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· 论 著 ·

中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值与老年急性冠状动脉综合征患者近期预后的关系

陆政日¹, 马根山^{1,2}, 陈立娟^{1,2*}

1. 东南大学医学院, 南京 210009

2. 东南大学附属中大医院心血管内科, 南京 210009

[摘要] **目的** 探讨中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)与老年急性冠状动脉综合征(ACS)患者近期预后的关系。**方法** 回顾性分析2015年1月至2017年10月东南大学附属中大医院心血管内科收治的老年ACS患者资料。所有患者均经冠状动脉造影检查,并结合临床症状、心肌坏死标志物及心电图进行确诊。根据入院后即时(4h内)NLR,将最终纳入研究的500例老年ACS患者按NLR三分位数分为3组:NLR \leq 3.337组($n=169$),NLR 3.338~6.166组($n=167$),NLR \geq 6.167组($n=164$)。研究的主要终点事件为住院期间和随访期间全因死亡,次要结果为住院期间发生的主要不良心脑血管事件(MACCE)、住院时间及左心室射血分数(LVEF)。**结果** NLR \leq 3.337组、NLR 3.338~6.166组和NLR \geq 6.167组患者住院时间分别为8(6,11)、9(7,11)、10(8,11)d,住院期间LVEF $<$ 50%发生率分别为8.9%(15/169)、14.4%(24/167)、18.3%(30/164),LVEF分别为(57.78 \pm 12.15)%、(54.71 \pm 11.73)%、(53.56 \pm 13.38)%,3组之间差异均有统计学意义(P 均 $<$ 0.05)。500例患者住院期间MACCE发生率为21.6%(108/500),出院后随访6个月共死亡6例,3组患者之间全因死亡率、MACCE发生率差异无统计学意义(P 均 $>$ 0.05)。多因素Cox比例风险回归模型未发现NLR与全因死亡、MACCE、心源性死亡、心肌梗死、卒中存在关联(P 均 $>$ 0.05);与NLR \leq 3.337组比较,NLR 3.338~6.166组[风险比(HR)=2.567,95%置信区间(CI)1.558~4.229, $P<$ 0.001]和NLR \geq 6.167组[HR=1.979,95%CI1.629~3.524, $P=$ 0.019]住院期间发生LVEF $<$ 50%的风险增高。受试者工作特征曲线分析显示NLR评估住院期间LVEF $<$ 50%的曲线下面积为0.652(95%CI0.603~0.700, $P<$ 0.001),最佳截断值为3.84,此时灵敏度为68.3%,特异度为65.3%。将NLR作为三分类变量纳入多元线性回归模型分析发现较高的NLR水平是住院时间延长的独立影响因素($\beta=$ 0.181, $P<$ 0.001)。**结论** NLR是老年ACS患者住院期间发生LVEF $<$ 50%和住院时间延长的危险因素,而与全因死亡、MACCE无明显关联。

[关键词] 急性冠状动脉综合征;老年人;中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值;主要心血管事件

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Relationship between neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio and short-term prognosis of elderly patients with acute coronary syndrome

LU Zheng-ri¹, MA Gen-shan^{1,2}, CHEN Li-juan^{1,2*}

1. School of Medicine, Southeast University, Nanjing 210009, Jiangsu, China

2. Department of Cardiology, Zhongda Hospital Southeast University, Nanjing 210009, Jiangsu, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the relationship between neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and the short-term prognosis of elderly patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). **Methods** The clinical data of elderly ACS patients, who were hospitalized at Department of Cardiology of Zhongda Hospital Southeast University from Jan. 2015 to Oct. 2017, were retrospectively analyzed. All patients were diagnosed by coronary angiography in combination with clinical symptoms, myocardial necrosis markers and electrocardiogram. According to NLR detected immediately after admission (within 4 h),

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[作者简介] 陆政日, 博士生. E-mail: luzr10@163.com

