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论著 · 临床

糖尿病足溃疡截肢患者预后预测模型的构建与评估

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【摘要】 目的 建立糖尿病足溃疡截肢患者预后不良影响因素的列线图预测模型并进行评估。方法 选取 2018 年 8 月—2021 年 6 月上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院伤口中心和内分泌科收治的糖尿病足溃疡截肢患者 122 例, 术后随访 1 年, 根据随访期间是否出现不良事件划分为预后良好组 76 例和预后不良组 46 例。收集患者一般资料及术前实验室指标; 采用单因素分析与多因素 Cox 风险回归分析筛选糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的影响因素, R 软件纳入影响因素建立列线图预测模型, 并通过受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)及校准曲线评价列线图对糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢预后不良的预测能力。结果 预后不良组有糖尿病家族史比例、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(NLR)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)、D-二聚体(D-D)水平高于预后良好组 [$\chi^2(t)/P = 5.025/0.025, 6.803 / < 0.001, 3.229/0.002, 6.752 / < 0.001$], 白蛋白(Alb)水平低于预后良好组($t/P = 2.564/0.012$)。多因素 Cox 风险回归分析结果显示, NLR 高、CRP 高、D-D 高为糖尿病足溃疡截肢患者术后预后不良的危险因素 [$HR(95\% CI) = 1.520(1.193 \sim 1.935), 1.041(1.018 \sim 1.066), 3.771(2.059 \sim 6.908)$], Alb 高为其保护因素 [$HR(95\% CI) = 0.934(0.888 \sim 0.982)$]。基于影响因素建立的列线图预测模型, 验证结果显示, ROC 曲线下面积为 0.861(95% CI 0.786 ~ 0.936), 校准曲线为斜率近似于 1 的直线。结论 基于糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的影响因素建立的列线图预测模型具有良好的区分度与一致性, 对于糖尿病足溃疡截肢患者术后治疗对策的制定具有一定的指导价值。

【关键词】 糖尿病足溃疡; 截肢; 预后不良; 影响因素; 列线图**【中图分类号】** R587.2**【文献标识码】** A

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【Abstract】 Objective To establish and evaluate the nomogram prediction model of the factors influencing the poor prognosis of amputation patients with diabetes foot ulcer. **Methods** From August 2018 to June 2021, 122 amputees with diabetes foot ulcer were selected from the Wound Center and Endocrine Department of Xinhua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine. They were followed up for one year after surgery. According to whether there were adverse events during the follow-up period, they were divided into a good prognosis group of 76 cases and a bad prognosis group of 46 cases. Collect general data of patients and preoperative laboratory indicators; Single factor analysis and multivariate Cox risk regression analysis were used to screen the influencing factors of poor prognosis of diabetes foot ulcer patients after amputation, R software was included in the influencing factors to establish a nomogram prediction model, and the ability of the nomogram to predict the poor prognosis of diabetes foot ulcer patients after amputation was evaluated through the subject's work characteristic curve (ROC) and calibration curve. **Results** The proportion of family history of diabetes, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR), C-reactive protein (CRP), D-dimer (D-D) levels in poor prognosis group were higher than those in good prognosis group [$\chi^2(t)/P = 5.025/0.025, 6.803 / < 0.001, 3.229/0.002, 6.752 / < 0.001$], the level of albumin (Alb) was lower than that of the group with good prognosis ($t/P = 2.564/0.012$). Multivariate Cox risk regression analysis showed that high NLR, CRP and D-D were risk factors for poor prognosis of amputees with diabetes foot ulcer [$HR(95\% CI) = 1.520(1.193 - 1.935), 1.041(1.018 - 1.066), 3.771(2.059 - 6.908)$], and high Alb was a protective factor [$HR(95\% CI) = 0.934(0.888 - 0.982)$]. The validation results of the nomograph prediction model based on the influence factors show

that the area under the ROC curve is 0.861 (95% CI 0.786–0.936), and the calibration curve is a straight line with a slope of approximately 1. **Conclusion** The nomogram prediction model based on the influencing factors of poor prognosis of amputation patients with diabetes foot ulcer has good discrimination and consistency, and has certain guiding value for the formulation of countermeasures for amputation patients with diabetes foot ulcer.

