

·临床研究·

联合使用血尿素氮和sPESI评估急性重症肺栓塞病人的30天死亡风险

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摘要:【目的】探究血尿素氮(BUN)是否有助于增强简化版肺栓塞严重指数(sPESI)的危险分层能力。【方法】本回顾性研究纳入了在MIMIC III数据库中被诊断为急性重症肺栓塞的患者,并将他们在30 d内的死亡率作为此次研究的主要结局。根据ROC曲线的最大Youden指数计算BUN和sPESI的最佳截断值;使用Kaplan-Meier曲线评价BUN、sPESI及其组合在总队列和亚组中的危险分层能力。【结果】本研究共纳入了250名急性重症肺栓塞患者。BUN和sPESI均为30 d死亡率的独立预测指标。BUN的最佳截断值为21.5 mg/dL, sPESI的最佳截断值为2.5。在BUN \geq 21.5mg/dL和sPESI \geq 3的高风险组别中,患者30 d的死亡率为41.38%,明显高于sPESI \geq 1的组别(死亡率为14.28%)。在BUN \leq 21.5mg/dL和sPESI \leq 2的低风险组别中,死亡率为4.07%,和sPESI=0定义的低危组相近(死亡率为3.85%)。【结论】联合使用BUN和sPESI可以筛选出病情更为严重的急性重症肺栓塞患者,有助于临床治疗方案的确定。

关键词:血尿素氮(BUN);简化版肺栓塞严重指数(sPESI);急性肺栓塞;重症监护室;预后

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Blood Urea Nitrogen with Simplified Pulmonary Embolism Severity Index Helps Evaluate 30-day Mortality of Patients with Acute Pulmonary Embolism Admitted to Intensive Care Unit

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Abstract:【Objective】Whether blood urea nitrogen (BUN) can help increase risk stratification of simplified pulmonary embolism severity index (sPESI) in intensive care unit (ICU) still remains unknown.【Methods】A total of 250 patients diagnosed as acute pulmonary embolism (APE) at ICU admission from medical information mart for intensive care III database (MIMIC) were included in this retrospective study. The 30-day mortality was defined as the primary outcome. The optimal cut-off values of BUN and sPESI were calculated based on the maximum Youden index of receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves. The Kaplan-Meier curves were used to evaluate the risk stratification ability of BUN, sPESI, and their combinations in the total cohort and subgroups.【Results】BUN and sPESI were both independent predictors for the 30-day mortality. The optimal cut-off value of BUN was 21.5 mg/dL and that of sPESI was 2.5. The 30-day mortality

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was 41.38% in high-risk group with BUN \geq 21.5 mg/dL and sPESI \geq 3, which was higher than that in group with sPESI \geq 1 (14.28%). And it was 4.07% in low-risk group with BUN \leq 21.5 mg/dL and sPESI \leq 2, which was near that of the group with sPESI =0 (3.85%).【Conclusions】 BUN can help define a higher risk group with sPESI in APE admitted to ICU, which can contribute to the clinical management.

Key words: blood urea nitrogen; simplified pulmonary embolism severity index; acute pulmonary embolism; intensive care units; prognosis

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急性肺栓塞是一种高发病率,高死亡率的严重疾病,其年发病率为0.039%~0.115%,14 d内的死亡率则高达11.4%^[1-3]。然而,目前关于重症监护室(ICU)中急性肺栓塞患者的风险分层研究较少,在现有的指南^[4]中也少有提及ICU中急性肺栓塞患者的风险管理策略。sPESI是一种广泛应用于评估急性肺栓塞患者30 d死亡风险的评分方法^[5],但其对高危患者的区分能力较差,且很少有研究表明该评分方法适用于ICU患者^[6-7]。研究表明,ICU中急性肺栓塞患者中以PESI评分定义的中高危组占比可达69%,高危组则占比高达34%^[8]。有学者建议将生物标志物和肺栓塞的临床危险评分进行联合使用以更好地评估病人的死亡风险^[9]。而此前的一项研究表明,BUN是急性肺栓塞患者住院期间死亡率的独立预测因子^[10],还有一些研究表明血尿素氮(BUN)可以反映心功能和肾功能的损害状况^[11-13]。此外,ICU常见的危险评分如急性生理学和慢性健康评估II(APACHE II)和简化版急性生理学评分III(SAPS III)也都将BUN作为评分项目^[14-15]。因此,本研究旨在评价BUN是否可以帮助确定重症肺栓塞中的高危人群,是否有助于提高sPESI的危险分层能力,并在此基础上设计相应的临床管理方法以促进ICU中急性肺栓塞患者接受更为有效的治疗。

1 材料与方法

1.1 数据获取

我们根据并遵循麻省理工学院审查委员会的道德标准以及赫尔辛基宣言,从MIMIC(版本:1.4)数据库中获取患者数据^[16]。MIMIC数据库中包含了在2001年至2012年间美国马萨诸塞州波士顿贝斯以色列医疗中心46 476名患者的61 532次入ICU住院记录数据,其中包括床边每小时的生理指

