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· 论著 ·

肺源性急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者预后影响因素研究

陈伟^{1, 2}, 宋立强²

【摘要】 背景 急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS) 患者病死率约为 40%, 而寻找精准评价、预测 ARDS 患者预后的临床标志物对改善患者预后具有重要意义。**目的** 探讨肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的影响因素。**方法** 选取 2017 年 3 月—2019 年 3 月空军军医大学西京医院呼吸与危重症医学科收治的肺源性 ARDS 患者 167 例, 根据其预后分为生存组 72 例和死亡组 95 例。比较两组患者临床资料、实验室检查指标, 肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的影响因素分析采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析; 绘制受试者工作特征 (ROC) 曲线以评价氧合指数 (OI)、活化部分凝血活酶时间 (APTT) 对肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的预测价值。**结果** (1) 两组患者年龄、男性比例、体质指数 (BMI)、吸烟史、手术史、高血压病史、脓毒症病史、其他疾病病史及哮喘—慢性阻塞性肺疾病重叠综合征 (ACOS) 发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$); 死亡组患者中有冠心病病史者所占比例、支气管哮喘发生率低于生存组, 慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 发生率、急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分系统 II (APACHE II) 评分高于生存组, 住院时间长于生存组, 住院花费多于生存组 ($P<0.05$)。 (2) 两组患者白介素 6 (IL-6)、乳酸、心肌肌钙蛋白 I (cTnI) 及凝血酶原时间 (PT) 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$); 死亡组患者肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、C 反应蛋白 (CRP)、降钙素原 (PCT)、血肌酐 (Scr)、脑钠肽前体 (proBNP)、心肌肌钙蛋白 T (cTnT) 高于生存组, OI 低于生存组, APTT 长于生存组 ($P<0.05$)。 (3) 多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示, OI 是 ARDS 患者预后的保护因素 [$OR=0.246$, 95% CI (0.015, 4.368)], APTT 是肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的危险因素 [$OR=2.979$, 95% CI (1.406, 6.311)]。 (4) ROC 曲线显示, OI 预测肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的曲线下面积为 0.732 [95% CI (0.647, 0.816)], 最佳临界值为 179.85 mm Hg, 灵敏度为 61.5%, 特异度为 73.5%; APTT 预测肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的曲线下面积为 0.855 [95% CI (0.793, 0.916)], 最佳临界值为 61.79 s, 灵敏度为 70.9%, 特异度为 87.2%。**结论** OI、APTT 是肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的独立影响因素, OI<179.85 mm Hg、APTT>61.79 s 的肺源性 ARDS 患者死亡风险较高。

【关键词】 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 肺炎; 预后; 影响因素分析; 预测

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Influencing Factors of Prognosis in Patients with Pulmonary Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome CHEN Wei^{1, 2}, SONG Liqiang²

1. Department of Respiratory, Yan'an Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital, Yan'an 716000, China

2. Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Xijing Hospital of Air Force Military Medical University, Xi'an 710032, China

Corresponding author: SONG Liqiang, E-mail: songlq@fmmu.edu.cn

【Abstract】 Background Fatality rate of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is about 40%, thus it is of great significance to find clinical markers to accurately evaluate and predict the prognosis in patients with ARDS. **Objective** To explore the influencing factors of prognosis in patients with pulmonary ARDS. **Methods** From March 2017 to March 2019, a total of 167 patients with pulmonary ARDS were selected in the Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Xijing Hospital of Air Force Military Medical University, and they were divided into survival group ($n=72$) and death group ($n=95$) according to their prognosis. Clinical data and laboratory examination results were compared between the two groups,

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1.716000 陕西省延安市中医医院呼吸科

2.710032 陕西省西安市, 空军军医大学西京医院呼吸与危重症医学科

通信作者: 宋立强, E-mail: songlq@fmmu.edu.cn

and influencing factors of prognosis in patients with pulmonary ARDS were analyzed by multivariate Logistic regression analysis, moreover ROC curve was drawn to evaluate the predictive value of OI and APTT on prognosis in patients with pulmonary ARDS.

