

• 临床研究 •

## 术前左心室射血分数作为迷宫Ⅳ射频消融联合瓣膜术后房颤复发独立预测因子的倾向性评分匹配研究

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**[摘要]** 目的: 探索术前左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)水平对迷宫Ⅳ射频消融联合瓣膜手术后房颤(atrial fibrillation, AF)复发的影响。方法: 选择2014年1月—2023年12月在南京医科大学第一附属医院心脏大血管外科行迷宫Ⅳ射频消融联合心脏瓣膜手术患者的临床及随访资料。按照术前1周超声心动图所测LVEF结果, 分为低LVEF组(LVEF<50%)以及正常LVEF组(LVEF≥50%)。采用倾向性评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM)研究方法, 将两组患者进行1:2匹配, 比较匹配后两组患者术后AF发生率。结果: 最终纳入患者513例, 匹配前低LVEF组66例, 其中男39例, 女27例, 年龄(59.7±8.7)岁; 正常LVEF组447例, 其中男179例, 女268例, 年龄(59.4±9.5)岁。采用PSM后低LVEF组纳入患者64例, 正常LVEF组纳入患者125例, 其中低LVEF组术后AF复发率明显高于正常LVEF组(log-rank,  $P=0.013$ ), Cox回归模型显示低LVEF是迷宫Ⅳ射频消融联合心脏瓣膜手术后AF复发的独立危险因素。结论: 较低的术前LVEF可明显增加迷宫Ⅳ射频消融联合心脏瓣膜手术后AF的复发率。

**[关键词]** 左心室射血分数; 心房颤动; 迷宫Ⅳ手术; 倾向性评分匹配

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## Preoperative left ventricular ejection fraction as an independent predictor for atrial fibrillation recurrence after Maze IV combined with valve surgery: a propensity score - matched study

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To explore the influence of preoperative left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) on the risk of atrial fibrillation (AF) recurrence after combined Cox Maze IV and valvular surgery. **Methods:** We retrospectively reviewed clinical and follow up data of patients who underwent Cox Maze IV combined with valvular surgery at the Department of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, between January 2014 and December 2023. Patients were classified by echocardiographic LVEF measured within one week before surgery into a low LVEF group (LVEF<50%) and a normal LVEF group (LVEF≥50%). Propensity score matching (PSM) was performed at a 1:2 ratio to balance baseline covariates between groups. Postoperative AF recurrence rates were compared between matched groups. **Results:** A total of 513 patients were initially included. Before matching, the low LVEF group comprised 66 patients (39 males, 27 females) with a mean age of (59.7±8.7) years, while the normal LVEF group comprised 447 patients (179 males, 268 females) with a mean age of (59.4±9.5) years. After PSM, 64 patients remained in the low LVEF group and 125 in the normal LVEF group. The postoperative AF recurrence rate was significantly higher in the low LVEF group compared to the normal LVEF group (log-rank,  $P=0.013$ ). Cox regression analysis identified low LVEF as an independent risk factor for AF recurrence after Cox-Maze IV combined with valvular surgery. **Conclusion:** Lower preoperative LVEF is associated with a higher risk of AF recurrence after combined Cox Maze IV and valvular surgery.

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心房颤动(atrial fibrillation, AF)是一种常见的心律失常,指心房内规则、有序的电活动消失,代之以紊乱、无序的颤动波<sup>[1]</sup>。目前发生率越来越高,其中30%~50%的患者合并心脏瓣膜病<sup>[2-5]</sup>,对于这部分患者,行迷宫联合瓣膜外科手术是最常见的治疗方式<sup>[6]</sup>。自Cox提出“切-缝”迷宫术以来,就成为治疗AF的标准术式,其通过切口和缝合线来阻断异常电信号在心房的传导路径,从而恢复窦性心律,这种手术方法耗时较长且技术复杂,对患者创伤较大,其后研究人员开始探索使用各种能量源来替代“切与缝”技术,以期在达到相同治疗效果的同时,简化手术操作并减少并发症<sup>[7]</sup>。目前的迷宫IV手术在安全性和有效性方面都有了长足进步,因而被美国胸外科医师协会/美国胸外科学会指南列为AF合并瓣膜疾病I类推荐,但是术后AF的复发率依然偏高,目前的研究显示可达20%以上<sup>[8-9]</sup>。AF复发的危险因素包括术前左心房内径(left atrial diameter, LAD)、年龄以及术前合并症等<sup>[10-12]</sup>。复发的机制可归结为①消融线透壁性不足;②肺静脉外触发灶;③心房纤维化进展;④神经-体液失衡等<sup>[13]</sup>。

