

老年低氧血症患者有创机械通气的危险因素分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨老年低氧血症患者接受有创机械通气(IMV)治疗的危险因素,以期为临床治疗提供参考。**方法** 采用回顾性病例对照研究方法,纳入2021年3月至2022年12月在河北省中医院重症监护病房(ICU)收治的老年低氧血症患者。根据住院期间是否接受IMV治疗将患者分为两组。收集患者的基本信息,以及入组24h内的相关实验室检测结果。使用单因素分析探索与IMV治疗相关的潜在变量。对单因素分析中差异有统计学意义的变量进行多因素Logistic回归分析,以识别独立影响因素。基于回归分析结果,构建预测老年低氧血症患者IMV需求的风险模型,通过受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线)评估模型的预测效能和准确度。**结果** 共纳入436例低氧血症患者,其中IMV组172例,非IMV(NIMV)组264例。单因素分析表明,与NIMV组比较,IMV组序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、降钙素原(PCT)、白细胞计数(WBC)、中性粒细胞百分比(NEU%)、中性粒细胞绝对值(NEUT)、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(NLR)、尿素、肌酐(Cr)、血糖、N末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)、D-二聚体水平均明显升高[SOFA(分):8(4,10)比4(3,5),IL-6(ng/L):88.58(38.05,502.22)比20.56(8.95,69.75),CRP(mg/L):77.82(43.07,114.61)比67.68(27.45,105.98),PCT(ng/L):0.89(0.36,4.04)比0.35(0.10,2.37),WBC($\times 10^9/L$):9.86(7.12,13.79)比7.69(5.90,11.48),NEU%:86.15(80.35,92.48)比80.15(70.83,87.50),NEUT($\times 10^9/L$):8.98(5.90,12.33)比6.19(4.19,10.15),NLR:12.22(6.91,23.07)比5.37(3.14,10.20),尿素(mmol/L):8.84(6.26,16.46)比5.84(4.40,9.47),Cr($\mu\text{mol/L}$):75.30(52.66,112.02)比60.00(47.00,85.50),血糖(mmol/L):8.57(5.75,11.84)比6.37(5.09,9.43),NT-proBNP(ng/L):2354.15(1053.31,4670.53)比1534.18(263.75,3350.20),D-二聚体(ng/L):1307.00(651.00,2820.95)比732.50(318.00,2065.60)],而氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)、淋巴细胞绝对值(LYMPH)、红细胞计数(RBC)、血小板计数(PLT)、白蛋白(Alb)水平均明显低于NIMV组[$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ (mmHg,1mmHg \approx 0.133kPa):245.00(202.08,268.67)比251.76(213.49,277.31),LYMPH($\times 10^9/L$):0.73(0.43,1.23)比1.07(0.68,1.69),RBC($\times 10^{12}/L$):3.57(2.97,4.20)比3.74(3.23,4.33),PLT($\times 10^9/L$):177.50(110.25,241.75)比207.50(145.00,272.25),Alb(g/L):31.65(28.90,35.73)比35.25(31.30,39.20)],手术率和肺部感染发生率均较高[手术率:15.7%(27/172)比6.4%(17/264),肺部感染发生率:73.8%(127/172)比60.2%(159/264)],而多次住院率和肿瘤发病率较低[多次住院率:51.2%(88/172)比61.7%(163/264),肿瘤发病率:12.2%(21/172)比27.3%(72/264)],差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。多因素逐步Logistic回归分析表明,IL-6、SOFA评分、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、NLR、血糖、Alb是低氧血症患者接受IMV治疗的独立影响因素[优势比(OR)和95%可信区间(95%CI)分别为1.036(1.011~1.061)、1.488(1.359~1.630)、0.992(0.986~0.997)、1.019(1.001~1.037)、1.090(1.027~1.158)、0.954(0.918~0.992), P 值分别为0.005、 < 0.001 、0.004、0.036、0.005、0.019]。根据多因素分析结果绘制的预测模型,ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.848,95%CI为0.811~0.885,说明模型有较好的预测准确性。**结论** IL-6、SOFA评分、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、NLR、血糖、Alb是评估老年低氧血症患者接受IMV治疗的独立危险因素,构建的预测模型具有较好的预测价值,但需在更广泛的患者群体中进一步验证。

