

论著·临床研究

ST段抬高型心肌梗死患者微血管阻塞对左室功能及预后的影响

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[摘要] **目的**·应用心脏磁共振 (cardiac magnetic resonance, CMR) 技术, 探究ST段抬高型心肌梗死 (ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI) 患者微血管阻塞 (microvascular obstruction, MVO) 对左室功能及预后的影响。**方法**·纳入2016年1月—2017年12月于上海交通大学医学院附属仁济医院心内科就诊的STEMI患者124例, 应用CMR技术评估患者再灌注后心肌梗死百分比、心肌MVO百分比及左室功能。依据心肌MVO百分比, 将患者分为MVO (+) 组和MVO (-) 组, 比较2组的基线特征、血生化指标和CMR指标。MVO (+) 组依据心肌梗死百分比的四分位数进一步分为4个亚组, 利用Pearson相关分析探究各亚组患者心肌MVO百分比与左室射血分数 (left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF) 的相关性。随访所有患者30 d内不良事件的发生情况, 采用受试者操作特征曲线 (receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC曲线) 分析心肌MVO百分比对不良事件的预测价值。**结果**·在基线特征无明显差异的情况下, MVO (+) 组的白细胞计数、血清磷酸肌酸激酶、肌酸激酶同工酶、心肌肌钙蛋白I、总胆固醇水平均高于MVO (-) 组 (均 $P<0.05$)。MVO (+) 组的LVEF低于MVO (-) 组 ($P=0.000$)。Pearson相关分析显示, 心肌MVO百分比与LVEF呈负相关 (均 $P<0.05$)。ROC曲线显示, 心肌MVO百分比预测患者30 d内不良事件的曲线下面积为0.889 (95%CI 0.823~0.975), 其敏感度和特异度均高于心肌梗死百分比。**结论**·合并MVO的STEMI患者的左室功能及预后更差, 提示需更加重视对于此类患者的临床干预。

[关键词] 心脏磁共振; ST段抬高型心肌梗死; 微血管阻塞; 左室功能; 预后

[DOI] 10.3969/j.issn.1674-8115.2021.02.008 **[中图分类号]** R543.3; R445.2 **[文献标志码]** A

Effect of microvascular obstruction on left ventricle function and prognosis in patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction

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[Abstract] **Objective**·To investigate the effect of microvascular obstruction (MVO) on left ventricle function and prognosis in patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) by using cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) technique. **Methods**·A total of 124 patients with STEMI in the Department of Cardiology of Renji Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine from January 2016 to December 2017 were enrolled. The percentage of myocardial infarction size, the percentage of myocardial MVO size and left ventricle function after reperfusion were evaluated by CMR technique. According to the percentage of myocardial MVO size, the patients were divided into MVO (+) group and MVO (-) group. The baseline characteristics, blood biochemical indexes and CMR indexes of the two groups were compared. The MVO (+) group was further divided into 4 subgroups according to the quartiles of the percentage of myocardial infarction size. Pearson correlation analysis was used to explore the correlation between the percentage of myocardial MVO size and left ventricular ejection fractions (LVEF) in each subgroup. The incidence of adverse events within 30 days was observed. Receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC curve) was used to analyze the predictive value of the percentage of myocardial MVO size for adverse events. **Results**·The white blood cell count, creatine phosphokinase, creatine kinase MB, cardiac troponin I and total cholesterol in the MVO (+) group were significantly higher than those in the MVO (-) group (all $P<0.05$), while baseline characteristics showed no significant difference. LVEF in the MVO (+) group was lower than that in the MVO (-) group ($P=0.000$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the percentage of myocardial MVO size was negatively correlated with LVEF (all $P<0.05$). ROC curve showed that the area under the curve of the percentage of myocardial MVO size in the prediction of adverse events within 30 days was 0.889 (95%CI 0.823–0.975), and the sensitivity and specificity of the percentage of myocardial MVO size were more higher than that of the percentage of myocardial infarction size. **Conclusion**·The left ventricle function and prognosis in STEMI patients with MVO are worse, suggesting that more attention should be paid to the clinical intervention for such patients.

