

· 临床研究 ·

75岁及以上急性ST段抬高型心肌梗死患者经皮冠状动脉介入治疗状况及预后谭静¹, 张迎花¹, 司瑾¹, 左雪冰¹, 李静^{2*}(首都医科大学宣武医院:¹ 心脏内科,² 老年医学科, 北京 100053)

【摘要】目的 分析≥75岁急性ST段抬高型心肌梗死(STEMI)患者经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)的状况及预后。**方法** 回顾性分析2009年4月至2018年12月首都医科大学宣武医院心脏内科收治的425例≥75岁急性STEMI患者的临床资料,根据住院期间治疗方式分为急诊PCI组112例、择期PCI组80例和保守治疗组233例。收集患者基本临床资料、住院期间治疗方式及并发症发生情况等,每1~3个月进行门诊或电话随访观察预后,随访至2019年12月。采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。采用多因素logistic回归分析影响治疗策略选择的因素。绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线,采用log-rank检验分析各组生存率差异。**结果** ≥75岁急性STEMI患者行急诊冠状动脉造影和急诊PCI的比例分别为31.5%(134/425)和26.4%(112/425)。多因素logistic回归分析显示发病至就诊时间($OR=0.841, 95\%CI 0.792\sim 0.893; P<0.001$)和心功能Killip≥Ⅱ级($OR=0.440, 95\%CI 0.238\sim 0.814; P<0.01$)是影响急诊PCI的独立因素;年龄($OR=1.259, 95\%CI 1.129\sim 1.405; P<0.001$)、肌酐清除率($OR=0.972, 95\%CI 0.952\sim 0.993; P<0.01$)和心功能Killip≥Ⅱ级($OR=2.958, 95\%CI 1.420\sim 6.163; P<0.01$)是影响择期PCI的独立因素。急诊PCI、择期PCI和保守治疗组院内全因死亡率分别为13.4%(15/112)、3.8%(3/80)和18.9%(44/233),保守治疗组全因病死亡率显著高于择期PCI组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。择期PCI组心室颤动的比例显著低于急诊PCI组,差异有统计学意义[0.0%(0/80)和8.9%(10/112); $P<0.05$]。中位随访时间31(12,53)个月,保守治疗组累积生存率显著低于急诊PCI组和择期PCI组[44.6%(104/233)和71.4%(80/112), 78.8%(63/80); 均 $P<0.05$]。**结论** ≥75岁STEMI患者急诊PCI治疗比例较低,发病至就诊时间、高龄、心肾功能不全与患者治疗策略选择相关。接受PCI治疗的患者近期和远期存活率显著高于药物保守治疗者。

【关键词】 老年人; ST段抬高型心肌梗死; 经皮冠状动脉介入治疗; 病死率**【中图分类号】** R541**【文献标志码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2022.08.128**Status and prognosis of acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction in elder patients 75 years of age or older after percutaneous coronary intervention**TAN Jing¹, ZHANG Ying-Hua¹, SI Jin¹, ZUO Xue-Bing¹, LI Jing^{2*}(¹Department of Cardiology, ²Department of Geriatric Medicine, Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100053, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the status of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and prognosis in patients aged 75 years or older with acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). **Methods** The clinical data of 425 acute STEMI patients aged ≥75 years admitted to our hospital from April 2009 to December 2018 were retrospectively analyzed. According to their treatment during hospitalization, they were divided into emergency PCI group ($n=112$), elective PCI group ($n=80$) and conservative treatment group ($n=233$). Their basic clinical data, treatment during hospitalization and incidence of complications were collected. All patients were followed up regularly every 1-3 months by clinical visits or phone interview till December 2019. SPSS statistics 26.0 was used for data analysis. Multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the factors influencing the clinical decision-making strategy. Kaplan-Meier survival curve was drawn, and log-rank test was employed to analyze the differences in survival rates among the groups. **Results** The rates of emergency coronary angiography and emergency PCI were 31.5% (134/425) and 26.4% (112/425), respectively for the acute STEMI patients aged ≥75 years. Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that symptom-onset-to-treatment time ($OR=0.841, 95\%CI 0.792\sim 0.893; P<0.001$) and initial Killip class ≥Ⅱ ($OR=0.440, 95\%CI 0.238\sim 0.814; P<0.01$) were independent influencing factors of emergency PCI; age ($OR=1.259, 95\%CI 1.129\sim 1.405; P<0.001$), creatinine clearance rate ($OR=0.972, 95\%CI 0.952\sim 0.993; P<0.01$) and initial Killip class ≥Ⅱ ($OR=2.958, 95\%CI 1.420\sim 6.163; P<0.01$) were independent factors for elective PCI. The in-hospital all-cause mortality was 13.4% (15/112), 3.8% (3/80) and 18.9% (44/233), respectively in the emergency PCI, elective PCI and conservative treatment groups, with significant differences among them ($P<0.05$). The incidence