【Key words】 Diabetic foot ulcer; Amputation; Poor prognosis; Influence factor; Nomogram

我国糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)患病率上升至 11.2%。糖尿病足溃疡为糖尿病常见的并发症^[1]。糖尿病足溃疡严重患者首选治疗方案为截肢,但截肢术后通常因血糖控制不佳、血液高凝、营养不良等因素影响局部血液供应,从而引起局部严重感染,甚至导致更高平面的二次截肢、死亡等严重后果^[2-3]。因此,糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢后应密切监测病情进展,而如何实现良好的预测,避免再次发生感染,仍为临床待解决的难题之一。Logistic 回归模型与 Cox 比例风险模型为常用的风险预测模型,均能筛选出影响不良结局的因素,但各个因素间独立性较强。列线图预测模型可将各独立因素对结局的贡献度以赋值的形式可视化呈现,每例患者各因素之和可个体化预测不良结局的发生几率^[4]。为更加准确筛选出糖尿病足溃疡截肢预后不良的患者,本研究基于影响预后不良的因素构建列线图预测模型,以期为术后预防性措施的制定提供指导,改善预后,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取 2018 年 8 月—2021 年 6 月上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院伤口中心和内分泌科收治的糖尿病足溃疡截肢患者 122 例,其中男 73 例,女 49 例,年龄 31~80(62.48±8.15)岁;糖尿病病程 3~41(13.26±3.84)年;糖尿病足病程 39~283(86.78±26.05)d。纳入标准:(1)糖尿病足溃疡符合“中国糖尿病足诊治指南”中诊断标准且 Wagner 分级≥3 级需行截肢^[5];(2)未合并恶性肿瘤、肺结核;(3)患者临床资料完整。排除标准:(1)存在全身严重感染;(2)既往有双下肢重大手术史;(3)存在双下肢畸形或病理性骨折;(4)合并精神或神经性疾病;(5)失访或拒绝随访的患者。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准(2017-SL-192),患者及家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 手术方法 患者入院后均采用胰岛素稳定血糖,并进行营养支持、稳定内环境及微循环改善等治疗,部分感染严重患者可采用抗生素治疗。评估截肢平面,并在全身稳定情况下手术,血糖范围控制在 10 mmol/L 左右,而后根据实际情况进行针对性截肢手术,清理创面,术后及时给予抗感染及抗生素治疗。

1.3 检测指标与方法

1.3.1 一般资料收集:收集患者一般资料,如性别、年龄、体质指数(BMI)、收缩压、舒张压、糖尿病病程、糖尿病足病程、糖尿病家族史、肾脏病史等。

1.3.2 实验室相关检查指标检测:患者入院后第 2 天,行截肢手术前,清晨空腹抽取外周静脉血 8 ml,分成 3 份:第一份全血样本,采用血细胞分析仪(型号 RT-7600,购自厦门海菲生物技术有限公司)检测血小板计数(PLT)、白细胞计数(WBC)、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(NLR);采用全自动血沉仪(型号 Microsed-System,购自厦门海菲生物技术有限公司)检测红细胞沉降率(ESR)。第二份血液样本室温静置 30 min 后以 3 000 r/min 离心 15 min,分离血清,采用全自动生化分析仪(型号 ADVIA1800,购自成都斯马特科技有限公司)检测血清白蛋白(Alb)、空腹血糖(FPG)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、血肌酐(SCr)、尿酸(UA)水平;采用免疫比浊法检测 C 反应蛋白(CRP),试剂盒购自重庆业为基生物科技有限公司;采用高效液相色谱法检测糖化血红蛋白(HbA_{1c}),试剂盒购自广州市格瑞林生物科技有限公司;采用免疫比浊法检测载脂蛋白 A1(ApoA1),试剂盒购自西安百萤生物科技有限公司。第三份血液样本抗凝后,以 3 000 r/min 离心 15 min,分离血浆,采用酶联免疫双抗体夹心法检测血浆 D-二聚体(D-D)水平,试剂盒购自上海北诺生物科技有限公司。

