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冠心病患者静息心率与血小板活性相关研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨冠心病患者静息心率与血小板活性的相关研究。**方法:**选择 2013 年 1 月至 2014 年 9 月于我院住院患者 474 例,按静息心率快慢分为三组,心率<70 bpm 为第一组(Q1)150 例,心率位于 70~85 bpm 为第二组(Q2)265 例,心率>85 bpm 为第三组(Q3)59 例,三组患者均于病情稳定时行血栓弹力图(TEG)中 MA 值检测,同时随访 3 个月,观察和比较三组患者 MA 值变化及预后。**结果:**三组患者 MA 值分别为 61.16 ± 7.29 mm、 62.02 ± 7.46 mm、 65.32 ± 6.56 mm, 第三组患者 MA 值与第一组或第二组患者 MA 值比较差异均存在统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 通过血栓弹力图检测三组经花生四烯酸(AA)途径的血小板抑制率和经二磷酸腺苷(ADP)途径的血小板抑制率发现, 静息心率高低与抗血小板药物作用疗效无相关关系($P > 0.05$)。随访 3 个月, 三组患者心绞痛、再住院、脑血管病及死亡的总发生率分别为 28%、28.68%、40.67%。**结论:**冠心病患者静息心率越快, MA 值越大即血小板活性越高, 静息心率的高低与抗血小板药物作用疗效无关。

关键词:冠心病;静息心率;血小板活性**中图分类号:**R541.4 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2015)16-3061-04

Related Research of Resting Heart Rate and Platelet Activity in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the relationship between resting heart rate and platelet activity in patients with coronary heart disease. **Methods:** 474 cases of patients with coronary heart disease admitted in our hospital from January 2013 to September 2014 were selected for this study. There were 150 cases of patients' resting heart rate lower than 70 bpm (Q1 group), and 265 cases of patients' resting heart rate between 70 bpm and 85 bpm (Q2 group), and 59 higher than 85 bpm (Q3 group). All the patients were detected MA value in thrombelastography (TEG), and followed up for 3 months. The MA value and prognosis were compared among three groups. **Results:** The MA value of three groups were 61.16 ± 7.29 mm, 62.02 ± 7.46 mm, 65.32 ± 6.56 mm. There were significant differences between Q1 and Q3, and between Q2 and Q3 ($P < 0.05$). Through ADP and AA pathway, the effect of antiplatelet agents were observed and compared among the three groups, the results showed that resting heart rate was not related with the effect of antiplatelet agents. After 3 months, follow-up, the total incidence of adverse events including angina, rehospitalization, cerebrovascular disease and death were 28%, 28.68%, and 40.67% in the three groups, respectively. **Conclusions:** The patients of coronary heart disease with the faster resting heart rate had the greater MA value, which meant the higher platelet activity, and the level of resting heart rate was not related with the effect of antiplatelet agents.

Key words: Coronary heart disease; Resting heart rate; Platelet activity**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R541.4 **Document Code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2015)16-3061-04

前言

随着人们生活条件的提高, 冠心病的发病率也日益增高, 成为我国常见致死疾病之一。吸烟、年龄、肥胖、高血脂、高血压及高血糖等是冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病形成的主要危险因素。静息心率(resting heart rate, RHR)是指平卧休息状态下的心率。近些年研究发现静息心率的快慢与冠心病的发生与发展有关^[1-3]。在冠心病的发生与发展中血小板起到了至关重要的作用。

抗血小板药物是治疗冠心病患者的基石, 血小板活性越高发生血栓事件的可能性越大。目前有多种检测血小板功能的方法, 较常用的有光比浊法、VerifyNow 及血栓弹力图等, 其中血栓弹力图(TEG)中血栓形成的最大振幅(MA)可检测血小板潜在的最大聚集功能^[4]。本研究旨在通过血栓弹力图检测探讨冠心病患者静息心率高低与血小板活性的相关关系。

1 资料与方法

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1.1 研究对象

选择2013年1月至2014年9月于我院住院患者474例冠心病患者为研究对象。其中男374例,女100例,年龄32~90岁。按心率分为3组,心率<70次/分为第一组(Q1),心率70~85次/分为第二组(Q2),心率>85次/分为第三组(Q3)。入选标准:确诊冠心病且行血栓弹力图检测患者,均服用阿司匹林100 mg,1次/日,硫酸氢氯吡格雷75 mg,1次/日。排除标准:(1)甲亢、甲减及嗜铬细胞瘤等代谢疾病患者;(2)出血、贫血等血容量减少患者;(3)COPD、心衰等疾病患者;(4)双联抗血小板治疗有禁忌患者等。

