

· 临床研究 ·

中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值联合序贯器官功能衰竭评分对老年脓毒症患者预后的预测作用

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【摘要】目的 探讨中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)联合序贯器官功能衰竭评分(SOFA)对老年脓毒症患者预后的预测作用。**方法** 回顾性分析解放军第305医院2017年1月至2019年8月收治的124例老年脓毒症患者的临床资料,根据预后情况,分为存活组(58例)和死亡组(66例)。比较2组患者性别、年龄、基础病、原发疾病及NLR、SOFA评分,多因素logistic回归分析影响患者预后的危险因素,绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,分析危险因素对老年脓毒症患者预后的预测作用。**结果** 2组患者性别组成、年龄、基础病及原发疾病差异无统计学意义,但存活组NLR及SOFA评分明显低于死亡组($P<0.001$),且NLR及SOFA评分均为老年脓毒症患者预后的独立危险因素(NLR: $OR=1.163$, 95% CI 1.090~1.241, $P<0.001$; SOFA评分: $OR=1.406$, 95% CI 1.199~1.649, $P<0.001$)。NLR预测老年脓毒症患者预后的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.918(95% CI 0.872~0.964, $P<0.001$),最佳截断值30.68(灵敏度86.2%,特异度81.8%);SOFA预测效能的AUC为0.844(95% CI 0.771~0.916, $P<0.001$),最佳截断值12.5(灵敏度81.0%,特异度80.3%)。当两者联合预测时,AUC为0.964($P<0.001$),优于任何一项指标单独预测的效果。**结论** NLR和SOFA评分是预测老年脓毒症患者死亡的独立危险因素,尤其两者联合预测死亡风险时,可明显提高对老年脓毒症预后判断的准确性,为临床工作提供一定指导。

【关键词】 老年人;脓毒症;中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值;序贯器官功能衰竭评分

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Predictive value of neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio combined with sequential organ failure assessment score for prognosis of elderly patients with sepsis

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) combined with sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score on the prognosis of the elderly patients with sepsis. **Methods** Clinical data of 124 elderly patients with sepsis admitted in Chinese PLA Hospital No. 305 from January 2017 to August 2019 were collected and retrospectively analyzed. According to the prognosis, they were divided into survival group ($n=58$) and death group ($n=66$). Their sex, age, underlying diseases, primary disease, NLR and SOFA scores were compared between two groups. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to explore the risk factors affecting the prognosis. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was plotted to assess the predictive values of the risk factors for the elderly patients with sepsis. **Results** There were no significant differences in gender ratio, age, underlying diseases and primary disease between two groups. But, the NLR and SOFA scores in the survival group were significantly lower than those in the death group ($P<0.001$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated that NLR ($OR=1.163$, 95% CI 1.090–1.241, $P<0.001$) and SOFA scores ($OR=1.406$, 95% CI 1.199–1.649, $P<0.001$) were independent risk factors for the prognosis of elderly sepsis patients. The area under ROC curve (AUC) of NLR was 0.918 (95% CI 0.872–0.964, $P<0.001$), and the cut-off value was 30.68 (sensitivity 86.2%, specificity 81.8%). The AUC of SOFA score was 0.844 (95% CI 0.771–0.916, $P<0.001$), and the cut-off value was 12.5 (sensitivity 81.0%, specificity 80.3%). However, AUC of their combination was 0.964 ($P<0.001$), which was better than either of them. **Conclusion** NLR and SOFA scores are the risk factors of death in the elderly patients with sepsis. Their combination can greatly improve the accuracy of prognosis estimation and provide guidance in clinical practice.

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【Key words】 aged; sepsis; neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; sequential organ failure assessment score

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随着社会老龄化加重,脓毒症发病率呈逐渐增高趋势,老年人群由于抵抗力下降,基础疾病较多等诸多因素,该病已成为其死亡率最高的疾病之一。对于老年脓毒症患者而言,尽早识别脓毒症并进行集束化治疗是改善生存率的关键^[1]。2016年国际“拯救脓毒症运动”更新了脓毒症的定义及诊断标准,引入了序贯器官功能衰竭评分(sequential organ failure score, SOFA)系统作为其诊断依据^[2],然而该评分只能判断各脏器功能,对于原发感染及感染诱发的炎症反应严重程度无法评估。近年研究发现,中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)作为一项新的炎症指标,可以反映感染程度和全身性炎症状态^[3],能够预测急性胰腺炎、急性脑血管病、严重感染及其他危重疾病的严重程度,辅助判断预后状况^[4-8]。然而,NLR是否能够预测脓毒症患者的预后尚不明确。

