

急性心肌梗死后左室血栓高危人群的识别及预防

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【摘要】 目前急性前壁心肌梗死、左室射血分数降低被认为是识别急性心肌梗死后左室血栓形成的高危患者的重要预测因素, 其他指标鲜有系统性报道。本文概括介绍了急性心肌梗死后左室血栓的发病率、发病机制、识别因素、诊断和预防等。着重介绍了识别急性心肌梗死后左室血栓形成的高危患者的临床指标。希望给临床医师提供更精准识别急性心肌梗死后左室血栓形成高危人群的指标, 对探究其预防性治疗提供一定的借鉴。

【关键词】 急性心肌梗死; 左室血栓; 危险因素

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Identification and Prevention of High-risk Patients with Left Ventricular Thrombosis after Acute Myocardial Infarction

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【Abstract】 Acute anterior myocardial infarction and decreased left ventricular ejection fraction are currently considered to be important predictors of high-risk patients with left ventricular thrombosis after acute myocardial infarction and there is no systemic report for other predictors. This article outlined the incidence, pathogenesis, identification factors, diagnosis and the prevention of left ventricular thrombosis after acute myocardial infarction, especially emphasizing on how to identify high-risk patients with left ventricular thrombosis after acute myocardial infarction from clinical indicators. This paper was written in hopes of providing clinicians with more accurate indicators for identifying high-risk groups of left ventricular thrombosis after acute myocardial infarction. It also provided the references for exploring preventive treatment.

【Key words】 Acute myocardial infarction; Left ventricular thrombosis; Risk factors

左室血栓为急性前壁心肌梗死后严重的并发症之一, 合并左室血栓的急性心肌梗死患者住院期间更容易出现各种并发症, 如急性缺血性和出血性卒中、急性肾功能衰竭、胃肠道出血、心源性休克、住院期间心脏骤停和死亡等^[1], 给患者及社会带来严重的经济负担。本文旨在通过对近几年急性心肌梗死后左室血栓形成的相关危险因素及左室血栓早期预防研究做一综述, 为临床医师及早识别和预防左室血栓形成提供一定的临床依据。

1 急性心肌梗死合并左室血栓的发病率

经皮冠脉介入术(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)时代之前, 急性心肌梗死后左室血栓发生率为20%~60%^[2-4]。随着诊疗水平的提高, 有研究显示急

性心肌梗死后左室血栓发生率为7%~46%^[5]。随着PCI时代的到来, 急性心肌梗死后左室血栓发生率明显降低。有研究^[6]显示经急诊PCI治疗后急性心肌梗死后左室血栓发生率为2.7%, 前壁心肌梗死患者PCI后左室血栓发生率为9.1%。可见左室血栓在急性心肌梗死中, 尤其是在前壁心肌梗死中发病率仍较高, 应该被临床医生所重视。

2 急性心肌梗死后左室血栓形成的机制及危险因素

有研究显示血栓形成与血流缓慢、血管内皮受损和血液高凝状态(Virchow三定律)关系密切^[7]。患者急性心肌梗死时, 发生室壁运动障碍, 心肌收缩力下降, 左室心尖部作为心脏前壁和后壁的转折处, 血液易形成湍流, 故左室心尖部最易出现血液淤滞。左室血

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栓尽管可发生在间隔部、后壁等各个部位,但尤以左室心尖部血栓最为常见^[5]。急性前壁心肌梗死后,内皮受损,暴露胶原纤维,释放多种缩血管物质及黏附因子,启动凝血级联反应,最终导致红细胞、血小板和纤维蛋白组成的左室血栓形成。

2.1 室壁运动障碍导致血液瘀滞或湍流

急性心肌梗死时,室壁运动障碍,心脏收缩不同步,心肌收缩力减弱,出现血流减慢甚至在室壁运动障碍处出现湍流。多项研究表明急性前壁心肌梗死是左室血栓形成的高危因素^[6,8]。严重室壁运动异常、室壁瘤、左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)降低、2 级以上的舒张功能障碍已被证实是左室血栓形成的高危因素^[9-10]。心尖部因其特殊的解剖位置最常出现左室血栓,aVR 导联 T 波极性变化可能与前降支远端闭塞引起心尖部心肌损伤以及室壁运动异常有关^[11]。İçen 等^[12]研究显示血栓组中 aVR 导联 T 波极性变化较无血栓组更明显,是急性前壁心肌梗死后左室血栓形成的独立危险因素。Kobayashi 等^[13]研究显示前降支血管包绕心尖患者,前降支作为罪犯血管出现心肌梗死时更易出现左室血栓。室壁运动异常作为左室血栓形成的重要生理机制,各种引起室壁运动异常的情况应充分被重视。国内一项研究建议当急性心肌梗死患者合并陈旧性心肌梗死、LVEF $\leq 40\%$ 等情况时应及时评估左室血栓形成的风险^[14]。

