

· 其他肝病 ·

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CA280型细胞因子吸附柱治疗慢加急性肝衰竭的效果及安全性探讨

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摘要: **目的** 探讨新型炎症因子吸附柱CA280联合低剂量血浆置换(LPE)治疗在慢加急性肝衰竭(ACLF)患者中的应用效果。**方法** 采用前瞻性队列研究设计,纳入2023年6月—2025年1月南昌市第九医院收治的93例ACLF患者,随机分为DPMAS+LPE组($n=50$)和CA280+LPE组($n=43$)。两组均在内科综合治疗基础上分别接受DPMAS+LPE或CA280+LPE治疗。记录两组患者术前(基线)、术中(DPMAS或CA280)及术后(序贯LPE后)的血常规、肝功能指标、肾功能指标、电解质指标、凝血功能指标、细胞因子水平、不良事件及28 d预后情况。正态分布的计量资料组内治疗前后比较采用配对 t 检验,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;非正态分布的计量资料组内治疗前后比较采用Wilcoxon符号秩检验,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确检验。相关性分析采用Spearman检验。**结果** CA280治疗后,ACLF患者的细胞因子如IL-6、IL-8、IL-10、TNF- α 及IFN- γ 水平,肝功能指标ALT、AST、ALP、TBil、DBil、Aib及谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR),肾功能指标尿素氮均较治疗前显著降低(P 值均 <0.05);凝血功能指标中凝血酶原时间(PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶时间(TT)和国际标准化比值(INR)较治疗前升高,凝血酶原活动度(PTA)和纤维蛋白原(FIB)降低,差异均有统计学意义(P 值均 <0.05)。CA280+LPE治疗相较于DPMAS+LPE对患者血清细胞因子IL-8($Z=-2.63, P=0.009$)、IL-10($Z=-3.94, P<0.001$)及TNF- α ($Z=-1.53, P=0.023$)的改善表现更优,两种人工肝支持系统治疗方案的肝功能改善效果(ALT、AST、GGT、GR、TBil、DBil)相似(P 值均 >0.05),但CA280+LPE对Aib($Z=-2.08, P=0.037$)的消耗更为显著。CA280+LPE降低尿酸更为显著($Z=-2.97, P=0.003$)。相较于DPMAS+LPE,CA280+LPE治疗后INR降低($Z=-4.01, P<0.001$),APTT较前延长($Z=-2.53, P=0.011$),PTA($Z=-6.28, P<0.001$)及FIB($Z=-3.93, P<0.001$)较治疗前升高更为显著。两组治疗过程中不良反应发生率和出院好转率差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)。Spearman相关性分析显示,IL-6与WBC($r=0.22, P=0.042$)、TBil($r=0.29, P=0.005$)、FIB($r=-0.33, P=0.003$)之间存在显著相关性;IL-8与APTT($r=0.37, P<0.001$)、INR($r=0.25, P=0.013$)呈正相关;TNF- α 与WBC($r=0.40, P<0.001$)和TBil($r=0.34, P<0.001$)之间存在显著相关关系。**结论** 相较于DPMAS,CA280联合LPE可有效清除ACLF患者促炎细胞因子并改善肝功能,但对Aib及凝血功能存在一定影响。该方案为ACLF个体化治疗提供了新的选择,可改善患者短期预后,但其长期疗效需进一步验证。

关键词: 慢加急性肝功能衰竭; 肝, 人工; 细胞因子吸附

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Efficacy and safety of CA280 cytokine adsorption column in treatment of acute-on-chronic liver failure

