

· 临床研究 ·

基于老年综合征构建急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者 28 d 死亡预测模型并验证

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【摘要】目的 构建并验证基于老年综合征的急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者 28 d 死亡的预测模型。**方法** 连续纳入 2022 年 1 月至 11 月就诊于北京朝阳医院急诊科年龄≥65 岁的社区获得性肺炎合并脓毒症患者 607 例。使用 R 软件随机将患者分为训练集 425 例(70%)和测试集 182 例(30%)。根据随访 28 d 生存情况, 将患者分为生存组 421 例和死亡组 186 例。记录患者的一般资料、入院时生命体征、实验室指标及老年综合征相关内容。在训练集中, 采用最小绝对收缩算子回归及 Cox 回归进行变量筛选, 确定患者 28 d 死亡的独立影响因素并构建列线图。通过时间依赖的受试者工作特征曲线下面积(AUC)和校准曲线在测试集中对模型的区分度和校准度进行验证。采用临床决策曲线分析(DCA)验证模型的临床有效性。**结果** 多因素 Cox 回归分析显示, 近 1 年跌倒史($HR = 1.613, CI 1.098 \sim 2.730, P = 0.015$)、Glasgow 评分($HR = 0.923, 95\% CI 0.880 \sim 0.968, P = 0.001$)、临床衰弱量表评分($HR = 1.265, 95\% CI 1.081 \sim 1.481, P = 0.003$)、外周血氧饱和度($HR = 0.966, 95\% CI 0.949 \sim 0.983, P < 0.001$)、乳酸($HR = 1.159, 95\% CI 1.095 \sim 1.226, P < 0.001$)、白蛋白($HR = 0.963, 95\% CI 0.930 \sim 0.998, P = 0.037$)、降钙素原($HR = 1.010, 95\% CI 1.001 \sim 1.020, P = 0.026$)、白细胞($HR = 1.028, 95\% CI 1.007 \sim 1.050, P = 0.009$)和红细胞($HR = 0.731, 95\% CI 0.600 \sim 0.891, P = 0.002$)为急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者 28 d 死亡的独立影响因素。纳入上述 9 个变量构建的列线图模型预测患者 28 d 死亡的时间依赖的 AUC 在训练集和测试集中均>0.80, 提示该模型在训练集和测试集中均具有较好的判别能力。校准曲线显示, 列线图模型在训练集和测试集中的预测概率与观察概率一致性较好。DCA 证实, 列线图模型在测试集及训练集中均具有较好的临床获益。**结论** 基于老年综合征(跌倒、衰弱和营养不良)的列线图模型可有效预测急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者 28 d 死亡, 有利于临床医生早期进行危险分层并采取干预措施。

【关键词】 老年人; 肺炎; 脓毒症; 急诊科; 预测模型

【中图分类号】 R459.7 **【文献标志码】** A **【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2024.06.100

Development and validation of a prediction model for 28-day mortality among older patients with pneumonia-induced sepsis based on geriatric syndrome

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【Abstract】 Objective To construct and validate a geriatric syndrome-based prediction model for 28-day mortality in older patients with pneumonia-induced sepsis admitted in emergency department. **Methods** A total of 607 patients aged ≥65 years with pneumonia-induced sepsis visiting the emergency department of Beijing Chaoyang Hospital from January to November 2022 were consecutively enrolled in this study. According to their survival status at 28-day follow-up, they were divided into survival group (421 cases) and death group (186 cases). With the aid of R software, they were randomly assigned into a training set (425 cases, 70%) and a test set (182 cases, 30%). General data, vital signs at admission, laboratory indicators and geriatric syndrome-related indicators were recorded. Least absolute shrinkage and selection operator regression and Cox regression were used to determine independent variables related to 28-day mortality in training set, and a nomogram was then constructed. Time-dependent area under receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) and calibration curve were employed to evaluate the discriminability and calibration of the model, respectively. Decision curve analysis (DCA) was applied for clinical effectiveness of the model. **Results** Multivariate Cox regression analysis indicated that the history of

收稿日期: 2023-08-05; 接受日期: 2023-11-28

基金项目: 心肺复苏北京市重点实验室 2020 年开放课题(2020XFN-KFKT-02); 吴阶平医学基金会临床科研专项资助基金(320.6750.2022-26-14)