*通信作者(Corresponding author). Tel: 025-83790506, E-mail: chenlijuan@seu.edu.cn

500 elderly ACS patients were divided into 3 groups: $NLR \leq 3.337$ group ($n=169$), $NLR 3.338-6.166$ group ($n=167$), and $NLR \geq 6.167$ group ($n=164$). The primary endpoints of the study were all-cause deaths during hospitalization and follow-up. The secondary outcomes were major adverse cardio-cerebrovascular events (MACCEs), hospital stay and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF). **Results** In $NLR \leq 3.337$ group, $NLR 3.338-6.166$ group and $NLR \geq 6.167$ group, the hospital stays were 8 (6, 11) d, 9 (7, 11) d and 10 (8, 11) d, the incidence rates of $LVEF < 50\%$ during hospitalization were 8.9% (15/169), 14.4% (24/167) and 18.3% (30/164), and the LVEF values were $(57.78 \pm 12.15)\%$, $(54.71 \pm 11.73)\%$ and $(53.56 \pm 13.38)\%$, respectively, and the differences among three groups were significant (all $P < 0.05$). The incidence of MACCEs was 21.6% (108/500) during hospitalization. Six patients died during a follow-up period of 6 months after discharge. There were no significant differences in all-cause mortality or MACCE incidence among three groups (both $P > 0.05$). Multivariate Cox risk regression model showed that there was no association between NLR and all-cause death, MACCEs, cardiogenic death, myocardial infarction, or stroke (all $P > 0.05$). Compared with the $NLR \leq 3.337$ group, the incidence rates of $LVEF < 50\%$ during hospitalization were significantly increased in the $NLR 3.338-6.166$ group (hazard ratio [HR]=2.567, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.558-4.229, $P < 0.001$) and the $NLR \geq 6.167$ group (HR=1.979, 95% CI 1.629-3.524, $P=0.019$). Receiver operating characteristic curve showed that area under curve of NLR in evaluating $LVEF < 50\%$ during hospitalization was 0.652 (95% CI 0.603-0.700, $P < 0.001$). The optimal cut-off value of NLR was 3.84, and the sensitivity and specificity were 68.3% and 65.3%, respectively. The multiple linear regression model showed that high NLR was an independent influencing factor of prolonged hospital stay ($\beta=0.181$, $P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** In elderly ACS patients, NLR is a risk factor of $LVEF < 50\%$ during hospitalization and prolonged hospital stay, while it has no significant association with all-cause death and MACCEs.

[Key words] acute coronary syndrome; aged; neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; major cardiovascular events

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急性冠状动脉综合征 (acute coronary syndrome, ACS) 是炎症反应、斑块破裂、继发性血栓形成以及血流动力学障碍等多因素引起的急性心肌缺血性疾病, 其中炎症反应与 ACS 动脉粥样硬化斑块的形成、发展和破裂密切相关^[1-2], 并在心肌修复和心脏重塑的过程中发挥着重要的作用^[3]。炎症反应的程度可以通过中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值 (neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio, NLR) 进行评估^[4]。近年来, 大量研究证实 NLR 与炎症反应所引起的心血管疾病存在关联, 可用于评估心肌梗死、冠状动脉旁路移植术等心血管疾病的预后^[5-8]。NLR 对 ACS 患者近期和远期存活率及 ACS 后心力衰竭的发展趋势有一定的预测价值^[9], 还可以反映冠状动脉疾病缺血的严重程度^[10]。然而, 目前 NLR 对老年 ACS 患者预后的评估价值尚不明确, 应引起临床医师关注。一方面, 老年 ACS 患者心血管疾病危险因素增多, 对药物和介入治疗的依从性更低, 因此与年轻患者相比预后更差^[11]; 另一方面, 老年患者身体功能衰退的同时还伴随着免疫功能的改变^[12], 衰老进程中的一个主要特征就是促炎症反应状态慢性进行性升高, 这可能影响 NLR 对老年心血管疾病预后的预测价值。本研究旨在探讨 NLR 作为一种预后评估因子在老年 ACS 患者中的应用价值。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性分析 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 10 月东南大学附属中大医院心血管内科收入住院治疗的 ACS 患者资料 (中国胸痛中心认证数据管理平台收录)。所有患者均经冠状动脉造影检查, 并结合临床症状、心肌坏死标志物和心电图进行确诊。纳入标准: (1) ACS 诊断符合欧洲心脏病学会急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死 (ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI) 指南^[13]和美国心脏病学会/美国心脏协会非 ST 段抬高 ACS 诊断和治疗指南^[14]; (2) 老年人的定义依据世界卫生组织对发展中国家老年人年龄的界定标准 (≥ 60 岁)。排除标准: (1) 急性、慢性感染者; (2) 入院前 2 周应用抗生素药物治疗者; (3) 入院前应用非类固醇类抗炎药、免疫抑制剂或华法林等药物者; (4) 患有自身免疫性疾病者; (5) 有近期输血史者; (6) 患有恶性肿瘤疾病者; (7) 入院时发生心脏骤停的幸存者。本研究通过东南大学附属中大医院伦理委员会审批 (2017006)。