左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)是临床上常见的评估心脏功能的指标,其水平降低与心房纤维化密切相关,还与慢性炎症水平升高相关联。这些因素共同导致心房电重构与结构重构的恶化,增加LVAF复发风险<sup>[14-15]</sup>。鉴于迷宫IV联合瓣膜手术的广泛应用以及术前LVEF的普遍检查,了解术前LVEF对于AF复发的影响具有重要意义,然而目前关于LVEF和AF复发之间关系的文献极少,并且缺乏在严格匹配其他混杂因素后,专门评估LVEF独立贡献的高质量证据,这限制了将LVEF有效纳入术前复发风险评估模型。南京医科大学第一附属医院心脏大血管外科从2014年起对迷宫IV手术的患者进行长期随访,由于随访数据繁多,采用倾向性评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM)方法,使两组在可比性上接近随机化后的状态,以减少选择偏倚,进而更清晰地揭示术前LVEF与AF复发之间的独立关联,旨在为临床诊疗以及护理提供理论依据。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

选择2014年1月—2023年12月在南京医科大学第一附属医院心脏大血管外科行迷宫IV联合心脏瓣膜手术的AF患者作为研究对象。纳入标准:①年龄 $\geq 18$ 岁;②行迷宫IV联合心脏瓣膜手术。排除标准:①资料不完备以及完全失访;②既往有精神类疾病史;③合并大血管手术。最终纳入患者513例。本研究通过南京医科大学第一附属医院医学伦理委员会审批(审批号:2023-SR-262),患者均知情同意。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 资料收集

通过学习相关文献资料以及相关临床经验,本研究纳入以下因子。①基础资料:包括性别、年龄、体重指数(body mass index, BMI);②既往史:包括吸烟史、饮酒史、高血压、糖尿病、脑梗死、周围血管疾病、甲状腺功能亢进、导管消融、起搏器置入;③术前资料:CHA2DS2-VASc评分、主动脉内径(aortic root diameter, Aod)、LAD、左心室舒张末期内径(left ventricular diastolic dimension, LVDd)、左心室后壁厚度(left ventricular posterior wall thickness, LVPWT)、LVEF;④手术资料:包括是否处理二尖瓣、是否处理主动脉瓣、是否处理三尖瓣、AF处理设备、体外循环(cardiopulmonary bypass, CPB)时间以及主动脉阻断时间,共计25个观察指标。其中LVEF采用Simpson法测得,分为低LVEF组(LVEF $< 50\%$ )以及正常LVEF组(LVEF $\geq 50\%$ )。

#### 1.2.2 迷宫IV手术方式

所有手术均由拥有15年以上经验外科医师完成,在垂直于界沟的方向切开右心房并离断界嵴,使用消融钳沿上下腔静脉连线进行消融,再向右心耳尖端方向完成一道消融。随后在三尖瓣环1点钟位置,沿右侧房室沟分离至瓣环区域,消融钳经右心房切口进入,对该路径进行消融直至抵达三尖瓣环。离断Marshall韧带,于左肺静脉根部选用铗链式或平行式消融钳完成共8道消融。将消融钳下臂经房间沟切口置入横窦,消融左心房顶部;以相同

方式经斜窦引出,对左心房底部进行消融。另从左心耳切口出发,消融其与左肺静脉上下支之间的连线,并在根部使用切割缝合器完整切除左心耳。消融钳再经房间沟切口进入,完成二尖瓣峡部的消融。所有患者均使用切割缝合器于根部切除左心耳。对于术中消融后仍维持AF心律的早期复发患者,实施电转复治疗,一般以1~3次内恢复窦性或交界性心律为消融成功的终点。若术后动态心电图仍为AF心律,则予以口服胺碘酮治疗3个月。

### 1.2.3 AF复发的定义和随访记录

随访截止日期为2024年6月30日,随访终点为术后AF复发。所有患者在术后1、3、6、12个月及后续每隔6个月进行常规12导联心电图或24h动态心电图监测,以明确有无复发。对于失访患者,其生存时间计算为从手术日至最后一次确认无AF复发的时间。依据目前文献,AF复发是指:术后3个月空白期后,心电图记录的AF、心房扑动和房性心动过速持续发生超过30s<sup>[8]</sup>。

