

· 论著 ·

血小板计数、红细胞分布宽度对急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者预后的预测价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨血小板计数(PLT)和红细胞分布宽度(RDW)在急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭预后预测中的价值。**方法** 选取2018年1月至2022年12月于南通市第三人民医院住院的急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者128例。收集患者性别和年龄等一般资料以及入院后1周内的肝肾功能、血常规、凝血指标、炎症指标及甲胎蛋白(AFP)等指标,计算终末期肝病模型(MELD)评分和终末期肝病模型联合血清钠(MELD-Na)评分。根据入组病例治疗后12周的生存状态分为生存组(104例)和死亡组(24例),比较两组患者总胆红素(TBil)、外周白细胞计数(WBC)、红细胞分布宽度(RDW)、MELD-Na评分、血谷氨酰转肽酶(GGT)、总胆固醇(TC)、载脂蛋白A(ApoA)、纤维蛋白原(FIB)、抗凝血酶III(AT-III)、血小板计数(PLT)和血钠(Na)等指标。采用Stata 14.0软件进行统计学分析。采用Logistic多因素回归分析筛选影响患者预后的危险因素;通过绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估上述危险因素对戊型肝炎肝衰竭预后的预测效能。**结果** 128例急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者中男性116例(90.62%),女性12例(9.38%);平均年龄(60.25 ± 9.96)岁。128例患者中并发感染52例,并发肝性脑病12例,55例进行人工肝治疗。死亡组患者年龄($t = -0.35, P = 0.36$)、性别($\chi^2 = 0.04, P = 0.85$)、感染发生率($\chi^2 = 1.97, P = 0.16$)、肝性脑病发生率($\chi^2 = 1.85, P = 0.17$)及人工肝治疗率($\chi^2 = 3.16, P = 0.08$)与生存组患者差异有统计学意义。死亡组患者血TBil水平($t = -3.18, P < 0.001$)、WBC计数($t = -2.41, P = 0.01$)、RDW值($Z = -2.40, P = 0.02$)以及MELD-Na评分($t = -2.18, P = 0.02$)显著高于生存组患者;而血GGT($Z = 2.40, P = 0.02$)、TC($t = 2.03, P = 0.02$)、ApoA($Z = 3.27, P < 0.001$)、FIB($Z = 2.30, P = 0.02$)、AT-III($t = 3.25, P < 0.001$)、PLT($t = 3.42, P < 0.001$)和Na($Z = 2.58, P = 0.01$)水平显著低于生存组患者,差异均有统计学意义。多元Logistic回归分析提示血RDW($OR = 1.45, 95\%CI: 1.04 \sim 2.12, P = 0.03$)、PLT计数($OR = 0.97, 95\%CI: 0.95 \sim 0.99, P = 0.04$)均为急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者12周预后的独立影响因素。Logistic回归分析建立回归方程 $\text{Logit}P = 26.01 - 0.03 \times \text{PLT} + 0.37 \times \text{RDW}$,根据此回归方程可得到一个包含PLT和RDW的模型命名为PRM。以PLT、RDW和PRW分别绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线),计算曲线下面积(AUC),PLT预测急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者12周预后的最佳Cut-off值为157.5,敏感性和特异性分别为49%和93%,AUC为0.7303;RDW预测预后的最佳Cut-off值为16.75,敏感性和特异性分别为53%和92%,AUC为0.6990;PRM预测预后的最佳Cut-off值为28.33,敏感性和特异性分别为67%和92%,AUC为0.8369。PRM的预测价值显著优于PLT($Z = 2.29, P = 0.02$)。**结论** 血RDW和血PLT计数为急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者12周预后的独立影响因素;由PLT、RDW组成的模型PRM可作为简单准确的预后指标用于评估急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者的预后。

【关键词】 肝炎, 戊型; 肝衰竭; 血小板; 红细胞分布宽度

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DOI: 10.3877/cma.j.issn.1674-1358.2023.05.004