1.2 资料收集 收集患者入院后即时 (4 h 内) 获得的外周静脉血样中全血细胞计数和生物化学指标。白细胞及其亚型采用全自动生化分析仪 (美国

Beckman Coulter 公司)检测,葡萄糖的测定采用氧化酶法,血脂、血肌酐的测定采用酶化学法。左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)采用经胸超声心动图(美国 Phillips 公司 iE33 型彩色多普勒心脏超声诊断仪,设置频率 1.0~5.0 MHz)检测,心脏彩超由 1 名高年资、被屏蔽研究内容的超声科医师进行诊断,难以确定时则由第 2 名被屏蔽研究内容的高年资医师协助诊断。

1.3 终点事件和随访 研究的主要终点事件为住院期间和随访期间全因死亡,次要结果为住院期间发生的主要不良心脑血管事件(major adverse cardio-cerebrovascular events, MACCE)、住院时间及 LVEF。MACCE 定义为心源性死亡、心肌梗死、心力衰竭和卒中(包括出血性及缺血性)。患者出院后通过电话、复查等方式进行随访,随访时间截至患者出院后 6 个月,期间若患者死亡则记录死亡原因。

1.4 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 25.0 软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 法进行方差齐性分析,符合正态分布和方差齐性的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析;偏态分布的计量资料以中位数(下四分位数,上四分位数)表示,组间比较采用 Kruskal-Wallis 检验。计数资料以例数和百分数表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 确切概率检验。将单因素分析有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)的变量纳入多变量 Cox 比例风险回归模型分析终点事件的预测因子,

Cox 比例风险回归模型纳入的协变量包括年龄、STEMI/非 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, NSTEMI)、收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)、舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)、心率、正在吸烟、糖尿病、肾功能不全、血肌酐、左前降支病变、Killip 分级、NLR,采用最大偏似然估计的似然比检验(向后法)进行分析,并计算风险比(hazard ratio, HR)和 95% 置信区间(confidence interval, CI)。通过受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线确定 NLR 最佳截断值;采用多元线性回归模型分析住院时间的影响因素。检验水准(α)为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 临床资料 本研究共收集到 769 例可能符合条件的 ACS 患者,其中 233 例患者被排除,余 536 例中共 500 例患者临床资料完整(图 1)。最终纳入研究的 500 例老年 ACS 患者年龄范围为 60~101 岁,中位年龄为 74 岁。根据 NLR 三分位数将 500 例老年 ACS 患者分为 3 组:NLR ≤ 3.337 组($n=169$),NLR 3.338~6.166 组($n=167$),NLR ≥ 6.167 ($n=164$)组。3 组患者基线资料中年龄、STEMI 患者比例、心率、糖尿病史患者比例、肾功能不全病史患者比例、左前降支病变患者比例差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),其余临床资料比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表 1。

