

· 临床研究 ·

原发性高血压患者心肌微循环损伤的平板运动超声心动图相关数据

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【摘要】目的 分析原发性高血压患者心肌微循环损伤的平板运动超声心动图(TESE)相关数据。探讨原发性高血压患者心肌微循环损伤与TESE参数的相关性及其可能的发生机制。**方法** 选取2018年6月至2019年6月临床确诊原发性高血压患者47例, 1周内行TESE检测, 同时联合心肌声学造影(MCE)实时评估心肌微循环灌注, 根据心肌微循环显像情况将高血压患者分为微循环正常组和异常组。分析原发性高血压患者心肌微循环损伤与TESE参数的相关性及其可能的发生机制。应用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据分析。**结果** 原发性高血压患者血压严重程度对心肌微血管损伤的影响无明显差异($P>0.05$)。高血压心肌微循环损伤患者运动峰值收缩压较正常组患者升高、绝对代谢当量(METs)下降、心脏变时性功能指数减小、运动时间减少、室间隔厚度(IVST)及左心室后壁(LVPWT)较厚, 运动峰值左室射血分数(LVEF)减少($P<0.05$)。高血压患者心肌微循环损伤与变时性功能、峰值LVEF呈负相关($OR=0.002$, 95%CI 0.000~0.981, $P=0.049$; $OR=0.000$, 95%CI 0.000~0.028, $P=0.002$), 与LVPWT呈正相关($OR=3.745$, 95%CI 1.301~10.774, $P=0.014$)。**结论** TESE可评估高血压心肌微循环损伤患者运动前后心脏结构、功能状态及运动耐量, 值得临床推广使用。原发性高血压患者心肌微循环损伤与心脏变时性功能相关, 提示自主神经功能紊乱可能是原发性高血压患者心肌微循环损伤的发病机制之一。

【关键词】 原发性高血压; 心肌微循环; 平板运动超声心动图

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Treadmill exercise stress echocardiography of myocardial microcirculatory injury in patients with primary hypertension

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the data obtained from treadmill echocardiography (TESE) of myocardial microcirculatory injury in patients with primary hypertension and to investigate the relationship between myocardial microcirculatory injury and TESE parameters in those patients and its possible mechanism. **Methods** A total of 47 patients with clinically diagnosed primary hypertension were enrolled from June 2018 to June 2019. All patients underwent TESE within one week. At the same time, myocardial microcirculation perfusion was evaluated in combination with myocardial contrast echocardiography (MCE). According to imaging of myocardial microcirculation, hypertensive patients were divided into normal group and abnormal group. An analysis was done of the correlation between myocardial microcirculatory injury and TESE parameters in patients with primary hypertension and its possible mechanism. SPSS statistics 23.0 was used for data analysis. **Results** In patients with primary hypertension, there was no significant difference in the association between the severity of hypertension and myocardial microvascular injury ($P>0.05$). In the abnormal group, higher peak systolic blood pressure, lower metabolic equivalents (METs), lower cardiac dysfunction index, shorter exercise time, thicker interventricular septum thickness (IVST) and left ventricular posterior wall (LVPWT), and lower peak left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) than in the normal group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate analysis showed that, in patients with hypertension, myocardial microcirculatory injury was negatively correlated with chronotropic function and peak LVEF ($OR=0.002$, 95%CI 0.000~0.981, $P=0.049$; $OR=0.000$, 95%CI 0.000~0.028, $P=0.002$) and positively correlated with LVPWT ($OR=3.745$, 95%CI 1.301~10.774, $P=0.014$). **Conclusion** TESE can evaluate cardiac structure and functional status before and after exercise, and exercise tolerance in patients with hypertensive myocardial microcirculatory injury, which is worthy of clinical application. Myocardial microcirculatory injury in

patients with primary hypertension is associated with cardiac chronotropic function, suggesting that autonomic dysfunction may be involved in the pathogenesis of myocardial microcirculatory injury in patients with primary hypertension.

