

大剂量维生素 C 可显著降低重症患者万古霉素的肾毒性

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【摘要】 目的 观察重症患者使用万古霉素后的肾功能变化,分析大剂量维生素 C(VC)对万古霉素肾毒性的肾保护作用。方法 采用回顾性分析方法,选择2012年1月至2019年10月在上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院急诊重症监护病房(ICU)住院治疗并使用过万古霉素或合用VC的重症患者作为研究对象。根据万古霉素单用或合用VC将患者分为万古霉素单用组和万古霉素合用VC组;再将万古霉素单用组患者进一步分为万古霉素用药前和万古霉素用药后两个亚组;合用组患者进一步分为VC用药前和VC用药后两个亚组。万古霉素初始给药剂量按照患者的实际体重进行计算并根据肾功能进行调整;VC给药方案根据患者病情严重程度确定,剂量范围为50~200 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹,持续静脉泵入。收集患者年龄、性别、体重、肾功能等临床资料进行分析。结果 共纳入245例患者,单用万古霉素127例,万古霉素合用VC 118例。患者入住ICU的主要病因为肺部感染、脓毒症、重症急性胰腺炎等,其中万古霉素单用组以肺部感染居多,占63.0%;而万古霉素合用VC组以重症急性胰腺炎居多,占61.9%。万古霉素合用VC组的快速序贯器官衰竭评分(qSOFA)显著高于万古霉素单用组[分:1.0(0, 1.0)比0(0, 0.2), $P < 0.01$],其基础肾功能也较差[血肌酐(SCr, μmol/L):98.0(65.0, 178.2)比56.0(42.2, 71.0),尿素氮(BUN, mmol/L):11.30(6.48, 18.38)比4.70(3.45, 8.10),均 $P < 0.05$],万古霉素日剂量也显著低于万古霉素单用组(mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹:23.0±9.4比26.6±8.5, $P < 0.01$)。单用万古霉素组用药后患者的肾功能较用药前显著恶化[SCr(μmol/L):68.0(50.2, 104.5)比56.0(42.2, 71.0),BUN(mmol/L):5.35(3.75, 9.83)比4.70(3.45, 8.10),均 $P < 0.05$]。合用VC后,患者的肾功能较VC用药前显著改善[SCr(μmol/L):79.0(58.0, 129.0)比98.0(65.0, 178.2), $P < 0.05$;BUN(mmol/L):9.60(6.10, 18.30)比11.30(6.48, 18.38), $P > 0.05$],住院时间也显著缩短[d:28.5(14.8, 54.2)比37.0(25.0, 55.0), $P < 0.01$]。结论 万古霉素导致的药物性肾损伤发生率高,静脉输注大剂量VC可以显著降低万古霉素的肾毒性,并缩短住院时间。重症患者临床应用万古霉素时,可联用VC以减轻或避免药物性肾损伤,提高疗效,降低毒副作用。

【关键词】 重症患者; 万古霉素; 大剂量维生素 C; 肾毒性

基金项目:上海市卫生计生系统重要薄弱学科建设基金(2016ZB0206);上海瑞金医院院级多中心临床研究课题基金资助(2018CR004);上海申康医院发展中心临床科技创新项目(SHDC12017116)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn121430-20200110-00083

High dose vitamin C significantly reduces the nephrotoxicity of vancomycin in critically ill patients

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the changes of renal function in critically ill patients using vancomycin and analyze the renal protective effect of high dose vitamin C (VC) on vancomycin nephrotoxicity. **Methods** Retrospective analysis was carried out to enroll the patients who were hospitalized in emergency intensive care unit (ICU) of Ruijin Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine from January 2012 to October 2019. All patients were administered with vancomycin or VC infusion in addition. According to the infusion of vancomycin alone or in combination with VC, the patients were divided into vancomycin group and vancomycin in combination with VC group; vancomycin group was further divided into two groups according to before vancomycin or after vancomycin usage; combination group were further divided into two groups according to before VC use or after VC. The initial dosage of vancomycin was calculated according to the actual weight of the patient and adjusted according to the renal function. The dosage of VC was determined according to the disease severity of the patient, and the dosage range was 50–200 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹, continuously infused into the body. The age, gender, weight and renal function etc. were recorded and analyzed. **Results** A total of 245 patients who met the requirements were included in the analysis. There were 127 patients in the vancomycin group and 118 patients in the combination group. The causes of patients admitted to ICU were pulmonary infection, sepsis, severe acute pancreatitis, etc. Among them, pulmonary infection accounted for 63.0%

