

• 论著 •

右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常患者电生理特征及三维心腔内超声引导下导管消融效果研究



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【摘要】 目的 探讨右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常患者电生理特征及三维心腔内超声引导下导管消融效果。**方法** 选取2016年1月至2021年1月于胜利油田中心医院心内科与郑州大学第一附属医院心内科住院的行射频消融的室性心律失常患者627例, 选取其中10例起源于右心室节制束的室性心律失常患者为右心室节制束组, 另选取12例起源于三尖瓣环后侧壁的室性心律失常患者为三尖瓣环后侧壁组。所有患者在三维心腔内超声引导下进行激动标测和消融, 比较两组一般资料、影像学指标、心电图参数及其特点、标测和消融效果。**结果** 右心室节制束QRS波时限、类本位曲折时间短于三尖瓣环后侧壁组, V₁、V₂、V₃导联QRS波下降支斜率大于三尖瓣环后侧壁组($P<0.05$)。起源于右心室节制束的室性心律失常患者心电图特点: (1) QRS波均呈左束支传导阻滞; (2) 胸前导联移行均晚于V₄导联; (3) I、aVL导联QRS波主波均为直立, II、III、aVF导联主波方向则以负向为主。起源于三尖瓣环后侧壁的室性心律失常患者心电图特点: (1) QRS波呈左束支传导阻滞, V₁、V₂导联表现为rS型; (2) I、aVL、V₅、V₆导联以正向波为主。右心室节制束组于消融有效靶点处记录到最早激动点的领先体表QRS波起点时限为(18.1±3.1)ms; 在消融有效靶点中, 有6例(6/10)于局部V波之前可见浦肯野电位; 消融过程中有1例患者出现一过性右束支阻滞, 术中及术后均未发生心包填塞。所有三尖瓣环后侧壁组患者消融成功且未出现并发症。右心室节制束组有1例患者出现与原发形态不同的室性期前收缩, 且24 h动态心电图显示室性期前收缩<500次/24 h, 未再给予干预治疗。此外, 所有患者围术期及随访期间未发生心包压塞、房室传导阻滞及新发三尖瓣关闭不全等并发症。**结论** 右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常患者的QRS波时限、类本位曲折时间较短, V₁、V₂、V₃导联QRS波下降支斜率大, 且三维心腔内超声引导下导管消融的安全性及远期效果较好。

【关键词】 心律失常, 心性; 节制束; 导管消融; 心腔内超声

【中图分类号】 R 541 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2022.00.158

王琎, 公言伟, 刘相飞.右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常患者电生理特征及三维心腔内超声引导下导管消融效果研究 [J].实用心脑肺血管病杂志, 2022, 30 (7): 64-68. [www.sxnf.net]

WANG J, GONG Y W, LIU X F.Electrophysiological characteristics of patients with ventricular arrhythmia originating from right ventricular moderator band and effect of catheter ablation guided by three-dimensional intracardiac echocardiography [J].Practical Journal of Cardiac Cerebral Pneumal and Vascular Disease, 2022, 30 (7): 64-68.

Electrophysiological Characteristics of Patients with Ventricular Arrhythmia Originating from Right Ventricular Moderator Band and Effect of Catheter Ablation Guided by Three-dimensional Intracardiac Echocardiography

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the electrophysiological characteristics of patients with ventricular arrhythmia originating from right ventricular moderator band and effect of catheter ablation guided by three-dimensional intracardiac echocardiography. **Methods** A total of 627 patients with ventricular arrhythmia who underwent radiofrequency ablation in the Department of Cardiology of Shengli Oil Field Central Hospital and the Department of Cardiology of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University from January 2016 to January 2021 were selected. Among them, 10 patients with ventricular arrhythmia originating from the right ventricular moderator band were selected as the right ventricular moderator band group, and 12 patients with ventricular arrhythmia originating from the posterior wall of the tricuspid annulus were selected as the posterior wall of the

基金项目: 山东省医药卫生科技发展计划项目(2019WS043)

