

· 临床研究 ·

基于性别分层构建儿童免疫性血小板减少症慢性化风险预测模型

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[摘要] 目的: 目前关于性别对儿童免疫性血小板减少症(immune thrombocytopenia, ITP)预后的影响尚存争议, 女性是慢性化高危因素的观点未取得普遍共识。本研究旨在通过性别分层构建慢性ITP的性别特异性预测模型, 为个体化预后评估和早期临床干预提供依据。方法: 回顾性纳入2019年1月1日—2023年1月1日于南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院儿科首次确诊为ITP的224例患儿作为研究对象, 其中男128例, 女96例, 收集人口学资料和临床资料, 并规律随访至少1年。多因素Logistic回归分析建立不同性别慢性ITP的预测模型, 通过受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线、校准曲线和临床决策曲线评估模型的效能。结果: 性别是儿童ITP预后的独立影响因素($P < 0.05$)。基于性别分层构建预测模型, 男性患儿中, 中性粒细胞计数、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值、治疗第7天血小板计数、补体C4及出血分级是ITP慢性化的独立预测因素(P 均 < 0.05), 5项指标联合预测的ROC曲线下面积为0.879(95% CI: 0.819~0.938), 而女性患儿中, 淋巴细胞计数、补体C3、治疗第7天血小板计数及免疫球蛋白G是ITP慢性化的独立预测因素(P 均 < 0.05), 其联合预测的ROC曲线下面积为0.902(95% CI: 0.842~0.961)。两模型的校准曲线均接近理想曲线, 且临床决策曲线显示在0.10~0.70的阈值率范围内均具有良好的临床净获益。结论: 儿童ITP的慢性化预测因素存在显著性别差异, 基于性别分层构建的模型具有良好的预测效能。

[关键词] 免疫性血小板减少症; 儿童; 性别分层; 慢性; 预测因素

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Development of prediction models for chronic immune thrombocytopenia risk in children stratified by sex

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[Abstract] **Objective:** The impact of sex on the prognosis of childhood immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) remains controversial, and the view that female sex is a high-risk factor for chronicity has not reached a universal consensus. This study aimed to construct sex-specific prediction models for chronic ITP through sex stratification, providing a basis for individualized prognosis assessment and early clinical intervention. **Methods:** This retrospective study enrolled 224 children initially diagnosed with ITP who were hospitalized in the Department of Pediatrics at The Affiliated Huai'an No.1 People's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, between 1 January 2019 and 1 January 2023. The cohort included 128 males and 96 females. Demographic and clinical data were collected, with a follow-up period of at least one year. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to develop prediction models for chronic ITP separately for males and females. The performance of the models was evaluated using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves, calibration curves, and clinical decision curve analysis. **Results:** This study found that sex was an independent factor influencing the prognosis of childhood ITP ($P < 0.05$). Sex-stratified prediction models were constructed. In the male model, absolute neutrophil count, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, platelet count on day 7 of treatment, complement C4, and bleeding grade were independent predictors of chronicity ($P < 0.05$). The area under the ROC curve (AUC) for the combination of these five indicators was 0.879 (95% CI: 0.819–0.938).

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However, in the female model, absolute lymphocyte count, complement C3, platelet count on day 7 of treatment, and immunoglobulin G were independent predictors of chronicity ($P < 0.05$), with a combined AUC of 0.902 (95% CI: 0.842–0.961). The calibration curves for both models were close to the ideal curve, and the clinical decision curves indicated a positive net clinical benefit within a threshold probability range of 0.10–0.70. **Conclusion:** Predictive factors for chronicity in childhood ITP showed significant sex differences. The sex-stratified prediction models demonstrated good predictive performance.

[Key words] immune thrombocytopenia; child; sex stratification; chronicity; predictive factors

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免疫性血小板减少症(immune thrombocytopenia, ITP)是一种异质性较强的获得性自身免疫性出血性疾病,其病理特征为免疫介导的血小板破坏增加和生成不足,且需排除其他继发性血小板减少因素^[1]。多数患儿病程呈良性自限性,但10%~20%可发展为慢性ITP(chronic immune thrombocytopenia, CITP),亦有研究报道该比例可达28%^[2-4]。CITP患儿不仅面临反复出血和治疗相关不良反应的风险,还可能增加心理负担,生活质量下降,影响其身心健康发展;同时,长期的疾病状态与治疗负担也给家庭带来持续压力,增加医疗资源的消耗^[4-5]。因此,早期识别CITP风险因素,有助于临床医生制定个体化治疗策略,避免对可能自发缓解患儿的过度干预,并对高风险患儿实现早期有效管理。

