

# ICU 重症肺炎患者 2 型心肌梗死发生对其 28 d 及 90 d 预后的影响\*

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**[摘要]** 目的:探讨 ICU 重症肺炎患者 2 型心肌梗死(type 2 myocardial infarction, T2MI)发生对其 28 d 及 90 d 预后的影响。方法:对 2021 年 10 月 1 日—2023 年 9 月 30 日安徽中医药大学第一附属医院重症医学科诊治的重症肺炎患者共计 139 例进行单中心、回顾性、观察性研究。收集所有患者的一般人口学资料、疾病严重程度、实验室指标及 T2MI 的发生等临床资料,记录患者 28 d 及 90 d 的临床转归。根据患者 28 d 及 90 d 的转归情况分为死亡组和存活组,分别比较两组患者一般临床资料的差异,采用单因素及多因素 logistic 回归分析影响死亡的独立危险因素,并进行生存分析,绘制生存曲线。结果:纳入的 139 例重症肺炎患者中,T2MI 的发生率为 59.71%,28 d 死亡率为 35.97%,90 d 死亡率为 49.64%。相对于 28 d 存活组,死亡组的序贯器官衰竭(sequential organ failure score, SOFA)评分、血乳酸、随机血糖、胱抑素 C 水平均显著增高,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );但 T2MI 的发生率之间差异无统计学意义(68.00% vs 55.06%,  $P = 0.189$ )。相对于 90 d 存活组,死亡组的急性生理与慢性健康评分(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation, APACHE II)、SOFA 评分、血乳酸、血肌酐、尿素氮、胱抑素 C、B 型尿钠肽、降钙素原的水平均显著增高,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );且与存活组相比,死亡组 T2MI 的发生率亦显著增高,差异有统计学意义(71.01% vs 48.57%,  $P = 0.012$ )。单因素 logistic 回归分析发现,年龄、APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、尿素氮及 T2MI 发生率是 ICU 重症肺炎患者 90 d 死亡的危险因素;进一步多因素 logistic 回归分析发现,SOFA 评分( $OR = 1.865, 95\% CI: 1.434 \sim 2.424, P < 0.001$ )和 T2MI 发生率( $OR = 2.556, 95\% CI: 1.060 \sim 6.163, P = 0.037$ )是患者 90 d 死亡的独立危险因素;Cox 回归分析发现,T2MI 的发生对 28 d 死亡无显著影响( $P = 0.225$ ),但相对于未发生 T2MI 的重症肺炎患者,发生 T2MI 患者的 90 d 死亡风险显著增加( $P = 0.029$ )。结论:ICU 重症肺炎患者 T2MI 的发生率很高。T2MI 的发生对患者短期预后无明显影响,但显著增加患者 90 d 的累积死亡风险。

**[关键词]** 重症肺炎;2 型心肌梗死;急性心肌梗死;预后;生存分析

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## The impact of type 2 myocardial infarction on the 28 and 90 day prognosis of ICU patients with severe pneumonia

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**Abstract Objective:** To explore the impact of type 2 myocardial infarction(T2MI) on the 28-day and 90-day prognosis of ICU patients with severe pneumonia. **Methods:** A single-center, retrospective, observational study was conducted on 139 severe pneumonia patients treated in the Department of Critical Care Medicine at the First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui University of Chinese Medicine, from October 1, 2021, to September 30, 2023. General demographic data, severity of the disease, laboratory indicators, and clinical data on the occurrence of T2MI were collected for all patients, along with the recording of clinical outcomes at 28 and 90 days. Patients were divided into deceased and surviving groups based on their outcomes at these intervals. Differences in general clinical data between the two groups were compared, and univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to identify independent risk factors for mortality. Survival analysis was further conducted, and survival curves were drawn. **Results:** Among the 139 patients with severe pneumonia, the incidence of T2MI was 59.71%, with a 28-day mortality of 35.97% and a 90-day mortality of 49.64%. Compared to 28-day survivors, deceased

