

# 乙型肝炎相关慢加急性肝衰竭患者住院期间新发显性肝性脑病风险预测模型的构建

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**[摘要]** **目的** 探索乙型肝炎相关慢加急性肝衰竭(HBV-ACLF)患者住院期间新发显性肝性脑病(OHE)的影响因素, 并构建个体化风险预测模型。**方法** 选取福建医科大学孟超肝胆医院2016年12月—2020年12月收治的310例HBV-ACLF患者, 按入院后是否发生OHE分为无肝性脑病组( $n=236$ )、肝性脑病组( $n=74$ )。比较两组患者的一般资料、实验室检查指标及终末期肝病模型(MELD)评分等, 采用单因素及多因素logistic回归分析HBV-ACLF患者入院后新发OHE的影响因素; 采用独立影响因素构建Nomogram模型, 受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线及校准曲线评价模型的区分度及校准度, 决策曲线分析法(DCA)评估模型的临床有效性。**结果** 与无肝性脑病组比较, 肝性脑病组的国际标准化比值[2.71(2.20, 3.44) vs. 1.98(1.70, 2.55)]、谷丙转氨酶[987.50(450.50, 1538.00) U/L vs. 561.00(191.00, 1090.50) U/L]、谷草转氨酶[830.00(257.75, 1518.25) U/L vs. 381.00(153.50, 872.00) U/L]、血浆氨[71.75(57.75, 109.50)  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  vs. 57.00(41.80, 79.60)  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ]、白细胞计数[7.93(6.43, 9.74)  $\times 10^9/\text{L}$  vs. 6.62(5.33, 8.16)  $\times 10^9/\text{L}$ ]、血红蛋白[136.50(126.25, 151.50) g/L vs. 126.00(115.00, 143.00) g/L]及中晚期患者占比(56.8% vs. 23.3%)均较高, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.001$ ), 甲胎蛋白水平较低[56.33(23.61~139.03) ng/L vs. 88.25(31.32~216.88) ng/L], 差异有统计学意义( $P=0.033$ )。多因素logistic回归分析结果显示, 国际标准化比值( $OR=2.56$ , 95%CI 1.61~4.30,  $P<0.001$ )、年龄( $OR=1.06$ , 95%CI 1.02~1.10,  $P=0.003$ )、血浆氨( $OR=1.02$ , 95%CI 1.01~1.03,  $P=0.005$ )、白细胞计数( $OR=1.24$ , 95%CI 1.07~1.43,  $P=0.003$ )、血红蛋白( $OR=1.03$ , 95%CI 1.00~1.05,  $P=0.026$ )是HBV-ACLF患者出现新发OHE的独立影响因素。本研究建立的Nomogram模型的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.848(95%CI 0.798~0.897), MELD模型的AUC为0.723(95%CI 0.654~0.793)。Nomogram模型与理想模型的最大偏倚( $E_{\text{max}}$ )=0.143, 最小偏倚( $E_{\text{avg}}$ )=0.041, 模型有良好的区分度,  $S_p=0.676>0.05$ , 通过校准度检验, 模型预测值与实际值结果的一致性良好, 决策曲线显示阈值在0.05~1.0范围内, 列线图模型的净获益率均高于MELD模型。**结论** 年龄、国际标准化比值、白细胞计数、血浆氨及血红蛋白是HBV-ACLF患者住院期间新发OHE的影响因素, 由这5个独立影响因素构建的Nomogram模型能较准确地预测该人群住院期间新发OHE的风险, 具有良好的临床应用价值。

**[关键词]** 乙型肝炎; 慢加急性肝衰竭; 新发; 显性肝性脑病; Nomogram模型

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## Construction of a predictive model for the risk of new-onset overt hepatic encephalopathy after admission in patients with hepatitis B-related acute-on-chronic liver failure

