

• 临床研究 •

## 重症监护病房急性胰腺炎患者入科首日血清白蛋白与院内死亡风险的相关性研究

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**[摘要]** 目的: 探讨重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)急性胰腺炎(acute pancreatitis, AP)患者入科首日血清白蛋白(albumin, ALB)水平与院内死亡风险的关联及其潜在的非线性关系。方法: 回顾性分析了MIMIC-IV数据库中2008—2019年首次入住ICU的728例成年AP患者数据。提取患者入ICU首日ALB水平及相关临床资料, 采用多因素Logistic回归模型评估ALB与院内死亡风险的线性关系, 并通过广义加性模型(generalized additive model, GAM)和两段线性回归模型探索非线性关系及拐点。结果: 在调整多个混杂因素后, 入ICU首日ALB水平每升高1 g/L, 患者院内死亡风险降低27%(OR=0.73, 95% CI: 0.59~0.92,  $P=0.007$ )。GAM分析进一步揭示ALB与院内死亡风险之间存在显著的非线性关系, 拐点为28 g/L。当ALB $\leq$ 28 g/L时, ALB每升高1 g/L, 院内死亡风险显著降低56%(OR=0.44, 95% CI: 0.26~0.73,  $P=0.001$ ); 而当ALB $>$ 28 g/L时, 此关联无统计学意义。结论: AP患者入ICU首日血清ALB水平与院内死亡风险呈显著的非线性负相关, 28 g/L是识别高风险患者的一个重要临床拐点。早期监测并关注ALB水平对AP患者的风险分层和临床决策具有重要意义。

**[关键词]** 急性胰腺炎; 血清白蛋白; 院内病死率; 重症监护病房**[中图分类号]** R576**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)09-1334-08**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN250579

## A study on the correlation between first-day serum albumin on ICU admission and in-hospital mortality risk in patients with acute pancreatitis

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the association between first-day serum albumin (ALB) levels upon intensive care unit (ICU) admission and in-hospital mortality in patients with acute pancreatitis (AP), and to explore its potential non-linear nature. **Methods:** This retrospective study analyzed data from 728 adult AP patients admitted to the ICU for the first time from 2008 to 2019, sourced from the MIMIC-IV database. First-day ICU ALB levels and relevant clinical data were extracted. Multivariate logistic regression models were used to assess the linear relationship between ALB and in-hospital mortality. Generalized additive models (GAM) and two-piecewise linear regression models were employed to explore non-linear relationships and identify inflection points. **Results:** After adjusting for multiple confounders, each 1 g/L increase in first-day ICU ALB was associated with a 27% reduction in in-hospital mortality risk (OR=0.73, 95% CI: 0.59–0.92,  $P=0.007$ ). GAM analysis further revealed a significant non-linear relationship between ALB and in-hospital mortality, with an inflection point at 28 g/L. When ALB was  $\leq$ 28 g/L, each 1 g/L increase in ALB was associated with a 56% significant reduction in mortality risk (OR=0.44, 95% CI: 0.26–0.73,  $P=0.001$ ); however, no statistical significance was observed when ALB  $>$  28 g/L. **Conclusion:** First-day ICU serum ALB levels in patients with AP demonstrated a significant non-linear negative association with in-hospital mortality. An ALB level of 28 g/L was identified as an important clinical inflection point for distinguishing high-risk patients. Early monitoring and attention to ALB levels are crucial for risk stratification and clinical decision-making in AP patients.

**[Key words]** acute pancreatitis; serum albumin; in-hospital mortality; intensive care unit

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急性胰腺炎(acute pancreatitis, AP)是一种进展迅速的消化系统急危重症,重症病例常因感染与多器官功能障碍导致病死率高达20%以上<sup>[1-3]</sup>。在重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)环境中早期识别高危AP患者并采取针对性干预至关重要。血清白蛋白(albumin, ALB)不仅反映营养状态,还参与维持胶体渗透压、抗氧化和抗炎等生理过程,其水平变化被认为与重症患者预后密切相关<sup>[4-6]</sup>。尽管少量回顾性研究提示AP患者入院或病程中ALB下降与死亡风险增加有关<sup>[7-8]</sup>,但多为小样本或未聚焦“入ICU首日”这一关键时点,且缺乏关于ALB与死亡风险的非线性关系的报道,从而限制了ALB作为独立或辅助预后指标在AP精准管理中的全面应用。基于此,本研究利用美国重症监护医学信息数据库第4版(Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care IV, MIMIC-IV),严格限定“入ICU 24 h内首测ALB”,通过多因素Logistic回归与广义加性模型(generalized additive model, GAM)分析,首次对其与院内死亡风险潜在的非线性关系进行系统探讨与定量分析,并评估ALB在早期风险分层中的潜在应用价值。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