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patients had significantly increased sequential organ failure score(SOFA score), blood lactate, random blood glucose, and cystatin C levels, the difference was statistically significant( $P < 0.05$ ), but no significant difference in T2MI incidence(55.06% vs 68.00%,  $P = 0.189$ ). However, compared to 90-day survivors, the deceased group showed significant increases in acute physiology and chronic health evaluation(APACHE II)score, SOFA score, blood lactate, creatinine, urea nitrogen, cystatin C, B-type natriuretic peptide and procalcitonin levels, the difference was statistically significant( $P < 0.05$ ). Moreover, the incidence of T2MI was also significantly higher in the death group compared with the surviving group, the difference was statistically significant(48.57% vs 71.01%,  $P = 0.012$ ). Univariate logistic regression analysis found that age, APACHE II score, SOFA score, urea nitrogen, and T2MI incidence were risk factors for 90-day mortality in patients. Further multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that the SOFA score( $OR = 1.865$ , 95%CI: 1.434—2.424,  $P < 0.001$ ) and the incidence of T2MI ( $OR = 2.556$ , 95%CI: 1.060—6.163,  $P = 0.037$ ) were independent risk factors for 90-day mortality. Cox regression analysis found that patients with T2MI had a significantly increased risk of 90-day mortality( $P = 0.029$ ), though T2MI did not significantly affect 28-day mortality( $P = 0.225$ ). **Conclusion:** The incidence of T2MI is high among ICU patients with severe pneumonia. While T2MI does not significantly impact the short-term prognosis of these patients, it substantially increases their cumulative risk of death by 90 days.

**Key words** severe pneumonia; type 2 myocardial infarction; acute myocardial infarction; prognosis; survival analysis

重症肺炎是急重症领域较常见的病种之一,也是全球ICU入院和感染相关死亡的重要因素,高达35%的患者可能在ICU住院期间死亡,病情演变可导致多脏器功能不全甚至危及生命,超过50%的患者在出院后1年内死亡<sup>[1-2]</sup>。重症肺炎患者住院期间因多种因素可能并发急性心肌损伤或心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI),有研究表明AMI相关病死率高达12.3%<sup>[3]</sup>,而2型心肌梗死(type 2 myocardial Infarction, T2MI)是AMI的常见亚型之一,亦是危重症患者常见的合并症<sup>[4]</sup>。ICU重症肺炎患者易发生呼吸衰竭,尤其是严重低氧血症(心肌氧供减少)的发生,与T2MI的发生发展密切相关<sup>[5-6]</sup>。同时,急性呼吸衰竭的发生导致交感神经的激活,进而引发心肌需氧量的增加<sup>[7]</sup>,更容易发生心肌损伤甚至诱发T2MI的发生。已有的研究发现,合并严重感染、快速心律失常、严重高血压或低血压、严重缺氧和贫血患者,T2MI的发生率更高<sup>[8-10]</sup>,其发生会增加30 d死亡率和再住院率<sup>[11-12]</sup>。此外,不同于1型心肌梗死(type 1 myocardial infarction, T1MI)患者需紧急冠脉再通的治疗原则,T2MI的治疗主要是以血容量调整、血压管理、心率控制以及呼吸支持等原发病治疗为主的原则,进而纠正心肌氧供需失衡<sup>[13]</sup>,从而改善患者预后。然而,T2MI的发生对重症肺炎患者预后的影响尚不明确,故本研究旨在探讨重症肺炎患者T2MI的发生对其短期以及长期预后的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

本研究为单中心、回顾性、观察性研究,连续性收集2021年10月1日—2023年9月30日安徽中医药大学第一附属医院重症医学科综合ICU的患者842例,根据纳排标准,最终纳入139例重症肺

炎患者进行分析,其中男87例(62.59%),女52例(37.41%)。本研究已获得安徽中医药大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审核批准(No:2024MCZQ06)。

