

· 临床研究 ·

中性粒细胞/血小板计数比值及平均血小板体积/血小板计数比值对老年脓毒症患者预后的评估价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨中性粒细胞/血小板计数比值(NPR)、平均血小板体积/血小板计数比值(MPV/PC)对老年脓毒症患者预后的评估价值。**方法** 入选2018年1月至2019年5月南京医科大学第二附属医院重症医学科收治的老年脓毒症患者113例, 根据患者28 d生存情况分为生存组($n=78$)和死亡组($n=35$)。比较2组患者的临床资料。采用SPSS 25.0软件对数据进行统计分析。采用Cox比例风险回归模型分析影响患者预后的因素。采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估NPR和MPV/PC对老年脓毒症患者28 d死亡率的预测价值。相关性分析采用Spearman相关法。**结果** 2组患者降钙素原(PCT)、白细胞计数(WBC)及C-反应蛋白(CRP)比较, 差异无统计学意义。与生存组相比, 死亡组NPR和MPV/PC显著升高, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Cox比例回归风险分析显示, 脓毒症休克、高急性生理与慢性健康评价Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分、高序贯器官衰竭评估(SOFA)评分、高NPR、高MPV/PC及低血小板计数(PLT)是影响老年脓毒症预后的独立危险因素。ROC曲线分析显示, NPR及MPV/PC预测老年脓毒症患者28 d死亡率的曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.654及0.657, 最佳截断点分别为0.17($P=0.009$)及0.07($P=0.008$)。Spearman相关性分析显示, NPR与APACHEⅡ评分($r=0.268, P=0.004$)、SOFA评分($r=0.417, P=0.000$)呈显著正相关; MPV/PC与SOFA评分($r=0.435, P=0.000$)呈显著正相关。**结论** NPR及MPV/PC值对老年染脓毒症患者预后有预测价值, 且该检测项目易于获得, 适合早期辅助初诊及急诊检查。

【关键词】 老年人; 脓毒症; 中性粒细胞; 血小板计数; 平均血小板体积; 预后

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Prognostic value of neutrophil-to-platelet ratio and mean platelet volume-to-platelet ratio for sepsis in the elderly

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the prognostic value of neutrophil-to-platelet ratio (NPR) and mean platelet volume-to-platelet ratio (MPV/PC) in the elderly patients with sepsis. **Methods** A total of 113 elderly septic patients admitted in our department from January 2018 to May 2019 were recruited in this study. They were divided into survival group ($n=78$) and death group ($n=35$) according to their 28-day survival. The clinical data were compared between the two groups. SPSS statistics 25.0 was used for statistical analysis. Cox proportional hazard regression model was applied to analyze the factors affecting the prognosis of patients. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were utilized to evaluate the predictive values of NPR and MPV/PC for 28-day mortality in the cohort. Spearman correlation analysis was employed to make correlation analysis. **Results** There were no significant differences in white blood cell count (WBC) and procalcitonin (PCT) and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels between the two groups. But NPR and MPV/PC were obviously higher in the death group than in the survival group ($P<0.05$). Cox proportional regression risk analysis showed that septic shock, high acute physiology and chronic health evaluation Ⅱ (APACHE Ⅱ) score, high sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score, high NPR, high MPV/PC and low platelet (PLT) count were independent risk factors for the prognosis of sepsis in the elderly. ROC curve analysis indicated that the areas under the curve (AUC) of NPR and MPV/PC for predicting 28-day mortality was 0.654 and 0.657, respectively, and the cutoff values were 0.17 ($P=0.009$) and 0.07 ($P=0.008$), respectively. Spearman correlation analysis displayed that NPR was positively correlated with APACHE Ⅱ score ($r=0.268, P=0.004$) and SOFA score ($r=0.417, P<0.001$), and MPV/PC was positively correlated with SOFA score ($r=0.435, P<0.001$). **Conclusion** NPR

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and MPV/PC have predictive value for the prognosis of the elderly patients with sepsis. These two items are easy to obtain and suitable for early auxiliary initial diagnosis and emergency examination.