Results (1) There was no statistically significant difference in age, male proportion, BMI, operation history, smoking history, hypertension history, sepsis history, other disease history or incidence of ACOS between the two groups ($P>0.05$); proportion of patients with CHD history and incidence of bronchial asthma in death group were statistically significantly lower than those in survival group, incidence of COPD and APACHE II score in death group were statistically significantly higher than those in survival group, hospital stays in death group was statistically significantly longer than that in the survival group, Hospitalization cost in death group was statistically significantly higher than that in survival group ($P<0.05$). (2) There was no statistically significant difference in IL-6, lactic acid, cTnI or PT between the two groups ($P>0.05$); TNF- α , CRP, PCT, Scr, proBNP and cTnT in death group were statistically significantly higher than those in survival group, OI in death group was statistically significantly lower than that in survival group, APTT in death group was statistically significantly longer than that in survival group ($P<0.05$). (3) Multivariate Logistic regression analysis results showed that, OI was the protective factor of prognosis in patients with pulmonary ARDS [$OR=0.246$, 95%CI (0.015, 4.368)], while APTT was the risk factor of prognosis in patients with pulmonary ARDS [$OR=2.979$, 95%CI (1.406, 6.311)]. (4) ROC curve showed that, AUC, the optimum critical value, sensitivity and specificity of IO in predicting prognosis in patients with pulmonary ARDS was 0.732 [95%CI (0.647, 0.816)], 179.85 mm Hg, 61.5% and 73.5%, respectively; AUC, the optimum critical value, sensitivity and specificity of APTT in predicting prognosis in patients with pulmonary ARDS was 0.855 [95%CI (0.793, 0.916)], 61.79 s, 70.9% and 87.2%, respectively. **Conclusion** OI and APTT are independent influencing factors of prognosis in patients with pulmonary ARDS, risk of death is relatively high in pulmonary ARDS patients with OI<179.85 mm Hg or APTT>61.79 s.

【Key words】 Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Pneumonia; Prognosis; Root cause analysis; Forecasting

急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 是一组以肺水肿和轻微肺不张为病理特征、以低氧血症为主要临床表现的临床综合征, 其病死率高达 40%^[1]。ARDS 的致病因素较多, 患者间个体差异较大^[2], 且其早期诊断率较低, 进而导致 ARDS 患者病死率居高不下, 已成为目前临床诊治难点^[3]。而探究 ARDS 的发病原因及寻找精准评价、预测患者预后的临床标志物非常重要。本研究旨在分析肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的影响因素, 现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取 2017 年 3 月—2019 年 3 月空军军医大学西京医院呼吸与危重医学科收治的肺源性 ARDS 患者 167 例, ARDS 的诊断符合柏林标准^[4], 且发病原因均为肺炎。根据预后将所有患者分为生存组 72 例和死亡组 95 例。排除标准: (1) 合并血液系统疾病、风湿性疾病、凝血功能障碍者; (2) 合并肿瘤者; (3) 临床资料不完整者。本研究经空军军医大学西京医院医学伦理委员会审核批准, 所有患者知情并签署知情同意书。

1.2 研究方法 回顾性分析 167 例患者病历资料并由本院呼吸科监护室医生共同审阅, 记录所有患者的临床资料及入院 24 h 内实验室检查指标, 其中临床资料包括年龄、性别、体质指数 (BMI)、吸烟史、既往史 (包括手术史及高血压、冠心病、脓毒症、其他疾病病史)、慢性气道疾病发生情况 [包括支气管哮喘、慢性

阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 及哮喘—慢性阻塞性肺疾病重叠综合征 (ACOS)]、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统 II (APACHE II) 评分、住院时间及住院花费。支气管哮喘诊断参照 2014 哮喘全球防治倡议 (GINA) 中的相关诊断标准^[5], COPD 诊断参照《慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南 (2013 年修订版)》^[6] 中的相关诊断标准, ACOS 诊断参照慢性阻塞性肺疾病全球倡议 (GOLD) 和 GINA 提出的相关诊断标准^[7]。实验室检查指标主要包括炎症指标 [包括白介素 6 (interleukin-6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α)、C 反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP) 及降钙素原 (procalcitonin, PCT)]、肾功能指标 [主要包括血肌酐 (serum creatinine, Scr)]、心肺功能指标 [包括脑钠肽前体 (pro brain natriuretic precursor, proBNP)、乳酸、氧合指数 (OI)、心肌肌钙蛋白 T (cardiac troponin T, cTnT)、心肌肌钙蛋白 I (cardiac troponin I, cTnI)] 和凝血功能指标 [包括凝血酶原时间 (prothrombin time, PT) 和活化部分凝血活酶时间 (activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)]。

1.3 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件进行数据处理, 符合正态分布的计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 采用两独立样本 t 检验, 不符合正态分布的计量资料以 $M(QR)$ 表示, 组间比较采用 Wilcoxon 秩和检验; 计数资料分析采用 χ^2 检验; 肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的影响因素分

析采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析; 绘制受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC) 曲线以评价 OI、APTT 对肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的预测价值。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床资料比较 两组患者年龄、男性比例、体质指数 (BMI)、吸烟史、手术史、高血压病史、脓毒症病史、其他疾病病史及 ACOS 发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 死亡组患者中有冠心病病史者所占比例、支气管哮喘发生率低于生存组, COPD 发生率、APACHE II 评分高于生存组, 住院时间长于生存组, 住院花费多于生存组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$, 见表 1)。

2.2 两组患者实验室检查指标比较 两组患者 IL-6、乳酸、cTnI 及 PT 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 死亡组患者 TNF- α 、CRP、PCT、Scr、proBNP、cTnT

高于生存组, OI 低于生存组, APTT 长于生存组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$, 见表 2)。

2.3 肺源性 ARDS 患者预后影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析 将表 1~2 中有统计学差异的指标作为自变量, 将预后作为因变量 (变量赋值见表 3) 进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示, OI 是肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的保护因素, APTT 是肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的危险因素 ($P < 0.05$, 见表 4)。

2.4 OI、APTT 对肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的预测价值

ROC 曲线显示, OI 预测肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的曲线下面积为 0.732 [95%CI (0.647, 0.816)], 最佳临界值为 179.85 mm Hg, 灵敏度为 61.5%, 特异度为 73.5%; APTT 预测肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的曲线下面积为 0.855 [95%CI (0.793, 0.916)], 最佳临界值为 61.79 s, 灵敏度为 70.9%, 特异度为 87.2%, 见图 1。

表 1 两组患者临床资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between the two groups

组别	例数	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	男性 [n (%)]	BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	吸烟史 [n (%)]	手术史 [n (%)]	高血压病史 [n (%)]	冠心病病史 [n (%)]	脓毒症病史 [n (%)]
生存组	72	65.4 ± 14.9	46 (63.9)	23.17 ± 1.25	37 (51.4)	30 (41.7)	29 (40.3)	20 (27.8)	4 (5.6)
死亡组	95	71.6 ± 11.3	54 (56.8)	24.26 ± 0.78	44 (46.3)	37 (38.9)	28 (29.5)	12 (12.6)	6 (6.3)
检验统计量值		-0.736 ^a	0.847	0.358 ^a	0.422	0.126	2.127	6.066	0.042
<i>P</i> 值		0.402	0.335	0.713	0.463	0.835	0.060	0.038	0.546

组别	其他疾病病史 [n (%)]	支气管哮喘 [n (%)]	COPD [n (%)]	ACOS [n (%)]	APACHE II 评分 [M (<i>QR</i>), 分]	住院时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)	住院花费 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 万元)
生存组	5 (6.9)	31 (43.1)	4 (5.6)	17 (23.6)	13 (7)	11.62 ± 5.85	6.64 ± 3.88
死亡组	7 (7.4)	18 (18.9)	37 (38.9)	21 (22.1)	22 (7)	7.90 ± 5.39	8.79 ± 5.02
检验统计量值	0.011	11.482	24.655	0.053	-2.201 ^b	2.340 ^a	-2.298 ^a
<i>P</i> 值	0.647	0.004	0.002	0.609	0.036	0.027	0.031

