

免疫功能对脓毒症患者预后的影响

梁伟智 陈灿 李理 徐虹 郭振辉 黄文杰

510010 广东广州, 广州医科大学研究生院(梁伟智); 510010 广东广州, 解放军南部战区总医院呼吸内科(梁伟智、陈灿、李理、徐虹、黄文杰), MICU科(郭振辉); 510010 广东广州, 解放军南部战区总医院老年感染与脏器功能支持实验室(郭振辉)

通讯作者: 黄文杰, Email: huangyelu1029@vip.163.com

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2018.12.005

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨免疫功能及其变化对脓毒症患者预后的影响。**方法** 纳入2003年4月至2017年4月解放军南部战区总医院收治的符合脓毒症3.0诊断标准的患者共393例, 收集临床数据进行回顾性分析。根据初始免疫状态, 将病程 ≥ 4 d的患者分为初始免疫功能抑制组(219例)和初始免疫功能正常组(174例); 根据免疫功能变化, 将病程 ≥ 7 d的患者分为持续抑制组(113例)、持续正常组(96例)、先正常后抑制组(22例)、先抑制后正常组(59例); 另外再根据年龄, 将患者分为老年组(≥ 65 岁)和年轻组(< 65 岁)。收集并比较各组患者间确诊脓毒症后24 h内的急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分II(APACHE II)、序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)、降钙素原(PCT)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)、丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、肌酐(SCr), 28 d内是否出现呼吸衰竭、循环衰竭, 是否使用激素、免疫调节药物和高通量血液滤过(血滤)治疗, 确诊后连续4 d及观察终点事件前(28 d内死亡或存活 ≥ 28 d)连续4 d的淋巴细胞计数绝对值。**结果** 393例脓毒症患者中, 初始免疫功能正常者174例, 其中年龄 ≥ 65 岁85例; 初始免疫功能抑制者219例, 其中年龄 ≥ 65 岁118例。与初始免疫功能正常组比较, 初始免疫功能抑制组PCT、CRP、ALT、AST、SCr水平显著升高[PCT($\mu\text{g/L}$): 9.32(2.13, 34.01)比4.28(1.02, 19.02), CRP(mg/L): 89.00(26.00, 142.00)比65.25(19.88, 119.04), ALT(mmol/L): 39.0(39.0, 99.0)比27.0(16.2, 73.0), AST(mmol/L): 55.0(31.0, 148.0)比39.0(23.0, 100.8), SCr($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 132.00(74.75, 245.00)比100.25(61.00, 182.54)], 连续4 d的淋巴细胞计数绝对值均值显著降低[0.615(0.380, 0.810)比1.442(1.217, 1.742)], SOFA、APACHE II评分明显升高[SOFA(分): 9.25 ± 4.19 比 6.87 ± 4.66 , APACHE II(分): 22.27 ± 8.96 比 18.25 ± 9.47], 循环衰竭发生率(66.2%比50.0%)、呼吸衰竭发生率(87.7%比69.0%)、28 d病死率(65.3%比33.9%)显著升高, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。合并免疫抑制时, 老年组与年轻组脓毒症患者28 d病死率差异无统计学意义(26.3%比15.8%, $P > 0.05$); 当免疫功能正常时, 老年组脓毒症患者28 d病死率显著高于年轻组(48.2%比20.2%, $P < 0.01$)。持续抑制组和先正常后抑制组28 d病死率均显著高于持续正常组和先抑制后正常组[83.2%(94/113)、81.8%(18/22)比26.0%(25/96)、40.7%(24/59), 均 $P < 0.05$]。老年患者免疫抑制发生率[33.3%(14/42)比10.5%(8/76)]和持续免疫抑制发生率[77.0%(67/87)比54.1%(46/85)]均比年轻患者高(均 $P < 0.01$)。**结论** 免疫功能状态与脓毒症患者预后密切相关, 老年脓毒症患者比年轻患者更容易出现免疫抑制或持续的免疫抑制, 预后更差。

【关键词】 脓毒症; 免疫功能抑制; 预后

基金项目: 广东省广州市科技计划项目(201707010020)

Effect of immune function on prognosis of patients with sepsis Liang Weizhi, Chen Can, Li Li, Xu Hong, Guo Zhenhui, Huang Wenjie

Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 510010, Guangdong, China (Liang WZ); Department of Respiratory Medicine, General Hospital of Southern War Zone of PLA, Guangzhou 510010, Guangdong, China (Liang WZ, Chen C, Li L, Xu H, Huang WJ); Department of Medical Intensive Care Unit, General Hospital of Southern War Zone of PLA, Guangzhou 510010, Guangdong, China (Guo ZH); Laboratory of Elderly Infection and Organ Function Support (Guo ZH)

Corresponding author: Huang Wenjie, Email: huangyelu1029@vip.163.com

【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the influence of immune function and its changes on the prognosis of patients with sepsis. **Methods** 393 patients who met the diagnostic criteria of Sepsis-3 admitted to General Hospital of Southern War Zone of PLA from April 2003 to April 2017 were enrolled. Clinical data were collected and analyzed retrospectively. According to the initial immune status, patients with more than 4 days course of disease were divided into the initial immune suppression group (219 cases) and the initial immune function normal group (174 cases). According to the changes of immune function, patients with more than 7 days course of disease were divided into persistent inhibition group (113 cases), persistent normal group (96 cases), first normal inhibition group (22 cases) and first inhibited normal group (59 cases). In addition, the patients were divided into the elderly group (≥ 65 years old) and the young group (< 65 years old). Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II), sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA), procalcitonin (PCT), C-reactive protein (CRP), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), serum creatinine (SCr) within 24 hours after diagnosis of sepsis, whether respiratory failure and circulatory failure

occur, hormone, immunomodulatory drugs and high-volume hemofiltration treatment within 28 days, the absolute value of lymphocyte counts for 4 consecutive days after diagnosis and 4 consecutive days before the end point event (death or survival within 28 days or more than 28 days) were collected and compared between each group. **Results** Among 393 sepsis patients, 174 cases had normal initial immune function, of whom 85 cases were older than 65 years old; 219 cases had depression of initial immune function, of whom 118 cases were older than 65 years old. Compared with the initial immune function normal group, the levels of PCT, CRP, ALT, AST and SCr in the initial immunosuppressive group were significantly increased [PCT ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 9.32 (2.13, 34.01) vs. 4.28 (1.02, 19.02), CRP (mg/L): 89.00 (26.00, 142.00) vs. 65.25 (19.88, 119.04), ALT (mmol/L): 39.0 (39.0, 99.0) vs. 27.0 (16.2, 73.0), AST (mmol/L): 55.0 (31.0, 148.0) vs. 39.0 (23.0, 100.8), SCr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 132.00 (74.75, 245.00) vs. 100.25 (61.00, 182.54)], the mean absolute value of lymphocyte counts for 4 consecutive days was significantly decreased [0.615 (0.380, 0.810) vs. 1.442 (1.217, 1.742)], SOFA and APACHE II were significantly increased (SOFA: 9.25 ± 4.19 vs. 6.87 ± 4.66 , APACHE II : 22.27 ± 8.96 vs. 18.25 ± 9.47), the incidence of circulatory failure (66.2% vs. 50.0%), the incidence of respiratory failure (87.7% vs. 69.0%) and 28-day mortality (65.3% vs. 33.9%) were significantly increased, with statistically significant differences (all $P < 0.05$). When combined with immunosuppression, there was no significant difference in 28-day mortality between the elderly group and the young group (26.3% vs. 15.8%, $P > 0.05$); when the immune function was normal, the 28-day mortality of the elderly group was significantly higher than that of the young group (48.2% vs. 20.2%, $P < 0.01$). The 28-day mortality of the persistent inhibition group and the first normal inhibition group were significantly higher than those of the persistent normal group and the first inhibition normal group [83.2% (94/113), 81.8% (18/22) vs. 26.0% (25/96), 40.7% (24/59), all $P < 0.05$]. The incidence of immunosuppression in elderly patients [33.3% (14/42) vs. 10.5% (8/76)] and the incidence of persistent immunosuppression [77.0% (67/87) vs. 54.1% (46/85)] were higher than those in young patients (all $P < 0.01$). **Conclusions** Immune function is closely related to the prognosis of sepsis patients. Elderly patients with sepsis are more likely to have immunosuppression or persistent immunosuppression than young patients, and the prognosis is worse.