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**[Abstract] Objective** To explore the factors influencing hospitalized new-onset overt hepatic encephalopathy (OHE) in hospitalized patients with hepatitis B-associated acute-on-chronic liver failure (HBV-ACLF), and to construct an individualized risk prediction model. **Methods** A total of 310 HBV-ACLF patients admitted to Mengchao Hepatobiliary Hospital of Fujian Medical University from December 2016 to December 2020 were selected, and divided into non-hepatic encephalopathy group ( $n=236$ ), hepatic encephalopathy group ( $n=74$ ) according to whether OHE occurred after admission. The general data, laboratory test indicators, and model of end-stage liver disease (MELD) scores were compared between the two groups; univariate and multivariate logistic regressions were used to analyze the factors influencing the hospitalized new-onset OHE in HBV-ACLF patients after admission. A nomogram model was constructed with the influencing factors. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and the calibration curve was used to evaluate the discrimination and calibration of the model, and decision curve analysis (DCA) was used to evaluate the clinical validity of the model. **Results** Compared with the non-hepatic encephalopathy group, the baseline international normalized ratio [2.71(2.20, 3.44) vs. 1.98(1.70, 2.55)], serum alanine aminotransferase [987.50(450.50, 1538.00) U/L vs. 561.00(191.00, 1090.50) U/L], blood aspartate aminotransferase [830.00(257.75, 1518.25) U/L vs. 381.00(153.50, 872.00) U/L], plasma Ammonia [71.75(57.75, 109.50)  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  vs. 57.00(41.80, 79.60)  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ], white blood cell count [ $7.93(6.43, 9.74) \times 10^9/\text{L}$  vs.  $6.62(5.33, 8.16) \times 10^9/\text{L}$ ], hemoglobin [136.50(126.25, 151.50) g/L vs. 126.00(115.00, 143.00) g/L], and the proportion of patients in intermediate and advanced stages (56.8% vs. 23.3%) of the hepatic encephalopathy group were higher, the difference was statistically significant; the alpha-fetoprotein level was lower [56.33(23.61, 139.03) ng/L vs. 88.25(31.32, 216.88) ng/L,  $P=0.033$ ], the difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.001$ ). The results of multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that baseline international normalized ratio ( $OR=2.56$ , 95%CI 1.61-4.30,  $P<0.001$ ), age ( $OR=1.06$ , 95%CI 1.02-1.10,  $P=0.003$ ), plasma ammonia ( $OR=1.02$ , 95%CI 1.01-1.03,  $P=0.005$ ), blood white blood cell count ( $OR=1.24$ , 95%CI 1.07-1.43,  $P=0.003$ ), hemoglobin ( $OR=1.03$ , 95%CI 1.00-1.05,  $P=0.026$ ) were the independent influencing factors of hospitalized new-onset OHE in HBV-ACLF patients. The area under the ROC curve (AUC) of the nomogram model established in this study was 0.848(95%CI 0.798-0.897), and the MELD model was 0.723(95%CI 0.654-0.793). The maximum bias ( $E_{\text{max}}$ )=0.143 and the minimum bias ( $E_{\text{avg}}$ )=0.041 between the nomogram model and the ideal model, the model has a good degree of discrimination,  $S:p=0.676$ . Through the calibration test, the model predicted value is consistent with the actual value. The performance was good, the decision curve showed that the threshold was in the range of 0.05 to 1.0, and the net benefit rate of the nomogram model was higher than that of the MELD model. **Conclusions** Age, international normalized ratio, white blood cell count, plasma ammonia, and hemoglobin are the factors influencing hospitalized new-onset OHE in HBV-ACLF patients. Nomogram constructed from five independent influencing factors can more accurately predict the risk of hospitalized new-onset OHE in this population, thus having a good clinical application value.

**[Key words]** hepatitis B; acute-on-chronic liver failure; new-onset; overt hepatic encephalopathy; nomogram model

肝性脑病(hepatic encephalopathy, HE)是因严重肝功能受损或门静脉-体循环分流异常引起的<sup>[1]</sup>,具有短暂性或可逆性的神经精神功能障碍,临床可表现为精神状态异常甚至进展至昏迷<sup>[2-3]</sup>。尽管大多数患者入院时无HE或可能存在隐匿性肝性脑病(minimal hepatic encephalopathy, MHE)<sup>[4]</sup>,但仍有部分患者在入院后发生了不同程度的显性肝性脑病(overt hepatic encephalopathy, OHE)<sup>[5-6]</sup>。由HE导致的意识状态改变不仅严重影响患者的生活质量,而

且预示着病情进展或住院死亡风险增加<sup>[7]</sup>。有研究发现,首次HE发作与未来1~3年的累积生存率下降相关<sup>[8-9]</sup>。如何针对HE进行预警并施加早期干预是近年研究的热点,良好的预警标志物或模型仍有待进一步探索及优化<sup>[10-11]</sup>。

慢加急性肝衰竭(acute-on-chronic liver failure, ACLF)是指在慢性肝脏疾病(chronic liver disease, CLD)即慢性肝炎或肝硬化的基础上,短时间内出现急性肝功能失代偿,以进展性胆红素增高、凝

