

· 论著 ·

白介素 6/白介素 10 比值联合乳酸对急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者预后的预测价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨白介素6 (IL-6) /白介素10 (IL-10) 比值联合乳酸对急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS) 患者预后的预测价值。方法 选取2020年6月—2023年4月郑州大学第一附属医院呼吸重症监护病房 (RICU) 收治的ARDS患者130例, 收集患者一般资料及实验室检查指标。根据患者入住RICU后28 d预后情况将其分为好转组 (50例) 和恶化组 (80例)。采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨ARDS患者预后的影响因素; 采用ROC曲线分析IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸及二者联合对ARDS患者预后的预测价值。结果 两组急性生理与慢性健康评价系统 II (APACHE II) 评分、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值 (NLR)、白蛋白、C反应蛋白 (CRP)、CD₈⁺ T淋巴细胞计数、CD₄⁺/CD₈⁺ T淋巴细胞比值、IL-6、IL-10、IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示, APACHE II 评分、IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸是ARDS患者预后的独立影响因素 ($P < 0.05$)。ROC曲线分析结果显示, IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸及二者联合预测ARDS患者预后恶化的曲线下面积分别为0.783、0.791、0.855, 二者联合预测ARDS患者预后恶化的曲线下面积分别大于IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸单独预测ARDS患者预后恶化的曲线下面积 ($P < 0.05$)。结论 APACHE II 评分、IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸是ARDS患者预后的独立影响因素, IL-6/IL-10比值联合乳酸对ARDS患者预后有一定预测价值。

【关键词】 呼吸窘迫综合征; 白介素6; 白介素10; 乳酸; 预后**【中图分类号】** R 563.8 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2023.00.332

Predictive Value of Interleukin-6/Interleukin-10 Ratio Combined with Lactic Acid for the Prognosis of Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the predictive value of interleukin-6 (IL-6) /interleukin-10 (IL-10) ratio combined with lactic acid for the prognosis of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). **Methods** A total of 130 patients with ARDS admitted to the Respiratory Intensive Care Unit (RICU) in the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University from June 2021 to April 2023 were selected. The general data and laboratory examination indicators of the patients were collected, and the patients were divided into improvement group ($n=50$) and deterioration group ($n=80$) according to the 28-day prognosis after admission to the RICU. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to explore the influencing factors of the prognosis of patients with ARDS. The ROC curve was used to explore the predictive value of the IL-6/IL-10 ratio, lactic acid and their combination for the prognosis of patients with ARDS. **Results** There were significant differences in acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR), albumin, C-reactive protein (CRP), CD₈⁺ T-lymphocyte count, CD₄⁺/CD₈⁺ T-lymphocyte ratio, IL-6, IL-10, IL-6/IL-10 ratio, lactic acid between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that APACHE II score, IL-6/IL-10 ratio, lactic acid were the influencing factors of the prognosis of patients with ARDS ($P < 0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of the IL-6/IL-10 ratio, lactic acid and their combination in predicting the deterioration of prognosis of patients with ARDS was 0.783, 0.791, 0.855, respectively. The AUC of their combination in predicting the deterioration of prognosis of patients with ARDS was greater than that of IL-6/IL-10 ratio, lactic acid alone ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** APACHE II score, IL-6/IL-10 ratio, lactic acid are the influencing factors of the prognosis of patients with ARDS. IL-6/IL-10 ratio combined with lactic acid have certain predictive value for the prognosis of patients with ARDS.