值得注意的是,性别对儿童ITP预后的影响仍存在争议。部分研究表明女性是慢性化的危险因素^[6-7],而其他研究认为性别与预后无关^[8]。ITP的发病机制涉及免疫耐受破坏,这不仅表现为辅助性T细胞(helper T cell, Th, 包括Th1、Th17)比例增高、促炎功能亢进,促进自身抗体产生和血小板破坏,还与调节性T细胞数量减少及免疫抑制功能受损相关,最终导致自身免疫反应失控^[9-12]。此外,免疫反应存在性别二态性:女性通常表现出更强的体液免疫(如浆细胞增多)和促炎活性(如淋巴细胞增殖、活化及促炎性细胞因子分泌增加);而男性则往往具有更丰富的调节性免疫细胞亚群^[13]。这些性别相关的免疫学机制及临床研究中的差异为ITP的性别分层分析提供了依据。然而,目前针对儿童慢性化的性别特异性预测模型开发不足不利于个性化风险评估。

因此,本研究旨在分析患儿的临床特征与转归在性别间的差异,并通过性别分层,识别不同性别群体慢性化的独立预测因素,以期优化现有风险分层模型,为临床的个体化管理提供决策依据。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

回顾性连续纳入2019年1月1日—2023年1月1日,在南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院儿科首次确诊为ITP的224例患儿作为研究对象。纳入标准:①首次确诊且符合《中国儿童原发性免疫性血小板减少症诊断与治疗改编指南(2021年版)》^[14]的诊断标准;②无ITP治疗史;③<18周岁;④能够通过血液病专病门诊、电话或微信群保持规律随访至少1年(随访时间:确诊后1周、1个月、3个月、12个月)。排除标准:①患有先天性免疫缺陷病或遗传性血小板减少症;②由药物、感染或其他自身免疫性疾病等明确原因导致的继发性血小板减少;③未能遵从随访计划。本研究获得南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院伦理委员会批准(伦理号:KY-2023-079-01)。已获得所有患者的法定监护人签署的知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 研究资料及分组

本研究收集了符合所有纳入标准的ITP患儿在首次确诊时的临床资料,具体包括:性别、年龄、血小板(platelet, PLT)计数、中性粒细胞绝对计数(absolute neutrophil count, ANC)、淋巴细胞绝对计数(absolute lymphocyte count, ALC)、全身免疫炎症指数(systemic immune-inflammation index, SII)($SII = \text{中性粒细胞计数} \times \text{血小板计数} / \text{淋巴细胞计数}$)、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)、补体C3、补体C4、免疫球蛋白A(immunoglobulin A, IgA)、免疫球蛋白G(immunoglobulin G, IgG)、免疫球蛋白M(immunoglobulin M, IgM)水平、近期感染(1~4周)、出血分级,以及治疗1周后的血小板计数(d7-PLT)。根据指南定义对患儿首次确诊时出血程度进行分级^[14]。患儿入组后按照指南建议予泼尼松2 mg/(kg·d)(最大剂量为60 mg/d),持续2周;

3级出血患者优先选择静脉注射免疫球蛋白(首剂0.8~1.0 g/kg),次日复查PLT<50×10⁹/L,则同剂量再用1次,如超过则停用^[14]。CITP定义为病程超过12个月,非CITP则包括新诊断ITP(病程<3个月)与持续性ITP(病程3~12个月)^[14]。随访终点为12个月,终点事件为CITP或非CITP。

1.3 统计学方法

本研究使用SPSS 26.0及R软件(版本4.4.3)分别进行数据统计分析及预测模型效能的评估。首先,使用Shapiro-Wilk检验对连续变量进行正态性评估。符合正态分布的变量以均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)描述,并采用独立样本t检验进行组间比较;非正态分布变量则以中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]描述,并采用Mann-Whitney U检验进行组间比较。对于分类变量,以频数(百分比)[$n(\%)$]表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。其次,采用方差膨胀因子(variance inflation factor, VIF)、容忍度(tolerance)评估自变量共线性问题,多因素Logistic回归分析CITP的独立

预测因素。最后,采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线及曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)评估模型的区分度;采用校准曲线和Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验评估模型的校准度,校准曲线斜率接近1且 $P > 0.05$ 表示模型拟合度良好;采用决策曲线(decision curve analysis, DCA)评估模型的临床净获益。除特别说明外, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 ITP患儿预后差异性分析

本研究共纳入224例ITP患儿,其中男128例,女96例。单因素分析显示,年龄、d7-PLT、ANC、ALC、SII、NLR、补体C3、补体C4、IgA、性别、出血分级与病程显著相关(P 均 < 0.05 ,表1)。上述指标的VIF均 < 10 ,tolerance均 > 0.1 ,不存在多重共线性。多因素Logistic回归分析进一步证实,d7-PLT、ANC、ALC、补体C4、性别5项指标与预后独立相关($P <$

表1 ITP患儿预后影响因素的单因素分析
Table 1 Univariate analysis of prognostic variables in children with ITP

Variable	Total(n=224)	Non-CITP group(n=124)	CITP group(n=100)	Z/ χ^2	P
Age[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	4.50(2.00, 8.00)	3.00(1.00, 7.00)	4.00(6.00, 8.75)	-4.827	<0.001
PLT[×10 ⁹ /L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	15.00(8.00, 32.75)	15.50(7.00, 38.50)	14.00(10.00, 30.00)	-0.154	0.878
d7-PLT[×10 ⁹ /L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	112.50(67.00, 190.00)	151.50(91.00, 255.75)	86.00(48.00, 129.75)	-5.840	<0.001
ANC[×10 ⁹ /L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	3.06(2.00, 5.19)	2.74(1.82, 4.54)	4.23(2.52, 6.56)	-3.407	0.001
ALC[×10 ⁹ /L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	3.19(2.29, 4.54)	3.68(2.32, 5.49)	2.93(2.27, 3.66)	-3.599	<0.001
SII[×10 ⁹ /L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	16.09(6.63, 35.43)	11.34(4.49, 31.55)	19.93(9.68, 43.67)	-3.295	0.001
NLR [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.02(0.52, 1.93)	0.74(0.40, 1.56)	1.36(0.71, 2.68)	-4.475	<0.001
LDH[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	281.00(238.25, 325.75)	279.50(238.25, 314.75)	285.00(238.25, 337.50)	-0.447	0.655
C3[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.05(0.89, 1.20)	1.03(0.87, 1.15)	1.08(0.96, 1.22)	-2.543	0.011
C4[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.22(0.17, 0.28)	0.20(0.14, 0.25)	0.25(0.18, 0.31)	-4.603	<0.001
IgA[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.92(0.46, 1.45)	0.72(0.34, 1.37)	1.07(0.72, 1.55)	-3.074	0.002
IgG[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	13.13(9.01, 18.59)	14.10(10.41, 18.48)	11.12(7.85, 19.05)	-1.751	0.080
IgM[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.97(0.70, 1.18)	0.98(0.72, 1.25)	0.92(0.63, 1.15)	-1.353	0.176
Sex[$n(\%)$]				5.787	0.016
Male	128(57.10)	62(50.00)	66(66.00)		
Female	96(42.90)	62(50.00)	34(34.00)		
Infection trigger[$n(\%)$]				0.013	0.908
Yes	120(53.60)	66(53.20)	54(54.00)		
No	104(46.40)	58(46.80)	46(46.00)		
Bleeding grade[$n(\%)$]				12.264	0.002
Grade 0	41(18.30)	17(13.70)	24(24.00)		
Grade 1	105(46.90)	71(57.30)	34(34.00)		
Grade 2	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)		
Grade 3	78(34.80)	36(29.00)	42(42.00)		
Grade 4	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)		

0.05,表2)。鉴于病程与性别之间存在显著关联,本研究后续采用性别分层策略,进一步明确各性别群体中CITP的预测因素。

2.2 男患儿CITP预测模型的构建

2.2.1 预后的影响因素

男患儿队列共纳入128例,其中非CITP 62例,CITP 66例。单因素分析显示,年龄、d7-PLT、ANC、

NLR、补体C4及出血分级与预后相关($P < 0.05$,表3)。进而对上述指标进行共线性检验,结果提示VIF均 < 10 ,tolerance均 > 0.1 ,不存在共线性问题。多因素Logistic回归分析,最终确定d7-PLT、ANC、NLR、补体C4和出血分级是男患儿CITP的独立预测因素($P < 0.05$,表4)。具体而言,d7-PLT、NLR及出血分级1级(相对于0级)为保护因素;而ANC与

表2 多因素Logistic回归分析ITP预后因素

Table 2 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of prognostic factors for ITP

Variable	B	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95% CI	Tolerance	VIF
Sex	-1.008	0.413	5.950	0.015	0.365	0.162-0.820	0.775	1.290
Age	0.078	0.059	1.757	0.185	1.081	0.963-1.213	0.698	1.432
d7-PLT	-0.012	0.003	20.012	< 0.001	0.989	0.984-0.994	0.879	1.138
ANC	0.131	0.062	4.487	0.034	1.140	1.010-1.286	0.370	2.700
ALC	-0.455	0.155	8.669	0.003	0.634	0.469-0.859	0.395	2.529
SII	-0.002	0.005	0.176	0.675	0.998	0.988-1.008	0.648	1.544
NLR	-0.126	0.138	0.822	0.365	0.882	0.672-1.157	0.429	2.330
C3	1.342	0.803	2.791	0.095	3.828	0.793-18.487	0.716	1.397
C4*	0.906	0.249	13.264	< 0.001	2.475	1.520-4.032	0.864	1.157
IgA	-0.094	0.325	0.083	0.773	0.911	0.481-1.722	0.756	1.323
Bleeding grade	-	-	3.951	0.139	-	-	0.928	1.077
1 vs. 0	-0.859	0.483	3.159	0.076	0.423	0.164-1.092	-	-
3 vs. 0	-0.258	0.506	0.260	0.610	0.772	0.286-2.084	-	-
Constant	-0.398	1.263	0.099	0.753	0.672	-	-	-

*: Complement C4 was multiplied by 10 before being included in the model.

补体C4水平则为危险因素。

2.2.2 预测指标的ROC分析

为评估各独立预测因素的预测效能,将d7-PLT、ANC、NLR、补体C4及出血分级纳入ROC曲线分析(图1)。由此构建的联合预测模型AUC值为0.879,灵敏度为81.80%,特异度为85.50%,表明该模型具有良好的预测价值($P < 0.001$,表5)。

2.2.3 预测模型的效能评价

随后通过校准曲线与DCA曲线对预测模型进行评估(图2)。模型的Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验显示 $\chi^2=15.010$ ($P=0.059$),提示模型校准良好。DCA曲线表明,该模型在0.10~0.70的阈概率范围内的临床净获益为正向。

2.3 女患儿CITP预测模型的构建

2.3.1 预后的影响因素

女患儿队列共纳入96例,非CITP 62例,CITP 34例。单因素分析提示年龄、d7-PLT、ALC、SII、NLR、补体C3及IgG与病程进展相关($P < 0.05$,表6)。共线性检验显示上述指标的VIF均 < 10 ,

tolerance均 > 0.1 ,不存在共线性问题。多因素Logistic回归分析最终确定4项独立预测因素:d7-PLT、ALC、补体C3和IgG($P < 0.05$,表7)。具体而言,d7-PLT、ALC及IgG为独立保护因素,补体C3水平为独立危险因素。

2.3.2 预测指标的ROC分析

将与女性CITP独立相关的4项指标纳入ROC曲线分析(图3),联合预测模型的AUC值为0.902,灵敏度为88.20%,特异度为82.30%,提示构建的模型具有良好的预测性能($P < 0.001$,表8)。

2.3.3 预测模型的效能评价

对预测模型进一步行校准曲线与DCA曲线评估其效能(图4)。Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验显示 $\chi^2=9.231$ ($P=0.323$),提示模型校准良好。DCA曲线表明,该模型在0.10~0.70的阈概率范围内的临床净获益为正向。

3 讨论

本研究通过性别分层分析,成功构建了男性和

表3 男性患儿ITP预后影响因素的单因素分析

Table 3 Univariate analysis of prognostic variables for ITP in male child patients

Variable	Total(n=128)	Non-CITP group(n=62)	CITP group(n=66)	Z/t/ χ^2	P
Age[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	4.00(2.00, 8.00)	2.50(1.00, 6.00)	5.83(3.88, 10.00)	-4.257	<0.001
PLT[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	14.00(8.00, 29.50)	15.00(7.00, 32.25)	13.50(9.00, 26.25)	-0.203	0.839
d7-PLT[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	117.50(72.00, 189.50)	147.50(98.25, 237.00)	93.50(48.00, 135.00)	-4.318	<0.001
ANC[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	3.34(2.21, 5.70)	2.72(2.00, 4.70)	4.35(2.64, 6.68)	-2.789	0.005
ALC[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	3.21(2.27, 4.54)	3.63(2.17, 5.34)	3.09(2.28, 4.11)	-1.678	0.093
SH[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	16.92(6.77, 33.71)	15.61(5.18, 29.82)	18.22(9.22, 40.75)	-1.874	0.061
NLR [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.20(0.56, 2.02)	0.74(0.42, 1.86)	1.36(0.70, 2.53)	-2.832	0.005
LDH[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	280.00(234.50, 323.00)	279.00(232.75, 317.50)	280.50(235.50, 328.25)	-0.095	0.924
C3[g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$]	1.00 \pm 0.19	0.98 \pm 0.19	1.02 \pm 0.18	-1.325	0.187
C4[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.24(0.17, 0.30)	0.20(0.13, 0.25)	0.27(0.20, 0.32)	-4.528	<0.001
IgA[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.03(0.55, 1.60)	0.80(0.31, 1.59)	1.11(0.86, 1.60)	-1.910	0.056
IgG[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	12.40(8.30, 18.49)	12.65(7.82, 16.95)	12.20(8.76, 19.43)	-0.973	0.331
IgM [g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$]	0.86 \pm 0.36	0.88 \pm 0.34	0.83 \pm 0.37	0.791	0.430
Infection trigger[n(%)]				0.029	0.864
Yes	65(50.80)	31(50.00)	34(51.50)		
No	63(49.20)	31(50.00)	32(48.50)		
Bleeding grade[n(%)]				19.439	<0.001
Grade 0	19(14.80)	6(9.70)	13(19.70)		
Grade 1	59(46.10)	41(66.10)	18(27.30)		
Grade 3	50(39.10)	15(24.20)	35(53.00)		

表4 多因素Logistic回归分析男性患儿CITP的预测因素

Table 4 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of predictive factors for CITP in male child patients

Variable	B	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95% CI	Tolerance	VIF
Age	0.118	0.070	2.884	0.089	1.125	0.982-1.290	0.849	1.178
d7-PLT	-0.008	0.003	7.687	0.006	0.992	0.986-0.998	0.900	1.111
ANC	0.460	0.144	10.162	0.001	1.584	1.194-2.102	0.373	2.678
NLR	-0.445	0.201	4.897	0.027	0.641	0.432-0.950	0.383	2.611
C4*	1.456	0.345	17.770	<0.001	4.289	2.180-8.441	0.902	1.109
Bleeding grade			8.595	0.014			0.922	1.085
1 vs. 0	-1.554	0.760	4.187	0.041	0.211	0.048-0.936	-	-
3 vs. 0	-0.025	0.757	0.001	0.973	0.975	0.221-4.300	-	-
Constant	-3.373	1.360	6.150	0.013	0.034	-	-	-

*: Complement C4 was multiplied by 10 before being included in the model.

女性ITP患儿慢性化风险预测模型。两个模型均展现出优异的判别效能,其中男性模型由ANC、NLR、d7-PLT、补体C4及出血分级构成,对应的AUC为0.879,灵敏度81.80%,特异度85.50%;女性模型由d7-PLT、ALC、补体C3和IgG组成,AUC则达到0.902,灵敏度88.20%,特异度82.30%,表明模型均具有较高的预测准确性。性别对预后的影响并非体现为单一的风险高低,而是反映了部分重叠但各具特色的风险路径。采用单一、未分化的风险评估

框架会掩盖有意义的性别相关信息,降低预测精准度。本研究开发的性别特异性模型为个体化评估提供了直接依据,具有重要的临床转化价值。

本研究发现,部分指标对CITP的预测作用在男性和女性患者中存在共性。年龄作为儿童CITP的预测因素已在多项研究中被报道^[7,15-17],然而在本研究的多因素Logistic回归分析中,年龄在男性及女性群体中均未显示出对慢性化的独立预测价值($P > 0.05$)。多数ITP患者体内存在的IgG1型自身抗体

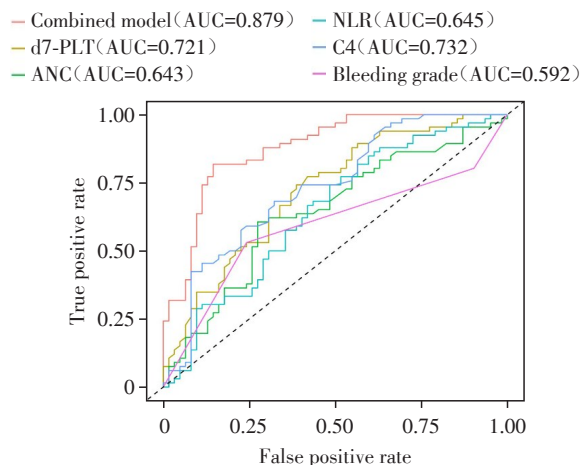


图1 男性患儿CITP预测指标的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curves of predictive indicators for CITP in male child patients

可激活经典补体途径,生成的C3b包被血小板,进而增强巨噬细胞对PLT的清除作用,同时通过巨噬细胞迁移抑制因子介导的促炎信号通路加剧PLT破坏,最终导致PLT计数下降^[18-19]。本研究发现补体C3和C4水平分别是女性和男性患者慢性化的独立危险因素,二者水平升高均预示着慢性化风险增加。反映治疗效果的PLT计数被认为是预测ITP病程转归的关键指标。Lejeune等^[20]研究表明,利用确诊后早期PLT计数数据构建的动力学模型可有效预测病程演变,早期良好的PLT计数恢复趋势是防止疾病慢性化的保护因素。与此观点一致,本研究发现确诊后d7-PLT升高与CITP风险降低相关,在男性及女性患儿中均有良好的预测价值。尽管有研究指出初诊时PLT计数可能是慢性化的风险因素^[6,15],但

