

·临床研究·

## 老年急性心肌梗死患者死亡及危险因素的回顾性分析

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨不同年龄段老年急性心肌梗死(AMI)患者的死亡情况及危险因素。**方法** 回顾性地分析2006年12月至2012年1月入院的883例60~89岁的AMI患者(按年龄分为两组, 60~74岁为老年组共473例, 75~89岁为高龄组共410例)的一般情况、既往病史及家族史、临床检查及诊断、并发症、治疗及生存情况。**结果** 老年组死亡率明显低于高龄组( $5.9\% \text{ vs } 14.6\%$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ), 经皮冠状动脉介入(PCI)治疗率明显高于高龄组( $92.6\% \text{ vs } 69.8\%$ ,  $P = 0.000$ )。两组患者死亡均与尿素氮、血糖、白细胞、脑钠肽(BNP)水平高, 并发窦性停搏、心室颤动、心房颤动、心源性休克、Killip 3-4级, 使用主动脉内球囊反搏(IABP), 未手术呈正相关; 与药物(包括血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂/血管紧张素Ⅱ受体拮抗剂、β受体阻滞剂、他汀类药物)使用率呈负相关。尿素水平高、并发窦性停搏与心源性休克、未手术为两组患者死亡的独立危险因素。**结论** 积极PCI治疗可改善老年AMI患者预后, 需重视其尿素氮水平及窦性停搏、心源性休克等并发症。

**【关键词】**老年人；心肌梗死；危险因素；院内死亡

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## Mortality and risk factors for elderly patients with acute myocardial infarction: a retrospective analysis

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the in-hospital mortality and risk factors among the elderly acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients at different ages. **Methods** The clinical data of 883 elderly AMI patients hospitalized in our department from December 2006 to January 2012 were collected and retrospectively analyzed. They were assigned into 2 groups based on their age: old group (60 to 74 years old,  $n = 473$ ), and very old group (75 to 89 years old,  $n = 410$ ). Their general condition, medical history and family history, admission examination, clinical diagnosis, complications, treatment and in-hospital mortality were compared and analyzed. **Results** The old group had significantly lower in-hospital mortality than very old group ( $5.9\% \text{ vs } 14.6\%$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ). There were significantly more patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in old group than in very old group ( $92.6\% \text{ vs } 69.8\%$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ). The in-hospital mortality was positively correlated with the increased levels of blood urea nitrogen, blood glucose, white blood cells and brain natriuretic peptide (BNP). Complications with arrhythmia (sinus arrest, ventricular and atrial fibrillation), cardiogenic shock and Killip3-4 group, placement of intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation (IABP), and no surgical treatment were also positively correlated with in-hospital mortality. And it was negatively correlated with receiving drugs [angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI)/angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARB), β-blockers and statins]. High level of blood urea nitrogen, complications with sinus arrest and cardiogenic shock, and no surgical treatment were independent risk factors for in-hospital mortality in both groups. **Conclusion** Application of PCI improves prognosis of the elderly patients with AMI. More attention should be paid to blood urea nitrogen and complications such as sinus arrest and cardiogenic shock.

**【Key words】** aged; myocardial infarction; risk factors; in-hospital mortality

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急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)在我国的发病率逐年上升<sup>[1]</sup>, 年龄是不可控

制的危险因素之一, 且可严重影响患者的预后<sup>[2]</sup>。随着我国老龄化的加剧, 老年AMI患者的比重增加。

为此,本文回顾性地分析了长海医院近5年老年AMI患者的住院病例资料,旨在探讨院内死亡情况并分析其危险因素,以期能指导临床,达到降低老年AMI患者院内死亡率的目的。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

2006年12月至2012年1月在长海医院心内科住院诊断为AMI的883例老年患者,其中男性占69.0% (609/883),女性占31.0% (274/883);年龄60~89 (73.2±7.9)岁。按年龄分为两组:60~74岁为老年组,占53.6% (473/883);75~89岁为高龄组,占46.4% (410/883)。