2.2 局部心肌损伤

心肌梗死面积和左室血栓形成密切相关,肌酸激酶同工酶越高心肌梗死面积越大^[15]。肌钙蛋白 T 与梗死面积呈现明显相关性,尤其是梗死第 4 天肌钙蛋白 T 与心肌梗死相关性最高,肌钙蛋白 T 越高,心肌梗死面积越大^[16]。肌酸激酶同工酶和肌钙蛋白水平与左室血栓风险成明显正相关^[17],术前 TIMI 血流 0 级、总缺血时间延长同样与心肌梗死面积密切相关,合并术前 TIMI 血流 0 级、总缺血时间延长的心肌梗死患者左室血栓形成概率明显增加^[14]。有研究^[18]显示入院时血清 C 反应蛋白是急性 ST 段抬高心肌梗死合并左室血栓的独立危险因素。住院期间血清 C 反应蛋白 20 mg/dL 可能是预测心肌梗死后左室血栓形成的分界值^[19]。C 反应蛋白升高并不只是作为急性时相反应蛋白在心肌梗死时应激性升高(组织损伤时,在白介素-6、白介素-1、肿瘤坏死因子和干扰素等细胞因子的调控作用下,由肝细胞及时生成大量 C 反应蛋白),而且其与梗死区域激活的补体共同沉积,介导局部炎症反应,导致炎症反应加重和血栓形成。Baysal 等^[20]的研究表明 V₄~V₆ 导联碎裂 QRS 波群是急性前壁心肌梗死后左室心尖部血栓形成的独立危险因

素。心电图表现碎裂 QRS 波群的心肌梗死患者可能每块梗死心肌的面积小,但梗死区的数量多,其相应的心电图改变取决于每块心肌坏死的程度和大小^[21]。

2.3 血液高凝状态

Acar 等^[17]研究显示合并左室血栓的急性前壁心肌梗死患者入院时平均血小板体积明显高于无左室血栓组,血栓阴性组血小板计数更高,平均血小板体积增高为左室血栓形成的高危因素。血小板体积增大反应血小板活性增强,形成血栓风险增加^[22]。有研究显示同型半胱氨酸对纤维蛋白原的裂解有抵抗作用,高同型半胱氨酸血症增加左室血栓形成的概率^[23]。可溶性组织因子和 D-二聚体在凝血及炎症反应中起重要作用,同样可促进左室血栓形成^[24]。国外有研究显示白细胞、纤连蛋白水平升高也可作为急性心肌梗死后左室血栓形成的危险因素^[17,25]。

3 左室血栓形成的相关临床研究

3.1 左室血栓与二尖瓣反流

二尖瓣反流是否为左室血栓的保护性因素尚有争议,Kalaria 等^[26]随访了 103 例扩张型心肌病患者 1 年,在扩张型心肌病患者中,LVEF 是与左室血栓形成最相关的因素。存在严重的二尖瓣反流可能对左室血栓形成有保护作用。可能是在心脏收缩期二尖瓣反流,左心房负荷增加,在心脏舒张期,血流在二尖瓣处跨瓣压增大,血流速度增快,避免了血液在左室瘀滞。Blondheim 等^[27]的研究发现在心室舒张期,血栓组二尖瓣血流速度和心尖部血流速度低于无血栓组。Ozdemir 等^[28]在缺血性扩张型心肌病中也观察到类似结果,严重的二尖瓣反流对左室血栓形成有保护作用。Ascione 等^[29]的研究与其相反,其研究显示在急性心肌梗死早期,中度至重度二尖瓣反流未减少甚至增加了左室血栓的发生,室壁运动障碍范围是左室血栓形成的决定性因素。其出现上述争议可能与纳入研究人群不同有关,二尖瓣反流是否为左室血栓的保护性因素尚需进一步研究。

