

• 论著 •

血清胆碱酯酶含量对重症肺炎患者病情和预后的评估价值

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.01.008

【摘要】目的 探讨血清胆碱酯酶(S-ChE)含量对重症肺炎患者病情严重程度及预后的评估价值。

方法 回顾性分析中山大学附属第一医院普内科和佛山市第三人民医院神经内科2011年5月至2015年5月收治的住院时间超过24 h的成人重症肺炎患者的临床资料,根据住院期间是否死亡将患者分为存活组和死亡组。收集患者入重症加强治疗病房(ICU)24 h内各项临床指标和急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分、多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)评分、英国胸科协会改良肺炎评分(CURB-65)及S-ChE含量。采用二元logistic回归分析筛选出影响重症肺炎患者预后的独立危险因素,绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)并寻找其最佳截断点,比较其对重症肺炎患者病情和预后的评估价值。**结果** 共纳入86例重症肺炎患者,存活组46例,死亡组40例。单因素分析显示,死亡组S-ChE含量(kU/L:2.748±0.826比4.489±1.360,t'=7.274,P=0.000)、动脉血氧分压[PaO₂(mmHg,1 mmHg=0.133 kPa):52.55±18.29比60.83±16.65,t'=2.196,P=0.031]、氧合指数(mmHg:114.20±48.01比167.10±69.68,t'=4.229,P=0.000)、二氧化碳结合力[CO₂-CP(mmol/L):22.85±5.44比26.00±7.63,t'=2.225,P=0.029]均明显低于存活组,而体温(℃:38.67±1.18比37.74±1.18,t'=-3.627,P=0.000)、脉搏(次/min:130.65±15.72比107.26±19.61,t'=-6.133,P=0.000)、合并慢性肺病患者比例[45.0%(18/40)比13.0%(6/46), $\chi^2=10.860$,P=0.001]、吸入氧浓度(FiO₂:0.495(0.410,0.600)比0.380(0.290,0.500),Z=-3.265,P=0.001]、APACHEⅡ评分(分:25.80±5.07比16.39±5.12,t'=-8.540,P=0.000)、CURB-65评分(分:3(3,4)比2(1,2),Z=-5.562,P=0.000)、MODS评分(分:8.15±2.49比4.35±2.01,t'=-7.832,P=0.000)、国际标准化比值(INR:1.22(1.08,1.31)比1.07(1.00,1.10),Z=-4.231,P=0.000)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT(s):33.80(32.13,38.75)比28.50(25.70,36.00),Z=-3.482,P=0.000)均明显高于存活组。二元logistic回归分析显示,S-ChE含量、APACHEⅡ评分、MODS评分是影响重症肺炎患者预后的独立危险因素[S-ChE:优势比(OR)=0.084,95%可信区间(95%CI)=0.017~0.424,P=0.003;APACHEⅡ评分:OR=1.675,95%CI=1.098~2.556,P=0.017;MODS评分:OR=2.189,95%CI=1.262~3.800,P=0.005];其判断重症肺炎预后的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.874±0.036、0.889±0.033和0.884±0.035(两两比较均P>0.05)。S-ChE含量的截断值为3.372 kU/L时判断重症肺炎患者死亡危险性的敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值分别为80.0%、78.0%、76.19%和81.82%,APACHEⅡ评分的截断值为19.5分时分别为95.0%、70.0%、73.08%和94.12%,MODS评分的截断值为6.5分时分别为70.0%、91.0%、87.50%和77.78%。若以S-ChE含量联合APACHEⅡ评分判断重症肺炎患者死亡危险性,其敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值分别为100%、92.0%、93.75%、100%,若以S-ChE含量联合MODS评分来判断,则4个指标均为100%,两种联合评价的敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值和阴性预测值均高于单用S-ChE、APACHEⅡ评分或MODS评分评价。**结论** S-ChE含量可以作为重症肺炎患者病情和预后评估有效而简便的指标,S-ChE含量与APACHEⅡ评分或MODS评分联合应用可明显提高对重症肺炎患者死亡危险性的预测价值。

