

外周血炎症指标在脓毒症肾损伤中的预测价值^{*}

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[摘要] 目的:探讨外周血炎症指标中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞和血小板之间的比率(neutrophil/lymphocyte and platelet ratio, N/LP)、血小板和淋巴细胞的比率(platelet to lymphocyte ratio, PLR)、单核细胞和淋巴细胞的比率(monocytes and lymphocytes ratio, MLR)对脓毒症急性肾损伤的临床诊断及预测的价值。方法:回顾性分析收治的300例脓毒症患者的临床资料,按照改善全球肾脏病预后指南(KDIGO)定义急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI),将患者分为脓毒症急性肾损伤组(S-AKI组)和脓毒症非AKI组,比较两组间各指标差异,采用logistic回归模型分析筛选出发生AKI的独立危险因素,绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operator characteristic, ROC)曲线,并计算曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC),评估外周血炎症指标对脓毒症肾损伤的临床预测价值。结果:①纳入脓毒症患者中S-AKI组133例,脓毒症非AKI组167例,S-AKI组发病率为44.33%,N/LP、PLR、MLR显著高于脓毒症非AKI组,差异有统计学意义(N/LP: Z=6.397, P<0.001; PLR: Z=6.476, P<0.001; MLR: Z=6.999, P<0.001),并且S-AKI患者28 d内病死率(46.6% vs. 26.3%)更高,合并更多的器官受损、需要更多的血管活性药物及血液透析维持,SOFA评分和APACHE II评分更高(均P<0.05)。②多因素logistic回归分析发现N/LP、PLR、MLR是S-AKI发生的独立危险因素(N/LP: OR=1.03, 95%CI: 1.005~1.055, P=0.019; PLR: OR=1.004, 95%CI: 1.002~1.007, P<0.001; MLR: OR=2.344, 95%CI: 1.156~4.755, P=0.018);AUC分别为0.715(95%CI: 0.676~0.774)、0.718(95%CI: 0.661~0.775)、0.735(95%CI: 0.679~0.791),均P<0.001;截断值分别为8.7、99.81和0.615,三者联合预测时ROC的AUC为0.794(95%CI: 0.743~0.844, P<0.001)。结论:N/LP、MLR和PLR联合检测可评估S-AKI的发生。

[关键词] 脓毒症;急性肾损伤;炎症指标;危险因素

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Prognostic value of peripheral blood inflammatory index in sepsis associated with acute kidney injury

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Abstract Objective: To study the value of the neutrophil/lymphocyte and platelet ratio(N/LP), platelet/lymphocyte ratio(PLR), monocyte and lymphocyte ratio(MLR) in clinical diagnosis and prediction of patients with acute renal impairment in sepsis. **Methods:** The clinical data of 300 patients with sepsis were retrospectively analyzed, according to the definition of acute kidney injury(AKI) in the Guidelines for Improving Global Renal Outcomes(KDIGO), the patients were classified into two groups: S-AKI and non-AKI. Differences in all the parameters were compared between two groups. The logistic regression model was used to select independent risk factors of AKI, and a ROC curve was drawn and the AUC was calculated to assess the clinical value of peripheral inflammation in patients with septic renal injury. **Results:** ① Among the patients with sepsis, 133 cases were included in S-AKI group and 167 cases were included in non-AKI group. The incidence in S-AKI group was 44.33%, and difference between N/LP, PLR, MLR and non-AKI was statistically significant(N/LP: Z=6.397, P<0.001; PLR: Z=6.476, P<0.001; MLR: Z=6.999, P<0.001), and S-AKI patients had higher 28-day mortality(46.6% vs. 26.3%), more organ damage, more vasoactive drugs required, and hemodialysis mainte-

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nance, resulting in higher SOFA and APACHE II scores(all $P < 0.05$). ② Multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated that the risk factors of S-AKI were N/LP, PLR and MLR. OR of N/LP = 1.03, 95% CI: 1.005—1.055, $P = 0.019$; PLR: OR = 1.004, 95% CI: 1.002—1.007, $P < 0.001$; MLR: OR = 2.344, 95% CI: 1.156—4.755, $P = 0.018$. The AUC values were 0.715(95% CI: 0.676—0.774), 0.718(95% CI: 0.661—0.775), 0.735(95% CI: 0.679—0.791)($P < 0.001$), and the cutoff values were 8.7, 99.81 and 0.615, respectively. The area under ROC curve for the three joint prediction was 0.794(95% CI: 0.743—0.844, $P < 0.001$). Conclusion: The combined detection of N/LP, MLR and PLR can evaluate the occurrence of S-AKI.

