

• 论著 •

心血管急危重症患者晕厥发生情况及影响死亡的危险因素分析

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【摘要】目的 观察心血管急危重症患者晕厥发生情况,并探讨影响其死亡的危险因素。**方法** 选取2018年3月至2020年3月参与中国晕厥患者前瞻性、多中心注册研究项目在南阳市第二人民医院急诊科就诊或住院治疗925例急性心力衰竭(心衰)、急性心肌梗死、肺栓塞、心律失常、主动脉夹层破裂患者为研究对象。记录患者就诊期间晕厥发生情况和病死率,以是否伴发晕厥将患者分为晕厥组和未晕厥组,分析并比较不同心血管急危重症男性与女性患者晕厥发生率,以及是否发生晕厥两组心血管急危重症患者年龄及病死率的差异;采用多因素Logistic回归分析影响患者死亡的危险因素;并绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线),评价危险因素对患者预后的预测价值。**结果** 5种心血管急危重症患者中晕厥发生率由高到低依次为:急性心肌梗死3.03%(28/925)、心律失常2.70%(25/925)、肺栓塞1.51%(14/925)、主动脉夹层破裂1.41%(13/925)、急性心衰0.65%(6/925),差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=10.765$, $P=0.010$)。男性与女性肺栓塞、主动脉夹层破裂、急性心肌梗死、心律失常、急性心衰患者晕厥发生率比较差异均无统计学意义。晕厥组主动脉夹层破裂、急性心肌梗死、心律失常患者的年龄明显大于未晕厥组[主动脉夹层破裂(岁): 66.29 ± 15.64 比 57.63 ± 14.23 ,急性心肌梗死(岁): 69.55 ± 15.13 比 62.10 ± 15.75 ,心律失常(岁): 70.48 ± 14.93 比 60.29 ± 16.31 ,均 $P<0.05$]。晕厥组肺栓塞、主动脉夹层破裂、急性心肌梗死、心律失常、急性心衰患者的病死率明显高于未晕厥组[肺栓塞:5.81%(5/86)比0.95%(8/839),主动脉夹层破裂:4.65%(4/86)比0.60%(5/839),急性心肌梗死:4.65%(4/86)比1.19%(10/839),心律失常:2.33%(2/86)比0.95%(8/839),急性心衰:2.33%(2/86)比0.60%(5/839),均 $P<0.05$]。多因素Logistic回归分析显示,年龄[优势比(OR)=2.158,95%可信区间(95%CI)为0.921~4.785, $P=0.000$]、肺栓塞(OR=15.391,95%CI为8.904~27.314, $P=0.001$)、主动脉夹层破裂(OR=13.079,95%CI为6.237~25.509, $P=0.000$)、急性心肌梗死(OR=18.826,95%CI为10.420~32.921, $P=0.000$)、晕厥(OR=4.940,95%CI为1.764~9.287, $P=0.000$)是影响心血管急危重症患者预后的危险因素。ROC曲线分析显示,晕厥对患者28 d预后有一定预测价值[ROC曲线下面积(AUC)=0.760, $P=0.000$],当其截断值为4.12时,敏感度为88.51%,特异度为78.05%,阳性预测值为81.31%,阴性预测值为84.27%。**结论** 晕厥是影响心血管急危重症患者死亡的独立危险因素;对于晕厥为主诉就诊的患者应快速鉴别诊断急危重症类型,评估猝死风险。

【关键词】 晕厥; 肺栓塞; 主动脉夹层破裂; 急性心肌梗死; 心律失常; 急性心力衰竭; 死亡

基金项目:中国晕厥患者前瞻性、多中心注册研究项目(2018-J-02);河南省医学科技攻关计划(联合共建)项目(LHGJ20191464);河南省南阳市科技计划项目(KJGG135)

临床试验注册:中国临床试验注册中心,ChiCTR 1900024190

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn121430-20201028-00691

Analysis of the incidence of syncope and the influencing factors of death in patients with cardiovascular critical emergency

