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# 肺部超声检查参数联合血清 N 末端脑钠肽前体对急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者肺水肿程度的预测价值

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潘鑫, 赵炳联, 陈倩

作者单位: 102401北京市房山区良乡医院急诊科

通信作者: 潘鑫, E-mail: 13439542880@163.com

**【摘要】** 目的 分析肺部超声检查参数联合血清N末端脑钠肽前体 (NT-proBNP) 对急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS) 患者肺水肿程度的预测价值。方法 选取2021年1月—2022年3月北京市房山区良乡医院收治的ARDS患者180例为研究对象。收集患者一般资料、脉搏指示连续心排量 (PiCCO) 技术检测结果 [肺血管通透性指数 (PVPI) 和血管外肺水指数 (EVLWI)]、肺部超声检查结果 (B线数目)、血清NT-proBNP。根据EVLWI将患者分为重度肺水肿组 (EVLWI > 10 ml/kg, n=95) 和轻度肺水肿组 (EVLWI ≤ 10 ml/kg, n=85)。采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨ARDS患者肺水肿程度的影响因素, 采用ROC曲线分析B线数目、血清NT-proBNP及其联合对ARDS患者肺水肿程度的预测价值。结果 重度肺水肿组PVPI、血清NT-proBNP高于轻度肺水肿组, B线数目多于轻度肺水肿组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示, B线数目、血清NT-proBNP是ARDS患者肺水肿程度的独立影响因素 ( $P < 0.05$ )。ROC曲线分析结果显示, B线数目、血清NT-proBNP预测ARDS患者重度肺水肿的曲线下面积分别为0.857 [95%CI (0.809 ~ 0.903)]、0.838 [95%CI (0.786 ~ 0.893)], 最佳截断值分别为40.5条、10.2  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , 灵敏度分别为79.53%、69.14%, 特异度分别为80.48%、77.75%; 二者联合预测ARDS患者重度肺水肿的曲线下面积为0.977 [95%CI (0.959 ~ 0.994)], 灵敏度和特异度分别为85.48%、81.29%。结论 B线数目增多、血清NT-proBNP升高是ARDS患者重度肺水肿的独立危险因素; B线数目、血清NT-proBNP均对ARDS患者肺水肿程度有一定预测价值, 且二者联合的预测价值较高。

**【关键词】** 呼吸窘迫综合征; 超声检查; N末端脑钠肽前体; 肺水肿**【中图分类号】** R 563.8 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2024.00.009

## Predictive Value of Pulmonary Ultrasound Examination Parameters Combined with Serum N-terminal Pro-Brain Natriuretic Peptide for the Degree of Pulmonary Edema in Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

PAN Xin, ZHAO Binglian, CHEN Qian

Department of Emergency, Liangxiang Hospital, Fangshan District, Beijing 102401, China

Corresponding author: PAN Xin, E-mail: 13439542880@163.com

**【Abstract】 Objective** To analyze the predictive value of pulmonary ultrasound examination parameters combined with serum N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) for the degree of pulmonary edema in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). **Methods** A total of 180 ARDS patients admitted to Liangxiang Hospital, Fangshan District from January 2021 to March 2022 were selected as the study objects. General data, pulse indicator continuous cardiac output (PiCCO) technology test results [pulmonary vascular permeability index (PVPI) and extravascular lung water index (EVLWI)], lung ultrasound examination results (number of B-lines), and serum NT-proBNP were collected. According to EVLWI, the patients were divided into severe pulmonary edema group (EVLWI > 10 ml/kg, n=95) and mild pulmonary edema group (EVLWI ≤ 10 ml/kg, n=85). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to explore the influencing factors of the degree of pulmonary edema in ARDS patients, and ROC curve was used to analyze the predictive value of B-line number, serum NT-proBNP and their combination for the degree of pulmonary edema in ARDS patients. **Results** PVPI and serum NT-proBNP in severe pulmonary edema group were higher than those in mild pulmonary edema group, and the number of B-line was more than that in mild pulmonary edema group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that the number of B-line and serum NT-proBNP were independent influencing factors of the degree of pulmonary edema in ARDS patients ( $P < 0.05$ ). ROC curve analysis results showed that the area under the curve of B-line number and serum NT-proBNP in predicting severe pulmonary edema in ARDS patients was 0.857 [95%CI (0.809-0.903)] and 0.838 [95%CI (0.786-0.893)], respectively. The best cutoff

