

# 伊布利特和胺碘酮转复心内直视下射频消融术后 早期持续心房颤动的临床疗效比较

宣海洋, 石开虎, 徐盛松, 赵旭东, 占红英, 汪裕琪

**摘要** 54例心脏瓣膜病合并持续性房颤患者,均在体外循环下行心脏瓣膜置换术+改良冲洗式双极射频消融手术。随机将术后仍为房颤心律的33例患者分成两组:伊布利特组(15例)和胺碘酮组(18例)。伊布利特组10min内均速静脉注射1mg伊布利特;胺碘酮组10min内均速静脉注射150mg的胺碘酮,如未转复,则间隔30min后均重复给药1次,比较两组用药后房颤转复情况和转复时间。结果显示两组使用药物复律期间均未发生严重并发症,伊布利特组60min内转复房颤率明显高于胺碘酮组( $P < 0.01$ )。4h内总转复率亦明显高于胺碘酮组( $P < 0.05$ )。伊布利特组平均转复时间明显短于胺碘酮组( $P < 0.01$ )。

**关键词** 心房颤动;伊布利特;胺碘酮;射频消融

**中图分类号** R 541.7; R 542.5; R 654.2

**文献标志码** A **文章编号** 1000-1492(2014)01-0127-03

2013-08-14 接收

**基金项目**: 安徽医科大学校级科学研究项目(编号:2012xkj081);安徽高等学校省级自然科学研究项目(编号:KJ2012Z164)

**作者单位**: 安徽医科大学第二附属医院胸心外科,合肥 230601

**作者简介**: 宣海洋,男,硕士,主治医师;

石开虎,男,博士,教授,主任医师,责任作者,E-mail: xuanhaiyang@hotmail.com

心房颤动(atrial fibrillation, AF)是临床最常见的心律失常之一,可发生在任何年龄的人群中,发病率高达0.4%~1.0%,有很高的致残率和致死率,其中70%左右的AF发生于器质性心脏病患者,其中以瓣膜性心脏病,特别是二尖瓣狭窄患者最为常见<sup>[1]</sup>。既往研究<sup>[2]</sup>表明,即使心内直视手术同期行AF射频消融,术后早期仍有近一半的患者仍然维持AF心率,显著影响血流动力学及预后。伊布利特是一种新型静脉应用的Ⅲ类抗心律失常药物,能快速转复AF的安全、有效的抗心律失常药物。在国外,伊布利特是治疗心律失常药物最活跃的药物之一<sup>[3]</sup>。该研究旨在观察伊布利特转复心内直视手术同期射频消融术后持续性AF的临床疗效和安全性。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 病例资料** 收集2011年1月~2012年12月54例心脏瓣膜病合并持续性AF患者,在我院接受心脏瓣膜置换同期行改良冲洗式双极射频消融手术。54例中,男38例,女16例,年龄39~65( $46.1 \pm 18.3$ )

[7] Zhuang Y, Huang L. Uterine artery embolization compared with methotrexate for the management of pregnancy implanted within a cesarean scar[J]. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2009; 201(2): 152. e1-3.

[8] Arslan M, Pata O, Dilek T U, et al. Treatment of viable cesarean scar ectopic pregnancy with suction curettage[J]. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2005; 89(2): 163-6.

## An analysis of uterine artery embolization combined with methotrexate in the treatment of cesarean scar pregnancy for 31 cases

Ma Yan<sup>1</sup>, Sun Yuqing<sup>2</sup>, Liu Yu<sup>1</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Dept of Obstetrics, <sup>2</sup>Dept of Cervical Disease Center, Anhui Province Maternity and Child Care, Hefei 230000)

