

脑利钠肽水平联合肺动脉CT评估老年心力衰竭患者预后的价值

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【摘要】目的:研究脑利钠肽(BNP)水平联合肺动脉电子计算机断层扫描(CT)评估老年心力衰竭(HF)患者预后的价值。**方法:**选取100例HF患者,根据5年随访的患者生存情况将其分为存活组($n=54$)和死亡组($n=46$)。检测并比较两组血清BNP水平;回顾肺动脉CT结果,比较右肺动脉直径(RPAD)、室间隔厚度(IVST)、升主动脉直径(AA)、降主动脉直径(PA)、左肺动脉直径(LPAD)以及主肺动脉直径(MPAD)。**结果:**与死亡组比较,存活组血清BNP水平、RPAD、LPAD显著降低,IVST显著升高,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);血清BNP水平与RPAD、LPAD呈正相关,与IVST呈负相关,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与单一指标评估相比,BNP水平联合肺动脉CT评估的灵敏度、特异性、准确度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值、ROC曲线下面积显著升高($P<0.05$)。**结论:**BNP水平联合肺动脉CT评估老年HF患者预后的特异性、灵敏度以及准确度更高,具有较高的临床参考价值。

【关键词】心力衰竭;老年;脑利钠肽;肺动脉;电子计算机断层扫描

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Value of brain natriuretic peptide level combined with pulmonary artery CT in evaluating the prognosis of elderly patients with heart failure

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Abstract: Objective To explore the value of the combination of brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) level and pulmonary artery computed tomography (CT) in evaluating the prognosis of elderly patients with heart failure (HF). **Methods** A total of 100 HF patients were enrolled and then divided into survival group ($n=54$) and death group ($n=46$) according to their survival status during 5-year follow-up. The serum BNP levels were detected and compared between two groups. Pulmonary artery CT examination was also carried out to obtain the right pulmonary artery diameter (RPAD), interventricular septal thickness (IVST), ascending aorta diameter (AA), descending aorta diameter (PA), left pulmonary artery diameter (LPAD) and main pulmonary artery diameter (MPAD). **Results** Compared with those in death group, the serum BNP level, RPAD and LPAD in survival group were significantly decreased, and IVST was significantly increased, with statistical differences ($P<0.05$). Serum BNP level was positively correlated with RPAD and LPAD, while it was negatively correlated with IVST, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Compared with single indicator, the combination of BNP level and pulmonary artery CT for prognosis evaluation had significantly higher sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, positive predictive value, negative predictive value and area under ROC curve ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** BNP level combined with pulmonary artery CT has higher specificity, sensitivity and accuracy in evaluating the prognosis of elderly HF patients, with a higher clinical reference value.

Keywords: heart failure; elderly; brain natriuretic peptide; pulmonary artery; computed tomography

前言

心力衰竭(HF)作为临床常见的一种心血管疾

病,是由于机体心脏的舒张和收缩功能障碍引起的心排量不足而导致的心脏循环障碍症候群,多发于老年群体^[1]。HF在临床中可表现为下肢水肿、心悸、乏力、气促等,导致机体心功能降低,对患者生活质量及生命安全产生严重威胁^[2]。据相关调查结果显示,老年HF患者5年生存率仅约50%,改善患者的预后是当前临床研究的重点内容之一^[3]。目前,临床

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多采用生化指标对 HF 患者的预后进行判断,进而为临床干预提供指导。脑利钠肽(BNP)为钠尿肽族成员之一,有着抑制机体交感神经、扩血管、利尿等作用,并通过其作用调节机体的心功能,在心功能降低患者体内,其水平异常升高^[4-5]。BNP 在 HF 预后的评估中具有较高的临床价值,但其对预后的判断仍不够确切^[6]。肺动脉电子计算机断层扫描(CT)是指对机体肺动脉管腔各参数及心脏射血功能进行综合判断,进而整体判断机体的心脏功能,对机体心脏心室的收缩能力有着较高的诊断与预测能力^[7-8]。目前国内关于 BNP 联合肺动脉 CT 评估 HF 患者预后的研究较少,值得深入探讨。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2013年10月~2015年10月在郴州市第一人民医院就诊的100例HF患者,其中,男54例,女46例;年龄60~86岁,平均(72.14±6.49)岁;身体质量指数(BMI)20.86~28.09 kg/m²,平均(23.98±3.84) kg/m²;HF类型:风湿性心瓣膜病心衰19例,心肌病心衰25例,高血压病心衰12例,冠心病心衰31例,其他因素心衰13例。参照美国纽约心脏病学会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)^[9]心功能分级:I级26例,II级22例,III级24例,IV级28例。5年随访,根据患者的生存情况将其分为存活组和死亡组,分别为54和46例。两组患者性别、年龄、BMI、HF类型、NYHA心功能分级比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表1),具有可比性。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较
Tab.1 Comparison of general information between two groups of patients

