Effect of Tirofiban Injection on vascular endothelial function, cardiac function and inflammatory cytokines in patients with acute myocardial infarction after emergency Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

Shi-xin Kang¹, Xiao-min Meng², Jing Li³

ABSTRACT

Objectives: To evaluate the effect of tirofiban injection on vascular endothelial function, cardiac function, inflammatory cytokines and other indicators in patients with acute myocardial infarction after emergency PCI and its clinical significance.

Methods: Eighty patients with acute myocardial infarction admitted to Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University from March 18, 2020 to October 18, 2020 were enrolled and randomly divided into two groups: the experimental group and the control group, with 40 cases in each group. Patients in both groups underwent PCI. Patients in the control group were given oxygen inhalation, monitoring, and basic medications for myocardial infarction, such as nutritional myocardial drugs, statins, aspirin, nitrates, clopidogrel, and β-blockers. In contrast, patients in the experimental group received tirofiban 10 ng/kg intravenously over 5 min immediately before PCI in addition to basic treatment, and then tirofiban 0.1 ng/(kg/min) was pumped via intravenous pump postoperatively for 48 hour. The changes of vascular endothelial function, cardiac function and adverse drug reactions (ADRs) in the two groups before treatment, one week and one month after treatment, as well as changes of inflammatory cytokines such as CRP and IL-6 in the two groups before and after treatment were compared and analyzed.

Results: Compared with the control group, FMD, NO, ET-1 and other indexes in the experimental group were significantly improved one week and one month after treatment, with statistically significant differences (p<0.05). BNP, LVEDD, LVEF and additional indexes in the experimental group were significantly lower than those in the control group at one week and one month after treatment, with statistically significant differences (p=0.00). Moreover, the incidence of ST-segment fallback > 70% in the experimental group was 72.5% after treatment, which was significantly better than that of 47.5% in the control group, with a statistically significant difference (p=0.03). CRP and IL-6 in the experimental group were significantly lower than those in the control group after treatment, with a statistically significant difference (p=0.00). There was no statistical significance in the incidence of ADRs between the two groups after treatment (p=0.42).

Conclusion: Tirofiban injection after emergency PCI is a beneficial treatment regime for patients with STEMI. With such a treatment regime, cardiac function and vascular endothelial function of patients can be dramatically improved, coronary blood supply will be ameliorated, inflammatory cytokines can be reduced, and no significant increase can be seen in the incidence of adverse reactions.

KEYWORDS: After emergency PCI, Tirofiban injection, Vascular endothelial function, Cardiac function, Treatment.

doi: https://doi.org/10.12669/pjms.38.1.4413

How to cite this:

Kang S, Meng X, Li J. Effect of Tirofiban Injection on vascular endothelial function, cardiac function and inflammatory cytokines in patients with acute myocardial infarction after emergency Percutaneous Coronary Intervention. Pak J Med Sci. 2022;38(1):9-15. doi: https://doi.org/10.12669/pjms.38.1.4413

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Acute myocardial infarction (AMI), as one of the most common cardiovascular diseases in middle-aged and elderly patients,¹ can be ascribed to
coronary atherosclerosis that causes coronary artery stenosis or occlusion, leading to acute myocardial ischemia and even necrosis. For patients suffering from AMI, the pumping function and conduction system of the heart are affected, leading to cardiac insufficiency, pulmonary edema, various arrhythmias, and in severe cases, cardiac arrest. The pathophysiological basis of ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) is mainly the transmural injury of the myocardial wall, and its treatment focuses on timely restoration of coronary blood flow and antithrombotic therapy. Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) has been clinically adopted as the main treatment scheme for STEMI, which is characterized by its remarkable efficacy, rapid onset, improved protection of patients' cardiomyocytes, prevention of further ischemic injury, and reconstruction of coronary blood supply. However, certain shortcomings can be apparent in such a treatment regimen, such as the pressure of the coronary vessel wall caused by the surgical instruments, and the occurrence of microcirculation embolism postoperatively, which reduces the postoperative therapeutic activity. Tirofiban is a glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor with a potent antiplatelet therapy that has been shown to reduce cardiac ischemia complications in patients undergoing PCI. Lot of benefits can be derived from tirofiban injection after emergency PCI. For example, cardiac function and vascular endothelial function can be considerably improved, coronary blood supply will be ameliorated, and inflammatory cytokines can be reduced. The specific details are reported.

