

• 临床研究 •

心电图f波振幅预测老年持续性心房颤动患者射频消融术后1年复发的价值

颜清¹, 王世新², 李新¹, 王林林^{3*}, 陈红武², 陈明龙²

¹南京医科大学附属明基医院心内科, 南京明基医院医学中心, 江苏 南京 210019; ²南京医科大学第一附属医院心内科, 江苏 南京 210029; ³苏州大学附属第四医院心内科, 江苏 苏州 215000

[摘要] 目的: 探索心电图f波振幅在预测老年持续性心房颤动并行射频消融术的患者术后1年复发方面的价值。方法: 纳入2014年9月—2022年5月在南京医科大学第一附属医院明确诊断为持续性心房颤动并接受射频消融术的60岁及以上患者。根据患者术后1年是否复发分为未复发组与复发组, 分析两组患者临床特征, 将具有明显差异的指标纳入Logistic回归分析。结果: 共纳入369例, 其中未复发组281例(76.15%), 复发组88例(23.85%)。两组在年龄、体重指数、合并症、左心室舒张末期内径、左心室射血分数、肺动脉压力、脑钠肽前体、尿酸、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、抗心律失常药物使用上无明显差异(P 均 >0.05)。与未复发组比较, 复发组的女性比例高(39.77% vs. 26.69%, $P=0.019$), 病程长[15.5(6.00, 51.00)个月 vs. 9.00(3.00, 24.00)个月, $P<0.001$], III导联[0.07(0.06, 0.08)mV vs. 0.09(0.08, 0.11)mV, $P<0.001$]、avF导联[0.06(0.05, 0.07)mV vs. 0.08(0.07, 0.10)mV, $P<0.001$]、V2导联[0.07(0.06, 0.09)mV vs. 0.10(0.08, 0.12)mV, $P<0.001$]f波振幅低, 左心房内径[43.00(40.25, 46.00)mm vs. 42.00(40.00, 45.00)mm, $P=0.039$]、右心房内径[41.00(39.00, 43.75)mm vs. 40.00(39.00, 42.00)mm, $P=0.038$]更大。Logistic回归分析显示, 心房颤动病程长是老年持续性心房颤动患者射频消融术后1年复发的危险因素, 而avF导联、V2导联f波振幅高则与复发负相关。结论: 心电图f波振幅及病程可预测老年持续性心房颤动患者射频消融手术效果。

[关键词] 持续性心房颤动; 射频消融术; 老年; 复发; 心电图

[中图分类号] R541.75

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2026)09-1341-08

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNSN250740

Predictive value of electrocardiogram f-wave amplitude for 1-year recurrence after radiofrequency ablation in elderly patients with persistent atrial fibrillation

YAN Qing¹, WANG Shixin², LI Xin¹, WANG Linlin^{3*}, CHEN Hongwu², CHEN Minglong²

¹Department of Cardiology, Nanjing BenQ Medical Center, the Affiliated BenQ Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210019; ²Department of Cardiology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029; ³Department of Cardiology, the Fourth Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou 215000, China

[Abstract] **Objective:** To analyze the value of electrocardiogram (ECG) f-wave amplitude in predicting 1-year recurrence after radio frequency catheter ablation (RFCA) in elderly patients with persistent atrial fibrillation (PsAF). **Methods:** Patients aged ≥ 60 years who were diagnosed with PsAF and underwent RFCA in the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from September 2014 to May 2022 were enrolled. Based on 1-year follow-up, patients were divided into two groups: the recurrence group and the non-recurrence group. The clinical characteristics of both groups were analyzed, and indicators showing significant differences were further examined using logistic regression analysis. **Results:** A total of 369 patients were included, among which there were 281 cases (76.15%) in the non-recurrence group and 88 cases (23.85%) in the recurrence group. There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of age, body mass index, comorbidities, left ventricular end diastolic dimension, left ventricular ejection fraction, pulmonary artery pressure, Pro-BNP, uric acid, and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, antiarrhythmic drugs (all $P > 0.05$).

[基金项目] 江苏省卫健委面上项目(X20241658)

*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: linda81@139.com (ORCID: 0000-0002-8703-9703)

Compared with the non-recurrence group, the recurrence group had higher female ratio (39.77% vs. 26.69%, $P=0.019$), a longer duration of atrial fibrillation [15.5 (6.00, 51.00) months vs. 9.00 (3.00, 24.00) months, $P < 0.001$], lower f-wave amplitude in lead III [0.07 (0.06, 0.08) mV vs. 0.09 (0.08, 0.11) mV, $P < 0.001$], lead avF [0.06 (0.05, 0.07) mV vs. 0.08 (0.07, 0.10) mV, $P < 0.001$], and lead V2 [0.07 (0.06, 0.09) mV vs. 0.10 (0.08, 0.12) mV, $P < 0.001$], larger LAD [43.00 (40.25, 46.00) mm vs. 42.00 (40.00, 45.00) mm, $P=0.039$] and RAD [41.00 (39.00, 43.75) mm vs. 40.00 (39.00, 42.00) mm, $P=0.038$]. Logistic regression analysis identified atrial fibrillation duration as a risk factor for recurrence in elderly patients, while f-wave amplitudes in lead V2 and avF were independently negatively correlated with 1-year recurrence after radiofrequency ablation. **Conclusion:** The ECG f-wave amplitudes and atrial fibrillation duration may serve as predictors of the outcome of RFCA in elderly patients with PsAF.