【关键词】 老年; 低氧血症; 有创机械通气; 危险因素; 预测模型

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Analysis of risk factors for invasive mechanical ventilation in elderly patients with hypoxemia

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the risk factors for invasive mechanical ventilation (IMV) in elderly patients with hypoxemia, aiming to provide references for clinical treatment. **Methods** A retrospective cohort study method was adopted, including elderly hypoxemic patients admitted to the department of intensive care unit (ICU) of Hebei Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine from March 2021 to December 2022. Patients were divided into two groups based on whether they received IMV during hospitalization. Baseline characteristics and laboratory test results within 24 hours of enrollment were collected. Univariate analysis was performed to identify potential

variables associated with IMV. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was conducted on variables significant in univariate analysis to identify independent influencing factors. Based on the regression analysis results, a risk model for predicting IMV requirement in elderly patients with hypoxemia was constructed, and its predictive efficacy and accuracy were evaluated using the receiver operator characteristic curve (ROC curve). **Results** A total of 436 patients with hypoxemia were included, comprising 172 cases in the IMV group and 264 cases in the non-IMV (NIMV) group. Univariate analysis showed that compared to the NIMV group, the IMV group had significantly higher levels of sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score, interleukin-6 (IL-6), C-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin (PCT), white blood cell count (WBC), neutrophil percentage (NEU%), absolute neutrophil count (NEUT), neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR), urea, creatinine (Cr), blood glucose, N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), and D-dimer [SOFA: 8 (4, 10) vs. 4 (3, 5), IL-6 (ng/L): 88.58 (38.05, 502.22) vs. 20.56 (8.95, 69.75), CRP (mg/L): 77.82 (43.07, 114.61) vs. 67.68 (27.45, 105.98), PCT (ng/L): 0.89 (0.36, 4.04) vs. 0.35 (0.10, 2.37), WBC ($\times 10^9/L$): 9.86 (7.12, 13.79) vs. 7.69 (5.90, 11.48), NEU%: 86.15 (80.35, 92.48) vs. 80.15 (70.83, 87.50), NEUT ($\times 10^9/L$): 8.98 (5.90, 12.33) vs. 6.19 (4.19, 10.15), NLR: 12.22 (6.91, 23.07) vs. 5.37 (3.14, 10.20), urea (mmol/L): 8.84 (6.26, 16.46) vs. 5.84 (4.40, 9.47), Cr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 75.30 (52.66, 112.02) vs. 60.00 (47.00, 85.50), blood glucose (mmol/L): 8.57 (5.75, 11.84) vs. 6.37 (5.09, 9.43), NT-proBNP (ng/L): 2 354.15 (1 053.31, 4 670.53) vs. 1 534.18 (263.75, 3 350.20), D-dimer (ng/L): 1 307.00 (651.00, 2 820.95) vs. 732.50 (318.00, 2 065.60)], while exhibiting significantly lower levels of oxygenation index ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$), absolute lymphocyte count (LYMPH), red blood cell count (RBC), platelet count (PLT), and albumin (Alb) [$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ (mmHg, 1 mmHg \approx 0.133 kPa): 245.00 (202.08, 268.67) vs. 251.76 (213.49, 277.31), LYMPH ($\times 10^9/L$): 0.73 (0.43, 1.23) vs. 1.07 (0.68, 1.69), RBC ($\times 10^{12}/L$): 3.57 (2.97, 4.20) vs. 3.74 (3.23, 4.33), PLT ($\times 10^9/L$): 177.50 (110.25, 241.75) vs. 207.50 (145.00, 272.25), Alb (g/L): 31.65 (28.90, 35.73) vs. 35.25 (31.30, 39.20)], the IMV group also demonstrated a higher surgical rate and pulmonary infection but lower rates of multiple hospitalizations and tumor incidence [surgical rate: 15.7% (27/172) vs. 6.4% (17/264), rates of pulmonary infection: 73.8% (127/172) vs. 60.2% (159/264), rates of multiple hospitalizations: 51.2% (88/172) vs. 61.7% (163/264), and rates of tumor incidence: 12.2% (21/172) vs. 27.3% (72/264), all $P < 0.05$]. Multivariate stepwise Logistic regression analysis identified IL-6, SOFA score, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$, NLR, blood glucose, and Alb as independent influencing factors for IMV in patients with hypoxemia [odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95%CI) were 1.036 (1.011–1.061), 1.488 (1.359–1.630), 0.992 (0.986–0.997), 1.019 (1.001–1.037), 1.090 (1.027–1.158), 0.954 (0.918–0.992), P value was 0.005, < 0.001 , 0.004, 0.036, 0.005, 0.019 respectively]. The predictive model constructed based on multivariate analysis yielded an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.848 (95%CI was 0.811–0.885), indicating good predictive accuracy. **Conclusions** IL-6, SOFA score, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$, NLR, blood glucose, and Alb are independent risk factors for assessing IMV requirement in elderly patients with hypoxemia. The constructed predictive model demonstrates favorable predictive value, but requires further validation in broader patient populations.

