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· 论 著 ·

急性冠状动脉综合征患者替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的危险因素分析

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨经皮冠状动脉介入(PCI)治疗的急性冠状动脉综合征(ACS)患者服用替格瑞洛后呼吸困难的发生率、临床特点及相关危险因素。**方法** 前瞻性纳入2018年12月至2019年6月我院283例PCI治疗后服用阿司匹林联合替格瑞洛治疗的ACS患者,排除既往肺部基础疾病和心功能不全(NYHA心功能分级Ⅲ级及以上或需药物干预治疗)的患者。采用Borg评分量表评估替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的发生情况及严重程度,采用心肌梗死溶栓治疗出血分级评估患者出血情况,分析替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的危险因素。绘制ROC曲线计算左心室射血分数(LVEF)对替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难发生的诊断效能。**结果** 替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的发生率为16.3%(46/283),其中服药1周内发生呼吸困难者占60.9%(28/46)。替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难主要表现为轻度呼吸困难(56.5%, 26/46),中度、重度呼吸困难分别占28.3%(13/46)和15.2%(7/46)。因药物不良反应停用替格瑞洛治疗的患者占8.5%(24/283),其中因为不能耐受呼吸困难而停药者占62.5%(15/24)。呼吸困难组患者出血事件、男性患者比例、吸烟史、左心房容积均高于非呼吸困难组(P 均 <0.05),而LVEF低于非呼吸困难组($P<0.01$)。多因素logistic回归分析结果显示出血事件、低LVEF、男性、吸烟史是替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难发生的独立危险因素(P 均 <0.05);其中发生出血事件的患者呼吸困难的风险是未发生出血事件患者的2.925倍($OR=2.925$, 95% CI : 1.386~6.175, $P=0.005$)。ROC曲线分析结果显示LVEF的诊断界值为61%,即LVEF $\leq 61\%$ 的ACS患者更容易发生替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难。**结论** 呼吸困难在服用替格瑞洛的中国ACS人群中较常见,其程度多为轻度且大部分在服药后1周内出现。出血事件、低LVEF、吸烟史和男性是ACS患者发生替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的危险因素。

[关键词] 替格瑞洛;呼吸困难;急性冠状动脉综合征;出血;发生率;危险因素

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Risk factors of ticagrelor-associated dyspnea in patients with acute coronary syndrome

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the incidence, clinical characteristics and related risk factors of dyspnea in acute coronary syndrome (ACS) patients taking ticagrelor after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). **Methods** This prospective study included 283 ACS patients under the treatment of ticagrelor after PCI from Dec. 2018 to Jun. 2019. Patients with lung diseases, cardiac insufficiency grade III or above (New York Heart Association [NYHA] heart function classification), or with medicine intervention were excluded from the study. Dyspnea was assessed by Borg scale. The hemorrhage was evaluated by thrombolysis in myocardial infarction (TIMI) bleeding classification. Risk factors of ticagrelor-related dyspnea were analyzed by one-way ANOVA and multivariable logistic regression analysis. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to calculate left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) in the diagnosis of ticagrelor-related dyspnea. **Results** The incidence of ticagrelor-related dyspnea was 16.3% (46/283), and 60.9% (28/46) of the patients developed dyspnea within 1 week after taking ticagrelor. Mild dyspnea manifested in 56.5% (26/46) patients, moderate dyspnea in 28.3% (13/46) patients and severe dyspnea in 15.2% (7/46) patients. Discontinuation of ticagrelor due to adverse drug reactions accounted for 8.5% (24/283), and 62.5% (15/24) of them terminated ticagrelor because of intolerable

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dyspnea. The bleeding events, proportion of male patients, smoking history, and left atrial volume (LA) of the dyspnea group were significantly higher than those of the non-dyspnea group (all $P < 0.05$). LVEF of the dyspnea group was significantly lower than that of the non-dyspnea group ($P < 0.01$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that bleeding events, low LVEF, male and smoking were independent risk factors for ticagrelor-related dyspnea ($P < 0.05$). The risk of dyspnea in patients with bleeding events was 2.925 times higher than that in patients without bleeding events (odds ratio [OR]=2.925, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.386-6.175, $P = 0.005$). ROC curve analysis showed that the cut-off of LVEF for diagnosis of ticagrelor-related dyspnea was 61%. **Conclusion** Ticagrelor-related dyspnea is very common in Chinese ACS patients. Mild dyspnea presents within 1 week after taking the drug in most patients. Bleeding events, low LVEF, smoking, and male are risk factors for ticagrelor-related dyspnea.

