

• 论著 •

胸痛中心模式下急性冠脉综合征救治和预后的年龄差异性分析 ——一项多中心回顾性研究

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【摘要】目的 分析胸痛中心模式下不同年龄段急性冠脉综合征(ACS)患者救治和预后的差异。
方法 回顾性分析2017年1月至2019年6月就诊于成都地区11家已建设胸痛中心医院的2 833例ACS患者的临床资料。根据年龄将患者分为<55岁组(569例)、55~64岁组(556例)、65~74岁组(804例)、≥75岁组(904例)4组。收集患者的人口学特征、危险因素、既往史、发病症状和体征、实验室检查、ACS类型和发病至到达医院大门的时间(S-to-D)等临床资料,比较各组患者临床特征、救治情况、院内全因病死率及出院1年内主要不良心脑血管事件(MACCE)发生率的差异。主要终点事件为不同年龄段ACS患者的临床结局,包括院内全因死亡和出院1年内MACCE发生情况。次要终点事件为不同年龄段ACS患者接受经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)的比例。采用多因素Logistic回归分析影响ACS患者院内全因死亡的危险因素,采用Kaplan-Meier曲线分析不同年龄段组出院1年内MACCE发生率;采用多因素Cox回归分析影响ACS患者1年内MACCE发生的危险因素。**结果** 随着年龄增长,男性患者的比例逐渐减少,<55岁、55~64岁、65~74岁、≥75岁患者的比例分别为87.2%(496/569)、77.0%(428/556)、66.4%(534/804)、60.1%(543/904),合并高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、脑卒中史更常见[<55岁、55~64岁、65~74岁、≥75岁患有高血压的比例分别为:41.3%(235/569)、52.2%(290/556)、59.7%(480/804)、66.9%(605/904),糖尿病的比例分别为:18.6%(106/569)、25.5%(142/556)、27.0%(217/804)、28.2%(255/904),冠心病的比例分别为:10.1%(57/564)、13.9%(77/555)、17.6%(141/803)、23.7%(213/899),脑卒中史的比例分别为:0.7%(4/564)、4.0%(22/552)、4.5%(36/801)、8.6%(77/894)],而有吸烟史、典型胸痛/胸闷和血脂异常的比例明显减少[吸烟史比例分别为:60.2%(340/565)、48.0%(266/554)、33.7%(270/801)、21.7%(195/899),典型胸痛/胸闷比例分别为:96.9%(536/553)、96.4%(516/535)、91.8%(716/780)、90.2%(776/860),血脂异常比例分别为:11.2%(63/565)、9.2%(51/553)、5.7%(46/802)、4.9%(44/896)],S-to-D时间明显延长[min:176.0(73.5, 557.0)、194.5(89.3, 682.3)、221.0(98.8, 940.5)、270.0(115.0, 867.0)],血红蛋白(Hb)水平明显降低(g/L:145.44±17.43、135.95±19.25、129.75±19.03、122.19±20.55),非ST段抬高型心肌梗死(NSTEMI)的发生率明显增加[18.6%(106/569)、20.5%(114/556)、26.6%(214/804)、26.5%(240/904)],差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05),≥75岁患者Killip III~IV级的比例最高,分别为9.0%和12.6%。与<55岁、55~64岁、65~74岁组比较,≥75岁组患者接受PCI的比例最低,接受PCI的患者院内全因病死率和1年内MACCE发生率均明显低于保守治疗[6.0%(28/463)比10.4%(45/434)、14.6%(43/294)比24.3%(55/226),均P<0.05]。随着年龄的增长,各年龄段组患者的院内全因病死率和1年内MACCE累积发生率均增加(<55岁、55~64岁、65~74岁、≥75岁组院内全因病死率分别为:0.9%、2.2%、5.5%、8.3%,1年内MACCE发生率分别为:5.0%、6.7%、13.9%、18.7%,均P<0.01)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示:年龄、心源性休克、ST段抬高型心肌梗死(STEMI)、血管病变支数和接受PCI是影响预后的独立危险因素[优势比(OR)和95%可信区间(95%CI)分别为1.644(1.356~1.993)、11.794(7.469~18.621)、2.449(1.419~4.227)、1.334(1.096~1.624)、0.391(0.247~0.619),均P<0.001]。Cox回归分析显示:年龄、STEMI、血管病变支数、接受PCI是影响患者出院1年内MACCE发生的独立危险因素[风险比(HR)和95%CI分别为1.354(1.205~1.521)、1.387(1.003~1.916)、1.314(1.155~1.495)、0.547(0.402~0.745),均P<0.05]。**结论** 胸痛中心模式下,与其他年龄段ACS患者相比,年龄≥75岁的高龄患者NSTEMI比例增加,而接受PCI的比例低,临床结局更差;但接受PCI的高龄患者预后优于保守治疗者。