### 1.2 方法

收集所有883例AMI患者的住院病例资料,包括:一般情况(年龄、性别、体质量),既往病史(高血压病史、2型糖尿病病史、血脂异常病史、既往血运重建史)及家族史,入院时检查[肾功能、电解质、血脂、C反应蛋白、血常规、脑钠肽(brain natriuretic peptide, BNP)、肌钙蛋白及峰值,术后血红蛋白、肌酐、肌钙蛋白,心脏彩超,心电图诊断],临床诊断,并发症(心源性休克,心律失常,手术并发症),治疗情况(治疗方案包括手术及药物治疗),院内死亡及死亡原因。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS17.0软件进行数据的统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用t检验或方差分析。计数资料以率或构成比表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。进行Spearman相关及多元logistic回归分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 两组患者不同治疗方法生存情况的比较

老年组患者的总死亡率明显低于高龄组患者(5.9% vs 14.6%,  $P=0.000$ ),其中,未手术治疗、急诊经皮冠状动脉介入(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)、择期PCI治疗的死亡率均低于高龄组患者(34.4% vs 35.5%,  $P=0.896$ ; 5.7% vs 8.1%,  $P=0.412$ ; 2.3% vs 3.7%,  $P=0.396$ ),但差异均无统计学意义。

### 2.2 两组患者临床资料的比较

老年组患者中女性所占的比例、年龄、尿酸、尿素氮、肌酐、BNP、并发心律失常(完全性房室传导阻滞及心房颤动)、心源性休克、Killip 3-4级、未手术治疗者所占的比例及Gensini积分均明显低于

高龄组患者;而红细胞、血红蛋白、血细胞比容,诊断为ST段抬高型心肌梗死(ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI)者所占的比例,药物[血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, ACEI)/血管紧张素Ⅱ受体拮抗剂(angiotensin Ⅱ receptor blockers, ARB)、β受体阻滞剂、他汀类]使用率,急诊PCI和择期PCI患者所占的比例均明显高于高龄组患者,两组间的差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。高龄组患者高血压、2型糖尿病、高脂血症等的合并率均高于老年组患者,但差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ;表1)。

### 2.3 两组PCI患者组内比较

老年组中行急诊PCI的患者死亡率高于择期PCI患者(5.7% vs 2.3%,  $P=0.061$ ),高龄组中急诊PCI患者的死亡率亦高于择期PCI患者(8.1% vs 3.7%,  $P=0.105$ ),但差异均无统计学意义。无论是老年组还是高龄组AMI患者,急诊PCI患者中STEMI、心室颤动、心源性休克、完全闭塞病变等均明显高于择期PCI者(表2)。

### 2.4 影响AMI患者院内死亡的相关因素分析

老年组患者院内死亡与女性,尿素氮、血糖、白细胞、BNP水平,并发心律失常(窦性停搏、心室颤动、心房颤动),心源性休克,Killip 3-4级,使用主动脉内球囊反搏(intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation, IABP),未手术治疗呈明显正相关;与药物(ACEI/ARB、β受体阻滞剂、他汀类)使用率呈明显负相关。其中,PCI患者院内死亡还与术后肌钙蛋白、并发造影剂性肾病、Gensini积分及病变严重程度呈明显正相关。高龄组患者院内死亡与年龄,尿酸、尿素氮、肌酐、血糖、肌钙蛋白、肌钙蛋白峰值、白细胞、BNP水平,并发心律失常(完全性房室传导阻滞、窦性停搏、心室颤动、心房颤动),心源性休克,Killip 3-4级,使用IABP,未手术治疗呈明显正相关;与药物(ACEI/ARB、β受体阻滞剂、他汀类)使用率呈明显负相关。其中,PCI患者院内死亡还与术后肌酐水平呈明显正相关。

### 2.5 两组患者院内死亡的多元logistic回归分析

老年组AMI患者院内死亡的独立危险因素包括尿素氮、血糖、并发窦性停搏、心源性休克、使用IABP、未用β受体阻滞剂、未手术治疗,其中PCI患者院内死亡的独立危险因素还包括造影剂性肾病(表3)。

高龄组AMI患者院内死亡的独立危险因素包括尿素氮、肌钙蛋白、并发窦性停搏、心室颤动、心源性休克、未用他汀类药物、未手术治疗,其中PCI患者

院内死亡的独立危险因素还包括术后肌酐水平(表4)。

### 3 讨 论

AMI是严重危害人群健康的疾病之一, Tok等<sup>[3]</sup>研究发现, >75岁的AMI患者院内死亡明显高于≤

75岁的患者, 随着年龄的增长, AMI的发病率及病死率均明显增高。本研究发现高龄组患者的总死亡率明显高于老年组患者, 而其未手术、急诊PCI及择期PCI的患者死亡率虽高于老年组, 但差异无统计学意义。可见, 高龄组患者死亡率高的主要原因为

