

· 老年人心肾疾病专栏 ·

老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病早期肾损伤相关因素探讨

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【摘要】目的 探讨影响老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者早期肾损伤的临床指标。**方法** 收集入住于宁夏人民医院呼吸内科的60例COPD患者作为研究对象(COPD组)；选择该院体检中心的30例健康体检者(对照组)。亚组：60例COPD组依据患病时间分为病程≤10年亚组和病程>10年亚组；依据营养状况分为营养欠佳亚组和营养正常亚组。营养状况主要测定COPD患者白蛋白(ALB)、血红蛋白(Hb)、总胆固醇(TC)水平。评估COPD组及对照组的血清肌酐(SCr)、尿素氮(BUN)、 β_2 -微球蛋白(β_2 -MG)、白细胞(WBC)、中性粒细胞百分比(NE%)、血清胱抑素C(CysC)及估算肾小球滤过率(eGFR)等指标。**结果** 与对照组比较，COPD组SCr、BUN、WBC、NE%差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)，eGFR、ALB、Hb、TC均明显降低，CysC及 β_2 -MG明显升高，差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)；亚组分析，与病程≤10年亚组和营养状况正常亚组比较，血清CysC及 β_2 -MG浓度在病程>10年亚组及营养状况欠佳亚组均明显升高($P<0.05$)；eGFR在病程>10年亚组明显低于病程≤10年亚组($P<0.05$)；SCr在各亚组间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)；Pearson线性相关性分析：eGFR与ALB和Hb呈正相关，与患病时间呈负相关；CysC和 β_2 -MG与eGFR呈负相关。**结论** 老年COPD患者存在早期肾损伤，随COPD病程延长及ALB、Hb、TC降低，早期肾损伤加重；患病时间、血清ALB和Hb水平影响老年COPD患者慢性缺氧早期肾损伤，与早期肾损伤呈线性相关。

【关键词】 慢性阻塞性肺疾病；早期肾损伤；白蛋白；血红蛋白；老年人

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Related factors of early renal injury in the elderly with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the related factors of early renal injury in the elderly with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(COPD). **Methods** Sixty patients with COPD [age: (65 ± 6) years] admitted in the Department of Respiratory Diseases of Ningxia People's Hospital were enrolled in this study. Another 30 healthy individuals [age: (63 ± 6) years] receiving physical examination during the same period served as normal controls. The COPD group was further divided into subgroups according to disease duration and nutrition: ≤10 years and > 10 years subgroups; and poor nutrition and normal nutrition subgroups. Serum levels of albumin (ALB), hemoglobin (Hb) and total cholesterol (TC) were used to evaluate their nutriture. Routine laboratory markers of kidney injury were detected, including serum creatinine (SCr), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), β_2 -microglobulin (β_2 -MG), cystatin C (CysC), white blood cells (WBC), and neutrophilic granulocyte percentage (NE%). Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was calculated using the chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration (CKD-EPI) formula. **Results** There was no significant difference in serum SCr, BUN, WBC and NE% between COPD group and control group ($P>0.05$). But the serum levels of CysC and β_2 -MG were significantly higher, while those of ALB, Hb, TC and the eGFR were obviously lower in COPD group than in control group ($P<0.05$). In the comparison of subgroups, the serum levels of CysC and β_2 -MG were significantly higher in the course over 10-year subgroup and the poor nutrition (hypoproteinemia, anemia and lower cholesterol) subgroup than in less than 10-year course and normal nutrition subgroups ($P<0.05$). The eGFR was obviously lower in the course over 10-year subgroup than in less than 10-year course subgroup ($P<0.05$). But no significant difference was seen in the serum level of SCr among different subgroups ($P>0.05$). Pearson linear correlation analysis indicated that eGFR was positively correlated with ALB and Hb, and negatively correlated with disease duration, while β_2 -MG and CysC were negatively correlated with eGFR in COPD group. **Conclusion** Elderly with COPD have early renal injury. With the increase in the duration of disease and the decrease in ALB, Hb, and TC, the early renal injury becomes worse. There is a linear correlation of

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disease duration, ALB, and Hb with early renal injury in the elderly with COPD.

