

肝素结合蛋白联合 SOFA 评分对脓毒性休克的预测价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨肝素结合蛋白(HBP)联合序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)对脓毒性休克患者的预测价值。方法 选择2016年12月至2017年5月河南省人民医院重症医学科(ICU)收治的78例脓毒症患者;以同期30例健康体检者作为对照。记录患者性别、年龄、ICU住院时间,入院24h内血培养结果、白细胞计数(WBC)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、降钙素原(PCT)、血乳酸(Lac)、HBP、SOFA和急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II(APACHE II)以及器官衰竭、血管活性药物应用情况。比较各组上述指标的差异,并绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),评价HBP、SOFA及二者联合对脓毒性休克的预测价值。**结果** 所有研究对象均纳入最终分析,其中脓毒症64例,脓毒性休克14例。与脓毒症组比较,脓毒性休克组患者血培养阳性率、器官衰竭发生率和血管活性药物应用率均较高[57.1%(8/14)比7.8%(5/64),100.0%(14/14)比65.6%(42/64),100.0%(14/14)比18.8%(12/64),均 $P<0.01$],SOFA、APACHE II评分也较高[SOFA(分): 8.93 ± 4.16 比 5.89 ± 2.68 ,APACHE II(分): 22.29 ± 4.89 比 15.28 ± 5.14 ,均 $P<0.01$],但两组患者性别、年龄、ICU住院时间比较差异均无统计学意义。与健康对照组相比,脓毒症组和脓毒性休克组患者HBP、PCT、CRP、Lac水平均明显升高;脓毒性休克组HBP较脓毒症组升高更为显著($\mu\text{g/L}$: 120.33 ± 43.49 比 68.95 ± 54.15 , $P<0.05$),但脓毒性休克组与脓毒症组PCT、CRP、Lac比较差异均无统计学意义[PCT($\mu\text{g/L}$): $1.42(0.47, 46.00)$ 比 $0.71(0.19, 4.50)$,CRP(mg/L): 102.90 ± 78.12 比 102.07 ± 72.15 ,Lac(mmol/L): $1.81(1.14, 3.65)$ 比 $1.59(1.17, 2.24)$,均 $P>0.05$]。ROC曲线分析结果显示,SOFA评分预测脓毒性休克的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.715[95%可信区间(95%CI)=0.540~0.890, $P=0.012$],其最佳临界值为7.5分时,敏感度为64.3%,特异度为76.6%;HBP的AUC为0.814(95%CI=0.714~0.913, $P<0.001$),最佳临界值为89.43 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时,敏感度为78.6%,特异度为76.6%;当二者联合诊断时,AUC为0.829(95%CI=0.724~0.935, $P<0.001$),敏感度为92.9%,特异度为61.9%。**结论** HBP可作为预测脓毒性休克的生物学指标,与SOFA评分联合能够提高预测脓毒性休克的准确性。

【关键词】 肝素结合蛋白; 序贯器官衰竭评分; 脓毒症; 脓毒性休克

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Predictive value of heparin-binding protein combined with sequential organ failure assessment score in patients with septic shock

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the predictive value of heparin-binding protein (HBP) combined with sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score in patients with septic shock. **Methods** Seventy-eight patients with sepsis admitted to intensive care unit (ICU) of Henan Provincial People's Hospital from December 2016 to May 2017 were enrolled. Thirty healthy persons were enrolled as controls. The patient's gender, age, length of ICU stay, and blood culture results, white blood cell count (WBC), C-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin (PCT), blood lactate (Lac), HBP, SOFA score, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score, organ failure and vasoactive agents usage within 24 hours of admission were recorded. The differences in the above indicators between the groups were compared, and the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to evaluate the predictive value of HBP, SOFA score and their combination in patients with septic shock. **Results** All patients were enrolled in the final analysis, including 64 with sepsis and 14 with septic shock. Compared with the sepsis group, the proportion of patients with septic shock who were positive for blood culture, organ failure, and vasoactive agents was higher [57.1% (8/14) vs. 7.8% (5/64), 100.0% (14/14) vs. 65.6% (42/64), 100.0% (14/14) vs. 18.8% (12/64), all $P<0.01$], SOFA and APACHE II scores were also higher (SOFA: 8.93 ± 4.16 vs. 5.89 ± 2.68 , APACHE II: 22.29 ± 4.89 vs. 15.28 ± 5.14 , both $P<0.01$); however, there was no significant difference in gender, age or length of ICU stay between the two groups. Compared with the healthy control group, HBP, PCT, CRP and Lac levels were significantly increased in the sepsis group and the septic shock group. HBP in the septic shock group was significantly higher than that in the sepsis group ($\mu\text{g/L}$: 120.33 ± 43.49 vs. 68.95 ± 54.15 , $P<0.05$), but there was no significant difference in PCT, CRP or Lac between septic shock group and

