

# 感染性休克患者血清 PAD2 表达水平与 APACHE II 评分的相关性分析

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**摘要:** 目的 探讨感染性休克患者血清肽酰基精氨酸脱亚胺酶 2 (peptidylarginine deiminase type 2, PAD2) 表达水平与急性生理学和慢性健康状况评价 II (acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II) 评分的相关性。方法 选取内江市第一人民医院 2020 年 6 月 ~ 2022 年 6 月收治的 103 例感染性休克患者作为研究组, 采用 APACHE II 评分根据患者病情严重程度将其分为轻度组 ( $n=9$ )、中度组 ( $n=51$ ) 和重度组 ( $n=13$ ), 另外选取 103 例同期在该院体检且一般资料与研究组患者相匹配的健康者作为对照组。采用酶联免疫吸附法测定感染性休克患者血清 PAD2 表达水平; 采用 Spearman 法分析感染性休克患者血清 PAD2 表达水平与 APACHE II 评分的相关性; 采用 Logistic 回归分析影响感染性休克患者病情严重程度的相关因素; 采用受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线分析血清 PAD2 对中重度感染性休克的诊断价值。结果 研究组与对照组肌酐 ( $137.52 \pm 9.01 \mu\text{mol/L}$  vs  $112.22 \pm 8.67 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ) 水平及血小板计数 ( $74.58 \pm 5.19$  vs  $86.02 \pm 5.34$ )  $\times 10^9/\text{L}$  比较, 差异具有统计学意义 ( $t=20.535, 15.591$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ); 研究组患者血清 PAD2 表达水平 ( $42.47 \pm 6.22 \text{ ng/ml}$ ) 高于对照组 ( $38.59 \pm 5.31 \text{ ng/ml}$ ), 差异具有统计学意义 ( $t=4.815, P < 0.05$ ); 感染性休克患者血清 PAD2 表达水平和 APACHE II 评分均随病情严重程度的增加而逐渐升高 ( $F=3.777, 176.582$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ); 感染性休克患者血清 PAD2 表达水平与 APACHE II 评分呈正相关 ( $r=0.859, P < 0.05$ ); 肌酐 (OR=1.927)、PAD2 (OR=1.803) 及 APACHE II 评分 (OR=1.657) 均为发生中重度感染性休克的危险因素 (均  $P < 0.05$ ), 血小板计数 (OR=0.781) 则是发生中重度感染性休克的保护因素 ( $P < 0.05$ )。血清 PAD2 诊断中重度感染性休克的曲线下面积 (area under the curve, AUC) 为 0.880, 敏感度、特异度分别为 75.73% (95%CI: 0.701 ~ 0.826) 和 90.29% (95%CI: 0.851 ~ 0.935), 对中重度感染性休克具有较高的诊断价值。结论 血清 PAD2 表达水平与 APACHE II 评分呈正相关, 且对中重度感染性休克具有较好诊断价值。

**关键词:** 肽酰基精氨酸脱亚胺酶 2; 感染性休克; 急性生理学和慢性健康状况评价 II

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## Correlation Analysis between Serum PAD2 Expression Level and APACHE II Scores in Patients with Septic Shock

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**Abstract: Objective** To explore the correlation between the expression level of serum peptidylarginine deiminase type 2 (PAD2) and acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) scores in patients with septic shock. **Methods** A total of 103 patients with septic shock admitted to the First People's Hospital of Neijiang from June 2020 to June 22 were regarded as the study group. According to the severity of the condition, the APACHE II scores were used to classify study group into mild group ( $n=39$ ), moderate group ( $n=51$ ) and severe group ( $n=13$ ). In addition, 103 healthy individuals who underwent physical examination in the hospital during the same period, whose general information matched the study group patients, were selected as the control group. Serum PAD2 expression level in patients with septic shock was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Spearman method was applied to analyze the correlation between serum PAD2 expression level and APACHE II scores in patients with septic shock. Logistic regression was applied to analyze the factors affecting the severity of patients with septic shock. The diagnostic value of serum PAD2 in moderate and severe septic shock was evaluated using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. **Results** The differences in blood creatinine levels ( $137.52 \pm 9.01 \mu\text{mol/L}$  vs  $112.22 \pm 8.67 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ) and platelet counts ( $74.58 \pm 5.19$  vs  $86.02 \pm 5.34$ )  $\times 10^9/\text{L}$  between study group and control group were statistically significant ( $t=20.535, 15.591$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The expression level of PAD2 in the study group ( $42.47 \pm 6.22 \text{ ng/ml}$ ) was higher than that in the control group ( $38.59 \pm 5.31 \text{ ng/ml}$ ), with significant difference ( $t=4.815, P < 0.05$ ). The expression level of serum PAD2 and APACHE II scores in patients with septic shock gradually increased with the severity of the condition ( $F=3.777, 176.582$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The expression level of serum PAD2 in patients with septic shock was positively

