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术后患者自控镇痛提前撤泵的危险因素及预测模型的建立与验证*

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摘要 目的:探讨术后患者自控镇痛(PCA)提前撤泵的危险因素并构建列线图预测模型。**方法:**纳入 2019 年 7 月至 2021 年 5 月 2517 例使用 PCA 的手术患者,采用随机抽样法按照 7:3 比例分为训练集(n=1773)和验证集(n=744)。运用套索法(LASSO)在训练集中进行特征变量筛选,结局相关的独立危险因素筛选采用多因素 Logistic 回归,使用赤池信息准则(AIC)评估模型拟合情况,进一步构建术后 PCA 提前撤泵的列线图。使用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)、校准曲线、Brier 分数对列线图在训练集和验证集中预测效能进行评估。**结果:**与提前撤泵相关的 9 个独立危险因素和 1 个相关因素构建预测术后 PCA 提前撤泵的列线图。训练集曲线下面积(AUC)为 0.880(95%CI:85.87%~90.16%),验证集 AUC 为 0.888(95%CI:85.55%~92%)。训练集与验证集校准曲线经 Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合优度检验显示 P 值分别为 0.004、0.228, Brier 评分分别为 0.018、0.016。**结论:**建立的列线图拥有较好的区分度和校准度,对预测术后 PCA 提前撤泵人群具有一定的参考价值。

关键词:患者自控镇痛;提前撤泵;危险因素;LASSO 回归分析;列线图

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Risk Factors of Early Withdrawal of Pump and Establishment and Verification of Prediction Model for Patient-Controlled Analgesia after Surgery*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the risk factors of early withdrawal of pump in patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) after surgery and to construct a nomogram prediction model. **Methods:** A total of 2517 surgical patients who received PCA between July 2019 and May 2021 were enrolled, and then randomized the eligible patients into training group (n=1773) and validation group (n=744) with a ratio of 7:3. The Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (LASSO) method was used to screen the characteristic variables in the training set, and multifactorial logistic model was used to select independent risk factors that were associated with outcomes. Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) was used to evaluate the model fit, and the nomogram of PCA early withdrawal was further constructed. In the training and validation sets, Receiver Operation Characteristic curve (ROC curve), calibration curve and Brier score were used to evaluate the prediction efficiency of the nomogram. **Results:** Nine independent risk factors and one related factor related to early pump withdrawal were used to construct a nomogram for predicting early withdrawal of pump after PCA. The area under the curve (AUC) of the training set was 0.880 (95% CI: 85.87% -90.16%), and the AUC of the validation set was 0.888 (95% CI: 85.55% -92%). The calibration curves of the training set and the validation set were tested by Hosmer-Lemeshow good of fit test. The P values were 0.004 and 0.228, and the Brier scores were 0.018 and 0.016, respectively. **Conclusion:** The nomogram we established has an ideal discrimination and calibration, which can provide a certain reference value for predicting the high-risk population of early withdrawal of pump in PCA after surgery.

Key words: Patient-controlled analgesia; Early withdrawal of pump; Risk factors; LASSO regression analysis; Nomogram

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前言

患者自控镇痛(PCA)是近年来广泛应用的术后急性疼痛管理技术,PCA 允许患者根据自己的需要给药,在提高患者满

意度、促进术后恢复、缩短住院时间等方面有明显优势^[1]。然而,临床工作中经常发现在 PCA 药液使用完毕之前停用和撤除镇痛泵的现象,这可能对术后疼痛管理、患者的康复以及医疗资源造成不良影响。基于多变量分析、预测指标整合的列线图预

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测模型,能做到简单精准预测事件发生的概率^[2]。目前,还没有构建预测 PCA 提前撤泵列线图的研究。因此,本研究旨在基于手术患者临床相关危险因素构建 PCA 提前撤泵列线图,为临床预测并提前干预 PCA 提前撤泵提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2019 年 7 月至 2021 年 5 月使用 PCA 的手术患者共 2517 例。纳入标准:使用 PCA 的手术患者。排除标准:计划术后入重症加强护理病房(ICU),意识障碍,有严重听力或视力障碍,无法有效沟通,拒绝参与者。剔除标准:非计划术后入 ICU,自愿退出,失访以及其他原因未能完成试验者。所有患者及其家属均签订知情同意书。

