

## 客观日间嗜睡对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者心率变异性的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 由于阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(obstructive sleep apnea, OSA)患者的日间嗜睡症状与其心血管事件风险存在潜在关联,本研究以日间多次睡眠潜伏期试验(multiple sleep latency tests, MSLT)评估客观日间嗜睡,探索其与OSA患者心率变异性(heart rate variability, HRV)之间的关系,提示其心血管事件风险增高的可能机制。**方法** 回顾性分析2019年1月-2022年5月于四川大学华西医院完成整夜多导睡眠监测(polysomnography, PSG)及MSLT的139例OSA患者及35例原发性鼾症患者的资料。依据平均睡眠潜伏期(mean sleep latency, MSL)评估日间嗜睡程度。以MSL<5 min、5~10 min、>10 min为标准,将OSA患者分为重度嗜睡、轻度嗜睡、无嗜睡3个组,比较3个组与原发性鼾症组在睡眠结构、临床资料、HRV等方面的差异,同时分析MSL与HRV指标的相关性。**结果** 重度嗜睡组与无嗜睡组相比,正常R-R间期标准差(standard deviation of all N-N intervals, SDNN)、总功率(total power, TOT)、低频谱功率(low-frequency power, LF)水平较高,提示交感神经活性增强( $P<0.05$ );高频谱功率(high-frequency power, HF)水平较高( $P<0.05$ ),提示迷走神经张力减小。在OSA患者中,MSL与SDNN、TOT、LF、HF呈正相关关系( $r=0.209$ 、 $0.212$ 、 $0.269$ 、 $0.173$ ,  $P$ 均 $<0.05$ )。**结论** 合并客观日间嗜睡的OSA患者伴有交感神经活性增强、迷走神经张力减小。这种神经活性的变化与MSL的缩短成正相关。

**【关键词】** 心率变异性 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 过度日间嗜睡 多次睡眠潜伏期试验

**Effect of Objective Daytime Sleepiness on Heart Rate Variability in Patients With Obstructive Sleep Apnea** ZHANG Meng-qi, REN Rong, ZHANG Ye, SHI Yuan, ZHU Jie, TAN Lu, LI Tao-mei, TANG Xiang-dong<sup>△</sup>. Sleep Medicine Center, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

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**【Abstract】 Objective** Excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) is associated with cardiovascular events in patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). Our study explored the correlation between objective daytime sleepiness assessed with daytime multiple sleep latency tests (MSLT) and heart rate variability (HRV) in OSA patients. The results may provide insight into possible mechanisms underlying increased risk of cardiovascular events in patients with OSA. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was conducted with the data of 139 patients with OSA and 35 patients with primary snoring. All subjects underwent polysomnography (PSG) and MSLT at West China Hospital between January 2019 and May 2022. We used mean sleep latency (MSL) to measure the severity of EDS and to categorize OSA patients into three groups, severe EDS, light EDS, and non-EDS, with MSL of less than 5 minutes, 5 to 10 minutes, and greater than 10 minutes as the respective defining criteria for classification. A comparison of sleep structure, clinical characteristics, and HRV parameters was performed in order to evaluate the difference between OSA subgroups with varying levels of objective EDS and the primary snoring group. In addition, we also analyzed the correlation between MSL and HRV parameters. **Results** Severe EDS patients had higher values of standard deviation of all N-N intervals (SDNN), total spectral power (TOT), and low-frequency power (LF) as compared to non-EDS patients, which was indicative of sympathetic stimulation ( $P<0.05$ ). Additionally, high-frequency power (HF) was also higher in severe EDS patients, which indicated decreased parasympathetic drive. A significantly positive correlation was found between MSL and the values of SDNN, TOT, LF, and HF in OSA patients. **Conclusion** OSA patients with objective EDS have elevated sympathetic drive and decreased parasympathetic drive. A positive correlation was found between this change in neural activity and the shortening of MSL.

