

• 临床研究 • doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2025.06.014

网络首发 [https://link.cnki.net/urlid/50.1097.r.20250328.1419.013\(2025-03-28\)](https://link.cnki.net/urlid/50.1097.r.20250328.1419.013(2025-03-28))

肺动脉监测多期相左心耳 CTA 成像在左心耳封堵术前评估中的应用价值^{*}

王博成¹,梅云婷¹,方秉一¹,朱秋芳¹,潘皓青¹,梁海胜¹,孙冰冰¹,王 灿¹,周 静^{2△}

(上海交通大学医学院附属第九人民医院:1. 放射科;2. 心内科,上海 200011)

[摘要] 目的 探讨 320 排宽体探测器肺动脉监测多期相左心耳 CT 血管造影(LAA-CTA)成像在左心耳封堵术前评估中的应用价值。方法 回顾性分析该院左心耳封堵术前行 LAA-CTA 检查的 110 例患者的临床资料,其中 47 例为上腔静脉(SVC)监测点单期相增强扫描(对照组),63 例为肺动脉监测点多期相增强扫描(研究组)。比较不同监测点位及期相成像方式下左心耳成像效果的差异及与经食道超声检查(TEE)诊断结果比较的准确率,以及左心耳血栓、栓周和充盈不良区的表现差异。结果 研究组成像上完整显示左心耳腔内不同成分(血栓、栓周黏滞、正常血液)的多期相 CT 值改变,对病灶尺寸及进展评价优于对照组;以 TEE 为金标准,研究组左心耳腔内不同成分及正常区域的诊断准确率高于对照组($P < 0.001$);研究组栓周黏滞检出率高并清晰勾勒血栓边界,诊断准确率高($P < 0.001$)。结论 肺动脉多期相 LAA-CTA 能较好地评价左心耳形态尺寸、血栓、栓周黏滞的 CT 表现,操作简便且准确率接近金标准,可为左心耳封堵术前评估提供可靠的影像依据。

[关键词] 左心耳;多期相;血栓;血栓周边;左心耳封堵术**[中图法分类号]** R541.75;R816.2**[文献标识码]** A**[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2025)06-

1356-05

Application value of multi-phase left atrial appendage CTA imaging with pulmonary artery monitoring in preoperative evaluation of left atrial appendage closure^{*}

WANG Bocheng¹,MEI Yunting¹,FANG Bingyi¹,ZHU Qiufang¹,PAN Haoqing¹,LIANG Haisheng¹,SUN Bingbing¹,WANG Can¹,ZHOU Jing^{2△}

(1. Department of Radiology;2. Department of Cardiology, Shanghai Ninth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200011, China)

[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the application value of 320-slice wide-detector multi-phase left atrial appendage computed tomography angiography (LAA-CTA) with pulmonary artery (PA) monitoring in the preoperative evaluation of left atrial appendage closure. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was conducted on the clinical data of 110 patients who underwent LAA-CTA before left atrial appendage closure. Among them, 47 patients underwent single-phase enhanced scanning with superior vena cava (SVC) monitoring (control group), and 63 patients underwent multi-phase enhanced scanning with pulmonary artery monitoring (study group). The differences in imaging effects of the left atrial appendage under different monitoring points and phase imaging methods were compared, as well as the accuracy of comparing with the diagnostic results of transesophageal ultrasound (TEE), and the differences in the presentation of thrombus, perithrombus, and hypoperfusion areas in the left atrial appendage. **Results** The study group could comprehensively display the multi-phase CT value changes of different components (thrombus, peri-thrombotic viscosity, normal blood) within the left atrial appendage cavity, and its evaluation of lesion size and progression was superior to that of the control group. Using TEE as the gold standard, the study group demonstrated better diagnostic accuracy for different components and normal regions within the left atrial appendage cavity compared to the control group ($P < 0.001$). Additionally, the study group improved the detection rate of peri-thrombotic viscosity, clearly delineated thrombus boundaries, and enhanced diagnostic accuracy ($P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** Multi-

^{*} 基金项目:上海申康市级医院创新行动计划项目(SHDC2022CRD045)。 △ 通信作者,E-mail:13917414353@163.com。

phase LAA-CTA with pulmonary artery monitoring can effectively evaluate the morphological dimensions, thrombus, and peri-thrombotic CT manifestations of the left atrial appendage. It is simple to operate, with an accuracy rate close to the gold standard, providing reliable imaging evidence for preoperative evaluation of left atrial appendage closure.

