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# PCT、NLR、CAR 对社区获得性重症肺炎患者 短期预后的预测价值\*

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**[摘要]** **目的** 探讨降钙素原(PCT)、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)及C反应蛋白与白蛋白比值(CAR)对社区获得性重症肺炎(SCAP)患者短期预后的预测价值。**方法** 选取2021年7月至2022年12月在该院治疗的225例社区获得性肺炎(CAP)患者作为研究对象,将其分为SCAP组及非SCAP组,再根据SCAP患者28 d生存状态分为存活组及死亡组。收集患者的一般资料及相关检验指标,计算NLR、CAR。采用二元logistic回归分析SCAP患者28 d不良预后的影响因素,绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线并计算曲线下面积(AUC),评价相关指标的预测价值。**结果** SCAP组年龄、PCT、NLR、CAR、WBC、中性粒细胞计数(NEU)、冠心病占比高于非SCAP组,而淋巴细胞计数(LYM)、ALB水平低于非SCAP组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。死亡组年龄、PCT、NLR、CAR、WBC、NEU、慢性阻塞性肺疾病(简称慢阻肺)占比高于存活组,LYM、ALB水平低于存活组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。二元logistic回归分析显示,年龄( $OR=1.069,95\%CI:1.020\sim1.120$ )、慢阻肺( $OR=5.633,95\%CI:2.019\sim15.712$ )、PCT( $OR=1.045,95\%CI:1.002\sim1.090$ )、CAR( $OR=2.170,95\%CI:1.616\sim2.915$ )是SCAP患者28 d内死亡的独立影响因素。ROC曲线分析显示,PCT、NLR、CAR联合检测的AUC、灵敏度和特异度均高于单独检测,有较好的预测价值。**结论** PCT、NLR、CAR对SCAP患者28 d内死亡有一定预测价值,联合检测预测效能更好。

**[关键词]** 降钙素原;中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值;C反应蛋白与白蛋白比值;社区获得性重症肺炎  
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## Predictive value of PCT, NLR and CAR in short-term prognosis in patients with severe community acquired pneumonia\*

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To investigate the application value of procalcitonin (PCT), neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and C-reactive protein to albumin ratio (CAR) in the short-term prognosis of the patients with severe community acquired pneumonia (SCAP). **Methods** A total of 225 patients with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) treated in this hospital from July 2021 to December 2022 were selected as the study subjects and divided into the SCAP group and non-SCAP group. Then the patients with SCAP were divided into the survival group and death group according to their survival state in 28 d. The general data and related laboratory indexes were collected. NLR and CAR were calculated. The binary logistic regression was adopted to analyze the risk factors of death on 28 d for the SCAP patients. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn and the area under the curve (AUC) was calculated to evaluate the predictive value of relevant indicators. **Results** The age, levels of PCT, NLR, CAR, WBC and NEU, and the proportion of coronary heart disease in the SCAP group were higher than those in the non-SCAP group, while the levels of LYM and ALB were lower than those in the non-SCAP group, and the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). The age, levels of PCT, NLR, CAR, WBC and NEU, and the proportion of COPD in the death group were higher than those in the survival group, while the levels of LYM and ALB were lower than those in the survival group, and the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). The binary logistic regression analysis showed that the age ( $OR=1.069,95\%CI:1.020-1.120$ ), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease ( $OR=5.633,95\%CI:2.019-15.712$ ), PCT ( $OR=1.045,95\%CI:1.002-1.090$ ) and CAR ( $OR=$

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2.170,95%CI:1.616—2.915) were the independent influencing factor for the death on 28 d in the patients with SCAP. The ROC curve analysis indicated that AUC,sensitivity and specificity of PCT,NLR and CAR combined detection were superior to those of detection alone,having good predictive value. **Conclusion** PCT,NLR and CAR have a certain predictive value for death within 28 d in the patients with SCAP. The combined detection has better predictive efficiency.

