

· 肝纤维化及肝硬化 ·

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丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿患者再代偿的影响因素分析

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摘要: 目的 研究丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期患者再代偿发生的影响因素,建立预测模型。方法 选取2019年1月—2022年12月在昆明市第三人民医院住院诊断为丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿的患者217例,至少1年之内再住院无门静脉高压相关并发症即再代偿组($n=63$),未再代偿者为对照组($n=154$)。收集相关临床资料,对可能影响再代偿发生的因素进行单因素及多因素分析。计量资料符合正态分布的两组间比较采用成组 t 检验,不符合正态分布的两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher's确切概率法。运用二元Logistic回归模型分析丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿患者再代偿发生的影响因素,采用受试者操作特征曲线(ROC曲线)评价模型的预测效能。结果 217例丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期患者中63例发生再代偿(29.03%)。再代偿组与对照组相比,HIV史($\chi^2=4.566, P=0.034$)、部分脾栓塞史($\chi^2=6.687, P=0.014$)、Child-Pugh评分($\chi^2=11.978, P=0.003$)、腹水分级($\chi^2=14.229, P<0.001$)、Alb($t=4.063, P<0.001$)、前白蛋白($Z=-3.077, P=0.002$)、HDL($t=2.854, P=0.011$)、超敏C反应蛋白($Z=-2.447, P=0.014$)、凝血酶原时间($Z=-2.441, P=0.015$)、CEA($Z=-2.113, P=0.035$)、AFP($Z=-2.063, P=0.039$)、CA125($Z=-2.270, P=0.023$)、三碘甲状腺素原氨酸($Z=-3.304, P<0.001$)、甲状腺素($Z=-2.221, P=0.026$)、CD45⁺($Z=-2.278, P=0.023$)、IL-5($Z=-2.845, P=0.004$)、TNF- α ($Z=-2.176, P=0.030$)、门静脉宽度($Z=-5.283, P=0.005$)差异均有统计学意义。多因素分析结果显示,部分脾栓塞史($OR=3.064, P=0.049$)、HIV史($OR=0.195, P=0.027$)、少量腹水($OR=3.390, P=0.017$)、AFP($OR=1.003, P=0.004$)及门静脉宽度($OR=0.600, P<0.001$)为丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期发生再代偿的独立影响因素。ROC曲线结果显示HIV史、腹水分级、部分脾脏栓塞史、AFP、门静脉宽度、联合预测模型的曲线下面积依次为0.556、0.641、0.560、0.589、0.745、0.817。结论 部分脾脏栓塞史、少量腹水及AFP水平升高的丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期患者更容易出现再代偿,有HIV史、门静脉宽度增加的患者不易出现再代偿。

关键词: 丙型肝炎; 肝硬化; 再代偿; 危险因素**基金项目:** 佑安专科联盟科研专项基金(LM202014)

Influencing factors for recompensation in patients with decompensated hepatitis C cirrhosis

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the influencing factors for recompensation in patients with decompensated hepatitis C cirrhosis, and to establish a predictive model. **Methods** A total of 217 patients who were diagnosed with decompensated hepatitis C cirrhosis and were admitted to The Third People's Hospital of Kunming I from January, 2019 to December, 2022 were enrolled, among whom 63 patients who were readmitted within at least 1 year and had no portal hypertension-related complications were enrolled as recompensation group, and 154 patients without recompensation were enrolled as control group. Related clinical data

were collected, and univariate and multivariate analyses were performed for the factors that may affect the occurrence of recompensation. The independent-samples *t* test was used for comparison of normally distributed measurement data between two groups, and the Mann-Whitney *U* test was used for comparison of non-normally distributed measurement data between two groups; the chi-square test or the Fisher's exact test was used for comparison of categorical data between two groups. A binary Logistic regression analysis was used to investigate the influencing factors for recompensation in patients with decompensated hepatitis C cirrhosis, and the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to assess the predictive performance of the model.

