

· 临床研究 ·

术前静息心率对老年 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死患者经皮冠脉介入术治疗效果及预后的影响

丁飞*, 代珊珊, 张庆

(皖北煤电集团总医院心内二科, 安徽宿州 234000)

【摘要】目的 分析术前静息心率(RHR)对老年ST段抬高型心肌梗死(STEMI)患者经皮冠脉介入术(PCI)治疗的效果及预后的影响。**方法** 将2020年1月至2021年1月皖北煤电集团总医院间收治的211例老年STEMI患者纳为研究对象,根据其术前RHR水平,将其分为RHR1组($RHR < 60$ 次/min, $n = 43$)、RHR2组($RHR: 60 \sim 79$ 次/min, $n = 76$)、RHR3组($RHR: 80 \sim 99$ 次/min, $n = 55$)及RHR4组($RHR \geq 100$ 次/min, $n = 37$)。比较各组病例资料,统计其PCI治疗后心肌梗死溶栓试验(TIMI)血流分级及心肌灌注分级,术后30d及1年患者死亡及主要不良心血管事件(MACE)发生情况。采用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,组间比较分别采用t检验及 χ^2 检验。采用Cox风险比例回归分析术前RHR水平与STEMI患者预后的关系。**结果** 不同静息心率水平组患者糖尿病病例占比、入院时收缩压、舒张压、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、中性粒细胞计数、左心室射血分数≤40%病例占比、心肌梗死区域、血浆N末端B型利钠肽原水平比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。不同静息心率组患者PCI治疗后TIMI血流分级及TIMI心肌灌注分级比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。不同RHR组患者PCI术后30d内以及术后1年的MACE发生率及死亡率比较,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。多因素Cox风险比例回归分析提示,术前 $RHR \geq 100$ 次/min是影响STEMI患者PCI术后30d内死亡($RR = 3.985, P < 0.001$)及发生MACE($RR = 6.091, P = 0.013$)的危险因素;同时,术前 $RHR \geq 100$ 次/min也是影响STEMI患者PCI术后1年死亡($RR = 2.744, P < 0.001$)及发生MACE($RR = 3.114, P < 0.001$)的危险因素。**结论** 术前RHR水平 ≥ 100 次/min将增加老年STEMI患者PCI术后死亡及MACE发生风险。

【关键词】 ST段抬高型心肌梗死; 静息心率; 经皮冠脉介入术; 预后

【中图分类号】 R542.2²⁺²

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2024.03.038

Impact of preoperative resting heart rate on therapeutic effect of percutaneous coronary intervention and prognosis in elderly patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction

Ding Fei*, Dai Shanshan, Zhang Qing

(Second Department of Cardiology, Wanbei Coal-Electricity Group General Hospital, Suzhou 234000, Anhui Province, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the impact of preoperative resting heart rate (RHR) on the efficacy of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and prognosis in the elderly patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). **Methods** A total of 211 elderly STEMI patients admitted to the Wanbei Coal-Electricity Group General Hospital between January 2020 and January 2021 were included as the study subjects. According to the preoperative RHR level, the patients were divided into RHR1 group ($RHR < 60$ times/min; $n = 43$), RHR2 group ($RHR: 60 \sim 79$ times/min; $n = 76$), RHR3 group ($RHR: 80 \sim 99$ times/min; $n = 55$) and RHR4 group ($RHR \geq 100$ times/min; $n = 37$). The case data of each group were compared. Blood flow grading and myocardial perfusion grading of Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) after PCI were recorded, and deaths and major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) at 30 days and 1 year after PCI were counted. SPSS 19.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using t test or χ^2 test depending on data type. Cox proportional hazard regression was employed to analyze the relationship between preoperative RHR level and prognosis in the STEMI patients. **Results** There were statistically significant differences among RHR groups in the proportion of diabetic cases, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and neutrophil count at admission, proportion of cases with left ventricular ejection fraction $\leq 40\%$, myocardial infarction area and plasma N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide ($P < 0.05$). There were statistically significant differences among RHR groups in TIMI blood flow grades and myocardial perfusion grades ($P < 0.05$). There were statistically significant differences in the incidence rate of MACE and death rate within 30 days after PCI and at one year after PCI among RHR groups ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate Cox proportional

收稿日期: 2023-05-19; 接受日期: 2023-09-12

基金项目: 安徽省自然科学基金(2108085MH307)

通信作者: 丁飞, E-mail: dingfei89585@163.com

hazard regression analysis suggested that preoperative RHR ≥ 100 beats/min was a risk factor for death ($RR = 3.985; P < 0.001$) and MACE ($RR = 6.091; P = 0.013$) within 30 days after PCI in the STEMI patients, and that preoperative RHR ≥ 100 beats/min was a risk factor for death ($RR = 2.744; P < 0.001$) and MACE ($RR = 3.114; P < 0.001$) in STEMI patients at one year after PCI.

