

· 临床研究 ·

不同公式在我国老年肾功能减退研究中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨不同公式评估目标老年人群肾功能变化的差异性。**方法** 搜集2008年3月至2012年3月连续4年在南京医科大学第一附属医院干部门诊进行健康体检的老年人111例, 年龄60~94岁, 男性53例, 女性58例。随访并记录2008年3月和2012年3月两个时间点的相关生化指标值。应用4种肾小球滤过率评估公式(CKD-EPIscr-cys, BISscr, BISscr-cys及Cscr-cys)分别得到估算的肾小球滤过率(eGFR)。**结果** 男性受试者随访前的年龄、收缩压、体质指数(BMI)、血肌酐和尿酸水平均明显高于女性($P < 0.001$)。4年后受试者的血尿素氮、肌酐、尿酸较基线水平均明显升高($P < 0.001$), 但胱抑素(Cys C)下降($P < 0.001$)。4种不同公式的eGFR均明显降低($P < 0.001$), 但下降的幅度不完全一致, 其中以Cscr-cys评估公式的下降幅度最小。女性eGFR下降速率与男性相比差异无统计学意义。**结论** 在老年人群中, eGFR随着年龄增长而下降, 但不同的评估方程下降的幅度不同, 因此, 应用公式计算老年人的eGFR变化时仍需谨慎。

【关键词】 肾功能减退; 中国人; 老年人; 肾小球滤过率; 评估公式

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Different equations for estimated glomerular filtration rate in assessment of kidney function decline in Chinese elderly

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【Abstract】Objective To determine the differences in renal function evaluation with different equations in the Chinese elderly. **Methods** A total of 111 aged people (60 to 94 years old, 53 males and 58 females) who took physical examination in the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University for 4 consecutive years from March 2008 to March 2012 were recruited in this study. Their baseline data in March 2008 and follow-up data in March 2012 were recorded. Four different equations, CKD-EPIscr-cys, BISscr, BISscr-cys and Cscr-cys, were used to evaluate their estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) at the 2 time points. **Results** The age, systolic blood pressure, body mass index, serum creatinine, and uric acid were significantly higher in the males than in the females ($P < 0.001$). Their serum urea nitrogen, creatinine and uric acid were all increased in the participants when compared with baseline data ($P < 0.001$), while serum cystatin C(Cys C) decreased ($P < 0.001$). Their eGFR assessed by the 4 different formulas were obviously decreased ($P < 0.001$), but the declines had differences. The eGFR by Cscr-cys equation had the minimal reduction. The declining of eGFR had no significant differences between the male and female participants. **Conclusion** In the elderly, eGFR is declined with age, but the fall is different when evaluated by different equations. Physicians should be careful in selecting the equations for eGFR for the elderly.

【Key words】 kidney function decline; Chinese; aged; glomerular filtration rate; estimating equation

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我国已正式步入老龄化社会, 2050年中国老龄人口预测将达到总人口数的1/3^[1]。衰老对于肾脏结构和功能的改变有着重要的影响, 使老年人群的肾脏更易受影响从而导致肾脏疾病。

然而, 大部分提示老年肾功能降低的结果均出自横断面研究, 并不能真正反映老年人群中年龄变化对肾功能的影响。本研究采用随访研究, 选取4种在老年人群中应用相对较好的公式, 对目标人群随访4年前后的肾功能变化进行评估, 并比较不同公式所带来的评估差异。另外, 在慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)患者和提供肾移植者的研究中发现, 肾小球滤过率(glomerular filtration rate, GFR)的下降速率存在性别差异^[2,3], 我们也试图去发现这种差异在老年人群是否依然存在。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

研究对象是自2008年3月至2012年3月连续4年在南京医科大学第一附属医院干部门诊进行健康体检、病历资料完整的老年人群。入选的老年人共111例, 男性53例, 女性58例, 年龄60~94岁。研究中所有参与者均签署知情同意书且该研究经过南京医科大学伦理委员会批准。

本研究选取的是健康老年人或病情稳定的老年患者[如高血压患者, 经生活方式调整或药物控制后, 血压控制在140/90mmHg(1mmHg=0.133kPa)以内]。纳入标准: 天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶<40U/L、丙氨酸氨基转移酶<40U/L、空腹血糖<7mmol/L、糖化血红蛋白<7%、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)1.8~7.5mmol/L、血肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)0.49~1.54mg/dl; 血红蛋白110~176g/L, 红细胞比容男性0.40~0.52, 女性0.37~0.47; 尿常规正常; 无精神障碍, 性格健全, 情绪稳定, 具有一定的学习及记忆能力, 能适应环境, 能恰当对待社会人际关系。排除标准: 既往有恶性肿瘤及影响生活功能的严重器质性疾病; 心、脑、肺、肾、肝等重要器官疾病; 严重胸腔或腹腔积液、严重水肿或营养不良、骨骼肌萎缩、截肢及酮症酸中毒者; 服用甲氧苄啶、西咪替丁或血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂/血管紧张素受体拮抗剂及接受糖皮质激素和血液透析治疗者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 记录基线资料 记录受试者的身高、体质量, 计算体质量指数, 测定受试者血压(收缩压和舒张压)和心率。采集空腹静脉血测定血生化指标: SCr