**诊断标准:**符合一项主要标准或三项次要标准及以上者,诊断为重症肺炎<sup>[14]</sup>。主要标准:①需要气管插管并进行机械通气治疗;②因脓毒性休克经积极液体复苏后,仍需要血管活性药物治疗。次要标准:①呼吸频率≥30次/min;②氧合指数≤250 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);③多肺叶浸润;④意识障碍和(或)定向障碍;⑤血尿素氮≥7.14 mmol/L;⑥收缩压<90 mmHg,需要积极液体复苏;⑦感染致白细胞减少(白细胞计数<4.0×10<sup>9</sup>/L);⑧血小板减少(血小板<100×10<sup>9</sup>/L);⑨体温降低(中心体温<36℃)。

**心肌梗死<sup>[4]</sup>:**检测到cTn值的上升和(或)下降,且至少有一个值高于第99百分位参考值上限(URL)且满足至少下列一项心肌缺血的临床证据:①急性心肌缺血症状;②新的缺血性心电图改变;③病理Q波的发展;④影像学证据表明新的存活心肌丧失或新的局部壁运动异常;⑤冠脉造影或者尸检。

**T2MI<sup>[15]</sup>:**符合心肌梗死的诊断标准且有与冠脉斑块破缺无关导致的心肌氧供需失衡的危险因素。纳入标准:①年龄≥18岁;②符合重症肺炎诊断标准。排除标准:①妊娠患者;②严重的肾功能不全包括尿毒症;③肿瘤化疗患者;④48 h内放弃治疗。

### 1.2 研究方法

所有患者均记录一般人口学资料(性别、年龄)、心血管病家族史、合并症(高血压病、糖尿病、心功能不全病史等)及28 d和90 d的预后(死亡或存活),根据患者28 d及90 d临床转归情况分为生存组和死亡组。

同时记录入 ICU 24 h 内急性生理与慢性健康评分(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation, APACHE II)及序贯器官衰竭估计(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)评分, 检测入 ICU 24 h 内的白细胞计数、血小板计数、中性粒细胞绝对值、淋巴细胞绝对值及生化相关指标, 包括血白蛋白、总胆红素、尿素氮、血肌酐、胱抑素 C、B 型尿钠肽(B-type natriuretic peptide, BNP)以及降钙素原(procalcitonin, PCT)、C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、D-二聚体(D-dimer, D-D)和乳酸指标。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 21.0 统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料符合正态分布者以  $\bar{X} \pm S$  表示, 组间比较采用 *t* 检验; 不符合正态分布者以  $M(Q_1, Q_3)$  表示, 采用非参数检验进行比较。计数资料以例(%)表示, 采用  $\chi^2$  检验比较组间的差异。采用单因素 logistic 回归分析 90 d 死亡的相关危险因素, 并对有统计学意义的危险因素进行多因素 logistic 回归分析, 进一步找出 90 d 死亡的独立危险因素。采用 Cox 回归分析进行生存分析并绘制生存曲线。以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 总体描述性分析

所有纳入的 139 例患者中, 平均住院天数为 16 (8~30) d, T2MI 的发生率为 59.71%, 28 d 死亡率为 35.97%, 90 d 死亡率为 49.64%。具体见流