[Key words] ticagrelor; dyspnea; acute coronary syndrome; bleeding; incidence; risk factors

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随着技术和器械的不断进步,应用药物洗脱支架进行经皮冠状动脉介入(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)治疗已成为目前急性冠状动脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)治疗的重要手段。长期和联合应用阿司匹林+氯吡格雷双联抗血小板药物有利于降低ACS患者支架术后急、慢性血栓的发生风险^[1-4]。但有研究显示,受肝细胞色素P450(cytochrome P450, CYP)2C19基因多态性的影响,氯吡格雷的反应性存在个体差异,4%~30%的人群表现为低反应或无反应^[5],因此,这部分人群仍存在高血栓形成风险。替格瑞洛是一种新型P2Y₁₂二磷酸腺苷(adenosine diphosphate, ADP)受体拮抗剂,其本身是活性药物,不需肝药酶代谢,可直接、快速发挥抑制血小板聚集的作用^[6]。欧美最新指南均推荐对ACS患者优先使用替格瑞洛抗血小板治疗^[7-8]。

PLATO研究显示,虽然替格瑞洛组患者心血管死亡、心肌梗死及脑卒中的复合发生率低于氯吡格雷组,但非冠状动脉旁路移植术(coronary artery bypass grafting, CABG)相关的出血事件和呼吸困难发生率较高^[9]。呼吸困难是替格瑞洛的常见并发症之一,其发生率超过10%,远高于服用其他抗血小板药物相关呼吸困难的发生率,其机制可能与替格瑞洛增加患者血浆腺苷水平有关^[10-11]。GRAPE注册研究发现替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难在外国人群中与年龄、出血、血细胞比容等因素有关^[12]。但是,目前对于替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难在中国人群中的特点尚不十分清楚。本研究对PCI治疗并服用替格瑞洛的ACS患者呼吸困难的发生情况及危险因素进行分析,旨在为替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的早期预防

及治疗方案的调整提供依据。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究为前瞻性、单中心、观察性研究。连续纳入2018年12月至2019年6月于我院行PCI治疗后服用阿司匹林+替格瑞洛的283例ACS患者。

纳入标准:(1)年龄为18~85岁;(2)接受PCI治疗的ACS患者;(3)首次服用替格瑞洛。

排除标准:(1)年龄<18岁或>85岁;(2)既往服用过替格瑞洛;(3)既往患过肺部基础疾病如慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)、支气管哮喘等;(4)心功能不全[NYHA心功能分级III级及以上或需药物干预,左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LEVF)<40%];(5)慢性肾功能不全(肾小球滤过率<30 mL/min);(6)活动性消化性溃疡或胃肠道出血;(7)6个月内有出血性脑卒中史;(8)无法随访或依从性差。

本研究通过海军军医大学(第二军医大学)长海医院伦理委员会审批,所有患者均签署知情同意书。本研究已在Clinical-Trials.gov注册(注册号:ChiCTR1900023733)。

1.2 研究方法 所有患者PCI治疗后均服用阿司匹林100 mg每天1次、替格瑞洛90 mg每天2次进行双联抗血小板治疗。

住院期间及出院后1、3、6个月对患者进行问卷调查,采用Borg评分量表评估替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的发生情况及严重程度,采用心肌梗死溶栓治疗(thrombolysis in myocardial infarction,

TIMI) 出血分级评估患者出血情况。替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难诊断标准: 呼吸困难发生在服用替格瑞洛后, 停药后呼吸困难改善, 呼吸困难的临床诊断由3名副主任以上职称医师共同确认。采用Borg评分量表中CR-10分级^[13]对呼吸困难严重程度进行评估: 0分为完全不觉得呼吸困难或疲劳; 0.5分为非常轻微的呼吸困难或疲劳, 几乎难以察觉; 1~2分为轻度呼吸困难; 3~4分为中度呼吸困难; 5~6分为重度呼吸困难; 7~9分为非常重呼吸困难; ≥ 10 分为极重呼吸困难。定义Borg评分 ≥ 1 分为呼吸困难, 根据Borg评分是否 ≥ 1 分将患者分为呼吸困难组和非呼吸困难组。

