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· 论 著 ·

心肌应变参数对急性ST段抬高型心肌梗死患者左心室重构的预测价值

马文坤¹, 李歆旒¹, 高程洁², 高亚洁¹, 潘静薇^{1*}

1. 上海交通大学附属第六人民医院心血管内科, 上海 200233

2. 上海交通大学附属第六人民医院老年科, 上海 200233

[摘要] **目的** 探讨心肌应变参数对急性ST段抬高型心肌梗死(STEMI)患者左心室重构(LVR)的预测价值。**方法** 序贯入组2018年1月1日至2019年1月31日在上海交通大学附属第六人民医院心血管诊疗中心确诊为STEMI且成功接受急诊经皮冠状动脉介入(PPCI)治疗的81例患者,均分别在急性期(发病7d内)和起病6个月后进行3.0T心脏磁共振检查。根据起病6个月是否发生LVR[第2次心脏磁共振检查测量的左心室舒张末期容积(LVEDV)较基线增加 $\geq 20\%$]将患者分为LVR组(33例)和非LVR组(48例),探究心肌应变相关参数对STEMI患者PPCI术后发生LVR的预测价值。**结果** LVR组心肌梗死急性期峰值超敏血清肌钙蛋白I(peak hs-cTnI)水平高于非LVR组,整体纵向应变(GLS)低于非LVR组,梗死区纵向应变达峰时间短于非LVR组,差异均有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.01)。多因素logistic回归分析显示,peak hs-cTnI($OR=1.026$, 95% CI 1.006~1.046, $P=0.012$)和梗死区纵向应变达峰时间($OR=0.967$, 95% CI 0.950~0.983, $P<0.001$)是STEMI患者起病6个月后发生LVR的独立影响因素。ROC曲线分析显示,peak hs-cTnI为85.54 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时,预测STEMI患者起病6个月后发生LVR的灵敏度为60.60%,特异度为97.90%(AUC值为0.795, $P<0.001$);GLS为-10.56%时,预测LVR的灵敏度为81.80%,特异度为70.80%(AUC值为0.761, $P<0.001$);梗死区纵向应变达峰时间取309.12 ms时,预测LVR的灵敏度为87.90%,特异度为87.50%(AUC值为0.926, $P<0.001$)。**结论** 急性期peak hs-cTnI、GLS和梗死区纵向应变达峰时间对成功行PPCI治疗的STEMI患者起病6个月后发生LVR有较高的预测价值,且peak hs-cTnI、梗死区纵向应变达峰时间是LVR的独立影响因素。

[关键词] 急性ST段抬高型心肌梗死;心肌应变;预后;左心室重构

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Role of myocardial strain parameters in predicting left ventricular remodeling in patients with acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction

MA Wen-kun¹, LI Xin-ni¹, GAO Cheng-jie², GAO Ya-jie¹, PAN Jing-wei^{1*}

1. Department of Cardiology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Affiliated Sixth People's Hospital, Shanghai 200233, China

2. Department of Geriatrics, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Affiliated Sixth People's Hospital, Shanghai 200233, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the role of myocardial strain parameters in predicting left ventricular remodeling (LVR) in patients with acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). **Methods** A total of 81 patients who were diagnosed with STEMI and successfully treated with primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PPCI) in Cardiovascular Clinic of Shanghai Jiao Tong University Affiliated Sixth People's Hospital from Jan. 1, 2018 to Jan. 31, 2019 were sequentially enrolled. Cardiac magnetic resonance at 3.0 Tesla was performed at the acute stage of STEMI (< 7 d) and after 6 months of onset. According to whether LVR (increase of left ventricular end-diastolic volume [LVEDV] measured by the second cardiac magnetic resonance examination $\geq 20\%$ from baseline) occurred after 6 months of onset, the patients were divided into LVR group (33 cases) and non-LVR group (48 cases). Myocardial strain parameters were evaluated to predict LVR of STEMI patients after PPCI. **Results** Compared with the non-LVR group, the level of peak hypersensitive serum cardiac troponin I (peak hs-cTnI) at the acute stage of myocardial infarction was significantly higher, the global longitudinal