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the incidence of syncope in patients with acute and critical cardiovascular diseases and to explore the risk factors of death. **Methods** 925 cases of acute heart failure, acute myocardial infarction, pulmonary embolism, arrhythmia and aortic dissection rupture who participated in Prospective, Multi-Center Registered Research Project for Chinese Syncope Patients from March 2018 to March 2020, admitted to the department of emergency of Nanyang Second General Hospital were selected as the research objects. The incidence and mortality of syncope were recorded, and the patients were divided into syncope group and non-syncope group according to whether they were accompanied by syncope or not. The incidence of syncope in male and female patients with different cardiovascular critical diseases, the age and mortality of cardiovascular critical patients with syncope or not were analyzed and compared. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the risk factors of death, and

receiver operator characteristic curve (ROC curve) was drawn to evaluate the predictive value of risk factors on the prognosis of patients. **Results** The incidence of syncope in 5 kinds of cardiovascular critical patients from high to low was: acute myocardial infarction 3.03% (28/925), arrhythmia 2.70% (25/925), pulmonary embolism 1.51% (14/925), aortic dissection rupture 1.41% (13/925), acute heart failure 0.65% (6/925), with statistically significant differences ($\chi^2 = 10.765$, $P = 0.010$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of syncope between male and female patients with pulmonary embolism, aortic dissection rupture, acute myocardial infarction, arrhythmia and acute heart failure. The age of patients with aortic dissection rupture, acute myocardial infarction and arrhythmia in syncope group were significantly higher than those in non-syncope group [aortic dissection rupture (years old): 66.29 ± 15.64 vs. 57.63 ± 14.23 , acute myocardial infarction (years old): 69.55 ± 15.13 vs. 62.10 ± 15.75 , arrhythmia (years old): 70.48 ± 14.93 vs. 60.29 ± 16.31 , all $P < 0.05$]. The mortality of patients with pulmonary embolism, aortic dissection rupture, acute myocardial infarction, arrhythmia, acute heart failure in syncope group were significantly higher than those in non-syncope group [pulmonary embolism: 5.81% (5/86) vs. 0.95% (8/839), aortic dissection rupture: 4.65% (4/86) vs. 0.60% (5/839), acute myocardial infarction: 4.65% (4/86) vs. 1.19% (10/839), arrhythmia: 2.33% (2/86) vs. 0.95% (8/839), acute heart failure: 2.33% (2/86) vs. 0.60% (5/839), all $P < 0.05$]. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that age [odds ratio (OR) = 2.158, 95% confidence interval (95%CI) was 0.921–4.785, $P = 0.000$], pulmonary embolism (OR = 15.391, 95%CI was 8.904–27.314, $P = 0.001$), aortic dissection rupture (OR = 13.079, 95%CI was 6.237–25.509, $P = 0.000$), acute myocardial infarction (OR = 18.826, 95%CI was 10.420–32.921, $P = 0.000$), syncope (OR = 4.940, 95%CI was 1.764–9.287, $P = 0.000$) were risk factors for the prognosis of patients with acute and critical cardiovascular diseases. ROC curve analysis showed that syncope had a certain predictive value for 28-day prognosis of patients [the area under the ROC curve (AUC) = 0.760, $P = 0.000$], when the cut-off value was 4.12, the sensitivity was 88.51%, the specificity was 78.05%, the positive predictive value was 81.31%, and the negative predictive value was 84.27%. **Conclusions** Syncope is an independent risk factor of death in patients with acute and critical cardiovascular diseases. For patients with syncope as the chief complaint, we should quickly identify the types of acute and critical diseases and assess the risk of sudden death.

【Key words】 Syncope; Pulmonary embolism; Aortic dissection rupture; Acute myocardial infarction; Arrhythmia; Acute heart failure; Death

Fund program: Prospective, Multi-Center Registered Research Project for Chinese Syncope Patients (2018-J-02); Medical Science and Technology Research Project Joint Construction Project of Henan Province of China (LHGJ20191464); Nanyang Science and Technology Research Project of Henan Province of China (KJGG135)

Trial Registration: Chinese Clinical Trial Registry, ChiCTR 1900024190

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn121430-20201028-00691

晕厥是一种临床常见综合征,群体研究显示,超过30%的人一生中至少有1次晕厥经历,中年后晕厥发生率呈逐渐升高趋势,在60岁以上人群中晕厥发生率高达30%~52%^[1]。晕厥约占急诊科患者的0.9%~1.7%,占住院患者的1%~3%^[2]。晕厥患者大多数能够完全恢复,但少数会发生猝死。刘文玲等^[3]提出,对于晕厥患者识别其猝死的风险比查找病因更重要。近年来,国内外发布了多个关于晕厥诊治的指南,但仅为临床医师提供了识别晕厥患者风险的指导意见,未对具体方法和措施进行阐述。《中国心血管病报告2015》显示,心血管疾病已成为居民死亡的首位病因^[4],心血管疾病患者猝死始终是临床关注的热点之一。为进一步探索晕厥的诊疗方法,降低患者病死率,本研究以急性心力衰竭(心衰)、急性心肌梗死、肺栓塞、心律失常、主动脉夹层破裂这几类最常见心血管急危重症为切入点,探讨影响晕厥死亡的风险因素,为临床诊治提供思路。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象及一般资料:选取2018年3月至2020年3月参与中国晕厥患者前瞻性、多中心注册

