

# 甲胎蛋白和胆碱酯酶在乙型肝炎病毒相关慢加急性肝衰竭患者中应用价值的研究

苗静 吴素琼 郭丽颖 王静 任玮 贾建伟

300192 天津市第二人民医院中西医结合 I 科(苗静、郭丽颖、王静、任玮、贾建伟);

300193 天津中医药大学研究生(吴素琼)

通讯作者:贾建伟, Email: jiajwei@126.com

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.03.013

**【摘要】** 目的 评价甲胎蛋白(AFP)和胆碱酯酶(ChE)在乙型肝炎病毒相关慢加(亚)急性肝衰竭(HBV-ACLF)患者中的应用价值。方法 采用观察性病例对照研究方法,选择天津市第二人民医院2009年1月至2015年10月收治的67例HBV-ACLF患者作为研究对象,按肝衰竭分期将患者分为早、中、晚期3组,按预后将患者分为存活组和死亡组。收集患者入院后0、2、4、8周血清AFP和ChE值,分析随病情进展AFP和ChE的变化,比较存活组和死亡组AFP、ChE的差异以及AFP与ChE对患者预后的预测价值。结果 67例HBV-ACLF患者中早、中、晚期分别为24、24、19例,8周时分别死亡0、9、18例。随着HBV-ACLF的进展,患者血清AFP和ChE均呈下降趋势,早、中、晚期患者血清AFP分别为40.205(14.663, 90.550)、23.445(8.233, 64.213)、8.990(6.120, 14.340) $\mu\text{g/L}$ ( $F=36.149, P=0.000$ ),血清ChE分别为(4.217 $\pm$ 1.408)、(3.619 $\pm$ 1.200)、(2.503 $\pm$ 1.248) $\text{kU/L}$ ( $F=19.575, P=0.000$ )。死亡组0、2、4、8周血清AFP明显低于存活组[ $\mu\text{g/L}$ :21.540(7.670, 50.470)比60.680(16.383, 146.100)、10.560(6.170, 20.100)比60.090(27.662, 100.700)、8.750(3.045, 10.105)比51.875(16.778, 88.833)、3.900(2.120, 7.660)比20.400(12.950, 50.430),  $P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$ ],2、4、8周血清ChE也明显低于存活组( $\text{kU/L}$ :3.206 $\pm$ 1.480比4.008 $\pm$ 1.227、2.893 $\pm$ 1.478比4.140 $\pm$ 1.236、2.948 $\pm$ 1.355比4.329 $\pm$ 1.390,  $P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$ )。2周时67例患者的AFP为30.100(10.100, 90.100) $\mu\text{g/L}$ , ChE为(3.685 $\pm$ 1.382) $\text{kU/L}$ ,相关分析显示AFP与ChE不具有相关性( $r=0.082, P=0.508$ ),可以作为两个独立因素来判断HBV-ACLF患者的预后。受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)分析显示,AFP的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.847( $P=0.000$ ),ChE的AUC为0.681( $P=0.012$ )。当AFP截断值为20.520 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、ChE截断值为2.924 $\text{kU/L}$ ,对应的约登指数最高,检验效率最高,此时AFP的敏感度为85.0%、特异度为77.8%,ChE的敏感度为77.5%、特异度为59.3%。采用AFP $\geq$ 20.520 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 联合ChE $\geq$ 2.924 $\text{kU/L}$ 预测HBV-ACLF结局的敏感度为65.9%,特异度为91.0%。**结论** AFP、ChE值受临床治疗措施干扰较少,可以更为准确地反映HBV-ACLF患者的病情严重程度和预后,且特异性较高。

**【关键词】** 甲胎蛋白; 胆碱酯酶; 肝炎,乙型,慢性; 肝衰竭

**基金项目:** 国家科技重大专项基金资助(2012ZX10005-005)

## The therapeutic value of alpha-fetoprotein and cholinesterase in patients with hepatitis B virus related acute onset chronic liver failure

