

## 急性肾损伤患者肾脏替代治疗时机的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 急性肾损伤(AKI)是重症患者严重的常见合并症之一,是导致患者死亡的独立危险因素。近年来,肾脏替代治疗(RRT)已成为AKI患者常规治疗方法之一,但何时为开始进行RRT的最佳时机国内外尚无一致结论。通过回顾危重症医学及肾脏病学领域学者进行的多项临床研究,总结分析除以往公认的高钾血症、严重代谢性酸中毒、容量过负荷等经典RRT始动因素外的最佳开始治疗时机相关指标,探讨血清肌酐(SCr)、血尿素氮(BUN)、尿量、入重症加强治疗病房(ICU)时间点,以及AKI分期等标准的可行性指标作为RRT最佳始动时机,以期找到特定指标对患者预后意义最大的截点值,为AKI患者进行RRT的最佳时机判断提供指导。

**【关键词】** 肾损伤,急性; 肾脏替代治疗; 治疗时机

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### Research advance of the timing of renal replacement therapy among people with acute kidney injury

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**【Abstract】** Acute kidney injury (AKI) is one of the most common serious complications in critically ill patients, and it is an independent risk factor for death. In recent years, renal replacement therapy (RRT) has become one of the routine treatments for AKI patients, however there is no accepted consensus on the optimal timing of RRT over the world. This paper reviewed the clinical studies carried out by researchers in the field of critical care and nephrology, thereby summarized and analyzed the related parameters of the optimal time to carry out, with the exception of previously acknowledged classic RRT indications such as hyperkalemia, severe metabolic acidosis, volume overload and so on. The feasible parameters such as serum creatinine (SCr), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), urine volume, the time admitted in the intensive care unit (ICU) and several standards distinguished AKI stages are discussed in order to find out the cutoff points of those parameters which were best for the patients' outcome, and to provide guidance of decision making for the optimal timing of RRT for AKI patients.

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

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急性肾损伤(AKI)时患者肾功能急剧恶化,可引起体内水钠潴留、内环境紊乱、代谢性酸中毒及电解质酸碱失衡等<sup>[1]</sup>,是患者死亡的独立危险因素<sup>[2-3]</sup>,其中需肾脏替代治疗(RRT)的患者约占4%~30%<sup>[4-5]</sup>。有研究证实,RRT是重症患者死亡及肾功能恢复的独立危险因素<sup>[6]</sup>。近年来,除常规的内科保守治疗以及逐渐发展壮大的中医中药治疗<sup>[7]</sup>外,RRT已逐渐成为合并AKI重症患者的主要治疗手段<sup>[8]</sup>。但何时为开始进行RRT的最佳时机目前尚无定论。

虽然目前临床上以血肌酐(SCr)、血尿素氮(BUN)、尿量等指标作为RRT最佳始动时机的标准,以期找到特定指标对患者预后意义最大的截点值,但尚未得到统一结论。从1999年至2015年共有25项相关临床研究发表于核心期

刊<sup>[9-33]</sup>,其中19项回顾性研究、4项前瞻性研究、2项随机对照研究,现将相关临床研究结果进行综述。

### 1 以BUN水平作为RRT治疗截点

BUN是人体内蛋白质代谢产物,主要经肾小球滤过后排出体外。肾功能轻度受损时BUN水平可无明显变化;当肾功能受损严重、肾小球滤过率(GFR)降至50%以下时,随着BUN排出量的减少,其血中水平明显升高,因此BUN在一定程度上可反映肾脏功能。有4项回顾性研究<sup>[9, 11-12, 14]</sup>及2项前瞻性研究<sup>[10, 13]</sup>以BUN作为标准定义早期与晚期,以患者是否存活为首要结局。Gettings等<sup>[9]</sup>回顾分析了100例外伤患者,以BUN<21.4 mmol/L行连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)定义为早期组,BUN≥21.4 mmol/L行CRRT定义为

晚期组。早期组、晚期组患者基线水平无差异,住院病死率分别为61%和80% ( $P=0.041$ )。有3项研究<sup>[10-12]</sup>结果均提示BUN处于低水平时及早开始进行RRT对患者预后有利,各项研究分别选取BUN中位数27.1、28.6及35.7 mmol/L为进行RRT的时机。而Bagshaw等<sup>[13]</sup>的前瞻性研究共纳入1238例患者,以BUN 24.2 mmol/L为截点将患者分为早期组和晚期组,得到了与Gettings等<sup>[9]</sup>相反的结论,两组患者住院病死率并无统计学差异。同样,Oh等<sup>[14]</sup>的回顾性研究选取BUN 45.7 mmol/L为截点也得出了开始行RRT时BUN水平与患者预后无关的结论。由此可见,在不同研究人群以BUN分早期、晚期行RRT对患者预后影响结论不一,原因可能为BUN受多方面因素影响较大,不足以仅根据BUN水平考虑是否开始进行RRT。