in vancomycin group, while severe acute pancreatitis accounted for 61.9% in combination group. The quick sequential organ failure assessment (qSOFA) score of combination group was significantly higher than that of vancomycin group [1.0 (0, 1.0) vs. 0 (0, 0.2), $P < 0.01$], its basic renal function was also significantly worse [serum creatinine (SCr, $\mu\text{mol/L}$): 98.0 (65.0, 178.2) vs. 56.0 (42.2, 71.0), blood urea nitrogen (BUN, mmol/L): 11.30 (6.48, 18.38) vs. 4.70 (3.45, 8.10), both $P < 0.05$], and the average daily dose of vancomycin was also significantly lower than that of vancomycin group ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$: 23.0 ± 9.4 vs. 26.6 ± 8.5 , $P < 0.01$). Compared with vancomycin before administration, the renal function was getting worse significantly after vancomycin administration [SCr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 68.0 (50.2, 104.5) vs. 56.0 (42.2, 71.0), BUN (mmol/L): 5.35 (3.75, 9.83) vs. 4.70 (3.45, 8.10), both $P < 0.05$]. Combination with VC significantly improved renal function compared with that before VC treatment [SCr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 79.0 (58.0, 129.0) vs. 98.0 (65.0, 178.2), $P < 0.05$; BUN (mmol/L): 9.60 (6.10, 18.30) vs. 11.30 (6.48, 18.38), $P > 0.05$] and shortened the length of ICU stay [days: 28.5 (14.8, 54.2) vs. 37.0 (25.0, 55.0), $P < 0.01$].

Conclusions The incidence of drug-induced renal injury caused by vancomycin is high. Intravenous high dose VC can significantly reduce the nephrotoxicity of vancomycin and shorten the length of hospital stay. When vancomycin is used in critically ill patients, VC can be used in combination to reduce or avoid drug-induced renal injury, improve curative effect and reduce toxic effects.

【Key words】 Critically ill patient; Vancomycin; High dose vitamin C; Nephrotoxicity

Fund program: Important and Weak Discipline Construction Plan for Health and Family Planning System of Shanghai of China (2016ZB0206); Shanghai Ruijin Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine-Hospital Level Multi-Center Clinical Research Project Fund (2018CR004); Shanghai Shen Kang Hospital Development Center Clinical Science and Technology Innovation Project (SHDC12017116)

DOI: 10.3760/ema.j.cn121430-20200110-00083

万古霉素是治疗革兰阳性(G^+)菌尤其是耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(MRSA)感染的首选药物,但该药有一定肾毒性^[1],临床表现主要以急性肾损伤(AKI)为主,可导致患者预后不良,病死率显著增加^[2]。研究显示,万古霉素血药谷浓度分别为10~15、15~20、20~35和 >35 mg/L时,AKI的发生率分别为3.1%、10.6%、23.6%及81.8%^[3-4];血浆万古霉素浓度越高,发生AKI越快^[5]。Lodise等^[6]研究也表明,万古霉素日剂量超过4 g时,AKI发生率将增加3倍以上。本课题组前期研究结果显示,重症患者给予常规剂量的万古霉素,平均谷浓度远低于专家共识所推荐的有效治疗浓度10~20 mg/L^[7],肾毒性也较低,然而增加给药剂量则易诱发AKI^[8-9],且与机体炎症反应程度显著相关^[10]。为了安全有效地使用万古霉素,找到抑制其肾毒性的方法尤为关键。

