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复杂性腹腔感染的病原菌分布及 APACHE II 评分、 SOFA 评分联合 PCT 检测的预后评估价值研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨复杂性腹腔感染的病原菌分布及急性生理和慢性健康状况II(APACHE II)评分、序贯器官衰竭(SOFA)评分联合降钙素原(PCT)检测的预后评估价值。方法:选择合肥市第二人民医院2016年1月至2020年10月收治的80例复杂性腹腔感染患者,分析腹腔细菌的病原菌分布情况。根据患者预后情况分为生存组(n=45)、死亡组(n=35),比较两组APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、PCT、C反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞计数(WBC)、中性粒细胞比例、血乳酸水平。分析患者预后的影响因素,并应用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、PCT及三者联合检测对预后的预测价值。结果:80例复杂性腹腔感染患者共培养出病原菌112株,其中革兰氏阳性球菌20株(占比17.86%),革兰氏阴性杆菌64株(占比57.14%),真菌28株(占比25.00%)。死亡组白色念珠菌、铜绿假单胞菌感染比例显著高于存活组,大肠杆菌感染比例显著低于存活组($P<0.05$)。死亡组血清APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、PCT、CRP、血乳酸水平显著高于存活组,WBC、中性粒细胞比例显著低于存活组($P<0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示,铜绿假单胞菌感染、白色念珠菌感染、APACHE II评分≥20分、SOFA评分≥14分、PCT≥7.00 ng/mL、CRP≥100.00 mg/L、血乳酸≥4 mmol/L、WBC<6.00×10⁹、中性粒细胞比例<80.00%是患者死亡的危险因素($P<0.05$)。ROC曲线分析显示APACHE II评分、SOFA评分联合PCT检测对患者预后评估的敏感度为95.93%,特异度为92.38%。结论:复杂性腹腔感染以革兰氏阴性杆菌为主,其死亡危险因素较多,联合检测APACHE II评分、SOFA评分及PCT评估预后价值较高。

关键词: 复杂性腹腔感染; 病原菌; APACHE II 评分; SOFA 评分; PCT; 预后

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Distribution of Pathogens in Complicated Abdominal Infection and Prognostic Evaluation Value of APACHE II Score, SOFA Score Combined with PCT Detection*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the distribution of pathogens in complicated abdominal infection and the prognostic evaluation value of acute physiology and chronic health II (APACHE II) score, sepsis related organ dysfunction (SOFA) score combined with procalcitonin (PCT) detection. **Methods:** 80 patients with complicated abdominal infection in Hefei Second People's Hospital from January 2016 to October 2020 were selected, the distribution of pathogenic bacteria in abdominal cavity were analyzed. According to the prognosis, the patients were divided into survival group (n=45) and death group (n=35). The APACHE II score, SOFA score, PCT, C-reactive protein (CRP), white blood cell count (WBC), neutrophil ratio and blood lactic acid levels were compared between the two groups. The influence factors of the prognosis of patients were analyzed, and apply the receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis APACHE II score, SOFA score, PCT and the value of combined detection of prognosis prediction. **Results:** A total of 112 strains of pathogens were isolated from 80 patients with complex abdominal infection, including 20 strains of gram-positive cocci (account for 17.86%), 64 strains of gram-negative bacilli (account for 57.14%) and 28 strains of fungi (account for 25.00%). The infection rate of *Candida albicans* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in the death group were significantly higher than those in the survival group, and the infection rate of *Escherichia coli* was significantly lower than that in the survival group ($P<0.05$). The serum APACHE II score, SOFA score, PCT, CRP and blood lactic acid levels in the death group were significantly higher than those in the survival group, and the ratio of WBC and neutrophils were significantly lower than those in the survival group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infection, *Candida albicans* infection, APACHE II score is greater than or equal to 20 scores, SOFA score is greater than or equal to 14 scores, PCT is greater than or equal to 7.00 ng/mL, CRP is greater than or equal to 100.00 mg/L, blood lactic acid is greater than or equal to 4 mmol/L, WBC is less than 6.00×10⁹, neutrophil ratio is less than 80.00% were

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the risk factors for patients death ($P<0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that the sensitivity and specificity of APACHE II score, SOFA score combined with PCT were 95.93% and 92.38%, respectively. **Conclusion:** Complicated abdominal infection is given priority to with gram-negative bacilli, they have more risk factors for death, more combined with detection APACHE II score, SOFA score and prognosis of PCT evaluation value is higher.

