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基于三维斑点追踪成像技术评价风湿性心脏病患者二尖瓣置换术后左心室功能研究

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【摘要】 **背景** 风湿性心脏病 (RHD) 患者早期左心室整体三维形变能力增强。三维斑点追踪成像 (3D-STI) 技术可客观评价左心室整体收缩功能, 但其用于评价 RHD 患者二尖瓣置换术 (MVR) 后左心室功能的研究报道较少。**目的** 基于 3D-STI 技术评价 RHD 患者 MVR 后左心室功能。**方法** 选取 2017 年 11 月至 2020 年 11 月川北医学院附属医院心脏外科收治的 103 例行 MVR 治疗的 RHD 患者作为观察组, 另选取同期 80 例健康志愿者作为对照组。对照组于体检当天, 观察组患者于手术前 1 d、术后 3 个月行 3D-STI 检查, 记录左心室整体心肌应变峰值 [包括整体纵向应变 (GLS)、整体圆周应变 (GCS)、整体径向应变 (GRS)、整体面积应变 (GAS)] 及左心室 17 个节段的应变值 [包括纵向应变 (LS)、面积应变 (AS)、圆周应变 (CS) 及径向应变 (RS)]。**结果** 观察组术前 GLS、GCS、GRS、GAS 低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$) ; 观察组术后 3 个月 GLS、GCS、GRS、GAS 高于术前 ($P < 0.05$) 。观察组术前基底段前间壁、前壁、下间壁和中间段前间壁、前壁、前侧壁、下侧壁、下间壁及心尖段前壁、间壁、心尖的 LS 高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$) ; 观察组术后 3 个月基底段前间壁、前壁、下间壁和中间段前间壁、前壁、前侧壁、下侧壁、下间壁及心尖段前壁、间壁、心尖的 LS 低于术前 ($P < 0.05$) 。观察组术前基底段前间壁、前壁、下间壁及心尖段前壁、间壁的 AS、CS 高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$) ; 观察组术后 3 个月基底段前间壁、前壁、下间壁和中间段前间壁、前壁、前侧壁、下侧壁、下间壁及心尖段前壁、间壁的 AS、CS 低于术前 ($P < 0.05$) 。观察组术前基底段前间壁、前壁和中间段前间壁、前壁及心尖段前壁、心尖的 RS 高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$) ; 观察组术后 3 个月基底段前间壁、前壁和中间段前间壁、前壁及心尖段前壁、心尖的 RS 低于术前 ($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 基于 3D-STI 技术发现, MVR 可有效改善 RHD 患者左心室整体心肌应变峰值及左心室部分节段的应变值, 对 RHD 患者 MVR 治疗效果具有一定判定价值。

【关键词】 风湿性心脏病; 二尖瓣置换术; 三维斑点追踪成像技术; 左心室功能

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【Abstract】 **Background** The overall three-dimensional deformation ability of left ventricle in patients with rheumatic heart disease (RHD) are enhanced in the early stage. Three-dimensional speckle tracking imaging (3D-STI) technique can objectively evaluate the overall left ventricular systolic function, but there are few reports on its application to evaluate the

