

• 临床研究 •

# 全身免疫炎症指数对非ST段抬高型心肌梗死患者早期发生急性心力衰竭的预测价值

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**[摘要]** 目的: 探讨全身免疫炎症指数(systemic immune inflammation index, SII)对非ST段抬高型心肌梗死(non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction, NSTEMI)患者早期发生急性心力衰竭(acute heart failure, AHF)的预测价值。方法: 采用回顾性研究, 收集2023年9月—2024年9月于南京医科大学第一附属医院心血管内科住院的NSTEMI患者临床资料, 通过Spearman相关性分析探讨入院SII与入院1周内N末端B型利钠肽原(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)峰值之间的相关性。使用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线和基于Logistic回归的限制性立方样条(restricted cubic spline, RCS)分析探讨SII与NSTEMI患者早期AHF发生风险间的具体关系。结果: 共纳入202例NSTEMI患者, 其中104例(51.5%)患者在入院1周内发生AHF。AHF组患者SII水平明显高于无AHF组患者[1 390.55(939.45, 2 459.93) vs. 667.15(431.58, 1 140.25),  $P < 0.001$ ]。ROC曲线下面积达0.745(95%CI: 0.677~0.812,  $P < 0.001$ )。Spearman相关分析结果显示入院SII与入院1周内NT-proBNP峰值之间存在线性相关, 相关系数为0.317( $P < 0.001$ )。RCS曲线显示, NSTEMI患者早期发生AHF的风险与SII呈线性正相关。结论: SII对NSTEMI患者早期发生AHF具有预测价值, NSTEMI患者早期发生AHF的风险随SII增加而增加。

**[关键词]** 全身免疫炎症指数; 非ST段抬高型心肌梗死; 急性心力衰竭; 限制性立方样条**[中图分类号]** R542.22**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)03-382-07**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN241381

## Predictive value of systemic immune inflammation index for early onset of acute heart failure in patients with non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To explore the predictive value of the systemic immune inflammation index (SII) for early acute heart failure (AHF) in non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) patients. **Methods:** A retrospective study was carried out to collect the clinical data of NSTEMI patients admitted to the department of Cardiology at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from September 2023 to September 2024. Spearman correlation analysis was employed to investigate the correlation between the admission SII and the peak value of N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) within one week after admission. Based on the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and the restricted cubic spline (RCS) based on logistic regression analysis, the specific relationship between SII and the risk of AHF in NSTEMI patients was explored. **Results:** A total of 202 NSTEMI patients were included, among whom 104 (51.5%) developed AHF within one week of admission. The level of SII in patients with AHF was significantly higher than that in patients without AHF [1 390.55(939.45, 2 459.93) vs. 667.15(431.58, 1 140.25),  $P < 0.001$ ]. The area under the ROC curve was 0.745 (95% CI: 0.677–0.812,  $P < 0.001$ ). Spearman correlation analysis indicated that there was a linear correlation between the admission SII and the peak value of NT-proBNP within one week of admission, and the correlation coefficient was 0.317 ( $P < 0.001$ ). The RCS curve demonstrated a linear positive correlation between the risk of early AHF in NSTEMI patients and SII. **Conclusion:** The SII exhibits predictive value for the early onset of AHF in NSTEMI patients, with the risk of early AHF increasing as SII levels rise.

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[Key words] systemic immune inflammatory index; non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction; acute heart failure; restricted cubic spline

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心肌梗死是全球范围内导致死亡的重要原因之一,其中非ST段抬高型心肌梗死(non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction, NSTEMI)占有相当比例<sup>[1]</sup>。严重的NSTEMI患者可并发急性心力衰竭(acute heart failure, AHF),从而导致不良结局<sup>[2]</sup>。近年来,炎症及免疫反应在NSTEMI发生发展过程中的作用日益受到重视,相关指标也逐渐成为评估此类患者病情和预后的重要工具。

全血细胞计数可以提供多种炎症、免疫相关指标,这些指标对评估个体的炎症及免疫状态和预测疾病转归具有一定价值,其中全身免疫炎症指数(systemic immune inflammation index, SII)被证实与多种疾病包括肿瘤、心血管疾病、炎症性肠病患者的预后具有相关性<sup>[3-5]</sup>。一些研究也证实了SII较高的NSTEMI患者长期预后更差<sup>[6-7]</sup>,然而较少有研究关注SII与NSTEMI患者短期预后的相关性。本研究通过回顾本中心NSTEMI患者临床数据,探讨SII对NSTEMI患者早期发生AHF是否具备预测价值。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

