

· 论著 ·

血液透析病人并发脑出血预后的影响因素

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【摘要】目的 探讨血液透析病人并发脑出血预后的影响因素。方法 回顾性分析2013年7月至2018年7月收治的48例血液透析并发脑出血的临床资料。根据发病30 d改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分评估预后,0~2分为预后良好,3~6分为预后不良。采用多因素Logistic回归分析检验预后影响因素。结果 48例中,预后良好22例,预后不良26例。多因素Logistic回归分析显示年龄≥60岁、脑出血量≥30 mL、入院时GCS评分≤12分、平均动脉压≥130 mmHg、白蛋白水平<30 g/dl是预后不良的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。结论 血液透析病人并发脑出血的预后较差,需要全面评估脑出血风险,采用及早、有针对性的干预,积极控制脑出血量,稳定血压和白蛋白水平,以期减少并发症和改善预后。

【关键词】脑出血;血液透析;预后;影响因素

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Factors related to the prognoses in maintenance hemodialysis patients with intracranial hemorrhage

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【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the factors related to the prognoses in maintenance hemodialysis (MHD) patients with intracranial hemorrhage (ICH). Methods Of 48 MHD patients with ICH treated in our hospital from July, 2013 to July, 2018, 22 had good prognoses and 26 had poor prognoses. The factors related to their prognoses were analyzed by multivariate Logistic regression analysis. Results The multivariate Logistic regression showed that the independent risk factor related to the poor prognoses included the patients' age ≥60 years, hemorrhage volume ≥30 ml, GCS score ≤12 on admission, the mean arterial pressure ≥130 mmHg and plasma albumin level <30 g/dl ($P<0.05$). Conclusions The prognoses are poor in the MHD patients with CIH. Actively reducing hemorrhage volume, and stabilizing the mean arterial pressure and plasma albumin level are very help to the improvement of the prognoses.

【Key words】Intracranial hemorrhage; Hemodialysis; Prognoses; Risk factors

慢性肾功能衰竭多需要进行血液透析。脑血管意外是透析病人死亡的前3位病因,透析病人脑卒中的发生率是普通人群的8~10倍。脑出血作为其严重并发症之一,严重影响透析病人预后^[1]。本文探讨血液透析病人并发脑出血预后的影响因素。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 纳入标准:①终末期肾病行血液透析病人;②无外伤史;③发病前生活自理,无神经功能受损症状;④头颅CT或MRI检查确诊为脑出血。排除标准:①入院时即为濒死状态;②有严重危及生命的合并症;③合并颅内血管畸形、动脉瘤、肿瘤、炎症、明显凝血功能障碍等;④病人及家属拒绝积极治疗。收集2013年7月至2018年7月血液透析治疗病

人并发脑出血48例,其中男27例,女21例。

1.2 预后评估 根据发病30 d改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale, mRS)评分评估预后,0~2分为预后良好,3~6分为预后不良。

1.3 危险因素选择 收集病人性别、年龄、透析龄、肾病病程、脑出血部位、血肿量、脑出血破入脑室、入院时GCS评分、治疗方式、合并症、平均动脉压以及入院时白蛋白水平、血小板计数、凝血酶原-国际标准化比值、血清肌酐值和尿素氮水平。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 23.0软件进行分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验和Fisher精确概率法;采用多因素Logistic回归分析检验预后危险因素; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

48例中,预后不良26例。单因素分析显示,年龄、脑出血量、入院时GCS评分、平均动脉压和白蛋白水平与预后相关($P<0.05$,表1)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示年龄≥60岁、脑出血量≥30 mL、入院时