基金项目: 江苏省中医药科技发展计划项目(No. MS2022093); 南通市市级科技计划项目(No. MSZ19083)

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the value of platelet count (PLT) and red blood cell distribution width (RDW) in predicting the prognosis of acute hepatitis E-induced liver failure. **Methods** Total of 128 patients with acute hepatitis E-induced liver failure who were hospitalized in Nantong Third People's Hospital, Affiliated Nantong Hospital 3 of Nantong University from January 2018 to December 2022 were selected. General data such as gender and age, liver and kidney function, blood routine, coagulation index, inflammation index and alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) of patients within one week after admission were collected, and the model of end-stage liver disease (MELD) score and model of end-stage liver disease combined serum sodium (MELD-Na) score were calculated. According to the survival status at 12 weeks after treatment, the enrolled patients were divided into survival group (104 cases) and death group (24 cases). The levels of total bilirubin (TBil), peripheral white blood cell count (WBC), red blood cell distribution width (RDW), MELD-Na score, serum glutamyltransferase (GGT), total cholesterol (TC), apolipoprotein A (ApoA), fibrinogen (FIB) and antithrombin-III (AT-III), platelet count (PLT), blood sodium (Na) and other indicators were compared between the two groups. Stata 14.0 software was used for statistical analysis. Logistic regression analysis was used to screen the risk factors affecting the prognosis of patients. The prognostic efficacy of these risk factors in hepatitis E-induced liver failure were evaluated by receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC). **Results** Among the 128 patients with acute hepatitis E-induced liver failure, 116 cases were males (90.62%) and 12 cases were females (9.38%), with an average age of (60.25 ± 9.96) years old. Among the 128 patients, 52 cases were complicated with infection, 12 cases were complicated with hepatic encephalopathy, and 55 cases were treated with artificial liver. In the death group, age ($t = -0.35, P = 0.36$), sex ($\chi^2 = 0.04, P = 0.85$), incidence of infection ($\chi^2 = 1.97, P = 0.16$), incidence of hepatic encephalopathy ($\chi^2 = 1.85, P = 0.17$) and treatment rate of artificial liver ($\chi^2 = 3.16, P = 0.08$). The difference was statistically significant compared with survival group. Serum TBil ($t = -3.18, P < 0.001$), WBC ($t = -2.41, P = 0.01$), RDW ($Z = -2.40, P = 0.02$) and MELD-Na score ($t = -2.18, P = 0.02$) of patients in death group were significantly higher than those of survival group, with significant differences. GGT ($Z = 2.40, P = 0.02$), TC ($t = 2.03, P = 0.02$), ApoA ($Z = 3.27, P < 0.001$), FIB ($Z = 2.30, P = 0.02$), AT-III ($t = 3.25, P < 0.001$), PLT ($t = 3.42, P < 0.001$), Na ($Z = 2.58, P = 0.01$) levels were significantly lower than those of survival group, the differences were statistically significant. Multiple Logistic regression analysis indicated RDW ($OR = 1.45, 95\%CI: 1.04-2.12, P = 0.03$) and PLT count ($OR = 0.97, 95\%CI: 0.95-0.99, P = 0.04$) were all independent prognostic factors of patients with acute hepatitis E-induced liver failure at 12 weeks. Logistic regression analysis results obtained regression equation LogitP = $26.01 - 0.03 \times PLT + 0.37 \times RDW$, according to a model including PLT and RDW which can be obtained and named PRM. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves of PLT, RDW and PRM were plotted respectively, and the area under the curve (AUC) were calculated. The optimal Cut-off value of PLT for predicting 12-week prognosis of patients with acute hepatitis E-induced liver failure was 157.5, the sensitivity and specificity were 49% and 93%, respectively, and the AUC was 0.7303. The optimal Cut-off value of RDW for predicting prognosis was 16.75, the sensitivity and specificity were 53% and 92%, respectively, and the AUC was 0.6990. The optimal Cut-off value of PRM was 28.33, the sensitivity and specificity were 67% and 92%, respectively, and the AUC was 0.8369. The predictive value of PRM was significantly better than that of PLT ($Z = 2.29, P = 0.02$). **Conclusions** Blood RDW and blood PLT count are independent factors of 12-week prognosis in patients with acute hepatitis E-induced liver failure. PRM model consisting of PLT and RDW could be used as a simple and accurate prognostic indicator to evaluate the prognosis of acute hepatitis E-induced liver failure.

