

## · 述评 ·



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## 冠状动脉微血管疾病的病理生理机制、评估手段及治疗方法



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**【摘要】** 缺血性心脏病仍然是世界范围内死亡和残疾的主要原因之一。心绞痛和呼吸困难是缺血性心脏病患者常见的就诊原因,但大多数患者行冠状动脉CT血管造影或冠状动脉造影检查并未发现阻塞性冠状动脉疾病,这些患者中大部分以冠状动脉微血管疾病(CMVD)为主要诊断,而CMVD与不良心血管事件密切相关,且其发病机制复杂、诊断困难、缺乏有效的治疗方案。近年来,冠状动脉功能学评估手段不断发展,CMVD被越来越多学者所重视,相关研究也取得了巨大进展。本文对CMVD的病理生理机制、评估手段及治疗方法的最新研究进展进行综述,以期指导临床工作。

**【关键词】** 冠心病; 冠状动脉微血管疾病; 治疗; 综述

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### Pathophysiology, Evaluation Methods and Treatment Methods of Coronary Microvascular Disease

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**【Abstract】** Ischemic heart disease remains one of the leading causes of death and disability worldwide. Angina pectoris and dyspnea are common causes of patients with ischemic heart disease, but most patients do not have obstructive coronary artery disease on coronary CT angiography or coronary angiography, and most of these patients are primarily diagnosed with coronary microvascular disease (CMVD), while CMVD is closely associated with adverse cardiovascular events, and its pathogenesis is complex, diagnosis and treatment are difficult, and specific treatment options are lacking. In recent years, the methods of coronary artery function assessment have been continuously developed, and CMVD has been paid attention to by more and more experts and scholars, and great progress has been made in related research. Therefore, this article will focus on a systematic review of the pathophysiology, evaluation methods and treatment methods of CMVD, in order to guide clinical work.

**【Key words】** Coronary disease; Coronary microvascular disease; Therapy; Review

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冠状动脉微血管功能障碍是非阻塞性冠状动脉心肌缺血的重要机制之一<sup>[1]</sup>。研究显示,与非冠状动脉微血管功能障碍患者相比,冠状动脉微血管功能障碍患者总死亡率增加3.93倍,主要不良心血管事件(major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE)发生率增加5.16倍<sup>[2]</sup>。2020年《EAPCI非阻塞性冠状动脉缺血专家共识》<sup>[3]</sup>也强调了评估冠状动脉微血管功能的重要性,并基于现有证据和当前最佳实践,提供了非阻塞性冠状动脉疾病(coronary artery disease, CAD)的诊断方法和管理指导。2022年12月,中华医学会心血管病学分会也发布了《缺血伴非阻塞性冠状动脉疾病诊断及治疗中国专家共识》<sup>[4]</sup>。研究显示,在具有胸痛症状但冠状动脉造影(coronary angiogram, CAG)检查显示非阻塞性CAD的患者中,冠状动脉微血管疾病(coronary microvascular disease, CMVD)的发生率为45%~60%<sup>[5]</sup>,但其发病机制复杂、诊断困难且缺乏有效的治疗手段。目前,CMVD越来越受到重视。本文主要综述了CMVD的病理生理机制、评估手段及治疗方法的最新研究进展。

## 1 CMVD的病理生理机制

冠状前小动脉和冠状小动脉构成心脏的大部分阻力回路,负责调节和分配血流,以适应局部组织代谢的需求<sup>[6]</sup>。在正常血管中,冠状动脉血流量和心肌灌注量主要受冠状小动脉张力调节,冠状小动脉结构和/或功能异常可造成心肌缺血,产生心绞痛,这统称为CMVD<sup>[7]</sup>。CMVD发生机制复杂,研究发现,其发生发展主要与以下机制相关:(1)冠状小动脉重塑、微血管稀疏、斑块破裂及冠状动脉微栓塞;(2)Rho激酶诱导的肌球蛋白轻链磷酸化及缩血管物质释放导致血管平滑肌细胞(vascular smooth muscle cell, VSMC)过度收缩;(3)内皮细胞合成和释放内皮舒张因子,其中血管内皮超极化因子主要介导阻力血管的舒张;(4)细胞内活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)的积累促进过氧亚硝酸盐自由基中一氧化氮的转化,并使内皮型一氧化氮合酶解偶联,损伤一氧化氮介导的血管舒张功能。此外,RhoA/ROCK信号通路的激活可导致ROS生成增多,增加内皮素1(endothelin 1, ET-1)血管收缩活性,并通过诱导VSMC和内皮细胞中的促炎因子生成而引起炎症反应<sup>[1, 8-11]</sup>。