1.2 数据收集

由急性疼痛管理小组采集患者基本信息。术前信息:一般人口学资料、既往史、个人史、既往手术史、肝炎病史等。术中信息:麻醉方式、手术类型、镇痛途径、镇痛泵配方等。术后信息:术后并发症、术后第一天疼痛数字评分(NRS_one)、术后第二天疼痛数字评分(NRS_two)、是否入 ICU、并发症的处理措施、停泵时间、停泵原因等。

1.3 提前撤泵评估

提前撤泵定义为在 PCA 泵内镇痛药物使用完毕前停用或撤除镇痛泵^[3],根据是否提前停用撤泵,分为提前撤泵组与非提前撤泵组。

1.4 统计学分析

采用 R 软件 3.6.1 版本。以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示正态分布计量资料,以 $M(Q)$ 表示偏态分布计量资料,以 n、%表示计数资料。采用随机抽样法以 7:3 比例分为训练集和验证集,运用套索法(LASSO)回归在训练集中筛选特征变量,采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析筛选出的特征变量;模型选择采用赤池信息准则(AIC)。构建列线图预测模型,通过绘制受试者工作曲线(ROC)、计算曲线下面积(AUC)在验证集中评估模型区分度,模型一致性评估通过 Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合优度检验与 Brier 分数定量分析得到。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 临床一般资料

本研究共纳入 2613 例使用 PCA 泵患者,剔除术后入 ICU 者 72 例,死亡 1 例,失访 23 例,最终有 2517 例(96.3%)纳入分析。提前撤泵有 571 例(22.7%),训练集与验证集两组患者在一般资料和围术期情况方面无明显统计学差异($P>0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 临床一般资料
Table 1 General clinical data

Variables	Training group(n=1773)	Validation group(n=744)	t/ χ^2 value	P value
Gender[n(%)]			2.160	0.142
Male	709(40.0%)	321(43.1%)		
Female	1064(60.0%)	423(56.9%)		
Age[Years, $M(Q)$]	52(31)	53(30)	2.593	0.926
Body mass index(BMI)[kg/m ² , $M(Q)$]	24.2(5.1)	24.5(5.6)	0.627	0.078
Surgery type[n(%)]			0.091	0.790
Cardiovascular	52(2.9%)	24(3.2%)		
Thoracic surgery	253(14.3%)	107(14.4%)		
Obstetrics	298(16.8%)	119(16.0%)		
Gynecology	94(5.3%)	31(4.2%)		
Orthopaedics	523(29.5%)	216(29.0%)		
Gastrointestinal	257(14.5%)	109(14.7%)		
Hepatology	91(5.1%)	38(5.1%)		
Pancreas	43(2.4%)	25(1.4%)		
Urinary	106(6.0%)	55(7.4%)		
Others	56(3.2%)	20(2.7%)		
Operation history[n(%)]			0.000	0.987
Yes	588(33.2%)	247(33.2%)		
No	1185(66.8%)	497(66.8%)		
Past history[n(%)]			0.017	0.895
Yes	419(23.6%)	174(23.4%)		

No	1354(76.4%)	570(76.6%)		
Personal history[n(%)]			1.246	0.264
Yes	178(10.0%)	64(8.7%)		
No	1595(90.0%)	680(91.3%)		
Hepatitis[n(%)]			1.481	0.224
Yes	32(1.8%)	19(2.5%)		
No	1741(98.2%)	725(97.5%)		
Anesthesia[n(%)]			0.595	0.440
Total intravenous	1499(84.5%)	638(85.8%)		
Combined spinal and epidural	274(15.5%)	106(14.2%)		
Analgesic pathway[n(%)]			1.611	0.204
Intravenous	1769(99.8%)	740(99.5%)		
Erector spinalis	4(0.2%)	4(0.5%)		
Opioids[n(%)]			0.103	0.748
Yes	1763(99.4%)	739(99.3%)		
No	10(0.6%)	5(0.7%)		
Non-steroidal substances[n(%)]			1.287	0.258
Yes	1756(99.0%)	733(94.7%)		
No	17(1.0%)	11(5.3%)		
Sedatives[n(%)]			0.378	0.539
Yes	67(3.8%)	32(4.3%)		
No	1706(96.2%)	712(95.7%)		
local anesthetic drugs[n(%)]			0.497	0.481
Yes	8(0.5%)	5(0.7%)		
No	1765(99.5%)	739(99.3%)		
Cyclic stabilization[n(%)]			0.414	0.520
Yes	1751(98.8%)	737(99.1%)		
No	22(1.2%)	7(0.9%)		
Clear consciousness[n(%)]			0.857	0.355
Yes	1719(97.0%)	716(96.2%)		
No	54(3.0%)	28(3.8%)		
Hoarseness[n(%)]			0.122	0.727
Yes	22(1.2%)	8(1.1%)		
No	1751(98.8%)	736(98.9%)		
Dizzy[n(%)]			0.469	0.494
Yes	14(0.8%)	4(0.5%)		
No	1759(99.2%)	740(99.5%)		
Fever[n(%)]			1.346	0.246
Yes	21(1.2%)	5(0.7%)		
No	1752(98.8%)	739(99.3%)		
Sorethroat[n(%)]			0.028	0.867
Yes	27(1.5%)	12(1.6%)		
No	1746(98.5%)	732(98.4%)		
Nausea[n(%)]			0.317	0.573

