

急性心肌梗死患者冠状动脉药物支架置入后血清胱抑素C水平： 对心血管事件及靶血管病变的预测价值☆

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Serum cystatin C levels in patients with acute myocardial infarction following coronary artery drug stent implantation: Predictive value of cardiovascular events and target vessel lesion

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Previous studies have shown that cystatin C is a better endogenous marker of glomerular filtration rate, and is closely correlated with cardiovascular disease.

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the prognostic value of cystatin C on cardiovascular events and target vessel lesion restenosis in patients with ST elevated acute myocardial infarction (STEAMI) treated with primary percutaneous coronary intervention.

METHODS: From October 2007 to October 2008, a total of 81 patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention for ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction < 12 hours from symptom onset were included at the Department of Cardiology, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University. According to cystatin C levels, patients were classified into 2 groups: group A > 1.00 mg/L and group B ≤ 1.00 mg/L. The clinical data was collected during hospitalization and all patients were followed up for nearly 8 months. The relationship of cystatin C mass concentration to main adverse cardiovascular events and stent stenosis was analyzed in patients.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: Mean duration of clinical follow-up was 8 months. There was no significant difference in death, reinfarction, stroke or revascularization between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The death rate during hospitalization was higher in the group A than in the group B ($\chi^2=2.50$, $P \approx 0.08$). There were no significant differences in death, reinfarction, stroke, revascularization and thrombosis in stent in patients of both groups ($P > 0.05$). A higher incidence of rehospitalization for congestive heart failure was observed in patients of group A than in group B ($P < 0.05$). The ratio of in-stent restenosis and target vessel new lesion was significantly higher in group A than in group B ($P < 0.05$). These suggested that cystatin C plasma concentrations may be associated with target vessel lesion and cardiovascular events, mainly rehospitalization for congestive heart failure, after percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

Zhang L, Zhou SH, Liu QM, Zhou T, Lin CW. Serum cystatin C levels in patients with acute myocardial infarction following coronary artery drug stent implantation: Predictive value of cardiovascular events and target vessel lesion. Zhongguo Zuzhi Gongcheng Yanjiu yu Linchuang Kangfu. 2010;14(13):2403-2406. [http://www.criter.org http://en.zglckf.com]

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Received: 2009-11-26
Accepted: 2010-02-04

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中图分类号:R541.4
文献标识码:B
文章编号:1673-8225
(2010)13-02403-04

收稿日期: 2009-11-26
修回日期: 2010-02-04
(20091126028/G · Q)

摘要

背景：以往的研究认为胱抑素C是评价肾功能肾小球滤过率的敏感指标，近年来也发现与心血管疾病的发生有密切关系。

目的：分析ST段抬高的急性心肌梗死患者接受急诊直接冠状动脉药物支架置入后的血清胱抑素C质量浓度对心血管事件及靶血管再狭窄的预测价值。

方法：连续选择2007-10/2008-10中南大学湘雅二医院心内科收治的于发病后12 h内成功实施急诊冠状动脉药物支架置入的急性ST段抬高心肌梗死患者81例，根据血清胱抑素C的质量浓度分为2组，A组>1.00 mg/L，B组≤1.00 mg/L。收集患者住院期间及其出院后8个月的临床随访资料。分析患者血清Cys C质量浓度与主要不良心血管事件及支架内狭窄的关系。

结果与结论：平均随访8个月。两组患者在主要临床不良事件中(如死亡、再梗死、脑卒中、血运重建)差异无显著性意义($P > 0.05$)，A组住院期间死亡率高于B组($\chi^2=2.50$, $P \approx 0.08$)。两组患者出院后死亡、再梗、脑卒中、血运重建、支架内血栓形成等差异无显著性意义($P > 0.05$)，A组因心力衰竭再住院率高于B组($P < 0.05$)。A组支架内再狭窄及靶血管新生血管病变发病率高于B组($P < 0.05$)。提示ST段抬高的急性心肌梗死患者行急诊冠状动脉药物支架置入治疗后，血清胱抑素C质量浓度与靶血管病变及心血管主要不良事件有关，尤其是因充血性心力衰竭再住院率有关。

关键词：胱抑素C；急性心肌梗死；冠状动脉药物支架；支架置入；再狭窄

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1673-8225.2010.13.031

张良，周胜华，刘启明，周滔，林楚伟。急性心肌梗死患者冠状动脉药物支架置入后血清胱抑素C水平：对心血管事件及靶血管病变的预测价值[J].中国组织工程研究与临床康复, 2010, 14(13):2403-2406.

