

• 临床研究 •

衰弱与老年房颤患者导管消融术后复发的相关性研究

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[摘要] 目的:探讨衰弱与老年心房颤动(简称房颤)患者行导管消融术后房颤复发的关系。方法:前瞻性选择2023年6—12月于南京医科大学第一附属医院、南通市第三人民医院、靖江市人民医院心血管内科行房颤导管消融手术的老年患者292例。术前收集受试者基线资料,并根据Frail量表将受试者分为衰弱组(≥ 3 分)、衰弱前期组(1~2分)及无衰弱组(0分),比较3组患者的组间差异。术后随访1年,根据随访期间是否出现房颤复发分为复发组和未复发组,对比2组临床资料,采用单因素及多因素Logistic回归分析衰弱与房颤导管消融术后复发之间的关系以及房颤复发的其他危险因素。通过Kaplan-Meier分析术后1年的房颤复发事件累积发生率,Log-rank检验比较组间复发风险差异。结果:共纳入292例老年房颤患者,其中无衰弱组94例,衰弱前期组138例,衰弱组60例。随访1年,共52例(17.8%)患者出现房颤复发,衰弱组的复发率较无衰弱组及衰弱前期组均明显升高[38.33%(23/60) vs. 10.64%(10/94) vs. 13.77%(19/138), $P < 0.001$]。多因素Logistic分析结果显示,在校正人口统计学资料和临床因素后,衰弱与老年房颤导管消融术后复发率高显著相关(OR=3.430, 95% CI: 1.219~10.233, $P=0.032$)。房颤类型(持续性房颤)、体重指数、N末端B型钠尿肽前体、左心房内径是老年房颤患者导管消融术后复发的独立危险因素(P 均 < 0.05)。结论:衰弱与老年房颤患者导管消融术后复发具有显著相关性,是房颤消融术后复发的可靠预测因子。

[关键词] 衰弱;老年心房颤动;导管消融;复发**[中图分类号]** R541.75**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)06-854-09**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN250028

Correlation of frailty and recurrence after catheter ablation in elderly patients with atrial fibrillation

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To explore the relationship between frailty and atrial fibrillation (AF) recurrence after catheter ablation in elderly AF patients. **Methods:** A prospective study was conducted, including 292 elderly patients who underwent catheter ablation for AF between June 2023 and December 2023 at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, the Third People's Hospital of Nantong, and the People's Hospital of Jingjiang. Baseline data were collected before the operation, and the patients were categorized based on the Frailty Scale into three groups: frail group (≥ 3 points), pre-frail group (1-2 points) and non-frail group (0 points). The differences among the groups were compared. After one year of follow-up, patients were divided into two groups based on whether AF recurrence occurred: the recurrence group and the non-recurrence group. The clinical characteristics of the two groups were compared, and univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to assess the relationship between frailty and AF recurrence after catheter ablation, as well as other risk factors for AF recurrence. The cumulative incidence of AF recurrence within one year post-

[基金项目] 江苏省高等学校自然科学重大项目(21KJB320003);江苏省社会发展-临床前沿技术项目(BE2023818);江苏省老年健康科研重点项目(LKZ2023001);江苏省人民医院临床能力提升工程面上项目(JSPH-MB-2022-13)

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surgery was analyzed using Kaplan-Meier, and the log-rank test was used to compare the recurrence risk between groups. **Results:** A total of 292 elderly AF patients were included, with 94 in the non-frail group, 138 in the pre-frail group, and 60 in the frail group. During the one-year follow-up, 52 patients (17.8%) experienced AF recurrence. The recurrence rate in the frail group was significantly higher than in the non-frail and pre-frail groups [38.33% (23/60) vs. 10.64% (10/94) vs. 13.77% (19/138), $P < 0.001$]. Multivariate logistic regression analysis, after adjusting for demographic and clinical factors, showed that frailty was significantly associated with a higher recurrence rate of AF after catheter ablation (OR=3.430, 95% CI: 1.219-10.233, $P=0.032$). AF type (persistent AF), body mass index (BMI), N-terminal pro B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP), and left atrial diameter (LAD) were independent risk factors for AF recurrence after catheter ablation in elderly patients. **Conclusion:** Frailty is significantly associated with AF recurrence after catheter ablation in elderly AF patients, and can serve as a reliable predictor of AF recurrence following the post-ablation.

