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急性胰腺炎患者病情严重程度与胸腔积液的相关性研究 *

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摘要目的:探讨急性胰腺炎(AP)患者病情严重程度与胸腔积液的相关性。**方法:**回顾性分析云南省第三人民医院2008年1月至2014年12月收治的492例AP患者的临床资料,以APACHE II评分、CT严重指数(CTSI)两种评分系统评估患者病情严重程度,探讨其与胸腔积液的关系。**结果:**492例AP患者中,并发胸腔积液者368例,无胸腔积液者124例,胸腔积液的发生率为74.8%。病情轻重不同组胸腔积液的发生率比较均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。病情越重者胸腔积液程度越重。胸腔积液程度与APACHE II评分($r=0.775, P<0.01$)、CTSI($r=0.525, P<0.05$)呈正相关。Logistic回归分析显示高APACHE II、高CTSI是发生胸腔积液的独立危险因素。在判断AP并发胸腔积液患者的预后时,APACHE II评分、CTSI以及两者联合评分的受试者工作特征曲线下面积分别为0.798、0.687、0.812。APACHE II评分、联合评分与CTSI相比差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**AP患者病情严重程度与胸腔积液密切相关,综合运用APACHE II评分、CTSI评估病情并积极干预有助于改善患者的预后。

关键词:急性坏死性胰腺炎;胸腔积液;急性生理及慢性健康状况评分II;CT严重指数;预后

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Correlation of Disease Severity with Pleural Effusion in Patients with Acute Pancreatitis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the correlation of disease severity with pleural effusion in patients with acute pancreatitis (AP). **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was conducted on a prospectively collected database. The demographic, clinical, and laboratory data of 492 consecutive cases of AP in patients admitted to the Yunnan Third Peoples' Hospital from January 2008 to December 2014 were reviewed. Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score and computed tomography severity index (CTSI) were used to evaluate the disease severity of AP. The relationship between the severity and pleural effusion was analyzed. Receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve was used to compare the values of APACHE II score and CTSI in predicting the prognosis of AP patients with pleural effusion. **Results:** Among the 492 patients, there were 368 patients with pleural effusion and 124 patients without pleural effusion. The incidence of pleural effusion in AP was 74.8%. Further study showed that the difference in the incidences of pleural effusion between the severe group and the mild group was significant ($P<0.01$). There was a trend that the more serious the patients' condition, the more the pleural effusion. Moreover, the level of pleural effusion was significantly and positively correlated with the APACHE II score ($r=0.775, P<0.01$) and CTSI ($r=0.525, P<0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that high APACHE II score and high CTSI were significantly associated with pleural effusion formation. Areas under the ROC curve of the APACHE II score, CTSI and combined assessment were 0.798, 1.687 and 0.812 for predicting mortality of AP patients with pleural effusion. There were significant differences between the APACHE II score and CTSI as well as combined assessment and CTSI ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The disease severity was closely related to pleural effusion in patients with AP. Combining the two scoring systems to evaluate the disease severity and providing active treatment were important to improve the prognosis of AP patients with pleural effusion.

Key words: Acute necrotizing pancreatitis; Pleural effusion; Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; Prognosis

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前言

急性胰腺炎(acute pancreatitis, AP)常并发胸腔积液,主要见于重症急性胰腺炎(severe acute pancreatitis, SAP)^[1]。胸腔积液出现早,易诊断。为此,有学者提出胸腔积液可以作为预测SAP病情的危险因素之一^[2]。2005年,英国AP诊治指南提出初期预示重症的因素包括体重指数>30 kg/m²、胸腔积液、APACHE II评分>8^[3]。因此,提高对AP发生胸腔积液的认识有助于临床诊治。本研究回顾性分析我院近年来收治的AP并发胸腔积液患者的临床资料,以急性生理学和慢性健康状况II评分(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)、CT严重指数(computed tomography severity index, CTSI)两大评分系统评估AP病情严重程度,探讨AP病情严重程度与胸腔积液的关系,以及对预后的判断的价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2008年1月至2014年12月云南省第三人民医院收治的AP患者共492例。发生胸腔积液的患者368例,其中男210例,女158例,年龄24~83(53±12)岁,APACHE II评分(14.30±6.43)分,CTSI(4.90±1.42)分。无胸腔积液患者124例,其中男70例,女54例,年龄27~85(52±10)岁,APACHE II评分(8.89±3.43)分,CTSI(3.82±1.19)分。