血衰竭、4周内合并腹水和(或)HE为特征的一组临床综合征,剧烈的系统炎症反应、器官衰竭及不良预后是其特征<sup>[12]</sup>,28 d病死率达41.9%,90 d病死率高达56.1%<sup>[13]</sup>,是临床上需要加强监护治疗的急危重症之一<sup>[14-17]</sup>。乙型肝炎病毒相关慢加急性肝衰竭(HBV-ACLF)是目前亚太地区最常见的ACLF类型,占肝衰竭患者总数的70%~80%<sup>[18]</sup>。失代偿肝硬化并HE的主要诱因包括感染、消化道出血、高蛋白饮食、便秘及电解质紊乱等,Liere等<sup>[19]</sup>报道在肝硬化患者中HE发生率高达30%~40%,而临床上HBV-ACLF合并HE的比例甚至更高<sup>[20]</sup>。OHE也是ACLF的常见并发症之一<sup>[21-23]</sup>。肝衰竭并HE的临床特征包括合并感染、消化道出血、凝血衰竭及电解质紊乱等<sup>[24]</sup>。在HBV-ACLF人群中预警住院新发OHE的报道尚少,建立简便易行且评价准确的模型,并将其可视化来预测HBV-ACLF新发OHE的发生风险具有重要的临床意义。本研究分析HBV-ACLF人群住院新发OHE的独立影响因素并构建Nomogram模型,以期通过早期预警来指导临床管理及决策,前移救治关口,提高救治率,降低相关病死率。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 回顾性连续收集2016年12月—2020年12月福建医科大学孟超肝胆医院收治的310例HBV-ACLF患者。中位年龄44(37, 53)岁,其中男264例,女46例;合并自发性腹膜炎191例(61.6%),合并单纯腹水119例(38.4%)。纳入标准:(1)年龄 $\geq 18$ 岁;(2)符合HBV-ACLF诊断标准;(3)既往无HE病史;(4)入院时合并腹水或自发性腹膜炎。排除标准:(1)非HBV感染;(2)免疫性、血管性、药物性、酒精性、遗传代谢性、中毒性、寄生虫性等其他原因导致的ACLF;(3)重叠病毒性肝炎(甲、丙、丁、戊型)或巨细胞病毒、EB病毒等其他嗜肝病毒感染;(4)影像学或病理学活检发现肝脏恶性肿瘤;(5)合并严重的全身性疾病或难以戒除的吸毒者;(6)妊娠或哺乳期妇女;(7)入院时合并肺部感染、消化道出血;(8)入院时合并脓毒症、各种原因引起的休克等;(9)合并获得性免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)感染、梅毒螺旋体感染;(10)伴有精神疾病、代谢性脑病、中毒性脑病及颅脑病变所引起的意识改变;(11)入院前4周内有关腹手术史。本研究方案经福建医科大学孟超肝胆医院伦理委员会审核批准(批准号:202114501)。

**1.2 HBV-ACLF的诊断标准** (1)血乙型肝炎表面抗原(HBsAg)阳性;(2)符合《肝衰竭诊治指南(2018版)》中ACLF的诊断标准<sup>[25]</sup>,具有以下主要临床表现:①极度乏力,有明显的消化道症状;②黄

疸迅速升高,血清总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)大于正常范围上限的10倍或每天上升 $\geq 10$  mg/L;③出血倾向,凝血酶原活动度 $\leq 40\%$ 或国际标准化比值(international normalized ratio, INR) $\geq 1.5$ 。

**1.3 OHE的诊断标准** OHE的诊断主要由我院2位副高职称以上医师基于病史及患者临床上可检查出的神经学症状共同做出,主要包括两个方面的表现:(1)异常的精神状态,主要通过West-Haven诊断分级标准定义<sup>[26]</sup>;(2)异常的神经运动功能(包括反射亢进、肌张力增强、踝阵挛及扑翼样震颤);进一步按SONIC的分级标准将2、3、4级HE定义为OHE<sup>[3,27-28]</sup>。

**1.4 研究指标获取** 收集年龄、性别、糖尿病史、高血压病史、是否伴有肝硬化、入院时是否存在腹水或自发性腹膜炎等临床资料;空腹采集患者外周静脉血,应用全自动免疫分析仪(HISCL-5000,日本希森美康公司)采用化学发光法定量检测HBsAg,全自动血球仪(XN1000,日本希森美康公司)检测白细胞、血红蛋白及血小板水平,血液生化自动分析仪(AU5800,美国贝克曼柯尔特公司)检测血TBIL、肌酐(Cr)、谷丙转氨酶、谷草转氨酶、血钠、血钾及血浆氨水平,全自动凝血仪(法国Stago公司)检测INR,全自动免疫分析仪(LUMIPULSE G1200)检测甲胎蛋白水平。计算终末期肝病模型(MELD)评分。MELD评分= $3.78 \times \ln[\text{TBIL}(\mu\text{mol/L}) \div 17.1] + 11.2 \times \ln(\text{INR}) + 9.57 \times \ln[\text{Cr}(\mu\text{mol/L}) \div 88.4] + 6.43$ <sup>[29]</sup>。所有患者入院后给予内科保肝、退黄、降酶、支持等综合治疗,统一至出院时结束观察。

