

# 血清降钙素原对非脓毒症重症患者疾病严重程度的预测价值

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DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.08.004

**【摘要】** **目的** 探讨非脓毒症重症患者血清降钙素原(PCT)水平与疾病严重程度和不同应激因素之间的可能关系,以及其对预后的预测价值。**方法** 采用回顾性病例对照研究方法,分析2013年8月至2015年12月中日友好医院外科重症加强治疗病房(ICU)收治的非脓毒症重症患者的临床资料,纳入年龄 $\geq 18$ 岁、ICU住院时间 $>3$  d的患者。收集患者入ICU 24 h内血清PCT值、急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分系统II(APACHE II)评分、序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA),并统计28 d病死率。患者分组:根据原发病分为创伤应激组、卒中应激组和非感染性炎症应激组;根据血清PCT水平分为正常组、低水平组、中等水平组、高水平组;根据28 d预后分为存活组和死亡组。比较不同组间患者的基本资料,采用Pearson或Spearman相关法分析各参数间的相关性;采用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)评估PCT对非脓毒症重症患者预后的评估价值。**结果** 共纳入非脓毒症重症患者94例,其中创伤应激组28例,卒中应激组30例,非感染性炎症应激组36例;PCT正常组32例,低水平组18例,中等水平组18例,高水平组26例;28 d存活组78例,死亡组16例。①非脓毒症重症患者血清PCT水平与APACHE II、SOFA评分呈显著正相关( $r_1=0.688$ ,  $r_2=0.771$ , 均 $P=0.000$ )。②创伤应激组PCT水平较卒中应激组和非感染性炎症应激组明显升高[ $\mu\text{g/L}$ : 4.43(0.86, 11.72)比0.28(0.16, 5.85)、2.39(0.13, 4.11), 均 $P<0.01$ ];创伤应激组和卒中应激组APACHE II评分(分:  $13.9\pm 7.5$ 、 $13.9\pm 7.0$ 比 $9.4\pm 4.4$ )、SOFA评分[分: 7.0(4.0, 9.0)、5.0(3.0, 8.0)比4.0(2.0, 6.0)]及28 d病死率[21.4%(6/28)、33.3%(10/30)比0(0/36)]均较非感染性炎症应激组显著增高(均 $P<0.05$ )。创伤应激组PCT异常率较卒中应激组及非感染性炎症组显著升高[100.0%(28/28)比33.3%(10/30)、66.7%(24/36), 均 $P<0.01$ ]。③死亡组PCT[ $\mu\text{g/L}$ : 6.02(4.43, 18.34)比0.76(0.16, 4.11)]、APACHE II评分(分:  $22.5\pm 3.8$ 比 $10.1\pm 5.1$ )、SOFA评分[分: 9.0(7.0, 11.0)比4.0(2.0, 8.0)]均较存活组显著升高(均 $P<0.01$ )。④随PCT水平升高,患者APACHE II评分(分:  $7.8\pm 2.8$ 、 $9.3\pm 4.3$ 、 $13.7\pm 6.2$ 、 $18.7\pm 5.8$ ,  $F=22.495$ ,  $P=0.000$ )、SOFA评分[分: 3.0(1.2, 4.8)、4.0(3.5, 4.5)、6.0(3.5, 8.0)、10.0(8.8, 12.0),  $Z=51.040$ ,  $P=0.000$ ]、28 d病死率[0(0/32)、11.1%(2/18)、22.2%(4/18)、38.5%(10/26),  $\chi^2=15.816$ ,  $P=0.001$ ]均逐渐升高。⑤PCT评估非脓毒症重症患者预后的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.799[95%可信区间(95%CI)=0.709~0.889,  $P=0.000$ ];当截点值为4.2  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时,预测患者28 d病死率的敏感度为87.5%,特异度为77.6%。**结论** 非脓毒症重症患者血清PCT水平与疾病严重程度呈正相关,对患者的预后具有预测价值。创伤应激较卒中应激及非感染性炎症应激更易导致PCT升高。

