

· 病例研究 ·

经上腔静脉行 Marshall 静脉无水乙醇消融联合个体化消融策略治疗复发性持续性心房颤动一例报道



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【摘要】 持续性心房颤动(以下简称房颤)常需要在环肺静脉电隔离(PVI)的基础上增加肺静脉外触发灶的消融,包括线性消融、BOX消融及碎裂电位消融等。二尖瓣峡部是线性消融最重要的组成部分,但是传统射频消融很难达到二尖瓣峡部的彻底阻滞。经下腔静脉送入指引导管至冠状静脉窦,注入Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融可实现二尖瓣峡部心外膜和心肌阻滞,联合二尖瓣峡部内膜补点消融能明显提高房颤患者二尖瓣峡部隔离效果。本文主要报道1例经PVI+BOX消融后复发的持续性房颤患者,经上腔静脉行Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融联合个体化消融策略,出院后随访2周,无房颤复发和主要不良心血管事件发生。

【关键词】 持续性心房颤动;射频导管消融术;Marshall静脉;上腔静脉

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Ethanol Ablation of Marshall Vein through Superior Vena Cava Combined with Individualized Ablation Strategy in Patient with Recurrent Persistent Atrial Fibrillation: a Case Report MA Yanzhuo¹, YANG Xi¹, CHEN Yu¹, SONG Xinxing¹, LI Jie¹, LIANG Zhuo², TANG Lina¹, QI Shuying¹

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【Abstract】 The ablation of trigger focus outside pulmonary vein is often required for patients with persistent atrial fibrillation on the basis of pulmonary vein isolation (PVI), including linear ablation, BOX ablation and fragmentation potential ablation. Mitral isthmus is the most important part of linear ablation, but traditional radiofrequency ablation is difficult to achieve complete block of mitral isthmus. The guiding catheter was sent to the coronary sinus through the inferior vena cava and injected into absolute ethanol ablation for Marshall vein, and combined with radiofrequency ablation targeting the endocardial in mitral isthmus, can significantly improve the isolation effect of mitral isthmus in patients with atrial fibrillation. This paper mainly reports a patient with recurrent persistent atrial fibrillation after PVI+BOX ablation, who underwent ethanol ablation of Marshall vein through superior vena cava combined with individualized ablation strategy, and was followed up for 2 weeks after discharge. There was no recurrence of atrial fibrillation and major adverse cardiovascular events.

【Key words】 Persistent atrial fibrillation; Radiofrequency catheter ablation; Vein of Marshall; Superior vena cava

射频消融术是治疗心房颤动(以下简称房颤)的主要手段,环肺静脉电隔离(pulmonary vein isolation, PVI)是房颤

射频消融治疗的基石^[1]。与阵发性房颤相比,持续性房颤的消融成功率偏低,常需要在PVI的基础上增加肺静脉外触发灶的消融,包括线性消融、BOX消融及碎裂电位消融等。二尖瓣峡部是线性消融最重要的组成部分,但传统射频消融很难实现二尖瓣峡部的彻底阻滞。研究发现,持续性房颤首次消融阻滞二尖瓣峡部的患者,术后二尖瓣峡部恢复传导的比例可达75.0%,且70.8%的患者为二尖瓣峡部依赖的大折返性心房扑动^[2],这与二尖瓣峡部的厚度、心肌表面血管降低消融

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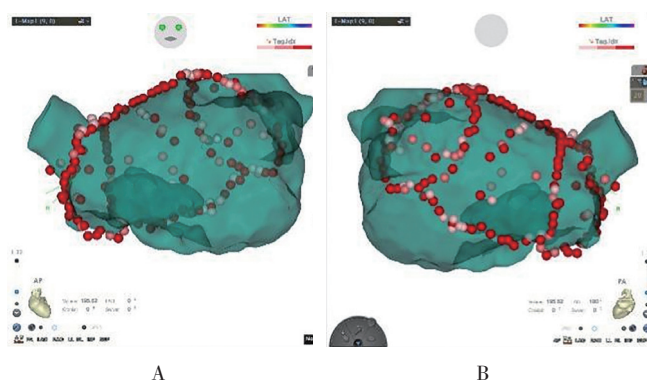
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能量、Marshall韧带的连接部位等有关^[3-4]。

Marshall静脉包裹在Marshall韧带里,走形与二尖瓣峡部基本相同。近年研究发现,Marshall静脉参与房颤的触发和维持,采用Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融能明显提高房颤患者二尖瓣峡部隔离效果^[4],对于持续性房颤和复发性房颤具有较高的成功率和较好的安全性,且均经下腔静脉途径进行无水乙醇消融^[5]。本文分析1例经上腔静脉行Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融结合个体化射频消融治疗的复发性持续性房颤患者的诊疗经过,以期对复发性持续性房颤的治疗及经上腔静脉途径行Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融提供临床依据。

