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无创左室压力应变曲线在冠心病心肌缺血诊断中的价值

· 论著 ·



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[摘要] 目的 以冠状动脉血流储备分数 (fraction flow reservation, FFR) 为金标准, 采用无创左室压力应变环 (pressure strain loop, PSL) 评价心肌做功相关参数对冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病 (coronary artery disease, CAD) 心肌缺血的诊断价值。方法 前瞻性纳入 2020 年 12 月至 2021 年 12 月在复旦大学附属中山医院就诊的 53 例临床疑似 CAD 患者, 均进行超声心动图检查、有创冠状动脉造影和 FFR 测量。根据冠脉造影结果将患者分为心肌缺血组 (FFR ≤ 0.8 , 24 例) 和非心肌缺血组 (FFR > 0.8 , 29 例)。采用 PSL 进行脱机分析, 获得左室整体做功指数 (global work index, GWI)、整体有效功 (global constructive work, GCW)、整体无效功 (global wasted work, GWW)、整体做功效率 (global work efficiency, GWE)、整体正向功 (global positive work, GPW) 及整体收缩期有效功 (global systolic constructive work, GSCW) 等心肌做功参数值, 进行两组间比较。采用 ROC 曲线分析心肌做功参数对心肌缺血的诊断效能。结果 在 18、16 和 12 节段水平, 与非心肌缺血组相比, 心肌缺血组 GWI、GCW、GPW、GSCW 均降低 ($P < 0.001$)。ROC 曲线显示, GWI、GCW、GPW、GSCW 在 18 节段水平 AUC 分别为 0.803 (95%CI 0.679~0.927)、0.807 (95%CI 0.687~0.928)、0.822 (95%CI 0.708~0.936)、0.819 (95%CI 0.703~0.935)。其中, GWI 最佳截断值为 1 676.3 mmHg%, 预测心肌缺血的灵敏度、特异度和准确度分别为 70.8%、86.2% 和 79.2%; GCW 最佳截断值为 1 999.4 mmHg%, 预测心肌缺血的灵敏度、特异度和准确度分别为 75.0%、82.8% 和 79.2%。结论 采用 PSL 分析心肌做功对 CAD 心肌缺血人群有较好的筛查作用。

[关键词] 超声心动图; 压力应变环; 血流储备分数; 冠心病; 心肌缺血

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Value of non-invasive left ventricular myocardial work in the diagnosis of myocardial ischemia in coronary heart disease

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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the diagnostic value of myocardial work related parameters in coronary ischemia patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) coronary ischemia using non-invasive left ventricular pressure strain loop (PSL), taking

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fraction flow reservation (FFR) as the gold standard. **Methods** From December 2020 to December 2021, 53 clinically suspected CAD patients were prospectively enrolled. All patients underwent echocardiography, invasive coronary angiography and FFR measurement. According to the results of coronary angiography, patients were divided into myocardial ischemia group ($n=24$, $FFR \leq 0.80$) and non-myocardial ischemia group ($n=29$, $FFR > 0.80$). PSL was used for off-line analysis to obtain the global work index (GWI), global constructive work (GCW), global wasted work (GWW), global work efficiency (GWE), global positive work (GPW), and global systolic constructive work (GSCW) and other myocardial work parameters. The differences of parameter values between the two groups were compared. The diagnostic efficacy of work parameters in myocardial ischemia was analyzed by ROC curve. **Results** Compared with the non-myocardial ischemia group, GWI, GCW, GPW and GSCW were significantly decreased in the myocardial ischemia group at the 18-, 16-, and 12-segment levels ($P < 0.001$). The ROC curve showed that the AUC results of GWI, GCW, GPW, GSCW at the 18-segment level were 0.803(95%CI 0.679-0.927), 0.807(95%CI 0.687-0.928), 0.822(95%CI 0.708-0.936), 0.819(95%CI 0.703-0.935). The optimal cut-off value of GWI was 1 676.3 mmHg%, and the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of predicting myocardial ischemia were 70.8%, 86.2% and 79.2%, respectively. The optimal cut-off value of GCW was 1 999.4 mmHg%, and the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of predicting myocardial ischemia were 75.0%, 82.8% and 79.2%, respectively. **Conclusions** Analyzing myocardial work using PSL has good significance for screening suspected myocardial ischemia in CAD patients.