**【关键词】** 降钙素原; 非脓毒症; 应激; 严重程度; 预后

**基金项目:** 首都临床特色应用研究(Z131107002213038)

**The prognostic value of serum procalcitonin on severity of illness in non-sepsis critically ill patients** Ma

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To evaluate the correlation between serum procalcitonin (PCT) level and severity of diseases caused by different kinds of stress factors, and to identify the prognostic value of PCT on the prognosis in non-sepsis critically ill patients. **Methods** A retrospective case control study was conducted. The clinical data of non-sepsis critically ill patients with age of  $\geq 18$  years admitted to surgery intensive care unit (ICU) of China-Japan Friendship Hospital from August 2013 to December 2015 and stayed for more than 3 days were enrolled. The PCT level in the first 24 hours, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score, sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score and 28-day mortality were recorded. Patients were divided into different groups by the original

injury, including trauma stress group, stroke stress group and non-infection inflammation stress group. According to PCT level, patients were divided into PCT normal group, low level group, medium level group and high level group. Furthermore, patients were divided into survival group and non-survival group according to 28-day prognosis. The clinical data of patients were compared among the groups, and the correlations among different markers were analyzed with Pearson or Spearman correlation analysis. The predictive value of PCT on prognosis of non-sepsis critically ill patients was evaluated with receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC). **Results** Ninety-four non-sepsis critical ill patients were enrolled, with 28 patients in trauma stress group, 30 in stroke stress group, and 36 in non-infection inflammation stress group, as well as 32 patients in PCT normal group, 18 in low level group, 18 in medium level group, and 26 in high level group. Of them, 78 survivors and 16 non-survivors were found. ① The PCT level of non-sepsis critically ill patients was significantly positively correlated with APACHE II score and SOFA score ( $r_1 = 0.688, r_2 = 0.771$ , both  $P = 0.000$ ). ② The PCT level in trauma stress group was significantly higher than that in stroke stress group and non-infection inflammation stress group [ $\mu\text{g/L}: 4.43 (0.86, 11.72)$  vs.  $0.28 (0.16, 5.85), 2.39 (0.13, 4.11)$ , both  $P < 0.01$ ]. APACHE II score [ $13.9 \pm 7.5, 13.9 \pm 7.0$  vs.  $9.4 \pm 4.4$ ], SOFA score [ $7.0 (4.0, 9.0), 5.0 (3.0, 8.0)$  vs.  $4.0 (2.0, 6.0)$ ], and 28-day mortality [ $21.4\% (6/28), 33.3\% (10/30)$  vs.  $0 (0/36)$ ] in trauma stress group and stroke stress group were significantly higher than those of non-infection inflammation stress group (all  $P < 0.05$ ). The abnormal rate of PCT in trauma stress group was significantly higher than that of stroke stress group and non-infection inflammation stress group [ $100.0\% (28/28)$  vs.  $33.3\% (10/30), 66.7\% (24/36)$ , both  $P < 0.01$ ]. ③ Non-survivors had significantly higher PCT level [ $\mu\text{g/L}: 6.02 (4.43, 18.34)$  vs.  $0.76 (0.16, 4.11)$ ], APACHE II score [ $22.5 \pm 3.8$  vs.  $10.1 \pm 5.1$ ] and SOFA score [ $9.0 (7.0, 11.0)$  vs.  $4.0 (2.0, 8.0)$ ] as compared with those of survivors (all  $P < 0.01$ ). ④ APACHE II score [ $7.8 \pm 2.8, 9.3 \pm 4.3, 13.7 \pm 6.2, 18.7 \pm 5.8, F = 22.495, P = 0.000$ ], SOFA score [ $3.0 (1.2, 4.8), 4.0 (3.5, 4.5), 6.0 (3.5, 8.0), 10.0 (8.8, 12.0), Z = 51.040, P = 0.000$ ], and 28-day mortality [ $0 (0/32), 11.1\% (2/18), 22.2\% (4/18), 38.5\% (10/26), \chi^2 = 15.816, P = 0.001$ ] were gradually increased as PCT level elevated. ⑤ The area under ROC curve (AUC) of PCT for evaluating prognosis of non-sepsis critically ill patients was  $0.799$  [95% confidence interval (95%CI) =  $0.709-0.889, P = 0.000$ ], when the cut-off value was  $4.2 \mu\text{g/L}$ , the sensitivity was  $87.5\%$ , and the specificity was  $77.6\%$ . **Conclusions** Serum PCT level was positively correlated with severity of illness in non-sepsis critically ill patients, which had predicted value on prognosis. Trauma stress can lead to higher PCT level than stroke stress and non-infection inflammation stress can.