sepsis group [PCT ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 1.42 (0.47, 46.00) vs. 0.71 (0.19, 4.50), CRP (mg/L): 102.90 ± 78.12 vs. 102.07 ± 72.15 , Lac (mmol/L): 1.81 (1.14, 3.65) vs. 1.59 (1.17, 2.24), all $P > 0.05$]. It was shown by ROC curve analysis that the area under the ROC curve (AUC) of SOFA score for predicting septic shock was 0.715 [95% confidence interval (95%CI) = 0.540–0.890, $P = 0.012$], and when the optimal cut-off value was 7.5, the sensitivity was 64.3%, the specificity was 76.6%. The AUC of HBP was 0.814 (95%CI = 0.714–0.913, $P < 0.001$), and when the optimal cut-off value was 89.43 $\mu\text{g/L}$, the sensitivity was 78.6%, the specificity was 76.6%; when the two were combined, the AUC was 0.829 (95%CI = 0.724–0.935, $P < 0.001$), the sensitivity was 92.9%, and the specificity was 61.9%. **Conclusion** HBP can be used as a biological indicator for predicting septic shock, and the accuracy of predicting septic shock can be improved with the combination of SOFA score.

[Key words] Heparin-binding protein; Sequential organ failure assessment; Sepsis; Septic shock

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根据2016年美国危重病学会(SCCM)发布的脓毒症3.0最新定义,脓毒症是指因感染引起宿主反应失调而导致的危及生命的器官功能障碍^[1]。脓毒性休克存在循环、细胞、代谢功能异常,病死率较高^[2-3]。对此类患者进行早期精准评估,对可能发生脓毒症、已进入脓毒症早期或发生脓毒性休克的患者进行病情严重程度分层,并早期进行干预治疗,对临床结果可产生显著影响^[4]。肝素结合蛋白(HBP)作为中性粒细胞释放的一种颗粒蛋白,可诱导单核/巨噬细胞趋化与激活,血管渗漏和水肿形成,导致血管屏障功能失调,增强细胞炎症反应,进而导致器官功能紊乱,介导脓毒症的发生发展^[5-6]。国外研究表明,血浆HBP可以对严重感染患者即将出现休克进行预测^[7]。本研究中通过比较不同程度脓症患者血浆HBP水平,探讨其在脓症患者分层中的诊断价值,同时分析HBP联合序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)对脓毒性休克的预测价值。

1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象:选择2016年12月至2017年5月本院重症医学科(ICU)收治的78例脓症患者;并以同期30例健康体检者作为对照。

1.1.1 纳入标准:①符合脓毒症3.0定义:感染;出现可能危及生命的器官功能障碍,SOFA ≥ 2 分。②年龄 > 18 岁。

1.1.2 排除标准:存在影响生存的严重原发疾病,包括未控制已经多处转移不能切除的恶性肿瘤、血液病和获得性免疫缺陷综合征(AIDS)等。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2016-10),各种检查获得过患者或家属的知情同意。

1.2 数据收集:记录患者性别、年龄、ICU住院时间,入院24h内血培养结果、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、降钙素原(PCT)、血乳酸(Lac)、HBP及SOFA、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II(APACHE II),器官衰竭、血管活性药物应用情况。

1.3 统计学分析:使用SPSS 21.0软件进行数据统计分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)和独立样本 t 检验;非正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,采用Kruskal-Wallis检验。计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),评价各指标对脓毒性休克的诊断效能,计算约登指数,确定最佳临界值。双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床特征(表1):108例研究对象均纳入最终分析,男性62例,女性46例;年龄(52.89 ± 15.21)岁。78例患者中,脓毒症64例,脓毒性休克14例;ICU住院时间(13.47 ± 9.61)d,SOFA评分(6.44 ± 3.19)分,APACHE II评分(16.54 ± 5.74)分。脓毒性休克组血培养阳性率、器官衰竭发生率、血管活性药物应用率及SOFA、APACHE II评分均显著高于脓毒症组(均 $P < 0.01$),而两组性别、年龄和ICU住院时间比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

