

原位心脏移植术后早期超声心动图改变

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【摘要】 目的 探讨应用超声心动图在原位心脏移植术后的早期应用价值。方法 应用超声心动图对29例原位心脏移植术后患者进行早期监测,于术后1、7、14、30 d记录左心室舒张末径(LVDd)、右心室舒张末径(RVDd)、室间隔厚度(IVST)、左心室后壁厚度(LVPWT)和三尖瓣反流面积,并计算左心室射血分数(LVEF)、左心室Tei指数(LV-Tei)。同时记录患者血压、中心静脉压(CVP)。结果 与术后1 d比较,术后7、14、30 d的LVDd均较大,RVDd均较小(均为 $P < 0.05$)。与术后7 d比较,术后1、14、30 d的IVST、LVPWT数值均较低(均为 $P < 0.05$)。与术后7 d比较,术后1、14、30 d的血压、CVP、LV-Tei数值均较低,差异有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$);各时间点LVEF比较差异无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$)。超声心动图检查于术后3~4 d发现三尖瓣反流,三尖瓣反流面积于术后5~8 d达最大面积(9.2 ± 2.5) cm^2 ,此后反流面积逐渐减少,术后1个月时减少至(4.7 ± 2.4) cm^2 。结论 在原位心脏移植术后早期,应用超声心动图可有效监测移植心脏的结构及功能情况,及时为临床医师提供多种参数作为诊疗的依据。

【关键词】 超声心动描记术; 原位心脏移植; 左心室Tei指数; 三尖瓣反流; 心包积液

【中图分类号】 R617, R445 **【文献标志码】** A **【文章编号】** 1674-7445 (2015) 01-0010-05

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the early application value of echocardiography (UCG) after orthotopic heart transplantation (OHT). **Methods** A total of 29 patients were monitored by UCG early after OHT. On the 1st, 7th, 14th, 30th day after operation, the left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVDd) and right ventricular end-diastolic diameter (RVDd), interventricular septal thickness (IVST), left ventricular posterior wall thickness (LVPWT) and the tricuspid regurgitation area (TRA) were measured, and the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) and left ventricle Tei index (LV-Tei) were calculated. The blood pressures (BP), central venous pressure (CVP) of the patients were recorded simultaneously. **Results** The LVDd were larger on the 7th, 14th and 30th day after operation, while the RVDd were smaller, compared with those on the 1st day after operation (all in $P < 0.05$). The IVST, LVPWT were lower on the 1th, 14th and 30th day after operation, compared with those on the 7th day after operation (all in $P < 0.05$). The BP, CVP, LV-Tei were all significantly lower on the 1st, 14th and 30th day after operation, compared with those on the 7th day after operation ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in LVEF between each time points ($P > 0.05$). The tricuspid regurgitation was detected in 3-4 d after operation by UCG, and the TRA reached the peak value [(9.2 ± 2.5) cm^2] in 5-8 d after operation, then gradually decreased to (4.7 ± 2.4) cm^2 at 1 month after operation. **Conclusions** Early phase after OHT, the structure and function of transplanted heart can be monitored effectively by echocardiography, and it can timely provide multiple parameters as the basis of diagnosis and treatment for clinical doctors.

【Key words】 Echocardiography; Orthotopic heart transplantation; Left ventricle Tei index; Tricuspid regurgitation; Pericardial effusion

自20世纪60年代起,心脏移植被认为是治疗终末期心力衰竭的有效手段^[1]。超声心动图作为一种简便的、可重复操作的心脏检查方法,可对移植心脏的结构和功能进行实时、连续的观察;在紧急情况下,临床医师依靠超声心动图可迅速作出诊断并开展治疗。本研究旨在探讨超声心动图在原位心脏移植术后早期的应用价值。

1 对象与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2004年6月至2014年3月在广东省中山市人民医院行原位心脏移植术的29例患者,男27例、女2例,平均年龄(36 ± 15)岁。采用双腔静脉吻合原位心脏移植术,术后患者常规留置心包引流管,应用体外膜肺氧合支持治疗,并采用环孢素或他克莫司、甲泼尼龙、吗替麦考酚酯三联抗排斥方案治疗。

1.2 仪器与方法

超声监测采用PHILIPS IE33、PHILIPS HD15或HP SONOS 5500彩色多普勒超声显像仪。各病例在术后1 d起每日进行床旁经胸超声心动图检查,术后7 d后隔2~3 d进行1次检查,术后14、30 d后根据病情复查。检查项目包括:观察心脏移植术后的心房形态;测量左心室舒张末径(left ventricular end-diastolic diameter, LVDd)、右心室舒张末径(right ventricular end-diastolic diameter, RVDd)、室间隔厚度(interventricular septal thickness, IVST)、左心室后壁厚度(left ventricular posterior wall thickness, LVPWT)和三尖瓣反流面积,并计算左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、左心室Tei指数(LV-Tei),各数据均连续测量3个心动周期,取平均值^[2]。同时记录患者血压、中心静脉压(central vein pressure, CVP)。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 12.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差表示,不同时间点各参数均数的组内比较采用Bonferroni检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 心脏移植术后的心房形态变化