[**Key words**] procalcitonin; neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; C-reactive protein-to-albumin ratio; severe community acquired pneumonia

社区获得性肺炎(community acquired pneumonia,CAP)是下呼吸道感染性疾病,也是全球第四大死亡原因<sup>[1]</sup>。据统计,由于未能早期识别或及时规范化治疗等因素,约 20%的 CAP 患者病情进展为社区获得性重症肺炎(severe community acquired pneumonia,SCAP),常需要入住 ICU 甚至机械通气等行进一步高级生命支持<sup>[2-3]</sup>。SCAP 患者住院死亡率高达 30%~60%,成为极其严重的个人及社会经济、公共卫生等负担<sup>[4-5]</sup>。鉴于 SCAP 的高发病率、高致死率,如何精准评估患者病情已成为临床工作中的重点及难点。降钙素原(procalcitonin,PCT)是一种主要由甲状腺滤泡旁细胞分泌的降钙素前体蛋白,当机体发生感染时其水平常升高,目前已广泛用于评估感染性等疾病的严重程度及预后<sup>[6-7]</sup>。此外,在脓毒症、恶性肿瘤、慢性阻塞性肺疾病(简称慢阻肺)、肝硬化、脑卒中等多种疾病中,新的炎症指标如中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio,NLR)、C 反应蛋白与白蛋白比值(C-reactive protein-to-albumin ratio,CAR)等均有较好的预测作用<sup>[8-11]</sup>。然而,目前鲜有研究报道 PCT、NLR、CAR 对 SCAP 短期预后的预测价值。因此,本研究探讨 PCT、NLR 及 CAR 对 SCAP 患者 28 d 内死亡的预测价值,以期为临床提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2021 年 7 月至 2022 年 12 月本院收治的 225 例 CAP 患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)年龄>18 岁;(2)符合《中国成人社区获得性肺炎诊断和治疗指南(2016 年版)修订要点》中的成人 CAP 诊断标准<sup>[12]</sup>。排除标准:(1)医院获得性肺炎、活动性肺结核、肺恶性肿瘤、支气管扩张等其他呼吸系统疾病;

(2)血液系统恶性肿瘤、自身免疫性系统疾病;(3)人类免疫缺陷病毒(human immunodeficiency virus,HIV)感染及长期服用免疫抑制剂;(4)严重心、肝、肾功能不全;(5)临床资料缺失。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:KY2023239)。根据中国成人社区获得性肺炎诊断和治疗指南(2016 年版)修订要点<sup>[12]</sup>将患者分为 SCAP 组、非 SCAP 组,再根据 SCAP 患者入院后 28 d 的生存状态分为存活组、死亡组。

1.2 方法

通过医院病例系统收集患者的一般资料及相关检验指标。(1)性别、年龄;(2)合并高血压、慢阻肺、冠心病情况;(3)入院后第 1 次实验室指标,如 WBC、中性粒细胞计数(neutrophil,NEU)、淋巴细胞计数(lymphocyte,LYM)、C 反应蛋白(C-reactive protein,CRP)、ALB、PCT 等,计算 NLR、CAR。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS27.0 软件进行统计分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以  $\bar{x}\pm s$  表示,采用独立样本 *t* 检验,不符合正态分布的计量资料以 *M*(*Q*<sub>1</sub>,*Q*<sub>3</sub>)表示,采用 Mann Whitney *U* 检验;计数资料以例数或百分比表示,采用  $\chi^2$  检验或 Fisher's 确切概率法。采用二元 logistic 回归分析 SCAP 患者入院后 28 d 不良预后的影响因素,绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic,ROC)曲线并计算曲线下面积(area under curve,AUC)评价相关指标的预测价值。以 *P*<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 SCAP 组与非 SCAP 组的一般资料对比

SCAP 组年龄、PCT、NLR、CAR、WBC、NEU、冠心病占比高于非 SCAP 组,而 LYM、ALB 水平低于非 SCAP 组,差异有统计学意义(*P*<0.05),见表 1。

