

• 论著 •

血乳酸和降钙素原与病情严重程度评分对脓毒性休克患者短期预后的联合预测价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨血乳酸(Lac)、血清降钙素原(PCT)、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(APACHEⅡ)对脓毒性休克患者短期预后的评估价值。**方法** 采用回顾性研究方法,选择2015年4月至2019年6月在济宁医学院附属医院重症医学科住院治疗的脓毒性休克患者作为研究对象。收集患者性别、年龄、体重指数(BMI)、感染部位、器官功能情况,入住重症监护病房(ICU)即刻Lac、PCT、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、心率、体温,24 h内APACHEⅡ、SOFA评分和28 d预后情况等指标。根据28 d预后将患者分为存活组和死亡组,比较两组患者上述指标的差异。采用多因素Logistic回归分析筛选影响脓毒性休克患者28 d死亡的危险因素;绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线)分析Lac、PCT、SOFA、APACHEⅡ、年龄对脓毒性休克患者28 d预后的预测价值。**结果** 共入组303例脓毒性休克患者,其中28 d存活124例,死亡179例,28 d病死率为59.08%。①与存活组比较,死亡组患者年龄偏大(岁: 66.58 ± 15.22 比 61.15 ± 15.68), APACHEⅡ、SOFA、肺部感染比例、Lac水平明显增高[APACHEⅡ(分): 22.79 ± 7.62 比 17.98 ± 6.88 , SOFA(分): 9.42 ± 3.51 比 5.65 ± 1.59 , 肺部感染比例: 53.63%(96/179) 比 39.52%(49/124), Lac(mmol/L): 5.10 ± 3.72 比 3.71 ± 2.56], 氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)、入住ICU体温明显降低[$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ (mmHg, 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa): 198.94 ± 80.15 比 220.68 ± 72.06 , 入住ICU体温($^{\circ}\text{C}$): 37.47 ± 1.08 比 37.80 ± 1.14], 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。②多因素Logistic回归分析显示:校正潜在混杂因素后, APACHEⅡ评分、PCT、Lac、年龄、SOFA评分仍是影响脓毒性休克患者预后的独立危险因素[APACHEⅡ: 优势比(OR)=1.05, 95%可信区间(95%CI)为1.01~1.10, $P=0.039$; PCT: OR=0.99, 95%CI为0.98~1.00, $P=0.012$; Lac: OR=1.23, 95%CI为1.08~1.40, $P=0.002$; 年龄: OR=1.03, 95%CI为1.01~1.05, $P=0.009$; SOFA评分: OR=1.88, 95%CI为1.59~2.22, $P < 0.001$]。③ROC曲线分析显示, APACHEⅡ、Lac、年龄、SOFA对脓毒性休克患者预后有一定的预测[APACHEⅡ: ROC曲线下面积(AUC)=0.682 4, 95%CI为0.621 7~0.743 1, $P=0.000$, 当最佳截断值为18.500分时,其敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值、阳性似然比、阴性似然比分别为72.63%、54.84%、69.89%、58.12%、1.608 1、0.499 2; Lac: AUC=0.604 5, 95%CI为0.540 8~0.668 2, $P=0.002$, 当最佳截断值为3.550 mmol/L时,其敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值、阳性似然比、阴性似然比分别为50.84%、73.39%、73.39%、50.94%、1.910 3、0.669 9; 年龄: AUC=0.599 1, 95%CI为0.535 4~0.662 7, $P=0.003$, 当最佳截断值为72.500岁时,其敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值、阳性似然比、阴性似然比分别为42.46%、75.00%、71.03%、47.45%、1.698 3、0.767 2; SOFA: AUC=0.822 3, 95%CI为0.776 7~0.867 9, $P=0.000$, 当最佳截断值为7.500分时,其敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值、阳性似然比、阴性似然比分别为68.72%、87.90%、89.13%、66.06%、5.680 4、0.355 9]; 且联合预测具有较高的敏感度(72.63%)和特异度(84.86%), AUC(0.876 5)高于单个变量的AUC,提示多变量联合预测脓毒性休克短期结局的准确性更高。**结论** Lac、PCT、SOFA评分、APACHEⅡ评分、年龄是影响脓毒性休克患者短期死亡的独立危险因素; Lac、SOFA评分、APACHEⅡ评分、年龄联合预测脓毒性休克短期预后的准确性优于单个变量,诊断价值更高。

