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心房颤动对不同时间窗内急性缺血性脑卒中患者静脉溶栓疗效的对比研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨与对比心房颤动对不同时间窗内急性缺血性脑卒中患者静脉溶栓疗效的影响。**方法:**选择 2014 年 8 月到 2016 年 5 月在我院进行诊治的急性缺血性脑卒中患者 98 例,其中卒中前已诊断心房颤动定义为慢性心房颤动组(n=50),入院后诊断心房颤动者为新发心房颤动组(n=48);两组都给予重组组织型纤溶酶原激活剂(rt-PA)静脉溶栓治疗,记录两组预后情况。**结果:**两组患者的性别、年龄、时间窗、合并疾病、血糖与甘油三酯含量对比无明显差异($P>0.05$)。慢性心房颤动组与新发心房颤动组的有效率分别为 94.0% 和 95.8%,组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。慢性心房颤动组与新发心房颤动组治疗后的 mRS 评分分别为 6.22 ± 1.83 分和 6.29 ± 1.45 分,都明显低于治疗前的 9.24 ± 1.31 分和 9.19 ± 1.52 分($P<0.05$),组间对比无明显差异($P>0.05$)。慢性心房颤动组的症状性脑出血与非症状性脑出血发生率分别为 4.0% 和 2.0%,都明显低于新发心房颤动组的 14.6% 和 12.5%($P<0.05$)。**结论:**发病 4.5h 之内静脉溶栓急性缺血性脑卒中是安全有效的,新发心房颤动不影响患者静脉溶栓后的神经功能结局,但是会增加症状性脑出血与非症状性脑出血,需要加强预防性管理。

关键词:心房颤动;时间窗;急性缺血性脑卒中;静脉溶栓;脑出血

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A Comparative Study on the Efficacy of Intravenous Thrombolysis in Acute Ischemic Stroke Patients with Atrial Fibrillation in Different Time Windows*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of intravenous thrombolysis in patients with acute ischemic stroke in different time windows. **Methods:** Used the prospective method, 98 acute ischemic stroke patients with atrial fibrillation were treated from 2014 August to May 2016 in our hospital for diagnosis and treatment were selected that included before stroke diagnosed atrial fibrillation were the chronic atrial fibrillation group (n=50), and after admission diagnosis of atrial fibrillation were the new atrial fibrillation group (n=48); Two groups were given recombinant tissue type plasminogen activator (rt-PA)thrombolytic therapy, recorded the outcome in the two groups. **Results:** There were no significant differences in gender, age, time window, disease, blood glucose and triglyceride levels compared between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The efficiency in the chronic atrial fibrillation group and the new atrial fibrillation group were 94.0% and 95.8% that compared between the two groups were not significant difference ($P>0.05$). The mRS scores in the chronic atrial fibrillation group and new atrial fibrillation group after treatment were 6.22 ± 1.83 points and 6.29 ± 1.45 points, were significantly lower than the treatment of 9.24 ± 1.31 points and 9.19 ± 1.52 points ($P<0.05$) that compared between the groups were not significant difference ($P>0.05$). The symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage and non symptomatic cerebral hemorrhage rates in the chronic atrial fibrillation group were 4.0% and 2.0% respectively that were significantly lower than 14.6% and 12.5% in the new atrial fibrillation group($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Within 4.5 hours of onset intravenous thrombolysis for acute ischemic stroke is safe and effective, and the new atrial fibrillation does not affect neurologic outcome after intravenous thrombolysis, but will increase the rates of symptomatic cerebral hemorrhage and non symptomatic cerebral hemorrhage that need strengthen the prevention and management.

Key words: Atrial fibrillation; Time window; Acute ischemic stroke; Intravenous thrombolysis; Cerebral hemorrhage

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前言

急性缺血性脑卒中是神经科的常见病,具有发病率、致残

率、死亡率等“三高”特征^[1,2]。现代研究表明急性缺血性脑卒中主要是在颅内动脉粥样硬化的基础上导致管腔狭窄、闭塞,形成血栓而造成的局部脑组织的缺血引起的神经损害,在治疗

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上需要恢复再灌注与促进血管的再通^[3,4]。重组组织型纤维蛋白酶原激活剂(Recombinant tissue type fiber protease)是一种合成生物制剂,其利用与纤维蛋白较强的亲和力激活血栓中的纤溶酶原,将其转化为纤溶酶,使血栓溶解^[5],对于全身纤溶系统影响小,特异性和安全性均较好。在溶栓的时间窗内,当前研究已经将缺血性脑卒中静脉溶栓的时间窗延长到4.5 h,有很好的有效性与安全性^[6]。心房颤动(attrial fibrillation, AF)是临幊上比较常见的心律失常之一,是缺血性卒中最重要的独立危险因素之一^[7,8]。有研究显示住院患者房颤的脑卒中发生率达25.0%左右,且有明显随年龄增加趋势,且心房颤动可增加静脉溶栓后出血转化^[9,10],但是心房颤动的病程对预后疗效、出血转化和神经功能结局有一定的影响差异。本研究比较了心房颤动对不同时间窗内急性缺血性脑卒中患者静脉溶栓疗效的影响,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

