

## · 临床研究 ·

# 真实世界急性冠状动脉综合征或经皮冠状动脉介入治疗术后患者替格瑞洛抗血小板降阶治疗的临床转归

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨真实世界急性冠状动脉综合征(ACS)或经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)术后患者由替格瑞洛降阶为氯吡格雷抗血小板治疗的临床转归。**方法** 连续募集2013年10月至2016年8月于中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心心血管内科住院期间接受替格瑞洛联合阿司匹林抗血小板治疗, 并于住院期间或出院后1年内将替格瑞洛降阶为氯吡格雷的ACS或PCI术后患者746例。根据替格瑞洛降阶治疗时间, 将患者分为急性期组( $\leq 1$ 个月,  $n=212$ )和非急性期组( $1\sim 3$ 个月,  $n=262$ ;  $3\sim 6$ 个月,  $n=156$ ;  $6\sim 12$ 个月,  $n=116$ )。对所有患者进行1年随访。分析各组患者降阶治疗原因, 比较各组患者主要终点事件[1年内净临床不良事件: 全因死亡、非致死性心肌梗死、非致死性脑卒中、靶血管重建及出血学会研究会(BARC)定义的2、3、5型出血事件构成的复合终点事件]及次要终点事件(心血管缺血事件和BACR 2、3、5型出血事件)发生差异。采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计分析。多因素logistic回归分析对比不同时间段行替格瑞洛降阶治疗后主要终点事件和次要终点事件的发生风险。**结果** 急性期组降阶治疗的主要原因是冠状动脉造影未见严重狭窄(23.1%), 非急性期组降阶治疗的主要原因是无法获取替格瑞洛(41.9%)。急性期组1年内净临床不良事件发生率略高于非急性期1~3个月组, 但差异无统计学意义(14.6% 和 12.2%;  $HR=0.72$ , 95%CI 0.41~1.26;  $P=0.252$ )。非急性期1~3个月组的1年内净临床不良事件显著低于3~6个月组(12.2% 和 19.2%;  $HR=1.90$ , 95%CI 1.07~3.37;  $P=0.029$ )及6~12个月组(12.2% 和 21.6%;  $HR=1.48$ , 95%CI 1.10~2.00;  $P=0.010$ )。各组间1年内心血管缺血事件比较, 差异无统计学意义( $P\geq 0.05$ )。非急性期1~3个月组的1年内出血事件显著低于6~12个月组(9.2% 和 15.5%;  $HR=1.42$ , 95%CI 1.01~2.00;  $P=0.044$ )。**结论** 真实世界中ACS或PCI术后患者在非急性期1~3个月内进行替格瑞洛抗血小板降阶治疗能够获得最佳的临床净获益。

**【关键词】** 急性冠状动脉综合征; 替格瑞洛; 抗血小板降阶治疗; 氯吡格雷; 经皮冠状动脉介入治疗

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## De-escalation of antiplatelet therapy in patients with acute coronary syndrome or after undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention: a real-world analysis of clinical outcomes

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the clinical outcomes of de-escalation from ticagrelor to clopidogrel in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) or those after undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in the real world. **Methods** A total of 746 consecutive inpatients with ACS or after PCI who received combined ticagrelor and aspirin therapy in the Department of Cardiology of Chinese PLA General Hospital from October 2013 to August 2016 and then de-escalated from ticagrelor to clopidogrel during hospitalization or within 1 year after discharge were recruited in this study. According to the de-escalation time, the patients were divided into acute phase group ( $\leq 1$  month,  $n=212$ ) and non-acute phase group ( $1\sim 3$  months,  $n=262$ ;  $3\sim 6$  months,  $n=156$ ;  $6\sim 12$  months,

