

· 临床研究 ·

肝素结合蛋白对脓毒症患者急性肾损伤的预测价值

朱洪伍, 梁继芳, 武卫东, 闫新明*

(山西医科大学第三医院·山西白求恩医院·山西医学科学院·同济山西医院急诊科, 太原 030032)

【摘要】目的 探讨肝素结合蛋白(HBP)对脓毒症患者急性肾损伤(AKI)的预测价值。**方法** 回顾性分析山西医科大学第三医院急诊科于2020年5月至2021年5月收治的70例脓毒症患者的临床资料,根据入院时是否并发AKI分为AKI组($n=41$)和非AKI组($n=29$),比较2组患者HBP及其他临床资料。采用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,组间比较分别采用t检验、秩和检验及 χ^2 检验。采用Spearman相关法分析HBP与其他临床资料的相关性;logistic回归分析脓毒症并发AKI的危险因素,绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,分析脓毒症患者AKI危险因素的预测价值。**结果** AKI组与非AKI组间HBP[176.24(100.77, 255.92)和44.02(23.15, 100.92)ng/ml]、SCr[204.50(137.10, 363.35)和92.30(70.70, 109.25)μmol/L]、APACHE II[(25.22±8.17)和(17.45±5.05)分]、SOFA[(14.63±3.75)和(7.48±3.80)分]、PCT[26.00(14.39, 71.03)和3.73(0.63, 11.99)ng/L]比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。HBP与SCr、APACHE II、SOFA、PCT($r=0.538, 0.341, 0.566, 0.444$, 均 $P<0.05$)呈正相关,与eGFR呈负相关($r=-0.546, P<0.001$);logistic回归分析显示HBP($OR=1.024, 95\%CI 1.012 \sim 1.036$)、SOFA评分($OR=1.581, 95\%CI 1.294 \sim 1.932$)均为脓毒症并发AKI的危险因素($P<0.05$);ROC曲线分析HBP对脓毒症AKI的发生有预测价值,最佳截断点为79.895,其灵敏度和特异度分别为92.7%和72.4%。**结论** HBP可作为脓毒症患者发生AKI的有效预测指标。

【关键词】 肝素结合蛋白; 脓毒症; 急性肾损伤

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Predictive value of heparin binding protein for acute kidney injury in patients with sepsis

ZHU Hong-Wu, LIANG Ji-Fang, WU Wei-Dong, YAN Xin-Ming*

(Department of Emergency, Third Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, Shanxi Bethune Hospital, Shanxi Academy of Medical Sciences, Tongji Shanxi Hospital, Taiyuan 030032, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the predictive value of heparin binding protein (HBP) for acute kidney injury (AKI) in sepsis patients. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was carried out on 70 sepsis patients admitted to the emergency department of the Third Hospital of Shanxi Medical University from May 2020 to May 2021. According to being complicated with AKI on admission or not, they were divided into AKI group ($n=41$) and non-AKI group ($n=29$). HBP level and other clinical data were compared between the 2 groups. SPSS statistics 19.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between 2 groups was carried out using student's t test, rank sum test or Chi-square test depending on different data types. Spearman correlation analysis was employed to analyze the correlation between HBP and other clinical data. Logistic regression analysis was adopted to analyze the risk factors for AKI in sepsis patients, and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to evaluate the predictive values of the risk factors.

Results Significant differences were observed between the AKI group and non-AKI group in HBP [176.24 (100.77, 255.92) vs 44.02 (23.15, 100.92) ng/ml], serum creatinine (SCr) [204.50 (137.10, 363.35) vs 92.30 (70.70, 109.25) μmol/L], acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score [(25.22±8.17) vs (17.45±5.05) points], sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score [(14.63±3.75) vs (7.48±3.80) points] and procalcitonin [PCT, 26.00 (14.39, 71.03) vs 3.73 (0.63, 11.99) ng/L] (all $P<0.05$). HBP was positively correlated with SCr, APACHE II score, SOFA score and PCT ($r=0.538, 0.341, 0.566, 0.444$; all $P<0.05$), and negative correlated with estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR, $r=-0.546, P<0.001$). Logistic regression analysis showed that both HBP ($OR=1.024, 95\%CI 1.012 \sim 1.036$) and SOFA score ($OR=1.581, 95\%CI$

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通信作者: 闫新明, E-mail: 1943730288@qq.com

1.294–1.932) were risk factors for AKI in sepsis patients ($P<0.05$). ROC analysis indicated that HBP had predictive value for AKI in sepsis patients, with a cut-off value of 79.895, a sensitivity of 92.7%, and a specificity of 72.4%. **Conclusion** HBP can be regarded as an effective predictor of AKI in patients with sepsis.

