

· 临床研究 ·

糖化血红蛋白水平对老年急性冠脉综合征患者预后的影响及围术期使用替罗非班的合理性

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【摘要】目的 探讨术前糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)水平对老年急性冠脉综合征(ACS)患者行经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)术后预后的影响以及围术期使用替罗非班的合理性。**方法** 连续选取2012年1月至2014年3月在解放军总医院行PCI术的ACS合并糖尿病(DM)的老年患者648例,按入院HbA1c水平分组:A组(HbA1c < 6.5%, 152例)、B组(6.5% ≤ HbA1c ≤ 7.5%, 245例)和C组(HbA1c > 7.5%, 251例)。按围术期是否使用替罗非班分组:X组(未使用, 351例),Y组(使用, 297例)。比较各组术后1年主要及次要终点事件发生率,并用多因素Cox比例风险回归模型分析主要终点事件的相关危险因素。**结果** (1)主要终点事件:A、B、C三组差异存在统计学意义($P < 0.01$);X组较Y组发生率高[68(21.9%) vs 33(15.4%), $P < 0.05$];X组中,不同HbA1c水平患者的主要终点事件发生率存在差异($P < 0.01$);而Y组中则差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。(2)次要终点事件:X、Y组仅在微量出血事件发生上差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。(3)当HbA1c > 7.5%时,使用替罗非班能降低非致死性心肌梗死和支架内再狭窄发生率($P < 0.05$)。(4)多因素Cox比例风险回归模型分析:心肌梗死病史、PCI/冠状动脉旁路移植术史、吸烟史、HbA1c水平和是否使用替罗非班是老年ACS合并DM患者1年内发生主要终点事件的独立预测因子。**结论** 术前HbA1c水平是ACS合并DM的老年患者PCI术后主要终点事件发生的重要预测因子,围术期加用替罗非班可减少术后主要终点事件发生,但有增加出血事件的风险。

【关键词】 急性冠脉综合征; 血红蛋白A, 糖基化; 促凝药; 经皮冠状动脉介入治疗; 老年人

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Effect of glycosylated hemoglobin level on prognosis of elderly patients with acute coronary syndromes and rationality of peri-operative use of tirofiban

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【Abstract】 Objective To determine the effect of preoperative serum level of glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) on the prognosis of elderly patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS) after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and investigate the rationality of peri-operative use of tirofiban. **Methods** A prospective study was performed in our hospital from January 2012 to March 2014 on the consecutive elderly ACS patients with coexisting diabetes mellitus and planing to undergo PCI. For the admitted 648 patients, they were divided into 3 groups according to preoperative serum level of HbA1c, that is, group A (HbA1c < 6.5%, $n = 152$), group B (6.5% ≤ HbA1c ≤ 7.5%, $n = 245$) and group C (HbA1c > 7.5%, $n = 251$). The cohort was also assigned into group X (not use of tirofiban, $n = 351$) and group Y (using tirofiban, $n = 297$). The incidences of primary and secondary endpoints were compared among these groups. Multivariate COX regression analysis was used to analyze the risk factors for the major endpoints. **Results** (1) Significant difference was found in the incidence of major endpoints among group A, B and C ($P < 0.01$). The incidence was obviously higher in group X than in group Y [68(21.9%) vs 33(15.4%), $P < 0.05$]. In group X, the incidence had remarkable difference among group A, B and C ($P < 0.01$), but no such difference was observed in group Y. (2) Significant difference was only seen in the incidence of minimal bleeding events (secondary end points) between group X and Y ($P < 0.01$). (3) Tirofiban reduced the incidence of nonfatal myocardial infarction (MI) and in-stent restenosis for those with HbA1c > 7.5% (group C). (4) Multivariate COX regression analysis indicated that previous MI, previous PCI or coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG), history of smoking, HbA1c level and application of tirofiban were the independent risk factors for major endpoints in elderly ACS patients with

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coexisting diabetes mellitus within 1 year. **Conclusion** Preoperative HbA1c level is an important predictor for major endpoints in elderly diabetic patients with ACS after PCI. Combined peri-operative application of tirofiban reduces the incidence of the major endpoints, but increases the risk for bleeding events.

