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## 西洛他唑在急性脑梗死患者 rt-PA 溶栓治疗后的作用 及对血清 CD62p、CD63、PAF 的作用分析 \*

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**摘要目的:**探讨西洛他唑在急性脑梗死患者重组人组织型纤溶酶原激活物(rt-PA)溶栓治疗后的作用及对血清血小板溶酶体膜蛋白(CD63)、 $\alpha$ 颗粒膜糖蛋白(CD62p)、血小板活化因子(PAF)的作用分析。**方法:**选择2020年2月至2022年2月我院接诊的90例急性脑梗死患者,按照随机数表法分为观察组及对照组,各45例。两组均接受rt-PA溶栓治疗,对照组溶栓后使用阿司匹林治疗,观察组在对照组基础上,联合西洛他唑治疗,均连续治疗14d。比较两组临床疗效、血清CD62p、CD63、PAF、全血粘度、血浆粘度和红细胞比容(HCT)及美国国立卫生院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分、巴氏量表(Barthel指数)评分的变化及出血事件发生率。**结果:**观察组患者的临床疗效总有效率为91.11%,高于对照组的73.33%,有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );观察组血清CD62p、CD63、PAF均比对照组低,有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );观察组全血粘度、血浆粘度、HCT均比对照组低,有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );观察组的NIHSS评分均低于对照组,Barthel指数高于对照组,有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );两组出血事件总发生率比较,无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**西洛他唑在急性脑梗死患者rt-PA溶栓治疗后的作用明显,可有效降低血清CD62p、CD63、PAF的表达,改善血小板功能,安全性较好,值得临床推广。

**关键词:**急性脑梗死;西洛他唑;重组人组织型纤溶酶原激活物;溶栓;血小板

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## Effect of Cilostazol after rt-PA Thrombolytic Therapy in Patients with Acute Cerebral Infarction and Its Effect on Serum CD62p, CD63 and PAF\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To study the effect of cilostazol after thrombolytic therapy with recombinant human tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA) in patients with acute cerebral infarction and its effect on Serum Platelet lysosomal membrane protein (CD63),  $\alpha$  Role of granule membrane glycoprotein (CD62P) and platelet activating factor (PAF). **Methods:** 90 patients with acute cerebral infarction treated in our hospital from February 2020 to February 2022, they were randomly divided into observation group and control group, with 45 cases in each group. Both groups were treated with rt-PA thrombolytic therapy, the control group was treated with aspirin after thrombolytic therapy, and the observation group was treated with cilostazol on the basis of the control group, and were treated continuously for 14 days. The clinical efficacy, changes of serum CD62p, CD63, PAF, whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity, erythrocyte specific volume (HCT), NIHSS score, Barthel scale (Barthel Index) score, and incidence of bleeding events were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The total effective rate of the observation group was 91.11%, which was higher than 73.33% of the control group, with statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ); the serum CD62p, CD63 and PAF in observation group were lower than those in control group, with statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ); the whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity and HCT in observation group were lower than those of control group, with statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ); the NIHSS score in observation group was lower than control group, and Barthel index was higher than control group, with statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ); comparison of the total incidence of bleeding events between the two groups, with statistical significance ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Cilostazol have a significant effect on acute cerebral infarction patients after rt-PA thrombolytic therapy, which can effectively reduce the expression of serum CD62p, CD63 and PAF and improve platelet function, with good safety and worthy of clinical promotion.

