

## • 综述 •

## 肾脏替代治疗开始时机选择的研究进展

王洋洋 蔡靓 常平

510280 广东广州，南方医科大学珠江医院重症医学科

通讯作者：常平，Email：changp963@163.com

DOI：10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2017.04.028

**【摘要】** 急性肾损伤(AKI)是指由多种原因引起的肾功能快速下降而出现的临床综合征,无论是其导致的轻微肾损伤还是严重肾损伤,均可造成肾功能永久性的完全丧失,脓毒症AKI患者的病死率更是高达70%以上。肾脏替代治疗(RRT)可以显著改善AKI患者的临床预后情况、降低病死率。但对RRT的模式、剂量、开始及停止时机的把握仍然存在较大争议,现就指南、评分、肾功能指标、生物学标志物方面对有关文献进行综述。

**【关键词】** 肾损伤,急性; 肾脏替代治疗

基金项目:广东省科技计划项目(2014A020212203, 2013B021800147)

**Research progress on start timing of renal replacement therapy Wang Yangyang, Cai Jing, Chang Ping**

*Department of Critical Care Medicine, Zhujiang Hospital, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510280, Guangdong, China*

*Corresponding author: Chang Ping, Email: changp963@163.com*

**【Abstract】** Acute kidney injury (AKI) is caused by a variety of causes resulting in rapid decline in renal function and manifesting clinical syndrome, whether mild or severe kidney damage it caused, the permanent loss of renal function will exist; the mortality of patients with septic AKI is as high as over 70%. Renal replacement therapy (RRT) can significantly improve the clinical prognosis of patients with AKI and reduce its mortality. However, the selections of RRT treatment mode, dose and timing of start or stop exist a lot of controversies. In this report, as using RRT to treat critically ill patients with AKI is still a hot topic in academic research, the related literatures of RRT guidelines, score evaluation, renal function indexes and biological marker aspects were reviewed and summarized.

**【Key words】** Acute kidney injury; Renal replacement therapy

**Fund program:** Science and Technology Plan Project in Guangdong Province (2014A020212203, 2013B021800147)

急性肾损伤(AKI)是指由多种原因引起的肾功能快速下降而出现的临床综合征;无论是其导致的轻微肾损伤还是严重肾损伤,均可造成肾功能永久性的完全丧失<sup>[1]</sup>。多中心流行病学研究显示,危重症患者AKI发生率高达73%,总病死率为20%~47%,脓毒症AKI患者的病死率更是高达70%以上<sup>[2]</sup>。肾脏替代治疗(RRT)可以显著改善AKI患者的临床预后情况、降低病死率。但RRT模式和剂量的选择、开始及停止时机的把握仍存在较大争议。目前用RRT治疗危重症AKI患者时机选择的问题仍是学术界研究的热点<sup>[3]</sup>,现就指南、评分、肾功能指标、生物学标志物方面对有关文献综述如下。

### 1 独立因素作为RRT开始时机的标准

尿量、血肌酐(SCr)及尿素氮(BUN)是临床常用的肾功能评价指标,也是各大指南定义及分期AKI的标准。大量研究将尿量、SCr及BUN作为RRT开始的判定标准。一项对560名肾脏科和重症加强治疗病房(ICU)专家的问卷调查发现,接近一半的专家都同意将单纯少尿作为RRT开始的指征<sup>[4]</sup>;还有学者认为,AKI患者开始RRT的唯一标准是24 h持续少尿,它是不依赖于SCr和BUN升高的独立危险因素<sup>[5]</sup>。对心脏手术后危重患者进行的研究显示,早期开始RRT的患者尿量较基线水平显著增加,住院病死率也明显降低<sup>[6-8]</sup>。Bagshaw等<sup>[9]</sup>以SCr 309 μmol/L为界值的研究

提示,早期行连续性RRT(CRRT)可以降低患者病死率;但以BUN 24.2 mmol/L为界值进行的研究则发现,两组病死率差异无统计学意义。而Carl等<sup>[10]</sup>及Gettings等<sup>[11]</sup>分别以BUN为标准进行的研究均表明,早期RRT干预有利于改善AKI的预后。

