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弹力带抗阻训练联合七步法运动康复对冠心病患者血脂、心肺适能及运动能力的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨弹力带抗阻训练联合七步法运动康复对冠心病患者血脂、心肺适能及运动能力的影响。**方法:**选取 2018 年 2 月~2020 年 4 月期间呼和浩特市蒙医中医医院收治的 113 例冠心病患者,分组方法采用随机数字表法,分为研究组 57 例和对照组 56 例,对照组给予常规运动康复干预,研究组在对照组的基础上采取弹力带抗阻训练联合七步法运动康复干预,对比两组血脂、日常生活能力、心功能、心肺适能及运动能力。**结果:**干预 6 个月后,研究组左室射血分数(LVEF)高于对照组,左室舒张末径(LVEDD)以及左室收缩末内径(LVESD)低于对照组($P<0.05$)。干预 6 个月后,研究组改良 Barthel 量表(MBI)评分、6 min 步行试验(6MWT)距离高于对照组($P<0.05$)。干预 6 个月后,研究组高密度脂蛋白(HDL)高于对照组,总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)、低密度脂蛋白(LDL)低于对照组($P<0.05$)。干预 6 个月后,研究组峰值公斤摄氧量($\text{VO}_2/\text{kg}_{\text{peak}}$)、无氧阈、峰值氧脉搏升高,且高于对照组($P<0.05$)。干预 6 个月后,研究组峰值功率(WR_{peak})、峰值代谢当量(MET_{peak})升高,且高于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**弹力带抗阻训练联合七步法运动康复可促进患者心功能、血脂状况改善,提高其心肺适能、运动能力及日常生活能力。

关键词:弹力带抗阻训练;七步法运动康复;冠心病;血脂;心肺适能;运动能力

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The Effect of Elastic Band Anti Obstruction Training Oombined with Seven Step Exercise Rehabilitation on the Blood Lipid, Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Exercise Ability of Coronary Heart Disease Patients*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of elastic band anti obstruction training combined with seven step exercise rehabilitation on the blood lipid, cardiorespiratory fitness and exercise ability of coronary heart disease patients. **Methods:** 113 patients with coronary heart disease who were admitted to Hohhot Mongolian Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital from February 2018 to April 2020 were selected, the patients were randomly divided into study group (57 cases) and control group (56 cases). The control group was given routine intervention. The study group combined elastic band anti obstruction training with seven step exercise rehabilitation intervention on the basis of the control group, and the two groups' blood lipid, daily life ability, heart function, cardiorespiratory fitness and exercise ability were compared. **Results:** 6 months after intervention, the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) of the study group was higher than that of the control group, and the left ventricular end diastolic diameter (LVEDD) and the left ventricular end systolic diameter (LVESD) were lower than those of the control group($P<0.05$). 6 months after intervention, the improved Barthel scale (MBI) score and 6 min walking test (6MWT) distance of the study group were higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). 6 months after intervention, high density lipoprotein (HDL) of the study group was higher than that of the control group, and the total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), low density lipoprotein (LDL) were lower than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). 6 months after intervention, the peak kg oxygen intake ($\text{VO}_2/\text{kg}_{\text{peak}}$), oxygen free threshold and peak oxygen pulse of the study group increased, and higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). 6 months after intervention, the peak power (WR_{peak}) and peak metabolic equivalent (MET_{peak}) of the study group increased, and higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The elastic band anti obstruction training combined with seven step exercise rehabilitation can improve the heart function and blood lipid, and improve the ability of cardiorespiratory fitness, exercise ability and daily life ability.

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前言

冠心病是指由于冠状动脉血管管腔狭窄甚至阻塞，导致心肌供血不足产生缺血性坏死，最终引发的心脏疾病^[1,2]。经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)以微创、相对安全的优势成为冠心病患者重要的治疗手段，然而PCI无法消除患者的致病危险因素，且多数患者存在术后运动耐量下降的问题^[3-5]。运动康复可有效改善心血管疾病患者临床预后^[6]。国内外不少专家均推荐PCI后的患者进行运动康复^[7,8]。现临床常规的运动康复并不能较好的满足患者需求，有待优化干预方案。七步法运动康复是一种自协助坐起、独立坐起、行走，并逐渐过渡至上下楼梯的训练方法^[9]。弹力带抗阻训练是临床常用肌力训练手段之一，可有效改善机体运动功能障碍^[10]。本研究采用七步法运动康复联合弹力带抗阻训练方案对冠心病患者予以干预，效果确切，整理如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 一般资料

