

· 临床研究 ·

射频消融术在老年阵发性心房颤动患者中的应用效果

郭丽菊^{1*}, 张双月²

(秦皇岛市骨科医院:¹急诊科,²心血管内科,河北 秦皇岛 066000)

【摘要】目的 探讨射频消融术在老年阵发性心房颤动患者中的应用效果及其对预后的影响。**方法** 选择2014年9月到2019年9月于秦皇岛市骨科医院择期行射频消融术的450例阵发性心房颤动患者为研究对象,按照年龄不同将其分为非老年组(年龄<60岁,n=240)和老年组(年龄≥60岁,n=210)。2组均采用射频导管消融术进行治疗,并在术后服用常规抗凝、抗心律失常药物。观察2组患者消融时间、手术时间、术中曝光时间、住院时间、转复率、即刻成功率,比较手术前后最大P波最大时限(Pmax)、P波离散度(Pd)及超声心动图指标左心房内径(LAD),比较住院期间手术并发症发生情况及术后1年内转归情况。采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,分别采用t检验或χ²检验进行组间比较。**结果** 2组消融时间、手术时间、术中曝光时间、住院时间、转复率、即刻成功率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。2组手术后Pmax、Pd、LAD组内比较显著低于手术前,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);但同时点组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。非老年组和老年组手术并发症总发生率分别为8.75%(21/240)和21.43%(45/210),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。非老年组慢性心律失常、复发发生率分别为10.00%(24/240)和7.50%(18/240),显著低于老年组的22.86%(48/210)和17.14%(36/210),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。非老年组和老年组二次住院、二次手术发生率分别为11.25%(27/240)和7.50%(18/210),15.71%(33/210)和11.90%(25/210),差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论** 年龄差异不会影响心房颤动患者射频消融治疗的近期临床疗效及其对P波的改善,但老年患者并发症和复发发生率可能会更高,远期预后不佳,需引起有关临床医师的注意。

【关键词】 老年人;心房颤动;射频消融治疗

【中图分类号】 R541.7⁺⁵

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2021.09.144

Efficacy of radiofrequency ablation in elderly patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation

GUO Li-Ju^{1*}, ZHANG Shuang-Yue²

(¹Department of Emergency, ²Department of Cardiovascular Diseases, Qinhuangdao Orthopedic Hospital, Qinhuangdao 066000, Hebei Province, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical outcomes of radiofrequency ablation in elderly patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation and its effect on prognosis. **Methods** A total of 450 patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation who underwent radiofrequency ablation in our hospital from September 2014 to September 2019 were recruited in this study. According to their age, they were divided into non-elderly group (<60 years, n = 240) and elderly group (≥60 years, n = 210). After radiofrequency catheter ablation, the patients from the both groups were given routine anticoagulation and antiarrhythmic drugs. The ablation time, operation time, intraoperative exposure time, length of hospital stay, conversion rate and immediate success rate were observed for both groups. The P-wave maximum duration (Pmax), P-wave dispersion (Pd) and left atrial diameter (LAD) by echocardiography before and after surgery, incidence of operative complications during hospitalization and outcomes within 1 year after surgery were compared between the two groups. SPSS statistics 22.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. Student's t test or Chi-square test was employed for intergroup comparison on different data types. **Results** There were no statistical differences in ablation time, operation time, intraoperative exposure time, hospital stay length, conversion rate, and immediate success rate between two groups ($P>0.05$). The Pmax, Pd and LAD were significantly decreased in both groups after operation ($P<0.05$); but there were no significant differences in above indicators between two groups at the same time points ($P>0.05$). The total incidence of complications was 8.75% (21/240) and 21.43% (45/210), respectively, in the non-elderly group and elderly group, with significant difference ($P<0.05$). The incidence of bradycardia and recurrence were 10.00% (24/240) and 7.50% (18/240) in the non-elderly group, which were significantly lower than those in the elderly group [22.86% (48/210) and 17.14% (36/210), $P<0.05$]. But there were no obvious differences in the inci-

dence of secondary hospitalization [11.25% (27/240) vs 15.71% (33/210)] and secondary surgery [7.50% (18/240) vs 11.90% (25/210)] between two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Age difference does not affect the short-term clinical efficacy of radiofrequency ablation in patients with atrial fibrillation and the improvement of P wave, but the elderly patients may have higher incidence of complications and recurrence, and poor long-term prognosis, which deserves attention from clinicians.

