

•心脏介入 Cardiac intervention•

急性前壁心肌梗死 PCI 术后肾动脉去交感神经术对心功能影响的临床研究

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【摘要】目的 观察肾动脉去交感神经术(RDN)改善急性心肌梗死(AMI)患者PCI术后心功能的效果和安全性。**方法** 选取2019年1月至2020年12月上海市普陀区中心医院收治的急性前壁ST段抬高型心肌梗死并接受急诊经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)后4周左心室收缩活动异常的患者。按随机数字法将患者分为对照组和RDN组。对照组PCI后常规药物治疗,RDN组PCI后在药物治疗基础上接受RDN术。对比两组随访时心脏超声检查、心肺运动试验、诊室血压、心率检查结果。**结果** 共纳入108例患者,每组54例。两组间基线资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。随访6个月,RDN组左心室射血分数[(57.14±6.78)%比(47.89±9.12)%]、左心室收缩末期内径[(34.26±5.61) mm比(37.84±7.21) mm]、左心室缩短分数[(30.82±4.80)%比(27.30±6.95)%]、左心房内径[(36.68±5.17) mm比(39.24±4.67) mm]与对照组相比明显改善,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);RDN组最大摄氧量[(22.29±4.50) mL·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹比(19.95±4.56) mL·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹]、代谢当量(6.37±1.29比5.70±1.30)、最大心率[(139.35±19.02) bpm比(128.17±16.33) bpm]及半分钟心率[(82.33±11.45) bpm比(87.65±12.25) bpm]与对照组相比,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);两组患者间诊室血压、心率及血肌酐差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。**结论** RDN术可改善AMI患者PCI术后心肺功能,提高患者生活质量。

【关键词】 肾动脉去交感神经术；急性前壁心肌梗死；心功能；心肺运动试验

中图分类号:R541 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1008-794X(2022)-06-0550-05

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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the efficacy and safety of renal denervation (RDN) in improving cardiac function in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) after receiving percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). **Methods** The patients with anterior wall ST-segment elevation AMI, who were admitted to the Shanghai Putuo District Central Hospital of China from January 2019 to December 2020 and presented abnormal left ventricular systolic activity four weeks after receiving PCI, were collected. By using random digital method, the patients were divided into the control group and RDN group. Patients in the control group received conventional medical treatment after PCI, while patients in the RDN group received RDN on the basis of medical treatment after PCI. The echocardiography, cardiopulmonary exercise test (CPET), and clinic heart rate and blood pressure during follow-up period were compared between the two groups. **Results** A total of 108 patients were enrolled in this study, with 54 patients in each group. There was no statistically significant differences in baseline data between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The patients were followed up for 6 months. The left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), left ventricular end-systolic dimension (LVESD), left

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1008-794X.2022.06.006

基金项目:上海市医学重点专科建设计划项目(ZK2019A11)、上海市普陀区卫生健康委系统临床优势学科建设项目(2019ysxk01)、上海市卫生健康委卫生行业临床研究专项项目(201840247)、上海市科委医学创新研究专项项目(21Y11909600、20Y11910100)

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ventricle shortening fraction and left atrial diameter in RDN group were ($57.14\pm6.78\%$), (34.26 ± 5.61) mm, ($30.82\pm4.80\%$) and (36.68 ± 5.17) mm respectively, which in the control group were ($47.89\pm9.12\%$), (37.84 ± 7.21) mm, ($27.30\pm6.95\%$) and (39.24 ± 4.67) mm respectively; the above cardiac function indexes in RDN group were significantly better than those in the control group (all $P<0.05$). In RDN group the maximum oxygen demand in the cardiopulmonary exercise test, metabolic equivalent(MET), maximum heart rate and half a minute heart rate were (22.29 ± 4.50) ml/kg/min, (6.37 ± 1.29), (139.35 ± 19.02) bpm and (82.33 ± 11.45) bpm respectively, which in the control group were (19.95 ± 4.56) ml/kg/min, (5.70 ± 1.30), (128.17 ± 16.33) bpm and (87.65 ± 12.25) bpm respectively, the differences in the above indexes between the two groups were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). No statistically significant differences in the clinic blood pressure, heart rate and serum creatinine level existed between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** RDN can improve the cardiac function and the quality of life in AMI patients after receiving PCI. (J Intervent Radiol, 2022, 31: 550-554)

[Key words] renal denervation; acute anterior wall myocardial infarction; cardiac function; cardiopulmonary exercise test

