

· 临床研究 ·

老年冠状动脉钙化患者冠状动脉旋磨术中并发症及术后短期主要不良心血管事件的影响因素

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年冠状动脉钙化(CAC)患者冠状动脉旋磨(RA)术中并发症及术后短期(12个月内)主要不良心血管事件(MACE)的影响因素。**方法** 收集2017年1月至2020年12月于宜宾市第三人民医院行RA的老年CAC患者188例, 参照《冠状动脉内旋磨术中国专家共识》进行手术, 随访术后12个月内MACE发生情况, 按照12个月内是否发生MACE分为试验组和对照组。采用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计分析。根据数据类型组间比较采用t检验或 χ^2 检验。采用多因素logistic回归分析术中并发症和术后12个月内MACE的影响因素。**结果** 术中并发症和术后12个月内MACE的发生率分别为17.02%(32/188)和18.62%(35/188), 发生术中并发症组和未发生术中并发症组患者体质量指数、吸烟史、心力衰竭史、高血压史、既往心肌梗死史、病变血管、SYNTAX评分、凝血酶原时间、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、最小管腔直径(MLD)、管腔横切面积和旋磨头血管内径比比较, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。多因素分析显示:心力衰竭史、病变血管(双支、三支、左主干支相对于单支)、SYNTAX评分、MLD及旋磨头血管内径比是术中并发症的影响因素[$OR=0.518, (1.660, 2.311 \text{ 和 } 3.089), 3.893, 0.794, 0.641$; 均 $P<0.05$]; 术后12个月MACE的影响因素有心力衰竭史、高血压史、SYNTAX评分、HbA1c和MLD($OR=0.481, 0.812, 2.777, 0.762, 0.721$; 均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** 旋磨术中并发症可能与患者心力衰竭史、病变血管、SYNTAX评分、MLD及旋磨头血管内径比有关, 而心力衰竭史、高血压史、SYNTAX评分、HbA1c和MLD则可能是术后短期发生MACE的独立预测因素。

【关键词】 冠状动脉旋磨术; 冠状动脉钙化; 并发症; 主要不良心血管事件; 影响因素

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Influencing factors of intraoperative complications and short-term postoperative major adverse cardiovascular events in rotational atherectomy among elderly patients with coronary artery calcification

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the influencing factors of intraoperative complications and short-term postoperative major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) in rotational atherectomy (RA) among the elderly patients with coronary artery calcification (CAC). **Methods** From January 2017 to December 2020, 188 elderly CAC patients who underwent RA in the Third People's Hospital of Yibin were collected. The operation was performed according to the Chinese Expert Consensus on Rotational Atherectomy. The patients were followed up for MACEs for 12 months after operation and were divided into study group and control group based on the occurrence of MACEs within 12 months. SPSS 25.0 was used for statistical analysis. Comparison between groups was made using t-test or chi-square test according to the data type. Multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the influencing factors of the intraoperative complications and postoperative MACE within 12 months. **Results** The incidence was 17.02% (32/188) for the intraoperative complications and 18.62% (35/188) for MACE within 12 months after the operation. There were statistically significant differences between MACE and non-MACE patients in body mass index, history of smoking, history of heart failure, history of hypertension, history of previous myocardial infarction, diseased vessels, SYNTAX score, prothrombin time, glycosylated hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), minimum lumen diameter (MLD), cross section area (CSA), and ratio of rotary burr to vessel diameter ($P<0.05$ for all). Multivariate analysis showed that the history of heart failure, angiopathic vessels (double, triple vessels and left main branch compared with single vessel),

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SYNTAX score, MLD, and ratio of rotary burr to vessel diameter were the influencing factors of intraoperative complications [$OR=0.518$, (1.660, 2.311 and 3.089), 3.893, 0.794, 0.641; all $P<0.05$]. The influencing factors of MACE within 12 months after operation were the history of heart failure, history of hypertension, SYNTAX score, HbA1c and MLD ($OR=0.481$, 0.812, 2.777, 0.762, 0.721; all $P<0.05$).

