

# 动态测量肺不张区域容积对中-重度 ARDS 患者预后的评估作用

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**【摘要】 目的** 评估肺不张区域容积(NILT)与中-重度急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)患者预后的关系。**方法** 收集 2016 年 3 月至 2019 年 6 月天津市第三中心医院重症监护病房(ICU)收治的 131 例中-重度 ARDS 患者的临床资料。收集患者的性别、年龄、体重指数(BMI)、ARDS 原因、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II (APACHE II)、序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)和氧合指数( $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ )等基本资料;收集患者入 ICU 1 d 和 7 d 的 CT 影像学资料,根据 CT 值分为过度通气区域( $-1\ 000 \sim -900$  HU)、正常通气区域( $-899 \sim -500$  HU)、通气欠佳区域( $-499 \sim -100$  HU)、肺不张区域( $-99 \sim 100$  HU),计算总肺容积和 NILT 占总肺容积百分比(NILT%);同时收集患者机械通气时间、ICU 住院时间和总住院时间。根据 28 d 随访的生存情况分为存活组和死亡组,采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析来确定 ARDS 患者 28 d 死亡的危险因素;绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),计算 NILT% 预测 ARDS 患者 28 d 预后的 ROC 曲线下面积(AUC)及其 95% 可信区间(95%CI),确定诊断的准确性,并根据 NILT 阈值对患者进行亚组分析。**结果** 131 例中-重度 ARDS 患者中,剔除诊断 ARDS 超过 48 h、非首次因 ARDS 入 ICU、ICU 住院时间 $<7$  d、入 ICU 72 h 内死亡、存在慢性间质性肺病或充血性心力衰竭、入 ICU 后 7 d 内未进行胸部 CT 检查、入 ICU 后 2 h 内未进行标本采集的患者,最终共 53 例患者纳入分析。53 例患者中,28 d 存活 31 例,死亡 22 例,28 d 病死率为 41.5%。与存活组比较,死亡组患者年龄更大(岁:  $65.32 \pm 11.29$  比  $55.77 \pm 14.23$ ),SOFA 评分更高(分:  $11.68 \pm 3.82$  比  $8.39 \pm 2.23$ ),差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.05$ );而两组性别、BMI、ARDS 原因、APACHE II 评分和  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  比较差异均无统计学意义。入 ICU 1 d 时两组 CT 检查获得的 CT 值、总肺容积和 NILT% 比较差异均无统计学意义;入 ICU 7 d 时死亡组 NILT% 明显高于存活组[( $28.95 \pm 8.40$ )% 比 ( $20.35 \pm 5.91$ )%,  $P < 0.01$ ],而 CT 值和总肺容积与存活组比较差异仍无统计学意义。多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,ARDS 患者 28 d 预后与年龄、SOFA 评分和 7 d NILT% 独立相关[年龄:优势比(OR)=0.892, 95%CI 为 0.808~0.984,  $P=0.023$ ;SOFA 评分:OR=0.574, 95%CI 为 0.387~0.852,  $P=0.006$ ;7 d NILT%:OR=0.841, 95%CI 为 0.730~0.968,  $P=0.016$ ]。ROC 曲线分析显示,7 d NILT% 可以预测中-重度 ARDS 患者的 28 d 预后,AUC 为 0.810(95%CI 为 0.678~0.952,  $P < 0.01$ )。确定 NILT% 阈值为 15.50%,敏感度为 95.5%,特异度为 80.6%,阳性预测值为 85.7%,阴性预测值为 74.6%。根据 7 d NILT% 阈值对患者进行亚组分析,将 7 d NILT% $>15.50\%$  定义为临床预后高风险, $\leq 15.50\%$  为低风险;与低风险患者(7 例)比较,高风险患者(46 例)机械通气时间、ICU 住院时间和总住院时间均明显延长[机械通气时间(d):  $9.37 \pm 6.14$  比  $4.43 \pm 1.72$ ,ICU 住院时间(d):  $12.11 \pm 5.85$  比  $7.57 \pm 1.13$ ,总住院时间(d):  $18.39 \pm 5.87$  比  $11.29 \pm 2.22$ ,均  $P < 0.05$ ]。**结论** 中-重度 ARDS 患者入 ICU 7 d NILT% $>15.50\%$  与不良预后相关。

