

◆ 综述

Application progresses of cardiac MRI in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction

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[Abstract] In recent years, increasing clinical attention has been paid to heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF), mainly characterized by diastolic dysfunction (DD). As a high spatial-resolution, high signal-to-noise ratio and non-invasive "one-stop" examination, cardiac MRI (CMR) is of great value in assessment of left ventricular diastolic function. The application progresses of CMR and related parameters in early identification and evaluation of DD in HFpEF patients were reviewed in this article.

[Keywords] heart failure, diastolic; magnetic resonance imaging

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心脏MRI在射血分数保留型心力衰竭中的应用进展

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[摘要] 近年来,以舒张功能障碍(DD)为主要特征的射血分数保留型心力衰竭(HFpEF)逐渐引起临床重视,作为高空间分辨率、高信噪比的非侵入性“一站式”检查方式,心脏MRI(CMR)对评估左心室舒张功能具有重要价值。本文就CMR及其早期识别和评估HFpEF患者DD的应用进展进行综述。

[关键词] 心力衰竭,舒张性;磁共振成像

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射血分数保留型心力衰竭(heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, HFpEF)是以舒张功能障碍(diastolic dysfunction, DD)为主要特征的一类特殊心力衰竭,实际约占心力衰竭(简称心衰)患者的50%以上^[1],而既往临床易于忽视。据《中国心血管病报告2019》与《慢性心力衰竭基层诊疗指南(2019年)》统计,我国心衰患病人数累计达890万,心衰患者住院死亡率为4.1%^[2-3]。HFpEF住院患者死亡率与再住院率逐年增高,早期诊断DD对于早期干预具有重要临

床意义。心脏MRI(cardiac MRI, CMR)技术为心脏结构和功能评估的金标准,具有高分辨率及高信噪比特征,作为集结构、功能、血流灌注和组织特征检测于一体的“一站式”检查方法而独具优势,对诊断DD具有独特应用价值^[1]。本文就CMR及其相关参数早期识别和评估HFpEF患者DD的应用进展进行综述。

1 左心房容积和功能

HFpEF患者左心室舒张功能障碍致左心室充盈压增高,肺静脉回流血液由左心房进入左心室受限,左

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心房通过代偿性增加主动收缩能力而维持左心输出量在正常范围,久之,左心房功能失代偿,容积增大。一项超声心动图研究^[4]发现,相比组织多普勒舒张早期跨二尖瓣峰值血流速度/二尖瓣环峰值运动速度(AUC=0.79),根据左心房容积指数(AUC=0.90)诊断HFpEF的敏感度可能更高;而CMR对评估HFpEF左心房容积和功能变化更具优势。此外,CMR还可评估左心房储备期、导管期及收缩期功能,并可计算不同期相左心房射血分数和总射血分数^[5]。既往研究^[5]分析140例HFpEF患者和48名健康受试者,发现左心房功能异常可能导致左心房重构,即左心房射血分数对评估HFpEF患者预后具有潜在价值[风险比(hazard ratio, HR)为0.767, P=0.047]。

2 左心室心肌质量

心脏后负荷增加时,左心室代偿性增厚,以适应增加的射血阻力,心脏出现向心性肥厚,心脏收缩容积及射血分数降低,左心室质量(left ventricular mass, LVM)与容积比值增加^[6]。CMR能准确评估LVM,可重复性高,且不依赖几何假设^[6]。既往研究^[7]指出,LVM预测冠心病预后的HR为1.0[95%CI(0.9, 1.1)],而预测心血管终点事件、包括冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病和脑卒中的HR为2.2[95%CI(1.4, 3.4)]。因此,评估HFpEF时,应关注LVM变化。

3 左心室时间-容积充盈曲线

左心室时间-容积充盈曲线是反映左心室容积随时间变化的曲线,通过CMR常规心脏短轴电影序列描记所有短轴层面心内膜及心外膜轮廓,追踪一个心动周期左心室的运动轨迹,可推测左心室时间容积变化,从而获得最大充盈速率和达峰充盈时间。最大充盈速率降低及达峰充盈时间延长与左心室舒张功能障碍有关^[8];而舒张容积恢复(diastolic volume recovery, DVR),即恢复80%心搏量所需的舒张期占整个舒张期比例,亦为评估DD的敏感指标。左心室时间-容积曲线所需后处理时间较长,有待技术进步和简化程序,以利于临床推广应用。

4 相位对比MR电影成像血流测量

相位对比CMR(phase-contrast CMR, PC-CMR)可测量跨二尖瓣血流速度和二尖瓣环运动速度。扫描时,在两腔或四腔心层面,PC-CMR成像平面应垂直于二尖瓣血流方向而位于瓣叶顶端;编码速度应尽可能接近二尖瓣血流的最大速度,以防出现假信号^[9]。研究^[10]表明,PC-CMR测量跨二尖瓣舒张早期峰值血流速度(early diastolic flow velocity, E)与二尖瓣环