[Key words] frailty; senile atrial fibrillation; catheter ablation; recurrence

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2025, 45(06): 854-862]

心房颤动(房颤)是老年人最常见的心律失常之一,是一种与年龄相关的心律失常,随着年龄的增加,其患病率逐渐升高。据报道,我国45岁以上人群中房颤的患病率为1.8%,80岁以上人群中患病率高达7.5%^[1-2]。衰弱是一种与增龄相关的老年综合征。衰弱是老年人生理储备下降导致机体易损性增加、抗应激能力减退的非特异性临床状态,是导致老年人机能下降和死亡的主要因素^[3]。衰弱与老年房颤常常伴发,既往研究显示,房颤患者中衰弱状态占比4.4%~75.4%,而衰弱状态人群中房颤患病率为48.2%~75.4%^[4]。

目前,国内外多项大型临床试验研究结果表明,与药物转复治疗相比,导管消融治疗可更加有效地使房颤患者转复并维持窦性心律,改善房颤患者症状、提高患者生活质量^[5]。然而,导管消融治疗存在术后复发的风险。据统计,房颤导管消融术后早期复发率约为50%,术后3个月~1年的复发率为25%~40%,并且晚期复发率随时间的延长而升高^[6]。研究发现,房颤术后复发与多种因素有关^[7],如年龄、左心房内径、房颤类型、房颤持续时间、高血压、肥胖等,但极少关于患者衰弱状态与导管消融术后房颤复发的相关性研究。本研究为一项前瞻性、多中心临床研究,旨在探讨不同衰弱状态对老年房颤患者导管消融术后复发的影响,为临床筛选手术获益更多的患者。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

前瞻性纳入2023年6—12月于南京医科大学第一附属医院、南通市第三人民医院、靖江市人民医院心血管内科行导管消融术且符合本研究纳排标准的

老年房颤患者292例,其中,男158例,女134例,年龄65~86岁。根据疲乏(fatigue)、阻力增加/耐力减退(resistance)、自由活动下降(ambulation)、疾病情况(illness)、体重下降(loss of weight)5个条目组成的FRAIL量表对入组人群行衰弱评估,将其分为衰弱组、衰弱前期组和无衰弱组。每个条目回答“是”计1分,“否”计0分,总分范围0~5分,0分为非衰弱,1~2分为衰弱前期,3~5分为衰弱。随访1年后,根据消融3个月后是否复发分为复发组52例和无复发组240例。纳入标准:①年龄 ≥ 65 岁;②经常规心电图或24 h动态心电图证实为阵发性房颤或持续性房颤;③术前超声心动图或左心房增强CT检查无心房血栓形成;④首次成功行导管消融术。排除标准:①年龄 < 65 岁;②有严重的心脏疾病,如瓣膜性心脏病、扩张型心肌病、先天性心脏病等;③由于其他严重疾病,预期生存时间 < 1 年;④6个月内有颅内出血、消化道、呼吸道及泌尿生殖系统等出血的受试者;⑤有严重肝肾功能不全,丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)超过正常参考值上限的3倍,内生肌酐清除率(endogenous creatinine clearance rate, Ccr) < 30 mL/min;⑥对抗心律失常或抗凝等药物过敏。本研究得到南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会的审批(2023-SR-841),所有入组的患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集

通过医院电子病历系统收集受试者术前基线资料,包括年龄、性别、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、吸烟史、饮酒史、疾病史、CHA2DS2-VASc评分等;实验室检验指标包括血常规、血肌酐、尿酸(uric acid, UA)、N末端B型钠尿肽前体(NT-proB-

NP)、可溶性生长刺激表达基因2蛋白定量等。患者入院后均行常规12导联心电图或24 h动态心电图检查,且患者均于导管消融术前接受超声心动图检查,收集指标包括左心房内径(left atrial diameter, LAD)、左心室舒张内径(left ventricular diastolic dimension, LVDd)、左心室收缩内径(left ventricular systolic dimension, LVDs)、左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)等。

