



• 诊治分析 •

(OSID码)

不同射血分数心力衰竭患者临床特征的对比分析

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【摘要】 目的 对比分析不同射血分数 (EF) 心力衰竭患者的临床特征。方法 随机选取 2012 年 7 月—2019 年 2 月北海市人民医院心血管内科收治的心力衰竭患者 496 例，根据 EF 分为射血分数保留的心力衰竭 (HFpEF) 组 209 例、射血分数中间值心力衰竭 (HFmrEF) 组 118 例及射血分数降低的心力衰竭 (HFrEF) 组 169 例。比较三组患者一般资料、实验室检查指标、超声心动图检查指标及心力衰竭病因。结果 (1) 三组患者体质指数 (BMI)、糖尿病发生率、高脂血症发生率比较，差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。HFmrEF 组和 HFrEF 组患者年龄小于 HFpEF 组，女性比例及高血压发生率低于 HFpEF 组 ($P<0.05$)；HFrEF 组患者肺炎及心房颤动发生率低于 HFmrEF 和 HFpEF 组 ($P<0.05$)。(2) 三组患者肌酐、同型半胱氨酸 (Hcy) 水平比较，差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。HFmrEF 组和 HFrEF 组患者氨基末端脑钠肽前体 (NT-proBNP) 水平高于 HFpEF 组，HFrEF 组患者 NT-proBNP 水平高于 HFmrEF 组 ($P<0.05$)。(3) 三组患者左心房内径 (LAD)、室间隔厚度 (IVSD) 比较，差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。HFmrEF 组和 HFrEF 组患者左心室收缩末期内径 (LVESD) 及左心室舒张末期内径 (LVEDD) 大于 HFpEF 组，HFrEF 组患者 LVESD 及 LVEDD 大于 HFmrEF 组 ($P<0.05$)；HFrEF 组患者右心室内径 (RV) 大于 HFpEF 组 ($P<0.05$)。(4) 三组患者心力衰竭病因比较，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.01$)。HFpEF 组患者以老年退行性心脏瓣膜病最为常见，占 49.3%；HFmrEF 组和 HFrEF 组患者均以扩张型心肌病最为常见，分别占 44.9%、71.0%。**结论** HFpEF 好发于老年女性，并常合并高血压、肺炎、心房颤动，主要发病原因为老年退行性心脏瓣膜病；HFmrEF 和 HFrEF 好发于中年男性，主要发病原因为扩张型心肌病，但 HFmrEF 患者常合并肺炎及心房颤动，HFrEF 患者 NT-proBNP 水平偏高。

【关键词】 心力衰竭；疾病特征；射血分数保留的心力衰竭；射血分数中间值心力衰竭；射血分数降低的心力衰竭

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**Contrastive Analysis on Clinical Features in Heart Failure Patients with Different Ejection Fractions HE Xianjing
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【Abstract】 Objective To contrastively analyze the clinical features in heart failure patients with different ejection fractions. **Methods** From July 2012 to February 2019, a total of 496 patients with heart failure were selected in the Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Beihai People's Hospital, and they were divided into HFpEF group (with ejection fraction preserved heart failure, $n=209$), HFmrEF group (with ejection fraction mid-range heart failure, $n=118$) and HFrEF group (with ejection fraction reduced heart failure, $n=169$) according to the ejection fraction. General information, laboratory examination results, echocardiography examination results and causes of heart failure were compared in the three groups. **Results** (1) There was no statistically significant difference in BMI, incidence of diabetes or hyperlipidemia in the three groups ($P>0.05$). Age, female ratio and incidence of hypertension in groups HFmrEF and HFrEF were statistically significantly lower than those in HFpEF group ($P<0.05$)；incidence of pneumonia and atrial fibrillation in HFrEF group was statistically significantly lower than that in groups HFmrEF and HFpEF, respectively ($P<0.05$)。(2) There was no statistically significant difference in Cr or Hcy in the three groups ($P>0.05$)；NT-proBNP in groups HFmrEF and HFrEF was statistically significantly higher than that in HFpEF group, respectively, meanwhile NT-proBNP in HFrEF group was statistically significantly higher than that in HFmrEF group ($P<0.05$)。(3) There was no statistically significant difference in LAD or IVSD in the three groups ($P>0.05$)。LVESD and LVEDD in groups HFmrEF and HFrEF were statistically significantly greater than those in HFpEF group, meanwhile LVESD and LVEDD in HFrEF group were statistically significantly greater than those in HFmrEF group ($P<0.05$)；