[Key words] aged; sepsis; neutrophils; platelet count; mean platelet volume; prognosis

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脓毒症是宿主对感染反应失调而导致的器官功能障碍,每年全世界有数百万人受到脓毒症的影响^[1]。尽管脓毒症的重症监护治疗方案已取得了一些进展,但脓毒症和脓毒症休克患者的短期死亡率仍然很高,且高死亡率与休克程度紧密相关^[2]。新型冠状病毒肺炎在全球迅速蔓延,病情严重者会出现脓毒症甚至脓毒症休克,因此尽早评估脓毒症预后对指导疾病治疗十分重要^[3]。

随着社会老龄化的日益加剧,重症医学科收治脓毒症患者的年龄多>65岁^[4],老年脓毒症患者器官功能退行性改变,常合并多种基础疾病,且对抗生素敏感性差,感染难以控制,病死率极高^[5]。脓毒症是由感染引起的全身炎症反应综合征,存在广泛而复杂的免疫相关介质,难以找到良好预测预后的生物标志物。全血细胞计数及炎症指标对脓毒症预后的预测价值为近年来的研究热点^[6],但其准确性和临床应用尚无共识,值得进一步探讨。目前临床医师评估脓毒症患者病情及预后的指标主要有急性生理与慢性健康评价Ⅱ(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)评分、序贯器官衰竭评估(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)评分、降钙素原(procalcitonin, PCT)、白细胞计数(white blood cell count, WBC)及C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)等,这些项目多而复杂,且价格昂贵,对疾病的快速评估有一定限制。而中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞及血小板参与全身炎症反应和微循环改变,可通过血常规检测快速获得,多项研究表明这些细胞之间的比值可以作为炎症反应的简单生物标志物^[7-9]。我们通过回顾性分析重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)老年脓毒症患者的中性粒细胞/血小板计数比值(neutrophil-to-platelet ratio, NPR)及平均血小板体积/血小板计数比值(mean platelet volume-to-platelet ratio, MPV/PC),探讨NPR及MPV/PC对老年脓毒症患者预后的预测价值,为该病的救治提供方便快捷的检测指标。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2018年1月至2019年5月南京医

科大学第二附属医院ICU收治的老年脓毒症患者113例。根据入ICU后28 d生存情况将患者分为生存组($n=78$)和死亡组($n=35$)。纳入标准:(1)脓毒症或脓毒症休克的诊断符合2016年发表的《脓毒症和脓毒症休克定义的第三次国际共识(sepsis-3.0)》^[10]中的诊断标准,由≥2名主治医师共同诊断;(2)入住ICU时长>24 h;(3)年龄≥65岁;(4)患者及其家属均签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)严重肝肾疾病、恶性肿瘤晚期、血液系统疾病、严重心脏疾病及急性脑血管病;(2)入住ICU 24 h内死亡;(3)入住ICU 24 h内未检测研究指标;(4)中途放弃或不配合治疗。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 方法

收集患者入住ICU后的实验室检验指标,包括血常规、生化全套、血气分析、PCT结果等。计算NPR及MPV/PC值,记录患者入住ICU 24 h内APACHE II评分及SOFA评分。APACHE II评分和SOFA评分分值越高,提示患者病情及感染程度越重。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0软件对数据进行统计分析。计量资料呈正态分布者采用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;呈偏态分布者采用中位数(M)和四分位数间距(Q)分别表示数据的集中趋势和离散趋势,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U秩和检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用Cox比例风险回归模型分析影响患者预后的因素。受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评估各指标对老年脓毒症患者28 d死亡率的预测价值。相关性分析采用Spearman相关法。以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验水平, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者一般资料比较

2组患者年龄、性别、PCT、WBC、CRP比较,差异无统计学意义,具有可比性。生存组脓毒症休克患者31(39.74%)例,死亡组脓毒症休克患者27

(77.14%)例,死亡组脓毒症休克比例显著高于生存组($P<0.001$)。死亡组APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、NPR及MPV/PC显著高于生存组,PLT低于生存组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 老年脓毒症患者预后危险因素的Cox比例

风险回归分析

脓毒症休克、高APACHE II评分、高SOFA评分、高NPR、高MPV/PC及低血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)是影响老年脓毒症患者预后的独立危险因素(表2)。

2.3 NPR及MPV/PC预测老年脓毒症患者28 d

死亡率的价值

ROC曲线分析结果显示,NPR预测老年脓毒症患者28 d死亡率的曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)为0.654($P=0.009$),最佳截断点为0.17,灵敏度为48.57%,特异度为80.77%;MPC/PC