## 2 CMVD的评估手段

在临床工作中,对于典型心绞痛患者,可以首先通过冠状动脉CT血管造影(CT angiography, CTA)或CAG检查来确诊心外膜冠状动脉狭窄程度,但很大一部分患者未发现阻塞性CAD,考虑CMVD<sup>[12]</sup>。由于冠状动脉微血管管径过小,CAG检查无法从解剖学层面评价其情况,故只能借助冠状动脉功能学指标间接评估CMVD,

目前常用的CMVD评估手段包括侵入性检测手段和非侵入性检测手段两大类。

### 2.1 侵入性检测手段

#### 2.1.1 微循环阻力指数(index of microcirculatory resistance, IMR)

IMR是评价冠状动脉微血管功能障碍的“金标准”<sup>[13-14]</sup>,其计算方法是最大充血状态下远端冠状动脉压与冠状动脉内弹丸注射0.9%氯化钠溶液的平均转运时间的乘积,研究中常以 $IMR \geq 25$ 作为冠状动脉微血管功能异常的临界值。与冠状动脉血流储备(coronary flow reserve, CFR)不同,IMR不受心外膜冠状动脉、心率等的影响,具有很好的可重复性,但其测量方法复杂,临床应用受限<sup>[15]</sup>。

#### 2.1.2 TIMI心肌灌注帧数

TIMI心肌灌注帧数是通过血管造影帧数计算造影剂进入和排出心肌的时间来定量评价心肌灌注的新指标<sup>[16]</sup>,CAG过程中可实时监测冠状动脉微血管功能障碍发生情况,但国内研究中大量摄像速度未达标,导致TIMI心肌灌注帧数数据不可靠<sup>[17]</sup>。

#### 2.1.3 CFR

CFR是评价整个冠状动脉血管床(包括心外膜冠状动脉和冠状动脉微血管)通过主动调整其大小以满足心肌氧需求能力的生理指标<sup>[18]</sup>。在排除心外膜冠状动脉狭窄的情况下,CFR降低是CMVD的特征之一<sup>[6]</sup>。但CFR在不同年龄、性别人群中差异较大,且受心率、血压、侧支循环等的影响<sup>[19]</sup>,临床应用受限。

#### 2.1.4 冠状动脉造影微循环阻力指数(coronary angiograph derived index of microcirculatory resistance, caIMR)

caIMR基于CAG图像进行评价,与IMR相比,caIMR的检测不需要压力导丝及药物诱导,这可以有效缩短检测时间<sup>[20]</sup>。FLASH IMR研究结果显示,caIMR与IMR诊断CMVD的一致性高达93.8%<sup>[21]</sup>。此外,一项回顾性研究显示,caIMR诊断ST段抬高型心肌梗死(ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI)患者PCI后发生冠状动脉微血管阻塞(microvascular obstruction, MVO)的AUC大于TIMI血流分级和心肌着色分级(myocardial blush grad, MBG)诊断STEMI患者PCI后发生MVO的AUC<sup>[22]</sup>。因而caIMR有望取代IMR成为评估CMVD的首选指标。

#### 2.1.5 基于定量血流分数的微循环阻力指数(angio-based microvascular resistance, AMR)

AMR是应用QFR软件进行单视图 $\mu$ QFR分析。研究显示,AMR诊断CMVD的灵敏度为91.7%,特异度为83.4%<sup>[23]</sup>,其检测方法便捷、经济,且检测结果稳定,未来很可能取代IMR成为评估CMVD的首选指标。

