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· 论 著 ·

上腔静脉起源心房纤颤的临床电生理特点

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[摘要] **目的** 分析上腔静脉起源房性早搏、心房纤颤(房颤)的体表心电图及心内电生理特点, 探讨上腔静脉起源房颤的电生理机制。**方法** 回顾2006年9月至2010年8月收治的12例经电生理证实上腔静脉起源阵发性房颤患者, 男/女=9/3, 平均年龄(55.3±12.2)岁, 分析诱发房颤的房性早搏及房颤的心电图特征, 以及CARTO指导下隔离上腔静脉所需操作时间、消融点数、并发症和手术成功率。**结果** 与窦性P波相比, 上腔静脉起源房早P波在Ⅱ导联幅度更高[(0.23±0.05) mV vs (0.15±0.05) mV, $P<0.05$], 在V1导联呈现正负双向的比例更高(91.6% vs 33.3%, $P<0.05$), 房颤波形态与房早及窦性P波相似(66.6%, 8/12)。与隔离左上肺静脉相比, 隔离上腔静脉所需操作时间[(18±11) min vs (33±16) min, $P<0.05$], 消融点数(14±6 vs 36±11, $P<0.05$)明显减少, 上腔静脉隔离后腔内电位仍显示快速激动8例, 术后1个月内有2例患者出现阵发房扑, 经药物控制后好转, 所有患者均无并发症。**结论** 上腔静脉起源房早及房颤具有独特的体表心电图特点, 有助于术前预测靶静脉, 上腔静脉电隔离所需时间及消融点数少, 成功率高。

[关键词] 上腔静脉; 心房颤动; 心房早搏; 射频消融术; 电生理学

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Clinical electrophysiological characteristics of atrial fibrillation originated from superior vena cava

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[Abstract] **Objective** To analyze the characteristics of surface electrocardiographic (ECG) and intracardiac electrophysiological mapping of atrial premature contractions (APC) and atrial fibrillation (AF) originated from the superior vena cava (SVC), so as to investigate the electrophysiological mechanism of AF with SVC origin. **Methods** The clinical data of 12 patients (mean age 55.3 ± 12.2 years) with paroxysmal AF were retrospectively analyzed; the patients were electrophysiologically confirmed with AF of SVC origin and were hospitalized for radiofrequency ablation during Sept. 2006 to Aug. 2010. The P waves of APC from SVC in inferior leads and V1, morphology of AF, procedure time, ablation sites within SVC, complications and success rate were all analyzed. **Results** Compared with P wave of sinus rhythm (SR), the P amplitude of APC from SVC was significantly greater [(0.23±0.05) mV vs (0.15±0.05) mV, $P<0.05$] in lead Ⅱ, and in lead V1 the ratio of biphasic morphology was significantly higher (91.6% vs 33.3%, $P<0.05$). The figures of fibrillation wave were similar to P waves of SR and APC in 8 patients (8/12, 66.6%). Compared with the electrical isolation of left superior pulmonary vein (LSPV), SVC isolation needed a significantly shorter time [(18±11) min vs (33±16) min, $P<0.05$] and a significantly less ablation site ([14±6] vs [36±11], $P<0.05$). Eight patients still presented persistent rapid firing within SVC after isolation; two patients suffered paroxysmal atrial flutter 1 month after procedure and were controlled by antiarrhythmia drugs. No patients had complications. **Conclusion** The APC and AF of SVC origin manifest specific ECG patterns, which helps to predict the target vena before ablation; the isolation of SVC needs a shorter time period and less ablation points, and with high success rate.

