

# 不同室间隔形态肺高血压患者的心室功能 特点：CMR初步研究

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**【摘要】**背景与目的 通过心脏磁共振 (cardiovascular magnetic resonance, CMR) 分析室间隔 (interventricular septum, IVS) 有无形变的肺高血压 (pulmonary hypertension, PH) 患者心功能特点。方法 经右心导管确诊为PH并接受CMR患者36例。根据IVS形态, 分为无形变组 (10例) 和有形变组 (26例); 并与22例健康志愿者比较, 参数如下: 右心室 (right ventricle, RV) 和左心室 (left ventricle, LV) 舒张末期容积指数 (end-diastolic volume index, EDVI)、收缩末期容积指数 (end-systolic volume index, ESVI)、每搏输出量指数 (stroke volume index, SVI)、心指数 (cardiac index, CI)、射血分数 (ejection fraction, EF)、心肌质量指数 (myocardial mass index, MMI)。结果 ANOVA分析示, RVEDVI、RVESVI、RVSVI、RVCI、RVEF、RVMMI、LVEDVI、LVESVI、LVSVI及LVCI在三组间差别均有统计学意义。事后组间结果比较显示, PH患者IVS无形变组与对照组相比, RVSVI ( $P=0.017$ )、RVEF ( $P<0.001$ )、LVEDVI ( $P=0.048$ )、LVSVI ( $P=0.015$ ) 均减低。IVS有形变组与IVS无形变组相比, RVEDVI ( $P<0.001$ )、RVESVI ( $P<0.001$ )、RVCI ( $P=0.002$ )、RVMMI ( $P=0.017$ ) 均升高; 而RVEF ( $P=0.001$ )、LVEDVI ( $P=0.003$ )、LVSVI ( $P<0.001$ ) 及LVCI ( $P=0.029$ ) 减低。IVS有形变组与对照组相比, RVEDVI ( $P<0.001$ )、RVESVI ( $P<0.001$ )、RVCI ( $P=0.004$ )、RVMMI ( $P=0.003$ ) 均升高; 而RVEF ( $P<0.001$ )、LVEDVI ( $P<0.001$ )、LVESVI ( $P<0.001$ )、LVSVI ( $P<0.001$ )、LVCI ( $P<0.001$ ) 均低于对照组。结论 不同IVS形态的PH患者, 心室功能各有特点, IVS的形变在一定程度上能够反映PH患者心室功能的变化。

**【关键词】** 心脏磁共振; 室间隔; 形态; 肺高血压; 肺动脉; 心室功能

## Characteristics of Ventricular Function in Pulmonary Hypertension Patients with Different Shape of Interventricular Septum: Preliminary Study with Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging

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**【Abstract】** Background and objective To study the characteristics of ventricular function in Pulmonary Hypertension (PH) Patients with different shape of Interventricular Septum (IVS) by cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR). **Methods** 36 PH patients diagnosed by right heart catheterization accepted CMR. According to the morphology of IVS, the patients were divided into two groups: the non-deformation group (10 patients) and the deformation group (26 patients). The ventricular function parameters were as follows: RV and LV end-diastolic volume index (EDVI), end-systolic volume index (ESVI), stroke volume index (SVI), cardiac index (CI), ejection fraction (EF), and myocardial mass index (MMI). **Results** ANOVA analysis showed that the differences of RVEDVI, RVESVI, RVSVI, RVCI, RVEF, RVMMI, LVEDVI, LVESVI, LVSVI and LVCI were significant among the three groups. Compared with control group, RVSVI ( $P=0.017$ ), RVEF ( $P<0.001$ ), LVEDVI ( $P=0.048$ ) and LVSVI ( $P=0.015$ ) decreased in IVS non-deformation group. Compared with IVS non-deformation group, RVEDVI ( $P<0.001$ ), RVESVI ( $P<0.001$ ), RVCI ( $P=0.002$ ) and RVMMI ( $P=0.017$ ) were increased in IVS deformation group; while RVEF ( $P=0.001$ ), LVEDVI ( $P=0.003$ ), LVSVI ( $P<0.001$ )

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and LVCI ( $P=0.029$ ) were decreased. Compared with the control group, RVEDVI ( $P<0.001$ ), RVESVI ( $P<0.001$ ), RVCI ( $P=0.004$ ) and RVMMI ( $P=0.003$ ) were increased in the IVS deformation group, while RVEF ( $P<0.001$ ), LVEDVI ( $P<0.001$ ), LVESVI ( $P<0.001$ ), LVSVI ( $P<0.001$ ), LVCI ( $P<0.001$ ) were decreased. **Conclusion** Ventricular function is different in PH Patients with different IVS shape. The IVS shape can represent the changes of ventricular function in PH patients.