Results Among the 217 patients with decompensated hepatitis C cirrhosis, 63 (29.03%) had recompensation. There were significant differences between the recompensation group and the control group in HIV history ($\chi^2=4.566$, $P=0.034$), history of partial splenic embolism ($\chi^2=6.687$, $P=0.014$), Child-Pugh classification ($\chi^2=11.978$, $P=0.003$), grade of ascites ($\chi^2=14.229$, $P<0.001$), albumin ($t=4.063$, $P<0.001$), prealbumin ($Z=-3.077$, $P=0.002$), high-density lipoprotein ($t=2.854$, $P=0.011$), high-sensitivity C-reactive protein ($Z=-2.447$, $P=0.014$), prothrombin time ($Z=-2.441$, $P=0.015$), carcinoembryonic antigen ($Z=-2.113$, $P=0.035$), alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) ($Z=-2.063$, $P=0.039$), CA125 ($Z=-2.270$, $P=0.023$), TT3 ($Z=-3.304$, $P<0.001$), TT4 ($Z=-2.221$, $P=0.026$), CD45⁺ ($Z=-2.278$, $P=0.023$), interleukin-5 ($Z=-2.845$, $P=0.004$), tumor necrosis factor- α ($Z=-2.176$, $P=0.030$), and portal vein width ($Z=-5.283$, $P=0.005$). The multivariate analysis showed that history of partial splenic embolism (odds ratio [OR]=3.064, $P=0.049$), HIV history (OR=0.195, $P=0.027$), a small amount of ascites (OR=3.390, $P=0.017$), AFP (OR=1.003, $P=0.004$), and portal vein width (OR=0.600, $P<0.001$) were independent influencing factors for the occurrence of recompensation in patients with decompensated hepatitis C cirrhosis. The ROC curve analysis showed that HIV history, grade of ascites, history of partial splenic embolism, AFP, portal vein width, and the combined predictive model of these indices had an area under the ROC curve of 0.556, 0.641, 0.560, 0.589, 0.745, and 0.817, respectively. **Conclusion** For patients with decompensated hepatitis C cirrhosis, those with a history of partial splenic embolism, a small amount of ascites, and an increase in AFP level are more likely to experience recompensation, while those with a history of HIV and an increase in portal vein width are less likely to experience recompensation.

Key words: Hepatitis C; Liver Cirrhosis; Recompensatory; Risk Factors

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丙型肝炎呈全球性流行,2019年全球有慢性HCV感染5 800万人,29万人死于HCV感染引起的肝硬化或肝脏恶性肿瘤,2019年全球新发感染者约150万人^[1]。2020年我国估计HCV感染者948.7万人^[2]。肝硬化和肝细胞癌(HCC)是慢性丙型肝炎患者的主要死因。失代偿期是肝硬化病程的一个关键点,患者生存期明显缩短,未经治疗的失代偿期患者5年生存率仅为14%~35%^[3-4],HCC的5年生存率仅为18%^[5]。

2019年11月以来,随着我国对丙型肝炎管理策略的改变,越来越多HCV RNA阳性患者得到治疗。部分患者经过有效治疗可显著改善肝脏代偿功能,减轻门静脉高压,肝硬化失代偿期患者肝功能好转,并趋于稳定,门静脉高压相关并发症[如腹水、肝硬化伴食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血(esophagogastric variceal bleeding, EVB)和肝性脑病(HE)等]持续消失,实现“再代偿(recompensation)”。有关失代偿期肝硬化的再代偿,2017年《肝硬化腹水及相关并发症的诊疗指南》^[6]对该现象进行了描述。2021年底,《Baveno VII门静脉高压管

