

冠心病介入治疗临床研究进展简述

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[关键词] 心血管疾病; 冠心病; 经皮冠状动脉介入治疗

[摘要] 心血管疾病(CVD)是全球发病率和死亡率的主要原因, 约占全球死亡人数的三分之一, 其中冠心病是 CVD 的主要临床类型。经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)作为冠心病患者重要的再血管化治疗策略, 近年来在手术策略、新型介入设备研发、相关指南更新等方面取得重大突破。尽管相关的治疗和管理得到了改善, 冠心病患者的残留风险依然较大, 临床预后仍不容乐观。为此, 本文总结了近年来冠心病患者 PCI 术的相关研究进展, 以期进一步指导其治疗, 改善其预后。

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The clinical progresses in interventional therapy of coronary heart disease

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[KEY WORDS] cardiovascular disease; coronary heart disease; percutaneous coronary intervention

[ABSTRACT] Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the main cause of disease morbidity and mortality worldwide, accounting for about one third of global deaths. Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the main clinical manifestation of CVD. Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), as an important revascularization treatment strategy for CHD patients, has made major breakthroughs in surgical strategy, research and development of new interventional devices, and update of relevant guidelines. Although the relevant treatment and management have been improved, the residual risk of CHD patients is still high, and the clinical prognosis is still not optimistic. Therefore, this paper summarized the recent progress in PCI therapy for CHD patients, in order to further guide the treatment of CHD patients and improve the prognosis.

心血管疾病(cardiovascular disease, CVD)是世界范围内发病和死亡的主要原因, 约占全球死亡人数的三分之一, 其中冠心病(coronary heart disease,

CHD)是 CVD 的主要临床表现形式^[1]。经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)作为冠心病患者重要的再血管化治疗策略之

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一,目前已得到飞速发展。尽管已完善相关治疗与管理,冠心病患者残存风险依旧较大。为此,本文总结了冠心病患者 PCI 术的最新相关临床研究进展,以期进一步指导冠心病患者的治疗以及改善患者预后。

1 PCI 在冠心病不同病变类型中的应用

随着冠心病治疗技术与手段的飞速发展,PCI 已成为治疗急性冠状动脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)的常用技术,但针对冠状动脉不同病变类型特别是复杂病变,PCI 治疗策略的选择仍需结合大量临床研究的指导进行慎重选择。目前的研究对于左主干(left main coronary artery, LMCA)病变、多支病变(multivessel disease, MVD)以及慢性完全闭塞性病变(chronic total occlusion, CTO)等特殊类型病变给出了最新的说明及指导意见。

1.1 左主干病变

对于左主干病变,冠状动脉搭桥手术(coronary artery bypass graft, CABG)一直被认为是其首选的治疗方式,但随着 PCI 技术的不断进展,SYNTAX、PRECOMBAT、NOBLE 等数项研究显示接受 PCI 与 CABG 的左主干病变患者 5 年随访和 10 年随访结果均未发现全因死亡率有显著差异^[2-4]。因此在基于对病变细致检查、评价、制定方案以及术者技术精湛的条件下,PCI 或许可以作为左主干病变治疗的选项之一。一项大型荟萃分析数据结果显示,PCI 治疗相较于 CABG 治疗在全因死亡($HR = 1.11$, 95% CI 为 $0.91 \sim 1.35$, $P = 0.30$; $I^2 = 30\%$)、心源性死亡($HR = 1.13$, 95% CI 为 $0.88 \sim 1.44$, $P = 0.34$; $I^2 = 0\%$)等主要不良心血管事件(main adverse cardiovascular events, MACE)方面的风险相似;但值得注意的是,PCI 组再次血运重建率相较于 CABG 组明显升高($HR = 1.8$, 95% CI 为 $1.52 \sim 2.13$, $P < 0.01$; $I^2 = 0\%$);且在心肌梗死和卒中方面有显著的异质性^[5]。除与 CABG 的比较性研究外,DKCRUSH 研究对于左主干分叉病变的术式选择进行了深入研究,3 年随访结果显示 DK-crush 技术组靶病变失败(target lesion failure, TLF)发生率明显较低,且支架内血栓发生率也明显减少(0.4% 比 4.1% , $P = 0.006$)^[6]。

