

肝硬化细菌感染患者血清中 Presepsin 检测的临床意义^{*}

许 娜^a, 刘永霞^a, 高莉莉^a, 王兴宁^b (延安大学附属医院 a. 输血科; b. 检验科, 陕西延安 716000)

摘要:目的 观察和探讨肝硬化细菌感染患者血 presepsin 水平的变化对疾病的临床意义。方法 选取 30 例肝硬化细菌感染患者作为研究组, 同期选取 60 例非感染肝硬化患者作为对照组。比较两组患者临床资料和血 presepsin 水平的差异; 对比研究组存活与死亡患者血 presepsin 水平; 应用 COX 多因素分析肝硬化细菌感染的预后危险因素; 比较 PCT, CRP 与 presepsin 检测灵敏度及特异度。结果 研究组患者血 presepsin 水平为 1 002.3(575.1~2 149.5) pg/ml, 对照组患者血 presepsin 水平为 475.0(332.7~680.2) pg/ml, 研究组患者血 presepsin 水平显著高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=1.865, P<0.05$)。研究组死亡患者血 presepsin 水平显著高于存活患者 ($t=5.875, P<0.05$)。COX 多因素分析显示 presepsin 水平是影响肝硬化细菌感染患者预后的独立危险因素。presepsin 与 CRP 检测肝硬化细菌感染灵敏度和特异度相比, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。结论 血清 presepsin 水平可以作为预测肝硬化细菌感染新的生物标记物, 其水平明显升高可作为判断肝硬化细菌感染的一项重要指标, 值得临床加以关注。

关键词:Presepsin; 肝硬化; 细菌感染; 检测

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Clinical Value of Presepsin in the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Bacterial Infection in Cirrhosis

XU Na^a, LIU Yong-xia^a, GAO Li-li^a, WANG Xing-ning^b

(a. Department of Blood Transfusion; b. Department of Clinical Laboratory,
Affiliated Hospital of Yan'an University, Shaanxi Yan'an 716000, China)

Abstract:Objective To observe and evaluate the clinical value of presepsin level in cirrhosis-associated bacterial infections.

Methods 30 cirrhosis patients with bacterial infections were enrolled as study group. At admission, 60 cirrhosis patients without bacterial infections were enrolled as control group. The difference of blood presepsin level between two groups were analyzed and compared the relationship between level of presepsin patients. The level of presepsin of survival and death group were compared and analyzed risk factors for the prognosis of bacterial infection by COX multi-factor analysis. The sensitivity and specificity were compared by PCT, CRP and presepsin detection. **Results** The blood presepsin level of study group was 1 002.3(575.1~2 149.5) pg/ml, the blood presepsin level of control group was 475.0(332.7~680.2) pg/ml. The presepsin of study group was significantly higher than control group, the difference was statistically significant ($t=1.865, P<0.05$). The presepsin level of death patients was significantly higher than survival patients ($t=5.875, P<0.05$). COX multi-factor analysis showed that presepsin levels were independent risk factors affecting the prognosis of bacterial infection in patients with liver cirrhosis. There were statistically significant of sensitivity and specific degrees between presepsin and CRP ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Presepsin level is a valuable new biomarker for defining severe infections in cirrhosis. The increase of Presepsin level can be used as a judgment is an important index indicator of liver cirrhosis bacterial infection. It was worthy of clinical attention.

Keywords: presepsin; cirrhosis; bacterial infection; detection

肝硬化是一种常见的慢性肝脏疾病, 主要由于肝细胞变性、坏死, 再生结节形成, 结缔组织增生, 导致肝脏中血液循环障碍, 肝功能损害^[1]。由于患者肝细胞大量坏死或功能丧失, 且常并发肝脏腹腔积液, 极易发生细菌或真菌感染, 不仅加快病情进展, 也极大影响了患者的预后^[2]。肝硬化并发各种细菌感染后进而诱发泌尿系感染、肺炎、多脏器衰竭等, 大大提高了患者风险率和病死率^[3]。目前临

床上主要依靠实验室指标如 C 反应蛋白(CRP)、血清降钙素原(PCT)来诊断细菌感染。近年国外文献报道, 已有研究发现, Presepsin 作为一种新型脓毒症生物标记物, 在细菌感染患者血清中表达明显升高^[4], 为此, 本研究评价分析血清 Presepsin 水平在肝硬化细菌感染患者诊断中的临床意义, 为早期诊断及预防提供可靠数据支持。

1 材料与方法

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作者简介:许 娜(1981—),女,本科,主管检验师,研究方向:临床免疫学检验, E-mail:xuna1981abc@163.com。

