

· 临床研究 ·

希氏束起搏在心力衰竭患者中应用疗效的 meta 分析

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【摘要】目的 通过 meta 分析方法综合评估希氏束起搏在心力衰竭患者中应用的疗效。**方法** 检索数据库(Cochrane Library、PubMed、Embase、万方数据库、维普数据库、中国知网数据库、中国生物医学数据库)中评估希氏束起搏在心力衰竭患者中应用疗效相关文献,收集符合纳入标准的研究中患者基线资料及随访前后 QRS 波时限、左室射血分数、起搏阈值等指标并进行 meta 分析。采用 Stata 12.0 软件分析。**结果** 共纳入 14 篇研究,包括 539 例心力衰竭患者,平均年龄 70.9 岁。meta 分析结果显示,希氏束起搏显著缩短 QRS 波时限($WMD = -51.51 \text{ ms}$, $95\% CI = -59.50 \sim -43.52$, $P < 0.01$),改善心力衰竭患者左室射血分数($WMD = 10.91\%$, $95\% CI = 7.55 \sim 14.27$, $P < 0.01$)。然而与基线相比,希氏束起搏阈值存在上升趋势($WMD = 0.26 \text{ V}$, $95\% CI = 0.15 \sim 0.36$, $P < 0.01$)。**结论** 希氏束起搏可显著改善心力衰竭患者心功能。未来需要更多大样本临床随机对照研究来证实希氏束起搏在心力衰竭患者中的应用疗效。

【关键词】 希氏束起搏; 心力衰竭; 心功能; meta 分析

【中图分类号】 R541

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2020.07.126

Efficacy of His bundle pacing in patients with heart failure: a meta-analysis

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy of His bundle pacing in patients with heart failure via a meta-analysis. **Methods** Databases (Cochrane Library, PubMed, Embase, Wanfang Database, VIP Database, CNKI Database, Sinomed) were searched to select the studies that meet the inclusion criteria and evaluate the efficacy of His bundle pacing in patients with heart failure. Data were collected and analyzed of QRS duration, left ventricular ejection fraction, pacing threshold at baseline and follow-up. Analysis was performed using Stata 12.0. **Results** A total of 14 studies were included, enrolling 539 patients with heart failure (mean age: 70.9 years). Meta-analysis showed that His bundle pacing significantly shortened the QRS duration ($WMD = -51.51 \text{ ms}$, $95\% CI = -59.50 \text{ to } -43.52$, $P < 0.01$) and improved left ventricular ejection fraction ($WMD = 10.91\%$, $95\% CI = 7.55 \text{ to } 14.27$, $P < 0.01$). However, compared with baseline, His bundle capture threshold tended to be higher ($WMD = 0.26 \text{ V}$, $95\% CI = 0.15 \text{ to } 0.36$, $P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** His bundle pacing can significantly improve cardiac function in patients with heart failure. More large-scale clinical randomized controlled trials are needed in the future to confirm the efficacy of His bundle pacing in such patients.

【Key words】 His bundle pacing; heart failure; cardiac function; meta-analysis

This work was supported by the Project of Clinical Medical Science and Technology Foundation of Jiangsu Provincial Science and Technology Department (BL2013022).

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传统右心室起搏(right ventricular pacing, RVP)非生理性地激动心室,长期使用可引起心室间和心室内的电-机械不同步,导致心脏功能恶化,造成患者出现起搏器介导性心肌病(pacemaker-induced

cardiomyopathy, PICM)。这部分患者是心脏再同步化治疗(cardiac resynchronization therapy, CRT)的适应证^[1], CRT 的双心室起搏(biventricular pacing, BVP)可减少长期 RVP 导致的心室间和心室内的不

同步,已被证实对左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)≤35%合并束支传导阻滞,尤其对左束支传导阻滞的患者疗效显著,但CRT术后无应答率仍高达30%^[2]。其次,部分患者因冠状静脉解剖结构异常,高起搏阈值和膈神经刺激等因素导致左室电极植入失败^[3]。BVP并不是通过正常心室传导系统激动心室,未能在真正意义上实现双心室生理性的同步性收缩。希氏束起搏(His bundle pacing, HBP)通过生理性传导系统激动心室,保持了心室正常的电激动顺序,真正实现了心室同步性电-机械收缩,避免了与RVP相关的潜在危险,是迄今为止最理想的生理性起搏模式。近年研究发现,对于部分符合CRT适应证^[4]、PICM^[5]以及因房颤合并心力衰竭行房室结消融控制心室率的患者^[6],HBP可显著改善心衰患者的临床症状及心功能。然而,目前仍缺乏系统评估HBP在心力衰竭患者中的应用研究。因此,我们系统检索了目前已发表的相关HBP临床研究并进行了系统评价分析,旨在综合评估HBP在心力衰竭患者中的疗效。

