

· 新进展 ·

慢性阻塞性肺疾病与冠心病共病研究进展

扫描二维码
查看更多刘洪如^{1,2}, 武冬民^{1,2}, 李娜^{1,2}, 王林霞^{1,2}, 王耀勇^{1,2}

【摘要】 慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 与冠心病均是严重危害人类健康的常见慢性病且二者关系密切。研究表明, COPD患者发生冠心病的风险是非COPD患者的1.24倍, 而冠心病患者COPD发病率为18%~41%, 与单纯COPD或单纯冠心病患者相比, COPD与冠心病共病患者预后更差。本文主要综述了COPD与冠心病共病的危险因素、发病机制、预防及治疗, 旨在提高临床医生对COPD与冠心病共病的诊疗水平。

【关键词】 慢性阻塞性肺疾病; 冠心病; 共病; 综述

【中图分类号】 R 563.9 R 541.4 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2023.00.034

Research Progress on Comorbidity of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and Coronary Heart Disease LIU

Hongru^{1,2}, WU Dongmin^{1,2}, LI Na^{1,2}, WANG Linxia^{1,2}, WANG Yaoyong^{1,2}

1.Fenyang College of Shanxi Medical University, Fenyang 032200, China

2.Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Fenyang Hospital of Shanxi Province, Fenyang 032200, China

Corresponding author: WANG Yaoyong, E-mail: sxwyy7520@126.com

【Abstract】 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and coronary heart disease are common chronic diseases that seriously endanger human health and are closely related. Studies have shown that the risk of coronary heart disease in COPD patients is 1.24 times than that of non-COPD patients, and the incidence of COPD in patients with coronary heart disease is 18%–41%. Compared with patients with simple COPD or simple coronary heart disease, the prognosis of patients with comorbidity of COPD and coronary heart disease is worse. This article reviews the risk factors, pathogenesis, prevention, and treatment of comorbidity of COPD and coronary heart disease, in order to improve the diagnosis and treatment of COPD and coronary heart disease by clinicians.

【Key words】 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Coronary heart disease; Comorbidity; Review

慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 是一种以进行性不可逆气流阻塞为特征的肺部疾病^[1]。在我国, COPD患者总数约1亿, 40岁以上人群患病率为13.7%^[2]。据世界卫生组织预测, 到2040年COPD将成为导致人类过早死亡的第四大原因^[3]。2013年, 第五次国家卫生服务调查显示, 60岁以上人群冠心病患病率为27.8%, 且近年来有不断升高趋势^[4]。Meta分析结果显示, COPD患者发生冠心病的风险是非COPD患者的1.24倍^[5], 而冠心病患者COPD发病率为18%~41%^[6], 提示COPD与冠心病之间有着密不可分的联系。研究表明, 与单纯COPD或单纯冠心病患者相比, COPD与冠心病共病患者预后更差, 其不良事件发生风险及因再发心肌梗死、心力衰竭、冠状动脉血运重建、慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重 (acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, AECOPD) 再入院的风险明显升高^[7]。本文主要综述了COPD与冠心病共病的危险因素、发

病机制、预防及治疗, 旨在提高临床医生对COPD与冠心病共病的诊疗水平。

1 COPD与冠心病共病的危险因素

COPD和冠心病有多个共同危险因素, 如吸烟、衰老和久坐, 其中吸烟的危害最大^[1]。研究表明, 吸烟的冠心病患者COPD患病率高达19.7%^[8]。烟雾和其他吸入性有害颗粒是肺和动脉壁炎症反应的危险因素, 而肺和动脉壁持续发生炎症反应可导致慢性气道阻塞, 促进动脉粥样硬化及冠状动脉斑块不稳定, 进而引发COPD和冠心病^[1]。有高质量Meta分析结果显示, 戒烟可有效降低COPD和冠心病患者的发病率及死亡率^[9]。但目前大多数冠心病患者入院后仍继续吸烟, 而COPD患者戒烟的概率也较小, 故强化戒烟应成为COPD或冠心病的干预目标^[10]。

2 COPD与冠心病共病的发病机制

2.1 缺氧 COPD患者进行性气流受限导致的肺通气/血流比例失调可进一步促进低氧血症的发生发展^[11], 而低氧血症又会导致肺血管收缩、重构, 进而使右心室舒张功能障碍, 促进冠心病的发生^[12]; 此外, 慢性缺氧引起的血管紧张素-肾素系统过度激活和内皮功能障碍也被认为是COPD与冠心病共病的病理生理学基础^[6]。AECOPD患者常伴有不同程度的血氧分

基金项目: 山西省卫健委医学重点科研攻关专项 (2020XM30)

作者单位: 1.032200山西省汾阳市, 山西医科大学汾阳学院

2.032200山西省汾阳市, 山西省汾阳医院呼吸与危重症医学科

通信作者: 王耀勇, E-mail: sxwyy7520@126.com

压降低, 而血氧分压降低不仅可以通过兴奋主动脉体感受器、颈动脉体感受器及刺激肺牵张感受器而引起心率增快, 还可以直接兴奋交感神经、增加心肌收缩力, 进而造成心肌氧耗增加、氧供需失衡, 最终可能诱发急性心肌梗死^[13]。