Miao Jing, Wu Suqiong, Guo Liying, Wang Jing, Ren Wei, Jia Jianwei

No.1 Department of Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine, Tianjin Second People's Hospital, Tianjin 300192, China (Miao J, Guo LY, Wang J, Ren W, Jia JW); Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin 300193, China (Wu SQ)

Corresponding author: Jia Jianwei, Email: jiajwei@126.com

**【Abstract】 Objective** To evaluate the therapeutic value of alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) and cholinesterase (ChE) in patients with hepatitis B virus related acute onset chronic liver failure (HBV-ACLF). **Methods** A case-control observation was conducted. Sixty-seven patients with HBV-ACLF admitted to Tianjin Second People's Hospital from January 2009 to October 2015 were enrolled. According to the diagnostic criteria of ACLF, the patients were divided into early, middle, and late groups, and alternatively, according to the outcome, they were divided into survival group and death group. Serum samples were collected after 0, 2, 4, 8 weeks to determine the value of AFP and ChE and analyze the value of AFP and ChE in reflecting the changes during HBV-ACLF progression. The differences in AFP and ChE between the survival group and the death group were compared. The prognostic values of AFP and ChE for HBV-ACLF patients were evaluated. **Results** Among 67 patients, there were 24, 24, and 19 patients in the early, middle and late

stage, respectively, and there were 0, 9, 18 deaths at 8 week. With the advance of HBV-ACLF, the levels of both AFP and ChE were decreased in the early, middle, and late stage, with the AFP value of 40.205 (14.663, 90.550), 23.445 (8.233, 64.213), 8.990 (6.120, 14.340)  $\mu\text{g/L}$  ( $F = 36.149, P = 0.000$ ) and the ChE value of (4.217  $\pm$  1.408), (3.619  $\pm$  1.200), (2.503  $\pm$  1.248) kU/L, respectively ( $F = 19.575, P = 0.000$ ). In the death group, the levels of serum AFP at 0, 2, 4, 8 weeks were significantly lower than those in survival group [ $\mu\text{g/L}$ : 21.540 (7.670, 50.470) vs. 60.680 (16.383, 146.100), 10.560 (6.170, 20.100) vs. 60.090 (27.662, 100.700), 8.750 (3.045, 10.105) vs. 51.875 (16.778, 88.833), 3.900 (2.120, 7.660) vs. 20.400 (12.950, 50.430),  $P < 0.05$  or  $P < 0.01$ ]. The levels of serum ChE at 2, 4, 8 weeks in the death group were significantly lower than those in the survival group (kU/L: 3.206  $\pm$  1.480 vs. 4.008  $\pm$  1.227, 2.893  $\pm$  1.478 vs. 4.140  $\pm$  1.236, 2.948  $\pm$  1.355 vs. 4.329  $\pm$  1.390,  $P < 0.05$  or  $P < 0.01$ ). The levels of AFP in 67 patients were 30.100 (10.100, 90.100)  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , and ChE was (3.685  $\pm$  1.382) kU/L at 2 weeks, and they showed no correlation between AFP and ChE according to the linear correlation analysis ( $r = 0.082, P = 0.508$ ), suggesting that AFP and ChE could be used as two independent prognostic factors for HBV-ACLF patients. It was showed by receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) analysis that the area under the curve of AFP (AUC) was 0.847 ( $P = 0.000$ ), while the AUC of ChE was 0.681 ( $P = 0.012$ ). The highest values of Youden index and the maximum effectiveness of testing were obtained when AFP and ChE reached 20.520  $\mu\text{g/L}$  and 2.924 kU/L, respectively, with the sensitivity and the specificity of AFP being 85.0% and 77.8%, respectively, and of ChE being 77.5% and 59.3%, respectively. When using the value of AFP  $\geq$  20.520  $\mu\text{g/L}$  combined with the value of ChE  $\geq$  2.924 kU/L, the sensitivity for predicting HBV-ACLF outcome was 65.9%, and its specificity was 91.0%. **Conclusion** Both AFP and ChE were helpful in providing accurate information for the progression and prognosis of HBV-ACLF patients due to the facts that their values were less interfered by the clinical treatment and that they have higher specificity.

