

动脉血氨水平对脓毒症患者病情评估及预后的判断价值

—— 一项前瞻性观察性研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨动脉血氨水平对脓毒症患者病情评估和预后的判断价值。**方法** 采用前瞻性观察性研究方法, 选择2018年1月至2019年6月济宁医学院附属济宁市第一人民医院重症医学科收治的169例成人脓毒症患者作为研究对象; 选择同期35例健康体检者作为对照组。记录受试者的一般情况、急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)。于确诊脓毒症6~8h或体检时取动脉血检测血氨水平和血常规。观察和比较不同病情严重程度(脓毒症和脓毒性休克)及28d临床结局(存活和死亡)患者临床资料的差异。各指标间相关性采用非参数Spearman等级相关分析; 绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC), 分析各指标对28d死亡的预测价值; 采用Kaplan-Meier生存曲线比较不同血氨水平患者的28d累积生存率。**结果** 169例脓毒症患者中, 排除年龄<18岁、妊娠、慢性疾病终末期、诊断脓毒症至入住ICU超过6h和失访患者12例, 最终157例患者纳入分析, 其中脓毒症组71例, 脓毒性休克组86例; 随访28d存活115例, 死亡42例。不同病情严重程度和临床预后组间患者性别和年龄比较差异均无统计学意义; 但脓毒症组血氨、白细胞计数(WBC)和中性粒细胞比例(Neut%)均显著高于健康对照组[血氨($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 42.28 ± 28.64 比 12.05 ± 5.44 , WBC($\times 10^9/\text{L}$): 17.51 ± 5.13 比 6.57 ± 2.20 , Neut%: 0.87(0.82, 0.90) 比 0.62(0.59, 0.67), 均 $P < 0.05$], 且脓毒性休克组患者APACHEⅡ评分、血氨、WBC、Neut%和28d病死率均明显高于脓毒症组[APACHEⅡ评分(分): 24.49 ± 6.22 比 14.31 ± 3.32 , 血氨($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 52.93 ± 34.11 比 29.38 ± 10.37 , WBC($\times 10^9/\text{L}$): 20.21 ± 3.77 比 14.02 ± 4.23 , Neut%: 0.89(0.86, 0.92) 比 0.82(0.79, 0.89), 28d病死率: 43.0%(37/86) 比 7.0%(5/71), 均 $P < 0.05$]; 死亡组患者APACHEⅡ评分、血氨、WBC和Neut%均显著高于存活组[APACHEⅡ评分(分): 26.86 ± 7.91 比 17.34 ± 4.90 , 血氨($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 69.98 ± 41.14 比 32.17 ± 11.31 , WBC($\times 10^9/\text{L}$): 20.20 ± 4.78 比 16.53 ± 4.91 , Neut%: 0.89(0.87, 0.95) 比 0.87(0.82, 0.90), 均 $P < 0.05$]。Spearman相关分析显示, 脓毒症患者血氨水平与APACHEⅡ评分呈显著正相关($r=0.592$, $P < 0.01$), 与WBC水平存在中度正相关($r=0.343$, $P < 0.01$)。ROC曲线分析显示, APACHEⅡ评分及血氨水平预测28d死亡的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.846和0.901, 两者比较差异无统计学意义($P=0.187$); APACHEⅡ评分联合血氨时的AUC显著高于单用APACHEⅡ评分(0.913比0.846, $P=0.002$), 但与单用血氨差异无统计学意义(0.913比0.901, $P=0.647$)。血氨临界值为 $36.50 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 时, 预测28d死亡的敏感度、特异度分别为92.9%和73.9%, 阳性似然比、阴性似然比分别为3.56和0.10。Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析显示, 血氨 $>36.50 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 脓毒症患者28d累积生存率较血氨 $\leq 36.50 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 者显著降低(Log-Rank检验: $\chi^2=9.620$, $P=0.002$)。**结论** 监测动脉血氨对脓毒症患者病情严重程度的判断及预后的评价具有较好的临床实用价值, 为脓毒症血氨水平干预治疗提供了依据。