通讯作者:王兴宁, E-mail:ydfywxn@163.com。

1.1 研究对象 选取2015年1月~2016年12月我院消化内科收治的30例肝硬化细菌感染患者(研究组),选取同期60例肝硬化未发生细菌感染者为对照组。本次研究已经过我院伦理委员会批准,每位患者均已签署知情同意书;所获得的患者资料仅用于科学的研究,不外泄于他人。研究组男性17例,女性13例,年龄32~79岁,平均年龄57.0±9.4岁;对照组男性35例,女性25例,年龄30~83岁,平均年龄58.1±10.2岁。两组年龄分布、性别相比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),两组其他临床资料比较见表1。

1.2 诊断标准及排除标准 肝硬化符合《临床肝胆病学》中诊断标准^[5]:①肝功能Child-Pugh B,C级;②有明显肝功能异常。

细菌感染的诊断标准:①血液或体液培养呈阳性。②X线或超声检查提示存在阳性病灶。③有明确的感染症状和体征。④体温或白细胞计数升高。同时存在2项或2项以上可确诊为感染。排除标准:①并发其它重要脏器功能障碍者。②并发免疫性疾病的患者。③入组前近期接受过抗感染治疗可能影响本研究观察指标的患者。

表1

两组一般临床资料比较

| 项目 | 研究组(n=30) | 对照组(n=60) | χ^2/t 值 | P值 |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------|
| 肝功能评分(Child) | 9.3±2.4 | 6.8±1.6 | 5.161 | 0.000 |
| 肝功能分级[n(%)] A | 3(10) | 44(73.3) | | |
| B | 10(33.3) | 11(18.3) | 4.833 | 0.001 |
| C | 17(56.7) | 5(8.4) | | |
| MELD评分 | 18.9±3.5 | 12.2±3.6 | 8.479 | 0.000 |
| 血胆红素(μmol/L) | 120.2±108.4 | 41.0±23.8 | 3.954 | 0.000 |
| 清蛋白(g/L) | 27.9±6.5 | 36.3±7.1 | 5.602 | 0.001 |
| 血清肌酐(μmol/L) | 132.2±125.9 | 83.8±73.4 | 1.947 | 0.029 |
| 并发症[n(%)] | 5(25.5) | 2(27.6) | 6.073 | 0.000 |
| presepsin(pg/ml) | 1 002.3(575.1~2 149.5) | 475.0(332.7~680.2) | 5.316 | 0.000 |
| CRP(mg/L) | 30.4(11.3~57.4) | 4.6(1.9~8.8) | 7.026 | 0.000 |
| PCT(μmol/L) | 0.4(0.1~1.2) | 0.1(0.1~0.2) | 2.720 | 0.005 |

2.2 两组患者血presepsin水平比较 研究组患者血presepsin水平为 $1 002.3\pm504.2$ pg/ml,对照组患者血presepsin水平为 475.0 ± 197.4 pg/ml,两组相比,差异有统计学意义($t=1.865$, $P<0.05$)。

2.3 研究组死亡及存活患者血presepsin水平比较 研究组死亡患者血presepsin水平为 $2 054.2$ pg/ml,存活患者血presepsin水平为 $1 650.8\pm311.5$ pg/ml,两组相比,差异有统计学意义($t=5.875$, $P<0.05$)。

1.3 研究方法 清晨空腹抽取外周静脉血4 ml,采用化学发光免疫法测定两组血Presepsin值。检测仪器采用日本三菱化工公司的PATHFAST化学发光免疫测定分析仪,检测时间15 min,同时记录患者一般资料、痰培养、血培养和实验室结果及随访生存时间。

1.4 统计学分析 观察的结果采用SPSS23.0统计软件包进行统计学处理。符合正态分布且方差齐的计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,样本间比较用t检验,方差不齐的偏态分布资料比较用秩和检验。肝硬化细菌感染危险因素采用logistic回归分析,灵敏度和特异度比较采用ROC分析, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义, $P<0.01$ 表示差异有统计学显著性意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般临床资料比较 两组患者在肝功能评分(95%CI:6~9)及分级、MELD评分(95%CI:10~17)、血清各指标、presepsin、CRP、PCT检测及并发症等临床资料比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

±650.8 pg/ml,存活患者血presepsin水平为 $1 650.8\pm311.5$ pg/ml,两组相比,差异有统计学意义($t=5.875$, $P<0.05$)。

2.4 肝硬化细菌感染多因素分析 见表2。COX多因素分析显示血presepsin水平、消化道出血、肝肾综合征、院内感染均是影响肝硬化细菌感染患者预后的独立危险因素($P=0.003$)。