NLR和SOFA评分分别作为反映感染程度和多器官功能损伤的指标,研究两者联合预测老年脓毒症患者的预后具有十分重要的临床意义。笔者回顾医院收治的老年脓毒症患者的临床数据并进行统计分析,旨在探讨NLR联合SOFA评分对老年脓毒症患者病情的判断和预后的评估作用,为临床应用提供一定理论依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2017年1月至2019年8月收住解放军第305医院的老年(>65岁)脓毒症患者124例,其中男性75例,女性49例;年龄65~99(78.9±8.3)岁。患者纳入标准:参照美国危重病医学学会与欧洲重症监护学会于2016年发布的国际脓毒症定义3.0,对于感染或疑似感染的患者,当脓毒症SOFA评分≥2分可诊断为脓毒症,SOFA评分详见指南^[2]。排除标准:血液系统疾病、恶性肿瘤、免疫缺陷或资料不全,如缺乏完成SOFA评分所需临床数据,缺乏计算NLR比值所需的血常规化验结果。所有入选患者均在副主任及以上职称医师的指导下,依据脓毒症国内外专家共识及指南予以标准化治疗。本次研究为匿名,回顾性分析入选患者的临床资料和信息,不涉及对入选患者实行任何治疗干预,符合免除知情

同意的条件,且获得解放军第305医院伦理委员会的批准。

1.2 方法

利用我院电子病历系统,使用主要诊断检索病例,根据纳入标准和排除标准确定入组病例,采集患者相关信息。(1)基本信息:性别、入院日期、年龄、基础疾病、感染部位;(2)统计数据:患者确诊脓毒症时的SOFA评分,同时记录确诊脓毒症时首次血常规结果,包括白细胞总数、中性粒细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数。NLR=中性粒细胞计数/淋巴细胞计数。以确诊脓毒症28d后的病情转归分为存活组(58例)与死亡组(66例)。

1.3 统计学处理

使用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较使用独立样本 t 检验。计数资料采用例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。患者预后的危险因素分析采用多因素logistic回归分析。根据受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC),比较NLR和SOFA评分及两者联合对于老年脓毒症患者28d病情转归的预测能力。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患者一般资料比较

本研究共计纳入124例老年脓毒症患者,其中死亡组66例(53.2%),存活组58例(46.8%)。对2组患者性别组成、平均年龄、基础疾病所累及生理系统和感染部位进行比较,结果显示2组患者基线资料差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1)。

2.2 2组患者NLR与SOFA评分比较

使用独立样本 t 检验对2组患者NLR评分和SOFA评分进行比较,发现死亡组老年脓毒症患者NLR评分与SOFA评分均明显高于存活组($P < 0.001$;表2)。

2.3 NLR及SOFA评分与老年脓毒症患者预后的多因素logistic回归分析

logistic回归分析结果显示,NLR及SOFA评分均为老年脓毒症患者28d死亡的独立危险因素。NLR回归系数为0.151($P < 0.001$),且NLR比值和死亡风险呈正相关,NLR每增加1,死亡风险增加

1.163 倍。SOFA 评分回归系数为 0.341 ($P < 0.001$),和死亡风险也呈正相关,SOFA 评分每增加 1,死亡风险增加 1.406 倍(表 3)。

表 1 2 组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups				
Item	Survival group	Death group	χ^2/t	P value
Gender (male/female, n)	34/24	41/25	0.160	0.691
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	78.1 $\pm$ 7.9	79.6 $\pm$ 8.6	1.040	0.300
Underlying diseases [n (%)]				
Respiratory diseases	16(27.59)	21(31.82)	0.264	0.607
Cardiovascular diseases	18(31.03)	17(25.76)	0.424	0.515
Nervous system diseases	4(6.90)	6(9.09)	0.200	0.654
Digestive diseases	6(10.34)	10(15.15)	0.635	0.635
Endocrine system diseases	8(13.79)	7(10.61)	0.295	0.587
Urinary system diseases	4(6.90)	3(4.55)	0.320	0.571
Others	2(3.45)	2(3.03)	0.017	0.895
Primary infection [n (%)]				
Pulmonary infection	25(43.10)	32(48.48)	0.360	0.549
Urinary tract infection	16(27.59)	19(28.79)	0.020	0.882
Abdominal infection	8(13.79)	6(9.09)	0.680	0.409
Others	9(15.52)	9(13.64)	0.090	0.767

表 2 2 组患者 NLR 及 SOFA 评分比较

Table 2 Comparison of NLR and SOFA scores between two groups (points, $\bar{x} \pm s$)				
Item	Survival group	Death group	t	P value
NLR	19.33 $\pm$ 10.34	47.21 $\pm$ 19.50	10.110	<0.001
SOFA	8.45 $\pm$ 4.61	16.11 $\pm$ 7.55	6.700	<0.001

NLR: neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; SOFA: sequential organ failure score.