[Key words] left atrial appendage; multi-phase; thrombus; peri-thrombotic area; left atrial appendage closure

房颤是心律失常的主要表现之一,左心耳封堵术是预防房颤相关栓塞的主要治疗手段之一^[1-3]。左心耳内存在血栓是左心耳封堵术的禁忌证,当左心耳内血液明显黏滞时,会增加术中器械相关性血栓的发生率,因此术前对左心耳腔内的充盈情况进行准确评价尤为重要^[4-6]。经食道超声检查(trans-esophageal echocardiography, TEE)是目前左心耳血栓评估的金标准,但受限于操作繁琐、结论主观、需要患者行耐受性测试和需要经验丰富的心超医师操作等因素,临床尚未广泛开展^[7-9]。传统上腔静脉(superior vena cava, SVC)监测行肺静脉左心房CT造影成像虽能实现左心房、左心耳的充盈显像,但易受心律失常患者房颤、节律不规则、收缩运动紊乱等干扰,导致错过最佳期相、出现假性充盈缺损、遗漏血栓细节等^[10-12]。肺动脉(pulmonary artery, PA)监测左心耳CT造影(left atrial appendage CT angiography, LAA-CTA)是目前一种新型检查技术,结合宽体探测器快速响应和全心扫描的特点,肺动脉监测能更精确地捕捉左心耳充盈的最佳期相,操作方便、后处理方式多样,在左心耳封堵术前血栓评估及术后随访中可提供丰富的诊断信息^[13-15]。本研究探讨320排宽体探测器肺动脉监测多期相左心耳CT血管造影(LAA-CTA)成像在左心耳封堵术前评估中的应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析本院左心耳封堵术前进行左心耳CT造影成像及TEE的患者110例。纳入标准:(1)单纯性房颤拟行左心耳封堵术;(2)无其他系统肿瘤、恶性甲亢、高血压、糖尿病及先天性心脏病史,无冠状动脉支架植入或其他心脏手术史;(3)了解检查内容,了解造影剂注射风险。排除标准:(1)左心耳成像区域存在任何金属伪影干扰;(2)严重心肾功能障碍和造影剂过敏;(3)存在明显的呼吸或运动伪影致使图像无法进行准确评估。患者中47例为SVC监测点单期相增强扫描(对照组),平均年龄(74.51±8.44)岁;63例为肺动脉监测点多期相增强扫描(研究组),平均年龄(71.06±8.97)岁。本研究已通过本院伦理委员会审批(审批号:SH9H-2022-T426-1)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 LAA-CTA 成像

CT设备采用佳能320排宽体探测器Aquilion one V12.0扫描仪。TEE设备采用Philips CX50超声诊断仪和X7-2腔内超声探头。对照组监测点设置于SVC右房入口处,CT阈值160HU,触发延迟5s扫描;扫描参数:120kV、350mA、层厚0.5mm重叠扫描,扫描范围覆盖包括全心。容积CT剂量指数CTDIvol=37.5mGy。研究组监测点设置于肺动脉主干,CT阈值160HU,触发立刻扫描三期;扫描参数:120kV、350mA、层厚0.5mm重叠扫描,扫描范围覆盖包括全心,显示FOV 22cm,球管旋转时间0.3s,螺距因子1.388,扫描剂量CTDIvol=7.0mGy。

采用高压注射器以4.5mL/s速度团注造影剂400mgI/mL碘帕醇40~50mL,随后以4.0mL/s速度均匀注射0.9%NaCl20mL。后处理软件为配套工作站Vital v7.0及BARCO 4K医用显示器。

CTDIvol=CTDIw/CT螺距×因子=(N×T/Δd)×CTDIw,Δd为X射线管每旋转一周检查床移动的距离;N为1次旋转扫描产生的断层数;T为扫描层厚,CTDIvol为多层螺旋CT在整个扫描容积范围内的平均辐射剂量。

1.2.2 诊断

LAA-CTA由2名副主任医师出具诊断结果,结果不一致时讨论后统一意见。TEE由1名副主任医师出具诊断结果。对CT结果中充盈良好患者于左心耳腔内采样;对充盈不良患者于左心耳入口处及充盈不良区域采样;对充盈缺损患者于左心耳入口处及充盈缺损区域采样。每个采样处取相邻2个25mm²圆形区得到CT值,取平均数。

1.2.3 TEE 检查方法

检查前患者禁食8h,取左侧位,并于咽喉部行2%利多卡因局部麻醉。于食管中段分别取水平0°、45°、90°及135°测量LAA开口直径及深度,观察LAA形态和分叶,采用脉冲频谱多普勒测量左心耳排空速度,观察左心房及左心耳有无血栓形成或自发显影情况。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS26.0软件进行方差统计分析。对计量资料行正态分布检验,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用单因素方差