1 对象与方法

1.1 文献检索策略

检索相关数据库包括Cochrane Library, PubMed, Embase, 万方数据库, 维普数据库, 中国知网数据库及中国生物医学数据库; 检索范围自建库起至2019年8月; 中文检索策略为“希氏束起搏”或者“His束起搏”。英文检索策略“His bundle” OR “Para hisian” AND “Pacing”。手工检索纳入分析研究的参考文献。

1.2 研究纳入和排除标准

两名研究者独立阅读研究文献题录和摘要,根据研究纳入和排除标准独立入选文献,有争议的文章经过讨论达成一致意见。纳入标准:(1)研究对象是人类;(2)研究报道了希氏束起搏在心力衰竭患者中的应用疗效。排除标准:(1)研究纳入非心力衰竭患者;(2)动物实验;(3)会议摘要、综述、病例报道、学位论文;(4)研究数据不完整。

1.3 研究质量评价和数据提取

观察性研究采用纽卡斯尔-渥太华量表(Newcastle-Ottawa scale)评估研究质量,从研究对象选择、可比性、结果测量3个方面进行评价,评分≥5分表明研究质量良好。随机对照研究依据Cochrane系统评价手册进行质量评价,评价内容包括随机化方法、分配方案隐藏、受试者和研究中盲法、结果评估盲法、结果数据完整性、选择性报告研

究结果及其他偏倚。2名研究者独立从研究中提取以下数据:第一作者、出版年份、国家、研究类型、器械植入患者适应证、样本量大小、平均年龄、随访时间、HBP成功率、术前和术后随访QRS波时限、LVEF、起搏阈值。有争议的通过讨论后达成一致意见。

1.4 统计学处理

应用Stata 12.0软件分析。用 I^2 检验来检测不同研究之间的异质性,当 $I^2>50\%$ 且 $P<0.10$ 时,表明研究间存在异质性,采用随机效应模型进行meta分析;当 $I^2\leqslant 50\%$ 且 $P\geqslant 0.10$ 时,采用固定效应模型进行数据分析。对纳入的研究逐一剔除进行敏感性分析来验证总体meta分析的结果稳定性。通过漏斗图分析及Begg's test和Egger's test评估发表偏倚,双侧 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 文献检索

文献检索和筛选流程见图1。共检索得到3469篇文献,其中中文文献570篇,英文文献2899篇,通过Endnote软件去除重复文献541篇,通过阅读标题和摘要剔除明显不符合纳入标准的文献2879篇,最后检索获取文献全文进行详细评估,最终有14篇文献研究纳入meta分析^[4-17]。

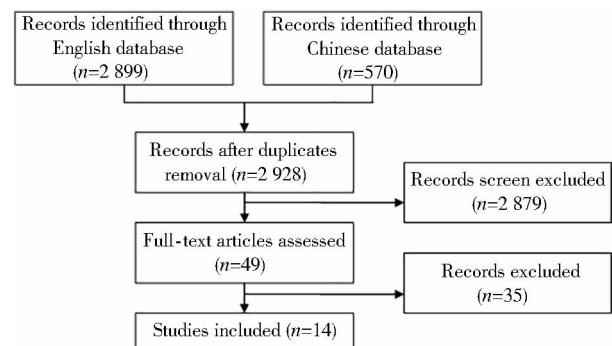


图1 文献筛选流程图

Figure 1 Literature screening flow chart

2.2 纳入分析的研究基本特征和质量评估

纳入的14项研究基本特征及质量评估见表1。包括539例心力衰竭患者,平均年龄70.9岁,HBP的总体成功率为78.1%。5项研究报告了HBP在心力衰竭伴房颤需房室结消融患者中的应用^[6,12,15-17]。其他9项研究侧重于HBP用于CRT适应证患者,包括新植入^[4,7-9,11,13]、CRT无反应者^[5]、PICM患者^[10]、和左室电极植入失败^[14]。所有研究中LVEF采用超声心动图评估,均由第三方完成。