【Key words】 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; early kidney injury; albumin; hemoglobin; aged

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 是临床常见病和多发病，在疾病进展中存在组织器官缺氧^[1]。相关研究已证实缺氧损害肾功能，血清胱抑素C (cystatin C, CysC)、β₂-微球蛋白 (β₂-microglobulin, β₂-MG) 已被广泛应用于评价早期肾功能损害，是肾功能早期损害的良好内源性标志物^[2,3]。而老年COPD患者，随患病时间延长及长期慢性炎症反应，多存在机体营养状况下降，表现为白蛋白 (albumin, ALB)、总胆固醇 (total cholesterol, TC)、血红蛋白 (hemoglobin, Hb) 降低^[4]。本文通过收集60例COPD患者临床资料，观察分析了老年COPD患者患病时间和常见临床指标ALB, TC, Hb与早期肾损伤的相关性，以全面评估COPD患者早期肾功能损害危险因素，指导临床治疗，预防肾损伤。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

(1) 试验组 (COPD组): 依据COPD的2007年中华医学会呼吸病学分会慢性阻塞性肺疾病学组制订的《慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南》诊断标准^[5]，收集于宁夏人民医院呼吸内科住院治疗的COPD患者作为研究对象，共计60例。其中男33例，女27例，年龄62~75 (65±6)岁。排除各种原发性和继发性肾脏病如慢性肾炎、高血压性肾损害、糖尿病性肾损害、系统性红斑狼疮性肾炎、紫癜性肾炎及多发性骨髓瘤等；排除各种原因引起多器官功能衰竭的患者；排除合并血液、骨髓疾病；排除支气管哮喘、肺结核、肺部肿瘤及严重营养不良等疾病。(2) 对照组：选择该院体检中心的健康体检者30例，其中男18例，女12例，年龄50~70 (63±6)岁。(3) 亚组分组 (COPD组进一步分组)。首先根据患病时间为：病程≤10年亚组 (38例) 和病程>10年亚组 (22例)；另外根据患者的营养状况分为：低ALB亚组 (ALB<35g/L) 19例，ALB正常亚组 (ALB≥35g/L) 41例；贫血亚组 (男Hb≤12g/L, 女Hb≤11g/L) 20例，Hb正常亚组 (男Hb>12g/L, 女Hb>11g/L) 40例；低TC亚组 (TC<3.5mmol/L, 检测所有90例研究对象晨空腹血清TC平均值为4.71mmol/L, 四分位间距为3.88~5.42mmol/L, 以3.5mmol/L为分割点) 23例，TC正常亚组 (TC≥3.5mmol/L) 37例。

1.2 方法

收集COPD患者入院后未经治疗时的晨空腹静脉血和体检中心健康体检人群体检当日晨空腹血，3000r/min离心10min，留取血清分装于-80℃保存待检，避免反复冻融。血清CysC采用ELISA方法测定，参照说明书计算好检测浓度等相关参数，严格按照说明书步骤进行实验操作。试剂盒购自武汉华美CUSABIO生物工程有限公司。血清β₂-MG、肌酐 (serum creatinine, SCr)、血尿素氮 (blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、ALB、Hb、TC、白细胞 (white blood cell, WBC) 等均采用全自动生化分析仪进行测定。以慢性肾脏病流行病学合作研究 (chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration, CKD-EPI) 公式^[6]评估研究对象的估算肾小球滤过率 (estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR) [ml/(min·1.73m²)]。女性，SCr≤62μmmol/L: 144×(SCr/62)^{-0.329}×(0.993)^{年龄}；SCr>62μmmol/L: 144×(SCr/62)^{-0.329}×(0.993)^{年龄}。男性，SCr≤80μmol/L: 141×(SCr/80)^{-0.329}×(0.993)^{年龄}；SCr>80μmol/L: 141×(SCr/80)^{-1.209}×(0.993)^{年龄}。

