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两种剂量阿托伐他汀治疗老年急性冠脉综合征的疗效及影响炎症、凝血因子的研究

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摘要 目的:探讨两种剂量阿托伐他汀治疗老年急性冠脉综合征的疗效及对炎症、凝血因子的影响。**方法:**选择我院2010年1月~2012年12月收治的120例老年急性冠脉综合征患者作为观察对象,根据住院号随机分为观察组和对照组,每组均60例,两组患者均采用阿托伐他汀治疗,对照组予以10 mg/d,观察组予以20 mg/d,比较两组的临床效果以及炎症因子、凝血因子的变化。**结果:**治疗后,两组血脂达标率均显著提高,观察组治疗后1个月的血脂达标率为33.3%,治疗后3个月的血脂达标率为46.7%,均显著高于对照组的15.0%、23.3%,差异均具有统计学意义(均P<0.05);治疗后1个月和3个月所有患者血浆CRP和TF均显著下降,观察组治疗后1个月和3个月CRP和TF水平均显著低于对照组,差异均具有显著性(均P<0.05);观察组治疗后3个月TFPI水平显著高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05)。**结论:**大剂量阿托伐他汀治疗老年急性冠脉综合征患者临床疗效优于小剂量,对炎症因子和凝血因子的影响有利于预后的改善,值得临床进一步推广应用。

关键词:急性冠脉综合征;老年患者;阿托伐他汀;炎症因子;凝血因子**中图分类号:**R541.4;R592 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)22-4356-03

Study on the Effect and Influence on Inflammation, Coagulation Factor of two Doses of Atorvastatin in the Treatment of Elderly Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect and influence on inflammation, coagulation factor of two doses of atorvastatin in the treatment of elderly patients with acute coronary syndrome. **Methods:** 120 elderly patients with acute coronary syndrome in our hospital from January 2010 to December 2012 were chosen as observation object, according to the number of hospitalized, the cases were randomly divided into observation group and control group, each group of 60 cases, two groups of patients were treated with atorvastatin treatment, control group was given 10 mg/d, while observation group 20 mg/d, compared the clinical effect and the changes of inflammatory factors, coagulation factor in two groups. **Results:** After treatment, two groups of lipid standard rate increased significantly, the compliance rate in observation group after 1 months treatment was 33.3%, after 3 months was 46.7%, significantly higher than that of 15.0%, 23.3% in control group, the differences were statistically significant (P<0.05); after 1 and 3 months treatment for all patients plasma CRP and TF were significantly decreased, CRP and TF levels in observation group after 1 months and 3 months' treatment were significantly lower than those in control group, the differences were significant (P<0.05); TFPI level in observation group after 3 months treatment, was significantly higher than control group, the difference had statistical significance (P<0.05). **Conclusion:** The clinical curative effect of high dose atorvastatin in the treatment of elderly patients with acute coronary syndrome is better than the small dose atorvastatin, the effects on the inflammatory factors and coagulation factors can improve the prognosis, and it is worthy of further clinical application.

Key words: Acute coronary syndrome; Elderly patients; Atorvastatin; Inflammatory factor; Coagulation factor**Chinese Library Classification:** R541.4; R592 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)22-4356-03

前言

急性冠脉综合征(Acute coronary syndrome, ACS)是一组

临床综合征,通常由急性心肌缺血引起,分为急性心肌梗死(AMI)和不稳定型心绞痛(UA),前者包括急性ST段抬高性心肌梗死(STEMI)和急性非ST段抬高性心肌梗死(NSTEMI)^[1]。临床特征是存在于冠状动脉中的不稳定性斑块破裂、糜烂以及出血会形成血栓,甚至心肌梗死,最终导致猝死^[2],其中炎症反应贯穿动脉粥样硬化全程。ACS早期会并发诸多并发症^[3],发病30天内死亡发生率高,早期加强治疗方案有利于预后的改善。他汀类药物不仅对降脂功效显著,还能发挥抗炎和抗血栓功效

