

AECOPD 并发 II 型呼吸衰竭患者血清 PRDX6, ANXA1 水平与病情程度及预后的关系研究

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摘要:目的 探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)并发 II 型呼吸衰竭患者血清过氧化还原蛋白6(PRDX6)和膜联蛋白A1(ANXA1)水平与病情程度及预后的关系。方法 选取2021年12月~2023年12月攀枝花学院附属医院收治的AECOPD合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者257例(呼吸衰竭组), COPD稳定期患者130例(COPD稳定期组)和同期体检健康者130例(对照组)。根据氧合指数将AECOPD合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者分为轻度呼吸衰竭组($n=101$)、中度呼吸衰竭组($n=80$)、重度呼吸衰竭组($n=76$), 并根据28天预后分为死亡组($n=62$)和存活组($n=195$)。采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平。通过Spearman相关系数分析血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平与AECOPD合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者氧合指数的相关性。多因素Logistic回归模型分析AECOPD合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的影响因素, 并绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评价血清PRDX6, ANXA1对其的预测价值。结果 呼吸衰竭组血清PRDX6水平(41.54 ± 4.28 pg/ml)低于COPD稳定期组(61.38 ± 4.94 pg/ml)和对照组(80.65 ± 8.93 pg/ml), ANXA1水平(3.35 ± 0.69 μ g/L)高于COPD稳定期组(2.13 ± 0.61 μ g/L)和对照组(1.03 ± 0.14 μ g/L), 差异具有统计学意义($t=-33.894 \sim 21.727$, 均 $P<0.001$)。重度呼吸衰竭组血清PRDX6水平(34.54 ± 5.05 pg/ml)低于中度呼吸衰竭组(43.90 ± 4.72 pg/ml)和轻度呼吸衰竭组(54.28 ± 6.34 pg/ml), ANXA1水平(3.94 ± 0.43 μ g/L)高于中度呼吸衰竭组(3.57 ± 0.46 μ g/L)和轻度呼吸衰竭组(2.70 ± 0.43 μ g/L), 差异具有统计学意义($t=-19.018 \sim 22.338$, 均 $P<0.001$)。AECOPD合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者氧和指数与血清PRDX6呈正相关($r=0.815$, $P<0.001$), ANXA1水平呈负相关($r=-0.781$, $P<0.001$)。随访28天, 257例AECOPD合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者死亡率为24.12%(62/257)。第1秒用力呼气容积(FEV1)占预计值百分比增加、氧合指数增加、PRDX6升高为AECOPD合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的独立保护因素(Wald $\chi^2=-0.154$, -0.014 , -0.173 , 均 $P<0.05$), ANXA1升高为独立危险因素(Wald $\chi^2=0.250$, $P<0.05$)。血清PRDX6, ANXA1联合预测AECOPD合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的曲线下面积为0.906, 大于两指标单独预测的0.788, 0.781, 差异具有统计学意义($Z=4.243$, 4.224 , 均 $P<0.001$)。结论 血清PRDX6水平降低和ANXA1水平升高与AECOPD合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者病情加重和预后不良有关, 血清PRDX6, ANXA1联合预测AECOPD合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者预后的价值较高。

关键词:慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期; II 型呼吸衰竭; 过氧化还原蛋白6; 膜联蛋白A1

中图分类号: R563.8; R392.11 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1671-7414(2025)06-097-07

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2025.06.018

Relationship between Serum PRDX6 and ANXA1 Levels and Severity and Prognosis in Patients with AECOPD Complicated with Type II Respiratory Failure

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the relationship between serum peroxiredoxin 6 (PRDX6) and annexin A1 (ANXA1) levels and the severity and prognosis of patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) complicated with type II respiratory failure. **Methods** A total of 257 patients with AECOPD complicated with type II respiratory failure (respiratory failure group), 130 patients with stable COPD (stable COPD group) and 130 healthy subjects (control group) were selected from the Panzhihua University Affiliated Hospital from December 2021 to December 2023. According to the oxygenation index, AECOPD patients with type II respiratory failure were divided into mild respiratory failure group ($n=101$), moderate respiratory failure group ($n=80$) and severe respiratory failure group ($n=76$). According to the 28-day prognosis, they were divided into death group ($n=62$) and survival group ($n=195$). Serum PRDX6 and ANXA1 levels were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The correlation between serum PRDX6, ANXA1 levels and oxygenation index in AECOPD