2.2 肺过度膨胀 研究表明, 肺过度膨胀可能是以肺气肿为主的COPD患者罹患冠心病的关键因素^[14]。肺过度膨胀的发病特征是自发呼气后肺残气量异常增高, 从而使胸膜压力降低、左右心室壁张力增高, 进而导致交感神经高度紧张, 这是呼吸力学改变的主要病理生理机制^[15]。此外, 肺过度膨胀引发的气流限制还可加重肺通气/血流比例失调、肺毛细血管床减少、肺动脉高压, 进而导致右心负荷加重、右心室扩大, 甚至引发左心室充盈受损, 导致心排量减少^[15]。CHANDRA等^[16]研究发现, 在吸烟者中, 肺过度膨胀与临床冠心病和亚临床冠心病密切相关。

2.3 全身炎症反应 COPD和冠心病同时发生与全身炎症反应有关^[17]。COPD可导致全身炎症反应, 或炎症递质从肺部溢出到体循环, 进而导致冠状动脉粥样硬化^[18]。研究表明, 在COPD患者中, 冠状动脉粥样硬化程度与全身和肺部炎症标志物〔如白介素(interleukin, IL)-5、IL-6、IL-8、表面活性蛋白D和外周血中性粒细胞计数〕相关^[19]。血管内皮细胞氧化损伤可影响调节血管张力的内皮源性血管活性物质(如一氧化氮)的表达, 从而促进血管功能障碍, 这是COPD合并冠心病的关键驱动因素^[20]。C反应蛋白是慢性炎症性疾病的“前哨”生物标志物, 也是血管损伤后机体释放的一种急性期蛋白, 其可以刺激IL-6和内皮素1的生成^[21], 其中IL-6又可促进动脉粥样硬化斑块形成^[22], 与COPD与冠心病共病患者心血管结局密切相关^[21, 23]。

2.4 血脂异常 HDL-C被认为对动脉粥样硬化血管具有保护作用, 但有流行病学研究表明, 伴有高水平HDL-C的冠心病患者死亡率并未降低^[24]。HDL-C的主要成分有载脂蛋白(apolipoprotein, Apo) A I (约占70%)、ApoA II (约占20%), 且两者关系密切^[25]。ApoA I具有强大的促胆固醇逆转运、抗氧化损伤及心血管保护作用; ApoA II也具有促炎症反应、促胆固醇逆转运、促胰岛素抵抗、促肥胖等作用, 此外其还可以通过抑制脂蛋白脂酶而干扰三酰甘油代谢等^[26]。血清淀粉样蛋白A (serum amyloid A, SAA) 作为Apo参与了HDL的构成, 生理状态下, 其几乎不存在, 但急性炎症期其水平急剧上升, 且伴随ApoA I、ApoA II水平降低^[27]。既往研究表明, SAA升高是冠心病的独立危险因素^[28], 其机制可能为高水平SAA通过增加C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、纤维蛋白原、IL-6水平或降低HDL-C水平而在冠心病中发挥作用^[29]。笔者所在研究团队发现, AECOPD患者的HDL-C成分发生了剧烈变化, 即ApoA I、ApoA II水平降低及SAA水平剧烈升高, 该现象在动物实验中已得到证实^[26, 30-31], 提示血脂异常或HDL-C亚组分分布异常可能是COPD患者并发冠心病的关键因素。

2.5 遗传 近年来, COPD与冠心病共病的遗传学研究逐渐被重视。一项关于COPD与冠心病的大规模全基因组关联研究表明, 冠心病与COPD在全基因组水平上存在边缘证据, COPD

3个基因位点与冠心病相关, 提示COPD与冠心病基因易感性有关^[32]。SABATER-LLEAL等^[33]通过分析人肺功能相关基因单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)发现, CDFP1基因的rs2865531位点和KCNE2基因的rs9978142位点与冠心病相关, HTR4基因的rs9978142位点和rs3995090位点与颈动脉内膜中层厚度相关。目前, COPD与冠心病共病的遗传学研究证据较少, 还需要更多研究支持。

3 COPD与冠心病共病的预防

研究表明, 在COPD患者中, 心血管危险因素很常见, 但监测不足、治疗不足, 故需要针对心血管危险因素进行综合管理, 以降低冠心病发病率和死亡率^[34]。MORGAN等^[35]认为, 65岁以下及中重度COPD患者应积极评估冠心病发生风险。也有学者提出, 应构建COPD患者发生冠心病的风险预测模型^[36-37], 进而早期筛选并及时干预伴有高冠心病发生风险的COPD患者。但人们对COPD与冠心病共病早期诊断及预防的重视程度不足, 尚需要进一步宣教。