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tricuspid valve annulus group. All patients underwent activation mapping and ablation under the guidance of three-dimensional intracardiac ultrasound technology, and the general data, imaging indexes, ECG parameters and their characteristics, mapping and ablation effects were compared between the two groups. **Results** The duration of QRS complex and the quasi-standard tortuosity time in the right ventricular moderator band group were shorter than those in the posterior wall of the tricuspid valve annulus group, the slope of the descending branch of the QRS complex in leads V₁, V₂, and V₃ were bigger than those in the posterior wall of the tricuspid valve annulus group ($P < 0.05$). ECG characteristics of the patients with ventricular arrhythmia originating from right ventricular moderator band: (1) QRS waves all showed left bundle branch block; (2) the prethoracic leads migrate later than lead V₄; (3) the main waves of the QRS complex in leads I and aVL were all upright, and the main waves in leads II, III and aVF were mainly negative. ECG characteristics of patients with ventricular arrhythmia originating from the posterior wall of the tricuspid valve annulus: (1) the QRS complex showed left bundle branch block, and the leads V₁ and V₂ showed rS type; (2) leads I, aVL, V₅, and V₆ were dominated by positive waves. In the right ventricular moderator band group, the onset time limit of the leading surface QRS complex at the earliest activation point recorded at the effective target of ablation was (18.1 ± 3.1) ms. Among the effective targets for ablation, 6 cases (6/10) showed Purkinje potential before the local V wave. One patient developed transient right bundle branch block during ablation, and neither intraoperative nor postoperative cardiac tamponade occurred. All patients in the posterior wall of the tricuspid valve annulus group were successfully ablated, and there was no complications. In the right ventricular moderator band group, 1 case had premature ventricular contractions different from the primary shape, and the 24-hour dynamic electrocardiogram showed that the premature ventricular contractions were less than 500 times/24 h, and no further intervention was given. All patients had no complications such as pericardial tamponade, atrioventricular block and new tricuspid regurgitation during the perioperative period and follow-up period. **Conclusion** In patients with ventricular arrhythmia originating from the right ventricular moderator band, the QRS complex duration and quasi-standard tortuosity are shorter, the slope of the descending branch of the QRS complex in leads V₁, V₂, and V₃ are large, and the effect and safety of catheter ablation guided by three-dimensional intracardiac ultrasound are good.

[Key words] Arrhythmias, cardiac; Moderator band; Catheter ablation; Intracardiac echocardiography

在特发性室性期前收缩 (premature ventricular contraction, PVC) /室性心动过速 (ventricular tachycardia, VT) 中, 60%~80%为右心室起源, 其中以右心室流出道和邻近三尖瓣环居多, 而起源于右心室其他部位少见^[1]。节制束是一种肌小梁, 连接隔缘肉柱的体部与右心室游离壁侧, 通过导管消融的右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常的报告极少^[2-3]。回顾右心室流入道室性心律失常的射频消融资料, 该处的消融成功率不高, 考虑与该部位存在节制束、乳头肌等复杂的解剖结构有关, 而且该部位在X线影像下很难鉴别^[4-5]。随着三维心腔内超声的广泛应用, 节制束起源的室性心律失常逐渐得到心电生理学从业者的重视^[6-7]。本研究在三维心腔内超声引导下, 分析右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常患者的电生理特征, 评估导管消融的效果, 以期加强临床对右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常的认知。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2016年1月至2021年1月于胜利油田中心医院心内科与郑州大学第一附属医院心内科住院的射频消融的室性心律失常患者627例, 选取其中10例起源于右心室节制束的室性心律失常患者作为右心室节制束组, 另选取12例起源于三尖瓣环后侧壁的室性心律失常患者作为三尖瓣环后侧壁组。纳入标准: (1) 存在室性心律失常相

关症状, 且药物难以控制或不能耐受; (2) 24 h 动态心电图提示室性期前收缩>10 000次/24 h。排除标准: (1) 有器质性心脏病者; (2) 有不能耐受手术的疾病者, 如严重心力衰竭、肾衰竭及严重感染等。所有患者术前需停用抗心律失常药物至少5个 $t_{1/2}$ (术前服用胺碘酮的患者, 则停用至少3个月)。本研究符合赫尔辛基宣言要求, 并经胜利油田中心医院伦理委员会审核批准 (Q/ZXYY-ZY-YWB-LL201925)。所有患者签署知情同意书。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 建立解剖模型 所有患者应用三维电解剖标测系统 (CARTO 3, 美国强生公司) 以及三维心腔内超声导管 (SoundStar, 美国强生公司) 实施手术。应用10 F超声探头建立右心室、左心室模型, 并细致构建三尖瓣环、右心室节制束、右心室前乳头肌、右心室后乳头肌形态。