理共识》^[7]首次对再代偿的定义进行了阐述。我国《肝硬化腹水诊疗指南(2023年版)》^[8]对再代偿进行了定义:失代偿期肝硬化患者经过有效病因及并发症治疗,可逆转为代偿期肝硬化。再代偿的发生,可明显降低患者病死率,延长患者生存期^[9-10]。到目前为止,丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿患者再代偿的相关影响因素及其形成对病程的影响尚未明确,相关报道极少,本研究旨在探讨失代偿期丙型肝炎肝硬化再代偿的相关影响因素,以期为临床治疗和管理提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2019年1月—2022年12月在昆明市第三人民医院住院诊断为丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿患者566例。查阅患者资料,住院次数 ≥ 2 次,住院间隔时间 ≥ 1 年共217例,经过有效病因及并发症治疗后,至少1年之内再住院无门静脉高压相关并发症纳入再代偿组($n=63$),未再代偿者为对照组($n=154$)。丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿诊断依据病史、体格检查、辅助检查结果,参照《丙

型肝炎防治指南(2022年版)》^[11]、《肝硬化门静脉高压食管胃静脉曲张出血的防治指南》^[12]、《肝硬化腹水诊疗指南(2023年版)》^[8]、《原发性肝癌诊疗指南(2022年版)》^[13]等相关诊断。感染包括腹腔感染、呼吸道感染、泌尿道感染、血液感染、胃肠道感染以及皮肤软组织感染。纳入标准:(1)诊断为丙型肝炎肝硬化;(2)出现门静脉高压相关并发症,如腹水、食管胃静脉曲张破裂出血、HE、肝肾综合征等。排除标准:(1)第1次住院合并肝癌或其他恶性肿瘤;(2)合并其他重大疾病;(3)资料不全。再代偿的定义:(1)去除/抑制/治愈肝硬化的主要病因(如清除HCV、持续抑制HBV、酒精性肝硬化的持续戒酒);(2)停用除肝硬化病因治疗药物外,至少12个月无腹水(停用利尿药物)、HE(停用乳果糖/利福昔明)和肝硬化伴EVB复发;(3)肝功能指标[Alb、国际标准化比值(INR)、胆红素]稳定改善^[8]。

1.2 资料采集 收集所有纳入研究患者的病史、入院时实验室指标及辅助检查结果,记录并分析再代偿组与对照组患者的一般资料,包括年龄、性别、BMI、吸烟史、HIV史、糖尿病史、高血压病史、饮酒史、内镜治疗史、经颈静脉肝内门体静脉分流术(TIPS)史、部分脾脏栓塞史、内镜治疗史、口服非选择性 β 受体阻滞剂(non-selective beta-blocker, NSBB)、基因分型等一般情况。患者入院时首次临床检测资料,包括白细胞(WBC)、中性粒细胞(Neu)、血红蛋白(Hb)、血小板(PLT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、部分凝血酶原时间(APTT)、总蛋白(TP)、前白蛋白(PA)、Alb、TBil、AST、ALT、GGT、TC、LDL、HDL、肌酐(Cr)、IL-6、降钙素原(PCT)、超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、AFP、CEA、CA-125、CA-153、CA19-9、异常凝血酶原(PIVKA)、三碘甲状腺素原氨酸(TT3)、甲状腺素(TT4)、促甲状腺激素(TSH)、淋巴细胞绝对数(CD45⁺)、CD3 T淋巴细胞计数(CD3⁺)、CD8⁺、IL-1、IL-2、IL-4、IL-5、IFN- α 、IFN- γ 、TNF- α 、HCV RNA及超声检查结果等;本次住院患者腹水、感染、HE、EVB等相关并发症。

1.3 统计学方法 所采集的数据均使用SPSS 27.0软件进行处理。计量资料符合正态分布以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用成组 t 检验。计量资料不符合正态分布以 $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$ 表示,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher's确切概率法。运用二元Logistic回归模型分析丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿患者再代偿发生的影响因素,采用受试者操作特征曲线(ROC曲线)评价模型的预测效能。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 再代偿发生率 本研究217例丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期患者有63例(29.03%)发生再代偿。42例患者(19.35%)在第1年内实现了再代偿,第2、3、4、5年发生再代偿分别为9例(4.15%)、3例(1.38%)、7例(3.23%)、2例(0.92%)。