**【 Key words 】** Cardiovascular magnetic resonance; Interventricular septum; Shape; Pulmonary hypertension; Pulmonary artery; Ventricular function

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左心室 (left ventricle, LV) 和右心室 (right ventricle, RV) 共享室间隔 (interventricular septum, IVS), 在心动周期中, IVS位置形态是由LV和RV的压力差, 即跨IVS压力梯度决定<sup>[1]</sup>。肺高血压 (pulmonary hypertension, PH) 是肺动脉压力持续高于正常的病理状态, PH压力超负荷可导致RV心肌壁肥厚和心腔扩大, 甚至 IVS发生形变<sup>[2,3]</sup>。心脏磁共振 (cardiac magnetic resonance, CMR) 成像在评估心脏形态结构功能、量化心室容积、质量等方面具有独特优势<sup>[4]</sup>。本研究拟通过CMR成像来探讨IVS不同形态下 PH患者RV和LV功能的特点。

## 1 材料和方法

**1.1 研究对象** 选取2014年10月-2017年2月在天津医科大学总医院经右心导管检查 (right heart catheterization, RHC) 确诊并接受CMR检查的PH患者36例。均排除了冠心病、心脏瓣膜病、慢性阻塞性肺疾病等其他心肺疾病, 且无严重肾功能不全及MR检查禁忌症, 能配合完成检查。另纳入健康志愿者22例作为正常对照组, 其心率、血压均在正常范围, 无心肺疾病、代谢综合征等病史并接受CMR检查。本研究经天津医科大学总医院伦理委员会批准, 所有受检者对此项研究知情同意。

**1.2 CMR检查设备与扫描方法** 采用GE 3.0T Twin-speed Infinity with Excite II超导型MR扫描仪 (GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, WI, USA), 8通道相控阵线圈, 心电门控和呼吸门控进行呼气末屏气采集CMR图像。采用二维快速稳态进动采集序列 (fast imaging employing steady-state acquisition, FIESTA) 获得心脏短轴位和四腔心位图像。成像参数: TR/TE minfull/minfull, 带宽125 kHz, 翻转角45°, 矩阵224×224, NEX 1, 扫描层厚8 mm, 层间距0 mm, FOV 35 cm×35 cm, 每层扫描的心动周期时相数为20。扫

描范围自心尖至心底覆盖整个RV和LV, 共采集9层-13层。根据受试者心率不同, 每层图像采集期间患者需屏气约8 s-14 s。

**1.3 CMR图像分析与心功能参数计算** 将CMR图像传输至AW4.3工作站 (Advantage Windows version 4.3; GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, Wis) 并通过Report Card 4.6软件进行图像观察和数据测量。心室形态和功能学参数测量方法如下: 选择短轴位FIESTA序列图像, 手动描记自心尖至心底各层面RV和LV的心外膜及心内膜轮廓, 分别将心室容积达最大、最小的时相分别定义为舒张末期和收缩末期。心室容积包括其流出道容积, 乳头肌和肌小梁计入心室腔内部分, 其质量不计入心室质量。RV心肌质量为其游离壁心肌的质量, 室间隔心肌的质量计入LV心肌质量。手动描记心室心外膜及心内膜轮廓后, 软件可自动计算心室形态和功能学参数, 并经体表面积 (body surface area, BSA) 校正后用于统计学分析, 包括RV和LV的舒张末期容积指数 (end-diastolic volume index, EDVI)、收缩末期容积指数 (end-systolic volume index, ESVI)、每搏输出量指数 (stroke volume index, SVI)、心指数 (cardiac index, CI)、射血分数 (ejection fraction, EF)、心肌质量指数 (myocardial mass index, MMI)。体表面积 (body surface area, BSA) 估算公式为:  $BSA (m^2) = 0.006,1 \times \text{身高} (cm) + 0.012,8 \times \text{体重} (kg) - 0.152,9$ 。

