

脓毒症性凝血病修正评分系统的临床价值分析

钟林翠, 宋景春*, 吴骏, 何龙平, 林青伟, 邓星平, 宋晓敏, 曾俊杰

中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九〇八医院重症医学科/南昌大学附属长城医院, 南昌 330002

摘要: **目的** 探讨脓毒症性凝血病(SIC)修正评分系统的临床意义。**方法** 回顾性分析第九〇八医院重症医学科自2018年5月至2021年4月期间收治的脓毒症患者,根据SIC修正评分分为普通脓毒症组($n=222$)和脓毒症性凝血病组($n=120$),比较两组患者入科2 h内的急性生理与慢性健康(APACHE II)评分、血常规、肝肾功能、乳酸水平和凝血功能试验指标;采用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)分析SIC修正评分系统对弥散性血管内凝血(DIC)和患者预后的判断价值;并与国际血栓与止血学会(ISTH)SIC评分系统进行比较。**结果** 与普通脓毒症组的APACHE II评分[(21.76±6.84)分]和重症监护病房(ICU)病死率(20.3%)比较,脓毒症性凝血病组患者的APACHE II评分[(26.07±6.56)分]和ICU病死率(48.3%)显著升高($P<0.05$)。与普通脓毒症组比较,脓毒症性凝血病患者的APTT及TT延长,纤维蛋白原及抗凝血酶水平下降,FDP和D-二聚体水平显著升高($P<0.05$);血栓弹力图(TEG)的R及K值显著延长,Angle显著缩小,MA值显著增加($P<0.05$);血浆TM、TAT及t-PAIC水平均显著升高($P<0.05$)。ROC分析显示ISTH-SIC评分预测DIC发生的曲线下面积为0.91,ISTH-SIC评分界值为4分时,其敏感度和特异度分别为1.00和0.63。SIC修正评分系统预测DIC发生的曲线下面积为0.94,取修正SIC评分界值为4分时,其敏感度和特异度分别为1.00和0.73。SIC修正评分系统预测DIC发生的AUC显著高于SIC评分,且差异具有统计学意义($P=0.013$)。**结论** SIC修正评分系统可以提高识别SIC和预测DIC发生的特异度。

关键词: 脓毒症;凝血病;弥散性血管内凝血;血小板;抗凝

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Clinical value analysis of sepsis-induced coagulopathy modified scoring system

Zhong Lincui, Song Jingchun*, Wu Jun, He Longping, Lin Qingwei, Deng Xingping, Song Xiaomin, Zeng Junjie
Department of Critical Care Medicine, the 908th Hospital of PLA Joint Logistic Support Force, Great Wall Hospital Affiliated to Nanchang University, Nanchang 330002, China

Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the clinical significance of the modified scoring system for sepsis-induced coagulopathy (SIC). **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on patients with sepsis admitted to the Department of Critical Care Medicine of the 908th Hospital of PLA Joint Logistic Support Force from May 2018 to April 2021. The patients were divided into two groups according to the modified SIC scoring system: sepsis group ($n=222$) and SIC group ($n=120$). The APACHE II scores, blood test results, liver and kidney function markers, lactate levels, and coagulation profile of patients within two hours of their admission to the intensive care unit (ICU) were compared between the two groups. The predictive and prognostic value of the modified SIC scoring system for disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) were compared with the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis (ISTH) SIC scoring system by the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. **Results** The APACHE II scores in the sepsis-induced coagulopathy (SIC) group [(26.07 ± 6.56)

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*通讯作者:宋景春,Email:songjingchun@126.com

points] were significantly higher compared to the sepsis group [(21.76±6.84) points], as was the ICU mortality rate [48.3% versus 20.3%], with these differences being statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Patients with sepsis-induced coagulopathy (SIC) exhibited significantly prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) and thrombin time (TT), reduced levels of fibrinogen and antithrombin, as well as significantly elevated levels of fibrin degradation products (FDP) and D-dimer, compared to the sepsis group ($P<0.05$). Additionally, thromboelastography (TEG) parameters such as the R and K values were significantly increased, the Angle was notably decreased, and the maximum amplitude (MA) value was significantly higher in the SIC group ($P<0.05$). Furthermore, plasma levels of thrombomodulin (TM), thrombin-antithrombin complex (TAT), and tissue plasminogen activator-inhibitor complex (t-PAIC) were all significantly elevated in the SIC group ($P<0.05$). ROC analysis showed that the area under the curve (AUC) of ISTH-SIC scores for DIC prediction was 0.91. At a SIC score of 4 points, the sensitivity and specificity were 1.00 and 0.63, respectively. The AUC of the SIC modified scoring system for DIC prediction was 0.94. At a mSIC score of 4 points, the sensitivity and specificity were 1.00 and 0.73, respectively. The AUC of the modified SIC scoring system for DIC prediction was significantly higher than that of ISTH-SIC scoring system, and the difference was statistically significant ($P=0.013$). **Conclusion** The modified SIC scoring system enhances the specificity of diagnosing SIC and predicting the onset of DIC.