2.2 一般资料 再代偿组63例,男33例,女31例,男女比例1.06:1,发病年龄32~78岁。对照组患者154例,男102例,女52例,男女比例1.96:1,发病年龄32~79岁。再代偿组与对照组在HIV史、部分脾栓塞史、Child-Pugh分级、腹水分级方面差异均有统计学意义(P 值均 <0.05),其余指标组间差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)(表1)。

2.3 实验室检查结果比较 再代偿组Alb、PA、HDL、hs-CRP、PT、CEA、AFP、CA125、TT3、TT4、CD45⁺、IL-5、TNF- α 与对照组比较,差异均有统计学意义(P 值均 <0.05)(表2)。

2.4 超声检查结果比较 再代偿组的门静脉宽度与对照组比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),其余指标组间比较,差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)(表3)。

2.5 多因素分析 将初步认为可能与再代偿形成有关的因素如HIV史、部分脾栓塞史、Child-Pugh分级、腹水分级、Alb、PA、HDL、hs-CRP、PT、CEA、AFP、CA125、TT3、TT4、CD45⁺、IL-5、TNF- α 、门静脉宽度纳入多因素Logistic回归模型进行分析,结果显示,部分脾栓塞史、HIV史、少量腹水、AFP、门静脉宽度是失代偿期丙型肝炎肝硬化发生再代偿的独立影响因素(P 值均 <0.05)(表4)。

2.6 预测模型的评价 以HIV史、部分脾栓塞史、腹水分级、AFP及门静脉宽度为检验变量,以是否发生再代偿为状态变量,分别绘制ROC曲线(图1),并根据上述多因素分析结果绘制5个指标联合的预测模型的ROC曲线(图2),HIV史、腹水分级、部分脾栓塞史、AFP、门静脉宽度的AUC依次为0.556、0.641、0.560、0.589、0.745,而联合预测再代偿发生的AUC为0.817,敏感度为0.841,特异度为0.701(表5)。

3 讨论

在本研究中,丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿患者再代偿的发生率为29.03%。其他研究中,乙型肝炎肝硬化再代偿的发生率为42.7%~60.4%^[9,14-15],酒精性肝硬化再代偿的发生率为18%^[16],原发性胆汁性肝硬化患者中再代

表1 再代偿组与对照组一般资料比较

Table 1 Baseline characteristics between recompensation group and control group

项目	再代偿组(n=63)	对照组(n=154)	统计值	P值
男性[例(%)]	33(52.4)	102(66.2)	$\chi^2=3.650$	0.065
年龄(岁)	50(43~56)	49(44~55)	$Z=-0.654$	0.513
BMI(kg/m ²)	22.22(21.11~24.46)	23.01(21.42~25.04)	$Z=-1.084$	0.278
吸烟史[例(%)]	38(60.3)	105(68.2)	$\chi^2=1.230$	0.274
糖尿病史[例(%)]	12(19.0)	26(16.9)	$\chi^2=0.145$	0.844
高血压史[例(%)]	8(12.7)	19(12.3)	$\chi^2=0.005$	>0.05
HIV史[例(%)]	4(6.3)	27(17.5)	$\chi^2=4.566$	0.034
口服NSBB[例(%)]	9(14.3)	12(7.8)	$\chi^2=2.157$	0.204
TIPS史[例(%)]	3(4.8)	3(1.9)	$\chi^2=0.360$	0.236
内镜治疗史[例(%)]	12(19.0)	17(11.0)	$\chi^2=2.477$	0.116
部分脾栓塞史[例(%)]	12(19.0)	11(7.1)	$\chi^2=6.687$	0.014
饮酒史[例(%)]	31(49.2)	91(59.1)	$\chi^2=1.775$	0.228
基因分型[例(%)]			$\chi^2=2.969$	0.397
1	5(7.9)	11(7.1)		
2	3(4.8)	7(4.5)		
3	51(81.0)	133(86.4)		
6	4(6.3)	3(1.9)		
Child-Pugh分级[例(%)]			$\chi^2=11.978$	0.003
A级	16(25.4)	13(8.4)		
B级	34(54.0)	91(59.1)		
C级	13(20.6)	50(32.5)		
腹水分级[例(%)]			$\chi^2=14.229$	<0.001
无	14(22.2)	19(12.3)		
少量	27(42.9)	38(24.7)		
中大量	22(34.9)	97(62.9)		
感染[例(%)]	23(36.5)	57(37.0)	$\chi^2=0.005$	>0.05
HE[例(%)]	2(3.2)	10(6.5)	$\chi^2=0.516$	0.270
HCV RNA阳性[例(%)]	49(77.8)	113(73.4)	$\chi^2=0.458$	0.499