【Key words】 acute coronary syndrome; hemoglobin A, glycosylated; coagulants; percutaneous coronary intervention; aged

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急性冠脉综合征 (acute coronary syndrome, ACS) 是不稳定性冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块破裂、血栓形成而引起急性心肌缺血的一组临床综合征。糖尿病 (diabetes mellitus, DM) 是影响冠心病预后的一个重要危险因素, 老年人群中冠心病和DM常合并存在^[1]。与青中年患者相比, ACS合并DM老年患者致死率高, 预后差^[2]。近年来, 大量研究表明经皮冠状动脉介入 (percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI) 联合抗栓治疗能显著改善冠心病, 特别是ACS患者心功能及预后^[3]。盐酸替罗非班 (tirofiban hydrochloride) 是目前临床上较常用的抗血小板药物, 但对于老年ACS合并DM患者围手术期使用的安全性和有效性尚无明确报道, 长期的高血糖水平是否对其有影响也不明确。本研究通过比较不同糖化血红蛋白 (glycosylated hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c) 水平下老年ACS合并DM患者围术期接受替罗非班治疗后主要心脑血管不良事件 (major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events, MACCE) 和出血事件的发生情况, 探讨HbA1c对老年ACS合并DM患者PCI术后预后的影响及围术期使用替罗非班的合理性。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究连续入选2012年1月至2014年3月因ACS在解放军总医院住院并接受PCI治疗的老年DM患者648例, 进行回顾性研究。入选标准: (1) 年龄 ≥ 65 岁; (2) 出院诊断明确为DM患者 (符合1999年我国糖尿病学会的诊断标准); (3) 临床症状和冠状动脉造影证实为冠心病并行支架植入治疗。排除标准: (1) 对阿司匹林 (aspirin)、氯吡格雷 (clopidogrel)、肝素 (heparin) 及替罗非班过敏者; (2) 30d内活动性内脏出血, 3个月内曾有手术、外伤、失血性疾病史, 有出血倾向或近期拟行外科手术者; (3) 严重的肝肾肾功能不全及凝血功能异常; (4) 合并其他终末期疾病且预期寿命 < 1 年者; (5) 不同意介入治疗的患者。

1.2 分组及用药

按患者入院时HbA1c水平, 将其分为A组 (HbA1c $< 6.5\%$, 152例), B组 ($6.5\% \leq \text{HbA1c} \leq$

7.5% , 245例) 和C组 (HbA1c $> 7.5\%$, 251例)。按患者围术期是否使用替罗非班, 分为X组 (未使用, 351例) 和Y组 (使用, 297例)。所有患者入院后给予阿司匹林 (拜阿司匹林), 100mg, 氯吡格雷75mg口服, 术前给予阿司匹林和氯吡格雷300mg口服, 并根据病情给予他汀类等其他药物治疗。X组: 低分子肝素皮下注射, 12h/次, 连用5~7d。Y组: 围术期先给盐酸替罗非班负荷量, 后静脉持续泵注36~48h, 之后加用低分子肝素皮下注射5~7d。

1.3 临床随访

所有入选病例分别在住院期间和术后1、3、6、9和12个月进行住院、门诊或电话随访。随访内容包括: 服药依从性、治疗期间的主要终点事件和次要终点事件的发生情况。主要终点事件, 即MACCE。本研究将MACCE定义为心源性死亡、非致死性心肌梗死 [肌酸激酶同工酶 (creatinine kinase-MB, CK-MB) 升高 $\geq$ 正常高值的3倍]、脑血管事件、支架内血栓形成 (stent thrombosis, ST)、支架内再狭窄、紧急靶病变/靶血管再次血运重建 (包括PCI和冠状动脉旁路移植术) 和再发心绞痛。次要终点事件包括主要出血事件: 影像学证实的颅内出血、心包填塞或明显的临床出血事件, 血红蛋白降低 $> 5\text{g/dl}$; 次要出血事件: 身体各部位出现的新的血肿、咯血、呕血等, 血红蛋白降低 $< 5\text{g/dl}$ 但 $> 3\text{g/dl}$; 微量出血事件: 上述可发现的临床出血事件, 血红蛋白降低 $< 3\text{g/dl}$ 。715例入组患者实际完成随访648例, 回访率为90.6%, 失访的原因多为患者联系失败和其他原因死亡。完成随访的共648例患者的病例选取途径为: 住院随访896人次 (25.5%), 门诊随访1 091人次 (31.0%), 电话随访1 530人次 (43.5%)。