[Key Words] echocardiography; pressure strain loop; fraction flow reservation; coronary artery disease; myocardial ischemia

临床上对疑似冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病 (coronary artery disease, CAD) 患者主要根据可视化冠状动脉狭窄检查或功能性负荷试验结果诊断^[1]。冠状动脉血流储备分数 (fraction flow reservation, FFR) 是评价 CAD 心肌缺血患者心肌功能状态的金标准^[2]。然而, 由于有创、成本高且存在手术相关并发症风险, FFR 不适宜作为不需要进行冠状动脉介入治疗患者的首选筛查方法^[3]。2019年ESC指南^[4]建议, 首选无创检查作为CAD初始诊断方法。

超声心动图目前已成为评估冠状动脉狭窄的一线手段^[5]。常规超声心动图通过观察心室壁运动来判断心肌功能, 但较难识别心肌缺血的细微征象^[6]。斑点追踪超声心动图 (speckle tracking echocardiography, STE) 能识别冠状动脉严重狭窄患者心肌纵向应变改变^[7], 定量评估患者心肌功能, 区分功能障碍心肌的缺血节段与正常节段^[8]。然而, STE 具有负荷依赖性, 不能反映心肌做功量或耗氧量, 进而影响心肌功能评估准确性^[9]。近年来, 基于无创压力应变环 (pressure strain loop, PSL) 技术结合标准化左心室压力和节段应变的心肌做功指数 (myocardial work index, MWI) 被用于评价左室心肌缺血改变^[10]。本研究旨在探讨应用该方法筛查 CAD 患者心肌缺血的效能。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 前瞻性纳入 2020 年 12 月至 2021 年 12 月在复旦大学附属中山医院就诊的伴有稳定性胸痛疑似 CAD 患者。所有患者于 24 h 内或 72 h 内依序接受超声心动图检查、冠脉造影及 FFR 测量。纳入标准: (1) 年龄 ≥ 18 岁; (2) 窦性心律; (3) 符合冠状动脉造影临床指征; (4) 存在心绞痛相关症状。排除标准: (1) 左室射血分数 (left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF) $< 55\%$; (2) 静息状态下心脏局部室壁运动异常; (3) 有左室流出道梗阻史, 包括既往主动脉瓣狭窄、肥厚型心肌病、其他瓣膜疾病或接受主动脉瓣置换术; (4) 既往心肌梗死病史伴血管完全闭塞或严重狭窄, 存在侧支循环; (5) STE 图像质量不佳^[11]。收集患者性别、年龄、身高、体质量、既往史 (高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症病史及吸烟史)、用药情况及相关检查结果。于常规二维图像采集前后测量患者血压。

1.2 超声心动图检查 采用 GE Vivid E9 彩色多普勒超声仪进行检查, M5S 探头, 频率 1.7~3.3 MHz, 帧频 50~80 帧/s。于胸骨旁左室长轴切面测量左室舒张末内径 (left ventricular end-diastolic dimension, LVEDD)、左室收缩末内径 (left ventricular end-systolic dimension, LVESD)、室间隔厚度 (inter-ventricular septal thickness,

IVST) 和后壁厚度 (post-wall thickness, PWT)。于心尖四腔心切面, 采用脉冲多普勒获取二尖瓣血流舒张早期峰值速度 (E); 在组织多普勒 (tissue Doppler imaging, TDI) 模式下, 将取样容积置于左室侧壁, 获取舒张早期组织运动速度 (e'), 计算 E/e' 值。于心尖四腔及二腔切面使用 Simpson 法测量左室舒张末容积 (left ventricular end-diastolic volume, LVEDV)、收缩末容积 (left ventricular end-systolic volume, LVESV), 计算 LVEF。嘱受检者平静呼吸后屏气, 留取清晰的左室心尖四腔、三腔、两腔切面动态图像, 连续 5 个心动周期。所有切面采集及参数测量方法均参考 2019 年美国超声心动图学会成人经胸超声心动图指南^[10]。

