

• 论著 •

血管外肺水指数和血管生成素-2 动态变化对严重多发伤合并 ARDS 患者预后的预测价值

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【摘要】目的 观察严重多发伤合并急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)患者血管外肺水指数(EVLWI)和血管生成素-2(Ang-2)的动态变化,分析影响短期病死率的危险因素,并评价其对预后的预测价值。**方法** 选择2014年6月至2018年12月贵州医科大学附属医院急诊重症医学科(ICU)收治的115例严重多发伤合并ARDS患者。记录所有患者的急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)、创伤严重度评分(ISS)以及入ICU0(即刻)、24、48、72 h氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)、EVLWI〔脉搏指示连续心排血量(PiCCO)监测〕、血浆Ang-2水平〔酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)〕,计算 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、EVLWI和Ang-2在0 h与72 h的差值($\Delta \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、 ΔEVLWI 、 $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$)。记录患者28 d生存情况,并将患者分为存活组和死亡组。比较两组患者上述指标间的差异;采用多因素Logistic回归分析筛选影响预后的危险因素;绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),分析 ΔEVLWI 、 $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ 对预后的预测价值,并构建Kaplan-Meier生存曲线。**结果** 115例患者均纳入最终分析,其中28 d存活72例,死亡43例,病死率为37.4%。死亡组患者APACHEⅡ、ISS评分均明显高于存活组〔APACHEⅡ(分): 25.7 ± 2.7 比 20.6 ± 2.2 , ISS(分): 22.1 ± 3.1 比 18.1 ± 2.1 ,均 $P < 0.05$ 〕。EVLWI和Ang-2在存活组随入ICU时间延长呈逐渐下降趋势,而在死亡组随时间推移无明显变化;经平行轮廓检验,均 $P < 0.05$,说明两组间曲线变化趋势不同,且不平行。死亡组EVLWI、Ang-2、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 水平在0~24 h与存活组比较差异无统计学意义,而于48 h起EVLWI、Ang-2明显高于存活组〔EVLWI(mL/kg): 15.5 ± 4.2 比 10.8 ± 3.2 , Ang-2(ng/L): 352.7 ± 51.2 比 237.9 ± 42.8 ,均 $P < 0.05$ 〕,PaO₂/FiO₂明显低于存活组〔mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa): 126.1 ± 43.7 比 211.2 ± 33.8 , $P < 0.05$ 〕;死亡组患者 ΔEVLWI 和 $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ 均明显低于存活组〔 $\Delta \text{EVLWI}(mL/kg)$: -0.9 ± 6.1 比 3.1 ± 6.4 , $\Delta \text{Ang-2}(ng/L)$: -45.3 ± 32.1 比 79.8 ± 58.2 ,均 $P < 0.05$ 〕,但 $\Delta \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 与存活组比较差异无统计学意义(mmHg: 23.2 ± 24.2 比 -22.1 ± 22.8 , $P > 0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示, ΔEVLWI 〔优势比(OR)=2.811,95%可信区间(95%CI)=1.232~3.161, $P=0.001$ 〕、 $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ (OR=2.204,95%CI=1.012~3.179, $P=0.001$)和APACHEⅡ评分(OR=1.206,95%CI=1.102~1.683, $P=0.002$)为严重多发伤合并ARDS患者28 d死亡的独立危险因素。ROC曲线分析显示, ΔEVLWI 预测严重多发伤合并ARDS患者28 d预后的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.832,大于 $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ (AUC=0.790)和APACHEⅡ评分(AUC=0.735);当 ΔEVLWI 的最佳截断值为2.3 mL/kg时,其敏感度为79.1%,特异度为81.9%。Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析显示, $\Delta \text{EVLWI} > 2.3 \text{ mL/kg}$ 患者28 d累积生存率显著高于 $\Delta \text{EVLWI} \leq 2.3 \text{ mL/kg}$ 者(log-rank检验: $\chi^2 = 23.385$, $P = 0.000$)。**结论** ΔEVLWI 与 $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ 可作为预测严重多发伤合并ARDS患者28 d死亡的独立危险因素,且 ΔEVLWI 预测价值优于 $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ 和APACHEⅡ评分;动态监测EVLWI可提高预测死亡的准确性。

