

超声心动图联合cTnl、NT-pro BNP、D-二聚体在心血管急诊诊断中的应用

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【摘要】目的:探讨并分析超声心动图联合肌钙蛋白(cTnl)、氨基末端脑钠肽前体(NT-pro BNP)、D-二聚体(D-D)检测在心血管急诊诊断中的应用。**方法:**回顾性分析180例心血管急诊患者,根据疾病类型不同分为急性心肌梗死(AMI)组($n=52$)、急性心力衰竭(AHF)组($n=63$)、急性主动脉夹层(AAD)组($n=28$)及急性肺栓塞(APE)组($n=37$)。采用超声心动图对所有患者予以检查,记录左室射血分数(LVEF)、左心室舒张末期内径值(LVEDd)及左心室收缩期末容积(LVESV);使用酶联免疫吸附试验法检测并比较患者的cTnl、NT-pro BNP及D-D水平,并记录4组患者在30 d内的生存率,采用受试者操作特征(ROC)曲线分析LVEF、cTnl、NT-pro BNP、D-D及其联合检测对心血管急诊生存情况的诊断效能。**结果:**AMI组患者cTnl水平显著高于AAD组与APE组,D-D水平显著低于AAD组与APE组($P<0.05$);AHF组患者NT-pro BNP水平显著高于AMI组、AAD组与APE组($P<0.05$)。AMI组患者LVEF水平显著低于AHF组、AAD组和APE组($P<0.05$),LVEDd、LVESV水平显著高于AHF组、AAD组和APE组($P<0.05$)。AMI组、AHF组、AAD组及APE组30 d内的生存率分别为90.38%、90.48%、89.29%及91.89%($P>0.05$)。ROC曲线显示cTnl、NT-pro BNP、D-D、LVEF、LVEDd、LVESV及其联合检测在诊断心血管急诊患者生存中的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.680、0.733、0.656、0.708、0.656、0.663、0.886。**结论:**超声心动图联合cTnl、NT-pro BNP、D-D在心血管急诊诊断中有一定应用价值。

【关键词】超声心动图;肌钙蛋白;氨基末端脑钠肽前体;D-二聚体;心血管急诊

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Diagnostic value of echocardiogram combined with cTnl, NT-pro BNP and D-dimer for cardiovascular emergencies

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Abstract: Objective To explore and analyze the value of echocardiogram combined with cardiac troponin (cTnl), amino-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-pro BNP) and D-dimer (D-D) in the diagnosis of cardiovascular emergencies. Methods A retrospective analysis was performed on the 180 patients with acute cardiovascular diseases. According to different disease types, they were divided into acute myocardial infarction (AMI) group ($n=52$), acute heart failure (AHF) group ($n=63$), acute aortic dissection (AAD) group ($n=28$) and acute pulmonary embolism (APE) group ($n=37$). All underwent echocardiography for recording their left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDd) and left ventricular end-systolic volume (LVESV). The levels of cTnl, NT-pro BNP and D-D were detected using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The survival rates within 30 d in the 4 groups were compared, and the diagnostic efficiencies of LVEF, cTnl, NT-pro BNP, D-D and combined detection for cardiovascular emergencies were analyzed using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves. Results Compared with AAD and APE groups, AMI group had a higher cTnl level and lower D-D level ($P<0.05$). The NT-pro BNP level in AHF group was significantly higher than that in AMI, AAD and APE groups ($P<0.05$). LVEF level was lower, and LVEDd and LVESV levels were higher in AMI group as compared with AHF, AAD and APE groups ($P<0.05$). The 30 d survival rates in AMI, AHF, AAD and APE groups

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were 90.38%, 90.48%, 89.29% and 91.89%, respectively ($P>0.05$); and cTnI, NT-pro BNP, D-D, LVEF, LVEDd, LVESV and combined detection had an AUC of 0.680, 0.733, 0.656, 0.708, 0.656, 0.663 and 0.886 for the diagnosis of cardiovascular emergencies. Conclusion The combination of echocardiogram with cTnI, NT-pro BNP and D-D is of great value in diagnosing cardiovascular emergencies.

