

· 临床研究 ·

重症监护室老年脓毒症患者合并急性肝损伤的特征及影响因素

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【摘要】目的 探讨急性肝损伤对重症监护室老年脓毒症患者的影响并分析相关危险因素。**方法** 回顾性分析首都医科大学附属北京中医医院重症医学科2019年9月至2022年8月收治的123例老年脓毒症患者的临床资料。根据是否存在急性肝损伤将患者分为观察组(老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤, 53例)和对照组(老年脓毒症未合并急性肝损伤, 70例)。采用SPSS 25.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 分别采用t检验、Mann-Whitney U检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。采用二元logistic回归分析老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤的危险因素。**结果** 与对照组相比, 观察组患者急性生理与慢性健康状况评分(APACHE)Ⅱ、直接胆红素、总胆红素、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、谷氨酰转肽酶(GGT)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、血清肌红蛋白(MB)、凝血酶原时间、活化部分凝血活酶时间、凝血酶凝固时间、D-二聚体、白细胞、中性粒细胞百分比和降钙素原水平均显著升高; 观察组患者死亡率显著高于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。logistic回归分析结果显示, ALT、GGT、降钙素原及APACHE Ⅱ评分均是老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤的危险因素, C反应蛋白水平是保护因素。**结论** 老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤患者的转氨酶、凝血指标、感染指标水平显著升高, 死亡率显著上升。ALT、GGT、降钙素原水平及APACHE Ⅱ评分增加是老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤危险因素。

【关键词】 化学性与药物性肝损伤; 脓毒症; 重症监护室

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Characteristics of acute liver injury in elderly patients with sepsis in intensive care unit and its influencing factors

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of acute liver injury on the elderly patients with sepsis in intensive care unit (ICU) and analyze its risk factors. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was made on the clinical data of 123 elderly septic patients admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine affiliated to Capital Medical University from September 2019 to August 2022. According to the presence of acute liver injury, they were divided into observation group (sepsis complicated with acute liver injury, $n=53$) and control group (sepsis without acute liver injury, $n=70$). SPSS statistics 25.0 was used for data analysis, and according to the type of data, t-test, Mann-Whitney U test or χ^2 test were used for comparison between groups. Binary logistic regression was used to analyze the risk factors of senile sepsis complicated with acute liver injury. **Results** Compared with control group, the observation group showed a significant increase in acute physiology and chronic health evaluation (APACHE) Ⅱ score, direct bilirubin, total bilirubin, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), serum myoglobin (MB), prothrombin time, activated partial thrombin time, thrombin coagulation time, white blood cells, neutrophil percentage, and procyclitin levels ($P<0.05$). The mortality in the observation group were significantly higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that ALT, GGT, procyclitin level and APACHE Ⅱ score were risk factors of sepsis complicated with acute liver injury, while C-reactive protein level was protective factor. **Conclusion** Transaminase, coagulation index, infection index, and in-hospital mortality in the elderly septic patients complicated with acute liver injury increase significantly. Increased ALT, GGT, procyclitin and APACHE Ⅱ score are risk factors of elderly septic patients complicated with acute liver injury.

