

· 诊治分析 ·

基于冠状动脉 CT 血管造影的血流储备分数对不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值



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【摘要】 目的 分析基于冠状动脉CT血管造影的血流储备分数 (CT-FFR) 对不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值。方法 连续收集2019年12月至2021年4月在陕西省人民医院心血管内二科住院并接受选择性冠状动脉造影 (CAG) 检查的35例疑似冠状动脉狭窄患者及2020年7月至2021年4月在四川大学华西医院住院并接受选择性CAG检查的56例疑似冠状动脉狭窄患者为研究对象。根据冠状动脉斑块性质将所有患者分为钙化斑块组 ($n=14$)、非钙化斑块组 ($n=34$) 和混合斑块组 ($n=42$)。比较三组人口学资料、入院时心率、入院时血压、既往史、入院时实验室检查指标、CT-FFR及血流储备分数 (FFR)。以 $FFR \leq 0.80$ 作为诊断病变特异性缺血的“金标准”, 绘制ROC曲线以评价CT-FFR对不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值; 采用相关系数分析FFR与CT-FFR诊断不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血结果的一致性, 绘制Bland-Altman图以分析CT-FFR与FFR诊断不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血结果的差异性。结果 三组年龄、入院时舒张压、有糖尿病史者占比、有高血压史者占比及入院时血肌酐 (Scr) 比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。以 $CT-FFR \leq 0.80$ 诊断为病变特异性缺血。在冠状动脉钙化斑块、非钙化斑块、混合斑块患者中, CT-FFR诊断病变特异性缺血的灵敏度分别为55.55%、72.22%、75.00%, 特异度分别为20.00%、81.25%、55.55%, 正确率分别为42.86%、76.47%、66.67%。ROC曲线分析结果显示, CT-FFR诊断冠状动脉钙化、非钙化、混合斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的AUC分别为0.40 [95%CI (0.07, 0.73), $P=0.549$]、0.75 [95%CI (0.58, 0.93), $P=0.011$]、0.66 [95%CI (0.48, 0.84), $P=0.080$]。相关性分析结果显示, FFR与CT-FFR诊断冠状动脉钙化、混合斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血结果均无线性关系 (冠状动脉钙化斑块患者: $R^2 < 0.01$, $P=0.926$; 冠状动脉混合斑块患者: $R^2=0.07$, $P=0.102$), FFR与CT-FFR诊断冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血结果的一致性良好 ($R^2=0.19$, $P=0.011$)。Bland-Altman图分析结果显示, CT-FFR与FFR诊断冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的所有散点基本在平均差值的95%CI内, 说明两种方法检测结果差异性小。结论 CT-FFR对冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血具有一定诊断价值, 对冠状动脉钙化、混合斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值较低。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病; 斑块; 病变特异性缺血; 血流储备分数; CT血管造影术; 诊断

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Diagnostic Value of Fractional Flow Reserve based on Coronary CT Angiography for Lesion-Specific Ischemia in Patients with Different Nature of Coronary Artery Plaque DONG Mengya, GOU Qiling, YANG Guang, SHOU Xiling
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【Abstract】 **Objective** To analyze the diagnostic value of fractional flow reserve based on coronary CT angiography (CT-FFR) for lesion-specific ischemia in patients with different nature of coronary artery plaque. **Methods** A total of 35 patients with suspected coronary artery stenosis who were hospitalized in the Department of Cardiology, Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital from December 2019 to April 2021 and underwent selective coronary angiography (CAG) examination and 56 patients with suspected coronary artery stenosis who were hospitalized in West China Hospital of Sichuan University from July 2020 to April 2021 and underwent selective CAG examination were continuously collected as the research objects. According to the nature of plaque, all patients were divided into calcified plaque group ($n=14$), non-calcified plaque group ($n=34$) and mixed plaque group ($n=42$). The demographic data, heart rate at admission, blood pressure at admission, past history, laboratory examination indexes at admission, CT-FFR and fractional flow reserve (FFR) were compared among the three groups. Taking $FFR \leq 0.80$ as

