

• 脑卒中预测模型 •

急性缺血性脑卒中患者 rt-PA 静脉溶栓治疗后预后的影响因素及其风险预测列线图模型构建并网络计算器开发



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【摘要】 目的 探讨急性缺血性脑卒中(AIS)患者重组组织型纤溶酶原激活剂(rt-PA)静脉溶栓治疗后预后的影响因素, 构建其风险预测列线图模型并进行验证, 同时开发网络计算器。**方法** 选取2021年1月—2023年6月在皖南医学院附属池州医院行rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗的AIS患者192例为研究对象。收集患者临床资料, 对患者随访3个月, 根据改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分将患者预后分为预后良好(mRS评分0~2分)及预后不良(mRS评分3~6分)。构建血小板指数评分(PIS);采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后的影响因素;采用regplot包构建AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的风险预测列线图模型;采用Bootstrap法重复抽样1 000次进行内部验证, 计算一致性指数;采用Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验和校准曲线评价该列线图模型的拟合程度, 采用ROC曲线分析该列线图模型对AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的预测价值, 采用决策曲线评价该列线图模型的临床有效性;使用DynNom包将列线图模型发布至网络中并开发网络计算器。**结果** 192例患者中, 失访9例, 最终完成研究183例, 其中预后不良48例(26.2%)。预后不良患者年龄、平均血小板体积(MPV)大于预后良好患者, 合并心房颤动者占比、美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分、卒中预测工具-II(SPI-II)评分、CRP、D-二聚体(D-D)高于预后良好患者, 心率快于预后良好患者, DBP、格拉斯哥昏迷量表(GCS)评分、Hb、PLT、血小板分布宽度(PDW)低于预后良好患者($P<0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示, NIHSS评分、SPI-II评分、CRP、PIS是AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后的独立影响因素($P<0.05$)。基于NIHSS评分、SPI-II评分、CRP、PIS构建AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的风险预测列线图模型。该列线图模型的一致性指数为0.894[95%CI(0.765~0.913)]。Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验结果显示, 该列线图模型拟合较好($\chi^2=2.531$, $P=0.960$)。ROC曲线分析结果显示, 该列线图模型预测AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的AUC为0.899[95%CI(0.846~0.939)]。决策曲线分析结果显示, 当阈值概率为0.070~0.924时, 净获益率>0。基于AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良风险预测列线图模型开发网络计算器(<https://npmls.shinyapps.io/DynNomappP/>)。**结论** NIHSS评分、SPI-II评分、CRP、PIS是AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后的独立影响因素, 基于上述因素构建的风险预测列线图模型对AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良具有较好的区分能力、校准度及一定预测价值。开发的网络计算器能高效地协助临床医生做出诊疗决策和预后评估。

【关键词】 缺血性卒中; 重组组织型纤溶酶原激活剂; 静脉溶栓治疗; 预后; 影响因素分析; 列线图; 网络计算器

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Influencing Factors of the Prognosis of Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke after rt-PA Intravenous Thrombolytic Therapy and Construction of Nomogram Model for Predicting Its Risk and Development of Web Calculator

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the influencing factors of the prognosis of patients with acute ischemic stroke