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falls in the past year ($HR=1.613$, 95%CI 1.098–2.730; $P=0.015$) , Glasgow coma scale ($HR=0.923$, 95%CI 0.880–0.968; $P=0.001$) , score of clinical frailty scale ($HR=1.265$, 95%CI 1.081–1.481; $P=0.003$) , peripheral capillary oxygen saturation ($HR=0.966$, 95%CI 0.949–0.983; $P<0.001$) , levels of lactate ($HR=1.159$, 95%CI 1.095–1.226; $P<0.001$) , albumin ($HR=0.963$, 95%CI 0.930–0.998; $P=0.037$) and procalcitonin ($HR=1.010$, 95%CI 1.001–1.020; $P=0.026$) , and counts of white blood cells ($HR=1.028$, 95%CI 1.007–1.050; $P=0.009$) and red blood cells ($HR=0.731$, 95%CI 0.600–0.891; $P=0.002$) were independent influencing factors for 28-day mortality among older patients with pneumonia-induced sepsis. The time-independent AUC value of our nomogram based on above 9 variables was >0.80 in predicting 28-day mortality in both the training set and the test set, indicating the model showing good discriminability in the two tests. Calibration curve analysis revealed that the predicted probability was in consistent with the observed probability in the two tests. DCA confirmed that the nomogram had good clinical benefits in both the training and test sets.

Conclusion Our nomogram based on geriatric syndrome (fall, frailty and malnutrition) can effectively predict the 28-day mortality in older patients with pneumonia-induced sepsis in emergency department, which is beneficial for clinical physicians to conduct early risk stratification and implement intervention measures.

[Key words] aged; pneumonia; sepsis; emergency department; prediction model

This work was supported by the Open Project of Beijing Key Laboratory of Cardiopulmonary Cerebral Resuscitation (2020XFN-KFKT-02) and the Special Clinical Research Grant of Wu Jieping Medical Foundation (320.6750.2022–26–14).

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脓毒症是机体对感染反应失调而导致的器官功能障碍,每年影响数百万人,其中约1/6~1/3的患者死亡,严重威胁人类健康^[1-3]。据统计,肺部感染是引起脓毒症最主要的原因,>40%脓毒症为肺部感染所致,且因肺炎导致的脓毒症病情更重,死亡率更高^[4,5]。老年综合征是老年人患病和预后不良的重要危险因素。随着人口老龄化的进展,老年患者在急诊科所占比例越来越高,与增龄相关的老年综合征如营养不良、衰弱、认知障碍及跌倒等日益增加。既往针对脓毒症或肺炎严重程度及预后的评估工具,未能很好地结合老年综合征相关内容,不能有效评估及预测老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者的预后,且有些工具评估过程复杂,不适用于急诊科。因此,本研究旨在构建并验证基于老年综合征的急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者28 d死亡的预测模型。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究为前瞻性观察性队列研究,连续收集2022年1月1日至11月30日就诊于北京朝阳医院急诊科的607例老年社区获得性肺炎合并脓毒症患者的临床资料。根据随访28 d生存状态,将患者分为生存组421例和死亡组186例。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥65岁;(2)肺炎的诊断符合《中国成人社区获得性肺炎诊断和治疗指南(2016年版)》中诊断标准^[6];(3)符合脓毒症3.0诊断标准^[1]。排除标准:(1)临床资料不完整;(2)反复入院;(3)严重免疫抑制状态。本研究经北京朝阳医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2022-ke-430)。所有受试者自愿参加研究并签署知情同意书。

1.2 资料收集

收集患者的临床资料,包括一般人口学特征:性

别、年龄、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)及基础疾病;入院后首次实验室指标:血常规、肝肾功、电解质、凝血功能及血气分析结果;生命体征:体温、心率、平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)、呼吸频率及外周血氧饱和度(peripheral capillary oxygen saturation, SpO₂)。记录格拉斯哥昏迷评分(Glasgow coma scale, GCS)以评估患者意识状态。

1.3 治疗措施

所有患者在住院期间均根据重症社区获得性肺炎指南接受标准化治疗^[7],并记录机械通气及血管活性药物的使用情况。

1.4 老年综合征评估

所有患者于入院24 h内进行老年综合征评估,包括对近1年跌倒史、多重用药情况、近半年体质量下降情况、认知障碍、卧床、日常生活能力(activities of daily living, ADL)、衰弱及营养不良的评估。

