

## • 临床经验 •

# 高敏心肌肌钙蛋白T在非ST段抬高型急性冠脉综合征 诊断中的临床应用

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨高敏心肌肌钙蛋白T(hs-cTnT)在非ST段抬高型急性冠状动脉综合征(NSTE-ACS)诊断中的临床应用。**方法** 回顾性分析2016年7月至2017年6月云南省第三人民医院急诊科收住心内科的126例NSTE-ACS患者的临床资料,其中非ST段抬高型心肌梗死(NSTEMI)组76例,不稳定型心绞痛(UA)组50例。收集两组患者入院时、入院4 h和12 h静脉血hs-cTnT及肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)等临床资料,比较两组hs-cTnT和CK-MB水平的差异。**结果** NSTEMI组随治疗时间延长hs-cTnT、CK-MB均逐渐升高,入院时、入院4 h、入院12 h hs-cTnT升高比例分别为88.2%(67例)、100.0%(76例)和100.0%(76例),CK-MB升高比例分别为60.0%(30例)、80%(40例)和96%(48例);UA组各时间点上述指标无明显变化。NSTEMI组入院时、入院4 h和12 h各时间点hs-cTnT、CK-MB水平均明显高于UA组[hs-cTnT( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )分别为 $0.182 \pm 0.052$ 比 $0.010 \pm 0.001$ 、 $2.421 \pm 0.084$ 比 $0.011 \pm 0.012$ 、 $5.647 \pm 0.012$ 比 $0.110 \pm 0.012$ , CK-MB(U/L)分别为 $36.3 \pm 12.1$ 比 $8.1 \pm 0.5$ 、 $179.6 \pm 26.3$ 比 $8.5 \pm 0.5$ 、 $286.0 \pm 23.2$ 比 $7.9 \pm 0.7$ ,均 $P < 0.05$ ]。**结论** 急性心肌梗死(AMI)患者hs-cTnT明显升高,可以作为鉴别NSTEMI与UA的依据。

**【关键词】** 高敏心肌肌钙蛋白T; 非ST段抬高急性冠状动脉综合征; 诊断

**The clinical application of high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T in diagnosis of non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome** Li Jiajia, Shang Yunbo, Wang Youlan

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the clinical application of high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T (hs-cTnT) in the diagnosis of patients with non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome (NSTE-ACS). **Methods** The clinical data of 126 patients with NSTE-ACS admitted to the Department of Emergency of the Third People's Hospital in Yunnan Province from July 2016 to June 2017 were retrospectively analyzed, including 76 patients in non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) group and 50 patients in unstable angina (UA) group. Moreover, the clinical data of venous blood hs-cTnT and creatine kinase MB (CK-MB) were collected at immediate admission, 4 hours and 12 hours after admission to the hospital in the two groups. At last, the differences in levels of hs-cTnT and CK-MB were compared between the two groups. **Results** The hs-cTnT and CK-MB in NSTEMI group were gradually increased with the prolongation of therapeutic time, the elevation ratios of hs-cTnT were 88.2% (67 cases) and 100.0% (76 cases), 100.0% (76 cases) at admission and 4 hours, 12 hours after admission respectively; and the elevation ratios of CK-MB were 60.0% (30 cases), 80% (40 cases) and 96% (48 cases) respectively at the above time points; there were no significant differences in UA group. The levels of hs-cTnT and CK-MB in NSTEMI group were significantly higher compared to those of UA group at admission and 4 hours, 12 hours after admission [hs-cTnT ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): the levels were respectively  $0.182 \pm 0.052$  vs.  $0.010 \pm 0.001$ ,  $2.421 \pm 0.084$  vs.  $0.011 \pm 0.012$ ,  $5.647 \pm 0.012$  vs.  $0.110 \pm 0.012$ , CK-MB (U/L): the levels were respectively  $36.3 \pm 12.1$  vs.  $8.1 \pm 0.5$ ,  $179.6 \pm 26.3$  vs.  $8.5 \pm 0.5$ ,  $286.0 \pm 23.2$  vs.  $7.9 \pm 0.7$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ]. **Conclusion** The blood level of hs-cTnT in acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients is obviously increased, which can be used as the basis to distinguish NSTEMI from UA.

**【Key words】** High-sensitivity cardiac troponin T; Non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes; Diagnosis

急性冠状动脉(冠脉)综合征(ACS)是一种由急性心肌缺血引起的临床综合征,主要包括ST段抬高型心肌梗死(STEMI)、非STEMI(NSTEMI)及不稳定型心绞痛(UA)。NSTEMI和UA发病机制基本相近<sup>[1]</sup>,但药物治疗和预后差异很大<sup>[2]</sup>,鉴别NSTEMI和UA对患者的对症治疗和预后极其重要。2015欧洲心脏病学会(ESC)非ST段抬高型(NSTE)-ACS指南强调了高敏心肌肌钙蛋白T(hs-cTnT)在其早期诊断中的价值。回顾性分析本院急诊科收住心内科