采用前瞻性研究，选取2018年2月~2020年4月期间呼和浩特市蒙医中医医院收治的113例冠心病患者。纳入标准：(1)诊断标准符合《缺血性心脏病的命名及诊断标准》^[12]；(2)经临床指征及心电图检查确诊；(3)NYHA心功能分级为II级~III级；(4)具备PCI指征，择期完成PCI者；(5)患者及其家属知情研究并签署了同意书。排除标准：(1)伴有肝、肾、脑等器官功能不全者；(2)近期服用过抗炎、调血脂等相关药物者；(3)合并严重精神或神经疾病；(4)合并严重心律失常或有心肌梗死病史；(5)合并活动障碍不能完成心肺运动试验者。根据随机数字表法分为研究组(n=57)、对照组(n=56)，其中对照组女19例，男37例，病程8个月~6年，平均(3.79±0.81)年；年龄42~73岁，平均(49.46±5.18)岁；合并高血脂10例，高血压12例，糖尿病14例；美国纽约心脏病学会(NYHA)心功能分级标准^[11]：III级22例，II级34例。研究组女22例，男35例，病程6个月~7年，平均(3.89±0.77)年；年龄41~75岁，平均(49.14±6.28)岁；合并高血脂11例，高血压14例，糖尿病13例；NYHA心功能分级：III级25例，II级32例。两组临床基线资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)，具有可比性。本研究经呼和浩特市蒙医中医医院医学伦理委员会批准，且符合临床研究原则。

1.2 方法

两组患者均成功行PCI术，术后给予β受体阻滞剂、血管转化酶抑制剂、降糖、调脂、抗血小板聚集等常规治疗。在此基础上，对照组给予常规运动康复干预，具体为向其讲解运动原则，循序渐进增加运动量，术后第一个月每周进行1次电话随访，随后每个月进行1次，了解患者康复情况，并给予相应指导。研究组在对照组的基础上采取弹力带抗阻训练联合七步法运动康复干预。七步法运动康复具体如下：(1)卧床进行被动、主动的四肢训练，2次/d，20 min/次。(2)在他人协助下坐起，进

行被动、主动的四肢训练，2次/d，20 min/次。(3)搀扶下以缓慢步伐行走30 m。(4)原地踏步运动10~15次，以缓慢步伐行走50 m。(5)正常行走100 m，并视具体情况尝试爬几节楼梯，2次/d。(6)正常行走150 m，并尝试爬半层楼梯，2次/d。(7)正常行走≥150 m，尝试爬1层楼梯，2次/d。弹力带抗阻训练于术后1个月，当患者血压、心电图正常，未见明显胸部不适的时候开始。抗阻练习器材选用美国Thera-Band公司生产的弹力带，规格：5磅，2000/1500×150×0.25 m。具体如下：(1)直立外展：一只脚踩住弹力带中间，两手握住弹力带两端，向身体两侧拉起。(2)直立臂弯举：一只脚踩住弹力带中间，两手握住弹力带两端，呼气还原，吸气屈肘。(3)站姿直臂扩胸：将弹力带重叠后握住两端，吸气时两臂向前平举后拉至侧平举或>180°，暂停数秒后还原。(4)站姿头后抗阻：将一侧手放于脑后，另一手放于后背部，拉紧弹力带垂直于地面，吸气时两只手向相反方向拉，稍做停顿后还原至起始位置。弹力带抗阻训练3次/周，60 min/次，弹力带负荷由轻至重，循序渐进。两组患者均连续干预6个月。

1.3 观察指标

(1)采用彩色心脏超声仪(美国GE公司生产的LOGIQ-500型)检测两组干预前、干预6个月后的心功能指标：左室射血分数(LVEF)、左室舒张末径(LVEDD)以及左室收缩末内径(LVESD)。(2)采用改良Barthel量表(MBI)^[13]评价两组干预前、干预6个月后的日常生活能力，该量表包括穿衣、进食、修饰、洗澡、大小便控制、床椅转移、如厕、平地行走、上下楼梯和坐轮椅10项内容。每项内容评分1~5分，分数越高，日常生活能力越好。两组干预前、干预6个月后均进行6 min步行试验(6MWT)并记录距离。(3)于干预前、干预6个月后采集患者清晨空腹静脉血5 mL，以3000 r/min转速、11.5 cm离心半径，离心10 min分离血清保存待测，采用日立7170A全自动生化分析仪检测血清总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)、高密度脂蛋白(HDL)、低密度脂蛋白(LDL)水平。(4)于干预前、干预6个月后采用心肺运动测试仪(CS-200)(瑞士SCHILLER公司生产)采集以下心肺适能参数：峰值公斤摄氧量($VO_2/\text{kg}_{\text{peak}}$)、无氧阈、峰值氧脉搏以及运动能力参数：峰值功率(WR_{peak})、峰值代谢当量(MET_{peak})。

