

革兰阴性菌感染性脓毒症患者血清SAA/CRP动态变化对多黏菌素类药物治疗的预后预测价值

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摘要: **目的** 探讨革兰阴性菌(G⁻菌)感染性脓毒症患者血清淀粉样蛋白A/C-反应蛋白(SAA/CRP)动态变化对多黏菌素类药物治疗的预后预测价值。**方法** 收集2024年1~12月青岛市胶州中心医院136例G⁻菌感染性脓毒症患者临床资料进行回顾性研究,均接受多黏菌素类药物,于治疗前、治疗后24、72h测定SAA/CRP。利用潜类轨迹模型(LCTM)筛选出SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹并分组,统计三个轨迹组临床资料、预后,采用COX回归方程和卡普兰-迈耶(K-M)生存曲线分析SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹与预后关系,采用受试者操作特征(ROC)曲线下面积(AUC)分析SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹对预后的预测价值。**结果** 136例G⁻菌感染性脓毒症患者治疗前、治疗后24、72h时SAA/CRP呈逐渐降低趋势(3.02 ± 0.44 、 2.68 ± 0.39 、 2.41 ± 0.35),差异具有统计学意义($F=81.419$, $P<0.05$)。经过LCTM筛选确定3个分类轨迹为最优模型,具体分组为:T1组(最低水平)、T2组(中等水平)、T3组(最高水平);治疗前、治疗后24、72h时,T3组SAA/CRP水平>T2组>T1组,差异具有统计学意义($F=14.754$ 、 127.332 、 395.242 ,均 $P<0.05$);三个轨迹组年龄、APACHE II评分、脏器功能衰竭>2个、28天病死率比较,差异具有统计学意义($F/\chi^2=7.774 \sim 146.351$,均 $P<0.05$)。校正混杂因素后,与T1组比较,T2组、T3组患者28天死亡率呈线性升高。SAA/CRP呈现初始值最高并持续升高的变化轨迹时,预测G⁻菌感染性脓毒症患者预后的AUC为0.860,敏感度和特异度分别为72.97%、98.98%。**结论** SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹与多黏菌素类药物治疗G⁻菌感染性脓毒症患者预后存在强关联性,具备预后预测价值,控制SAA/CRP在参考范围波动将有助于控制病情进展,促进疾病良好转归。

关键词: 脓毒症;革兰阴性菌感染;多黏菌素;淀粉样蛋白A;C-反应蛋白

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Prognostic Predictive Value of Dynamic Changes in Serum SAA/CRP Levels in Patients with Gram-Negative Bacterial Sepsis for Polymyxin Treatment

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the prognostic predictive value of dynamic changes in serum amyloid A protein/C-reactive protein (SAA/CRP) levels in patients with Gram-negative bacterial sepsis (G⁻bacteria) for polymyxin treatment. **Methods** Clinical data from 136 patients with G⁻bacteria-induced sepsis treated at Qingdao Jiaozhou Central Hospital from January 2024 to December 2024 were retrospectively analyzed. All patients received polymyxin treatment. SAA/CRP was measured before treatment at 24 and 72 hours post-treatment. The latent class trajectory modeling (LCTM) was used to identify SAA/CRP dynamic trajectory groups. The clinical data and prognosis of the three trajectory groups were statistically analyzed. The relationship between the dynamic changes of SAA/CRP and prognosis was analyzed using COX regression equations and Kaplan-Meier (K-M) survival curves. The predictive value of the dynamic changes of SAA/CRP for prognosis was analyzed using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves and area under the curve (AUC). **Results** Among 136 patients with G⁻bacterial sepsis, the SAA/CRP ratio exhibited a gradual decrease at baseline (3.02 ± 0.44), 24 hours (2.68 ± 0.39) and 72 hours (2.41 ± 0.35) post-treatment, with statistically significant differences ($F=81.419$, $P<0.05$). After screening with LCTM, three classification trajectories were identified as the optimal models: Group T1 (lowest level), Group T2 (intermediate level), and Group T3 (highest level). At baseline and 24/72 hours post-treatment, the level of SAA/CRP ratio was significantly higher in Group T3 than in Group T2 and T1 ($F=14.754$, 127.332 , 395.242 , all $P<0.05$). There were statistically significant differences in age, APACHE II score, number of organs with dysfunction > 2, and 28-day mortality rate among the three trajectory groups ($F/\chi^2=7.774 \sim 146.351$, all $P<0.05$). After adjusting for confounding factors, the 28-day mortality rates in Groups T2 and T3 remained significantly higher than that in Group

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T1, showing a linear increase. When the SAA/CRP ratio exhibited a trajectory of initial peak followed by sustained elevation, the AUC for predicting the prognosis of patients with G⁻ bacterial septicemia was 0.860, with sensitivity and specificity of 72.97% and 98.98%, respectively. **Conclusions** The dynamic trajectory of SAA/CRP levels are strongly correlated with the prognosis of polymyxin-treated patients with G⁻ bacterial sepsis, demonstrating prognostic predictive value. Controlling SAA/CRP fluctuations within the reference range will help to control disease progression and promote favorable outcomes.