AMR与caIMR相似, 均与IMR有很好的相关性, 但目前尚缺乏AMR与caIMR比较的相关临床研究。

#### 2.1.6 瞬时无波比 (instantaneous wave-free ratio, iFR)

iFR是一种在CAG检查中使用压力导丝确定冠状动脉狭窄程度的指标, 也可用于评价冠状动脉微血管功能<sup>[24]</sup>。LIU等<sup>[25]</sup>研究证实, 正常或轻度狭窄的冠状动脉IMR增高, 血流量降低, iFR升高, 但其他分支iFR不升高; 而严重狭窄的冠状动脉血流速度加快可提高其同源分支的血流速度和iFR。

#### 2.2 非侵入性检测手段

##### 2.2.1 经胸多普勒超声心动图检查

经胸多普勒超声心动图检查是目前可重复性最强的无创检测手段, 其通过测量静息状态和最大充血状态下冠状动脉的CFR来反映冠状动脉微血管功能, 其测量的CFR与正电子发射计算机断层扫描 (positron emission tomography, PET) 检查测量的CFR相关性良好, 但其技术要求高且仅在评价左前降支微血管功能方面可靠性良好<sup>[26]</sup>。

##### 2.2.2 PET检查

PET检查是评估冠状动脉微血管功能最有效和准确的非侵入性检测手段, 其是根据心肌摄取示踪剂的动力学信息, 计算心肌血流量及CFR, 其准确性和可重复性已经得到研究证实<sup>[27-28]</sup>。然而, 该检查价格昂贵、花费时间长, 临床推广受到了一定限制。

##### 2.2.3 单光子发射计算机断层成像术 (single-photon emission computed tomography, SPECT)

SPECT可采集静息及负荷状态下心肌血流量并计算CFR, 其价格相对低廉、安全性好<sup>[29]</sup>。一项回顾性研究显示, SPECT计算的CFR与TIMI心肌灌注帧数诊断非阻塞性CAD患者具有较高的一致性<sup>[30]</sup>, 但该研究样本量小, 且未与“金标准”IMR进行比较, 期待更多研究进行验证。

##### 2.2.4 心脏磁共振成像 (cardiac magnetic resonance, CMR) 检查

CMR检查采用与PET检查相似的方式定量分析心肌灌注情况, 但其后处理技术要求高、耗时长且容易受伪影影响。CMR还可以通过计算特定区域在静息及最大充血状态下的信号强度曲线来定量计算冠状动脉血流<sup>[31]</sup>。研究显示, 在定量灌注指标中, CMR检查诊断CMVD的正确率为58%, 灵敏度为41%, 特异度为83%, 其诊断CMVD的准确性良好<sup>[32]</sup>。

### 3 CMVD的治疗

目前, 尚未见经过大规模临床试验验证的针对CMVD的特异性治疗策略, CMVD的治疗仍然局限于改善生活方式、管理传统心血管疾病危险因素、缓解心肌缺血症状等。

#### 3.1 改善生活方式

研究显示, 戒烟、减重、改善膳食结构及适当有氧活动能够有效改善CMVD患者的血管内皮功能、降低心绞痛发作频率及减轻疼痛程度, 提高患者生活质量<sup>[33]</sup>。此外, 部分CMVD患者同时存在焦虑、抑郁等心理障碍, 而规律作息和保持心情愉悦可改善自主神经功能, 进而增加冠状动脉微血管血流量<sup>[34]</sup>。

#### 3.2 管理传统心血管疾病危险因素

糖尿病、高血压、高脂血症等传统心血管疾病危险因素均可导致血管内皮功能障碍, 进而引起CMVD。因此, 加强对传统心血管疾病危险因素的管理是预防CMVD进展、改善心血管疾病患者临床症状的有效手段。

##### 3.2.1 糖尿病

糖尿病不仅是冠状动脉大血管病变的首要危险因素, 其与CMVD也密切相关, 合理饮食、适当运动、有效控制血糖能够有效减轻CMVD合并糖尿病患者内皮细胞损伤, 改善心绞痛症状<sup>[35]</sup>。一项随机试验发现, 二甲双胍可以减轻CMVD合并糖尿病患者胰岛素抵抗及改善其微血管功能<sup>[36]</sup>。此外, 动物实验表明, 恩格列净可以减少糖尿病模型小鼠心脏周细胞损失, 有效改善CMVD症状<sup>[37]</sup>。