出血情况包括临床可见的出血, 如鼻出血、牙龈出血、皮下瘀斑、呕血、黑便等, 以及影像学诊断的出血如颅内出血等。本研究采用TIMI出血分级将出血情况分为轻微出血[临床可见出血(包括影像学诊断), 血红蛋白下降 <30 g/L]、小出血[临床可见出血(包括影像学诊断), 血红蛋白下降 $30\sim 50$ g/L]、主要出血[颅内出血或临床可见出血(包括影像学诊断), 血红蛋白下降 >50 g/L]。

1.3 统计学处理 应用SPSS 24.0软件进行统计学处理。呈正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示, 两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验; 呈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, 两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验; 计数资料以例数和百分数表示, 两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率检验。筛选替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的危险因素, 然后以所有可能的危险因素作为自变量进行多因素logistic回归分析, 并计算OR及95% CI以分析替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的独立危险因素。绘制ROC曲线, 计算LVEF对替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难发生的诊断效能。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 患者基线资料 共纳入283例行PCI治疗并服用替格瑞洛的ACS患者, 其中ST段抬高型心肌梗死(ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI)患者44例(15.5%), 非ST段抬高型心肌梗死(non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, NSTEMI)患者23例(8.1%), 不稳定心绞痛患者216例(76.3%)。共46例(16.3%)

发生替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难, 纳入呼吸困难组; 其余患者纳入非呼吸困难组。呼吸困难组46例, 男39例、女7例, 年龄为(63.9 \pm 8.8)岁; 非呼吸困难组237例, 男143例、女94例, 年龄为(63.0 \pm 10.2)岁。见表1, 呼吸困难组男性患者比例、吸烟史患者比例、左心房容积、出血事件发生率均高于非呼吸困难组(P 均 <0.05), 而高血压患者比例、LVEF均低于非呼吸困难组(P 均 <0.05), 其他基线资料在两组间差异均无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05)。

2.2 替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难患者的临床特征 在发生呼吸困难的46例患者中, 服药1周内发生呼吸困难者28例(60.9%), 1周至1个月内发生呼吸困难者13例(28.3%), >1 个月发生呼吸困难者5例(10.9%)。Borg评分结果显示, 轻度呼吸困难26例(56.5%), 中度呼吸困难13例(28.3%), 重度呼吸困难5例(10.9%), 非常重呼吸困难2例(4.3%)。

发生重度呼吸困难的5例患者中, 4例发生在服药后1周内, 1例发生在服药后第11天; 发生非常重呼吸困难的2例患者中, 1例发生在服药后第2天, 另1例发生在服药后第19天。

因药物不良反应停用替格瑞洛治疗的患者共24例(8.5%, 24/283), 停药原因包括不能耐受呼吸困难(15例, 62.5%)、出血(2例, 8.3%)、感染(1例, 4.2%)及其他原因(6例, 25.0%)。观察期间共53例(18.7%, 53/283)患者发生出血, 其中轻微出血49例(92.5%), 主要表现为牙龈出血、鼻出血、皮下出血等, 其余4例中3例消化道出血、1例皮下出血。

2.3 替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的危险因素分析 单因素分析结果(表2)显示, 出血事件、男性、吸烟史、高左心房容积、低LVEF与ACS患者发生替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难有关($P<0.05$ 、 $P<0.01$); 多因素logistic回归分析结果(表2)显示, 出血事件、低LVEF、男性、吸烟史是ACS患者发生替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的独立危险因素(P 均 <0.05)。绘制LVEF对替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的ROC曲线, 以灵敏度+特异度为最大值时的诊断价值确定为最佳诊断阈值, 结果显示LVEF的界值为61%, 即LVEF $\leq 61\%$ 的ACS患者更容易发生替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难。