[Key words] superior vena cava; atrial fibrillation; atrial premature contractions; radiofrequency ablation; electrophysiology

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心房纤颤(房颤)是临床最常见的心律失常,多数由源自肺静脉的异常电活动所诱发,基于肺静脉

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的电隔离射频消融是目前治疗房颤最有效的方法,但远期成功率仍不能令人满意。Tsai 等^[1]报道阵发性房颤 6%~12%源于上腔静脉,Hsieh 等^[2]发现左房肺静脉电隔离术后复发的房颤中,20%起源于上腔静脉,而在非肺静脉起源的房颤中,上腔静脉所占比例达 37%,提示上腔静脉是房颤的另一重要起源点。本研究旨在探讨上腔静脉起源房性早搏、房颤的体表心电图及心内标测和射频消融特点,以期对术前有效预测靶静脉、提高射频消融成功率起指导作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象 2006年9月至2010年8月在我院住院,并行电生理检查及射频消融治疗的12例阵发性房颤患者,电生理证实均为上腔静脉起源,男性9例、女性3例,平均年龄(55.3±12.2)岁。病史1~6年,有心电图证实的频发房早及阵发性房颤。曾服用乙胺碘呋酮、普罗帕酮及索它洛尔等抗心律失常药,但效果不佳,所有患者均经X线胸片、超声心动图等检查排除器质性心脏病,经食管超声除外左心房血栓,术前停用抗心律失常药物至少5个半衰期。

1.2 心电图测量方法 上腔静脉起源的房早P波在下壁导联均表现为正向,因在II导联投影幅度最大,故选取该导联为研究对象。未与窦律T波融合的房早P波,从等电位线垂直量至P波的顶点即为P波幅度;如与T波融合,则分别测量等电位线垂直至融合波以及正常T波顶点的高度,两者之差为房早P波幅度。如P波幅度较小,则通过放大心电图机定标(1 mV=20 mm)进行测量,各项参数同时由1位心电图室技师及2位电生理医师测量,并对V1导联P波形态及粗颤波形态进行判断。由于上腔静脉不同部位起源房早会对P波宽度产生影响,因此不列入研究内容。

1.3 电生理检查及射频消融 采用CARTO标测系统,穿刺右侧颈内静脉或右侧股静脉置入冠状窦电极,房间隔穿刺后先行左房标测及肺静脉隔离,采用SL1的SWARTZ鞘管(St Jude Medical)进入左房,给予肝素5 000 U,此后每小时追加肝素1 000~1 500 U,保持活化的凝血时间(ACT)控制在200~300 s,将冷盐水灌注导管(Navi-star Therm-Cool™)置入左房,在CARTO系统下重建左心房三维构型后,行环肺静脉前庭的线性消融,将环状标测导管(Lasso™ Biosense-Webster)分别标测双侧肺静脉,

如仍可标测到肺静脉电位,则补充射频消融直至隔离。所有患者肺静脉隔离后仍有频发房早及阵发性房颤,遂行右心房和上腔静脉标测及上腔静脉隔离,消融终点为上腔静脉与右心房电位完全分离。射频消融设置为:功率30~35 W,预设温度43℃,生理盐水灌注流速17 ml/min,每点放电至局部双极电位振幅下降70%。

1.4 术后处理及随访 所有患者术后均服用华法林钠2~5 mg/d,维持国际标准化比值(INR)在2.0~3.0。术后24 h及1、3、6个月复查超声心动图及动态心电图。

1.5 统计学处理 应用SPSS 12.0统计软件,数据采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。房早与窦律P波幅度的自身对照、上腔静脉与左上肺静脉隔离所需时间及消融点数的比较采用t检验,V1导联P波双向率在房早及窦律两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。检验水平(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 上腔静脉起源房性早搏P波形态 12例患者术前动态心电图均可见单源频发房性早搏,电生理检查证实源自上腔静脉;与自身窦性心律相比,房早P波II导联幅度[(0.23±0.05) mV vs (0.15±0.05) mV]较高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);11例(91.6%)在V1导联表现为正负双向(图1),窦性心律时只有4例(33.3%)表现为正负双向。