**【Key words】** Alpha-fetoprotein; Cholinesterase; Chronic hepatitis B; Liver failure

**Fund program:** National Science and Technology Major Project of China (2012ZX10005-005)

慢加(亚)急性肝衰竭(ACLF)是在慢性肝病基础上发生的急性肝功能失代偿,临床评价 ACLF 预后的参考指标主要为凝血酶原活动度(PTA)、白蛋白(ALB)等<sup>[1]</sup>。但为纠正 ACLF 患者低蛋白血症和凝血酶原时间延长,需要间断输注白蛋白和血浆,故 ACLF 患者检测到的 PTA 和 ALB 并不能完全真实反映其实际的肝脏合成功能<sup>[2-4]</sup>,在一定程度上影响了其诊断价值。我们发现甲胎蛋白(AFP)与胆碱酯酶(ChE)对乙型肝炎(乙肝)病毒相关慢加(亚)急性肝衰竭(HBV-ACLF)患者有较高的预测价值,故对此进行评价,报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象及纳入、排除标准:**采用观察性病例对照研究方法,选择2009年1月至2015年10月天津市第二人民医院收治的 HBV-ACLF 住院患者,符合2006年中华医学会制定的《肝衰竭诊疗指南》中 ACLF 诊断标准;有慢性乙肝或代偿期乙肝肝硬化基础;年龄16~65岁。排除其他类型的肝衰竭及合并重度脑水肿、严重感染、I型肝肾综合征、消化道大出血等患者。

**1.2 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经医院伦理委员会批准,所有检测和治疗均获得过患者及家属的知情同意。

**1.3 治疗方案:**所有患者采用中西医结合综合治

疗,包括抗病毒、保肝、退黄、促肝细胞生长、调节免疫治疗等,根据患者病情间断给予血浆及白蛋白等进行支持治疗,予以中药汤剂改善患者的一般状况,必要时进行人工肝治疗。

**1.4 分组:**根据肝衰竭分期将患者分为早、中、晚期3组;按患者入院8周预后分为存活组和死亡组。

**1.5 检测指标及方法:**于入院0、2、4、8周取空腹静脉血,全自动免疫分析仪检测 AFP(化学发光免疫法),全自动生化分析仪检测 ChE(酶学动力学)。同时观察患者的最终预后。

**1.6 统计学处理:**用 SPSS 17.0 软件处理数据。正态分布的计量资料以均数  $\pm$  标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,非正态分布的计量资料采用中位数(四分位数) [ $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]表示,方差齐时用 LSD 检验和独立样本  $t$  检验,方差不齐时用 Mann-Whitney  $U$  检验和 Kruksal-Wallis  $H$  检验。AFP 与 ChE 的相关性采用线性相关分析。采用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)下面积(AUC)评估 AFP、ChE 对 HBV-ACLF 患者预后的预测价值。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 基本情况:**入选67例 ACLF 患者,男性59例,女性8例;年龄25~65岁,平均(44.1  $\pm$  11.4)岁;肝衰竭早期24例,中期24例,晚期19例。8周时共死亡27例,其中2~4周死亡13例,4~8周死

亡7例;中期死亡9例(37.50%),晚期死亡18例(94.74%)。

**2.2 不同分期3组患者血清AFP和ChE水平比较(表1):**随着ACLF病情分期的进展,患者血清AFP和ChE水平均逐步降低( $F_1=36.149, F_2=19.575$ , 均 $P=0.000$ ),晚期组ChE明显低于早、中期组(均 $P<0.05$ )。