correlated with APACHE II scores ( $r=0.859$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). Serum creatinine (OR=1.927), PAD2 (OR=1.803) and APACHE II scores (OR=1.657) were risk factors for moderate and severe septic shock ( $P<0.05$ ), while platelet count (OR=0.781) was a protective factor ( $P<0.05$ ). The area under the curve (AUC) of serum PAD2 in the diagnosis of moderate and severe septic shock was 0.880, and the sensitivity and specificity were 75.73% (95%CI:0.701 ~ 0.826) and 90.29% (95%CI:0.851 ~ 0.935), respectively, indicating it had high diagnostic value for moderate and severe septic shock. **Conclusion** The expression level of serum PAD2 was positively correlated with APACHE II scores, and may have a good diagnostic value for moderate and severe septic shock.

**Keywords:** peptidylarginine deiminase 2; septic shock; acute physiological and chronic health evaluation II scores

感染性休克起病隐匿,早期确诊率较低,并且该疾病病情发展迅速,病死率较高,是重症监护病房患者最常见的死因之一<sup>[1-3]</sup>。目前临床常采用急性生理学和慢性健康状况评价II(acute physiological and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)评估感染性休克患者病情的严重程度<sup>[4-5]</sup>,但评分所需材料多且过程较为复杂,不利于病情的快速评估,延误最佳治疗时机。因此寻找简单易得的血清标志物对感染性休克患者病情严重程度进行辅助判断是当下研究的热点。肽酰基精氨酸脱亚胺酶2(peptidylarginine deiminase type2, PAD2)是肽酰精氨酸脱氨酶(PAD)家族的成员之一,大量研究表明,PAD家族能够参与癌症、自身免疫性疾病及炎症性疾病等多种疾病的发生与发展过程<sup>[6]</sup>,PAD2作为PAD家族的成员同样能够催化组织细胞的分化、转运等过程,参与调控机体内炎症反应的发生<sup>[7]</sup>。但目前关于PAD2表达水平与感染性休克患者病情严重程度的影响研究较少,基于此,本研究将探讨感染性休克患者血清PAD2的表达水平,并分析PAD2与APACHE II评分的相关性及对病情严重程度的诊断价值,以期对感染性休克患者的诊治提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 选取2020年6月~2022年6月内江市第一人民医院收治的103例感染性休克患者作为研究组。年龄40~70岁,其中男性62例(60.19%),女性41例(39.81%),平均年龄 $52.77 \pm 4.78$ 岁;另选取103例同期在本院体检,且一般资料与感染性休克患者相匹配的健康者作为对照组,其中男性53例(51.46%),女性50例(48.54%),平均年龄 $51.69 \pm 4.11$ 岁,两组研究对象的年龄、性别、吸烟史、饮酒史、高血压史等一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义( $t/\chi^2=1.739, 1.594, 1.573, 1.270, 0.707$ , 均 $P>0.05$ )。本研究经医院伦理委员会审批,严格按照规定程序执行。

**纳入标准:**①根据《中国急诊感染性休克临床实践指南》<sup>[8]</sup>诊断为感染性休克;②临床资料完整;③患者及家属知情并同意参与本试验,且签署知情同意书。排除标准:①并发恶性肿瘤、血液系统疾

病、免疫系统疾病等;②慢性肝肾疾病终末期患者;③妊娠期或哺乳期妇女。

采用APACHE II评分<sup>[9]</sup>对研究组患者的病情严重程度进行评分,根据评分结果将患者分为轻度组(<21分,  $n=39$ )、中度组(21~30分,  $n=51$ )和重度组(>30分,  $n=13$ )。