METHODS

Eighty patients with acute myocardial infarction admitted to Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University from March 18, 2020 to October 18, 2020 were enrolled and randomly divided into two groups: the experimental group and the control group, with 40 cases in each group. Among the 80 patients, 26 males and 14 females were grouped into the experimental group, aged 55-71 years old, with an average of 60.15±8.37 years old. 25 males and 15 females were grouped into the control group, aged 53-72 years old, with an average of 62.31±8.23 years old. There was no significant difference in the general information of the two groups, which were comparable (Table-I).

**Ethical approval:** The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University (No.: 20200567; date: 18 June, 2020) from March 18, 2020 to October 18, 2020, and written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

**Inclusion criteria:**
1. Patients meeting the diagnostic criteria for acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction;
2. Patients who have undergone emergency PCI within 12 h of onset;
3. Patients with complete case data;
4. Patients or their family members who agree with the study scheme and sign the consent form and are capable of cooperating with the study.

**Exclusion criteria:**
1. Patients with a history of myocardial infarction;
2. Patients with previous arrhythmias such as atrial fibrillation, multiple arrhythmias and other diseases;
3. Patients complicated with malignancies, autoimmune diseases, infections, or inflammatory diseases that affected the study results;
4. Patients with serious heart, liver and renal insufficiency that cannot be satisfactorily controlled;

| Indexes                  | Experimental group | Control group | t/χ² | P   |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------|-----|
| Age                     | 60.15±8.37         | 62.31±8.23    | 1.16 | 0.25|
| Male (%)                | 26(65%)            | 25(62.5%)     | 0.05 | 0.82|
| Hypertension (%)        | 15(37.5%)          | 12(30%)       | 0.50 | 0.48|
| Diabetes (%)            | 13(32.5%)          | 11(27.5%)     | 0.24 | 0.63|
| Smoking history (%)     | 23(57.5%)          | 25(62.5%)     | 0.21 | 0.65|
| History of alcohol abuse (%) | 8(20%)         | 12(30%)       | 1.07 | 0.30|
| Family history (%)      | 6(15%)             | 7(17.5%)      | 0.09 | 0.76|

*Note:* The underlying diseases of some patients coexist with many diseases, and the one with the largest influence shall prevail, P>0.05.
5. Patients who have recently taken drugs such as hormones and immunosuppressants that may affect the study results;
6. Patients complicated with hematologic diseases, hemorrhagic diseases or hemorrhagic tendencies;
7. Patients with non-STEMI and unstable angina pectoris.

All patients were treated with PCI via radial artery approach under local anesthesia after admission. Patients in both groups were given oxygen inhalation, monitoring, and basic medications for myocardial infarction, such as nutritional myocardial drugs, statins, aspirin, nitrates, clopidogrel, and β-blockers. In contrast, patients in the experimental group received tirofiban 10 μg/kg intravenously over 5min immediately before PCI in addition to basic treatment, and then tirofiban 0.1 μg/(kg/min) was pumped via intravenous pump postoperatively for 48 h. Besides, the platelet count and platelet aggregation rate were monitored.

**Observation indexes:** 1) **Vascular endothelial function:** The high-resolution color Doppler of German Siemens was used to measure endothelial diastolic function (FMD) of the brachial artery before treatment, one week after treatment and one month after return visit, respectively. Methods: The patient was in a supine position. First, the distance between the anterior and posterior intima of the brachial artery (Db) was measured in the quiet state, and then the distance between the anterior and posterior intima of the brachial artery (D1) was repeatedly measured after the pressure was applied to the distal end of the brachial artery with a sphygmomanometer cuff to 300 mmHg. FMD = [(D1-Db)/Db]×100%.

Subsequently, 3-5 mL of early morning and fasting venous blood were drawn at admission, one week and one month after treatment, respectively. Serum nitric oxide (NO) and vascular endothelial constrictor factor-1 (ET-1) levels were detected by ELISA method. 2) **Comparative analysis of changes in cardiac function:** Fastening venous blood was drawn from the patients at admission, one week and one month after treatment, and the difference of N-end brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) between the two groups was compared and analyzed. The left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD) and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) were measured by the high-resolution color Doppler of Germany Siemens at admission, one week and one month after treatment. Coronary blood flow recovery: Conventional echocardiography (ECG) was performed when the patients were admitted to the hospital and 1 week after treatment, and the incidence of ST reduction greater than 70% in the two groups was compared and analyzed, indirectly reflecting the recovery of coronary blood flow. 3) **Comparative analysis of changes in inflammatory cytokines:** The changes in the levels of IL-6, CRP and other inflammatory cytokines in the experimental group and the control group were observed before treatment and 1 week after treatment; 4) **Adverse reactions:** The incidence of adverse reactions in the two groups within 1 week after medication was compared.