Conclusion Complications of RA may be related to the history of heart failure, angiopathic vessel, SYNTAX score, MLD, and ratio of rotary burr to vessel diameter; the history of heart failure, history of hypertension, SYNTAX score, HbA1c and MLD may be independent predictors of short-term postoperative MACE.

[Key words] rotational atherectomy; coronary artery calcification; complication; major adverse cardiovascular events; influencing factors
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冠状动脉钙化 (coronary artery calcification, CAC) 患者经皮冠状动脉介入治疗 (percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI) 术中可能引起支架不易植入、支架扩张不全、药物洗脱支架涂层受损继发支架内再狭窄或形成血栓等问题^[1]。支架植入前行冠状动脉旋磨术 (rotational atherectomy, RA) 可改善支架通过性和扩张度, 获得更佳的管腔面积, 提高 PCI 手术的成功率, 降低术中风险和后期并发症发生率^[2]。对于较厚的浅表钙化环, 往往需要联合多种手段进行处置^[3]。分析 CAC 患者行 RA 后发生并发症的危险因素, 可以有针对性采取措施降低并发症和手术风险, 改善患者临床预后^[4]。本研究旨在探讨行冠状动脉旋磨术的老年 CAC 患者并发症及 12 个月内主要不良心血管事件 (major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE) 的发生情况, 并分析其可能的影响因素, 拟为预防冠状动脉旋磨术并发症和术后 MACE 提供指导依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析 2017 年 1 月至 2020 年 12 月于宜宾市第三人民医院心血管内科行 RA 的 188 例老年 CAC 患者的临床资料。其中男性 117 例, 女性 71 例; 年龄 60~84 (66.2±4.8) 岁。

入院诊断: 不稳定性心绞痛 97 例, 稳定性心绞痛 59 例, 急性心肌梗死 32 例 (ST 段抬高型 22 例, 非 ST 段抬高型 10 例)。病变血管: 左前降支 108 例, 右冠状动脉 53 例, 左回旋支 27 例。纳入标准^[5]: (1) 冠状动脉造影符合冠状动脉钙化诊断; (2) 内膜最大钙化弧度 >180°; (3) 冠状动脉狭窄程度Ⅲ级及以上; (4) 患者知情同意。排除标准: (1) 支架内再狭窄; (2) 急性完全闭塞及其他 PCI 禁忌证; (3) 凝血功能异常。本研究经宜宾市第三人民医院医学伦理委员会审批通过 (2019YBLL009)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 手术方法

按照《中国经皮冠状动脉介入治疗指南 (2016)》^[6] 做好 PCI 基本术前准备, 常规

服用抗血小板凝集药物, 术中采用 Rotablator™ 冠状动脉内旋磨仪 (美国波士顿科学公司) 根据血管内超声 (intravascular ultrasound imaging, IVUS) 测得不同冠状动脉内径选择旋磨头、入路和指引导管 (旋磨头直径 ≥ 1.75 mm 则通过股动脉入路, 指引导管用 7F 或 8F), 旋磨转速 150 000~180 000 转/min, 单次时长 15~20 s, 两次旋磨间隔 30~60 s, 术中采用肝素钠 (80~100 U/kg) 抗凝治疗, 旋磨完成后根据造影和 IVUS 结果选择合适的球囊进行扩张, 扩张完成后按常规 PCI 方法植入雷帕霉素药物洗脱支架, 再次 IVUS 观察管腔及扩张情况。以上手术均由经验丰富的高年资医师按指南操作完成。

1.2.2 影响因素收集 入院后收集患者一般情况 [年龄、性别、体质量指数 (body mass index, BMI) 等]、既往史 (吸烟、饮酒)、家族史 (高脂血症、高血压、冠心病等家族史)、疾病史 (心力衰竭、糖尿病、高血压、高尿酸血症、血脂异常、周围血管病及脑卒中等)、既往手术史 (PCI 及冠状动脉旁路移植术等)、术前检查 (生化检查指标、IVUS 指标及心功能指标) 和手术过程 (旋磨头大小的选择、旋磨头与血管内径比、扩张球囊种类等), 登记术前、术中及术后抗凝药物使用情况。

