

# 替罗非班可减少脑梗死静脉溶栓后进展性脑梗死的发生率

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**摘要** 目的:探讨脑梗死静脉溶栓后早期使用替罗非班是否可减少进展性脑梗死的发生率。方法:选择140例脑梗死溶栓后低出血风险的患者,采用回顾性队列研究方法,51例静脉溶栓后使用替罗非班为暴露组,89例静脉溶栓后未使用替罗非班为非暴露组。比较2组进展性脑梗死发生率、早期症状改善率、症状性脑出血发生率及发病90d预后的差异。结果:暴露组进展性脑梗死发生率显著低于非暴露组( $P=0.011$ ),早期症状改善率明显高于非暴露组( $P<0.001$ ),2组患者出血转化率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P=0.300$ ),暴露组90d预后显著好于非暴露组( $P=0.037$ )。结论:对于溶栓后低出血风险脑梗死患者,使用替罗非班可减少进展性脑梗死的发生率,能促进早期症状恢复并改善长期预后,不增加症状性脑出血发生率。

**关键词** 脑梗死; 疾病进展; 溶栓治疗; 替罗非班

中图分类号 R743.33 文献标识码 A DOI 10.11768/nkjwzzz20230210

**Tirofiban reduces the incidence of progressive cerebral infarction after intravenous thrombolysis for cerebral infarction** PENG Wei, WANG Hui, QIAO Xiang-liang\*. Department of Neurology, Shuizhou Hospital, Hubei University of Medicine, Hubei Shuizhou 441300, China

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**Abstract** Objective: To explore whether the early use of tirofiban after intravenous thrombolysis can reduce the incidence of progressive cerebral infarction. Methods: A total of 140 patients with low risk of hemorrhage after thrombolysis for cerebral infarction were enrolled. A retrospective cohort study was conducted. A total of 51 patients given tirofiban after intravenous thrombolysis served as the exposed group, and 89 patients not given tirofiban after intravenous thrombolysis served as the non-exposed group. The incidence of progressive cerebral infarction, early symptom improvement, symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage and 90-day prognosis were compared between the two groups. Results: The incidence of progressive cerebral infarction was significantly lower in the exposed group than in the non-exposed group ( $P=0.011$ ). Early symptom improvement rate was significantly higher in the exposed group than in the non-exposed group ( $P<0.001$ ). There was no significant difference in the bleeding conversion rate between the two groups ( $P=0.300$ ). The 90-day prognosis of the exposed group was significantly better than that of the non-exposed group ( $P=0.037$ ). Conclusion: For cerebral infarction patients with low risk of hemorrhage after thrombolysis, the use of tirofiban after intravenous thrombolysis can reduce the incidence of progressive cerebral infarction, promote the recovery of early symptoms and improve the long-term prognosis without increasing the incidence of symptomatic cerebral hemorrhage.

**Key words** Cerebral infarction; Disease progression; Thrombolytic therapy; Tirofiban

进展性脑梗死是指脑梗死后神经系统症状进展加重,可持续6h至数天。静脉溶栓是目前恢复脑梗死血流最主要的措施,疗效及安全性已被多个临床试验证实<sup>[1]</sup>。但溶栓后仍有部分患者出现病情加重,除有的患者为大血管闭塞需桥接介入开通之外尚无有效防治方法<sup>[2]</sup>。一项Meta分析提示静脉溶栓联合替罗非班并不会增加患者脑出血的发生率及病死率<sup>[3]</sup>。溶栓后出血(hemorrhage after thrombolysis, HAT)评分可有效地预测脑梗死静脉溶栓后

出血转化的发生率,HAT $\leq 2$ 分的患者出血转化风险较低<sup>[4]</sup>。本文采用回顾性队列研究方法,分析HAT $\leq 2$ 分低出血风险患者静脉溶栓后使用替罗非班的有效性和安全性,探讨此类患者早期使用替罗非班是否可减少进展性脑梗死的发生。

## 资料与方法

一般资料 选取2019年11月至2020年10月在湖北医药学院附属随州医院神经内科住院治疗的

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140例急性脑梗死患者,其中男性84例(60.0%),女性56例(40.0%),平均年龄(65.8 ± 10.9)岁。51例(36.4%)静脉溶栓后使用替罗非班为暴露组,静脉溶栓后2~12h使用替罗非班,用法为0.1μg/(kg·min)速率连续静脉输注24h;89例(63.6%)未使用替罗非班为非暴露组,静脉溶栓24h内不使用任何抗血小板药物。