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS19.0软件处理包进行统计学分析。计量资料以均数±标准差表示，符合正态分布的两组间均数比较采用独立样本t检验，相关性采用Pearson相关分析。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 COPD组与对照组eGFR及血清学指标比较

与对照组比较，COPD组eGFR、ALB、Hb、TC明显降低，差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05, P<0.01)，CysC及β₂-MG明显升高，差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05)；而SCr、BUN及WBC，中性粒细胞百分比 (neutrophilic granulocyte percentage, NE%) 均无明显升高，两组间差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05；表1)。

2.2 CysC、β₂-MG及eGFR在不同亚组间均值的比较

与病程≤10年亚组比较，病程>10年亚组中eGFR明显降低，CysC及β₂-MG明显升高 (P<0.05)；与血清ALB、Hb、TC正常亚组比较，CysC及β₂-MG在低ALB亚组、贫血亚组及低TC亚组均明显升高，差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05)；各亚组间SCr差异均无统计学意义 (P>0.05；表2)。

表1 COPD组与对照组eGFR及血清学指标比较Table 1 Comparison of eGFR and serum indices between COPD group and control group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Index	Control group (n = 30)	COPD group (n = 60)
eGFR[ml/(min · 1.73m ²)]	94.3 ± 16.2	85.9 ± 19.5*
SCr(μmol/L)	76.50 ± 21.62	78.10 ± 21.59
BUN(mmol/L)	5.56 ± 1.15	5.75 ± 2.46
β ₂ -MG(mg/L)	1.48 ± 0.48	2.67 ± 1.15**
CysC(μg/L)	108.4 ± 35.3	132.7 ± 37.1**
Hb(g/L)	155.1 ± 14.4	139.8 ± 24.3**
ALB(g/L)	47.40 ± 3.27	38.10 ± 4.52**
TC(mmol/L)	5.16 ± 1.05	4.05 ± 0.54**
WBC(cells/L)	6.91 ± 1.05	6.76 ± 1.03
NE(%)	55.50 ± 6.64	58.30 ± 9.33

COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; SCr: serum creatinine; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; β₂-MG: β₂-microglobulin; CysC: cystatin C; Hb: hemoglobin; ALB: albumin; TC: total cholesterol; WBC: white blood cell; NE: neutrophilic granulocyte percentage. Compared with control group, *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01

2.3 COPD组ALB, Hb, TC及病程与eGFR相关性分析

COPD组CysC、β₂-MG与eGFR呈负相关($P < 0.05$)。而eGFR与病程呈负相关($P < 0.001$)，与ALB, Hb呈正相关($P < 0.001$)，与TC无明显相关($P > 0.05$ ；表3，图1，图2)。

3 讨论

COPD特征为进行性发展不可逆性气流受限，是临床中常见缺氧性疾病之一，肾脏在维持机体水电解质及酸碱平衡中起着重要作用，氧需求量大，而氧张力相对较低，极易发生缺氧，损伤肾功能^[7,8]，

文献中已报道监测早期肾功能损伤的众多生物指标^[9]。而关于影响老年COPD慢性缺氧早期肾功能损害相关指标报道相对较少，本文通过临上收集老

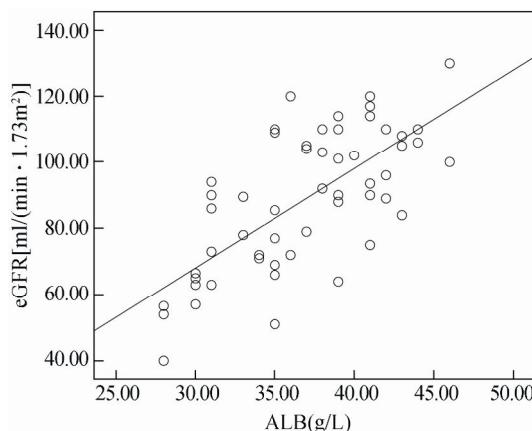
**图1 eGFR与ALB相关性散点图**

Figure 1 Correlation analysis for eGFR and ALB
eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; ALB: albumin

