

低强度迷走神经刺激在心房颤动治疗中的研究进展

李甲坤 郑黎晖

基金项目:科技成果和适宜技术推广项目(2018-TG-55);北京市科技计划项目(Z191100006619019)

作者单位:100037 北京市,中国医学科学院北京协和医学院 国家心血管病中心 阜外医院心律失常中心

通信作者:郑黎晖, E-mail: zhenglihui@263.net

【摘要】 心房颤动(房颤)是临床上最常见的心律失常之一,心房炎症和心脏自主神经重构是房颤触发和维持的重要机制,主要表现为心房的炎症因子水平升高、星状神经节或心脏表面神经节丛的神经放电增加。研究表明,低强度迷走神经刺激能够抑制星状神经节或心脏表面神经节丛放电及心房炎症,从而降低房颤负荷。但目前临床上仍缺乏个体化的低强度迷走神经刺激治疗方案,深入探索低强度迷走神经刺激的保护机制有助于该治疗方式的进一步发展。

【关键词】 心脏自主神经系统;房颤;迷走神经刺激;神经重构;炎症

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-5301.2021.05.015

中图分类号 R541.7 文献标识码 A 文章编号 1672-5301(2021)05-0459-05

Research progress of low-level vagal nerve stimulation in the treatment of atrial fibrillation

Li Jia-kun, ZHENG Li-hui. Cardiac arrhythmia center, Fuwai Hospital, National Center for Cardiovascular Diseases, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100037, China

Corresponding author: ZHENG Li-hui, E-mail: zhenglihui@263.com

【Fund program】 Scientific and technological achievements and suitable technology popularization projects (2018-TG-55); Beijing Science and Technology Plan Project (Z191100006619019)

【Abstract】 Atrial fibrillation (AF) is one of the most common arrhythmias in clinical practice. Atrial inflammation and autonomic nerve remodeling are important mechanisms in triggering and maintaining AF, which are mainly manifested by increased levels of inflammatory cytokines in the atrium and increased nerve discharge in stellate ganglion or cardiac surface ganglion plexus. Studies have shown that low level vagal nerve stimulation can reduce atrial fibrillation burden by inhibiting stellate ganglion or cardiac surface ganglion plexus discharge and atrial inflammation. However, there is still a lack of individualized treatment of low level vagal nerve stimulation in clinical practice. Further exploration of the protective mechanism of low level vagal nerve stimulation is conducive to the further development of this treatment.

【Key words】 Cardiac autonomic nervous system; Atrial fibrillation; Vagal nerve stimulation; Inflammation; Neural remodeling

房颤是临床上最常见的心律失常之一,表现为心房的无序电活动,从而失去有效收缩,可能导致不规则的心室节律和附壁血栓脱落^[1],造成患者卒中、心力衰竭及死亡风险升高,严重威胁患者的生活质量与生命健康^[2-4]。而目前的治疗方法均不能有效根治房颤,研究表明,低强度迷走神经刺激能够干预心脏自主神经系统,降低房颤负荷,为临床(C)上治疗房颤提供新的选择^[5]。本文对低强度迷走

神经刺激在房颤治疗中的保护机制展开综述。

1 心房炎症在房颤发病机制中的作用

房颤的发生和维持与炎症反应紧密相关,二者互为因果,相互促进,形成房颤发病的基质^[9,10]。代谢障碍、感染、心衰等多种病理生理因素均能够引起心房炎症反应的发生,引起心房电学重构和结构重构,导致房颤的触发和维持。在C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、白介素(interleukin, IL)、

肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)等炎症因子的作用下,心房肌细胞肌浆网钙泵(Ca^{2+} -ATPase)表达的下调,钙离子转运紊乱,胞内出现钙超载,动作电位时程缩短,心房出现异常放电活动^[9,11]。炎症因子水平升高同样能够引起连接蛋白 40 和连接蛋白 43 的表达下调,心房肌组织的传导减慢,传导的异质性增加,导致电学重构,引发房颤^[12,13]。此外,心房炎症因子水平升高能够引起心房成纤维细胞的增殖和细胞外基质的分泌,导致心房的结构重构^[9,14]。心房心肌组织被增生的成纤维细胞和细胞外基质包裹、分割,心房肌细胞的同步化激活和失活模式被打破,产生了各向异性和电传导的异质性,促使心房内折返的产生,形成房颤触发和维持的基质^[14,15]。