[Key words] cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR); ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI); microvascular obstruction (MVO); left ventricle function; prognosis

[基金项目] 国家杰出青年科学基金 (81625002); 上海市优秀学术带头人计划 (18XD1402400); 上海交通大学医学院高水平地方高校创新团队 (SSMU-ZDCX20180200); 上海申康医院发展中心促进市级医院临床技能与临床创新三年行动计划 (16CR3034A); 上海市教育委员会高峰高原学科建设计划 (20152209)。

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[Funding Information] National Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars (81625002); Shanghai Outstanding Academic Leaders Program (18XD1402400); Innovative Research Team of High-Level Local Universities in Shanghai (SSMU-ZDCX20180200); Clinical Research Plan of Shanghai Hospital Development Center (16CR3034A); Shanghai Municipal Education Commission—Gaofeng Clinical Medicine Grant Support (20152209)。

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随着经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)技术的进步,ST段抬高型心肌梗死(ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI)患者的总体预后趋于改善^[1],但仍有部分患者在术中出現“无复流”现象^[2],继而导致围术期不良结局及远期不良事件的发生^[3],其主要病理生理基础是心肌微血管阻塞(microvascular obstruction, MVO)^[4]。我们在既往研究^[5-6]中观察到STEMI患者再灌注后发生MVO的比例高达60%~70%,且在PCI或溶栓等再灌注方式之间差异不明显。

心脏磁共振(cardiac magnetic resonance, CMR)技术能够有效识别MVO并依赖于钆对比剂(钆剂)增强对其进行定量分析。根据钆剂注入后采集图像时间的早晚,可将MVO分为早期MVO和晚期MVO。研究^[7-8]表明,早期MVO与晚期MVO均与左室不良重构及患者不良事件有关,且晚期MVO的预测价值较早期MVO更高。目前,MVO对STEMI患者左室功能及预后的具体影响尚不十分清楚。本研究利用CMR技术识别STEMI患者的心肌微循环障碍,量化评估晚期MVO与心功能及预后的关系,以期对STEMI患者再灌注治疗后的临床干预提供更多依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2016年1月—2017年12月期间于上海交通大学医学院附属仁济医院心内科就诊的STEMI患者124例。纳入标准:①符合STEMI诊断标准^[9]。②为首次发作,起病12h内成功行再灌注治疗。③成功行CMR检查,且临床资料完整。排除标准:①存在血压、心率等血流动力学指标异常。②合并心房颤动等心律失常。③CMR图像质量不佳。④不配合随访。

本研究已经过上海交通大学医学院附属仁济医院伦理委员会审查(批件号:仁济伦审[2020]006号),并于临床实验数据库注册(注册号:NCT03768453)。所有入组对象均知情同意。

1.2 临床资料收集

患者的基线特征数据由接诊医师询问、检查和记录,包括:年龄、性别、吸烟史、饮酒史、高血压、糖尿病、高血脂、胸痛史、肾功能不全、卒中史、发病至再灌注治疗时间、再灌注治疗方式、罪犯血管、Killip分级、发病至CMR检查时间等。

所有患者在首次医疗接触时由急诊护士完成采血,即刻检测的血生化指标包括:C反应蛋白(C reactive protein, CRP)、白细胞计数(white blood cell count, WBC)、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)、血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)、纤维蛋白原(fibrinogen, FBG)、凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)、国际标准化比率(international normalized ratio, INR)、肌酐(serum creatinine, Scr)、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)等。于收治入院次日清晨早饭前采血,检测的血生化指标包括:空腹血糖(glucose, Glu)、三酰甘油(triacylglycerol, TAG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high density lipoprotein-cholesterol, HDL-Ch)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, LDL-Ch)等。在住院期间,血清磷酸肌酸激酶(creatine phosphokinase, CPK)、肌酸激酶同工酶(creatine kinase MB, CK-MB)、心肌肌钙蛋白I(cardiac troponin I, cTnI)、B型脑钠肽(type B brain natriuretic peptide, BNP)等血生化指标每24h复测1次,取其住院期间的峰值进行记录。

