

本文引用: 梁爱霞, 王景武, 徐敏, 等. 冠状动脉周围脂肪组织脂肪衰减指数与冠状动脉慢血流的关系[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2025, 33(10): 864-869. DOI: 10.20039/j.cnki.1007-3949.2025.10.005.

· 临床研究 ·

[文章编号] 1007-3949(2025)33-10-0864-06

冠状动脉周围脂肪组织脂肪衰减指数与冠状动脉慢血流的关系

梁爱霞, 王景武, 徐敏, 王倩, 孙克陆

中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九〇一医院心血管内科, 安徽省合肥市 230031

[摘要] [目的] 探讨冠状动脉周围脂肪组织脂肪衰减指数(FAI)与冠状动脉慢血流(CSF)的关系。[方法]

回顾性收集2023年11月—2024年7月期间因胸闷、胸痛等症状接受冠状动脉造影(CAG)检查的135例住院患者的临床资料,按血流分级标准分为CSF组($n=61$)和血流正常组($n=74$)。收集患者的基本信息、入院当日的实验室检测结果以及冠状动脉CT血管成像(CCTA)检查资料,并采用多因素Logistic回归分析CSF危险因素,采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估FAI预测CSF的效能。[结果] CSF组白细胞计数(WBC)、空腹血糖、高敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、白细胞介素6(IL-6)、右冠状动脉(RCA)-FAI分别为血流正常组的1.23、1.10、1.33、1.53、1.13倍(均 $P<0.05$),CSF组左心室射血分数(LVEF)为血流正常组的94.78%($P<0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,WBC升高($OR=1.891$)、空腹血糖升高($OR=1.774$)、LVEF降低($OR=0.094$)、hs-CRP升高($OR=1.124$)、RCA-FAI增加($OR=1.077$)是CSF的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。ROC曲线分析结果显示,RCA-FAI预测CSF的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.715(95%CI:0.627~0.802),最佳截断值为-81.5 HU,灵敏度为0.803,特异度为0.581。[结论] WBC升高、空腹血糖升高、LVEF降低、hs-CRP升高、RCA-FAI增加是CSF的危险因素,其中RCA-FAI对于预测CSF的发生具有良好的效能,可用以尽早识别高危CSF患者,降低CSF发生率。

[关键词] 冠状动脉周围脂肪组织; 脂肪衰减指数; 冠状动脉慢血流; 冠心病

[中图分类号] R5

[文献标识码] A

The relationship between fat attenuation index of pericoronary adipose tissue and coronary slow flow

LIANG Aixia, WANG Jingwu, XU Min, WANG Qian, SUN Kelu

Cardiovascular Internal Medicine, the 901 Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Hefei, Anhui 230031, China

[ABSTRACT] **Aim** To investigate the relationship between fat attenuation index (FAI) of pericoronary adipose tissue and coronary slow flow (CSF). **Methods** The clinical data of 135 hospitalized patients who underwent coronary angiography (CAG) due to chest tightness, chest pain and other similar symptoms from November 2023 to July 2024 were retrospectively collected. According to the blood flow grading criteria, the patients were divided into CSF group ($n=61$) and normal blood flow group ($n=74$). The basic information of the patients, the laboratory test results on the day of admission and the data of coronary CT angiography (CCTA) were also collected. Multivariate Logistic regression was used to analyze the risk factors for CSF. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to evaluate the efficacy of FAI in predicting CSF. **Results** The white blood cell count (WBC), fasting blood glucose (FBG), high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and right coronary artery (RCA) FAI in the CSF group were 1.23, 1.10, 1.33, 1.53 and 1.13 times that of those in the normal blood flow group, respectively ($P<0.05$). The left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) in the CSF group was 94.78% of the normal blood flow group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that elevated WBC ($OR=1.891$), elevated FBG ($OR=1.774$), decreased LVEF ($OR=0.094$), elevated hs-CRP increased ($OR=1.124$), increased RCA-FAI ($OR=1.077$) were independent risk factors for CSF ($P<0.05$). The results of ROC curve analysis showed that the area under the curve (AUC) of RCA-FAI in predic-