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$n=116$ 。All patients were followed up for 1 year to analyze the causes of de-escalation. The incidences of primary endpoints [net clinical adverse events within 1 year: a composite of all-cause death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke, target vessel reconstruction and bleeding type 2, 3 or 5 according to the Bleeding Academic Research Consortium (BARC) criteria] and secondary endpoints (cardiovascular ischemic events and BARC type 2, 3 or 5 bleeding events) were compared between the groups. SPSS statistics 26.0 was used for data analysis. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was employed to evaluate the risk of primary endpoints and secondary endpoints after the de-escalation at different time periods. **Results** The main reason for de-escalation was no serious stenosis on coronary angiogram in the acute phase group (23.1%), and was ticagrelor unavailable in the non-acute phase group (41.9%). The incidence rate of 1-year net clinical adverse events was slightly higher in the acute phase group than the non-acute 1–3 months group (14.6% vs 12.2%,  $HR=0.72$ , 95%CI 0.41–1.26;  $P=0.252$ ), but there was no statistical difference. The incidence rate in the non-acute 1–3 months group was significantly lower than that of the 3–6 months group (12.2% vs 19.2%;  $HR=1.90$ , 95%CI 1.07–3.37;  $P=0.029$ ) and that of the 6–12 months group (12.2% vs 21.6%;  $HR=1.48$ , 95%CI 1.10–2.00;  $P=0.010$ )。There was no significant difference in the incidence of 1-year cardiovascular ischemic events among the groups ( $P\geq 0.05$ )。The rate of 1-year bleeding events was significantly lower in the non-acute 1–3 months group than the 6–12 months group (9.2% vs 15.5%;  $HR=1.42$ , 95%CI 1.01–2.00;  $P=0.044$ )。**Conclusion** In the real world, the patients with ACS or after PCI can obtain best net clinical benefit from de-escalation of ticagrelor to clopidogrel in an early non-acute phase (1–3 months)。

**[Key words]** acute coronary syndrome; ticagrelor; de-escalation; clopidogrel; percutaneous coronary intervention

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对急性冠状动脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)或接受经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)的患者,在阿司匹林基础上联合P2Y12受体抑制剂的双联抗血小板治疗已经成为预防其心脏及全身缺血事件的基石。相比氯吡格雷,作为强效P2Y12受体抑制剂的替格瑞洛可以有效降低血栓高危患者心血管缺血事件的发生风险<sup>[1]</sup>,并被国内外最新指南优先推荐用于ACS或PCI术后患者的口服抗血小板治疗<sup>[2,3]</sup>。但是,替格瑞洛带来的高致命性出血风险(尤其对于老年或低体质等高危出血人群)以及其他不利于用药依从性的不良反应在一定程度上抵消了其血栓风险降低带来的获益<sup>[4]</sup>。研究发现,在充分权衡患者的出血和缺血风险后,尤其对于ACS和PCI术后非急性期的患者,将替格瑞洛降阶转换为氯吡格雷已被证实是合理的策略<sup>[5,6]</sup>。然而,进行替格瑞洛降阶转换治疗以获得最佳临床转归的时机目前尚不清楚。鉴于此,本研究拟探讨真实世界ACS或PCI术后患者替格瑞洛不同时间段降阶转换为氯吡格雷抗血小板治疗的原因及对临床转归的影响。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

连续募集2013年10月至2016年8月于中国人民解放军总医院心血管内科住院期间接受替格瑞洛联合阿司匹林抗血小板治疗,并于住院期间或出院后1年内将替格瑞洛降阶为氯吡格雷的ACS或

PCI术后患者746例。根据替格瑞洛降阶治疗时间,将患者分为急性期组( $\leq 1$ 个月, $n=212$ )和非急性期组(1~3个月, $n=262$ ;3~6个月, $n=156$ ;6~12个月, $n=116$ )。所有患者均接受90 mg 2次/d替格瑞洛及100 mg 1次/d阿司匹林联合治疗,降阶治疗后均接受75 mg 1次/d氯吡格雷及100 mg 1次/d阿司匹林联合治疗。排除标准:(1)有颅内出血病史、活动性病理性出血及严重肝功能不全等替格瑞洛或氯吡格雷使用禁忌证;(2)有严重呼吸困难、血小板低于 $100\times 10^9/L$ 、近期严重感染。本研究通过中国人民解放军总医院伦理委员会的论证审查,入组患者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

