

· 临床研究 ·

血栓弹力图指导的抗血小板治疗对支架内再狭窄患者预后的影响

焦阳^{1,2}, 王继航^{1,3}, 刘冰⁴, 沈明志³, 李影^{1,2}, 沈建^{1,2}, 陈韵岱², 付振虹^{2*}

(¹ 解放军医学院, 北京 100853; ² 中国人民解放军总医院第六医学中心心血管病医学部, 北京 100853; ³ 中国人民解放军总医院海南医院心血管内科, 海南 三亚 572013; ⁴ 中国人民解放军联勤保障部队 970 医院心血管内科, 山东 威海 264200)

【摘要】目的 探讨血栓弹力图检查指导下的双联抗血小板治疗对经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)术后支架内再狭窄(ISR)患者临床预后的影响。**方法** 选取2017年1月至2020年1月中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心心血管内科收治的经冠状动脉造影确诊为PCI术后ISR的患者275例。完善血栓弹力图(TEG)检查,根据二磷酸腺苷(ADP)途径诱导的血小板抑制率(ADP抑制率)和ADP途径曲线最大振幅(MA)是否达标,将患者分为对照组($n=184$)、氯吡格雷组($n=57$)和替格瑞洛组($n=34$),给予阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷或替格瑞洛治疗。出院后每6个月随访一次,分析3组患者长期预后的差异。采用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计分析。采用logistic回归法分析影响ISR患者预后的危险因素。**结果** 随访时间15~52[26(18,34)]个月。对照组患者ADP抑制率显著高于氯吡格雷组和替格瑞洛组[(85.63±13.57)%和(37.60±8.19)%, (22.74±9.76)%; $P<0.05$];替格瑞洛组MA-ADP显著高于对照组及氯吡格雷组[(52.16±4.82)和(17.01±9.08), (38.69±4.68)mm; $P<0.05$]。替格瑞洛组换药后ADP抑制率显著升高[(22.74±9.76)%和(81.04±15.01)%], MA-ADP显著降低[(52.16±4.82)和(17.06±9.26)mm], 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。氯吡格雷组的主要不良心血管事件(MACE)发生率和全因死亡率显著高于对照组和替格瑞洛组(均 $P<0.05$)。ADP抑制率是ISR患者治疗术后再次入院、行冠状动脉造影检查、再次PCI、心源性死亡及MACE的保护性因素。随着ADP抑制率的升高, MACE发生率显著降低($OR=0.56, 95\%CI\ 0.42\sim0.76; P<0.001$)。**结论** ADP抑制率是ISR患者治疗术后MACE事件发生的保护因素,在TEG指导下采用有效的DAPT方案可以显著降低ISR患者MACE发生率,改善患者预后。

【关键词】 支架内再狭窄; 血栓弹力图; ADP抑制率; 抗血小板治疗; 预后

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Effect of thrombelastography-guided antiplatelet therapy on prognosis of in-stent restenosis patients

JIAO Yang^{1,2}, WANG Ji-Hang^{1,3}, LIU Bing⁴, SHEN Ming-Zhi³, LI Ying^{1,2}, SHEN Jian^{1,2}, CHEN Yun-Dai², FU Zhen-Hong^{2*}

