

脓毒症相关性肝损伤的高危因素及临床特点分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 分析脓毒症患者出现肝损伤的高危因素和临床特点,为临床早识别、早诊断、早干预,以提高患者存活率提供参考。**方法** 回顾性分析2014年7月至2020年10月浙江大学医学院附属第二医院综合重症医学科收治的脓毒症患者的临床资料。按照是否发生急性肝损伤将脓症患者分为肝损伤组和无肝损伤组,对比分析两组患者人口学资料、既往史、基础疾病史、入院后首次实验室指标、治疗情况、病情严重程度等指标的差异。用Logistic回归分析脓毒症相关性肝损伤的高危因素。**结果** 共纳入527例脓症患者,其中合并急性肝损伤129例,发生率为24.48%。与无肝损伤组比较,肝损伤组入院时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)、脑利钠肽前体(pro-BNP)、血清肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)、总胆汁酸(TBA)、血肌酐(SCr)、血尿素氮(BUN)、血乳酸(Lac)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、降钙素原(PCT)明显升高[APACHE II(分):23.00±10.40比16.10±8.10,SOFA(分):9.17±4.29比5.90±3.12,pro-BNP(ng/L):5 500.0(1 166.0, 16 865.0)比1 377.2(448.8, 6 136.5),CK-MB(U/L):23.0(13.0, 55.0)比18.0(13.0, 31.0),TBA(μmol/L):5.0(2.4, 12.9)比2.6(1.4, 4.9),SCr(μmol/L):146.0(75.0, 222.0)比71.0(52.0, 125.8),BUN(mmol/L):13.4(8.8, 20.2)比7.9(4.9, 11.6),Lac(mmol/L):2.0(1.4, 4.4)比1.4(1.0, 2.2),LDH(μmol·s⁻¹·L⁻¹):6.43(3.76, 11.99)比4.55(3.38, 6.63),CRP(mg/L):113.0(61.8, 201.0)比95.0(37.3, 170.1),PCT(μg/L):3.8(1.0, 23.3)比0.8(0.2, 6.4)],凝血酶原时间(PT)、国际标准化比值(INR)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)明显延长[PT(s):19.4±7.6比16.0±4.0,INR:1.7±1.0比1.3±0.5,APTT(s):54.0±25.8比44.1±15.1],血浆纤维蛋白原(FIB)、血小板计数(PLT)、白蛋白(ALB)、胆固醇(CHOL)降低[FIB(g/L):4.2±2.3比4.9±1.8,PLT(×10⁹/L):116.3±74.3比182.7±108.6,ALB(g/L):25.4±5.5比27.6±5.5,CHOL(mmol/L):2.5±1.2比3.2±1.3],发生休克的概率明显升高(91.47%比59.19%),休克持续时间延长[d:5.0(2.0, 9.0)比1.0(0.0, 3.0)],微生物培养阳性率(81.40%比71.11%)、出现耐药菌概率(67.44%比47.99%)明显升高,机械通气时间[d:6.0(2.0, 12.7)比2.4(0.0, 6.9)],连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)时间[d:1.2(0.0, 5.0)比0.0(0.0, 0.0)],重症监护病房(ICU)住院时间[d:9.0(5.0, 18.0)比7.0(3.0, 13.0)]明显延长,28 d病死率明显升高(80.62%比28.89%),差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。进一步Logistic回归分析显示:PLT下降、PT延长、CRRT持续时间、休克持续时间、28 d病死率均与脓毒症相关性肝损伤有关[优势比(OR)和95%可信区间(95%CI)分别为0.992(0.987~0.998)、3.103(1.507~6.387)、1.198(1.074~1.336)、1.196(1.049~1.362)、0.213(0.072~0.633),均P<0.05]。**结论** PT延长、PLT下降是脓毒症并发肝损伤的独立高危因素,CRRT治疗时间长、休克持续时间久、病死率高是脓毒症相关性肝损伤患者的独立临床特点。

【关键词】 脓毒症; 脓毒症相关性肝损伤; 高危因素; 临床特点

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Analysis of high-risk factors and clinical characteristics of sepsis-related liver injury

