

二维斑点追踪显像及实时三维成像评价阵发性房颤患者 射频消融术后左心房结构和功能变化

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【摘要】目的 应用二维斑点追踪显像(two-dimensional speckle tracking imaging, STI)及实时三维成像技术(real-time three-dimensional imaging technology, RT-3D)评价阵发性房颤(paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, PAF)患者射频消融术后左心房结构及功能变化,为临床评估手术效果提供依据。**方法** 选取2016年10月至2017年12月我院行射频消融的PAF患者32例为研究对象,并根据术后是否恢复窦性心律分为窦性心律组(SR组, 24例)和房颤复发组(AF组, 8例)。PAF患者在术前、术后1、6月行超声心动图检查。应用STI及RT-3D测量左心房内径、容积、左室收缩期、舒张早期、左房收缩期的峰值应变率和射血分数等左心房结构和功能参数。**结果** 术后1月, SR组左心房最小容积(LAV_{min})较术前显著降低($P<0.05$),其他参数均无明显变化($P>0.05$); AF组所有参数较术前均无明显变化($P>0.05$)。术后6月, SR组患者左心房前后径(LAAPD)、左心房上下径(LAUDD)、左心房左右径(LALRD)、LAV_{min}、左心房收缩前容积(LAV_p)、左心房最大容积(LAV_{max})较术前及术后1月均显著减小,左心房射血分数(LAEF)、左心房主动射血分数(LAAEF)、左心房被动射血分数(LAPEF)水平较术前及术后1个月均显著升高,且侧壁基底段、间隔中间段、侧壁中间段的各应变参数(SR_s、SR_e、SR_a)及整体应变参数(GLSR_s、GLSR_e、GLSR_a)较术前及术后1月均升高($P<0.05$),侧壁房顶段及间隔房顶段的各应变参数均较术前及术后1月差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); AF组LAV_{min}、LAV_{max}较术前升高, LAEF、LAAEF水平较术前均降低($P<0.05$),其他参数均较术前及术后1月差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论** 通过STI及RT-3D可以定量分析PAF患者射频消融术前后左心房结构和功能变化,术后恢复窦性心律者,其左心房内径减小,射血分数升高;术后房颤复发者左心房容积增大,心房功能明显减低。

【关键词】 二维斑点追踪显像 实时三维成像 房颤 射频消融术 左心房功能

Evaluation of Left Atrial Structure and Function with Two-dimensional Speckle Tracking Imaging and Real-time Three-dimensional Imaging in Patients with Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation After Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the changes of left atrial structure and function in patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (PAF) after radiofrequency catheter ablation by two-dimensional speckle tracking imaging (STI) and real-time three-dimensional imaging technology (RT-3D) in order to provide basis for clinical evaluation of surgery. **Methods** Thirty two (32) cases of PAF patients with catheter ablation from October 2016 to December 2017 in our hospital were enrolled. According to sinus rhythm whether or not be restored after operation, the patients were divided into sinus rhythm group (SR group, 24 cases) and atrial fibrillation group (AF group, 8 cases). All PAF patients received echocardiography before and 1, 6 months after surgery. Left atrial structure and functional parameters were measured by STI and RT-3D, including left atrial diameter, volume, left ventricular systole, early diastolic, left atrial systolic peak strain rate and ejection fraction. **Results** All parameters in AF group were not changed significantly after surgery ($P>0.05$). In SR group, at 6 month after surgery, the levels of Left atrial anteroposterior diameter (LAAPD), Left atrial up and down diameter (LAUDD), Left atrial left and right diameter (LALRD), minimum volume of left atrium (LAV_{min}), Left atrial presystolic volume (LAV_p) and max volume of left atrium (LAV_{max}) were significantly decreased, the levels of Left atrial ejection fraction (LAEF), Left atrial active ejection fraction (LAAEF), Left atrial passive ejection fraction (LAPEF) were significantly increased, the strain rates (SRS, SRE, SRA) in the lateral wall base segment, interval middle segment and middle segment of the lateral wall and overall strain parameters (GLSR_s, GLSR_e, GLSR_a) were significantly increased (all $P<0.05$); and the other segment strain rates were not significantly changed ($P>0.05$). In AF group, at 6 month after surgery, the levels of LAV_{min}, LAV_p and LAV_{max} were significantly decreased at 6 month after operation, the levels of LAEF,

LAAEF were significantly increased, all above had statistical difference ($P < 0.05$); and the other parameters were not significantly changed ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** STI and RT-3D could quantitatively analyze the structure and function of left atrium before and after radiofrequency ablation in PAF patients. After ablation, the diameter of LA decreases and the ejection fraction increases in the patients with sinus rhythm; the volume of LA increases and the function reduces in the patients with atrial fibrillation recurrence.

