

# 生长分化因子-15和血管外肺水指数在ARDS患者严重程度分级及预后预测中的价值

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**【摘要】** **目的** 探讨生长分化因子-15(GDF-15)和血管外肺水指数(EVLWI)在急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)患者严重程度分级及预后预测中的应用价值。**方法** 选择2019年1月至2020年2月郑州大学附属郑州中心医院呼吸重症监护病房(RICU)收治的18~75岁ARDS患者为研究对象。所有患者均根据病情进行机械通气、抗感染、维持水和电解质及酸碱内环境稳定、血液净化及营养支持等常规治疗,并于入科后行脉搏指示连续心排血量监测(PiCCO),记录治疗前及治疗24、48、72 h的EVLWI;同期采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清GDF-15水平。根据ARDS 2012柏林标准将患者分为轻、中、重度,比较不同病情程度患者治疗前后EVLWI、GDF-15水平。此外,GDF-15以3 458 ng/L、EVLWI以15 mL/kg为界限,比较分析不同GDF-15或EVLWI水平患者重症监护病房(ICU)住院时间、ICU病死率和28 d病死率。**结果** 共入选82例ARDS患者,轻度22例,中度28例,重度32例。中、重度组ARDS患者治疗前后各时间点GDF-15、EVLWI水平均高于轻度ARDS者。重度ARDS患者GDF-15和EVLWI水平均高于中度组,除治疗24 h GDF-15水平差异无统计学意义外(ng/L: 3 900.41 ± 546.43 比 3 695.66 ± 604.73,  $P > 0.05$ ),其他各时间点差异均有统计学意义[GDF-15(ng/L): 治疗前为 3 786.11 ± 441.45 比 3 106.83 ± 605.09, 48 h 为 3 895.48 ± 558.96 比 3 333.29 ± 559.66, 72 h 为 3 397.33 ± 539.56 比 3 047.53 ± 499.57; EVLWI(mL/kg): 治疗前为 19.06 ± 1.91 比 14.31 ± 1.50, 24 h 为 18.56 ± 2.23 比 13.26 ± 1.69, 48 h 为 17.23 ± 1.76 比 12.45 ± 1.36, 72 h 为 15.47 ± 1.81 比 11.13 ± 2.19, 均  $P < 0.05$ ]。根据截断值处理, GDF-15 ≥ 3 458 ng/L 和 GDF-15 < 3 458 ng/L 者各 23 例, EVLWI ≥ 15 mL/kg、EVLWI < 15 mL/kg 者各 23 例;高 GDF-15 者 ICU 住院时间和 28 d 病死率显著高于低 GDF-15 者[ICU 住院时间(d): 21.22 ± 2.69 比 15.37 ± 3.14, 28 d 病死率: 56.5% 比 21.7%, 均  $P < 0.05$ ];高 EVLWI 患者 ICU 住院时间和 28 d 病死率也显著高于低 EVLWI 患者[ICU 住院时间(d): 18.45 ± 2.61 比 14.98 ± 2.75, 28 d 病死率: 47.8% 比 17.4%, 均  $P < 0.05$ ]。**结论** GDF-15 和 EVLWI 水平一定程度上能够反映 ARDS 患者病情严重程度,且高 GDF-15 和 EVLWI 水平与 ARDS 患者不良预后显著相关。

**【关键词】** 生长分化因子-15; 血管外肺水指数; 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 严重程度; 评估

**基金项目:** 河南省医学科技攻关计划项目(201702310); 河南省高等学校重点科研计划项目(18A320012)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn121430-20200407-00257

## The value of growth differentiation factor-15 and extravascular lung water index in severity grading of acute respiratory distress syndrome patients and their prognosis prediction

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To investigate the value of growth differentiation factor-15 (GDF-15) and extravascular lung water index (EVLWI) in severity grading and prognosis prediction of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). **Methods** Patients with ARDS aged 18–75 years admitted to the department of respiratory intensive care unit (RICU) of Zhengzhou Central Hospital Affiliated to Zhengzhou University from January 2019 to February 2020 were enrolled. All patients were treated with conventional therapies such as mechanical ventilation, anti-infection, stabilization of water, electrolytes and acid-base environment, blood purification and nutritional support according to their conditions. Besides, the pulse-indicated continuous cardiac output (PiCCO) was performed after admission to the department, and EVLWI before treatment and at 24, 48 and 72 hours of treatment were recorded. Serum GDF-15 level was measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) during the same period. Patients were classified as mild, moderate, and severe degree according to the 2012 Berlin Definition of ARDS, and EVLWI and GDF-15 levels in patients with different disease levels before and after treatment were compared. In addition, the length of intensive care unit (ICU) stay, ICU mortality, and 28-day mortality of patients with different GDF-15 or EVLWI levels were analyzed comparatively, with the GDF-15 3 458 ng/L and EVLWI 15 mL/kg as the cut point. **Results** A total

