

# 多普勒超声技术对心脏移植患者急性排斥反应时左室舒张功能指标的观察——与心内膜心肌活检对照研究

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**摘要** 为进一步探讨多普勒超声技术早期检出急性心脏排斥反应的可能性和可靠性,对 31 例首次心脏移植患者进行了系列多普勒超声检查和 24 小时内相应的心内膜心肌活检对照研究。结果表明,急性心脏排斥反应时左室质量(LV mass)明显高于排斥反应前( $P < 0.01$ );左室等容舒张期(IVRT)及舒张期二尖瓣口压差减半时间(PHT)均明显缩短( $P < 0.0001$ );舒张早期二尖瓣前向峰值血流速度较排斥反应前明显增高( $P < 0.01$ )。经成功应用免疫抑制剂治疗后,上述 4 项指标均恢复至对照前水平,研究结果表明,利用多普勒超声技术测定的左室舒张功能指标是早期检出并监测急性心脏排斥反应的可靠、简便方法。

**关键词** 多普勒超声心动图 心脏移植

虽然环孢菌素(Cyclosporin)已明显改善心脏移植患者的生存期,但早期发现心脏排斥反应仍然是临床面临的挑战,心内膜心肌活检(EMB)仍然是检出心脏排斥反应的唯一可靠方法<sup>[1]</sup>,然而定期的 EMB 除有一定的危险性且明显影响患者生活质量外,其所需设备亦并未普及,而常规间隔两个月 1 次的 EMB 常可延误急性心脏排斥反应的诊断。晚近,研究表明,多普勒超声技术所测定的左室舒张功能参数可能是一种监测移植心脏是否发生排斥反应的有用技术。本文目的在于,利用多普勒超声技术观察心脏移植患者左室舒张功能指标的变化,并进一步探讨多普勒技术早期检出心脏排斥反应的可能性和准确性。

## 1 临床资料和方法

**研究对象:**对 31 例在美国 Temple 大学医学院接受首次心脏移植患者进行多普勒超声检查,每例至少 5 次,并在超声检查后的 24 h 内做相应的 EMB。初次检查在心脏移植 2 周后进行。首次 EMB 显示,急性心脏排斥反应征象及二维超声检查提示左室收缩功能异常

者,均不在此研究之列。本组中男 25 例,女 6 例,年龄 19~65 岁(平均 48 岁)。全部患者均接受常规免疫抑制剂环孢菌素( $2.0 \sim 10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}/\text{d}$ )、泼尼松( $0.3 \sim 0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}/\text{d}$ )及硫唑嘌呤( $1.0 \sim 2.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}/\text{d}$ )预防治疗。

**研究方法:**仪器采用美国 HP 公司 SONOS-1000 型超声诊断仪,探头频率 2.5 MHz。患者左侧卧位取心尖四腔心切面,以脉冲多普勒技术,取样容积置于二尖瓣口高速射流区,记录二尖瓣血流频谱,并测定舒张期压差减半时间(PHT)、舒张早期二尖瓣峰值血流速度(E)、舒张期末二尖瓣峰值血流速度(A)和 E/A 比值。将取样容积置于二尖瓣瓣尖水平室间隔左室面与二尖瓣瓣尖连线的中点,以脉冲多普勒同步记录二尖瓣及主动脉瓣血流频谱,以主动脉瓣血流频谱终点至二尖瓣血流频谱的起点之间的距离计算左室等容舒张期(IVRT)<sup>[2]</sup>。以 M 型超声技术记录左室舒张期末内径(LVEDd)、室间隔厚度(IVSd)、左室后壁厚度(LVPWd),并计算左室质量(LV mass)<sup>[3]</sup>和左房内径(LAd)。

将上述资料以 Panasonic AG-7350 型录像机记录于大 1/2 英寸盒式录像带上,以 HP-1000 超声仪进行资料脱机后处理。全部研究均由同一操作者记录,数据均取 6 个心动周期的均值。

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心脏排斥反应的多普勒超声随访基于 EMB 结果。EMB 则按照国际心脏移植学会的病理分级<sup>(4)</sup>。0 级(无急性排斥反应);1A 级(局灶性轻度急性排斥反应):局灶血管周围或间质细胞浸润无坏死细胞;1B 级(弥漫性轻度急性排斥反应):弥漫性间质细胞浸润;2 级(局限性中度急性排斥反应):局部间质细胞浸润和(或)局部细胞损伤;3A 级(多灶性中度排斥反应):多灶性炎性细胞浸润和(或)细胞损伤;3B 级(弥漫性边缘性急性重度排斥反应):弥漫性炎性浸润伴细胞坏死;4 级(重度急性排斥反应):弥漫性多形性病灶,细胞坏死±间质浸润±水肿±出血。

全部患者,均为初次接受心肌活检时无排斥反应征象而在定期随访中出现免疫排斥反应者。经 EMB 病理结果证实为急性排斥反应者,则给予甲泼尼龙(Methylprednisolone) 3 g/d,兔抗胸腺细胞球蛋白(Rabbit Antithymocyte Globulin) 6 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>/d,连续静脉点滴 3 日。经上述治疗 7~14 日后,重复多普勒超声及 EMB 检查。