【Key words】 Two-dimensional speckle tracking imaging Real-time three-dimensional imaging technology Atrial fibrillation Radiofrequency ablation Left atrial function

心房颤动是一种临床常见的心律失常疾病, 可明显增加血栓风险, 造成心房扩大、心房肌纤维化, 继而诱发心肌重构和快速心律失常性心肌病, 最终导致心力衰竭, 严重威胁人们的生命健康^[1-2]。ESC 2012指南提出经导管射频消融术可以作为一种药物复律替代方案, 应用于无其他明显器质性心脏病的阵发性房颤 (Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, PAF) 患者^[3]。既往研究发现, 经导管射频消融术治疗PAF可降低房颤患者脑卒中和短暂性脑缺血发作的风险, 其治疗效果优于药物治疗^[4]。作为一种有创治疗方法, 经导管射频消融术后PAF患者左心房结构和功能变化备受重视。超声心动图具有经济、无创、简单等优势, 临床广泛应用于评价左心房结构和功能。本研究应用二维斑点追踪显像 (two-dimensional speckle tracking imaging, STI) 及实时三维成像技术 (real-time three-dimensional imaging technology, RT-3D) 评价PAF患者射频消融术前后左心房结构及功能变化, 以期临床评估手术效果提供依据。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2016年10月至2017年12月在我院行射频消融的PAF患者32例为研究对象, 其中男性22例, 女性10例; 年龄44~75岁, 平均(59.18±13.46)岁; 病程2~9年, 平均(6.74±2.58)年; 合并高血压10例, 糖尿病3例, 冠心病5例。纳入标准: 经心电图或动态心电图诊断为PAF, 房颤发作持续时间<48 h, 且在1周内可自行恢复; 经超声心动图评估左心室射血分数(LAEF)≥50%; 均在术前, 术后1、6月行经超声心动图检查。排除标准: 伴有风湿性心脏病、心肌病的患者; 严重影响右心血流动力学的先天性心脏病、合并原发性肺动脉高压、心脏瓣膜病、弥漫性肺实质疾病及各种结缔组织疾病者; 超声图像质量不满意者。将术后维持窦性节律者纳入窦性心律 (sinus rhythm, SR) 组, 共24例; 将术后房颤复发者纳入房颤复发 (atrial fibrillation, AF) 组, 共8例。两组患者的性别比例、年龄、体质量指数等其他基线资料比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。本研究经本院医学伦理委员会批准 (批准号: L20160906),

