

下面积为97.3%,联合二者诊断AMI时曲线下面积略微升高为97.4%,且能把持较高的灵敏度和特异度,说明联合检测血清TSA和hs-CRP可以改善AMI诊断的灵敏度和特异度,提高其诊断能力。

目前国内外检测血清TSA,基本采用全自动生化仪的酶法分析,能够快速、准确地检测血清TSA。而SA的物理分析方法有多种,包括薄层层析法、分光光度法、核磁共振法<sup>[25]</sup>、高效液相色谱法、高效液相色谱质谱联用技术等。这些技术不但可以用于生物样品中SA的分离和测定,还可以区分不同类型的SA<sup>[26]</sup>,为SA的进一步研究提供了多样而可靠的手段。

综上所述,血清TSA和hs-CRP水平在AMI患者中升高,联合检测二者、辅以NEU的检测,不仅可以提高其诊断AMI的能力,还可以初步评估AMI患者的严重程度和院内死亡的危险性,具有重要的临床应用价值。

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