**【Key words】** Heart rate variability Obstructive sleep apnea Excessive daytime sleepiness Multiple sleep latency test

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(obstructive sleep apnea, OSA)是一种常见的睡眠呼吸障碍,在54~93岁的人群中患病率可达60%<sup>[1]</sup>,以睡眠中反复出现上气道塌陷导致的间歇性缺氧、CO<sub>2</sub>升高及睡眠片段化为主要特点<sup>[2]</sup>。有16%~22%的OSA患者合并过度日间嗜睡(excessive daytime sleepiness,

EDS)症状<sup>[3]</sup>,这类患者心血管事件风险比一般OSA患者更高,其高血压、房颤、心力衰竭、冠心病等心血管疾病发病率均有所增加<sup>[4-7]</sup>。在以往的研究中,EDS常以Epworth嗜睡量表(Epworth Sleepiness Scale, ESS)评估<sup>[8]</sup>。该量表由患者本人针对不同场景下的嗜睡程度进行打分,具有较强的主观性。而多次睡眠潜伏期试验(multiple sleep

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latency test, MSLT)是基于脑电变化评估睡眠难易程度的神经电生理指标,是评估客观EDS的标准工具,可量化EDS的严重程度<sup>[9]</sup>。已有研究表明,以MSLT为评估标准的客观EDS和OSA患者的高血压发生率显著相关<sup>[10]</sup>。

心率变异性(heart rate variability, HRV)是指窦性心律逐次心动周期之间的变化差异,是反映交感神经、迷走神经活性及两者间平衡性的重要指标。既往研究表明,OSA患者夜间呼吸暂停的反复发作可导致交感神经活性增强,迷走神经活性减弱<sup>[11]</sup>。而中度及重度OSA患者中,交感神经活性过高是导致高血压和心血管疾病发展的主要因素<sup>[12]</sup>。同时,自主神经平衡的失调使得血浆儿茶酚胺、肾素-血管紧张素和内皮素水平升高,可导致心肌缺血<sup>[13]</sup>以及心血管疾病发病率、死亡率的升高<sup>[14]</sup>。故HRV作为无创且易获得的指标,可反映心脏自主神经活动的异常,可用于OSA患者心血管事件的早期预测。然而,目前国内外的研究对于客观EDS与OSA患者HRV的关系尚不明确。本研究拟以MSLT和HRV作为研究工具,探索OSA患者的客观EDS症状与神经活性的相关关系,提示其心血管事件风险增高的潜在机制。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

纳入2019年1月-2022年5月以打鼾为主诉就诊于四川大学华西医院睡眠医学中心、并完成多导睡眠监测(polysomnography, PSG)、MSLT试验的患者共1425例。为避免睡眠呼吸暂停低通气指数(apnea-hypopnea index, AHI)、年龄<sup>[15]</sup>对HRV的影响,根据纳入、排除标准,最终确定研究对象174例。依据AHI $> 5 h^{-1}$ 诊断OSA,将患者分为OSA组和原发性鼾症组<sup>[16]</sup>,其中,OSA组139例,原发性鼾症组35例。参考既往文献标准<sup>[17]</sup>,依据MSLT结果将OSA患者分为重度嗜睡、轻度嗜睡、无嗜睡组(MSL $< 5 min$ ,  $5 \sim 10 min$ ,  $> 10 min$ ),分别为重度嗜睡组30例,轻度嗜睡组39例,无嗜睡组70例。本研究采用回顾性分析,已获得四川大学华西医院生物医学伦理委员会批准(批准号2022年审1130号)。

**1.1.1 纳入标准** ①AHI $< 30 h^{-1}$ ;②年龄25~55岁;③肢体周期性运动(PLMI) $< 15 h^{-1}$ 。3项均符合者予以纳入。

**1.1.2 排除标准** 在前期病史问诊中发现心脑血管疾病史、房颤、II度及II度以上房室传导阻滞、窦房传导阻滞等影响心率变异性分析的心律失常,肺部疾病,肝肾疾病、糖尿病、甲状腺疾病;装有起搏器;心电图伪影过多,无法筛选出 $\geq 5$ 段符合要求心电图;精神疾患史(例如:抑郁症、焦虑症、双相情感障碍和精神分裂症等);在前期睡

