

消融右肺动脉神经节丛对肾上腺素能刺激和胆碱能刺激诱发房颤的影响 *

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摘要 目的 探讨右肺动脉神经节丛(RPVGP)消融对胆碱能及儿茶酚胺诱发房颤的影响。方法:20只犬麻醉开胸后,暴露 RPVGP, 分别在消融 RPVGP 前后,经股静脉静滴乙酰胆碱(ACh)及儿茶酚胺。测量房颤诱发率及两类递质诱发房颤的阈浓度。结果:RPVGP 消融前 静滴 ACh 和异丙基肾上腺素(IPA)及肾上腺素(EPI)(1~100μmol/l)均可诱发 AF,诱发率 100%。ACh、IPA 和 EPI 的诱发阈浓度分别为 $2.6 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{mol/l}$, $3.3 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{mol/l}$, $5.6 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{mol/l}$ 。RPVGP 消融后 ACh 及儿茶酚胺的 AF 诱发率分别降至 10% 及 35%,且三种递质的诱发阈浓度分别提高至 $2.6 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{mol/l}$, $22.5 \pm 2.4 \mu\text{mol/l}$ 和 $26.2 \pm 2.6 \mu\text{mol/l}$ ($P < 0.05$)。结论:消融 RPVGP 使乙酰胆碱和儿茶酚胺诱发房颤的阈浓度增高,并降低此二类介质的房颤诱发率。

关键词:自主神经 肾上腺素能 胆碱能 神经节丛 阵发性房颤

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Epicardial Ablation of the Right Pulmonary Artery Ganglionated Plexi for the Prevention of Cholinergic and Beta-adrenergic Mediated Atrial Fibrillation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of right pulmonary artery ganglionated plexi (RPVGP) ablation on cholinergic and beta-adrenergic mediated atrial fibrillation (AF). **Methods:** 20 dogs were chosen in this study, and the chest was opened through the left fourth intercostals, then the RPVGP was exposed. Catecholamines and acetylcholine (ACh) were perfused through the femoral vein to induce AF. AF inducing rate and the threshold concentration were measured before and after RPVGP ablation respectively. **Results:** ACh, isoprenalin (IPA) and adrenaline (EPI) could induce AF before RPVGP ablation, AF inducing rate was 100%. The threshold concentration of ACh, isoprenalin (IPA) and adrenaline (EPI) was $2.6 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{mol/l}$, $3.3 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{mol/l}$, $5.6 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{mol/l}$ respectively. However, after RPVGP ablation, ACh and catecholamines mediated AF inducing rate decreased significantly to 10% and 35% ($P < 0.05$). And the threshold concentration increased significantly to $2.6 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{mol/l}$, $22.5 \pm 2.4 \mu\text{mol/l}$ and $26.6 \pm 2.6 \mu\text{mol/l}$ respectively ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** Catheter ablation of RPVGP increased the threshold concentration of ACh and catecholamines in AF inducing, and decreased the inducing rate of AF both mediated.

Key Words: Autonomic system; Adrenergic; Cholinergic; Ganglionated plexi; Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation

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前言

自主神经系统在阵发性心房颤动(AF)的发生中起重要作用,其机制尚不明确^[1]。自主神经系统通过分布于心外膜的神经节丛(GP)来调控心脏的电活动^[2]。右肺动脉神经节(RPA GP)是自主神经尤其是迷走神经进入心房的门户,研究表明刺激 RPA GP 可缩短双心房的有效不应期,延长窦性周长(SCL),并引起房室传导阻滞。消融此神经节丛可以消除迷走神经介导的房颤^[3,4]。但 RPA GP 消融对自主神经尤其是交感神经诱发房颤有

何影响尚不十分明确。本实验旨在探讨 RPA GP 消融对肾上腺素能和胆碱能刺激及其阻断剂在阵发性房颤中的作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

普通健康成年杂种犬 20 只,雌雄不限,雌性 9 只,雄性 11 只,体重 17~25 kg,由第四军医大学动物中心提供。

1.2 麻醉方法

戊巴比妥钠 30 mg/kg 腹腔注射麻醉,自颈部离断并结扎

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双侧迷走神经，颈部气管切开后行气管插管，DDH-1型动物呼吸机(解放军3529工厂)辅助呼吸。行左侧股静脉插管，生理盐水50~100ml/h静脉补液，右侧静脉插管，置入6F双极导管至右心房，64导电生理仪(华南医电公司)记录心内膜电图。

1.3 实验步骤

1.3.1 消融RPA GP 经左侧第四肋间开胸，制作心包吊篮，暴露位于主动脉根部和上腔静脉中部RPA GP。直视下将7F四级导管导管头置于RPA GP表面，确保其接触良好。射频发生器(DS92H型，由黄河仪器厂提供)发放300~750kHz的未调制射频电流，功率30~35W，持续60秒。为避免阻抗上升，用消融过程中用少量生理盐水冲洗导管头。消融终点为直视下脂肪组织残余，且左心房完全去迷走神经支配。心房的完全去迷走神经支配定义为刺激双侧迷走神经引起的心房有效不应期缩短小于2ms。

1.3.2 胆碱能滴注诱发房颤 分别在RPA GP消融前后，用微量注射泵(Imed 928型，USA)经左侧股静脉以9ml/min滴注Ach诱发AF，终点为房颤(AF)或多次房早(APB)发生或时间满1min。APB定义为3~10次的早博。逐步增加ACh的浓度(1、

