

• 论著 •

血必净对脓毒性休克患者炎症反应及预后的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨血必净对脓毒性休克患者炎症反应及预后的影响。**方法** 采用前瞻性随机对照研究方法,以 2019 年 1 月至 12 月郑州大学第一附属医院重症医学科收治的 80 例脓毒性休克患者为研究对象。按随机数字表法将患者分为血必净组和对照组,每组 40 例。两组均严格按照脓毒性休克诊疗指南进行综合治疗,血必净组在此基础上静脉滴注血必净注射液 100 mL,每日 2 次,连用 7 d。记录入组患者基线资料;于治疗前及治疗 3、7、10 d 测定血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、降钙素原(PCT)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、肝素结合蛋白(HBP)等炎性因子水平;记录机械通气时间、重症监护病房(ICU)住院时间、总住院时间及 28 d 病死率。比较两组间各指标的差异,并应用二分类 Logistic 回归分析影响患者预后的独立危险因素。**结果** ① 两组患者基线资料如性别、年龄、感染部位、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ(APACHE Ⅱ)、序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)等差异均无统计学意义。② 两组治疗后血清炎性因子水平均呈下降趋势;治疗 7 d 时,血必净组 IL-6、HBP 已较对照组明显降低 [IL-6(ng/L): 66.20(16.34, 163.71) 比 79.81(23.95, 178.64), HBP(ng/L): 95.59(45.23, 157.37) 比 132.98(73.90, 162.05)], 治疗 10 d 时 PCT、CRP、IL-6、HBP 均较对照组明显降低 [PCT(μg/L): 1.14(0.20, 3.39) 比 1.31(0.68, 4.21), CRP(mg/L): 66.32(19.46, 115.81) 比 89.16(20.52, 143.76), IL-6(ng/L): 31.90(13.23, 138.74) 比 166.30(42.75, 288.10), HBP(ng/L): 62.45(29.17, 96.51) 比 112.33(58.70, 143.96)], 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)。③ 血必净组机械通气时间、ICU 住院时间较对照组明显缩短,总住院费用明显减少 [机械通气时间(h): 57.0(0, 163.5) 比 168.0(24.0, 282.0), ICU 住院时间(d): 8.80 ± 4.15 比 17.13 ± 7.05, 总住院费用(万元): 14.55 ± 7.31 比 20.01 ± 9.86, 均 $P < 0.05$], 但 28 d 病死率和总住院时间差异无统计学意义 [28 d 病死率: 37.5% 比 35.0%, 总住院时间(d): 13.05 ± 8.44 比 18.30 ± 9.59, 均 $P > 0.05$]。④ 根据 28 d 预后将患者分为死亡组和存活组,单因素分析显示,影响患者预后的因素有白细胞计数(WBC)、中性粒细胞比例(NEU%)、CRP、血乳酸(Lac)、APACHE Ⅱ 评分、IL-6、HBP;对上述指标进一步行 Logistic 回归分析显示,CRP、IL-6、APACHE Ⅱ 评分分别为影响患者预后的独立危险因素 (优势比(OR)分别为 1.007、1.828、1.229, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 联合血必净治疗脓毒性休克患者在一定程度上能减轻机体炎症反应,从而缩短机械通气时间、ICU 住院时间,减少住院费用,但并不能降低患者 28 d 病死率。

【关键词】 脓毒性休克; 血必净; 炎症反应; 预后

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Effect of Xuebijing on inflammatory response and prognosis in patients with septic shock

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【Abstract】Objective To study the effect of Xuebijing on inflammatory response and prognosis in patients with septic shock. **Methods** A prospective randomized controlled study was conducted. Eighty septic shock patients admitted to department of critical care medicine of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University from January to December in 2019 were enrolled. The enrolled patients were divided into Xuebijing group and control group by randomized number table method, with 40 cases in each group. Both groups were strictly followed the guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of septic shock to take comprehensive treatment measures against sepsis. On this basis, Xuebijing group received intravenous 100 mL Xuebijing injection twice a day for 7 days. Baseline data of enrolled patients were recorded. The levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6), procalcitonin (PCT), C-reactive protein (CRP) and heparin binding protein (HBP) were measured before treatment and 3, 7 and 10 days after treatment. Mechanical ventilation time, the length of intensive care unit (ICU) stay, total hospitalization time and 28-day mortality were recorded. The differences of every indicator between the two groups were compared. Independent risk factors affecting patient prognosis were analyzed by binary Logistic regression. **Results** ① There was no significant difference in baseline data such as gender, age, infection site, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation Ⅱ (APACHE Ⅱ) and sequential organ failure

