

# 急诊 PCI 治疗中应用血栓抽吸术及主动脉内球囊反搏术与血浆脑钠肽水平、心功能参数的关系

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**摘要 目的:**观察血栓抽吸术与主动脉内球囊反搏术(IABP)联用在急诊冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)的疗效。**方法:**ST 段抬高型急性心肌梗塞(AMI)行急诊冠状动脉造影提示大量血栓征象、并行血栓抽吸术患者 98 例,随机分为实验组和对照组,实验组术前行 IABP 后联合血栓抽吸,对照组仅进行血栓抽吸。观察两组患者的 BNP 及心功能参数。**结果:**术后 24 小时两组 BNP 有普遍升高趋势,对照组升高更明显( $P < 0.01$ ),术后 2 周普遍回降,实验组下降更明显( $P < 0.01$ )。2 周后实验组的心脏指数(CI)、每搏指数(SI)、混合静脉血氧饱和度( $SvO_2$ )均高于对照组( $P < 0.01$ )。**结论:**对于行急诊冠状动脉介入治疗的患者联合使用主动脉内球囊反搏术和血栓抽吸术,可以明显改善患者的心肌缺血情况,增加冠脉灌注,有利于患者心功能的恢复。

**关键词:**主动脉内球囊反搏术 血栓抽吸术 冠状动脉介入治疗 血浆脑钠肽水平 心功能参数

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## Relationship of Combined Application of Intra-Aortic Balloon Counterpulsation and Thrombus Aspiration, the Level of BNP and the Parameter of Heart Function in Emergent Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the efficiency of combined use of intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) and thrombus aspiration in primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). **Methods:** A total of 98 patients with acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) were found to have bulky thrombi by emergent PCI, and then treated with IABP plus thrombus aspiration (observation group) or only thrombus aspiration (control group), observe the level of BNP and parameter of heart function in two groups. **Results:** The level of BNP were rise in both groups for 24 hours after the operation. It was increased significantly compared with observation group ( $P < 0.01$ ), And it was decreased significantly compared with control group, for 2 weeks after the operation ( $P < 0.01$ ). Compared with control group, the CI, SI and  $SvO_2$  of observation group were better for 2 weeks after the operation. **Conclusion:** Combined application of IABP and thrombus aspiration may improve myocardial ischemia, coronary perfusion and heart function in acute myocardial infarction with severe cardiac insufficiency.

**Key words:** Intra-aortic balloon pump, Thrombus aspiration, Percutaneous coronary intervention, BNP, Parameter of heart function

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### 前言

急诊经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)目前已经广泛应用于治疗急性心肌梗死,它可以显著增加梗死相关血管(IRA)恢复前向血流 TIMI3 级的机会,但术中常常出现“无复流”或“慢复流”,而影响有效的心肌组织灌注,从而影响心功能的恢复。有研究表明,应用主动脉内球囊反搏术(IABP)后手术风险可明显降低<sup>[2]</sup>,在急诊 PCI 术中采用血栓抽吸,可减少“无复流”或“慢血流”现象的出现<sup>[3]</sup>。本研究旨在通过在急诊 PCI 中联合使用主动脉内球囊反搏术(IABP)及血栓抽吸导管来评价对患者术后血浆脑钠肽(BNP)水平及心功能参数的影响。

### 1 资料和方法

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#### 1.1 病例资料

选取 2009 年 1 月至 2010 年 12 月间入我科治疗的 ST 段抬高型行急诊冠状动脉造影提示大量血栓征象,并需行血栓抽吸的患者 98 例作为研究对象。诊断标准:持续性胸痛大于 30min;含服硝酸甘油不能缓解;心电图两个或两个以上相邻导联抬高胸导联  $\geq 0.2mV$ ;肢体导联  $\geq 0.1mV$ ;发病时间 2~12 小时以内,心肌酶谱、肌钙蛋白超过正常值上限 2 倍。排除标准(符合任一项者):①排除了 6 月内有心肌梗死病史;②既往冠状动脉旁路移植术;③溶栓治疗;④血管弥漫性病变;⑤左主干病变;⑥泵功能衰竭;⑦入院 Killip 分级Ⅳ 级及以上者;⑧AMI 机械并发症;⑨原有慢性心力衰竭、肾功能不全或慢性阻塞性肺疾病等可致血浆 BNP 升高的疾病。随机分为试验组和对照组两组,试验组 50 例,其中男 39 例,女 11 例,平均年龄( $58.8 \pm 11.2$ )岁。心功能Ⅳ 级 12 例。前壁心梗 29 例、下壁心梗 21 例。糖尿病 13 例、高血压 41 例、高血脂 19 例。多支血管病变