研究项目在本院急诊科就诊或住院治疗的925例急性心衰、急性心肌梗死、肺栓塞、心律失常、主动脉夹层破裂患者为研究对象。其中急性心衰157例,男性94例,女性63例;年龄48~82岁,平均(70.06 ± 15.31)岁。急性心肌梗死283例,男性176例,女性107例;年龄45~80岁,平均(67.31 ± 14.92)岁。肺栓塞47例,男性31例,女性16例;年龄35~76岁,平均(59.72 ± 13.08)岁。心律失常366例,男性230例,女性136例;年龄53~82岁,平均(67.18 ± 15.25)岁。主动脉夹层破裂72例,男性45例,女性27例;年龄53~82岁,平均(63.05 ± 15.41)岁。

1.1.1 纳入标准:①根据《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南2014》标准^[5]纳入急性心衰患者,包括急性起病、慢性心衰急性失代偿期,且为就诊的主要原因。②根据《急性冠脉综合征急诊快速诊疗指南》中关于ST段抬高型心肌梗死和非ST段抬高型心肌梗死的诊断标准^[6]纳入急性心肌梗死患者,包括符合上述诊断标准在入院过程中因急性心肌梗死继发心衰、死者,并排除主动脉夹层、肺动脉栓塞的可能。③根据《急性肺栓塞诊断与治疗中国专家共

识(2015)》标准^[7]纳入肺栓塞患者,均经增强CT、肺动脉造影检查确诊。④根据《实用心脏病学》中对心律失常的诊断标准^[8],纳入急诊科成功复律的阵发性心房颤动(房颤)、阵发性室上性心动过速、预激综合征患者,以及恶性心律失常在治疗过程中死亡者,还包括因心律失常住院治疗或入院后确诊的心律失常患者。⑤经主动脉增强CT扫描诊断为主动脉夹层且存在夹层破口的患者。

1.1.2 排除标准:低血糖、癫痫发作及反射性晕厥等非心血管因素引发的短暂意识丧失患者。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2018011806),患者及家属自愿参与本研究并签署知情同意书。本院与北京大学人民医院关于中国晕厥患者前瞻性、多中心注册研究项目达成科研合作协议,研究中符合条件的晕厥患者均纳入该项目,该项目已在中国临床试验注册中心注册(注册号:ChiCTR 1900024190)。

1.2 研究分组:以是否伴发晕厥将患者分为晕厥组和未晕厥组。

1.3 指标收集:收集患者的人口学特征,记录就诊期间晕厥发生情况。分析性别对心血管急危重症患者晕厥发生的影响;比较是否伴发晕厥两组不同心血管疾病患者年龄、病死率的差异。

1.4 统计学分析:使用SPSS 25.0统计软件分析数据。计量资料经正态性检验后服从正态分布以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验;计数资料以例(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。采用多因素Logistic回归分析影响心血管急危重症患者死亡的危险因素;绘制受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operator characteristic curve, ROC曲线),分析各危险因素对患者预后的预测价值。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 不同心血管急危重症患者晕厥发生情况分析:925例心血管急危重症患者晕厥发生率为9.30%(86例)。各类心血管急危重症患者晕厥发生率由高到低依次为急性心肌梗死3.03%(28/925)、心律失常2.70%(25/925)、肺栓塞1.51%(14/925)、主动脉夹层破裂1.41%(13/925)、急性心衰0.65%(6/925)。5种心血管急危重症患者晕厥发生率比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=10.765, P=0.010$)。28例急性心肌梗死发生晕厥的患者中,20例晕厥即刻有心电资料,其中14例表现为室性心动过速、心室扑动或心室纤颤(室颤),6例房室传导阻滞。