Keywords: sepsis; Gram-negative bacterial infection; Polymyxin; serum amyloid A; C-reactive protein

脓毒症(sepsis)是急危重症,常见病原体以革兰阴性菌(G⁻菌)为主,涉及铜绿假单胞菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、肺炎克雷伯菌等,上述病原体可在体内大量繁殖,诱发炎症级联反应,形成代偿性的抗炎症反应综合征,加速病情进展^[1-2]。多黏菌素类药物对大多数G⁻菌具有较强抗菌活性,静脉给药可更快达到有效血浆浓度,在G⁻菌感染性脓毒症、肺炎中均取得一定效果,但由于个体差异性,部分患者预后欠佳^[3]。过度炎症反应贯穿G⁻菌感染性脓毒症发病始终^[4-5]。淀粉样蛋白A(serum amyloid A, SAA)、C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)是经典的急性炎症反应标志物,通常在细菌感染后水平升高,与脓毒症病情及预后密切相关^[6-7]。SAA/CRP是复合参数指标,相比于单纯SAA、CRP可放大炎症状态的敏感度,对脓毒症诊断及预后评估具有重要价值^[8]。然而单一时间点的SAA/CRP测量值可能忽略了时间波动变化对研究结果准确性的影响。因此,本研究利用潜类别轨迹模型(latent class trajectory modeling, LCTM)技术观察G⁻菌感染性脓毒症患者SAA/CRP的动态变化轨迹,分析其变化轨迹与预后关系,为本病防治提供新途径。结果如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 收集2024年1~12月青岛市胶州中心医院136例G⁻菌感染性脓毒症患者临床资料进行回顾性研究。男性78例,女性58例,年龄20~70(57.27±4.43)岁。纳入标准:①满足脓毒症诊断标准^[9];②病原学检查显示G⁻菌阳性,样本类型可为血、痰、尿或脑脊液;③成年患者,均来自重症监护室;④均接受β-内酰胺类(哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、头孢他啶)+多黏菌素类药物治疗;⑤具有完整医疗数据及临床资料。排除标准:①长期使用激素类药物、免疫抑制剂者;②本研究药物过敏者;③严重精神疾病者;④中途放弃治疗者。本研究经青岛市胶州中心医院医学伦理委员会批准,审批号:胶中伦审论文第(20241223-065)号。

1.2 仪器与试剂 SAA、CRP酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)试剂盒(上海晶抗生物工程有限公司),CS-15离心机(美国Beckman公司),Beckmark酶标仪(美国Bio-red公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 预后判定标准:院内随访28天,记录病死率。

1.3.2 临床资料:收集性别、体质量指数(BMI)、饮酒史、感染部位、病原菌类型、急性生理与慢性健康II评分(acute physio-logical and chronic health evaluation- II, APACHE II)、SAA/CRP等资料。APACHE II评分标准^[10]:含年龄、急性生理、慢性健康3个维度,理论最高分71分,得分越高病情越重。

1.3.3 SAA/CRP检测:于治疗前、治疗后24、72h,收集外周静脉血4ml,3 000r/min离心15min,取上清液,采用碳酸盐包被缓冲液稀释抗体,各反应孔中添加0.1ml,37℃孵育1~2h,弃去孔内溶液,加入稀释后的待测样本0.1ml,37℃孵育1h,同时设置空白孔、阳性和阴性对照孔,加入酶标抗体0.1ml,37℃孵育1h,加入现配置的底物溶液0.1ml,37℃孵育10~30min,终止反应,标准品制作标准曲线,470nm处测定血清样本的吸光度,计算SAA、CRP、SAA/CRP,严格按照ELISA试剂盒说明书操作。