表1 脓毒症与脓毒性休克两组患者临床特征比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别[例(%)]		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	血培养阳性 [例(%)]	器官衰竭 [例(%)]	应用血管活性 药物[例(%)]	ICU住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	SOFA (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	APACHE II (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
		男性	女性							
脓毒症组	64	36(56.2)	28(43.8)	55.75 ± 15.34	5(7.8)	42(65.6)	12(18.8)	14.39 ± 11.10	5.89 ± 2.68	15.28 ± 5.14
脓毒性休克组	14	6(42.9)	8(57.1)	48.21 ± 20.18	8(57.1)	14(100.0)	14(100.0)	11.57 ± 6.11	8.93 ± 4.16^b	22.29 ± 4.89^b
χ^2/t 值		0.829		2.748	20.127	6.703	34.125	1.112	-2.616	-4.658
P 值		0.363		0.102	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.272	< 0.001	< 0.001

注:ICU为重症医学科,SOFA为序贯器官衰竭评分,APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II

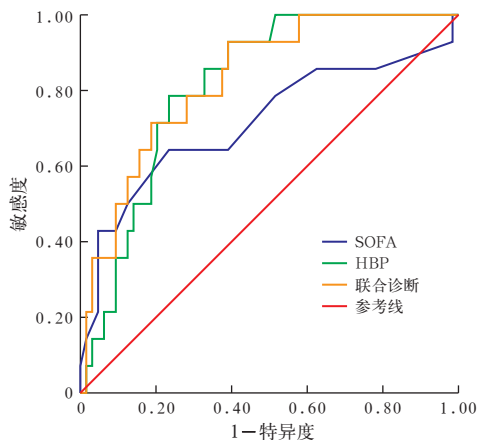
2.2 实验室指标比较(表2):与健康对照组相比,脓毒症组和脓毒性休克组 HBP、PCT、CRP、Lac 均明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。脓毒性休克组 HBP 较脓毒症组升高更为显著($P < 0.05$),但两组 PCT、CRP、Lac 比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

组别	例数 (例)	HBP	PCT
		($\mu\text{g/L}, \bar{x} \pm s$)	($\mu\text{g/L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)$)
健康对照组	30	8.37 \pm 2.65	0.05(0.05, 0.05)
脓毒症组	64	68.95 \pm 54.15 ^a	0.71(0.19, 4.50) ^a
脓毒性休克组	14	120.33 \pm 43.49 ^{ab}	1.42(0.47, 46.00) ^a

组别	例数 (例)	CRP	Lac
		($\text{mg/L}, \bar{x} \pm s$)	($\text{mmol/L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)$)
健康对照组	30	7.60 \pm 4.37	0.78(0.65, 0.91)
脓毒症组	64	102.07 \pm 72.15 ^a	1.59(1.17, 2.24) ^a
脓毒性休克组	14	102.90 \pm 78.12 ^a	1.81(1.14, 3.65) ^a

注: HBP 为肝素结合蛋白, PCT 为降钙素原, CRP 为 C-反应蛋白, Lac 为血乳酸;与健康对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与脓毒症组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

2.3 ROC 曲线分析(图 1;表 3):HBP 和 SOFA 评分对脓毒性休克均有预测价值(均 $P < 0.01$),其中 HBP 是预测脓毒性休克较为敏感的指标,当 HBP 与 SOFA 评分联合预测脓毒性休克时,其敏感度和特异度最佳。



注: HBP 为肝素结合蛋白, SOFA 为序贯器官衰竭评分, ROC 曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图 1 HBP、SOFA 及二者联合预测脓毒性休克的 ROC 曲线

指标	AUC	P 值	95%CI	约登指数	最佳临界值	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)
SOFA	0.715	0.012	0.540~0.890	0.409	7.5	64.3	76.6
HBP	0.814	<0.001	0.714~0.913	0.552	89.43	78.6	76.6
联合诊断	0.829	<0.001	0.724~0.935	0.548		92.9	61.9