values were 40.5 and 10.2  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , the sensitivity was 79.53% and 69.14%, and the specificity was 80.48% and 77.75%, respectively. The area under the curve of their combination in predicting severe pulmonary edema in ARDS patients was 0.977 [95%CI (0.959-0.994)], and the sensitivity and specificity were 85.48% and 81.29%, respectively. **Conclusion** Increased B-line number and increased serum NT-proBNP are independent risk factors for severe pulmonary edema in ARDS patients. The number of B-lines and serum NT-proBNP have certain predictive value for the degree of pulmonary edema in ARDS patients, and the predictive value of their combination is relatively high.

**【Key words】** Respiratory distress syndrome; Ultrasonography; N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; Pulmonary edema

急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 具有较高的病死率, 其主要表现为肺水肿, 因此及时、准确地预测肺水肿程度有助于准确判断ARDS病情严重程度<sup>[1-3]</sup>。血管外肺水指数 (extravascular lung water index, EVLWI) 是临床上判断肺水肿程度的“金标准”, 其主要通过脉搏指示连续心排量 (pulse indicator continuous cardiac output, PiCCO) 技术检测, 但PiCCO技术为有创操作, 患者依从性较差, 且操作比较复杂、耗费时间<sup>[4-5]</sup>。近年来, 随着肺部超声检查技术的逐渐普及, 研究者开始尝试通过超声伪像评估肺组织内气体和水所占的比例, 进而评估肺水肿程度, 目前该方法已得到公认<sup>[6]</sup>。血清N末端脑钠肽前体 (N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP) 可辅助判断ARDS病情严重程度<sup>[7]</sup>。目前尚未见肺部超声检查参数联合血清NT-proBNP对ARDS患者肺水肿程度预测价值的研究。本研究旨在分析肺部超声检查参数联合血清NT-proBNP对ARDS患者肺水肿程度的预测价值。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选取2021年1月—2022年3月北京市房山区良乡医院收治的ARDS患者180例为研究对象。纳入标准: (1) 符合2012年《急性呼吸窘迫综合征柏林标准》<sup>[8]</sup>中ARDS的诊断标准; (2) 置入中心静脉管和PiCCO导管; (3) 中心静脉压 (central venous pressure, CVP)  $\leq 12$  mmHg (12 mmHg=0.133 kPa), PiCCO监测心排量指数 (cardiac index, CI)  $> 36.67 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot (\text{m}^2)^{-1}$ 。排除标准: 存在心源性肺水肿者。本研究获得北京市房山区良乡医院伦理委员会审核批准 (2020112802J)。所有患者对本研究知情且自愿签订知情同意书。

### 1.2 研究方法

(1) 一般资料收集: 收集患者的一般资料, 包括性别、年龄及入院时CVP、CI。(2) PiCCO技术检测: 置入PiCCO导管后, 经颈内静脉或锁骨下静脉注射冰0.9%氯化钠溶液15 ml (温度 $< 4$   $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), 严格按照操作规范进行操作。记录肺血管通透性指数 (pulmonary

vascular permeability index, PVPI) 和EVLWI, 连续检测3次并取其平均值。根据EVLWI将患者分为重度肺水肿组 (EVLWI $> 10$  ml/kg,  $n=95$ ) 和轻度肺水肿组 (EVLWI $\leq 10$  ml/kg,  $n=85$ )。(3) 肺部超声检查: 由另一位对PiCCO技术检测结果不知情的医生对患者进行肺部超声检查, 取双侧肺部10个超声位点 (包括双侧上、下、后蓝点, Plaps点, 膈肌点) 的切面, 记录每个切面的B线数目之和。(4) 血清NT-proBNP检测: 肺部超声检查结束后立即取患者静脉血5 ml并置于预先抗凝处理的离心管中, 3 000 r/min离心15 min (离心半径10 cm) 后取上清液, 采用化学发光法检测血清NT-proBNP。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件进行数据处理。计量资料以 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 表示, 组间比较采用两独立样本 $t$ 检验; 计数资料以相对数表示, 组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验; ARDS患者肺水肿程度影响因素分析采用多因素Logistic回归分析; 采用ROC曲线分析B线数目、血清NT-proBNP及其联合对ARDS患者肺水肿程度的预测价值。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组一般资料、PiCCO技术检测结果、肺部超声检查参数、血清NT-proBNP比较