【关键词】 血清胆碱酯酶; 肺炎,重症; 预后

基金项目:广东省佛山市科技攻关项目(2015AB00384)

The value of determination of serum cholinesterase levels in judgment of severity and prognosis in patients with severe pneumonia Mo Xin, Tang Hao, Zeng Lijin, Lu Huixian, Guo Libing, Ma Zhongfu

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the value of serum cholinesterase (S-ChE) levels in judgment of severity and prognosis in patients with severe pneumonia. **Methods** The clinical data of patients with severe pneumonia, who were admitted to the Department of Internal Medicine in the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, or the Department of Neurology in the Third People's Hospital of Foshan from May 2011 to May 2015, whose hospital time was longer than 24 hours, were retrospectively analyzed. They were divided into survival group and death group according to the final outcome. Lab data, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) score, the improved pneumonia score of British Thoracic Society (confusion, uremia, respiratory, blood pressure, age 65 years, CURB-65), and S-ChE levels of all patients were collected after they were hospitalized into the intensive care unit (ICU) within 24 hours. Independent risk factors for prognosis were analyzed by binary logistic regression analysis, and receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) was plotted. Best truncation point analysis was used to compare their estimated value for prognosis of patients with severe pneumonia. **Results** Eighty-six patients with severe pneumonia were studied. Among them 46 patients survived, and 40 patients died. By the single factor analysis, the following lab data in the death group were found significantly lower than those in the survival group: S-ChE levels (kU/L: 2.748 ± 0.826 vs. 4.489 ± 1.360 , $t = 7.274$, $P = 0.000$), arterial partial pressure of oxygen [PaO_2 (mmHg, 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 52.55 ± 18.29 vs. 60.83 ± 16.65 , $t = 2.196$, $P = 0.031$], oxygenation index (mmHg: 114.20 ± 48.01 vs. 167.10 ± 69.68 , $t = 4.229$, $P = 0.000$), and carbon dioxide combining power [$\text{CO}_2\text{-CP}$ (mmol/L): 22.85 ± 5.44 vs. 26.00 ± 7.63 , $t = 2.225$, $P = 0.029$]. The following clinical data were significantly higher in the death group than those in the survival group, namely body temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$: 38.67 ± 1.18 vs. 37.74 ± 1.18 , $t = -3.627$, $P = 0.000$), pulse (bpm: 130.65 ± 15.72 vs. 107.26 ± 19.61 , $t = -6.133$, $P = 0.000$), the ratio of concomitant chronic lung disease [45.0% (18/40) vs. 13.0% (6/46), $\chi^2 = 10.860$, $P = 0.001$], fraction of inspired oxygen [FiO_2 : 0.495 (0.410, 0.600) vs. 0.380 (0.290, 0.500), $Z = -3.265$, $P = 0.001$], APACHE II score (25.80 ± 5.07 vs. 16.39 ± 5.12 , $t = -8.540$, $P = 0.000$), CURB-65 score [3 (3, 4) vs. 2 (1, 2), $Z = -5.562$, $P = 0.000$], MODS score (8.15 ± 2.49 vs. 4.35 ± 2.01 , $t = -7.832$, $P = 0.000$), international normalized ratio [INR: 1.22 (1.08, 1.31) vs. 1.07 (1.00, 1.10), $Z = -4.231$, $P = 0.000$], and activated partial thromboplastin time [APTT (s): 33.80 (32.13, 38.75) vs. 28.50 (25.70, 36.00), $Z = -3.482$, $P = 0.000$]. Binary logistic regression analysis showed that, S-ChE levels, APACHE II score and MODS score were found to be the independent risk factors for prognosis in the patients with severe pneumonia, respectively [S-ChE: odds ratio (*OR*) = 0.084, 95% confidence interval (95%CI) = 0.017–0.424, $P = 0.003$; APACHE II score: *OR* = 1.675, 95%CI = 1.098–2.556, $P = 0.017$; MODS score: *OR* = 2.189, 95%CI = 1.262–3.800, $P = 0.005$]. The area under ROC (AUC) for S-ChE levels, APACHE II score and MODS score were 0.874 ± 0.036 , 0.889 ± 0.033 and 0.884 ± 0.035 , respectively (all $P > 0.05$ as compared between any two means). At the best truncation points of S-ChE levels, APACHE II score and MODS score were 3.372 kU/L, 19.5 score, and 6.5 score respectively. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value in predicting death risk in patients with severe pneumonia were (80.0%, 78.0%, 76.19% and 81.82%), (95.0%, 70.0%, 73.08% and 94.12%) and (70.0%, 91.0%, 87.50%, 77.78%), respectively. If S-ChE levels was combined with APACHE II score or combined with MODS score, the sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value [S-ChE levels combined APACHE II score: 100%, 92.0%, 93.75% and 100%; S-ChE levels combined MODS score: all 100%] were higher than single power of S-ChE levels, APACHE II score or MODS score. **Conclusions** S-ChE levels can be considered as an effective and practical index to estimate the severity and prognosis in patients with severe pneumonia. The combined application of S-ChE levels and APACHE II score or MODS score can obviously improve the prognostic power in patients with severe pneumonia.