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left ventricular function after mitral valve replacement (MVR) in patients with RHD. **Objective** To evaluate the left ventricular function after MVR in patients with RHD based on 3D-STI technology. **Methods** A total of 103 RHD patients treated with MVR in the Department of Cardiac Surgery of Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College from November 2017 to November 2020 were selected as the observation group, and 80 healthy volunteers in the same period were selected as the control group. The healthy volunteers underwent 3D-STI examination on the day of physical examination, the patients in the observation group underwent 3D-STI examination at 1 day before operation and 3 months after operation, and the left ventricular global myocardial strain peak [including global longitudinal strain (GLS), global circumferential strain (GCS), global radial strain (GRS), global area strain (GAS)] and the strain values of 17 segments of left ventricle [including longitudinal strain (LS), area strain (AS), circumferential strain (CS), radial strain (RS)] were recorded. **Results** The GLS, GCS, GRS and GAS in the observation group before operation were lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$) ; in the observation group, the GLS, GCS, GRS and GAS at 3 months after operation were higher than those before operation ($P < 0.05$) . The LS of anterior septal wall, anterior wall and lower partition wall of basal segment, and anterior septal wall, anterior wall, anterolateral, inferolateral and lower partition wall of middle segment, as well as anterior wall, partition wall and apex of apical segment in the observation group before operation were higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$) ; in the observation group, the LS of anterior septal wall, anterior wall and lower partition wall of basal segment, and anterior septal wall, anterior wall, anterolateral and lower partition wall of middle segment, as well as anterior wall, partition wall and apex of apical segment 3 months after operation were lower than those before operation ($P < 0.05$) . The AS, CS of anterior septal wall, anterior wall and lower partition wall of basal segment, anterior septal wall, anterior wall and lower partition wall of middle segment, as well as anterior wall and partition wall of apical segment in the observation group before operation were higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$) ; in the observation group, the AS, CS of anterior septal wall, anterior wall and lower partition wall of basal segment, anterior septal wall, anterior wall and lower partition wall of middle segment, as well as anterior wall and partition wall of apical segment 3 months after operation were lower than those before operation ($P < 0.05$) . The RS of anterior septal wall and anterior wall of basal segment, anterior septal wall and anterior wall of middle segment, as well as anterior wall and apex of apical segment in the observation group before operation were higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$) ; in the observation group, the RS of anterior septal wall, anterior wall of basal segment, anterior wall and anterior septal wall of middle segment, as well as anterior wall and apex of apical segment 3 months after operation were lower than those before operation ($P < 0.05$) . **Conclusion** Based on 3D-STI technology, it is found that MVR can effectively improve the left ventricular global myocardial strain peak and the strain value of some segments of left ventricle in RHD patients, which has a certain judgment value for the therapeutic effect of MVR in RHD patients.

[Key words] Rheumatic heart disease; Mitral valve replacement; Three-dimensional speckle tracking imaging technique; Left ventricular function

风湿性心脏病 (rheumatic heart disease, RHD) 是心脏瓣膜病变, 主要表现为气促、乏力、咳粉红色泡沫痰等心功能失代偿表现^[1], 以二尖瓣病变最为常见^[2]。目前, 二尖瓣置换术 (mitral valve replacement, MVR) 是RHD患者的首选治疗方法^[3], 但部分患者术后心功能无明显改善, 甚至出现恶化倾向, 故如何有效评估MVR效果及术后患者临床预后至关重要^[4]。目前, 评价左心室功能的传统方法为半定量法, 但其在准确性和可重复性方面存在局限^[5]。斑点追踪成像 (speckle tracking imaging, STI) 技术是近年发展起来的新型技术, 其是通过测量组织位移而获得心肌组织运动的速度、应变及心脏旋转角度等指标, 从而评价心肌局部和整体运动^[6]。目前虽有不少研究应用三维斑点追踪成像 (three-dimensional speckle tracking imaging, 3D-STI) 技术评价不同类型心脏病患者左心功能, 但均存在随访时间较短、样本量较小、研究人群多为非手术患者或术前患者的情况^[7-8]。本研究基于3D-STI技术评价RHD

患者MVR后左心室功能, 现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准 纳入标准: (1) 年龄23~75岁; (2) 同意参加本研究并签署知情同意书者。排除标准: (1) 伴有主动脉瓣狭窄和/或关闭不全者; (2) 合并心房颤动、心动过速等其他类型心律失常者; (3) 严重RHD伴瓣膜损伤者; (4) 合并冠心病、先天性心脏病、扩张型心肌病、限制型心肌病、肥厚型心肌病者; (5) 合并严重的肝、肺、肾脏疾病者; (6) 既往有心脏手术史者。

1.2 研究对象 选取2017年11月至2020年11月川北医学院附属医院心脏外科收治的103例行MVR治疗的RHD患者作为观察组, 另选取同期80例健康志愿者作为对照组。两组受试者性别、年龄、高血压发生率、糖尿病发生率及纽约心脏病协会 (New York Heart Association, NYHA) 分级比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 见表1。