程图(图 1)。

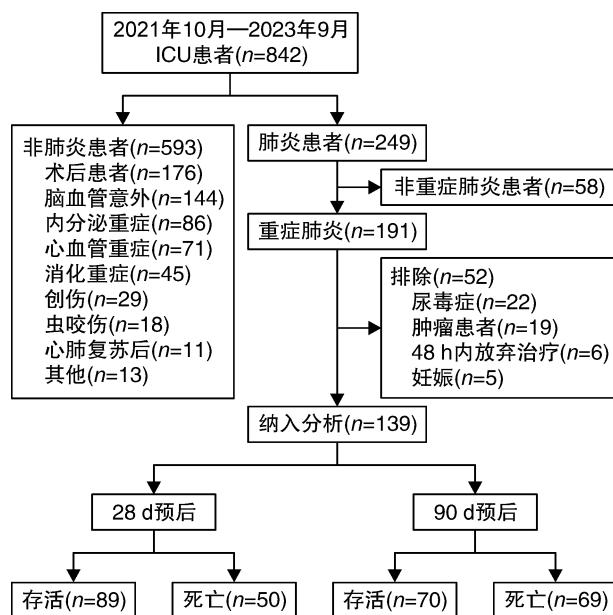


图 1 流程图

### 2.2 两组患者的临床资料比较

相对于 28 d 存活组, 死亡组的 SOFA 评分、血乳酸、随机血糖、胱抑素 C 水平均显著增高, 差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。相对于 90 d 存活组, 死亡组的年龄、APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、血乳酸、尿素氮、血肌酐、胱抑素 C、BNP、PCT 均显著增高, 差异有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.05$ )。见表 1。

表 1 两组患者临床资料比较

因素	总体 (139 例)	28 d 预后				90 d 预后			
		生存组 (89 例)	死亡组 (50 例)	统计量	P	生存组 (70 例)	死亡组 (69 例)	统计量	P
<b>人口学资料</b>									
性别/例(%)				1.921	0.166			0.004	0.948
男	87(62.59)	60(67.42)	27(54.00)			44(62.86)	43(62.32)		
女	52(37.41)	29(32.58)	23(46.00)			26(37.14)	26(37.68)		
年龄/岁	74.37±1.39	72.46±16.22	77.89±15.78	1.869	0.064	71.01±16.81	77.92±14.86	2.514	0.013
<b>合并症/例(%)</b>									
高血压	69(49.64)	46(51.68)	23(46.00)	0.218	0.641	35(50.00)	34(49.27)	0.007	0.932
糖尿病	48(34.53)	25(28.09)	23(46.00)	3.785	0.460	19(27.14)	29(40.03)	2.779	0.095
心功能不全	40(28.78)	28(31.46)	12(24.00)	0.544	0.461	21(33.33)	19(27.54)	0.018	0.784
心血管病家族史	15(10.80)	10(12.50)	5(10.00)	0.051	0.822	8(11.43)	7(10.14)	0.059	0.807
<b>病情严重程度</b>									
APACHE II 评分/分	20.49±0.29	20.23±3.29	20.98±3.46	1.235	0.219	19.84±3.22	21.18±3.38	2.36	0.020
SOFA 评分/分	5(4~7)	5(4~7)	7(5~8)	-4.000	<0.001	4(4~5)	7(5~8)	-5.415	<0.001
机械通气/例(%)	86(61.87)	53(59.55)	33(66.60)	0.147	0.078	39(55.71)	47(68.11)	0.542	0.144
<b>实验室指标</b>									
血乳酸/(mmol/L)	2.5(1.4~4.55)	1.75(1.18~3.53)	2.90(2.13~4.70)	-3.596	<0.001	1.60(1.00~3.60)	2.60(1.60~4.70)	-2.991	0.003

