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· 论著 ·

纤维蛋白原与急性冠脉综合征患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的关系研究

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【摘要】 背景 急性冠脉综合征(ACS)患者纤维蛋白原升高与患者预后不良有关,但其对ACS患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的影响尚不清楚。**目的** 探讨纤维蛋白原与ACS患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的关系。**方法** 选取2019年1—5月首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院重症监护病房收治的ACS患者108例,根据SYNTAX评分分为轻度病变组(SYNTAX评分<23分, $n=74$)和中重度病变组(SYNTAX评分 ≥ 23 分, $n=34$)。比较两组患者一般资料〔包括性别、年龄、体质指数(BMI)、高血压发生情况、糖尿病发生情况、脑血管疾病发生情况、冠心病病史、吸烟史〕、实验室检查指标〔包括脑钠肽(BNP)、总胆固醇、粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值、平均血小板体积、纤维蛋白原、同型半胱氨酸、估算的肾小球滤过率〕;纤维蛋白原与ACS患者SYNTAX评分的相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析;ACS患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的影响因素采用多因素Logistic回归分析。**结果** (1)两组患者男性比例、年龄、BNP、纤维蛋白原比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者BMI、高血压发生率、糖尿病发生率、脑血管疾病发生率、有冠心病病史及吸烟史者所占比例、总胆固醇、粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值、平均血小板体积、同型半胱氨酸、估算的肾小球滤过率比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。(2)Pearson相关分析结果显示,纤维蛋白原与ACS患者SYNTAX评分呈正相关($r=0.348$, $P<0.05$)。(3)多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,年龄〔 $OR=1.119$, 95% $CI(1.021, 1.226)$ 〕、纤维蛋白原〔 $OR=3.458$, 95% $CI(1.038, 11.523)$ 〕是ACS患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的影响因素($P<0.05$)。**结论** 纤维蛋白原与ACS患者冠状动脉病变程度呈正相关,是ACS患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的独立影响因素。

【关键词】 急性冠脉综合征;纤维蛋白原;冠状动脉狭窄;SYNTAX评分;影响因素分析

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Relationship between Fibrinogen and Severity of Coronary Artery Lesion in Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome

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【Abstract】 Background Fibrinogen significantly elevated and it is correlated with the poor prognosis in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS), however, its impact on severity of coronary lesion is unknown yet. **Objective** To investigate the relationship between fibrinogen and severity of coronary artery lesion in patients with ACS. **Methods** From January to May 2019, a total of 108 patients with ACS were selected in the Intensive Care Unit, Beijing Tiantan Hospital Affiliated to Capital Medical University, and they were divided into A group (SYNTAX score<23, $n=74$) and B group (SYNTAX score ≥ 23 , $n=34$) according to SYNTAX score. Comparison of general information (including gender, age, BMI, incidence of hypertension, diabetes mellitus and cerebrovascular disease, history of coronary artery disease and smoking) and laboratory examination results (including BNP, TC, granulocyte to lymphocyte ratio, mean platelet volume, fibrinogen, Hcy and eGFR) was compared between the two groups; Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlations between

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fibrinogen and SYNTAX score in patients with ACS, moreover multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the influencing factors of severity of coronary artery lesion in patients with ACS. **Results** (1) There was statistically significant difference in male ratio, age, BNP and fibrinogen between the two groups, respectively ($P<0.05$), while there was no statistically significant difference in BMI, incidence of hypertension, diabetes mellitus or cerebrovascular disease, proportion of patients with history of coronary artery disease or smoking, TC, granulocyte to lymphocyte ratio, mean platelet volume or eGFR between the two groups ($P>0.05$). (2) Pearson correlation analysis results showed that, fibrinogen was positively correlated with SYNTAX score in patients with ACS ($r=0.348$, $P<0.05$). (3) Multivariate Logistic regression analysis results showed that, age [$OR=1.119$, 95% CI (1.021, 1.226)] and fibrinogen [$OR=3.458$, 95% CI (1.038, 11.523)] were influencing factors of severity of coronary artery lesion in patients with ACS ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Fibrinogen is positively correlated with the severity of coronary artery lesion in patients with ACS, and it is one of independent influencing factors of the severity of coronary artery lesion.