舒张早期峰值运动速度(early diastolic velocity, E')比值(E/E')与超声多普勒测量结果的一致性高,且可重复性好;PC-CMR测量的E/E'与肺毛细血管楔压相关性较好($r=0.80, P<0.0001$)。CMR成像亦可实现三维甚至四维血流成像,监测心腔内不同时期血流运动,测量延迟射血分数和残余血量等指标,进而评估DD。相比二维PC-CMR,三维血流成像测量血流速度更为准确^[11]。PC-CMR可弥补常规CMR测量血流速度方面的不足。随着技术发展,对于需要一站式检查患者,PC-CMR有望替代超声心动图,更全面地评估血流。

5 心肌应变

心肌应变分为纵向、周向、径向应变及应变速率。现有研究^[12]已证明,应变是诊断和预测整体和局部左心室功能的敏感指标。HFpEF患者射血分数尚维持于正常范围内,常规影像学难以检出,使得评估心肌应变尤为重要。纵向应变主要与心内膜下心肌相关,高血压、糖尿病等疾病的亚临床阶段可出现周向应变正常或增高而纵向应变受损,有助于早期识别左心室DD^[13-14]。收缩期峰值应变率和舒张早期峰值应变率反映舒张功能随时间变化的敏感度较高^[15]。

心肌标记技术是应用最早、研究最广泛的一项CMR技术,为测量心肌应变的金标准,可评估心肌整体或局部功能^[16-18],但需额外增加扫描序列,且后处理复杂,临床应用受限。CMR特征追踪(CMR feature tracking, CMR-FT)技术是一项新兴心肌应变研究技术,毋须进行额外序列扫描,且后处理便捷,可用于评估心肌整体和节段应变^[16, 19]。多项研究^[19-20]结果表明,CMR-FT测量的应变参数与超声斑点追踪技术及MR心肌标记技术结果的一致性良好。有学者^[20]纳入73例临床疑诊心衰患者,比较分析超声斑点追踪技术与CMR-FT技术测量心肌应变的差异,发现其相关性好。CMR-FT测量心肌应变对早期诊断HFpEF及评估预后有重要价值。KRAIGHER-KRAINER等^[21]比较观察219例HFpEF患者、44例年龄和性别匹配的DD高血压患者(高血压组)及50名健康正常人(对照组),发现相比高血压组和对照组,HFP EF患者纵向及周向应变均明显受损;舒张期应变率对早期诊断高血压患者HFpEF具有重要价值^[22],有利于早期干预。既往研究^[23]分析206例HFpEF患者,发现纵向应变是复合终点事件(心血管疾病死亡和心力衰竭再住院)的独立预测因子(HR=1.06, P=0.03),提示CMR-FT测量的心肌应变与预

后相关,但仍需大样本研究进一步证实。

6 心肌延迟强化(late gadolinium enhancement, LGE)和细胞外容积分数

心肌僵硬度增加是发生DD的病因之一。LGE及T1 mapping技术可评估心肌替代性纤维化和间质纤维化程度,分析心肌胶原纤维沉积,反映心肌僵硬度。LGE能定量分析心肌纤维化,有助于鉴别HFpEF与扩张型心肌病、高血压、糖尿病及浸润性心肌病等。此外,LGE技术检出的心肌局灶性纤维化与后期心血管疾病死亡率和心力衰竭住院率存在相关性,可能有助于HFpEF风险分层^[24-25]。

T1 mapping成像获得的细胞外容积分数(extracellular volume fraction, ECV)可反映细胞外间质纤维化,与组织活检病理学结果的一致性好^[26],有利于识别HFpEF病因^[27]。采用ECV检出的心肌纤维化能反映心肌僵硬度和顺应性,后者可影响左心室舒张功能。WANG等^[28]对134例高血压患者和97名健康正常人(对照组)进行LGE研究,对照组与LGE阴性高血压组的平均ECV分别为(26.9±2.67)%和(28.5±2.9)%($P<0.001$),提示LGE阴性高血压患者左心室心肌仍存在间质纤维化,与左心室重构有关。有学者^[13]分析62例HFpEF、22例高血压患者及28名健康对照,结果显示ECV是区分HFpEF与高血压性心脏病(AUC=0.88)的最佳指标。KANAGALA等^[25]发现HFpEF患者普遍存在局灶性和弥漫性心肌纤维化,且ECV指数(ECV index, iECV)是HFpEF不良结局的独立预测因子,进一步证明了ECV的应用价值。

7 展望

早期识别左心室DD是早期干预HFpEF、改善预后的重要环节。作为一项可重复性高且无创的成像技术,CMR能全方位、“一站式”评估左心室结构和功能,其多项指标均可用于评估左心室DD。未来应建立评价DD的统一标准,并扩大样本量进行多中心研究加以验证。

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