[http://www.criter.org http://en.zglckf.com]

0 引言

胱抑素C(cystatin C, Cys C)于1961年在脑脊液中首次发现。胱抑素C是半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂超家族2中的成员之一, 表达于所有的有核细胞, 参与细胞内外蛋白水解的调控, 保护细胞免受不适当的内源性或外源性蛋白酶水解^[1]。以往的研究认为它是评价肾功能肾小球滤过率(GFR)的敏感指标, 近年来也发现与心血管疾病的发生有密切关系^[2-5], 有研究显示, Cys C是急性和慢性心力衰竭的预测及预后独立预测因子^[6-8]; Cys C质量浓度与冠状动脉病变程度呈负相关^[9]。本文通过观察急性心肌梗死患者急性期的血浆Cys C质量浓度, 初步分析Cys C在预测ST段抬高的急性心肌梗死患者接受急诊直接冠状动脉药物支架置入后长期预后的价值。

1 对象和方法

设计: 对比观察。

时间及地点: 于2007-10/2008-10在中南大学湘雅二医院心内科完成。

对象: 连续选择2007-10/2008-10中南大学湘雅二医院心内科收治的于发病后12 h内成功实施急诊冠状动脉药物支架置入的急性ST段抬高心肌梗死患者81例, 男性57例, 女24例; 年龄43~83岁, 平均(66.5±9.3)岁。

纳入标准: 急性心肌梗死诊断均符合2001年中华医学会心血管病学分会制定的标准^[10], 排除合并肝肾功能不全、免疫系统疾病、结缔组织病及严重呼吸系统疾病的患者。

电话随访8个月内心血管不良事件情况。所有的患者对治疗方案均知情同意, 且得到医院伦理道德委员会批准。

方法:

Cys C测定: 直接冠状动脉药物支架置入前, 血样采集和检测血清胱抑素C由胶体金颗粒增强免疫比色(Nescauto气相色谱胱蛋白酶抑制剂C, Alfresa制药, 大阪, 日本)与日立7600-110自动分析仪进行。试剂购自长沙精维诚生物公司。

冠状动脉药物支架置入前给予阿司匹林300 mg、氯吡格雷300 mg嚼服, 仅处理梗死相关“罪犯”血管, 成功标志为血管残余狭窄<50%, TIMI血流二至三级。狭窄面积超过70%的血管定为病变血管, 2支(含2支以上)的血管病变归为多支血管病变。患者随访资料入院时从门诊和住院病历获得, 出院后资料通过电话随访获得。支架内血栓形成诊断依据是因急性冠脉综合征而行冠

状动脉造影。主要临床不良事件包括任何原因的死亡、再次心梗、靶血管的血运重建、脑卒中、因充血性心力衰竭而再次住院。置入支架后6个月左右复查冠状动脉造影, 支架内及支架两端5 mm范围内管腔直径丢失≥50%为支架内再狭窄, 其他部位新出现的病变使管腔狭窄≥30%为新生血管病变。

所有患者均置入北京乐普药物支架。乐普血管内药物(雷帕霉素)洗脱支架系统(商品名: PARTNER), 国食药监械(准)字2005第3461273号, 支架材料选用316L医用不锈钢, 表面涂覆药物(雷帕霉素)和高分子载体混合涂层; 输送系统即快速球囊扩张导管, 选用医用尼龙高分子材料。

主要观察指标: 患者血清Cys C质量浓度与主要不良心血管事件及支架内狭窄的关系。

设计、实施、评估者: 设计、实施、评估均为本文作者, 均经过正规培训。

统计学分析: 本文作者采用SPSS 11.0软件进行统计学处理, 计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示, 行t检验(两组比较); 计数资料采用 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 认为差异有显著性意义。

2 结果

2.1 参与者数量分析 81例患者参与并完成了试验, 无脱落病例。患者血清Cys C的中位数水平为1.00 mg/L(25~75百分位数, 0.79~1.21 mg/L), 将高于1.00 mg/L者作为A组, 低于等于1.00 mg/L者作为B组。

2.2 两组患者住院期间基本情况比较 见表1。

表1 患者临床资料
Table 1 Clinical baseline characteristics of patients (n/%)