【Key words】 Respiratory distress syndrome; Interleukin-6; Interleukin-10; Lactic acid; Prognosis

急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 是由各种肺内和肺外致病因素引起的肺泡毛细血管通透性增加导致的急性低氧性呼吸衰竭^[1-2], 约占重症监护室 (intensive care unit, ICU) 患者的10.4%^[3], 病死率可达35%~45%^[4]。在ARDS发生发展过程中, 促炎因子和抗炎因子失衡导致的细胞因子风暴起着至关重要的作用^[5-6]。白介素6 (interleukin-6, IL-6) 是由多种免疫细胞分泌的一种促炎细胞因子, 是细胞因子风暴的核心因子, 其水平反映了体内炎症反应的严重程度^[7]; 白介素10 (interleukin-10, IL-10) 是一种主要由Th2细胞分泌的抗炎和免疫抑制细胞因子, 其在炎症反应早期发挥抗炎作用^[8]。研究表明, ARDS患者IL-6及IL-10表达异常, 且其与患者预后密切相关^[9-11]。有研究表明, IL-6/IL-10比值可以反映体内免疫失衡的严重程度并判断炎症反应情况^[12-13]。乳酸是反映危重症患者无氧代谢和组织灌注水平的敏感指标, 对患者预后评估具有重要意义^[14-15]。本研究旨在分析IL-6/IL-10比值联合乳酸对ARDS患者预后的预测价值。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2020年6月—2023年4月郑州大学第一附属医院呼吸重症监护病房 (respiratory intensive care unit, RICU) 收治的ARDS患者130例。纳入标准: (1) 年龄>18岁; (2) 符合ARDS柏林定义^[16]。排除标准: (1) 器官移植术后者; (2) 严重肝肾疾病者; (3) 入院时间<48 h者; (4) 妊娠期及哺乳期妇女; (5) 恶性肿瘤放疗或化疗者; (6) 并发急性心脑血管事件者; (7) 临床资料不完整者。本研究获得郑州大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准 (2023-KY-0926)。

1.2 临床资料收集

收集患者一般资料〔年龄、性别、基础疾病 (高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、脑血管病、肿瘤)、吸烟史、饮酒史、入住RICU 24 h内的急性生理与慢性健康评价系统 II (acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II) 评分〕及入住RICU 24 h内的实验室检查指标〔WBC、Hb、PLT、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值 (neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、单核细胞与淋巴细胞比值 (monocyte to lymphocyte ratio, MLR)、ALT、白蛋白、肌酐、降钙素原 (procalcitonin, PCT)、C反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP)、CD₃⁺T淋巴细胞计数、CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞计数、CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞计数、CD₄⁺/CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞比值、IL-6、IL-10、IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸〕。

1.3 预后

根据患者入住RICU后28 d预后情况将其分为好转组

和恶化组。恶化组需满足以下条件: (1) 因病情恶化或严重并发症需应用更高级别生命支持措施; (2) 无法撤离呼吸机或撤离失败; (3) 院内死亡或因病情危重而自动出院。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0统计学软件进行数据处理。计数资料以相对数表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验; 符合正态分布的计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示, 两组间比较采用成组 t 检验; 非正态分布的计量资料以 $M (P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示, 两组间比较采用非参数Mann-Whitney U 检验; 采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨ARDS患者预后的影响因素; 采用ROC曲线分析IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸及二者联合对ARDS患者预后的预测价值, 曲线下面积比较采用Delong检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 好转组与恶化组患者临床资料比较

两组患者年龄、男性占比、合并高血压者占比、合并糖尿病者占比、合并冠心病者占比、合并脑血管病者占比、合并肿瘤者占比、有吸烟史者占比、有饮酒史者占比、WBC、Hb、PLT、MLR、ALT、肌酐、PCT、CD₃⁺T淋巴细胞计数、CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞计数比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 两组患者APACHE II评分、NLR、白蛋白、CRP、CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞计数、CD₄⁺/CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞比值、IL-6、IL-10、IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表1。

2.2 ARDS患者预后影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析

以ARDS患者预后为因变量 (赋值: 好转=0, 恶化=1), 以表1中差异有统计学意义的变量 (APACHE II评分、NLR、白蛋白、CRP、CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞计数、CD₄⁺/CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞比值、IL-6、IL-10、IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸; 因CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞计数与CD₄⁺/CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞比值, IL-6、IL-10与IL-6/IL-10比值存在共线性, 故仅纳入CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞计数、IL-6/IL-10比值) 为自变量 (均为实测值), 进行多因素Logistic回归分析, 结果显示, APACHE II评分、IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸是ARDS患者预后的独立影响因素 ($P < 0.05$), 见表2。