(AIS) after recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA) intravenous thrombolytic therapy, and to construct and validate the nomogram model for predicting its risk, and develop the web calculator. **Methods** A total of 192 AIS patients undergoing rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy admitted to Chizhou Hospital Attached to Wannan Medical College from January 2021 to June 2023 were selected as the research subjects. The clinical data of the patients were collected, the patients were followed up for 3 months, and the prognosis of patients were divided into good prognosis [modified Rankin Scale (mRS) score was 0–2] and poor prognosis (mRS score was 3–6) based on the mRS score. Platelet Index Score (PIS) was constructed. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to explore the influencing factors of prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy. The nomogram model for predicting the risk of poor prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy was constructed by using the regplot package. Bootstrap method was used to repeat sample 1 000 times for internal verification, and the consistency index was calculated. Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit test and calibration curve were used to evaluate the fitting degree of the nomogram model. ROC curve was used to analyze the predictive value of the nomogram model for poor prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy. The decision curve was drawn to evaluate the clinical effectiveness of the nomogram model. The DynNom package was used to publish the nomogram model to the Web and develop a Web calculator. **Results** Among 192 patients, 9 were lost to follow-up, and 183 cases were ultimately completed in the study, of which 48 cases (26.2%) had poor prognosis. The age, mean platelet volume (MPV) in the patients with poor prognosis were greater than those in the patients with good prognosis, proportion of patients with atrial fibrillation, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score, Stroke Prognostic Instrument-II (SPI-II) score, CRP, D-dimer (D-D) were higher than those in the patients with good prognosis, heart rate was fast than that in the patients with good prognosis, DBP, Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score, Hb, PLT, and platelet distribution width (PDW) were lower than those in the patients with good prognosis ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that NIHSS score, SPI-II score, CRP, PIS were the independent influencing factors of prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy ($P < 0.05$). The nomogram model for poor prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy constructed based on NIHSS score, SPI-II score, CRP, and PIS. The consistency index of the nomogram model was 0.894 [95%CI (0.765–0.913)]. The results of Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit test showed that the nomogram model fitted well ($\chi^2=2.531$, $P=0.960$). The results of ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of the nomogram model for predicting poor prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy was 0.899 [95%CI (0.846–0.939)]. The results of decision curve analysis showed that when the threshold probability was 0.070–0.924, the net benefit rate was > 0 . A web calculator (<https://nmpcls.hinyapps.io/DynNomappP/>) was developed based on the nomogram model for predicting poor prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy. **Conclusion** NIHSS score, SPI-II score, CRP, PIS are the independent influencing factors of prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy. The nomogram model constructed based on the above influencing factors has a high degree of discrimination and calibration and certain predictive value for poor prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy. The developed web calculator can efficiently assist clinicians in making diagnostic decisions and prognostic evaluation.

[Key words] Ischaemic stroke; Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator; Intravenous thrombolytic therapy; Prognosis; Root cause analysis; Nomograms; Web calculator

急性缺血性脑卒中 (acute ischemic stroke, AIS) 是一种急性脑血液循环障碍疾病, 可导致脑局部血流不足, 引发相应脑血管供应区域组织不可逆性损伤^[1]。这种类型脑卒中具有较高致残率、死亡率及复发率, 可严重威胁患者的生命和健康, 同时也带来巨大的医疗负担^[2]。重组组织型纤溶酶原激活剂 (recombinant tissue plasminogen activator, rt-PA) 静脉溶栓是AIS患者早期治疗方法^[3], 但其存在脑水肿和颅内出血等不良反应, 这可导致血脑屏障通透性增加, 进而增加基质金属蛋白酶9表达并产生神经毒性, 从而导致患者预后较差^[4]。因此, 建立AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后的评估体系, 有助于指导临床医生的治疗决策。本研究旨在探讨AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后的因素, 构建其风险预测列线图模型并开发网络计算器, 现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2021年1月—2023年6月在皖南医学院附属池州医院行rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗的AIS患者192例为研究对象。参照Logistic回归分析样本量计算准则, 研究所需样本量应为自变量数量的5~10倍, 本研究共有27个自变量, 以5倍为准则, 共需纳入135例患者。考虑有30%的失访率, 需要纳入192例患者。纳入标准: (1) 年龄 >18 岁; (2) 符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2018》^[5]中AIS的诊断标准。排除标准: (1) 出现症状到治疗时间 >6 h者; (2) 接受静脉溶栓联合机械血栓切除术者; (3) 使用影响血小板活化及功能的药物者; (4) 合并自身免疫性疾病、炎症性关节炎、抗磷脂综合征者; (5) 接受皮质类固醇、免疫抑制剂和放化疗治疗

者。剔除标准：失访者。本研究通过皖南医学院附属池州医院伦理委员会批准（2023-KY-21）。

1.2 数据收集

收集患者年龄、性别、吸烟情况、饮酒情况、合并症（糖尿病、高血压、高脂血症、冠心病、心房颤动）情况、TOAST分型、栓塞血管〔颈内动脉（internal carotid artery, ICA）、大脑中动脉（middle cerebral artery, MCA）和其他〕、发病到治疗时间及入院时心率、SBP、DBP、美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表（National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS）评分、格拉斯哥昏迷量表（Glasgow Coma Scale, GCS）评分、卒中预测工具-II（Stroke Prognostic Instrument-II, SPI-II）评分、空腹血糖（fasting plasma glucose, FPG）、WBC、CRP、Hb、血细胞比容（hematocrit, HCT）、TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、D-二聚体（D-dimer, D-D）、纤维蛋白原（fibrinogen, FIB）、PLT、平均血小板体积（mean platelet volume, MPV）、血小板分布宽度（platelet distribution width, PDW）。