Conclusion Preoperative RHR ≥ 100 times/min will increase the risk of death and MACE in STEMI patients after PCI.

[Key words] ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; resting heart rate; percutaneous coronary intervention; prognosis

This work was supported by Natural Science Foundation of Anhui Province (2108085MH307).

Corresponding author: Ding Fei, E-mail: dingfei89585@163.com

经皮冠脉介入术(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)可有效改善急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)患者预后,但手术依旧伴有较高的心血管风险事件及心血管死亡率。临床统计发现,老年ST段抬高型心肌梗死(ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI)患者病死率更高,故有效识别与处理风险因素,对提高老年STEMI患者预后具有重要意义^[1]。有学者发现,静息心率(resting heart rate, RHR)可作为心血管疾病发病与预后的风险预测指标,RHR增加将加大心血管疾病发病风险^[2,3]。当前,RHR与AMI患者预后之间的关系尚具有争议^[4,5]。本研究对老年STEMI患者PCI术前RHR与其治疗效果、预后之间的关系进行分析,旨在为STEMI患者心率控制提供更多的参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

将皖北煤电集团总医院2020年1月至2021年1月收治的211例行PCI治疗的STEMI患者纳为研究对象。

纳入标准:(1)年龄 ≥ 60 岁;(2)符合《中国急性ST段抬高型心肌梗死诊断治疗指南(2019)》^[6]中相关诊断标准;(3)均为首次接受PCI治疗;(4)病例资料完整无缺失;(5)参与研究前未进行任何控制心率药物治疗。

排除标准:(1)严重心肌梗死后缺血性心肌病;(2)合并恶性肿瘤、严重血液系统疾病、自身免疫系统疾病、急性感染性疾病;(3)合并心源性休克、正性肌力药物支持或院外心脏骤停;(4)入院时合并房性心动过速、心房颤动、室性心动过度等异位节律患者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 RHR测量及分组 以首次接触医疗诊疗后,患者在安静情况下首次所获得的12导联心电图测定RHR。根据已经发表的相关研究结果^[7],按照患者术前RHR水平将其分为RHR1组($RHR < 60$ 次/min, $n = 43$)、RHR2组($RHR: 60 \sim 79$ 次/min, $n = 76$)、RHR3组($RHR: 80 \sim 99$ 次/min, $n = 55$)及RHR4组($RHR: \geq 100$ 次/min, $n = 37$)。

1.2.2 治疗方法 给予患者拜阿司匹林300mg、氯

吡格雷300mg咀嚼,在导管室内行冠状动脉造影术,经桡动脉穿刺途径行PCI,置入支架,术后常规应用抗血小板、调脂、β受体阻滞剂等药物。

1.2.3 心肌再灌注效果评估 心肌梗死溶栓试验(thrombolysis in myocardial infarction, TIMI)评估PCI治疗效果,TIMI血流分级及心肌灌注分级均分为0~Ⅲ级。

1.3 病例资料收集

收集患者年龄、性别、疾病史,入院时收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)、舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)、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)、中性淋巴细胞计数、血浆N末端B型利钠肽原(N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide, NT-pro-BNP)、左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、心肌梗死部分、主要责任血管。

结合电话随访、患者回院复诊及再入院资料,随访1年,统计患者死亡率以及主要心血管不良事件(major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE)发生率。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验;计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。采用Cox风险比例回归分析影响STEMI患者预后的相关因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 不同RHR患者人口学资料及实验室检查资料比较

不同RHR水平组患者合并糖尿病,入院时SBP、DBP、LDL-C、中性粒细胞计数,LVEF $\leq 40\%$,梗死区域,血浆NT-pro-BNP水平比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。其余指标比较,差异无统计学意义(表1)。