1 病例简介

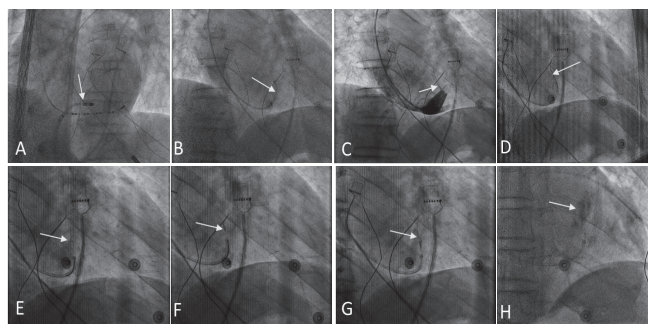
患者,男性,61岁,主因“间断心悸、胸闷13年,加重1 d”于2021-11-28入住中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九八〇医院。13年前患者劳累后出现心悸、胸闷等症状,查心电图提示房颤心律,多次住院治疗。2020年,患者曾在中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九八〇医院行房颤射频消融术,见图1A、B,术后患者病情稳定,规律随访均为窦性心律。2021-11-27,患者再次出现心悸、胸闷,持续不缓解,检查心电图提示房颤。患者既往有高血压病史15年。查体:血压132/74 mm Hg (1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa),双肺未闻及干、湿啰音。心率70次/min,律绝对不齐,各瓣膜区未闻及杂音,脉搏短绌,双下肢无水肿。入院检查动态心电图:全天房颤律,室性期前收缩13 440个,>2 s长间歇85个,最长2.9 s,ST-T异常。经食管心脏超声检查显示:双侧心房增大,左心房前后径46 mm,右心房前后径43 mm,左心室射血分数67%,左心耳未见血栓回声。初步诊断:(1)心律失常,持续性房颤,室性期前收缩,房颤射频消融术后;(2)高血压3级(极高危)。2021-12-07,患者在三维标测系统CARTO3指导下行心内电生理检查和射频消融术,拟采用“改良2C3L”术式。常规消毒铺巾,1%利多卡因局部麻醉,经左锁骨下静脉放置6 F鞘管,送入CS标测电极,穿刺右股静脉并放置8.5 F房间隔穿刺鞘管,拟先行Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融,经反复尝试,难以经右股静脉送入6 F JR4.0指引导管至冠状静脉窦,尝试通过消融导管送入冠状静脉窦,长鞘管送入冠状静脉失败,耗时20 min未成功(见图2A)。后改为行右锁骨下静脉经上腔静脉送入JR4.0指引导管至冠状静脉窦,耗时不足1 min(见图2B),以碘克沙醇行冠状静脉窦造影可见Marshall静脉(见图2C)。经指引导管送入PTCA指引导丝至Marshall静脉远端(见图2D),将2.0 mm×8.0 mm OTW球囊经PTCA指引导丝送入Marshall静脉(见图2E),充盈球囊(6 atm)至完全堵住Marshall静脉并经冠状动脉造影证实(见图2F),缓慢注射无水乙醇(1 ml/min) 5 ml(见图2G),同时给予地塞米松10 mg静脉注射,观察5 min后可见Marshall静脉走行区域造影剂滞留,无水乙醇消融成功(见图2H)。采用房间隔穿刺鞘管穿刺房间隔,碘克沙醇造影证实穿刺针进入左心房后,以碘克沙醇行左、右肺静脉造影,肺静脉无狭窄,先后送入环肺静脉标测电极和ST消融电极导管(连接泵管接肝素盐水),行左心房和肺静脉几何构型重建,电压标测显示两侧肺静脉、左心房后壁和二尖瓣峡部



注:A显示前后位可见顶部线和环肺静脉消融线;B显示后前位可见顶部线、后壁和环肺静脉消融线

图1 患者第1次行房颤射频消融术时的消融线(PVI+BOX)

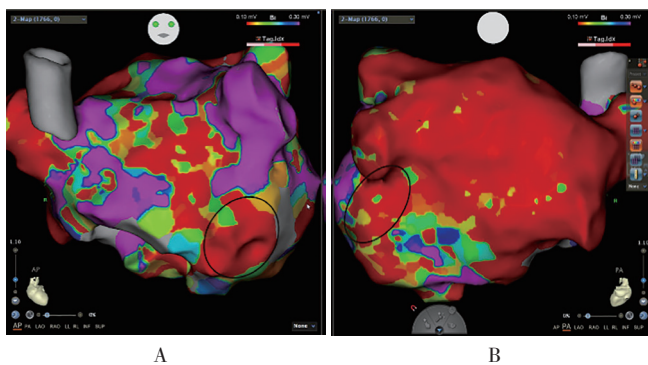
Figure 1 Ablation line at the first radiofrequency ablation of atrial fibrillation of the patient (PVI+BOX)



