

## 心音在慢性心力衰竭诊疗中的应用研究进展

郑伊能<sup>1,2</sup>, 程丽芳<sup>3</sup>, 秦俭<sup>3</sup>, 王滢莹<sup>3</sup>

1. 重庆医科大学附属第一医院放射科, 重庆 400016; 2. 重庆医科大学超声医学工程国家重点实验室, 重庆 400016; 3. 重庆医科大学附属第一医院心内科, 重庆 400016

**【摘要】**心音是心脏机械运动所产生的振动信号,能够直接反映心脏血流动力的改变,本文综述了心音在慢性心力衰竭中的应用研究进展,包括心音在左心室功能障碍评估与慢性心衰辅助诊断、慢性心衰分型鉴别、心衰治疗指导和预后预测方面的应用,最后梳理了心音在心血管疾病中的研究现状,展望了未来的研究方向和趋势,为心音在临床诊疗中的应用提供参考。

**【关键词】**心音; 心脏血流动力; 慢性心力衰竭; 左心室功能障碍; 综述

**【中图分类号】**R318; R541.6

**【文献标志码】**A

**【文章编号】**1005-202X(2021)10-1264-04

### Advances in application of heart sounds in diagnosis and treatment of chronic heart failure

ZHENG Yineng<sup>1,2</sup>, CHENG Lifang<sup>3</sup>, QIN Jian<sup>3</sup>, WANG Yingying<sup>3</sup>

1. Department of Radiology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400016, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Ultrasound in Medicine and Engineering, Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400016, China; 3. Department of Cardiology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400016, China

**Abstract:** Heart sounds are the vibrations generated by cardiac mechanical movement and can directly reflect the changes of cardiac hemodynamic features. Herein the research advances in application of heart sounds in chronic heart failure (CHF) are reviewed from the aspects of the assessment of left ventricular dysfunction, auxiliary diagnosis of CHF, classification of heart failure phenotypes, treatment guidelines and prognosis prediction for CHF. Finally, the research status of heart sounds in cardiovascular diseases is summarized, and the future research direction and trend are also prospected, aiming to provide a reference for the application of heart sounds in clinical diagnosis and treatment.

**Keywords:** heart sound; cardiac hemodynamics; chronic heart failure; left ventricular dysfunction; review

### 前言

心音听诊作为心脏物理检查的常规手段,有助于心功能评估,心脏结构异常初筛,对心血管病早期诊断有重要价值<sup>[1]</sup>。心音强度、频率及相互关系可以反映心瓣膜、心肌收缩及心内血流的情况<sup>[2]</sup>。因此,心音特征改变或心脏杂音出现与心脏瓣膜、腔室的功能或结构异常密切相关,表明心音和心血管疾病在病理生理上存在某种内在联系。

慢性心力衰竭(Chronic Heart Failure, CHF)是指

心脏的收缩功能和(或)舒张功能发生障碍,致使心排量不能满足机体代谢需求,从而引起的心脏循环障碍症候群。目前,临床上用于CHF的诊断方法有生物学标志物检查、心电图、超声心动图、心脏磁共振成像和有创性血流动力学监测等,尚未有无创的检测方法对未发生心脏器质性病变或无临床症状的早期心衰进行有效诊断<sup>[3]</sup>。由于心力衰竭时心脏功能失常的标志不是在静息状态下观察到的心脏性能受限,而是心脏储备降低,基于心音心力关系的研究结果为通过心脏变力性检测与分析诊断CHF提供了依据。近年来,将心音分析应用于心衰诊断与分型方面的研究逐渐增多<sup>[4-5]</sup>,本文在此基础上,综述了心音在左心室功能障碍检测、慢性心衰辅助诊断、慢性心衰分型鉴别、心衰治疗指导和预后预测方面的应用,最后对心音在心血管疾病中的应用及未来研究趋势作了总结与展望。

