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# 急性心肌梗死行冠脉内尿激酶原溶栓治疗效果 及其远期预后危险因素分析\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨急性心肌梗死行冠脉内尿激酶原溶栓治疗效果及其远期预后危险因素。**方法:**选取 2020.3-2022.3 收治的 200 例急性心肌梗死患者行冠脉内尿激酶原溶栓治疗,对比疗效指标。随访 2 年后,将发生心血管不良事件的 38 例患者归为预后不良组,其余 162 例为预后良好组,分析远期预后危险因素。**结果:**再通率为 95.00%,其中 81.00%完全再通;且治疗期间无严重脑部出血,轻度出血率 6.00%;心衰发生率 6.50%,无心源性死亡。2 年后随访发现,远期心血管不良事件发生率为 19.00%;预后良好组与预后不良组患者年龄、发病到溶栓治疗时间、合并糖尿病、高脂血症、高血压、NYHA 心功能分级、吸烟史、冠脉病变支数、梗死位置、缺血范围计分对比有差异( $P<0.05$ );年龄、发病到溶栓治疗时间、NYHA 心功能分级、冠脉病变支数、梗死位置、缺血范围计分为远期预后的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**急性心肌梗死行冠脉内尿激酶原溶栓治疗效果显著,但远期预后受多因素影响,需重点关注高风险患者。

**关键词:**急性心肌梗死;尿激酶原;冠脉内溶栓;影响因素;心血管不良事件;远期预后

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## Analysis of the Efficacy and Long-term Prognostic Risk Factors of Intracoronary Urokinase Thrombolysis for Acute Myocardial Infarction\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of intracoronary urokininogen thrombolysis in acute myocardial infarction and its long-term prognosis risk factors. **Methods:** 200 patients with acute myocardial infarction admitted to 2020.3-2022.3 were treated with internal coronary urokininogen thrombolysis to compare the efficacy index. After 2 years of follow-up, 38 patients who had adverse cardiovascular events were classified in the poor prognosis group, and the remaining 162 patients were in the good prognosis group to analyze long-term prognosis risk factors. **Results:** The recanalization rate was 95.00%, with 81.00% complete recanalization; and no severe brain hemorrhage during treatment, mild bleeding rate 6.00%; heart failure rate 6.50%, no cardiac death. After follow-up after 2 years, the incidence of long-term cardiovascular adverse events was 19.00%; age, onset to thrombolytic therapy, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, NYHA, smoking history, coronary lesions, infarction and ischemic range ( $P<0.05$ ); age, onset to thrombolytic therapy, NYHA cardiac function grade, coronary, infarction, and ischemic range were classified as independent risk factors for long-term prognosis ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** However, the long-term prognosis is affected by many factors, on high-risk patients.

**Key words:** Acute myocardial infarction; Prourokinase; Coronary thrombolysis; Influencing factors; Cardiovascular adverse events; Long term prognosis

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### 前言

急性心肌梗死(AMI)多指冠状动脉供血中断或急剧减少,心肌持久缺血,导致心肌坏死的现象。尽早开通梗死动脉及恢复冠脉血流灌注可减少梗死范围<sup>[1]</sup>。PCI可早期恢复缺血心肌供血,减少慢血流或无复流发生,改善患者心功能<sup>[2]</sup>。但部分PCI治疗的AMI患者术中血栓或斑块会发生微循环堵塞,术后心肌灌注水平较差<sup>[3]</sup>。因此,越来越多学者推荐在PCI术前行冠脉

内溶栓治疗,避免血小板聚集,减少微血管栓塞<sup>[4]</sup>。尿激酶原作为常见溶栓药物,多被应用与静脉溶栓治疗,但研究发现<sup>[5]</sup>,采取尿激酶原进行静脉溶栓治疗血管再通率不高,然而在PCI介入术前采取尿激酶原进行冠脉内溶栓是否可进一步改善AMI治疗效果尚无确切定论。因此,为了进一步改善AMI治疗效果,本研究探讨PCI术前冠脉内尿激酶原溶栓对AMI的治疗效果,并分析其远期预后危险因素。