1.2 AP的诊断标准

根据2012年亚特兰大会议标准进行诊断和分型^[4]。按其病情严重程度分为轻症急性胰腺炎(mild acute pancreatitis, MAP)、中度急性胰腺炎(moderately severe acute pancreatitis, MSAP)和SAP。MAP:具备AP的临床表现和生化改变,而无器官功能障碍或局部并发症;MSAP:具备AP的临床表现和生化改变,伴有一过性的器官功能障碍(48 h内自行恢复),或伴有局部并发症而不存在持续性的器官功能障碍(48 h内不能自行恢复)。SAP:具备AP的临床表现和生化改变,须伴有持续的器官功能衰竭(持续48 h以上,不能自行恢复的呼吸系统、心血管或肾功能衰竭,可累及一个或多个脏器)。

1.3 胸腔积液的诊断

B超或CT检查发现有胸腔积液即刻诊断^[5]。胸腔积液量B超判定标准:^[6]少量:积存与肺底和膈肌之间;^[6]中等量:在膈肌和第六肋水平之间;^[6]大量:超过第六肋水平。参考Balik等^[6]的研究方法,当B超提示胸水最大深度>30 mm、中等量积液及以上或少量积液伴有呼吸困难、气促等临床表现时,行胸腔穿刺置管引流,记录每日引流量。复查B超未见明显积液,引流

管引流液<10 mL/d后拔管,记录本次穿刺引流的胸腔总量。

1.4 纳入和排除标准

^[1]符合AP诊断标准;^[2]符合胸腔积液诊断标准;^[3]排除心、肝、肾等器质性疾病和肿瘤所致的浆膜腔积液;^[4]病情危重,入院24 h内死亡,未能完善相关检查确诊者除外。

1.5 研究方法

采用APACHE II评分^[7]对每例患者进行评分。如24 h内有多次相同项目血清学检查,则选取最为异常的数据来计算评分。所选病例均与入院72 h内完成胰腺CT平扫及增强。影像学资料由两位专门从事CT诊断的放射科医师分析胰腺及胰周病变情况并按CTSI^[8]进行评分。两者联合评分=APACHE II评分+CTSI。

1.6 统计学处理

采用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料用均数±标准差表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料主要以例数和百分数表示,采用X²检验。相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析。Logistic回归进行多因素分析。绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线并计算曲线下面积(area under ROC curve, AUC)。P<0.05认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 AP病情严重程度与胸腔积液发生的关系

全组492例患者中,发生胸腔积液者368例,无胸腔积液者124例,胸腔积液的发生率为74.8%。MAP、MSAP、SAP三组胸腔积液的发生率分别为61.7%(100/162)、79.8%(190/238)、84.8%(78/92)。病情轻重组之间胸腔积液的发生率差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=11.37$, P<0.01)。进行两两比较,各组间差异均具有统计学意义(P<0.05)。

2.2 AP病情严重程度与胸腔积液程度的相关性分析

本组资料中无大量胸腔积液的患者,中等量积液38例,少量积液330例,无积液124例。中等量胸腔积液患者在MAP组、MSAP组和SAP组的发生率为0(0/162)、7.6%(18/238)、21.7%(20/92),三组的发生率差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。本组共172例患者行胸腔穿刺置管引流,胸腔积液总量平均为(697±125)mL,胸腔积液程度与APACHE II评分($r=0.775$, P<0.01)、CTSI($r=0.525$, P<0.05)呈正相关。

2.3 影响AP患者胸腔积液发生的相关因素

多元逐步Logistic回归分析显示,高APACHE II评分、高CTSI、低氧血症、低蛋白血症是AP发生胸腔积液的独立危险因素(表1)。

表1 急性胰腺炎患者发生胸腔积液的 Logistic 回归分析

Table 1 Logistic regression analysis of patients with acute pancreatitis combined with pleura effusion

Items	B	SE	Wald	P	OR	95%CI
APACHE II	0.189	0.037	25.707	0.001	1.208	1.123~1.300
CTSI	0.574	0.135	18.183	0.000	1.775	1.363~2.312
Albumin	-0.117	0.032	13.183	0.000	0.889	0.835~0.947
Oxygen tension	-2.132	0.962	4.892	0.034	0.537	0.172~0.785

2.4 AP 并发胸腔积液患者病情严重程度与预后的关系

在 368 例并发胸腔积液的患者中,MAP、MSAP、SAP 三组的病死率分别为 0(0/100)、7.4%(14/190)、25.6%(20/78),各组之间病死率比较差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.5 APACHE II 评分、CTSI 对于 AP 并发胸腔积液预后的判断

表 2 APACHE II 评分、CTSI 对急性胰腺炎患者合并胸腔积液预后的预测价值

Table 2 Predictive value for APACHE II, CTSI of acute pancreatitis patients with pleural effusion developing death outcome