巴氏指数评定表(Baethel index, BI):由Mahoney和Barthel等^[8]于1965年提出,是目前最常用的ADL评估量表,包含大小便的控制、修饰(如洗脸、刷牙及梳头等)、如厕、进食、床椅转移、平地行走、穿衣、上下楼梯及洗澡10个评定项目,总分100分。100分为生活完全自理;61~99分为生活基本自理;41~60分为中度功能障碍,生活需要帮助;≤40分为重度功能障碍,或完全需人照料。

临床衰弱量表(clinical frailty scale, CFS):由Rockwood等^[9]于2005年提出,由临床医师从简单的临床参数、认知损害和功能情况等方面,将患者分为非常健康、健康、健康良好、脆弱易损伤、轻度衰弱、中度衰弱、严重衰弱、非常严重的衰弱及终末期9个等级。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析,采用多重插补法进行缺失值处理,删除缺失值>20%的

变量。计量资料呈正态分布者以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用两独立样本t检验;呈非正态分布者以中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。运用R 4.2.0软件按照7:3比例将患者分为训练集425例和测试集182例,采用最小绝对收缩算子(least absolute shrinkage and selection operator, LASSO)回归方法进行变量筛选,将筛选的变量进行多因素Cox回归分析。将最终纳入的变量通过rms包构建预测模型的列线图,分别对训练集和测试集数据绘制时间依赖的受试者工作特征曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)评估预测模型的区分度,绘制校准曲线评估预测模型的校准度。采用决策曲线

分析(decision-curve analysis, DCA)评估预测模型的净获益。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 死亡组与生存组患者一般资料比较

死亡组与生存组患者年龄、BMI、脑卒中及慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)、GCS、心率、呼吸频率、MAP、SpO₂、白细胞(white blood cell, WBC)、中性粒细胞、红细胞(red blood cell, RBC)、血红蛋白、白蛋白(albumin, Alb)、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、乳酸、D二聚体和降钙素原(procalcitonin, PCT)、近1年跌倒史、多重用药、卧床、BI评分及CFS评分相比,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表1)。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Survival group ($n=421$)	Death group ($n=186$)	$Z/\chi^2/t$	P value
Age[years, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	78.0(70.0,85.0)	83.0(72.0,87.0)	3.375	0.001
Male[n(%)]	246(58.4)	115(61.8)	0.617	0.432
BMI[kg/m ² , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	23.4(20.6,25.6)	22.0(19.5,24.5)	3.558	<0.001
Past medical history[n(%)]				
Hypertension	246(58.4)	110(59.1)	0.027	0.870
Diabetes mellitus	156(37.1)	61(32.8)	1.019	0.313
Coronary heart disease	147(34.9)	58(31.2)	0.804	0.370
Chronic kidney disease	74(17.6)	33(17.7)	0.002	0.961
Stroke	104(24.7)	62(33.3)	4.836	0.028
COPD	64(15.2)	13(7.0)	7.856	0.005
Vital signs indicator[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]				
GCS(points)	15.0(11.0,15.0)	10.0(5.0,15.0)	8.013	<0.001
Temperature(℃)	36.5(36.2,38.0)	36.5(36.3,37.8)	0.285	0.776
Heart rate(beats/min)	94(80,109)	101(88,118)	3.806	<0.001
Respiratory rate(times/min)	19(17,21)	18(16,20)	3.081	0.002
MAP(mmHg)	93.3(81.3,104.7)	87.0(72.4,100.7)	3.478	0.001
SpO ₂ (%)	95(90,98)	90(82,96)	5.206	<0.001
Laboratory indicator				
WBC[×10 ⁹ /L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	9.3(7.0,13.7)	10.6(7.4,15.1)	2.115	0.034
Neutrophils[×10 ⁹ /L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	7.7(5.4,11.8)	9.2(6.4,13.7)	2.409	0.016
RBC[×10 ¹² /L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	4.0(3.4,4.5)	3.7(3.0,4.2)	4.055	<0.001
Hemoglobin[g/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	123.0(103.0,138.0)	113.0(89.0,129.0)	3.993	<0.001
Alb(g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	36.6±5.3	33.3±5.7	6.852	<0.001
BUN[mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	9.0(6.1,14.6)	12.6(8.0,21.0)	5.499	<0.001
Total bilirubin[μmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	13.9(9.4,22.2)	14.9(9.2,25.4)	1.029	0.303
Lactate[mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	1.3(0.9,2.0)	2.0(1.2,3.8)	6.282	<0.001
D-dimer[mg/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	2.1(0.9,4.2)	3.0(1.5,7.1)	4.266	<0.001
PCT[ng/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	0.45(0.05,5.8)	1.5(0.17,10.4)	4.178	<0.001
Intervention method[n(%)]				
Mechanical ventilation	145(34.4)	65(34.9)	0.015	0.904
Vasoactive drugs	82(19.5)	44(23.7)	1.369	0.242
Geriatric syndrome				
History of falls in the past year[n(%)]	76(18.1)	69(37.1)	25.734	<0.001
Polypharmacy[n(%)]	339(80.5)	164(88.2)	5.317	0.021
Weight loss[n(%)]	116(27.6)	62(33.3)	2.079	0.149
Cognitive impairment[n(%)]	188(44.7)	70(37.6)	2.602	0.107
Bed-ridden[n(%)]	123(29.2)	94(50.5)	25.533	<0.001
BI score[points, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	65(25,95)	30(0,65)	6.719	<0.001
CFS score[points, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	6(4,7)	7(6,7)	8.470	<0.001

