

· 肝纤维化及肝硬化 ·

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中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞和血小板比值(NLPR)对乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的预测价值及列线图模型构建

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摘要: 目的 探索中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞和血小板比值(NLPR)与乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的关系,并构建个体化风险预测模型。方法 选取2015年1月—2022年12月于中国人民解放军于西部战区总医院消化内科住院的乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者,收集患者一般资料和实验室指标,计算NLPR。计量资料两组间比较采用成组 t 检验或Mann-Whitney U 检验;计数资料两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或校正 χ^2 检验。将研究对象按7:3比例随机分为训练集与验证集。在训练集中,通过单因素和多因素二元Logistic回归分析乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的独立影响因素,构建列线图。采用受试者操作特征曲线(ROC曲线)评价新模型对乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的预测价值,ROC曲线下面积(AUC)的比较采用Delong检验。绘制所构建模型的校准曲线与决策曲线,判断模型拟合程度与预测收益。结果 本研究共纳入360例患者,其中发生再代偿患者134例。训练集患者252例,验证集患者108例,两组患者基线特征差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)。Logistic回归分析发现,发生肝性脑病($OR=0.066, 95\%CI: 0.008 \sim 0.545, P=0.012$)、NLPR($OR=0.950, 95\%CI: 0.912 \sim 0.989, P=0.012$)、AFP($OR=1.012, 95\%CI: 1.005 \sim 1.020, P<0.001$)和Alb($OR=1.096, 95\%CI: 1.031 \sim 1.166, P=0.003$)是乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的独立影响因素。将上述4项因素纳入列线图预测模型,训练集中列线图模型的AUC为0.776,敏感度为66.5%,特异度为76.3%,验证集中列线图模型的AUC为0.746,敏感度为63.4%,特异度为75.7%;而MELD(终末期肝病模型)评分、Child-Pugh评分、ALBI(白蛋白-胆红素)评分的AUC分别为0.574、0.628、0.621。列线图模型对乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的预测效能优于其他评分(Z 值分别为4.191、3.369、3.527, P 值分别为 <0.001 、 <0.001 、 <0.001)。校准曲线与决策曲线显示该模型拟合度较好,通过此模型作出的决策可带来净收益。结论 NLPR在预测乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者发生再代偿中具有一定的价值,建立的列线图模型有助于临床预测该部分患者再代偿的发生。

关键词: 乙型肝炎; 肝硬化; 腹水; 中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞和血小板比值; 列线图

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Value of neutrophil-to-lymphocyte and platelet ratio in predicting recompensation in patients with hepatitis B cirrhotic ascites and establishment of a nomogram model

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the association between neutrophil-to-lymphocyte and platelet ratio (NLPR) and recompensation in patients with hepatitis B cirrhotic ascites, and to establish an individualized risk prediction model. **Methods** The patients with hepatitis B cirrhotic ascites who were hospitalized in Department of Gastroenterology, The General Hospital of Western Theater Command of Chinese PLA, from January 2015 to December 2022 were enrolled. General information and laboratory markers were