【Key words】 chemical and drug induced liver injury; sepsis; intensive care unit

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脓毒症是重症医学科(intensive care unit, ICU)常见疾病,也是ICU住院患者常见死亡原因之一。流行病学资料显示全球每年约有600万患者死于脓毒症^[1]。根据最新的脓毒症3.0的标准,脓毒症被定义为机体对感染的反应失调而导致危及生命的器官功能障碍^[2]。与既往脓毒症1.0和2.0版本相比,脓毒症3.0新版标准不再局限于机体对炎症的反应,而是以机体对感染的反应失调和器官功能障碍为核心。肝脏是临幊上常常被脓毒症累及的重要器官之一,在脓毒症的发生发展过程中起着重要作用^[3,4],既参与免疫防御,也可引起免疫炎症风暴,加剧感染,同时炎症也会造成肝脏损伤,进而导致脓毒症相关肝损伤^[5]。与既往病毒性肝炎导致的肝损伤或药物性肝损伤不同的是,脓毒症肝损伤的发生率与脓毒症的严重程度和持续时间直接相关^[6]。既往研究显示脓毒症急性肝损伤的发生率约为34%~46%,脓毒症合并肝损伤患者的死亡率高达54%~68%^[7],因此早期识别肝损伤对评估ICU老年脓毒症患者的临床预后具有重要意义。尽管脓毒症3.0诊断标准中已包含肝脏功能的评估,但关于ICU收治的老年患者群体中肝功能指标的高低与患者预后的相关性仍尚未明确,值得探讨。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2019年9月至2022年8月首都医科大学附属北京中医医院重症医学科收治的123例老年脓毒症患者的临床资料。根据是否存在急性肝损伤将患者分为观察组(老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤)和对照组(老年脓毒症不合并急性肝损伤)。脓毒症的诊断参考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3.0诊断标准^[2],存在感染且序贯器官衰竭评估(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)评分≥2分。急性肝损伤的诊断标准:既往无慢性肝病史,临床症状出现乏力、恶心等消化道症状,并伴有总胆红素>2 mg/dl(>34 μmol/L)或血清转氨酶高于正常值上限的2倍^[8]。单纯老年脓毒症定义为年龄≥60岁,明确诊断为脓毒症且不存在急性肝损伤的患者。

纳入标准:(1)经脓毒症3.0标准明确诊断为脓毒症;(2)年龄≥60岁。排除标准:(1)转入ICU后24 h内死亡或转出;(2)慢性肝炎、急性病毒性肝炎、药物性肝损伤;(3)恶性肿瘤晚期;(4)妊娠期或哺乳期女性;(5)临床资料不完整。

分析2组患者的临床资料,观察急性肝损伤对老年脓毒症患者的影响及老年脓毒症合并急性肝损

伤的临床危险因素。本研究符合《世界医学协会赫尔辛基宣言》。

1.2 主要观察指标

主要观察指标包括患者性别、年龄、生命体征;急性生理与慢性健康状况评分(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation, APACHE)Ⅱ;既往病史;肝功能指标;凝血指标;感染指标;临床预后指标(ICU死亡率、28 d死亡率、院内总死亡率、ICU住院时间、总住院时间)等。临床随访观察时间为28 d。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料使用中位数(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。采用二元logistic回归分析老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤患者的危险因素。通过单因素分析筛选变量(变量筛选标准为 $P<0.05$),并根据临床专业知识纳入已经证实有临床意义的指标作为危险因素候选指标,再进行多因素分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者一般资料比较

123例老年脓毒症患者中,观察组53例,对照组70例。2组患者比较,观察组APACHEⅡ评分、心力衰竭与肾功能不全病史率均显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。2组患者性别、年龄、体温、心率、呼吸、血压、吸烟史、饮酒史、心肌梗死病史、高血压病史、心房颤动病史、慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)史、脑血管病史、糖尿病史方面比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表1)。

2.2 2组患者肝功能指标与凝血指标比较

观察组患者直接胆红素、总胆红素、丙氨酸氨基转移酶、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶、谷氨酰转肽酶、乳酸脱氢酶、血清肌红蛋白水平均显著高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。观察组患者凝血酶原时间、活化部分凝血活酶时间、凝血酶凝固时间显著长于对照组,D-二聚体水平显著高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.3 2组患者感染指标水平比较

观察组患者白细胞水平、中性粒细胞百分比和降钙素原水平均显著高于对照组;淋巴细胞百分比显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。2组患者C反应蛋白水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表3)。