4 COPD与冠心病共病的治疗

COPD与冠心病共病的主要治疗方法包括药物治疗、介入治疗、康复训练, 其中药物治疗的研究进展较多。

4.1 药物治疗 药物是COPD及冠心病的主要治疗方法, 其中糖皮质激素、他汀类药物、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI)、血管紧张素II受体阻滞剂(angiotensin II receptor blocker, ARB)治疗COPD与冠心病共病已大致达成共识, β -受体激动剂及 β -受体阻滞剂由于不良反应而在临床用药中尚未明确。

4.1.1 糖皮质激素 吸入性糖皮质激素(inhaled corticosteroid, ICS)具有强大的抗炎作用, 其可以改善COPD患者临床症状, 提高患者生活质量, 减少COPD急性加重次数^[38]。与口服或静脉用糖皮质激素相比, ICS在气道中的作用时间更长, 且可以直接被输送到肺部, 不良反应少^[38]。研究表明, ICS的抗炎作用对COPD与动脉粥样硬化共病患者有用, 其可以减轻患者全身炎症反应, 改善患者心功能, 减轻患者心室功能障碍^[39]。研究表明, 对于无冠心病病史的COPD患者, ICS具有预防冠心病的作用^[40]。此外, ICS还可以延缓COPD患者细胞衰老, 对氧化应激引起的DNA损伤、细胞衰老和凋亡具有保护作用^[41]。

4.1.2 他汀类药物 他汀类药物具有降低胆固醇、抗炎、调节免疫和抗氧化等作用, 研究证实其对冠心病患者具有治疗作用^[38]。有观察性研究表明, 他汀类药物可以减少COPD患者急性加重次数及降低其死亡率^[42-43], 其中氟伐他汀和阿托伐他汀在降低COPD患者C反应蛋白水平和pH值方面效果更好^[44]。他汀类药物的治疗作用可能是其影响冠心病潜在的风险因素, 而不是COPD疾病过程, 其具体机制还需要更多研究探究。

4.1.3 ACEI和ARB ACEI和ARB是治疗心血管疾病的常见药物。研究表明, ACEI和ARB对COPD患者也具有潜在益处^[45]。动脉粥样硬化的多种族研究(MESA)表明, ACEI或ARB可减慢肺气肿进展, 且该效果在前吸烟者中更明显^[46], TEJWANI等^[47]研究结果也证实了该结论。有动物实验表

明, 阻断血管紧张素 II、降低转化生长因子 β 也可减少肺气肿的发生^[48], 这可能是ACEI、ARB治疗COPD与冠心病共病的新靶点。

4.1.4 β_1 -受体阻滞剂 研究表明, COPD与冠心病共病患者使用心脏选择性 β_1 -受体阻滞剂是安全的, 该药物的益处超过其导致COPD加重的风险^[49]。BELENKOV等^[50]研究表明, 心脏选择性 β_1 -受体阻滞剂可降低COPD与冠心病共病患者AECOPD发作风险, 且对于心肌梗死后的COPD患者, 在住院期间和出院后继续采用心脏选择性 β -受体阻滞剂治疗的效果似乎优于采用非选择性 β -受体阻滞剂治疗^[51]。但肺脏也有 β_1 -受体, 非选择性 β_1 -受体阻滞剂可能引起支气管痉挛, 故有学者指出使用非选择性 β_1 -受体阻滞剂时应适当监测其不良反应^[52]。此外, 对于AECOPD合并缺血性心脏病、心力衰竭或高血压患者, 在其急性加重期或氧依赖时应谨慎使用心脏选择性 β_1 -受体阻滞剂^[52]。整体而言, β_1 -受体阻滞剂在COPD与冠心病共病患者中的应用不足^[53]。而如何在COPD与冠心病共病患者中精准应用心脏选择性 β_1 -受体阻滞剂尚需更多研究探索。

4.1.5 β_2 -受体激动剂 β_2 -受体激动剂作为COPD患者最常用的支气管扩张剂, 包括短效 β_2 -受体激动剂 (如沙丁胺醇) 和长效 β_2 -受体激动剂 (如沙美特罗和福莫特罗)^[54]。近年来COPD患者使用 β_2 -受体激动剂后心血管事件发生情况引起了研究者的关注。有研究报道, COPD患者吸入沙丁胺醇后可继发急性心肌梗死, 其发生机制可能为沙丁胺醇激活了心脏和外周 β_2 -肾上腺素能受体, 诱导正性变时效应和正性肌力效应, 进而导致冠状动脉血流重新分配^[55]。SALPETER等^[56]研究表明, 与安慰剂相比, β_2 -受体激动剂可导致COPD患者心率增快、钾浓度降低及冠心病发生风险升高。但也有研究表明, 长效、短效 β_2 -受体激动剂均不会增加COPD患者心血管事件发生风险, 长效、短效 β_2 -受体激动剂联合治疗可减轻患者过度通气, 改善患者心功能, 甚至可能降低心血管事件发生风险^[57]。新的 β_2 -受体激动剂 (如Abediterol®) 可通过延长 β_2 -受体激动剂的 $t_{1/2}$ 及与其他受体 [如M3受体和磷酸二酯酶4 (phosphodiesterase 4, PDE4)] 结合, 进而强化COPD治疗效果、降低心血管事件发生风险^[58]。