**1.4 统计学方法** 采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行统计数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差 (Mean±SD) 来表示。采用单因素方差分析 (ANOVA检验) 比较三组间心功能参数的差别, 事后多重比较用LSD检验。在RHC结果分析中, PH患者IVS无形变组和IVS有形变组的RHC参数, 采用独立样本t检验。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 一般资料** 36例PH患者,按照IVS有无形变分为两组:IVS无形变组(10例)(图1B,图1E)和IVS有形变组(26例)(图1C,图1F)。PH患者和健康志愿者(图1A,图1D)的一般资料见表1。

**2.2 RHC结果** 36例PH患者的RHC结果见表2,IVS有形变组的平均肺动脉压(mean pulmonary arterial pressure, mPAP)、肺动脉收缩压(systolic pulmonary artery pressure, sPAP)、肺动脉舒张压(diastolic pulmonary artery pressure, dPAP)和肺血管阻力(pulmonary vascular resistance, PVR)均大于IVS无形变组。

**2.3 心室功能参数的比较** IVS无形变组、IVS有形变组与对照组相比较,三组间心室功能参数比较见表3。ANOVA分析三组整体结果显示,RVEDVI、RVESVI、RVSVI、RVCI、RVEF、RVMMI、LVEDVI、LVESVI、LVSVI、LVCI均存在统计学差异;而LVEF、LVMMI均无统计学差异。事后三组组间比较:(1)RV功能参数比较:IVS无形变组与对照组相比,RVEF显著减低,RVSVI减低。IVS有形变组与IVS无形变组相比,RVEDVI、RVESVI、RVCI、RVMMI均显著升高;而RVEF显著减低。IVS有形变组与对照组相比,RVEDVI、RVESVI、RVCI、RVMMI均显著升高;RVEF显著减低。(2)LV功能参数比较:IVS无形变组与对照组相比,LVEDVI、LVSVI减低。IVS有形变组与IVS无形变组相比,LVEDVI、LVSVI显著减低,LVCI减低。IVS有形变组与对照组相比,LVEDVI、LVESVI、LVSVI、LVCI均显著减低。

## 3 讨论

本研究中,IVS有形变组的肺动脉压力(mPAP、sPAP、dPAP)及肺循环阻力(PVR)增高程度均明显高于IVS无形变组。正常人的LV压力远高于RV压力,形成左心向右心的正性跨IVS压力梯度,IVS突向RV侧,短轴位示RV呈新月形,LV呈类圆形。PH患者的肺动脉压力增高,RV后负荷随之加重,正性跨IVS压力梯度逐渐减低,达到一定程度即可导致IVS向LV侧出现偏移,LV变形呈“D”形;当RV舒张压高于LV舒张压5 mmHg,则会出现IVS向左弓形突出(leftward ventricular septal bowing, LVSB),呈现出以右心为主导的状态<sup>[4-10]</sup>。由此可见,IVS形态的变化与两心室的压力变化密切相关,IVS的形态在一定程度上能够代表PH的严重程度。

**3.1 PH患者IVS不同形态下RV功能特点** 本研究结果表明,IVS尚未发生形变时,PH患者的RVEDV和RVESV亦无明显改变;然而,RVS和RVEF已发生明显变化,且较正常组显著减低。RVS和RVEF的减低反映了RV收缩功能受损,也提示了RV收缩功能受损出现在PH早期,可作为提示PH的早期指标。PH导致肺血管压力增高,肺循环阻力增加造成的RV后负荷增加,这是RVS和RVEF降低的主要原因<sup>[7,11-12]</sup>。

当IVS发生形变后,RVEDV、RVESV、RVMM均增高。RVEDV和RVESV的增高代表RV心腔的扩大,即RV心腔扩大不仅是RV游离壁外膨的结果,IVS的形变也起到一定作用。RVMM的增高则代表RV心肌质量的增加,反映了随着肺动脉压力的增高和病程的延长,RV心肌代偿性增厚的程度增加。本研究中的有形变组和无形变组PH患者的