2.2 不同性别心血管急危重症患者晕厥发生率的比较(表1):不同性别肺栓塞、主动脉夹层破裂、急性心肌梗死、心律失常、急性心衰患者晕厥发生率比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

表1 不同性别心血管急危重症患者晕厥发生率的比较

性别	晕厥发生率[% (例 / 例)]				
	肺栓塞	主动脉 夹层破裂	急性 心肌梗死	心律 失常	急性心力 衰竭
男性	29.03 (9/31)	20.00 (9/45)	10.23 (18/176)	6.96 (16/230)	4.26 (4/94)
女性	31.25 (5/16)	14.81 (4/27)	9.35 (10/107)	6.62 (9/136)	3.17 (2/63)

2.3 是否伴发晕厥两组心血管急危重症患者年龄的比较(表2):晕厥组主动脉夹层破裂、急性心肌梗死、心律失常患者的年龄明显大于未晕厥组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);晕厥组肺栓塞、急性心衰患者的年龄与未晕厥组比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

表2 是否伴发晕厥两组心血管急危重症患者年龄的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数 (例)	年龄(岁)		
		肺栓塞	主动脉夹层破裂	急性心肌梗死
晕厥组	86	59.31±12.65	66.29±15.64	69.55±15.13
未晕厥组	839	60.18±14.37	57.63±14.23 ^a	62.10±15.75 ^a
组别	例数 (例)	年龄(岁)		
		心律失常	急性心力衰竭	
晕厥组	86	70.48±14.93	69.25±15.09	
未晕厥组	839	60.29±16.31 ^b	70.44±15.62	

注:与晕厥组比较,^a $P<0.05$,^b $P<0.01$

2.4 是否伴发晕厥两组心血管急危重症患者病死率的比较(表3):晕厥组肺栓塞、主动脉夹层破裂、急性心肌梗死、心律失常、急性心衰患者的病死率均明显高于未晕厥组(均 $P<0.05$)。晕厥组心血管急危重症患者的总病死率明显高于未晕厥组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=19.637, P=0.000$)。

表3 是否伴发晕厥两组心血管急危重症患者病死率的比较

组别	例数 (例)	病死率[% (例)]		
		肺栓塞	主动脉夹层破裂	急性心肌梗死
晕厥组	86	5.81(5)	4.65(4)	4.65(4)
未晕厥组	839	0.95(8) ^a	0.60(5) ^a	1.19(10) ^a
组别	例数 (例)	病死率[% (例)]		总病死率 [% (例)]
		心律失常	急性心力衰竭	
晕厥组	86	2.33(2)	2.33(2)	19.77(17)
未晕厥组	839	0.95(8) ^b	0.60(5) ^b	4.29(36) ^a

注:与晕厥组比较,^a $P<0.01$,^b $P<0.05$

2.5 影响心血管急危重症患者死亡的危险因素分析(表4):以患者是否死亡为因变量,性别、年龄、

疾病种类、晕厥发生情况为自变量,进行逐步回归分析筛选,性别项被排除。再以纳入样本量最大的心律失常为基准,将另外4个疾病种类以及年龄、晕厥发生情况代入多因素Logistic回归方程,结果显示,年龄、肺栓塞、主动脉夹层破裂、急性心肌梗死、晕厥均是影响心血管急危重症患者死亡的独立危险因素(均 $P<0.05$)。

表4 影响心血管急危重症患者死亡的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

自变量	β 值	s_{β}	χ^2 值	P 值	OR 值	95%CI
年龄	0.259	0.082	19.355	0.000	2.158	0.921~4.785
肺栓塞	0.915	0.375	14.726	0.001	15.391	8.904~27.314
主动脉夹层破裂	1.531	0.453	18.029	0.000	13.079	6.237~25.509
急性心肌梗死	0.668	0.276	16.341	0.000	18.826	10.420~32.921
晕厥	0.788	0.237	27.380	0.000	4.940	1.764~9.287