注: HBP 为肝素结合蛋白, SOFA 为序贯器官衰竭评分, AUC 为受试者工作特征曲线下面积, 95%CI 为 95% 可信区间;空白代表无此项

3 讨论

脓毒症作为由感染诱发的一系列病理生理以及生化异常的综合征,是重症医学面临的主要问题,患者最终因多器官功能衰竭(MOF)而死亡^[1,7]。随着重症医学的发展,各种支持技术的广泛应用,使脓毒症的治疗取得长足进步,但其病死率仍居高不下(25%~30%),脓毒性休克的病死率高达 50%^[8]。因此,早期发现脓毒症及脓毒性休克的相关因素、早期识别、早期规范治疗,对于防止脓毒症进展至脓毒性休克甚至 MOF、降低脓毒症患者的病死率具有积极意义^[9]。

Linder 等^[10]研究表明,高水平 HBP 有助于识别可能快速进展为脓毒性休克的患者。Fisher 和 Linder^[11]研究结果显示, HBP 是由感染刺激中性粒细胞即刻分泌的重要颗粒蛋白,能够激活单核细胞及巨噬细胞,导致相关炎性介质释放明显增加。以往关于 HBP 的基础研究表明, HBP 可活化血管内皮细胞,使细胞内游离钙离子浓度升高,改变细胞形态,诱发血管渗漏及组织损伤,其与脓毒性休克的发生有直接关系^[11-12]。血 HBP 水平主要与机体的循环状态有关,在一定程度上可以预示脓毒性休克的发生,提示 HBP 亦是早期诊断重症患者发生脓毒性休克的有效指标^[13]。本研究显示,脓毒性休克组血浆 HBP 明显高于脓毒症组,血培养阳性率也较脓毒症组高,与刘杨等^[13]研究结果一致。HBP 在脓毒症患者早期升高,而脓毒性休克患者升高更为显著,可能是脓毒症患者已存在血管渗漏,而脓毒性休克患者血管渗漏更为严重。易晓榕和桂晓美^[14]研究结果显示,血培养阳性患者 HBP 明显高于血培养阴性者。Kaukonen 等^[15]研究表明, HBP 不仅可用于诊断细菌性感染,而且可用于诊断病毒所致的感染。

本研究显示,脓毒症组和脓毒性休克组 HBP、PCT、CRP、Lac 均较健康对照组明显升高;且脓毒性休克组 HBP 水平较脓毒症组进一步升高,但两组间 PCT、CRP、Lac 差异无统计学意义。朱宏坤^[16]研究显示,预测脓毒性休克时, HBP 较 PCT、白细胞计数(WBC)、Lac 等传统炎症指标和 APACHE II 评分更有优势, HBP 对脓毒性休克的发生具有早期提示作用。既往研究表明,在脓毒症早期诊断指标中, PCT 较 HBP、CRP 更能反映炎症程度,其敏感度更高,能够指导抗菌药物使用疗程^[17]。CRP 是一种急性时相蛋白,早期诊断脓毒症所致炎症反应的特异度不高^[16-17]。本研究显示, PCT、CRP 不能很好地

区分脓毒症与脓毒性休克,查阅相关病例后发现,有3例非细菌感染所致的脓毒性休克患者PCT并未明显升高。Kaukonen等^[15]研究发现,流感病毒感染的脓毒症患者WBC低,但HBP水平显著升高。因此,HBP在鉴别非细菌所致脓毒性休克方面有一定的临床参考价值。

本研究中脓毒性休克组SOFA和APACHE II评分均较脓毒症组高。SOFA评分是在1996年欧洲重症监护医学协会(ESICM)会议上提出的,是一项动态描述脓毒症相关器官功能障碍的量化评分指标,分值越高则病情越重^[18]。杜斌等^[19]对ICU危重患者的研究表明,初入ICU时SOFA评分和最高SOFA评分与初入ICU时SOFA评分的差值均同预后相关,SOFA评分差值与患者器官功能障碍的发展密切相关。SOFA评分可反映脓毒症患者器官功能障碍的严重程度^[20-21]。APACHE II评分同样具有量化脓毒症严重程度的评估功能,与患者预后关系更为密切,但是APACHE II评分的评价指标较多,临床资料搜集较繁琐^[22]。通过大数据研究和临床回顾性分析证实,根据SOFA评分确定的器官功能障碍对于诊断致命性器官功能障碍具有更好的敏感度和特异度^[1, 23]。感染联合SOFA ≥ 2 分可以诊断脓毒症,但对于脓毒症进一步进展为脓毒性休克没有明确定义^[3, 8]。本研究中应用ROC曲线分析HBP和SOFA评分对脓毒性休克的预测能力显示,HBP预测脓毒性休克的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.814,最佳临界值为89.43 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时具有较高的敏感度(78.6%)和特异度(76.6%);SOFA评分预测脓毒性休克的AUC为0.715,当最佳临界值为7.5分时,特异度为76.6%,但敏感度不高(64.3%);当二者联合时预测能力最强,AUC为0.829,敏感度高达92.9%。表明HBP联合SOFA评分可以提高对脓毒性休克的预测能力。