| Group | Before treatment | 1 week after treatment | 1 month after treatment | F    | P    |
|-------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------|------|
|       |  | ∆ |  | ∆ |  |  |
| **FMD(%)** | | | | | | |
| Experimental group | 7.39±2.05 | 12.37±3.76 | 15.65±3.38 | 10.22 | 0.01 |
| Control group | 7.43±1.97 | 7.69±2.28 | 8.02±2.75 | 1.10 | 0.27 |
| t | 0.08 | 6.73 | 11.07 | | |
| p | 0.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | |
| **NO (μmol/L)** | | | | | | |
| Experimental group | 32.41±5.28 | 41.53±6.27 | 44.76±5.40 | 9.73 | 0.00 |
| Control group | 33.01±4.75 | 34.77±3.82 | 35.07±5.25 | 2.07 | 0.08 |
| t | 0.53 | 5.82 | 8.14 | | |
| p | 0.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | |
| **ET-1 (ng/L)** | | | | | | |
| Experimental group | 80.32±12.41 | 72.18±9.15 | 65.71±7.25 | 6.43 | 0.00 |
| Control group | 81.07±11.76 | 78.45±7.49 | 77.42±6.51 | 1.73 | 0.06 |
| t | 0.27 | 3.35 | 7.60 | | |
| p | 0.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | |

*p>0.05, ∆p<0.05.
Statistical analysis: All the data were statistically analyzed by SPSS 20.0 software, and the measurement data were expressed as ($\bar{x} \pm s$). Two independent sample t-test was used for inter-group data analysis, repeated measurement analysis of variance was used for intra-group data analysis, and the paired t-test was used for pairwise comparison. $\chi^2$ was adopted for rate comparison. P<0.05 indicates a statistically significant difference.

RESULTS

The changes in vascular endothelial function of the two groups before and after treatment are shown in Table-II. The results indicate that there was no significant difference in the levels of FMD, NO and ET-1 between the two groups before treatment. The above indexes in the control group were not significantly changed 1 week and 1 month after treatment compared with before treatment ($p>0.05$), while those in the experimental group improved significantly 1 week and 1 month after treatment compared with before treatment, with a statistically significant difference ($p<0.05$). The incidence of ST-segment fallback $>70\%$ in the experimental group was $72.5\%$ after treatment, which was significantly better than that of $47.5\%$ in the control group, with a statistically significant difference ($p=0.03$).

The changes in inflammatory cytokines before and after treatment in the two groups are shown in Table-V, suggesting that CRP, IL-6 and other inflammatory cytokines were significantly increased in the two groups before treatment.
with no significant difference ($p>0.05$), and the above indexes decreased after treatment, with a statistically significant difference ($p=0.00$). After treatment, CRP and IL-6 in the experimental group were significantly lower than those in the control group, with a statistically significant difference ($p=0.00$).

The incidence of adverse drug reactions in the two groups after treatment was compared and analyzed, suggesting that the incidence of adverse reactions in the experimental group was 25%, and that in the control group was 17.5%. The incidence of adverse reactions in the experimental group was higher than that in the control group, but there was no statistical significance ($p=0.42$). (Table-VI)

**DISCUSSION**

ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), also known as transmural myocardial infarction, is a severe type of acute myocardial infarction (AMI). AMI is a disease with poor prognosis, which can be attributed to coronary atherosclerosis that causes stenosis or occlusion of the coronary lumen, resulting in damage to the function of myocardial cells, necrosis, and inducing serious complications such as heart failure and arrhythmia.

PCI is currently the most direct and effective clinical treatment for acute STEMI, which is characterized by rapid onset and effective protection of cardiomyocytes via rapid recovery of blood supply. To this end, early diagnosis and immediate reperfusion are the most effective means to diminish the area of myocardial ischemia and infarction, thereby reducing the risk of complications and heart failure after STEMI. PCI has been the preferred reperfusion strategy for patients with STEMI. If PCI cannot be performed within a short time after STEMI diagnosis, fibrinolytic therapy should be considered. However, there are further opinions that a variety adverse reactions will be caused after PCI. For example, surgical operations will further aggravate coronary artery intima injury, causing micro-embolism, secondary inflammatory reactions and other reactions, and inflammation cytokines (IL-6, CRP, TNF-α, etc.) gathered around the stent may lead to local inflammation and aggravate a series of cardiovascular events such as heart failure, arrhythmia, and restenosis after stent.

