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运动康复锻炼对冠心病经皮冠状动脉介入术后患者心肺功能及生活质量的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨运动康复锻炼对冠心病经皮冠状动脉介入术(PCI)后患者心肺功能及生活质量的影响。**方法:**选取2016年10月-2018年4月期间我院收治的冠心病稳定性心绞痛患者80例,根据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(n=40)和运动康复组(n=40),其中对照组给予常规康复运动,运动康复组在此基础上联合运动康复训练。比较两组患者术后12周的心肺功能指标,比较两组患者术前、术后2周、术后12周的6 min步行距离,比较两组患者术前、术后12周生活质量评分。**结果:**运动康复组患者术后12周峰值摄氧量、峰值通气量、峰值功率、每搏输出量、代谢当量以及摄氧效率斜率均高于对照组患者($P<0.05$)。两组患者术后2周、术后12周6 min步行距离均较术前增加,且运动康复组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患者术后12周生理机能、生理职能、躯体疼痛、精神健康评分均较术前升高,且运动康复组高于对照组($P<0.05$);而两组患者术后12周社会功能、总体健康、精力、情感职能评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**PCI术后患者给予运动康复锻炼,可显著提升患者生活质量,对患者心肺功能恢复具有较好的促进作用。

关键词:运动康复锻炼;冠心病;经皮冠状动脉介入术;心肺功能;生活质量;影响

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Effect of Exercise Rehabilitation Exercise on Cardiorespiratory Function and Quality of Life in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effect of exercise rehabilitation exercise on cardiopulmonary function and quality of life in patients with coronary heart disease after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). **Methods:** A total of 80 patients with stable angina pectoris, who were treated in Affiliated Beijing Rehabilitation Hospital of Capital Medical University from October 2016 to April 2018, were selected and were randomly divided into control group (n=40) and exercise rehabilitation group (n=40). The control group was given routine rehabilitation nursing, on the basis of which, the exercise rehabilitation group was combined with exercise rehabilitation training. The cardiac and pulmonary function indexes of the two groups 12 weeks after operation were compared; the 6 min walking distance before operation, 2 weeks after operation and 12 weeks after operation were compared between the two groups. The scores of the quality of life of the two groups were compared before and after 12 weeks after operation. **Results:** The peak oxygen uptake, peak ventilation, peak power, per stroke output, metabolic equivalent and oxygen uptake slope in the exercise rehabilitation group 12 weeks after operation were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The 6min walking distance 2 weeks and 12 weeks after operation in the two groups was higher than that before operation, and the 6min walking distance in the exercise rehabilitation group was higher than that in the control group($P<0.05$). The physiological function, physical function, physical pain and mental health of the two groups 12 weeks after operation were higher than those before operation, and the exercise rehabilitation group was higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$); while there were no significant differences in social function, overall health, energy and emotional function 12 weeks after intervention($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Exercise rehabilitation exercise after PCI can significantly improve the quality of life of patients, and it plays a good role in promoting the recovery of cardiopulmonary function.

Key words: Exercise rehabilitation exercise; Coronary heart disease; Percutaneous coronary intervention for coronary heart disease; Cardiopulmonary function; Quality of life; Influence

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前言

冠心病是指冠状动脉粥样硬化导致管腔狭窄或阻塞,最终引起心肌组织缺血、缺氧的心脏病^[1,2]。该病好发于老年群体,具有发病急、病程长、难治愈等特点,在西方发达国家,其年死亡人数占总死亡人数的30%,是世界上最常见的死亡原因^[3,4]。经皮冠状动脉介入术(Percutaneous coronary intervention,PCI)是目前治疗冠心病的常用方法,可有效挽救濒死心肌^[5,6]。然而完成该项介入术治疗后并不代表冠心病治疗的完成,其术后心功能的恢复亦占有重要地位,因此,对于冠心病患者的治疗,不仅要注重药物及手术治疗,其术后康复指导训练亦至关重要^[7,8]。运动康复锻炼是冠心病二级预防患者常见的干预方法之一,主要通过对PCI术后患者制定个性化运动方案,引导患者积极配合、参与^[9]。本研究通过采用运动康复锻炼对冠心病PCI后患者进行干预,取得了良好的疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2016年10月-2018年4月期间我院收治的冠心病稳定性心绞痛患者80例,均首次实行PCI手术。纳入标准:(1)所有患者均确诊为冠心病稳定性心绞痛,临床症状符合《实用内科学》中的相关诊断标准^[10];(2)PCI置入术后临床症状稳定者;(3)无精神疾病可配合完成本次研究者;(4)PCI置入术后血流动力学稳定者;(5)患者及其家属知情本研究并签署同意书。排除标准:(1)既往植人心脏起搏器者;(2)合并有脑血管疾病者;(3)合并肺部疾病者;(4)合并有类风湿性关节炎、骨关节炎等影响肢体活动障碍类等疾病。根据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(n=40)和运动康复组(n=40),其中对照组男26例,女14例,年龄30~68岁,平均(56.28±3.46)岁;病程1~8年,平均(4.40±0.88)年;体质指数21~24 kg/m²,平均(22.08±0.54)kg/m²;合并糖尿病28例,高血压31例,高脂血症23例。运动康复组男24例,女16例,年龄28~70岁,平均(55.29±4.08)岁;病程2~9年,平均(4.83±0.92)年;体质指数20~25 kg/m²,平均(21.96±0.86)kg/m²;合并糖尿病30例,高血压32例,高脂血症25例。两组患者一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),本次研究已经我院伦理委员会批准同意。