齐性检验,检验标准 $\alpha=0.01$;应用 MedCele 进行受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线分析;一致性采用 Kappa 检验。以 $P < 0.01$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 诊断准确率

LAA-CTA 诊断一致性 Kappa 值为 0.84 ($P <$

0.001),说明诊断一致性高。对照组诊断准确 36 例 (76.60%), ROC 曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 为 0.698 ($P=0.040$);研究组诊断准确 60 例 (95.24%), AUC 为 0.991 (<0.001),见表 1。研究组对 2 级以上病变(1 级正常、2 级充盈不良、3 级血液黏滞、4 级血栓)的诊断灵敏度和特异度都更好 ($P = 0.047$)。

表 1 两组诊断结果的准确情况(n)

组别	n	诊断准确	充盈良好	血栓或明显黏滞	充盈不良	
		[$n(\%)$]	(阴性/总数)	(阳性/总数)	无血栓或黏滞(阴性/总数)	伴血栓或黏滞(阳性/总数)
对照组	47	36(76.60)	21/24	5/5	7/7	3/11
研究组	63	60(95.24)	35/37	19/19	6/6	0/1

2.2 两组血栓 CT 值比较

对照组 CT 值为 (59.60 ± 19.65) HU, 研究组第一、二、三期 CT 值分别为 (44.00 ± 7.14) 、 (55.74 ± 9.56) 、 (71.21 ± 14.89) HU, 三期平均 (56.89 ± 9.29) HU。对照组与研究组血栓多期相 CT 值 95%CI 为 $(51.52 \sim 61.56)$ HU。

2.3 研究组左心耳腔内不同成分的多期相 CT 值

研究组左心耳正常区域与充盈不良区域的多期相 CT 值,见表 2。

表 2 左心耳正常区域与充盈不良区域 CT 值
比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, HU)

项目	n	正常区域	充盈不良区域
对照组	47	301.36 ± 76.05	106.50 ± 60.03
研究组	63		
第一期		199.22 ± 36.13^a	69.33 ± 26.66
第二期		296.00 ± 45.77	120.67 ± 39.45
第三期		367.07 ± 63.00^a	193.17 ± 103.66^a

^a: $P < 0.01$, 与对照组比较。

3 讨 论

房颤是 40 岁以上人群心律失常常见的重要原因之一,其还易诱发卒中、脑栓塞、心衰等严重并发症。在非瓣膜性房颤 (non-valvular atrial fibrillation, NVAF) 中,大部分血栓位于左心耳内部或源自左心耳,而左心房血栓 90% 以上来源为左心耳,左心耳血栓的形成使卒中发生率增加 3 倍^[16-18]。本研究借助 320 排宽体探测器 CT 扫描仪,可快速覆盖全心范围进行扫描并得到更高的图像质量。一些研究证实多层快速螺旋 CT 可在 LAA 封堵术前准确评估左心耳的形态结构,从而为左心耳解剖结构相关参数提供良好的参考^[19-22]。

研究结果显示两组血栓的检出率和 CT 值差异无统计学意义。根据 95%CI 范围 $(51.52 \sim 61.56)$ HU, 若 CT 值明显高于此范围,可提示充盈不良而非凝固性血栓。本研究在对比研究组三期 CT 值后发现,仅第三期略超此范围,考虑为部分病例血栓过小或栓周血液黏滞严重。经连续观察三期发现血栓区强化幅度仍明显低于充盈不良区域。在充盈不良区域,可见第二、三期 CT 均值上升且远高于血栓 CT 值范围,可见多期法能明确造影剂流入并明显抬高 CT 均值的过程。

血液黏滞是 LAA 最常见的并发症,也是重要的栓前病变。充盈不良区域内血栓的实际边界和栓周黏滞情况对左心耳封堵术的成效有直接影响。患者严重的血液黏滞影像学表现中可准确勾勒左心耳血栓的实际边界,提供明确的组织对比。当 LAA 充盈不良伴早期小血栓形成时,单期相扫描不足以明确血栓的存在,这也是对照组诊断准确率较低的原因之一。进一步观察多期相 CTA 后发现,单纯性充盈不良区域内血液黏滞的程度与填充速度存在一定关系,有小血栓在早中期由于被造影剂包绕而被低估,有血栓与栓周血液黏滞而被高估,亦有部分房颤患者因心功能差致使充盈达峰时间明显延长等。