且入选患者均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 超声心动图检查

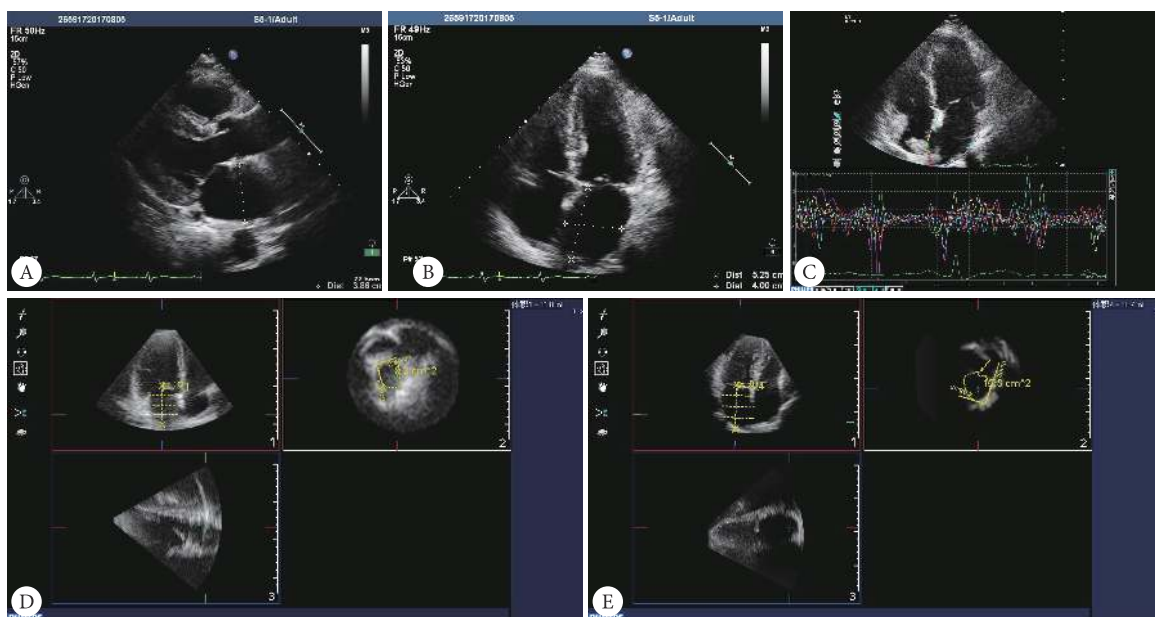
1.2.1 图像采集 采用Philips iE33彩色多普勒超声诊断仪, 二维探头 (S5-1) 频率为2.0~3.5 MHz, 三维探头 (X-1) 频率为1~3 MHz, 配有Qlab8.1版本图像分析软件包。PAF患者取左侧卧位, 平静呼吸, 连接心电图。进行常规M型及二维超声心动图测量。取胸骨旁左室长轴、心尖四腔、心尖两腔、心尖左室长轴观的3~5个心动周期二维图像, 帧频为60~90帧/s。将所有图像贮存于硬盘上供脱机分析。切换探头至X3-1, 于标准心尖四腔观获得清晰的二维图像, 启动“Full Volume”成像键, 将左房心内膜完整置于取样框内, 固定探头位置, 嘱患者屏住呼吸, 采集图像存于仪器硬盘。所有动态图像均以DICOM格式存储, 全部参数测量3次, 取平均值。应用Qlab8.1版本软件分别对二维和三维图像进行定量分析。

1.2.2 检查指标

1.2.2.1 常规参数测量 遵循美国超声心动图协会 (ASE) 指南^[5]测量常规基础参数: 胸骨旁左室长轴切面测量左心房前后径 (LAAPD)、左心室舒张末期内径 (LVEDD) 和左心室收缩末期内径 (LVESD), 根据ASE指南应用双平面Simpson法计算LVEF; 心尖四腔心切面测量左心房上下径 (LAUDD) 和左心房左右径 (LALRD)。见附图A、B。

1.2.2.2 STI数据分析 进入TMQA系统, 选取左心房各壁显示清晰完整的图像, 应变率成像的每个取样点均在房间隔和左心房侧壁上, 于基底段、中间段、房顶段分别取样。得到各壁相应节段的应变率曲线。测定左房各房壁于左室收缩期、舒张早期、左房收缩期的峰值应变率 (SR_s 、 SR_e 、 SR_A) (附图C), 同时得到左房收缩期的峰值整体应变率 (GLSR)。

1.2.2.3 RT-3D数据分析 选取心尖四腔舒张末期图像, 进入3DQ模式, 取样点置于左房壁上, 调整左房形态, 把左房分割为3部分, 分别手动勾画得出各部分左房容积, 计算得出左心房最小容积 (LAV_{min}) (附图D); 同样方法, 选取二尖瓣即将开放时图像进入3DQ模式, 分析计算, 得出左心房最大容积 (LAV_{max}) (附图E)。同



附图 超声心动图

Fig Echocardiogram

A: Measurement of LAAPD; B: Measurement of LAUDD and LALRD; C: Peak strain rate of each segment of the left atrium; D: Measurement of LAV_{min}; E: Measurement of LAV_{max}

时通过心电图定位测量心电图P波起始时即左心房收缩前容积(LAV_p),并由此计算左LAEF、左心房主动射血分数(LAAEF)、左心房被动射血分数(LAPEF),公式如下:

$$\text{LAEF} = (\text{LAV}_{\text{max}} - \text{LAV}_{\text{min}}) / \text{LAV}_{\text{max}}$$

$$\text{LAAEF} = (\text{LAV}_p - \text{LAV}_{\text{min}}) / \text{LAV}_p$$

$$\text{LAPEF} = (\text{LAV}_{\text{max}} - \text{LAV}_p) / \text{LAV}_{\text{max}}$$

