

· 临床研究 ·

老年冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤患者的出血风险预测研究

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【摘要】目的 基于单中心临床数据建立老年冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤患者的出血事件预警评分。**方法** 回顾性选取中国人民解放军总医院大数据中心临床数据库自2008年1月至12月入院治疗的老年冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤患者的临床数据作为模型训练组。以临床显著出血事件为研究终点事件,对临床数据进行基线分析,并建立决策树、支持向量机、逻辑回归和随机森林模型。进一步前瞻性纳入2019年1月到2020年12月入院的冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤患者作为验证组,通过对准确度、灵敏度、特异度和受试者工作特征曲线下面积(AUC)评估进行模型性能比较,并基于最优模型建立出血预测评分。采用SPSS 15.0和R 3.6.1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、 χ^2 检验或Wilcoxon检验。**结果** 训练组患者511例,发生临床显著出血事件患者35例;验证组患者205例,发生临床显著出血事件患者11例。采用递归特征消除法对变量进行筛选,选取包含5个变量(脑利钠肽前体、总胆红素、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶、癌胚抗原、尿素)时的逻辑回归模型作为最优模型,训练组模型AUC值、准确度、灵敏度和特异度分别为0.791、0.757、0.714和0.800;验证组AUC值、准确度、灵敏度和特异度分别为0.748、0.747、0.500和0.760。我们基于该模型构建了出血预测评分以便于临床应用。**结论** 出血风险预测模型及评分可用于预测老年冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤患者临床显著出血事件的发生。

【关键词】 冠心病; 肠道恶性肿瘤; 出血; 风险预测模型; 机器学习

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Prediction of bleeding risk in elderly patients with coronary heart disease and intestinal malignancies

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【Abstract】 Objective To establish an individualized bleeding risk assessment system for the elderly coronary heart disease (CHD) patients complicated with intestinal malignant tumor based on single-center clinical big data. **Methods** Clinical data of the elderly CHD patients with intestinal cancer and being treated in the Chinese PLA General Hospital during January 2008 and December 2018 were collected retrospectively from the Clinical Database in the Big Data Center of the hospital, and they were subjected as the validation cohort. Taking the occurrence of major as the research endpoints, baseline analysis, decision tree model, support vector machine, logistic regression model and random forest model were performed on the clinical data. And then the CHD patients with intestinal tumor admitted into the hospital from January 2019 to December 2020 were prospectively recruited and served as derivation cohort. Finally, the performance of above models were evaluated and verified based on the accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC). A predictive system for bleeding risk was established on the obtained optimal model. SPSS statistics 15.0 and R 3.6.1 were used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using student's t test, Chi-square test or Wilcoxon test depending on different data types. **Results** There were 511 patients in the derivation cohort and 35 patients with clinically significant bleeding events; 205 patients in the validation cohort and 11 patients with clinically significant bleeding events. Recursive feature elimination was used to screen the variables, and the logistic regression model containing 5 variables (brain natriuretic peptide precursor, total bilirubin, aspartate aminotransferase, carcinoembryonic antigen and urea) was selected as the optimal model. In the training set, the AUC value, accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of the model were 0.791, 0.757, 0.714, and

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0.800, respectively. In the verification set, the AUC value, accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity were 0.748, 0.747, 0.500 and 0.760, respectively. Based on this model, we constructed the bleeding prediction score for clinical application. **Conclusion** Our established risk model and score system can predict bleeding events in the elderly CHD patients with intestinal malignant tumor.

【Key words】 coronary disease; intestinal malignant tumor; bleeding; risk prediction model; machine learning