标读数,人口统计学记录,国际疾病诊断分类第九修订版(ICD-9)代码和其他常规医疗护理期间收集的临床数据。该数据库可用于支持横断面临床研究。

我们的研究根据ICD-9诊断代码(41 519)筛选出在入院时被诊断为急性肺栓塞的患者。排除标准如下:非首次ICU住院记录;18岁以下的患者;住院时长少于16 h;第1天的ICU住院记录中缺乏BUN等重要指标。本研究未纳入脓毒血症肺栓塞及医源性肺栓塞,这是因为先前文献报道的使用BUN预测肺栓塞死亡风险的研究纳入的是血栓类肺栓塞病人。脓毒症肺栓塞是一种特殊的肺栓塞,其基线特征和预后,以及诊治方法和血栓类肺栓塞具有不同^[17-18];而医源性肺栓塞则主要包括空气栓塞,其在肺栓塞病人中所占比例较小。由于我们在本研究仅希望纳入血栓类肺栓塞,所以这两个群体均未纳入。所有实验室指标都取入住ICU第1天的值。在亚组分析中,我们选择了血管活性药物亚组,机械通气亚组,心衰及肾衰亚组。血管活性药物亚组定义为在入住ICU首日使用肾上腺素,去甲肾上腺素,加压素,多巴胺,多巴酚丁胺或者米力农的患者。临床终点定义为30 d的全因死亡率。所有的数据收集操作都在PostgreSQL中进行(版本:10.12)。

1.2 数据分析

对于基线数据,连续变量以中位数和四分位数进行表示,而分类变量则以频率和百分比表示。连续数据采用两独立组间非参数检验,分类数据则采用卡方检验。随后我们进行了多变量回归分析,以分析基线变量和结果之间的独立性关联。将年龄,性别,并发症,实验室指标,入住ICU第1天进行的术式操作,昏迷指数(GCS)和sPESI纳入多变量logistic回归模型和逐步logistic回归模型中进行分析。采用限制性立方曲线(RCS)分析BUN和患者30 d死亡率的非线性关系,并矫正入院信息,手术

及其并发症等混杂因素的影响。使用ROC曲线下的面积大小(AUC)评估BUN、sPESI以及BUN+sPESI在整个队列和亚组中对30 d死亡率的预测能力。同时,我们也用同样的方法评估了肌酐、肌酐清除率以及尿量在整个队列中对30 d死亡率的预测能力。然后我们根据Youden指数最大值^[19]计算出BUN和sPESI在总队列和亚组中的截断值;使用Kaplan-Meier曲线分析评估BUN和sPESI在总队列和亚组中的危险分层结果。最后,我们在总队列和亚组中使用了sPESI,BUN,sPESI和BUN联合这三种不同的危险分层方法,对死亡事件的累积发病率进行

分析。所有的操作均使用R软件实现(版本:3.6.1)。

2 结果

2.1 病人的纳入及基线资料的分析

研究对象的纳入流程图如图1所示。在从MIMIC数据库中选择的263例急性肺栓塞患者中,有13例被排除在外,其中3例因首日缺乏BUN等重要指标,10例因重症监护时间少于16 h。剩下250名纳入研究的患者基线临床特征见表1。

表1 ICU中急性肺栓塞患者的基线特征

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of APE patients admitted to ICU [n (%) or M (P₂₅~P₇₅)]

Candidate Variables	Survival Group (n = 217)	Death Group (n = 33)	z/χ^2	P
General Condition				
Admission Type			0.618	0.734
Elective	1 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)		
Emergency	213 (98.2%)	33 (100.0%)		
Urgent	3 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)		
LOS of Hospital	6.61 (4.52~10.64)	6.10 (3.04~11.02)	10.262	0.351
LOS of ICU	1.67 (1.13~2.84)	3.94 (1.46~5.35)	11.762	<0.001
Death in ICU	0 (0.0%)	17 (51.5%)	111.95	<0.001
Death in hospital	1 (0.5%)	24 (72.7%)	158.28	<0.001
Death within 30 days	0 (0.0%)	33 (100.0%)	241.35	<0.001
Age/years	63.98 (53.51~73.46)	69.16 (61.75~79.48)	11.340	0.024
Male	94 (43.3%)	22 (66.7%)	5.375	0.020
BMI/(kg/m ²)	28.56 (25.09~33.69)	25.37 (23.54~27.26)	13.175	0.140
Comorbidity				
Sepsis	1 (0.5%)	7 (21.2%)	33.402	<0.001
Metastatic cancer	26 (12.0%)	13 (39.4%)	14.332	<0.001
Heart Failure	36 (16.6%)	6 (18.2%)	<0.001	1
Renal Failure	14 (6.5%)	5 (15.2%)	1.973	0.160
Chronic Pulmonary Diseases	43 (19.8%)	6 (18.2%)	<0.001	1.000
Vital signs on admission				
Heart Rate ^{max} /bpm	107.00 (94.00~118.00)	115.00 (100.00~127.00)	11.130	0.102
Heart Rate ^{min} /bpm	77.00 (67.00~88.00)	79.00 (69.00~91.00)	10.899	0.342
Systolic Blood Pressure ^{max} /mmHg	144.00 (130.00~155.00)	134.00 (126.00~148.00)	9.898	0.044
Systolic Blood Pressure ^{min} /mmHg	96.00 (88.00~107.00)	92.00 (79.00~98.00)	9.825	0.026