1.2.2 标测和消融 在上述解剖模型构建完成后, 将Navistar SmartTouch导管 (美国强生公司) 置于右心室, 在室性心律失常发作的情况下行激动标测。应用热点追踪法, 以标测到的最早激动点视为心动过速的起源点, 同时记录局部的电位特征, 每个点的压力控制在5~15 G。于最早激动点处以35 W功率模式放电消融, 并采用0.9%氯化钠溶液以17 ml/min进行灌注。以放电开始5 s内PVC消失或VT终止视为有效消融靶点,

继续巩固消融至少30 s。若5 s内PVC或VT仍存在，则停止放电，继续进行激动标测以寻找合适靶点进行消融。在消融有效靶点处应用三维超声同步证实靶点的解剖部位。消融后原发室性心律失常消失，同时静脉滴注异丙肾上腺素及反复给予心室刺激，观察30 min以上，如仍不能诱发原发室性心律失常则判定为消融手术成功；若经反复标测、消融后仍频发原发室性心律失常，则为消融手术失败。

1.2.3 观察指标 (1) 收集两组患者一般资料、影像学指标，包括两组的年龄、性别、高血压发生情况、糖尿病发生情况、心律失常类型、右心室前后径、左心室舒张末期内径、左心室射血分数。(2) 比较两组患者心电图参数。术前记录室性心律失常发作时12导联同步心电图参数及其特点，其中前者包括QRS波时限和V₁、V₂、V₃导联QRS波下降支斜率及类本位曲折时间。(3) 术后即刻行标准12导联体表心电图，观察两组标测和消融结果及并发症发生情况。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 23.0统计学软件进行数据分析。计数资料以相对数表示，组间比较采用Fisher's确切概率法；符合正态分布的计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示，组间比较采用两独立样本t检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料、影像学指标 两组年龄、性别、有高血压者占比、有糖尿病者占比、心律失常类型、右心室前后径、左心室舒张末期内径、左心室射血分数比较，差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)，见表1。

2.2 心电图参数及其特点 右心室节制束组QRS波时限、类本位曲折时间短于三尖瓣环后侧壁组，V₁、V₂、

V₃导联QRS波下降支斜率大于三尖瓣环后侧壁组，差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)，见表2。起源于右心室节制束的室性心律失常患者的心电图特点为：(1) QRS波均呈左束支传导阻滞；(2) 胸前导联移行均晚于V₄导联；(3) I、aVL导联QRS波主波均为直立，Ⅱ、Ⅲ、aVF导联主波方向则以负向为主，见图1。起源于三尖瓣环后侧壁的室性心律失常患者的心电图特点为：

(1) QRS波呈左束支传导阻滞，V₁、V₂导联表现为rS型；(2) I、aVL、V₅、V₆导联以正向波为主。

2.3 标测和消融结果 消融后，右心室节制束组中9例患者室性期前收缩消失，而1例患者仍有室性期前收缩，但其QRS波形态略有变化且最早激动点改变，再次标测最早激动点消融后室性期前收缩消失。于消融有效靶点处记录到最早激动点的领先体表QRS波起点时限为(18.1 ± 3.1) ms；在消融有效靶点中，有6例(6/10)于局部V波之前可见浦肯野电位，见图2；消融过程中有1例患者出现一过性右束支阻滞，术中及术后均未发

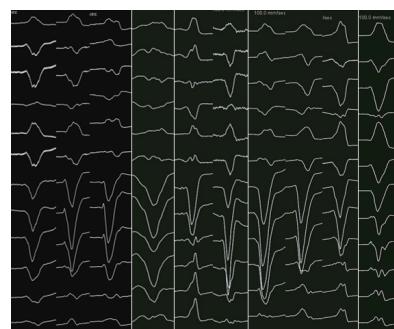


图1 起源于右心室节制束的室性心律失常患者的心电图

Figure 1 ECG of patients with ventricular arrhythmia originating from right ventricular moderator band

表1 两组一般资料及影像学指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data and imaging indexes between the two groups