**Key words:** Acute cerebral infarction; Cilostazol; Recombinant human tissue plasminogen activator; Thrombolysis; Platelets

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## 前言

急性脑梗死是临幊上十分常见的脑血管疾病,具有较高的致残率及致死率,对患者生命安全的影响较大<sup>[1,2]</sup>。在有效的时间窗内接受重组人组织型纤溶酶原激活物(rt-PA)溶栓治疗是急性脑梗死患者的可靠治疗手段,有利于促进梗阻血管,积极改善患者预后<sup>[3,4]</sup>。除此之外,积极的抗血小板治疗也是急性脑梗死患者的重要治疗环节,临幊上常用的药物包括阿司匹林、氯吡格雷等,但总体疗效仍有待提升<sup>[5,6]</sup>。西洛他唑属于一种新型的抗血小板聚集药物,具有较好的抗血小板聚集、预防血栓等作用<sup>[7,8]</sup>。近年来其在急性脑梗死患者中的治疗也受到了临幊广泛关注<sup>[9,10]</sup>。血小板溶酶体膜蛋白(CD63)、α颗粒膜糖蛋白(CD62p)是静止血小板溶酶体膜、α颗粒膜的重要组成成分,也是反映机体血小板活化情况的重要指标<sup>[11,12]</sup>。血小板活化因子(PAF)也是一种介导血小板聚集的重要物质,具有促进血小板活化、聚集等作用<sup>[13,14]</sup>。因此,本研究主要观察西洛他唑在急性脑梗死患者rt-PA溶栓治疗后的效果,并观察其对血清

CD62p、CD63、PAF的作用,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择2020年2月至2022年2月我院接诊的90例急性脑梗死患者进行研究。纳入标准:①符合急性脑梗死患者的诊断标准,并经由头颅CT等影像学手段确诊<sup>[15]</sup>;②初次接受溶栓治疗;③具有溶栓适应症,发病至入院时间<6 h;④近2周内未服用抗血小板、抗凝等药物;⑤患者及家属签署研究知情同意书。排除标准:⑥患者同时合并其余心脑血管疾病;⑦伴有严重全身感染;⑧伴有其余对躯体功能有影响的重大疾病,例如恶性肿瘤等;⑨近3个月内接受过外科手术;⑩认知功能、精神功能异常,意识障碍;⑪对研究相关药物有已知的应用禁忌症。按照随机数表法分为观察组及对照组,各45例。两组患者的一般资料见表1,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。研究已通过我院伦理委员会批准实施。

表1 两组一般资料对比[ $\bar{x}\pm s$ , n(%)]  
Table 1 Comparison of the general information between two groups[ $\bar{x}\pm s$ , n(%)]

| Groups            | n  | Sex       |           | Age(years) | Time from onset to admission(h) | Body mass index(kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) | Hypertension | Diabetes  | Hyperlipidemia | Smoking       |
|-------------------|----|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
|                   |    | Male      | Female    |            |                                 |                                     |              |           |                |               |
| Observation group | 45 | 28(62.22) | 17(37.78) | 63.82±6.81 | 3.91±0.65                       | 23.17±2.55                          | 20(44.44)    | 10(22.22) | 14(41.11)      | 22<br>(48.89) |
| Control group     | 45 | 29(64.44) | 16(35.56) | 64.00±6.35 | 3.87±0.69                       | 23.26±2.18                          | 19(42.22)    | 13(28.89) | 16(35.56)      | 25<br>(55.56) |

### 1.2 方法

两组入院后均接受常规处理,包括积极控制血压血糖,吸氧、改善侧支循环、营养神经,并进行rt-PA(规格:每支50 mg,厂家:德国勃林格殷格翰药业有限公司,国药准字S20110052)溶栓治疗,总共剂量0.9 mg/kg(最大剂量不超过90 mg),先10 min将总剂量的10%进行缓慢的静脉推注,再将剩余90%的剂量以输液泵的形式进行输注,输注时间1 h。

溶栓24 h后,对照组使用阿司匹林(规格:100 mg,厂家:拜耳医药保健,国药准字J20130078)口服,剂量100 mg/次,1次/d;观察组在对照组基础上,联合西洛他唑(规格50 mg,厂家:浙江大冢制药有限公司,国药准字H10960014)口服,每次用量100 mg,2次/d。两组均治疗14 d后评价疗效。