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the application of the novel inflammatory factor adsorption column CA280 combined with low-dose plasma exchange (LPE) in patients with acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF). **Methods** A prospective cohort study was designed, and a total of 93 ACLF patients who were admitted to The Ninth Hospital of Nanchang from June 2023 to January 2025 were enrolled and randomly divided into DPMAS+LPE group with 50 patients and CA280+LPE group with 43 patients. In addition to comprehensive medical treatment, the patients in the DPMAS+LPE group received DPMAS and LPE treatment, and those in the CA280+LPE group received CA280 and LPE treatment. The two groups were observed in terms of routine blood test results, liver function parameters, renal function markers, electrolytes, coagulation function parameters, cytokines, adverse events, and 28-day prognosis before surgery (baseline), during surgery (DPMAS or CA280), and after surgery (after sequential LPE treatment). The paired *t*-test was used for comparison of normally distributed continuous data before and after treatment within each group, and the independent-samples *t* test was used for comparison between groups; the Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used for comparison of non-normally distributed continuous data before and after treatment within each group, and the Mann-Whitney *U* test was used for comparison between groups. The chi-square test or the Fisher's exact test was used for comparison of categorical data between groups, and the Spearman test was used for correlation analysis. **Results** After CA280 treatment, the ACLF patients had significant reductions in the levels of cytokines (IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, TNF- α , and IFN- γ), liver function parameters (ALT, AST, ALP, TBil, DBil, Alb, and glutathione reductase), and the renal function marker urea nitrogen (all $P < 0.05$), and in terms of coagulation function parameters, there were significant increases in prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), thrombin time, and international normalized ratio (INR) and significant reductions in prothrombin activity (PTA) and fibrinogen (FIB) (all $P < 0.05$). Compared with the DPMAS+LPE group, the CA280+LPE group showed better improvements in the serum cytokines IL-8 ($Z = -2.63, P = 0.009$), IL-10 ($Z = -3.94, P < 0.001$), and TNF- α ($Z = -1.53, P = 0.023$), and the two artificial liver support systems had a similar effect in improving liver function (ALT, AST, GGT, GR, TBil, and DBil) (all $P > 0.05$), but the CA280+LPE group showed a significantly greater reduction in Alb ($Z = -2.08, P = 0.037$). CA280+LPE was more effective in reducing uric acid ($Z = -2.97, P = 0.003$). Compared with DPMAS+LPE, CA280+LPE treatment resulted in a significant reduction in INR ($Z = -4.01, P < 0.001$), a significant increase in APTT ($Z = -2.53, P = 0.011$), and significant greater increases in PTA ($Z = -6.28, P < 0.001$) and FIB ($Z = -3.93, P < 0.001$). There were no significant differences in the incidence rates of adverse reactions and the rate of improvement at discharge between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). The Spearman correlation analysis showed that IL-6 was significantly correlated with WBC ($r = 0.22, P = 0.042$), TBil ($r = 0.29, P = 0.005$), and FIB ($r = -0.33, P = 0.003$); IL-8 was positively correlated with APTT ($r = 0.37, P < 0.001$) and INR ($r = 0.25, P = 0.013$); TNF- α was significantly correlated with WBC ($r = 0.40, P < 0.001$) and TBil ($r = 0.34, P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** Compared with DPMAS, CA280 combined with LPE can effectively clear proinflammatory cytokines and improve liver function in ACLF patients, but it has a certain impact on Alb and coagulation function. This regimen provides a new option for the individualized treatment of ACLF and can improve the short-term prognosis of patients, but further studies are needed to verify its long-term efficacy.

Key words: Acute-On-Chronic Liver Failure; Liver, Artificial; Cytokine Adsorption

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慢加急性肝衰竭 (acute-on-chronic liver failure, ACLF) 是在慢性肝病基础上出现的急性失代偿综合征,以全身炎症反应和器官衰竭为特征^[1]。在亚洲,HBV感染是 ACLF 的主要病因,酒精、药物等因素均可加速其进展^[2]。目前,ACLF 的治疗仍面临严峻挑战。肝移植虽是最有效的手段,但往往面临供体短缺、手术风险及高昂费用等限制^[3];口服核苷(酸)类似物的长期使用对肾脏、骨代谢可能会产生一定的影响^[4];糖皮质激素常用于抑制过度的免疫反应,但实际应用中缺乏标准化方案,且可能加重感染风险^[5]。研究表明,促炎因子(如 IL-6、TNF- α)过度释放形成的“细胞因子风暴”是 ACLF 恶化的核心机制^[6]。细胞因子

通过损伤相关分子模式及病原体相关分子模式,直接驱动肝脏免疫损伤,进一步加重肝脏炎症反应,形成恶性循环,因此靶向炎症调控(如细胞因子清除)成为 ACLF 治疗的核心策略^[7-8]。

人工肝支持系统 (artificial liver support system, ALSS) 已广泛应用于 ACLF 患者,可提高短期生存率^[9-12]。研究表明,ALSS 治疗例如双血浆分子吸附系统 (double plasma molecular adsorption system, DPMAS) 序贯低剂量血浆置换 (low-dose plasma exchange, LPE) 可以有效去除 ACLF 患者体内部分细胞因子,具有较好的治疗效果,相比单纯内科治疗,能够显著提高 ACLF 患者的 12 周生存率^[13-14]。然