**Abstract** 31 patients from Anhui province maternal and child health care with cesarean scar pregnancy (CSP) treated with UAE (before or after uterine curettage) were analyzed retrospectively. 12 subjects with a definite diagnosis of CSP were offered preventive UAE. 1 case of an emergency rupture of the CSP patient was offered emergency interventional therapy. The other eight patients, who were misdiagnosed as having an intrauterine pregnancy, with the symptoms of active vaginal bleeding were treated with emergency UAE after uterine curettage. The results showed all the 31 patients with CSP were resolved successfully without hysterectomy and had a significant decrease on the data of  $\beta$ -HCG. 24 patients received preventive UAE combined with methotrexate followed by uterine curettage. 3 patients received an excision of the scar in the uterus after UAE. 4 patients had a UAE combined with conservative medication. Results showed that UAE might be an effective means of treating CSP, including treatment in an emergency setting. It decreases the incidence rate of hysterectomy.

**Key words** cesarean scar pregnancy; interventional treatment; methotrexate; uterine arterial embolization

岁;其中风湿性瓣膜病 45 例,瓣膜退行性病变 7 例,先天性瓣膜病变 2 例;单纯二尖瓣置换 23 例,二尖瓣+主动脉瓣双瓣膜置换 29 例,二尖瓣+主动脉瓣+三尖瓣三瓣膜置换 2 例;所有患者均于术中同期行 AF 射频消融术,手术后即刻恢复为窦性心律的有 21 例,仍为 AF 心律者的有 33 例。随机将术后仍为 AF 心律的 33 例患者分成两组:伊布利特组(15 例)和胺碘酮组(18 例),两组患者间年龄、体重、心功能 NYHA 分级、射血分数(EF)、左心房内径比较差异均无统计学意义。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 手术方法 手术均在气管内插管,全身麻醉体外循环下施行。上下腔直角插管建立体外循环,主动脉阻断后经主动脉根部灌注含氧冷血停搏液使心脏停搏。分别游离左、右两侧上、下肺静脉,套带备用。采用 Medtronic Cardioblade 68000 冲洗式双极射频消融电极行双侧肺静脉隔离;endo-GIA 切除左心耳,用 5-0 vasculif 线连续缝合残端予以加固。切开右心房,自游离壁分别向三尖瓣瓣环、上、下腔静脉做双极消融;切开房间隔显露左心房腔,分别做双侧肺静脉口之间、右下肺静脉至二尖瓣后瓣环、左上肺静脉至左心耳的消融径线,最后行心瓣膜置换或成形术。术后于右心室和体表留置临时起搏导线两根备用<sup>[4]</sup>。

1.2.2 术后药物复律 伊布利特组:将 1 mg 的伊布利特注射液用生理盐水稀释为 20 ml 后,10 min 内缓慢静脉推注完毕,如未转复,则间隔 30 min 后重复给药 1 次;胺碘酮组:将 150 mg 的胺碘酮用生理盐水稀释为 20 ml 后,10 min 内缓慢静脉推注完毕,如未转复,则间隔 30 min 后重复给药 1 次。

1.2.3 停止给药标准 ① 转为窦性心律;② QTc 间期 ≥ 550 ms;③ 心室率 < 50 次/min;④ 出现 II 度或 II 度以上房室传导阻滞、频发室早、室速等严重心律失常;⑤ 患者出现严重的不良反应;⑥ 用药过程中出现低血压(收缩压 < 10.66 kPa)。

1.2.4 疗效评价 显效:在给药后 60 min 内 AF 转为窦性心律;有效:在给药开始后 60 min ~ 4 h 转为窦性心律;无效:用药 4 h 后未转复。

1.3 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 11.5 统计软件进行分析,计量资料以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示,组间比较采用 *t* 检验,计数资料采用  $\chi^2$  检验。

2 结果

2.1 两组一般资料比较 入选患者共 33 例,其中男 19 例,女 14 例,伊布利特组 15 例,男 10 例,女 5

例,年龄(46.6 ± 14.4)岁,体重 57 ~ 86(65.7 ± 9.9) kg;胺碘酮组 18 例,男 9 例,女 9 例,年龄(45.9 ± 11.2)岁,体重 50 ~ 81(62.9 ± 14.3) kg。两组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义。两组患者在年龄、体重、心功能 NYHA 分级、射血分数(EF)、左心房内径等方面比较差异无统计学意义,具有可比性。