1.2.3 研究终点事件 (1) 术中并发症, 包括房室传导阻滞 (III 度)、严重心动过缓 (<40 次/min)、旋磨头嵌顿、低血压 [收缩压 < 90 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa) 或舒张压 < 60 mmHg]、冠状动脉夹层或穿孔、支架贴壁不良、血管穿孔和慢血流/无复流 (溶栓后血流分级 ≤ 2 级)。以发生术中并发症为并发症组, 未发生并发症为非并发症组。(2) 术后 12 个月内 MACE, 包括新发严重心律失常、再发心绞痛、再发心力衰竭、再次血运重建、支架内狭窄、心肌梗死和心源性死亡。以 12 个月内发生 MACE 为试验组, 以未发生 MACE 为对照组。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 25.0 统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料用均数 ± 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。

根据是否发生研究终点事件将研究对象分为2组,按病例对照研究设计方案比较组间影响因素的差异,将有意义的影响因素采用前进法进一步行多因素logistic回归分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 终点事件发生情况

术中并发症总发生32例,发生率为17.02%,其中房室传导阻滞3例、严重心动过缓2例、旋磨头嵌顿4例、低血压3例、冠状动脉夹层或穿孔3例、支架贴壁不良7例、慢血流/无复流9例、血管穿孔1例。术后12个月内MACE发生35例,发生率为18.62%,其中新发严重心律失常3例、再发心绞痛5例、再发心力衰竭2例、再次血运重建13例、支架内狭窄8例、心肌梗死3例和心源性死亡1例。

2.2 术中并发症影响因素的单因素分析

并发症组患者32例,非并发症组患者156例。2组患者BMI、吸烟史、心力衰竭史、高血压史、既往心肌梗死史、病变血管、SYNTAX评分、凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)、糖化血红蛋白(glycosy-

lated hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)、最小管腔直径(minimum lumen diameter, MLD)、管腔横切面积(cross section area, CSA)和旋磨头血管内径比比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);其余指标比较,差异均无统计学意义(表1)。

2.3 术中并发症影响因素的多因素分析

用前进法行多因素logistic回归分析,结果发现:心力衰竭史、病变血管、SYNTAX评分、MLD及旋磨头血管内径比是RA术中并发症的影响因素(均 $P<0.05$;表2)。

2.4 术后12个月MACE影响因素的单因素分析

12个月内发生MACE患者35例(试验组),未发生MACE的患者153例(对照组)。2组BMI、吸烟史、心力衰竭史、糖尿病史、高血压史等12项指标比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表3)。

2.5 术后12个月MACE影响因素的二元logistic回归分析

多因素logistic回归显示:心力衰竭史、高血压史、SYNTAX评分、HbA1c和MLD是术后12个月发生MACE的影响因素(均 $P<0.05$;表4)。

表1 术中并发症影响因素的单因素分析

Table 1 Analysis of influencing factors of intraoperative complications

Factor	Complication group($n=32$)	Non-complication group ($n=156$)	t/χ^2	P value
BMI(kg/m^2 , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	24.83±2.17	23.79±2.24	2.405	0.017
History of smoking[n (%)]	16(50.00)	44(28.21)	5.805	0.022
History of heart failure[n (%)]	12(37.50)	20(12.82)	11.451	0.003
History of diabetes mellitus[n (%)]	20(62.50)	70(44.87)	3.307	0.082
History of hypertension[n (%)]	23(71.88)	71(45.51)	7.381	0.011
History of acute coronary syndrome[n (%)]	6(18.75)	14(8.97)	2.669	0.117
History of hyperlipidemia[n (%)]	13(40.63)	39(25.00)	3.240	0.084
History of myocardial infarction[n (%)]	7(21.88)	9(5.77)	8.846	0.008
History of PCI[n (%)]	3(6.25)	4(2.56)	3.436	0.097
History of CABG[n (%)]	4(12.50)	6(3.85)	3.948	0.069
Angiopathy[n (%)]			9.010	0.029
Single	12(37.50)	86(55.13)		
Double	9(28.14)	45(28.85)		
Triple	7(21.88)	21(13.46)		
Left main branch	4(12.50)	4(2.56)		
Target vessel[n (%)]			0.296	0.862
Left anterior descending branch	17(53.13)	91(58.33)		
Right coronary artery	10(31.24)	43(27.56)		
Left circumflex branch	5(15.63)	22(14.11)		
SYNTAX score(points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	27.5±3.0	25.6±3.3	3.011	0.003
PT(s, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	14.06±3.03	12.49±3.57	2.321	0.021
HbA1c(% , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	7.10±0.94	6.53±0.77	3.668	<0.001
MLD(mm, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	1.28±0.09	1.35±0.10	3.666	<0.001
CSA(mm^2 , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	1.29±0.12	1.43±0.14	5.271	<0.001
Ratio of rotary burr to vessel diameter($\bar{x}\pm s$)	0.64±0.08	0.60±0.07	2.872	0.005
Stenosis degree of target vessel lumen(% , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	75.3±4.9	73.6±5.2	1.701	0.091