[Key words] primary hypertension; myocardial microcirculation; treadmill echocardiography

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心肌微循环损伤是造成心肌缺血的重要机制^[1],而高血压是引起心肌微循环损伤的主要危险因素之一^[2]。研究表明,心肌声学造影(myocardial contrast echocardiography,MCE)结合不同设备条件能够较准确评价心肌微循环灌注情况及心肌的血流量情况,目前以视觉分析为主^[3,4]。本研究中以平板运动超声心动图(treadmill exercise stress echocardiography,TESE)联合MCE做为评价心肌微循环损伤的检查手段。TESE通过分级运动增加心肌耗氧量,诱发潜在的心肌缺血,可评估受检者的运动耐量、心脏结构、心室收缩储备功能、血压反应等变化。笔者分析原发性高血压患者心肌微循环损伤与TESE的数据相关性,并探讨此类患者TESE的临床特点及其发生的可能机制。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2018年6月至2019年6月在本院住院治疗的原发性高血压患者47例。将入选患者分为心肌微循环显像正常组($n=31$)与显像异常组($n=16$)。微循环正常组:男性19例,女性12例,年龄(52.81 ± 10.44)岁;微循环异常组:男性10例,女性6例,年龄(51.81 ± 9.70)岁。纳入标准:(1)原发性高血压符合《中国高血压防治指南2018》^[5]诊断标准;(2)排除冠状动脉大血管疾病后1周内完成TESE及心肌声学造影检查;(3)检查前3d内停服影响心脏负荷试验的药物。排除标准:(1)继发性高血压;(2)高危不稳定心绞痛、未控制严重心律失常、糖尿病、心力衰竭等;(3)临床资料不全;(4)对药物过敏。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 观察及评价指标 观察患者TESE结果及MCE心肌节段灌注情况。诊断标准:MCE心肌血流灌注显像延迟或减慢视为心肌微循环显像异常。收集患者一般临床资料。

1.2.2 TESE 患者先行静息心脏超声检查,动态采集静息状态下各切面图像。随后行平板运动试验,平板运动试验恢复期开始对受试者行运动超声心动图检查,1min内采集完成图像^[6]。试验中出现头晕、胸痛、严重心律失常、心绞痛等立即终止运动。

1.2.3 MCE 患者先进行平板运动负荷试验,到达目标心率,行动态心肌超声检查时,患者于平板运动实验结束前10~20s左右开始注射造影剂。采集运动后图像,待左心腔和心肌内造影浓度恒定后,触发高能量脉冲破造影剂微泡,连续采集20个心动周期各个切面的动态图像,仔细观察及记录心肌造影剂再充盈过程,评估心肌微循环灌注。

1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 23.0软件对数据进行统计分析。住院病例的一般资料采用描述性统计指标(率、构成比、均数、标准差、中位数等)进行分析,计量资料采用独立样本t检验或独立样本秩和检验,计数资料采用卡方检验,用二元logistic回归做多因素分析。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 入选对象一般情况比较

2组患者一般情况比较,差异无统计学意义(表1)。

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

| Item | Normal group (n=31) | Abnormal group (n=16) |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Gender(male/female, n) | 12/19 | 10/6 |
| Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 52.81 ± 10.44 | 51.81 ± 9.70 |
| BMI(kg/m^2 , $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 24.87 ± 3.04 | 26.45 ± 2.67 |
| Smoking[n(%)] | 14(45.16) | 8(50.00) |
| Alcohol drinking[n(%)] | 6(19.35) | 6(37.50) |
| Fasting blood sugar [mmol/L , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$] | $5.75(5.20, 6.30)$ | $5.37(4.69, 6.05)$ |
| TG [mmol/L , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$] | $2.07(1.34, 2.79)$ | $2.27(1.58, 2.96)$ |
| TC (mmol/L , $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 4.65 ± 0.79 | 4.66 ± 1.07 |
| LDL-C (mmol/L , $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 2.56 ± 0.82 | 2.67 ± 0.87 |
| HDL-C [mmol/L , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$] | $1.25(1.09, 1.41)$ | $1.11(0.87, 1.35)$ |