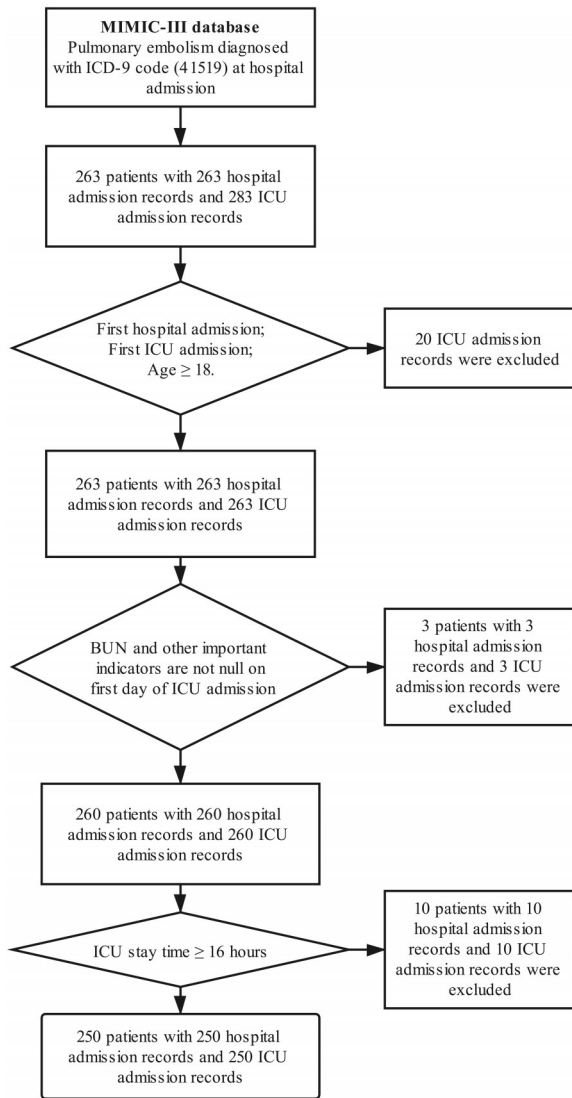
续表

Candidate Variables	Survival Group (<i>n</i> = 217)	Death Group (<i>n</i> = 33)	z/χ^2	<i>P</i>
Diastolic Blood Pressure ^{max} /mmHg	87.00 (79.00~ 97.00)	82.00 (75.00~ 90.00)	9.893	0.043
Diastolic Blood Pressure ^{min} /mmHg	51.00 (42.00~ 58.00)	46.00 (38.00~ 53.00)	9.757	0.015
Respirate Rate ^{max} /(1/min)	27.00 (24.00~32.00)	29.00 (27.00~34.00)	11.354	0.021
Respirate Rate ^{min} /(1/min)	14.00 (12.00~16.00)	14.00 (12.00~17.00)	10.535	0.899
SpO ₂ ^{max} /%	100.00 (99.00~100.00)	100.00 (100.00~100.00)	11.268	0.020
SpO ₂ ^{min} /%	92.00 (90.00~94.00)	90.00 (85.00~93.00)	9.679	0.008
Laboratory Indicators				
Anion Gap ^{max} /(mEq/L)	16.00 (14.00~17.00)	17.00 (15.00~19.00)	11.358	0.020
Bicarbonate ^{max} /(mEq/L)	25.00 (23.00~27.00)	23.00 (21.00~26.00)	9.694	0.009
Creatinine ^{max} /(mg/dL)	0.90 (0.80~1.20)	1.00 (0.70~1.50)	10.954	0.264
Blood Urea Nitrogen ^{max} /(mg/dL)	16.00 (13.00~23.00)	25.00 (17.00~33.00)	11.839	<0.001
CCR ^{min} /(mL/min)	91.05 (60.35~121.78)	65.23 (45.46~90.65)	9.644	0.002
Operations within first day				
Urine Output in First Day /mL	1400.00(859.00~2125.00)	1019.00 (569.00~ 1607.00)	9.843	0.007
Ventilation Used in First day of ICU	21 (9.7%)	11 (33.3%)	12.320	<0.001
Vasoactive medications Used in First day of ICU	12 (5.5%)	8 (24.2%)	11.204	0.001
Severity Score				
GCS	15.00 (15.00~15.00)	15.00 (14.00~15.00)	9.883	0.007
SAPSII	27.00 (21.00~35.00)	44.00 (36.00~48.00)	12.674	<0.001
SOFA	1.00 (1.00~3.00)	4.00 (3.00~6.00)	12.517	<0.001
sPESI	2.00 (1.00~2.00)	3.00 (2.00~3.00)	12.020	<0.001

Data are expressed as median (interquartile range) or *n* (%). Kruskal Wallis and Chi-square tests were used to compare continuous and categorical variables of the two groups, respectively. 2% of patients had unknown value for urine output on the first day of ICU admission. 63.6% of patients had unknown value for BMI; 0.8% of patients had unknown value for urine output on the first day of ICU admission. APE: acute pulmonary embolism; ICU: intensive care unit; LOS: length of stay; BMI: body mass index; spO₂: percutaneous oxygen saturation; CCR: creatinine clearance rate; GCS: Glasgow coma scale; SAPSII: simplified acute physiology score II; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; sPESI: simplified pulmonary embolism severity index.