续表1

因素	总体 (139例)	28 d 预后				90 d 预后			
		生存组 (89例)	死亡组 (50例)	统计量	P	生存组 (70例)	死亡组 (69例)	统计量	P
白细胞计数/( $\times 10^9/L$ )	9.96(6.99~17.17)	8.87(6.13~17.97)	10.88(8.35~16.66)	-1.349	0.177	8.73(6.07~15.83)	10.59(8.19~19.18)	-1.477	0.140
血小板计数/( $\times 10^9/L$ )	165.79±7.53	163.82±89.28	163.67±12.87	-0.010	0.683	169.01±87.52	158.28±90.68	-0.704	0.960
中性粒细胞/( $\times 10^9/L$ )	8.38(5.45~16.42)	8.16(5.06~16.99)	9.58(7.03~14.67)	-1.317	0.188	8.06(4.91~13.63)	9.29(6.43~17.35)	-1.647	0.100
淋巴细胞/( $\times 10^9/L$ )	0.61(0.33~1.07)	0.55(0.28~0.92)	0.96(0.36~1.25)	-1.155	0.248	0.56(0.29~0.93)	0.74(0.33~1.15)	-0.512	0.608
入院随机血糖/(mmol/L)	7.01(5.69~10.32)	6.58(5.29~8.74)	8.26(6.51~12.36)	-2.359	0.018	7.30(5.17~9.03)	6.84(5.69~11.73)	-1.892	0.059
总胆红素/( $\mu\text{mol}/L$ )	12.80(9.75~23.60)	12.25(8.97~21.23)	15.40(10.25~29.65)	-1.094	0.274	12.90(8.60~21.60)	12.70(9.90~27.90)	-0.250	0.803
白蛋白/(g/L)	30.07±0.48	30.27±5.39	29.70±6.32	-0.522	0.459	30.85±5.42	29.25±5.95	-1.625	0.875
尿素氮/(mmol/L)	11.18(7.48~16.32)	10.17(6.89~14.97)	12.55(10.01~31.47)	-1.784	0.074	8.36(6.51~11.56)	13.74(10.39~30.22)	-3.285	0.001
血肌酐/( $\mu\text{mol}/L$ )	119.30 (63.35~203.73)	86.75 (60.35~207.25)	155.90 (78.15~203.73)	-1.870	0.061	74.00 (56.40~180.40)	146.80 (79.05~231.70)	-2.696	0.007
胱抑素C/(mg/L)	1.63(1.15~2.93)	1.47(0.98~2.95)	1.86(1.30~2.88)	-2.028	0.043	1.32(0.97~2.82)	1.90(1.26~3.09)	-2.595	0.009
BNP/(mmol/L)	387.10 (159.25~1184.5)	363.80 (112.50~1096.03)	606.50 (248.75~319.75)	-1.398	0.162	264.00 (101.00~498.00)	789.00 (251.50~2324.00)	-2.423	0.015
D-D/(mg/L)	5.04(1.60~19.39)	4.63(1.52~15.08)	5.95(2.02~29.69)	-1.779	0.075	4.84(1.45~16.75)	5.24(2.02~26.49)	-1.743	0.081
PCT/(ng/L)	1.24(0.33~8.91)	0.81(0.22~8.75)	1.72(0.45~11.70)	-1.373	0.170	0.42(0.19~6.95)	1.70(0.50~17.19)	-2.008	0.045
CRP/(mg/L)	76.34 (17.75~159.73)	63.00 (17.05~123.93)	86.36 (30.13~179.76)	-1.587	0.113	47.77 (15.96~108.08)	98.30 (21.42~171.69)	-1.682	0.093

### 2.3 重症肺炎患者28 d及90 d预后T2MI发生率比较

相对于28 d生存组,28 d死亡组患者的T2MI发生率差异无统计学意义(68.0% vs 55.1%, $P=0.189$ );而相对于90 d生存组,90 d死亡组患者的T2MI发生率显著升高(71.0% vs 48.6%),差异有统计学意义( $P=0.012$ )。见表2。

### 2.4 重症肺炎患者90 d死亡的危险因素分析

将表1中有统计学差异的因素进行单因素logistic回归分析发现,年龄、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、尿素氮及T2MI发生率是ICU重症肺炎

患者90 d死亡的危险因素。

进一步多因素logistic回归分析发现,SOFA评分( $OR=1.865$ ,95%CI:1.434~2.424, $P<0.001$ )和T2MI发生率( $OR=2.556$ ,95%CI:1.060~6.163, $P=0.037$ )是患者90 d死亡的独立危险因素。见表3。