[收稿日期] 2025-01-09

[修回日期] 2025-04-02

[基金项目] 安徽省自然科学基金项目(2008085QH373)

[作者简介] 梁爱霞, 副主任医师, 研究方向为冠心病慢性心肌缺血, E-mail: aixialiang80@163.com。通信作者孙克陆, 副主任医师, 研究方向为起搏器、冠心病慢性心肌缺血, E-mail: sss511182@163.com。

ting CSF was 0.715 (95% CI: 0.627 ~ 0.802), the optimal cut-off value was -81.5 HU, the sensitivity was 0.803, and the specificity was 0.581. **Conclusion** Elevated WBC, elevated FBG, decreased LVEF, increased hs-CRP, and increased RCA-FAI are risk factors for CSF. Among them, RCA-FAI has a good efficacy in predicting the occurrence of CSF, which can be used to identify high-risk CSF patients as early as possible and reduce the incidence of CSF.

[**KEY WORDS**] pericoronary adipose tissue; fat attenuation index; coronary slow flow; coronary heart disease

冠状动脉慢血流(coronary slow flow, CSF)又称心脏 Y 综合征,是指在冠状动脉造影检查中,尽管冠状动脉并未出现显著的狭窄或阻塞,但血流在冠状动脉内呈现显著缓慢的现象^[1]。据不完全统计^[2],约有 1% ~ 7% 因胸痛症状入院就诊的患者会出现 CSF。近年来相关研究发现^[3-4],CSF 与多种心血管疾病的发生发展密切相关,包括冠状动脉疾病、恶性心律失常等,对患者的生活质量造成严重影响。目前 CSF 的具体发病机制尚不明确,有研究指出^[5-6],冠状动脉周围脂肪组织在冠状动脉疾病的发生和发展中发挥重要作用,当血管壁受到损伤时,脂肪组织中的免疫细胞会迅速响应,释放炎症介质,进一步加剧血管壁的损伤和动脉粥样硬化的进程。近年来大量研究证实^[7-8],脂肪组织的异常容易导致局部炎症反应增加,进而影响冠状动脉的功能和血流动力学,是反映冠状动脉周围炎症的重要标志物,冠状动脉周围脂肪组织脂肪衰减指数(fat attenuation index, FAI)可预测主要不良心血管事件(major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE)的发生,但与 CSF 之间的关系尚未见相关文献报道。基于此,本研究主要探讨 FAI 与 CSF 的相关性,分析 FAI 的预测价值,为临床及早预测和干预提供参考依据。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性收集 2023 年 11 月—2024 年 7 月期间因胸闷、胸痛等症状接受冠状动脉造影(coronary angiography, CAG)检查的 135 例住院患者的临床资料。纳入标准:(1)因胸闷、胸痛等症状就诊;(2)年龄在 18 ~ 75 岁之间;(3)接受 CAG 检查、冠状动脉 CT 血管成像(coronary CT angiography, CCTA)检查者;(4)临床资料完整,接受随访者。排除标准:(1)既往心肌梗死、心肌病、心律失常、先天性心脏病等冠状动脉疾病者;(2)既往经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)史、血运重建史者;(3)合并急慢性肾脏疾病、自身免疫性疾病者;(4)任一条血管狭窄率 $\geq 40\%$;(5)CCTA 图像

质量不佳。CSF 定义为:CAG 检查正常或血管狭窄率 $< 40\%$,至少 1 支冠状动脉心肌梗死溶栓试验(thrombolysis in myocardial infarction, TIMI)血流分级 < 3 级或血管的 TIMI 帧数 ≥ 27 帧^[9]。血流正常定义为:CAG 检查为冠状动脉无狭窄,每支 TIMI 分级 3 级^[10]。按血流分级标准将研究对象分为 CSF 组($n=61$)和血流正常组($n=74$)。研究对象均签署研究同意书,本研究已取得本院医学伦理委员会批准通过。

