

## 冠心病患者心脏康复运动训练的研究进展

朱可佳, 谢文亮, 蒋亚辰



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**【摘要】** 近年来, 经皮冠状动脉介入治疗 (PCI) 虽然能改善绝大多数冠心病患者的临床转归及生活质量, 但恢复其心功能及减少冠状动脉再狭窄仍任重道远。目前, 心脏康复运动训练 (CRET) 已成为治疗冠心病的有效手段之一, 其可延缓冠心病进程, 降低患者血管重建发生率及医疗费用。本文主要综述了CRET的发展历程、CRET对冠心病影响的相关机制、居家CRET模式的相关进展, 以期对冠心病的有效防治提供参考。

**【关键词】** 冠心病; 心脏康复; 运动训练; 综述

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**【Abstract】** In recent years, although percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) can improve the clinical outcome and quality of life of most patients with coronary heart disease, it still has a long way to go to restore their cardiac function and reduce coronary restenosis. At present, cardiac rehabilitation exercise training (CRET) has become one of the effective means to treat coronary heart disease, which can delay the process of coronary heart disease, reduce the incidence of vascular remodeling and medical expenses. This paper mainly reviewed the development of CRET, the related mechanisms of CRET on coronary heart disease, and the progress of home CRET model, in order to provide reference for the effective prevention and treatment of coronary heart disease.

**【Key words】** Coronary heart disease; Cardiac rehabilitation; Exercise training; Review

冠心病是中老年人群的常见心血管疾病之一。近年随着人口老龄化进程加剧, 冠心病发病率呈逐年上升趋势。心脏康复是多种协同的、有目的的干预措施的综合, 通常以运动训练为核心<sup>[1]</sup>。既往研究表明, 心脏康复运动训练 (cardiac rehabilitation exercise training, CRET) 可有效增加冠心病患者运动耐力, 改善其冠状动脉缺血症状<sup>[2-3]</sup>; 此外, 其还可以使冠心病患者心血管事件死亡风险降低20%~32%<sup>[4]</sup>, 延缓冠心病进程, 降低患者血管重建发生率及医疗费用。本研究主要综述了CRET的发展历程、CRET对冠心病影响的相关机制、CRET方案及居家CRET模式的相关进展, 以期对冠心病的有效防治提供参考。

### 1 CRET发展历程

运动训练是心脏康复的核心内容。早在汉代, 华佗就将运动处方用于治疗食欲不振、气血瘀滞及延缓衰老。在古希腊, 希波克拉底第1个给患者开具书面运动处方<sup>[5]</sup>。1968年, HELLERSTEIN<sup>[6]</sup>开创了现代心脏康复的先河, 其采用

多学科方法预防冠心病患者发生主要不良心血管事件, 并将运动训练作为心脏康复的重要辅助手段。STRAUSS等<sup>[7]</sup>研究发现, 警察和办公室职员等久坐人群心血管危险因素发生率很高, 而足够的运动训练可以减少心血管危险因素。目前, CRET的治疗指征很广泛, 不同国家/地区普遍认同的是, 急性心肌梗死、冠状动脉旁路移植术后、稳定型心绞痛、经皮冠状动脉介入治疗 (percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI) 或心脏移植术后患者可进行CRET<sup>[8]</sup>。且近年研究表明, 心力衰竭患者通过适当的运动训练也可以获益<sup>[9]</sup>。

### 2 CRET对冠心病的影响

CRET是心肌梗死患者的二级预防措施, 其与患者死亡率降低和预后有关<sup>[10]</sup>。研究表明, CRET使冠心病患者全因死亡率降低13%~36%<sup>[11-12]</sup>。BEAUCHAMP等<sup>[13]</sup>的14年随访研究结果显示, 患者死亡率降低了58%。上述研究表明, 冠心病患者可以从CRET中明显获益。MARTIN等<sup>[14]</sup>调查了5 886例冠状动脉造影后接受CRET的患者, 其中49.3%的患者完成了CRET, 完成CRET与患者死亡风险 [RR=0.59, 95%CI (0.49, 0.70)]、冠心病再住院 [RR=0.68, 95%CI (0.55,