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To analyze the risk factors and clinical characteristics of liver injury in patients with sepsis and to provide a reference for early recognition, early diagnosis, early intervention, and improve the survival rate of patients. **Methods** The clinical data of sepsis patients admitted to the department of general intensive care unit (ICU) of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine from July 2014 to October 2020 were retrospectively analyzed. According to the occurrence of acute liver injury, patients with sepsis were divided into the liver injury group and the non-liver injury group, and the differences of demographic data, history, history of primary diseases, laboratory indicators on the first time of admission, treatments, the severity of the disease and other

indicators were compared and analyzed. Logistic regression was used to analyze the risk factors for sepsis-related liver injury. **Results** A total of 527 patients with sepsis were enrolled, and 129 patients with acute liver injury, accounting for 24.48%. Compared with the non-liver injury group, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II), sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA), pro-brain natriuretic peptide (pro-BNP), serum MB isoenzyme of creatine kinase (CK-MB), total bile acid (TBA), serum creatinine (SCr), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), lactic acid (Lac), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), C-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin (PCT) in liver injury group were significantly increased [APACHE II score: 23.00 ± 10.40 vs. 16.10 ± 8.10 , SOFA score: 9.17 ± 4.29 vs. 5.90 ± 3.12 , pro-BNP (ng/L): $5\ 500.0$ ($1\ 166.0, 16\ 865.0$) vs. $1\ 377.2$ ($448.8, 6\ 136.5$), CK-MB (U/L): 23.0 ($13.0, 55.0$) vs. 18.0 ($13.0, 31.0$), TBA ($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 5.0 ($2.4, 12.9$) vs. 2.6 ($1.4, 4.9$), SCr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 146.0 ($75.0, 222.0$) vs. 71.0 ($52.0, 125.8$), BUN (mmol/L): 13.4 ($8.8, 20.2$) vs. 7.9 ($4.9, 11.6$), Lac (mmol/L): 2.0 ($1.4, 4.4$) vs. 1.4 ($1.0, 2.2$), LDH ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$): 6.43 ($3.76, 11.99$) vs. 4.55 ($3.38, 6.63$), CRP (mg/L): 113.0 ($61.8, 201.0$) vs. 95.0 ($37.3, 170.1$), PCT ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 3.8 ($1.0, 23.3$) vs. 0.8 ($0.2, 6.4$), prothrombin time (PT), international standard ratio (INR) and activated partial thrombin time (APTT) were significantly longer [PT (s): 19.4 ± 7.6 vs. 16.0 ± 4.0 , INR: 1.7 ± 1.0 vs. 1.3 ± 0.5 , APTT (s): 54.0 ± 25.8 vs. 44.1 ± 15.1], plasma fibrinogen (FIB), platelet count (PLT), albumin (ALB), and cholesterol (CHOL) were decreased [FIB (g/L): 4.2 ± 2.3 vs. 4.9 ± 1.8 , PLT ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$): 116.3 ± 74.3 vs. 182.7 ± 108.6 , ALB (g/L): 25.4 ± 5.5 vs. 27.6 ± 5.5 , CHOL (mmol/L): 2.5 ± 1.2 vs. 3.2 ± 1.3], the probability of shock was significantly increased (91.47% vs. 59.19%), and the duration of shock was prolonged [days: 5.0 ($2.0, 9.0$) vs. 1.0 ($0.0, 3.0$)], positive rate of microbial culture (81.40% vs. 71.11%), probability of occurrence of drug-resistant bacteria (67.44% vs. 47.99%) were significantly higher, mechanical ventilation time [days: 6.0 ($2.0, 12.7$) vs. 2.4 ($0.0, 6.9$)], continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) time [days: 1.2 ($0.0, 5.0$) vs. 0.0 ($0.0, 0.0$)], the length of intensive care unit (ICU) stay [days: 9.0 ($5.0, 18.0$) vs. 7.0 ($3.0, 13.0$)] were significantly longer, 28-day mortality was significantly higher (80.62% vs. 28.89%), and the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). Further Logistic regression analysis showed that PLT decline, PT prolongation, CRRT duration, shock duration and 28-day mortality were correlated with sepsis-related liver injury [odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95%CI) were 0.992 (0.987–0.998), 3.103 (1.507–6.387), 1.198 (1.074–1.336), 1.196 (1.049–1.362), and 0.213 (0.072–0.633), respectively, all $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusions** Prolonged PT and decreased PLT are independent risk factors for sepsis complicated with liver injury. The long duration of CRRT, long duration of shock, and high mortality are independent clinical characteristics of patients with sepsis-related liver injury.