Yes	312(17.6%)	124(16.7%)		
No	1461(82.4%)	620(83.3%)		
Vomit[n(%)]			0.455	0.500
Yes	227(12.8%)	88(11.8%)		
No	1546(87.2%)	656(88.2%)		
NRS_one[points, <i>M(Q)</i>]	3(1)	3(1)	0.356	0.935
NRS_two[points, <i>M(Q)</i>]	2(2)	2(2)	0.416	0.984
Patient factor[n(%)]			0.287	0.592
Yes	95(5.4%)	36(4.8%)		
No	1678(94.6%)	708(95.2%)		
Nursing factor[n(%)]			0.572	0.450
Yes	42(2.4%)	14(1.9%)		
No	1731(97.6%)	730(98.1%)		
Physician factor[n(%)]			0.007	0.935
Yes	10(0.6%)	4(0.5%)		
No	1763(99.4%)	740(99.5%)		
Equipment factor[n(%)]			0.904	0.342
Yes	13(0.7%)	3(0.4%)		
No	1760(99.3%)	741(99.6%)		
Early withdrawal of pump[n(%)]			2.710	0.100
Yes	418(23.6%)	153(20.6%)		
No	1355(76.4%)	591(79.4%)		

2.2 特征变量筛选

28项与提前撤泵可能相关的危险因素纳入本研究,在训练集上,使用LASSO回归进行变量降维处理,并筛选出对结局影响最大的特征变量,使用5倍交叉验证法选择最优Lambda(λ)参数,交叉验证误差最小时的Lambda值做为最优Lambda值,此为模型最优值,此时对应的非零回归系数的变量即为筛选出的特征变量。结果显示意识清楚、循环稳定、头晕、恶心、呕吐、NRS_one、NRS_two、病人因素、护理因素、医生因素这10个变量为影响提前撤泵的特征变量。

2.3 确立模型和构建列线图

将是否发生提前撤泵做为因变量,筛选出的10个特征变量做为自变量,应用多因素Logistic回归进一步筛选独立危险因素。结果显示意识障碍、循环不稳定、头晕、恶心、呕吐、NRS_two、病人因素、护理因素、医生因素为提前撤泵的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$),NRS_one在变量筛选过程中被剔除,见表2。根据AIC信息准则进行筛选,以意识清楚、循环稳定、头晕、恶心、呕吐、NRS_two、病人因素、护理因素、医生因素9个独立危险因素和NRS_one这个相关因素构建提前撤泵列线图,见图1。

表2 提前撤泵的多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果

Table 2 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis results of early withdrawal of pump

Variables	β	Wald χ^2 value	<i>P</i> value	OR (95% CI)
Clear consciousness	-1.345	-2.956	<0.001*	0.133(0.063~0.828)
Cyclic stabilization	-1.062	-1.436	0.026*	0.346(0.132~0.756)
Dizzy	1.149	1.258	0.011*	1.254(1.105~2.135)
Nausea	1.205	1.448	0.004*	1.188(1.043~2.315)
Vomit	1.429	2.476	<0.001*	3.351(1.729~7.285)
NRS_one	-0.063	-0.878	0.380	0.939(0.813~1.08)
NRS_two	-0.312	-3.3	<0.001*	0.732(0.606~0.879)
Patient factor	3.536	4.459	<0.001*	89.709(15.508~546.38)
Nursing factor	1.152	1.508	0.001*	1.865(1.445~5.005)
Physician factor	1.909	2.558	<0.001*	8.840(4.079~32.03)

Note: *was $P < 0.05$.