两组性别、年龄及入院时CVP、CI比较, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ); 重度肺水肿组PVPI、血清NT-proBNP高于轻度肺水肿组, B线数目多于轻度肺水肿组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见表1。

### 2.2 ARDS患者肺水肿程度影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析

以PVPI、B线数目、血清NT-proBNP为自变量 (实测值), ARDS患者肺水肿程度为因变量 (赋值: 重度=1, 轻度=0), 进行多因素Logistic回归分析, 结果显示, B线数目 [ $\beta = 0.764$ ,  $SE = 0.321$ , Wald  $\chi^2 = 5.641$ ,  $P = 0.018$ ,  $OR = 2.138$ , 95%CI (1.142 ~ 4.004)]、血清NT-proBNP [ $\beta = 0.661$ ,  $SE = 0.272$ , Wald  $\chi^2 = 5.975$ ,  $P = 0.015$ ,  $OR = 1.935$ , 95%CI (1.140 ~ 3.284)] 是ARDS患者肺水肿程度的独立影响因素。

表1 两组一般资料、PiCCO技术检测结果、肺部超声检查结果、血清NT-proBNP比较

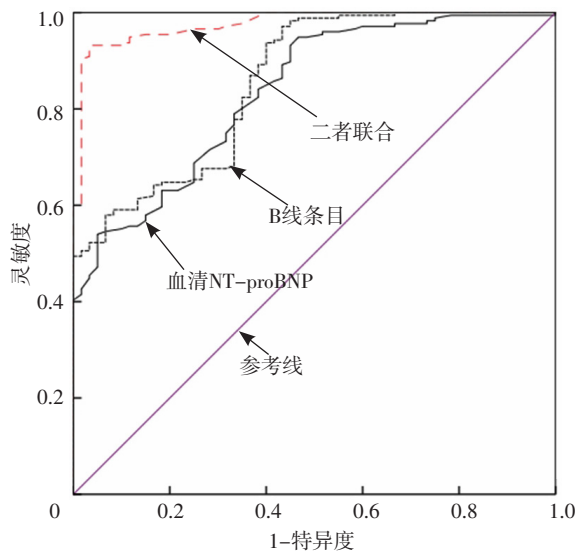
Table 1 Comparison of general data, PiCCO technique detection results, pulmonary ultrasound results and serum NT-proBNP between the two groups

组别	例数	性别 (男/女)	年龄 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 岁)	入院时CVP ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmHg)	入院时CI [ $\bar{x} \pm s$ , ml · min <sup>-1</sup> · (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup> ]	PVPI ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , ml/kg)	B线数目 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 条)	NT-proBNP ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , μg/L)
轻度肺水肿组	85	42/43	52.4 ± 9.3	8.0 ± 1.2	47.9 ± 4.4	2.5 ± 0.4	31.2 ± 8.4	6.5 ± 1.2
重度肺水肿组	95	50/45	51.9 ± 10.2	8.1 ± 1.1	46.9 ± 4.2	3.4 ± 0.5	47.7 ± 9.1	12.4 ± 1.5
t (χ <sup>2</sup> ) 值		0.186 <sup>a</sup>	0.356	0.803	1.530	14.345	12.520	28.950
P值		0.666	0.722	0.423	0.128	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: <sup>a</sup>表示χ<sup>2</sup>值; CVP=中心静脉压, CI=心排血指数, PVPI=肺血管通透性指数, NT-proBNP=N末端脑钠肽前体。

### 2.3 B线数目、血清NT-proBNP及其联合对ARDS患者肺水肿程度的预测价值

ROC曲线分析结果显示, B线数目、血清NT-proBNP预测ARDS患者重度肺水肿的曲线下面积分别为0.857 [95%CI (0.809 ~ 0.903)]、0.838 [95%CI (0.786 ~ 0.893)], 最佳截断值分别为40.5条、10.2 μg/L, 灵敏度分别为79.53%、69.14%, 特异度分别为80.48%、77.75%; 二者联合预测ARDS患者重度肺水肿的曲线下面积为0.977 [95%CI (0.959 ~ 0.994)], 灵敏度和特异度分别为85.48%、81.29%, 见图1。