**【Key words】** Procalcitonin; Non-sepsis; Stress; Severity; Prognosis

**Fund program:** Capital Characteristic Clinical Application Research Program (Z131107002213038)

降钙素原(PCT)是降钙素的前肽蛋白,生理情况下主要由甲状腺C细胞及肺内的神经内分泌细胞产生<sup>[1]</sup>,在炎症刺激下全身各种组织的多种类型细胞都可诱导释放PCT<sup>[2-3]</sup>。脓毒症时PCT升高,细菌感染相对于病毒感染及非感染性炎症反应可导致PCT明显升高,并与细菌载量<sup>[4-5]</sup>和感染严重程度相关<sup>[6-7]</sup>,因此目前将PCT作为诊断细菌感染的特异性生物标志物。PCT水平与脓症患者急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II(APACHE II)评分呈正相关,可反映疾病严重程度<sup>[8]</sup>及预后<sup>[9-10]</sup>。许多非感染因素也可使体内产生炎性介质及细胞毒素,造成PCT升高,如严重创伤、大型手术、心源性休克以及某些自身免疫性疾病等<sup>[11-13]</sup>。然而有关非感染性疾病中血清PCT水平与疾病严重程度及预后关系的研究较少。同时,非感染重症患者根据原发病不同存在各种应激情况,如创伤应激、脑卒中应激、全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)等,均可导致体内炎性因子的释放,造成PCT升高<sup>[11]</sup>。然而,不同的应激因素对PCT的升高有何影响,目前尚无相

关的研究。本研究旨在探讨PCT对非脓毒症重症患者疾病严重程度及28d病死率的预测价值,以及PCT水平与不同应激因素之间的可能关系。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象及纳入、排除标准:**采用回顾性病例对照研究方法,收集并分析2013年8月至2015年12月本院外科重症加强治疗病房(ICU)收治的重症患者的临床资料。参照2012年国际严重脓毒症和脓毒性休克诊疗指南中脓毒症的定义<sup>[14]</sup>,纳入年龄 $\geq 18$ 岁的非脓毒症重症患者。排除标准:ICU住院时间 $\leq 3$ d;入ICU 24h内符合脓毒症诊断标准;入ICU 3d内临床考虑存在感染。

**1.2 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经医院伦理委员会批准,并获得过患者或家属的知情同意。

**1.3 分组:**根据原发病将患者分为创伤应激组、卒中应激组和非感染性炎症应激组。创伤应激组包括多发性创伤、心肺复苏术(CPR)后,卒中应激组包括出血性卒中及缺血性卒中,非感染性炎症应激组包括重症急性胰腺炎(SAP)、重症肌无力、自身

免疫性疾病等。根据血清 PCT 水平,将患者分为正常组(PCT<0.5 μg/L)、低水平组(0.5 μg/L≤PCT<2 μg/L)、中等水平组(2 μg/L≤PCT<5 μg/L)、高水平组(PCT≥5 μg/L)。

**1.4 数据收集及评估方法:**记录患者的性别、年龄、血细胞计数、肝肾功、凝血功能、动脉血气分析、是否手术、格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS)、机械通气指标、血管活性药物剂量、28 d 病死率。根据患者入 ICU 24 h 内临床指标最差值和实验室指标计算 APACHE II 评分及序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)。比较不同应激状态下及不同预后患者 PCT 的差异,观察不同 PCT 水平患者的预后,并采用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)评估 PCT 对非脓毒症重症患者 28 d 预后的预测价值。

**1.5 统计学方法:**采用 SPSS 19.0 软件分析数据。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 ± 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析;非正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[ $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]表示,两组间比较采用非参数秩和检验(Kruskal-Wallis *U* 检验),多组间比较采用非参数多组秩和检验(Kruskal-Wallis *H* 检验)。变量间的相关性采用 Pearson 或 Spearman 相关分析。绘制 PCT 判断非脓毒症重症患者 28 d 预后的 ROC 曲线,并计算 ROC 曲线下面积(AUC)。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 患者基本情况:**共纳入 94 例非脓毒症重症患者,其中男性 40 例,女性 54 例;年龄 22 ~ 96 岁,平均(57.6 ± 17.4)岁;血清 PCT 为 4.6.0(1.30, 9.20)μg/L, APACHE II 评分为(12.2 ± 7.0)分,SOFA 评分为 5.0(3.0, 8.0)分。28 d 存活 78 例,死亡 16 例。

