

女性抗栓治疗的中国专家建议

中华医学会心血管病学分会女性健康学组 中国医师协会心血管内科医师分会女医师工作委员会

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【摘要】 心血管疾病是女性致死、致残的主要原因,血栓形成与其密切相关。随着月经周期、妊娠、绝经等生理状态的变化,女性体内凝血状态不断变化,病理生理特点、药物代谢、临床表现和防治策略存在特殊性。中华医学会心血管病学分会女性健康学组和中国医师协会心血管内科医师分会女医师工作委员会组织相关专家讨论完成此建议,聚焦于女性防治动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病抗血小板治疗和心房颤动、静脉血栓栓塞疾病抗凝治疗的特殊性,旨在促进我国女性血栓性疾病的防控工作。

【关键词】 动脉粥样硬化; 血栓形成; 女性; 抗血栓治疗

Chinese expert advisory on female antithrombotic therapy

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心血管疾病是女性致死、致残的主要原因,与血栓密切相关。随着女性月经周期、妊娠、绝经等生理状态的变化,体内凝血状态不断变化^[1-2],女性的病理生理特点、药物代谢、临床表现和防治策略存在特殊性,需要特别关注。中华医学会心血管病学分会女性健康学组和中国医师协会心血管内科医师分会女医师工作委员会组织相关专家制定《女性抗栓治疗的中国专家建议》,聚焦于女性防治动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病(atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, ASCVD)抗血小板治疗和心房颤动(房颤)、静脉血栓栓塞疾病(venous thromboembolism, VTE)抗凝治疗的特殊性,旨在促进我国女性血栓性疾病的防控工作。

一、女性血栓性疾病的病理生理特征

女性血小板活性和凝血蛋白基因转录受雌激素调控^[3,4],血小板糖蛋白(glycoprotein, GP) II b/III a 表达及受体活化更多^[5]。女性使用避孕药、激素替代治疗、基因和环境因素均可导致血管内皮功能、

血小板活性、纤溶活性等变化^[4],导致血栓的风险增加。女性脂肪多、肌肉少,药物吸收、代谢更快,出血风险更高^[6-7]。

ASCVD、房颤、VTE 等疾病常需进行抗血栓治疗。尽管女性心血管疾病发病年龄晚于男性,但绝经期女性患病率增加,发生心血管事件及死亡的风险更高。女性妊娠期发生急性心肌梗死的风险较非妊娠女性增加 3~4 倍^[8],女性急性冠状动脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)更多见斑块侵蚀、自发性冠状动脉夹层^[9]和冠状动脉痉挛^[10-11]。乳腺癌患者血栓栓塞风险增加,放射治疗时心脏的平均辐射剂量与未来心血管事件间存在线性关系^[12]。女性在使用避孕药物或妊娠期时,VTE 的发生风险增加^[13-14]。由于妊娠期存在高凝状态、静脉血流缓慢和血管壁损伤,容易形成深静脉血栓,导致妊娠期 VTE 风险较非妊娠期增加 5 倍以上^[15]。女性外科手术后血栓栓塞风险升高,前 3 周为血栓高峰期^[16]。女性 VTE 更多表现为肺栓塞^[17]。

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在我国女性心脑血管疾病死因中,卒中是缺血性心脏病的 1.5 倍(卒中比缺血性心脏病,131.23/10 万比 86.13/10 万)^[18]。脑静脉窦血栓(cerebral venous thrombosis, CVT)70% 以上为女性^[19],高发年龄 31~50 岁,多见于口服避孕药及妊娠女性。Framingham 研究^[20]显示在 1958—1967 年和 1998—2007 年间,房颤发病率呈增高趋势,男性高于女性,但女性房颤患者发生卒中和死亡的风险更高^[21]。瑞典 100 802 例非瓣膜性房颤患者的研究显示,女性发生缺血性卒中的风险高于男性(每年 6.2% 比 4.2%, $P<0.0001$)^[22]。加拿大 ≥ 65 岁的 39 398 例男性和 44 115 例房颤女性患者的研究显示,老年女性卒中风险高于男性^[23]。与单纯房颤相比,乳腺癌合并房颤患者的卒中风险更高,抗凝治疗比例更低^[24]。