1.2.2 导管消融手术与术后管理

考虑到射频消融和冷冻球囊消融在以肺静脉隔离为消融终点的研究中具有相似的安全性及有效性^[1],故所有入组患者的导管消融术式均为射频消融或冷冻球囊消融。术后若无禁忌证,应在医师指导下规律服用抗心律失常药物及抗凝药物至少3个月或6个月(依据房颤类型决定),此后是否需长期服用抗凝药物需在医师及患者沟通与权衡下决定。

1.2.3 随访

主要终点为消融术后房颤复发。所有患者于导管消融术后1、3、6、12个月分别进行常规12导联心电图或24 h动态心电图监测,以明确有无复发。“房颤复发”定义为:房颤术后3个月空白期后,通过常规心电图或24 h动态心电图记录到任何30 s或者更长时间的快速性房性心律失常^[8-9]。

1.3 统计学方法

使用SPSS25.0软件进行统计学分析。正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,非正态分布的计量资料和等级资料则以中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示。符合正态方差齐性的计量资料的组间差异比较采用单因素方差分析,进一步两两比较采用LSD-*t*检验;正态方差不齐及不符合正态分布的计量资料组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis检验。计数资料采用例(构成比)表示,组间比较采用卡方检验或Fisher确切概率法。采用单因素及多因素Logistic回归分析影响房颤发生的危险因素;采用Log-rank检验进行Kaplan-Meier生存分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者基线资料比较

共计292例老年房颤患者纳入研究。经过分组:无衰弱组94例(32%),衰弱前期组138例(47%),衰弱组60例(21%),3组患者的年龄、房颤类型、术后房颤复发情况、糖尿病病史、降糖药物使用情况、NT-proBNP、高敏肌钙蛋白T(high-sensitivity

cardiac troponin T, hs-cTnT)、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)、术前LAD的比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。衰弱组患者的年龄最大,持续性房颤占比较高(58.33%)。衰弱组术前NT-proBNP、hs-cTnT水平及LAD大小均高于无衰弱组及衰弱前期组,且术后房颤的复发率也高于另外两组。衰弱组及衰弱前期组术前TC水平均低于无衰弱组,但衰弱组与衰弱前期组之间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。余3组患者基线资料的差异均无显著的统计学意义(表1)。

2.2 房颤术后复发与未复发的临床基线的比较

根据患者导管消融术后房颤复发情况进行分组后统计,结果显示,房颤未复发240例(82.19%),复发52例(17.81%),其中阵发性房颤手术成功率为93.94%,持续性房颤手术成功率为66.93%。房颤复发人群的衰弱程度、BMI、持续性房颤占比、LAD、LVDd、LVDs及UA、NT-proBNP、hs-cTnT水平均高于房颤未复发人群,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。在年龄、性别、吸烟史、饮酒史、疾病史、用药史等基线资料的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表2)。

2.3 老年房颤术后复发相关因素的回归分析

将可能影响老年房颤患者导管消融术后复发的因素纳入单因素Logistic回归模型中,结果表明,衰弱、房颤类型(持续性房颤)、BMI、尿酸、NT-proBNP、LAD可能是导致术后房颤复发的危险因素($P < 0.05$,表3)。

采用Backward逐步回归方法选择赤池信息量准则(AIC)最小的模型进入多因素Logistic回归分析,结果表明,衰弱、房颤类型(持续性房颤)、BMI、NT-proBNP、LAD是老年房颤患者导管消融术后复发的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$,表3)。

2.4 Kaplan-Meier生存分析

本研究采用生存分析方法,对术后1年内的房颤累积复发事件进行深入分析,绘制Kaplan-Meier累积发生率曲线。分析结果显示,随着随访时间的延长,各组患者在导管消融术后房颤的累积复发率均呈现逐渐上升趋势。Log-rank显著性检验显示,衰弱组患者的房颤复发累积风险显著高于其余两组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$,图1)。