【关键词】 多发伤; 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 血管外肺水指数; 血管生成素-2

基金项目: 贵州省贵阳市科技计划项目(20151001)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2019.05.010

Prognostic value of the dynamic changes in extra vascular lung water index and angiopoietin-2 in severe multiple trauma patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the dynamic changes in extra vascular lung water index (EVLWI) and angiopoietin-2 (Ang-2) in severe multiple trauma patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), analyze the risk factor for short-term mortality, and to evaluate their prognostic values for prognosis. **Methods** A total of

54 severe multiple trauma patients with ARDS admitted to emergency intensive care unit (ICU) of the Affiliated Hospital of Guizhou Medical University from June 2014 to December 2018 were enrolled. The acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II), injury severity score (ISS) and oxygenation index ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$), EVLWI [pulse-induced contour cardiac output (PiCCO) monitor] and plasma Ang-2 level [enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)] at 0 (immediately), 24, 48 and 72 hours after ICU admission, and the differences in $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$, EVLWI and Ang-2 between 0 hour and 72 hours ($\Delta \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$, ΔEVLWI , $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$) were calculated. The 28-day survival of patients was recorded, and the patients were divided into survival group and non-survival group. The differences in above mentioned parameters between the two groups were compared. Multivariate Logistic regression was used to analyze the independent risk factors associated with the prognosis. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to evaluate the prognostic values of ΔEVLWI and $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ on the prognosis, and the Kaplan-Meier survival curve was plotted.

Results 115 patients were enrolled in the final analysis, 72 survived in 28 days, 43 died, and the mortality rate was 37.4%. The APACHE II and ISS scores of the non-survival group were significantly higher than those of the survival group [APACHE II score: 25.7 ± 2.7 vs. 20.6 ± 2.2 , ISS score: 22.1 ± 3.1 vs. 18.1 ± 2.1 , both $P < 0.05$]. EVLWI and Ang-2 showed a gradual downwards tendency with the prolongation of the length of ICU stay in the survival group, but no significant change was found in the non-survival group. Parallel contour test showed that both $P < 0.05$, indicating that the curves between the two groups had different tendencies and were not parallel. The levels of EVLWI, Ang-2 and $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ showed no statistical differences from 0 hour to 24 hours between the two groups, but EVLWI and Ang-2 in the non-survival group were significantly higher than those in the survival group from 48 hours on [EVLWI (mL/kg): 15.5 ± 4.2 vs. 10.8 ± 3.2 , Ang-2 (ng/L): 352.7 ± 51.2 vs. 237.9 ± 42.8 , both $P < 0.05$], and $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ was significantly decreased [mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 126.1 ± 43.7 vs. 211.2 ± 33.8 , $P < 0.05$]. The ΔEVLWI and $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ in the non-survival group were significantly lower than those in the survival group [ΔEVLWI (mL/kg): -0.9 ± 6.1 vs. 3.1 ± 6.4 , $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ (ng/L): -45.3 ± 32.1 vs. 79.8 ± 58.2 , both $P < 0.05$], but $\Delta \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ showed no significant difference as compared with the survival group (mmHg: 23.2 ± 24.2 vs. -22.1 ± 22.8 , $P > 0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis demonstrated that ΔEVLWI [odds ratio (OR) = 2.811, 95% confidence interval (95%CI) = 1.232–3.161, $P = 0.001$], $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ (OR = 2.204, 95%CI = 1.012–3.179, $P = 0.001$) and APACHE II (OR = 1.206, 95%CI = 1.102–1.683, $P = 0.002$) were independent risk factors for 28-day mortality of severe multiple trauma patients with ARDS. ROC curve analysis showed that the area under ROC curve (AUC) of ΔEVLWI for predicting 28-day prognosis of severe multiple trauma patients with ARDS was 0.832, which was higher than $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ (AUC = 0.790) and APACHE II (AUC = 0.735). When the cut-off value of ΔEVLWI was 2.3 mL/kg, the sensitivity was 79.1%, and the specificity was 81.9%. Kaplan-Meier survival curve showed that the patients with $\Delta \text{EVLWI} > 2.3$ mL/kg had a significantly higher 28-day cumulative survival rate as compared with the patients with $\Delta \text{EVLWI} \leq 2.3$ mL/kg (log-rank test: $\chi^2 = 23.385$, $P = 0.000$).