[Key words] aged; atrial fibrillation; radiofrequency ablation

Corresponding author: GUO Li-Ju, E-mail: fef78@163.com

心房颤动(简称房颤)是一种以慢性心率失常为主要表现的慢性心脏疾病,通过加快心脏不规则性跳动使心房失去正常收缩能力,并引发胸闷、心悸、血栓栓塞等不良事件,严重危害中老年人身体健康^[1]。既往研究表明,中国人群房颤发病率较高,且部分房颤住院人群会继发脑卒中,而脑卒中发生率存在随年龄增加而逐渐增长的趋势,致残率较高^[2]。对于房颤,临床通常采用抗心律失常药物治疗和非药物治疗,射频导管消融作为房颤非药物治疗手段中应用较为深入且广泛的手段,有较好的临床疗效,成为重要治疗措施^[3]。但是老年患者作为引发房颤心血管事件的一个独立高危因素,在一定程度上会对其治疗和预后带来影响,因此需要设计相关临床试验来证实^[4]。本研究选取450例择期行射频导管消融术的房颤患者为研究对象,探讨射频消融术在老年阵发性心房颤动患者中的应用效果及其对预后的影响,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2014年9月至2019年9月于秦皇岛市骨科医院择期行射频消融术的450例阵发性心房颤动患者为研究对象,按照年龄不同将其分为非老年组(年龄<60岁, $n=240$)和老年组(年龄≥60岁, $n=210$)。非老年组男165例,女75例;年龄39~57(53.48 ± 7.01)岁;病程1~7(3.58 ± 0.79)年;体质17~24(21.16 ± 1.77)kg/m²;心率67~94(84.61 ± 4.99)次/min,收缩压107~153(123.61 ± 18.46)mmHg(1mmHg=0.133kPa);合并症情况,高血压108例,充血性心力衰竭66例,糖尿病36例,冠心病30例。老年组男124例,女86例;年龄61~75(70.12 ± 4.23)岁;病程1~6(3.74 ± 0.91)年;体质18~23(21.05 ± 1.96)kg/m²;心率68~92(84.52 ± 5.10)次/min,收缩压105~155(125.03 ± 20.77)mmHg;合并症情况,高血压93例,充血性心力衰竭60例,糖尿病30例,冠心病27例。比较2组患者一般资料,除外年龄,其他指标差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究经本院医

学伦理委员会审核并批准实行(批号:2016-7号)。

纳入标准:(1)参照《心房颤动抗凝治疗中国专家共识》^[5]诊断标准,所有患者均被诊断为阵发性心房颤动;(2)38~75岁;(3)纽约心脏协会心功能分级(New York Heart Association, NYHA)^[6]Ⅲ~Ⅳ级;(4)患者或其家属签署知情同意书。

排除标准:(1)脑、肝、肾功能经检查存在明显异常;(2)心房内血栓形成;(3)伴有甲状腺功能异常;(4)非初次导管消融;(5)术前6个月内合并出血相关并发症;(6)年龄>75岁或左心房内径>55mm;(7)持续性房颤。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 手术方法 2组患者均于全身麻醉后进行双侧股静脉穿刺,并将冠状静脉窦电极导管和右室心尖部电极导管置入,进行保护性起搏;完成房间隔穿刺后给予肝素100U/kg(深圳赛保尔生物药业有限公司,国药准字H20060190)进行抗凝治疗,将活化凝血时间控制在300s以内,分别将Lasso电极(美国Cordis公司)和消融导管经由长鞘放入,通过Cardio Lab多导电生理仪(美国GE公司)对患者体表心电图、腔内心电图机肺静脉电位进行记录,同时通过CARTO三维标测系统(美国强生公司)对肺静脉、左心房电解剖模型进行搭建;将环肺静脉隔离应用于阵发性房颤,若术中出现心房扑动则进行激动标测和相应消融。仪器为美国强生公司生产的EP-SHUTTLE型消融仪,采用温度为43℃的冷盐水灌注导管进行消融,功率设置为30~35W。