**1.5 影像学检查方法** 通过彩超或CT进行肝脏、肺脏及颅脑影像学检查,所有影像报告诊断均经过2名影像学主治医师及1名副主任医师共同参与最终决策。

**1.6 研究方法** 采用logistic回归分析HBV-ACLF患者入院后新发OHE的危险因素,将 $P < 0.05$ 的因素确定为独立影响因素构建Nomogram模型,用比值比(OR)及95%置信区间(CI)呈现;采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线来评估列线图的区分度,利用校准曲线评估列线图预测与实际结果间的距离,采用决策曲线分析法(DCA)量化一定范围阈值概率的净获益来确定预测模型的临床有效性,绘制Nomogram模型可视化评估HBV-ACLF患者入院后新发OHE的风险。

**1.7 统计学处理** 采用开源统计软件R3.6.0(<http://www.r-project.org>)进行统计分析。经正态性检验后,定量资料以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验;计数资料以例(%)表示,两

组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher精确概率法。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 两组HBV-ACLF患者一般资料比较** 根据患者入院后是否出现OHE, 将310例HBV-ACLF患者分为

无肝性脑病组( $n=236$ )、肝性脑病组( $n=74$ )。与无肝性脑病组比较, 肝性脑病组的INR、谷草转氨酶、谷丙转氨酶、血浆氨、白细胞计数、血红蛋白及MELD评分较高, 中晚期患者占比也较高, 而甲胎蛋白水平相对较低, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。两组其他资料差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ , 表1)。

表1 两组HBV-ACLF患者一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of general data of HBV-ACLF patients between two groups

指标	总计( $n=310$ )	无肝性脑病组( $n=236$ )	肝性脑病组( $n=74$ )	$Z/\chi^2$	$P$
年龄[岁, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	44(37, 53)	43(36, 52)	48(37, 54)	1.801	0.073
性别[例(%)]				0.312	0.579
男	264 (85.2)	199 (84.3)	65 (87.8)		
女	46 (14.8)	37 (15.7)	9 (12.2)		
总胆红素[ $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	362.65(302.70, 452.12)	359.35(302.23, 434.18)	377.85(305.53, 488.32)	1.231	0.218
INR[ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	2.12(1.74, 2.75)	1.98(1.70, 2.55)	2.71(2.20, 3.44)	6.190	<0.001
肌酐[ $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	68.00(60.00, 75.00)	68.00(60.75, 75.00)	66.00(58.25, 79.00)	0.562	0.574
谷草转氨酶[U/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	455.00(168.00, 1017.00)	381.00(153.50, 872.00)	830.00(257.75, 1518.25)	3.960	<0.001
谷丙转氨酶[U/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	679.00(232.00, 1162.00)	561.00(191.00, 1090.50)	987.50(450.50, 1538.00)	3.831	<0.001
血钾[mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	3.91(3.58, 4.25)	3.89(3.57, 4.24)	3.93(3.62, 4.29)	0.573	0.569
血钠[mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	136.00(134.00, 138.00)	137.00(134.00, 139.00)	136.00(134.00, 138.00)	0.760	0.446
血浆氨[mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	62.00(44.90, 87.50)	57.00(41.80, 79.60)	71.75(57.75, 109.50)	4.331	<0.001
白细胞计数[ $\times 10^9/\text{L}$ , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	6.86(5.49, 8.65)	6.62(5.33, 8.16)	7.93(6.43, 9.74)	3.732	<0.001
血红蛋白[g/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	129.00(117.00, 144.75)	126.00(115.00, 143.00)	136.50(126.25, 151.50)	3.641	<0.001
血小板计数[ $\times 10^9/\text{L}$ , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	110.00(81.00, 147.00)	110.00(80.75, 147.00)	110.00(84.25, 145.50)	0.501	0.616
甲胎蛋白[ng/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	82.20(28.82, 193.99)	88.25(31.32, 216.88)	56.33(23.61, 139.03)	2.130	0.033
MELD评分[ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	24.34(21.45, 27.33)	23.60(21.07, 26.70)	26.97(24.52, 30.14)	5.732	<0.001
肝硬化[例(%)]	131(42.3)	98(41.5)	33(44.6)	0.111	0.740
2型糖尿病[例(%)]	39(12.6)	27(11.4)	12(16.2)	0.770	0.379
高血压[例(%)]	30(9.7)	20(8.5)	10(13.5)	0.112	0.292
病情分期[例(%)]				27.780	<0.001
早期	213(68.7)	181(76.7)	32(43.2)		
中晚期	97(31.3)	55(23.3)	42(56.8)		

