

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2023.02.011

· 临床研究 ·

ICU 呼吸机相关性肺炎患者病原菌分布及 NLR、血清磷、PCT 联合检测对死亡风险的预测价值探讨 *

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摘要 目的:研究重症监护室(ICU)呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)患者病原菌分布及中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞计数比值(NLR)、血清磷、降钙素原(PCT)联合检测对死亡风险的预测价值。方法:选取上海市第一人民医院于2020年1月~2022年1月收治的60例VAP患者。采集所有患者呼吸道分泌物并进行细菌培养。此外,将其按照预后的不同分为死亡组21例以及存活组39例,比较两组NLR、血清磷及PCT水平。以单因素及多因素Logistic分析VAP患者死亡的危险因素,并通过受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析NLR、血清磷及PCT预测死亡的效能。结果:60例VAP患者呼吸道分泌物检出病原菌共82株,以革兰阴性菌占比最高,共检出革兰阴性菌75.61%、革兰阳性菌21.95%、真菌2.44%。按照占比从高到低的顺序分别为鲍氏不动杆菌20.73%,铜绿假单胞菌18.29%,肺炎克雷伯菌17.07%,金黄色葡萄球菌13.41%,大肠埃希菌12.20%,其他革兰阴性菌7.32%,表皮葡萄球菌4.88%,肠球菌属3.66%,真菌2.44%。死亡组NLR及PCT水平均高于存活组,而血清磷水平低于存活组($P<0.05$)。单因素分析结果显示:急性生理与慢性健康评分(APACHE II)评分及有创机械通气时间均和VAP患者死亡有关($P<0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示:APACHE II评分较高、有创机械通气时间较长与NLR、PCT水平较高均是VAP患者死亡危险因素,血清磷水平较高是VAP患者死亡的保护因素($P<0.05$)。ROC曲线分析显示:NLR、血清磷及PCT联合预测VAP患者死亡的效能优于上述三项指标单独预测。结论:VAP患者主要病原菌为革兰阴性菌,临床应合理选用抗菌药物治疗,NLR、血清磷及PCT均和患者死亡有关,联合检测对死亡风险的预测价值较高。

关键词:呼吸机相关性肺炎;病原菌;中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞计数比值;血清磷;降钙素原

中图分类号:R563.1 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2023)02-263-05

Predictive Value Discussion of Combined Detection on Mortality Risk of Pathogenic Bacteria Distribution, Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Count Ratio, Serum Phosphorus and Procalcitonin in Patients with Ventilator Associated Pneumonia in ICU*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the pathogenic bacteria distribution and the predictive value of combined detection on mortality risk of neutrophil to lymphocyte count ratio (NLR), serum phosphorus and procalcitonin (PCT) in patients with ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) in intensive care unit (ICU). **Methods:** 60 patients with VAP who were admitted to Shanghai First People's Hospital from January 2020 to January 2022 were selected. Respiratory secretions were collected from all patients and bacterial culture was performed. In addition, according to the different prognosis, they were divided into death group with 21 cases and survival group with 39 cases. The levels of NLR, serum phosphorus and PCT were compared between the two groups. Univariate and multivariate Logistic analysis were used to analyze the risk factors for death in patients with VAP. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to analyze the efficacy of NLR, serum phosphorus and PCT in predicting death. **Results:** 82 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected in respiratory secretions of 60 cases of patients with VAP, and Gram-negative bacteria accounted for the highest proportion, with 75.61% of Gram-negative bacteria, 21.95% of Gram-positive bacteria and 2.44% of fungi. According to the order of proportion from high to low, they were *Acinetobacter baumannii* 20.73%, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 18.29%, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 17.07%, *Staphylococcus aureus* 13.41%, *Escherichia coli* 12.20%, other Gram-negative bacteria 7.32%, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* 4.88%, *Enterococcus* 3.66%, Fungi 2.44%.

* 基金项目:上海市卫生计生系统重要薄弱学科建设计划项目(2018ZB0405);上海市松江区科学技术攻关项目(2019SJKJ6602)

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(收稿日期:2022-06-10 接受日期:2022-07-06)

was 2.44%. The levels of NLR and PCT in the death group were higher than those in the survival group, while the level of serum phosphorus was lower than that in the survival group ($P<0.05$). Univariate analysis showed that acute physiology and chronic health score (APACHE II) and invasive mechanical ventilation time were associated with death in patients with VAP ($P<0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that higher APACHE II score, longer duration of invasive mechanical ventilation, higher levels of NLR and PCT were risk factors for death in patients with VAP, and higher serum phosphorus level was a protective factor for death in patients with VAP ($P<0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that the combination of NLR, serum phosphorus and PCT in predicting the death of patients with VAP was better than the above three indicators alone. **Conclusion:** The main pathogenic bacteria in patients with VAP are Gram-negative bacteria, and antibiotics should be used reasonably in clinical treatment. NLR, serum phosphorus and PCT are all related to the death of patients, and the combined detection has a high predictive value for the mortality risk.