【Key words】 Serum cholinesterase; Severe pneumonia; Prognosis

Fund program: Scientific and Technology Projects of Foshan in Guangdong Province (2015AB00384)

重症肺炎患者通常需要收入重症加强治疗病房 (ICU)^[1], 对其病情程度及预后评估是当前的研究热点之一。目前用来评估重症肺炎患者病情和预后的常用指标有急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统 (APACHE) 评分、肺炎严重程度评分 (PSI)、英国胸科协会改良肺炎评分 (CURB-65)、多器官功能障碍综合征 (MODS) 评分等^[1-3]。我们在临床工作中

发现, 重症肺炎患者血清胆碱酯酶 (S-ChE) 含量存在不同程度的降低, 其中死亡者水平更低。且经检索, 目前国内外鲜有关于 S-ChE 含量对重症肺炎患者病情和预后评估价值方面的研究报道。本研究通过分析重症肺炎患者入 ICU 24 h 内的 S-ChE 含量和 APACHE II、MODS 评分, 探讨 S-ChE 对重症肺炎患者病情和预后的评估价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例纳入和排除标准:采用回顾性分析研究方法,选择中山大学附属第一医院普内科和佛山市第三人民医院神经内科2011年5月至2015年5月收治的住院时间超过24 h的86例成人重症肺炎患者为研究对象,病例符合2007年美国感染病学会/美国胸科学会(IDSA/ATS)的重症肺炎诊断标准^[1]。排除肝炎、肝硬化、肝功能衰竭、有机磷或氨基甲酸酯类农药中毒患者。

1.2 伦理学方法:本研究符合医学伦理学要求,经医院伦理委员会批准,所有检测均获得过患者或家属的知情同意。

1.3 分组及一般资料:根据患者住院期间是否死亡分为存活组和死亡组。

1.3.1 存活组:46例患者中男性22例,女性24例;年龄27~98岁,平均(61.70 ± 19.03)岁;社区获得性肺炎(CAP)40例,医院获得性肺炎(HAP)6例;伴高血压20例,糖尿病10例,心脏病16例,血液病2例,慢性肾衰竭8例,恶性肿瘤6例,中枢神经系统疾病(脑卒中、帕金森、多发性硬化)12例;首次痰培养结果提示细菌感染40例,混合感染6例。

1.3.2 死亡组:40例患者中男性26例,女性14例;年龄25~90岁,平均(65.75 ± 16.54)岁;CAP 34例,HAP 6例;伴高血压10例,糖尿病6例,心脏病18例,血液病4例,慢性肾衰竭4例,恶性肿瘤2例,中

枢神经系统疾病12例;首次痰培养结果提示细菌感染35例,混合感染5例。

1.4 观察指标:记录患者性别、年龄、既往史、生命体征,入ICU 24 h内的S-ChE(应用日立7170全自动生化仪,采用速率法检测),血常规、出凝血常规、D-二聚体、血清降钙素原(PCT)、电解质、肾功能、肝功能、血气分析、吸入氧浓度(FiO₂)。以患者入ICU 24 h内各临床指标最差值计算APACHE II评分、CURB-65评分和MODS评分^[3]。