【Key words】Hepatitis E; Liver failure; Platelet; Red blood cell distribution width

戊型肝炎是由戊型肝炎病毒 (hepatitis E virus, HEV) 感染引起、主要经粪-口途径传播的急性病毒性肝炎。近年来，我国戊型肝炎报告发病率呈上升趋势，2004年为1.27/10万，2019年升至2.02/10万^[1]。多数情况下，急性戊型肝炎具有自限

性且预后良好；但部分患者可发生肝衰竭甚至死亡。国内报道，急性戊型肝炎相关肝衰竭病死率为48.5%~53.3%^[2-3]。终末期肝病模型 (model for end-stage liver disease, MELD)^[4]通常被用作预测肝衰竭预后的工具，但目前仍缺乏全面和具体的评

估工具来预测戊型肝炎肝衰竭的预后。本研究探讨急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者的临床资料及其预后的影响因素，寻找一种更实用、更简便的预后预测指标，为早期识别和干预提供依据，现报道如下。

资料与方法

一、研究对象

回顾性分析2018年1月至2022年12月于南通市第三人民医院，南通大学附属南通第三医院住院的急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者128例，其中男性116例（90.62%），女性12例（9.38%）；年龄32~83岁，平均年龄（ 60.25 ± 9.96 ）岁。入选患者资料完整且至少随访3个月。

纳入标准：①年龄>18岁；②急性戊型肝炎诊断符合2022年中华医学会肝病学分会制定的《戊型肝炎防治共识》^[1]中诊断标准：近期丙氨酸氨基转移酶（alanine transaminase, ALT）异常，且血清抗-HEV IgM和抗-HEV IgG同时阳性，可诊断为急性戊型肝炎；③急性和亚急性肝衰竭诊断标准符合《肝衰竭诊治指南（2018年版）》^[5]。急性肝衰竭：急性起病，2周内出II度及以上肝性脑病（按IV级分类法划分）并有以下表现者：①极度乏力，并伴有明显厌食、腹胀、恶心和呕吐等严重消化道症状；②短期内黄疸进行性加深，血清总胆红素（total bilirubin, TBil） $\geqslant 10 \times$ 正常值上限（upper limit of normal, ULN）或每日上升 $\geqslant 17.1 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ；③有出血倾向，凝血酶原活动度（prothrombin time activity, PTA） $\leqslant 40\%$ ，或国际标准化比值（international standard ratio, INR） $\geqslant 1.5$ ，且排除其他原因；④肝脏进行性缩小。亚急性肝衰竭：起病较急，2~26周出现以下表现者：①极度乏力，有明显的消化道症状；②黄疸迅速加深，血清TBil $\geqslant 10 \times$ ULN或每日上升 $\geqslant 17.1 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ；③伴或不伴肝性脑病；④有出血表现，PTA $\leqslant 40\%$ （或INR $\geqslant 1.5$ ）并排除其他原因者。

排除标准：①合并病毒性肝炎、酒精性肝病、非酒精性脂肪性肝病、自身免疫性肝炎、原发性胆汁性胆管炎、原发性硬化性胆管炎、IgG4相关疾病、重叠综合征及药物性肝损伤等其他急慢性肝病者；②合并肝遗传性、代谢性疾病者；③经影像学检查明确存在原发性肝癌、肝脓肿等其他占位性肝病者；④有恶性肿瘤史或其他终末期疾病者；

