

血浆二胺氧化酶联合iMELD评分 对乙型肝炎病毒相关慢加急性肝衰竭 患者近期预后的预测价值

许俊, 黄敏 (上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院崇明分院 消化内科, 上海 202150)

摘要: 目的 探讨血浆二胺氧化酶(diamine oxidase, DAO)浓度联合iMELD评分对乙型肝炎病毒相关慢加急性肝衰竭(hepatitis B virus-related acute-on-chronic liver failure, HBV-ACLF)近期预后的病毒预测价值。方法 选取2015年8月至2018年12月上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院崇明分院收治的98例HBV-ACLF患者为HBV-ACLF组, 选取54例同期健康体检者为对照组。根据随访1个月HBV-ACLF患者的预后分为生存组(66例)和病死组(32例)。检测各组血浆DAO、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBil)、肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)、血清钠、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)及凝血酶原活动度(prothrombin activity, PTA)水平, 计算MELD评分。DAO、iMELD评分与各指标的相关性采用Pearson相关性分析, HBV-ACLF患者病死的危险因素采用多因素Logistic回归分析, 采用受试者工作特征(receiver operator characteristic, ROC)曲线分析DAO和iMELD评分预测HBV-ACLF患者预后的价值。结果 HBV-ACLF组患者DAO水平[(105.87 ± 44.76) ng/ml vs (8.65 ± 3.56) ng/ml]和iMELD评分[(44.63 ± 26.63)分 vs (4.54 ± 2.23)分]显著高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($t = 21.376, 14.809, P < 0.001$)。病死组DAO水平[(116.63 ± 33.54) ng/ml vs (79.65 ± 18.52) ng/ml]和iMELD评分[(56.36 ± 16.63)分 vs (28.65 ± 13.24)分]显著高于存活组, 差异有统计学意义($t = 23.654, 18.654, P < 0.001$)。DAO、iMELD评分与AST、ALT、TBil、HBV DNA、TC、TG呈正相关($r > 0.4, P < 0.05$), 与ALB、PTA、TC、TG呈负相关($r < -0.4, P < 0.05$)。DAO ≥ 105.87 ng/ml, iMELD ≥ 44.63分的HBV-ACLF患者, 其腹水发生率(53.8% vs 15.0%, 47.2% vs 7.2)、肝肾综合征发生率(55.2% vs 15.0%, 57.1% vs 21.4%)、肝硬化发生率(38.7% vs 10.0%, 44.2% vs 5.6%)、肝性脑病发生率(43.6% vs 10.0%, 42.9% vs 21.4%)及病死率(40.0% vs 5.0%, 42.9% vs 7.2%)分别显著高于DAO < 105.87 ng/ml, iMELD < 44.63分的患者($P < 0.05$)。病死组患者ALT[(390.21 ± 10.23) U/L vs (372.32 ± 10.54) U/L]、AST[(452.32 ± 11.25) U/L vs (441.32 ± 9.65) U/L]、HBV DNA[(9.63 ± 2.45) 拷贝/ml vs (5.96 ± 2.85) 拷贝/ml]、TBil[(13654.36 ± 121.36) μmol/L vs (12065.36 ± 365.21) μmol/L]、PT[(36.96 ± 5.54) s vs (25.63 ± 8.65) s]、PTA[(37.69 ± 5.48)% vs (57.65 ± 5.24)%]、MELD评分[(30.36 ± 5.45)分 vs (24.63 ± 5.63)分]、SCr[(149.32 ± 3.25) μmol/L vs (142.32 ± 2.32) μmol/L]、DAO[(116.63 ± 33.54) ng/ml vs (79.65 ± 18.52) ng/ml]及iMELD评分[(56.36 ± 16.63)分 vs (28.65 ± 13.24)分]显著高于生存组, ALB[(18.32 ± 3.52) g/L vs (26.54 ± 3.45) g/L]显著低于生存组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析表明, DAO ≥ 105.87 ng/ml、iMELD评分 ≥ 44.63分、HBV DNA > 7.69 拷贝/ml为HBV-ACLF患者病死的危险因素($OR = 2.36, 2.48, 3.16, P < 0.05$)。DAO + iMELD评分、DAO及iMELD评分的ROC曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)分别为0.834、0.814、0.798, 差异有统计学意义($z = 7.654, P < 0.001$); DAO与iMELD评分的AUC差异无统计学意义($z = 1.654, P = 0.074$), 均显著小于DAO + iMELD评分($z = 11.654, 10.905, P < 0.001$)。DAO和iMELD评分预测HBV-ACLF患者预后的敏感性和特异度差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 均显著低于DAO + iMELD评分($P < 0.05$)。结论 高水平DAO和iMELD评分是HBV-ACLF患者病死的独立危险因素; DAO联

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7380.2020.02.012

基金项目: 上海市卫生和计划生育委员会基金项目(ZY-FWTX-6031)