收集患者个人基本信息、疾病诊断、住院期间药物及PCI治疗资料、相关疾病史、实验室检查及其他合并用药等。对入选患者自出院后分别在第1、3、6、12个月进行随访,记录随访期间患者使用抗栓药物依从性、药物更换情况、心血管缺血事件及出血事件发生情况。本研究观察的主要终点事件为1年内净临床不良事件:全因死亡,非致死性心肌梗死,非致死性脑梗死,靶血管重建及出血学术研究会(bleeding academic research consortium, BARC)定义的2、3、5型出血事件构成的复合终点事件。次要终点事件为复合心血管缺血事件(全因死亡、非致死性心肌梗死、非致死性脑梗死、靶血管重建)及复合出血事件(BARC定义的2、3、5型出血事件)。所有患者的信息收集及随访均由受专业培训的临床医师

完成,临床终点事件判读由临床药物试验中心终点事件判断专家完成。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 26.0 软件进行统计分析。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用 SNK-q 检验;计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$  检验。多因素 logistic 回归分析对比不同时间段行替格瑞洛降阶治疗后主要终点事件和次要终点事件的发生风险,其中校正因素包括:合并糖尿病、合并高脂血症、合并慢性肾衰竭、心肌梗死史、CABG 史、本次入院是否行 PCI

术、是否为 ACS 及他汀类药物使用情况。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 患者基线资料比较

746 例患者中,86.2% (643/746) 为 ACS 患者,以不稳定心绞痛为主( $n = 529, 70.9\%$ )。进行 P2Y12 受体抑制剂降阶转换主要发生在非急性期 1~3 个月组( $n = 262, 35.1\%$ )。各组患者合并糖尿病、合并高脂血症、合并慢性肾衰竭、心肌梗死史、CABG 史、本次入院是否行 PCI 术及他汀类药物使用方面比较,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ;表 1)。

表 1 不同组别患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data among different groups