### 1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 临床疗效 治疗14 d后评价,其中痊愈为,美国国立卫生院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分降低程度>90%,显效为NIHSS评分降低程度>45%且≤90%,有效为NIHSS评分的降低程度>18%且≤45%,无效为NIHSS评分降低程度不足18%,或者甚至出现升高;总有效率=痊愈+显效+有效<sup>[16]</sup>。

1.3.2 血清CD62p、CD63、PAF 采集治疗前及治疗14d后的空腹静脉血5 mL,使用乙二胺四乙酸二钾进行抗凝处理,使用流式细胞仪(美国贝克曼库尔特EPICSXL)测定CD62p、CD63,并使用酶联免疫吸附法测定PAF的表达,试剂盒来自深

圳晶美工程公司。

1.3.3 血液流变学 采集治疗前及治疗14 d后的空腹静脉血标本4 mL,使用全自动血流变快测仪FASCO 3010(重庆大学维多生物工程研究所)测定,指标包括全血粘度、血浆粘度和红细胞比容(HCT)。

1.3.4 NIHSS评分、日常生活能力 分别于治疗前及治疗14 d后进行评价,其中NIHSS评分分值范围0~42,结果越高则代表患者的神经功能越差<sup>[17]</sup>;日常生活能力采用巴氏量表(Barthel指数)评价,分值范围0~100分,结果越高则代表患者的日常生活自理功能越好<sup>[18]</sup>。

1.3.5 出血事件 记录两组治疗期间出血事件发生率。

### 1.4 统计学分析

以spss26.0软件包处理实验数据,计量资料用均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,t检验,计数资料组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组临床疗效比较

观察组患者的临床疗效总有效率为91.11%,高于对照组的73.33%,有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表2。

### 2.2 两组血清CD62p、CD63、PAF比较

治疗后,两组患者血清CD62p、CD63、PAF均低于治疗前,

且观察组血清 CD62p、CD63、PAF 均比对照组低, 有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ), 见表 3。

表 2 两组临床疗效比较[n(%)]  
Table 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups [n(%)]

| Groups            | n  | Recovery  | Excellent | Valid     | Invalid   | Total effective rate |
|-------------------|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Observation group | 45 | 10(22.22) | 21(46.67) | 10(22.22) | 4(8.89)   | 41(91.11)*           |
| Control group     | 45 | 6(13.33)  | 16(35.56) | 11(24.44) | 12(26.77) | 33(73.33)            |

Vs the control group, \* $P<0.05$ .

表 3 两组血清 CD62p、CD63、PAF 比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )  
Table 3 Comparison of serum CD62p, CD63 and PAF between two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

| Groups            | n  | Time             | CD62p(%)    | CD63(%)     | PAF(ng/mL)    |
|-------------------|----|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Observation group | 45 | Before treatment | 13.02±2.15  | 14.72±2.30  | 111.82±23.28  |
|                   |    | After treatment  | 6.74±1.38** | 7.69±1.43** | 72.53±15.27** |
| Control group     | 45 | Before treatment | 12.97±2.31  | 14.78±2.11  | 113.42±19.76  |
|                   |    | After treatment  | 8.82±1.60*  | 9.61±1.75*  | 86.91±17.62*  |

Vs the before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ ; vs the control group, \*\* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.3 两组血液流变学指标比较

治疗后, 两组全血粘度、血浆粘度、HCT 均低于治疗前, 且

观察组全血粘度、血浆粘度、HCT 均比对照组低, 有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ), 见表 4。

表 4 两组血液流变学指标比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )  
Table 4 Comparison of hemorheological indexes between the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

| Groups            | n  | Time             | Whole blood viscosity(mPa·s) | Plasma viscosity(mPa·s) | HCT(%)      |
|-------------------|----|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Observation group | 45 | Before treatment | 7.95±1.39                    | 5.76±1.35               | 0.59±0.08   |
|                   |    | After treatment  | 5.82±1.05**                  | 4.42±0.68**             | 0.42±0.06** |
| Control group     | 45 | Before treatment | 7.91±1.53                    | 5.81±1.22               | 0.57±0.12   |
|                   |    | After treatment  | 6.68±1.22*                   | 5.03±1.04*              | 0.50±0.09*  |