HBV-ACLF. 乙型肝炎相关慢加急性肝衰竭; INR. 国际标准化比值; MELD. 终末期肝病模型

**2.2 HBV-ACLF入院后新发OHE的影响因素分析** 单因素logistic回归分析显示, INR、血红蛋白、血浆氨、白细胞计数、谷草转氨酶、谷丙转氨酶、疾病分期与新发OHE显著相关( $P<0.05$ )。虽然年龄、甲胎蛋白没有进入该模型( $P>0.05$ ), 但文献报道这两项指标与HBV-ACLF的严重并发症及预后相关<sup>[30-32]</sup>, 故在进一步行多因素Logistic回归分析时, 也将这两项指标纳入, 结果显示, 国际标准化比值、血浆氨、白细胞计数、血红蛋白及年龄是HBV-ACLF患者出现新发OHE的独立影响因素(表2)。

**2.3 HBV-ACLF入院后新发OHE的Nomogram模型**

**2.3.1 风险模型建立** 根据上述多因素logistic回归分析结果, 建立Nomogram模型= $-12.717+0.060 \times$  年龄 $+1.056 \times$  INR $+0.015 \times$  血浆氨 $+0.168 \times$  白细胞计数 $+0.02929 \times$  血红蛋白。

0.02929  $\times$  血红蛋白。

**2.3.2 基于多因素回归分析结果的Nomogram** 根据多因素logistic回归结果构建可视化Nomogram, 每一项独立影响因素刻度线上的数值对应评分刻度线上的评分, 所有指标评分相加为总评分, 总评分对应新发OHE发生概率的预测值(图1)。

**2.3.3 Nomogram模型的ROC区分度评价** 本研究建立的Nomogram模型的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.848(95%CI 0.798~0.897), MELD模型的AUC为0.723(95%CI 0.654~0.793), Nomogram模型预测HBV-ACLF患者入院后新发OHE风险的灵敏度、特异度及AUC表现更优秀(图2)。

**2.3.4 Nomogram模型的校准度评价** 对Nomogram预测模型采用bootstrap自抽样法进行内部验证,

表2 HBV-ACLF患者入院后新发显性肝性脑病的单因素及多因素logistic回归分析

Tab.2 Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis of new-onset overt hepatic encephalopathy in HBV-ACLF patients after admission

指标	单因素logistic回归分析		多因素logistic回归分析	
	未校正 OR(95%CI)	P	校正 OR(95%CI)	P
年龄	1.02(1.00~1.05)	0.134	1.06(1.02~1.10)	0.003
INR	3.02(2.07~4.57)	<0.001	2.56(1.61~4.30)	<0.001
血浆氨	1.02(1.01~1.03)	<0.001	1.02(1.01~1.03)	0.005
谷草转氨酶	1.00(1.00~1.00)	<0.001	1.00(1.00~1.00)	0.094
谷丙转氨酶	1.00(1.00~1.00)	<0.001	1.00(1.00~1.00)	0.835
白细胞计数	1.22(1.10~1.37)	<0.001	1.24(1.07~1.43)	0.003
血红蛋白	1.03(1.01~1.04)	<0.001	1.03(1.00~1.05)	0.026
甲胎蛋白	1.00(1.00~1.00)	0.096	1.00(1.00~1.00)	0.458
病情分期(中晚期)	2.44(1.30~4.83)	0.007	1.97(0.89~4.56)	0.100

HBV-ACLF. 乙型肝炎相关慢加急性肝衰竭; INR. 国际标准化比值

自由重抽样1000次, 其ROC值为0.849(95%CI 0.798~0.897), Nomogram模型与理想模型的最大偏倚(E<sub>max</sub>)=0.143, 最小偏倚(E<sub>avg</sub>)=0.041, 模型有良好的区分度, S:p=0.676>0.05, 通过校准度检验, 模型预测值与实际值的一致性良好, 校准预测曲线与理想曲线的吻合度较好(图3), 提示Nomogram模型具有较高的预测价值。