3 讨论

房颤在老年人群中患病率高,且呈现出“增龄

表1 3组患者基线资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data among the three groups of patients

Characteristic	Non-frail group(n=94)	Pre-frail group(n=138)	Frail group(n=60)	Statistic	P
Age[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	67.50(65.00, 69.75)	70.00(67.00, 73.00) ^a	72.00(69.00, 76.00) ^a	35.710	<0.001
Male[n(%)]	58(61.70)	73(52.90)	27(45.00)	4.269	0.118
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.51 \pm 2.33	24.18 \pm 3.42	25.11 \pm 3.76	1.771	0.172
Smoking[n(%)]	27(28.72)	24(17.39)	11(18.33)	4.673	0.097
Drinking[n(%)]	25(26.60)	22(15.94)	13(21.67)	3.945	0.139
The type of AF[n(%)]				6.886	0.032
Paroxysmal AF	58(61.70)	82(59.42)	25(41.67) ^a		
Persistent AF	36(38.30)	56(40.58)	35(58.33) ^a		
AF duration[months, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	8.00(3.00, 24.00)	12.00(3.00, 36.00)	12.00(4.75, 36.00)	3.005	0.223
AF recurrence[n(%)]	10(10.64)	19(13.77)	23(38.33) ^{ab}	22.110	<0.001
Comorbidities[n(%)]					
Hypertension	55(58.51)	96(69.57)	42(70.00)	3.563	0.168
Diabetes	9(9.57)	33(23.91) ^a	14(23.33)	8.258	0.016
Coronary heart disease	21(22.34)	36(26.09)	16(26.67)	0.530	0.767
Stroke	14(14.89)	37(26.81)	17(28.33)	5.522	0.063
Serum biomarkers[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]					
FPG(mmol/L)	4.63(4.33, 5.17)	4.80(4.19, 5.37)	4.87(4.29, 5.53)	1.335	0.513
HbA1c(%)	5.67(5.47, 5.97)	5.83(5.55, 6.36)	5.93(5.61, 6.37)	6.683	0.035
Scr(μ mol/L)	74.65(64.93, 84.63)	74.80(65.95, 83.98)	70.15(61.23, 88.43)	0.398	0.819
UA(μ mol/L)	344.00(300.25, 396.50)	317.00(271.50, 395.00)	345.50(293.50, 421.50)	4.072	0.131
TC(mmol/L)	4.11(3.39, 4.80)	3.72(3.04, 4.37) ^a	3.54(3.07, 4.32) ^a	9.155	0.010
TG(mmol/L)	1.21(0.98, 1.76)	1.17(0.85, 1.53)	1.13(0.92, 1.67)	3.637	0.162
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.15(1.01, 1.29)	1.10(0.97, 1.25)	1.04(0.89, 1.25) ^a	6.529	0.038
LDL-C(mmol/L)	2.57(1.91, 3.05)	2.26(1.76, 2.80)	2.19(1.79, 2.80)	5.755	0.056
NT-proBNP(ng/L)	211.00(110.20, 528.20)	354.45(111.18, 821.20) ^a	711.40(284.23, 1 315.50) ^{ab}	26.186	<0.001
hs-cTnT(ng/L)	8.99(7.00, 12.13)	9.34(7.73, 12.61)	11.07(8.72, 15.84) ^{ab}	10.430	0.005
ALB(g/L)	39.30(37.38, 41.08)	38.70(36.80, 40.68)	37.75(35.45, 40.00) ^a	11.108	0.004
Echocardiographic parameters[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]					
LAD(mm)	41.00(38.00, 43.00)	41.00(38.00, 44.00)	43.00(41.00, 45.00) ^{ab}	14.547	<0.001
LVDd(mm)	48.00(46.00, 50.00)	47.50(45.00, 50.00)	48.00(45.00, 50.00)	1.773	0.412
LVDs(mm)	31.00(30.00, 33.00)	31.00(30.00, 34.00)	32.00(30.00, 33.00)	0.655	0.721
LVEF(%)	63.00(60.90, 64.70)	62.25(60.90, 63.70)	62.70(60.98, 64.00)	0.954	0.621
Medication history[n(%)]					
ACEI	0(0)	5(3.62)	0(0)	-	0.085
ARB	36(38.30)	55(39.86)	25(41.67)	0.175	0.916
Beta-block	29(30.85)	55(39.86)	22(36.67)	1.965	0.374
CCB	27(28.72)	51(36.96)	16(26.67)	2.792	0.248
Statins	51(54.26)	84(60.87)	37(61.67)	1.249	0.536
Antiplatelet drugs	7(7.45)	12(8.70)	7(11.67)	0.818	0.664
Antihyperglycemic drugs	10(10.64)	32(23.19) ^a	13(21.67)	6.157	0.046
Anticoagulant drugs	90(95.74)	137(99.28)	59(98.33)	-	0.157
Antiarrhythmic drugs	81(86.17)	119(86.23)	54(90.00)	0.606	0.739