1.2 资料收集

收集患者的一般临床资料、入院当日的实验室指标,包括性别、年龄、体质指数(body mass index, BMI)[$BMI(kg/m^2) = \text{体重}(kg) / \text{身高}(m)^2$]、基础病史、红细胞计数(red blood cell count, RBC)、白细胞计数(white blood cell count, WBC)、血小板计数、空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、血脂指标[甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDLC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDLC)]、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、肝功能[丙氨酸转氨酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)]、左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、高敏 C 反应蛋白(high sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)和白细胞介素 6(interleukin-6, IL-6)等。采集患者入院当日的静脉血样本进行指标检测,采用全自动血细胞分析仪测定 RBC、WBC、血小板计数等;采用贝克曼库尔特全自动化学发光免疫分析仪测定 FBG、血脂指标、肝功能指标等,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测患者血清 hs-CRP、IL-6 水平,操作遵循试剂盒说明书进行,利用西门子 X700 型超声仪器,采用双平面 Simpson 法测量 LVEF。

1.3 FAI 评估方法

使用西门子双源 CT 扫描仪(型号:Somatom Force, 德国)进行 CCTA 检查。增强扫描时,造影剂(碘海醇注射液)通过压力注射器经肘静脉注入 30 ~ 55 mL(速率:3.5 ~ 5.5 mL/s),然后追加 40 mL 氯化钠注射液。CCTA 的扫描范围从主动脉弓至肺

动脉节段,约在膈肌下 1 cm 处,采用团注追踪触发技术进行扫描,触发阈值设定为 100 HU,管电压为 70 ~ 120 kV,管电流自动调节。

图像分析处理方法为:将图像传输至后台工作站,使用自动冠状动脉分析软件(数坤科技)进行后处理,并由一名具有 3 年以上诊断经验的放射科医师对质量最佳期的 CCTA 图像进行评估。FAI 定义为 -190 ~ -30 HU 范围区的平均 CT 衰减^[11],冠状动脉 3 支主要分支[左前降支(left anterior descending, LAD)、左回旋支(left circumflex, LCX)、右冠状动脉(right coronary artery, RCA)]的 FAI 通过医学辅助诊断系统(数坤科技)自动进行测量(图 1),输入 CCTA 数据后转换为三维体数据,检测冠状动脉后将其导入到 3D-resnet 架构卷积神经网络进行结构定位,重建 LAD、LCX、RCA,多平面可视化后标注主要冠状动脉分支,垂直血管中心线为平面重建的截面图像,评估冠状动脉周围相应体素的 CT 值,得到 FAI 值。为减少高密度对比剂对测量结果的影响,排除血管开口近端 10 mm 以内斑块, LAD、LCX 测量范围为起始处至远端 40 mm 处冠状动脉周围脂肪组织 FAI, RCA 测量范围为 RCA 血管开口近端 10 mm 至远端 50 mm 处冠状动脉周围脂肪组织 FAI。

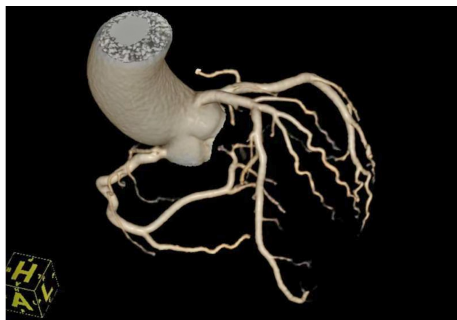


图 1. FAI 测量示意图

Figure 1. FAI measurement diagram

1.4 统计学方法

使用 SPSS 27.0 软件进行统计分析。采用 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 检验验证计量资料的正态性,符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数描述,组间比较采用 Wilcoxon 秩和检验。计数资料以例数和百分比表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。同时,进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析以确定 CSF 的危险因素。绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线,并计算曲线下面

积(area under curve, AUC),评估 FAI 对 CSF 的预测价值。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组一般资料和实验室检查结果比较