2.3.5 Nomogram模型的临床有效性评价 决策曲线显示, 阈值在0.05~1.0范围内, Nomogram模型的净受益率均高于MELD模型(图4), Nomogram模型能通过影响临床决策为患者带来益处。

### 3 讨论

HE是慢性肝脏疾病的一个共同特征, 在其病程中的某个阶段, 有30%~40%的患者会发生不同程度的HE, HE的出现也标志着慢性肝病进入终末期并给患者带来严重的后果, 而OHE的发生发展

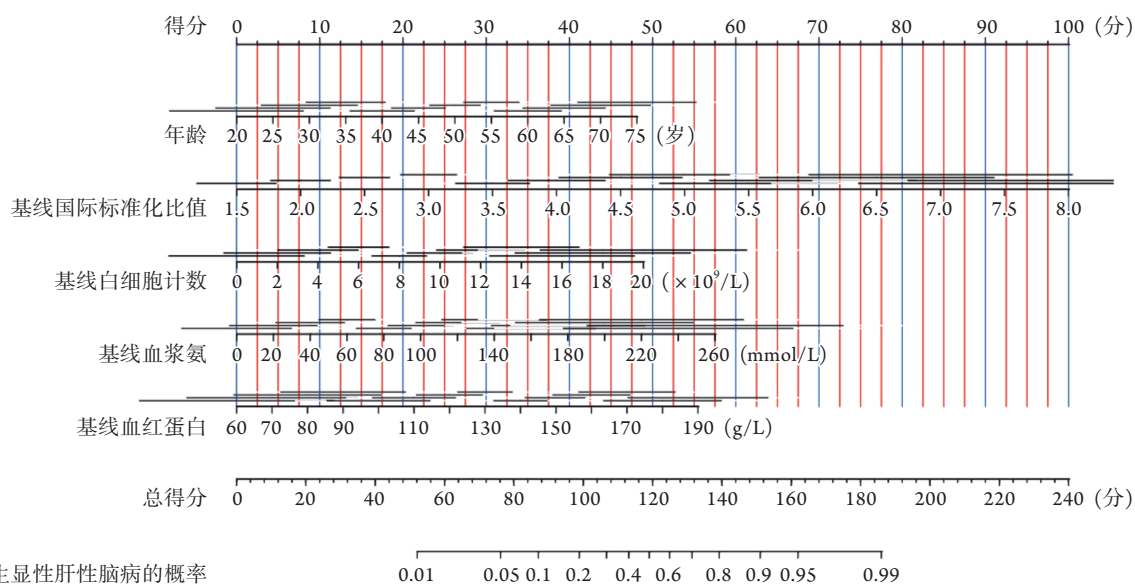


图1 基于多因素回归分析结果的Nomogram可视化展示

Fig.1 Visual display of Nomogram based on multivariate regression analysis results

迅速, 预后难以预测, 往往需要进入重症监护病房治疗<sup>[33-34]</sup>。OHE患者的预后差, 除非有肝移植的机会, 否则1年生存率一般不超过40%<sup>[35-36]</sup>。HE的常见诱因包括上消化道出血、感染、高蛋白摄入、电解质紊乱、经颈静脉肝内门腔静脉分流术(transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt, TIPS)等, 其病理机制目前尚未完全阐明, 许多因素被证实参与了其发生发展过程, 如氨基酸浓度变化、神经毒素与γ-氨基丁酸(GABA)通路异常、能量代谢功能障碍、氧化应激改变、线粒体通透性改变及神经传递等, 但它们之间的因果关系尚待确定<sup>[19,37-38]</sup>。Bernuau等<sup>[39]</sup>的研究显示, 早期预警能使发生HE的

终末期肝病获益。众所周知, HE是ACLF患者最常见的严重并发症及主要死因, 一旦发生意味着更差的预后及更高的病死率, 因此HE的危险因素仍是目前研究的热点<sup>[9,22,40-42]</sup>, 但HE在HBV-ACLF人群中的相关研究鲜有报道<sup>[43]</sup>。

目前普遍认为, 肝衰竭人群中HE的发生可能与血氨增加相关<sup>[44-45]</sup>。Zhang等<sup>[46]</sup>研究发现, 血氨水平是HBV-ACLF患者病死率的独立影响因素, 高氨血症的复常可能是一个潜在的治疗靶点, 临床上也常以血氨作为评估HE发生或预后不良的重要指标。星形胶质细胞是大脑中唯一可以通过谷氨酰胺的形成来代谢氨的细胞, 细胞内谷氨酰胺浓度与血