(¹ Medical School of Chinese PLA, Beijing 100853, China; ² Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Sixth Medical Center, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China; ³ Department of Cardiology, Hainan Hospital, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Sanya 572000, Hainan Province, China; ⁴ Department of Cardiology, No. 970 Hospital of PLA Joint Logistic Support Force, Weihai 264200, Shandong Province, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the effect of thrombelastography (TEG) guided dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) on clinical prognosis of in-stent restenosis (ISR) patients after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). **Methods** A total of 275 patients diagnosed with ISR after PCI by coronary angiography (CAG) who were admitted to the Department of Cardiology, First Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital from January 2017 to January 2020 were recruited in this study. All of them received TEG examination, and according to adenosine diphosphate pathway-induced platelet inhibition rate (ADP inhibition rate) and maximum amplitude of ADP (MA-ADP), the patients were divided into control group ($n=184$), clopidogrel group ($n=57$) and ticagrelor group ($n=34$), being given aspirin combined with clopidogrel or ticagrelor for treatment. All of the patients were followed up every 6 months after discharge, and their long-term prognosis were compared among the 3 groups. SPSS 25.0 software was used for statistical analysis. Logistic regression analysis was employed to screen the risk factors for the prognosis of ISR patients. **Results** The follow-up time was 15–52 [26 (18,34)] months. The control group exhibited significantly higher ADP inhibition rate than the clopidogrel group and ticagrelor group [(85.64±13.57)% vs (37.60±8.19)% and (22.74±9.76)%; $P<0.05$]. The MA-ADP was significantly higher in

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通信作者: 付振虹, E-mail: fuzhenh@126.com

the ticagrelor group than the control group and the clopidogrel group [(52.16±4.82) vs (17.01±9.08) and (38.69±4.68) mm; $P<0.05$]. In the ticagrelor group, the ADP inhibition rate was increased from (22.74±9.76)% to (81.04±15.01)%, and the MA-ADP was decreased from (52.16±4.82) to (17.06±9.26) mm after drug change ($P<0.05$). The incidence of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) and all-cause mortality were significantly higher in the clopidogrel group than the other 2 groups ($P<0.05$). ADP inhibition rate was a protective factor for re-admission, coronary angiography, re-PCI and cardiovascular death and MACE in patients with ISR after treatment. With the increase of ADP inhibition rate, the MACE rate was decreased obviously ($OR=0.56$, 95% CI 0.42–0.76; $P<0.001$). **Conclusion** The ADP inhibition rate is a protective factor for MACE after ISR treatment. TEG-guided effective DAPT treatment can significantly reduce the incidence rate of MACE and improve the prognosis in ISR patients.

【Key words】 in-stent restenosis; thrombelastography; ADP inhibition rate; antiplatelet therapy; prognosis

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Corresponding author: FU Zhen-Hong, E-mail: fuzhenh@126.com

中国大陆冠状动脉介入治疗注册数据显示,我国大陆地区 2020 年冠心病介入治疗的总病例数为 968 651 例,呈快速上升趋势。尽管随着支架研发的不断深入,冠状动脉介入治疗的并发症逐渐减少,但支架内再狭窄(in-stent restenosis, ISR)仍然是支架植入术后面临的严峻挑战。最新研究显示,经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percuteaneous coronary intervention, PCI)术后 ISR 的发病率约为 5%~10%^[1]。本课题组的前期研究发现,双联抗血小板治疗(dual antiplatelet therapy, DAPT)的效果是 PCI 术后患者发生 ISR 的独立危险因素^[2]。支架植入术后患者采用阿司匹林联合 P2Y₁₂ 抑制剂的 DAPT 策略治疗 12 个月,能够有效抑制血小板聚集,防止血栓形成^[3]。有研究显示,在常规 DAPT 治疗下仍有 10% 左右的患者会出现 ISR、卒中及心肌梗死等缺血事件,这可能与抗血小板药物“低反应性”或“抵抗”有关^[4]。目前,临床上对于血小板功能检测并无公认标准,血栓弹力图(thromboelastography, TEG)作为一种快速、经济及可重复的检测方法,在临床上的应用较为广泛。其可通过花生四烯酸和二磷酸腺苷(adenosine diphosphate, ADP)诱导剂分别检测阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷或替格瑞洛的抗血小板聚集效果。国内外对于 ISR 患者给予有效治疗后再次心血管事件发生情况及相应的防治措施的研究较少。TEG 检测结果对于 PCI 术后患者抗血小板药物的使用具有明确指导意义,但该结果对于 ISR 患者再血管化治疗的预后是否具有指导意义,未见报道。本研究旨在探讨 TEG 检测指导下的个体化抗血小板治疗对 ISR 患者再血管化治疗后的主要不良心血管事件(major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE)发生率的影响,以期改善患者预后。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