1.4 统计学处理

SPSS20.0统计学软件实施统计学处理。计量资料使用比或例表示，进行 χ^2 检验。计量资料使用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示，进行t检验。 $P<0.05$ 显示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组心功能指标比较

干预前，两组LVEDD、LVEF、LVESD组间对比无差异($P>0.05$)；干预6个月后，两组LVEF升高，LVEDD、LVESD降低($P<0.05$)；干预6个月后，研究组LVEF高于对照组，LVEDD、LVESD低于对照组($P<0.05$)，详见表1。

表 1 两组心功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 Comparison of cardiac function indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	LVEF(%)		LVEDD(mm)		LVESD(mm)	
	Before intervention	6 months after intervention	Before intervention	6 months after intervention	Before intervention	6 months after intervention
Control group(n=56)	39.57± 5.29	46.48± 5.23*	67.91± 6.35	54.32± 6.27*	38.31± 4.28	29.89± 3.36*
Study group(n=57)	39.91± 6.32	52.34± 6.15*	67.48± 5.79	43.75± 4.94*	38.84± 3.22	23.59± 2.25*
t	0.310	5.452	0.376	9.964	0.745	11.730
P	0.757	0.000	0.707	0.000	0.458	0.000

Note: compared with that before intervention, *P<0.05.

2.2 两组日常生活能力和 6MWT 距离比较
(P<0.05); 干预 6 个月后, 研究组 MBI 评分、6MWT 距离高于
干预前, 两组 MBI 评分、6MWT 距离组间对比无差异
(P>0.05); 干预 6 个月后, 两组 MBI 评分、6MWT 距离升高

表 2 两组 MBI 评分、6MWT 距离比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of MBI score and 6MWT distance between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	MBI score(score)		6MWT distance(m)	
	Before intervention	6 months after intervention	Before intervention	6 months after intervention
Control group(n=56)	23.68± 4.21	32.12± 5.37*	265.73± 29.82	316.87± 52.79*
Study group(n=57)	23.52± 6.25	40.31± 4.28*	265.29± 34.96	383.23± 47.85*
t	0.125	8.974	0.072	7.004
P	0.874	0.000	0.943	0.000

Note: compared with that before intervention, *P<0.05.

2.3 两组血脂情况对比
干预前, 两组 TC、TG、LDL、HDL 组间对比无差异(P>0.05);
干预 6 个月后, 两组 HDL 升高, TC、TG、LDL 降低(P<0.05); 干

表 3 两组血脂情况对比($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)
Table 3 Comparison of blood lipid between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)

Groups	TC		TG		LDL		HDL	
	Before intervention	6 months after intervention						
Control group(n=56)	6.33± 0.78	4.95± 0.61*	2.96± 0.37	2.38± 0.33*	3.76± 0.41	2.91± 0.42*	1.37± 0.26	1.61± 0.23*
Study group(n=57)	6.39± 0.62	2.66± 0.58*	2.91± 0.32	1.87± 0.26*	3.81± 0.46	2.45± 0.53*	1.41± 0.23	1.98± 0.37*
t	0.453	20.454	0.769	9.134	0.610	5.108	0.867	6.371
P	0.651	0.000	0.444	0.000	0.543	0.000	0.388	0.000

Note: compared with that before intervention, *P<0.05.

2.4 两组心肺适能参数对比
干预前, 两组 VO₂/kg_{peak}、无氧阈、峰值氧脉搏组间对比无差
异(P>0.05); 干预 6 个月后, 对照组 VO₂/kg_{peak}、无氧阈、峰值
氧脉搏较干预前无明显变化(P>0.05), 研究组 VO₂/kg_{peak}、无氧阈、
峰值氧脉搏升高, 且高于对照组(P<0.05), 详见表 4。

2.5 两组运动能力对比

干预前, 两组 MET_{peak}、WR_{peak} 组间对比差异无统计学意义
(P>0.05); 干预 6 个月后, 对照组 MET_{peak}、WR_{peak} 较干预前无明

显变化(P>0.05), 研究组 MET_{peak}、WR_{peak} 升高, 且高于对照组
(P<0.05), 详见表 5。

3 讨论

冠心病多发于中老年群体, 主要表现为乏力、心前区疼痛等
症状, 致残致死率较高^[14]。冠心病以冠状动脉发生粥样硬化
性病变为基础, 患者发病后, 可导致心脏局部纤维化, 左心室增
厚, 引起患者心功能改变^[15]。PCI 术是治疗冠心病的常用手段,