由于双腔静脉吻合原位心脏移植术式保留了受

者心脏的部分左心房,故移植后的心脏具有一个由供者左心房与受者左心房共同组成的左心房,在超声心动图上表现为心尖四腔观上的巨大左心房,左心房长轴上径线增加(69.3 ± 8.5) mm,同时在房间隔与左房侧壁的吻合口处表现为嵴状突起(图1)。

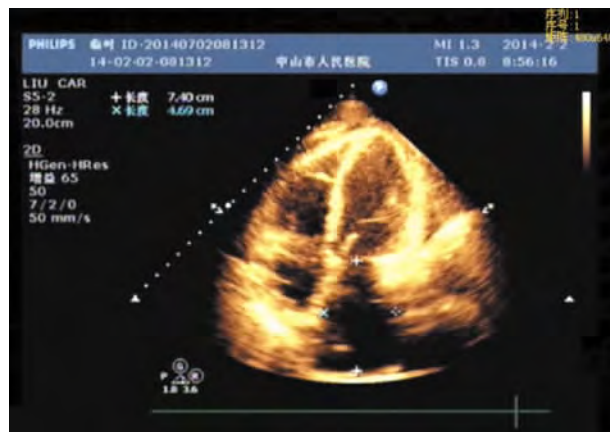


图1 原位心脏移植受者的超声心动图

Figure 1 Echocardiographic image of the recipient after orthotopic heart transplantation

2.2 心脏移植术后的心脏结构变化

与术后1 d比较,术后7、14、30 d的LVDd均较大,RVDd均较小(均为 $P < 0.05$)。与术后7 d比较,术后1、14、30 d的IVST、LVPWT数值均较低(均为 $P < 0.05$),详见表1。

2.3 心脏移植术后临床参数及左心功能变化

与术后7 d比较,术后1、14、30 d的血压、CVP、LV-Tei数值均较低,差异有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$);各时间点LVEF比较差异无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$),详见表2。

2.4 三尖瓣反流情况

超声心动图检查于术后3~4 d发现三尖瓣反流,三尖瓣反流面积于术后5~8 d达最大面积(9.2 ± 2.5) cm^2 ,此后反流面积逐渐减少,术后1个月时减少至(4.7 ± 2.4) cm^2 。

3 讨论

近年来心脏移植手术越来越多,移植术后对心脏的监测非常重要。由于超声心动图检查容易实施,同时没有其他侵入性检查所带来风险,特别适用于心脏移植术后受体心脏的评价,可提供心脏结构和功能的多种信息,也可以检出多种并发症,是心脏移植术后进行心脏连续、动态监测的有效

方法。

本研究受体的心脏在超声图像上均显示出一个巨大的左心房,而右心房完全来自供体,大小相对正常。本研究采用的双腔静脉原位心脏移植术式,较标准法双心房吻合的术式具有更好的心房形态、更少的房室传导阻滞^[3],以及更低的心房血栓形成的风险^[4]。

本研究组的心脏患者的 IVST 与 LVPWT 于术后 7 d 达至高峰,其后逐渐下降。心脏移植术后早期左心室壁的增厚,考虑与心肌细胞的免疫增生反应及早期的间质水肿有关,随着部分心肌增生细胞的变性坏死及间质水肿的消退,左心室壁厚度随之下降^[5]。

心脏移植术后早期右心室增大的原因,可能是移植术前受体长期左心功能不全导致肺动脉高压,肺小动脉可能有不同程度不可逆性阻力增高,术后移植心脏未能适应肺动脉高压致右心衰竭^[6]。心脏移植术后后续治疗致血容量增多,亦会使右心前负荷加重。有学者研究发现心脏移植术后去神经化作用会引起心肾反射异常导致水、钠潴留,水、钠潴留与右心前负荷加重有关^[7]。

LVEF 是评价心脏左心室收缩功能的常用参数。本研究患者的 LVEF 均在正常范围,且均值在各检测时点大致恒定,提示在心脏移植术后早期患

者的左心室收缩功能基本保持正常,与 Fyfe 等^[8]研究结果相符,亦提示术后未发生急性排斥反应。

LV-Tei 是等容舒张时间、等容收缩时间及射血时间间期的比值,影响分子、分母的各种因素相互抵消,不受心率、心室几何形态的影响^[9-10],为综合了左心室收缩和舒张功能的重要检测指标,能更好地反映心脏整体功能的改变。一般认为, LV-Tei 越大,心脏功能受损越严重。但 LV-Tei 难以区分心功能受损主要来自收缩还是舒张功能障碍,需要利用相关参数评估收缩或舒张功能的偏重性,帮助判断 LV-Tei 的异常究竟是以哪方面功能受损为主^[11]。在本研究,心脏移植术后早期,移植心脏 LV-Tei 先升高后降低,同时 LVEF 变化不大,故推测移植心脏舒张功能先有所受损,后逐渐有所改善,可能是左心室壁水肿早期增厚,左心室舒张功能下降;随着心肌水肿的消退,左心室舒张功能有所恢复。