CSF 组 WBC、FBG、hs-CRP、IL-6 分别为血流正常组的 1.23、1.10、1.33、1.53 倍(均 $P < 0.05$),CSF 组 LVEF 为血流正常组的 94.78% ($P < 0.05$;表 1)。

表 1. 两组一般资料和实验室检查结果比较

Table 1. Comparison of general data and laboratory examination results between the two groups

因素	血流正常组 ($n=74$)	CSF 组 ($n=61$)	$\chi^2 / t/Z$	P
男性/[例(%)]	36(48.65)	34(55.74)	0.673	0.412
年龄/[例(%)]	38(51.35)	27(44.26)	2.553	0.110
<60 岁	33(44.59)	19(31.15)		
≥60 岁	41(55.41)	42(68.85)		
BMI/(kg/m^2)	26.49±2.25	26.81±2.12	0.848	0.398
糖尿病史/[例(%)]	9(12.16)	6(9.84)	0.183	0.669
高血压史/[例(%)]	35(47.30)	31(50.82)	0.166	0.684
RBC/($\times 10^{12} \text{ L}^{-1}$)	4.75±0.62	4.71±0.59	-0.429	0.669
WBC/($\times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$)	5.62±1.72	6.92±1.39	4.750	<0.001
血小板计数/ ($\times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$)	217.16±33.11	222.86±30.69	1.029	0.305
FBG/(mmol/L)	5.08±0.99	5.57±0.71	3.366	0.001
TG/(mmol/L)	1.26±0.39	1.38±0.37	1.843	0.068
TC/(mmol/L)	4.23±0.48	4.33±0.37	1.427	0.156
LDLC/(mmol/L)	2.23±0.40	2.34±0.27	1.751	0.082
HDLc/(mmol/L)	1.28±0.34	1.31±0.35	0.487	0.627
BUN/(mmol/L)	5.72±1.38	5.83±1.06	0.504	0.555
ALT/(U/L)	20.25±2.39	20.23±2.35	0.012	0.990
AST/(U/L)	18.15±2.76	17.97±2.33	-0.414	0.679
LVEF/%	66.42±7.94	62.95±6.51	-2.737	0.007
hs-CRP/(mg/L)	3.62 (0.68, 3.42)	4.80 (2.85, 6.15)	5.128	<0.001
IL-6/(ng/L)	20.65±7.88	31.56±8.92	7.542	<0.001

2.2 两组 FAI 比较

CSF 组 RCA-FAI 为血流正常组的 1.13 倍($P < 0.05$),两组 LAD-FAI 和 LCX-FAI 差异无显著性($P > 0.05$;表 2)。

2.3 影响 CSF 的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

以是否 CSF 为因变量, WBC、FBG、LVEF、hs-CRP、IL-6、RCA-FAI 为自变量,进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析。结果显示, WBC 升高、FBG 升高、LVEF

降低、hs-CRP 升高、RCA-FAI 增加是 CSF 的独立危险因素($P<0.05$;表 3)。

表 2. 两组 FAI 比较

Table 2. Comparison of FAI between the two groups

单位:HU

指标	血流正常组($n=74$)	CSF 组($n=61$)	t	P
LAD-FAI	-71.28 ± 9.28	-71.36 ± 9.58	-0.047	0.962
LCX-FAI	-70.66 ± 9.91	-68.11 ± 8.43	1.589	0.115
RCA-FAI	-81.91 ± 11.00	-72.79 ± 12.34	4.538	<0.001

表 3. 影响 CSF 的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3. Logistic regression analysis of multiple factors affecting CSF

因素	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95%CI
WBC	0.637	0.160	15.883	<0.001	1.891	1.382 ~ 2.587
FBG	-0.573	0.263	4.756	0.029	1.774	1.060 ~ 2.969
LVEF	-0.101	0.032	10.182	0.001	0.094	0.850 ~ 0.962
hs-CRP	0.117	0.048	5.931	0.018	1.124	1.023 ~ 1.235
RCA-FAI	0.074	0.021	12.877	<0.001	1.077	1.034 ~ 1.122