通讯作者: 黄敏 Email: 18916789190@189.cn

合iMELD评分预测HBV-ACLF患者预后的特异度和敏感性较高,值得在临床中推广应用。

关键词: 血浆二胺氧化酶; iMELD评分; 肝炎病毒, 乙型; 肝功能衰竭, 慢加急性; 预后

Predictive value of plasma diamine oxidase concentration combined with iMELD score on short-term prognosis of hepatitis B virus-related acute-on-chronic liver failure

Xu Jun, Huang Min (Department of Gastroenterology, Chongming Branch, Xinhua Hospital Affiliated to School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 202150, China)

Abstract: Objective To investigate the predictive value of plasma diamine oxidase (DAO) concentration combined with iMELD score on short-term prognosis of hepatitis B virus-related acute-on-chronic liver failure (HBV-ACLF). **Methods** Total of 98 cases with HBV-ACLF in Chongming Branch, Xinhua Hospital Affiliated to School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiaotong University from August 2015 to December 2018 were selected as HBV-ACLF group and 54 healthy people were enrolled as control group. Patients with HBV-ACLF were divided into survival group (66 cases) and death group (32 cases) according to the prognosis after 1 month follow-up. Levels of plasma DAO concentration, total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), albumin (ALB), total bilirubin (TBil), creatinine (SCr), serum sodium alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), prothrombin time (PT), prothrombin activity (PTA), MELD and iMELD scores were calculated. The correlation between DAO, iMELD score and above indexes were analyzed by Pearson correlation analysis. The risk factors of death of patients with HBV-ACLF were analyzed by multivariate Logistic regression analysis. The values of DAO and iMELD score on predicting the prognosis of patients with HBV-ACLF were analyzed by receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve. **Results** The level of DAO [(105.87 ± 44.76) ng/ml vs (8.65 ± 3.56) ng/ml] and iMELD score (44.63 ± 26.63 vs 4.54 ± 2.23) of patients in HBV-ACLF group were higher than those in control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 21.376, 14.809; P < 0.001$). The level of DAO [(116.63 ± 33.54) ng/ml vs (79.65 ± 18.52) ng/ml] and iMELD score (56.36 ± 16.63 vs 28.65 ± 13.24) of patients in death group were higher than those in survival group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 23.654, 18.654; P < 0.001$). DAO and iMELD score were positively correlated with AST, ALT, TBil, HBV DNA, TC and TG ($r > 0.4, P < 0.05$), and negatively correlated with ALB and PTA ($r < -0.4, P < 0.05$). The incidence of ascites (53.8% vs 47.2%), the incidence of liver and kidney syndrome (55.2% vs 57.1%), the incidence of liver cirrhosis (38.7% vs 44.2%), the incidence of hepatic encephalopathy (43.6% vs 42.9%) and mortality (40.0% vs 42.9%) of HBV-ACLF patients with DAO ≥ 105.87 ng/ml and iMELD score ≥ 44.63 were significantly higher than those with DAO < 105.87 ng/ml and iMELD score < 44.63 , the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). Levels of ALT [(390.21 ± 10.23) U/L vs (372.32 ± 10.54) U/L], ALT [(452.32 ± 11.25) U/L vs (441.32 ± 9.65) U/L], HBV DNA [(9.63 ± 2.45) copies/ml vs (5.96 ± 2.85) copies/ml], TBil [(13654.36 ± 121.36) μ mol/L vs (12065.36 ± 365.21) μ mol/L], PT [(36.96 ± 5.54) s vs (25.63 ± 8.65) s], PTA [$(37.69 \pm 5.48)\%$ vs $(57.65 \pm 5.24)\%$], MELD score [(30.36 ± 5.45) points vs (24.63 ± 5.63) points], SCr [(149.32 ± 3.25) μ mol/L vs (142.32 ± 2.32) μ mol/L], DAO [(116.63 ± 33.54) ng/ml vs (79.65 ± 18.52) ng/ml] and iMELD score [(56.36 ± 16.63) vs (28.65 ± 13.24)] of patients in death group were significantly higher than those in survival group, ALB [(18.32 ± 3.52) g/L vs (26.54 ± 3.45) g/L] was significantly lower than that in survival group, the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that DAO ≥ 105.87 ng/ml, iMELD score ≥ 44.63 and HBV DNA > 7.69 copies/ml were independent risk factors for death of patients with HBV-ACLF ($OR = 2.36, 2.48, 3.16; P < 0.05$). The area under curve (AUC) of DAO + iMELD score, DAO and iMELD score were 0.834, 0.814 and 0.798, respectively, the difference was statistically significant ($z = 7.654, P < 0.001$), AUC of DAO and iMELD score had no statistical significantly difference ($z = 1.654, P = 0.074$) and were significantly smaller than those of DAO + iMELD score ($z = 11.654, 10.905; P < 0.001$). Sensitivity and specificity of DAO and iMELD score had no statistical significantly difference ($P > 0.05$) and were significantly smaller than that of DAO + iMELD score ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** High levels of DAO and iMELD score are risk factors for adverse outcomes of patients with HBV-ACLF. DAO combined with iMELD has high sensitivity and specificity in predicting the prognosis of patients with HBV-ACLF, which is worthy of clinical application.

