

## • 病例报告 •

## 单纯左主干病变的 Kounis 综合征 1 例

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[关键词] Kounis 综合征;过敏;心肌梗死

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## Kounis syndrome with simple left main disease: one case report

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**Summary** A patient with the type II Kounis syndrome was analyzed in our hospital. She had obvious allergic reactions and clinical manifestations of acute myocardial infarction, as well as abnormal laboratory examinations. Coronary angiography results showed that the LM orifice lumen was obstructed about 95%. Kounis syndrome with simple left main disease is extremely rare. The treatment of Kounis syndrome is careful.

**Key words** Kounis syndrome; allergy; myocardial infarction

## 1 病例资料

患者,女,58岁,因“全身皮疹伴瘙痒1d”入院,急诊考虑过敏性皮炎,给予抗过敏治疗,症状稍缓解,入院心电图见图1。2 h后突发胸痛、呕吐,表现为心前区压榨样疼痛,呕吐物为胃内容物,心电图检查示Ⅱ、Ⅲ、aVF、V<sub>1</sub>~V<sub>5</sub>导联ST段抬高

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(图2),较入院心电图有明显改变,遂转人心内科治疗。既往有冠心病病史10余年,平素予丹参滴丸口服,否认高血压、糖尿病史,有磺胺类药物过敏史,有吸烟史43年(平均15支/d),余无特殊。入院体检:血压:145/95 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),神志清晰,全身皮肤布满红色斑疹,双肺呼吸音粗,双肺可闻及干湿性啰音,心界不大,心率78次/min,心律齐,各瓣膜听诊区未闻及杂音及额外心音,余查体无异常。入心内科多次复查心电图

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(图3:Ⅱ、Ⅲ、aVF、V<sub>1</sub>~V<sub>6</sub>导联ST段抬高、T波高尖,图4:Ⅱ、Ⅲ、aVF、V<sub>1</sub>~V<sub>6</sub>导联T波逐渐下降)可见其动态变化。血常规:白细胞:16.13×10<sup>9</sup>/L,中性粒细胞绝对值:14.36×10<sup>9</sup>/L,嗜酸性粒细胞绝对值:0.00×10<sup>9</sup>/L;血脂:甘油三酯:2.23 mmol/L,低密度脂蛋白胆固醇:2.59 mmol/L;降钙素原:0.55 ng/mL;超敏C反应蛋白:16.80 mg/L;免疫球蛋白定量IgE:187 IU/mL;肝肾功能血电解质、凝血功能等未见异常。心肺5项:肌红蛋白151 ng/mL,D-二聚体4270 ng/mL,肌钙蛋白I、BNP、肌酸激酶同工酶正常,2 h后复查心肺5项:肌红蛋白>500 ng/mL,D-二聚体3570 ng/mL,肌钙蛋白I:2.08 ng/mL,肌酸激酶同工酶:14.00 ng/mL,每6 h监测肌钙蛋白I:14.600 ng/mL、35.600 ng/mL,心脏彩超:室壁节段性运动异常(室间隔下段、左室心尖部、左室前壁下段搏动幅度减弱)。

综上初步诊断:荨麻疹,急性广泛前壁、下壁心肌梗死,Killip分级Ⅲ级。与患者家属沟通同意后,行冠状动脉造影检查,结果示左主干(LM):开口管腔狭窄约95%,开口可见血栓影,前向血流TIMI 3级,左前降支(LAD)、左回旋支(LCX)、右冠状动脉(RCA)未见狭窄,行急诊经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI),球囊扩张后于LM植入3.5 mm×15 mm支架1枚,同时给予抗血小板聚集、稳定斑块、改善循环以及抗过敏等对症治疗,PCI术后多次复查心电图(图5:Ⅱ、Ⅲ、aVF、V<sub>1</sub>~V<sub>6</sub>导联ST段逐渐回到基线水平,T波低平、图6:V<sub>1</sub>~V<sub>6</sub>导联T波倒置,PCI影像见图7),及肌钙蛋白I:28.6 ng/mL(术后第2天)、3.270 ng/mL(术后第4天),病情逐渐平稳。追问病史,患者因“头痛”在当地医院静点阿魏酸钠后出现全身皮疹,故考虑本例患者为阿魏酸钠注射液过敏引起Ⅱ型Kounis综合征。