2.2 不同RHR患者PCI治疗后效果比较

不同RHR组患者PCI治疗后TIMI血流分级及TIMI心肌灌注分级比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表2)。

表1 不同RHR患者人口学资料及实验室检查资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of demographic data and laboratory test data among patients with different RHR

Indicator	RHR1 group (n=43)	RHR2 group (n=76)	RHR3 group (n=55)	RHR4 group (n=37)	F	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	63.59±8.45	65.44±8.77	64.78±9.13	65.03±9.25	0.422	0.737
Male/Female (n)	30/13	59/17	43/12	30/7	1.661	0.646
Diabetes mellitus [n (%)]	5(11.63)	8(10.53)	6(10.91)	12(32.43)	11.293	0.010
Hypertension [n (%)]	20(46.51)	39(51.32)	25(45.45)	20(54.05)	0.917	0.821
SBP (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	121.15±8.99	123.27±9.46	124.11±10.03	127.47±9.97	3.950	0.009
DBP (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	72.15±6.89	73.56±7.48	74.85±8.11	80.78±8.74	12.420	<0.001
HDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.03±0.24	1.06±0.22	1.04±0.26	1.07±0.37	0.228	0.877
LDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.26±0.52	2.37±0.49	2.44±0.53	2.56±0.54	3.097	0.028
Neutrophil count ($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	6.15±1.58	6.11±1.63	5.96±1.75	7.23±1.96	5.996	<0.001
LVEF≤40% [n (%)]	1(2.33)	3(3.95)	2(3.64)	6(16.22)	9.413	0.024
Infarction area [n (%)]					7.891	0.048
Anterior wall	24(55.81)	46(60.53)	40(72.73)	30(81.08)		
Inferior wall/right ventricle	19(44.19)	30(39.47)	15(27.27)	7(18.92)		
Main offending vessel [n (%)]					6.981	0.859
Left main trunk	1(2.33)	2(2.63)	2(3.64)	3(8.11)		
Anterior descending branch	16(37.21)	32(42.11)	25(45.45)	13(35.14)		
Circumflex branch	4(9.30)	9(11.84)	8(14.55)	5(13.51)		
Right coronary artery	17(39.53)	23(30.26)	14(25.45)	9(24.32)		
Multiple-branch occlusion	5(11.63)	10(13.16)	6(10.91)	7(18.92)		
Plasma NT-proBNP (ng/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	363.56±20.36	536.54±63.89	1 036.58±113.68	2 068.85±274.25	1 344.961	<0.001

RHR: resting heart rate; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

表2 不同RHR患者PCI治疗后效果比较

Table 2 Comparison of effect after PCI in patients with different RHR

Group	n	TIMI blood flow grading			TIMI myocardial perfusion grading		
		Grade 0/ I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade 0/1	Grade 2	Grade 3
RHR1	43	4(9.30)	3(6.98)	36(83.72)	4(9.30)	4(9.30)	35(81.40)
RHR2	76	3(3.95)	8(10.53)	65(85.53)	3(3.95)	3(3.95)	70(92.11)
RHR3	55	4(7.27)	4(7.27)	47(85.45)	5(9.09)	3(5.45)	47(85.45)
RHR4	37	9(24.32)	4(10.81)	24(64.86)	10(27.03)	3(8.11)	24(64.86)
χ^2		13.588				16.814	
P value		0.035				0.010	

PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; TIMI: thrombolysis in myocardial infarction; RHR: resting heart rate.

2.3 不同RHR患者术后30d内及1年临床MACE及死亡率比较

不同RHR患者PCI术后30d内以及术后1年的MACE及死亡率比较,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表3)。

表3 不同RHR患者术后30d及1年临床MACE及死亡率比较

Table 3 Comparison of clinical MACE and death rate at 30 d and 1 year after surgery in patients with different RHR [n (%)]

Group	n	30 d after surgery		1 year after surgery	
		MACE	Death	MACE	Death
RHR1	43	2(4.65)	1(2.33)	5(11.90)	3(7.14)
RHR2	76	2(2.63)	1(2.33)	6(8.00)	4(5.33)
RHR3	55	3(5.45)	2(2.63)	6(8.00)	4(7.55)
RHR4	37	6(16.22)	5(9.09)	11(20.75)	8(25.00)
χ^2		8.325	9.818	13.857	11.059
P value		0.040	0.020	0.003	0.011

MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events; RHR: resting heart rate.