**2.2 PCT 水平与 APACHE II、SOFA 评分的相关性:**非脓毒症重症患者血清 PCT 水平与 APACHE II、SOFA 评分均呈显著正相关( $r_1=0.688$ 、 $r_2=0.771$ , 均  $P=0.000$ )。

**2.3 不同应激状态下患者 PCT、疾病严重程度及 28 d 病死率比较(表 1):**创伤应激组、卒中应激组和非感染性炎症应激组患者性别、年龄差异无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。创伤应激组血清 PCT 水平及 PCT 异常率均较卒中应激组和非感染性炎症应激组显著升高(均  $P < 0.01$ ),而后两组差异无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。创伤应激和卒中应激组 APACHE II、SOFA 评分及 28 d 病死率均较非感染性炎症应激组显著升高(均  $P < 0.05$ ),而创伤应激组与卒中应激组各指标比较差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。

**2.4 不同预后两组患者 PCT 和疾病严重程度比较(表 2):**死亡组与存活组患者性别、年龄比较差异无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ ),但死亡组血清 PCT 水平及 APACHE II、SOFA 评分均较存活组显著升高(均  $P < 0.01$ )。

表 1 不同应激状态下非脓毒症重症患者基本资料比较

组别	例数(例)	男性[例(%)]	年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	PCT [μg/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	PCT 异常率 [% (例)]	APACHE II (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	SOFA [分, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	28 d 病死率 [% (例)]
创伤应激组	28	12 (42.8)	53.9 ± 20.7	4.43 (0.86, 11.72)	100.0 (28)	13.9 ± 7.5	7.0 (4.0, 9.0)	21.4 (6)
卒中应激组	30	14 (46.7)	60.8 ± 16.2	0.28 (0.16, 5.85) <sup>a</sup>	33.3 (10) <sup>a</sup>	13.9 ± 7.0	5.0 (3.0, 8.0)	33.3 (10)
非感染性炎症应激组	36	14 (38.9)	57.9 ± 15.3	2.39 (0.13, 4.11) <sup>a</sup>	66.7 (24) <sup>a</sup>	9.4 ± 4.4 <sup>ab</sup>	4.0 (2.0, 6.0) <sup>ac</sup>	0 (0) <sup>ac</sup>
$\chi^2/F/Z$ 值		0.406	4.646	12.510	28.680	8.520	9.410	13.420
<i>P</i> 值		0.816	0.098	0.002	0.000	0.014	0.009	0.001

注: PCT 为降钙素原, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统 II, SOFA 为序贯器官衰竭评分;与创伤应激组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.01$ ;与卒中应激组比较,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.01$ ,<sup>c</sup> $P < 0.05$

表 2 不同预后非脓毒症重症患者基本资料比较

组别	例数(例)	男性[例(%)]	年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	PCT [μg/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	APACHE II (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	SOFA [分, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]
存活组	78	36 (46.2)	56.2 ± 17.8	0.76 (0.16, 4.11)	10.1 ± 5.1	4.0 (2.0, 8.0)
死亡组	16	4 (25.0)	64.5 ± 13.8	6.02 (4.43, 18.34)	22.5 ± 3.8	9.0 (7.0, 11.0)
$\chi^2/t/Z$ 值		2.430	-1.754	-3.744	8.787	-4.315
<i>P</i> 值		0.119	0.083	0.000	0.000	0.000

注: PCT 为降钙素原, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统 II, SOFA 为序贯器官衰竭评分