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出血是接受抗血小板治疗的冠心病患者^[1]和肠道恶性肿瘤患者^[2]的常见并发症之一。恶性肿瘤引发的凝血功能改变、癌灶破溃及对周围血管的侵蚀等因素均可诱发临床显著出血事件^[3]。出血是延长冠心病患者住院时间和增加其死亡率的重要原因^[4],目前临床上有完善的急性冠脉综合征缺血事件评分,如全球急性冠状动脉事件注册危险(global registry of acute coronary events, GRACE)评分和心肌梗死溶栓治疗危险(thrombolysis in myocardial infarction, TIMI)评分^[5,6],然而目前尚没有可用于评估老年冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤患者出血风险的临床工具。本研究基于中国人民解放军总医院大数据中心的临床数据,开发了可快速评估老年冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤患者出血风险的模型和评分系统,报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性选取中国人民解放军总医院大数据中心临床数据库中自2008年1月至12月入院治疗的老年冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤患者的临床数据作为模型训练组。前瞻性收集2019年1月至2020年12月入院患者的临床数据用作模型验证作为验证组。纳入标准:(1)临床诊断同时包含“冠心病”和“肠道恶性肿瘤”(根据ICD10诊断代码从数据库中筛选);(2)年龄 ≥ 60 岁;(3)临床数据完整。排除标准:临床数据存在明显缺失及错误(缺失超过30%以上或经人工核对判断明显偏离参考值)的指标。出血事件的定义基于TIMI出血分级标准中的“临床显著出血事件”(发生颅内出血/临床可见出血或血红蛋白浓度在6个月内下降 ≥ 5 g/dl)。本研究获得中国人民解放军总医院伦理委员会的批准(伦理审查号:伦审第S2021-347-01号)。

1.2 收集参数

本研究共收集59个临床参数进行分析,包括7个方面:(1)人口学指标;(2)入院后首次临床检验指标;(3)肿瘤病理分型;(4)肿瘤病理的分化分级;(5)抗血小板用药方案;(6)合并症诊断;(7)接

受冠状动脉介入治疗情况。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 15.0和R 3.6.1统计软件进行数据分析。在采用missForest法补全基线数据中的缺失数值后,使用Smote法对训练组的数据进行了均衡性处理,并进一步进行基线分析;符合正态分布的计量资料用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用 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Wilcoxon检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。把纳入模型的变量数用作参数,使用递归特征消除法对变量进行筛选,分别建立逻辑回归(logistic regression)、决策树(decision tree)、支持向量机(support vector machine, SVM)和随机森林(random forest)四种模型,并将筛选出的连续变量转换为分类变量后纳入向后逐步回归模型,得到最终的逻辑回归模型,并绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线。而后通过绘制列线图制定出出血事件预测评分,为了验证该评分的合理性,我们将出血预测分数和出血事件发生率分别作为 x 轴和 y 轴绘图,以直观显示出出血分数对应真实出血事件发生率的趋势。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患者一般临床资料比较

训练组纳入患者511例,其中35例发生临床显著出血事件;验证组纳入患者205例,其中11例发生临床显著出血事件。2组患者 K^+ 浓度比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),然而其 P 值接近0.05,结合临床实际情况,不认为这一指标在2组间存在有明确意义的显著差异。替格瑞洛用药史比较,差异有显著统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。考虑其原因为:训练组选取2008年1月至12月入院的患者的资料,验证组患者入院时间为2019年1月至2020年12月,口服替格瑞洛作为一种更新的抗血小板治疗方案,近年来临床应用显著增加,故在验证组患者中的应用显著多于训练组。其余指标差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$;表1)。

表 1 2 组患者一般临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline characteristics between two groups