【Key words】 Elderly; Hypoxemia; Invasive mechanical ventilation; Risk factor; Predictive model

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严重低氧血症是急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 的重要表现, 重度 ARDS 患者病死率高达 45%^[1]。一项包括 117 个重症监护病房 (intensive care unit, ICU) 的多国多中心研究显示, 在所有 ICU 中超过 50% 的患者存在低氧血症^[2]。尽管有创机械通气 (invasive mechanical ventilation, IMV) 可能会引发或加重肺损伤, 使接受此治疗的低氧血症患者面临较高的风险, 但到目前为止 IMV 仍是治疗严重低氧血症的主要手段^[3]。在需要 IMV 的患者中老年人占了绝大多数, 文献资料表明, 约 63% 的机械通气 (mechanical ventilation, MV) 患者年龄在 65 岁及以上^[4]。此外, 接受 IMV 的老年患者往往预后较差, 65 岁及以上的老年重症患者在经过 IMV 治疗后 1 年内病死率高达 72.5%^[5]。因此, 对于这类患者群体决定是否以及何时进行气管插管 IMV 仍存在着争议。

既往的研究主要集中在已接受 MV 的患者^[6-8], 对尚未接受 IMV 治疗低氧血症患者的早期特征和预后之间关系的研究相对较少。因此, 本研究选取入院早期被诊断为低氧血症的老年患者作为研究对象, 以是否最终接受 IMV 治疗作为研究结局进行回顾性病例对照研究, 旨在探讨老年低氧血症患者接受 IMV 治疗的危险因素, 为临床治疗提供有价值的参考信息。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象: 回顾性分析 2021 年 3 月至 2022 年 12 月本院 ICU 收治的 436 例老年低氧血症患者的临床资料。根据住院期间是否给予 IMV 治疗将患者分为 IMV 组和非 IMV (no-IMV, NIMV) 组。

1.1.1 纳入标准: ① 年龄 ≥ 65 岁者; ② 诊断标准: 存在低氧血症者, 即氧合指数 (oxygenation index, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$) ≤ 300 mmHg (1 mmHg \approx 0.133 kPa) 或脉

搏氧合指数(SpO_2/FiO_2) ≤ 315 mmHg,同时脉搏血氧饱和度(pulse oxygen saturation, SpO_2) ≤ 0.97 ^[9]。