Note: Vs the before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ ; vs the control group, \*\* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.4 两组 NIHSS 评分、Barthel 指数比较

治疗后, 两组 NIHSS 评分均降低, Barthel 指数均升高, 且

观察组的 NIHSS 评分均低于对照组, Barthel 指数高于对照组, 有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ), 见表 5。

表 5 两组 NIHSS 评分、Barthel 指数比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , 分)  
Table 5 Comparison of NIHSS score and Barthel index between the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , scores)

| Groups            | n  | Time             | NIHSS score | Barthel index |
|-------------------|----|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Observation group | 45 | Before treatment | 18.24±2.59  | 55.69±6.18    |
|                   |    | After treatment  | 8.11±1.45** | 69.74±5.91**  |
| Control group     | 45 | Before treatment | 18.30±2.18  | 56.02±5.67    |
|                   |    | After treatment  | 10.03±1.62* | 64.20±5.29*   |

Vs the before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ ; vs the control group, \*\* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.5 两组出血事件发生率比较

两组出血事件总发生率比较, 无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ), 见表 6。

带来巨大损伤, 预后较差。随着人们生活方式的变化、人口老龄化等因素, 急性脑梗死的发生已在临幊上不断升高, 危害着广大人群的生命安全<sup>[19,20]</sup>。

## 3 讨论

急性脑梗死的发生主要是由于脑循环功能出现急性障碍所致, 患者的脑组织局部发生缺氧缺血, 血流量骤减或者突然中断, 可造成支配区域的脑组织发生软化、坏死等, 可给脑功能

随着医学技术的不断进展, 溶栓是急性脑梗死患者的重要治疗环节。rt-PA 属于一类糖蛋白纤溶酶原激活剂, 其对纤溶酶原具有激活作用, 从而有利于梗阻部位的纤维蛋白发生降解, 可帮助梗死区域的血氧供应得到有效恢复, 开通梗死血管, 积极改善患者预后<sup>[20,21]</sup>。但在溶栓治疗后, 患者也依然后新发血栓

表 6 两组出血事件发生率比较[n(%)]  
Table 6 Comparison of the incidence of bleeding events between the two groups[n(%)]

| Groups            | n  | Bleeding gums | Nose bleeding | Gastrointestinal hemorrhage | Urinary tract hemorrhage | The total incidence |
|-------------------|----|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Observation group | 45 | 3(6.67)       | 2(4.44)       | 0(0.00)                     | 1(4.44)                  | 6(13.33)            |
| Control group     | 45 | 2(4.44)       | 1(4.44)       | 1(4.44)                     | 1(4.44)                  | 5(11.11)            |

等风险,而术后配合积极的抗血小板聚集治疗则占据着重要低位。临床研究显示,脑梗死患者发病的重要因素则是动脉粥样硬化,选择有效的抗血小板药物能对动脉粥样硬化的进展产生抑制作用,从而控制患者的疾病进展<sup>[22,23]</sup>。阿司匹林是急性脑梗死患者溶栓后应用较多的抗血小板聚集药物,其主要作用是对血小板所释放的二磷酸腺苷产生直接抑制效应,达到预防血栓形成、改善患者预后的作用。但在临床实践中也发现,部分患者对阿司匹林的反应较低,但若增加使用剂量又容易增加出血风险,降低安全性<sup>[24,25]</sup>。