### 1.2.4 PSM分析

为去除混杂因素的影响,本研究采用PSM法,通过创建在观察到的协变量上具有相似倾向评分的处理组和控制组,以减少混杂偏差<sup>[16]</sup>。基于因果推断原则匹配的变量包括:人口学特征(年龄、性别、BMI)、心血管危险因素和合并症(吸烟、饮酒、高血压、糖尿病、脑梗死、周围血管疾病、甲状腺功能亢进)、既往手术史(导管消融、起搏器置入)、CHA2DS2-VASc评分、消融设备以及Aod、LAD值。为避免过度匹配和效应低估,需避免匹配中介变量:①LVEF相关的功能指标(LVDd、LVPWT);②手术相关变量(各瓣膜处理情况、CPB时间、主动脉阻断时间);③所有术后结局变量。模型中未发现变量间存在严重共线性,所有变量的方差膨胀因子均 $<2$ 。匹配过程中排除了倾向评分分布超出共同支持范围的个体,确保匹配仅在可比范围内进行。

### 1.3 统计学方法

使用R语言(4.2.0版)进行统计分析。连续变量符合正态分布者以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用独立样本 $t$ 检验;非正态分布者以中位数(四分位数)[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验。分类变量以例数(百分率)[ $n(\%)$ ]表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher精确检验。使用“MatchIt”包进行倾向性匹配,匹配方法为最近邻匹配,卡钳值为0.2,匹配比例为1:2,过程中不进行替换。使用“cobalt”、“ggplot2”、“corrplot”包进行图

片绘制。采用Kaplan-Meier法绘制生存曲线,组间比较采用log-rank检验。采用Cox比例风险模型分析LVEF分组对术后AF复发的影响,计算风险比(hazard ratio, HR)及其95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI)。双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 患者基线资料

本研究最终纳入513例患者,中位随访时间为71个月。至随访截止时,共183例患者发生AF复发,4例患者失访,纳入删失数据,其余326例患者在末次随访时确认无复发。匹配前低LVEF组纳入患者66例,其中男39例,女27例,年龄( $59.7 \pm 8.7$ )岁,AF复发率36.4%;正常LVEF组纳入患者447例,其中男179例,女268例,年龄( $59.4 \pm 9.5$ )岁,AF复发率35.6%。匹配前,低LVEF组与正常LVEF组在性别、吸烟史、LVDd等方面存在显著差异( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ,表1)。

按1:2比例对两组患者进行PSM,匹配后低LVEF组纳入患者64例,正常LVEF组纳入患者125例(表2)。匹配前后采用标准化均数差(standardized mean difference, SMD)评估协变量均衡性。匹配后,两组样本在整体上达到了良好均衡,显著提升了研究组间的可比性,为后续因果推断提供了更为可靠的基础(图1)。

### 2.2 AF复发率分析

匹配后,低LVEF组术后AF复发率为37.5%,正常LVEF组为27.2%,1年、3年、5年正常LVEF组无复发率均高于低LVEF组(表3)。对两组患者进行Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析,结果显示,低LVEF组术后AF复发率明显高于正常LVEF组(log-rank  $P=0.013$ ,图2A)。单因素Cox回归显示,低LVEF明显增加AF复发率(HR=2.59,95%CI: 1.30~5.14,  $P=0.007$ ,图2B)。考虑到LVDd是明显的混杂因素,因此将其一并纳入多因素Cox回归分析,结果显示,在调整LVDd的潜在混杂影响后,低LVEF组仍是术后AF复发的独立危险因素(HR=2.19,95%CI: 1.00~4.77,  $P=0.049$ ,图2C)。

### 2.3 亚组分析

亚组分析评估LVEF降低对AF复发风险的普遍性,结果显示其风险增加在不同患者特征中总体保持一致。在整个研究队列中,低LVEF组患者的AF复发风险显著高于正常LVEF组(HR=1.97,95%