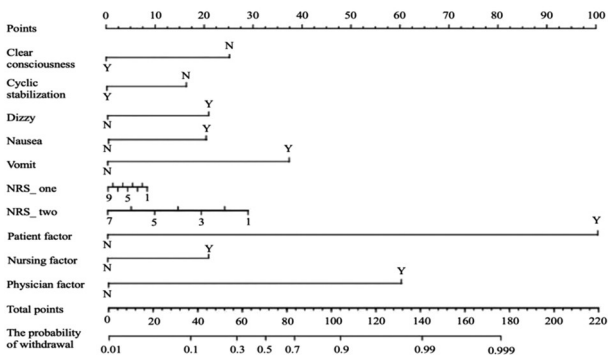


图1 提前撤泵风险预测列线图

Fig.1 Risk prediction diagram of early withdrawal of pump

2.4 模型评估

绘制列线图训练集与验证集的 ROC 曲线及校准曲线。训练集 AUC 为 0.880(95%CI:85.87%~90.16%),验证集 AUC 为 0.888(95%CI:85.55%~92%)。经 Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合优度检验,训练集与验证集 *P* 值分别为 0.004、0.228。训练集和验证集 Brier 评分分别为 0.018 和 0.016,均接近 0,说明该列线图区分度、校准度较好,能够一定程度上进行重复和外推。

3 讨论

本研究结果显示,对于患者自控镇痛提前撤泵的危险因素包括意识障碍、循环不稳定、头晕、恶心、呕吐、NRS_one、NRS_two、病人因素、护理因素、医生因素,其中病人因素、医生因素、呕吐是影响较大的三个因素。综合既往文献资料^[4,5],从临床实际工作出发,本研究纳入 28 项可能的提前撤泵相关危险因素。在多因素 Logistic 回归中,NRS_one 不是影响提前撤泵的独立危险因素,但 AIC 信息准则表明包括 NRS_one 所构建的提前撤泵预测模型与数据的拟合程度比排除这项所构建的模型结果更优,因此本研究将 NRS_one 作为预测因素纳入列线图。

本研究将患者及家属因素要求提前撤泵归纳为病人因素,病人因素是 PCA 提前撤泵的重要影响因素,部分患者及其家属存在术后疼痛是正常现象,使用镇痛药物不利于术后恢复的错误观念^[4]。部分外科医生对术后镇痛相关知识的缺乏,也是影响 PCA 泵使用的因素^[6],恶心呕吐是术后常见并发症^[7,8],本研究中恶心发生率达 17.3%,呕吐发生率达 12.5%;术后对于有术后恶心呕吐高危因素的患者,需要加强管理,积极处理,从而改善患者术后恢复,提高患者满意度。本研究中 90%以上使用阿片类和非甾体类药物进行术后镇痛,阿片类药物的使用是恶心呕吐的高危因素,另外还可能带来其他问题^[9,10];有研究表明术后镇痛去阿片化对患者或是有利的^[11];本研究中 PCA 多采用静脉镇痛泵模式,占比率达到 99%,有研究倡导神经阻滞、物理疗法等多模式镇痛^[12,13],也应该纳入新 PCA 系统中来。另外患者术后意识障碍、循环波动、头晕以及术后疼痛程度都会影响镇痛泵的使用。另外,本研究建立的列线图预测模型显示该模型在训练集和验证集上预测准确性较高;同时校正曲线和 Brier 评分也显示模型预测性能良好。该列线图所包含的变量

因素较易收集,较易准确评估事件发生的可能性,方便进行临床应用。

综上所述,基于意识清楚、循环稳定、头晕、恶心、呕吐、NRS_one、NRS_two、病人因素、护理因素、医生因素这些因素构建的列线图,能方便、准确地对术后 PCA 提前撤泵可能性进行预测,优化 PCA 的应用。

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