group (CG, n=52). Tirofiban was only administrated in the tirofiban group. Before the CAG, enough clopidogrel, aspirin and heparin be used in both groups. The MACE and the haemorrhage events were collected in each group during in-hospital. The lesion and reperfusion of the IRA and myocardial were analysed by QCA and TMAP. The platelet aggregation rate were recorded All patients received UCG 1 week and 24 weeks after PCI to evaluate the heart function.

Results There was no significant differences in age, gender, risk factors, pre-angina, the location of the AMI, heart function, and the mean interval from onset to PCI between the two groups. A greater percentage of TIMI 1 flow of IRA was achieved in TG compared with the control group before PCI (p<0.05). The percentage of TIMI 3 flow of IRA after the guidewire first crossing was higher (p<0.05) in TG. The percentage of TIMI 3 flow in TG after PCI was higher than that in CG (p<0.05). The CTFG and slow-reflow phenomenon was fewer (p<0.05) in TG after PCI. The percentage of TMPG beyond 2 grade was higher in TG (p<0.05). The value of LVEF 1 week after PCI in TG was higher than that in CG (p<0.01). The platelet aggregation rate in TG was lower after tirofiban administration for 0.25, 0.5, 2, 6 and 12 h. There was no significant difference in haemorrhage events between the two groups. There was a lower incidence of MACE in TG compared with that in CG during in-hospital and follow up.

Conclusion Intravenous administration of tirofiban can inhibit the platelet aggregation, improve the coronary flow of IRA, decrease the incidence of NRP in AMI patients performed PCI, which in turn will improve the heart function and decrease the incidence of MACE. Tirofiban can make more IRA patent before PCI, but do not increase the haemorrhage events.

THE EFFECT OF RECOMBINANT HUMAN B-TYPE NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE FOR HEART FAILURE

The 2nd Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang, Hebei, China

Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of recombinant human B-type natriuretic peptide (rhBNP) in AMI-ADHF patients undergoing PCI, especially changes in renal function and the impact of short-term outcome during BNP treatment.

Methods 87 consecutive patients with AMI-ADHF enrolled in the study. All patients were randomly assigned to the rhBNP group and control group. rhBNP was given at 1.5 $\mu g$ kg$^{-1}$ intravenously and then infused intravenously (0.0075–0.030 $\mu g$ kg$^{-1}$ min$^{-1}$). 0.9% saline was used intravenously in control group as control. Clinical symptoms and killip grade were recorded. Plasma BNP levels were measured before and after stopping the drug 6 h, 14 days, 30 days. LVEDD and LVEF was measured. Serum creatinine (Scr) was measured before and after administering the medication 24 h, 48 h, 72 h, 7 days and 14 days using simplified MDRD equation to calculate estimated glomerular filtration rate. Recording the major adverse cardiac events occurrence within 30 days.

Results rhBNP group has a less dyspnoea time than the control group; The plasma BNP levels significantly lower than before treatment at different time point in the two groups. The LVEF was significantly higher in treatment group compared with baseline levels after treatment 24 h, while LVEDD significantly decreased even after discontinuation the treatments, which remain so when the 30 days. The LVEF and LVEDD improvements in rhBNP group were significantly better than in the control group after treatment 24 h, 14 days. At day 7 after PCI, the SCR had lowered to the baseline level in the rhBNP group. The estimated glomerular filtration rate after PCI was higher in the rhBNP group than that in the control group. The occurrence of CIN was significantly lower in the rhBNP group than in the control group. The MACE event of 30d in rhBNP group was significantly lower than the control group.

Conclusion rhBNP can improve the heart function, reduce the incidence of major adverse cardiac events rate in acute myocardial infarction with heart failure patients, which also had a renal function protective effect in patients with and decreased incidence on CIN.

ESTABLISHMENT OF YORK PIG MODEL OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION WITH ACUTE DECOMPENSATED HEART FAILURE BY CORONARY OCCLUSION WITH BALLOON AND INJECTING OF MICROEMBOLUS

The 2nd Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang, Hebei, China

Objective To evaluate the method of yorkpig model of AMI-ADHF by coronary occlusion with balloon and injecting of microembolus.
and evaluate the change of coronary and renal haemodynamic parameters on York pig model on AMI-ADHF.

