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急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死行直接 PCI 术后再灌注心律失常的临床分析

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[摘要] 目的 探讨急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(STEMI)患者直接经皮冠状动脉介入术(PCI)时再灌注心律失常(RA)的临床特征。方法 选取 2010 年 1 月至 2014 年 12 月于该院行急诊 PCI 的 STEMI 患者 148 例,根据 PCI 中是否发生 RA 分为 RA 组(71 例)与 NRA 组(77 例)。观察患者 RA 情况,分析梗死相关动脉与 RA 的关系,观察抬高的 ST 段回落情况,对比两组患者肌钙蛋白 I(TnI)与肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)水平,以及心脏彩超结果。结果 左前降支缓慢型心律失常的发生率低于右冠状动脉与左回旋支,而左前降支快速型心律失常发生率高于右冠状动脉与左回旋支,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。RA 组的开通时间窗及 CK-MB 达峰时间均早于 NRA 组,ST 段回落幅度、最高 TnI 及最高 CK-MB 水平均高于 NRA 组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。48 例快速型心律失常患者中,17 例经卡多利因静脉滴注或注射后消失,31 例未处理心律失常自行消失;23 例缓慢型心律失常患者中,16 例经静脉注射阿托品后得以控制,3 例经安置临时起搏器后 1 周内得以控制,4 例未处理自行消失。术后,RA 组主要不良事件总发生率(2.8%)低于 NRA 组(11.7%),左室射血分数高于 NRA 组,左室舒张末期内径与左室收缩末期内径低于 NRA 组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 STEMI 患者行 PCI 时 RA 的发生率较高,需采取各种有效方法进行积极处理。

[关键词] 急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死;经皮冠状动脉介入术;再灌注心律失常

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Clinical analysis of reperfusion arrhythmia after direct PCI operation in acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction

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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the clinical characteristics of reperfusion arrhythmias (RA) in patients with ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). **Methods** A total of 148 STEMI patients undergoing emergency PCI in our hospital from January 2010 to December 2014 were selected and divided into the RA group (71 cases) and non-RA group (NRA group, 77 cases) according to whether RA occurring during PCI. The RA situation was observed. The relation between the infarct related artery and RA was analyzed, the fall back situation of elevated ST segment was observed, the levels of cardiac troponin I (TnI) and creatine kinase isoenzyme MB (CK-MB) and echocardiographic findings were compared between the two groups. **Results** The incidence rate of bradyarrhythmias in the left anterior descending coronary artery was significantly lower than that in the right coronary artery and left circumflex artery, while tachyarrhythmias in the left anterior descending coronary artery was higher than that in right coronary artery and left circumflex artery, the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The opening time window and CK-MB peak reaching time in the RA group were earlier than those in the NRA group, the fall amplitude of ST segment, highest TnI and highest CK-MB level in the RA group were higher than those in the NRA group, the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$); among 48 cases of tachyarrhythmias, tachyarrhythmia in 17 cases disappeared after intravenous drip or injection of lidocaine and which in 31 cases spontaneously disappeared without treatment; among 23 cases of bradyarrhythmia, bradyarrhythmia in 16 cases was controlled by intravenous injection of atropine, which in 3 cases was controlled within 1 week after placing temporary pacemaker and which in 4 cases was spontaneously disappeared without treatment. The incidence rate of main adverse events in the RA group was 2.8%, which was lower than 11.7% in the NRA group, the left ventricular ejection fraction in the RA group was significantly higher than that in the NRA group, the end diastolic diameter and end systolic diameter of the left ventricle were significantly lower than those in the NRA group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The incidence of RA in the patients with STEMI is higher, which needs to adopt various effective methods to actively treat.

[Key words] acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; percutaneous coronary intervention; reperfusion arrhythmia

急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)是因冠状动脉病变引发冠状动脉供血急剧减少而导致的心肌缺血性坏死^[1-2]。直接经皮冠状动脉介入术(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)是急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI)患者的重要治疗手段,可以迅速、完全地打开堵塞血管,达到心肌再灌注的目的,已成为治疗 STEMI 的首选方法^[3]。但是,由于多种原因

缺血的心肌组织在再灌注时会引发再灌注损伤,其中再灌注心律失常(reperfusion arrhythmia, RA)是再灌注损伤中的主要表现之一,其发生率在 20%~80%^[4-5]。本研究旨在探讨 STEMI 患者直接行 PCI 术时 RA 的临床特征与临床意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 研究对象为 2010 年 1 月至 2014 年 12 月于本院行急诊 PCI 的 STEMI 患者 148 例,均符合 STEMI 的诊