表1 匹配前低LVEF组与正常LVEF组患者比较

Table 1 Comparison of low LVEF group and normal LVEF group before matching

Variable	LVEF $\geq$ 50%(n=447)	LVEF<50%(n=66)	$\chi^2/Z/t$	P	SMD
Sex[n(%)]			7.947	0.005	0.388
Female	268(60.0)	27(40.9)			
Male	179(40.0)	39(59.1)			
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	59.40 $\pm$ 9.46	59.74 $\pm$ 8.68	-0.280	0.779	0.038
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	23.46 $\pm$ 3.14	23.90 $\pm$ 3.28	-1.055	0.292	0.137
Hypertension[n(%)]	137(30.6)	18(27.3)	0.173	0.679	0.074
Diabetes[n(%)]	40(8.9)	6(9.1)	< 0.001	1.000	0.005
Smoking[n(%)]	69(15.4)	18(27.3)	4.888	0.027	0.292
Drinking[n(%)]	58(13.0)	15(22.7)	3.723	0.054	0.257
Cerebral infarction[n(%)]	62(13.9)	5(7.6)	1.491	0.222	0.204
Peripheral vascular diseases[n(%)]	6(1.3)	2(3.0)	0.252	0.616	0.116
Hyperthyroidism[n(%)]	2(0.4)	0(0)	< 0.001	1.000	0.095
Catheter ablation[n(%)]	6(1.3)	2(3.0)	0.252	0.616	0.116
Pacemaker[n(%)]	4(0.9)	1(1.5)	< 0.001	1.000	0.057
CHA2DS2-VASc[M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	2(1, 3)	2(1, 3)	1.485	0.139	0.195
Aortic valve treatment[n(%)]	154(34.5)	26(39.4)	0.421	0.518	0.103
Mitral valve treatment[n(%)]	435(97.3)	63(95.5)	0.202	0.655	0.100
Tricuspid valve treatment[n(%)]	286(64.0)	49(74.2)	2.231	0.135	0.223
Aod(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	28.51 $\pm$ 4.55	28.79 $\pm$ 3.97	-0.470	0.638	0.065
LAD(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	52.03 $\pm$ 8.69	52.47 $\pm$ 7.54	-0.388	0.698	0.054
LVDd(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	50.97 $\pm$ 7.38	59.95 $\pm$ 8.88	-9.464	< 0.001	1.101
LVPW(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	9.78 $\pm$ 1.22	9.73 $\pm$ 1.26	0.318	0.751	0.041
Instrument[n(%)]			0.138	0.710	0.070
Atricure	332(74.3)	51(77.3)			
Medtronic	115(25.7)	15(22.7)			
CPB duration(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	156.91 $\pm$ 41.81	158.32 $\pm$ 51.73	-0.247	0.805	0.030
Cross clamping duration(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	120.75 $\pm$ 36.63	125.64 $\pm$ 43.02	-0.988	0.324	0.122

表2 匹配后低LVEF组与正常LVEF组患者比较

Table 2 Comparison of low LVEF group and normal LVEF group after matching

Variable	LVEF $\geq$ 50%(n=125)	LVEF<50%(n=64)	$\chi^2/Z/t$	P	SMD
Sex[n(%)]			0.158	0.692	0.085
Female	58(46.4)	27(42.2)			
Male	67(53.6)	37(57.8)			
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	58.77 $\pm$ 10.13	59.64 $\pm$ 8.78	-0.586	0.559	0.092
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	24.09 $\pm$ 3.39	23.80 $\pm$ 3.14	0.570	0.569	0.089
Hypertension[n(%)]	36(28.8)	17(26.6)	0.023	0.878	0.050
Diabetes[n(%)]	9(7.2)	6(9.4)	0.058	0.811	0.079
Smoking[n(%)]	30(24.0)	18(28.1)	0.194	0.660	0.094
Drinking[n(%)]	30(24.0)	14(21.9)	0.021	0.884	0.051
Cerebral infarction[n(%)]	5(4.0)	5(7.8)	0.583	0.444	0.162
Peripheral vascular diseases[n(%)]	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	< 0.001
Hyperthyroidism[n(%)]	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	< 0.001
Catheter ablation[n(%)]	2(1.6)	2(3.1)	< 0.001	0.877	0.101
Pacemaker[n(%)]	0(0)	1(1.6)	< 0.001	0.732	0.178

(续表2)

Variable	LVEF $\geq$ 50%(n=125)	LVEF<50%(n=64)	$\chi^2/Z/t$	P	SMD
CHA2DS2-VASc[M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	2(1,3)	2(1,3)	0.047	0.950	0.009
Aortic valve treatment[n(%)]	47(37.6)	26(40.6)	0.061	0.805	0.062
Mitral valve treatment[n(%)]	123(98.4)	62(96.9)	<0.001	0.877	0.101
Tricuspid valve treatment[n(%)]	76(60.8)	47(73.4)	2.458	0.118	0.271
Aod(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	28.94 $\pm$ 5.07	28.81 $\pm$ 4.02	0.168	0.866	0.027
LAD(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	51.73 $\pm$ 7.38	52.73 $\pm$ 7.47	-0.883	0.378	0.136
LVDd(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	51.96 $\pm$ 7.02	60.09 $\pm$ 8.66	-6.897	<0.001	1.032
LVPW(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	9.92 $\pm$ 1.38	9.77 $\pm$ 1.18	0.762	0.447	0.120
Instrument[n(%)]			<0.001	0.982	0.032
Atricure	96(76.8)	50(78.1)			
Medtronic	29(23.2)	14(21.9)			
CPB duration(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	163.22 $\pm$ 45.16	160.08 $\pm$ 51.47	0.432	0.666	0.065
Cross clamping duration(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	125.42 $\pm$ 39.26	127.77 $\pm$ 41.90	-0.379	0.705	0.058