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[作者简介] 马文坤, 硕士生. E-mail: m_wenkun@hotmail.com

*通信作者(Corresponding author). Tel: 021-64369181-8411, E-mail: jwpan@sjtu.edu.cn

strain (GLS) was significantly lower, and the time to peak longitudinal strain in infarct zone was significantly shorter in the LVR group (all $P < 0.01$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that peak hs-cTnI (odds ratio [OR] = 1.026, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.006-1.046, $P = 0.012$) and time to peak longitudinal strain in infarct zone (OR = 0.967, 95% CI 0.950-0.983, $P < 0.001$) were independent influencing factors of LVR after 6 months of onset in STEMI patients. ROC curve analysis showed that when the peak hs-cTnI was 85.54 $\mu\text{g/L}$, the sensitivity and specificity of predicting LVR in STEMI patients after 6 months of onset were 60.60% and 97.90%, respectively (area under curve [AUC] value was 0.795, $P < 0.001$); when the GLS was -10.56% , the sensitivity and specificity were 81.80% and 70.80%, respectively (AUC value was 0.761, $P < 0.001$); when the time to peak longitudinal strain in infarct zone was 309.12 ms, the sensitivity and specificity were 87.90% and 87.50%, respectively (AUC value was 0.926, $P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** Peak hs-cTnI at acute stage, GLS and time to peak longitudinal strain in infarct zone were valuable in predicting LVR in STEMI patients receiving PPCI treatment after 6 months of onset, and peak hs-cTnI and time to peak longitudinal strain in the infarct zone are independent influencing factors for LVR.

[Key words] acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction; myocardial strain; prognosis; left ventricular remodeling

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全球每年有超过 700 万人发生急性心肌梗死, 其中急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死 (ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI) 是冠心病最严重的亚型^[1]。急诊经皮冠状动脉介入 (primary percutaneous coronary intervention, PPCI) 是目前挽救受损心肌最有效的治疗手段, 其大大降低了心肌梗死的早期死亡率, 但是 STEMI 后期坏死心肌重构引发的心力衰竭是导致远期临床事件的主要原因^[2]。如何预测和防治心肌梗死后心肌重构是临床治疗的关键和研究热点, 在 STEMI 早期预测是否发生心肌重构也极为重要。目前公认 STEMI 起病 6 个月后, 患者左心室舒张末期容积 (left ventricular end-diastolic volume, LVEDV) 较基线增加 $\geq 20\%$, 即为急性心肌梗死后发生了心肌负性重构^[3-4]。心脏磁共振 (cardiac magnetic resonance, CMR) 可以无创、准确地评估心脏的结构和功能, 并可通过造影剂首过灌注和延迟强化序列定量判断心肌缺血程度、区分心肌梗死区和远端非梗死区。组织追踪技术在不增加扫描序列的前提下, 通过分析电影序列定量评估心肌形变的程度及达峰时间等变化。本研究拟利用 CMR 组织追踪技术比较心脏整体和局部应变的改变, 探究能够灵敏预测 STEMI 心肌负性重构的参数。

1 资料和方法

1.1 病例资料及分组 序贯选择 2018 年 1 月 1 日至 2019 年 1 月 31 日在上海交通大学附属第六人民医院心血管诊疗中心确诊为 STEMI 且成功接受 PPCI 治疗的 83 例患者。所有患者均分别于 STEMI 急性期 (发病 7 d 内) 和起病 6 个月

后进行 3.0 T CMR 检查。急性心肌梗死左心室重构 (left ventricular remodeling, LVR) 定义为第 2 次 CMR 检查测量的 LVEDV 较基线增加 $\geq 20\%$ [$\Delta\text{LVEDV} \geq 20\%$, $\Delta\text{LVEDV} = (\text{第 2 次 CMR 检查测量的 LVEDV} - \text{第 1 次 CMR 检查测量的 LVEDV}) / \text{第 1 次 CMR 检查测量的 LVEDV}$]^[5]。