二、女性抗栓治疗的临床研究

(一)抗血小板治疗

1. ASCVD 一级预防: WHS 研究^[25]入选 39 876 例 ≥ 45 岁的健康女性,随机给予阿司匹林隔日 100 mg 或安慰剂治疗,平均随访 10 年的结果显示,阿司匹林降低缺血性卒中的风险,不降低主要心血管事件风险(MACE),增加严重胃肠道出血的风险。后续研究计算 15 年阿司匹林降低心血管事件/出血等绝对风险,仅 ≥ 65 岁女性亚组心血管事件、缺血性卒中的风险降低,绝对获益超过了出血风险^[26]。HOT 研究^[27]的亚组分析显示阿司匹林可降低男性的心肌梗死发生率,而对女性心肌梗死发生率无显著降低。一级预防随机对照试验的荟萃分析入选 51 342 例女性,44 114 例男性,结果显示阿司匹林减少心血管事件(女性: $OR=0.88$, 95% CI 0.79~0.99; 男性: $OR=0.86$, 95% CI 0.78~0.94),增加出血风险(女性 $OR=1.68$, 95% CI 1.13~2.52; 男性 $OR=1.72$, 95% CI 1.35~2.20),降低女性缺血性卒中($OR=0.83$, 95% CI 0.70~0.97)和男性心肌梗死($OR=0.68$, 95% CI 0.54~0.86)的风险^[28]。国际抗栓临床试验(ATT)协作组对 6 个随机试验的荟萃分析^[29]显示阿司匹林减少男性主要冠状动脉事件($RR=0.77$, 95% CI 0.67~0.89),减少女性缺血性卒中风险($RR=0.77$, 95% CI 0.59~0.99),阿司匹林降低严重血管事件风险无性别差异(女性: $RR=0.88$, 95% CI 0.76~1.01; 男性: $RR=0.88$, 95% CI 0.78~0.98)。Rothwell 等^[30]汇总 10 项阿司匹林一级预防临床试验,入选 117 279 例体重 60.0~81.2 kg (男性中位体重 81.0 kg, 女性中位体重 68.0 kg)个体,显示阿司匹林

75~100 mg/d 预防心血管事件的疗效随体重增加而下降,主要使体重 50~69 kg 人群获益,而体重低于 50 kg 的人群全因死亡风险升高。对 165 502 例的荟萃分析^[31]显示,与对照组比较,阿司匹林不降低全因死亡、心血管死亡和非心血管死亡风险,降低非致死性心肌梗死、短暂性脑缺血发作和缺血性卒中风险,增加非致死性出血风险,亚组分析未发现性别差异。近期发表的阿司匹林一级预防研究(ASCEND^[32]、ARRIVE^[33]、ASPREE^[34-36])未显示阿司匹林的获益,而出血风险增加,其中 ARRIVE、ASPREE 研究的亚组分析显示男女患者间主要终点及出血风险无显著差异。

