

# 重组人 B 型脑利钠肽对急性心肌梗死患者急诊经皮冠状动脉介入治疗后对比剂肾病的预防作用

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**摘要** 目的:探讨急性心肌梗死患者接受急诊经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)后,新活素(冻干重组人脑利钠肽)对于对比剂肾病(CIN)的预防及肾功能的保护作用。方法:将 88 例急性心肌梗死接受急诊 PCI 治疗的患者随机分为试验组(45 例)和对照组(43 例),急诊 PCI 术后试验组即刻开始应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽  $0.007\sim 0.015\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{min})$ ,持续 48~72 h,试验组及对照组术后均接受 0.9%氯化钠生理盐水  $1\text{ mL}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{min})$ 持续水化治疗维持至术后 12~24 h,分别于术前及术后 48、72 h 测定血清肌酐(SCr)、血清胱抑素 C(Cys C)。结果:试验组 PCI 术后 72 h 较基线的 SCr 及估算的肾小球滤过率(eGFR)差值显著低于对照组(SCr 升高值:5.33 vs. 17.93,  $P=0.020$ ; eGFR 降低值:4.24 vs. 12.18,  $P=0.008$ ),同时试验组 CIN 发生率较对照组明显降低( $P=0.042$ ),Logistic 回归分析显示应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽为 CIN 的保护因素( $OR=0.04$ ,  $95\%CI:0.00\sim 0.36$ )。结论:对于急性心肌梗死行急诊 PCI 治疗后应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽可保护肾功能,减少对比剂肾病发生率。

**关键词** 急性心肌梗死;冻干重组人脑利钠肽;急诊经皮冠状动脉介入治疗;对比剂肾病;对比剂

中图分类号 R541.4

文献标志码 A

## Effect of recombinant human B-type natriuretic peptide in preventing contrast-induced nephropathy in patients undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention for acute myocardial infarction

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**Abstract Objective:** To evaluate the effect of recombinant human B-type natriuretic peptide (rhBNP) in preventing contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN) in patients undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) for acute myocardial infarction (AMI).

**Methods:** We enrolled 88 patients with AMI undergoing primary PCI. The patients were divided into two groups: experimental group ( $n=45$ ) and control group ( $n=43$ ). The patients in rhBNP group received rhBNP  $0.007\sim 0.015\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{min})$  immediately after primary PCI, and this therapy lasted 48~72 hours. The rhBNP group and the control group were treated with 0.9% sodium chloride of normal saline with  $1\text{ mL}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{min})$  for 12 to 24 hours. Serum creatinine (SCr) and cystatin C (Cys C) were measured before and 48 and 72 hours after primary PCI. **Results:** Compared with control group, SCr and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) before and 72 hours after primary PCI, the SCr rising and eGFR reducing in experimental group was significantly lower (SCr rising: 5.33 vs. 17.93,  $P=0.020$ , eGFR reducing: 4.24 vs. 12.18,  $P=0.008$ ). The incidence of CIN in experimental group was lower than that in control group (6 vs. 14,  $P=0.042$ ). Logistic regression analysis of risk factors of CIN showed using rhBNP was a protective factor ( $OR=0.04$ ,  $95\%CI:0.00\sim 0.36$ ). **Conclusion:** RhBNP has the effect on renal function protection in patients with AMI undergoing primary PCI, and it can also reduce the incidence of CIN.

**Key words** acute myocardial infarction; recombinant human B-type natriuretic peptide; primary percutaneous coronary intervention; contrast-induced nephropathy; contrast media

随着影像学及心血管介入治疗的发展,对比剂肾病(CIN)发生率随之升高,是院内急性肾功能衰竭的第三大病因。CIN的总发病率约为3%<sup>[1]</sup>。在行急诊经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)的急性心肌梗死患者中的发病率更高<sup>[2-3]</sup>。静脉水化治疗可降低CIN

的发生率,已经成为公认的防治CIN的常规手段<sup>[4]</sup>。但对于需要行急诊PCI的急性心肌梗死患者术前水化治疗多数不充分,因此急诊PCI后CIN预防的药物治成为了研究的热点。新活素(冻干重组人脑利钠肽,成都诺迪康生物制药有限公司)具有舒张血管、降低心脏前后负荷、抑制心室重构、拮抗肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统(RAAS)、增加肾小球

滤过率(GFR)等心肾保护作用<sup>[5]</sup>,但冻干重组人脑利钠肽预防接受急诊PCI的急性心肌梗死患者CIN的作用临床证据尚不足。本研究拟探讨冻干重组人脑利钠肽对急诊PCI术后的CIN起到预防和肾保护作用。