纳入标准: (1) 符合 STEMI 诊断标准^[6], 即急性心肌生物学标志物血清肌钙蛋白高于正常值参考值上限的 99%, 并有心肌缺血临床症状或心电图出现 ST 段抬高; (2) 出现胸痛 12 h 内成功接受 PPCI 治疗, 或因心源性休克等血流动力学不稳定而适当延长 PPCI 时间窗至 36 h 的患者。排除标准:

(1) 既往有陈旧性心肌梗死、稳定型心绞痛、不稳定型心绞痛或非 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死; (2) 有活动性心肌炎或心肌病 (扩张型心肌病、肥厚型心肌病、限制型心肌病); (3) 心脏起搏器植入; (4) 有恶性心律失常; (5) 有慢性阻塞性肺疾病、严重贫血、营养不良、严重肾功能不全 [估算肾小球滤过率 $\leq 30 \text{ mL}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$] 或肿瘤等疾病; (6) 血流动力学不稳定者; (7) 有幽闭恐惧症、造影剂过敏等 MRI 检查禁忌证者。2 例患者因 CMR 图像质量较差无法进行后续分析被排除, 共 81 例 STEMI 患者入组, 根据起病 6 个月后是否发生 LVR 分为 LVR 组 (33 例) 和非 LVR 组 (48 例), 收集两组患者的人口学数据、入院时实验室检查结果、合并疾病、药物治疗方案等资料。本研究通过上海交通大学附属第六人民医院伦理委员会审批 [2017-KY-003 (K)], 并获得患者知情同意。

1.2 检查方法 应用 3.0 T MRI 仪 (荷兰 Philips 公司) 进行 CMR 检查。患者取仰卧位, 首先采用

稳态进动快速成像序列于呼气末采集图像, 获得左心室长轴两腔、三腔、四腔心 3 个切面的电影图像 (每个切面沿左心室中轴间隔 60°)。心脏短轴扫描范围为心室基底部至心尖部, 覆盖全部左心室。扫描参数: 重复时间为 3.2 ms, 回波时间为 1.5 ms, 翻转角为 45° , 视野为 $340\text{ mm} \times 360\text{ mm}$, 采集矩阵为 232×219 , 层厚为 8 mm。静脉注射造影剂钆喷酸葡胺 (德国 Bayer 公司) 及生理盐水 8~10 min 后进行心肌延迟强化 (late gadolinium enhancement, LGE) 序列扫描, 采集左心室 3 个长轴切面及连续短轴各切面图像。

1.3 图像处理 采用心功能分析软件 CVI42 (加拿大 Circle Cardiovascular Imaging 公司) 对图像进行分析, 主要分析指标包括 LVEDV、左心室收缩末期容积 (left ventricular end-systolic volume, LVESV)、LVEF 等心功能参数。分别在左心室舒张末期和收缩

末期, 通过自动跟踪和手动校正勾画出左心室心内膜和心外膜边界。通过特征追踪功能, 根据心动周期内心肌体素的变化主动追踪心肌运动形变信息。同时采用美国心脏病协会划分的 17 节段法, 以牛眼图和各种应变指标定量心肌整体及节段应变功能, 统计参数包括整体纵向应变 (global longitudinal strain, GLS)、整体圆周应变 (global circumferential strain, GCS)、整体径向应变 (global radial strain, GRS)。同时获得梗死区纵向应变达峰时间和远端非梗死区纵向应变达峰时间。梗死区定义为在 LGE 序列图像中信号高于正常心肌信号 5 个标准差的区域^[7]; 远端非梗死区定义为与梗死节段心肌间隔 1 个正常心肌切面的心肌区域, 且该区域无缺血、水肿、室壁运动异常, 无延迟强化^[8] (图 1)。按以下公式计算心肌梗死大小百分比: 心肌梗死大小百分比 (%) = 梗死心肌容积 / 左心室心肌容积 $\times 100\%$ 。

