

· 临床研究 ·

## 老年急性心肌梗死患者经皮冠状动脉介入治疗术后Ⅰ期心脏康复方案参与情况及影响因素

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨老年急性心肌梗死(AMI)患者经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)术后Ⅰ期心脏康复方案参与情况及影响因素。**方法** 回顾性分析上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院2023年1月至12月急诊PCI后行Ⅰ期心脏康复的184例老年AMI患者的临床资料。通过查阅病历收集患者临床资料,对患者康复方案参与度进行评估。比较不同临床特征患者康复方案参与度。采用多因素logistic回归分析老年AMI患者PCI后康复方案参与度的影响因素。采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,组间比较分别采用t检验或方差分析。**结果** 本研究184例急诊PCI后行Ⅰ期心脏康复的老年AMI患者,心脏康复方案参与度最低19.00%,最高100.00%,平均73.55%。不同年龄、合并慢性疾病数量、文化程度、吸烟史、心功能分级、月收入、焦虑或抑郁情况、营养状况、PCI后康复运动危险等级、病变血管支数及支架置入枚数老年AMI患者PCI后康复方案参与度比较,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。多因素logistic回归分析显示,年龄( $OR=2.854, 95\%CI 1.366\sim 5.963$ )、合并慢性疾病数量( $OR=3.261, 95\%CI 1.329\sim 8.002$ )、文化程度( $OR=5.571, 95\%CI 2.125\sim 14.605$ )、吸烟史( $OR=3.287, 95\%CI 1.574\sim 6.864$ )、心功能分级( $OR=3.209, 95\%CI 1.594\sim 6.460$ )、月收入( $OR=1.149, 95\%CI 1.594\sim 6.460$ )、焦虑或抑郁( $OR=2.775, 95\%CI 1.059\sim 1.247$ )、营养状况( $OR=2.649, 95\%CI 1.204\sim 6.396$ )、PCI后康复运动危险等级( $OR=3.036, 95\%CI 1.523\sim 4.607$ )、病变血管支数( $OR=4.532, 95\%CI 1.779\sim 11.545$ )、支架置入枚数( $OR=1.994, 95\%CI 1.108\sim 3.588$ )为老年AMI患者PCI后康复方案参与度的影响因素。**结论** 老年AMI患者PCI后的Ⅰ期心脏康复方案参与度受到较多因素影响,康复方案实施期间临床应当密切关注高危群体,以便于及时针对相关因素进行干预,从而提升患者的康复方案参与度。

**【关键词】** 老年人; 急性心肌梗死; 经皮冠状动脉介入治疗; 心脏康复; 影响因素

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## Participation of a stage I cardiac rehabilitation program after PCI in elderly patients with acute myocardial infarction and its influencing factors

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the participation of a stage I cardiac rehabilitation program after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in elderly patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and its influencing factors. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was made of the clinical data of 184 elderly AMI patients who underwent stage I cardiac rehabilitation after emergency PCI at Ruijin Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine from January to December 2023. The patient's information was collected by reviewing medical records, and the patient's participation in rehabilitation programs was evaluated. The participation of patients with different clinical characteristics in rehabilitation program was compared. Multiple logistic regression was used to analyze the influencing factors of participation in rehabilitation programs in elderly AMI patients after PCI. SPSS 22.0 was used for data analysis. According to the data type, t-test or analysis of variance was used for inter-group comparison. **Results** In this study, 184 elderly AMI patients who underwent stage I cardiac rehabilitation after emergency PCI had the lowest participation rate of 19.00%, the highest of 100.00%, and an average of 73.55%. There were statistically significant differences in the participation rate in the rehabilitation program after PCI among elderly AMI patients in terms of age, number of comorbid chronic diseases, educational level, smoking history, cardiac function classification, monthly income, anxiety or depression, nutritional status, rehabilitation exercise risk level after PCI, number of diseased blood vessels, and number of stents implanted ( $P<0.05$  for all). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that age ( $OR=2.854, 95\%CI 1.366\sim 5.963$ ), number of comorbid chronic diseases ( $OR=3.261, 95\%CI 1.329\sim 8.002$ ), education

