

· 专家论坛 ·

急性冠状动脉综合征围术期抗凝治疗的循证之路

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[摘要] 抗栓治疗是急性冠状动脉综合征药物治疗的基石,围术期抗凝治疗对于预防血栓形成和降低缺血事件风险至关重要。自二十世纪九十年代以来,国际上围绕急性冠状动脉综合征患者冠状动脉介入术前、术中、术后乃至稳定期和慢性期开展了大量循证医学研究,为指导科学合理用药打下了坚实的证据基础。深入了解抗凝药物的药理特性,充分了解和正确评价临床研究结果,动态评估患者的缺血和出血风险,并结合冠状动脉病变和介入操作和并发症等情况,有利于及时调整抗栓治疗方案,从而实现安全抗栓和最大获益。

[关键词] 急性冠状动脉综合征;抗凝治疗;围术期

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The evidence-based path of perioperative anticoagulation therapy for acute coronary syndrome

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Abstract Antithrombotic therapy is the cornerstone of drug treatment for acute coronary syndrome, and perioperative anticoagulant therapy is crucial for preventing thrombosis and reducing the risk of ischemic events. Since the 1990 s, a large number of evidence-based studies have been conducted internationally on patients with acute coronary syndrome before, during, and after coronary intervention, and even in the stable and chronic phases, laying a solid evidence foundation for guiding scientific and rational drug use. In-depth understanding of the pharmacological properties of anticoagulants, full understanding and correct evaluation of clinical research results, dynamic assessment of patients' ischemic and bleeding risks, and combined with coronary artery lesions, interventional procedures, and complications will help to timely adjust antithrombotic treatment plans, thereby achieving safe antithrombotic treatment and maximum benefit.

Key words acute coronary syndrome; anticoagulation therapy; perioperative

自 1916 年约翰霍普金斯医学院二年级学生 Jay McLean 意外发现普通肝素 (unfractionated heparin, UFH) 以来, 历经百余年的探索和研究, 抗凝治疗已成为急性冠状动脉综合征 (acute coronary syndrome, ACS) 药物治疗的基石。在 ACS 患者确诊后、经皮冠状动脉介入治疗 (percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI) 术中等均应使用肠外抗凝剂; ACS 患者在出院后乃至稳定期, 部分患者还有可能从长期使用口服抗凝剂获益。

1 STEMI 围术期抗凝治疗的循证之路

1.1 接受直接 PCI 治疗的 STEMI 患者围术期抗凝

尽管缺乏 UFH 与安慰剂对照的随机临床研究, UFH 以其良好的风险/获益比依旧为 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死 (ST-elevation myocardial infarc-

tion, STEMI) 患者直接 PCI 围术期常用的抗凝药物, 且被确定为 STEMI 患者直接 PCI 的标准抗凝治疗方案。

此外, 接受直接 PCI 的 STEMI 患者可考虑依诺肝素或比伐芦定作为 UFH 的替代药物。AT-OOLL 试验^[1] 显示, 直接 PCI 术前一次性静脉注射 0.5 mg/kg 的依诺肝素, 相比于 UFH, 可以显著降低死亡和心肌梗死发生率, 同时降低出血风险。一项纳入 10 243 例 STEMI 患者的荟萃分析证实, 直接 PCI 术前一次性静脉注射 0.5 mg/kg 依诺肝素与 UFH 在安全性和有效性上相当^[2]。

在 HORIZONS-AMI 试验^[3] 和 EUROMAX 试验^[4-5] 中, 接受直接 PCI 术的 STEMI 患者随机分组使用比伐芦定或 UFH 加血小板糖蛋白 II b/III a 抑制剂 (glycoprotein II b/III a inhibitors, GPI)。结果表明, 与 UFH 加 GPI 相比, 比伐芦定可显著减少死亡和主要出血事件, 但有急性支架内

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血栓(acute stent thrombosis, AST)增加风险。BRIGHT研究^[6]首次提出直接PCI术后予以比伐芦定高剂量延长注射2~4 h(平均3 h)的策略,比伐芦定可在保留降低出血风险获益的同时,减少其AST风险增高的危害。2016年,一项入选16 294例STEMI患者的荟萃分析发现,直接PCI术后持续给予高剂量的比伐芦定不增加AST风险,且相较于UFH具有降低大出血风险的优势^[7]。随后发表的BRIGHT-4试验^[8]入选6 016例接受直接PCI的STEMI患者,随机分为比伐芦定组(高剂量至PCI术后2~4 h)和UFH组。结果显示,比伐芦定组的主要终点(30 d全因死亡或BARC 3~5型出血的复合终点)、主要终点的各个组成部分以及明确或可能的AST均显著减少。根据现有证据,PCI术中使用比伐芦定并在术后持续高剂量输注(2~4 h)可替代UFH,并具有减少30 d全因死亡和大出血的优势。

OASIS-6研究^[9]旨在评估STEMI患者早期使用磺达肝癸钠并连续用药长达8 d与常规治疗的效果。结果发现,磺达肝癸钠组死亡和再梗死的联合终点事件发生率与UFH组相比无差异,且增加导管血栓风险。因此,不推荐行直接PCI的STEMI患者使用磺达肝癸钠抗凝。