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0.83) ] 风险降低相关。HERANB等<sup>[2]</sup>对47项随机对照试验共10 794例患者进行Meta分析, 分别给予基于运动的心脏康复或常规护理, 结果显示, 短期内 (<12个月) 基于运动的心脏康复与患者再入院率降低有关 [  $RR=0.69$ ,  $95\%CI$  (0.51, 0.93) ], 中长期 ( $\geq 12$ 个月) 基于运动的心脏康复与患者死亡风险 [  $RR=0.87$ ,  $95\%CI$  (0.75, 0.99) ] 和心血管死亡风险 [  $RR=0.74$ ,  $95\%CI$  (0.63, 0.87) ] 降低有关。CRET的长期获益证据<sup>[13]</sup>和短期获益证据<sup>[15]</sup>相似, 总体上CRET可降低冠心病患者的死亡率, 改善患者预后。

### 3 运动训练对冠心病患者影响的相关机制

动脉粥样硬化是冠心病的主要病理特征, 是冠状动脉狭窄的主要致病因素。动脉粥样硬化的主要危险因素包括: 高血压、高脂血症、内皮功能障碍和血小板功能异常等, 而这些危险因素与冠心病患者缺乏运动训练相关<sup>[16]</sup>。常规运动训练可以通过增加血压和心率而达到促进肌肉形成和肝脏代谢、增加肾脏血流灌注及增强心肌收缩力等目的; 此外, 运动训练产生的急性压力源还会导致机体慢性适应, 主要表现为调节血压和脂质代谢、改善内皮功能、抗血栓形成等, 进而对冠心病患者产生积极影响。

**3.1 运动训练对血压的影响** 运动训练可通过舒张血管和减弱交感神经张力而发挥抗高血压作用<sup>[17]</sup>。运动训练能减轻交感神经功能障碍, 减少血管紧张素生成, 减轻全身血管收缩, 减少钠和水潴留及醛固酮生成, 从而改善高血压患者预后<sup>[18]</sup>。一项横断面研究表明, 与久坐的高血压患者相比, 有体力活动的高血压患者24 h和日间舒张压明显降低<sup>[19]</sup>。DE BARCELOS等<sup>[20]</sup>将运动训练 (>6周) 对高血压患者血压影响的24项临床研究进行Meta分析, 结果显示, 运动训练后高血压患者收缩压下降10.67 mm Hg [  $95\%CI$  (15.421, 5.926) mm Hg,  $P<0.001$  ], 舒张压下降5.49 mm Hg [  $95\%CI$  (8.663, 2.310) mm Hg,  $P<0.001$  ], 表明运动训练能够降低高血压患者收缩压和舒张压。FAGARD等<sup>[21]</sup>对3 936例原发性高血压患者进行分析, 结果显示, 接受耐力和阻力运动训练的原发性高血压患者动态血压明显降低。上述研究表明, 运动训练有利于原发性高血压患者的血压管理。

**3.2 运动训练对脂质代谢的影响** 运动训练可以改善血脂代谢。MANN等<sup>[22]</sup>研究表明, 中等强度有氧运动和抗阻训练均可以增加患者HDL-C, 而高强度运动训练则会降低LDL-C和TG。一项纳入48项研究共2 990例患者的Meta分析结果显示, 有氧运动训练可有效改善患者血脂代谢, 且有氧运动训练强度与TG降低有关, 而有氧运动训练量与HDL-C升高相关<sup>[23]</sup>。MUSCELLA等<sup>[24]</sup>研究证实, 脂质是机体运动期间的重要能量来源, 尤其是低强度和中等强度运动训练, 体力活动会改变脂质分布, 进而降低心血管疾病发生风险。王光益等<sup>[25]</sup>针对90例PCI后患者进行个性化康复运动训练, 结果显示, 康复运动训练后患者糖脂代谢、心功能、运动功能及生活质量明显改善, 分析其原因可能如下: 康复运动训练可诱导肌细胞、脂肪细胞产生更多的葡萄糖载体和胰岛素受体, 进而增强组织细胞中胰岛素的敏感性, 促进糖原转化, 最终改善糖脂代谢。