项目	存活组(n=54)	死亡组(n=46)	t/χ ² 值	P值
性别[例(%)]			0.023	0.887
男	29(53.70)	25(54.35)		
女	25(46.30)	21(45.65)		
年龄/岁	71.69±6.84	72.30±6.41	0.372	0.708
BMI/kg·m ²	24.13±3.77	23.82±3.85	0.459	0.639
HF类型[例(%)]			0.473	0.492
风湿性心瓣膜病心衰	10(18.52)	9(19.57)		
心肌病心衰	14(25.93)	11(23.91)		
高血压病心衰	6(11.11)	6(13.04)		
冠心病心衰	17(31.48)	14(30.43)		
其他因素心衰	7(12.96)	6(13.04)		
NYHA心功能分级[例(%)]			0.454	0.501
I级	14(25.93)	12(26.09)		
II级	12(22.22)	10(21.74)		
III级	13(24.07)	11(23.91)		
IV级	15(27.78)	13(28.26)		

1.2 纳入和排除标准

纳入标准:(1)参照《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南2014》^[10]中HF诊断标准,所有患者均确诊为HF;(2)年龄大于60岁;(3)左心室射血分数(LVEF)正常(即LVEF大于40%)的患者;(3)左心室舒张功能异常、左心室舒张末期容积(LVEDV)不高于97 mL/m²的患者;(5)临床资料完整患者;(6)临床依从性较高患者。排除标准:(1)合并心包、瓣膜疾病患者;(2)合并浸润型、肥厚性心肌病患者;(3)合并恶性肿瘤、肝肾疾病、糖尿病等患者;(4)合并重度贫血或严重感染患者;(5)失访患者。

1.3 研究方法

1.3.1 血清BNP水平检测 在患者被纳入研究后的第2天清晨抽取空腹肘静脉血2 mL,置于EP管内,常温下静置1 h后,采用离心法分离出血清,于零下80℃保存待测。采用放射免疫分析法检测血清BNP水平,试剂盒购自上海信帆生物科技有限公司。

1.3.2 肺动脉CT检查 采用多层螺旋CT(深圳安科高技术股份有限公司,型号:ANATOM16)对患者进行全肺影像扫描,对不同窗位和窗宽进行调节后,分别测量两组患者右肺动脉直径(RPAD)、室间隔厚度(IVST)、升主动脉直径(AA)、降主动脉直径(PA)、

左肺动脉直径(LPAD)以及主肺动脉直径(MPAD), 上述数据由经验丰富的两位影像医师共同测定, 并取其平均值。肺动脉CT正常的参考值:RPAD 为(1.9±0.3) cm,IVST为5~10 mm,AA为(3.2±0.5) cm, PA 为(2.5±0.4) cm,LPAD 为(2.1±0.4) cm,MPAD 为(2.4±0.2) cm^[11]。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS19.0统计学软件分析,数据符合正态分布,计量资料采用均数±标准差表示,采用*t*检验;计数资料采用例或百分比(%)表示,采用 χ^2 进行检验;采用Pearson相关系数分析血清BNP水平和肺动脉成像结果与患者生存情况的相关性;采用ROC曲线评价血清BNP水平、肺动脉CT成像及其联合检测对老年HF患者预后的效能。*P*<0.05表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者血清BNP水平、肺动脉CT成像结果比较

存活组患者血清BNP水平、RPAD、LPAD均显著低于死亡组,IVST显著高于死亡组,差异均具有统计

学意义(*P*<0.05, 表2);两组患者AA、PA、MPAD 比较差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05, 表2)。

表2 两组患者血清BNP水平、肺动脉CT成像结果比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Tab.2 Comparison of serum brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) level and pulmonary artery CT imaging results between two groups (Mean±SD)