【关键词】 血氨; 脓毒症; 脓毒性休克; 急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ; 预后

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Value of blood ammonia on predicting the severity and prognosis of patients with sepsis: a prospective observation study

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the value of arterial blood ammonia on predicting the severity and prognosis of patients with sepsis. **Methods** A prospective observation study was conducted. A total of 169 patients with sepsis admitted to intensive care unit (ICU) of Jining First People's Hospital Affiliated to Jining Medical University from January 2018 to June 2019 were enrolled. Thirty-five healthy volunteers were served as controls. Demographics, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation Ⅱ (APACHE Ⅱ) score were recorded. At 6–8 hours after the diagnosis of

sepsis, the serum levels of arterial blood ammonia and whole blood cell count were run. The septic patients were divided into the sepsis group and septic shock group according to the disease severity, and the septic patients were divided into survival group and death group according to the outcomes during 28-day hospitalization. The clinical data were compared. Spearman rank correlation was applied to determine the correlation between those variables. The predictive value of the parameters on 28-day mortality was evaluated with receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis was used to compare different blood ammonia levels of patients with 28-day cumulative survival rate. **Results** Among the 169 sepsis patients, after excluding 12 patients who did not meet the inclusion criteria and loss to follow-up, there were finally 157 patients enrolled in the analysis. Among the 157 septic patients, 71 of them were in the sepsis group, and 86 in the septic shock group. After 28-day follow-up, 115 patients survived and 42 died. No significant differences were found in age and gender among groups with different severity and clinical prognosis. Compared with the control group, the blood ammonia, counts of white blood cell (WBC) and neutrophils ratio (Neut%) in serum of sepsis patients were significantly higher [blood ammonia ($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 42.28 ± 28.64 vs. 12.05 ± 5.44 , WBC ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$): 17.51 ± 5.13 vs. 6.57 ± 2.20 , Neut%: 0.87 (0.82, 0.90) vs. 0.62 (0.59, 0.67), all $P < 0.05$]. Compared with the sepsis group, the APACHE II score, blood ammonia, WBC, Neut% and 28-day mortality in the septic shock group were significantly higher [APACHE II score: 24.49 ± 6.22 vs. 14.31 ± 3.32 , blood ammonia ($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 52.93 ± 34.11 vs. 29.38 ± 10.37 , WBC ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$): 20.21 ± 3.77 vs. 14.02 ± 4.23 , Neut%: 0.89 (0.86, 0.92) vs. 0.82 (0.79, 0.89), 28-day mortality: 43.0% (37/86) vs 7.0% (5/71), all $P < 0.05$]. APACHE II score, blood ammonia, WBC and Neut% in the death group were significantly higher than those in the survival group [APACHE II score: 26.89 ± 7.91 vs. 17.34 ± 4.90 , blood ammonia ($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 69.98 ± 41.14 vs. 32.17 ± 11.31 , WBC ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$): 20.20 ± 4.78 vs. 16.53 ± 4.91 , Neut%: 0.89 (0.87, 0.95) vs. 0.87 (0.82, 0.90), all $P < 0.05$]. Spearman rank correlation analysis showed that blood ammonia in patients with sepsis was correlated well with APACHE II score ($r = 0.592$, $P < 0.01$), and there was moderately positive correlation between blood ammonia and the counts of WBC ($r = 0.343$, $P < 0.01$). ROC curve analysis showed that the areas under ROC curve (AUC) of APACHE II score and blood ammonia for predicting 28-day mortality were 0.846 and 0.901, respectively, and there was no statistical significance ($P = 0.187$). The AUC of APACHE II score combined with blood ammonia was significantly higher than that of APACHE II score alone (0.913 vs. 0.846, $P = 0.002$), but was not higher than that of blood ammonia alone (0.913 vs. 0.901, $P = 0.647$). Using a blood ammonia cut-off value of $> 36.50 \mu\text{mol/L}$ for predicting 28-day mortality, the sensitivity and specificity was 92.9% and 73.9%, respectively, and the positive and negative likelihood ratios were 3.56 and 0.10, respectively. Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis indicated that the patients whose blood ammonia was higher than $36.50 \mu\text{mol/L}$, had lower 28-day cumulative survival rate when compared with those patients with blood ammonia $\leq 36.50 \mu\text{mol/L}$ (Log-Rank test: $\chi^2 = 9.620$, $P = 0.002$). **Conclusion** The level of arterial blood ammonia could somehow indicate the severity and prognosis of sepsis, which could provide evidence for the treatment.