## 2 讨论

在1950年研究报道了首例青霉素过敏引起急性冠状动脉综合征(ACS)<sup>[1]</sup>,而Kounis综合征是由Kounis和Zavras在1991年提出的<sup>[2]</sup>,指急性过敏反应引起的心肌缺血,可表现为冠状动脉痉挛或心肌梗死,又称过敏性心肌缺血综合征。目前普遍认可的发生机制是由于冠状动脉存在大量肥大细胞,发生过敏反应时,肥大细胞激活,释放组胺、花生四烯酸产物、5-羟色胺等炎性递质,导致冠状动脉痉挛或动脉粥样斑块侵蚀、破裂,从而导致冠状动脉血栓形成及急性心肌梗死(AMI)<sup>[3]</sup>。引起Kounis综合征的病因多种多样,只要能引起过敏反应的物质均可能诱发此病,据国内外报道,常见的是黄蜂,但也有阿司匹林、碘对比剂、左氧氟沙星、肾上腺素、抗肿瘤药物等过敏引起的报道,本例患者为阿魏酸钠过敏。



图1 入院无胸痛时心电图9:43

Figure 1 ECG without chest pain on admission at 9:43

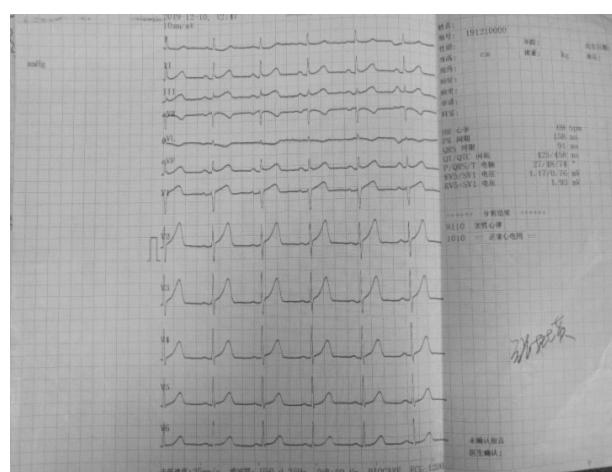


图2 初发胸痛症状时心电图12:47

Figure 2 ECG with first chest pain at 12:47

Kounis综合征一般分为3种类型<sup>[4]</sup>:Ⅰ型是正常的冠状动脉,由于炎性递质释放引起冠状动脉痉挛;Ⅱ型是在冠状动脉粥样硬化基础上炎症递质释放,使冠状动脉痉挛或斑块侵蚀,发生AMI;Ⅲ型是冠状动脉支架内血栓形成;现也有报道提出第Ⅳ种类型<sup>[5]</sup>:与ACS类似的脑动脉等其他动脉病变,从而引起相关的临床表现。本例患者因“全身皮疹伴瘙痒”入院,免疫球蛋白IgE增高,皮肤科会诊诊断荨麻疹,后患者出现胸痛、呕吐,心电图呈动态变化,肌钙蛋白逐渐升高,心脏彩超室壁节段运动异常,冠状动脉造影示LM狭窄95%,开口处可见血栓影,可明确AMI,支持Ⅱ型Kounis综合征诊断。有研究显示,LM病变导致的AMI发生率为0.9%~5.2%,发病率较低,但容易发生心源性休克,病死率较高<sup>[6]</sup>。也有报道显示,所有涉及LM病变的AMI患者中单纯LM病变的比例仅为6.1%<sup>[7]</sup>,大部分患者是LM合并1~3支病变,意味着AMI患者中单纯LM病变的比例仅为

0.06%~0.32%，而由过敏引起单纯LM病变的病例尚未报道过。有报道分析了63例Kounis综合征的患者，其中8例行冠脉造影检查，结果发现此病以RCA狭窄多见，也有累及LAD、LCX的病例，但未见发生LM病变的案例，可见此病例极少见，幸运的是该患者是在医院纠正过敏反应过程中突发AMI，也未发生心源性休克，经过积极治疗挽救了患者的生命<sup>[8]</sup>。