1.4 统计学处理

计量资料用均数 $\pm$ 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 分类变量以频数和百分构成比表示。组间基线资料比较, 连续变量采用方差分析, 分类变量采用卡方检验。采用多因素Cox比例风险回归模型分析影响MACCE发生率的相关因素, 以寿命表法估计全部患者MACCE发生率及各组患者MACCE发生率, 以对数秩 (log-rank) 检验比较组间生存率差

异。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。统计学分析使用SPSS13.0软件。

2 结果

2.1 三组患者基线资料比较

患者基线资料单因素分析显示, A、B、C三组在左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、吸烟史、不稳定型心绞痛(unstable angina, UA)和ST段抬高性心肌梗死(ST-elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI)发生率、外周血管病变、脑血管病变、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、慢性肾功能不全、白细胞总数、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)以及胰岛素使用等方面相比差异具有统计学意义(表1)。

2.2 冠状动脉病变及支架植入情况

3组患者在病变血管个数、病变部位及支架植入个数、直径和长度上差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表2)。

2.3 主要终点事件随访结果

通过寿命表法计算MACCE发生率, 1年内A组共发生MACCE 12例(8.8%), B组33例(19.0%), C组56例(26.3%), 3组MACCE发生率差异具有统计学意义($P = 0.0007$), C组发生率明显高于A组($P < 0.05$), 而A、B组之间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。X组68例(21.9%), 其中HbA1c $< 6.5\%$ 8例(11.6%), $6.5\% \leq \text{HbA1c} \leq 7.5\%$ 22例(18.1%), $\text{HbA1c} > 7.5\%$ 38例(36.9%); Y组共发生33例(15.4%), 其中HbA1c $< 6.5\%$ 4例(6.0%), $6.5\% \leq \text{HbA1c} \leq 7.5\%$ 11例(7.5%), $\text{HbA1c} > 7.5\%$ 18例(17.2%)。围术期使用替罗非班后, MACCE发生率明显减少($P = 0.0342$)。X组HbA1c越高, MACCE发生率越高($P < 0.01$, 图1), 而Y组加用替罗非班后, 3组相比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 图2)。当HbA1c $> 7.5\%$ 时, 使用替罗非班能降低非致死性心梗[1例(0.8%) vs 11例(8.4%, $P = 0.0035$)]和支架内再狭窄发生率[1例(0.8%) vs 11例(8.4%, $P = 0.0035$)], 其余差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

2.4 次要终点事件随访结果

术后随访观察30d, 主要出血事件: Y组发生1例(0.34%), 患者死亡, X组未发生, 差异无统计学意义($P = 0.9333$)。次要出血事件: 主要为消化道出血, X组2例(0.57%)、Y组3例(1.01%), 差异无统计学意义($P = 0.5233$)。微量出血事件:

主要发生皮下血肿、鼻出血、牙龈出血、咯血、痔出血等, X组11例(3.1%), Y组41例(13.8%), 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。总出血事件, Y组明显多于X组[45(17.6%) vs (3.7%), $P = 0.0000$]。

2.5 MACCE发生的危险因素分析

多因素Cox比例风险回归模型分析中, 将男性、年龄、急性心肌梗死、高血压病、高脂血症、既往脑血管病、PCI或CABG病史、饮酒、吸烟史、体质指数、病变支数、特殊病变、支架个数、支架总长度、支架平均直径、LVEF值、替罗非班使用、HbA1c值作为自变量, 以1年内是否发生MACCE作为因变量, 采用多因素Cox比例风险回归模型分析MACCE发生的危险因素。结果: 既往心肌梗死、PCI/CABG病史、吸烟史、HbA1c值和是否使用替罗非班是老年ACS合并DM患者1年内发生MACCE的独立预测因子(表3)。