Key words: Complex abdominal infection; Pathogen distribution; APACHE II score; SOFA score; PCT; Prognosis

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前言

复杂性腹腔感染是一种严重的继发性腹腔感染,患者因腹腔内空腔脏器破裂或穿孔,导致感染源进入腹膜腔内引起腹腔感染,常伴有腹膜炎或腹腔脓肿,临幊上对于复杂性腹腔感染仅依靠手术治疗不能治愈,需要给予恰当的抗菌药物治疗^[1]。研究表明^[2],引起复杂性腹腔感染的病原菌复杂多样,分析复杂性腹腔感染的病原菌分布,有助于制定合理治疗方案,提高临幊治疗效果,另一方面,由于复杂性腹腔感染病情复杂、病情变化快、病程较长,给临幊治疗带来了很大困难^[3]。因此,早期对复杂性腹腔感染的患者进行病情判断和预后评估对于制定治疗方案具有重要意义。急性生理和慢性健康状况II(Acute physiology and chronic health II, APACHE II)评分和序贯器官衰竭(Sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)评分均为现阶段临幊上评价危重症患者疾病严重程度的重要评分系统^[4,5]。降钙素原(Procalcitonin, PCT)是一种与感染密切相关的标志物,其水平可以反映机体炎症反应情况和感染水平^[6]。本研究探讨复杂性腹腔感染的病原菌分布及APACHE II评分、SOFA评分联合PCT检测的预后评估价值,旨在为复杂性腹腔感染评估和预后判断提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择合肥市第二人民医院2016年1月至2020年10月收治的80例复杂性腹腔感染患者,纳入标准:(1)入组患者均符合《IDSA/SISA 复杂腹腔内感染诊治指南解读》中复杂性腹腔感染的诊断标准^[7];(2)患者年龄>18岁,临幊资料完整;(3)患者进入重症监护病房(Intensive care unit, ICU)时间≥48h;(4)所有患者均给予手术及抗菌药物治疗。排除标准:(1)孕产妇;(2)患者病情较重,预计48h内死亡者;(3)合并糖尿病、严重肝肾功能障碍及长期进行血液透析者;(4)免疫功能异常者。其中男46例,女34例,年龄24~75岁,平均年龄(55.87 ± 7.97)岁;病因:胃穿孔12例、急性胰腺炎34例、急性化脓性阑尾炎穿孔14例、结肠穿孔12例、小肠穿孔8例。所有患者家属对研究均知情同意,本研究经医院伦理委员会同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 随访及预后判断 所有患者随访28d,随访从患者进入ICU开始,至治疗28d为止,死亡患者则以死亡作为随访终止,根据随访情况将患者分为存活组及死亡组。

1.2.2 病原菌分布 所有患者进入ICU后收取腹腔积液或脓液,在0.5h内将腹腔积液或脓液接种于琼脂糖培养基上,培养基购自上海威正翔禹生物科技有限公司,将培养基放入37℃

培养箱中培养24h后应用Vitek2-compact30病原菌全自动鉴定系统鉴定病原菌分布,比较存活组及死亡组患者病原菌分布。

1.2.3 临床资料的收集 收集患者进入ICU 24h内APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、PCT、C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、白细胞计数(White blood cell count, WBC)、中性粒细胞比例、血乳酸水平等。其中APACHE II包括急性生理评分、年龄评分及慢性健康评分,评分越高表明预后越差^[4];SOFA包括呼吸、凝血、肝脏、循环、神经、肾脏等系统的评分,评分越高表明预后越差^[5]。选择进入ICU 24h内各项指标最差值计算得出APACHE II评分、SOFA评分。采集患者外周静脉血6mL,其中1mL血液应用BC-5900全自动血细胞分析仪测定外周血WBC和中性粒细胞比例。5mL静脉血经3500r/min离心10min,分离血清,离心半径6cm,应用免疫发光法测定血清PCT水平,试剂盒购自北京科美生物技术有限公司。应用免疫投射比浊法测定血清CRP水平,试剂盒购自深圳市锦瑞电子有限公司。应用BIOSEN C-Line葡萄糖乳酸分析仪测定血清乳酸水平,试剂盒购自BIOSEN公司,严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.3 统计学方法

应用SPSS26.0统计学软件进行统计学分析,计数资料以百分比表示,比较采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用t检验,应用多因素Logistic回归分析复杂性腹腔感染患者预后的影响因素,并应用受试者工作特征(Receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析APACHE II评分、SOFA评分、PCT及三者联合检测对预后的预测价值, $P<0.05$ 表明数据具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 80例复杂性腹腔感染患者随访结果