1.1.2 排除标准:①入院当日未进行血常规、生化全项、凝血常规、降钙素原(procalcitonin, PCT)、C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、动脉血气分析, N末端脑钠肽前体(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)等检测者;②病史中记载服用过免疫抑制剂或伴免疫功能缺陷者;③曾实施过器官移植者;④新型冠状病毒(新冠)核酸检测阳性者。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经本院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2020-3-20)。

1.2 资料收集

1.2.1 基础信息:收集所有入组患者的性别、年龄、心率、序贯器官衰竭评分(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)、 PaO_2/FiO_2 、多次住院病史等基础信息;以及基础疾病情况包括:慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)、肺部感染、肺间质病变、高血压、心力衰竭(心衰)、冠心病、脑血管疾病、糖尿病、肿瘤、手术等。

1.2.2 实验室检测指标:收集低氧血症诊断后24 h内实验室检测结果,包括:IL-6、CRP、PCT、白细胞计数(white blood cell count, WBC)、中性粒细胞百分比(neutrophil percentage, NEUT%)、中性粒细胞绝对值(absolute neutrophil count, NEUT)、淋巴细胞绝对值(absolute lymphocyte count, LYMPH)、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、红细胞计数(red blood cell count, RBC)、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)、血细胞比容(hematocrit, HCT)、血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)、尿素、肌酐(creatinine, Cr)、血糖、白蛋白(albumin, Alb)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、丙氨酸转氨酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、NT-proBNP、D-二聚体、pH值、血乳酸(lactic acid, Lac)等。

1.3 研究方法:①采用单因素分析方法,系统评估和比较两组患者基线资料水平是否存在差异,初步探测可能与IMV治疗相关的潜在变量或因素;②对单因素分析结果存在统计学差异的变量进行多因素Logistic回归分析,以控制混杂因素并识别独立影响因素;③基于回归分析结果,构建一个可预测老年低氧血症患者IMV需求的风险模型,并通过绘制受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operator

characteristic curve, ROC曲线)评估该模型的预测效能和准确度。

1.4 统计学方法:使用SPSS 25.0统计软件分析数据。对于非正态分布的连续性计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。对于计数资料,以例(百分数)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。采用多因素Logistic回归分析IMV的影响因素,并计算优势比(odds ratio, OR)及其95%可信区间(95% confidence interval, 95%CI),并构建IMV的预测模型。通过绘制ROC曲线来评价模型的准确度,而模型的校准度则通过Hosmer-Lemeshow检验来评估。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组基线资料、原发病、血生化指标及炎症因子水平比较(表1):共纳入436例低氧血症患者,其中IMV组172例, NIMV组264例。两组患者性别、年龄、心率、Hb、HCT、AST、ALT、pH值、Lac及合并COPD、肺间质病变、高血压、心衰、冠心病、脑血管疾病、糖尿病患者的比例比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);IMV组SOFA评分、IL-6、CRP、PCT、WBC、NEUT%、NEUT、NLR、尿素、Cr、血糖、NT-proBNP、D-二聚体水平和手术患者比例及肺部感染发生率均明显高于NIMV组(均 $P < 0.05$);而 PaO_2/FiO_2 、多次住院率、LYMPH、RBC、PLT、Alb水平和肿瘤患者比例均明显低于NIMV组(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.2 影响老年低氧血症患者接受IMV的多因素Logistic回归分析(表2~3):以单因素分析中差异有统计学意义的变量为自变量,以是否接受IMV治疗为因变量,进行多因素逐步Logistic回归分析。结果显示,IL-6、SOFA评分、 PaO_2/FiO_2 、NLR、血糖、Alb均是老年低氧血症患者接受IMV治疗的独立预测因子(均 $P < 0.05$)。构建的Logistic回归方程为: $\text{logit}(P) = 0.035 \times \text{IL-6} + 0.398 \times \text{SOFA评分} - 0.008 \times \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 + 0.019 \times \text{NLR} + 0.087 \times \text{血糖} - 0.047 \times \text{Alb}$ 。通过对模型进行Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验,结果显示差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 3.534, P = 0.897$),表明模型有良好的校准度。

