

· 临床研究 ·

急性心肌梗死并发室间隔穿孔患者的临床特征分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨急性心肌梗死(AMI)并发室间隔穿孔(VSR)患者的临床特征及冠状动脉病变特点,为早期识别高危患者提供理论依据。**方法** 入选1995年1月至2010年1月解放军总医院心内科收治的AMI患者2544例,将并发VSR的患者作为VSR组($n=40$);同时采用单纯随机抽取的方法,在同期住院的其余AMI患者中选出120例患者作为对照组($n=120$)。回顾性地分析两组患者的临床资料及冠状动脉造影特征。**结果** VSR组患者中女性所占比例(62.5% vs 36.4%, $P<0.01$)和年龄[(66.85±10.92) vs (60.79±12.65)岁, $P<0.01$]均显著高于对照组患者。VSR组的C-反应蛋白(CRP)、D-二聚体、血肌酐(SCr)、肌钙蛋白T(TnT)均显著高于对照组,而血红蛋白(Hb)、红细胞压积(Hct)和红细胞计数(RBC)均显著低于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 女性,高龄,CRP、D-二聚体、SCr、TnT升高,Hb、Hct、RBC降低,可作为AMI并发VSR的高危因素。

【关键词】急性心肌梗死;室间隔穿孔;心脏破裂**【中图分类号】** R541.4**【文献标识码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2016.03.057

Clinical characteristics of ventricular septal rupture after acute myocardial infarction

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical characteristics and coronary artery lesions of patients with ventricular septal rupture (VSR) after acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in order to provide theoretical evidence for early identification of these patients at high risk. **Methods** A total of 2 544 consecutive cases of AMI hospitalized in Chinese PLA General Hospital from January 1995 to January 2010 were enrolled in this study, and those having VSR were assigned into VSR group ($n=40$), and 120 randomly sampled cases without VSR were assigned into control group ($n=120$). Then their clinical and coronary angiographical characteristics were analyzed. **Results** The VSR group had significantly higher ratio of female patients (62.5% vs 36.4%, $P<0.01$), and obviously older age [(66.85±10.92) vs (60.79±12.65) years, $P<0.01$] than the control group. The serum levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), D-dimer, serum creatinine (SCr), and troponin T (TnT) were significantly higher, while hemoglobin (Hb), hematocrit (Hct) and red blood cells count (RBC) were obviously lower in the VSR group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Female, senior age, higher levels of CRP, D-dimer, SCr and TnT, and lower values of Hb, Hct and RBC are risk factors for VSR in AMI patients.

【Key words】 acute myocardial infarction; ventricular septal rupture; cardiac rupture

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室间隔穿孔(室间隔破裂, ventricular septal rupture, VSR)是急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)的并发症之一,临床较为少见,常在AMI后1周内发生^[1],病情凶险,死亡率高。据文献报道^[2],仅采取内科保守治疗其死亡率1d内为24%,7d内为46%,2个月内高达67%~82%。既往关于AMI并发VSR危险因素的研究较少,本文通过

分析AMI并发VSR患者的临床资料,进一步研究AMI并发VSR患者的临床特征及冠状动脉病变特点,从而为早期识别高危患者提供理论依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

入选1995年1月至2010年1月解放军总医院心

内科收治的AMI患者2544例,将并发VSR的患者作为VSR组($n=40$),其中女性25例,男性15例,年龄42~86(66.85 ± 10.92)岁;同时采用单纯随机抽取的方法,在同期住院的其余AMI患者中选出120例患者作为对照组($n=120$),其中女性32例,男性88例,年龄32~68(63.11 ± 12.87)岁。AMI诊断标准:检测到心肌坏死的生化标志物[首选肌钙蛋白T(troponin T, TnT)]升高>参考值上限99百分位值并有动态变化,同时伴有以下任何一项心肌缺血的证据:缺血性症状、心电图示新发的缺血性改变(新发的ST变化或左束支传导阻滞)、心电图提示病理性Q波形成或影像学证据提示新发的节段性室壁运动异常或存活心肌丢失。VSR诊断标准:(1)查体示患者胸骨左缘3、4肋间出现全收缩期杂音,多伴震颤;(2)超声心动图示室间隔连续中断,局部由左向右分流。

1.2 方法

记录研究对象的临床资料,包括如下几方面。

(1)一般资料:性别,年龄,身高,体质量,既往高血压病史、高脂血症病史、糖尿病史、早发心血管病家族史。(2)患者入院后即刻检测化验指标:血常规、C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、D-二聚体、血糖、血肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)、心肌酶谱、总胆红素、尿酸、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)。(3)患者入院24h内超声心动图检查数据:射血分数、左室舒张末期容积、左室收缩末期容积。(4)患者入院后冠状动脉造影结果:冠状动脉狭窄部位、狭窄程度(以管腔狭窄 $\geq 50\%$ 为有意义狭窄)、冠状动脉狭窄支数, ≥ 2 支血管狭窄为多支病变。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS19.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料中呈正态分布者采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用 t 检验;呈偏态分布者以中位数(M)和四分位数间距(Q)分别表示数据的集中趋势和离散趋势,两组间比较采用秩和检验。计数资料以百分率表示,两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般资料比较

