

## · 综述 ·

# 慢性心力衰竭患者运动康复训练方式的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 随着医疗技术进步、心血管发病率逐年增加和世界人口老龄化进程的推进,心力衰竭的患病率逐年攀升,且存在5年存活率低、再入院率高及预后不良等严重问题。随着以运动为主的心脏康复的快速发展,心力衰竭患者采用运动训练作为非药物治疗手段显得尤为重要。心力衰竭患者的运动训练方式包括有氧训练、阻抗训练、呼吸肌训练及神经肌肉电刺激等。但临幊上很多患者存在不敢运动和不知如何运动的问题,基于此本文将对慢性心力衰竭患者运动康复相关问题展开综述。

**【关键词】** 慢性心力衰竭;运动康复;有氧训练;阻抗训练;吸气肌训练

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## Research progress in exercise rehabilitation training for patients with chronic heart failure

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**【Abstract】** The advances in medical technology, the increasing incidence of cardiovascular diseases and the aging of the world population contribute to a rising prevalence of heart failure year by year with such problems as low 5-year survival rate, high readmission rate, and poor prognosis. The rapid development of exercise-oriented cardiac rehabilitation shows particular importance of adopting exercise therapy as a non-drug treatment for patients with heart failure. Exercise rehabilitation training include aerobics exercises, resistance training, respiratory muscle training and neuromuscular electrical stimulation. However, such exercises programs are problematic for many patients receiving clinical treatment because they either dare not exercise or do not know how to exercise. Accordingly, this article reviews the research progress in exercise rehabilitation for patients with chronic heart failure.

**【Key words】** chronic heart failure; exercise therapy; aerobic exercises; resistance training; inspiratory muscle training

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随着世界人口老龄化进程的推进,慢性心力衰竭(chronic heart failure, CHF)的患病率逐年上升,虽然药物治疗、经皮冠状动脉支架植入术、瓣膜置换及心脏再同步治疗等对CHF患者有益,但存在术后CHF反复急性发作,且再住院率及死亡率较高等问题<sup>[1,2]</sup>。HF-ACTION研究表明,以运动为主的心脏康复(cardiac rehabilitation, CR)可改善CHF患者心肺功能、运动能力和生活质量,降低全因死亡率或住院率<sup>[3]</sup>,是CHF患者非药物治疗的IA类推荐。然而,CHF患者由于心肺储备功能差,运动时极易诱发疲劳和呼吸困难。因此,CHF患者普遍存在不敢运动或不知如何运动的问题,且参加心脏康复的比

例显著低于其他冠心病患者。所以,选择合适的训练方式对保证运动安全和提高运动依从性尤其重要。本文就CHF患者不同运动训练方式的适应证、效果及最优组合进行综述,以期为临床提供借鉴。

### 1 CHF 的流行病学和运动康复的发展状况

CHF是各种心血管疾病的终末期,亚洲患病率达1.26%~6.70%,住院死亡率达4.5%~9.3%,5年存活率与恶性肿瘤相仿接近50%<sup>[4]</sup>。国际上,CHF患者运动康复始于20世纪70年代末,我国发展较晚,起步于90年代<sup>[5,6]</sup>。近年,对运动康复改善CHF患者死亡率和再入院率影响的研究争议较

大。二项 meta 分析<sup>[7, 8]</sup>提出,CHF 患者参加运动康复虽可改善运动能力和生活质量,但对死亡率和住院率没有影响,认为最大摄氧量(peak oxygen uptake, peak VO<sub>2</sub>)和 6 min 步行距离(6-minute walk test, 6MWD)是更合适的结局指标;有学者持不同观点,认为运动训练对老年人和缺血性患者的死亡率有积极影响。以往研究纳入的研究对象、时间、治疗措施和随访差异大,影响结论的可信度,而最新的意大利的数据证明运动训练可降低 CHF 患者死亡率 43% 及再入院率 31%<sup>[9]</sup>。一些学者认为<sup>[10]</sup>,运动训练应更关注长期效果,可能需要 5 年以上的持续锻炼才能影响心脏重构和改善预后。目前,CHF 患者参与 CR 的比例和依从性仍然偏低,美国仅 17%<sup>[11]</sup>,欧洲 48%,比利时 9%<sup>[12]</sup>。据估算,中国现有 CHF 患者 890 万<sup>[13]</sup>,情况也不容乐观。