Key words: Plasma diamine oxidase; iMELD score; Hepatitis B virus; Liver failure, acute-on-chronic; Prognosis

乙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis B virus, HBV)感染相关肝病每年可导致120万人死亡^[1-3]。部分慢性HBV感染者可能会出现肝功能异常甚至肝衰竭。慢加急性肝衰竭(acute-on-chronic liver failure, ACLF)是指在各种急性损伤因素作用下,肝功能相对稳定的慢性肝病患者病情迅速恶化的肝衰竭综合征^[4]。在中国,由肝炎病毒引起的ACLF占所有ACLF的85%,其中最常见的原因HBV感染^[5]。若在慢性乙型肝炎(chronic hepatitis B, CHB)过程中可明确HBV相关慢加急性肝衰竭(HBV-related acute-on-chronic liver failure, HBV-ACLF)的早期诊断标志物,即可建立并采取相应措施降低病死率。二胺氧化酶(diamine oxidase, DAO)已被证实为肠壁通透性和屏障功能快速且敏感的生物标志物^[6]。血浆DAO水平与多种疾病的发生和预后有关,包括炎性肠病、肝硬化和肺小细胞癌^[7,8]。终末期肝病(MELD)评分系统模型最初用于评估经颈静脉肝内门体分流术肝硬化患者的短期预后,该系统已被证实与残余肝功能相关并可预测广泛肝病的病死率^[9]。与MELD评分模型相比,iMELD评分纳入了血清钠和年龄等指标,可更好地评估肝病患者的预后。本研究拟探讨血浆DAO浓度联合iMELD评分对HBV-ACLF患者近期预后的预测价值,为该疾病早期诊断及预后提供临床依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取2015年8月至2018年12月上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院崇明分院收治的98例HBV-ACLF患者为HBV-ACLF组,HBV-ACLF的诊断符合《肝衰竭诊治指南(2018年版)》^[10],所有患者的乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原(hepatitis B virus surface antigen, HBsAg)或HBV DNA阳性,血清HBsAg存在时间 ≥ 6 个月,4周内病情急剧恶化及近期发生并发症,血清总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBil)超出正常值上限10倍或每天上升 $\geq 17.1 \mu\text{mol/L}$,血浆凝血酶原活动度(prothrombin activity, PTA) $\leq 40\%$ 。排除标准:①与其他嗜肝病毒共感染;②代谢性肝病、自身免疫性肝病、肝细胞癌及失代偿期肝硬化等其他肝脏疾病患者;③妊娠期女性。同期选择本院健康体检人群54例为对照组。患者及家属均签署知情同意书。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准(批件文号:伦审20150805)。

1.2 观察指标 各研究对象于清晨空腹抽取10 ml腋

静脉血置于无菌管中,室温静置30 min,3000 r/min离心10 min(离心半径为10 cm),分离血清。采用贝克曼AU-480全自动生化分析仪(美国库尔特公司)测定总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、TBil、血肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)、血清钠、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST);采用Coatron1800全自动凝血分析仪(德国美创)测定凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)和PTA,计算MELD评分。 $\text{MELD评分} = 3.78 \times \ln \text{TBil (mg/dl)} + 11.2 \times \ln \text{国际标准化比值(international normalized ratio, INR)} + 9.57 \times \ln \text{SCr (mg/dl)} + 6.43$; $\text{iMELD评分} = \text{MELD评分} + 0.3 \times \text{年龄} - 0.7 \times \text{血清钠} + 100$ 。根据高灵敏度人DAO ELISA试剂盒(Lengton, 中国上海)说明书,采用MK3酶标仪(美国热电)测定DAO水平,DAO ELISA试剂盒灵敏度为0.78 ng/ml。

1.3 随访 HBV-ACLF患者在1个月内病死率最高,本研究对所有HBV-ACLF患者随访1个月,随访开始日期为诊断日期。根据随访结束时患者的生存状态将HBV-ACLF患者分为生存组(66例)和病死组(32例)。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS23.0进行数据录入及统计学分析。ALT、AST、TBil、PT及TC等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;性别、并发症发生率等计数资料以例数和百分数表示,采用 χ^2 检验。DAO、iMELD评分与各指标的相关性采用Pearson相关性分析,HBV-ACLF患者病死的危险因素采用多因素Logistic回归分析,采用受试者工作特征(receiver operator characteristic, ROC)曲线分析DAO和iMELD评分预测HBV-ACLF患者预后的价值,ROC曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)的比较采用秩和检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料 HBV-ACLF组患者HBV DNA载量为 (7.69 ± 4.81) 拷贝/ml,病程 (29.00 ± 7.70) 个月。HBV-ACLF组患者ALT、AST、TBil、PT、TC、TG、MELD评分、SCr、血清钠、DAO及iMELD评分显著高于对照组,ALB和PTA显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);两组