1.3 心肌做功分析 由对造影结果和临床资料不知情的超声医师完成心肌做功参数分析。所有参数均重复测量 3 次, 取平均值。

将超声心动图检查数据导入 EchoPAC 203 工作站, 采用 Q-Analysis 模式分析。首先点击 Event Timing, 设定二尖瓣和主动脉瓣的开放和关闭时间。分别在左室心尖部四腔、三腔、两腔切面依次手动勾画心内膜面, 软件自动生成感兴趣区, 手动调整心内膜、心外膜边缘使其与心肌厚度一致, 追踪满意后点击 Approve, 自动获得左心室相应切面的应变曲线, 记录整体纵向应变 (global longitudinal strain, GLS) 后进入 Myocardial work 界面, 输入血压值后可获得心肌做功各参数及牛眼图; 通过 PSL 获取左室整体做功指数 (global work index, GWI)、整体有效功 (global constructive work, GCW)、整体无效功 (global wasted work, GWW) 及整体做功效率 (global work efficiency, GWE) 等参数。GWI 是从二尖瓣关闭到二尖瓣开放期间 PSL 下的总做功; GCW 是左室收缩期心肌缩短或等容舒张期心肌延长期间的做功, 有利于左室射血; GWW 是收缩期心肌延长或等容舒张期心肌缩短所做的功, 不利于左室射血; $GWE = GCW / (GCW + GWW) \times 100\%$, 是心肌 1 个心动周期内做功的效率。整体正向做功 (global positive work, GPW), 即心肌在每个心动周期内所做的有用功; 整体负向做功 (global negative work, GNW), 即心肌在每个心动周期内所做的无用功; 整体收缩期有效功

(global systolic constructive work, GSCW), 即左室心肌在收缩期所做的有用功; 整体收缩期无效功 (global systolic wasted work, GSWW), 即左室心肌在收缩期克服压力时所消耗的功^[12]。

采用 18 节段划分模型^[13], 将左室心肌分为 3 个心肌环: 基底环 (前壁基底段、前间隔基底段、下间隔基底段、下壁基底段、下侧壁基底段和前侧壁基底段), 中间环 (前壁中间段、前间隔中间段、下间隔中间段、下壁中间段、下侧壁中间段和前侧壁中间段) 和心尖环 (前壁心尖段、前间隔心尖段、下间隔心尖段、下壁心尖段、下侧壁心尖段和前侧壁心尖段)。GWI 为各节段做功之和的平均值。去除下间隔心尖段和前侧壁心尖段获得 16 节段水平 GWI; 去除心尖环的 6 节段获得 12 节段水平 GWI。

1.4 冠脉造影和 FFR 测量 冠脉造影前 24 h 内不摄入咖啡因。FFR 测量由有经验的介入心脏科医师采用盲法进行。在连续静脉输入腺苷 ($140 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$) 期间, 用压力导丝 (Pressure Wire, STJ) 对疑似 CAD 的病变冠状动脉进行 FFR 测定, 获得基线和充血梯度。在冠脉造影期间, 对于冠状动脉狭窄程度为 30%~90% 且至少有 1 支血管参考直径 $\geq 2.0 \text{ mm}$ 的患者, 分别通过压力导丝和导引导管测量狭窄血管远端的平均压 (P_d) 与平均主动脉压 (P_a), 计算其比值 (P_d/P_a), 即 FFR。以 $FFR \leq 0.8$ 作为诊断心肌缺血的金标准^[14-15]。将至少有 1 条参考血管 $FFR \leq 0.8$ 者纳入心肌缺血组。

1.5 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 23.0 和 MedCalc 19.6.4 软件分析数据。采用 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 检验连续变量正态性, 连续变量符合正态分布时以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 采用独立样本 t 检验; 不符合正态分布时以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示, 采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验。分类变量以 $n(\%)$ 表示, 采用 Fisher 精确检验。采用 ROC 曲线分析心肌做功参数的诊断效能, AUC 比较采用 Delong 检验。用约登指数确定心肌做功参数诊断 CAD 心肌缺血的最佳截断值。检验水准 (α) 为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 患者一般临床资料 纳入 53 例患者, 患者

纳入排除流程见图1。男性31例、女性22例，平均年龄(61.1±8.5)岁。49例患者测量了冠状动脉左前降支FFR值，2例患者仅测量了左旋支FFR值，2例仅测量了右冠状动脉FFR值；43例患者仅1支冠状动脉分支狭窄，10例患者有多支血管狭窄，共81支血管接受了FFR检查，平均狭窄(62.9±20.5)%。所有患者均有心绞痛

(64.2%为I型、35.8%为II型)，52.8%有高血压，34.0%有高脂血症，26.4%有糖尿病(24.5%为I型、1.9%为II型)，28.3%既往或现在吸烟，18.9%有冠心病家族史。心肌缺血组24例(45.3%)、非心肌缺血组29例(54.7%)，两组间除收缩压外差异均无统计学意义(表1)。