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of ventricular fibrillation was statistically lower in the elective PCI group than the emergency PCI group [0.0% (0/80) vs 8.9% (10/112), $P < 0.05$]. During a median follow-up of 31 (12~53) months, the cumulative survival rate was remarkably lower in the conservative treatment group than the emergency and elective PCI groups [44.6% (104/233) vs 71.4% (80/112), 78.8% (63/80); all $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusion** Elderly STEMI patients aged ≥ 75 years have a lower rate of undergoing emergency PCI. Symptom-onset-to-treatment time, advanced age, impaired cardiac and renal functions are associated with clinical decision-making strategy. The patients undergoing PCI will achieve significantly higher short- and long-term survival rates than those taking conservative management.

【Key words】 aged; ST-elevation myocardial infarction; percutaneous coronary intervention; mortality

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我国已经进入人口老龄化快速发展期,高龄不仅是冠心病发病的独立危险因素,也是最强的死亡预测指标之一。急性ST段抬高型心肌梗死(ST-elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI)是冠心病的严重类型,为患者致死致残的主要原因。早期、快速并完全地开通梗死相关血管是改善STEMI患者预后的关键。直接经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)是指南推荐的恢复心肌血流灌注的优选方案。然而,大型临床随机对照研究常将 ≥ 75 岁STEMI患者列为排除标准,相关临床研究较少。此外,高龄STEMI患者症状往往不典型,易发生就诊延误,心肌梗死并发症及肾功能不全等伴随疾病发生率高,且抗栓药物治疗耐受性差,易出现出血等并发症。因此,在临床实践中老年较年轻STEMI患者更少接受PCI治疗^[1]。本研究回顾性分析我院近年来的临床病例资料,探讨 ≥ 75 岁急性STEMI患者接受PCI治疗的状况、影响因素及预后。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2009年4月至2018年12月首都医科大学宣武医院心脏内科重症监护室收治的425例 ≥ 75 岁的急性STEMI患者的临床资料,其中男性220例,女性205例,年龄75~93(80.5 \pm 4.0)岁。排除标准:转至心脏外科接受冠状动脉搭桥手术。根据治疗方式将患者分为急诊PCI组(112例)、择期PCI组(80例)和保守治疗组(233例)。其中,急诊PCI组男性64例,女性48例,年龄75~91(79.9 \pm 4.0)岁;择期PCI组男性45例,女性35例,年龄75~90(78.5 \pm 2.8)岁;保守治疗组男性111例,女性122例,年龄75~93(81.4 \pm 4.1)岁。STEMI诊断符合心肌坏死标志物水平升高、持续性心肌缺血症状以及相邻 ≥ 2 个导联心电图ST段抬高 ≥ 0.1 mV且有动态变化。

1.2 方法

通过查阅病历,记录患者临床特征、住院期间实

验室检查和指标、治疗方法以及并发症发生情况。为避免造影剂影响,以行急诊冠状动脉造影之前采集的血标本检验的肌酐值进行分析,其余化验指标采用入院次日采集的空腹血标本检验值。对入组患者每1~3个月以门诊或电话方式随访至2019年12月,主要观察终点为全因死亡。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料符合正态分布者以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用方差分析,组间两两比较采用LSD- t 检验;非正态分布者以中位数(四分位数间距) $[M(Q_1, Q_3)]$ 表示,多组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis非参数检验,组间两两比较采用Kruskal-Wallis单因素ANOVA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回归分析影响治疗策略选择的因素。绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线,采用log-rank检验分析生存率差异。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组患者临床资料比较

3组患者年龄、肌酐清除率、血红蛋白、红细胞比容、心功能Killip分级 $\geq II$ 比例以及发病至就诊时间比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.01$)。保守治疗组年龄最大,择期PCI组年龄最小,3组两两比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$)。保守治疗组肌酐清除率最低,择期PCI组肌酐清除率最高,3组两两比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$)。保守治疗组血红蛋白显著低于急诊PCI组和择期PCI组,心功能Killip分级 $\geq II$ 比例显著高于急诊PCI组和择期PCI组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$)。保守治疗组红细胞比容低于急诊PCI组($P < 0.01$)。患者发病至就诊中位时间为7h,发病12h到院的比例为64%(272/425)。急诊PCI组发病至就诊时间显著低于保守治疗组与择期PCI组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.01$;表1)。