表1 不同分期HBV-ACLF患者血清AFP和ChE比较

组别	例数(例)	AFP [ $\mu\text{g/L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	ChE (kU/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )
早期组	24	40.205 (14.663, 90.550)	4.217 $\pm$ 1.408
中期组	24	23.445 ( 8.233, 64.213) <sup>a</sup>	3.619 $\pm$ 1.200
晚期组	19	8.990 ( 6.120, 14.340) <sup>ab</sup>	2.503 $\pm$ 1.248 <sup>ab</sup>

注:HBV-ACLF为乙型肝炎病毒相关慢加(亚)急性肝衰竭,AFP为甲胎蛋白,ChE为胆碱酯酶;与早期组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ ;与中期组比较,<sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$

**2.3 不同预后两组患者血清AFP和ChE水平比较(表2):**死亡组0周AFP即明显低于存活组,入院2、4、8周AFP降低更显著(均 $P<0.05$ );0周死亡组与存活组ChE差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),入院2周起死亡组ChE明显低于存活组(均 $P<0.05$ )。

表2 不同预后两组HBV-ACLF患者入院后各时间点血清AFP、ChE的变化比较

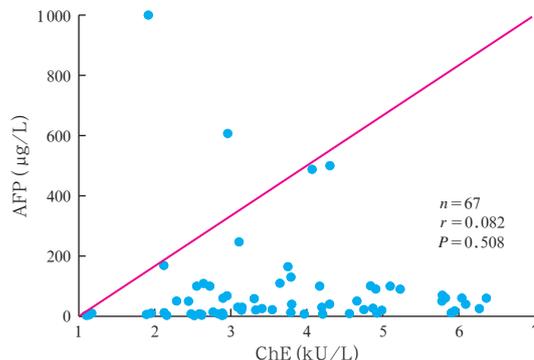
组别	时间	例数(例)	AFP [ $\mu\text{g/L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	ChE (kU/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )
存活组	0周	40	60.680 (16.383, 146.100)	3.856 $\pm$ 1.702
	2周	40	60.090 (27.662, 100.700)	4.008 $\pm$ 1.227
	4周	40	51.875 (16.778, 88.833)	4.140 $\pm$ 1.236
	8周	40	20.400 (12.950, 50.430)	4.329 $\pm$ 1.390
死亡组	0周	27	21.540 ( 7.670, 50.470) <sup>a</sup>	3.408 $\pm$ 1.480
	2周	27	10.560 ( 6.170, 20.100) <sup>b</sup>	3.206 $\pm$ 1.480 <sup>a</sup>
	4周	14	8.750 ( 3.045, 10.105) <sup>b</sup>	2.893 $\pm$ 1.478 <sup>b</sup>
	8周	7	3.900 ( 2.120, 7.660) <sup>b</sup>	2.948 $\pm$ 1.355 <sup>b</sup>

注:与存活组同期比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.05, ^bP<0.01$

**2.4 相关性分析(图1):**67例患者入院后2周血清AFP与ChE无相关性[30.100(10.100, 90.100) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 与(3.685  $\pm$  1.382)kU/L,  $r=0.082, P=0.508$ ],说明二者是判断HBV-ACLF预后的独立风险因素。

**2.5 AFP、ChE对HBV-ACLF患者预后的预测价值(图2;表3):**以敏感度与特异度之和最大者为截断值,AFP为20.520  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时敏感度为85.0%,特异度为77.8%;ChE为2.924 kU/L时敏感度为77.5%,特

异度为59.3%;AFP的AUC大于ChE,提示AFP对预后的诊断价值更高。若采用AFP  $\geq 20.520 \mu\text{g/L}$ 联合ChE  $\geq 2.924 \text{ kU/L}$ 预测HBV-ACLF的结局,敏感度为65.9%,特异度为91.0%。