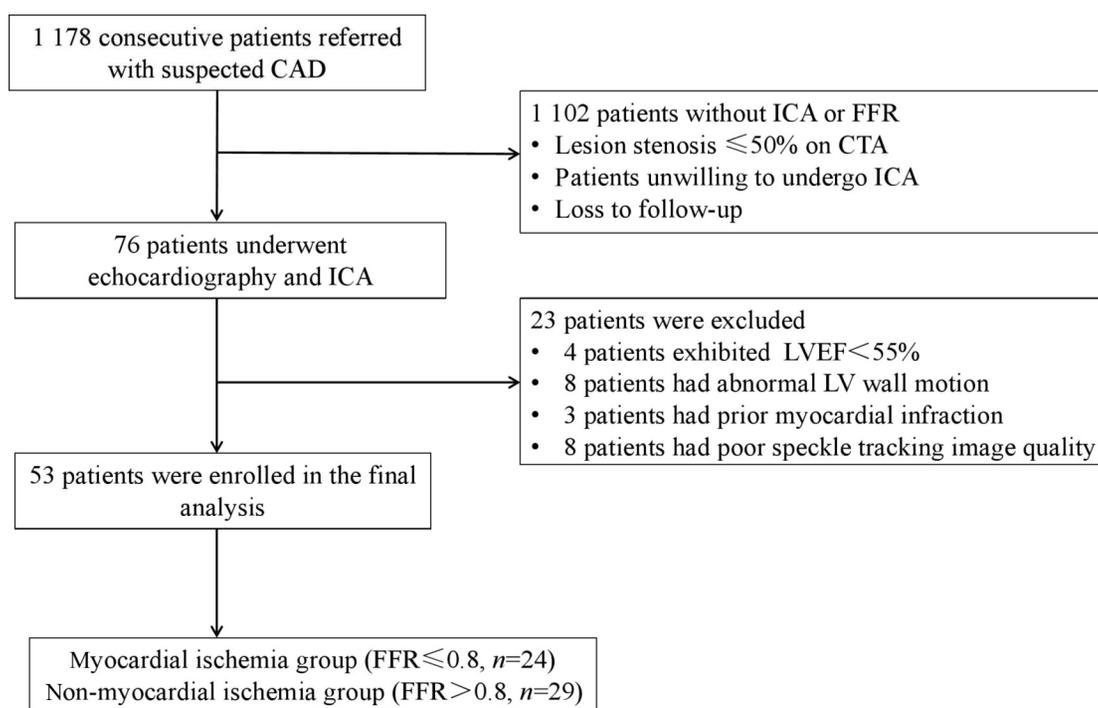


图1 研究队列纳入排除流程

Figure 1 Inclusion and exclusion process of study cohort

表1 患者一般临床基线和常规超声心动图结果

Table 1 Baseline characteristics and conventional echocardiographic parameters of patients

Index	Total (N=53)	Myocardial ischemia group (N=24)	Non-myocardial ischemia group (N=29)	t/χ^2 value	P value
Age/year	61.1±8.5	61.2±8.5	61.0±8.7	-0.120	0.905
Body mass/kg	67.0±10.0	68.0±8.6	66.2±11.2	-0.614	0.542
High/cm	166.2±7.4	176.6±7.3	165.3±7.5	-0.930	0.357
Systolic BP/mmHg	128.4±13.7	122.5±12.4	133.3±12.9	3.075	0.003
Diastolic BP/mmHg	77.5±9.4	78.6±9.6	78.5±9.3	0.915	0.364
Male n(%)	31(58.5)	18(34.0)	13(24.5)		0.049
Female n(%)	22(41.5)	6(11.3)	16(30.2)		
Risk factor n(%)					
CAD family history	10(18.9)	3(5.7)	7(13.2)		0.156
Hypertension	28(52.8)	15(28.3)	13(24.5)		0.271
Hyperlipidaemia	18(34.0)	12(22.6)	6(11.3)		0.041
Diabetes	14(26.4)	7(13.2)	7(13.2)		0.760
Smoking	15(28.3)	12(22.6)	3(5.7)		0.002
Target vessel n(%)					
LAD	49(60.5)	22(27.2)	27(33.3)		
LCX	9(11.1)	6(7.4)	3(3.7)		
RCA	17(21.0)	11(13.6)	6(7.4)		

