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• 临床研究 •

冠心病患者 PCI 术后并发感染病原菌分布特征及危险因素分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨冠心病患者经皮冠状动脉介入(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)术后并发感染病原菌分布特征及相关危险因素,为预防感染提供参考依据。**方法** 回顾性选取本院心血管内科收治的45例冠心病PCI术后并发感染者为研究对象,同时选取同期45例未并发感染者为对照组。调取两组患者临床资料,采用Logistic回归分析感染相关危险因素。采集患者感染部位样本经培养分离后,进行病原菌鉴定,K-B纸片扩散法进行药敏试验。采集患者静脉血,离心处理后取上清液,采用酶联免疫吸附法测定血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、C反应蛋白(CRP)水平。采用Gensini评分系统对患者冠动脉狭窄程度进行定量评价,分析患者血清IL-6、CRP水平与Gensini评分的相关性。**结果** 45例冠心病PCI术后并发感染患者,其中20例为上呼吸道感染,12例为下呼吸道感染,6例为泌尿系统感染,5例为消化系统感染,2例为穿刺部位感染。共检出病原菌48株。革兰阴性菌18株,包括大肠埃希菌7株,肺炎克雷伯菌5株,铜绿假单胞菌3株,鲍曼不动杆菌2株,阴沟肠杆菌1株。革兰阳性菌23株,包括肺炎链球菌8株,金黄色葡萄球菌7株,表皮葡萄球菌5株,粪肠球菌2株,屎肠球菌1株。真菌7株,均为白色假丝酵母菌。18株革兰阴性菌对庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星的耐药率高于50%,对亚胺培南、美罗培南、莫西沙星的耐药率低于20%,未产生对阿米卡星的耐药株。23株革兰阳性菌对青霉素、红霉素、妥布霉素、庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星的耐药率高于50%,未产生对万古霉素的耐药株。7株真菌对氟胞嘧啶100%耐药,对伊曲康唑、咪康唑的耐药率低于20%。感染组患者Gensini评分为(66.73±10.06)分,血清IL-6为(16.93±3.21)pg/mL,血清CRP为(25.60±2.67)mg/L,对照组患者Gensini评分为(44.73±6.43)分,血清IL-6为(10.47±2.31)pg/mL,血清CRP为(17.22±2.63)mg/L,两组患者对比差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Pearson相关分析显示,患者血清IL-6、CRP水平与Gensini评分呈正相关($r=0.855, 0.813, P<0.05$)。感染组与对照组患者的性别、穿刺部位差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),年龄、心功能分级、侵入性操作、支架植入数量、PCI术持续时间、住院持续时间、糖尿病史、机械通气、留置导尿管差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。进一步进行多因素分析发现,有侵入性操作、住院持续时间 ≥ 10 d、机械通气、留置导尿管是冠心病PCI术后并发感染的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。

结论 冠心病患者PCI术后并发感染病原菌主要为革兰阳性菌,对临床常用抗菌药物有不同程度的耐药性,患者血清IL-6、CRP水平与Gensini评分呈正相关。侵入性操作、住院持续时间 ≥ 10 d、机械通气、留置导尿管是冠心病PCI术后并发感染的独立危险因素,临幊上可在手术前进行针对性预防。

【关键词】 冠心病; 经皮冠状动脉介入; 相关因素; 病原菌

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Distribution characteristics and risk factors analysis of pathogens causing concurrent infections in patients with coronary heart disease after PCI

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the distribution characteristics of pathogenic bacteria and related risk factors in postoperative complications of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in patients with coronary heart disease, for providing reference for the prevention of infection. **Methods** The 45 patients with concurrent infections after coronary heart disease PCI admitted to the Cardiovascular Department of our hospital were retrospective selected as the study subjects, and 45 patients without concurrent infections the same period were selected as the control group. The clinical data were retrieved from two groups of patients and the relevant risk factors for postoperative complications in coronary heart disease patients undergoing PCI were analyzed by logistic regression. After collecting samples from infected areas of patients and culturing and isolating them, pathogen identification was carried out, and drug sensitivity testing was

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conducted by the K-B paper diffusion method. The venous blood was collected from patients, after centrifuging the supernatant were and collected, and the serum levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6) and C-reactive protein (CRP) were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The degree of coronary artery stenosis in patients was quantitatively evaluated by the Gensini scoring system, and the correlation between serum IL-6, CRP levels and the Gensini score were analyzed.