连续入选 2017 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月在中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心心脏介入中心行冠状动脉造影检查确诊为 ISR 的患者 275 例。所有患者

均为 PCI 术后初次诊断 ISR。首次行 PCI 的时间为 2001 年 3 月至 2018 年 11 月,发生 ISR 的时间为 2~15 年。未服用其他抗凝药物。ISR 诊断标准:PCI 术后患者冠状动脉造影示支架植入段和(或)边缘 5 mm 以内管腔直径狭窄≥50%^[5]。冠状动脉造影结果选用思创图像软件进行分析。排除标准:患有严重心脏瓣膜病、肺动脉高压、心源性休克或心力衰竭、严重肝功能不全、风湿免疫病、恶性肿瘤、痛风、贫血及感染性疾病等;不能耐受本研究相关的药物;血小板功能和凝血功能异常;妊娠或哺乳期妇女;患有神经精神性疾病不能配合研究。本研究通过中国人民解放军总医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 临床资料

收集患者年龄,性别,体质量指数,入院时的心率、血压,左心室射血分数和 Gensini 评分等一般资料;高血压病,高脂血症,心肌梗死病史,卒中病史,慢性肾功能不全及吸烟史等心血管危险因素;入院时总胆固醇,甘油三酯,高密度脂蛋白胆固醇,低密度脂蛋白胆固醇,空腹血糖,尿酸,肌酐,胱抑素 C,同型半胱氨酸及心肌酶等血液生化指标;β 受体阻滞剂,血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI)/血管紧张素受体拮抗剂(angiotensin receptor blocker, ARB)类及他汀类等心血管药物服用情况;入院前和出院前 TEG 结果及冠状动脉造影的影像资料。

1.3 分组

所有患者入院前均服用常规剂量阿司匹林(100 mg)+氯吡格雷(75 mg)1 周以上,行 TEG 检测。在 TEG 结果中,ADP 途径诱导的血小板抑制率(ADP 抑制率)反映 ADP 途径介导的抗血小板药物的作用强弱;ADP 途径曲线最大振幅(maximum amplitude of adenosine diphosphate path curve, MA-ADP)反映血小板对 ADP 的反应性,其值的大小表示使用 ADP 受体抑制剂后血栓直径的大小^[6,7]。本研究在暂不考虑出血风险的前提下,根据 ADP 抑制率和 MA-ADP 进行分组,将 ADP 抑制率<50% 定义为不

达标,ADP 抑制率 $\geq 50\%$ 为达标;MA-ADP $>47\text{ mm}$ 为不达标,MA-ADP $\leq 47\text{ mm}$ 为达标。对照组($n=184$):ADP 抑制率及 MA-ADP 均达标;氯吡格雷组($n=57$):ADP 抑制率不达标、MA-ADP 达标;替格瑞洛组($n=34$):ADP 抑制率及 MA-ADP 均不达标。对照组和氯吡格雷组继续行阿司匹林 100 mg ,1次/d+氯吡格雷 75 mg ,1次/d治疗;替格瑞洛组 DAPT 方案调整为阿司匹林 100 mg ,1次/d+替格瑞洛 90 mg ,2次/d。

1.4 治疗及观察指标

所有患者住院期间根据冠状动脉造影结果行普通球囊扩张、药物球囊扩张、再次支架植入或冠状动脉旁路移植术(coronary artery bypass grafting, CABG)等治疗,出院后给予 DAPT 治疗,每6个月随访一次。本研究的主要终点为 MACE 事件和全因死亡。MACE 事件包括以下2类。(1)再次入院:行单纯冠状动脉造影检查,再次 PCI(普通球囊扩张、

药物球囊扩张、支架植入等),CABG;(2)心源性死亡(心跳骤停、心力衰竭、心肌梗死、心源性猝死及心律失常等)。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 25.0 软件进行统计分析。计量资料呈正态分布者以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用方差分析,组内两两比较采用 Dunnett 法;呈非正态分布者以中位数(四分位数间距) $[M(Q_1, Q_3)]$ 表示。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用 logistic 回归法分析影响 MACE 和全因死亡的危险因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组患者基线资料比较

3组患者的基线资料比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$;表1)。

表 1 3组患者临床基线资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of baseline data among three groups

Item	Control group($n=184$)	Clopidogrel group($n=57$)	Ticagrelor group($n=34$)	<i>P</i> value
Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	67.15 $\pm$ 10.42	66.48 $\pm$ 9.85	70.14 $\pm$ 10.90	0.424
Male[$n(\%)$]	111(60.33)	35(61.40)	23(67.65)	0.501
HR(beats/min, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	70.22 $\pm$ 11.3	71.88 $\pm$ 10.4	69.58 $\pm$ 12.1	0.493
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	24.42 $\pm$ 3.15	24.05 $\pm$ 3.28	24.14 $\pm$ 3.96	0.549
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	141.42 $\pm$ 20.5	137.51 $\pm$ 18.6	141.93 $\pm$ 12.7	0.641
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	71.76 $\pm$ 13.7	73.86 $\pm$ 12.1	70.78 $\pm$ 12.6	0.566
LVEF(%, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	61.51 $\pm$ 7.45	60.74 $\pm$ 6.48	59.42 $\pm$ 5.07	0.412
Gensini(points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	49.05 $\pm$ 36.57	50.18 $\pm$ 37.41	56.42 $\pm$ 39.54	0.455
Risk factors[$n(\%)$]				
Hypertension	156(84.78)	42(73.68)	27(79.41)	0.641
DM	89(48.37)	23(40.35)	12(35.29)	0.557
Previous MI	22(11.96)	7(12.28)	3(8.82)	0.287
Previous stroke	19(10.33)	6(10.53)	1(2.94)	0.325
CRF	8(4.35)	3(5.26)	1(2.94)	0.311
Smoking	34(18.48)	12(21.05)	7(20.59)	0.287
Blood biochemical indexes($\bar{x}\pm s$)				
TC(mmol/L)	3.95 $\pm$ 1.11	3.87 $\pm$ 0.92	4.05 $\pm$ 0.87	0.599
TG(mmol/L)	1.28 $\pm$ 0.46	1.15 $\pm$ 0.51	1.37 $\pm$ 0.48	0.278
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.26 $\pm$ 0.47	1.24 $\pm$ 0.33	1.16 $\pm$ 0.35	0.301
LDL-C(mmol/L)	2.17 $\pm$ 0.63	2.12 $\pm$ 0.71	2.14 $\pm$ 0.84	0.248
FBG(mmol/L)	6.01 $\pm$ 1.74	5.89 $\pm$ 1.47	6.11 $\pm$ 1.54	0.366
HbA1c(%)	7.59 $\pm$ 2.43	6.99 $\pm$ 2.56	8.13 $\pm$ 2.72	0.425
Cardiovascular medication[$n(\%)$]				
β -blocker	32(17.39)	14(24.56)	8(23.53)	0.326
ACEI/ARB	147(79.89)	38(66.67)	25(73.53)	0.547
Statin	152(82.61)	47(82.46)	28(82.35)	0.144
Treatment[$n(\%)$]				0.529
Intensive medication	30(16.30)	13(22.81)	6(17.65)	
PCI	148(80.43)	44(77.19)	27(79.41)	
CABG	6(3.26)	0(0.00)	1(2.94)	

HR: heart rate; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; DM: diabetes mellitus; MI: myocardial infarction; CRF: chronic renal failure; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglyceride; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FBG: fasting blood glucose; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin A1c; ACEI: angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB: angiotensin receptor blocker; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG: coronary artery bypass grafting. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