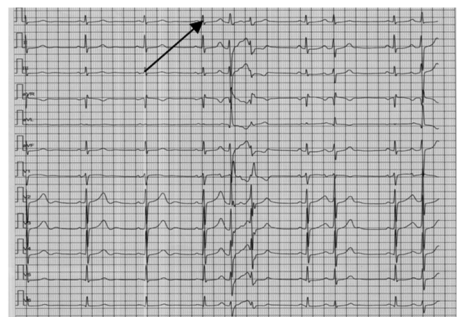


图1 上腔静脉起源房性早搏心电图(ECG)特点
Fig 1 ECG character of PAC originated from SVC

Compared with sinus P wave, premature atrial complex originated from superior vena cava (SVC, arrow indicated) was positive and had high amplitude P wave in inferior leads, and was negative in AVR, AVL and biphasic in V1 lead

2.2 上腔静脉起源房颤的粗颤波形态 分析动态心电图及术中诱发的房颤,8例(8/12,66.6%)粗颤波极性与窦律及房早时P波形态相似(图2)。

2.3 上腔静脉的标测及消融 所有患者在完成左

房肺静脉前庭电隔离后, 仍有频发房早及阵发房颤, 6 例患者肺静脉隔离后房颤转变为节律规则, 类似房性心动过速的心律失常。采用环状标测导管标测上腔静脉, 所有患者在房颤时均可标测到频率快于冠状窦及右房的快速激动, 提示房颤起源于上腔静脉。在上腔静脉近右心房端多点水平消融, 消融过程中均转为窦性心律, 并可见上腔静脉电位与右心房电位完全分离(图 3、图 4)。与隔离左上肺静脉相比, 隔离上腔静脉所需时间 $[(18 \pm 11) \text{ min vs } (33 \pm 16) \text{ min}]$ 及消融点数 $(14 \pm 6 \text{ vs } 36 \pm 11)$ 减少, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。上腔静脉隔离后腔内电位仍显示快速激动 8 例(图 4)。



图 2 上腔静脉起源房颤心电图(ECG)特点
Fig 2 ECG character of atrial fibrillation originated from SVC

The morphology of fibrillation wave of the same patient was similar to P wave of APC and sinus rhythm, positive with high amplitude in inferior leads, negative in AVR and AVL

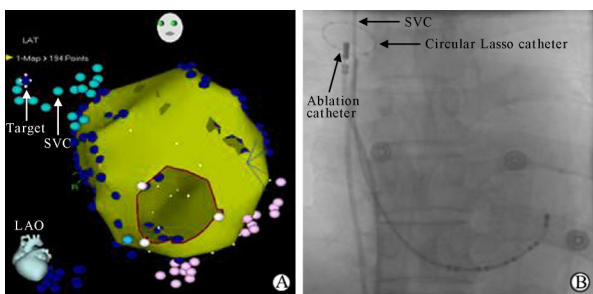


图 3 CARTO 标测系统(左前斜)及 X 线(后前位)显示上腔静脉成功消融靶点的位置

Fig 3 Successful ablation site (arrow indicated) in CARTO mapping system (LAO) and X-ray projection (PA)
A: Atrial fibrillation was converted to sinus rhythm just after the ablation of target site located in free wall of superior vena cava(SVC), with totally 17 sites ablated within SVC; B: The position of circular Lasso and ablation catheter was within the SVC in the X-ray. LAO: Left anterior projection; PA: Posterior anterior

2.4 术后随访 2 例患者分别于术后 14 及 23 d 发作阵发性房扑, 给予口服普罗帕酮 150 mg, 1 次/8 h

后病情稳定, 其余患者无房颤发作。所有患者均未出现心包积液、右侧膈神经及窦房结损伤等并发症。



图 4 成功消融后体表心电图及心内标测心电图
Fig 4 ECG and intracardiac mapping after successful ablation

Sinus rhythm was restored in surface ECG after successful ablation; rapid firing (arrow indicated) was recorded by the distal Lasso in SVC; and sinus rhythm was recorded by the proximal Lasso in HRA, indicating SVC-HRA exit block. HRA: High right atrium