间性别和年龄差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 见表1。

2.2 HBV-ACLF组DAO、iMELD评分与各指标的相关性 HBV-ACLF组DAO、iMELD与AST、ALT、TBil、HBV DNA呈正相关 ($r > 0.4$, $P < 0.05$), 与ALB、PTA、TC和TG呈负相关 ($r < -0.4$, $P < 0.05$), 见表2、图1。

2.3 不同DAO水平和iMELD评分HBV-ACLF患者临床症状及治疗结局当血浆DAO ≥ 105.87 ng/ml及iMELD ≥ 44.63 分的HBV-ACLF患者, 其腹水发生率、肝肾综合征发生率、肝硬化发生率、肝性脑病发生率及病死率分别高于血浆DAO < 105.87 ng/ml及iMELD < 44.63 分的患者, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表3。

2.4 生存组和病死组HBV-ACLF患者的临床资料 病死组患者ALT、AST、HBV DNA、TBil、PT、PTA、MELD及SCr水平显著高于生存组, ALB显著低于生存组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表4。

2.5 HBV-ACLF患者病死的多因素Logistic回归分析 以HBV ACLF患者病死为应变变量 (是=1, 否=0), 以单因素分析有意义的因素为自变量, 进行多因素Logistic逐步回归分析, 结果表明DAO ≥ 105.87 ng/ml、iMELD评分 ≥ 44.63 分、HBV DNA > 7.69 拷贝/ml为HBV-ACLF患者病死的危险因素 ($OR = 2.36$ 、 2.48 、 3.16 , $P < 0.05$), 见表5。

2.6 DAO和iMELD评分预测HBV-ACLF患者预后的ROC曲线 DAO + iMELD评分、DAO及iMELD

表1 HBV-ACLF组和对照组一般资料

组别	例数	性别 (男/女, 例)	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	ALB ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	ALT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, U/L)	AST ($\bar{x} \pm s$, U/L)
HBV-ACLF组	98	50/48	45.30 \pm 9.70	22.78 \pm 7.76	380.34 \pm 19.88	447.42 \pm 15.67
对照组	54	29/25	45.5 \pm 9.80	35.45 \pm 7.23	34.65 \pm 12.36	25.34 \pm 13.45
统计量值	-	$\chi^2 = 0.101$	$t = 0.121$	$t = 10.071$	$t = 131.961$	$t = 174.422$
P值	-	0.751	0.903	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
组别	TBil ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μ mol/L)	PT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, s)	PTA ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	MELD评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)	TC ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	TG ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)
HBV-ACLF组	355.99 \pm 29.80	29.6 \pm 12.11	52.15 \pm 10.43	27.09 \pm 8.65	2.95 \pm 0.45	1.26 \pm 0.51
对照组	12.65 \pm 1.61	11.2 \pm 1.62	80.23 \pm 11.09	13.26 \pm 3.12	3.65 \pm 0.66	1.67 \pm 0.49
统计量值	$t = 113.761$	$t = 14.832$	$t = 15.253$	$t = 23.654$	$t = 10.585$	$t = 12.369$
P值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
组别	SCr ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μ mol/L)	血清钠 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	DAO ($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/ml)	iMELD评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)		
HBV-ACLF组	12962.10 \pm 465.63	129.6 \pm 1.46	105.87 \pm 34.76	44.63 \pm 16.63		
对照组	8455.46 \pm 158.54	133.63 \pm 1.49	8.65 \pm 3.56	4.54 \pm 2.13		
统计量值	$t = 19.636$	$t = 17.549$	$t = 21.376$	$t = 14.809$		
P值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001		

注: “-”为无相关数据

表2 HBV-ACLF组DAO、iMELD评分与各指标的相关性分析

指标	DAO		iMELD评分	
	r值	P值	r值	P值
AST	0.687	< 0.001	0.563	< 0.001
ALT	0.541	0.012	0.547	0.005
TBil	0.567	< 0.001	0.624	< 0.001
ALB	-0.569	0.001	-0.567	0.021
HBV DNA	0.644	0.013	0.627	< 0.001
PTA	-0.476	< 0.001	-0.496	0.016
TC	-0.479	< 0.001	0.524	< 0.001
TG	-0.651	0.009	0.635	0.031