1.2.2 术后用药 抗心律失常:口服胺碘酮[赛诺菲(杭州)制药有限公司,国药准字H1993254],开始剂量为0.2g/次,3次/d,1周后逐渐减少药量,至少应用2个月。常规抗凝:术后实行常规抗凝,先连续皮下注射低分子肝素(深圳赛保尔生物药业有限公司,国药准字H20060190),2次/d,7d后口服华法林(北京嘉林药业股份有限公司,国药准字H20054247),抗凝治疗时间均为2个月。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 围手术期指标 比较2组患者消融时间、手术时间、术中曝光时间、住院时间、转复率及即

刻成功率。术中曝光时间为手术期间对患者使用X线平均时长;转复率为术后住院期间出现心房扑动、心律失常等而进行电转复或药物转复的发生率;即刻成功率率为术后住院期间心电图未发生超过30 s的房颤现象。

1.3.2 心电图及超声心动图检测 比较2组术前、术后心电图指标P波最大时限(P-wave maximum duration, Pmax)、P波离散度(P-wave dispersion, Pd)及超声心动图指标左心房内径(left atrial diameter, LAD);手术后心电图及超声心动图指标均于术后3个月返院复检时由专业医师进行测量[FX-3010型12导联心电图(福田公司,北京)和PHILIPS SONOS 5500超声心动仪(飞利浦公司,荷兰)]。

1.3.3 并发症 比较2组患者术后并发症发生情况。

1.3.4 转归 对2组患者进行为期1年的电话随访,比较缓慢性心律失常、二次住院、二次手术及复发情况(复发指出院后出现任何类型的快速房性心律失常)。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t

检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者围手术期一般指标比较

2组患者消融时间、手术时间、术中曝光时间、住院时间、转复率、即刻成功率比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1)。

2.2 2组患者手术前后心电图检测结果比较

2组患者手术后Pmax、Pd、LAD组内比较显著低于手术前,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);但同时点组间比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表2)。

2.3 2组患者手术后相关并发症发生情况比较

2组患者手术并发症主要包括心房扑动、血气胸、迷走反应、心包填塞、动静脉瘘5类,非老年组和老年组总发生率分别为8.75%和21.43%,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表3)。

2.4 2组患者术后1年内转归情况比较

2组患者二次住院、二次手术发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);老年组缓慢性心律失常、复发发生率显著高于非老年组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表4)。

表1 2组患者围手术期一般指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of general indexes in perioperative period between two groups

Group	n	Ablation time (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Operation time (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Intraoperative exposure time(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Length of hospital stay (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Conversion rate [n (%)]	Immediate success rate [n (%)]
Non-elderly	240	60.58±7.49	187.57±20.36	27.54±4.88	6.89±1.236	12(5.00)	72(30.00)
Elderly	210	61.11±7.16	191.22±21.67	28.39±5.41	7.09±1.49	18(8.57)	60(28.57)
χ^2/t		0.764	1.841	1.752	1.559	2.296	0.110
P value		0.445	0.066	0.080	0.120	0.130	0.740

表2 2组患者手术前后心电图检测结果比较

Table 2 Comparison of ECG results before and after operation between two groups

($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	Pmax(ms)		Pd(ms)		LAD(mm)	
		Before operation	After operation	Before operation	After operation	Before operation	After operation
Non-elderly	240	129.67±17.68	106.93±12.23*	45.82±7.64	28.24±4.38*	39.76±4.15	35.24±4.01*
Elderly	210	132.12±18.56	108.76±11.58*	44.79±8.71	27.66±4.27*	40.28±4.23	34.84±3.89*
t		1.433	1.623	1.336	1.418	1.314	1.070
P value		0.153	0.105	0.182	0.157	0.190	0.285

Pmax: P-wave maximum duration; Pd: P-wave dispersion; LAD: left atrial diameter. Compared with before operation, * $P < 0.05$.