我国急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)发病率和病死率呈现上升趋势^[1]。迅速开通闭塞血管、恢复缺血区域血流对缺血区域心肌供血能极大降低患者病死率,然而心肌缺血坏死及再灌注引起的心肌损伤会导致患者心功能下降,进而发生心力衰竭(心衰),影响患者远期预后^[2]。AMI患者规范治疗后,1年内仍有近8%发生心衰,而5年发生率达到20%^[3]。心衰与多种体液因子密切相关,交感神经过度激活起着至关重要的作用^[4]。肾动脉去交感神经术(renal denervation, RDN)能通过损伤肾交感神经起到抑制肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统(renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RAAS)激活、降低全身交感神经活性并抑制心肌重构的作用^[5]。早期研究主要集中于RDN治疗难治性高血压,现逐渐应用于治疗心律失常、心衰等疾病^[6]。目前动物实验已证实RDN能改善AMI后心功能^[7]。本研究采用前瞻性随机对照研究方法观察RDN用于防治AMI后心衰的效果和安全性,以供临床参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2019年1月至2020年12月在上海市普陀区中心医院诊断为急性前壁ST段抬高型心肌梗死患者作为研究对象。入选标准:①急性前壁ST段抬高型心肌梗死经急诊经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)后4周左心室收缩活动异常;②年龄18~85岁。排除标准:①有肾动脉狭窄病史或影像学证据显示有肾动脉狭窄;②肾小球滤过率 <45 mL/(min·1.73 m²);③有心肌梗死病史;④有明确室性心律失常病史;⑤有严重狭窄性心脏瓣膜疾病;⑥怀孕或在研究期计划

怀孕;⑦计划短期内再次接受冠状动脉旁路移植术或PCI;⑧住院期间发生不良心脏事件(再次心肌梗死、心绞痛、心衰)。采用随机数字法将入选患者分为对照组(PCI术后接受常规药物治疗)和RDN组(PCI术后4周内在药物治疗基础上接受RDN)。本研究已获医院医学伦理委员会审核批准(ChiCTR1800020362),患者均签署手术知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者接受标准化心肌梗死药物治疗:双联抗血小板聚集药,必要时用抗凝或Ⅱb、Ⅲa受体阻滞剂、他汀类治疗,无禁忌证情况下用血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂(ACEI)/血管紧张素Ⅱ受体拮抗剂(ARB)和β受体阻滞剂。RDN组充分抗血小板聚集,术中静脉注射普通肝素50 U/kg;右侧腹股沟处备皮消毒,于股动脉处穿刺,置入7 F血管鞘,送入7 F指引导管行左右肾动脉造影;置入Lima导管于左右肾动脉开口处,5 F消融导管对左右肾动脉主干及分支以温控模式43℃进行环形射频消融,每个点消融60 s,每个消融点相距0.5 cm左右,术后复查肾动脉造影。

1.3 随访

自首次入院开始记录:①患者基线情况,如年龄、性别、既往史,尿酸、总胆固醇、三酰甘油、低密度脂蛋白、高密度脂蛋白、血红蛋白水平等;②PCI术后4周(随机化时)、6个月时心脏超声检查结果;③PCI术后6个月心肺运动试验(cardiopulmonary exercise test, CPET)结果;④PCI术后即刻、4周(已RDN治疗)、6个月时儿茶酚胺、肾动脉CTA、血肌酐、诊室血压、心率。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据处理。正态

分布计量资料以均数±标准差表示,方差齐组间比较用方差分析,偏态分布计量资料以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,组间差异用 Mann-Whitney U 检验;计数资料以 $n(%)$ 表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 确切概率法。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

共纳入 108 例患者,每组各 54 例。两组患者间基线资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 1。随访 6 个月,心脏超声检查显示 RDN 组患者左心室射血分数、左心室收缩末期内径、缩短分数、左心房内径与对照组相比明显改善,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),见表 2;CPET 检查显示 RDN 组患者最大摄氧量、代谢当量(MET)、最大心率及半分钟心率与对照组相比差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),见表 3, RDN 可改善 AMI 患者心肺功能,提高生活质量;两组患者间循环儿茶酚胺含量差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$),见表 4;两组患者间诊室血压、心率及血肌酐差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$),见表 5,RDN 组患者均未出现肾动脉狭窄。