【Key words】 Sepsis; Sepsis-related liver injury; High-risk factor; Clinical characteristic

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脓毒症是重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)住院患者常见的死亡原因之一^[1-2],而功能障碍和衰竭是脓毒症患者的严重并发症,直接导致疾病进展和死亡^[3-6]。如果能在脓毒症发病初期早识别、及时干预和治疗,可阻断病情进展致肝损伤,改善患者预后^[7]。但是目前用于识别脓毒症相关性肝损伤的高危因素仍不明确。本研究通过回顾性分析 527 例脓毒症患者的病例资料,对无肝损伤与脓毒症相关性肝损伤两组患者的临床资料进行比较、研究,旨在寻找脓毒症相关性肝损伤的高危因素,以为脓毒症早期预防和治疗提供临床依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象:回顾性分析 2014 年 7 月至 2020 年 10 月浙江大学医学院附属第二医院综合重症医学科收治的脓毒症患者的病例资料。

1.1.1 纳入标准:年龄 ≥ 18 岁;符合 2016 年美国危重病医学会/欧洲危重病医学会定的脓毒症诊断标准^[1]。

1.1.2 排除标准:慢性肝脏疾病或者慢性功能障碍急性发作;梗阻性黄疸;肝硬化;药物性肝损伤。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经

医院医学研究伦理委员会批准(审批号:2020-989)。

1.2 分组:根据是否合并急性肝损伤将入选脓症患者分成肝损伤组与无肝损伤组。根据“拯救脓毒症运动”(Surviving Sepsis Campaign, SSC)的准则,脓毒症相关性肝损伤的诊断基于胆红素 $> 34.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$ (2 mg/dL)和发生国际标准化比值(international normalized ratio, INR) > 1.5 的凝血障碍^[8-9]。

1.3 观察指标:收集患者病例资料,如年龄、性别、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、吸烟史、嗜酒史、基础疾病史(高血压、糖尿病、心血管疾病、神经系统疾病、慢性呼吸系统疾病、肿瘤病史、风湿免疫性疾病、慢性肾功能不全)、感染部位(肺内外、腹腔内外)、化验指标、治疗情况(开放肠内营养,护肝药、白蛋白针、维生素 C、维生素 B1、激素药物治疗,手术,输血液制品)、疾病严重程度[以入院 24 h 内实验室指标最高值计算急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II (acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)、序贯器官衰竭评分(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)]等。比较两组间各指标的差异,在此数据基础上,分析脓毒症相关性肝损伤患者的高危因素和临床特点。

1.4 统计学方法: 使用 SPSS 22.0 软件处理数据。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 两组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验; 不符合正态分布的计量资料以中位数 (四分位数) [$M(Q_L, Q_U)$] 表示, 两组间比较采用非参数检验。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 确切概率法。高危因素采用单因素分析方法, 将单因素分析中差异有统计学意义的指标纳入 Logistic 回归分析, 评价指标为优势比 (odds ratio, OR)。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 人口统计学和一般资料 (表 1): 共入选 527 例脓毒症患者, 其中 129 例合并急性肝损伤。与无肝损伤组比较, 肝损伤组患者入院时 APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分更高 (均 $P < 0.05$); 而两组患者在年龄、性别、BMI、吸烟史、嗜酒史、基础疾病史等方面比较差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.2 入院后首次实验室检查结果 (表 2): 肝损伤组脑利钠肽前体 (pro-brain natriuretic peptide, pro-BNP)、血清肌酸激酶同工酶 (MB isoenzyme of creatine kinase, CK-MB)、总胆汁酸 (total bile acid, TBA)、血肌酐 (serum creatinine, SCr)、血尿素氮 (blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、血乳酸 (lactic acid, Lac)、乳酸脱氢酶 (lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)、凝血酶原时间 (prothrombin time, PT)、INR、活化部分凝血活酶时