Tirofiban can block the binding of coagulation cytokines and platelet glycoproteins (IIb/IIIa), thereby exerting a role of antiplatelet and anticoagulant. Furthermore, tirofiban has been touted for its efficacy in degrading formed

| Observation indexes | Before treatment* | After treatment Δ | t    | P    |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------|------|
| CRP (mg/L)          |                  |                  |      |      |
| Experimental group  | 57.43±8.67       | 15.60±3.57       | 28.22| 0.00 |
| Control group       | 59.13±7.27       | 19.31±4.10       | 30.17| 0.00 |
| t                   | 0.95             | 4.32             |      |      |
| p                   | 0.35             | 0.00             |      |      |
| IL-6 (ng/L)         |                  |                  |      |      |
| Experimental group  | 16.64±3.76       | 8.75±2.73        | 10.74| 0.00 |
| Control group       | 16.78±3.85       | 10.78±2.05       | 8.70 | 0.00 |
| t                   | 0.16             | 3.76             |      |      |
| p                   | 0.83             | 0.00             |      |      |

*p>0.05, Δp<0.05.

Table-V: Comparative analysis of the levels of inflammatory cytokine between the two groups before and after treatment ($X±S$, $n=40$).

| Group         | Fever | Gastrointestinal reaction | Skin rash | WBC reduction | Incidence   |
|---------------|-------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Experimental group | 4     | 2                          | 3         | 1            | 10(25%)     |
| Control group  | 2     | 3                          | 1         | 1            | 7(17.5%)    |
| $\chi^2$      |       |                            |           |              | 0.67        |
| P             |       |                            |           |              | 0.42        |

*p>0.05.
Excessive levels of inflammatory cytokines have a serious impact on the prognosis of patients. It has also been confirmed in the study of Chen et al.\(^{19}\) that intracoronary injection of tirofiban can effectively improve myocardial reperfusion in elderly patients with PCI after emergency PCI, which is also very beneficial to the improvement of prognosis. According to the study of Wang et al.,\(^{21}\) moderate doses of tirofiban have less side effects. Li et al. also believed\(^{22}\) that moderate doses of tirofiban would not increase the risk of bleeding in patients. It was confirmed in this study that FMD, NO, ET-1 and other indicators in the experimental group were significantly improved compared with the control Group-I week and 1 month after treatment, with a statistical significance (\(p<0.05\)). Indexes of LVEDD and LVEF in the experimental group at 1 week and 1 month after treatment were significantly lower than those in the control group, with a statistical significance (\(p<0.05\)). Moreover, the incidence of ST-segment fallback > 70% in the experimental group was 72.5% after treatment, which was significantly better than that of 47.5% in the control group, with a statistically significant difference (\(p<0.05\)). There was no statistical significance in the incidence of adverse drug reactions between the two groups after treatment (\(p=0.42\)).

Excessive levels of inflammatory cytokines\(^{23}\) and N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide (BNP)\(^{24}\) will have a serious impact on the prognosis of patients with myocardial infarction. Tirofiban has been shown in some studies\(^{25}\) to have anti-inflammatory activity, which can reduce further damage caused by inflammatory cytokines. It was suggested in our study that CRP and IL-6 in the experimental group were significantly lower than those in the control group after treatment, with a statistically significant difference (\(p=0.00\)); BNP in the experimental group was significantly lower than those in the control Group-I week and 1 month after treatment, with a statistically significant difference (\(p=0.00\)). It is proved that tirofiban injection after emergency PCI has a good therapeutic effect on patients with acute myocardial infarction.

**Limitations of the study:** Nevertheless, deficiencies can still be seen in this study: fewer samples are included in the study, long-term follow-up results are lacking, and other antiplatelet aggregation agents are not compared with tirofiban due to small sample size and other reasons. In view of this, proactive countermeasures are being taken to accumulate cases, further extend the follow-up time, and gradually increase the comparative analysis of other antiplatelet drugs in some cases, so as to conduct a more objective evaluation of the long-term effects of this treatment regimen.

**CONCLUSIONS**

To put it in a nutshell, tirofiban injection after emergency PCI is a beneficial treatment regimen for patients with STEMI. With such a treatment regimen, cardiac function and vascular endothelial function of patients can be significantly improved, coronary blood supply will be ameliorated, inflammatory cytokines can be reduced, and no significant increase can be seen in the incidence of adverse reactions.