2.2 3组患者ADP抑制率和MA-ADP比较

对照组患者ADP抑制率为(85.63±13.57)%,显著高于氯吡格雷组的(37.60±8.19)%和替格瑞洛组的(22.74±9.76)%;替格瑞洛组MA-ADP为(52.16±4.82)mm,显著高于对照组的(17.01±9.08)mm及氯吡格雷组的(38.69±4.68)mm,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

2.3 替格瑞洛治疗对ADP抑制率和MA-ADP的改善情况

替格瑞洛组患者在入院后将氯吡格雷改为替格瑞洛进行治疗,出院前复查TEG。入院前替格瑞洛组ADP抑制率和MA-ADP分别为(22.74±9.76)%和(52.16±4.82)mm,换药后为(81.04±15.01)%和(17.06±9.26)mm,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

2.4 3组患者预后情况比较

随访时间为15~52[26(18,34)]个月。氯吡格雷组的MACE事件发生率和全因死亡率显著高于对照组和替格瑞洛组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表2)。

表2 3组患者预后情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of prognosis among three groups [n(%)]

Item	Control group (n=184)	Clopidogrel group (n=57)	Ticagrelor group (n=34)	P value
MACE	36(19.57)	26(45.61)*	6(17.65)#	<0.001
Readmission	35(19.02)	25(43.86)*	6(17.65)#	<0.001
CAG	18(9.78)	18(31.58)*	4(11.76)#	<0.001
Re-PCI	13(7.07)	7(12.28)	2(5.88)	0.432
CABG	4(2.17)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.750
Cardiac death	1(0.54)	1(1.75)	0(0.00)	0.553
All cause death	1(0.54)	3(5.26)*	0(0.00)#	0.039

MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events; CAG: coronary angiography; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG: coronary artery bypass grafting. Compared with control group, * $P<0.05$; compared with clopidogrel group, # $P<0.05$.

2.5 影响ISR患者预后的多变量logistic回归分析

将单因素logistic回归分析中 $P<0.15$ 的指标纳入多因素分析,结果显示糖尿病是再次入院的危险因素($OR=1.89,95\%CI\ 1.08\sim3.32;P=0.0267$),高血压($OR=4.67,95\%CI\ 1.07\sim20.48;P=0.041$)和慢性心力衰竭($OR=5.22,95\%CI\ 1.49\sim18.32;P=0.009$)是再次PCI的危险因素。

ADP抑制率是再次入院、行冠状动脉造影检查、再次PCI、心源性死亡及MACE的保护性因素(表3)。

表3 ADP抑制率和不同结局指标之间的多变量logistic回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression analysis between ADP inhibition rate and different outcome indicators

Item	B	SE	Wald	OR(95%CI)	P value
Readmission	-0.64	0.16	17.21	0.53(0.39-0.71)	<0.001
CAG	-0.44	0.17	6.74	0.65(0.46-0.90)	0.009
Re-PCI	-0.70	0.23	9.16	0.49(0.31-0.78)	0.003
Cardiac death	-1.11	0.51	4.73	0.33(0.12-0.90)	0.030
MACE	-0.58	0.15	14.32	0.56(0.42-0.76)	<0.001

ADP: adenosine diphosphate; CAG: coronary angiography; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG: coronary artery bypass grafting; MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events.