score (SOFA) between the two groups. ② The levels of serum inflammatory factors in both groups showed a decreasing trend after treatment. Compared with the control group, IL-6 and HBP in the Xuebijing group significantly decreased on day 7 [IL-6 (ng/L): 66.20 (16.34, 163.71) vs. 79.81 (23.95, 178.64), HBP (ng/L): 95.59 (45.23, 157.37) vs. 132.98 (73.90, 162.05), both $P < 0.05$]; on day 10, PCT, CRP, IL-6 and HBP significantly decreased [PCT ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 1.14 (0.20, 3.39) vs. 1.31 (0.68, 4.21), CRP (mg/L): 66.32 (19.46, 115.81) vs. 89.16 (20.52, 143.76), IL-6 (ng/L): 31.90 (13.23, 138.74) vs. 166.30 (42.75, 288.10), HBP (ng/L): 62.45 (29.17, 96.51) vs. 112.33 (58.70, 143.96), all $P < 0.05$]. ③ Compared with the control group, mechanical ventilation time and the length of ICU stay were significantly shortened and the total hospitalization expenses were significantly reduced in Xuebijing group [mechanical ventilation time (hours): 57.0 (0, 163.5) vs. 168.0 (24.0, 282.0), the length of ICU stay (days): 8.80 ± 4.15 vs. 17.13 ± 7.05 , the total hospitalization expenses (ten thousand yuan): 14.55 ± 7.31 vs. 20.01 ± 9.86 , all $P < 0.05$]. There was no significant difference in 28-day mortality and the total hospitalization time [28-day mortality: 37.5% vs. 35.0%, the total hospitalization time (days): 13.05 ± 8.44 vs. 18.30 ± 9.59 , both $P > 0.05$]. ④ Patients were divided into death and survival groups according to the prognosis, and univariate analysis showed that white blood cell (WBC), neutrophil percentage (NEU%), CRP, lactic acid (Lac), APACHE II score, IL-6, HBP were the factors influencing the prognosis of patients. The above indicators were further analyzed by Logistic regression, which showed that CRP, IL-6, and APACHE II score were independent risk factors for prognosis [odds ratio (OR) was 1.007, 1.828, 1.229, all $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusions** Combined with Xuebijing to treat septic shock can reduce the body's inflammatory response to a certain extent, thereby reducing the time of mechanical ventilation, shortening the stay of ICU and reducing the total cost of hospitalization. But it cannot reduce the 28-day mortality of patients with septic shock.

【Key words】 Septic shock; Xuebijing; Inflammatory response; Prognosis

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脓毒症是指因感染引起的机体反应失调,进而导致危及生命的器官功能障碍^[1]。脓毒性休克是其严重阶段,每年患病人数超过3 000万,病死率高达25%~30%,是全球危重患者死亡的主要原因之一^[2]。此外,即使经过治疗,脓毒症患者也会长期面临严重的生理、心理和认知障碍问题,为社会和患者家庭带来沉重负担。而全身炎症反应是脓毒症发生发展的重要环节,有研究表明,降钙素原(PCT)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、肝素结合蛋白(HBP)等炎性因子在多种生理和免疫过程中发挥着重要作用,并处于高表达水平^[3–4],其通常被认为是影响脓毒性休克预后的因素^[5]。目前对脓毒性休克的治疗尚无特效药,而中药制剂血必净近年来在脓毒性休克治疗中发挥着重要作用。本研究旨在探讨血必净对脓毒性休克患者炎症反应及预后的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象:采用前瞻性随机对照研究方法,选取2019年1月至12月本院重症医学科收治的80例脓毒性休克患者作为研究对象。

1.1.1 纳入标准:符合2016版国际脓毒性休克诊断标准^[6];年龄18~75岁;重症监护病房(ICU)住院时间≥3 d。

1.1.2 排除标准:白蛋白≤25 g/L;伴有活动性大出血;合并严重基础疾病,包括严重心功能不全、严重肾脏疾病、恶性肿瘤终末期、血栓性疾病、风湿免疫

性疾病;糖尿病;妊娠等。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并通过医院伦理委员会审查(审批号:SS-2019-050),所有治疗均获得患者或家属知情同意。