**1.2 仪器与试剂** Caris200全自动酶联免疫分析仪(上海寰熙医疗器械有限公司);PAD2酶联免疫试剂盒(美国TSZ公司)。

## 1.3 方法

**1.3.1 血清PAD2表达水平的检测:**采集所有研究对象清晨空腹静脉血5 ml并静置10 min,以3 000 r/min离心10 min,收集上清液并置于 $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ 条件下保存,待测。采用酶联免疫吸附法,用PAD2酶联免疫试剂盒对血清中PAD2表达水平进行检测,严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作,所有标本同时检测且均在同一实验室内进行。

**1.3.2 资料收集:**收集所有研究对象的年龄、性别、体质量指数(BMI)、吸烟史、饮酒史、高血压史、空腹血糖(FBG)、高密度脂蛋白(HDL)、低密度脂蛋白(LDL)、血肌酐、血小板计数等一般资料,统计患者感染部位。

**1.4 统计学分析** 数据采用SPSS 25.0进行统计学分析,计数资料以例( $n$ )或百分率(%)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验, Bonferroni法进行进一步的多重比较。计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,两组间比较行 $t$ 检验,多组间比较及进一步的两两比较采用单因素方差分析和SNK- $q$ 检验; Spearman法分析血清PAD2表达水平与APACHE II评分的相关性;采用Logistic回归分析影响感染性休克患者病情严重程度的相关因素;受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析血清PAD2对中重度感染性休克的诊断价值,曲线下面积(AUC)比较采用 $Z$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 研究组与对照组一般资料比较** 见表1。研究组患者血肌酐及血清PAD2表达水平显著高于对照组,而血小板计数则显著低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ )。

表 1 研究组与对照组一般资料比较 (n=103,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

项目	对照组 (n=103)	研究组 (n=103)	t 值	P 值
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	22.76 ± 1.51	23.09 ± 1.79	1.434	0.154
FBG (mmol/L)	5.36 ± 1.49	5.51 ± 1.74	0.665	0.507
HDL (mmol/L)	1.34 ± 0.42	1.27 ± 0.32	1.345	0.180
LDL (mmol/L)	2.32 ± 0.66	2.41 ± 0.82	0.868	0.387
血肌酐 (μmol/L)	112.22 ± 8.67	137.52 ± 9.01	20.535	< 0.001
血小板计数 (×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	86.02 ± 5.34	74.58 ± 5.19	15.591	< 0.001
PAD2 (ng/ml)	38.59 ± 5.31	42.47 ± 6.22	4.815	< 0.001

2.2 不同严重程度的感染性休克患者血清 PAD2 表达水平及 APACHE II 评分比较 见表 2。感染性休克患者血清 PAD2 表达水平和 APACHE II 评分均随病情严重程度的增加而逐渐升高 (均  $P < 0.05$ )。

表 2 不同严重程度患者血清 PAD2 表达水平和 APACHE II 评分比较 ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

项目	轻度组 (n=39)	中度组 (n=51)	重度组 (n=13)	F 值	P 值
PAD2 (ng/ml)	40.51 ± 6.39	42.95 ± 6.96	46.45 ± 8.62 <sup>a</sup>	3.777	0.026
APACHE II 评分 (分)	18.33 ± 2.16	26.78 ± 3.19 <sup>a</sup>	34.57 ± 3.90 <sup>ab</sup>	176.582	< 0.001

注: <sup>a</sup> 与轻度组比较,  $q=0.025, 19.061, 24.333$ , 均  $P<0.05$ ; <sup>b</sup> 与中度组比较,  $q=12.031, P<0.05$ 。

2.3 血清 PAD2 表达水平与 APACHE II 评分的相关性分析 感染性休克患者血清 PAD2 表达水平与 APACHE II 评分呈正相关 ( $r=0.859, P < 0.05$ )。

