

· 临床研究 ·

红细胞分布宽度与血小板计数比值对老年脓毒症患者临床转归的预测价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨红细胞分布宽度(RDW)与血小板计数(PLT)的比值(RPR)与老年脓毒症患者严重程度和预后的相关性。**方法** 回顾性分析2019年1月至2020年6月东部战区总医院(原南京军区南京总医院)收治的174例老年脓毒症患者的临床资料, 采集患者一般人口学、实验室和辅助检查结果及临床转归等资料, 计算诊断脓毒症后3 d内最大RPR值。采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。采用Pearson相关分析RPR与急性生理学及慢性健康状况评价Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分、序贯器官衰竭估计(SOFA)评分、住院总时间、住重症监护病房(ICU)时间、降钙素原、白介素-6的相关性。根据临床转归对患者进行分组, 应用非条件logistic回归分析RPR与老年脓毒症患者不同临床转归的相关性。采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估RPR对死亡的预测价值。**结果** RPR与APACHEⅡ评分、SOFA评分、住院总时间、住ICU时间、降钙素原、白介素-6呈正相关($P<0.05$)。死亡组RPR、APACHEⅡ评分、SOFA评分、脓毒症休克和重度器官功能障碍的发生率均明显高于存活组($P<0.001$)。校正年龄、性别、吸烟饮酒状态、APACHEⅡ评分、是否发生脓毒症休克后, RPR升高是死亡的独立危险因素($OR=3.22, 95\%CI 1.29\sim8.01, P=0.012$)。RPR对死亡预测的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.881($P<0.001$), 最佳截断值为0.23, 灵敏度为0.905, 特异度为0.803, $RPR>0.23$ 者死亡风险是 $RPR\leq0.23$ 者的9.73倍($OR=9.73, 95\%CI 1.89\sim49.99, P=0.006$)。RPR与脓毒症休克和器官功能障碍严重程度无明显相关性。**结论** RPR升高与老年脓毒症患者严重程度和不良预后相关, 是预测老年脓毒症患者死亡的独立危险因素。

【关键词】 老年人; 红细胞分布宽度; 血小板计数; 脓毒症

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Predictive value of ratio of red blood cell distribution width to platelet count in clinical outcome of elderly patients with sepsis

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the correlation of red blood cell distribution width (RDW) to platelet count (PLT) ratio (RPR) with the severity and prognosis of elderly patients with sepsis. **Methods** A retrospective study was performed on 174 elderly patients with sepsis admitted to the General Hospital of Eastern Theater Command (formerly Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command) from January 2019 to June 2020. The general demographic data, results of laboratory and auxiliary examinations, clinical outcomes and other data were collected and analyzed, and the maximum RPR values within 3 d after the diagnosis of sepsis were calculated. SPSS statistics 19.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. Pearson correlation was employed to analyze the correlation of RPR with acute physiology and chronic health evaluation (APACHE II) score, sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score, lengths of total hospital stay and ICU stay, and levels of procalcitonin and interleukin-6 (IL-6). According to their clinical outcomes, they were grouped, and non-conditional logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the correlation of RPR with different clinical outcomes of these patients. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to evaluate the predictive value of RPR for mortality. **Results** RPR was positively correlated with APACHE II score, SOFA score, lengths of total hospital stay and ICU stay, and levels of procalcitonin and IL-6 ($P<0.05$). The death group has significantly higher RPR, APACHE II score, SOFA score, and incidences of septic shock and severe organ dysfunction than the survival group ($P<0.001$). After adjustment for age, gender, smoking and drinking status, APACHE II score, and occurrence of septic shock or not, elevated RPR was an independent risk factor for death ($OR=3.22, 95\%CI 1.29\sim8.01, P=0.012$). The area under the ROC curve (AUC) of RPR for predicting death was

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0.881 ($P<0.001$) , the best cut-off value was 0.23, sensitivity was 0.905, and specificity was 0.803. The risk of death for those with $RPR>0.23$ was 9.73 times than those with $RPR\leq 0.23$ ($OR=9.73$, 95%CI 1.89–49.99, $P=0.006$). There was no obvious correlation of RPR with septic shock and severity of organ dysfunction. **Conclusion** Increased RPR is correlated to the severity and prognosis of elderly patients with sepsis, and is an independent risk factor for predicting death in elderly patients with sepsis.

