

血浆和肽素水平联合氧合指数及肺血管通透性指数可预测急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者的预后

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摘要 目的:探讨血浆和肽素(Copeptin)联合氧合指数(OI)及肺血管通透性指数(PVPI)预测急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)患者预后的价值。方法:选择2017年1月至2019年12月海南西部中心医院呼吸内科收治的112例ARDS患者,收集患者的性别、年龄、体重指数、基础疾病、病因、心率、呼吸频率、动脉血氧分压、动脉血二氧化碳分压、呼气末正压及OI等基线值。根据ARDS患者住院28 d生存情况分为存活组和死亡组;根据ARDS患者OI分为轻度组($200 \text{ mmHg} < \text{OI} \leq 300 \text{ mmHg}$)、中度组($100 \text{ mmHg} < \text{OI} \leq 200 \text{ mmHg}$)和重度组($\text{OI} \leq 100 \text{ mmHg}$)。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测患者血浆Copeptin水平,并测定OI及PVPI。绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析血浆Copeptin水平联合OI及PVPI预测ARDS患者死亡的价值;采用Pearson相关法分析ARDS患者血浆Copeptin水平与OI及PVPI的相关性。结果:死亡组患者血浆Copeptin水平及PVPI明显高于存活组,OI明显低于存活组,差异有统计学意义(P 均 <0.001)。随着ARDS患者病情加重,血浆Copeptin水平及PVPI升高,而OI减低(P 均 <0.001)。ROC曲线分析显示,血浆Copeptin水平联合OI及PVPI预测ARDS患者死亡的曲线下面积(AUC)明显高于三者单独预测(AUC:0.896 vs 0.824、0.780、0.797),其敏感度和特异度均较高,分别为90.5%、83.7%。相关分析显示,ARDS死亡患者血浆Copeptin水平与OI呈负相关($r = -0.603, P < 0.001$),与PVPI呈正相关($r = 0.662, P < 0.001$)。结论:血浆Copeptin水平、OI及PVPI与ARDS患者病情严重程度及预后有关,三者联合检测对预测ARDS患者的预后有重要意义。

关键词 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 和肽素; 氧合指数; 肺血管通透性指数; 预后

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Plasma copeptin level combined with oxygenation index and pulmonary vascular permeability index may predict the prognosis of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome LI Qiu-xiang*, WANG Cheng-cun, XIE Wu-ju, QIN Yu-chun, XU Zhen-lang. Department of Respiratory Diseases, Hainan West Central Hospital, Hainan Danzhou 571799, China
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Abstract Objective: To explore the prognostic value of plasma peptide level combined with oxygenation index (OI) and pulmonary vascular permeability index (PVPI) in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Methods: Totally, 120 patients with ARDS admitted to Department of Respiratory Diseases, Hainan West Central Hospital from January 2017 to December 2019 were selected. The baseline values of sex, age, body mass index, basic diseases, etiology, heart rate, respiratory rate, arterial oxygen partial pressure, arterial carbon dioxide partial pressure, positive end expiratory pressure and oxygenation index (OI) were collected. According to the 28-day survival, ARDS patients were divided into survival group and death group. According to OI, the ARDS patients were divided into mild group ($200 \text{ mmHg} < \text{OI} \leq 300 \text{ mmHg}$), moderate group ($100 \text{ mmHg} < \text{OI} \leq 200 \text{ mmHg}$), and severe group ($\text{OI} \leq 100 \text{ mmHg}$). Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay was used to detect the level of plasma copeptin, and the scores of OI and PVPI were measured. The ROC curve was drawn and the value of plasma copeptin level combined with OI and PVPI in predicting the death of ARDS patients was analyzed. Pearson correlation method was used to analyze the correlation between plasma copeptin level and OI and PVPI in ARDS patients. Results: The levels of copeptin and PVPI in the death group were significantly higher than those in the survival group, and OI in the death group was significantly lower than that in the survival group (P all < 0.001). With the aggravation of ARDS, the level of copeptin and PVPI increased, and OI decreased (P all < 0.001). The ROC curve analysis showed that the area under the ROC curve (AUC) of patients with ARDS predicted by copeptin combined with OI and PVPI was significantly greater than that predicted by the three alone (AUC: 0.896 vs 0.824, 0.780, 0.797), and the sensitivity and specificity were higher, 90.5% and 83.7%, respectively. Correlation analysis showed that plasma copeptin level in the dead patients with ARDS was negatively correlated with OI ($r = -0.603, P < 0.001$), while plasma copeptin level was positively

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correlated with PVPI ($r = 0.662$, $P < 0.001$). Conclusion: The level of copeptin, OI and PVPI are related to the severity and prognosis of patients with ARDS, and the combined detection of the three is of great significance for prognosis prediction of ARDS patients.