但SCr、BUN和尿量易受多种因素影响,使研究结果出现较大误差,不能准确评估AKI患者病情变化,因此单纯应用SCr、BUN和尿量作为选择RRT干预时机的参考指标存在一定缺陷,也是现今争议较大的地方。黄海樱等<sup>[12]</sup>对肾功能早期损伤诊断指标的研究指出:胱抑素C(Cys C)联合SCr能显著提升AKI的诊断效能并有较高的敏感度和特异度,为RRT干预时机的选择提供了新的依据。

### 2 危重评分对RRT干预时机的影响

常用于危重症患者的评分有序器官衰竭评分(SOFA)和急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统(APACHE),但作为RRT干预时机选择标准的研究较少。SOFA评分系统是评估危重患者器官功能的重要指标,国内研究指出,SOFA评分≤6分作为重症AKI患者行RRT的介入时机有较高的使用价值及较重要的临床意义。APACHE评分目前已经推出4代,以APACHE II评分最为常用。周景霞等<sup>[13]</sup>研究表明,APACHE II评分≤25分是进行连续性血液净化治疗(CBP)的合适时机。李家瑞等<sup>[14]</sup>则研究发现,APACHE II评分在

22.9~27.9分的患者选择RRT可改善预后。

### 3 根据指南决定RRT开始时机

近10年来致力于AKI早期诊断的研究越来越多,主要推出了3种诊断标准:2004年RIFLE标准[风险(R)、损伤(I)、衰竭(F)、肾功能丧失(L)、终末期肾病(E)]、2007急性肾损伤网络(AKIN)标准和2012全球改善肾脏疾病预后(KDIGO)指南。

有研究表明,RIFLE标准分级与AKI患者病死率呈线性相关性,被认为是AKI发病率和病死率增加的独立危险因素。近年来国内外大量研究倾向于RIFLE-F期以前开始RRT干预对患者的预后有利,可明显降低AKI患者的病死率、提高存活率、改善存活患者的生存质量。更有研究指出,RIFLE-R期或F期应该是CRRT开始的最佳时机<sup>[15-16]</sup>。AKIN标准和RIFLE标准在预测AKI患者预后和肾功能恢复方面差异无统计学意义,但AKIN更强调疾病早期(48 h内)SCr的动态变化,提高了AKI诊断的敏感度,为临幊上RRT的早期干预提供了更大可能。相较于RIFLE及AKIN,KDIGO强调48 h内SCr增加26.5 μmol/L或7 d内增加基础值的1.5倍,诊断期限更长,而敏感度更高。目前关于KDIGO指南的各种研究中,大部分倾向于KDIGO 2期为RRT开始的合适时机。国内外的研究结果提示,在KDIGO 1期、2期给予CBP治疗不但可以提高患者存活率、改善存活患者肾功能,还可以缩短重症加强治疗病房(ICU)住院时间,减少医疗费用<sup>[13,17]</sup>。

总之,无论是KDIGO、AKIN还是RIFLE,早期开始RRT都可以提高AKI患者的存活率,帮助肾功能恢复,同时可以缩短ICU住院时间和总住院时间,减少住院费用。但AKIN及RIFLE指南对于同一患者群体应用两种标准诊断AKI均有较高的相互漏诊率,因此应用KDIGO指南评估RRT开始时机更为合适,而KDIGO指南自身也推荐AKI 2期可以考虑RRT。

### 4 新型生物标志物对选择RRT时机的参考价值

越来越多的研究表明,中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白(NGAL)、白细胞介素-18(IL-18)、肝型脂肪酸结合蛋白、肾损伤分子1(KIM-1)、微小RNA(miRNAs)、Cys C等可作为诊断AKI的早期标志物<sup>[18]</sup>;新型生物标志物用于AKI的病情评估和预测也成了近年来研究的热点。随着新型生物标志物研究的不断进展,其对AKI患者选择RRT时机的参考价值也逐渐被挖掘。

金献冠等<sup>[19]</sup>的研究结果提示,尿NGAL在脓毒症AKI患者选择CRRT开始时机中有一定的参考价值,受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线)下面积(AUC)是0.892,面积的标准误为0.020( $P<0.001$ )。Cruz等<sup>[20]</sup>和Lei等<sup>[21]</sup>的研究也说明,NAGL对AKI患者应用RRT有一定的预测作用,AUC分别为0.82和0.74。也有研究显示,当全血NGAL浓度达到417 μg/L时预测是否需要RRT的敏感度为70%,特异度为90%<sup>[22]</sup>。而血清NGAL、KIM-1均可单独预测需行RRT AKI患者的近期肾功能转归和病死率,两者联合APACHE II、SOFA评分后预测价值可明显提高<sup>[23]</sup>。另一项国内研究则