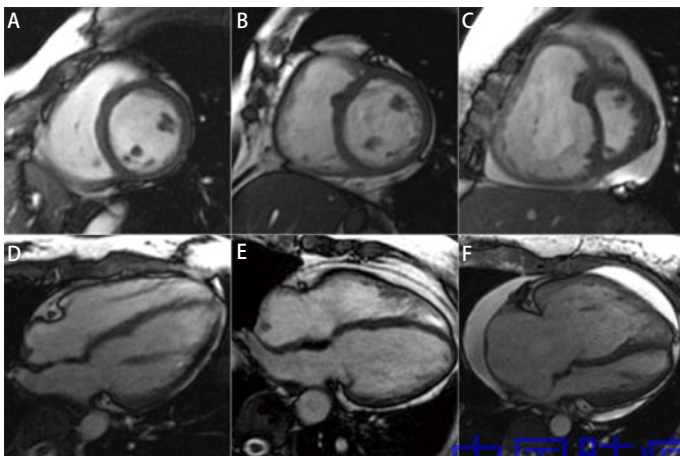


图1 CMR图像,上行为短轴位,下行为四腔心位。A、D为正常对照组:女性,26岁;B、E为IVS无形变组:女性,65岁,mPAP=44 mmHg,IVS未发生形变;C、F为IVS有形变组:女性,31岁,mPAP=54 mmHg,RV明显增大,IVS形变并向左偏。

Fig 1 CMR imaging. Upper row is short axis image, and lower row is four-chamber image. Images A and D are in control group: female, 26 years old. Images B and E are in non-deformation group: female, 65 years old, mPAP=44 mmHg, IVS no deformation. Images C and F are in deformation group: female, 31 years old, mPAP=54 mmHg, RV enlarged significantly, IVS deformation.

表 1 一般资料

Tab 1 Normal information

Parameters	Control group	IVS non-deformation group	IVS deformation group	F	P
Female (Total)	2 (22)	3 (10)	3 (26)		
Age (year)	40.9±9.2	43.9±12.6	45.6±16.9	1.452	0.360
HR (bpm)	68.6±10.8	71.9±13.5	86.8±10.9	21.854	<0.001
BSA (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.68±0.16	1.65±0.19	1.68±0.22	0.108	0.660

There was statistically significant among IVS deformation group, control group, and IVS non-deformation group, while no significant difference in the control group and IVS no-deformation group. HR: heart rate; BSA: body surface area.

表 2 RHC结果

Tab 2 The result of RHC

RHC parameters	IVS non-deformation group	IVS deformation group	t	P
mPAP (mmHg)	40.9±8.4	55.4±14.7	-2.925	0.006
sPAP (mmHg)	68.40±18.68	90.69±23.44	-2.689	0.011
dPAP (mmHg)	23.10±6.97	33.12±12.35	-2.408	0.022
PVR (Wood)	10.27±3.60	16.61±6.72	-2.815	0.001

mPAP: mean pulmonary arterial pressure; sPAP: systolic pulmonary artery pressure; dPAP: diastolic pulmonary artery pressure; PVR: pulmonary vascular resistance.

表 3 IVS无形变组、IVS有形变组与对照组三组各心室功能参数

Tab 3 Ventricular function parameters of IVS non-deformation group, IVS deformation group and control group

Ventricular function parameters	Control group	IVS non-deformation group	IVS deformation group	F	P	P1	P2	P3
RV ventricular function parameters								
RVEDVI (mL/m <sup>2</sup> )	78.54±11.88	70.68±16.13	121.32±31.50	27.20	<0.001	0.382	<0.001	<0.001
RVESVI (mL/m <sup>2</sup> )	35.97±7.38	40.73±8.14	83.68±21.10	65.59	<0.001	0.417	<0.001	<0.001
RVSVI (mL/m <sup>2</sup> )	42.58±7.16	29.95±11.26	37.64±17.59	3.07	0.045	0.017	0.210	0.130
RVCI (L/m <sup>2</sup> )	2.89±0.46	2.11±0.93	4.83±3.29	7.36	0.001	0.369	0.004	0.002
RVEF (%)	54.34±5.85	41.45±9.38	30.56±10.24	44.85	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
RVMMI (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	15.74±9.78	14.79±2.67	47.06±1.64	5.74	0.005	0.944	0.003	0.017
LV ventricular function parameters								
LVEDVI (mL/m <sup>2</sup> )	83.44±15.90	70.31±25.43	50.43±13.88	22.72	<0.001	0.048	<0.001	0.003
LVESVI (mL/m <sup>2</sup> )	36.18±13.59	29.99±17.81	22.39±7.40	7.72	0.001	0.187	<0.001	0.098
LVSVI (mL/m <sup>2</sup> )	47.41±6.33	40.29±9.05	28.04±7.68	41.10	<0.001	0.015	<0.001	<0.001
LVCI (L/m <sup>2</sup> )	3.22±0.45	2.90±0.84	2.39±0.60	11.31	<0.001	0.169	<0.001	0.029
LVEF (%)	58.38±8.86	59.29±7.14	55.92±5.84	1.06	0.354	0.747	0.252	0.222
LVMMI (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	42.82±7.64	39.89±5.26	41.31±9.43	0.47	0.625	0.354	0.530	0.642