注: BMI= 体质指数, COPD= 慢性阻塞性肺疾病, ACOS= 哮喘-慢性阻塞性肺疾病重叠综合征, APACHE II = 急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统 II; ^a 为 t 值, ^b 为 Z 值, 余检验统计量值为 χ^2 值

表 2 两组患者实验室检查指标比较
Table 2 Comparison of laboratory examination results between the two groups

组别	例数	IL-6 [M (QR) , ng/L]	TNF- α ($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/L)	CRP ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/L)	PCT [M (QR) , ng/L]	Scr ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μ mol/L)	proBNP [M (QR) , ng/L]
生存组	72	19.86 (50.19)	1.30 $\pm$ 0.53	35.75 $\pm$ 5.97	0.10 (0.26)	86.28 $\pm$ 21.70	320.76 (1 162.10)
死亡组	95	28.30 (50.47)	1.98 $\pm$ 0.48	48.95 $\pm$ 6.90	0.28 (0.36)	106.75 $\pm$ 38.99	756.80 (2 480.63)
t (Z) 值		-1.957 ^a	-2.144	-2.936	-3.728 ^a	-3.690	-2.947 ^a
P 值		0.052	0.036	0.013	<0.01	<0.01	0.004

组别	乳酸 [M (QR) , mmol/L]	OI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm Hg)	cTnT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μ g/L)	cTnI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/L)	PT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, s)	APTT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, s)
生存组	1.87 (0.98)	200.66 $\pm$ 47.80	0.025 $\pm$ 0.013	1.95 $\pm$ 0.90	15.96 $\pm$ 3.75	34.85 $\pm$ 6.23
死亡组	1.74 (1.34)	145.90 $\pm$ 60.54	0.050 $\pm$ 0.033	2.34 $\pm$ 1.58	18.27 $\pm$ 3.03	49.67 $\pm$ 7.99
t (Z) 值	0.570 ^a	6.659	-2.829	-1.732	-1.368	4.889
P 值	0.267	<0.01	0.008	0.079	0.185	<0.01

注: IL-6= 白介素 6, TNF- α = 肿瘤坏死因子 α , CRP=C 反应蛋白, PCT= 降钙素原, Scr= 血肌酐, proBNP= 脑钠肽前体, OI= 氧合指数, cTnT= 心肌肌钙蛋白 T, cTnI= 心肌肌钙蛋白 I, PT= 凝血酶原时间, APTT= 活化部分凝血活酶时间; ^a 为 Z 值; 1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa

表 3 变量赋值
Table 3 Variable assignment

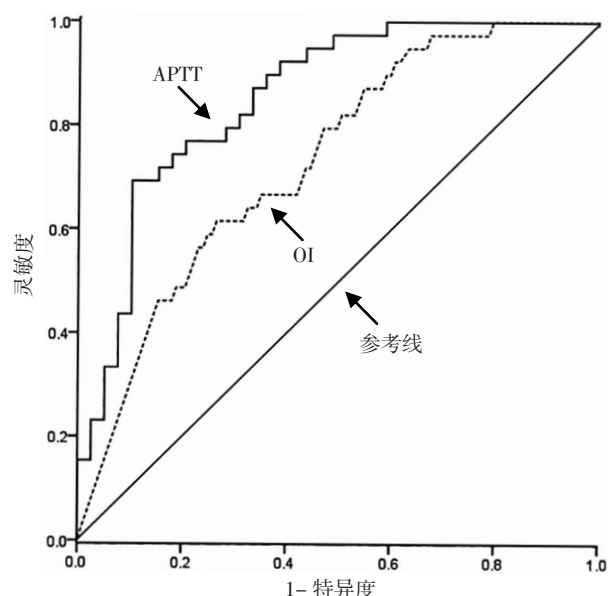
变量	赋值
冠心病病史	无=0, 有=1
支气管哮喘	无=0, 有=1
COPD	无=0, 有=1
APACHE II 评分	<15 分=1, 15~25 分=2, >25 分=3
住院时间	<3.24 d=1, 3.24~9.68 d=2, 9.69~16.12 d=3, >16.12 d=4
住院花费	<3.60 万元=1, 3.60~7.94 万元=2, 7.95~12.28 万元=3, >12.28 万元=4
TNF- α	<1.12 ng/L=1, 1.12~1.65 ng/L=2, 1.66~2.18 ng/L=3, >2.18 ng/L=4
CRP	<33.18 mg/L=1, 33.18~42.49 mg/L=2, 42.50~51.81 mg/L=3, >51.81 mg/L=4
PCT	<0.05 ng/L=1, 0.05~0.12 ng/L=2, 0.13~0.41 ng/L=3, >0.41 ng/L=4
Scr	<65.46 μ mol/L=1, 65.46~100.87 μ mol/L=2, 100.88~136.28 μ mol/L=3, >136.28 μ mol/L=4
proBNP	<141 ng/L=1, 141~369 ng/L=2, 370~1 363 ng/L=3, >1 363 ng/L=4
OI	<114.28 mm Hg=1, 114.28~171.84 mm Hg=2, 171.85~229.40 mm Hg=3, >229.40 mm Hg=4
cTnT	<0.01 μ g/L=1, 0.01~0.04 μ g/L=2, 0.05~0.07 μ g/L=3, >0.07 μ g/L=4
APTT	<32.92 s=1, 32.92~43.86 s=2, 43.87~54.80 s=3, >54.80 s=4
预后	生存=0, 死亡=1

表 4 肺源性 ARDS 患者预后影响因素的多因素的 Logistic 回归分析
Table 4 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis on influencing factors of prognosis in patients with pulmonary ARDS

变量	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	P 值	OR (95%CI)
冠心病病史	-0.255	0.945	0.073	0.787	0.775 (0.122, 4.935)
支气管哮喘	-1.253	1.092	1.317	0.251	3.502 (0.412, 29.768)
COPD	1.381	0.901	2.349	0.125	0.251 (0.043, 1.470)
APACHE II 评分	0.348	0.776	0.201	0.654	0.706 (0.154, 3.233)
住院时间	0.538	0.611	0.774	0.379	1.712 (0.517, 5.671)
住院花费	0.603	0.737	0.671	0.413	1.828 (0.432, 7.744)
TNF- α	0.408	0.729	0.313	0.576	1.503 (0.360, 6.270)
CRP	0.449	0.485	0.858	0.354	1.566 (0.606, 4.049)
PCT	-1.429	0.774	3.405	0.065	4.173 (0.951, 19.029)
Ser	1.801	0.906	3.651	0.052	6.135 (1.002, 38.890)
proBNP	0.604	0.453	1.781	0.182	1.830 (0.753, 4.444)
OI	-1.402	0.298	22.155	<0.01	0.246 (0.015, 4.368)
cTnT	0.577	0.554	1.083	0.298	1.781 (0.601, 5.277)
APTT	1.092	0.383	8.123	0.004	2.979 (1.406, 6.311)

3 讨论

近年越来越多的学者认为, ARDS 的发病机制主要涉及过度炎症反应、血管内皮功能损伤、抗凝机制异常等^[8], 此外有学者开始从基因组学、代谢组学等方面



注: OI= 氧合指数, APTT= 活化部分凝血活酶时间

图 1 OI、APTT 预测肺源性 ARDS 预后的 ROC 曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve for predictive value of OI and APTT in predicting the prognosis in patients with pulmonary ARDS