【Key words】 Ammonia; Sepsis; Septic shock; Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; Prognosis

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脓毒症和脓毒性休克是急危重症医学面临的重要临床问题。目前,全球每年脓毒症患者数超过1 900万,其中有600万人死亡,病死率超过25%^[1],而且病死率随着脓毒症的严重程度呈线性增加^[2]。一项研究显示,全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)、脓毒症、脓毒性休克的病死率分别为7%、16%和46%^[3]。另一项研究显示,与脓毒症相关的病死率 $\geq 10\%$,而与脓毒性休克相关的病死率 $\geq 40\%$ ^[4]。在没有合并症($< 10\%$)的年轻(年龄 < 44 岁)脓毒症患者中,病死率可能较低^[5]。然而,尽管较好地遵守了脓毒症治疗的实践指南(也称脓毒症集束化治疗),但依从率各不相同,并且没有令人信服的证据表明脓毒症集束化治疗真正降低了病死率^[6-9]。脓毒症病情评估及预后判断仍是临床面临的难题。血氨是人体内氨基酸代谢的主要产物,通常意义上高血氨常见于肝源性疾病导致的肝脏损害(如肝性脑病),但血氨水平升高并非肝源性疾病特有的特征,血氨监测的价值在急危重症领域得到越来越多的肯定和重视^[10]。

一项临床研究调查了重症监护病房(ICU)患者非肝源性高氨血症(NHH)的发生率,结果表明血氨增高可发生在疾病早期,敏感度较好,血氨升高与病死率增加、序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)升高和禁食等因素有关^[11]。新氨中毒学说提示氨与炎症有协同作用,与脓毒性休克所致SIRS、代偿性抗炎反应综合征(CARS)、多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)均有关系,甚至认为高血氨可能是多器官功能不全的第一个“线索”^[12]。目前国内关于血氨与急危重症关系的研究相对较少,且极少关注除肝脏损害(包括肝性脑病)以外的高氨血症^[10]。因此,本研究旨在探讨脓毒症患者血氨水平与病情严重程度和预后的相关性及其临床意义,从而为临床实践提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料:采用前瞻性观察性研究方法,选择2018年1月至2019年6月本院重症医学科收治的成人脓毒症患者作为研究对象;选择同期35例健康体检者作为对照组。本研究符合医学伦理学标准,

并经医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2017-015),所有治疗和检测均得到患者或家属的知情同意。

1.1.1 纳入标准:符合2016年欧洲危重病医学会/美国重症医学会(ESICM/SCCM)制定的脓毒症/脓毒性休克诊断标准。

1.1.2 排除标准:①年龄<18岁;②妊娠;③慢性疾病终末期;④诊断为脓毒症至入住ICU超过6h。

1.1.3 剔除标准:中途退出研究。

1.2 分组与方法:①比较不同病情严重程度(脓毒症与脓毒性休克)脓症患者急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II(APACHE II)、血氨、白细胞计数(WBC)和中性粒细胞比例(Neut%)的差异;②比较不同临床转归(存活和死亡)患者APACHE II评分、血氨、WBC和Neut%的差异;③分析APACHE II评分、血氨及两者联合对脓毒症预后的评估价值。