### 2.5 生存分析

Cox回归分析发现,T2MI的发生对28 d死亡无显著影响( $P=0.225$ ),但相对于未发生T2MI的重症肺炎患者,发生T2MI患者的90 d死亡风险显著增加( $P=0.029$ )。见图2。

表2 重症肺炎患者28 d及90 d不同预后T2MI发生率比较

T2MI	总体 (139例)	28 d 预后				90 d 预后			
		生存组 (89例)	死亡组 (50例)	统计量	P	生存组 (70例)	死亡组 (69例)	统计量	P
发生	83(59.71)	49(55.06)	34(68.00)	1.724	0.189	34(48.57)	49(71.01)	6.372	0.012
未发生	56(40.29)	40(44.94)	16(32.00)			36(51.43)	20(28.99)		

表 3 重症肺炎患者 90 d 死亡的 logistic 回归分析

因素	单因素			多因素		
	OR	P	95%CI	OR	P	95%CI
年龄	1.029	0.015	1.006~1.053	1.015	0.240	0.990~1.042
APACHE II 评分	1.122	0.030	1.012~1.245	1.041	0.535	0.918~1.180
SOFA 评分	1.801	<0.001	1.424~2.278	1.865	<0.001	1.434~2.424
血乳酸	1.103	0.080	0.988~1.231	—	—	—
血肌酐	1.001	0.157	0.999~1.003	—	—	—
尿素氮	1.048	0.013	1.010~1.088	1.279	0.052	1.000~1.083
胱抑素 C	1.320	0.072	0.975~1.788	—	—	—
PCT	1.007	0.365	0.992~1.021	—	—	—
BNP	1.000	0.074	1.000~1.001	—	—	—
T2MI 发生率	2.594	0.008	0.288~5.225	2.556	0.037	1.060~6.163

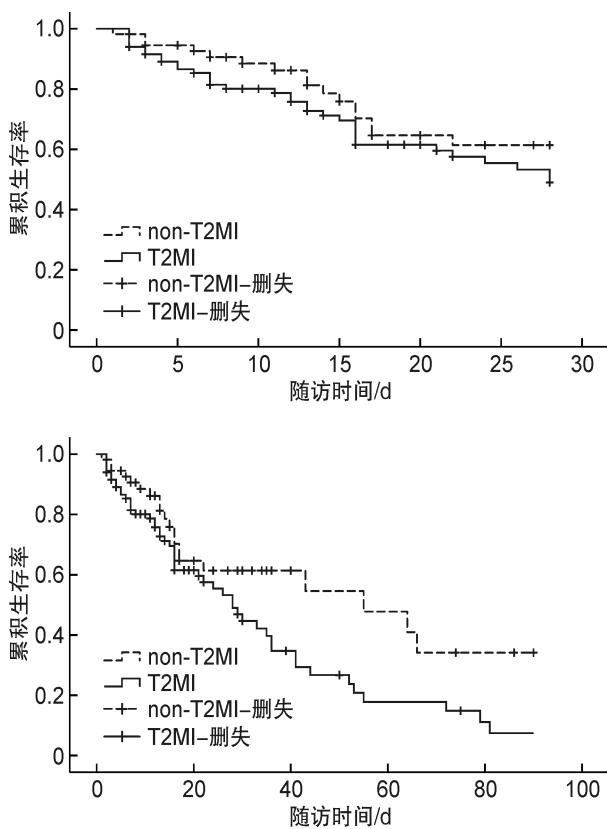


图 2 28 d 及 90 d 死亡的 Cox 回归分析

### 3 讨论

本研究发现,重症肺炎患者 T2MI 的发生率高达 59.71%,T2MI 的发生对短期预后无明显影响,但显著增加患者 90 d 的累积死亡风险。

重症肺炎具有进展快、病情重及并发症多等临床特点<sup>[16-17]</sup>,严重影响患者的预后及生存质量。SOFA 评分是重症患者常用的器官序贯评分,是一种主要反映重症患者器官功能障碍的风险模型<sup>[18]</sup>,与患者的病情危重程度相关<sup>[19]</sup>,其分值越高,死亡率越高<sup>[20]</sup>,对患者预后评估有重要的参考价值<sup>[21]</sup>,其对重症肺炎患者的预后评估亦有重要的参考价值<sup>[22]</sup>,本研究发现高 SOFA 评分分值是

