

· 老年人心肺运动试验与心肺疾病专栏 ·

峰值氧耗量和无氧代谢阈值对慢性心力衰竭患者预后的预测价值

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【摘要】目的 通过心肺运动试验(CPET)检测慢性心力衰竭(CHF)患者峰值氧耗量(peak VO₂)和无氧代谢阈值氧耗量(VO₂AT)，并随访其预后价值。**方法** 选择入住同济大学附属同济医院心内科并经心脏超声确定左室射血分数(LVEF)<0.49的CHF患者129例(经冠状动脉造影确诊的缺血性心肌病74例，扩张型心肌病55例)。对入选患者实施CPET，并对患者随访心血管死亡原因(时间中位数为33.7个月)。**结果** (1) 19例CHF患者因心血管原因死亡，死亡患者和非死亡患者在年龄、性别、BMI、峰值吸呼比(peak RER)差异无统计学意义的情况下($P>0.05$)，死亡患者较非死亡患者左室射血分数(LVEF)减低[(0.33±0.09) vs (0.38±0.09), $P<0.05$]；左心室质量指数(LVMI)增高[(158.3±53.9) vs (133.2±40.1), $P<0.05$]；peak VO₂减低[(11.8±4.3) vs (14.4±3.7) ml/(kg·min), $P<0.05$]；VO₂AT减低[(9.3±3.2) vs (10.7±2.1) ml/(kg·min), $P<0.05$]。(2) peak VO₂的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.640($P<0.05$)，灵敏度为0.590，特异度为0.667，最佳阈值为peak VO₂≤13.4ml/(kg·min)；VO₂AT的AUC为0.600($P>0.05$)，灵敏度为0.886，特异度为0.360，最佳阈值为VO₂AT≤8.2ml/(kg·min)。**结论** peak VO₂及VO₂AT对CHF患者心血管原因死亡具有一定的预测价值，peak VO₂的预测价值优于VO₂AT。

【关键词】 心力衰竭；心肺运动试验；峰值氧耗量；无氧代谢阈值氧耗量

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Prognostic value of peak VO₂ and anaerobic threshold for chronic heart failure patients

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【Abstract】 Objective To measure the peak oxygen consumption (peak VO₂) and oxygen uptake at anaerobic threshold (VO₂AT) by cardiopulmonary exercise testing (CPET) in patients with chronic heart failure (CHF) and evaluate the prognostic values of the 2 indices. **Methods** Totally 129 patients suffering from CHF with left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF)<0.49 by echocardiography admitted in our department were recruited in this study. Coronary angiography indicated that there were 74 cases of ischemic cardiomyopathy and 55 cases of dilated cardiomyopathy. All subjects underwent CPET on the bicycle ergometer and were followed up for cardiac-related mortality in duration of median 33.7 months. **Results** (1) During the follow-up, 19 cardiac deaths were identified. There was no differences in the age, sex, body mass index (BMI) and peak respiratory exchange ratio (peak RER) between those dead patients and the survivors ($P>0.05$). But LVEF (0.33±0.09 vs 0.38±0.09), peak VO₂ [11.8±4.3 vs 14.4±3.7ml/(kg·min)] and VO₂AT [9.3±3.2 vs 10.7±2.1ml/(kg·min)] were obviously lower, while left ventricular mass index (LVMI, 158.3±53.9 vs 133.2±40.1) was significantly higher in the dead ones than in the survivors (all $P<0.05$). (2) By receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis, the area under curve (AUC) of peak VO₂ was 0.640 in predicting cardiac-related mortality in CHF patients ($P<0.05$), the sensitivity was 0.590, the specificity was 0.667, and the optimal threshold value of peak VO₂ was ≤13.4ml/(kg·min). The AUC of VO₂AT was 0.600 ($P<0.05$), the sensitivity was 0.886, the specificity was 0.360, and the optimal threshold value of VO₂AT was ≤8.2ml/(kg·min). **Conclusion** Peak VO₂ and VO₂AT have certain predictive values for cardiac-related mortality in CHF patients, and the former is superior to the latter.

【Key words】 heart failure; cardiopulmonary exercise test; peak VO₂; anaerobic threshold

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峰值氧耗量 (peak oxygen consumption, peak VO_2)是指受试者不能维持功率继续增加而达到最大运动状态,此时的摄氧量称为peak VO_2 。无氧代谢阈值 (anaerobic threshold, AT) 是指当运动负荷增加到一定量后,组织对氧的需求超过了循环所能提供的供氧量,因而组织必须通过无氧代谢以提供能量,有氧代谢到无氧代谢的临界点称之为AT,通常以无氧代谢阈值氧耗量 (oxygen uptake at anaerobic threshold, $\text{VO}_{2\text{AT}}$)表示。 $\text{VO}_{2\text{AT}}$ 正常值应大于peak VO_2 的40%以上,一般是50%~60% peak VO_2 , $\text{VO}_{2\text{AT}}$ 所代表的是亚极量的运动负荷。目前国际上采用 $\text{VO}_{2\text{AT}}$ 与peak VO_2 对慢性心力衰竭 (chronic heart failure, CHF) 进行心功能定量分级^[1,2],有助于判断心力衰竭患者的严重程度。对于CHF患者预后的判断,目前国际上peak VO_2 结合二氧化碳通气当量斜率报道较多,但是peak VO_2 结合 $\text{VO}_{2\text{AT}}$ 对我国CHF患者心血管原因死亡的预测价值尚未见报道。本研究通过心肺运动试验 (cardiopulmonary exercise testing, CPET) 对CHF患者peak VO_2 和 $\text{VO}_{2\text{AT}}$ 进行检测并随访其对心血管原因死亡的预测作用,以探讨peak VO_2 和 $\text{VO}_{2\text{AT}}$ 在我国CHF患者心血管原因死亡预测价值。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

纳入2007年8月至2013年6月期间同济大学附属同济医院心内科住院和门诊就诊的CHF患者129例,缺血性心肌病患者74例(经冠状动脉造影确诊),扩张型心肌病患者55例,男113例(87.6%),女16例,年龄(59.1 ± 11.4)岁,NYHA I~III级(NYHA I级5例,NYHA II级68例,NYHA III级56例);左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)为(0.38 ± 0.09);体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)为(24.7 ± 3.7)kg/m²,患者一般情况详见表1。

诊断标准参照2007年中国心肌病诊断与治疗建议工作组颁布的心肌病诊断和治疗建议^[3]。根据AHA规定的运动试验禁忌证标准进行排除后纳入^[4],无慢性阻塞性肺病、肌肉骨骼病变、神经系统疾病、血液系统疾病,无肝肾功能不全、电解质紊乱、甲状腺功能亢进或减退、急性感染等。CHF患者各类

表1 CHF患者一般资料
Table 1 Clinical characteristics of CHF patients

Item	CHF(n=129)
BP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	87.6 ± 7.5
Heart rate(beats/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	71.6 ± 5.5
LVMI(g/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	138.8 ± 46.5
Diuretic[n(%)]	66 (51.0)
β -blocker[n(%)]	115 (89.0)
ACEI or ARB[n(%)]	117 (91.0)
Digoxin[n(%)]	55 (43.0)
peak VO_2 [ml/(kg·min), $\bar{x} \pm s$]	14.0 ± 3.9
$\text{VO}_{2\text{AT}}$ [ml/(kg·min), $\bar{x} \pm s$]	10.5 ± 2.4
peak RER($\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.05 ± 0.2

CHF: chronic heart failure; BP: blood pressure; LVMI: left ventricular mass index; ACEI: angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB: angiotensin receptor blocker; peak VO_2 : peak oxygen consumption; $\text{VO}_{2\text{AT}}$: oxygen consumption at anaerobic threshold; peak RER: peak respiratory exchange ratio

药品使用率 β 受体阻滞剂89.0%、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI)或血管紧张素受体拮抗剂(angiotensin receptor blocker, ARB)91.0%、地高辛43.0%、利尿剂51.0%、硝酸酯类45.0%。在CPET前1天停用 β 受体阻滞剂、利尿剂、地高辛及ACEI或ARB、硝酸酯类药物,CPET完成后即恢复此类药物继续应用。所有入选者均征得同意并签署知情同意书。该研究通过医院药物临床试验伦理委员会审批,中国临床试验注册中心注册号: ChicTR-TRC-00000235。

1.2 心功能检测

采用Vivid 7彩色多普勒超声诊断仪(GE公司),用改良的Simpson双平面法计算LVEF。

1.3 心肺运动试验

包括3部分:心电图负荷试验、血流动力学负荷试验和运动气体代谢分析。采用的仪器包括气体再呼吸系统(Innovision公司,丹麦)、运动测试系统CASE P2系列和Variobike 500的电力自行车(通用公司,美国)。(1)心电图负荷试验。最低运动负荷为20J/s,采用的运动方案是修订的Ramp10方案,即踏车上休息3min,无负荷状态下踏车3min,然后从20J/s开始,踏车2min后每30s增加5J/s(恢复为Ramp10方案),直至患者出现运动峰值或运动终点,踏车时保持均匀转速60~70转/min。运动过程中监测患者的心电图、血压以及全身反应,出现下列任一种情况时终止运动:心率达到85%最大心率预计值,收缩压>220mmHg,或出现严重的心律失常,

ST压低 $\geq 0.2\text{mV}$ 或上抬 $\geq 0.2\text{mV}$, 患者出现胸痛、胸闷、气短、心悸等症状, 或者患者感到疲劳要求终止运动。(2) 血流动力学负荷试验。在开始的1min(静息时)、9min(踏车运动负荷为30J/s时)、12min(踏车运动负荷为60J/s时)、15min(踏车运动负荷为90J/s时)等进行测定, 以此类推, 即每隔30J/s测定运动时的心输出量(cardiac output, CO)。(3)运动气体代谢分析。患者试验开始后的每一次呼出的气体均被气体再呼吸系统连续监测。呼吸参数包括氧耗量(oxygen consumption, VO₂)、二氧化碳生成量(CO₂ production, VCO₂)、每分钟通气量(minute ventilation volume, VE)。AT由V斜率(slope)方法判定^[5], CPET中连续监测心电图。每3min监测血压及Borg自感劳累评分。

1.4 随访及随访初级终点

随访时间中位数为33.7个月, 最长达6年, 随访初级终点为心血管死亡原因(依据病历资料医院出院诊断确定, 最常见原因为心脏骤停、心肌梗死、终末期心力衰竭)。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS18.0软件进行数据处理。各组计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示; 组间比较采用成组设计t检验和Mann-Whitney U检验; 当正态分布及方差齐时采用成组设计t检验, 当非正态分布和(或)

方差不齐时采用Mann-Whitney U检验; 单项有序分类变量(NYHA分级)采用非参数秩和检验, 无序分类变量(性别)采用 χ^2 检验; ROC AUC分析及单变量分析peak VO₂、VO₂AT对CHF患者心血管原因死亡的预测价值。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 死亡与非死亡CHF患者一般情况比较

在随访中, 19例CHF患者因心血管原因死亡, 死亡患者和非死亡患者年龄、性别、BMI、峰值吸呼比(peak respiratory exchange ratio, peak RER)差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 死亡患者较非死亡患者LVEF低、左室质量指数(left ventricular mass index, LVMI)高、peak VO₂低、VO₂AT低, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$; 表2)。

2.2 ROC AUC分析及单变量Cox回归分析

Peak VO₂、VO₂AT预测CHF患者心血管原因死亡ROC AUC分别为0.64和0.60, P 值分别为0.045和0.065, 敏感度分别为0.590和0.886, 特异度分别为0.667和0.360, 最佳阈值分别为 $\leq 13.4\text{ml/(kg} \cdot \text{min)}$ 和 $\leq 8.2\text{ml/(kg} \cdot \text{min)}$, P 值分别为0.02和0.04。peak VO₂对CHF患者心血管原因死亡具有预测作用, 优于VO₂AT(表3, 图1, 图2)。

表2 死亡与非死亡CHF患者一般情况比较
Table 2 Comparison of clinical characteristics between dead patients and survivors

Item	CHF(n = 129)	Cardiac-related death(n = 19)	Survivors(n = 110)	<i>P</i>
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	59.1 \pm 11.4	60.7 \pm 9.3	58.8 \pm 11.8	0.505
Male[n(%)]	113 (87.6)	16 (84.2)	97 (88.2)	0.705
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.7 \pm 3.7	23.7 \pm 3.2	24.8 \pm 3.8	0.238
Resting mean BP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	87.6 \pm 7.5	86.5 \pm 6.5	87.9 \pm 5.4	0.312
Resting heart rate(beats/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	71.6 \pm 5.5	70.9 \pm 5.1	71.8 \pm 4.5	0.413
Ischemic cardiomyopathy[n(%)]	74 (57.4)	7 (36.8)	67 (60.9)	0.076
LVEF($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.38 \pm 0.09	0.33 \pm 0.09	0.38 \pm 0.09	0.010
LVMI(g/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	138.8 \pm 46.5	158.3 \pm 53.9	133.2 \pm 40.1	0.028
NYHA class[n(%)]				0.299
I	5 (3.9)	0 (0)	5 (4.5)	
II	68 (52.7)	8 (42.1)	60 (54.5)	
III	56 (43.4)	11 (57.9)	45 (41.0)	
Diuretic[n(%)]	66 (51.0)	10 (52.0)	56 (51.0)	0.890
β -Blocker[n(%)]	115 (89.0)	17 (89.4)	98 (89.1)	0.960
ACEI or ARB[n(%)]	117 (91.0)	17 (89.4)	100 (90.9)	0.690
Digoxin[n(%)]	55 (42.6)	8 (42.1)	47 (42.7)	0.901
Peak VO ₂ [ml/(kg · min), $\bar{x} \pm s$]	14.0 \pm 3.9	11.8 \pm 4.3	14.4 \pm 3.7	0.008
VO ₂ AT[ml/(kg · min), $\bar{x} \pm s$]	10.5 \pm 2.4	9.3 \pm 3.2	10.7 \pm 2.1	0.016
Peak RER($\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.05 \pm 0.2	1.06 \pm 0.3	1.04 \pm 0.5	0.916

BMI: body mass index; LVMI: left ventricular mass index; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; NYHA: New York Heart Association (Function Assessment); ACEI: angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB: angiotensin receptor blocker; peak VO₂: peak oxygen consumption; VO₂AT: oxygen consumption at anaerobic threshold; peak RER: peak respiratory exchange ratio

3 讨 论

心力衰竭是由于任何心脏结构和(或)功能性异常导致心室充盈或射血能力受损的一组复杂临床综合征,其主要临床表现为呼吸困难、乏力(运动耐量受限)和液体潴留。心力衰竭是各种心脏疾病的严重和终末阶段,发病率高,是当今最重要的心血管病之一^[6]。在原有慢性心脏疾病基础上逐渐出现心力衰竭症状、体征的为CHF^[6]。peak VO₂不仅是CHF患者运动耐量评估的最常用指标,而且是死亡的独立危险因素^[7-10]。由于peak VO₂检测结果易受主观因素影响,患者经常未真正达到运动终点,而VO₂AT不受主观因素影响,因此结果较客观。结合peak VO₂和VO₂AT评判CHF患者运动耐量更科学^[11]。

目前以peak VO₂及VO₂AT对我国CHF患者心血管原因死亡的预测国内未见报道。本研究对129例CHF患者进行随访,随访时间中位数为33.7个月,最长达6年,19例因心血管原因死亡,死亡患者与存活患者在年龄、性别、BMI及抗心力衰竭治疗药物基础差异上均无统计学意义的情况下($P > 0.05$),死亡患者较存活患者peak VO₂及VO₂AT均低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。经ROC曲线下面积分析及单变量Cox回归分析,peak VO₂和VO₂AT预测CHF患者心血管原因死亡ROC曲线下面积分别为0.64和0.60(P 值分别为0.045和0.065),敏感度分别为0.590和0.886,特异度分别为0.667、0.360,最佳阈值分别为≤13.4和≤8.2ml/(kg·min), P 值分别为0.02和0.04。表明peak VO₂及VO₂AT对我国CHF患者心血管原因死亡具有一定的预测价值,根据ROC AUC、特异度及敏感度综合判断,peak VO₂预测价值优于VO₂AT。至于peak VO₂对心血管相关事件预测的最佳阈值,同在peak RER在1.0~1.1情况下,与Chase等^[12]研究相似。但是与日本Nakanishi等^[13]研究不同[peak VO₂≤16.0ml/(kg·min)可预测CHF患者的全因死亡]。其主要原因可能是随访的终点不一致,本研究peak RER为1.05±0.2,而他们报道peak RER>1.2。据报道,peak RER不同,peak VO₂对CHF患者同一随访终点的预测最佳阈值不同^[13]。目前VO₂AT对

CHF患者预后的预测价值报道很少,亦未见VO₂AT对CHF预后预测的最佳阈值报道。不足点:单中心小样本研究;终点事件偏少,随访时间中位数为33.7个月,病死率14.7%,与纳入患者病情偏轻有关;随访终点单一。peak VO₂及VO₂AT对我国CHF患者心血管原因死亡具有一定的预测价值,peak VO₂对我国CHF患者心血管原因死亡的预测价值优于VO₂AT。

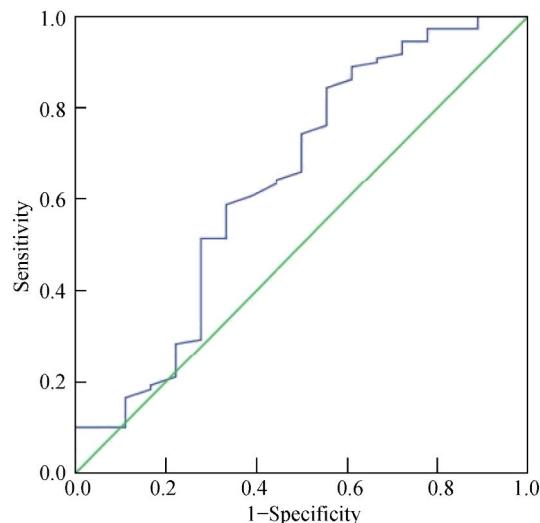


图1 peak VO₂ ROC曲线下面积

Figure 1 ROC analysis of peak VO₂
peak VO₂: peak oxygen consumption; VO₂AT: oxygen consumption at anaerobic threshold; ROC: receiver operator characteristic

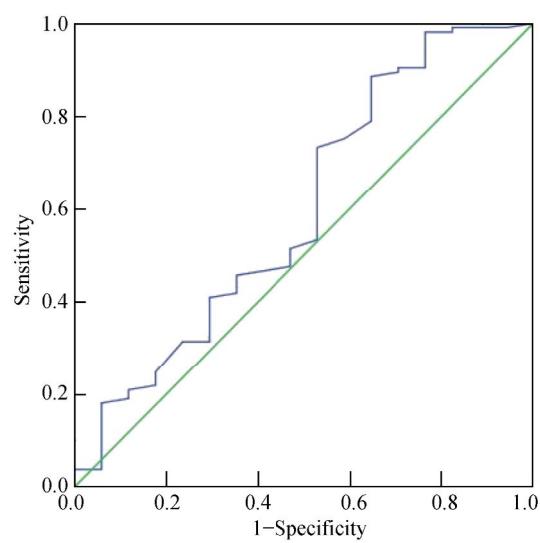


图2 VO₂AT ROC曲线下面积

Figure 2 ROC analysis of VO₂AT
peak VO₂: peak oxygen consumption; VO₂AT: oxygen consumption at anaerobic threshold; ROC: receiver operator characteristic

表3 ROC曲线下面积及单变量Cox回归分析peak VO₂和VO₂AT对心血管原因死亡预测价值

Table 3 Predictive values of peak VO₂ and VO₂AT for cardiac-related deaths analyzed by ROC curve and univariate Cox regression

Variable	HR (95% CI)	P value	Optimal threshold value [ml/(kg·min)]	Sensitivity	Specificity	Area under ROC curve (95% CI)	P value
Peak VO ₂	2.43 (1.81~3.24)	0.02	≤13.4	0.590	0.667	0.64 (0.49~0.80)	0.045
VO ₂ AT	0.78 (0.65~0.94)	0.04	≤8.2	0.886	0.360	0.60 (0.50~0.71)	0.065

ROC: receiver operator characteristic; peak VO₂: peak oxygen consumption; VO₂AT: oxygen consumption at anaerobic threshold; HR: hazard ratio

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