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¹⁴,有助于改善预后。因此,笔者选择我院 2010 年 1 月~2012 年 12 月收治的 120 例老年急性冠脉综合征患者作为观察对象,行不同剂量阿托伐他汀治疗,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择我院 2010 年 1 月~2012 年 12 月收治的 120 例老年 ACS 患者作为观察对象。ACS 入选标准:典型胸痛>1 次;心电图 T 波倒置,肌钙蛋白阳性,ST 段抬高或倒置等心肌缺血表现;ACS 排除标准:肝肾功能不全者,感染者,心衰者。其中男 64 例,女 56 例,年龄 65~81 岁,平均年龄(68.9±5.8)岁。根据住院号随机分为观察组和对照组,每组均 60 例。其中观察组男 32 例,女 28 例,年龄 65~80 岁,平均年龄(68.2±3.6)岁。对照组男 32 例,女 28 例,年龄 66~81 岁,平均年龄(69.1±1.3)岁。两组患者在性别、年龄、类型和血脂水平等基线特征均无显著性差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

所有患者给予阿托伐他汀(商品名:立普妥;厂家:辉瑞制药)治疗,睡前服药。对照组予以 10mg/d,观察组予以 20mg/d,

治疗 3 月。所有患者于治疗 1 个月后和 3 个月后测量血脂水平(采用冠心病血脂达标标准 2.1 mmol/L 作为标准);测定血浆 CRP 水平(采用免疫比浊法定量检测);测定 TF 和 TFPI 水平(采用酶联免疫吸附法检测)。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS16.0 软件系统分析所有数据,计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm S$ 表示,组间比较采用 t 检验,组间计数资料比较采用 X^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床疗效比较

两组血脂达标率均显著提高,对照组治疗后 3 个月的血脂达标率为 23.3%,显著高于基线的血脂达标率 8.3%,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);观察组治疗后 1 个月和 3 个月的血脂达标率,均显著高于基线的血脂达标率,差异均具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);观察组治疗后 1 个月和 3 个月的血脂达标率,均显著高于对照组治疗后 1 个月和 3 个月的血脂达标率,差异均具有显著性(均 $P<0.05$)。提示阿托伐他汀具有显著的调脂作用,且大剂量优于小剂量,见表 1。

表 1 血脂达标率比较(n,%)

Table 1 Comparison of blood lipid standard rate (n,%)

组别 Group	基线 Baseline	血脂 Blood lipid	
		治疗后 1 月 After 1 month treatment	治疗后 3 月 After 3 months treatment
对照组 Control group	5(8.3)	9(15.0)	14(23.3 ^a)
观察组 Observation group	4(6.7)	20(33.3 ^{ab})	28(46.7 ^{ab})
X^2	0.129	5.502	7.180
P	0.719	0.025	0.005

注:与基线比较,^a $P<0.05$;与对照组比较,^{ab} $P<0.05$

Note: Compared with the baseline, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with the control group, ^{ab} $P<0.05$

2.2 炎症因子比较

治疗后 1 个月和 3 个月所有患者血浆 CRP 均显著下降,对照组治疗后 1 个月和 3 个月 CRP 水平,均显著低于基线 CRP 水平(均 $P<0.05$);观察组治疗后 1 个月和 3 个月 CRP 水

平,均显著低于基线 CRP 水平和对照组治疗后 1 个月和 3 个月 CRP 水平,差异均具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。提示阿托伐他汀可能通过对血管内皮功能的改善和对平滑肌细胞迁移或增殖的抑制作用发挥抗炎作用,见表 2。

表 2 炎症因子 - 血浆 CRP 变化(mg/L)

Table 2 Changes of inflammatory factors and plasma CRP(mg/L)

组别 Group	基线 Baseline	治疗后 1 月 After 1 month treatment		治疗后 3 月 After 3 months treatment	
对照组 Control group	11.67±1.88		11.14±1.58 ^a		11.13±1.58 ^a
观察组 Observation group	11.71±1.86		10.44±1.23 ^{ab}		9.47±0.86 ^{ab}
T	0.169		4.708		7.548
P	0.681		0.029		0.006

注:与基线比较,^a $P<0.05$;与对照组比较,^{ab} $P<0.05$

Note: Compared with the baseline, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with the control group, ^{ab} $P<0.05$

2.3 凝血因子比较

治疗后 1 个月和 3 个月,所有患者 TF 均显著下降。观察组和对照组治疗后 1 个月和 3 个月 TF 水平,均显著低于基线 TF

水平(均 $P<0.05$);观察组治疗后 1 个月和 3 个月 TFPI 水平,均显著高于基线 TFPI 水平,差异均具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);观察组治疗后 1 个月和 3 个月 TF 水平均显著低于对照组治疗

