

论文

症状期酒精性心肌病患者心脏结构和功能的超声评价

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摘要:

目的 应用超声心动图评价症状期酒精性心肌病(ACM)患者心脏结构及功能状态、戒酒及药物治疗效果。方法 选取34例症状期ACM患者为观察组及34例查体正常者为对照组,行超声心动图检查,测量心脏结构及功能参数;观察组行戒酒及药物治疗,并对其中12例于治疗后随访复查超声,比较治疗前后心脏结构功能的变化。结果 与对照组比较,观察组心腔扩大、左室质量指数增加,左室收缩功能减低(P<0.01),二尖瓣舒张早期峰值流速(E)、舒张晚期峰值流速(A)均无统计学差异(P>0.05),而E/A>2者比例增多。与治疗前相比,治疗后左室舒张末径、左室质量指数减小(P<0.01, P<0.05),射血分数增加(P<0.01);而其余心腔大小、肺动脉收缩压的改变无统计学差异(P>0.05)。结论 超声心动图可用于评价症状期ACM患者心脏结构和功能状态,是评价症状期ACM患者疗效和判断预后的无创性方法。

关键词: 酒精性心肌病; 超声心动图; 心脏功能; 左心质量

Echocardiographic evaluation on cardiac structure and function in patients with symptomatic alcoholic cardiomyopathy

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate cardiac structure and function in patients with symptomatic alcoholic cardiomyopathy(ACM) and estimate the therapeutic effect of alcohol abstinence and drugs by echocardiography. Methods Thirty-four patients with symptomatic ACM were enrolled in the observation group, and the parameters of cardiac structure and function were measured by echocardiography and compared with thirty-four healthy subjects (the control group). ACM patients were administered anti-heart failure drugs besides alcohol abstinence, and the changes of cardiac parameters were re-examined by echocardiography during follow-up of 12 patients. Results Compared with the control group, the dimensions of all cardiac chambers and left ventricular mass index(LVMI) were significantly increased and left ventricular systolic function was decreased in the observation group (P<0.01). No statistical difference was found in the mitral E peak and A peak(P>0.05), while the proportion of patients whose E/A ratio was >2 was larger in the observation group. The left ventricular end-diastolic dimension(LVEDD) and LVMI was decreased(P<0.01, P<0.05) and the left ventricular ejection fraction(LVEF) was increased after treatment(P<0.01), while dimensions of other cardiac chambers and pulmonary artery systolic pressure(PASP) had no statistical difference(P>0.05). Conclusion Echocardiography is a non-invasive method, which can be used in the evaluation of cardiac structure and function, and in the estimation of treatment and prognosis in symptomatic ACM patients.

Keywords: Alcoholic cardiomyopathy; Echocardiography; Cardiac function; Left ventricular mass

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