

门诊患者总胆固醇同步检测低密度脂蛋白胆固醇非必要性分析

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[摘要] 目的:评估门诊患者首次检测血脂时,是否需要同步检测低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDLC),以实现医学检验的分级检测,减少医学检验人员的劳动量和降低医疗费用。方法:回顾性分析,以近4年同步检测总胆固醇(total cholesterol, CHO)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDLC)和LDLC的门诊患者作为研究对象。非高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, nonHDLc)=CHO-HDLc。指标间相关性采用spearman相关分析。利用受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线预测LDLC异常与否。结果:LDLC与CHO、nonHDLc相关系数分别为0.843、0.862。CHO和nonHDLc预测升高的LDLC(>3.4 mmol/L和>4.1 mmol/L)的ROC曲线下面积分别为0.941和0.948、0.967和0.970,两者预测性能有显著性差异($P < 0.001$)。以LDLC > 3.4 mmol/L和>4.1 mmol/L为阳性时,最佳阈值nonHDLc分别为3.85 mmol/L和4.33 mmol/L时,启动LDLC检测,nonHDLc预测LDLC阳性结果的敏感性为91.1%和97.6%,特异性为85.4%和87.3%。节约LDLC测试为66.3%和80.6%,LDLC阳性漏检测率为3.33%和0.16%。结论:门诊患者首次检测血脂时,不必检测LDLC。估计65%以上的LDLC不用检测。以nonHDLc预测LDLC阳性优于CHO。

[关键词] 血脂;低密度脂蛋白胆固醇;高密度脂蛋白胆固醇;胆固醇

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Unnecessary to detect low - density lipoprotein cholesterol for the test of blood total cholesterol in outpatients

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To assess whether the first blood lipid test in outpatients is necessary to detect low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDLC) in order to achieve grading test of medical examination, reduce the labor of medical inspectors and reduce medical expenses. **Methods:** Total cholesterol (CHO), triglycerides (TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDLc), and LDLc data were obtained from Laboratory Information System (LIS) based on outpatients in 4 years (2013-2017). CHO, HDLc and LDLc were measured using TBA2000FR biochemical analyzer. nonHDLc was calculated with CHO minus HDLc. Correlation between CHO, nonHDLc and LDLc were analyzed using Spearman's rank approach. Receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve analysis was used to evaluate the predictive of CHO and nonHDLc for abnormal LDLc. **Results:** Both CHO ($r=0.843$) and nonHDLc ($r=0.862$) were significantly positively correlated with LDLc. Area under curve of CHO and nonHDLc for predicting abnormal LDLc (>3.40 mmol/L and >4.10 mmol/L) were 0.941 and 0.948, 0.967 and 0.970, respectively ($P < 0.001$). Optimal thresholds of prediction abnormal LDLc were 3.85 mmol/L and 4.33 mmol/L for nonHDLc. Based on these optimal thresholds, the sensitivity of nonHDLc to predict LDLc positive results was 91.1% and 97.6%, and the specificity was 85.4% and 87.3%, respectively. Less than 3.33% and 0.16% of tests

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with abnormal LDLC might be missed, but approximately 66.3% and 80.6% of the LDLC tests could be eliminated. **Conclusion:** We recommend that LDLC measurement is not necessary for the first test of blood lipids in outpatients. About 65% of LDLC tests would be reduced. Moreover, nonHDLc is a better index than CHO to predict abnormal LDLC.

[Key words] blood lipid; low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; cholesterol

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众所周知,总胆固醇(total cholesterol, CHO)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDLC)和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDLC)是常规临床生物化学血脂套餐的主要检验项目^[1],用于判断血脂异常与否,从而评估动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病的危险性^[2]。LDLC和HDLC作为CHO的重要组成部分,因此推测三者之间有一定相关关系。近年来国内外血脂指南都增加了非高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, nonHDLc)用于评估心血管疾病的危险因素^[2-3]。应用前期体检人群总胆红素预测直接胆红素的相关研究策略^[4],通过简单的数据分析,发现LDLC与CHO和nonHDLc高度正相关,从而可以得出高水平的CHO和nonHDLc可能伴随高水平的LDLC,反之亦然。本研究目的是分析LDLC与CHO、HDLC和nonHDLc的相关性,进而利用ROC预测LDLC异常与否,再决定是否进行LDLC检测,减少不必要的LDLC检测。以实现医学检验的分级检测目的,进一步减少医学检验人员的劳动量和降低患者的医疗费用。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