Continued table 1

Index	Total (N=53)	Myocardial ischemia group (N=24)	Non-myocardial ischemia group (N=29)	t/χ^2 value	P value
D1	1(1.2)	0	1(1.2)		
D2	1(1.2)	0	1(1.2)		
OM1	3(3.7)	2(2.5)	1(1.2)		
OM2	1(1.2)	0	1(1.2)		
Target site n(%)					
Proximal	56(69.0)				
Middle	18(22.0)				
Distal	7(9.0)				
Echocardiography parameters					
LVEDD/mm	44.6±3.6	43.7±3.3	45.3±3.7	1.680	0.099
LVESD/mm	27.6±2.5	27.2±2.3	28.0±2.7	1.152	0.255
IVST/mm	10.1±1.5	10.5±1.8	9.8±1.0	-1.682	0.102
PWT/mm	9.0±1.0	9.1±1.1	9.0±0.8	-0.312	0.756
$E/(m \cdot s^{-1})$	0.61±0.12	0.63±0.12	0.60±0.12	-0.951	0.346
$e'/(m \cdot s^{-1})$	0.09±0.02	0.09±0.02	0.09±0.02	0.366	0.716
E/e'	7.35±2.29	7.82±2.89	6.96±1.58	-1.379	0.174
LVEDV/mL	71.3±14.9	71.1±15.6	71.5±14.6	0.095	0.925
LVESV/mL	24.8±7.3	23.5±5.1	25.8±8.6	1.125	0.266

LAD: left anterior descending branch; LCX: left circumflex branch; RCA: right coronary artery; D1: first diagonal branch; D2: second diagonal branch; OM1: first obtuse marginal branch; OM2: second obtuse marginal branch; LVEDD: left ventricular end-diastolic dimension; LVESD: left ventricular end-systolic dimension; IVST: interventricular septum thickness; PWT: posterior wall thickness; E : early transmitral flow velocity; e' : mean peak early diastolic myocardial annular velocity; LVEDV: left ventricular end-diastolic volume; LVESV: left ventricular end-systolic volume.

2.2 两组超声心动图心肌做功参数比较 图2示典型病例心肌做功超声检查结果。心肌缺血组LVEF与非心肌缺血组差异无统计学意义。结果

(表2~4)显示:基于18节段心肌分段模型,在18、16、12节段水平,心肌缺血组GWI、GCW、GPW和GSCW均低于非心肌缺血组($P<0.001$)。

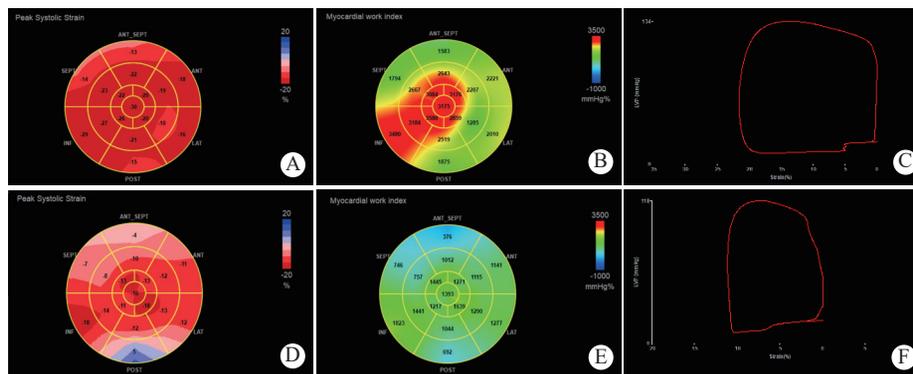


图2 心肌缺血与非心肌缺血典型病例的超声检查结果

Figure 2 Echocardiographic results of typical cases of myocardial ischemia and non-myocardial ischemia

A-C: male, 55 years old, non-myocardial ischemic; D-E: female, 67 years old, myocardial ischemia. A: the bull eye diagram shows that the peak systolic strain of each segment is within the normal range; B: the bull eye map shows that the myocardial work index of each segment is within the normal range, global work index is 2 584.2 mmHg%; C: the area of model building by the left ventricular pressure strain loop is large; D: the bull eye diagram shows the peak strain of each segment during systole decrease, especially of the anterior septum, anterior and inferior wall; E: the bull eye map shows that myocardial works reduce in all segments, and the anterior septum, anterior and inferior wall are more severely damaged, global work index is 1 170.6 mmHg%; F: the area of model building by the left ventricular pressure strain loop is small.