3.2 抗磷脂抗体与左室血栓

抗磷脂抗体可能促进急性心肌梗死后左室血栓形成:抗磷脂抗体可能通过多种途径促进左室血栓形成,可导致内皮损伤、干扰凝血酶原活性、造成心室功能障碍和瓣膜性心脏病等^[30-31]。Okuyan 等^[32]的研究表明左室血栓组抗磷脂抗体 IgM 水平明显高于无血栓组($P=0.01$)、抗磷脂抗体 IgG 水平同样明显高于无血栓组($P=0.02$)。

4 左室血栓的诊断

左室血栓诊断临床上常用超声心动图、心脏磁共振和左室声学造影等方法诊断。超声心动图因其简

单、方便和价格低廉等优势在临床广泛应用,但敏感性较低。一项荟萃分析^[8]以心脏磁共振为金标准,显示经胸超声诊断左室血栓特异性 98%,敏感性 29%。心脏磁共振因其价格高昂限制了其在临床的应用。左室声学造影诊断左室血栓的敏感性、特异性均较超声心动图更高。Wada 等^[33]一项研究选取经 X 线左室造影或多排 CT 诊断有左室血栓的患者,分另行左室声学造影和普通超声心动图检查,结果显示左室声学造影诊断左室血栓的敏感性、特异性均为 100%,优于超声心动图。相对其他检查而言,左室声学造影价格相对低廉、无创、无辐射,更容易被患者接受。

5 急性心肌梗死合并左室血栓的预防

5.1 PCI 相关措施

目前对于急性心肌梗死患者优选 PCI 治疗,及早期 PCI 治疗减少心肌缺血时间,能减少左室血栓的发生^[14]。Wang 等^[34]的研究表明血栓负荷高的急性心肌梗死患者 PCI 治疗联合冠状动脉内应用尿激酶可改善患者室壁运动异常。其未把左室血栓作为效应指标,但结合左室血栓形成的机制,思路仍值得借鉴。

5.2 抗凝联合抗血小板治疗

2012 年美国胸科医师协会 (ACCP) 抗栓和预防血栓形成指南建议:把 LVEF<40%,左室壁运动障碍作为识别急性心肌梗死后左室血栓形成的高危患者的指标,对于急性心肌梗死后未行支架植入术合并有左室血栓形成高危因素 (LVEF<40%,左室壁运动障碍) 的患者,华法林 (控制 INR 为 2~3) 联合小剂量阿司匹林 (75~100 mg/d) 优于单一抗血小板治疗或双联抗血小板治疗 (1B);对于急性心肌梗死后植入支架的高危患者推荐抗凝联合双联抗血小板治疗 (2C)。其推荐等级及证据强度较弱。Bastiany 等^[35]系统综述表明目前尚无明确证据表明抗凝加双联抗血小板治疗的三联疗法预防左室血栓是有益或有害。有小样本的前瞻性研究^[36]表明急性前壁心肌梗死、LVEF<40% 的患者应用双联抗血小板治疗与加用华法林的三联治疗在预防左室血栓方面无明显差异。其样本量过小,在评估左室血栓方面分别采用了超声心动图及左室声学造影,结果具有一定局限性。Buss 等^[37]纳入了 269 例急性前壁心肌梗死、LVEF<40% 和无左室血栓的患者分为双联抗血小板组和华法林联用双联抗血小板的三联组,经统计分析两组卒中及出血风险无明显差异。其未把左室血栓纳入终点事件,且未说明 INR。White 等^[38]纳入了 60 例急性心肌梗死 PCI 术后的患者,分为依诺肝素 1 月联用双联抗血小板和华法林 3 月联用双联抗血小板两组,依诺肝素组和华法林组在出血及栓塞事件无明显差异,其以超声心动图识别左室血栓,

假阴性及假阳性的可能性大。Shacham 等^[39]的研究表明对住院的急性前壁心肌梗死患者行急诊 PCI 后双联抗血小板联合抗凝 5 d,左室血栓的发生率较低。

目前研究主要是把急性前壁心肌梗死和 LVEF<40% 的患者作为纳入标准,纳入因素较少,识别左室血栓的高危人群准确性较差,不能更精准地给予预防性治疗。

6 展望

综上所述,虽然目前缺乏统一诊断标准的大规模的急性前壁心肌梗死后左室血栓的流行病学研究,但目前的研究表明左室血栓仍是急性前壁心肌梗死的主要并发症之一。通过心肌缺血时间、超声心动图、生化检查和心电图等综合识别心肌梗死后左室血栓的高危人群,并开展大规模前瞻性的随机临床试验,急性心肌梗死后左室血栓形成的高危人群的预防性治疗推荐等级可能会提高。

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