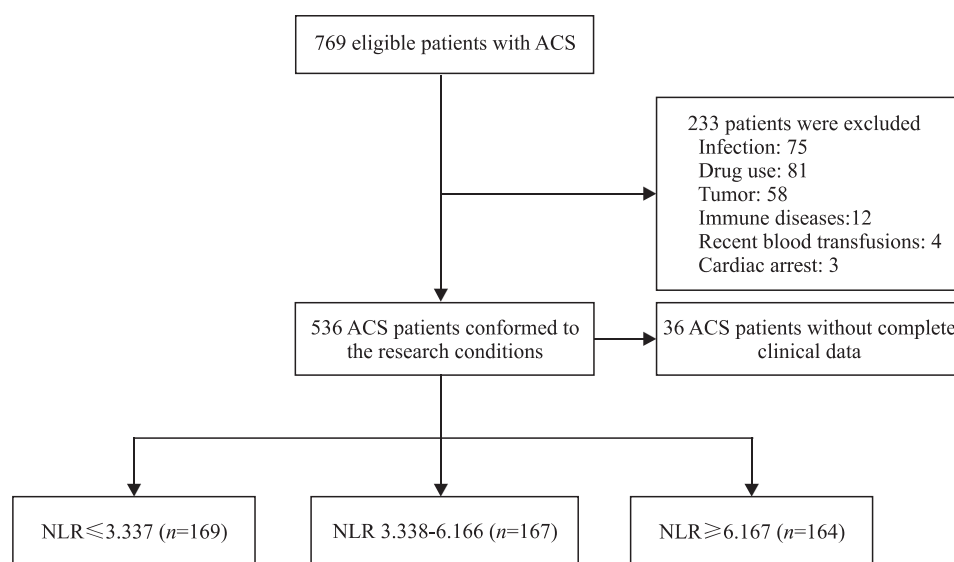


图 1 患者筛选流程图

Fig 1 Flowchart of patient screening

ACS: Acute coronary syndrome; NLR: Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio

表1 老年ACS患者的一般临床资料

Tab 1 General clinical data of elderly ACS patients

Variable	All patients N=500	NLR≤3.337 N=169	NLR 3.338-6.166 N=167	NLR≥6.167 N=164	P value
Admission condition					
Male n (%)	350 (70.0)	118 (69.8)	115 (68.9)	117 (71.3)	0.882
Age (year), M (Q _L , Q _U)	74 (68, 81)	71 (68, 78)	74 (68, 84)	78 (67, 82)	0.025
STEMI n (%)	260 (52.0)	79 (46.7)	82 (49.1)	99 (60.4)	0.030
SBP p/mmHg, M (Q _L , Q _U)	130 (118, 147)	130 (120, 150)	132 (120, 150)	130 (114, 143)	0.127
DBP p/mmHg, M (Q _L , Q _U)	76 (69, 85)	80 (70, 88)	75 (68, 85)	76 (66, 84)	0.065
Heart rate f/min ⁻¹ , M (Q _L , Q _U)	78 (68, 89)	76 (68, 87)	80 (68, 93)	78 (70, 88)	0.029
Killip classification ≥ III n (%)	63 (12.6)	21 (12.4)	27 (16.2)	15 (9.1)	0.195
Past history n (%)					
Smoking	181 (36.2)	60 (35.5)	59 (35.3)	62 (37.8)	0.872
Old myocardial infarction	43 (8.6)	18 (10.7)	13 (7.8)	12 (7.3)	0.499
Atrial fibrillation	43 (8.6)	14 (8.3)	15 (9.0)	14 (8.5)	0.974
Heart failure	34 (6.8)	13 (7.7)	11 (6.6)	10 (6.1)	0.839
COPD	13 (2.6)	4 (2.4)	2 (1.2)	7 (4.3)	0.208
Hypertension	343 (68.6)	113 (66.9)	116 (69.5)	114 (69.5)	0.836
Hyperlipidemia	121 (24.2)	43 (25.4)	40 (24.0)	38 (23.2)	0.886
Diabetes mellitus	178 (35.6)	56 (33.1)	72 (43.1)	50 (30.5)	0.040
Cerebrovascular disease	164 (32.8)	50 (29.6)	60 (35.9)	54 (32.9)	0.464
Renal insufficiency	14 (2.8)	1 (0.6)	9 (5.4)	4 (2.4)	0.027
Previous PCI	79 (15.8)	26 (15.4)	28 (16.8)	25 (15.2)	0.915
Previous CABG	3 (0.6)	2 (1.2)	1 (0.6)	0	0.376
Laboratory examination					
SCr c _B /(mmol·L ⁻¹), M (Q _L , Q _U)	88 (72, 114)	86 (70, 106)	94 (73, 124)	88 (70, 115)	0.055
Hb ρ _B /(g·L ⁻¹), $\bar{x} \pm s$	130.72 ± 21.87	131.29 ± 19.96	128.64 ± 22.65	132.24 ± 22.92	0.310
HbA _{1c} (%), M (Q _L , Q _U)	7.3 (6, 9)	7.5 (6, 9)	7.5 (7, 9)	6.7 (6, 9)	0.181
Glucose c _B /(mmol·L ⁻¹), M (Q _L , Q _U)	6.1 (5, 8)	6.1 (5, 8)	7.5 (7, 9)	6.0 (5, 8)	0.662
TC c _B /(mmol·L ⁻¹), $\bar{x} \pm s$	4.42 ± 1.19	4.54 ± 1.09	4.34 ± 1.35	4.38 ± 1.11	0.255
HDL-C c _B /(mmol·L ⁻¹), M (Q _L , Q _U)	1.1 (0.9, 1.2)	1.1 (0.9, 1.2)	1.1 (0.9, 1.2)	1.1 (0.9, 1.3)	0.571
LDL-C c _B /(mmol·L ⁻¹), $\bar{x} \pm s$	2.77 ± 0.87	2.84 ± 0.84	2.73 ± 0.90	2.73 ± 0.86	0.407
TG c _B /(mmol·L ⁻¹), M (Q _L , Q _U)	1.3 (1.0, 1.9)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	0.744
Medication n (%)					
Aspirin	487 (97.4)	162 (95.9)	163 (97.6)	162 (98.8)	0.241
Clopidogrel	356 (71.2)	114 (67.5)	121 (72.5)	121 (73.8)	0.448
Ticagrelor	185 (37.0)	67 (39.6)	55 (32.9)	63 (38.4)	0.596
β-receptor blocking	344 (68.8)	118 (69.8)	111 (66.5)	115 (70.1)	0.726
ACEI	107 (21.4)	40 (23.7)	32 (19.2)	35 (21.3)	0.511
ARB	175 (35.0)	61 (36.1)	53 (31.7)	61 (37.2)	0.544
Low molecular heparin	471 (94.2)	160 (94.7)	158 (94.6)	153 (93.3)	0.860
Coronary artery disease n (%)					
Left main	12 (2.4)	2 (1.2)	4 (2.4)	6 (3.7)	0.337
Left anterior descending	134 (26.8)	35 (20.7)	33 (19.8)	66 (40.2)	<0.001
Left circumflex artery	58 (11.6)	16 (9.5)	16 (9.6)	26 (15.9)	0.116
Right coronary artery	102 (20.4)	35 (20.7)	34 (20.4)	33 (20.1)	0.991
Others	3 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	0	2 (1.2)	0.356
Interventional therapy					
Radial artery n (%)	427 (85.4)	143 (84.6)	141 (84.4)	143 (87.2)	0.182
Femoral artery n (%)	73 (14.6)	26 (15.4)	26 (15.6)	21 (12.8)	
Successful PCI operation n (%)	485 (97.0)	163 (96.4)	162 (97.0)	160 (97.6)	0.367
Stent number M (Q _L , Q _U)	2 (1, 2)	2 (1, 2)	2 (1, 2)	2 (1, 2)	0.572
Stent diameter d/mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$	2.74 ± 0.43	2.73 ± 0.41	2.74 ± 0.46	2.73 ± 0.42	0.652
Post-balloon dilatation n (%)	482 (96.4)	161 (95.3)	162 (97.0)	159 (97.0)	0.315

1 mmHg=0.133 kPa. ACS: Acute coronary syndrome; NLR: Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; STEMI: ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; SBP: Systolic blood pressure; DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; PCI: Percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG: Coronary artery bypass grafting; SCr: Serum creatinine; Hb: Hemoglobin; HbA_{1c}: Glycosylated hemoglobin; TC: Total cholesterol; HDL-C: High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; ACEI: Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB: Angiotensin receptor blocker; M (Q_L, Q_U): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile)

2.2 主要终点事件和次要结果 500 例患者住院期间 MACCE 发生率为 21.6% (108/500), 其中心源性死亡 4.6% (23/500)、心肌梗死 1.2% (6/500)、脑卒中 2.0% (10/500)、心力衰竭 13.8% (69/500)。出院后随访 6 个月, 死亡 6 例, 死亡原因包括猝死 4 例、急性左心衰竭 1 例、迟发性血栓形成 1 例。NLR \leq 3.337 组、NLR 3.338~6.166 组和 NLR \geq 6.167 组患者