的AUC为0.657($P=0.008$),最佳截断点为0.07,灵敏度为77.14%,特异度为52.56%(图1)。

2.4 Spearman相关性分析

NPR与APACHE II评分($r=0.268, P=0.004$)、SOFA评分($r=0.417, P=0.000$)呈显著正相关,MPV/PC与APACHE II评分不相关,与SOFA评分($r=0.435, P=0.000$)呈显著正相关。

3 讨论

脓毒症为ICU患者死亡主要原因之一^[1],超过60%的脓毒症患者为65岁以上的老年人,老年脓毒症对医疗保健系统带来了重大负担^[5],及时评估老年脓毒症患者的病情及预后对指导疾病治疗有重要意义。目前对老年脓毒症生物标志物的研究较少,我们首次将血常规细胞比率NPR和MPV/PC运用于评估老年脓毒症患者的预后。APACHE II评

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Survival group ($n=78$)	Death group ($n=35$)	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	74.37±11.61	78.89±9.79	0.104
Gender			0.222
Male [n (%)]	44 (56.41)	24 (68.57)	
Female [n (%)]	34 (43.59)	11 (31.43)	
Patient condition			<0.001
Sepsis [n (%)]	47 (60.26)	8 (22.86)	
Septic shock [n (%)]	31 (39.74)	27 (77.14)	
APACHE II score (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	22.83±5.71	28.40±6.10	<0.001
SOFA score (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	8.50±3.55	12.26±2.88	<0.001
PCT [ng/mL, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	6.90 (2.50, 23.22)	12.28 (5.61, 27.03)	0.062
WBC ($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	17.41±7.80	18.76±8.76	0.613
PLT ($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	160.00 (95.25, 242.75)	114.00 (67.50, 165.50)	0.012
MPV (fl, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	11.53±1.38	12.06±1.49	0.067
CRP (mg/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	141.26±54.62	149.63±61.50	0.365
NPR [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	0.08 (0.05, 0.15)	0.14 (0.07, 0.25)	0.009
MPV/PC [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	0.07 (0.04, 0.12)	0.11 (0.07, 0.17)	0.008

APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; PCT: procalcitonin; WBC: white blood cell count; PLT: platelet count; MPV: mean platelet volume; CRP: C-reactive protein; NPR: neutrophil-to-platelet ratio; MPV/PC: mean platelet volume-to-platelet ratio.

表2 老年脓毒症患者预后危险因素的Cox比例风险回归分析

Table 2 Cox proportional hazard regression analysis of prognostic risk factors in elderly patients with sepsis

Factor	B	SE	Wald	RR (95% CI)	P value
Septic shock	1.379	0.404	11.654	3.970 (1.799–8.761)	0.001
APACHE II	0.107	0.028	15.208	1.113 (1.055–1.175)	<0.001
SOFA	0.228	0.051	20.139	1.256 (1.137–1.387)	<0.001
PLT	-0.006	0.002	7.180	0.994 (0.990–0.998)	0.007
NPR	2.110	0.800	6.966	8.251 (1.722–39.543)	0.008
MPV/PC	3.514	1.063	10.926	33.575 (4.180–269.694)	0.001

APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; PLT: platelet count; NPR: neutrophil-to-platelet ratio; MPV/PC: mean platelet volume-to-platelet ratio.

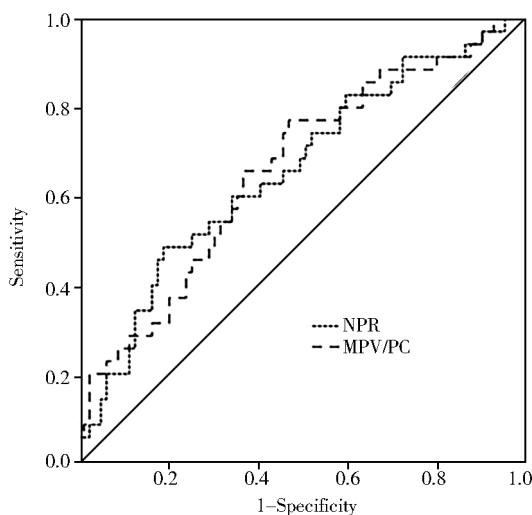


图1 NPR及MPV/PC预测老年脓毒症患者28 d死亡率的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curves of NPR and MPV/PC in predicting

28 day mortality in elderly patients with sepsis

NPR: neutrophil-to-platelet ratio; MPV/PC: mean platelet volume-to-platelet ratio; ROC: receiver operating characteristic.