[Key words] aged; red blood cell distribution width; platelet count; sepsis

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脓毒症定义为宿主对感染的反应失调导致危及生命的器官功能障碍,临床致死率极高^[1]。老年患者免疫力低下,基础疾病多,感染后临床症状不典型,容易漏诊或误诊,一旦发生脓毒症,其病死率可高达60%以上^[2]。因此寻找简便有效的生物标志物来预测老年脓毒症患者的病情,有利于早期识别、干预危重患者,改善预后。红细胞分布宽度(red blood cell distribution width, RDW)是反映红细胞容积异质性的参数, RDW 越高,红细胞容积异质性越大。近年来研究报道显示, RDW 增高与老年脓毒症不良预后相关^[3]。同时,研究报道血小板计数(platelet, PLT)与脓毒症严重程度呈正相关^[4],血小板减少是脓毒症患者死亡的独立危险因素^[5]。RDW 与血小板计数的比值(red blood cell distribution width-to-platelet ratio, RPR)是一种新型危险因素预测方法,研究显示 RPR 与重症急性胰腺炎、严重烧伤患者的预后具有相关性^[6,7],而 RPR 在老年脓毒症患者临床转归中的预测价值尚未有文献报道。本研究旨在探讨 RPR 与老年脓毒症患者预后的相关性,为老年脓毒症危重患者早期及时干预提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2019年1月至2020年6月解放军东部战区总医院(原南京军区南京总医院)呼吸与危重症医学科重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)及普通外科ICU收治的174例老年脓毒症患者的临床资料。脓毒症和脓毒症休克的诊断标准参照2016年美国重症医学会(Society of Critical Care Medicine, SCCM)与欧洲重症医学会(European Society of Intensive Care Medicine, ESICM)联合发布的脓毒症新标准(Sepsis3.0)^[1],即脓毒症为感染+序贯器官衰竭估计评分(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)≥2;在脓毒症治疗基础上,液体复苏后,仍需血管活性药物维持平均动脉压≥65 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),且血乳酸水平>2 mmol/L,即可诊断为脓毒症休克。纳入标准:(1)脓毒症诊断明确,病历资料齐全;

(2)年龄≥60周岁。排除标准:(1)有地中海贫血、再生障碍性贫血、白血病等血液系统疾病;(2)可能影响造血系统的用药;(3)近期输血史;(4)既往有严重肝肾功能不全;(5)住院时间<24 h。本研究经原南京军区南京总医院伦理委员会审核通过(2017NZGKJ-079),所有受试者或其家属均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

收集入组患者的一般人口学资料、个人史、既往史、发生脓毒症的病因、实验室检查结果及诊断脓毒症后的生命体征、器官功能障碍情况、住院时间、临床转归等。RDW 和血小板计数采用日本 sysmex XE-5000 全血细胞分析仪进行检测。计算诊断脓毒症后3d内最大RPR值、脓毒症期间最高急性生理学及慢性健康状况评价Ⅱ(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)评分及SOFA评分。根据住院期间临床转归情况,将患者分为脓毒症休克组($n=72$)与非休克组($n=102$),死亡组($n=42$)与存活组($n=132$);根据SOFA评分,将患者分为重度器官功能障碍组(SOFA评分≥10分, $n=60$)与轻度器官功能障碍组(SOFA评分<10分, $n=114$)。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料符合正态分布者以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;不符合正态分布者以中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,组间比较采用非参数检验方法。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用Pearson相关分析RPR与APACHE II、SOFA、住院总时间、住ICU时间、降钙素原及IL-6的相关性。采用非条件logistic回归分析RPR与脓毒症休克、器官功能衰竭严重程度及死亡的相关性。采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评价RPR对老年脓毒症患者死亡的判断价值,按照约登指数最大法确定RPR的最佳截断值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 患者一般资料