表 1 人口统计学和一般资料在脓毒症是否合并急性肝损伤两组患者之间的比较

指标	无肝损伤组 (n=398)	肝损伤组 (n=129)	χ^2 / t 值	P 值
性别 (例, 男 / 女)	257/141	92/37	2.031	0.154
年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	62.90 ± 17.07	66.11 ± 15.11	-1.903	0.058
吸烟史 [例 (%)]	131 (32.91)	44 (34.11)	0.063	0.802
嗜酒史 [例 (%)]	73 (18.34)	23 (17.83)	0.017	0.896
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22.44 ± 4.53	22.46 ± 4.77	-0.049	0.961
APACHE II (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	16.10 ± 8.10	23.00 ± 10.40	-7.521	<0.001
SOFA (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.90 ± 3.12	9.17 ± 4.29	-8.302	<0.001
基础疾病史 [例 (%)]	320 (80.40)	106 (82.17)	0.197	0.657
高血压	147 (36.93)	50 (38.76)	0.139	0.710
糖尿病	71 (17.84)	18 (13.95)	1.048	0.306
心功能不全	82 (20.60)	32 (24.81)	1.015	0.314
神经系统疾病	108 (27.14)	26 (20.16)	2.504	0.114
慢性呼吸系统疾病	42 (10.55)	15 (11.63)	0.117	0.733
肿瘤病史	50 (12.56)	24 (18.60)	2.946	0.086
风湿免疫性疾病	21 (5.28)	5 (3.88)	0.407	0.523
慢性肾功能不全	18 (4.52)	8 (6.20)	0.586	0.444

注: BMI 为体重指数, APACHE II 为急性生理学慢性健康状况评分 II, SOFA 为器官序贯衰竭评分

间 (activated partial thrombin time, APTT)、C-反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP)、降钙素原 (procalcitonin, PCT) 均较无肝损伤组明显升高, 而血小板计数 (platelet count, PLT)、白蛋白 (albumin, ALB)、胆固醇 (cholesterol, CHOL)、血浆纤维蛋白原 (fibrinogen, FIB) 则均较无肝损伤组明显降低, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

表 2 入院后首次实验室检查结果在脓毒症是否合并急性肝损伤两组患者之间的比较

指标	无肝损伤组 (n=398)	肝损伤组 (n=129)	Z / t 值	P 值	指标	无肝损伤组 (n=398)	肝损伤组 (n=129)	Z / t 值	P 值
WBC [$\times 10^9/L$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	11.4 (7.9, 16.0)	10.6 (5.3, 16.9)	0.062	0.950	CK-MB [U/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	18.0 (13.0, 31.0)	23.0 (13.0, 55.0)	3.695	<0.001
N ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.869 ± 0.109	0.851 ± 0.135	1.516	0.130	cTnI [$\mu g/L$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	-0.869	0.385
Hb (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	108.2 ± 25.7	103.6 ± 32.3	1.650	0.099	γ -GGT [U/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	36.0 (20.5, 71.5)	41.0 (19.8, 90.2)	1.390	0.166
PLT ($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	182.7 ± 108.6	116.3 ± 74.3	6.470	<0.001	AKP [U/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	84.0 (65.0, 114.5)	85.0 (63.0, 120.5)	1.163	0.246
CRP [mg/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	95.0 (37.3, 170.1)	113.0 (61.8, 201.0)	2.290	0.023	TBA [$\mu mol/L$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	2.6 (1.4, 4.9)	5.0 (2.4, 12.9)	2.000	0.046
PCT [$\mu g/L$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	0.8 (0.2, 6.4)	3.8 (1.0, 23.3)	3.117	0.002	LDH [$\mu mol \cdot s^{-1} \cdot L^{-1}$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	4.55 (3.38, 6.63)	6.43 (3.76, 11.99)	3.108	0.002
PaO ₂ (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	125.99 ± 60.09	119.74 ± 60.01	-1.237	0.216	SCr [$\mu mol/L$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	71.0 (52.0, 125.8)	146.0 (75.0, 222.0)	4.332	<0.001
PaCO ₂ (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	41.0 ± 14.7	42.1 ± 15.8	0.700	0.484	BUN [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	7.9 (4.9, 11.6)	13.4 (8.8, 20.2)	3.501	<0.001
pro-BNP [ng/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	1 377.2 (448.8, 6 136.5)	5 500.0 (1 166.0, 16 865.0)	2.649	0.009	PT (s, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	16.0 ± 4.0	19.4 ± 7.6	6.618	<0.001
CK [U/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	121.0 (48.0, 406.0)	146.0 (48.0, 730.0)	1.317	0.189	INR ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.3 ± 0.5	1.7 ± 1.0	6.102	<0.001
					APTT (s, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	44.1 ± 15.1	54.0 ± 25.8	5.338	<0.001
					FIB (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.9 ± 1.8	4.2 ± 2.3	-3.470	<0.001
					Lac [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	1.4 (1.0, 2.2)	2.0 (1.4, 4.4)	4.455	<0.001
					GLU (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	9.0 ± 4.2	9.1 ± 3.8	0.235	0.813
					ALB (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	27.6 ± 5.5	25.4 ± 5.5	-3.985	<0.001
					CHOL (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.2 ± 1.3	2.5 ± 1.2	-5.358	<0.001
					TG (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.7 ± 1.3	1.6 ± 1.0	-0.502	0.615