1.3 研究方法

1.3.1 仪器及软件 采用 GE Vivid E9 彩色多普勒超声诊断仪, 选择 M5S 探头(探头频率为 3.5 MHz) 及 4V 探头(探头频率为 1.5~4.0 MHz); 四维自动左心室定量分析技术、实时三维自动定量分析软件(EchoPAC PC2011) 及 HDF5 数据处理软件。

1.3.2 3D-STI 技术检查方法 将三维探头置于患者心尖, 调整扇角、深度、增益等参数以清晰显示心内膜, 获取心尖四腔心图像后启动四维模式, 以获取左心室三维超声图像。

1.3.3 软件分析 应用四维自动左心室定量分析技术分析图像, 分别在三腔、二腔和四腔心尖切片上手动选择二尖瓣环中点及心内膜顶点, 软件可自动追踪心内膜和心外膜边界。自动得出左心室心肌 17 节段应变牛眼图及应变-时间曲线, 记录左心室整体心肌应变峰值[包括整体纵向应变(globale longitudinal strain, GLS)、整体圆周应变(globale circumferential strain, GCS)、整体径向应变(global radial strain, GRS)、整体面积应变(global area strain, GAS)]及左心室 17 个节段的应变值[包括纵向应变(longitudinal strain, LS)、面积应变(area strain, AS)、圆周应变(circumferential strain, CS)及径向应变(radial strain, RS)]。

1.4 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 20.0 统计学软件进行数据处理。符合正态分布及近似正态分布的计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组间比较采用成组 *t* 检验, 组内比较采用配对 *t* 检验; 计数资料以相对数表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 左心室整体心肌应变峰值 观察组术前 GLS、GCS、GRS、GAS 低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 观察组术后 3 个月 GLS、GCS、GRS、GAS 高于术前, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 见表 2。

2.2 左心室 17 个节段的应变值

2.2.1 左心室 17 个节段的 LS 对照组与观察组术前、观察组术后 3 个月与术前基底段前侧壁、下侧壁、下壁和中间段下壁及心尖段侧壁、下壁的 LS 比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 观察组术前基底段前间壁、前壁、下间壁和中间段前间壁、前壁、前侧壁、下侧壁、下间壁及心尖段前壁、间壁、心尖的 LS 高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 观察组术后 3 个月基底段前间壁、前壁、下间壁和中间段前间壁、前壁、前侧壁、下侧壁、下间壁及心尖段前壁、间壁、心尖的 LS 低于术前, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 见表 3。

2.2.2 左心室 17 个节段的 AS、CS 对照组与观察组术前、观察组术后 3 个月与术前基底段前侧壁、下侧壁、下壁和中间段前侧壁、下侧壁、下壁及心尖段侧壁、下壁、

表 1 两组受试者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information between the two groups

组别	例数	性别 (男/女)	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	高血压 [n (%)]	糖尿病 [n (%)]	NYHA 分级 (Ⅱ级/Ⅲ级)
对照组	80	36/44	53.2 ± 7.2	26 (32.5)	17 (21.2)	48/32
观察组	103	46/57	52.4 ± 7.1	34 (33.0)	20 (19.4)	65/38
χ^2 (<i>t</i>) 值		0.002	0.661 ^a	0.005	0.094	0.184
<i>P</i> 值		0.963	0.510	0.942	0.759	0.668

注: NYHA= 纽约心脏病协会; ^a 表示 *t* 值

表 2 两组左心室整体心肌应变峰值比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)

Table 2 Comparison of left ventricular global myocardial strain peak between the two groups

组别	例数	GLS	GCS	GRS	GAS
对照组	80	24.63 ± 7.22	27.65 ± 8.09	42.15 ± 10.28	37.61 ± 9.77
观察组术前	103	14.40 ± 3.02	14.21 ± 4.22	26.80 ± 4.22	16.92 ± 4.20
观察组术后 3 个月	103	20.26 ± 5.16	23.71 ± 6.80	35.77 ± 7.24	28.30 ± 7.45
<i>t</i> ₁ 值		12.998	14.516	13.745	19.327
<i>P</i> ₁ 值		< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
<i>t</i> ₂ 值		4.772	3.577	4.922	7.315
<i>P</i> ₂ 值		< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001