2. 冠心病二级预防: 抗血小板治疗降低冠心病患者死亡、心肌梗死和缺血复发的风险。ATT 协作组对 16 个阿司匹林二级预防随机试验进行的荟萃分析^[29],阿司匹林显著降低冠脉事件和卒中风险,无明显性别差异。与男性比较,女性更少服用抗血小板药且依从性差^[37-39]、抗血小板治疗的出血^[40-42]及死亡风险更高^[42]、溶栓治疗颅内出血的发生率增加^[43]。荟萃分析显示,女性心血管事件复发的绝对风险高于男性^[44]。尽管女性冠心病患者可从双联抗血小板治疗(dual-antiplatelet therapy, DAPT)中获益,但出血风险增加,对抗血小板治疗的依从性差也影响了女性获益^[39]。Lau 等^[45]对包括普拉格雷、替格瑞洛和坎格瑞洛的 7 个随机试验(24 494 例女性和 63 346 例男性患者)性别差异的荟萃分析显示,MACE、心肌梗死、支架内血栓和心血管死亡风险的降低和主要出血风险无性别差异。近期研究^[46]显示,高危经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)患者术后 DAPT 3 个月后单用替格瑞洛 90 mg 2 次/d 治疗,与替格瑞洛联用阿司匹林比较,缺血事件未增加而出血风险降低,其中 23.8% 为女性。STOPDAPT-2 研究^[47]纳入 2 974 例 PCI 患者,22% 为女性,结果显示,DAPT 1 个月后单用氯吡格雷比氯吡格雷联用阿司匹林组发生心血管和出血复合事件的风险更低。SMART-CHOICE 研究^[48]入选 2 993 例 PCI 患者,其中 795 例为女性,结果显示,DAPT 3 个月后单用 P2Y₁₂ 抑制剂(76.9% 患者服用氯吡格雷,其余患者服用普拉格雷或替格瑞洛)治疗,预防心血管事件的疗效不劣于 DAPT,出血事件显著降低。尽管上述研究均未进行女性亚组分析,但提示高出血风险女性缩短 DAPT 时程可能获益。

3. ACS: Berger 等^[44]对氯吡格雷相关的随机双

盲试验(包括 CURE、CREDO、CLARITY-TIMI 28、COMMIT 和 CHARISMA)荟萃分析显示氯吡格雷降低 56 091 例男性的心肌梗死、卒中和总死亡风险,而对于 23 533 例 ACS 女性患者仅降低心肌梗死风险,不降低卒中和总体死亡风险,女性出血风险增加更显著(女性 $OR=1.43$, 男性 $OR=1.22$)。一项对 107 126 例 ACS 患者的荟萃分析^[49]显示,与单独服用阿司匹林比较,联合使用氯吡格雷降低男性的 MACE 事件(心血管死亡、心肌梗死或卒中),女性无更多获益且出血风险增加。TRITON-TIMI 38^[50]、PLATO 研究^[51]显示,女性 ACS 行 PCI 患者阿司匹林联合普拉格雷或氯吡格雷出血事件明显增加。女性患者使用 GP II b/III a 受体拮抗剂出血风险更高^[52-53]。ATLAS ACS2-TIMI 51 研究^[54]显示阿司匹林、氯吡格雷联合利伐沙班减少 ACS 患者复合终点事件(心血管死亡、心肌梗死或卒中),但增加出血风险。ACS 女性抗栓治疗的出血风险高于男性^[55-56]。

(二)抗凝治疗

Thompson 等^[57]对 691 906 例房颤患者(48.5% 为女性)的分析显示,女性抗凝治疗率明显低于男性。女性服用华法林出血风险更高^[58],携带细胞色素酶 CYP2C9*1/*3 基因型和国际标准化比值(INR)不稳定是出血的独立预测因素。荟萃分析显示,服用华法林的房颤女性患者发生脑血管意外及系统栓塞的风险高于男性^[59]。女性服用非维生素 K 拮抗剂口服抗凝药(non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants, NOAC)发生颅内出血和全因死亡的风险低于华法林,缺血性卒中、系统性栓塞及消化道出血的风险无差异^[60]。4 个 III 期大型临床随机研究的荟萃分析^[61]显示,不同性别患者服用 NOAC 抗栓及出血事件无明显性别差异。9%~14% 的育龄女性可发生子宫异常出血,口服抗凝药可能加重子宫异常出血^[62]。

三、女性抗血栓治疗的建议

(一)抗血小板治疗

1. 一级预防:不建议女性常规服用阿司匹林预防心脑血管病。女性乳腺癌放疗患者可考虑服用小剂量阿司匹林进行心血管病一级预防^[2]。2019 年美国心血管病学会/美国心脏协会心血管疾病一级预防指南^[63]建议:40~70 岁心血管高风险(综合考虑患者存在的 ASCVD 危险证据,增强危险因素如严重的早发心肌梗死家族史、血糖血脂或血压水平无法达标、冠状动脉钙化积分显著升高