RVEDVI: right ventricle end-diastolic volume index; RVESVI: right ventricle end-systolic volume index; RVSVI: right ventricle stroke volume index; RVCI: right ventricle cardiac index; RVEF: right ventricle ejection fraction; RVMMI: right ventricle myocardial mass index; LVEDVI: left ventricle end-diastolic volume index; LVESVI: left ventricle end-systolic volume index; LVSVI: left ventricle stroke volume index; LVCI: left ventricle cardiac index; LVEF: left ventricle ejection fraction; LVMMI: left ventricle myocardial mass index. P: Statistical results among the three groups; P1: the control group compared with the IVS non-deformation group; P2: the control group compared with the IVS deformation group; P3: IVS no-deformation group compared with IVS deformation group.

RVSV无差别,说明RV心腔扩大和心肌增厚的代偿性改变使得RV尚能维持其先前已经受损的SV,而且有形变组的RVCO高于无形变组,这可能是由于PH患者RV心肌壁增厚或心腔扩大等一系列变化和代偿机制允许RVSV增加来维持其心输出量<sup>[13,14]</sup>。然而,IVS有形变组PH患者的RVEF低于无形变组,说明RV收缩功能受损程度进一步加重<sup>[4,15-17]</sup>。

**3.2 PH患者IVS不同形态下LV功能特点** IVS无形变组的LVEDV和LVSV明显低于正常对照组,说明PH早期即对LV功能产生了影响。其可能的机制是,RV收缩功能受损使肺循环血量减少,进而LV回心血量减少而影响其充盈,出现LVEDV及LVSV降低<sup>[7,11,12]</sup>。

IVS发生形变后LVEDV和LVSV进一步明显降低,而且LVCO也出现了明显减低,但其LVEF无明显下降,提示LV收缩功能未明显受损。PH患者肺循环压力明显增高,而对于体循环压力无直接影响,即对LV的压力负荷无直接影响<sup>[14,18]</sup>。因此,LVEDV、LVSV和LVCO的降低主要由于LV容量负荷降低导致的。先前研究认为主要有两方面的机制:一方面是RV功能受损,造成的LV回心血量减少;另一方面是IVS的左移亦限制了LV在舒张早期的充盈<sup>[3,19]</sup>。而IVS有形变组较无形变组的RVSV并未明显降低,甚至有增高趋势,又因IVS有形变组的心率增加,RVCO随之升高。这些参数的变化说明虽然IVS有形变组的RVEF进一步降低,收缩功能进一步受损,但相应的代偿机制能够维持RV的输出量,即维持LV的回心血量。本研究发现IVS有形变组PH患者LVEDV较无形变组降低,说明IVS形变限制了LV的充盈,造成LVEDV、LVSV和LVCO降低的主要原因可能是IVS左移限制了LV的充盈。

本研究存在一些不足之处:(1)本研究样本量相对较少、不平衡。就诊时PH大多已进展为中至重度,而IVS形态未发生形变者样本量较少。(2)CMR检查时间较长,需要配合屏气,不适用于心功能极差的PH病人。

综上,RVEF在IVS无形变时即受损,而LVEF并未明显受损,说明IVS无形变时RV收缩功能受损可能对全心功能的改变起显著作用;而IVS发生形变则提示RV收缩功能进一步受损,LV充盈受限,LV功能发生明显异常。IVS形变是易于观察且表现直观的形态学特征,通过观察IVS形变可推测PH患者心室功能的变化,对于临床制定PH患者干预方案有一定的参考价值。

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