三尖瓣反流在心脏移植术后很常见。在移植术后早期出现的三尖瓣反流,许多报道认为与术前已存在的肺动脉高压有关^[11-12]。心脏移植术后,受增高的后负荷影响,出现右心衰竭、扩大,同时三尖瓣环扩张、瓣膜关闭出现缝隙,导致三尖瓣反流。在本研究,心脏移植术后右心室壁活动逐渐增强,反流面积随着右心室收缩压增高而增大。虽然

表 1 心脏移植患者术后心脏结构变化

Table 1 Variations of the cardiac structure after heart transplantation (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

时 间	n	LVDd	RVDd	IVST	LVPWT
术后 1 d	29	40.7 ± 2.8	32.1 ± 3.5	10.4 ± 0.7	10.2 ± 0.5
术后 7 d	29	44.6 ± 3.2 ^a	29.7 ± 3.8 ^a	12.1 ± 0.9 ^a	11.8 ± 0.6 ^a
术后 14 d	29	45.7 ± 4.4 ^a	27.2 ± 2.8 ^a	10.6 ± 0.8 ^b	10.3 ± 0.7 ^b
术后 30 d	29	45.2 ± 5.1 ^a	27.6 ± 3.2 ^a	10.5 ± 0.6 ^b	10.1 ± 0.4 ^b

注:与术后 1 d 比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与术后 7 d 比较,^b $P < 0.05$

表 2 心脏移植患者术后临床参数及左心功能参数的变化

Table 2 Variations of the clinical and left heart functional parameters after heart transplantation ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

时 间	n	舒张压 (mmHg)	收缩压 (mmHg)	CVP (mmHg)	LVEF	LV-Tei
术后 1 d	29	103 ± 7 ^a	67 ± 7 ^a	15.4 ± 3.3 ^a	0.67 ± 0.08	0.63 ± 0.07 ^a
术后 7 d	29	113 ± 7	75 ± 15	18.6 ± 3.5	0.66 ± 0.07	0.96 ± 0.08
术后 14 d	29	94 ± 9 ^a	70 ± 9 ^a	11.2 ± 2.9 ^a	0.69 ± 0.06	0.72 ± 0.07 ^a
术后 30 d	29	87 ± 7 ^a	70 ± 8 ^a	8.3 ± 2.4 ^a	0.68 ± 0.04	0.59 ± 0.06 ^a

注:与术后 7 d 比较,^a $P < 0.05$; 10 mmHg = 1.33 kPa

术后1周内右心室稍有缩小,但右心室收缩压增高对三尖瓣反流面积的影响更为明显。随着右心室功能继续增强,同时增大的右心室不断回缩,瓣环也相应回缩,三尖瓣关闭缝隙越来越小,反流面积也随之减小。有学者认为,与标准法双心房吻合的术式相比,采用双腔静脉原位心脏移植术式,术后早期三尖瓣反流发生率更少^[13]。也有学者提出,采用预防性三尖瓣环成形术能明显减轻三尖瓣反流程度^[14]。

本文患者在心脏移植术后均保持较高的CVP,可能与高肺动脉压以及右心衰竭有关。同时在移植术后1~2周内,CVP与外周血压波动具有一致性,即CVP降低,外周血压亦随之降低。在不加大血管活性药物剂量的情况下,若CVP维持在一定范围内,外周血压亦能保持在理想数值。故此推测,在心脏移植术后早期,适量补液维持一定高水平的CVP有助于维持患者的外周血压,但这需要更多的临床及超声数据支持,同时提示我们在补液时应进行严密的超声监测。

值得注意的是,尽管超声心动图参数能反映心脏的结构和功能状态,但单一参数用于诊断有否急性排斥反应时的灵敏度和特异度并不尽如人意。有学者认为,多参数的联合应用更有助于临床医生对急性排异反应的判断^[15-17]。

在心脏移植术后,移植心脏与受者是一个全新的组合,易出现循环系统不稳定,这需要移植医师对患者心脏及血流动力学进行有效且严密的监测。超声心动图检查具有无创、简便、快捷,并且能为临床提供可靠的动态连续观察指标等优点,是心脏移植术后进行动态监测的有效手段。

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- (收稿日期: 2014 – 10 – 28)
(本文编辑: 朱佩玲)

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- (收稿日期: 2014 – 10 – 06)
(本文编辑: 邬加佳)