直接PCI术后延长抗凝在临幊上较为普遍,CCC-ACS数据分析显示,我国STEMI患者术后抗凝比例高达75.4%(近92%的患者使用了低分子量肝素),然而能否获益却长期缺乏高质量研究证据^[10]。RIGHT试验^[11-12]为全球第一项评价STEMI患者直接PCI术后常规抗凝能否获益的随机临床试验,共纳入2 989例术中接受比伐芦定的STEMI患者。术后以1:1的比例随机分为低剂量抗凝治疗或安慰剂至术后48 h。结果显示,直接PCI术后低剂量抗凝治疗相对安全,但并不能降低30 d缺血事件发生率。因此,不推荐STEMI患者直接PCI术后常规使用或经验性广泛应用术后抗凝治疗。然而,在某些特定人群或使用特定的抗凝剂(如依诺肝素)能否获益仍有待进一步研究。

1.2 未接受再灌注治疗和接受溶栓治疗的STEMI患者围术期抗凝

ASSENT-PLUS、ASSENT-3、ASSENT-3 PLUS试验^[13-15]证实,在接受溶栓治疗的STEMI患者中,依诺肝素相比UFH减少早期缺血事件发生率。ExTRACT-TIMI 25研究^[16]纳入20 479例发病小于6 h且符合溶栓治疗标准的STEMI患者。研究发现,与UFH相比,依诺肝素可降低30 d内死亡和再梗死的风险,但非颅内出血并发症显著增加。在院内PCI亚组分析中,术前及术中使用依诺肝素较UFH显著降低30 d死亡和非致命性心肌梗死的风险。OASIS-6试验^[9]结果发现,未接受再灌注治疗的患者,使用磺达肝癸钠较UFH或安慰剂显著降低30 d死亡与心肌梗死发生率。

2 NSTE-ACS围术期抗凝治疗的循证之路

2.1 接受冠状动脉造影或PCI治疗的NSTE-ACS患者围术期抗凝

NSTE-ACS患者也应接受肠外抗凝治疗。若NSTE-ACS患者计划立即或尽早(自诊断起24 h以内)接受冠状动脉(冠脉)造影和PCI(如有指征),建议在诊断之时即给予肠外抗凝治疗(首选UFH)。OASIS-8研究^[17]提示,NSTE-ACS患者在PCI术前应用磺达肝癸钠的基础上,PCI术中应用低剂量UFH抗凝较标准剂量UFH增加缺血事件风险且并未降低出血风险,提示NSTE-ACS患者围术期抗凝应选择标准剂量UFH。

A to Z研究^[18]、ACUTE II研究^[19]和INTERACT研究^[20]均纳入高危NSTE-ACS患者,在应用GPI基础上,随机分配依诺肝素与UFH。研究结果均表明,依诺肝素联合GPI的疗效和安全性优于UFH联合GPI。SYNERGY研究^[21]发现,NSTE-ACS患者PCI围术期使用依诺肝素抗凝,与使用UFH相比缺血事件发生率相当,但大出血事件发生率增加。然而,一项比较UFH与依诺肝素的荟萃分析显示,对于NSTE-ACS患者,两种药物间死亡率和大出血发生率并无显著差异^[22]。因此,NSTE-ACS患者可考虑用依诺肝素替代UFH,尤其是在监测凝血时间比较复杂的情况下。

OASIS-5研究^[22-23]结果显示,与依诺肝素相比,磺达肝癸钠能使NSTE-ACS患者大出血风险降低48%,但导管内血栓风险增加。来自SWEDHEART注册数据的真实世界研究发现,与低分子量肝素相比,NSTE-ACS患者应用磺达肝癸钠可显著降低院内出血事件及死亡率,且结果不受肾功能影响^[24]。基于以上研究结果,磺达肝癸钠用于NSTE-ACS患者疗效与依诺肝素相似,但出血风险更低。由于磺达肝癸钠可能会导致导管血栓形成,因此目前指南均建议NSTE-ACS患者PCI术中给予全量的UFH。未在早期(确诊后24 h内)接受冠脉造影的NSTE-ACS患者则需延长初始药物治疗。建议在等待行冠脉造影期间优先使用磺达肝癸钠治疗。

ACUITY研究^[25]、ISAR-REACT 4研究^[26]和PROTECT-TIMI-30研究^[27]在NSTE-ACS患者中比较了PCI围术期比伐芦定单药抗凝与UFH或依诺肝素联合GPI抗凝的疗效和安全性。3项研究结果均发现,与UFH/依诺肝素联合GPI相比,比伐芦定单药可显著降低出血风险,而不增加缺血事件发生率。因此,对接受早期PCI的NSTE-ACS患者,比伐芦定可作为UFH或依诺肝素的替代药物。

