

# Prediction of left anterior descending coronary artery stenosis using transthoracic Doppler echocardiography

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To evaluate the ability of predicting left anterior descending coronary artery (LAD) stenosis by transthoracic Doppler echocardiography (TTDE). **Methods** Sixty-five patients suspected coronary artery disease were examined by TTDE. LAD flow was explored and the diastolic-to-systolic flow velocity ratio (DSVR) was calculated. All patients underwent coronary artery angiography within 24 hours after the TTDE examination. **Results** Adequate spectra Doppler recordings of coronary flow in the distal LAD were obtained in 53 patients (81.5%). Fourteen patients had significant LAD stenosis ( $\geq 70\%$ , stenosis group) and the remaining 39 were as the control. The peak and mean diastolic LAD flow velocity were not different between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ), the peak and mean systolic LAD flow velocity in stenosis group were significantly faster than that in control group ( $26.4 \pm 11.8$  cm/s vs  $21.1 \pm 6.1$  cm/s and  $18.1 \pm 7.8$  cm/s vs  $14.7 \pm 4.0$  cm/s, respectively;  $P < 0.05$ ). There was a significant difference in mean and peak DSVR between the two groups ( $1.4 \pm 0.4$  vs  $1.9 \pm 0.4$  and  $1.4 \pm 0.4$  vs  $2.0 \pm 0.5$ , respectively;  $P < 0.0001$ ). When mean DSVR  $\leq 1.6$  was considered to be abnormal, the sensitivity and specificity for detecting significant LAD stenosis were 85.7% and 79.5% respectively. **Conclusion** TTDE is a noninvasive means for detecting significant LAD stenosis.

**[Key words]** Echocardiography; Left anterior descending coronary artery; Flow velocity; Coronary artery disease

## 经胸超声冠状动脉血流成像预测左前降支狭窄

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**[摘要]** **目的** 评价经胸超声冠状动脉血流显像技术(TTDE)预测左前降支(LAD)狭窄的准确性。**方法** 65名临床怀疑为冠心病的患者,在静息状态下用TTDE探测LAD血流,计算舒张期血流速度与收缩期血流速度的比值(DSVR)。患者在TTDE检查后24h内接受冠状动脉造影检查(CAG)。**结果** 53例患者的LAD血流得到探测和测量,其中14例有LAD显著狭窄( $\geq 70\%$ ,狭窄组),39例无显著狭窄(对照组)。狭窄组LAD的舒张期峰值血流速度和平均血流速度与对照组无显著差异( $P > 0.05$ ),但收缩期峰值血流速度和平均血流速度均高于对照组( $26.4 \pm 11.8$  cm/s vs  $21.1 \pm 6.1$  cm/s 和  $18.1 \pm 7.8$  cm/s vs  $14.7 \pm 4.0$  cm/s,  $P < 0.05$ )。狭窄组的峰值DSVR和平均DSVR较对照组小(分别为  $1.4 \pm 0.4$  比  $2.0 \pm 0.5$  和  $1.4 \pm 0.4$  比  $1.9 \pm 0.4$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ )。以平均DSVR  $\leq 1.6$  作为异常时,预测LAD狭窄的敏感性和特异性分别为85.7%和79.5%。**结论** 用TTDE测定DSVR是一种简便无创的预测LAD狭窄的新方法。

**[关键词]** 超声心动描记术; 左前降支; 血流速度; 冠状动脉疾病

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近年来,采用经胸超声冠脉血流成像技术(TTDE)无创性评价冠状动脉血流的报道逐渐增多<sup>[1-10]</sup>。本研究应用TTDE技术测量静息状态下冠状动脉左前降支的血流速度,计算舒张期与收缩期血流速度的比值(DSVR),探讨这些指

标能否预测左前降支狭窄。

### 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 65例临床怀疑为冠心病的患者,其中男46例,女19例,平均年龄为(61±11)岁。患有瓣膜性心脏病、心肌梗死、Ⅱ度及Ⅲ度房室传导阻滞、心肌病、支气管痉挛、严重慢性阻塞性肺疾病、持续性心房颤动、以及超声心动图显示有室壁运动异常、左室肥厚(舒张期室间隔或左室后壁厚度 $\geq 12$  mm)或左室射血分数减低( $\leq 50\%$ )的患者已被剔除。所有入选的病例在接受TTDE检查的当天仍然给予常规的抗心肌缺血药物(硝酸酯类、 $\beta$ -受体阻滞剂和钙拮抗剂)和抗血小