1.2 研究方法

入选患者住院期间均行经皮冠状动脉介入治疗,术前常规给予双联抗血小板负荷剂量,于术后患者病情处于稳定状态下,记录患者平卧安静时的心率,同时应用进口血栓弹力图分析仪(TEG-5000)检测血栓弹力图中的MA值、经花生四烯酸(AA)途径的血小板抑制率和经二磷酸腺苷(ADP)途径的血小板抑制率,血样均于采血后2小时内完成检测。

1.3 统计学方法

所有数据应用SPSS13.0软件分析,计量资料以均数±标准差表示,各组间数据资料采用两独立样本均数比较的t检验,计数资料间比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组临床资料比较

从表1中我们可以得出:(1)三组男女比例、体重指数、吸烟、高血压、高脂血症及糖尿病等一般情况差异无明显统计学意义($P>0.05$)。(2)第一组患者与第二组患者年龄差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),第二组患者与第三组患者年龄差异也无统计学意义($P>0.05$),但第三组患者与第一组患者年龄差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),第三组患者年龄较前两组偏小,表明年龄偏小患者心率较快,可能与患者自身新陈代谢有关。(3)三组中服用 β 受体阻滞剂患者各占总体的66.67%、78.49%、81.36%,三组患者服药情况差异存在统计学意义($P<0.05$)。虽然第三组患者服用 β 受体阻滞剂比例较大,但心率仍较快,表明相当大一部分患者未达到目标心率。(4)三组患者行血栓弹力图检测,其中MA值代表潜在的最大血小板活性^[4],三组患者检测的MA值分别为 61.16 ± 7.29 mm、 62.02 ± 7.46 mm、 65.32 ± 6.56 mm,第三组患者MA值与第一组或第二组患者MA值比较差异均存在统计学意义($P<0.05$),说明心率越快的患者血小板活性越高。第一组与第二组患者MA值差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),可能与样本量较小有关。(5)三组冠心病患者均服用双联抗血小板药物,其中经AA途径的血小板抑制率分别为(79.96±23.88)%、(79.86±23.35)%、(75.75±28.57)%,经ADP途径的血小板抑制率分别(54.28±28.84)%、(57.36±29.80)%、(56.06±30.69)%,三组间AA抑制率及ADP抑制率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),表明静息心率的高低与抗血小板药物的作用无明显关系。

表1 三组患者一般临床情况比较

Table 1 Comparison of the general clinical data between three groups

	Q1(<70 bpm)	Q2(70~85 bpm)	Q3(>85 bpm)	P
NO.of participants	150	265	59	
Heart rate(bpm)	64.17±4.88	76.98±3.78	94.05±9.69	<0.05
M/F(n/n)	113/37	213/52	48/11	>0.05
Age(years)	64.29±11.22	61.16±12.1	58.19±13.05	<0.05*
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	25.17±3.86	25.77±3.52	25.53±3.33	>0.05
Smoking(n,%)	78(52)	128(48.3)	32(54.24)	>0.05
Hypertension(n,%)	96(64)	171(64.52)	38(64.41)	>0.05
Hyperlipidemia (n,%)	40(26.67)	70(26.42)	17(28.81)	>0.05
Diabetes(n,%)	41(27.33%)	86(32.45%)	24(40.68%)	>0.05
β -blockers	100(66.67%)	208(78.49%)	48(81.36%)	<0.05
MA(mm)	61.16±7.29	62.02±7.46	65.32±6.56	<0.05**
AA IR(%)	79.96±23.88	79.86±23.35	75.75±28.57	>0.05
ADP IR(%)	54.28±28.84	57.36±29.80	56.06±30.69	>0.05

Note: P<0.05*: There were significant differences between Q1 and Q3, but no significant differences between Q1 and Q2, and Q2 and Q3. P<0.05**: There were significant differences between Q1 and Q3, and Q2 and Q3.