the "gold standard" for the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia, ROC curve was drawn to evaluate the diagnostic value of CT-FFR for lesion-specific ischemia in patients with different nature of coronary artery plaque. The correlation coefficient was used to analyze the consistency of results of FFR and CT-FFR in the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia in patients with different nature of coronary artery plaque, and the Bland-Altman plot was drawn to analyze the difference between the results of CT-FFR and FFR in the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia in patients with different nature of coronary artery plaque. **Results** There were significant differences in age, diastolic blood pressure at admission, proportion of patients with diabetes history, proportion of patients with hypertension history and serum creatinine (Scr) at admission among the three groups ($P < 0.05$). CT-FFR ≤ 0.80 was diagnosed as lesion-specific ischemia. In patients with coronary calcified plaque, non-calcified plaque and mixed plaque, the sensitivity of CT-FFR in the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia was 55.55%, 72.22%, 75.00% respectively, the specificity of CT-FFR in the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia was 20.00%, 81.25%, 55.55%, respectively, the accuracy of CT-FFR in the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia was 42.86%, 76.47%, 66.67%, respectively. The results of ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of CT-FFR in the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia in patients with coronary calcified plaque, coronary non-calcified plaque and coronary mixed plaque was 0.40 [95%CI (0.07, 0.73), $P=0.549$], 0.75 [95%CI (0.58, 0.93), $P=0.011$] and 0.66 [95%CI (0.48, 0.84), $P=0.080$], respectively. The results of correlation analysis showed that there was no linear relationship between results of FFR and CT-FFR in the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia in patients with coronary calcified plaque and coronary mixed plaque (coronary calcified plaque patients: $R^2 < 0.01$, $P=0.926$; coronary mixed plaque patients: $R^2=0.07$, $P=0.102$). FFR and CT-FFR had good consistency in the diagnosis results of lesion-specific ischemia in patients with coronary non-calcified plaque ($R^2=0.19$, $P=0.011$). The results of Bland-Altman plot analysis showed that all the scatter points of CT-FFR and FFR in the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia in patients with coronary non-calcified plaque were basically within 95%CI of the average difference, indicating that the difference between the two methods was small. **Conclusion** CT-FAR has a certain diagnostic value for lesion-specific ischemia in patients with coronary non-calcified plaque, and has low diagnostic value for lesion-specific ischemia in patients with coronary calcified plaque and coronary mixed plaque.

【Key words】 Coronary artery disease; Plaque; Lesion-specific ischemia; Fractional flow reserve; CT angiography; Diagnosis

目前, 冠状动脉造影 (coronary angiography, CAG) 是诊断冠心病的“金标准”^[1], 其不仅能显示冠状动脉狭窄程度, 而且可以通过冠状动脉内压力导丝测定技术确定心肌缺血情况, 其典型指标为血流储备分数 (fractional flow reserve, FFR)。FFR定义为冠状动脉狭窄远端压力与主动脉内平均压力的比值^[2], 是目前公认的冠状动脉狭窄功能学评价指标, 相关指南推荐中度冠状动脉狭窄、通过无创检查未发现缺血证据或多支病变的冠心病患者需要测定FFR^[3], 但FFR测定又属于有创操作。

近年越来越多的证据表明, 冠状动脉CT血管造影 (coronary CT angiography, CCTA) 及基于CCTA的FFR (CT-FFR) 是评估病变特异性缺血的有效手段^[3]。同时, CCTA还能识别冠状动脉斑块性质, 从而对冠状动脉斑块进行初步的定性诊断^[4]。但CT-FFR对不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血诊断性能的证据有限且存在争议。DI-JIANG等^[5]研究表明, 冠状动脉钙化不会影响CT-FFR的诊断效能。但也有研究发现, CT-FFR对不同程度钙化病变的诊断效能存在差异^[6-7]。本研究旨在评估CT-FFR在不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血中的诊断价值, 以期CT-FFR的临床应用提供理论依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 连续收集2019年12月至2021年4月在陕西省人民医院心血管内二科住院并接受选择性CAG检查的35例疑似冠状动脉狭窄患者及2020年7月至2021年4月在四川大学华