表 1 3组患者临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data among three groups

Item	Emergency PCI group (n = 112)	Elective PCI group (n = 80)	Conservative treatment group (n = 233)	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	79.9 ± 4.0	78.5 ± 2.8*	81.4 ± 4.1***	<0.001
Female [n (%)]	48 (42.9)	35 (43.8)	122 (52.4)	0.171
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.4 ± 3.9	24.5 ± 3.7	24.1 ± 4.0	0.663
Current smoking [n (%)]	20 (17.9)	20 (25.0)	61 (26.2)	0.226
Hypertension [n (%)]	71 (63.4)	55 (68.8)	162 (69.5)	0.510
Diabetes mellitus [n (%)]	34 (30.4)	27 (33.8)	86 (36.9)	0.480
Prior myocardial infarction [n (%)]	15 (13.4)	10 (12.5)	34 (14.6)	0.883
Prior revascularization [n (%)]	16 (14.3)	10 (12.5)	29 (12.4)	0.885
Prior stroke [n (%)]	25 (22.3)	12 (15.0)	55 (23.6)	0.267
Heart rate (beats/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	74.5 ± 20.0	78.4 ± 16.3	77.2 ± 18.6	0.309
SBP (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	130.4 ± 28.1	134.3 ± 20.0	133.1 ± 23.9	0.507
DBP (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	73.2 ± 16.2	73.0 ± 12.7	71.6 ± 14.1	0.562
Creatinine clearance (ml/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	48.9 ± 19.2	54.8 ± 17.3*	43.0 ± 16.1***	<0.001
Hemoglobin (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	136.0 ± 15.9	133.7 ± 16.0	128.7 ± 18.9***	0.001
Hematocrit (% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	40.3 ± 4.4	39.4 ± 4.1	38.1 ± 5.5**	0.003
Leukocyte (×10 ⁹ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	9.3 ± 2.2	8.9 ± 2.7	9.8 ± 4.4	0.133
Neutrophil (×10 ⁹ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	7.9 ± 7.0	6.7 ± 2.6	7.7 ± 4.8	0.240
TC (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.3 ± 1.0	4.2 ± 0.9	4.2 ± 1.0	0.779
LDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.7 ± 0.9	2.7 ± 0.8	2.6 ± 0.8	0.616
HDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.2 ± 0.3	1.2 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.7	0.566
Triglycerides (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.3 ± 0.9	1.5 ± 1.0	1.5 ± 0.9	0.328
FPG (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.5 ± 4.3	7.9 ± 3.9	8.4 ± 5.1	0.625
HbA1c (% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	6.6 ± 1.5	6.9 ± 1.6	6.8 ± 1.6	0.322
Uric acid (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	351.1 ± 107.3	336.3 ± 96.7	357.5 ± 120.4	0.351
LVEF (% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	55.2 ± 10.1	56.8 ± 10.9	54.3 ± 11.6	0.260
Killip class ≥ II [n (%)]	75 (67.0)	54 (67.5)	188 (80.7)**	0.006
Symptom-onset-to-treatment time [h, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	3 (2, 5)	14 (5, 25)**	9 (4, 24)***	<0.001
Infarction site [n (%)]				0.334
Anterior	52 (46.4)	41 (51.3)	112 (48.1)	
Inferior	56 (50.0)	31 (38.8)	106 (45.5)	
Others	4 (3.6)	8 (10.0)	15 (6.4)	

PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; TC: total cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FPG: fasting plasma glucose; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction. Compared with emergency PCI group, * P<0.05, ** P<0.01; compared with elective PCI group, # P<0.05, ### P<0.01. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

2.2 多因素 logistic 回归分析影响治疗策略选择的因素

将单因素分析中有统计学差异的临床资料(年龄、肌酐清除率、血红蛋白、红细胞比容、心功能 Killip 分级 ≥ II 以及发病至就诊时间)进行多因素 logistic 回归分析,结果显示发病至就诊时间 (OR = 0.841, 95% CI 0.792 ~ 0.893; P < 0.001) 和心功能 Killip ≥ II 级 (OR = 0.440, 95% CI 0.238 ~ 0.814; P < 0.01) 是影响急诊 PCI 的独立因素; 年龄 (OR = 1.259, 95% CI 1.129 ~ 1.405; P < 0.001)、肌酐清除率 (OR = 0.972, 95% CI 0.952 ~ 0.993; P < 0.01) 和心功能 Killip ≥