1.5 统计学方法:采用SPSS 19.0软件处理数据,呈正态分布计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用两独立样本t检验或t'检验;非正态分布计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,两组间比较采用Z检验;计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验。筛选出影响重症肺炎患者预后的危险因素,进行logistic回归分析,筛选出影响重症肺炎患者预后的独立危险因素。对各独立危险因素绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)分析最佳截断点,评估各指标对重症肺炎患者病情和预后的预测价值。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 影响重症肺炎患者死亡危险因素的单因素分析(表1~2):经两独立样本比较分析,死亡组患者S-ChE含量、动脉血氧分压(PaO₂)、氧合指数、二氧化碳结合力(CO₂-CP)均明显低于存活组,体温、脉

表1 重症肺炎患者存活组与死亡组S-ChE、生命体征、血气分析、FiO₂、合并症、原发病、感染、D-二聚体、PCT比较 [$\bar{x} \pm s$ 或 $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]

指标	存活组(n=46)	死亡组(n=40)	$\chi^2/t/t'/Z$ 值	P值	指标	存活组(n=46)	死亡组(n=40)	χ^2/Z 值	P值
性别(男/女,例)	22/24	26/14	2.559	0.110	合并症(%(例))				
年龄(岁)	61.70 ± 19.03	65.75 ± 16.54	-1.047	0.298	高血压	43.5(20)	25.0(10)	3.216	0.073
S-ChE(kU/L)	4.489 ± 1.360	2.748 ± 0.826	7.274	0.000	糖尿病	21.7(10)	15.0(6)	0.642	0.423
体温(℃)	37.74 ± 1.18	38.67 ± 1.18	-3.627	0.000	慢性肺病	13.0(6)	45.0(18)	10.860	0.001
RR(次/min)	31.22 ± 7.94	33.25 ± 9.41	-1.086	0.281	心脏病	34.8(16)	45.0(18)	0.934	0.334
脉搏(次/min)	107.26 ± 19.61	130.65 ± 15.72	-6.133	0.000	血液病	4.3(2)	10.0(4)	1.053	0.305
MAP(mmHg)	85.65 ± 18.99	81.58 ± 19.33	0.983	0.328	慢性肾衰竭	17.4(8)	10.0(4)	0.974	0.324
pH值	7.42 ± 0.13	7.38 ± 0.10	1.678	0.097	恶性肿瘤	13.0(6)	5.0(2)	1.641	0.200
PaCO ₂ (mmHg)	$38.00(32.00, 44.00)$	$36.55(29.50, 56.68)$	-0.350	0.972	CNS	26.1(12)	30.0(12)	0.163	0.687
PaO ₂ (mmHg)	60.83 ± 16.65	52.55 ± 18.29	2.196	0.031	CAP/HAP(例)	40/6	34/6	0.068	0.794
FiO ₂	0.380(0.290, 0.500)	0.495(0.410, 0.600)	-3.265	0.001	细菌/混合感染(例)	40/6	35/5	0.006	0.940
BE(mmol/L)	4.20 ± 8.16	0.83 ± 8.12	1.915	0.059	D-二聚体(μg/L)	$441.0(247.0, 703.0)$	$502.5(263.8, 863.8)$	-1.264	0.206
氧合指数(mmHg)	167.10 ± 69.68	114.20 ± 48.01	4.229	0.000	PCT(μg/L)	$2.45(0.34, 4.32)$	$0.97(0.47, 7.52)$	-0.121	0.903

注:S-ChE为血清胆碱酯酶,FiO₂为吸入氧浓度,PCT为降钙素原,RR为呼吸频率,MAP为平均动脉压,PaCO₂为动脉血二氧化碳分压,PaO₂为动脉血氧分压,BE为剩余碱,CNS为中枢神经系统疾病,CAP为社区获得性肺炎,HAP为医院获得性肺炎;1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