本研究为单中心回顾性病例对照研究,收集2023年9月—2024年9月于南京医科大学第一附属医院心血管内科住院的NSTEMI患者临床资料。NSTEMI诊断标准遵照欧洲心脏病学会指南<sup>[8]</sup>。排除标准:①慢性心力衰竭患者;②慢性肾功能不全患者;③恶性肿瘤患者;④自身免疫性疾病患者;⑤资料缺失严重及未住院患者。根据入院后1周内是否发生AHF将患者分为AHF组和无AHF组,AHF诊断参照《急性心力衰竭中国急诊管理指南(2022)》<sup>[2]</sup>。AHF的诊断应具备3个要素:心衰的病因或诱因、新发生或恶化的心衰症状和体征、血浆利钠肽水平升高且高于诊断的界值。本研究通过了南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准(伦理号:2020-SRFA-033)。

### 1.2 方法

回顾性收集患者年龄、性别、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)等一般资料、既往病史及个人史、入院实验室检查和其他辅助检查结果等。SII计算公式<sup>[3]</sup>: SII=

血小板计数×中性粒细胞计数/淋巴细胞计数。

### 1.3 统计学方法

所有统计均在R 4.0软件中进行。对缺失少于20%的数据采用多重插补(随机森林)法补充缺失值。使用Shapiro-Wilk检验连续数值变量的正态性,正态分布资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用独立样本 $t$ 检验,非正态分布资料采用中位数(四分位数)[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]表示,组间比较采用秩和检验。计数资料以频数(构成比)表示,组间比较采用卡方检验或Fisher确切概率法。通过受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线并计算曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)来评价各指标在NSTEMI患者发生AHF中的区分度,通过约登指数确定截断值。采用多因素Logistic回归校正一般资料、既往病史、罪犯血管和24 h内经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)等临床资料以明确SII对NSTEMI患者发生AHF的影响。通过Spearman相关分析探讨SII与入院1周内N末端B型利钠肽原(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)最差值之间的相关性。基于Logistic回归的限制性立方样条(restricted cubic spline, RCS)分析探讨SII与NSTEMI患者AHF发生风险间的具体关系。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

共326例心血管内科住院患者符合NSTEMI诊断,排除慢性心力衰竭患者43例、慢性肾功能不全患者25例、恶性肿瘤患者17例、自身免疫性疾病患者8例及资料缺失严重及未住院患者31例,最终202例纳入研究。队列年龄为( $59 \pm 12$ )岁,男性占比83.6%( $n=169$ )。

### 2.1 AHF与无AHF患者临床特征比较

104例患者(51.5%)在入院1周内发生AHF。表1为AHF患者与无AHF患者一般资料及入院首次临床指标间的比较,AHF组患者入院时天冬氨酸转氨酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)和超敏肌钙蛋白T(hypersensitive cardiac troponin T, hs-cTnT)水平均高于无AHF组患者。两组患者在全血细胞计数和分

布方面有一定差异,主要表现为AHF患者白细胞计数、中性粒细胞占比均高于无AHF组,而淋巴细胞占比低于无AHF组,通过计算发现AHF组患者SII水平明显高于无AHF组患者[1 390.55(939.45, 2 459.93)vs. 667.15(431.58, 1 140.25),  $P < 0.001$ ]。两组患者在年龄、性别、BMI、既往病史、个人史、入院首次生命体征、血脂检验、肝功能、肾功能等方面差异无统计学意义(表1)。

表1 AHF组与无AHF组基线资料比较  
Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between the AHF group and non-AHF group