Variable	Derivation cohort (n=511)	Validation cohort (n=205)	P value
Age[years, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	72.00(67.00, 78.00)	71.00(66.00, 78.00)	0.096
Male[n(%)]	316(61.84)	128(62.44)	0.949
Thrombin time[s, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	16.00(15.30, 16.80)	15.80(15.20, 16.60)	0.056
APTT[s, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	37.10(34.20, 40.30)	35.80(33.00, 39.02)	0.131
PPT[s, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	13.50(12.90, 14.20)	13.60(12.97, 14.00)	0.673
PTA[%, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	93.00(83.00, 102.00)	92.50(86.00, 102.00)	0.783
INR[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	1.05(0.99, 1.13)	1.05(0.99, 1.10)	0.771
FIB[g/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	3.56(3.04, 4.36)	3.49(2.97, 4.13)	0.108
RBC[$\times 10^{12}/L$, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	4.06(3.61, 4.48)	4.09(3.64, 4.46)	0.985
WBC[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	6.34(5.03, 8.12)	5.90(4.75, 7.80)	0.052
NEU[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	0.66(0.58, 0.76)	0.64(0.57, 0.75)	0.179
LYM[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	0.24(0.15, 0.32)	0.24(0.16, 0.32)	0.700
Monocyte[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	0.06(0.05, 0.08)	0.07(0.06, 0.08)	0.062
Eosinophil[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	0.02(0.01, 0.03)	0.02(0.01, 0.04)	0.310
Basophil[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	0.00(0.00, 0.01)	0.00(0.00, 0.01)	0.300
PLT[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	204.00(159.50, 243.00)	198.00(158.00, 253.50)	0.938
HCT[%, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	0.36(0.32, 0.40)	0.36(0.32, 0.39)	0.471
MCV[fl, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	89.70(85.30, 93.10)	88.80(85.20, 92.45)	0.219
ALT[U/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	14.65(10.30, 23.80)	13.90(9.80, 20.50)	0.128
AST[U/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	17.00(14.20, 23.80)	17.10(13.60, 22.90)	0.451
Urea[mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	5.29(4.24, 6.39)	5.13(4.16, 6.45)	0.519
Creatinine[$\mu\text{mol/L}$, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	72.50(62.10, 86.10)	74.90(62.30, 86.00)	0.625
Uric acid[$\mu\text{mol/L}$, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	289.20(233.30, 352.90)	291.25(222.33, 339.95)	0.457
Blood glucose[mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	5.75(4.91, 7.34)	5.71(5.05, 7.12)	0.860
TBIL[$\mu\text{mol/L}$, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	10.50(8.00, 15.03)	11.15(7.97, 15.43)	0.696
DBIL[$\mu\text{mol/L}$, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	3.50(2.40, 5.10)	3.45(2.40, 4.93)	0.554
Total protein[g/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	66.00(61.20, 70.20)	66.50(62.00, 70.80)	0.346
Albumin[g/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	38.10(34.62, 41.60)	38.50(35.20, 41.40)	0.740
K ⁺ [mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	4.04(3.75, 4.32)	3.94(3.64, 4.24)	0.044
Na ⁺ [mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	141.20(138.70, 143.20)	140.60(138.50, 142.62)	0.166
Blood chloride[mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	103.80(101.10, 106.70)	103.80(101.47, 106.10)	0.918
Creatine kinase[ng/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	59.70(40.00, 89.55)	66.10(41.62, 95.55)	0.413
NT-pro-BNP[ng/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	352.80(110.70, 1126.00)	222.45(86.10, 608.75)	0.061
CK-MB[ng/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	13.70(10.50, 17.70)	15.55(12.53, 19.17)	0.060
Troponin T[$\mu\text{g/L}$, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	0.01(0.01, 0.02)	0.01(0.01, 0.02)	0.776
CEA[ng/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	3.90(2.22, 12.17)	3.93(2.24, 12.04)	0.905
CA125[U/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	12.29(8.59, 21.01)	9.93(7.09, 15.15)	0.072
CA199[U/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	16.14(8.70, 34.79)	12.75(7.74, 36.52)	0.189
CA153[U/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	9.91(7.60, 13.86)	9.79(7.22, 13.49)	0.415
AFP[ng/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	2.52(1.91, 3.38)	2.67(1.87, 3.72)	0.259
Pathological classification of tumors[n(%)]			
Adenocarcinoma	445(87.08)	179(87.32)	1.000
Squamous cell carcinoma	4(0.78)	1(0.49)	1.000
Tumor differentiation[n(%)]			0.168
Poor	28(5.48)	5(2.44)	
Moderate or poor	61(11.94)	17(8.29)	
Moderate	270(52.84)	118(57.56)	
High or moderate	13(2.54)	3(1.46)	
High	17(3.33)	4(1.95)	
Medication programme[n(%)]			
Aspirin	104(20.35)	49(23.90)	0.344
Clopidogrel	96(18.79)	35(17.07)	0.668
Ticagrelor	5(0.98)	10(4.88)	0.002
Complication[n(%)]			
Hypertension	324(63.41)	137(66.83)	0.436
Cerebral infarction	35(6.85)	7(3.41)	0.111
Anemia	36(7.05)	7(3.41)	0.094
Renal insufficiency	19(3.72)	9(4.39)	0.837
Diabetes mellitus	179(35.03)	74(36.10)	0.854
Percutaneous coronary intervention[n(%)]			
Coronary angiography	43(8.41)	19(9.26)	0.585
Intracoronary stent implantation	11(2.15)	5(2.43)	0.598