表2 重症肺炎患者存活组与死亡组病情临床评分及血常规、出凝血、电解质、肝肾功能比较($\bar{x} \pm s$ 或 $M(Q_L, Q_U)$)

指标	存活组(n=46)	死亡组(n=40)	t/t'/Z值	P值	指标	存活组(n=46)	死亡组(n=40)	t/t'/Z值	P值
APACHE II评分(分)	16.39±5.12	25.80±5.07	-8.540	0.000	Na ⁺ (mmol/L)	135.78±7.41	134.65±9.98	0.590	0.557
CURB-65评分(分)	2(1,2)	3(3,4)	-5.562	0.000	Cl ⁻ (mmol/L)	99.74±7.07	100.45±10.47	-0.363	0.717
MODS评分(分)	4.35±2.01	8.15±2.49	-7.832	0.000	CO ₂ -CP(mmol/L)	26.00±7.63	22.85±5.44	2.225	0.029
WBC(×10 ⁹ /L)	10.97±7.13	12.04±8.04	-0.650	0.517	BUN(mmol/L)	7.60(5.70, 12.30)	9.45(6.60, 15.83)	-1.472	0.141
N	0.849(0.766, 0.902)	0.876(0.831, 0.921)	-1.213	0.225	Cr(μmol/L)	84.00(55.00, 105.00)	92.00(54.25, 132.25)	-1.005	0.315
RBC(×10 ¹² /L)	3.76±0.89	3.57±0.89	0.979	0.330	GLU(mmol/L)	6.60(5.70, 10.90)	6.75(5.75, 7.65)	-0.901	0.368
HB(g/L)	106.87±21.90	99.90±19.81	1.539	0.128	Ca ²⁺ (mmol/L)	2.04±0.23	2.00±0.17	0.957	0.341
HCT	0.323±0.066	0.298±0.060	1.809	0.074	ALT(U/L)	30.0(22.0, 40.0)	26.0(19.5, 54.3)	-0.035	0.972
PLT(×10 ⁹ /L)	214.70±91.56	197.80±109.29	0.780	0.438	AST(U/L)	36.0(24.0, 49.0)	36.0(23.5, 68.8)	-0.087	0.931
PT(s)	12.52±1.45	13.08±1.52	-1.754	0.083	ALP(U/L)	85.0(70.0, 126.0)	99.5(56.8, 129.3)	-0.243	0.808
INR	1.07(1.00, 1.10)	1.22(1.08, 1.31)	-4.231	0.000	LDH(U/L)	325.0(236.0, 491.0)	321.0(238.8, 526.0)	-0.156	0.876
APTT(s)	28.50(25.70, 36.00)	33.80(32.13, 38.75)	-3.482	0.000	GGT(U/L)	37.0(25.0, 129.0)	48.5(31.0, 150.8)	-1.213	0.225
TT(s)	18.10(16.50, 19.40)	17.45(16.43, 18.58)	-0.814	0.415	TP(g/L)	56.43±6.99	55.24±9.80	0.642	0.523
FBG(g/L)	4.54±1.99	4.64±2.01	-0.216	0.829	ALB(g/L)	27.96±4.12	26.34±6.81	1.307	0.196
K ⁺ (mmol/L)	3.67±0.55	3.90±0.89	-1.459	0.148	TBil(μmol/L)	11.80(9.00, 15.90)	12.25(9.53, 16.18)	-0.485	0.628

注: APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II,CURB-65为英国胸科协会改良肺炎评分,MODS为多器官功能障碍综合征,WBC为白细胞计数,N为中性粒细胞,RBC为红细胞计数,HB为血红蛋白,HCT为红细胞比容,PLT为血小板计数,PT为凝血酶原时间,INR为国际标准化比值,APTT为活化部分凝血活酶时间,TT为凝血酶时间,FBG为纤维蛋白原,CO₂-CP为二氧化碳结合力,BUN为尿素氮,Cr为肌酐,GLU为葡萄糖,ALT为丙氨酸转氨酶,AST为天冬氨酸转氨酶,ALP为碱性磷酸酶,LDH为乳酸脱氢酶,GGT为γ-谷氨酰转移酶,TP为总蛋白,ALB为白蛋白,TBil为总胆红素