记录患者再灌注治疗后30d内的不良事件,包括全因死亡、心肌梗死复发(患者需再次行PCI并开通罪犯血管)、胸痛复发(患者出现与术前类似的胸痛症状,但无需再次行PCI)、心力衰竭发作等。患者住院期间发生的不良事件由临床医师记录,出院后的不良事件通过电话随访和门诊随访采集并记录。

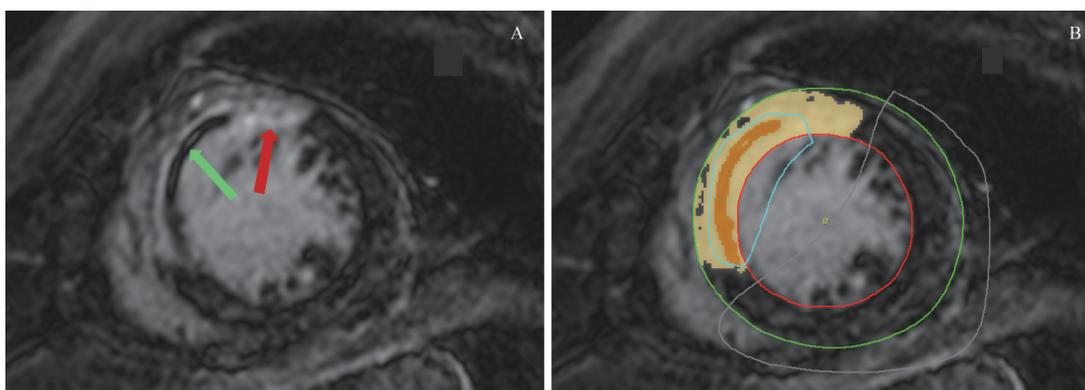
1.3 影像学检查、后处理及患者分组

在入组患者再灌注治疗后的(7±4)d内,评估患者风险并予以知情同意后,行CMR检查。采用3.0T磁共振仪(Philips, 荷兰),视野为350mm×350mm。在定位后,进行稳态自由进动序列(steady state free precession, SSFP)扫描,以获得左室短轴无间隔切面与长轴两腔心、三腔心、四腔心切面的电影图像用于评估左室功能。随后采用马根维显(Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, 德国)作为对比剂,以0.15mmol/kg的剂量进行静脉注射,完毕后延迟约10min以相位敏感的反转恢复序列(phase-sensitive inversion recovery, PSIR)采集左室短轴切面图像8~10层,以获得延迟钆增强(late gadolinium-enhancement, LGE)图像用于评估患者晚期MVO。主要扫描参数为:回波时间(echo time, TE)1.7ms,重复时间(repetition time, TR)3.3ms,翻转角25°,扫描前采用Look-Locker序列选定合适的反转时间(inversion time,

TI)抑制正常心肌信号。

采用CVI 42软件(Circle Cardiovascular Imaging, 加拿大)对CMR图像进行后处理,由2名对患者情况不知情的影像科或心内科医师分别独立完成。后处理获得的CMR指标包括左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、心肌梗死百分比、心肌MVO百分比。具体操作过程为:在左室电影图像中,利用软件测量左室舒张末容积(left ventricular end diastolic volume, LVEDV)和左室收缩末容积(left ventricular end systolic volume, LVESV),以获得LVEF。心肌梗死区在LGE图像中表现为高信号区,梗死区中心的低信号区为心肌

MVO区。利用软件对左室短轴切面图像的心内膜及心外膜进行描记,软件识别描记点到与内膜、外膜重合的轮廓线。随后软件自动识别心肌梗死区和心肌MVO区(图1),必要时需手动调整识别区域。完成描记和识别后,软件即可计算出心肌梗死百分比(即心肌梗死区体积在左室心肌体积中所占百分比)和心肌MVO百分比(即心肌MVO体积在左室心肌体积中所占百分比)。根据患者心肌MVO情况,当心肌MVO百分比 $>0.01\%$ 时划分为MVO(+)组,反之则划分为MVO(-)组。其中,MVO(+)组依据心肌梗死百分比的四分位数进一步分为4个亚组,依次为Q1组、Q2组、Q3组、Q4组。



Note: A. Original CMR image. Red arrow is pointing at the myocardial infarction region, and green arrow is pointing at the myocardial MVO region. B. CVI 42 software marked the myocardial infarction region as golden yellow, and the myocardial MVO region as orange. Colored lines were drawn by software operator.