##### 3.2.2 高血压

合理控制血压, 避免血压过高或波动能有效减轻CMVD。研究显示, 将血压降至参考范围可升高CMVD合并高血压患者的CFR<sup>[38]</sup>。还有研究显示, 血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂 (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, ACEI) 能够明显改善CMVD合并高血压患者心肌缺血体征和症状, 与CFR升高相关<sup>[39]</sup>。此外, 相关研究还显示, 血管紧张素Ⅱ受体拮抗剂 (angiotensinⅡ receptor blockers, ARB) 可升高CMVD合并高血压患者的CFR, 保护内皮细胞功能, 可用于ACEI不耐受患者<sup>[40]</sup>。对于心绞痛症状明显患者, 钙通道阻滞剂 (calcium channel blockers, CCB) 可作为降低血压的首选药物, 其能够有效预防冠状动脉微血管痉挛, 升高CFR<sup>[41]</sup>。

##### 3.2.3 高脂血症

PET检查结果显示, CFR与LDL-C呈负相关<sup>[42]</sup>, 而强化降脂治疗能够降低CMVD发生风险。他汀类药物具有抗炎和抗动脉粥样硬化作用, 其已被证实可升高冠状动脉血流缓慢患者的CFR<sup>[43-44]</sup>。此外, 瑞舒伐他汀还能够通过诱导一氧化氮的合成改善血管内皮功能<sup>[45]</sup>。2023年《AHA/ACC/ACCP/ASPC/NLA/PCNA慢性冠状动脉疾病患者管理指南》<sup>[46]</sup>建议, 非阻塞性CAD患者应常规使用他汀类药物。前蛋白转化酶枯草溶菌素9是近年发现的以降低LDL-C为靶点的新型降脂药

物, VUORIO等<sup>[47]</sup>研究发现, 其能够保护血管内皮功能, 改善甚至逆转高胆固醇血症患者感染新型冠状病毒后引起的CMVD症状。

### 3.3 缓解心肌缺血症状

#### 3.3.1 $\beta$ -受体阻滞剂

$\beta$ -受体阻滞剂可减慢心率, 延长心室舒张期, 降低心肌需氧量, 增加冠状动脉血流量。有研究选取CAG检查结果正常但未确诊CMVD的心绞痛患者, 分别采用安慰剂、普萘洛尔和维拉帕米治疗, 结果显示, 与安慰剂相比, 普萘洛尔可明显减少心绞痛的发作, 但维拉帕米未明显减少心绞痛的发作, 提示 $\beta$ -受体阻滞剂治疗心绞痛的效果优于CCB<sup>[48]</sup>。2023年《AHA/ACC/ACCP/ASPC/NLA/PCNA慢性冠状动脉疾病患者管理指南》<sup>[46]</sup>将 $\beta$ -受体阻滞剂作为非阻塞性CAD的一线辅助用药。

#### 3.3.2 硝酸酯类药物

硝酸盐可以直接作用于冠状小动脉内皮而引起血管舒张。硝酸酯类药物对心外膜冠状动脉狭窄和痉挛患者有效, 但能否改善CMVD患者的长期预后仍有争议, 且长期使用该药可能增加MACE的风险<sup>[49-50]</sup>。

#### 3.3.3 CCB

CCB可引起冠状动脉舒张, 对冠状动脉痉挛有效。既往研究显示, 维拉帕米和硝苯地平可以改善心绞痛患者的心绞痛症状<sup>[51]</sup>, 而地尔硫草对此无效<sup>[52]</sup>。2023年《AHA/ACC/ACCP/ASPC/NLA/PCNA慢性冠状动脉疾病患者管理指南》<sup>[46]</sup>指出, 非阻塞性CAD患者使用 $\beta$ -受体阻滞剂无效后推荐使用CCB。