Conclusions ΔEVLWI and $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ can be used as independent risk factors for 28-day mortality of severe multiple trauma patients with ARDS, and the predictive value of ΔEVLWI was better than Ang-2 and APACHE II. Dynamic observation of EVLWI could improve the accuracy of death forecasting for severe multiple trauma patients with ARDS.

【Key words】 Multiple trauma; Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Extravascular lung water index; Angiopoietin-2

Fund program: Guiyang City Science and Technology Planning Project in Guizhou Province (20151001)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2019.05.010

重症医学科(ICU)严重创伤患者急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)的发生率可高达43%，且与创伤程度相关^[1]，病死率在50%以上，是外伤患者重要的致死原因^[2]。结果显示，损伤严重度评分(ISS)>16分、简明创伤评分(AIS)>3分的创伤患者ARDS的病死率增加^[3]。目前认为，创伤诱发的全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)是创伤后ARDS的主要发病机制^[4]。ARDS早期由于血管内皮细胞损伤导致血管外肺水(EVLW)增加造成的通气/血流比例失调、肺内分流及顽固性低氧血症是其病死率居高不下的主要原因^[5]。有研究表明，血管外肺水指数(EVLWI)与ARDS柏林定义的轻、中、重度分级有良好的相关性，但EVLWI对ARDS的预后判断价值仍有争议^[6]。另外，血管生成素-2(Ang-2)是由血管内皮细胞分泌，参与血管内皮细胞生理活动和病理生理过程的

重要因子。有研究表明，血液循环Ang-2与急性肺损伤(ALI)/ARDS的严重程度相关^[7-8]。目前国内有关ARDS的研究中少见以EVLWI和Ang-2作为指导严重多发伤相关性ARDS液体管理指标的报道。本研究旨在观察严重多发伤合并ARDS患者EVLWI及血浆Ang-2的动态变化，并探讨其与预后的关系，以利于提前预警和临床干预，为进一步改善严重创伤救治效果提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料：选择2014年6月至2018年12月贵州医科大学附属医院急诊ICU收治的115例严重多发伤合并ARDS患者。

1.1.1 纳入标准：①符合ARDS柏林定义的诊断标准^[9]；②年龄≥18周岁；③ISS评分>16分；④有28 d随访记录者。

1.1.2 排除标准:①存在动脉穿刺、置管禁忌证；②严重的心、肝、肾功能障碍；③肺栓塞；④入院后拟行手术治疗。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准，并通过本院伦理委员会审核批准(审批号：2019-224)。有创操作前按规定签署患者知情同意书。

1.2 研究方法:根据 ARDS 患者 28 d 生存情况分为存活组和死亡组。

1.2.1 参数监测:记录患者一般情况，包括性别、年龄、基础疾病、生命体征、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)和 ISS 评分，以及实验室指标、机械通气时间和 ICU 住院时间；同时记录患者入 ICU 0(即刻)、24、48、72 h 氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)、EVLWI〔脉搏指示连续心排血量(PiCCO)监测〕、血浆 Ang-2 水平〔酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)〕及其动态变化趋势，计算 $\Delta \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、EVLWI、Ang-2 在 0 h 与 72 h 的差值($\Delta \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、 ΔEVLWI 、 $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$)。

1.2.2 指标观测与评价:评价两组患者的基线资料，比较两组患者各指标的动态变化趋势，寻找影响 ARDS 预后的危险因素；用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)评价 EVLWI 及 Ang-2 预测严重多发伤合并 ARDS 患者预后的准确性。