眠病史问诊中发现其他睡眠障碍共病(例如,发作性睡眠、失眠、不宁腿综合征等);妊娠史。符合上述任意1项者均予以排除。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 资料收集** 由华西医院睡眠医学中心工作人员采集,包括:年龄、性别、身高、体质量、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、ESS评分、合并症、病史等一般资料。于PSG监测开始前2 h(20:00-21:00)和PSG结束的第二天早晨(6:00-7:00)测量血压,以仰卧休息至少10 min后的5 min内连续3次血压读数的平均值作为本次血压记录值。

**1.2.2 PSG监测** 于睡眠医学中心实验室进行整夜PSG监测,数据采集时间 $> 8 h$ 。使用Alice6多功能PSG监测系统(美国飞利浦伟康公司)进行信号采集,采集信号包括:脑电图、心电图、眼动电图、下颌肌及双侧胫前肌肌电图、热敏与压力式口鼻气流、脉搏氧饱和度、鼾声、体位、胸腹运动。PSG采集结果由高级技术人员根据美国睡眠医学会睡眠及其相关事件判读手册(2.3版)<sup>[18]</sup>对睡眠分期和事件进行判读,睡眠过程中出现口鼻呼吸气流信号峰值较基线下降 $\geq 30\%$ ,持续时间 $\geq 10 s$ ,血氧饱和度下降3%或伴随觉醒,计为1次低通气事件;睡眠过程中出现口鼻呼吸气流消失或较基线幅度下降 $\geq 90\%$ ,持续时间 $\geq 10 s$ ,同时存在持续或逐渐增加的吸气努力,则计为1次阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停。AHI为每小时睡眠时间内呼吸暂停与低通气发生的次数。

**1.2.3 MSLT** 于完成PSG监测的第二天,由睡眠医学中心实验室进行MSLT。选择舒适黑暗无干扰的单人间,使用Alice6多功能PSG监测系统(美国飞利浦伟康公司)进行信号采集,采集信号包括:脑电图、心电图、眼动电图、下颌肌电图。第一次检查于9:00开始,此后每隔两小时进行一次,共实施4次。由高级技术人员实时判读,如患者进入睡眠期,则继续进行15 min后停止。如20 min未进入睡眠期,则20 min后停止检查。每次小睡检查之间不得入睡,不得饮用含咖啡因的饮料,不得服用精神类药物。试验结果取各次检查睡眠潜伏期的平均值,平均潜伏期 $< 10 min$ 提示EDS<sup>[17]</sup>。

**1.2.4 心率变异性分析** HRV的时域分析指标中,正常R-R间期标准差(standard deviation of all N-N intervals, SDNN)可反映心脏自主神经系统调节平衡,其降低主要提示交感神经活性增强,相邻正常R-R间期差的均方根(root mean square of successive R-R intervals, RMSSD)则主要反映迷走神经功能,其升高表明迷走神经活性减弱<sup>[19]</sup>。频域分析指标中,总功率(total power, TOT)反映自主神

经的中枢整合能力, 低频谱功率(low-frequency power, LF)主要显示交感神经活性<sup>[20]</sup>, 高频谱功率(high-frequency power, HF)主要反映迷走神经功能, LF/HF可定量评估交感神经和迷走神经张力的平衡<sup>[19]</sup>。

为保证一致性及避免呼吸事件、微觉醒对呼吸和心率的潜在影响, 从每个患者的N2期睡眠中选取5~10段连续5 min的心电图, 要求无伪影、无睡眠阶段变化、无体位改变、无呼吸暂停或低通气等呼吸事件、无微觉醒、无PLMI, 采样频率为500 Hz。使用数据分析软件Kubios HRV Version 3.0, 利用快速傅里叶变换将时域转为频域进行心率变异性分析, 主要测量指标包括时域指标平均R-R间期(mean RR)、平均心率(mean HR)、SDNN、RMSSD和频域指标总功率TOT、LF(频段0.15~0.4 Hz)、HF(频段0.15~0.4 Hz)、标准化低频(LFnu)、标准化高频(HFnu)、LF/HF。

**1.2.5 统计学方法** 数据用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 正态分布的数据采用独立样本 $t$ 检验或方差分析进行组间比较, 非正态分布

的数据采用曼-惠特尼秩和检验进行组间比较。分析MSL与心率变异性指标的相关性时, 采用秩相关分析。 $\alpha_{\text{双侧}}=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 OSA伴不同程度客观EDS组与原发性鼾症组的人口学特征、临床特点及日间嗜睡情况