#### 3.3.4 ATP敏感型钾通道开放剂

尼克地尔作为治疗CMVD的常用药物, 其能够有效降低患者血清C反应蛋白水平, 促进内皮细胞释放一氧化氮, 降低患者IMR, 改善冠状动脉微循环, 缓解心绞痛症状<sup>[53-54]</sup>。

#### 3.3.5 传统中成药

既往研究显示, 传统中药与西药结合可有效抗炎、抗氧化应激, 改善CMVD患者的临床症状, 提高生活质量、运动耐量和改善预后, 保护血管内皮功能<sup>[55-57]</sup>。2022年《冠状动脉微血管疾病中西医结合诊疗专家共识》<sup>[58]</sup>指出, 在西医治疗基础上应用通心络胶囊、芪参益气滴丸或脑心通胶囊、麝香通心滴丸、银丹心脑通等治疗CMVD均存在不同程度益处, 且不增加不良反应, 但均缺乏定量数据的临床证据支持, 有待更高质量研究进一步探索。

#### 3.3.6 其他新型治疗策略

雷诺嗪可通过阻断晚期钠通道减轻钠、钙超载, 促进心肌松弛, 从而改善心肌灌注<sup>[59]</sup>。多个试验结果表明, 雷诺嗪治疗CMVD在CFR方面获益较少, 但可有效改善心绞痛症状<sup>[60-63]</sup>。伊伐布雷定可以延长自动除极

时间, 降低窦房结的自律性, 进而达到减慢窦性心律的作用<sup>[64]</sup>。一项纳入46例CMVD患者的临床研究显示, 经伊伐布雷定治疗后患者心绞痛症状有所改善, 但冠状动脉微血管功能无明显改变<sup>[65]</sup>。已有研究表明, 西地那非可升高女性CMVD患者的CFR, 其中CFR<2.5的患者CFR升高更明显<sup>[66]</sup>。动物实验表明, Rho激酶抑制剂可降低CMVD模型大鼠心肌酶水平, 改善心绞痛症状<sup>[67]</sup>。Rho激酶抑制剂可能通过改善血管舒张功能、降低ET-1而减轻氧化应激, 从而有益于冠状动脉功能<sup>[68]</sup>。齐波腾坦是一种内皮素A受体拮抗剂, 可拮抗ET-1的冠状动脉收缩作用, 而ET-1在CMVD患者中升高<sup>[69]</sup>。目前, 一项2期临床试验正在探讨齐波腾坦对CMVD心绞痛患者运动耐受性的影响<sup>[70]</sup>。电刺激被认为可以调节疼痛纤维, 并可能改变冠状动脉血流量。一项纳入7例受试者的小型试验证明, 电刺激可以改善非阻塞性CAD患者的心绞痛症状和提高运动耐受性<sup>[71]</sup>。三环类抗抑郁药能够减少CMVD患者心绞痛症状带来的伤害性刺激<sup>[72]</sup>, 在CMVD的治疗中可能有一定辅助作用。约2/3的CMVD患者为女性, 且以绝经期女性为主, 而雌激素缺乏已被证实与CMVD相关<sup>[73]</sup>。既往研究证实, 雌激素替代治疗可减轻CMVD患者心绞痛症状, 但对血管内皮功能障碍无影响<sup>[74]</sup>。

## 4 小结与展望

CMVD与MACE的风险增加有关。早期诊断、个体化治疗可极大地缓解CMVD患者的临床症状, 提高患者的生活质量和改善远期预后。近年来CMVD研究领域取得了很大进展, 炎症反应及氧化应激已被公认为CMVD发生发展的重要机制, 但CMVD的发病机制复杂, 仍需要进一步研究探索。现有诊疗手段在CMVD诊断过程中仍不同程度受限, 难以广泛开展, 亟待开发一种特异度高、灵敏度高、价格低廉、重复性好、安全性高的诊疗手段。前文所述药物虽然对CMVD症状减轻及微血管血流量增加有一定效果, 但目前临床证据尚不充足, 仍需更多大规模的临床研究进行验证。

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本文无利益冲突。

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