探究 ARDS 的发病机制^[9], 但 ARDS 病程发展快、发病原因多样, 导致患者缺乏个体化治疗方法。

ARDS 根据致病原因分为肺源性 ARDS 和非肺源性 ARDS, 其中肺源性 ARDS 主要与严重的肺上皮细胞损伤有关, 而非肺源性 ARDS 则主要表现为严重的内皮细胞损伤^[10]; 此外, 肺源性 ARDS 和非肺源性 ARDS 患者预后的预测因子亦不同^[11]。本研究以肺源性 ARDS 为研究对象, 结果显示, 死亡组患者 COPD 发生率高于生存组, 但支气管哮喘发生率低于生存组, 与 AZOULAY 等^[12]研究结果表明合并 COPD 的 ARDS 患者病死率反而较低相矛盾; 而 COPD 与支气管哮喘的病理过程不同可能是两者合并 ARDS 后死亡率不同的原因之一。COPD 与支气管哮喘虽均具有气流受限特征, 但支气管哮喘患者吸入支气管扩张剂后第 1 秒用力呼气容积 (FEV₁) 改善率常 >12%, 即支气管舒张试验 (+); 而多数 COPD 患者吸入支气管扩张剂后 FEV₁ 改善率常 <12%。支气管哮喘与气道慢性炎症有关, 部分患者气流阻塞是可逆转的^[13]; COPD 属于下呼吸道慢性炎症反应, 其多伴有小气道功能受损和弥散功能下降, 气流受限常呈渐进性发展, 并伴有气道高反应性^[14]。COPD 与 ARDS 的炎症反应机制相似, 二者均有中性粒细胞介导的白介素 8 (IL-8)、IL-6、TNF- α 释放的炎症反应过程^[15-16], 这可能导致炎症作用叠加; 而支气管哮喘主要以嗜酸细胞介导的炎症反应为主, 这可能是合并 COPD 患者病死率更高的原因之一。

目前, 临床较认可 ARDS 的主要发病机制为炎症

反应严重失衡加重肺泡上皮/内皮组织损伤^[17],其中TNF- α 参与诱导细胞因子表达及损伤肺泡毛细血管屏障^[18],PCT是临床上可反映炎性反应严重程度的常用指标^[19]。本研究结果显示,死亡组患者TNF- α 、CRP、PCT高于生存组,提示肺源性ARDS患者预后与炎性反应严重程度有关,与既往研究结果相一致^[20-21]。

OI是ARDS诊断和分级的主要指标,低氧血症是ARDS的主要临床表现之一。本研究结果显示,OI是肺源性ARDS患者预后的保护因素,且OI预测肺源性ARDS患者预后的曲线下面积为0.732,与既往研究结果相一致^[22]。APTT能反映内源性凝血功能^[23]。ARDS凝血功能异常表现为肺泡腔纤维蛋白沉积,分析其原因可能与过度炎性反应诱导纤溶损伤有关^[24]。本研究结果显示,APTT是肺源性ARDS患者预后的危险因素,且APTT预测肺源性ARDS患者预后的曲线下面积为0.855,分析其可能原因主要如下:(1)APTT是血小板减少症的高危因素之一^[25],而血小板减少又与肺源性ARDS患者预后密切相关^[26-27];(2)肺源性ARDS患者全身凝血纤溶系统异常^[28];(3)本研究纳入的研究对象均为肺源性ARDS,且76.65%的患者合并慢性气道疾病,而慢性气道疾病患者急性加重期常处于高凝状态^[29-30]。

综上所述,OI、APTT是肺源性ARDS患者预后的独立影响因素,OI<179.85 mm Hg、APTT>61.79 s的肺源性ARDS患者死亡风险较高;但本研究样本量较小且未对ARDS严重程度进行分层分析,今后仍需扩大样本量、增加时间截点,以寻找能有效预测ARDS患者预后的影响因素。

作者贡献:陈伟进行文章的构思与设计,数据收集、整理、分析,结果分析与解释,并负责撰写论文;宋立强进行研究的实施与可行性分析,负责文章的质量控制及审校,并对文章整体负责,监督管理。

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