11例,对照组48例,其中男40例,女8例,平均年龄(56.5±10.7)岁,心功能Ⅲ级15例。前壁心梗32例、下壁心梗16例。糖尿病15例、高血压39例、高血脂17例。多支血管病变9例。两组的性别、年龄、合并症、梗塞部位等一般因素比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

## 1.2 方法

术前患者常规顿服阿司匹林300mg、氯吡格雷600mg。常规术前消毒,血栓抽吸术前给予普通肝素100单位/kg。试验组患者在冠脉造影结果明确诊断后在心导管室行IABP,然后行血栓抽吸以及PCI治疗。通过股动脉置入IABP导管,按照患者身高选择球囊管,在钢丝导入预扩后植入球囊导管,导管置入后接上主动脉球囊反搏机(DATASCOPE CS100),并给予静脉肝素持续静滴500-1000单位/小时。选择心电图R波触发机制,并根据有创压力来调节反搏泵的充气及放气点,选择1:1反搏。每1小时在导管中心腔注入肝素盐水2ml。在患者病情稳定,生命体征平稳情况下停机观察后拔管,拔管后常规按压穿刺部位防止血肿。试验组患者在IABP置入成功后,将引导丝缓慢通过血管闭塞部位后送至血管远端,然后,使用ZEEK血栓抽吸导管手工负压回抽到血管闭塞部位近端,来回4~5次,并通过冠脉造影评估血栓情况,多次抽吸至病变部位血管扩张良好,无明显血栓显影,然后继续按照常规行PCI,术后予

阿司匹林100mg/日和氯吡格雷75mg/日服用,低分子肝素5000单位皮下注射3日。对照组患者的血栓抽吸、与术后处理与试验组相同。

## 1.3 血浆NT-BNP浓度的测定

治疗组和对照组均于术前即刻、术后后1周和2周清晨经肘前静脉采血2ml,立即注入加EDTA抗凝的试管轻缓混匀迅速低温离心(4000r/min),BNP试剂盒由第二军医大学神经生物教研室提供。

## 1.4 心功能测定

全部患者分别于AMI后2周采用荷兰进口的INNOCOR全自动心肺功能测定仪,通过外源气体再呼吸法测定心脏指数(CI)、每搏指数(SI)、混合静脉血氧饱和度(SvO<sub>2</sub>)、等参数。由同一名医师负责检测。

## 1.5 统计方法

计量资料以均数±标准差(±s)表示,组间比较采用t检验。资料分析应用SPSS12.0软件,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者心肌梗死后不同时间血浆BNP的测定结果(表1)

表1 两组患者心肌梗死后不同时间血浆BNP浓度比较(ng/L, ±s)

Table 1 Comparison of serum BNP level of different time after myocardial infarction between the two groups

Group	Caseload	Preoperative	24 hours after the operation	2 weeks after the operation	P
Observation group	50	195.68±39.54	297.55±23.76*	52.37±18.14*	<0.01
Control group	48	198.47±41.33	364.39±26.74	125.36±21.75	<0.01

注:两组相同时间段比较,\*P<0.01

Note:Comparison with the two groups in the same time,\*P<0.01

## 2.2 两组患者心肌梗死2周后心脏指数(CI)、每搏指数(SI)、混

合静脉血氧饱和度(SvO<sub>2</sub>)等心功能参数的比较(表2)。

表2 两组CI、SI、SvO<sub>2</sub>对比

Table 2 Comparison of the CI, SI and SvO<sub>2</sub> between the two groups

	CI	SI	SvO <sub>2</sub>	P
Observation group	3.62±0.45*	35.71±6.44*	75.45±5.33*	<0.01
Control group	1.92±0.67	26.08±2.81	53.26±8.71	<0.01

注:\*P<0.01 表示差异有显著性

Note:Difference of two groups was significant ( $P < 0.01$ )