注: GLS= 整体纵向应变, GCS= 整体圆周应变, GRS= 整体径向应变, GAS= 整体面积应变; *t*₁、*P*₁ 值为对照组与观察组术前比较结果, *t*₂、*P*₂ 值为观察组术前与术后 3 个月比较结果

表 3 两组左心室 17 个节段的 LS 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of LS of 17 segments of left ventricle between the two groups

节段	对照组 (n=80)	观察组术前 (n=103)	观察组术后 3 个月 (n=103)	<i>t</i> ₁ 值	<i>P</i> ₁ 值	<i>t</i> ₂ 值	<i>P</i> ₂ 值
基底段							
前间壁	-17.31 ± 5.60	-10.27 ± 3.17	-14.38 ± 4.30	10.739	< 0.001	7.808	< 0.001
前壁	-19.35 ± 6.47	-12.24 ± 4.05	-16.27 ± 5.28	9.096	< 0.001	6.146	< 0.001
前侧壁	-18.26 ± 6.32	-17.33 ± 5.80	-17.65 ± 5.87	1.034	0.302	0.394	0.694
下侧壁	-17.34 ± 6.19	-16.57 ± 5.92	-17.11 ± 6.08	0.856	0.393	0.646	0.519
下壁	-16.35 ± 6.04	-16.10 ± 5.94	-16.37 ± 5.99	0.280	0.780	0.325	0.746
下间壁	-17.30 ± 6.21	-11.26 ± 5.92	-14.80 ± 6.05	6.701	< 0.001	3.974	< 0.001
中间段							
前间壁	-17.92 ± 6.35	-12.23 ± 3.34	-14.83 ± 5.04	7.812	< 0.001	4.364	< 0.001
前壁	-15.90 ± 5.12	-11.12 ± 2.80	-13.46 ± 4.22	8.054	< 0.001	4.689	< 0.001
前侧壁	-16.53 ± 5.77	-10.04 ± 2.55	-15.92 ± 5.14	10.209	< 0.001	10.400	< 0.001
下侧壁	-17.48 ± 6.03	-15.63 ± 4.29	-17.13 ± 5.87	2.423	0.016	2.094	0.038
下壁	-17.72 ± 6.14	-16.50 ± 5.93	-17.36 ± 6.10	1.359	0.176	1.026	0.306
下间壁	-18.16 ± 6.40	-12.04 ± 3.37	-15.08 ± 5.22	8.335	< 0.001	4.966	< 0.001
心尖段							
前壁	-14.52 ± 4.28	-8.43 ± 2.36	-11.43 ± 4.36	12.247	< 0.001	6.141	< 0.001
侧壁	-15.46 ± 6.27	-14.90 ± 6.20	-15.33 ± 6.25	0.603	0.547	0.464	0.643
下壁	-16.28 ± 6.41	-15.83 ± 6.30	-16.18 ± 6.36	0.581	0.562	0.397	0.692
间壁	-17.85 ± 6.78	-11.27 ± 4.30	-14.08 ± 4.41	7.960	< 0.001	4.630	< 0.001
心尖	-15.52 ± 6.20	-8.22 ± 2.40	-12.45 ± 4.36	10.947	< 0.001	8.626	< 0.001

注: *t*₁、*P*₁ 值为对照组与观察组术前比较结果, *t*₂、*P*₂ 值为观察组术前与术后 3 个月比较结果

心尖的 AS、CS 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$) ; 观察组术前基底段前间壁、前壁、下间壁和中间段前间壁、前壁、下间壁及心尖段前壁、间壁的 AS、CS 高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$) ; 观察组术后 3 个月基底段前间壁、前壁、下间壁和中间段前间壁、前壁、下间壁及心尖段前壁、间壁的 AS、CS 低于术前, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 4~5。

表 4 两组左心室 17 个节段的 AS 比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of AS of 17 segments of left ventricle between the two groups