值通过氧化酶法测量, 变异度为6%, 参考范围0.49~1.54mg/dl, 测量标准采用国际标准SRM967。血清胱抑素C(cystatin C, Cys C)值通过颗粒增强免疫比浊法(北京利德曼生物医药有限公司, 中国)测量, 变异度为8%, 参考范围0.60~1.55mg/L, 经国际认证的标准物质ERM-DA471校准。空腹血清样本采用奥林巴斯AU5400自动分析仪(奥林巴斯公司, 日本)测定。

1.3.2 收集随访资料 4年后的随访工作: 具体内容和操作与4年前一致。为了避免随访期间肌酐测定结果的漂移, 将保存在-70℃冰箱的4年前标本重新测定, 结果稳定性良好。

1.3.3 运用公式计算eGFR 分别采用慢性肾脏病流行病学合作组(Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration, CKD-EPI)2012年最新报告的同时基于血清肌酐和血清Cys C浓度的评估公式(CKD-EPIscr-cys)^[4]、基于血清肌酐浓度的柏林公式(柏林首创研究, Berlin Initiative Study, BISscr)^[5]、同时基于SCr和Cys C浓度的柏林公式(BISscr-cys)^[5]、同时基于SCr和Cys C浓度的中国公式(Cscr-cys)^[6]这4种公式计算两个时间点的估算的肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)。各公式表达式详细列于表1。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS17.0进行统计学分析。所有数据均服从偏态分布, 计量资料采用中位数和四分位数间距表示, 组间比较采用两组或多组秩和检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

各观察指标的计算方法: 某一指标的变化值被记作“ Δ 某指标”, 定义为2012年某一指标值-2008年同一指标的值, 如 Δ eGFR定义为2012年eGFR-2008年eGFR, Δ eGFR<0被认为是GFR的下降。eGFR的变化速率即 Δ eGFR/4。

2 结果

2.1 一般基线资料和临床特征

111例受试者中, 男性53例, 女性58例, 男女比例1:1.09。结果提示男性的年龄、体质量指数、SCr、尿酸和收缩压明显高于女性($P < 0.001$)。男性与女性之间其余的指标差异无统计学意义。4种公式评估的eGFR在男性与女性之间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$; 表2)。

2.2 研究人群随访期间相关指标的变化

2.2.1 4年间临床生化指标的变化情况 比较4

年前、后各指标的变化,发现4年后BUN、SCr、尿酸均明显升高 ($P < 0.001$),而Cys C明显降低 ($P < 0.001$)。4种不同公式所评估的eGFR均明显降低 ($P < 0.001$; 表3)。

2.2.2 4年间不同GFR评估公式所得eGFR的变化情况 4种GFR评估公式估算的eGFR均随年龄增长而下降,两两行Wilcoxon检验后发现,不同GFR评估公式下降的幅度均不一致 ($P < 0.001$),其中以Cscr-cys方程的下降幅度最小。eGFR每年平均下降速率为0.38~1.12ml/(min·1.73m²)。女性eGFR

的下降速率与男性相比差异无统计学意义(表4)。

3 讨论

随着社会老龄化,老年CKD患者的比例明显增加。准确评估老年肾功能对于诊断疾病固然重要,但评估老年患者肾功能随年龄的变化情况同样重要,可指导我们积极采取干预措施,改善预后。本文选取了4种在老年人群中应用相对较好的公式,对目标人群4年来的肾功能变化进行评估,旨在为临床上预防老年人群肾功能减退提供理论基础。