表 1 SCAP 组与非 SCAP 组的一般资料对比

| 项目                                                                | 非 SCAP 组( <i>n</i> =75) | SCAP 组( <i>n</i> =150) | <i>Z</i> / $\chi^2$ | <i>P</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 性别[ <i>n</i> (%)]                                                 |                         |                        | 0.259               | 0.611    |
| 男                                                                 | 50(66.67)               | 105(70.00)             |                     |          |
| 女                                                                 | 25(33.33)               | 45(30.00)              |                     |          |
| 年龄[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> ),岁] | 68.00(59.00,76.50)      | 72.00(64.00,80.75)     | -2.519              | 0.012    |
| 合并症[ <i>n</i> (%)]                                                |                         |                        |                     |          |
| 高血压                                                               | 30(40.00)               | 64(42.67)              | 0.146               | 0.702    |
| 糖尿病                                                               | 16(21.33)               | 46(30.67)              | 2.182               | 0.140    |
| 冠心病                                                               | 7(9.33)                 | 37(24.67)              | 7.473               | 0.006    |

续表 1 SCAP 组与非 SCAP 组的一般资料对比

| 项目                                                                                   | 非 SCAP 组( <i>n</i> =75) | SCAP 组( <i>n</i> =150) | <i>Z</i> / $\chi^2$ | <i>P</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 慢阻肺                                                                                  | 37(49.33)               | 74(49.33)              | 0.283               | 0.136    |
| PCT[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> ),ng/L]                | 0.05(0.02,0.24)         | 2.28(0.34,7.34)        | −8.950              | <0.001   |
| NLR[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> )]                     | 5.85(2.96,9.72)         | 13.47(7.29,27.87)      | −6.550              | <0.001   |
| CAR[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> )]                     | 0.14(0.03,0.52)         | 1.75(0.52,3.48)        | −7.674              | <0.001   |
| WBC[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> ),×10 <sup>9</sup> /L] | 7.82(6.43,12.16)        | 10.61(8.09,14.21)      | −3.177              | 0.001    |
| NEU[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> ),×10 <sup>9</sup> /L] | 6.27(4.31,10.24)        | 9.06(5.98,12.19)       | −3.550              | <0.001   |
| LYM[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> ),×10 <sup>9</sup> /L] | 1.21(0.78,1.56)         | 0.65(0.33,1.05)        | 5.928               | <0.001   |
| ALB[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> ),g/L]                 | 39.10(35.85,42.65)      | 32.60(28.23,36.50)     | 7.356               | <0.001   |

**2.2 SCAP 患者 28 d 内死亡与存活资料对比**  
150 例 SCAP 患者的 28 d 死亡率为 35.33%(53/150)。死亡组年龄、PCT、NLR、CAR、WBC、NEU、慢

阻肺占比高于存活组,LYM、ALB 水平低于存活组,差异有统计学意义(*P*<0.05),见表 2。

表 2 SCAP 患者 28 d 内死亡与存活资料对比

| 项目                                                                                   | 死亡组( <i>n</i> =53) | 存活组( <i>n</i> =97) | <i>Z</i> / $\chi^2$ / <i>t</i> | <i>P</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 性别[ <i>n</i> (%)]                                                                    |                    |                    | 3.336                          | 0.068    |
| 男                                                                                    | 42(79.25)          | 63(64.95)          |                                |          |
| 女                                                                                    | 11(20.75)          | 34(35.05)          |                                |          |
| 年龄( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,岁)                                                               | 76.53±10.85        | 69.62±11.61        | −3.564                         | <0.001   |
| 合并症[ <i>n</i> (%)]                                                                   |                    |                    |                                |          |
| 高血压                                                                                  | 24(45.28)          | 40(41.24)          | 0.229                          | 0.632    |
| 糖尿病                                                                                  | 21(39.62)          | 25(25.77)          | 3.092                          | 0.079    |
| 冠心病                                                                                  | 14(26.42)          | 23(23.71)          | 0.135                          | 0.713    |
| 慢阻肺                                                                                  | 39(73.58)          | 35(36.08)          | 19.285                         | <0.001   |
| PCT[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> ),ng/L]                | 6.22(1.72,15.73)   | 1.28(0.16,5.33)    | −4.807                         | <0.001   |
| NLR[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> )]                     | 18.88(10.97,38.64) | 10.30(6.73,20.38)  | −3.102                         | 0.002    |
| CAR[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> )]                     | 3.69(2.82,5.16)    | 0.84(0.25,1.91)    | −7.445                         | <0.001   |
| WBC[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> ),×10 <sup>9</sup> /L] | 11.85(9.66,14.62)  | 9.99(7.44,13.68)   | −2.050                         | 0.040    |
| NEU[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> ),×10 <sup>9</sup> /L] | 10.25(7.01,13.55)  | 8.35(5.36,11.62)   | −2.125                         | 0.034    |
| LYM[ <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>1</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>3</sub> ),×10 <sup>9</sup> /L] | 0.40(0.31,0.83)    | 0.75(0.42,1.09)    | 2.375                          | 0.018    |
| ALB( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,g/L)                                                            | 29.79±4.67         | 33.99±5.52         | 4.702                          | <0.001   |