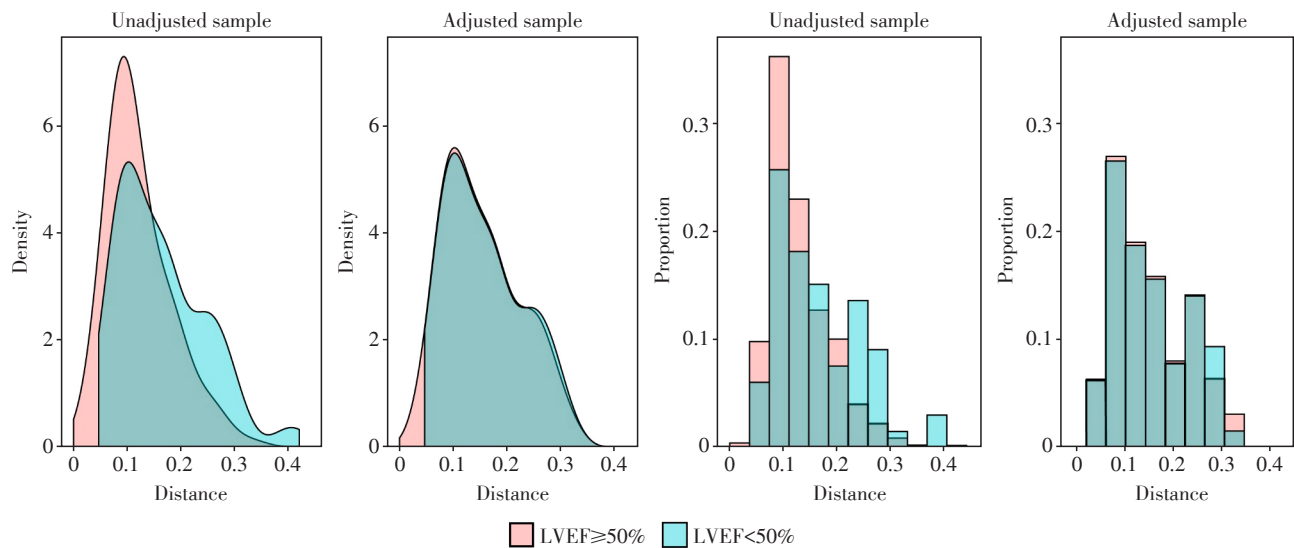


图1 倾向性匹配前后均衡性分布情况图

Figure 1 Distribution of balance before and after matching

表3 匹配后AF复发情况

Table 3 Atrial fibrillation recurrence after matching

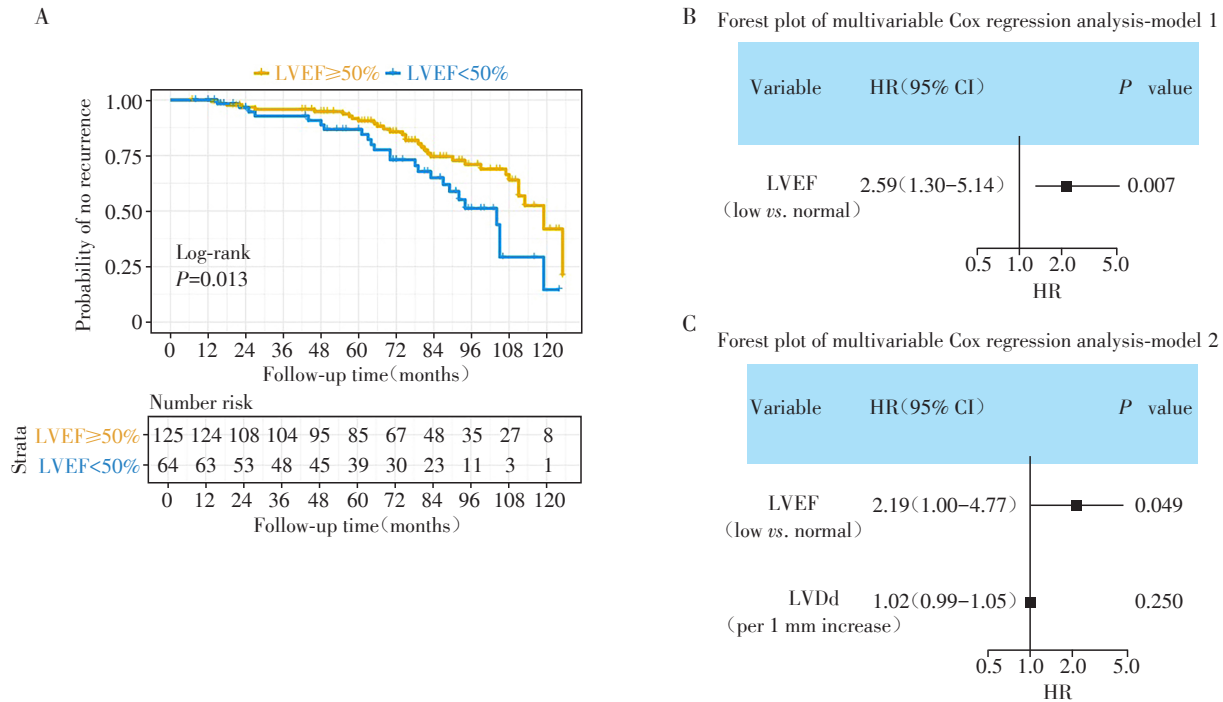
Group	Total cases	Total recurrence [n(%)]	1-Year freedom from AF(%)	3-Year freedom from AF(%)	5-Year freedom from AF(%)
LVEF $\geq$ 50%(n=125)	125	34(27.20)	99.20	83.20	68.00
LVEF<50%(n=64)	64	24(37.50)	98.40	75.00	60.90