【关键词】 急性冠脉综合征; 年龄; 经皮冠状动脉介入治疗; 病死率; 主要不良心脑血管事件; 多中心研究

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Age-related differences in the management and outcome of acute coronary syndrome under the chest pain center model: a multicenter retrospective study

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【Abstract】 Objective To assess the age-related differences in the management strategies and outcomes of patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) under the chest pain center model. **Methods** Clinical data of 2 833 patients with ACS were enrolled in the retrospective observational registry between January 2017 and June 2019 at 11 hospitals with chest pain centers in Chengdu. The patients were divided into four groups according to their ages: < 55 years old group ($n = 569$), 55–64 years old group ($n = 556$), 65–74 years old group ($n = 804$), ≥ 75 years old group ($n = 904$). The collected data included the patients' demographic characteristics, cardiovascular risk factors, medical history, symptoms and signs of onset, experimental examination, types of ACS and the time from the symptom to the hospital (S-to-D), etc., and the clinical characteristics, management strategies, all-cause mortality in the hospital, and the incidence of major adverse cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events (MACCE) within 1 year after discharge were compared. The primary end point was the clinical outcome of ACS patients in different age groups, including all-cause deaths in the hospital and the incidence of MACCE within 1 year after discharge. The secondary end point was the proportion of ACS patients underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in different age groups. Multivariate Logistic regression was used to analyze the risk factors of all-cause deaths in ACS patients. Kaplan-Meier curve was used to express the incidence of MACCE within 1 year after discharge in different age groups. Multivariate Cox regression was used to analyze the factors affecting the incidence of MACCE within 1 year after discharge of ACS patients. **Results** As age increased, the proportion of male patients gradually decreased, and the percentages of male patients aged < 55 years old, 55–64 years old, 65–74 years old, and ≥ 75 years old were 87.2% (496/569), 77.0% (428/556), 66.4% (534/804), and 60.1% (543/904), respectively; and ACS patients combined with hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, and stroke history were more common [the percentages of patients with hypertension aged < 55 years old, 55–64 years old, 65–74 years old, ≥ 75 years old were 41.3% (235/569), 52.2% (290/556), 59.7% (480/804), and 66.9% (605/904); the percentages of diabetes were 18.6% (106/569), 25.5% (142/556), 27.0% (217/804), and 28.2% (255/904); the percentages of coronary heart disease were 10.1% (57/564), 13.9% (77/555), 17.6% (141/803), and 23.7% (213/899); the percentages of stroke were 0.7% (4/564), 4.0% (22/552), 4.5% (36/801), and 8.6% (77/894)]. But the percentages of patients with a history of active smoking, typical chest pain/chest tightness and dyslipidemia were significantly reduced [the percentages of smoking history were 60.2% (340/565), 48.0% (266/554), 33.7% (270/801), and 21.7% (195/899), typical chest pain/chest tightness were 96.9% (536/553), 96.4% (516/535), 91.8% (716/780), 90.2% (776/860); the percentages of dyslipidemia were 11.2% (63/565), 9.2% (51/553), 5.7% (46/802), and 4.9% (44/896)], the time of S-to-D was significantly prolonged [minutes: 176.0 (73.5, 557.0), 194.5 (89.3, 682.3), 221.0 (98.8, 940.5), and 270.0 (115.0, 867.0)], hemoglobin (Hb) level was significantly reduced (g/L: 145.44 ± 17.43 , 135.95 ± 19.25 , 129.75 ± 19.03 , 122.19 ± 20.55), and the incidence of non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) increased significantly [18.6% (106/569), 20.5% (114/556), 26.6% (214/804), 26.5% (240/904)], and the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). The proportion of Killip grade III – IV were the highest in patients aged ≥ 75 years old, 9.0% and 12.6%, respectively. Compared with the groups aged < 55 years old, 55–64 years old, and 65–74 years old, the proportion of patients aged ≥ 75 years old who underwent PCI was the lowest, and the all-cause mortality in the hospital and the incidence of 1-year MACCE of patients underwent PCI were significantly lower than those of patients underwent conservative treatment [6.0% (28/463) vs. 10.4% (45/434), 14.6% (43/294) vs. 24.3% (55/226), both $P < 0.05$]. As age increased, the hospital all-cause mortality and the 1-year MACCE incidence increased (all-cause mortality rates in < 55 years old, 55–64 years old, 65–74 years old, ≥ 75 years old groups were 0.9%, 2.2%, 5.5%, 8.3%, and the 1-year MACCE incidences were 5.0%, 6.7%, 13.9%, 18.7%, both $P < 0.01$). The multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that age, cardiogenic shock, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), the number of vascular disease and underwent PCI were the independent risk factors of all-cause mortality [the odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95%CI) were 1.644 (1.356–1.993), 11.794 (7.469–18.621), 2.449 (1.419–4.227), 1.334 (1.096–1.624), 0.391 (0.247–0.619), all $P < 0.001$]. Cox regression analysis showed that age, STEMI, the number of vascular disease and underwent PCI were independent risk factors of the occurrence of MACCE within 1 year after discharge [hazard ratio (HR) and 95%CI were 1.354 (1.205–1.521), 1.387 (1.003–1.916), 1.314 (1.155–1.495), 0.547 (0.402–0.745), all $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusions** In the chest pain center model, compared with other age of ACS patients, the proportion of NSTEMI in elderly patients group aged ≥ 75 years old was higher, the proportion of PCI was lower, and the clinical outcome was worse. However, the prognosis of elderly patients receiving PCI treatment was better than the patients receiving conservative treatment.