基金项目: 四川省医学会科研课题(编号: S20085)。

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patients with type II respiratory failure was analyzed by Spearman correlation coefficient. Multivariate Logistic regression model was used to analyze the influencing factors of poor prognosis in patients with AECOPD complicated with type II respiratory failure, and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to evaluate the predictive value of serum PRDX6 and ANXA1. **Results** The serum PRDX6 level in the respiratory failure group (41.54 ± 4.28 pg/ml) was lower than that in the stable COPD group (61.38 ± 4.94 pg/ml) and the control group (80.65 ± 8.93 pg/ml), and the ANXA1 level (3.35 ± 0.69 μ g/L) was higher than that in the stable COPD group (2.13 ± 0.61 μ g/L) and the control group (1.03 ± 0.14 μ g/L), the differences were statistically significant ($t=-33.894 \sim 21.727$, all $P < 0.001$). The serum level of PRDX6 in severe respiratory failure group (34.54 ± 5.05 pg/ml) was lower than that in moderate respiratory failure group (43.90 ± 4.72 pg/ml) and mild respiratory failure group (54.28 ± 6.34 pg/ml), the serum level of ANXA1 in severe respiratory failure group (3.94 ± 0.43 μ g/L) was higher than that in moderate respiratory failure group (3.57 ± 0.46 μ g/L) and mild respiratory failure group (2.70 ± 0.43 μ g/L), the differences were statistically significant ($t=-19.018 \sim 22.338$, all $P < 0.001$). Oxygen index was positively correlated with serum PRDX6 ($r=0.815$, $P < 0.001$) and negatively correlated with ANXA1 ($r=-0.781$, $P < 0.001$) in AECOPD patients with type II respiratory failure. The mortality rate of 257 AECOPD patients with type II respiratory failure was 24.12% (62/257) after 28 days of follow-up. Increase forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1) as a percentage of the predicted value, increased oxygenation index and increased PRDX6 were independent protective factors for the poor prognosis of AECOPD patients with type II respiratory failure (Wald $\chi^2=-0.154$, -0.014 , -0.173 , all $P < 0.05$), increased ANXA1 was an independent risk factor (Wald $\chi^2=0.250$, $P < 0.05$). The area under the curve of serum PRDX6 and ANXA1 combined to predict the poor prognosis of AECOPD patients with type II respiratory failure was 0.906, which was greater than 0.788 and 0.781 predicted by the two indicators alone, and the differences were statistically significant ($Z=4.243$, 4.224 , all $P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** The decrease of serum PRDX6 level and the increase of ANXA1 level are related to the aggravation and poor prognosis of AECOPD patients with type II respiratory failure. The value of serum PRDX6 combined with ANXA1 in predicting the prognosis of AECOPD patients with type II respiratory failure is high.

Keywords acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; type II respiratory failure; peroxiredoxin 6; annexin A1

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)是一种以持续性气流受限和相应呼吸系统症状为主要表现的异质性肺部病变^[1]。2019年我国约有1亿例COPD患者,患病率为2 404.41/10万,死亡103.7万例^[2]。COPD急性加重期(acute exacerbation of COPD, AECOPD)是COPD自然病程中常见临床事件,II型呼吸衰竭是AECOPD患者的常见并发症,也是加速患者死亡的关键因素^[3]。故及时评估AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者病情程度及预后尤为重要。研究表明,氧化应激、细胞衰老和炎症反应在AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭过程中发挥重要作用^[4-5]。过氧化还原蛋白6(peroxiredoxin 6, PRDX6)是一种抗氧化酶,能通过清除活性氧发挥抗氧化应激和延缓细胞衰老等作用^[6]。据报道,外周血PRDX6水平降低与稳定期COPD患者频繁急性加重有关^[7]。膜联蛋白A1(annexin A1, ANXA1)是一种内源性促溶解蛋白,通过减少免疫细胞浸润和聚集发挥抗炎作用^[8]。据报道,血清ANXA1水平升高与AECOPD患者并发肺部感染有关^[9]。然而,关于血清PRDX6, ANXA1与AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者病情程度及预后的关系尚未可知,因此本研究进行这方面探讨。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2021年12月~2023年12月攀枝花学院附属医院收治的AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰

竭患者257例(呼吸衰竭组),年龄42~84(61.34 ± 7.69 岁);女性101例,男性156例;COPD病程4~9年,中位7.00(6.00, 8.00)年;氧合指数60.19~298.05 mmHg,中位167.90(92.11, 246.83)mmHg。根据氧合指数^[10]将AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者分为轻度呼吸衰竭组(200mmHg<氧合指数 \leq 300mmHg, $n=101$)、中度呼吸衰竭组(100mmHg<氧合指数 \leq 200mmHg, $n=80$)、重度呼吸衰竭组(氧合指数 \leq 100mmHg, $n=76$)。选择同期COPD稳定期患者130例(COPD稳定期组),年龄40~81(61.09 ± 6.83)岁;女性51例,男性79例;COPD病程1~6年,中位3.00(1.00, 4.00)年。纳入标准:①COPD和II型呼吸衰竭符合《慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南(2021年修订版)》^[11]COPD及分期诊断标准;②信息完整。排除标准:①并发心源性肺水肿、肺栓塞、哮喘、肺结核等其他肺疾病;②妊娠及哺乳期妇女;③既往肺部外伤或手术史;④I型呼吸衰竭;⑤不能配合完成肺功能检查者;⑥自身免疫性疾病、恶性肿瘤;⑦近3个月内使用免疫抑制剂;⑧精神病患者;⑨脑卒中、心肌梗死、终末期肾病等致死性疾病。患者或家属自愿签署知情同意书。另选择同期体检健康者130例(对照组),年龄20~77(60.87 ± 7.11 岁);女性48例,男性82例。三组年龄和性别比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。本研究经医院伦理委员会审核批准(批

准文号: 2021-58号)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 PRDX6酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)试剂(货号: DLR-PRDX6-Hu, 无锡市东林科技发展有限公司); ANXA1酶联免疫吸附法试剂(货号: EH0855, 武汉菲恩生物科技有限公司); 全自动酶标仪(型号: Multiskan™ FC, 赛默飞世尔科技公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平检测: 收集AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者入院时和COPD稳定期患者、体检健康者体检时静脉血3ml, 1500r/min离心25min(半径10cm)取上层血清, 采用ELISA法检测PRDX6, ANXA1水平。

1.3.2 资料收集: 收集AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者基线资料, 包括性别、年龄、COPD病程、吸烟史、饮酒史、基础疾病、动脉血氧分压(PaO₂)、动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO₂)、第1秒用力呼气容积占预计值百分比(forced expiratory volume in one second % of predicted, FEV1%pred)、氧合指数、血尿素氮(BUN)、血肌酐(SCr)、血小板计数(PLT)、白细胞计数(WBC)、血红蛋白(Hb)、B型利钠肽(BNP)、降钙素原(PCT)、白细胞介素(IL)-6等。

1.3.3 预后分组: AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者入院后按照指南^[11]接受短效支气管扩张剂或联合短效抗胆碱能药物、抗生素和/或口服激素、氧疗和无创机械通气或有创机械通气等治疗。AECOPD合并II

表1 血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	呼吸衰竭组 (n=257)	COPD稳定期组 (n=130)	对照组 (n=130)	F值	P值
PRDX6 (pg/ml)	41.54 ± 4.28	61.38 ± 4.94	80.65 ± 8.93	286.742	<0.001
ANXA1 (μg/L)	3.35 ± 0.69	2.13 ± 0.61	1.03 ± 0.14	454.303	<0.001

2.2 血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平与AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者病情程度的相关性 见表2。血清PRDX6水平在轻、中、重度呼吸衰竭组中依次降低($t=12.632, 22.338, 11.954$), ANXA1水平在轻、中、重度呼吸衰竭组中依次升高($t=-13.018, -19.018, -5.327$),

表2 血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平在不同病情程度AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者中比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	轻度呼吸衰竭组 (n=257)	中度呼吸衰竭组 (n=130)	重度呼吸衰竭组 (n=130)	F值	P值
PRDX6 (pg/ml)	54.28 ± 6.34	43.90 ± 4.72	34.54 ± 5.05	558.352	<0.001
ANXA1 (μg/L)	2.70 ± 0.43	3.57 ± 0.46	3.94 ± 0.43	347.948	<0.001

2.3 AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的影响因素 随访28天, 257例AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者死亡62例, 死亡率为24.12%(62/257)。单因素分析显示, PaO₂, PaCO₂, FEV1%pred, 氧合指数、PRDX6, ANXA1与AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后有关($P<0.05$), 见表3。以AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭

型呼吸衰竭患者根据入院后28天生存情况分为死亡组和存活组^[12]。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS28.0进行数据分析, 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; $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示非正态分布的计量资料, 组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验; 计数资料采用 $n(\%)$ 表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验; Spearman相关分析血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平与AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者氧合指数的相关性; 以AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后为因变量, 建立多因素Logistic回归模型分析其影响因素; 绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线, 评价血清PRDX6, ANXA1对AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的预测价值, DeLong检验比较血清PRDX6, ANXA1单独与联合预测的曲线下面积(AUC); $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平比较 见表1。呼吸衰竭组血清PRDX6水平低于COPD稳定期组、对照组($t=8.265, 21.727$), ANXA1水平高于COPD稳定期组、对照组($t=-9.664, -33.894$), 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.001$); COPD稳定期组血清PRDX6水平低于对照组, ANXA1水平高于对照组, 差异具有统计学意义($t=12.232, -18.809$, 均 $P<0.001$)。

差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.001$)。相关分析显示, AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者氧和指数与血清PRDX6呈正相关, 与ANXA1水平呈负相关($r=0.815, -0.781$, 均 $P<0.001$)。

患者不良预后(是=1, 否=0)为因变量, 以PaO₂, PaCO₂, FEV1%pred, 氧合指数、PRDX6, ANXA1(均原值录入)为自变量, 建立多因素Logistic回归模型, 结果显示AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的独立保护因素为FEV1%pred增加、氧合指数增加和PRDX6升高, 独立危险因素为ANXA1升高($P<0.05$), 见表4。

表3 AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的单因素分析 [$\bar{x} \pm s$, M (P₂₅, P₇₅), n(%)]

因素	不良预后组 (n=62)	良好预后组 (n=195)	$\chi^2/U/t$ 值	P 值	
性别	男	42(67.74)	114(58.46)	1.698	0.192
	女	20(32.26)	81(41.54)		
年龄 (岁)	62.84 ± 7.40	60.87 ± 7.74	1.766	0.079	
COPD 病程 (年)	7.00(7.00, 8.00)	7.00(6.00, 8.00)	-1.948	0.051	
吸烟史	34(54.84)	88(45.13)	1.779	0.182	
饮酒史	18(29.03)	40(20.51)	1.954	0.162	
基础疾病	糖尿病	14(22.58)	29(14.87)	2.007	0.157
	高血压	32(51.61)	74(37.95)	3.624	0.057
	冠心病	9(14.52)	21(10.77)	0.641	0.424
PaO ₂ (mmHg)	49.00(46.75, 52.00)	51.00(48.00, 54.00)	-3.402	0.001	
PaCO ₂ (mmHg)	61.00(57.00, 64.00)	58.00(55.00, 61.00)	-3.747	<0.001	
FEV1%pred (%)	50.50 ± 4.01	53.83 ± 4.95	-5.360	<0.001	
氧合指数 (mmHg)	93.75(71.00, 167.89)	195.91(110.43, 256.50)	-6.124	<0.001	
BUN (mmol/L)	9.36(6.49, 11.99)	9.09(4.17, 11.76)	-0.899	0.368	
SCr (μmol/L)	68.65(42.13, 98.82)	62.91(40.47, 94.16)	-0.610	0.542	
PLT (×10 ⁹ /L)	257.36 ± 99.30	268.25 ± 101.93	-0.737	0.462	
WBC (×10 ⁹ /L)	12.54(10.36, 16.14)	11.91(9.14, 15.11)	-1.192	0.233	
Hb (g/L)	116.03 ± 24.83	119.74 ± 25.59	-1.000	0.318	
BNP (ng/L)	496.49(270.10, 773.91)	403.98(183.36, 687.17)	-1.891	0.059	
PCT (μg/L)	0.28(0.18, 0.39)	0.23(0.11, 0.38)	-1.813	0.070	
IL-6 (pg/ml)	37.38(20.83, 63.50)	32.26(13.41, 52.44)	-1.949	0.051	
PRDX6 (pg/ml)	37.64 ± 7.75	47.62 ± 9.20	-7.709	<0.001	
ANXA1 (μg/L)	3.88 ± 0.63	3.17 ± 0.62	7.918	<0.001	