【Key words】 Acute coronary syndrome; Fibrinogen; Coronary stenosis; SYNTAX score; Root cause analysis

急性冠脉综合征(ACS)是以冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块破裂或侵蚀,继发完全或不完全阻塞性血栓形成病理基础的一组临床综合征,属于冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病的严重类型^[1]。ACS分为ST段抬高型心肌梗死、非ST段抬高型心肌梗死和不稳定型心绞痛,而早期风险评估对高危ACS患者的治疗与预后具有重要临床价值^[2-3]。SYNTAX评分是根据冠状动脉造影结果对冠状动脉病变程度进行系统评分^[4-6],不仅可预测患者不良血管事件发生率和住院期间病死率,还可预测远期病死率^[7-8]。研究表明,ACS患者SYNTAX评分越高则病情越严重,预后越差^[9]。有研究证实,炎症、凝血活性增强和内皮功能障碍等与动脉粥样硬化的发生、发展密切相关^[10]。纤维蛋白原是一种易于检测的凝血/炎症标志物^[11-12],ACS患者纤维蛋白原高于稳定性冠心病患者或健康者,而较高的纤维蛋白原可能预示患者预后不良^[13-14]。但目前ACS患者动脉粥样硬化程度和复杂性与纤维蛋白原的关系尚未证实。因此,本研究旨在探讨纤维蛋白原与ACS患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的关系,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 通过病历检索选取2019年1—5月首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院重症监护病房收治的ACS患者108例,均符合心肌梗死第三次全球统一定义^[15]中的ACS诊断标准。纳入标准:首次诊断为ACS者;于本院行冠状动脉造影确诊者;入院后完善实验室检查者。排除标准:无法计算SYNTAX评分者(包括既往行冠状动脉旁路移植术、未做冠状动脉造影、冠状动脉均衡型或肌桥);既往明确诊断为先天性心脏病、心脏病、瓣膜病变者;合并脑卒中、全身大动脉疾病、周围血管疾病或周围血管栓塞性疾病者;合并活动性感染、慢性炎症性疾病、严重肝肾功能障碍、出血性疾病、白血病、恶性肿瘤者;有抗凝治疗史者。本研究经首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院医学伦理委员会审核批准。

1.2 观察指标

1.2.1 一般资料 收集所有患者一般资料,包括性别、

年龄、体质指数(BMI)、高血压发生情况、糖尿病发生情况、脑血管疾病发生情况、冠心病病史、吸烟史。

1.2.2 实验室检查指标 所有患者于入院第2天清晨空腹状态下采集肘静脉血并检测实验室检查指标,包括脑钠肽(BNP)、总胆固醇、粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值、平均血小板体积、纤维蛋白原、同型半胱氨酸、估算的肾小球滤过率(eGFR)。

1.3 冠状动脉造影检查及SYNTAX评分 采用Judkins法经桡动脉行冠状动脉造影,由两名介入医师使用SYNTAX评分计算器对所有管腔狭窄率 $\geq 50\%$ 、血管直径 ≥ 1.5 mm的冠状动脉进行评分,后使用最新在线更新版本(2.11)计算SYNTAX评分(<http://www.syntaxscore.com>)^[6]。

1.4 分组 根据SYNTAX评分将所有患者分为轻度病变组(SYNTAX评分 <23 分, $n=74$)和中重度病变组(SYNTAX评分 ≥ 23 分, $n=34$)。

1.5 统计学方法 采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件进行数据分析,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本 t 检验;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验;纤维蛋白原与SYNTAX评分的相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析;ACS患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的影响因素采用多因素Logistic回归分析。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料及实验室检查指标 两组患者男性比例、年龄、BNP、纤维蛋白原比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者BMI、高血压发生率、糖尿病发生率、脑血管疾病发生率、有冠心病病史及吸烟史者所占比例、总胆固醇、粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值、平均血小板体积、同型半胱氨酸、eGFR比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,见表1)。

2.2 相关性分析 Pearson相关分析结果显示,纤维蛋白原与ACS患者SYNTAX评分呈正相关($r=0.348$, $P=0.016$)。

表1 两组患者一般资料和实验室检查指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information and laboratory examination results between the two groups

组别	例数	男性 [n (%)]	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	高血压 [n (%)]	糖尿病 [n (%)]	脑血管疾病 [n (%)]	冠心病病史 [n (%)]	吸烟史 [n (%)]
轻度病变组	74	58 (78.4)	60.0 ± 12.6	25.9 ± 3.5	50 (67.6)	25 (33.8)	6 (8.1)	9 (12.2)	44 (59.4)
中重度病变组	34	19 (55.9)	67.0 ± 10.4	25.3 ± 3.0	20 (58.8)	15 (44.1)	1 (2.9)	8 (23.6)	17 (50.0)
<i>t</i> (χ^2) 值		2.237 ^a	-2.875	0.840	0.860 ^a	-1.007 ^a	1.190 ^a	-1.367 ^a	0.907 ^a
<i>P</i> 值		0.016	0.007	0.425	0.251	0.206	0.290	0.112	0.238