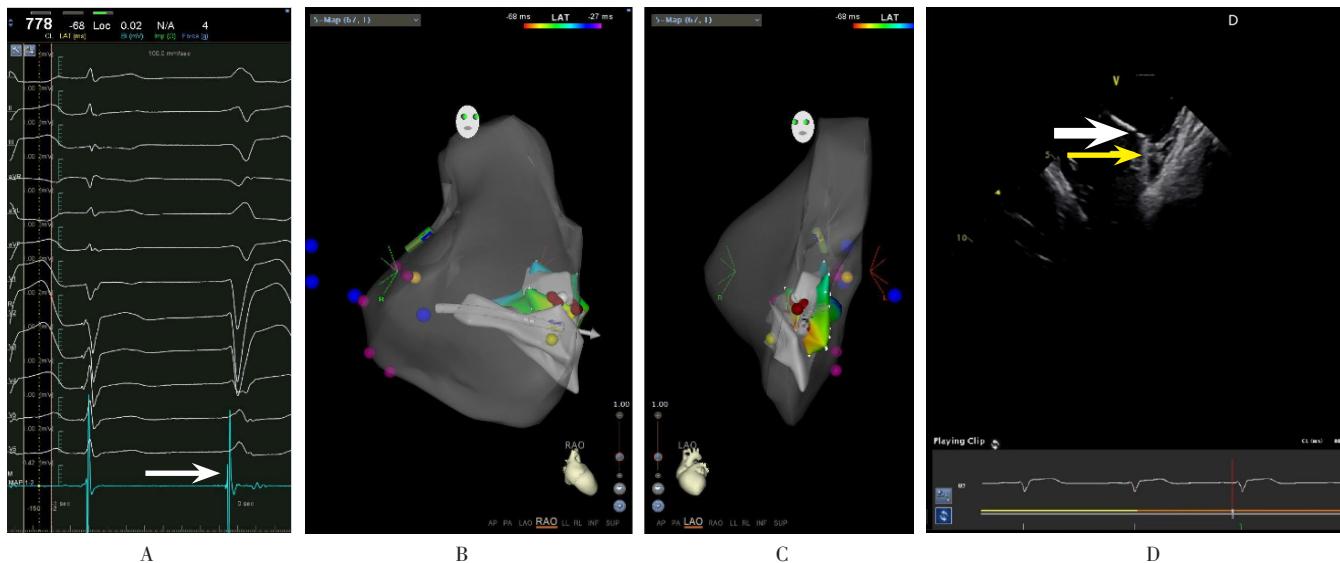
组别	例数	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	性别 (男/女)	高血压 (n/N)	糖尿病 (n/N)	心律失常类型 (n/N)		右心室前后径 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm)	左心室舒张末期 内径 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm)	左心室射血分数 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)
						PVC	VT			
三尖瓣环后侧壁组	12	42.6 ± 6.7	8/4	3/12	1/12	11/12	1/12	19.8 ± 3.1	43.1 ± 4.2	56.6 ± 4.7
右心室节制束组	10	40.0 ± 7.0	7/3	2/10	1/10	9/10	1/10	21.1 ± 4.8	41.1 ± 5.3	57.7 ± 6.0
t值		0.889	-	-	-	-	-	-0.746	0.986	-0.488
P值		0.385	1.000	1.000	1.000		1.000	0.464	0.336	0.631

注：-表示采用Fisher's确切概率法；PVC=特发性室性期前收缩，VT=室性心动过速

表2 两组心电图参数比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of ECG parameters between the two groups

组别	例数	QRS波时限 (ms)	QRS波下降支斜率			类本位曲折时间 (ms)
			V ₁ 导联	V ₂ 导联	V ₃ 导联	
三尖瓣环后侧壁组	12	170.56 ± 6.01	1.33 ± 0.13	1.62 ± 0.13	1.43 ± 0.13	76.92 ± 3.94
右心室节制束组	10	149.80 ± 9.96	1.90 ± 0.19	2.49 ± 0.26	2.04 ± 0.17	49.30 ± 4.14
t值		6.018	-8.156	-10.291	-9.613	16.002
P值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001



注: A为靶点部位,局部V波起始处可见浦肯野电位(箭头所示);B、C分别为右前斜和左前斜下消融导管位于节制束中部(箭头所示);D为三维心脏内超声证实消融导管(粗箭头)贴靠于节制束(细箭头)

图2 三维心脏内超声引导下右心室节制束起源的室性期前收缩的消融情况

Figure 2 Ablation of ventricular premature beats originated from right ventricular moderator bundle guided by intracardiac ultrasound

生心包填塞。所有三尖瓣环后侧壁组患者消融成功且未出现并发症。

2.4 并发症发生情况 右心室节制束组有1例患者出现与原发形态不同的室性期前收缩,且24 h动态心电图显示室性期前收缩<500次/24 h,未再给予干预治疗。此外,所有患者围术期及随访期间未发生心包压塞、房室传导阻滞及新发三尖瓣关闭不全等并发症。

