

# 肥厚型心肌病动态梗阻的研究进展

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**【摘要】**肥厚型心肌病是一种常见的常染色体显性遗传性心脏病,其发病率约 1/500,是青少年和运动员猝死的主要原因之一。左室流出道动态梗阻是肥厚型心肌病患者最重要的病理生理学特征,更是影响其临床表现、治疗决策及预后的主要因素。因此正确理解肥厚型心肌病动态梗阻对其诊治尤为重要。

**【关键词】**心肌病;肥厚型心肌病;动态梗阻

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## Dynamic Obstruction in Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

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**【Abstract】**Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a common autosomal dominant inherited heart disease with an incidence rate of 1/500 approximately, which is one of the primary causes of sudden death among youngsters and athletes. The most important pathophysiological feature of HCM is left ventricular outflow tract dynamic obstruction, which is the primary factor affecting its clinical manifestation, therapeutic decision and prognosis. Therefore, the correct understanding of dynamic obstruction in HCM is particularly important for its diagnosis and treatment.

**【Key words】**Cardiomyopathy; Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; Dynamic obstruction

肥厚型心肌病(hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, HCM)是以左室壁非对称性肥厚为主要特征的高度异质性的常见遗传性心脏病<sup>[1]</sup>,各个年龄段均可发病,自然病程不尽相同,预后差别极大。左室流出道梗阻是HCM患者的重要特征,且其梗阻程度是动态变化的。根据左室流出道梗阻程度可将HCM分为三类<sup>[2]</sup>:梗阻性HCM即静息状态下左室流出道压力阶差(left ventricular outflow tract pressure gradient, LVOTPG) $\geq 30$  mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 3 kPa);隐匿梗阻性HCM即静息状态下LVOTPG $<30$  mm Hg,但负荷状态下LVOTPG $\geq 30$  mm Hg;非梗阻性HCM即静息及负荷状态下LVOTPG均 $<30$  mm Hg,其中梗阻性、隐匿梗阻性及非梗阻性HCM患者约各占1/3。左室流出道梗阻因其动态性一直备受关注。现就HCM左室流出道动态梗阻的病理生理学机制、相关临床表现、治疗方式选择及预后评估做一综述。

### 1 概述

左室流出道动态梗阻是指LVOTPG的不稳定性,即梗阻在静息状态下可能并不存在,而在某些诱发因素下

发生。自20世纪50年代,Brock<sup>[3]</sup>首次在HCM患者中观察到左室流出道梗阻以来,左室流出道梗阻就一直被认为是HCM的临床标志。早期,左室流出道梗阻被认为是诊断HCM的重要前提条件,后来随着M型超声心动图的出现,非梗阻性HCM才逐渐得到人们的关注<sup>[4]</sup>。1962年Braunwald等<sup>[5]</sup>首次发现了左室流出道梗阻的动态性,随后人们逐渐意识到LVOTPG受左室大小、心肌收缩力、左室负荷状态及外周血管阻力影响<sup>[6]</sup>,在某些药物或生理动作刺激下会发生不同程度的改变,甚至在大量饮食后也有所改变<sup>[7]</sup>。Maron等<sup>[8]</sup>首次证明了负荷状态下研究LVOTPG的价值,之后涌现了大量的关于HCM患者负荷状态下LVOTPG的研究,证实了评估左室流出道动态梗阻的重要性<sup>[9-10]</sup>。

目前负荷超声心动图检查是评估左室流出道动态梗阻的重要手段,主要包括运动负荷试验及药物负荷试验,其中运动负荷试验常采用平板运动的Bruce方案,药物负荷试验常采用多巴酚丁胺试验<sup>[11]</sup>。