2.3 ROC曲线分析(表4;图1):为了更直观地展示IL-6、SOFA评分、 PaO_2/FiO_2 、NLR、血糖、Alb对老年低氧血症患者接受IMV结局的识别能力,本研究绘制了ROC曲线,结果表明,IL-6、SOFA评分、 PaO_2/FiO_2 、NLR、血糖、Alb对老年低氧血症患者接受IMV治疗均有预测价值(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表 1 两组老年低氧血症患者基线资料、血生化、炎症因子水平及原发病比较

指标	IMV 组 (n=172)	NIMV 组 (n=264)	χ^2 / Z 值	P 值	指标	IMV 组 (n=172)	NIMV 组 (n=264)	χ^2 值	P 值	
性别 [例(%)]				0.261	0.610	COPD [例(%)]			0.088	0.767
男性	111 (64.5)	164 (62.1)				有	30 (17.4)	49 (18.6)		
女性	61 (35.5)	100 (37.9)				无	142 (82.6)	215 (81.4)		
年龄 [岁, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	79.00 (69.00, 87.00)	77.00 (71.00, 84.00)	-0.556	0.578	肺部感染 [例(%)]			8.548	0.003	
心率 [次/min, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	110.00 (96.00, 121.00)	110.00 (97.25, 121.00)	-0.227	0.821	有	127 (73.8)	159 (60.2)			
SOFA 评分 [分, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	8 (4, 10)	4 (3, 5)	-9.402	<0.001	无	45 (26.2)	105 (39.8)			
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ [mmHg, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	245.00 (202.08, 268.67)	251.76 (213.49, 277.31)	-2.662	0.008	肺间质病变 [例(%)]			2.204	0.138	
多次住院率 [% (例)]	51.2 (88)	61.7 (163)	4.772	0.029	有	7 (4.1)	20 (7.6)			
IL-6 [ng/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	88.58 (38.05, 502.22)	20.56 (8.95, 69.75)	-8.270	<0.001	无	165 (95.9)	244 (92.4)			
CRP [mg/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	77.82 (43.07, 114.61)	67.68 (27.45, 105.98)	-2.310	0.021	高血压 [例(%)]			0.008	0.931	
PCT [ng/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	0.89 (0.36, 4.04)	0.35 (0.10, 2.37)	-4.815	<0.001	有	75 (43.6)	114 (43.2)			
WBC [$\times 10^9/L$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	9.86 (7.12, 13.79)	7.69 (5.90, 11.48)	-4.186	<0.001	无	97 (56.4)	150 (56.8)			
NEU% [$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	86.15 (80.35, 92.48)	80.15 (70.83, 87.50)	-5.637	<0.001	心衰 [例(%)]			1.422	0.233	
NEUT [$\times 10^9/L$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	8.98 (5.90, 12.33)	6.19 (4.19, 10.15)	-4.543	<0.001	有	54 (31.4)	69 (26.1)			
LYMPH [$\times 10^9/L$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	0.73 (0.43, 1.23)	1.07 (0.68, 1.69)	-5.126	<0.001	无	118 (68.6)	195 (73.9)			
NLR [$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	12.22 (6.91, 23.07)	5.37 (3.14, 10.20)	-7.390	<0.001	冠心病 [例(%)]			2.523	0.112	
RBC [$\times 10^{12}/L$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	3.57 (2.97, 4.20)	3.74 (3.23, 4.33)	-5.544	<0.001	有	58 (33.7)	109 (41.3)			
Hb [g/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	104.50 (89.25, 129.98)	111.50 (94.00, 132.75)	-1.633	0.102	无	114 (66.3)	155 (58.7)			
HCT [$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	0.32 (0.28, 0.40)	0.34 (0.29, 0.40)	-1.150	0.250	脑血管疾病 [例(%)]			0.476	0.490	
PLT [$\times 10^9/L$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	177.50 (110.25, 241.75)	207.50 (145.00, 272.25)	-3.287	0.001	有	50 (29.1)	85 (32.2)			
尿素 [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	8.84 (6.26, 16.46)	5.84 (4.40, 9.47)	-6.277	<0.001	无	122 (70.9)	179 (67.8)			
Cr [$\mu\text{mol/L}$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	75.30 (52.66, 112.02)	60.00 (47.00, 85.50)	-3.596	<0.001	糖尿病 [例(%)]			0.002	0.962	
血糖 [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	8.57 (5.75, 11.84)	6.37 (5.09, 9.43)	-4.280	<0.001	有	44 (25.6)	67 (25.4)			
Alb [g/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	31.65 (28.90, 35.73)	35.25 (31.30, 39.20)	-4.968	<0.001	无	128 (74.4)	197 (74.6)			
AST [U/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	29.24 (20.60, 41.57)	29.64 (18.78, 43.02)	-0.316	0.752	肿瘤 [例(%)]			14.083	<0.001	
ALT [U/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	20.14 (9.95, 31.99)	19.49 (11.87, 30.81)	-0.364	0.716	有	21 (12.2)	72 (27.3)			
NT-proBNP [ng/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	2 354.15 (1 053.31, 4 670.53)	1 534.18 (263.75, 3 350.20)	-4.037	<0.001	无	151 (87.8)	192 (72.7)			
D-二聚体 [ng/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	1 307.00 (651.00, 2 820.95)	732.50 (318.00, 2 065.60)	-4.683	<0.001	手术 [例(%)]			9.839	0.002	
pH 值 [$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	7.47 (7.43, 7.52)	7.47 (7.44, 7.51)	-0.244	0.807	有	27 (15.7)	17 (6.4)			
Lac [mmol/L, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]	1.00 (0.70, 1.58)	1.10 (0.70, 1.70)	-0.332	0.740	无	145 (84.3)	247 (93.6)			

