

康江河,梁昆如,段少银,叶锋,吕绍茂,蔡国祥.MSCT评价冠状动脉软斑块狭窄程度与左心室收缩功能[J].中国医学影像技术,2011,27(1):53-56

MSCT评价冠状动脉软斑块狭窄程度与左心室收缩功能

MSCT assessment of coronary artery soft plaque stenosis and left ventricular systolic function

投稿时间: 2010-05-10 最后修改时间: 2010-11-05

DOI:

中文关键词: [冠状动脉疾病](#) [心室功能,左](#) [体层摄影术,X线计算机](#)

英文关键词: [Coronary artery disease](#) [Ventricular function, left](#) [Tomography, X-ray computed](#)

基金项目:国家"十一五"科技支撑计划课题项目(2007BA105B02)。

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨MSCT在评价冠状动脉软斑块狭窄的同时测定左心室功能的临床应用价值。方法 回顾性分析232例接受MSCT冠状动脉造影的患者,包括46例单纯软斑块致冠状动脉狭窄(软斑块组,又分为轻、中、重度狭窄组)和186例冠状动脉正常者(正常组)。以测量血管直径法,按照冠状动脉狭窄程度分为I-IV组,并计算左心室舒张末期容积(EDV)、左心室收缩末期容积(ESV)、左心室每搏输出量(SV)、左心室射血分数(EF)。结果 轻度、中度狭窄组与正常组间EF的差异无统计学意义,其他组间差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$);轻度狭窄组、中度狭窄组与正常组间ESV值差异性无统计学意义,其他组间差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$);EDV、SV、心率组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论 冠状动脉CTA可评估冠状动脉狭窄情况。当冠状动脉管径狭窄 $>50\%$ 时,左心室收缩功能有不同程度下降;当冠状动脉管径狭窄 $>75\%$ 时,左心室收缩功能下降明显。MSCT可准确、可靠地定量评价冠状动脉硬化狭窄及左心室收缩功能。

英文摘要:

Objective To observe the clinical application value of coronary artery soft plaque stenosis, and left ventricular function with MSCT in patients with suspected coronary artery disease. **Methods** Totally 232 patients were retrospectively analyzed with MSCT coronary angiography, including 46 of pure soft plaque and 186 of coronary artery without stenosis. All patients were divided into 4 groups according to coronary vessel diameter (normal, mild stenosis, moderate stenosis, severe stenosis), and left ventricular end-diastolic volume (EDV), left ventricular end systolic volume (ESV), left ventricular stroke volume (SV), left ventricular ejection fraction (EF) were calculated. **Results** EF values of the mild, moderate stenosis and the normal groups were not statistically different, while statistically significant differences were found among other groups ($P<0.01$). ESV in mild stenosis, moderate stenosis and normal groups were not significantly different, but the difference among the other groups were statistically significant ($P<0.01$). EDV, SV, heart rate were not statistically significant among all 4 groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Coronary CT angiography can assess coronary artery stenosis. When coronary artery diameter stenosis was larger than 50%, left ventricular systolic function decreased in varying degrees. When the coronary artery diameter stenosis was larger than 75%, left ventricular systolic function reduced significantly. MSCT can accurately and reliably evaluate the coronary artery stenosis and left ventricular systolic function.

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