Keywords: Sepsis; Coagulopathy; Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation; Platelets; Anticoagulation

脓毒症性凝血病(sepsis-induced coagulopathy, SIC)是指感染诱导的以凝血功能紊乱为主要特征的脓毒症^[1]。据报道,SIC在脓毒症患者中发生率约为21%~29%,28 d死亡率可达23%~44%^[2-4]。SIC的发病机制主要包括血管内皮功能障碍、组织因子等促凝物质上调,生理性抗凝机制受损和纤溶抑制^[5-7]。当SIC不能及时纠正时,患者可发展为弥散性血管内凝血(disseminated intravascular coagulation, DIC)和多器官功能衰竭,甚至死亡^[8]。

目前国际血栓与止血学会(international society on thrombosis and haemostasis, ISTH)推荐采用SIC诊断评分系统诊断SIC,具体指标包括血小板计数、国际标准化比率(international normalized ratio, INR)和序贯器官衰竭评分(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)。其中血小板计数在(100~150)×10⁹/L范围为1分,<100×10⁹/L为2分,总分>4分即可诊断SIC并推荐启动抗凝治疗^[1]。因为该标准主要适用高加索人种,其血小板计数<150×10⁹/L为血小板减少,而中国成人血小板计数的正常值范围为(125~350)×10⁹/L,血小板计数<100×10⁹/L才定义为血小板减少^[9]。因此直接照搬ISTH-SIC标准用于诊断中国患者,会扩大SIC患者诊断范围,导致部分脓毒症患者过早接受抗凝治疗^[10]。因此,本研究拟依据国

人的血小板计数水平修正SIC诊断标准,并通过回顾性分析比较修正后脓毒症性凝血病评分的诊断效能,以便形成适合中国人群的SIC诊断方法。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象与分组

选择2018年5月至2021年4月在第九〇八医院重症医学科收治的脓毒症患者作为研究对象。纳入标准:符合脓毒症3.0诊断标准,即有感染证据且SOFA评分≥2分者^[11]。排除标准为:年龄<18岁;孕产妇;遗传性凝血功能障碍;有慢性肝、肾功能不全病史的患者;既往有血液肿瘤病史患者;入科时正在接受抗凝、抗血小板治疗的患者。最终入选342例脓毒症患者,根据SIC修正评分系统(表1)将其分为普通脓毒症组($n=222$)和脓毒症性凝血病组($n=120$)。本研究所有程序均符合医学伦理

表1 SIC修正评分系统

指标	0分	1分	2分
PT-INR	≤1.2	(1.2, 1.4]	>1.4
血小板计数(×10 ⁹ /L)	≥100	[50, 100)	<50
SOFA评分	0	1	≥2

注:总分≥4分可诊断SIC;分值范围中[代表≥;]代表≤;(代表>);代表<。

学标准,获得医院伦理委员会批准(908yyLL028)。

1.2 临床资料

通过住院电子病历系统采集脓毒症患者临床资料,包括年龄、性别、ICU 病死率、入科时的急性生理与慢性健康(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation, APACHE) II 评分、SOFA 评分、ISTH-DIC 评分^[12]。收集实验室指标,包括入科后 2 h 内的血常规,具体有白细胞、红细胞、血小板计数,红细胞压积和血红蛋白;肝肾功能指标具体有总蛋白、丙氨酸氨基转移酶、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶、总胆红素和肌酐;凝血指标包括:凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)、INR、活化部分凝血活酶时间(activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)、凝血酶时间(thrombin time, TT)、纤维蛋白原、纤维蛋白原降解产物(fibrin degradation products, FDPs)、D-二聚体、抗凝血酶(antithrombin, AT);血栓弹力图指标,具体有凝血反应时间(reaction time, R)、血块形成速率(kinetics of clot development, K)、血块形成动力学(Angle)、血块最大强度(maximum amplitude, MA)、凝血指数(coagulation index, CI);凝血分子标志物,具体有凝血酶调节蛋白(thrombomodulin, TM)、凝血酶-抗凝血酶复合物(thrombin-antithrombin complex, TAT)、纤溶酶- α_2 抗纤溶酶复合物(α_2 -plasmin inhibitor-plasmin complex, PIC)和组织型纤溶酶原激活剂-纤溶酶原激活剂抑制剂-1 复合物(tissue