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Observation group (n=53)	Control group (n=70)	P value
Gender(male/female, n)	26/27	38/32	0.565
Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	77.96±13.46	77.44±13.34	0.792
Body temperature(℃, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	37.25±1.06	37.27±1.01	0.707
Heart rate(beats/min, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	97.55±20.89	91.91±19.98	0.134
Respiration rate(times/min, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	23.04±6.62	23.57±12.80	0.728
Systolic blood pressure(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	123.64±25.52	126.81±24.76	0.489
Diastolic blood pressure(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	70.75±17.47	70.61±15.15	0.962
APACHE II score(points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	20.09±7.04	16.77±6.64	0.008
Previous medical history[n(%)]			
Smoking	12(22.64)	15(21.43)	0.872
Alcohol drinking	8(15.09)	7(10.00)	0.393
Myocardial infarction	9(16.98)	6(8.57)	0.158
Heart failure	35(66.04)	25(35.71)	0.001
Hypertension	39(73.58)	54(77.14)	0.649
Atrial fibrillation	23(43.40)	23(32.86)	0.232
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	7(13.21)	4(5.71)	0.149
Cerebrovascular disease	27(50.94)	47(67.14)	0.069
Renal insufficiency	39(73.58)	39(55.71)	0.042
Diabetes mellitus	19(35.85)	35(50.00)	0.117

APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

表2 2组患者肝功能指标与凝血指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of liver function indexes and coagulation indexes between two groups [M(Q₁, Q₃)]

Item	Observation group (n=53)	Control group (n=70)	P value
Direct bilirubin(μmol/L)	9.25(4.70, 26.58)	3.90(2.50, 7.33)	<0.001
Total bilirubin(μmol/L)	17.80(10.63, 42.55)	9.60(6.35, 15.13)	<0.001
ALT(U/L)	84.55(46.10, 203.95)	10.65(4.11, 22.43)	<0.001
AST(U/L)	148.25(83.08, 454.05)	19.25(12.63, 29.00)	<0.001
GGT(U/L)	64.65(25.88, 139.40)	23.55(16.68, 31.40)	<0.001
LDH(U/L)	546.50(332.38, 906.65)	245.20(194.93, 320.90)	<0.001
MB(μg/L)	356.25(106.65, 1017.93)	109.75(45.45, 308.10)	<0.001
Prothrombin time(s)	14.90(12.70, 17.75)	13.50(12.25, 15.20)	0.020
Activated partial thrombin time(s)	35.30(29.90, 41.40)	32.10(28.55, 35.30)	0.019
Thrombin coagulation time(s)	15.70(14.60, 17.65)	15.10(13.60, 16.50)	0.009
D-dimer(mg/L)	1.73(0.75, 5.88)	1.01(0.53, 2.34)	0.017

ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate acid aminotransferase; GGT: glutamyl transpeptidase; LDH: lactate dehydrogenase; MB: myoglobin.

表3 2组患者感染指标水平比较

Table 3 Comparison of infection indexes between two groups [M(Q₁, Q₃)]

Item	Observation group (n=53)	Control group (n=70)	P value
Leucocyte($\times 10^9$)	12.87(9.62, 18.04)	9.38(6.08, 14.50)	0.005
Percentage of neutrophils(%)	87.40(82.00, 93.65)	83.60(74.65, 83.60)	0.021
Percentage of lymphocytes(%)	4.30(3.00, 10.10)	8.10(5.40, 13.80)	0.005
C-reactive protein(mg/L)	106.70(57.80, 183.50)	78.60(37.45, 166.75)	0.239
Procalcitonin(ng/ml)	3.42(1.06, 9.87)	1.51(0.55, 5.30)	0.028

2.4 2组患者临床预后情况比较

观察组患者院内总死亡率、ICU死亡率及28 d死亡率均显著高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);观察组患者ICU住院时间和院内总住院时间比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表4)。

2.5 老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤的危险因素分析

本研究逻辑回归分析结果显示,丙氨酸氨基转移酶、谷氨酰转肽酶、降钙素原及APACHE II评分是老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤的危险因素,C反应蛋白水平是保护因素(表5)。

表4 2组患者临床预后情况比较
Table 4 Comparison of clinical outcomes between two groups

Item	Observation group (n=53)	Control group (n=70)	P value
Mortality [n(%)]			
Overall hospital mortality	33(62.26)	24(34.29)	0.004
ICU mortality rate	32(60.38)	21(30.00)	0.001
28 d mortality rate	27(50.94)	21(30.00)	0.018
ICU stay length [d, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	15.00(5.50, 23.00)	15.00(8.75, 25.50)	0.326
Hospital stay length [d, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	16.00(6.00, 31.00)	22.00(12.75, 40.00)	0.065