表1 两组的一般资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of the general data between two groups

Groups	n	Sex (male / female)	Age (years old)	Time window(h)	Combined disease (hypertension / diabetes / high blood fat)	Blood sugar (mmol/L)	TC(mmol/L)
chronic atrial fibrillation group	50	27/23	62.24± 3.95	2.48± 1.33	9/12/15	5.89± 1.04	1.52± 0.53
new atrial fibrillation group	48	25/23	62.98± 4.14	2.41± 1.24	11/13/12	5.92± 1.84	1.49± 0.44
t/X2		0.142	0.221	0.089	0.194	0.087	0.049
P		>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

1.2 溶栓治疗方法

两组都给予rt-PA(商品名爱通立,规格为50 mg/支的干粉制剂,德国勃林格殷格翰公司生产)治疗,标准使用剂量为0.9 mg/kg,最大剂量90 mg,其中10.0%剂量在1 min内团注,余下90.0%剂量持续静脉微泵60 min。

1.3 观察指标

(1)临床疗效:根据脑卒中神经功能缺损评分标准进行疗效评价。治愈:神经功能评分减少91-100%,病残程度0级;显著进步:神经功能评分减少46-90%,病残程度1-3级;进步:神经功能评分减少18-45%;无效:无达到上述标准甚或恶化。治愈+显著进步+进步视为治疗有效。(2)mRS评分:所有患者在治疗前与治疗后14 d采用mRS(modified Rankin scale,改良Rankin量表)对神经功能缺损情况进行评分,分数越高,神经功能缺损越严重。(3)安全性:记录两组患者在治疗后14 d出现的

1.1 研究对象

选择2014年8月到2016年5月在我院进行诊治的急性缺血性脑卒中患者98例,纳入标准:在发病4.5 h内达到医院并接受静脉溶栓治疗;年龄18岁以上;首次发病或既往卒中未遗留明显后遗症;卒中前有心房颤动病史或者入院后心电图、心电图或心电监护发现心房颤动者;脑CT排除脑出血且无大面积脑梗死早期征象;患者或家属签署知情同意书;研究得到医院伦理委员会的批准。头颅CT诊断为颅内出血、颅内肿瘤、动静脉畸形或蛛网膜下腔出血等疾病;近3个月内有过头颅外伤、脑梗死或心肌梗死史;严重心功能不全、肾功能不全;凝血功能障碍者;妊娠期或者哺乳期者。

在98例患者中,我们把卒中前已诊断心房颤动定义为慢性心房颤动组(n=50),入院后诊断心房颤动者为新发心房颤动组(n=48),两组患者的性别、年龄、时间窗、合并疾病、血糖与甘油三酯含量对比无明显差异(P>0.05)。见表1。

并发症情况,包括症状性脑出血与非症状性脑出血,症状性脑出血为影像学证实的颅内出血,非症状性脑出血为除外症状性出血的溶栓后颅内出血。

1.4 统计学分析

选择SPSS14.00软件进行分析,计量数据采用均值±标准差表示,对比采用配对t检验或者样本t检验;而计数资料采用百分比表示,对比采用x²检验或fisher exact检验,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组的临床疗效对比

慢性心房颤动组与新发心房颤动组的有效率分别为94.0%和95.8%,组间比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。见表2。

表2 两组的临床疗效对比(n)

Table 2 Comparison of the efficiency between two groups

Groups	n	Cure	Significant progress	Progress	Invalid	Efficiency
Chronic atrial fibrillation group	50	30	11	6	3	94.0%
New atrial fibrillation group	48	29	12	5	2	95.8%
x ²						0.021
P						>0.05

2.2 两组治疗前后mRS评分变化对比

慢性心房颤动组与新发心房颤动组治疗后的mRS评分分

别为 6.22 ± 1.83 分和 6.29 ± 1.45 分, 都明显低于治疗前的 9.24 ± 1.31 分和 9.19 ± 1.52 分($P < 0.05$), 但组间差异无统计学

意义($P > 0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 两组治疗前后 mRS 评分变化对比(分, 均值 \pm 标准差)

Table 3 Comparison of the mRS scores before and after treatment between two groups(points, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Before treatment	After treatment	t	P
Chronic atrial fibrillation group	50	9.24 ± 1.31	6.22 ± 1.83	4.958	<0.05
New atrial fibrillation group	48	9.19 ± 1.52	6.29 ± 1.45	4.713	<0.05
t		0.132	0.189		
P		>0.05	>0.05		