RVD in HFrEF group was statistically significantly greater than that in HFpEF group ($P<0.05$) . (4) There was statistically significant difference in causes of heart failure in the three groups ($P<0.01$) . Degenerative heart valvular disease was the most common cause (accounting for 49.3%) in HFpEF group, dilated cardiomyopathy was the most common cause in both HFmrEF group (accounting for 44.9%) and HFrEF group (accounting for 71.0%) . **Conclusion** HFpEF is more common in elderly women, which usually merged with hypertension, pneumonia and atrial fibrillation, and mainly caused by degenerative heart valvular disease; HFmrEF and HFrEF are more frequently seen in middle-aged men, and the main cause for both of them is dilated cardiomyopathy, however patients with HFmrEF usually merged with pneumonia and atrial fibrillation, NT-proBNP is relatively high in patients with HFrEF.

【Key words】 Heart failure; Disease attributes; Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; Heart failure with median ejection fraction; Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction

目前,全球范围内心力衰竭患病率约为2%,心力衰竭年发病率约为1%,且随着老龄化进程加剧心力衰竭患者数量还会持续增加^[1]。既往研究表明,女性心力衰竭患者病死率低于男性^[2],饮食、运动、吸烟等均与心力衰竭发生密切相关^[3],社会心理因素可影响心力衰竭患者预后和住院率^[4],合并高同型半胱氨酸血症的心力衰竭患者病情易反复、住院率明显升高^[5]。为了便于深入研究心力衰竭,《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南2018》^[6]将心力衰竭分为射血分数保留的心力衰竭〔HFpEF, 射血分数(EF)≥50%〕、射血分数中间值心力衰竭(HFmrEF, 40%≤EF≤49%)及射血分数降低的心力衰竭(HFrEF, EF<40%)。目前,抗心力衰竭药物中血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(ACEI)、血管紧张素Ⅱ受体拮抗剂(ARB)、醛固酮受体拮抗剂、β-受体阻滞剂等可有效降低HFrEF发病率及病死率,但能降低HFpEF和HFmrEF发病率及病死率的药物尚未明确,故HFpEF和HFmrEF患者预后较差^[7-8]。因此,深入分析不同类型心力衰竭发病原因及临床特征对有效制定抗心力衰竭方案具有重要意义。本研究旨在对比分析不同EF心力衰竭患者的临床特征,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 随机选取2012年7月—2019年2月北海市人民医院心血管内科收治的心力衰竭患者496例,根据EF分为HFpEF组209例、HFmrEF组118例、HFrEF组169例。排除标准:(1)年龄<18岁;(2)合并急性或慢性呼吸衰竭、肿瘤、血液系统疾病、神经系统疾病、严重肝肾功能障碍者。本研究经北海市人民医院医学伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者对本研究知情同意。

1.2 观察指标

1.2.1 一般资料 收集三组患者一般资料,包括年龄、性别、体质指数(BMI)及合并症,其中合并症包括高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、肺炎及心房颤动。

1.2.2 实验室检查指标 记录三组患者肌酐、同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、氨基末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)水平,其中肌酐和Hcy采用比色法测定,所用仪器为贝克曼AU5800全自动生化分析仪;NT-proBNP采用化学发光法测定,所用仪器为罗氏Cobas e601全自动免疫分析仪。

1.2.3 超声心动图检查指标 记录三组患者超声心动图检查

指标,包括左心房内径(LAD)、左心室收缩末期内径(LVESD)、左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD)、室间隔厚度(IVSD)及右心室内径(RVD)。

1.2.4 心力衰竭病因 分析三组患者心力衰竭病因,主要包括扩张型心肌病、冠心病、老年退行性心脏瓣膜病、风湿性心脏瓣膜病、先天性心脏病、肥厚型心肌病、高血压心脏病、心脏瓣膜病、肺源性心脏病、甲状腺功能亢进性心脏病。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 25.0统计学软件进行数据处理,计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用q检验;计数资料分析采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料 三组患者BMI、糖尿病发生率、高脂血症发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。三组患者年龄、女性比例及高血压、肺炎、心房颤动发生率比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);其中HFmrEF组和HFrEF组患者年龄小于HFpEF组,女性比例及高血压发生率低于HFpEF组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);HFrEF组患者肺炎及心房颤动发生率低于HFmrEF和HFpEF组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,见表1)。