1.2 多支病变

ACS 患者的病变位置往往不局限于局部或单支血管,而是累及整条冠状动脉或多条血管^[7]。大约 50% 的 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(ST-segment elevation

myocardial infarction, STEMI)患者存在多支病变,但目前对于多支病变的处理策略仍存在争议。大量的观察性研究显示多支病变患者经 PCI 进行完全血运重建治疗后临床结果较差,但越来越多随机对照试验表明对多支病变行完全再灌注治疗是安全的,而且与单纯处理罪犯血管相比,完全血运重建患者需要行二次血运重建的概率明显降低^[8]。有研究表明,对于多支病变患者立即行完全血运重建可降低主要不良心脑血管事件(main adverse cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events, MACCE)的发生率,尤其是使用药物洗脱支架(drug-eluting stent, DES)时^[9]。相较于裸金属支架,DES 有较低的血运重建率和死亡率^[10-11],且新一代的 P2Y₁₂ 受体拮抗剂的应用已经被证明能够减少不良临床事件的发生,包括支架内血栓形成和紧急靶血管重建^[12-13]。虽然现有数据支持 STEMI 合并多支病变的患者采用完全血运重建,但对于非罪犯血管血运重建的时机并没有明确的建议。COMPLETE 试验通过对比住院期间行完全血运重建组和出院后择期 PCI 处理非罪犯血管治疗组中 MACE 的数据结果显示,无论何时对非罪犯血管进行血运重建均可带来获益^[14]。

尽管如此,完全血运重建也面临着一些问题,如较长的手术时间会增加造影剂肾病的风险^[15];急性事件期间易发生支架内血栓形成和炎症状态的血栓形成^[16-17];多血管重建与死亡率升高、冠状动脉微栓塞与医源性心肌梗死和卒中相关^[18-19];由于血管痉挛性狭窄,在紧急情况下评估疾病严重程度存在困难^[20]等;此外有数据显示,对于多支病变患者部分血运重建治疗可以改善患者短期生活质量和心功能^[21]。

1.3 慢性完全闭塞性病变

《CTO-PCI 治疗指导原则》指出,CTO-PCI 的主要适应证是改善缺血症状^[22]。IMPRACOR-CTO 和 EURO-CTO 研究表明慢性完全闭塞性病变在最佳药物治疗的前提下,成功介入治疗后可明显改善心绞痛等临床症状,并且患者活动耐量与生活质量都有明显提高^[23-24]。其中高质量、同时间进行双侧冠状动脉造影是提高 CTO-PCI 成功率和减少并发症最简单、也最有效的技术^[22]。DECISION-CTO 研究指出,对于计划血运重建的慢性完全闭塞性病变患者,术前的症状评估以及缺血位置(包括近端纤维帽形态、病变血管长度、走形和组成性质、真腔位置、侧支循环等)评估十分重要^[25]。慢性完全闭塞性病变开通的技术与策略选择对于 PCI 术至关重要,目前根据导丝方向(正向和逆向)以及是否使用

内膜下重回真腔可将再通策略分为 4 种:正向/逆向导丝技术、正向/逆向夹层再回真腔技术^[22,26];除却良好的术前准备,在手术过程中灵活应对突发情况、及时改变治疗策略对于 CTO-PCI 的安全性和减少并发症至关重要^[26-27]。一项纳入 1 415 例慢性完全闭塞性病变患者的回顾性分析显示,NTpro-BNP、心率、高血压、吸烟等独立变量是慢性完全闭塞性病变患者 PCI 术后发生 MACE 的独立危险因素,对评估患者预后具有重要价值^[28]。

2 PCI 治疗优化

2.1 腔内影像学技术与生理学评估在介入治疗领域的发展与应用

PCI 技术的日益精进完善,离不开腔内影像学等相关技术的辅助与支持,它们对于介入治疗的有效性评估、治疗策略的选择及后续药物治疗方案的调整均有重要的指导作用。腔内影像学技术主要包括冠状动脉造影(coronary angiography, CAG)、光学相干断层扫描(optical coherence tomography, OCT)、血管内超声(intravascular ultrasound, IVUS)等。其中 CAG 是临床介入治疗中应用最早、最广泛的有创影像学手段,虽然能简单快速的评价冠状动脉血管的解剖,但目前仍存在造影剂过量导致肾病加重,血管结构显示不够精确等缺点。因此,为了更加精准化的治疗,在 CAG 治疗的基础上,结合 IVUS 及/或 OCT 指导 PCI 具有重要的价值。