2.3 meta分析

meta分析结果显示,HBP显著缩短QRS波时限($WMD = -51.51 \text{ ms}$, $95\% CI = -59.5 \sim -43.52$, $P = 0.000$;图2),改善心力衰竭患者LVEF($WMD = 10.91\%$, $95\% CI = 7.55 \sim 14.27$, $P = 0.000$;图3)。HBP起搏阈值存在上升趋势($WMD = 0.26 \text{ V}$, $95\% CI = 0.15 \sim 0.36$, $P = 0.000$;图4)。

2.4 发表偏倚

HBP治疗心力衰竭相关研究的漏斗图基本对

称(图5),Begg's test $>|z| = 0.91$ (continuity corrected), Egger's test $>|t| = 0.066 > 0.05$,表明没有发表偏倚的可能性。

3 讨论

我们系统检索数据库中已发表的HBP相关研究,根据纳入排除标准,最终共纳入14项HBP在心力衰竭患者中应用的研究,包括了539例心力衰竭患者,旨在评估HBP在心力衰竭患者中应用疗效。

表1 纳入文献基本情况
Table 1 Baseline information of enrolled studies

Author	Year	Region	Indication	Study type	Age	Number	Implant success(%)	Follow-up (months)	Quality
Huang, et al ^[4]	2018	China	CRT	Single-arm	69.6	74	75.7	37.1	7
Ye, et al ^[10]	2018	China	CRT	Single-arm	70.8	14	85.7	14.8	7
Deng, et al ^[7]	2019	China	CRT	Double-arm	62.3	16	NR	19.2	9
Han, et al ^[9]	2018	China	CRT	Single-arm	62.1	22	63.3	18.6	7
Yu, et al ^[8]	2018	China	CRT	Single-arm	67.5	18	89.0	1.0	7
Sharma, et al ^[11]	2017	USA	CRT	Single-arm	71.0	106	89.6	14.4	7
Ajijola, et al ^[13]	2017	USA	CRT	Single-arm	62.0	21	76.2	12.0	7
Shan, et al ^[5]	2017	China	CRT	Single-arm	70.6	18	88.9	36.2	7
Barba-Pichado, et al ^[14]	2013	Spain	CRT	Single-arm	67.6	16	56.3	31.3	7
Huang, et al ^[6]	2017	China	AF and AVN ablation	Single-arm	72.8	52	80.8	21.2	7
Vijayaraman, et al ^[12]	2017	USA	AF and AVN ablation	Single-arm	74.0	42	95.2	19.0	7
Deshmukh, et al ^[16]	2004	USA	AF and AVN ablation	Single-arm	70.0	54	72.2	42.0	7
Occhetta, et al ^[15]	2006	Italy	AF and AVN ablation	Single-arm	79.2	68	56.3	31.3	7
Deshmukh, et al ^[17]	2000	USA	AF and AVN ablation	Single-arm	69.0	18	85.7	23.4	7

CRT: cardiac resynchronization therapy; AF: atrial fibrillation; AVN: atrioventricular node; NR: not reported.