80例复杂性腹腔感染患者均完成随访,无失访,死亡35例,存活45例,死亡率43.75%。死亡组男性20例、女性15例,年龄(56.24 ± 5.12)岁,病因:胃穿孔5例、急性胰腺炎16例、急性化脓性阑尾炎穿孔6例、结肠穿孔5例、小肠穿孔3例。存活组男性26例、女性19例,年龄(55.59 ± 5.23)岁,病因:胃穿孔7例、急性胰腺炎18例、急性化脓性阑尾炎穿孔8例、结肠穿孔7例、小肠穿孔5例。两组性别、年龄、疾病构成比无统计学差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

2.2 不同预后患者腹腔细菌的病原菌分布情况分析

80例复杂性腹腔感染患者共培养出病原菌112株,其中革兰氏阳性球菌20株(占比17.86%),革兰氏阴性杆菌64株(占比57.14%),真菌28株(占比25.00%),其中存活组病原菌42株,死亡组病原菌64株。死亡组白色念珠菌、铜绿假单胞菌

感染比例显著高于存活组,大肠杆菌感染比例显著低于存活组 ($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 不同预后患者腹腔细菌的病原菌分布情况分析[n(%)]

Table 1 Analysis of the distribution of pathogens in abdominal cavity of patients with different prognosis[n(%)]

Pathogens type	Survival group(n=48)	Death group(n=64)	χ^2	P
Gram-positive cocci(n=20)				
<i>Enterococcus</i> (n=11)	5(10.42)	6(9.38)	0.034	0.855
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (n=6)	2(4.17)	4(6.25)	0.235	0.628
<i>Streptococcus</i> (n=3)	2(4.17)	1(1.56)	0.713	0.398
Gram-negative bacilli(n=64)				
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (n=34)	23(47.92)	11(17.19)	25.990	0.000
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (n=9)	1(2.08)	8(12.50)	4.027	0.045
<i>Acinetobacter</i> (n=5)	2(4.17)	3(4.69)	0.017	0.895
<i>Klebsiella</i> (n=12)	5(10.42)	7(10.94)	0.008	0.930
Citric acid bacteria(n=4)	1(2.08)	3(4.69)	0.540	0.462
Fungi(n=28)				
<i>Candida albicans</i> (n=19)	4(8.33)	15(21.88)	4.442	0.035
<i>Saccharomyces</i> (n=9)	3(6.25)	6(9.38)	0.362	0.547

2.3 不同预后患者观察指标比较

死亡组血清 APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、PCT、CRP、血乳

酸水平显著高于存活组,WBC、中性粒细胞比例显著低于存活

组 ($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 不同预后患者观察指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of observation indexes of patients with different prognosis($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	APACHE II score(scores)	SOFA score (scores)	PCT(ng/mL)	CRP(mg/L)	WBC($\times 10^9$)	Ratio of neutrophils(%)	Blood lactic acid level (mmol/L)
Death group	35	20.57±3.78	14.62±3.55	9.78±0.97	108.68±22.76	6.27±1.99	71.42±10.72	4.64±1.03
Survival group	45	13.43±3.06	6.18±2.81	5.43±0.87	75.67±13.67	11.24±2.23	84.13±10.42	2.55±0.73
t		9.338	11.873	21.096	8.048	10.359	5.345	10.616
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.4 复杂性腹腔感染患者预后的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

以复杂性腹腔感染患者为样本,以患者预后为因变量,以大肠杆菌感染、铜绿假单胞菌感染、白色念珠菌感染、APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、PCT、CRP、血乳酸、WBC、中性粒细胞比例为自变量,并结合表 1 中复杂性腹腔感染患者的均值进行赋值,见表 3,纳入多因素 Logistic 回归分析模型,自变量剔除 α 退出 =0.05,结果显示,铜绿假单胞菌感染、白色念珠菌感染、APACHE II 评分 ≥ 20 分、SOFA 评分 ≥ 14 分、PCT ≥ 7.00 ng/mL、CRP ≥ 100.00 mg/L、血乳酸 ≥ 4 mmol/L、WBC $<6.00 \times 10^9$ 、中性粒细胞比例 $<80.00\%$ 是患者死亡的危险因素($P<0.05$),见表 4。

2.5 不同检测方式对复杂性腹腔感染患者预后评估价值

以复杂性腹腔感染患者作为样本,对样本 APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、PCT 进行 ROC 曲线分析,结果显示,APACHE II 评分最佳临界值为 17.27 分,其敏感度为 90.75%,特异度为 84.45%,曲线下面积为 0.983,约登指数为 0.752;SOFA 评分最