万古霉素肾毒性的具体机制目前还未完全明了,体外研究和动物实验显示,肾小管上皮细胞氧化应激是万古霉素产生肾毒性的关键^[11-13]。维生素C(VC)是一种重要的抗氧化剂,主要以还原状态存在于血浆中,静脉注射大剂量VC可对疾病状态下机体剧烈消耗的VC进行有效补充,从而提高机体的抗氧化应激能力,并通过抑制机体过氧化物酶的产生以及活性氧(ROS)介导的氧化应激反应,从而减轻机体过氧化导致的病理损伤^[14-15]。有研究显示,口服小剂量VC有可能降低万古霉素的肾毒性^[16]。对于危重患者,虽然大剂量VC在脓毒症等相关领域的治疗作用已有较多报道,但是大剂量VC

是否可以显著降低危重患者使用万古霉素的肾毒性目前鲜见文献报道。本研究旨在探讨大剂量VC能否成为万古霉素肾毒性的肾保护剂,为药物性肾损伤的防治提供证据支持。

1 资料和方法

1.1 病例选择:采用回顾性分析方法,选择2012年1月至2019年10月在本院急诊重症监护病房(ICU)住院治疗并使用过万古霉素的重症患者作为研究对象。

1.1.1 纳入标准:①年龄18~80岁;②临床诊断为 G^+ 菌感染;③在本院开始应用万古霉素且合用或不合用VC。符合以上3个条件方可纳入。

1.1.2 排除标准:①严重肾功能不全者〔肌酐清除率(CCr) <30 mL/min〕;②孕妇、哺乳期患者。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经医院伦理委员会审批(审批号:2018-145-2),所有治疗及检测均获得过患者的知情同意。

1.2 患者用药情况:万古霉素初始给药剂量按照患者的实际体重进行计算并根据肾功能进行调整,初始给药方案为15 mg/kg、12 h给药1次,每次静脉滴注(静滴)2 h(万古霉素先用注射用水溶解,再以生理盐水或5%葡萄糖注射液稀释至终浓度 ≥ 5 g/L);VC的给药方案根据患者的病情严重程度〔快速序贯器官衰竭评分(qSOFA)〕确定,剂量范围为50~200 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,持续静脉泵入(泵速为1 g/h)。

1.3 观察指标:收集患者年龄、性别、体重、临床诊断、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II(APACHE II)、qSOFA、肾功能(单用万古霉素前后以及合用VC

前后)、万古霉素和 VC 的剂量与疗程、有无糖尿病 (DM) 病史和慢性肾脏病 (CKD) 病史、住院时间、治疗结局等临床资料。

1.4 分组: 根据万古霉素单用或合用 VC 将患者纳入万古霉素单用组和万古霉素合用 VC 组; 将单用万古霉素患者进一步分为万古霉素用药前和用药后两个亚组; 万古霉素合用 VC 患者进一步分为 VC 用药前和 VC 用药后两个亚组。

1.5 统计学分析: 使用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行数据处理。先对计量资料进行正态性检验, 正态分布的计量资料以均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组间比较采用 *t* 检验; 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, 组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验。计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者一般临床资料 (表 1): 共有 245 例患者符合本研究条件而纳入分析, 单用万古霉素 127 例, 万古霉素合用 VC 118 例。两组患者的性别、年龄、住院病死率等差异无统计学意义。患者入住 ICU 的主要病因为肺部感染、脓毒症、重症急性胰腺炎等, 其中, 万古霉素单用组以肺部感染者居多, 占 63.0%; 而万古霉素合用 VC 组以重症急性胰腺炎者居多, 占 61.9%。从病情严重程度上来说, 虽然万古霉素单用组入院初期 APACHE II 评分显著高于万古霉素合用 VC 组 ($P < 0.05$), 但是在疾病进展过程中对其进行 qSOFA 评分, 万古霉素合用 VC 组显著高于万古霉素单用组 ($P < 0.01$)。从用药剂量上来说, 由于万古霉素合用 VC 组患者的基础肾功能较差, 因此, 万古霉素的平均日剂量也显著低于万古霉素单用组, 住院时间显著短于万古霉素单用组 (均 $P < 0.01$)。