【关键词】 脓毒性休克; 血乳酸; 急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ; 降钙素原; 联合预测**基金项目:** 山东省医药卫生科技发展计划项目(2018WSB34007)**临床试验注册:** 中国临床试验注册中心, ChiCTR 2000040310

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Combined prognostic value of serum lactic acid, procalcitonin and severity score for short-term prognosis of septic shock patients

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the value of lactic acid (Lac), procalcitonin (PCT), sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score and acute physiology and chronic health evaluation Ⅱ (APACHEⅡ) score in assessing the severity and predicting the prognosis in sepsis shock. **Methods** A retrospectively study was conducted. Patients with

septic shock hospitalized in the department of critical care medicine of the Affiliated Hospital of Jining Medical University from April 2015 to June 2019 were enrolled. The patient's gender, age, body mass index (BMI), infection site, organ dysfunction status; Lac, PCT, C-reactive protein (CRP), heart rate and body temperature immediately after admission to the intensive care unit (ICU); APACHE II and SOFA scores within 24 hours, and 28-day prognosis were collected. According to the 28-day prognosis, the patients with septic shock were divided into the survival group and the death group, and the differences in the indicators between the groups were compared. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to screen the risk factors of 28-day death in patients with septic shock; receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC curve) was used to analyze the value of Lac, PCT, SOFA, APACHE II, and age in predicting the 28-day prognosis of patients with septic shock. **Results** A total of 303 septic shock patients were enrolled, of which 124 cases survived and 179 died on the 28th day, and the 28-day mortality was 59.08%. ① Compared with the survival group, patients in the death group were older (years old: 66.58 ± 15.22 vs. 61.15 ± 15.68), APACHE II, SOFA, proportion of lung infections, Lac increased [APACHE II score: 22.79 ± 7.62 vs. 17.98 ± 6.88 , SOFA score: 9.42 ± 3.51 vs. 5.65 ± 1.59 , proportion of lung infections: 53.63% (96/179) vs. 39.52% (49/124), Lac (mmol/L): 5.10 ± 3.72 vs. 3.71 ± 2.56], oxygenation index ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$) and ICU body temperature decreased [$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ (mmHg, 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 198.94 ± 80.15 vs. 220.68 ± 72.06 , ICU body temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$): 37.47 ± 1.08 vs. 37.80 ± 1.14], and the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). ② Multivariate Logistic regression analysis results: after adjusted for potential confounding factors, APACHE II, PCT, Lac, age and SOFA were independent risk factors for death in patients with septic shock [APACHE II: odds ratio (OR) = 1.05, 95% confidence interval (95%CI) was 1.01–1.10, $P = 0.039$; PCT: OR = 0.99, 95%CI was 0.98–1.00, $P = 0.012$; Lac: OR = 1.23, 95%CI was 1.08–1.40, $P = 0.002$; age: OR = 1.03, 95%CI was 1.01–1.05, $P = 0.009$; SOFA score: OR = 1.88, 95%CI was 1.59–2.22, $P < 0.001$]. ③ ROC curve analysis showed that APACHE II, Lac, age and SOFA could predict the prognosis of patients with septic shock [APACHE II: the area under the ROC curve (AUC) = 0.682 4, 95%CI was 0.621 7–0.743 1, $P = 0.000$; when the best cut-off value was 18.500, its sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, positive likelihood ratio and negative likelihood ratio were 72.63%, 54.84%, 69.89%, 58.12%, 1.608 1 and 0.499 2, respectively. Lac: AUC = 0.604 5, 95%CI was 0.540 8–0.668 2, $P = 0.002$; when the best cut-off value was 3.550 mmol/L, the sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, positive likelihood ratio and negative likelihood ratio were 50.84%, 73.39%, 73.39%, 50.94%, 1.910 3 and 0.669 9, respectively. Age: AUC = 0.599 1, 95%CI was 0.535 4–0.662 7, $P = 0.003$; when the best cut-off value was 72.500 years old, the sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, positive likelihood ratio and negative likelihood ratio were 42.46%, 75.00%, 71.03%, 47.45%, 1.698 3 and 0.767 2, respectively. SOFA: AUC = 0.822 3, 95%CI was 0.776 7–0.867 9, $P = 0.000$; when the best cut-off value was 7.500, its sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, positive likelihood ratio and negative likelihood ratio were 68.72%, 87.90%, 89.13%, 66.06%, 5.680 4, 0.355 9 respectively]. The combined prediction had a good sensitivity (72.63%) and specificity (84.86%), and AUC (0.876 5) was higher than that of a single variable, suggested that the multivariate combination was more accurate in predicting the short-term outcome of septic shock. **Conclusions** Lac, PCT, SOFA score, APACHE II score and age were independent risk factors for death in patients with septic shock, and the accuracy of Lac, SOFA score, APACHE II score and age in predicting short-term prognosis of septic shock was better than that of single variable, and the diagnostic value was higher.