等)、低出血风险的人群可考虑使用小剂量阿司匹林(75~100 mg/d)进行 ASCVD 一级预防(II b 推荐),70 岁以上成人不应常规服用小剂量阿司匹林进行 ASCVD 一级预防,任何年龄的高出血风险人群(有消化道出血或溃疡史、其他部位出血史,年龄>70 岁,血小板减少,凝血障碍,慢性肾脏病,合并使用其他增加出血风险药物,如非甾体抗炎药、激素、华法林或 NOAC)均不建议服用小剂量阿司匹林进行 ASCVD 一级预防。阿司匹林用于我国女性心血管疾病一级预防缺乏大规模临床研究证据,鉴于我国女性较西方人群体型瘦小,服用阿司匹林进行一级预防的推荐剂量为 50 mg/d、肥胖及超重女性为 75~100 mg/d,应格外关注出血风险的评估和监测。因其他抗血小板药物缺乏获益的证据,不建议用于心血管疾病一级预防。

多个国内外指南或专家建议推荐先兆子痫高危孕妇应于 12 孕周开始服用阿司匹林 50~100 mg/d^[64-68],不建议哺乳期服用小剂量阿司匹林之外的其他抗血小板药物^[69]。

2. 二级预防:推荐冠心病女性长期服用阿司匹林 75~100 mg/d。ACS 及 PCI 女性患者一般应坚持 DAPT 治疗至少 6 个月,之后根据个体特点,在平衡血栓、出血风险及使用抗血小板药物种类等因素后,确定 ACS 及 PCI 女性患者最优的 DAPT 时间。2018 欧洲心脏病学会/欧洲心胸外科学会心肌血运重建指南^[70]推荐长期单用小剂量阿司匹林。所有患者均应监测出血风险,必要时调整剂量和疗程。尚缺乏单用其他抗血小板药获益证据,不推荐使用。

(二)抗凝治疗

女性抗凝治疗更易发生出血并发症。应进行血栓栓塞及出血风险评估,当获益超过风险时使用。

非瓣膜病性房颤女性患者,CHADS₂ 0 分或 CHA₂DS₂-VASc 1 分不推荐抗凝治疗,CHA₂DS₂-VASc 2 分可从抗凝治疗中获益,CHA₂DS₂-VASc 评分≥3 分时推荐服用 NOAC 或华法林(INR 2.0~3.0)抗凝治疗^[71-72]。

育龄女性应谨慎使用口服抗凝药,在抗凝治疗前排除妊娠并进行避孕咨询。CVT、VTE 患者应给予抗凝治疗。有 VTE 病史的女性,产前及产后应使用低分子肝素(low molecular weight heparin, LMWH)预防 VTE^[73]。制定妊娠期抗栓方案时需考虑药物对母亲、胎儿的影响,还应考虑妊娠期生理

变化对药物吸收、代谢的影响,在治疗过程中应严密监测,及时调整药物剂量。研究显示 LMWH 不通过胎盘,在乳汁中的浓度低,妊娠期女性使用 LMWH 安全有效^[74-75]。因此,建议妊娠期若需抗凝治疗,推荐使用 LMWH,需快速逆转抗凝作用或严重肾功能不全时可使用普通肝素。华法林可通过胎盘屏障,有潜在致畸并可能引起胎儿出血,建议血栓栓塞风险极高患者(例如心脏机械瓣置入术后)在妊娠期前、后 3 个月使用 LMWH,妊娠中期可使用华法林或 LMWH^[69]。有研究显示 NOAC 可通过胎盘屏障^[76],而哺乳期女性服药后乳汁中可检测到药物,尚无妊娠和哺乳期女性服用 NOAC 的安全性和有效性研究,不推荐妊娠期女性服用。

心血管疾病是女性致死、致残的主要原因,与血栓密切相关。随着月经周期、妊娠、绝经等生理状态的变化,女性体内凝血状态不断变化,病理生理特点、药物代谢、临床表现和防治策略存在特殊性,关注女性抗栓治疗的特点,对改善女性患者预后具有重要意义。

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