节段	对照组 (n=80)	观察组术前 (n=103)	观察组术后 3 个月(n=103)	t_1 值	P_1 值	t_2 值	P_2 值
基底段							
前间壁	-26.81 ± 8.45	-18.32 ± 5.21	-22.19 ± 7.10	8.358	< 0.001	4.460	< 0.001
前壁	-27.84 ± 8.60	-9.04 ± 6.02	-23.45 ± 7.50	17.377	< 0.001	15.207	< 0.001
前侧壁	-27.56 ± 8.35	-26.55 ± 8.24	-26.34 ± 8.16	1.611	0.109	0.184	0.854
下侧壁	-23.64 ± 6.22	-22.37 ± 5.80	-23.51 ± 6.19	1.457	0.147	1.400	0.163
下壁	-29.58 ± 9.37	-28.64 ± 9.26	-28.84 ± 9.33	0.677	0.499	0.154	0.877
下间壁	-29.63 ± 9.42	-20.07 ± 6.83	-25.18 ± 8.11	7.141	< 0.001	4.379	< 0.001
中间段							
前间壁	-28.81 ± 7.54	-20.42 ± 5.19	-24.95 ± 6.80	4.009	< 0.001	5.112	< 0.001
前壁	-29.42 ± 9.55	-20.40 ± 4.77	-24.76 ± 7.30	8.343	< 0.001	4.871	< 0.001
前侧壁	-35.90 ± 11.28	-34.37 ± 10.28	-34.45 ± 10.33	0.957	0.340	0.052	0.959
下侧壁	-33.27 ± 10.24	-32.30 ± 9.60	-32.78 ± 10.20	0.726	0.469	0.420	0.675
下壁	-32.57 ± 9.60	-31.15 ± 8.74	-32.42 ± 9.49	1.044	0.298	0.999	0.319
下间壁	-27.71 ± 8.40	-19.52 ± 5.33	-23.35 ± 6.38	8.033	< 0.001	4.676	< 0.001
心尖段							
前壁	-26.34 ± 6.85	-17.90 ± 5.12	-22.08 ± 6.40	9.539	< 0.001	5.176	< 0.001
侧壁	-22.73 ± 5.70	-21.30 ± 5.46	-21.65 ± 5.63	1.424	0.086	0.423	0.651
下壁	-20.53 ± 4.19	-19.37 ± 4.10	-20.17 ± 4.18	1.880	0.062	1.387	0.167
间壁	-27.63 ± 6.90	-18.75 ± 3.26	-24.56 ± 5.08	11.517	< 0.001	9.386	< 0.001
心尖	-19.65 ± 4.10	-18.62 ± 3.77	-19.16 ± 3.86	1.877	0.062	1.016	0.311

注: t_1 、 P_1 值为对照组与观察组术前比较结果, t_2 、 P_2 值为观察组术前与术后 3 个月比较结果

2.2.3 左心室 17 个节段的 RS 对照组与观察组术前、观察组术后 3 个月与术前基底段前侧壁、下侧壁、下壁、下间壁和中间段前侧壁、下侧壁、下壁、下间壁及心尖段侧壁、下壁、间壁的 RS 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$) ; 观察组术前基底段前间壁、前壁和中间段前间壁、前壁及心尖段前壁、心尖的 RS 高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$) ; 观察组术后 3 个月基底段前间壁、前壁和中间段前间壁、前壁及心尖段前壁、心尖的 RS 低于术前, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 6。

3 讨论

RHD 是我国常见的心脏病类型, 由于人口老龄化

表 5 两组左心室 17 个节段的 CS 比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 5 Comparison of CS of 17 segments of left ventricle between the two groups