## 2 以SCr水平作为RRT治疗截点

SCr是人体肌肉代谢产物,可作为代表GFR的指标<sup>[15]</sup>,能准确反映肾实质受损情况,但敏感度不高。目前AKI的最新诊断标准改善全球肾脏病预后组织(KDIGO)指南中以SCr作为分期指标。SCr与肌酐清除率(CCr)并不完全一致,CCr较SCr更为敏感。仅有2项临床研究<sup>[13,16]</sup>单独根据SCr作为标准定义早期与晚期。其中Bagshaw等<sup>[13]</sup>的前瞻性研究中以SCr 309  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 作为标准将综合重症加强治疗病房(ICU)患者分为早期和晚期组,结果显示两组病死率分别为53.4%及71.0% ( $P<0.0001$ )。Ostermann和Chang<sup>[16]</sup>回顾性分析了1847例ICU患者,同样以SCr 309  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 作为区分早期与晚期的截点,也提示SCr<309  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时及早行RRT能降低患者病死率。两项研究SCr水平截点一致,结论一致,但均提出受人体肌肉代谢因素、营养状态以及住院时间等影响,容量过负荷时SCr水平可能存在稀释等问题,不能完全依赖SCr水平决定是否开始进行RRT。

## 3 以尿量作为RRT治疗截点

影响尿量的因素包括有效循环血容量不足、心排血量降低等肾前性因素,肾小球、肾小管病变等肾性因素以及机械性尿路梗阻、肿瘤外压等肾后性因素,尽管诱因不同,但AKI患者多有少尿表现。有9项临床研究<sup>[14,17-24]</sup>以尿量为标准来定义早期与晚期,其中2项随机对照研究<sup>[17-18]</sup>,1项前瞻性研究<sup>[20]</sup>,6项回顾性研究<sup>[14,19,21-24]</sup>。仅Oh等<sup>[14]</sup>的回顾性研究以综合ICU患者为研究对象,其余以心脏术后患者作为研究对象。Bouman等<sup>[17]</sup>的研究共纳入106例经液体复苏及大剂量利尿剂治疗后仍处于少尿状态的患者,采用连续性静脉-静脉血液滤过(CVVH)模式,随机将研究对象分为早期高治疗剂量组(72~96 L/24 h,  $n=35$ )、早期低治疗剂量组(24~36 L/24 h,  $n=35$ )及晚期低治疗剂量组(24~36 L/24 h,  $n=36$ )。早期定义为连续6 h尿量<30 mL/h和SCr清除速度<20 mL/min,晚期定义为BUN>40 mmol/L或 $\text{K}^+$ >6.5 mmol/L或出现严重肺水肿。其中晚期组有4例患者肾功能自行恢复,2例患者在RRT开始实施前死亡。结果显示,早期组与晚期组患者28 d病死率并无差异( $P=0.8$ ),除1例早期低治疗剂量组患者外,存活患者

的肾功能都得到了恢复。因此研究者认为,对于表现为少尿的AKI患者,同样应用CVVH模式,治疗剂量及是否早期行RRT均对患者预后无影响。同样得到类似阴性结论的还有Iyem等<sup>[19]</sup>和Crescenzi等<sup>[20]</sup>的研究。按照健康者体质量60 kg计算,以上3项研究选取尿量截点值均为 $\leq 30$  mL/h。Sugahara等<sup>[18]</sup>的随机对照研究将连续3 h尿量<30 mL/h者纳入早期组( $n=14$ ),连续2 h尿量<20 mL/h者纳入晚期组( $n=14$ ),结果显示早期组患者14 d病死率明显低于晚期组( $P<0.01$ )。而Ji等<sup>[21]</sup>和Oh等<sup>[14]</sup>的回顾性研究也得到了与Sugahara相同的结论,其中Oh的研究将纳入人群扩大为综合ICU患者。余3项研究<sup>[22-24]</sup>将尿量减少至一定程度定义为早期组,SCr、BUN、 $\text{K}^+$ 水平升高后行RRT定义为晚期组,结果亦提示尿量减少作为开始进行RRT的始动因素对心脏术后患者更有价值。大部分研究以心脏术后患者为研究对象,考虑到心脏围手术期的患者普遍循环波动相对较大,尿量作为与循环密切相关的指标应得到更多关注。