**纳入与排除标准** 纳入标准:①符合急性缺血性卒中诊断标准<sup>[1]</sup>;②发病6h内入院;③HAT评分≤2分;④比较类肝素药物治疗急性缺血性脑卒中试验(the trial of org 10172 in acute stroke treatment, TOAST)分型为大动脉粥样硬化(large artery atherosclerosis, LAA)、小动脉闭塞(small-artery occlusion, SAO)或心源性栓塞(cardioembolism, CE)之一。排除标准:①既往有脑卒中病史;②发病时间不确定;③入院时处于昏迷状态。本研究通过医院伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者及其家属对本研究全部知情,并签署同意书。

**方法** 收集所有入选患者的基线资料,包括年龄、性别、高血压及糖尿病病史、吸烟及饮酒史;入院时临床特征:入院时Scandinavian卒中量表(Scandinavian stroke scale, SSS)评分、国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分、HAT评分;TOAST分型;入院治疗方式:发病时间小于4.5h予阿替普酶静脉溶栓,发病时间在4.5~6h予尿激酶静脉溶栓,暴露组静脉溶栓后2~12h开始使用替罗非班并持续24h后桥接口服抗血小板药物,非暴露组溶栓24h后复查脑CT无出血者予口服抗血小板药物。2组均给予调脂、控制血压血糖、改善侧支循环、脑保护等治疗;发病第3天临床特征:发病第3天SSS评分、NIHSS评分、是否有出血转化等;电话或门诊随访发病90d时改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale, mRS)评分。进展性脑梗死诊断标准<sup>[5]</sup>:发病第3天与初始评分相比,SSS评分中的意识水平、肢体或眼球运动评分下降≥2分和/或语言功能评分下降≥3分;或在发病72h内死亡。脑梗死早期症状明显改善标准<sup>[5]</sup>:发病第3天与初始评分相比,SSS评分中的意识水平、肢体或眼球运动评分增加≥2分和/或语言功能评分增加≥3分。HAT评分标准<sup>[4]</sup>:①血糖代谢:溶栓前随机血糖≥11.1mmol/L或有糖尿病史计1分;②溶栓前NIHSS评分<15分计0分,15~19分计1分,≥20分计2分;③治疗前脑CT平扫无缺血病灶计0分,<1/3大脑中动脉供血区低密度影计

1分,≥1/3大脑中动脉供血区低密度影计2分。症状性脑出血定义为溶栓后经脑CT证实颅内出血,并且NIHSS评分增加≥4分<sup>[6]</sup>。通过电话及门诊随访患者90d时mRS评分,0~2分为临床预后良好,3~6分为预后不良<sup>[7]</sup>。

**统计学分析** 采用SPSS 19.0统计学软件进行分析,计量资料用( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用两独立样本 $t$ 检验;计数资料用例数(%)表示,采用卡方检验,行列资料中对于20%以上格子期望频数小于5的采用Fisher确切概率检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 结果

**一般资料** 2组患者性别、年龄、吸烟及饮酒史、高血压及糖尿病病史、TOAST分型、入院时SSS评分、HAT评分比较,差异无统计学意义( $P$ 均>0.05),见表1。

**发病第3天疗效** 暴露组进展性脑梗死发生率显著低于非暴露组(5.9% vs 22.5%,  $P = 0.011$ ),暴露组发病第3天症状明显改善率显著高于非暴露组(35.3% vs 9.0%,  $P < 0.001$ )。2组患者出血转化率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P = 0.300$ ),见表2。

**90d预后** 暴露组90d预后良好率显著高于非暴露组(80.4% vs 62.9%,  $P = 0.037$ ),见表2。

## 讨论

静脉溶栓是脑梗死急性期最有效的治疗手段。有较多研究报道脑梗死静脉溶栓后有病情加重现象<sup>[8,9]</sup>。由于对进展性脑梗死所采用的判断标准不同,国外相关研究中静脉溶栓后早期进展加重发生率为8.1%~28.1%<sup>[10]</sup>,本研究中非暴露组早期进展加重发生率为22.5%。