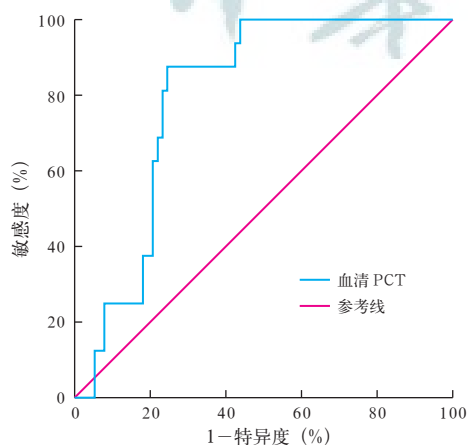
表3 不同PCT水平组非脓毒症重症患者基本资料比较

组别	例数(例)	男性[例(%)]	年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	APACHE II(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	SOFA [分, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]	28 d病死率[例(%)]
PCT正常组	32	14(43.8)	53.3 ± 14.3	7.8 ± 2.8	3.0(1.2, 4.8)	0(0)
PCT低水平组	18	4(22.2)	61.0 ± 25.2	9.3 ± 4.3	4.0(3.5, 4.5)	11.1(2)
PCT中等水平组	18	14(77.8) <sup>ac</sup>	58.2 ± 13.5	13.7 ± 6.2 <sup>bc</sup>	6.0(3.5, 8.0) <sup>bc</sup>	22.2(4) <sup>a</sup>
PCT高水平组	26	8(30.8) <sup>e</sup>	60.1 ± 16.6	18.7 ± 5.8 <sup>bce</sup>	10.0(8.8, 12.0) <sup>bce</sup>	38.5(10) <sup>bd</sup>
$\chi^2/F/Z$ 值		13.676	1.027	22.495	51.040	15.816
$P$ 值		0.003	0.480	0.000	0.000	0.001

注: PCT为降钙素原, APACHE II为急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分系统II, SOFA为序贯器官衰竭评分; 与PCT正常组比较, <sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ , <sup>b</sup> $P < 0.01$ ; 与PCT低水平组比较, <sup>c</sup> $P < 0.01$ , <sup>d</sup> $P < 0.05$ ; 与PCT中等水平组比较, <sup>e</sup> $P < 0.01$

**2.5 不同PCT水平患者疾病严重程度和28 d病死率比较(表3):** 不同PCT水平各组间性别比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ ), 但年龄差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。随PCT水平升高, APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、28 d病死率也相应升高, 多组间比较差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.01$ )。PCT中等水平组男性比例显著高于正常组、低水平组及高水平组(均 $P < 0.05$ ); PCT中等水平组APACHE II评分、SOFA评分显著高于正常组和低水平组, 高水平组各指标均显著高于其他3组(均 $P < 0.01$ )。PCT中等水平组患者28 d病死率较正常组显著增高, 高水平组较正常组和低水平组显著升高, 差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$ )。

**2.6 血清PCT水平对非脓毒症重症患者预后的评估价值(图1):** 血清PCT水平评估非脓毒症重症患者预后的AUC为0.799 [95%可信区间(95%CI) = 0.709 ~ 0.889,  $P = 0.000$ ]; 当截点值为4.2  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时, 其预测患者28 d病死率的敏感度为87.5%, 特异度为77.6%。



注: PCT为降钙素原, ROC为受试者工作特征曲线

图1 血清PCT水平预测非脓毒症重症患者预后的ROC曲线

### 3 讨论

PCT是降钙素前肽蛋白, 在急性炎症反应时炎性介质及细菌毒素可刺激其分泌增加<sup>[15]</sup>。目前研究多集中在脓毒症与PCT之间的关系, 包括PCT对于脓毒症的诊断意义、与脓毒症严重程度的关系、对患者预后的判断、抗感染疗程以及转出ICU的时机等方面<sup>[16-18]</sup>。APACHE II评分是评价疾病严重程度的评分系统, 适用于ICU危重症成人患者<sup>[19]</sup>, 同时也是预测ICU患者病死率的有效指标<sup>[20]</sup>。SOFA也是目前ICU较常用的评分系统之一。本研究探讨了非脓毒症重症患者PCT水平与APACHE II、SOFA评分的关系, 结果显示, 非脓毒症重症患者血清PCT水平与APACHE II、SOFA评分均呈正相关, PCT水平越高, APACHE II、SOFA评分越高。因为APACHE II、SOFA评分可以预测重症患者的疾病严重程度、反映患者的预后, 所以对于非脓毒症重症患者, 血清PCT水平可间接提示疾病的严重程度。另有学者发现PCT水平与急性胰腺炎的严重程度呈正相关<sup>[21-23]</sup>, 与本研究结果类似。