174例老年脓毒症患者中,男性125例(71.84%),女性49例(28.16%);年龄60~95(72.02±8.49)岁。其中肺部感染111例,是最常见的病因(63.79%),其次是各种原因引起的腹腔感染35例(20.11%)。呼吸系统功能障碍最常发生,达164例(94.25%)、其次是凝血系统80例(45.98%)、循环系统74例(42.53%)。住院期间最高APACHE II评分(24.09±9.84)分,SOFA评分(8.35±6.06)分,诊断脓毒症3d内最大RPR为0.16(0.08,0.37)。脓毒症休克72例(41.38%)、重度器官功能衰竭60例(34.48%)、住院期间死亡42例(24.14%;表1)。所有老年脓毒症患者均按照诊治指南给予治疗^[8]。

2.2 患者RPR与APACHE II评分、SOFA评分等指标的相关性

Pearson相关分析结果显示,RPR与APACHE II、SOFA、住院总时间、住ICU时间、降钙素原、白介素-6均呈正相关($r=0.365, 0.452, 0.189, 0.149, 0.312, 0.230; P<0.05$)。

2.3 RPR与脓毒症休克的相关性

174例老年脓毒症患者中72例(41.38%)发生脓毒症休克。休克组与非休克组患者年龄、性别、吸烟饮酒状态比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。休克组具有较高的APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、RPR;较长的入住ICU时间;较高的重度器官功能障碍和死亡风险;较高的合并肿瘤发生率,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。校正年龄、性别、吸烟饮酒状态、APACHE II评分、是否发生脓毒症休克、既往史后,非条件logistic回归分析示,RPR与老年脓毒症患者脓毒症休克无明显相关性。

2.4 RPR与器官功能障碍严重程度的相关性

174例患者中60例(34.48%)发生重度器官功能障碍。重度与轻度器官功能障碍组年龄、性别、吸烟饮酒状态、既往史比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。重度器官功能障碍组具有较高的APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、RPR;较长的总住院时间和入住ICU时间;较高的脓毒症休克和死亡率,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。校正年龄、性别、吸烟饮酒状态、APACHE II评分、是否发生脓毒症休克后,非条件logistic回归分析示,RPR与老年脓毒症患者器官功能障碍严重程度无明显相关性。

表1 老年脓毒症患者临床资料

Table 1 Clinical data of elderly patients with sepsis

(n=174)

Item	Data
Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	72.02±8.49
Gender(male/female, n)	125/49
Smoking[n(%)]	60(33.48)
Alcohol drinking[n(%)]	38(21.84)
Site of infection[n(%)]	
Lung	111(63.79)
Abdomen	35(20.11)
Skin and soft tissue	3(1.72)
Gastrointestinal system	2(1.15)
Multi-site	23(13.22)
APACHE II (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	24.09±9.84
SOFA(points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	8.35±6.06
Platelet count($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	126.85±96.36
RDW(% , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	17.25±3.79
RPR[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.16(0.08, 0.37)
Organ dysfunction[n(%)]	
Respiratory system	164(94.25)
Coagulation system	80(45.98)
Cardiovascular system	74(42.53)
Central nervous system	67(38.51)
Liver	53(30.46)
Kidney	53(30.46)
Total hospitalization time[d, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	29(15,45)
ICU stay time[d, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	16(9,30)
Clinical outcome[n(%)]	
Septic shock	72(41.38)
Severe organ dysfunction(SOFA >10 points)	60(34.48)
Death during hospitalization	42(24.14)
Past history[n(%)]	
Hypertension	93(53.45)
Type 2 diabetes mellitus	38(21.84)
Cerebral infarction	29(16.67)
Coronary heart disease	22(12.64)
COPD	18(10.34)
Atrial fibrillation	14(8.05)
Tumor	12(6.90)

APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; RDW: red blood cell distribution width; RPR: red blood cell distribution width-to-platelet ratio; ICU: intensive care unit; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