2.4 RCA-FAI 预测 CSF 的 ROC 曲线分析结果

ROC 曲线分析结果显示,RCA-FAI 预测 CSF 的 AUC 为 0.715(95%CI:0.627 ~ 0.802),最佳截断值为-81.5 HU,灵敏度为 0.803,特异度为 0.581(图 2)。

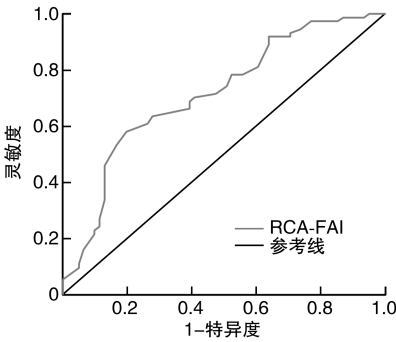


图 2. RCA-FAI 预测 CSF 的 ROC 曲线

Figure 2. ROC curve of RCA-FAI predicting CSF

3 讨论

目前 CSF 的具体发病机制尚未明确,可能与炎症反应、微血管病变、动脉粥样硬化等因素有关^[12-13]。有研究认为^[14],CSF 是冠状动脉粥样硬化的早期阶段。Mikaeilvand 等^[15]学者通过随访 CSF 患者的远期预后情况,发现 CSF 与冠心病的发生存在密切关联,是导致多种心血管不良事件发生的危

险因素,因此及早防治 CSF 至关重要。本研究结果显示:WBC、FBG、hs-CRP、RCA-FAI 升高及 LVEF 降低是 CSF 的独立危险因素。大量研究证实^[16-17],炎症反应在 CSF 的发生、发展中发挥着重要作用。WBC 升高能够反映机体炎症水平,被相关研究视为心血管疾病的危险因子,与动脉粥样硬化和冠状动脉疾病的发展相关,而这些病理状态又容易导致 CSF 的发生风险增加。Kalyoncuoglu 等^[18]通过分析 CSF 的危险因素,发现 hs-CRP、LVEF、空腹血糖是 CSF 的独立危险因素,CSF 容易导致心肌局部缺血,长期慢血流可能导致心肌损伤,进而引起心室重塑和功能减退,表现为 LVEF 降低。有研究发现^[19],IL-6 水平与 CSF 的发生有关,但在本研究多因素分析结果中,未发现 IL-6 水平与 CSF 有关,推测其原因可能与 IL-6 测量方法、采血时间及样本量等因素有关。

CCTA 是一种先进的影像技术,能够详细展示冠状动脉结构和功能,包括心肌组织状态和血流动力学。它在评估冠状动脉病变及其影响方面具有很高的敏感性和特异性,近年来在心血管疾病的诊断和风险评估中被广泛应用^[20]。在进行 CCTA 检查时,冠状动脉处于炎症状态容易表现为周围组织脂肪含量增加,FAI 增加。FAI 升高通常提示血管的功能性受损,也反映出组织炎症的敏感性和特征性较高^[21]。既往研究指出^[22],FAI 与冠状动脉周围的炎症程度呈正比,即 FAI 越高,炎症越严重,冠状动脉周围的脂肪组织还可能通过影响血管的舒缩功能来参与冠状动脉疾病的发展;脂肪组织可以释放一些血管活性物质,如血管紧张素、一氧化氮等,这些物质可以调节血管的直径和血流速度,从而影响心肌的供血情况,当脂肪组织功能异常时,可能会导致血管舒缩失调,进一步加重心肌缺血的症状。王弘宇等^[23]研究通过分析 FAI 与冠状动脉周围炎症的关系,发现炎症反应会损害血管内皮功能,而 FAI 升高常反映血管内皮的功能受损,冠状动脉周围的炎症可能导致血管的舒张功能减退,从而影响 FAI 的水平。一项分析 MACE 与 FAI 的相关性研究结果指出,FAI 对于预测 MACE 的发生具有巨大的潜力^[24]。本研究结果中,CSF 组与血流正常组 RCA-FAI 比较,差异有统计学意义;而两组 LAD-FAI、LCX-FAI 比较差异无统计学意义,可能是因为 RCA 的血流动力学和功能与 LAD 和 LCX 不同,CSF 的发生对右冠状动脉的影响较大,RCA 更容易受到功能性改变的影响,而 LAD 和 LCX 可能对血流变化的敏感性较低,导致 FAI 变化不显著。本研究通