【Key words】 Acute coronary syndrome; Age; Percutaneous coronary intervention; Mortality; Major adverse cardiovascular and cerebrovascular event; Multicenter study

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急性冠脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)发病率较高,是全球居民疾病死亡的主要原因之一^[1]。年龄是ACS主要危险因素之一,随着年龄增长其患病率显著增加。在中国,因心血管疾病死亡人群中中≥75岁的患者约占60%^[2]。因此,老年患者是高危群体,有更多的合并症和更常见的药物不良反应以及手术并发症,接受循证治疗的可能性更低,因而对其救治具有挑战性^[3-5]。近5年来,我国正积极建设和发展胸痛中心,胸痛中心的建设进一步提高了心肌梗死的再灌注水平^[6],针对ACS的诊疗流程也逐渐规范化和标准化。目前在胸痛中心模式下,ACS救治特征的年龄差异性尚未见报道,本研究比较了胸痛中心模式下不同年龄段ACS患者临床特征、救治和预后的差异,为加强胸痛中心建设和ACS的救治工作提供理论依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象:采用多中心回顾性研究方法,筛选并纳入成都地区已建设胸痛中心且通过认证的11家医院2017年1月至2019年6月收治的ACS患者2 833例作为研究对象。

1.1.1 纳入标准:根据《急性ST段抬高型心肌梗死诊断和治疗指南》^[7]及《非ST段抬高型急性冠状动脉综合征诊断和治疗指南(2016)》^[8]出院诊断为ACS[包括ST段抬高型心肌梗死(ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI)、非ST段抬高型心肌梗死(non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, NSTEMI)和不稳定型心绞痛(unstable angina, UA)]的患者。