⑤孕产妇；⑥合并其他血小板减少性疾病者；⑦行肝移植者。

本研究经过南通大学附属南通第三医院道德伦理委员会批准通过（伦理批件编号：EK2023026），所有样品采集及资料调查均取得患者及其家属知情同意并签字确认。

二、研究方法

1. 收集患者性别和年龄等一般资料以及入院后1周内的ALT、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶（aspartate aminotransferase, AST）、谷氨酰转肽酶（gamma-glutamyl transferase, GGT）、碱性磷酸酶（alkaline phosphatase, ALP）、乳酸脱氢酶、胆碱酯酶、白蛋白（albumin, ALB）、TBil、前白蛋白（prealbumin, PA）、甲胎蛋白（alpha fetoprotein, AFP）、补体C3、糖类抗原199（carbohydrate antigen 199, CA199）、总胆固醇（total cholesterol, TC）、载脂蛋白A（apo protein A, ApoA）、钠（sodium, Na）、肌酐（creatinine, Cr）、NK细胞计数（natural killer cell, NK）、凝血酶原时间（prothrombin time, PT）、INR、抗凝血酶III（antithrombin III, AT-III）、纤维蛋白原（fibrinogen, FIB）、白细胞计数（white blood cell, WBC）、红细胞计数（red blood cell, RBC）、血红蛋白（hemoglobin, HB）、血小板计数（platelet, PLT）、红细胞分布宽度（red blood cell distribution width, RDW）、平均血小板体积（mean platelet volume, MPV）、降钙素原（procalcitonin, PCT）和C-反应蛋白（C-reactive protein, CRP）等实验室指标。根据公式分别计算出终末期肝病模型（model for end-stage liver disease, MELD）、联合血钠的MELD（MELD-Na）评分。MELD评分 = $3.8 \times \ln[\text{TBil} (\text{mg/dL})] + 11.2 \times \ln[\text{INR}] + 9.6 \times \ln[\text{Cr} (\text{mg/dL})] + 6.4 \times$ 病因学（胆汁淤积或酒精为0，其他为1）^[4]。MELD-Na评分 = MELD评分 + 1.59 (135 - 血钠)，血钠取值范围为120~135 mmol/L (< 120 mmol/L记为120 mmol/L, > 135 mmol/L记为135 mmol/L, 120~135 mmol/L按实际数据计算)^[6]。

2. 治疗方法：入组患者均予保肝、降胆红素、补充白蛋白或血浆支持、营养支持、防治并发症等内科综合治疗。其中54例进行人工肝血浆置换治疗。

3. 疗效判断标准：急性、亚急性肝衰竭以临

床治愈率作为判断标准：①乏力、纳差、腹胀、尿少、出血倾向和肝性脑病等临床症状消失；②黄疸消退 ($T\text{Bil} \leq 2 \times \text{ULN}$)，肝脏大小恢复正常；③肝功能指标基本恢复；④PTA (INR) 恢复正常。主要疗效指标是生存率^[6]。根据入组病例治疗后12周的生存状态将入组患者分为生存组 (104例) 和死亡组 (24例)。

三、统计学处理

采用Stata 14.0软件进行统计分析，计量资料中年龄、TBil、ALP、PA、CHE、C3、TC、INR、AT-III、WBC、PLT、HB、MPV、MELD评分和MELD-Na评分符合正态分布，以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示，组间比较采用独立样本t检验。ALT、AST、ALB、GGT、LDH、AFP、CA199、ApoA、PCT、CRP、NK、FIB、RBC、RDW、Na和Cr为非正态分布的计量资料，采用中位数 (四分位数) [M (P25, P75)]表示，组间比较采用秩和检验。计数资料 (性别、并发感染、并发肝性脑病、人工肝治疗) 以例数 (%) 表示，组间比较采用Pearson卡方检验或Fisher's确切概率法。应用Logistic回归分析筛选影响患者预后的危险因素。通过绘制受试者工作特征曲线 (receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC) 评估各观察指标对戊型肝炎肝衰竭预后预测效能。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