BMI: body mass index; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; GCS: Glasgow coma scale; MAP: mean arterial pressure; SpO₂: peripheral capillary oxygen saturation; WBC: white blood cell; RBC: red blood cell; Alb: albumin; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; PCT: procalcitonin; BI: Baethel index; CFS: clinical frailty scale. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

2.2 LASSO 回归及多因素 Cox 回归分析

对训练集的425例患者的临床资料进行LASSO回归分析,结果显示近1年跌倒史、CFS评分、乳酸、PCT、WBC、GCS、SpO₂、Alb、BUN、中性粒细胞和RBC为急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者28 d死亡的影响因素。因WBC和中性粒细胞之间存在共线性,剔除中性粒细胞。以28 d是否死亡为因变量,以上述影响因素为自变量进行多因素Cox回归分析,采用基于似然比的前进法进行筛选,结果显示近1年跌倒史、GCS、CFS评分、SpO₂、乳酸、Alb、PCT、WBC及RBC为急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者28 d死亡的独立影响因素(均P<0.05;表2)。

表2 急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者28 d死亡的多因素Cox回归分析

Table 2 Multivariable Cox regression analysis of 28-day mortality in elderly patients with pneumonia complicated with sepsis in emergency department

Factor	B	SE	Wald	P value	HR	95%CI
History of falls in the past year	0.478	0.196	5.931	0.015	1.613	1.098–2.370
GCS	-0.080	0.024	10.724	0.001	0.923	0.880–0.968
CFS score	0.235	0.080	8.550	0.003	1.265	1.081–1.481
SpO ₂	-0.035	0.009	14.415	<0.001	0.966	0.949–0.983
Lactate	0.148	0.029	26.156	<0.001	1.159	1.095–1.226
Alb	-0.038	0.018	4.346	0.037	0.963	0.930–0.998
PCT	0.010	0.005	4.969	0.026	1.010	1.001–1.020
WBC	0.028	0.011	6.864	0.009	1.028	1.007–1.050
RBC	-0.313	0.101	9.638	0.002	0.731	0.600–0.891

GCS: Glasgow coma scale; CFS: clinical frailty scale; SpO₂: peripheral capillary oxygen saturation; Alb: albumin; PCT: procalcitonin; WBC: white blood cell; RBC: red blood cell.

2.3 急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者28 d死亡预测

列线图的构建及验证

将上述多因素Cox回归分析得出的9个独立影响因素构建列线图(图1)。列线图预测急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者28 d死亡的时间依赖的AUC在训练集和测试集中均>0.80,提示该模型在训练集和测试集中均具有较好的判别能力。校准曲线结果提示,该模型在训练集和测试集中的预测概率与实际概率基本一致,且接近于理想曲线,具有较好的校准度(图2A,B)。DCA显示,该模型在训练集和测试集中的临床效益均优于“所有”或“无”曲线(图3A,B)。

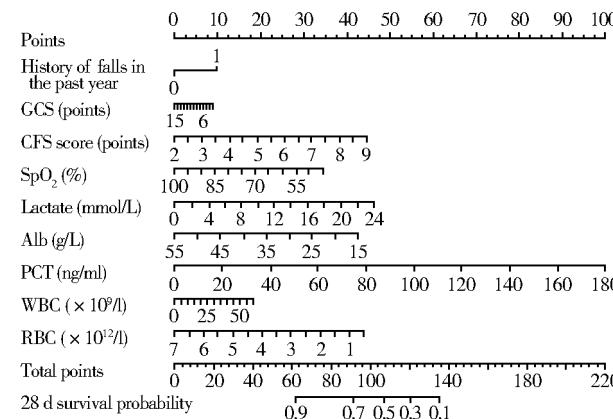


图1 急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者28 d死亡预测列线图

Figure 1 28-day mortality prediction nomogram of elderly patients with pneumonia complicated with sepsis in emergency department