3 讨论

多项临床研究提示上腔静脉是房颤的重要起源点, 是左房肺静脉隔离后房颤复发的主要原因之一。Chen 等^[3]发现上腔静脉肌袖具有排列的不均一性, 其中分离的心肌细胞具有自发除极的电生理特点, 这可能是上腔静脉触发房颤的主要机制。Arruda 等^[4]报道肺静脉联合上腔静脉的消融方法较之单纯肺静脉隔离能明显提高房颤射频消融的成功率, Corrado 等^[5]也发现常规隔离上腔静脉能明显提高阵发性房颤消融的成功率, 提示上腔静脉源性房颤具有较高的发生率。如术前根据患者心电图及临床电生理特点对其进行针对性预判, 不仅能有效缩短手术时间, 提高手术成功率, 还可避免房间隔穿刺及左房消融等操作及相关并发症。

本研究所有患者均按常规先行左房肺静脉环状消融, 但肺静脉完全电隔离后仍有频发房早及房颤, 随后在右房的标测中发现上腔静脉的驱动灶, 通过回顾分析发现上腔静脉起源的房性早搏, 基本形态与窦性 P 波相似, 在 I、II 导联为正向, 但与后者相比, 在下壁 II、III、AVF 导联具有较高的振幅, 在 II 导联为 $(0.23 \pm 0.05) \text{ mV}$, 明显高于窦性 P 波, 在 AVR 及 AVL 导联出现较深的负向波, 在 V1 导联多表现为正负双向, 可能与房性早搏位置高于窦房结, 在不同导联的投影与窦房结激动存在差异有关,

这与 Ohkubo 等^[6]的研究结果相一致,该研究还发现上腔静脉与右上肺静脉起源房早形态相似,但后者 II 导联 P 波宽且伴有切迹,有利于两者鉴别。本研究中 4 例房颤发作时均表现为细颤波,无法判断极性,8 例房颤时出现间断性粗颤波,其极性与窦律及房早时 P 波相似,且在下壁导联幅值较高,由于房颤为上腔静脉所驱动,在节律较慢时会出现和房性早搏及窦律相似的心电图特性,Kuo 等^[7]对此也进行过相同的报道。

与左上肺静脉电隔离相比,本研究显示上腔静脉成功电隔离所需时间明显缩短为(18±11)min,消融点数为 14±6,提示上腔静脉与右心房之间的肌束连接较少,有时局限的点状消融即可完全隔离上腔静脉,国内外多项研究也有相同的发现,如 Goya 等^[8]的研究。房颤发作时在上腔静脉均可标测到频率快于右心房及冠状窦的快速激动,且在隔离上腔静脉恢复窦律后,8 例患者仍显示静脉内快速激动,且节律不规整,提示其机制可能与局部自律性增高或触发活动有关,本研究还观察到隔离左房肺静脉后,房颤有时变为规律的房性心律失常,提示左房可能以颤动样传导被动参与了房颤的维持^[9]。本研究 2 例患者术后出现房扑,心电图显示下壁导联扑动波振幅低,V1、V2 导联为正向,表现左房逆钟向折返特征,可能与左房线性消融后瘢痕依赖的折返有关,经口服普罗帕酮后得到有效控制。患者未出现手术相关并发症,有报道上腔静脉消融的主要风险是右侧膈神经^[10]及窦房结损伤^[11],在游离壁消融时易于出现。本研究在消融前采用高能量(10 V)起搏消融靶点观察有无右侧膈神经刺激,有效避免了对膈神经的损伤,同时在接近窦房结部位消融时采用低能量,温度控制在 50℃ 以下避免了窦房结损伤。

本研究提示上腔静脉起源的房性早搏及房颤波形具有特异性,提示当其上腔静脉起源时,应先行上腔静脉标测进行验证,不仅能明显缩短手术及 X 光曝光时间,还减少了手术相关并发症。对于肺静脉电隔离后复发的患者应仔细分析心电图,如再次行射频消融应常规进行上腔静脉标测。

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