表1 呼吸困难组和非呼吸困难组ACS患者基本资料的比较

Tab 1 Comparison of basic data of ACS patients between dyspnea group and non-dyspnea group

Index	Dyspnea <i>N</i> =46	Non-dyspnea <i>N</i> =237	Statistic	<i>P</i> value
Age (year), $\bar{x} \pm s$	63.9 ± 8.8	63.0 ± 10.2	<i>t</i> = -0.577	0.564
Male <i>n</i> (%)	39 (84.8)	143 (60.3)	$\chi^2 = 10.030$	0.002
BMI ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	25.69 ± 2.54	25.45 ± 3.12	<i>t</i> = -0.507	0.613
Hypertension <i>n</i> (%)	23 (50.0)	159 (67.1)	$\chi^2 = 4.901$	0.027
Diabetes mellitus <i>n</i> (%)	10 (21.7)	77 (32.5)	$\chi^2 = 2.091$	0.148
Prior PCI/CABG <i>n</i> (%)	11 (23.9)	51 (21.5)	$\chi^2 = 0.129$	0.719
Prior stroke <i>n</i> (%)	2 (4.3)	8 (3.4)	$\chi^2 < 0.01$	1.000
Atrial fibrillation <i>n</i> (%)	2 (4.3)	6 (2.5)	$\chi^2 = 0.038$	0.846
ACEI/ARB <i>n</i> (%)	19 (41.3)	123 (51.9)	$\chi^2 = 1.730$	0.188
Drugs used before hospitalization <i>n</i> (%)				
Antiplatelet drugs	25 (54.3)	108 (45.6)	$\chi^2 = 1.192$	0.275
Statins	22 (47.8)	102 (43.0)	$\chi^2 = 0.359$	0.549
β -blockade	28 (60.9)	125 (52.7)	$\chi^2 = 1.025$	0.311
Smoking	30 (65.2)	93 (32.9)	$\chi^2 = 10.579$	0.001
LDL-C ($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), <i>M</i> (Q_L , Q_U)	2.56 (1.77, 3.66)	2.65 (1.93, 3.39)	<i>Z</i> = -0.038	0.969
HDL-C ($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	1.17 ± 0.22	1.20 ± 0.29	<i>t</i> = 0.831	0.407
TC ($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	4.51 ± 1.24	4.49 ± 1.18	<i>t</i> = -0.129	0.898
TG ($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	1.48 ± 0.75	1.58 ± 1.02	<i>t</i> = 0.574	0.566
HCT (%), $\bar{x} \pm s$	40.8 ± 3.5	40.7 ± 5.2	<i>t</i> = -0.229	0.819
Hb ($\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	140.7 ± 13.4	140.2 ± 16.5	<i>t</i> = -0.185	0.853
PLT (L^{-1} , $\times 10^9$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	202.3 ± 65.4	215.6 ± 60.3	<i>t</i> = 1.353	0.177
hs-cTNI ($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), <i>M</i> (Q_L , Q_U)	0.02 (0.01, 0.18)	0.02 (0.01, 1.56)	<i>Z</i> = -0.662	0.508
BNP ($\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$), <i>M</i> (Q_L , Q_U)	56.50 (26.41, 146.53)	45.37 (22.45, 105.21)	<i>Z</i> = -1.023	0.306
Serum creatinine ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	79.3 ± 16.0	76.9 ± 15.1	<i>t</i> = -0.985	0.325
GFR ($\text{mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	89.3 ± 18.3	90.9 ± 18.3	<i>t</i> = 0.568	0.570
Stent number $\bar{x} \pm s$	2.28 ± 1.40	2.08 ± 1.20	<i>t</i> = -1.030	0.304
LA (mL), $\bar{x} \pm s$	51.60 ± 14.48	47.36 ± 12.15	<i>t</i> = -2.096	0.037
LAEDD (cm), $\bar{x} \pm s$	4.60 ± 0.40	4.48 ± 0.40	<i>t</i> = -1.837	0.067
LVEF (%), $\bar{x} \pm s$	59.74 ± 4.52	61.74 ± 3.82	<i>t</i> = 3.154	0.002
Gensini score $\bar{x} \pm s$	60.01 ± 42.17	55.58 ± 35.08	<i>t</i> = -0.757	0.450
Three-vessel disease <i>n</i> (%)	16 (34.8)	70 (29.5)	$\chi^2 = 0.501$	0.479
Bleeding event <i>n</i> (%)	16 (41.0)	37 (27.0)	$\chi^2 = 9.302$	0.002
STEMI <i>n</i> (%)	5 (10.9)	39 (16.5)	$\chi^2 = 0.916$	0.339
NSTEMI <i>n</i> (%)	3 (6.5)	20 (8.4)	$\chi^2 = 0.020$	0.888
UAP <i>n</i> (%)	38 (82.6)	178 (75.1)	$\chi^2 = 1.200$	0.273