### 2 病理生理学机制

左室流出道动态梗阻是HCM患者重要的病理生

理学特征。二尖瓣前叶收缩期前向活动 (systolic anterior motion, SAM) 征是造成梗阻的主要原因。

早期,室间隔肥厚被认为是 SAM 征形成的主要原因。室间隔的异常肥厚造成左室流出道横截面积减小,导致收缩期左室流出道血流速度增快,从而产生虹吸效应,使二尖瓣前叶向室间隔侧移位,进一步加重左室流出道狭窄,从而形成一个恶性循环,最终导致左室流出道梗阻,即常说的 Venturi 机制。然而,这并不能解释在无室间隔肥厚时出现的 SAM 征<sup>[12]</sup>,而且 SAM 征形成于等容收缩期,此时左室流出道的血流流速是正常的,并不能产生显著的虹吸效应<sup>[13]</sup>,这进一步推翻了 Venturi 机制。基于此,提出了左室流出道梗阻形成的另一种机制,即二尖瓣瓣叶冗长、乳头肌移位和腱索松弛等继发性改变导致二尖瓣移位至左室流出道内,因此收缩期左室流出道内前向血流被迫分为二尖瓣前、后两部分,位于二尖瓣后的血流以一定角度冲击二尖瓣,迫使其向前移位,形成 SAM 征<sup>[14]</sup>。

左室流出道梗阻的形成是一个复杂繁琐的过程。简言之,HCM 患者二尖瓣及其附属结构的继发性改变与左室内异常的血流模式共同作用,最终导致左室流出道梗阻。

### 3 相关临床表现

HCM 患者临床表现变异性大,部分患者可无症状或仅轻微症状,严重者可出现心房颤动(房颤)、心力衰竭(心衰),甚至心源性猝死(sudden cardiac death, SCD),其中最常见的为心衰症状,即劳力性呼吸困难,左室流出道梗阻患者因左室充盈压增高和二尖瓣反流,呼吸困难更为明显。

尽管 HCM 患者左室射血分数正常或增高,但仍常出现无法解释的心衰症状<sup>[15]</sup>。目前对 HCM 患者心衰症状的解释主要有<sup>[16]</sup>:左室舒张功能障碍、左室壁僵硬和左室充盈压增高导致的心功能受损。左室流出道梗阻引起的左室压力负荷增大及二尖瓣反流会进一步增加左室充盈压,导致症状加重。另一方面,微循环障碍可能是 HCM 患者症状恶化的另一机制。心肌纤维化、心肌细胞排列紊乱、血管重构及室壁肥厚导致心肌血管密度相对降低,引起心肌灌注不足<sup>[16]</sup>。

### 4 治疗方式选择

目前,HCM 的治疗目标主要是缓解左室流出道梗阻,改善心功能,延缓疾病进展。

治疗方法主要包括一般治疗、药物治疗、室间隔减容治疗及起搏器植入治疗。

#### 4.1 一般治疗

一般治疗的主要目的在于避免诱发或加重左室流出道梗阻,降低猝死率。梗阻性 HCM 患者应少食,限

制碳水化合物的摄入,避免大量饮酒,同时鼓励减重治疗<sup>[17]</sup>,而且应注意避免高强度的体育运动,但有研究表明中等强度的个性化锻炼可改善患者的运动耐量<sup>[18]</sup>。另外,血管扩张剂如硝酸盐类和磷酸酯酶抑制剂,可加剧左室流出道梗阻,因此梗阻性 HCM 患者应尽可能避免血管扩张剂的应用<sup>[1]</sup>。

#### 4.2 药物治疗

药物治疗是 HCM 患者的首选治疗方案,其目的主要是缓解临床症状,现主要包括 β 受体阻滞剂、非二氢吡啶类钙通道拮抗剂和丙吡胺等。

#### 4.3 室间隔减容治疗

室间隔减容术包括外科室间隔心肌切除术、经皮室间隔心肌消融术和室间隔射频消融术三种方法。

对于药物治疗无效的有症状的梗阻性 HCM 患者,室间隔心肌切除是首选治疗方法。已证实室间隔心肌切除可减轻左室流出道梗阻,缓解症状,提高患者生活质量,且手术风险低,预后良好<sup>[19]</sup>。2019 年 Anita 等<sup>[20]</sup>通过对 2 956 例行外科手术治疗的梗阻性 HCM 患者进行随访分析,发现术后由 HCM 导致的死亡不足 20%,再次证实了室间隔心肌切除术后良好的生存率。然而,室间隔心肌切除术需开胸和体外循环,创伤大,而且手术需由经验丰富的外科医师实施<sup>[21]</sup>,这使得外科室间隔心肌切除术的普及存在一定困难。