表2

肝硬化细菌感染患者多因素分析

| 危险因素 | 回归系数 | 标准误 | Wald χ^2 | P | OR(95%可信区间) |
|-------------|------|------|---------------|-------|------------------|
| Presepsin水平 | 1.23 | 0.52 | 5.56 | 0.003 | 3.45(1.23~9.76) |
| 消化道出血 | 1.76 | 0.28 | 38.63 | 0.001 | 6.01(3.26~10.55) |
| 肝肾综合征 | 1.86 | 0.33 | 34.25 | 0.001 | 6.35(3.45~11.73) |
| 院内感染 | 1.92 | 0.32 | 46.57 | 0.000 | 6.58(3.47~11.29) |

2.5 PCT、CRP、presepsin灵敏度与特异度比较 ROC分析结果显示,血presepsin水平检测与

CRP检测灵敏度和特异度相比,差异有统计学意义($P=0.003$),血presepsin水平检测与PCT检

测相比,差异无统计学意义($P=0.994$)。

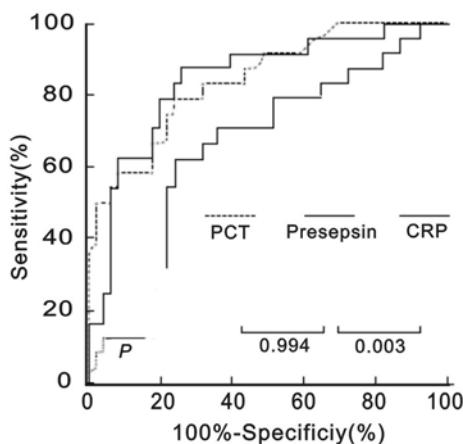


图1 PCT,CRP,presepsin 灵敏度与特异度比较

3 讨论 细菌感染是肝硬化患者常见的并发症之一,流行病学资料显示,约1/3的肝硬化患者在住院期间发生细菌感染^[6,7]。细菌感染通常可引起肾功能衰竭、感染性休克、腹腔积液、肝性脑病等严重并发症,不仅给临床治疗增大了难度,同时也大大增加了患者的病死率^[8]。因此,尽早发现肝硬化细菌感染症状并及时合理地采取抗感染治疗是当前临床研究的热点和重点。

肝硬化细菌感染患者早期临床症状不明显,临床诊断通常采用常规的肝脏酵素酶抽血检查和影像学的检查,一旦发现已是晚期^[9,10]。Presepsin是近年来发现的新型生物标记物,已有研究证实,其在脓毒症的诊断中具有较高的敏感度和特异度,且检验方法简单快捷,已广泛应用于相关疾病的诊断中^[11,12]。Papp等^[13]研究对比46例肺部感染患者发现,血Presepsin对于肝硬化肺部感染诊断意义明显优于传统诊断方法CRP,PCT等指标。

本研究发现,研究组患者血Presepsin水平明显高于对照组,且研究组死亡患者血Presepsin水平明显高于存活患者。提示肝硬化细菌感染患者血Presepsin水平表达存在差异,细菌感染者显著升高,其值和疾病严重程度相关,对感染性疾病的早期诊断有重要的意义,并能够提示疾病的预后^[14]。近年来研究发现,脓毒症、MODS患者血清Presepsin水平增高,表明sCD14与脓毒症等关系密切^[15]。临床观察发现入院后6 h,所有多发性创伤患者血清Presepsin水平均已显著升高,并随时间延长而递增,创伤后14天Presepsin水平仍显著高于对照组。进一步分析发现,Presepsin水平的变化与创伤严重程度呈平行关系^[16]。Koizumi等^[17]用ELISA方法检测了正常人和革兰阴性脓毒症患者血清Presepsin水平,前者为2.48 μg/ml,后者为3.23 μg/ml,两者差异极显著。

通过运用logistic回归分析COX多因素分析显示presepsin水平是影响肝硬化细菌感染患者预后的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。运用ROC曲线分析三种常规检测细菌感染特异度及灵敏度发现,PCT与presepsin检测灵敏度和特异度与CRP相比,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。提示presepsin对诊断肝硬化细菌感染具有明显的优势。原因可能与细菌或其他微生物感染、细胞噬菌过程中经溶酶体酶作用的裂解有关,该结果与国外文献报道一致^[18]。

综上所述,Presepsin与PCT一样是检测肝硬化细菌感染患者新的生物标记物,其水平明显升高可作为判断肝硬化细菌感染的一项重要指标,值得临床加以关注。

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(上接 91 页)

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