

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.08.024

# 重症急性肾损伤患者经连续性肾脏替代治疗后肾功能恢复的影响因素

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**摘要 目的:**通过研究重症急性肾损伤患者经连续性肾脏替代治疗后肾功能恢复的影响因素,为重症急性肾损伤患者的诊治及预后提供科学依据。**方法:**选取 2009 年 7 月至 2013 年 10 月本院住院且采用 CRRT 治疗的 284 例重症急性肾损伤患者,记录患者的一般资料、APACHE II 评分、血液生化指标、伴随症状及肾功能预后情况,将预后情况和各影响因素进行 Logistic 回归分析得出影响肾功能恢复的影响因素。**结果:**284 例重症急性肾损伤患者中,肾功能恢复有 89 例(31.33%);肾功能恢复组的年龄、衰竭器官数、APACHE II 评分、动脉血二氧化碳分压、合并慢性肾脏病率及合并严重基础疾病率均低于肾功能未恢复组,而平均动脉压和血小板计数高于肾功能未恢复组( $P<0.05$ ),两组间合并机械通气率和合并少/无尿率无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ );衰竭器官数、APACHE II 评分、合并严重基础疾病及 AKI 分期为 CRRT 治疗重症急性肾损伤患者肾功能恢复的危险因素。**结论:**CRRT 治疗重症急性肾损伤的主要危险因素为衰竭器官数、APACHE II 评分、合并严重基础疾病及 AKI 分期。在临床治疗中,应正确评估病情,早期及时采取 CRRT 治疗,以提高生存率,促进肾脏功能恢复。

**关键词:**急性肾损伤(AKI);连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT);危险因素

中图分类号:R692 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)08-1490-04

## Risk Factors of Renal function Recovery Among Patients of Severe Acute Kidney Injury with Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To analyze the risk factors of renal function recovery in patients with the severe acute kidney injury with the method of continuous renal replacement so as to provide a scientific basis to the diagnosis, the treatment and the prognosis of the disease. **Methods:** Choose 284 patients of severe acute kidney injury who was treated in our hospital from July 2009 to October 2013, recoding each patient's general data, APACHE II score, blood biochemical indicators, symptoms and renal function prognosis, then get the risk factors of renal function recovery by Logistic regression analysis of prognosis and factors. **Results:** Among 284 patients, 89 patients' renal function recovered (31.33%); the age, number of failure organs, APACHE II score, arterial blood of CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure, the rate of chronic kidney disease and the rate of severe basic diseases of patients whose renal function recovered are lower than patients whose renal function unrecovered ( $P<0.05$ ), while the rate of mechanical ventilation and little/no urine between two groups have no statistical difference ( $P>0.05$ ). The number of failure organs, APACHE II score, the rate of severe basic diseases and AKI stage are risk factors of renal function recovery among patients of severe acute kidney injury with continuous renal replacement therapy. **Conclusions:** The risk factors of renal function recovery among patients of severe acute kidney injury with continuous renal replacement therapy are number of failure organs, APACHE II score, the rate of severe basic diseases and AKI stage. In the clinical treatment, we should assess the illness correctly and take CRRT treatment early and timely to improve the survival rate and promote the recovery of kidney function.

**Key words:** Acute kidney injury(AKI); Continuous renal replacement therapy(CRRT); Risk factor

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R692 **Document Code:** A

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)08-1490-04

### 前言

急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI)是一种常见的临床综合征,主要表现为肾功能急剧下降,其诊断有赖于血肌酐的

升高和尿量的减少<sup>[1-3]</sup>。急性肾损伤是内科危重病之一,常合并多器官功能障碍综合征(multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, MODS),病死率 60%~80%,其在住院患者尤其是重症患者中十分常见,目前尚无有效的治疗方法,严重时需进行肾脏替代治疗<sup>[4-6]</sup>。连续性肾脏替代治疗(Continuous renal replacement therapy, CRRT),是一种清除体内滞留的水分和溶质,对脏器起支持作用的血液净化技术,已被认为是 AKI 治疗中唯一有效的治疗措施,成为重症 AKI 患者救治的重要手段<sup>[7,8]</sup>。2000 年第一届 ADQI 会议上对 CRRT 的定义做了明确规定:CRRT 是指

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(收稿日期:2013-11-10 接受日期:2013-11-30)



表 3 不同肾功能恢复情况的各因素比较  
Table 3 Comparison of various factors in different renal function