显示,血清NGAL、KIM-1对老年AKI患者RRT干预时机的选择及预后判断均有预测价值<sup>[24]</sup>。还有学者指出,脓毒症AKI患者Cys C浓度显著高于未合并AKI者( $P<0.05$ ),而两者SCr水平差异无统计学意义,说明Cys C早期诊断AKI的敏感度和特异度均较SCr高<sup>[25]</sup>。发表在Hepatology杂志上的一篇文章也指出:将生物学标志物应用于临床能更准确地区分AKI患者是否具有结构性损伤并指导治疗<sup>[26]</sup>。

因此,NAGL、Cys C、KIM-1、IL-18等新型生物学标志物在AKI的早期诊断、严重程度及预后评估等方面比传统的SCr、BUN及尿量有很大优势,可以帮助临幊医师开展早期治疗、监测病情变化及评估疗效,也是未来RRT应用方面研究的重点与重心。

### 5 总 结

目前国内外大部分研究均表明,越早开始RRT,AKI患者的预后及肾功能恢复越好,同时可以降低AKI的发病率和病死率,缩短ICU住院时间及总住院时间,甚至可以缩短机械通气时间,减少超滤量。而随着对AKI早期生物标志物研究的深入,NGAL、Cys C、KIM-1等也逐渐被用于RRT开始时机的评估,但其对RRT治疗方面具体的应用价值还不太明确。

尽管早期开始RRT对AKI患者的益处已被大量研究证实<sup>[27-29]</sup>,但仍存在争议。主要问题在于过早开始RRT会存在过度医疗的隐患,而且RRT并不能完全改善AKI患者的预后。有学者的一项评价正常水平和增强水平CRRT的随机对照研究再次显示,更早接受CRRT并不与显著降低28 d及90 d死亡风险相关<sup>[30]</sup>。近期有研究指出早期组与晚期组60 d病死率比较差异无统计学意义<sup>[31]</sup>。还有研究指出,早期进行RRT对脓毒症或脓毒性休克患者是不利的。而且目前有关RRT开始时机的研究多为单中心、回顾性研究,未来需要进行更多大规模、多中心、多条件、大样本量的研究来验证这些结论在RRT开始时机方面的敏感度、特异度及准确性,以便更好地指导临幊工作。

### 参考文献

- [1] 李家瑞.重症监护病房的急性肾损伤[J].中国中西医结合急救杂志,2014,21(3):238-240. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2014.03.023.
- [2] Li JR. Acute kidney injury in intensive care unit [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2014, 21 (3): 238-240. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2014.03.023.
- [3] 张志宏,李世军,谢红浪,等.肾科重症监护病房脓毒症急性肾损伤患者的临床特征及转归[J].肾脏病与透析移植杂志,2014,23(5):432-436,446.  
Zhang ZH, Li SJ, Xie HL, et al. Clinical characteristics and renal outcome in acute kidney injury patients with sepsis [J]. Chin J Nephrol Dial Transplant, 2014, 23 (5): 432-436, 446.
- [4] Mehta RL. Renal-replacement therapy in the critically ill: does timing matter? [J]. N Engl J Med, 2016, 375 (2): 175-176. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMMe1606125.
- [5] Vaara ST, Parviainen I, Pettilä V, et al. Association of oliguria with the development of acute kidney injury in the critically ill [J]. Kidney Int, 2016, 89 (1): 200-208. DOI: 10.1016/j.kint.2015.12.007.
- [6] John S, Eckardt KU. Renal replacement strategies in the ICU [J]. Chest, 2007, 132 (4): 1379-1388. DOI: 10.1378/chest.07-0167.
- [7] Assadi F, Sharaf F. Continuous renal replacement therapy