GCS评分≤12分、平均动脉压≥130 mmHg和白蛋白水平<30 g/dl是预后不良的独立危险因素($P<0.05$,表2)。

3 讨论

血液透析病人并发脑出血病死率在41%~46%

表1 血液透析病人并发脑出血预后影响因素的单因素分析结果

危险因素	预后良好	预后不良
性别(例)		
男	12	15
女	10	11
年龄(岁)	45.8±3.5*	66.3±2.7
透析时间(年)	3.8±1.1	5.6±0.4
肾病病程(年)	6.7±1.6	7.3±1.3
脑出血部位(例)		
基底节丘脑区	10	13
其它	12	13
脑出血破入脑室	2	6
合并症(例)		
高血脂	5	7
糖尿病	3	7
既往脑卒中	4	10
房颤	6	13
口服抗凝药	7	9
脑出血量(ml)	32.00±5.72*	54.00±6.58
入院时GCS评分(分)	13.16±1.48*	9.27±2.54
治疗方式(例)		
手术+连续性肾脏替代治疗	5	7
连续性肾脏替代治疗	17	19
平均动脉压(mmHg)	128.23±4.6*	142.86±5.8
白蛋白水平(g/dl)	34.72±3.27*	25.6±2.35
血小板计数(10 ⁹ /L)	167.2±52.76	162.8±42.33
凝血酶原-国际标准化比值	1.8±0.26	1.78±0.30
血清肌酐(μmol/L)	436.5±88.42	447±96.8
尿素氮水平(mmol/L)	10.14±4.49	11.58±3.87

注:与预后不良组相应值比,* $P<0.05$

表2 血液透析病人并发脑出血预后不良影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析结果

影响因素	比值比(95%置信区间)	P值
年龄≥60岁	2.47(1.76~6.32)	0.023
脑出血量≥30 ml	9.78(3.68~23.71)	0.041
入院时GCS评分≤12分	8.96(5.46~22.14)	0.002
平均动脉压≥130 mmHg	7.49(2.17~9.56)	0.026
白蛋白水平<30 g/dl	6.83(1.77~6.39)	0.035

[2]。本文48例中,预后不良26例,占54.2%。此类病人中,死亡多发生于70岁以上[3];透析龄≥2年、尿毒症病程≥3年的病人脑出血风险更高[4]。而并发脑内出血预后更差[5]。Hsieh等[6]指出,脑出血破入脑室,预后更差。本文8例出血破入脑室中,6例预后不良。高血压、高血糖、高血脂是心脑血管疾病的传统三大危险因素,本文仅发现平均动脉压是预后不良的危险因素,提示血压的稳定尤为重要[5]。血液透析病人常常需要使用抗凝药预防缺血性血管意外,合并房颤和抗血栓史可能会增加脑出血风险[7]。

血液透析病人会出现脑白质病变、脑微出血和腔隙性梗死。Naganuma等[8]指出,脑微出血是血液透析病人发生症状性脑出血的危险因素,因此,这类病人更需加强预防和监测。脑出血量影响病人的预后,血肿量越大,预后越差[6]。有学者将脑血肿量>30 ml作为影响病人预后的分界点,终末期肾病病人脑出血后,脑组织水肿更明显,颅内压更高,预后更差[9]。因此,选择合适治疗手段减少颅内出血占位效应,尤为重要。同样,血液透析并发脑出血病人入院时GCS评分越低,预后越差[6]。本文结果显示入院时GCS评分≤12分为预后不良的独立危险因素。

为持续、等渗、缓慢地清除水分,且不引起颅内压增高[10],本文病人均采用非肝素化连续性血液净化,采用手术治疗12例,其中5例预后良好。这提示部分病人能从手术中获益,但需扩大样本量进一步评估手术意义。本文并未发现血小板和凝血酶原-国际标准化比值与预后不良相关,但仍需重视纠正凝血异常。肌酐和尿素氮水平同样与预后不良无相关性,这可能与病人入院后均规范地实施血液净化治疗有关。血液透析病人多合并低蛋白血症。这类病人的营养状态会影响病人的预后[5]。本文结果显示白蛋白水平<30 g/dl为预后不良的独立危险因素,因此,改善这类病人的营养状态,对预后有帮助。

总之,临幊上,需要全面评估血液透析病人发生脑出血的风险,通过及早、有针对性的干预措施,积极控制病人的脑出血量,稳定病人的平均动脉压和白蛋白水平,有助于减少并发症和改善病人预后。

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