a: indicates that compared with the patients in the non-frail group, the difference is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$); b: indicates that compared with the patients in the pre-frail group, the difference is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). AF: atrial fibrillation; BMI: body mass index; FPG: fasting plasma glucose; HbA1c: hemoglobin A1c; Scr: serum creatinine; UA: uric acid; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglyceride; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; hs-cTnT: high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T; ALB: albumin; LAD: left atrial diameter; LVDd: left ventricular diastolic dimension; LVDs: left ventricular systolic dimension; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; ACEI: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB: angiotensin II receptor blockers; CCB: calcium channel blocker.

表2 AF术后复发与未复发的临床基线的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the clinical baseline of recurrence and non-recurrence after AF surgery

Characteristic	AF non-recurrence(n=240)	AF recurrence(n=52)	Statistic	P
Age[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	69.00(67.00, 73.00)	70.00(67.00, 73.00)	5 636.500	0.273
Male[n(%)]	132(55.00)	26(50.00)	0.430	0.512
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.06 ± 2.88	26.42 ± 3.86	-4.165	<0.001
Smoking[n(%)]	52(21.67)	10(19.23)	0.152	0.697
Drinking[n(%)]	52(21.67)	8(15.38)	1.033	0.309
Level of frailty[n(%)]			22.110	<0.001
Non-frail	84(35.00)	10(19.23)		
Pre-frail	119(49.58)	19(36.54)		
Frail	37(15.42)	23(44.23)		
The type of AF[n(%)]			35.770	<0.001
Paroxysmal AF	155(64.58)	10(19.23)		
Persistent AF	85(35.42)	42(80.77)		
AF duration[months, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	10.00(3.00, 24.25)	12.00(4.00, 39.00)	5 497.500	0.178
Hypertension[n(%)]	157(65.42)	36(69.23)	0.277	0.598
Diabetes[n(%)]	47(19.58)	9(17.31)	0.143	0.706
Coronary heart disease[n(%)]	59(24.58)	14(26.92)	0.125	0.724
Stroke[n(%)]	52(21.67)	16(30.77)	1.982	0.159
FPG[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	4.69(4.24, 5.34)	4.82(4.46, 5.50)	5 621.500	0.263
HbA1c[% , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	5.77(5.49, 6.20)	5.94(5.63, 6.32)	5 041.500	0.090
Scr[μmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	73.35(65.03, 83.70)	81.20(64.83, 87.75)	5 512.500	0.188
UA[μmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	331.50(279.50, 390.50)	358.00(297.50, 430.50)	5 080.000	0.036
TC[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	3.81(3.11, 4.56)	3.77(3.11, 4.37)	6 602.000	0.513
TG[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.19(0.90, 1.64)	1.11(0.91, 1.61)	6 525.000	0.606
HDL-C[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.11(0.96, 1.27)	1.08(0.87, 1.24)	6 870.000	0.254
LDL-C[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.31(1.77, 2.88)	2.28(1.81, 2.83)	6 434.500	0.725
NT-proBNP[ng/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	229.50(104.35, 679.78)	931.15(589.73, 1365.75)	2 487.500	<0.001
hs-cTnT[ng/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	9.20(7.23, 12.67)	10.87(9.16, 14.27)	4 712.000	0.006
ALB[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	39.00(36.80, 40.83)	37.95(36.35, 39.93)	7 222.500	0.075
LAD[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	40.50(38.00, 43.00)	45.00(42.75, 47.00)	2 463.000	<0.001
LVDd[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	47.00(45.00, 50.00)	49.00(47.00, 51.00)	4 859.000	0.012
LVDs[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	31.00(30.00, 33.00)	32.00(31.00, 34.00)	4 816.000	0.009
LVEF[% , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	62.40(61.00, 64.10)	62.85(60.05, 64.18)	6 267.000	0.962
CHA2DS2-VASc score[n(%)]			0.457	0.499
0-1 points	26(10.83)	4(7.69)		
≥2 points	214(89.17)	48(92.31)		
Anticoagulant drugs[n(%)]	235(97.92)	51(98.08)	-	>0.999
Antiarrhythmic drugs[n(%)]	208(86.67)	46(88.46)	0.122	0.727