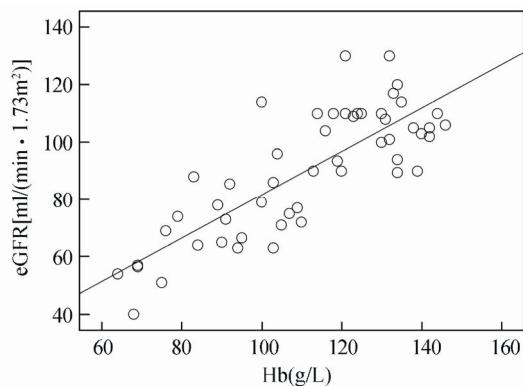
**图2 eGFR与Hb相关性散点图**

Figure 2 Correlation analysis for eGFR and Hb
eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; Hb: hemoglobin

表2 CysC, β₂-MG及eGFR在不同亚组间均值的比较Table 2 Comparison of eGFR, CysC and β₂-MG in subgroups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Course of disease(years)		ALB(g/L)		Hb(g/L)		TC(mmol/L)	
	≤ 10	> 10	< 35	≥ 35	< 12/11	≥ 12/11	< 3.5	≥ 3.5
eGFR	96.2 ± 1.4	83.5 ± 1.4*	84.3 ± 15.9	87.2 ± 10.9	85.8 ± 13.6	94.7 ± 10.2	87.2 ± 3.2	92.7 ± 2.4
CysC	116.5 ± 28.0	147.8 ± 27.0*	138.7 ± 31.0*	112.8 ± 20.0	138.4 ± 35.0*	113.9 ± 34.0	142.8 ± 35.0*	121.8 ± 27.0
β ₂ -MG	2.18 ± 0.66	3.03 ± 0.37*	3.17 ± 1.26*	2.46 ± 1.01	3.06 ± 1.20*	2.34 ± 1.12	2.98 ± 0.94*	2.12 ± 0.50
SCr	77.2 ± 8.5	82.2 ± 4.4	77.5 ± 10.6	77.6 ± 11.6	83.9 ± 4.6	74.7 ± 8.5	79.4 ± 3.9	76.8 ± 1.1

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; SCr: serum creatinine; β₂-MG: β₂-microglobulin; CysC: cystatin C; Hb: hemoglobin; ALB: albumin; TC: total cholesterol. Compared with shorter course of disease and normal nutritional status subgroups, *P < 0.05

表3 COPD组ALB, Hb, TC及病程与eGFR相关性分析
Table 3 Correlation analysis for ALB, Hb, TC and eGFR in COPD group

Item	eGFR		CysC		β ₂ -MG	
	r	P	r	P	r	P
eGFR	—	—	-0.495	0.001	-0.489	0.000
Course of disease	-0.714	0.000	—	—	—	—
ALB	0.705	0.000	—	—	—	—
Hb	0.807	0.000	—	—	—	—
TC	0.268	0.158	—	—	—	—

COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; β₂-MG: β₂-microglobulin; CysC: cystatin C; Hb: hemoglobin; ALB: albumin; TC: total cholesterol

