

· 临床研究 ·

老年急性心肌梗死患者经皮冠状动脉介入术后急性肾损伤现状及影响因素

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年急性心肌梗死(AMI)患者经皮冠状动脉介入术(PCI)后急性肾损伤(AKI)现状及其影响因素。

方法 回顾性分析长治医学院附属和济医院2020年6月至2022年6月收治的189例老年AMI患者的临床资料,患者均行PCI治疗,根据术后是否出现AKI,将其分为AKI组($n=65$)和非AKI组($n=124$),记录患者一般资料、实验室检查及预后情况。采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,分别采用t检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。采用多因素logistic回归分析老年AMI患者PCI术后并发AKI的影响因素。**结果** 189例老年AMI患者中,65例患者并发AKI(34.39%)。AKI组患者住院时间长于非AKI组;心力衰竭、感染、出血、自动出院及死亡例数均多于非AKI组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析提示,糖尿病($OR=3.766, 95\%CI 2.031\sim6.982$)、心功能Killip分级($OR=3.043, 95\%CI 1.966\sim4.712$)、白细胞计数($OR=1.877, 95\%CI 1.058\sim3.364$)及N端脑钠肽前体($OR=2.570, 95\%CI 1.386\sim4.765$)是影响老年AMI患者PCI术后AKI发生的危险因素;肾小球滤过率($OR=0.470, 95\%CI 0.327\sim0.676$)是其保护因素。**结论** 老年AMI患者PCI术后AKI发生率较高,AKI将增加预后不良发生率,建议临床注重合并糖尿病及心功能不佳者的治疗及护理,同时可借助基线肾小球滤过率、白细胞计数及N端脑钠肽前体水平判断患者并发AKI的风险。

【关键词】 老年人;急性心肌梗死;经皮冠状动脉介入术;急性肾损伤

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Status quo and influencing factors of acute kidney injury in elderly patients with acute myocardial infarction after percutaneous coronary intervention

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the status quo and influencing factors of acute kidney injury (AKI) in elderly patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). **Methods** The clinical data of 189 elderly AMI patients admitted to our hospital from June 2020 to June 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. All patients underwent PCI and were divided into AKI group ($n=65$) and non-AKI group ($n=124$) according to whether AKI occurred after surgery. General data, results of laboratory examination, and prognosis status were recorded among the patients. SPSS statistics 19.0 was used for data analysis. According to the data types, student's t test or Chi-square test was performed for comparison between groups. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was adopted to analyze the related factors affecting AKI after PCI in the elderly AMI patients. **Results** Among the 189 elderly AMI patients, 65 patients were complicated with AKI (34.39%). The AMI group had significantly longer hospital stay and larger proportions of heart failure, infection, bleeding, automatic discharge and death than the non-AKI group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that diabetes mellitus ($OR=3.766, 95\%CI 2.031\sim6.982$), cardiac function Killip grade ($OR=3.043, 95\%CI 1.966\sim4.712$), white blood cell (WBC) count ($OR=1.877, 95\%CI 1.058\sim3.364$) and N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) level ($OR=2.590, 95\%CI 1.386\sim4.765$) were risk factors for occurrence of AKI in elderly AMI patients after PCI, and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR, $OR=0.470, 95\%CI 0.327\sim0.676$) was a protective factor. **Conclusion** The incidence of AKI is quite high in elderly AMI patients after PCI, and AKI will increase poor prognosis. For the patients complicated with diabetes mellitus and poor cardiac function, special attention should be paid to their treatment and nursing in clinical practice. In addition, baseline eGFR, WBC count and NT-proBNP level can be used to assess the risk of AKI in the patients.