【Key words】 Sepsis; Immunosuppression; Prognosis

Fund program: Guangzhou City Science and Technology Planning Project of Guangdong Province (201707010020)

脓毒症目前仍是入住重症加强治疗病房(ICU)的常见病因,具有高病死率的特点^[1]。既往研究表明,脓毒症是由于持续的、过度的炎症反应所导致的器官损害,进一步发展可使患者器官衰竭而死亡^[2]。随着研究的深入,有证据显示,脓毒症患者的免疫功能及病理生理学演变对预后具有关键作用^[3]。本研究通过对近10年解放军南部战区总医院收治的393例脓毒症患者资料进行回顾性分析,旨在探讨确诊脓毒症后的免疫功能状态及免疫状态改变对患者预后的影响及其与年龄的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料:选择2003年4月至2017年4月解放军南部战区总医院收治的脓毒症患者。本研究为回顾性研究,对患者数据资料严格保密,并通过解放军南部战区总医院医学伦理委员会批准(审批号:2016-6)。

1.1.1 纳入标准:符合脓毒症3.0诊断标准^[4],且病程 ≥ 4 d的患者。

1.1.2 排除标准:①年龄 < 18 岁;②具有先天性和(或)获得性免疫缺陷疾病;③长期服用糖皮质激素;④长期服用免疫抑制药物;⑤处于放疗期间的肿瘤患者;⑥妊娠妇女。

1.2 分组:根据初始免疫状态,将脓毒症病程 ≥ 4 d者(393例)分为初始免疫功能抑制组和初始免疫功

能正常组;根据免疫功能变化,将脓毒症病程 ≥ 7 d者(290例)分为持续抑制组、先抑制后正常组、持续正常组和先正常后抑制组。另外再根据年龄,将患者分为老年组(≥ 65 岁)和年轻组(< 65 岁)。

1.3 免疫功能抑制标准^[5]:淋巴细胞计数绝对值 $< 1.2 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ 且持续4 d可判断为免疫抑制。

1.4 资料收集:收集脓毒症患者确诊后24 h内的序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)和急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II(APACHE II);降钙素原(PCT)、白细胞计数(WBC)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)、丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、血肌酐(SCr)等实验检验数据;病程中(确诊脓毒症后28 d内)是否出现呼吸衰竭、循环衰竭,是否使用激素(激素连续使用 ≥ 48 h)、免疫调节药物(包括胸腺五肽、胸腺肽、胸腺法新,连续使用 ≥ 72 h)、高通量血液滤过(血滤)治疗;收集确诊后连续4 d及观察终点前(确诊脓毒症后28 d)连续4 d的淋巴细胞计数绝对值。

1.5 统计学方法:使用SPSS 19.0软件分析数据。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验。不服从正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料以频数及构成比表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。均采用双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者基本资料:393例脓毒症患者中男性290例,女性103例;年龄20~96岁,平均(65.25±19.79)岁;感染部位:下呼吸道204例,腹腔31例,肝胆系统16例,头、面、颈部14例,血流13例,皮肤软组织6例,泌尿系9例,其他100例。

2.2 初始免疫状态对临床及预后的影响(表1):与初始免疫功能正常组相比,初始免疫功能抑制组PCT、CRP、ALT、AST、SCr水平显著升高,SOFA、APACHE II和28 d病死率明显增高,循环和呼吸衰竭的发生率及免疫调节药物治疗、血滤治疗、激素治疗的比例明显升高,而确诊脓毒症后4 d内的淋巴细胞计数绝对值均值明显降低(均 $P<0.05$)。

2.3 年龄对不同初始免疫功能患者的影响(表2):在初始免疫功能正常患者中,老年组28 d病死率高于年轻组($P<0.01$);而在初始免疫功能抑制患者中,老年组28 d病死率虽较年轻组高,但差异无统计学意义。在初始免疫

功能正常患者中,老年组SOFA、APACHE II高于年轻组,循环和呼吸衰竭的发生率也明显升高(均 $P<0.01$);而在初始免疫功能抑制患者中,年轻组与老年组SOFA评分和28 d病死率差异均无统计学意义,老年组APACHE II明显高于年轻组($P<0.05$)。