1.2 方法

两组患者术后进行常规降脂、营养心肌、抗血小板聚集等基础治疗,针对并发症患者给予相应的降糖、降脂、降压治疗,同时给予术后常规康复运动,如病情监测、心电监护、指导用药、指导饮食等。运动康复组在此基础上给予早期康复运动。具体如下:(1)住院期间:术后6 h内绝对卧床,对患者腰、腿等部位进行适当按摩,患者四肢行主动、被动运动,如握拳、屈伸、屈膝等,每天3~5次;术后第1 d,患者双腿垂在床边,维持15~20 min/次,视具体情况每天3~5次;术后第2~3 d,指导并协助患者于走廊处缓慢行走约200 m,视具体情况每天3~5次;术后第4~5 d,缓慢行走约300 m,视具体情况每天3~5次,根据患者术后恢复情况可上下1层楼梯。(2)出院后:出院1个月内主要以步行运动为主,速度维持在65 m/min,每周3次,30~40 min/次,步行后进行适当的缓解运动,包括缓抬腿、扩胸、上肢伸展

等;术后2~3个月运动方式采用功率车,运动负荷根据运动心肺功能试验,采用无氧阈以上△50%运动功率负荷强度,即运动功率负荷在无氧阈功率负荷和呼吸代偿点功率负荷的中间,1周5次。运动中患者如出现胸闷、气促、心悸或心电图异常等情况时,应立即停止运动。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 心肺功能 于术后12周采用Jaeger功率车心肺功能测试系统(德国,MasterScreen),主要检测指标有峰值摄氧量、峰值通气量、峰值功率、每搏输出量、代谢当量、摄氧效率斜率。先记录静息状态心电图和肺通气、肺换气功能检查。然后在功率车上先静坐≥3 min静息状态,≥3 min零功率60 rpm蹬车热身,然后逐渐以10~20 W/min递增功率直到症状限制性最大极限运动,恢复期的前20~30 s在0功率下以5~20 rpm缓慢蹬车再逐渐静坐自行车记录≥5 min恢复期。同步测定记录心率、呼吸频率、通气量、耗氧量、二氧化碳排出量、运动时间、功率等参数,采用V-slope法计算无氧阈值,同步描记心电图。终止运动指征包括:(1)出现心律失常;(2)出现心绞痛症状;(3)心电图出现异常;(4)体力不支无法完成运动;(5)达到最大心率目标(220-年龄)的85%以上。

1.3.2 6 min步行距离 于术前、术后2周、术后12周采用6 min步行实验评价所有病人运动耐力情况。具体方法如下:在长30 m的直走廊,两端及中间各放一把椅子作为标记及患者休息所用,让患者尽最大能力行走,记录6 min内步行距离。

1.3.3 生活质量 于术前、术后12周采用健康状况调查问卷(SF36)评价患者生活质量^[11]。该量表共有8个维度,36个条目,包括生理机能、生理职能、社会功能、躯体疼痛、总体健康、精力、情感职能、精神健康。每个项目均100分,分数越高表明生活质量越高。

1.4 统计学方法

研究数据录入SPSS24.0软件处理。计数资料以率表示,行卡方检验。计量资料用均数±标准差(±s)表示,行t检验。 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验水准。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者心肺功能指标比较

运动康复组患者术后12周峰值摄氧量、峰值通气量、峰值功率、每搏输出量、代谢当量以及摄氧效率斜率均高于对照组患者($P<0.05$);详见表1。

2.2 两组患者手术前后6 min步行距离比较

两组患者术前6 min步行距离比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);术后2周、术后12周两组患者6 min步行距离均较术前增加,且运动康复组高于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表2。

2.3 两组患者手术前后生活质量评分比较

两组患者术前生理机能、生理职能、社会功能、躯体疼痛、总体健康、精力、情感职能以及精神健康评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);两组患者术后12周生理机能、生理职能、躯体疼痛、精神健康评分均较术前升高,且运动康复组高于对照组($P<0.05$);而两组患者术后12周社会功能、总体健康、精力、情感职能评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);见表3。

表 1 两组患者术后 12 周运动心肺功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of cardiopulmonary function indexes 12 weeks after operation between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Peak oxygen uptake(W)	Peak ventilation (mL/min)	Peak power(l/min)	Per stroke output (mL)	Metabolic equivalent	Slope of oxygen uptake efficiency
Control group (n=40)	82.48± 22.93	1073.78± 215.77	35.98± 8.85	62.84± 18.34	4.75± 0.87	1536.81± 253.75
Sports rehabilitation group(n=40)	95.12± 20.96	1226.74± 180.71	44.01± 12.75	108.97± 48.29	5.61± 1.29	1672.03± 110.69
t	2.573	3.437	3.272	5.648	3.496	3.089
P	0.012	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.003

表 2 两组患者手术前后 6 min 步行距离比较($\bar{x} \pm s, m$)Table 2 Comparison of 6 min walking distance before and after operation between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s, m$)

Groups	n	Before operation	2 weeks after operation	12 weeks after operation
Control group	40	381.95± 15.76	417.83± 12.31*	438.06± 16.57*
Sports rehabilitation group	40	379.44± 12.79	433.35± 11.37*	457.76± 14.61*
t		0.782	5.858	5.640
P		0.437	0.000	0.000

Notes: Compared with before operation, *P<0.05.