BMI: body mass index; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG: coronary artery bypass grafting; PT: prothrombin time; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; MLD: minimum lumen diameter; CSA: cross section area.

表2 术中并发症影响因素的二元 logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Logistic regression of influencing factors of intraoperative complications

Factor	B	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR(95%CI)
History of heart failure	-0.658	0.178	13.665	0.000	0.518(0.365–0.734)
Angiopathy(compared with single vessel)					
Double	0.507	0.221	5.263	0.017	1.660(1.077–2.560)
Triple	0.837	0.329	6.472	0.007	2.311(1.212–4.401)
Left main branch	1.128	0.332	11.544	0.000	3.089(1.612–5.922)
SYNTAX score	1.359	0.491	7.661	0.002	3.893(1.487–10.190)
MLD	-0.231	0.097	5.671	0.013	0.794(0.656–0.960)
Ratio of rotary burr to vessel diameter	-0.445	0.137	10.551	0.000	0.641(0.490–0.838)

MLD: minimum lumen diameter.

表3 术后12个月内MACE影响因素的单因素分析

Table 3 Analysis of influencing factors of MACE after operation for 12 months

Factor	Study group(n=35)	Control group(n=153)	t/ χ^2	P value
BMI(kg/m^2 , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	24.76±2.34	23.79±2.07	2.440	0.016
History of smoking[n(%)]	17(48.57)	40(26.14)	6.782	0.014
History of heart failure[n(%)]	13(37.14)	19(12.42)	12.328	0.002
History of diabetes mellitus[n(%)]	23(65.71)	67(43.79)	5.486	0.024
History of hypertension[n(%)]	24(75.00)	70(45.75)	5.933	0.024
SYNTAX score(points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	27.4±3.1	25.6±3.0	3.183	0.002
PT(s, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	14.01±3.12	12.47±3.05	2.683	0.008
CK-MB(IU/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	33.97±6.76	31.48±6.23	2.099	0.037
HbA1c(% , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	7.02±0.91	6.54±0.85	2.974	0.003
MLD(mm, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	1.30±0.10	1.35±0.09	2.903	0.004
CSA(mm^2 , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	1.31±0.14	1.43±0.12	5.169	<0.001
Ratio of rotary burr to vessel diameter($\bar{x}\pm s$)	0.63±0.07	0.60±0.08	2.046	0.042

MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events; BMI: body mass index; PT: prothrombin time; CK-MB: myocardial isoenzymes of creatine kinase; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; MLD: minimum lumen diameter; CSA: cross section area.

表4 术后12个月内MACE影响因素的二元 logistic 回归分析

Table 4 Logistic regression of influencing factors of MACE after operation for 12 months

Factor	B	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR(95%CI)
History of heart failure	-0.732	0.218	11.275	0.000	0.481(0.314–0.737)
History of hypertension	-0.208	0.046	20.446	0.000	0.812(0.742–0.889)
SYNTAX score	1.021	0.380	7.219	0.002	2.777(1.318–5.846)
HbA1c	-0.272	0.105	6.711	0.008	0.762(0.620–0.936)
MLD	-0.327	0.114	8.228	0.001	0.721(0.577–0.902)

MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; MLD: minimum lumen diameter.