**3.3 运动训练对内皮功能的影响** 血管内皮细胞可以通过调节血管张力而维持血流动力学稳定, 可直接作用于心血管和外周血管疾病<sup>[26]</sup>。既往研究表明, 定期运动可以降低心血管疾病发病率和死亡率<sup>[27-28]</sup>。不同强度和持续时间的有氧运动训练具有调节血管内皮功能的作用, 主要表现为血流介导的血管内皮舒张 (flow-mediated dilation, FMD) 增加。目前, 肱动脉FMD是血管内皮功能的评价指标。肱动脉FMD每减少1%, 心血管疾病发生风险增加13%<sup>[29-30]</sup>。YOU等<sup>[31]</sup>研究发现, 8周及以上高强度有氧运动训练可有效增加健康中老年人人群的FMD。但目前尚无足够证据表明, 何种强度、持续多长时间的运动训练在改善血管内皮功能方面更具优势<sup>[32]</sup>。

**3.4 运动训练对血栓形成的影响** 运动训练是心脏康复最常用的方法之一, 其可抑制血小板活化过程, 延缓冠心病患者血管再狭窄<sup>[33]</sup>。研究表明, 运动训练可以促使主动脉血流量增加, 诱导一氧化氮释放<sup>[34]</sup>, 抑制血栓形成<sup>[35]</sup>。DURMUŞ等<sup>[36]</sup>将300例稳定型冠心病患者分为CRET组和非CRET组, 结果显示, CRET组患者平均血小板体积下降幅度大于非CRET组 (-1.10比-0.10,  $P<0.05$ ), 提示CRET可能通过降低血小板活化水平而预防血栓形成; 但该研究仅检测1次平均血小板体积, 未动态观察平均血小板体积变化, 且患者使用抗血小板药物也会对结果产生影响。

### 4 CRET方案

研究表明, 居家CRET和院内CRET在改善心肌梗死、心肌血运重建和心力衰竭患者生活质量方面效果相似<sup>[37]</sup>。高强度间歇训练 (high-intensity interval training, HIIT) 和中等强度连续训练 (moderate-intensity continuous training, MICT) 是CRET中最有效的运动方案, 但一直存在争议<sup>[38]</sup>。WESTON等<sup>[39]</sup>对参加HIIT与MICT的1 468例患者进行Meta分析, 结果显示, HIIT对心肺功能的改善效果优于MICT。有队列研究表明, HIIT可以改善冠心病患者内皮功能, 提高患者生活质量, 加速脂肪氧化, 降低空腹血糖及改善心肺功能<sup>[40]</sup>。

但相关调查结果显示, CRET的执行结果并不理想, 如ELLINGSEN等<sup>[41]</sup>研究发现, 77例行HIIT的患者中仅15例达到了HIIT目标, 65例行MICT的患者中33例运动强度高于规定强度。MUNK等<sup>[42]</sup>发现40例患者PCI后实施HIIT 6个月, 患者炎症标志物 (IL-6和IL-8) 水平降低, 抗炎细胞因子IL-10水平升高, 其中IL-6、C反应蛋白水平降低与PCI后支架内再狭窄相关。与抗炎作用相反, 运动训练对血小板介导的炎症标志物没有影响。HANNAN等<sup>[43]</sup>纳入17项研究共953例受试者 (其中行HIIT者465例, 行MICT者488例) 的Meta分析结果显示, HIIT在改善患者心肺功能方面优于MICT。该研究还发现, 持续时间>6周的CRET可使患者心肺功能明显改善, 持续时间为7~12周的CRET可使患者心肺功能最大限度改善。但TSCHECHSCHER等<sup>[44]</sup>研究发现, HIIT与金字塔训练 (pyramid training, PYR) 效果相似, 并建议设计更高强度的运动训练方案, 以缩短运动训练持续时间, 提高患者CRET实施期间的依从性。此外, 还需要进一步评估个体化运动训练在心脏康复中的长期获益。GOMES-NETO等<sup>[45]</sup>纳入12项研究共609例冠心病患者的Meta分析结果发现, 与MICT相比, HIIT改

善了冠心病患者峰值摄氧量 [  $1.3 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ , 95%CI (0.6, 1.9)  $\text{ml} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$  ]。因此, CRET方案的确定仍有待多中心、大样本量研究进一步探索。