Results There were 45 patients with concurrent infections after PCI for coronary heart disease, including 20 cases of upper respiratory tract infections, 12 cases of lower respiratory tract infections, 6 cases of urinary system infections, 5 cases of digestive system infections, and 2 cases of puncture site infections. A total of 48 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected. There were 18 strains of Gram negative bacteria, including 7 strains of *Escherichia coli*, 5 strains of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, 3 strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 2 strains of *Acinetobacter baumannii*, and 1 strain of *Enterobacter cloacae*. There were 23 strains of Gram positive bacteria, including 8 strains of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, 7 strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, 5 strains of *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, 2 strains of *Enterococcus faecalis*, and 1 strain of *Enterococcus faecium*. There were 7 strains of fungi, all of which were *Candida albicans*. The resistance rate of 18 Gram negative bacteria to gentamicin, levofloxacin, and ciprofloxacin was over 50%, while the resistance rate to imipenem, meropenem, and moxifloxacin was less than 20%. No resistant strains to amikacin had been developed. The resistance rate of 23 Gram positive bacteria to penicillin, erythromycin, tobramycin, gentamicin, levofloxacin, and ciprofloxacin was over 50%, and no resistant strains to vancomycin had been developed. 7 fungal strains were 100% resistant to flucytosine, with resistance rates to itraconazole and miconazole below 20%. The Gensini score of the infection group patients was (66.73 ± 10.06) points, serum IL-6 was (16.93 ± 3.21) pg/mL, and serum CRP was (25.60 ± 2.67) mg/L. The Gensini score of the control group patients was (44.73 ± 6.43) points, serum IL-6 was (10.47 ± 2.31) pg/mL, and serum CRP was (17.22 ± 2.63) mg/L. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the serum levels of IL-6 and CRP in patients were positively correlated with the Gensini score ($r = 0.855, 0.813, P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between the infection group and the control group in gender and puncture site ($P > 0.05$), but there was significant difference in age, cardiac function classification, invasive operation, number of stent implantation, duration of PCI, duration of hospitalization, history of diabetes, mechanical ventilation, and indwelling urinary catheter ($P < 0.05$). Further multivariate analysis revealed that invasive procedures, hospital stay ≥ 10 days, mechanical ventilation, and indwelling catheters were independent risk factors for postoperative complications of coronary heart disease after PCI ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The main pathogens causing concurrent infections in patients with coronary heart disease after PCI were Gram positive bacteria, which had varying degrees of resistance to commonly used antibiotics in clinical practice. The serum levels of IL-6 and CRP in patients were positively correlated with the Gensini score. Invasive procedures, hospital stay ≥ 10 days, mechanical ventilation, and indwelling catheters were independent risk factors for postoperative complications of coronary heart disease after PCI. Targeted prevention can be carried out before surgery in clinical practice.

【Key words】 冠状心病;经皮冠状动脉介入治疗;相关因素;病原菌

冠状动脉性心脏病发病机制为血小板活化引起冠状动脉粥样硬化、血管腔狭窄和阻塞,导致心肌缺血、缺氧及心肌组织坏死,多发于中老年人群^[1]。冠心病作为一种常见的心血管疾病,随着近年来我国社会人口趋向老龄化及不良生活方式影响,我国冠心病发病率呈逐年升高趋势^[2]。经皮冠状动脉介入(percuteaneous coronary intervention, PCI)是指经导管通过各种方法扩张狭窄的冠状动脉,从而达到解除狭窄,改善心肌血供的治疗方法,临幊上对于慢性稳定性冠心病、主要冠状动脉狭窄程度 $\geq 70\%$ 、有心肌缺血的客观证据等危险评分高的患者,或经药物治疗后效果不理想的患者均建议采用PCI治疗^[3]。PCI因其具有创伤小、安全性高的特点,在治疗早期急性冠心病患者中得到广泛应用,但PCI作为一项侵入性治疗手段,对于抵抗力较低的患者,术后极易并发院内感染,

对患者预后效果造成严重影响,甚至是导致患者发生死亡的重要原因之一^[4]。本次研究回顾性分析本院心血管内科收治的45例冠心病PCI术后并发感染患者的临床资料,探讨冠心病患者PCI术后并发感染病原菌分布特征及相关危险因素,为预防感染提供参考依据,结果报道如下。