Key words Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Copeptin; Oxygenation index; Pulmonary vascular permeability index; Prognosis prediction

急性呼吸窘迫综合征(acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)起病急骤,病死率极高,对患者生命健康造成极大的威胁^[1]。血浆和肽素(Copeptin)水平在呼吸系统急重症中明显升高,可较好地反映患者的病情严重程度及预后^[2]。氧合指数(oxygenation index, OI)是临幊上用于判断ARDS患者肺损伤程度的重要指标^[3]。肺血管通透性指数(pulmonary vascular permeability index, PVPI)可动态反映肺血管通透性及肺功能状态,在判断ARDS患者病情及指导临幊治疗中具有重要的临幊价值^[4]。本研究探讨血浆Copeptin联合OI及PVPI预测ARDS患者预后的价值。

资料与方法

一般资料 选取2017年1月至2019年12月海南西部中心医院呼吸内科收治的ARDS患者112例,男性74例,女性38例,年龄30~79岁,平均年龄(54.36 ± 10.40)岁。所有患者均符合2012年ARDS柏林标准^[5],且能配合本次研究。排除合并恶性肿瘤、血液系统疾病、自身免疫性疾病、慢性阻塞性肺疾病及心源性肺水肿等患者。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,患者或家属知情并签署同意书。

方法 采用回顾性研究方法,收集患者一般资料,包括年龄、性别、体重指数、病因、呼吸频率、心率、动脉血氧分压(PaO_2)、动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO_2)、呼气末正压及OI等。根据ARDS患者住院28 d生存情况,将其分为存活组(72例)和死亡组(40例)。所有ARDS患者均于发病当天应用PICCO监测仪进行血液动力学监测,采用经肺热稀释法测定PVPI;采用动脉血气分析仪测定血氧分压并计算OI($\text{PaO}_2/\text{吸入氧浓度}$),根据OI对ARDS患者进行分组:ARDS轻度组22例($200 \text{ mmHg} < \text{OI} \leq 300 \text{ mmHg}$),ARDS中度组42例($100 \text{ mmHg} < \text{OI} \leq 200 \text{ mmHg}$),ARDS重度组48例($\text{OI} \leq 100 \text{ mmHg}$)。

所有ARDS患者均于发病当天抽取静脉血3 mL置于EDTA抗凝管中,3 500转/min,离心10 min分离血浆于微量离心管,-70°C低温冰箱保存待测。血浆Copeptin水平采用酶联免疫吸附法检测,试剂

盒由美国R&D公司提供,严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

统计学分析 采用SPSS 20.0统计学软件进行分析,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组内两两比较采用SNK-q检验;两独立样本均数的比较采用t检验。计数资料以百分数(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析血浆Copeptin水平联合OI及PVPI预测ARDS患者死亡的价值。曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)比较采用Z检验,相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

死亡组和存活组一般资料比较 死亡组呼气末正压明显高于存活组($P < 0.05$)。2组患者性别、年龄、体重指数、病因、呼吸频率、心率、动脉血 PaO_2 及 PaCO_2 比较,差异无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05)。见表1。

死亡组和存活组血浆Copeptin水平、OI及PVPI比较 死亡组患者血浆Copeptin水平及PVPI明显高于存活组,OI明显低于存活组(P 均 <0.001),见表2。

不同严重程度ARDS患者血浆Copeptin水平、OI及PVPI比较 随着病情加重,ARDS患者血浆Copeptin水平及PVPI逐渐升高,OI逐渐减低,差异有统计学意义(P 均 <0.001)。重度组患者血浆Copeptin水平及PVPI明显高于中度组和轻度组,OI明显低于中度组和轻度组(P 均 <0.001),见表3。

血浆Copeptin水平联合OI及PVPI预测ARDS患者死亡的价值 血浆Copeptin水平、OI及PVPI预测ARDS患者死亡的最佳截断值分别为10.40 ng/mL、131.72 mmHg、2.36,三者联合预测ARDS患者死亡的AUC(95%CI)为0.896(0.845~0.960),明显高于单项Copeptin、OI、PVPI,差异有统计学意义($Z=4.190, 5.206, 4.917, P < 0.05$),其敏感度和特异度为90.5%和83.7%,见表4。

血浆Copeptin水平与OI及PVPI的相关性分析 Pearson相关分析显示,死亡组患者血浆Copeptin水

表 1 死亡组和存活组患者一般资料比较

项目	存活组(<i>n</i> =72)	死亡组(<i>n</i> =40)	χ^2/t 值	P 值
男性[例(%)]	46(63.9)	28(70.0)	0.428	0.513
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	54.15 ± 10.27	54.80 ± 10.46	1.173	0.216
体重指数(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.35 ± 2.28	23.16 ± 2.14	0.735	0.502
病因[例(%)]			0.113	0.737
严重感染	37(51.4)	22(55.0)		
重症肺炎	19(26.4)	8(20.0)		
多发伤	8(11.1)	6(15.0)		
胰腺炎	5(6.9)	3(7.5)		
肺挫伤	3(4.2)	1(2.5)		
呼吸频率(次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.68 ± 4.65	25.53 ± 5.30	0.827	0.358
心率(次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	104.25 ± 14.53	105.47 ± 16.36	0.105	0.254
PaO ₂ (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	81.62 ± 25.74	78.85 ± 23.42	1.156	0.240
PaCO ₂ (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	39.70 ± 7.62	38.60 ± 7.28	0.974	0.261
呼气末正压(cmH ₂ O, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.62 ± 2.05	12.84 ± 3.16	6.658	<0.001