2.5 RPR与老年脓毒症患者死亡的相关性

174例老年脓毒症患者住院期间死亡42例(24.14%)。死亡组与存活组年龄、性别、吸烟饮酒史、住院总时间、住ICU时间、既往史比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。死亡组具有较高的APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、RPR和较高的脓毒症休克及重度器官功能障碍发生率($P<0.001$)。校正年龄、性别、吸烟饮酒状态、APACHE II评分、是否发生脓毒症休克后,非条件logistic回归分析示,RPR增高是老年脓毒症患者死亡的独立危险因素,与死亡风险增加相关($OR=3.22, 95\% CI 1.29 \sim 8.01, P=0.012$;表2)。

表2 RPR与老年脓毒症患者住院期间死亡的多因素 logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of RPR and death during hospitalization of elderly patients with sepsis

Factor	β	Wald χ^2	OR(95%CI)	P value
Age	0.03	0.40	1.03(0.94~1.12)	0.527
Gender	1.16	1.37	3.18(0.46~22.07)	0.241
Smoking	0.70	0.63	0.50(0.09~2.78)	0.427
Alcohol drinking	0.01	0.00	1.01(0.13~8.00)	0.994
APACHE II	0.34	23.49	1.41(1.23~1.62)	0.000
Septic shock	0.57	0.32	1.78(0.24~13.02)	0.572
RPR	1.17	6.31	3.22(1.29~8.01)	0.012
Constant	-15.12	13.67	0.00	0.000

RPR: red blood cell distribution width-to-platelet ratio; APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health II.

2.6 RPR对老年脓毒症患者死亡的预测效果

ROC曲线结果显示,RPR预测死亡的曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)为0.881(95% CI 0.821~0.942, $P<0.001$),按照约登指数最大法确定RPR的最佳截断值为0.23,其灵敏度为0.905,特异度为0.803(图1)。174例老年脓毒症患者中,RPR>0.23者64例,≤0.23者110例。RPR>0.23者具有较高的APACHEII评分、SOFA评分和较高的脓毒症休克、重度器官功能障碍发生率及死亡率($P<0.001$)。校正年龄、性别、吸烟饮酒状态、APACHE II评分、是否发生脓毒症休克后,非条件logistic回归分析示,RPR>0.23者发生死亡的风险较RPR≤0.23者明显增高($OR=9.73, 95\% CI 1.89~49.99, P=0.006$;表3)。

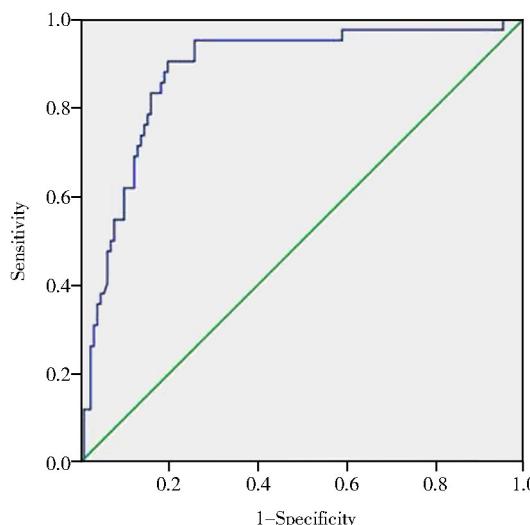


图1 老年脓毒症患者RPR值预测死亡的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of RPR value predicting death in elderly patients with sepsis

RPR: red blood cell distribution width-to-platelet ratio;

ROC: receiver operating characteristic.

表3 RPR>0.23与死亡的多元 logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multiple logistic regression analysis of RPR>0.23 and death

Factor	β	Wald χ^2	OR(95% CI)	P value
Age	0.02	0.13	1.02(0.93~1.11)	0.716
Gender	1.28	1.52	3.60(0.47~27.66)	0.218
Smoking	1.18	1.44	3.24(0.48~22.06)	0.230
APACHE II	0.32	20.76	1.38(1.20~1.59)	0.000
Septic shock	0.26	0.07	1.30(0.17~9.72)	0.799
RPR>0.23	2.28	7.42	9.73(1.89~49.99)	0.006
Alcohol drinking	-0.11	0.01	0.89(0.11~7.05)	0.915
Constant	-15.24	10.48	0.00	0.001

RPR: red blood cell distribution width-to-platelet ratio; APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health II.