2.2 实验室检查指标 三组患者肌酐、Hcy水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。三组患者NT-proBNP水平比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);其中HFmrEF组和HFrEF组患者NT-proBNP水平高于HFpEF组,HFrEF组患者NT-proBNP水平高于HFmrEF组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,见表2)。

表2 三组患者肌酐、Hcy、NT-proBNP水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of Cr, Hcy and NT-proBNP in the three groups

组别	例数	肌酐 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Hcy ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	NT-proBNP (ng/L)
HFpEF组	209	112.82±87.72	18.50±9.11	5 669.94±679.68
HFmrEF组	118	96.68±40.83	19.83±7.93	8 786.31±713.83 ^a
HFrEF组	169	101.29±42.53	18.95±7.34	11 139.08±881.01 ^{ab}
F值		2.695	0.910	13.683
P值		>0.05	>0.05	<0.05

注: Hcy=同型半胱氨酸, NT-proBNP=氨基末端脑钠肽前体;与HFpEF组比较,^a $P<0.05$;与HFmrEF组比较,^b $P<0.05$

表1 三组患者一般资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of general information in the three groups

组别	例数	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	女性 [n (%)]	BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	高血压 [n (%)]	糖尿病 [n (%)]	高脂血症 [n (%)]	肺炎 [n (%)]	心房颤动 [n (%)]
HFpEF组	209	71.5 ± 12.8	119 (56.9)	22.69 ± 4.22	103 (49.3)	27 (12.9)	51 (24.4)	104 (49.8)	110 (52.6)
HFmrEF组	118	65.3 ± 14.9 ^a	35 (29.7) ^a	23.18 ± 4.30	41 (34.7) ^a	22 (18.6)	17 (14.4)	57 (48.3)	56 (47.5)
HFrEF组	169	63.7 ± 13.6 ^a	48 (28.4) ^a	23.00 ± 4.24	51 (30.2) ^a	24 (14.2)	30 (17.8)	60 (35.5) ^{ab}	37 (21.9) ^{ab}
χ^2 (F) 值		17.17 ^c	39.372	0.244 ^c	15.650	2.024	5.403	8.570	39.248
P值		<0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05

注: BMI=体质指数, HFpEF=射血分数保留的心力衰竭, HFmrEF=射血分数中间值心力衰竭, HFrEF=射血分数降低的心力衰竭; 与HFpEF组比较, ^aP<0.05; 与HFmrEF组比较, ^bP<0.05; ^c为F值

2.3 超声心动图检查指标 三组患者LAD、IVSD比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。三组患者LVESD、LVEDD及RVD比较, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 其中HFmrEF组和HFrEF组患者LVESD及LVEDD大于HFpEF组, HFrEF组患者LVESD及LVEDD大于HFmrEF组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); HFrEF组患者RVD大于HFpEF组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$, 见表3)。

表3 三组患者超声心动图检查指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm)

Table 3 Comparison of echocardiography examination results in the three groups

组别	例数	LAD	LVESD	LVEDD	IVSD	RVD
HFpEF组	209	43.08 ± 12.40	30.73 ± 7.37	48.33 ± 8.97	11.21 ± 2.69	19.22 ± 4.47
HFmrEF组	118	44.29 ± 8.16	47.10 ± 7.11 ^a	60.72 ± 8.73 ^a	10.60 ± 1.75	20.20 ± 5.82
HFrEF组	169	43.78 ± 7.56	55.59 ± 10.41 ^{ab}	65.47 ± 10.29 ^{ab}	10.70 ± 5.90	20.40 ± 4.30 ^a
F值		0.589	418.722	167.295	1.187	3.26
P值		>0.05	<0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05

注: LAD=左心房内径, LVESD=左心室收缩末期内径, LVEDD=左心室舒张末期内径, IVSD=室间隔厚度, RVD=右心室内径; 与HFpEF组比较, ^aP<0.05; 与HFmrEF组比较, ^bP<0.05

2.4 心力衰竭病因 三组患者心力衰竭病因比较, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=196.391$, $P<0.01$)。HFpEF组患者以老年退行性心脏瓣膜病最为常见, 占49.3%; HFmrEF组和HFrEF组患者均以扩张型心肌病最为常见, 分别占44.9%、71.0%, 见表4。

3 讨论

HFpEF主要是由心室僵硬导致心室舒张期松弛、充盈受损而引发的心力衰竭症状。HFrEF主要是心室收缩功能不全导致不能输出足够血液以满足机体组织代谢, 进而引发相应心力衰竭症状。而HFmrEF是介于HFpEF和HFrEF之间, 其