房颤导致的心房组织快速起搏同样能够导致心房炎症因子水平的升高^[9]。与维持窦性心律的房颤患者相比,房颤发作患者血液中 CRP、IL-6 的水平明显升高^[16]。在无心律失常者、阵发性及持续性房颤患者中,研究者观察到 CRP、TNF 及 HSP 等炎症指标呈阶梯状上升,表明房颤引起的心房快速电活动促进了心房炎症因子水平升高,且房颤持续时间越久,炎症因子水平越高^[17,18]。由房颤导致的心房炎症因子水平的升高通过结构重构和电学重构导致房颤的维持和进展,二者互为因果,相互促进,形成房颤发病的基质。因此,抑制心房炎症是治疗房颤的有效方式^[19,20]。

2 心脏自主神经系统与房颤

2.1 心脏自主神经系统 心脏自主神经系统(autonomic nervous system, ANS)是神经体液系统调节心脏功能活动的重要结构,根据其解剖部位可分为外在 ANS 与内在 ANS^[21]。脑干及心脏神经节丛(ganglion plexus, GP)之前的神经纤维构成心脏外在 ANS,位于心脏表面、大血管附近的 GP 及连接 GP 的神经纤维网络构成心脏内在 ANS^[22,23]。来自外在 ANS 的传出神经信号能够通过心脏表面的 GP 网络进行整合,作用于内在 ANS,进而调控窦房结、房室结及节段性心肌功能;来自内在 ANS 的传入神经信号,同样能够通过 GP 整合,传递至外在 ANS。心脏内在和外在 ANS 在功能和结构上联系紧密,是临床上多种神经调节疗法应用的基础^[5,24]。

依据神经组成成分的不同,ANS 可分为交感神经和副交感神经^[25]。交感神经自脑干发出后需经脊髓、颈胸星状神经节到达心脏 GP,进而支配心脏,而副交感神经自脑干发出后直接到达 GP。

ANS 对心脏功能活动的调节主要依赖于 GP 中交感或迷走神经释放的神经递质。通过神经递质与相应受体的结合,介导心房肌细胞膜离子通道的功能变化^[26]。交感神经兴奋后,节后纤维释放去甲肾上腺素,与心房肌细胞膜上的 β_1 受体结合,调控离子通道的构型和门控特性,产生加快起搏频率、增加浦肯野纤维自律性、加快房室传导及增强心房肌细胞收缩能力的电生理效应^[28]。迷走神经兴奋后释放的乙酰胆碱和心房肌细胞膜上 M2 受体结合,能够拮抗交感神经兴奋的效应,产生减慢起搏频率、减慢浦肯野纤维自律性及减慢房室传导的作用^[26,28]。交感与迷走神经的交互作用是复杂的,可以表现出交互抑制或同步激活^[29]。

2.2 心脏自主神经重构在房颤发病机制中的作用

现有研究表明,ANS 重构能够主导或参与房性期前收缩、房性心动过速、室性期前收缩及室性心动过速等心律失常的发生^[30-32]。房颤的发生和维持也与 ANS 重构密切相关^[24,32-34]。

ANS 重构主要表现为 ANS 放电活动增强或神经密度的增加,均能够导致交感神经或迷走神经的活动增强,引发房颤^[24,25]。交感神经放电增多导致 β_1 受体过度激活,引起 L- Ca^{2+} 通道、雷诺定受体、肌质网上的钙泵的开放,胞内钙超载,易发后除极。同时, β_1 受体的激活能够增强缓慢型延迟整流钾电流^[24,35],加快复极,缩短动作电位时程和有效不应期,局部细胞自律性增强,从而产生异位放电活动,形成房颤触发的基质^[31,32]。迷走神经的活动增强引起乙酰胆碱的释放,导致乙酰胆碱依赖的钾通道的过度激活,动作电位复极化过程加快,不应期缩短,易发早后除极;同时,乙酰胆碱的过度释放还将引起心房动作电位时程的空间异质性增加,有利于折返的形成和维持,形成房颤发生和维持的基质^[23,24]。