注: WBC 为白细胞计数, N 为中性粒细胞比例, Hb 为血红蛋白, PLT 为血小板计数, CRP 为 C-反应蛋白, PCT 为降钙素原, PaO₂ 为动脉血氧分压, PaCO₂ 为动脉血二氧化碳分压, pro-BNP 为脑利钠肽前体, CK 为肌酸激酶, CK-MB 为肌酸激酶同工酶, cTnI 为心肌肌钙蛋白 I, γ -GGT 为 γ -谷氨酰转氨酶, AKP 为碱性磷酸酶, TBA 为总胆汁酸, LDH 为乳酸脱氢酶, SCr 为血肌酐, BUN 为血尿素氮, PT 为凝血酶原时间, INR 为国际标准化比值, APTT 为活化部分凝血活酶时间, FIB 为血浆纤维蛋白原, Lac 为血乳酸, GLU 为血糖, ALB 为白蛋白, CHOL 为胆固醇, TG 为三酰甘油; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

2.3 临床诊疗过程及预后(表 3):肝损伤组发生休克概率及休克持续时间、微生物培养结果阳性率、出现耐药菌概率均较无肝损伤组高,且肝损伤组 ICU 住院时间更长,需要机械通气支持时间长,连续性肾脏替代治疗(continuous renal replacement therapy, CRRT)时间久,28 d 病死率更高,差异均存在统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。而两组间总住院时间、住院期间是否予以手术治疗、入院后至发生休克的时间差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

表 3 临床诊疗过程及结局在脓毒症是否合并急性肝损伤两组患者之间的比较

指标	无肝损伤组 (n=398)	肝损伤组 (n=129)	χ^2 / Z 值	P 值
手术[例(%)]	85(21.36)	23(17.83)	0.681	0.409
休克[例(%)]	236(59.19)	118(91.47)	47.246	<0.001
休克持续时间 [d, M(Q _L , Q _U)]	1.0(0.0, 3.0)	5.0(2.0, 9.0)	7.566	<0.001
入院至发生休克时间 [d, M(Q _L , Q _U)]	4.1(1.0, 47.0)	4.5(1.0, 79.0)	-0.332	0.740
微生物培养阳性 [例(%)]	283(71.11)	105(81.40)	12.944	0.002
出现耐药菌[例(%)]	191(47.99)	87(67.44)	6.714	0.010
28 d 病死率[% (例)]	28.89(115)	80.62(104)	107.325	<0.001
机械通气时间 [d, M(Q _L , Q _U)]	2.4(0.0, 6.9)	6.0(2.0, 12.7)	3.967	<0.001
CRRT 时间 [d, M(Q _L , Q _U)]	0.0(0.0, 0.0)	1.2(0.0, 5.0)	5.735	<0.001
ICU 住院时间 [d, M(Q _L , Q _U)]	7.0(3.0, 13.0)	9.0(5.0, 18.0)	2.633	0.009
总住院时间 [d, M(Q _L , Q _U)]	13.0(7.0, 22.0)	11.0(6.0, 22.0)	0.026	0.978

注: CRRT 为连续性肾脏替代治疗, ICU 为重症监护病房

2.4 主要感染源(表 4):两组患者主要感染源差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

表 4 主要感染源在脓毒症是否合并急性肝损伤两组患者之间的比较

主要感染源	无肝损伤组 (n=398)	肝损伤组 (n=129)	χ^2 值	P 值
颅内感染[例(%)]	18(4.52)	2(1.55)	2.357	0.125
肺部感染[例(%)]	268(67.34)	87(67.44)	0.000	0.987
感染性心内膜炎[例(%)]	7(1.76)	2(1.55)	0.025	0.874
腹部感染[例(%)]	47(11.81)	18(13.95)	0.414	0.520
皮肤软组织感染[例(%)]	25(6.28)	5(3.88)	1.050	0.306
血流感染[例(%)]	33(8.29)	15(11.63)	1.310	0.257