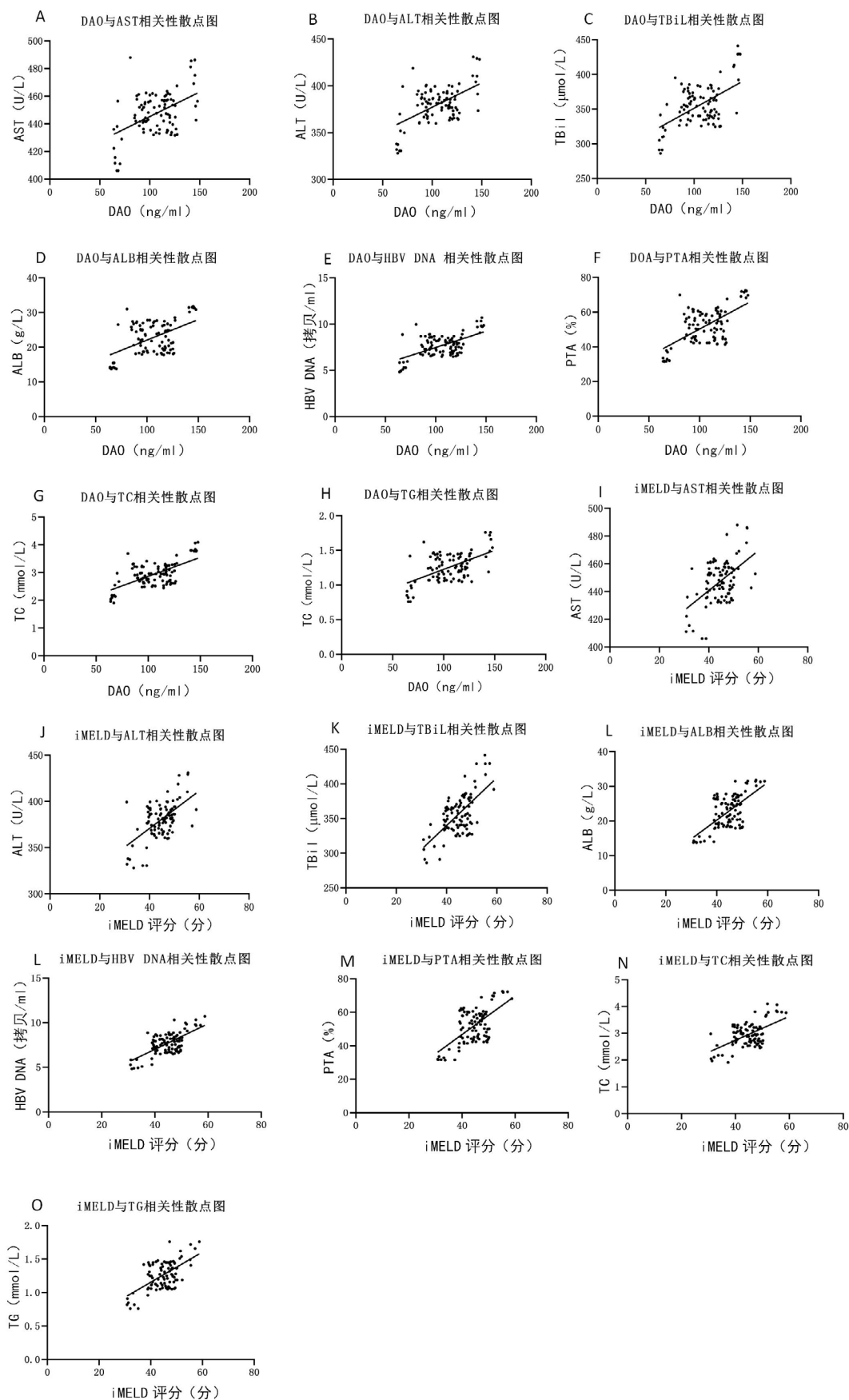


图1 HBV-ACLF 组 DAO、iMELD 评分与各指标相关性分析的散点图

评分的AUC分别为0.834、0.814、0.798, 差异有统计学意义 ($z = 7.654$, $P < 0.001$), DAO与iMELD评分的AUC差异无统计学意义 ($z = 1.654$, $P = 0.074$), 均显著小于DAO + iMELD评分 ($z =$

11.654、10.905, $P < 0.001$)。DAO、iMELD预测HBV-ACLF患者预后的敏感性和特异度差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 1.987$ 、1.241, $P > 0.05$), 均显著小于DAO + iMELD ($P < 0.05$)。见表6、图2。

表3 不同DAO、iMELD水平HBV-ACLF患者临床症状及治疗结局[例(%)]

项目	腹水		肝肾综合征		肝硬化		肝性脑病		治疗结局	
	无	有	无	有	无	有	无	有	生存	死亡
DAO										
≥ 105.87 ng/ml ($n = 78$)	36 (46.1)	42 (53.8)	35 (44.8)	43 (55.2)	48 (61.3)	30 (38.7)	44 (56.4)	34 (43.6)	47 (60.0)	31 (40.0)
< 105.87 ng/ml ($n = 20$)	17 (85.0)	3 (15.0)	17 (85.0)	3 (15.0)	18 (90.0)	2 (10.0)	18 (90.0)	2 (10.0)	19 (95.5)	1 (5.0)
χ^2 值	16.789		15.339		14.748		19.687		20.367	
P 值	< 0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001	
iMELD评分										
≥ 44.63 分 ($n = 70$)	37 (52.8)	33 (47.2)	30 (42.9)	40 (57.1)	39 (55.7)	31 (44.2)	40 (57.1)	30 (42.9)	40 (57.1)	30 (42.9)
< 44.63 分 ($n = 28$)	26 (92.8)	2 (7.2)	22 (78.6)	6 (21.4)	27 (96.4)	1 (5.6)	22 (78.6)	6 (21.4)	26 (92.8)	2 (7.2)
χ^2 值	19.634		16.597		18.347		23.367		26.634	
P 值	< 0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001	