性”特点。而衰弱也是一种与增龄相关的老年综合征。Sun 等^[10]在前瞻性队列研究中,首次评估 40~70 岁人群机体衰弱与新发房颤风险之间的相关性,结果提示衰弱可能增加房颤风险。因此,对房颤患者进行衰弱状态评估,能够为不同的治疗方案提供更精准的风险分层,以减少不利的临床结果。然而,目前尚无明确的指南指导如何根据衰弱状态来

确定房颤的最佳治疗方法。导管消融手术作为房颤的一种有效性治疗方法,临床上应用非常广泛,但衰弱状态的患者通常被排除在消融手术的临床试验之外。然而,目前关于衰弱对消融术后结局影响的研究十分有限,因此,本研究旨在探讨老年房颤患者的衰弱状态与导管消融术后复发情况之间的关系,从而为老年房颤患者选择最佳治疗方案提

表3 AF术后复发相关因素的Logistic回归分析

Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of factors related to AF recurrence after surgery

Variable	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	OR(95%CI)	β	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	β	<i>P</i>
Pre-frail	1.341(0.605-3.139)	0.294	0.480	0.943(0.334-2.726)	-0.129	0.811
Frail	5.222(2.317-12.525)	1.653	<0.001	3.430(1.219-10.233)	1.166	0.032
Age	1.034(0.975-1.098)	0.034	0.268	-	-	-
Male	0.818(0.448-1.495)	-0.201	0.512	-	-	-
BMI	1.279(1.155-1.429)	0.246	<0.001	1.229(1.082-1.409)	0.198	0.003
Persistent AF	7.659(3.796-16.863)	2.036	<0.001	3.222(1.316-8.373)	1.151	0.015
AF duration	1.005(0.996-1.014)	0.005	0.231	1.010(0.998-1.022)	0.010	0.081
Smoking	0.861(0.386-1.772)	-0.150	0.697	-	-	-
Drinking	0.657(0.273-1.416)	-0.420	0.312	0.370(0.125-0.993)	-1.049	0.045
Hypertension	1.189(0.632-2.320)	0.174	0.599	-	-	-
Diabetes	0.859(0.371-1.816)	-0.151	0.706	0.444(0.145-1.218)	-0.886	0.107
Coronary heart disease	1.130(0.558-2.190)	0.122	0.724	-	-	-
Stroke	1.607(0.811-3.084)	0.474	0.162	1.855(0.795-4.309)	0.601	0.162
Scr	1.016(1.000-1.033)	0.016	0.052	-	-	-
UA	1.003(1.000-1.007)	0.003	0.045	-	-	-
NT-proBNP	1.001(1.001-1.002)	0.001	<0.001	1.001(1.000-1.001)	0.001	0.011
hs-cTnT	1.001(0.967-1.026)	0.001	0.945	-	-	-
HbA1c	1.025(0.731-1.369)	0.025	0.873	-	-	-
LAD	1.382(1.256-1.539)	0.323	<0.001	1.242(1.095-1.423)	0.232	<0.001
LVDd	1.067(0.992-1.150)	0.065	0.079	-	-	-
LVDs	1.056(0.982-1.136)	0.055	0.127	-	-	-
LVEF	0.974(0.923-1.033)	-0.027	0.341	-	-	-

CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio.