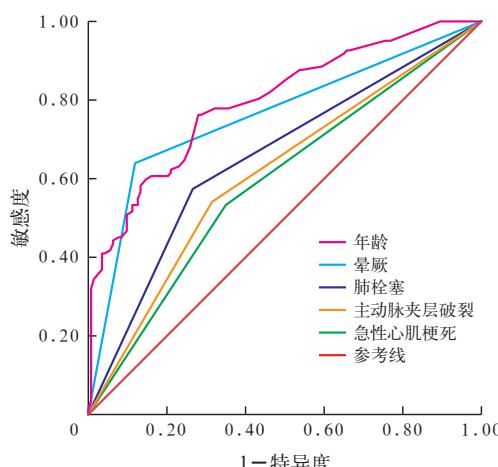
注: OR为优势比, 95%CI为95%可信区间

2.6 各危险因素对心血管急危重症患者预后的预测价值(表5;图1):ROC曲线分析显示,晕厥、年龄、肺栓塞、主动脉夹层破裂、急性心肌梗死对心血管急危重症患者28 d预后均有一定预测价值(均 $P<0.01$)。

表5 各危险因素对心血管急危重症患者28 d预后的预测价值

危险因素	AUC	P值	截断值 (%)	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	阳性预测 值(%)	阴性预测 值(%)
年龄	0.796	0.000	2.30	62.39	56.92	70.05	72.58
晕厥	0.760	0.000	4.12	88.51	78.05	81.31	84.27
肺栓塞	0.654	0.000	5.14	68.90	71.06	74.29	76.11
主动脉夹层破裂	0.613	0.000	5.85	55.61	60.38	63.20	66.85
急性心肌梗死	0.592	0.000	3.52	50.49	47.13	55.31	59.62

注:AUC为受试者工作特征曲线下面积



注: ROC 曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图1 各危险因素预测心血管急危重症患者28 d预后的ROC曲线

3 讨论

晕厥是一过性脑供血不足引发的短暂意识丧失,具有起病迅速、自限性、能够完全恢复的特点。本研究显示,心血管急危重症晕厥患者的病死率明显高于未晕厥者,且多因素Logistic回归分析和ROC曲线分析显示,伴晕厥是影响心血管急危重症患者死亡的独立危险因素。可推测在心血管急危重症患者中,发生晕厥者的病情较重,死亡风险更高。在急性心衰、急性心肌梗死、复极延迟综合征等疾病中,晕厥的风险主要表现在发病即刻若未得到及时有效的救治,患者死亡风险很高,致命性的心律失常可能是上述疾病伴发晕厥的根本原因^[9]。本研究28例急性心肌梗死发生晕厥的患者中,20例晕厥即刻有心电资料,其中14例表现为室性心动过速、心室扑动或室颤,6例房室传导阻滞,与相关研究中急性心肌梗死晕厥发生即刻的心电图表现基本一致^[10]。在急性心衰患者中,射血分数 ≥ 0.35 与 <0.35 的患者伴发晕厥的机制存在差异,其中射血分数 ≥ 0.35 的患者多为神经反射或低血压^[11];而射血分数 <0.35 的患者多为致命性心律失常,晕厥发生即刻情况最危险,需尽快抢救^[12]。

在另外一些心血管急危重症中,晕厥的风险主要表现为患者病情危重,预后不良^[13]。肺栓塞患者伴发晕厥主要原因因为肺动脉堵塞严重影响了左心室充盈和右心室功能,导致心排血量下降,脑血流灌注减少引发晕厥^[14];同时还与肺动脉血栓引发血管迷走神经反射有关^[15]。相关研究显示,伴晕厥的肺血栓栓塞症患者发生休克、低血压、右心功能不全、累及肺动脉数、病死率均明显高于不伴晕厥者,提示肺栓塞伴晕厥的患者发病即刻虽然不致命,但病情危重,预后不良^[16]。一项多中心临床研究显示,主动脉夹层Stanford A型患者晕厥发生率明显高于B型(9%比3%),其原因可能与A型患者更易发生心包积液或填塞,同时累积主动脉窦的风险更高,进而出现血流动力学紊乱有关^[17]。

相关研究报告,性别构成与晕厥的发生率和病死率无明显相关性^[18]。本研究亦显示,不同性别心血管急危重症患者晕厥发生率比较差异无统计学意义,且性别不是心血管急危重症伴晕厥患者死亡的危险因素。本研究晕厥组主动脉夹层破裂、急性心肌梗死、心律失常患者的年龄明显大于未晕厥组,且年龄是影响心血管急危重症患者死亡的独立危险因素。这与相关研究中心律失常伴晕厥在老年人中

的发生率约是中青年人群的2倍^[19-20]、心肌梗死伴晕厥患者的病死率与年龄呈正相关的结论^[21]一致。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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(收稿日期:2020-10-28)