注：1 mmHg ≈ 0.133 kPa

表 2 影响老年低氧血症患者接受 IMV 治疗的多因素 Logistic 回归分析变量赋值表

变量	变量名	赋值	变量	变量名	赋值
IL-6	X1	测量值/100	RBC	X12	测量值
SOFA 评分	X2	测量值	PLT	X13	测量值
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂	X3	测量值	NT-proBNP	X14	测量值
CRP	X4	测量值	尿素	X15	测量值
PCT	X5	测量值	Cr	X16	测量值
D-二聚体	X6	测量值	血糖	X17	测量值
WBC	X7	测量值	Alb	X18	否=0, 是=1
NEU%	X8	测量值	多次住院率	X19	否=0, 是=1
NEUT	X9	测量值	肺部感染	X20	否=0, 是=1
LYMPH	X10	测量值	肿瘤	X21	否=0, 是=1
NLR	X11	测量值	IMV	Y	否=0, 是=1

表 3 影响老年低氧血症患者接受 IMV 治疗的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

变量	系数	s _e	χ^2 值	P 值	OR (95%CI)
IL-6	0.035	0.012	8.067	0.005	1.036 (1.011 ~ 1.061)
SOFA 评分	0.398	0.046	73.582	<0.001	1.488 (1.359 ~ 1.630)
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂	-0.008	0.003	8.378	0.004	0.992 (0.986 ~ 0.997)
NLR	0.019	0.009	4.380	0.036	1.019 (1.001 ~ 1.037)
血糖	0.087	0.031	8.030	0.005	1.090 (1.027 ~ 1.158)
Alb	-0.047	0.020	5.547	0.019	0.954 (0.918 ~ 0.992)