of 82 patients with ARDS were enrolled, including 22 patients with mild ARDS, 28 patients with moderate ARDS, and 32 patients with severe ARDS. The GDF-15 and EVLWI levels in patients with moderate and severe ARDS at each time point before and after treatment were higher than those in patients with mild ARDS. Both GDF-15 and EVLWI levels in patients with severe ARDS were higher than those in the patients with moderate ARDS. The differences were statistically significant at all the time points except for the difference of GDF-15 levels at 24 hours after treatment (ng/L:  $3900.41 \pm 546.43$  vs.  $3695.66 \pm 604.73$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ). [GDF-15 (ng/L):  $3786.11 \pm 441.45$  vs.  $3106.83 \pm 605.09$  before treatment,  $3895.48 \pm 558.96$  vs.  $3333.29 \pm 559.66$  at 48 hours,  $3397.33 \pm 539.56$  vs.  $3047.53 \pm 499.57$  at 72 hours; EVLWI (mL/kg):  $19.06 \pm 1.91$  vs.  $14.31 \pm 1.50$  before treatment,  $18.56 \pm 2.23$  vs.  $13.26 \pm 1.69$  at 24 hours,  $17.23 \pm 1.76$  vs.  $12.45 \pm 1.36$  at 48 hours,  $15.47 \pm 1.81$  vs.  $11.13 \pm 2.19$  at 72 hours, all  $P < 0.05$ ]. According to the cut-off value, there were 23 patients with  $GDF-15 \geq 3458$  ng/L and  $GDF-15 < 3458$  ng/L respectively and there were 23 patients with  $EVLWI \geq 15$  mL/kg and  $EVLWI < 15$  mL/kg respectively. The length of ICU stay and 28-day mortality in patients with high GDF-15 were significantly higher than those in patients with low GDF-15 [length of ICU stay (days):  $21.22 \pm 2.69$  vs.  $15.37 \pm 3.14$ , 28-day mortality: 56.5% vs. 21.7%, both  $P < 0.05$ ]. The length of ICU stay and 28-day mortality in patients with high EVLWI were also significantly higher than those in patients with low EVLWI [length of ICU stay (days):  $18.45 \pm 2.61$  vs.  $14.98 \pm 2.75$ , 28-day mortality: 47.8% vs. 17.4%, both  $P < 0.05$ ]. **Conclusion** To some extent, GDF-15 and EVLWI levels reflect the severity of patients with ARDS, and high GDF-15 and EVLWI levels are significantly associated with poor prognosis in patients with ARDS.

**【Key words】** Growth differentiation factor-15; Extravascular lung water index; Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Severity; Assessment

**Fund program:** Key Science and Technology Planning Project in Henan Province of China (201702310); Plan for Key Scientific Research Project of Higher Education Institutions in Henan Province of China (18A320012)

DOI: 10.3760/ema.j.cn121430-20200407-00257

急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)是严重感染、创伤、休克及烧伤等各种肺内或肺外原因导致肺毛细血管内皮细胞和肺泡上皮细胞损伤引起的弥漫性肺间质及肺泡水肿,以进行性低氧血症、呼吸窘迫为特征的临床综合征<sup>[1-5]</sup>,具有起病急、进展迅速、病死率高的特点<sup>[6-8]</sup>。2012年柏林标准是目前国际上公认的ARDS诊断、严重程度分级及预后的“金标准”,但仍有争议<sup>[9-10]</sup>。因此,寻找敏感度和特异度更高的、能够提供增量价值的新型生物标志物以完善ARDS的临床评估已经成为目前的一个研究热点<sup>[11]</sup>。生长分化因子-15(GDF-15)是转化生长因子- $\beta$ (TGF- $\beta$ )超家族成员的一个远支,生理状态下,血清中GDF-15水平很低,但是在多种病理情况下(缺血、缺氧、心脏压力负荷增加、心肌缺血或再灌注损伤以及肿瘤发生等),GDF-15在血清中表达水平明显升高<sup>[12-13]</sup>。近年来,GDF-15在心脑血管疾病、肿瘤、肺栓塞等领域的研究越来越多<sup>[14]</sup>,但在ARDS中的研究却鲜有报道。血管外肺水指数(EVLWI)作为反映肺水含量的指标,在肺组织的聚集是ARDS患者重要病理生理改变<sup>[15-16]</sup>。基于此,本研究旨在探讨GDF-15和EVLWI与ARDS患者病情严重程度的相关性及其对预后的预测价值。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 病例纳入及排除标准:**选择2019年1月至2020年2月本院呼吸重症监护病房(RICU)收治的ARDS患者。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:**①年龄18~75岁;②病史、体征及