2.4 多因素Cox风险比例回归分析静息心率与MACE及死亡之间的关系

多因素Cox风险比例回归分析提示,校正年龄、病史、临床实验室检查资料等后,入院心率是影响STEMI患者PCI术后30d内及术后1年死亡及发生MACE的危险因素($P<0.05$;表4)。

3 讨论

本研究发现,入院时RHR≥100次/min的STEMI患者合并糖尿病、入院时血压、LDL-C以及中性粒细胞计数水平均高于其他RHR组。此外,本研究还发现,随着患者RHR水平的升高,其LVEF≤40%者占比、前壁梗死者占比以及血浆NT-proBNP水平也呈逐渐上升趋势。这一方面说明高水平RHR往往预示着更为严重的心肌梗死病情,另一方面也与高水平RHR会增加心肌耗氧量、促进心肌梗死面积扩大相关^[8]。但本研究并未发现RHR水平与患者主要责任血管之间的关系,可能与研究样本量小所存在的偏倚相关。

表4 多因素Cox风险比例回归分析RHR与30 d MACE及死亡间的关系

Table 4 Multivariate Cox proportional hazard regression analysis of relationship of RHR with MACE and death at 30 d or 1 year

RHR (beats/ min)	Death			MACE		
	RR	95%CI	P value	RR	95%CI	P value
30 d						
<60	1.121	0.324–4.157	0.315	1.395	0.255–9.558	0.677
60–79	1.000	—	—	1.000	—	—
80–99	1.493	0.411–3.884	0.464	2.774	0.758–15.965	0.188
≥100	3.985	1.254–9.855	<0.001	6.091	2.222–11.158	0.013
1 year						
<60	1.634	0.744–3.698	0.435	0.794	0.258–2.369	0.794
60–79	1.000	—	—	1.000	—	—
80–99	1.533	0.511–3.778	0.378	0.877	0.255–2.154	0.841
≥100	2.744	1.742–9.415	<0.001	3.114	1.432–8.476	<0.001

RHR: resting heart rate; MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events.

—: no datum.

本研究发现,入院时RHR水平对STEMI患者PCI效果也有一定的影响,其中RHR 60~70次/min患者PCI术后TIMI血流分级最好,而RHR ≥100次/min的患者最差。说明当RHR ≥100次/min时,PCI手术效果不理想。这可能与RHR升高会降低患者冠状动脉灌注与心肌氧供,加剧心肌缺血程度,增加手术难度相关^[9,10]。

随访发现,RHR4组患者PCI术后30 d及1年死亡率、MACE发生率均最高,多因素Cox风险比例回归分析提示,在校正其他因素后,RHR依旧是STEMI患者PCI术后30 d内及术后1年死亡及发生MACE的危险因素。林珍等^[11]研究发现,PCI术前RHR在预测患者住院期间及出院30 d内不良心血管结局中具有一定意义。高红丽等^[12]研究发现,AMI患者PCI术后高水平RHR患者心功能及预后更差,院内及随访期内死亡及MACE发生率也更高。与本研究结论相似,提示高RHR水平往往预示预后不良。

心率与心血管疾病之间的关系密切。有研究显示,心率增快将增加高血压、冠心病以及心力衰竭等心血管疾病发生风险及患者病死风险^[13,14]。除了对心脏的直接性损伤外,心率增快是交感神经激活的标志,其所引起的一系列神经体液及组织变化,会促进血管收缩、动脉壁增厚,同时增大外周阻力,加大血流对斑块的冲击力,增加斑块破裂及血栓形成风险,且高心率会损伤冠状动脉内皮,促进炎症因子释放,进一步增加MACE发生风险^[15,16]。