发病机制可能同时涉及心室收缩功能和舒张功能不全。

本研究结果显示, HFmrEF组和HFrEF组患者年龄小于HFpEF组, 女性比例低于HFpEF组, 提示HFpEF好发于老年女性, 而HFmrEF和HFrEF好发于中年男性, 与既往研究结果相一致^[9]。分析HFpEF好发于老年女性的原因主要如下: (1)随着年龄增长心室僵硬度增加, EF随之升高; (2)HFpEF好发于女性可能与女性较易发生向心性心室重构及心室和动脉僵硬度高于男性有关^[10]。本研究结果还显示, HFmrEF组和HFrEF组患者高血压发生率低于HFpEF组, HFrEF组患者肺炎及心房颤动发生率低于HFmrEF组和HFpEF组, 提示HFpEF患者易合并高血压、肺炎、心房颤动, 而HFmrEF患者易合并肺炎及心房颤动。高血压可导致心室重构, 如心肌细胞肥大、成纤维细胞增殖并转变为肌成纤维细胞及血管平滑肌细胞肥大等; 此外, 高血压还会导致细胞外基质增生, 促使左心室舒张末期压力及左心房压力升高, 而左心房压力升高易引起心房颤动及肺毛细血管楔压升高, 因此HFpEF患者又易合并肺炎、心房颤动。

NT-proBNP常用于诊断心力衰竭, 其水平升高主要与心室充盈压升高有关, 其水平越高提示心力衰竭病死率和住院率越高^[11-12]。KRISTENSEN等^[13]研究结果显示, NT-proBNP<400 ng/L的HFpEF患者病死率和住院率低于NT-proBNP>400 ng/L患者。本研究结果显示, HFmrEF组和HFrEF组患者NT-proBNP水平高于HFpEF组, HFrEF组患者NT-proBNP水平高于HFmrEF组, 提示HFpEF患者NT-proBNP水平偏低, HFrEF患者NT-proBNP水平偏高, 而HFmrEF患者NT-proBNP水平介于二者之间, 据此推测HFrEF患者病死率和住院率较高。

本研究结果显示, HFmrEF组和HFrEF组患者LVESD及LVEDD大于HFpEF组, HFrEF组患者LVESD及LVEDD大于HFmrEF组, HFrEF组患者RVD大于HFpEF组, 提示

表4 三组患者心力衰竭病因[n (%)]
Table 4 Causes of heart failure in the three groups

组别	例数	扩张型心肌病	冠心病	老年退行性心脏瓣膜病	风湿性心脏瓣膜病	先天性心脏病	肥厚型心肌病/高血压心脏病	心脏瓣膜病	肺源性心脏病/甲状腺功能亢进性心脏病
HFpEF组	209	11 (5.3)	18 (8.6)	103 (49.3)	41 (19.6)	11 (5.3)	9 (4.3)	12 (5.7)	4 (1.9)
HFmrEF组	118	53 (44.9)	11 (9.3)	33 (28.0)	11 (9.3)	2 (1.7)	4 (3.4)	4 (3.4)	0
HFrEF组	169	120 (71.0)	17 (10.1)	21 (12.4)	8 (4.7)	0	0	2 (1.2)	1 (0.6)

HFrEF、HFmrEF 及 HFrEF 患者左心室扩张程度依次加重，且 HFrEF 较 HFrEF 患者存在右心室扩张。本研究结果还显示，HFrEF 患者心力衰竭主要病因为老年退行性心脏瓣膜病，HFmrEF 和 HFrEF 患者主要病因均为扩张型心肌病。扩张型心肌病好发于中年男性，其主要病理改变为左心室腔或右心室腔或双心室腔扩大，室壁变薄，导致心室收缩功能不全而引发心力衰竭。

综上所述，HFrEF 好发于老年女性，并常合并高血压、肺炎、心房颤动，主要发病原因为老年退行性心脏瓣膜病；HFmrEF 和 HFrEF 好发于中年男性，主要发病原因均为扩张型心肌病，但 HFmrEF 患者常合并肺炎及心房颤动，HFrEF 患者 NT-proBNP 水平偏高。虽然不同 EF 心力衰竭患者临床特征有所区别，但三者之间可以相互转换。一项 11 年的随访研究结果显示，HFrEF 患者左心室射血分数逐渐下降，其中 88.9% 的患者仍为 HFrEF，9.5% 的患者转化为 HFmrEF，1.6% 的患者转化成 HFrEF^[14]。

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