回顾性分析2013年10月1日—2017年6月21日,同步检测CHO、TG、HDLC和LDLC的门诊患者作为研究对象。研究对象的年龄、性别、空腹血脂4项(CHO、TG、HDLC和LDLC)定量数据来源于实验室信息系统(laboratory information system, LIS)。

CHO(胆固醇过氧化酶法)、TG(甘油磷酸脂氧化酶-过氧化物酶比色法)、LDLC(直接清除法)和HDLC(直接清除法)试剂(上海科华生物工程股份有限公司);全自动生化分析仪(TBA-2000FR型,东芝公司,日本),保证每天室内质控在控的情况下才发放检验报告。每年2次参加江苏省临检中心的室内质量评价并获得优秀成绩,沭阳县人民医院检验

科血脂4项自2013年初为江苏省省内检验结果互认合格单位。

1.2 方法

晨空腹用上海科华生物工程股份有限公司促凝管采肘部静脉血3 mL,室温15~30 min,3 000 g离心15 min,分离血清后上机检测CHO、TG、LDLC和HDLC。

以中国成人血脂异常防治指南(2016年修订版)中LDLC边缘升高和升高为界值^[2],即以LDLC > 3.4 mmol/L和LDLC > 4.1 mmol/L为阳性。

1.3 统计学方法

利用nonHDLc=CHO-HDLC公式^[1]计算出nonHDLc。以“就诊卡号”和“姓名”作为检索词删除相同项。用D'Agostino-Pearson检验数据是否呈正态性^[5];非正态分布计量资料以中位数和上下四分位数 $[M(P_{25}, P_{75})]$ 表示^[6];组间比较用Kruskal-Wallis检验^[7];用MedCalc 11.4.2.0软件进行统计学分析;因数据不呈正态分布,故相关分析采用Spearman相关^[8];利用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析预测LDLC是否阳性^[4,9],计算出最佳阈值及相应的敏感性与特异性;并给出各指标的95%可信区间(confidence interval, CI); $P < 0.01$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 入选人群基本特征

男性与女性CHO、LDLC、HDLC和nonHDLc的差异均没有统计学意义(表1)。

2.2 LDLc与CHO、HDLC、nonHDLc和TG的相关性

门诊患者LDLC与CHO、HDLC、nonHDLc和TG的相关系数分别为 $r=0.843(P < 0.001)$, $r=0.173(P < 0.001)$, $r=0.862(P < 0.001)$ 和 $r=0.006(P=0.422)$,图1)。

2.3 ROC曲线预测分析

CHO和nonHDLc预测升高的LDLC(>3.4 mmol/L)的ROC曲线下面积分别为0.941和0.948,预测升高的LDLC(>4.1 mmol/L)的ROC曲线下面积分别为

表1 入选人群的基本特征

Table 1 The characteristics of the participants
[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$]

指标	男(n=8 734)	女(n=7 714)	P值*
CHO	4.67(4.03~5.39)	4.65(4.01~5.35)	0.15
TG	1.51(1.05~2.29)	1.47(1.04~2.19)	0.02
HDLC	1.17(1.00~1.38)	1.16(0.99~1.37)	0.17
nonHDLC	3.45(2.86~4.14)	3.44(2.86~4.10)	0.18
LDLC	2.85(2.30~3.41)	2.83(2.29~3.39)	0.37