[Key words] persistent atrial fibrillation; radiofrequency ablation; elderly; recurrence; electrocardiogram

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(09): 1341-1347, 1397]

心房颤动(atrial fibrillation, AF)是一种以心房电活动紊乱伴无效的心房收缩为特征的心律失常,常造成心力衰竭、脑卒中等并发症,给患者、家庭及社会带来极大的负担。目前国际上一致认可经导管消融术在维持AF患者窦性心律方面优于抗心律失常药物,其安全性及有效性已得到大量临床研究验证^[1-6]。2023 美国心脏病学会(the American College of Cardiology, ACC)/美国心脏协会(the American Heart Association, AHA)/美国临床药学院(the American College of Clinical Pharmacy, ACCP)/心律学会(the Heart Rhythm Society, HRS)AF 诊断与管理指南指出导管消融优于药物治疗,并将导管消融作为AF 治疗的 I A 类推荐^[7]。2024 欧洲心脏病学会(European Society of Cardiology, ESC)AF 导管消融专家共识亦指出对于持续性AF,导管消融为一线治疗方案^[8]。射频消融术是目前临床证据最多的导管消融方法。随着手术设备及方法的进步,其成功率已得到极大提升。但是,术后复发率仍然较高^[9]。老年AF 诊治中国专家共识(2024)^[10]指出了老年AF 患者应用导管消融术治疗需充分评估手术获益及风险。基此,探讨预测老年持续性AF 患者射频消融术后复发的因素对于筛选患者、制定消融策略、评估预后等具有重要的临床指导意义。

常规心电图作为一项非侵入性检查,是AF 患者术前必须且反复检查的项目,价格低廉、易于获取,不仅能用于诊断AF,还可以反映心脏的解剖结构与电活动,用于临床诊断及评估AF 预后。利用心电图这一电生理指标管理AF 具有经济、简便的临床价值。中华人民共和国国家卫生健康委员会2022年制订的《中国健康老年人标准》将老人定义为60岁及以上^[11],2023年《心房颤动诊断和治疗中国指南》考虑亚洲房颤人群卒中风险较高,将60岁

及以上患者卒中风险记1分(CHA2DS2-VASc-60评分系统)^[12],故本研究回顾性分析60岁及以上老年持续性AF 并行射频消融术的患者术前心电图及其他临床特征,探讨影响此类患者术后1年复发的相关危险因素,为临床工作中术前评估、术中决策及术后预防复发提供参考。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

回顾性纳入2014年9月—2022年5月在南京医科大学第一附属医院明确诊断为持续性AF,年龄在60岁及以上并行射频消融术的患者。排除标准:①合并严重结构性心脏病;②肝肾功能衰竭;③未控制的甲状腺功能异常;④非首次消融;⑤因为电话或者地址更改导致失访的患者。本研究已通过南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准(伦理审批号:2021-SR-539)。

1.2 方法

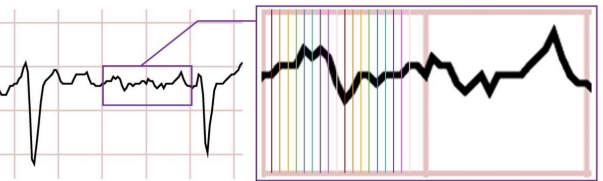
1.2.1 资料采集

收集患者一般资料包括年龄、性别、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、AF 持续时间(病程);合并症包括高血压、糖尿病、脑卒中、肾功能不全、肥厚型心肌病、睡眠呼吸暂停;饮酒史;常规心电图12导联f波振幅;超声心动图数据包括左心房内径(left atrial diameter, LAD)、右心房内径(right atrial diameter, RAD)、左心室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end diastolic dimension, LVEDD)、左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、肺动脉压力(pulmonary artery pressure, PAP);实验室数据包括脑钠肽前体(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, pro-BNP)、尿酸、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇;抗心律失常药物使用情况。其中,病程定义为从患者首次心电图诊断