住院时间分别为 8 (6, 11)、9 (7, 11)、10 (8, 11) d, 住院期间 LVEF $<$ 50% 发生率分别为 8.9% (15/169)、14.4% (24/167)、18.3% (30/164), LVEF 分别为 (57.78 \pm 12.15)%、(54.71 \pm 11.73)%、(53.56 \pm 13.38)%, 3 组之间差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 $<$ 0.05); 3 组患者全因死亡率、住院期间 MACCE 发生率等比较差异无统计学意义 (P $>$ 0.05)。见表 2。

表 2 老年 ACS 患者主要终点事件和次要结果

Tab 2 Primary and secondary outcomes of elderly ACS patients

Outcome	All patients N=500	NLR \leq 3.337 N=169	NLR 3.338-6.166 N=167	NLR \geq 6.167 N=164	P value
All-cause death <i>n</i> (%)	29 (5.8)	8 (4.7)	10 (6.0)	11 (6.7)	0.737
MACCE <i>n</i> (%)	108 (21.6)	27 (16.0)	38 (22.8)	43 (26.2)	0.533
Cardiogenic death	23 (4.6)	6 (3.6)	7 (4.2)	10 (6.1)	0.515
Myocardial infarction	6 (1.2)	2 (1.2)	3 (1.8)	1 (0.6)	0.612
Stroke	10 (2.0)	4 (2.4)	4 (2.4)	2 (1.2)	0.684
LVEF $<$ 50%	69 (13.8)	15 (8.9)	24 (14.4)	30 (18.3)	0.043
Hospital stay <i>t/d</i> , <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	9 (7, 11)	8 (6, 11)	9 (7, 11)	10 (8, 11)	$<$ 0.001
LVEF (%), $\bar{x}\pm s$	55.37 \pm 12.20	57.78 \pm 12.15	54.71 \pm 11.73	53.56 \pm 13.38	0.005

ACS: Acute coronary syndrome; NLR: Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; MACCE: Major adverse cardio-cerebrovascular event; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; M (*Q_L*, *Q_U*): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile)

2.3 NLR 与全因死亡和 MACCE 的关系 多因素 Cox 比例风险回归模型显示 (表 3), NLR 作为三分类变量纳入模型分析 (校正年龄、STEMI/NSTEMI、SBP、DBP、心率、正在吸烟、糖尿病、肾功能不全、血肌酐、左前降支病变、Killip 分级), 未发现与全因死亡、MACCE、心源性死亡、心肌梗死、脑卒中存在关联 (P $>$ 0.05); 将其作为连续变量也得到了类似结果。与 NLR \leq 3.337 组相比较, NLR 3.338~6.166 组 [$HR=2.567$, 95%

$CI: 1.558\sim 4.229$, $P<0.001$] 和 NLR \geq 6.167 组 [$HR=1.979$, 95% $CI: 1.629\sim 3.524$, $P=0.019$] 住院期间发生 LVEF $<$ 50% 的风险增高。将 NLR 作为连续变量纳入模型后发现其与 LVEF $<$ 50% 有明显关联 [$HR=0.942$, 95% $CI 0.902\sim 0.984$, $P=0.007$]。利用 ROC 曲线评估 NLR 对 LVEF $<$ 50% 的预测价值, 曲线下面积为 0.652 (95% $CI 0.603\sim 0.700$, $P<0.001$), 最佳截断值为 3.84, 此时灵敏度为 68.3%、特异度为 65.3%。

表 3 多因素 Cox 比例风险回归模型分析老年 ACS 患者 NLR 与全因死亡和 MACCE 的关系

Tab 3 Relationship between NLR and all-cause death and MACCE of elderly ACS patients analyzed by Cox regression model

