

# 血清 endocan 和降钙素原对脓毒症早期诊断及预后评估的临床价值

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**【摘要】** 目的 探讨血清内皮细胞特异性分子-1(endocan)、降钙素原(PCT)对脓毒症早期诊断及预后评估的临床价值。方法 选择2014年12月至2016年12月河北医科大学第三医院重症加强治疗病房(ICU)收治的全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS, 26例)和脓毒症(78例)患者。脓症患者再按病情严重程度分为一般脓毒症组(20例)、严重脓毒症组(24例)、脓毒性休克组(34例);根据28d转归分为生存组(55例)和死亡组(23例)。记录患者入ICU时的血清endocan、PCT、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II(APACHE II)评分、序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)。比较SIRS组与脓毒症组以及脓毒症各亚组间endocan、PCT、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分的差异;Spearman法分析脓症患者各指标间的相关性;受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)分析endocan、PCT对脓毒症早期诊断及预后预测的价值。结果 ①脓毒症组endocan、PCT、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、28d病死率均明显高于SIRS组[ endocan( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 4.28(10.64)比1.03(0.69), PCT( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 3.94(10.75)比0.43(0.39), APACHE II(分): 18.81 $\pm$ 9.17比9.35 $\pm$ 3.78, SOFA(分): 9.00(7.20)比4.50(1.50), 28d病死率: 29.49%比11.54%, 均 $P<0.01$ ]; endocan、PCT、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分诊断脓毒症的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.887、0.842、0.822、0.835; endocan最佳临界值为1.26 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时诊断脓毒症的敏感度为87.2%, 特异度为81.8%; PCT最佳临界值为0.75 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时诊断脓毒症的敏感度为85.9%, 特异度为81.8%。②随病情严重程度加重, 脓症患者endocan、PCT、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、28d病死率呈递增趋势, 脓毒性休克组各指标显著高于严重脓毒症组和一般脓毒症组[ endocan( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 13.02(6.70)比3.33(3.05)、1.60(0.98), PCT( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 8.10(17.68)比5.47(8.92)、1.57(2.78), APACHE II(分): 25.00(9.50)比18.00(9.00)、9.50(5.75), SOFA(分): 13.00(4.50)比8.00(3.00)、5.00(3.50), 28d病死率: 52.94%比20.83%、0%, 均 $P<0.01$ ], 且脓症患者endocan、PCT、APACHE II、SOFA评分间均有良好的正相关性(均 $P<0.01$ ), 说明endocan、PCT可用于评估脓毒症严重程度。③脓毒症死亡组患者endocan、PCT、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分均显著高于生存组[ endocan( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 15.05(9.23)比2.32(4.81), PCT( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 18.40(16.99)比3.10(6.67), APACHE II(分): 28.13 $\pm$ 7.56比14.91 $\pm$ 6.64, SOFA(分): 14.70 $\pm$ 3.65比7.38 $\pm$ 3.26, 均 $P<0.01$ ]; 用endocan、PCT、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分预测脓毒症死亡的AUC分别为0.915、0.763、0.899、0.930; endocan最佳临界值为4.37 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时预测脓毒症死亡的敏感度为95.7%, 特异度为70.9%; PCT最佳临界值为7.68 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时预测脓毒症死亡的敏感度为65.2%, 特异度为78.2%。结论 血清endocan水平对脓毒症早期诊断及预后评估的临床价值比PCT更好。

**【关键词】** 内皮细胞特异性分子-1; 降钙素原; 脓毒症; 诊断; 预后

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## Clinical value of serum endocan and procalcitonin in early diagnosis and prognosis evaluation of sepsis

