

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1005-3697.2024.12.028

❖ 临床研究 ❖

# 维持性血液透析患者发生肺动脉高压相关危险因素分析

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**【摘要】目的:** 探讨维持性血液透析(MHD)患者发生肺动脉高压(PAH)相关危险因素。**方法:** 选取 305 例 MHD 患者为研究对象, 根据是否发生 PAH 分为 PAH 组( $n=125$ )和非 PAH 组( $n=180$ )。比较两组患者一般资料、实验室指标、超声心动图检查指标; 多因素 Logistic 回归分析影响 MHD 患者发生 PAH 的因素。**结果:** PAH 组患者年龄、红细胞分布宽度(RDW)、血钙、超敏肌钙蛋白 T、N-末端前体脑钠肽、左心房内径、右心房内径、左心室质量分数、累计心脏瓣膜数量、浆膜腔积液例数、瓣膜或血管钙化例数高于非 PAH 组( $P<0.05$ )。舒张压、血红蛋白、血钾、血磷、尿素氮、左心室射血分数(LVEF)低于非 PAH 组( $P<0.05$ )。回归分析结果显示, 高龄、更多的心脏瓣膜反流、合并浆膜腔积液、更高 RDW 值、更大左心房与右心房内径、较低 LVEF 是 MHD 患者发生 PAH 的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。重要因子排序结果显示, 预测 MHD 患者发生 PAH 价值由高到低的预测因素是三尖瓣反流、左心房和右心房内径、LVEF、RDW。**结论:** 高龄、心脏瓣膜反流、浆膜腔积液形成、RDW 增大、左右心房增大和 LVEF 的降低是 MHD 患者发生 PAH 的独立危险因素, 临床应对 MHD 患者定期检查和动态评估, 尽早干预以减少 PAH 的发生。

**【关键词】** 维持性血液透析; 肺动脉高压; 危险因素; 重要因素排序

**【中图分类号】** R544.1; R692.5 **【文献标志码】** A

## Analysis of risk factors related to pulmonary hypertension in maintenance hemodialysis patients

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**【Abstract】Objective:** To investigate the risk factors for pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) in patients undergoing maintained hemodialysis (MHD). **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was conducted on clinical data of 305 hemodialysis patients. Patients were divided into PAH group ( $n=125$ ) and non PAH group ( $n=180$ ) based on whether PAH occurs. The general information, laboratory indicators, and imaging examination results were compared between the two groups. Multivariable Logistic regression and important factor analysis were used to explore the influencing factors for the occurrence of PAH in MHD patients. **Results:** The PAH group had higher age, red cell distribution width (RDW), blood calcium, hypersensitive troponin T, N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), left atrial diameter, right atrial diameter, left ventricular mass index, cumulative number of valvular heart diseases, number of pleural effusion cases, and number of valve or vessel calcification cases compared to the non-PAH group ( $P<0.05$ ). The PAH group had lower diastolic blood pressure, hemoglobin, blood potassium, blood phosphorus, blood urea nitrogen, and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) compared to the non-PAH group ( $P<0.05$ ). The results of multivariable Logistic regression analysis showed that advanced age, more valvular regurgitation, pleural effusion, higher RDW value, larger left atrial and right atrial diameter, and lower LVEF were independent risk factors for PAH in MHD patients ( $P<0.05$ ). The important factor ranking results showed that tricuspid regurgitation, left atrial and right atrial diameter, LVEF, and RDW had the highest predictive value for PAH (in descending order). **Conclusion:** Advanced age, valvular regurgitation, pleural effusion formation, increased RDW, enlargement of left and right atria, and decreased LVEF are independent risk factors for PAH in MHD patients. Regular monitoring and dynamic evaluation should be conducted in MHD patients, and early intervention should be implemented to reduce the occurrence of PAH.