【Key words】 Septic shock; Blood lactic acid; Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; Procalcitonin; Joint prediction

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目前脓毒症已成为重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)死亡的主要原因,全球每年约有 3 000 万人受脓毒症的影响^[1-2]。脓毒性休克是脓毒症的严重并发症,脓毒症患者采用积极的液体复苏后,仍然需要使用升压药物使平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)维持 ≥ 65 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa),且血乳酸(lactic acid, Lac) > 2 mmol/L 即可诊断为脓毒性休克^[3]。既往的研究显示,脓毒性休克患者的病死率可达到 50%^[4]。目前已有关于脓毒性休克患者不良预后危险因素的报道,但仍未达成共识^[5-6]。本研究通过分析脓毒性休克患者血清降钙素原

(procalcitonin, PCT)、Lac 水平和序贯器官衰竭评分(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)与急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分 II (acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)的情况,旨在联合多个因素来预测脓毒性休克患者的结局,评价上述危险因素对预测脓毒性休克预后的价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例资料: 采用回顾性研究方法,选择 2015 年 4 月至 2019 年 6 月入住本院重症医学科的脓毒性休克患者为研究对象,诊断参照脓毒性休克的标准^[1];排除年龄 < 18 岁、孕妇、临终状态、放弃治疗者。

1.2 伦理学: 本研究《赫尔辛基宣言》涉及人体受试者的医学研究伦理原则,并经本院科学研究伦理委员会批准(审批号:2019C005),对患者采取的治疗和检测均得到过患者或家属的知情同意。本研究已在中国临床试验注册中心注册(注册号:ChiCTR2000040310)。

1.3 研究分组: 将脓毒性休克患者按 28 d 预后分为存活组及死亡组。

1.4 指标收集: 收集患者的性别、年龄、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、感染部位(包括肺部、腹部、泌尿系统、软组织及其他)、器官功能损伤情况,入住 ICU 即刻 Lac、PCT、C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP),入住 ICU 时的心率和体温,入住 ICU 24 h 内 APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分,以及 28 d 预后随访结果。

