

门诊高血压患者血压升高预测模型的建立

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【摘要】 目的 基于脉搏波传导时间(PWTT)建立人群血压回归方程,并对其准确性进行验证。方法 采用便利抽样法,收集解放军总医院海南分院2016年6月至2018年5月门诊收治的4 121例患者脉搏波数据,包括患者性别、年龄、臂围、臂长、PWTT、有无高血压病史、身高等信息,建立血压升高与否的二分类 Logistic 回归方程,筛选出时点血压的影响因素。然后在252例门诊患者中验证方程的准确性。结果 Logistic 回归分析显示, PWTT、性别、年龄、是否曾有高血压病史、身高可能是血压升高的影响因素〔优势比(OR)值分别为0.995、0.530、0.980、107.128、0.979;95%可信区间(95%CI)分别为0.991~0.999、0.405~0.695、0.971~0.989、73.935~155.223、0.962~0.996,均 $P<0.05$ 〕。分类预测方程为 $\ln [P/(1-P)] = 2.087 - 0.005 \times \text{PWTT} - 0.635 \times \text{性别} (\text{男性}=1, \text{女性}=2) - 0.02 \times \text{年龄} + 4.674 \times \text{是否曾有高血压史} - 0.021 \times \text{身高}$ 〔P表示阳性结果(收缩压 ≥ 140 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)和(或)舒张压 ≥ 90 mmHg)发生的概率〕。总体检验结果显示, $\chi^2 = 1\ 835.305, P < 0.05$,有统计学差异;拟合优度检验结果显示, $\chi^2 = 5.881, P > 0.05$,数据符合等比例分布。模型验证性结果显示,在有高血压病史的患者中,预测准确性的概率是95%~99%,无高血压病史的患者中,预测准确性的概率是45%~89%。结论 该模型对于有高血压病史的患者血压升高预测价值优于无高血压病史患者。**【关键词】** 脉搏波传导时间; 腕表血压计; 血压预测

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【Abstract】 Objective To establish the regression equation of blood pressure in population based on the pulse wave transit time (PWTT) and verify its accuracy. **Methods** A convenient sampling method was used to collect gender, age, arm circumference, arm length, PWTT, history of hypertension, and body height, etc. of 4 121 outpatients' information from the Hainan Branch of Chinese PLA General Hospital from June 2016 to May 2018 to establish a binary variable logistic regression equation for blood pressure elevation or not and screen out the influencing factors of time point blood pressure. The accuracy of the equation was then verified in 252 outpatients. **Results** Logistic regression analysis showed that PWTT, gender, age, history of hypertension present or not, body height might be the influencing factors of blood pressure elevation [odds ratio (OR) values were 0.995, 0.530, 0.980, 107.128, 0.979, 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were 0.991-0.999, 0.405-0.695, 0.971-0.989, 73.935-155.223, and 0.962-0.996, respectively, all $P < 0.05$]. The classification prediction equation: $\ln [P / (1-P)] = 2.087 - 0.005 \times \text{PWTT} - 0.635 \times \text{gender} (\text{man} = 1, \text{woman} = 2) - 0.02 \times \text{age} + 4.674 \times \text{hypertension history present or not} - 0.021 \times \text{body height}$ [P indicates the probability of a positive result: systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa) and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg]. The overall test results showed that $\chi^2 = 1\ 835.305, P < 0.05$, statistically significant; The goodness of fit test results: $\chi^2 = 5.881, P > 0.05$, the data was conform to the equal proportion distribution. Model-confirmed results showed that in patients with a history of hypertension, the probability of predicting accuracy was 95%-99%. In patients without a history of hypertension, the probability of predicting accuracy was 45%-89%. **Conclusion** The predictive value of blood pressure elevation with this model in patients with a history of hypertension is superior to that of patients without the history of hypertension.

【Key words】 Pulse wave transit time; Wrist smart watch hematomometer; Blood pressure prediction

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家庭血压测量作为临床原发性高血压的辅助诊断方法受到心血管医学领域的广泛关注,主要用于夜间高血压、隐蔽性高血压、白大衣高血压等亚型高血压的鉴别诊断^[1-2]。目前经国际标准认证的臂式血压计占据器械市场的主流,但原发性高血压家庭检测仪的实际持有率却仅为13.8%,且按医嘱严

格监测血压的情况亦不理想^[3]。腕表血压计应用于血压测量主要是基于脉搏波传导时间(PWTT)在循环系统理想状态下与血压呈线性关系的理论,但目前尚不能用于临床血压的精准测量。在家庭血压测量中,如果血压高于正常值时能提醒患者加测血压或近期规范测量血压。因此,本研究通过腕表血

3 讨论

准确方便的测量血压是心血管系统疾病一级预防的重要手段,但目前成熟的测量工具和方法在当前提倡的血压自我管理模式中收效甚微。脉搏波信号伴随心脏每搏跳动产生,含有大量的循环系统微小变化信息,其传播特性与血压有密切关系,在未来家庭血压监测领域具有很强的实用性。本研究结果,与文献^[4-5]的数据较为相似,且数据显示这些因素代表了 50% 以上的主动脉脉搏波传导速度的变异性^[6-8]。但在本回归模型中, PWTT 与其他自变量所占权重比较小,偏相关系数仅为 -0.005。国内其他研究该系数亦较小,其中一项以脉压作为因变量,以年龄、高密度脂蛋白(HDL)、低密度脂蛋白(LDL)、脉搏波传导速度(PWV)等作为自变量的回归分析显示, HDL、LDL、PWV 均是影响脉压的重要因素,但 PWV 的权重也很小,仅为 0.024^[9-10]。主要原因在于纳入指标不同。建立的 PWTT 与血压之间的特征方程不同,测量精度也不同^[11-12]。且现有研究多基于短时间内血压与 PWTT 满足一元线性回归模型的理论基础^[13]。如果引入多个自变量,则血压与多个自变量的组合呈线性关系,能更准确解释血压的变化,虽然 PWTT 的权重较小,但仍是建立该回归模型不可或缺的。

此外,分类树模型和神经网络模型是目前研究 PWTT 与血压关系精度最高的,同时具有较强的预测和容错性能^[14-15],如谭霞等^[16]提出的 GA-MIV-BP 神经网络模型其 MRE 仅在 5% 以内。但由于分类树模型容易出现过度拟合,数据中的微小变化也可能产生完全不同的结果,且数据量较少时分类树可能不稳定。神经网络模型的建立需要充分的数据,把结局的特征都用数值计算出来,所建模型势必会丢失某些重要信息,如果用于描述人体复杂的血压变化还有待深入探索。因此,对于当前的研究,线性回归模型是较好的选择。有待后期扩大样本量或获得最新高血压普查数据,再次分析不同时间段、不同区域、服药时间、种类、联合用药等对高血压患者血压变化的影响之后,尝试使用神经网络和分类树的方法可能更有实际意义。

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