本回顾性队列研究的数据来源于MIMIC-IV(v3.1版本)。研究对象为2008—2019年间所有符合以下标准的AP患者:①年龄 $\geq 18$ 岁,诊断为AP;②首次入住ICU。排除标准包括:①入住ICU $< 24$  h的患者;②入ICU首日(24 h内)未检测血清ALB水平的患者。MIMIC-IV数据库的建立和数据共享已获得贝斯以色列女执事医疗中心(Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, BIDMC)和麻省理工学院(Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MIT)伦理委员会的批准,其数据为去隐私化数据。本研究作者已完成“保护人类研究参与者”培训并通过认证(认证ID:69287204),获得了该数据库的数据提取与使用权限。南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会免除了此项研究的伦理批准要求。

### 1.2 方法

所有变量均使用结构化查询语言(structured query language, SQL),通过PostgreSQL从MIMIC-IV数据库中提取,主要为患者入ICU后24 h内的首次记录值。本研究的主要暴露变量为入ICU后24 h内首次测得的血清ALB水平,主要结局指标为院内死

亡。收集的协变量包括:人口统计学信息,如年龄、性别、体重指数(body mass index, BMI);生命体征,如体温、心率、平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)、呼吸频率、经皮血氧饱和度(peripheral oxygen saturation, SpO<sub>2</sub>);实验室指标,如白细胞计数(white blood cell count, WBC)、红细胞压积、血红蛋白、血小板计数、阴离子间隙、碳酸氢盐、血钙、血氯化物、血肌酐、血钠、血钾、血糖、总胆红素、动脉血氧分压(partial pressure of arterial oxygen, PaO<sub>2</sub>)、碱剩余、乳酸盐、尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、血镁、血磷、凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)、纤维蛋白原;疾病严重程度评分系统,包括序贯器官衰竭评估(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)评分、急性生理学评分Ⅲ(acute physiology score iii, APS Ⅲ)评分、简化急性生理学评分Ⅱ(simplified acute physiology score ii, SAPS Ⅱ)评分以及Charlson合并症指数(charlson comorbidity index, CCI);合并症,包括脓毒症、急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI)、高血压、糖尿病、充血性心衰(congestive heart failure, CHF)、严重肝病、肾脏疾病、慢性肺疾病(chronic pulmonary disease, CPD)及恶性肿瘤。此外,还提取了住院天数和ICU住院天数作为描述性变量。

### 1.3 统计学方法

使用R软件与Empower States软件进行数据的统计学处理。计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )或中位数(四分位数)[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]表示,分别采用 $t$ 检验或Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验进行组间比较;计数资料以例数和百分比[ $n(\%)$ ]表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher确切概率法进行组间比较。构建多因素Logistic回归模型以评估血清ALB与院内死亡的独立关联,协变量的纳入主要依据其是否导致主要暴露因素(ALB)的回归系数估计值发生显著变化( $> 10\%$ )。最终模型校正了人口统计学、生命体征、实验室指标、评分系统及合并症等多个变量。ALB作为连续变量分析,并分组进行敏感性与趋势性检验。采用GAM及两分段线性回归探索并量化ALB与院内死亡风险间的非线性关系及拐点。所有检验均为双侧, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般临床资料

本研究共纳入728例AP患者的临床资料,平均年龄(58.0 ± 17.3)岁,男406例(55.8%),住院期间死亡129例(17.7%)。根据血ALB水平,将患者分为ALB<30 g/L组和ALB≥30 g/L组。与ALB≥30 g/L组

相比,ALB<30 g/L组患者表现出更高的疾病严重程度评分(APS III、SAPS II和SOFA)和更显著的实验室指标异常( $P < 0.05$ )。此外,ALB<30 g/L组患者合并脓毒症和急性肾损伤的比例更高,且住院天数、ICU住院天数以及院内死亡率均显著高于ALB≥30 g/L组( $P < 0.05$ )。两组患者的一般临床资料详细对比详见表1。

