

血小板功能检测指导经皮冠脉介入术后抗血小板治疗的研究进展

孙伯晨 韩薇

(哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院心内科, 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001)

【摘要】 抗血小板治疗是冠心病二级预防的基石, 国内外指南均推荐对于急性冠脉综合征患者接受阿司匹林联合 P₂Y₁₂受体拮抗剂可有效地减少经皮冠脉介入术后血栓事件的发生率, 但同时增加了出血事件的发生。研究证实血小板反应的多样性与急性冠脉综合征患者长期预后密切相关, 目前, 国际上对不同血小板功能检测方法的预测价值和诊断界值存在较大争议。因此, 现对血小板功能检测方法、血小板反应性预测临床事件的临界值及最新抗血小板治疗研究进展进行综述。

【关键词】 血小板功能检测; 血小板反应性; 血栓事件; 出血事件; 抗血小板治疗

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Platelet Function Tests to Guide Antiplatelet Therapy after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

SUN Bochen, HAN Wei

(Department of Cardiology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin 150001, Heilongjiang, China)

【Abstract】 Antiplatelet therapy is the basis of secondary prevention about coronary heart disease. Domestic and foreign guidelines recommend that aspirin combined with P₂Y₁₂ receptor antagonist can effectively reduce thrombosis after percutaneous coronary intervention in acute coronary syndrome patients, but at the same time increased the incidence of bleeding events. Many studies have confirmed that the diversity of platelet response are closely related to the long-term prognosis of acute coronary syndrome patients. Currently, single platelet function test is an universal problem in the world, and the critical value of P₂Y₁₂ receptor antagonist for high residual platelet reactivity are controversial. Therefore, this platelet function test methods, the predicted value of platelet reactivity for clinical events, and the recent antiplatelet therapy research progress are summarized as follows.

【Key words】 Platelet function test; Platelet reactivity; Thrombotic event; Bleeding event; Antiplatelet therapy

经皮冠脉介入术(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)显著地提高了冠心病治疗的临床疗效。然而, 缺血事件包括支架内血栓形成、再发心肌梗死和靶血管重建等是 PCI 术后存在的主要挑战。

目前的指南推荐阿司匹林联合 P₂Y₁₂受体拮抗剂预防 PCI 术后缺血事件^[1]。然而, 基于“东亚悖论”和基因多样性差异, 个体间对抗血小板药物治疗表现出多样性差异, 这些差异与再发血栓或出血有关。累积证据表明, 20% ~ 40% 的患者对氯吡格雷有耐药性^[2-3]; 新的 P₂Y₁₂受体拮抗剂(如普拉格雷和替格瑞洛)可降低缺血事件的发生率, 但这些药物增加了 PCI 术后患者出血事件的发生率^[4]。血小板功能检测(platelet function testing, PFT)可评估患者出血风险及血栓风险, 了解个体对抗血小板药物是否耐药, 分析当前抗血小板药物疗效, 调整抗血小板用药策略等, 以提

高治疗的有效性及安全性。因此, 基于 PFT 的个体化治疗是保证抗血小板药物疗效的有效措施。

1 常用的 PFT 方法

1.1 光学透射比浊法

光学透射比浊法(light transmission aggregometry, LTA)是评价血小板功能的“金标准”, 也是目前应用最广泛的 PFT 方法。临床研究^[5-6]表明, 氯吡格雷治疗中以 LTA 为标准的血小板高反应性(high platelet reactivity, HPR)与主要不良心血管事件的发生密切相关。Breet 等^[5]发现, 5 μmol/L 二磷酸腺苷诱导的血小板反应性临界值为 42.9%, 能有效地预测全因死亡、非致命性心肌梗死、支架内血栓形成和卒中等不良事件。来自中国人群的研究数据^[6]表明, LTA 检测的 HPR 者 1 年随访时的主要不良心血管事件风险增加约 2.8 倍。然而, LTA 在常规应用中的局限性主要是

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(上接第 1125 页)

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