表1 各公式的具体表达式
Table 1 The expression of the selected equations

Formula	Year	Gender	SCr (mg/dl)	Cys C (mg/L)	Equation
CKD-EPIscr-cys	2012	Female	≤ 0.7	≤ 0.8	$130 \times (\text{SCr}/0.7)^{-0.248} \times (\text{Cys C}/0.8)^{-0.375} \times 0.995^{\text{age}}$
				> 0.8	$130 \times (\text{SCr}/0.7)^{-0.248} \times (\text{Cys C}/0.8)^{-0.711} \times 0.995^{\text{age}}$
			> 0.7	≤ 0.8	$130 \times (\text{SCr}/0.7)^{-0.601} \times (\text{Cys C}/0.8)^{-0.375} \times 0.995^{\text{age}}$
			> 0.8	$130 \times (\text{SCr}/0.7)^{-0.601} \times (\text{Cys C}/0.8)^{-0.711} \times 0.995^{\text{age}}$	
		Male	≤ 0.9	≤ 0.8	$135 \times (\text{SCr}/0.9)^{-0.207} \times (\text{Cys C}/0.8)^{-0.375} \times 0.995^{\text{age}}$
				> 0.8	$135 \times (\text{SCr}/0.9)^{-0.207} \times (\text{Cys C}/0.8)^{-0.711} \times 0.995^{\text{age}}$
> 0.9	≤ 0.8		$135 \times (\text{SCr}/0.9)^{-0.601} \times (\text{Cys C}/0.8)^{-0.375} \times 0.995^{\text{age}}$		
		> 0.8	$135 \times (\text{SCr}/0.9)^{-0.601} \times (\text{Cys C}/0.8)^{-0.711} \times 0.995^{\text{age}}$		
BISscr	2012	Female	$3736 \times \text{SCr}^{-0.87} \times \text{age}^{-0.95} \times 0.82$		
		Male	$3736 \times \text{SCr}^{-0.87} \times \text{age}^{-0.95}$		
BISscr-cys	2012	Female	$767 \times \text{SCr}^{-0.40} \times \text{Cys C}^{-0.61} \times \text{age}^{-0.57} \times 0.87$		
		Male	$767 \times \text{SCr}^{-0.40} \times \text{Cys C}^{-0.61} \times \text{age}^{-0.57}$		
Cscr-cys	2013	Female	$173.9 \times \text{SCr}^{-0.184} \times \text{Cys C}^{-0.725} \times \text{age}^{-0.193} \times 0.89$		
		Male	$173.9 \times \text{SCr}^{-0.184} \times \text{Cys C}^{-0.725} \times \text{age}^{-0.193}$		

SCR: serum creatinine; Cys C: cystatin C; CKD-EPIscr-cys: serum creatinine and cystatin C based CKD-EPI equation which was newly developed in 2012; BISscr: the Berlin Initiative Study equation which was based on serum creatinine; BISscr-cys: serum creatinine and cystatin C based BIS equation; Cscr-cys: serum creatinine and cystatin C based Chinese equation which was newly developed in 2013

表2 男女受试者一般情况和生化代谢指标的比较
Table 2 Comparisons of general and biochemical indices between different genders [M(Q₁, Q₃)]

Index	Male (n = 53)	Female (n = 58)	P value
eGFR[ml/(min·1.73m ²)]			
CKD-EPIscr-cys	66.44 (57.06, 75.24)	66.00 (55.42, 76.64)	0.827
BISscr	66.14 (60.10, 71.42)	66.64 (60.48, 79.99)	0.252
BISscr-cys	59.57 (53.04, 66.84)	59.01 (53.99, 70.08)	0.608
Cscr-cys	64.99 (60.92, 74.24)	63.56 (57.94, 73.41)	0.296
General characteristic			
Age(years)	75 (73, 80)	68 (63, 74)	< 0.001
SBP(mmHg)	128 (123, 133)	123 (120, 127)	< 0.001
DBP(mmHg)	76 (68, 79)	75 (70, 77)	0.476
HR(beats/min)	72 (70, 75)	73 (71, 76)	0.359
BMI(kg/m ²)	25.92 (23.82, 27.72)	21.66 (21.48, 24.43)	< 0.001
Biochemical index			
BUN(mmol/L)	5.20 (4.34, 5.86)	5.61 (4.63, 6.17)	0.089
SCr(mg/dl)	0.93 (0.86, 1.02)	0.79 (0.68, 0.93)	< 0.001
UA(μmol/L)	348.60 (307.65, 413.55)	305.4 (260.53, 330.83)	< 0.001
Cys C(mg/L)	1.25 (1.04, 1.34)	1.19 (1.00, 1.29)	0.103

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; CKD-EPIscr-cys: serum creatinine and cystatin C based CKD-EPI equation which was newly developed in 2012; BISscr: the Berlin Initiative Study equation which was based on serum creatinine; BISscr-cys: serum creatinine and cystatin C based BIS equation; Cscr-cys: serum creatinine and cystatin C based Chinese equation which was newly developed in 2013. SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; HR: heart rate; BMI: body mass index; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; SCr: serum creatinine; UA: uric acid; Cys C: cystatin C. 1mmHg = 0.133kPa

表3 随访前后临床生化指标的变化情况
Table 3 The change in biochemical indices before and after the follow up [M(Q₁, Q₃)]