Key words sepsis; acute kidney injury; inflammatory makers; risk factor

脓毒症是危重患者的首要死因^[1],而肾脏最易受损的器官,脓毒症在急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI)中占45%~70%^[2]。脓毒症相关性急性肾损伤(sepsis associated with acute kidney injury, S-AKI)与脓毒症非AKI相比,病死率更高且需要更多的血液透析维持^[3],同时S-AKI可呈现不同的表型和预后^[4]。此外,AKI还会引起慢性肾脏病和其他脏器损害,最终导致严重的公共卫生问题^[5]。因此,确定有效的生物标志物,对临床医生早期诊断S-AKI尤为重要。外周血炎症因子中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞和血小板之间的比率(the ratio of neutrophils to lymphocytes and platelets, N/LP)、血小板和淋巴细胞的比率(platelet to lymphocyte ratio, PLR)、单核细胞和淋巴细胞的比率(monocytes and lymphocytes ratio, MLR)来源于全血细胞,价格便宜且易获得,有研究^[6]指出脓毒症患者第5天N/LP值与病死率相关,此外,苏丽娜等^[7]研究发现PLR联合胱抑素C、降钙素原可预测S-AKI,MLR也与免疫炎症密切相关,可见外周血炎症因子在S-AKI中的预测价值及其在评估病情严重程度中起着重要作用。本研究旨在讨论N/LP、PLR、MLR对S-AKI患者的预测价值,为临床提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

回顾性研究中国人民解放军新疆军区总医院肾内科2013年1月—2023年7月收治的300例脓毒症患者,其中男155例(51.67%),女145例(48.33%)。按照改善全球肾脏病预后指南(KDIGO)定义急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI),将患者分为脓毒症急性肾损伤组(S-AKI组)和脓毒症非AKI组。

纳入标准:①年龄≥18岁;②满足《第3次脓毒症和脓毒性休克定义国际共识 Sepsis-3.0》诊断标准,即已感染或疑似感染,且连续脏器功能衰竭(sympathocyte failure association, SOFA)≥2分。③根据《KDIGO 急性肾损伤临床实践指南》,AKI的诊断标准为:48 h内血肌酐升高≥26.5 μmol/L;7 d内出现了肾损害或疑似肾损害,且血肌酐升高到基线1.5倍以上;尿量在6 h内<0.5 mL/(kg·h)。

排除标准:①曾患有慢性肾病、正在接受血液透析治疗及曾进行过肾移植的患者;②患者本身存在某些疾病或使用药物,如血液系统性疾病、自身免疫性疾病、使用激素等,这些都会导致血细胞下降。

1.2 方法

收集患者性别、年龄、体温、基础疾病、机械通气、血液透析、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分Ⅱ(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation, APACHEⅡ)、序贯器官衰竭评估(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)等基本情况,以及诊断脓毒症24 h以内首次测的血常规(N/LP、PLR、MLR)、肌酐、尿素氮、胱抑素C、pH值、乳酸等实验室检查结果。

1.3 统计学方法

利用SPSS 25.0对资料进行分析,并对其进行正态性和方差齐性检验,符合正态分布和方差齐的计量资料采用 $\bar{X} \pm S$ 表示,各组之间的比较采用t检验;非正态分布的计量资料用 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,各组之间采用秩和检验;用 χ^2 检验对计数数据进行比较。使用单因素和多因素logistic回归分析S-AKI的风险因素,利用受试者工作特征(receiver operator characteristic, ROC)曲线分析N/LP、PLR和MLR对S-AKI的预测价值, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 S-AKI组与脓毒症非AKI组临床资料对比

300例脓毒症患者的基础疾病中,高血压159例(53%),糖尿病97例(32.3%),冠心病85例(28.3%),脑梗死69例(23%),其中S-AKI组冠心病患病率明显高于脓毒症非AKI组,差异有统计学意义($P = 0.008$)。感染来源中,肺部感染190例(63.33%),腹腔内感染87例(29%),泌尿系感染49例(16.33%),其他感染29例(9.67%)。脓毒症患者中发生AKI133例(44.33%);两组患者红细胞、中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞、血红蛋白、红细胞比积、N/LP、PLR、MLR、凝血D二聚体、尿酸、乳酸脱氢酶、胱抑素C、肌酐、尿素氮、降钙素原、钠离子、钾离子及pH之间比较,差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。两组其余指标比较均差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。见表1。