**【收稿日期】**2021-04-25

**【基金项目】**国家自然科学基金(31800823);重庆市自然科学基金(cstc2019jcyj-msxmX0395)

**【作者简介】**郑伊能,博士,助理研究员,研究方向:生物医学信号处理,  
E-mail: yinengzheng@cqmu.edu.cn

1 心音特征

心音包含4个主要成分:第一心音(S1)、第二心音(S2)、第三心音(S3)和第四心音(S4),各成分于心脏的收缩期和舒张期交替产生。健康人群的心音图通常仅可见S1与S2,若S3或S4出现,则与心室顺应性降低或左室舒张末压增高有关<sup>[6]</sup>。在生物医学信号处理领域,常用的心音特征包括时域、频域、时-频联合特征和非线性特征。心音时域特征指直接提取心音信号各成分的时限、幅值或形态学特征,也是现阶段临床应用的指标;心音频域特征是对心音信号进行傅里叶变换后的频谱特征<sup>[7]</sup>,而时-频联合特征是经短时傅里叶变换、连续小波变换、希尔伯特黄变换、Wigner-Ville变换、Choi-Williams变换后获得的特征参数<sup>[8-9]</sup>;非线性特征则是混合动力学分析、分形分析或复杂性测度分析中获得的特征,包括lyapunov指数、分形维数、多重分形特征、定量递归特征和熵值特征等<sup>[10-11]</sup>。心音时域特征与心脏血流动力参数密切相关(图1)<sup>[5]</sup>,因具有较好的直观性和可解释性,已被广泛应用于心功能评估和心血管疾病诊断(表1)。

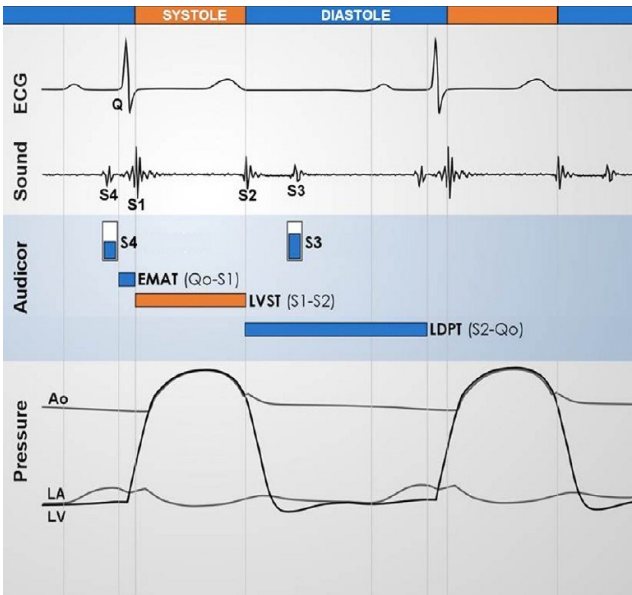


图1 心音与心脏血流动力参数示意图  
Fig.1 Schematic diagram of heart sounds and cardiac hemodynamic parameters  
S1:第一心音;S2:第二心音;S3:第三心音;S4:第四心音;EMAT:电-机械激活时间;LVST:左心室收缩时间;LDPT:左室舒张充盈时间;ECG:心电图;Ao:主动脉;LA:左心房;LV:左心室

表1 常用的心音时域特征  
Tab.1 Common heart sound time-domain features

心音指标	定义
心脏电-机械激活时间(EMAT)	QRS波起点至第一心音(S1)幅值顶点的时间间隔; %EMAT=EMAT/RR(RR为相邻两个R波之间的时限)。
左心室收缩时间(LVST)	即第一心音(S1)幅值顶点至第二心音(S2)幅值顶点的时间间隔;%LVST=LVST/RR。
心脏收缩功能障碍指标(SDI)	SDI=(S3强度/10)×QRS间期×QR间期× EMAT,SDI量化为0~10。
第一心音与第二心音的幅值比(S1/S2)	第一心音与第二心音幅值之比。
舒张期与收缩期的时限比(D/S)	心脏舒张期与收缩期时限之比。
S3强度	第三心音(S3)幅值强度,量化为0~10。
S4强度	第四心音(S4)幅值强度,量化为0~10。