表 2 心肌缺血组与非心肌缺血组的心肌做功比较 (18 节段水平)

Table 2 Comparison of myocardial work in ischemic and non-ischemic groups (18 segment level)

Index	Total (N=53)	Myocardial ischemia group (N=24)	Non-myocardial ischemia group (N=29)	t/χ^2 value	P value
LVEF/%	66.3±3.5	66.8±3.4	65.9±3.6	0.913	0.366
GWI/mmHg%	1 804.3±407.6	1 570.6±411.0	1 997.6±290.3	4.423	<0.001
GWE/mmHg%	92.6±3.3	92.0±3.9	93.1±2.5	1.277	0.207
GCW/mmHg%	2 047.9±419.0	1 801.7±433.5	2 251.6±277.1	4.577	<0.001
GWV/mmHg%	133.7±60.7	124.8±55.4	141.1±64.9	0.974	0.334
GPW/mmHg%	1 998.6±414.4	1 750.4±423.8	2 204.0±273.6	4.704	<0.001
GNW/mmHg%	183.0±99.6	176.0±96.7	182.98.7±103.3	0.459	0.648
GSCW/mmHg%	1 959.9±407.8	1 714.0±413.5	2 163.4±271.4	4.749	<0.001
GSWW/mmHg%	95.1±55.5	88.5±51.2	100.6±59.2	0.788	0.434

LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; GWI: global work index; GWE: global work efficiency; GCW: global constructive work; GWV: global wasted work; GPW: global positive work; GSCW: global systolic constructive work; GSWW: global systolic constructive work.

表 3 心肌缺血组与非心肌缺血组的心肌做功比较 (16 节段水平)

Table 3 Comparison of myocardial work in ischemic and non-ischemic groups (16 segment level)

Index	Total (N=53)	Myocardial ischemia group (N=24)	Non-myocardial ischemia group (N=29)	t/χ^2 value	P value
LVEF/%	66.2±3.5	66.8±3.4	65.9±3.6	-0.913	0.366
GWI/mmHg%	1 771.5±407.3	1 528.7±401.1	1 972.4±289.0	4.673	<0.001
GWE/mmHg%	92.3±3.4	91.6±4.1	92.8±2.7	1.267	0.207
GCW/mmHg%	2 006.7±418.1	1 755.6±422.0	2 214.4±282.3	4.721	<0.001
GWV/mmHg%	137.8±62.4	127.4±54.0	146.3±68.3	1.103	0.334
GPW/mmHg%	1 963.8±415.3	1 707.9±413.5	2 175.5±278.1	4.900	<0.001
GNW/mmHg%	180.6±91.8	175.1±88.5	185.3±95.7	0.399	0.648
GSCW/mmHg%	1 923.8±408.8	1 670.8±403.2	2 133.1±276.8	4.932	<0.001
GSWW/mmHg%	97.8±55.3	90.3±48.0	104.1±60.8	0.900	0.434

LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; GWI: global work index; GWE: global work efficiency; GCW: global constructive work; GWV: global wasted work; GPW: global positive work; GSCW: global systolic constructive work; GSWW: global systolic constructive work.

表 4 心肌缺血组与非心肌缺血组的心肌做功比较 (12 节段水平)

Table 4 Comparison of myocardial work in ischemic and non-ischemic groups (12 segment level)

Index	Total (N=53)	Myocardial ischemia group (N=24)	Non-myocardial ischemia group (N=29)	t/χ^2 value	P value
LVEF/%	66.2±3.5	66.8±3.4	65.9±3.6	-0.913	0.366
GWI/mmHg%	1 678.5±390.6	1 428.9±387.6	1 885.0±249.7	5.175	<0.001
GWE/mmHg%	91.7±3.9	91.0±4.7	92.3±3.1	1.152	0.207
GCW/mmHg%	1 894.4±402.9	1 650.0±406.2	2 096.7±268.9	4.791	0.000
GWV/mmHg%	144.0±72.0	133.8±64.9	152.4±77.5	0.936	0.334
GPW/mmHg%	1 864.3±399.8	1 608.5±396.5	2 075.9±255.4	5.185	<0.001
GNW/mmHg%	174.1±91.2	175.3±95.3	173.1±89.4	-0.084	0.648
GSCW/mmHg%	1 821.0±393.4	1 571.1±388.6	2 027.9±255.9	5.132	<0.001
GSWW/mmHg%	100.8±62.0	96.4±60.8	104.5±63.7	0.469	0.434

LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; GWI: global work index; GWE: global work efficiency; GCW: global constructive work; GWV: global wasted work; GPW: global positive work; GSCW: global systolic constructive work; GSWW: global systolic constructive work.

