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肌钙蛋白 I 和肌红蛋白在急性心肌梗死患者血清中的变化特点 及其诊断价值 *

曲 鑫 赵 爽 郑 娜 金 梅 刘 明

(中国医科大学附属盛京医院急诊科 辽宁 沈阳 110031)

摘要 目的:探讨肌钙蛋白 I、CKMB 的即时检测技术在急诊科心肌梗死患者中的应用及其临床意义。**方法:**研究对象为 2012 年 10 月至 2013 年 8 月于我急诊科急诊的急性心肌梗死患者,按就诊时间分为对照组和实验组。对照组患者采用常规化验室检测肌钙蛋白 I、CKMB,实验组采用急诊科即时检测方法检测肌钙蛋白 I、CKMB。对比两组患者从就诊到确诊的时间、住院天数、治愈率、心功能不全发生率和死亡率。**结果:**实验组患者的确诊时间为(25.5± 5.6)min,住院天数为(9.89± 1.5)天,治愈率为 80.8%,心功能不全发生率为 15.4%。对照组患者的确诊时间为(66.8± 10.0)min,住院天数为(12.6± 2.5)天,治愈率为 56.0%,心功能不全发生率为 32.0% P 均 <0.05,有统计学意义。两组患者死亡率分别为 12% 和 3.8%,无明显差异。**结论:**对心肌梗死患者采用肌钙蛋白 I、CKMB 的即时检测对于提高患者治愈率,减少确诊时间和住院时间,降低心功能不全发生率有很大帮助。

关键词:肌钙蛋白 I;POCT;即时检测;急性心肌梗死**中图分类号:**R542.22 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)21-4083-05

The Feature and Diagnosis Value of Troponin I and Myoglobin in Acute Myocardial Infarction*

QU Xin, ZHAO Shuang, ZHENG Na, JIN Mei, LIU Ming

(Department of Emergency, Shengjing Hospital affiliated to China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning, 110031, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the detection of the cTnI and CKMB in the serum of patients with the acute myocardial infarction in ER and discuss its clinical significance for the diagnosis. **Methods:** Patients with the AMI who were treated in our hospital from October 2012 to August 2013 were selected and divided into the control group and the experimental group on the basis of diagnostic time. The patients in the control group were treated by the conventional methods which referred to the laboratory testing of the troponin I and the CKMB, while the patients in the experimental group were treated by means of the instant detection of the troponin I and the CKMB in the department of emergency. Then the diagnosis time, the hospitalization, the cure rate, the incidence of heart failure and the rate of mortality between the two groups were compared. **Results:** The diagnosis time of the patients in the experimental group was (25.5± 5.6) min, the hospitalization was (9.89± 1.5) days, the cure rate was 80.8%, and the incidence of the heart failure was 15.4%. The diagnosis time of the patients in the control group was (66.8± 10) min, the hospitalization was (12.6± 2.5) days, the cure rate was 56%, and the incidence of the heart failure was 32%. There was statistically significant difference between two groups (P<0.05). The mortality rate was 12% and 3.8% respectively, without significant difference(P>0.05). **Conclusion:** The real-time detection of myocardial infarction patients with troponin I, CKMB to improve the cure rate of patients, reduce diagnosis time and hospitalization time, and reduce heart failure rate of great help.

Key words: Troponin I; POCT; Real-time detection; Acute myocardial infarction**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R542.22 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)21-4083-05

前言

急性心肌梗死是由于冠状动脉急性、持续缺血缺氧引起的心肌坏死。在临幊上表现为剧烈而持久的胸骨后疼痛,可并发心律失常、休克或心力衰竭,治疗不及时可危及生命。AMI 实质是由于冠状动脉循环改变引起血流和心肌需求之间不平衡而导致的心肌损害,其病理过程包括动脉粥样硬化斑块的形成、斑块的不稳定破裂造成血小板聚集、血栓形成、血流量减少直至心肌缺血和心肌坏死。早期诊断出急性心肌梗死,并及时采