死亡组PCT水平较存活组显著增高, 这与既往研究结果相符合。Nylen等<sup>[24]</sup>的研究发现, 给脓毒症动物体内注射PCT可增加其病死率, 而使用PCT中和剂降低体内PCT水平可使存活率增高, 提示PCT水平升高可导致病死率增加。黄伟平等<sup>[25]</sup>研究表明, PCT有助于早期诊断脓毒症, 动态监测PCT可预警疾病严重程度及预后, 是预测28 d生存情况的独立危险因素。本研究发现在非脓毒症重症患者中, PCT高水平组28 d病死率较其他PCT水平组显著升高, 当PCT > 4.2  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时, 预测28 d病死率的敏感度较好。因此, PCT水平很可能是重症患者死亡风险的独立预测因素。

关于 PCT 水平与不同应激之间关系的研究尚少见。本研究将患者按应激类型进行分组,并探讨 PCT 水平与应激类型之间的可能关系,结果显示,不同应激类型均可导致血清 PCT 水平升高,其中创伤应激组 PCT 水平明显升高, PCT 异常率为 100%。卒中应激组 PCT 增高率为 33.3%,非感染性炎症应激组 PCT 增高率为 66.7%,创伤应激组与卒中应激组 APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分及 28 d 病死率均无明显差异,而 PCT 仍显著高于卒中应激组,因此推测,创伤应激导致 PCT 升高比卒中应激更显著。薛静等<sup>[26]</sup>研究发现,创伤性脑损伤患者早期即出现 PCT 水平升高,同时可预测患者的预后。创伤可触发系统性炎症反应,受损的细胞和组织以及应激状态的细胞释放大量炎性因子,其中包括内源性危险相关分子模式及外源性病原体相关分子模式导致的免疫反应<sup>[27]</sup>。因此,创伤应激时可刺激 PCT 升高。有学者发现,CPR 成功患者体内循环细胞因子和血浆内毒素水平均升高、不同细胞因子水平紊乱,与脓毒症患者的免疫紊乱状态类似<sup>[28]</sup>。本研究中创伤应激组包含 CPR 后患者,考虑大量炎性介质及内毒素刺激导致此类患者 PCT 升高。

非感染性炎症应激组较卒中应激组疾病严重程度低,而两组间 PCT 水平无明显差异,因此推测非感染性炎症应激较卒中应激更易导致 PCT 升高。于歆等<sup>[29]</sup>研究亦发现,非感染性 SIRS 患者 PCT 升高,并且是患者预后的预测因子<sup>[30]</sup>。刘建辉<sup>[31]</sup>研究发现,溃疡性结肠炎急性期 PCT 水平明显升高,同时与疾病控制情况有关。非感染性炎症应激组主要包括急性胰腺炎、重症肌无力及自身免疫性疾病患者。急性胰腺炎时,腺泡细胞损伤可导致炎性细胞聚集,促进细胞因子和其他炎性介质的产生与释放,而疾病的严重程度可能由这一过程决定<sup>[32-33]</sup>。因此考虑在急性胰腺炎早期大量炎性相关因子释放是导致 PCT 升高的原因,随着疾病进展,PCT 的升高与继发的胰腺坏死、脓肿等感染有关<sup>[34-35]</sup>。虽然 PCT 常被用来诊断自身免疫性疾病患者继发感染,但在自身免疫性疾病严重活动期,在无感染的情况下 PCT 亦可轻度升高<sup>[36-37]</sup>。

本研究结果显示:不同应激状态下、不同预后患者性别和年龄比较差异无统计学意义,说明患者 PCT 在不同情况下发生的变化与性别和年龄无关;但不同 PCT 水平患者的性别差异显著,考虑可能与样本量较小有关,有待扩大样本量进一步证实。

综上所述,对于非脓毒症重症患者,血清 PCT 水平可以提示疾病严重程度,对患者的预后有预测价值;创伤应激较卒中应激及非感染性炎症应激更易导致 PCT 升高。本研究仅关注患者入 ICU 24 h 内 PCT 水平,有待进一步动态观察 PCT 变化对疾病严重程度及预后的影响,并完善不同应激状态下炎性因子的水平,以明确不同应激状态 PCT 水平存在差异的可能原因。

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(收稿日期: 2016-04-21)

(本文编辑: 孙茜, 李银平)