**【Key words】** Maintained hemodialysis; Pulmonary arterial hypertension; Risk factors; Important factor ranking

据报道, 截至 2022 年慢性肾脏病 (chronic kidney disease, CKD) 已影响了全球超过 8 亿人口<sup>[1]</sup>。肺动脉高压 (pulmonary arterial hypertension, PAH) 作为 CKD 的血管并发症之一, 发病率约为

39%<sup>[2]</sup>,而在维持性血液透析(maintained hemodialysis, MHD)患者中高达约 47%<sup>[3]</sup>。研究<sup>[4-7]</sup>表明, PAH 是 MHD 患者死亡的独立危险因素。PAH 是一种以肺部血管重塑、阻力增加为特点的疾病,起病隐匿,临床特征缺乏特异性,确诊时往往已错过最佳干预时机,导致患者最终心力衰竭和死亡<sup>[8]</sup>。在 MHD 患者中, PAH 可能与容量负荷过重、血管钙化、贫血、营养不良等密切相关<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究旨在探讨 MHD 患者发生 PAH 的相关危险因素。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取 2018 年 1 月至 2023 年 3 月川北医学院附属医院收治的 305 名 MHD 患者为研究对象,根据是否发生 PAH 分为 PAH 组( $n=125$ )和非 PAH 组( $n=180$ )。本研究经医院伦理委员会审核批准,患者及其家属知情同意。纳入标准:(1)年龄 $\geq 18$ 岁;(2)符合美国肾透析龄 $\geq 3$ 个脏病基金会 K/DOQI 分级 CKD5 期诊断标准<sup>[10]</sup>;(3)PAH 诊断标准为多普勒超声检查肺动脉收缩压 $> 35$  mmHg;(4)透析龄 $\geq 3$ 个月。排除标准:(1)血液透析前有明确的 PAH、肺栓塞、肺动脉狭窄等肺部疾病史或特发性、家族性 PAH 患者;(2)合并可能引起 PAH 的疾病(先天性心脏病、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、系统性红斑狼疮、恶性肿瘤、肝硬化、急性肺部感染、甲状腺疾病等)及长期应用引起肺动脉压增高的药物患者。(3)临床资料缺损者。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集 包括性别、年龄、体质指数(BMI)、血压(连续随访记录 3 个月,透析前血压,并取平均值)、糖尿病与冠心病合并情况、透析龄、每周透析时长、超滤率(超滤容积/透析时间)、尿素清除指数(Kt/V)、残余肾功能(eGFR,使用 Cockcroft-Gault 公式计算<sup>[11]</sup>)。

1.2.2 观察指标 (1)患者一般资料。(2)实验室检查指标:透析治疗前禁食 $\geq 8$  h 后采集静脉血检测血红蛋白、红细胞分布宽度(RDW)、血钾、血钙、血磷、甲状旁腺激素、尿素氮、超敏肌钙蛋白 T、N-末端前体脑钠肽(NT-proBNP)水平;(3)超声心动图检查指标:采用多普勒超声检查心脏瓣膜或血管(腹主动脉、四肢)钙化情况、心脏瓣膜反流情况(主动脉瓣、肺动脉瓣、二三尖瓣)、多浆膜腔积液情况(心包、胸腔、腹腔)、左右心房内径、左心室质量分数(LVMI,根据美国超声心动图学会推荐的公式计算<sup>[12]</sup>)、左心室射血分数(LVEF)。(4)影响 MHD 患者发生 PAH 的因素。(5)患者一般资料、实验室

指标、超声心动图检查指标对 MHD 患者发生 PAH 的预测价值。

### 1.3 统计学分析

采用 SPSS 26.0 软件对数据进行处理与分析。计量资料符合正态分布且方差齐性,以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较行独立样本  $t$  检验,非正态分布计量资料以 $[M(P_{25}, P_{75})]$ 表示,组间比较采用秩和检验;计数资料以 $[n(\%)]$ 表示,组间比较行独立样本  $\chi^2$  检验;影响因素采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析;预测价值采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者一般资料比较

两组患者年龄、舒张压比较,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。两组患者其它一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。见表 1。

表 1 两组患者一般资料比较( $\bar{x} \pm s, n(\%), M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ )

资料	非 PAH 组( $n=180$ )	PAH 组( $n=125$ )	$t/Z/\chi^2$ 值	$P$ 值
男/女	114(63.33)/66(36.67)	72(57.60)/53(42.40)	1.019	0.313
是/否糖尿病	85(47.22)/95(52.78)	68(54.40)/57(45.60)	1.52	0.218
是/否冠心病	31(17.22)/149(82.78)	33(26.40)/92(73.60)	3.748	0.053
年龄(岁)	58(49.70)	69(55.76)	-3.947	$< 0.001$
透析龄(月)	4(3.36)	6(3.29)	-0.657	0.494
收缩压(mmHg)	150.89 $\pm$ 24.76	151.58 $\pm$ 29.25	-0.219	0.827
舒张压(mmHg)	83(77.92)	79(70.90)	2.5	0.012
体质指数(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	22.94(20.25, 25.30)	22.53(20.17, 24.80)	1.316	0.189
残余肾功能(mL·min <sup>-1</sup> ·1.73m <sup>-2</sup> )	4.86(3.81, 6.93)	5.486(4.057, 7.334)	-1.74	0.082
每周透析时长(h)	12(8, 12)	12(10.50, 12.00)	-0.42	0.627
超滤率(mL·h <sup>-1</sup> ·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	10.36(8.58, 12.50)	10.29(8.32, 12.02)	0.657	0.511
Kt/V	1.30(1.25, 1.35)	1.30(1.22, 1.33)	0.784c	0.433

### 2.2 两组患者实验室检查及超声心动图检查指标比较

两组患者血钙、甲状旁腺激素水平比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ );其余指标比较,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。表 2。

### 2.3 影响 MHD 患者发生 PAH 的因素

以患者是否发生 PAH 为因变量,以表 1-2 中差异有统计学意义的指标为自变量,回归分析结果显示,心脏瓣膜反流、胸膜腔积液、年龄、RDW、左心房内径、右心房内径、LVEF 是影响 MHD 患者发生 PAH 的独立危险因素( $P < 0.05$ )。见表 3。

### 2.4 患者一般资料、实验室指标、超声心动图检查指标对 MHD 患者发生 PAH 的预测价值

根据多因素 Logistic 回归分析有意义的变量绘制 ROC 曲线,结果显示曲线下面积(AUC)(95% CI)为 0.859(0.817~0.901),表明 Logistic 模型判别能

力良好。患者一般资料、实验室指标、超声心动图检查指标对MHD患者发生PAH的预测价值由高到低依次为三尖瓣反流、左心房内径、右心房内径、LVEF、RDW、年龄、胸腔积液、二尖瓣反流、主动脉瓣反流、心包积液。

表2 两组患者实验室检查及超声心动图检查指标比较  
[ $\bar{x} \pm s, n(\%)$ ,  $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]

指标	非PAH组(n=180)	PAH组(n=125)	t/Z/ $\chi^2$ 值	P值
是/否多浆膜腔积液	64(35.56)/116(64.44)	86(68.80)/39(31.20)	32.621	<0.001
瓣膜反流数量(个)			38.412	<0.001
无	56(31.11)	17(13.60)		
1~2	95(52.78)	48(38.40)		
3~4	29(16.11)	60(48.00)		
是/否瓣膜钙化或血管钙化(股主动脉、四肢)	82(45.56)/98(54.44)	80(64.00)/45(36.00)	10.078	0.002
血红蛋白(g/L)	95.78±23.33	88.48±18.45	3.036	0.003
RDW(%)	46.70(43.800,50.10)	48.60(45.500,52.50)	-3.689	<0.001
血钾(mmol/L)	4.61(4.09,5.27)	4.44(3.82,5.02)	2.159	0.031
血钙(mmol/L)	2.02(1.81,2.21)	2.06(1.90,2.19)	-1.253	0.21
血磷(mmol/L)	1.85(1.250,2.32)	1.51(1.16,2.07)	2.187	0.029
血甲状旁腺素(ng/L)	260.30(158.30,436.30)	266.30(148.90,423.00)	0.42	0.675
尿素氮(mmol/L)	23.53(17.52,33.53)	20.14(13.50,28.08)	2.975	0.003
超敏肌钙蛋白(ng/L)	0.06(0.04,0.09)	0.09(0.05,0.16)	-4.402	<0.001
NT-proBNP(ng/L)	9.34(8.27,10.,20)	10.44(9.24,10.46)	-5.287	<0.001
左心房内径(mm)	37.00(34.00,39.00)	40.00(37.00,46.00)	-6.424	<0.001
右心房内径(mm)	36.00(33.00,38.00)	40.00(35.00,44.00)	-6.062	<0.001
LVMI(M(g/m <sup>2</sup> ))	112.75(96.82,132.28)	129.09(105.66,157.97)	-3.863	<0.001
LVEF(%)	66.00(60.00,69.00)	59.00(53.00,66.00)	5.125	<0.001