注:A显示经下腔静脉送入指引导管至冠状静脉窦失败(箭头所示);B显示改为经上腔静脉送入指引导管至冠状静脉窦(箭头所示);C显示选择性造影见到Marshall静脉(箭头所示);D显示沿指引导管送入PTCA指引导丝至Marshall静脉远端(箭头所示为PTCA指引导丝);E显示2.0 mm×8.0 mm OTW球囊经PTCA指引导丝送入Marshall静脉(箭头所示为球囊标记);F显示以6个大气压扩张OTW球囊后,撤出PTCA指引导丝(箭头所示);G显示向OTW球囊充气,注入无水乙醇(箭头所示);H显示选择性造影可见Marshall静脉走行区域造影剂滞留(箭头所示)

图2 Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融步骤

Figure 2 Procedure of Marshall vein ethanol ablation



注:A显示前后位可见二尖瓣峡部呈低电压(黑色圈),B显示后前位观察二尖瓣峡部低电压区(黑色圈)

图3 Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融后二尖瓣峡部基质标测情况

Figure 3 Matrix mapping of mitral isthmus after ethanol ablation of Marshall vein

均为低电压区,左心房前壁可见大片瘢痕(见图3)。在二尖瓣峡部瓣环处、左心房前壁线性消融,并在间隔部、左心房底部、左心耳根部碎裂电位处消融(见图4),但仍有房颤发作。遂将大头导管撤至右心房,并经右股静脉置入8 F鞘管并送入环状标测电极,显示上腔静脉电位较快,增加上腔静脉隔离及三尖瓣环峡部线性消融(见图5),房颤仍未终止,静脉注射咪达唑仑2 mg后予以200 J同步电复律,患者恢复窦性心律。逐个验证各消融线,均达到双向阻滞。手术顺利,手术时间约为3.5 h,患者未诉不适。患者住院期间和出院1、2周后随访,无房颤复发和主要不良心血管事件发生。

2 讨论

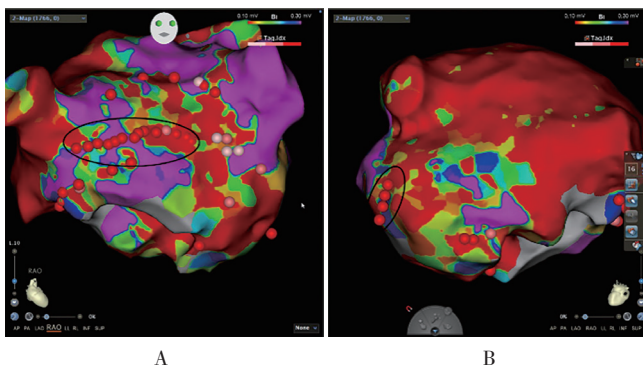
对于持续性房颤,在PVI基础上进行线性消融是目前大多数中心的消融策略,而二尖瓣峡部线性消融是其难点,单纯导管消融很难达到心内膜透壁和连续损伤^[6]。本例患者1年前曾成功进行PVI+BOX消融,后复发考虑部分与二尖瓣峡部等消融不彻底和存在其他触发灶有关。为减少射频消融时间

和减轻心肌损伤,首选Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融造成心外膜和心肌透壁性损伤,再根据基质标测情况进行二尖瓣峡部心内膜补点放电,从而实现二尖瓣峡部彻底阻滞。此外,根据心房电压标测情况进行个体化消融。术中、术后均无并发症出现,术后未再发生房性心律失常。

Marshall韧带是由Marshall静脉、心肌束(Marshall束)、自主神经束和纤维束组成。Marshall静脉包裹在Marshall韧带中,在距离冠状窦口(24 ± 4) mm处汇入冠状静脉窦。Marshall韧带近段与冠状静脉窦肌袖相连,走行于左肺静脉前面和左心耳后面,至左心房的游离壁终止,可参与左肺静脉、左心房及二尖瓣峡部折返环的组成^[7-8]。已有大量研究证实,Marshall韧带是肺静脉之外的房颤触发灶之一,其走行与二尖瓣峡部位置基本相对应,因此Marshall静脉消融有助于达到二尖瓣峡部双向阻滞^[9]。LEE等^[10]研究发现,Marshall韧带射频消融可提高二尖瓣峡部和PVI手术失败患者的消融成功率。但Marshall韧带射频消融手术成功率偏低^[11],难以保证消融部位的透壁性和连续性,有可能引起新的心律失常,是造成房颤消融术后复发的重要原因。因此,实现二尖瓣峡部透壁性损伤即心内膜和心外膜双向阻滞有助于降低二尖瓣峡部相关房性心律失常的发生率。