2.2 单用万古霉素的治疗情况 (表 2): 单用万古霉素的 127 例重症患者万古霉素日剂量为 $(26.6 \pm 8.5) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。与万古霉素用药前比较, 万古霉素用药后患者的血肌酐 (SCr)、尿素氮 (BUN) 水平均明显升高 (均 $P < 0.05$), 24 h 尿量无明显变化 ($P > 0.05$)。

表 1 万古霉素是否合用 VC 两组重症患者基本信息比较

指标	万古霉素单用组 (n=127)	万古霉素合用 VC 组 (n=118)	$\chi^2/t/U$ 值	<i>P</i> 值
性别 (男/女, 例)	77/50	80/38	1.365	0.243
年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	57.0 ± 20.0	56.2 ± 16.0	-0.390	0.697
体重 (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	61.0 ± 11.0	68.3 ± 16.0	13.064	0.000
万古霉素日剂量 ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}, \bar{x} \pm s$)	26.6 ± 8.5	23.0 ± 9.4	86.979	0.000
VC 日剂量 ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}, \bar{x} \pm s$)		112.3 ± 67.7		
万古霉素疗程 [d, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	9 (5, 15)	7 (5, 16)	0.952	0.000
病史 [例 (%)]				
DM	12 (9.4)	23 (19.5)	5.038	0.025
CKD	6 (4.7)	12 (10.2)	2.664	0.103
CRRT	3 (2.4)	26 (22.0)	22.682	0.000
原发病 [例 (%)]				
肺部感染	80 (63.0)	30 (25.4)	34.896	0.000
脓毒症、感染性休克、感染性心内膜炎	20 (15.7)	7 (5.9)	6.010	0.014
重症急性胰腺炎	2 (1.6)	73 (61.9)	104.671	0.000
其他	25 (19.7)	8 (6.8)	8.741	0.003
APACHE II [分, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	27 (20, 31)	15 (12, 21)	667.470	0.000
qSOFA [分, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	0 (0, 0.2)	1.0 (0, 1.0)	507.049	0.000
住院时间 [d, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	37.0 (25.0, 55.0)	28.5 (14.8, 54.2)	551.212	0.000
住院病死率 [% (例)]	26.0 (33)	28.0 (33)	0.101	0.750

注: VC 为维生素 C, DM 为糖尿病, CKD 为慢性肾脏病, CRRT 为连续性肾脏替代治疗, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II, qSOFA 为快速序贯器官衰竭评分; 空白代表无此项

2.3 万古霉素合用 VC 的治疗情况 (表 2): 万古霉素合用 VC 的 118 例重症患者万古霉素日剂量为 $(23.0 \pm 9.4) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, VC 日剂量为 $(112.3 \pm 67.7) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。与 VC 用药前比较, VC 用药后患者的 SCr 水平明显降低 ($P < 0.05$), BUN、24 h 尿量差异无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$)。此外, 万古霉素合用 VC 组患者 VC 用药前的肾功能指标 (SCr、BUN) 显著高于万古霉素单用组用药前, 差异具有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

万古霉素是临床耐药 G^+ 菌感染的一线用药, 但其诱导的肾毒性发生率较高, 极大地限制了其临床应用。万古霉素肾毒性的具体机制不明, 近年来研究显示, 肾小管上皮细胞过氧化是万古霉素产生