4.2 介入治疗 COPD与冠心病共病患者是行冠状动脉旁路移植术 (coronary artery bypass grafting, CABG) 或经皮冠状动脉介入治疗 (percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI) 的高危人群^[59]。COPD是冠心病患者PCI及CABG后死亡率升高的独立危险因素^[60-61]。研究表明, COPD与冠心病共病患者行PCI后院内、长期心肌梗死发生率和死亡率明显高于单纯冠心病患者^[62], 其术后主要不良心血管事件相对风险是单纯冠心病患者的1.36倍^[63]。但有研究表明, 行非体外循环CABG治疗的COPD和非COPD患者死亡率相似^[64], 且肺功能较差的患者中选择比较“保守”的非体外循环CABG治疗者的预后优于选择CABG治疗者^[65]。综上, COPD与冠心病共病患者行介入治疗后预后可能较差, 故有手术指征时应谨慎评估患者的肺功能及感染发生风险。

4.3 康复训练 近年来, 康复训练逐渐成为COPD与冠心病共病患者的治疗热点。研究表明, 肺康复训练可降低COPD患者死亡率, 缩短其住院天数, 减少其再入院次数; 且肺康复训练对患者生活质量和运动能力的改善作用似乎至少维持了12个月^[66]。CHEN等^[67]研究表明, 肺康复训练可有效改善行CABG的COPD和非COPD患者的呼吸功能和肺功能。在中国, 增强型体外反搏 (enhanced external counterpulsation, EECP) 可广泛用于冠心病的治疗, 此外其还能有效提高COPD患者的运动耐力^[68]。

5 小结与展望

综上所述, COPD与冠心病有很多相同的危险因素, 如吸烟、衰老和久坐, 其中吸烟的危害最大; 缺氧、肺过度膨胀、全身炎症反应、血脂异常及遗传是COPD与冠心病共病的发病机制, 药物治疗、介入治疗、康复训练是COPD与冠心病共病的主要治疗方法, 但目前还没有相关指导指南。未来随着人口老龄化进程加剧, COPD与冠心病共病患者将不断增加, 故规范该共病的诊治将成为临床实践的主要问题之一。

作者贡献: 刘洪如进行文章的构思与设计、可行性分析, 撰写、修订论文; 武冬民、李娜、王林霞进行文献/资料收集、整理; 王耀勇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。

参考文献

- [1] HALPIN D M G, CRINER G J, PAPI A, et al. Global initiative for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive lung disease. the 2020 GOLD science committee report on COVID-19 and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2021, 203 (1): 24-36. DOI: 10.1164/rccm.202009-3533SO.
- [2] WANG C, XU J Y, YANG L, et al. Prevalence and risk factors of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in China (the China Pulmonary Health [CPH] study): a national cross-sectional study [J]. *Lancet*, 2018, 391 (10131): 1706-1717. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)30841-9.
- [3] ROGLIANI P, RITONDO B L, LAITANO R, et al. Advances in understanding of mechanisms related to increased cardiovascular risk in COPD [J]. *Expert Rev Respir Med*, 2021, 15 (1): 59-70. DOI: 10.1080/17476348.2021.1840982.
- [4] 《中国心血管健康与疾病报告2021》要点解读 [J]. *中国心血管杂志*, 2022, 27 (4): 305-318.
- [5] WANG J J. Risk of coronary heart disease in people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a meta-analysis [J]. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis*, 2021, 16: 2939-2944. DOI: 10.2147/COPD.S331505.
- [6] DAHER A, DREHER M. The bidirectional relationship between chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and coronary artery disease [J]. *Herz*, 2020, 45 (2): 110-117. DOI: 10.1007/s00059-020-04893-4.
- [7] CAMPO G, PAVASINI R, MALAGÙ M, et al. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and ischemic heart disease comorbidity: overview of mechanisms and clinical management [J]. *Cardiovasc Drugs*