plasminogen activator-inhibitor complex, t-PAIC);其他指标有 C-反应蛋白和血乳酸。

1.3 统计学方法

所有数据采用 SPSS 26.0 统计软件进行分析。计数资料以构成比表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。计量资料以单样本 *S-W* 法进行正态分布检验,符合正态分布的数据均以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示;非正态分布的数据均以中位数(四分位数)[*M*(*Q*₁, *Q*₃)]表示。满足正态分布且方差齐者组间比较采用 *t* 检验;不满足者组间比较采用非参数 *Mann-Whitney U* 检验。受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC)曲线分析应用 SIC 评分和 SIC 修正评分对 DIC 和患者预后进行评估。ROC 曲线下面积采用 *Delong* 检验方法进行比较。以 *P* < 0.05 为有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 普通脓毒症与脓毒症性凝血病患者各项指标比较

与普通脓毒症组比较,脓毒症性凝血病患者的 APACHE II 评分、红细胞计数、血红蛋白、红细胞压积、总蛋白、丙氨酸氨基转移酶、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶、总胆红素、肌酐、C-反应蛋白及乳酸水平均显著升高(*P* < 0.05),ICU 病死率显著增加(表 2)。两

表 2 普通脓毒症与脓毒症性凝血病患者各项指标比较

项目	普通脓毒症组 (<i>n</i> = 222)	脓毒症性凝血病组 (<i>n</i> = 120)	<i>F/Z</i>	<i>P</i>
年龄(岁)	69(53, 81)	72(54, 81)	-0.683	0.495
性别,男(%)	58(10)	63(30)	0.886	0.347
APACHE II 评分(分)	21.76 \pm 6.84	26.07 \pm 6.56	0.118	0.001
白细胞计数($\times 10^9/L$)	12.25(8.30, 17.03)	12.30(7.53, 16.23)	-1.06	0.289
红细胞计数($\times 10^9/L$)	3.70 \pm 0.88	3.37 \pm 1.01	7.028	0.002
血红蛋白(g/L)	108.95 \pm 28.48	100.83 \pm 31.08	3.146	0.015
红细胞压积(%)	33.92 \pm 8.24	31.43 \pm 9.38	4.428	0.015
总蛋白(g/L)	56.33 \pm 9.71	52.55 \pm 12.15	4.348	0.006
丙氨酸氨基转移酶(U/L)	26.70(12.70, 77.20)	30.9(14.83, 146.95)	-2.137	0.033
天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(U/L)	38.40(21.40, 71.40)	47.00(27.00, 169.40)	-2.688	0.007
总胆红素(mmol/L)	14.10(8.30, 22.60)	17.75(10.03, 31.35)	-2.349	0.019
肌酐(μ mol/L)	83.15(59.58, 137.88)	133.35(74.13, 233.78)	-4.394	<0.001
C-反应蛋白(mg/L)	56.70(19.25, 113.58)	75.4(30.00, 164.05)	-2.405	0.016
乳酸(mmol/L)	1.75(1.00, 3.42)	3.10(1.50, 7.20)	-5.083	<0.001
ICU 病死率(%)	20.3	48.3	29.147	<0.001

组患者的年龄、性别及白细胞计数水平无显著差异 ($P>0.05$)。

2.2 普通脓毒症与脓毒症性凝血病患者各项凝血指标比较

与普通脓毒症组比较,脓毒症性凝血病患者的APTT及TT延长,纤维蛋白原及抗凝血酶水平下降,FDP及D-二聚体水平显著升高($P<0.05$);R及K值显著延长,Angle、MA值显著减小($P<0.05$);TM、TAT及t-PAIC水平均显著升高($P<0.05$)(表3)。两组患者的PIC水平差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.3 ROC分析