图1 CVI 42软件识别心肌梗死区和心肌MVO区

Fig 1 Identification of myocardial infarction region and myocardial MVO region by CVI 42 software

1.4 统计学方法

所有研究数据均采用SPSS 24.0软件进行统计分析。定性资料以频数(百分比)表示,根据检验方法的适用条件选择使用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法进行比较。采用Shapiro-Wilk检验对定量资料进行正态性检验,若符合正态分布则以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,并采用 t 检验进行比较;若符合偏态分布则以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示,并采用Wilcoxon rank-sum检验进行比较。在MVO(+)组中,采用Pearson相关分析对心肌MVO百分比与LVEF之间的关系进行分析。采用受试者操作特征曲线(receiver operator characteristic curve, ROC curve, ROC曲线)分析心肌MVO百分比对MVO(+)患者30 d内不良事件的预测价值。以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患者的基线特征比较

根据心肌MVO百分比的计算结果,本研究中MVO(+)组患者为82例(占66.1%),MVO(-)组患

者为42例(占33.9%)。对患者的基线特征数据进行统计分析,结果(表1)显示2组患者的所有指标间差异均无统计学意义。

2.2 2组患者的血生化指标及CMR指标比较

对2组患者的血生化指标进行统计分析,结果(表2)显示CPK峰值($P=0.000$)、CK-MB峰值($P=0.000$)、cTnI峰值($P=0.022$)、WBC($P=0.016$)、TC($P=0.039$)间差异均具有统计学意义,且上述指标均在MVO(+)组患者中更高。对2组患者的CMR指标分析,结果(表2)显示,与MVO(-)组相比,MVO(+)组患者的LVEF更低($P=0.000$),心肌梗死百分比更高($P=0.000$)。

2.3 心肌MVO与左室功能的关系

采用Pearson相关分析对MVO(+)组亚组的心肌MVO百分比与LVEF的相关性进行研究,结果(图2)显示,所有亚组的心肌MVO百分比与LVEF均呈负相关(均 $P<0.05$)。

表1 2组患者的基线特征比较

Tab 1 Comparison of baseline characteristics between the two groups

Characteristic	MVO (+) group (N=82)	MVO (-) group (N=42)	P value
Age/year	58.6±7.9	58.7±8.4	0.958
Gender/n (%)			0.098
Male	76 (92.7)	34 (81.0)	
Female	6 (7.3)	8 (19.0)	
Smoking history/n (%)	65 (79.3)	30 (71.4)	0.329
Drinking history/n (%)	22 (26.8)	13 (31.0)	0.629
Hypertension/n (%)	48 (58.5)	19 (45.2)	0.160
Diabetes mellitus/n (%)	30 (36.6)	12 (28.6)	0.372
Hypercholesterolemia/n (%)	46 (56.1)	19 (45.2)	0.252
Previous angina/n (%)	42 (51.2)	25 (59.5)	0.380
Renal dysfunction/n (%)	3 (3.7)	0 (0)	0.524
Previous stroke/n (%)	0 (0)	1 (2.4)	0.732
Pain-to-balloon time/h	5.5±3.2	4.9±1.6	0.166
Reperfusion therapy/n (%)			1.000
PPCI	41 (50.0)	21 (50.0)	
PCI after thrombolysis	41 (50.0)	21 (50.0)	
Culprit vessel/n (%)			0.398
LAD	47 (57.3)	25 (59.5)	
LCX	10 (12.2)	2 (4.8)	
RCA	25 (30.5)	15 (35.7)	
Killip class/n (%)			1.000
I	74 (90.2)	38 (90.5)	
II	7 (8.5)	3 (7.1)	
III	1 (1.2)	1 (2.4)	
Time delay from the onset of chest pain to CMR/d	5.2±2.2	5.3±1.8	0.863

Note: PPCI—primary percutaneous coronary intervention; LAD—left anterior descending artery; LCX—left circumflex artery; RCA—right coronary artery.