Baseline data	Non-AHFgroup(n=98)	AHFgroup(n=104)	P
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	58.4 $\pm$ 11.9	60.4 $\pm$ 11.4	0.227
Male[n(%)]	16(16.3)	17(16.3)	1.000
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	25.3 $\pm$ 3.0	25.1 $\pm$ 2.9	0.608
Medical history[n(%)]			
Hypertension	47(48.0)	55(52.9)	0.576
Diabetes mellitus	27(27.6)	26(25.0)	0.801
Hyperlipidemia	13(13.3)	18(17.3)	0.548
Coronary artery disease	7(7.1)	10(9.6)	0.705
Smoke[n(%)]	45(45.9)	52(50.0)	0.660
Drink[n(%)]	19(19.4)	21(20.2)	1.000
Vital signs at admission( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )			
Body temperature(°C)	36.4 $\pm$ 0.3	36.5 $\pm$ 0.2	0.753
Heart rate(beats/min)	79 $\pm$ 15	82 $\pm$ 16	0.093
Respiratory rate(breaths/min)	18 $\pm$ 3	18 $\pm$ 7	0.380
SBP(mmHg)	132 $\pm$ 22	127 $\pm$ 22	0.092
DBP(mmHg)	81 $\pm$ 14	80 $\pm$ 15	0.576
MAP(mmHg)	98 $\pm$ 16	96 $\pm$ 16	0.248
Laboratory examination at admission			
WBC[ $\times 10^9/L$ , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	9.29(7.52, 11.66)	10.38(8.42, 13.03)	0.012
L[% , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	20.85(13.46, 28.87)	11.60(7.70, 15.83)	<0.001
N[% , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	70.30(61.05, 78.57)	81.55(75.17, 87.15)	<0.001
SII[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	667.15(431.58, 1 140.25)	1 390.55(939.45, 2 459.93)	<0.001
HB(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	143 $\pm$ 19	141 $\pm$ 18	0.490
PLT[ $\times 10^9/L$ , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	202(167, 247)	204(172, 248)	0.697
ALT[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	40.85(27.07, 55.65)	46.45(26.75, 62.62)	0.335
AST[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	72.55(33.25, 191.50)	160.00(50.75, 339.75)	0.002
LDH[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	511.00(226.75, 693.00)	526.00(351.00, 891.32)	0.041
TBIL[ $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	14.40(11.22, 17.82)	14.40(11.67, 18.91)	0.375
TC[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	4.60 $\pm$ 1.22	4.50 $\pm$ 1.12	0.551
TG[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	1.44(1.07, 1.82)	1.34(0.99, 1.74)	0.218
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1.10 $\pm$ 0.27	1.07 $\pm$ 0.28	0.449
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	2.88 $\pm$ 0.89	2.83 $\pm$ 0.89	0.649
Lp(a)[mg/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	185.50(107.22, 307.88)	185.50(139.30, 323.90)	0.472
BUN[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	4.97(3.80, 6.23)	5.18(4.10, 6.61)	0.193
CRE[ $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	69.3(61.0, 79.75)	69.15(58.7, 83.0)	0.928
hs-cTnT[ng/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	144.8(25.7, 786.2)	803.1(127.7, 2455.3)	<0.001
Culprit vessel[n(%)]			0.030
LAD	48(49.0)	67(64.4)	
LCX	23(23.5)	17(16.3)	
RCA	20(20.4)	9(8.7)	
Multivessel disease	7(7.1)	11(10.6)	
PCI was performed within 24 h[n(%)]	21(21.4)	33(31.7)	0.135
LVEF(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	60.2 $\pm$ 5.8	47.7 $\pm$ 6.0	<0.001

在校正了一般资料、既往病史、罪犯血管、24 h内PCI治疗、入院24 h hs-cTnT峰值和平均动脉压最差值后, SII仍是NSTEMI患者发生AHF的危险因

素, 多因素 Logistic 回归示 SII 每增加 100, NSTEMI 患者发生 AHF 的风险增加 0.107 倍(OR = 1.107, 95%CI: 1.064~1.161,  $P < 0.001$ , 表 2)。

表 2 NSTEMI 患者发生 AHF 的 Logistic 回归分析  
Table 2 Logistic regression of developing AHF in NSTEMI patients

Variable	Univariate			Multivariate		
	OR	95%CI	P	OR	95%CI	P
Male	1.001	0.424-2.641	0.997	1.227	0.500-3.010	0.665
Age(every additional year)	1.015	0.991-1.040	0.227	1.003	0.973-1.033	0.869
BMI(every additional 1 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.976	0.888-1.071	0.606	0.976	0.866-1.099	0.683
Culprit vessel						
RCA		Ref			Ref	
LAD	3.102	1.333-7.718	0.011	2.704	0.991-8.112	0.061
LCX	1.643	0.689-4.620	0.334	1.280	0.394-4.359	0.685
Multivessel disease	3.492	1.045-12.543	0.047	2.450	0.572-11.013	0.231
PCI was performed within 24 h	1.704	0.909-3.251	0.100	1.191	0.546-2.597	0.659
Hypertension	1.218	0.701-2.121	0.484	1.449	0.713-2.980	0.308
Diabetes mellitus	0.877	0.467-1.643	0.681	0.733	0.331-1.600	0.438
Hyperlipidemia	1.369	0.635-3.021	0.427	1.425	0.577-3.612	0.446
Coronary artery disease	1.383	0.509-3.956	0.528	1.043	0.290-3.847	0.949
SII(every additional 100)	1.108	1.066-1.159	<0.001	1.107	1.064-1.161	<0.001
Maximum of hs-cTnT within 24 h of admission(every additional 10 ng/L)	1.001	1.000-1.002	0.057	1.000	0.999-1.001	0.999
Minimum of MAP within 24 h of admission(every additional 10 mmHg)	0.902	0.756-1.073	0.247	0.908	0.728-1.125	0.382