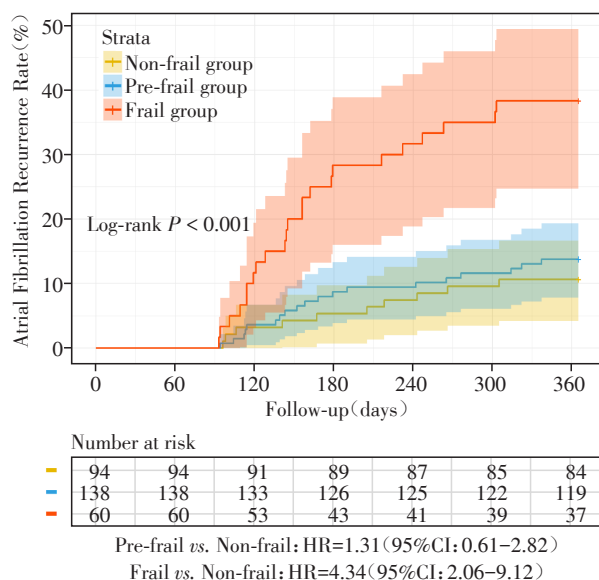


图1 各组患者导管消融术后房颤复发生存曲线

Figure 1 Survival curve of AF recurrence after catheter ablation in each group

供进一步的证据支持。

本研究结果显示,衰弱组老年房颤患者接受导

管消融手术后,房颤复发率明显高于无衰弱组及衰弱前期组,多因素Logistic分析校正其他可能的影响因素后,衰弱仍与术后房颤复发率高显著相关,这与Dulai等^[11]研究结果一致。该研究回顾性纳入了248例接受房颤消融术的患者,年龄为(72.9±5.16)岁,应用电子衰弱指数评估衰弱程度,将患者分为健康(无衰弱)、轻度、中度和重度衰弱4组。结果显示,与无衰弱组相比,轻度($P=0.023$)、中度($P=0.007$)和重度衰弱($P=0.001$)均与术后房颤复发风险增高显著相关($P < 0.05$)。另外,Kundi等^[12]使用医院衰弱风险评分对接受房颤消融术的美国患者进行了分析,发现低风险衰弱组的病死率为5.8%,中风险衰弱组为23.4%,随访630 d后,高危衰弱组的房颤复发率为42.2%,该研究未将房颤复发作为一个结果,但均显示出衰弱风险增加的患者不良结局风险更高。本研究中Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析显示,各组患者导管消融术后随着随访时间延长,房颤累积复发率升高,Log-rank显著性检验显示,衰弱组较其余两组房颤复发的累积风险更高

($P < 0.001$)。衰弱与房颤复发之间的潜在关联可通过多种病理生理机制解释,尽管目前直接研究较少,但结合房颤复发的危险因素及衰弱的病理特征,推测可能由合并症与慢性炎症的协同作用所致。一方面,衰弱患者常合并高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)等,这些疾病本身是房颤复发的独立危险因素。例如,高血压导致左心房增大和心肌纤维化、糖尿病加重氧化应激均会促进心房电重构和结构重构,增加房颤复发的风险^[13-15]。另一方面,衰弱状态与慢性低度炎症密切相关,表现为促炎因子[如白介素(interleukin, IL)-6和C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)]水平升高。这些炎症因子可促进心房纤维化,破坏心肌细胞间电传导的同步性,导致电活动异常,从而诱发房颤^[16-17]。本研究中患者的平均年龄为70岁,结合研究结果,临床上评估是否行导管消融术时,应考虑患者衰弱状态而非年龄,这有助于筛选出更适合手术的房颤患者。