[Key words] heparin binding protein; sepsis; acute kidney injury

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Corresponding author: YAN Xin-Ming, E-mail: 1943730288@qq.com

脓毒症是感染引起宿主反应失调、导致危及生命的器官功能障碍综合征^[1]。急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI)是脓毒症的严重并发症之一,研究表明,脓毒症患者AKI的病死率明显高于单纯脓毒症患者^[2,3]。因此,早期诊断AKI,及时进行肾脏保护是非常必要的。就目前来说临幊上常用尿量和血肌酐进行急性肾损伤的诊断和分级^[4],然而这两种指标均具有局限性,不能很好地反应肾脏情况^[5]。因此,有必要寻找一种准确、灵敏的指标用来预测和诊断脓毒症患者AKI的发生。肝素结合蛋白(heparin-binding protein, HBP)作为一种炎症介质,不仅能够在早期预测脓毒症的发生,而且还可以引起肾小管上皮细胞炎症反应和管周血管发生渗漏,引起肾功能损伤^[6,7]。本研究探讨了脓毒症患者入院时HBP对发生AKI的预测价值,旨在较早预测脓毒症患者急性肾损伤的发生,早期干预治疗,降低死亡率。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

收集2020年5月至2021年5月就诊于山西医科大学第三医院急诊科70例脓毒症患者的临床资料,根据入院时是否并发AKI,分为AKI组(41例)和非AKI组(29例)。其中男性36例,女性31例,年龄27~88(62 ± 16)岁。纳入标准:(1)符合《第3次脓毒症和脓毒性休克定义国际共识(sepsis-3)》^[8]对脓毒症的诊断标准;(2)2012年改善全球肾脏病预后组织发布的AKI临床诊疗指南诊断标准^[4]。排除标准:(1)既往有慢性肾脏疾病或肾移植史;(2)患者在就诊前1周有造影剂检查,或肾毒性药物的应用;(3)既往患有恶行肿瘤、血液系统疾病及自身免疫性疾病等;(4)入院前已行连续肾脏替代疗法(continuous renal replacement therapy, CRRT)治疗;(5)入院前使用激素类药物;(6)孕妇及儿童;(7)年龄<18岁。本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并获得医院伦理委员会的批准。所有检查和治疗均获患者或家属知情同意。

1.2 方法

利用我院电子病历系统,根据纳入和排除标准确定纳入案例,采集患者相关信息。(1)基本信息:性别和年龄;(2)统计数据:患者入院时的HBP、急性生理与慢性健康评分(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)、脓毒症相关序贯器官衰竭评分(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)、白细胞:white blood cell, WBC)总数、中性粒细胞(neutrophils, Neut)数、降钙素原(procyclitin, PCT)、血乳酸(lactic acid, Lac)、血肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)、估算肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本t检验;非正态分布的计量资料,用中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,采用秩和检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。采用Spearman相关性分析法分析HBP与其他临床指标的相关性,采用logistic回归进行AKI患者危险因素分析;采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析HBP对脓毒症患者发生AKI的预测作用。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者临床资料比较

2组患者性别、年龄、Lac、WBC及Neut比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。AKI组的HBP、SCr、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分及PCT均高于非AKI组(均 $P<0.05$);而eGFR低于非AKI组($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 HBP与其他临床资料的相关性分析

患者入院时HBP与其他临床资料的相关性分析:HBP与SCr、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分及PCT呈正相关($P<0.05$);而与eGFR呈负相关($P<0.001$);与年龄、Lac、WBC及Neut数均无明显相关性($P>0.05$;表2)。