总队列中包含了116名(占46.4%)男性患者。在入住ICU的30 d内,217名患者存活,33人死亡,其中17人死于重症监护室,24人死于医院中。死亡组患者并发症中脓毒症和转移癌的占比较高($\chi^2 = 33.402, P < 0.001$)。此外,他们在入院第1天

使用呼吸机($\chi^2 = 12.320, P < 0.001$)和血管活性药物($\chi^2 = 11.204, P = 0.001$)的比例较高,而尿量较低($Z = 9.843, P = 0.007$)。入院时,存活组的平均BUN含量为16.00 mg/dL,死亡组为25.00 mg/dL。存活组和死亡组的sPESI评分中位数分别为2.00(1.00~



MIMIC-III: medical information mart for intensive care III; ICD-9: international classification of diseases, 9th Revision; ICU: intensive care unit; BUN: blood urea nitrogen.

图1 研究队列纳入流程图

Fig. 1 Flow chart of the study cohort

2.00)和3.00(2.00~3.00)。单变量分析显示,BUN水平和sPESI评分与30 d死亡率均具有显著性相关关系($Z^{BUN} = 11.839, Z^{sPESI} = 12.020, P$ 均 <0.001)。RCS分析还表明,是否调整其他变量(包括入院信息,手术和并发症),BUN都与30 d死亡率呈显著正相关,且具有统计学意义(图2)。

2.2 BUN及sPESI对临床结局的预测作用

ROC分析进一步表明,BUN水平和sPESI评分都是急性肺栓塞患者30 d死亡率的良好预测因子(图3)。总队列中BUN的AUC为0.702(95%CI, 0.605~0.798),sPESI的AUC为0.730(95%CI, 0.642~0.819)。肾衰及心衰亚组的分析结果在图4中展示。而肌酐、肌酐清除率及尿量在总队列中对于30 d死亡率的ROC曲线则在图5中展示。根据Youden指数,计算总队列和亚组中BUN和sPESI的最佳截断值(表2)。总队列中,BUN的临界值为21.5 mg/dL(敏感性60.6%,特异性70.0%),sPESI的临界值为2.5(敏感度60.6%,特异性76.5%)。在本研究中,我们认为sPESI ≥ 3 为高危人群,这与原sPESI定义的危险分层不同,也称为新定义sPESI。并且当BUN和sPESI被纳入多变量回归模型(逐步logistic回归模型)时,他们仍保持独立的统计学差异($P < 0.05$;表3)。

2.3 BUN及sPESI的危险分层作用

我们将sPESI和BUN的联合作为一种新的危险分层方法。在总队列和亚组中通过多种方法(包括BUN,sPESI和BUN+sPESI的组合)进行危险分层(表4)。

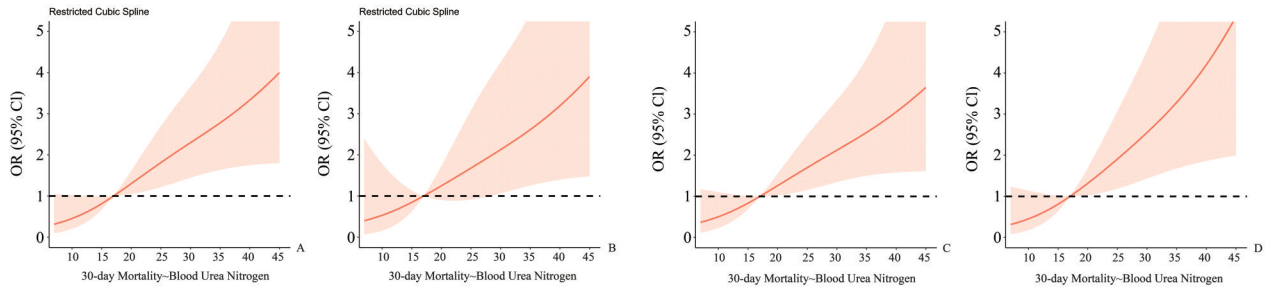
在总队列中,由BUN ≥ 21.5 定义的高危人群有85例(34.00%),其中死亡事件为20例(23.52%);由sPESI ≥ 3 定义的高危人群有71例(28.4%),其中死亡事件20例(28.16%);由sPESI ≥ 1 定义的高危人群

表2 sPESI和BUN的截断值和鉴别力

Table 2 Cut-off value and discrimination of sPESI and BUN

Population	Number	Variables	Cut-off Value	Specificity	Sensitivity
All	250	sPESI	2.5	0.765	0.606
		BUN	21.5	0.700	0.606
Vasoactive medications ¹⁾	20	sPESI	2.5	0.750	0.625
		BUN	24.5	0.667	0.750
Ventilation ¹⁾	32	sPESI	2.5	0.762	0.727
		BUN	16.5	0.381	0.909