表3 2组患者手术后相关并发症发生情况比较

Table 3 Comparison of postoperative complications between two groups

[n (%)]

Group	n	Atrial flutter	Hemopneumothorax	Vagal response	Pericardial tamponade	Arteriovenous fistula	Total incidence
Non-elderly	240	3(1.25)	0(0.00)	9(3.75)	3(1.25)	6(2.50)	21(8.75)
Elderly	210	9(4.29)	6(2.86)	12(5.71)	6(2.86)	12(5.71)	45(21.43)*

Compared with non-elderly group, $\chi^2 = 14.385$, * $P = 0.000$.

表4 2组患者术后1年内转归情况比较

Group	n	Bradyarrhythmia	Secondary hospitalization	Secondary operation	[n (%)]
Non-elderly	240	24(10.00)	27(11.25)	18(7.50)	18(7.50)
Elderly	210	48(22.86)	33(15.71)	25(11.90)	36(17.14)
χ^2		13.776	1.932	2.514	9.862
P value		0.000	0.165	0.113	0.002

3 讨 论

房颤的发生与维持机制是以心房有效不应期的缩短和心房扩张为特点的电重构和解剖重构,通过重构变化形成子波折返,而当前关于房颤发生机制的研究主要包括房颤触发机制和房颤发生及维持机制,其中触发机制包括交感和副交感神经刺激、房性早搏、心动过缓等^[7,8]。年龄在既往报道中被认为是影响房颤的高危因子,可能通过提高心房离散度,延缓传导速度,影响射频导管消融治疗的临床疗效和安全性,增加复发风险^[9,10]。目前有关年龄与射频导管消融治疗心房颤动的疗效及安全性关系的报道较少,需要进行大量研究进行证实,为未来临床实践提供新思路。

本研究结果显示,2组消融时间、手术时间、术中曝光时间、住院时间、转复率、即刻成功率无明显差异,提示年龄不会影响手术成功率及术后恢复。有关研究显示,年龄增长能将心房纤维和胶原增生分开,引起心房间质纤维化,心肌纤维排列方向的紊乱、肌纤维溶解等改变影响子波折返,从而影响射频消融的疗效^[11,12]。导管消融术通过在患者心脏部位置入电极并释放高频电流来发挥热能效应,将心跳异常部位的组织内水分蒸发,促进其干燥坏死来达到治疗效果,对机体创伤较小,且术后恢复较快,因此年龄差异并不会增加手术风险及术后恢复时间^[13,14]。本次手术即刻成功率无明显差异,可能因为术前对患者患病情况进行仔细分析,并设计详细的手术方案来应对各种风险,从而使手术更加细致,对器官损伤更小,同时也不会增加手术时间,术后恢复良好。

2组手术后Pmax、Pd、LAD组内比较显著低于手术前,提示年龄差异不会影响手术的近期治疗效果。房颤时心房肌的电活动非均一程度加重,不同心房部位的兴奋及自律性差别增大,传导速度减慢,不同部位心房电生理活动的空间向量出现显著差异,从而使Pmax、Pd增大,而肺静脉电隔离消除房

颤后长期维持窦性心律使心房逆重构降低Pmax、Pd水平,但2组间比较无明显差异。P波是反映心房肌除极的电生理参数,P波时限能反映电活动在心房内、心房间的心肌传导时间,患者在发生房颤后受肌袖影响使P波终末向量增大和方向各异^[15,16]。心房颤动的时间延长能导致传导延长,使心房肌收缩不协调,减弱左房整体泵功能,且病程的延长使较多心肌发生纤维化,左房壁僵硬度增加,传导紊乱,LAD增加。经导管射频消融治疗使左房重构逆转,使房颤治疗效果受年龄影响较小,这与张颤等^[17]研究结果一致。

非老年组手术后并发症总发生率显著低于老年组,提示年龄越大,手术并发症发生风险越高。老年人存在心肌纤维化,手术难免会给左房造成损伤,使心房肌细胞数目减少,局部纤维组织增生,影响心房收缩功能,从而引起心房扑动、心包填塞等^[18,19]。同时老年患者身体各项技能出现不同程度退行性改变,即使通过X线检查设置了详细的手术方案,尽量避免对相关器官产生损害,但射频消融作为一种有创介入治疗,老年人的风险仍高于年轻人。在对左房后壁进行消融时可能因为放电温度过高导致穿孔,从而形成动静脉瘘,因此,老年人应适当调小功率。