Scoring system	AUC	Sensitivity	Specificity	+LR	-LR	95%CI
APACHE II	0.798	0.882	0.593	2.167	0.199	0.692~0.904
CTSI	0.687	0.412	0.874	3.270	0.673	0.557~0.818
Union score	0.812	0.870	0.867	6.541	0.150	0.737~0.886

3 讨论

国外文献报道约 4%~17% 的 AP 患者发生胸腔积液,病情严重者胸腔积液发生率更高^[9]。国内外学者的研究结果显示 SAP 胸腔积液的发生率较 MAP 高。Balthazar 等^[10]报道 SAP 胸腔积液的发生率高达 84.2%,而且病情越重越容易出现肺部并发症,尤其 CTSI 高者更易发生急性呼吸窘迫综合症。本组资料中胸腔积液的发生率为 74.8%,与文献报道大致相符。AP 发生胸腔积液的可能机制为全身炎症反应产生的大量细胞因子和炎性介质,呈瀑布样级联放大效应,对肺毛细血管屏障广泛破坏造成毛细血管渗漏,出现肺泡和间质水肿^[13]。有学者通过胆胰管结扎法制作大鼠胰源性肺损伤模型证实了此观点^[14]。此外,胸腔积液的发生可能还与横隔周围的淋巴丛与纵膈和胸膜下间隔形成的渗漏通道以及低白蛋白血症有关。

APACHE II 评分侧重反映的是全身炎症反应程度,CTSI 则从影像学上反映了胰腺的坏死程度及局部并发症,尤其对局部并发症的预测能力较好^[11]。胰腺坏死程度增加,全身炎症反应加剧,病情越重,越容易出现胰腺外器官功能障碍,而肺则是最常见的受累器官^[12]。因此,胸腔积液等肺部并发症发生率高。我们的研究亦显示病情重者中等量胸腔积液发生率高,且病情程度不同的三组之间发生率存在统计学差异。因此,我们推测病情重者胸腔积液程度亦重。由于少量、中等量、大量这种单纯的划分存在较大的误差,因此我们对 172 例行胸穿置管并计量的患者进行了 Pearson 相关分析,结果显示胸腔积液程度与 APACHE II 评分、CTSI 呈正相关,病情重者胸腔积液程度越重,早期评估病情严重程度有助于预测胸腔积液程度并及时干预。同时,多元 Logistic 回归分析显示,高 APACHE II 评分、高 CTSI 是 AP 发生胸腔积液的独立危险因素。因此,我们认为 AP 病情严重程度与胸腔积液的发生密切相关,监测 APACHE II 评分、CTSI 对于判断胸腔积液的发生有一定的意义。

本组 AP 合并胸腔积液者死亡率达 9.2%(34/368)。早期准确评估病情严重程度对判断预后具有重要意义。Bollen 等^[15]研究发现临床多指标评分系统和影像学评分均具有重要的预测价值。因此,本研究选用了两个经典的评分系统判断预后,结果显示 APACHE II 评分、CTSI 两个系统联合评分的 AUC 为 0.812,与 CTSI 比较差异有统计学意义,联合评分和 APACHE

价值

ROC 曲线结果显示 APACHE II 评分、CTSI 以及两者联合评分的 AUC 分别是 0.798、1.687、0.812,经过 Z 检验比较,二者联合评分、APACHE II 评分与 CTSI 之间差异有统计学意义(表 2)。

II 评分之间差异无统计学意义,灵敏度、特异度相近,但是联合评分的 AUC 略大于 APACHE II 评分。这表明联合评分对病死率预测准确性略高于 APACHE II 评分。联合评分结合了 APACHE II 评分和 CTSI 两个评分系统的优缺点,不但在预测死亡结局上得到了加强,同时也在一定程度上能对局部并发症的发生进行预测。

在临幊上,AP 患者若发现胸腔积液提示炎症已累及胰腺外系统,应引起重视,主要处理原则是按照指南积极治疗原发病,观察患者是否出现胸闷、气促、发绀、呼吸困难等临床症状;尽快完善胸水 B 超、X 线胸片、血气分析等相关检查,尽早评估病情;一旦出现低氧血症应注意及时纠正,防治急性呼吸窘迫综合征的发生,必要时行胸腔穿刺置管引流;另外,早期补充足够的血清白蛋白,有助于减少渗出和防治胸腔积液的发生^[15-19]。

总之,AP 病情的严重程度与胸腔积液密切相关,高 APACHE II 评分、高 CTSI、低氧血症、低蛋白血症是 AP 发生胸腔积液的独立危险因素。提高对胸腔积液的认识,并予以积极治疗干预,有助于防治 AP 合并胸腔积液和改善患者的预后。

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