APTT: activated partial thromboplastin time; PPT, plasma prothrombin time; PTA: plasma prothrombin activity; INR: international normalized ratio; FIB: plasma fibrinogen; RBC: red blood cell; WBC: white blood cell; NEU: neutrophil; LYM: lymphocyte; PLT: platelet; HCT: hematocrit; MCV: mean corpuscular volume; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; TBIL: total bilirubin; DBIL: direct bilirubin; NT-pro-BNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; CK-MB: creatine kinase MB; CEA: carcinoembryonic antigen; CA125: carbohydrate antigen 125; CA199: carbohydrate antigen 199; CA153: carbohydrate antigen 153; AFP: alpha-fetoprotein.

2.2 模型变量筛选及纳入

我们将纳入模型的变量数用作参数,使用递归特征消除法(recursive feature elimination, RFE)对变量进行筛选,最终生成若干特征子集,最终选取的最优特征子集中包含8个变量:谷草转氨酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、尿素、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)、直接胆红素(direct bilirubin, DBIL)、血钾、脑利钠肽前体(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)、癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)、糖类抗原125(carbohydrate antigen 125, CA125)。详见表2。

表2 训练组中出血风险预测因素与出血事件的关系

Table 2 Univariable relationship between continuous risk factors and in-hospital major bleeding in derivation cohort

Variable	$[M(Q_1, Q_3)]$		
	Non-bleeding($n=476$)	Bleeding($n=35$)	P value
AST(U/L)	16.75(13.83,23.15)	22.60(15.90,59.95)	<0.001
Urea(mmol/L)	5.24(4.19,6.34)	5.74(4.93,6.79)	0.021
TBIL(μ mol/L)	10.30(7.90,14.80)	13.60(10.10,19.55)	0.002
DBIL(μ mol/L)	3.40(2.40,5.00)	4.50(3.45,6.35)	0.001
K ⁺ (mmol/L)	4.02(3.73,4.30)	4.30(3.85,4.66)	0.011
NT-pro-BNP (ng/ml)	324.25(103.68,897.40)	591.60(268.90,3902.00)	0.008
CEA(ng/ml)	3.92(2.23,12.17)	3.67(2.21,21.01)	0.679
CA125(U/ml)	12.24(8.54,20.96)	13.02(9.50,31.37)	0.350

AST: aspartate aminotransferase; TBIL: total bilirubin; DBIL: direct bilirubin; NT-pro-BNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; CEA: carcinoembryonic antigen; CA125: carbohydrate antigen 125.

2.3 模型性能评估

训练和验证过程中建立的四种模型的准确性、灵敏度、特异度,详见表3;训练组及验证组ROC曲线及曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC),详见图1。为了便于临床应用,我们通过将8个连续变量转换为分类变量后纳入向后逐步回归模型,最终得到包含5个变量(NT-proBNP、TBIL、AST、CEA、尿素)的逻辑回归模型。在训练组中,逻辑回归模型的AUC值、准确度、灵敏度和特异度分别为0.791、0.757、0.714和0.800。Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验的 P 值为0.670,模型拟合效果良好。在验证组中,其AUC值、准确度、灵敏度和特异度分别为0.748、0.747、0.500和0.760。最终建立模型的森林图、系数、 P 值、95%CI和比值比,详见图2。

表3 训练组中不同模型性能比较

Table 3 Comparison of performance of different models in derivation cohort

Model	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity
Logistic regression	0.757	0.714	0.800
SVM	0.879	0.814	0.943
Decision tree	0.871	0.914	0.829
Random forests	0.829	0.829	0.829

SVM: support vector machine.