1995 年 Sigwart<sup>[22]</sup>首次报道了 3 例因药物治疗无效而选择经皮室间隔心肌消融术的梗阻性 HCM 患者,证实了经皮室间隔心肌消融术在治疗梗阻性 HCM 中的应用价值。随后多项研究证实了经皮室间隔心肌消融术的安全性及有效性<sup>[23-24]</sup>,逐步成为外科手术治疗的可行的替代疗法。荟萃分析显示室间隔心肌消融术与室间隔心肌切除术后的 HCM 患者全因死亡率、心血管死亡率及 SCD 均无显著差异<sup>[25]</sup>,表明由左室流出道梗阻引起的恶性心血管事件可通过治疗缓解。然而与外科手术治疗相比,室间隔心肌消融术后室性心律失常、心脏压塞和死亡的发生率较高<sup>[26]</sup>,且常常需植入起搏器治疗及重新行手术或心肌消融进行再干预治疗<sup>[25]</sup>,其主要原因是手术受间隔支血管解剖变异<sup>[27]</sup>与术者经验<sup>[28]</sup>的影响。

1984 年,Armistead 等<sup>[29]</sup>首次在外科手术中利用射频能量治疗左室流出道梗阻,发现其可显著降低 LVOTPG。虽然有研究表明,室间隔射频消融术中有发生房室传导阻滞或心脏压塞的风险<sup>[30]</sup>,但最近已有多项研究验证了射频消融治疗梗阻性 HCM 的有效性和安全性<sup>[30-32]</sup>,成为治疗梗阻性 HCM 的另一种有效手段。

目前,对药物治疗无效的梗阻性 HCM 的最佳治

疗方案一直存在争议,指南推荐<sup>[1]</sup>外科室间隔切除术作为首选治疗方法,对不能耐受手术或不愿手术者考虑经皮室间隔心肌消融术。因此临床医师应该根据患者具体情况,综合分析各种室间隔减容术的优劣势,从而选择合适的室间隔减容术。

#### 4.4 起搏器植入治疗

起搏器植入治疗对有严重症状的梗阻性 HCM 患者的治疗效果说法不一。因此起搏器植入治疗主要用于因各种原因不能行室间隔减容治疗的 HCM 患者<sup>[1]</sup>。

#### 5 预后评估

HCM 患者的预后具有高度异质性,其中主要的致死原因包括猝死、心衰及卒中。静息状态下左室流出道梗阻是 HCM 患者全因死亡及 SCD 的有效预测因子<sup>[33]</sup>,其并发症的严重程度与左室流出道梗阻的持续时间相关,而与严重程度无关<sup>[34]</sup>。因此动态分析左室流出道梗阻对 HCM 患者的预后评估意义重大。Finocchiaro 等<sup>[35]</sup>研究发现左室流出道隐匿梗阻与 HCM 患者临床症状恶化显著相关,负荷状态下 LVOTPG ≥ 30 mm Hg 是临床症状恶化强有力的独立预测因子。这一发现提示要重点关注 LVOTPG 介于 30~50 mm Hg 的 HCM 患者。另外,有研究表明非梗阻性 HCM 患者恶性心律失常事件的发生率远高于梗阻性及隐匿梗阻性 HCM 患者,但三组患者在死亡率方面未见明显差异<sup>[36]</sup>。然而,后来的荟萃分析显示虽然非梗阻性 HCM 患者 SCD 的发生率低于梗阻性 HCM,但也是很常见的,且长期死亡率与梗阻性 HCM 患者并无显著差异<sup>[4]</sup>。同时还有学者认为,在 HCM 患者中,隐匿梗阻性 HCM 患者预后最好<sup>[37]</sup>。

综上所述,左室流出道动态梗阻对 HCM 患者预后的影响尚无统一论。因此,对于 HCM 患者,无论其是否存在左室流出道梗阻,均建议其应接受全面和综合的风险评估。

#### 6 总结

正确认识左室流出道动态梗阻对于缓解 HCM 患者症状,改善心功能,提高生活质量尤为重要。目前对于左室流出道动态梗阻的形成机制、治疗措施及预后评估仍存在争议,因此急需大量关于左室流出道动态梗阻的相关研究。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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