NSTE-ACS 126例患者的临床资料,探讨hs-cTnT在NSTE-ACS诊断中的临床意义,现报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 临床资料:** 126例患者中男性85例,女性41例;年龄42~75岁,平均( $64.5 \pm 7.5$ )岁。NSTE-ACS的诊断参照文献[3]标准。NSTEMI组76例,UA组50例。NSTEMI的诊断经冠脉造影确立。两组患者性别、年龄比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ ;表1),说明两组资料均衡,有可比性。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )
		男性	女性	
NSTEMI 组	76	51	25	66.2 $\pm$ 6.8
UA 组	50	34	16	62.8 $\pm$ 5.8

**1.2 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院医学伦理委员会批准,患者或家属对研究方案知情同意。

**1.3 资料收集:**收集患者入院时、入院4 h与12 h静脉血hs-cTnT及肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)等临床资料,比较两组hs-cTnT及CK-MB的差异。

**1.4 统计学方法:**使用SPSS 22.0统计软件处理数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用t检验;计数资料以例表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 NSTEMI组不同时间点hs-cTnT、CK-MB升高患者比例:** NSTEMI组患者入院时、入院4 h、入院12 h hs-cTnT、CK-MB的升高比例分别为88.2%(67例)、100.0%(76例)、100.0%(76例)和60.0%(30例)、80.0%(40例)、96.0%(48例)。

**2.2 两组不同时间点hs-cTnT水平比较(表2):** NSTEMI组hs-cTnT随时间延长逐渐升高,UA组无明显变化,NSTEMI组各时间点hs-cTnT均明显高于UA组(均 $P < 0.05$ )。

**2.3 两组不同时间点CK-MB水平比较(表2):** NSTEMI组CK-MB随时间延长逐渐升高,UA组无明显变化,各时间点CK-MB均明显高于UA组(均 $P < 0.05$ )。

表2 两组不同时间点hs-cTnT、CK-MB比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数 (例)	hs-cTnT(μg/L)		
		入院时	入院4 h	入院12 h
NSTEMI 组	76	0.182 $\pm$ 0.052	2.421 $\pm$ 0.084 <sup>b</sup>	5.647 $\pm$ 0.012 <sup>b</sup>
UA 组	50	0.010 $\pm$ 0.001 <sup>a</sup>	0.011 $\pm$ 0.012 <sup>a</sup>	0.110 $\pm$ 0.012 <sup>a</sup>
组别				
CK-MB(U/L)				
组别	例数 (例)	入院时	入院4 h	入院12 h
NSTEMI 组	76	36.3 $\pm$ 12.1	179.6 $\pm$ 26.3 <sup>b</sup>	286.0 $\pm$ 23.2 <sup>b</sup>
UA 组	50	8.1 $\pm$ 0.5 <sup>a</sup>	8.5 $\pm$ 0.5 <sup>a</sup>	7.9 $\pm$ 0.7 <sup>a</sup>

注:与NSTEMI组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与入院时比较,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.05$

## 3 讨 论

NSTEMI是严重而持久的心肌缺血,并可导致心肌坏死,早期诊断及治疗能降低致残率、病死率和并发症发生率。心肌肌钙蛋白(cTn)是公认的心肌损伤标志物,cTn水平与NSTE-ACS患者的死亡风险成正比<sup>[4]</sup>。急性心肌梗死(AMI)时,血清cTnT和cTnI开始升高的时间均为3~6 h,达峰值时间10~24 h,cTnT和cTnI与肌酸激酶(CK)及其同工酶联合检测AMI的敏感度和特异度均较高<sup>[5]</sup>,而且与心肌酶谱相比,cTn的特异性和时间窗均有明显优势,但cTn检测精确度较低,hs-cTn比cTn有更高的敏感性和特异性。Keller等<sup>[6]</sup>比较1818例胸痛患者hs-cTn与cTn水平发现,入院时hs-cTn的诊断效能更高,其受试者工作特征曲线下面积(AUC)显著高于cTn(0.96比0.85)。吴炯等<sup>[7]</sup>通过比

较ACS患者入院不同时间点hs-cTnT、cTnT、CK-MB的阳性检出率发现,hs-cTnT在AMI患者入院时检出率即可达90%以上,而此时cTnT、CK-MB的阳性率均为约70%,表明hs-cTnT至少可使约40%的患者早期确诊。Melanson等<sup>[8]</sup>研究发现,cTnI阴性的样本行hs-cTnI检测后,又检测出约60%的NSTEMI患者。AMI发病3 h后才能检测到患者血中cTn水平升高,而hs-cTn水平升高在AMI发病后2 h即可检测出,且其水平异常增高的诊断阳性率则超过90%,因此检测hs-cTn水平可使NSTEMI患者的检出时间提前<sup>[9]</sup>。cTn和hs-cTn对NSTE-ACS患者心血管事件均有预测价值<sup>[10]</sup>。

综上所述,NSTEMI患者hs-cTnT水平明显升高,可以作为鉴别NSTEMI与UA的依据。

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