## 2 CHF 运动康复机制

CHF 患者运动耐受力下降的主要表现:(1)通过心肺运动试验可发现 peakVO<sub>2</sub> 下降;(2)通过 6 min 步行试验可发现 6 WMD 缩短。造成这种状况的主要原因是心脏、肺、外周血管及骨骼肌和呼吸肌功能异常。运动训练可逆转运动能力的下降,其主要作用机制:(1)改善血管内皮功能,减少外周血管收缩,促进血管新生,改善心肌血流;(2)改善交感和迷走神经功能,降低血管紧张素Ⅱ 和 醛 固 酮 水 平;(3)逆转骨骼肌组织形态、代谢和功能的不良变化;(4)改善心脏功能等。

## 3 CHF 患者运动康复训练方式与效果

### 3.1 有氧训练

有氧训练是指以有氧供能为主的运动,需大肌群参与,持续运动至少几分钟以上。有氧训练是运动康复的主体,起改善中心血流动力学和心肌缺血预适应作用,推荐步行、有氧康复操、功率自行车或慢跑,需循序渐进地提高运动强度。有氧运动包括热身和整理活动,必要运动时间 15~20 min,有效时间 20~60 min。建议 CHF 患者开始训练时从低强度(每周 2 或 3 次,每次 5~10 min)开始<sup>[14]</sup>,若耐受性好,先延长训练量,再增加运动强度,直至每周 3~5 d,每天 30~60 min,中等至高强度。在欧洲,CHF 患者首选室内训练模式,因强度低及重量可支持,受伤风险小。

**3.1.1 低强度有氧训练** 指运动强度控制在 peakVO<sub>2</sub> 40%~50%、心率储备 40%~50% 或自感劳累分级(rate of perceived exertion, RPE)11 或 12 级

的有氧运动。是 CHF 患者最常用的运动方式,适合开始训练、虚弱和病情较重的患者。

**3.1.2 中等强度有氧训练** 指运动强度在 peakVO<sub>2</sub> 50%~70%、心率储备 50%~70% 或 RPE13 或 14 级的有氧训练。分为中等强度持续训练和间歇训练,是各个研究和指南推荐的最佳运动方式,适合病情较轻、运动能力较好的患者。

**3.1.3 高强度间歇有氧训练** 指高强度(peakVO<sub>2</sub> ≥85%)有氧训练(1~4 min)与低强度训练(1~3 min)的组合。过去认为 CHF 患者不宜剧烈运动,随着研究深入,现认识已开始转变。研究发现高强度间歇有氧训练对逆转左心室重构、改善心输出量、内皮功能<sup>[15]</sup>、peakVO<sub>2</sub><sup>[16, 17]</sup> 和生活质量方面可能更有利<sup>[18]</sup>。有氧间歇训练适合运动耐力较差的患者,也有研究显示对提高 peakVO<sub>2</sub> 的效果优于有氧连续训练<sup>[19]</sup>,但还需深入研究。

### 3.2 阻抗训练

阻抗训练指使用低或中等强度的重复动作对抗阻力的活动,是 CHF 患者主要训练方式或有氧训练的辅助手段,可改善外周肌力和血流,推荐使用自身重力、弹力带、弹力球及哑铃等。阻力训练可增加肌肉力量、质量和骨量,改善肌肉张力,提高肢体血流和线粒体 ATP 产生率,抗炎和改善胰岛素抵抗作用。阻抗运动也包括热身和整理活动,可在有氧运动后进行,一套练习通常包括 8~10 个肌群,需 15~20 min。训练强度根据 1 次重复的最大负荷(1 repetition maximum, 1RM)来规定的,1RM 是指当使用适当的技术时,一个人只能举起一次的特定运动的最高重量或负荷。

**3.2.1 极低强度阻抗训练** 指运动强度为 1RM < 30%、RPE ≤ 10 级的阻抗训练。适用于静息时无明显症状的 CHF 患者,可以卧位、坐位和站位训练方式循序渐进进行,是阻抗训练的预备阶段,目的是学习正确的训练方式、改善肌肉协调性、预防骨关节障碍和判断运动时有无异常心血管反应,以促进早期离床、预防废用综合征及提高训练依从性。