3 讨论

交感神经过度激活是心肌梗死后发生心衰的

表 1 两组患者临床基线资料比较

参数	RDN 组(n=54)	对照组(n=54)	P 值
年龄(岁)	63.5±11.4	64.2±11.9	0.596
男性[n(%)]	45(83.33)	44(81.48)	0.800
危险因素[n(%)]			
高血压	25(46.30)	28(51.86)	0.564
糖尿病	14(25.93)	18(33.33)	0.399
高血脂症	3(5.56)	1(1.85)	0.618
脑卒中	4(7.41)	4(7.41)	1.000
吸烟史	32(59.26)	31(57.41)	0.845
肌酐(μmol/L)	390.04±113.79	387.04±134.63	0.873
总胆固醇(mmol/L)	5.18±11.17	4.99±1.35	0.450
三酰甘油(mmol/L)	1.74±2.05	1.96±1.74	0.439
低密度脂蛋白(mmol/L)	3.51±0.98	3.33±0.91	0.659
高密度脂蛋白(mmol/L)	1.19±0.44	1.07±0.34	0.878
血红蛋白(g/L)	137.31±18.56	135.69±16.65	0.127
病变血管(1/2/3 支)(n)	23/14/17	25/19/10	0.265
β 受体阻滞剂(n)	13	17	0.390
射频消融点(个)			
左肾动脉	18.81±2.84		
右肾动脉	18.76±2.94		
阻抗下降(%)			
左肾动脉	15.89±3.46		
右肾动脉	15.20±3.79		
分支消融[n(支)]			
左肾动脉	54(52)		
右肾动脉	54(50)		

表 2 随访 4 周和 6 个月两组心脏超声检查结果比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

参数	RDN 组 (n=54)	对照组 (n=54)	P 值
左心室射血分数(%)			
4 周	48.61±6.12	48.83±7.62	0.868
6 个月	57.14±6.78	47.89±9.12	<0.01
左心室舒张末期内径(mm)			
4 周	49.27±4.66	50.12±7.86	0.498
6 个月	50.02±6.14	52.36±6.57	0.058
左心室收缩末期内径(mm)			
4 周	34.15±5.35	36.13±5.54	0.061
6 个月	34.26±5.61	37.84±7.21	0.005
室间隔厚度(mm)			
4 周	10.49±1.61	10.45±0.98	0.885
6 个月	9.53±1.93	9.66±1.45	0.686
左心室后壁厚度(mm)			
4 周	9.76±1.45	9.98±1.01	0.357
6 个月	9.21±1.46	9.33±1.14	0.632
左心房内径(mm)			
4 周	38.67±4.52	39.33±4.47	0.443
6 个月	36.68±5.17	39.24±4.67	0.008
E/e'			
4 周	12.12±4.70	11.47±3.55	0.421
6 个月	9.90±3.44	10.63±4.28	0.333
左心房缩短分数(%)			
4 周	30.36±7.86	29.62±7.08	0.660
6 个月	30.82±4.80	27.30±6.95	0.003
肺动脉压力(mmHg)			
4 周	32.69±6.52	33.54±6.71	0.505
6 个月	31.84±6.55	32.37±12.71	0.587

1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

表 3 随访 6 个月两组 CPET 结果比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

参数	RDN 组 (n=54)	对照组 (n=54)	P 值
最大摄氧量(mL·kg ⁻¹ ·min ⁻¹)	22.29±4.50	19.95±4.56	0.008
MET	6.37±1.29	5.70±1.30	0.008
静息收缩压(mmHg)	119.43±15.49	122.00±17.04	0.413
静息舒张压(mmHg)	7.9.89±12.86	77.85±9.54	0.352
无氧阈值收缩压(mmHg)	137.87±21.09	138.15±20.78	0.945
无氧阈值舒张压(mmHg)	77.59±12.51	77.63±11.93	0.987
最大收缩压(mmHg)	155.78±22.68	154.09±22.91	0.702
最大舒张压(mmHg)	80.48±14.43	78.46±13.47	0.439
8 分钟收缩压(mmHg)	130.35±19.82	137.07±16.39	0.057
8 分钟舒张压 DBP(mmHg)	79.48±12.59	78.57±9.67	0.675
静息心率(bpm)	81.80±12.69	78.52±11.48	0.162
无氧阈值心率(bpm)	111.22±14.95	106.02±13.65	0.062
最大心率(bpm)	139.35±19.02	128.17±16.33	0.001
半分钟心率(bpm)	82.33±11.45	87.65±12.25	0.022

表 4 随访 4 周和 6 个月两组循环儿茶酚胺含量比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

参数	RDN 组 (n=54)	对照组 (n=54)	P 值
肾上腺素(pmole/L)			
4 周	389.06±109.04	374.33±124.44	0.541
6 个月	282.41±160.62	309.93±167.16	0.385
去甲肾上腺素(ng/mL)			
4 周	11.04±2.81	11.80±3.02	0.179
6 个月	8.06±2.08	8.28±2.33	0.602

表 5 随访 4 周和 6 个月两组血压、心率、血肌酐比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