对两组间存在差异的 4 个指标(SII、hs-cTnT、AST、LDH)行进一步分析, 绘制 ROC 曲线(图 1), 其

中, SII 的区分度最佳, 曲线下面积达 0.745(95%CI: 0.677~0.812,  $P < 0.001$ )。根据约登指数计算最佳截断值为 1 129.8, 敏感度为 0.654, 特异度为 0.745, 阳性预测值为 0.731, 阴性预测值为 0.670。

### 2.2 SII 对早期发生 AHF 的预测分析

为探讨 SII 与患者入院 1 周内 NT-proBNP 最差值之间的相关性, 绘制线性回归曲线(图 2), Spearman 相关分析显示相关系数为 0.317( $P < 0.001$ )。绘制 RCS 曲线以进一步探讨 SII 与 NSTEMI 患者早期发生 AHF 风险间的具体关系(图 3), 结果显示, NSTEMI 患者 AHF 发生风险随 SII 增加而增加, 并确定  $SII > 1 084$  可作为临床预测 NSTEMI 患者发生 AHF 的截断值。

### 3 讨论

AHF 是 NSTEMI 患者常见而严重的并发症, 在首次就诊时快速识别 AHF 高危人群有助于临床工作者制定个体化治疗方案, 对避免或减轻 NSTEMI 患者病情恶化有重要临床意义<sup>[1]</sup>。冠状动脉供血不

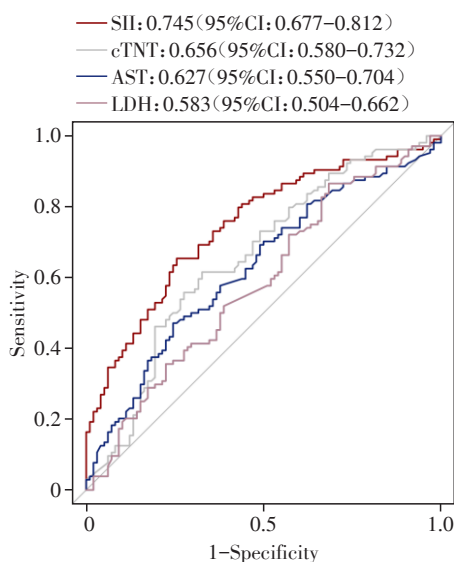


图 1 各指标预测 NSTEMI 患者早期 AHF 的 ROC 曲线  
Figure 1 ROC curves of indicators for predicting early AHF in NSTEMI patients

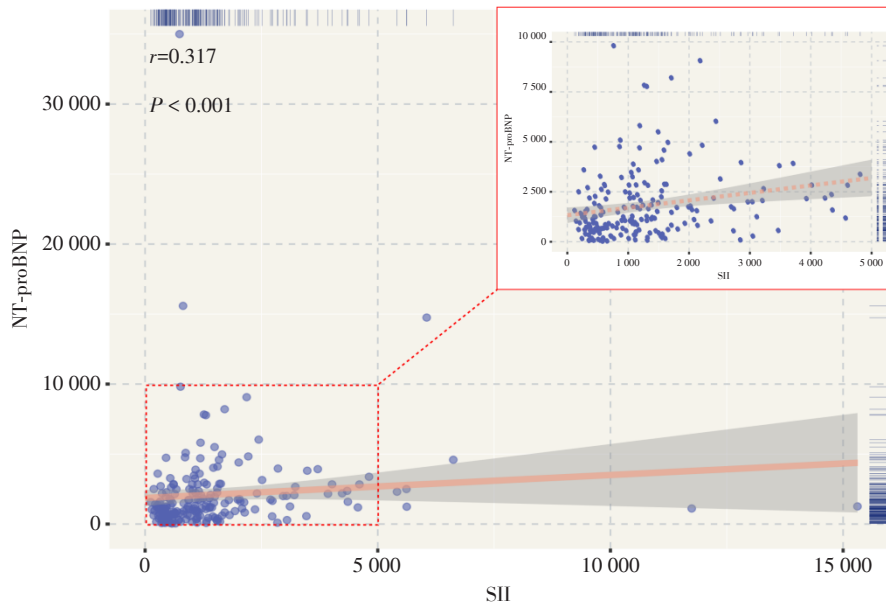


图2 SII与入院1周内NT-proBNP峰值线性回归曲线

Figure 2 Linear regression curve of SII and peak NT-proBNP within 1 week of admission