ISTH-SIC评分预测发生DIC的ROC曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)为0.91(95%CI: 0.873~0.953, $P<0.001$),取最佳阈值为4分时灵敏度为1.00,特异度0.63。SIC修正评分预测发生DIC的AUC为0.94(95%CI: 0.907~0.967, $P<0.001$),取最佳阈值为4分时灵敏度为1.00,特异度为0.73。SIC修正评分预测发生DIC的AUC显著高于ISTH-SIC评分,且差异具有统计学意义($P=0.013$)(图1a)。

ISTH-SIC评分预测死亡的AUC为0.65(95%CI: 0.582~0.714, $P<0.001$),取最佳阈值为4分时灵敏度为0.60,特异度为0.65。SIC修正评分预测死亡的AUC为0.66(95%CI: 0.596~0.727, $P<0.001$),取最佳阈值为4分时灵敏度为0.56,特异度为0.74。ISTH-SIC评分与SIC修正评分预测死亡的AUC比较差异

无统计学意义($P=0.234$)。(图1b)。

2.4 不同评分分组SIC患者病情严重程度比较

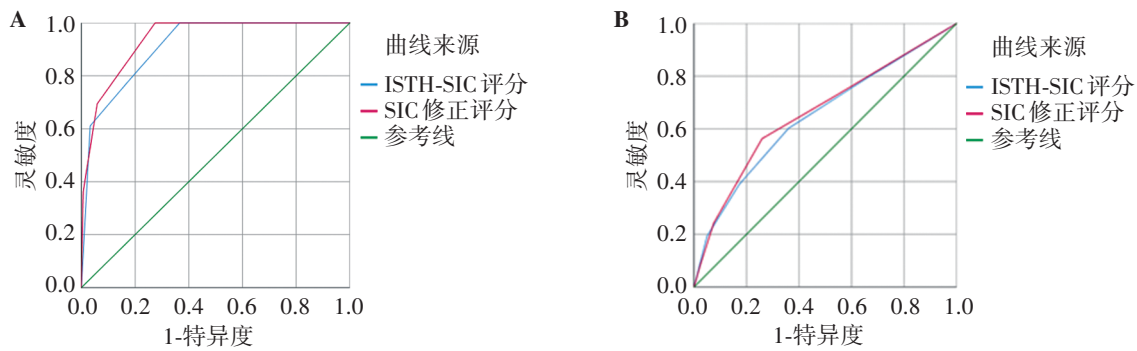
根据ISTH-SIC评分和SIC修正评分,可将脓症患者满足SIC诊断者分为ISTH-SIC组($n=148$)和修正SIC组($n=120$)。结果显示修正SIC组患者DIC发生率(30%)、死亡率(48.3%)和APACHE II评分(26.07 ± 6.56)较ISTH-SIC组患者DIC发生率(24.3%)、死亡率(41.9%)和APACHE II评分(25.11 ± 6.71)升高,但差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,图2)。

3 讨论

本研究依据国人血小板计数分布规律首次对ISTH推荐的SIC评分进行修正,并分析两种SIC评分法的临床差异。首先,根据SIC修正评分对SIC进行诊断。结果发现与普通脓毒症组患者比较,SIC患者的C-反应蛋白、乳酸、总蛋白、丙氨酸氨基转移酶、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶、总胆红素、及肌酐水平均显著升高,说明SIC患者存在严重的炎症反应、组织灌注不足和肝肾功能损害。当脓症患者进展为SIC时,其APACHE II评分升高且ICU病死率可达普通脓毒症患者的2倍,提示脓症患者一旦发展为SIC可出现明显预后不良。这与国外的SIC研究结论一致^[13-15]。