3 讨论

由于钙化血管顺应性差,管腔狭窄、球囊无法通过或无法很好预扩张,会增加夹层、穿孔及支架无法植入等风险,RA能通过旋磨将钙化斑块转化成微小颗粒,破坏血管壁钙化环,增加血管内径以利于球囊扩张和支架植入,在CAC患者介入治疗中得到广泛应用^[7]。但术后仍然伴随支架内再狭窄的可能,且过度旋磨会增加术后夹层和穿孔的风险^[8]。RA的并发症主要包括冠状动脉痉挛、慢血流/无复流、冠状动脉夹层或穿孔、旋磨头嵌顿和支架贴壁不良等^[9]。本研究采用多因素回归分析研究并发症和12个月内MACE的影响因素,对指导术前全面评估以降低术中并发症和术后MACE有着重要意义。

RA并发症发生率高,但严重并发症较少,通常以慢性出血为主,很多并发症的发生与手术操作和

设备参数有关,随着对RA认识的深入和操作的熟练程度提升,并发症的发生已得到较好的控制^[10]。本研究中,术中并发症发生率为17.02%(32/188),多因素回归分析发现:心力衰竭史、病变血管、SYNTAX评分、MLD及旋磨头血管内径比是并发症的影响因素,宋倩等^[11]认为心力衰竭史是RA缺血并发症的危险因素,其OR高达4.509。Sakakura等^[12]研究发现病变血管与旋磨术中并发症有关,认为多支血管病变和左主干支是RA术中并发症的危险因素。SYNTAX评分可用于预测PCI后MACE的发生,尤其是再次血运重建^[13],尽管较多研究认为SYNTAX评分高是CAC患者PCI治疗发生并发症和术后MACE的危险因素,但更多情况下SYNTAX评分适用于评估冠状动脉病变程度,从而选择是否进行PCI治疗^[14];本研究证实SYNTAX评分不仅是冠状动脉旋磨术并发症的影响因素,也是术后12个

月内发生 MACE 的重要因素,与其他研究结论一致^[15]。病变血管 MLD 过小对旋磨和支架植入都有严格要求,可能造成血管内皮破坏或穿孔、支架无法植入和再狭窄的可能;本研究结果提示术前应当全面评估病变血管情况,对是否适合采用 RA 作出决策,从而尽可能避免并发症和 MACE 的发生。指南建议旋磨头血管内径比控制在 0.5~0.7 最合适,过小达不到提升管腔通过性的目的,过大又可能损伤血管^[16];本研究认为旋磨头血管内径比>0.6 可能诱发血管夹层或穿孔。

PCI 患者术后 MACE 与多种因素有关,本研究发现:心力衰竭史、高血压史、SYNTAX 评分、HbA1c 和 MLD 是术后 12 个月内 MACE 的影响因素。高血压是手术并发症的独立危险因素,而心力衰竭和手术并发症则是患者住院期间 MACE 的影响因素^[17]。Safarian 等^[18]认为 SYNTAX 评分可作为预测 PCI 术后患者发生 MACE 的重要指标,韩风杰等^[19]认为 RA+切割球囊能获得更好的管腔直径,从而降低术后 2 年内 MACE 的发生,提示 MLD 与 MACE 有关,原因可能是因为更大的 MLD 能保证血流通畅及心脏血液供应,降低 MACE 的发生。本研究还发现高血压史和 HbA1c 是 12 个月内发生 MACE 的独立危险因素,高血压可能会损伤血管内皮,促进血栓形成,从而诱发心肌梗死、心力衰竭等不良心血管事件^[20]。关于糖尿病在 PCI 术后 MACE 和临床结局方面的研究结论不太一致,国内相关研究中发现 HbA1c≥7.0% 是 PCI 术后 1 年内发生 MACE 的独立预测因素^[21],本研究结果与这些结论接近。

综上,RA 是重度 CAC 介入治疗的重要手段,旋磨并发症可能与患者心力衰竭史、SYNTAX 评分、MLD 及旋磨头血管内径比有关,而心力衰竭史、高血压史、SYNTAX 评分、HbA1c 和 MLD 则可能是术后 12 个月内发生 MACE 的独立预测因素。

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