collected, and NLPR was calculated. The independent-samples *t* test or the Mann-Whitney *U* test was used for comparison of continuous data between two groups, and the chi-square test or the chi-square test with correction was used for comparison of categorical data between two groups. The subjects were randomly divided into a training set and a validation set at a ratio of 7:3. In the training set, univariate and multivariate binary Logistic regression analyses were used to investigate the independent influencing factors for recompensation in patients with hepatitis B cirrhotic ascites, and a nomogram was established; the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to assess the value of the new model in predicting recompensation in patients with hepatitis B cirrhotic ascites, and the Delong test was used for comparison of the area under the ROC curve (AUC). The calibration curve and the decision curve were plotted for the model, and the model was assessed in terms of degree of fitting and predictive benefits. **Results** A total of 360 patients were enrolled, among whom 134 achieved recompensation. There were 252 patients in the training set and 108 patients in the validation set, and there were no significant differences in baseline characteristics between the two groups (all $P>0.05$). The Logistic regression analysis showed that the onset of hepatic encephalopathy (odds ratio [OR]=0.066, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.008—0.545, $P=0.012$), NLPR (OR=0.950, 95%CI: 0.912—0.989, $P=0.012$), alpha-fetoprotein (OR=1.012, 95%CI: 1.005—1.020, $P<0.001$), and albumin (OR=1.096, 95%CI: 1.031—1.166, $P=0.003$) were independent influencing factors for recompensation in patients with hepatitis B cirrhotic ascites. The above four factors were included in a nomogram predictive model, which had an AUC of 0.776, a sensitivity of 66.5%, and a specificity of 76.3% in the training set and an AUC of 0.746, a sensitivity of 63.4%, and a specificity of 75.7% in the validation set, while Model for End-Stage Liver Disease score, Child-Pugh score, and albumin-bilirubin score had an AUC of 0.574, 0.628, and 0.621, respectively. The nomogram model had a better performance than the other three scores in predicting recompensation in patients with hepatitis B cirrhotic ascites ($Z=4.191, 3.369, \text{ and } 3.527, P<0.001, P=0.001, \text{ and } P<0.001$). The calibration curve and the decision curve showed that the model had a good degree of fitting, and the decision made using this model could bring net benefits. **Conclusion** NLPR has a good value in predicting recompensation in patients with hepatitis B cirrhotic ascites, and the nomogram model established can help to predict recompensation in such patients in clinical practice.

Key words: Hepatitis B; Liver Cirrhosis; Ascites; Neutrophil to Lymphocyte and Platelet Ratio; Nomograms

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失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化主要表现为门静脉高压和肝功能减退,其中腹水是肝硬化患者的主要失代偿事件之一。腹水的形成机制包括门静脉高压、炎症、低蛋白血症、RAAS(肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统)失衡等。慢性肝损伤导致促炎相关因子释放,炎症相关因子/细胞诱导血管舒张,增加毛细血管通透性,在腹水形成中发挥重要作用^[1]。国外一项研究表明,首次失代偿出现腹水而无出血的肝硬化患者5年病死率高达30%^[2]。虽然肝硬化腹水患者预后较差,但部分患者在控制病因等治疗后可达到临床症状消失、肝功能好转的“再代偿”状态^[3]。有学者认为肝纤维化逆转、门静脉高压减轻和系统性炎症改善是再代偿的机制^[4-7]。炎症反应在肝硬化疾病进展中发挥了重要作用,但既往研究尚未关注炎症在失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水人群中的价值。有研究表明,NLR[中性粒细胞计数(Neu)与淋巴细胞计数(Lym)比值]在HBV相关慢加急性肝衰竭患者预后中具有预测价值,而血小板(PLT)水平可反映肝纤维化程度,中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞和血小板比值(neutrophil to lymphocyte and platelet ratio, NLPR)将PLT纳入传统的NLR中,进一步提高了其预测价值,近年

来已在评估脓毒症、缺血性脑卒中等多种疾病预后中表现出较好的预测性能^[8-9],但在乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水人群中尚缺乏相关研究。因此,本研究拟探索炎症相关指标NLPR在乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者中的临床价值,并结合其他临床指标建立一个综合性预后评分模型。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2015年1月—2022年12月于中国人民解放军西部战区总医院消化内科住院的乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者。纳入标准:(1)年龄18~70岁;(2)满足2019年版《肝硬化诊治指南》^[10]诊断标准;(3)住院患者腹部超声提示存在腹水;(4)确诊失代偿肝硬化后持续抗病毒治疗。排除标准:(1)排除其他嗜肝病毒感染、自身免疫性肝病、酒精性肝病、药物相关性肝病等;(2)肿瘤患者;(3)既往接受经颈静脉肝内门体分流术、脾脏切除或随访过程中行肝移植手术的患者;(4)严重心脑血管、肺、肾和造血系统等原发性疾病者;(5)数据失访患者。