表5 多指标对男性患儿CITP的预测价值

Table 5 Predictive value of multiple indicators for CITP in male child patients

Variable	AUC	95% CI	P	Cut-off	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)
d7-PLT	0.721	0.634-0.809	<0.001	133.000	74.20	61.30
ANC	0.643	0.547-0.739	0.005	3.955	60.60	72.60
NLR	0.645	0.549-0.741	0.005	0.752	74.20	51.60
C4	0.732	0.645-0.819	<0.001	0.232	68.20	67.70
Bleeding grade	0.592	0.491-0.693	0.072	1.500	53.00	71.20
Combined model	0.879	0.819-0.938	<0.001	-	81.80	85.50

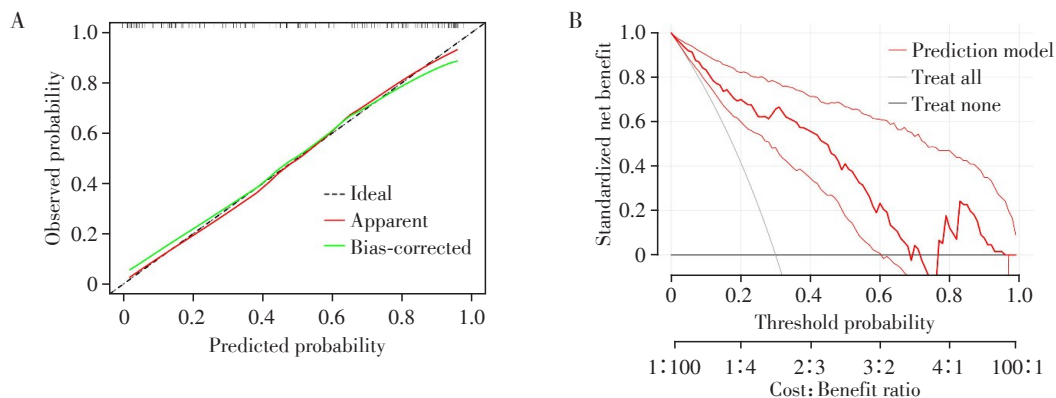


图2 男性患儿CITP预测模型的校准曲线(A)及DCA曲线(B)

Figure 2 Calibration(A) and DCA curves(B) for the CITP prediction model in male child patients

本研究与任颖等^[8]的结果均未支持其与慢性化之间存在显著相关性。另外,本研究未发现LDH、IgA及IgM水平对不同性别ITP患儿慢性化的预测作用,结论亦需在更广泛人群中进行后续验证。

本研究发现,ANC、NLR及出血分级对男性CITP具有特异性的预测作用。作为炎症指标,ANC与NLR对儿童CITP预测的价值目前缺乏充分证据

支持。Schmidt等^[2]通过整合年龄、性别、初诊PLT计数及黏膜出血等多个变量构建能有效区分新诊断与持续性ITP患儿的多变量预测模型,可协同提升模型对ITP预后的整体判别效能。与之相似,本研究显示ANC、NLR及出血分级3项指标的单独预测价值有限(AUC均<0.7),但与d7-PLT、补体C4共同构建联合预测模型后,AUC显著提高至0.879

表6 女性患儿ITP预后影响因素的单因素分析

Table 6 Univariate analysis of prognostic variables for ITP in female child patients

Variable	Total(n=96)	Non-CITP group(n=62)	CITP group(n=34)	Z/t/ χ^2	P
Age[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	5.00(2.00, 7.00)	3.00(1.00, 7.25)	6.00(4.00, 8.00)	-2.558	0.011
PLT[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	15.00(6.75, 37.50)	17.00(7.00, 48.25)	18.50(10.00, 32.75)	-0.222	0.824
d7-PLT[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	104.50(61.25, 207.00)	157.50(83.00, 262.25)	70.50(47.25, 119.25)	-4.129	<0.001
ANC[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	3.06(1.54, 5.39)	2.75(1.31, 4.46)	3.96(1.92, 5.93)	-1.831	0.067
ALC[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	3.13(2.32, 4.51)	3.75(2.57, 5.57)	2.52(1.88, 3.33)	-3.746	<0.001
SII[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	14.81(5.63, 41.80)	9.90(3.36, 37.60)	24.53(10.38, 55.82)	-2.880	0.004
NLR [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.98(0.49, 1.73)	0.74(0.36, 1.43)	1.43(0.73, 2.82)	-3.218	0.001
LDH[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	285.00(240.50, 338.75)	281.00(238.75, 312.50)	298.50(243.25, 361.25)	-0.985	0.325
C3[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.12(0.98, 1.30)	1.05(0.93, 1.22)	1.23(1.08, 1.63)	-3.658	<0.001
C4[g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$]	0.21 \pm 0.08	0.20 \pm 0.06	0.23 \pm 0.10	-1.480	0.145
IgA[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.75(0.43, 1.28)	0.70(0.40, 1.12)	0.93(0.58, 1.53)	-1.724	0.085
IgG[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	13.92(9.76, 19.11)	15.02(12.29, 19.22)	9.10(6.49, 14.48)	-3.616	<0.001
IgM[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.04(0.84, 1.28)	1.02(0.86, 1.29)	1.08(0.81, 1.23)	-0.218	0.827
Infection Trigger[n(%)]				0.050	0.822
Yes	55(57.30)	35(56.50)	20(58.80)		
No	41(42.70)	27(43.50)	14(41.20)		
Bleeding grade[n(%)]				3.382	0.184
Grade 0	22(22.90)	11(17.70)	11(32.40)		
Grade 1	46(47.90)	30(48.40)	16(47.10)		
Grade 3	28(29.20)	21(33.90)	7(20.60)		