**3.2.2 低强度阻抗训练** 指运动强度为 30% ≤ 1RM ≤ 40%、RPE11 或 12 级的阻抗训练。适用于 CHF 患者早期训练,可以坐位和站位训练方式,目的是改善肌肉耐力和肌肉协调性,为获得最大训练效果,合适的训练强度很重要。由于 CHF 患者 1RM 测试具有较高危险性,临床常用低阻力测试值 10RM 来预测最大负荷量。

**3.2.3 中等强度循环阻抗训练** 指运动强度为 40% < 1RM ≤ 60%、RPE13 或 14 级的阻抗训练。是

推荐CHF患者坚持训练的形式,可以坐或站位训练,目的是提高肌肉质量和肌肉协调性。过去认为,阻抗训练与血压升高、心脏负荷增加有关,即使是低强度训练也仅用于中等危险分层的患者。近年研究证明<sup>[20]</sup>,以中低强度及动态的方式训练较小的肌群(上半身和下半8~10个肌群),强度40%~60%1RM,重复10~15次,每周2或3d,主要肌群将得到改善,并避免肌肉与关节损伤,但当个人能轻松完成时,应增加负荷强度。同时,建议进行适当的静态等长收缩训练,以降低日常意外。对无法参加有氧训练CHF患者,单一阻抗训练是合适的替代方法,弹力带训练是很好的选择。

### 3.3 其他运动训练方式

其他运动训练方式:(1)吸气肌训练,是对膈肌和胸部吸气肌群进行训练。近年研究发现,CHF患者常出现呼吸肌纤维缺氧、萎缩和线粒体氧化功能受损,吸气肌训练对改善呼吸困难和耐力下降效果显著<sup>[21,22]</sup>。(2)神经肌肉电刺激,是用低频脉冲电刺激完整的下运动神经元以激活瘫痪肌肉,促使肌肉收缩。该疗法对改善促炎因子、氧化酶活性及蛋白合成代谢有益,对无法或不愿参加常规运动训练的CHF患者,可能是一种替代方法,可以预防或改善肌肉消瘦<sup>[23]</sup>,但疗效还需进一步证实。

## 4 心力衰竭患者联合运动方案

### 4.1 有氧与阻抗联合训练方案

有氧与阻抗联合训练方案是近年研究重点。多项meta分析证明了联合训练的效果,可使周围肌肉力量、次最大运动能力和生活质量得到额外改善,且联合阻抗训练在改善血管舒张、通气和代谢效率方面有额外益处<sup>[24,25]</sup>,优于单独有氧训练<sup>[26,27]</sup>和阻抗训练<sup>[28]</sup>,但对提高peakVO<sub>2</sub>尚有争议<sup>[29,30]</sup>。目前,尚缺乏联合训练的前瞻性研究,如何选择主要取决于患者心肺、肌肉功能和康复目标。

### 4.2 有氧、阻抗、吸气肌训练方案

欧洲不少学者提出“心力衰竭骨骼肌假说”<sup>[31]</sup>,该假说指出CHF患者运动耐力下降不仅与心肺功能降低有关,还与骨骼肌肌力和吸气肌功能下降有关,应增加阻力训练和吸气肌训练,建议针对不同HF人群采用三种不同变量和程度组合运动训练模式。2项研究<sup>[32,33]</sup>证实有氧、阻抗和吸气肌训练方案在改善呼吸肌功能的效果,且认为值得深入研究。

## 5 小结与展望

目前,有充足的证据和临床指南支持CHF患者

将运动训练作为主要的非药物治疗手段,除传统的有氧运动外,阻抗运动及呼吸肌训练的作用也在临床中不断地被证实,针对不同的患者推荐个性化组合训练以取得最佳的疗效<sup>[10]</sup>。鉴于目前心力衰竭运动康复的参与率和依从性仍较低,研究适合本国或当地旨在提高锻炼依从性的有效方案仍是今后重点。过去的研究较多集中于慢性及射血分数保留的心力衰竭患者,今后对急性心力衰竭恢复早期的运动训练需进一步研究,以提高运动康复效果<sup>[11]</sup>。

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