非老年组缓慢性心律失常、复发发生率显著低于老年组,2组二次住院、二次手术发生率比较无明显差异,提示老年人复发风险更高,远期疗效可能不佳。老年患者心房重构和纤维化程度增加,更容易形成和维持房颤,心肌细胞纤维化、传导系统、神经等因素更难改良,因而复发风险较高,同时老年患者心房体积随增龄而增大,心房肌出现纤维化病变,心房顺应性降低,导致年龄越大的患者复发风险更高。年轻人身体免疫应答机制优于老年人,创伤应激相对平缓,对药物不良反应的承受性明显优于老年人,当患者服用抗心律失常药物时受药物不良反应影响可能少于老年人,而老年人因为不良反应对药物治疗不能长期坚持,缺少依从性,增加

不良心脏事件的发生概率,这与张梅静等^[20]研究相符。

综上,年龄差异对心房颤动患者射频治疗近期疗效的影响无显著差异,且一样可以改善Pmax、Pd、LAD水平,但随着年龄增长,可能增加相关并发症风险,从而影响老年人远期预后。

【参考文献】

- [1] Magnani JW, Rienstra M, Lin H, et al. Atrial fibrillation: current knowledge and future directions in epidemiology and genomics[J]. Circulation, 2011, 124(18): 1982–1993. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.111.039677.
- [2] 何晓,庄岚清,李有为. 中医院医师使用华法林及中药预防非瓣膜性房颤脑卒中的调查分析[J]. 中国中医急症, 2015, 24(11): 1945–1947. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1004-745X.2015.11.020.
He X, Zhuang LQ, Li YW. Investigation and analysis of warfarin and traditional Chinese medicine used by doctors in traditional Chinese medicine hospital to prevent stroke caused by nonvalvular atrial fibrillation[J]. J Emerg Tradit Chin Med, 2015, 24(11): 1945–1947. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1004-745X.2015.11.020.
- [3] 江云东,杨思进,白雪,等. 新型抗凝药达比加群酯对高龄持续性房颤导管射频消融术围术期的抗凝疗效及安全性评价[J]. 中国新药与临床杂志, 2015, 34(9): 671–675. DOI: 10.14109/j.cnki.xytc.2015.09.006.
Jiang YD, Yang SJ, Bai X, et al. Anticoagulant effects and safety evaluation of new anticoagulant dabigatran etexilate on the perioperative persistent atrial fibrillation elder patients who took RFCA[J]. Chin J New Drugs Clin Rem, 2015, 34(9): 671–675. DOI: 10.14109/j.cnki.xytc.2015.09.006.
- [4] Lauw MN, Eikelboom JW, Coppens M, et al. Effects of dabigatran according to age in atrial fibrillation[J]. Heart, 2017, 103(13): 1015–1023. DOI: 10.1136/heartjnl-2016-310358.
- [5] 中华医学会心血管病学分会,中国老年学学会心脑血管病专业委员会,中国生物医学工程学会心律分会,等. 心房颤动抗凝治疗中国专家共识[J]. 中华内科杂志, 2012, 51(11): 916–921. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0578-1426.2012.11.026.
Chinese Society of Cardiology, Cardiovascular and Cerebrovascular Disease Committee of Gerontological Society of China, Heart Rhythm Branch of Chinese Society of Biomedical Engineering, et al. Chinese expert consensus on anticoagulant therapy of atrial fibrillation[J]. Chin J Inter Med, 2012, 51(11): 916–921. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0578-1426.2012.11.026.
- [6] Bredy C, Ministeri M, Kempny A, et al. New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification in adults with congenital heart disease: relation to objective measures of exercise and outcome[J]. Eur Heart J Qual Care Clin Out, 2018, 4(1): 51–58. DOI: 10.1093/ehjqecq/qcx031.
- [7] 罗斌,刘旭,郭晓刚,等. 房性早搏触发阵发性心房颤动的电生理特点及冷冻消融治疗[J]. 中国循环杂志, 2016, 31(z1): 50. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-3614.2016.z1.140.