Variable	All-cause death		MACCE		Cardiogenic death	
	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
NLR 3.338-6.166	0.896 (0.341, 2.352)	0.823	1.527 (0.203, 2.135)	0.882	0.986 (0.333, 2.917)	0.590
NLR \geq 6.167	0.662 (0.255, 1.721)	0.398	1.511 (0.124, 1.916)	0.791	0.472 (0.153, 1.459)	0.192
Variable	Myocardial infarction		Stroke		LVEF $<$ 50%	
	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
NLR 3.338-6.166	3.183 (0.266, 3.941)	0.360	2.402 (0.387, 2.948)	0.347	2.567 (1.558, 4.229)	$<$ 0.001
NLR \geq 6.167	3.177 (0.289, 3.872)	0.344	1.492 (0.245, 2.079)	0.664	1.979 (1.629, 3.524)	0.019

ACS: Acute coronary syndrome; NLR: Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; MACCE: Major adverse cardio-cerebrovascular event; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; HR: Hazard ratio; CI: Confidence interval

2.4 NLR 与住院时间的关系 以住院时间作为因变量,将年龄、STEMI/NSTEMI、SBP、DBP、心率、正在吸烟、糖尿病、肾功能不全、Killip 分级、NLR (连续变量)作为自变量纳入多元线性回归模型分析,研究结果显示,校正年龄、STEMI/NSTEMI、SBP、DBP、心率、正在吸烟、

糖尿病、肾功能不全等混杂因素后, Killip 分级 ($\beta = -0.096, P = 0.032$) 和 NLR ($\beta = 0.136, P = 0.002$) 是住院时间延长的独立影响因素 (表 4); 将 NLR 作为三分类变量纳入多元回归模型分析发现较高的 NLR 水平是住院时间延长的独立影响因素 ($\beta = 0.181, P < 0.001$)。

表 4 线性回归模型分析老年 ACS 患者 NLR 与住院时间的关系

Tab 4 Relationship between NLR and hospital stay of elderly ACS patients analyzed by linear regression model

Variable	B	SE	β	t value	P value	Collinearity statistic	
						Tolerance	VIF
Constant	4.750	2.923		1.625	0.105		
Age	0.017	0.017	0.048	0.982	0.327	0.822	1.217
STEMI/NSTEMI	-0.459	0.298	-0.071	-1.539	0.124	0.935	1.070
SBP	0.003	0.009	0.023	0.375	0.708	0.519	1.926
DBP	<0.001	0.014	0.002	0.024	0.981	0.509	1.963
Heart rate	-0.003	0.009	-0.018	-0.371	0.711	0.876	1.142
Smoking	0.457	0.318	0.068	1.440	0.151	0.891	1.122
Diabetes mellitus	0.184	0.314	0.027	0.587	0.558	0.912	1.096
Renal insufficiency	1.382	1.079	0.068	1.281	0.201	0.695	1.439
Killip classification	-0.365	0.170	-0.096	-2.151	0.032	0.997	1.003
NLR	0.102	0.033	0.136	3.062	0.002	0.997	1.003

ACS: Acute coronary syndrome; NLR: Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; STEMI: ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; NSTEMI: Non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; SBP: Systolic blood pressure; DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; B: Regression coefficient; SE: Standard error; β : Standardized regression coefficient; VIF: Variance inflation factor. The determination coefficient is 0.48

3 讨论

越来越多的研究证据表明,炎症在动脉粥样硬化的发生和进展过程中发挥着重要作用,参与内皮损伤、粥样斑块形成及破裂等事件的发生^[15],其中白细胞、红细胞沉降率、C-反应蛋白和白细胞介素 6 等炎症指标已被证实与心血管疾病存在密切联系^[16-17]。近年来,NLR 作为一种潜在的新型指标被认为可用于筛查具有心血管事件发生风险的个体^[18-19]。与常规生物化学指标相比,血液标本的体外处理对 NLR 的影响更小,因此 NLR 可以更加独立、可靠地预测冠心病患者的预后和死亡风险^[20]。

Guasti 等^[21]建议将 NLR 用于 STEMI 患者经皮冠状动脉介入治疗 (percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI) 术后短期和长期死亡率的预测。Tamhane 等^[19]按照 NLR 水平将 ACS 患者分为高、中、低 3 组,发现在高 NLR 组 (平均年龄 61 岁) 和低 NLR 组 (平均年龄 67 岁) 患者的