西医院住院并接受选择性CAG检查的56例疑似冠状动脉狭窄患者为研究对象。本研究符合赫尔辛基宣言, 临床注册号为ChiCTR1900026971。本研究已通过陕西省人民医院 (编号: 2019X005) 和四川大学华西医院 (编号: 20202) 伦理委员会审核, 所有患者自愿参加本研究并签署知情同意书。

1.2 纳入与排除标准 纳入标准: (1) 年龄 ≥ 18 岁且 ≤ 80 岁; (2) 能够理解本研究目的; (3) CCTA检查仪器的探测器排数至少为64排; (4) CCTA影像清晰可读; (5) 通过CCTA影像目测冠状动脉狭窄率为30%~90%; (6) 通过CCTA影像目测冠状动脉狭窄血管直径 ≥ 2 mm。排除标准: (1) 妊娠、哺乳期女性或计划妊娠的女性; (2) CCTA检查前30 d内有心肌梗死病史; (3) 既往行冠状动脉旁路移植术及置入支架或起搏器、植入式心律转复除颤器、人工瓣膜; (4) 对造影剂过敏或禁忌; (5) 伴有肥厚型梗阻性心肌病或重症心力衰竭 (NYHA分级 \geq III级); (6) 体质指数 > 35 kg/m²; (7) 血肌酐 > 178 μ mol/L; (8) CT成像质量不佳, 无法提取冠状动脉血管树; (9) 靶病变为闭塞病变; (10) 病变涉及动脉瘤或心肌桥; (11) 目标血管严重迂曲, 预计压力导丝通过困难。

1.3 分组 本研究通过CT值判断冠状动脉斑块性质。其中钙化组织 (CT值 > 130 Hu) 占斑块面积 $\geq 50\%$ 的斑块归类为钙化斑块, 钙化组织 (CT值 > 130 Hu) 占斑块面积 $< 50\%$ 的斑块归类为混合斑块, 无钙化组织的斑块归类为非钙化斑块^[8]。根据冠状动脉斑块性质将所有患者分为钙化斑块组

($n=14$)、非钙化斑块组($n=34$)和混合斑块组($n=42$)。

1.4 观察指标 收集研究对象的人口学资料(包括性别、年龄及BMI)、入院时心率、入院时血压(包括收缩压和舒张压)、既往史(包括糖尿病史、高血压史、高脂血症史、外周动脉疾病史、卒中史及吸烟史)、入院时实验室检查指标〔包括白细胞计数(white blood cell count, WBC)、红细胞计数(red blood cell count, RBC)、血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)、肌酐(serum creatinine, Scr)、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)〕、CT-FFR及FFR。采用深度学习算法从CCTA图像中创建血管模型,同时输入患者行CCTA前测得的肱动脉舒张压、收缩压及心率,计算CT-FFR^[9];通过CAG获得FFR。

1.5 统计学方法 采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件进行数据处理。计量资料进行Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验,符合正态分布以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析;不符合正态分布以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,多组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis H 检验。计数资料以相对数表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。以

FFR ≤ 0.80 作为诊断病变特异性缺血的“金标准”,绘制ROC曲线以评价CT-FFR对不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值;采用相关系数分析FFR与CT-FFR诊断不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血结果的一致性,绘制Bland-Altman图以分析CT-FFR与FFR诊断不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血结果的差异性。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 观察指标 三组男性占比、BMI、入院时心率、入院时收缩压、有高血脂症史者占比、有外周动脉疾病史者占比、有卒中史者占比、有吸烟史者占比和入院时WBC、RBC、PLT、Hb、BUN、ALT、AST及CT-FFR、FFR比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);三组年龄、入院时舒张压、有糖尿病史者占比、有高血压史者占比及入院时Scr比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表1。