2.5 脓毒症相关性肝损伤的多因素分析(表 5):将单因素分析中差异有统计学意义的指标,如入院时 APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、pro-BNP、CK-MB、SCr、BUN、Lac、LDH、PT、INR、APTT、FIB、CRP、PCT、PLT、TBA、ALB、CHOL、发生休克的概率、休

克持续时间、微生物培养阳性率、出现耐药菌的概率、机械通气时间、CRRT 时间、ICU 住院时间、28 d 病死率作为协变量,以肝损伤为因变量,采用 Logistic 回归分析显示,PLT 下降、PT 延长是脓毒症患者并发急性肝损伤的独立高危因素(均 $P < 0.05$),CRRT 治疗时间长、休克持续时间久和病死率高是脓毒症相关性肝损伤的独立临床特点(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表 5 脓毒症相关性肝损伤危险因素的 Logistic 回归分析结果

协变量	β 值	s_e	χ^2 值	df	P 值	OR 值	95%CI
PLT	-0.008	0.003	6.266	1	0.012	0.992	0.987 ~ 0.998
PT	1.132	0.368	9.448	1	0.002	3.103	1.507 ~ 6.387
28 d 病死率	-1.547	0.556	7.746	1	0.005	0.213	0.072 ~ 0.633
CRRT 持续时间	0.181	0.056	10.504	1	0.001	1.198	1.074 ~ 1.336
休克持续时间	0.179	0.067	7.216	1	0.007	1.196	1.049 ~ 1.362

注: PLT 为血小板计数, PT 为凝血酶原时间, CRRT 为连续性肾脏替代治疗, df 为自由度, OR 为优势比, 95%CI 为 95% 可信区间

3 讨论

肝脏是脓毒症的靶器官,其在脓毒症的发展过程中起着重要的作用,它可以通过吞噬清除入侵的各种致病微生物及其代谢产物参与炎症反应,释放急性期蛋白、细胞因子和凝血剂,促进病原微生物和毒素的清除,在脓毒症及其他危重疾病的全身反应中起中心作用。而脓毒症可导致肝脏微循环障碍^[10-11],激活库普弗细胞释放炎症因子,进一步加重肝损伤,导致病情急剧恶化。本研究显示,与无肝损伤组比较,脓毒症肝损伤组炎症指标较高,耐药菌检出率更高, Lac 升高更明显,28 d 病死率高达 80.62%,比无肝损伤组高出近 2 倍。考虑肝损伤的出现可能更易导致休克的发生、休克更难纠正,更易出现多器官功能衰竭。在肝损伤组我们发现除了肝脏,患者的心肌、肾脏也出现不同程度损伤,符合肝损伤组患者入院时更高的 APACHE II 评分^[12]、SOFA 评分^[13]。

无论是脓毒症或是肝脏本身损伤诱发的“炎症风暴”,均可导致失控的抗炎-抑炎平衡^[14],使疾病持续进展,最终导致难以纠正的休克反应,更多的器官功能衰竭,更长的住院时间及更高的病死率,因此诊治过程中应尽早诊断、及时干预,从而切断恶性循环圈,阻断病情进展^[10,15],改善患者预后。

动态监测高危因素的变化尤为重要,本研究结果显示,脓毒症相关性肝损伤高危因素包括:
① PLT 下降:血小板的寿命很短,最多 10 d,在脓毒症患者体内,中性粒细胞通过中性粒细胞胞外诱捕

网(neutrophil extracellular trap, NET)促进肝窦内皮细胞的通透性增加,使血小板从肝窦中渗出,发生血小板聚集,在肝脏中形成微血栓并局部淤积,血小板大量消耗,且炎症因子对骨髓有抑制作用,导致血小板生成减少。而 CRRT 治疗过程中亦会消耗、破坏血小板。本研究中肝损伤组 PLT 较无肝损伤组显著下降,原因包括肝损伤组患者休克更为严重,CRRT 治疗时间更长等综合因素引起。一旦血小板显著减少,患者病原体清除能力、基质重构及再构建能力下降^[16-17],组织的修复及血管重构能力也受到严重影响,最终导致肝脏甚至多器官功能障碍^[16, 18],对患者的预后产生不良影响,所以,在 ICU 患者中血小板减少被认为是死亡的独立危险因素^[17, 19],也是疾病严重程度的敏感指标^[20]。② PT 显著延长:严重炎症反应可消耗大量凝血因子,并损伤肝脏,导致肝脏的凝血因子合成功能障碍,出现 PT 延长。凝血与炎症之间的相互作用被认为是脓毒症发病机制中的关键点^[15, 21-22],炎症可引起脓毒症的凝结反应,凝结反应的激活促进炎症反应。根据研究结果,应持续监测脓症患者 PLT 及 PT 指标的变化,PLT 下降或 PT 延长是脓症患者出现肝损伤的高危因素,应尽早诊断、干预。