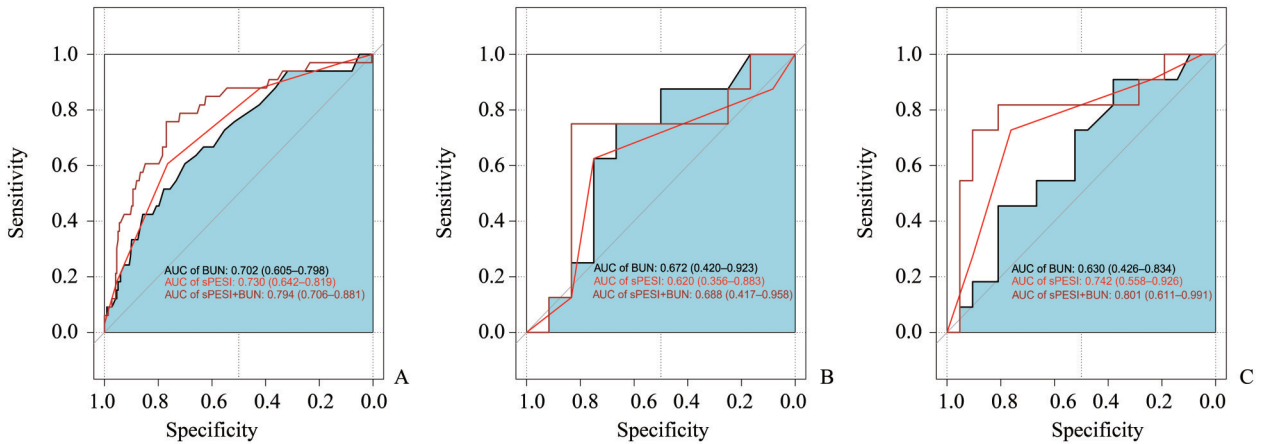
sPESI: simplified pulmonary embolism severity index; BUN: blood urea nitrogen. ¹⁾Used on the first day of ICU admission.



A: Non-adjusted. B: Adjusted for admission information, including admission type, age, gender; C: Adjusted for operation, including ventilation, vasoactive medications used on the first day of ICU admission; D: Adjusted for complications, including chronic pulmonary disease, heart failure, renal failure, metastatic cancer and sepsis. BUN: blood urea nitrogen; APE: acute pulmonary embolism; sPESI: simplified pulmonary embolism severity index.

图2 使用限制性立方曲线展现BUN对急性肺栓塞患者30 d死亡率的影响

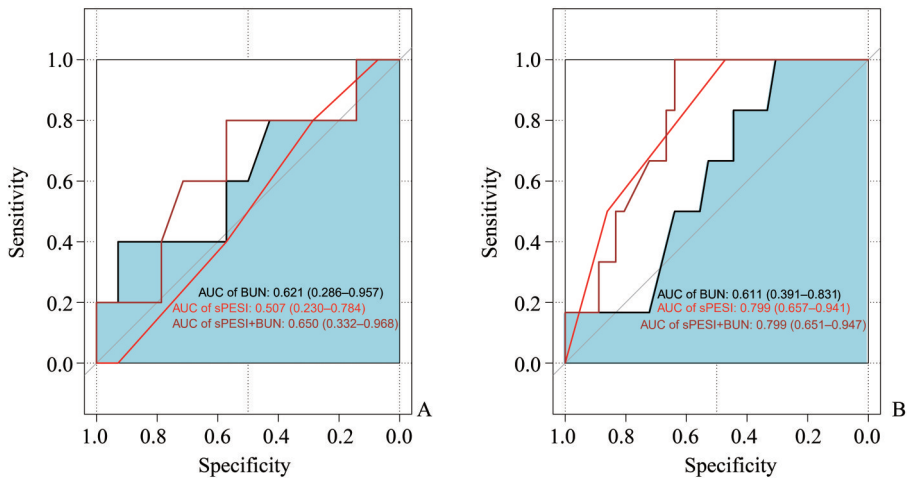
Fig. 2 Effects of BUN on the risk of 30-day mortality of APE shown in restricted cubic splines



A: Full cohort; B: Subgroup of using vasoactive medications on the first day of ICU admission; C: Subgroup of using ventilation on the first day of ICU admission. The bracket represents the 95% confidence interval of AUC. ROC: receiver operation characteristic; AUC: area under the curve; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; sPESI: simplified pulmonary embolism severity index.

图3 不同亚组中BUN和sPESI的ROC曲线

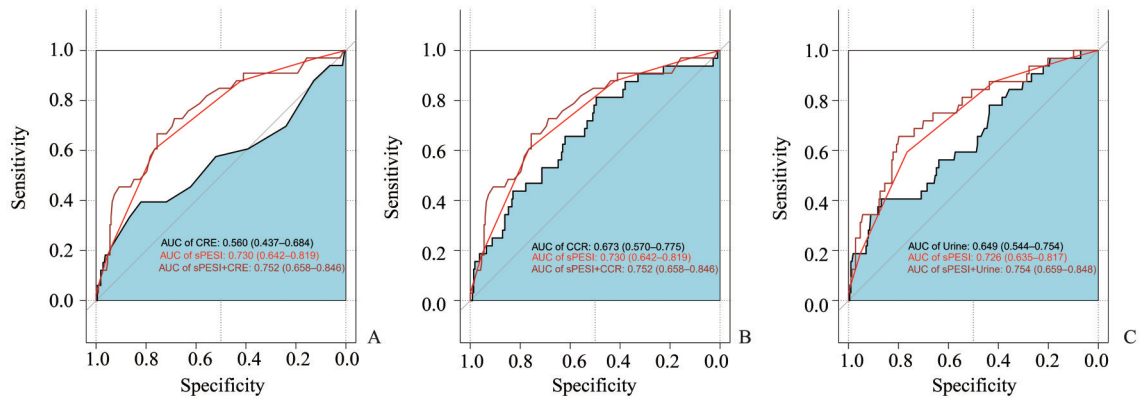
Fig. 3 ROC curves of BUN and sPESI in different subgroups



A: Subgroup of renal failure; B: Subgroup of heart failure. The bracket represents the 95% confidence interval of AUC. ROC: receiver operation characteristic; AUC: area under the curve; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; sPESI: simplified pulmonary embolism severity index.