2.4 出血预测评分的建立

我们将模型中包含的变量绘制成列线图(图3),并进一步制定了老年冠心病合并肠道恶性

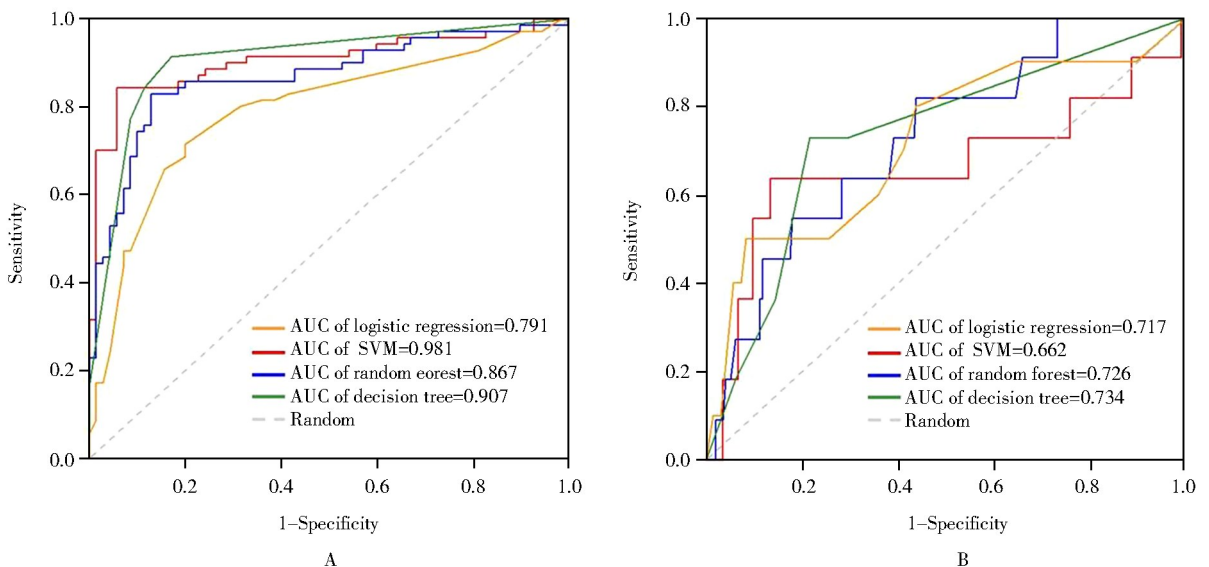


图1 训练组及验证组出血事件ROC曲线

Figure 1 Receiver operating characteristic curves of bleeding events in derivation and validation cohort

A: ROC curves of bleeding events in derivation cohort; B: ROC curves of bleeding events in validation cohort

ROC: receiver operating characteristic; AUC: area under the curve; SVM: support vector machine.

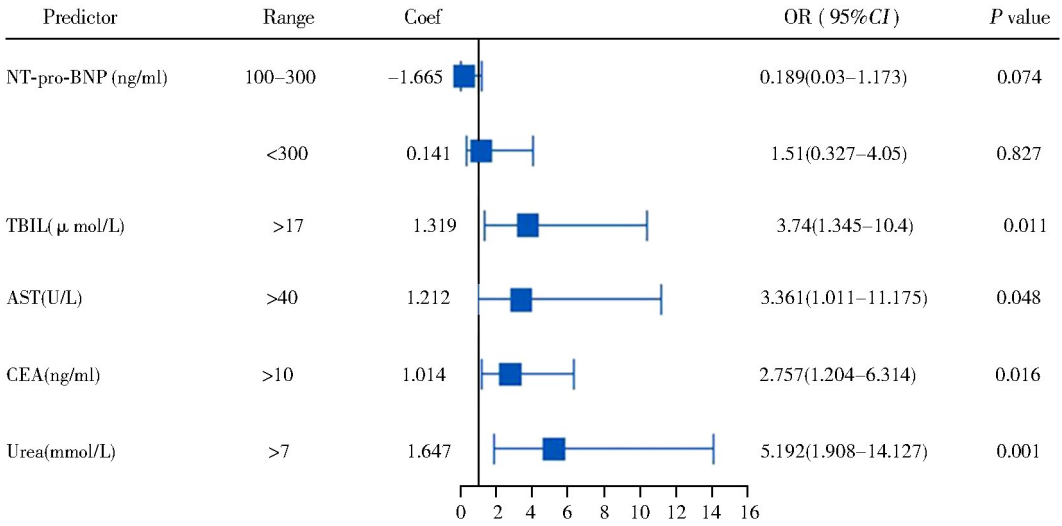


图2 出血预测模型森林图及相关参数

Figure 2 Forest plot and multivariate predictors of bleeding prediction model

NT-pro-BNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; TBIL: total bilirubin; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; CEA: carcinoembryonic antigen.