ACS: Acute coronary syndrome; BMI: Body mass index; PCI: Percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG: Coronary artery bypass grafting; ACEI: Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors; A-type: Angiotensin receptor blockers; LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C: High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; HCT: Hematocrit; Hb: Hemoglobin; PLT: Platelet; hs-cTNI: High sensitivity cardiac troponin I; BNP: B-type natriuretic peptide; GFR: Glomerular filtration rate; LA: Left atrial volume; LAEDD: Left ventricular end diastolic diameter; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; STEMI: ST segment elevation myocardial infarction; NSTEMI: Non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction; UAP: Unstable angina pectoris; *M* (Q_L , Q_U): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile)

表2 ACS患者替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难危险因素的单因素和多因素分析

Tab 2 Univariate and multivariable analyses of risk factors for ticagrelor-associated dyspnea in ACS patients

Variable	Univariate analysis		Multivariable analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value
LA	1.024 (1.001, 1.047)	0.041	1.011 (0.985, 1.038)	0.404
LVEF	0.896 (0.832, 0.964)	0.003	0.922 (0.853, 0.997)	0.042
BNP	1.002 (1.000, 1.005)	0.084		
Bleeding event	2.883 (1.430, 5.810)	0.003	2.925 (1.386, 6.175)	0.005
Age	1.010 (0.977, 1.043)	0.563		
Male	3.662 (1.572, 8.531)	0.003	2.505 (1.010, 6.215)	0.048
BMI	1.027 (0.926, 1.139)	0.611		
Smoking	2.903 (1.500, 5.619)	0.002	2.109 (1.025, 4.340)	0.043
Diabetes mellitus	0.577 (0.272, 1.224)	0.152		
GFR	0.995 (0.978, 1.012)	0.569		
Unstable angina	1.574 (0.695, 3.565)	0.276		
Three branch lesions	1.272 (0.652, 2.481)	0.480		

ACS: Acute coronary syndrome; LA: Left atrial volume; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; BNP: B-type natriuretic peptide; BMI: Body mass index; GFR: Glomerular filtration rate; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval

3 讨论

既往报道目前常用抗血小板药物如氯吡格雷、普拉格雷、替格瑞洛等均可导致患者呼吸困难,其中替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难发生率最高^[14-15]。PLATO研究发现1年随访服用替格瑞洛患者中发生呼吸困难者1 339例,发生率为14.5%^[9]。GRAPE注册研究发现在1年的随访期中,服用替格瑞洛患者中12.5% (249/1 989)发生呼吸困难^[12]。本研究结果显示行PCI治疗的ACS患者替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难发生率为16.3% (46/283)。Cannon等^[16]在ACS患者的第2阶段研究中报道替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的发生率呈剂量依赖性。PEGASUS-TIMI 54研究发现,既往有心肌梗死并伴有危险因素的稳定性冠心病患者替格瑞洛(90 mg,每天2次)相关呼吸困难发生率为18.93%;当减量至每次60 mg时呼吸困难发生率降低至15.84%^[17]。Chen等^[18]在中国台湾ACS患者中开展了一项多中心、回顾性研究,结果显示替格瑞洛组呼吸困难发生率为21%。本研究结果显示行PCI治疗并服用替格瑞洛的ACS患者呼吸困难发生率为16.3%,与上述研究结果相似。