表1 初始免疫功能状态对脓毒症患者临床及预后的影响

指标	初始免疫功能正常组 (n=174)	初始免疫功能抑制组 (n=219)	t/ χ^2 / Z值	P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	64.10±19.53	66.17±20.04	-1.029	0.304
男性[例(%)]	124(71.3)	166(75.8)	1.031	0.310
合并糖尿病[例(%)]	46(26.4)	47(21.5)	1.329	0.249
WBC($\times 10^9/L, \bar{x}\pm s$)	15.74±7.96	14.78±7.94	1.202	0.230
PCT [$\mu g/L, M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	4.28(1.02, 19.02)	9.32(2.13, 34.01)	-3.317	0.001
CRP [mg/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	65.25(19.88, 119.04)	89.00(26.00, 142.00)	-2.348	0.019
ALT [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	27.0(16.2, 73.0)	39.0(39.0, 99.0)	-2.134	0.033
AST [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	39.0(23.0, 100.8)	55.0(31.0, 148.0)	-3.046	0.002
SCr [$\mu mol/L, M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	100.25(61.00, 182.54)	132.00(74.75, 245.00)	-2.640	0.008
前4 d淋巴细胞计数 均值 [$\times 10^9/L, M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	1.442(1.217, 1.742)	0.615(0.380, 0.810)	-15.491	0.000
SOFA(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	6.87±4.66	9.25±4.19	-5.322	0.000
APACHE II(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	18.25±9.47	22.27±8.96	-4.309	0.000
并发循环衰竭[例(%)]	87(50.0)	145(66.2)	0.535	0.001
并发呼吸衰竭[例(%)]	120(69.0)	192(87.7)	20.735	0.000
免疫调节药物治疗[例(%)]	76(43.7)	123(56.2)	6.048	0.014
血滤治疗[例(%)]	78(44.8)	84(38.4)	11.046	0.001
激素治疗[例(%)]	81(46.6)	137(62.6)	10.056	0.002
28 d死亡[例(%)]	59(33.9)	143(65.3)	38.243	0.000

注:WBC为白细胞计数, PCT为降钙素原, CRP为C-反应蛋白, ALT为丙氨酸转氨酶, AST为天冬氨酸转氨酶, SCr为血肌酐, SOFA为序贯器官衰竭评分, APACHE II为急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分II

表2 不同年龄脓毒症患者临床及预后指标比较

指标	初始免疫功能正常患者			初始免疫功能抑制患者		
	年轻组 (n=89)	老年组 (n=85)	t/ χ^2 / Z值 P值	年轻组 (n=101)	老年组 (n=118)	t/ χ^2 / Z值 P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	48.58±12.95	80.35±9.34	-18.481 0.000	47.83±12.64	81.87±8.51	-23.657 0.000
男性[例(%)]	61(71.8)	63(70.8)	0.020 0.887	76(75.2)	90(76.3)	0.031 0.860
合并糖尿病[例(%)]	13(14.6)	33(38.8)	13.111 0.000	16(15.8)	31(26.3)	3.512 0.061
WBC($\times 10^9/L, \bar{x}\pm s$)	15.14±7.30	16.34±8.57	0.994 0.322	14.03±8.46	15.42±7.44	-1.290 0.198
PCT [$\mu g/L, M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	4.21(1.27, 11.76)	5.78(0.84, 20.29)	0.294 0.769	15.36(2.48, 46.50)	6.87(1.64, 18.46)	-1.290 0.198
CRP [mg/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	41.00(15.60, 116.68)	69.90(29.54, 133.96)	-1.933 0.053	79.00(25.00, 164.00)	91.38(32.42, 128.50)	-2.472 0.013
ALT [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	27.5(14.2, 72.0)	27.0(17.5, 83.5)	-0.087 0.931	40.0(19.0, 119.5)	38.9(17.4, 94.2)	-0.732 0.464
AST [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	33.0(20.0, 93.0)	47.0(25.8, 106.5)	-1.187 0.069	56.0(31.5, 143.0)	53.5(30.8, 156.6)	-0.046 0.963
SCr [$\mu mol/L, M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	85.00(50.25, 180.12)	112.00(73.75, 190.12)	-2.228 0.026	124.00(68.08, 226.50)	138.88(84.69, 270.00)	-1.519 0.129
前4 d淋巴细胞计数均值 [$\times 10^9/L, M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	1.445(1.160, 1.735)	1.440(1.235, 1.816)	-0.546 0.585	0.650(0.445, 0.822)	0.595(0.360, 0.782)	-1.129 0.259
激素治疗[例(%)]	29(32.6)	52(61.2)	14.285 0.000	52(51.5)	85(72.0)	9.810 0.002
免疫调节药物治疗[例(%)]	27(30.3)	49(57.6)	13.181 0.000	58(57.4)	65(55.1)	0.121 0.728
血滤治疗[例(%)]	28(31.5)	50(58.8)	13.162 0.000	48(47.5)	36(30.5)	6.664 0.010
并发循环衰竭[例(%)]	34(38.2)	53(62.4)	10.143 0.001	57(56.4)	88(74.6)	8.005 0.005
并发呼吸衰竭[例(%)]	53(59.6)	67(78.8)	7.545 0.006	87(86.1)	105(89.0)	0.407 0.523
SOFA(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	5.51±4.09	8.29±4.81	-4.126 0.000	9.36±4.48	9.16±3.96	0.348 0.728
APACHE II(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	15.39±8.77	21.25±9.29	-4.275 0.000	20.90±9.98	23.45±7.84	-2.114 0.036
28 d死亡[例(%)]	18(20.2)	41(48.2)	15.221 0.000	16(15.8)	31(26.3)	3.512 0.061