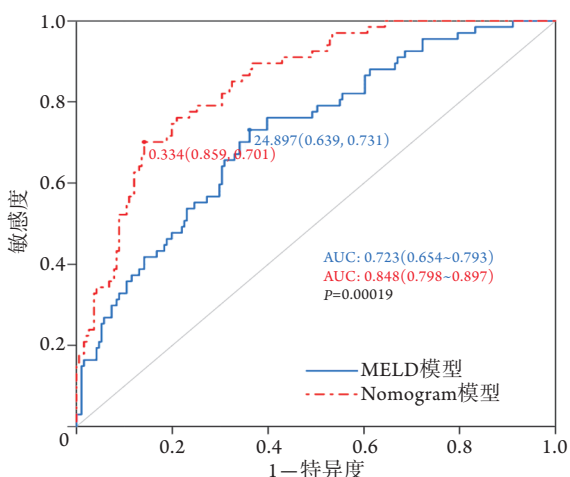


图2 MELD及Nomogram模型的ROC曲线

Fig.2 Comparison of two ROC curves for the model-MELD and model-Nomogram

液中氨的水平呈正相关，细胞通过渗透作用膨胀，导致了脑水肿的进展，脑水肿不但与肝功能受损程度密切相关，而且在一定程度上是可逆的，这也为临床预警及干预提供了理论基础<sup>[47-49]</sup>。然而，HE的发生往往是多因素且复杂的，血氨对终末期肝病的诊断价值还存在争议。Vilstrup等<sup>[50]</sup>认为，单纯血氨升高在终末期肝病患者HE的诊断、分期及预后中并没有显示出显著价值，临床上也经常发现血氨浓度与结局的相关性较弱，因此仅仅依赖血氨浓度做出临床决策可能过于片面。也有学者提出血氨水平可能与临床预后不相关，且不能提供额外的重要信息<sup>[51-53]</sup>，因此，仅依靠血氨一项指标预测HE的发生似乎远远不够，HE的临床管理仍然面临严峻的挑战。在诊治策略上，有必要关注更多重要危险因素的管理，并建立高效能的预警模型。

有研究报道，OHE在肝硬化人群中的发生率为30%~45%，但失代偿肝硬化及ACLF导致的HE预

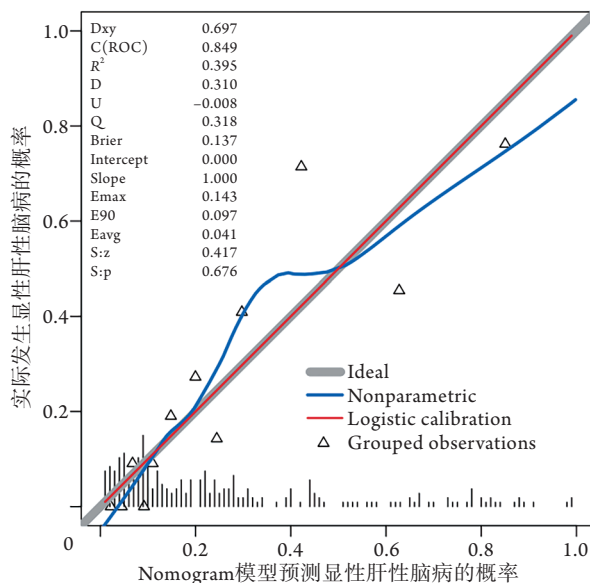


图3 HBV-ACLF患者入院后新发显性肝性脑病Nomogram模型的校准曲线

Fig.3 Calibration curve of the nomogram of new-onset overt hepatic encephalopathy after admission in HBV-ACLF patients

后存在差异，因此在临床管理策略上也需要个体化对待<sup>[35,54-55]</sup>。本研究多因素logistic回归分析显示，与入院后未发生OHE组比较，在调整了其他影响因素后，患者的年龄、INR、血浆氨、白细胞计数、血红蛋白每升高1个单位，发生OHE的风险分别增加6%、156%、2%、24%、3%，其中凝血功能障碍及感染是2个相对重要的关联因素，与既往研究结果基本一致<sup>[56-58]</sup>。具体机制可能是肝衰竭患者短时间内肝组织炎症异常活跃，继而发生大面积坏死，合成与解毒等功能障碍，伴随机体免疫力下降，继发呼吸系统、消化系统、泌尿系统等多系统的感染，产生毒素及炎性因子，炎症状态(包括感染、消化道出血、肥胖、菌群易位等)下通过高血氨或某些神经毒素相互作用而诱发HE，促炎因子与氨