1.3 预后

随访3个月，采用改良Rankin量表（modified Rankin Scale, mRS）评估患者预后。mRS评分0~2分定义为预后良好，mRS评分3~6分定义为预后不良^[6]。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 22.0、MedCalc 15.8和R 4.0.3版统计学软件处理数据。计数资料以相对数表示，组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher's确切概率法；符合正态分布的计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示，两组间比较采用独立样本t检验；采用ROC曲线分析PLT、MPV及PDW预测AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的最佳截断值并构建血小板指数评分（Platelet Index Score, PIS）；采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后的影响因素；采用regplot包构建AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的风险预测列线图模型；采用Bootstrap法重复抽样1 000次进行内部验证，计算一致性指数；采用Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验和校准曲线评价该列线图模型的拟合程度，采用ROC曲线分析该列线图模型对AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的预测价值，采用决策曲线评价该列线图模型的临床有效性；使用DynNom包将列线图模型发布至网络中并开发网络计算器。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床资料

192例患者中，失访9例，最终完成研究183例，其中预后不良48例（26.2%）。预后不良和预后良好患者性别、吸烟者占比、饮酒者占比、合并糖尿病者占比、合并高血压者占比、合并高脂血症者占比、合并冠心病者占比、TOAST分型、栓塞血管、发病到治疗时间、SBP、FPG、WBC、HCT、TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、FIB比较，差异无统计学意义（ $P > 0.05$ ）；预后不良患者年龄、MPV大于预后良好患者，合并心房颤动者占比、NIHSS评分、SPI-II评分、CRP、D-D、PDW高于预后良好患者，心率快于预后良好患者，DBP、GCS评分、Hb、PLT低于预后良好患者，差异有统计学意义（ $P < 0.05$ ），见表1。

表1 预后不良和预后良好患者临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between patients with poor prognosis and good prognosis