CI: 1.15~3.37,  $P=0.014$ , 图3), 与上述Cox回归结果得到的结论一致。所有亚组间的交互作用 $P$ 值差异均无统计学意义, 这表明LVEF对AF复发的影响在不同特征的患者群体中相对一致, 然而各亚组之间复发风险仍然有差异。

图中观察到, LVEF降低带来的高风险在 $\leq 65$ 岁( $HR=2.39$ , 95%CI: 1.22~4.68,  $P=0.011$ )和女性( $HR=$

2.42, 95%CI: 1.08~5.46,  $P=0.033$ )患者中尤为显著。虽然在 $>65$ 岁和男性患者中风险也有升高趋势, 但差异无统计学意义。

对于术前基础病分组, 风险关联在无糖尿病史( $HR=1.87$ , 95%CI: 1.06~3.28,  $P=0.029$ )、无高血压史( $HR=2.11$ , 95%CI: 1.07~4.15,  $P=0.031$ )的患者亚组中显著存在, 虽然在糖尿病患者中, LVEF降低组的



A: Kaplan-Meier curves for atrial fibrillation recurrence. B: Forest plot of univariable Cox regression analysis for factors associated with postoperative atrial fibrillation recurrence. C: Forest plot of multivariable Cox regression analysis for factors associated with postoperative atrial fibrillation recurrence. HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence interval.

图2 术前LVEF对迷宫IV联合瓣膜手术后AF复发的影响分析

Figure 2 Analysis of impact of LVEF on AF recurrence after Maze IV procedure combined with valvular surgery

复发风险高达4.42倍,但由于该亚组样本量较小( $n=15$ ),置信区间极宽,结果不确定性较大,值得在后续进一步研究。

对于心脏彩超分组,  $LAD > 50$  mm (HR=2.05, 95%CI: 1.04~4.04,  $P=0.039$ )的患者具有显著差异。而对于手术器械,无论使用Atricure或Medtronic设备,LVEF降低均提示更高的复发风险,表明这种关联不受手术器械品牌的影响。

### 3 讨论

迷宫手术经过多年的发展,已成为治疗AF最常见的术式<sup>[17-18]</sup>,AF复发是术后研究热点。目前大多数研究仅关注于单纯迷宫手术,但据统计,AF患者大概有50%合并有心脏瓣膜病<sup>[19]</sup>,这部分患者需行迷宫合并瓣膜手术,其AF复发的影响因素较少有学者研究。LVEF是最常用的术前心功能评估指标,所有接受心脏手术的患者术前均会进行LVEF检测,以了解其AF复发风险,对临床诊疗以及护理具有重要价值。本中心从2014年起对所有迷宫IV手术患者进行随访研究,由于AF的复发因素繁多,通过PSM平衡了基线特征,从而能更可靠地评估LVEF作为独立风险因素的作用。

本研究结果显示,术前低LVEF是迷宫术合并瓣膜手术后AF复发的独立危险因素,平衡了混杂因素后,低LVEF组患者仍然表现出显著更高的长期复发风险(HR=2.19, 95% CI: 1.00~4.77,  $P=0.049$ )。这与既往的一些研究相符,Jiang等<sup>[20]</sup>研究发现,在瓣膜手术合并迷宫IV手术的患者中,术前LVEF较低的患者,AF复发的风险显著增加。2023版AF的诊断和管理指南也指出,AF复发与心力衰竭风险增加相关,而心力衰竭患者往往伴有LVEF值降低<sup>[21]</sup>,其机制可能为:低LVEF通常是长期心脏压力或容量超负荷的最终表现,这种状态会持续激活肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统,这不仅是心肌重构的核心驱动因素,还可能直接促进心房成纤维细胞增殖和胶原蛋白沉积,导致间质纤维化<sup>[22-24]</sup>。而AF的发生正是与此有关,心房纤维化不仅影响心房的电传导特性,使得传导减慢和异质性增加,而且易于形成折返环<sup>[25-26]</sup>。迷宫IV手术的操作原理也是源于此,即通过物理隔离和阻断这些异常电通路来治疗AF。在LVEF较低的患者中,心肌纤维化可能更为严重,这使得即使进行了迷宫手术,剩余的心房组织也仍然可能导致心律失常,使得远期复发风险升高<sup>[27]</sup>。