为AF并持续到术前的时间。合并症为患者既往明确诊断或者此次入院根据辅助检查结果符合相应诊断标准确诊。通过门诊复诊、电话、线上咨询收集患者术后3个月、6个月、12个月的心电图,根据患者随访结果将其分为复发组与未复发组。复发定义为消融术后3个月(空白期)后,常规心电图或动态心电图记录的AF或心房扑动、房性心动过速,发作至少持续30 s。空白期后未记录到AF、心房扑动、房性心动过速,或者发作时间不超过30 s者归为未复发组。

1.2.2 f波振幅测量及导联选择

在射频消融术前48 h内记录至少10 s的标准12导联心电图(滤波范围0.1~100.0 Hz;交流滤波器50 Hz、走速25 mm/s、定标电压10 mm/mV)。心电图信号由数字电生理记录系统(RAGE-12,厦门纳龙科技有限公司)采集。手动选择f波段,每个f波段的起点位于QRS波开始后 ≥ 400 ms,以避免T波干扰,终点为下个QRS波起点。选取1个T-QRS区间,通过以下算法计算区间内f波幅度:①每10 ms计算1次峰谷颤动幅度,根据既往文献中f波频率的范围及临床观察的结果,本研究将测量长度设置为90 ms。②每个患者将获得多个f波幅度值,前30%的平均值代表每个患者的最大f波幅度(图1)。这项工作由两位独立且经验丰富的心脏病专家完成。由于f波片段选择的起始点是量化的,计算则是专门设计的软件自动计算,因此,已经尽量降低了选择误差。本研究选择了60例患者进行预实验,2位心脏病专家分别进行片段选取,测量结果具有一致性(皮尔逊相关系数0.99, $P < 0.001$)。



The left panel depicts the selection of the f-segment, which starts ≥ 400 ms after the onset of the QRS complex and ends at the beginning of the subsequent QRS complex. The right panel demonstrates the amplitude measurement within the selected f-segment. The peak-to-valley amplitude of the fibrillation wave is computed at 10 ms intervals, with a measurement window of 90 ms (as indicated by the spacing between adjacent color bars being 10 ms, and the interval between same-colored bars representing 90 ms).

图1 f波振幅测量示意

Figure 1 Illustration of the procedure for measuring f-wave amplitude

1.2.3 AF射频消融术

术前均行经食管超声心动图或者左心房CTA排除左心耳血栓。局部麻醉后穿刺双侧股静脉置入鞘管,经左股静脉置入希氏束导管及10极冠状静脉窦电极导管。在X线或心腔内超声指导下穿刺房间隔,通过长鞘将标测导管放置于左心房,进行左心房及双肺静脉建模,设置功率30~45 W,温度43 ℃,15~20 mL/min冷盐水灌注,行双侧肺静脉电隔离术。如验证肺静脉双向传导阻滞后心房颤动仍存在,则通过电复律(150~200 J)恢复窦性心律。在窦性心律下使用高密度标测导管或消融导管对左心房进行基质标测。如存在低电压区,则进行基质改良。术后静滴异丙肾上腺素并进行心房和心室程序刺激,排除并处理其他类型的心律失常。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析。符合正态分布的计量资料用均值 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,不符合正态分布的计量资料则用中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,两组比较采用独立样本 t 检验或者曼-惠特尼检验。计数资料以频数(百分比)[$n(\%)$]表示,组间比较采用卡方检验或者Fisher精确检验。常规心电图12导联f波振幅与复发的关系采用点二列相关分析。采用二元Logistic回归分析比较不同因素对射频消融术后1年复发的影响,多因素Logistic分析采用逐步法(入口 $P < 0.05$,出口 $P < 0.10$)筛选变量,以单因素分析中 $P < 0.05$ 的变量作为候选。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

考虑心电图12导联之间相关性较大以及临床评估的简便性,本研究采用相关性研究分别从双极导联(I、II、III导联)、加压单极导联(avL、avF、avR)、胸导联(V1、V2、V3、V4、V5、V6)中选择相关系数最大的导联纳入回归分析。相关性分析显示,III导联、avF导联、V2导联f波振幅与术后复发相关系数最大(表1)。

排除失访患者5例,本研究共纳入369例,其中未复发组281例(76.15%),复发组88例(23.85%)。两组在年龄、BMI、合并症、LVEDD、LVEF、PAP、Pro-BNP、尿酸、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、各类抗心律失常药物使用率上差异均无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05)。与未复发组比较,复发组的女性比例高