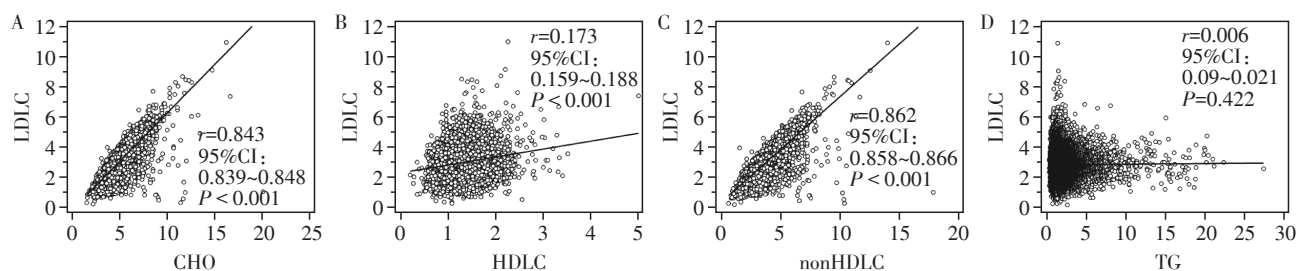
*:组间比较用Kruskal-Wallis检验。

0.967和0.970(表2)。以LDLC > 3.4 mmol/L为阳性时,最佳阈值CHO=5.05 mmol/L和nonHDLC=

3.85 mmol/L时启动LDLC检测,CHO和nonHDLC预测LDLC阳性结果的敏感性分别为90.7%和91.1%,特异性分别为83.6%和85.4%,节约LDLC测试分别为65.1%和66.3%,LDLC阳性漏检测率分别为3.55%和3.33%。以LDLC > 4.1 mmol/L为阳性时,最佳阈值CHO=5.63 mmol/L和nonHDLC=4.33 mmol/L时,启动LDLC检测,CHO和nonHDLC预测LDLC阳性结果的敏感性分别为95.4%和97.6%,特异性分别为87.9%和87.3%。节约LDLC测试为81.7%和80.6%,LDLC漏检测率为0.37%和0.16%(表2)。

2.4 CHO和nonHDLC预测LDLC升高的性能比较

图2表明预测LDLC阳性时,CHO和nonHDLC



A:LDLC与CHO的相关性;B:LDLC与HDLC的相关性;C:LDLC与nonHDLC的相关性;D:LDLC与TG的相关性。

图1 LDLC与CHO、HDLC、nonHDLC和TG的Spearman相关性

Figure 1 Spearman correlation of LDLC and CHO, HDLC, nonHDLC, TG

表2 CHO和nonHDLC预测LDLC升高的性能

Table 2 The optimal threshold and accuracy of CHO and nonHDLC in predicting abnormal LDLC

指标	LDLC > 3.4 mmol/L		LDLC > 4.1 mmol/L	
	CHO	nonHDLC	CHO	nonHDLC
AUC	0.941(0.937~0.944) ^a	0.948(0.944~0.951) ^a	0.967(0.965~0.970) ^a	0.970(0.967~0.972) ^a
最佳阈值(mmol/L)	5.05	3.85	5.63	4.33
敏感性(%)	90.7(89.8~91.6) ^a	91.1(90.2~92.0) ^a	95.4(94.0~96.5) ^a	97.6(96.6~98.4) ^a
特异性(%)	83.6(82.9~84.2) ^a	85.4(84.8~86.0) ^a	87.9(87.4~88.4) ^a	87.3(86.8~87.8) ^a
未测百分比[% (n/N)]	65.1(10 702/16 448)	66.3(10 912/16 448)	81.7(13 433/16 448)	80.6(13 314/16 448)
漏检测百分比[% (n/N)]	3.55(380/10 702)	3.33(363/10 912)	0.37(50/13 433)	0.16(21/13 314)
Z值	7.60		2.83	
P值	<0.000 1		0.004 7	

a:括号中是95%CI。

明显优于HDLC和TG,前两者ROC曲线比较,Z值分别为7.60和2.83,P值分别为<0.000 1和0.004 7,均<0.05。

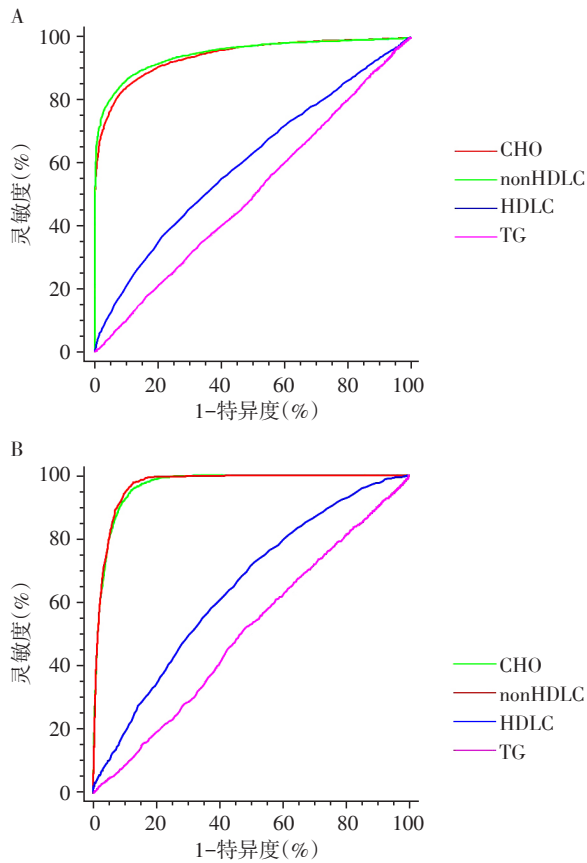
2.5 漏检测的LDLC水平

漏检测的LDLC水平均较低(表3)。以LDLC > 3.4 mmol/L为阳性时,CHO、nonHDLC最佳阈值分别为5.05、3.85 mmol/L时,漏检的LDLC水平中位数分别为3.53、3.51 mmol/L。以LDLC > 4.1 mmol/L为