取心肌再灌注治疗是降低心梗死亡率、改善患者预后的重要条件,因此诊断时间与诊断准确性为急诊科诊断 AMI 两大关键点。由于部位 AMI 患者并不表现为典型胸痛特点与典型心电图改变,因此寻找可快速可靠诊断急性心肌梗死是急诊科治疗 AMI 的一大重点。笔者所在科室引入 Radiometer AQT90 FLEX 快速免疫分析仪之后,对可疑急性心肌梗死患者的肌钙蛋白 I 与肌红蛋白行床旁即时检测,并探讨肌钙蛋白 I 与 Mb 联合检测在急诊室急性心肌梗死患者中的诊断价值。

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作者简介:曲鑫(1984-),女,本科,护师,主要研究方向:护理学,急诊医学,电话:18940259505,E-mail: qux@sj-hospital.org

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1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

纳入本次研究资料病例为2010年3月至2012年3月我院急诊收治以急性胸痛发作为主诉且发作至就诊时间不超过3 h内患者。其中符合WHO急性心肌梗死诊断与治疗指南诊断标准确诊为急性心肌梗死患者共79例,编入AMI组。AMI组中,男48例,女31例,平均年龄(74.5±5.6)岁,平均发病至送诊时间为(1.9±0.6)h;同时从我院体检中心体检结果为健康者中按照配对原则选取79例患者编入非AMI组中,保持两组患者年龄、性别比、平均发病至就诊时间等基线资料一致。两组患者在年龄、性别构成等基线资料差异经统计学检验,差异无显著性,具有可比性($p>0.05$)。

1.2 检测方法

于患者入院时,其发病0~3 h、3~6 h、6~12 h、12~24 h及24~48 h五个时间段内各采集两组患者静脉血进行检测肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)与肌红蛋白(Mb)。检测方法采用Radiometer AQT90 FLEX快速免疫分析仪。其中cTnI正常参考值为0~0.4 μg/L, Mb正常参考值范围为0~24 ng/L。当检测结果处于正常参考值时判断为阴性,高于正常参考值范围时判断为阳性。联合检测

结果中,对于cTnI或Mb至少一项指标为阳性判断为阳性,对于cTnI与Mb两项指标同时为阴性结果时判断为阴性。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS13.0进行统计学分析,计量资料表示为($\bar{x}\pm s$),组内多样本计量资料比较采用方差分析与多样本均数两两比较的q检验(Newman-Keuls法),组间样本均数比较采用t检验。计数资料采用Pearson卡方检验(未校正法)。检验水准设定为0.05,当 $P<0.05$ 说明有差异。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者不同时间段cTn I水平比较

组间比较上,AMI组患者在0~3 h内cTnI值与非AMI组差异无显著性($P>0.05$),而在其余时间检测点上AMI组患者cTnI值明显高于非AMI组($P<0.01$);组内比较上看,AMI组患者不同时间检测点上cTnI值不完全相同($F=699.70, P<0.01$),具体为0~3 h与3~6 h的cTnI值差异无显著性($P>0.05$),而其余两相邻时间点上cTnI值具有明显差异($P<0.01$),总体表现为cTnI随时间逐渐升高;而在非AMI组上,不同检测时间点上cTnI值差异无显著性($F=1.19, P>0.05$)。

表1 两组患者不同时间段cTn I水平比较

Table 1 Comparison of the cTn I of patients at different time between two groups

Group	N	0~3 h	3~6 h	6~12 h	12~24 h	24~48 h	F	p
AMI	79	0.31±0.08	0.68±0.16	3.64±1.29	6.53±1.48	9.46±2.17	699.70	0.0000
Non-AMI	79	0.29±0.08	0.30±0.05	0.28±0.06	0.29±0.05	0.28±0.04	1.19	0.3148
T		1.5712	20.1486	23.1256	37.4532	37.5534		
P		0.1182	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		

2.2 两组患者不同时间段Mb水平对比

组间比较上,AMI组患者在48 h内不同时间检测点上Mb值均明显高于非AMI组($P<0.01$);组内比较上看,非AMI组患者在48 h内不同检测时间点上Mb值未出现较大的波动($F=0.82, P>0.05$),而AMI组患者在48 h内不同检测时间点上Mb

值不完全相同($F=70.36, P<0.01$),具体为12~24 h内与24~48 h内Mb值差异无显著性($P>0.05$),而其余相邻两时间点相比Mb值差异具有显著性($P<0.05$),从水平改变方向上看,胸痛发作3 h内Mb即出现明显的上升,当6~12 h时达到峰值,超过12 h后水平逐渐下降。