图4 心衰及肾衰亚组中BUN和sPESI的ROC曲线

Fig. 4 ROC curves of BUN and sPESI in heart failure and renal failure subgroups.



A: ROC curve of creatinine; B: ROC curve of creatinine clearance rate; C: ROC curve of urine volume. The bracket represents the 95% confidence interval of AUC. ROC: receiver operation characteristic; AUC: area under the curve; CRE: creatinine; CCR: creatinine clearance rate; sPESI: simplified pulmonary embolism severity index.

图5 肌酐、肌酐清除率及尿量在整个队列中的ROC曲线

Fig. 5 ROC curves of creatinine, creatinine clearance rate and urine volume in total cohort

表3 多变量Logistic回归的变量和系数

Table 3 Variables and coefficients included in the multivariable regression

Variables	<i>b</i>	<i>S_b</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>P</i>	$\overline{\text{OR}}$	OR 95%CI
	-4.394	0.919	22.861	<0.001	-	-
Gender (Male)	1.210	0.488	6.148	0.013	3.353	(1.328, 9.216)
Sepsis	3.186	1.122	8.063	0.005	24.203	(3.716, 478.097)
BUN	0.039	0.017	5.263	0.021	1.040	(1.007, 1.076)
Urine output	-0.001	0.000	3.185	0.074	0.999	(0.999, 1.000)
Vasoactive medications	1.424	0.678	4.411	0.036	4.154	(1.072, 15.893)
sPESI score	0.576	0.229	6.327	0.012	1.780	(1.148, 2.836)

BUN: blood urea nitrogen; sPESI: simplified pulmonary embolism severity index.

有224例(89.6%),其中死亡事件32例(14.28%)。而由BUN \geq 21.5 mg/dL和sPESI \geq 3共同定义的高危人群有29例患者,相比其他分层方法有更高的死亡风险(41.38%);由BUN $<$ 21.5 mg/dL和sPESI \leq 2共同定义的低风险的123例患者,其病死率为4.07%,低于由BUN $<$ 21.5 mg/dL(7.88%)或者sPESI \leq 2(7.26%)单独定义的低危人群病死率,接近sPESI=0患者人群中的病死率(3.85%)。值得一提的是,BUN \geq 21.5 mg/dL和sPESI \geq 3共同定义的高危患者在通气和血管活性药物亚组的死亡率分别为100%和83.33%。此外,Kaplan-Meier分析表明,BUN \geq 21.5 mg/dL和sPESI \geq 3共同定义的高危组别在总队列和亚组中(Log-Rank $P<$ 0.000 1)可以区分出1个30 d内死亡率更高的亚组,新定义的sPESI(即 \geq 3为高危组)和BUN的组合在总队列和亚组中都显示

出良好的危险分层能力(图6; $P<$ 0.000 1)。

3 讨论

我们对250例重症急性肺栓塞患者的回顾性分析表明:①高水平的BUN(入ICU首天的最大测量值)与入住ICU的急性肺栓塞患者30 d死亡率显著增加有关;②BUN与sPESI在总队列中的预测能力相近;③BUN提高了sPESI的危险分层能力并有助于确定更高危的组别,其中BUN和sPESI的最佳截断值分别为21.5 mg/dL和2.5。

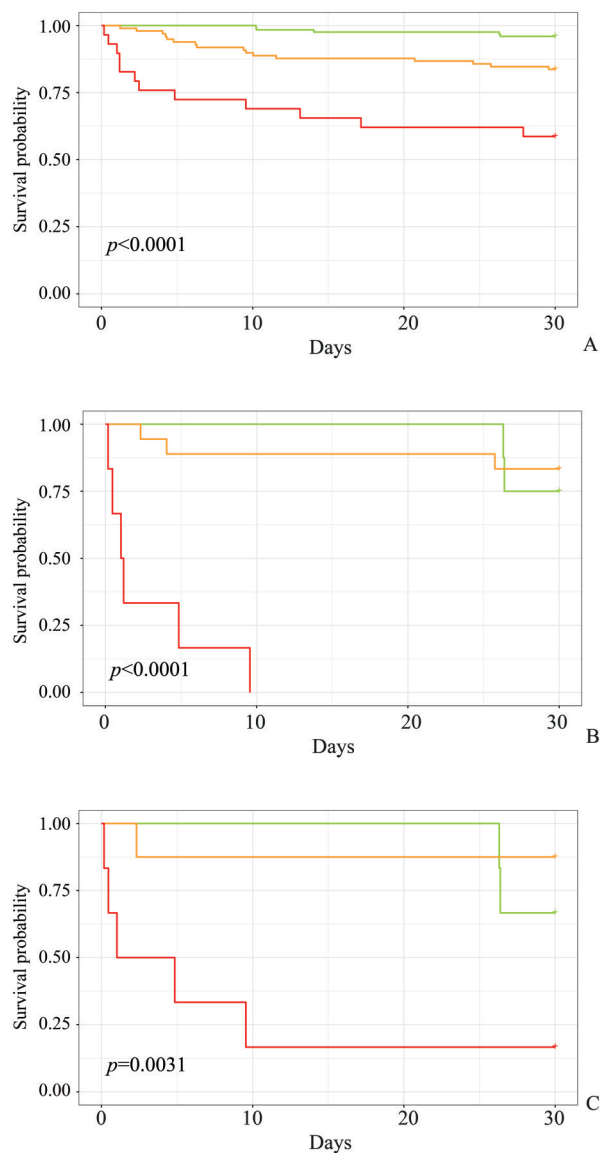
目前临床上常用PESI及其简化版本sPESI来确定患者是否高危,但是它们所适用的肺栓塞患者范围较广(其中不仅包括那些血流动力学失代偿,需要启动再灌注治疗的高风险患者,也包括早期出