临床封堵术前对 LAA 血栓影像的判断更倾向于有明确结果,而非“充盈不良”等模糊概念,在讨论应用价值时必须关注充盈不良区域的诊断准确率。本研究在关注两种技术对真阴性(充盈良好)和真阳性(血栓)的准确率的基础上,进一步分析充盈不良区域中血栓尺寸及血液黏滞的情况。多期相 CTA 可以动态观察到充盈不良区域的强化过程,有助于对无法行 TEE 的患者进行可靠的术前评估。本研究在回顾多例剔除病例中亦发现,LAA-CTA 仍存在一定的局限性,比如重度房颤、呼吸急促不能配合屏气、重度高血

压等。

压糖尿病导致左心耳充盈困难等,未来有待配合心电门控、呼吸门控或去伪影技术以不断优化实际效果^[23-25]。

综上所述,肺动脉监测 LAA-CTA 可以实现左心耳多期相成像扫描,为左心耳封堵术前的风险评估提供更准确的判断。其检查方式简单、省时,不良反应小、可重复性高,可提供 TEE 所不具备的特征对比图像,成为 TEE 以外又一准确的检查技术。

参考文献

- [1] KUNIEWICZ M, KRUPIŃSKI M, GOSNELL M, et al. Applicability of computed tomography preoperative assessment of the LAA in LV summit ablations[J]. *Interv Card Electrophysiol*, 2021, 61(2):357-363.
- [2] ROMERO J, GAMERO M, ALVIZ I, et al. Catheter ablation of left ventricular summit arrhythmias from adjacent anatomic vantage points [J]. *Card Electrophysiol Clin*, 2023, 15(1):31-37.
- [3] NIELSEN-KUDSK J E, KORSHOLM K, DAM-GAARD D, et al. Clinical outcomes associated with left atrial appendage occlusion versus direct oral anticoagulation in atrial fibrillation[J]. *ACC Cardiovasc Interv*, 2021, 14(1):69-78.
- [4] SIMARD T, JUNG R G, LEHENBAUER K, et al. Predictors of device-related thrombus following percutaneous left atrial appendage occlusion[J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2021, 78(4):297-313.
- [5] PATEL A, VENKATARAMA N R, SCHURMAN N P, et al. Left atrial appendage occlusion using intracardiac echocardiography [J]. *Heart Rhythm*, 2021, 18(2):313-317.
- [6] LI X, CAI Y, CHEN X, et al. Radiomics based on single-phase CTA for distinguishing left atrial appendage thrombus from circulatory stasis in patients with atrial fibrillation before ablation [J]. *Diagnostics (Basel)*, 2023, 13(15): 2474-2489.
- [7] MEEKS W, WILSON R, ISBELL D. Congenitally absent left atrial appendage: cardiac CTA and TEE correlation[J]. *BMJ Case Rep*, 2022, 15(6):e250348.
- [8] YANG M, CHEN M, GONG C Q, et al. Left atrial appendage closure in patients with reversed chicken-wing morphology: anatomical features and procedural strategy [J]. *Heliyon*, 2023, 9(1):e12662.
- [9] MIYAUCHI S, TOKUYAMA T, TAKAHASHI S, et al. Relationship between fibrosis, endocardial endothelial damage, and thrombosis of left atrial appendage in atrial fibrillation [J]. *JACC Clin Electrophysiol*, 2023, 9(7):1158-1168.
- [10] JEON B, JUNG S, SHIM H, et al. Bayesian estimation of geometric morphometric landmarks for simultaneous localization of multiple anomalies in cardiac CT images [J]. *Entropy (Basel)*, 2021, 23(1):64-77.
- [11] ZHANG K, ZHOU J, ZHANG T, et al. Comparison of multiple imaging modalities for measuring orifice diameter and selecting occluder size in patients undergoing left atrial appendage closure [J]. *Clin Cardiol*, 2022, 45(8):864-872.
- [12] ADUKAUSKAITE A, BARBIERI F, SENONER T, et al. Left atrial appendage morphology and left atrial wall thickness are associated with cardio-embolic stroke [J]. *J Clin Med*, 2020, 9(12):3944-3952.
- [13] WU X, SUN F, MA S, et al. Application of computed tomographic angiography and echocardiography in predicting left atrial appendage thrombosis in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation [J]. *Cardiovasc J Afr*, 2023, 34(4):231-236.
- [14] PINHO J, DHAENENS L, HECKELMANN J, et al. Left atrial appendage thrombus in acute stroke: diagnostic accuracy of CT angiography compared to transesophageal echocardiography [J]. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2023, 32(2):106936.
- [15] TIAN X, WANG C, GAO D, et al. Morphological changes in the orifices of the left atrial appendage and left atrium in patients with atrial fibrillation [J]. *Quant Imaging Med Surg*, 2022, 12(12):5371-5382.
- [16] NADEEM F, IGWE C, STOYCOS S, et al. A new watchman sizing algorithm utilizing cardiac CTA [J]. *Cardiovasc Revasc Med*, 2021, 33:13-19.
- [17] FALETRA F F, SARIC M, SAW J, et al. Im-