注:WBC为白细胞计数, PCT为降钙素原, CRP为C-反应蛋白, ALT为丙氨酸转氨酶, AST为天冬氨酸转氨酶, SCr为血肌酐, SOFA为序贯器官衰竭评分, APACHE II为急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分II

2.4 免疫状态的改变对脓毒症患者预后的影响:持续抑制组与先正常后抑制组 28 d 病死率均比持续正常组和先抑制后正常组明显升高 [83.2% (94/113)、81.8% (18/22) 比 26.0% (25/96)、40.7% (24/59), 均 $P < 0.01$]。而持续正常组与先抑制后正常组比较、持续抑制组与先正常后抑制组比较, 28 d 病死率差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.5 不同年龄脓毒症患者后期免疫变化比较:在初始免疫功能抑制患者中,老年组后期持续免疫抑制发生率明显高于年轻组 [77.0% (67/87) 比 54.1% (46/85), $\chi^2 = 9.999$, $P = 0.002$]。在初始免疫功能正常患者中,老年组后期免疫抑制发生率明显高于年轻组 [33.3% (14/42) 比 10.5% (8/76), $\chi^2 = 9.277$, $P = 0.002$]。

3 讨论

ICU 中脓毒症发病率、病死率均较高,所诱发的多器官功能障碍是患者死亡的主要原因。既往研究表明,脓毒症患者器官功能衰竭及高病死率与过度免疫反应导致的器官损伤有关^[6]。但随着研究的深入,越来越多的证据提示:脓毒症患者基本都能渡过早期“过度炎症反应”阶段而进入后期“免疫功能抑制”状态,而多达 70% 的患者死亡原因是由于持续的免疫功能抑制所致^[7-8]。

研究表明,当脓毒症患者合并免疫抑制时,病情更重,预后更差^[8]。合并免疫抑制的脓毒症患者中,二次感染^[9]、条件致病菌感染、病毒再激活和真菌感染概率及器官功能衰竭发生率^[10]均比免疫功能正常患者明显升高。本研究结果显示,脓毒症患者在确诊后,有 55.7% 的患者合并免疫抑制,且与免疫功能正常患者相比,其 SOFA、APACHE II 评分均显著升高,提示免疫抑制患者的病情较重,28 d 病死率显著升高,提示其预后更差,这与国内外很多研究结果相符^[10]。

脓毒症患者免疫功能是随时间变化的,而免疫功能的改变可影响患者的预后^[11]。本研究结果显示,持续抑制组和先正常后抑制组患者 28 d 病死率均较持续正常组和先抑制后正常组患者高,提示当脓毒症患者免疫功能越早恢复,预后越好。

众所周知,年龄是影响脓毒症患者预后的一个重要因素^[12],这与老年人基础免疫功能衰老密切相关^[9]。当老年人发生感染时,更易出现免疫抑制,进而影响患者预后^[9,13-14]。本课题组前期研究显示,老年人在炎症条件下,T 淋巴细胞功能降低、程序

性死亡受体 1 (PD-1) 表达升高,可促使免疫抑制发生^[15]。本研究结果显示,无论老年人初始免疫状态如何,都比年轻人容易出现免疫抑制或持续的免疫功能低下,而且持续时间更长,预后更差。