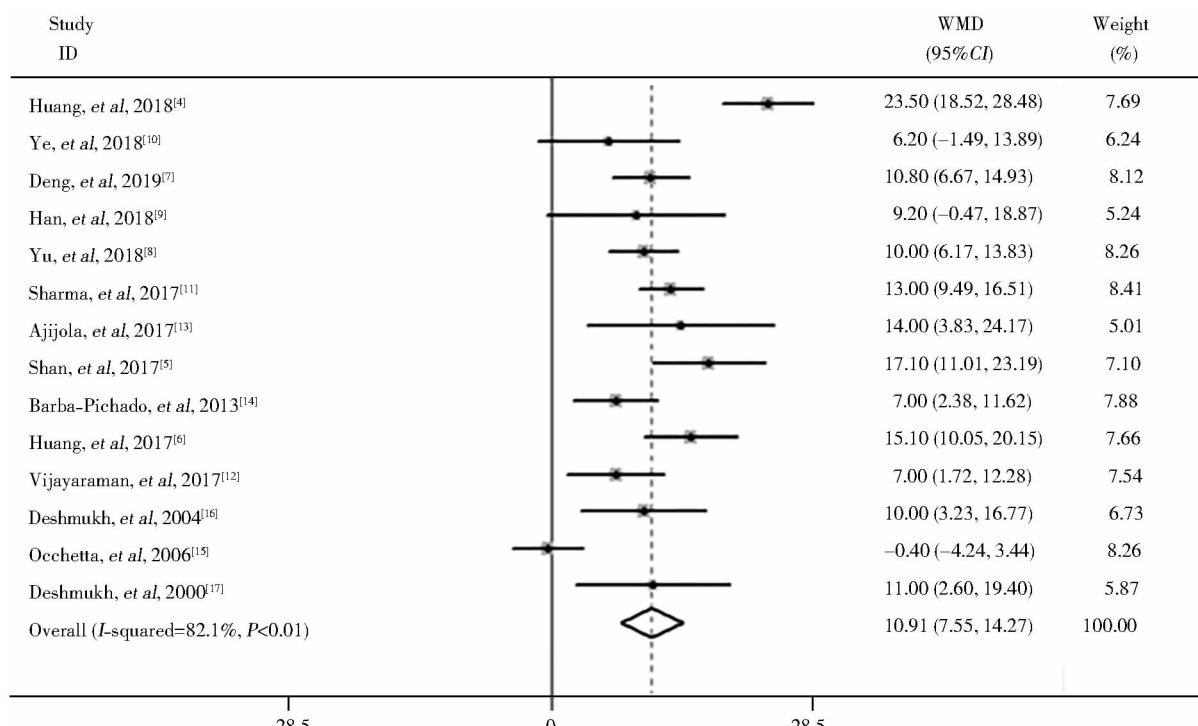


图2 HBP对心力衰竭患者LVEF的影响

Figure 2 Effect of HBP on cardiac function LVEF
HBP: His bundle pacing; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction

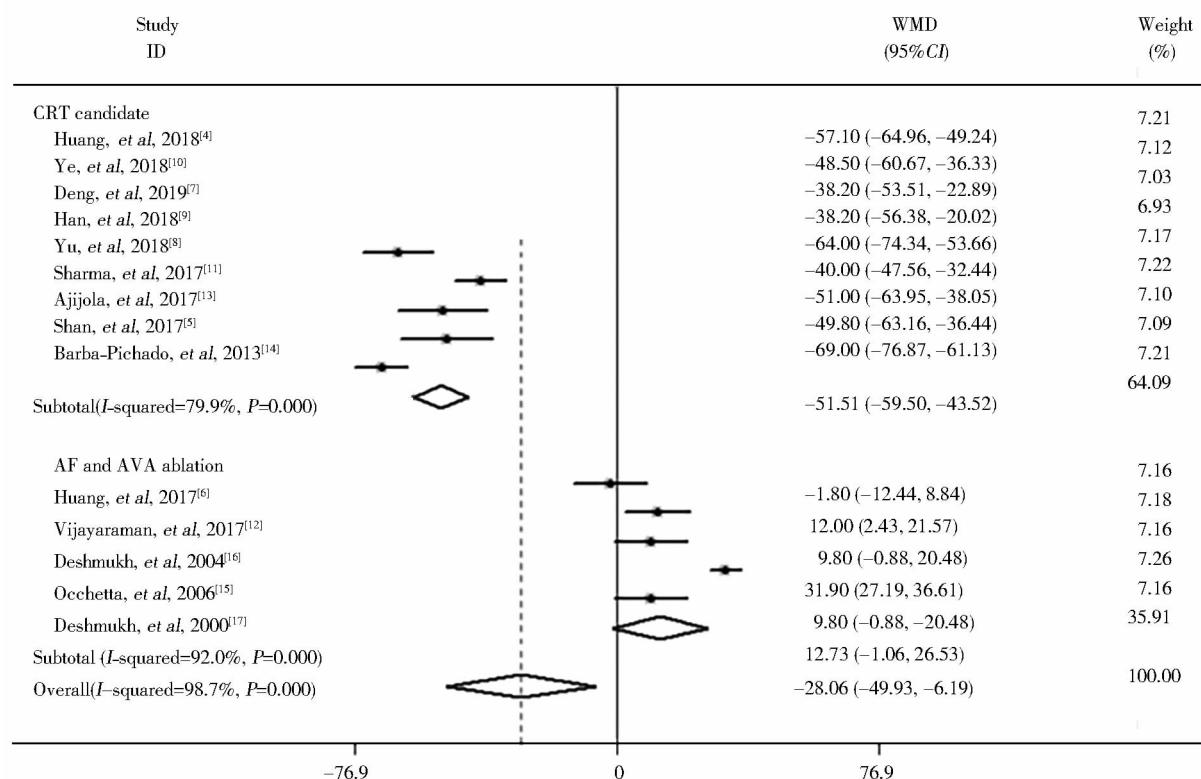


图3 HBP对心力衰竭患者QRS波时限的影响

Figure 3 Effect of HBP on QRS duration

HBP: His bundle pacing.