Item	Total( $n = 746$ )	Acute phase group (≤1 month, $n = 212$ )	Non-acute phase group			$P$ value
			1~3 months ( $n = 262$ )	3~6 months ( $n = 156$ )	6~12 months ( $n = 116$ )	
Male[ $n$ (%)]	545(73.1)	154(72.6)	187(71.4)	121(77.6)	83(71.6)	0.554
Age[ years, $\bar{x}\pm s$ ]	61.3±10.4	61.9±10.3	61.2±10.6	61.3±10.6	60.3±9.7	0.612
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	26.0±3.3	26.0±3.4	26.0±3.3	25.8±3.3	26.4±3.2	0.416
Current smoking[ $n$ (%)]	192(25.7)	52(24.5)	60(22.9)	48(30.8)	32(27.6)	0.316
Medical history[ $n$ (%)]						
Hypertension	466(62.5)	135(63.7)	155(59.2)	100(64.1)	76(65.5)	0.574
Diabetes mellitus	259(34.7)	89(42.0)	83(31.7)	46(29.5)	41(35.3)	0.048
Hyperlipidemia	270(36.2)	84(39.6)	103(39.3)	40(25.6)	43(37.1)	0.021
Chronic renal failure	30(4.0)	4(1.9)	11(4.2)	13(8.3)	2(1.7)	0.012
Bleeding	4(0.5)	2(0.9)	0(0.0)	1(0.6)	1(0.9)	0.311
Stroke/TIA	57(7.6)	19(9.0)	20(7.6)	10(6.4)	8(6.9)	0.813
Prior MI	128(17.2)	42(19.8)	48(18.3)	15(9.6)	23(19.8)	0.044
Prior CABG	31(4.2)	17(8.0)	11(4.2)	2(1.3)	1(0.9)	0.002
Prior PCI	189(25.3)	61(28.8)	73(27.9)	34(21.8)	21(18.1)	0.092
CAD presentation[ $n$ (%)]						
SCAD	103(13.8)	39(18.4)	29(11.1)	17(10.9)	18(15.5)	0.079
UA	529(70.9)	152(71.7)	189(72.1)	105(67.3)	83(71.6)	0.739
NSTEMI	38(5.1)	8(3.8)	13(5.0)	13(8.3)	4(3.4)	0.186
STEMI	76(10.2)	13(6.1)	31(11.8)	21(13.5)	11(9.5)	0.091
PCI	487(65.3)	104(49.1)	181(69.1)	114(73.1)	88(75.9)	<0.001
Biological parameter						
LVEF(%, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	57.4±8.7	57.4±9.6	57.4±8.2	57.2±8.0	57.6±9.1	0.978
Hemoglobin(g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	137.0±17.3	137.9±17.1	137.1±16.7	135.8±18.2	136.7±18.2	0.710
Platelet count( $\times 10^9$ /L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	216.8±63.4	221.9±73.4	215.6±61.7	208.0±55.4	222.2±56.5	0.149
Creatinine(μmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	87.7±62.0	86.5±66.2	88.6±68.8	87.9±47.9	87.1±54.5	0.986
Antithrombotic treatment[ $n$ (%)]						
Heparin	585(78.4)	138(65.1)	209(79.8)	137(87.8)	101(87.1)	<0.001
Tirofiban	376(50.4)	102(48.1)	127(48.5)	84(53.8)	63(54.3)	0.516
Other medications[ $n$ (%)]						
CCB	301(40.3)	94(44.3)	101(38.5)	61(39.1)	45(38.8)	0.578
PPI	547(73.3)	158(74.5)	191(72.9)	112(71.8)	86(74.1)	0.939
Beta-blockers	618(82.8)	178(84.0)	215(82.1)	124(79.5)	101(87.1)	0.393
Statins	717(96.1)	197(92.9)	253(96.6)	152(97.4)	115(99.1)	0.021
ACEI	194(26.0)	55(25.9)	65(24.8)	39(25.0)	35(30.2)	0.723
ARB	149(20.0)	40(18.9)	46(17.6)	35(22.4)	28(24.1)	0.396
Organic nitrate	633(84.9)	172(81.1)	227(86.6)	132(84.6)	102(87.9)	0.284

BMI: body mass index; TIA: transient ischemic attack; MI: myocardial infarction; CABG: coronary artery bypass grafting; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; CAD: coronary artery disease; SCAD: stable coronary artery disease; UA: unstable angina; NSTEMI: non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction; STEMI: ST segment elevated myocardial infarction; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; CCB: calcium channel blockers; PPI: proton pump inhibitor; ACEI: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; ARB: angiotensin receptor blocker.

## 2.2 1年内不同时间段降阶转换的原因

接受替格瑞洛强效抗栓治疗的ACS或PCI术后患者1年内发生降阶转换的主要原因为无法获取替格瑞洛( $n=235, 31.5\%$ ),其次为不明原因但根据医嘱更换药物( $n=137, 18.4\%$ ;图1)。其中,急性期组进行降阶转换的主要原因为冠状动脉造影未见严重狭窄( $n=49, 23.1\%$ );非急性期各组进行降阶转换的主要原因为无法获取替格瑞洛,其次均为不明原因但根据医嘱更换药物。详见图1。

## 2.3 各组双联抗血小板降阶治疗临床终点事件发生风险比较

非急性期1~3个月组较急性期组1年内净临床不良事件发生率低,但差异无统计学意义(12.2%和14.6%; $HR=0.72, 95\%CI 0.41 \sim 1.26$ ;  $P=0.252$ ;表2)。相比非急性期1~3个月组,3~6个月组(12.2%和19.2%; $HR=1.90, 95\%CI 1.07 \sim 3.37$ ;  $P=0.029$ )及6~12个月组(12.2%和21.6%; $HR=1.48, 95\%CI 1.10 \sim 2.00$ ;  $P=0.010$ )1年内净临床不良事件发生率均显著升高