- Ther, 2015, 29 (2): 147-157. DOI: 10.1007/s10557-014-6569-y.
- [8] YANGUI F, TOUIL A, ANTIT S, et al. COPD prevalence in smokers with stable ischemic heart disease: a cross-sectional study in Tunisia [J]. *Respir Med*, 2021, 179: 106335. DOI: 10.1016/j.rmed.2021.106335.
- [9] LOVATT S, WONG C W, HOLROYD E, et al. Smoking cessation after acute coronary syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Int J Clin Pract*, 2021, 75 (12): e14894. DOI: 10.1111/ijcp.14894.
- [10] ANDREAS S, PANKOW W. Smoking cessation - achievable and effective [J]. *Dtsch Med Wochenschr*, 2021, 146 (11): 748-751. DOI: 10.1055/a-1259-8353.
- [11] RABE K F, HURST J R, SUISSA S. Cardiovascular disease and COPD: dangerous liaisons? [J]. *Eur Respir Rev*, 2018, 27 (149): 180057. DOI: 10.1183/16000617.0057-2018.
- [12] ZANGIABADI A, DE PASQUALE C G, SAJKOV D. Pulmonary hypertension and right heart dysfunction in chronic lung disease [J]. *Biomed Res Int*, 2014, 2014: 739674. DOI: 10.1155/2014/739674.
- [13] 张婉丽, 李嘉伟, 刘真成, 等. 慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重与急性心肌梗死关系的研究进展 [J]. *实用心脑血管病杂志*, 2019, 27 (5): 9-11, 15. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-5971.2019.05.003.
- [14] SMITH B M, KAWUT S M, BLUEMKE D A, et al. Pulmonary hyperinflation and left ventricular mass: the multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis COPD Study [J]. *Circulation*, 2013, 127 (14): 1503-1511, 1511e1-6. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.113.001653.
- [15] STRUB N, BAUERSACHS J, WELTE T, et al. Left heart function in COPD: impact of lung deflation [J]. *Herz*, 2019, 44 (6): 477-482. DOI: 10.1007/s00059-019-4816-5.
- [16] CHANDRA D, GUPTA A, KINNEY G L, et al. The association between lung hyperinflation and coronary artery disease in smokers [J]. *Chest*, 2021, 160 (3): 858-871. DOI: 10.1016/j.chest.2021.04.066.
- [17] STEVEN S, FRENIS K, OELZE M, et al. Vascular inflammation and oxidative stress: major triggers for cardiovascular disease [J]. *Oxid Med Cell Longev*, 2019, 2019: 7092151. DOI: 10.1155/2019/7092151.
- [18] BARNES P J, CELLI B R. Systemic manifestations and comorbidities of COPD [J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2009, 33 (5): 1165-1185. DOI: 10.1183/09031936.00128008.
- [19] WILLIAMS M C, MURCHISON J T, EDWARDS L D, et al. Coronary artery calcification is increased in patients with COPD and associated with increased morbidity and mortality [J]. *Thorax*, 2014, 69 (8): 718-723. DOI: 10.1136/thoraxjnl-2012-203151.
- [20] KAROLIN A, REBROV A P. Endothelial dysfunction in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in combination with coronary heart disease [J]. *Ter Arkh*, 2019, 91 (3): 22-26. DOI: 10.26442/00403660.2019.03.000061.
- [21] UKENA C, MAHFOUD F, KINDERMANN M, et al. The cardiopulmonary continuum systemic inflammation as 'common soil' of heart and lung disease [J]. *Int J Cardiol*, 2010, 145 (2): 172-176. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijcard.2010.04.082.
- [22] ANDRÉ S, CONDE B, FRAGOSO E, et al. COPD and cardiovascular disease [J]. *Pulmonology*, 2019, 25 (3): 168-176. DOI: 10.1016/j.pulmoe.2018.09.006.
- [23] RIDKER P M, RIFAIN, ROSE L, et al. Comparison of C-reactive protein and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels in the prediction of first cardiovascular events [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2002, 347 (20): 1557-1565. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa021993.
- [24] CASULA M, COLPANI O, XIE S N, et al. HDL in atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease: in search of a role [J]. *Cells*, 2021, 10 (8): 1869. DOI: 10.3390/cells10081869.
- [25] DUFFY D, RADER D J. Update on strategies to increase HDL quantity and function [J]. *Nat Rev Cardiol*, 2009, 6 (7): 455-463. DOI: 10.1038/nrcardio.2009.94.
- [26] 王耀勇, 田瑶, 吴建华, 等. 慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者高密度载脂蛋白A-I、A-II和血清淀粉样蛋白A水平变化及意义 [J]. *中国老年学杂志*, 2018, 38 (21): 5216-5217.
- [27] SHAH C, HARI-DASS R, RAYNES J G. Serum amyloid A is an innate immune opsonin for Gram-negative bacteria [J]. *Blood*, 2006, 108 (5): 1751-1757. DOI: 10.1182/blood-2005-11-011932.
- [28] KARAKAS S, MORTADA R, FELLOW C. In search of the "LINK": acute phase serum amyloid A [J]. *Atherosclerosis*, 2011, 216 (2): 266-268. DOI: 10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2011.01.033.
- [29] ZHOU J L, LU Y, WANG S F, et al. Association between serum amyloid A levels and coronary heart disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis of 26 studies [J]. *Inflamm Res*, 2020, 69 (4): 331-345. DOI: 10.1007/s00011-020-01325-1.
- [30] WANG Y Y, SAWASHITA J, QIAN J Z, et al. ApoA-I deficiency in mice is associated with redistribution of ApoA-II and aggravated AApoA II amyloidosis [J]. *J Lipid Res*, 2011, 52 (8): 1461-1470. DOI: 10.1194/jlr.M013235.
- [31] 王耀勇, 田瑶, 吴建华, 等. 载脂蛋白A-I、A-II和血清淀粉样蛋白A水平变化在肺炎中的意义 [J]. *中国医师进修杂志*, 2016, 39 (4): 343-345. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1673-4904.2016.04.016.
- [32] ZHU Z Z, WANG X F, LI X H, et al. Genetic overlap of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cardiovascular disease-related traits: a large-scale genome-wide cross-trait analysis [J]. *Respir Res*, 2019, 20 (1): 64. DOI: 10.1186/s12931-019-1036-8.
- [33] SABATER-LLEAL M, MÄLARSTIG A, FOLKERSEN L, et al. Common genetic determinants of lung function, subclinical atherosclerosis and risk of coronary artery disease [J]. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9 (8): e104082. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0104082.
- [34] HAWKINS N M, PETERSON S, EZZAT A M, et al. Control of cardiovascular risk factors in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *Ann Am Thorac Soc*, 2022, 19 (7): 1102-1111. DOI: 10.1513/AnnalsATS.202104-463OC.
- [35] MORGAN A D, ZAKERI R, QUINT J K. Defining the relationship between COPD and CVD: what are the implications