1.3 统计学方法

计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。采用独立样本 t 检验进

行两两比较, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 SR组术前、术后左心房结构及功能参数变化

术后1月,SR组LAV_{min}较术前降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);其他参数均较术前差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);术后6月,SR组患者LAAPD、LAUDD、LALRD、LAV_{min}、LAV_p、LAV_{max}较术前及术后1月均减小,LAEF、LAAEF、LAPEF水平较术前及术后1月均

表1 SR组术前、术后左心房结构及功能参数变化($\bar{x} \pm s$, $n=24$)Table 1 changes of left atrial structure and functional parameters in the SR group pre- and post-operation ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $n=24$)

Parameter	Pre-operation	Post- operation	
		1 month	6 months
LAAPD/mm	38.32±3.64	38.04±3.95	35.56±3.21 ^{*#}
LAUDD/mm	49.79±7.72	49.68±8.07	45.03±7.88 ^{*#}
LALRD/mm	38.97±7.23	38.81±6.84	34.84±4.79 ^{*#}
LAV _{min} /mL	27.98±11.11	21.19±10.06 [*]	15.40±8.72 ^{*#}
LAV _{max} /mL	60.85±19.19	56.51±14.34	48.12±14.11 ^{*#}
LAV _p /mL	38.39±15.11	37.98±14.32	30.02±9.11 ^{*#}
LAEF/%	57.21±13.15	59.77±11.39	66.92±12.85 ^{*#}
LAAEF/%	34.03±10.86	37.05±9.06	43.48±12.72 ^{*#}
LAPEF/%	0.36±0.11	0.38±0.13	0.43±0.12 ^{*#}

^{*} $P < 0.05$, vs. pre-operation; [#] $P < 0.05$, vs. 1 month post- operation

升高, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 见表1。

2.2 AF组患者术前、术后左心房结构及功能参数变化

术后1月, AF组患者左心房结构及RT-3DE功能参数较术前均无明显变化($P > 0.05$)。术后6月, AF组患者 LAV_{min} 、 LAV_{max} 较术前升高, LAEF、LAAEF水平较术前均降低, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); LAAPD、LAUDD、LALRD、LAPEF均较术前差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); AF组患者左心房结构及RT-3DE功能参数较术后1月均无明显变化($P > 0.05$), 见表2。

2.3 SR组手术前、术后左心房应变参数变化

术后1月, SR组左心房应变率参数均较术前差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。术后6月, SR组侧壁基底段、间隔中间段、侧壁中间段、间隔基底及 $GLSR_s$ 、 $GLSR_e$ 、 $GLSR_A$ 较术前及术后1月均升高, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 侧壁房顶段及间隔房顶段的各应变参数均较术前及术后1月差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 见表3。

表2 AF组术前、术后左心房结构及功能参数变化 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $n=8$)

Table 2 Changes of left atrial structure and functional parameters pre- and post-operation in the AF group ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $n=8$)

Parameter	Pre-operation	Post-operation	
		1 month	6 months
LAAPD/mm	38.56±4.08	39.22±3.87	39.43±3.88
LAUDD/mm	50.72±6.93	50.18±8.22	51.92±7.64
LALRD/mm	38.98±7.77	38.76±6.95	39.05±5.02
LAV_{min} /mL	26.18±9.56	32.26±13.23	37.93±12.02*
LAV_{max} /mL	56.01±12.11	68.96±12.61	69.98±13.59*
LAVp/mL	38.25±12.09	37.43±12.19	37.93±10.26
LAEF/%	59.94±10.26	50.48±9.15	50.07±7.67*
LAAEF/%	35.86±9.77	29.17±8.98	26.06±8.27*
LAPEF/%	0.35±0.12	0.34±0.12	0.33±0.11

* $P < 0.05$, vs. pre-operation;

