

急性心肌梗死后心肌内出血

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【摘要】 在急性心肌梗死患者中, 通过经皮冠状动脉介入治疗进行血管重建能够有效降低死亡率。然而, 即使成功开通了心外膜血管, 仍有相当比例的急性心肌梗死患者发展为慢性心力衰竭。研究发现, 冠状动脉微血管阻塞引起的“无复流”现象及随后出现的心肌内出血是参与此过程的重要因素。了解心肌内出血在“无复流”现象和心肌损伤中的作用, 对制定新的急性心肌梗死治疗策略至关重要。本文将对心肌内出血的病理生理学、影像学、临床意义和治疗策略等最新进展进行综述。

【关键词】 心肌内出血; 急性心肌梗死; 心脏磁共振成像

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Intramyocardial Haemorrhage after Acute Myocardial Infarction

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【Abstract】 In patients with acute myocardial infarction, mechanical revascularization by percutaneous coronary intervention can effectively reduce mortality. However, a substantial proportion of patients with acute myocardial infarction develop chronic cardiac failure, despite restoration of epicardial vessel patency. It is found that the phenomenon of “no-reflow” caused by coronary microvascular obstruction and the subsequent myocardial hemorrhage are the important factors involved in this process. Understanding of the role of intramyocardial haemorrhage in the no-reflow phenomenon and myocardial injury is crucial to the development of new therapeutic strategies to treat acute myocardial infarction. In this article, we reviewed the latest development in pathophysiology, imaging, clinical significance, and therapeutic strategies of intramyocardial hemorrhage.

【Key words】 intramyocardial hemorrhage; acute myocardial infarction; cardiac magnetic resonance imaging

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近 40 年来, 随着急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死 (ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI) 治疗手段的不断进步, 患者死亡率逐渐下降^[1]。虽然及时的经皮冠状动脉介入 (percutaneous coronary inter-

vention, PCI) 治疗能够成功开通罪犯血管, 但部分急性 STEMI 患者的心功能却无法完全恢复, 可能是由微血管功能障碍引起的“无复流”现象导致^[2]。目前研究证明“无复流”现象是由冠状动脉微血管

阻塞引起的^[3]，同时发现其梗死区域往往伴随着心肌内出血^[4]，而心脏 MRI 被认为是评价心肌内出血的金标准。心肌内出血预示着严重的微血管损伤，与不良预后相关^[5]。因此，在急性期预防微血管损伤和心肌内出血能够使 STEMI 患者获益。

1 心肌内出血与再灌注治疗

虽然再灌注治疗的发展显著改善了 STEMI 患者的临床结局，但并非所有缺血心肌再灌注后都能够被挽救，甚至再灌注治疗可能对心肌造成进一步的损伤。20 世纪 60 年代，Jennings 等^[6]在犬类的组织学研究中发现，心肌内出血发生在缺血再灌注后的 50~60 min。1974 年 Kloner 等^[7]引入了“无复流”概念，同时在缺血再灌注的犬类模型中发现心肌内出血出现在梗死区域的核心部位。从 20 世纪 80 年代开始，许多尸检研究结果与动物实验结果类似，人类的心肌内出血区域亦位于梗死区域的核心部位。在未行再灌注治疗的急性心肌梗死患者中，未发现心肌内出血的证据^[8]。而在行溶栓治疗的 STEMI 患者中，若溶栓治疗失败，心肌内出血的发生率也较溶栓成功的患者少。行直接 PCI 的 STEMI 患者中，高达 50% 出现心肌内出血，预示不良预后^[9]。众多临床研究发现，虽然及时的再灌注治疗能够减少心肌梗死面积，但仍可对心肌造成进一步损伤，而心肌内出血可能参与其中，对患者的心功能和临床预后产生重要影响。

2 心肌内出血的病理生理学

急性心肌梗死时，心肌坏死区域以波阵面的形式从心内膜下向心外膜扩展。在横截面上，心肌内出血出现在梗死区域中心（核心区），并逐渐向梗死区边缘消退（边缘区）^[10]。核心区和边缘区具有显著区别。与核心区不同的是，边缘区未见心肌内出血，微血管保持完整，因此在心室重塑过程中边缘区的炎性细胞流入增加。红细胞淤滞和中性粒细胞聚集常出现在边缘区，且随着再灌注时间的延长而增加。与梗死核心区相比，边缘区心肌是可以挽救的^[11]。

冠状动脉闭塞时，血管内皮处于缺氧和剪切力下降的状态。微血管在缺氧条件下产生大量的氧自由基和一系列细胞因子，可导致微血管内皮变得脆弱、渗漏，最终坏死^[12]。再灌注后微血管损伤将伴随着细胞密度、结构完整性和灌注能力的降低，以及血管舒张反应的丧失。微血管损伤后心肌内出血的发生可用

血管内皮完整性丧失原理解释^[13]。研究发现，单纯的心肌缺血可导致心肌细胞和内皮细胞肿胀，但并不导致心肌内出血，而再灌注是导致心肌内出血的必要因素^[14-15]。再灌注时，红细胞从微血管渗漏至心肌中，伴随着水肿形成，并最终限制心肌的愈合。因此，心肌内出血意味着严重的微血管损伤^[16]。