表 3 两组患者手术前后生活质量评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)Table 3 Comparison of quality of life before and after operation between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	Time	Physiologi-cal enginery	Physiologi-cal function	Social function	Somatic pain	Overall health	Energy	Emotional function	Mental health
Control group (n=40)	Before operation	77.68± 14.55	61.56± 8.08	71.91± 8.25	62.23± 12.04	62.96± 11.23	67.86± 10.75	49.67± 10.25	54.15± 10.31
	12 weeks after operation	83.61± 11.04*	72.53± 13.15*	73.07± 10.17	71.69± 11.57*	64.09± 9.74	68.18± 12.17	52.03± 10.26	61.37± 11.62*
	Before operation	78.23± 13.65	60.36± 11.52	71.37± 10.65	62.04± 13.29	62.93± 8.35	66.96± 11.65	48.63± 12.36	53.83± 11.27
Sports rehabilitation group(n=40)	12 weeks after operation	91.88± 12.67**	80.98± 12.47**	74.33± 11.67	80.69± 12.26**	65.94± 10.29	68.29± 11.25	52.06± 13.42	72.87± 13.28**

Notes: Compared with before operation, *P<0.05; Comparison with the control group, **P<0.05.

3 讨论

近年来,随着临床诊治冠心病的技术逐渐成熟,冠心病患者的治疗从以往的药物治疗逐渐过渡到以 PCI 治疗为主,该手术方式虽可解决冠状动脉的机械狭窄,但其无法阻止疾病的进展,尽管术后强效抗血栓药物的使用可在一定程度上降低术后再狭窄率,但晚期支架血栓形成及再狭窄情况仍无法避免^[12-14]。既往研究表明^[15],PCI 术后再狭窄发生率除与手术、病变等因素有关外,还与患者本身潜在的危险因素息息相关,如高血压^[16]、糖尿病^[17]、高血脂^[18]以及长期吸烟^[19]等。相关研究结果表明^[20],PCI 术后患者经康复运动训练后,冠状动脉的机械狭窄程度减轻,提高机体各项机能,有助于延缓冠状动脉病变的作用。同时心脏康复是一项长期的康复计划,运动训练是其重要组成部分,约占所有心脏康复的 30%~50%^[21]。国内外相关研究表明^[22,23],运动训练可使冠心病患者总体死亡人数减少约 25%。由此可见,对冠心病 PCI 术后患者给予早期个性化运动康复训练

对于改善患者预后具有积极意义。

心肺功能常用于评估机体心功能,同时还可用于评估冠心病患者心肌缺血情况及预后^[24],本次研究中,运动康复组患者术后 12 周峰值摄氧量、峰值通气量、峰值功率、每搏输出量、代谢当量以及摄氧效率斜率均高于对照组患者。提示 PCI 术后患者给予运动康复锻炼可有效改善患者心肺功能情况,摄氧效率斜率可测量运动中的通气反应,常用于反映心血管疾病的严重程度,其值越小,心血管疾病则越严重^[25]。另有研究表明^[26],峰值摄氧量、峰值通气量每增加 15% 左右,心脏疾病的死亡率将减少约 30%。同时当心肌细胞在缺血、缺氧的情况下无法提供心肌收缩时必需的能量时,表现为每搏输出量、代谢当量水平的下降^[27,28]。以上均可表明以运动康复锻炼为核心的心脏康复可在一定程度上改善 PCI 术后患者心肌状况,改善心功能,促进患者恢复。同时两组患者术后 2 周、术后 12-6 min 步行距离均较术前增加,且运动康复组高于对照组。均有力证实了术后给予运动康复锻炼可提高患者的运动能力和耐力,最大程度

的使患者尽快恢复,回归生活以及工作岗位^[29]。本研究还选用了SF-36量表对患者生活质量进行评估,运动康复组生理机能、生理职能、躯体疼痛、精神健康评分高于对照组,而两组患者术后12周社会功能、总体健康、精力、情感机能评分比较差异无统计学意义。提示以运动训练为核心的心脏康复训练可显著改善患者的身心健康,而由于本次研究仅评估术后12周后的生活质量,社会功能、总体健康、精力、情感机能等4项尚未完全体现出明显的变化^[30]。后续报道将增加随访时间,以期明确运动康复锻炼对PCI术后远期生活质量的影响。

综上所述,对冠心病PCI术后患者给予运动康复锻炼,可显著改善患者术后心肺功能,提高患者生活质量。

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