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## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取 2020.3-2022.3 收治的 200 例急性心肌梗死患者。纳入标准:符合急性心肌梗死诊断标准<sup>[6]</sup>;且发病时间<12 h,具有冠脉内溶栓治疗及 PCI 指征;年龄<80 岁;靶血管直径为 2.5 mm 以上;完全闭塞的主要冠脉为 1 支以上;临床资料完整;对本研究知情并签署同意书。排除标准:已接受静脉溶栓治疗者;近 3 个月内有缺血性脑卒中史者;颅内出血史者;既往冠脉搭桥或有 PCI 介入治疗史者;再发急性心肌梗死者;溶栓前合并慢性或急性心力衰竭者;合并严重肝肾功能障碍者;对本研究所用药物过敏者。

### 1.2 方法

治疗方法:通过指引导管在梗死的冠状动脉内注入重组人尿激酶原(上海天士力药业有限公司;S20110003)20 mg,硝酸甘油 3 μg/kg,随后进行常规 PCI 治疗。术后常规治疗,并持续口服拜阿司匹林每日 100 mg,口服氯吡格雷,每日 75 mg。

### 1.3 观察指标

(1)近远期预后观察指标:<sup>①</sup>采用 TIMI 分级评估治疗后冠脉再通及完全再通状况;<sup>②</sup>记录溶栓后泌尿系统、消化系统、皮

肤黏膜、脑部等部位的出血事件;<sup>③</sup>患者住院期间心血管不良事件,包括心衰、心源性死亡等;<sup>④</sup>2 年后随访记录不良事件。

(2)依照所有患者 2 年随访结果,将发生心血管不良事件的 38 例患者分为预后不良组,将其余 162 例患者分为预后良好组。对比两组患者不同指标,使用 logistics 回归模型,分析急性心肌梗死行冠脉内尿激酶原溶栓治疗的远期预后危险因素。

### 1.4 统计学方法

采取 SPSS 23.0,计数资料行  $\chi^2$  检验;计量资料用  $t$  检验;采用 logistics 回归分析远期预后危险因素,以  $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 近远期预后情况分析

再通率为 95.00%(190/200),其中 81.00%(162/200)完全再通;且治疗期间无严重脑部出血,轻度出血率 6.00%(12/200);心衰发生率 6.50%(13/200),无心源性死亡。2 年后随访发现,远期心血管不良事件发生率为 19.00%(38/200)。

### 2.2 远期预后单因素分析

除溶栓治疗时机及饮酒史对比无差异,其余因素均有显著差异( $P<0.05$ ),见表 1。

表 1 远期预后单因素分析

Table 1 Single factor analysis of long-term prognosis

Factor	Poor prognosis group(n=38)	Good prognosis group(n=162)	$\chi^2/t$	$P$
Gender				
male	21	93	0.060	0.810
female	17	69		
Age (years)	72.30±4.57	61.29±3.42	11.559	0.001
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.14±2.34	23.19±2.29	1.606	0.112
Time from onset to thrombolysis treatment(h)	10.35±1.26	7.25±1.46	7.436	0.001
Merge underlying diseases				
Diabetes	12	15	13.130	0.001
Hyperlipidemia	20	53	5.270	0.022
hypertension	21	47	9.450	0.002
NYHA cardiac function grading				
I~II	15	121	17.540	0.001
III~IV	23	41		
Drinking history	13	52	0.750	0.386
Smoking history	25	51	15.380	0.001
Number of coronary artery lesions				
Single branch	4	95	28.510	0.001
2 or more	34	67		
Timing of thrombolytic therapy				
Emergency department	24	110	0.310	0.576
Choose a date	14	52		

续表 1 远期预后单因素分析

Table 1 Single factor analysis of long-term prognosis

Factor	Poor prognosis group(n=38)	Good prognosis group(n=162)	$\chi^2/t$	P
Infarction location				
Anterior wall	16	13		
Lower wall	7	31		
Posterior wall	5	37	30.520	0.001
ventricle	6	61		
Endocardial subendocardium	4	20		
Ischemic range score (points)	6.13±0.52	4.32±0.67	4.329	0.001
acute stage LVEF	48.39±6.28	48.81±8.04	1.822	0.121