OCT 可以清楚地显示组织层面的动脉粥样硬化斑块,识别斑块的成分与性质,促进冠心病的体内病理分类,被称为“光学活检”。易损斑块作为 ACS 的重要特征^[29-30],如何精确识别一直是腔内影像学领域的研究热点,OCT 对易损斑块的识别具有独特的优势^[31]。目前很多研究利用 OCT 开发的系列定性及定量细胞分析方法研究巨噬细胞在动脉粥样硬化斑块进展及干预中的作用,进而指导冠心病的预防与预后^[32]。鉴于 OCT 对于钙化的灵敏度和特异度,其对于指导慢性完全闭塞性病变的介入治疗具有重要意义^[33-34]。除 OCT 外,IVUS 对 PCI 亦有极大的帮助,其对血管狭窄程度的判断、球囊和支架的选择、支架贴壁情况的判断以及指导血管重叠、迂曲等复杂病变的 PCI 具有重要意义^[35-37]。有研究表明,相较于 CAG,IVUS 引导下的 DES 植入显著改善了患者的临床结果,特别是对于 IVUS 定义的最佳手术方案的患者^[38-40]。在 ADAPT-DES 研究中,仅依靠 CAG 和结合 IVUS 指导药物涂层支架

植入术的 1 年结果显示,通过 IVUS 可以降低 MACE 的发生率^[40]。国内 ULTIMATE 研究中,针对单纯 CAG 指导组和 IVUS 指导组的 12 个月随访结果显示,IVUS 指导组靶血管失败(target vessel failure, TVF)发生率明显低于 CAG 指导组(2.9% 比 5.4%),同时两组患者心源性死亡、靶血管心肌梗死和靶血管血运重建等事件发生率无统计学差异^[41]。

近年来有创冠状动脉生理技术在心肌缺血的临床评估中也发挥着重要作用。血流储备分数(fractional flow reserve, FFR)概念的提出成功地将生理学评估方法应用于 PCI,且其有效性在许多大型研究试验中得到证实^[42]。但由于耗材及扩血管药物的不良反应等诸多因素,FFR 的实际临床应用率并不高,目前的临床实践中,FFR 更多用于指导稳定型以及临界型病变患者的治疗^[43-44]。在 FORZA 研究中,通过分析随机接受 OCT 与 FFR 指导的 350 例临界病变的 PCI 患者 13 个月的随访结果发现,FFR 组接受最佳药物治疗的患者比例较高、花费较少,OCT 组发生复合型心血管不良事件及心绞痛的比例较低^[44]。但大量随机试验表明,在检测血流动力学重要的冠状动脉狭窄时,FFR 优于血管造影评估,并且使用 FFR 指导冠状动脉血管重建可改善临床结果^[45-47]。研究表明,PCI 术前和术后的 FFR 差值(Δ FFR)与患者术后症状缓解程度存在显著相关性,其可以作为高风险人群的替代指标,较大的 Δ FFR 值往往预示着更完全的症状缓解和较低的不良心血管事件发生率^[48]。目前的证据表明缺血引导或冠状动脉压力引导的 PCI 优于单独采用血管造影结果而决定的策略^[49-51]。COMPARE-ACUTE 和 DANAMI-PRIMULTI 研究均显示,对于多支病变患者,FFR 指导下行非罪犯病变血运重建在各终点事件方面均有获益,这为功能学评价指导完全血运重建奠定了基础^[52-53]。

2.2 新型支架在 PCI 中的应用与展望

DES 有较低的血运重建率和死亡率^[54-55],但 DES 作为金属异物将永久性残留血管腔内,仍可导致支架内再狭窄和极晚期支架血栓形成(scaffold thrombosis, ScT)等诸多问题^[56]。为了克服传统支架的局限性,生物可降解血管支架(bioresorbable vascular scaffold, BVS)的概念被提出,其旨在于一定时期内提供血管支撑,并随时间推移被降解吸收,只留下原生血管,从而有利于恢复血管自身的生理机能。