3 讨论

HbA1c是反映受试者近8~12周血糖水平的重要指标, 它是人体血液中的血红蛋白与血糖非酶促反应的产物, 其形成是一个不可逆的过程, 并能改变红细胞对氧的亲合力, 导致相应组织器官低氧及氧自由基产生, 继而导致级联炎症反应, 而这一系列反应是动脉粥样硬化产生的基础^[2,4]。长期的高血糖状态更会促使血小板的激活和聚集, 加剧动脉粥样硬化的进程^[5]。已有研究证实, HbA1c与冠状动脉粥样硬化的病变过程呈正相关, 是冠心病的独立危险因素, 而降低HbA1c水平可以明显降低冠心病的发病率^[5]。ACS时突然发生急性心肌缺血, 可以诱发全身应激反应, 其中应激性高血糖(stress hyperglycemia, SHG)也是影响AMI预后的重要因素^[6]。

本研究发现, 入院时HbA1c越高, 老年ACS合并DM患者PCI术后1年内MACCE发生率也越高; 而使用盐酸替罗非班后可以明显减少术后MACCE发生率。原因可能是^[7-12]: (1) HbA1c升高是长期血糖异常、胰岛素抵抗的结果, 同时老年人常伴有其他代谢紊乱, 如血脂代谢异常、高凝状态、炎症反应等, 这些因素对PCI术后MACCE的发生都有协同作用; (2) HbA1c能使血管内皮受损, 刺激血小板激活, 导致管腔及支架内狭窄、闭塞、血栓形成; (3) HbA1c能刺激内皮细胞产生细胞因子, 活化单核巨噬细胞, 激活炎症反应; (4) HbA1c能使血红蛋白携氧能力下降, 造成组

织和血管内皮的低氧、损伤,引起凝血机制异常,造成高凝状态;(5) HbA1c使红细胞黏度增加,流动性减小,变能力明显降低,进一步造成携氧能力下降,易诱发心肌低氧;(5)长期高血糖状态加上ACS后的SHG,加速了血小板激活和聚集,诱发PCI术后ST段并发症的出现;(6)盐酸替罗非班抑制了血小板的激活、黏附和聚集,阻断了血栓形成的瀑布反应,减少了PCI术后因血栓形成所造成的不良事件的发生率。

因此,对于≥65岁的老年患者,尤其是对于既往有心肌梗死病史和PCI/CABG术后的患者,应该加强血糖检测并积极控制血糖,至少应长期将HbA1c控制在<7.5%水平。当发生ACS时,应及早就诊,围术期加用盐酸替罗非班抗血小板治疗,减少术后MACCE发生^[13]。但需要注意老年人群机体的特殊性,及用药的安全性,Song^[14]针对替罗非班在治疗老年ACS中的安全性研究显示,替罗非班可增加出血事件发生率。本研究显示,虽然老年患者使用替罗非

表1 三组患者基本临床资料比较
Table 1 Baseline clinical characteristics of patients in the three groups