过绘制 ROC 曲线,并计算 AUC 以评价预测效能,结果显示 RCA-FAI 预测 CSF 的 AUC 为 0.715,最佳截断值为 -81.5 HU,灵敏度为 0.803,特异度为 0.581,表明 RCA-FAI 预测 CSF 的效能良好。推测其原因可能是:CSF 不仅与大血管的狭窄有关,还与微血管功能障碍密切相关,FAI 的升高能反映出微血管的功能异常,有助于识别高风险 CSF 患者^[25-26]。

本次研究属于单中心、小样本量的回顾性研究,可能会导致研究结果的偏倚性,同时本研究未能分析 CCTA 特征与 CSF 之间的关系,CSF 的发生是综合多因素的作用结果,未来将进一步扩大样本量,构建基于 CCTA 的 CSF 预测模型,并验证其预测性能。

综上所述,WBC 升高、FBG 升高、LVEF 降低、hs-CRP 升高及 RCA-FAI 增加是 CSF 的危险因素,其中 RCA-FAI 对于预测 CSF 的发生具有良好的效能,可用以尽早识别高危 CSF 患者,降低 CSF 发生率。

[参考文献]

- [1] 张和细,彭飞,史益军,等. 冠状动脉慢血流患者冠状动脉内注射前列地尔和硝酸甘油的即刻效果对比[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2023, 31(7): 612-616.
ZHANG H X, PENG F, SHI Y J, et al. Comparison of the immediate effect of intracoronary alprostadil injection and nitro-glycerin injection in patients with coronary slow flow[J]. Chin J Arterioscler, 2023, 31(7): 612-616.
- [2] TÜRKOĞLU C, ŞEKER T, GENÇ Ö, et al. The relationship between H2FPEF score and coronary slow flow phenomenon[J]. Turk Kardiyol Dern Ars, 2022, 50(4): 242-249.
- [3] 安新,赵玫. D-二聚体/纤维蛋白原比值对老年 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死患者经皮冠状动脉介入治疗术中慢血流/无复流的预测价值[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2022, 30(9): 799-804.
AN X, ZHAO M. Predictive value of D-dimer/fibrinogen ratio for slow flow/no-reflow during percutaneous coronary intervention in elderly patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction[J]. Chin J Arterioscler, 2022, 30(9): 799-804.
- [4] XIE E, LI Q, YE Z, et al. Canada acute coronary syndrome risk score predicts no-/slow-reflow in ST-elevation myocardial infarction undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention[J]. Heliyon, 2023, 9(11): e21276.
- [5] KAPLAN M, ABACIOĞLU Ö Ö, YAVUZ F, et al. Slow flow phenomenon impairs the prognosis of coronary artery ectasia as well as coronary atherosclerosis[J]. Braz J Cardiovasc Surg, 2021, 36(3): 346-353.
- [6] WEFERLING M, VIETHEER J, KELLER T, et al. Association between primary coronary slow-flow phenomenon and epicardial fat tissue[J]. J Invasive Cardiol, 2021, 33(1): E59-E64.
- [7] SAGRIS M, ANTONOPOULOS A S, SIMANTIRIS S, et al. Pericoronary fat attenuation index-a new imaging biomarker and its diagnostic and prognostic utility: a systematic review and Meta-analysis[J]. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging, 2022, 23(12): e526-e536.
- [8] LIU M, ZHEN Y, SHANG J, et al. The predictive value of lesion-specific pericoronary fat attenuation index for major adverse cardiovascular events in patients with type 2 diabetes[J]. Cardiovasc Diabetol, 2024, 23(1): 191.
- [9] GIBSON C M, CANNON C P, DALEY W L, et al. TIMI frame count: a quantitative method of assessing coronary artery flow[J]. Circulation, 1996, 93(5): 879-888.
- [10] CHALIKIAS G, TZIAKAS D. Slow coronary flow: pathophysiology, clinical implications, and therapeutic management[J]. Angiology, 2021, 72(9): 808-818.
- [11] MA R, FARI R, VAN DER HARST P, et al. Evaluation of pericoronary adipose tissue attenuation on CT[J]. Br J Radiol, 2023, 96(1145): 20220885.
- [12] DAI X T, KONG T Z, ZHANG X J, et al. Relationship between increased systemic immune-inflammation index and coronary slow flow phenomenon[J]. BMC Cardiovasc Disord, 2022, 22(1): 362.
- [13] ZHU Q, ZHAO C, WANG Y, et al. Soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 as an inflammation-related biomarker of coronary slow flow[J]. J Clin Med, 2023, 12(2): 543.
- [14] 郭志情,胡昊,华锦胜,等. 经皮冠状动脉旋磨术中慢血流的影响因素分析[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2023, 31(3): 238-244.
GUO Z Q, HU H, HUA J S, et al. The analysis of influential factors associated with slow flow following rotational atherectomy[J]. Chin J Arterioscler, 2023, 31(3): 238-244.
- [15] MIKAEILVAND A, HAJIZADEH R, BATENI A, et al. Long-term prognosis in patients with coronary slow flow[J]. J Tehran Heart Cent, 2022, 17(4): 202-206.
- [16] VAIRAPERUMAL T, TSAI Z Y, LIU P Y. Emerging predictors by non-HDL-C/HDL-C ratio and novel biomarkers for coronary slow flow phenomenon[J]. Acta Cardiol Sin, 2024, 40(4): 367-372.
- [17] TONG J, BEI G G, ZHANG L B, et al. Relationship between quantitative epicardial adipose tissue based on coronary computed tomography angiography and coronary slow flow[J]. BMC Cardiovasc Disord, 2023, 23(1): 500.