1.4 随访及预后判定 术后随访 1 年,随访起始日期为术后第 1 天,随访方式为门诊复查和电话随访,每 3 个月随访 1 次,随访截止日期为 2022 年 6 月 30 日或患者发生不良事件。不良事件包括:再次严重感染、二次截肢、出现严重下肢疾病、死亡。将出现不良事件的患者划分为预后不良组;病情未出现恶化,伤口愈合良好的患者划分为预后良好组。

1.5 统计学方法 使用 SPSS 23.0 软件处理数据。符合正态分布的计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 描述,组间比较行 t 检验;计数资料以频数或率(%)描述,组间比较行 χ^2 检验;Cox 风险回归分析影响糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的因素;R 软件绘制糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的列线图预测模型;采用校准曲线及受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)对模型进行验证。 $P <$

0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良发生情况

122 例患者预后良好 76 例。预后不良 46 例,其中再次严重感染而行二次截肢 35 例,因残端感染予以修正 7 例,死亡 4 例。术后 1 年预后不良率为 37.70% (46/122),预后良好率为 62.30% (76/122)。

2.2 影响糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的单因素分析 单因素分析显示,预后不良组有糖尿病家族史比例及 NLR、CRP、D-D 水平高于预后良好组,Alb 水平低于预后良好组 ($P < 0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 影响糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的单因素分析
Tab. 1 Single factor analysis of bad prognosis after amputation of diabetes foot ulcer patients

项目	预后良好组 (n=76)	预后不良组 (n=46)	χ^2/t 值	P 值
性别 [例 (%)]	男 49 (64.47) 女 27 (35.53)	24 (52.17) 22 (47.83)	1.804	0.179
年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	62.29 \pm 7.96	62.80 \pm 8.46	0.335	0.738
BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	23.95 \pm 2.58	24.15 \pm 2.70	0.408	0.684
收缩压 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg)	134.65 \pm 21.48	137.42 \pm 18.76	0.723	0.471
舒张压 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg)	78.49 \pm 6.34	80.35 \pm 5.47	1.652	0.101
糖尿病病程 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 年)	12.98 \pm 3.57	13.72 \pm 4.29	1.027	0.306
糖尿病足病程 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)	86.41 \pm 25.78	87.39 \pm 26.50	0.201	0.841
DM 家族史 [例 (%)]	32 (42.11)	29 (63.04)	5.025	0.025
肾脏病史 [例 (%)]	10 (13.16)	12 (26.09)	3.241	0.072
Alb ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	36.92 \pm 6.05	34.06 \pm 5.84	2.564	0.012
NLR ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	6.07 \pm 1.09	7.54 \pm 1.26	6.803	<0.001
CRP ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/L)	55.40 \pm 12.69	63.70 \pm 15.38	3.229	0.002
FPG ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	8.80 \pm 1.57	9.02 \pm 1.86	0.699	0.486
HbA _{1c} ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	9.13 \pm 2.79	8.45 \pm 2.64	1.331	0.186
ApoA1 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	1.16 \pm 0.32	1.08 \pm 0.24	1.464	0.146
PLT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\times 10^9$ /L)	210.84 \pm 39.23	207.05 \pm 37.51	8.781	0.077
ALT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, U/L)	12.73 \pm 4.06	13.45 \pm 4.18	0.939	0.350
AST ($\bar{x} \pm s$, U/L)	15.02 \pm 4.64	16.44 \pm 5.13	1.574	0.118
WBC ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\times 10^9$ /L)	13.83 \pm 4.57	15.05 \pm 4.42	1.447	0.151
D-D ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/L)	0.86 \pm 0.32	1.41 \pm 0.58	6.752	<0.001
SCr ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μ mol/L)	77.21 \pm 24.64	81.24 \pm 26.78	0.847	0.399
UA ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μ mol/L)	251.63 \pm 41.25	248.72 \pm 38.45	0.387	0.699
ESR ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm/h)	73.26 \pm 22.39	80.34 \pm 25.43	1.608	0.111