出血、心动过缓、呼吸困难等不良反应降低了替格瑞洛治疗的依从性,限制了替格瑞洛的临床应用。Gaubert等^[19]开展的一项多中心、前瞻性、观察性研究纳入164例ACS患者,1个月随访显示37例(22.6%)患者发生呼吸困难,其中27例(16.7%)停止服用替格瑞洛,因不能耐受呼吸困

难而停药的患者有15例(55.6%)。本研究结果显示不能耐受呼吸困难是导致替格瑞洛停药的主要原因,占62.5% (15/24)。本研究还显示服用替格瑞洛1周内发生呼吸困难的患者最多,为60.9% (28/46),1周至1个月发生者占28.3% (13/46),而>1个月发生者占10.9% (5/46)。另外,本研究还显示替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难主要表现为轻度呼吸困难(56.5%, 26/46),中度呼吸困难占28.3% (13/46),重度呼吸困难占15.2% (7/46)。由此可见,替格瑞洛导致呼吸困难多为轻度,且常在用药后1周内出现,这些特征对替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的正确评估至关重要。既往研究发现早期停用替格瑞洛与心血管不良事件相关,因此总结分析替格瑞洛呼吸困难的危险因素,有助于降低不良事件并使更多患者获益。

PLATO研究和GRAPE注册研究发现,服药期间有出血事件的患者更易发生呼吸困难(OR=2.21, P<0.001)^[9,12]。董加建等^[20]研究发现,出血事件与替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的发生相关(OR=1.659, P=0.028)。本研究结果显示与无出血事件患者相比,出现出血事件的患者呼吸困难的发生风险升高(OR=2.925, P=0.005),与上述结果一致。GRAPE注册研究多因素logistic分析结果显示年龄越大替格瑞洛呼吸困难发生率越高(OR=1.16, P=0.02)^[12]。同样,PLATO研究发现呼吸困难组患者比非呼吸困难组患者年龄更大^[9]。Lombardi等^[21]研究发现高龄女性

患者替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难发生率较高。董加建等^[20]研究也发现年龄越大呼吸困难发生率越高 ($OR=1.662$, $P=0.023$)。本研究结果显示年龄大有成为替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难危险因素的趋势,但差异无统计学意义 ($OR=1.010$, $P=0.563$),这可能与本研究样本量小有关,需扩大样本量进一步分析。其他因素包括贫血、血细胞比容低、吸烟史均与发生呼吸困难有关^[9,12]。本研究显示吸烟、男性为替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的危险因素,但未发现血细胞比容和贫血与呼吸困难相关。

既往研究发现,有 COPD 病史和充血性心力衰竭 (congestive heart failure, CHF) 病史并不能作为替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的独立预测因子 (P 均 > 0.05)^[12]。PLATO 研究发现,与非 COPD 患者相比, COPD 患者服用替格瑞洛与服用氯吡格雷发生呼吸困难的相对风险没有显著差异;服用氯吡格雷治疗的患者中,呼吸困难组有 CHF 病史比非呼吸困难组更常见,而在服用替格瑞洛治疗的患者中则没有观察到这种差异^[22]。然而,这些情况能否独立预测替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难的后续发展仍未定论^[9]。因此,为排除肺部疾病及严重心功能不全对替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难诊断的干扰,本研究排除了既往有肺部基础疾病、LVEF $< 40\%$ 、NYHA 心功能分级 III 级及以上或需药物干预治疗的患者,但是,仍然发现低 LVEF 或临界状态的心力衰竭与替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难发生相关,尤其是 LVEF $\leq 61\%$ 的患者更容易发生替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难。

虽然替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难在 ACS 人群中较常见,但多表现为一过性,呈轻中度呼吸困难,发生重度呼吸困难者较少。大部分患者对呼吸困难症状可耐受,无需停药,并可从替格瑞洛继续治疗中获益。已有研究证明无论是在稳定型冠心病患者还是在 ACS 患者中,替格瑞洛相关呼吸困难均不会引起心肺功能的不利改变^[9,23],并且替格瑞洛导致呼吸困难的 ACS 患者在疗效或安全性方面与无呼吸困难的稳定型冠心病患者差异无统计学意义^[9,24]。本研究样本量较小,随访时间短,因此需进一步探索替格瑞洛在大样本中国人群中的安全性证据。

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