II 级 (OR = 2.958, 95% CI 1.420 ~ 6.163; P < 0.01) 是影响择期 PCI 的独立因素。

2.3 3组患者住院期间不良事件及死亡情况比较

住院期间患者死亡 62 例 (14.6%), 其中中心源性死亡 60 例, 急性脑出血死亡 1 例, 动脉瘤破裂、蛛网膜下腔出血死亡 1 例。3 组患者心室颤动及全因死亡发生率比较, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 P < 0.05)。3 组间两两比较显示, 择期 PCI 组心室颤动的比例显著低于急诊 PCI 组, 差异有统计学意义 (P < 0.05)。保守治疗组全因病死率显著高于择期 PCI 组, 差异有统计学意义 (P < 0.05; 表 2)。

表 2 3组患者住院期间不良事件及死亡情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of adverse events and deaths among three groups during hospitalization [n(%)]

Item	Emergency PCI group (n=112)	Elective PCI group (n=80)	Conservative treatment group (n=233)	P value
Acute pulmonary edema	10(8.9)	5(6.3)	35(15.0)	0.061
Cardiogenic shock	8(7.1)	1(1.3)	8(3.4)	0.096
Ventricular fibrillation	10(8.9)	0(0.0)*	12(5.2)	0.004
Cardiac rupture/arrest	7(6.3)	0(0.0)	5(2.1)	0.014
Gastrointestinal hemorrhage	2(1.8)	0(0.0)	2(0.9)	0.331
Intracranial hemorrhage	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	2(0.9)	0.299
Acute cerebral infarction	0(0.0)	1(1.3)	0(0.0)	0.187
All-cause death	15(13.4)	3(3.8)	44(18.9) [#]	0.004

PCI; percutaneous coronary intervention. Compared with emergency PCI group, *P<0.05; compared with elective PCI group, [#]P<0.05.

2.4 远期死亡分析

中位随访时间 31(12, 53)个月,失访 8例(1.9%),累积全因死亡 178例(41.9%)。其中,住院期间死亡 62例(14.6%)、随访期间死亡 116例(27.3%)。随访期间心源性死亡 96例(82.8%);非心源性死亡 20例(17.2%),其中消化道出血 1例,急性脑梗死 2例,肿瘤 9例,肺炎 4例,肾衰竭 2例,急性肺栓塞 1例及胆道感染 1例。

急诊 PCI 组、择期 PCI 组和保守治疗组累积死亡患者分别为 32(28.6%)、17(21.3%)和 129(55.4%)。Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线发现,3组患者累积生存率比较差异有统计学意义(log-rank 检验 $\chi^2=43.319, P<0.001$)。保守治疗组累积生存率显著低于急诊 PCI 组和择期 PCI 组(均 $P<0.05$;图 1)。

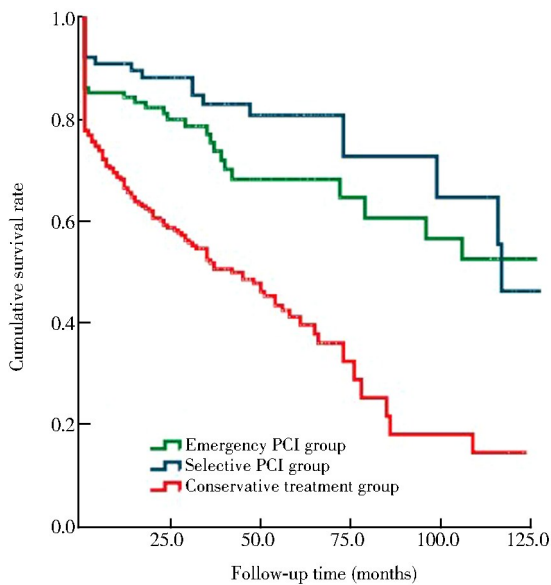


图 1 急诊 PCI 组、择期 PCI 组和保守治疗组 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线分析

Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis of emergency PCI, elective PCI and conservative treatment groups
PCI; percutaneous coronary intervention.