(39.77% vs. 26.69%, $P=0.019$), 病程长[15.5(6.00, 51.00)个月 vs. 9.00(3.00, 24.00)个月, $P<0.001$], III 导联[0.07(0.06, 0.08)mV vs. 0.09(0.08, 0.11)mV, $P<0.001$]、avF 导联[0.06(0.05, 0.07)mV vs. 0.08(0.07, 0.10)mV, $P<0.001$]、V2 导联[0.07(0.06, 0.09)mV vs. 0.10(0.08, 0.12)mV, $P<0.001$]f波振幅低, LAD[43.00(40.25, 46.00)mm vs. 42.00(40.00, 45.00)mm, $P=0.039$]、RAD[41.00(39.00, 43.75)mm vs. 40.00(39.00, 42.00)mm, $P=0.038$]更大, 差异均有统计学意义(表2)。

表1 369例接受射频消融术的老年持续性心房颤动患者常规心电图f波振幅与射频消融术后1年复发的相关性分析
Table 1 Correlation analysis between f-wave amplitude on electrocardiogram and recurrence at 1 year after radiofrequency ablation in 369 elderly patients with persistent atrial fibrillation

Lead	I	II	III	avR	avL	avF	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
Correlation coefficient	-0.087	-0.336	-0.339	-0.228	-0.261	-0.368	-0.285	-0.306	-0.201	-0.201	-0.186	-0.038
P	0.094	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.464

2.2 老年持续性AF患者射频消融术后1年复发的多因素二元Logistic回归分析

将组间比较有显著差异的变量纳入分析, 结果发现病程、avF导联、V2导联f波振幅对持续性AF患者射频消融术后1年是否复发具有显著影响(Hosmer-Lemeshow 检验 $P=0.139$), 复发组的病程更长, avF导联、V2导联f波振幅更低, OR(95%CI)分别为1.021(1.012~1.030)($P<0.001$)、0.965(0.949~0.981)($P<0.001$)、0.978(0.966~0.991)($P=0.001$, 表3)。

2.3 ROC曲线分析

基于二元Logistic回归分析发现的相关因素构建ROC曲线显示病程、avF导联及V2导联振幅诊断射频消融术后复发的最佳截断值分别为35.5个月(AUC=0.668, 95%CI: 0.602~0.734, $P<0.001$, 灵敏度42.05%, 特异度85.05%, 阳性预测值46.84%, 阴性预测值82.41%), 0.07 mV(AUC=0.775, 95%CI: 0.719~0.831, $P<0.001$, 灵敏度75.00%, 特异度68.33%, 阳性预测值42.58%, 阴性预测值89.72%), 0.08 mV(AUC=0.733, 95%CI: 0.670~0.796, $P<0.001$, 灵敏度62.50%, 特异度76.87%, 阳性预测值45.83%, 阴性预测值86.75%)(图2)。

3 讨 论

本研究通过回顾性分析369例接受射频消融术的老年持续性AF患者的临床资料发现, AF病程长是射频消融术后1年复发的危险因素, 而avF导联、V2导联f波振幅高则与射频消融术后1年复发独立负相关。

AF是一种随年龄增长发病率逐渐升高的慢性进行性疾病。2024 ESC AF导管消融专家共识虽然将导管消融作为AF一线治疗方案, 但是同时指出选择射频消融需进行个体化综合考虑^[8]。考虑因素

包括年龄、AF持续时间、心房扩大、心房纤维化以及患者偏好等。然而, 目前为止, 尚未界定推荐射频消融的AF持续时间。Oral等^[13]研究显示导管消融干预前AF持续时间为5年, 射频消融是获益的。AF持续时间长术后复发率高可能是因为AF持续时间越长, 心肌纤维化、心房重构程度越重。但是, 部分持续性AF患者症状轻微甚至无症状, 其AF持续时间无法精确判断, 这削弱了AF持续时间在手术效果评估中的价值。

心电图不仅便于获取, 更重要的是阅图快捷, 利于手术医生迅速评估手术效果。既往研究提示心电图f波振幅与AF预后有关, f波振幅越低, 复发的可能性越大, 这可能与心房电活动的异质性、心肌细胞纤维化等有关。Cheng等^[14]的研究显示avF、V1导联的f波振幅与AF预后有关。Nault等^[15]的研究则提示II导联、V1导联f波振幅与AF预后有关。这类研究多直接选择某导联, 譬如V1导联、II导联、avF导联作为研究对象, 缺乏导联选择的过程。本研究没有直接选择某个导联进行研究, 而是通过相关性分析选择目标导联进入回归分析, 结果提示avF导联、V2导联f波振幅与AF复发有关, f波振幅越低, 导管消融术后复发风险越高。AF病程、avF及V2导联f波振幅预测持续性AF患者射频消融术后复发的阴性预测值均高于80%, 尤其是avF导联阴性预测值高达89.72%。譬如, 心脏电生理医师根据患者心电图avF导联f波振幅>0.07 mV即可快速评估该持续性AF患者为术后复发的低风险人群, 可推荐患者行射频消融手术, 并可预测患者术后1年不复发的概率为89.72%。其既为患者提供更精准的预后评估, 减少患者对手术效果难以预测的恐惧, 也为术者提供临床决策的循证依据, 减少决策压力。