2.4 影响感染性休克患者病情严重程度的相关因素分析 见表 3。中度组和重度组血肌酐水平  $\geq 137.52 \mu\text{mol/L}$  以及血小板计数  $< 74.58 \times 10^9/\text{L}$  的患者所占比例均高于轻度组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。

表 3 影响感染性休克患者病情严重程度的相关因素分析 [n (%)]

类别	n	轻度组 (n=39)	中度组 (n=51)	重度组 (n=13)	$\chi^2$	P
年龄 (岁)	< 52.77	42 (40.47)	19 (45.24)	6 (14.29)	0.545	0.761
	$\geq 52.77$	61 (36.07)	32 (52.46)	7 (11.48)		
性别	男	62 (35.48)	30 (48.39)	10 (16.13)	1.791	0.408
	女	41 (41.46)	21 (51.22)	3 (7.32)		
感染部位	肺部	47 (38.30)	23 (48.94)	6 (12.77)	1.961	0.923
	泌尿	36 (41.67)	18 (50.00)	3 (8.33)		
	腹腔	14 (28.57)	7 (50.00)	3 (22.43)		
	其他	6 (33.33)	3 (50.00)	1 (16.67)		
血肌酐 (μmol/L)	< 137.52	44 (63.64)	15 (34.09) <sup>a</sup>	1 (2.27) <sup>a</sup>	23.683	< 0.001
	$\geq 137.52$	59 (18.64)	36 (61.02) <sup>a</sup>	12 (20.34) <sup>a</sup>		
血小板计数 (×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	< 74.58	46 (13.04)	32 (69.56) <sup>a</sup>	8 (17.40) <sup>a</sup>	21.772	< 0.001
	$\geq 74.58$	57 (57.89)	19 (29.83) <sup>a</sup>	5 (8.78) <sup>a</sup>		

注: <sup>a</sup> 与轻度组比较,  $\chi^2=15.911, 16.242, 15.911, 16.242, 20.320, 10.556, 20.320, 10.556$ , 均  $P<0.05$ 。

2.5 Logistic 回归分析影响感染性休克患者病情严重程度的相关因素 见表 4。以感染性休克患者病情严重程度作为因变量 (轻度 =0, 中度和重度 =1), 以血肌酐 ( $< 137.52 \mu\text{mol/L}=0, \geq 137.52 \mu\text{mol/L}=1$ )、血小板计数 ( $< 74.58 \times 10^9/\text{L}=1, \geq 74.58 \times 10^9/\text{L}=0$ )、PAD2 (连续变量) 及 APACHE II 评分 (连续变量) 作为自变量进行 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示, 血肌酐、APACHE II 评分及 PAD2 均为发生中重度感染性休克的危险因素 ( $P=0.001, 0.002, 0.002$ ), 血小板计数则是保护因素 ( $P=0.032$ )。

2.6 血清 PAD2 对中重度感染性休克的诊断价值分析 见图 1。ROC 曲线显示, 血清 PAD2 诊断中重度感染性休克的 AUC 为 0.880, 敏感度及特异度分别为 75.73% (95%CI: 0.701 ~ 0.826) 和 90.29% (95%CI: 0.851 ~ 0.935)。



表4 Logistic 回归分析影响感染性休克患者病情严重程度的相关因素

因素	$\beta$ 值	SE 值	Wald 值	P 值	OR 值	95%CI
血肌酐	0.656	0.193	11.552	0.001	1.927	1.320 ~ 2.813
血小板计数	-0.247	0.115	4.620	0.032	0.781	0.623 ~ 0.978
PAD2	0.589	0.190	9.625	0.002	1.803	1.242 ~ 2.617
APACHE II 评分	0.505	0.164	9.482	0.002	1.657	1.201 ~ 2.285