表1 728例AP患者的基线特征

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of 728 patients with AP

Variable	ALB<30 g/L(n=310)	ALB≥30 g/L(n=418)	P
ALB(g/L)	23.0 ± 3.3	33.6 ± 4.5	<0.001
Age(years)	58.8 ± 16.5	57.4 ± 17.8	0.261
Sex[n(%)]			0.638
Male	176(56.8)	230(55.0)	
Female	134(43.2)	188(45.0)	
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	30.6 ± 7.1	30.9 ± 8.1	0.728
APS III	65.1 ± 26.4	52.2 ± 23.0	<0.001
SAPS II	42.0 ± 17.2	36.7 ± 16.2	<0.001
SOFA[M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	8.0(4.0, 12.0)	6.0(3.0, 10.0)	0.003
CCI[M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	4.0(2.0, 6.0)	3.5(2.0, 6.0)	0.823
Temperature(°C)	36.7 ± 1.1	36.9 ± 0.8	0.005
Heart rate(bpm)	104.7 ± 23.2	101.1 ± 20.8	0.031
Respiratory rate(breaths/min)	23.0 ± 6.9	21.4 ± 6.2	<0.001
MAP(mmHg)	82.7 ± 18.8	88.7 ± 19.4	<0.001
SpO <sub>2</sub> (%)	95.9 ± 4.2	95.8 ± 4.6	0.777
WBC[×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	13.2(9.1, 18.9)	12.0(8.6, 18.2)	0.134
Hematocrit(%)	31.9 ± 7.5	35.2 ± 7.9	<0.001
Hemoglobin(g/dL)	10.4 ± 2.5	11.7 ± 2.6	<0.001
Platelet[×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	195.0(129.2, 308.0)	186.0(126.0, 261.0)	0.057
PaO <sub>2</sub> [mmHg, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	101.0(79.0, 151.0)	97.5(74.0, 149.8)	0.315
Base excess[mmol/L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	-3.0(-10.0, 0.0)	-3.0(-8.0, 0.0)	0.340
Bicarbonate(mmol/L)	20.3 ± 5.9	20.6 ± 5.6	0.505
Anion gap(mmol/L)	15.3 ± 5.8	17.5 ± 5.7	<0.001
Lactate[mmol/L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	1.9(1.3, 3.4)	1.7(1.1, 3.4)	0.208
Creatinine[mg/dL, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	1.2(0.7, 2.2)	1.1(0.8, 1.9)	0.427
BUN[mg/dL, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	23.0(14.0, 42.8)	20.0(12.0, 35.0)	0.017
ALT [U/L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	41.0(22.0, 115.5)	59.0(26.0, 175.0)	<0.001
AST [U/L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	62.0(32.0, 167.5)	90.0(40.2, 225.2)	0.002
ALP [U/L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	110.5(71.0, 192.5)	97.5(65.0, 162.0)	0.024
Total bilirubin[mg/dL, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	0.9(0.5, 3.0)	1.2(0.6, 3.5)	0.030
Glucose[mg/dL, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	128.0(101.0, 176.5)	129.0(105.0, 187.0)	0.202
Chloride(mmol/L)	104.1 ± 8.3	103.0 ± 7.6	0.061
Calcium(mg/dL)	7.6 ± 1.3	8.2 ± 1.2	<0.001
Potassium(mmol/L)	4.2 ± 0.8	4.2 ± 1.0	0.585
Sodium(mmol/L)	137.0 ± 7.0	138.2 ± 6.0	0.015
Magnesium(mg/dL)	1.9 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 0.6	0.871
Phosphate[mg/dL, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	3.5(2.7, 4.6)	3.2(2.3, 4.3)	0.008

(续表1)

Variable	ALB<30 g/L(n=310)	ALB≥30 g/L(n=418)	P
PT[s, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	15.1(13.7, 18.9)	14.4(12.9, 18.2)	0.011
APTT[s, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	32.7(28.4, 42.1)	29.9(26.4, 36.4)	<0.001
Fibrinogen[mg/dL, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	346.0(187.8, 503.8)	302.0(168.0, 525.0)	0.475
Sepsis[n(%)]			0.004
No	75(24.2)	142(34.0)	
Yes	235(75.8)	276(66.0)	
AKI[n(%)]			<0.001
No	47(15.2)	113(27.0)	
Yes	263(84.8)	305(73.0)	
Hypertension[n(%)]			0.144
No	183(59.0)	224(53.6)	
Yes	127(41.0)	194(46.4)	
Diabetes mellitus[n(%)]			0.476
No	219(70.6)	285(68.2)	
Yes	91(29.4)	133(31.8)	
CHF[n(%)]			0.230
No	262(84.5)	339(81.1)	
Yes	48(15.5)	79(18.9)	
Severe liver disease[n(%)]			0.330
No	267(86.1)	349(83.5)	
Yes	43(13.9)	69(16.5)	
Renal diseases[n(%)]			0.159
No	247(79.7)	350(83.7)	
Yes	63(20.3)	68(16.3)	
CPD[n(%)]			0.168
No	256(82.6)	328(78.5)	
Yes	54(17.4)	90(21.5)	
Malignancy[n(%)]			0.217
No	279(90.0)	387(92.6)	
Yes	31(10.0)	31(7.4)	
In-hospital mortality[n(%)]			<0.001
No	237(76.5)	362(86.6)	
Yes	73(23.5)	56(13.4)	
Length of hospital stay[days, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	19.0(10.5, 31.7)	11.8(6.6, 22.0)	<0.001
Length of ICU stay[days, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	4.7(2.2, 11.7)	3.4(1.8, 8.0)	<0.001

ALB: albumin; BMI: body mass index; APS III: acute physiology score III; SAPS II: simplified acute physiology score II; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; CCI: charlson comorbidity index; MAP: mean arterial pressure; SpO<sub>2</sub>: peripheral oxygen saturation; WBC: white blood cell count; PaO<sub>2</sub>: partial pressure of arterial oxygen; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; ALP: alkaline phosphatase; PT: prothrombin time; APTT: activated partial thromboplastin time; AKI: acute kidney injury; CHF: congestive heart failure; CPD: chronic pulmonary disease.