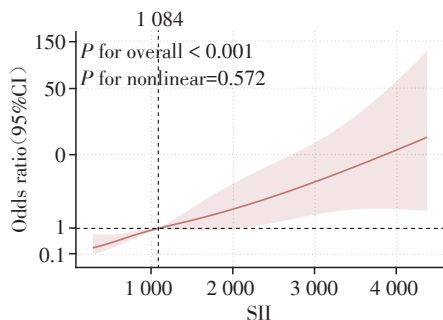


图3 SII对应NSTEMI患者发生早期AHF的RCS曲线

Figure 3 RCS curve of SII corresponding to the risk of early AHF in NSTEMI patients

是导致心肌缺血引发心脏泵衰竭是NSTEMI发生AHF的主要原因。近年来,研究发现炎症反应和免疫失调在NSTEMI患者发生发展及加重心肌损伤中也起到了关键作用<sup>[9-10]</sup>。

多种心血管事件危险因素如血脂异常、高血压、糖尿病等可触发炎症反应从而导致血管内皮细胞损伤。损伤的内皮细胞会释放多种炎症介质,吸引血液中炎症细胞向血管壁浸润,形成动脉粥样硬化斑块的炎症基础。而在NSTEMI的发生过程中,炎症细胞可分泌基质金属蛋白酶等物质,降解斑块的纤维帽,使斑块易于破裂,不稳定的动脉粥样硬化斑块破裂或糜烂后激活血小板聚集和凝血系统,形成血栓,引发急性冠脉事件<sup>[11-12]</sup>。免疫机制在NSTEMI中同样发挥着不可或缺的作用。NSTEMI患者往往存在免疫失衡现象,辅助性T细胞1/调节性T细胞比例失调导致炎症反应过度激活,加速斑

块的不稳定和破裂<sup>[13-14]</sup>。

C-反应蛋白、白介素6等炎症指标被证实与冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病患者疾病严重程度和临床结局之间存在一定关联<sup>[15-17]</sup>,然而这类指标在基层医院获取存在一定难度,各医疗单位间检测方法存在一定差异,故临床实践推广存在一定困难。血常规测定是临床最基础也是应用最广的实验室检验方法,基于全血细胞计数衍生的新型炎症免疫相关指标具有广泛临床应用前景。2014年Hu等<sup>[3]</sup>首次提出SII这一概念,并发现SII可预测肝细胞癌患者的不良结局并帮助指导制定治疗方案。经过数年的研究,SII现被认为可反映全身免疫炎症的状态,数项研究表明较高的SII可预测心肌梗死患者再灌注后无复流及室性心律失常的发生<sup>[17-18]</sup>。

在本研究中,SII在所有临床指标中对NSTEMI患者是否早期发生AHF具有最佳的区分度,并与NSTEMI患者NT-proBNP峰值呈现线性相关。进一步探讨发现发生AHF的NSTEMI患者在首次就诊时即出现中性粒细胞计数增加及淋巴细胞计数减少的现象,换言之,这类患者在疾病早期就出现了免疫反应失调和炎症反应过度。炎症反应可诱导免疫细胞活化和免疫应答启动,而免疫细胞分泌的炎症因子又进一步加剧炎症反应,这种炎症-免疫网络的异常激活不仅导致斑块不稳定,还可影响心肌细胞存活和心脏功能恢复,从而促进NSTEMI患者发生AHF。为增加临床实践价值,通过绘制RCS曲线发现入院SII与NSTEMI患者早期(1周内)发生AHF风

险呈现线性正相关。

本研究尚存在以下不足:①作为回顾性研究,部分临床数据(如住院期间hs-cTnT的峰值、入院时心脏超声相关指标等)由于缺失严重未能纳入分析,仍需相关前瞻性研究进行收集补充;②缺少外部中心数据;③数据量相对有限,RCS曲线获取的截断值仍需进一步探讨验证。SII对NSTEMI患者早期发生AHF具有预测价值,NSTEMI患者早期发生AHF的风险随SII增加而增加。

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#### Author's Contributions:

ZHANG Zhongman designed the research plan and determined the research methods, and was responsible for writing; ZHU Yi was responsible for collecting clinical data; WU Peng carried out data analysis and data processing and interpreted the statistical results; CHEN Xufeng and WANG Liansheng were responsible for the paper review and revision.

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