2.3 神经调节疗法在房颤防治中的探索

ANS 重构是房颤发病的重要机制,因此,以改善自主神经功能为目的的神经调节疗法是治疗房颤的有效方式。神经调节疗法可分为去神经疗法和神经刺激疗法,二者在临床中均具有较好的表现^[29,30]。去神经疗法通过 GP 消融,肾神经消融等方式去除自主神经对心脏的支配,进而发挥抗心律失常作用^[7,36]。神经刺激疗法通过刺激心脏外在 ANS,进而对心脏的 GP 网络及内在 ANS 产生调控,发挥抗心律失常作用^[6,37]。近心房年来,多项研究显示,低强度的迷走神经刺激对于房颤的治疗展现出了较高的价值^[5-7,38-40]。

3 低强度迷走神经刺激治疗房颤的可能机制

低强度迷走神经刺激疗法是指通过侵入或非侵入的电刺激装置,以一定强度的电压对单侧或双侧的颈部迷走神经进行高频电刺激(频率 20Hz,脉宽 1ms)的神经调节疗法^[6-8]。研究表明,低强度迷走神经刺激能够抑制自主神经重构及心房炎症反应,从而减少房颤的负荷^[7]。

3.1 低强度迷走神经刺激抑制心脏自主神经重构

低强度迷走神经刺激能够抑制心脏自主神经重构,从而治疗房颤。Sheng 等^[41]发现,与基线状态相比,健康犬经过 3h, 1200 次/min 的快速心房起搏(rapid atrial pacing, RAP)后,心房有效不应期(effective refractory period, ERP)缩短,心房易损窗(window of vulnerability, WOV, 用于评估房颤的可诱导性)增加。继续给予该组犬 3 h 的 RAP,伴双侧低强度迷走神经刺激后,其 ERP 和 WOV 恢复到基线状态。随后,研究者在另外两组犬的右前神经节和右心耳注射乙酰胆碱,模拟迷走神经放电增加引发房颤的状态,测得房颤的持续时间为(389±90)s,房颤的周期长度为(45.1±7.8)ms;经过 3h 的双侧低强度迷走神经刺激后,房颤的持续时间为(50±15)s,房颤的周期长度(82.0±13.7)ms,均得到显著的改善,表明短时程的低强度迷走神经刺激即可抑制 RAP 或迷走神经过度兴奋导致的房颤易感性的增加^[41]。进一步研究发现,双侧低强度迷走神经刺激能够抑制 GP 活动,从而抑制房颤的可诱导性^[42,43]。此外,单侧低强度迷走刺激治疗房颤同样有效^[42]。

在对长时程低强度迷走神经刺激的治疗作用研究中,Shen 等^[44]观察到在给予犬一周的低强度迷走神经刺激后,犬星状神经节的放电活动减少;免疫组织化学染色显示,酪氨酸羟化酶阳性的神经纤维密度只有正常对照组的 50%,表明低强度迷走神经刺激能够抑制星状神经节的放电并导致其交感神经纤维数量减少。研究者随后给予另一组犬快速心房起搏,每周 6 d,第 7 d 给予犬单侧的低强度迷走神经刺激,持续 4 周。第 29 d 行电生理检查,结果显示对照组犬的阵发性房颤和房性心动过速的触发频率分别为 9.2 次/d, 22.0 次/d;与之相比,治疗组犬的阵发性房颤和房性心动过速的触发频率减少,分别为 1.4 次/d 和 8.0 次/d。这种保护效应与低强度迷走神经刺激抑制星状神经节的放电从而抑制交感对心脏的支配有关^[44,45]。

3.2 低强度迷走神经刺激抑制心房炎症反应

低强度迷走神经刺激能够降低心房的炎症水平,从而打破房颤与炎症的“恶性循环”。研究显示,与窦性

心律对照组相比,阵发性房颤患者在进行 1h 的低强度迷走神经刺激后,房颤的可诱导性及持续时长均显著下降;患者血液中的 TNF- α 和 C-反应蛋白水平同样低于窦性心律对照组,提示低强度迷走神经刺激对房颤和炎症的抑制作用^[7]。另一项纳入 53 例阵发性房颤患者的随机对照研究指出,经过 6 个月每天 1h 的低强度迷走神经刺激治疗后,治疗组的房颤负荷较窦性心律对照组下降了 85%, TNF- α 水平下降了 23%,表明低强度迷走神经刺激能够长期应用于房颤患者以抑制心房炎症因子水平升高,降低房颤负荷^[8]。