1.2 分组及治疗方法:应用随机数字表法将80例患者分为血必净组和对照组,每组40例。两组均严格按照脓毒性休克诊疗指南采取综合治疗措施;在此基础上,血必净组加用血必净注射液(天津红日药业股份有限公司,规格10 mL/支,每次血必净制剂100 mL+0.9%氯化钠注射液100 mL)静脉滴注,每日2次,连用7 d。

1.3 观察指标:①一般资料:记录患者入组时的基线资料,如性别、年龄、感染部位、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II(APACHE II)、序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)等;②炎性因子:于治疗前及治疗3、7、10 d测定血清PCT、IL-6、CRP、HBP水平;③预后指标:记录患者机械通气时间、ICU住院时间、总住院时间及28 d病死率。

1.4 统计学处理:应用SPSS 21.0和Graphprism软件对数据进行统计学分析。符合正态分布的定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;非正态分布的定量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,组间比较采用秩和检验;定性资料组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;应用二分类Logistic回归分析影响患者预后的独立危险因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

表1 不同治疗方案两组脓毒性休克患者基线资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	感染来源[例(%)]				APACHE II评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	SOFA评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
		男性	女性		肺部	腹部	血流	尿路		
血必净组	40	26	14	59.38 ± 12.12	13(32.5)	13(32.5)	7(17.5)	4(10.0)	3(7.5)	17.53 ± 6.47
对照组	40	29	11	57.95 ± 13.64	16(40.0)	11(27.5)	8(20.0)	3(7.5)	2(5.0)	18.08 ± 7.18
χ^2/t 值		0.524	0.494				0.887			0.800
P值		0.630	0.623				0.926			0.374

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

表2 不同治疗方案两组脓毒性休克患者治疗前后血清炎性因子水平变化比较 [$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]

组别	时间	例数(例)	PCT($\mu\text{g/L}$)	CRP(mg/L)	IL-6(ng/L)	HBP(ng/L)
血必净组	治疗前	40	3.03(0.55, 18.22)	146.67(56.43, 261.90)	98.39(27.33, 400.20)	181.05(81.55, 309.50)
	治疗3 d	40	1.80(0.44, 11.23)	122.40(26.35, 191.43)	98.25(28.85, 321.35)	138.00(71.51, 220.00)
	治疗7 d	40	1.70(0.90, 7.40)	89.35(25.73, 154.74)	66.20(16.34, 163.71) ^a	95.59(45.23, 157.37) ^a
	治疗10 d	40	1.14(0.20, 3.39) ^a	66.32(19.46, 115.81) ^a	31.90(13.23, 138.74) ^b	62.45(29.17, 96.51) ^b
对照组	治疗前	40	2.74(0.94, 10.93)	193.33(35.87, 273.15)	65.00(28.47, 228.65)	146.35(83.33, 242.35)
	治疗3 d	40	2.07(0.92, 9.01)	150.23(65.30, 209.37)	51.60(31.68, 189.46)	142.20(76.01, 199.35)
	治疗7 d	40	1.34(0.87, 4.34)	91.10(40.11, 122.81)	79.81(23.95, 178.64)	132.98(73.90, 162.05)
	治疗10 d	40	1.31(0.68, 4.21)	89.16(20.52, 143.76)	166.30(42.75, 288.10)	112.33(58.70, 143.96)

注: PCT为降钙素原, CRP为C-反应蛋白, IL-6为白细胞介素-6, HBP为肝素结合蛋白; 与对照组同期比较, ^aP<0.05, ^bP<0.01

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基线资料比较(表1): 80例患者中男性55例(占68.75%),女性25例(占31.25%); 年龄20~74岁, 平均(58.66±12.84)岁。两组患者性别、年龄、感染来源、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分比较差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05), 说明两组基线资料均衡, 疾病严重程度相当, 具有可比性。

2.2 两组各时间点炎性因子水平变化比较(表2): 两组治疗后PCT、CRP、IL-6、HBP等炎性因子水平均呈下降趋势。血必净组治疗7 d时IL-6、HBP即明显低于对照组, 治疗10 d时PCT、CRP、IL-6、HBP均显著低于对照组(均P<0.05)。

2.3 两组预后指标比较(表3): 与对照组比较, 血必净组机械通气时间、ICU住院时间明显缩短, 总住院费用明显下降(均P<0.05), 但28 d病死率、总住院时间差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。