OSA各组与原发性鼾症组的年龄、BMI、夜间血压、日间血压、总睡眠时间、睡眠效率、入睡后觉醒时间、REM潜伏期、N2期占比、REM期占比、肢体周期性运动及ESS评分的组间差异均无统计学意义。重度EDS组的睡眠潜伏期低于无EDS组( $P<0.001$ ), 其N3期占比、平均血氧饱和度、最低血氧饱和度均低于原发性鼾症组(均 $P<0.001$ ), MSL则低于原发性鼾症组、无EDS组及轻度EDS组( $P<0.001$ )。重度EDS组N1期占比、微觉醒指数、AHI、血氧饱和度低于90%时间占比均高于原发性鼾症组(均 $P<0.001$ )。见表1。

表 1 OSA伴不同程度客观EDS组与原发性鼾症组的人口学特征、临床和睡眠特点及日间嗜睡情况

Table 1 Demographic, clinical, and sleep data of the primary snoring group and the OSA subgroups with different levels of objective EDS

Index	Primary snoring group (n=35)	Non-EDS subgroup (n=70)	Light EDS subgroup (n=39)	Severe EDS subgroup (n=30)	P
Male/case (%)	17 (48.57)	56 (80.00)	33 (84.62)	25 (83.33)	<0.001
Age/yr.	34.51±8.59	36.27±8.27	37.67±9.30	38.80±9.06	0.208
BMI/(kg·m <sup>-2</sup> )	22.72±8.597	24.29±2.43	24.89±2.75	24.57±2.44	0.475
Nighttime blood pressure					
SBP/mmHg	109.94±11.70	115.14±13.38	117.68±13.50	116.9±10.76	0.073
DBP/mmHg	68.88±11.22	74.07±13.44	74.74±11.31	71.60±8.87	0.187
Daytime blood pressure					
SBP/mmHg	108.79±14.31	114.22±13.49	114.21±15.23	118.13±14.01	0.063
DBP/mmHg	71.12±11.36	74.93±13.13	76.15±14.32	76.53±11.25	0.270
Nighttime sleep					
TST/min	406.05±92.71	418.29±71.05	432.12±77.99	440.80±63.21	0.195
Sleep efficiency/%	82.65±10.29	83.59±11.81	86.42±11.78	85.96±11.42	0.139
WASO/min	65.90±39.53	63.32±52.03	53.36±47.26	55.72±42.11	0.451
Sleep latency/min	16.33±20.16	18.22±29.77*	14.88±39.89	16.86±54.84	0.002
REM latency/min	165.93±79.93	142.94±62.28	145.18±87.01	140.75±79.77	0.324
N1/%TST	18.48±14.24*	21.33±9.25	20.77±10.36	24.27±13.22	0.049
N2/%TST	57.79±11.48	56.80±9.83	58.66±10.15	57.25±12.22	0.662
N3/%TST	5.44±5.27*	3.39±5.02	2.12±3.41	1.52±2.87	<0.001
REM/%TST	18.30±7.03	18.48±4.93	18.43±5.97	16.97±4.97	0.585
PLMI/h <sup>-1</sup>	0.60±0.55	0.68±0.69	0.49±0.42	0.94±0.95	0.227
Arousal index/h <sup>-1</sup>	13.13±5.82*	17.67±8.76	16.51±6.13	17.85±6.51	0.007
AHI/h <sup>-1</sup>	2.40±1.33*	19.76±6.15	18.98±5.69	18.94±8.01	<0.001
Mean SaO <sub>2</sub> /%	95.23±1.50*	94.27±2.22	94.41±1.41	94.23±1.61	0.006
Minimum SaO <sub>2</sub> /%	88.69±4.75*	83.91±5.92	84.10±5.81	83.77±5.35	<0.001
T90/%	1.69±4.60*	9.66±16.90	9.01±16.41	12.17±19.50	<0.001
Daytime sleepiness					
MSL	12.04±4.77*	14.31±2.40*	7.65±1.31*	3.28±0.95	<0.001
ESS	5.91±3.91	6.20±4.53	6.71±3.12	7.33±4.66	0.425