低强度迷走神经刺激不但可应用于房颤治疗,而且对心脏外科术后房颤的触发同样具有预防作用。一项纳入 54 名心外科手术患者的随机对照研究显示,术后进行 3 d 低强度迷走神经刺激能够降低患者血液中 TNF- α 、白介素-6、白介素-10 及 C-反应蛋白等主要炎症指标;同时,患者心房和肺静脉的 ERP 延长,房颤的可诱导性下降,术后 3 d 房颤的触发减少,表明低强度迷走神经刺激能够降低心房的炎症水平,从而预防或治疗房颤,打破房颤与炎症的“恶性循环”^[6]。

4 小结

心房持续的炎症反应和心脏自主神经功能重构是房颤发生和维持的重要机制,多项动物实验和临床研究显示,低强度迷走神经刺激能够抑制自主神经重构及心房炎症反应,从而对房颤有一定的治疗效果。但目前临床上缺乏个体化的低强度迷走神经刺激治疗方案,其刺激频率和强度不能根据患者情况做出个体化的调整,缺乏长期应用的安全性保障,限制了其临床推广应用^[6,46]。对于低强度迷走神经刺激治疗机制的深入探索将有助于我们理解低强度迷走神经刺激的作用模式,明确低强度迷走神经刺激抑制自主神经重构和心房炎症反应的具体途径,从而选择性地设计和开展更为精细化和个体化的治疗方案,规避治疗反应之外的安全风险。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

5 参考文献

- [1] Rahman F, Kwan GF, Benjamin EJ. Global epidemiology of atrial fibrillation [J]. Nat Rev Cardiol, 2014, 11(11): 639-654. DOI: 10.1038/nrcardio.2014.118.
- [2] Staerk L, Sherer JA, Ko D, et al. Atrial fibrillation: epidemiology, pathophysiology, and clinical outcomes [J]. Circ Res, 2017,