2.2 CT-FFR对不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值 以CT-FFR ≤ 0.80 诊断为病变特异性缺血。在冠状动脉钙化斑块患者中,CT-FFR诊断病变特异性缺血的灵敏度为55.55%、特异度为20.00%、正确率为42.86%,见表2;

表1 三组观察指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of observation indexes in the three groups

| 变量 | 钙化斑块组($n=14$) | 非钙化斑块组($n=34$) | 混合斑块组($n=42$) | 检验统计量值 | P 值 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 男性 [n (%)] | 9/14 | 21 (61.8) | 28 (64.4) | 0.197 ^a | 0.906 |
| 年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁) | 68.3 \pm 7.2 | 59.3 \pm 9.8 | 64.0 \pm 8.7 | 5.695 ^b | 0.005 |
| BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²) | 25.5 \pm 3.0 | 24.0 \pm 3.0 | 25.1 \pm 3.0 | 1.895 ^b | 0.156 |
| 入院时心率 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 次/min) | 75 (63, 86) | 70 (66, 81) | 68 (64, 81) | 0.510 ^c | 0.775 |
| 入院时收缩压 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mm Hg] | 125 (117, 137) | 123 (113, 134) | 129 (122, 140) | 3.593 ^c | 0.166 |
| 入院时舒张压 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm Hg) | 70 \pm 10 | 78 \pm 9 | 81 \pm 12 | 5.326 ^b | 0.007 |
| 既往史 [n (%)] | | | | | |
| 糖尿病史 | 8/14 | 9 (26.5) | 5 (11.9) | 11.756 ^a | 0.003 |
| 高血压史 | 10/14 | 10 (29.4) | 24 (57.1) | 9.153 ^a | 0.010 |
| 高脂血症史 | 4/14 | 8 (23.5) | 9 (21.4) | 0.301 ^a | 0.860 |
| 外周动脉疾病史 | 0 | 1 (2.9) | 7 (16.7) | 5.988 ^a | 0.050 |
| 卒中史 | 3/14 | 2 (5.9) | 3 (7.1) | 3.256 ^a | 0.196 |
| 吸烟史 | 2/14 | 7 (20.6) | 10 (23.8) | 0.581 ^a | 0.748 |
| 入院时实验室检查指标 | | | | | |
| WBC [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, $\times 10^9/L$] | 6.23 (4.80, 7.12) | 6.71 (5.76, 7.77) | 5.90 (5.42, 6.84) | 3.907 ^c | 0.142 |
| RBC [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, $\times 10^{12}/L$] | 4.21 (4.02, 4.67) | 4.35 (4.01, 4.82) | 4.49 (4.15, 4.94) | 1.284 ^c | 0.526 |
| PLT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\times 10^9/L$) | 168 \pm 57 | 210 \pm 67 | 188 \pm 64 | 2.428 ^b | 0.094 |
| Hb ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L) | 134 \pm 15 | 133 \pm 17 | 140 \pm 17 | 1.905 ^b | 0.155 |
| Scr ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$) | 86 \pm 18 | 69 \pm 20 | 74 \pm 14 | 5.183 ^b | 0.007 |
| BUN ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L) | 5.93 \pm 1.62 | 5.60 \pm 1.23 | 5.76 \pm 1.67 | 0.265 ^b | 0.768 |
| ALT [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, U/L] | 19.5 (16.2, 26.0) | 18.0 (12.0, 26.8) | 22.5 (14.8, 31.8) | 2.941 ^c | 0.230 |
| AST [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, U/L] | 21.0 (17.5, 27.5) | 18.5 (16.0, 26.5) | 23.0 (18.8, 27.0) | 3.541 ^c | 0.170 |
| CT-FFR [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] | 0.84 (0.75, 0.91) | 0.80 (0.68, 0.88) | 0.84 (0.76, 0.90) | 1.551 ^c | 0.461 |
| FFR [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] | 0.85 (0.75, 0.92) | 0.77 (0.61, 0.90) | 0.85 (0.70, 0.93) | 2.216 ^c | 0.330 |