VSR组患者中女性所占比例和年龄均显著高于

对照组患者($P < 0.01$);而两组患者的体质量指数(body mass index, BMI),高血压病史、高脂血症病史、糖尿病史、早发心血管病家族史间比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1)。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	VSR group ($n=40$)	Control group ($n=120$)	P value
Female[n(%)]	25(62.5)	32(36.4)	< 0.01
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	66.85 $\pm$ 10.92	60.79 $\pm$ 12.65	< 0.01
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.47 $\pm$ 2.84	25.07 $\pm$ 3.18	0.25
Hypertension[n(%)]	25 (62.5)	23 (54.2)	0.46
Hyperlipemia[n(%)]	26 (65.0)	86 (71.7)	0.43
Diabetes[n(%)]	13 (32.5)	32 (26.7)	0.54
Family history of premature cardiovascular disease[n(%)]	5 (12.5)	23 (19.2)	0.47

VSR: ventricular septal rupture; BMI: body mass index

2.2 两组患者临床化验指标比较

VSR组的CRP、D-二聚体、SCr、TnT均显著高于对照组,而血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)、红细胞压积(hematocrit, Hct)和红细胞计数(red blood cell count, RBC)均显著低于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。其余指标无明显差异($P > 0.05$;表2)。

2.3 两组患者超声心动图结果比较

VSR组左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)明显低于对照组,左室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end-diastolic dimension, LVEDD)明显高于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表3)。

2.4 两组患者冠状动脉造影结果比较

VSR组患者左回旋支病变比例和三支病变比例均低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表4)。

3 讨论

AMI并发VSR是一种少见且严重的疾病,是心肌梗死后心脏破裂(cardiac rupture, CR)的一种类型,文献报道其发生率为0.2%~2%^[3,4]。本研究入选了2544名AMI患者,其中并发VSR患者40例,发病率为1.57%,与文献报道基本符合。本研究发现VSR组女性比例和年龄均显著高于对照组,与文献报道的高龄、女性是AMI并发VSR的危险因素这一观点一致^[4,5]。

据报道^[6,7],血清高CRP和D-二聚体水平可以作为敏感性指标预测AMI后CR的发生,当CRP > 200mg/L,

表2 两组患者实验室检查指标比较
Table 2 Comparison of clinical laboratory indices between the two groups

Index	VSR group (n = 40)	Control group (n = 120)	P value
Hb(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	123.0 $\pm$ 17.06	139.2 $\pm$ 14.91	< 0.001
PLT($\times 10^9$ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	212.28 $\pm$ 98.86	215.46 $\pm$ 66.39	0.877
WBC($\times 10^{12}$ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	12.42 $\pm$ 4.37	10.26 $\pm$ 4.36	0.054
Hct(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.36 $\pm$ 0.04	0.40 $\pm$ 0.04	< 0.001
NEUT(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.81 $\pm$ 0.06	0.77 $\pm$ 0.17	0.068
RBC($\times 10^{12}$ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.06 $\pm$ 0.50	4.49 $\pm$ 0.53	0.001
CRP[mg/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2.57 (0.30, 7.07)	0.35 (0.20, 0.64)	0.029
D-dimer[mg/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2.50 (1.00, 4.70)	0.51 (0.29, 0.89)	< 0.001
ESR(mm/h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	42.75 $\pm$ 25.58	33.39 $\pm$ 4.61	0.079
Glucose(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	10.43 $\pm$ 3.780	9.56 $\pm$ 4.52	0.398
SCr(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	119.71 $\pm$ 67.94	81.22 $\pm$ 23.31	0.006
K ⁺ (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.98 $\pm$ 0.55	4.03 $\pm$ 0.57	0.672
TnT[μ g/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	5.44 (2.88, 15.83)	1.08 (0.38, 5.23)	0.001
Creatine kinase[U/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1587 (752, 2626)	657 (259, 1991)	0.059
CK-MB[μ g/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	144 (23, 231)	58 (14, 179)	0.088
Total bilirubin[μ mol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	16.10 (8.87, 26.22)	11.35 (7.00, 15.30)	0.218
Uric acid(μ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	387.37 $\pm$ 181.85	342.53 $\pm$ 109.13	0.256
Direct bilirubin(μ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	6.35 $\pm$ 4.87	4.59 $\pm$ 4.33	0.119
Albumin(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	40.25 $\pm$ 11.01	39.32 $\pm$ 5.80	0.932
Calcium(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.17 $\pm$ 0.22	2.18 $\pm$ 0.13	< 0.682
Natrium(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	137.26 $\pm$ 6.87	139.94 $\pm$ 3.62	0.058
TG[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.23 (0.78, 2.22)	1.24 (0.91, 1.75)	0.928
TC(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.96 $\pm$ 1.31	4.55 $\pm$ 1.16	0.215
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.44 $\pm$ 0.83	2.61 $\pm$ 0.91	0.473
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.21 $\pm$ 0.37	1.20 $\pm$ 0.37	0.184
ALP(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	78.38 $\pm$ 33.66	65.16 $\pm$ 21.57	0.091