## 1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象 从2017年4月-2018年7月入选88例天津医科大学第二医院C病区接诊的急性心肌梗死并行急诊冠脉造影及PCI的患者,排除标准包括:(1)合并严重心力衰竭或心源性休。(2)存在严重急慢性感染、严重肾功能不全[估算的GFR(eGFR)<30 mL/(min·1.73m<sup>2</sup>)]。(3)严重凝血功能障碍、活动性出血、急性脑血管病。(4)恶性肿瘤患者妊娠者。(5)合并其他引起肾功能急性损害的临床状态者。(6)对冻干重组人脑利钠肽及其药物组分过敏者。

## 1.2 方法

1.2.1 分组 利用随机数字表,将研究对象随机分为试验组(45例)和对照组(43例)。全部入选病例均接受冠心病常规治疗包括:术前予以阿司匹林负荷量300 mg,替格瑞洛负荷剂量180 mg,普通肝素4 000 U静脉注射治疗。术后予以阿司匹林100 mg、氯吡格雷75 mg,每日1次抗血小板治疗;其他治疗用药包括:他汀类药物、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(ACEI)/血管紧张素Ⅱ受体阻滞剂(ARB)、β受体阻滞剂、硝酸酯类药物、胃黏膜保护药物等根据患者病情使用。急诊PCI由专业的PCI治疗团队按照我院胸痛中心流程实施急诊PCI,术中使用等渗对比剂碘克沙醇(GE Healthcare)。急诊PCI术后试验组即刻开始应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽0.007 5~0.015 μg/(kg·min)(根据患者血压情况调节剂量),持续48~72 h,两组患者术后均接受0.9%氯化钠生理盐水1 mL/(kg·min)持续水化治疗维持至术后12~24 h,如果患者存在心力衰竭的症状或体征,则根据心功能调整生理盐水滴速,最低0.5 mL/(kg·min)。

1.2.2 试验指标 入选患者均需采集患者年龄、性别、既往病史等一般情况,并采集患者心率、血压,采集静脉血检测血常规、肝肾功能、血脂等指标。常规检查彩色多普勒心脏超声,了解左心室射血分数(LVEF)等。分别于急诊PCI术前、术后48、72 h采取静脉血,通过酶法测定血清肌酐(SCr),并同时检测尿酸、血清胱抑素C(Cys C),相关指标由我院检验科检测。eGFR由血清肌酐通过MDRD公式计算<sup>[6]</sup>。Mehran评分是广泛用于评估患者出现CIN风险的评分系统,通过8个因素[低血压、主动脉球囊反搏

术(IABP)、充血性心力衰竭、慢性肾脏病、糖尿病、年龄>75岁、贫血和对比剂用量]计算得出<sup>[7]</sup>。

1.2.3 CIN的诊断标准 CIN定义为应用含碘对比剂后新发生的、未发现其他原因的肾功能障碍,或者原有的肾功能障碍加重,本研究CIN诊断标准定义为急诊PCI术后48 h或72 h SCr比应用对比剂前升高≥25%或者绝对值升高≥44 mol/L<sup>[8-9]</sup>。

1.3 统计学方法 所有数据应用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计处理,符合正态分布的计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用独立样本 $t$ 检验。非正态分布的计量资料采用中位数和四分位数 $[M(P_{25}, P_{75})]$ 表示,组间比较采用非参数检验。分类变量资料采用例(%)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。等级变量资料组间比较采用非参数检验。通过协方差分析的方法调整术前肾功能指标比较组间术后肾功能指标。利用两组全部患者进行Logistic分析CIN危险因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 两组患者基线资料的比较 两组患者在性别、年龄、心率、心梗部位、心功能分级、脑利钠肽(BNP)、血红蛋白,以及基线肾功能、对比剂用量、Mehran评分等方面比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ ),见表1。

2.2 两组患者PCI术后肾功能指标的比较 两组患者PCI术后48、72 h均检测肾功能,术后72 h检测Cys C,虽然两组患者在术后48、72 h SCr及72 h Cys C差异未见统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。再通过协方差分析的方法调整术前SCr和eGFR水平后得到调整后的术后72 h SCr和eGFR,并进行组间比较显示研究组与对照组均存在统计学差异(SCr: $P=0.016$ ;eGFR: $P=0.011$ )。同时在比较PCI术后72 h与术前基线的SCr及eGFR差值(SCr升高值及eGFR降低值)在试验组中显著低于对照组,见表2。

