

· 临床研究 ·

革兰阴性杆菌血流感染的脓毒症相关性脑病患者临床特征分析

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[摘要] 目的: 通过回顾分析革兰阴性(Gram negative, G⁻)杆菌血流感染患者数据, 总结该类患者脓毒症相关性脑病(sepsis associated encephalopathy, SAE)发生率及临床转归。方法: 回顾2021年1月—2024年6月于南京医科大学第一附属医院急诊医学中心就诊的发热患者资料。将急诊就诊后首次血培养G⁻杆菌阳性并符合脓毒症诊断的患者纳入研究, 依据病程中是否发生SAE将患者分为SAE组和无SAE组, 采用倾向评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM)调整SAE组和无SAE组间的混杂因素后绘制两组患者30 d Kaplan-Meier(K-M)生存曲线。结果: 207例患者被纳入研究, 其中92例(44.4%)发生SAE, SAE组30 d生存率低于无SAE组(69.6% vs. 97.4%, $P < 0.001$)。采用PSM法匹配SAE组和无SAE组基线资料后, SAE组患者的30 d存活率更低(72.3% vs. 100.0%, $P < 0.001$), 重症监护室(Intensive Care Unit, ICU)时长更长[5(0, 11)d vs. 0(0, 5)d, $P < 0.001$], 有创机械通气比例(40.0% vs. 1.5%, $P < 0.001$)、连续肾脏替代治疗比例(32.3% vs. 4.6%, $P < 0.001$)、使用血管活性药物比例(50.8% vs. 15.4%, $P < 0.001$)更高, K-M曲线示SAE组患者30 d生存状态显著差于无SAE组(HR=8.730, 95%CI: 3.443~22.140, $P < 0.001$)。结论: SAE是G⁻杆菌血流感染的脓毒症患者常见并发症, 并会导致不良预后。

[关键词] 脓毒症; 脓毒症相关性脑病; 血流感染; 革兰阴性杆菌; 倾向评分匹配

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Clinical characteristics analysis of patients with sepsis-associated encephalopathy caused by Gram-negative bacilli bloodstream infection

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[Abstract] **Objective:** This study retrospectively analyzed data from patients with Gram-negative (G⁻) bacilli bloodstream infections to summarize the incidence and clinical outcomes of sepsis-associated encephalopathy (SAE) in these patients. **Methods:** The data of febrile patients treated in the Emergency Medicine Center of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from January 2021 to June 2024 were reviewed. Patients with G⁻ bacilli-positive blood cultures at initial emergency presentation meeting sepsis diagnostic criteria were enrolled. Based on SAE development during the disease course, patients were categorized into SAE and non-SAE groups. Propensity score matching (PSM) was used to adjust for confounding factors between groups, followed by 30-day Kaplan-Meier (K-M) survival curves analysis. **Results:** A total of 207 patients were included in the study, with 92 (44.4%) developing SAE. The 30-day survival rate was lower in the SAE group than in the non-SAE group (69.6% vs. 97.4%, $P < 0.001$). After PSM adjustment for baseline characteristics, the SAE group exhibited worse outcomes: lower the 30-day survival (72.3% vs. 100.0%, $P < 0.001$), longer ICU stays [5(0, 11)d vs. 0(0, 5)d, $P < 0.001$], higher rates of invasive mechanical ventilation (MV) (40.0% vs. 1.5%, $P < 0.001$), continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) (32.3% vs. 4.6%, $P < 0.001$), and use of vasoactive drugs (50.8% vs. 15.4%, $P < 0.001$). The K-M curve demonstrated significantly poorer 30-day survival in the SAE group (HR=8.730, 95% CI: 3.443~22.140, $P < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** SAE is a common complication in septic patients with G⁻ bacilli bloodstream infections and leads to poor prognosis.