表2 2组患者的血生化指标及CMR指标比较

Tab 2 Comparison of blood biochemical indexes and CMR indexes between the two groups

Index	MVO (+) group (N=82)	MVO (-) group (N=42)	P value
Blood biochemical index			
CRP/(mg·L ⁻¹)	5.92 (1.52, 22.03)	3.95 (2.42, 12.53)	0.720
WBC/(×10 ⁹ ·L ⁻¹)	11.95 (10.01, 13.95)	10.21 (7.92, 12.85)	0.016
Hb/(g·L ⁻¹)	145.23±16.16	140.31±14.37	0.109
PLT/(×10 ⁹ ·L ⁻¹)	195.85±48.77	211.36±49.15	0.097
FBG/(g·L ⁻¹)	2.81±0.71	2.88±0.58	0.588
PT/s	10.70 (10.00, 11.83)	10.60 (10.10, 11.70)	0.755
APTT/s	32.10 (28.70, 36.30)	33.65 (29.15, 36.18)	0.748
INR	0.94 (0.88, 0.99)	0.93 (0.88, 1.01)	0.919
Scr/(μmol·L ⁻¹)	71.70±19.35	70.11±14.27	0.640
BUN/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	5.60±1.65	5.32±1.76	0.375
Glu/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	5.72 (5.09, 6.61)	5.29 (4.80, 6.16)	0.093
TAG/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	1.37 (0.96, 2.51)	1.31 (0.95, 1.63)	0.240
TC/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	5.21±1.10	4.77±1.05	0.039
HDL-Ch/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	1.17±0.26	1.16±0.27	0.920

Continued Tab

Index	MVO (+) group (N=82)	MVO (-) group (N=42)	P value
LDL-Ch/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	3.21±0.86	3.09±0.88	0.450
CPK/(U·L ⁻¹)	3 632.00 (2 547.00, 5 151.25)	1 565.00 (1 074.50, 3 228.00)	0.000
CK-MB/(U·L ⁻¹)	370.75 (241.43, 480.45)	201.60 (120.95, 288.25)	0.000
cTnI/(ng·mL ⁻¹)	26.34 (1.54, 80.85)	10.33 (0.93, 28.40)	0.022
BNP/(pg·mL ⁻¹)	101.50 (37.95, 275.00)	93.80 (17.38, 203.00)	0.202
CMR index			
LVEF/%	47.07±8.94	53.95±5.79	0.000
Percentage of myocardial infarction/%	23.09 (17.41, 30.46)	11.25 (6.40, 18.14)	0.000

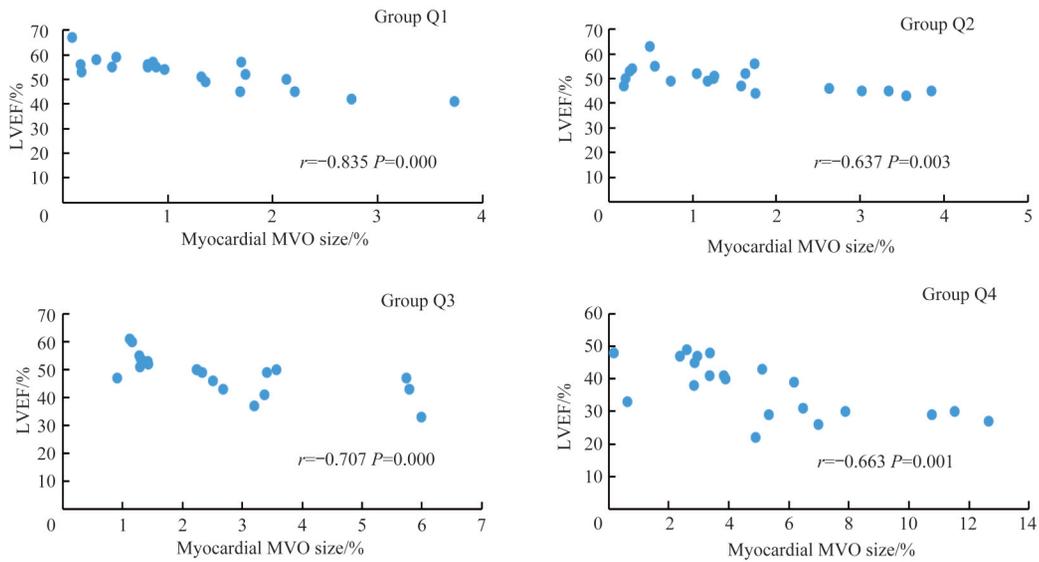


图2 MVO(+)亚组的心肌MVO百分比与LVEF的相关性
Fig 2 Correlation between the percentage of myocardial MVO size and LVEF in the MVO (+) subgroup