2.3 远期预后多因素分析

年龄、发病到溶栓治疗时间、NYHA 心功能分级、冠脉病变

支数、梗死位置、缺血范围计分为远期预后的独立危险因素 ( $P<0.05$ ), 见表 2。

表 2 远期预后多因素分析

Table 2 Multivariate analysis of long-term prognosis

Factor	$\beta$	SE( $\beta$ )	Wald $\chi^2$	OR	95%CI	P
Age	3.252	0.635	6.267	2.543	1.636~6.368	<0.001
Time from onset to thrombolysis treatment	2.457	0.584	5.265	2.791	1.457~5.745	<0.001
Combined diabetes	1.314	0.597	1.241	2.526	1.873~4.547	0.352
Combined hyperlipidemia	1.313	0.352	1.135	1.389	1.247~2.682	0.216
Combined hypertension	1.246	0.315	1.046	1.432	1.216~2.315	0.426
NYHA cardiac function grading	1.645	0.554	5.642	1.726	1.321~3.564	<0.001
Smoking history	1.346	0.331	1.757	2.146	1.534~3.693	0.451
Number of coronary artery lesions	2.987	0.576	4.634	3.645	1.265~6.879	<0.001
Infarction location	2.583	0.635	3.683	2.462	1.353~5.782	<0.001
Ischemic range scoring	3.241	0.642	4.636	2.845	1.726~4.361	<0.001

3 讨论

AMI 是冠心病患者严重疾病类型, 严重者可发生心力衰竭、休克、心律失常等, 威胁人类健康<sup>[7]</sup>。PCI 作为治疗 AMI 最广泛的治疗方式, 能够保护心肌, 改善患者不良症状, 但有术后伴随心血管事件的发生。尿激酶原可产生特异性溶栓效果, 且部分溶解产物还可刺激尿激酶原, 级联反应从而提高溶栓效果<sup>[8]</sup>。因此, 本研究进一步分析了 AMI 患者行冠脉内尿激酶原溶栓治疗的远期预后危险因素。

本研究结果表明, 冠脉内尿激酶原溶栓治疗的 AMI 患者冠脉再通率高, 出血发生率、近期心衰发生率均低, 但远期心血管不良事件发生率稍高, 与 Majoie CB 等<sup>[9]</sup>研究结果部分一致。因部分 AMI 患者, 尤其是 ST 段抬高型, 血栓负荷大, 术中血栓脱落、高凝状态易致血小板异常激活, 影响心肌灌注恢复。本研究发现, 远期不良心血管事件发生率较高, 其可能受其他多种因素影响, 因此还需进一步明确相关指征。另外, 预后良好组与预后不良组患者发病到溶栓治疗时间、年龄、合并糖尿病、高脂血症、高血压、NYHA 心功能分级、吸烟史、冠脉病变支数、梗死

位置、缺血范围计分对比差异显著 ( $P<0.05$ ), 主要是因部分患者基础病控制不佳, 如血压、血糖、血脂异常, 易致心血管再梗, 增加不良事件风险。NYHA 分级预测 AMI 预后及不良事件<sup>[10]</sup>, 与本研究相符。另外有吸烟史的 AMI 患者冠脉狭窄更重, 加速动脉硬化, 不良事件风险高<sup>[11,12]</sup>。缺血范围计分可预测不良心血管事件, 但急诊 AMI 发病急, 应用受限<sup>[13]</sup>。前壁心肌梗死作为常见 AMI 类型, 其相比于其他位置梗死预后水平较差<sup>[14]</sup>, 与本研究结果相符。本研究进一步分析表明, 年龄、发病到溶栓治疗时间、NYHA 心功能分级、冠脉病变支数、梗死位置、缺血范围计分为急性心肌梗死行冠脉内尿激酶原溶栓治疗远期预后的独立危险因素 ( $P<0.05$ )。因此, 需要对各计分较高的患者及时改良用药方案, 进一步预防患者远期预后不良的发生。

综上, 急性心肌梗死行冠脉内尿激酶原溶栓治疗效果显著, 但远期预后受多因素影响, 需重点关注高风险患者。

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