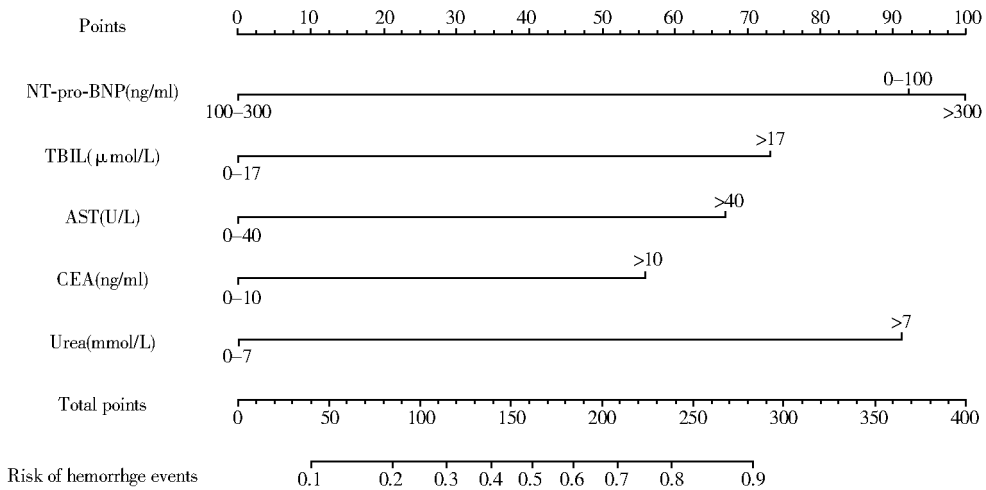


图3 老年冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤出血预测评分列线图

Figure 3 Nomogram for predicting bleeding events in elderly patients with CHD and intestinal malignant tumors

NT-pro-BNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; TBIL: total bilirubin; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; CEA: carcinoembryonic antigen.

肿瘤患者的出血事件预测评分(表4),临床实践中可根据评分规则计算患者相关临床指标对应得分的总和,以评估患者发生临床显著出血事件的风险。根据评分结果,我们将<100分确定为低出血风险,100~150分为中度出血风险,>150分为高出血风险。在训练组和验证组中根据该评分系统计算得出的风险分层及其对应的临床显著出血事件的发生概率详见图4,可见临床显著出血事件的发生概率随着出血评分的增加而增加,这一趋势证明了该评分系统的合理性。

3 讨论

本研究建立的出血预测评分能够有效识别出老年冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤患者中的低出血风险及高出血风险人群。在模型训练过程中分别建立了决策树、支持向量机、逻辑回归和随机森林四种模型,其中决策树模型和支持向量机模型虽然具有较强的预测性能,但存在解释和计算困难的缺点,因此我们将连续变量转化为分类变量,并选取逻辑回归模型进行后续分析及开发出出血预测评分。最终通过统计

表4 出血预测评分算法

Table 4 Algorithm used to determine the risk score of bleeding

Predictor	Scores (points)
NT-pro-BNP (ng/ml)	
<100	93
100-300	0
>300	100
TBIL (μmol/L)	
<17	0
≥17	73
AST (U/L)	
<40	0
≥40	67
CEA (ng/ml)	
<10	0
≥10	56
Urea (mmol/L)	
<7	0
≥7	91

NT-pro-BNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; TBIL: total bilirubin; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; CEA: carcinoembryonic antigen.

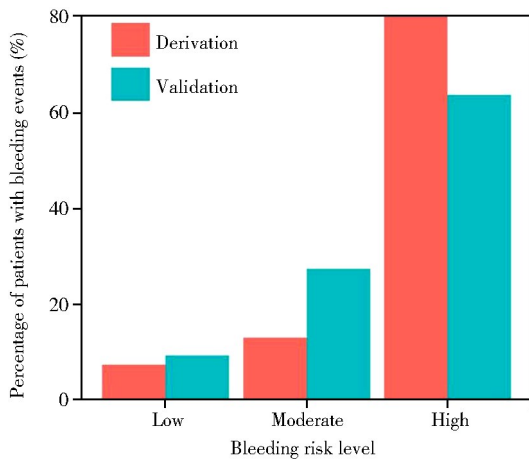


图4 风险分层对应的临床显著出血事件的发生概率及趋势
Figure 4 Trend of percentage of bleeding among bleeding risk level