各辅助检查结果均符合ARDS 2012柏林诊断标准。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**①妊娠及哺乳期患者;②存在严重瓣膜病或严重心律失常者;③存在股动脉置管禁忌证者;④临床资料不完整者;⑤自动出院者。

**1.2 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并通过医院伦理委员会审核批准(审批号:201702),有创操作前均按规定签署知情同意书。

## 1.3 治疗及指标检测

**1.3.1 治疗:**所有患者均根据病情进行机械通气、抗感染、维持水和电解质及酸碱内环境稳定、血液净化以及营养支持等常规治疗。

**1.3.2 EVLWI监测:**患者入科后立即进行股动脉穿刺置管,并将导管电极与带脉搏指示连续心排量监测(PiCCO)模块的监护仪连接进行血流动力学监测,采用经肺热稀释法测定EVLWI。记录治疗前及治疗24、48、72h的EVLWI值。

**1.3.3 GDF-15检测:**于测定EVLWI同期取静脉血4mL,室温静置20min,离心15min取血清,保存至-80℃冰箱中备用。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测GDF-15水平<sup>[17]</sup>,并严格按照试剂盒(美国R&D公司)说明书步骤操作。

**1.4 研究方法:**根据ARDS柏林标准将患者分为轻度( $200 \text{ mmHg} < \text{氧合指数} (\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2) \leq 300 \text{ mmHg}$ ,  $1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$ )、中度( $100 \text{ mmHg} < \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 200 \text{ mmHg}$ )、重度( $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 100 \text{ mmHg}$ )。比较不同病情程度患者间一般资料及不同时间点GDF-15和EVLWI水平变化差异。按照GDF-15、EVLWI截

断值分组,分析不同 GDF-15 或 EVLWI 水平对重症监护病房(ICU)住院时间及病死率的影响。

**1.5 统计学方法:**使用 SPSS 23.0 软件进行分析。正态分布计量资料以均数 ± 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析、*t* 检验、重复测量方差分析;计数资料采用  $\chi^2$  检验。检验水准为  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

**2 结果**

**2.1 不同病情程度 ARDS 患者一般资料比较(表1):**入选 82 例 ARDS 患者,轻度 22 例,中度 28 例,重度 32 例。3 组患者间性别、年龄、心率、血压、空腹血糖、血清白蛋白等一般资料比较差异无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。随着病情程度加重,ARDS 患者 PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> 逐渐下降,呼气末正压(PEEP)逐渐升高,3 组间比较差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.01$ )。

**2.2 不同病情程度 ARDS 患者治疗前后 GDF-15、EVLWI 变化比较(表2):**中度组和重度组治疗前及治疗 24、48、72 h GDF-15、EVLWI 水平均明显高于轻度组(均  $P < 0.05$ )。除重度组治疗 24 h GDF-15 水平与中度组差异无统计学意义外( $P > 0.05$ ),重度组治疗前后各时间点 GDF-15、EVLWI 水平进一步高于中度组(均  $P < 0.05$ )。

**2.3 不同 GDF-15 水平 ARDS 患者预后指标比较(表3):**根据截断值处理,GDF-15 以 3 458 ng/L 为界限,GDF-15  $\geq 3 458$  ng/L(高 GDF-15 组)23 例,GDF-15  $< 3 458$  ng/L(低 GDF-15 组)23 例。与低 GDF-15

组比较,高 GDF-15 组患者 ICU 住院时间明显延长,28 d 病死率明显升高(均  $P < 0.05$ ),但两组间 ICU 病死率差异无统计学意义。

**表 3 不同水平 GDF-15 组 ARDS 患者预后指标比较**

组别	例数 (例)	ICU 住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	ICU 病死率 [% (例)]	28 d 病死率 [% (例)]
高 GDF-15 组	23	21.22 ± 2.69	30.4 (7)	56.5 (13)
低 GDF-15 组	23	15.37 ± 3.14	13.0 (3)	21.7 ( 5)
<i>t</i> / $\chi^2$ 值		6.784	2.044	5.841
<i>P</i> 值		0.000	0.153	0.016