2.3 IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸及二者联合对ARDS患者预后的预测价值

ROC曲线分析结果显示, IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸及二者联合预测ARDS患者预后恶化的曲线下面积分别为0.783 [95%CI (0.703~0.862)]、0.791 [95%CI (0.708~0.874)]、0.855 [95%CI (0.789~0.922)], 最佳截断值分别为18.75、1.85 mmol/L, 灵敏度分别为0.633、0.785、0.803, 特异度分别为0.821、0.722、0.644, 见图1。二者联合预测ARDS

表1 好转组与恶化组患者临床资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between improved group and deteriorated group

项目	好转组 (n=50)	恶化组 (n=80)	检验统计量值	P值
年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	60.2 ± 16.1	65.4 ± 14.4	-1.720 ^a	0.880
男性 [n (%)]	19 (38.0)	27 (33.8)	0.243 ^b	0.622
高血压 [n (%)]	17 (34.0)	33 (41.2)	0.683 ^b	0.408
糖尿病 [n (%)]	16 (32.0)	23 (28.8)	0.155 ^b	0.694
冠心病 [n (%)]	12 (24.0)	24 (30.0)	0.553 ^b	0.457
脑血管病 [n (%)]	13 (26.0)	14 (17.5)	1.351 ^b	0.245
肿瘤 [n (%)]	5 (10.0)	18 (22.5)	3.302 ^b	0.069
吸烟史 [n (%)]	15 (30.0)	18 (22.5)	0.914 ^b	0.339
饮酒史 [n (%)]	11 (22.0)	14 (17.5)	0.401 ^b	0.529
APACHE II 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)	15.4 ± 5.9	23.4 ± 4.6	-8.741 ^a	<0.001
WBC [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, ×10 ⁹ /L]	11.3 (9.5, 11.5)	11.7 (8.0, 18.5)	0.237 ^c	0.813
Hb ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	95 ± 33	105 ± 26	-1.810 ^a	0.073
PLT [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, ×10 ⁹ /L]	162 (116, 232)	156 (95, 233)	0.864 ^c	0.388
NLR [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$]	15.85 (8.94, 21.83)	22.63 (13.82, 38.54)	3.448 ^c	0.001
MLR [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.67 (0.36, 0.94)	0.65 (0.40, 1.18)	0.660 ^c	0.509
ALT [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, U/L]	25 (18, 40)	28 (17, 49)	0.637 ^c	0.524
白蛋白 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	30.66 ± 5.39	27.64 ± 4.13	3.391 ^a	0.001
肌酐 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, μmol/L]	70 (49, 96)	72 (56, 133)	0.952 ^c	0.341
PCT [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, ng/L]	0.78 (0.21, 5.01)	1.55 (1.56, 9.89)	1.586 ^c	0.113
CRP [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, ng/L]	106 (48, 172)	153 (102, 220)	4.199 ^c	<0.001
CD ₃ ⁺ T淋巴细胞计数 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, 个/μl]	419 (264, 584)	276 (169, 482)	1.880 ^c	0.060
CD ₄ ⁺ T淋巴细胞计数 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, 个/μl]	221 (85, 353)	168 (87, 315)	0.619 ^c	0.536
CD ₈ ⁺ T淋巴细胞计数 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, 个/μl]	182 (90, 261)	79 (45, 163)	3.270 ^c	0.001
CD ₄ ⁺ /CD ₈ ⁺ T淋巴细胞比值 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.44 (0.94, 1.64)	1.69 (1.06, 3.56)	2.314 ^c	0.021
IL-6 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, ng/L]	26.19 (6.30, 72.73)	208.11 (83.22, 615.59)	6.625 ^c	<0.001
IL-10 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, ng/L]	2.94 (2.20, 4.98)	4.61 (2.16, 12.63)	2.309 ^c	0.021
IL-6/IL-10比值 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$]	8.10 (2.14, 19.82)	21.80 (8.70, 73.98)	5.400 ^c	<0.001
乳酸 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, mmol/L]	1.45 (1.02, 2.10)	2.70 (1.90, 3.48)	6.043 ^c	<0.001