指标	存活组(n=54)	死亡组(n=46)	<i>t</i> 值	<i>P</i> 值
BNP/pg·mL ⁻¹	1 255.35±311.37	2 134.18±621.29	7.905	0.000
RPAD/mm	20.24±3.20	34.36±5.30	7.523	0.004
IVST/mm	7.66±1.02	5.97±1.15	5.473	0.032
AA/mm	31.05±3.41	30.26±3.42	0.765	0.773
PA/mm	30.35±4.19	31.25±4.37	0.931	0.472
LPAD/mm	20.36±2.30	23.56±5.53	5.482	0.027
MPAD/mm	32.76±5.09	32.15±5.29	0.756	0.779

2.2 血清BNP水平与肺动脉成像结果相关性分析

根据Pearson相关分析结果可知,血清BNP水平与RPAD、LPAD呈正相关;而与IVST呈负相关,差异均具有统计学意义(*P*<0.05),见图1。

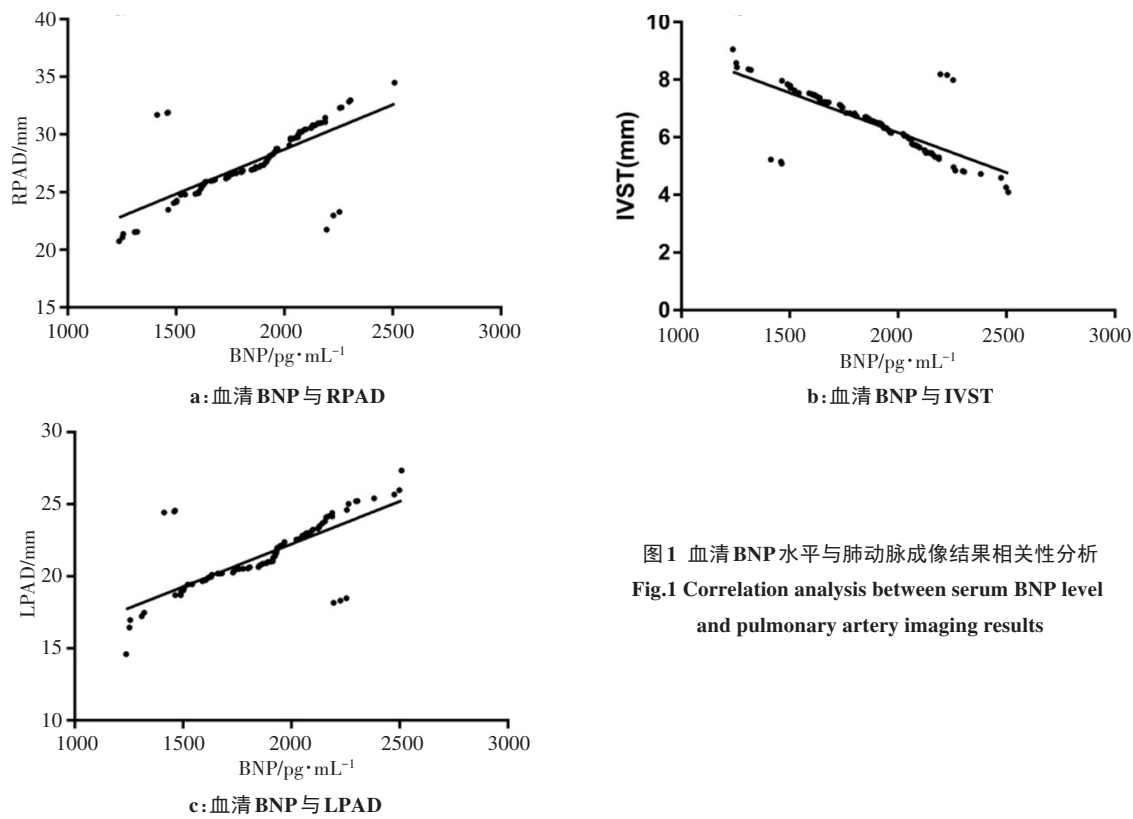


图1 血清BNP水平与肺动脉成像结果相关性分析
Fig.1 Correlation analysis between serum BNP level and pulmonary artery imaging results

2.3 血清BNP水平、肺动脉CT成像及其联合检测对老年HF患者预后的效能评价

血清BNP水平、肺动脉CT成像联合检测的灵敏度、特异性、准确度,阳性预测值、阴性预测值、ROC曲线下面积(Area Under Curve, AUC)均显著高于单一方法检