## 3 讨论

近年来急诊PCI已经成为AMI治疗的重要方法。但有部分患者PCI术后,出现较严重的心功能不全<sup>[2]</sup>,这除与梗塞面积有关外,亦可能是由于血管内大量的血栓和斑块堵塞远端微血管,而出现“无复流”或者“慢血流”的现象,导致不良心血管事件发生率较高<sup>[3]</sup>。血栓抽吸、IABP在急诊PCI治疗中起到了重要作用。TAPAS研究显示急性ST段抬高心肌梗死(STEMI)急诊经皮冠状动脉(冠脉)介入治疗(PCI)时进行血栓抽吸有益<sup>[4-5]</sup>。而血栓抽吸术也可以减少PCI术后“无复流”或者“慢血流”现象,对于增加心肌组织的灌注,减少心肌梗死的面积,利于患者心功能的恢复<sup>[2]</sup>。Kotani等<sup>[6]</sup>的研究显示,血栓抽吸获益的机制不仅包括抽吸导管清除血栓的能力,也包括其

斑块减容的作用。主动脉球囊反搏(IABP)是一种有效的通过辅助循环措施治疗心功能不全的方法<sup>[7]</sup>。

研究表明:因为IABP可以使舒张期血流速率和到达梗死区域有侧支循环的血流明显增加,从而可以明显改善冠脉的血流动力学<sup>[8]</sup>。IABP还可以降低室内最高压力,左室作功上升,同时IABP可以降低后负荷<sup>[9]</sup>。EijiToyota等<sup>[10]</sup>在动物试验中观察到IABP增加冠脉狭窄处以远组织水平的血流灌注,此后又有动物实验利用核磁共振及直接冠脉内血流测定证实IABP可增加冠脉内血流灌注<sup>[11-12]</sup>。在急诊中预防性应用IABP可以减少心肌梗死的面积、降低手术风险,提高手术的成功率,减少术后再栓塞和MACE的发生<sup>[13]</sup>。同时,也有研究表明IABP对于“无复流”或者“慢血流”现象有治疗作用<sup>[14]</sup>。脑钠肽(BNP)被认为是有显著意义的心脏标志物<sup>[15]</sup>。试验表明,心室为合成、分泌

BNP 的主要场所,心房主要起储存作用<sup>[16]</sup>。它的主要生物学效应为:(1)利钠、利尿作用。(2)通过抑制肾素血管紧张素,发挥扩张血管改善血液动力学作用。(3)神经激素特征。近年来在 ACS 患者中对 BNP 水平波动的研究表明血浆 BNP 水平的波动可反映梗死血管早期再通的情况<sup>[17]</sup>,而心肌缺血已被证实是刺激 BNP 释放的重要因素<sup>[18]</sup>,不同灌注水平的缺血心肌对 BNP 的释放刺激程度不同,BNP 亦是心功能紊乱时最敏感和特异的指标之一,研究显示:BNP 值升高的程度与心室扩张和压力超负荷成正比,与心衰严重程度成正比<sup>[19]</sup>。BNP 水平已被证实独立于左心泵血功能、梗死面积等,对 AMI 的预后具有独立的判断价值<sup>[20]</sup>。

由本研究结果 1 可见术前 BNP 水平无明显差异,术后 24 h 有普遍升高趋势,对照组升高更明显( $P < 0.01$ ),术后 2 周普遍下降,实验组下降更明显( $P < 0.01$ )。表明对于急诊 PCI 患者联合应用血栓抽吸术及 IABP,可以明显改善患者心肌微循环的灌注,减少“慢血流”或“无复流”的发生,从而改善患者心功能的恢复。

本研究还利用 INNOCOR 全自动心肺功能测定仪,通过外源气体再呼吸法测定了心脏指数(CI)、每搏指数(SI)、混合静脉血氧饱和度( $SvO_2$ )等参数。由研究结果 2 可知,实验组在联合应用 IABP 及血栓抽吸导管后,患者心功能明显好于未使用 IABP 者,实验组的心脏指数(CI)、每搏指数(SI)、混合静脉血氧饱和度( $SvO_2$ )等指标均明显好于对照组。研究表明, $SvO_2$  与心输出量(CO)和心脏指数(CI)有高度的相关性<sup>[21]</sup>。当患者存在潜在心功能不全时,心排量明显减少,动脉氧合程度下降等情况时, $SvO_2$  亦会下降<sup>[22]</sup>,反之  $SvO_2$  则会升高。

综上所述,我们认为对于行急诊 PCI 的患者在术中联合应用血栓抽吸术及 IABP 可以明显改善心肌缺血,增加冠脉灌注,有利于患者心功能的恢复。

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