**Conflicts of interest:** None.

**Source of funding:** The study is supported by Baoding Science and Technology Plan Project (2141ZF137).

**REFERENCES**

1. Ibanez B, James S, Agewall S, Antunes MJ, Bucciarelli-Ducci C, Bueno H, et al. 2017 ESC Guidelines for the management of acute myocardial infarction in patients presenting with ST-segment elevation: The Task Force for the management of acute myocardial infarction in patients presenting with ST-segment elevation of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). Eur Heart J. 2018;39(2):119-177. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehx393

2. Ndrepepa G, Colleran R, Kastrati A. Reperfusion injury in ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction: The final frontier. Coron Artery Dis. 2017;28(5):253-262. doi: 10.1097/MCA.0000000000000468

3. AbuRuz ME. Patients with ST segment elevation myocardial infarction: moderating effect of perceived control on the relationship between depression and in-hospital complications. BMC Cardiovasc Disord. 2019;19(1):143. doi: 10.1186/s12872-019-1126-z

4. Frampton J, Devries JT, Welch TD, Gersh BJ. Modern Management of ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction. Curr Probl Cardiol. 2020;45(3):100393. doi: 10.1016/j.cpcardiol.2018.08.005

5. Ge J, Schafer A, Ertl G, Nordbeck P. Thrombus Aspiration for ST-Segment-Elevation Myocardial Infarction in Modern Era: Still an Issue of Debate? Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2017;10(10):e005739. doi: 10.1161/CIRCINTERVENTIONS.117.005739

6. Zhou X, Wu X, Sun H, Li J. Efficacy and safety of epifibatide versus tirofiban in acute coronary syndrome patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis. J Evid Based Med. 2017;10(2):136-144. doi: 10.1111/jebm.12253

---

*Shi-xin Kang et al.*

[Image of page from a journal with page dimensions and source information]
Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction after Emergency PCI

7. Zeymer U. Hat der Patient einen Herzinfarkt? [Diagnosis and initial management of acute myocardial infarction]. MMW Fortschr Med. 2019;161(4):34-36. doi: 10.1007/s15006-019-0223-3

8. Corretti MC, Anderson TJ, Benjamin EJ, Celermajer D, Charbonneau F, Creager MA, et al. Guidelines for the ultrasound assessment of endothelial-dependent flow-mediated vasodilatation of the brachial artery: a report of the International Brachial Artery Reactivity Task Force. J Am Coll Cardiol 2002;39(6):1082. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2002;39(2):257-265. doi: 10.1016/s0735-1097(01)01746-6

9. Lee JM, Rhee TM, Hahn JY, Kim HK, Park J, Hwang D, et al. Multivessel Percutaneous Coronary Intervention in Patients With ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction With Cardiogenic Shock. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2018;71(8):844-856. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2017.12.028

10. Jolly SS, James S, Dravik V, Cairns JA, Mahmoud KD, Zijlstra F, et al. Thrombus Aspiration in ST-Segment-Elevation Myocardial Infarction: An Individual Patient Meta-Analysis: Thrombectomy Trials Collaboration. Circulation. 2017;135(2):143-152. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.116.025371

11. Scholz KH, Maier SKG, Maier LS, Lengenfelder B, Jacobshagen C, Jung J, et al. Impact of treatment delay on mortality in ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) patients presenting with and without haemodynamic instability: results from the German prospective, multicentre FITT-STEMI trial. Eur Heart J. 2018;39(13):1065-1074. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehy040

12. Bulluck H, Chan MMH, Paradies V, Yellon R, Ho HH, Chan MY, et al. Incidence and predictors of left ventricular thrombus by cardiovascular magnetic resonance in acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction treated by primary percutaneous coronary intervention: a meta-analysis. J Cardiovasc Magn Reson. 2018;20(1):72. doi: 10.1186/s12968-018-0494-3

13. Vogel B, Claessen BE, Arnold SV, Chan D, Cohen DJ, Giannitsis E, et al. ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction. Nat Rev Dis Primers. 2019;5(1):39. doi: 10.1038/s41572-019-0090-3