表1 2组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Variable	Non-AKI group (<i>n</i> =29)	AKI group (<i>n</i> =41)	<i>t</i> / χ^2	P value
Male [<i>n</i> (%)]	13(44.8)	18(43)	0.006	1.000
Age [years, <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> ₁ , <i>Q</i> ₃)]	67.00(51.50, 81.00)	62.00(54.00, 73.00)	-1.109	0.267
HBP [ng/ml, <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> ₁ , <i>Q</i> ₃)]	44.02(23.15, 100.92)	176.24(100.77, 255.92)	-5.309	<0.001
SCr [μ mol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> ₁ , <i>Q</i> ₃)]	92.30(70.70, 109.25)	204.50(137.10, 363.35)	-5.872	<0.001
eGFR [<i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> ₁ , <i>Q</i> ₃)]	62.40(52.70, 87.80)	25.10(12.65, 41.25)	-5.932	<0.001
Lac [mmol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> ₁ , <i>Q</i> ₃)]	2.40(1.35, 3.25)	2.70(1.60, 4.99)	-1.539	0.124
APACHE II (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	17.45 \pm 5.05	25.22 \pm 8.17	-4.907	<0.001
SOFA (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	7.48 \pm 3.80	14.63 \pm 3.75	-8.117	<0.001
WBC [$\times 10^9$ /L, <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> ₁ , <i>Q</i> ₃)]	10.30(7.90, 18.70)	9.50(7.95, 15.60)	-0.405	0.685
Neut [$\times 10^9$ /L, <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> ₁ , <i>Q</i> ₃)]	8.60(6.92, 16.10)	8.76(6.93, 15.06)	-0.018	0.986
PCT [ng/L, <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> ₁ , <i>Q</i> ₃)]	3.73(0.63, 11.99)	26.00(14.39, 71.03)	-5.184	<0.001

AKI: acute kidney injury; HBP: heparin-binding protein; SCr: serum creatinine; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; Lac: lactic acid; APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; WBC: white blood cell; Neut: neutrophils; PCT: procalcitonin.

表2 HBP与其他临床资料的相关性分析

Table 2 Correlation analysis between HBP and other clinical data

Variable	<i>r</i>	P value
Age	-0.141	0.243
SCr	0.538	<0.001
eGFR	-0.546	<0.001
Lac	0.022	0.858
APACHE II	0.341	0.004
SOFA	0.566	<0.001
WBC	0.089	0.465
Neut	0.112	0.355
PCT	0.444	<0.001

HBP: heparin-binding protein; SCr: serum creatinine; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; Lac: lactic acid; APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; WBC: white blood cell; Neut: neutrophils; PCT: procalcitonin.

2.3 脓毒症患者发生 AKI 的 logistic 回归分析

单因素 logistic 回归分析显示, 入院时 HBP、血肌酐、eGFR、APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、PCT 与脓毒症患者发生 AKI 有关。将上述变量进一步纳入多因素 logistic 回归分析示: HBP 与 SOFA 评分为脓毒症 AKI 的独立危险因素, HBP 指标每增加 1, AKI 的发病风险增加 0.018 倍; SOFA 评分每增加 1, AKI 的发病风险增加 0.361 倍(表 3)。

2.4 ROC 曲线分析指标对 AKI 的预测效能

HBP 和 SOFA 评分预测脓毒症发生 AKI 的 ROC 曲线分析结果显示: HBP 可作为脓毒症患者 AKI 的预测指标, 其 AUC 为 0.874, 最佳截断点为 79.895, 灵敏度为 92.7%, 特异度为 72.4%; SOFA 评分的 AUC 为 0.913, 最佳截断点为 9.500, 灵敏度为 95.1%, 特异度为 79.3%(表 4, 图 1)。

表3 Logistic 回归模型参数估计结果

Table 3 Logistic regression model parameter estimation results

Variable	Univariate logistic regression model		Multivariate logistic regression model	
	OR(95%CI)	P value	OR(95%CI)	P value
Male	0.963(0.370–2.508)	0.939	–	–
Age	0.992(0.963–1.021)	0.579	–	–
HBP	1.024(1.012–1.036)	<0.001	1.018(1.004–1.032)	0.014
SCr	1.047(1.021–1.073)	<0.001	1.021(0.995–1.047)	0.120
eGFR	0.910(0.870–0.952)	<0.001	–	–
Lac	1.213(0.977–1.505)	0.080	–	–
APACHE II	1.182(1.079–1.296)	<0.001	1.036(0.862–1.245)	0.708
SOFA	1.581(1.294–1.932)	<0.001	1.361(1.033–1.792)	0.028
WBC	0.978(0.922–1.037)	0.453	–	–
Neut	1.004(0.964–1.045)	0.851	–	–
PCT	1.032(1.010–1.055)	0.005	1.032(0.997–1.069)	0.073

HBP: heparin-binding protein; SCr: serum creatinine; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; Lac: lactic acid; APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; WBC: white blood cell; Neut: neutrophils; PCT: procalcitonin; –: no datum.

表4 多指标对脓毒症患者AKI预后评估价值

Table 4 Evaluation value of multiple indicators for prognosis of patients with sepsis

Variable	AUC	SE	95%CI	P value	Sensitivity	Specificity	Cut-off value
HBP	0.874	0.044	(0.787–0.961)	<0.001	92.7%	72.4%	79.895
SOFA	0.913	0.041	(0.834–0.993)	<0.001	95.1%	79.3%	9.500

AKI: acute kidney injury; HBP: heparin-binding protein; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; AUC: area under the curve.