[Key words] sepsis; sepsis-associated encephalopathy; bloodstream infection; Gram-negative bacilli; propensity score matching

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发热是脓毒症患者最常见主诉,而急诊往往是脓毒症患者就诊的第一窗口,病原学检验对区分感染性和非感染性发热,明确脓毒症诊断及制定治疗方案均有重要作用,血培养是临床确定病原体最主要的检验手段。近年来随着对脓毒症研究的深入,研究者们发现感染引起的宿主炎症反应失调以及器官功能障碍是该类患者死亡的重要原因,其中,脓毒症相关性脑病(sepsis associated encephalopathy, SAE)是常见但容易被忽视的并发症。早在1990年,便有医生注意到脓毒症患者可能伴有神经功能异常^[1]。针对这一现象,学者提出了SAE这一概念:在没有直接中枢神经系统感染、结构异常或其他类型脑病(例如肝性或肾性脑病)的情况下,通过临床或标准实验室检查发现的伴有败血症的弥漫性脑功能障碍^[2]。临床数据表明SAE的患病率为9%~71%,SAE的发生会增加脓毒症患者的死亡风险^[3]。

革兰阴性(Gram negative, G⁻)杆菌血流感染更容易导致患者发生脓毒性休克^[4]。通过回顾分析急诊首次血培养G杆菌阳性并符合脓毒症诊断的患者临床数据,本研究旨在呈现该类患者SAE发生率、临床特征以及临床转归。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

回顾性收集2021年1月—2024年6月于南京医科大学第一附属医院急诊医学中心就诊的发热患者资料。纳入标准:①急诊就诊后首次血培养G杆菌阳性的住院患者;②年龄≥18岁;③符合脓毒症诊断。排除标准:①中枢神经系统感染;②急性肝、肾功能衰竭、中毒等;③既往神经功能缺陷;④妊娠;⑤数据缺失。

SAE被定义为在没有直接中枢神经系统感染、结构异常或其他类型脑病(例如肝性或肾性脑病)的情况下,入院时格拉斯哥昏迷评分(Glasgow coma scale, GCS)<15分,或者在病程中发现与谵妄相符的异常神经学表现(即注意力不集中、定向障碍、思维改变、精神运动减慢和/或躁动)^[2]。脓毒症诊断标准依照脓毒症诊断3.0^[5]。

本研究已通过南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审查(伦理号:2023-SR-108)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 数据收集

符合纳入标准的患者信息及实验室检查数据均由智慧医疗一体化数字医院产品系统中提取,包

括患者的一般资料、实验室检查、是否给予机械通气(mechanical ventilation, MV)、连续肾脏替代治疗(continuous renal replacement therapy, CRRT)、血管活性药物等生命支持治疗。主要评价指标为30 d生存状态,次要评价指标包括出院生存状态, MV、CRRT、血管活性药物使用比例等。

1.2.2 患者分组及倾向评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM)分析

采用PSM用于调整SAE组和无SAE组间的混杂因素,匹配的变量包括性别、年龄、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、血流感染病原体、原发灶以及既往病史(高血压、糖尿病等),PSM后绘制两组患者30 d Kaplan-Meier(K-M)生存曲线,采用log-rank计算风险比(hazard ratio, HR)。

1.3 统计学方法

统计分析使用SPSS 25.0和R 4.0统计软件进行。以Shapiro-Wilk test检验计量资料正态性。非正态分布的连续变量用中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,正态分布的变量用均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,分别以Mann-Whitney *U*检验和独立样本*t*检验对偏态分布和正态分布资料进行组间比较。用频数(百分比)[$n(\%)$]表示分类变量,使用卡方检验进行组间比较。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者临床特征分析

最终207例患者纳入本研究(图1)。患者中位年龄为66(55, 75)岁,其中男102例(60.4%)。最常见的原发感染灶为消化系统[84例(40.5%)],其次为泌尿系统[55例(26.5%)]。感染的病原体中,最常见的是大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌。有92例(44.4%)患者发生SAE(表1)。

2.2 SAE与无SAE患者结局比较

与无SAE患者相比,SAE患者30 d生存率更低(69.6% vs. 97.4%, $P < 0.001$),采用PSM匹配两组患者基线资料,结果见表2。

PSM后绘制两组患者30 d Kaplan-Meier生存曲线(图2),SAE患者30 d死亡风险为无SAE患者的8.73倍($HR=8.730, 95\%CI: 3.443\sim 22.140, P < 0.001$),SAE组患者的30 d存活率更低(72.3% vs. 100%, $P < 0.001$)。

此外,SAE患者出院存活率更低(69.2% vs. 98.5%, $P < 0.001$),重症监护室(Intensive Care Unit, ICU)住院时间更长[5(0, 11)d vs. 0(0, 5)d, $P < 0.001$],序贯性器官功能衰竭评分(sepsis-related organ