注:HBV-ACLF为乙型肝炎病毒相关慢加(亚)急性肝衰竭,AFP为甲胎蛋白,ChE为胆碱酯酶

图1 HBV-ACLF患者入院2周血清AFP与ChE的相关性

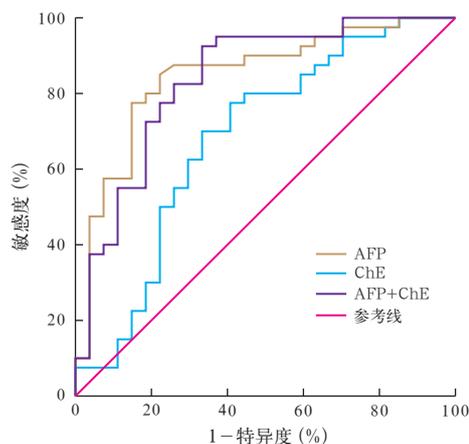


图2 AFP、ChE对HBV-ACLF患者预后预测的ROC曲线

表3 AFP和ChE对HBV-ACLF患者预后的预测价值

指标	AUC	P值	截断值	约登指数	敏感度(%)	特异度(%)
AFP	0.847	0.000	20.520	0.628	85.0	77.8
ChE	0.681	0.012	2.924	0.368	77.5	59.3
AFP+ChE	0.837	0.000	$\geq 20.520 + \geq 2.924$	0.569	65.9	91.0

### 3 讨论

目前ACLF的发病机制为“三重打击学说”,即在免疫损伤、内毒素血症、微循环障碍作用下造成大量肝细胞坏死;同时有研究表明,肝细胞大量坏死及缺乏有效的肝再生是肝衰竭死亡的一个主要原因<sup>[5-6]</sup>。因此,了解肝细胞坏死情况及肝细胞再生速度可以有效判断ACLF患者的预后。

AFP由幼稚肝细胞分泌,主要在胎儿期合成,在成人中AFP可作为肝脏肿瘤的标志物,血清AFP异常增高往往提示肝脏可能有恶性占位性病变<sup>[7]</sup>。汤朝晖等<sup>[8]</sup>的实验研究表明,AFP参与了肝细胞的增殖调控,在肝衰竭期间AFP显著升高往往提示肝细胞存在再生,而肝细胞再生的速度直接影响ACLF患者的预后。有研究报道,ACLF患者AFP升高提示预后较好<sup>[9-11]</sup>。

ChE在肝脏合成,主要存在于中枢神经白质、血浆、肝脏、胰等,随着肝细胞炎症反应的加重,肝脏合成ChE的能力随之下降<sup>[12-14]</sup>。在一定程度上ChE能反映肝脏的受损程度,ChE含量越低,提示肝脏储备功能越差,肝脏受损越严重,预后不佳<sup>[15-16]</sup>。

肝衰竭预后普遍较差,目前肝脏移植成为根治终末期肝病、挽救患者生命的有效手段。自2011年全国开展肝移植手术以来,约80%的患者是因乙肝相关性疾病接受肝移植手术,但由于供体短缺,全球仅有不到10%的肝衰竭患者有条件进行肝移植<sup>[17-19]</sup>。在临床上如何能及早发现需要肝移植的患者,合理分配肝源,避免资源浪费?AFP和ChE受临床治疗措施干扰较少,能较为真实地反映患者肝脏再生与储备功能。本研究发现:ChE含量越低提示肝脏合成能力越差,AFP越低提示肝细胞再生能力越差;HBV-ACLF患者血清AFP、ChE含量随病情进展呈下降趋势,这与HBV-ACLF患者越到晚期预后越差、病死率越高一致。本研究还发现:死亡组AFP基线值即较存活组明显降低,且随病情进展降低更为显著;随着病情进展,死亡组2周起ChE显著低于存活组。根据文献报道,ACLF患者平均临床生存期约为30d,且前2周病死率较低<sup>[20]</sup>,故本研究选择2周为观察节点对ACLF患者的预后进行预判。研究发现,血清ChE和AFP可以作为独立因素来判断HBV-ACLF患者的预后,当AFP≥20.520 μg/L或ChE≥2.924 kU/L时,患者存活的可能性较大;但当患者AFP<20.520 μg/L且ChE<2.924 kU/L时,提示患者病情凶险,预后不佳,应尽早进行肝移植,以达到根本治愈的目的。

由于本研究样本量较小,研究结果的准确性仍需多中心大样本进一步证实。

参考文献

[1] 中华医学会感染病学分会肝衰竭与人工肝学组,中华医学会肝病学会重型肝病与人工肝学组.肝衰竭诊疗指南[J].中华肝脏病杂志,2006,14(9):643-646. DOI: 10.3760/j.issn.1007-3418.2006.09.002.