1.3 统计学处理:用 SPSS 17.0 软件分析数据。计量资料符合正态分布，以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示，两组间比较采用 *t* 检验，组内随时间变化参数比较采用重复测量方差分析；计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验。将单因素分析中筛选出的多个混杂因素进行 Logistic 回归分析；用 ROC 曲线评价 EVLWI、Ang-2 预测预后的准确性；用 Kaplan-Meier 方法构建生存曲线。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 基础临床资料比较(表 1):115 例患者均纳入分析，其中男性 63 例，女性 52 例；年龄 19~65 岁，平均(32 ± 12)岁；APACHE Ⅱ 评分(21.0 ± 5.2)分，ISS 评分(21.2 ± 1.6)；致伤原因包括：交通伤 52 例(45.2%)，高处坠落伤 35 例(30.4%)，其他(重物砸

伤、爆炸伤和机器碾压伤等)28 例(24.4%)；多发伤：2 个部位损伤 58 例，3 个部位损伤 31 例，4 个部位损伤 26 例。所有患者 28 d 存活 72 例，生存率为 62.6%；死亡 43 例，病死率为 37.4%。存活组与死亡组患者性别、年龄、机械通气时间、ICU 住院时间比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)；但死亡组 APACHE Ⅱ、ISS 评分明显高于存活组(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.2 各参数动态变化趋势及组间比较分析(表 2):动态变化趋势分析结果显示，死亡组各时间点各项参数变化趋势差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)；而存活组 EVLWI 和 Ang-2 水平随入 ICU 时间延长逐渐下降，各时间点间在线性趋势上差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)；经平行轮廓检验，均 $P < 0.05$ ，说明两组间曲线变化趋势均不同，且不平行。两组患者同一时间点同一指标比较分析结果显示，死亡组 EVLWI、Ang-2、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 水平在 0 h、24 h 与存活组比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)，而在 48 h、72 h EVLWI、Ang-2 明显高于存活组， $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 明显低于存活组(均 $P < 0.05$)。死亡组患者 ΔEVLWI 、 $\Delta \text{Ang-2}$ 均明显低于存活组(均 $P < 0.05$)；而两组 $\Delta \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表 2 不同 28 d 转归两组严重多发伤合并 ARDS 患者入 ICU 不同时间点各项参数动态变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	例数 (例)	EVLWI (mL/kg)	Ang-2 (ng/L)	$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ (mmHg)
存活组	0 h	72	13.1 ± 3.5	285.3 ± 51.2	171.2 ± 43.4
	24 h	72	11.6 ± 4.3	268.1 ± 52.8	161.2 ± 32.6
	48 h	72	10.8 ± 3.2	237.9 ± 42.8	211.2 ± 33.8
	72 h	72	9.6 ± 5.2	209.3 ± 53.9	212.2 ± 52.1
	差值		3.1 ± 6.4	79.8 ± 58.2	-22.1 ± 22.8
死亡组	0 h	43	13.8 ± 5.1	297.1 ± 53.9	146.3 ± 42.7
	24 h	43	12.9 ± 6.3	301.9 ± 46.2	150.1 ± 51.6
	48 h	43	15.5 ± 4.2^a	352.7 ± 51.2^a	126.1 ± 43.7^a
	72 h	43	15.8 ± 5.8^a	358.1 ± 49.6^a	132.3 ± 51.6^a
	差值		-0.9 ± 6.1^a	-45.3 ± 32.1^a	23.2 ± 24.2

注：ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征，ICU 为重症医学科，EVLWI 为血管外肺水指数，Ang-2 为血管生成素-2， $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 为氧合指数；各指标差值为该指标在 0 h 与 72 h 的差值；1 mmHg=0.133 kPa；与存活组同期比较， $^aP < 0.05$

表 1 不同 28 d 转归两组严重多发伤合并 ARDS 患者临床资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	APACHE Ⅱ 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ISS 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	机械通气时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ICU 住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
		男性	女性					
存活组	72	39	33	32 ± 10	20.6 ± 2.2	18.1 ± 2.1	4.6 ± 2.3	5.3 ± 1.3
死亡组	43	24	19	37 ± 9	25.7 ± 2.7	22.1 ± 3.1	5.2 ± 1.2	6.5 ± 2.1
χ^2/t 值		0.116	0.324		8.815	0.318	0.235	0.251
<i>P</i> 值		0.351	0.726		0.006	0.012	0.625	0.731