表1 两组临床一般资料比较

组别	n	性别 (男/女,n/n)	年龄(±s,岁)	高血压(n)	高血脂(n)	糖尿病(n)	梗死部位(n)			
							前壁	下壁	前壁+高壁	前壁+下壁
RA组	71	42/29	69.4±10.7	34	9	16	23	31	10	7
NRA组	77	44/33	68.1±10.5	36	12	25	25	38	9	5
χ^2/t		0.061	1.037	0.019	0.255	1.807			0.224	
P		0.805	0.482	0.891	0.614	0.179			0.636	

断标准^[6]。纳入标准:(1)年龄小于或等于75岁;(2)持续胸痛超过30 min;(3)冠状动脉造影(coronary artery angiography,CAG)显示冠状动脉完全梗死或者次全梗死;(4)心电图显示2个以上相邻的ST段抬高0.1 mV。排除标准:(1)年龄大于75岁;(2)PCI后冠状动脉心肌梗死溶栓试验(thrombolysis in myocardial infarction,TIMI)血流评分达0~1级,不符合再通标准。根据PCI中是否发生RA将纳入的所有患者分为RA组(71例)与NRA组(77例)。RA类型包括缓慢型心律失常(23例)与快速型心律失常(48例),其中缓慢型心律失常包含窦性心律过缓(8例)、窦性停搏(3例)、房室传导阻滞(Ⅱ度与Ⅲ度,12例);快速型心律失常包含频发室性早搏(19例),室性心动过速(23例),心室颤动(6例)。两组性别、年龄、并发症、梗死部位等临床一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。见表1。

1.2 方法 所有患者严格按标准Judkins法进行CAG,发病至造影时间需小于12 h,完成CAG检查后进行PCI治疗。手术之前常规服用阿司匹林300 mg(商品名:拜阿司匹林;德国拜耳公司;批号:H20080518)和氯吡格雷300 mg(商品名:波立维;赛诺菲安万特公司;批号:J20090109),术前12 h之内1次顿服。患者经PCI后冠状动脉血流达到TIMI 2~3级时判定为符合再通标准^[7]。RA定义:冠状动脉的血栓形成后,自溶或药物溶栓或行PCI,使闭塞的冠状动脉再通恢复心肌再灌注所引发的心率失常,大多发生于冠状动脉再通的瞬间或者2 h以内。

1.3 观察指标 观察患者手术时和手术后的RA情况;分析梗死相关动脉与RA的关系;通过手术前和手术后体表心电图,观察抬高的ST段的回落情况;比较两组患者手术前和手术后肌钙蛋白I(TnI)与肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)水平;比较

两组患者术后主要不良事件和心脏彩超结果。所有患者均顺利完成随访。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS19.0统计软件进行数据分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用t检验;计数资料以例数或百分率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 梗死相关动脉与RA的关系 148例STEMI患者行PCI术后71例发生RA,发生率为48.0%。CAG结果显示,RA的相关动脉为左前降支(LAD)29例,右冠状动脉(RCA)32例,左回旋支(LCX)10例。缓慢型心律失常在LAD的发生率低于RCA与LCX,快速型心律失常在LAD的发生率高于RCA与LCX,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.2 两组介入结果比较 RA组患者开通时间窗早于NRA组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);其余各项介入结果比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表3。

表2 各梗死相关动脉不同类型RA发生率比较[n(%)]

梗死相关动脉	n	缓慢型心律失常	快速型心律失常
LAD	29	3(10.3)	26(89.7)
RCA	32	16(50.0)*	16(50.0)*
LCX	10	4(40.0)*	6(60.0)*

*: $P<0.05$,与相同类型RA在LAD的发生率比较。

2.3 两组心电图与心肌损伤结果比较 RA组患者ST段回落幅度、最高TnI(TnI_{Max})及最高CK-MB($CK-MB_{Max}$)水平均高于NRA组,CK-MB达峰时间早于NRA组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表4。

表3 两组介入结果比较

组别	n	开通时间窗(±s,h)	血栓抽吸(n)	多支病变(n)	经皮冠状动脉球囊扩张术(n)	支架长度(±s,mm)	支架直径(±s,mm)
RA组	71	4.0±1.5	12	26	2	23.9±8.6	3.0±0.6
NRA组	77	6.1±1.7	8	29	3	24.1±9.4	2.9±0.5
χ^2/t		4.173	1.331	0.017	0.131	0.285	0.413
P		0.000	0.249	0.896	0.717	0.796	0.661