2.3 CIN及其他终点事件的比较 CIN发生率在试验组显著小于对照组( $P=0.045$ )。试验组中共有5例患者死亡,对照组有4例死亡,但两组患者中住院期间发生死亡、急性肺水肿及再发支架内血栓形成的比较均无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),见表3,两组患者中均未出现需行肾脏替代治疗的患者。

2.4 CIN危险因素的Logistic分析 两组患者进行Logistic分析CIN危险因素,对患者性别、年龄、既往病史、心率、血压、心功能分级、实验室检查指标(谷草转氨酶、肌酸激酶、肌酸激酶同工酶、BNP、血红蛋白、SCr、CysC等)、eGFR、对比剂用量、Mehran评分等进行单因素非条件Logistic回归分析,筛选

表 1 两组患者基线资料的比较[ $\bar{x}\pm s, n(\%)$ ,  $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]

Tab 1 Comparison of basic characteristics between two groups of patients[ $\bar{x}\pm s, n(\%)$ ,  $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]

指标	试验组( $n=45$ )	对照组( $n=43$ )	$t/Z/\chi^2$	$P$
男性	30(66.7)	29(67.4)	0.006	1.000
年龄/岁	67 $\pm$ 13	66 $\pm$ 15	0.437	0.663
心率/(次/min)	85 $\pm$ 19	80 $\pm$ 13	1.697	0.096
心功能分级			0.698	0.542
Killip's I 级	27(60.0)	24(55.8)		
Killip's II 级	13(28.9)	10(23.3)		
Killip's III 级	5(11.1)	9(20.9)		
B 型脑利钠肽/(ng/mL)	78.20(15.60, 351.15)	62.80(7.20, 514.00)	0.372	0.710
肌钙蛋白 I 峰值/(ng/L)	48.30(9.03, 50.00)	29.30(9.81, 50.00)	0.177	0.859
血红蛋白/(g/L)	136.4 $\pm$ 15.1	143.4 $\pm$ 21.1	1.777	0.080
心梗部位			6.303	0.154
广泛前壁心梗	10(22.2)	6(14.0)		
前壁心梗	11(24.4)	18(41.9)		
高侧壁心梗	2(4.4)	0(0)		
下壁心梗	19(42.2)	13(30.2)		
非 ST 段抬高型心梗	3(6.7)	6(14.0)		
左心室射血分数/%	50.5 $\pm$ 8.5	51.7 $\pm$ 7.8	0.693	0.490
对比剂用量/mL	110(80, 130)	105(80, 120)	0.675	0.500
Mehran 评分	5(3, 8)	5(2, 8)	0.186	0.853

注:心梗:心肌梗死

表 2 PCI 术后两组患者肾功能指标比较[ $\bar{x}\pm s, n(\%)$ ,  $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]

Tab 2 Comparison of renal function indicators after PCI between two groups of patients[ $\bar{x}\pm s, n(\%)$ ,  $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]

指标	试验组( $n=45$ )	对照组( $n=43$ )	$t/Z$	$P$
血清肌酐/( $\mu$ mol/L)				
术前	82.65 $\pm$ 21.83	80.44 $\pm$ 21.69	0.476	0.636
术后 48 h	82.10(69.40, 99.30)	89.10(70.50, 98.50)	0.513	0.608
术后 72 h	87.98 $\pm$ 29.05	94.84 $\pm$ 31.25	1.067	0.289
调整后 72 h	86.80 $\pm$ 2.65	96.20 $\pm$ 2.71	6.087	0.016
血清胱抑素 C/(mg/L)				
术前	0.97 $\pm$ 0.29	0.96 $\pm$ 0.35	0.206	0.837
术后 72 h	0.84(0.76, 1.26)	1.01(0.77, 1.41)	0.651	0.515
eGFR/[mL/(min $\cdot$ 1.73m <sup>2</sup> )]				
术前	87.32 $\pm$ 23.07	90.96 $\pm$ 27.29	0.677	0.500
术后 72 h	83.08 $\pm$ 23.52	78.78 $\pm$ 29.46	0.758	0.450
调整后 72 h	84.49 $\pm$ 2.04	76.94 $\pm$ 2.08	6.730	0.011
血清肌酐升高值/( $\mu$ mol/L)	5.33 $\pm$ 18.54	17.93 $\pm$ 24.34	2.379	0.020
eGFR 降低值/[mL/(min $\cdot$ 1.73m <sup>2</sup> )]	4.24 $\pm$ 15.33	12.18 $\pm$ 12.64	2.700	0.008