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图1 1例对照组患者左前降支远端冠状动脉血流的彩色多普勒图像 图2 1例对照组患者左前降支远端冠状动脉血流的脉冲波多普勒频谱  
图3 1例狭窄组患者左前降支远端冠状动脉血流的脉冲波多普勒频谱

表1 狭窄组与对照组的血流速度及DSVR(cm/s)

分组	MDV	MSV	MDSVR	PDV	PSV	PDSVR
狭窄组	24.0 ± 12.3	18.1 ± 7.8*	1.4 ± 0.4**	35.3 ± 17.7	26.4 ± 11.8*	1.4 ± 0.4**
对照组	27.7 ± 6.8	14.7 ± 4.0	1.9 ± 0.4	39.9 ± 9.8	21.1 ± 6.1	2.0 ± 0.5

与对照组比较: \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.0001$ ; MDV: 舒张期平均血流速度, MSV: 收缩期平均血流速度, MDSVR: 舒张期与收缩期平均血流速度比值, PDV: 舒张期峰值血流速度, PSV: 收缩期峰值血流速度, PDSVR: 舒张期与收缩期峰值血流速度比值

表2 DSVR 测值预测 LAD 狭窄的敏感性和特异性

	MDSVR ≤ 1.7	MDSVR ≤ 1.6	MDSVR ≤ 1.5	PDSVR ≤ 1.8	PDSVR ≤ 1.7	PDSVR ≤ 1.6	PDSVR ≤ 1.5
狭窄组(14例)	13	12	8	12	11	11	10
对照组(39例)	13	8	4	14	11	9	6
敏感性(%)	92.9	85.7	57.1	85.7	78.6	78.6	71.4
特异性(%)	66.7	79.5	89.7	64.1	71.8	76.9	84.6

板治疗<sup>[11,12]</sup>。

1.2 仪器设备 采用 GE Vivid 7 型彩色多普勒诊断仪,具有二次谐波功能的 M3S 探头,探头频率设置为 2.0~4.3 MHz(彩色多普勒频率为 3.0 MHz)。该仪器同时配备有冠状动脉多普勒血流显像软件。

1.3 超声心动图检查方法 受检者取左侧卧位,常规超声心动图检查后,启动冠状动脉血流显像程序,彩色血流速度范围设定在 ±17~±33 cm/s。将探头放置在左锁骨中线第 3、4、5 肋间隙,采用非标准左室长轴切面观,在彩色血流图的指引下,探测到前室间沟,在前室间沟内找到最为满意的左前降支远端冠脉血流信号(图 1)。然后放置脉冲波多普勒取样容积,尽量使声束与左前降支远端血流方向相平行,当两者夹角超过 20°需进行角度校正<sup>[13]</sup>,但不能超过 60°。取样容积设置为 4.0~5.0 mm<sup>[11]</sup>,记录连续 4 个心动周期的血流流速曲线(图 2、3)。测量舒张期峰值血流速度(PDV)和平均血流速度(MDV),收缩期峰值血流速度(PSV)和平均血流速度(MSV),并计算舒张期与收缩期峰值血流速度比值(PDSVR)和平均血流速度比值(MDSVR)。

1.4 冠状动脉造影检查 患者在 TTDE 检查后的 24 h 内接受冠状动脉造影检查,用定量冠状动脉技术测量左前降支病变的狭窄程度。左前降支近段或中段的狭窄程度 ≥ 70%<sup>[14]</sup>被认为有显著的左前降支狭窄。

1.5 统计分析 应用 SPSS 11.5 统计软件包进行统计分析。数据采用均数 ± 标准差表示,组间资料比较采用  $t$  检验,  $P <$

0.05 有统计学意义。计算 DSVR 预测 LAD 狭窄的敏感性和特异性,并寻找预测 LAD 狭窄的最佳分割点。

## 2 结果

2.1 TTDE 检测 LAD 血流的成功率 65 例患者中有 57 例(87.7%)患者探测到左前降支远端血流,53 例(81.5%)探测到 LAD 远端血流并能测量其血流速度。该 53 例患者中,冠脉造影证实 14 例存在显著 LAD 狭窄(≥70%)为狭窄组,其中男 12 例,女 2 例,平均年龄(63 ± 9)岁;39 例患者无显著 LAD 狭窄为对照组,其中男 26 例,女 13 例,平均年龄(59 ± 11)岁。狭窄组与对照组的年龄、血压程度、室壁厚度以及射血分数上均无显著差异。