表1 两组患者临床资料的比较  
Table 1 Comparison of indicators between old and very old groups

Item	Old group(n = 473)	Very old group(n = 410)	$\chi^2$ value	P value
Female[n(%)]	105 (22.2)	169 (41.2)	37.13	0.000
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	66.9 ± 4.4	80.4 ± 3.7	—	0.000
Uric acid(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.33 ± 0.11	0.37 ± 0.13	—	0.000
Blood urea nitrogen(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	5.9 ± 2.3	7.7 ± 4.1	—	0.000
Creatinine(μmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	85.3 ± 37.7	105.5 ± 74.4	—	0.000
BNP(ng/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	438.5 ± 721.7	876.6 ± 1033.6	—	0.000
Red blood cell( $\times 10^{12}$ , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	4.4 ± 0.5	4.0 ± 0.6	—	0.000
Hemoglobin(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	135.1 ± 16.7	123.0 ± 18.8	—	0.000
Hematokrit( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.40 ± 0.05	0.37 ± 0.05	—	0.000
STEMI[n(%)]	409 (86.5)	300 (73.2)	24.55	0.000
Complicated with III grade AVB[n(%)]	15 (3.2)	27 (6.6)	5.65	0.017
Complicated with atrial fibrillation[n(%)]	42 (8.9)	61 (14.9)	7.67	0.006
Complicated with cardiogenic shock[n(%)]	52 (11.0)	81 (19.8)	13.18	0.000
Complicated with Killip 3-4[n(%)]	56 (11.8)	110 (26.8)	78.27	0.000
Use of ACEI/ARB[n(%)]	271 (57.3)	201 (49.0)	6.04	0.014
Use of beta blockers[n(%)]	271 (57.3)	167 (40.7)	24.10	0.000
Use of statins[n(%)]	432 (91.3)	341 (83.2)	8.29	0.004
Treatment[n(%)]				
No PCI	35 (7.4)	124 (30.2)	77.63	0.000
Primary PCI	170 (36.0)	123 (30.0)	4.81	0.028
Selective PCI	263 (55.6)	163 (39.8)	22.09	0.000
Gensini score( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	63.4 ± 37.5	73.2 ± 38.8	—	0.001

BNP: brain natriuretic peptide; STEMI: ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; AVB: atrioventricular block; ACEI: angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors; ARB: angiotensin II receptor blockers; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention

表2 两组PCI患者组内的比较  
Table 2 Comparison of indicators in each group

Item	Old group				Very old group			
	Primary PCI	Selective PCI	$\chi^2$ value	P value	Primary PCI	Selective PCI	$\chi^2$ value	P value
STEMI	96.6%	79.5%	26.00	0.000	95.1%	64.4%	38.10	0.000
Ventricular fibrillation	8.6%	2.3%	9.11	0.003	7.3%	1.2%	7.08	0.008
Cardiogenic shock	13.7%	5.3%	9.34	0.002	23.6%	10.4%	8.98	0.003
Total occlusion	88.5%	45.7%	85.80	0.000	83.6%	55.3%	29.82	0.000

STEMI: ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention

表3 老年组院内死亡的多元logistic回归分析(采用向前: Wald法)  
Table 3 Multivariate logistic analysis of predictors of in-hospital death in old group (Forward: Wald)

Item	B value	Wald value	P value	Exp(B)	95%CI
Blood urea nitrogen	-0.17	7.97	0.005	0.84	0.75-0.95
Glucose	-0.11	3.84	0.050	0.86	0.81-1.00
Sinus cardiac arrest	-4.36	18.93	0.000	0.013	0.002-0.091
Cardiogenic shock	-3.14	25.51	0.000	0.043	0.013-0.147
Use of IABP	-2.74	0.99	0.006	0.065	0.009-0.453
No use of beta blocker	-2.32	0.80	0.004	10.16	2.13-48.41
No PCI	-2.07	10.05	0.002	7.92	2.20-28.48
Contrast associated nephropathy	-2.55	13.04	0.000	0.08	0.02-0.31

IABP: intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention

表4 高龄组院内死亡的多元logistic回归分析(采用向前:Wald法)  
Table 4 Multivariate logistic analysis of predictors of in-hospital death among elder group (Forward: Wald)