GCS: Glasgow coma scale; CFS: clinical frailty scale; SpO₂: peripheral capillary oxygen saturation; Alb: albumin; PCT: procalcitonin;

WBC: white blood cell; RBC: red blood cell.

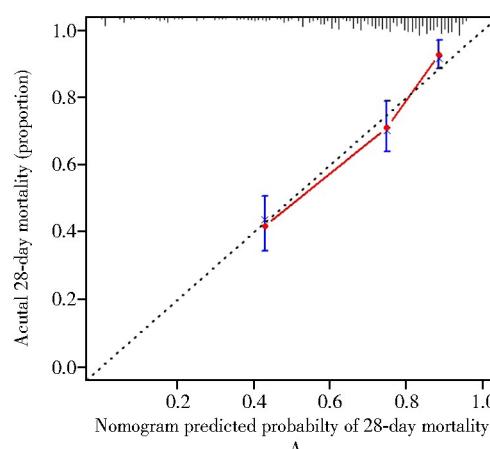
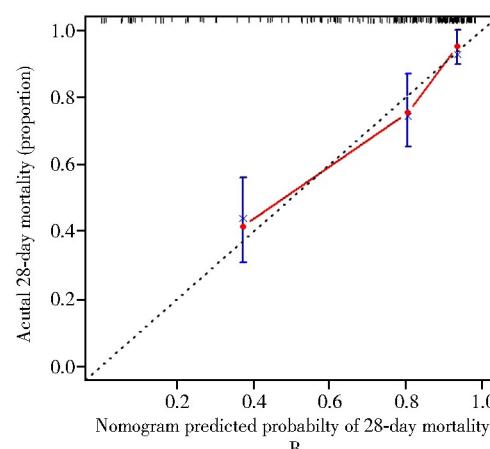


图2 列线图模型的校准曲线

Figure 2 Calibration curve of nomogram model

A: training set; B: testing set.



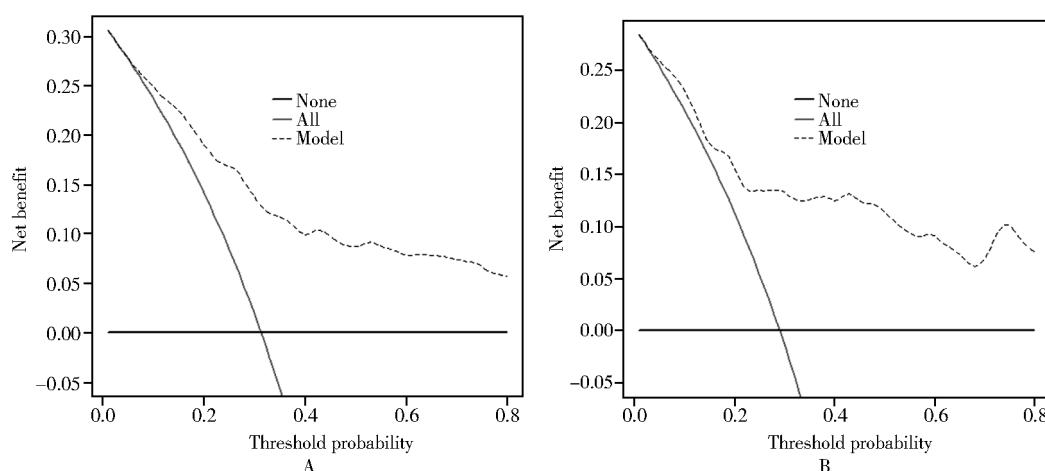


图3 列线图模型的 DCA

Figure 3 DCA of nomogram model

A: training set, B: testing set. DCA: decision-curve analysis.