搏、吸入氧浓度(FiO_2)、APACHE II评分、CURB-65评分、MODS评分、国际标准化比值(INR)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)及合并慢性肺病患者的比例均明显高于存活组($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$);其他指标比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

2.2 影响重症肺炎患者死亡的多因素回归分析 (表3):对有差异的指标进行二元logistic回归分析(向后Wald),结果筛选出S-ChE、APACHE II评分、MODS评分是影响重症肺炎患者预后的独立危险因素($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$)。

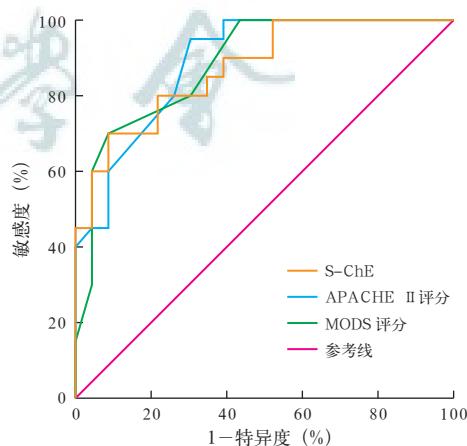
表3 影响重症肺炎患者预后的独立危险因素的logistic回归分析

指标	β 值	OR值	95%CI	P值
S-ChE	-2.471	0.084	0.017~0.424	0.003
APACHE II评分	0.516	1.675	1.098~2.556	0.017
MODS评分	0.784	2.189	1.262~3.800	0.005

注:S-ChE为血清胆碱酯酶,APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II,MODS为多器官功能障碍综合征,OR为优势比,95%CI为95%可信区间

2.3 重症肺炎患者S-ChE、APACHE II评分、MODS评分的ROC曲线分析(图1;表4):通过对ROC曲

线分析发现,S-ChE含量判断重症肺炎患者预后的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)与APACHE II评分、MODS评分的AUC差异均无统计学意义($Z_1=-0.307$ 、 $P_1=0.758$, $Z_2=-0.199$ 、 $P_2=0.842$)。APACHE II评分与MODS评分的AUC比较差异也无统计学意义($Z=0.140$, $P=0.888$)。



注:S-ChE为血清胆碱酯酶,APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II,MODS为多器官功能障碍综合征,ROC为受试者工作特征曲线

图1 重症肺炎患者S-ChE含量、APACHE II评分、MODS评分判断预后的ROC曲线

表4 重症肺炎患者S-ChE含量、APACHE II评分、MODS评分判断预后的ROC曲线分析

指标	AUC	95%CI	P值
S-ChE	0.874±0.036	0.803~0.945	0.000
APACHE II评分	0.889±0.033	0.824~0.954	0.000
MODS评分	0.884±0.035	0.815~0.953	0.000

注:S-ChE为血清胆碱酯酶,APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II,MODS为多器官功能障碍综合征,ROC为受试者工作特征曲线,AUC为ROC曲线下面积,95%CI为95%可信区间

2.4 重症肺炎患者S-ChE及APACHE II和MODS评分的最佳截断点分析(表5):S-ChE、APACHE II评分、MODS评分均选取约登(Youden)指数最大值所对应值为判断重症肺炎患者预后的最佳截断点,计算出阳性预测值和阴性预测值。

取S-ChE含量3.372 kU/L为判断重症肺炎患者死亡危险性的截断点,其敏感度和阴性预测值稍逊于APACHE II评分(19.5分),但稍优于MODS评分(6.5分);特异度和阳性预测值稍逊于MODS评分(6.5分),而与APACHE II评分(19.5分)相当。若取S-ChE含量3.372 kU/L联合APACHE II评分19.5分或联合MODS评分6.5分来判断重症肺炎患者死亡危险性的敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值均明显高于单用3个指标中的任何一个指标。