表4 生存组和病死组HBV-ACLF患者的临床资料 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	ALB (g/L)	ALT (U/L)	AST (U/L)	HBV DNA (拷贝/ml)	TBil (μ mol/L)
生存组 ($n = 66$)	26.54 \pm 3.45	372.32 \pm 10.54	441.32 \pm 9.65	5.96 \pm 2.85	12065.36 \pm 365.21
病死组 ($n = 32$)	18.32 \pm 3.52	390.21 \pm 1023	452.32 \pm 11.25	9.63 \pm 2.45	13654.36 \pm 121.36
t 值	12.654	111.36	19.636	21.365	26.321
P 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
组别	PT (s)	PTA (%)	MELD评分 (分)	TC (mmol/L)	TG (mmol/L)
生存组 ($n = 66$)	25.63 \pm 8.65	57.65 \pm 5.24	24.63 \pm 5.63	2.97 \pm 0.40	1.27 \pm 0.48
病死组 ($n = 32$)	36.96 \pm 5.54	37.69 \pm 5.48	30.36 \pm 5.45	2.99 \pm 0.42	1.28 \pm 0.49
t 值	19.654	17.254	21.324	0.965	1.324
P 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.569	0.441
组别	SCr (μ mol/L)	血清钠 (mmol/L)	DAO (ng/ml)	iMELD评分 (分)	
生存组 ($n = 66$)	142.32 \pm 2.32	129.6 \pm 1.33	79.65 \pm 18.52	28.65 \pm 13.24	
病死组 ($n = 32$)	149.32 \pm 3.25	129.6 \pm 1.35	116.63 \pm 33.54	56.36 \pm 16.63	
t 值	18369	1.014	23.654	18.654	
P 值	< 0.001	0.440	< 0.001	< 0.001	

表5 HBV-ACLF患者病死的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

独立变量	回归系数	标准误	Wald χ^2 值	P 值	OR值 (95%CI)
DAO (参考组为 < 105.87 ng/ml)	0.861	0.202	19.143	< 0.001	2.36 (1.59~3.51)
iMELD (参考组为 < 44.63 分)	0.912	0.215	25.387	< 0.001	2.48 (1.63~3.79)
HBV DNA (参考组为 ≤ 7.69 拷贝/ml)	1.150	0.523	4.648	0.031	3.16 (1.13~8.80)

表6 DAO和iMELD评分预测HBV-ACLF患者预后的AUC、敏感性和特异度

指标	AUC	95%CI	敏感性	特异度
DAO + iMELD评分	0.834	0.813~0.899	0.865	0.891
DAO	0.814	0.734~0.886	0.765	0.718
iMELD评分	0.798	0.753~0.898	0.732	0.707
统计量值	$z = 7.654$	-	$\chi^2 = 8.954$	$\chi^2 = 7.965$
P值	< 0.001	-	< 0.001	< 0.001

注: DAO与DAO + iMELD评分相比, AUC、敏感性和特异度的统计量值与P值分别为 $z = 11.654$ 、 $P < 0.001$ 、 $\chi^2 = 11.541$ 、 $P < 0.001$ 、 $\chi^2 = 10.987$ 、 $P < 0.001$; iMELD评分与DAO + iMELD评分相比, AUC、敏感性和特异度的统计量值与P值分别为 $z = 10.905$ 、 $P < 0.001$ 、 $\chi^2 = 11.216$ 、 $P < 0.001$ 、 $\chi^2 = 11.154$ 、 $P < 0.001$; DAO与iMELD评分相比 AUC、敏感性和特异度的统计量值与P值分别为 $z = 1.654$ 、 $P = 0.369$ 、 $\chi^2 = 1.987$ 、 $P = 0.074$ 、 $\chi^2 = 1.241$ 、 $P = 0.089$; “-”为无相关数据

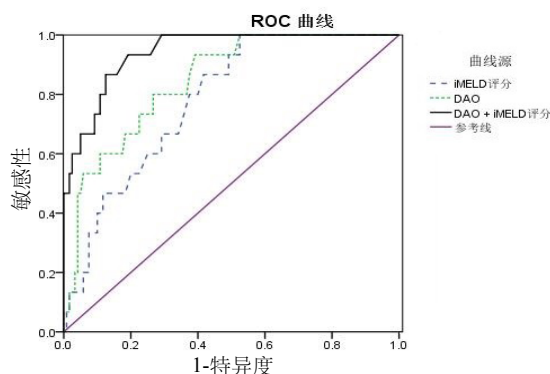


图2 DAO和iMELD评分预测HBV-ACLF患者预后的ROC曲线

3 讨论

中国ACLF患者中, HBV-ACLF占大多数。准确预测HBV-ACLF患者的预后对治疗策略的选择具有重要意义。在亚洲, 约40%的慢性HBV感染者会发展为肝硬化、终末期肝病或肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC), HBV相关肝脏疾病导致的死亡率约为20/10万^[11,12]。HBV-ACLF表现为黄疸和凝血功能障碍, CHB患者病情可在4周内因腹水和(或)肝性脑病而恶化。HBV-ACLF患者短期和中期病死率为50%~90%。目前, 肝移植仍是HBV-ACLF唯一有效的治疗方式, 然而由于供肝短缺且费用较高而无法广泛使用。因此, 迫切需要准确和简单的模型用于HBV-ACLF患者预后的预测和器官分配的排序。MELD评分虽然已被广泛用于肝病严重程度的预测, 但其准确性尚不足以令人满意^[13,14]。