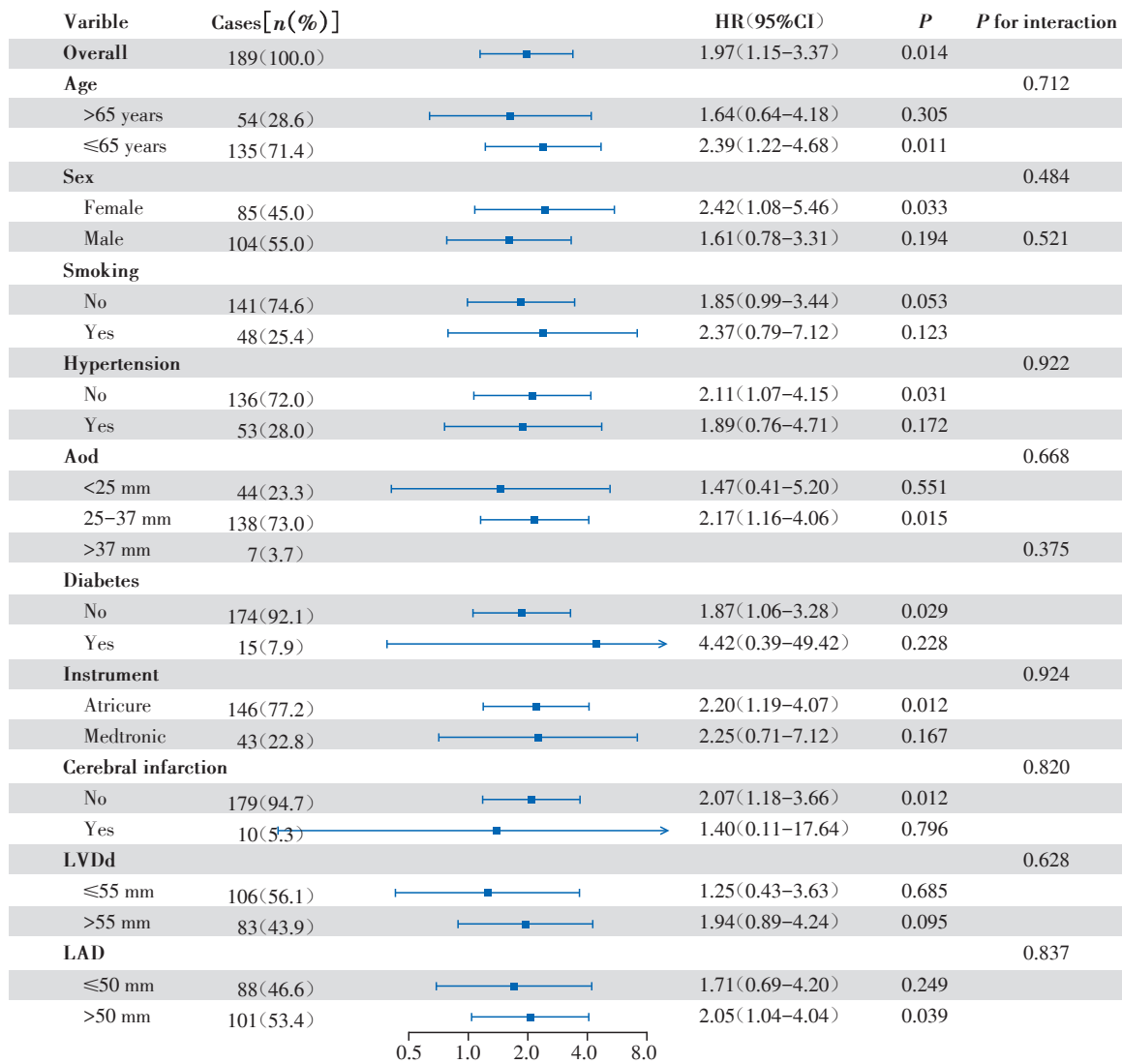


图3 术前LVEF与术后AF复发关联的亚组分析

Figure 3 Subgroup analysis of the association between preoperative LVEF and postoperative AF recurrence