2.4 2组患者的不良事件分析

对所有患者再灌注治疗后30 d内发生的不良事件进行记录,结果(表3)显示MVO (+)组患者心力衰竭发作的比例高于MVO (-)组(P=0.018)。采用ROC曲线分析心肌MVO百分比与心肌梗死百分比对MVO (+)患者30 d内不良事件的预测价值,结果(图3)显示心肌MVO百分比的曲线下面积为0.889(95%CI 0.823~0.975),心肌梗死百分比的曲线下面积为0.785(95%CI 0.660~0.911);且根据ROC曲线比较二者的预测价值发

现,心肌MVO百分比的敏感度和特异度都高于心肌梗死百分比(表4)。

表3 2组患者30 d内不良事件比较

Tab 3 Comparison of adverse events within 30 days between the two groups

Adverse event	MVO (+) group (N=82)	MVO (-) group (N=42)	P value
All-cause mortality/n (%)	1 (1.2)	0 (0)	1.000
Myocardial reinfarction/n (%)	2 (2.4)	0 (0)	0.548
Recurrent angina/n (%)	8 (9.8)	3 (7.1)	0.880
Heart failure/n (%)	14 (17.1)	1 (2.4)	0.018

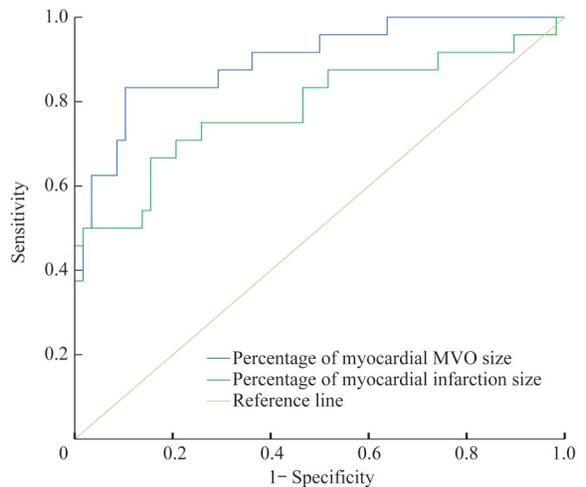


图3 心肌MVO百分比与心肌梗死百分比对MVO(+)患者30 d内不良事件预测价值的ROC曲线

Fig 3 ROC curve of predictive value of the percentage of myocardial MVO size and myocardial infarction size for adverse events within 30 days in the MVO(+) patients

表4 心肌MVO百分比与心肌梗死百分比预测价值的比较分析

Tab 4 Comparative analysis of predictive value of the percentage of myocardial MVO size and the percentage of myocardial infarction size

Index	AUC	95%CI	Youden index	Cut-off value	Sensitivity/%	Specificity/%	P value
Percentage of myocardial MVO size	0.899	0.823-0.975	0.730	2.99	83.3	89.7	0.000
Percentage of myocardial infarction size	0.785	0.660-0.911	0.512	29.70	66.7	84.5	0.000

Note: AUC—area under the curve.