参数	RDN 组 (n=54)	对照组 (n=54)	P 值
收缩压 (mmHg)			
4 周	124.48±31.13	118.78±23.03	0.282
6 个月	123.76±5.81	122.24±7.39	0.238
舒张压 (mmHg)			
4 周	75.31±16.82	74.37±15.23	0.761
6 个月	74.11±6.58	77.24±11.29	0.297
心率 (bpm)			
4 周	2.39±16.17	79.48±15.47	0.342
6 个月	72.37±8.83	75.14±10.26	0.368
血肌酐 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)			
4 周	95.30±82.05	77.61±29.11	0.100
6 个月	101.80±66.18	116.31±70.44	0.272

关键^[4,8]。AMI 后会出现自主神经失衡,前壁心肌梗死患者再灌注后交感神经会长时间持续兴奋^[9]。过度激活的交感神经会产生大量儿茶酚胺类物质,早期去甲肾上腺素可通过收缩外周血管增加回心血量,增强心肌收缩力,从而增加心排量,维持心脏基本功能,但长时间刺激会诱导心脏肥大、心肌纤维化和心肌细胞凋亡,进而引起心肌重构,导致心脏功能下降^[10]。抑制交感神经活性可改善心功能^[11]。此外,RAAS 系统也能对心功能产生影响,病理状态下血管紧张素(Ang)Ⅱ会增加心肌活性氧含量,诱发心肌细胞凋亡,最终导致脏纤维化、肥大和功能障碍^[12-14];还能通过中枢与外周途径引起交感神经兴奋^[15-16]。抑制 RAAS 系统能改善心衰患者心功能,提高生活质量,降低病死率^[17-18]。

临床时常通过调节交感神经系统及 RAAS 系统治疗心衰,药物治疗包括 ACEI/ARB、 β 受体阻滞剂、生长激素释放多肽、脑啡肽酶抑制剂等^[19]。随着科技发展,介入技术逐渐应用于心衰治疗,除左心辅助装置外,通过导管消融抑制交感神经活性已应用于临床^[20]。Malek 等^[21]首次报道采用消融内脏大神经治疗心衰,结果发现能改善患者心功能,提高生活质量。尽管介入治疗方法能改善心衰患者心功能,但仍存在不足如左心辅助装置不能抑制交感神经活性^[20],内脏大神经消融有导致患者腹泻、腹绞痛、血压下降的风险^[11]。RDN 通过导管或化学消融法损伤肾交感传出神经^[22],是治疗心衰的另一介入治疗手段。RDN 抑制交感神经活性的机制尚不明确,但可能与增加下丘脑室旁核中 γ -氨基丁酸含量有关^[23]。RDN 还能抑制 RAAS 系统,降低去甲肾上腺素、Ang Ⅱ 等表达^[24]。基于对交感神经系统和 RAAS 系统的双重抑制,RDN 可改善心衰患者心功能,降低脑钠肽(BNP)水平^[25-27]。本研究结果显示 RDN 对

于改善 AMI 患者心功能具有良好疗效。

RDN 治疗可提高心衰患者左心室射血分数和缩短分数^[28-29]。本研究中 RDN 组随访 6 个月患者左心室射血分数基本恢复到正常水平,对照组仍偏低;缩短分数虽未恢复到正常水平,但较对照组有明显改善。AMI 后心肌重构是导致心衰的重要诱因,通常 AMI 后 6 个月左心室舒张末期内径增加 20% 以上,可认为发生了左心室心肌重构^[30]。有研究发现 RDN 可改善心衰患者左心房内径和左心室舒张末期内径,并改善心电重构,抑制 AMI 后心肌重构和心电重构有利于心功能改善^[28,31-32]。

本研究 CPET 评估显示,RDN 组随访 6 个月最大摄氧量、代谢当量、最大心率、半分钟心率与对照组相比明显提高,与既往文献报道类似^[28,33-34]。运动耐量改善可能与心功能的改善相关,另外也得益于迷走神经活性的恢复^[35-36]。RDN 通过降低 AMI 后儿茶酚胺水平恢复迷走神经活性^[37],是 RDN 改善 AMI 后心衰患者运动耐量的可能机制。本研究中两组随访 6 个月循环肾上腺素和去甲肾上腺素较 4 周时下降,但组间差异并不明显,可能与循环儿茶酚胺水平受较多因素干扰相关。

本研究中两组患者血肌酐、心率、血压对比没有明显差异,说明 RDN 对 AMI 患者肾功能、血压、心率影响不明显,可能与患者基线血压偏低有关。RDN 早期用于治疗难治性高血压,但 AMI 后需维持患者血压稳定以增加心肌灌注,对于恢复心肌功能具有积极意义^[38]。肾动脉夹层和狭窄是 RDN 常见并发症,本研究中未发现 RDN 组患者肾动脉出现夹层或狭窄,表明 AMI 患者 PCI 术后行 RDN 具有一定安全性。

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(收稿日期:2021-12-12)
(本文编辑:边信)