- for clinical practice? [J]. *Ther Adv Respir Dis*, 2018, 12: 1753465817750524. DOI: 10.1177/1753465817750524.
- [36] CAZZOLA M, CALZETTA L, MATERA M G, et al. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and coronary disease: COPDCoRi, a simple and effective algorithm for predicting the risk of coronary artery disease in COPD patients [J]. *Respir Med*, 2015, 109 (8): 1019–1025. DOI: 10.1016/j.rmed.2015.05.021.
- [37] OGAN N, GUNAY E, EKICI B, et al. Morphological overview of cardiovascular comorbidities in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: Frank's sign [J]. *Heart Lung*, 2020, 49 (3): 331–335. DOI: 10.1016/j.hrtlng.2020.01.008.
- [38] BRASSINGTON K, SELEMIDIS S, BOZINOVSKI S, et al. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and atherosclerosis: common mechanisms and novel therapeutics [J]. *Clin Sci (Lond)*, 2022, 136 (6): 405–423. DOI: 10.1042/CS20210835.
- [39] MARTINEZ F J, RABE K F, FERGUSON G T, et al. Reduced all-cause mortality in the ETHOS trial of budesonide/glycopyrrolate/formoterol for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. A randomized, double-blind, multicenter, parallel-group study [J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2021, 203 (5): 553–564. DOI: 10.1164/rccm.202006–26180C.
- [40] SHIN J, YOON H Y, LEE Y M, et al. Inhaled corticosteroids in COPD and the risk for coronary heart disease: a nationwide cohort study [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2020, 10 (1): 18973. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-020-74854-8.
- [41] PASCHALAKI K, ROSSIOS C, PERICLEOUS C, et al. Inhaled corticosteroids reduce senescence in endothelial progenitor cells from patients with COPD [J]. *Thorax*, 2022, 77 (6): 616–620. DOI: 10.1136/thoraxjnl-2020-216807.
- [42] LIN C M, YANG T M, YANG Y H, et al. Statin use and the risk of subsequent hospitalized exacerbations in COPD patients with frequent exacerbations [J]. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis*, 2020, 15: 289–299. DOI: 10.2147/COPD.S229047.
- [43] CHEN Y Y, LI T C, LI C I, et al. Statins associated with better long-term outcomes in aged hospitalized patients with COPD: a real-world experience from pay-for-performance program [J]. *J Pers Med*, 2022, 12 (2): 299. DOI: 10.3390/jpm12020299.
- [44] LU Y B, CHANG R X, YAO J, et al. Effectiveness of long-term using statins in COPD—a network meta-analysis [J]. *Respir Res*, 2019, 20 (1): 17. DOI: 10.1186/s12931-019-0984-3.
- [45] VASILEIADIS I E, GOUDIS C A, GIANNAKOPOULOU P T, et al. Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers: a promising medication for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease? [J]. *COPD*, 2018, 15 (2): 148–156. DOI: 10.1080/15412555.2018.1432034.
- [46] PARIKH M A, AARON C P, HOFFMAN E A, et al. Angiotensin-converting inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor blockers and longitudinal change in percent emphysema on computed tomography. the multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis lung study [J]. *Ann Am Thorac Soc*, 2017, 14 (5): 649–658. DOI: 10.1513/AnnalsATS.201604–3170C.
- [47] TEJWANI V, FAWZY A, PUTCHA N, et al. Emphysema progression and lung function decline among angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and angiotensin-receptor blockade users in the COPD Gene cohort [J]. *Chest*, 2021, 160 (4): 1245–1254. DOI: 10.1016/j.chest.2021.05.007.
- [48] PODOWSKI M, CALVI C, METZGER S, et al. Angiotensin receptor blockade attenuates cigarette smoke-induced lung injury and rescues lung architecture in mice [J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2012, 122 (1): 229–240. DOI: 10.1172/JCI46215.
- [49] KAROLI N A, REBROV A P. Possibilities and limitations of the use of beta-blockers in patients with cardiovascular disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *Kardiologia*, 2021, 61 (10): 89–98. DOI: 10.18087/cardio.2021.10.n1119.
- [50] BELENKOV Y N, TSVETKOVA O A, PRIVALOVA E V, et al. Comorbidity of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cardiovascular diseases: place of therapy with modern β -adrenoblockers [J]. *Kardiologia*, 2019, 59 (6): 48–55. DOI: 10.18087/cardio.2019.6.n458.
- [51] CHUNG C M, LIN M S, CHANG S T, et al. Cardioselective versus nonselective β -blockers after myocardial infarction in adults with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *Mayo Clin Proc*, 2022, 97 (3): 531–546. DOI: 10.1016/j.mayocp.2021.07.020.
- [52] STEFAN M S, ROTHBERG M B, PRIYA A, et al. Association between β -blocker therapy and outcomes in patients hospitalized with acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive lung disease with underlying ischaemic heart disease, heart failure or hypertension [J]. *Thorax*, 2012, 67 (11): 977–984. DOI: 10.1136/thoraxjnl-2012-201945.
- [53] PARKIN L, QUON J, SHARPLES K, et al. Underuse of beta-blockers by patients with COPD and co-morbid acute coronary syndrome: a nationwide follow-up study in New Zealand [J]. *Respirology*, 2020, 25 (2): 173–182. DOI: 10.1111/resp.13662.
- [54] BLAIR H A. Tiotropium/olodaterol: a review in COPD [J]. *Drugs*, 2019, 79 (9): 997–1008. DOI: 10.1007/s40265-019-01133-w.
- [55] FISHER A A, DAVIS M W, MCGILL D A. Acute myocardial infarction associated with albuterol [J]. *Ann Pharmacother*, 2004, 38 (12): 2045–2049. DOI: 10.1345/aph.1E150.
- [56] SALPETER S R, ORMISTON T M, SALPETER E E. Cardiovascular effects of beta-agonists in patients with asthma and COPD: a meta-analysis [J]. *Chest*, 2004, 125 (6): 2309–2321. DOI: 10.1378/chest.125.6.2309.
- [57] ROGLIANI P, CALZETTA L, MATERA M G, et al. Inhaled therapies and cardiovascular risk in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *Expert Opin Pharmacother*, 2019, 20 (6): 737–750. DOI: 10.1080/14656566.2019.1570133.
- [58] From the American Association of Neurological Surgeons (AANS), American Society of Neuroradiology (ASNR), Cardiovascular and Interventional Radiology Society of Europe (CIRSE), et al. Multisociety consensus quality improvement revised consensus statement for endovascular therapy of acute ischemic stroke [J]. *Int J Stroke*, 2018, 13 (6): 612–632. DOI: 10.1177/1747493018778713.
- [59] ANDELL P, SJÖGREN J, BATRA G, et al. Outcome of

- patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and severe coronary artery disease who had a coronary artery bypass graft or a percutaneous coronary intervention [J]. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg*, 2017, 52 (5): 930-936. DOI: 10.1093/ejcts/ezx219.
- [60] GATTA F, HAQZAD Y, LOUBANI M. Short-term and long-term impact of diagnosed and undiagnosed chronic obstructive pulmonary disease on coronary artery bypass grafting surgery [J]. *Postgrad Med J*, 2022, 98 (1158): 258-263. DOI: 10.1136/postgradmedj-2020-139341.
- [61] YAO Y, ZHU P, XU N, et al. Effects of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease on long-term prognosis of patients with coronary heart disease post-percutaneous coronary intervention [J]. *J Geriatr Cardiol*, 2022, 19 (6): 428-434. DOI: 10.11909/j.issn.1671-5411.2022.06.005.
- [62] BUNDHUN P K, GUPTA C, XU G M. Major adverse cardiac events and mortality in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease following percutaneous coronary intervention: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *BMC Cardiovasc Disord*, 2017, 17 (1): 191. DOI: 10.1186/s12872-017-0622-2.
- [63] ZAFIRAKI V K, KOSMACHEVA E D, MIRZAEV S G, et al. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in patients with coronary heart disease worsens long-term prognosis after percutaneous coronary interventions [J]. *Kardiologija*, 2021, 61 (11): 24-32. DOI: 10.18087/cardio.2021.11.n1820.
- [64] OVALI C, ŞAHİN A. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and off-pump coronary surgery [J]. *Ann Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*, 2018, 24 (4): 193-199. DOI: 10.5761/ates.0a.17-00231.
- [65] LIZAK M K, NASH E, ZAKLICZYŃSKI M, et al. Additional spirometry criteria predict postoperative complications after coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) independently of concomitant chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: when is off-pump CABG more beneficial? [J]. *Pol Arch Med Wewn*, 2009, 119 (9): 550-557.
- [66] RYRSØ C K, GODTFREDSSEN N S, KOFOD L M, et al. Lower mortality after early supervised pulmonary rehabilitation following COPD-exacerbations: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *BMC Pulm Med*, 2018, 18 (1): 154. DOI: 10.1186/s12890-018-0718-1.
- [67] CHEN J O, LIU J F, LIU Y Q, et al. Effectiveness of a perioperative pulmonary rehabilitation program following coronary artery bypass graft surgery in patients with and without COPD [J]. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis*, 2018, 13: 1591-1597. DOI: 10.2147/COPD.S157967.
- [68] ZHAO M M, HUANG Y Q, LI L, et al. Enhanced external counterpulsation efficacy on exercise endurance in COPD patients and healthy subjects: a pilot randomized clinical trial [J]. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis*, 2020, 15: 25-31. DOI: 10.2147/COPD.S225566.