- (CRRT) [M]. Heidelberg: Springer International Publishing, 2016.
- [7] Mohammad N. Acute renal failure as part of multi-organ failure: how long we should wait before we intervene? a dissection of studies [J]. *J Enam Med Coll*, 2015, 5 (1): 39–43. DOI: 10.3329/jemc.v5i1.21496.
- [8] Assadi F, Sharraf FG. CRRT prescription [M]. Heidelberg: Springer International Publishing, 2016.
- [9] Bagshaw SM, Uchino S, Bellomo R, et al. Timing of renal replacement therapy and clinical outcomes in critically ill patients with severe acute kidney injury [J]. *J Crit Care*, 2009, 24 (1): 129–140. DOI: 10.1016/j.jcrc.2007.12.017.
- [10] Carl DE, Grossman C, Behnke M, et al. Effect of timing of dialysis on mortality in critically ill, septic patients with acute renal failure [J]. *Hemodial Int*, 2010, 14 (1): 11–17. DOI: 10.1111/j.1542-4758.2009.00407.x.
- [11] Gettings LG, Reynolds HN, Scalea T. Outcome in post-traumatic acute renal failure when continuous renal replacement therapy is applied early vs. late [J]. *Intensive Care Med*, 1999, 25 (8): 805–813.
- [12] 黄海樱, 陈波, 周强, 等. 肾功能早期损伤诊断指标联合应用的价值 [J]. 中国中西医结合急救杂志, 2014, 21 (4): 298–302. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2014.04.015.
- Huang HY, Chen B, Zhou Q, et al. The value of combined use of laboratory indicators for diagnosis of early renal functional damage [J]. *Chin J TCM WM Crit Care*, 2014, 21 (4): 298–302. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2014.04.015.
- [13] 周景霞, 尤丕聪, 刘春涛, 等. 探讨急性肾损伤分期的KDIGO标准在选择连续性血液净化治疗介入时机中的指导意义 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2013, 25 (7): 420–423. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2013.07.013.
- Zhou JX, You PC, Liu CT, et al. Role of acute kidney injury staging by KDIGO criteria in choosing the opportune time of continuous blood purification [J]. *Chin Crit Care Med*, 2013, 25 (7): 420–423. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2013.07.013.
- [14] 李家瑞, 王永明, 武子霞, 等. 脓毒症导致急性肾损伤血液净化方式和时机的选择 [J]. 中国血液净化, 2009, 8 (2): 63–66. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-4091.2009.02.002.
- Li JR, Wang YM, Wu ZX, et al. The appropriate period and blood purification method for the treatment of acute kidney injury caused by sepsis [J]. *Chin J Blood Purif*, 2009, 8 (2): 63–66. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-4091.2009.02.002.
- [15] Afifi WM, Mohamed HE, Abdelzaher M. Predictive and prognostic value of RIFLE classification on ICU patients with acute kidney injury treated with continuous renal replacement therapy [J]. *J Am Sci*, 2013, 9 (3): 16–21. DOI: 10.7537/marsjas090313.03.
- [16] Chon GR, Chang JW, Huh JW, et al. A comparison of the time from sepsis to inception of continuous renal replacement therapy versus RIFLE criteria in patients with septic acute kidney injury [J]. *Shock*, 2012, 38 (1): 30–36. DOI: 10.1097/SHK.0b013e31825adcd.
- [17] Zarbock A, Kellum JA, Schmidt C, et al. Effect of early vs delayed initiation of renal replacement therapy on mortality in critically ill patients with acute kidney injury: the ELAIN randomized clinical trial [J]. *JAMA*, 2016, 315 (20): 2190–2199. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2016.5828.
- [18] 李永妹, 贾克刚. 急性肾损伤标志物及其在心血管相关肾病中应用的研究进展 [J]. 实用检验医师杂志, 2015, 7 (2): 115–118. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7151.2015.02.013.
- Li YS, Jia KG. Advances in acute kidney injury markers and their application in cardiovascular-related nephropathy [J]. *Chin J Clin Pathol*, 2015, 7 (2): 115–118. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7151.2015.02.013.
- [19] 金献冠, 徐建国, 杨燕阳, 等. 尿中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白检测对脓毒症急性肾损伤患者选择连续性肾脏替代治疗时机的参考价值 [J]. 中国基层医药, 2016, 23 (9): 1295–1298. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2016.09.005.