组别	BNP ($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/L)	总胆固醇 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	粒细胞/淋巴细胞 比值 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	平均血小板体积 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, fl)	纤维蛋白原 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	同型半胱氨酸 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μ mol/L)	eGFR ($\bar{x} \pm s$, ml·min ⁻¹ ·(1.73 m ²) ⁻¹)
轻度病变组	167.3 ± 24.9	4.40 ± 1.16	0.31 ± 0.04	9.8 ± 1.1	3.37 ± 0.98	15.22 ± 6.44	102.1 ± 21.8
中重度病变组	381.7 ± 69.3	4.30 ± 0.98	0.39 ± 0.06	10.2 ± 1.3	3.87 ± 1.09	13.54 ± 6.86	103.9 ± 14.2
<i>t</i> (χ^2) 值	-2.911	0.457	-1.185	-1.393	-2.141	1.127	-0.529
<i>P</i> 值	0.001	0.669	0.222	0.145	0.035	0.252	0.651

注: BMI= 体质指数, BNP= 脑钠肽, eGFR= 估算的肾小球滤过率; ^a 为 χ^2 值

2.3 多因素 Logistic 回归分析 以 SYNTAX 评分 (赋值: <23 分=0, ≥23 分=1) 为因变量, 表1中有统计学差异的指标为自变量 [性别 (赋值: 女性=0, 男性=1), 年龄、BNP、纤维蛋白原 (赋值均为实测值)] 进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示, 年龄、纤维蛋白原是 ACS 患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的影响因素 ($P<0.05$, 见表2)。

3 讨论

SYNTAX 评分是根据病变部位、狭窄程度、钙化及闭塞等解剖特点定量评价冠状动脉病变严重程度及复杂性, 并进行危险分层^[4-5]。研究表明, SYNTAX 评分越高患者冠状动脉病变越复杂, 也预示着患者不良预后的发生率越高^[9]。SYNTAX 评分是经皮冠状动脉介入治疗 (PCI) 后患者1年内主要不良心血管事件 (MACE) 发生的独立预测因子^[16]。

纤维蛋白原是一种凝血/炎症标志物, 其可通过以下机制参与冠状动脉粥样硬化过程: (1) 纤维蛋白原在内皮损伤过程中不仅能刺激血小板和白细胞黏附于血管壁细胞、触发血管活性递质释放^[17], 还能调节内皮细胞通透性, 促进内皮细胞迁移, 使内皮细胞功能发生障碍^[18]。(2) 纤维蛋白原可促进平滑肌细胞增殖并诱导单核细胞趋化^[19], 而平滑肌细胞和单核/巨噬细胞是冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块的主要细胞成分。(3) 纤维蛋白原不仅参与慢性炎症疾病的炎症反应过程, 还是一种急性期反应物^[20]; 在急性炎症反应中, 白介素6 (IL-6)、白介素1 β (IL-1 β) 和糖皮质激素会进一步诱导纤维蛋白原表达, 进而形成级联放大作用, 促进炎症反应^[21];(4) 纤维蛋白原主要参与血液黏滞、血小板聚集和纤维蛋白形成并调节凝血激活^[22], 而凝血激活和纤维蛋白溶解或纤维蛋白原氧化可能会加剧已有冠心病。

KURTUL 等^[23] 研究结果显示, ACS 患者纤维蛋白

表2 ACS 患者冠状动脉病变严重程度影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis on influencing factors of severity of coronary artery lesion in patients with ACS

变量	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	OR (95%CI)	<i>P</i> 值
性别	-0.871	1.114	0.611	0.419 (0.047, 3.716)	0.434
年龄	0.112	0.047	5.745	1.119 (1.021, 1.226)	0.017
BNP	0.001	0.001	0.595	1.001 (0.998, 1.005)	0.441
纤维蛋白原	1.241	0.614	4.082	3.458 (1.038, 11.523)	0.043

原与 SYNTAX 评分呈正相关。GAO 等^[24] 研究结果显示, 纤维蛋白原与35岁以下男性心肌梗死患者冠状动脉 Gensini 评分有一定相关性。本研究结果显示, 中重度病变组患者纤维蛋白原高于轻度病变组; 纤维蛋白原与 ACS 患者 SYNTAX 评分呈正相关; 进一步行多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示, 纤维蛋白原是 ACS 患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的影响因素, 与既往研究结果一致^[25-26]。

综上所述, 纤维蛋白原与 ACS 患者冠状动脉病变程度呈正相关, 是 ACS 患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的独立影响因素; 但本研究纳入样本量较小, 且为考虑纤维蛋白原动态变化, 故结果结论仍有待扩大样本量、联合多中心的前瞻性研究进一步验证。

作者贡献: 穆利英、杜凤和、郭彩霞进行文章的构思与设计; 穆利英进行研究的实施与可行性分析, 数据收集及结果的分析与解释、撰写论文; 穆利英、吴昱、孟帅进行数据整理; 吴昱进行统计学处理; 穆利英、吴昱进行论文的修订; 穆利英、吴昱、郭彩霞负责文章的质量控制及审校; 穆利英、郭彩霞对文章整体负责, 监督管理。

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