表4 两组心电图与心肌损伤结果比较(±s)

组别	n	ST段回落幅度(mv)	TnI _{Max} (ng/mL)	CK-MB _{Max} (U/L)	CK-MB达峰时间(h)
RA组	71	0.30±0.11	15.7±3.5	302.4±25.0	10.2±3.3
NRA组	77	0.14±0.06	12.9±2.6	217.9±22.7	12.6±3.5
t		3.107	2.863	5.004	2.712
P		0.002	0.017	0.000	0.019

2.5 两组预后比较 术后,RA组主要不良事件总发生率为2.8%,低于NRA组的11.7%;左室射血分数(LVEF)高于NRA组,左室舒张末期内径(LVEDD)与左室收缩末期内径(LVEDS)低于NRA组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表5。48例快速型心律失常患者中,17例经卡多利因静脉滴注或注射后心律失常消失,31例未处理自行消失;23例缓慢型心律失常患者中,16例经静脉注射阿托品后得以控制,3例经

表 5 两组预后比较

组别	n	主要不良事件				超声心动图(±s)		
		心力衰竭(n)	休克(n)	死亡(n)	总发生率[n(%)]	LVEF(%)	LVEDD(mm)	LVEDS(mm)
RA 组	71	1	1	0	2(2.8)	55.8±11.1	46.0±7.2	33.9±4.1
NRA 组	77	5	3	1	9(11.7)	50.8±9.7	49.3±8.5	37.4±6.5
χ^2/t					4.197	3.134	2.380	2.506
P					0.040	0.005	0.042	0.037

安置临时起搏器后 1 周内得以控制,4 例未处理心律失常自行消失。

3 讨 论

直接 PCI 治疗 STEMI 的再通率较高,残余狭窄较小,能够有效地降低心肌缺血的复发,是治疗 STEMI 最常用的有效手段^[8]。RA 是直接 PCI 治疗 STEMI 的常见并发症之一,本研究的 RA 发生率为 48.0%,与相关研究报道结果接近^[9-10]。据报道,绝大部分 RA 发生于冠状动脉再通瞬间和 2 h 之内^[11],发生机制可能是:大量钙离子(Ca²⁺)进入细胞内,引起细胞内钙超负荷;而超负荷的钙会对心肌的电机械收缩耦联造成干扰,导致缺血处的心肌过度收缩,微血管发生痉挛,导致局部心肌供血障碍,进一步引发 RA;此外,与自由基产生增加、细胞中钾离子丢失后恢复快速且不均匀也有一定的关系^[12]。本研究旨在探讨 STEMI 患者直接 PCI 术时 RA 的临床特征。

RA 指当冠状动脉的梗阻被突然解除后,缺血的心肌重新获得血液灌注,在获得灌注后的一段时间中所发生的心律失常^[13]。在临幊上 RA 可以作为判断冠状动脉再通的指标之一,但是再灌注室颤又被认为是导致缺血再灌注后患者发生猝死的关键原因之一^[14]。据报道,STEMI 患者行 PCI 后开通时间窗越早 RA 发生的可能性越大^[15]。本研究结果显示,RA 组的开通时间窗明显早于 NRA 组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),该结果提示开通时间窗较早的患者可能具有更高的 RA 风险,与文献^[15]报道一致。

对于各种类型的心律失常均应该严密观察,及时救治^[16]。本研究患者 RA 发生率为 48.0%,48 例快速型心律失常患者中,17 例经卡多利因静脉滴注或注射后心律失常消失,31 例未处理自行消失;23 例缓慢型心律失常患者中,16 例经静脉注射阿托品后得以控制,3 例经安置临时起搏器后 1 周内得以控制,4 例未处理心律失常自行消失,与相关研究报道结果一致^[15-17]。本研究结果显示,RA 组患者 ST 段回落幅度、CK-MB 达峰时间明显早于 NRA 组,术后 RA 组的主要不良事件发生率(2.8%)明显低于 NRA 组(11.7%)。超声心动图显示,RA 组的 LVEF 明显高于 NRA 组,LVEDD 与 LVEDS 明显低于 NRA 组。该结果提示,RA 伴有很多的风险,可能对患者身体造成危害,通过有效的预防与处理能够降低再灌注损伤带来的危害,患者预后良好,与文献^[17]报道结果一致。

综上所述,RA 是 STEMI 患者冠状动脉再通的关键指标,但是会对患者身体造成一定危害,对生命造成威胁。STEMI 患者直接行 PCI 时发生 RA 应及时有效地预防与处理,多数能迅速控制,进而改善患者预后。

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