脑梗死早期进展加重的原因较复杂,Seners等<sup>[11]</sup>研究提示原位血栓扩展或再栓塞为静脉溶栓后神经功能恶化的主要原因。国内一项研究证实卒中后炎症反应与卒中后早期神经功能恶化有关<sup>[12]</sup>。阿替普酶给药后选择性激活血栓表面的纤溶酶原,纤溶酶原在用药4h后减少至20%,24h后恢复至80%以上<sup>[13]</sup>。尿激酶经静脉注射后血浆纤维蛋白原和纤溶酶原降低可持续12~24h<sup>[13]</sup>。因此,阿替普酶、尿激酶等药理作用在给药24h内经历了由高峰到衰退的过程,在此过程中溶栓药物对血栓的溶解或抑制作用逐步减退,若无其它血栓抑制剂的介入则有可能出现血栓扩展或再栓塞。替罗非班属于

表1 2组患者基线特征比较

指标	暴露组(n=51)	非暴露组(n=89)	t/ $\chi^2$ 值	P 值
男性[例(%)]	35(68.6)	49(55.1)	2.488	0.115
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	64.2 $\pm$ 8.9	66.7 $\pm$ 11.9	1.293	0.198
吸烟史[例(%)]	20(39.2)	29(32.6)	0.627	0.429
饮酒史[例(%)]	20(39.2)	28(31.5)	0.865	0.352
高血压[例(%)]	34(66.7)	64(71.9)	0.424	0.515
糖尿病[例(%)]	5(9.8)	13(14.6)	0.667	0.414
TOAST分型[例(%)]			0.281	0.869
LAA	13(25.5)	23(25.8)		
SAO	34(66.7)	63(70.8)		
CE	4(7.8)	3(3.4)		
入院时 SSS 评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	23.8 $\pm$ 7.5	26.0 $\pm$ 5.9	1.743	0.085
HAT评分[例(%)]			1.634	0.442
0分	40(78.4)	67(75.3)		
1分	4(7.8)	13(14.6)		
2分	7(13.7)	9(10.1)		

表2 2组患者疗效比较[例(%)]

临床疗效	暴露组(n=51)	非暴露组(n=89)	$\chi^2$ 值	P 值
进展加重	3(5.9)	20(22.5)	6.499	0.011
明显改善	18(35.3)	8(9.0)	14.835	$P < 0.001$
出血转化	2(3.9)	1(1.1)		0.300*
90d预后			4.650	0.037
良好(mRS $\leq$ 2分)	41(80.4)	56(62.9)		
不良(mRS $>$ 2分)	10(19.6)	33(37.1)		

注:\*采用 Fisher 确切概率检验

小分子非肽类酪氨酸衍生物,分子量为 495.08,其对血小板糖蛋白(glycoprotein, GP) II b/III a 受体的抑制作用属于选择性竞争抑制,呈剂量依赖性,并且与 GP II b/III a 受体的结合模式也是可逆的,可灵活应用,安全性较高,有关专家共识推荐静脉溶栓后 2~12 h 使用替罗非班<sup>[14]</sup>,可有效抑制原位血栓扩展及再栓塞,避免脑梗死进展加重。另外有研究证实替罗非班可降低炎症因子水平<sup>[15]</sup>,替罗非班的抗炎作用可能有助于减轻卒中后炎症反应。本研究暴露组进展性脑梗死发生率 5.9%,显著低于非暴露组,且发病 90d 预后良好率显著高于非暴露组,提示静脉溶栓联合替罗非班相比于单纯静脉溶栓可减少进展性脑梗死发生率并能显著改善预后。

本研究中暴露组脑出血发生率为 3.9%,非暴露组为 1.1%,2 组脑出血发生率比较,差异无统计学意义,提示静脉溶栓后使用替罗非班并不增加脑出血风险。为了尽量减少出血风险,本研究仅选取 HAT 评分  $\leq$  2 分低出血风险的静脉溶栓患者作为研究对象。有研究提示静脉溶栓后早期使用阿司匹林、阿昔单抗等抗血小板药物可增加出血风险且未

增加临床获益<sup>[16, 17]</sup>。阿司匹林对血小板聚集的抑制是非选择性、不可逆的,阿昔单抗对 GP II b/III a 受体的抑制也是不可逆的且半衰期较长,而替罗非班与 GP II b/III a 受体的结合模式是可逆的且半衰期较短,可能是静脉溶栓后使用替罗非班未增加脑出血发生率的主要原因<sup>[3]</sup>。

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(2021-10-24 收稿 2022-06-27 修回)

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(2021-08-01 收稿 2022-05-22 修回)