分和SOFA评分已广泛用于评估脓毒症患者病情及预后,但其项目多,花费时间长,而NPR和MPV/PC比值具有获取方便快捷、检测简单和成本低的优势,对于没有能力检测其他昂贵生物标志物的基层医院来说,NPR和MPV/PC比值具有十分重要的临床应用价值。从临床指标中发现特异性的标志物,对临床实践也具有很大的指导意义。本研究中,NPR和MPV/PC在老年脓毒症死亡患者中显著升高,可作为预测患者28 d死亡率的独立危险因素。

在脓毒症的发生发展中,抵御感染的第一道细胞防线是中性粒细胞^[7],其通过吞噬作用直接杀死病原体,释放大量炎症介质。然而,严重的炎症反应可导致组织损伤,继而导致脓毒症患者多器官衰竭,甚至死亡^[8]。凝血与炎症之间存在广泛的交互作用,参与脓毒症患者器官功能障碍的发生^[13]。炎症-凝血反应和损伤的内皮细胞会激活血小板,血小板活化又进一步加重全身炎症反应和凝血功能异常,形成“炎症-血小板活化-炎症”的恶性循环,加重脓毒症的微循环障碍和器官功能损伤^[12]。中性粒细胞诱导的凝血激活是宿主重要的防御机制,但会启动弥散性血管内凝血,导致PLT减少^[14],故本研究中死亡组PLT显著低于生存组。Zheng等^[6]研究发现,血小板与炎症细胞比值可成为预测重症急性肾损伤患者的一种新颖、独立的预后指标。其也可成为一种信息分子,揭示与急性炎症和血栓形成相关的疾病严重程度^[15]。本研究中,死亡组脓毒症休克

发生率显著高于生存组,且有更高的APACHE II评分及SOFA评分。NPR与APACHE II评分及SOFA评分呈正相关,提示NPR与脓毒症患者感染和微循环障碍的严重程度有关,对评估老年脓毒症患者病情和预后有一定的参考价值。

PLT与血小板体积呈负相关,在免疫炎症反应中发挥重要作用。近年来,MPV/PC被认为是预测重症脓毒症患者死亡率的潜在炎症指标^[16]。本研究的对象为ICU中最常见的老年患者,单独的MPV在2组患者预后中差异无统计学意义。本研究应用MPV/PC比值,发现死亡组MPV/PC显著高于生存组,且与SOFA评分呈正相关,可与SOFA评分共同指导老年脓毒症患者的预后和治疗。MPV/PC对老年脓毒症患者28 d死亡率具有一定预测价值,最佳截断点为0.07,灵敏度为77.14%,特异度为52.56%。PCT为临床评估脓毒症病情的重要炎症指标^[17],然而本研究中2组患者PCT没有显著差异,考虑与老年脓毒症患者抵抗力下降,感染较重有关。对于老年脓毒症患者,单一PCT指标评价患者病情及预后作用不大,需联合多项指标共同评估。

综上所述,对于老年脓毒症患者,较高的NPR、MPV/PC值与疾病死亡结局之间存在相关关系,是影响患者预后的独立危险因素。脓毒症休克、高APACHE II评分、高SOFA评分、高NPR、高MPV/PC及低PLT均可提示老年脓毒症患者预后不良,对疾病预后有较好的预测价值。本研究结果均在老年脓毒症患者中获得,不能推广到其他危重患者和年龄<65岁的患者中,且样本量较小,有待大样本多中心的研究加以证实。

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· 消息 ·

欢迎订阅《中华老年心脑血管病杂志》

本刊为中国医药卫生核心期刊、中国科技论文统计源期刊(中国科技核心期刊)及 RCCSE 中国核心学术期刊,并列入世界卫生组织医学索引收录期刊和美国《化学文摘》收录期刊。曾被评为全军优秀医学期刊并获优秀学术质量奖。本刊主要报道老年心脏疾病、脑部疾病、血管系统疾病的临床诊断及治疗等相关内容,包括临床研究、基础研究、影像学、遗传学、流行病学、临床生化检验与药物、手术和介入治疗以及有关预防、康复等。主要栏目:指南与共识、专家论坛、述评、临床研究、基础研究、循证医学荟萃、继续教育园地、综述、病例报告、短篇报道、经验交流、读者·作者·编者等。本刊是一本具有可读性和指导性的杂志。

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