表4 AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的多因素分析

因素	β 值	SE 值	Wald χ^2 值	P 值	OR 值	95%CI
PaO ₂ 升高	-0.112	0.058	3.783	0.052	0.894	0.798 ~ 1.001
PaCO ₂ 升高	0.065	0.050	1.648	0.199	1.067	0.966 ~ 1.178
FEV1%pred 增加	-0.154	0.057	7.380	0.007	0.857	0.767 ~ 0.958
氧合指数增加	-0.014	0.004	15.262	<0.001	0.986	0.979 ~ 0.993
PRDX6 升高	-0.173	0.033	27.848	<0.001	0.841	0.788 ~ 0.897
ANXA1 升高	0.250	0.047	28.820	<0.001	1.284	1.172 ~ 1.406

2.4 血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平预测AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的ROC曲线分析 见表5和图1。通过Logistic回归拟合血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平联合预测概率[Ln(P)=-2.317-0.183×PRDX6+0.250×ANXA1]。受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线显示,血

清PRDX6, ANXA1水平联合预测AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.906,大于血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平单独预测的0.788, 0.781, 差异具有统计学意义(Z=4.243, 4.224, 均P<0.001)。

表5 血清 PRDX6, ANXA1 水平预测 AECOPD 合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的预测效能

项目	AUC	95%CI	P 值	Cut-off	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	Youden 指数
PRDX6	0.788	0.733 ~ 0.837	<0.001	43.16 pg/ml	75.81	67.69	0.435
ANXA1	0.781	0.726 ~ 0.830	<0.001	3.40 μ g/L	56.45	84.62	0.411
二者联合	0.906	0.863 ~ 0.939	<0.001	-	88.71	82.05	0.708

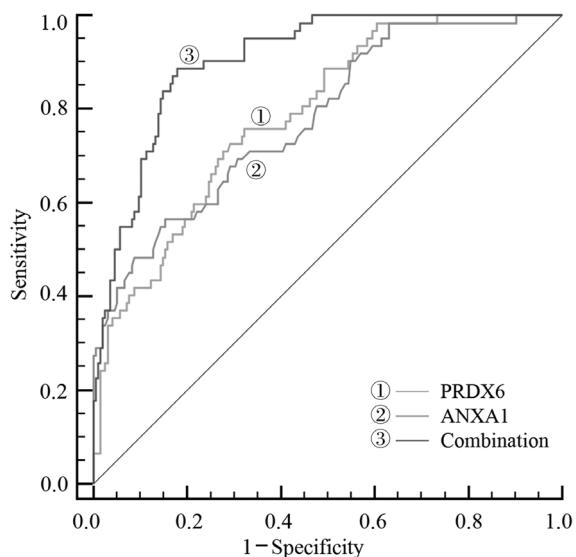


图1 血清 PRDX6, ANXA1 水平预测 AECOPD 合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的 ROC 曲线

3 讨论

AECOPD后由于肺功能急剧恶化,可引起肺泡通气功能受限、肺泡表面积减少、肺血管循环异常等阻碍气体交换,导致严重的低氧血症和二氧化碳潴留(II型呼吸衰竭)^[13]。II型呼吸衰竭可通过缺氧、呼吸性酸中毒等损害各种组织器官功能,最终导致多器官功能衰竭,从而增加AECOPD患者死亡风险^[13]。尽管近年来AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭的治疗措施不断改进,但其总体预后仍然较差,本研究中24.12%的AECOPD患者死亡,与国内学者赵晓秋等^[12]报道的27.92%相近。

气体交换异常是AECOPD的主要病理生理基础之一,也是导致II型呼吸衰竭发生发展的重要原因^[13]。AECOPD时气道炎症和肺部炎症可引起大量氧自由基释放而导致氧化应激,氧化应激能直接损伤肺组织结构和功能,通过DNA损伤、线粒体功能损伤等加速气道上皮细胞、肺泡上皮细胞衰老进程,导致气体交换异常^[4]。PRDX6是主要由细胞内质网和细胞膜组成的抗氧化酶,在细胞内负责清除活性氧物质,从而保护细胞免受氧化应激的损伤^[6]。实验显示,PRDX6在肺部高度表达,当暴露于百草枯、高氧或有机过氧化物时PRDX6表达缺失或失活,上调PRDX6能抑制百草枯、高氧或有机过氧化物诱导的肺内皮细胞氧化应激