2.3 影响糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的多因素 Cox 风险回归分析 将 DM 家族史(无 = 0,有 = 1)及 NLR、CRP、Alb、D-D(均为连续变量)作为自变量,是否发生预后不良(预后良好 = 0,预后不良 = 1)作为因变量。多因素 Cox 风险回归分析结果显示,NLR 高、CRP 高、D-D 高为糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的危险因素,Alb 高为其保护因素 ($P < 0.01$),见表 2。

表 2 影响糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的多因素 Cox 风险回归分析

Tab. 2 Cox risk regression analysis of multiple factors influencing poor prognosis of amputation patients with diabetes foot ulcer

因素	β 值	SE 值	Wald 值	P 值	HR	95% CI
NLR 高	0.418	0.123	11.517	0.001	1.520	1.193 ~ 1.935
CRP 高	0.040	0.012	11.851	0.001	1.041	1.018 ~ 1.066
Alb 高	-0.069	0.026	7.207	0.007	0.934	0.888 ~ 0.982
D-D 高	1.327	0.309	18.469	<0.001	3.771	2.059 ~ 6.908
DM 家族史	0.257	0.323	0.630	0.427	1.293	0.686 ~ 2.436

2.4 建立糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的列线图预测模型 应用 R 软件纳入 2.3 中预后不良的影响因素建立列线图预测模型,见图 1,各独立因素对预后不良的贡献度均以分值形式可视化呈现,各因素分值之和为患者预后不良的风险预测值。列线图显示,随着 NLR、CRP、D-D 水平升高及 Alb 水平降低预后不良风险呈升高趋势。

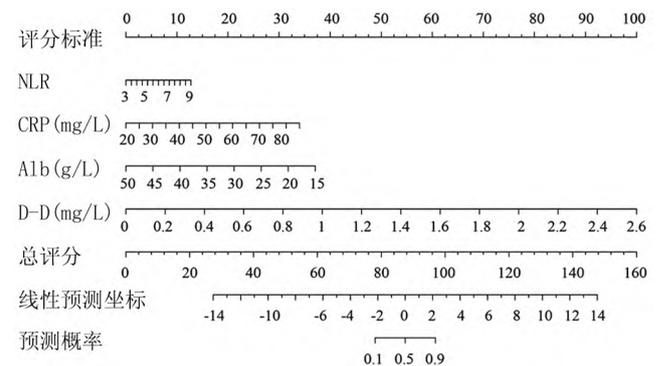


图 1 糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的列线图预测模型建立

Fig. 1 Establishment of nomogram prediction model for poor prognosis of diabetes foot ulcer patients after amputation

2.5 列线图预测模型的验证 列线图预测糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.861 (95% CI 0.786 ~ 0.936),见图 2,提示该列线图预测预后不良具有良好的区分度。Bootstrap 法重复抽样 100 次进行内部验证,校准曲线为斜率近似于 1 的直线,提示该列线图预测预后不良的一致性较好,见图 3。

3 讨论

足为糖尿病的靶器官之一,糖尿病足 Wagner 3 级及以上通常需行截肢手术治疗^[5]。糖尿病足溃疡截肢术的预后与多种因素相关,既往报道显示^[6-7],血糖控制情况、创口愈合能力等均可影响糖尿病足截肢术后。截肢术后若患者血糖控制不佳,有可能诱发再次

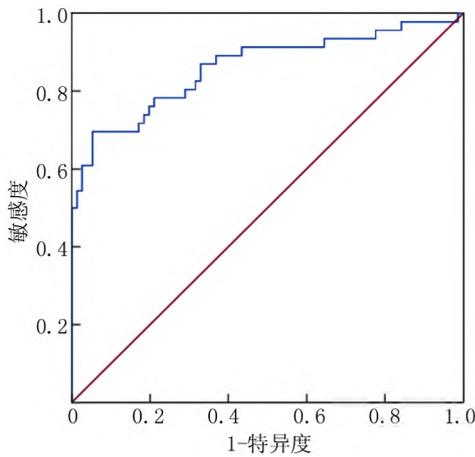


图 2 列线图模型预测糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的 ROC 曲线

Fig. 2 Nomogram model predicts the ROC curve with poor prognosis in patients with diabetes foot ulcer after amputation