Luo B, Liu X, Guo XG, et al. Electrophysiological characteristics and cryoablation of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation triggered by premature atrial beats[J]. Chin Circ J, 2016, 31(z1): 50. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-3614.2016.z1.140.
- [8] 向杰,刘明鑫,黄从新. STAT3信号通路在心房颤动中的机制研究[J]. 心血管病学进展, 2020, 41(1): 22–26. DOI: 10.16806/j.cnki.issn.1004-3934.2020.01.007.
Xiang J, Liu MX, Huang CX. Mechanism of STAT3 signaling pathway in atrial fibrillation[J]. Adv Cardiovase Dis, 2020, 41(1): 22–26. DOI: 10.16806/j.cnki.issn.1004-3934.2020.01.007.
- [9] 谭红伟,张旭敏,邹誉,等. 压力感知导管消融治疗心房颤动的效果观察[J]. 山东医药, 2016, 56(17): 44–46. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-266X.2016.17.015.
Tan HW, Zhang XM, Zou Y, et al. Effect of pressure sensing catheter ablation on atrial fibrillation[J]. Shandong Med J, 2016, 56(17): 44–46. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-266X.2016.17.015.
- [10] 任春霖,陈志勇. 阵发性房颤患者环肺静脉消融术前术后心率变异性变化及其与复发的关系[J]. 心血管康复医学杂志, 2017, 26(1): 78–82. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-0074.2017.01.21.
Ren CL, Chen ZY. Heart rate variability change after circumferential pulmonary vein ablation in patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation and its relationship with recurrence[J]. J Cardiovasc Rehabil Med, 2017, 26(1): 78–82. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-0074.2017.01.21.
- [11] 刘伟,周建华,谢东君,等. 孤立性心房颤动导管消融术后复发相关因素的研究[J]. 安徽医药, 2019, 23(5): 906–909. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6469.2019.05.017.
Liu W, Zhou JH, Xie DJ, et al. Study on the related factors of recurrence after catheter ablation of lone atrial fibrillation[J]. Anhui Med Pharm J, 2019, 23(5): 906–909. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6469.2019.05.017.
- [12] 庞明洋,刘颖,时向民,等. 射频消融治疗老年心房颤动患者的单中心研究[J]. 中华老年心脑血管病杂志, 2015, 17(12): 1240–1242. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-0126.2015.12.003.
Pang MJ, Liu Y, Shi XM, et al. Role of radiofrequency ablation in treatment of elderly AF patients[J]. Chin J Geriatr Heart Brain Vessel Dis, 2015, 17(12): 1240–1242. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-0126.2015.12.003.
- [13] 徐海霞,陆齐,黄萌浩,等. 阵发性心房颤动患者射频消融术后复发的预测因素分析[J]. 中国循环杂志, 2017, 32(12): 1203–1207. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-3614.2017.12.015.
Xu HX, Lu Q, Huang YH, et al. Predictor analysis in patients of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation recurrence after radiofrequency ablation[J]. Chin Circ J, 2017, 32(12): 1203–1207. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-3614.2017.12.015.
- [14] 郭雪原,龙德勇,喻荣辉,等. 心房颤动导管消融术后复发时间对再次消融预后的影响[J]. 中国医药, 2018, 13(7): 961–964. DOI: 10.3760/j.issn.1673-4777.2018.07.001.