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the clinical value of serum endocan and procalcitonin (PCT) in early diagnosis and prognosis evaluation of sepsis. **Methods** The patients with systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS,  $n = 26$ ) and sepsis ( $n = 78$ ) admitted to intensive care unit (ICU) of the Third Hospital of Hebei Medical University from December 2014 to December 2016 were enrolled. According to the severity of disease, the sepsis patients were divided into general sepsis group ( $n = 20$ ), severe sepsis group ( $n = 24$ ), and septic shock group ( $n = 34$ ). The cases were divided into survival group ( $n = 55$ ) and non-survival group ( $n = 23$ ) according to 28-day mortality. The serum endocan, PCT, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score, and sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score were recorded when the patients were admitted into ICU. The differences in endocan, PCT, APACHE II, SOFA score between SIRS and sepsis groups and within sepsis subgroups were compared. Spearman correlation analysis

was used to analyze the correlation between the indexes of sepsis patients. Receiver operation characteristic curve (ROC) was used to evaluate the value of endocan and PCT for the diagnosis and prognosis of sepsis. **Results** ① Serum endocan, PCT, APACHE II, SOFA score and 28-day mortality in the sepsis group were significantly higher than those in the SIRS group [endocan ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 4.28 (10.64) vs. 1.03 (0.69), PCT ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 3.94 (10.75) vs. 0.43 (0.39), APACHE II:  $18.81 \pm 9.17$  vs.  $9.35 \pm 3.78$ , SOFA: 9.00 (7.20) vs. 4.50 (1.50), 28-day mortality: 29.49% vs. 11.54%, all  $P < 0.01$ ]. The area under the ROC curve (AUC) of endocan, PCT, APACHE II, SOFA score for sepsis diagnosis were 0.887, 0.842, 0.822, 0.835, respectively. When the cut-off value of endocan was 1.26  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , the sepsis diagnostic sensitivity was 87.2% and specificity was 81.8%. When the cut-off value of PCT was 0.75  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , the sepsis diagnostic sensitivity was 85.9% and specificity was 81.8%. ② With the severity of the disease increased, the index showed an increasing trend in patients with sepsis. Serum endocan, PCT, APACHE II, SOFA score and 28-day mortality in septic shock group were significantly higher than those in severe sepsis group or general sepsis group [endocan ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 13.02 (6.70) vs. 3.33 (3.05), 1.60 (0.98); PCT ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 8.10 (17.68) vs. 5.47 (8.92), 1.57 (2.78); APACHE II: 25.00 (9.50) vs. 18.00 (9.00), 9.50 (5.75); SOFA: 13.00 (4.50) vs. 8.00 (3.00), 5.00 (3.50); 28-day mortality: 52.94% vs. 20.83%, 0%; all  $P < 0.01$ ]. There was a significantly positive correlation between endocan, PCT, APACHE II, SOFA, indicating that the endocan and PCT can be used to assess the severity of sepsis. ③ Serum endocan, PCT, APACHE II and SOFA score in non-survival group were significantly higher than those in the survival group [endocan ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 15.05 (9.23) vs. 2.32 (4.81), PCT ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ): 18.40 (16.99) vs. 3.10 (6.67), APACHE II:  $28.13 \pm 7.56$  vs.  $14.91 \pm 6.64$ , SOFA:  $14.70 \pm 3.65$  vs.  $7.38 \pm 3.26$ , all  $P < 0.01$ ]. The AUC of endocan, PCT, APACHE II, SOFA score for the prediction of non-survival sepsis were 0.915, 0.763, 0.899, 0.930. When the cut-off value of endocan was 4.37  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , the septic death prediction sensitivity was 95.7% and specificity was 70.9%. When the cut-off value of PCT was 7.68  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , the septic death prediction sensitivity was 65.2% and specificity was 78.2%. **Conclusions** Serum endocan is more clinically valuable than PCT in early diagnosis and prognosis assessment of sepsis.