| 项目 | 预后不良 (n=48) | 预后良好 (n=135) | t (χ ²) 值 | P值 |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 年龄（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁） | 67.9 ± 12.7 | 62.9 ± 14.4 | 2.141 | 0.034 |
| 性别[n (%)] | | | 2.830 ^a | 0.093 |
| 男性 | 27 (56.3) | 94 (69.6) | | |
| 女性 | 21 (43.7) | 41 (30.4) | | |
| 吸烟[n (%)] | 20 (41.7) | 74 (54.8) | 2.450 ^a | 0.117 |
| 饮酒[n (%)] | 8 (16.7) | 23 (17.0) | 0.003 ^a | 0.953 |
| 糖尿病[n (%)] | 17 (35.4) | 41 (30.4) | 0.417 ^a | 0.519 |
| 高血压[n (%)] | 32 (66.7) | 82 (60.7) | 0.527 ^a | 0.467 |
| 高脂血症[n (%)] | 31 (64.6) | 68 (50.4) | 2.881 ^a | 0.090 |
| 冠心病[n (%)] | 6 (12.5) | 8 (5.9) | — | 0.952 |
| 心房颤动[n (%)] | 9 (18.8) | 11 (8.1) | 4.089 ^a | 0.043 |
| TOAST分型[n (%)] | | | 0.862 ^a | 0.353 |
| 大动脉粥样硬化型 | 19 (39.6) | 46 (34.1) | | |
| 心源性栓塞型 | 9 (18.8) | 12 (8.9) | | |
| 小动脉栓塞型 | 10 (20.8) | 49 (36.3) | | |
| 其他原因型 | 2 (4.2) | 3 (2.2) | | |
| 不明原因型 | 8 (16.7) | 25 (18.5) | | |
| 栓塞血管[n (%)] | | | 4.097 ^a | 0.129 |
| ICA | 11 (22.9) | 16 (11.9) | | |
| MCA | 24 (50.0) | 68 (50.4) | | |
| 其他 | 13 (27.1) | 51 (37.8) | | |
| 发病到治疗时间（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, h） | 3.9 ± 1.1 | 4.2 ± 1.1 | 1.922 | 0.056 |
| 心率（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, 次/min） | 86 ± 10 | 82 ± 9 | 2.696 | 0.008 |
| SBP（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg） | 151 ± 26 | 145 ± 20 | 1.289 | 0.202 |
| DBP（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg） | 85 ± 15 | 91 ± 13 | 2.761 | 0.006 |
| NIHSS评分（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, 分） | 11.7 ± 5.1 | 8.2 ± 4.0 | 4.367 | <0.001 |
| GCS评分（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, 分） | 12.3 ± 1.3 | 12.7 ± 1.1 | 2.202 | 0.029 |
| SPI-II评分（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, 分） | 6.2 ± 2.4 | 4.9 ± 2.2 | 3.219 | 0.002 |
| FPG（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L） | 8.6 ± 2.5 | 8.2 ± 2.6 | 1.022 | 0.308 |
| WBC（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, ×10 ⁹ /L） | 7.9 ± 2.5 | 8.5 ± 2.7 | 1.388 | 0.167 |
| CRP（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/L） | 5.0 ± 3.5 | 2.4 ± 1.5 | 4.793 | <0.001 |
| Hb（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L） | 141 ± 8 | 146 ± 12 | 3.014 | 0.003 |
| HCT（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, %） | 42.1 ± 3.0 | 42.5 ± 3.1 | 0.695 | 0.488 |
| TC（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L） | 6.46 ± 0.97 | 6.62 ± 0.96 | 1.008 | 0.315 |
| TG（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L） | 3.54 ± 0.76 | 3.42 ± 0.66 | 1.007 | 0.315 |
| HDL-C（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L） | 1.23 ± 0.99 | 1.38 ± 0.49 | 0.993 | 0.325 |
| LDL-C（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L） | 2.35 ± 1.30 | 2.43 ± 0.86 | 0.377 | 0.707 |
| D-D（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/L） | 1.8 ± 1.2 | 1.3 ± 0.8 | 2.571 | 0.013 |
| FIB（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L） | 3.3 ± 0.5 | 3.2 ± 0.5 | 1.283 | 0.201 |
| PLT（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, ×10 ⁹ /L） | 176.6 ± 39.7 | 193.2 ± 44.6 | 2.269 | 0.024 |
| MPV（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, fl） | 11.2 ± 1.4 | 10.5 ± 1.6 | 2.547 | 0.012 |
| PDW（ $\bar{x} \pm s$, %） | 15.8 ± 2.2 | 14.1 ± 2.4 | 4.366 | <0.001 |

注：ICA=颈内动脉，MCA=大脑中动脉，NIHSS=美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表，GCS=格拉斯哥昏迷量表，SPI-II=卒中预测工具-II，FPG=空腹血糖，HCT=血细胞比容，D-D=D-二聚体，FIB=纤维蛋白原，MPV=平均血小板体积，PDW=血小板分布宽度；1 mmHg=0.133 kPa；^a表示采用Fisher's确切概率法。

2.2 PIS构建

ROC曲线分析结果显示, PLT、MPV、PDW预测AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的AUC分别为0.637、0.636、0.796, 最佳截断值分别为 $191.3 \times 10^9/L$ 、10.6 fl和15.3%, 见表2。根据PLT、MPV、PDW最佳截断值构建PIS, 标准如下: PLT $\leq 191.3 \times 10^9/L$ 、MPV $>10.6 fl$ 、PDW $>15.3\%$, 满足0项记0分, 满足1项记1分, 满足2项记2分, 满足3项记3分。

2.3 AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析

以AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后(赋值: 良好=0, 不良=1)为因变量, 以年龄(实测值)、心房颤动(赋值: 未合并=0, 合并=1)、心率(实测值)、DBP(实测值)、NIHSS评分(实测值)、GCS评分(实测值)、SPI-II评分(实测值)、CRP(实测值)、Hb(实测值)、D-D(实测值)、PIS(实测值)为自变量, 进行多因素Logistic回归分析, 结果显示, NIHSS评分、SPI-II评分、CRP、PIS是AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后的独立影响因素($P<0.05$), 见表3。