表7 多因素Logistic回归分析女性患儿CITP的预测因素

Table 7 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of predictive factors for CITP in female child patients

Variable	B	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95% CI	Tolerance	VIF
Age	0.069	0.104	0.442	0.506	1.072	0.874-1.314	0.823	1.214
d7-PLT	-0.016	0.006	7.726	0.005	0.984	0.972-0.995	0.854	1.172
ALC	-0.692	0.336	4.240	0.039	0.501	0.259-0.967	0.849	1.178
SII	-0.012	0.009	1.840	0.175	0.988	0.971-1.005	0.622	1.607
NLR	0.267	0.244	1.201	0.273	1.306	0.810-2.106	0.585	1.708
C3	2.781	1.123	6.132	0.013	16.131	1.786-145.727	0.923	1.084
IgG	-0.127	0.051	6.153	0.013	0.881	0.797-0.974	0.915	1.093
Constant	1.491	2.084	0.512	0.474	4.442	-	-	-

(95%CI:0.819~0.938)。Hosmer-Lemeshow 检验提示模型拟合良好($P > 0.05$), DCA 分析进一步表明该模型在0.10~0.70的阈值概率范围内具有较好的临床净获益,显示出良好的临床应用前景。

在女性患儿中,ALC和IgG显示出性别特异性的预测作用,ROC分析显示AUC值分别为0.732(95%CI:0.634~0.830)和0.724(95%CI:0.597~0.851),提示预测效能良好。对于ITP患儿而言,IgG型自身抗体除可激活补体系统外,亦能通过结合巨噬细胞表面Fc γ 受体(如Fc γ RIIIA)促进吞噬血小板,从而参与PLT清除过程^[21-22]。目前关于免疫球

蛋白水平与病程转归直接关联的研究较少,本研究发现女性患儿初诊时较高的IgG水平预示着慢性化风险降低。此外,Sun等^[23]提出初诊ALC升高是ITP慢性化的保护因素,在本研究的女性群体中支持该结论。两项研究分别指出当初诊ALC<3.850 $\times 10^9/L$ 、3.925 $\times 10^9/L$ 提示高慢性化风险^[24-25]。本研究结果与之接近,女性患儿初诊ALC<3.75 $\times 10^9/L$ 时慢性化风险升高。对于女性患儿而言,由d7-PLT、ALC、补体C3和IgG共同构建的预测模型经Hosmer-Lemeshow检验显示预测值与实际值之间的偏差无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。DCA分析表明模型在0.10~0.70阈值

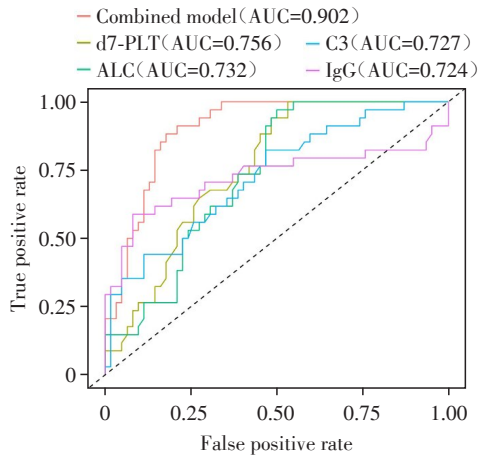


图3 女性患儿CITP预测指标的ROC曲线

Figure 3 ROC curves of predictive indicators for CITP in female child patients

范围内展现出较高的临床应用潜力。

目前关于儿童ITP慢性化预测因素的研究中,曹晴晴等^[26]提出的模型整合了年龄、辅助性T细胞/杀伤性T细胞、血清胱抑素C及补体C3,其预测效能AUC为0.853(95%CI:0.794~0.911);卞秋涵等^[27]构建的预测模型则包含初诊ALC、起病年龄及出血方式,对应的AUC为0.769(95%CI:0.705~0.832)。然而,相比本研究基于性别分层建立的预测模型,上述针对整体人群的模型预测效能均较低。该对比结果表明,在儿童ITP慢性化风险预测中,性别分层策略可能更具优势。