14. Pu J, Ding S, Ge H, Han Y, Guo J, Lin R, et al. Efficacy and Safety of a Pharmaco-Invasive Strategy With Half-Dose Alteplase Versus Primary Angioplasty in ST-Segment-Elevation Myocardial Infarction: EARLY-MYO Trial (Early Routine Catheterization After Alteplase Fibrinolysis Versus Primary PCI in Acute ST-Segment-Elevation Myocardial Infarction). Circulation. 2017;136(16):1462-1473. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.030582

15. Zhang Y, Shao T, Yao L, Yue H, Zhang Z. Effects of tirofiban on stent thrombosis, Hs-CRP, IL-6 and sICAM-1 after PCI of acute myocardial infarction. Exp Ther Med. 2018;16(4):3383-3388. doi: 10.3892/etm.2018.6589

16. Ilidromitis EK, Andreoudou I, Markantonis-Kyroudis S, Mademli K, Kyrzopoulos S, Georgiadou P, et al. The effects of tirofiban on peripheral markers of oxidative stress and endothelial dysfunction in patients with acute coronary syndromes. Thromb Res. 2007;119(2):167-174. doi: 10.1016/j.thromres.2006.02.002

17. Velibey Y, GuvencTS, Demir K, Oz A, Akdeniz E, Guvenc RC, et al. Effects of Bailout Tirofiban on In-Hospital Outcomes and Long-Term Mortality in Patients With ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction Undergoing Primary Percutaneous Intervention. Angiology. 2019;70(5):431-439. doi: 10.1177/0003319718808911

18. Zhang Z, Li W, Wu W, Xie Q, Li J, Zhang W, et al. Myocardial reperfusion with tirofiban injection via aspiration catheter : Efficacy and safety in STEMI patients with large thrombus burden. Myokardreperfusion mit Tirofibainjektion via Aspirationskatheter : Wirksamkeit und Sicherheit bei STEMI-Patienten mit hoher Thrombuslast. Herz. 2020;45(3):280-287. doi: 10.1007/s00059-018-4716-0

19. Liu Y, Zhang L, Yang Y. Tirofiban hydrochloride sodium chloride injection combined with cardiovascular intervention in the treatment of Acute Myocardial Infarction. Pak J Med Sci. 2020;36(2):54-58. doi: 10.12669/pjms.36.2.1005

20. ChenGX, WangHN, ZouJL, YuanXX. Effects of intracoronary injection of nicorandil and tirofiban on myocardial perfusion and short-term prognosis in elderly patients with acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction after emergency PCI. World J Emerg Med. 2020;11(3):157-163. doi: 10.5847/wjem.j.1920-8642.2020.03.005

21. Wang H, Feng M. Influences of different dose of tirofiban for acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction patients underwent percutaneous coronary intervention. Medicine (Baltimore). 2020;99(23):e20402. doi: 10.1097/MD.00000000000020402

22. Li X, Zhang S, Wang Z, Ji Q, Wang Q, Li X, et al. Platelet Function and Risk of Bleeding in Patients With Acute Coronary Syndrome Following Tirofiban Infusion. Front Pharmacol. 2019;10:1158. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2019.01158

23. Khodayari S, Khodayari H, Amiri AZ, Eslami M, Farhud D, Hescheler J, et al. Inflammatory Microenvironment of Acute Myocardial Infarction Prevents Regeneration of Heart with Stem Cells Therapy. Cell Physiol Biochem. 2019;53(5):887-909. doi: 10.3399/000000180.

24. Puelacher C, Wagener M, Honegger U, Assadian M, Schaerli P, et al. Combining high-sensitivity cardiac troponin and B-type natriuretic peptide in the detection of inducible myocardial ischemia. Clin Biochem. 2018;52:33-40. doi: 10.1016/j.clinbiochem.2017.10.014

25. Azar RR, Badaoui G, Sarkis A, Kassab R, Salamé E, Aboujaoudé S, et al. Effect of high bolus dose tirofiban on the inflammatory response following percutaneous coronary intervention. Clin Cardiol. 2010;33(1):E14-E19. doi: 10.1002/clc.20424

Authors’ Contributions:

SXK & XMM: Designed this study and prepared this manuscript, and are responsible and accountable for the accuracy or integrity of the work.

XMM: Collected and analyzed clinical data.

JL: Significantly revised this manuscript.

Authors:

1. Shi-xin Kang,
2. Xiao-min Meng,
3. Jing Li,
1-3: Department of Cardiology, Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University, Baoding 071000, Hebei, China.

Correspondence:
Xiao-min Meng,
Department of Cardiology, Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University, Baoding 071000, Hebei, China.
Email: noxnx062840628@163.com