注：ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征，APACHE Ⅱ 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ，ISS 为创伤严重度评分，ICU 为重症医学科

2.3 多因素 Logistic 回归分析(表3): 单因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示, Δ EVLWI、 Δ Ang-2、APACHE II 评分及 72 h PaO₂/FiO₂ 为严重多发伤合并 ARDS 患者 28 d 死亡的危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$); 将上述各项指标进一步进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示, Δ EVLWI、 Δ Ang-2 和 APACHE II 评分是严重多发伤合并 ARDS 患者 28 d 死亡的独立危险因素(均 $P < 0.01$)。

表3 严重多发伤合并 ARDS 患者 28 d 死亡危险因素的 Logistic 回归分析

预后因素	单因素 Logistic 回归分析					
	β 值	s_x	χ^2 值	P 值	OR 值	95%CI
Δ EVLWI	1.121	0.384	7.542	0.000	2.218	1.103 ~ 2.861
Δ Ang-2	1.101	0.103	5.618	0.003	2.112	1.002 ~ 3.021
APACHE II	0.461	0.385	2.224	0.001	1.116	1.062 ~ 1.323
72 h PaO ₂ /FiO ₂	0.311	0.322	2.254	0.011	1.011	1.102 ~ 1.154

预后因素	多因素 Logistic 回归分析					
	β 值	s_x	χ^2 值	P 值	OR 值	95%CI
Δ EVLWI	1.362	0.416	8.712	0.001	2.811	1.232 ~ 3.161
Δ Ang-2	1.124	0.113	6.120	0.001	2.204	1.012 ~ 3.179
APACHE II	0.601	0.410	3.131	0.002	1.206	1.102 ~ 1.683
常数	-3.532	1.148	6.327	0.000	0.121	

注: ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, Δ EVLWI、 Δ Ang-2 为血管外肺水指数(EVLWI)和血管生成素-2(Ang-2)在 0 h 与 72 h 的差值, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II, PaO₂/FiO₂ 为氧合指数, OR 为优势比, 95%CI 为 95% 可信区间; 空白代表无此项

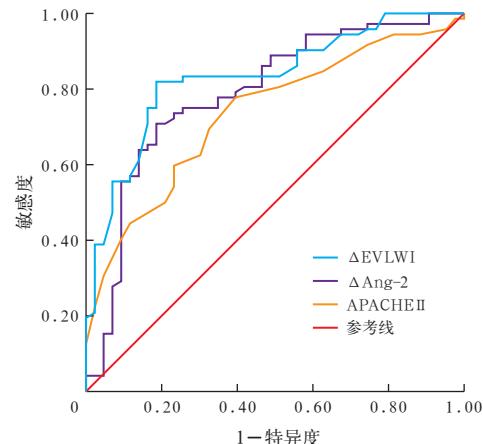
2.4 ROC 曲线分析(表4; 图1): 对多因素 Logistic 回归分析筛选出的危险因素进行 ROC 曲线分析, 结果显示, Δ EVLWI 对严重多发伤合并 ARDS 患者 28 d 死亡的预测价值较 Δ Ang-2 和 APACHE II 评分更大, 其 ROC 曲线下面积(AUC)为 0.832; 当 Δ EVLWI 的最佳截断值为 2.3 mL/kg 时, 其敏感度为 79.1%, 特异度为 81.9%。

表4 各项指标对严重多发伤合并 ARDS 患者 28 d 预后的预测价值

检测指标	AUC	95%CI	P 值	最佳	敏感度	特异度
				截断值	(%)	(%)
Δ EVLWI	0.832	0.757 ~ 0.907	0.000	2.3	79.1	81.9
Δ Ang-2	0.790	0.700 ~ 0.879	0.000	-21.1	51.2	88.9
APACHE II	0.735	0.644 ~ 0.827	0.000	20.5	60.5	77.8