住院死亡率更高。Muhmmmed Suliman 等^[22]对 ACS 患者 (平均年龄 61 岁) 进行多变量分析发现,随着 NLR 水平的升高,患者的住院死亡率也随之增加。其他一些研究也发现较高的 NLR 水平与 STEMI 或 NSTEMI 患者的住院死亡率相关^[23-24]。

老年 ACS 患者常合并多种疾病且容易并发心力衰竭,尽管有大量文献报道了 NLR 与 ACS 患者预后的关系,但少见以单纯老年 ACS 患者作为研究对象探讨 NLR 与患者预后关系的研究。本研究结果显示,NLR 与老年 ACS 患者全因死亡和 MACCE 发生无明显关联。这与既往相关报道结果^[19,22]不一致,推测可能与本研究中纳入的 ACS 患者年龄较大 (中位年龄为 74 岁) 有关。随着年龄的增加,老年患者循环系统、内分泌系统等均出现功能和结构的变化,机体储备功能降低,骨髓造血功能衰退,免疫应答功能降低。研究表明,随着胸腺的退化,老年患者机体免疫细胞增殖能力下降,容易发生凋亡或坏死,导致免疫活性细胞数量

降低, 其中以 T 淋巴细胞数量减少最为明显^[25]。另外, 老年患者慢性合并症较多, 难以分析血细胞的减少是否与慢性炎症存在关系。一项评价 NLR 与 PCI 患者预后关系的荟萃分析证实了 NLR 升高所带来的负面影响, 但该研究也同时指出, 年龄、糖尿病和吸烟等混杂因素削弱了 NLR 与心血管事件之间的关系^[20]。衰老与免疫关系复杂, 虽然免疫细胞的总体数量保持稳定, 但在老年人群中造血干细胞似乎更偏向于以牺牲淋巴细胞增殖为代价朝髓系细胞分化^[26-27]。Chen 等^[28]报道 51 岁以上的男性和 56 岁以上的女性中性粒细胞比例逐渐增加、淋巴细胞比例持续下降、NLR 呈稳步上升的趋势。这种基础炎症水平的升高导致老年患者发生急性心血管事件后 NLR 变化更小, 因此与年轻患者相比较, NLR 在老年患者中的预后评估效能较低。

以住院时间作为因变量, 将年龄、STEMI/NSTEMI、SBP、DBP、心率、正在吸烟、糖尿病、肾功能不全、Killip 分级、NLR (连续变量) 作为自变量纳入多元线性回归模型分析, 发现 NLR 是住院时间延长的独立影响因素 ($\beta=0.136$, $P<0.05$) ; 将 NLR 作为三分类变量纳入多元回归模型分析也发现较高的 NLR 水平是住院时间变化的独立影响因素 ($\beta=0.181$, $P<0.001$) 。Ergelen 等^[29]同样发现较高的 NLR 与住院时间延长有关。我们认为, NLR 作为一种炎症标志物可能与心脏储备功能有关, 较高的 NLR 反映个体较低的功能储备, 其院内相关并发症发生风险较高, 导致住院时间延长。

本研究还发现, 入院时 NLR 与住院期间 LVEF $<50\%$ 存在明显关联, 高 NLR 水平患者发生 LVEF $<50\%$ 的风险更大; ROC 曲线分析发现 NLR 对 LVEF $<50\%$ 具有一定的预测价值 (曲线下面积为 0.652, $P<0.001$) 。由于炎症反应程度越高, 组织受到的损伤越大, 而在心脏中则表现为大量心肌细胞坏死和心脏重塑, 这可以解释 NLR 和较低 LVEF 之间的关联。Bekler 等^[30]在 ACS 患者中也发现 NLR 与 LVEF 之间存在关联。考虑到超声心动图检查结果依赖于操作者, 临床实践中无法采用标准化技术测量 LVEF, 这可能会对研究结果造成混杂影响, 因此 NLR 对老年 ACS 患者 LVEF $<50\%$ 的预测价值仍有待进一步证实。

本研究通过回顾性分析发现 NLR 与老年 ACS

患者住院时间延长和心室收缩功能较差有关, 但不是全因死亡和院内 MACCE 的良好预测指标。NLR 与 ACS 患者预后结局的关系具有明显的年龄差异性, 提示在炎症、免疫及相关心血管疾病差异研究中应将年龄视为重要因素。

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