**2.3 二元 logistic 回归分析 SCAP 患者 28 d 不良预后的影响因素**

将表 2 中差异有统计学意义的指标纳入二元 logistic 回归分析中,结果显示年龄(*OR* = 1.069,95%*CI*:1.020~1.120,*P* = 0.005)、慢阻肺(*OR* = 5.633,95%*CI*:2.019~15.712,*P* = 0.001)、PCT(*OR* = 1.045,95%*CI*:1.002~1.090,*P* = 0.038)、CAR(*OR* = 2.170,95%*CI*:1.616~2.915,*P* < 0.001)是 SCAP 患者 28 d 内死亡的独立影响因素,见表 3。

表 3 二元 logistic 回归分析

| 项目  | <i>B</i> | <i>SE</i> | <i>Z</i> | <i>P</i> | <i>OR</i> | 95% <i>CI</i> |
|-----|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 年龄  | 0.066    | 0.024     | 2.792    | 0.005    | 1.069     | 1.020~1.120   |
| 慢阻肺 | 1.729    | 0.523     | 3.303    | 0.001    | 5.633     | 2.019~15.712  |
| PCT | 0.044    | 0.021     | 2.077    | 0.038    | 1.045     | 1.002~1.090   |
| CAR | 0.775    | 0.151     | 6.147    | <0.001   | 2.170     | 1.616~2.915   |
| WBC | −0.210   | 0.158     | −1.333   | 0.182    | 0.811     | 0.060~1.104   |
| NEU | 0.214    | 0.160     | 1.338    | 0.181    | 1.239     | 0.905~1.694   |

**2.4 PCT、NLR、CAR 对 SCAP 患者 28 d 不良预后的预测效能**

PCT、NLR、CAR 联合检测的 AUC、灵敏度和特异度分别为 0.878、86.8%、85.6%,均高于上述指标单独检测,有较好的预测价值,见图 1、表 4。

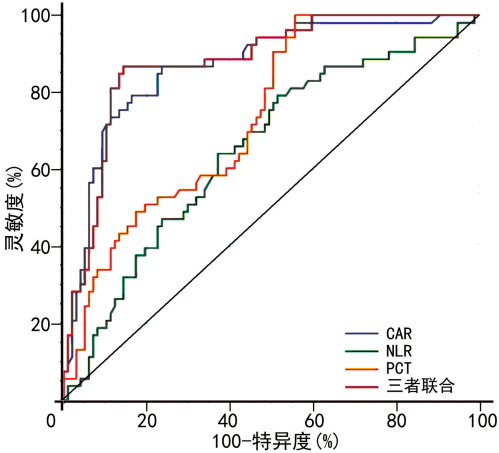


图 1 ROC 曲线分析

表 4 PCT、NLR、CAR 对 SCAP 患者 28 d 死亡的预测价值

| 项目   | AUC   | 灵敏度 (%) | 特异度 (%) | 截断值         | 95%CI       |
|------|-------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| PCT  | 0.738 | 79.2    | 55.7    | 2.185 ng/mL | 0.659~0.816 |
| NLR  | 0.653 | 64.2    | 62.9    | 15.25       | 0.562~0.744 |
| CAR  | 0.869 | 86.8    | 76.3    | 1.97        | 0.808~0.929 |
| 三者联合 | 0.878 | 86.8    | 85.6    |             | 0.821~0.935 |