表3 SR组手术前、术后左心房应变参数变化 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Changes of left atrial structure and functional parameters before and after surgery in the SR group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Sampling segment	Parameter	Pre-operation	Post-operation	
			1 month	6 months
Side wall base	SR_s/s^{-1}	1.47±0.37	1.42±0.41	1.78±0.42* [#]
	SR_e/s^{-1}	-1.36±0.34	-1.35±0.35	-1.67±0.45* [#]
	SR_A/s^{-1}	-1.39±0.33	-1.40±0.37	-1.63±0.41* [#]
Middle side wall	SR_s/s^{-1}	1.35±0.34	1.34±0.33	1.57±0.40* [#]
	SR_e/s^{-1}	-1.23±0.32	-1.22±0.31	-1.43±0.35* [#]
	SR_A/s^{-1}	-1.18±0.28	-1.26±0.40	-1.39±0.41* [#]
Side wall roof	SR_s/s^{-1}	1.55±0.33	1.53±0.32	1.58±0.40
	SR_e/s^{-1}	-1.30±0.31	-1.31±0.28	-1.33±0.32
	SR_A/s^{-1}	-1.40±0.42	-1.39±0.41	-1.43±0.29
Spacer substrate	SR_s/s^{-1}	1.57±0.39	1.58±0.37	1.89±0.42* [#]
	SR_e/s^{-1}	-1.28±0.36	-1.23±0.35	-1.58±0.39* [#]
	SR_A/s^{-1}	-1.27±0.33	-1.26±0.34	-1.49±0.40* [#]
Intermediate interval	SR_s/s^{-1}	1.28±0.33	1.27±0.31	1.49±0.38* [#]
	SR_e/s^{-1}	-1.32±0.33	-1.31±0.30	-1.43±0.34* [#]
	SR_A/s^{-1}	-1.28±0.35	-1.26±0.32	-1.51±0.43* [#]
Interval roof	SR_s/s^{-1}	1.61±0.34	1.62±0.40	1.59±0.35
	SR_e/s^{-1}	-1.41±0.29	-1.38±0.29	-1.42±0.32
	SR_A/s^{-1}	-1.50±0.39	-1.48±0.38	-1.54±0.37
Overall	$GLSR_s/s^{-1}$	1.45±0.35	1.43±0.34	1.75±0.41* [#]
	$GLSR_e/s^{-1}$	-1.29±0.37	-1.28±0.32	-1.59±0.38* [#]
	$GLSR_A/s^{-1}$	-1.36±0.36	-1.30±0.33	-1.55±0.39* [#]

* $P < 0.05$, vs. pre-operation; [#] $P < 0.05$, vs. 1 month post-operation

2.4 AF组术前、术后左心房应变参数变化

见表4。术后1月, AF组左心房各应变参数均较术前差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。术后6月, AF组左心

房各应变参数均较术前及术后1月差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表 4 AF组手术、前后左心房应变参数变化 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Changes of left atrial structure and functional parameters before and after surgery in the AF group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Sampling segment	Parameter	Pre-operation	Post- operation	
			1 month	6 months
Side wall base	SR_e/s^{-1}	1.47±0.35	1.43±0.42	1.43±0.41
	$SR_e/(s^{-1})$	-1.38±0.34	-1.36±0.37	-1.31±0.33
	SR_s/s^{-1}	-1.40±0.31	-1.39±0.35	-1.46±0.40
Middle side wall	SR_e/s^{-1}	1.40±0.33	1.36±0.37	1.24±0.34
	SR_e/s^{-1}	-1.28±0.30	-1.26±0.32	-1.16±0.21
	SR_s/s^{-1}	-1.22±0.38	-1.24±0.31	-1.07±0.25
Side wall roof	SR_e/s^{-1}	1.53±0.36	1.51±0.36	1.32±0.34
	SR_e/s^{-1}	-1.31±0.33	-1.31±0.29	-1.20±0.30
	SR_s/s^{-1}	-1.41±0.38	-1.38±0.39	-1.26±0.33
Spacer substrate	SR_e/s^{-1}	1.64±0.35	1.60±0.41	1.41±0.42
	SR_e/s^{-1}	-1.30±0.31	-1.29±0.34	-1.27±0.30
	SR_s/s^{-1}	-1.29±0.40	-1.30±0.41	-1.17±0.31
Intermediate interval	SR_e/s^{-1}	1.30±0.32	1.28±0.33	1.18±0.32
	SR_e/s^{-1}	-1.32±0.31	-1.32±0.30	-1.19±0.34
	SR_s/s^{-1}	-1.38±0.40	-1.35±0.38	-1.16±0.34
Interval roof	SR_e/s^{-1}	1.58±0.35	1.56±0.38	1.42±0.40
	SR_e/s^{-1}	-1.40±0.36	-1.34±0.36	-1.27±0.34
	SR_s/s^{-1}	-1.49±0.37	-1.44±0.37	-1.36±0.33
Overall	$GLSR_e/s^{-1}$	1.51±0.37	1.47±0.34	1.30±0.33
	$GLSR_e/s^{-1}$	-1.30±0.34	-1.28±0.32	-1.27±0.35
	$GLSR_s/s^{-1}$	-1.41±0.37	-1.36±0.35	-1.14±0.26