**【关键词】** 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; CT 检查; 肺不张区域容积; 像素分析; 预后

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**Dynamic measurement of volume of atelectasis area in the evaluation of the prognosis of patients with moderate-to-severe acute respiratory distress syndrome**

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To assess the impact of not inflated lung tissue (NILT) volume on the prognosis of patients with moderate-to-severe acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). **Methods** The clinical data of 131 patients with moderate-to-severe ARDS admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) of Tianjin Third Central Hospital

from March 2016 to June 2019 were collected. The basic data of patients, including gender, age, body mass index (BMI), causes of ARDS, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score, sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score and oxygenation index ( $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ ), were collected. The CT imaging data of patients on the 1st and 7th day in the ICU were collected. According to the CT value, they were divided into hyperventilated areas ( $-1\ 000$  to  $-900$  HU), normal ventilation areas ( $-899$  to  $-500$  HU), poorly ventilated areas ( $-499$  to  $-100$  HU), and atelectasis area ( $-99$  to  $100$  HU). The total lung volume and the percentage of NILT to the total lung volume (NILT%) were calculate. At the same time, duration of mechanical ventilation, length of ICU stay, total length of hospital stay were collected. According to the 28-day follow-up, they were divided into survival group and death group. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the risk factors for 28-day death in ARDS patients. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn, the area under ROC curve (AUC) and 95% confidence interval (95%CI) were calculated to determine the accuracy of NILT% in predicting the 28-day prognosis of ARDS patients, and the NILT% threshold was used for subgroup analysis of patients. **Results** Among the 131 patients with moderate-to-severe ARDS, patients were excluded for more than 48 hours after ARDS diagnosis, repeated admission to ICU due to ARDS, the ICU duration less than 7 days, death within 72 hours of admission, chronic interstitial lung disease or congestive heart failure, no chest CT examination within 7 days of admission to ICU, and no specimen collection within 2 hours of admission to ICU. Finally, a total of 53 patients were enrolled in the analysis. Of the 53 patients, 31 patients survived and 22 patients died. The 28-day mortality was 41.5%. Compared with the survival group, patients in the death group were older (years old:  $65.32 \pm 11.29$  vs.  $55.77 \pm 14.23$ ), and had a higher SOFA score ( $11.68 \pm 3.82$  vs.  $8.39 \pm 2.23$ ) with significant differences (both  $P < 0.05$ ), while there were no significant differences in gender, BMI, ARDS cause, APACHE II score and  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  between the two groups. There was no significant difference in CT value, total lung volume and NILT% between the two groups at 1st day after admission to ICU; NILT% on day 7 after admission to ICU in the death group was significantly higher than that in the survival group [ $(28.95 \pm 8.40)\%$  vs.  $(20.35 \pm 5.91)\%$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ], but there was no significant difference in CT value and total lung volume between the two groups. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that the 28-day prognosis of ARDS was related to age, SOFA score and NILT% independently [age: odds ratio (OR) = 0.892, 95%CI was 0.808–0.984,  $P = 0.023$ ; SOFA score: OR = 0.574, 95%CI was 0.387–0.852,  $P = 0.006$ ; NILT%: OR = 0.841, 95%CI was 0.730–0.968,  $P = 0.016$ ]. ROC curve analysis showed that 7-day NILT% could predict the 28-day prognosis of patients with moderate-to-severe ARDS, and AUC was 0.810 (95%CI was 0.678–0.952,  $P < 0.01$ ). The NILT% threshold was 15.50%, sensitivity was 95.5%, specificity was 80.6%, positive predictive value was 85.7%, and negative predictive value was 74.6%. According to the 7-day NILT% threshold, a subgroup analysis of patients was performed, and 7-day NILT%  $> 15.50\%$  was defined as a high-risk clinical prognosis, and  $\leq 15.50\%$  was a low-risk. Compared with low-risk patients ( $n = 7$ ), the duration of mechanical ventilation, the length of ICU stay and total length of hospital stay in high-risk patients ( $n = 46$ ) were significantly prolonged [duration of mechanical ventilation (days):  $9.37 \pm 6.14$  vs.  $4.43 \pm 1.72$ , length of ICU stay (days):  $12.11 \pm 5.85$  vs.  $7.57 \pm 1.13$ , total length of hospital stay (days):  $18.39 \pm 5.87$  vs.  $11.29 \pm 2.22$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ]. **Conclusion** The 7-day NILT%  $> 15.50\%$  of patients with moderate-to-severe ARDS after ICU admission is related to poor prognosis.