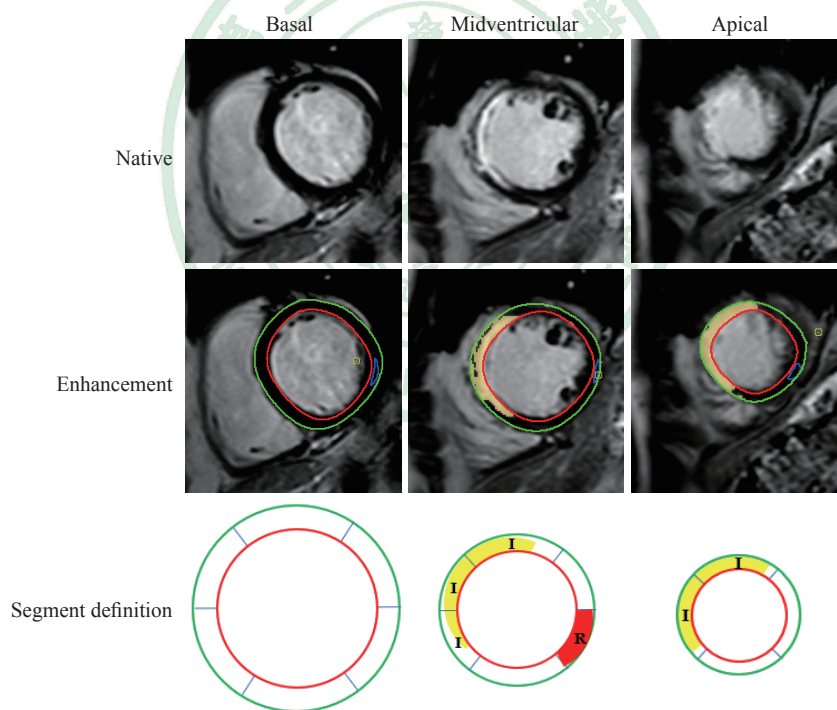


图 1 根据心肌延迟强化序列和美国心脏病协会 17 节段法标注梗死区及远端非梗死区

Fig 1 Infarct zone and remote non-infarct zone classified by late gadolinium enhancement sequence and American Heart Association 17-segment model

The endocardial and epicardial contours of left ventricular were outlined in red and green, respectively. After the healthy myocardium was outlined in blue, myocardium was divided into infarct zone (I, yellow) and remote non-infarct zone (R, red). Remote non-infarct zone was defined as unenhanced zone with a unenhanced border zone between it and infarct zone.

1.4 统计学处理 应用 SPSS 25.0 软件进行统计学分析。符合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。将可

能预测 STEMI 患者发生 LVR 的因素纳入 logistic 回归分析, 计算 OR 和 95% CI。采用 GraphPad Prism 9 软件绘制 ROC 曲线, 评价相关参数对于 STEMI 患者发生 LVR 的预测价值, 计算 AUC 值并根据约登指数估算最佳临界值及所对应的灵敏度和特异度。检验水准 (α) 为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 患者基线资料 81 例 STEMI 患者的年龄为 27~75 (55.07±12.50) 岁, 男 69 例 (85.2%),

女 12 例 (14.8%)。两组患者在性别、年龄、心率、BMI、冠心病危险因素、峰值脑钠肽前体 (peak pro-brain natriuretic peptide, peak proBNP)、病变累及血管及药物治疗方案等方面差异均无统计学意义 (P 均 > 0.05), 而 LVR 组峰值超敏血清肌钙蛋白 I (peak hypersensitive serum cardiac troponin I, peak hs-cTnI) 水平高于非 LVR 组 ($P < 0.01$)。两组间基线 CMR 常规心功能参数 LVEF、LVEDV、LVESV 及心肌梗死大小百分比差异均无统计学意义 (P 均 > 0.05)。见表 1。