1.1.2 排除标准:年龄等重要临床资料缺失者。

1.1.3 伦理学和临床研究注册:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经成都市第三人民医院医学伦理委员会审核批准(审批号:2019-S-67),所有治疗和检测均获得过患者或家属的知情同意,并在中国临床试验中心进行临床研究注册(注册号:ChiCTR 1900025138)。

1.2 研究分组:根据年龄将2 833例ACS患者分为<55岁组(569例)、55~64岁组(556例)、65~74岁组(804例)、≥75岁组(904例)4组。

1.3 资料收集:通过各医院病历管理系统采集患者以下资料。**①**人口学特征、危险因素及既往史等资料:包括性别、年龄和吸烟、高血压、糖尿病、血脂异常、冠心病、经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)、脑卒中史等;**②**发病时症状和体征及实验室检查:包括胸闷/胸痛、心搏骤

停发生率和心率、收缩压、Killip分级、肾小球滤过率、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)水平等;**③**ACS的类型和发病至到达医院大门的时间(the time from the symptom to the hospital, S-to-D);**④**再灌注治疗情况;**⑤**院内全因死亡;**⑥**随访:通过电话回访和医院病历管理系统查询获取患者随访信息,即出院1年内主要不良心脑血管事件(major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular event, MACCE),包括死亡、非致死性心肌梗死、卒中以及靶血管血运重建^[9]发生情况(不包括院内死亡和失访患者)。

1.4 终点事件:主要终点事件为不同年龄段ACS患者的临床结局,包括院内全因死亡和出院1年内MACCE发生情况;次要终点事件为不同年龄段ACS患者接受PCI的比例。

1.5 统计学方法:使用SPSS 20.0统计软件分析数据。符合正态分布的变量以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用方差分析检验;非正态分布的数据以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,采用秩和检验。计数资料以例(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。采用多因素Logistic回归分析院内全因死亡的影响因素。出院1年内MACCE发生率用Kaplan-Meier曲线表示,组间比较采用Log-Rank检验;并采用多因素Cox回归分析1年内发生MACCE的影响因素。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 患者临床特征比较:在2 833例ACS患者中,男性2 001例(占70.6%),女性832例(占29.4%);年龄20~101岁,平均(66.84 ± 13.04)岁。随着年龄的增长,男性患者的比例降低,患者合并高血压、糖尿病、冠心病史、脑卒中史更常见,而吸烟和血脂异常者的比例以及胸痛/胸闷的发生率均明显减少,S-to-D时间延长(均 $P < 0.01$)。<55岁患者STEMI发生率最高,而NSTEMI发生率随年龄增长而有所增加($P < 0.01$)。≥75岁患者Killip III~IV级的比例均最高($P < 0.01$)。患者其他临床特征见表1。

2.2 各年龄段组治疗措施比较(表2):与其他年龄段组相比,≥75岁组患者行冠状动脉造影(coronary angiography, CAG)和PCI的比例最低,接受保守治疗患者的比例最高(均 $P < 0.01$)。≥75岁ACS患者接受PCI的院内全因病死率[6.0%(28/463)比10.4%(45/434), $P=0.018$]和出院1年内MACCE发生率[14.6%(43/294)比24.3%(55/226), $P=0.005$]均明显低于保守治疗者。