综上,术前RHR水平 ≥100次/min将增加老年STEMI患者PCI术后死亡及MACE发生风险,应注重该类患者PCI术前心率的调控。

【参考文献】

- [1] You J, Gao L, Shen Y, et al. Predictors and long-term prognosis of left ventricular aneurysm in patients with acute anterior myocardial infarction treated with primary percutaneous coronary intervention in the contemporary era[J]. J Thorac Dis, 2021, 13 (3) : 1706–1716. DOI: 10.21037/jtd-20-3350.
- [2] Er F, Erdmann E, Nia AM, et al. Esmolol for tight heart rate control in patients with STEMI: design and rationale of the betablocker in acute myocardial infarction (BEAT-AMI) trial[J]. Int J Cardiol, 2015, 190: 351–352. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijcard.2015.04.177.
- [3] Honda T, Kanazawa H, Koga H, et al. Heart rate on admission is an independent risk factor for poor cardiac function and in-hospital death after acute myocardial infarction[J]. J Cardiol, 2010, 56(2) : 197–203. DOI: 10.1016/j.jcc.2010.05.006.
- [4] Raisi-Estabragh Z, Cooper J, Judge R, et al. Age, sex and disease-specific associations between resting heart rate and cardiovascular mortality in the UK BIOBANK[J]. PLoS One, 2020, 15(5) : 233898. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0233898.
- [5] Perne A, Schmidt FP, Hochadel M, et al. Admission heart rate in relation to presentation and prognosis in patients with acute myocardial infarction. Treatment regimens in German chest pain units[J]. Herz, 2016, 41 (3) : 233–240. DOI: 10.1007/s00059-015-4355-7.
- [6] 中华医学会心血管病学分会,中华心血管病杂志编辑委员会.急性ST段抬高型心肌梗死诊断和治疗指南(2019)[J].中华心血管病杂志,2019,47(10):766–783. DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.0253-3758.2019.10.003
- [7] 刘红敏,陈朔华,吴云涛,等.静息心率加快增加人群新发心力衰竭风险[J].中华心血管病杂志,2020,48(5):413–419. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112148-20190703-00374.
- [8] Sadeghi M, Gharipour M, Nezafati P, et al. Assessing metabolic syndrome through increased heart rate during exercise[J]. Acta Med Iran, 2016, 54 (11) : 724–730.
- [9] Lin S, Yang X, Guo X, et al. Impact of short-term heart rate variability in patients with STEMI treated by delayed versus immediate stent in primary percutaneous coronary intervention: a prospective cohort study[J]. Comput Math Methods Med, 2022, 20: 2533664. DOI: 10.1155/2022/2533664.
- [10] Jering KS, Claggett B, Pfeffer MA, et al. Prospective ARNI vs. ACE inhibitor trial to determine superiority in reducing heart failure events after myocardial infarction (PARADISE-MI): design and baseline characteristics[J]. Eur J Heart Fail, 2021, 23 (6) : 1040–1048. DOI: 10.1002/ejhf.2191.
- [11] 林珍,王琦,周艳辉,等.静息心率与经皮冠状动脉介入术后短期预后的关系研究[J].内科急危重症杂志,2020,26(6):472–475,483. DOI: 10.11768/nkjwzzzz20200607.
- [12] 高红丽,陈晖,梁思文,等.首次急性心肌梗死急诊冠状动脉介入术后静息心率对预后的影响[J].心肺血管病杂志,2023,42(8):783–787. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1007-5062.2023.08.004.
- [13] Eser P, Jaeger E, Marcin T, et al. Acute and chronic effects of high-intensity interval and moderate-intensity continuous exercise on heart rate and its variability after recent myocardial infarction: a randomized controlled trial[J]. Ann Phys Rehabil Med, 2022, 65 (1) : 101444. DOI: 10.1016/j.rehab.2020.09.008.
- [14] Brinza C, Floria M, Covic A, et al. Measuring heart rate variability in patients admitted with ST-elevation myocardial infarction for the prediction of subsequent cardiovascular events: a systematic review[J]. Medicina (Kaunas), 2021, 57 (10) : 1021. DOI: 10.3390/medicina57101021.
- [15] Reindl M, Reinstadler SJ, Feistritzer HJ, et al. Heart rate and left ventricular adverse remodelling after ST-elevation myocardial infarction[J]. Int J Cardiol, 2016, 15 (219) : 339–344. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijcard.2016.06.046.
- [16] Nepper-Christensen L, Lønborg J, Ahtarowski KA, et al. Importance of elevated heart rate in the very early phase of ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction: Results from the DANAMI-3 trial[J]. Eur Heart J Acute Cardiovasc Care, 2019, 8(4) : 318–328. DOI: 10.1177/2048872618795515.

(编辑:温玲玲)