Item	Group A (n = 152)	Group B (n = 245)	Group C (n = 251)
Male[n(%)]	100 (65.8)	153 (62.5)	160 (63.8)
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	71.1 $\pm$ 4.5	71.8 $\pm$ 5.0	72.0 $\pm$ 5.1
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	135.8 $\pm$ 18.5	136.1 $\pm$ 18.5	135.0 $\pm$ 20.6
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.8 $\pm$ 3.5	26.2 $\pm$ 3.7	25.7 $\pm$ 3.2
LVEF(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)**	58.3 $\pm$ 8.4	57.5 $\pm$ 8.9	55.2 $\pm$ 10.3
Risk factor[n(%)]			
Hypertension	117 (77.0)	117 (77.0)	171 (68.1)
Hyperlipidemia	61 (40.1)	98 (40.0)	123 (49.0)
History of smoking*	51 (33.6)	96 (39.2)	121 (48.2)
History of alcohol abuse	48 (31.6)	78 (31.8)	76 (30.3)
Clinical presentation[n(%)]			
UA**	128 (84.2)	201 (82.0)	183 (72.9)
STEMI**	14 (9.2)	35 (14.3)	61 (24.3)
NSTEMI	10 (6.6)	9 (3.7)	7 (3.8)
Previous medical history[n(%)]			
Prior MI	20 (13.1)	44 (18.0)	54 (21.5)
Prior PCI/CABG	29 (19.1)	65 (26.5)	61 (24.3)
PVD**	17 (11.2)	42 (17.1)	69 (27.5)
CVD*	20 (13.2)	33 (13.5)	53 (21.1)
COPD**	7 (4.6)	1 (0.4)	13 (5.2)
CKD**	4 (2.6)	14 (5.7)	28 (11.2)
Laboratory analysis($\bar{x} \pm s$)			
WBC($\times 10^9$)**	6.6 $\pm$ 2.1	6.8 $\pm$ 2.2	7.8 $\pm$ 3.0
Platelet($\times 10^9$)	203.7 $\pm$ 87.8	205.9 $\pm$ 63.7	215.6 $\pm$ 67.0
TC(mmol/L)**	3.9 $\pm$ 1.1	4.2 $\pm$ 1.1	4.3 $\pm$ 1.2
TG(mmol/L)*	1.5 $\pm$ 0.8	1.7 $\pm$ 1.5	1.8 $\pm$ 1.2
LDL-C(mmol/L)*	2.3 $\pm$ 0.9	2.5 $\pm$ 0.8	2.6 $\pm$ 1.0
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.0 $\pm$ 0.4	1.0 $\pm$ 0.3	1.0 $\pm$ 0.3
Scr(μ mol/L)	79.6 $\pm$ 51.2	85.4 $\pm$ 92.1	85.4 $\pm$ 84.2
Medication[n(%)]			
β -blockers	110 (72.4)	188 (76.7)	179 (71.3)
ACEIs/ARBs	73 (48.0)	121 (49.4)	139 (55.4)
CCBs	69 (45.4)	100 (40.8)	95 (37.9)
Statins	148 (97.4)	244 (99.6)	246 (98.0)
Oral hypoglycemic drugs	108 (71.1)	178 (72.7)	178 (70.9)
Insulin**	41 (27.0)	95 (38.8)	146 (58.2)
Tirofiban	68 (44.7)	109 (44.5)	120 (47.8)

SBP: systolic blood pressure; BMI: body mass index; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; UA: unstable angina; STEMI: ST-elevation myocardial infarction; NSTEMI: non ST-elevation myocardial infarction; MI: myocardial infarction; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG: coronary artery bypass graft; PVD: peripheral vascular disease; CVD: cerebral vascular disease; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CKD: chronic kidney disease; WBC: white blood cell; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides; LDL-C: low density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high density lipoprotein cholesterol; Scr: serum creatinine; ACEIs: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; ARBs: angiotensin receptor blockers; CCB: calcium channel blockers. Compared among group A, B and C, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

表2 三组患者冠状动脉造影及支架植入情况
Table 2 Baseline angiographic outcomes and lesion characteristics in the three groups