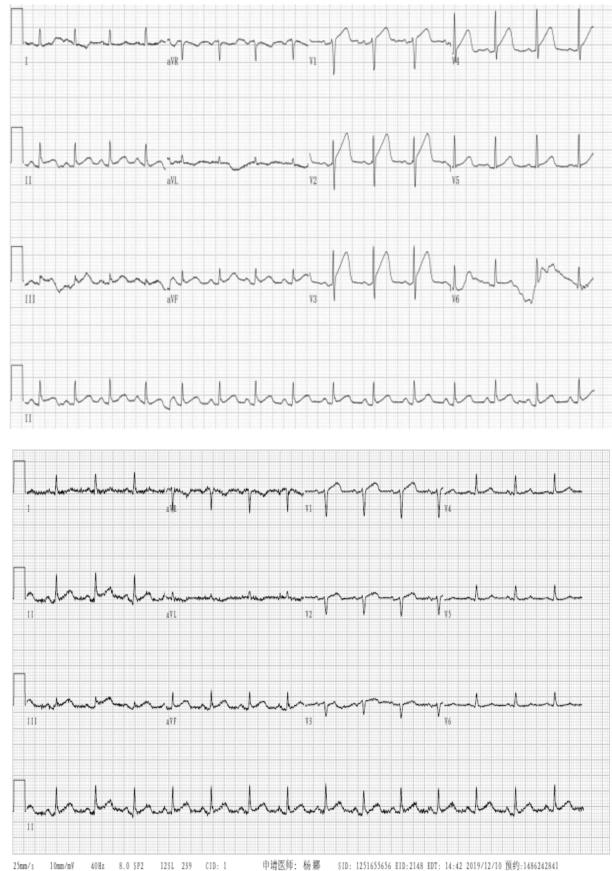


图3 胸痛时心电图 13:28

Figure 3 ECG with chest pain at 13:28



图4 胸痛时心电图 16:38

Figure 4 ECG with chest pain at 16:38



图5 PCI术后心电图

Figure 5 ECG after PCI

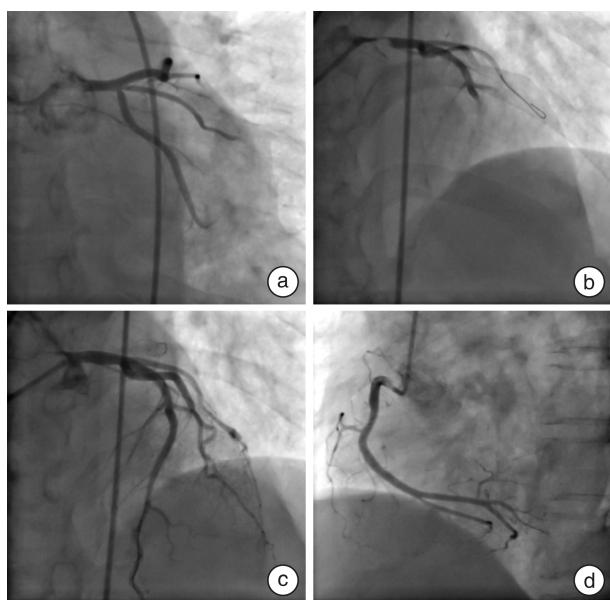


图6 PCI术后第2天心电图

Figure 6 ECG on day 2 after PCI

Kounis综合征发病率约为19.4/100 000<sup>[2]</sup>，目前国内报道的Kounis综合征多为I型，Ⅲ型和Ⅳ型较为少见，而单纯左主干病变的Ⅱ型Kounis综合征更罕见。Kounis综合征的治疗尚无统一标准，I型Kounis综合征为过敏引起冠状动脉痉挛，积极抗过敏治疗同时给予血管扩张剂缓解动脉痉挛，多可取得较好疗效，对于Ⅱ型和Ⅲ型Kounis综合征，原则上需要既治疗冠状动脉病变又抑制过敏反应，看似二者并不冲突，但由于潜在的过敏反应

以及药物的不良反应等因素,使许多药物的应用存在争议。阿司匹林是ACS的一线药物,但本身可能引起过敏反应<sup>[9]</sup>;碘对比剂是PCI治疗所必需的造影剂,它也容易导致过敏,甚至引起Kounis综合征<sup>[10-11]</sup>;肾上腺素是治疗过敏性休克的首选药,但可以收缩冠脉动脉,加重心肌缺血<sup>[12,2]</sup>;糖皮质激素是治疗严重过敏反应的主要用药,但会影响伤口愈合和瘢痕形成,这可能会导致心肌变薄,室壁瘤或室壁破裂<sup>[13]</sup>;阿片类药物(如吗啡)是ACS疼痛管理中的关键,但它们与肥大细胞活化有关,可能加重过敏反应<sup>[14-15]</sup>。因此,Kounis综合征治疗过程中应该谨慎用药,权衡利弊,勤观察,及时注意患者病情变化。



a:术前 LM 和 LCX; b:术中 LM;c:术后 LM 和 LAD;  
d:RCA。

图7 PCI 影像  
Figure 7 PCI

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