1.3.4 分组:利用LCTM筛选出SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹,R包“潜在类别混合模型”进行分析,明确最优模型,创建分类变量描述所有患者的轨迹类别。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS28.0处理数据,采用R(4.3.1)构建LCTM,软件包为“LCTBTools”。计量资料满足正态分布、近似方差齐性采用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,多组间比较用单因素方差分析,两两比较用LSD- t 检验;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,等级资料采用秩和检验;COX回归方程和Kaplan-Meier(K-M)生存曲线分析SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹与预后关系,COX回归方程分析中对缺失值<5%变量进行多重插补后纳入分析,缺失超出5%变量做剔除处理;受试者操作特征(ROC)曲线分析SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹预测价值,并计算曲线下面积(AUC)。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹 136例G⁻菌感染性脓毒症患者治疗前、治疗后24、72h时SAA/CRP水平分别为 3.02 ± 0.44 、 2.68 ± 0.39 、 2.41 ± 0.35 ,呈逐渐降低趋势,差异具有统计学意义($F=81.419$, $P<0.05$)。

2.2 SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹模型的建立及分组 见表1、图1。探索性建立1~4个潜在类别,当潜类别个数从1增加至3时,赤池信息量准则(Akaike Information Criterion, AIC)、贝叶斯信息准则(Bayesian Information Criterion, BIC)、赤池贝叶斯信息量准则

(Akaike Bayesian Information Criterion, ABIC) 的统计值呈逐渐下降趋势, 熵值则提示潜类别个数为2时模型精确度最高, 似然比检验(likelihood ratio test, LRT)、基于Bootstrap的LRT(BLRT)均提示保留3个类别, 最终结合各个类别的可解释性和实际意义选择保留3个潜在类别(最低水平、中等水平、最高水平)作为最优模型。根据SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹模型确定了三个轨迹组,

分别为T1组(最低水平, $n=35$)、T2组(中等水平, $n=64$)和T3组(最高水平, $n=37$), T1组以SAA/CRP初始值最低并持续降低为主要特征, T2组以SAA/CRP初始值始终保持在较低水平为主要特征, T3组以SAA/CRP初始值最高并持续升高为主要特征。治疗前、治疗后24、72h时, T3组SAA/CRP水平>T2组>T1组, 差异具有统计学意义($F=14.754, 127.332, 395.242$, 均 $P<0.05$)。

表1 SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹模型的拟合结果

类别个数	AIC	BIC	ABIC	熵值	LRT (P值)	BLRT (P值)	类别概率
1	7 548.798	7 585.321	7 546.149	-	-	-	1.000
2	7 120.922	7 230.566	7 220.106	0.958	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.46, 0.54
3	7 036.258	7 042.387	7 032.588	0.920	0.002	< 0.001	0.26, 0.47, 0.27
4	7 056.411	7 113.600	7 071.548	0.887	0.074	0.039	0.08, 0.42, 0.26, 0.24

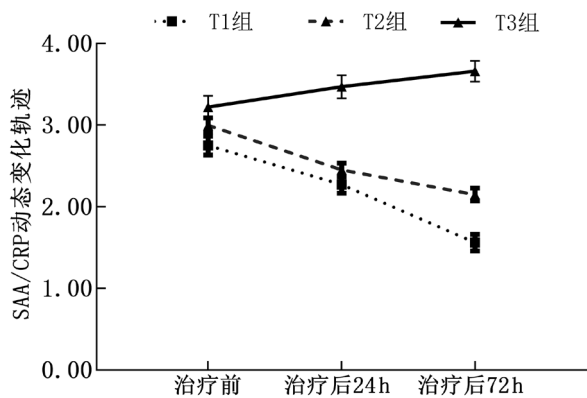


图1 三个轨迹组SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹

2.3 三个轨迹组临床资料、预后比较 见表2。三个轨迹组年龄、APACHE II评分、28天病死率比较差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。T3组年龄、APACHE II评分、28天病死率均高于T2、T1组($t/\chi^2=3.934, 14.298, 52.358, 5.416, 15.410, 40.404$), 且T2组高于T1组($t/\chi^2=2.364, 3.567, 2.632$), 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。三个轨迹组中脏器功能衰竭>2个患者占比有显著差异($\chi^2=7.774, P<0.05$), 但两组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。三个轨迹组性别、BMI等资料比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

2.4 SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹与预后的关系 见表3、图2。根据G⁻菌感染性脓毒症患者28天死亡为因变量(是=1, 否=0), SAA/CRP轨迹组年龄、APACHE II评分、脏器功能衰竭>2个为自变量纳入COX回归方程。校正前, 与T1组比较, T2组、T3组患者28天病死率明显升高(均 $P<0.05$);校正年龄、APACHE II评分、脏器功能衰竭>2个等混杂因素后, 与T1组比较, T2组、T3组患者28天病死率仍明显升高(均 $P<0.05$)。线性趋势检验显示, T1组、T2组、T3组的28天病死率发生趋势呈线性升高(均 $P<0.05$)。