- ging for patient's selection and guidance of LAA and ASD percutaneous and surgical closure[J]. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging, 2021, 14(1):3-21.
- [18] KUNIEWICZ M, BUDNICKA K, DUSZA M, et al. Gross anatomic relationship between the human left atrial appendage and the left ventricular summit region: implications for catheter ablation of ventricular arrhythmias originating from the left ventricular summit[J]. J Interv Card Electrophysiol, 2023, 66(2):301-310.
- [19] ZHOU Z X, ZHENG C, HU Y D, et al. Mapping and ablation of ventricular arrhythmias arising from the left ventricular summit[J]. Pacing Clin Electrophysiol, 2024, 47(2):242-252.
- [20] UENO Y, MIYAMOTO N, HIRA K, et al. Left atrial appendage flow velocity predicts occult atrial fibrillation in cryptogenic stroke: a CRYPTON-ICM registry[J]. J Neurol, 2023, 270(12):5878-5888.
- [21] GUO T J, XU Y F, DONG Y P, et al. Study on the correlation between false-positive filling defect in LAA CT and LAA structure in patients with atrial fibrillation based on TEE[J]. Ann Noninvasive
- [22] LIU X, GUO G, WANG A, et al. Quantification of functional hemodynamics in aortic valve disease using cardiac computed tomography angiography [J]. Comput Biol Med, 2024, 177:108608.
- [23] MESNIER J, CEPAS-GUILLÉN P, FREIXA X, et al. Antithrombotic management after left atrial appendage closure: current evidence and future perspectives[J]. Circ Cardiovasc Interv, 2023, 16(5):e012812.
- [24] DUAN Z, SHI G, WANG B, et al. Cardiac computed tomography angiography for assessment of endothelial insufficiency of left atrial appendage disc-like occlude[J]. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol, 2024, 35(3):389-398.
- [25] BANGA S, OSMAN M, SENGUPTA P P, et al. CT assessment of the left atrial appendage post-transcatheter occlusion: a systematic review and meta analysis[J]. J Cardiovasc Comput Tomogr, 2021, 15(4):348-355.

(收稿日期:2024-10-28 修回日期:2025-02-15)

(编辑:成卓)

(上接第 1355 页)

- ease: a literature review[J]. Rev Mal Respir, 2019, 36(7):801-849.
- [23] 赵梦桥,任卫东.二维斑点追踪成像技术评价慢性肺源性心脏病并发肺动脉高压患者右心室收缩功能[J].中国医科大学学报,2022,51(2):174-178.
- [24] 邹德红.慢性肺源性心脏病诊治分析[J].中华中西医学杂志,2017,5(12):107-112.
- [25] 刘玲玲,韩磊,邵淑静,等.慢性肺源性心脏病与病情严重程度相关指标的研究[J].中国社区医师,2022,38(15):141-143.
- [26] 刘雪莲,刘艳洁,白洁,等.新活素治疗慢性肺源性心脏病急性加重期的疗效及对 5-羟色胺水平的影响[J].实用医学杂志,2018,34(22):3779-3782.
- [27] 黄文艳.老年 CPHD 合并心力衰竭患者加强护理效果分析[J].心血管外科杂志,2020,9(3):310.

- [28] 包陈雅,姚丹华,陈国威,等.心肺运动试验动态指导下的家庭运动康复对心力衰竭患者的疗效观察[J].心脑血管病防治,2020,20(3):302-304.
- [29] 方立沙,陈佳玉,王鑫慧.家庭呼吸功能锻炼联合无创呼吸机使用在肺心病中的应用[J].当代护士,2018,25(6):48-49.
- [30] 朱苏婷,周韦韦,周文健.呼吸康复训练联合有氧运动对轻中度老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者呼吸功能及自护能力的影响[J].现代养生,2022,22(19):1685-1687.
- [31] 曾佳,熊小利,杨秦燕.负荷深呼吸训练联合有氧运动治疗老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病的临床分析[J].老年医学与保健,2021,27(4):797-800.

(收稿日期:2024-11-05 修回日期:2025-03-14)

(编辑:张苋捷)