2.2 随访

患者出院后随访3个月,三组患者再发心绞痛所占比例分别为24%、24.53%、33.9%,三组患者心绞痛再发率随着静息心率的增快呈现上升趋势,表明静息心率越快再发心绞痛的可

能性越大。三组患者再次住院率分别为2%、2.64%、5.08%,随着静息心率的增快患者住院率也呈上升趋势。三组患者新发脑血管病比例分别为:1.33%、0、1.69%,第三组患者发生脑血管病比例高于第一组和第二组患者。三组患者死亡比例分别为:

0.67%、1.51%、0%，第三组患者死亡比例为0。三组患者再发心绞痛、再次住院、脑血管病及死亡总发生率分别为：28%、28.68%、40.67%，虽然三组患者预后随着静息心率增快呈现上升趋

势，但三组患者预后差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)，可能与本研究样本量较小有关。

表2 静息心率与预后的关系[n(%)]
Table 2 Relationship of prognosis and resting heart rate[n(%)]

	Q1(<70 bpm)	Q2(70~85 bpm)	Q3(>85 bpm)	P
Angina(n,%)	36(24)	65(24.53)	20(33.9)	>0.05
Rehospitalization(n,%)	3(2)	7(2.64)	3(5.08)	>0.05
Cerebrovascular disease (n,%)	2(1.33)	0(0)	1(1.69)	>0.05
Death(n,%)	1(0.67)	4(1.51)	0(0)	>0.05
Total(n,%)	42(28)	76(28.68)	24(40.67)	

3 讨论

大量流行病学和临床研究表明，静息心率能够预测心血管和非心血管疾病的死亡情况^[5-8]，并且一些研究也表明，在控制其他主要心血管危险因素的情况下，较高的静息心率是冠心病、心肌梗死和中风发生的独立危险因素^[9-13]。高心率可增加心肌耗氧量，损伤血管内皮，同时使血管内皮切变应力改变，进而导致冠状动脉和颈动脉粥样硬化或斑块破裂^[14,15]。交感神经紧张可以促进致死性的室性心律失常和猝死的发生^[16,17]。因此，应尽量控制静息心率，避免不良事件的发生。

血栓弹力图可以对血块形成到收缩各阶段的物质因子功能进行评估，其中MA值代表血小板及纤维蛋白形成血块的最大能力，MA值的大小可以表示潜在的最大血小板活性^[18,19]。血栓弹力图中还可看出患者服用抗血小板药物的疗效，AA抑制率及ADP抑制率越高表明患者对抗血小板药物越敏感，疗效越好^[20]。本研究是通过检测患者MA值、AA抑制率及ADP抑制率，分析患者静息心率与血小板活性的相关关系。结果显示心率>85 bpm的患者MA值高于心率<70 bpm和心率位于70~85 bpm的患者，且各组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)，表明静息心率越高患者MA值越大，也进一步表明交感神经紧张患者血小板活性较强的可能性越大。三组患者经AA途径的血小板抑制率及经ADP途径的血小板抑制率间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)，表明静息心率的高低与抗血小板药物的作用疗效无明显关系。根据本研究数据统计分析得出，患者年龄越小，静息心率越快($P<0.05$)，可能与患者自身新陈代谢和样本量较小有关。三组患者中均使用β受体阻滞剂，但仍有大部分患者未达到目标心率，可能与患者依从性和药物使用意识薄弱有关。在出院后3个月的随访中可以发现，心绞痛、再住院、脑血管病及死亡等不良事件总的发生率随着静息心率的增快而呈现增高的趋势(28% vs 28.68% vs 40.67%)，表明静息心率增快与冠心病患者病情密切相关，可以作为预后不良的一个指标。

本研究是根据入院冠心病患者静息心率高低分为三组，再通过血栓弹力图中MA值检测血小板和纤维蛋白活性，结果发现患者静息心率越快，MA值越大即血小板活性越高，但静息心率高低并不影响抗血小板的作用疗效。本研究得出当冠心病

患者心率>85 bpm时，患者的血小板活性明显高于其他两组，在治疗时应注重控制心率，强化抗血小板治疗，但同时注意出血风险。由于静息心率的高低与冠心病患者血小板活性成正相关，并且随着静息心率的增高，患者发生再发心绞痛、再住院、新发脑血管病及死亡等不良事件的发生率呈增高趋势，故临床医师应根据患者具体情况使用β受体阻滞剂，同时根据血压、心率调整剂量改善预后。本研究不足之处是样本量相对较小，若要达到最好治疗仍需进一步大样本的深入研究。

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