- Guo XY, Long DY, Yu RH, et al. Effect of atrial fibrillation recurrence time after catheter ablation on the prognosis of redo ablation[J]. China Med, 2018, 13(7): 961–964. DOI: 10.3760/j.issn.1673-4777.2018.07.001.
- [15] 邓玮瑜, 增胜田, 吴秀娟. P波离散度与老年缺血性脑卒中合并阵发性房颤的相关性研究[J]. 川北医学院学报, 2018, 33(4): 476–479. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-3697.2018.04.002.
- Deng WY, Zeng ST, Wu XJ. Correlation between P-wave dispersion and ischemic stroke complicated with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation in elderly patients[J]. J North Sichuan Med Coll, 2018, 33(4): 476–479. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-3697.2018.04.002.
- [16] 郭冠军, 胡华平, 张苏明, 等. 阵发性心房颤动患者首次导管消融治疗后早期复发的影响因素[J]. 实用医学杂志, 2018, 34(24): 144–147. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-5725.2018.24.033.
- Guo GJ, Hu HP, Zhang SM, et al. A multivariate analysis of early recurrence after primary catheter ablation in patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation[J]. J Pract Med, 2018, 34(24): 144–147. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-5725.2018.24.033.
- [17] 张颖, 韩莉, 李真, 等. 导管射频消融治疗高龄心房颤动患者的临床评价[J]. 中华老年多器官疾病杂志, 2017, 16(12): 929–933. DOI: 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2017.12.216.
- Zhang H, Han L, Li Z, et al. Clinical evaluation of radiofrequency catheter ablation in treatment of atrial fibrillation in the elderly[J]. Chin J Mult Organ Dis Elderly, 2017, 16(12): 929–933. DOI: 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2017.12.216.
- [18] 肖峰, 张林忠, 陈惠平, 等. 不同年龄段心房颤动患者临床特点分析及导管射频消融安全性评估[J]. 国际心血管病杂志, 2019, 46(3): 176–178. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-6583.2019.03.011.
- Xiao F, Zhang LZ, Chen HP, et al. Clinical characteristics of patients with atrial fibrillation at different ages and safety evaluation of radiofrequency catheter ablation[J]. Int J Cardiovasc Dis, 2019, 46(3): 176–178. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-6583.2019.03.011.
- [19] 吕品, 李培英, 张菊侠. 心脏超声参数对房颤导管射频消融术后复发的评估价值[J]. 中国循证心血管医学杂志, 2017, 9(5): 594–596. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-4055.2017.05.22.
- Lyu P, Li PY, Zhang JX. Clinical value of echocardiograph parameters on atrial fibrillation recurrence after radiofrequency catheter ablation[J]. Chin J Evidence-Bases Cardiovasc Med, 2017, 9(5): 594–596. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-4055.2017.05.22.
- [20] 张梅静, 赵运涛, 张建强, 等. 75岁及以上老人心房颤动患者导管射频消融的临床特点和疗效[J]. 中华老年医学杂志, 2017, 36(2): 126–130. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-9026.2017.02.002.
- Zhang MJ, Zhao YT, Zhang JQ, et al. Clinical characteristics and curative effect of radiofrequency catheter ablation for atrial fibrillation in patients aged 75 years and over[J]. Chin J Geriatr, 2017, 36(2): 126–130. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-9026.2017.02.002.

(编辑: 郑真真)

· 消息 ·

《中华老年多器官疾病杂志》调整文末参考文献著录格式

自2017年1月起,我刊调整录用稿件的文末参考文献著录格式:(1)中文参考文献采用中英文双语著录,中文在前,英文在后;(2)参考文献如有“数字对象唯一标识符(DOI)”编码,应著录,列于末尾。

示例:

- [1] Williamson JD, Supiano MA, Applegate WB, et al. Intensive vs standard blood pressure control and cardiovascular disease outcomes in adults aged ≥ 75 years: a randomized clinical trial[J]. JAMA, 2016, 315(24): 2673–2682. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2016.7050.
- [2] 李葳, 邓雅丽, 卓琳, 等. 阿司匹林对于心血管疾病一级预防的效果及安全性的系统综述及meta分析[J]. 中华老年多器官疾病杂志, 2016, 15(12): 896–901. DOI: 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2016.12.215.
- Li W, Deng YL, Zhuo L, et al. Effect and safety of aspirin for primary prevention of cardiovascular diseases: a systematic review and meta analysis[J]. Chin J Mult Organ Dis Elderly, 2016, 15(12): 896–901. DOI: 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2016.12.215.

地址: 100853 北京市复兴路28号《中华老年多器官疾病杂志》编辑部

电话: 010-66936756

网址: www.mode301.cn

E-mail: zhlnldqg@mode301.cn