2.3 心肌做功参数对心肌缺血的诊断价值 ROC 曲线分析结果 (图 3、表 5~7) 显示: 在 18、16、12 节段水平, GWI、GCW、GPW 和 GSCW 对冠心病患者心肌缺血均有良好的诊断效

能。16 节段水平 GWI、GCW、GPW 和 GSCW 诊断心肌缺血的 AUC 与 18 节段水平差异无统计学意义; 12 节段水平 4 个参数诊断心肌缺血的 AUC 与 18、16 节段水平差异均无统计学意义。

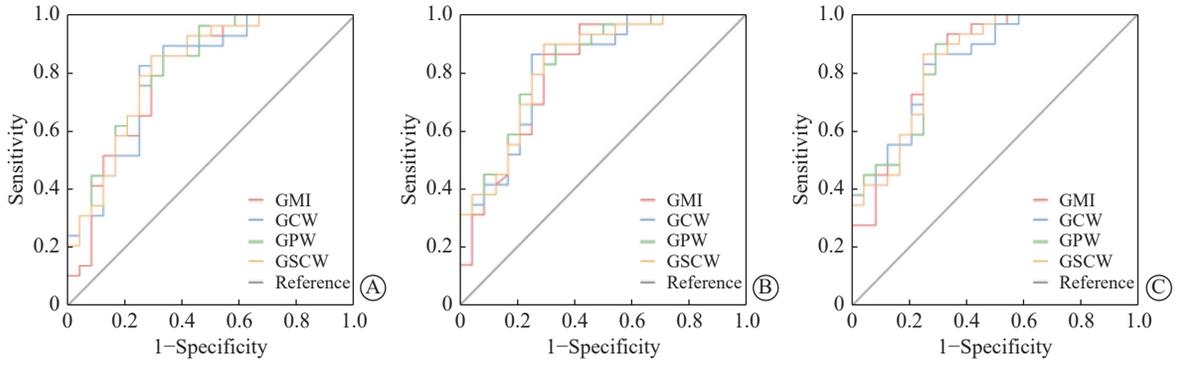


图3 ROC 曲线分析心肌做功参数对心肌缺血的诊断价值

Figure 3 ROC curve showed the diagnostic value of myocardial work parameters for myocardial ischemia

A: 18-segment level; B: 16-segment level; C: 12-segment level.

表5 心肌做功参数对心肌缺血的诊断价值 (18 节段水平)

Table 5 Diagnostic value of myocardial work parameters for myocardial ischemia (18-segment level)

Index	Optimum cutoff value/ mmHg%	AUC	95%CI	Sensitivity/%	Specificity/%	Accuracy/%	P value
GWI	1 676.3	0.803	0.679-0.927	70.8	86.2	79.2	<0.001
GCW	1 999.4	0.807	0.687-0.928	75.0	82.8	79.2	<0.001
GPW	1 886.9	0.822	0.708-0.936	66.7	86.2	77.4	<0.001
GSCW	1 869.2	0.819	0.703-0.935	70.8	86.2	79.2	<0.001

GWI: global work index; GCW: global constructive work; GPW: global positive work; GSCW: global systolic constructive work.

表6 心肌做功参数对心肌缺血的诊断价值 (16 节段水平)

Table 6 Diagnostic value of myocardial work parameters for myocardial ischemia (16-segment level)

Index	Optimum cutoff value/ mmHg%	AUC	95%CI	Sensitivity/%	Specificity/%	Accuracy/%	P value
GWI	1 651.9	0.814	0.695-0.933	70.8	86.2	79.2	<0.001
GCW	1 916.8	0.825	0.711-0.939	75.0	86.2	81.1	<0.001
GPW	1 808.8	0.833	0.724-0.942	66.7	89.7	79.2	<0.001
GSCW	1 788.5	0.829	0.717-0.941	70.8	89.7	81.1	<0.001

GWI: global work index; GCW: global constructive work; GPW: global positive work; GSCW: global systolic constructive work.

表7 心肌做功参数对心肌缺血的诊断价值 (12 节段水平)

Table 7 Diagnostic value of myocardial work parameters for myocardial ischemia (12-segment level)

Index	Optimum cutoff value/ mmHg%	AUC	95% CI	Sensitivity/%	Specificity/%	Accuracy/%	P value
GWI	1 648.9	0.846	0.738-0.954	75.0	86.2	81.1	<0.001
GCW	1 831.2	0.842	0.738-0.946	75.0	82.8	79.2	<0.001
GPW	1 740.5	0.849	0.746-0.952	70.8	89.7	81.1	<0.001
GSCW	1 766.9	0.846	0.741-0.952	75.0	86.2	81.1	<0.001

GWI: global work index; GCW: global constructive work; GPW: global positive work; GSCW: global systolic constructive work.