表 2 万古霉素是否合用 VC 两组重症患者用药前后肾功能指标变化比较

组别	例数 (例)	SCr [$\mu\text{mol/L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)$]		BUN [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]		24 h 尿量 (mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	
		用药前	用药后	用药前	用药后	用药前	用药后
万古霉素单用组	127	56.0 (42.2, 71.0)	68.0 (50.2, 104.5) ^b	4.70 (3.45, 8.10)	5.35 (3.75, 9.83) ^b	2 556.6 ± 1 171.2	2 486.4 ± 1 274.0
万古霉素合用 VC 组	118	98.0 (65.0, 178.2) ^a	79.0 (58.0, 129.0) ^b	11.30 (6.48, 18.38) ^a	9.60 (6.10, 18.30)	1 467.7 ± 1 099.8	1 560.9 ± 1 187.8

注: VC 为维生素 C, SCr 为血肌酐, BUN 为尿素氮; 与万古霉素单用组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与本组用药前比较, ^b $P < 0.05$

肾毒性的关键^[11-13]。而VC是一种极其经典的高效低毒的抗氧化剂。本研究旨在探讨大剂量VC是否可以降低重症患者使用万古霉素的肾毒性,为重症患者安全有效地使用此类肾毒性抗菌药物提供理论依据。结果显示,重症患者万古霉素肾毒性发生率高,大剂量VC可以显著降低万古霉素的肾毒性,这提示我们,重症患者临床应用万古霉素时,可联用VC以减轻或避免药物性肾损伤。

以往的研究中,VC的给药途径大多为口服^[16],然而对于危重患者,机体剧烈的炎症反应导致VC被快速、大量消耗,机体过度产生的过氧化物可迅速消耗血液循环中的抗氧化物质,使机体氧化-还原平衡被打破;此外,危重患者肠道吸收功能障碍发生率高,VC口服吸收有限,远不能满足危重患者的治疗需求^[17]。有研究表明,静脉输注大剂量VC(3~10 g/d)较口服途径可有效提高其血浆水平,并有效抑制肿瘤细胞生长^[18]。Fowler等^[19]一项前瞻性随机对照双盲临床研究显示,与对照组相比,大剂量(50 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹)及超大剂量(200 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹)VC可迅速降低患者的序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA),显著降低血清中C-反应蛋白(CRP)、降钙素原(PCT)及血栓素的水平,且无明显不良反应。Zabet等^[20]研究发现,大剂量VC(100 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹)可显著缩短脓毒性休克患者的血管活性药物使用时间,并显著降低28 d病死率。de Grooth等^[21]发现,危重患者血浆VC水平显著低于健康者,而持续静脉输注大剂量VC可显著提高血浆VC水平。研究显示,脓毒症患者机体抗氧化物质水平显著降低,与存活患者相比,死亡患者机体VC降低的程度更大且持续时间更长^[22];而早期补充足量的抗氧化药物,抑制ROS可能是改善预后的关键。由此可见,大剂量VC的临床治疗效果确切。本研究表明,联用VC可以有效地保护危重患者的器官功能,有望成为万古霉素诱导的药物性肾损伤的肾保护剂。

万古霉素造成肾毒性的具体机制目前还未完全明了,体外研究和动物实验显示,当近曲肾小管万古霉素浓度增加时,近曲肾小管上皮细胞耗氧量显著增加,线粒体膜心磷脂过氧化介导ROS产生,从而激活上皮细胞的氧化应激反应,引起细胞DNA损伤和促炎反应,最终导致近端肾小管发生缺血性坏死^[11]。在动物实验中,万古霉素与表达超氧化物歧化酶的抗氧化化合物共同给药可减轻大鼠近端肾小管的损伤,并表现出良好的组织学结果^[12-13],亲脂

性抗氧化剂维生素E的使用可以显著抑制万古霉素诱导的线粒体膜去极化和细胞凋亡,降低肾毒性发生率^[23],这些发现都证实了氧化应激与万古霉素所致肾毒性的关系。

截至目前,临床尚没有能够降低药物性肾损伤发生率的肾保护剂问世。由于万古霉素的肾毒性主要由氧化应激导致,而氧化应激所致肾损伤也常与炎症反应有关^[10],结合大剂量VC对ROS的直接消除以及其进一步与炎症有关的机制研究,我们推测静脉输注大剂量VC(50~200 mg/kg)可作为万古霉素诱导的药物性肾损伤的肾保护剂,为药物性肾损伤的防治提供证据支持。