注: WBC=白细胞计数, RBC=红细胞计数, PLT=血小板计数, Hb=血红蛋白, Scr=肌酐, BUN=血尿素氮, ALT=丙氨酸氨基转移酶, AST=天冬氨酸氨基转移酶, CT-FFR=基于冠状动脉CT血管造影的血流储备分数, FFR=血流储备分数; ^a表示 χ^2 值, ^b表示 F 值, ^c表示 H 值; 1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa

在冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者中, CT-FFR诊断病变特异性缺血的灵敏度为72.22%、特异度为81.25%、正确率为76.47%, 见表3; 在冠状动脉混合斑块患者中, CT-FFR诊断病变特异性缺血的灵敏度为75.00%、特异度为55.55%、正确率为66.67%, 见表4。

2.3 FFR与CT-FFR检测结果的一致性及差异性分析 ROC曲线分析结果显示, CT-FFR诊断冠状动脉钙化、非钙化、混

合斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的AUC分别为0.40 [95%CI (0.07, 0.73), $P=0.549$]、0.75 [95%CI (0.58, 0.93), $P=0.011$]、0.66 [95%CI (0.48, 0.84), $P=0.080$], 见图1。相关性分析结果显示, FFR与CT-FFR诊断冠状动脉钙化、混合斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血结果均无线性关系(冠状动脉钙化斑块患者: $R^2<0.01$, $P=0.926$; 冠状动脉混合斑块患者: $R^2=0.07$, $P=0.102$), FFR与CT-FFR诊断冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血结果的一致性良好($R^2=0.19$, $P=0.011$), 见图2。Bland-Altman图分析结果显示, CT-FFR与FFR诊断冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的所有散点基本在平均差值的95%CI内, 说明两种方法检测结果差异性较小, 见图3。

3 讨论

虽然CT-FFR被认为是评估病变特异性缺血的有效指标, 但其对不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值仍存在争议。本研究结果显示, CT-FFR诊断冠状动脉钙化、非钙化、混合斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的AUC分别为0.40、0.75、0.66; 相关性分析结果显示, FFR与CT-FFR诊断冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血结果的一致性良好; Bland-Altman图分析结果显示, CT-FFR与FFR诊断冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的所有散点基本在平均差值的95%CI内, 说明两种方法检测结果差异性较小。

DISCOVER-FLOW是第一项评估CT-FFR对冠状动脉狭窄缺血诊断价值的多中心临床试验, 该研究纳入了103例疑似冠心病患者, 结果显示, CT-FFR对冠状动脉狭窄缺血的诊断价值高于CCTA, 尤其是特异度(82.2%比39.6%); 且CT-FFR与FFR诊断冠状动脉狭窄缺血的结果具有较强的相关性($r=0.678$, $P<0.001$), 提示CT-FFR是一种诊断和排除缺血性冠状动脉病变的有效方法^[10]。之后有多项研究也得出类似结论^[11-15]。RASOUL等^[16]也提出, CT-FFR可以对疑似冠心病患者进行初步筛查。其他研究人员也报道, CT-FFR提高了CCTA对冠状动脉疾病的诊断效能^[13, 17-20]。

近年来, CT-FFR对不同类型冠状动脉狭窄的诊断价值受到越来越多的关注。DI-JIANG等^[5]对来自多中心的442例患者进行分析发现, 冠状动脉钙化形态和严重程度对CT-FFR诊

表2 CT-FFR对冠状动脉钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值(例)