1.5 统计学方法: 应用 EmpowerStats 和 SPSS 22.0 统计软件分析数据。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验或方差分析;计数资料以例(率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析影响脓毒性休克患者死亡的危险因素。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC 曲线),分析 Lac、PCT、SOFA 评分、APACHE II 评分等危险因素对脓毒性休克患者预后的预测价值。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基本情况: 共收集脓毒性休克患者 303 例,其中男性 181 例,女性 122 例;年龄 18~80 岁,平均(64.36 ± 15.62)岁;28 d 存活 124 例,死亡 179 例,28 d 病死率为 59.08%。

2.2 不同预后两组脓毒性休克患者的临床资料

比较(表 1): 两组男性患者比例、BMI 和腹部、泌尿系统、软组织感染比例以及 PCT、CRP、血肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)、丙氨酸转氨酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、入住 ICU 时的心率、MAP 比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。与存活组比较,死亡组患者年龄更大,APACHE II、SOFA 评分、肺部感染比例和入住 ICU 即刻 Lac 水平均明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$),氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)、入住 ICU 时的体温及其他部位感染比例均明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.3 多因素 Logistic 回归分析影响脓毒性休克患者死亡的危险因素(表 2): 多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,年龄、APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、Lac、PCT 是影响脓毒性休克患者死亡的独立危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$)。调整性别、BMI、肺部感染、腹部感染、软组织感染、泌尿系统感染、其他部位感染和入住 ICU 时的体温、心率、MAP 等混杂因素后,结果显示,年龄、APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、Lac、PCT 仍是影响脓毒性休克患者死亡的独立危险因素(均 $P < 0.01$)。

表 2 多因素 Logistic 回归分析影响脓毒性休克患者 28 d 预后的危险因素

变量	未调整			调整后		
	OR 值	95%CI	P 值	OR 值	95%CI	P 值
APACHE II 评分	1.05	1.01 ~ 1.10	0.018	1.05	1.01 ~ 1.10	0.039
PCT	0.99	0.98 ~ 1.00	0.004	0.99	0.98 ~ 1.00	0.012
Lac	1.20	1.06 ~ 1.35	0.004	1.23	1.08 ~ 1.40	0.002
年龄	1.02	1.06 ~ 1.35	0.004	1.03	1.01 ~ 1.05	0.009
SOFA 评分	1.80	1.54 ~ 2.09	<0.001	1.88	1.59 ~ 2.22	<0.001

注: APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II, PCT 为降钙素原, Lac 为血乳酸, SOFA 为序贯器官衰竭评分, OR 为优势比, 95%CI 为 95% 可信区间

表 1 28 d 存活与死亡两组脓毒性休克患者临床资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	男性 〔例(%)〕	年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	感染部位〔%(例)〕					APACHE II 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	SOFA 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
					肺部	腹部	泌尿系统	软组织	其他		
存活组	124	69 (55.6)	61.15 ± 15.68	23.11 ± 4.09	39.52 (49)	41.13 (51)	7.26 (9)	4.84 (6)	6.45 (8)	17.98 ± 6.88	5.65 ± 1.59
死亡组	179	112 (62.6)	66.58 ± 15.22	22.61 ± 4.55	53.63 (96)	37.43 (67)	4.47 (8)	3.35 (6)	1.68 (3)	22.79 ± 7.62	9.42 ± 3.51
χ^2/t 值		1.207	3.011	-0.796	2.448	0.049	-1.540	-1.643	-2.184	5.630	11.187
<i>P</i> 值		0.227	0.003	0.332	0.016	0.516	0.300	0.514	0.029	<0.001	<0.001

组别	例数 (例)	Lac (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	PCT (μg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	CRP (μg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	SCr (μmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ALT (U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	入住 ICU 心率 (次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	入住 ICU 体温 (℃, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	MAP (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
存活组	124	3.71 ± 2.56	37.93 ± 40.79	129.57 ± 76.95	121.52 ± 77.50	89.09 ± 138.65	220.68 ± 72.06	112.22 ± 19.11	37.80 ± 1.14	74.00 ± 13.99
死亡组	179	5.10 ± 3.72	36.27 ± 41.04	126.09 ± 75.96	137.98 ± 86.28	88.60 ± 144.24	198.94 ± 80.15	115.15 ± 24.56	37.47 ± 1.08	72.97 ± 17.05
<i>t</i> 值		3.589	-0.347	-0.461	1.702	0.107	-2.418	0.958	-3.074	-0.819
<i>P</i> 值		<0.001	0.729	0.699	0.090	0.842	0.016	0.266	0.010	0.578