西洛他唑属于一种选择性的磷酸二酯酶拮抗剂,在抗血小板聚集的同时,还具有扩张动脉血管效应,其作为新型的抗血小板聚集药物,近年来也在较多疾病中得到了开展。有研究显示,在心肌梗死大鼠模型中,西洛他唑能产生良好的抗血小板聚集作用,同时具有改善氧自由基、缓解应激反应等作用<sup>[26]</sup>。另有动物实验发现,西洛他唑有助于预防组织缺血再灌注损伤,对组织器官具有良好的保护作用<sup>[27]</sup>。Toyoda K 等<sup>[28]</sup>一项多中心、非盲、随机对照试验中发现,和单一疗法的阿司匹林或者氯吡格雷比较,联合西洛他唑治疗能够有效减少脑梗死患者的复发率,且用药期间所发生的严重出血事件未明显增加,在提高疗效的同时也具有较好的应用安全性。我国杨洪清等<sup>[29]</sup>学者的研究中,在氯吡格雷抵抗患者中,分别联合阿司匹林、西洛他唑治疗,结果显示联合西洛他唑的患者血液流变学指标改善情况更明显,且对终点事件发生率有着较好的预防作用,具有较高的临床应用价值。

CD62p 也被称作是 P- 选择素,属于选择素家族的粘附分子成员,其主要暴露在血小板的膜表层,当其表达升高,可产生促进血栓生成的作用;CD63 是溶酶体膜完整膜糖蛋白,当机体的血小板发生激活后,其能够随着血小板迅速脱落,并在血液中释放,增加其含量的表达,当其表达过高,则能迅速促进血栓形成,两者均是评价机体血小板功能的重要指标<sup>[30,31]</sup>。正常状况下,PAF 在机体内的含量较低,但当机体嗜碱粒细胞被免疫球蛋白(IgE)攻击后,其表达可出现升高,并产生促进血小板活化、聚集等生物学效应,参与着血栓形成的过程<sup>[32,33]</sup>。

本研究通过观察显示,联合西洛他唑治疗的患者,血清 CD62p、CD63、PAF 的降低程度更明显,同时在全血粘度、血浆粘度、HCT 的降低程度上也优于仅使用阿司匹林的患者。主要原因是由,西洛他唑对磷酸二酯酶 III 的活性具有选择性的抑制作用,能阻碍腺苷酸环化酶的降解、转化过程,产生抗血小板聚集效果,而阿司匹林则是通过抑制血小板所释放的二磷酸腺苷而产生抗血小板聚集效果,两种药物通过不同的作用机制,相互协调,进一步促进患者血小板功能的改善。且西洛他唑还具有扩张血管的作用,可舒张血管平滑肌,促进血流恢复,因此联合用药的患者血小板功能改善更明显。此外,本研究还显

示,联合西洛他唑的患者 IHSS 评分、Barthel 指数的改善程度更明显,临床疗效总有效率也更高,主要是由于,西洛他唑具有扩张血管效应,能够减少缺血层一氧化氮的生成,对神经细胞产生保护作用,且能够改善梗死区域的血液供应,促进梗死病灶缩小,缓解脑水肿等情况,积极促进患者神经功能的恢复,提高日常生活能力<sup>[34,35]</sup>。此外,在药物的安全性方面,本研究中两组患者均未有严重出血事件发生,在牙龈出血、鼻出血、消化道出血以及泌尿道出血的总发生率比较重,也无明显差异,显示出联合西洛他唑并未明显增加出血风险,提示其急性脑梗死患者是安全有效的。在吴曦等<sup>[36]</sup>试验中还发现,西洛他唑还有助于脑梗死患者运动功能、认知功能的恢复,主要机制和调节机体的氧化应激反应相关,且对患者短期内的再闭塞率也有着预防作用。然而本研究由于事件因素,未能分析患者更远期的疗效及安全性方面等,且总体样本量较少,来源单一,今后也有待开展更高质量的试验来验证本结论内容。

综上所述,西洛他唑在急性脑梗死患者 rt-PA 溶栓治疗后的作用明显,可有效降低血清 CD62p、CD63、PAF 的表达,改善血小板功能,安全性较好,值得临床推广。

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