和铁死亡^[14]。单肺通气建立的急性肺损伤模型中,下调PRDX6能引起肺组织活性氧过量产生,进而激活核因子- κ B信号通路,导致肺细胞氧化应激和炎症^[15]。香烟烟雾诱导的人肺上皮细胞衰老模型中,PRDX6低表达可加速肺上皮细胞衰老,而补充PRDX6能延缓该进程^[16]。这些研究说明PRDX6具有抗氧化和抗衰老作用。有研究指出,PRDX6基因多态性与中国汉族人群COPD易感性有关^[17]。血清PRDX6水平降低也被证实与COPD稳定期患者频繁急性加重有关^[7]。但关于PRDX6对AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者的临床意义尚未可知。本研究结果显示,AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者血清PRDX6水平降低,且随着呼吸衰竭加重而降低,PRDX6升高是其不良预后的独立保护因素,这说明血清PRDX6水平升高能降低患者病情程度和改善预后。究其原因,PRDX6能将活性氧转化为无害的水和氧,维持细胞内氧化还原平衡,防止氧化应激引发的肺组织结构损害,改善肺通气/血流比值失衡和气体交换异常,抑制呼吸衰竭病情进展,进而降低不良预后风险^[7]。同时,PRDX6介导的抗氧化应激作用还能保护细胞膜的完整性,防止细胞内外环境失衡以延缓细胞衰老,防止肺组织结构破坏导致的气体交换异常,改善呼吸衰竭病情和预后^[16,18]。

炎症反应在AECOPD发生发展中扮演重要角色,COPD患者在空气污染、细菌感染、病毒感染等因素下能活化免疫细胞,释放大量炎症介质加重气道炎症和组织损伤而诱发AECOPD,随着病情进展炎症反应能进一步破坏肺组织结构和功能,促进II型呼吸衰竭的发生发展^[19-20]。ANXA1是由白细胞、上皮细胞和内皮细胞等多种细胞产生的一种内源性抗炎蛋白,在感知炎症刺激后被诱导表达,能通过调节免疫细胞活性和抑制炎症信号通路激活等,抑制炎症反应的进展^[8]。肺缺血再灌注损伤大鼠模型中,补充ANXA1能抑制核因子- κ B信号通路活化,减少炎症因子产生而抑制急性肺部炎症反应^[21]。重症肺炎小鼠模型中,上调ANXA1能结合N-甲酰肽受体减轻肺组织炎症反应^[22]。香烟烟雾诱导支气管上皮细胞(COPD体外模型)模型中,上调ANXA1能调节N-甲酰肽受体/单磷酸腺苷依赖蛋白激酶信号通路,抑制支气管上皮细胞炎症、凋亡和氧化应激^[23]。这些研究说明ANXA1在肺炎症过程中具有抗炎

作用。有研究指出,血清ANXA1水平升高会增加AECOPD患者并发肺部感染风险,且与病情加重有关^[9]。本研究结果显示,AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者血清ANXA1水平升高,且随着呼吸衰竭加重而升高,会增加患者不良预后风险。分析原因,血清ANXA1水平升高是机体应对炎症反应的代偿反应,ANXA1作为炎症消退介质能调节免疫细胞活性、抑制炎症信号通路激活、促进炎症介质降解等抑制炎症反应发展,因此血清ANXA1水平升高说明患者炎症反应更严重,会加剧肺组织结构破坏和气体交换障碍,导致病情加重和预后不良^[24]。

本研究结果还显示,FEV1%pred和氧合指数增加的AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者预后更好,考虑原因是FEV1%pred增加说明患者肺功能更好,氧合指数增加说明呼吸衰竭程度更轻,组织器官氧气供应更好,因此不良预后风险更低。目前尚缺乏用于预测AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者预后的指标,近年来有学者进行了相关报道,如王春侠等^[25]报道,血清IL-18, IL-27, 人基质裂解素2联合预测AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者预后的AUC为0.806。常方玉等^[26]报道,红细胞指数、淋巴细胞与高密度脂蛋白比值、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值联合预测AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者预后的AUC为0.863。本研究ROC曲线显示,对AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者不良预后的预测中,血清PRDX6联合ANXA1水平预测的AUC为0.906,高于王春侠等^[25-26]研究中的结果,提示血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平联合检测可能成为更可靠的预测指标。但本研究为单中心研究,可能不足以反映所有AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者情况,因此血清PRDX6, ANXA1水平联合预测AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者预后的价值还需进一步多中心研究验证。

综上所述,AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者血清PRDX6水平降低,ANXA1水平升高,与病情程度和预后不良有关,二者联合对AECOPD合并II型呼吸衰竭患者预后具有较高的预测价值。

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收稿日期: 2024-07-22

修回日期: 2024-11-05