节段	对照组 (n=80)	观察组术前 (n=103)	观察组术后 3 个月(n=103)	t_1 值	P_1 值	t_2 值	P_2 值
基底段							
前间壁	-16.45 ± 5.28	-8.64 ± 2.29	-12.62 ± 3.37	13.528	< 0.001	9.988	< 0.001
前壁	-20.77 ± 6.41	-11.55 ± 3.27	-15.77 ± 5.28	12.640	< 0.001	6.896	< 0.001
前侧壁	-15.79 ± 5.11	-14.56 ± 4.34	-15.24 ± 5.02	1.759	0.080	1.040	0.300
下侧壁	-14.46 ± 4.70	-13.75 ± 3.51	-14.36 ± 3.84	0.676	0.500	1.119	0.265
下壁	-19.56 ± 6.38	-18.07 ± 4.21	-19.55 ± 5.30	1.898	0.059	1.944	0.053
下间壁	-18.35 ± 5.22	-11.27 ± 2.76	-14.72 ± 4.28	11.809	< 0.001	6.875	< 0.001
中间段							
前间壁	-14.72 ± 4.26	-8.62 ± 2.44	-11.24 ± 3.36	12.190	< 0.001	6.403	< 0.001
前壁	-16.65 ± 5.30	-9.05 ± 3.02	-12.58 ± 5.19	12.226	< 0.001	5.966	< 0.001
前侧壁	-23.57 ± 6.80	-22.08 ± 6.12	-22.14 ± 6.18	1.556	0.122	0.070	0.944
下侧壁	-16.42 ± 6.18	-15.24 ± 5.83	-15.90 ± 5.93	1.323	0.188	0.805	0.422
下壁	-14.45 ± 3.38	-13.56 ± 3.17	-14.48 ± 3.45	1.830	0.069	1.343	0.181
下间壁	-12.80 ± 2.39	-7.11 ± 1.56	-9.16 ± 2.05	19.422	< 0.001	8.076	< 0.001
心尖段							
前壁	-12.95 ± 3.40	-6.93 ± 2.04	-9.53 ± 3.42	14.859	< 0.001	6.626	< 0.001
侧壁	-15.17 ± 5.28	-14.55 ± 5.29	-14.62 ± 5.17	0.787	0.432	0.096	0.923
下壁	-14.76 ± 5.12	-13.70 ± 4.66	-14.46 ± 5.04	1.462	0.146	1.056	0.292
间壁	-15.78 ± 6.70	-8.82 ± 2.19	-12.55 ± 4.33	9.890	< 0.001	7.586	< 0.001
心尖	-15.87 ± 6.76	-14.45 ± 6.70	-14.92 ± 5.16	1.417	0.158	0.564	0.573

注: t_1 、 P_1 值为对照组与观察组术前比较结果, t_2 、 P_2 值为观察组术前与术后 3 个月比较结果

进程加剧, 近年来 RHD 发生率呈逐年增长趋势。临床常采用 MVR 治疗 RHD, 其可有效促使心肌细胞激活、恢复左心室功能^[9-11]。但在临床实践中发现, 部分 RHD 患者 MVR 后仍存在心功能恶化倾向, 故有效评估 MVR 治疗效果具有重要的临床意义^[11]。

3D-STI 技术是基于三维超声和二维 STI 技术发展的新型技术, 其是通过采集左心室容积图像, 并在三维空间跟踪心肌回声点轨迹和心内膜边界, 进而建立心肌三维运动信息, 计算相应截面应变值, 以评价左心室局部和整体收缩功能^[12-13]。此外, 3D-STI 技术相关软件还可以计算心肌的扭转和旋转运动, 并利用内部分析软件在相互垂直的两幅断层图像上识别心室最大直径, 避免低估左心室值, 有效评价左心室各节段功能^[14-15]。本研究结果显示, 观察组术前 GLS、GCS、GRS、GAS 低于对照组, 与矫妮等^[16]研究结果相一致, 其原因可能如下: RHD 患者心肌氧合血流量减少, 心肌细胞和心肌收缩蛋白受损, 心肌代谢紊乱, 因此左心室整体心肌应变能力下降。本研究结果还显示, 观察组术后 3 个月 GLS、GCS、GRS、GAS 高于术前, 表明基于 3D-STI 技术发现, MVR 可有效改善 RHD 患者左心室整体心肌

表 6 两组左心室 17 个节段的 RS 比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 6 Comparison of RS of 17 segments of left ventricle between the two groups