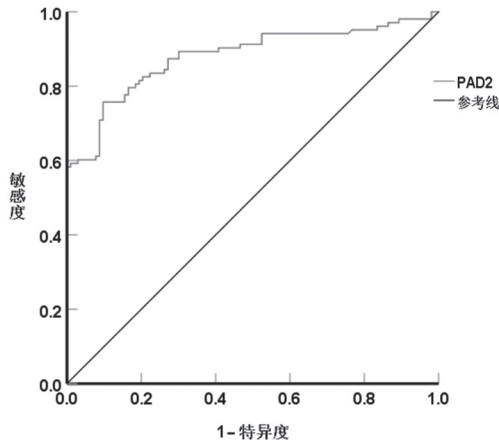


图1 血清 PAD2 诊断中重度感染性休克的 ROC 曲线

### 3 讨论

感染性休克主要是由感染灶中的微生物、毒素及其代谢产物进入机体的血液循环系统后作用于各器官、组织及系统,影响血液灌注并导致细胞缺血、缺氧,进而引发相关器官功能障碍的疾病,严重时会导致多器官功能衰竭,危及患者生命<sup>[10]</sup>。感染性休克患者的主要临床表现为组织血液灌注改变、血 Lac 水平升高等<sup>[11]</sup>,但由于感染性休克患者初期症状不具有特异性,并且病情发展较快,导致该疾病早期确诊率低、患者预后状态较差且病死率较高<sup>[12]</sup>。因此尽早对感染性休克进行诊断评估,及时采取有效措施,对降低感染性休克的死亡率,改善患者的预后状态具有重要意义。基于此,本研究主要探究了血清 PAD2 表达水平对感染性休克患者的影响规律。

PAD 酶家族包括 PAD1 ~ PAD4 和 PAD6,其中 PAD2 是由 665 个氨基酸残基组成的蛋白质,位于人染色体 1p35.2-1p35.21 上,能够激活树突状细胞释放干扰素,刺激机体内淋巴细胞释放抗体,从而影响炎症性疾病的发生与发展,而感染性休克的发生、发展与炎症因子的表达水平存在紧密联系<sup>[13-14]</sup>,因此推测 PAD 可作为评估感染性休克严重程度的特异性指标<sup>[15]</sup>。本研究结果显示,不同病情严重程度的患者血清 PAD2 表达水平具有一定差异,相关研究也发现, PAD2 作为高度特异性抗体,在炎症性疾病患者体液中呈现高表达水平,能够通过识别自身抗原反应参与到炎症性疾病的发病过程<sup>[16]</sup>,这与本研究结果一致。此结果提示, PAD2

的高表达与炎症反应的发生密切相关,可能作为诊断感染性休克的特异性指标。APACHE II 评分能够反映患者整体健康状况,与危急重症患者的病情严重程度密切相关, APACHE II 评分分值越高,患者病情越严重,可依据 APACHE II 评分对患者的病情严重程度进行定量分析,是 ICU 病房管理中一个重要参考指标<sup>[17]</sup>。因此本研究对感染性休克患者血清 PAD2 的表达水平与 APACHE II 评分的相关性进行了分析,结果显示,感染性休克患者血清 PAD2 表达水平与 APACHE II 评分呈正相关,说明了血清中 PAD2 高表达不仅与感染性休克的发生密切相关,还会促进感染性休克患者病情的加重。由于患者的基本身体指标例如血肌酐水平、血小板计数水平等也会影响病情的严重程度<sup>[18-20]</sup>,因此本研究进一步对影响感染性休克患者病情严重程度的相关因素进行了分析,结果显示,研究组与对照组血肌酐水平及血小板计数比较以及不同病情严重程度的患者血肌酐水平及血小板计数比较均具有显著性差异。这主要是由于当机体发生炎症反应时,血小板会被炎症介质或微生物成分激活,导致血小板计数水平升高,引发凝血级联反应,促进器官功能衰竭,使病情严重程度增加<sup>[21]</sup>,并且机体出现感染引起炎症反应时,血小板也会识别、捆绑、内吞病原菌或释放相关蛋白抑制细菌增殖,这也是感染性休克患者血小板计数水平升高的原因<sup>[22]</sup>。最后采用 ROC 曲线分析了血清 PAD2 对中重度感染性休克的诊断价值,结果显示,血清 PAD2 表达水平与 APACHE II 评分呈正相关,且对中重度感染性休克具有较好诊断价值。但由于本研究纳入病例数较少,结果可能存在偏倚,未来将继续收集病例验证此结果,后续也将深入探讨 PAD2 对感染性休克的具体影响机制。

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