经冠状静脉窦推送无水乙醇进行Marshall静脉消融,可在相应的左心房外侧壁形成低电压区,进而明显提高二尖瓣峡部隔离的成功率。LIU等^[12]对32例分别接受单纯PVI、PVI+基质改良、PVI+基质改良+Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融的非阵发性房颤患者随访3.9年,结果发现PVI+基质改良+Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融能有效降低非阵发性房颤患者手术复发率。LAI等^[13]纳入191例持续性房颤患者,分别给予PVI+顶部线、二尖瓣峡部、三尖瓣峡部线性消融(即“2C3L”消融策略)及“改良2C3L”消融策略(在“2C3L”消融策略基础上增加Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融),随访1年后发现,“改良2C3L”消融策略具有更高的房颤消融成功率。DERVAL等^[14]研究也证实,“改良2C3L”消融策略具有较低的房颤复发率。Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融是房颤复发的独立预测因素,其相关手术并发症发生风险与其他消融策略相比无统计学差异。本例患者1年前曾行PVI+BOX消融,术后维持窦性心律1年后复发,患者在既往消融基础上行Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融二尖瓣峡部,并根据电压标测结果,在心内膜面对二尖瓣峡部进行补点消融,彻底达到二尖瓣峡部完全阻滞的目的。

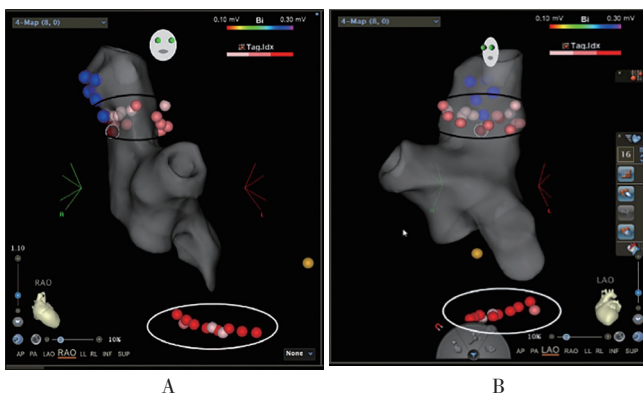
但由于冠状静脉窦和Marshall静脉的解剖差异,指引导管和PTCA指引导管进入冠状静脉窦或Marshall静脉的成功率不一致。股静脉是送入指引导管并通过推注造影剂来寻找Marshall静脉的常用途径,且经右股静脉送入指引导管至冠状静脉窦,造影明确Marshall静脉走行,成功率和安全性较好^[15]。但由于冠状静脉窦口解剖位置不同,如下腔静脉距离冠状静脉窦较远、欧式脊较高、冠状静脉开口分支较早等,有时不易经下腔静脉推送指引导管至冠状静脉窦。本例患者耗时20 min,且一直在X线透视下操作,仍难以将指引导管送至冠状静脉窦,遂将指引导管头端略微塑形,改为经上腔静



注: A显示左心房前壁线性(黑色圈)消融, B显示二尖瓣峡部补点(白色圈)消融

图4 根据基质标测行二尖瓣峡部和左心房前壁消融

Figure 4 Ablation of mitral isthmus and left anterior atrial wall performed according to matrix mapping



注: A显示右前斜位上腔静脉(黑色圈)和三尖瓣峡部(白色圈)消融, B显示左前斜位上腔静脉(黑色圈)和三尖瓣峡部(白色圈)消融

图5 根据电极标测行上腔静脉和三尖瓣峡部消融

Figure 5 Ablation of superior vena cava and tricuspid isthmus performed according to electrode mapping

脉送入指引导管至冠状静脉窦,不足1 min完成操作。在右前斜位下造影,找到Marshall静脉,送入PTCA指引导丝和OTW球囊,并进行无水乙醇消融,手术过程顺利,无并发症出现,提示对于采用常规操作指引导管不易进入冠状静脉窦的房颤患者,改为上腔静脉途径是可行的。从本例患者的操作过程来看,经上腔静脉途径行Marshall静脉无水乙醇消融可减少手术时间、减少X线曝光量和耗材使用,从而降低并发症发生率和治疗费用。

由于左心房基质的致心律失常作用^[16],消融前行心房电压标测以明确基质信息,并根据心房基质情况采用个体化消融策略是目前持续性房颤消融治疗的方向,其可降低房颤复发率,减少手术时间和减轻心房过度损伤^[17-18],使患者获益最大。

作者贡献:马彦卓、齐书英进行文章的构思与设计,撰写、修订论文;杨茜、唐丽娜、齐书英进行文章的可行性分析;杨茜、宋新星、李洁、梁卓进行文献/资料收集;马彦卓、陈瑜进行文献/资料整理;齐书英负责文章的质量控制及审校,并对文章整体负责、监督管理。

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