Table 2 Diagnostic value of CT-FFR for lesion-specific ischemia in patients with coronary calcified plaque

| CT-FFR | FFR | | 合计 |
|--------|-----|----|----|
| | 阳性 | 阴性 | |
| 阳性 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| 阴性 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 合计 | 9 | 5 | 14 |

表3 CT-FFR对冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值(例)

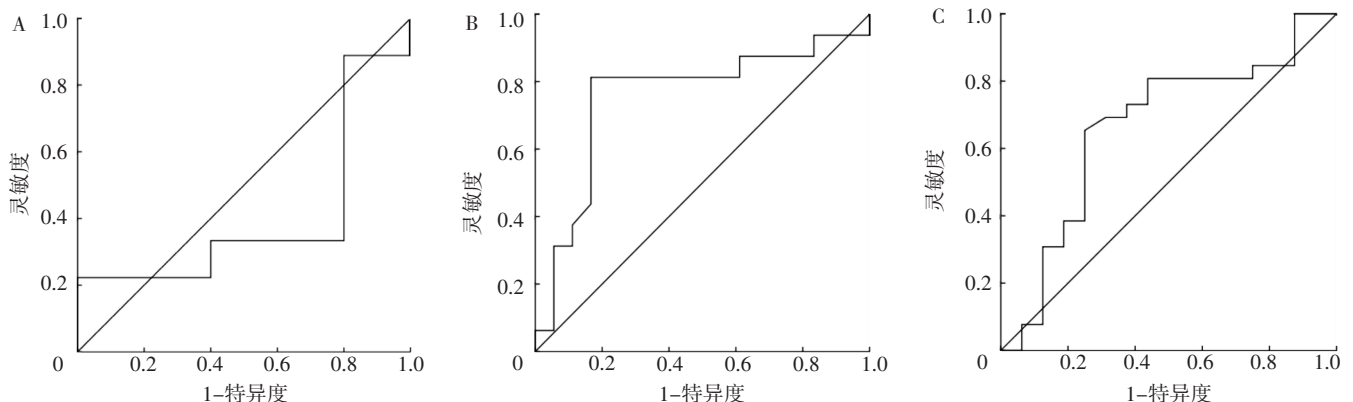
Table 3 Diagnostic value of CT-FFR for lesion-specific ischemia in patients with coronary non-calcified plaque

| CT-FFR | FFR | | 合计 |
|--------|-----|----|----|
| | 阳性 | 阴性 | |
| 阳性 | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| 阴性 | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| 合计 | 16 | 16 | 34 |

表4 CT-FFR对冠状动脉混合斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值(例)

Table 4 Diagnostic value of CT-FFR for lesion-specific ischemia in patients with coronary mixed plaque

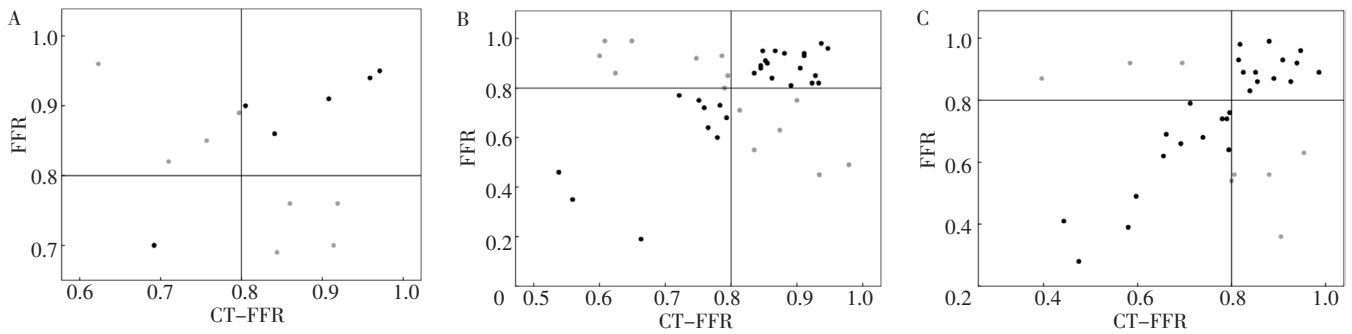
| CT-FFR | FFR | | 合计 |
|--------|-----|----|----|
| | 阳性 | 阴性 | |
| 阳性 | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| 阴性 | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| 合计 | 26 | 16 | 42 |