注: ^a表示t值, ^b表示 χ^2 值, ^c表示Z值; APACHE II=急性生理与慢性健康评价系统II, NLR=中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值, MLR=单核细胞与淋巴细胞比值, PCT=降钙素原, CRP=C反应蛋白, IL-6=白介素6, IL-10=白介素10。

患者预后恶化的曲线下面积大于IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸单独预测ARDS患者预后恶化的曲线下面积, 差异有统计学意义 (Z值分别为2.055、2.280, P值分别为0.045、0.023)。

3 讨论

ARDS是一种急性呼吸系统疾病, 感染、创伤等各种肺内外因素引起的过度炎症反应、免疫失衡及失控的细胞因子风暴是ARDS发生的重要环节^[17-18]。PCT、CRP等炎症指标虽可在一定程度上反映机体炎症反应, 但均非免疫反应的直接指标^[19-20]。NLR、MLR常用来评估炎症和免疫状态, 但其影响因素较多, 缺乏特异性^[21]。IL-6与IL-10是与机体免疫反应密切相关的促炎和抗炎细胞因子, 细胞因子风暴由关键的促炎细胞因子IL-6放大, 而抗炎细胞因子IL-10可控制促炎反应, 对比单一的炎症指标, IL-6/IL-10比值更能反映促

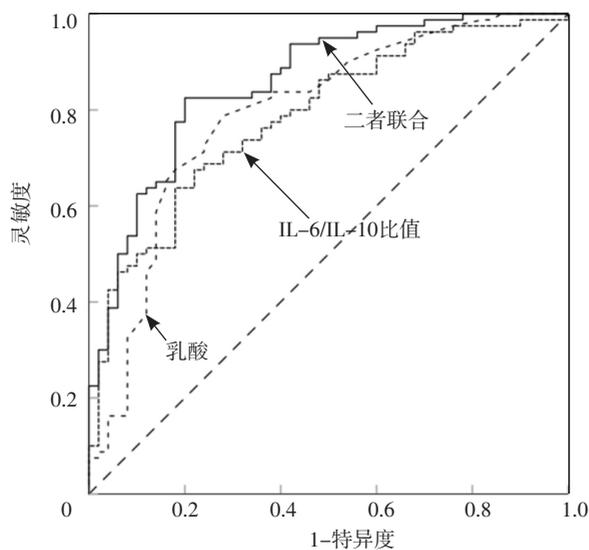
炎-抗炎反应失衡程度。IL-6/IL-10比值在重症肺炎、COVID-19患者预后评估中的价值已得到验证^[22-23], 但在ARDS患者中该指标的临床价值尚未得到证实。乳酸是机体无氧糖酵解的产物, ARDS患者由于存在难以纠正的低氧血症和循环灌注不足, 其机体组织氧供失衡, 产生大量乳酸, 进而使乳酸水平进行性升高, 有研究表明, 乳酸水平升高提示患者病情危重和预后不良^[24]。因此, 通过测定炎症细胞因子水平及乳酸对ARDS患者预后进行早期评估具有重要临床意义。

IL-6是一种对免疫反应至关重要的多效性细胞因子, 可促进中性粒细胞、B淋巴细胞增殖, 诱导急性期炎症反应, 促使机体炎症反应加重^[25]。研究表明, 在感染性疾病中, IL-6表达水平与呼吸衰竭风险增加有关, 并可反映病情严重程度^[26]; IL-6过表达对淋巴细胞表现出毒性作用, 其可诱导T淋巴细胞耗竭^[27]。

表2 ARDS患者预后影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析

Table 2 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of influencing of prognosis factors in patients with ARDS