偿的发生率仅为17%^[17]。病因是否为再代偿的影响因素有待更多研究进一步证实。

肝硬化并发症的发生与门静脉高压症(portal hypertension, PHT)密切相关,随着肝脏炎症及纤维化的进展,门静脉压力逐渐增大,门静脉主干逐渐增宽。本研究结果显示,门静脉越小,越有利于再代偿的发生。腹水是失代偿期肝硬化患者常见的PHT,本研究结果显示,少量腹水的丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期患者更容易发生再代偿。中大量腹水的患者往往易出现其他并发症,如自发性腹膜炎、肝肾综合征等,加重病情,增加病死率。有研究报道发生腹水的患者,1年病死率约20%^[18],2年病死率可达40%^[19]。因此,早期提前预防大量腹水的发生尤其重要。一项Meta分析研究^[18]显示,TIPS可有效降低腹水的发生,但是两组数据对比,TIPS手术史并不能促进再代偿的发生,有可能是大部分行TIPS治疗的患者均为频发EVB及顽固性腹水的患者,此类患者肝脏储备功能差且PHT明显,影响再代偿的发生。

Child-Pugh分级及Alb是肝脏储备功能的重要指标。Alb可增加胶体渗透压,发挥抗氧化、免疫调节和毛细血管完整性保护作用。有研究^[20-21]认为Alb与肝硬化患者的预后密切相关,是肝硬化自然历史研究中最重要生存预测因子,低Alb是预后不良的重要因素。一些研究中发现,Alb与再代偿的发生密切相关^[16,21-24],Alb \geq 32 g/L是患者获得再代偿的最佳预测因素之一^[23]。Kim等^[9]研究同样证实Alb与再代偿密切相关。但本研究中Child-Pugh分级及Alb并不是再代偿发生的影响因素,有待更多大数据、多中心的研究进一步证实。

NSBB不仅可以直接降低门静脉压力,还可以通过改善全身性炎症和肠道通透性途径促进再代偿的发生^[25-26]。NSBB与内镜下曲张静脉套扎术(endoscopic variceal ligation, EVL)可显著降低中、重度食管静脉曲张患者的首次出血风险及病死率^[27],同时减少细菌易位,减少腹水、自发性细菌性腹膜炎的发生^[28]。EVL联合NSBB可更好地预防EVB复发,提高长期生存率^[29]。但

表2 再代偿组与对照组的实验室检查结果比较
Table 2 Comparison of laboratory test between recompensation group and control group