2.5 SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹预测预后价值 见图

3。鉴于T1组和T2组病死率并无差异, 故将两组进行合并, 与T3组进行比较, 绘制ROC曲线, 结果显示, SAA/CRP呈现初始值最高并持续升高的变化轨迹时, 预测G⁻菌感染性脓毒症患者预后的AUC为0.860(95%CI: 0.790~0.913), 敏感度和特异度分别为72.97%(27/37)、98.98%(98/99)。

3 讨论

脓毒症是G⁻菌感染侵入人体无菌部位引起的严重感染, 治疗以基础抗感染+多黏菌素类药物为主, 可有效抑制细菌生长, 减轻炎症反应, 但个体代谢能力、基因、免疫系统状态的差异可能会导致不同的预后, 早期监测和预防显得尤为重要^[11-12]。APACHE II评分是评估脓毒症病情、预后的重要工具, 但其获得完整参数时间长, 评分类目计算复杂, 部分特异性指标无法在评分表中体现, 临床应用受限^[13]。

本研究利用LCTM, 根据治疗前、治疗后24、72h的SAA/CRP动态变化情况确定三个轨迹组, 各组均有不同的SAA/CRP初始值和演变形态。脓毒症患者病情复杂、瞬息万变, 监测某一指标动态变化趋势所代表的意义远远大于单次数据^[14]。LCTM是纵向数据分析常用方法, 可监测某一观察指标随时间动态变化的趋势, 克服了单次测量的局限性, 其科学性与可行性已得到临床学者认可^[15-16]。T1组、T2组SAA/CRP均呈现降低趋势, 这说明多黏菌素类药物在G⁻菌感染性脓毒症患者中治疗有效, 可下调SAA/CRP比值, 降低炎症反应, 控制病情进程。T3组SAA/CRP初始值最高, 呈现持续升高趋势, 并表现出较高的病死率, 在校正前和校正后均呈现出这一特点, 该结果说明SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹与G⁻菌感染性脓毒症患者生存预后密切相关。线性趋势检验显示, T1、T2、T3组的28天病死率发生趋势呈线性升高, 分析其可能原因为: G⁻菌感染性脓毒症伴有过度炎症反应, G⁻菌入侵机体后, 可通过免疫

细胞膜表面的模式识别受体, 触发细胞内信号级联反应, 分泌SAA、CRP等促炎因子, 引起组织损伤及多器官功能障碍, 增加病死风险^[17]。CRP是临床应用最为广泛的感染指标, 可于机体遭受感染或损伤后5~8h快速升高, 控制感染后可在24~48h内快速降低, 7天内恢复至正常水平^[18-19]。刘福星^[20]指出, 在脓毒症死亡与存活患者中, 前者CRP浓度的动态变化均高于后者, 该结果说明CRP升高所致炎症反应是脓毒症启动的初始环节, 亦是致死的关键病因, 随着其值升高, 演变为严重脓毒症的可能性越大, 病死率随之升高。SAA是正性急性时相反应蛋白, 亦是感染性疾病的早期敏感指标, 研究表明, SAA在细菌和病毒感染性疾病中均呈过表达, 特别是细菌感染性疾病^[21]。相比于CRP, SAA在细菌感染性疾病中升高更早, 幅度更大, 诊断效能更高^[22]。赵静媛等^[23]发现, 高SAA是脓症患者28天预后的风险因素, 并推测其可作为28天预后潜在预测指标。可能原因为: 高SAA可通过对抗肿瘤坏死因子、IL-8等途径参与脓毒症炎症级联反应, 引起组织损

伤, 促进脓毒症病情进展^[24]。SAA/CRP是两个临床评估参数的集合, 资料显示, 相比于单独检测SAA、CRP, SAA/CRP比值在细菌感染性疾病诊断及预后评估中更有价值^[25], 是本研究统计G⁻菌感染性脓症患者治疗前后SAA/CRP水平变化的重要原因。

绘制ROC曲线发现, SAA/CRP呈现初始值最高并持续升高变化轨迹时预测AUC为0.860, 特异度高达98.98%, 说明临床实际中应加强SAA/CRP动态监测, 对于SAA/CRP持续升高者应立即采取合适有效的治疗措施, 减轻患者痛苦, 缓解医疗资源的压力。本研究为单中心回顾性研究, 可能存在选择偏倚、信息偏倚, 结果外推性受限; 其次是入组患者病情复杂, 饮食习惯、用药情况等均会影响SAA/CRP水平, 加以SAA并非耐药菌感染常规指标, 可能会影响研究结果准确性, 今后应针对上述方面进行深入分析。