3 心肌内出血的影像学诊断

心脏 MRI 被认为是评价心肌内出血的金标准^[17-18]。多种核磁序列（T1、T2 和 T2*）均可用来评估心肌内出血，且其可靠性已通过组织病理学结果的对比得到验证。外渗红细胞向氧合血红蛋白、脱氧血红蛋白和高铁血红蛋白（强顺磁性）的降解是动态的，而红细胞膜的分解最终导致铁蛋白和含铁血黄素在巨噬细胞内沉积。不同阶段的降解产物表现出不同的磁性，故不同的磁共振序列表现出不同的成像特性，如 T1、T2 序列分别对高铁血红蛋白、脱氧血红蛋白识别效果较好，而 T2* 序列则对血红蛋白分解产物识别效果较好。相比 T1 和 T2 序列，T2* 序列对检测 STEMI 后心肌内出血具有更高的灵敏度，原因可能为 T2* 序列对血红蛋白分解产物的灵敏度更高，而对心肌内水肿相对不敏感（心肌内水肿和出血的相互抵消作用较小）且不存在再聚焦效应^[19-20]。一项小规模研究显示，在缺乏 T2* 成像技术情况下，可应用 T1 或 T2 成像技术作为检测心肌内出血的替代方案^[21]。

4 心肌内出血的临床意义

随着心脏 MRI 的临床应用逐渐普及，心肌内出血的临床意义逐渐被大家重视。有研究显示，直接 PCI 治疗时的心肌内出血可在恢复期时产生心肌铁残余，其可能导致长期炎症并对左心室重构产生影响。Kali 等^[22]在心肌梗死犬模型的研究中发现，心肌内出血导致梗死区域内心肌铁残余，是慢性期持续炎症反应的原因，同时铁残余的程度与炎症标志物及左心室重构密切相关。一组 STEMI 患者的队列研究证实，心肌内出血和随后的心肌铁残余与梗死组织周围中持续升高的 T2 值及左心室重构相关^[23]。Carberry 等^[24]在一组包含 203 例 STEMI 患者的队列研究中发现了类似结果，该研究中 36% 的患者经过 T2* 检测存在心肌内出血，59% 的患者在 6 个月时发现心肌铁残余，心肌铁残余与 6 个月时的左心室重构相关，且发现其

在中位随访4年时的临床结局更差。心肌内出血被认为是介入治疗后STEMI患者主要心血管不良事件的独立预测因子^[25]。STEMI患者的临床预后随着心肌梗死面积的增加而恶化,梗死面积较大的患者更容易发生心肌内出血。与无心肌内出血的患者相比,心肌内出血患者的心功能预后更差,表现为左心室扩大及射血分数降低。因此,心肌内出血与不良的临床结局及死亡有关^[26]。

目前尚无特定的基线参数准确预测心肌内出血的发生。然而,左前降支梗死、心肌梗死溶栓后血流分级低、血糖水平高、ST段恢复时间长和心肌内出血风险增加之间存在相关性^[27]。心肌内出血患者的心肌标志物(如肌酸激酶等)水平显著升高,但不能准确预测直接PCI后心肌内出血的发生^[28]。预先存在的微血管功能障碍增加了心肌内出血的风险,而关于代谢综合征或吸烟对心肌内出血的影响仍需进一步评估^[29]。对于STEMI患者,临床指南推荐围手术期双联抗血小板治疗,同时可考虑联用糖蛋白Ⅱb/Ⅲa受体拮抗剂。研究发现,强化抗血小板治疗,特别是联用糖蛋白Ⅱb/Ⅲa受体拮抗剂,可能增加心肌内出血^[30]。

5 心肌内出血的治疗

发展保护微血管的治疗手段或调整再灌注治疗方式可预防微血管损伤并降低心肌内出血的风险。虽然有关再灌注介导的心肌损伤的基础研究已显示出一定成果,但从基础向临床的转化工作仍需努力,一些抗炎药物的研究并未取得令人满意的结果^[31]。对微血管再灌注效应的潜在保护,可能能够防止红细胞外渗,并降低心肌细胞损伤的风险^[32]。缺血引起内皮细胞释放一系列细胞因子,破坏钙黏蛋白-5的活性,导致微血管渗漏。研究发现,通过作用于血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)或血管生成素-2的靶点,可预防钙黏蛋白-5活性的破坏,从而预防心肌内出血^[33]。在动物实验中发现,血管生成素相关蛋白4和血管生成素-1可通过此机制减少血管渗漏^[34-35]。另外基质金属蛋白酶-9(matrix metalloproteinase-9, MMP-9)抑制剂也被证明可通过抑制MMP-9的活性,从而维持血管内膜的完整性^[36],但目前仍需更多的临床试验以进一步明确。此外,介入治疗时一些技术如逐步再灌注、缺血预适应/后适应、适当降血压等均可能减少心肌内出血的发生^[37]。

6 结语

心肌内出血是由严重缺血后再灌注治疗引起,可促使微血管损伤、红细胞外渗,损伤心肌细胞,导致心脏重构,往往预示着不良临床结局。心脏MRI被认为是评价心肌内出血的金标准。一些技术手段或药物治疗能够减少心肌内出血的发生,如MMP-9、VEGF和血管生成素-2是微血管保护的理想靶点,但仍需进一步开展临床研究以证实各种治疗方法的有效性。

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