DAO是人和其他哺乳动物肠黏膜中高度浓缩的酶, 是预测肠屏障功能最敏感的指标。近期研究表明, 促炎细胞因子水平升高与肝衰竭病死率的升高有关^[15]。DAO可与其血浆或膜受体结合并诱导核因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κ B)和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)活化^[16-18]。DAO作为白细胞介素-33

(interleukin -33, IL-33)的诱饵受体参与多种疾病进展, 包括急性和慢性肝脏炎症。研究表明, DAO可调控淋巴免疫细胞的定向转移和趋化性, 并激活淋巴细胞、内皮细胞、中性粒细胞及上皮细胞中相应的趋化因子受体^[19-21]。在大鼠肝衰竭实验中, DAO可抑制淋巴细胞和巨噬细胞的凋亡, 并诱导淋巴细胞和巨噬细胞从脾脏向肝脏的转移, 参与炎症反应^[22,23]。MELD评分由3个客观且易于获得的变量组成, 即血清INR、TBil和SCr水平。MELD评分已被证实可预测急性静脉曲张出血患者院内和1年病死率, 并可有效预测疾病严重程度差异较大的非移植性肝硬化患者及慢性肝病患者1年和5年病死率^[24]。近年来, 已有多个基于MELD模型的改进模型用于预测ACLF的严重程度, 如MELD-Na、iMELD、急性生理学和慢性健康评估(acute physiology and chronic health assessment system, APACHE), 序贯器官衰竭评估(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)和其他回归模型等^[25,26]。本研究表明, HBV-ACLF组DAO和iMELD评分显著高于对照组, 病死组患者DAO和iMELD评分显著高于存活组, 血浆DAO水平、iMELD评分与HBV-ACLF严重程度指标呈正相关。推测DAO水平和iMELD评分可反映HBV-ACLF的严重程度。HBV-ACLF患者血浆DAO ≥ 105.87 ng/ml, iMELD评分 ≥ 44.63 分, 其腹水发生率、肝肾综合征发生率、肝硬化发生率、肝性脑病发生率及病死率显著高于血浆DAO < 105.87 ng/ml, iMELD < 44.63 分的患者, 提示高水平DAO和iMELD评分与HBV-ACLF患者不良预后有关。多元Logistic回归分析表明, DAO ≥ 105.87 ng/ml、iMELD评分 ≥ 44.63 分、HBV DNA > 7.69 拷贝/ml为HBV-ACLF患者病死的危险因素。

综上, 高水平DAO及iMELD评分与HBV-ACLF患者不良预后显著相关, 是HBV-ACLF患者病死的危险因素; DAO联合iMELD评分预测HBV-ACLF患