佳临界值为 10.32 分,其敏感度为 87.76%,特异度为 80.75%,曲线下面积为 0.825,约登指数为 0.685;PCT 最佳临界值为 7.02 ng/mL,其敏感度为 91.24%,特异度为 85.93%,曲线下面积为 0.913,约登指数为 0.772;联合检测敏感度为 95.93%,特异度为 92.38%,曲线下面积为 0.960,约登指数为 0.883。见图 1。

3 讨论

复杂性腹腔感染是临幊上常见的危重症疾病,由于腹膜腔特殊的解剖结构、生理功能及胃肠道菌群特点,使得此类疾病仅通过手术治疗不能达到治疗效果,需要联合抗菌药物治疗^[8],即便患者经过治疗后病情得到控制,但机体感染可能依旧存在,术后发生残余感染的风险仍然较高,致使该病死亡率居高不下^[9,10]。治疗复杂性腹腔感染的三个关键环节是复苏和脏器功能的支持、合理使用抗菌药物和控制感染源^[11],了解复杂性腹腔感染的病原菌分布特点对于制定治疗方案具有重要意义。

表 3 多因素非条件 Logistic 回归分析变量赋值情况
Table 3 Assignment of variables in multivariate Logistic regression analysis

Factors	Variables	Assignment
Prognosis	Y	Death=1, Survival=0
<i>Escherichia coli</i> infection	X1	No=1, Yes=0
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> infection	X2	Yes=1, No=0
<i>Candida albicans</i> infection	X3	Yes=1, No=0
APACHE II score	X4	≥ 20 scores=1, <20 scores=0
SOFA score	X5	≥ 14 scores=1, <14 scores=0
PCT	X6	≥ 7.00ng/mL=1, <7.00ng/mL=0
CRP	X7	≥ 100.00 mg/L=1, <100.00 mg/L=0
Blood lactic acid	X8	≥ 4mmol/L=1, <4 mmol/L=0
WBC	X9	<6.00×10 ⁹ =1, ≥ 6.00×10 ⁹ =0
Ratio of neutrophils	X10	<80.00%=1, ≥ 80.00%=0

表 4 复杂性腹腔感染患者预后的多因素 Logistic 回归分析
Table 4 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of prognosis of patients with complicated abdominal infection

Indicators	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR(95%CI)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> infection	0.281	0.104	2.942	0.087	0.893(0.626~0.967)
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> infection	0.236	0.085	4.025	0.045	1.372(1.125~1.627)
<i>Candida albicans</i> infection	0.382	0.126	4.112	0.043	1.407(1.344~1.793)
APACHE II score≥ 20 scores	0.158	0.143	8.954	0.000	1.972(1.653~2.308)
SOFA score≥ 14 scores	0.443	0.199	6.192	0.000	1.867(1.642~2.036)
PCT≥ 7.00 ng/mL	0.156	0.143	18.382	0.000	2.067(1.836~2.272)
CRP≥ 100.00 mg/L	0.472	0.229	6.921	0.000	1.726(1.578~1.943)
Blood lactic acid≥ 4 mmol/L	0.332	0.331	8.268	0.000	1.802(1.492~2.196)
WBC<6.00×10 ⁹	0.308	0.128	8.162	0.000	1.601(1.483~1.882)
Ratio of neutrophils<80.00%	0.228	0.106	5.021	0.029	1.542(1.308~1.708)

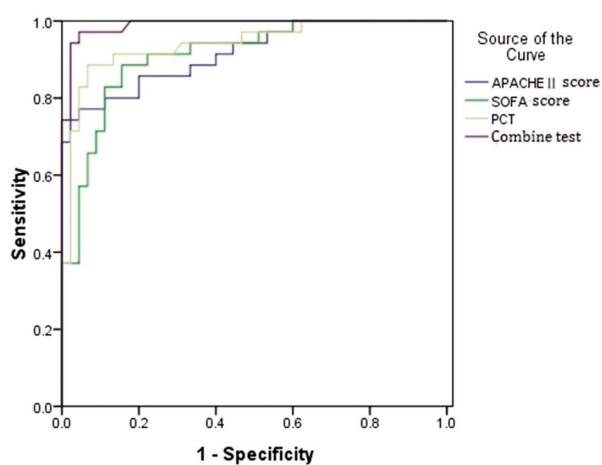


图 1 不同检测方式对复杂性腹腔感染患者 ROC 曲线分析

Fig.1 ROC curve analysis of patients with complex abdominal infection by different detection methods