表4 不同亚组中不同方法的危险分层和累积事件

Table 4 Risk stratification and cumulative events in different subgroups by different methods

Population	Groups	Number	Death within 30 days	Logrank <i>P</i> value
All	BUN < 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI ≤ 2	123	5 (4.07%)	<0.001
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL OR sPESI ≥ 3	98	16 (16.33%)	
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI ≥ 3	29	12 (41.38%)	
All	BUN < 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI = 0	18	1 (5.56%)	<0.001
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL OR sPESI ≥ 1	155	12 (7.74%)	
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI ≥ 1	77	20 (25.97%)	
All	BUN < 21.5 mg/dL	165	13 (7.88%)	<0.001
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL	85	20 (23.52%)	
All	sPESI ≤ 2	179	13 (7.26%)	<0.001
	sPESI ≥ 3	71	20 (28.16%)	
All	sPESI = 0	26	1 (3.85%)	0.140
	sPESI ≥ 1	224	32 (14.28%)	
Ventilation ¹⁾	BUN < 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI ≤ 2	8	2 (25%)	<0.001
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL OR sPESI ≥ 3	18	3 (16.66%)	
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI ≥ 3	6	6 (100%)	
Ventilation ¹⁾	BUN < 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI = 0	0	0	0.170
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL OR sPESI ≥ 1	16	4 (25%)	
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI ≥ 1	16	7 (43.75%)	
Ventilation ¹⁾	BUN < 21.5 mg/dL	15	4 (26.66%)	0.260
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL	17	7 (41.17%)	
Ventilation ¹⁾	sPESI ≤ 2	19	3 (15.78%)	0.003
	sPESI ≥ 3	13	8 (61.53%)	
Ventilation ¹⁾	sPESI = 0	1	0 (0%)	0.510
	sPESI ≥ 1	31	11 (35.48%)	
Vasoactive medications ¹⁾	BUN < 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI ≤ 2	6	2 (33.33%)	0.003
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL OR sPESI ≥ 3	8	1 (12.5%)	
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI ≥ 3	6	5 (83.33%)	
Vasoactive medications ¹⁾	BUN < 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI = 0	0	0	0.180
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL OR sPESI ≥ 1	8	2 (25%)	
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL AND sPESI ≥ 1	12	6 (50%)	
Vasoactive medications ¹⁾	BUN < 21.5 mg/dL	8	2 (25%)	0.180
	BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL	12	6 (50%)	
Vasoactive medications ¹⁾	sPESI ≤ 2	12	3 (25%)	0.045
	sPESI ≥ 3	8	5 (62.5%)	
Vasoactive medications ¹⁾	sPESI = 0	0	0	-
	sPESI ≥ 1	20	8 (40%)	

sPESI: simplified pulmonary embolism severity index; BUN: blood urea nitrogen. ¹⁾Used on the first day of ICU admission.



A: Full cohort; B: Subgroup of using vasoactive medications on the first day of ICU admission; C: Subgroup of using ventilation on the first day of ICU admission. sPESI ≥ 3 was set up to be the cut-off value. APE: acute pulmonary embolism; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; sPESI: simplified pulmonary embolism severity index; ICU: intensive care unit.

图6 根据新定义的sPESI和BUN对病人进行分组后的Kaplan-Meier曲线

Fig. 6 Kaplan - Meier curves for 30-day mortality grouped by newly defined sPESI and BUN

院和门诊治疗的低风险患者^[5, 9, 20-21]),因而降低了自身危险分层能力的精确性。为了对急性肺栓塞患者进行更好地治疗,一个精确的危险分层模型是非常必要的。sPESI虽然可以准确地识别那些短时间内死亡风险较低的患者,但它在区分中高危肺栓塞患者的能力较差^[22-24]。此外,目前仍缺乏有力的