Key words: Ventilator-associated pneumonia; Pathogenic bacteria; Neutrophil to lymphocyte count ratio; Serum phosphorus; Procalcitonin

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R563.1 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2023)02-263-05

前言

呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)主要是指在机械通气48 h后拔管至48 h内发生的肺炎,属于重症监护室(ICU)患者行机械通气治疗后最为常见的一种并发症,具有较高的发病率以及死亡率^[1,2]。ICU患者一旦并发VAP会在一定程度上延长康复周期,增加患者家庭以及社会的经济负担。受医疗环境持续变化的影响,VAP患者病原菌亦出现动态分布变化,对临床抗感染治疗方案的需求随之呈动态变化,从而导致经验性用药效果欠佳。因此,及时掌握病原菌变化情况,可能有利于医生制定并实施针对性干预措施^[3,4]。此外,有效预测VAP患者预后亦是广大医务工作者亟待解决的难题之一。中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞计数比值(NLR)是近年来发现的反映机体炎症程度的新型指标,可能有利于评估VAP患者预后转归^[5,6]。磷为机体内关键性元素之一,在机体能量代谢、维持酸碱平衡以及调控酶促反应等过程中起着至关重要的作用,具有预测VAP预后的潜在价值^[7,8]。降钙素原(PCT)属于反映机体感染严重程度的可靠指标,可能有效预测VAP患者预后^[9,10]。鉴于此,本文通过研究ICU VAP患者病原菌分布及上述三项指标联合检测对死亡风险的预测价值,以期为VAP患者的治疗及预后预测提供新的靶点和依据,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取上海市第一人民医院于2020年1月~2022年1月收治的60例VAP患者。纳入标准:(1)所有患者均和中华医学会《中国成人医院获得性肺炎与呼吸机相关性肺炎诊断和治疗指南(2018年版)》^[11]中所制定的相关诊断标准相符;(2)年龄≥18周岁;(3)具备完整病历资料;(4)所有患者及其家属均知情且签署同意书。排除标准:(1)插管前出现误吸者;(2)机械通气时长不足48 h者;(3)肝、肾等脏器功能严重障碍者;(4)肺癌或肺结核者;(5)伴有肺外组织或器官感染者。上海市第一人民医院医学伦理委员会已批准本研究。

1.2 研究方法

(1)病原菌检测:采用无菌一次性吸痰管,经由气管插管或气管切开导管完成分泌物采集,并立即送细菌室开展细菌培养,使用仪器为vitek2型全自动细菌检定仪(购自法国生物梅

里埃股份有限公司)。(2)临床资料采集:收集患者临床资料,包括性别、年龄、体质指数(BMI)、基础疾病(糖尿病、高血压、冠心病)、急性生理与慢性健康评分(APACHE II)评分、有创机械通气时间、ICU住院天数。(3)实验室指标检测:采用美思康MC6600全自动分析仪(深圳市美思康电子有限公司)进行中性粒细胞检测;采用贝克曼库尔特DxFLEX流式细胞仪(美国贝克曼库尔特公司)进行淋巴细胞检测,并计算两者比值即NLR。采用7060型全自动生化分析仪(日本日立公司)检测血清磷以及PCT水平。(4)分组方法:对所有患者均进行为期28 d的治疗观察,将其按照预后的不同分为死亡组21例以及存活组39例。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS24.0统计学软件分析。计量资料经检验符合正态分布,以均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,行组内配对t检验和组间独立样本t检验。计数资料以比或率(%)表示,行卡方检验。以单因素及多因素Logistic分析VAP患者死亡的危险因素,并通过受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析NLR、血清磷及PCT对死亡风险的预测效能。检验标准设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ (均为双侧检验)。

2 结果

2.1 VAP患者病原菌分布情况

60例VAP患者呼吸道分泌物检出病原菌共82株,以革兰阴性菌占比最高,共检出革兰阴性菌75.61%、革兰阳性菌21.95%、真菌2.44%。按照占比从高到低的顺序分别为鲍氏不动杆菌20.73%、铜绿假单胞菌18.29%、肺炎克雷伯菌17.07%、金黄色葡萄球菌13.41%、大肠埃希菌12.20%,其他革兰阴性菌7.32%、表皮葡萄球菌4.88%、肠球菌属3.66%、真菌2.44%,见表1。