**【Key words】** Endocan; Procalcitonin; Sepsis; Diagnosis; Prognosis

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目前虽然对脓毒症的病理生理认知及诊疗水平不断提高,但其病死率仍居高不下<sup>[1]</sup>,已成为导致危重症患者死亡的主要原因<sup>[2]</sup>。快速和准确识别脓毒症是成功治疗的先决条件。而目前对于脓毒症的诊断主要依赖于非特异性的生理条件和基于病原体检测的培养,这导致了诊断的不确定性及治疗的延误<sup>[3]</sup>。

降钙素原(PCT)是降钙素的前体蛋白,在脓毒症和严重感染时其水平显著升高<sup>[4]</sup>,且其与血培养结果、脓毒性休克具有显著相关性,被认为是脓毒症最好的临床辅助诊断指标<sup>[5]</sup>。最新研究表明,内皮细胞特异性分子-1(endocan)有望成为脓毒症的新生物学标志物<sup>[6-8]</sup>。本研究旨在探讨 endocan、PCT对重症加强治疗病房(ICU)脓症患者早期诊断、病情严重程度及预后评估的临床价值。

## 1 对象与方法

**1.1 研究对象:**选择2014年12月至2016年12月河北医科大学第三医院ICU收治的脓毒症或全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)患者。

**1.1.1 入选标准:**年龄18~80岁;符合SIRS或脓毒症诊断标准<sup>[9]</sup>;病例资料完整。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**①年龄<18岁或>80岁;②孕妇或哺乳期妇女;③基础疾病为血液系统疾病;④免疫系统疾病或者应用免疫调节治疗者;⑤肺癌或其他部位肿瘤患者。

**1.1.3 伦理学:**本研究符合医院伦理学标准,并经医院伦理委员会批准,所有检查和治疗均获得过患者家属的知情同意。

**1.2 病例分组:**根据诊断标准将患者分为SIRS组(26例)和脓毒症组(78例)。脓症患者再按病情严重程度分为一般脓毒症组(20例)、严重脓毒症组(24例)、脓毒性休克组(34例);根据28d转归分为生存组(55例)和死亡组(23例)。

**1.3 观察指标:**记录患者的一般资料,入ICU时血清 endocan〔酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测〕、PCT(上转发光法检测),入ICU当日急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II(APACHE II)评分、序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA),28d预后。

**1.4 统计学方法:**使用SPSS 13.0软件处理数据,计量资料先行正态检验,符合正态分布者以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,两组间比较采用 $t$ 检验;方差齐者多组间比较采用单因素方差分析;不符合正态分布者以中位数(四分位数间距)[ $M(Q_R)$ ]表示,两组间比较用Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验,多组间比较用Kruskal-Wallis  $H$ 检验。计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。使用Spearman相关分析 endocan、PCT、APACHE II、SOFA之间的相关性。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),评估血清 endocan、PCT、APACHE II、SOFA对脓毒症诊断及预测预后的能力。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 患者一般资料比较(表1):** SIRS组与脓毒症组及脓毒症各亚组患者间性别、年龄差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ ),说明基线资料均衡,具有可比性。

组别	例数(例)	男性[例(%)]	年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )
SIRS组	26	14(53.8)	58.8 ± 11.3
脓毒症组	78	45(57.7)	57.6 ± 12.9
一般脓毒症组	20	12(60.0)	60.0 ± 14.6
严重脓毒症组	24	14(58.3)	52.4 ± 11.4
脓毒性休克组	34	19(55.9)	59.9 ± 12.1
生存组	55	32(58.2)	57.5 ± 13.3
死亡组	23	13(56.5)	57.8 ± 12.2

注: SIRS为全身炎症反应综合征

**2.2 血清 endocan、PCT用于脓毒症早期诊断的价值(表2~3;图1):** 脓毒症组血清 endocan、PCT、APACHE II、SOFA、28 d病死率均显著高于SIRS组(均  $P < 0.01$ )。血清 endocan 诊断脓毒症的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)最大,其次为PCT; endocan最佳临界值为1.26  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时诊断脓毒症的敏感度为87.2%,特异度为81.8%; PCT最佳临界值为0.75  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时诊断脓毒症的敏感度为85.9%,特异度为81.8%。