**Methods** 10 York pigs were selected in this trial. LAD was occluded by balloon which was placed on mid-distal for 30–45 min until ST segment elevation for 15 min. After deflating the balloon, the sterile microembolus were injected into LAD intermittently and injecting stopped until LVEDP=18 mm Hg. The coronary pressure and flow velocity were recorded simultaneously at baseline, instant, 30 min and 60 min after AMI-ADHF model success. Average peak velocity (APV), coronary resistance and coronary flow reserve were obtained at basic and maximal hyperaemia. Renal artery angiography was performed and renal artery diameter and pressure was measured. Doppler flowwire was placed in renal artery for measure of APV of renal artery (APVra), renal artery vascular resistance and renal blood flow. At the same time ECG were recorded per 15 min. CK-MB and TnI were measured in all York pigs at baseline, 2 h, 4 h, 8 h, 12 h and 24 h after reperfusion. Cardiac ultrasonograph was performed to evaluate the heart function.

**Results** (1) According to the standards of AMI-ADHF, both methods were successfully established. (2) Basic and hyperaemia APV were all increased significantly, they were lower than that of before AMI-ADHF model success. Coronary flow reserve was lower than that of baseline. (3) Renal artery pressure has increased trend than baseline. renal artery vascular resistance was increased, APVra and renal blood flow was decreased than baseline.

**Conclusion** A stable experimental method of York pig model of AMI-ADHF was established successfully by coronary occlusion with balloon and injecting of microembolus in LAD. The method had advantages of closed chest, higher succeed rate and stability to those of drug induced, tachycardia-pacing induced, coronary artery ligation induced or microsphere injection alone.

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**The Effect and Safety of Tirofiban Combined Clopidogrel in AMI Patients with PCI via Transradial Approach**

**Objective** To evaluate the effect and safety of clopidogrel plus tirofiban in percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of acute myocardial infarction via transradial approach.

**Methods** A total of 104 patients with ST segment elevation myocardial infarction who were underwent emergency PCI were randomised into two groups: clopidogrel combined tirofiban group (n=48) and clopidogrel group (n=56). Bolus tirofiban (10 μg/kg) was infused in 3 min before PCI and then 0.15 μg/kg/min continued pumping for 24 h in the clopidogrel combined tirofiban group, while saline was used in the same way in the clopidogrel group. The TIMI flow grade in IRA before PCI, after the first guide wire getting through and instant post-PCI were recorded and compared between the two groups. The myocardial blush grade post-PCI and heart function were analysed and compared between the two groups. Hemorrhagic complications and MACE in-hospital were monitored and followed up.

**Results** The percentage of TIMI flow grade 1 of IRA before PCI was higher in the clopidogrel combined tirofiban group than that in the clopidogrel group (p<0.05). The percentage of TIMI flow grade 3 of IRA after the guide wire first crossing through the occlusion segment was higher in clopidogrel combined tirofiban group than that in the clopidogrel group (p<0.05). The percentage of TIMI flow grade 5 of IRA after PCI was also higher in clopidogrel combined tirofiban group than that in the clopidogrel group (p<0.05). The corrected TIMI flow count (cTFC) in the clopidogrel combined tirofiban group was smaller to the clopidogrel group (p<0.05). LVEF at 1 week after PCI in the tirofiban group was higher than that in the clopidogrel group (p<0.01). There was no significant difference in hemorrhagic complications between the two groups. The incidence rate of MACE during in-hospital in the clopidogrel combined tirofiban group was lower compared to that in the clopidogrel group (p<0.05).

**Conclusion** Clopidogrel combined tirofiban used during the emergency PCI for AMI via transradial approach can quickly inhibit the platelet aggregation, decrease thrombosis event, improve blood flow of IRA and increase the perfusion of myocardial microcirculation as well preserve the function of left ventricle and reduce the incidence rate of MACE during in-hospital, while not associate with increasing the incidence rate of serious haemorrhage complications.