2 心音在CHF诊断中的应用

左室收缩功能障碍是CHF的主要特征之一,研究者发现电-机械激活时间(Electromechanical Activation Time, EMAT)和左心室收缩时间(Left Ventricular Systolic Time, LVST)与左心室压强变化、心肌收缩力有关,LVST缩短或EMAT延长提示左心室收缩功能降低<sup>[5,12-13]</sup>,表明心音特征的变化能有效反映左室功能障碍和心脏储备下降所致的心脏血流动力参数异常。Kosmicki等<sup>[13]</sup>发现LVEF降低的CHF患者LVST缩短、EMAT延长、S3强度增加( $P<0.001$ );同时以心音-心电融合特征(LVST、EMAT、S3强度、QR间期和QRS间期)构建的判别模

型对其诊断效能明显优于BNP(准确性:88% vs 74%,  $P<0.001$ ),且对处于BNP“灰区”(100~500 pg/mL)的CHF患者的鉴别能力有显著提升(准确性:89% vs 64%,特异性:70% vs 14%,  $P<0.001$ )。EMAT受心肌细胞电活动和收缩功能影响,是心脏电生理-机械活动的综合反映,LVEF降低( $<50\%$ )患者的EMAT相比于对照组明显降低[(159.82±83) ms vs (91.58±28) ms,  $P<0.001$ ],诊断的敏感性和特异性均达92%<sup>[14]</sup>。心脏容量负荷增加,可致舒张功能受损,当左室舒张末期压力(Left Ventricular End-Diastolic Pressure, LVEDP) $>15$  mmHg,心音中出现S3或S4则提示舒张功能障碍。Calò等<sup>[15]</sup>观察到S3幅值与舒张功能障碍

程度呈正相关,与E波减速时间呈负相关( $r=-0.32$ ,  $P<0.001$ ),诊断心室充盈受限的敏感性为85%,特异性为82%。

心音特征不仅可用于心功能评估,也是评价心脏储备的有效指标。心脏储备反映心脏的代偿能力,心脏舒张期与收缩期时限之比(D/S)可用来评估舒张期心脏供血时间是否充足,是无创评价心脏储备功能的重要指标。CHF患者心功能降低,心脏储备也随之下降<sup>[16]</sup>。我们研究表明CHF患者的D/S较健康人显著降低( $1.34\pm0.05$  vs  $1.74\pm0.06$ ,  $P<0.001$ ),可用于CHF的鉴别诊断(Area Under The Curve, AUC=0.833;  $P<0.001$ )<sup>[17]</sup>。S1和S2分别与心肌收缩力和外周循环阻力相关,心肌收缩力降低,可致使外周小血管缺氧而引起循环阻力增加,Hsieh等<sup>[18]</sup>发现S1/S2可用于左心室收缩功能障碍鉴别。基于心音特征的计算机辅助诊断系统,对CHF鉴别的准确率、敏感性和特异性可达95.39%、96.59%和93.75%<sup>[19]</sup>。

### 3 心音在CHF分型中的应用

2016年欧洲心脏病学会(ESC)发布的心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南将CHF分为3类<sup>[20]</sup>,即射血分数降低型心衰(Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction, HFrEF; LVEF<40%)、射血分数中间型心衰(Heart Failure with Mid-range Ejection Fraction, HFmrEF; LVEF: 40%~49%)、射血分数保留型心衰(Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction, HFpEF; LVEF $\geq$ 50%)。不同类型CHF在临床表现、病理生理和治疗效果等方面存在差异,因此,准确的CHF分型诊断有助于指导临床治疗,改善患者预后,提高生存率<sup>[21]</sup>。早期HFpEF的症状和体征不明显,心脏的代偿功能致使LVEF正常,导致其难以诊断。Wang等<sup>[22]</sup>探究了基于心音的声心动描记法在CHF分型鉴别中的价值,发现其能有效地区分心衰亚型;且心脏收缩功能障碍指标(SDI)在左室收缩功能严重障碍(LVEF $\leq$ 35%)与中度障碍( $35\%<$ LVEF $<$ 50%)两组间差异显著( $4.95\pm1.87$  vs  $6.98\pm1.84$ ;  $P<0.001$ ),SDI $>$ 5区分两者的敏感性和特异性分别为87%和60%,是诊断左室功能障碍程度的有效指标,但由于S3的检出率较低,SDI的临床运用仍受限制<sup>[5]</sup>。Liu等<sup>[23]</sup>构建了基于心音的机器学习模型用于HFpEF鉴别,其准确率、敏感性和特异性分别为96.32%、95.48%和97.10%。