表 1 两组 STEMI 患者的基线资料比较

Tab 1 Comparison of baseline indicators of STEMI patients between 2 groups

Variable	All patients $N=81$	Non-LVR group $N=48$	LVR group $N=33$	P value
Age/year, $\bar{x} \pm s$	55.07 ± 12.50	54.88 ± 14.94	55.36 ± 8.47	0.92
Male, n (%)	69 (85.2)	39 (81.2)	30 (90.9)	0.62
Heart rate/min ⁻¹ , $\bar{x} \pm s$	71.33 ± 9.41	69.19 ± 9.15	74.45 ± 9.29	0.15
BMI/(kg·m ⁻²), $\bar{x} \pm s$	24.95 ± 3.00	24.34 ± 3.39	25.83 ± 2.19	0.21
CHD risk factor, n (%)				
Hypertension	45 (55.6)	24 (50.0)	21 (63.6)	0.70
Smoking	39 (48.1)	21 (43.8)	18 (54.5)	0.70
Hyperlipidemia	12 (14.8)	6 (12.5)	6 (18.2)	1.00
Diabetes mellitus	27 (33.3)	18 (37.5)	9 (27.3)	0.69
Peak hs-cTnI/($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	70.82 ± 49.83	47.18 ± 24.67	105.19 ± 57.09	<0.01
Peak proBNP/($\text{ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	1 101.00 (673.90, 2 724.00)	1 026.15 (633.85, 3 461.00)	1 101.00 (693.00, 2 024.00)	0.96
Culprit vessel, n (%)				
LAD	75 (92.6)	45 (93.8)	30 (90.9)	1.00
LCX	45 (55.6)	27 (56.2)	18 (54.5)	1.00
RCA	24 (29.6)	15 (31.2)	9 (27.3)	1.00
Medication, n (%)				
Antiplatelet	75 (92.6)	45 (93.8)	30 (90.9)	1.00
Statin	78 (96.3)	48 (100.0)	30 (90.9)	0.41
β -blocker	81 (100.0)	48 (100.0)	33 (100.0)	1.00
ACEI/ARB	51 (63.0)	36 (75.0)	15 (45.5)	0.22
ARNI	9 (11.1)	3 (6.2)	6 (18.2)	0.55
Diuretic	42 (51.9)	24 (50.0)	18 (54.5)	1.00
CMR parameter, $\bar{x} \pm s$				
LVEF/%	44.73 ± 12.32	47.05 ± 13.00	41.37 ± 10.97	0.25
LVEDV/mL	140.15 ± 34.16	150.93 ± 34.39	125.73 ± 29.57	0.07
LVESV/mL	77.91 ± 29.50	79.91 ± 28.15	75.00 ± 32.52	0.68
LV infarct zone size/%	34.20 ± 12.74	31.55 ± 12.32	37.57 ± 13.04	0.25

STEMI: ST segment elevation myocardial infarction; LVR: Left ventricular remodeling; BMI: Body mass index; CHD: Coronary heart disease; hs-cTnI: Hypersensitive serum cardiac troponin I; proBNP: Pro-brain natriuretic peptide; LAD: Left anterior descending artery; LCX: Left circumflex artery; RCA: Right coronary artery; ACEI: Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB: Angiotensin II receptor blocker; ARNI: Angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor; CMR: Cardiac magnetic resonance; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDV: Left ventricular end-diastolic volume; LVESV: Left ventricular end-systolic volume; LV: Left ventricular; $M(Q_L, Q_U)$: Median (lower quartile, upper quartile).

2.2 心肌应变参数分析 LVR 组患者的 GLS 低于非 LVR 组 ($P < 0.01$), 而两组间 GCS、GRS 差异均无统计学意义 (P 均 > 0.05)。LVR 组梗死区纵