表 4 各影响因素对老年低氧血症患者接受 IMV 治疗的预测价值

变量	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	约登指数	AUC	P 值	最佳截断值
IL-6	82.0	63.6	0.456	0.734	<0.001	>30
SOFA 评分	67.4	83.3	0.508	0.764	<0.001	>5.5
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂	87.2	24.6	0.118	0.575	0.008	<278.1
NLR	75.6	60.6	0.362	0.709	<0.001	>6.86
血糖	64.5	58.7	0.232	0.621	<0.001	>7.10
Alb	65.1	62.9	0.280	0.641	<0.001	>33.67

2.4 预测模型对老年低氧血症患者 IMV 需求的评价(图 2): 通过构建一个综合预测模型, 将多因素分析有统计学意义的指标合并绘制模型 ROC 曲线。结果显示, 综合模型的 AUC 达到 0.848, 95%CI 为 0.811 ~ 0.885, P<0.05。表明综合预测模型有较高的准确性, 能有效区分出需要接受 IMV 治疗的患者。

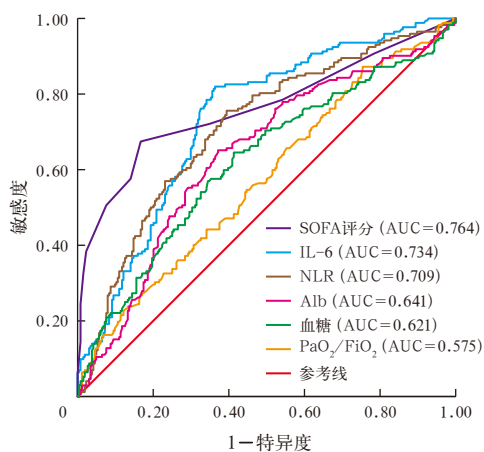


图1 各因素预测老年低氧血症患者接受IMV治疗的ROC曲线

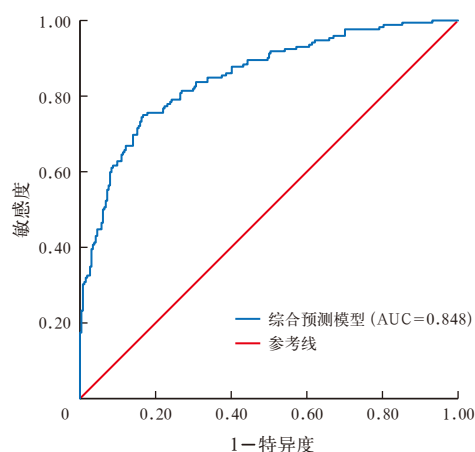


图2 老年低氧血症患者IMV影响因素预测模型的ROC曲线

3 讨论

低氧血症是ARDS的主要特征。由于较高的异质性和复杂的病理生理学特征,临床医生对ARDS的认知有限,导致其发病率可能被低估^[10]。新的指南拓宽了ARDS的诊断标准,在资源有限的环境下,呼气末正压(positive end-expiratory pressure, PEEP)和最低氧流量不作为诊断的必要条件^[9]。这意味着将有更多的低氧血症患者归类于ARDS,以避免其诊断延迟。而在临床实践中,尤其在普通病房,医生首先面对的主要临床问题是对低氧血症的评估和处理,而不是ARDS、心衰等不同病因的诊断,乃至不同ARDS临床亚型的区别,后者往往需要更多危重症相关的专业知识。基于这一背景,本研究的主要目的是探究能否通过一些基本信息和常规实验室指标来评估低氧血症患者的病情和后期需IMV治疗的风险,从而为非危重病专业医师提供临床决策的参考依据。