表2 369例接受射频消融术的持续性AF老年患者基线资料

Table 2 Baseline characteristics of 369 elderly patients with persistent AF who underwent radiofrequency ablation

Variable	Total (n=369)	Non-recurrence group (n=281)	Recurrence group (n=88)	P
Age[n(%)]				0.527
<75 years	345(93.50)	264(93.95)	81(92.05)	
≥75 years	24(6.50)	17(6.05)	7(7.95)	
Female[n(%)]	110(29.81)	75(26.69)	35(39.77)	0.019
BMI[kg/m ² , M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	25.43(23.64, 27.28)	25.43(23.73, 27.26)	25.43(23.07, 27.31)	0.410
Duration of AF[months, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	12.00(3.00, 25.50)	9.00(3.00, 24.00)	15.5(6.00, 51.00)	<0.001
Alcohol[n(%)]	67(18.16)	58(20.64)	9(10.23)	0.027
Comorbidity[n(%)]				
Hypertension	221(59.89)	167(59.43)	54(61.36)	0.747
Diabetes	60(16.26)	48(17.08)	12(13.64)	0.445
Stroke	35(9.49)	30(10.68)	5(5.68)	0.323
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	9(2.44)	8(2.85)	1(1.14)	0.692
Renal dysfunction	32(8.67)	21(7.47)	11(12.50)	0.192
Sleep apnea	5(1.36)	3(1.07)	2(2.27)	0.343
Ancillary tests[mV, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]				
f-wave amplitude in lead III	0.09(0.07, 0.10)	0.09(0.08, 0.11)	0.07(0.06, 0.08)	<0.001
f-wave amplitude in lead avF	0.08(0.06, 0.09)	0.08(0.07, 0.10)	0.06(0.05, 0.07)	<0.001
f-wave amplitude in lead V2	0.09(0.07, 0.11)	0.10(0.08, 0.12)	0.07(0.06, 0.09)	<0.001
LAD[mm, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	43.00(40.00, 45.00)	42.00(40.00, 45.00)	43.00(40.25, 46.00)	0.039
RAD[mm, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	40.68(39.00, 43.00)	40.00(39.00, 42.00)	41.00(39.00, 43.75)	0.038
LVEDD[mm, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	48.00(45.00, 51.00)	48.00(45.00, 50.00)	48.00(46.00, 51.00)	0.364
LVEF[% , M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	62.10(60.70, 64.70)	62.10(60.70, 64.40)	62.70(60.70, 65.80)	0.063
PAP[mmHg, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	30.00(26.00, 35.00)	30.00(25.50, 35.00)	30.00(26.25, 35.00)	0.359
Pro-BNP[pg/mL, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	1 130.00(680.80, 1 503.00)	1 119.00(678.35, 1 508.90)	1 138.50(703.25, 1 443.75)	0.822
Uric acid[μmol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	387.58(333.50, 427.00)	387.58(335.00, 427.00)	387.58(317.50, 432.75)	0.976
LDL-C[mmol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	2.41(1.96, 2.83)	2.41(1.96, 2.82)	2.41(1.97, 2.93)	0.857
Antiarrhythmic drugs[n(%)]				
Metoprolol	119(32.25)	89(31.67)	30(34.09)	0.672
Propafenone	1(0.27)	0(0)	1(1.14)	0.238
Bisoprolol	4(1.08)	2(0.71)	2(2.27)	0.242
Diltiazem	6(1.63)	4(1.42)	2(2.27)	0.632
Digoxin	15(4.07)	13(4.63)	2(2.27)	0.536
Amiodarone	3(0.81)	2(0.71)	1(1.14)	0.560

BMI: body mass index; LAD: left atrial diameter; RAD: right atrial diameter; LVEDD: left ventricular end-diastolic dimension; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; PAP: pulmonary artery pressure.

针对AF术后复发的问題,目前不少研究聚焦于挖掘预测术后复发的因素,研究对象包括左心房^[16-17]、左心室^[18]、女性^[19-20]、BMI^[21]、衰弱^[22]等。其中,多个研究中表明LAD是消融后AF复发的重要预测因素,但其预测价值更多体现在LAD明显扩大(≥47 mm)的患者^[23],而真实临床实践中,此类患者相对较少,在心房没有明显扩大的人群中,LAD的预测价值可能有所下降。此外,近年来机器学习和人工

智能在AF预后的分析中也取得了很大进展^[24-25]。与既往研究相比,本研究的临床价值在于:①研究对象更有针对性。以往研究多为囊括阵发性AF与持续性AF,而且也没有针对老年人这一特殊群体的专门研究。而本研究聚焦于60岁及以上的持续性AF患者,研究对象更为明确,研究结果对这一群体更具有实际应用价值。②本研究纳入了f波振幅这个参数。相比病程、LAD等参数,f波特征能更直接反