3 讨论

FFR 识别缺血相关冠脉病变具有优势, 但有创、并发症发生风险较大和费用较高限制其临床应用^[16]。通过传统超声心动图测得的 LVEF 可反映严重左心功能不全 CAD 患者的心肌功能, 但大多数情况下其与冠心病严重程度的相关性和一致

性较差^[17-18]。本研究中心肌缺血组与非心肌缺血组 LVEF 差异无统计学意义。STE 能为心功能和危险分层提供更准确的信息, 有助于发现传统超声心动图难以识别的细微心肌变形^[19]。基于 STE 发展的 PSL 是无创检测心脏功能的新方法, 能避免传统超声心动图负荷依赖性对诊断准确性

的影响。该方法通过分析 PSL 面积, 定量反映局部心肌代谢情况。

相对于 LVEF, 心肌做功筛查冠心病的灵敏度和准确度更高^[20], 其中, GWI 和 GCW 能用于判断心肌缺血与否^[21]。本研究中, GWI 和 GCW 对冠心病患者心肌缺血有较高的诊断价值, GPW 和 GSCW 有相似效能, 在 18、16、12 节段水平, 这些指标诊断心肌缺血的灵敏度、特异度、准确度均较高。有研究^[22]发现, GWE 和 GWW 可用于诊断负荷状态下的冠状动脉疾病。本研究中患者在静息状态下测量心肌做功参数, 这可能是 GWE 和 GWW 在心肌缺血组与非心肌缺血组差异无统计学意义的原因。此外, $GWE = GCW / (GCW + GWW)$, 而 GCW 远大于 GWW, 进一步稀释了 GWW 对 GWE 的影响。

心尖在维持心肌整体收缩功能中起关键作用。拉普拉斯定律显示, 基底区域的曲率半径大于顶端区域时, 基底区域会暴露于更高的壁面应力下^[23]。因此, 在 CAD 早期, 基底部心肌壁应力增加, 基底部心肌首先受损, 而心尖部心肌未受损或受损程度较低。心尖部心肌做功增加以代偿基底部心肌损伤, 从而维持整体心肌正常功能^[24]。本研究通过分析 16、12 节段水平心肌做功, 消除心尖部代偿的影响, 但结果显示 GWI、GCW、GPW 和 GSCW 诊断心肌缺血的效能与 18 节段水平差异不明显, 可能原因为样本量较小, 以及部分稳定性 CAD 患者心肌在长期缺血或微循环障碍情况下代偿良好。如果基底部心肌应变持续失衡, 心尖部心肌做功失代偿, 可能造成严重而广泛的心肌损害, 导致各节段 GWI、GCW 降低, GWW 升高^[25]。

本研究为减小患者心脏负荷影响, 超声心动图心肌做功参数在静息状态下测量, 仍发现心肌缺血患者与非心肌缺血患者间心肌做功的差异, 在 18 节段水平 GWI、GCW、GPW 和 GSCW 诊断心肌缺血的效能较好。一项荟萃分析^[26]提示, 成人左室 GWI 和 GCW 的正常平均值分别是 2 010 (95%CI 1 907~2 113) mmHg% 和 2 278 (95%CI 2 186~2 369) mmHg%。本研究中, 无心肌缺血患者 GWI 和 GCW 更接近上述值, 心肌缺血患者则较低。

本研究存在的局限性: (1) 研究对象从单中心招募, 样本量较小; (2) PSL 为静息状态下诊断早期 CAD 的方法, 须与负荷状态下超声心动图的诊断效能比较; (3) 对心肌做功参数的分析基于左室整体水平, 缺乏血管水平分析。

综上所述, 本研究发现基于超声心动图 PSL 的心肌做功参数能用于诊断心肌缺血。在 18、16、12 节段水平, 心肌缺血患者静息状态下的 GWI、GCW、GPW 和 GSCW 均低于非心肌缺血患者, 且诊断冠心病患者心肌缺血的效能良好。

伦理声明 本研究经医院伦理委员会审批 (B2020-088R), 患者知情并签署知情同意书。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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