1.2 资料收集 回顾性收集患者的临床资料,一般信息

包括年龄、性别、抗病毒药物治疗情况等;实验室数据包括血常规、肝肾功能、凝血及甲胎蛋白(AFP)等指标;同时收集是否合并肝性脑病、出血、腹水深度、MELD(终末期肝病模型)评分、Child-Pugh评分、NLPR、ALBI(白蛋白-胆红素)评分等资料。NLPR=[Neu($\times 10^9/L$)] $\times 100$ /[Lym($\times 10^9/L$) \times PLT($\times 10^9/L$)]^[9]。腹水程度分级:1级,超声腹水深度 <3 cm;2级,超声腹水深度 $3\sim 10$ cm;3级,超声腹水深度 >10 cm^[11]。再代偿定义参考Baveno VII共识,即病因控制、失代偿并发症消失至少12个月(停用利尿剂、乳果糖/利福昔明等药物)和肝功能稳定改善。其中肝功能好转定义为MELD评分 <10 分和/或Child-Pugh A级、Alb >35 g/L、国际标准化比值(INR) <1.5 、TBil <34 μ mol/L^[3,12]。研究终点为随访2年,或随访期间进行肝移植/死亡。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 27.0和R 4.4.0软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用成组 t 检验;非正态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$ 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 检验或校正 χ^2 检验。将研究对象按7:3比例随机分为训练集与验证集。在训练集中,通过单因素和多因素二元Logistic回归分析乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的独立影响因素,构建列线图。采用受试者操作特征曲线(ROC曲线)评价新模型对乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的预测价值,ROC曲线下面积(AUC)的比

较采用Delong检验。绘制所构建模型的校准曲线与决策曲线,判断模型拟合程度与预测收益。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同NLPR组间的临床资料比较 经严格纳入与排除标准筛选,最终共纳入乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者360例,其中发生再代偿者134例,未发生再代偿者226例。利用ROC曲线得出NLPR的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.658,最佳截断值为8.218(敏感度为0.531,特异度为0.754),根据截断值将纳入患者分为两组,分别为高NLPR组(NLPR >8.218 , $n=153$)和低NLPR组(NLPR ≤ 8.218 , $n=207$)。两组年龄、性别、消化道出血、腹水程度分级、白细胞(WBC)、单核细胞(Mono)、Alb、血清肌酐(Scr)差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05);低NLPR组再代偿率、PLT、Lym、AFP、ALT、ALP水平显著高于高NLPR组,而肝性脑病发生率、Neu、凝血酶原时间(PT)、INR、TBil水平显著低于高NLPR组(P 值均 <0.05)(表1)。

2.2 乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的影响因素分析 训练集($n=252$)和验证集($n=108$)患者临床特征比较差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)(表2)。采用Logistic回归模型在训练集中进行单因素分析,结果显示发生肝性脑病、NLPR、PT、INR、AFP、Alb、TBil是乙型

表1 不同NLPR组间的临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between different NLPR groups

项目	低NLPR组($n=207$)	高NLPR组($n=153$)	统计值	P 值
年龄(岁)	53.0(45.0~62.0)	50.0(45.0~59.8)	$Z=-0.835$	0.403
男[例(%)]	149(71.98)	117(76.47)	$\chi^2=0.919$	0.338
消化道出血[例(%)]	41(19.81)	40(26.14)	$\chi^2=2.026$	0.155
肝性脑病[例(%)]	22(10.63)	31(20.26)	$\chi^2=6.503$	0.011
腹水程度分级[例(%)]			$\chi^2=5.362$	0.068
1级	57(27.54)	34(22.22)		
2级	133(64.25)	95(62.09)		
3级	17(8.21)	24(15.69)		
再代偿[例(%)]	101(48.79)	33(21.57)	$\chi^2=27.903$	<0.001
WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	4.200(2.845~6.555)	4.695(2.963~7.133)	$Z=-1.900$	0.057
PLT($\times 10^9/L$)	73.0(53.5~102.0)	41.0(30.0~56.8)	$Z=-9.872$	<0.001
Neu($\times 10^9/L$)	2.59(1.78~4.44)	3.75(2.10~5.86)	$Z=-4.248$	<0.001
Lym($\times 10^9/L$)	0.86(0.66~1.16)	0.52(0.38~0.70)	$Z=-9.550$	<0.001
Mono($\times 10^9/L$)	0.36(0.23~0.58)	0.31(0.19~0.57)	$Z=-1.383$	0.167
PT(s)	15.0(13.3~18.3)	15.7(14.1~20.2)	$Z=-2.580$	0.010
INR	1.35(1.18~1.63)	1.41(1.25~1.78)	$Z=-2.787$	0.005
AFP(ng/mL)	13.31(3.83~52.12)	5.59(2.63~18.51)	$Z=-3.055$	0.002
Alb(g/L)	31.97 \pm 5.40	31.90 \pm 5.62	$t=0.107$	0.915
ALP(U/L)	132.6(94.4~179.2)	110.7(78.5~155.1)	$Z=-2.247$	0.025
ALT(U/L)	65.2(35.4~211.0)	43.9(27.3~97.9)	$Z=-2.959$	0.003
TBil(μ mol/L)	48.7(24.9~240.1)	54.5(33.6~260.3)	$Z=-2.237$	0.025
Scr(μ mol/L)	74.0(61.1~94.2)	67.6(56.3~85.8)	$Z=-1.762$	0.078