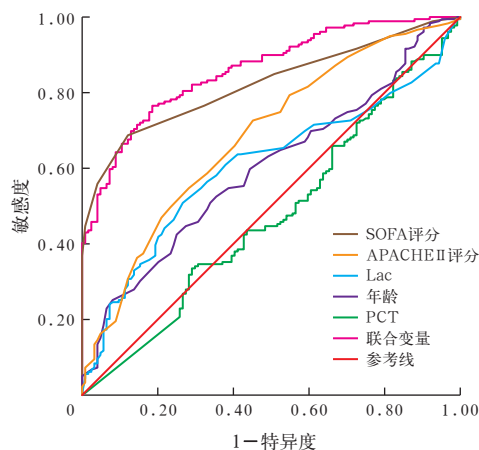
注: BMI 为体重指数, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II, SOFA 为序贯器官衰竭评分, Lac 为血乳酸, PCT 为降钙素原, CRP 为 C-反应蛋白, SCr 为血肌酐, ALT 为丙氨酸转氨酶, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 为氧合指数, ICU 为重症监护病房, MAP 为平均动脉压; 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa

表 3 各危险因素对脓毒性休克患者 28 d 预后的预测价值

因素	最佳截断值	AUC	95%CI	P 值	特异度 (%)	敏感度 (%)	阳性预测值 (%)	阴性预测值 (%)	阳性似然比	阴性似然比
PCT	14.200	0.525 2	0.459 2 ~ 0.591 2	0.454	56.45	51.96	63.27	44.87	1.193 0	0.851 1
APACHE II 评分	18.500	0.682 4	0.621 7 ~ 0.743 1	0.000	54.84	72.63	69.89	58.12	1.608 1	0.499 2
Lac	3.550	0.604 5	0.540 8 ~ 0.668 2	0.002	73.39	50.84	73.39	50.94	1.910 3	0.669 9
年龄	72.500	0.599 1	0.535 4 ~ 0.662 7	0.003	75.00	42.46	71.03	47.45	1.698 3	0.767 2
SOFA 评分	7.500	0.822 3	0.776 7 ~ 0.867 9	0.000	87.90	68.72	89.13	66.06	5.680 4	0.355 9
联合变量	0.511	0.876 5	0.839 3 ~ 0.913 8	0.000	84.68	72.63	87.25	68.18	4.739 8	0.323 3

注: PCT 为降钙素原, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II, Lac 为血乳酸, SOFA 为序贯器官衰竭评分, 联合变量为 APACHE II 评分、Lac、年龄、SOFA 评分 4 者联合, AUC 为受试者工作特征曲线下面积, 95%CI 为 95% 可信区间

2.4 脓毒性休克患者 28 d 死亡危险因素预测预后的 ROC 曲线分析(图 1;表 3):绘制预测模型中 5 个变量的 ROC 曲线,结果显示,SOFA 评分对预测脓毒性休克患者 28 d 死亡有较高特异度;APACHE II 评分的敏感度最高。4 个变量联合预测的 ROC 曲线下面积(the area under the ROC curve, AUC)最大,当最佳截断值为 0.511 时,其敏感度为 72.63%,特异度为 84.68%,提示联合变量对脓毒性休克患者 28 d 死亡的预测价值优于单变量。



注: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,Lac 为血乳酸,PCT 为降钙素原,联合变量为 SOFA 评分、APACHE II 评分、Lac、年龄 4 者联合,ROC 曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图 1 各危险因素预测脓毒性休克患者 28 d 预后的 ROC 曲线