### 4 心音在指导CHF治疗及其预后预测中的应用

常规的心衰治疗措施能有效地降低HFrEF患者的死亡率,但针对HFpEF患者,无特殊的治疗方法且

预后较差<sup>[24]</sup>,近年来针对心衰的治疗技术虽有进展,但CHF患者的5年生存率仅约50%<sup>[25-27]</sup>,因此,探究有效的疗效评价和预后评估指标,进而指导心衰治疗具有重要的临床意义。Sung等<sup>[28]</sup>通过对比以心音特征和临床症状指导心衰治疗的预后,发现以%EMAT和S3强度为指标指导治疗的CHF患者的全因死亡率和再住院风险较以NYHA分级为指标指导治疗的人群降低了17.3%(HR=0.61,  $P=0.013$ )。心室充盈压异常和心肌顺应性降低产生的S3是心脏舒张功能受损的早期标志。Cao等<sup>[29]</sup>研究表明对早期发现S3的CHF患者进行干预治疗,能极大地降低全因死亡率,通过评估心音特征来决策治疗和临床管理,可以改善预后。Zhang等<sup>[30]</sup>探究了EMATc(同%EMAT)预测CHF患者住院期间心脏不良事件(Major Cardiac Adverse Events, MACEs)的价值,发现%EMAT是MACEs的独立危险因素(OR=6.578,  $P=0.003$ )。当%EMAT $>$ 13.8%,预测CHF患者住院期间发生MACEs的敏感性和特异性分别为81.8%和65.9%(AUC=0.799,  $P<0.001$ )。Wang等<sup>[31]</sup>发现SDI $\geq$ 5和S3强度 $\geq$ 4是CHF患者全因死亡率的独立预测因子,Kaplan-Meier分析表明此类CHF患者的生存率明显降低(52.2% vs 69.2%, Log-rank  $\chi^2=18.07$ ,  $P<0.001$ ; 56.8% vs 68.6%, Log-rank  $\chi^2=10.58$ ,  $P=0.001$ )。

### 5 心音在其他心血管疾病中的应用

心音在心律失常、肺动脉高压和冠心病中也有广泛应用。室性期前收缩(Premature Ventricular Contraction, PVC)是最常见的心律失常,Walia等<sup>[32]</sup>发现%EMAT与24小时PVC负荷呈显著的正相关( $r=0.66$ ,  $P<0.001$ ),室性心动过速(PVC $\geq$ 3)患者的%LVST和SDI显著增加;此外,Lin等<sup>[33]</sup>发现S1持续时间差值能有效预测PVC起源。Tang等<sup>[11]</sup>利用心音的熵值特征对肺动脉高压患者进行有效鉴别(AUC=0.814)。Schmidt等<sup>[34]</sup>利用心音特征对临床怀疑的冠心病患者进行风险再评估。Li等<sup>[35]</sup>采用基于心音的多域特征融合深度特征对冠心病进行有效鉴别,获得了90.43%的准确率,93.67%敏感性和83.36%特异性。Cheng等<sup>[36]</sup>利用多尺度分布熵对心脏瓣膜性异常心音进行分类。

### 6 小结

心音分析可应用于左室收缩功能障碍检测、CHF鉴别诊断和分型诊断,CHF疗效评估和预后预测,且在心律失常、肺动脉高压和冠脉疾病等心血管疾病中也具有较好的临床价值。随着生物医学信号检测与处理技术的发展,以穿戴式技术为核心的心音动