- [3] Schnabel RB, Yin X, Gona P, et al. 50 year trends in atrial fibrillation prevalence, incidence, risk factors, and mortality in the Framingham Heart Study: a cohort study [J]. *The Lancet*, 2015, 386(9989): 154-162. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61774-8.
- [4] Chugh SS, Havmoeller R, Narayanan K, et al. Worldwide epidemiology of atrial fibrillation: a Global Burden of Disease 2010 Study [J]. *Circulation*, 2014, 129(8): 837-847. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.113.005119.
- [5] Zhao Q, Zhang S, Zhao H, et al. Median nerve stimulation prevents atrial electrical remodeling and inflammation in a canine model with rapid atrial pacing [J]. *Europace*, 2018, 20(4): 712-718. DOI: 10.1093/europace/eux003.
- [6] Stavrakis S, Humphrey MB, Scherlag B, et al. Low-level vagus nerve stimulation suppresses post-operative atrial fibrillation and inflammation: A randomized study [J]. *JACC Clin Electrophysiol*, 2017, 3(9): 929-938. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacep.2017.02.019.
- [7] Stavrakis S, Humphrey MB, Scherlag BJ, et al. Low-level transcutaneous electrical vagus nerve stimulation suppresses atrial fibrillation [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2015, 65(9): 867-875. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2014.12.026.
- [8] Stavrakis S, Stoner JA, Humphrey MB, et al. TREAT AF (Transcutaneous electrical vagus nerve stimulation to suppress Atrial Fibrillation): A randomized clinical trial [J]. *JACC Clin Electrophysiol*, 2020, 6(3): 282-291. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacep.2019.11.008.
- [9] Hu YF, Chen YJ, Lin YJ, et al. Inflammation and the pathogenesis of atrial fibrillation [J]. *Nat Rev Cardiol*, 2015, 12(4): 230-243. DOI: 10.1038/nrcardio.2015.2.
- [10] Harada M, Van Wagoner DR, Nattel S. Role of inflammation in atrial fibrillation pathophysiology and management [J]. *Circ J*, 2015, 79(3): 495-502. DOI: 10.1253/circj.CJ-15-0138.
- [11] Kao YH, Chen YC, Cheng CC, et al. Tumor necrosis factor- α decreases sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase expressions via the promoter methylation in cardiomyocytes [J]. *Crit Care Med*, 2010, 38(1): 217-222. DOI: 10.1097 / CCM.0b013e3181b4a854.
- [12] Choi EK, Chang PC, Lee YS, et al. Triggered firing and atrial fibrillation in transgenic mice with selective atrial fibrosis induced by overexpression of TGF- β 1 [J]. *Circ J*, 2012, 76(6): 1354-1362. DOI: 10.1253/circj.cj-11-1301.
- [13] Igarashi T, Finet JE, Takeuchi A, et al. Connexin gene transfer preserves conduction velocity and prevents atrial fibrillation [J]. *Circulation*, 2012, 125(2): 216-225. DOI: 10.1161 / CIRCULATIONAHA.111.053272.
- [14] Nattel S and Harada M. Atrial remodeling and atrial fibrillation: recent advances and translational perspectives [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2014, 63(22): 2335-2345. DOI: 10.1016 / j. jacc.2014.02.555.
- [15] Liew R, Khairunnisa K, Gu Y, et al. Role of tumor necrosis factor- α in the pathogenesis of atrial fibrosis and development of an arrhythmogenic substrate [J]. *Circ J*, 2013, 77(5): 1171-1179. DOI: 10.1253/circj.cj-12-1155.
- [16] Li J, Solus J, Chen Q, et al. Role of inflammation and oxidative stress in atrial fibrillation [J]. *Heart Rhythm*, 2010, 7(4): 438-444. DOI: 10.1016/j.hrthm.2009.12.009.
- [17] Liu M, Dudley SC, Jr. Magnesium, Oxidative Stress, Inflammation, and Cardiovascular Disease [J]. *Antioxidants (Basel)*, 2020, 9(10): 907. DOI: 10.3390/antiox9100907.
- [18] Marcus GM, Smith LM, Ordovas K, et al. Intracardiac and extracardiac markers of inflammation during atrial fibrillation [J]. *Heart Rhythm*, 2010, 7(2): 149-154. DOI: 10.1016 / j. hrthm.2009.10.004.