而,传统ALSS(DPMAS)虽可清除部分毒素,但对中分子量促炎因子(如IL-8)清除效率有限,且存在凝血因子和Alb消耗、血浆供应不足等问题^[15]。CYTOHEP研究表明,细胞因子吸附柱在降低TBil和升高IL-6方面物理吸附作用明显,但目前尚无可靠的证据表明其对ACLF患者临床疗效(包括住院时间、生存率等)的影响^[16]。

近年研究提示,靶向细胞因子清除可能是打破炎症恶性循环的关键策略^[17]。新型CA280吸附柱通过聚苯乙烯-二乙烯苯大孔树脂与聚乙烯吡咯烷酮涂层修饰,实现对IL-6、IL-8、TNF- α 的高选择性吸附。本研究对CA280联合LPE治疗ACLF的效果进行观察,旨在分析以下核心问题:相较于传统DPMAS,CA280能否更有效清除关键促炎因子;CA280+LPE方案是否加重Alb消耗和凝血紊乱;该联合模式能否改善ACLF患者短期预后,以及该联合模式的安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究采用前瞻性队列设计,纳入2023年6月—2025年1月本院重症肝病科收治的ACLF患者。所有患者在接受标准内科综合治疗(卧床休息、护肝药物、抗病毒治疗及营养支持)基础上,采用随机数字表法分为两组:(1)DPMAS+LPE组,采用DPMAS序贯LPE治疗;(2)CA280+LPE组,采用CA280细胞因子吸附柱(健帆生物科技集团,珠海)序贯LPE治疗。根据病情需要,每例患者接受1~3次治疗,间隔72 h。每次ALSS治疗分为两个阶段:先进行3 h DPMAS或CA280吸附治疗;随后进行LPE(置换量1 200~1 600 mL)。

1.2 纳入及排除标准 纳入标准:符合《肝衰竭诊治指南(2024年版)》^[18]诊断标准的ACLF患者。排除标准:(1)胆总管结石所致梗阻性黄疸、溶血性黄疸;(2)患有严重心、脑、肺、肾等重要器官疾病者;(3)合并甲状腺功能亢进、结核病、肿瘤等全身慢性或代谢性疾病;(4)临床资料及各项检验资料不完整者。

1.3 细胞因子吸附柱CA280 细胞因子吸附柱CA280是以聚苯乙烯-二乙烯苯大孔吸附树脂为材料,其表面由聚乙烯吡咯烷酮作为处理材料,聚乙烯吡咯烷酮单体表面化学接枝,抑制蛋白吸附和细菌、血小板的黏附;CA280吸附柱总表面积高达43 000 m²,可以特异性吸附IL-8、IL-6、TNF- α 等细胞因子;相比传统血液灌流器,无须肝素预冲,灌流血液流速最高达300 mL/min。治疗过程中机器选用DX-10,材料选用EC-5A20膜型分离器、BS330特异性胆红素吸附器、HA330-II血液灌流器;血

管通路采用股静脉三腔导管。

1.4 样本及数据收集 纳入患者于以下3个时间采集静脉血:(1)ALSS治疗前30 min(基线);(2)吸附治疗后(DPMAS或CA280完成时,LPE开始前);(3)LPE治疗后30 min。酶联免疫吸附法检测细胞因子IL-2、IL-6、IL-8、IL-10、TNF- α 、IFN- γ 等(上海酶联生物试剂盒);全自动生化分析仪(型号:7600-120;生产厂家:日立)检测肝、肾功能指标,包括ALT、AST、ALP、GGT、Alb、TBil、DBil、纤维连接蛋白(FN)、谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)、血肌酐(SCr)、尿酸(UA)、尿素氮(UN)等;全自动凝血分析仪(型号:CS-1300;生产厂家:日本Sysmex)检测凝血功能指标,包括凝血酶原时间(PT)、凝血酶原活动度(PTA)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶时间(TT)、纤维蛋白原(FIB)、国际标准化比值(INR)等;全自动血液分析仪(型号:BC-660PHM;生产厂家:迈腾)检测WBC、PLT等;电解质分析仪(仪器型号:K-Lite 6G;生产厂家:梅州康立)分析K⁺、Na⁺等。记录治疗期间不良反应(低血压、过敏等)及28 d预后情况(好转出院/恶化死亡)。