【Key words】 aged; acute myocardial infarction; percutaneous coronary intervention; acute kidney injury

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急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI)是各种急性疾病的常见并发症^[1]。既往针对AKI危险因素分析的研究较多,但其多集中在恶性肿瘤、骨科手术、慢性肾病等患者中。有调查显示,急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)患者中AKI发生率为7.1%~55.0%^[2,3]。老年AMI患者多合并各种基础性疾病,经皮冠状动脉介入术(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)后各类并发症风险更高^[4]。目前关于老年AMI患者PCI术后AKI发生的危险因素的分析不多且缺乏系统性,为有效识别老年AMI患者中AKI的高危人群,开展本研究。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析长治医学院附属和济医院2020年6月至2022年6月收治的189例老年AMI患者的临床资料。患者均行PCI治疗,根据术后是否出现AKI,将其分为AKI组($n=65$)与非AKI组($n=124$)。纳入标准:(1)年龄 ≥ 60 岁;(2)符合急性ST段抬高型心肌梗死^[5]及非ST段抬高型急性冠状动脉综合征相关诊断标准^[6];(3)均行PCI治疗。排除标准:(1)PCI前后24 h内死亡;(2)肾移植及术前行肾代替治疗;(3)合并恶性肿瘤、全身感染及自身免疫性疾病。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准(伦理批号:2020031),患者及家属知情且同意。

1.2 样本量计算

根据调查研究中多因素分析样本量的估算原则,一般认为样本量设置为自变量个数的5~10倍,本研究共纳入23个变量,需样本量为115~230例,考虑到院内实际接诊量,本研究共纳入189例患者为研究对象。

1.3 观察指标

通过患者病历记录收集相关资料。(1)一般人口学资料:包括年龄、性别、入院时血压、基础性疾病、既往病史、不良习惯、心功能Killip分级等。(2)实验室检查资料:包括术前血肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)、肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration

rate, eGFR)、白细胞计数(white blood cell, WBC)、红细胞分布宽度(red blood cell distribution width, RDW)、N端脑钠肽前体(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)、高敏C反应蛋白(high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)、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)、尿酸(serum uric acid, UA)、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)等。(3)辅助检查资料:包括左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、左心房内径(left atrial diameter, LAD)、左心室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end diastolic diameter, LVEDD)等。

统计患者院内并发症发生情况、住院时间及自动出院病例,随访28 d,统计患者死亡率并分析死亡原因。

1.4 AKI诊断及分期

参照全球肾脏病预后组织(Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes, KDIGO)颁布的《KDIGO急性肾损伤临床实践指南》^[7]中的相关标准,将AKI分为3期(表1)。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。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 χ^2 检验。采用多因素logistic回归分析老年AMI患者PCI术后发生AKI的影响因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 老年AMI患者PCI术后AKI发生情况

189例老年AMI患者中,65例患者发生AKI(34.39%)。其中AKI1期46例(70.77%),2期13例(20.00%),3期6例(9.23%)。

2.2 两组患者基线资料比较

两组患者心功能Killip分级、SCr、eGFR、WBC、NT-proBNP、hs-CRP水平及糖尿病、既往脑梗死病史等比较,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

表1 AKI分期标准

Table 1 AKI staging criteria

Staging	SCr	Urine volume
Stage 1	1.5~1.9 times of baseline value	<0.5 ml/(kg·h), duration of 6~12 h
Stage 2	2.0~2.9 times of baseline value	<0.5 ml/(kg·h), duration ≥ 12 h
Stage 3	3 times of baseline value, or ≥ 4.0 mg/dl, or initiating renal replacement therapy	<0.3 ml/(kg·h), duration ≥ 24 h, or anuria ≥ 12 h