Item	Group A (n = 152)	Group B (n = 245)	Group C (n = 251)
Number of involved vessels($n, \bar{x} \pm s$)	2.5 $\pm$ 0.7	2.5 $\pm$ 0.7	2.5 $\pm$ 0.7
Single-vessel disease[n(%)]	19 (12.5)	34 (13.9)	28 (11.2)
Double-vessel disease[n(%)]	37 (24.3)	61 (24.9)	62 (24.7)
Multivessel disease[n(%)]	96 (63.2)	150 (61.2)	161 (64.1)
Involved artery[n(%)]			
LMT	19 (12.5)	48 (19.6)	41 (16.3)
LAD	142 (93.4)	234 (95.5)	235 (93.6)
LCX	119 (78.2)	188 (76.7)	194 (77.3)
RCA	119 (78.3)	186 (75.9)	206 (82.1)
Number of stents per patient($n, \bar{x} \pm s$)	1.9 $\pm$ 1.0	1.9 $\pm$ 1.0	2.1 $\pm$ 1.1
Mean stent length(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.2 $\pm$ 5.9	24.8 $\pm$ 11.8	24.5 $\pm$ 6.1
Mean stent diameter(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.0 $\pm$ 0.4	3.0 $\pm$ 0.4	2.9 $\pm$ 0.4

LMT: left main trunk; LAD: left anterior descending branch; LCX: left circumflex artery; RCA: right coronary artery

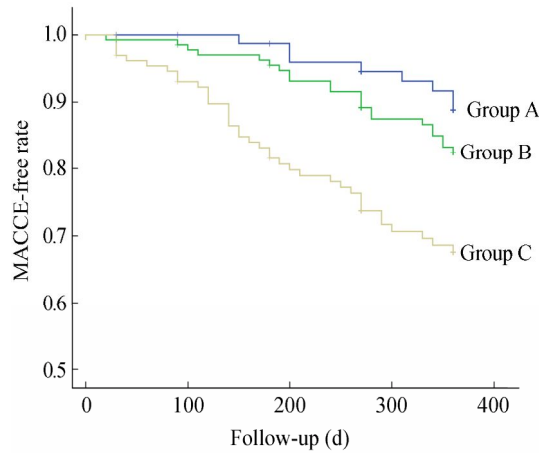


图1 X组术后三组患者的MACCE发生情况
Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier curves representing cumulative event-free plots in the three groups not receiving tirofiban (Group X)
MACCE: major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events; HbA1c: hemoglobin A1c; group A: HbA1c from 4.7% to 6.4%; group B: HbA1c from 6.5% to 7.5%; group C: HbA1c from 7.6% to 11.5%. Compared among group A, B and C, $P < 0.01$

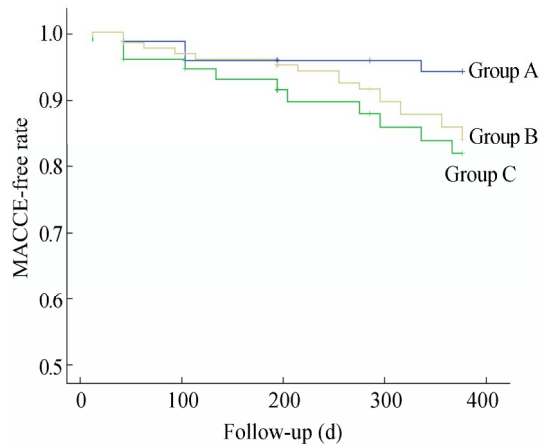


图2 Y组术后三组患者的MACCE发生情况
Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier curves representing cumulative event-free plots in the three groups receiving tirofiban (Group Y)
MACCE: major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; group A: HbA1c from 4.7% to 6.4%; group B: HbA1c from 6.5% to 7.5%; group C: HbA1c from 7.6% to 11.5%. Compared among group A, B and C, $P > 0.05$

表3 主要终点事件多因素COX回归分析
Table 3 Multivariate COX regression analysis of the major endpoint

Variable	HR	95%CI	P
Prior MI	2.638	1.721–4.043	0.001
Prior PCI/CABG	2.067	1.362–3.137	0.008
Smoking	1.947	1.158–3.272	0.023
HbA1c	1.723	1.531–1.940	0.000
Tirofiban	0.397	0.256–0.615	0.000

CI: confidence interval; MI: myocardial infarction; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG: coronary artery bypass graft; BMI: body mass index; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c

班后可能增加出血事件的发生,但微量出血事件发生率高,而致死性主要出血事件发生率低。所以,在使用盐酸替罗非班时,医师可根据老年患者具体情况使用半量或3/4量,以减少出血事件的发生。

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