1.5 统计学方法 应用SPSS 27.0统计软件进行数据分析,通过GraphPad Prism、Rstudio软件绘图。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组内治疗前后比较采用配对 t 检验,2组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;非正态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$ 表示,组内治疗前后比较采用Wilcoxon符号秩和检验,2组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确检验。采用Spearman相关分析探讨ACLF患者细胞因子与血细胞、肝功能、肾功能、凝血功能及电解质等之间的潜在关系。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基线特征 共纳入ACLF患者93例,其中DPMAS+LPE组50例(共行人工肝77次),CA280+LPE组43例(共行人工肝60次)。入组患者大多数为男性(69/93,74%)。DPMAS+LPE组与CA280+LPE组在年龄、性别比、血常规、肝功能、肾功能、凝血功能、电解质及初始细胞因子等方面差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)。治疗前,两组患者基线血清IL-6、IL-8及IL-10水平均高于正常值;其余细胞因子水平均在正常值范围内。

2.2 CA280吸附在ACLF患者中的疗效

2.2.1 CA280治疗对ACLF患者肝功能的影响 CA280治疗后,ACLF患者的ALT、AST、Alb、TBil、DBil、ALP、GGT及GR水平较治疗前均明显降低(P 值均 <0.05)(表1)。

表1 CA280治疗对ACLF患者肝功能的影响
Table 1 Effect of CA280 therapy on liver function in patients with ACLF

指标	CA280治疗前	CA280治疗后	统计值	P值
ALT(U/L)	168.80(64.80~630.40)	100.55(52.15~286.88)	Z=-5.44	<0.001
AST(U/L)	135.15(72.08~427.22)	91.60(59.22~154.15)	Z=-5.40	<0.001
Alb(g/L)	31.23±3.56	25.23±2.59	t=15.01	<0.001
TBil(μmol/L)	312.67±141.21	189.18±87.06	t=11.23	<0.001
DBil(μmol/L)	171.15±77.75	123.09±58.47	t=12.76	<0.001
ALP(U/L)	183.00(120.82~217.00)	156.00(122.00~187.75)	Z=-2.99	0.003
GGT(U/L)	130.75(78.35~317.52)	106.15(64.75~296.43)	Z=-2.74	0.006
GR(U/L)	90.35(73.60~115.67)	82.50(68.95~102.30)	Z=-4.19	<0.001

2.2.2 CA280治疗对ACLF患者肾功能的影响 CA280治疗后,ACLF患者UN水平较治疗前降低($P=0.01$),但治疗前后均在正常范围内;SCr、UA较治疗前未见明显差异(P 值均 >0.05)(表2)。

表2 CA280治疗对ACLF患者肾功能的影响
Table 2 Effect of CA280 therapy on renal function in patients with ACLF

指标	CA280治疗前	CA280治疗后	统计值	P值
UN(mmL/L)	3.75 (3.24~4.52)	3.32 (2.51~4.15)	Z=-2.59	0.010
SCr(μmol/L)	65.16±19.67	64.77±21.64	t=1.01	0.319
UA(μmol/L)	150.90±78.23	141.94±66.28	t=1.51	0.139

2.2.3 CA280治疗对ACLF患者凝血功能的影响 CA280治疗后,ACLF患者INR、PT、APTT、TT较治疗前升高,FIB、PTA较治疗前降低,差异均有统计学意义(P 值均 <0.05)(表3)。

2.2.4 CA280治疗对ACLF患者血清细胞因子的影响 CA280治疗后,ACLF患者的IL-6、IL-8、IL-10、TNF- α 和IFN- γ 水平较治疗前均显著降低(P 值均 <0.05)(表4)。

2.3 CA280+LPE与DPMAS+LPE治疗ACLF患者的效果比较

2.3.1 CA280+LPE与DPMAS+LPE治疗前后肝功能指标变化的比较 两种治疗方案在降低ALT、AST、GGT、GR、TBil、DBil水平上效果相似(P 值均 >0.05),但CA280+LPE组Alb和ALP水平的降低程度[Δ Alb:1.65(0.73~3.58)g/L vs

