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血清胱抑素 C 与介入治疗急性冠状动脉综合症预后关系

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摘要 目的 探讨急性冠脉综合症(ACS)患者血清胱抑素 C(Cys-C)水平与冠状动脉介入(PCI)术后主要不良心血管事件(MACE)的相关性。**方法** 选择接受 PCI 治疗的 ACS 患者 312 例, 入院后 12h 内测定 Cys-C 水平完善各项检查, 随访 1 年, 按有无 MACE 进行分组, 并将 Cys-C 水平按四分位法分为 Q1(<0.81mg/L), Q2(0.81~0.92mg/L), Q3(0.93~1.10mg/L), 和 Q4($\geq 1.11\text{mg/L}$) 4 组, 进行相关统计学分析。**结果** 与非事件组比较, 事件组的 Cys-C 水平显著增高($P < 0.05$); 在预测 1 年心血管事件的中, Cys-C、cTnI、hsCRP 及 CK-MB 的 ROC 的曲线下面积分别为 0.781、0.620、0.702、0.636; 其中 Cys-C 最有预测价值。*Kaplan-Meier* 生存分析示 Q4、Q3、Q2 的 1 年 MACE 事件发生率依次高于 Q1 组($P < 0.001$)。多元 COX 回归分析显示, Cys-C、LVEF、cTnI 是远期发生心血管事件的独立预测因子。**结论** Cys-C 可以预测接受 PCI 急性冠状动脉综合症患者的远期预后, 可用于 ACS 的危险分层。

关键词 急性冠状动脉综合症 胱抑素-C 冠状动脉介入治疗 预后

Prognostic Value of Plasma Cystatin C for Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome Underwent Percutaneous Coronary Intervention. Yan Shan, Zhang Xuefeng, Tian Xiaoyi, Li Jiangjin, Zhuang Ling, Jiang Yicheng, Xu Zhuo. Department of Cardiology. Huai'an First People's Hospital, Nanjing Medical University, Jiangsu 223300, China

Abstract Objective To study the correlation between serum cystatin - C (Cys - C) level and major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) in patients with acute cardiovascular syndrome (ACS) after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). **Methods** Clinical data about 312 ACS patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were divided into MACE group and non - MACE group. Cys - C levels were compared between the two groups. The patients were then divided into 4 groups according to their serum Cys - C level (Q1 < 0.81mg/L; Q2 = 0.81 – 0.92mg/L; Q3 = 0.93 – 1.10mg/L; Q4 $\geq 1.11\text{mg/L}$). Risk factors for MACE were analyzed by Cox regression analysis. **Results** The serum Cys - C level was higher in MACE group than in non - MACE group($P < 0.05$). The area under curve of Cys - C, cTnI, hsCRP and CK - MB to predict MACE were 0.781, 0.620, 0.702 and 0.636 respectively. *Kaplan-Meier* analysis showed that the occurrence of MACE in the Q2, Q3, and Q4 groups was higher than in the Q1 group ($P < 0.001$). Multivariate COX regression indicated that LVEF, cTnI(hazard ratio = 3.004, $P = 0.022$) and cystatin C levels (hazard ratio = 2.185, $P = 0.016$) were independently associated with the occurrence of MACE. **Conclusion** The serum cystatinC level is an independent predictor of MACE in patients with ACS underwent PCI.

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肾功能异常与远期心血管事件相关,但在 Cox 回归分析中 Cys 是独立危险因素,而 SCr 不是,因此,同为肾功能异常标志物,Cys 相对于血 Cr 水平在 ACS 的应用中更有意义。

ACS 的病理基础是不稳定的粥样斑块,斑块的易损性是其致病的关键环节,最直接原因是斑块溃疡、破裂,纤维帽脱落,进而导致的冠脉血栓形成,而 Cys - C 与 ACS 预后的相关确切机制目前尚不十分清楚。可能以下几个因素有关:(1)Cys - C 参与了动脉粥样斑块的炎性过程,炎症细胞的浸润和炎症反应参与这一环节,Cys - C 是体内半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂,调节半胱氨酸蛋白酶活性,影响中性粒细胞的迁移,参与血管壁、细胞外基质产生及降解的平衡过程以及炎性反应过程等,而细胞外基质的过度降解可使纤维帽结构更为不稳定,斑块易损性增大,导致 ACS。Niccoli 等^[7]对 70 例 GFR 正常的冠心病患者进行冠状动脉造影并进行 Cys 检测,结果显示 Cys - C 升高与冠状动脉粥样硬化等病变程度及形态学改变呈正相关,Cys - C 升高可以反映斑块负荷程度及不稳定性。(2)Cys - C 参与血管壁基质重构。在动脉壁蛋白溶解和抗蛋白溶解活性平衡中发挥重要作用,血管壁重构过程的干扰或紊乱是动脉粥样硬化、斑块破裂、再狭窄形成的发病机制的重要组成部分。Shi 等^[8]研究发现,动脉粥样斑块组织中 Cys - C 含量较正常血管减少,而组织蛋白酶 S 及 K 却过度表达,促使斑块纤维帽变薄易于破裂,从而导致不良事件的发生。当组织蛋白酶活性增高到一定程度后会导致动脉壁细胞或其他部位细胞 Cys - C 表达代偿性增高,从而抑制过高的组织蛋白酶活性。(3)有研究表明:Cys - C 基因在心脏表达及调节,在心肌缺血时,Cys - C 被释放出来,并且对组织蛋白的活性起调节作用。(4)Tanaga 等^[9]研究显示,PCI 术后 Cys - C 水平升高,CysC 水平与术后对比剂肾病的发生密切相关。

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关,从而间接与患者的预后相关。

总之,血清 Cys - C 水平与 ACS 患者 PCI 术后 MACE 发生率呈正相关,监测 Cys - C 水平的动态变化可能有助于早期识别及 PCI 术后的 MACE,并有可能为降低 MACE 提供。但该研究还有待大规模前瞻性研究进一步证实。

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