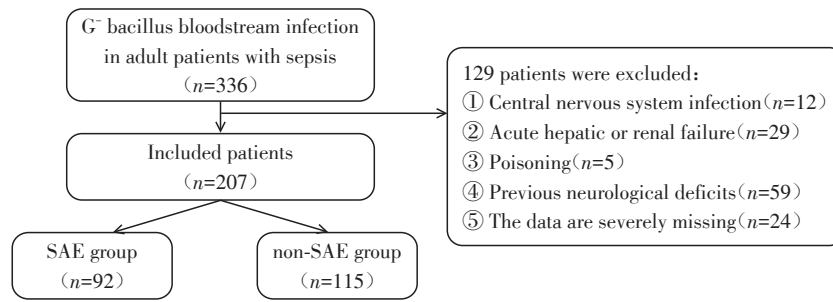


图1 研究人群纳排流程

Figure 1 Flowchart of study population inclusion and exclusion process

表1 SAE组与无SAE组患者的基线特征分析

Table 1 Baseline characteristics analysis of patients in the SAE and non-SAE group

Variable	Total(n=207)	SAE(n=92)	non-SAE(n=115)	P
Age[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	66(55, 75)	66(53, 74)	66(55, 75)	0.702
Male[n(%)]	125(60.4)	62(67.4)	63(54.8)	0.065
BMI[kg/m ² , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	23.2(21, 25.4)	24.1(21.3, 26.0)	23(20.8, 25.2)	0.130
Bacillus[n(%)]				0.126
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	73(37.7)	27(29.3)	45(40.0)	
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	71(30.9)	31(33.7)	40(34.8)	
ESBLs	48(23.7)	27(29.3)	21(18.3)	
CRE	13(5.8)	7(7.6)	6(5.2)	
Others	2(1.9)	0(0)	2(1.7)	
Primary infection[n(%)]				0.004
Urinary system	55(26.5)	22(23.9)	33(28.7)	
Digestive system	84(40.5)	29(31.5)	55(47.8)	
Respiratory system	11(5.3)	9(9.8)	2(1.7)	
Other	26(12.5)	17(18.5)	9(7.8)	
Undetermined	31(14.9)	15(16.3)	16(13.9)	
Co-morbidity[n(%)]				
Hypertension	99(47.8)	47(51.1)	52(45.2)	0.401
DM	87(42.0)	48(52.2)	39(33.9)	0.008
Stroke	32(15.4)	19(20.7)	13(11.3)	0.065
CHD	30(14.4)	15(16.3)	15(13.0)	0.508
Tumour	47(22.7)	21(22.8)	26(22.6)	0.970
Immunosuppressants	36(17.3)	13(14.1)	23(20.0)	0.268
Catheterization	50(24.1)	30(32.6)	20(17.4)	0.011
Chronic renal disease	6(2.8)	3(3.3)	3(2.6)	0.548
Chronic hepatic disease	13(6.2)	6(6.5)	7(6.1)	0.898
SOFA score[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	6(3, 10)	10(6, 13)	4(2, 6)	< 0.001
PBS score[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2(0, 4)	5(3, 8)	2(1, 2)	< 0.001
Life support therapy[n(%)]				
MV	48(23.1)	45(48.9)	3(2.6)	< 0.001
CRRT	30(14.4)	26(28.3)	4(3.5)	< 0.001
Vasoactive agent	68(32.8)	50(54.3)	18(15.7)	< 0.001
30-day survival rate[n(%)]	176(85.0)	64(69.6)	112(97.4)	< 0.001

SAE: sepsis associated encephalopathy; BMI: body mass index; ESBLs: extended spectrum beta-lactamases; CRE: carbapenem-resistant enterobacteriaceae; DM: diabetes mellitus; CHD: coronary heart disease; SOFA score: sepsis-related organ failure assessment score; PBS score: the Pitt bacteremia score; MV: mechanical ventilation; CRRT: continuous renal replacement therapy.

failure assessment, SOFA)[9(5, 12)d vs. 3(2, 6), $P < 0.001$]及PBS评分(the Pitt bacteremia score, PBS)[4(2, 7) vs. 2(1, 2), $P < 0.001$]更高, SAE组中有更

多的患者使用MV(40.0% vs. 1.5%, $P < 0.001$)、CRRT(32.3% vs. 4.6%, $P < 0.001$)和血管活性药物(50.8% vs. 15.4%, $P < 0.001$, 表3)。