注:GDF-15 为生长分化因子-15,ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征,ICU 为重症监护病房

**2.4 不同 EVLWI 水平 ARDS 患者预后指标比较(表4):**根据截断值处理,EVLWI 以 15 mL/kg 为界限,EVLWI  $\geq 15$  mL/kg(高 EVLWI 组)23 例,EVLWI  $< 15$  mL/kg(低 EVLWI 组)23 例。与低 EVLWI 组比较,高 EVLWI 组患者 ICU 住院时间明显延长,28 d 病死率明显升高(均  $P < 0.05$ ),但两组间 ICU 病死率差异无统计学意义。

**表 4 不同水平 EVLWI 组 ARDS 患者预后指标比较**

组别	例数 (例)	ICU 住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	ICU 病死率 [% (例)]	28 d 病死率 [% (例)]
高 EVLWI 组	23	18.45 ± 2.61	21.7 (5)	47.8 (11)
低 EVLWI 组	23	14.98 ± 2.75	17.4 (4)	17.4 ( 4)
<i>t</i> / $\chi^2$ 值		4.390	0.138	4.847
<i>P</i> 值		0.000	0.710	0.028

注:EVLWI 为血管外肺水指数,ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征,ICU 为重症监护病房

**表 1 不同病情程度 ARDS 患者一般资料比较**

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	心率 (次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	收缩压 (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	舒张压 (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	空腹血糖 (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	血清白蛋白 (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	PaO <sub>2</sub> /FiO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	PEEP (cmH <sub>2</sub> O, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )
		男性	女性								
轻度组	22	12	10	57.3 ± 8.1	94.4 ± 15.6	125.3 ± 13.1	79.3 ± 8.2	5.48 ± 1.44	34.72 ± 3.49	252.61 ± 23.27	6.27 ± 0.77
中度组	28	16	12	60.9 ± 10.7	101.3 ± 13.8	129.9 ± 11.8	84.1 ± 9.4	5.92 ± 1.61	34.25 ± 5.40	167.54 ± 18.53 <sup>a</sup>	7.61 ± 1.17 <sup>a</sup>
重度组	32	21	11	61.6 ± 8.6	101.0 ± 15.5	130.8 ± 10.9	84.3 ± 10.3	5.93 ± 2.19	32.91 ± 4.69	77.04 ± 10.08 <sup>ab</sup>	14.28 ± 2.43 <sup>ab</sup>
$\chi^2/F$ 值		0.786	1.553	1.630	1.564	2.203	0.484	1.139	678.249	179.274	
<i>P</i> 值		0.675	0.218	0.202	0.216	0.117	0.618	0.325	0.000	0.000	

注:ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征,PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> 为氧合指数,PEEP 为呼气末正压;1 mmHg=0.133 kPa,1 cmH<sub>2</sub>O=0.098 kPa;与轻度组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与中度组比较,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.05$

**表 2 不同病情程度 ARDS 患者治疗前后不同时间点 GDF-15、EVLWI 变化比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

组别	例数 (例)	GDF-15 (ng/L)				EVLWI (mL/kg)			
		治疗前	治疗 24 h	治疗 48 h	治疗 72 h	治疗前	治疗 24 h	治疗 48 h	治疗 72 h
轻度组	22	2 308.12 ± 524.61	2 213.25 ± 333.13	2 144.39 ± 278.86	2 050.03 ± 352.59	9.60 ± 1.60	9.27 ± 1.93	8.38 ± 1.25	7.49 ± 0.56
中度组	28	3 106.83 ± 605.09 <sup>a</sup>	3 695.66 ± 604.73 <sup>a</sup>	3 333.29 ± 559.66 <sup>a</sup>	3 047.53 ± 499.57 <sup>a</sup>	14.31 ± 1.50 <sup>a</sup>	13.26 ± 1.69 <sup>a</sup>	12.45 ± 1.36 <sup>a</sup>	11.13 ± 2.19 <sup>a</sup>
重度组	32	3 786.11 ± 441.45 <sup>ab</sup>	3 900.41 ± 546.43 <sup>a</sup>	3 895.48 ± 558.96 <sup>ab</sup>	3 397.33 ± 539.56 <sup>ab</sup>	19.06 ± 1.91 <sup>ab</sup>	18.56 ± 2.23 <sup>ab</sup>	17.23 ± 1.76 <sup>ab</sup>	15.47 ± 1.81 <sup>ab</sup>
$\chi^2/F$ 值		42.386	64.842	132.751	85.538	138.379	138.548	284.963	173.446
<i>P</i> 值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

注:ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征,GDF-15 为生长分化因子-15,EVLWI 为血管外肺水指数;与轻度组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与中度组比较,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.05$

### 3 讨论

ARDS为临床常见急危重症,主要表现为呼吸窘迫、低氧血症等,且该病起病急、预后极差,具有较高的病死率,严重威胁着人们的生命健康<sup>[18]</sup>。随着现代医学技术水平的进步,肺复张、俯卧位、肺保护性通气策略等的提出,使ARDS诊治得以规范和改善,一定程度上提升了ARDS患者的救治成功率<sup>[19]</sup>。但是由于ARDS本身发病机制复杂,影响因素众多,且缺乏有效监测和治疗手段,其病死率仍居高不下<sup>[3]</sup>。目前临床上对于ARDS患者的早期预测及风险评估指标仍然有限<sup>[20]</sup>,因此,亟待寻找敏感度和特异度高的能够反映ARDS患者病情严重程度的指标。

GDF-15是TGF- $\beta$ 蛋白超家族成员之一<sup>[12-13,21]</sup>,可由巨噬细胞、心肌细胞、脂肪细胞及内皮细胞等释放,在心血管疾病、肿瘤、肥胖、肾脏疾病及炎症反应等组织病理损伤状态下发挥多种作用。生理状态下,GDF-15在血清中水平很低,除在前列腺组织和胎盘组织高表达,在胰腺组织和肾脏组织低表达,在其他组织几乎不表达。但当机体处于缺氧、炎症、外伤或癌变等应激状态下,血清中GDF-15水平可显著升高<sup>[22]</sup>。ARDS作为一种可危及生命的严重呼吸衰竭,在缺氧情况下,血清GDF-15水平升高,并且缺氧程度越严重,GDF-15水平越高<sup>[23-24]</sup>。本研究显示,随着治疗时间的延长,轻、中、重度ARDS患者GDF-15水平均有所下降,但随着ARDS严重程度加重,GDF-15水平显著升高,不同程度ARDS患者GDF-15水平仍存在较大差异;且与低GDF-15水平ARDS患者相比,高水平GDF-15可增加ARDS患者ICU住院时间和28d病死率,与Clark等<sup>[23]</sup>的研究结果一致。寇静恬和郝丽荣<sup>[25]</sup>研究显示,血清GDF-15水平与病情严重程度相关,并且是疾病进展的一个高度可靠的预测指标,在多种疾病中具有作为疾病生物标志物的潜在价值。作为氧化应激和炎症的经典生物标志物,越来越多的研究表明GDF-15与ARDS病情严重程度及预后具有良好的相关性<sup>[23]</sup>。

血管外肺水是肺血管以外肺组织的液体总量,是肺泡细胞内液、间质内液及肺泡内液的总和,反映单位体重个体所含肺水量的多少,正常参考值约为3~7 mL/kg,当超过正常参考值2倍时则明显影响通气和弥散功能<sup>[26]</sup>。本研究显示,EVLWI在所有ARDS患者中均有升高,且升高程度与疾病进展呈

正相关;另外,高EVLWI组患者ICU住院时间、28d病死率显著高于低EVLWI组,与Sakka等<sup>[27]</sup>的研究结果一致。EVLWI升高会引起严重的通气/血流比例失调,造成顽固性低氧血症,导致ARDS患者病死率升高,朱金源等<sup>[28]</sup>及胡雪珍等<sup>[29]</sup>的研究也证实了这一点。另有研究显示,ARDS患者预后与肺水肿严重程度密切相关,根据EVLWI判断ARDS患者预后的敏感度可达70%<sup>[30]</sup>。由此可见,将EVLWI作为ARDS患者疾病严重程度分级和预后评估的参考指标,不失为临床的良好选择。

综上所述,GDF-15和EVLWI水平能够反映ARDS患者疾病严重程度,并且对近期预后预测具有一定的潜在价值,可作为ARDS规范化诊治中的重要监测和评估手段之一。但本研究为单中心研究,样本量偏小,未对患者远期预后进行追踪,未来仍需大样本量临床试验来验证其可靠性与稳定性。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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