2.2 两组用药后心律转复情况的比较 本组使用药物复律期间均未发生严重并发症,伊布利特组在给药后 0 ~ 60 min 内转复 11 例(73.3%),4 h 内总共转复 14 例(93.3%),仅有 1 例无效;胺碘酮组在 0 ~ 60 min 内转复 5 例(27.8%),4 h 内总共转复 11 例(61.1%),有 7 例无效。伊布利特组 60 min 内转复 AF 率明显高于胺碘酮组(*P* < 0.01),4 h 内总转复率亦明显高于胺碘酮组(*P* < 0.05),见表 1。伊布利特组平均转复时间明显短于胺碘酮组(*P* < 0.01)。

表 1 两组间转复率及转复时间比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	n	心律转复情况[n(%)]			转复时间 (min)
		0 ~ 60 min	60 min ~ 4 h	0 ~ 4 h	
伊布利特	15	11(73.3)	3(20.0)	14(93.3)	28.5 ± 12.9
胺碘酮	18	5(27.8)**	6(33.3)	11(61.1)*	46.3 ± 18.4**

与伊布利特组比较: \* *P* < 0.05, \*\* *P* < 0.01

3 讨论

伊布利特属于甲基磺酰胺的衍生物,是一种新型离子通道活性的 III 类抗心律失常药物,1995 年 12 月,美国食品及药物管理局批准其应用于临床。2006 年美国心脏病学会、美国心脏学会及北美起搏和电生理学学会《房颤治疗指南》中将伊布利特列为 AF 转复治疗的 I 类推荐药物<sup>[3]</sup>。其药理学基本作用原理是高度选择性阻断心肌细胞快速激活的钾通道(Ikr),使延长动作电位时间(APD)延长;同时激活缓慢内向钠电流,延长心肌细胞的有效不应期(ERP)。Baskin et al<sup>[5]</sup>的研究表明:在离体动物心房、心室肌细胞实验中,伊布利特可以增加心房肌 ERP 90% ~ 110%,而心室肌 ERP 增加只有 10% ~ 20%。其对心房 ERP 的作用约 10 倍于心室,这一特点使伊布利特在房性心律失常治疗中显示出优势。本课题组既往研究<sup>[6]</sup>显示:在 AF 患者心房肌细胞中,利用伊布利特特异性阻断 Kv1.5 钾通道后缝隙连接蛋白 40(Cx40)表达较阻断前明显增加,而在窦性心律组中,阻断前后的 Cx40 含量则没有明显变化,提示伊布利特可以通过阻断 Kv1.5 钾通道,进而影响心房肌 Cx40 的表达,引起结构重构。

本研究结果显示:在 AF 射频消融术后患者中使用伊布利特来转复 AF 心律在转复率上明显优于

胺碘酮,同时起效时间更早。本研究观察伊布利特组复律时间集中于给药后 5~46 min,平均(28.5±12.9) min,而胺碘酮组平均复律时间为(46.3±18.4) min,两组之间比较差异有统计学意义,这和两者的药理学特点有关。伊布利特和胺碘酮同属于第Ⅲ类抗心律失常药物,但胺碘酮具有全部 4 类抗心律失常的效应,具有多通道阻滞作用<sup>[7]</sup>。能够非选择性阻滞钾通道,选择性阻断钠通道和钙通道,延长心肌动作电位时程,延长 ERP,有利于消除折返和异位心律。静脉使用胺碘酮(急性作用)早期显示 I、II、IV 类药理作用,而Ⅲ类药理起效较慢,故 AF 转复较为缓慢;Nair et al<sup>[8]</sup> 研究显示:伊布利特 QTc 间期峰值多出现在给药后 10~30 min,少数出现在给药后 90 min,4 h 后多恢复至基线水平,这和本研究结果相一致。