指标	再代偿组(n=63)	对照组(n=154)	统计值	P值
WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	3.67(2.57 ~ 5.42)	3.79(2.75 ~ 5.28)	Z=-0.363	0.716
Neu($\times 10^9/L$)	1.91(1.38 ~ 4.00)	2.27(1.54 ~ 3.70)	Z=-0.457	0.647
Hb($\times 10^9/L$)	122.00(94.00 ~ 137.00)	115.50(86.75 ~ 134.00)	Z=-1.336	0.181
PLT($\times 10^9/L$)	64.00(46.00 ~ 93.00)	65.00(43.00 ~ 92.25)	Z=-0.320	0.749
TBil(mmol/L)	30.80(20.20 ~ 43.10)	31.80(19.75 ~ 49.53)	Z=-0.653	0.514
ALT(U/L)	54.00(37.00 ~ 117.00)	59.50(41.75 ~ 96.50)	Z=-0.318	0.750
AST(U/L)	44.00(24.00 ~ 77.00)	40.00(25.00 ~ 66.00)	Z=-0.442	0.659
TP(g/L)	63.71 \pm 10.41	62.21 \pm 10.23	t=0.978	0.329
Alb(g/L)	32.20 \pm 5.81	28.68 \pm 5.83	t=4.063	<0.001
PA(mg/L)	109.90(85.40 ~ 144.00)	89.90(71.83 ~ 121.43)	Z=-3.077	0.002
GGT(U/L)	55.00(36.00 ~ 137.00)	66.00(36.00 ~ 145.75)	Z=-0.194	0.846
TC(mmol/L)	2.94(2.42 ~ 3.60)	2.80(2.15 ~ 3.45)	Z=-1.388	0.165
LDL(mmol/L)	1.73(1.17 ~ 2.21)	1.41(1.03 ~ 1.99)	Z=-1.659	0.970
HDL(mmol/L)	0.93 \pm 0.34	0.85 \pm 0.36	t=2.854	0.011
Cr(μ mol/L)	59.00(54.00 ~ 70.00)	60.00(50.00 ~ 79.25)	Z=-0.488	0.625
hs-CRP(mg/L)	1.49(0.63 ~ 4.53)	3.17(0.91 ~ 9.78)	Z=-2.447	0.014
IL-6(pg/mL)	17.34(10.18 ~ 31.47)	18.75(11.33 ~ 37.73)	Z=-1.136	0.256
PCT(ng/mL)	0.11(0.09 ~ 0.15)	0.13(0.09 ~ 0.23)	Z=-0.822	0.411
APTT(s)	41.18 \pm 7.46	41.42 \pm 7.13	t=-0.214	0.829
PT(s)	15.90(14.70 ~ 17.90)	16.90(15.38 ~ 18.93)	Z=-2.441	0.015
CEA(ng/mL)	2.98(1.79 ~ 4.73)	3.63(2.43 ~ 5.08)	Z=-2.113	0.035
AFP(ng/mL)	9.33(4.77 ~ 18.86)	5.95(3.58 ~ 12.44)	Z=-2.063	0.039
CA125(U/mL)	56.30(20.41 ~ 255.50)	160.13(31.77 ~ 324.55)	Z=-2.270	0.023
CA19-9(U/mL)	25.28(11.00 ~ 41.38)	31.98(15.97 ~ 46.50)	Z=-1.330	0.183
CA153(U/mL)	13.90(9.82 ~ 18.05)	15.37(11.33 ~ 20.91)	Z=-1.601	0.109
PIVKA(mAU/mL)	23.40(18.00 ~ 36.00)	28.00(21.15 ~ 41.00)	Z=-1.666	0.096
TT3(nmol/L)	1.76(1.42 ~ 2.06)	1.53(1.25 ~ 1.80)	Z=-3.304	<0.001
TT4(nmol/L)	110.30(85.09 ~ 120.00)	92.70(76.85 ~ 111.52)	Z=-2.221	0.026
TSH(μ IU/mL)	2.41(1.75 ~ 3.60)	2.12(1.50 ~ 3.19)	Z=-1.652	0.099
CD45 ⁺ (个/ μ L)	1 032.06(756.63 ~ 1 297.77)	950.40(732.35 ~ 1 105.77)	Z=-2.278	0.023
CD3 ⁺ (个/ μ L)	767.60(523.15 ~ 967.34)	696.38(512.72 ~ 855.88)	Z=-1.418	0.156
CD8 ⁺ (个/ μ L)	218.05(150.78 ~ 353.83)	233.09(161.09 ~ 312.80)	Z=-0.004	0.997
IL-1(pg/mL)	13.84(6.67 ~ 21.67)	12.19(5.15 ~ 19.66)	Z=-1.366	0.172
IL-2(pg/mL)	3.24(2.69 ~ 4.58)	3.42(2.40 ~ 4.73)	Z=-0.056	0.955
IL-4(pg/mL)	3.93 \pm 2.88	3.15 \pm 1.99	t=-1.949	0.055
IL-5(pg/mL)	2.84(2.03 ~ 3.67)	2.30(1.75 ~ 3.00)	Z=-2.845	0.004
IFN- γ (pg/mL)	12.54(8.27 ~ 17.93)	10.75(6.63 ~ 17.13)	Z=-1.098	0.272
IFN- α (pg/mL)	43.30(4.32 ~ 98.09)	18.71(4.10 ~ 90.87)	Z=-1.580	0.114
TNF- α (pg/mL)	7.95(5.22 ~ 10.95)	6.43(4.36 ~ 9.08)	Z=-2.176	0.030