3 讨 论

研究表明,(76~145)/10 万人罹患 SCAP,其中慢阻肺患者的发病率最高,心力衰竭、既往中风史及糖尿病患者次之<sup>[13]</sup>。本研究显示,SCAP 患者合并慢阻肺占比高达 49.33%,与上述结论相似。SCAP 是患者入住 ICU 的主要原因之一,与高死亡率密切相关,耗费了大量社会资源。目前,临床工作者多将肺炎严重指数评分、临床肺部感染评分等用于预测 CAP 患者严重程度或死亡风险<sup>[14-16]</sup>,但由于上述评分系统存在具体评分项目复杂、烦琐等缺点,不利于临床实践中更方便、快速、精准地评估患者病情。

PCT 由 116 个氨基酸组成,在机体健康条件下很难检测到。一项大型多中心前瞻性研究表明,国内成人 CAP 病原体以细菌感染多见<sup>[3]</sup>,而 PCT 对细菌感染尤其是革兰氏阴性菌敏感性较高。当机体内遭受感染时,内毒素、炎症细胞因子等刺激甲状腺滤泡旁细胞、肝、肾等组织产生 PCT 并释放到血液中,进而导致血清 PCT 水平明显升高。王子铭等<sup>[17]</sup>研究提示,成人 SCAP 的 PCT 水平明显高于非重症患者。ZHENG 等<sup>[18]</sup>回顾性研究表明,SCAP 组患者 PCT 水平明显高于 CAP 组,死亡组 PCT 水平高于存活组,与本研究结果一致。进一步二元 logistic 回归分析提示,PCT 是 SCAP 患者 28 d 内死亡的独立影响因素( $OR=1.045,95\%CI:1.002\sim1.090,P=0.038$ ),ROC 曲线分析显示 PCT 预测 SCAP 患者 28 d 内死亡的 AUC 为 0.738。表明 PCT 不仅与 CAP 患者严重程度相关,也与 SCAP 患者不良预后有联系。

NLR 最早由 ZAHOREC<sup>[19]</sup>于 2001 年提出,是一种容易获取、价格低廉且有效的炎症生物标志物,其正常值为 0.78~3.53。NLR 目前已被证实在阿尔茨海默病、心血管疾病、特发性肺纤维化等疾病的诊断和不良预后的预测中具有一定价值。在细菌等病原体作用下,肺组织通过 Toll 样受体等介导释放细胞因子、趋化因子进而刺激中性粒细胞生成。LIU 等<sup>[20]</sup>发现 NLR 是预测老年 CAP 患者肺炎严重程度的独立因素。LV 等<sup>[21]</sup>研究显示,老年 CAP 患者死亡组 NLR 水平明显高于存活组。本研究显示,SCAP 组 NLR 水平高于非 SCAP 组( $P<0.05$ ),SCAP 患者存活组 NLR 水平低于死亡组( $P<0.05$ ),但 NLR 不是 SCAP 患者 28 d 内死亡的独立影响因素,与 TEKIN 等<sup>[22]</sup>研究结果相似。全身炎症反应是 SCAP 的一个重要特征,NLR 可在一定程度上反映机体炎症与免疫反应的平衡,数值越大往往提示炎症越严重。

CRP 是一种由肝脏合成并释放的急性期反应蛋白,可直接介导炎症和免疫反应,被广泛用作感染、疾病危险分层等事件识别标志。ALB 主要由肝脏合成,不仅可反映机体营养状态,还具有抗氧化和抗炎等功能。近年研究发现,CAR 是一种更可靠的炎症识别、预后评估指标<sup>[23-26]</sup>。本研究发现,SCAP 组 CAR 水平高于非 SCAP 组( $P<0.05$ ),SCAP 患者死亡组 CAR 水平高于存活组( $P<0.05$ ),CAR 是 SCAP 患者 28 d 内死亡的独立影响因素。ROC 曲线分析显示,CAR 的 AUC、特异度、灵敏度最高,对 SCAP 患者 28 d 死亡具有良好的预测效能。

综上所述,PCT、NLR、CAR 对 SCAP 患者 28 d 内死亡有一定预测价值,而联合检测的预测效果更好。本研究没有探讨各个指标的动态变化效应,期待未来更多相关研究进一步探索。

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