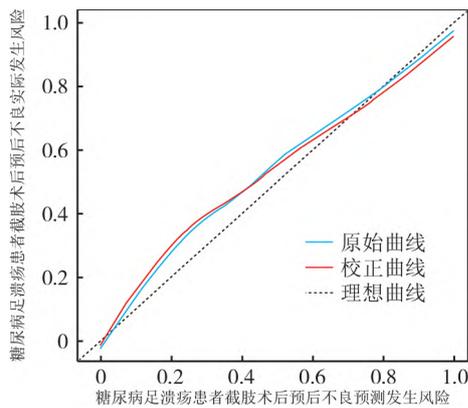


图 3 预测糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的列线图模型的验证

Fig. 3 Verification of nomogram model for predicting poor prognosis in patients with diabetes foot ulcer after amputation

感染 导致多次手术甚至更高层次的截肢平面。本研究显示,糖尿病足溃疡截肢术后 1 年预后不良率为 37.70% 与曹志远等^[8]报道的 40% 相近。因此截肢术前应进行综合评估,建立良好的预测模型,以更好地监测术后疾病进展,指导截肢术后患者康复,以避免再次发生感染。糖尿病足截肢预后影响因素较多,目前主要从炎症指标、血糖指标、营养指标、纤溶指标等入手分析^[9-10]。但上述因素对预后的预测独立性较强,且各因素之间可能存在混杂影响,对结局预测的精准度不足。

本研究基于影响糖尿病足溃疡截肢术预后的影响因素 NLR、CRP、Alb、D-D 建立列线图预测模型。列线图显示,随着 NLR、CRP 水平增加预后不良风险增加。

既往研究显示^[11],中性粒细胞释放的大量氧自由基与蛋白酶可对血管内皮进行攻击,而淋巴细胞能保护血管内皮,抗炎效果确切。因此,NLR 可有效预测炎症反应。CRP 为炎症反应的特异性因子,李志超等^[12]研究认为 NLR 联合 CRP 对于截肢术后预后不良具有良好的预测能力。国外学者 Altay 等^[13]研究显示,NLR 可用于预测糖尿病足溃疡感染,入院时 NLR 值较高的患者有更严重的糖尿病足感染,且有较高的截肢风险。Metineren 等^[14]研究指出,糖尿病足溃疡截肢患者术前/术后 CRP 差异 ≤ 1.5 ,病死率增加,血清 CRP 水平升高是截肢术后死亡的重要预测指标。本研究结果显示,Alb 高是糖尿病足溃疡截肢术预后的保护因素,Alb 水平降低预后不良风险升高。既往研究显示^[15-16],糖尿病足患者由于感染、消耗等,血清 Alb 下降,从而引发截肢术后伤口不愈合,升高患者病死率。糖尿病患者血液高凝状态可对其血管内皮细胞产生损伤,血浆纤维蛋白原升高可导致下肢静脉血流减缓、血液淤滞,是血栓形成的风险指标^[17]。D-D 可反映体内高凝状况,观察 D-D 水平有助于评估血管内皮损伤程度^[18-19]。既往研究表明^[20],糖尿病足患者血浆 D-D 水平较普通糖尿病患者高。本研究显示,D-D 高为糖尿病足溃疡截肢患者预后不良的危险因素,且列线图显示,该指标水平越高预后不良发生几率越高。

对列线图模型进行验证,列线图预测预后不良的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.861 (95% CI 0.786 ~ 0.936) 校准曲线为斜率近似于 1 的直线。表明该列线图预测糖尿病足溃疡截肢术预后不良具有良好的区分度和一致性。但本研究存在一定不足之处:(1) 样本量较少,代表性可能存在一定不足;(2) 单因素分析差异无统计学意义的某些变量可能对预后也有影响,从而导致多因素分析筛选出的影响因素存在一定局限性;(3) 本研究对列线图模型的验证主要采用内部验证方式,基于样本量限制,未进行外部验证。

综上,NLR、CRP、Alb、D-D 为糖尿病足溃疡患者截肢术后预后不良的影响因素,据此绘制的列线图有较好的预测效果,对临床术后病情进展监测及治疗对策的制定有一定的指导价值。

利益冲突:所有作者声明无利益冲突

作者贡献声明

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