表3 影响患者发生PAH因素

变量	OR值	95%CI	P值
瓣膜钙化或血管钙化	2.125	1.330~3.394	0.002
瓣膜反流数量			
1~2	1.664	0.874~3.170	0.121
3~4	6.815	3.382~13.735	<0.001
多浆膜腔积液	3.997	2.458~6.499	<0.001
年龄	1.03	1.013~1.047	<0.001
舒张压	0.984	0.969~0.999	0.041
血红蛋白	0.984	0.973~0.995	0.004
RDW	1.065	1.027~1.105	0.001
血钾	0.742	0.572~0.963	0.025
尿素氮	0.973	0.954~0.992	0.006
超敏肌钙蛋白T	37.57	4.861~290.355	0.001
ln(NTproBNP)	1.731	1.371~2.185	<0.001
左心房内径	1.158	1.104~1.215	<0.001
右心房内径	1.165	1.107~1.225	<0.001
LVMI	1.015	1.008~1.022	<0.001
LVEF	0.937	0.912~0.962	<0.001
瓣膜反流数量			
1~2	1.09	0.495,2.46	0.832
3~4	2.642	1.108~6.442	0.03
多浆膜腔积液	2.555	1.405~4.689	0.002
年龄	1.04	1.019~1.063	<0.001
RDW	1.052	1.013~1.098	0.011
左心房内径	1.08	1.024~1.142	0.006
右心房内径	1.111	1.05~1.181	<0.001
LVEF	0.959	0.929~0.989	0.008

### 3 讨论

由于PAH早期临床特征缺乏特异性而未被足够重视,当确诊时患者已发生了肺血管结构不可逆改变及严重心功能障碍,最终导致死亡风险增加。因此识别MHD患者中PAH高危个体并早期干预,可切实改善患者预后。

本研究结果显示,MHD患者的PAH发生率为40.9%(125/305例)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示,心脏瓣膜反流数量、浆膜腔积液、较高年龄、更高RDW值、更大的左心房与右心房内径、较低LVEF与PAH发生风险独立相关( $P < 0.05$ )。通过绘制ROC曲线显示,AUC为0.859(95%CI:0.817~0.901),表明Logistic模型对MHD患者发生PAH的判别能力良好。在4种心脏瓣膜(二尖瓣、三尖瓣、主动脉瓣与肺动脉瓣)反流中,三尖瓣反流与PAH关联密切,与既往研究<sup>[13-14]</sup>结果一致。早期研究<sup>[15]</sup>表明,PAH不仅是引起三尖瓣反流的常见原因,还是瓣膜反流严重程度的重要决定因素。既往对PAH患者机制的研究<sup>[16-17]</sup>发现,三尖瓣反流是右心腔结构重塑的结果。故早期研究通过对三尖瓣反流情况随访可作为PAH治疗疗效的评价指标之一。此外,进一步多因素Logistic回归分析发现:(1)心脏瓣膜累计数量与发生PAH的风险正相关,当累计1~2个心脏瓣膜时发生PAH风险是1.6倍( $OR = 1.664, 95\%CI:0.874 \sim 3.170$ );累计到 $\geq 3$ 个心脏瓣膜时PAH风险是6.8倍( $OR = 6.815, 95\%CI:3.382 \sim 13.735$ )。(2)左右心房的增大和LVEF的降低是PAH的独立危险因素,与既往研究<sup>[18-20]</sup>结果一致。尽管LVMI并未进入回归分析,但其在组间比较和单因素分析时仍表现出了差异( $OR = 1.015, 95\%CI:1.008 \sim 1.022, P < 0.05$ )。(3)合并多浆膜腔是PAH患者的独立危险因素。早期研究<sup>[21]</sup>表明,心包、胸腔积液是心功能恶化的直接表现,但两者的内在机制仍需进一步阐明。本研究结果还显示,MHD患者年龄每增长10岁,发生PAH的风险增加约4%( $OR = 10.4, P < 0.05$ ),与Amsallem等<sup>[22]</sup>研究结果一致。RDW是MHD患者发生PAH的独立危险因素( $P < 0.05$ ),与多项研究<sup>[23-25]</sup>结果一致。

综上,高龄、更多的心脏瓣膜反流、合并浆膜腔积液、更高RDW值、更大左心房与右心房内径、较低LVEF是MHD患者发生PAH的独立危险因素。

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(收稿日期: 2024 - 04 - 19

修回日期: 2024 - 07 - 11)