- [19] Calvo D, Filgueiras-Rama D, Jalife J. Mechanisms and drug development in atrial fibrillation [J]. *Pharmacol Rev*, 2018, 70(3): 505-525. DOI: 10.1124/pr.117.014183.
- [20] Ishii Y, Schuessler RB, Gaynor SL, et al. Postoperative atrial fibrillation: The role of the inflammatory response [J]. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*, 2017, 153(6): 1357-1365. DOI: 10.1016 / j. jtcvs.2016.12.051.
- [21] Choi EK, Shen MJ, Han S, et al. Intrinsic cardiac nerve activity and paroxysmal atrial tachyarrhythmia in ambulatory dogs [J]. *Circulation*, 2010, 121(24): 2615-2623. DOI: 10.1161 / CIRCULATIONAHA.109.919829.
- [22] Chadda KR, Ajjjola OA, Vaseghi M, et al. Ageing, the autonomic nervous system and arrhythmia: From brain to heart [J]. *Ageing Res Rev*, 2018, 48: 40-50. DOI: 10.1016 / j. arr.2018.09.005.
- [23] Squair JW, Gautier M, Mahe L, et al. Neuroprosthetic baroreflex controls haemodynamics after spinal cord injury [J]. *Nature*, 2021, 590(7845): 308-314. DOI: 10.1038/s41586-020-03180-w.
- [24] Herring N, Kalla M, and Paterson DJ. The autonomic nervous system and cardiac arrhythmias: current concepts and emerging therapies [J]. *Nature Reviews Cardiology*, 2019, 16(12): 707-726. DOI: 10.1038/s41569-019-0221-2.
- [25] Ardell JL and Armour JA. Neurocardiology: structure-based function [J]. *Compr Physiol*, 2016, 6(4): 1635-1653. DOI: 10.1002/cphy.c150046.
- [14] Nattel S and Harada M. Atrial remodeling and atrial fibrillation: recent advances and translational perspectives [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2014, 63(22): 2335-2345. DOI: 10.1016 / j. jacc.2014.02.555.
- [15] Liew R, Khairunnisa K, Gu Y, et al. Role of tumor necrosis factor- α in the pathogenesis of atrial fibrosis and development of an arrhythmogenic substrate [J]. *Circ J*, 2013, 77(5): 1171-1179. DOI: 10.1253/circj.cj-12-1155.
- [16] Li J, Solus J, Chen Q, et al. Role of inflammation and oxidative stress in atrial fibrillation [J]. *Heart Rhythm*, 2010, 7(4): 438-444. DOI: 10.1016/j.hrthm.2009.12.009.
- [17] Liu M, Dudley SC, Jr. Magnesium, Oxidative Stress, Inflammation, and Cardiovascular Disease [J]. *Antioxidants (Basel)*, 2020, 9(10): 907. DOI: 10.3390/antiox9100907.
- [18] Marcus GM, Smith LM, Ordovas K, et al. Intracardiac and extracardiac markers of inflammation during atrial fibrillation [J]. *Heart Rhythm*, 2010, 7(2): 149-154. DOI: 10.1016 / j. hrthm.2009.10.004.
- [19] Calvo D, Filgueiras-Rama D, Jalife J. Mechanisms and drug development in atrial fibrillation [J]. *Pharmacol Rev*, 2018, 70(3): 505-525. DOI: 10.1124/pr.117.014183.
- [20] Ishii Y, Schuessler RB, Gaynor SL, et al. Postoperative atrial fibrillation: The role of the inflammatory response [J]. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*, 2017, 153(6): 1357-1365. DOI: 10.1016 / j. jtcvs.2016.12.051.
- [21] Choi EK, Shen MJ, Han S, et al. Intrinsic cardiac nerve activity and paroxysmal atrial tachyarrhythmia in ambulatory dogs [J]. *Circulation*, 2010, 121(24): 2615-2623. DOI: 10.1161 / CIRCULATIONAHA.109.919829.
- [22] Chadda KR, Ajjjola OA, Vaseghi M, et al. Ageing, the autonomic nervous system and arrhythmia: From brain to heart [J]. *Ageing Res Rev*, 2018, 48: 40-50. DOI: 10.1016 / j. arr.2018.09.005.
- [23] Squair JW, Gautier M, Mahe L, et al. Neuroprosthetic baroreflex controls haemodynamics after spinal cord injury [J]. *Nature*, 2021, 590(7845): 308-314. DOI: 10.1038/s41586-020-03180-w.
- [24] Herring N, Kalla M, and Paterson DJ. The autonomic nervous system and cardiac arrhythmias: current concepts and emerging therapies [J]. *Nature Reviews Cardiology*, 2019, 16(12): 707-726. DOI: 10.1038/s41569-019-0221-2.
- [25] Ardell JL and Armour JA. Neurocardiology: structure-based function [J]. *Compr Physiol*, 2016, 6(4): 1635-1653. DOI: 10.1002/cphy.c150046.