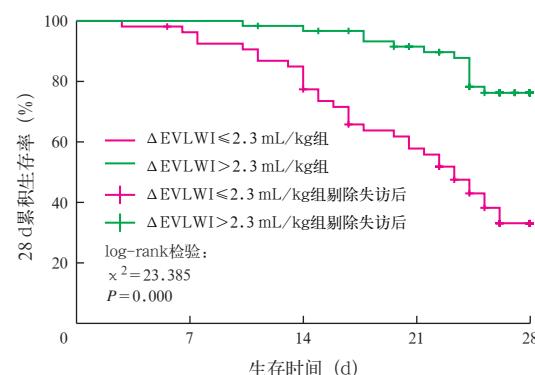
注: ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, Δ EVLWI、 Δ Ang-2 为血管外肺水指数(EVLWI)和血管生成素-2(Ang-2)在 0 h 与 72 h 的差值, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II, AUC 为受试者工作特征曲线下面积, 95%CI 为 95% 可信区间

2.5 28 d 生存曲线分析(图2): 根据 ROC 曲线分析结果绘制生存曲线发现, Δ EVLWI>2.3 mL/kg 患者 28 d 累积生存率显著高于 Δ EVLWI≤2.3 mL/kg 患者(log-rank 检验: $\chi^2=23.385$, $P=0.000$)。



注: ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, ROC 曲线为受试者工作特征曲线, Δ EVLWI、 Δ Ang-2 为血管外肺水指数(EVLWI)和血管生成素-2(Ang-2)在 0 h 与 72 h 的差值, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II

图1 各项指标预测严重多发伤合并 ARDS 患者 28 d 死亡的 ROC 曲线



注: Δ EVLWI 为血管外肺水指数(EVLWI)在 0 h 与 72 h 的差值, ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征

图2 不同 Δ EVLWI 严重多发伤合并 ARDS 患者 28 d Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线

3 讨论

在多发伤致 ARDS 的发病机制中, 肺是最易受侵袭的器官^[10]。创伤打击下过度炎症反应导致的内皮细胞损伤及相关细胞因子活化, 是 ARDS 的关键及始动因素。

在 ARDS 发病早期, 由于广泛的肺泡损害, 肺毛细血管内皮细胞与肺泡上皮细胞屏障通透性增高, 肺泡与肺间质内积聚大量的水肿液, 导致 EVLW 增加^[6, 11]。PiCCO 监测指标中 EVLWI 可以动态反映肺血管外液体的量, 是唯一能定量反映 ALI 造成的毛细血管损害程度的指标^[12-14]。研究证实, EVLWI 升高可提前约 2.6 d 判断 ARDS 的发生, 与 ARDS 的诊断和分级明显相关^[15]; 此外, EVLWI 与 ARDS 患者的预后有关^[16-19]。早期研究表明, EVLWI 初始值和平均值是评价 ARDS 预后的良好指标^[5]; 而 Jozwiak 等^[12]的一项大型回顾性研究显示, 存活组

与死亡组间初始EVLWI值无显著差异,而最高值有显著差异且与预后有关。在临床实际工作中,确定某一时间点的EVLWI是否为最高值非常困难,其后可能有新的EVLWI高值出现^[15]。既然EVLWI病理生理机制是一个动态的过程,那么通过监测早期EVLWI变化从而准确评估ARDS的病理生理状况应该是可行的。孙丽晓等^[20]通过对54例ARDS患者进行研究发现,EVLWI的动态变化是判断ARDS患者不良预后的危险因素。Tagami等^[21]研究发现,48 h内ΔEVLWI与ARDS患者28 d生存率显著相关,存活组与死亡组间初始EVLWI值虽然无差异,但48 h后两组间EVLWI值均下降(ΔEVLWI升高),EVLW这种动态变化更符合ARDS病理生理特点。