组别	例数(例)	endocan [ $\mu\text{g/L}, M(Q_R)$ ]	PCT [ $\mu\text{g/L}, M(Q_R)$ ]
SIRS组	26	1.03(0.69)	0.43(0.39)
脓毒症组	78	4.28(10.64)	3.94(10.75)
Z值		-5.886	-5.214
P值		0.000	0.000

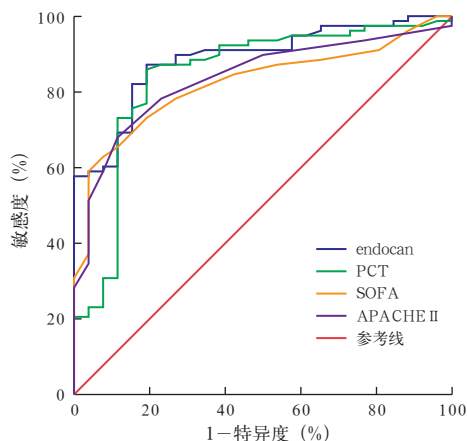
  

组别	例数(例)	APACHE II (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	SOFA [分, $M(Q_R)$ ]	28 d病死率 [% (例)]
SIRS组	26	9.35 ± 3.78	4.50(1.50)	11.54(3)
脓毒症组	78	18.81 ± 9.17	9.00(7.20)	29.49(23)
$t/Z/\chi^2$ 值		-7.415	-5.124	9.844
P值		0.000	0.000	0.002

注: SIRS为全身炎症反应综合征, endocan为内皮细胞特异性分子-1, 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

指标	AUC	临界值	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	P值	95%CI
endocan	0.887	1.26	87.2	81.8	0.000	0.821 ~ 0.952
PCT	0.842	0.75	85.9	81.8	0.000	0.746 ~ 0.939
APACHE II	0.822	15.50	59.0	96.2	0.000	0.741 ~ 0.904
SOFA	0.835	6.50	67.9	88.5	0.000	0.754 ~ 0.916

注: endocan为内皮细胞特异性分子-1, 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, AUC为受试者工作特征曲线下面积, 95%CI为95%可信区间



注: endocan为内皮细胞特异性分子-1, 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, ROC曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图1 endocan、PCT、APACHE II、SOFA对脓毒症诊断的ROC曲线

**2.3 血清 endocan、PCT用于脓毒症严重程度判断的价值(表4;图2):** 脓症患者随病情严重程度增加, endocan、PCT、APACHE II、SOFA、28 d病死率均呈递增趋势(均  $P < 0.01$ )。脓症患者 endocan、PCT、APACHE II、SOFA之间均有良好的正相关性(均  $P < 0.01$ )。