1.3 观察指标及方法:①取脓症患者确诊后6~8h和健康志愿者体检时动静脉血,动脉血氨水平采用VITROS-250型干化学分析仪(美国Johnson公司)和配套试剂及校准品进行测定,血常规指标采用Sysmex XE-2100型全自动血液分析仪(日本Sysmex公司)及配套试剂进行测定;②对脓症患者进行APACHE II评分;③脓症患者均按照指南要求接受脓毒症规范治疗,并记录脓毒症患者的性别、年龄等一般资料及住院后28d预后。

1.4 统计学处理:采用SPSS 19.0及Medcalc 19.0软件进行统计分析。正态分布计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较用 t 检验;非正态分布计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,组间比较用Mann-Whitney秩和检验。计数资料以率表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验。血氨与APACHE II评分和WBC的相关性用非参数Spearman等级相关分析。采用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)分析APACHE II评分和血氨对脓症患者28d预后的预测价值。采用Kaplan-Meier生存曲线比较不同血氨水平患者28d累积生存率。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同病情严重程度脓症患者临床资料比较(表1):共入选169例脓症患者,排除和剔除标准最终157例纳入分析。脓毒症组和脓毒性休克组患者血氨、WBC和Neut%均显著高于健康对照组,且脓毒性休克组患者APACHE II评分、血氨、WBC、Neut%和28d病死率均明显高于脓毒症组(均 $P < 0.05$);各组患者性别和年龄比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.2 不同28d临床预后脓症患者临床资料比较(表2):随访住院后28d预后,157例脓症患者中存活115例,死亡42例,28d病死率为26.8%。死亡组患者APACHE II评分、血氨、WBC和Neut%均显著高于存活组(均 $P < 0.05$);两组患者性别和年龄比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

表2 不同28d临床预后两组脓症患者临床资料比较

组别	例数(例)	性别(例)		年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	APACHE II评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
		男性	女性		
存活组	115	59	56	60.37 ± 9.56	17.34 ± 4.90
死亡组	42	22	20	62.60 ± 9.04	26.86 ± 7.91 ^a

组别	例数(例)	血氨($\mu\text{mol/L}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	WBC($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Neut% [$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]
死亡组	42	69.98 ± 41.14 ^a	20.20 ± 4.78 ^a	0.89(0.87, 0.95) ^a

注:APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II, WBC为白细胞计数, Neut%为中性粒细胞比例;与存活组比较,^a $P < 0.05$

2.3 相关性分析:脓症患者血氨与APACHE II评分呈显著正相关($r = 0.592, P < 0.001$),与WBC存在中度正相关($r = 0.343, P < 0.001$)。

2.4 APACHE II评分和血氨对脓症患者28d死亡的预测价值(表3;图1~2):ROC曲线分析显示(图1), APACHE II评分和血氨对脓症患者28d死亡的预测价值较大, ROC曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.846和0.901,两者比较差异无统计学意义($P = 0.187$); APACHE II评分联合血氨时, AUC显著高于单用APACHE II评分($P = 0.002$),但与单用

表1 不同病情严重程度脓症患者临床资料及与健康对照组临床资料比较

组别	例数(例)	性别(例)		年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	APACHE II评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	血氨($\mu\text{mol/L}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	WBC($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Neut% [$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	28d病死率[% (例)]
		男性	女性						
健康对照组	35	19	16	59.70 ± 8.28		12.05 ± 5.44	6.57 ± 2.20	0.62(0.59, 0.67)	
脓毒症组	157	81	76	60.96 ± 9.45	19.89 ± 7.20	42.28 ± 28.64 ^b	17.51 ± 5.13 ^b	0.87(0.82, 0.90) ^b	26.8(42)
脓毒症组	71	37	34	60.21 ± 10.31	14.31 ± 3.32	29.38 ± 10.37	14.02 ± 4.23	0.82(0.79, 0.89)	7.0(5)
脓毒性休克组	86	44	42	61.58 ± 8.68	24.49 ± 6.22 ^a	52.93 ± 34.11 ^a	20.21 ± 3.77 ^a	0.89(0.86, 0.92) ^a	43.0(37) ^a