对象与方法

1 研究对象

回顾性选取河北医科大学第一医院心血管内科收治的45例冠心病PCI术后并发感染患者为本次研究对象。男性24例,女性21例。年龄 (62.15 ± 12.16) 岁。纳入标准:临幊资料完整;冠心病的诊断符合美国心脏病学会制定的冠心病诊断标准^[5];患者符合PCI手术指征并于本院接受药物涂层PCI治疗;造影结果

显示动脉狭窄 $\geq 50\%$;术后感染符合《医院感染诊断标准》中相关诊断标准^[6]。排除标准:患者在接受PCI治疗期间同时进行其他治疗方法者;既往心脏病手术史;合并肝肾等器质功能不全者;合并凝血功能异常者;药物过敏者;合并严重精神类疾病者;合并恶性肿瘤者。同时选取同期45例冠心病PCI术后未并发感染患者为对照组。

2 资料收集

由本研究中责任医师通过院内电子病历系统收集患者基本资料,包括性别、年龄、穿刺部位、心功能分级、侵入性操作、支架植入数量、PCI术持续时间、住院时间、糖尿病病史、机械通气、留置导尿管等,由另一名医生进行二次核实。

3 病原菌鉴定及药敏试验

术后并发感染患者确认发生感染当日,严格遵循无菌操作原则,采集患者感染部位样本,包括痰液、尿液、血液等样本2 mL,立即置于无菌试管内,立即送检。标本送检后立即涂片做革兰染色镜检,按照《全国临床检验操作规程》中标准,将其接种于培养皿中,于恒温环境下培养24~48 h。采用VITER2-COMPACT型全自动细菌鉴定仪及配套GPI、GNI卡(法国梅里埃)进行病原菌鉴定。采用K-B纸片扩散法进行药敏试验,试验结果依据美国临床和实验室标准化协会(CLSI)2021版进行判读。

4 血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、C反应蛋白(CRP)水平测定

患者于清晨空腹状态下,采集其静脉血3~5 mL,置于含有抗凝剂的真空采血管中。3 000 r/min(离心半径8.7 cm)离心15 min后,收集上清液。使用德国西门子BN II全自动特种蛋白分析仪,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清中IL-6、CRP水平,试剂盒由上海罗氏制药有限公司提供,严格依据说明书执行。

5 Gensini评分

采用Gensini评分系统对患者冠动脉狭窄程度进行定量评价,根据冠状动脉狭窄程度、侧支调节因子和区域倍增因子3个主要参数来进行评分,动脉狭窄程度直径评分范围为1~8分,根据有无侧支供应及侧支来源血管是否狭窄评分范围为8~31分,再根据病变情况赋予各个分支不同的权重系数,动脉狭窄程度评分 \times 每支血管对应评分的结果为冠脉血管得分,将患者不同冠脉血管得分相加的最终评分则为Gensini评分,评分越高提示患者冠状动脉病变程度越严重^[7]。

6 统计分析

采用SPSS 26.0统计学软件对本次研究数据进行分析处理,组间对比采用 χ^2/t 检验,对比两组患者临床资料分析冠心病患者PCI术后并发感染的相关危

险因素,将患者临床资料纳入单因素分析,将具有统计学意义的单因素进一步进行Logistic回归分析, $P < 0.05$ 。

结 果

1 病原菌分布情况

45例冠心病PCI术后并发感染患者,其中20例为上呼吸道感染(44.44%,20/45),12例为下呼吸道感染(26.67%,12/45),6例为泌尿系统感染(13.33%,6/45),5例为消化系统感染(11.11%,5/45),2例为穿刺部位感染(4.44%,2/45)。共检出病原菌48株,其中革兰阴性菌18株(37.50%,18/48),革兰阳性菌23株(47.92%,23/48),真菌7株(14.58%,7/48)。革兰阴性菌中,大肠埃希菌7株(14.58%,7/48),肺炎克雷伯菌5株(10.42%,5/48),铜绿假单胞菌3株(6.25%,3/48),鲍曼不动杆菌2株(4.17%,2/48),阴沟肠杆菌1株(2.08%,1/48)。革兰阳性菌中,肺炎链球菌8株(16.67%,8/48),金黄色葡萄球菌7株(14.58%,7/48),表皮葡萄球菌5株(10.42%,5/48),粪肠球菌2株(4.17%,2/48),屎肠球菌1株(2.08%,1/48)。真菌中,均为白色假丝酵母菌。