组别 Groups	例数 Cases	合并机械通气 With mechanical ventilation	合并慢性肾脏病 With chronic renal failure	合并严重基础疾病 With severe basic diseases	合并少 / 无尿 With oliguria or anuria
恢复组 Recovery group	89	72	3	30	30
未恢复组 No recovery group	169	142	26	128	71
2	-	0.402	8.434	43.391	1.688
P	-	0.526	0.004	0.000	0.194

2.3 肾功能恢复情况的多因素分析

将上述有统计学差异的衰竭器官数、APACHE II 评分等因素与肾功能恢复情况进行 Logistic 回归分析,采用前向选择法、纳入标准 0.05 及排除标准 0.10 拟合模型(未恢复定为 1)

得出:衰竭器官数、APACHE II 评分、合并严重基础疾病及 AKI 时期为 CRRT 治疗重症急性肾损伤患者肾功能恢复的危险因素,AKI 时期越高,其肾功能未恢复的危险越高。结果见表 4。

表 4 肾功能恢复影响因素的 Logistic 回归分析结果  
Table 4 Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors in the recovery of renal function

危险因素 Risk factors	偏回归系数 Partial regression coefficient	标准误 Standard error	OR	95%CI	P
衰竭器官数 Numbers of failure organs	0.637	0.128	1.891	1.471~2.430	0.000
APACHE II 评分 APACHE-II scores	0.125	0.013	1.133	1.105~1.162	0.000
合并严重基础疾病 With severe basic diseases	1.539	0.452	4.660	1.921~11.301	0.000
AKI 时期 The period of AKI	1.041	0.485	2.832	1.095~7.327	0.000

3 讨论

急性肾损伤 AKI 定义为不超过 3 个月肾脏结构或功能异常,包括血、尿、组织检测或影像学方面肾损伤标记物异常或小球率过滤小于 60 ml/(min·1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>[13-15]</sup>。重症 AKI 的发病机制十分复杂,是由各种肾前性、肾源性和肾后性原因引起肾功能短时间内急骤恶化、代谢产物潴留、水电解质和酸碱平衡紊乱,并且往往伴随免疫性炎症损伤<sup>[16]</sup>,这使得 AKI 的治疗已成为临床医生的一种挑战和考验。连续性肾脏替代疗法(continuous renal replacement therapy, CRRT)在治疗重症 AKI 救治上取得了较理想的疗效,显著地改善了 AKI 预后,日益成为重症 AKI 的主要治疗方法。

CRRT 是血液净化治疗技术的重要发展,是通过缓慢的血液流速和(或)透析液流速在几小时甚至几天的时间内通过对流或弥散,从而进行水分清除和溶质交换,持续不断地去除一些对身体有害的成分,以替代部分肾脏功能的体外循环的血液净化治疗方法的统称<sup>[17,18]</sup>。CRRT 的作用机制是依据液体溶质过滤原理,结合液体置换或透析作用调节和维持患者血液中的水分、电解质、酸碱等平衡;另外,CRRT 模拟尿排泄的方式,缓慢并连续排除水分,减小容量波动,保持血流动力学的稳定,其更符合人体的生理病理状况且清除率高,可清除更多的细胞因子,对有效改善危重患者的预后起到了很重要的作用。与传统的血液透析机腹膜透析相比较,具有持续、稳定、高效、等渗等特点,更适合 ICU 的治疗<sup>[19,20]</sup>。

本次研究结果得出:284 例重症急性肾损伤患者中,肾功能恢复有 89 例,占总人数的 31.33%,说明 CRRT 治疗有效率为

31.33%;肾功能恢复组与未恢复组的年龄、衰竭器官数、APACHE II 评分、平均动脉压、动脉血二氧化碳分压、血小板计数、合并慢性肾脏病率及合并严重基础疾病率均具有统计学差异,而合并机械通气率和合并少 / 无尿率无统计学差异,经 Logistic 回归分析筛选出影响 CRRT 治疗重症急性肾损伤肾功能恢复的主要危险因素为衰竭器官数、APACHE II 评分、合并严重基础疾病及 AKI 时期,患者治疗初期处于 AKI 时期越高、衰竭器官数越多、APACHE II 评分越高且合并严重基础疾病,其肾功能不易恢复的可能性越高。

综上,CRRT 治疗重症急性肾损伤肾功能恢复率为 31.33%,主要危险因素为衰竭器官数、APACHE II 评分、合并严重基础疾病及 AKI 时期。在临床治疗中,应正确评估病情,早期及时采取 CRRT 治疗,以提高生存率,促进肾脏功能恢复。

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