表3 再代偿组与对照组超声检查结果比较
Table 3 Comparison of ultrasound results between recompensation group and control group

指标	再代偿组(n=63)	对照组(n=154)	统计值	P值
门静脉宽度(mm)	12.00(10.00 ~ 13.20)	13.60(12.60 ~ 15.00)	Z=-5.283	0.005
脾静脉宽度(mm)	9.00(6.00 ~ 10.00)	9.00(8.00 ~ 10.00)	Z=-0.816	0.415
门静脉流速(cm/s)	14.21 \pm 3.36	13.73 \pm 2.76	t=-1.101	0.272
脾脏厚度(mm)	49.38 \pm 10.38	50.73 \pm 9.02	t=0.956	0.340
脾脏长度(mm)	138.80(124.00 ~ 153.00)	144.30(129.00 ~ 160.00)	Z=-1.301	0.193
左肝长度(mm)	53.00(47.00 ~ 58.00)	54.00(50.00 ~ 58.55)	Z=-1.362	0.173
右肝长度(mm)	109.00(96.00 ~ 119.00)	110.00(100.00 ~ 118.25)	Z=0.051	0.959

表4 多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果

Table 4 Results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis

项目	β 值	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	95%CI	P值
HIV史	-1.634	0.737	4.918	0.195	0.046 ~ 0.827	0.027
少量腹水	1.221	0.509	5.746	3.390	1.249 ~ 9.199	0.017
部分脾栓塞史	1.120	0.569	3.867	3.064	1.004 ~ 9.350	0.049
AFP	0.003	0.001	8.182	1.003	1.001 ~ 1.006	0.004
门静脉宽度	-0.511	0.112	20.688	0.600	0.481 ~ 0.748	<0.001

注: HIV史赋值:是=1,否=0;部分脾栓塞史赋值:是=1,否=0;腹水赋值:中大量腹水=0,无腹水=1,少量腹水=2。

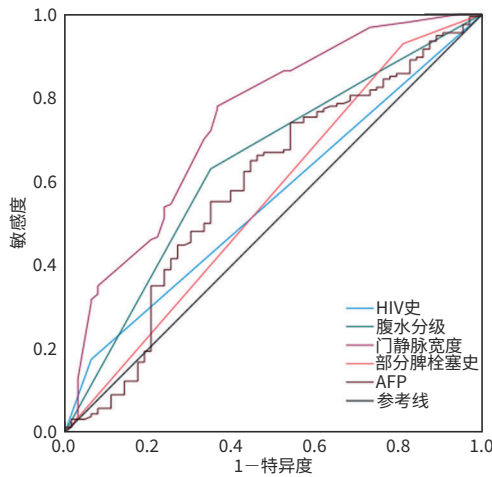


图1 单独预测再代偿发生的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of predicting the re-compensation using each individual indicator