注:eGFR:估算的肾小球滤过率

出 8 个与 CIN 有关的危险因素,见表 4。再将单因素分析中有意义的 8 个变量进行多因素分析,筛选出 3 个有意义的变量,分别为应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽( $P=0.004$ )、心率( $P=0.008$ )和 Mehran 评分( $P<0.001$ ),其中应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽为保护性因素, $OR=0.04, 95\%CI:0.00\sim 0.36$ 。

表 3 两组终点事件的比较[ $n(\%)$ ]

Tab 3 Comparison of end point between two groups[ $n(\%)$ ]

项目	试验组( $n=45$ )	对照组( $n=43$ )	$\chi^2$	$P$
死亡	4(8.9)	3(7.0)	0.000	1.000
急性肺水肿	3(6.7)	3(7.0)	0.000	1.000
再发支架内血栓	2(4.4)	1(2.3)	0.000	1.000
对比剂肾病	6(13.3)	14(32.6)	4.628	0.042



表4 对比剂肾病危险因素 Logistic 分析

Tab 4 Logistic regression analysis of the risk factors of contrast-induced nephropathy

项目	单因素模型			多因素模型		
	$\chi^2$	OR(95%CI)	P	$\chi^2$	OR(95%CI)	P
应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽	4.385	0.32(0.11~0.93)	0.036	8.153	0.04(0.00~0.36)	0.004
年龄	8.584	1.07(1.02~1.13)	0.003		—	
心率	4.350	1.03(1.00~1.06)	0.037	7.108	1.08(1.02~1.14)	0.008
心功能分级					—	
Killip's I 级	10.010	参考	0.007		—	
Killip's II 级	0.738	1.75(0.49~6.23)	0.390		—	
Killip's III 级	9.885	8.38(2.23~31.54)	0.002		—	
血红蛋白	6.735	0.96(0.94~0.99)	0.009		—	
术前 CysC	9.527	13.45(2.58~70.03)	0.002		—	
术前 eGFR	7.493	0.97(0.95~0.99)	0.006		—	
Mehran 评分	12.660	1.35(1.14~1.59)	0.000	15.308	1.42(1.19~1.70)	<0.001

注:Cys C:血清胱抑素 C;eGFR:估算的肾小球滤过率

### 3 讨论

众所周知,急性心肌梗死患者因多合并血流动力学不稳定,易合并亚临床脱水,同时患者因需尽早行冠脉造影并开通梗死相关动脉,术前多缺乏水化治疗,术中可能应用较多对比剂,故 CIN 的发病率较高<sup>[10]</sup>。虽然大部分发生 CIN 的患者不需行肾脏替代治疗的情况,但这无疑会增加医疗费用支出和延长患者住院时间<sup>[11]</sup>。同时,根据 HORIZONS-AMI 研究亚组分析中提示,虽然发生 CIN 的患者虽然短期发生支架内血栓风险与未发生 CIN 患者未见显著差异,但在 3 年的随访期中出现 CIN 的患者发生可疑或确定的支架内血栓的风险是显著高于未出现 CIN 的患者,并且远期的心血管不良事件也远高于未出现 CIN 的患者<sup>[12]</sup>。本研究结果证实了应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽可有效预防急性心肌梗死患者的 CIN 的发生,从而可能减少患者医疗费用,缩短住院时间,减轻患者痛苦,甚至可能改善患者远期预后。

N-乙酰半胱氨酸、他汀类药物被证实存在一定预防 CIN 的作用<sup>[13-15]</sup>。但水化治疗仍是目前公认的最有效预防 CIN 的措施,PCI 前的水化治疗可以纠正亚临床脱水,促使肾脏血管的扩张,通过增加尿量防止肾小管内结晶形成,从而减少对比剂的毒性,降低 CIN 的发生<sup>[4]</sup>。对于行急诊 PCI 的急性心肌梗死患者多数缺乏术前水化,术后也由于心功能不全影响术后水化治疗的实施。因此对于其他预防急性心肌梗死患者行急诊 PCI 后发生 CIN 的方法仍值得探索。