注: NT-proBNP=N末端脑钠肽前体。

图1 B线数目、血清NT-proBNP及其联合预测ARDS患者肺水肿程度的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of B-line number, serum NT-proBNP, and their combination in predicting the degree of pulmonary edema in ARDS patients

### 3 讨论

ARDS的主要临床特征为呼吸窘迫、进行性低氧血症, 主要发病原因为休克、严重感染或烧伤等因素造成肺泡上皮损伤和肺毛细血管内皮细胞损伤, 进而引起肺泡水肿及弥漫性肺损伤<sup>[9]</sup>。研究表明, 早期判断肺水肿程度有助于及时评估ARDS患者病情和给予相应治疗, 对患者预后具有重要意义<sup>[10]</sup>。EVLWI是临床上判断肺水肿程度的“金标准”, 是肺水肿理想的量化参数<sup>[11]</sup>, 其主要通过PiCCO技术检测, 但PiCCO技术操

作复杂、耗费时间较长、需要对参数进行定时校准, 且为有创操作<sup>[12-13]</sup>。研究显示, 肺部超声检查可以半定量评估ARDS患者的肺水含量, 与PiCCO技术相比优势明显<sup>[14]</sup>。而NT-proBNP可辅助判断ARDS病情严重程度<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究旨在分析肺部超声检查参数联合血清NT-proBNP对ARDS患者肺水肿程度的预测价值。

PVPI可反映肺毛细血管对小分子物质的通透性, 与肺损伤程度有密切关系<sup>[15]</sup>。肺是一个气液共存的组织, 正常肺组织可以反射所有超声波并产生少量B线或A线, 肺组织受损时会导致肺内的气液比例发生变化, 造成肺组织液生成和回流平衡失调, 此时B线数目会随着肺组织液的生成和回流平衡失调的加重而增多, 而当肺组织存在较多B线数目时其会表现为支气管充气征及类似肝样组织结构<sup>[16]</sup>。NT-proBNP是心源性疾病的生物标志物, 且与肺损伤有密切关系, 研究显示, ARDS患者常伴有肺部炎症, 导致炎症因子大量释放, 使脑钠肽的转录被激活, 进而导致血清NT-proBNP升高<sup>[17-20]</sup>。本研究结果显示, 重度肺水肿组PVPI、血清NT-proBNP高于轻度肺水肿组, B线数目多于轻度肺水肿组, 提示PVPI、B线数目、血清NT-proBNP与ARDS患者肺水肿程度有关, 与既往研究结果<sup>[21]</sup>相似。本研究多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示, B线数目、血清NT-proBNP是ARDS患者肺水肿程度的独立影响因素。发生肺水肿时, 肺小叶间隔内会充满液体, 并与肺泡内的气体形成一层高声阻的气液界面, 超声声波会在该界面反复反射, 产生一种垂直的类似激光束的高回声带, 从而形成B线, B线数目越多表示肺水肿程度越严重<sup>[22]</sup>。研究显示, NT-proBNP是一种神经激素, 在心脏分泌, 具有扩张血管及利钠、利尿的作用, 肺水肿引起呼吸困难时NT-proBNP水平明显升高<sup>[22]</sup>。

本研究ROC曲线分析结果显示, B线数目、血清NT-proBNP及其联合预测ARDS患者重度肺水肿的曲线下面积分别为0.857、0.838、0.977, 提示B线数目、血清NT-proBNP均对ARDS患者肺水肿程度有一定预测价值, 且二者联合的预测价值较高。

### 4 结论

综上所述, B线数目增多、血清NT-proBNP升高是ARDS患者重度肺水肿的独立危险因素; B线数目、血

清NT-proBNP均对ARDS患者肺水肿程度有一定预测价值,且二者联合的预测价值较高。但本研究为小样本量的单中心研究,且肺部超声检查对患者的依赖性较强,皮下气肿、肥胖、胸膜钙化、全身性水肿以及操作人员的手法等均会影响检查结果,因而尚需要大样本量的多中心研究进一步验证本研究结论。

作者贡献:潘鑫进行文章的构思与设计、研究的实施与可行性分析、数据收集,撰写论文,对文章整体负责、监督管理;潘鑫、赵炳联进行数据整理、结果的分析与解释;陈倩进行统计学处理;潘鑫、陈倩进行论文的修订;赵炳联负责文章的质量控制及审校。

本文无利益冲突。

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