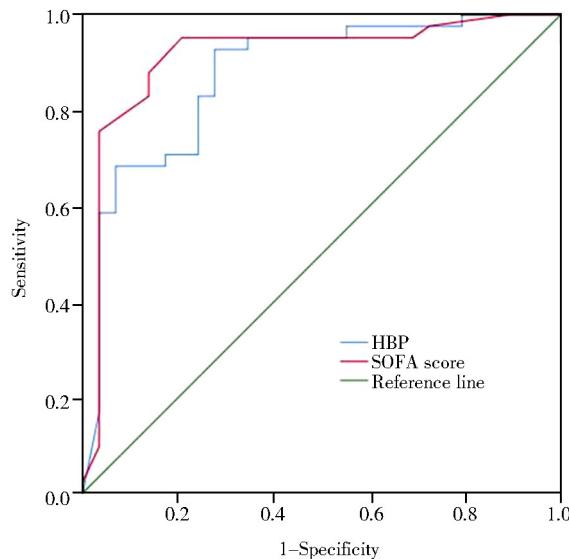


图1 预测脓毒症患者发生AKI风险的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve for predicting risk of AKI in patients with sepsis

AKI: acute kidney injury; ROC: receiver operating characteristic; HBP: heparin-binding protein; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment.

3 讨论

目前有研究报道脓毒症相关性肾损伤的发病机制是微循环功能障碍引起的肾脏局部缺血缺氧,此外肾实质炎症细胞浸润、内皮功能障碍等学说也越来越得到重视^[9]。而HBP恰好是一种炎症介质和血管渗透剂,诱导急性肾损伤的发生。有文献报道,HBP水平能够评估脓毒症患者器官障碍的严重程度^[10]。

健康人血清中HBP浓度很低。当发生细菌感染时,细菌抗原刺激中性粒细胞分泌HBP^[11],在脓毒症患者中,78%的患者HBP水平升高,这是疾病进展为脓毒症的一个强有力的预测因子^[12,13],并且HBP作为一种急性时相蛋白,对脓毒症的诊断比其他细胞因子更准确^[14]。Li等^[15]在动物模型中发现,HBP在脓毒症诱导的AKI相关的初始炎症反应中发挥重要作用。Fisher等^[6]通过临床研究发现,脓毒症合并AKI

患者基线中位血浆HBP水平(38.9 μg/L)高于脓毒症未合并AKI患者(9.5 μg/L)。Tvverring等^[7]不仅认为HBP诱导肾小管上皮细胞发生炎症反应,进而导致AKI的发生,他还通过对511例严重脓毒症或脓毒性休克患者研究发现,发生AKI 2~3期者基线中位血浆HBP水平明显高于未发生AKI者,且HBP可有效预测脓毒症相关AKI的发生。因此我们推测HBP与脓毒症患者发生AKI有关,但目前国内相关研究较少。

本研究回顾性分析脓毒症患者的临床资料,将其分为AKI组与非AKI组,将2组患者的临床资料进行比较发现,与非AKI组相比,AKI组患者的HBP、SCr、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、PCT指标,均高于未发生AKI组患者,差异均有统计学意义。为了进一步明确HBP与其他指标的关系,经Spearman相关法分析得出HBP与SCr、APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、PCT呈正相关;而与eGFR呈负相关。Xue等^[16]也发现HBP与血肌酐呈正相关,监测HBP可用来预测新冠肺炎继发的多器官损伤,这也为HBP与脓毒症引起的其他器官功能障碍的相关性提出指引。logistic回归分析显示HBP和SOFA评分是脓毒症患者AKI的危险因素,且通过ROC曲线分析发现,HBP与SOFA评分均能作为预测脓毒症发生AKI的指标。然而SOFA评分过程较复杂,需要综合评估呼吸、循环、肝脏、肾脏等情况,才能判断发病时的器官功能障碍^[17]。而HBP作为单一指标,与SOFA评分的灵敏度和特异度相差不大,只需简单检测即可快速评估患者器官功能状态。

综上,HBP可作为预测脓毒症患者AKI的危险因素,对临床判断脓毒症患者的病情及预后的改善具有一定意义。本研究的缺点是病例相对较少,需要增加样本量减少误差。同时,患者可能不会第一时间到我院就诊,造成数据采集的时间偏差。各参数的计算结果都受到一些处理因素的干扰。

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