态检测,基于新特征提取算法的心音分析和基于机器学习或深度学习的计算机辅助诊断系统等方面的深入研究,将进一步推进心音在心血管疾病中的应用。

## 【参考文献】

- [1] VOIN V, OSKOUIAN R J, LOUKAS M, et al. Auscultation of the heart: the basics with anatomical correlation[J]. Clin Anat, 2017, 30(1): 58-60.
- [2] TANG H, GAO J, RUAN C J, et al. Modeling of heart sound morphology and analysis of the morphological variations induced by respiration[J]. Comput Biol Med, 2013, 43(11): 1637-1644.
- [3] LONG B, KOYFMAN A, GOTTLIEB M. Diagnosis of acute heart failure in the emergency department: an evidence-based review[J]. West J Emerg Med, 2019, 20(6): 875-884.
- [4] TANG H, LIU C Y. Changes of femoral photoplethysmographic waveform characteristics in anesthetized dogs with increased blood pressure induced by epinephrine[J]. Front Physiol, 2016, 7: 404.
- [5] WANG S, FANG F, LIU M, et al. Rapid bedside identification of high-risk population in heart failure with reduced ejection fraction by acoustic cardiography[J]. Int J Cardiol, 2013, 168(3): 1881-1886.
- [6] COLLONS S P, ARAND P, LINDSELL C J, et al. Prevalence of the third and fourth heart sound in asymptomatic adults[J]. Congest Heart Fail, 2005, 11(5): 242-247.
- [7] ELAMARAN V, ARUNKUMAR N, HUSSEIN A F, et al. Spectral fault recovery analysis revisited with Normal and abnormal heart sound signals[J]. IEEE Access, 2018, 6: 62874-62879.
- [8] KAY E, AGARWAL A. Deep connected neural networks trained on time-frequency and inter-beat features for classifying heart sounds[J]. Physiol Meas, 2017, 38(8): 1645-1657.
- [9] BOZKURT B, GERMANAKIS I, STYLIANOU Y. A study of time-frequency features for CNN-based automatic heart sound classification for pathology detection[J]. Comput Biol Med, 2018, 100: 132-143.
- [10] CHENG X F, WANG P F, SHE C J. Biometric identification method for heart sound based on multimodal multiscale dispersion entropy[J]. Entropy (Basel), 2020, 22(2): 238.
- [11] TANG H, JIANG Y L, LI T, et al. Identification of pulmonary hypertension using entropy measure analysis of heart sound signal[J]. Entropy (Basel), 2018, 20(5): 389.
- [12] DILLIER R, KOBZA R, ERNE S, et al. Noninvasive detection of left-ventricular systolic dysfunction by acoustic cardiography in atrial fibrillation[J]. Cardiol Res Pract, 2010, 2011: 173102.
- [13] KOSMICKI D L, COLLINS S P, KONTOS M C, et al. Noninvasive prediction of left ventricular systolic dysfunction in patients with clinically suspected heart failure using acoustic cardiography[J]. Congest Heart Fail, 2010, 16(6): 249-253.
- [14] LI X C, LIU X H, LIU L B, et al. Evaluation of left ventricular systolic function using synchronized analysis of heart sounds and the electrocardiogram[J]. Heart Rhythm, 2020, 17(5): 876-880.
- [15] CALÒ L, CAPUCCIA, SANTINI L, et al. ICD-measured heart sounds and their correlation with echocardiographic indexes of systolic and diastolic function[J]. J Interv Card Electrophysiol, 2020, 58(1): 95-101.
- [16] XIAO S Z, GUO X M, WANG F L, et al. Evaluating two new indicators of cardiac reserve[J]. IEEE Eng Med Biol Mag, 2003, 22(4): 147-152.
- [17] ZHENG Y N, GUO X M. Identification of chronic heart failure using linear and nonlinear analysis of heart sound[C]// 2017 39th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (EMBC). IEEE, 2017: 4586-4589.
- [18] HSIEH B P, UNVER K, MCNULTY E, et al. The amplitude ratio of the first to second heart sound is reduced in left ventricular systolic dysfunction[J]. Int J Cardiol, 2010, 145(1): 133-135.
