

· 论 著 ·

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者红细胞分布宽度、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值及预后的相关性分析^{*}

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摘要:目的 探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者红细胞分布宽度(RDW)、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)和血小板与淋巴细胞比值(PLR)的变化,探讨其作为COPD患者预后判断检测指标的价值。方法 收集2016年9月至2017年6月该院收治的138例COPD患者,随访患者一年后的生存或死亡情况,并将其分为生存组和死亡组。分析COPD患者基线RDW、NLR和PLR,采用Cox回归分析探讨RDW、NLR和PLR与患者预后的关系,采用Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析不同RDW、NLR和PLR COPD患者间的预后差异。结果 生存组的基线RDW、NLR、心肌肌钙蛋白T(cTNT)、氨基末端B型尿钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)和高敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)水平明显低于死亡组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。多因素分析结果显示,排除其他各因素影响后,RDW、NLR和PLR仍是决定COPD患者预后的潜在危险因素。RDW、NLR和PLR的中位数值分别为14.45%、6.15、187.68,Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析结果显示,RDW<14.45%组预后生存明显优于RDW≥14.45%组($P < 0.001$);NLR<6.15组预后生存明显优于NLR≥6.15组($P < 0.001$);PLR<187.68组与PLR≥187.68组预后生存比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论 COPD患者RDW和NLR升高与其死亡风险的增加密切相关,RDW和NLR可作为COPD患者预后判断的潜在指标。

关键词:慢性阻塞性肺疾病; 红细胞分布宽度; 中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值; 预后**DOI:**10.3969/j.issn.1673-4130.2020.24.003**文章编号:**1673-4130(2020)24-2953-05**中图法分类号:**R563**文献标识码:**A

Correlation analysis of red blood cell distribution, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and prognosis in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease^{*}

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Abstract: Objective To explore changes of red cell distribution width (RDW), neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet to lymphocyte ratio (PLR) in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients, and evaluate their value as the prognosis index in COPD patients. **Methods** A total of 138 patients with COPD were collected from September 2016 to June 2017, patients were followed up for the survival or death situation after one year, and were divided into survival group and death group. Baseline RDW, NLR and PLR values in COPD patients were analyzed, Cox regression analysis was used to explore the relationship of RDW, NLR and PLR with the prognosis of patients, and the Kaplan-Meier survival curve was used to analyze the difference of prognosis in COPD patients with different values of RDW, NLR and PLR. **Results** The baseline RDW, NLR, cardiac troponin T (cTNT), N terminal pro B type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) and hypersensitive-CRP (hs-CRP) of COPD patients in the survival group were significantly lower than those in the death group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate analysis showed that after excluding other factors, RDW, NLR and PLR were still potential risk factors for the prognosis of COPD patients. The median values of RDW, NLR and PLR were 14.45%, 6.15 and 187.68 respectively, the COPD patients were divided into ≥ median array group and < median array group, and Kaplan Meier survival curve

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was analyzed. The results showed that the prognosis of RDW<14.45% group was significantly better than that of RDW≥14.45% group ($P<0.001$), the prognosis of NLR<6.15 group was better than that of NLR≥6.15 group ($P<0.001$), and there was no significant difference between PLR<187.68 group and PLR≥187.68 group ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** The increase of RDW and NLR in COPD patients closely related to the increased risk of death. RDW and NLR can be used as potential prognostic indicators for COPD patients.

Key words: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; red cell distribution width; neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; prognosis

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是世界范围内导致人类死亡的第四大病因,其发病率和病死率近年来呈现上升趋势^[1]。COPD是以气流阻塞为特征的一种慢性呼吸系统疾病,常表现为系统性、全身性的炎性反应,与多种并发症的发生密切相关。流行病学调查显示,心血管疾病是COPD最常见的并发症,这一方面与两者共同的危险因素有关,如吸烟、不良饮食习惯、运动缺乏及社会经济压力等;另一方面,COPD患者低度的全身性炎性反应也是其并发心血管疾病的重要因素之一^[2]。

研究表明,红细胞分布宽度(RDW)可作为心血管疾病发生的独立危险因素,RDW的增加可提示心血管疾病患者的不良预后^[3]。另有文献显示,COPD患者的RDW也明显增加,并对COPD合并心力衰竭诊断具有一定价值^[4],而CEYLAN等^[5]研究了中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)和血小板与淋巴细胞比值(PLR)作为心脏炎性反应和肿瘤标志物的价值,KEMAL等^[6]和KAYRAK等^[7]研究证明了NLR、PLR升高在肺癌和肺栓塞中的临床意义,但目前有关RDW联合NLR、PLR与COPD患者预后的关系的研究鲜见报道。因此,本研究旨在通过分析COPD患者RDW、NLR、PLR的变化,探讨RDW、NLR和PLR作为COPD患者预后判断检测指标的价值,为临床COPD的死亡风险预估提供新的途径与方法。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取2016年9月至2017年6月在南京大学医学院附属金陵医院呼吸内科诊断为COPD的患者共138例,其中男103例,女35例;年龄43~91岁,平均(66.90 ± 14.88)岁。COPD诊断标准符合中华医学会呼吸病学会COPD诊断标准^[8]。排除标准:既往患有恶性肿瘤、自身免疫性疾病、血液系统疾病、严重肝肾功能不全等,以及近2个月内有输血、手术治疗、抗炎药物治疗史。所有患者入院后完成查体及病史收集,即刻抽取静脉血检测血常规及血清生化相关指标。随访患者一年后的生存或死亡情况,并将其分为生存组和死亡组两个亚组。生存组83例,其中男49例,女34例;年龄43~72岁,平均(60.45 ± 11.26)岁。死亡组55例,其中男35例,女20例;年龄49~91岁,平均(69.18 ± 19.39)岁。本研究通过医院伦理委员会批准,入选对象均签署知情同意书。