- Jin XG, Xu JG, Yang YY, et al. The reference value of NGAL in sepsis patients with AKI to choose the timing of CRRT treatment [J]. *Chin J Primary Med Pharm*, 2016, 23 (9): 1295–1298. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2016.09.005.
- [20] Cruz DN, de Cal M, Garzotto F, et al. Plasma neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin is an early biomarker for acute kidney injury in an adult ICU population [J]. *Intensive Care Med*, 2010, 36 (3): 444–451. DOI: 10.1007/s00134-009-1711-1.
- [21] Lei L, Zhu J, Xia G, et al. A rapid and user-friendly assay to detect the Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) using up-converting nanoparticles [J]. *Talanta*, 2017, 162 : 339–344. DOI: 10.1016/j.talanta.2016.10.009.
- [22] de Geus HR, Bakker J, Lesaffre EM, et al. Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin at ICU admission predicts for acute kidney injury in adult patients [J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2011, 183 (7): 907–914. DOI: 10.1164/rccm.200908-1214OC.
- [23] Westhoff JH, Seibert FS, Waldherr S, et al. Urinary calprotectin, kidney injury molecule-1, and neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin for the prediction of adverse outcome in pediatric acute kidney injury [J]. *Eur J Pediatr*, 2017, 176 (6): 745–755. DOI: 10.1007/s00431-017-2907-y.
- [24] 罗俊华, 吴娜, 李娟. 接受连续性肾脏替代治疗的老年急性肾损伤患者NGAL、KIM-1检测的意义 [J]. 临床军医杂志, 2014, 42 (11): 1118–1121. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-3826.2014.11.07.
- Luo JH, Wu N, Li J. Significance of serum NGAL and KIM-1 levels in elderly patients with acute kidney injury undergoing continuous renal replacement therapy [J]. *Clin J Med Off*, 2014, 42 (11): 1118–1121. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-3826.2014.11.07.
- [25] 向镜芬, 杨祥. 脓毒症并急性肾损伤的早期诊断及治疗 [J]. 岭南急诊医学杂志, 2013, 18 (2): 133–135. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-301X.2013.02.025.
- Xiang JF, Yang X. Early diagnosis and treatment of acute renal injury of sepsis [J]. *Lingnan J Emerg Med*, 2013, 18 (2): 133–135. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-301X.2013.02.025.
- [26] 郑卫萍. 肝硬化急性肾损伤患者的肾脏生物学标志物与鉴别诊断 [J/CD]. 实用器官移植电子杂志, 2014, 2 (3): 156.
- Zheng WP. Renal biology markers and differential diagnosis of acute kidney injury in patients with cirrhosis of the liver [J/CD]. *Pract J Organ Transplant (Electron Version)*, 2014, 2 (3): 156.
- [27] Sanchez-de-Toledo J, Perez-Ortiz A, Gil L, et al. Early initiation of renal replacement therapy in pediatric heart surgery is associated with lower mortality [J]. *Pediatr Cardiol*, 2016, 37 (4): 623–628. DOI: 10.1007/s00246-015-1323-1.
- [28] Wierstra BT, Kadri S, Alomar S, et al. The impact of "early" versus "late" initiation of renal replacement therapy in critical care patients with acute kidney injury: a systematic review and evidence synthesis [J]. *Crit Care*, 2016, 20 (1): 122. DOI: 10.1186/s13054-016-1291-8.
- [29] Zarbock A, Gerb J, Van Aken H, et al. Early versus late initiation of renal replacement therapy in critically ill patients with acute kidney injury (the ELAIN-trial): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial [J]. *Trials*, 2016, 17 (1): 148. DOI: 10.1186/s13063-016-1249-9.
- [30] 喻文, 罗红敏. 降低体温和心率对感染性休克患者死亡的影响: 一项随机试验的二次分析 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2015, 27 (9): 772.
- Yu W, Luo HM. Effects of lowering body temperature and heart rate on death in patients with septic shock: a second analysis of randomized trials [J]. *Chin Crit Care Med*, 2015, 27 (9): 772.
- [31] Gaudry S, Hajage D, Schortgen F, et al. Initiation strategies for renal-replacement therapy in the intensive care unit [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2016, 375 (2): 122–133. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1603017.

(收稿日期: 2016-06-26)