表 4 两组心肺适能参数对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of cardiopulmonary fitness parameters between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	VO ₂ /kg _{peak} (mL/kg·min)		Oxygen free threshold(mL/kg·min)		Peak oxygen pulse(mL/beat)	
	Before intervention	6 months after intervention	Before intervention	6 months after intervention	Before intervention	6 months after intervention
Control group(n=56)	21.98±0.46	22.06±0.57	14.34±0.26	14.45±0.28	9.28±0.46	9.41±0.53
Study group(n=57)	22.04±0.58	27.04±0.62*	14.39±0.31	17.43±0.52*	9.33±0.41	12.68±0.57*
t	0.609	44.428	0.928	37.832	0.610	31.568
P	0.544	0.000	0.355	0.000	0.543	0.000

Note: compared with that before intervention, *P<0.05.

表 5 两组运动能力对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 5 Comparison of exercise ability between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	METpeak(mets)		WRpeak(W)	
	Before intervention	6 months after intervention	Before intervention	6 months after intervention
Control group(n=56)	6.38±0.57	6.45±0.61	103.26±15.37	103.69±14.33
Study group(n=57)	6.43±0.62	7.96±0.78*	103.34±14.29	118.27±15.26*
t	0.446	11.450	0.029	5.234
P	0.456	0.000	0.977	0.000

Note: compared with that before intervention, *P<0.05.

然而手术成功不代表病情痊愈,部分患者PCI术后依旧存在再狭窄的风险^[16]。有研究表明^[17],运动不足可导致心血管疾病的发生风险增加。同时也有研究表明体育运动对防治冠心病具有积极意义^[18,19]。目前国内对冠心病患者的运动康复干预较为单一,均为简单的指导其循序渐进的锻炼,缺乏系统、专业的锻炼方法。弹力带抗阻训练是一种老年群体常用锻炼方案,安全有效,涉及全身大部分肌群,适合心血管疾病老年患者使用^[20]。七步法运动康复法作为一种低水平、渐进性的低强度运动,可循序激活人体深层肌肉,进而改善大肌群代谢,促进患者康复^[21]。

本次研究结果表明,干预6个月后弹力带抗阻训练联合七步法运动康复可有效改善冠心病患者心功能。究其原因,弹力带抗阻训练可有效提升心脏的压力负荷,调节心肌氧供需平衡状态^[22],联合七步法运动康复通过循序渐进的训练步骤,有利于调节心肌自主神经功能,促进迷走神经、交感神经动态平衡,从而改善心肌氧合能力,促进心功能改善^[23]。弹力带抗阻训练联合七步法运动康复还可有效改善患者日常生活能力和6MWT距离,可能是因为两种干预方案均可有效防止老年患者肌肉萎缩,促进躯体功能的恢复,从而提高患者日常生活能力^[24]。既往研究表明^[25],血脂异常是冠心病病发最主要危险因素。本次研究结果中,弹力带抗阻训练联合七步法运动康复干预改善患者血脂状况的效果明显优于常规运动康复干预。可能是患者经弹力带抗阻训练联合七步法运动康复干预后,局部肌肉的代谢能力明显增强,基础代谢率提高,从而减少HDL在血管内皮下的滞留,使得TC在外周组织进行分解代谢,有效调节体内血脂状况^[26]。国外学者认为^[27,28],心肺运动负荷试验是评估冠心病患者预后的重要指标之一,同时还认为运动能力越强,患者发生心肌缺血的风险越低。 $VO_2/\text{kg}_{\text{peak}}$ 、无氧阈、峰值氧脉搏可较好的反映患者心肺适能状态。WR_{peak}、MET_{peak}则是评

价患者运动能力的重要指标。本研究中对照组患者干预前后上述指标未见明显变化,而研究组患者的上述指标均有明显改善。可见弹力带抗阻训练联合七步法运动康复可提高患者运动能力,改善心肺适能。这可能是因为冠心病患者首先经七步法运动康复干预后使得四肢协调性初步恢复,并逐渐增加局部肌肉血氧供给,保证其生理功能的有序进行^[29]。1个月后经弹力带抗阻训练后,强化了上述生理功能,进一步提高肌肉耐力,提升患者功能性体适能^[30]。值得注意的是,干预过程中应根据冠心病患者具体身体状况制定适宜的运动。本次研究未进行随访且干预时间仅为6个月,尚不能明确患者远期干预效果,同时样本量偏小,研究数据的准确性尚有提升空间,后续将通过扩大样本量、延长干预时间并设置随访的方式进行进一步的深入分析报道。

综上所述,弹力带抗阻训练联合七步法运动康复可促进患者心功能、血脂状况改善,提高其心肺适能、运动能力及日常生活能力。

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