表 3 老年脓毒症患者死亡风险回归分析

Table 3 Logistic analysis of death risk in elderly patients with sepsis				
Factor	B	Wald	OR(95%CI)	P value
NLR	0.151	20.878	1.163(1.090–1.241)	<0.001
SOFA	0.341	17.505	1.406(1.199–1.649)	<0.001

NLR: neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; SOFA: sequential organ failure score.

2.4 NLR 及 SOFA 评分与老年脓毒症患者预后的 ROC 曲线分析

ROC 曲线分析结果显示,NLR 与 SOFA 评分均可预测老年脓毒症患者 28 d 死亡风险($P < 0.001$),其中 NLR 的 AUC 为 0.918,最佳截断值 30.68(灵敏度 86.2%,特异度 81.8%)。SOFA 评分的 AUC 为 0.844,最佳截断值 12.5(灵敏度 81.0%,特异度 80.3%)。并且,当两者联合预测时,AUC 为 0.964(95%CI 0.931~0.998, $P < 0.001$),优于任何单一指标对老年脓毒症患者 28 d 预后的预测作用(图 1)。

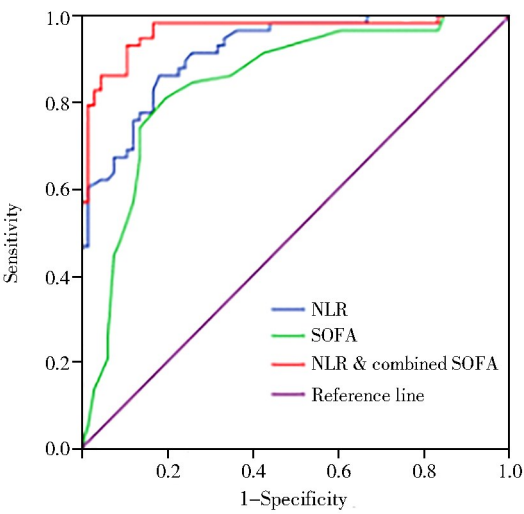


图 1 NLR 及 SOFA 评分对老年脓毒症患者 28 d 死亡的预测价值

Figure 1 Predictive value of NLR and SOFA score on death at 28 days in elderly patients with sepsis
NLR: neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio;
SOFA: sequential organ failure score.

3 讨论

脓毒症是严重感染诱发的机体反应失调导致危及生命的器官功能障碍,其发病机制尤为复杂,其中免疫功能紊乱是重要特征之一。当脓毒症发生时,感染诱导淋巴细胞过度凋亡,使机体免疫功能受损,同时中性粒细胞激活,诱发过度炎症反应,引起自身正常组织和细胞的破坏^[9,10]。老年人严重感染时容易出现免疫抑制,临床可表现为白细胞总数下降,甚至粒细胞缺乏,因此,单纯依赖白细胞及中性粒细胞百分比评估感染容易漏诊感染。NLR 是外周血中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞绝对值的比值,其增高提示机体异常的免疫反应,即便是在免疫抑制状态下,由于淋巴细胞下降比中性粒细胞下降更为明显,NLR 仍呈现高水平。因此,NLR 对于评估和判断感染及其诱发的炎症反应更有价值^[11]。目前,已有研究报道 NLR 可预测脓毒症或者脓毒性休克的预后^[12-16],然而,关于 NLR 和老年脓毒症之间的研究还比较缺乏,其是否能够预测老年脓毒症患者的预后尚不明确。

笔者回顾性分析不同预后的老年脓毒症患者的临床资料,将其分为死亡组与存活组,在 2 组患者基线资料一致的前提下,发现死亡组患者 NLR 与 SOFA 评分均较存活组显著增高,进一步多因素 logistic 回归分析发现,NLR 与 SOFA 评分均为预测老年脓毒症预后的独立危险因素。ROC 曲线分析发现,NLR 与 SOFA 评分均能作为判断脓毒症死亡

风险的指标,并且当两者联合预测时,能获得更高的AUC,提示NLR联合SOFA评分可有效预测老年脓毒症患者的预后。在实际临床应用时,NLR与SOFA评分比较容易获得,通过临床症状和体征,化验血常规、肝肾功能及血气分析等基本指标即可计算,方便实时动态的对老年脓毒症患者的病情进行评估,因此,联合使用NLR与SOFA评分预测老年脓毒症患者预后具有可行性。

此外,近年来发现,对脓毒症患者进行免疫功能监测下免疫调节治疗,有可能为改善脓毒症患者的预后开辟新的途径。尽管在免疫调节的药物选择、给药时机和患者人群等方面仍存在较多争议,但NLR可作为监测免疫功能的临床指标,综合SOFA评分可以判断免疫功能治疗的临床效果。尽管如此,本研究仍存在局限性,如样本量较小、实验设计为回顾性研究等,未来需要前瞻性的多中心随机对照试验来进一步探索和验证。

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