表2 PSM后SAE组和无SAE组患者基线资料对比

Table 2 Comparison of baseline data of patients with SAE and non-SAE after PSM

Variable	SAE(n=65)	non-SAE(n=65)	P
Male[n(%)]	43(66.2)	41(63.1)	0.854
Age[years, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	66(57, 74)	66(55, 75)	0.894
BMI[kg/m ² , M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	23.9(20.8, 25.3)	23.4(21.5, 25.7)	0.690
Bacillus[n(%)]			0.812
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	21(32.3)	22(33.8)	
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	11(16.9)	12(18.5)	
ESBLs	27(41.5)	28(43.1)	
CRE	5(7.7)	3(4.6)	
Others	1(1.5)	0(0)	
Primary infection[n(%)]			0.936
Urinary system	20(30.8)	22(33.8)	
Digestive system	26(40.0)	24(36.9)	
Respiratory system	3(4.6)	2(3.1)	
Other	4(6.2)	6(9.2)	
Undetermined	12(18.5)	11(16.9)	
Co-morbidity[n(%)]			
Hypertension	32(49.2)	27(41.5)	0.481
DM	34(52.3)	28(43.1)	0.380
Stroke	11(16.9)	11(16.9)	1.000
CHD	11(16.9)	11(16.9)	1.000
Tumour	15(23.1)	16(24.6)	1.000
Immunosuppressants	10(15.4)	12(18.5)	0.815
Catheterization	17(26.2)	15(23.1)	0.839
Chronic renal disease	2(3.1)	1(1.5)	1.000
Chronic hepatic disease	4(6.2)	3(4.6)	1.000

3 讨论

本研究通过分析207例G-杆菌血流感染脓毒症患者的临床数据发现:①急诊首次血培养G-杆菌阳性的脓症患者预后好于既往报道脓症患者^[6-7];②消化系统和泌尿系统是G-杆菌血流感染脓毒症最主要的感染部位;③大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌是该类患者最常见的致病菌;④SAE是G-杆菌血流感染脓症患者常见并发症;⑤SAE会延长该类患者ICU住院时间并导致不良结局。

早期、有效抗感染治疗对血流感染患者的预后至关重要,综合不同感染指标对细菌性血流感染进行早期、快速诊断具有重要的临床意义^[8]。血培养的阳性率会受到采血量、采血时间、采血前是否使

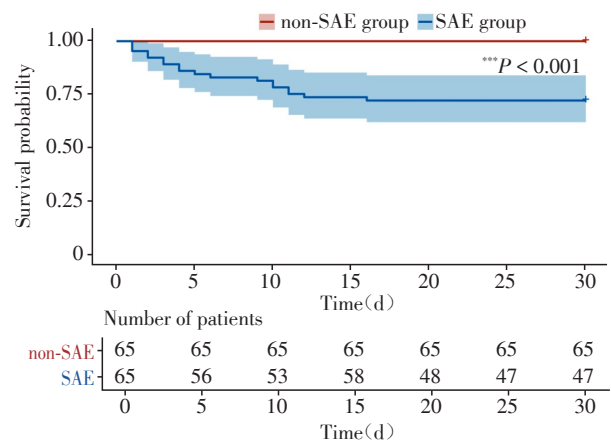


图2 PSM后SAE组与无SAE组患者30 d Kaplan-Meier生存曲线

Figure 2 30-day Kaplan-Meier survival curves for patients with the SAE and non-SAE groups after PSM

表3 PSM后SAE和无SAE患者结局对比

Table 3 Comparison of the outcomes of patients with SAE and with and non-SAE after PSM

Variable	SAE(n=65)	non-SAE(n=65)	P
In-hospital mortality[n(%)]	20(30.8)	1(1.5)	<0.001
Hospital LOS[d,M(P ₂₅ ,P ₇₅)]	11(9,16)	11(7,15)	0.742
ICU LOS[d,M(P ₂₅ ,P ₇₅)]	5(0,11)	0(0,5)	<0.001
SOFA score[M(P ₂₅ ,P ₇₅)]	9(5,12)	3(2,6)	<0.001
PBS score[M(P ₂₅ ,P ₇₅)]	4(2,7)	2(1,2)	<0.001
MV[n(%)]	26(40.0)	1(1.5)	<0.001
CRRT[n(%)]	21(32.3)	3(4.6)	<0.001
Vasoactive agent[n(%)]	33(50.8)	10(15.4)	<0.001

SAE: sepsis associated encephalopathy; LOS: length of stay; SOFA score: sepsis-related organ failure assessment score; PBS score: the Pitt bacteremia score; MV: mechanical ventilation; CRRT: continuous renal replacement therapy.