## 4 以时间点作为RRT治疗截点

有7项临床研究<sup>[25-31]</sup>以时间点作为标准分组探索RRT最佳始动时机。Piccinni等<sup>[25]</sup>的回顾性研究共纳入80例AKI、急性肺损伤(ALI)、脓毒性休克的患者,将入ICU 12 h内开始行CRRT的患者归为早期组,待出现传统RRT指征后再开始行CRRT的患者归为晚期组。结果显示,无论是患者的ICU病死率还是28 d病死率,两组差异均有统计学意义。García-Fernández等<sup>[26]</sup>以心脏术后3 d,Chon等<sup>[27]</sup>按临床诊断脓毒症到开始行CRRT是否大于24 h,Oh等<sup>[28]</sup>以使用血管活性药物到行CRRT是否超过2 d,Leite等<sup>[29]</sup>以急性肾损伤协作网(AKIN)诊断为3期到开始行RRT为时间点对纳入研究对象进行分组,各研究均得到早期组患者病死率较晚期组低这一结论,且差异均具有统计学意义。Vaara等<sup>[30]</sup>的研究则根据患者是否存在传统AKI指征分为尚未出现指征即行RRT组、有且12 h内行RRT组、有但12 h后行RRT组3组,结果发现未出现传统指征即早期行RRT治疗组患者病死率最低。另外,Shiao等<sup>[31]</sup>的回顾性研究共纳入648例术后AKI患者,根据患者入ICU到开始行RRT的时间分为 $\leq 1$  d、2~3 d、 $\geq 4$  d组,组间两两比较发现,2~3 d开始行RRT组患者住院病死率最低。可见早期行RRT无疑可以降低患者病死率,但过早行RRT的患者亦可能较早出现不同程度的并发症,如血滤期间低体温导致体内酶活性下降、血栓形成、低磷血症、导管相关性感染等,从而增加死亡风险;而延缓至晚期行RRT的患者则易因病情加重,全身整体情况差导致肾功能恢复困难,病死率升高。因此,诸多学者亦提出对于时间点选取问题仍需进行权衡及综合考虑。

## 5 以AKI分期作为RRT治疗截点

在AKI诊断方面,随着人们对疾病认识的发展,近年来不断出现新的指南,从2002年的RIFLE分级标准(风险、损伤、衰竭、肾功能丧失和终末期肾病)到2004年的AKIN分期标准,到最新的2012年KDIGO标准,分级分期方法都有

所变化。RIFLE标准中的GFR值很难获得,应用公式计算后可能存在较大偏倚,其中L级及E级与患者预后相关,但不能很好地反映疾病严重程度,这些问题在AKIN标准中得到了一定改进,强调“排除尿路梗阻及各种原因引起的可逆性尿量减少”且“运用了相应的逆转措施”后应用评级,但诊断时参照48 h SCr水平这一时间窗可能会导致漏诊SCr上升缓慢的患者。因此,目前学者们普遍认为KDIGO标准对诊断AKI更为成熟且能更有效地识别AKI患者。有3项回顾性研究<sup>[32-34]</sup>应用分期拟将患者归为大组以期明确RRT最佳始动时机,研究对象涉及综合ICU及外科术后患者等不同人群,血滤模式根据患者病情需要进行选择,并未特殊限制,然而得到的结论存在很大异质性。Shiao等<sup>[32]</sup>与Chou等<sup>[33]</sup>的研究均将RIFLE 0级及R级开始进行RRT的患者定义为早期组,I级和F级开始进行RRT的患者定义为晚期组,两项研究得到的结论却恰恰相反。Shiao等<sup>[32]</sup>的研究显示早期组患者住院病死率明显低于晚期组,而Chou等<sup>[33]</sup>的研究结果则提示两组患者病死率无显著差异。Tian等<sup>[34]</sup>的研究将160例综合ICU患者根据AKIN分期标准分为3组,每组再根据是否行连续性静脉-静脉血液透析滤过(CVVHDF)治疗分为两个亚组,对比组间患者28 d病死率,结果显示分期越高的患者相应肾功能越差,而病死率则随之升高,试验结果与临床经验相符,该结果进一步提示,在AKIN 2期开始行RRT治疗对降低患者病死率最为有效。由于分级、分期标准在不断变化,对于AKI诊断的敏感性亦有区别,目前已有大型随机对照研究以KDIGO标准为基础正在进行中,至今尚未得出肯定结论,但由于基础SCr水平在实际临床工作中较难获得,研究可能仍会有一定局限性。

## 6 结语与展望

AKI患者何时开始行RRT至今尚无明确结论,已有不少临床研究提示早期行RRT治疗对患者预后有利,但也有临床研究得出相反结论。目前BUN、SCr、尿量是研究的焦点所在,但要通过找到截点值来指导临床工作,仍需前瞻性多中心大规模随机对照试验进一步探讨。目前AKI的各种特异性指标如中性粒细胞明胶酶相关载脂蛋白(NGAL)、胱抑素C(Cys C)、尿白细胞介素-18(uIL-18)、肾损伤分子-1(KIM-1)等已得到了多科学家的关注,可能会在AKI早期诊断及肾功能恢复预测方面具有积极意义<sup>[35-41]</sup>,有望成为提供早期行RRT最佳时机的指标。除此之外,很多研究提出患者的年龄、功能受损的器官数量、病情程度等因素也会对死亡风险造成影响,所以临床工作中仍然需要具体问题具体分析,进行个体化评估,制定最佳治疗方案。

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