向应变达峰时间短于非 LVR 组 ($P < 0.01$)。见表 2。

2.3 STEMI 患者发生 LVR 影响因素的 logistic 回归及 ROC 曲线分析 以 peak hs-cTnI、peak proBNP、

GLS等参数为自变量, STEMI患者在起病6个月后是否发生LVR为因变量进行logistic回归分析。单因素分析显示 peak hs-cTnI、GLS和梗死区纵向应变达峰时间差异均有统计学意义(P 均 <0.05)。进一步行多因素logistic回归分析, 采用前向Wald法进行变量筛选, 结果显示 peak hs-cTnI、梗死区纵向应变达峰时间是STEMI患者起病6个月后发生LVR的独立影响因素 [$b=0.025$, 标准误 $=0.010$, $OR=1.026$ (95% CI 1.006~1.046), $P=0.012$; $b=-0.034$, 标准误 $=0.009$, $OR=0.967$ (95% CI

0.950~0.983), $P<0.001$]。ROC曲线(图2)分析结果显示, peak hs-cTnI预测STEMI患者起病6个月后发生LVR的AUC值为0.795 ($P<0.001$), 最佳临界值为85.54 $\mu\text{g/L}$, 灵敏度为60.60%, 特异度为97.90%; GLS的AUC值为0.761 ($P<0.001$), 最佳临界值为-10.56%, 灵敏度为81.80%, 特异度为70.80%; 梗死区纵向应变达峰时间的AUC值为0.926 ($P<0.001$), 最佳临界值为309.12 ms, 灵敏度为87.90%, 特异度为87.50%。

表2 两组STEMI患者的心肌应变参数比较

Tab 2 Comparison of myocardial strain parameters of STEMI patients between 2 groups

Variable	$\bar{x} \pm s$			P value
	All patients $n=81$	Non-LVR group $n=48$	LVR group $n=33$	
Global longitudinal strain/%	-9.92 ± 3.98	-11.35 ± 4.18	-7.85 ± 2.55	<0.01
Global circumferential strain/%	-11.89 ± 2.77	-11.97 ± 3.07	-10.23 ± 1.99	0.11
Global radial strain/%	17.48 ± 4.99	17.68 ± 5.49	14.54 ± 3.58	0.11
Time to peak longitudinal strain in infarct zone/ms	334.94 ± 81.82	382.11 ± 62.73	266.32 ± 52.57	<0.01
Time to peak longitudinal strain in remote non-infarct zone/ms	338.58 ± 85.09	339.60 ± 97.43	337.12 ± 67.68	0.94

STEMI: ST segment elevation myocardial infarction; LVR: Left ventricular remodeling.

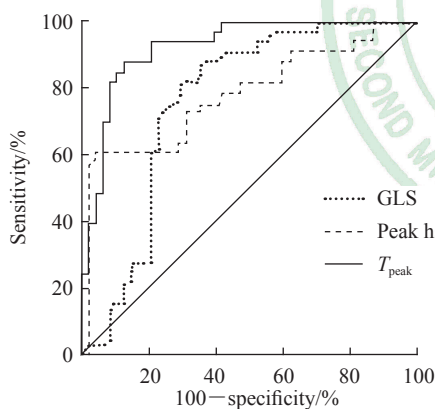


图2 STEMI患者发生LVR影响因素的ROC曲线分析
Fig 2 ROC curve analysis of influencing factors of LVR in STEMI patients

STEMI: ST segment elevation myocardial infarction; LVR: Left ventricular remodeling; ROC: Receiver operating characteristic; GLS: Global longitudinal strain; hs-cTnI: Hypersensitive serum cardiac troponin I; T_{peak} : Time to peak longitudinal strain in infarct zone.

3 讨论

本研究通过组织追踪技术, 分析左心室整体应变(GLS、GRS、GCS)及梗死区、远端非梗死区应变达峰时间预测STEMI患者发生左心室心肌负

性重构的价值, 结果表明在STEMI急性期, LVEF在LVR组和非LVR组之间差异无统计学意义, 而 peak hs-cTnI、GLS和梗死区纵向应变达峰时间对发生LVR有较好的预测价值。