表 1 脓毒症非 AKI 组与 S-AKI 组临床资料比较

指标	脓毒症非 AKI 组(167 例)	S-AKI 组(133 例)	$\bar{X} \pm S, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$	
			Z/t	P
性别/例(%)			0.205	0.651
男	123(73.7)	101(75.9)		
女	44(26.3)	32(24.1)		
年龄/岁	76(67,84)	78(68,86.5)	-1.301	0.193
呼吸频率/(次/min)	20(18,25)	20(18,26)	-0.091	0.927
体温/℃	37.57±1.06	37.56±1.08	0.116	0.908
脉搏/(次/min)	97.00±19.75	101.00±24.52	-1.683	0.094
基础疾病/例(%)				
高血压	87(52.1)	72(54.1)	0.124	0.725
糖尿病	49(29.3)	48(36.1)	1.541	0.217
冠心病	37(22.2)	48(36.1)	7.080	0.008
脑梗死	40(24)	29(21.8)	0.193	0.661
主要感染来源/例(%)				
肺部感染	101(60.5)	89(66.9)	1.535	0.215
腹腔感染	51(30.5)	36(27.1)	0.381	0.537
泌尿系感染	25(15)	24(18)	0.555	0.456
其他部位感染	15(9)	14(10.5)	0.202	0.653
平均动脉压/(次/min)	86.78±15.54	83.34±19.03	1.723	0.093
血生化指标				
红细胞计数/($\times 10^{12}/L$)	3.87(3.34,4.32)	3.74(3.09,4.16)	3.474	0.001
白细胞计数/($\times 10^9/L$)	15.37±8.01	16.95±8.30	-1.665	0.097
淋巴细胞计数/($\times 10^9/L$)	1.40(0.84,1.95)	0.85(0.55,1.27)	8.569	<0.001
单核细胞计数/($\times 10^9/L$)	0.53(0.29,0.84)	0.56(0.30,0.82)	-1.478	0.139
血小板计数/($\times 10^9/L$)	167(100.0,234.0)	144(90.0,212.5)	0.995	0.320
中性粒细胞计数/($\times 10^9/L$)	13.38±7.52	15.14±8.00	-2.055	0.042
红细胞比积/%	35.05±7.20	32.32±8.35	3.052	0.002
N/LP	5.89(2.99,12.45)	11.97(5.45,22.98)	-6.397	<0.001
PLR	135.71(72.50,213.16)	162.81(96.29,274.47)	-6.476	<0.001
MLR	0.18(0.41,0.69)	0.64(0.35,1.06)	-6.999	<0.001
凝血 D 二聚体/(mg/L)	2.21(1.22,5.02)	3.28(1.56,7.78)	-3.367	0.001
白蛋白/(g/L)	32.02±5.54	32.02±6.72	-0.822	0.412
尿酸/($\mu\text{mol}/L$)	242.89±128.75	438.80±200.72	-10.244	<0.001
血糖/(mmol/L)	8.60±4.34	9.62±5.06	-1.875	0.067
乳酸脱氢酶/(mmol/L)	228(185,322)	289(211,454.5)	-3.964	<0.001
血红蛋白/(g/L)	115.84±22.93	107±27.74	2.821	0.004
总胆红素/($\mu\text{mol}/L$)	16.3(10.9,35.9)	16.2(10.35,30.85)	0.859	0.390
胱抑素 C/(mg/L)	1.28(1.00,1.61)	2.23(1.67,3.52)	-10.963	<0.001
血清肌酐/($\mu\text{mol}/L$)	73(58,90)	165(137.5,238)	-14.282	<0.001
血清尿素氮/(mmol/L)	7.54(5.34,10.2)	14.93(11.33,21.52)	-10.418	<0.001
降钙素原/(ng/mL)	2.09(0.50,8.55)	6.16(1.93,43.96)	-5.029	<0.001
钠离子/(mmol/L)	137(134,140)	140(137,147)	-4.479	<0.001
钾离子/(mmol/L)	3.84(3.5,4.25)	4.09(3.66,4.67)	-3.609	<0.001
pH	7.41±0.10	7.33±0.12	4.942	<0.001
$\text{PO}_2/\text{mmHg}^a$	70(58.00,85.00)	70(57.50,86.00)	0.110	0.912
PCO_2/mmHg	34.6(29.08,37.55)	33.2(27.40,38.00)	0.959	0.337