阳性时,CHO、nonHDLC最佳阈值分别为5.63、4.33 mmol/L时,漏检的LDLC水平中位数分别为4.21、4.19 mmol/L。

3 讨论

本研究分析了门诊患者LDLC与CHO、HDLC、nonHDLC和TG的相关性,结果显示LDLC与CHO、nonHDLC呈正相关,加之LDLC是CHO和nonHDLC



A: 以LDLc > 3.4 mmol/L为阳性; B: 以LDLc > 4.1 mmol/L为阳性。

图2 CHO、nonHDLc、HDLc和TG预测LDLc升高的ROC曲线

Figure 2 Receiver operating characteristics curves of CHO, nonHDLc, HDLc and TG for predicting abnormal LDLc

表3 漏检测的LDLc水平

Table 3 The missing test of LDLc levels

阳性标准	最佳阈值	LDLc (mmol/L)	
		中位数	99% 双侧范围
LDLc > 3.4 mmol/L	CHO=5.05 mmol/L nonHDLc=3.85 mmol/L	3.53	3.41~4.07
LDLc > 4.1 mmol/L	CHO=5.63 mmol/L nonHDLc=4.33 mmol/L	4.21	4.14~4.55
		4.19	4.14~4.60

的重要组成成份,提示在首次评估门诊患者人群血脂异常与否时,不需要同步检测LDLc,而当CHO或(和)nonHDLc异常时再进一步检测LDLc。当以LDLc > 4.1 mmol/L为阳性时,最佳阈值 nonHDLc=4.33 mmol/L 时,启动LDLc检测,nonHDLc预测LDLc阳性结果的敏感性为97.6%,节约LDLc测试80.6%,LDLc漏检测率为0.16%。保守以LDLc > 3.4 mmol/L为阳性时,最佳阈值 nonHDLc=3.85 mmol/L时,启动LDLc检测,nonHDLc预测LD-

LC阳性结果的敏感性为91.1%,节约LDLc测试66.3%,LDLc阳性漏检测率为3.33%。提示绝大多数门诊患者首次检测血脂时,不必要检测LDLc。由于CHO和nonHDLc预测LDLc阳性结果时,二者的敏感性和特异性均较高。因此,建议CHO和nonHDLc中1个超过阈值时启动LDLc检测,以便最大限度地减少LDLc漏检测率。

近年来,随着人们收入增加和健康保健意识增强,健康体检和门诊检查血脂增加。若成年人比例^[10]按10亿计算,如果每人每年检测1次血脂4项(CHO、HDLc、LDLc和TG),保守估计节约6.5亿次(按节约65%计)LDLc测试,若以每个LDLc测试为4元人民币,将节约近26亿元人民币。当然,如果怀疑血脂异常或者降脂后复查的患者,应该同步检测LDLc。

本研究的优点:①与Friedewald公式^[11]计算LDLc水平比较,不依赖于TG水平,通过直接法为异常的LDLc提供准确可靠的数据;②预测过程中着重考虑了漏检测LDLc率并节约了大部分LDLc测试。据检索,本研究属首次报道,以ROC曲线预测LDLc有必要进一步检测。

本研究的不足及下一步研究方向:①会漏掉一小部分升高的LDLc,但是被漏检测的LDLc水平相对较低(表3);②目前,欧美国家已经发布常规血脂检测无需空腹^[12-15]。因此,本研究未把非空腹人群作为研究对象是本研究不足之一;③本研究为单中心研究,下一步将进行多中心研究。日前,已经取得了无锡市第二人民医院韩志君等研究者提供的数据,初步研究结果显示,本研究方法适用于无锡市第二人民医院。但由于检测仪器与试剂组成的分析系统和被检测人群的不同,预测的最佳阈值、敏感性、特异性、未测率和漏检测率略有不同。

综上所述,门诊人群在进行血脂检查时,如未怀疑血脂异常或降脂治疗时,不必要与CHO和HDLc同步检测LDLc。当用CHO和nonHDLc预测是否检测LDLc时,至少65%的LDLc不必要被检测。当TG≤4.5 mmol/L且预测LDLc正常时,可以通过Friedewald公式计算结果,提供大致量值。利用CHO和nonHDLc预测血清LDLc有助于实现医学检验的分级检测。在国家推行分级诊疗的今天,建议分级检测LDLc,从而降医疗成本和医学检验人员的工作量。

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