冻干重组人脑利钠肽具有舒张血管、排钠利

尿、延缓心肌重构等作用<sup>[16]</sup>。既往研究表明应用该药物可能具有预防 CIN 的作用<sup>[17-20]</sup>。本研究结果与文献报道类似<sup>[2]</sup>。急性心肌梗死患者接受急诊 PCI 术后 CIN 总发生率约 22.7%,其中接受冻干重组人脑利钠肽的患者 CIN 发病率显著低于对照组,Logistic 回归也显示应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽为 CIN 的独立保护性因素,提示冻干重组人脑利钠肽具有预防 CIN 的作用,印证了既往在非急性心肌梗死患者的中应用该药物的研究中得到的结论<sup>[19-20]</sup>。同时 Wei 等<sup>[21]</sup>的 Meta 分析也得出了类似的结论。但既往对于接受急诊 PCI 的急性心肌梗死患者应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽预防 CIN 的研究较少。Xing 等<sup>[18]</sup>的研究显示对于接受急诊 PCI 的合并有慢性肾功能不全、心力衰竭的急性心肌梗死患者应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽可减少 CIN 的发生率,本研究进一步扩大研究对象的范围,进一步证实了冻干重组人脑利钠肽在急性心肌梗死患者中预防 CIN 的作用。本研究结果显示,试验组 eGFR 的降低值及 SCr 的升高值均显著低于对照组,因此提示急性心肌梗死患者急诊 PCI 术后冻干重组人脑利钠肽联合水化治疗能起到较好的肾脏保护作用,这一结果也印证了既往研究结论<sup>[22]</sup>。在对 CIN 的危险因素进行 Logistic 回归分析中发现,年龄增加、心率增快、心功能分级、血红蛋白下降、术前 CysC 和术前 eGFR 增高以及 Mehran 评分升高都是 CIN 的危险因素,与既往研究结论相一致,而其中心率和 Mehran 评分为 CIN 的独立危险因素,这可能与心率增快提示心功能不全,心功能不全和 Mehran 评分则被既往研究证实是明确的 CIN 危险因素<sup>[7]</sup>。

CIN 的发生机制十分复杂,并且目前研究对于其发生机制仍存在很多疑问,目前认为 CIN 的病理机制与对比剂引起的血管收缩从而引起的血流动力学改变,进而引起肾缺血和 eGFR 下降有关<sup>[23]</sup>。同时许多研究也表明含碘对比剂存在细胞毒性,可引起肾小管上皮细胞的自噬或凋亡,这是其引起肾损害的另一种途径<sup>[24]</sup>。另外,含碘对比剂可以通过增加内皮素和腺苷而引起肾血管收缩,进而改变从肾髓质到肾皮质的血流引起 GFR 的下降。对于急性心肌梗死患者,由于常合并有亚临床脱水状态,从而引起血浆渗透压升高,激活 RAAS 及抗利尿激素,增加肾小管对于液体的重吸收<sup>[25]</sup>,加重了对比剂对于肾脏的损伤<sup>[26]</sup>。冻干重组人脑利钠肽是一种人工合成的内源性激素,在体内其作用于脑利钠肽 A 型及 B 型受体,激活第二信使 cGMP,使细胞内钙离子浓度降低,进而抑制 RAAS、抑制交感神经系统兴奋性、抑制抗利尿激素及促肾上腺皮质激素释放,导致平滑肌松弛、舒张血管、排钠利尿、延缓心肌重构等作用<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究结果表明,对照组 eGFR 在术后显著下降,而在应用冻干重组人脑利钠肽后患者 eGFR 未明显下降,这可能与该药物可通过扩张肾入球小动脉并收缩肾小球出球小动脉,从而引起肾小球滤过率增加,增加对比剂的排泄,进而起到肾功能保护的作用<sup>[27]</sup>。

既往研究显示 CIN 与不良临床预后有关,与短期及长期死亡率增加相关<sup>[28]</sup>。因此本研究旨在证实冻干重组人脑利钠肽可预防急性心肌梗死患者行急诊 PCI 术后的 CIN 作用,并为急性心肌梗死患者预防 CIN,降低急性肾功能衰竭发生率,从而降低急性心肌梗死患者死亡率提供新的预防手段。本研究仍有一定的局限性。首先,本研究由于样本量偏小,从而限制了研究结论的推广;其次,本研究是单中心研究、未使用盲法;最后,本研究未进行患者远期预后的评估。因此,进一步进行多中心、随机、双盲的更大样本量的研究能够更好的评估冻干重组人脑利钠肽对于预防急诊 PCI 术后 CIN 的作用。

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(2020-02-02 收稿)

(上接第 332 页)

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(2020-02-13 收稿)