此外,本研究发现,BMI是导管消融术后房颤复发的独立危险因素,较高的BMI与房颤复发风险增加有关。有研究也证实了这一结论,Tønnesen等^[18]应用丹麦全国登记数据共纳入9 188例首次接受导管消融术的房颤患者,探究BMI对房颤消融术后复发的影响,结果发现术后复发率随BMI的增加而增加。但该研究于普通人群中开展,未单独对老年房颤人群进一步研究,而本研究将老年房颤患者作为研究的主要对象,研究结论也与其保持一致,更加证明该结论的人群普遍适用性。房颤与BMI之间的潜在机制是多因素共同作用的。一方面,左心房直径增大可预测房颤发生,左心房增大是房颤发生和发展的基础,而高BMI与左心房增大显著相关,可能继发于血压升高^[19]。另一方面,心外膜脂肪组织(epicardial adipose tissue, EAT)起着重要作用,研究表明,超重患者的EAT增加,而EAT区域存在低电压以及传导缓慢特性,这在房颤的发展中起促进作用,且EAT诱导的左心房炎症诱发心房纤维化,可进一步增加房颤的风险^[20-21]。因此,超重患者在消融术前进行积极的体重管理可能会改善消融后的短期和长期预后。

单因素及多因素Logistic回归分析发现,除衰弱及BMI, LAD、持续性房颤、NT-proBNP也均为术后房颤复发的独立危险因素,既往已有大量研究证实这一结论^[22-23]。LAD的增大与房颤复发有显著相关性,心房扩大可能是房颤的潜在病因,同时房颤也

可以导致心房的进一步扩大。关于房颤类型,有研究证实持续性房颤较阵发性房颤术后复发率更高,尤其在术后前几年内^[24]。NT-proBNP水平升高也是房颤复发的一个风险因素,NT-proBNP通常用于评估心脏压力和损伤程度,其水平升高可能提示心房内存在更大的结构重构或电重构,从而增加房颤复发的风险。这些参数都是临床易获得指标,因此,对老年房颤患者的术前综合评估,更有助于为患者“量身定做”最佳治疗方案。

然而,本研究仍存在以下不足:①纳入的样本量相对较少,虽为前瞻性、多中心研究,仍需开展大样本研究,从而更好地反映出不同衰弱程度与房颤导管消融术后复发之间的关系,为临床预测房颤发生提供可靠依据;②本研究随访时间较短,仅随访术后1年房颤复发情况,这仅能反映手术的短期效果,若进行2年、3年、5年甚至10年的长期随访,可以更全面了解不同时间段内窦性心律的维持情况,判断导管消融术是否能真正实现长期治愈房颤的目标,为评价手术疗效提供更可靠的依据;③随访过程中通过常规的心电图或24 h动态心电图检测确定是否有房颤复发,但仅用常规心电图来评价会有很大的漏诊率,即使24 h动态心电图也不能真正反映复发的实际情况,尤其是无症状性房颤患者,目前临床上已有部分患者采用“华为手表”等智能穿戴心电监测装置实时监测心电图、及时记录房颤波形,这为临床疾病诊断及研究提供可靠依据;④本研究观察结局仅为房颤复发情况,未对全因死亡和主要不良心血管事件进行观察,无法评估消融手术与患者预后之间的关系,需后续研究继续关注。

综上所述,本研究结果显示,衰弱与老年房颤患者导管消融术后复发具有显著相关性,是房颤消融术后复发的可靠预测因子。此外,房颤类型(持续性房颤)、BMI、NT-proBNP、LAD也是术后复发的独立危险因素。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

All authors declare no conflicts of interest.

作者贡献声明:

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Author's Contributions:

HE Yuli contributed to the study design, topic selection, data analysis and interpretation, as well as drafting or revising key theoretical or other major content in the manuscript; LIU Qianhui contributed to data analysis and interpretation; WANG Han, MA Liang, YAO Zijun and XU Yunfan contributed to data collection and analysis; WU Jun and XIA Yudong contributed to the study design and topic selection, and revised the key theoretical or other major content of the manuscript.

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[收稿日期] 2025-01-09
(本文编辑:唐震)

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[收稿日期] 2024-12-05
(本文编辑:陈汐敏)