**【Key words】** Acute respiratory distress syndrome; CT; Atelectasis volume; Pixel analysis; Prognosis

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急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS) 是一种以严重的低氧血症和非静水压性肺水肿为特征的急性呼吸衰竭。流行病学调查证实,美国每年约有 20 万 ARDS 患者,病死率较高,并带来了严重的医疗负担<sup>[1]</sup>。虽然 ARDS 的治疗方法已经取得了很大的进步(肺保护性机械通气策略<sup>[2-4]</sup>和液体平衡疗法<sup>[5]</sup>),但 ARDS 的发病率和病死率仍然居高不下<sup>[6]</sup>。

目前评估 ARDS 患者预后的指标包括氧合指数 ( $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ )、肺死腔分数 ( $\text{Vd}/\text{Vt}$ )、急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分 (APACHE) 及序贯器官衰竭评分 (SOFA) 等。但有研究显示,  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  与 ARDS 预后的相关性较差<sup>[7-9]</sup>。  $\text{Vd}/\text{Vt}$  增加已被证明是 ARDS 患者死亡的有力预测指标<sup>[10]</sup>; 但  $\text{Vd}/\text{Vt}$  一直受混合呼气末二氧化碳测量的限制,将其作为预测 ARDS

患者预后的指标仍需在更大的人群中进一步验证。传统疾病严重程度模型 (APACHE 评分) 被认为可以预测 ARDS 预后<sup>[11-13]</sup>; 但目前支持这些传统疾病严重程度模型的文献都是从单一的 ARDS 协作网 (ARDSNet) 人群中收集的数据,在其他人群中并没有得到确认。精准量化评估 ARDS 预后,可以帮助临床医生识别高风险人群并对患者进行危险分层。CT 检查可精确量化肺 CT 值、总肺容积及肺不张区域容积 (NILT) 等指标,可用于评估 ARDS 预后。但目前鲜见评估 NILT 与中-重度 ARDS 患者预后关系的研究。本研究旨在使用像素分析精确量化 NILT, 分析 NILT 占总肺容积百分比 (NILT%) 与中-重度 ARDS 患者预后的关系,并确定 NILT% 的阈值,帮助临床医生识别高风险人群并对患者进行危险分层。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究人群:**收集2016年3月至2019年6月在天津市第三中心医院重症监护病房(ICU)就诊的131例中-重度ARDS患者的临床资料。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:**符合2012年ARDS柏林定义中的中-重度ARDS诊断标准<sup>[14]</sup>。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**①诊断ARDS超过48 h;②非首次因ARDS入ICU;③ICU住院时间<7 d;④入ICU 72 h内死亡;⑤存在慢性间质性肺病或被诊断为充血性心力衰竭;⑥入ICU后7 d内未进行胸部CT检查;⑦入ICU后2 h内未进行标本采集。满足上述1项或多项条件的患者均被排除在本次研究之外。