研究来确定sPESI是否适用于ICU患者的危险分层。在构建sPESI评分的原始队列研究中,被sPESI定义为低危组的患者30d死亡率为1.0%(95%CI; 0.0%-2.1%),而高危组为10.9%(8.5%-13.2%)^[5]。在本研究中,sPESI被证实为ICU患者30d死亡率的独立预测因子($P < 0.001$)。我们对sPESI在总队列中进行了外部验证,其中低危组患者(sPESI=0)死亡率为3.85%,高危组(sPESI ≥ 1)为14.28%(Log-rank $P = 0.14$),这表明ICU中sPESI的危险分层能力存在一定的不足。sPESI的AUC在本研究中为0.730(95%CI; 0.642-0.819),最佳截断值是2.5。在新定义的队列中,低危组(sPESI ≤ 2)的死亡率为7.26%,高危组(sPESI ≥ 3)的死亡率为28.16%(Log-rank $P < 0.001$),其在高危分层中表现更为准确。

在本研究中,我们也确认了ICU患者中BUN对于预后的价值,其最佳截断值为21.5mg/dL,敏感度为60.6%,特异度为70.0%(AUC: 0.702; 95%CI: 0.605-0.798),与新界定的sPESI危险分层能力相似。在t-PA治疗的急性肺栓塞患者中,入院时升高的BUN水平是住院全因死亡率的一个预测因素,其最佳截断值为34.5 mg/dL,敏感度为85%,特异度为91%(AUC: 0.91; 95%CI: 0.84-0.96)^[10]。既往研究和我们研究所采用的截断值不同,这可能是由于我们对研究人群和临床终点的定义不同造成的。原始sPESI在确定低风险人群中的表现更为可靠,但它在定义高风险人群时范围较泛,高危分层精确度较低。因此,我们希望确认BUN和sPESI的联合使用是否可以提高对高危患者的鉴别能力。总体而言,BUN < 21.5 mg/dL和sPESI ≤ 2 , BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL或sPESI ≥ 3 , BUN ≥ 21.5 mg/dL和sPESI ≥ 3 的死亡率分别是4.07%, 16.33%和41.38%,比其他的危险分层方法(包括单独的BUN,原定义或新定义的sPESI,原定义的sPESI和BUN的联合)有更好的效果,这可以为临床决策提供更好的帮助。

先前的研究表明BUN是失代偿性心衰的重要指标,另外BUN水平的轻度升高也预示这些患者的预后较差^[25]。在心力衰竭病人体内血尿素氮水平升高的主要病理生理机制可能是由于肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统被激活从而导致近端小管尿素浓度依赖性吸收增加,以及在抗利尿激素释放的作用下髓集合管中尿素转运蛋白增加^[25]。严重的肺栓塞会导致右心室功能不全,并进一步造成全心

衰及心排量下降^[11]。而肾脏由于灌注不足则导致肾前性氮质血症。所以,BUN相比于肌酐、尿量等其他变量更具有指示心功不全的作用^[26]。而心衰与肾功不全则是造成肺栓塞死亡的重要因素,这也是BUN在先前研究中被证明可以用于指示肺栓塞预后的原因^[27-28]。此外,BUN是传统的临床测量指标,也是APACHEIII和SAPSII^[14-15]等严重度评分的重要项目之一,结合BUN和sPESI来提高风险分层能力的方法也更为简便易行,可以被广泛地推广应用。

血管活性药物是休克管理的重要组成部分,其中去甲肾上腺素是大多数临床情况下的第一选择^[29]。我们将使用肾上腺素,去甲肾上腺素,加压素,多巴胺,多巴酚丁胺,米力农的患者纳入血管活性药物亚组。此外,我们将接受机械通气治疗的患者纳入通气亚组。由于这两个亚组(血管活性药物与通气组)在ICU中处于高危状态^[30-31],我们对新定义的sPESI和BUN在这两个亚组中的分层能力很感兴趣,并对它们进行了验证。结果表明,该方法对高危人群具有较好的识别能力,但对中低危人群的识别能力较差,但这可能是由于亚组样本容量较小所导致。对于ICU中急性肺栓塞患者的治疗,本研究结果为更科学有效的治疗策略提供了理论基础。我们发现新定义sPESI定义的低危患者(4.07%)与原sPESI定义的低危患者(3.85%)有相近的死亡风险。

对于新定义sPESI和BUN联合的分层方法定义的低风险患者,他们的早期出院有助于显著降低医疗保健成本和避免医疗资源的浪费。与此同时,新定义sPESI和BUN联合的方法对中危患者和高危患者的分层效果要好于原有sPESI。对于中危患者,应按指南妥善管理,协助他们早日出院。对于高危患者,应给予个体化的治疗,并进行细致的监测。

我们的工作同样存在不足之处。首先,本研究是一个基于MIMIC数据库的回顾性研究,和其他观察性研究有着相同的缺陷。其次,由于在MIMIC数据库中缺乏相关的数据,我们的临床终点仅定义为全因死亡率,而未包括大出血和肺栓塞复发等病症。另外,MIMIC数据库是美国的数据库,其无法代表我国ICU内肺栓塞患者的诊治及预后情况,未来的研究可以着力于在国内的肺栓塞患者内验证这一结论。

4 结 论

在250例来自MIMIC数据库的患者队列中,我们确认了BUN和sPESI对于急性肺栓塞患者的预后判断价值,也进一步证明了新定义的sPESI联合BUN对于ICU中急性肺栓塞患的危险分层能力,特别是对高危患者的识别。整体上,本研究结果为ICU中急性肺栓塞患者的有效管理提供了理论依据。

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