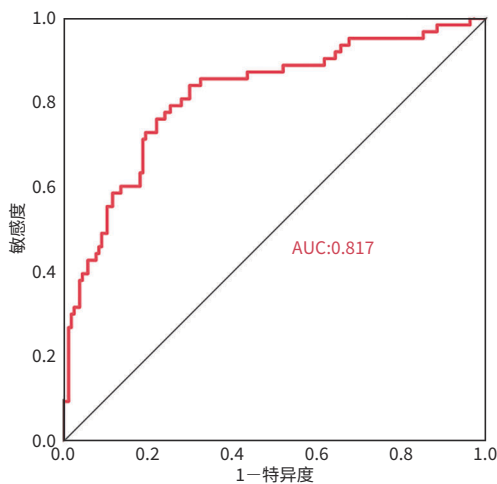


图2 联合预测再代偿发生的ROC曲线

Figure 2 ROC curve of joint indicator predicting of re-compensation

本研究中,口服NSBB及内镜治疗均无益于再代偿的发生,可能是因为本研究样本量较少所致,希望后期有更大样本量的研究加以验证。

肝硬化脾功能亢进患者通常会有白细胞减少、增生性贫血、血小板减少等症状,增加了感染和出血的风险

表5 单个及联合预测因子的预测价值

Table 5 Predictive value of individual and combined predictors

项目	AUC	95%CI	敏感度	特异度	截断值
HIV史	0.556	0.475 ~ 0.637	0.175	0.937	
腹水分级	0.641	0.560 ~ 0.723	0.630	0.651	
部分脾栓塞史	0.560	0.472 ~ 0.647	0.929	0.190	
AFP	0.589	0.503 ~ 0.676	0.556	0.649	8.79
门静脉宽度	0.745	0.671 ~ 0.820	0.779	0.635	12.2
联合预测模型	0.817	0.751 ~ 0.882	0.841	0.701	

性^[30]。部分脾栓塞术在纠正脾功能亢进的同时保留部分正常的脾功能,还可在一定程度上改善肝功能及肝纤维化程度、缓解食管胃底静脉曲张、减轻腹腔积液、增强机体免疫力等^[31]。部分脾栓塞术治疗后贫血、白细胞减少和血小板减少症状可得到改善^[32]。同时,部分脾栓塞术治疗可显著降低患者炎症因子水平及门静脉血流动力学指标,改善凝血功能^[33];研究^[34-35]显示,部分脾栓塞术对肝硬化EVB患者疗效显著,可明显降低再出血的发生。本研究结果也显示,部分脾栓塞术可促进丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期患者再代偿的发生。

HIV和HCV存在共同的传播途径,两者混合感染率极高,合并HIV感染可加快慢性丙型肝炎患者肝硬化的发生和进展^[36-37]。HIV所致的免疫抑制可能使HCV复制增加,机体对HCV感染的适应性免疫反应减弱^[38],导致肝细胞抗纤维化的能力下降^[39]。HIV还可以通过多种通路诱导肝细胞凋亡^[40],与单纯HCV阳性患者比较,HIV合并HCV阳性患者的失代偿进程更快,从失代偿开始至死亡的时间明显缩短^[38]。本研究结果显示,合并HIV的丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期患者不易发生再代偿,因此,要对丙型肝炎患者进行HIV筛查,早期进行高效抗逆转录病毒治疗,对改善预后尤为重要。

AFP为肝细胞合成,肝损伤时AFP会大量合成,血清水平明显升高^[41]。因此AFP升高被认为是肝细胞再生的血清学指标,AFP升高可能与肝细胞的生长速度有关,并和患者的预后关系密切^[42]。有研究显示,在肝衰竭患者中AFP升高的患者预后相对较好,AFP水平高,

肝细胞再生及时,再生能力强,预后较好^[43-44]。本研究结果显示 AFP 升高的丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期患者更容易出现再代偿。

本研究显示,部分脾栓塞史、腹水分级、AFP、HIV 史、门静脉宽度是丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期患者再代偿发生的影响因素。ROC 曲线分析显示 HIV 史、腹水分级、部分脾栓塞史、AFP、门静脉宽度的 AUC 依次为 0.556、0.641、0.560、0.589、0.745,联合预测再代偿发生的 AUC 为 0.817,敏感度为 0.841,特异度为 0.701,各指标联合预测再代偿的准确性更高。因此,当丙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期患者合并 HIV 史及中大量腹水,门静脉宽度明显升高时,应该警惕失代偿事件的二次发生。

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