测的值,差异均具有统计学意义(*P*<0.05, 表3)。

3 讨论

随着社会的老龄化,HF发病率及死亡率不断升高,预后也较差^[12]。临床实践表明早发现、早诊断、

表3 血清BNP水平、肺动脉CT成像及其联合检测对老年HF患者预后的效能评价

Tab.3 Evaluation of the prognosis of elderly patients with heart failure by serum BNP level, pulmonary artery CT and their combination

指标	灵敏度/%	特异性/%	准确度/%	阳性预测值/%	阴性预测值/%	AUC	95% CI
BNP	70.39*	23.93*	49.02*	52.07*	40.76*	0.723	0.664~0.827
RPAD	60.36*	36.15*	48.98*	51.59*	44.72*	0.690	0.621~0.920
IVST	78.24*	71.41*	72.98*	44.98*	91.65*	0.719	0.654~0.809
LPAD	52.44*	64.08*	56.98*	69.55*	46.28*	0.681	0.619~0.874
联合检测	96.69	84.31	88.56	82.14	97.46	0.834	0.686~0.982

*表示与联合检测比较, $P<0.05$

早治疗对提高HF患者预后有着重要的临床意义^[13]。BNP、肺动脉CT均可有效判断HF患者的预后,但单一方法评估的准确性值得商榷^[14-15]。因此考虑两种方法联合评估。本研究观察BNP联合肺动脉CT评估老年HF患者预后的价值。

吴曼等^[16]研究结果显示,与生存患者比较,死亡患者血清BNP水平明显升高;陈继等^[17]发现心功能等级不同患者肺动脉CT检查结果不尽相同,心功能等级越高的患者,LPAD、RPAD越大。本研究中存活组患者血清BNP水平、RPAD、LPAD明显低于死亡组,与上述研究结果基本相符,同时还发现,存活组IVST显著较死亡组高,表明血清BNP水平、RPAD、LPAD越高,IVST越小,老年HF患者的预后越差。BNP作为HF定量的标志物,通过其含量能够有效反映机体左室舒张和收缩功能,当心室压力及容量到达某一程度时,即会诱导BNP大量合成和分泌;由于BNP水平变化主要由心室压力和容积引起,因此BNP适于评价HF^[18]。肺动脉CT能够综合评价机体心脏外部的循环管腔、心脏主动脉以及其相关分支的动脉管腔直径^[19]。老年死亡组HF患者心脏功能及心肌细胞受损严重,大量血清BNP入血,再加上患者心脏功能降低,其泵血能力下降,因而导致患者RPAD、LPAD显著升高,同时机体心脏的内部压力也持续升高,引起IVST降低。

BNP是第一个能够反映机体循环稳定功能恢复和代偿性生理病理改变的指标,其不被主观因素所影响,而常规NYHA心功能分级由美国心脏协会所制定,其主观性很大。目前已有多项研究表明,相对于NYHA心功能分级,BNP评价机体心功能的价值更高,对患者预后有着积极的指导意义^[20-21]。肺动脉CT检查是临床常用的一种影像学诊断方法,不仅快速、无创、安全,而且特异性较高,能够高效反映患者心脏情况,进而评估其预后。刘哲等^[22]探究BNP对老年HF患者预后的评估价值,研究结果发现随着BNP水平升高,患者发生心血管不良事件的风险越

高,预后越差;胡琳等^[23]研究结果显示在肺动脉CT检查结果中,RPAD、LPAD与HF患者死亡呈正相关,IVST与HF患者死亡呈负相关。本研究结果与上述结果相一致。

文佳等^[24]分别采用彩色多普勒超声心动图和血清BNP评估患者的心功能,研究结果表明两者联合检测对患者心功能的评估价值更高;郭晓娟等^[25]研究结果显示心脏磁共振、超声心动图、多排螺旋CT等方法评估患者病情各有不足;本研究中血清BNP水平、肺动脉CT评估老年HF患者预后的灵敏度、特异性、准确度、AUC等存在一定缺陷,而两者联合检测则能够显著提高老年HF患者预后的评估价值。上述研究结果均表明单一指标检值难免具有一定局限性,而联合检测则弥补了单一指标不足,提示血清BNP水平联合肺动脉CT评估老年HF患者预后有一定临床参考价值。

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