3 讨论

脓毒性休克有潜在的循环性、细胞性,而代谢异常严重到足以大幅增加死亡的风险,脓毒性休克的院内病死率约为 40%~60%^[7]。本研究脓毒性休克患者 28 d 病死率为 59.08%,与国外研究报道的结果一致^[4,8]。因此,早期诊断、尽早干预对提高患者存活率尤为重要。在脓毒症指南中指出,治疗脓毒性休克的重点是早期采用有效抗菌药物进行治疗、早期的液体复苏和器官功能支持,并进行病原

学培养,清除受感染的组织^[1,9]。因此,临床上早期可通过其他炎症指标来评价患者的病情严重程度。

Lac 对组织灌注不足和细胞缺氧的反映比较敏感;Lac 水平与严重感染患者的预后有明显相关性,其高水平预示着更高的病死率^[10-11]。Thomas-Rueddel 等^[12]研究显示,高乳酸血症对脓毒性休克患者预后判断有一定价值。本研究显示,与存活组比较,死亡组脓毒性休克患者 Lac 水平明显升高,说明患者疾病的严重程度可以通过组织对 Lac 的清除能力反映,本研究的多因素回归分析和 ROC 曲线分析结果也证实了这一点。

PCT 是血液中的一种生物指示剂,在感染期间血中 PCT 水平会显著升高。PCT 是反映感染严重程度较为敏感和特异的指标^[13-14]。有研究显示,PCT 可用于评估脓毒症和脓毒性休克的严重程度,并预测患者预后^[15-16]。本研究显示,死亡组和存活组 PCT 水平比较差异无统计学意义,但多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,PCT 与年龄、APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、Lac 均是影响脓毒性休克患者死亡的独立危险因素,提示 PCT 在脓毒症治疗中仍需要被密切监测和关注。

SOFA 评分是目前临床用于评估脓毒性休克器官功能障碍程度的常用指标^[17-18],与 APACHE II 评分联合可用于判断脓毒性休克患者的预后^[19-21]。Khwannimit 等^[22]回顾性分析了 1 589 例脓毒症患者最初 24 h 的 SOFA 评分,结果显示,SOFA 评分与 28 d 病死率有很好的相关性。本研究同样显示,死亡组 SOFA 和 APACHE II 评分均明显高于存活组;多因素 Logistic 回归分析也显示,SOFA 和 APACHE II 评分均是影响脓毒性休克患者 28 d 死亡的独立危险因素;ROC 曲线分析再次证实了 SOFA 和 APACHE II 评分是预测脓毒性休克患者 28 d 死亡的可靠因子。

本研究多因素 Logistic 回归分析筛选出 PCT、年龄、APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、Lac 5 个变量是

脓毒性休克患者 28 d 死亡的独立危险因素；尽管单因素分析中 PCT 差异无统计学意义，但这些因素能被多因素 Logistic 回归分析自动筛出，提示其可能是影响脓毒性休克短期预后的潜在指标，后续可加大样本量再次进行评估。本研究通过绘制 ROC 曲线评价 PCT、年龄、APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、Lac 5 个单变量以及联合变量对脓毒性休克 28 d 预后的预测能力，结果显示，在影响脓毒性休克短期预后的因素中，APACHE II 评分的敏感度最高，但特异度较低；SOFA 评分的特异度最高，但敏感度较低；联合变量预测的 AUC 最大，提示多变量联合预测脓毒性休克 28 d 死亡的准确性更高。

综上所述，PCT、年龄、APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、Lac 均是影响脓毒性休克患者 28 d 死亡的独立危险因素；年龄、APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、Lac 联合检测预测脓毒性休克短期结局的价值最大。由于本研究为单中心研究，结论存在一定局限性，以后可以开展多中心、样本量较大的临床试验证实结果的可靠性。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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