Keywords: echocardiogram; cardiac troponin; amino-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; D-dimer; cardiovascular emergencies

前言

心血管急症在心血管疾病中占有较大比例。近年来,随生活水平及我国老龄化的加重,心血管急症发病率呈上升趋势,其中较为常见的包括急性心肌梗死(AMI)、急性心力衰竭(AHF)、急性主动脉夹层(AAD)及急性肺栓塞(APE)等^[1]。上述疾病均具有较高的发病率、致残率和死亡率,需要临床及时诊断并采取相应的治疗措施以改善患者预后。肌钙蛋白(cTnI)作为心肌损伤坏死的一种标志物,在心血管急症的诊断中具有重要意义^[2]。氨基末端脑钠肽原前体(NT-pro BNP)是血浆脑钠肽激素原分裂后没有活性的N-末端片段,其水平变化与心血管急症密切相关^[3]。D-二聚体(D-D)是人体交联纤维蛋白降解产品,可反映机体的凝血状态^[4],既往研究显示其可判断心血管急症^[5]。超声心动图具有无创、无痛及便捷等优点,是临床诊疗心脏疾病常用的检查方法之一,通过反映心脏电生理特性进而判断患者的疾病情况^[6]。本研究旨在探讨超声心动图联合cTnI、NT-pro BNP、D-D检测在心血管急症诊断中的应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2019年7月~2021年11月在梧州市工人医院确诊的180例心血管急症患者,根据疾病类型分为AMI($n=52$)、AHF($n=63$)、AAD($n=28$)及APE($n=37$)。4组患者年龄、性别、发病时间及合并基础疾病等一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

纳入标准:①AMI组患者符合AMI诊断标准^[7];AHF组患者符合AHF诊断标准^[8];AAD组符合AAD诊断标准^[9];APE组符合APE诊断标准^[10]。排除标准:①存在精神疾病患者;②存在重要脏器功能不全者;③存在恶性肿瘤患者;④存在临床资料不全患者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 生化指标检测 回顾性分析患者的病历资料,记录患者一般资料及相关生化指标。采用酶联免疫吸附试验法检测患者入院当天的血清cTnI、NT-pro BNP及D-D水平。cTnI、NT-pro BNP试剂及试剂盒

均购自深圳市豪地华拓生物科技有限公司,D-D试剂及试剂盒购于北京华安麦科生物技术有限公司。所有检测步骤严格按照说明书进行。

1.2.2 超声心动图检查 采用迈瑞Mindray DC-N3S多普勒超声仪(南京贝登医疗股份有限公司),探头频率为2~4 MHz。叮嘱患者采取仰卧位或左侧位,将超声探头置于患者左室长轴、左室短轴、四腔心、五腔心及二腔心切面等进行扫描检查治疗,记录左室射血分数(LVEF)、左心室舒张末期内径值(LVEDd)及左心室收缩期末容积(LVESV)。重复测量3次,取其平均值。超声检查均由2名经验丰富的医生完成。

1.3 统计学分析

使用SPSS 22.0统计学软件对本研究数据进行分析处理,符合正态分布且方差齐的计量资料用均数±标准差表示,采用单因素方差分析比较4组间差异性,采用Bonferroni检验进行两两比较。计数资料用例(率)表示,行 χ^2 检验。采用受试者操作特征(ROC)曲线分析LVEF、LVEDd、LVESV、cTnI、NT-pro BNP、D-D及其联合检测对心血管急症及其生存情况的诊断效能。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 生化指标水平比较

AMI组患者cTnI水平显著高于AAD组与APE组($P<0.05$),但与AHF组比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);AHF组患者NT-pro BNP水平显著高于AMI组、AAD组与APE组($P<0.05$);AMI组患者D-D水平显著低于AAD组与APE组($P<0.05$),但与AHF组比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 超声心动图指标水平比较

AMI组患者LVEF水平显著低于AHF组、AAD组和APE组($P<0.05$),LVEDd、LVESV水平显著高于AHF组、AAD组和APE组($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 各组患者生存率比较

AMI组、AHF组、AAD组及APE组30 d内的生存率分别为90.38%(47/52)、90.48%(57/63)、89.29%(25/28)及91.89%(34/37), $\chi^2=0.1324$, $P=0.988$ 。

表1 各组患者生化指标水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of biochemical indexes among 4 groups
(Mean \pm SD)

组别	n	cTnI/ $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	NT-pro BNP/ $\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	D-D/ $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$
AMI	52	2.14 \pm 0.53 ^{cd}	1021.53 \pm 92.34 ^{bcd}	1.63 \pm 0.29 ^{cd}
AHF	63	2.08 \pm 0.21 ^{cd}	1215.52 \pm 104.16 ^{aed}	1.74 \pm 0.32 ^{cd}
AAD	28	1.73 \pm 0.15 ^{ab}	941.37 \pm 81.65 ^{abd}	4.21 \pm 1.15 ^{ab}
APE	37	1.67 \pm 0.18 ^{ab}	986.57 \pm 82.47 ^{abc}	4.16 \pm 1.03 ^{ab}
F值		22.379	83.317	179.131
P值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

a:与AMI组比较, $P<0.05$;b:与AHF组比较, $P<0.05$;c:与AAD组比较, $P<0.05$;d:与APE组比较, $P<0.05$

表2 各组患者超声心动图指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of echocardiogram indexes among 4 groups(Mean \pm SD)