用抗菌药物等因素影响,出现假阴性结果^[9]。对于可疑脓毒症患者,首次血培养结果尤为重要,不合理的抗生素使用有增加微生物耐药性的风险,导致患者治疗失败和较差的预后^[10]。若在抗菌药物治疗后行血培养,则敏感性会显著降低,此前的研究表明,每6.7例患者中就有1例血培养结果为假阴性^[11]。急诊往往是此类患者就诊的第一窗口,因此在急诊完成“1 h集束化治疗”有助于将脓毒症预防和阻断位点前移,从而改善患者预后^[5]。既往研究中血培养G杆菌阳性的脓毒症患者的病死率约为40%,高于本研究中急诊首次血培养G杆菌阳性的脓毒症患者的病死率^[6-7],也侧面反映出“1 h集束化治疗”,特别是抗菌药物使用前完成血培养这一策略的重要性^[12]。血流感染可分为社区获得性和医院获得性两类,由于本文讨论的是急诊首发的血流感染,绝大多数为社区获得性感染。既往研究发现脓毒症患者中社区获得性血流感染阳性的检出率为14%,其中55%为G细菌^[13-14]。此外,本研究发现有相当比例的耐药细菌,而耐药菌会增加脓毒症患者的死亡风险及经济负担^[15]。当仅考虑耐抗生素微生物时,产超广谱β-内酰胺酶的肠杆菌和耐碳青霉烯酶的克雷伯菌与死亡风险增加独立相关,强调抗生素耐药性与病死率的关系以及良好抗生素管理的重要性^[16]。全球细菌耐药性的增加,使得经验性治疗血流感染风险增加,对血流感染的病原菌的分布及其耐药性进行分析,可以有效地为临床经验性用药提供依据^[17]。

除耐药菌这一危险因素外,脏器功能障碍也会增加脓毒症患者的死亡风险^[18-19]。此前法国的一项多中心ICU研究中发现SAE发病率为53%,美国的急诊ICU中则可达68%^[20]。在本研究中,SAE的发

病率为44.4%(92/207),与既往文献对比,血流感染似乎不会增加SAE发生概率^[12]。SAE的病理生理是复杂的,涉及多种机制,共同导致脑功能障碍和损伤血-脑屏障(blood-brain barrier, BBB)。其中一个主要机制是促炎细胞因子的释放,破坏了BBB,导致免疫细胞和炎症介质涌入大脑。其他重要的急性期机制包括脑缺氧、代谢紊乱、微血管和BBB改变以及神经递质失衡。继发性原因可能引发或加重SAE,包括全身损伤、肾功能或肝功能障碍、环境因素和使用神经毒性药物^[21-24]。既往研究也发现SAE的发生会增加脓毒症患者病死率、住院时间和ICU住院时间^[2,25]。本研究通过PSM消除两组患者基线资料差异后,仍发现SAE会显著增加脓毒症患者的死亡风险。深入探讨发现SAE患者MV、CRRT、血管活性药物的使用率更高,换言之,SAE患者往往合并呼吸、循环、泌尿等多系统功能障碍,这可能是炎症免疫失调的全身表现^[21],也可能是神经功能障碍的继发反应^[26]。

本研究作为回顾性研究,在研究设计时排除了未住院的G杆菌血流感染脓毒症患者,损失了部分病例,且样本量相对有限,部分数据收集困难,未能以更详细的方式展现,如缺少血管活性药物评分等。由于脓毒症引起脑功能障碍的机制较为复杂,途径尚未被阐明,且既往探讨G菌血流感染的脓毒症患者中SAE的研究有限,可参考的实验设计及变量有限,因此本实验仅对患者的基线变量进行了校准和验证,仍需进一步大样本多中心数据验证结果,进而探讨这类患者的预后等因素,完善实验的进一步设计。

综上,G杆菌血流感染的脓毒症患者中SAE发生率高,并发SAE的患者器官支持治疗的比例更

高、30 d 预后更差。

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Author's Contributions:

LI Tianshi was responsible for data collection, collation, statistical analysis, and first draft writing; ZHU Yi was responsible for research, statistical analysis, drawing and writing review; ZHANG Zhongman was responsible for writing review and editing; CHEN Jiahui and YOU Xiaodong were responsible for data collection and collation; LI Wei was responsible for research design, research guidance, writing review and editing; CHEN Xufeng was responsible for research guidance and financial support; HUANG Peipei was responsible for research, guidance, writing review and editing.

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