表5 重症肺炎患者S-ChE含量、APACHE II评分、MODS评分判断死亡危险性的最佳截断点分析

变量(截断点)	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	阳性预测 值(%)	阴性预测 值(%)
S-ChE(3.372 kU/L)	80.0	78.0	76.19	81.82
APACHE II评分(19.5分)	95.0	70.0	73.08	94.12
MODS评分(6.5分)	70.0	91.0	87.50	77.78
S-ChE(3.372 kU/L)+ APACHE II评分(19.5分)	100.0	92.0	93.75	100.00
S-ChE(3.372 kU/L)+ MODS评分(6.5分)	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00

注:S-ChE为血清胆碱酯酶,APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II,MODS为多器官功能障碍综合征

3 讨论

文献报道临床重症肺炎患者的病死率较高,重症CAP和HAP的病死率分别为21%~58%和30%~70%^[4-5]。目前APACHE II评分和MODS评

分已被广泛用于重症肺炎患者的病情评估^[6-9],认为APACHE II评分和MODS评分对重症肺炎患者的病情及病死率均具有很好的预测作用,评分分值越高,说明病情越严重,病死率越高^[2,10]。本研究结果符合上述文献所述,重症肺炎患者住院病死率为46.51%(40/86),死亡组的APACHE II评分、MODS评分均明显高于存活组。本研究还显示,重症肺炎死亡组患者的S-ChE含量明显低于存活组,S-ChE含量及APACHE II评分和MODS评分是影响重症肺炎患者预后的独立危险因素。

S-ChE属于假性胆碱酯酶,由肝脏合成,属于丝氨酸酯酶家族,是含数个分子唾液酸的糖蛋白,相对分子质量为300 000,其半衰期约为11 d^[11]。本研究中,重症肺炎死亡组S-ChE含量明显低于存活组,但两组间其他肝功能指标则差异无统计学意义,提示重症肺炎患者S-ChE含量的下降不完全是因为肝功能受损、肝脏合成减少。国外文献报道,在细菌感染引起的急性炎症反应中,S-ChE含量的高低取决于其产生/消耗比更甚于肝脏的合成功能^[12]。S-ChE因其临床检测方法简便,因此目前常用于有机磷农药中毒、氨基甲酸酯类农药中毒和肝脏疾病的辅助诊断^[13-15]。近年来有研究显示,S-ChE含量可用于多发伤、大面积脑梗死早期、脓毒症、MODS等危重症患者的病情和预后评估,S-ChE含量越低,患者的病情越重,病死率越高^[16-19]。

为明确S-ChE含量对重症肺炎患者病情和预后的评估价值,我们绘制了ROC曲线并计算AUC,结果提示S-ChE含量对重症肺炎患者的病情和预后有很好的评估价值,其评估价值与APACHE II评分和MODS评分相近。同时,我们对这3个指标的最佳截断点进行分析,结果显示,S-ChE含量以3.372 kU/L为截断点时,判断重症肺炎患者死亡危险性的敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值分别为80.0%、78.0%、76.19%和81.82%,若用S-ChE含量(3.372 kU/L)联合APACHE II评分(19.5分)或联合MODS评分(6.5分)判断重症肺炎患者死亡的危险性,其敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值均明显高于单用S-ChE、APACHE II评分或MODS评分,提示S-ChE含量与APACHE II评分或MODS评分联合应用可明显提高对重症肺炎患者死亡危险性的预测价值。

综上所述,S-ChE含量对重症肺炎患者病情和预后有很好的评估价值,可作为重症肺炎患者病

情严重程度及预后评估有效而简便的指标,其与 APACHE II 评分或 MODS 评分联合应用可明显提高对重症肺炎患者死亡危险性的预测价值。

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(收稿日期: 2015-11-10)

(本文编辑: 保健媛, 李银平)

《中华危重病急救医学》杂志 2015 年版《中国科技期刊引证报告》(核心版)
影响因子 2.412, 排临床医学综合类第一位