表2 两组患者不同时间段Mb水平对比

Table 2 Comparison of the Mb level of patients at different time between two groups

Group	N	0~3 h	3~6 h	6~12 h	12~24 h	24~48 h	F	p
AMI	79	134.51±60.28	176.59±80.12	220.46±101.57	86.35±20.66	74.29±18.26	70.36	0.0000
Non-AMI	79	38.59±2.81	39.11±2.74	38.46±2.53	38.68±2.57	38.46±2.47	0.82	0.5107
T		14.1279	15.2825	15.9215	20.3514	17.2831		
P		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		

2.3 两种检测指标诊断价值及诊断效率

单项检测中,cTnI检测敏感度在发病早期较低,0~3 h与3~6 h检测敏感度仅为20.65%与56.96%,而后逐渐升高,其特异度一直为100.0%(见表与表6)。Mb敏感度在0~3 h、3~6 h逐渐升高,分别为67.09%与75.95%,而在6~12 h内达到峰值,为

84.81%,超过12 h后其敏感度降低,仅为62.03%,而其特异度不够理想,仅在58.23%~63.29%之间(见表4与表6)。而联合检测在相较单向检测敏感度有所提高,在0~3 h及3~6 h均明显高于cTnI与Mb单独检测,而在6~12 h时其检测敏感度最高,可达到98.73%,特异度为88.61%。见表5、表6。

表 3 两组患者中 cTnI 诊断结果
Table 3 Diagnosis results of cTnI of patients in the two groups

Group	Result	0~3 h	3~6 h	6~12 h	12~24 h
AMI	(+)	16	45	66	73
	(-)	63	32	13	6
Non-AMI	(+)	0	0	0	0
	(-)	79	79	79	79

表 4 两组患者 Mb 诊断结果
Table 4 Diagnosis results of Mb of patients in the two groups

Group	Result	0~3 h	3~6 h	6~12 h	12~24 h
AMI	(+)	53	60	67	49
	(-)	26	19	12	30
Non-AMI	(+)	29	30	32	33
	(-)	50	49	47	46

表 5 两组患者联合检测结果
Table 5 Results of joint inspection of patients in the two groups

Group	Result	0~3 h	3~6 h	6~12 h	12~24 h
AMI	(+)	67	71	78	76
	(-)	12	8	1	3
Non-AMI	(+)	16	13	9	15
	(-)	63	66	70	64

表 6 单种检测与联合检测诊断价值
Table 6 The diagnostic value of combined detection or single detection

Time	cTnI		Mb		cTnI+Mb	
	sensitivity	specificity	sensitivity	specificity	sensitivity	specificity
0~3 h	20.25	100.00	67.09	63.29	84.8	79.74
3~6 h	56.96	100.00	75.95	62.03	89.87	83.54
6~12 h	83.54	100.00	84.81	59.49	98.73	88.61
12~24 h	92.41	100.00	62.03	58.23	96.00	81.01

3 讨论

3.1 急诊急性心肌梗死概述

目前急诊 AMI 诊断中存在问题包括有并非所有 AMI 患者表现为胸痛主诉,且部分心肌梗死患者心电图未表现出 ST 段明显抬高,而冠状动脉造影结果尽管可准确诊断 AMI,但冠状动脉造影并非普遍开展且需消耗一定的诊断时间。中华医学分会心血管分会提出 AMI 诊断标准:(1)缺血性胸痛的临床病史;(2)心电图的动态演变;(3)心肌坏死的血清心肌标志物浓度的动态改变,确诊 AMI 需至少具备以上三条诊断标准中的两条。因此可见,在急诊科中血清心肌标志物对于初筛及诊断 AMI 具有重大价值。即时检测(Point-of-care testing,POCT)具有检测周期(TAT)短、仪器便携、操作简单、使用方便灵活、结果准确等,由于省去了标本的处理过程,采样可在床边进行并即刻进