表2 乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者训练集与验证集临床资料比较
Table 2 Comparison of clinical data between the training set and validation set

项目	训练集(<i>n</i> =252)	验证集(<i>n</i> =108)	统计值	<i>P</i> 值
年龄(岁)	51.0(45.0~61.8)	53.0(45.0~59.0)	$Z=-0.008$	0.993
男性[例(%)]	192(76.19)	74(68.52)	$\chi^2=2.306$	0.129
消化道出血[例(%)]	62(24.60)	19(17.59)	$\chi^2=2.131$	0.144
肝性脑病[例(%)]	37(14.68)	16(14.81)	$\chi^2=0.001$	0.974
腹水深度分级[例(%)]			$\chi^2=2.296$	0.317
1级	72(28.57)	23(21.30)		
2级	146(57.94)	71(65.74)		
3级	34(13.49)	14(12.96)		
再代偿[例(%)]	97(38.49)	37(34.26)	$\chi^2=0.580$	0.446
WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	4.00(2.81~6.78)	4.48(3.01~7.55)	$Z=-1.549$	0.121
PLT($\times 10^9/L$)	58.0(41.0~86.0)	54.0(38.0~82.8)	$Z=-0.603$	0.546
Neu($\times 10^9/L$)	2.74(1.85~4.89)	3.10(1.98~5.64)	$Z=-1.399$	0.162
Lym($\times 10^9/L$)	0.72(0.50~0.99)	0.70(0.50~1.07)	$Z=-0.691$	0.490
Mono($\times 10^9/L$)	0.34(0.20~0.57)	0.35(0.24~0.58)	$Z=-0.930$	0.353
NLPR	7.373(4.056~14.208)	7.415(4.352~13.627)	$Z=-0.291$	0.771
PT(s)	15.40(13.70~19.08)	15.35(13.50~18.58)	$Z=-0.278$	0.781
INR	1.39(1.23~1.71)	1.37(1.19~1.66)	$Z=-0.272$	0.786
AFP(ng/mL)	7.43(2.99~39.61)	9.40(3.52~31.33)	$Z=-0.026$	0.979
Alb(g/L)	31.89 \pm 5.49	32.03 \pm 5.63	$t=-0.223$	0.824
ALP(U/L)	122.9(90.2~169.4)	116.8(84.5~171.6)	$Z=-0.748$	0.454
ALT(U/L)	56.0(32.4~151.8)	48.9(31.6~185.9)	$Z=-0.085$	0.932
TBil(μ mol/L)	50.9(28.4~269.7)	49.2(29.1~222.3)	$Z=-0.142$	0.887
Ser(μ mol/L)	72.4(61.0~93.0)	72.0(59.4~90.1)	$Z=-0.664$	0.507
Child-Pugh评分(分)	9(7~12)	9(7~12)	$Z=-0.745$	0.457
MELD评分(分)	8.947(7.108~12.945)	8.862(7.103~13.569)	$Z=-0.247$	0.805
ALBI评分(分)	-1.401(-1.944~-0.976)	-1.427(-2.026~-1.059)	$Z=-0.222$	0.825

肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的影响因素(*P*值均 <0.05),将上述临床指标进行多因素Logistic回归分析,结果表明发生肝性脑病、NLPR、AFP、Alb为乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的独立影响因素(*P*值均 <0.05)(表3)。