本研究单因素分析结果表明,IMV组和NIMV

组间SOFA评分、IL-6、PaO₂/FiO₂、CRP、PCT、D-二聚体、NT-proBNP、WBC等多项血常规指标、尿素等生化指标及多次住院、肺部感染、肿瘤病史等基础情况差异均有统计学意义。为控制混杂因素,进一步将这些变量纳入逻辑回归分析,结果提示,IL-6、SOFA评分、NLR及血糖升高是老年低氧血症患者接受IMV的独立危险因素,而较高的PaO₂/FiO₂与Alb水平则是其保护因素。

IL-6是一种多效性细胞因子,在体内平衡和疾病期间参与多种信号通路^[11]。低氧血症可导致IL-6水平上调^[12-14],后者参与诱发全身炎症反应。低氧血症是心衰患者的常见临床表现,而IL-6被证明是预测代谢综合征患者左心室舒张功能障碍的独立生物标志物^[15]。此外,IL-6水平的升高与心衰的严重程度相关,并且是1年病死率的强预测指标^[16]。中性粒细胞增多和淋巴细胞减少是先天免疫系统对全身炎症的生理反应。研究显示,在严重感染或全身炎症中,NLR可随临床状态和结果的严重程度而增加^[17]。有学者研究了NLR和反复低氧血症之间的关系,结果未表明NLR是有用的诊断和预后参数,但可以考虑与其他炎症标志物和细胞因子如IL-6、IL-8、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)等联用,可能会产生更有前景的结果^[18]。血糖和Alb水平代表着患者的基础状态。疾病或应激反应可导致危重症患者血糖异常和白蛋白的消耗,进而加重器官损伤,影响患者的预后。高血糖和明显的炎症反应综合征是新冠病毒感染住院患者预后不良的主要预测因素^[19],此外,脓毒症或创伤时高血糖状态可能会使急性肺损伤的低氧血症恶化^[20]。

而SOFA评分和PaO₂/FiO₂作为重症患者管理的两个重要指标,它们既可用作诊断工具,也可用于病情严重性的评估。研究表明,PaO₂/FiO₂的中度至重度改变与院内死亡风险增加3倍独立相关^[21]。然而,如果把单一的PaO₂/FiO₂作为治疗目标则具有一定的局限性^[22-23]。SOFA评分在预测脓毒症患者病死率的准确性价值方面已得到广泛验证^[24]。有研究表明,PaO₂/FiO₂、SOFA评分和D-二聚体联合检测是预测老年脓毒症患者28d病死率的可靠工具及生物标志物^[25]。

本研究基于对低氧血症患者多因素分析的结果绘制了IL-6、SOFA评分、PaO₂/FiO₂、NLR、血糖和Alb等指标的ROC曲线,并构建了预测模型,显

示 $AUC=0.848$, $95\%CI$ 为 $0.811 \sim 0.885$, 提示模型具有较高的预测准确性, 在临床决策中具有实用价值。但本研究也存在一定的局限性: 首先, 由于未能收集更全面的基线资料, 仍有一些重要的变量没有纳入分析。如患者的具体病因、治疗前的疾病严重程度(急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分)以及详细的人口学特征(如体质量指数)等, 这些都可能影响 IMV 的决策; 其次, 作为一项单中心研究, 本研究的样本量相对较少, 较少的样本量可能会限制对研究结果的深入探讨和可推广性。因此, 未来的研究需要更大的样本量和对基线数据的更全面收集, 以增强研究结论的可靠性, 从而提高临床指导价值。

综上所述, 临床上对于低氧血症患者, 早期评估、识别哪些患者具有更高的潜在气管插管风险, 并加强管理有重要意义。对于这类患者, 应通过采取更严密的呼吸监测和支持手段, 如精确控制危重患者的动脉氧合及应用高流量氧疗^[26-27]或及时启动 IMV 治疗, 以期获得更好的预后。本研究通过可在床旁获得的常规指标对患者结局进行预测, 进而优化治疗方案, 有较实用的临床价值。但仍需未来大样本的前瞻性研究来证实这些发现并探索其潜在机制。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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