表2 两组患者基线资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	AKI group (n=65)	Non-AKI group (n=124)	t/χ ²	P value
Age[n(%)]			3.689	0.055
60~75 years	32(49.23)	79(63.71)		
>75 years	33(50.77)	45(36.29)		
Gender[n(%)]			0.853	0.336
Male	30(46.15)	66(53.23)		
Female	35(53.85)	58(46.77)		
Diabetes mellitus[n(%)]	26(40.00)	20(16.13)	13.196	<0.001
Hypertension[n(%)]	32(49.23)	65(52.42)	0.174	0.677
Chronic kidney disease[n(%)]	9(13.85)	9(7.26)	2.148	0.143
Cerebral infarction[n(%)]	23(35.38)	19(15.32)	9.931	0.002
Myocardial infarction[n(%)]	22(33.85)	43(34.68)	0.013	0.909
Alcohol drinking[n(%)]	12(18.46)	20(16.13)	0.165	0.685
Smoking[n(%)]	34(52.31)	61(49.19)	0.165	0.684
Cardiac function Killip grading[n(%)]			74.517	<0.001
I ~ II	45(69.23)	11(8.89)		
III ~ IV	20(30.77)	113(91.13)		
SCr(μmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	110.15±16.15	80.36±11.37	14.735	<0.001
eGFR[ml/(min·1.73m ²), $\bar{x} \pm s$]	74.15±12.07	96.17±14.85	10.300	<0.001
WBC($\times 10^9$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	11.63±1.59	9.37±1.43	9.927	<0.001
RDW(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	13.43±1.96	13.09±1.83	1.184	0.238
NT-proBNP(pg/ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4351.15±536.78	1236.58±669.58	32.423	<0.001
hs-CRP(mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	12.36±2.35	9.73±1.86	8.415	<0.001
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.18±0.24	1.16±0.25	0.530	0.597
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.56±0.32	2.61±0.35	0.960	0.338
UA(μmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	391.15±33.61	387.68±31.47	0.703	0.483
ALB(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	38.79±4.98	39.43±5.11	0.825	0.410
LVEF($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.41±0.12	0.42±0.11	0.575	0.566
LAD(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	41.85±10.38	40.98±10.84	0.532	0.596
LVEDD(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	51.15±12.36	52.03±11.33	0.491	0.624

AKI: acute kidney injury; SCr: creatinine; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; WBC: white blood cell; RDW: red blood cell distribution width; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; hs-CRP: high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; UA: serum uric acid; ALB: albumin; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; LAD: left atrial diameter; LVEDD: left ventricular end diastolic diameter.

2.3 两组患者预后情况比较

AKI组患者住院时间长于非AKI组患者[(15.76±2.46)d和(11.31±2.09)d];住院期间并发心力衰竭、感染及出血,自动出院及28d死亡情况均多于非AKI组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表3)。死亡原因为多器官功能不全综合征(multiple organ dysfunction syndrome in elderly, MODSE)11例、肺部感染5例及呼吸衰竭4例。

2.4 影响老年AMI患者PCI术后AKI发生的多因素logistic回归分析

由于基线eGFR是通过基线SCr代入慢性肾脏病流行病学合作研究公式(the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration, CKD-EPI)计算

得到,故本研究在排除共线性后(容忍度<0.1,方差膨胀因子>10),仅将糖尿病、既往脑梗死、心功能Killip分级、eGFR、WBC、NT-proBNP、hs-CRP等作为自变量纳入多因素回归模型。赋值说明:合并糖尿病(X1),0=无,1=有;既往脑梗死(X2),0=无,1=有;心功能Killip分级(X3),0=I~II级,1=III~IV级;eGFR(X4),WBC(X5),NT-proBNP(X6),hs-CRP(X7)等均按实际值录入,以是否发生AKI作为因变量Y(0=否,1=是),行多因素logistic回归分析,结果提示,糖尿病、心功能Killip分级、WBC及NT-proBNP是影响老年AMI患者PCI术后AKI发生的危险因素,eGFR水平是其保护因素(表4)。

表3 两组患者预后情况比较

Table 3 Comparison of prognosis status between two groups

[n(%)]

Group	n	Heart failure	Infection	Bleeding	Automatic discharge	28 d death
AKI	65	32(49.23)	25(38.46)	7(10.77)	8(12.31)	20(30.77)
Non-AKI	124	14(11.29)	19(15.32)	2(1.61)	1(0.81)	4(3.23)
χ^2		333.336	12.784	7.884	12.439	129.184
P value		<0.001	<0.001	0.005	<0.001	<0.001

AKI: acute kidney injury.