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level ( $OR=5.571$ , 95%CI 2.125–14.605), smoking history ( $OR=3.287$ , 95%CI 1.574–6.864), cardiac function classification ( $OR=3.209$ , 95%CI 1.594–6.460), monthly income ( $OR=1.149$ , 95%CI 1.594–6.460), anxiety or depression ( $OR=2.775$ , 95%CI 1.059–1.247), nutritional status ( $OR=2.649$ , 95%CI 1.204–6.396), risk level of rehabilitation exercise after PCI ( $OR=3.036$ , 95%CI 1.523–4.607), number of diseased blood vessels ( $OR=4.532$ , 95%CI 1.779–11.545) and number of stents implanted ( $OR=1.994$ , 95%CI 1.108–3.588) were the influencing factors of participation in rehabilitation program in elderly AMI patients after PCI. **Conclusion** The participation of elderly AMI patients in the stage I cardiac rehabilitation program after PCI is affected by many factors. During the implementation of rehabilitation program, attention should be paid to high-risk groups in order to timely intervene in relevant factors and thus to enhance the patient's participation in rehabilitation program in clinical practice.

**[Key words]** aged; acute myocardial infarction; percutaneous coronary intervention; cardiac rehabilitation; influencing factor

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急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)是由于冠状动脉急性、持续性缺血引发的心肌坏死,为老年人常见的一种心血管疾病,疾病发生后大部分患者可表现出胸骨后疼痛症状<sup>[1]</sup>。在既往的报道中已有学者指出AMI在欧美等发达国家最为常见,而我国随着老年人口的增多,AMI发生率也呈现出逐渐上升趋势,给患者身心健康及生活质量带来严重影响<sup>[2,3]</sup>。目前,经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)是恢复AMI患者心肌血供、缓解症状的有效方式之一,但值得关注的是,AMI患者PCI后仍有较高的复发率、再入院率及病死率,因此AMI患者PCI后通常会行心脏康复干预<sup>[4,5]</sup>。现阶段临床将心脏康复分为I、II、III期,其中I期属于院内康复,为心脏康复干预的初始阶段,能够为后续康复的实施提供基础。若患者PCI后I期心脏康复的参与欠缺积极性,将不利于预后改善<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究对老年AMI患者PCI后I期心脏康复的参与现状进行调查,并探讨影响患者心脏康复方案参与度的影响因素,以期为临床患者康复工作的开展及个体化干预方案的制定提供依据。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院2023年1月至12月急诊PCI后行I期心脏康复的184例老年AMI患者的临床资料。纳入标准:(1)AMI的诊断符合《急性心肌梗死诊断和治疗指南》<sup>[7]</sup>中诊断标准;(2)年龄≥60岁;(3)均在我院急诊行PCI,并在PCI后行I期心脏康复;(4)临床资料完整。排除标准:(1)合并恶性肿瘤;(2)伴有肢体残疾或运动障碍;(3)肺、肝、肾功能衰竭;(4)初中以下文化程度;(5)近6个月内因其他疾病行外科手术治疗;(6)合并有未得到控制的躯体感

染;(7)因痴呆、精神疾病无法配合完成本次研究。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 康复方案参与度评估 患者PCI后均常规行I期心脏康复,并参照严凤娇等<sup>[8]</sup>研究中相关标准对患者康复方案参与度进行评估。参与度(%)=PCI后心脏康复达标天数/心脏康复计划干预天数×100%。

1.2.2 资料收集 通过查阅病历收集患者各项资料信息,包括性别、年龄、居住地区、合并慢性疾病数量、文化程度、有无吸烟史、有无饮酒史、有无AMI家族史、美国纽约心脏病协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)心功能分级、月收入、是否焦虑或抑郁、营养状况、PCI后康复运动危险等级、病变血管支数、支架置入枚数。其中,焦虑、抑郁状况参照汉密尔顿焦虑量表<sup>[9]</sup>(≥7分判定为焦虑)与汉密尔顿抑郁量表<sup>[10]</sup>评估(≥17分判定为抑郁);营养状况参照微型营养评分法<sup>[11]</sup>评估(<17分判定为营养不良,17~23.5分判定为潜在营养不良,>23.5分判定为营养良好);PCI后康复运动危险等级参照《经皮冠状动脉介入治疗术后运动康复专家共识》<sup>[12]</sup>中相关标准分为低危、中危、高危。

### 1.3 统计学处理

选用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验及方差分析;计数资料以例数(百分率)表示。采用多因素logistic回归分析老年AMI患者PCI后康复方案参与度的影响因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 患者一般情况及康复方案参与度

本研究共纳入184例急诊PCI后行I期心脏康复的老年AMI患者,心脏康复方案参与度最低为19.00%,最高为100.00%,平均73.55%。患者一般情况详见表1。

表1 患者一般资料

Table 1 General data of the patients [n(%)]