综上所述, G⁻菌感染性脓症患者多黏菌素类药物预后不良风险随SAA/CRP动态变化轨迹升高而增加, 可作为预后预测因子, 指导临床诊治。

表 2 三个轨迹组临床资料、预后比较 [n(%), $\bar{x} \pm s$]

类别		T1组 (n=35)	T2组 (n=64)	T3组 (n=37)	F/χ^2	P
性别	男	21 (60.00)	37 (57.81)	20 (54.05)	0.270	0.874
	女	14 (40.00)	27 (42.19)	17 (45.95)		
BMI (kg/m ²)		22.16 ± 1.38	22.07 ± 1.22	21.89 ± 1.43	0.398	0.672
年龄 (岁)		55.51 ± 4.42	56.63 ± 4.18	60.05 ± 4.26	11.565	< 0.001
APACHE II评分 (分)		10.44 ± 1.26	11.38 ± 1.25	15.17 ± 1.34	146.351	< 0.001
病原菌类型	鲍曼不动杆菌	8 (22.86)	16 (25.00)	10 (27.03)	3.061	0.801
	肺炎克雷伯菌	18 (51.43)	34 (53.13)	19 (51.35)		
	铜绿假单胞菌	7 (20.00)	13 (20.31)	8 (21.62)		
	其他	2 (5.71)	1 (1.56)	0 (0.00)		
感染部位	肺部	19 (54.29)	37 (57.81)	22 (59.46)	0.796	0.992
	尿道	7 (20.00)	10 (15.63)	7 (18.92)		
	腹腔	7 (20.00)	13 (20.31)	7 (18.92)		
	其他	2 (5.71)	4 (6.25)	1 (2.70)		
脏器功能衰竭 > 2个		5 (14.29)	13 (20.31)	15 (40.54)	7.774	0.021
机械通气		19 (54.29)	39 (60.94)	24 (64.86)	0.862	0.650
高血压		10 (28.57)	17 (26.56)	11 (29.73)	0.126	0.939
糖尿病		7 (20.00)	12 (18.75)	9 (24.32)	0.456	0.796
高脂血症		5 (14.29)	10 (15.62)	7 (18.92)	0.312	0.856
吸烟史		14 (40.00)	27 (42.19)	13 (35.14)	0.488	0.783
饮酒史		10 (28.57)	18 (28.12)	9 (24.32)	0.215	0.898
28天病死率		0 (0.00)	3 (4.69)	27 (72.97)	76.925	< 0.001

表 3 SAA/CRP 动态变化轨迹与预后的关系

SAA/CRP 轨迹组	校正前			校正后		
	HR 值	95%CI 值	P 值	HR 值	95%CI 值	P 值
T1 组	1.000	-	-	1.000	-	-
T2 组	1.831	1.113 ~ 3.012	< 0.001	1.497	1.101 ~ 2.035	< 0.001
T3 组	1.916	1.240 ~ 2.960	< 0.001	1.504	1.142 ~ 1.980	< 0.001

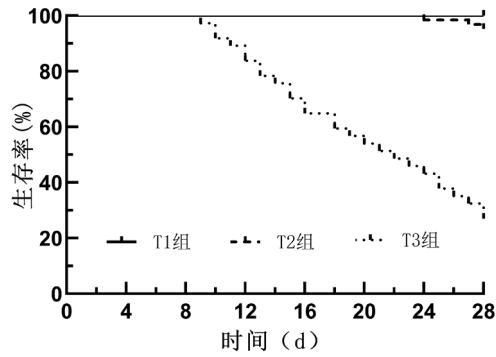


图2 三个轨迹组生存曲线

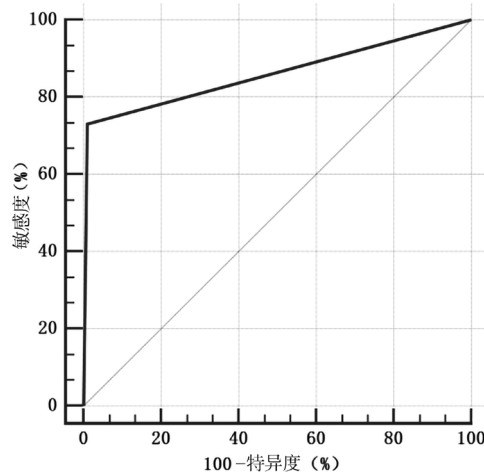


图3 SAA/CRP 动态变化轨迹预测预后的 ROC 曲线

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