BMI: body mass index; AHI: apnea-hypopnea index; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; SBP: systolic blood pressure; PLMI: periodic limb movement index; EDS: excessive daytime sleepiness; REM: rapid eye movement; SaO<sub>2</sub>: oxygen saturation; TST: total sleep time; WASO: wakefulness after sleep onset; T90: percentage of total time spent in sleep below 90% oxygen saturation; ESS: Epworth Sleepiness Scale; MSL: multiple sleep latency. Categorical variables are represented as percentages, and other variables are represented as  $\bar{x} \pm s$ . \*  $P<0.001$ , vs. severe EDS subgroup.

## 2.2 客观EDS亚组与原发鼾症组心率变异性指标

见表2。4组间心率变异性指标相比较, MeanRR、MeanHR、RMSSD、LFnu、HFnu、LF/HF组间差异均无统

计学意义。而SDNN、TOT、LF、HF在重度EDS组均低于无EDS组, 两组间差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ), 其余组间比较无统计学意义。

表2 伴不同程度客观EDS的OSA组与单纯打鼾组的心率变异性指标

Table 2 HRV parameters in the primary snoring group and the OSA subgroups with different levels of objective EDS

Index	Primary snoring group (n=35)	Non-EDS subgroup (n=70)	Light EDS subgroup (n=39)	Severe EDS subgroup (n=30)	P
Mean RR/ms	926.37±104.37	960.95±104.51	937.42±143.36	922.64±111.95	0.163
Mean HR/min <sup>-1</sup>	65.89±7.40	63.59±7.13	65.98±11.49	66.24±7.98	0.202
SDNN/ms	38.62±29.87	42.66±23.78*	38.40±20.16	31.78±14.51	0.018
RMSSD/ms	46.93±46.72	49.61±34.84	45.53±28.69	37.91±18.68	0.102
TOT power/ms <sup>2</sup>	2149.56±3796.81	2307.38±3809.83*	1876.71±2404.63	1206.40±1297.86	0.020
LF power/ms <sup>2</sup>	570.97±765.02	629.32±608.47*	568.30±919.61	335.00±324.07	0.014
HF power/ms <sup>2</sup>	1490.08±3056.42	1576.25±3481.27*	1230.55±1552.61	813.60±997.71	0.036
LFnu	36.90±18.70	34.46±15.69	32.62±14.00	31.86±13.34	0.803
HFnu	63.03±18.69	65.49±15.68	67.34±13.99	68.08±13.35	0.799
LF/HF	1.14±1.55	1.05±2.65	0.68±0.56	0.63±0.49	0.777

SDNN: standard deviation of all N-N intervals; RMSSD: root mean square of successive RR intervals; TOT power: total spectral power; HFnu: high-frequency power (normalized units); HF power: high-frequency power (absolute values); HR: heart rate; LF/HF: low frequency to high frequency ratio; LFnu: low-frequency power (normalized units); LF power: low-frequency power (absolute values); OSA: obstructive sleep apnea; EDS: excessive daytime sleepiness. Data are presented as  $\bar{x} \pm s$ . \* $P < 0.001$ , vs. severe EDS subgroup.

## 2.3 MSL与心率变异性指标的相关性

见表3。在OSA组中, MSL与SDNN、TOT、LF、HF均成正相关( $r = 0.209, 0.212, 0.269, 0.173, P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), 原发性鼾症组则未发现MSL与心率变异性指标之间具有相关关系。

表3 MSL与心率变异性指标的相关性

Table 3 Correlations between MSL and HRV parameters

Item	MSL in OSA		MSL in primary snoring	
	r	P	r	P
SDNN	0.209	0.014	0.068	0.700
TOT power	0.212	0.012	0.043	0.807
LF power	0.269	0.001	0.038	0.827
HF power	0.173	0.042	0.121	0.490

SDNN, TOT power, LF power and HF power denote the same as those in Table 2; MSL denotes the same as that in Table 1.