1.2 仪器与试剂 血液RDW、血红蛋白(Hb)、白细

胞计数(WBC)、中性粒细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数、血小板计数(PLT)和平均红细胞体积(MCV)检测运用SYSMEX XE-2100全自动血液分析仪(日本希森美康公司)进行;血清氨基末端B型尿钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)、心肌肌钙蛋白T(cTNT)水平检测运用Roche cobas e411全自动化学发光分析仪(瑞士罗氏公司)进行;高敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)水平检测运用HITACHI 7600-210全自动生化分析仪(日本日立公司)进行;所有检测试剂均为配套试剂及标准品。用于血常规分析的标本采用含乙二胺四乙酸二钾的抗凝管(美国BD公司)收集;用于生化分析的标本采用含分离胶的促凝管(美国BD公司)收集。

1.3 检测方法 RDW采用公式 $RDW=(MCV \text{ 的差异}/MCV) \times 100\%$ 测得;NLR通过红细胞计数绝对值和淋巴细胞计数绝对值的比值获得;PLR通过PLT绝对值和淋巴细胞计数绝对值的比值获得;Hb采用十二磺基硫酸钠(SLS)法测定;WBC采用鞘流电阻抗(DC)/射频(RF)检测法测定;MCV采用公式 $MCV=(\text{红细胞比积}/\text{红细胞计数}) \times 10$ 测得;NT-proBNP、cTNT采用电化学发光免疫分析法测定;hs-CRP采用免疫比浊法测定;测定前用相应校准品定标,用低、中和高值质控品进行室内质控分析。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据统计分析。数据分析前各组数据均以Kolmogorov-Smirnov法检验其分布特征;正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用两组独立样本的t检验;非正态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$ 表示,两组间比较采用两个独立样本的非参数检验。计数资料以频数或百分率表示,两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用描述性统计法计算观察指标的中位数值。采用Cox回归分析计算观察指标的OR值和95%CI。采用Kaplan-Meier生存分析法绘制观察指标在不同水平下的生存曲线,并做Log-rank检验进行比较。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 COPD患者的基线临床资料比较 138例COPD患者的年龄、性别及各指标基线水平的比较,见表1。结果显示,生存组COPD患者的基线RDW、NLR、cTNT、NT-proBNP和hs-CRP水平低于死亡组,基线Hb水平高于死亡组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

减少对慢性炎症性疾病的影响尚不明确,但在急性炎症性疾病如败血症或菌血症中,淋巴细胞的减少与预后不良相关^[18]。NLR 和 PLR 已被广泛地应用于临床实践中,可作为预测和识别社区获得性肺炎患者死亡的高度敏感标志物^[19],并被发现在紧急情况下识别菌血症可优于 CRP、WBC 和中性粒细胞计数^[20],并且 NLR 和 PLR 的升高可用于评估晚期肺癌患者的病情严重程度和预后^[21]。既往研究表明,高氧化应激状态可导致 RDW 的增加^[22];炎性细胞因子也可通过抑制红细胞的成熟过程,刺激造血,促使幼红细胞进入血液循环和白细胞增加,导致 RDW、NLR 和 PLR 升高^[13,16]。COPD 是一种慢性炎症性疾病,其患者体内存在高水平的炎性细胞因子;且由于长期的慢性缺氧,其体内的高氧化应激状态均可诱导 RDW 的增加。此外,严重的组织缺氧和 CO₂ 潘留,也可反馈激活神经系统内分泌系统,促进促红细胞生成素的分泌,导致红系增生加快,RDW 进一步增加^[3-4]。因此,本文通过分析 138 例 COPD 患者的 RDW、NLR 和 PLR 基线水平,探讨不同 RDW、NLR 和 PLR 与 COPD 患者预后的关系,旨在为 COPD 患者预后判断的潜在指标提供新的临床证据。

本研究结果显示,NLR 在死亡组与生存组之间的差异较 WBC、CRP 更为明显;死亡组的 RDW 和 NLR 明显高于生存组,这可能是其体内高氧化应激状态、严重的炎性反应及神经系统激活共同作用的结果。提示高 RDW 和 NLR 可能与 COPD 患者的不良预后相关。为进一步探讨 RDW、NLR 和 PLR 与预后生存的关系,笔者通过多因素 Cox 回归分析发现,RDW、NLR 和 PLR 是决定 COPD 患者预后的潜在危险因素;进一步生存分析结果显示,PLR < 187.68 组与 PLR ≥ 187.68 组预后生存比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。而 RDW 和 NLR 低于中位数值的 COPD 患者的预后生存明显优于高于中位数值的患者,提示 RDW 和 NLR 可作为 COPD 患者预后判断的新指标,高 RDW 和 NLR 与 COPD 患者的不良预后密切相关。

4 结 论

COPD 患者 RDW 和 NLR 升高与其死亡风险的增加密切相关,RDW 和 NLR 可作为 COPD 患者预后判断的潜在指标,为临床 COPD 的死亡风险预估提供新的途径与方法。

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(上接第 2956 页)

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