表1 胸痛中心模式下不同年龄段ACS患者临床特征比较

组别	例数 (例)	人口学特征		危险因素分布[%(例/例)]				既往史分布[%(例/例)]			S-to-D[min, 胸痛/胸闷发生 M(Q _L , Q _U)]	率[%(例/例)]			
		男性 [例(%)]	年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	吸烟	高血压	糖尿病	血脂异常	冠心病	PCI	脑卒中					
<55岁组	569	496 (87.2)	47.38±6.54 (340/569)	60.2 (235/569)	41.3 (106/569)	18.6 (63/565)	11.2 (57/564)	10.1 (23/563)	4.1 (4/564)	0.7 (73.5, 557.0)	176.0 (536/553)	96.9			
55~64岁组	556	428 (77.0)	60.22±2.96 (266/554)	48.0 (290/556)	52.2 (142/556)	25.5 (51/553)	9.2 (77/555)	13.9 (30/554)	5.4 (22/552)	4.0 (89.3, 682.3)	194.5 (516/553)	96.4			
65~74岁组	804	534 (66.4)	69.34±2.87 (270/801)	33.7 (480/804)	59.7 (217/804)	27.0 (46/802)	5.7 (141/803)	17.6 (52/803)	6.5 (36/801)	4.5 (98.8, 940.5)	221.0 (716/780)	91.8			
≥75岁组	904	543 (60.1)	80.94±4.83 (195/899)	21.7 (605/904)	66.9 (255/904)	28.2 (44/896)	4.9 (213/899)	23.7 (67/898)	7.5 (77/894)	8.6 (115.0, 867.0)	270.0 (776/860)	90.2			
$\chi^2/t/F$ 值		141.357	7 040.294	249.307	101.131	18.599	26.028	50.675	7.541	48.545	30.392	35.656			
P值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.057	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001			
组别	例数 (例)	心搏骤停发生率 [%(例/例)]		心率[次/min, M(Q _L , Q _U)]		收缩压 (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		Killip 分级[%(例/例)]		肾小球滤过率 (mL/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		Hb (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ACS类型分布[%(例/例)]		
		III	IV									STEMI	NSTEMI	UA	
<55岁组	569	0.5 (3/558)	76.0 (68.5, 90.0)	131.58±23.14 (8/433)	1.8 (28/433)	6.5 (104.67±32.14)	145.44±17.43 (337/569)	59.2 (106/569)	18.6 (126/569)	22.1					
55~64岁组	556	0 (0/409)	76.0 (66.0, 87.0)	131.36±25.10 (7/409)	1.7 (42/409)	10.3 (93.77±29.33)	135.95±19.25 (306/556)	55.0 (114/556)	20.5 (136/556)	24.5					
65~74岁组	804	1.1 (9/795)	76.0 (66.0, 90.0)	133.44±25.20 (31/570)	5.4 (56/570)	9.8 (81.26±28.59)	129.75±19.03 (374/804)	46.5 (214/804)	26.6 (216/804)	26.9					
≥75岁组	904	1.0 (9/888)	78.0 (67.0, 91.0)	132.94±26.16 (60/666)	9.0 (84/666)	12.6 (67.95±27.18)	122.19±20.55 (449/904)	49.7 (240/904)	26.5 (215/904)	23.8					
$\chi^2/F/t$ 值		6.840	5.079	1.091	81.734			133.762	168.937			30.123			
P值		0.077	0.166	0.002	<0.001			0.106	0.015			<0.001			

注: ACS 为急性冠脉综合征, PCI 为经皮冠状动脉介入治疗, S-to-D 为发病至到达医院大门的时间, Hb 为血红蛋白, STEMI 为 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死, NSTEMI 为非 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死, UA 为不稳定型心绞痛; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

表2 胸痛中心模式下不同年龄段4组ACS患者的院内治疗情况比较

组别	例数 (例)	保守治疗 [例(%)]	CAG [例(%)]	PCI [例(%)]
<55岁组	569	198 (34.8)	461 (81.0)	366 (64.3)
55~64岁组	556	169 (30.4)	467 (84.0)	382 (68.7)
65~74岁组	804	287 (35.7)	623 (77.5)	507 (63.1)
≥75岁组	904	434 (48.0)	593 (65.6)	463 (51.2)
χ^2 值		55.948	81.046	53.992
P值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: ACS 为急性冠脉综合征, CAG 为冠状动脉造影, PCI 为经皮冠状动脉介入治疗