(收稿日期: 2022-11-06; 修回日期: 2023-01-24)

(本文编辑: 谢武英)

(上接第121页)

- [9] 宋丽丹, 王淑卿, 吴瑶. Peplau人际关系理论在高血压健康教育中的应用效果 [J]. *中国预防医学杂志*, 2020, 21 (6): 614-618. DOI: 10.16506/j.1009-6639.2020.06.004.
- [10] 王宁宁, 陈明月, 顾元馨. 基于Peplau人际关系理论下聚焦解决模式干预对宫外孕术后患者应激反应、睡眠质量的影响 [J]. *广西医学*, 2022, 44 (5): 561-565.
- [11] 中华医学会糖尿病学分会. 中国2型糖尿病防治指南 (2020年版) [J]. *中华内分泌代谢杂志*, 2021, 37 (4): 311-398. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn311282-20210304-00142.
- [12] 中国高血压防治指南修订委员会, 高血压联盟 (中国), 中华医学会心血管病学分会中国医师协会高血压专业委员会, 等. 中国高血压防治指南 (2018年修订版) [J]. *中国心血管杂志*, 2019, 24 (1): 24-56. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1007-5410.2019.01.002.
- [13] TOOBERT D J, HAMPSON S E, GLASGOW R E. The summary of diabetes self-care activities measure: results from 7 studies and a revised scale [J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2000, 23 (7): 943-950. DOI: 10.2337/diacare.23.7.943.
- [14] 沈晓红, 姜乾金. 医学应对方式问卷中文版701例测试报告 [J]. *中国行为医学科学*, 2000, 9 (1): 18. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1674-6554.2000.01.008.
- [15] 胡荣, 王玉芳, 方文添. 老年血液肿瘤患者的社会支持与应对方式 [J]. *中国老年学杂志*, 2014, 34 (2): 458-460. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-9202.2014.02.079.
- [16] POWELL C. The Delphi technique: myths and realities [J]. *J Adv Nurs*, 2003, 41 (4): 376-382. DOI: 10.1046/j.1365-2648.2003.02537.x.
- [17] 卢佳美, 李维, 廖金莲, 等. 鼻咽癌放疗患者健康教育效果评价指标体系的构建 [J]. *中华护理杂志*, 2022, 57 (8): 942-950.
- [18] 任鹏娜, 胡小懿, 汤爱玲, 等. 基于循证构建老年尿失禁患者出院准备护理方案 [J]. *护理学报*, 2022, 29 (6): 7-10. DOI: 10.16460/j.issn1008-9969.2022.06.007.
- [19] 李志文, 潘颖丽, 秦敬敬, 等. 减重代谢术后患者饮食与营养康复方案的构建 [J]. *中华护理杂志*, 2022, 57 (4): 455-462. DOI: 10.3761/j.issn.0254-1769.2022.04.011.
- [20] 上海市医学会糖尿病专科分会, 上海市医学会内分泌专科分会. 成人糖尿病患者血压管理专家共识 [J]. *上海医学*, 2021, 44 (1): 8-18. DOI: 10.19842/j.cnki.issn.0253-9934.2021.01.002.
- [21] 陈琼琼, 魏丽丽, 姜文彬, 等. 基于德尔菲法失能老人出院计划服务模式的构建 [J]. *护理学杂志*, 2020, 35 (4): 78-81. DOI: 10.3870/j.issn.1001-4152.2020.04.078.
- [22] 黄红玉, 吴瑾, 罗碧如, 等. 基于Peplau人际关系理论的出院计划在儿童I型糖尿病的应用效果分析 [J]. *中国儿童保健杂志*, 2018, 26 (9): 1006-1009. DOI: 10.11852/zgetbjzz2018-26-09-20.
- [23] PENCKOFER S M, FERRANS C, MUMBY P, et al. A psychoeducational intervention (SWEEP) for depressed women with diabetes [J]. *Ann Behav Med*, 2012, 44 (2): 192-206. DOI: 10.1007/s12160-012-9377-2.

(收稿日期: 2022-09-25; 修回日期: 2022-12-08)

(本文编辑: 崔丽红)