一、一般资料

共纳入急性或亚急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者

128例，其中男性116例 (90.62%)，女性12例 (9.38%)；年龄32~83岁，平均年龄为 (60.25 ± 9.96) 岁。其中生存组104例，死亡组24例；并发感染48例 (37.50%)，并发肝性脑病12例 (9.38%)，54例 (42.19%) 进行人工肝治疗。死亡组患者年龄 ($t = -0.35, P = 0.36$)、性别 ($\chi^2 = 0.04, P = 0.85$)、感染发生率 ($\chi^2 = 1.97, P = 0.16$)、肝性脑病发生率 ($\chi^2 = 1.85, P = 0.17$) 及人工肝治疗率 ($\chi^2 = 3.16, P = 0.08$) 与生存组患者差异均有统计学意义。

二、生存组与死亡组患者各项实验室指标及MELD评分和MELD-Na评分

死亡组患者血TBil ($t = -3.18, P < 0.001$)、WBC ($t = -2.41, P = 0.01$)、RDW ($Z = -2.40, P = 0.02$)、MELD-Na评分 ($t = -2.18, P = 0.02$) 水平显著高于生存组，GGT ($Z = 2.40, P = 0.02$)、TC ($t = 2.03, P = 0.02$)、ApoA ($Z = 3.27, P < 0.001$)、FIB ($Z = 2.30, P = 0.02$)、AT-III ($t = 3.25, P < 0.001$)、PLT ($t = 3.42, P < 0.001$) 和Na ($Z = 2.58, P = 0.01$) 水平显著低于生存组，差异均有统计学意义。详见表2。

三、戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者预后影响因素的Logistic回归分析

对生存组和死亡组患者有差异的GGT、TC、ApoA、FIB、AT-III、PLT、Na、TBil、WBC、RDW和MELD-Na评分等指标进一步行单因素Logistic回归分析。对单因素分析有意义的ApoA、PLT、AT-III、Na、TBil、WBC和RDW等因素进一步进行多因素分析提示血RDW ($OR = 1.45$ 、

表1 生存组与死亡组患者一般资料

指标	生存组 (104例)	死亡组 (24例)	统计量	P值
年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	60.06 ± 0.92	61.07 ± 4.52	$t = -0.35$	0.36
性别 [例 (%)]			$\chi^2 = 0.04$	1.00 ^a
男	94 (90.38)	22 (91.67)		
女	10 (9.62)	2 (8.33)		
并发感染 [例 (%)]			$\chi^2 = 1.97$	0.16 ^b
是	36 (34.62)	12 (50.00)		
否	68 (65.38)	12 (50.00)		
并发肝性脑病 [例 (%)]			$\chi^2 = 1.85$	0.24 ^a
是	8 (7.69)	4 (16.67)		
否	96 (92.31)	20 (83.33)		
人工肝治疗 [例 (%)]			$\chi^2 = 3.16$	0.08 ^b
是	40 (38.46)	14 (58.33)		
否	64 (61.54)	10 (41.67)		