2.3 两组脑出血发生情况的比较

慢性心房颤动组的症状性脑出血与非症状性脑出血发生

率分别为 4.0% 和 2.0%, 都明显低于新发心房颤动组的 14.6% 和 12.5% ($P < 0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 两组脑出血发生情况对比【例(%)】

Table 4 Comparison of the incidence of cerebral hemorrhage between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Symptomatic cerebral hemorrhage	Non symptomatic cerebral hemorrhage
Chronic atrial fibrillation group	50	2(4.0%)	1(2.0%)
New atrial fibrillation group	48	7(14.6%)	6(12.5%)
x ²		3.782	4.398
P		<0.05	<0.05

3 讨论

急性缺血性脑卒中是急性脑循环障碍所致的局限或全面性脑功能缺损综合征, 严重危害人民群众的生命健康和生活质量^[11]。流行病学调查显示我国急性缺血性脑卒中的患病率为 1.22%, 以此估算全国 40 岁以上的人群有过千万例罹患过脑卒中^[12]。缺血性脑卒中发生后, 梗死区域的神经细胞发生一系列生理性及病理性变化, 不过梗死周边部分的脑细胞发生可逆缺血坏死, 而静脉溶栓可延缓缺血半暗带的进展^[13]。rt-PA 是纤溶酶原激活物, 具有特异性局部溶栓作用, 能水解黏着血小板的纤维蛋白原, 使局部结合在血管内皮细胞和血小板表面的纤溶酶原转变为纤溶酶, 抑制和解聚血小板聚集。在治疗时间窗内, 超早期给予静脉溶栓的效果很好, 本次研究结果再次证实 4.5 h 内静脉溶栓是有效的^[14,15]。

心房颤动是缺血性卒中的独立危险因素, 约 50% 的心源性栓塞、10% 的缺血性卒中与心房颤动有关。而合并心房颤动的急性缺血性脑卒中患者是否能从 rt-PA 静脉溶栓中获益还不明确^[16]。本研究显示慢性心房颤动组与新发心房颤动组的有效率分别为 94.0% 和 95.8%, 慢性心房颤动组的有效率与新发心房颤动组对比无明显差异($P > 0.05$)。相关研究也表明新发和慢性心房颤动并不影响脑卒中患者的神经功能结局^[17]。

急性缺血性脑卒中的病理基础主要为动脉内膜深层的脂肪变性和胆固醇沉积, 形成粥样斑块, 引起血小板聚集, 加重血管腔狭窄、闭塞。但是如果能早期恢复梗死区域的血液灌注, 缺血半暗带的脑细胞就可以得救, 能改善患者的预后^[18]。溶栓治疗的目的是为了早期形成血管再通以期获得脑组织再灌, 早期血管再通也预示着良好神经功能结局新发心房颤动是血管再通的独立影响因子, 特别是随着心房颤动病程的延长, 栓子的

成分可发生变化, 导致 rt-PA 静脉溶栓的敏感性降低^[19]。本研究显示慢性心房颤动组与新发心房颤动组治疗后的 mRS 评分分别为 6.22 ± 1.83 分和 6.29 ± 1.45 分, 都明显低于治疗前的 9.24 ± 1.31 分和 9.19 ± 1.52 分($P < 0.05$), 组间对比无明显差异($P > 0.05$), 说明溶栓治疗能改善神经功能, 但是心房颤动类型对于神经功能的影响还有待明确。

静脉溶栓治疗的主要并发症为症状性脑出血与非症状性脑出血, 血糖偏高、年龄偏大、血小板计数偏低的患者, 溶栓治疗出血风险可能有所增高^[20]。心房颤动不是静脉溶栓治疗的禁忌症, 相关研究显示心房颤动可增加静脉溶栓后出血转化, 但合并心房颤动的脑卒中常出现严重神经功能缺损^[20]。本研究显示慢性心房颤动组的症状性脑出血与非症状性脑出血分别为 4.0% 和 2.0%, 都明显低于新发心房颤动组的 14.6% 和 12.5% ($P < 0.05$)。我们认为栓子栓塞造成颅内急性缺血的严重程度及速度均较大动脉粥样硬化型严重, 易导致更严重的脑梗死, 从而增加并发症发生的风险。特别是心源性栓子较动脉硬化栓子体积大, 可使脑血管迅速闭塞, 缺少形成侧支循环的时间, 影响患者的临床结局。

总之, 发病 4.5 h 之内静脉溶栓急性缺血性脑卒中是安全有效的, 新发心房颤动不影响患者静脉溶栓后的神经功能结局, 但是会增加症状性脑出血与非症状性脑出血的发生, 需要加强预防性管理。

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