	Item	Subjects
Gender		
Male		140(76.09)
Female		44(23.91)
Age		
60~69 years		100(54.35)
≥70 years		84(45.65)
Residential area		
Urban		159(86.41)
Rural		25(13.59)
Number of combined chronic diseases		
1		82(44.57)
2		72(39.13)
≥3		30(16.30)
Education level		
Junior high school or below		96(52.18)
High school or technical secondary school		64(34.78)
College or above		24(13.04)
Smoking history		
Yes		101(54.89)
No		83(45.11)
Drinking history		
Yes		115(62.50)
No		69(37.50)
AMI family history		
Yes		71(38.59)
No		113(61.41)
NYHA cardiac function classification		
I		59(32.07)
II		89(48.37)
III		36(19.56)
Monthly income		
<3 000 yuan		101(54.89)
3 000~5 000 yuan		51(27.72)
>5 000 yuan		32(17.39)
Anxiety or depression		
Yes		70(38.04)
No		114(61.96)
Nutritional status		
Well-nourished		102(55.44)
Latent malnutrition		44(23.91)
Malnutrition		38(20.65)
Rehabilitation exercise risk level after PCI		
Low risk		99(53.80)
Medium risk		42(22.83)
High risk		43(23.37)
Number of diseased blood vessels		
1		81(44.02)
≥2		103(55.98)
Number of stents implanted		
1		133(72.28)
≥2		51(27.72)

AMI: acute myocardial infarction; NYHA: New York Heart Association;

PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention.

## 2.2 影响老年AMI患者PCI后康复方案参与度的单因素分析

不同年龄、合并慢性疾病数量、文化程度、吸烟史、心功能分级、月收入、焦虑或抑郁情况、营

养状况、PCI后康复运动危险等级、病变血管支数及支架置入枚数老年AMI患者PCI后康复方案参与度比较,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05;表2)。

## 2.3 影响老年AMI患者PCI后康复方案参与度的多因素logistic回归分析

将单因素分析中有差异的指标作为自变量,以PCI后康复方案参与度为因变量,行量化赋值。经多因素logistic回归分析证实,年龄、合并慢性疾病数量、文化程度、吸烟史、心功能分级、月收入、焦虑或抑郁、营养状况、PCI后康复运动危险等级、病变血管支数、支架置入枚数为老年AMI患者PCI后康复方案参与度的影响因素(表3)。

## 3 讨论

心脏康复是AMI患者PCI后常用的干预措施,能够帮助患者尽快康复,使患者回归社会。樊静茹等<sup>[13]</sup>在临床研究中也指出心脏康复的实施能够提升心血管疾病的运动能力,也能预防PCI后不良心血管事件的发生,若患者病情允许,则应尽早行心脏康复干预。

本研究发现,老年AMI患者PCI后行I期心脏康复方案的参与度最低19%,最高100%,平均73.55%,提示此类患者PCI后的康复方案参与度有待提升。同时,本研究通过多因素logistic回归分析证实年龄、合并慢性疾病数量、文化程度、吸烟史、心功能分级、月收入、焦虑或抑郁、营养状况、PCI后康复运动危险等级、病变血管支数以及支架置入枚数为老年AMI患者PCI后康复方案参与度的影响因素。分析具体原因如下。(1)老年人多存在营养不良以及多种慢性疾病共存现象。营养不良可导致患者身体虚弱,在康复干预时运动耐力不足,从而影响康复方案顺利实施。同时,多种慢性疾病的存也会导致患者身体功能紊乱,甚至突然出现昏迷、抽搐等症状,给患者正常活动带来限制,不利于参与PCI后的I期心脏康复,故此类患者康复方案参与度较低<sup>[14]</sup>。(2)低文化程度患者可能存在对自身疾病认知不足现象,对康复方案的实施存疑,无法认识到康复方案参与的重要性,再加上老年人记忆力差、理解能力弱,导致心脏康复过程中消极懈怠、应付了事,从而影响康复方案参与度。(3)香烟中含有的焦油会粘黏于肺泡表面,导致呼吸负担加重,若患者伴有呼吸系统疾病则会导致呼吸、运动功能进一步受损,心脏康复时稍加运动即可产生劳累感,从而放弃训练或缩短训练时间,影响康复方案参与度。此外,吸烟也可影响自主神经功能,而自主神经具有