表3 两组脓毒性休克患者预后指标比较			
组别	例数 (例)	28 d死亡 [例(%)]	机械通气时间 [h, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]
血必净组	40	15(37.5)	57.0(0.0, 163.5)
对照组	40	14(35.0)	168.0(24.0, 282.0)
χ^2/Z 值		<0.054	-2.731
P值		0.500	0.006
组别	例数 (例)	ICU住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	总住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
血必净组	40	8.80 ± 4.15	13.05 ± 8.44
对照组	40	17.13 ± 7.05	18.30 ± 9.59
t 值		-5.099	2.589
P值		0.000	0.049

注: ICU为重症加强监护病房

2.4 预后危险因素分析(表4): 根据28 d结局, 将患者分为死亡组(29例)和存活组(51例), 对患者入ICU时基线资料及入ICU时首个实验室检查指标如白细胞计数(WBC)、血红蛋白(Hb)、血小板计数(PLT)、中性粒细胞比例(NEU%)、丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)、白蛋白(ALB)、血清总胆红素(TBil)、血肌酐(SCr)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、PCT、CRP、IL-6、HBP、血乳酸(Lac)等进行单因素方差分析, 结果显示影响患者预后的因素有WBC、NEU%、CRP、Lac、APACHE II评分、IL-6、HBP; 对上述影响因素进一步行Logistic回归分析显示, IL-6、CRP、APACHE II评分为影响患者预后的独立危险因素(均P<0.05)。

表4 脓毒性休克患者预后影响因素的Logistic回归分析结果

指标	β 值	s_{β}	χ^2 值	df	OR值	95%CI	P值
CRP	0.006	0.003	4.052	1	1.007	1.000~1.013	0.044
IL-6	0.603	0.183	10.862	1	1.828	1.277~2.616	0.001
APACHE II评分	0.206	0.067	9.427	1	1.229	1.077~1.401	0.002

注: CRP为C-反应蛋白, IL-6为白细胞介素-6, APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II, OR为优势比, 95%CI为95%可信区间

3 讨论

脓毒性休克是脓毒症的严重阶段, 发病率和病死率较高, 且病理生理学机制极其复杂, 炎症反应失衡是其关键环节, 促炎因子的释放触发炎性因子“风暴”, 导致机体免疫功能紊乱, 进而发生多器官功能衰竭, 甚至死亡^[7-8]。本研究显示, 脓毒性休克患

者病死率高达 36.3%。最近在尼泊尔进行的一项横断面研究显示,严重脓毒症和脓毒性休克患者病死率为 36.5%^[9],与本研究结果一致。本研究中脓毒性休克患者常见的感染源是肺部感染、腹腔感染和血流感染。Aluisio 等^[10]也报道了肺部感染是急诊科脓毒症患者的主要就诊原因,与本研究结果一致。

当发生严重细菌感染时,血浆 PCT 水平迅速升高;但非感染性损伤,如大手术、严重创伤和一些病毒感染,PCT 水平也会升高。在全身感染中,PCT 的产生主要通过两种机制,即直接通路引起的脂多糖(LPS)或其他有毒代谢物以及间接通路引起的各种炎性介质如 ILs、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)等释放^[11]。Schuetz 等^[12]研究显示,感染发生后 6~12 h,血清 PCT 水平开始升高,而有效抗感染治疗后,PCT 水平每日最大下降幅度为 50%。然而,PCT 作为脓毒症诊断的标志物,其敏感度为 87.6%,特异度为 73.3%^[13],仍存在一定程度的不确定性。本研究中不论是血必净组还是对照组初始 PCT 水平均升高;血必净组治疗 10 d 时 PCT 水明显低于对照组。表明联用血必净能够有效降低脓毒性休克患者体内 PCT 水平,从而在一定程度上减轻机体炎症反应。

随着研究的逐渐深入,人们发现 CRP 主要在细胞因子(尤其是 IL-6)的刺激下由肝细胞合成。健康者血浆 CRP 约为 5 mg/L;发生感染时,可迅速增高约 1 000 倍。CRP 作为生物标志物的主要优点是高敏感性、易用性和低成本,但其对脓毒症没有特异性,在其他炎症条件下也会升高。因此,CRP 并不是脓毒症完美的生物标志物。本研究显示,两组脓毒性休克患者 CRP 水平随治疗时间的延长均持续下降,且血必净组治疗 10 d 时显著低于对照组,表明联用血必净治疗脓毒性休克可以显著降低 CRP 水平。当根据患者预后重新分组分析影响预后的危险因素时,我们发现 CRP 每升高 1 mg/L,脓毒性休克患者死亡风险将增加 1.007 倍。