Clinical data	Group A (n=34)	Group B (n=47)	P
Age ($\bar{x}\pm s$, yr)	70.3±7.8	62.4±8.2	> 0.05
Male (n)	24/70.6	33/70.2	> 0.05
Diabetes (n)	10/29.4	13/27.7	> 0.05
Hypertension (n)	15/44.1	21/44.7	> 0.05
Hyperlipemia (n)	20/58.8	25/53.2	> 0.05
Smoking (n)	19/55.9	21/44.7	> 0.05
History of myocardial infarction (n)	3/8.9	5/10.6	> 0.05
Left ventricular ejection fraction ($\bar{x}\pm s$, %)	51.4±10.3	57.2±7.2	> 0.05
Time from onset of symptoms to angioplasty ($\bar{x}\pm s$, h)	7.2±1.8	6.2±2.4	> 0.05
Infract-related left anterior descending (n)	16/47.1	24/51.1	> 0.05
Multi-vessel diseases (n)	15/44.1	19/40.4	> 0.05

Group A > 1.00 mg/L of serum cystatin C mass concentration, group B ≤ 1.00 mg/L of cystatin C mass concentration

表1示两组患者住院期间基本情况差异无显著性意义($P > 0.05$)。

2.3 两组患者住院期间和出院后不良事件比较 见

表2。

Adverse clinical event	Group A (n=34)	Group B (n=47)	P
In-hospital			
Cardiac death	5/14.7	1/2.1	> 0.05
Non-cardiac death	1/2.9	2/4.3	> 0.05
Re-infarction	1/2.9	0	> 0.05
Stroke	0	0	
Revascularization	1/2.9	0	> 0.05
Out-of-hospital			
Cardiac death	0	0	
Non-cardiac death	0	0	
Reinfarction	0	0	
Stroke	0	0	
Revascularization	3/8.8	5/10.6	> 0.05
Re-hospital for heart failure	7/20.6	1/2.1	< 0.05
Stent thrombosis	0	0	
Group A > 1.00 mg/L of serum cystatin C mass concentration, group B ≤ 1.00 mg/L of cystatin C mass concentration			

表2示两组患者在主要临床不良事件中(如死亡、再梗死、脑卒中、血运重建)差异无显著性意义($P > 0.05$);但A组患者较B组患者在住院期间死亡有增加的趋势。平均临床随访8个月,两组患者出院后死亡、再梗死、脑卒中、血运重建、支架内血栓形成比较差异无显著性意义($P > 0.05$),而因心力衰竭再住院率A组高于B组($P < 0.05$)。

2.4 两组患者置入支架6个月后复查冠状动脉造影情况比较 见表3。

表3 置入支架6个月后复查冠状动脉造影情况			
Table 3 Recheck of coronary angiography after 6 months of stent implantation (n/%)			
Group	n	In-stent restenosis	Target vessel new lesion
A	34	8/23.5	6/17.6
B	47	2/4.3	1/2.1
P		< 0.05	< 0.05
Group A > 1.00 mg/L of serum cystatin C mass concentration, group B ≤ 1.00 mg/L of cystatin C mass concentration			

表3示A组患者支架内再狭窄及靶血管新病变发病率均显著高于B组($\chi^2=5.11, 4.21, P < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

3.1 相关知识点 慢性肾病是慢性充血性心力衰竭的独立危险因素,尤其对于那些已患有心血管疾病或者合并其他心血管危险因素者,肾功能降低和贫血经常与心力衰竭发生有关。事实上,25%~50%的心力衰竭患者的肌酐清除率小于60 mL/min^[11-12],而目前研究表明,血清肌酐和尿素氮水平一直是临床应用最广泛的肾功能评价标准,但其易受年龄、体质量、性别、种族、营

养状态、蛋白摄入量等许多非肾脏因素的影响^[13],敏感性差且不能较早地反映肾脏早期损害^[14],Cys C判断肾小球滤过率减退的敏感性优于血清肌酐和尿素氮,是评定肾小球滤过率的快速、准确、简便的方法,能及早发现肾脏受损和肾功能的改变^[15]。最新研究显示,心血管病合并慢性肾病及其他慢性疾病,早期干预治疗慢性肾病可改善患者预后^[16],Shlipak等^[17]研究发现,患者无论有无慢性肾病,随着肾功能下降,患心力衰竭、心肌梗死和外周血管疾病的风险更高。

近年来的研究表明,炎症因子参与动脉粥样硬化的病理生理过程,表现为细胞外基质降解与血管壁重构。Cys C为半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂,参与半胱氨酸蛋白酶、基质金属蛋白酶等活性调控,维护细胞外基质的产生和降解的动态平衡。进一步表明组织蛋白酶与组织蛋白酶抑制剂在体内的失衡是导致动脉粥样硬化发生发展的一个重要因素^[18]。Cys C水平与冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病(冠心病)密切相关,但其水平的升高才与冠心病发病正相关。PRIME研究发现Cys C水平跟第1次缺血性心血管事件明显相关,在纠正了传统的冠心病危险因素之后这种相关性仍然存在^[19]。