表4 影响老年AMI患者PCI术后AKI发生的多因素logistic回归分析

Table 4 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of AKI in elderly patients with AMI after PCI

Factor	β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	95%CI	P value
Diabetes mellitus	1.326	0.315	17.720	3.766	2.031–6.982	<0.001
Previous cerebral infarction	0.744	0.415	3.214	2.104	0.933–4.746	0.074
Cardiac function Killip grading	1.113	0.233	24.910	3.043	1.966–4.712	<0.001
eGFR	-0.754	0.185	16.611	0.470	0.327–0.676	<0.001
WBC	0.635	0.295	4.633	1.887	1.058–3.364	0.032
NT-proBNP	0.944	0.315	8.981	2.570	1.386–4.765	0.003
hs-CRP	0.635	0.441	2.073	1.887	0.795–4.479	0.151

AMI: acute myocardial infarction; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; AKI: acute kidney injury; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; WBC: white blood cell count; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; hs-CRP: high-sensitivity C-reactive protein.

3 讨论

有研究表示,高龄及PCI治疗均将增加AMI患者AKI的发生风险^[8]。本研究中,189例老年AMI患者PCI术后共有65例发生AKI,AKI发生率为34.39%,略高于其他报道水平^[9],提示行PCI治疗的老年AMI患者是AKI的高风险人群。且并发AKI将延长AMI患者住院时间,增加后期病死率^[10]。本研究结果显示,发生AKI的老年AMI患者住院时间较未并发AKI者长,心力衰竭、感染、出血、自动出院及28 d死亡率均明显高于未并发AKI者,与上述研究结论一致,且28 d内死亡患者主要原因为MODSE,其次是肺部感染与呼吸衰竭。AMI患者中,老年人占比较高,且PCI是治疗AMI的常见手段,故有必要针对该类人群的AKI相关风险进行调查与研究,为提高临床AMI治疗安全性提供参考。

本研究进一步分析发现,合并糖尿病、心功能Killip分级、WBC及NT-proBNP是影响老年AMI患者PCI术后AKI发生的危险因素,eGFR是其保护因素。心脏泵衰竭导致的肾脏血流灌注量下降是引起AKI的重要原因,故心功能水平与AKI之间的关系密切。心功能Killip分级及NT-proBNP是影响AMI患者PCI术后发生AKI的相关因素,提示维持心脏功能在减少AKI风险中具有一定意义^[11]。肾功能状态也影响患者AKI的发生。eGFR矫正了年

龄及性别对肾功能的影响,可准确反映肾脏储备功能^[12]。本研究中,eGFR是AKI的保护因素,故建议临床注重基线eGFR水平较低者的手术操作及术后护理,谨防AKI。此外,本研究还发现糖尿病及WBC水平影响AMI患者AKI发生。糖尿病对心血管及肾脏的损伤已公认,高血糖可刺激血管活性物质释放,发挥血管扩张作用,并激活肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮(renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RAAS)系统,损害肾小球及肾小管间质^[13]。还有研究表明,AMI合并糖尿病可通过Toll样受体增加AKI易感性^[14]。故建议临床积极控制AMI患者血糖水平,以降低AKI发生风险。炎症反应是AMI并发AKI的重要作用机制,本研究证实WBC水平升高是引起AKI的危险因素。这与WBC可刺激各种炎性介质产生,而WBC聚集黏附后又可引起微血管阻塞,促进心肌损伤,加重肾脏灌注不全,引起肾脏损伤有关^[15]。

综上所述,老年AMI患者PCI术后AKI发生率较高,而合并糖尿病、心功能Killip分级、WBC及NT-proBNP水平是影响老年AMI患者并发AKI的危险因素,eGFR水平是其保护因素。本研究为回顾性分析、单中心研究,且样本量不大,结果易受混杂因素影响,所得结论可能存在偏倚。后续可针对以上不足进一步优化实验设计,进行深入研究。

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