后1个月和3个月TF水平,差异均具有统计学意义(均P<0.05);观察组在治疗后3月TFPI水平显著高于对照组治疗后3月

TFPI水平,差异均具有显著性(均P<0.05)。提示阿托伐他汀具有稳定斑块,抑制血小板聚集的作用,见表3。

表3 凝血因子比较

Table 3 Comparison of coagulation factor

组别 Group	TF(pg/ml)			TFPI(ng/ml)		
	基线 Baseline	治疗后1月 After 1 month treatment	治疗后3月 After 3 months treatment	基线 Baseline	治疗后1月 After 1 month treatment	治疗后3月 After 3 months treatment
对照组 Control group	335.67± 90.88	312.32± 64.32 ^a	311.05± 62.24 ^a	45.54± 17.34	45.89± 16.65	47.05± 16.84
观察组 Observation group	330.89± 91.74	278.13± 61.08 ^{ab}	236.09± 58.44 ^{ab}	44.86± 17.56	50.53± 18.22 ^a	56.44± 18.88 ^{ab}
T	1.371	4.286	6.801	0.326	1.456	4.875
P	0.242	0.032	0.003	0.568	0.230	0.028

注:与基线比较,^aP<0.05;与对照组比较,^{ab}P<0.05

Note: Compared with the baseline, ^aP<0.05; compared with the control group, ^{ab}P<0.05

3 讨论

近年来,ACS概念形成和诊疗发展是心血管领域取得的一项重大进展^[5],研究普遍认为,ACS发生的根本病因是冠脉内动脉产生粥样硬化斑块,一旦斑块破裂,会使得血管内皮下胶原组织暴露,使血小板粘附和聚集,进而形成血栓,导致冠状动脉阻塞^[6]。根据机体代偿和阻塞程度差异,所致后果亦不尽相同,因此其分类较多。但不可否认,ACS是心脏疾病的严重阶段,且ACS就诊率极低,仅20%的患者因典型胸痛就医^[7],大多数患者会延误病情,使得动脉粥样硬化迅速进展,增加心肌梗死的发生率,进而增加病死病残率。此外,炎症反应贯穿ACS斑块发生至破裂全程,不利于预后,因此,尽早使用合理的药物治疗改善血栓和纠正炎症至关重要。

阿托伐他汀是降低脂蛋白水平和低密度脂蛋白的药物^[8],选择性抑制HMG-CoA还原酶,治疗作用有充分循证证据^[9],是延缓和逆转动脉粥样硬化的基石药物,目前国内外指南普遍推荐阿托伐他汀用于ACS二级预防^[10],这不仅得益于阿托伐他汀调脂功效,而且国内外众多研究表明^[11-13],其还具有抗炎症和抗血栓疗效,大大减少心血管事件发生率,有利于预后。而血浆CRP是一种蛋白^[14],通常产生于炎症急性期,当组织损伤及发生炎症反应时,其表达增加。CRP还能反作用于斑块进展^[15],改变斑块结构,加速其破裂,加剧炎症反应,加快动脉粥样硬化进展。因此,通过对CRP的检测评估阿托伐他汀对炎症反应影响。TF是外源性凝固反应起始因子^[16],大量存在于粥样斑块内,斑块破裂导致活性TF大量暴露于血液循环,进而凝血,加剧血栓形成。因为TF的作用,炎症反应和血栓相辅相成,导致冠脉急性事件发生,因此,TF和TFPI可以反映患者疾病程度和预后^[17]。

阿托伐他汀对ACS二级预防作用毋庸置疑,然而各种剂量的风险收益比尚有争议,本研究对老年早期ACS患者120例行阿托伐他汀10 mg/d和20 mg/d治疗。结果表明,治疗后,两组血脂达标率均显著提高,且观察组血脂达标率显著高于对照组;所有患者血浆CRP均显著下降,但观察组下降更显著;所有患者TF均显著下降,但观察组下降更显著;治疗后对照组TFPI无变化,但观察组显著升高。说明阿托伐他汀20mg/d治

疗不仅具有显著调脂作用,同时还可能通过对血管内皮功能改善和对平滑肌细胞迁移或增殖的抑制作用,以及发挥抗炎作用,稳定斑块,抑制血小板聚集。因此,阿托伐他汀大剂量治疗老年急性冠脉综合征患者临床疗效优于小剂量,对炎症因子和凝血因子影响有利于预后,值得临床推广。

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