表3 CA280治疗对ACLF患者凝血功能的影响
Table 3 Effect of CA280 therapy on coagulation function in patients with ACLF

指标	CA280治疗前	CA280治疗后	统计值	P值
INR	1.58 (1.44~1.85)	2.34 (1.73~2.88)	Z=-5.56	<0.001
PT(s)	20.20±5.84	26.80±9.27	t=-8.23	<0.001
PTA(%)	49.30±21.46	31.26±13.27	t=8.00	<0.001
APTT(s)	41.54±9.93	98.21±33.15	t=-7.54	<0.001
FIB(g/L)	1.60±0.54	1.54±0.45	t=1.31	<0.001
TT(s)	21.77±2.67	76.28±43.19	t=-5.25	<0.001

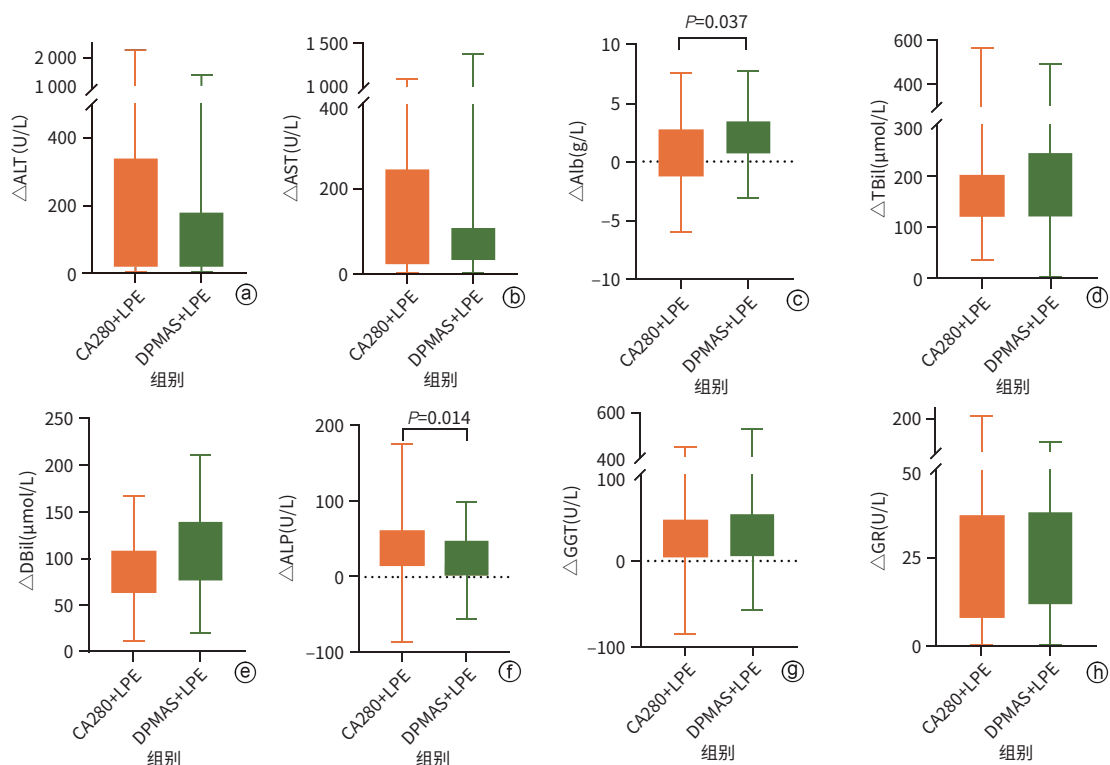
0.80(-1.15~2.65)g/L, Z=-2.08, $P=0.037$; Δ ALP:40.25(16.12~62.30)U/L vs 20.00(20.00~47.50)U/L, Z=-2.45, $P=0.014$]相较于DPMAS+LPE组,差异均有统计学意义(图1)。

2.3.2 CA280+LPE与DPMAS+LPE治疗前后肾功能指标变化的比较 CA280+LPE治疗后患者UA较DPMAS+LPE组降低更为明显[Δ UA:14.10(-0.30~36.17)μmol/L vs -0.80(-11.75~9.30)μmol/L, Z=-2.97, $P=0.003$],两组SCr、UN治疗前后的差值未见明显的统计学差异(P 值均 >0.05)(图2)。