统计学处理:测定指标均以均数±标准差表示,分别比较心脏移植后急性排斥反应前后及治疗后 LVEDd、LAd、LV mass 及左室舒张功能指标变化。统

计学分析采用方差分析和配对 *t* 检验,以 *P*<0.05 为差异有显著性。

2 结果

2.1 急性心脏排斥发生前、排斥反应发生期间及经成功治疗后的 LVEDd、LAd、LVPWd 及 LV mass 变化见表 1。由表 1 可见,心脏排斥反应时, LV mass 明显高于排斥反应前 (*P*<0.01),经治疗后, LV mass 恢复至对照前水平。

2.2 心脏急性排斥反应前和期间以及经治疗后多普勒超声测量的左室舒张功能参数变化见表 2。由表 2 可见,心脏排斥反应时, IVRT、PHT 较排斥反应发生前明显减少 (*P* 均<0.0001)。经免疫抑制剂治疗后, IVRT、PHT 均恢复至对照时水平。舒张早期二尖瓣前向峰值血流速度在排斥反应时明显升高,经治疗后则下降至排斥反应发生前水平。但 A 波峰值流速及 E/A 比值在 3 个时期并无显著性变化。

表 1 31 例急性心脏排斥反应前、期间及经治疗后左室内径及质量变化 ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

	LVEDd (mm)	IVSd (mm)	LVPWd (mm)	LV mass (g)	LAd (mm)
排斥反应前 (1)	48±7	11.6±1.5	11.5±1.7	270±66	61±10
排斥反应期间 (2)	50±9	11.9±1.9	11.8±1.7	307±107	64±11
治疗后 (3)	49±6	11.1±1.5	11.3±1.3	269±55	63±10
<i>P</i> 值					
(1) 比 (2)	<0.05	NS	NS	<0.01	NS
(2) 比 (3)	NS	<0.05	NS	<0.01	NS
(1) 比 (3)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

注: LVEDd: 左室舒张期末内径; IVSd: 室间隔厚度; LVPWd: 左室后壁厚度; LV mass: 左室质量; LAd: 左房内径; NS: 无显著性差异

表 2 31 例多普勒超声测量的左室舒张功能参数变化 ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

	IVRT (ms)	PHT (ms)	E (m/s)	A (m/s)	E/A	HR (次/分)
排斥反应前 (1)	86.2±10.1	64.6±8.8	0.77±0.21	0.42±0.15	2.0±0.6	88±12
排斥反应期间 (2)	65.4±12.5	44.1±10.3	0.95±0.24	0.43±0.09	2.2±0.4	92±14
治疗后 (3)	85.9±12.6	64.1±6.8	0.84±0.24	0.42±0.13	2.1±0.5	90±13
<i>P</i> 值						
(1) 比 (2)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.01	NS	NS	NS
(2) 比 (3)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.01	NS	NS	NS
(1) 比 (3)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

注: IVRT: 左室等容舒张期; PHT: 舒张期二尖瓣口压差减半时间; E: 舒张早期二尖瓣峰值血流速度; A: 舒张期末峰值血流速度

### 3 讨论

虽然心电图是首先用于评价心脏排斥反应的无创诊断技术<sup>[5]</sup>,但是自从环孢菌素用于临床以来,心肌间质水肿、细胞浸润所致的心电导联低电压表现常明显迟发于心肌组织学改变<sup>[6]</sup>。故心电图 R 波电压减低已不再是诊断心肌排斥反应的敏感指标<sup>[2,7]</sup>。

Popp 等<sup>[8]</sup>首先利用 M 型超声技术测量左室壁厚度作为诊断急性排斥反应的指标。本文结果表明,心脏移植患者在排斥反应期间 LV mass 明显增加,经成功的免疫抑制剂治疗后, LV mass 又恢复至对照水平,但 LVEDd 在 3 个时期均未见明显变化 ( $P>0.05$ )。我们研究结果与 Sagar 等的结果一致。一般认为,心脏排斥反应时 LV mass 的增加与心肌细胞水肿有关<sup>[3]</sup>。

业已发现,由多普勒技术测定的左室舒张充盈参数与心血管造影术及核素显像技术所测定的结果高度相关,舒张功能障碍可能是急性心脏排斥反应的唯一早期表现<sup>[9]</sup>。晚近,研究表明,多普勒超声技术在监测心脏移植患者左室舒张功能方面是一种安全可靠而又可重复的方法<sup>[1,2]</sup>。本文研究结果发现,31 例心脏移植患者 IVRT 及 PHT 在急性排斥反应期间均明显缩短,在治疗后均恢复至对照前水平。舒张早期二尖瓣前向峰值血流速度在急性排斥反应期明显增高,经免疫抑制剂治疗后降至对照水平。