本研究通过对复杂性腹腔感染患者腹腔细菌的病原菌分布情况的分析发现,80 例复杂性腹腔感染患者共培养出病原菌 112

株,部分患者出现多重病原菌感染,其中以革兰氏阴性杆菌感染为主,占 57.14%,其次是真菌和革兰氏阳性球菌,分别占 25.00% 和 17.86%。以往有报道显示腹部真菌感染发生率接近 30%^[12],本研究中患者真菌感染不占少数,分析可能与患者病情较重有关,也提示在复杂性腹腔感染的临床治疗中应警惕真菌感染,尽早进行诊断,给予抗真菌治疗^[13]。

本研究中死亡组白色念珠菌、铜绿假单胞菌感染比例显著高于存活组,大肠杆菌感染比例显著低于存活组。白色念珠菌广泛的存在于自然界,也存在于机体口腔、肠道、上呼吸道等,正常情况下不引起疾病,是一种条件致病菌^[14,15],当机体免疫力低下或受到严重创伤时可能导致菌群失调,白色念珠菌异常增殖引起疾病^[16]。本研究中白色念珠菌感染者可能机体免疫力较低,预后较差。铜绿假单胞菌也是一种条件致病菌,在腹腔感染中并不多见,然而这种细菌对某些抗生素不明,临床治疗通常较为困难,因此患者预后也较差^[17]。APACHE II 评分是临幊上具有权威的一种评分系统,被广泛用于各类危重疾病的病情评估^[18]。以往有研究报道,APACHE II 评分可以对脓毒症休克患者的病情及预后做出评估^[19]。本研究结果则显示,APACHE II

评分较高是复杂性腹腔感染患者死亡的独立危险因素。SOFA 评分能够对心血管、肺、凝血系统、肾脏等集体多个器官组织进行评分从而判断机体功能情况,能够对严重感染患者病情严重程度做出评估^[20],但对 SOFA 评分是否可以预测复杂性腹腔感染患者预后则缺乏相关报道。本研究结果显示,SOFA 评分≥14 分的复杂性腹腔感染患者死亡风险是 SOFA 评分<14 分患者的 1.867 倍,SOFA 评分较高的患者机体各器官功能降低,甚至出现器官功能衰竭,因此死亡风险较高。此外,PCT、CRP、血乳酸水平较高,WBC、中性粒细胞比例较低也是复杂性腹腔感染患者死亡的危险因素。PCT 是一种无激素活性的糖蛋白,生理情况下机体血液中仅有极微量的 PCT,当机体发生脓毒症或细菌感染时,血液中 PCT 水平升高^[21]。研究表明 PCT 虽然不参与脓毒症的启动过程,但可以加重机体炎症反应的病理进程,因此当机体 PCT 水平升高时代表机体病情较为严重,体内存在严重的感染,患者预后较差^[22]。CRP 是一种急性时相反应蛋白,可以反映机体炎症反应程度^[23],正常情况下,乳酸主要由肝脏合成,当机体细胞和组织缺氧时,无氧酵解增加生成大量的乳酸,因此乳酸可以反映机体氧代谢情况^[24]。复杂性腹腔感染患者因为短时间内大量的细菌和毒素进入血液中,引起机体有氧氧化水平降低,组织和细胞缺氧,乳酸水平升高,而乳酸水平越高表明机体细菌和毒素越多,患者预后越差^[25]。WBC 和粒细胞是机体重要的免疫细胞,当发生细菌感染时机体 WBC 和粒细胞可升高并发挥免疫功能^[26],如当机体发生细菌感染时,WBC 和粒细胞水平低下可能是机体免疫功能没有被激活,往往意味着疾病较为严重,临床预后较差^[27]。

本研究结果显示 APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、PCT 及联合检测对复杂性腹腔感染预后评估的敏感度、特异度分别为 90.75%、84.45%、87.76%、80.75%、91.24%、85.93%、95.93%、92.38%。提示临幊上通过对 APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分、PCT 检测为复杂性腹腔感染预后评估提供依据,进而为复杂性腹腔感染的治疗策略制定提供一定参考。

综上所述,复杂性腹腔感染以革兰氏阴性杆菌为主,铜绿假单胞菌感染、白色念珠菌感染、APACHE II 评分≥20 分、SOFA 评分≥14 分、PCT≥7.00 mg/mL、CRP≥100.00 mg/L、血乳酸≥4 mmol/L、WBC<6.00×10⁹、中性粒细胞比例<80.00% 是患者死亡的危险因素,APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分联合 PCT 检测对患者预后评估的敏感度、特异度较高。临幊上对于存在以上危险因素的患者提高警惕,积极救治,以降低患者死亡率。

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