Item	B value	Wald value	P value	Exp(B)	95%CI
Blood urea nitrogen	-0.17	9.70	0.002	0.84	0.83-0.99
Troponin	-0.14	4.61	0.032	0.87	0.77-0.99
Sinus cardiac arrest	-2.99	10.73	0.018	19.89	3.32-118.98
Ventricular fibrillation	-3.28	9.17	0.002	26.57	3.18-222.03
Cardiogenic shock	-2.66	22.28	0.000	14.22	4.72-42.82
Use no stains	-1.50	7.81	0.005	0.22	0.08-0.64
Receive no PCI	-2.39	15.73	0.000	0.09	0.03-0.30
Creatinine after PCI	-0.01	9.36	0.002	0.99	0.98-1.00

PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention

未手术率明显高于老年组患者,提示若高龄患者无明显的手术禁忌,我们应当积极地行手术治疗。尽管发现高龄AMI患者的特点为:年龄大,非STEMI的患病率高,冠脉病变重,并发心律失常、心力衰竭(Killip3-4级)、心源性休克者多,肾功能、心功能差;但我们分析发现两组患者行急诊及择期PCI治疗的死亡率差异无统计学意义,提示对于高龄AMI患者应该积极行PCI治疗以改善患者的预后。Hudson等<sup>[4]</sup>统计得出,在介入治疗时代,AMI院内死亡率降至2.4%,PCI作为改善预后的首选方法已获得国内外专家的公认。本组病例无论是老年组还是高龄组,急诊PCI患者的心肾功能差、并发症等较多,因而死亡率高于择期PCI者,但差异无统计学意义。

尿素氮与AMI患者院内死亡呈明显正相关,且为院内死亡的独立危险因素,可较好地预测院内死亡。尿素氮是一种可以较好地反映肾功能的简易生化指标,也是AMI患者独立的风险指标<sup>[5]</sup>,能比肌酐、肌酐清除率、肾小球滤过率等更好地预测AMI患者的预后<sup>[6]</sup>。血糖与AMI患者院内死亡呈明显正相关,而糖尿病作为冠心病的等危症,亦是AMI的高风险因素<sup>[7]</sup>,Park等<sup>[7]</sup>认为糖尿病AMI患者的院内及远期死亡率均明显高于非糖尿病AMI患者。肌钙蛋白与AMI患者院内死亡呈明显正相关,而ESC在2011年颁布的非ST段抬高型急性冠脉综合征的指南将肌钙蛋白作为急性冠脉综合征的诊断和危险分层的主要依据<sup>[8]</sup>。心源性休克作为AMI后最严重最常见的并发症,一旦发生,死亡率极高。纵观国内外,AMI后的心源性休克仍然是一个重要的临床难题,新近的报道显示使用IABP后死亡率仍达39.7%<sup>[9]</sup>,甚至可高达50%<sup>[10]</sup>。Mylotte等<sup>[11]</sup>首先证实对于AMI后心源性休克、窦性停搏的患者,积极血运重建可提高患者的生存率。

本研究回顾性地分析了883例AMI患者,发现高龄组患者的死亡率高主要是因为该组患者行PCI治

疗的机会小,提醒我们尽量对高龄患者采取PCI治疗,同时,重视患者的尿素氮、血糖、白细胞及BNP水平,是否并发窦性停搏、心室颤动、心房颤动、心源性休克及Killip 3-4级,并积极地干预;无明显禁忌均应使用ACEI/ARB、β受体阻滞剂、他汀等药物,以改善患者的预后。本研究为单中心回顾性研究,临床资料并不十分完整,亦未作随访工作,不能明确AMI患者的远期预后,我们期待更多前瞻性、多中心的研究,以降低老年AMI患者的死亡率。

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## · 消息 ·

### 《中华老年多器官疾病杂志》论文优先发表快速通道

为加快重大医学研究成果的交流推广，促进医学事业的发展，我刊对符合下列条件的论文开设快速通道，优先发表：（1）国家、军队、省部级基金资助项目；（2）其他具有国内领先水平的创新性科研成果论文；（3）相关领域各类最新指南解读。凡要求以“快速通道”发表的论文，作者应提供关于论文科学性和创新性的说明。我刊对符合标准的稿件，可快速审核及刊用。

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