注: A为冠状动脉钙化斑块患者, B为冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者, C为冠状动脉混合斑块患者

图1 CT-FFR诊断不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of CT-FFR in the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia in patients with different nature of coronary artery plaque



注：A为冠状动脉钙化斑块患者，B为冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者，C为冠状动脉混合斑块患者；FFR=血流储备分数，CT-FFR=基于冠状动脉TC血管造影的血流储备分数；黑色圆圈表示CT-FFR与FFR诊断一致，灰色圆圈表示CT-FFR与FFR诊断不一致

图2 CT-FFR与FFR诊断不同性质冠状动脉钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血结果的散点图

Figure 2 Scatter plot of results of CT-FFR and FFR in the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia in patients with different nature of coronary artery plaque

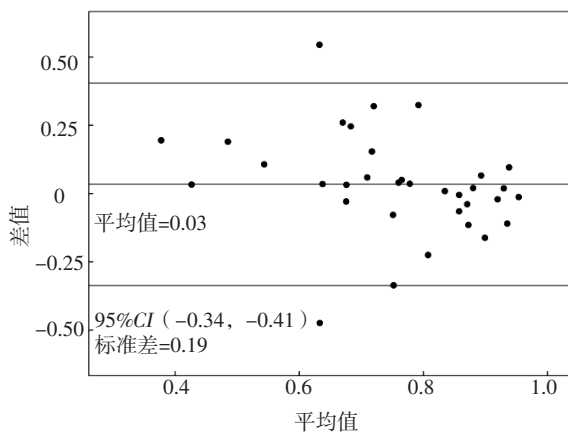


图3 CT-FFR与FFR诊断冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的Bland-Altman图

Figure 3 Bland-Altman plots of CT-FFR and FFR in the diagnosis of lesion-specific ischemia in patients with coronary non-calcified plaque

断效能无明显影响，但存在冠状动脉钙化时CCTA识别缺血的能力明显提高。但TESCHE等^[6]却得出了截然不同的结论，其对来自MACHINE注册研究的314患者的数据进行分析发现，虽然CT-FFR对冠状动脉钙化病变的诊断效能明显高于CCTA，但其对低中度冠状动脉钙化病变的诊断效能高于高度冠状动脉钙化病变（AUC分别为0.85、0.71， $P=0.04$ ）。本研究结果表明，CT-FAR对冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血具有一定诊断价值，但对冠状动脉钙化、混合斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值较低，与TESCHE等^[6]和HAN等^[7]研究结果一致。分析原因可能与严重钙化影响了管腔和血管边界的识别有关，提示临床上选择CT-FFR作为筛选冠心病的方法时，要综合考虑患者的病史、CCTA图像质量、冠状动脉钙化负荷，以最大限度地发挥CT-FFR的无创优势。

综上所述，CT-FAR对冠状动脉非钙化斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血具有一定诊断价值，但对冠状动脉钙化、混合斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值较低。本研究仍存在一定局限性：首先，样本量较小，所得结果还需要更大样本量研究进一步证实；其次，本研究采用CT值判断斑块性质，后续研究可以采用其他评分系统（如钙化积分）；第三，本研究仅分析了CT-FFR对不同性质冠状动脉斑块患者发生病变特异性缺血的诊断价值，后期可分析其对冠心病患者预后的

评估价值，以指导临床决策。

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本文无利益冲突。

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