冠状动脉支架置入后再狭窄亦与多种因素有关,包括糖尿病、急性冠脉综合征、病变特征以及一些血清学指标,而且某些患者还有发生再狭窄的固有倾向。支架置入后再狭窄是一个复杂的病理生理过程,冠状动脉支架置入后再狭窄的发生主要是血管平滑肌细胞过度增殖和凋亡不足所致,也与内皮细胞损伤、血栓形成及炎症等因素有关。Niccoli等^[20]研究了70例肾小球滤过率正常的行冠状动脉造影的冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病患者,发现糖尿病是惟一可以预测冠状动脉病变严重程度的因素,Cys C可以预测病变的范围。还有研究表明,血清Cys C可预测糖尿病的发生^[21]。Stevens等^[22]发现炎性反应标志物血白细胞计数增多、高敏C-反应蛋白增高、血清白蛋白降低均与CysC增高有关。因此,这可能是Cys C能反映动脉粥样硬化的另一个重要原因。有研究发现,Cys C与糖尿病患者总病死率、心血管病死率、心力衰竭发生率呈线性相关^[23]。

3.2 本文结果分析 本文结果表明行冠状动脉药物支架置入治疗ST段抬高型急性心梗患者高浓度血清Cys C水平出现心血管事件和靶血管病变的概率高。Jernberg等^[24]研究表明Cys C是非ST段抬高型急性冠脉综合征预后的预测指标;死亡的风险随着随访的患者血清Cys C质量浓度升高而增加。患者血清Cys C质量浓度与随后发生心肌梗死有着明显的联系。在他们的Cox回归模型中,Cys C的质量浓度是死亡率的独立预测因子。Joachim等^[25]对990例冠心病患者的研究表明高浓度的血清Cys C预测全因死亡率,心血管事件和心力衰竭。并且发现血清Cys C是一个独立的预测冠心病

患者心力衰竭的患病率。但Joachim的研究没有考虑肾小球滤过率对血清Cys C质量浓度的影响。Muntner等^[26]对4 991例无慢性肾脏疾病的美国成年人流行病学研究显示年龄标准化后, 心血管疾病患病率从低到高的血清Cys C四分位数分别为6.0%, 8.8%, 11.8%和16.7%(P=0.006); 同样心肌梗死患病率从低到高的血清Cys C四分位数分别为1.9%, 4.4%, 6.6%和8.6%; 心绞痛患病率从低到高的血清Cys C四分位数分别为2.4%, 4.4%, 4.2%和7.1%; 中风患病率从低到高的血清Cys C四分位数分别为2.5%, 1.6%, 3.5%和4.4%(P均<0.05), 研究还发现无慢性肾脏疾病的美国成年人高水平的血清Cys C与心血管病的患病率密切相关。Keller等^[27]对2162有冠心病合并正常或轻度肾功能损害的患者的追踪3.65年的随访研究表明, 标准化的Cys C与心源性死亡有关(风险比: 1.94, 95%可信区间(CI): 1.59~2.37, P < 0.001)。在血清Cys C较高四分位数的患者有3.87倍(95%CI为: 2.33~6.42, P < 0.001)的死亡风险较集中低四分位数的患者; 前瞻性研究结果显示, Cys C是冠心病合并正常或轻度肾功能损害的患者心血管疾病死亡率除开经典预测因子的强有力的预测因子。刘玉胜等^[28]对177例冠心病患者研究显示冠心病患者较对照组患者血清Cys C水平升高。在兔的髂动脉损伤模型中, Cys C mRNA和蛋白水平轻度升高^[29]。而本文结果提示随访期间在血清Cys C高质量浓度组和低质量浓度组心源性死亡没有明显的差异, 这也许与本文观察的病例数目偏小和随访时间较短有关。

3.3 文章的偏倚或不足 本文观察的病例数目偏小和随访时间较短有关, 另外心血管并发症还要考虑一些药物作用如血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂的影响, 另外支架内再狭窄情况还要考虑支架的长度、直径等。

3.4 提供临床借鉴的意义 总之, 以往的研究可以充分说明Cys C参与动脉硬化、心血管疾病、慢性肾病等诸多病理、生理过程, 它的作用机制涉及抑制酶、抗炎等。既可用于早期肾病的发现, 检测肾功能的改变, 又可预测心血管并发症的风险, 对防治和改善心血管病患者的病情发展和改善预后有重要意义。

4 参考文献

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