近年来,低LVEF与交感神经激活和炎症因子升高之间的关系也是研究热点,在许多研究中已被证实这两种改变均可能导致AF的发生<sup>[28-30]</sup>。首先,交感神经的激活可能是一种代偿机制,有助于维持心输出量,但长期过度激活会导致一系列不利影响,其中也包括心肌重构、心律失常和预后不良<sup>[31-32]</sup>。其次,炎症反应也是心肌重构的引发因素<sup>[28]</sup>。有研究显示,炎症反应可激活基质金属蛋白酶,进而导致细胞外基质降解,影响心脏的结构完整性<sup>[33]</sup>。同时,炎症反应还会促进成纤维细胞增殖与胶原合成,从而加剧心肌纤维化的进程<sup>[34-35]</sup>。因此,对于低LVEF患者,迷宫IV手术虽然隔离了已知的肺静脉等触发灶和主要折返通路,但其广泛存在的心房纤维化基质和持续的神经体液激活、炎症反应,均可能导致残余的心房组织易于产生新的触发灶或维

持新的折返路径,从而导致远期复发率升高。

为探索低LVEF效应在不同患者群体中的一致性,本研究进行了亚组分析,在所有亚组中,交互作用检验差异均无统计学意义,这表明,低LVEF带来负面影响在不同组别的患者中普遍存在。然而,在分析中也观察到在年龄≤65岁的患者(HR=2.39, P=0.011)和女性患者(HR=2.42, P=0.033)中,低LVEF的风险略高于对应亚组。同样,LAD>50 mm的患者也表现出明确的风险增加(HR=2.05, P=0.039),LAD对于AF复发的影响,目前也有文献支持,LAD的扩大和其纤维化改变密切相关,这种改变不仅会改变心房的几何形状,增加了心房壁的张力,从而改变了电信号传导的路径和速度,促进了AF的维持,还会阻碍正常的电传导,形成电传导的“死区”和“传导障碍区”,为AF的发生和持续提供了

基础<sup>[36-38]</sup>。但由于本研究中交互作用检验差异均无统计学意义,这一发现值得后续深入研究。

本研究还发现,两组患者匹配前后LVDd均存在显著差异,然而最终结果LVDd的差异并没有统计学意义,这可能由以下原因导致:①LVDd扩大是导致LVEF降低的直接结构性原因之一,二者之间包含重叠信息;②LVDd是“中介变量”,而非独立混杂因素,LVDd是LVEF导致AF复发这条路径上的中间环节;③LVDd的预测价值因病因而异。LVDd显著扩大可能是代偿性生理改变,不一定代表同等程度的不可逆心肌损害。

本研究强化了术前心功能评估在AF外科综合管理中的重要性。对于计划接受迷宫IV联合瓣膜手术的低LVEF患者,应被视为复发高风险群体,从而进行专项围术期管理。从临床决策角度,对于低LVEF患者,围术期可考虑合理应用 $\beta$ 受体阻滞剂、肾素-血管紧张素系统抑制剂等以阻止神经内分泌过度激活,延缓心肌重构<sup>[39-40]</sup>,尽可能提高LVEF水平。术后也应制定个体化抗心律失常药物治疗。鉴于交感神经激活以及炎症因子与AF的强相关性,术前也可对低LVEF患者予以精神减压以及饮食护理,例如抗炎饮食可以明显减少体内炎症因子<sup>[41]</sup>,然而目前缺少研究支持,未来值得进一步探索。在术后,该人群可能需要调节胺碘酮等抗心律失常药物的剂量,并实施更严密、更长期的心电监测随访。

本研究通过PSM法,证实术前较低的LVEF是接受迷宫IV联合瓣膜手术患者术后AF复发的独立危险因素,提示术前优化心功能可能降低术后AF复发风险。然而,本研究存在以下局限性:①由于操作员以及设备不同,LVEF的测量结果可能存在误差;②本研究仅将LVEF分为高低2组,后续可以进行更精细的划分;③缺乏术后心功能动态变化数据;④未纳入生活质量或死亡率等终点,未纳入AF类型、瓣膜病理病变类型等关键指标。后续仍需扩大样本量并开展多中心研究,以验证本结论的外推性。

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所有作者声明无利益冲突。

#### Conflict of Interests:

All authors disclose no relevant conflict of interests.

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#### Author's Contributions:

GE Yuan was responsible for data analysis and initial draft preparation; CAI Yanpo was responsible for data curation; LI Minghui was responsible for creating charts and graphs; GU Jiayi participated in experimental investigation, experiment supervision, and manuscript revision.

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