本研究的不足之处:病例数相对较少,各参数结果在一定程度上受到某些治疗因素的干扰;同时,各项指标变化的机制还需基础研究进一步证实。

综上所述,HBP是预测脓毒性休克较好的生物学指标,与SOFA评分联合能够增强预测脓毒性休克的敏感度。

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本刊常用不需要标注中文的缩略语

- 冠心病 (coronary heart disease, CHD)
- 神经病理性疼痛 (neuropathic pain, NP)
- 高氨血症综合征 (hyperammonemia syndrome, HS)
- 心肺复苏 (cardiopulmonary resuscitation, CPR)
- 机械通气 (mechanical ventilation, MV)
- 冠状动脉造影 (coronary angiography, CAG)
- 潮气量 (tidal volume, VT)
- 红细胞计数 (red blood cell, RBC)
- 白细胞计数 (white blood cell, WBC)
- 表面活性蛋白 C (surface active protein C, SPC)
- 蛋白激酶 C (protein kinase C, PKC)
- 活性氧簇 (reactive oxygen species, ROS)
- 半乳甘露聚糖 (galactomannan, GM)
- 肿瘤坏死因子- α
(tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)
- 白细胞介素-6 (interleukin-6, IL-6)
- 肝素结合蛋白 (heparin-binding protein, HBP)
- 降钙素原 (procalcitonin, PCT)
- 凝血酶原时间 (prothrombin time, PT)
- 活化部分凝血活酶时间
(activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)
- 脉搏血氧饱和度 (pulse oxygen saturation, SpO₂)
- 骨保护素 (osteoprotectin, OPG)
- C-反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP)
- 平均动脉压 (mean arterial pressure, MAP)
- 中心静脉压 (central venous pressure, CVP)
- 心排量 (cardiac output, CO)
- 心排血指数 (cardiac index, CI)
- 支气管肺泡灌洗液
(bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, BALF)
- 间充质干细胞 (mesenchymal stem cell, MSC)
- 急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)
- 慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)
- 多器官功能障碍综合征 (multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, MODS)
- 脓毒症心功能障碍 (sepsis-induced myocardial dysfunction, SMD)
- 劈离式肝脏移植 (split liver transplantation, SLT)
- 活体肝脏移植 (living donor liver transplantation, LDLT)
- 多米诺肝脏移植 (domino liver transplantation, DLT)
- 外科重症加强治疗病房 (surgical intensive care unit, SICU)
- 自主循环恢复 (restoration of spontaneous circulation, ROSC)
- 反转录-聚合酶链反应
(reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)
- 聚合酶链反应-限制性内切酶片段长度多态性
(polymerase chain reaction-restriction endonuclease fragment length polymorphism, PCR-RFLP)
- II型肺泡上皮细胞 (type II alveolar epithelial cell, AEC II)
- 线粒体膜电位 (mitochondrial membrane potential, MMP)
- 机械缩足反应阈 (mechanical paw withdrawal threshold, MWT)
- 热缩足潜伏期 (thermal paw withdrawal latency, TWL)
- 收缩期血流速度峰值 (peak systolic flow velocity, PSV)
- 舒张期末流速 (end diastolic flow velocity, EDV)
- 呼气末二氧化碳分压
(end-expiratory partial pressure of carbon dioxide, P_{ET}CO₂)
- 平均血小板体积 (mean platelet volume, MPV)
- 平均红细胞血红蛋白浓度
(mean erythrocyte hemoglobin concentration, MCH)
- 急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II
(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)
- 序贯器官衰竭评分 (sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)
- 日常生活能力评分 (activity of daily living, ADL)
- 美国国立生物技术信息中心
(National Center for Biotechnology Information, NCBI)