注：^a: Fisher's确切概率法，^b: Pearson卡方检验

表2 生存组与死亡组病例各项实验室指标

指标	生存组 (104例)	死亡组 (24例)	统计量	P值
ALT [M (P25, P75), U/L]	848.00 (537.00, 1 675.00)	180 (69.50, 1 604.00)	Z = 1.86	0.06
AST [M (P25, P75), U/L]	565.00 (184.00, 1 349.00)	250 (63.50, 1 087.50)	Z = 1.58	0.11
ALB [M (P25, P75), g/L]	32.60 (30.20, 34.60)	30.50 (30.15, 35.00)	Z = 0.38	0.71
TBil [$\bar{x} \pm s$, μmol/L]	246.68 ± 7.89	326.99 ± 10.60	t = -3.18	< 0.001
ALP [$\bar{x} \pm s$, U/L]	193.41 ± 7.69	163.93 ± 13.32	t = 1.71	0.05
GGT [M (P25, P75), U/L]	175.00 (106.00, 302.00)	90.00 (75.00, 165.00)	Z = 2.40	0.02
LDH [M (P25, P75), U/L]	220.00 (180.00, 329.00)	295.00 (212.00, 478.50)	Z = -1.81	0.07
PA ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/L)	98.94 ± 7.65	87.73 ± 7.69	t = 0.68	0.25
CHE ($\bar{x} \pm s$, U/L)	4 311.45 ± 173.79	3 665.13 ± 575.28	t = 1.43	0.08
C3 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	0.67 ± 0.09	0.42 ± 0.03	t = 1.31	0.10
AFP [M (P25, P75), ng/ml]	7.10 (4.06, 40.20)	7.20 (3.06, 16.80)	Z = 0.82	0.41
CA199 [M (P25, P75), U/ml]	56.62 (24.18, 145.00)	45.20 (8.60, 70.16)	Z = 1.09	0.28
TC ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	3.36 ± 0.12	2.77 ± 0.28	t = 2.03	0.02
ApoA [M (P25, P75), g/L]	0.52 (0.42, 0.72)	0.33 (0.18, 0.50)	Z = 3.27	< 0.001
PCT [M (P25, P75), ng/ml]	0.52 (0.33, 0.82)	0.68 (0.43, 0.81)	Z = -1.04	0.30
CRP [M (P25, P75), mg/L]	9.11 (5.63, 17.30)	12.90 (4.25, 41.50)	Z = -1.03	0.30
NK [M (P25, P75), 个/μl]	130.00 (70.00, 176.00)	108.00 (75.50, 140.00)	Z = 1.21	0.22
INR ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.87 ± 0.08	2.06 ± 0.13	t = -1.10	0.14
FIB [M (P25, P75), g/L]	2.12 (1.86, 2.72)	1.71 (1.58, 2.26)	Z = 2.30	0.02
AT-III ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	64.56 ± 2.19	49.17 ± 2.63	t = 3.25	< 0.001
WBC ($\bar{x} \pm s$, × 10 ⁹ /L)	6.55 ± 0.26	8.23 ± 0.92	t = -2.41	0.01
RBC [M (P25, P75), × 10 ¹² /L]	4.53 (4.24, 4.89)	4.48 (3.56, 4.80)	Z = 1.12	0.26
PLT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, × 10 ⁹ /L)	162.00 ± 6.19	112.93 ± 13.10	t = 3.42	< 0.001
RDW [M (P25, P75), %]	14.20 (13.40, 14.70)	16.80 (14.00, 19.45)	Z = -2.40	0.02
HB ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	140.91 ± 1.82	136.40 ± 6.06	t = 0.95	0.17
MPV ($\bar{x} \pm s$, fL)	11.53 ± 0.14	11.28 ± 0.23	t = 0.81	0.21
Na [M (P25, P75), mmol/L]	137.10 (135.70, 138.50)	135.6 (132.8, 136.7)	Z = 2.58	0.01
Cr [M (P25, P75), μmol/L]	67.50 (57.00, 80.60)	67.40 (60.50, 77.85)	Z = 0.06	0.95
MELD评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	20.66 ± 0.54	23.00 ± 1.89	t = -1.63	0.05
MELD-Na评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	21.42 ± 0.58	25.25 ± 2.70	t = -2.18	0.02

$P = 0.03$ 、95%CI: 1.04~2.12) 和PLT计数 ($OR = 0.97$ 、 $P = 0.04$ 、95%CI: 0.95~0.99) 均为急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者12周预后的独立影响因素, 见表3。