Liver Failure and Artificial Liver Group, Chinese Society of infectious Diseases, Chinese Medical Association; Severe Liver Disease and Artificial Liver Group, Chinese Society of Hepatology, Chinese Medical Association. Diagnostic and treatment guidelines for liver failure [J]. Chin J Hepatol, 2006, 14 (9): 643-646. DOI: 10.3760/j.issn.1007-3418.2006.09.002.

[2] 杨永峰,黄平,张宁,等.血浆置换并联或串联血液滤过治疗肝衰竭疗效比较[J].中华危重病急救医学,2009,21(2):111-113. DOI: 10.3760/ema.j.issn.1003-0603.2009.02.017. Yang YF, Huang P, Zhang N, et al. Comparison of curative effect of low flow rate plasma exchange combined with hemofiltration for treatment of liver failure [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2009, 21 (2): 111-113. DOI: 10.3760/ema.j.issn.1003-0603.2009.02.017.

[3] Polson J, Lee WM. AASLD position paper: the management of acute liver failure [J]. Hepatology, 2005, 41 (5): 1179-1197. DOI: 10.1002/hep.20703.

[4] 刘三都,杨庆坤,林开颜,等.赤丹汤配合血浆置换治疗重型肝炎临床研究[J].中国中西医结合急救杂志,2005,12(4):227-229. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2005.04.009. Liu SD, Yang QK, Lin KY, et al. Clinical study on Chidan decoction combined with plasma exchange for treatment of patients with severe hepatitis [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2005, 12 (4): 227-229. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2005.04.009.

[5] 叶一农,高志良.乙型肝炎肝衰竭发生机制中的三重打击[J].传染病信息,2009,22(5):276-279. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1007-8134.2009.05.006. Ye YN, Gao ZL. Three attacks in the development of HBV-related liver failure [J]. Infect Dis Inf, 2009, 22 (5): 276-279. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1007-8134.2009.05.006.

[6] 黄严春,张建军,黄加权.肝衰竭的中西医结合治疗思路探索[J].中国中西医结合急救杂志,2009,16(2):113-115. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2009.02.021. Huang YC, Zhang JJ, Huang JQ. Research on combination of traditional Chinese and western medicine for treatment of hepatic failure [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2009, 16 (2): 113-115. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2009.02.021.

[7] Won YS, Lee SW. Targeted retardation of hepatocarcinoma cells by specific replacement of alpha-fetoprotein RNA [J]. J Biotechnol, 2007, 129 (4): 614-619. DOI: 10.1016/j.jbiotec.2007.02.004.

[8] 汤朝晖,全志伟,刘颖斌,等. AFP、GPC3、ZHX2及ZBTB20基因在小鼠肝脏再生过程中的表达及其意义[J].中华肝脏外科手术治疗学电子杂志,2013,2(1):39-44. DOI: 10.3877/cma.j.issn.2095-3232.2013.01.009. Tang ZH, Quan ZW, Liu YB, et al. Expression and significance of AFP, GPC3, ZHX2, ZBTB20 in liver regeneration of mice [J]. Chin J Hepat Surg (Electron Ed), 2013, 2 (1): 39-44. DOI: 10.3877/cma.j.issn.2095-3232.2013.01.009.