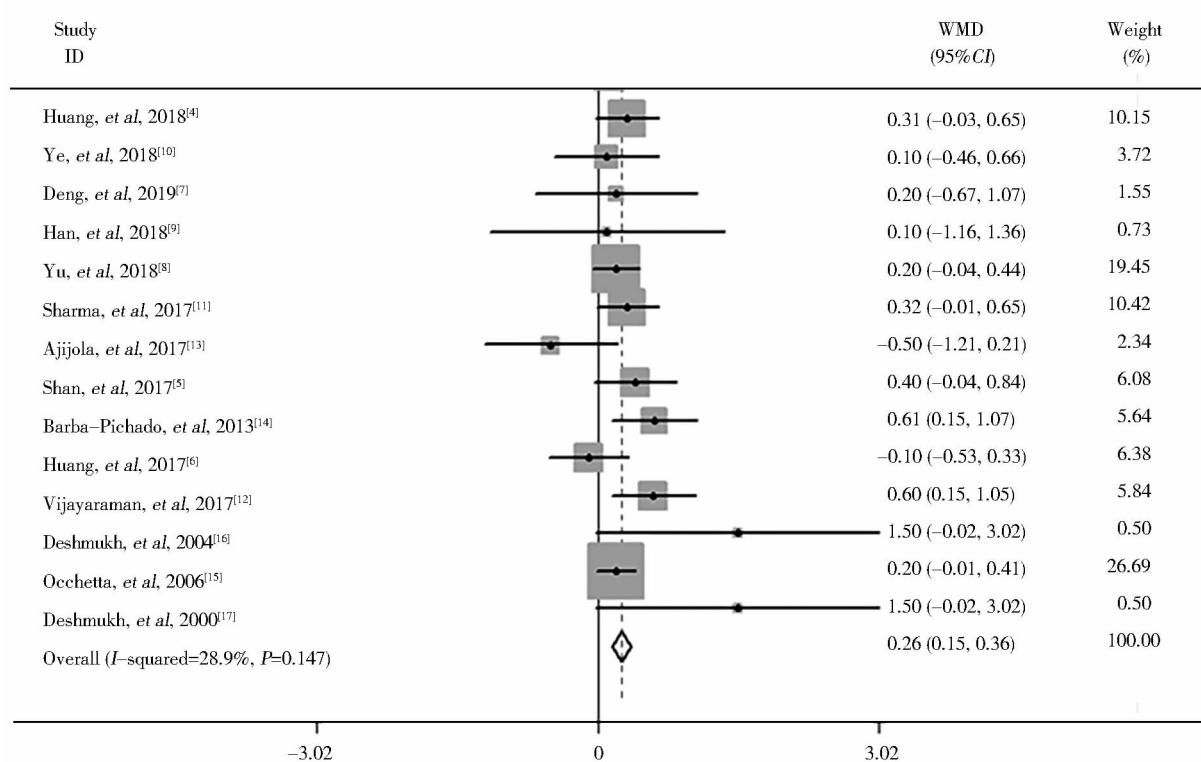


图4 HBP随访阈值

Figure 4 Follow-up threshold of HBP

HBP: His bundle pacing.

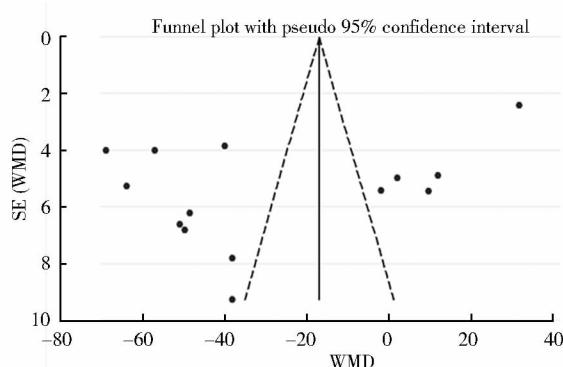


图5 漏斗图

Figure 5 Funnel plot

WMD: weighted mean difference.