2.3 列线图模型的预测性能评估 根据Logistic回归分析结果,将是否发生肝性脑病、NLPR、AFP和Alb纳入列线图预测模型(图1)。训练集中列线图模型的AUC为0.776(敏感度为66.5%,特异度为76.3%)(图2a);验证集中列线图模型的AUC为0.746(敏感度为63.4%,特异度为75.7%)(图2b),MELD评分、Child-Pugh评分、ALBI评分的AUC分别为0.574、0.628、0.621,列线图模型对乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的预测效能优于上述3项评分(*Z*值分别为4.191、3.369、3.527,*P*值分别为 <0.001 、 <0.001 、 <0.001),表明该模型具有一定的临床价值。通过R软件对列线图模型绘制校准曲线与决策曲线,结果提示该模型拟合度较好(图3),通过此模型作出的决策可带来净收益(图4)。

表3 乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者发生再代偿Logistic回归分析

Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of the occurrence of recompensation in patients with hepatitis B cirrhosis ascites

项目	单因素分析			多因素分析		
	β 值	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i> 值	β 值	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i> 值
发生肝性脑病	-3.369	0.034(0.005~0.256)	<0.001	-2.719	0.066(0.008~0.545)	0.012
NLPR	-0.055	0.946(0.914~0.980)	0.002	-0.052	0.950(0.912~0.989)	0.012
PT	-0.094	0.910(0.859~0.964)	0.001			
INR	-1.081	0.339(0.177~0.649)	0.001			
AFP	0.006	1.006(1.002~1.010)	0.006	0.012	1.012(1.005~1.020)	<0.001
Alb	0.081	1.084(1.032~1.139)	0.001	0.092	1.096(1.031~1.166)	0.003
TBil	-0.002	0.998(0.996~0.999)	0.009			

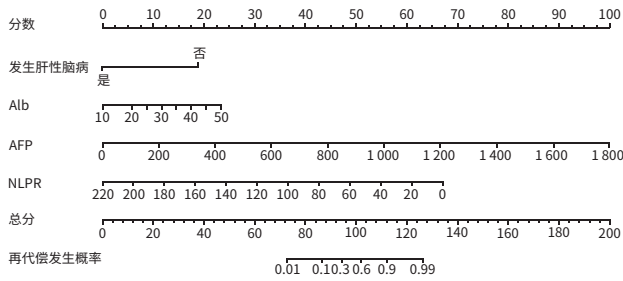
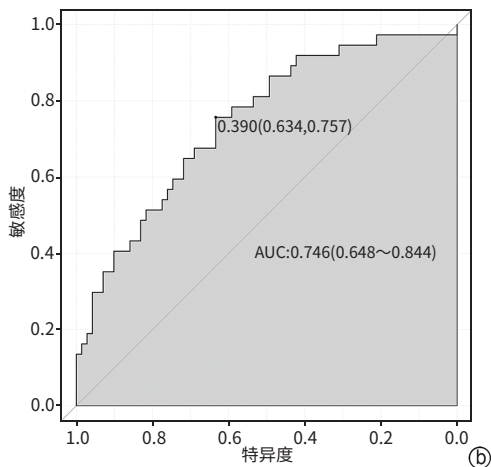
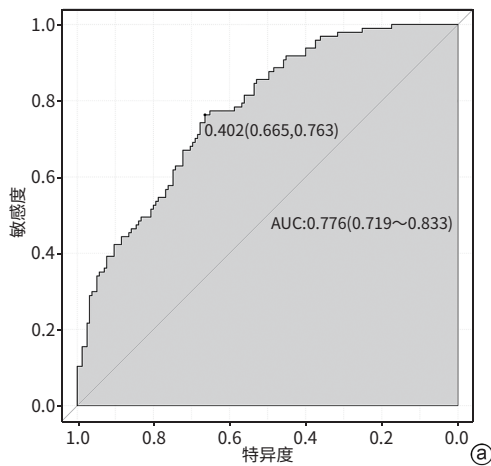