VSR: ventricular septal rupture; Hb: hemoglobin; PLT: platelet; WBC: white blood cells; Hct: hematocrit; NEUT: neutrophil percent; RBC: red blood cell count; CRP: C-reactive protein; ESR: erythrocyte sedimentation rate; SCr: serum creatinine; TnT: troponin T; CK-MB: creatine kinase isoenzyme MB; TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; ALP: alkaline phosphatase

表3 两组患者心脏超声指标结果比较
Table 3 Comparison of echocardiographic indices between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Index	VSR group (n = 40)	Control group (n = 120)	P value
LVEF(%)	40.71 $\pm$ 8.88	49.39 $\pm$ 10.39	< 0.001
LVEDD(mm)	52.21 $\pm$ 12.89	47.34 $\pm$ 2.33	0.031
LVESD(mm)	39.03 $\pm$ 8.85	35.66 $\pm$ 6.42	0.083

VSR: ventricular septal rupture; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDD: left ventricular end-diastolic dimension; LVESD: left ventricular end-systolic dimension

其敏感度是89%，特异度是96%，尤其对于CRP持续升高且>200mg/L的患者，AMI后发生CR的概率非常高。本研究也提示血清高CRP和D-二聚体可作为敏感性指标预测VSR发生。本研究发现VSR组患者的Hb、Hct、RBC显著降低，可能是由心肌梗死后出现的心肌内出血或血肿造成^[8,9]。

本研究中发现VSR组SCr增高，其机制可能为：AMI时心排出量降低，导致肾小球滤过率下降，冠状动脉闭塞时可引起肾交感神经兴奋，导致肾血流量减少，加之血清肌红蛋白增加、脱水、酸中毒等因素参与，最后导致肾功能的进一步损害^[9]，SCr升高的程度可能与患者心肌梗死面积相关，可间接

提示VSR发生的风险。TnT是反映心肌功能的标志性物质，当AMI发生时，心肌缺血导致心肌细胞坏死，TnT水平明显升高，代表患者心肌严重受损^[10]。本研究中VSR组TnT水平较对照组明显升高，表明VSR组心肌受损程度更加严重。

低LVEF是AMI预后不良的传统危险因素，本研究结果显示VSR组LVEF明显低于对照组。有研究显示^[11]AMI不同时期的LVEF水平和心功能分级与死亡密切相关，AMI患者的LVEDD越大，预后越差，更易发生并发症，增大的LVEDD是影响AMI预后的独立高危因素。

冠状动脉造影结果分析发现，VSR组冠状动脉

表4 两组冠状动脉造影结果的比较
Table 4 Comparison of coronary arteriography between the two groups [n(%)]

Item	VSR group (n = 40)	Control group (n = 120)	P value
Diseased vessels			
LAD	28 (70.0)	92 (76.7)	0.24
LCX	15 (37.5)	62 (51.7)	0.03
RCA	18 (45.0)	66 (55.0)	0.08
LM	9 (22.5)	14 (11.7)	0.12
Lesion vessel number			
Single vessel	7 (17.5)	48 (40.0)	0.32
Double vessels	17 (42.5)	21 (17.5)	0.09
Triple vessels	8 (20.0)	43 (35.8)	0.04

VSR: ventricular septal rupture; LAD: left anterior descending artery; LCX: left circumflex artery; RCA: right coronary artery; LM: left main coronary artery

病变以前降支病变为主, 考虑原因为室间隔供血以前降支为主, 故室间隔穿孔时多为前壁心肌梗死^[12]。

总之, AMI并发VSR的病死亡率极高, 若不进行积极处理, 60%~70%患者在症状出现后2周内死亡, 仅有<10%的患者可存活至心肌梗死后3个月^[4]。其中女性VSR者病死率是男性的2倍以上^[13]。尽早识别高危患者对于防止VSR发生尤其重要, 本研究中发现女性, 高龄, CRP、D-二聚体、SCr、TnT升高, 及Hb、Hct、RBC降低, 是AMI患者并发VSR的危险因素, 临床医师对于此类患者应更为关注。

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