2.3.3 CA280+LPE与DPMAS+LPE治疗前后凝血因子指标变化的比较 相较于DPMAS+LPE治疗,CA280+LPE显著降低了ACLF患者的INR[Δ INR:0.35(0.27~0.56) vs -0.01(-0.23~0.28), Z=-0.41, $P<0.001$],升高了APTT[Δ APTT:-51.60(-92.00~-19.40)s vs -26.10(-41.40~

表4 CA280治疗对ACLF患者血清细胞因子的影响
Table 4 Effect of CA280 therapy on cytokines in patients with ACLF

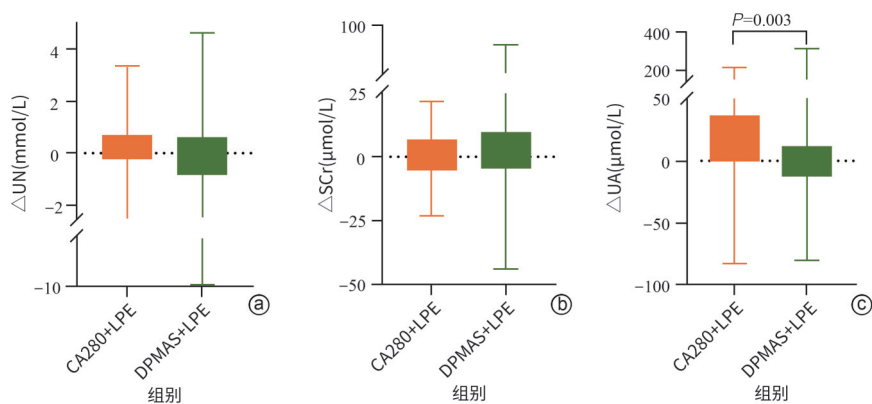
指标	CA280治疗前	CA280治疗后	统计值	P值
IL-2(pg/mL)	1.06(0.59~1.63)	1.18(0.52~2.29)	Z=-0.79	0.431
IL-6(pg/mL)	20.24±14.25	11.16±5.56	t=4.21	<0.001
IL-8(pg/mL)	81.09(43.81~134.00)	50.22(26.88~79.41)	Z=-3.79	<0.001
IL-10(pg/mL)	8.56(6.10~10.84)	6.61(4.79~10.53)	Z=-2.14	0.033
TNF- α (pg/mL)	2.00(1.65~2.68)	1.35(1.12~1.77)	Z=-3.75	<0.001
IFN- γ (pg/mL)	0.53(0.31~0.85)	0.46(0.29~0.93)	Z=-2.24	0.025



注: Δ , 术前血清学数据—术后血清学数据。

图1 CA280+LPE与DPMAS+LPE治疗前后患者肝功能指标变化的比较

Figure 1 Comparison of liver function changes before and after CA280+LPE and DPMAS+LPE



注: Δ , 术前血清学数据—术后血清学数据。

图2 CA280+LPE与DPMAS+LPE治疗前后患者肾功能指标变化的比较

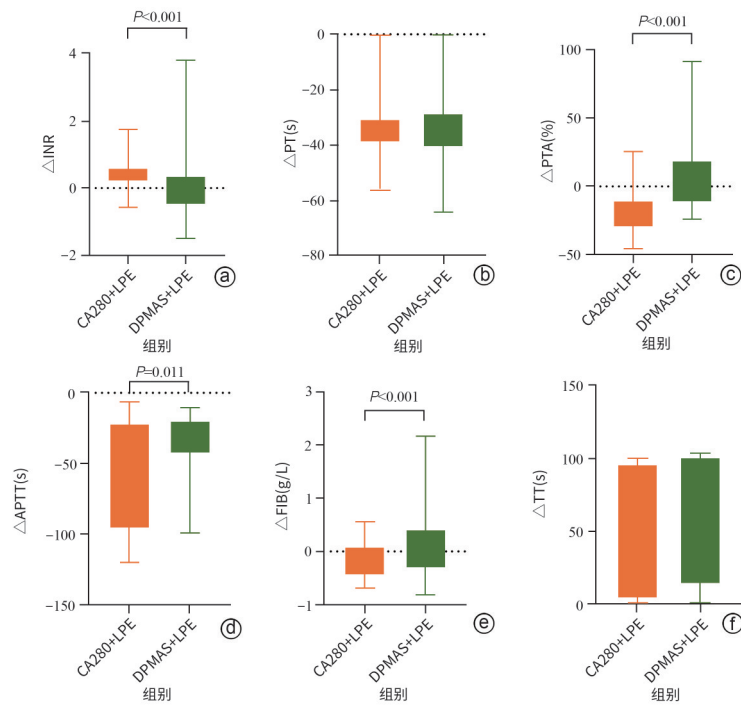
Figure 2 Comparison of renal function changes before and after CA280+LPE and DPMAS+LPE