[9] 徐少卿,郭建彪,李红艳,等.血清甲胎蛋白与慢加急性肝衰竭预后的关系[J].临床消化病杂志,2014,26(1):46-47. DOI: 10.3870/1cxh.j.issn.1005-541X.2014.01.15. Xu SQ, Guo JB, Li HY, et al. Relationship between serum alpha-fetoprotein and acute chronic liver failure prognosis [J]. Chin J Clin Gastroenterol, 2014, 26 (1): 46-47. DOI: 10.3870/1cxh.j.issn.1005-541X.2014.01.15.

[10] 刘春文,许飞,罗一钧,等.血清前白蛋白与甲胎蛋白早期动态变化在肝衰竭预后判断中的价值[J].环球中医药,2013,6(2):16-17. Liu CW, Xu F, Luo YJ, et al. The value of serum prealbumin and alpha fetoprotein early dynamic changes in the prognosis of liver failure [J]. Global Tradit Chin Med, 2013, 6 (2): 16-17.

[11] 阮承兰,张骏飞,宋海燕,等.肝衰竭预后影响因素的 Logistic 回归分析[J].中华疾病控制杂志,2014,18(6):537-540. Ruan CL, Zhang JF, Song HY, et al. Logistic regression analysis of prognostic factors for liver failure [J]. Chin J Disd Control Prev, 2014, 18 (6): 537-540.

- [12] 邹正升, 辛绍杰, 李保森, 等. 胆碱酯酶、凝血酶原活动度及白蛋白与肝组织病理损害关系的研究[J]. 中华实验和临床病毒学杂志, 2001, 15 (4): 349-351. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1003-9279.2001.04.013.
- Zou ZS, Xin SJ, Li BS, et al. Relationship between cholinesterase, prothrombin activity and albumin and the pathology of the liver [J]. Chin J Exp Clin Virol, 2001, 15 (4): 349-351. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1003-9279.2001.04.013.
- [13] 叶卫江, 金洁, 俞海燕, 等. 多种血液净化方法治疗 160 例肝功能衰竭疗效观察[J]. 中国中西医结合急救杂志, 2006, 13 (6): 370-372. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2006.06.015.
- Ye WJ, Jin J, Yu HY, et al. Therapeutic effects of blood purification in 160 cases with liver failure [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2006, 13 (6): 370-372. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2006.06.015.
- [14] 张楠, 周振理. 梗阻性黄疸患者围手术期胆碱酯酶的变化及与预后的关系[J]. 中国中西医结合急救杂志, 2004, 11 (5): 315. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2004.05.019.
- Zhang N, Zhou ZL. Patients with obstructive jaundice preoperative cholinesterase and its relationship with prognosis [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2004, 11 (5): 315. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2004.05.019.
- [15] 马靖华, 刘晓莺, 王晓亮. 肝病患者血清胆碱酯酶、白蛋白及前白蛋白检测的临床价值[J]. 临床医药实践, 2009, 18 (4): 276-277. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-8631.2009.04.018.
- Ma JH, Liu XY, Wang XL. The clinical value of serum cholinesterase, albumin and prealbumin test in liver disease patients [J]. Proc Clin Med, 2009, 18 (4): 276-277. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-8631.2009.04.018.
- [16] 王艳丽, 黎环. 乙型肝炎肝衰竭患者预后影响因素研究[J]. 胃肠病学和肝病学杂志, 2014, 23 (10): 1191-1194. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-5709.2014.10.023.
- Wang YL, Li H. Related factors affecting the prognosis of patients with hepatitis B and liver failure [J]. Chin J Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2014, 23 (10): 1191-1194. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-5709.2014.10.023.
- [17] 郑卫萍, 沈中阳, 郑虹, 等. 肝移植术后预防乙型肝炎复发单中心治疗方案的变迁[J]. 实用器官移植电子杂志, 2015, 3 (4): 209-214. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-5332.2015.04.004.
- Zheng WP, Shen ZY, Zheng H, et al. Transition of regimen for prophylaxis of hepatitis B recurrence post liver transplantation: a single center experience [J]. Pract J Organ Transplant (Electron Version), 2015, 3 (4): 209-214. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-5332.2015.04.004.
- [18] 张庆, 陈虹, 陈新国, 等. 乙型肝炎相关性肝癌肝移植术后远期生存风险因素的分析[J]. 实用器官移植电子杂志, 2015, 3 (4): 215-221. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-5332.2015.04.005.
- Zhang Q, Chen H, Chen XG, et al. Prognostic factors affecting survival after liver transplantation for hepatocellular carcinoma patients with hepatitis B virus infection and cirrhosis [J]. Pract J Organ Transplant (Electron Version), 2015, 3 (4): 215-221. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-5332.2015.04.005.
- [19] 沈中阳, 邓永林, 郑虹, 等. ABO 血型不合肝移植治疗急危重症肝病患者的临床疗效分析[J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2014, 26 (8): 529-533. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.08.001.
- Shen ZY, Deng YL, Zheng H, et al. Analysis of the curative effect of ABO-incompatible liver transplantation in the treatment in patients with acute severe liver disease [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2014, 26 (8): 529-533. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2014.08.001.
- [20] 张晶, 段钟平, 何金秋, 等. 工肝治疗对重型肝病患者生存期的影响[J]. 中华肝脏病杂志, 2006, 14 (9): 647-651. DOI: 10.3760/j.issn.1007-3418.2006.09.003.
- Zhang J, Duan ZP, He JQ, et al. Survival analysis on liver failure patients treated with artificial liver support system [J]. Chin J Hepato, 2006, 14 (9): 647-651. DOI: 10.3760/j.issn.1007-3418.2006.09.003.