变量	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	P值	OR值	95%CI
APACHE II评分	0.188	0.067	7.819	0.005	1.207	1.058 ~ 1.377
NLR	0.053	0.027	3.834	0.050	1.054	1.000 ~ 1.111
白蛋白	-0.017	0.088	0.035	0.851	0.984	0.827 ~ 1.170
CRP	0.009	0.005	3.030	0.082	1.009	0.999 ~ 1.020
CD ₈ ⁺ T淋巴细胞计数	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.950	1.001	0.994 ~ 1.006
IL-6/IL-10比值	0.043	0.019	55.129	0.024	1.044	1.006 ~ 1.084
乳酸	0.948	0.378	6.279	0.012	2.581	1.229 ~ 5.418
常量	8.522	3.465	6.047	0.014	0.001	



注：IL-6=白介素6，IL-10=白介素10。

图1 IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸及二者联合预测ARDS患者预后恶化的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of IL-6/IL-10 ratio, lactic acid and their combination in predicting the deterioration of prognosis of patients with ARDS

IL-10是一种有效的抗炎因子和免疫抑制因子，其通过抑制巨噬细胞和淋巴细胞的激活来减少炎症因子的产生，进而减轻炎症损伤^[8]。本研究结果显示，恶化组CD₈⁺ T淋巴细胞计数较好转组下降，CD₄⁺/CD₈⁺ T淋巴细胞比值较好转组升高，但CD₈⁺ T淋巴细胞计数并非ARDS患者预后的影响因素。恶化组IL-6、IL-10、IL-6/IL-10比值高于好转组，提示ARDS患者早期即存在促炎/抗炎反应失衡，其可引发炎症级联反应，诱导细胞因子风暴，导致中性粒细胞在肺内聚集并活化、肺泡上皮细胞及血管内皮细胞损伤、肺泡气体交换功能丧失，进而导致严重的低氧血症。IL-10早期升高是对机体高炎症状态的一种代偿性反应，可间接反映机体炎症反应的严重程度^[28]。证据表明，ARDS是一种异质性疾病，可分为高炎型ARDS和低炎型ARDS两种不同亚型^[29]，高炎型ARDS患者血浆炎症标志物水平更高，

更易发生休克和代谢性酸中毒，预后更差；在治疗策略方面，高炎型ARDS患者更可能从开放的液体治疗策略中获益^[30]。本研究结果还显示，恶化组乳酸高于好转组。既往研究表明，针对ARDS患者进行乳酸监测可准确评估其组织灌注及循环功能，为个体化液体管理和循环支持提供依据^[31]。本研究多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示，IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸是ARDS患者预后的独立影响因素。ROC曲线分析结果显示，IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸及二者联合预测ARDS患者预后恶化的曲线下面积分别为0.783、0.791、0.855，二者联合预测ARDS患者预后恶化的曲线下面积大于IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸单独预测ARDS患者预后的曲线下面积，提示二者联合对ARDS患者预后有良好的预测价值。

4 结论

综上所述，APACHE II评分、IL-6/IL-10比值、乳酸是ARDS患者预后的独立影响因素，IL-6/IL-10比值联合乳酸对ARDS患者预后有一定预测价值，早期监测IL-6/IL-10比值及乳酸有助于评估ARDS患者的预后，为个体化治疗提供参考。本研究存在一些局限性：首先，本研究为单中心回顾性研究，可能存在一定偏倚；其次，本研究未能动态观察细胞因子及乳酸的变化及其对液体治疗的影响；最后，ARDS患者病因复杂，个体差异较大。因此，今后有必要进行大样本量、多中心研究并分析ARDS患者细胞因子、乳酸的动态变化。

作者贡献：孟青山、谭营帅、邢丽华进行文章的构思与设计，研究的可行性分析；孟青山、王柳、池颖颖进行数据收集、整理；孟青山进行统计学分析，负责撰写、修订论文；邢丽华对文章进行质量控制及校对，对文章整体负责、监督管理。

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