注: ^{a)} 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa。

2.2 S-AKI组与脓毒症非AKI组不良事件及临床预后对比

S-AKI组与脓毒症非AKI组相比,28 d病死率更高,需要更多的血管活性药物和血液透析维持及合并更多的器官受损,有更高的SOFA评分和

APACHE II评分,差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.001$),两组住院总天数、机械通气天数、血液透析天数和合并弥散性血管内凝血(disseminated intravascular coagulation,DIC)之间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表2。

表2 脓毒症非AKI组与S-AKI组不良事件及临床预后对比

指标	脓毒症非AKI组(167例)	S-AKI组(133例)	Z/t	M(P_{25}, P_{75})
住院总天数/d	11(7,20)	12(7,23)	-0.700	0.484
机械通气天数/d	10(5.00,19.25)	10.5(4.00,20.00)	-0.422	0.673
合并器官受累数/个	3(2.0,4.0)	6(5.0,8.5)	-11.514	<0.001
血管活性药物/例(%)	75(44.9)	95(71.4)	23.248	<0.001
机械通气/例(%)	128(76.6)	113(85)	5.042	0.080
血液透析/例(%)	14(8.4)	33(24.8)	16.867	<0.001
DIC/例(%)	11(6.6)	14(10.5)	1.504	0.220
血液透析天数/d	7(2.5,15.5)	3(1.0,16.0)	0.899	0.396
SOFA评分/分	6(3,9)	16(13,22)	-16.888	<0.001
APACHE II评分/分	17.01±7.03	24.03±6.22	-9.031	<0.001
28 d内死亡/例(%)	44(26.3)	62(46.6)	-13.312	<0.001

2.3 S-AKI的危险因素分析

通过单因素分析筛选出有统计学意义的临床变量($P < 0.05$),纳入单因素logistic回归分析,其中冠心病、红细胞计数、红细胞比积、血红蛋白、中性粒细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数、N/LP、MLR、PLR、血清肌酐、尿酸、血清尿素氮、胱抑素C、降钙素原、钠离子、钾离子及pH差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。因研究的样本数量相对较小,为了防止纳入变量过多,从而造成回归模型的过度拟合而失去了重要的临床信息,所以去除引起共线性的指标,将中性粒细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数去除(因与N/LP、PLR、MLR有明显共线性),将血清肌酐、血清尿素氮、胱抑素C、尿酸去除(它们均有评估肾功能的作用),其余指标均纳入多因素logistic回归分析。结果显示:N/LP($OR = 1.03, 95\% CI: 1.005 \sim 1.055, P = 0.019$)、PLR($OR = 1.004, 95\% CI: 1.002 \sim 1.007, P < 0.001$)、MLR($OR = 2.344, 95\% CI: 1.156 \sim 4.755, P = 0.018$)是S-AKI的独立危险因素。见表3。

2.4 N/LP、MLR、PLR对S-AKI的临床预测价值

N/LP、MLR、PLR对S-AKI有一定的预测价值,三者及联合预测诊断S-AKI的AUC分别为0.715、0.735、0.718、0.794,灵敏度分别为70.7%、64.7%、90.2%、70.0%,特异度分别为67.7%、70.1%、41.9%、73.7%。N/LP、PLR、MLR及联合检测对S-AKI的预测价值见表4,N/

LP、PLR、MLR与S-AKI的ROC曲线分析见图1。

3 讨论

S-AKI致残率和致死率很高^[8],其发生机制为机体免疫反应、炎症级联活化和凝血通路失衡之间复杂的相互作用,这些作用导致微血管功能障碍、白细胞/血小板活化和微血栓形成,最终诱导肾小管上皮细胞损伤^[9]。有研究指出与脓毒症非AKI相比,S-AKI具有进展快、病死率高、预后差的特点^[10],故应引起临床医师的高度重视。本研究结果显示S-AKI患者28 d内病死率(46.6%)高于脓毒症非AKI,S-AKI患者在基础疾病方面,冠心病患病率更高,同时还伴随更多的脏器受损、需要更多的血管活性药物和血液透析维持,SOFA评分和APACHE II评分更高,均差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$),提示S-AKI患者病情更危重,预后更差。