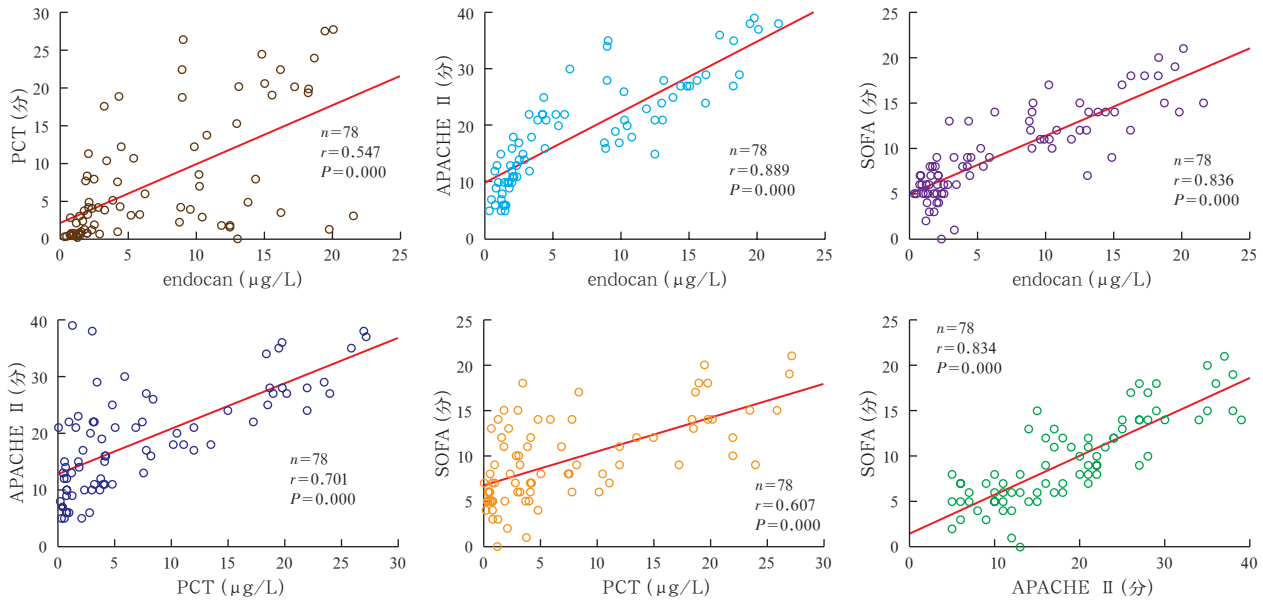
组别	例数(例)	endocan [ $\mu\text{g/L}, M(Q_R)$ ]	PCT [ $\mu\text{g/L}, M(Q_R)$ ]
一般脓毒症组	20	1.60(0.98)	1.57(2.78)
严重脓毒症组	24	3.33(3.05) <sup>a</sup>	5.47(8.92) <sup>a</sup>
脓毒性休克组	34	13.02(6.70) <sup>ab</sup>	8.10(17.68) <sup>ab</sup>
Z值		44.175	15.846
P值		0.000	0.000

组别	例数(例)	APACHE II [分, $M(Q_R)$ ]	SOFA [分, $M(Q_R)$ ]	28 d病死率 [% (例)]
一般脓毒症组	20	9.50(5.75)	5.00(3.50)	0(0)
严重脓毒症组	24	18.00(9.00) <sup>a</sup>	8.00(3.00) <sup>a</sup>	20.83(5) <sup>a</sup>
脓毒性休克组	34	25.00(9.50) <sup>ab</sup>	13.00(4.50) <sup>ab</sup>	52.94(18) <sup>ab</sup>
$Z/\chi^2$ 值		39.636	45.140	32.876
P值		0.000	0.000	0.000

注: endocan为内皮细胞特异性分子-1, 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; 与一般脓毒症组比较, <sup>a</sup> $P < 0.01$ ; 与严重脓毒症组比较, <sup>b</sup> $P < 0.01$

**2.4 血清 endocan、PCT对脓毒症预后的预测价值(表5~6;图3):** 脓症患者死亡组 endocan、PCT、APACHE II、SOFA均显著高于生存组(均  $P < 0.01$ )。血清 endocan 预测脓毒症死亡的AUC显著高于PCT; endocan最佳临界值为4.37  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时预测脓毒症死亡的敏感度为95.7%,特异度为70.9%; PCT最佳临界值为7.68  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时预测脓毒症死亡的敏感度为65.2%,特异度为78.2%。



注: endocan 为内皮细胞特异性分子-1, 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

图 2 脓毒症患者 endocan、PCT、APACHE II、SOFA 之间的相关性

表 5 不同预后两组脓毒症患者各指标比较

组别	例数 (例)	endocan [μg/L, M(Q <sub>R</sub> )]	PCT [μg/L, M(Q <sub>R</sub> )]	APACHE II (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	SOFA (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )
生存组	55	2.32(4.81)	3.10( 6.67)	14.91±6.64	7.38±3.26
死亡组	23	15.05(9.23)	18.40(16.99)	28.13±7.56	14.70±3.65
Z/t 值		-5.753	-3.649	-7.697	-8.716
P 值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