3 讨论

RDW、PLT是血常规中常规检测的指标,RPR(RDW/PLT)是新近提出的复合参数指标,具有应用范围广、可信度高、费用低廉等优点,能够综合反映RDW和PLT在脓毒症中的作用。已有文献报道,RPR作为一种新型、经济的标志物,与急性胰腺炎^[6]、严重烧伤^[7]、急性缺血性脑卒中^[9]等疾病的预后具有相关性,在相关疾病的诊断和预后判断方面具有一定的应用价值。但是,目前关于RPR与脓毒症的研究仍较少。本研究通过回顾性分析RPR与老年脓毒症患者临床转归的相关性,发现RPR与APACHEII评分、SOFA评分、住院总时间、住ICU时间、降钙素原、白介素-6呈正相关性,RPR增高是死亡风险增加的独立危险因素,与王莉等^[10]在脓毒症患儿中的研究结果一致。

目前,机体失控性炎症反应学说仍被认为是脓毒症发病机制的重要基础。现有研究表明,RDW与炎症反应有密切关系^[11]。有关报道证实,促炎因子肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素-6(interleukin 6, IL-6)等使骨髓红系祖细胞对红细胞生成脱敏,抑制促红细胞生成素的生成或反应,抑制红细胞成熟,从而升高RDW^[12]。此外,氧化应激、胆固醇等物质不足导致的细胞膜不稳定,肝功能损害导致的消化吸收功能障碍所引起的巨幼红细胞贫血、肾脏功能障碍等不良因素单一或联合作用均可使RDW上升^[13~15]。因此,炎症反应、氧化应激和肝肾功能障碍等病理生理过程协同作用导致脓毒症患者RDW水平升高,同时影响预后。众所周知,PLT除了在止血中发挥的重要作用外,在炎症中也起着至关重要的作用^[16]。其主要机制是,细菌内毒素抑制骨髓巨核细胞功能,从而抑制造血,使PLT产生减少;重症感染导致弥漫性血管内凝血

引起PLT破坏和消耗增多。Cato等^[17]研究显示,血小板计数减少与脓毒症有关,这与本研究结果相似。脓毒症患者机体的炎症反应与RDW、PLT之间存在复杂关系,本研究通过计算RDW与PLT比值,综合评估脓毒症患者预后情况。王莉等^[10]研究发现高RPR为脓毒症患儿预后的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。RPR值与脓毒症患儿预后密切相关,对儿童脓毒症的预后有较高的预测价值。相似的,Karabulut等^[18]研究表明,RPR在早产儿早发型脓毒症中明显升高,RPR是预测新生儿脓毒症预后的有效生物标志物,ROC曲线下面积为0.816。Ge等^[19]调查研究报道了RPR与成人脓毒症的关系,结果表明,RPR是成人脓毒症患者28 d死亡率、90 d死亡率和ICU死亡率的独立危险因素。然而,尚无研究探讨RPR与老年脓毒症的关系。因此,本研究是第一个探索RPR和老年脓毒症之间潜在联系的研究。本研究结果显示,RPR升高是老年脓毒症患者死亡的独立危险因素,RPR对死亡预测的ROC曲线下面积为0.881,最佳截断值为0.23,灵敏度0.905,特异度为0.803,RPR>0.23者的死亡风险是≤0.23者的9.73倍,与以上研究报道结果一致。

综上所述,RPR可以预测老年脓毒症患者的预后,RPR越高,患者的病情越重,死亡率越高。但本研究样本量偏少,可能导致结果偏倚,RPR对老年脓毒症患者不良预后的预测价值研究还有待于多中心、大样本、设计规范的前瞻性研究来验证。

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