脓毒症早期表现为机体的促炎反应,由中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞和其他免疫细胞介导,称为高动力期,机体随后进入低动力期,导致组织灌注减少,微循环受损,加重器官损伤^[11]。有研究表明,细胞与血小板之间的相互作用是介导白细胞募集、活化和迁移的关键环节,同时单核细胞、淋巴细胞和血小板之间在天然和获得性免疫应答中发挥作用^[12]。而NLR代表中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞介导的免疫平衡机制,NLR增高与促炎因子呈正相关,导致细胞DNA损伤^[13],NLR作为非特异性炎性标志物,其水平可能与脓毒症严重程度相关^[14]。最近有研究

发现,在该比值加入血小板计数即 N/LP 比值可望进一步提高其临床应用价值^[15-16]。本研究通过多因素 logistic 回归发现,24 h 内 N/LP 是 S-AKI 的独立危险因素($OR=1.03, 95\%CI: 1.005 \sim 1.055, P=0.019$),绘制 AUC 为 0.715(95%CI: 0.676 ~ 0.774)与既往 N/LP 在 S-AKI 研究中结果一致,

如 Gameiro 等^[16]发现住院 1 周内 S-AKI, N/LP 比值 <14 可预测患者的生存率,反映了炎症程度与危重脓毒症患者的病死率相关。Xiao 等^[17]发现 S-AKI 和脓毒症患者起始 N/LP 比率相关,此外,当 N/LP ≥ 10 ,严重的 AKI(KDIGO 2 期和 3 期)的风险增加了 2 倍以上。

表 3 S-AKI 相关指标的单因素、多因素 logistic 回归分析

指标	单因素 logistic 回归			多因素 logistic 回归		
	OR	95%CI	P	OR	95%CI	P
冠心病/例(%)	0.504	0.303~0.838	0.008	0.456	0.234~0.891	0.022
红细胞计数/($\times 10^{12}/L$)	0.610	0.456~0.816	0.001	0.821	0.336~2.004	0.665
淋巴细胞计数/($\times 10^9/L$)	0.177	0.108~0.29	<0.001			
中性粒细胞计数/($\times 10^9/L$)	1.032	1.001~1.063	0.045			
N/LP	1.047	1.026~1.068	<0.001	1.030	1.005~1.055	0.019
PLR	1.005	1.003~1.007	<0.001	1.004	1.002~1.007	<0.001
MLR	4.093	2.414~6.941	<0.001	2.344	1.156~4.755	0.018
红细胞比积/%	0.954	0.925~0.985	0.003	0.945	0.87~1.027	0.185
血红蛋白/(g/L)	0.987	0.977~0.996	0.005	1.007	0.982~1.032	0.594
凝血 D 二聚体/(mg/L)	1.001	1.000~1.002	0.112			
血清肌酐/($\mu\text{mol}/L$)	1.086	1.063~1.109	<0.001			
血清尿素氮/(mmol/L)	1.197	1.138~1.259	<0.001			
尿酸/($\mu\text{mol}/L$)	1.008	1.006~1.010	<0.001			
胱抑素 C/(mg/L)	4.562	3.041~6.845	<0.001			
降钙素原/(ng/mL)	1.014	1.007~1.022	<0.001	1.016	1.007~1.024	<0.001
乳酸脱氢酶/(mmol/L)	1.001	1.000~1.001	0.024	1.000	1.000~1.001	0.614
钠离子/(mmol/L)	1.078	1.043~1.115	<0.001	1.091	1.039~1.146	<0.001
钾离子/(mmol/L)	1.776	1.281~2.463	0.001	1.659	1.090~2.525	0.018
pH	0.005	0.001~0.048	<0.001	0.028	0.001~0.639	0.025

表 4 N/LP、PLR、MLR 及联合检测对 S-AKI 的预测价值

指标	截断值	灵敏度/%	特异度/%	AUC	95%CI	P	标准误
N/LP	8.700	70.70	67.70	0.715	0.676~0.774	<0.001	0.030
MLR	0.615	64.70	70.10	0.735	0.679~0.791	<0.001	0.029
PLR	99.810	90.20	41.90	0.718	0.661~0.775	<0.001	0.029
联合预测	0.370	70.00	73.70	0.794	0.743~0.844	<0.001	0.026