注: endocan 为内皮细胞特异性分子-1, 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

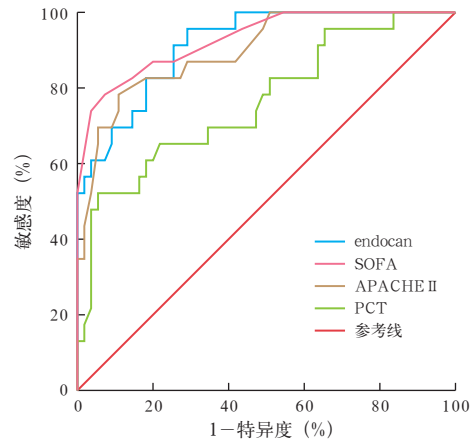
表 6 各指标对脓毒症预后的预测价值

指标	AUC	临界值	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	P 值	95%CI
endocan	0.915	4.37	95.7	70.9	0.000	0.853 ~ 0.977
PCT	0.763	7.68	65.2	78.2	0.000	0.642 ~ 0.885
APACHE II	0.899	22.50	78.3	89.1	0.000	0.824 ~ 0.973
SOFA	0.930	12.50	78.3	92.7	0.000	0.868 ~ 0.992

注: endocan 为内皮细胞特异性分子-1, 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, AUC 为受试者工作特征曲线下面积, 95%CI 为 95% 可信区间

### 3 讨论

脓毒症最新定义为针对感染的宿主反应失调引起的致命性器官功能障碍<sup>[10]</sup>,其发病机制涉及复杂的全身炎症网络效应、免疫功能障碍、凝血功能异常、基因多态性、组织损伤及宿主对感染的反应等多个方面,但其具体机制尚未完全明确。血管内皮作为人体最大的“器官”,不仅是血液和组织间的屏障,而且具有内分泌和代谢功能<sup>[11]</sup>。有关脓毒症病



注: endocan 为内皮细胞特异性分子-1, 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, ROC 曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图 3 endocan、PCT、APACHE II、SOFA 评分预测脓毒症死亡的 ROC 曲线

生理学的研究发现,炎症网络失衡可引起组织损伤、器官衰竭,最终导致死亡<sup>[12]</sup>。血管内皮细胞既是炎症介质的来源,又是其作用的目标<sup>[13]</sup>,其通过表达多种细胞因子、黏附分子、炎症介质、趋化因子等参与炎症反应<sup>[14]</sup>。脓毒症时内皮功能障碍出现较早,并可引起 MODS,从而影响患者的转归<sup>[15-16]</sup>。

endocan 是一种特异性的由内皮细胞分泌的可溶性循环蛋白多糖,其可能在炎症性疾病中影响炎症进程和内皮功能障碍<sup>[17-18]</sup>。Cox 等<sup>[19]</sup>证实了在内毒素诱发的全身炎症反应中,血浆 endocan 水平升高与人体内皮功能障碍有关,表明在炎症条件下,其

可能是一种新型的内皮功能障碍标志物。

现在已经证实的参与脓毒症炎症反应的炎性介质主要有肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ )和白细胞介素(IL-1、IL-6)等<sup>[20]</sup>。endocan的合成与分泌受促炎细胞因子调控,受IL-1、TNF- $\alpha$ 等炎性介质诱导表达<sup>[21]</sup>。同时, endocan结合淋巴细胞功能相关抗原-1(LFA-1),以剂量依赖方式阻止LFA-1与细胞间黏附分子-1(ICAM-1)相互作用,潜在抑制白细胞-内皮细胞黏附以减少白细胞聚集到炎症部位,表明endocan在炎症反应中或许扮演着抗炎分子的角色<sup>[22]</sup>。血中endocan水平可能密切反映炎症的存在和严重程度以及对治疗的反应。有研究表明,血浆endocan在肺部炎症疾病中具有诊断和预测预后的价值,其在评估社区获得性肺炎(CAP)严重程度方面优于CRP和白细胞计数(WBC),且与肺炎严重程度评分如肺炎严重指数、英国胸科协会改良肺炎评分(CURB-65)、APACHE II评分等具有较好的相关性<sup>[23]</sup>。

