

## · 临床研究 ·

# 急性冠状动脉综合征患者强化他汀治疗对临床预后的影响

贺红艳, 孙菁\*, 孟庆义

(中国人民解放军总医院第二医学中心健康医学科, 北京 100853)

**【摘要】目的** 探讨急性冠状动脉综合征(ACS)患者强化他汀治疗对临床预后的影响。**方法** 入选2013年4月至2014年4月于中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心确诊的ACS患者546例。根据他汀类药物初始治疗剂量分为普通治疗组( $n=431$ )和强化治疗组( $n=115$ )。比较2组患者的一般资料及临床预后情况。应用SPSS 17.0软件对数据进行统计分析。根据数据类型,组间比较采用t检验或 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用Cox回归模型分析影响患者预后的危险因素。**结果** 最长随访时间为5年,中位随访时间为4.3年。随访期间共有13例(2.38%)患者死亡,其中因心脏原因死亡12例(2.20%),因肺部感染死亡1例(0.18%)。强化治疗组心绞痛[6.96% (8/115)和28.54% (123/431)]及主要不良心血管事件(MACE)[18.26% (21/115)和32.71% (141/431)]发生率低于普通治疗组,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ )。Cox多元回归分析显示,糖尿病病史( $OR=1.533, 95\%CI 1.131\sim 2.077, P=0.006$ )及年龄( $OR=1.003, 95\%CI 1.001\sim 1.031, P=0.037$ )是ACS患者发生MACE的显著危险预测因子。**结论** ACS合并糖尿病患者发生MACE的风险高,ACS患者接受强化他汀类药物治疗可降低MACE发生率。

**【关键词】** 急性冠状动脉综合征; 糖尿病; 主要不良心血管事件; 随访

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## Effect of intensive statin therapy on clinical outcomes in patients with acute coronary syndromes

HE Hong-Yan, SUN Jing\*, MENG Qing-Yi

(Department of Health Management, Second Medical Center, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China)

**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the effect of intensive statin therapy on clinical outcomes in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). **Methods** A total of 546 ACS patients diagnosed at the First Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital between April 2013 and April 2014 were enrolled in this study. According to their initial statin dose, they were divided into common treatment group ( $n=431$ ) and intensive treatment group ( $n=115$ ). The general data and clinical outcomes were compared between the 2 groups. SPSS 17.0 was applied for statistical analysis. Depending on the data types, student's  $t$  test or Chi-square test was employed for intergroup comparison. Cox regression model was used to analyze the risk factors affecting the prognosis of patients. **Results** The longest follow-up period was 5 years, and the median time was 4.3 years. There were 13 (2.38%) patients who died during follow-up, including 12 (2.20%) due to cardiac causes and 1 (0.18%) to pulmonary infection. The incidences of angina [6.96% (8/115) vs 28.54% (123/431)] and major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) [18.26% (21/115) vs 32.71% (141/431)] was significantly lower in the intensive treatment group than the common treatment group (all  $P<0.05$ ). Cox multiple regression analysis showed that history of diabetes ( $OR=1.533, 95\%CI 1.131\sim 2.077, P=0.006$ ) and age ( $OR=1.003, 95\%CI 1.001\sim 1.031, P=0.037$ ) were significant risk predictors for MACE in ACS patients. **Conclusion** ACS patients complicated with diabetes mellitus are at high risk of MACE, and intensive statin therapy can reduce the incidence.

**【Key words】** acute coronary syndrome; diabetes mellitus; major adverse cardiovascular events; follow-up

Corresponding author: SUN Jing, E-mail: sunjing8342@163.com

近年来,急性冠状动脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)的诊断和治疗有了快速发展,但此类患者的死亡率仍较高<sup>[1,2]</sup>。最新研究表明,尽早积极启动他汀类药物治疗是控制低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、减少ACS发病率的重要途径<sup>[3]</sup>。不同剂量他汀类药物

对ACS患者临床预后的影响已成为研究热点。目前,国内关于ACS患者强化他汀治疗的长期随访研究较少。本研究对ACS患者不同剂量他汀类药物治疗的预后情况及相关危险因素进行分析,以期为临床改善ACS患者预后、减少并发症及提高患者生活质量提供依据。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选取2013年4月至2014年4月于中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心确诊的ACS患者568例。有22例患者因联系电话改变、居住地变化而脱落失访,最终纳入患者546例。其中男性408例,女性138例,年龄45~85(61.21±7.23)岁。依据他汀类药物初始使用剂量分为普通治疗组431例(阿托伐他汀20 mg/d或瑞舒伐他汀10 mg/d)和强化治疗组115例(阿托伐他汀40 mg/d或瑞舒伐他汀20 mg/d)。ACS诊断依据:临床表现急性胸痛症状、心电图提示心肌缺血改变和(或)心肌标记物升高<sup>[4]</sup>。排除标准:有肺部疾病、肿瘤疾病、血液系统疾病及风湿系统疾病的胸痛患者。所有患者均接受冠状动脉造影检查,签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

收集患者一般资料,包括年龄、性别、体质量指数、血压、既往史、家族史、临床表现、心电图、血生化及凝血检验结果等。根据临床特点,所有ACS患者均严格按照临床指南进行治疗<sup>[4,5]</sup>,记录药物使用情况,包括他汀类药物使用开始时间、开始剂量、换药时间及服用时间,其他心血管药物使用情况。

### 1.3 随访

由随访中心工作人员采用问卷调查的方法对所有ACS患者进行随访。随访终点为主要不良心血管事件(major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE),

包括心绞痛、心肌梗死、心源性休克及心源性死亡。

### 1.4 相关判定标准

(1) 肥胖:体质量指数≥25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; (2) 高血压:根据2003年世界卫生组织和国际高血压联盟制定的标准,收缩压≥140 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)和(或)舒张压≥90 mmHg; (3) 高脂血症:总胆固醇≥5.7 mmol/L,甘油三酯≥1.7 mmol/L; (4) 糖尿病:根据1997年世界卫生组织制定的标准,空腹血糖≥7.0 mmol/L(126 mg/dl)或任意血糖≥11.1 mmol/L(200 mg/dl),伴有典型糖尿病症状或口服葡萄糖耐量试验后2 h 血糖≥11.1 mmol/L(200 mg/dl); (5) 吸烟史:吸烟持续≥1年; (6) 早发心血管病家族史:既往有早发心血管病家族史记载,一级亲属发病年龄<50岁。

### 1.5 统计学处理

应用SPSS 17.0软件对数据进行统计分析。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用Cox回归模型分析影响预后的危险因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 2组患者一般资料比较

2组患者男性比例、年龄、糖尿病史、高脂血症史、吸烟史、肌钙蛋白T、肌酸激酶同工酶及左室射血分数比较,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。详见表1。

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Common treatment group( <i>n</i> =431)	Intensive treatment group( <i>n</i> =115)	<i>P</i> value
Male[ <i>n</i> (%)]	310(71.93)	98(85.22)	0.032
Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	60.91±10.23	56.21±10.68	0.041
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	25.32±3.41	25.65±3.36	0.231
Medical history[ <i>n</i> (%)]			
Hypertension	280(64.97)	62(53.91)	0.304
Diabetes mellitus	70(16.24)	82(71.30)	0.041
Hyperlipidemia	83(19.26)	59(51.30)	0.038
Positive family history of CVD	30(6.96)	13(11.30)	0.392
Smoking history[ <i>n</i> (%)]	171(39.68)	68(59.13)	0.029
Biochemical parameter( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )			
Troponin T(ng/ml)	0.49±1.21	2.55±1.43	0.000
CK-MB(U/L)	9.78±4.78	48.34±10.41	0.000
TC(mmol/L)	4.55±0.93	5.44±2.98	0.136
LDL-C(mmol/L)	3.38±2.13	6.99±2.02	0.101
LVEF(%)	59.19±7.3	57.32±9.12	0.000

BMI: body mass index; CVD: cardiovascular disease; CK-MB: creatine kinase-myocardial band; TC: total cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LVEF:left ventricular ejection fraction.

## 2.2 2组患者预后情况比较

随访时间5年,随访中位时间是4.3年。随访期间患者死亡13例(2.38%),其中心脏原因死亡12例(2.20%),因肺部感染死亡1例(0.18%)。强化治疗组与普通治疗组患者心绞痛及MACE事件发生比率比较,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ )。详见表2。

表2 2组患者预后情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of prognosis between two groups  
[n(%)]

Item	Common treatment group(n=431)	Intensive treatment group(n=115)	P value
MACE	141(32.71)	21(18.26)	0.038
Angina pectoris	121(28.07)	12(10.43)	0.006
Myocardial infarction	2(0.46)	1(0.87)	0.343
Cardiogenic shock	13(3.02)	1(0.87)	0.544
Cardiogenic death	5(1.16)	7(6.09)	0.068

MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events.