IL-6 作为一种参与促炎和抗炎过程的多功能细胞因子,在感染的早期阶段可诱导 T 细胞和 B 细胞的分化,刺激肝细胞内 CRP 的合成,催化并放大炎症反应,导致组织细胞损伤,从而反映疾病的严重程度^[14]。Cernada 等^[15]提出,IL-6 是判断脓毒症早期发作的理想指标。有研究表明,持续高水平的 IL-6 对早期诊断脓毒症和判断脓毒症的严重程度有一定价值^[4]。Ricarte-Bratti 等^[16]研究发现,脓毒症或脓毒性休克患者入院 72 h 后 IL-6 水平下降,为生存预

测因子。本研究显示,IL-6、CRP、APACHE II 评分是影响脓毒性休克患者预后的独立危险因素,与先前研究结论一致。

另一种新型炎症指标 HBP 主要存在于中性粒细胞的嗜氮颗粒(含量约 74%)和分泌囊泡(含量约 18%)中。既往研究表明,脓毒症合并器官功能障碍时血浆 HBP 水平明显升高,HBP 是判断脓毒症进展的最佳指标^[17-18]。HBP 水平升高(HBP>30 μ g/L)表明中性粒细胞发生趋化;HBP 进行性升高预示内皮损伤、弥漫性毛细血管渗漏、脓毒症和休克。最近一项前瞻性研究表明,以 Sepsis-3 作为诊断标准时,脓毒症患者 HBP 水平明显高于局部感染患者,当 HBP $\geq 28.1 \mu$ g/L 时诊断脓毒症的敏感度为 84.9%,特异度为 78.3%,且脓毒性休克患者的 HBP 水平高于脓毒症非休克者;HBP 与脓毒症和脓毒性休克的病理生理学密切相关,是一种潜在的诊断标志物和治疗靶点,但结果显示,脓毒症患者的 HBP 水平与 28 d 病死率无关^[19]。本研究也显示,根据 28 d 预后分成两组的脓毒性休克患者 HBP 水平均高于正常参考值,而两组间差异无统计学意义,表明 HBP 不是影响预后的危险因素。血必净组治疗 7 d 和 10 d 时 HBP 水平明显低于对照组,表明联用血必净治疗脓毒性休克有助于减轻炎症反应。

目前,对脓毒症和脓毒性休克的治疗尚无特效药,指南推荐可应用中医中药来治疗^[20]。动物研究表明,应用清瘟败毒饮能有效降低脓毒症大鼠血清 CRP、PCT 水平,显著改善肺部和消化道的病理学表现,从而调节免疫反应^[21]。我国王今达教授依据“三证三法”和“菌毒炎并治”理论研制出的血必净注射液,由红花、赤芍、川芎、当归和丹参组成,具有活血化瘀、清除毒素、抑制炎症反应的功效^[22-23]。此外,脓毒症常见的炎症靶点为 5- 脂氧合酶,而血必净中含有 5- 脂氧合酶,这也是血必净可抑制由内毒素诱导的内源性炎性递质失控性释放的原因之一^[24]。大量动物实验及临床研究表明,血必净能有效调控机体免疫失衡,在炎症过度反应阶段有效抑制炎性因子如 TNF- α 、IL-6 的合成与释放^[25-26]。关于血必净剂量的选择,本课题组前期研究显示,联用中等剂量(200 mL/d)或大剂量(400 mL/d)血必净治疗脓毒症可明显缩短疗程及作用时间^[27]。本研究应用中等剂量(200 mL/d)血必净治疗脓毒性休克可在一定程度上降低 IL-6 水平,减轻机体炎症反应,从而缩短机械通气时间和 ICU 住院时间,减

少总住院费用,从而减轻患者家庭及社会经济负担。先前多项研究表明,血必净可通过清除体内毒素和炎性介质,改善凝血及血流动力学等多靶点治疗器官功能障碍,进而降低患者病死率^[28-29]。而本研究显示,血必净组与对照组28 d病死率差异并无统计学意义,分析原因可能与纳入患者病情较重有关。当对患者各时间点IL-6水平进行检测时我们发现,用药7 d时,两组IL-6水平均较治疗前有所下降,这也是我们选择用药时长为7 d的原因。

综上,本研究表明联合血必净治疗脓毒性休克能显著降低炎性因子水平,减轻机体炎症反应,从而缩短机械通气时间、ICU住院时间,减少总住院费用,临幊上值得推广。但由于本研究样本量较小,仅观察了患者28 d病死率,具有一定局限性,关于血必净对脓毒性休克患者炎症反应作用机制及对预后的影响仍有待进一步研究。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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