3 讨论

再灌注治疗是急性 STEMI 患者救治的关键措施,策略主要有直接 PCI 和药物溶栓。药物溶栓治疗的主要风险是出血并发症,且出血风险随年龄增加而增高。因此,在早些年的指南和临床工作中常把年龄 ≥ 75 岁列为溶栓治疗的相对禁忌证^[2]。近年的指南和专家共识指出再灌注治疗无年龄限制,但仍推荐急诊 PCI 为高龄 STEMI 患者救治的首选策略^[3]。本研究近 10 年的资料显示, ≥ 75 岁 STEMI 患者再灌注治疗比例较低,急诊冠状动脉造影比例为 31.5%,急诊 PCI 比例为 26.4%,择期 PCI 比例为 18.8%。随着临床研究证据的丰富以及介入技术的提高,近年来老年 STEMI 患者接受 PCI 比例呈升高趋势。国内 Sui 等^[4]的回顾性研究显示,2014~2017 年 ≥ 80 岁 STEMI 患者接受侵入性检查治疗策略比例为 60%。国外一项 2014~2016 年的研究显示, ≥ 75 岁 STEMI 患者接受直接 PCI 的比例为 81.5%^[5]。

高龄 STEMI 患者再灌注治疗率低的原因是多方面的,本研究发现,发病至就诊延迟和入院心功能 Killip \geq II 级是影响急诊 PCI 实施的独立因素;高龄、肌酐清除率降低和入院心功能 Killip \geq II 级是影响择期 PCI 的独立因素。2019 年中国成人急性 STEMI 医疗质量控制报告显示,患者发病至到达医院中位时间为 4.5 h,发病 12 h 到院的比例为 80%^[6]。本研究结果显示,高龄 STEMI 患者发病至就诊中位时间为 7 h,发病 12 h 就诊的比例为 64%,其中择期 PCI 和保守治疗组患者发病至到院时间明显延迟。考虑原因可能为高龄患者多存在虚弱、认知功能和肢体活动障碍及症状不典型,常未及及时联系家人或呼叫急救医疗服务系统从而错过再灌注治疗时间窗。高龄 STEMI 患者心力衰竭发生率高,

PCI治疗并发症风险高。有研究发现,STEMI合并急性心力衰竭接受PCI的患者,随着心功能Killip分级增加,住院病死率显著升高^[7]。高龄患者冠状动脉病变常弥漫、复杂,合并严重钙化,PCI TIMI血流达Ⅲ级比例者较年轻患者低^[8]。此外,严重肾功能不全患者[肾小球滤过率 $<30\text{ ml}/(\text{min}\cdot 1.73\text{ m}^2)$]接受PCI,1年内出现肾功能恶化(肾小球滤过率下降 $>20\%$ 或开始永久透析)比例为 34.1% ^[9]。因此,高龄STEMI患者如存在入院心、肾功能差,需要医患双方慎重考虑治疗策略。患者的预期寿命、患者和家属意愿以及医师技术经验等因素常影响PCI策略的实施,最终常倾向于选择药物保守治疗。

针对高龄STEMI患者介入治疗获益及风险的研究有限,一些观察性研究证实急诊PCI治疗可显著降低高龄STEMI患者病死率,改善患者预后。中国急性心肌梗死注册研究显示, ≥ 75 岁STEMI患者接受直接PCI、溶栓及无再灌注治疗的住院死亡率分别为 7.7% 、 15.0% 和 19.9% ^[10]。国外资料显示, ≥ 85 岁STEMI患者接受侵入性治疗住院期间,30d、1年以及远期病死率均显著降低,侵入治疗是降低远期病死率的独立影响因素^[11]。本研究也发现,保守治疗组住院期间及远期死亡率更高。择期PCI患者住院期间全因死亡及心室颤动发生率相对低,原因可能是急性STEMI发生心室颤动等多在发病1周内,而择期PCI患者经治疗评估血流动力学和电稳定以及临床状况都相对良好,故无室颤事件发生,住院期间死亡率也最低。但随访发现,择期PCI组基线状况优势逐渐减退,远期生存率低于急诊PCI组患者。

综上所述,本研究 ≥ 75 岁STEMI患者接受PCI治疗的比例较低,就诊延迟、高龄及心肾功能不全与治疗策略的选择有关,接受PCI治疗的患者近期及远期存活率更高。优化高龄STEMI患者的救治策略需全面权衡患者的获益和风险、预期生存期和生活质量等,未来有待更丰富的研究证据在临床实践中进行探索。本研究局限性在于为单中心、非随机对照的回顾性分析,部分临床资料搜集不完整,随访期间血运重建治疗、服药依从性等可能影响预后的因素未纳入分析。

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