表3 369例老年持续性AF患者射频消融术后1年复发的单、多因素Logistic回归分析

Table 3 Unvariated and multivariate logistic regression analysis of 1-year recurrence after radiofrequency ablation in 369 elderly patients with persistent AF

Variable	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	OR(95%CI)	P	OR(95%CI)	P
Sex(male)	1.814(1.098–2.997)	0.020		
No alcohol	0.438(0.207–0.925)	0.030		
Duration of AF	1.023(1.014–1.031)	<0.001	1.021(1.012–1.030)	<0.001
f-wave amplitude in lead III	0.960(0.947–0.972)	<0.001		
f-wave amplitude in lead avF(mV)	0.951(0.937–0.965)	<0.001	0.965(0.949–0.981)	<0.001
f-wave amplitude in lead V2(mV)	0.968(0.957–0.979)	<0.001	0.978(0.966–0.991)	0.001
LAD	1.069(1.007–1.135)	0.028		
RAD	1.053(0.984–1.127)	0.138		

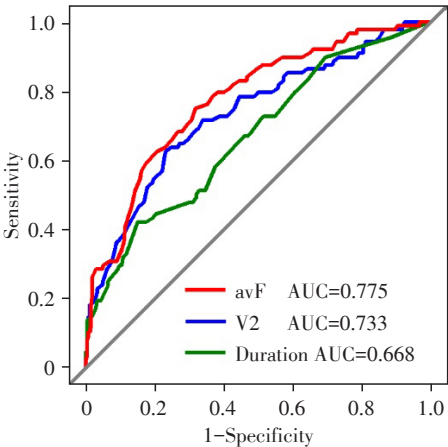


图2 病程、avF导联及V2导联f波振幅诊断射频消融术后AF复发的ROC曲线

Figure 2 ROC curves for diagnosing recurrence after radiofrequency ablation based on the duration of AF and f-wave amplitudes in leads avF and V2

映AF患者的电重构及结构重构的程度。f波振幅低,说明心房电活动更加复杂、碎裂,相应的预后也更差^[26]。本研究亦表明f波振幅低的患者术后复发率更高,通过f波的振幅可预测AF消融的效果。且体表心电图易于获取,结果易于解读,相比复杂的机器学习算法,也更便于临床应用。

本研究仍存在一些局限性。本研究为单中心研究,纳入对象为老年持续性AF患者,研究范围较窄,故而作患者数量相对较少。此外,为回顾性分析,随访资料的完整性受到限制,需要大样本的前瞻性研究进一步验证结果。

综上,心电图及病程可评估老年持续性AF患者射频消融手术效果。avF导联、V2导联f波振幅越高,术后复发率越低;AF病程越长,术后复发率越高。

利益冲突声明:
所有作者均声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:
All authors declare no conflict of interests.

作者贡献声明:
颜清负责数据整理、统计分析及撰写文章初稿。王世新、李新收集数据和统计分析。王林林、陈红武、陈明龙提出并设计研究方案,对文章进行修改和审核。

Author's Contributions:
YAN Qing was responsible for data organization, statistical analysis and writing the manuscript. WANG Shixin and LI Xin collected data and conducted statistical analysis. WANG Linlin, CHEN Hongwu, and CHEN Minglong proposed and designed the research plan, and revised the manuscript.

[参考文献]

[1] PACKER D L, PICCINI J P, MONAHAN K H, et al. Ablation versus drug therapy for atrial fibrillation in heart failure: results from the CABANA trial [J]. Circulation, 2021, 143(14): 1377–1390

[2] TURAGAM M K, MUSIKANTOW D, WHANG W, et al. Assessment of catheter ablation or antiarrhythmic drugs for first-line therapy of atrial fibrillation: a meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials [J]. JAMA Cardiol, 2021, 6(6): 697–705

[3] CHEW D S, LI Y H, COWPER P A, et al. Cost-effectiveness of catheter ablation versus antiarrhythmic drug therapy in atrial fibrillation: the CABANA randomized clinical trial [J]. Circulation, 2022, 146(7): 535–547

[4] KUCK K H, LEBEDEV D S, MIKHAYLOV E N, et al. Catheter ablation or medical therapy to delay progression of atrial fibrillation: the randomized controlled atrial fibrillation progression trial (ATTEST) [J]. Europace, 2021, 23(3): 362–369