(收稿日期: 2015-12-24)

(本文编辑: 保健媛, 李银平)

## • 科研新闻速递 •

### 严重创伤患者成分输血比例对患者预后的影响： 一项多中心随机对照试验

出现休克的严重创伤患者往往需要大量输血治疗,已有研究显示早期提高输注血制品的比例(血浆、血小板及红细胞)可以改善患者的预后,但目前尚缺乏大样本多中心临床试验证据。为此,有学者进行了一项 3 期多中心随机对照试验,旨在评价严重创伤患者不同成分输血比例(血浆、血小板、红细胞比例为 1:1:1 对 1:1:2)对患者预后的影响。研究对象为在 2012 年 8 月至 2013 年 12 月期间收治于北美 12 个一级创伤中心的 680 例严重创伤并预计需要进行大量补液的患者。根据血浆、血小板、红细胞比例分为 1:1:1 组和 1:1:2 组。主要评价指标为伤后 24 h 及 30 d 的全因病死率;其他评价指标包括患者止血情况、血制品输注总量、并发症发生率、需要手术的比例及其他功能性指标。结果显示,1:1:1 组和 1:1:2 组患者的 24 h 和 30 d 全因病死率并无显著差异(24 h 全因病死率:12.7% 和 17.0%,  $P=0.12$ ; 30 d 全因病死率:22.4% 和 26.1%,  $P=0.26$ )。1:1:1 组中患者因失血过多(24 h 内死亡的主要原因)而死亡的发生率明显低于 1:1:2 组(9.2% 比 14.6%,  $P=0.03$ ),患者止血的比例较 1:1:2 组高(86% 比 78%,  $P=0.006$ ),伤后 24 h 输注血浆(U:7 比 5,  $P<0.001$ )和血小板的总量较多(U:12 比 6,  $P<0.001$ ),两组红细胞的输注量相近(均为 9 U);其他评价指标包括急性呼吸窘迫综合征、多器官功能衰竭、静脉血栓、脓毒症及输血相关并发症等在两组间并无统计学差异。研究人员据此得出结论:对于伴有大量出血的严重创伤患者,早期输注 1:1:1 或 1:1:2 的血浆、血小板、红细胞对患者伤后 24 h 及 30 d 全因病死率并不明显影响;但输注 1:1:1 的血浆、血小板、红细胞能使患者更容易止血,并能降低患者因失血过多而造成死亡的风险。

罗红敏,编译自《JAMA》,2015, 313(5): 471-482