-20.30) s, $Z=-2.53, P=0.011$], PTA [Δ PTA: -22.00% (-28.00% ~ -12.00%) vs 1.00% (-10.00% ~ 18.00%), $Z=-6.28, P<0.001$] 和 FIB [Δ FIB: -0.27 (-0.48 ~ 0.10) g/L vs -0.02 (-0.20 ~ 0.40) g/L, $Z=-3.93, P<0.001$] (图3)。

2.3.4 CA280+LPE与DPMAS+LPE治疗前后细胞因子变化的比较 两种治疗方法对IL-2、IL-6、IFN- γ 的影响无统计学差异(P 值均 >0.05);CA280+LPE治疗对IL-8 [Δ IL-8: 76.00 (41.72 ~ 131.34) pg/mL vs 39.90 (-5.96 ~ 87.00) pg/mL,

$Z=-2.63, P=0.009$], IL-10 [Δ IL-10: 4.48 (0.03 ~ 8.40) pg/mL vs -0.75 (-4.56 ~ 1.95) pg/mL, $Z=-3.94, P<0.001$] 及 TNF- α [Δ TNF- α : 1.38 (0.34 ~ 2.49) pg/mL vs 0.68 (0.14 ~ 1.68) pg/mL, $Z=-1.53, P=0.023$]的改善表现更优(图4)。

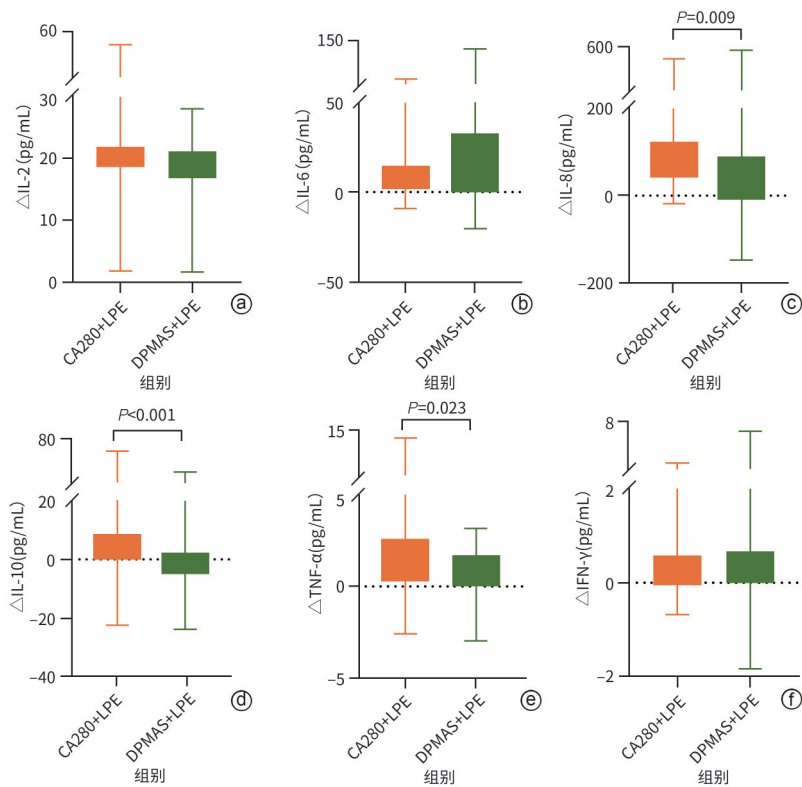
2.3.5 两种ALSS治疗后不良反应及短期预后的比较 DPMAS+LPE组中2例(4.0%)出现不良反应(1例低血压, 1例腹泻),临床好转出院40例(80.0%);CA280+LPE组中2例(4.7%)出现不良反应(1例低血压, 1例皮肤瘙痒),临