PLR 是近年来炎性标志物研究的热点,其在心肌梗死^[18]、非小细胞肺癌^[19]、肝细胞癌^[20]中异常高水平,可见 PLR 能反映体内的炎症状态,由于凝血和炎症反应之间的密切联系,血小板被认为是 S-AKI 进展的关键因素^[21]。脓毒症时,血小板被多种毒素及炎症介质激活,并释放出一系列促炎症介质,促进中性粒细胞黏附、活化以及形成 ENTs

参与病原微生物的灭活;同时,血小板分泌的趋化因子可招募中性粒细胞浸润肾组织,加剧 S-AKI 的进程。Shimoyama 等^[22]指出 PLR 是脓毒性亚临床 AKI 的预测因子($OR=1.002, 95\%CI: 1.000 \sim 1.004, P=0.046$),S-AKI 危险因素与 PLR 升高相关。本研究结果显示 S-AKI 组 PLR 水平显著高于脓毒症非 AKI 组,差异有统计学意

义($P < 0.001$),其预测AKI的AUC为0.718(95%CI:0.661~0.775, $P < 0.001$)。MLR是单核细胞和淋巴细胞两种炎性指标的比值,单核细胞在机体的免疫应答中,它向淋巴细胞提呈抗原,为机体提供获得性免疫,它能较好地反映机体炎性反应,与肿瘤、手术预后评估、心血管疾病显著相关^[23-25]。但有关其在S-AKI方面的研究较少。李艳秀等^[26]研究表明危重患者30 d死亡的风险因素与MLR值升高有关,在43 174例脓毒症患者中,MLR可预测危重患者30 d病死率,其AUC为0.655(95%CI:0.632~0.687),MRL截断值为0.5,且16 948例患者MLR ≥ 0.5 。Jiang等^[27]指出MLR和NLR值均可视为AKI发生的独立危险因素,其两者在住院患者病死率预测方面无差异,但MLR值预测AKI的能力优于NLR。由于炎症反应与重症患者的预后和并发症有密切的关系,而且炎症反应的激活和抑制在重症患者病情的发生发展中至关重要,因此,本研究探讨了MLR对S-AKI的预测价值,结果表明,在S-AKI组中MLR值明显比脓毒症非AKI组要高,两者之间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。利用多因素logistic回归分析,我们发现MLR值可以作为S-AKI的独立风险因子($OR = 2.344$,95%CI:1.156~4.755, $P = 0.018$),绘制ROC曲线,其AUC为0.735(95%CI:0.679~0.791),MLR截断值为0.615。多因素logistic回归分析表明N/LP、PLR、MLR是S-AKI的独立危险因素,联合检测时ROC的AUC达到0.794,大于单一指标预测,由此通过联合检测上述三者指标可帮助判断患者病情,预测AKI的发生。

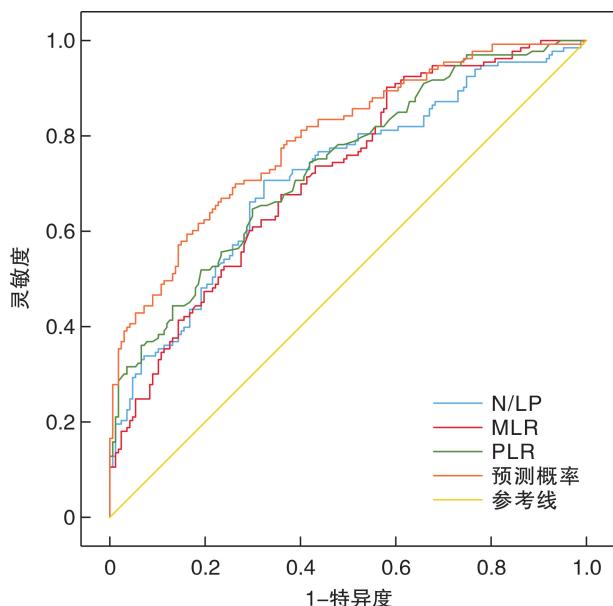


图1 N/LP、PLR、MLR与S-AKI的ROC曲线分析

综上所述,本研究发现N/LP、PLR和MLR联合检测可预测S-AKI发生,其低成本及廉价,特别是对医疗设备欠缺医院的临床医生提供了参考价值。另外,本研究不足之处为一项单一的回顾性研究,其次因地区和医院的特殊性,难免会对人群产生偏倚,其结论仍有待于进一步多中心的前瞻性研究来证实。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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