2.2 两组NLR、血清磷及PCT水平对比

死亡组NLR及PCT水平平均高于存活组,而血清磷水平低于存活组($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 VAP患者死亡单因素分析

单因素分析结果显示:APACHE II评分及有创机械通气时间均和VAP患者死亡有关($P<0.05$),而性别、年龄、BMI、ICU住院天数、糖尿病、高血压、冠心病和VAP患者死亡无关($P>0.05$)见表3。

表 1 VAP 患者病原菌分布情况(株, %)

Table 1 Distribution of pathogenic bacteria in patients with VAP(n, %)

Bacterial species	n	%
Gram-negative bacteria	Acinetobacter baumannii	17
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	15
	Klebsiella pneumoniae	14
	Escherichia coli	10
Gram-positive bacteria	Other	6
	Staphylococcus aureus	11
	Staphylococcus epidermidis	4
	Enterococcus	3
Fungi	2	2.44%
Total	82	100.00%

表 2 两组 NLR、血清磷及 PCT 水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of the levels of NLR, serum phosphorus and PCT between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	NLR	Serum phosphorus (mmol/L)	PCT(μg/L)
Death group	21	10.23± 2.15	0.88± 0.12	2.04± 0.34
Survival group	39	7.34± 1.34	1.04± 0.23	0.76± 0.15
t	-	6.415	-2.970	20.238
P	-	0.000	0.004	0.000

表 3 VAP 患者死亡单因素分析

Table 3 Univariate analysis of death in patients with VAP

Factors	Death group(n=21)	Survival group(n=39)	χ^2/t	P
Gender(male/female)	13/8	23/16	0.049	0.825
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	61.20± 9.21	59.88± 9.25	0.528	0.600
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.10± 2.03	23.41± 2.02	-0.566	0.574
APACHE II score(scores, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	20.48± 2.11	18.45± 1.32	4.584	0.000
Invasive mechanical ventilation time(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	10.42± 1.37	6.24± 1.04	13.263	0.000
ICU hospitalization days(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	13.27± 2.34	14.01± 2.51	-1.115	0.270
Diabetes(n, %)	6(28.57)	10(25.64)	0.060	0.807
Hypertension(n, %)	5(23.81)	7(17.95)	0.293	0.588
Coronary heart disease(n, %)	2(9.52)	4(10.26)	0.008	0.928

2.4 VAP 患者死亡风险多因素 Logistic 回归分析

以 VAP 患者是否发生死亡为因变量, 赋值如下: 死亡 =1, 存活 =0。以 NLR、血清磷、PCT 水平以及 APACHE II 评分、有创机械通气时间为自变量, 赋值均为原值输入。经多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示: APACHE II 评分较高、有创机械通气时间较长与 NLR、PCT 水平较高较低均是 VAP 患者死亡危险因素, 血清磷水平较高是 VAP 患者死亡的保护因素($P<0.05$), 见表 4。

2.5 NLR、血清磷及 PCT 预测 VAP 患者死亡风险的 ROC 曲线分析

ROC 曲线分析显示: NLR、血清磷及 PCT 联合预测 VAP

患者死亡的效能优于上述三项指标单独预测, 见表 5、图 1。

3 讨论

随着近年来呼吸机在临床上的应用日益广泛, VAP 的发病率正呈逐年攀升趋势, 且成为医院获得性感染死亡的关键性原因之一^[12-14]。众所周知, 接受呼吸机治疗的患者往往存在低蛋白血症、长期应用抗生素以及机体免疫力降低等特点, 加之全身器官功能的下降, 均增加了死亡的风险^[15-17]。相关研究报道发现, 接受呼吸机治疗后并发 VAP 患者的死亡风险是无 VAP 患者的数倍^[18-20]。故此, 早期有效评估 VAP 患者死亡风险, 对改善患者预后具有极其重要的意义。

表 4 VAP 患者死亡风险多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 4 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of mortality risk of patients with VAP

Variable	β	SE	Wald x^2	P	OR	95%CI
Higher APACHE II score	0.476	0.240	8.264	0.000	1.764	1.420~2.342
Longer duration of invasive mechanical ventilation	0.873	0.372	6.309	0.009	2.394	1.849~3.179
Higher of NLR	0.578	0.236	10.378	0.000	1.695	1.413~4.295
Higher of serum phosphorus	-0.135	0.134	7.518	0.002	0.874	0.769~0.948
Higher of PCT	0.464	0.181	14.163	0.000	1.590	1.302~3.294

表 5 NLR、血清磷及 PCT 预测 VAP 患者死亡风险的 ROC 曲线分析

Table 5 ROC curve analysis of NLR, serum phosphorus and PCT for predicting mortality risk of patients with VAP