2.2 LAD 血流速度及其比较 狭窄组和对照组的舒张期峰值血流速度(PDV,分别为 35.3 ± 17.7 cm/s 和 39.9 ± 9.8 cm/s,  $P > 0.05$ )和平均血流速度(MDV,分别为 24.0 ± 12.3 cm/s 和 27.7 ± 6.8 cm/s,  $P > 0.05$ )均无显著差异,但狭窄组的收缩期峰值血流速度(26.4 ± 11.8 cm/s vs 21.1 ± 6.1 cm/s,  $P < 0.05$ )和平均血流速度(18.1 ± 7.8 cm/s vs 14.7 ± 4.0 cm/s,  $P < 0.05$ )均高于对照组(表 1)。狭窄组与对照组的峰值 DSVR(1.4 ± 0.4 vs 2.0 ± 0.5,  $P < 0.0001$ )和平均 DSVR(1.4 ± 0.4 vs 1.9 ± 0.4,  $P < 0.0001$ )也存在显著差异(表 1)。

2.3 DSVR 预测左前降支狭窄的准确性 采用 DSVR 不同数值预测左前降支狭窄的准确性见表 2。当舒张期与收缩期平均血流速度比值(MDSVR) ≤ 1.6 时,其诊断 LAD 狭窄的敏感性和特异性均较高,分别为 85.7%和 79.5%。舒张期与

收缩期峰值血流速度比值(PDSVR) $\leq 1.6$ 时,诊断LAD狭窄的敏感性和特异性分别为78.6%和76.9%。采用MDSVR或PDSVR其他数值时,预测左前降支狭窄的准确性较差。

### 3 讨论

本研究表明在静息状态下,采用TTDE技术可以无创性测量左前降支的血流速度,计算舒张期与收缩期血流速度的比值(DSVR)。根据DSVR来预测是否存在左前降支狭窄是一项简单可行的新方法。

3.1 用TTDE测定DSVR 本研究中,81.5%的患者能够用TTDE技术成功获得左前降支血流图及脉冲多普勒频谱,成功率高于Hozumi<sup>[6]</sup>报道。可能的原因是以前的研究中取样容积多采用1.5~2.0 mm<sup>[4,6]</sup>,而本研究中采用4.0~5.0 mm,所以更容易获得血流频谱。

本研究显示,狭窄组与对照组的舒张期峰值血流速度和平均血流速度无明显差异,而两者的收缩期峰值血流速度和平均血流速度却存在显著差异( $P < 0.05$ )。可能的原因:根据物理学原理,将冠状动脉管腔流动的血液看成流体,则流速=流量/截面积。冠状动脉狭窄时,尽管在单位时间内通过狭窄部位的流量减少,但冠状动脉管腔截面积的变小可能更为显著,故收缩期血流速度不降反升。

3.2 DSVR预测左前降支明显狭窄的准确性 本研究中,左前降支明显狭窄的定义为左前降支近段或(和)中段狭窄 $\geq 70\%$ 。从表2中可以看出,MDSVR $\leq 1.6$ 时诊断LAD狭窄的敏感性和特异性相对较好,分别为85.7%和79.5%。如果采用PDSVR测值来预测LAD狭窄,也以 $\leq 1.6$ 作为分割点较好,但诊断LAD狭窄的敏感性和特异性分别为78.6%和76.9%,均不如MDSVR $\leq 1.6$ 时。因此,以MDSVR $\leq 1.6$ 作为分割点来预测LAD狭窄比较合理。此外,在本研究中,有1例患者的LAD远端血流为逆向(背离探头),冠脉造影检查证实LAD显著狭窄,因此可以将LAD出现逆向血流作为预测左前降支狭窄的一项可靠指标<sup>[15]</sup>。

3.3 研究的局限性 本研究中有一部分病例的多普勒声束与LAD血流方向的夹角 $\geq 20^\circ$ ,这可能导致低估血流速度。但这种低估并不一定会影响到DSVR,因为DSVR是舒张期与收缩期血流速度的比值。此外,本研究还排除了一些可能影响DSVR测值的疾病,例如左室肥厚、高血压、心肌梗死等。

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