注:APACHE II为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II, WBC为白细胞计数, Neut%为中性粒细胞比例;与脓毒症组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与健康对照组比较,^b $P < 0.05$;空白代表无此项

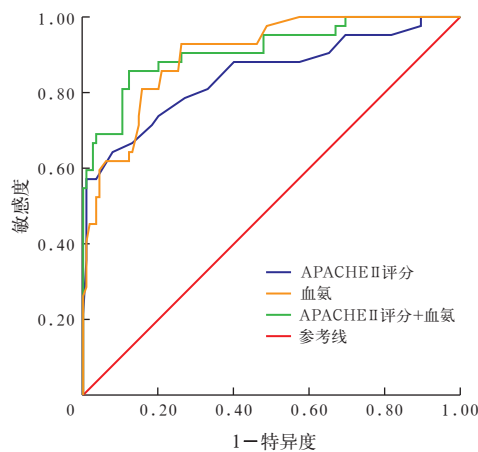
血氨差异无统计学意义($P=0.647$)。血氨临界值为 $36.50\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ 时,预测28 d死亡的敏感度、特异度分别为92.9%和73.9%,阳性似然比、阴性似然比分别为3.56和0.10。Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析显示(图2),血氨 $>36.50\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ 的脓毒症患者28 d累积生存率较血氨 $\leq 36.50\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ 者显著降低(Log-Rank检验: $\chi^2=9.620, P=0.002$)。

表3 APACHE II评分和血氨及二者联合对脓毒症患者28 d死亡的预测价值

指标	AUC	95%CI	临界值
APACHE II评分	0.846	0.780~0.899	24.00
血氨	0.901	0.857~0.952	36.50
APACHE II评分+血氨	0.913	0.843~0.943	-1.17

指标	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	阳性似然比	阴性似然比
APACHE II评分	64.3	92.0	8.21	0.39
血氨	92.9	73.9	3.56	0.10
APACHE II评分+血氨	85.7	87.8	7.04	0.16

注:APACHE II为急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分II, AUC为受试者工作特征曲线下面积,95%CI为95%可信区间



注:APACHE II为急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分II, ROC曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图1 APACHE II评分、血氨及二者联合预测脓毒症患者28 d死亡的ROC曲线

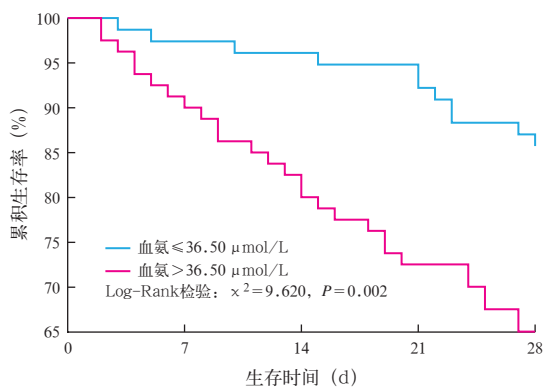


图2 不同血氨水平脓毒症患者28 d的Kaplan-Meier生存曲线

3 讨论

脓毒症是感染诱发的严重并发症,是由于宿主对感染的免疫反应失调,从而导致多器官功能障碍的严重疾病^[4, 13-14]。脓毒症起病急、病情重,是住院患者死亡的主要原因之一。脓毒症的致死机制一直不甚清楚,国际上对脓毒症的治疗至今没有取得根本性突破^[15]。在临床治疗中,脓毒症患者的病情评估和预后判断同样面临挑战。可靠、特异性高且易获取的指标对于脓毒症病情识别、临床干预以及预后改善具有重要意义,无疑是临床迫切需要寻找的。