3 讨论

国内外多项临床研究表明,阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷的DAPT方案可以显著降低PCI患者术后并发症的发生,改善预后^[8-10]。支架植入术后ISR的出现,是患者预后不佳的主要因素^[11,12]。本课题组前期研究发现,PCI术后ISR与患者氯吡格雷低反应性有关。临床上,将ADP抑制率<50%定义为氯吡格雷低反应^[13]。据报道,氯吡格雷低反应的发生率约为30%^[14]。究其原因,可能与氯吡格雷在体内的代谢过程有关。氯吡格雷是前体药物,必须经过肝脏代谢为活性物质才能发挥抗血小板聚集的作用。在代谢过程中,细胞色素酶CYP2C19发挥着最关键的催化作用。氯吡格雷低反应的发生,一方面与CYP2C19基因多态性有关^[15]。另一方面,可能与CYP2C19的活性被质子泵抑制剂、钙离子通道阻滞剂等药物影响有关^[16,17]。目前对ISR患者再次PCI术后抗血小板治疗策略的选择尚不明确,ISR患者长期预后的临床研究也鲜有报道。替格瑞洛是非前体药,作为新一代的P2Y12受体拮抗剂,不经过肝脏代谢直接起效,可以更加有效且稳定地抑制血小板聚集,多用于产生氯吡格雷低反应性的患者^[18]。有研究证实,PCI术后的患者在血小板功能检测指导下更换P2Y12受体抑制剂能够显著增加临床获益^[19,20]。根据血小板功能检测,调整抗血小板治疗能否改善ISR患者长期预后,有待进一步探究。目前,临床上对于血小板功能检测的方法种类繁多,但尚无统一标准的方法推荐。TEG可以快速、精准检测血小板的功能和活性,系统分析血液凝固和溶解的全过程,在临床上对检测血小板功能、指导抗栓药物的应用等方面起到至关重要的作用^[21]。因此,本研究根据TEG检测结果制定个体化的药

物治疗方案,探讨 TEG 检查指导下的 DAPT 对 PCI 术后 ISR 患者的临床预后的影响。

本研究根据 TEG 检测结果,将患者分为对照组、氯吡格雷组和替格瑞洛组,替格瑞洛组患者换药之后的 ADP 抑制率显著高于氯吡格雷组;MA-ADP 显著低于氯吡格雷组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。分析原因可能是:(1)替格瑞洛是非前体药物,无需经肝脏代谢即可发挥作用,不受 CYP2C19 基因多态性的影响;(2)替格瑞洛进入人体后可快速被肠道吸收,发挥抗血小板作用,即使住院期间更换药物,当血药浓度稳定后,TEG 结果仍会发生明显改善。Storey 等^[22]的一项关于血小板抑制与患者预后的研究表明,质子泵抑制剂的使用与氯吡格雷的血小板反应性增高有关,而其对替格瑞洛则没有影响,替格瑞洛的抗血小板作用比氯吡格雷更强。

有研究报道,行复杂 PCI 的患者可考虑行血小板功能检测,进行抗血小板药物低反应性人群的筛查^[23]。本研究对 PCI 术后 ISR 人群的抗血小板治疗进行研究,发现替格瑞洛组的全因死亡率和 MACE 事件发生率均明显低于氯吡格雷组。将 ADP 抑制率与不同结局指标做 logistic 回归分析,显示 ADP 抑制率是再次入院、行冠状动脉造影检查、再次 PCI、心源性死亡和 MACE 事件的保护性因素。值得一提的是,本研究中替格瑞洛组在更换药物后 MA-ADP 值均达标,因此不再分析其与预后指标之间的相关性。分析原因,一方面可能由于部分患者由氯吡格雷更换为替格瑞洛后抗血小板聚集疗效好转,另一方面可能与替格瑞洛组的研究对象人数较少有关。本研究结果表明,ADP 抑制率对 ISR 患者再次治疗的预后具有很好的指导意义,在临床执行 DAPT 用药的过程中,可以通过关注患者 ADP 抑制率是否达标进行抗血小板药物的调整。

本研究通过 TEG 检测结果对 PCI 术后发生 ISR 的患者所使用的抗血小板药物进行个体化调整,表明对于发生氯吡格雷低反应性的患者,更换为替格瑞洛后可以显著提高抗血小板聚集的效果,降低缺血事件发生风险,改善预后。在不考虑出血风险因素的前提下,随着 ADP 抑制率的升高,MACE 发生率显著降低,同样可以改善患者预后。根据 TEG 检测结果对患者采取个体化抗血小板药物治疗方案,可显著降低 ISR 患者再次治疗后发生心血管不良事件的风险,改善预后。

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