综上所述,免疫功能可影响脓毒症患者预后,合并免疫抑制的患者预后较差;与年轻脓毒症患者相比,老年患者更容易出现免疫抑制或持续的免疫功能抑制,故而比年轻患者病情更重、器官衰竭发生率更高、预后也更差。

参考文献

- [1] Angus DC, Linde-Zwirble WT, Lidicker J, et al. Epidemiology of severe sepsis in the United States: analysis of incidence, outcome, and associated costs of care [J]. Crit Care Med, 2001, 29 (7): 1303-1310.
- [2] Levy MM, Fink MP, Marshall JC, et al. 2001 SCCM/ESICM/ACCP/ATS/SIS international sepsis definitions conference [J]. Crit Care Med, 2003, 31 (4): 1250-1256. DOI: 10.1097/01.CCM.0000050454.01978.3B.
- [3] Felmet KA, Hall MW, Clark RS, et al. Prolonged lymphopenia, lymphoid depletion, and hypoprolactinemia in children with nosocomial sepsis and multiple organ failure [J]. J Immunol, 2005, 174 (6): 3765-3772. DOI: 10.4049/jimmunol.174.6.3765.
- [4] Seymour CW, Liu VX, Iwashyna TJ, et al. Assessment of clinical criteria for sepsis: for the third international consensus definitions for sepsis and septic shock (Sepsis-3) [J]. JAMA, 2016, 315 (8): 762-774. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2016.0288.
- [5] Drewry AM, Samra N, Skrupky LP, et al. Persistent lymphopenia after diagnosis of sepsis predicts mortality [J]. Shock, 2014, 42 (5): 383-391. DOI: 10.1097/SHK.0000000000000234.
- [6] Bone RC, Balk RA, Cerra FB, et al. Definitions for sepsis and organ failure and guidelines for the use of innovative therapies in sepsis. The ACCP/SCCM Consensus Conference Committee. American College of Chest Physicians/Society of Critical Care Medicine [J]. Chest, 1992, 101 (6): 1644-1655. DOI: 10.1378/chest.101.6.1644.
- [7] Otto GP, Sossdorf M, Claus RA, et al. The late phase of sepsis is characterized by an increased microbiological burden and death rate [J]. Crit Care, 2011, 15 (4): R183. DOI: 10.1186/cc10332.
- [8] Hotchkiss RS, Monneret G, Payen D. Immunosuppression in sepsis: a novel understanding of the disorder and a new therapeutic approach [J]. Lancet Infect Dis, 2013, 13 (3): 260-268. DOI: 10.1016/S1473-3099(13)70001-X.
- [9] Sundar KM, Sires M. Sepsis induced immunosuppression: Implications for secondary infections and complications [J]. Indian J Crit Care Med, 2013, 17 (3): 162-169. DOI: 10.4103/0972-5229.117054.
- [10] Boomer JS, To K, Chang KC, et al. Immunosuppression in patients who die of sepsis and multiple organ failure [J]. JAMA, 2011, 306 (23): 2594-2605. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2011.1829.
- [11] Monneret G, Venet F, Pachot A, et al. Monitoring immune dysfunctions in the septic patient: a new skin for the old ceremony [J]. Mol Med, 2008, 14 (1-2): 64-78. DOI: 10.2119/2007-00102.Monneret.
- [12] van Vught LA, Klein Klouwenberg PM, Spitoni C, et al. Incidence, risk factors, and attributable mortality of secondary infections in the intensive care unit after admission for sepsis [J]. JAMA, 2016, 315 (14): 1469-1479. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2016.2691.
- [13] Liang SY. Sepsis and other infectious disease emergencies in the elderly [J]. Emerg Med Clin North Am, 2016, 34 (3): 501-522. DOI: 10.1016/j.emc.2016.04.005.
- [14] Nasa P, Juneja D, Singh O. Severe sepsis and septic shock in the elderly: an overview [J]. World J Crit Care Med, 2012, 1 (1): 23-30. DOI: 10.5492/wjccm.v1.i1.23.
- [15] 袁洁铭,李理,袁伟锋,等.老年人 T 淋巴细胞 PD-1 高表达在炎症状态下对其功能的影响 [J]. 免疫学杂志, 2017, 33 (6): 519-524.
Yuan JM, Li L, Yuan WF, et al. Effects of PD-1 overexpression on function of elderly's T lymphocytes in inflammatory state [J]. Immunol J, 2017, 33 (6): 519-524.

(收稿日期: 2018-06-11)