血氨是人体正常的代谢产物,正常人血氨水平一般为 $9\sim 30\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ ^[16]。血氨的调节机制非常复杂,健康人体血氨的产生与清除保持动态平衡,该平衡一旦被破坏就会发生异常。研究显示,血氨在严重感染、神经系统疾病、心搏骤停、创伤出血、中毒、肝衰竭等重症领域均有重要临床应用价值^[17-22]。徐旭等^[17]研究表明,肝硬化合并幽门螺旋杆菌感染患者高活性尿素酶分解尿素后产氨并被肠道吸收,引起血氨升高。国外研究探讨血氨水平对全面性惊厥性癫痫发作、心源性惊厥性非痫性发作或局灶性癫痫发作的鉴别价值,结果显示,血氨 $\geq 80\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ 可为全面性惊厥性癫痫发作提供较准确的鉴别证据^[18]。Cho等^[19]研究发现,高氨血症与心搏骤停患者神经系统不良预后有关,血氨临界值为 $66.4\ \mu\text{mol/L}$,对预测心搏骤停后神经系统预后具有较高的敏感度和特异度。此外,有研究表明,动脉血氨可以作为创伤性出血的预后指标^[20]。研究者收集了12岁以上腹部钝器伤病例100例,观察到失血严重且需要输血或介入止血治疗患者的血氨水平明显高于无需这些治疗的患者;血氨升高与失血性休克的发生具有较高的相关性;分析其原因:一方面是肠道细菌产生了更多可自由扩散的氨,另一方面是出血减少了门静脉肝血流量导致细胞缺氧而削弱了肝脏的解毒能力。脓毒症是以促炎、抗炎反应为主的病理生理反应,新氨中毒学说提示氨与炎症具有协同作用,与脓毒性休克所致的SIRS、CARS、MODS均有关系,甚至认为高血氨可能是多器官功能不全的第一个“线索”^[12]。脓症患者早期就已发生肝功能不全,高血氨是脓毒症早期肝功能不全的主要表现之一^[23]。

监测血氨有助于早期发现多器官功能不全,但针对血氨在脓症患者病情发生发展中作用的相关研究甚少,因此,本研究旨在探讨脓症患者血氨水平对病情严重程度和预后的预测价值。结果显示,

脓毒症患者确诊 24 h 的早期,其动脉血氨水平即较健康对照组显著升高,且脓毒性休克组明显高于脓毒症组;与存活组相比,死亡组脓毒症患者血氨水平更高。本研究显示,脓毒症患者血氨与 WBC 存在中度正相关,说明血氨在一定程度上反映了机体炎症水平在脓毒症炎症反应、多器官功能障碍中的作用;血氨 $>36.50 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 时脓毒症患者 28 d 病死率显著增加。因此,监测患者动脉血氨水平可以有效评估脓毒症患者病情严重程度和预测预后。同时,血氨检测具有方便迅速、价格低廉等优点,非常便于临床推广应用^[10],将其作为脓毒症评估指标,无疑有独特的优势。APACHE II 评分自 1985 年 Knaus 等^[24]提出以来,已成为目前世界各国 ICU 应用最广泛的评价危重病患者严重程度及预后的模型。本研究显示,脓毒性休克组患者 APACHE II 评分明显高于脓毒症组;死亡组脓毒症患者 APACHE II 评分明显高于存活组;提示 APACHE II 评分与脓毒症病情严重程度和预后密切相关。本研究显示,血氨与 APACHE II 评分存在很好的相关性;ROC 曲线分析显示,APACHE II 评分和血氨水平对 28 d 死亡均有较好的预测能力,且联合应用优于单独应用 APACHE II 评分,但联合使用的预测效能并不优于单独应用血氨。

综上所述,动脉血氨水平对脓毒症患者病情严重程度的判断及预后的评价具有较好的临床实用价值,为脓毒症血氨水平干预治疗提供了依据。但本研究仅为单中心研究,期待多中心、大样本研究进一步证实。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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