2.4 风险预测列线图模型构建、验证及网络计算器开发

基于NIHSS评分、SPI-II评分、CRP、PIS构建AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的风险预测列线图模型, 见图1。该列线图模型的一致性指数为0.894 [95%CI (0.765~0.913)]。Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验结果显示, 该列线图模型拟合较好($\chi^2=2.531$, $P=0.960$) ,

表2 PLT、MPV、PDW预测AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的ROC曲线分析结果

Table 2 Results of ROC curve analysis of PLT, MPV, and PDW for predicting poor prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy

| 指标 | AUC (95%CI) | 最佳截断值 | 约登指数 | 灵敏度 (%) | 特异度 (%) | P值 |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|---------|--------|
| PLT | 0.637 (0.563~0.707) | $191.3 \times 10^9/L$ | 0.338 | 81.25 | 52.59 | 0.024 |
| MPV | 0.636 (0.562~0.705) | 10.6 fl | 0.266 | 79.17 | 47.41 | 0.012 |
| PDW | 0.796 (0.730~0.852) | 15.3% | 0.283 | 56.25 | 88.15 | <0.001 |

表3 AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of the influencing factors of prognosis of rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy in patients with AIS

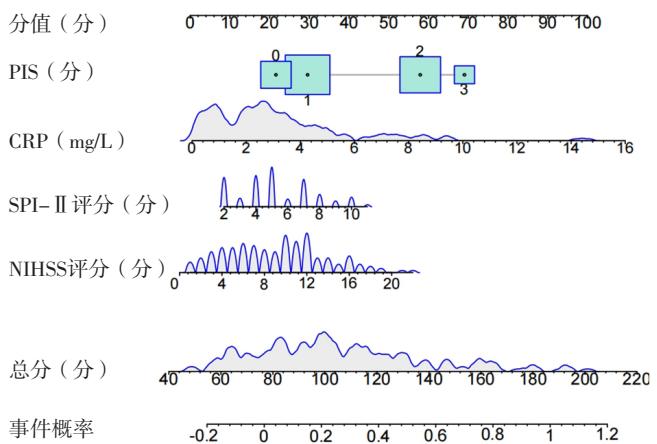
| 变量 | β | SE | Wald χ^2 值 | P值 | OR (95%CI) |
|----------|---------|-------|-----------------|--------|----------------------|
| 年龄 | 0.034 | 0.021 | 2.253 | 0.103 | 1.034 (0.993~1.078) |
| 心房颤动 | 0.822 | 0.800 | 1.056 | 0.304 | 2.274 (0.474~10.899) |
| 心率 | 0.015 | 0.027 | 0.320 | 0.572 | 1.016 (0.963~1.071) |
| DBP | 0.009 | 0.018 | 0.238 | 0.625 | 0.991 (0.957~1.027) |
| NIHSS评分 | 0.227 | 0.063 | 12.886 | <0.001 | 1.255 (1.106~1.420) |
| GCS评分 | 0.280 | 0.239 | 1.368 | 0.242 | 0.756 (0.473~1.208) |
| SPI-II评分 | 0.286 | 0.117 | 5.971 | 0.015 | 1.330 (1.058~1.673) |
| CRP | 0.431 | 0.118 | 13.457 | <0.001 | 1.539 (1.222~1.938) |
| Hb | 0.277 | 0.242 | 1.310 | 0.252 | 0.758 (0.472~1.218) |
| D-D | 0.274 | 0.284 | 0.936 | 0.333 | 1.316 (0.755~2.293) |
| PIS | 1.436 | 0.377 | 14.491 | <0.001 | 4.206 (2.007~8.811) |

见图2。ROC曲线分析结果显示, 该列线图模型预测AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的AUC为0.899 [95%CI (0.846~0.939)], 见图3。决策曲线分析结果显示, 当阈值概率为0.070~0.924时, 净获益率>0, 见图4。基于AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良风险预测列线图模型开发网络计算器 (<https://npmcls.shinyapps.io/DynNomappP/>)。