3 讨论

2016年欧洲心脏病学会发布的指南中将射频消融术作为房颤患者的一线治疗方法, 对于PAF患者其推荐级别为2A^[6]。既往研究发现, 射频消融术对患者的心房主要产生两方面影响: 益处在于通过对可能引起房颤的心房内病灶进行消除或隔离, 从而使心脏恢复窦性心律; 裨处在于可能对心房内膜产生热损伤, 造成消融区域心房肌细胞数目减少、细胞坏死, 最终形成瘢痕挛缩, 局部功能下降^[7-8]。房颤引起的左心房重构经肺静脉隔离术后左心房大小、容积及形状可恢复接近正常水平, 左心房功能也可逐渐恢复, 这个过程称为

左心房逆重构^[9]。因此, 及时且全面的评估阵发性房颤患者消融术前后左心房的结构和功能对指导临床早期治疗及预后评估具有重要意义。

本研究结果显示, 术后1月SR组LAV_{min}变小, 其他左心房内径、容积和主动、被动射血分数以及左心房整体与各节段应变率参数较术前均无明显变化, 而AF组术后1月所测指标均较术前差异无统计学意义, 这可能与术后1月心房顿抑仍然存在有关。心房顿抑是指房颤和房扑转为窦性心律后出现心房机械功能暂时性的失调, 既往研究已证实心房肌结构重构是房颤患者左房顿抑的重要机制之一^[10]。左房顿抑的持续时间与治疗前心房功能的损害程度等相关, 有报道在术

后6月后心房功能仍存在不同程度的损害,同时心房顿抑还是房颤复律后血栓形成的主要原因^[11]。本研究中,术后6月SR组患者左心房内径、LAV_{min}、LAV_p、LAV_{max}均显著减小,并伴随射血分数升高,表明术后6月恢复窦性心律患者左房助力泵功能和管道功能得到改善。然而,AF组患者术后左心房内径、容积及射血分数均无明显变化。以上结果提示成功的射频消融能逆转房颤患者的左房重构。

左心房心肌纤维化是房颤发生发展及持续的基础,STI技术可以通过定量评价左心房纵向应变和应变率而准确评估左心房的机械功能^[12],从而评价左心房纤维化的程度。本研究结果显示,SR组术后1个月左心房各个节段的应变率参数与术前相比变化不大,但术后6个月,除去房顶各节段,其余节段的SR_s、SR_e、SR_a均升高,其中代表储存及助力泵功能的SR_s、SR_a变化更明显,说明复律成功后左房发生逆重构。本研究还发现在心房不同的节段和部位之间,心房肌应变程度存在一定差异,且具有一定的规律性。左房侧壁和房间隔基底段的应变率要高于相应室壁的中段和房顶段,这可能与基底段靠近二尖瓣环有关,这与TELAGH等^[13]的研究相一致。另外,房顶部分心房应变率变化不明显,考虑可能由于房顶处位于超声图像采集的远场,图像质量欠清晰,另外目前采用的射频消融环肺静脉隔离技术主要是针对房顶和心房后壁的肺静脉入口处,所以房顶部位心肌损伤可能更严重,本研究的观察期内房顶心肌损伤可能还未完全恢复。

综上所述,STI及RT-3D可以定量分析PAF患者射频消融术前后左心房结构和功能,术后恢复窦性心律者,其左心房内径减小,射血分数升高,左心房结构和功能得到改善;术后房颤复发者左心房容积增大,心房功能明显减低。

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