本研究中动态观察72 h发现,EVLWI在死亡组与存活组的变化趋势明显不同:死亡组EVLWI波动不大,提示此类患者肺水肿清除不良;而存活组EVLWI逐渐下降,提示存活组患者EVLWI随着时间推移而下降,肺组织毛细血管的血管渗漏情况减轻。两组同期比较,死亡组EVLWI在0 h、24 h与存活组差异无统计学意义,说明最初的肺水并不能很好地反映ARDS预后;48 h、72 h死亡组EVLWI明显高于存活组,差异有统计学意义。因此,早期单一的EVLWI对预后并没有很高的预测价值,而对其重复动态监测更有意义,考虑原因为:ARDS早期肺泡膜通透性明显增加,存在EVLW再吸收障碍,随着II型上皮细胞增生,渗漏减少,EVLW再吸收和清除增加,使得肺水逐渐下降^[22]。本研究还显示,两组患者ΔEVLWI差异有统计学意义,说明EVLW的动态变化能反映ARDS患者早期病理生理变化,可用于疗效评估,与Tagami等^[21]研究结果一致。本研究通过多因素分析发现,ΔEVLWI是严重多发伤合并ARDS患者28 d死亡的独立危险因素;进一步ROC曲线分析显示,ΔEVLWI的AUC最大,说明其有较好的预测价值,当ΔEVLWI的最佳截断值为2.3 mL/kg时,其敏感度、特异度较高;且28 d累积生存曲线显示,ΔEVLWI>2.3 mL/kg与ΔEVLWI≤2.3 mL/kg患者的累积生存率存在显著的时间依赖性差异,由此提示ΔEVLWI能更精确地预测ARDS的预后。

Ang-2也与ARDS不良预后相关。Ang是近年来发现的一种内皮细胞特异性促血管生成因子家族,主要有Ang-1、Ang-2、Ang-3、Ang-4,作用于细胞膜上的酪氨酸激酶受体Tie-2而发挥生物学效

应。Ang-1具有抗炎、抗凋亡、抗血管渗漏及维持血管稳定等作用^[23];而Ang-2属于Ang-1的天然拮抗剂,其主要作用是破坏血管完整性及影响血管内皮细胞间的连接,导致血管通透性增高,引起血管渗漏。创伤后内皮激活和功能失调发生于创伤出血后早期,Ang-2水平与内皮激活标志相关,是创伤后早期内皮激活和功能失调的标志,在多发伤早期明显增高,与创伤严重程度相关^[24-25]。循环中Ang-2水平能够预测ARDS的发展,与代表血管渗透性和肺损伤的指标有关,如血清蛋白、肺损伤评分、PaO₂/FiO₂、肺顺应性等^[26]。钟明媚等^[27]研究发现,Ang-2水平临界值为1.79 μg/L时,预测ARDS的特异度为90.0%,敏感度为92.5%,可以作为肺损伤病情严重程度判断和预后评估的辅助指标。多项临床研究表明,脓毒症或ARDS患者循环中的Ang-2水平较健康者或非ARDS脓毒症患者显著升高,且病情越重水平越高,与APACHE II、多器官功能障碍评分(MODS)及序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)呈正相关^[28-30],且与病死率相关^[30-31]。

本研究中经过检测多发伤合并ARDS患者血浆中Ang-2水平,我们发现Ang-2在死亡组随时间推移无明显变化,而在存活组则呈逐渐下降趋势,提示Ang-2在ARDS病理生理过程中发挥重要作用。另外,ΔAng-2在两组间差异具有统计学意义,是预测28 d死亡的独立危险因素,相比较于单次的Ang-2测量值,Ang-2的动态变化值更能反映ARDS短期预后。ROC曲线分析提示,ΔAng-2对预后的预测价值优于APACHE II评分,提示其对预后的评估较传统评分具有较高的准确性及可靠性,但在敏感度方面不及ΔEVLWI。因此,对多发伤合并ARDS患者动态监测Ang-2变化也具有一定临床价值。

综上所述,以72 h作为“时间窗”,ΔEVLWI和ΔAng-2对严重多发伤合并ARDS患者预后的预测价值均较高,动态监测EVLWI和Ang-2的变化优于单次值的测定。本研究的优点是研究对象均是严重多发伤合并ARDS患者,可比性较强,有效避免了其他原因导致的ARDS患者之间差异性的干扰。但本研究仍存在不足之处,例如研究样本量偏小,同时未考虑到身高、体重、性别和年龄可能导致的EVLWI的差异^[32],有待开展前瞻性、大样本量、多中心、对照研究并密切结合临床及其他监测指标进一步分析。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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(收稿日期: 2019-01-03)