- [5] MARK D B, ANSTROM K J, SHENG S B, et al. Effect of catheter ablation vs medical therapy on quality of life among patients with atrial fibrillation: the CABANA randomized clinical trial[J]. JAMA, 2019, 321(13): 1275-1285
- [6] AL-KAISEY A M, PARAMESWARAN R, BRYANT C, et al. Atrial fibrillation catheter ablation vs medical therapy and psychological distress: a randomized clinical trial[J]. JAMA, 2023, 330(10): 925-933
- [7] JOGLAR J A, CHUNG M K, ARMBRUSTER A L, et al. 2023 ACC/AHA/ACCP/HRS guideline for the diagnosis and management of atrial fibrillation: a report of the American college of cardiology/American heart association joint committee on clinical practice guidelines[J]. Circulation, 2024, 149(1): e1-e156
- [8] TZEIS S, SEPEHRI S A. The Decalogue of the 2024 European Heart Rhythm Association/Heart Rhythm Society/Asia Pacific Heart Rhythm Society/Latin American Heart Rhythm Society consensus document on catheter and surgical ablation of atrial fibrillation[J]. Eur Heart J, 2025, 46(11): 991-993
- [9] YANG G, ZHENG L R, JIANG C Y, et al. Circumferential pulmonary vein isolation plus low-voltage area modification in persistent atrial fibrillation: the STABLE-SR-II trial[J]. JACC Clin Electrophysiol, 2022, 8(7): 882-891
- [10] 中华医学会老年医学分会心血管学组, 中国老年保健医学研究会老年心血管病分会. 老年心房颤动诊治中国专家共识(2024)[J]. 中华心律失常学杂志, 2024, 28(2): 103-124
Cardiovascular Group, Geriatric Society of Chinese Medical Association, Cardiovascular Branch, Chinese Society of Geriatric Health Medicine. Chinese expert consensus on the diagnosis and treatment of atrial fibrillation in the elderly (2024) [J]. Chinese Journal of Cardiac arrhythmias, 2024, 28(2): 103-124
- [11] 国家卫生健康委员会. 中国健康老年人标准: WS/T 802-2022[S]. 北京: 中国标准出版社, 2022: 1
National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. Standard for Healthy Chinese Older Adults: WS/T 802-2022[S]. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, 2022: 1
- [12] 中华医学会心血管病学分会, 中国生物医学工程学会心律分会. 心房颤动诊断和治疗中国指南[J]. 中华心血管病杂志, 2023, 51(6): 572-618
Chinese Society of Cardiology, Chinese Medical Association Heart Rhythm Committee of Chinese Society of Biomedical Engineering. Chinese guidelines on diagnosis and management of atrial fibrillation[J]. Chinese Journal of Cardiology, 2023, 51(6): 572-618
- [13] ORAL H, PAPPONE C, CHUGH A, et al. Circumferential pulmonary-vein ablation for chronic atrial fibrillation[J]. N Engl J Med, 2006, 354(9): 934-941
- [14] CHENG Z W, DENG H, CHENG K A, et al. The amplitude of fibrillatory waves on leads aVF and V1 predicting the recurrence of persistent atrial fibrillation patients who underwent catheter ablation[J]. Ann Noninvasive Electrocardiol, 2013, 18(4): 352-358
- [15] NAULT I, LELLOUCHE N, MATSUO S, et al. Clinical value of fibrillatory wave amplitude on surface ECG in patients with persistent atrial fibrillation[J]. J Interv Card Electrophysiol, 2009, 26(1): 11-19
- [16] NIELSEN A B, SKAARUP K G, DJERNÆS K, et al. Left atrial contractile strain predicts recurrence of atrial tachyarrhythmia after catheter ablation[J]. Int J Cardiol, 2022, 358: 51-57
- [17] 洪昕, 张南南, 徐桂冬. 左房纤维化在心房颤动导管消融术后复发中的研究进展[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2024, 44(8): 1165-1173
HONG X, ZHANG N N, XU G D. Research progress of left atrial fibrosis in the recurrence of atrial fibrillation post catheter ablation[J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University(Natural Sciences), 2024, 44(8): 1165-1173
- [18] MIYAZAWA H, MORISHIMA I, KANZAKI Y, et al. Early left ventricular reverse remodeling after catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation is associated with lower recurrence rates and improved prognosis in patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction[J]. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol, 2025, 36(7): 1548-1558
- [19] LI H W, WANG Z F, CHENG Z C, et al. Sex differences involved in persistent atrial fibrillation recurrence after radiofrequency ablation[J]. BMC Cardiovasc Disord, 2022, 22(1): 549
- [20] TANAKA N, INOUE K, KOBORI A, et al. Sex differences in atrial fibrillation ablation outcomes: insights from a large-scale multicentre registry[J]. Europace, 2020, 22(9): 1345-1357
- [21] PRANATA R, HENRINA J, YONAS E, et al. BMI and atrial fibrillation recurrence post catheter ablation: a dose-response meta-analysis[J]. Eur J Clin Invest, 2021, 51(6): e13499
- [22] 何玉立, 刘倩慧, 王瀚, 等. 衰弱与老年房颤患者导管消融术后复发的相关性研究[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2025, 45(6): 854-862
HE Y L, LIU Q H, WANG H, et al. Correlation of frailty and recurrence after catheter ablation in elderly patients with atrial fibrillation[J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University(Natural Sciences), 2025, 45(6): 854-862

imity labeling strategy provides insights into the composition and dynamics of lipid droplet proteomes [J]. *Dev Cell*, 2018, 44(1): 97-112