Indicators	Area under curve	Sensitivity(%)	Specificity(%)	Jordan index	Threshold	95%CI
NLR	0.741	76.29	72.10	0.484	9.34	0.642~0.845
Serum phosphorus	0.703	73.04	68.25	0.413	0.95 mmol/L	0.652~0.761
PCT	0.698	70.49	69.02	0.395	1.55 μ g/L	0.611~0.784
Three items combination	0.894	91.45	87.34	0.788	-	0.825~0.959

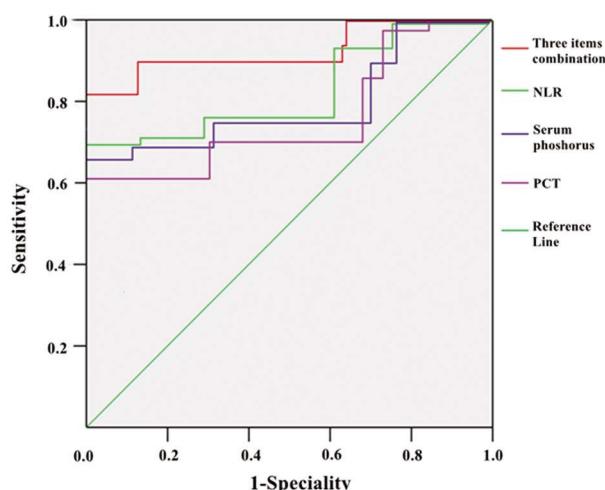


图 1 NLR、血清磷及 PCT 预测 VAP 患者死亡风险的 ROC 曲线

Fig.1 ROC curve of NLR, serum phosphorus and PCT predicting the mortality risk in patients with VAP

本文结果发现, VAP 患者主要病原菌为革兰阴性菌,且以鲍氏不动杆菌以及铜绿假单胞菌等最为常见。这与罗琦等人^[21]的研究报道存在一定的相同点以及不同点,相同点在于该研究发现 ICU VAP 患者病原菌主要以革兰阴性菌为主。然而在革兰阴性菌中以铜绿假单胞菌以及肺炎克雷伯菌为主,这和本研究结果存在一定的差异,分析原因可能和病原菌分布受地域因素或者样本量大小的影响有关。此外,死亡组 NLR 及 PCT 水平均高于存活组,而血清磷水平低于存活组。且多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示:NLR、PCT 水平较高是 VAP 患者死亡危险因素,血清磷水平较高是 VAP 患者死亡的保护因素。即随着 NLR 与 PCT 水平的升高以及血清磷水平的降低,VAP 患者预后越差。考虑原因,NLR 属于炎症指标,可反映机体中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞平衡状况,但机体出现炎症反应时,会促进炎症

细胞的异常分泌,并募集中性粒细胞,加之机体应激反应会释放大量的儿茶酚胺与糖皮质激素,进一步导致淋巴细胞凋亡,最终会导致 NLR 升高^[22-24]。且随着 VAP 患者病情的加剧,NLR 升高越明显,临床治疗难度越大,预后越差。磷作为机体内关键性元素之一,其缺乏会引起肺组织炎症的加剧,继而导致肺组织通气血流比值的异常,降低了氧合功能,且会导致体内非特异性免疫功能障碍的发生,对预后转归造成不利影响^[25,26]。PCT 是针对细菌感染的特异性生物学标志物之一,其表达水平的升高往往预示着机体内细菌感染程度的加剧,相应增加了临床治疗的难度,导致预后不良^[27,28]。另外,单因素和多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示:APACHE II 评分、有创机械通气时间均是 VAP 患者死亡危险因素。究其原因,APACHE II 评分是用以反映患者病情危急程度的重要工具,随着评分的增加,患者往往病情越发危重,预后越差。有创机械通气时间的增加,对患者造成的创伤越大,继而可能影响预后转归^[29,30]。同时,有创机械通气的治疗会为病原菌侵袭提供基础条件,进一步增加感染等并发症的发生,导致临床治疗难度增加,最终引起预后不良。本文经 ROC 曲线分析显示:NLR、血清磷及 PCT 联合预测 VAP 患者死亡的效能优于上述三项指标单独预测。究其原因,可能是联合检测时可为预后评估提供更为全面的数据,继而实现对 VAP 患者死亡风险的预测。

综上所述,革兰阴性菌为 VAP 患者主要病原菌,提示临床治疗需根据病原菌种类选择合适的抗菌药物,临床实际工作中可能通过联合检测 NLR、血清磷及 PCT 水平,继而准确预测 VAP 患者死亡风险。

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