## 5 居家CRET模式

目前, 居家CRET是心脏康复研究领域的热点。BRAVO-ESCOBAR等<sup>[46]</sup>针对中等程度缺血性心脏病患者采用基于互联网的可穿戴智能监测设备(远程心电监护仪)进行居家CRET, 并与医院CRET相比, 结果显示, 两组患者血压、运动能力、实验室检查指标比较无统计学差异, 且均未发生严重心脏相关并发症, 表明居家CRET与医院CRET的有效性和安全性相似。一项涵盖17项随机对照试验共2 172例患者的Meta分析结果显示, 与中心CRET相比, 家庭CRET有更高的完成率 [  $RR=1.04$ , 95%CI (1.01, 1.07) ]<sup>[47]</sup>, 分析其原因与移动监测设备的应用有关<sup>[48]</sup>。美国心脏协会(American Heart Association, AHA)和美国心脏病学会(American College of Cardiology, ACC)发布的一份共识, 强调在3~12个月干预期内以家庭和移动监测设备为基础的CRET可以使患者血压、血脂、血糖等指标明显改善<sup>[49]</sup>。居家CRET可改善多个短期结局指标, 如自我管理、功能训练、体质量管理、饮食习惯等, 进而使患者迅速建立个体化的心脏康复模式, 也为建立长期CRET奠定基础。居家CRET的长期计划一般包括12周的运动训练和监督、远程功能评估、生活方式教育及持续的医学监督和紧急支持, 主要目的是进行长期的行为矫正, 以提高患者的生活质量及延长其寿命。孙豪等<sup>[50]</sup>发现, 运用智能手机等电子设备对患者进行实时远程监控, 可以实时掌握患者居家CRET的第一手资料, 更好地监督CRET的执行效果, 从而解决患者依从性差的问题。

虽然基于移动健康的CRET是当前的研究热点, 且CRET的干预效果可靠、可行性强, 但基于移动健康的CRET落实情况尚不理想<sup>[51]</sup>。SALVI等<sup>[52]</sup>研究结果显示, 移动健康系统的参与和完成时间似乎较短, 其中居家康复阶段的完成率偏低(仅为34%)。目前, 尽管CRET干预监督方面存在一些技术挑战, 但近期一项居家CRET试验结果显示, 基于家庭计划的CRET成本效益更高, 药物成本降低<sup>[53]</sup>。

上述研究表明, 居家CRET的实施将促进延续性护理质量的提高, 因为其可以为不同生活方式的患者定制个性化康复治疗策略, 极大地满足了患者的差异化需求, 从而提高康复治疗依从性。

## 6 小结与展望

综上所述, 尽管PCI能够改善绝大多数冠心病患者的临床转归, 提高其生活质量, 但恢复冠心病患者心功能及减少冠状动脉再狭窄仍任重道远。CRET在促进患者健康、提高医疗资源共享、减轻患者疾病负担等方面作用明显。AHA和ACC推荐将常规运动训练作为二级预防及降低冠心病和其他动脉粥样硬化性血管疾病发生风险的措施(I b类推荐)<sup>[54]</sup>。但以运动训练为主导的居家CRET在我国尚未普及, 患者参与率低、依从性差。传统的医院CRET存在诸多限制, 如通勤时间长、交通问题、医院容量有限等。近年随着信息化时代的到来, 物联网技术为CRET的普及和推广提供了广阔空间, 加快

了居家CRET的创新步伐, 互联网+远程医疗技术改变了CRET模式, 提高了偏远地区及年老体弱人群心脏康复的参与率。但我国CRET研究尚处于初级阶段, 未来应多开展居家CRET方案及依从性的相关研究, 以提高患者CRET参与率; 充分利用可穿戴设备、计算机、智能手机应用程序等优化CRET支持手段, 为患者提供个体化CRET方式、提高患者参与率; 进一步扩大CRET的受众群体, 消除医疗服务资源分布不均衡给患者带来的不利影响。

作者贡献: 朱可佳、蒋亚辰进行文章的构思与设计; 朱可佳、谢文亮进行文章的可行性分析, 撰写、修订论文; 谢文亮进行文献/资料收集; 蒋亚辰进行文献/资料整理; 朱可佳负责文章的质量控制及审校, 并对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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