Index	Year 2008	Year 2012	P value
eGFR[ml/(min · 1.73m ²)]			
CKD-EPIscr-cys	66.08 (56.57, 76.29)	62.97 (54.88, 72.51)	< 0.001
BISscr	66.49 (60.12, 73.87)	61.69 (55.92, 68.43)	< 0.001
BISscr-cys	59.25 (53.77, 68.49)	56.72 (51.86, 64.02)	< 0.001
Cscr-cys	63.92 (59.30, 73.40)	62.93 (58.15, 71.46)	< 0.001
Biochemical index			
BUN(mmol/L)	5.39 (4.56, 6.08)	5.66 (4.87, 6.29)	< 0.001
SCr(mg/dl)	0.88 (0.77, 0.98)	0.89 (0.78, 1.03)	< 0.001
UA(μmol/L)	323.00 (289.30, 370.00)	340.70 (295.00, 417.00)	< 0.001
Cys C(mg/L)	1.24 (1.03, 1.31)	1.23 (1.05, 1.31)	< 0.001

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; CKD-EPIscr-cys: serum creatinine and cystatin C based CKD-EPI equation which was newly developed in 2012; BISscr: the Berlin Initiative Study equation which was based on serum creatinine; BISscr-cys: serum creatinine and cystatin C based BIS equation; Cscr-cys: serum creatinine and cystatin C based Chinese equation which was newly developed in 2013. BUN: blood urea nitrogen; SCr: serum creatinine; UA: uric acid; Cys C: cystatin C

表4 不同公式评估的ΔeGFR比较
Table 4 Comparisons of ΔeGFR by different equations [ml/(min · 1.73m²), M(Q₁, Q₃)]

Formula	All subjects*	Male	Female
CKD-EPIscr-cys	-2.56 (-4.01, -1.53)	-0.70 (-1.04, -0.40)	-0.57 (-0.87, -0.38)
BISscr	-4.49 (-6.74, -3.10)	-1.17 (-1.56, -0.28)	-1.09 (-1.97, -0.80)
BISscr-cys	-2.76 (-4.00, -2.00)	-0.75 (-1.00, -0.45)	-0.64 (-1.08, -0.50)
Cscr-cys	-1.53 (-2.60, -0.92)	-0.42 (-0.69, -0.22)	-0.37 (-0.59, -0.24)

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; ΔeGFR = eGFR(year 2012) - eGFR(year 2008). *There is significant difference in ΔeGFR among 4 formulas

既往研究显示 > 40 岁人群 GFR 以每年 0.6 ~ 1.1ml / (min · 1.73m²) 的速率下降, 但此类研究多为横断面研究, 仅有少数纵向研究^[7,8]。在 Baltimore 纵向衰老研究中, 254 名正常人肌酐清除率的下降速率是每年 0.75ml / (min · 1.73m²)^[9]。在终末期肾病和血管疾病预防研究 (Prevention of Renal and Vascular End-stage Disease study, PREVEND) 中, 无大量蛋白尿和血尿的 CKD 患者 GFR 每年下降速率为 0.55ml / (min · 1.73m²)^[10]。本研究发现 eGFR 每年平均下降速率为 0.38 ~ 1.12ml / (min · 1.73m²), 这与既往部分研究结果略有不同, 可能与选择的 GFR 评估方法不同以及目标人群的年龄不同有关。4 种 GFR 评估公式获得的 eGFR 均随增龄下降, 但下降的幅度不完全一致, CKD-EPIscr-cys、BISscr、BISscr-cys、Cscr-cys 所估算的 eGFR 每年平均下降速率分别为 0.64、1.12、0.69、0.38ml / (min · 1.73m²), 两两比较差异均有统计学意义, 其中以 Cscr-cys 方程的下降幅度最小。不同的评估方程得出的结论不同, 可能有以下几个原因。首先, 不同公式在开发时采用了不同的 GFR 参考金标准, 造成了不可避免的偏差。其次, 不同研究中 SCr、Cys C 检测方法不同。此外, 目标人群基本特征不同也是影响公式性能的重要因素。

另外, 本研究发现女性 eGFR 下降速率与男性无

明显统计学差异。此结论与既往某些研究一致^[11], 也与以往的一些研究不同^[2,3,12]。有研究发现男性 CKD 患者 GFR 下降速率较慢^[13], 但在腹膜透析患者中却呈现相反的趋势^[14]。有关性别对 GFR 增龄下降的影响研究较少, 且结论不统一。

需要补充说明的是, 目前所采用的 CKD 分期方法在评估肾功能水平上存在不少局限性, 尤其对于老年人群, 单纯 eGFR 轻度降低到底意味着肾功能损害还是一种生理性的增龄改变, 一直是老年肾功能研究领域的争论热点。本文虽分别采用了 4 种公式对目标老年人群肾功能的变化进行了评估, 但并非为了比较哪个公式更加准确。只是想提供一个简单的信息, 即选择不同的评估公式, 结论将有所不同, 即便有指南推荐, 应用公式计算老年人 eGFR 仍需谨慎。

【参考文献】

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