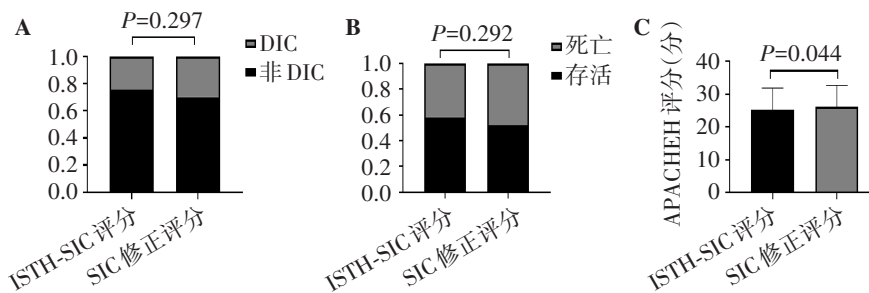
表3 普通脓毒症与脓毒症性凝血病患者凝血指标比较

凝血指标	普通脓毒症组 ($n=222$)	脓毒症性凝血病组 ($n=120$)	F/Z	P
APTT(s)	29.55(26.60~34.23)	36.30(31.53~44.68)	-7.738	<0.001
TT(s)	15.50(14.40~16.93)	17.55(15.83~19.40)	-6.95	<0.001
纤维蛋白原(g/L)	3.03±0.93	2.47±1.12	5.352	<0.001
FDP(μg/mL)	6.57(2.73~14.57)	12.88(5.79~32.86)	-5.082	<0.001
D-二聚体(μg/mL)	2.14(0.84~4.53)	4.14(1.88~9.15)	-5.147	<0.001
抗凝血酶(%)	79.00(60.00~94.00)	55.00(43.50~75.25)	-6.344	<0.001
R(min)	6.7(5.2~8.2)	8.4(6.5~10.2)	-5.034	<0.001
K(min)	1.8(1.3~2.2)	2.6(1.8~4.1)	-6.173	<0.001
Angle(deg)	65.7(58.2~70.5)	56.6(44.4~65.2)	-5.877	<0.001
MA(mm)	62.71±9.78	51.93±16.50	24.549	<0.001
CI	-0.1(~2.3~1.5)	-2.8(-5.8~0.7)	-6.017	<0.001
TM(TU/mL)	11.10(8.30~15.08)	15.10(11.13~24.08)	-5.603	<0.001
TAT(ng/mL)	8.20(4.50~18.33)	13.35(6.03~32.75)	-2.949	0.003
PIC(μg/mL)	1.201(0.722~1.906)	1.025(0.549~2.475)	-0.888	0.375
t-PAIC(ng/mL)	13.2(8.1~22.55)	22.35(13.125~39.675)	-5.562	<0.001



注:A. 不同评分诊断弥散性血管内凝血的ROC曲线;B. 不同评分预测死亡的ROC曲线

图1 ISTH-SIC评分预测曲线



注:A. 不同评分系统预测DIC发生率差异无统计性意义;B. 不同评分系统预测患者死亡率差异无统计性意义;C. 不同评分系统对患者APACHE II评分差异无统计性意义

图2 ISTH-SIC与修正SIC评分系统诊断SIC患者的比较

其次,与普通脓毒症组比较,SIC患者的TM和t-PAIC水平均升高,说明SIC患者已经出现血管内皮细胞损伤。SIC患者的TAT水平显著升高,且APTT、TT、TEG的R和K时间显著延长,纤维蛋白原水平下降,Angle和MA值明显减小,提示凝血酶大量释放导致凝血因子、纤维蛋白原和血小板的消耗。但PIC水平无差异,PIC不能区分脓毒症不同时相纤溶活动的强弱。SIC患者的抗凝血酶水平显著下降,说明SIC患者出现生理性抗凝极致受损。SIC患者的FDP及D-二聚体水平显著升高但PIC水平无明显差异,说明SIC患者存在明显的纤维蛋白溶解活动,但整体仍处于纤溶抑制水平。这是因为PIC由组织型纤溶酶原激活物(tissue plasminogen activator, t-PA)与 α_2 -纤溶酶结合而成,脓毒症时t-PA水平升高不如 α_2 -纤溶酶升高显著,PIC水平受t-PA水平影响故未出现组间差异^[16]。

SIC的提出是为了早期识别DIC从而启动抗凝治疗^[17]。Helms等^[18]研究报道使用ISTH-SIC评分可以在早期以高灵敏度预测DIC的发生,但特异性较差。本研究结果显示SIC修正评分系统预测DIC发

生的AUC显著高于ISTH-SIC评分,且其特异度也升高,说明修正后SIC评分更能有效预测DIC的发生。Schmoch等^[14]对两项多中心随机对照试验的二次分析显示在脓症患者中SIC的发生与更高的死亡率(ICU内、28 d、90 d和180 d)相关。本研究结果显示两种评分下SIC患者病情严重程度指标比较无差异,说明SIC修正评分能够有效区分脓症患者不同时相凝血功能障碍,并改善ISTH-SIC评分对中国人群的诊断特异度。

本研究仍有以下不足。首先,本研究为单中心回顾性研究,样本量相对较小,存在一定偏倚。其次,本研究主要针对ICU中的脓症患者。进行多中心前瞻性队列验证本研究结论是下一步研究方向。

综上所述,调整血小板计数后得到的脓毒症性凝血病修正评分系统可以更特异识别SIC患者,为准确把握抗凝时机提供可靠评价工具。

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