meta分析结果显示,HBP能显著改善心力衰竭患者心功能,亚组分析发现在CRT适应证的患者中,HBP可显著缩短QRS波时限,而在房颤伴心力衰竭行房室结消融术的患者中,HBP起搏QRS波时限与基线无显著差异,但HBP阈值随访期间存在上升趋势。

长期使用RVP可引起双心室的不同步,增加了心力衰竭及房颤的风险,甚至增加其死亡率^[18]。BVP已被证实能显著改善心力衰竭伴LBBB患者的临床症状及其心功能,但临幊上仍有1/3患者对BVP表现为无应答^[2]。与RVP及BVP相比,HBP通过夺获希氏-浦肯野传导系统,起搏刺激沿传导系统下传,保持了心室相对正常的电激动顺序和心室机械同步性,是理想的生理性起搏方式。近年来研究发现,HBP可纠正心力衰竭患者的左束支阻滞,实现心脏再同步,可作为BVP失败后理想的备选方法^[4]。理论上HBP可能比BVP更具生理性,因为BVP依赖于通过心肌起搏心脏,而HBP是通过正常传导系统起搏心脏。Lustgarten等^[19]随机交叉比较了HBP与BVP在具有CRT适应证的心力衰竭患者中的疗效,两组心功能均较术前明显改善,但HBP与BVP之间疗效无明显差异。此外,多中心、前瞻性、随机对照研究His-SYNC^[20]也发现,对于CRT适应证患者,HBP改善心功能疗效并不优于BVP。

Deshmukh等^[17]首次将HBP应用于18例心力衰竭伴房颤需房室结消融患者,平均随访23.4个月,结果发现起搏QRS波时限与基线QRS波时限无明显差异,LVEF较术前明显改善。本研究纳入5项此类研究,meta分析也发现HBP的起搏QRS波时限与基线无明显差异,LVEF也较基线得到显著提高。Chatterjee等^[21]研究纳入了4项随机对照研究,比较了BVP与RVP在心力衰竭伴房颤需房室结消融患者中的疗效,结果也发现BVP组LVEF较术前

改善,但由于目前没有研究比较HBP与BVP两种起搏模式在心力衰竭伴房颤需房室结消融患者中应用疗效,该类患者临幊上如何选择起搏方法尚无一致性答案,仍需更多研究进一步探讨。

虽然HBP能够保持心室良好的电激动顺序和机械收缩同步性,并能显著改善心力衰竭患者的心功能,但仍存在一些局限性。HBP的电极植入存在一定难度,植入成功率高度依赖于术者的经验^[22],随着植入手具如CS315His和C304鞘等的应用,植入成功率得到了提高,然而对于部分因房颤或心力衰竭致心脏重构的患者仍难以标测希氏束电位。其次,HBP阈值偏高,本研究也发现,随着植入时间延长,HBP阈值存在升高趋势,对于长期起搏依赖的患者,长期的阈值升高会缩短起搏器寿命,增加心室失夺获风险。考虑到HBP电极脱位的可能性,HBP通常同时在右心室放置另一个心室备用电极,然而是否需要植入右室备用电极仍存在争议。近年来有研究发现备用RVP对于HBP并不是必不可少的^[23]。而且额外的起搏电极植入可能带来更高的器械相关并发症风险和更多的医疗费用。此外,HBP不适用于阻滞部位在希氏束以下患者,无法实现长期稳定的低阈值跨阻滞区域起搏。近年来左束支区域起搏逐渐兴起,其心室激动沿传导系统下传,较RVP更具生理性,阈值低且稳定,不易发生脱位,还可以越过阻滞部位起搏。Huang等^[24]和Li等^[25]各报道了1例心力衰竭合并左束支传导阻滞的患者成功实施左束支区域起搏,术中纠正左束支传导阻滞,随访1年患者心功能明显改善。但目前相关临床试验较少,左束支区域起搏在心力衰竭患者中应用疗效有待进一步探究。

本研究有以下局限性:HBP研究尚处于起步阶段,本meta分析纳入的研究患者样本量有限,缺少大样本量临床研究。其次,纳入的分析缺乏随机对照研究。未来随着更多临床随机对照研究结果的公布,可进一步为HBP在心力衰竭患者中的应用提供循证医学证据支持。

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(编辑: 门可)