四、PLT、RDW、PRM对戊型肝炎肝衰竭预后预测ROC曲线分析

通过上述Logistic回归分析结果得出回归方程 Logit P = 26.01 - 0.03 × PLT + 0.37 × RDW。根据此回归方程可得到1个新的预测模型。将此包含PLT和RDW的模型命名为PRM, 即PRM = 26.01 - 0.03 × PLT + 0.37 × RDW, PRM值越大, 患者病

死率越高。将PLT、RDW和PRM分别绘制ROC曲线, 计算曲线下面积 (area under the curve, AUC), 评估上述3项指标对戊型肝炎肝衰竭预后预测效能。结果显示: PLT预测预后的最佳Cut-off值为157.5, 敏感性和特异性分别为49%和93%, AUC为0.7303; RDW预测预后的最佳Cut-off值为16.75, 敏感性和特异性分别为53%和92%, AUC为0.6990; PRM预测预后的最佳Cut-off值为28.33, 敏感性和特异性分别为67%和92%, AUC为0.8369。PRM的预测价值显著优于PLT ($Z = 2.29$ 、 $P = 0.02$), 见表4和图1。

表3 戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者预后影响因素的 Logistic 回归分析

指标	单因素				多因素					
	OR值	Z值	95%CI	P值	OR值	β值	S.E.值	Wald χ^2 值	95%CI	P值
TBil ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	1.01	2.60	1.00~1.01	0.01	1.00	-0.01	0.01	0.23	0.99~1.01	0.63
GGT (U/L)	1.00	-1.63	0.99~1.00	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
TC (mmol/L)	0.52	-1.95	0.27~1.00	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—
ApoA (g/L)	0.01	-3.11	0.00~0.12	< 0.001	0.05	-3.00	2.21	1.85	0.00~3.76	0.17
FIB (g/L)	1.07	1.82	0.99~1.15	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
AT-III (%)	0.94	-2.87	0.90~0.98	< 0.001	0.96	-0.04	0.03	2.08	0.90~1.02	0.15
WBC ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)	1.27	2.21	1.03~1.58	0.03	1.39	0.33	0.20	2.78	0.94~2.06	0.10
PLT ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)	0.98	-3.02	0.96~0.99	< 0.001	0.97	-0.03	0.01	4.11	0.95~0.99	0.04
RDW (%)	1.36	2.94	1.11~1.67	< 0.001	1.45	0.37	0.17	4.68	1.04~2.12	0.03
Na (mmol/L)	0.79	-2.38	0.65~0.96	0.02	0.82	-0.20	0.16	1.58	0.89~1.68	0.21
MELD-Na评分	1.08	1.83	0.99~1.18	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—

注：“—”表示单因素分析无统计学意义的指标，未行多因素分析

表4 PLT、RDW 和 PRM 对戊型肝炎肝衰竭预后预测效能

指标	Cut-off值	敏感性 (%)	特异性 (%)	AUC	95%CI
PLT	157.50	0.49	0.93	0.7303	0.59~0.87
RDW	16.75	0.53	0.92	0.6990	0.53~0.87
PRM	28.33	0.67	0.92	0.8369	0.73~0.94

注：应用 Medcalc 软件行 AUC 的两两比较：PRM vs. PLT: $Z = 2.29, P = 0.02$; PRM vs. RDW: $Z = 1.55, P = 0.12$; RDW vs. PLT: $Z = 0.26, P = 0.80$