3、 $10\mu\text{mol/l}$)，滴注间期10min。重复3次诱发AF的最低ACh浓度定义为ACh诱发AF的阈浓度。

1.3.3 肾上腺素能滴注诱发房颤 分别在RPA GP消融前后，用 $1\mu\text{mol/l}$ 、 $10\mu\text{mol/l}$ 、 $100\mu\text{mol/l}$ 异丙基肾上腺素(IPA)(n=10)及肾上腺素(EPI)(n=10)以9ml/min滴注诱发AF。滴注间期10min，滴注终点及诱发阈浓度同上。

1.4 统计学处理

结果用SPSS11.5软件统计，数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示，用t检验进行统计学处理， $P<0.05$ 为差异有显著性。

2 结果

2.1 消融RPA GP对Ach诱发房颤的影响

RPA GP消融前ACh在20只犬中诱发了心律失常事件，其中APB12次，AF8次，诱发率100%；ACh的阈浓度为 $2.6\pm 0.3\mu\text{mol/l}$ 。RPA GP消融后，Ach诱发APB及AF各1次，诱发率10%；且ACh诱发AF的阈浓度显著增高至 $20.8\pm 0.2\mu\text{mol/l}$ ($P<0.05$)，见表1。

表1 消融右肺动脉神经节丛对乙酰胆碱诱发房颤的影响

Tab 1 The effects of right pulmonary artery ganglionated plexi (RPVGP) ablation on cholinergic induced atrial fibrillation (AF)

组别 Groups	心律失常事件 Incidence of AF	阈浓度 Concentration threshold
对照组 Control	20	$2.6\pm 0.3\mu\text{mol/l}$
消融组 Catheter ablation	^a 2	$20.8\pm 0.2\mu\text{mol/l}^a$

注 a与对照组比较 $P<0.05$

Note: Control vs Catheter ablation, $P<0.05$

2.2 消融RPA GP对肾上腺素诱发房颤的影响

RPA GP消融前，IPA及EPI经股静脉滴注均可诱发心律失常。IPA诱发6次APB，4次AF事件。EPI诱发5次APB，5次AF事件，诱发率100%。诱发阈浓度分别为 $3.3\pm 0.2\mu\text{mol/l}$

和 $5.6\pm 0.2\mu\text{mol/l}$ 。RPA GP消融后，IPA仍可诱发1次APB，2次AF事件；EPI诱发2次APB，2次AF事件，诱发率35%，且诱发阈浓度分别增高至 $22.5\pm 2.4\mu\text{mol/l}$ 和 $26.6\pm 2.6\mu\text{mol/l}$ 。消融前后诱发率及阈浓度差异均有显著性($P<0.05$)，见表2。

表2 消融右肺动脉神经节丛对肾上腺素诱发房颤的影响

Tab 2 The effects of ablation right pulmonary artery ganglia clump to adrenalin induce induced atrial fibrillation (AF)

组别 Groups	心律失常事件 Incidence of AF	异丙基肾上腺素阈浓度		肾上腺素阈浓度	
		Isoproterenol threshold concentration	Adrenalin threshold concentration		
对照组 Control	20	$3.3\pm 0.2\mu\text{mol/l}$		$5.6\pm 0.2\mu\text{mol/l}$	
消融组 Catheter ablation	7	$22.5\pm 2.4\mu\text{mol/l}^a$		$26.6\pm 2.6\mu\text{mol/l}^a$	

注 a与对照组比较 $P<0.05$

Note: a Control vs Catheter ablation, $P<0.05$

3 讨论

近年来，心脏内在神经系统在房颤发生与维持中的作用越来越受到重视，内在神经丛由位于心脏表面、大血管附近的GP及连接GP的神经纤维构成^[5,6]。许多研究表明，对内在神经节丛进行干预，来改变心脏自主神经张力，可以降低房颤的发生率，从而为房颤的治疗提供了新思路^[7,8]。但内在神经节丛消融究竟对整个自主神经系统有何影响，究竟是对迷走神经介导的房颤

作用大还是对交感神经介导的房颤作用大尚不十分清楚。

RPVGP为自主神经尤其是迷走神经进入心房的门户，对窦房结、房室结、心房肌的电生理特性均与影响。近年来，自主神经失衡与阵发性房颤发生之间的关系日益引起重视，许多学者认为自主神经张力的失衡在房颤诱发中的作用较迷走神经或交感神经本身作用更大^[9-11]。Bettoni等^[12]的研究表明阵发性房颤发作前先出现交感神经张力增强，继之迅速转向迷走神经占优势。Zimmermann等^[13]观察认为在阵发性房颤发作中主要

为交感神经占优势，而于发作前5~10min又突然转为迷走神经占优势。本研究证实，消融RPVGP使乙酰胆碱和儿茶酚胺诱发房颤的阈浓度增高，并降低此二类介质的房颤诱发率。对RPVGP进行干预后，可同时消除其内的迷走神经元及交感神经元，改变整个心房的自主神经张力，建立起新的自主神经支配平衡，从而使交感和迷走神经介导的房颤均不易发生。肺静脉节段性或环形电隔离术因其易致肺静脉狭窄，血栓栓塞，心包填塞，食管瘘等并发症。因而，心脏自主神经调节成为近年来房颤治疗的研究热点^[14,15]。Scherlag等证实不施行肺静脉电隔离术，而仅消融位于心外膜的心脏自主神经节丛，可提高房颤治疗成功率并降低术后复发率^[16]。Tan等对心脏外在神经丛进行冷冻后发现阵发性房颤的发生率降低^[17]。本研究亦表明对自主神经节丛进行干预可降低房颤的诱发率。因此，自主神经调节有可能成为房颤射频消融术的一个辅助治疗手段。

本研究探讨了RPVGP消融的急性期效应，我们仍需进一步研究RPVGP消融的长期效应，以确定其对迷走神经或交感神经诱发房颤究竟有何影响。

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