综上所述,万古霉素导致的药物性肾损伤发生率高,肾小管上皮细胞过氧化是其肾毒性的关键因素。静脉输注大剂量VC可以显著降低万古霉素的肾毒性。重症患者临床应用万古霉素时,可联用VC以减轻或避免药物性肾损伤,提高疗效,降低毒副作用。在今后的研究中,我们将扩大样本量,并对其具体的治病机制进行深入研究,为重症患者安全合理有效使用万古霉素提供有力的证据。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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(收稿日期: 2020-01-10)

• 读者 • 作者 • 编者 •

本刊常用不需要标注中文的缩略语

- 急性肺损伤 (acute lung injury, ALI)
- 急性肾损伤 (acute renal injury, AKI)
- 慢性肾脏病 (chronic kidney disease, CKD)
- 急性胰腺炎 (acute pancreatitis, AP)
- 轻症急性胰腺炎 (mild acute pancreatitis, MAP)
- 中度重症急性胰腺炎 (moderate severe acute pancreatitis, MSAP)
- 重症急性胰腺炎 (severe acute pancreatitis, SAP)
- 创伤性心搏骤停 (traumatic cardiac arrest, TCA)
- B型钠利尿肽 (B-type natriuretic peptide, BNP)
- 心肺复苏 (cardiopulmonary resuscitation, CPR)
- 平均动脉压 (mean arterial pressure, MAP)
- 中心静脉压 (central venous pressure, CVP)
- 肺动脉收缩压 (pulmonary artery systolic pressure, PASP)
- 氧合指数 (oxygenation index, OI; PaO₂/FiO₂)
- 国际标准化比值 (international normalized ratio, INR)
- 肌酐清除率 (creatinine clearance rate, CCr)
- 肾阻力指数 (renal resistive index, RRI)
- 微小 RNA (microRNA, miR)
- γ-干扰素 (interferon-γ, IFN-γ)
- 肝素结合蛋白 (heparin binding protein, HBP)
- 生长激素 (growth hormone, GH)
- 生长激素受体 (growth hormone receptor, GHR)
- 重症监护病房 (intensive care unit, ICU)
- 严重急性呼吸综合征 (severe acute respiratory syndrome, SARS)
- 中东呼吸综合征 (Middle East respiratory syndrome, MERS)
- 急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)
- 慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)
- 呼吸机相关性肺损伤 (ventilation-associated lung injury, VALI)
- 呼吸机相关性肺炎 (ventilator-associated pneumonia, VAP)
- 腹腔间隔室综合征 (abdominal compartment syndrome, ACS)
- 弥散性血管内凝血 (disseminated intravascular coagulation, DIC)
- ICU 获得性肌无力 (intensive care unit-acquired weakness, ICU-AW)
- 急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II (acute physiologic and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)
- 序贯器官衰竭评分 (sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)
- 神经功能缺损评分 (neurological deficit score, NDS)
- 自主循环恢复 (restoration of spontaneous circulation, ROSC)
- 脑电图反应性 (electroencephalogram reactivity, EEG-R)
- 体外膜肺氧合 (extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, ECMO)
- 脉搏血氧饱和度 (pulse blood oxygen saturation, SpO₂)
- 连续性肾脏替代治疗 (continuous renal replacement therapy, CRRT)
- 改善全球肾脏病预后组织 (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes, KDIGO)
- 心型脂肪酸结合蛋白 (heart-type fatty acid-binding protein, H-FABP)
- N 末端脑钠肽前体 (N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)
- 溶酶体相关膜蛋白 (lysosome associated membrane protein, LAMP)
- 活化部分凝血活酶时间 (activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)
- 红细胞沉降率 (erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR)