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不同剂量替罗非班联合冠脉介入治疗对非 ST 段抬高型急性冠脉综合症的疗效及安全性

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摘要 目的:探讨不同剂量替罗非班联合冠脉介入治疗对非 ST 段抬高型急性冠脉综合征(Non ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndromes, NST-ACS)的疗效及安全性。**方法:**选择我院 2014 年 10 月至 2016 年 6 月收治的 110 例 NST-ACS 患者,根据随机数字表法,分为全剂量组及半剂量组。观察两组患者治疗前后的 TIMI 血流分级情况、术前及术后 30 d 的心功能、主要心血管事件及出血事件、住院费用及住院天数。**结果:**与术前相比,两组的 TIMI 2 级和 3 级血流分级显著降低;术后 30 d 两组患者的左室收缩末期容积(left ventricular end diastolic volume, LVEDV)、左室舒张末期容积(left ventricular end systolic volume, LVESV)均明显下降,而左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)均明显上升, P 均 <0.05 ;而术前、术后组间 TIMI 血流分级、LVEDV、LVESV 及 LVEF 对比无统计学意义,两组的主要心血管事件及住院时间对比差异无统计学意义, P 均 >0.05 ;而全剂量组组的出血事件及住院费用对比明显高于半剂量组, $P<0.05$ 。**结论:**半剂量组的替罗非班联合冠脉介入治疗对 NST-ACS 疗效显著,且可降低患者的出血事件及住院费用,值得临床推广应用。

关键词:替罗非班;NST-ACS;疗效;安全性

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Efficacy and Safety of Different Doses of Tirofiban Combined with Coronary Artery Intervention in Treatment of Non ST-segment Elevation Acute Coronary Syndromes

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the efficacy and safety of different doses of tirofiban combined with coronary artery intervention in treatment of Non ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndromes (NST-ASC). **Methods:** 110 cases with NST-ACS from October 2014 to January 2016 in our hospital were chosen and divided into the all dose group and half dose group. The TIMI blood grade before and after treatment, cardiac function before and after treatment for 30 d, major adverse cardiac events and bleeding events, hospitalization expenses and hospitalization days were recorded and compared between two groups. **Results:** Compared with before treatment, the TIMI 2 grade and 3 grade were obvious decreased, and the left ventricular end diastolic volume (LVEDV), left ventricular end systolic volume (LVESV) after treatment for 30 d were all obvious decreased, while the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) were significant increased, $P<0.05$. And the TIMI blood flow grading, LVEDV, LVESV and LVEF before and after treatment in two groups had no significant difference ($P>0.05$), and the major adverse cardiac events and hospitalization days of two groups had no significant difference, $P>0.05$. While the bleeding events and hospitalization expense of all dose group was obvious higher than those of half dose group, $P<0.05$. **Conclusions:** The half dose group of tirofiban combined with coronary artery intervention in treatment NST-ACS has obvious efficacy, it can decrease the bleeding events and hospitalization expense.

Key words: Tirofiban; NST-ACS; Efficacy; Safety

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前言

目前,全球冠心病每年死亡人数约为 1500 万,我国约占

70 万人。急性冠脉综合症的患病率、死亡率均较高,是一类常见的心血管急症,包括非 ST 抬高型急性冠脉综合征(non ST-segment elevation ACS, NST-ACS)及抬高型急性冠脉综合征(ST-segment elevation ACS, STE-ACS)^[1-3]。目前,冠脉介入联合抗凝栓治疗可以显著改善 ACS 的预后及心功能,但抗凝抗血小板是治疗 ACS 的基础^[4-5]。替罗非班为血小板糖蛋白 II b/IIIa 受体拮抗剂,其可以阻断血小板聚集的最终途径,激活血小板

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结合,抑制纤维蛋白,从而阻止因动脉粥样硬化斑块破裂或血管内膜受损导致的急性血栓^[6]。有研究表明,替罗非班可显著改善 ACS 患者的预后及心肌灌注,其半衰期短,疗效显著,安全性较好^[7]。但对替罗非班的剂量、安全性及疗效无统一结论,其相应的循证医学证据也相对较少,因此,本文探讨了不同剂量替罗非班对 NST-ACS 患者的疗效及安全性,为临床选用合理的替罗非班剂量提供依据。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选择我院 2014 年 10 月至 2016 年 6 月收治的 110 例

NST-ACS 患者,男 88 例,女 22 例;年龄范围为 36~76 岁,平均年龄 56.4 ± 6.8 岁。纳入标准:所有患者均符合世界卫生组织中关于 NST-ACS 的诊断标准^[8],所有患者家属知情同意,并签订知情同意书。排除标准:排除眼底出血病史、脑血管病意外病史、胃溃疡病史等有出血性疾病病史者;排除血小板减少者;患有抗凝血小板禁忌症者。排除发作时心电图为 ST 段抬高型者;排除 3 个月内服用非甾体抗炎药或行外科手术者;排除合并心肌梗死机械并发症者;排除肿瘤、贫血、严重的肝肾功能不全者;排除哺乳或妊娠期妇女。根据随机数字表法,将 110 例 NST-ACS 患者平均分为全剂量替罗非班组及半剂量组,每组 55 例。两组的一般资料对比,差异无统计学意义。

表 1 两组的一般资料对比
Table 1 General data comparison of two groups

Groups	Male/Female	Age(Year)	Weight(kg)	Smoking[n(%)]	Drinking[n(%)]	Hypertension[n(%)]	Family History[n(%)]	Diabetes[n(%)]
All dose group	45/10	57.0± 6.9	69.1± 5.9	44(80.0)	39(70.9)	27(49.1)	9(16.4)	13(23.6)
Half dose group	43/12	58.3± 7.2	71.5± 6.2	42(76.4)	40(72.7)	28(50.9)	10(18.2)	15(27.3)

1.2 方法

所有患者均在冠脉介入术前给予抗凝、抗栓治疗,口服硫酸氢氯吡格雷片(波立维,赛诺菲(杭州)制药有限公司生产,批准文号:国药准字 J20130083,规格:75 mg,生产批号:130921) 75 mg,1 次/d,拜阿司匹林肠溶片(拜耳医药保健有限公司生产,批准文号:国药准字:J20080078,规格:100 mg,生产批号:BJ24892) 300 mg,1 次/d,皮下注射低分子肝素(兆科药业(合肥)有限公司生产,批准文号:国药准字:H10980165,规格:5000U/支,生产批号:131025) 5000 U,2 次/d,并给予 ACEI/ARB 类、硝酸盐类、 β 受体阻滞剂、他汀类药物行辅助治疗。全剂量组均给予 10 μ g/kg 的替罗非班(武汉远大医药有限公司生产,批准文号:国药准字 H20041165,规格:100 mL:盐酸替罗非班 5 mg 与氯化钠 0.9 g,生产批号:130814)于 3 min 中内静脉推注,之后按 0.15 μ g/kg·min 剂量持续静脉泵入,至 PCI 术后 24 h;半剂量组给予 5 μ g/kg 替罗非班于 3 min 中内静脉推注,之后按 0.075 μ g/kg·min 剂量持续静脉泵入,至 PCI 术后 24 h。两组均在停药前 2 h 再给予 75 mg 硫酸氢氯吡格雷片。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 观察两组患者治疗前后的 TIMI 血流分级情况 心肌闭塞远端无血流或再灌注为 0 级;冠脉充盈不完全,造影剂微量灌注为 1 级;造影剂完全充盈冠状动脉远端,病变狭窄段较近端排空及流速缓慢,心肌部分再灌注为 2 级;造影剂可以迅速充盈冠脉远端,与近端流速一致,病变心肌完全再灌注,造影剂排空正常为 3 级。

1.3.2 对比两组患者的术前及术后 30d 的心功能 在冠脉造影前及 PCI 术后用美国 GE 公司生产的 VIVID7 心脏超声诊断仪行超声心动图检查,计算左心室舒张末期容积(LVEDV)、射血分数(LVEF)及左心室收缩末期容积(LVESV)。

1.3.3 观察两组患者的主要心血管事件及出血事件 主要心血管不良事件包括严重心衰、恶性心律失常、再梗死、心源性死

亡及再次靶血管重建。出血事件包括血小板减少症、轻度出血及重度出血。血小板计数较用药前低于 $6 \times 10^9/L$ 或减少 50% 以上为血小板计数减少;术后出现消化道出血、肉眼血尿或术后血红蛋白减少 30-50 g/L 为轻度出血;颅内出血或血红蛋白降低超过 50 g/L 为严重出血。

1.3.4 观察两组的住院费用及住院天数

1.4 统计学分析

使用 SPSS17.0 软件,用百分比表示计数资料,用卡方检验对比分析;用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示计量资料,用 t 检验对比分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义

2 结果

2.1 两组治疗前后的 TIMI 血流分级

与术前相比,两组的 TIMI 2 级和 3 级血流分级均显著降低, P 均 < 0.05 ;而术前、术后组间 TIMI 血流分级对比无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 两组的心功能情况对比

与术前相比,术后 30 d 两组患者的 LVEDV、LVESV 均明显下降,而 LVEF 均明显上升, $P < 0.05$;术前及术后 30 d 两组的 LVEDV、LVESV 及 LVEF 无统计学意义, $P > 0.05$ 。

2.3 两组患者的主要心血管事件及出血事件

两组的主要心血管事件对比差异无统计学意义, $P > 0.05$;而全剂量组组的出血事件对比明显高于半剂量组, $P < 0.05$ 。

2.4 两组的住院费用及住院天数对比

全剂量组的住院时间为 15.1 ± 3.6 天,半剂量组的为 16.2 ± 4.1 天,组间对比差异无统计学意义, $P > 0.05$;全剂量组的住院费用为 42056.3 ± 5643.6 元,半剂量组的住院费用为 40135.2 ± 5531.2 元,组间对比差异明显, $P < 0.05$ 。

3 讨论

表 2 两组治疗前后的 TIMI 血流分级

Table 2 TIMI blood flow grading of two groups before and after treatment

Groups	Before treatment				After treatment			
	0 grade	1 grade	2 grade	3 grade	0 grade	1 grade	2 grade	3 grade
All dose group	3(5.5)	3(5.5)	30(54.5)	19(34.5)	0(0)	0(0)	17(30.9)*	38(69.1)*
Half dose group	0(0)	3(5.5)	36(65.5)	16(29.0)	0(0)	0(0)	14(25.5)*	41(74.5)*

Note: Compared to before treatment, *P<0.05.

表 3 两组的心功能情况对比

Table 3 Comparison of Cardiac function of two groups

Items	Half dose group		All dose group	
	Before treatment	After treatment for 30 d	Before treatment	After treatment for 30 d
LVEDV(mL)	129.6± 15.4	115.5± 12.3*	131.3± 16.2	116.4± 11.9*
LVESV(mL)	76.1± 7.8	59.3± 6.5*	74.3± 8.2	60.9± 6.6*
LVEF(%)	52.1± 6.9	63.9± 7.2*	53.9± 6.6	62.1± 6.8*

Note: Compared to before treatment, *P<0.05.

表 4 两组患者的主要心血管事件及出血事件[n(%)]

Table 4 Major adverse cardiac events and bleeding events of two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Major adverse cardiac events				Bleeding events			
	Recurrence of angina pectoris	Recurrence of myocardial infarction	Sudden death	Overall incidence(%)	Thrombocy-topenia	TIMI hyporrhea	TIMI major bleeding	Overall incidence(%)
All dose group	0	3(5.4)	0	5.4	0	4(7.3)	1(1.8)	9.1
Half dose group	3(5.4)	0	0	5.4	0	12(21.8)	2(3.6)	25.4

表 5 两组住院费用及住院天数对比

Table 5 Comparison of medical cost and hospital stays of two groups

Groups	Medical cost (Yuan)	Hospitalization (d)
All dose group	42056.3± 5643.6	15.1± 3.6
Half dose group	40135.2± 5531.2*	16.2± 4.1

Note:*P<0.05, compared with all dose group.

NST-ACS 是一组以冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块破裂、继发血管痉挛或血栓形成,导致亚急性或急性心肌梗死的一组临床综合征。其治疗方法是恢复或改善罪犯血管的有效血流灌注,从而挽救缺血的心肌,同时干预不稳定斑块,使其趋于稳定或消失^[9,10]。其最基本的治疗措施为抗凝栓治疗,对于准备行介入治疗及导管检查的患者或不准备有创治疗,但有其他高危表现的患者,ACC/AHA Guidelines for UA/NST-ACS(2002 年)指出除了使用肝素及阿司匹林外,应该联合应用替罗非班^[11,12]。但其个体化治疗及快速有效、安全的剂量问题还有待讨论,在保证临床疗效的同时,需要保障保证患者的安全性^[13,14],因此,本文探讨了不同剂量替罗非班对 NST-ACS 治疗的有效性 & 安全性。

表 2、3 结果说明,与术前相比,两组的 TIMI 2 级血流分流均显著降低,3 级血流分流显著降低; 术后 30 d 两组患者的 LVEDV、LVESV 均明显下降,而 LVEF 均明显上升,P 均 <0.05; 而术前、术后组间 TIMI 血流分级及 LVEDV、LVESV 及 LVEF 差异均无统计学意义,P 均 >0.05。表明替罗非班联合冠

脉介入治疗对 NST-ACS 疗效显著,且低剂量替罗非班也可达到良好的治疗效果。张学强也对不同剂量替罗非班联合冠脉介入治疗 NST-ACS 的疗效进行了评价,结果显示,术后全量组与半量组患者 TIMI 血流分级相差不显著,与本研究报道相符^[15]。分析其治疗有效的原因可能是由于替罗非班可以使得以血小板为主的血栓从胶原表面脱落,使纤维蛋白原、vWF 因子与 II b/IIIa 受体拮抗剂结合分离,从而使血小板脱离,达到松解血栓的目的,从而改善 NST-ACS 患者的心肌病变区的血流,防止血管阻塞,改善患者的 TIMI 血流及心功能^[16,17]。

表 4 结果表明,两组的主要心血管事件对比差异无统计学意义,P>0.05;而全剂量组的出血事件对比明显高于半剂量组,P<0.05;两组的住院时间组间对比差异无统计学意义,但半剂量组的住院费用明显少于全剂量组。而张学强等研究报道显示,全量组与半量组主要心血管事件发生率差异不显著,与本研究略有不同。关于此点,我们认为可能与患者本身的个体差异有一定关系。本研究结果表明,应用半剂量替罗非班不会增

加心血管事件的发生率,且可降低医疗费用。在治疗 NST-ACS 时,替罗非班联合阿司匹林、肝素、氯吡格雷最常见的不良事件为出血,需使用多种抗栓药物,会增加患者出血性并发症的发生,因此,有效的抗栓应尽量减少缺血事件的发生,降低出血风险^[18-20]。半剂量替罗非班会减少患者的出血事件发生率,减少患者住院期间的费用,其均与使用剂量有关。

综上所述,半剂量组的替罗非班联合冠脉介入治疗对 NST-ACS 疗效显著,且可降低患者的出血事件及住院费用,值得临床推广应用。

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