3 讨 论

肺部是脓毒症发生时最易累及的器官之一,同时肺部感染导致的脓毒症治疗难度大,死亡率高^[10]。老年人因自身免疫力低下,同时合并营养不良、衰弱、多重用药、认知障碍、生活能力下降以及多种基础疾病等老年综合征,更易发生肺炎及脓毒症,且发病率和病死率随着年龄增加而升高^[11]。目前的评分系统及预测模型对肺炎并脓毒症老年人群的评估效能偏低^[12]。因此,构建基于老年综合征的急诊老年肺炎并脓毒症患者预后的预测模型,尽早进行危险分层并及时采取干预措施,对降低患者死亡率、改善预后具有重要意义。

本研究通过纳入患者的一般资料、入院时生命体征及实验室指标,同时结合老年人群自身特点,引入了老年综合征的相关内容,证实近1年跌倒史、GCS、CFS评分、SpO₂、乳酸、Alb、PCT、WBC和RBC为急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者28 d死亡的独立影响因素。

GCS是评估意识状态的工具,被应用于肺炎及脓毒症患者的病情严重程度及预后评估中。有研究指出,入院时高乳酸水平被证实是肺炎或脓毒症患者不良预后的独立危险因素^[1,13]。肺部感染并脓毒症时,组织缺血缺氧会导致细胞功能障碍,进而引起乳酸生成增加。同时,炎症反应致肝脏清除乳酸能力下降,也会导致乳酸水平升高。Kim等^[5]研究证实肺炎介导的脓毒症患者乳酸≥3.5 mmol/L且氧饱和度指数(PO₂/FiO₂)<170时,患者28 d预后更差。Ren等^[10]对ICU肺炎并脓毒症患者构建的院内死

亡预测模型包括年龄、乳酸、GCS、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值等。PCT和WBC都是传统的感染指标,当发生细菌感染时二者均会升高,然而单一的生物标志物敏感性和特异性相对较低,二者联合作为补充工具纳入临床评分系统,可以提高预测能力^[14,15]。本研究模型包含的参数与上述研究有部分重叠,如乳酸及GCS,而入院时SpO₂反映了PO₂/FiO₂。此外,本研究首次发现低RBC水平是肺炎并脓毒症患者28 d死亡的独立危险因素并将其纳入模型中。RBC可反映血红蛋白水平,而贫血患者更容易发生感染,预后更差。

随着人口老龄化进程的逐年加剧,与增龄相关的老年综合征日益增加。然而,急诊患者病情复杂且危重,医护人员工作繁忙,往往缺乏老年医学的相关知识,急诊医务人员在诊治危重症患者时更多关注器官功能,而忽略了老年患者的自身特点。目前,老年综合征与急诊老年肺炎并脓毒症患者不良预后的相关研究较少。Lv等^[16]引入年龄相关参数对>80岁肺炎患者的死亡进行预测,证实衰弱、Charlson共病指数是影响预后的独立危险因素,Alb、BI指数是独立保护因素。国内一项研究显示,老年社区获得性肺炎患者出院后远期死亡的独立危险因素包括Charlson共病指数、低BMI、低Alb水平以及出院时低日常生活能力评分^[17]。另有研究证实衰弱可独立预测急诊患者30 d全因死亡及院内死亡^[18,19]。急诊医护人员缺少对因跌倒而入急诊的老年患者的重视,往往仅评估和处置跌倒本身而忽略了跌倒潜在危险因素、跌倒后功能状态以及再次跌倒的预防等问题,未接受过完整评估的跌倒老年患者整体预后更差^[20]。在急诊科,老年综合征相关内容的评估

工具应该具备简单快捷、可重复性强的特点,因此本研究使用BI评分评定ADL、CFS评分评估衰弱、Alb水平反映营养状态,证实了老年综合征中跌倒、衰弱(CFS评估)、营养不良(低Alb水平)均是老年肺炎并脓毒症患者28 d死亡的独立危险因素。

本研究的创新点是利用急诊简单易得的临床资料,结合老年患者特点建立了基于老年综合征的急诊老年肺炎并脓毒症患者28 d死亡的预测模型,以可视化的列线图模型呈现,并在测试集中进行内部验证证实了模型的预测效能。本文存在一定局限性:(1)本研究为单中心研究,样本量偏小,某些临床资料缺失,可能造成选择偏倚;(2)未将动态指标进行分析并纳入模型;(3)未对列线图模型进行外部验证,未来将开展多中心研究进一步验证。

综上,本研究成功构建了基于老年综合征的急诊老年肺炎合并脓毒症患者短期不良预后的预测模型,并验证了其有效性,为急诊医生早期识别肺炎合并脓毒症患者的不良预后并采取干预措施提供依据。

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