值得关注的是,静脉使用伊布利特后短期内有发生室性心律失常的风险,以频发室性早搏、尖端扭转型室速、非持续性室性心动过速多见,多发生在用药后 4 h 内。本组患者术后均常规置放心外膜临时起搏导线接起搏器,24 h 心电监护监测生命体征,可以有效避免给药过程中恶性心律失常的发生造成严重后果。

#### 参考文献

[1] Albrecht A, Kalil R A, Schuch L, et al. Randomized study of surgi-

- cal isolation of the pulmonary veins for correction of permanent atrial fibrillation associated with mitral valve disease [J]. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2009, 138(2): 454-9.
- [2] Kim J B, Ju M H, Yun S C, et al. Mitral valve replacement with or without a concomitant Maze procedure in patients with atrial fibrillation [J]. *Heart* 2010, 96(14): 1126-31.
- [3] Fuster V, Ryden L E, Cannom D S, et al. ACC/AHA/ESC 2006 guidelines for the management of patients with atrial fibrillation: full text: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on practice guidelines and the European Society of Cardiology for Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 2001 guidelines for the management of patients with atrial fibrillation) developed in collaboration with the European Heart Rhythm Association and the Heart Rhythm Society [J]. *Europace* 2006, 9(8): 651-745.
- [4] 徐盛松, 石开虎. 改良冲洗式双极射频消融手术治疗心房颤动 [J]. *中国胸心血管外科临床杂志* 2012, 19(4): 440-1.
- [5] Baskin E P. Differential atrial versus ventricular activities of class III potassium channel blockers [J]. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 1998, 285(1): 135-42.
- [6] 张珂, 石开虎, 徐盛松, 等. 特异性阻断 Kv1.5 通道对心房颤动患者缝隙连接蛋白 40 表达的影响 [J]. *安徽医科大学学报*, 2013, 48(3): 283-6.
- [7] 丁平, 李莉, 徐志云, 等. 胺碘酮对风湿性心脏病瓣膜置换术后心房颤动自动复律患者围术期的窦性心律维持作用 [J]. *中国心脏起搏与心电生理杂志* 2008, 22(2): 122-4.
- [8] Nair M, George L K, Koshy S K. Safety and efficacy of ibutilide in cardioversion of atrial flutter and fibrillation [J]. *J Am Board Fam Med*, 2011, 24(1): 86-92.

## A clinical study of immediate cardioversion of persistent atrial fibrillation after failed intraoperative radiofrequency ablation with ibutilide versus amiodarone

Xuan Haiyang, Shi Kaihu, Xu Shengsong, et al

(Dept of Cardiovascular Surgery, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230601)

**Abstract** A total of 54 patients with heart valvula disease associated with persistent atrial fibrillation (AF) received additional intraoperative radiofrequency ablation during concomitant heart valve replacement in our hospital. Among them, 21 patients recovered to sinus rhythm after operation and the rest of 33 failed patients were divided into ibutilide group and amiodarone group according to different medicine treatment after failed intraoperative radiofrequency ablation. Ibutilide group ( $n=15$ ) received ibutilide 1mg intravenous within 10 mins, another 1 mg was given intravenously after 30 mins if it was invalid; Amiodarone group ( $n=18$ ) received amiodarone 150 mg intravenous within 10 mins, another 150 mg was given intravenously after 30 mins if it was invalid. Cardioversion condition and time were observed in the two groups. No severe complications occurred in both two groups. Cardioversion rate of AF within 60 mins in ibutilide group was significantly higher than that of amiodarone group ( $P<0.01$ ), that within 4 hs was also significantly higher than that of amiodarone group ( $P<0.05$ ). The mean converting time of ibutilide group was significantly shorter than that of amiodarone group ( $P<0.01$ ).

**Key words** atrial fibrillation; ibutilide; amiodarone; radiofrequency ablation