急性心肌梗死是严重的心血管事件, 及时再灌注治疗提高了急性心肌梗死患者的早期生存率, 但急性心肌梗死后1~3年患者的全因死亡及心血管不良事件(心肌梗死复发、心源性死亡)的发生风险仍较正常人高30%^[9]。急性心肌梗死后心肌坏死和水肿诱导炎症细胞增殖与浸润, 导致心室腔扩张、室壁应力增加, 从而促进纤维沉积; 同时也会使交感神经兴奋性代偿性升高, 心率加快, 远端非梗死区心肌代偿性做功增加, 导致梗死区与远端非梗死区心肌不协调运动, 引起心肌负性重构^[10]。心肌应变是评价心肌运动的灵敏指标, 可通过比较梗死区与远端非梗死区心肌的收缩幅度、速度、达峰时间判断左心室机械离散度^[11], 既往研究发现不同方向应变达峰时间不仅可以用于区分梗死区与非梗死区心肌^[12], 而且可以用于判断梗死区域的范围^[13]。本研究结果显示在STEMI急性期, 在心肌梗死大小百分比、心率无明显差异的前提下, 发生LVR患者的梗死区纵向应变达峰时间较未发生

LVR患者短,随后的logistic回归分析结果也提示梗死区纵向应变达峰时间是STEMI患者起病6个月后发生LVR的独立影响因素。推测这与梗死区心肌纵向应变峰值显著降低相关^[14]。远端非梗死区纵向应变达峰时间在LVR组与非LVR组之间差异无统计学意义,可能是由于STEMI急性期力学改变主要发生在梗死区,心肌梗死发生后28d才会累及邻近及远端非梗死区^[15]。

LVEF是评估心肌梗死后发生心力衰竭的常用指标,LVEF的下降预示着心血管预后不良。研究发现心肌梗死急性期LVEF轻度下降(为40%~45%),与急性心肌梗死远期预后无关^[16]。在射血分数保留型心力衰竭的急性心肌梗死患者中,纵向应变可以预测左心室的负性重构^[17]。多项研究表明左心室的应变是判断急性心肌梗死预后的重要指标^[18-19],而左心室纵向应变受损不仅与左心室纤维化相关,而且可以预测梗死面积^[13]。本研究结果显示,在急性期梗死面积无明显差异的前提下,LVR组的GLS低于非LVR组,表明对于预测LVR,GLS较梗死面积更灵敏。该结果与Reindl等^[20]的研究结果一致。

肌钙蛋白I或T作为心肌细胞重要的结构蛋白,在心肌细胞发生坏死后被从心肌细胞释放^[21],诊断急性心肌梗死的灵敏度较高^[22],并对心血管事件具有独立预测价值^[23]。多项研究表明高敏肌钙蛋白T和高敏肌钙蛋白I与急性心肌梗死PPCI术后发生心力衰竭等密切相关^[24-25]。本研究结果与上述结果一致,且logistic回归分析结果显示peak hs-cTnI是STEMI预后的独立影响因素,peak hs-cTnI水平越高STEMI患者起病6个月后发生LVR的概率越高。Gohar等^[26]研究发现,高敏肌钙蛋白T或I和N末端脑钠肽前体均可以预测射血分数降低型心力衰竭,但高敏肌钙蛋白I无论是在射血分数保留型心力衰竭还是在射血分数降低型心力衰竭的预测作用中,均是男性高于女性,造成这种性别差异的原因目前尚不清楚。虽然肌钙蛋白I或T具有较高的灵敏度和特异度,但其水平还受肾功能、感染、自身免疫性抗体等多种因素影响。CMR检查是公认的评价心肌结构变化最灵敏的影像学手段,其中心肌应变参数能够直观、定量评估心脏整体和梗死区局部室壁运动能力,相较于心肌损伤标志物提供的信息更具象和直观。本研究

中peak hs-cTnI、梗死区纵向应变达峰时间在预测STEMI患者发生LVR方面相辅相成,且心肌应变参数对远期预后有一定提示价值。

本研究为单中心研究,入组的诊断为STEMI且成功接受PPCI治疗的患者仅81例,样本量较小,可能会对多因素分析中临界值的准确性造成影响。后续将进一步扩大样本量,延长随访时间,以获得更可靠的临床结论。

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