2.3 临床结局比较(图1~2):随着年龄的增长,各年龄段组院内全因病死率和出院1年内MACCE发生率均明显增加(均P<0.01),<55岁组、55~64岁组、65~74岁组、≥75岁组患者MACCE的累积发生率分别为5.0%、6.7%、13.9%、18.7%(Log-Rank检验: $\chi^2=57.974$, P<0.001)。

2.4 多因素回归分析(表3):Logistic多因素回归分析显示,年龄、心源性休克、STEMI、血管病变支数和PCI是影响院内死亡的独立因素;Cox多因素回归分析显示,年龄、STEMI、血管病变支数和PCI是影响患者出院1年内MACCE发生的危险因素(均P<0.05)。

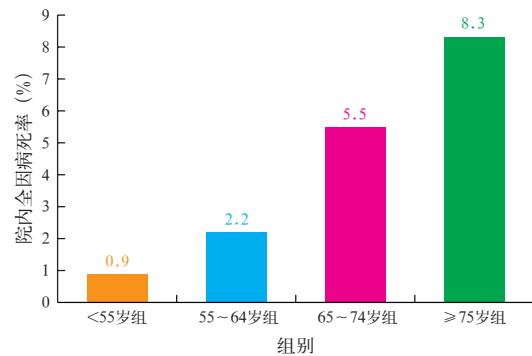


图1 胸痛中心模式下不同年龄段组急性冠脉综合征(ACS)患者院内全因病死率比较

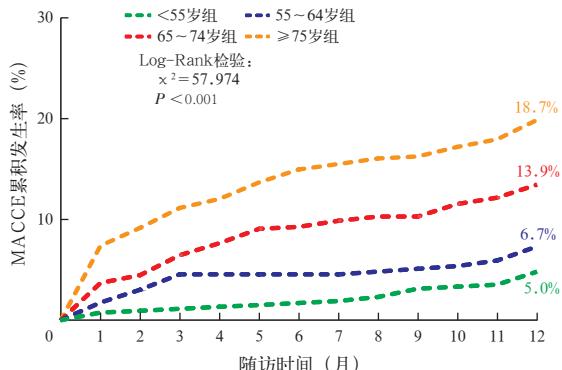


图2 胸痛中心模式下不同年龄段组急性冠脉综合征(ACS)患者出院1年内主要不良心脑血管事件(MACCE)累积发生率的Kaplan-Meier曲线

表3 胸痛中心模式下 ACS 患者院内全因死亡和出院1年内 MACCE 发生情况的多因素回归分析

变量	影响院内全因死亡的 Logistic 多因素回归分析			影响出院1年内 MACCE 发生的 Cox 多因素分析		
	OR 值	95%CI	P 值	HR 值	95% CI	P 值
年龄(每增加10岁)	1.644	1.356~1.993	<0.001	1.354	1.205~1.521	<0.001
性别(男性比女性)	1.295	0.796~2.108	0.298	1.230	0.876~1.726	0.232
吸烟	0.915	0.702~1.193	0.513	0.964	0.802~1.160	0.699
合并糖尿病	1.159	0.727~1.849	0.535	1.149	0.844~1.564	0.379
合并高血压	0.938	0.609~1.445	0.771	0.992	0.739~1.332	0.960
既往有冠心病	0.484	0.228~1.028	0.059	1.142	0.793~1.645	0.476
典型胸痛/胸闷症状	0.767	0.412~1.428	0.403	0.738	0.460~1.185	0.209
心源性休克	11.794	7.469~18.621	<0.001	1.269	0.710~2.267	0.421
STEMI	2.449	1.419~4.227	0.001	1.387	1.003~1.916	0.048
血管病变支数	1.334	1.096~1.624	0.004	1.314	1.155~1.495	<0.001
接受 PCI	0.391	0.247~0.619	<0.001	0.547	0.402~0.745	<0.001

注:ACS为急性冠脉综合征,MACCE为主要不良心脑血管事件,STEMI为ST段抬高型心肌梗死,PCI为经皮冠状动脉介入治疗,OR为优势比,95%CI为95%可信区间,HR为风险比