(表3,图2)。各组患者1年内心血管缺血终点事件比较,差异无统计学意义( $P=0.515$ )。1年内BARC 2,3,5型出血事件在非急性期1~3个月组发生率最低,6~12个月组发生率最高,2组间比较差异有统计学意义(9.2%和15.5%; $HR=1.42, 95\%CI 1.01 \sim 2.00$ ;  $P=0.044$ ;表3)。

## 3 讨论

双联抗血小板治疗是指南推荐的ACS患者抗栓治疗的一线用药。强效P2Y12受体抑制剂(如普拉格雷、替格瑞洛)在临床逐渐普及,能够有效降低ACS及PCI术后患者血栓发生风险。然而有研究发现,其造成的严重出血事件并不能够提高患者的临床净获益<sup>[1,7]</sup>。随着新一代药物涂层支架的应用,PCI术后血栓并发症发生率降低,氯吡格雷在降阶治疗中的临床意义愈加凸显<sup>[8]</sup>。大量研究发现,降阶转换在临床获益方面并不劣于持续使用强效抗栓治疗,或能够降低出血事件的发生风险<sup>[9-11]</sup>。



图1 不同时间段由替格瑞洛降阶转换为氯吡格雷治疗的原因

Figure 1 Reasons for reduced order conversion of ticagrelor to clopidogrel in different time periods

## 表2 急性期组与非急性期1~3个月组双联抗血小板降阶治疗临床终点事件发生风险比较

Table 2 Comparison of risk of clinical end points of dual antiplatelet degradation therapy between acute stage group and non-acute stage group for 1 to 3 months [n (%)]

Event	Acute phase group (≤ 1 month, n=212)	Non-acute phase group (1-3 months, n=262)	HR*	95% CI	Adjusted P value <sup>#</sup>
NACE	31(14.6)	32(12.2)	0.72	0.41-1.26	0.252
MACE	10(4.7)	10(3.8)	0.76	0.29-1.97	0.566
BARC bleeding events(type 2, 3, 5)	22(10.4)	24(9.2)	0.73	0.39-1.38	0.333

NACE: net adverse clinical events; MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events; BARC: bleeding academic research consortium. \* Adjusted HR was estimated by Cox proportional regression controlling for covariates listed in Table 1. # the reference category is 1-3 months group.

表3 非急性期各组双联抗血小板降阶治疗临床终点事件发生风险比较

Table 3 Comparison of risk of clinical end points of dual antiplatelet descending therapy among non-acute stage groups [n (%)]

Event	1~3 months group (n=262)		3~6 months group (n=156)		6~12 months group (n=116)	
	n=156	HR <sup>*</sup> (95% CI)	Adjusted P value <sup>#</sup>	n=116	HR <sup>*</sup> (95% CI)	Adjusted P value <sup>#</sup>
NACE	32(12.2)	30(19.2) 1.90(1.07~3.37)	0.029	25(21.6)	1.48(1.10~2.00)	0.010
MACE	10(3.8)	10(6.4) 1.87(0.73~4.80)	0.193	8(6.9)	1.39(0.86~2.27)	0.183
BARC bleeding events(type 2, 3, 5)	24(9.2)	21(13.5) 1.70(0.88~3.26)	0.113	18(15.5)	1.42(1.01~2.00)	0.044

NACE: net adverse clinical events; MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events. BARC: bleeding academic research consortium. \* Adjusted HR was estimated by Cox proportional regression controlling for covariates listed in Table 1. # the reference category is 1~3 months group.