者预后的敏感性和特异度较高,可作为判定HBV-ACLF预后的生物学标志物,值得在临床中推广应用。

参考文献

- [1] OTT J J, HORN J, KRAUSE G, et al. Time trends of chronic HBV infection over prior decades - a global analysis[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2017, 66(1): 48-54.
- [2] YANG Y, HAN Q J, HOU Z H, et al. Exosomes mediate hepatitis B virus (HBV) transmission and NK-cell dysfunction[J]. *Cell Mol Immunol*, 2017, 14(5): 465-475.
- [3] PETRUZZIELLO A. Epidemiology of hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) related hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Open Virol J*, 2018, 12: 26-32.
- [4] LIN B L, CHEN J F, QIU W H, et al. Allogeneic bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stromal cells for HBV-related acute-on-chronic liver failure: a randomized controlled trial[J]. *Hepatology*, 2017, 66(1): 209-219.
- [5] JIANG Q Q, HAN M F, MA K, et al. Acute kidney injury in acute-on-chronic liver failure is different from in decompensated cirrhosis[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2018, 24(21): 2300-2310.
- [6] 钱振华, 马卫星, 向辉, 等. 丙氨酸转氨酶对重型颅脑损伤小儿患者肠粘膜通透性及血浆二胺氧化酶的影响分析[J]. *浙江创伤外科*, 2017, 22(1): 11-13.
- [7] 罗志荣, 植耀炜, 曾俏君. 血清二胺氧化酶在重症肺炎机械通气合并肠道屏障功能障碍患者作用的研究[J]. *岭南急诊医学杂志*, 2017, 22(5): 418-420.
- [8] 何志捷, 植耀炜, 黄超泰, 等. 血清二胺氧化酶、D-乳酸和细菌内毒素在重症患者肠道功能评估中的作用[J]. *岭南现代临床外科*, 2017, 17(4): 400-403.
- [9] 陈丽, 黄小平, 王艳, 等. 乙型肝炎相关性肝功能衰竭患者血清γ-谷氨酰胺转氨酶与前白蛋白的动态变化及终末期肝病评分模型评分的相关性[J]. *中华传染病杂志*, 2017, 35(12): 715-718.
- [10] 中华医学会感染病学分会分会肝衰竭与人工肝学组, 中华医学会肝病学会分会重型肝病与人工肝学组. 肝衰竭诊治指南(2018年版)[J]. *实用肝脏病杂志*, 2019, 22(2): 164-171.
- [11] Yuen M F. Anti-viral therapy in hepatitis B virus reactivation with acute-on-chronic liver failure[J]. *Hepatol Int*, 2015, 9(3): 373-377.
- [12] HAN Y, GU L L, LIU J, et al. Association of mutations in Toll-like receptor 2 signaling genes with fulminant form of hepatitis B-related acute liver failure[J]. *J Infect Dis*, 2017, 215(8): 1221-1230.
- [13] 陈培鸿, 付淑红. 血清钠终末期肝病模型(MELD-Na)评分对肝硬化患者血脂和短期预后的作用分析[J]. *临床合理用药杂志*, 2019(17): 121-122.
- [14] 杨黎冰, 仝静, 祖晓满, 等. MELD、Child-Pugh、SOFA评分系统在血浆置换治疗慢加急性肝衰竭中的应用[J]. *世界华人消化杂志*, 2017, 25(21): 1963-1967.
- [15] 杨君, 黄洋辉. 血清MMP-2、AFP与MELD评分对HBV相关慢加急性肝衰竭患者预后的评估价值[J]. *临床与病理杂志*, 2019(8): 1648-1653.
- [16] YACOU B M R, RAMIREZ G A, BERTI A. Diamine oxidase supplementation in chronic spontaneous urticaria: a randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled study[J]. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol*, 2018, 176(3-4): 268-271.
- [17] LI F C, LI Y K, FAN Y C, et al. Plasma concentration of diamine oxidase (DAO) predicts 1-month mortality of acute-on-chronic hepatitis B liver failure[J]. *Clin Chim Acta*, 2018, 484: 164-170.
- [18] GLUDOVACZ E, MARESCH D, LOPES DE CARVALHO L, et al. Oligomannosidic glycans at Asn-110 are essential for secretion of human diamine oxidase[J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2018, 293(3): 1070-1087.
- [19] IZQUIERDO-CASAS J, COMAS-BASTÉ O, LATORRE-MORATALLA M L, et al. Diamine oxidase (DAO) supplement reduces headache in episodic migraine patients with DAO deficiency: a randomized double-blind trial[J]. *Clin Nutr*, 2018, 38(1): 152-158.
- [20] AISHATH N, STEVE F, FLETCHER GRAHAM C, et al. Emerging approach: reduce histamine poisoning with diamine oxidase: histamine control[J]. *J FOOD PROCESS PRES*, 2014, 39(3): 548-552.
- [21] 李军, 欧阳军, 夏晶晶. 多发伤患者血浆二胺氧化酶与急性胃肠损伤分级的相关性研究[J]. *中华灾害救援医学*, 4(1): 22-24.
- [22] LI F C, LI Y K, FAN Y C, et al. Plasma concentration of diamine oxidase (DAO) predicts 1-month mortality of acute-on-chronic hepatitis B liver failure[J]. *Clin Chim Acta*, 2018, 484: 164-170.
- [23] MERGEMEIER K, LEHR M. HPLC-UV assays for evaluation of inhibitors of mono and diamine oxidases using novel phenyltetrazolylalkylamine substrates[J]. *Anal Biochem*, 2018, 549: 29-38.
- [24] IZQUIERDO-CASAS J, COMAS-BASTÉ O, LATORRE-MORATALLA M L, et al. Low serum diamine oxidase (DAO) activity levels in patients with migraine[J]. *J Physiol Biochem*, 2018, 74(1): 93-99.
- [25] 张志华, 巩晓欢, 韩永荣, 等. Child-Pugh、MELD、MELD-Na和iMELD评分对乙型肝炎肝硬化患者3个月和1年生存率的评估价值[J]. *胃肠病学*, 2018, 23(1): 24-28.
- [26] 李磊, 胡辉, 郑晓玮, 等. 四种基于MELD的评分系统对慢加急性乙型肝炎肝衰竭患者短期生存的预测价值分析[J]. *实用肝脏病杂志*, 2018, 21(3): 417-420.

收稿日期: 2019-11-05

许俊, 黄敏. 血浆二胺氧化酶联合iMELD评分对乙型肝炎病毒相关慢加急性肝衰竭患者近期预后的预测价值[J/CD]. *中国肝脏病杂志(电子版)*, 2020, 12(2): 68-75.