雅培公司的 Absorb BVS 是目前开展临床研究

最多的可降解支架,包括 ABSORB、ABSORB II、ABSORB 日本、ABSORB III、AIDA、ABSORB 中国和 ABSORB IV 等针对该支架的安全性和有效性的随机对照试验^[57-61]。Meta 分析指出,在 1~3 年内,Absorb BVS 的靶血管失败率增加(11.7%比 8.1%, $RR=1.38$, $P=0.006$),支架内血栓形成概率增加(2.4%比 0.6%, $RR=3.71$, $P=0.001$)^[62];且与金属支架相比,Absorb BVS 支架组靶病变失败率和支架内血栓形成率显著增高(分别为 9.6%比 7.2%, $RR=1.32$, $P=0.003$ 和 2.4%比 0.7%, $RR=3.15$, $P<0.00001$)^[63]。但对于所有接受 Absorb BVS 治疗的患者而言,缺血性并发症的发生率在 3 年后几乎不再增加,这个结果的前提是患者持续接受双重抗血小板治疗达 5 年^[64]。目前的指南建议稳定性冠状动脉疾病患者 DES 植入术后双重抗血小板治疗(dual anti-platelet therapy, DAPT)持续至少 6~12 个月^[65]。由于支架会随着时间的推移逐渐降解,避免了血管内长期残留植入物,理论上 DAPT 应用时程应有所缩短。然而临床结果显示,大多数 Sct 事件发生于过早中断 DAPT 的患者中^[66-67]。但鉴于抗血小板药物的全身性作用,将 DAPT 延长到 1 年以上也并非没有风险。由于临床试验数据有限,想要明确 BRS 植入术患者 DAPT 的最佳持续时间,仍需要开展大规模前瞻性随机研究和注册登记。在未来,相信经过改进的新一代 BRS 将解决当前设备的一些不足,同时通过优化植入策略和适当的血管内成像技术支持,结合有效的 DAPT 方案,BRS 的应用前景值得期待。

3 PCI 术后抗血小板治疗新进展

血小板活化和聚集是症状性冠状动脉血栓形成的驱动因素,研究显示 MPV/PC 高值组的患者与 MPV/PC 低值组的患者相比,其 MACCE 发生率显著增加^[68]。因此 DAPT 即联合阿司匹林和 P2Y₁₂ 抑制剂是 MI 和/或 PCI 术后的重要治疗策略^[65]。

目前指南推荐 PCI 术后的 ACS 患者术后 DAPT 时程需持续 1 年以上,但这些试验均以阿司匹林为基础抗血小板药物进行设计,因此缺血事件的减少仅反映了 P2Y₁₂ 抑制作用的增加,而并未反映出阿司匹林的作用效果。因此在 ACS 的情况下,将阿司匹林作为抗血小板治疗的长期成分,其利弊仍是未知的^[65,69-72]。

TWILIGHT 研究结果表明,3 个月 DAPT 后改为替格瑞洛单药治疗可在缺血事件风险无明显增加

的情况下显著降低高危患者的出血风险达 44%,随访一年,替格瑞洛单药组相较于 DAPT 组的主要终点发生率显著降低(4.0%比 7.1%),且缺血终点的发生率无明显差异,即替格瑞洛单药治疗可显著降低出血事件的发生^[73]。该结果提示早期停用阿司匹林,改为替格瑞洛单药抗血小板治疗具有重要的指导意义。与 TWILIGHT 研究结果相一致,SMART-CHOICE 研究和 GLOBAL LEADERS 研究同样表明,缩短 DAPT 时程,单独应用 P2Y₁₂ 抑制剂或/且延长 P2Y₁₂ 时程可降低出血风险,且不增加缺血风险^[74-75]。此外,继 2014 年日本学者首次提出半量使用替格瑞洛(45 mg, bid)的抗血小板作用强于标准剂量氯吡格雷后,有研究显示相较于标准剂量氯吡格雷,小剂量替格瑞洛(22.5 mg, bid, po; 45 mg, bid, po; 90 mg, qd, po)的抗血小板作用更强,且小出血事件发生率较标准剂量替格瑞洛有所降低^[72]。但目前我国冠心病患者的最佳替格瑞洛使用方案仍有待于进一步的临床试验证据。

4 结论与展望

除控制不良危险因素和药物治疗外,PCI 在冠心病治疗中发挥着越来越重要的作用^[76-80]。目前冠状动脉介入医疗领域蓬勃发展,大量的新技术不断涌现,并且诸多旨在优化冠心病患者治疗临床研究结果的揭晓,进一步指导临床指南修订,极大改善冠心病患者预后。但是,该领域目前尚存在许多问题亟待解决,如 PCI 是否能够改善稳定型心绞痛患者的长期预后,对于多支病变完全血运重建的如何取舍,生物可吸收支架临床应用证据尚不完善,PCI 术后 DAPT 时程尚有待于优化等。提升冠心病综合防治水平任重而道远。

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