表5 老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤患者危险因素分析

Table 5 Analysis of risk factors in elderly patients with sepsis complicated with acute liver injury

Factor	OR (95%CI)	P value
ALT	1.019(1.009–1.030)	<0.001
GGT	1.023(1.009–1.037)	0.001
Procalcitonin	1.056(1.008–1.106)	0.023
C-reactive protein	0.991(0.982–1.000)	0.046
APACHE II score	1.107(1.008–1.216)	0.034

ALT: alanine aminotransferase; GGT: glutamyl transpeptidase; APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II.

3 讨 论

本研究共纳入123例明确诊断为老年脓毒症的患者,结果显示观察组患者心力衰竭病史率和肾功能不全病史率均显著高于对照组。因此,既往心、肾功能不全患者合并脓毒症时诱发肝功能损伤患者应尽早完善转氨酶、胆红素、肝脏超声等相关检查以尽早识别老年脓毒症肝损伤的发生风险,并积极干预患者心、肾功能障碍以降低老年脓毒症肝损伤的发生风险^[9]。刘晓娣等^[10]研究结果显示老年脓毒症合并肝损伤患者白细胞水平、中性粒细胞百分比、超敏C反应蛋白和降钙素原水平未见明显升高,但白细胞介素-6水平显著升高,该结果与本研究结果不一致的原因可能与患者脓毒症感染的程度不同有关。高飞等^[11]研究结果显示脓毒症肝损伤患者外周血中性粒细胞水平显著升高,功能下降,并对脓毒症肝损伤患者的预后具有一定预测价值。本研究结果显示老年脓毒症合并肝损伤患者白细胞水平、中性粒细胞百分比和降钙素原水平均显著高于对照组,淋巴细胞百分比显著低于对照组。因此,积极控制炎症反应对延缓脓毒症肝损伤具有重要意义。机体绝大部分凝血因子通过肝脏合成,因此肝脏在机体凝血功能方面发挥着重要作用^[12,13]。本研究中,老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤患者的凝血指标水平均显著升高。脓毒症时由于微血管内皮损伤,导致纤溶和凝血系统平衡失调,出现广泛凝血功能障碍,进

而加重肝功能障碍。因此,老年脓毒症合并肝损伤患者应时刻关注患者凝血功能指标,并及时补充凝血因子以弥补肝脏功能障碍导致内源性凝血因子合成不足的缺陷。

郭莉等^[14]回顾性分析224例脓毒症患者临床预后,结果显示脓毒症合并肝损伤总死亡率约为35.37%,显著高于非肝损伤组患者(17.61%),与本研究结果一致。本研究中老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤患者的院内总死亡率、ICU死亡率和28 d死亡率均显著高于单纯老年脓毒症患者。因此,积极改善患者肝功能对降低老年脓毒症患者死亡率意义重大,值得临床关注。

有报道^[15,16]脓毒症合并肝损伤患者的影响因素多与凝血指标、转氨酶相关。杜敏等^[17]研究显示患者年龄大、APACHE II评分高是脓毒症合并肝损伤的临床危险因素。曹瑛等^[18]研究显示APACHE II评分、机械通气时间及发生多器官功能障碍是患者发生脓毒症合并肝损伤患者的独立危险因素。本研究结果显示,丙氨酸氨基转移酶、谷氨酰转肽酶、降钙素原水平及APACHE II评分增加是老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤的危险因素。因此,针对老年脓毒症患者,应尽早完善降钙素原水平、C反应蛋白水平检测,并评估APACHE II评分以尽早采取合理干预措施,从而改善患者预后。

综上,与单纯老年脓毒症相比,老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤患者的转氨酶、凝血指标、感染指标水平显著升高,ICU和院内总死亡率显著上升。丙氨酸氨基转移酶、谷氨酰转肽酶、降钙素原水平及APACHE II评分增加是老年脓毒症合并急性肝损伤的危险因素。

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