- [J]. *Heart Rhythm*, 2011, 8(5): 739. DOI: 10.1016 / j.hrthm.2011.01.033.
- [27] Beaumont E, Salavatian S, Southerland EM, et al. Network interactions within the canine intrinsic cardiac nervous system: implications for reflex control of regional cardiac function[J]. *J Physiol*, 2013, 591(18): 4515-4533. DOI: 10.1113 / jphysiol.2013.259382.
- [28] Pickard JMJ, Burke N, Davidson SM, et al. Intrinsic cardiac ganglia and acetylcholine are important in the mechanism of ischaemic preconditioning[J]. *Basic Res Cardiol*, 2017, 112(2): 11. DOI:10.1007/s00395-017-0601-x.
- [29] Goldberger JJ, Arora R, Buckley U, et al. Autonomic Nervous System Dysfunction: JACC Focus Seminar [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2019, 73(10): 1189-1206. DOI: 10.1016 / j.jacc.2018.12.064.
- [30] Hou Y, Zhou Q, and Po SS. Neuromodulation for cardiac arrhythmia [J]. *Heart Rhythm*, 2016, 13(2): 584-592. DOI: 10.1016/j.hrthm.2015.10.001.
- [31] Shen MJ, Choi EK, Tan AY, et al. Neural mechanisms of atrial arrhythmias [J]. *Nat Rev Cardiol*, 2011, 9(1): 30-39. DOI: 10.1038/nrcardio.2011.139.
- [32] Shen MJ and Zipes DP. Role of the autonomic nervous system in modulating cardiac arrhythmias [J]. *Circ Res*, 2014, 114(6): 1004-1021. DOI:10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.113.302549.
- [33] Stavrakis S, Nakagawa H, Po SS, et al. The role of the autonomic ganglia in atrial fibrillation [J]. *JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology*, 2015, 1(1-2): 1-13. DOI: 10.1016 / j.jacep.2015.01.005.
- [34] Zhao QY, Huang H, Zhang SD, et al. Atrial autonomic innervation remodeling and atrial fibrillation inducibility after epicardial ganglionic plexi ablation [J]. *Europace*, 2010, 12(6): 805-810. DOI:10.1093/europace/euq089.
- [35] Arora R. Recent insights into the role of the autonomic nervous system in the creation of substrate for atrial fibrillation: implications for therapies targeting the atrial autonomic nervous system [J]. *Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol*, 2012, 5(4): 850-859. DOI:10.1161/CIRCEP.112.972273.
- [36] Pokushalov E, Romanov A, Corbucci G, et al. A randomized comparison of pulmonary vein isolation with versus without concomitant renal artery denervation in patients with refractory symptomatic atrial fibrillation and resistant hypertension [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2012, 60(13): 1163-1170. DOI: 10.1016 / j.jacc.2012.05.036.
- of autonomic imbalance and circadian disruption with obesity and type 2 diabetes in resistant hypertensive patients [J]. *Cardiovasc Diabetol*, 2011, 10: 24. DOI: 10.1186/1475-2840-10-24.
- [38] Salavatian S, Beaumont E, Longpre JP, et al. Vagal stimulation targets select populations of intrinsic cardiac neurons to control neurally induced atrial fibrillation [J]. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol*, 2016, 311(5): H1311-H1320. DOI: 10.1152 / ajpheart.00443.2016.
- [39] Ardell JL, Cardinal R, Beaumont E, et al. Chronic spinal cord stimulation modifies intrinsic cardiac synaptic efficacy in the suppression of atrial fibrillation [J]. *Auton Neurosci*, 2014, 186: 38-44. DOI:10.1016/j.autneu.2014.09.017.
- [40] Bernstein SA, Wong B, Vasquez C, et al. Spinal cord stimulation protects against atrial fibrillation induced by tachypacing [J]. *Heart Rhythm*, 2012, 9(9): 1426-1433 e1423. DOI:10.1016/j.autneu.2014.09.017.
- [41] Sheng X, Scherlag BJ, Yu L, et al. Prevention and reversal of atrial fibrillation inducibility and autonomic remodeling by low-level vagosympathetic nerve stimulation [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2011, 57(5): 563-571. DOI:10.1016/j.jacc.2010.09.034.
- [42] Sha Y, Scherlag BJ, Yu L, et al. Low-level right vagal stimulation: anticholinergic and antiadrenergic effects [J]. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol*, 2011, 22(10): 1147-1153. DOI: 10.1111/j.1540-8167.2011.02070.x.
- [43] Wickramasinghe SR, Patel VV. Local innervation and atrial fibrillation [J]. *Circulation*, 2013, 128(14): 1566-1575. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.113.001596.
- [44] Shen MJ, Shinohara T, Park HW, et al. Continuous low-level vagus nerve stimulation reduces stellate ganglion nerve activity and paroxysmal atrial tachyarrhythmias in ambulatory canines [J]. *Circulation*, 2011, 123(20): 2204 - 2212. DOI: 10.1161 / CIRCULATIONAHA.111.018028.
- [45] Shen MJ, Hao-Che C, Park HW, et al. Low-level vagus nerve stimulation upregulates small conductance calcium-activated potassium channels in the stellate ganglion [J]. *Heart Rhythm*, 2013, 10(6): 910-915. DOI: Low-level vagus nerve stimulation upregulates small conductance calcium-activated potassium channels in the stellate ganglion.
- [46] Byku M and Mann DL. Neuromodulation of the failing heart: lost in translation? [J]. *JACC Basic Transl Sci*, 2016, 1(3): 95-106. DOI:10.1016/j.jacbts.2016.03.004.

(收稿日期: 2021-03-02)