## 2.3 Cox 生存回归分析

将ACS患者的年龄、性别、吸烟史、高血压病史、糖尿病病史、早发心血管病家族史、高脂血症病史、肌钙蛋白T、肌酸激酶同工酶、LDL-C、左室射血分数纳入Cox多元回归分析,结果提示:年龄( $P=0.037$ )和既往患有糖尿病病史( $P=0.006$ )是ACS患者发生MACE的危险因素。详见表3。

表3 ACS患者MACE的Cox回归生存分析

Table 3 Cox survival regression analysis of

MACE in patients with ACS [n(%)]

Item	OR	95%CI	P value
Age	1.003	1.001–1.031	0.037
Gender	0.781	0.553–1.101	0.169
Smoking history	0.787	0.558–1.163	0.325
History of hypertension	1.054	0.671–1.362	0.615
History of diabetes mellitus	1.533	1.131–2.077	0.006
Positive family history of CVD	1.215	0.655–2.325	0.423
History of hyperlipidemia	1.023	0.691–1.452	0.521
Troponin T	0.896	0.856–1.051	0.851
CK-MB	0.891	0.896–1.001	0.293
LDL-C	1.121	0.451–2.011	0.071
LVEF	0.926	0.925–1.001	0.256

ACS: acute coronary syndrome; MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events; CVD: cardiovascular disease; CK-MB: creatine kinase-myocardial band; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction.

## 3 讨论

他汀类药物是心血管疾病治疗中的常用药物,具有比较全面的调脂作用,可有效防止冠心病。同时,他汀类药物可改善血管内皮功能,抑制动脉粥样

硬化及血栓形成<sup>[6]</sup>。他汀类药物能够改善预后的可能机制有:(1)他汀类药物不仅能显著降低脂蛋白a、LDL-C水平,还能够抑制脂质浸润及泡沫细胞的形成,从而使动脉粥样硬化进展延缓;(2)他汀类药物对心肌血管紧张素转化酶的表达过程进行抑制,可有效清除氧自由基,减轻心脏收缩性应激反应,促使血液黏稠度下降,延缓心室重构;(3)他汀类药物有助于改善患者心肌功能,同时促使炎症反应减轻,具有显著地抗氧化作用,能够减少血管损伤,保护血管内皮功能<sup>[7–9]</sup>。2017年一项荟萃分析表明,与中等剂量他汀类药物组相比,强化剂量组心血管事件发生风险降低16%<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究结果显示,强化他汀治疗组的心绞痛及MACE事件发生率低于普通治疗组( $P<0.05$ )。表明强化他汀治疗可有效改善ACS患者的临床预后。因此,对于合并多重危险因素的ACS患者,首选高强度他汀治疗可降低远期预后的心血管事件发生风险。

本研究Cox生存回归分析显示,糖尿病和年龄是ACS患者发生MACE的独立预测因子。有研究显示,糖尿病是冠心病的等危症,合并糖尿病的冠心病患者MACE发生率增加,高龄患者死亡率增加更为显著<sup>[11]</sup>。糖尿病对ACS患者临床预后的影响机制可能为两个方面:(1)高血糖会促进血小板聚集,引起氧化应激反应,损伤心脏血管内皮细胞,从而影响心脏血流供应。此外,高血糖可能抑制机体的免疫功能,加重缺血性心肌细胞水肿,使心肌耗氧量不断增加,胰岛素大量分泌从而引起高胰岛素血症,促进肾对钠的吸收,使得心脏负荷加重,导致心力衰竭。(2)糖代谢紊乱导致脂质、蛋白质代谢异常,引起脂蛋白酯酶活性下降、胰岛素对血浆游离脂肪酸的抑制减弱,从而促使LDL-C合成增加。糖代谢紊乱与多种危险因素叠加增加心血管病变,促进MACE发生<sup>[12]</sup>。因此,临床需对ACS合并糖尿病的患者进行早期干预,强化管理和治疗,及时随访监测病情变化,以降低MACE发生率,改善临床预后<sup>[13,14]</sup>。

综上所述,ACS合并糖尿病患者发生MACE的风险高,ACS患者接受强化他汀类药物治疗可降低MACE发生率。本研究尚存在一定的局限性:为单中心研究,随访患者首次入院时均接受规范化治疗,但个别患者存在出院后药物治疗不连续情况,未来还需进行多中心、大样本量长期规范有效随访研究加以证实。此外,对于心血管事件高风险人群,使用他汀类药物降脂治疗策略需要坚持,完善监测糖尿病高风险患者的血糖水平,对减少心血管不良事件发生有积极作用。

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