- [18] KALYONCUOGLU M, BITER H İ, OZTURK S, et al. Predictive accuracy of lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio and monocyte-to-high-density-lipoprotein-cholesterol ratio in determining the slow flow/no-reflow phenomenon in patients with non-ST-elevated myocardial infarction[J]. *Coron Artery Dis*, 2020, 31(6): 518-526.
- [19] ZHU Q, ZHAO C, WANG Y, et al. LncRNA NEAT1 promote inflammatory responses in coronary slow flow through regulating miR-148b-3p/ICAM-1 axis[J]. *J Inflamm Res*, 2021, 14: 2445-2463.
- [20] ZHANG X J, HOU A J, LUAN B, et al. Uric acid to albumin ratio as a novel predictor for coronary slow flow phenomenon in patients with chronic coronary syndrome and non-obstructive coronary arteries [J]. *BMC Cardiovasc Disord*, 2024, 24(1): 358.
- [21] CAIATI C, IACOVELLI F, MANCINI G, et al. Hidden coronary atherosclerosis assessment but not coronary flow reserve helps to explain the slow coronary flow phenomenon in patients with angiographically normal coronary arteries [J]. *Diagnostics (Basel)*, 2022, 12(9): 2173.
- [22] DING Y, LI Q, CHEN Q, et al. Diagnostic performance of a novel automated CT-derived FFR technology in detecting hemodynamically significant coronary artery stenoses: a multicenter trial in China[J]. *Am Heart J*, 2023, 265: 180-190.
- [23] 王弘宇, 王腾玉, 尹德春, 等. 冠状动脉周围脂肪组织脂肪衰减系数的影响因素及其回归模型[J]. *中国动脉硬化杂志*, 2023, 31(5): 411-418.
- WANG H Y, WANG T Y, YIN D C, et al. Influencing factors and regression model of the fat attenuation index of pericoronary adipose tissue [J]. *Chin J Arterioscler*, 2023, 31(5): 411-418.
- [24] LU Z F, YIN W H, SCHOEPP U J, et al. Prediction value of pericoronary fat attenuation index for coronary in-stent restenosis[J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2024, 34(8): 4950-4959.
- [25] MERGEN V, RIED E, ALLMENDINGER T, et al. Epicardial adipose tissue attenuation and fat attenuation index: phantom study and *in vivo* measurements with photon-counting detector CT [J]. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*, 2022, 218(5): 822-829.
- [26] YAN H, ZHAO N, GENG W, et al. The perivascular fat attenuation index improves the diagnostic performance for functional coronary stenosis [J]. *J Cardiovasc Dev Dis*, 2022, 9(5): 128.
- (此文编辑 许雪梅)