行分析,快速等到检验结果,可大大缩短检测周期,解决了 AMI 诊断中第一个时间的问题。而选择可靠的心肌标志物对提高 AMI 诊断准确性具有重要价值。优良的心肌标志物应符合以下要求:(1)诊断敏感度与特异度高;(2)在急诊诊断(胸痛发作 24h 内)诊断效能改变较小,可满足不同 AMI 发作时间患者诊断需求。

3.2 肌红蛋白与肌钙蛋白 I 诊断价值

肌红蛋白(myoglobin,MYO,Mb)为横纹肌特有蛋白,为组成骨骼肌与心肌的主要蛋白质,在心肌中含量特别丰富,其结构包括一条肽链与一个血红素辅基,主要起到储存与运送氧的功能。在正常人体血液中,肌红蛋白含量极低,仅在患者出现肌肉损伤(心肌或骨骼肌损伤)时,患者血液中的肌红蛋白水平会出现上升,且其在肌肉损伤患者血液中水平改变时间较早。研究认为,Mb 在心肌损伤后 2 h 内即可出现在血清中,因此其早

期诊断价值较大。本次研究中,AMI组患者在发作0~3h内Mb水平为(134.51±60.28)ng/L,已出现明显的升高,且于发病6~12h时达到(220.46±101.57)ng/L的峰值水平,其发病后各检测时间点Mb值均明显高于非AMI组(P<0.01)。其缺点在于特异性较低。由于Mb并非心肌特有蛋白,当患者合并有骨骼肌疾病、剧烈运动或肾功能障碍时,其血清Mb浓度也可出现改变,在本次研究中,Mb检测特异度仅在58.23%~63.29%之间。这与文献报道较为吻合。

肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)为心肌特有结构蛋白,仅存在于心房及心室肌中,其由于具有高度组织特异性,不受骨骼肌损伤的影响,检测特异度极高。cTnI在不同年龄正常人群中水平较为极低,且当心肌出现微小损伤时也可引起血清中cTnI浓度的改变。当心肌出现可逆性损伤时,cTnI从受损心肌细胞膜处释放进入血液中,造成血液中cTnI短暂升高,而对于不可逆心肌损伤(如AMI)时,cTnI持续进入血液中,导致血中cTnI水平持续升高。其缺点在于cTnI在AMI发生后出现时间较晚,AMI发生后2~4h出现于外周血中,超过4h后逐渐升高。在本次研究中,0~3h内AMI组cTnI仅为(0.31±0.08)μg/L,与非AMI组无明显差异(P>0.05),而超过3h后AMI组患者cTnI水平逐渐升高,且均明显高于非AMI组患者(P<0.01),与文献对cTnI变化特点较为接近。

3.3 联合检测

由上可见,Mb具有早期特异度高、敏感度低的特点。对于早期送诊患者,当其体内Mb水平在发作12h后仍未出现明显的升高,则可考虑排除AMI。但对于在发作12h内水平升高者,需结合其他指标才能确诊;而cTnI对于胸痛发作后短时间内送急诊的患者其早期诊断价值不高,但对于AMI发生时间较长后送诊的患者由于cTnI在血液内保持高水平时间较长因此具有较高诊断价值。因此对于发作后早期送诊患者,其6h内cTnI未出现明显升高并不能排除AMI,而其cTnI水平明显升高者则可考虑AMI高度可能。因此Mb具有早期诊断价值高,特异性低的特点,而cTnI具有诊断敏感度高,特异度高,但早期诊断价值低的特点。

从本次研究结果上看,cTnI与Mb联合检测敏感度及特异度在0~3h及3~6h均明显高于cTnI与Mb单独检测,而在6~12h时其检测敏感度最高,可达到98.73%,特异度为88.61%。

3.4 小结

我们认为,对于早期发作后送诊患者,当在发病6h内,其cTnI与Mb均为阳性高度怀疑AMI可能,而Mb为阳性,cTnI为阴性患者,则需结合其他指标并排除其他可引起Mb改变的疾病,对于Mb为阴性的患者,则可在动态观察下考虑排除AMI可能;对于发病6~12h内送诊患者,其cTnI与Mb均为阳性或仅有cTnI阳性均可高度怀疑AMI可能,而Mb与cTnI均为阴性者则可考虑排除AMI;而对于超过发病时间大于12h,甚至超过24h的患者,则Mb阴性价值较小,应以cTnI阳性结果为主考虑AMI可能。

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