**1.2 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并得到天津市第三中心医院伦理委员会的批准(审批号:20191225),所有治疗和检测均获得过患者或家属的知情同意。

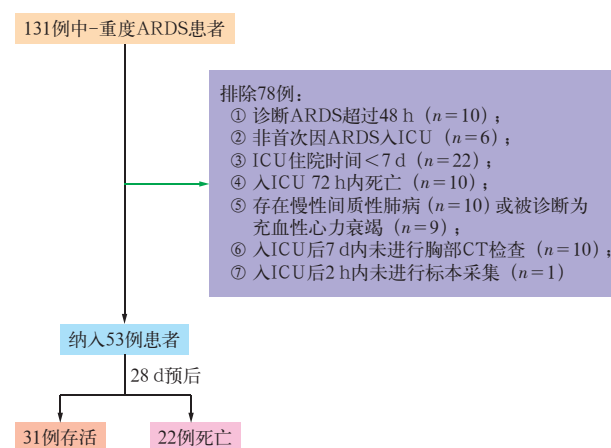
**1.3 数据收集:**①基本资料:性别、年龄、体重指数(BMI)、ARDS原因(肺源性、肺外源性)、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分和 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 。②CT检查结果:入ICU 1 d及7 d全肺螺旋CT扫描图像,根据CT值分为过度通气区域(-1 000~-900 HU)、正常通气区域(-899~-500 HU)、通气欠佳区域(-499~-100 HU)和肺不张区域(-99~100 HU)。由2名具有10余年经验且不知晓患者临床结局的影像学术师分析图像,计算总肺容积及NILT%。③预后指标:机械通气时间、ICU住院时间和总住院时间。根据28 d生存状况分为存活组和死亡组。

**1.4 统计学分析:**使用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计学分析。连续变量均符合正态分布,以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示;分类变量用例数表示。连续变量组间比较使用 $t$ 检验,分类变量组间比较使用 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用多因素Logistic回归分析来确定ARDS患者28 d死亡的危险因素;绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),并计算ROC曲线下面积(AUC)及其95%可

信区间(95%CI),确定预测的准确性。 $P<0.05$ 被认为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 基本特征:**131例中-重度ARDS患者中有53例纳入最终分析,其中28 d存活31例,死亡22例,28 d病死率为41.5%(图1)。表1显示,与存活组比较,死亡组患者年龄更大,SOFA评分更高,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ );而两组性别、BMI、ARDS原因、APACHE II评分和 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。



注:ARDS为急性呼吸窘迫综合征,ICU为重症监护病房

图1 动态测量肺不张区域容积对中-重度ARDS患者预后的评估作用研究对象筛选流程

**2.2 CT检查结果(表2):**两组患者入ICU 1 d时肺CT值、总肺容积和NILT%比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。入ICU 7 d时死亡组患者NILT%明显高于存活组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ );而两组肺CT值和总肺容积比较差异仍无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。

**2.3 ARDS患者28 d死亡危险因素分析(表3):**将单因素分析中差异具有统计学意义的指标均纳入多因素Logistic回归分析,结果显示,ARDS患者28 d预后与年龄、SOFA评分和7 d NILT%均独立相关(均 $P<0.05$ )。

表1 不同28 d预后两组中-重度ARDS患者基本资料比较

| 组别           | 例数<br>(例) | 性别[例(%)]  |          | 年龄<br>(岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$ ) | BMI<br>( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ , $\bar{x}\pm s$ ) | ARDS原因[例(%)] |          | APACHE II评分<br>(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$ ) | SOFA评分<br>(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$ ) | $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$<br>( $\text{mmHg}$ , $\bar{x}\pm s$ ) |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              |           | 男性        | 女性       |                            |                                                    | 肺源性          | 肺外源性     |                                     |                                |                                                                   |
| 存活组          | 31        | 24(77.42) | 7(22.58) | 55.77 $\pm$ 14.23          | 23.86 $\pm$ 2.68                                   | 27(87.10)    | 4(12.90) | 25.55 $\pm$ 4.57                    | 8.39 $\pm$ 2.23                | 99.00 $\pm$ 36.70                                                 |
| 死亡组          | 22        | 17(77.27) | 5(22.73) | 65.32 $\pm$ 11.29          | 23.61 $\pm$ 2.39                                   | 20(90.91)    | 2(9.09)  | 26.05 $\pm$ 5.73                    | 11.68 $\pm$ 3.82               | 93.86 $\pm$ 28.57                                                 |
| $\chi^2/t$ 值 |           | 0.001     |          | 2.614                      | 0.367                                              | 0.186        |          | 0.351                               | 3.952                          | 0.548                                                             |
| P值           |           | 0.990     |          | 0.012                      | 0.731                                              | 0.666        |          | 0.727                               | 0.001                          | 0.586                                                             |