表 2 死亡组和存活组患者血浆 Copeptin 水平、OI 及 PVPI 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例	Copeptin(ng/mL)	OI(mmHg)	PVPI
存活组	72	6.95 ± 1.78	163.25 ± 27.20	1.58 ± 0.50
死亡组	40	15.84 ± 4.30	118.70 ± 16.85	2.92 ± 1.14
<i>t</i> 值		12.665	7.402	7.725
<i>P</i> 值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表 3 不同严重程度 ARDS 患者血浆 Copeptin 水平、OI 及 PVPI 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例	Copeptin(ng/mL)	OI(mmHg)	PVPI
轻度组	22	5.82 ± 1.50	235.73 ± 34.68	1.36 ± 0.41
中度组	42	10.26 ± 2.87	139.60 ± 20.72	2.02 ± 0.85
重度组	48	15.37 ± 4.12	84.62 ± 13.58	3.24 ± 1.21
<i>F</i> 值		7.862	9.316	6.108
<i>P</i> 值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表 4 血浆 Copeptin 水平联合 OI 及 PVPI 预测 ARDS 患者死亡的价值

项目	最佳截断值	AUC(95% CI)	敏感度(%)	特异度(%)	阳性预测值(%)	阴性预测值(%)
Copeptin	10.40 ng/mL	0.824(0.764 ~ 0.885)	83.7	77.0	80.4	79.5
OI	131.72 mmHg	0.780(0.722 ~ 0.838)	79.2	72.7	75.0	77.3
PVPI	2.36	0.797(0.736 ~ 0.857)	82.0	74.5	76.2	79.7
三者联合	-	0.896(0.845 ~ 0.960)	90.5	83.7	86.2	88.4

平与 OI 呈负相关($r = -0.603, P < 0.001$)；与 PVPI 呈正相关($r = 0.662, P < 0.001$)。存活组患者血浆 Copeptin 水平与 OI 及 PVPI 无明显相关性($r = -0.104, P = 0.373; r = 0.127, P = 0.318$)。

讨 论

ARDS 是由肺泡上皮组织和肺毛细血管内皮细胞受到损伤从而引起肺组织发生弥漫性水肿的症状。Copeptin 是精氨酸加压素原羧基末端的一部分, 可反映机体的炎症反应和应激水平, 在脓毒血症、多发伤中明显升高, 对重症感染患者的早期诊断和预后判断具有很高的临床价值^[6]。OI 是指呼吸

治疗中的一个目标, 是使器官组织可以得到足够的氧气, 以便进行氧合作用获得能源的一个重要指数, 在 ARDS 患者病情评估中具有非常重要的参考价值^[7]。PVPI 是血管外肺水与肺内血容积的比值, 能客观反映肺泡毛细血管的通透性, 是反映肺损伤严重程度的敏感指标, 与 ARDS 患者的预后有关^[8]。

本研究显示, 死亡组患者血浆 Copeptin 水平及 PVPI 均明显高于存活组, OI 明显低于存活组; 随着 ARDS 患者病情加重, 血浆 Copeptin 水平及 PVPI 升高, 重度组升高最明显, 说明血浆 Copeptin 水平及 PVPI 与 ARDS 患者的病情严重程度有关, ARDS 患者病情越严重, 血浆 Copeptin 水平及 PVPI 越高, 发

生死亡的风险较高。Lin 等^[9]研究发现,ARDS 患者血浆 Copeptin 水平明显高于对照组,对 ARDS 诊断及预后预测具有一定价值,可作为 ARDS 患者短期死亡率的预测指标。Chen 等^[10]报道 OI 与 ARDS 病情严重程度有关,OI 低是 ARDS 患者死亡的独立危险因素,可作为评估 ARDS 严重程度的重要指标。另有研究认为,PVPI 高水平与 ARDS 患者肺损伤严重程度及预后较差有关,是评估 ARDS 患者病情严重程度的重要指标^[11]。本研究应用 ROC 曲线分析显示,血浆 Copeptin 水平 $\geq 10.40 \text{ ng/mL}$ 时,其预测 ARDS 患者死亡的敏感度和特异度相对较好,其曲线下面积大于 0.8,提示 Copeptin 可能是预测 ARDS 患者死亡的良好指标;而 OI 的曲线下面积相对较低,提示单项 OI 的应用价值有限。Koch 等^[12]认为,Copeptin 是升压素原的裂解产物之一,可有效预测急重症患者病情恶化,对判断急重症患者疗效及预后方面具有良好的应用价值。本研究中 Copeptin、OI 及 PVPI 三者联合预测 ARDS 患者死亡的曲线下面积明显高于单独预测,相关分析显示,ARDS 死亡患者血浆 Copeptin 水平与 PVPI 呈正相关,与 OI 呈负相关,提示血浆 Copeptin 水平联合 OI 及 PVPI 对预测 ARDS 患者预后具有较好的临床价值,有助于指导临床治疗,为早期制定临床干预策略提供有效依据。

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(上接第 404 页)

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