[45] CHO K F, BRANON T C, RAJEEV S, et al. Split-TurboID enables contact-dependent proximity labeling in cells[J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2020, 117(22): 12143-12154

[46] FUJIMOTO S, TAWARAYA Y, OHSAKI Y, et al. Complementation assay using fusion of Split-GFP and TurboID for organelle contact sites [J]. *Methods Mol Biol*, 2023, 2649: 131-143

[47] GUO H K, WAN W, HUANG Y N, et al. LipoID profiles lipid droplet interactions and identifies interorganelle regulators[J/OL]. *Nat Chem Biol*, 2026. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41589-025-02127-4>. DOI: 10.1038/s41589-025-02127-4

[48] BEZAWORK-GELETA A, DEVEREUX C J, KEENAN S N, et al. Proximity proteomics reveals a mechanism of fatty acid transfer at lipid droplet-mitochondria- endoplasmic reticulum contact sites [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2025, 16(1): 2135

[49] VOELTZ G K, SAWYER E M, HAJNÓCZKY G, et al. Making the connection: how membrane contact sites have changed our view of organelle biology[J]. *Cell*, 2024, 187(2): 257-270

[50] CALÌ T, BAYER E M, EDEN E R, et al. Key challenges and recommendations for defining organelle membrane contact sites [J]. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2025, 26(10): 776-796

[51] MA X W, QIAN H, CHEN A, et al. Perspectives on mitochondria-ER and mitochondria-lipid droplet contact in hepatocytes and hepatic lipid metabolism [J]. *Cells*, 2021, 10(9): 2273

[52] GREFFHORST A, VAN DE PEPPEL I P, LARSEN L E, et al. The role of lipophagy in the development and treatment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease [J]. *Front Endocrinol*, 2021, 11: 601627

[53] MARTINEZ-LOPEZ N, SINGH R. Autophagy and lipid droplets in the liver[J]. *Annu Rev Nutr*, 2015, 35: 215-237

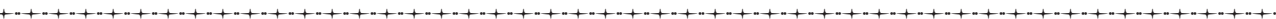
[54] ROMEO S, KOZLITINA J, XING C, et al. Genetic variation in PNPLA3 confers susceptibility to nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [J]. *Nat Genet*, 2008, 40(12): 1461-1465

[55] CHEN V L, VESPASIANI-GENTILUCCI U. Integrating PNPLA3 into clinical risk prediction [J]. *Liver Int*, 2025, 45(3): e16103

[56] ABUL-HUSN N S, CHENG X P, LI A H, et al. A protein-truncating HSD17B13 variant and protection from chronic liver disease [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2018, 378(12): 1096-1106

[57] AMANGURBANOVA M, HUANG D Q, LOOMBA R. Review article: the role of HSD17B13 on global epidemiology, natural history, pathogenesis and treatment of NAFLD [J]. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2023, 57(1): 37-51

(收稿: 2026-04-13; 修回: 2026-06-03; 录用: 2026-06-05)
(本文编辑: 陈汐敏)



(上接第1347页)

[23] MUJOVIĆ N, MARINKOVIĆ M, MARKOVIĆ N, et al. Prediction of very late arrhythmia recurrence after radiofrequency catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation: the MB-LATER clinical score [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2017, 7: 40828

[24] ARZANI A, WANG J X, SACKS M S, et al. Machine learning for cardiovascular biomechanics modeling: challenges and beyond [J]. *Ann Biomed Eng*, 2022, 50(6): 615-627

[25] FEENY A K, CHUNG M K, MADABHUSHI A, et al. Artificial intelligence and machine learning in arrhythmias and cardiac electrophysiology [J]. *Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol*, 2020, 13(8): e007952

[26] KAWAJI T, OGAWA H, HAMATANI Y, et al. Fine fibrillatory wave as a risk factor for heart failure events in patients with atrial fibrillation: the fushimi atrial fibrillation (AF) registry [J]. *J Am Heart Assoc*, 2022, 11(7): e024341

(收稿: 2025-07-02; 修回: 2025-11-04; 录用: 2025-12-04)
(本文编辑: 戴玉娟)