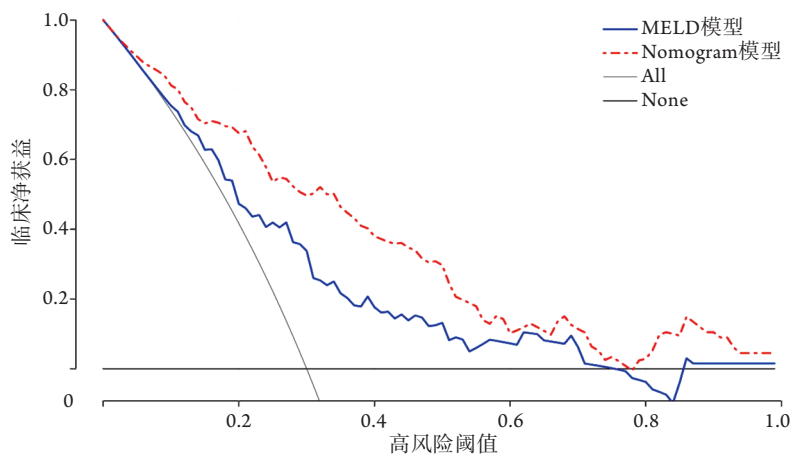


图4 MELD模型与Nomogram模型的决策曲线分析

Fig.4 Decision curve analysis for MELD and Nomogram risk prediction models

协同进一步导致脑水肿的发生及病情进展<sup>[21,59-60]</sup>。

在HBV-ACLF病情进展过程中,各种影响因素发挥着错综复杂的作用。肽酰基精氨酸脱亚氨基酶4(peptidyl arginine deiminase 4, PAD4)介导染色质的去致密化和释放,在NETs的释放过程中起核心作用。作为应用最为广泛的PAD抑制剂之一,CA生物利用度高,可有效抑制体内PAD4活性,从而抑制NETs的释放<sup>[28]</sup>。因此MELD评分在终末期肝病中的评估及应用得到业内一致认同并沿用至今<sup>[61-63]</sup>。本研究通过多因素logistic回归筛选确定了INR、血浆氨、白细胞计数、血红蛋白及年龄这5个临床常见指标构建Nomogram模型,其ROC曲线下面积为0.849(95%CI 0.798~0.897),截断值为0.334,特异度为0.859,敏感度为0.701,模型区分度较好且有较为准确的辨别能力,效能优于MELD评分模型。Nomogram模型与理想模型的最大偏倚(E<sub>max</sub>)=0.143,最小偏倚(E<sub>avg</sub>)=0.041,模型有良好的区分度,校准度检验显示模型预测值与实际值结果的一致性良好;临床有效性评价决策曲线结果表明,当阈值设置在0.05~1.0范围内时,Nomogram模型曲线始终位于未获益线、完全获益线及MELD评分模型曲线的上方,Nomogram模型在该范围内的净受益率均高于MELD模型,表明Nomogram模型具有较好的临床实用性。

当然,本研究也存在一些局限性。首先,本研究是回顾性研究,不能完全排除偏倚及未测量混杂因素的影响;其次,本研究在HBV-ACLF人群中开展,结论可能无法外推至其他病人群;再者,血氨测量要求在20 min内不使用止血带获得静脉血样本并立即进行实验室分析,这在临床常规操作中难以完全控制,也可能带来一定的偏倚<sup>[52]</sup>;最后,本项目为单中心研究,结论可能并不适用于国内外其他中心,因此还需要进一步的前瞻性设计来验证研究结果。

综上所述,HBV-ACLF患者病情凶险复杂且进展迅速,住院期间可能出现各种严重并发症,HE的隐匿性及快速进展性是ACLF管理的重点,也是近年临床关注的焦点,早期临床预警策略的缺乏可能导致神经异常持续存在并发展,增加了救治难度,因此要求临床能更快、更便捷地识别相关影响因素并进行早期筛查<sup>[64]</sup>。本研究结果显示,年龄、白细胞计数、国际标准化比值、血浆氨、血红蛋白可能是HBV-ACLF住院患者新发OHE的独立影响因素,建立的风险预测列线图具有简单、直观、便于操作等优点,且区分度、校准曲线验证及决策曲线分析显示其对新发OHE具有良好的辨识度、预测准确性及临床实用性,有助于临床医师把握病情,在

临床实践中管理潜在的OHE风险患者,通过早期预警及干预最大限度地减轻患者的精神与经济负担,对HBV-ACLF的临床个体化救治具有重要的临床意义。

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