节段	对照组 (n=80)	观察组术前 (n=103)	观察组术后 3 个月 (n=103)	t_1 值	P_1 值	t_2 值	P_2 值
基底段							
前间壁	39.53 ± 11.27	27.36 ± 8.11	33.26 ± 10.05	8.491	< 0.001	4.637	< 0.001
前壁	39.80 ± 11.42	23.40 ± 6.52	32.35 ± 9.56	12.237	< 0.001	8.060	< 0.001
前侧壁	41.45 ± 12.39	38.92 ± 10.71	39.80 ± 11.15	1.480	0.141	0.578	0.564
下侧壁	32.55 ± 7.52	30.63 ± 5.70	32.27 ± 6.65	1.965	0.051	1.794	0.074
下壁	40.16 ± 12.24	38.62 ± 11.07	40.06 ± 12.11	0.891	0.374	0.891	0.374
下间壁	39.54 ± 11.36	38.22 ± 10.17	38.45 ± 10.26	0.827	0.409	0.151	0.880
中间段							
前间壁	41.92 ± 12.35	26.32 ± 8.05	32.53 ± 10.47	10.310	< 0.001	4.772	< 0.001
前壁	41.83 ± 12.25	30.24 ± 9.43	36.14 ± 10.52	7.233	< 0.001	4.238	< 0.001
前侧壁	40.36 ± 11.21	38.53 ± 10.06	39.42 ± 10.53	1.161	0.247	0.620	0.536
下侧壁	41.15 ± 12.08	39.22 ± 10.69	39.45 ± 10.80	1.144	0.254	0.154	0.878
下壁	40.63 ± 11.30	38.24 ± 10.04	39.36 ± 10.19	1.451	0.149	0.763	0.446
下间壁	39.85 ± 11.07	38.05 ± 10.86	39.75 ± 10.03	1.103	0.272	1.167	0.245
心尖段							
前壁	37.42 ± 10.28	27.14 ± 6.80	32.41 ± 8.44	8.119	< 0.001	4.935	< 0.001
前侧壁	29.80 ± 7.16	28.63 ± 6.03	28.94 ± 6.12	1.199	0.232	0.366	0.715
下壁	30.32 ± 8.05	28.31 ± 5.76	29.24 ± 6.03	1.968	0.051	1.132	0.259
间壁	39.62 ± 12.06	38.34 ± 12.01	38.60 ± 12.04	0.714	0.476	0.155	0.878
心尖	29.42 ± 9.05	18.62 ± 6.55	25.27 ± 8.03	9.362	< 0.001	6.513	< 0.001

注: t_1 、 P_1 值为对照组与观察组术前比较结果, t_2 、 P_2 值为观察组术前与术后 3 个月比较结果

应变峰值, 分析其原因可能如下: 心肌血流再灌注后其收缩功能有所恢复, 从而使左心功能进一步改善。本研究还分析了左心室 17 个节段的应变值, 结果显示, 观察组术后 3 个月基底段前间壁、前壁、下间壁和中间段前间壁、前壁、前侧壁、下侧壁、下间壁及心尖段前壁、间壁、心尖的 LS 低于术前, 基底段前间壁、前壁、下间壁和中间段前间壁、前壁、下间壁及心尖段前壁、间壁的 AS、CS 低于术前, 基底段前间壁、前壁和中间段前间壁、前壁及心尖段前壁、心尖的 RS 低于术前, 表明基于 3D-STI 技术发现, MVR 可有效改善 RHD 患者左心室部分节段的应变值, 尤其是基底段、中间段及心尖段前壁的应变值, 与李浩^[17]研究结果一致。

综上所述, 基于 3D-STI 技术发现, MVR 可有效改善 RHD 患者左心室整体心肌应变峰值及左心室部分节段的应变值, 对 RHD 患者 MVR 治疗效果具有一定判断价值。

作者贡献: 赵亚西进行文章的构思与设计, 研究的实施与可行性分析, 结果分析与解释, 负责撰写、修订论文, 负责文章的质量控制及审校, 并对文章整体负责、监督管理; 曹礼庭、顾鹏、汪海飞、谭雄、赖应龙进行

数据收集、整理、分析。

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