## 3 讨论

本研究发现, 与原发鼾症组相比, 无客观EDS (MSL  $> 10$  min) 的患者HRV指标差异没有统计学意义。而在OSA患者中, 重度嗜睡组其SDNN、TOT、LF、HF均低于无嗜睡组, 进一步分析MSL与HRV指标的相关性时发现, MSL与SDNN、TOT、LF、HF均呈正相关。

EDS是诊断和治疗OSA的重要标准。已有研究结果

表明, MSL与OSA病情的相关程度要强于ESS评分<sup>[21]</sup>。相比主观嗜睡, 使用MSLT对OSA患者的EDS进行评估并以其作为严重程度进行分析, 具有较高的准确性。本研究发现, 重度客观EDS的患者交感神经活性增强, 迷走神经张力减小。目前, 仅有LOMBARDI团队使用MSLT作为评估标准, 研究伴客观EDS的OSA患者发生心血管事件的风险。研究表明, 客观评估下EDS与无EDS患者相比, 夜间睡眠期间压力反射敏感性较低、LF/HF较高, LF与HF没有差别, 这与本研究结果不同<sup>[22]</sup>。这可能是由于该研究对象AHI较大(37.2±5.1), 而本研究限制研究对象为轻、中度OSA患者, LF、HF、LF/HF在不同病情程度的OSA患者当中变化不同所致。本研究使用MSLT研究客观EDS的OSA患者心率变异性各指标变化, 发现客观EDS程度严重的OSA患者, 其交感神经活性增强, 迷走神经活性减弱, 且自主神经的中枢整合能力也受到影

响。本研究进一步探寻MSL与各指标的相关性, 发现交感神经与迷走神经活性的变化与客观EDS的程度相关, 即交感神经活性增强、迷走神经活性减弱与平均睡眠潜伏期的缩短、客观EDS程度的加深呈正相关。已有研究表明, 夜间低氧和睡眠片段化是OSA患者EDS的独立危险因素<sup>[23]</sup>。而长期间歇性低氧导致颈动脉小体化学敏感性增强, 同时呼吸暂停使胸膜腔内压增大, 静脉回流右心房受阻, 中心静脉压下降, 导致压力感受器敏感性降低。同时, 睡眠片段化所导致的下丘脑-垂体轴及肾素-血管紧

张素-醛固酮系统的激活,也可能导致交感神经的过度兴奋<sup>[24]</sup>。这可能是过度日间嗜睡患者自主神经功能紊乱更严重的原因。同时,存在EDS的OSA患者出现心血管事件的概率增长了数倍<sup>[25]</sup>,且EDS越重的人群,血压水平越高,二者呈正相关<sup>[26]</sup>。既往研究表明,自主神经功能紊乱是普通人群死亡率的独立危险因素,HF的降低可直接导致冠心病的发病<sup>[27-29]</sup>。伴客观EDS的OSA患者,由于迷走神经张力减小,抑制恶性心律失常的保护作用减弱,可能发生恶性心律失常,甚至导致猝死。

本研究尚有许多不足之处。本研究中,EDS亚组与原发性鼾症组之间,HRV指标差异均无统计学意义,这可能是由于原发性鼾症组与OSA组间存在性别差异,原发性鼾症组女性较多,而女性较男性SDNN、TOT、LF均较小,HF较大<sup>[30]</sup>。然而就患病率而言,30至70岁人群中,OSA在女性中患病率约为17%,而男性约为34%<sup>[31]</sup>。因此,本研究HRV指标受性别影响,可能掩盖了OSA与心率变异性间的关系。其次,本研究为排除AHI对HRV的影响,将研究对象限制为轻、中度OSA患者,可能掩盖了部分HRV指标的变化,应在今后的研究中扩大样本量,继续深入研究重度OSA患者不同程度EDS的HRV。

综上,伴有客观过度日间嗜睡的OSA患者其交感神经活性增强,迷走神经张力减小,且这种变化与平均睡眠潜伏期的缩短、客观日间嗜睡程度的加深呈正相关,同时会有更大的不良后果风险。临床可用MSL来推测患者自主神经功能情况,以期对心血管事件做到及早诊断、科学治疗、及时控制。

\* \* \*

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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