注:ARDS为急性呼吸窘迫综合征,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, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 为氧合指数;1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

表 2 不同 28 d 预后两组中 - 重度 ARDS 患者入 ICU 1 d 和 7 d 胸部 CT 检查结果变化比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| 组别  | 例数<br>(例) | 肺 CT 值 (HU)    |                 | 总肺容积 (mL)         |                   | NILT% (%)    |              |
|-----|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|     |           | 1 d            | 7 d             | 1 d               | 7 d               | 1 d          | 7 d          |
| 存活组 | 31        | 713.16 ± 50.91 | 733.46 ± 132.59 | 2 500.30 ± 830.50 | 2 671.82 ± 924.67 | 31.52 ± 8.20 | 20.35 ± 5.91 |
| 死亡组 | 22        | 718.33 ± 48.62 | 679.95 ± 66.38  | 2 298.95 ± 690.51 | 2 499.88 ± 816.97 | 31.27 ± 8.97 | 28.95 ± 8.40 |
| t 值 |           | 0.371          | 1.741           | 0.931             | 0.699             | 0.102        | 4.380        |
| P 值 |           | 0.712          | 0.088           | 0.356             | 0.478             | 0.919        | 0.001        |

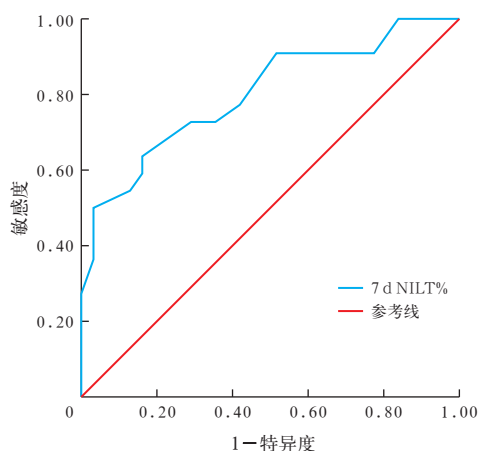
注: ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, ICU 为重症监护病房, NILT% 为肺不张区域容积占总肺容积百分比

表 3 中 - 重度 ARDS 患者 28 d 死亡危险因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

| 危险因素      | $\beta$ 值 | $s_{\beta}$ | $\chi^2$ 值 | OR 值  | 95%CI         | P 值   |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 年龄        | 0.91      | 0.050       | 5.201      | 0.892 | 0.808 ~ 0.984 | 0.023 |
| SOFA 评分   | 0.70      | 0.202       | 7.574      | 0.574 | 0.387 ~ 0.852 | 0.006 |
| 7 d NILT% | 0.79      | 0.072       | 5.843      | 0.841 | 0.730 ~ 0.968 | 0.016 |

注: ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, SOFA 为序贯器官衰竭评分, NILT% 为肺不张区域容积占总肺容积百分比, OR 为优势比, 95%CI 为 95% 可信区间

**2.4 7 d NILT% 预测 ARDS 患者 28 d 预后的 ROC 曲线分析 (图 2):** 入 ICU 7 d NILT% 对中 - 重度 ARDS 患者的 28 d 预后有一定预测价值 (AUC 为 0.810, 95%CI 为 0.678 ~ 0.952,  $P < 0.01$ ); 确定 7 d NILT% 阈值为 15.50%, 敏感度为 95.5%, 特异度为 80.6%, 阳性预测值为 85.7%, 阴性预测值为 74.6%。



注: NILT% 为肺不张区域容积占总肺容积百分比, ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, ROC 曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图 2 7 d NILT% 预测中 - 重度 ARDS 患者 28 d 死亡的 ROC 曲线

**2.5 不同临床预后风险的亚组分析 (表 4):** 根据 NILT% 预测 ARDS 患者 28 d 预后的 ROC 曲线分析确定的阈值进行亚组分析, 将 7 d NILT%  $> 15.50\%$  定义为临床预后高风险,  $\leq 15.50\%$  定义为低风险。与低风险组比较, 高风险组患者机械通气时间、ICU 住院时间及总住院时间更长, 差异均有统计学意义 (均  $P < 0.05$ )。