分析开发的出血预测评分包含 NT-proBNP、TBIL、AST、CEA 和尿素共 5 个预测因子,近期的一项荟萃研究^[7]提示;NT-proBNP 浓度升高 (≥150 pg/ml) 与患者脑出血事件的发生显著相关,NT-proBNP 与出血事件的相关性可能与心力衰竭导致皮质醇、儿茶酚胺水平升高以及心力衰竭导致肠黏膜缺血引发肠道菌群失调继而发生全身炎症反应和炎症因子释放相关^[8];AST 和血清 TBIL 均可用于评价肝功能受损的严重程度,高 AST 和 TBIL 水平与出血事件的增加显著相关^[9],其机制可能为肝功能受损时肝脏凝血因子和血小板生成素分泌减少引发凝血功能下降,肝功能受损进展为肝硬化和门脉高压时,其引发的脾功能亢进也会降低血小板数量并进一步诱发出

血事件^[10];血清 TBIL 水平升高会抑制二磷酸腺苷诱导的血小板因子 3 的激活,进而通过抑制凝血活酶活性影响血栓形成,增加出血事件的发生风险^[11]。Huang 等^[12]和 Qin 等^[13]的研究团队发现癌胚抗原的升高与出血事件存在关联,其机制可能:(1)在恶性肿瘤的发生发展过程中,癌细胞分泌的粘连蛋白诱发血小板的激活,引发血液中微血栓的形成,这一过程中血小板的大量消耗可导致凝血功能和血栓形成障碍,进而导致出血事件的发生。(2)血尿素水平升高提示的肾功能不全可通过抑制血小板的黏附、分泌和聚集诱发出血事件,如前列环素是一种花生四烯酸代谢产物,有强效抗血小板聚集作用,而一氧化氮可通过增加细胞环谷氨酰胺单磷酸的形成抑制血小板与内皮细胞间的黏附作用,患者肾功能不全时体内前列环素和一氧化氮表达水平的增高可通过对血小板功能的抑制增加患者出血风险^[14]。

目前已有多种评分可用于预测冠心病患者的出血风险^[15,16]。美国心脏病学会/美国心脏协会和欧洲心脏病学会制定的临床指南建议使用 CRUSADE (Can Rapid risk stratification of Unstable angina patients Suppress ADverse outcomes with Early implementation of the ACC/AHA guidelines) 出血风险评分和 ACUTY-HORIZONS (Acute Catheterization and Urgent Intervention Triage strategy-Harmonizing Outcomes with Revascularization and Stents in Acute Myocardial Infarction) 出血风险评分评估冠心病患者的出血风险,CRUSADE 出血风险评分包含 8 个与出血风险相关的临床指标(心率、收缩压、红细胞压积、肾功能、性别、糖尿病、充血性心力衰竭和血管疾病病史)^[15],ACUTY-HORIZONS 出血风险评分中的变量包括年龄、性别、白细胞计数、贫血病史、肾功能和心肌酶^[17]。CRUSADE 和 ACUTY-HORIZONS 评分在应用于临床实践时算法较为复杂,相比之下,我们建立的出血预测评分作为一种更简单易用的临床工具,具有以下特点:(1)该评分使用 5 个易于获得的临床常见检验指标计算出出血事件发生风险,可以从一次抽血中获得所有指标,无需进行复杂的计算或接受昂贵的检验检查项目;(2)与其他只关注消化道出血或特定器官出血的评分不同,该评分可用于预测包括消化道出血和颅内出血在内的发生于所有部位的临床主要出血事件;(3)该评分仅适用于冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤患者,具有较强的针对性。

本研究存在以下局限性:(1)对临床出血事件

危险因素的评价基于我院大数据中心的临床数据库,其中不包含患者基因型等重要临床信息,故未将其纳入分析;(2)数据中仅包括患者住院期间的临床资料,未纳入患者院外临床数据和院外出血事件的相关记录;(3)仅回顾性分析单中心临床数据,不是前瞻性随机对照研究,该风险预测模型的有效性还需要通过更进一步的前瞻性双盲多中心研究来证实。

综上,出血事件的发生风险是影响老年冠心病合并肠道恶性肿瘤患者抗血小板治疗方案的重要因素之一。我们建立的风险预测模型可以帮助临床医师预测患者出血事件的发生风险,为评估不同抗血小板方案在临床应用中的安全性提供重要参考。

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