3 讨论

节制束横跨右心室,在右心室间隔侧与隔缘肉柱相连,在游离壁侧与右心室前乳头肌连接,节制束可限制舒张期右心室过度扩张。有研究表明,在节制束上起搏时,其激动需通过游离壁侧或间隔侧的出口,才能传导至心室各处^[7]。节制束在间隔侧由隔缘肉柱发出,其内走行有右束支,节制束室性心律失常发作时,其激动由间隔侧向前乳头肌侧传导。该处起源的室性心律失常早于心尖部,有报道显示,节制束起源的室性期前收缩有导致恶性室性心律失常的风险^[8-10]。

本研究结果显示,右心室节制束组有9例患者为PVC,起源于右心室节制束的室性心律失常患者的心电图特点为:(1)QRS波均呈左束支传导阻滞;(2)胸前导联移行均晚于V₄导联;(3)I、aVL导联QRS波主波均为直立,II、III、aVF导联主波方向则以负向为主。与SADEK等^[8]研究的节制束起源的室性心律失常部分特点相似。本研究结果显示,与三尖瓣环后侧壁组比较,右心室节制束组V₁、V₂、V₃导联QRS波下降支斜率更大,提示其激动沿节制束向室间隔侧、游离壁侧同时传导,使得右心室激动所需时间更短且除极的同步性

更好,可以作为鉴别诊断的重要参考指标。此外,本研究三尖瓣环后侧壁组心电图QRS波呈左束支传导阻滞;V₁、V₂导联表现为rS型。与VAN HERENDAEL等^[5]研究显示的三尖瓣环侧壁起源的室性心律失常的体表QRS波特征部分相同。

右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常与三尖瓣环后侧壁起源的室性心律失常的心电图有很多相似之处,容易混淆,但亦有不同之处。本研究结果显示,相比于三尖瓣环后侧壁组,右心室节制束组QRS波时限、类本位曲折时间更短。分析原因如下:节制束起源的室性心律失常的激动分别向间隔侧和游离壁侧两端同时传导,即间隔和游离壁组织几乎同时激动,因此QRS波时限会更短,且其起始除极速率较三尖瓣环后侧壁起源的室性心律失常更快。

节制束起源的室性心律失常激动标测是消融手术的难点,单一使用传统的心脏三维解剖标测系统或X线影像几乎无法确定节制束的解剖定位,而在三维心脏内超声引导下则能够精确定位。本研究将三维心脏内超声导管横置于右心室腔来重建节制束的长轴模型;然后将超声导管置于右心室中部,扇面指向心尖方向构建节制束的短轴模型。结果显示,右心室节制束组于消融有效靶点处记录到最早激动点的领先体表QRS波起点时限为(18.1±3.1)ms。分析原因:右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常在右心室间隔侧和游离壁侧都有出口,心室快速除极,所以领先体表心电图QRS波时限较短,而通常右心室流出道起源的室性心律失常领先体表QRS波时限为(28.2±2.9)ms^[8]。此外,此类室性心律失常的

最早激动点处常可记录到浦肯野电位，其可能的机制与希浦氏系统参与相关，亦不排除为节制束自身电位特点，既往研究也有类似的报道^[11-12]，但尚需进一步研究证实。本研究10例右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常患者通过三维心腔内超声引导下的导管消融后，随访12个月均未见复发，且无严重并发症的发生。表明在三维心腔内超声引导下，对该类患者实施射频消融的远期效果令人满意。

综上所述，右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常患者的QRS波时限、类本位曲折时间较短，V₁、V₂、V₃导联QRS波下降支斜率大；三维心腔内超声引导下导管消融的安全性及远期效果较好。本研究尚存在一定局限性，因右心室节制束起源的室性心律失常发病率较低，故本研究样本量较小，需进行多中心、大样本量的随机对照试验。此外，随访时采用24 h动态心电图来评估术后心律失常的发作情况，而非置入电子器械或应用可穿戴式动态心电监测设备连续监测7 d，因此消融术后室性心律失常的复发情况在一定程度上有可能被低估。

作者贡献：刘相飞进行文章的构思与设计，对文章整体负责、监督管理；王琎撰写论文；王琎、刘相飞进行研究的实施与可行性分析、论文修订；王琎、公言伟进行资料收集、统计学处理；公言伟、刘相飞负责文章的质量控制及审校。

本文无利益冲突。

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(收稿日期：2022-03-15；修回日期：2022-05-09)

(本文编辑：张浩)