此外,本研究发现,针对不同性别的特异性预测指标提示患儿的免疫反应可能存在性别二态性。具体而言,机体的炎症反应在男性患儿的慢性

表8 多指标对女性患儿CITP的预测价值

Table 8 Predictive value of multiple indicators for CITP in female child patients

Variable	AUC	95% CI	P	Cut-off	Sensitivity(%)	Specificity(%)
d7-PLT	0.756	0.662-0.850	<0.001	165.00	100.00	46.80
ALC	0.732	0.634-0.830	<0.001	3.75	97.10	50.00
C3	0.727	0.622-0.831	<0.001	1.07	82.40	53.20
IgG	0.724	0.597-0.851	<0.001	9.90	58.80	91.90
Combined model	0.902	0.842-0.961	<0.001	-	88.20	82.30

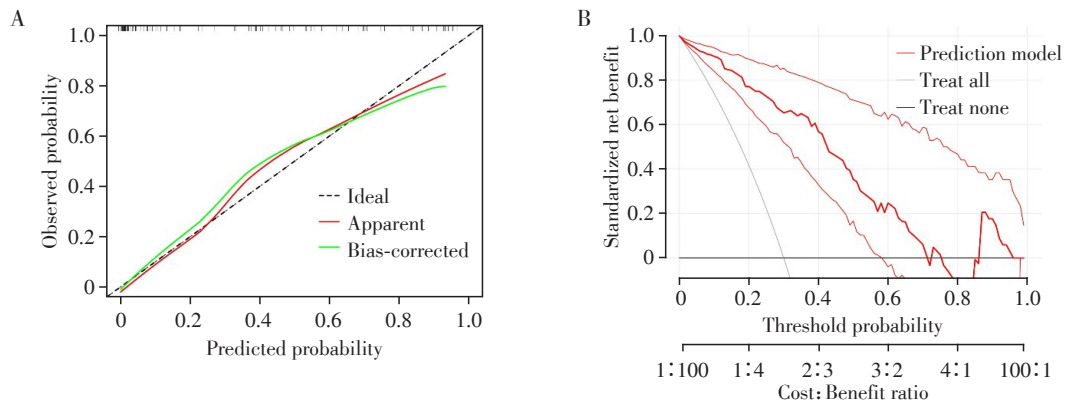


图4 女性患儿CITP预测模型的校准曲线(A)及DCA曲线(B)

Figure 4 Calibration(A) and DCA(B) curves of the female CITP prediction model

化过程中可能起主导作用,而女性患儿的慢性化可能与适应性免疫应答水平密切相关。这一发现为阐释ITP的临床与免疫学异质性提供了新依据,并强调在未来的机制研究与个体化治疗策略探索中,亟需将性别作为变量纳入综合分析。

本研究结果表明,基于性别特异性的预测模型均表现出良好的判别效能与临床适用性,提示在临床实践中进行性别分层管理对实现个体化预后评

估具有重要意义。然而,本研究仍存在一定的局限性。首先,这是一项单中心回顾性研究,且样本量相对有限,尤其是女性CITP亚组的样本量较小,在进行多因素回归分析时可能存在过拟合的风险,影响模型的稳定性。其次,临床变量如出血分级在人群中的分布不均(以1级和3级为主),这可能反映了单中心人群的选择偏倚,导致无法全面评估该变量所有分级对预后的影响。此外,本研究构建的预

测模型仅在初始队列中进行了性能评估,尚缺乏验证。因此,未来仍需通过大样本、多中心的前瞻性研究,并采用 Bootstrap 重抽样等技术进行严格的内部验证,以评估模型的校准度和区分度的稳定性;同时,应在独立的外部队列中进行验证,以进一步确认预测模型的普适性与临床价值。此外,本研究主要聚焦于临床指标,尚未深入探讨性别差异背后的免疫学机制。后续研究可结合淋巴细胞亚群、细胞因子谱等免疫学指标,从机制层面深入阐释性别因素在 ITP 慢性化中的作用,为精准风险分层和设计性别特异性治疗策略提供更有力的证据。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

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作者贡献声明:

薛园园负责设计研究方案,手稿撰写;张荣荣、田兆方、赵继鸥负责文章审阅及修订;徐蔚,梁冬梅负责数据分析和处理;袁玉芳指导研究方向选定,负责论文审阅和修改。

Author's Contributions:

XUE Yuanyuan was responsible for designing the study, drafting the manuscript; ZHANG Rongrong, TIAN Zhaofang, and ZHAO Ji'ou were responsible for reviewing and revising the manuscript; XU Wei and LIANG Dongmei were responsible for data analysis and processing; YUAN Yufang provided guidance on research direction selection and was responsible for paper review and revision.

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