图1 列线图模型
Figure 1 The nomogram model

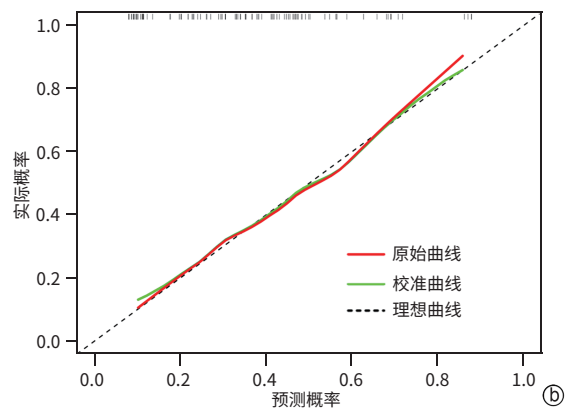
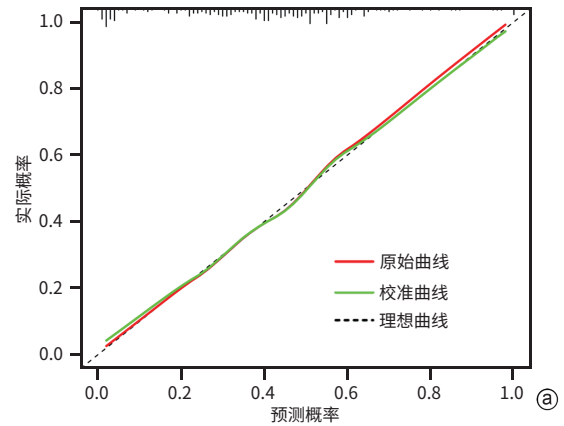


注:a,训练集;b,验证集。

图2 训练集和验证集模型的ROC曲线
Figure 2 ROC curves of the model in the training set and validation set

3 讨论

腹水是肝硬化失代偿患者的重要并发症之一,约20%的肝硬化患者在首次就诊时合并腹水,从而显著影响肝硬化患者的生活质量和预后^[13]。在乙型肝炎肝硬化患者中,慢性肝脏炎症会触发免疫细胞(淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞)激活、促炎因子(TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-1等)释放,以及炎症

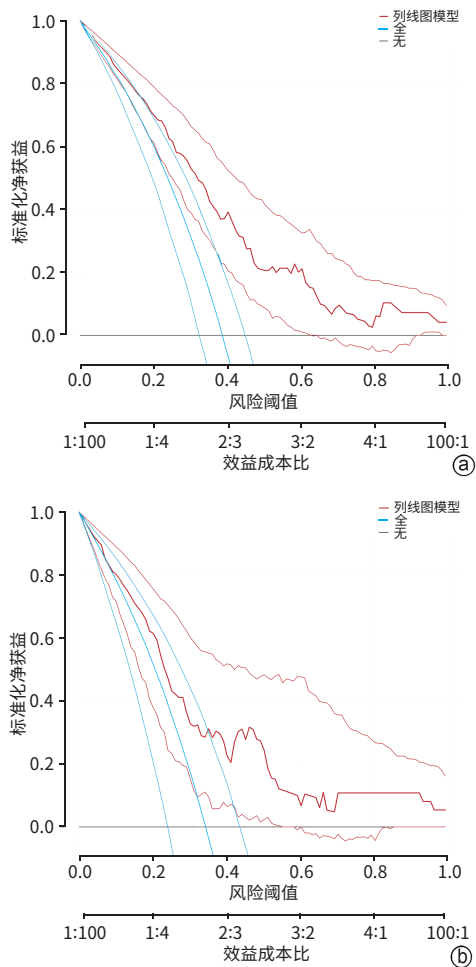


注:a,训练集;b,验证集。

图3 训练集和验证集模型的校准曲线
Figure 3 The calibration curves of training set and validation set

细胞(中性粒细胞)向肝脏/腹膜聚集。这些炎症介质诱导血管舒张、增强毛细血管通透性,同时TNF- α 会刺激一氧化氮的产生,致使内脏和全身血管舒张以促进RAAS激活^[14]。炎症损伤可促进肝星状细胞(HSC)活化,促使其转化为肌成纤维细胞,分泌胶原纤维加重肝纤维化,故而炎症在肝纤维化及腹水形成中均起着关键作用^[1]。既往研究少有关注炎症在乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿中的价值,因此本研究关注炎症相关指标在该部分人群再代偿中的作用,有助于更加全面地评估患者的预后。