2.2 未行血运重建NSTE-ACS患者的抗凝策略

ESSENCE^[28]和TIMI11B研究^[29]旨在评估依诺肝素在接受药物保守治疗的NSTE-ACS患者中的疗效及安全性。两者研究发现,依诺肝素可显著

降低14 d和30 d时缺血事件风险,不增加出血事件发生率。TIMI11B和ESSENCE研究的1年随访发现,使用依诺肝素患者的主要终点缺血事件发生率更低。

3 有长期抗凝指征的ACS患者围术期抗凝

在接受PCI的患者中,6%~8%的患者存在抗凝指征,在PCI手术期间也应继续口服抗凝药。接受维生素K拮抗剂治疗的患者中,若国际标准化比值(international normalized ratio, INR)>2.5则无需肠外抗凝^[30-31]。若INR≤2.5,PCI术中建议使用UFH 50~70 U/kg静脉注射。对使用新型口服抗凝药(non-vitamin K antagonist oral anti-coagulants, NOACs)患者,PCI术中使用肠外抗凝剂进行桥接还是继续使用NOACs而不额外使用肠外抗凝剂,目前尚缺乏研究。一般建议,无论最后一次何时使用NOACs,都应加用低剂量肠外抗凝剂(如依诺肝素0.5 mg/kg静脉注射,或UFH 60 U/kg静脉注射)^[32]。

4 ACS围术期抗凝药物选择及交叉使用

4.1 UFH

UFH初始治疗给予70~100 U/kg静脉推注,然后予以静脉输注,以达到60~80 s的活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)。PCI手术期间予以70~100 U/kg静脉推注,或在UFH预处理的情况下根据激活全血凝血时间(ACT)测值追加静脉注射。

4.2 依诺肝素

依诺肝素初始以1 mg/kg bid皮下注射,持续至少2 d,直至临床稳定。对肌酐清除率(creatinine clearance, CrCl)低于30 mL/min(根据Cockcroft-Gault等式计算)的患者,依诺肝素应减至1 mg/kg,每天1次。对接受PCI治疗的患者,PCI术期间若最后一次给药时间距球囊扩张时间不足8 h,则无需额外给药。若最后一次皮下注射超过球囊扩张前8 h,则应予以0.3 mg/kg静脉推注。

4.3 磺达肝癸钠

磺达肝癸钠初始以皮下注射2.5 mg/d od,若CrCl<20 mL/min则应避免使用。PCI术中建议静脉注射全量UFH。

4.4 比伐芦定

在直接PCI期间给予比伐芦定0.75 mg/kg静脉推注,然后在术后4 h内予以1.75 mg/kg/h静脉输注。若CrCl<30 mL/min,维持量应减至1 mg/kg/h。

4.5 抗凝药物交叉使用的循证证据

一般而言,ACS患者应避免抗凝药物间的交叉使用,尤其是UFH和低分子量肝素之间。已接受磺达肝癸钠治疗的NSTE-ACS患者例外,可在PCI时单次给予全量UFH。SYNERGY试验^[33]发现,术前接受皮下注射依诺肝素或UFH预处理的患者,如术中改用UFH或依诺肝素抗凝治疗,出血风险显著增加。因此,应避免UFH和依诺肝

素交叉使用。

5 小结

综上所述,ACS患者的抗凝策略需要个体化考虑。在选择抗凝药物时,应综合考虑患者的病情、合并症、出血风险等因素。在围术期抗凝治疗中,还应注意抗凝药物的交叉使用问题,避免不必要的出血风险。未来,随着研究的深入和临床实践的积累,相信ACS患者的抗凝治疗策略会更加完善和优化。需要注意的是,本文所提及的药物和治疗方法可能随着医学研究的进展而发生变化。因此,在实际应用中,应参考最新的临床指南和研究结果,结合患者的具体情况制定个性化的治疗方案。

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• 指南解读 •

从概念到管理的更新—— 《中国慢性冠脉综合征患者诊断及管理指南》解读

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[摘要] 《中国慢性冠脉综合征患者诊断及管理指南》是我国首部针对慢性冠脉综合征(CCS)患者诊断及管理的指导性文件,全面介绍了CCS的定义、诊断流程、治疗策略以及长期管理,涵盖了CCS患者的全生命周期,包括合并症及特殊人群的最新管理建议。本解读旨在对《中国慢性冠脉综合征患者诊断及管理指南》进行详细解读,以帮助医疗专业人员更好地理解和应用该指南,指导临床实践,全面提升我国CCS患者管理水平。

[关键词] 慢性冠脉综合征;心血管疾病;诊断;管理;治疗;抗血小板药物;特殊人群;指南

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Interpretation of the Chinese guidelines for the diagnosis and management of patients with chronic coronary syndrome

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Abstract As the first guiding document in China specifically tailored for the diagnosis and management of chronic coronary syndrome(CCS) patients, the Guidelines comprehensively introduce the definition, diagnostic process, treatment strategies, and long-term management of CCS, covering the full lifecycle of CCS patients, including the latest management recommendations for comorbidities and special populations. This interpretation aims to provide a detailed analysis of the *Chinese Guidelines for Diagnosis and Management of Chronic Coronary*

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