有人认为,急性心脏排斥反应时 IVRT 缩短及 E 波峰值流速的增高是肺小动脉楔压增加、二尖瓣提前开放所致,而 PHT 的缩短则与排斥反应时弥漫性心肌细胞浸润及坏死导致心肌顺应性减低有关<sup>[1,3]</sup>。Dawkins 等<sup>[3]</sup>对心肌排斥反应的病变严重程度作了病理分级,Valantine 等<sup>[1]</sup>的研究结果表明多普勒超声技术测定的 IVRT、PHT 舒张功能参数与病理分级有着良好的相关关系。本文结果表明,利用多普勒超声技术测定的左室 IVRT、PHT 和二尖瓣峰值流速,是早期检出并监测急性心脏排斥反应的可靠而简便方法。我们建议,在心脏移植早

期均作对照性多普勒超声检查,利用多普勒超声技术测定心脏移植后左室舒张功能指标,这对早期发现心脏排斥反应,合理指导免疫抑制剂用量,适当延长心肌活检周期,改善患者生活质量等方面均颇有裨益。

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tant role in the pathophysiology of heart failure with or without cor pulmonale.

**Key words:** Endothelin-1; Cor pulmonale; Heart failure

(Original article on page 140)

**DOPPLER ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF LEFT VENTRICULAR DIASTOLIC FUNCTION INDEXES IN CARDIAC TRANSPLANT PATIENTS WITH ACUTE REJECTION** Fan Chao-Mei, Liu Han-Ying, John P. Panidis\*, et al. Cardiovascular Institute and Fu Wai Hospital, CAMS and PUMC, Beijing

To assess the change in left ventricular diastolic function indexes by Doppler echocardiography in heart transplant patients with acute rejection, serial Doppler echocardiographic studies followed by endomyocardial biopsy within 24 hr were performed in 31 patients aged 19 to 65 years (mean 48.0). Left ventricular mass (LV mass), Isovolumic relaxation time (IVRT), pressure half-time (PHT), and peak early mitral flow velocity (E wave) were measured. The results showed that LV mass at the time of acute rejection significantly increased ( $p < 0.01$ ), IVRT, PHT were significantly shorter ( $p < 0.0001$ ) with an increase in E wave. After successful immunosuppressive therapy, LV mass, IVRT, PHT, and E wave returned to values similar to those of baseline. These data showed that Doppler Echocardiographic assessment of left ventricular diastolic function provides a reliable and simple method for early detection of acute rejection and noninvasive monitoring of the heart transplant recipient.

**Key words:** Doppler echocardiography; Cardiac transplantation

(Original article on page 142)

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**PRE-AND POST-OPERATIVE PLASMA FACTOR 4 AND  $\beta$ -THROMBOGLOBULIN CONCENTRATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH HEART VALVULAR DISEASE** You Xiao-Mang, Ye Ding-Sheng, Zhang Qi-Liang\*, et al. Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, First Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang Medical University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang

Plasma platelet factor 4 (PF4),  $\beta$ -thromboglobulin

( $\beta$ TG) and platelet were measured in 30 patients undergone heart valvular operations. PF4 and  $\beta$ TG levels, by ELISA, were higher in patients with atrial fibrillation than those with sinus rhythm pre-operatively (PF4  $45.20 \pm 22.60$  ng/ml vs  $15.41 \pm 11.70$  ng/ml,  $p < 0.01$ ;  $\beta$ TG  $80.49 \pm 35.09$   $\mu$ g/ml vs  $21.40 \pm 16.46$   $\mu$ g/ml,  $p < 0.001$ ). Left atrial embolism was found in 2 out of 3 cases with higher  $\beta$ TG concentration ( $> 100$   $\mu$ g/ml). In patients after implantation of prosthetic heart valves, PF4 and  $\beta$ TG concentrations were higher. These findings indicate that platelets are activated in patients with atrial fibrillation and artificial valve replacement, which are known to have greater risk of embolism. The determination of plasma PF4 and  $\beta$ TG concentrations is useful for the detection of platelet activation and timely initiation of measures for inhibiting platelet aggregation and anticoagulation to prevent embolism.

**Key words:** Platelet; Platelet factor 4;  $\beta$ -thromboglobulin; Heart valvular disease

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**CONTROL OF LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION IN INFANTS AFTER OPEN HEART SURGERY** Zhang Hui-Lan, Liu Ying-Long, Yang Fang-Lun, et al. Cardiovascular Institute and Fu Wai hospital. CAMS and PUMC, Beijing

The monitoring and treatment in nosocomical infection in infants after open heart surgery were reported in this paper. Bacterial examinations of the secretion from lower respiratory tract were carried out in 525 infants aged 2 months to 6 years during the early period after open heart surgery from April, 1991 to March, 1992 at this hospital. Twenty-one cases were found to have lower respiratory tract infection, with positive pathogenic culture. Majority of the infected cases were due to gram-negative organisms, including 12 cases infected with pseudomonas aeruginosa (57%). The total rate of postoperative infection was 4.4%. The rate of infection was related to age, kind of disease, cardiopulmonary by pass time, complications, endotracheal intubation time, resistance of the pathogenic organisms to antibiotics, etc. With early treatment by antibiotics