本研究发现,发生肝性脑病、NLPR、AFP和Alb是乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿的独立影响因素。免疫细胞在肝硬化腹水的发生和发展中起着至关重要的作用,慢性炎症会激活各种炎症免疫细胞,这些细胞是免疫应答的关键参与者。中性粒细胞活化,释放的活性氧与蛋白酶会加重炎症和氧化应激,进一步促进肝损伤加重及腹水的产生^[15]。随着肝病的进展,淋巴血流的增加超过了其重吸收能力,淋巴管内压力增加可导致淋巴管破



注:a,训练集;b,验证集。

图4 训练集和验证集模型的决策曲线

Figure 4 Decision curves of the model for the training set and validation set

裂,从而造成蛋白质、乳糜微粒和淋巴细胞的丢失,淋巴细胞减少可提示营养不良及免疫水平低下^[1]。已有大量研究表明NLR在评估肝脏炎症活动度及预后方面均有临床价值^[16],本课题组前期研究亦发现NLR及其动态变化在人工肝治疗HBV相关慢加急性肝衰竭(HBV-ACLF)90天预后中具有预测价值^[17]。肝硬化患者常出现PLT水平降低,故PLT作为一项简单且无创的指标可用于评估肝纤维化程度及门静脉高压情况^[18]。NLPR将PLT纳入NLR中,更有助于多维度地评估患者病情。本研究中低NLPR组再代偿率高于高NLPR组($P < 0.001$),表明入院时低NLPR组患者整体炎症水平较低,更易发生再代偿。除了系统性炎症改善以外,肝纤维化逆转、门静脉高压减轻也是再代偿的重要机制。有研究表明,乙型肝炎肝硬化患者在抗病毒治疗240周后,超过73%的患者肝纤维化改善,ISHAK纤维化评分下降^[19]。

同时,肝脏具有强大的再生修复能力,可通过肝细胞自我增殖、胆管上皮细胞/肝祖细胞等转分化为肝细胞,肝细胞再生、细胞外基质降解、肝小叶结构重建是肝硬化逆转的3大主要机制^[7]。在排除癌症、妊娠等情况后,肝祖细胞增殖分化为肝细胞时分泌AFP,AFP可间接反映肝脏再生^[20]。本课题组前期也发现AFP在HBV-ACLF患者短期预后中具有良好的预测价值^[21]。门静脉高压致肠道淤血,尿素酶阳性菌分解尿素增加,同时肝脏解毒障碍,炎症因子使血脑屏障通透性增加,促使肝性脑病的发生。蛋白主要由肝脏合成,肝脏受损时Alb合成减少,随着肝硬化的加重Alb逐渐降低,并且Alb水平可预测肝硬化患者30天内ACLF的发生^[22]。Alb水平更高、肝性脑病发生率更低的患者,其总体肝功能更好,门静脉高压程度更轻,故而在本研究中发生肝性脑病和Alb水平在预测再代偿中也具有意义。

综上所述,本研究发现炎症相关指标NLPR在乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水患者再代偿中具有一定的预测价值,该指标临床易获得且计算简单,结合其他指标建立的模型联合了炎症、肝脏合成、肝再生等多维度去评估患者的再代偿,其预测效能优于MELD评分、Child-Pugh评分和ALBI评分,有利于临床工作者更加全面地评估疾病的预后转归。肝硬化失代偿腹水患者病情危重,肝移植是重要的治疗手段,但肝源紧缺、价格昂贵等因素使得临床实际中肝移植开展困难。本研究建立的模型有助于临床早期识别可发生再代偿的人群,为是否需要肝移植提供参考。但本研究也存在一些局限:首先,本研究为单中心回顾性研究,可能存在一定的偏倚;其次,研究对象为乙型肝炎肝硬化腹水人群,排除了经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后、脾脏切除等患者,评分模型的适用范围未能覆盖全部人群;最后,本研究结果还需要多中心、前瞻性的临床研究进一步验证。

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