2 耐药性分析

18株革兰阴性菌对庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星的耐药率较高,对亚胺培南、美罗培南、莫西沙星的敏感性较好,未产生对阿米卡星的耐药株;23株革兰阳性菌对青霉素、红霉素、妥布霉素、庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星的耐药率较高,对莫西沙星的敏感性较好,未产生对万古霉素的耐药株;7株真菌对氟胞嘧啶100%耐药,对伊曲康唑、咪康唑的敏感性较好。见表1。

3 血清IL-6、CRP水平与Gensini评分相关性分析

感染组患者Gensini评分为(66.73±10.06)分,血清IL-6为(16.93±3.21)pg/mL,血清CRP为(25.60±2.67)mg/L,对照组患者Gensini评分为(44.73±6.43)分,血清IL-6为(10.47±2.31)pg/mL,血清CRP为(17.22±2.63)mg/L,两组患者差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表2。Pearson相关分析显示,患者血清IL-6、CRP水平与Gensini评分呈正相关($r=0.855, 0.813, P < 0.05$)。

4 冠心病PCI术后并发感染影响因素分析

4.1 单因素分析 对比感染组与对照组患者临床资料进行单因素分析,结果显示,年龄、心功能分级、侵入性操作、支架植入数量、PCI术持续时间、住院持续时间、糖尿病病史、机械通气、留置导尿管差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),性别、穿刺部位差异无统计学意义

($P > 0.05$)。见表3。

表 1 48 株病原菌耐药性分析

Table 1 Analysis of Drug Resistance of 48 Pathogenic Bacteria

抗菌药物 Antibiotics	革兰阴性菌($n=18$) Gram negative bacteria		革兰阳性菌($n=23$) Gram positive bacteria		真菌($n=7$) Fungi	
	耐药 株数 No.	耐药率 Drug resistance rate	耐药 株数 No.	耐药率 Drug resistance rate	耐药 株数 No.	耐药率 Drug resistance rate
头孢吡肟	5	27.78	-	-	-	-
头孢他啶	4	22.22	-	-	-	-
亚胺培南	2	11.11	-	-	-	-
美罗培南	3	16.67	-	-	-	-
阿米卡星	0	0.00	-	-	-	-
青霉素	-	-	23	100.00	-	-
红霉素	-	-	22	95.65	-	-
妥布霉素	-	-	18	78.26	-	-
万古霉素	-	-	0	0.00	-	-
庆大霉素	11	61.11	12	52.17	-	-
左氧氟沙星	10	55.56	16	69.57	-	-
环丙沙星	10	55.56	14	60.87	-	-
莫西沙星	3	16.67	6	26.09	-	-
氟胞嘧啶	-	-	-	-	7	100.00
伊曲康唑	-	-	-	-	1	14.29
咪康唑	-	-	-	-	1	14.29

注：“-”表示未进行药敏试验。

表 2 两组患者血清 IL-6、CRP 水平与 Gensini 评分对比情况

Table 2 Comparison of serum IL-6, CRP levels and Gensini scores between two groups of patients

分组 Grouping	感染组($n=45$) Infection group	对照组($n=45$) Control group	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Gensini 评分(分)	66.73±10.06	44.73±6.43	12.365	0.000
IL-6(pg/mL)	16.93±3.21	10.47±2.31	10.970	0.000
CRP(mg/L)	25.60±2.67	17.22±2.63	15.013	0.000

4.2 多因素分析 以是否感染为因变量,将上述具有统计学意义的单因素为协变量,进一步进行二元 Logistic 回归分析,结果显示,有侵入性操作、住院持续时间 ≥ 10 d、机械通气、留置导尿管是冠心病 PCI 术后并发感染的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$)。见表4。

讨 论

PCI 术是近年来治疗心血管疾病的常用治疗手段,可在短时间内快速疏通狭窄和堵塞的冠状动脉,挽救患者生命,具有简便、安全、切口小、治愈率高等特点,既往研究发现,接受 PCI 治疗后的患者在住院期间极易发生院内感染,对患者预后具有严重影响^[8-9]。本次研究中,45 例冠心病 PCI 术后并发感染患者,主要为上呼吸道感染。医院是各类病原微生物聚集的主要场所,随着 PCI 术后患者相关侵入性操作次数的增加,均在一定程度上增加了冠心病患者 PCI 术后呼吸系统和泌尿系统感染的风险^[10]。共检出病原菌 48 株,47.92% 为革兰阳性菌,以肺炎链球菌、金黄色葡萄