组别	n	LVEF/%	LVEDd/mm	LVESV/mm
AMI	52	45.26 \pm 2.14 ^{bcd}	58.47 \pm 2.75 ^{bcd}	56.29 \pm 2.13 ^{bcd}
AHF	63	53.14 \pm 2.26 ^{ad}	57.34 \pm 2.21 ^a	54.32 \pm 2.06 ^a
AAD	28	54.09 \pm 2.34 ^{ad}	56.73 \pm 1.12 ^a	54.14 \pm 1.17 ^a
APE	37	55.37 \pm 2.08 ^{abc}	56.59 \pm 1.27 ^a	53.66 \pm 1.24 ^a
F值		201.735	7.258	18.920
P值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

a:与AMI组比较, $P<0.05$;b:与AHF组比较, $P<0.05$;c:与AAD组比较, $P<0.05$;d:与APE组比较, $P<0.05$

2.4 LVEF、LVEDd、LVESV、cTnI、NT-pro BNP、D-D 及其联合检测预测心血管急症患者生存的ROC曲线

cTnI在诊断心血管急症疾病患者生存中的面积(AUC)为0.680,95%CI为0.587~0.774;NT-pro BNP的AUC为0.733,95%CI为0.595~0.872;D-D的AUC为0.656,95%CI为0.564~0.749;LVEF的AUC为0.708,95%CI为0.608~0.809;LVEDd的AUC为0.656,95%CI为0.513~0.799;LVESV的AUC为0.663,95%CI为0.517~0.809;联合检测的AUC为0.886,95%CI为0.818~0.954。

3 讨论

心血管急症病因复杂,发病急骤,主要是由于给心肌供应血液的冠状动脉发生粥样硬化,使动脉血管变窄或闭塞,心肌供血不足造成的,临幊上常表现为胸闷、心区刺痛、心绞痛及心率不齐等^[11-12]。当患者突然发病时,因病因复杂,病情急骤及临幊医师的经验不足等均会影响对疾病的诊断,使患者错过最佳治疗时机。

本研究结果显示AMI组患者cTnI水平显著高于AAD组与APE组,AHF组患者NT-pro BNP水平显著高于AMI组、AAD组与APE组,AMI组患者D-D水平显著低于AAD组与APE组,AMI组患者LVEF水平显著低于AHF组、AAD组和APE组,LVEDd、LVESV水平显著高于AHF组、AAD组和APE组,提示心血管急症患者的cTnI、NT-pro BNP、D-D及LVEF存在异常变化,且通过检测此类指标变化有助于鉴别诊断心血管急症。可能是由于cTnI存在于心肌细胞胞质中,可用于调控心肌收缩蛋白,当心肌损伤时,肌钙蛋白可释放入血液中,通过观察其浓度变化可了解心肌细胞损伤的程度,即cTnI越高,心肌损伤范围越广^[13-14]。相关研究表明cTnI可用于诊断AMI,在患者发病后3~6 h内cTnI水平急剧升高,在14~20 h内达到峰值^[15]。NT-pro BNP是脑钠肽的片段之一,可以监测NT-pro BNP,反映心功能的具体情况,其水平越高,患者心衰越严重,常被应用于AHF的诊断和鉴别^[16-17]。D-D是纤溶酶水解交联纤维蛋白后形成的特异性降解产物,是体内高凝状态和继发纤溶亢进的分子标志物之一,当其水平升高时,表示有血栓的出现^[18]。有学者认为D-D水平在APE和AAD患者血液中显著增加,临床常将其作为排除性指标^[19-20]。LVEF、LVEDd、LVESV均为超声心动图常用的参数,可对患者心室功能进行有效评估^[21]。其中当LVEF水平下降、LVEDd、LVESV水平升高时,表明左心收缩功能下降,心室壁搏动异常,加重心室重构。

综上所述,超声心动图联合cTnI、NT-pro BNP、D-D检测在心血管急症诊断中的应用价值较高,临床可根据其水平变化对相关疾病进行诊断并采取相应的治疗方式。

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