(上接第 863 页)

- [13] REYES-SOFFER G, WESTERTEP M. Beyond lipoprotein (a) plasma measurements: lipoprotein (a) and inflammation [J]. *Pharmacol Res*, 2021, 169: 105689.
- [14] YUAN X, HAN Y, HU X, et al. Lipoprotein(a) is related to in-stent neoatherosclerosis incidence rate and plaque vulnerability: optical coherence tomography study[J]. *Int J Cardiovasc Imaging*, 2023, 39(2): 275-284.
- [15] BERMAN A N, BIERY D W, BESSER S A, et al. Lipoprotein (a) and major adverse cardiovascular events in patients with or without baseline atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease[J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2024, 83(9): 873-886.
- [16] O'DONOGHUE M L, FAZIO S, GIUGLIANO R P, et al. Lipoprotein(a), PCSK9 inhibition, and cardiovascular risk[J]. *Circulation*, 2019, 139(12): 1483-1492.
- [17] NASCIMENTO M A L, FERREIRA L G R, ALVES T V G, et al. Índices hematológicos inflamatórios, doenças cardiovasculares e mortalidade: uma revisão narrativa[J]. *Arq Bras Cardiol*, 2024, 121(7): e20230752.
- [18] FAN W, WEI C, LIU Y, et al. The prognostic value of hematologic inflammatory markers in patients with acute coronary syndrome undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention [J]. *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost*, 2022, 28: 10760296221146183.
- [19] AZAB B, ZAHER M, WEISERBS K F, et al. Usefulness of neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio in predicting short- and long-term mortality after non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction[J]. *Am J Cardiol*, 2010, 106(4): 470-476.
- [20] SILVESTRE-ROIG C, BRASTER Q, ORTEGA-GOMEZ A, et al. Neutrophils as regulators of cardiovascular inflammation[J]. *Nat Rev Cardiol*, 2020, 17(6): 327-340.
- [21] BIAN C, WU Y, SHI Y, et al. Predictive value of the relative lymphocyte count in coronary heart disease [J]. *Heart Vessels*, 2010, 25(6): 469-473.
- [22] RIDKER P M, BHATT D L, PRADHAN A D, et al. Inflammation and cholesterol as predictors of cardiovascular events among patients receiving statin therapy: a collaborative analysis of three randomised trials[J]. *Lancet*, 2023, 401(10384): 1293-1301.
- [23] LI Y, BAI G, GAO Y, et al. The systemic immune inflammatory response index can predict the clinical prognosis of patients with initially diagnosed coronary artery disease [J]. *J Inflamm Res*, 2023, 16: 5069-5082.
- [24] ZHAO S, DONG S, QIN Y, et al. Inflammation index SIRI is associated with increased all-cause and cardiovascular mortality among patients with hypertension [J]. *Front Cardiovasc Med*, 2022, 9: 1066219.
- [25] XU P, CAO Y, REN R, et al. Usefulness of the systemic inflammation response index and the systemic immune inflammation index in predicting restenosis after stent implantation [J]. *J Inflamm Res*, 2024, 17: 4941-4955.
- (此文编辑 文玉珊)