球菌为主。与温书敏等^[11]研究结果相近。药敏试验结果显示,革兰阴性菌对庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星的耐药率较高,对亚胺培南、美罗培南、莫西沙星的敏感性较好,未产生对阿米卡星的耐药株,革兰阳性菌对青霉素、红霉素、妥布霉素、庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星的耐药率较高,对莫西沙星的敏感性较好,未产生对万古霉素的耐药株,真菌对氟胞嘧啶 100% 耐药,对伊曲康唑、咪康唑的敏感性较好。

表 3 冠心病 PCI 术后并发感染单因素分析
Table 3 Univariate analysis of concurrent infections after coronary heart disease PCI surgery

相关因素 Factors	感染组 ($n=45$)		对照组 ($n=45$)		χ^2	<i>P</i>
	Infection group	Control group	Control group	Infection group		
性别 Sex	男	24	23	23	0.045	0.833
	女	21	22	22		
年龄(岁) Age (years)	<60	15	25	25	4.500	0.034
	≥60	30	20	20		
穿刺部位 Puncture site	单纯桡动脉	17	21	21	0.729	0.393
	股动脉静脉	28	24	24		
心功能分级 Heart function grade	I~II 级	18	34	34	11.660	0.001
	III~IV 级	27	11	11		
侵入性操作 Invasive procedure	无	13	35	35	21.607	0.000
	有	32	10	10		
支架植入 Stent implantation	<2 个	4	14	14	6.944	0.008
	≥2 个	41	31	31		
PCI 术持续 Time (h)	<6	12	32	32	17.787	0.000
	≥6	33	13	13		
住院持续 Time (d)	<10	10	31	31	19.756	0.000
	≥10	35	14	14		
糖尿病史 Diabetes history	无	20	32	32	6.559	0.010
	有	25	13	13		
机械通气 Mechanical ventilation	无	13	30	30	12.870	0.000
	有	32	15	15		
留置导尿管 Urethral catheterization	无	20	31	31	5.475	0.019
	有	25	14	14		

表 4 冠心病 PCI 术后并发感染多因素分析
Table 4 Multivariate analysis of concurrent infections after PCI for coronary heart disease

相关因素 Factors	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	<i>P</i> 值	OR 值	OR 95%CI
侵入性操作 Invasive procedure	2.334	0.810	8.294	0.004	10.315	(2.107~50.488)
住院持续时间 Hospital stay time	1.782	0.733	5.912	0.015	5.943	(1.413~25.002)
机械通气 Mechanical ventilation	1.987	0.758	6.871	0.009	7.296	(1.651~32.239)
留置导尿管 Urethral catheterization	1.688	0.801	4.443	0.035	5.411	(1.126~26.012)

本次研究中,感染组患者 Gensini 评分为(66.73±10.06)分,血清 IL-6 为(16.93±3.21)pg/mL,血清 CRP 为(25.60±2.67)mg/L,均高于对照组患者。Pearson 相关分析显示,患者血清 IL-6、CRP 水平与 Gensini 评分呈正相关。与詹永忠等^[12]研究结果一致。近年来,有关研究发现 CRP、IL-6 等生物标志物不但与机体感染的发生、发展密切相关,还可能参与动脉粥样硬化病变炎症浸润、全身系统性炎症活化等生

理过程,是影响冠心病的重要危险因素之一^[13]。

本次研究通过对比感染组与对照组患者临床资料,分析冠心病患者PCI术后并发感染的危险因素,结果显示有侵入性操作、住院持续时间≥10 d、机械通气、留置导尿管是冠心病PCI术后并发感染的独立危险因素。与许艳丽等^[14]研究结果相近。相关研究表明导尿、鼻饲、气管插管等侵入性操作会直接破坏机体免疫屏障,机械通气下患者气道打开,无法过滤外界空气,因此,病原菌容易侵入患者呼吸系统,增加术后感染的发生概率^[15-17]。

综上所述,冠心病患者PCI术后并发感染病原菌主要为革兰阳性菌,对临床常用抗菌药物有不同程度的耐药,患者血清IL-6、CRP水平与Gensini评分呈正相关,对冠心病PCI术后并发感染具有一定的诊断价值。侵入性操作、住院持续时间≥10 d、机械通气、留置导尿管是冠心病PCI术后并发感染的独立危险因素,临床应依据病原菌特点和导致其发生感染的相关因素采取相关干预措施进行综合性干预,对提高冠心病患者生存质量有重大意义。

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