BMI: body mass index; TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

2.2 病变程度对心肌微循环损伤的影响

高血压1级8例:正常组6例,异常组2例。高血压2级15例:正常组9例,异常组6例。高血压3级23例:正常组16例,异常组7例。组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.3 2组平板运动负荷超声心动参数比较

高血压心肌微循环损伤患者运动峰值收缩压较正常组患者升高、代谢当量(metabolic equivalents, METs)下降、心脏变时性功能指数减小、运动时间减少、室间隔厚度(interventricular septal thickness, IVST)及左心室后壁厚度(left ventricular posterior wall thickness, LVPWT)较厚、运动峰值左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)减少($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.4 心肌微循环损伤的TESE参数回归分析

二元logistic回归分析结果显示,以心肌微循环损伤为因变量,上述有统计学差异的变量作为自变量。多因素分析显示变时性指数、LVPWT、峰值LVEF是原发性高血压患者心肌微循环损伤的独立危险因素($P<0.05$;表3)。

3 讨论

微血管稀疏是高血压的重要病理生理改变,

而心肌微循环是常见受损的靶器官之一。心肌微循环障碍是导致心肌缺血的重要机制^[7],可增加心脑血管不良事件的发生风险。迄今为止,国际上尚无诊断心肌微循环疾病的金标准,国内认可确诊心肌微循环疾病的技术有正电子发射型计算机断层显像、冠状动脉内多普勒血流导丝等。但这些方式有创、费用高、不易普及。MCE操作简单、临床可行性好、费用相对低廉,而且无电离辐射损伤为其独有的优势。TESE可综合运动耐量、心率血压反应、症状、心血管负荷等多方面检测患者心脏功能。

本研究发现,心肌微循环损伤患者METs减低、运动时间减少。METs是表达各种活动时相对能量代谢水平的常用指标。研究表明METs是评价心肺健康的有效指标,与心血管疾病结局的短期和终身风险显著相关^[8]。提示高血压合并心肌微循环损伤患者运动耐量下降,心肺功能可能已受损,心血管结局事件风险增高。

表2 原发性高血压患者平板运动超声心动图参数比较

Table 2 Comparison of treadmill echocardiographic parameters in patients with primary hypertension

| Item | Normal group | Abnormal group | P value |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Rest SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 131.58±15.92 | 133.81±13.98 | 0.638 |
| Rest DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 79.16±13.54 | 84.56±9.98 | 0.166 |
| Peak SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 177.52±23.60 | 192.25±21.52 | 0.043 |
| Peak DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 76.74±17.99 | 86.25±16.68 | 0.053 |
| METs[M(Q_1 , Q_3)] | 8.90(7.20, 10.60) | 7.73(6.40, 9.05) | 0.014 |
| Chronotropic index ($\bar{x}\pm s$) | 0.82±0.16 | 0.63±0.19 | 0.002 |
| Sport time[s, M(Q_1 , Q_3)] | 480.50(381.00, 580.00) | 402.63(310.00, 495.25) | 0.010 |
| Heart rate recovery time[s, M(Q_1 , Q_3)] | 447.50(355.00, 540.00) | 361.00(331.50, 390.50) | 0.920 |
| IVST[mm, M(Q_1 , Q_3)] | 9.50(9.00, 10.00) | 11.00(10.00, 12.00) | 0.005 |
| LVPWT[mm, M(Q_1 , Q_3)] | 9.50(9.00, 10.00) | 10.50(10.00, 11.00) | 0.002 |
| Rest LVEDV[ml, M(Q_1 , Q_3)] | 78.00(68.00, 88.00) | 82.00(68.25, 95.75) | 0.946 |
| Rest LVESV[ml, M(Q_1 , Q_3)] | 25.00(20.00, 30.00) | 26.38(19.25, 33.50) | 0.465 |
| Peak LVEDV[ml, M(Q_1 , Q_3)] | 72.00(60.00, 84.00) | 81.38(64.25, 98.50) | 0.082 |
| Peak LVESV[ml, M(Q_1 , Q_3)] | 13.00(9.00, 17.00) | 17.88(11.00, 24.75) | 0.057 |
| Rest LVEF($\bar{x}\pm s$) | 0.68±0.06 | 0.66±0.06 | 0.142 |
| Peak LVEF($\bar{x}\pm s$) | 0.82±0.05 | 0.78±0.07 | 0.024 |

SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; METs: metabolic equivalents; IVST: interventricular septal thickness; LVPWT: left ventricular posterior wall thickness; LVEDV: left ventricular end-diastolic volume; LVESV: left ventricular end-systolic volume; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

表3 高血压患者心肌微循环损伤与平板运动超声心动图参数的二元logistic回归分析结果

Table 3 Results of binary logistic regression analysis of myocardial microcirculation injury and treadmill echocardiographic parameters in patients with hypertension

| Factor | B | SE | χ^2 | P value | OR | 95%CI |
|--------------------|---------|--------|----------|---------|-------|--------------|
| Chronotropic index | -6.480 | 3.297 | 3.864 | 0.049 | 0.002 | 0.000–0.981 |
| LVPWT | 1.320 | 0.539 | 5.996 | 0.014 | 3.745 | 1.301–10.774 |
| Peak LVEF | -23.284 | 10.058 | 5.359 | 0.021 | 0.000 | 0.000–0.028 |

METs: metabolic equivalents; LVPWT: left ventricular posterior wall thickness; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction.

本研究另一发现,心肌微循环损伤患者心脏变时性功能减弱。现认为变时性功能不全预示心血管事件风险事件增加,并与自主神经功能密切相关^[9,10]。故推测心肌微循环损伤患者心脏变时性功能不全可能与自主神经功能紊乱有关。本研究同时发现,心肌微循环损伤患者运动峰值收缩压升高更明显。运动时,交感神经张力增高,循环中儿茶酚胺增多引起血压升高。交感神经活动也是自主神经功能的重要因素,由此我们推测原发性高血压心肌微循环损伤与自主神经功能紊乱有关,支持前一结论。夸大的运动血压反应是心血管事件的重要预测因子^[11]。定义为男性的运动收缩期峰值≥210 mmHg,女性≥190 mmHg。尽管本研究结果未达到定义值,但也反映了阳性组患者运动峰值收缩压上升较大的趋势。本研究结果提示高血压患者室间隔及左心室后壁厚度可能是心肌微循环受损的重要危险因素。

本研究还发现,心肌微循环损伤患者运动峰值LVEF减少,LVEF是评估心脏收缩功能的重要指标之一。提示心肌微循环障碍患者可能存在早期左室收缩功能不全。有研究表明^[12],LVEF和受损的变时性反应之间存在通信,这种通信增加了慢性缺血性心脏病患者发生心源性猝死的风险。由此推测原发性高血压患者心肌微循环损伤可能与自主神经功能紊乱相关,再一次验证了之前的结论。

综上,原发性高血压心肌微血管损伤与自主神经功能紊乱之间可能存在联系。TESE可为早期评估及防治高血压心肌微循环损伤患者心血管结局事件风险提供参考依据,值得临床推广使用。心血管疾病患者应该加强运动,根据自己的病情,选择合适的运动康复方式。受现况研究样本量的限制,行多因素 logistic 回归分析时,仅有变时性指数、LVPWT、峰值 LVEF 与高血压患者微循环损伤相关。但仍可体现这一趋势。本研究对可能造成心肌微循环损伤的相关因素纳入不全面,后期可加大样本量,并添加可能相关影响因素分析。

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