3 讨论

AIS患者行rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后能有效实现血管再通, 但静脉溶栓治疗后出血转化、血管再闭塞、再灌注损伤、脑水肿等并发症仍是临幊上尚未解决的问题, 这导致患者预后较差^[7]。本研究183例AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良发生率为26.2%, 与既往文献报道结果相似^[8]。本研究结果显示, NIHSS评分、SPI-II评分、CRP、PIS是AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后的独立影响因素。

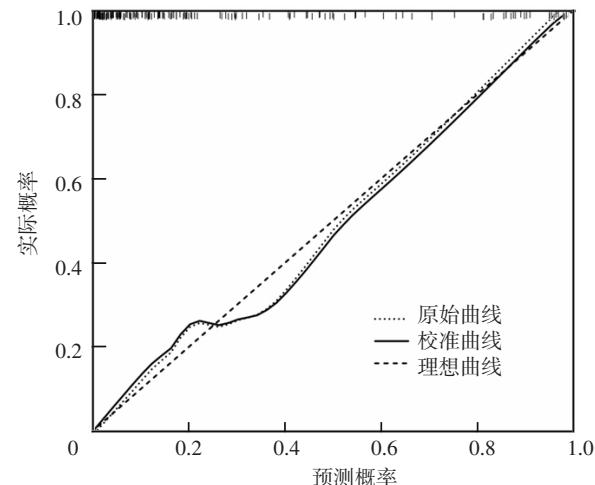
NIHSS可量化多个领域的神经功能缺陷, 通常用于测量



注: PIS=血小板指数评分, SPI-II=卒中预测工具-II, NIHSS=美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表。

图1 AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的风险预测列线图模型

Figure 1 The nomogram model for predicting the risk of poor prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy



见图2。列线图模型预测AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的校准曲线

Figure 2 Calibration curve of nomogram model for predicting poor prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy

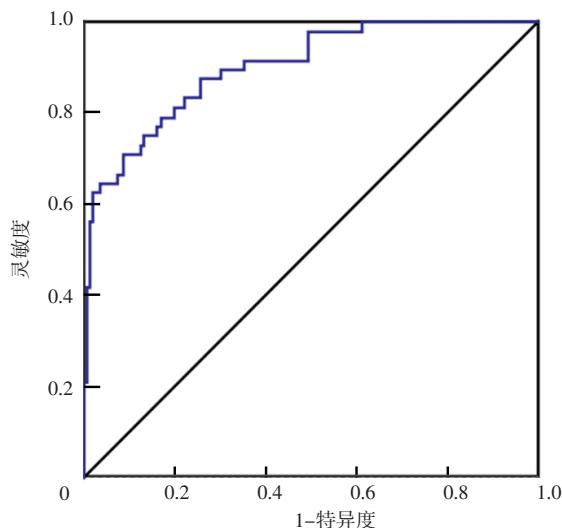


图3 列线图模型预测AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的ROC曲线

Figure 3 ROC curve of nomogram model for predicting poor prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy

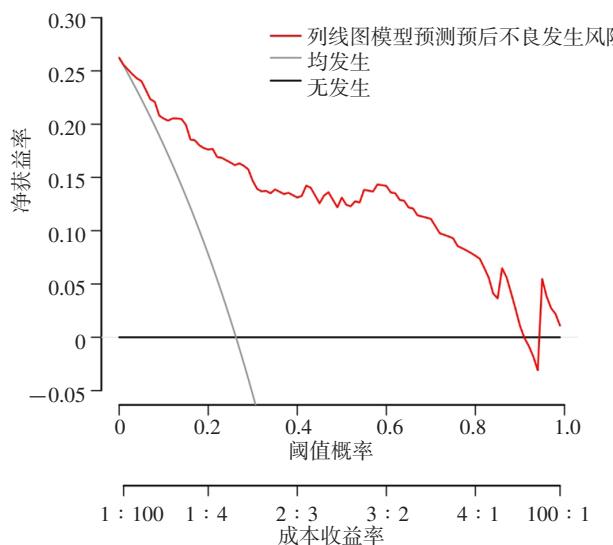


图4 列线图模型预测AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的决策曲线

Figure 4 Decision curve of nomogram model for predicting poor prognosis of patients with AIS after rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy

AIS患者疾病严重程度并预测血管内再通的治疗效果，其评分越高表明患者神经功能损伤越严重，rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后越差^[9]。SPI-II是根据血管危险因素制定的用于预测AIS患者复发风险的量表，其评分越高表明AIS患者复发风险越高^[10]。CRP能激活机体补体和抑制纤溶系统、促进血栓形成，进而损伤神经元^[11]。当细胞、体液和代谢机制清除脑坏死组织时，CRP会诱导炎症因子分泌，产生大量炎症递质，进一步损伤脑组织^[12]。

血小板具有维持血管内皮完整性和黏附、聚集、释放、促凝等功能，可参与AIS病理机制^[13]。临幊上评价血小板生物学活性和功能通常使用血小板指数，其包括PLT、MPV和PDW。本研究基于PLT、MPV、PDW预测AIS患者rt-PA静脉

溶栓治疗后预后不良的最佳截断值构建PIS。AIS发生时，血小板被激活并释放炎症因子和黏附分子，导致动脉粥样硬化斑块破裂而引发血凝块，导致脑血管血流不足^[14]。这一病理过程导致血小板数量、活性、大小和功能异常。而血小板过度活化和聚集会增加血栓形成和血管闭塞风险且诱导趋化因子释放，使得AIS患者进入恶性循环^[15]。在血小板指数中，PLT表示外周循环血中血小板数量，可反映机体血小板生成水平^[16]；MPV可反映机体血小板生成、形态结构和功能状态及骨髓中巨核细胞增生情况^[17]。PDW可反映机体血小板容积和大小的变异程度^[18]。本研究结果显示，预后不良患者PLT低于预后良好患者，MPV大于预后良好患者，PDW高于预后良好患者。研究发现，在血栓形成过程中，血小板会大量被消耗，进而导致PLT降低^[19]；入院时，PLT降低的AIS患者颅内出血风险升高，rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗并发症发生率较高^[20]。血小板消耗促使骨髓中巨核细胞产生血小板，这些血小板体积更大^[21]。在血小板活化过程中，血小板形态由双凹形变为球形并形成伪足，导致PDW升高^[22]。伪足与纤维蛋白原相互连接，进一步吸引血小板聚集，导致血栓形成，进而影响AIS患者预后^[23]。本研究构建的PIS可以全面反映血小板数量、活性、大小和功能。

本研究基于NIHSS评分、SPI-II评分、CRP、PIS构建了AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的风险预测列线图模型，其一致性指数为0.894，Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验结果显示，该列线图模型拟合较好，具有较高的准确性；ROC曲线分析结果显示，该列线图模型预测AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的AUC为0.899，表明该列线图模型对AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良具有一定预测价值。决策曲线分析结果显示，当阈值概率为0.070~0.924时，净获益率>0，提示该列线图模型可以为临床决策提供显著的净收益。网络计算器作为新兴预测工具已经广泛应用于临床各项研究中^[24]。将列线图可视化为网络计算器能够很大程度上解决传统列线图操作时间长、过程复杂和读取门槛高的问题，并利用简洁明了的界面和快捷的计算机处理技术增加列线图临床使用价值。本研究开发了预测AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良的网络计算器，简化了预后不良风险计算流程，使有效信息可视化，从而促进了模型的临床应用。

4 结论

综上所述，NIHSS评分、SPI-II评分、CRP、PIS是AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后的独立影响因素，基于上述因素构建的风险预测列线图模型对AIS患者rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后预后不良具有较好的区分能力、校准度及一定预测价值。开发的网络计算器能高效地协助临床医生做出诊疗决策和预后评估。本研究尚存在一定局限性：首先，本研究为单中心研究，列线图模型准确性可能受到区域性影响；其次，mRS是AIS患者最常用的预后评估量表，但全面性不足；最后，网络计算器缺乏外部验证，限制了其在网络中的推广。

作者贡献：陶飞进行文章的构思与设计；方晨光进行研究的实施与可行性分析；刘小菲进行资料收集、整理；田继文进行论文撰写及修订，负责文章的质量控制及审校，对文

章整体负责、监督管理；王芳统进行计学处理。

本文无利益冲突。

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