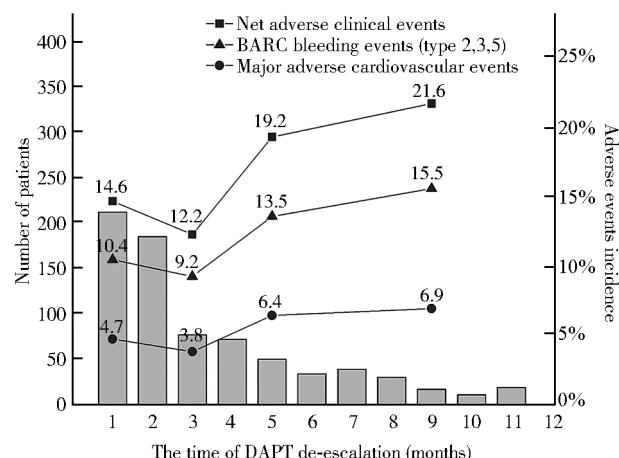


图2 各降阶治疗组1年内不良终点事件发生情况

Figure 2 Incidence of adverse end points in each reduced treatment group within 1 year

BARC: bleeding academic research consortium;  
DAPT: dual antiplatelet therapy.

Zettler 等<sup>[12]</sup>研究发现, P2Y12 受体抑制剂转换的中位数时间为患者出院后 50 d, 与本研究结果相似。本研究患者降阶转换主要发生在非急性期 1~3 个月组(n=262, 35.1%), 1 年内发生降阶转换的主要原因为无法获取替格瑞洛, 可能与本研究中病例募集的时间较早、替格瑞洛尚未在基层医院广泛普及有关。

关于急性期降阶治疗对临床终点事件发生风险的影响, 前期有研究发现, 相比接受强效抗栓治疗, 行 PCI 术的 ACS 患者在住院期间或出院后 1 个月内由强效抗栓治疗降阶转换为氯吡格雷联合阿司匹林患者发生净临床不良事件的风险增加<sup>[13]</sup>。此外, 一项国内的观察性研究对比了急性期(≤1 个月)与非急性期(1~12 个月)降阶治疗对临床终点事件的影响, 发现与急性期相比, 非急性期降阶转换发生净临床不良事件风险较低。本

研究同样发现, 急性期组较非急性期 1~3 个月组降阶转换净临床不良事件发生率升高(14.6% 和 12.2%), 但差异无统计学意义, 可能由于本研究募集患者冠心病严重程度较低, ST 段抬高型心肌梗死发生率仅为 10.2%, 导致净临床不良事件的升高未达到统计学差异水平。

关于非急性期降阶治疗对临床终点事件发生风险的影响, Cuisset 等研究发现<sup>[5]</sup>, 强效抗栓治疗 1 个月后降阶转换为氯吡格雷能够不增加缺血事件, 同时降低出血事件的发生风险。Park 等<sup>[4]</sup>对使用新一代药物涂层支架的 PCI 患者进行降阶治疗, 发现非急性期改用氯吡格雷比继续使用替格瑞洛能够获得更多的临床净获益。在此基础上, 本研究首次分析了 ACS 或 PCI 术后患者非急性期不同时间段进行 P2Y12 受体抑制剂降阶转换治疗对临床转归的影响, 发现非急性期 1~3 个月组相比其他非急性期组进行降阶转换能获得更大临床净获益。且随着降阶转换时间的延后, 非急性期各组出血不良事件发生风险逐步增加。此外, 本研究各组患者心血管缺血事件未见显著性差异。

综上所述, 非急性期 1~3 个月是 ACS 或 PCI 术后患者替格瑞洛抗血小板降阶治疗的最佳时间, 能够有效降低净临床终点事件发生风险。本研究存在以下局限性:(1)为单中心研究, 样本量相对较少;(2)研究纳入患者以不稳定心绞痛为主, 疾病严重程度较低;(3)研究中患者进行降阶转换主要发生在院外, 无法分析患者降阶为氯吡格雷时的药物负荷剂量使用情况。以基因分型、血小板功能检测或其他临床特征进一步区分强效抗栓药物治疗过程中不同血栓风险的 ACS 或 PCI 术后患者, 进行个体化降阶转换, 能够更好地实现血栓-出血平衡, 是下一步的研究方向。

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