- [19] ZHENG Y N, GUO X M, QIN J, et al. Computer-assisted diagnosis for chronic heart failure by the analysis of their cardiac reserve and heart sound characteristics[J]. Comput Methods Programs Biomed, 2015, 122(3): 372-383.
- [20] PONIKOWSKI P, VOORS A A, ANKER S D, et al. 2016 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure: the task force for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) developed with the special contribution of the Heart Failure Association (HFA) of the ESC[J]. Eur J Heart Fail, 2016, 18(8): 891-975.
- [21] MARTONE R, MARCHIONNI N, CAPPELLI F. Heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction: current evidence and uncertainties[J]. Monaldi Arch Chest Dis, 2019, 89(1): 1024.
- [22] WANG S, LAM Y Y, LIU M, et al. Acoustic cardiography helps to identify heart failure and its phenotypes[J]. Int J Cardiol, 2013, 167(3): 681-686.
- [23] LIU Y M, GUO X M, ZHENG Y N. An automatic approach using ELM classifier for HFpEF identification based on heart sound characteristics[J]. J Med Syst, 2019, 43(9): 285.
- [24] GAZEWOOD J D, TURNER P L. Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: diagnosis and management[J]. Am Fam Physician, 2017, 96(9): 582-588.
- [25] TAYLOR C J, RYAN R, NICHOLS L, et al. Survival following a diagnosis of heart failure in primary care[J]. Fam Pract, 2017, 34(2): 161-168.
- [26] NI H Y, XU J Q. Recent trends in heart failure-related mortality: United States, 2000-2014[J]. NCHS Data Brief, 2015, 231: 1-8.
- [27] ZIAEIAN B, FONAROW G C. Epidemiology and aetiology of heart failure[J]. Nat Rev Cardiol, 2016, 13(6): 368-378.
- [28] SUNG S H, HUANG C J, CHENG H M, et al. Effect of acoustic cardiography-guided management on 1-year outcomes in patients with acute heart failure[J]. J Cardiac Fail, 2020, 26(2): 142-150.
- [29] CAO M, GARDNER R S, HARIHARAN R, et al. Ambulatory monitoring of heart sounds via an implanted device is superior to auscultation for prediction of heart failure events[J]. J Cardiac Fail, 2020, 26(2): 151-159.
- [30] ZHANG J, LIU W X, LYU S Z. Predictive value of electromechanical activation time for in-hospital major cardiac adverse events in heart failure patients[J]. Cardiovasc Ther, 2020(2): 1-6.
- [31] WANG S, LIU M, FANG F, et al. Prognostic value of acoustic cardiography in patients with chronic heart failure[J]. Int J Cardiol, 2016, 219: 121-126.
- [32] WALIA R, CHANG S L, LIN Y J, et al. Early detection of electromechanical dysfunction in patients with idiopathic premature ventricular contractions[J]. Pacing Clin Electrophysiol, 2019, 42(6): 637-645.
- [33] LIN C Y, CHANG S L, LIN Y J, et al. Predicting the origin of ventricular arrhythmia using acoustic cardiography[J]. Sci Rep, 2017, 7(1): 15490.
- [34] SCHMIDT S E, WINTHER S, LARSEN B S, et al. Coronary artery disease risk reclassification by a new acoustic-based score[J]. Int J Cardiovasc Imaging, 2019, 35(11): 2019-2028.
- [35] LI H, WANG X, LIU C, et al. A fusion framework based on multi-domain features and deep learning features of phonocardiogram for coronary artery disease detection[J]. Comput Biol Med, 2020, 120: 103733.
- [36] CHENG X, WANG P, SHE C. Biometric identification method for heart sound based on multimodal multiscale dispersion entropy[J]. Entropy, 2020, 22(2): 238.

(编辑:薛泽玲)