3 讨论

本研究显示,不同年龄段ACS患者的临床特征不同,高龄患者合并症更多,PCI的比例更低,且临床结局更差;但接受PCI的高龄患者预后优于保守治疗者。

与既往研究类似,女性ACS患者的比例随着年龄的增长而增加,危险因素也随着年龄的增长而变化,<55岁患者最常见的危险因素是吸烟和血脂异常,而高龄患者合并高血压、糖尿病、既往心脑血管疾病的比例较高^[5, 10-11]。不同年龄段患者危险因素的变化表明,公众需进一步提高心血管疾病一级和二级预防的意识。本研究显示,<55岁组患者的STEMI发生率最高,而NSTEMI比例随着年龄的增长而有所增加,但STEMI是高龄患者的主要类型,这与我国胡巍娜等^[12]的研究结果一致,而与欧美国家既往研究中高龄患者以NSTEMI为主的结果有所不同^[13]。这可能与不同研究人群有关,其原因尚需进一步前瞻性研究加以探讨。

本研究表明,≥75岁组患者行CAG和PCI的比例最低,这与既往在西方和亚洲人群中研究得到的结果一致^[11, 14-15]。高龄患者接受PCI减少可能原因有:①高龄患者有与PCI禁忌证相关的合并症比例较高,更容易出现血流动力学不稳定;②钙化性病变、迂曲性病变、开口性病变的发生率较高;③出血的风险大^[5, 16]。多项研究显示,尽管高龄患者因积极治疗的出血风险仍较高,但其益处仍大于风险^[17-18]。目前有关指南指出,对于高龄STEMI患者,急诊PCI能显著降低患者病死率;对于高龄

NSTEMI或UA患者,PCI仍能显著获益^[19]。本研究中高龄ACS患者接受PCI的院内全因病死率和出院1年内MACCE发生率均低于保守治疗者,这也与之前的研究结果一致^[17, 21],证实老年ACS患者PCI的疗效优于保守治疗者。此外,高龄患者PCI的比例减少可能与患者对疾病的认知及家庭经济情况相关。

既往研究显示,随着年龄的增长,急性心肌梗死患者的住院病死率呈指数倍增加^[22]。本研究中院内全因死亡和出院1年内MACCE事件的发生率均随着年龄的增长而增加。

高龄患者临床结局较差可能是因为Killip III~IV级的比例增加,病情更危重,且合并症多,从而导致预后不良;随着年龄增长,ACS患者胸闷、心悸、呼吸困难等症状多不典型,认知及表达能力下降,不能准确感知ACS症状,这些可能在一定程度上延误就诊,从而使心肌总缺血时间长,可能造成更高的病死率。此外,高龄患者的接受PCI的比例较低,亦影响患者的预后。

本研究对院内全因死亡进行的多因素Logistic回归分析和对1年内MACCE进行的Cox回归分析均显示,年龄、STEMI、血管病变支数和PCI是影响预后的危险因素。因此,需进一步提高患者(尤其是老年患者)对疾病症状的认识和就诊意识,及时寻求医疗救助^[23];对于高危的老年患者,应更谨慎进行评估,避免在到达医院后出现明显延误,降低漏诊误诊风险,采取更加积极的治疗措施,尽可能减少患者心肌总缺血时间,进而改善高龄ACS患者预后。

本研究的局限性:本研究为回顾性调查,而更有力的临床证据需前瞻性收集更完善的资料。

综上所述,胸痛中心模式下各年龄段ACS患者有不同的临床特点,对不同年龄段ACS患者应进行针对性、个体化的管理,以更好地指导临床,改善疾病预后。本研究显示,<55岁患者中吸烟比例极高,而吸烟作为中青年冠心病患者主要的危险因素,戒烟行动应广泛推行;≥75岁患者是ACS的高危人群,病变复杂,而就诊延误时间更长、再灌注比例低,临床预后更差;这需提高医患对疾病的认识,并积极加强胸痛中心和基于“胸痛中心”的协同急救体系的建设,促进ACS救治流程的改进,以提高

ACS的救治效率。

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