年COPD患者相关临床指标,探讨影响COPD慢性缺氧早期肾功能损伤的相关指标。

本研究结果显示,COPD组与对照组比较,CysC及 β_2 -MG明显升高,eGFR降低,二者均与eGFR呈负相关,而传统监测肾功能指标血清SCr无明显改变,进一步证实COPD慢性缺氧存在早期肾功能损伤,CysC及 β_2 -MG可灵敏监测慢性缺氧时eGFR的早期改变,与文献中报道一致^[10]。COPD患者长期慢性病程中,持续存在慢性咳嗽、咯痰、炎症反应、呼吸阻力增加、氧分压降低、胃肠黏膜细胞功能障碍及长期大量药物的使用,患者营养摄入及吸收障碍,易出现负氮平衡及营养不良。有研究认为,COPD患者营养不良时体内白细胞介素1、白细胞介素8及肿瘤坏死因子 α 明显增高,其与营养不良的发生具有相关性,在临幊上可表现为ALB、TC、三酰甘油等浓度降低^[11]。本研究结果显示,COPD组患者WBC及NE%与对照组差异无统计学意义,即入组患者无明显急性炎症反应,而血清TC及ALB明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义,可能与慢性炎症介质及炎症因子有关,消耗了血清TC及ALB,具体机制尚须进一步研究证实。

传统观点认为COPD患者因长期慢性缺氧,机体代偿性出现红细胞生成增多,以保证机体充足的氧供应。早在1999年时Schonhofer等^[12]发现给予COPD合并贫血的患者输血治疗后明显有利于患者呼吸功能的恢复,之后有研究发现在COPD患者中贫血的发生率高于传统观点认为的红细胞增多。Boutou等^[13]和Yohannes等^[14]经过对COPD患者研究也发现COPD患者并发贫血发生率较高,可能与COPD患者长期慢性炎症反应、营养不良等有关。本文也得出同样结果:COPD组与对照组比较,Hb明显降低,差异有统计学意义。即在COPD患者中,Hb可能因机体持续存在的炎症反应、摄入不足、造血原料缺乏及炎症介质等原因降低。

随着COPD患者病情进展,机体缺氧时间延长,神经、体液机制活性持续增高,舒缩血管因子不平衡、血管内皮受损,肾小管间质毛细血管进行性减少,肾脏缺氧加重,肾小球滤过功能逐渐降低。本研究结果也证实>10年病程亚组中eGFR较≤10年病程亚组明显降低,差异有统计学意义,相关性分析显示病程与eGFR呈明显负相关($P<0.001$),即在COPD患者病情发展过程中,随病程延长,患者肾功能损伤加重,二者呈线性相关。也有研究发现,贫血可使肾功能下降,补充红细胞生成素后能减轻实验性肾损伤。Roth等^[14]曾在美国的一项多中心、随

机对照研究中发现,改善贫血对残肾功能有益。Siems等^[15]在德国对肾性贫血规律血液透析患者的研究发现,贫血程度与氧化应激具有关联性,改善贫血可以减弱氧化应激,进而延缓慢性肾脏病进展。以上研究均证实贫血与肾功能损伤密切相关,本研究结果表明,在低ALB亚组及贫血亚组中血清CysC及 β_2 -MG明显高于正常组,Pearson相关性分析提示,eGFR与ALB及Hb呈负相关,即随COPD患者Hb及ALB降低,eGFR逐渐降低,肾功能损伤加重,二者呈线性相关,贫血可加重肾功能损伤,与文献报道一致。其可能机制为:COPD患者有效通气量不足,氧分压降低,同时Hb降低,机体携氧能力下降,肾组织氧分压进一步降低,肾功能损伤加重^[16,17]。相关性分析中eGFR与TC无明显相关,分析原因可能由于该研究中样本例数较少,以TC浓度3.5mmol/L为分割点欠佳以及COPD患者饮食、活动差异等影响二者相关性。在进一步研究中需增加样本量,同时结合三酰甘油等其他血脂代谢指标等综合分析以减少偏倚。

总之,老年COPD患者慢性缺氧可致早期肾功能损伤,患者病程、Hb及ALB与早期肾功能损伤相关,病程延长、贫血及低蛋白血症均可加重早期肾功能损伤,临幊中需注重对COPD患者的综合治疗,改善贫血及低蛋白血症等以提高患者生活质量。

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