重症肺炎患者的独立危险因素,进一步支持了前人研究结论。同时,本研究还发现重症肺炎患者 T2MI 发生率高达近 60%,可能与如下机制有关:  
①重症肺炎患者常发生或合并严重低氧血症(氧合指数严重下降)、血流动力学不稳定以及应激等<sup>[5]</sup>,而这些因素容易导致心肌氧供需失衡的重要危险因素,进而可能导致 T2MI 的发生;②儿茶酚胺或循环毒素的直接毒性作用可能导致冠脉内皮损伤及微循环障碍,与心肌损伤或心肌坏死关系密切<sup>[23]</sup>。这表明重症肺炎患者发生 T2MI 的风险很高,应引起临床的足够重视。

T2MI 的发生对重症肺炎患者的长期预后有不利影响。有观点表明,危重症患者更容易合并 T2MI 的发生<sup>[15,24-26]</sup>,且被诊断为 T2MI 的患者,确诊后 5 年的存活率不到 40%<sup>[27]</sup>。一项 Meta 分析研究发现,T2MI 的发生对患者短期内死亡未见明显影响,但明显增加了其 1 年的死亡风险<sup>[13]</sup>,而本研究中也有类似发现,在重症肺炎患者中,T2MI 的发生对患者 28 d 的死亡并无影响,但其显著增加了该类患者 90 d 的累积死亡风险。可能的原因包括:  
①T2MI 患者出院后,因无明确的药物推荐意见,多数患者并未使用心脏保护药物,这可能与患者预后不良有关<sup>[28]</sup>;  
②有研究表明 T2MI 患者的预后不良可能与未使用抗凝药物有关<sup>[13]</sup>,T2MI 是由非血栓机制引起的,因此抗凝治疗并非常规治疗原则,且存在抗凝后可能的出血风险,故 T2MI 患者抗凝治疗的比例极低,从而可能导致不良预后的风险增加;  
③T2MI 发生的根本机制是心肌氧供需失衡。在急性期,因临床治疗的积极完善,心肌氧供失衡能及时被纠正,从而降低了短期预后不良的风险;然而,有研究表明,既往发生 T2MI 是 T2MI 再发的最强预测因子<sup>[29]</sup>,这意味着心肌氧供需失衡的状态可能持续存在,进而增加了 T2MI 再发风险,从而导致远期预后不良;  
④重症肺炎患者常合并有多种并发症,在 ICU 急性期治疗期间,这

些合并症可能掩盖了T2MI对患者短期预后产生的影响,这也提示临床需重视该类患者中长期预后的管理。

本研究存在一定的局限性。首先,本研究为单中心、小样本量的研究,故仍需多中心、大样本的研究进一步证实;其次,重症肺炎患者常因为病情危重,导致了外出检查的受限,如冠脉造影或冠脉CTA等,这可能会导致T1MI患者的混杂,从而影响结果的外推性;最后,尽管T2MI的诊断在指南中有诊断标准,且有研究者亦提出了相关的诊断观点<sup>[15]</sup>,但对于ICU重症肺炎的患者实际诊断过程中,仍可能存在较大的困难,比如,对于合并意识障碍且心电图无特异性的呼吸衰竭患者,其T2MI的诊断就相对困难,这亦可能导致本研究结果的稳定性。

综上所述,在重症肺炎患者中,T2MI的发生率很高,虽然其发生不影响患者28 d的预后,但显著增加了患者90 d死亡的风险。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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