表 4 不同临床预后风险两组中 - 重度 ARDS 患者预后指标比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| 组别   | 例数<br>(例) | 机械通气<br>时间 (d) | ICU 住院<br>时间 (d) | 总住院<br>时间 (d) |
|------|-----------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 低风险组 | 7         | 4.43 ± 1.72    | 7.57 ± 1.13      | 11.29 ± 2.22  |
| 高风险组 | 46        | 9.37 ± 6.14    | 12.11 ± 5.85     | 18.39 ± 5.87  |
| t 值  |           | 2.099          | 2.030            | 3.148         |
| P 值  |           | 0.041          | 0.048            | 0.003         |

注: 入重症监护病房 (ICU) 7 d 肺不张区域容积占总肺容积百分比 (NILT%)  $> 15.50\%$  为临床预后高风险,  $\leq 15.50\%$  为低风险; ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征

### 3 讨论

本研究表明, NILT% 可以预测中 - 重度 ARDS 患者的预后。入 ICU 后 7 d NILT%  $> 15.50\%$  与机械通气时间、ICU 住院时间及总住院时间延长有关; ROC 曲线分析表明, 7 d NILT% 可以预测中 - 重度 ARDS 患者预后, 成功率为 81% (AUC=0.810)。

X 线胸片是二维图像, 在量化 ARDS 患者肺不张程度方面缺乏足够的敏感度和特异度。肺部 CT 较传统 X 线胸片更有利于准确判断肺部损害的程度、范围及部位<sup>[15]</sup>。金兆辰等<sup>[16]</sup>研究 64 排螺旋 CT 对肺内外源性 ARDS 兔的诊断价值时发现, 肺部 CT 影像改变较 X 线胸片出现得更早且更明显。目前 CT 已经可以准确量化 ARDS 患者 NILT, 更准确地预测临床预后。

既往研究显示, 与 ARDS 病死率独立相关的两个肺部因素分别为 ARDS 患者肺损伤程度和发病后第 3 天的氧合情况<sup>[17-18]</sup>。CT 扫描 ARDS 研究小组根据生理和影像学特征综合评估得出, ARDS 严重程度评分 (ARDS-SS) 可以预测预后, 弥漫性衰减患者的病死率 (76%) 明显高于大叶性和斑片性衰减患者 (41%、42%); ARDS-SS 评分似乎能够筛选病死率  $> 60\%$  的高危患者, 可能有助于识别高风险患者, 从而进行干预治疗<sup>[19]</sup>。

系统评价 ARDS 患者胸部 CT 成像, 可将获得的信息用于临床诊断、预后预测及并发症的识别, 从而及时进行干预治疗<sup>[20]</sup>。Ichikado 等<sup>[21-22]</sup>早期研究显示, 薄层 CT 扫描与弥漫性肺泡损伤的病理分

期具有良好的相关性, ARDS 的病理学特征以及薄层 CT 评估有助于预测 ARDS 的预后<sup>[23]</sup>。然而, 以上研究仅局限于整体肺部影像学变化与 ARDS 预后的关系, 并未研究不同肺通气区域对预后的评估作用。王邵华等<sup>[24]</sup>研究显示, 肺挫伤容积百分比是肺挫伤后并发 ARDS 的独立预测因素, 最佳临界值为 21.5%。本研究通过准确定量分析 NILT% 与 ARDS 患者预后的关系, 发现 7 d NILT% 可预测中-重度 ARDS 患者的预后, 并可对 ARDS 患者进行危险分层, 帮助临床医生确定高危人群, 有利于 ARDS 患者的临床治疗。

本研究存在一些潜在的局限性: 本研究是单中心研究, 仅约 40% 的中-重度 ARDS 患者完成入组及随访。本研究可能存在病例选择偏倚, 无法充分反映不同病因 ARDS 患者的情况。此外, 本研究中未涉及病理生理相关参数。进一步扩大病例数, 对 ARDS 患者进行 CT 检查, 对于评估预后以及根据病理分期制定治疗策略都是非常必要的。

#### 4 结 论

利用 CT 准确测量 NILT 可识别 ARDS 高危患者, 评估 ARDS 患者预后, 以便进一步治疗。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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