在干预方面,早期适当的血流动力学恢复是脓毒症治疗的基石,有助于改善肝脏灌注并可以预防肝损伤^[23]。本研究显示,肝损伤组患者 ALB 较无肝损伤组更低,营养状态更差。因此需要加强营养支持,首选肠内营养方式,可降低胆汁淤积性肝损伤、黄疸和胆囊中淤渣形成的风险^[24]。脓症患者会出现应激性高血糖和胰岛素抵抗状态^[25],而应激性高血糖的本质是炎症因子的大量释放,严格的血糖控制能更有效地抑制炎症因子^[26],减少胆汁淤积和胆汁淤积产生^[27]。脓毒症早期干预除了适当的抗感染、液体复苏及生命支持等治疗外,更需要 CRRT 治疗^[28],CRRT 可有效地从循环中清除血液中的内毒素及导致肝细胞损伤的炎性介质,从而抑制全身炎症反应,阻断病情进展。

综上所述,相比单纯脓症患者,合并急性肝损伤的脓症患者具有病情更重,对 CRRT 治疗需求高且治疗时间更长,休克更难以纠正和高病死率的临床特点,应早诊断、早干预,阻断脓毒症进展。尽早改善肝功能有助于改善患者预后^[29],降低病死率,减少医疗费用。PLT 下降、PT 延长是脓毒症相关性肝损伤的独立高危因素,脓症患者出现以上

指标异常,应提高警惕。本研究为回顾性研究,数据选择可能存在一些偏倚,存在一定的局限性,且为单中心病例,未来仍需要多中心、更大样本量的研究提供更加有力的依据。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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• 科研新闻速递 •

复方药物(辛伐他汀、阿替洛尔、氢氯噻嗪和雷米普利)联合阿司匹林可显著降低高危患者的心血管疾病风险

此前已有研究组提出,一种包含他汀类药物、多种降压药物和阿司匹林的复方药可以降低心血管疾病的风险。为此,有学者进行了一项 $2 \times 2 \times 2$ 析因设计试验。研究对象为目前虽无心脑血管疾病但具有较高发病风险的患者,研究人员将受试对象随机分配,分别接受以下药物治疗:①复方药(含40 mg 辛伐他汀、100 mg 阿替洛尔、25 mg 氢氯噻嗪和10 mg 雷米普利)或安慰剂(每日1次);②阿司匹林(75 mg)或安慰剂(每日1次);③维生素D或安慰剂(每月1次)。研究人员分别对以下组合的疗效进行了评价:①单独使用复方药对比安慰剂;②单独使用阿司匹林对比安慰剂;③复方药+阿司匹林对比双安慰剂。评价指标:当评价单独使用复方药或复方药+阿司匹林的疗效时,主要结局为心血管原因死亡、心肌梗死、脑卒中、停搏复苏、心力衰竭或空运重建;当评价阿司匹林的疗效时,主要结局为心血管原因死亡、心肌梗死或脑卒中。同时研究人员还对安全性进行了评价。结果显示:共有5 713例参与者接受了随机分组,平均随访时间为4.6年。与安慰剂相比,复方药治疗可使低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平降低约190 mg/L,收缩压降低约5.8 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。复方药组中有126例参与者(4.4%)发生了主要结局,安慰剂组有157例(5.5%),风险比为0.79(95%可信区间为0.63~1.00)。阿司匹林组有116例参与者(4.1%)发生了主要结局,安慰剂组有134例(4.7%),两组比较差异无统计学意义(风险比为0.86,95%可信区间为0.67~1.10)。复方药+阿司匹林组有59例参与者(4.1%)发生了主要结局,显著低于双安慰剂组的83例(5.8%),风险比为0.69(95%可信区间为0.50~0.97)。复方药组低血压或头晕的发生率显著高于安慰剂组。研究人员据此得出结论:复方药联合阿司匹林治疗可显著降低心血管高危人群的心血管事件发生率。

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