

## 光学体积描记术用于心房颤动检测的研究进展

殷燕高<sup>1</sup> 黄洋琴<sup>1</sup> 王渝<sup>1</sup> 张大勇<sup>2</sup>

(1. 川北医学院临床医学系, 四川 南充 637000; 2. 四川绵阳四〇四医院心血管内科, 四川 绵阳 621000)

**【摘要】** 心房颤动(房颤)是临床常见的心律失常,发病率随着年龄增长而增加,同时房颤也是心源性脑卒中的常见原因,所以进行房颤检测并早期干预,对减轻社会医疗负担起着至关重要的作用。但传统的心电图检测耗时、耗力,并不适合在大规模人群中筛查。基于光学体积描记术的可穿戴设备具有无创、便捷、准确性高等特点,为早期发现和科学管理房颤创造了技术条件,其可行性、高灵敏度和高特异度正逐步得到验证,现从房颤的流行病学、光学体积描记术、可穿戴设备应用现状及局限性等方面进行综述,供临床参考。

**【关键词】** 心房颤动;流行病学特征;筛查;光学体积描记术

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## Photoplethysmography in the Detection of Atrial Fibrillation

YIN Yangao<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Yangqin<sup>1</sup>, WANG Yu<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Dayong<sup>2</sup>

(1. Department of Clinical Medicine, North Sichuan Medical College, Nanchong 637000, Sichuan, China; 2. Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Sichuan Mianyang 404 Hospital, Mianyang 621000, Sichuan, China)

**【Abstract】** Atrial fibrillation is a common clinical arrhythmia, the incidence of which increases with age, and atrial fibrillation is also a common cause of cardioembolic stroke, so atrial fibrillation detection and early intervention play a crucial role in reducing the healthcare burden on society. However, traditional electrocardiogram testing is time-consuming, labor-intensive, and not suitable for use in large-scale population screening. Wearable devices based on photoplethysmography are non-invasive, convenient, and highly accurate, creating technical conditions for early detection and scientific management of atrial fibrillation, and their feasibility, high sensitivity, and high specificity have been gradually verified. This article will review the epidemiology of atrial fibrillation, photoplethysmography, the application of wearable devices and their limitations for clinical reference.

**【Keywords】** Atrial fibrillation; Epidemiologic feature; Screening; Photoplethysmography

心房颤动(atrial fibrillation, AF)是一种室上性快速性心律失常,伴有不协调的心房电激动和无效的心房收缩<sup>[1]</sup>。单导联心电图( $\geq 30$  s)或12导联心电图( $\geq 10$  s)显示P波消失,代之以大小、形态及时限均不规则的颤动波(f波)、RR间期绝对不规则即可诊断为AF<sup>[2]</sup>。随着全球平均预期寿命和慢性病生存期的延长,AF的发病率和患病率也呈现上升趋势。根据Framingham心脏研究<sup>[3]</sup>的数据,AF的患病率在过去50年(1958—2007)里增加了3倍。一项全国性横断面流行病学研究<sup>[4]</sup>表明中国的AF粗患病率为2.3%,随着年龄增长,AF患病率明显升高:18~29岁人群为0.4%,而年龄 $\geq 80$ 岁人群为5.9%,中国中部地区的AF患病率最高(2.5%),明显高于西部地区(1.5%)和东部地区(1.1%)。但在高危AF患者中,接受了抗凝治疗的为6.0%,而且中国实际AF患病率应该高于

上述估算数字,因约1/3的患者不知晓患有AF而漏诊部分阵发性AF<sup>[5]</sup>,所以进行AF的筛查非常必要。

### 1 AF的主要危险因素及危害

了解AF的主要危险因素有利于缩小筛查目标人群、提高筛查效率、节约社会资源。高龄是AF最重要的危险因素,同时心力衰竭、高血压、糖尿病、阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征、心肌梗死、肥胖、吸烟和遗传易感性也是AF公认的危险因素<sup>[6]</sup>。与一般人群相比,AF患者的全因死亡风险增加3.7倍<sup>[7]</sup>。AF患者通常死于伴随的合并症和并发症,如卒中、心力衰竭、心肌梗死、慢性肾脏病、静脉血栓栓塞、痴呆和癌症。AF作为卒中的独立危险因素,卒中风险比普通人群增加5倍左右<sup>[8]</sup>。荟萃分析表明,7.7%的急性缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者可通过首次急诊心电图检查发现AF,结合多种心电监测手段可在23.7%的患

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通信作者:张大勇, E-mail:504082447@qq.com

者中发现新诊断 AF<sup>[9]</sup>, 25% 的缺血性卒中患者未发现其他病因, AF 通常被怀疑是这些患者卒中的原因<sup>[10]</sup>。与阵发性 AF 相比, 持续性 AF 的卒中风险更高<sup>[11]</sup>。

## 2 AF 目前检测方式的局限性

脉搏触诊检测 AF 的灵敏度与其他方式相当, 但是特异度低 (82%)<sup>[12]</sup>。12 导联动态心电图只能捕获约 10 s 的心电图, 对医疗资源欠缺或者不能及时到达医院完成 12 导联动态心电图检查的患者, 会导致阵发性 AF 的漏诊。在临床实践中, 连续动态心电图监测 (24 h 或 7 d) 是检测 AF 的常用方法之一, 但是这种检查要求患者长时间携带检查机器, 在大规模筛查中耗时且成本高, 也有时间的阶段限制性, 部分患者可能会因为电极片导致皮肤过敏, 甚至电极片脱落无数据记录, 部分患者还会因该检查产生焦虑<sup>[13]</sup>。植入式心电事件监测器具有长期连续监测的能力, 是一种检测亚临床 AF 的方式, 但是植入式心电事件监测器需要进行侵入性手术且价格昂贵, 可能发生植入部位疼痛、感染、气胸等不良反应<sup>[14]</sup>。相比之下基于光学体积描记术 (photoplethysmography, PPG) 检测 AF 具有价格低廉、非侵入性、长程、及时、便携等优点。

## 3 PPG 在 AF 检测中的原理及应用

### 3.1 PPG 检测 AF 的原理

PPG 波形本质是一种脉冲压力波形, 它起源于心脏收缩并通过血管传播<sup>[15-16]</sup>。PPG 通过实时测量身体组织微血管床因心脏搏动而产生的血容量变化, 即血液体积脉冲信号, 由此来推断心动周期情况以及心率、呼吸频率、心率变异性等生理指标<sup>[17]</sup>。使用 PPG 信号的非侵入性测量是通过使用发光二极管照射皮肤并检测光强度随心率变化而获得的, 光电检测器检测到的光强度被转换为电压信号, 称为 PPG 信号<sup>[18]</sup>。PPG 信号由心脏收缩期间血流同步的脉动交流分量和与呼吸、体温调节相关的缓慢变化的直流分量组成。根据发光二极管和光电检测器的位置, 可以将 PPG 信号采集的模式分为透射模式和反射模式。透射模式是发光二极管和光电检测器位于皮肤组织的两侧, 一部分光被皮肤组织吸收, 另一部分光透过皮肤照射到对侧的光检测器上。而反射模式是发光二极管和光电检测器位于皮肤组织的同一侧, 光源照射在皮肤表面, 一部分光被吸收, 另一部分被反射到同侧的光电检测器上<sup>[19]</sup>。透射模式在手指和耳垂等身体部位记录 PPG 信号<sup>[20]</sup>, 反射模式在手臂、手腕、脚踝、前额等部位记录 PPG 信号<sup>[21-22]</sup>。

### 3.2 PPG 在 AF 检测中的应用

#### 3.2.1 透射模式下的检测设备

透射模式能够获得相对较好的信号, 传感器位于身体上易于检测到透射光的部位。与其他身体部位

相比, 手指可以提供最多的分析信息, 此处对 PPG 的振幅最高, 脉冲峰值时间和反射指数最小<sup>[23]</sup>。一项前瞻性、双中心、国际、临床验证研究<sup>[24]</sup>中使用智能手机摄像头来检测 AF, 患者将食指尖放在智能手机摄像头上进行 5 min 的脉搏波记录, 并在整个过程中保持舒适的坐姿以减少运动伪影, 然后使用单导联心电图仪记录 1 min 心电图, 结束后使用自动算法分析 PPG 记录的信号, 并与心脏病专家对单导联心电图的诊断结果进行比较, 表明智能手机摄像头检测到 AF 的灵敏度为 91.5%, 特异度为 99.6%。这个结果说明基于 PPG 技术检测 AF 是可行的。

新型的手指穿戴设备 (CardioTracker, CART) 相比于传统的检测设备佩戴更方便, 患者可以像佩戴戒指一样佩戴检测设备。Kwon 等<sup>[25]</sup>的研究表明, CART 在 AF 检测中的诊断准确率、阳性预测值、阴性预测值分别为 96.9%、95.6%、98.7%。研究招募了 100 例接受心脏复律的持续性 AF 患者, 在心脏复律前后 15 min 内使用 CART 记录手指上的 PPG 信号并进行分析, 同时由心脏病专家用同步单导联心电图验证 PPG 分析结果。这表明基于 PPG 技术的 CART 在不依赖心电图的情况下对高危人群进行 AF 监测是有希望的。

耳朵是具有良好血流灌注的外围区域, 这确保了固定在耳垂上的传感器具有高质量的信号, 在体温过低、血容量不足或败血症期间, 来自耳朵的 PPG 信号可能比手指 PPG 更准确<sup>[26]</sup>。基于 PPG 技术的耳垂传感器体积小, 可以长期佩戴在耳垂上<sup>[27]</sup>, 其灵敏度和特异度均为 90.9%<sup>[28]</sup>, 这样的结果可以与昂贵的植入式心电记录仪相媲美。

#### 3.2.2 反射模式下的检测设备

反射模式下的传感器测量位置相比于透射模式更加广泛 (如手臂、手腕、脚踝、前额)。在华为心脏研究<sup>[29]</sup>中, 187 912 例患者佩戴腕带或手表进行监测 (持续时间至少 14 d), 每 60 min 测量 10 s PPG 信号, 当进行 10 次测量后, 一旦“疑似 AF”发作的比例为 100%, 就会发出“疑似 AF”的通知。然后“疑似 AF”发作的个体将进一步通过临床评估、心电图或 24 h 动态心电图确认。结果表明: 基于 PPG 技术的华为腕带或者手表的 AF 阳性预测值为 91.6%。此次研究中, 95.1% 的确诊患者参加了综合 AF 管理计划, 大约 80.0% 的高危患者成功抗凝。苹果心脏研究<sup>[30]</sup>纳入 419 093 例参与者, 参与者佩戴 Apple Watch 进行监测, 将 Apple Watch 检测的不规则脉搏与动态心电图检测到的结果进行对比, 为可穿戴设备识别 AF 提供了临床试验基础。这两项研究表明基于 PPG 技术的检测方式在大规模人群进行筛查具有可行性和便捷性。

相比于上述提到的手表、腕带, 基于 PPG 技术的

手臂可穿戴设备生活便捷性较差,但是也可以用于住院患者的 AF 筛查。Jacobsen 等<sup>[31]</sup>的研究纳入 102 例患者,同时进行 3 导联动态心电图与基于 PPG 技术的手臂可穿戴设备检测心电图,结果表明基于 PPG 技术的手臂可穿戴设备检测 AF 的灵敏度为 95.2%,特异度为 92.5%。

除了日常的监测,前额 PPG 传感器可以应用于危重症婴儿监护中。婴儿心率通常在肢体上使用血氧仪进行测量,但是当婴儿身体严重不适时,为保障大脑、心脏和肾脏等重要器官的灌注,外周循环灌注降低,这会导致血氧仪使用效果不佳。此时在婴儿前额上使用 PPG 传感器就能很好解决肢端检测效果差的问题。Stockwell 等<sup>[32]</sup>对 19 例重症医学病房中的危重症婴儿用前额 PPG 传感器和手腕 PPG 传感器测量的心率进行比较。结果表明前额是使用 PPG 测量生命体征的可靠替代位置。

#### 4 PPG 在 AF 筛查中的局限

尽管基于 PPG 技术的智能检测设备有无创、便捷、准确性高的特点,但 PPG 传感器测量也会受到诸多限制。首先众多的噪音源可能会阻碍明确 PPG 波形的特征,这些噪音源来自个体内部(身体测量部位、体温)和个体之间的差异(如肤色、脂肪厚度、年龄、性别),还有外部对设备的干扰(运动伪影、环境光、设备对皮肤施加的压力),其中运动伪影主要是机体运动时肌肉、皮肤组织产生形变导致散射而产生的高频噪声<sup>[33]</sup>。运动伪影也是 PPG 信号准确解读的一个重要限制,运动伪影会使 PPG 信号产生波动,甚至失真,这会使检测变得复杂化。被运动伪影破坏的窦性心律和 AF 具有类似的特征,即脉冲间期不规则,这种情况可能导致被运动伪影破坏的窦性心律信号被错误地检测为 AF,反之亦然<sup>[34-35]</sup>。其次在实际应用中,基于 PPG 的智能设备可能无法区分其他类型心律失常,因为其他类型的心律失常可能会呈现出 AF 心律与正常窦性心律的混合特征<sup>[16]</sup>。最后,尽管移动医疗在疾病检测和管理中越来越受欢迎,但在未纳入保险之前,移动医疗的使用仅限于那些愿意自费购买此类设备的患者<sup>[36]</sup>。而且老年人是 AF 监测的重点人群,但老年人的视力、听力、肢体活动能力和记忆力因衰老而受损,这使得老年人使用智能检测设备相对困难<sup>[37]</sup>。

#### 5 结论

综上所述,AF 发病率逐年攀升,在高危人群中進行 AF 筛查对于预防 AF 并发症、减轻经济负担、降低致残率和死亡率至关重要。基于 PPG 技术的可穿戴设备相对于传统的检测方式具有价格低廉、佩戴方便、无创、及时、超长时程监测等优点,为 AF 的筛查、诊断以及科学管理创造了技术条件,同时为 AF 的家

庭监测、社会大规模筛查提供了可能性。但是基于 PPG 技术的可穿戴设备在数据的可靠性方面仍存在一些限制,需要进一步的探索和验证。

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