注: Δ, 术前血清学数据-术后血清学数据。

图3 CA280+LPE与DPMAS+LPE治疗前后患者凝血功能指标变化的比较

Figure 3 Comparison of coagulation function changes before and after CA280+LPE and DPMAS+LPE



注: Δ, 术前血清学数据-术后血清学数据。

图4 CA280+LPE与DPMAS+LPE治疗前后细胞因子变化的比较

Figure 4 Comparison of serum cytokine changes before and after CA280+LPE and DPMAS+LPE

涂层,聚乙烯吡咯烷酮表面有双分子层修饰,能够降低Alb的黏附作用,减少Alb与IL-8的竞争性结合^[16]。值得注意的是,CA280治疗的同时会导致Alb显著被消耗,CA280+LPE组Alb降幅达1.65 g/L,而DPMAS+LPE组仅0.80 g/L($P=0.037$),其原因可能是树脂表面对带负电Alb的非特异性吸附,以及与体外循环中血液稀释有关^[20-21]。此外,CA280+LPE组治疗后APTT延长,FIB被大量吸附,故对基线Alb<30 g/L或PLT< $50\times 10^9/L$ 的患者,需补充外源性Alb、新鲜冰冻血浆。本研究中CA280+LPE在降低IL-10水平方面,效果优于DPMAS+LPE,而IL-10水平与肝再生标志物(如肝细胞生长因子)呈负相关^[22],故对于IL-10水平远高于正常值范围的患者,CA280+LPE在促进肝脏修复方面可能具有比DPMAS+LPE更大的潜力。有研究显示,高水平的血清IL-6是HBV相关ACLF患者死亡的独立危险因素,血清IL-6的持续高水平或动态升高水平预示较高的病死率^[23-24]。未来可以通过前瞻性队列验证IL-6/IL-10比值对肝脏再生障碍的预测功能,并筛选可能从CA280治疗中获益的优势人群。Taru等^[25]发现,ACLF患者肝功能恢复情况及预后在极大程度上随着促炎细胞因子的升高和抑炎因子的降低而呈现恶化趋势。近年来,国内外研究报道TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-8、IL-22等炎症标志物是反映ACLF患者全身炎症的可靠指标,并能独立预测临床转归^[4,8,23-24,26-28],而下调部分细胞因子例如IL-6、IL-8、IL-22等,不但可以促进代谢产物的清除,还能创造更好的肝再生环境,改善ACLF患者的预后,提高短期生存率^[9-12]。本研究中Spearman相关性分析揭示了ACLF患者体内细胞因子与血清学指标的关联:IL-8水平上升的同时,ACLF患者APTT亦升高($r=0.37, P<0.001$),提示炎症和凝血系统失控,可能进一步引起微血栓形成,导致患者微循环障碍加重。TNF- α 与TBil呈正相关($r=0.34, P<0.001$),二者同步升高可能导致ACLF患者的胆汁酸蓄积,进一步加重肝损伤。这也印证了Casulleras等^[2]提出的“炎症-凝血-肝损伤三角循环”理论,CA280通过降低IL-8水平,可能打破该循环。本研究中CA280+LPE组28 d出院好转率达81.4%,为未来新的ALSS模式治疗ACLF患者提供了理论依据。

本研究应用CA280治疗的患者术中病情较平稳,仅有1例出现皮肤瘙痒,1例出现低血压,其余患者无过敏反应、异常出血等发生,进一步证实了该治疗模式的安全性,提示CA280+LPE在合并炎症因子风暴的ACLF患者治疗中具有潜在应用价值。

本研究也存在一些局限性:(1)样本量较少,可能导致

治疗效果的比较存在一定的偏倚;(2)受试者均来自同一个受试中心,故研究结果的普遍性需要进一步验证;(3)未对不同病因(如病毒性、酒精性)导致的ACLF进行亚组分析,且没有针对肝衰竭进行分级,以及未对患者是否合并细菌感染进行分组;(4)对ACLF患者预后观察时间较短,长期预后情况需要进一步观察探究。在未来,将进一步联合CA280与小剂量糖皮质激素方案(如泼尼松20 mg/d)治疗ACLF患者,协同调控促/抗炎平衡;并建立基于IL-6/IL-8动态变化的治疗应答预测模型;实施分层分级多中心大样本试验,实现精准化ALSS干预。

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