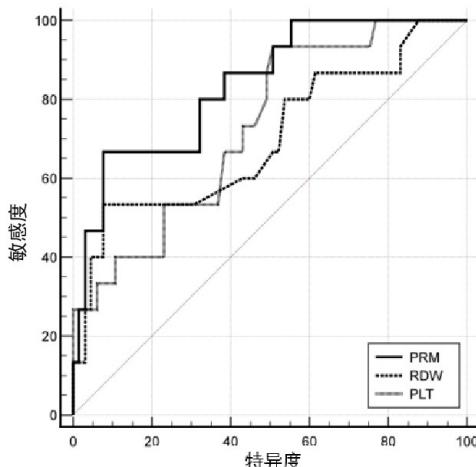


图1 RDW、PLT和PRM预测戊型肝炎肝衰竭预后的ROC曲线

讨 论

肝衰竭病因多样且病死率极高，为临床常见的严重肝病症候群。肝炎病毒相关性肝衰竭对公众健康造成严重威胁。全球流行病学调查显示戊型肝炎病毒是急性肝衰竭最常见的病因^[7-8]。研究报道，HEV相关肝衰竭发生率为4%~75%，中位发生率为21%^[9-11]。国内外研究显示，HEV相关肝衰竭中男性比例为64.0%~97.6%^[2, 12-13]，本研究中男

性患者占90.62%，提示男性急性戊型肝炎患者更易发生肝衰竭，与国内外研究一致。

目前越来越多研究表明，在排除感染的影响下，全身炎症反应与肝衰竭发病有关，全身炎症反应在肝衰竭发生和发展过程中有着重要作用。无论是慢性肝衰竭还是急性肝衰竭，在病情发展过程中易合并感染^[14]，从而诱发或加重炎症反应。RDW是血常规指标，反映外周血红细胞体积变异程度，目前已有多项研究证实，RDW可作为一种

炎症因子预测多种疾病的预后如肺癌^[15]、急性心肌梗死^[16]以及病毒性肝炎^[17]，RDW可作为慢加急性乙型肝炎肝衰竭患者90 d死亡的独立预测因子^[18]。本研究也提示高水平血RDW是戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者12周病死率的独立危险因素。可能由于TNF-α、IL-1b和IL-6等炎症因子易抑制促红细胞生成素(erythropoietin, EPO)的生成，导致红细胞生成减少^[19]，炎症细胞因子还可通过对铁代谢和骨髓功能产生影响，使未成熟红细胞进入外周血导致RDW升高^[20]。大多数发展为肝功能衰竭的HEV患者通常经历一个炎症过程。戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者RDW高于非肝衰竭的戊型肝炎患者，RDW增加与肝功能衰竭发生率呈正相关。另一方面，RDW变化与戊型肝炎常见并发症有关，这可能是戊型肝炎患者RDW升高的另一种机制^[21-23]。

本研究提示，血PLT低水平是戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者病情恶化的独立危险因素，与国内外其他研究一致^[24]。有研究表明，血小板在组织修复和肝脏再生中发挥作用^[25]。血小板活化刺激致密颗粒衍生的血清素释放，随后分泌α-颗粒内容物，诱导肝再生。因此，血小板计数可能反映血清素、血小板相关的生长因子和血管内皮细胞相关生长因子的含量及活性，上述因子对肝细胞再生起到促进作用^[26]。有报道显示急性HEV感染者可并发严重的血小板减少症，且血小板减少随着HEV发展而进一步加重，尤其是HEV相关急性肝衰竭患者^[27]。急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者的血小板计数显著降低，HEV的直接破坏作用和系统信息可能共同作用而影响血小板计数，HEV感染和信息介导的血小板过度激活可能是血小板下降的主要原因^[28-29]。

综上，戊型肝炎是急性病毒性肝炎最常见的病因之一，每年约2 000万人发生HEV感染，与HEV感染有关的死亡病例有56 000例^[30]。戊型肝炎肝衰竭是一种严重的重症肝损伤综合征，病死率很高。本研究提示血RDW、血PLT计数均为急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者12周预后的独立影响因素，PLT、RDW以及以其为基础的模型PRM可以作为一个简单准确的指标用于评估急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭的预后。但本研究为单中心回顾性研究，样本量偏少，未来需要更多多中心大样本进一步证实。

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(收稿日期: 2023-04-10)

(本文编辑: 孙荣华)

李兆明, 章颖, 刘先进. 血小板计数、红细胞分布宽度对急性戊型肝炎肝衰竭患者预后的预测价值 [J/CD]. 中华实验和临床感染病杂志 (电子版), 2023,17(5):307-314.