3 讨论

近年来,随着再灌注治疗技术的进步,STEMI患者的住院死亡率不断下降,但心力衰竭的发生并无明显改善^[10];且有研究^[11]提示,MVO可能在其中发挥了重要作用。因此,如何准确评估MVO对进一步改善STEMI患者的预后十分重要。在目前的诊疗工作中,STEMI患者的冠状动脉主干及主要分支狭窄已被及时开通,但其心肌微循环障碍仍不易被评估和干预。CMR技术的出现,因其无创、相对易行、空间分辨率较好等优势成为了临床上用于评估MVO的主要方法。研究显示该技术可分析早期MVO及晚期MVO,前者是在钆对比剂注入2~5 min后采集图像,以获得早期钆增强(early gadolinium-enhancement, EGE)图像^[12];后者则是在钆对比剂注入10~15 min后采集图像,以获得LGE图像^[13]。本研究即利用LGE图像对STEMI患者的晚期MVO进行分析。

本研究在比较了MVO(+)组与MVO(-)组患者的基线特征后,对其血生化指标和CMR指标进行比较分析,并进一步对MVO(+)亚组患者的心肌MVO百分比与LVEF的相关性进行分析。结果显示,在所有纳入的患者中,MVO(+)组患者占比66.1%,这与既往的报道^[14]相接近;在2组患者的基线特征无显著差异的前提下,MVO(+)组患者的心肌酶相关指标(包括CPK、CK-MB、cTnI)、TC均显著高于MVO(-)组,且CMR指标检测也表明MVO(+)组心肌梗死百分比显著高于MVO(-)组,进一步提示MVO的形成伴随着更严重的心肌损伤及微血管损伤,这与已有的病理生理学研究及临床实践经验相一致^[15]。此外,WBC亦在MVO(+)组中表现出了更高的水平,这可能与MVO形成过程中的细胞聚集有关,其相关机制可能包括:①血管内皮损伤后可暴露内皮下组织,引起血小板的黏附、聚集等反应^[16]。②因局部炎症反应的存在,中性粒细胞等炎症细胞也被募集^[17]。但由于WBC指标易受其他因素干扰,且同一患者的WBC可能存在较大变化,故仍需进一步研究加以验证。

在分析MVO对左室功能的影响时,本研究将所有

MVO(+)组患者按照心肌梗死百分比的四分位数依次分为4个亚组,Pearson相关分析显示在各亚组中心肌MVO百分比与LVEF均呈显著的负相关;继而提示,MVO的严重程度与左室功能的损害程度密切相关。根据相关报道^[18-19]显示,MVO对左室功能的影响可能存在如下原因:一方面,MVO的严重程度与心肌梗死的严重程度密切相关,更大范围的MVO通常伴随着更大范围的心肌梗死,而后者则可加重左室结构和功能的损害;另一方面,MVO的形成与再灌注后心肌的不可逆损伤有关。此外有研究^[20]发现,在对心肌梗死范围控制变量的情况下,MVO仍可独立预测LVEF的下降,其预测价值可能与MVO对左室功能的影响有关。

本研究随访了患者30 d内不良事件的发生情况,并利用ROC曲线对MVO(+)组的相关数据进行分析,结果显示心肌MVO百分比对MVO(+)组患者30 d内发生不良事件的预测价值较好,且优于心肌梗死百分比。既往已有大量证据表明LVEF与STEMI患者的预后相关^[21],且LVEF可通过心脏彩色多普勒超声进行测量,简便易行,因此已广泛应用于对患者预后的评估。然而,与LVEF检测相比,MVO测量过程相对复杂,但仍存在如下优势:①MVO可作为STEMI患者发生不良事件的预测因素^[22],与左室不良重构关系更为密切^[23]。②MVO可反映患者术后心肌修复情况^[24],故用于评估预后时更为有利。③MVO测量不易受到血流动力学等因素的干扰^[25],以及由人为主观因素带来的误差影响。因此,采用MVO评估STEMI患者预后有望获得更为准确的结论,从而更易于患者收益。

本研究尚存在一定的局限性:①为单中心研究,且样本量相对较小。②研究纳入的均为Killip I~III级的患者,部分基础心功能更差的患者未能行CMR检查和纳入研究。③随访时间较短,尚缺乏中长期的预后趋势。

STEMI患者的左室功能对患者的预后及生活质量至关重要,因此在诊治过程中调整有关用药时需要慎重考虑。综上,本研究发现了STEMI患者在合并MVO时的左室功能更差,倾向于更差的临床结局,因此临床实践中对相应患者的治疗应更为积极。

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[收稿日期] 2020-06-01

[本文编辑] 邢宇洋