基于上述研究结果,国外学者针对endocan对脓毒症的临床价值进行了相关研究,Bechard等<sup>[24]</sup>研究显示,健康者血中endocan水平为1.081  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ,而脓毒性休克患者则高达7.815  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ,证实血清endocan在急性和严重全身炎症反应过程中被正调节。Scherpereel等<sup>[25]</sup>观察到血中循环endocan水平与脓毒症严重程度相关;其区分SIRS与脓毒症的特异性为100%;对脓毒症10 d和28 d预后具有较高预测价值。Mihajlovic等<sup>[8]</sup>研究显示, endocan水平对脓毒症的病情进程、MODS发展具有良好的辨别力以及可能对死亡预测有辨别力; endocan在死亡预测方面优于PCT,在器官衰竭方面优于APACHE II和SOFA评分,表明endocan可用于预测脓毒症严重程度和预后,甚至比APACHE II和SOFA评分更好。De Freitas Caires等<sup>[26]</sup>报道, endocan特异性被组织蛋白酶G切割产生一新型的相对分子质量为14 000的循环蛋白P14,通过免疫测定P14 endocan片段发现,55例严重脓症患者中有20例血浆P14水平升高,而在对照组则检测不到P14,提示endocan的肽片段P14也可能参与脓毒症的发生发展。本研究显示,脓毒症组endocan水平显著高于SIRS组,并随脓毒症严重程度加重呈递增趋势;脓毒症死亡组endocan水平显著高于生存组,表明endocan可用于脓毒症的诊断、严重程度和预后评估。

有研究显示,血清PCT用于诊断全身细菌感染具有高度的敏感度和特异度,且优于WBC、CRP等指标<sup>[27]</sup>。PCT可作为脓毒症诊断及预测预后的生物标志物<sup>[28]</sup>。保勇等<sup>[29]</sup>研究显示,严重脓毒症组血清PCT水平早期即明显升高,且显著高于非脓毒症组;PCT对危重病是否并发脓毒症的诊断敏感度为86.7%,特异度为81.8%。本研究显示,脓毒症组PCT显著高于SIRS组,对脓毒症诊断的敏感度为85.9%,特异度为81.8%,与保勇等<sup>[29]</sup>的研究结果一致。李翠如等<sup>[30]</sup>通过连续检测脓症患者血清PCT水平发现,随着脓毒症严重程度增加, PCT水平呈递增趋势;随入院时间延长,生存组PCT逐渐下降,死亡组逐渐升高,死亡组入院3 d起PCT水平即显著高于生存组,表明PCT可用于脓毒症严重程度和预后判断。本研究显示, PCT水平随脓毒症严重程度加重而升高,与反映病情严重程度的APACHE II和SOFA评分具有良好的正相关性;且死亡组PCT水平显著高于生存组;血清PCT对脓毒症的诊断、治疗和预后评估具有较高的临床应用价值。

进一步通过ROC曲线对比分析血清endocan、PCT对脓毒症诊断的价值发现, endocan对脓毒症诊断的AUC高于PCT,并显著高于APACHE II和SOFA的AUC;当endocan最佳临界值为1.26  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时诊断脓毒症的敏感度为87.2%,特异度为81.8%;PCT最佳临界值为0.75  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时诊断脓毒症的敏感度为85.9%,特异度为81.8%。endocan预测脓毒症28 d死亡的AUC高于PCT和APACHE II评分的AUC;当endocan最佳临界值为4.37  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时预测脓毒症28 d死亡的敏感度为95.7%,特异度为70.9%;PCT最佳临界值为7.68  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时预测脓毒症死亡的敏感度为65.2%,特异度为78.2%。

综上,本研究显示,血清endocan水平在脓毒症的诊断、严重程度评估及预后预测方面优于PCT,提示其可作为脓毒症的生物标志物。

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