表2 影响老年AMI患者PCI后康复方案参与度的单因素分析

Table 2 Univariate analysis of factors influencing participation of rehabilitation program in elderly patients with AMI after PCI  
(n=184,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Item	n	Participation in rehabilitation program (%)	t/F	P value
Gender			0.149	0.882
Male	140	76.24±10.57		
Female	44	75.97±10.22		
Age			8.741	0.000
60~69 years	100	73.27±8.45		
≥70 years	84	64.05±5.12		
Residential area			0.202	0.840
Urban	159	73.16±9.32		
Rural	25	73.57±10.00		
Number of combined chronic diseases			7.359	0.001
1	82	77.87±10.65		
2	72	76.81±9.15		
≥3	30	70.23±6.32		
Education level			27.524	0.000
Junior high school or below	96	68.21±5.15		
High school or technical secondary school	64	74.19±6.21		
College or above	24	75.68±7.62		
Smoking history			9.846	0.000
Yes	101	72.23±4.30		
No	83	80.12±6.51		
Drinking history			0.274	0.784
Yes	115	77.64±9.15		
No	69	78.04±10.24		
AMI family history			0.541	0.589
Yes	71	75.22±9.32		
No	113	76.01±9.84		
Cardiac function classification			4.790	0.009
I	59	78.27±9.07		
II	89	77.62±8.78		
III	36	73.07±6.28		
Monthly income			11.595	0.000
<3 000 yuan	101	69.54±6.26		
3 000~5 000 yuan	51	74.62±8.24		
>5 000 yuan	32	75.00±8.84		
Anxiety or depression			2.996	0.003
Yes	70	72.24±8.22		
No	114	76.25±9.16		
Nutritional status			3.695	0.027
Well-nourished	102	76.05±10.06		
Latent malnutrition	44	75.65±9.50		
Malnutrition	38	71.28±7.32		
Rehabilitation exercise risk level after PCI			8.758	0.000
Low risk	99	77.23±8.46		
Medium risk	42	76.32±8.05		
High risk	43	71.26±6.25		
Number of diseased blood vessels			2.350	0.020
1	81	75.02±11.56		
≥2	103	71.37±9.51		
Number of stents implanted			3.260	0.001
1	133	77.20±8.25		
≥2	51	72.87±7.55		

PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; AMI: acute myocardial infarction; NYHA: New York Heart Association.

表3 影响老年AMI患者PCI后康复方案参与度的多因素 logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of factors influencing participation of rehabilitation program in elderly patients with AMI after PCI

Variable	OR	B	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	95%CI	P value
Age	2.854	1.049	0.376	7.782	1.366~5.963	0.005
Number of combined chronic diseases	3.261	1.182	0.458	6.622	1.329~8.002	0.010
Education level	5.571	1.718	0.492	12.200	2.125~14.605	0.005
Smoking history	3.287	1.190	0.376	10.033	1.574~6.864	0.002
Cardiac function classification	3.209	1.166	0.357	10.667	1.594~6.461	0.001
Monthly income	1.149	0.139	0.042	11.139	1.058~1.248	0.001
Anxiety or depression	2.775	1.021	0.426	5.740	1.059~1.247	0.017
Nutritional status	2.649	0.974	0.282	11.900	1.204~6.396	0.001
Rehabilitation exercise risk level after PCI	3.036	1.111	0.329	11.413	1.523~4.607	0.001
Number of diseased blood vessels	4.532	1.511	0.477	10.032	1.779~11.545	0.002
Number of stents implanted	1.994	0.690	0.300	5.300	1.108~3.588	0.021

AMI: acute myocardial infarction; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention.

调节心率、血压的作用,心率、血压失衡会对康复运动的实施带来限制<sup>[15]</sup>。(4)心功能分级、病变血管支数是反映AMI患者病情的重要依据,PCI后康复运动危险等级也是反映患者PCI后总体状况的工具。心功能分級高、病变血管支数多、运动危险等级高也提示患者疾病严重、心脏状态差,患者运动时容易因身体不适而停止运动,甚至不愿意运动<sup>[16]</sup>。(5)尽管PCI具有微创的特点,但术中支架置入枚数多仍会对机体组织产生损伤,导致患者因疼痛、疾病引起的恐惧而存在较大心理负担。此外,低收入患者在疾病治疗时具有更大的经济负担,更易出现焦虑、抑郁情绪,在面对I期心脏康复时缺乏兴趣,甚至抗拒参与康复方案,造成康复方案参与度降低。

综上,老年AMI患者PCI后I期心脏康复方案的参与度有待提升,且患者PCI后康复方案参与度受年龄、合并慢性疾病数量、文化程度、吸烟史、心功能分级、月收入、焦虑或抑郁、营养状况、PCI后康复运动危险等级、病变血管支数、支架置入枚数多种因素影响,心脏康复工作中应当对相关影响因素予以关注。

## 【参考文献】

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