## 2.2 影响院内死亡的单因素分析

单因素分析结果显示,年龄、APS III评分、SAPS II评分、SOFA评分、CCI、合并症(脓毒症、急性肾损伤、充血性心衰、严重肝病以及恶性肿瘤)、体温、MAP、SpO<sub>2</sub>、WBC、红细胞压积、血红蛋白、血小板计

数、碱剩余、碳酸氢盐、阴离子间隙、乳酸盐、肌酐、BUN、ALB、ALP、总胆红素、血钾、血镁、血磷、PT、APTT以及纤维蛋白原与院内死亡相关( $P < 0.05$ )。性别、BMI、合并症(高血压、糖尿病、肾脏疾病以及CPD)、心率、呼吸频率、PaO<sub>2</sub>、ALT、AST、血糖、血氯、

血钙以及血钠对院内死亡风险影响是非显著的 ( $P > 0.05$ , 表2)。

2.3 ALB与院内死亡风险的关联分析

使用多因素 Logistic 回归模型来评估 ALB 和院内死亡风险之间的关系。在未经调整的模型中,

ALB 每增加 1 g/L, 院内死亡风险降低 5% (OR 值 0.95, 95% CI 0.92~0.98,  $P < 0.001$ )。在调整了年龄、BMI、疾病严重程度评分、合并症及多项实验室指标等混杂因素后, 研究发现 ALB 每增加 1 g/L, 院内死亡风险显著降低 27% (OR=0.73, 95% CI: 0.59~

表2 院内死亡的单因素分析结果

Table 2 Results of univariate analysis for in-hospital mortality

Variable	OR(95%CI)	P	Variable	OR(95%CI)	P
Age	1.02(1.01-1.04)	<0.001	Malignancy		
Sex			No	Ref	
Male	Ref		Yes	2.43(1.38-4.31)	0.002
Female	1.16(0.79-1.70)	0.441	Temperature	0.66(0.55-0.80)	<0.001
BMI	1.01(0.98-1.04)	0.385	Heart rate	1.00(0.99-1.01)	0.454
APS III	1.04(1.03-1.05)	<0.001	Respiratory rate	1.02(0.99-1.05)	0.239
SAPS II	1.07(1.05-1.08)	<0.001	MAP	0.98(0.97-0.99)	<0.001
SOFA	1.26(1.20-1.31)	<0.001	SpO <sub>2</sub>	0.93(0.89-0.97)	<0.001
CCI	1.20(1.13-1.28)	<0.001	WBC	1.04(1.02-1.06)	<0.001
Sepsis			Hematocrit	0.97(0.94-0.99)	0.010
No	Ref		Hemoglobin	0.88(0.81-0.95)	<0.001
Yes	2.50(1.52-4.11)	<0.001	Platelet	1.00(1.00-1.00)	0.014
AKI			PaO <sub>2</sub>	1.00(0.99-1.00)	0.067
No	Ref		Base excess	0.93(0.90-0.96)	<0.001
Yes	4.49(2.23-9.07)	<0.001	Bicarbonate	0.95(0.92-0.98)	0.002
Hypertension			Anion gap	1.06(1.02-1.09)	<0.001
No	Ref		Lactate	1.22(1.12-1.32)	<0.001
Yes	0.68(0.46-1.01)	0.054	Creatinine	1.23(1.13-1.34)	<0.001
Diabetes mellitus			BUN	1.02(1.01-1.03)	<0.001
No	Ref		ALB	0.95(0.92-0.98)	<0.001
Yes	0.93(0.61-1.41)	0.722	ALT	1.00(1.00-1.00)	0.713
CHF			AST	1.00(1.00-1.00)	0.259
No	Ref		ALP	1.00(1.00-1.00)	0.014
Yes	1.75(1.11-2.76)	0.016	Total bilirubin	1.09(1.07-1.12)	<0.001
Severe liver disease			Glucose	1.00(1.00-1.00)	0.525
No	Ref		Chloride	0.98(0.96-1.00)	0.109
Yes	2.66(1.69-4.19)	<0.001	Calcium	1.01(0.87-1.17)	0.897
Renal diseases			Potassium	1.35(1.11-1.63)	0.002
No	Ref		Sodium	0.99(0.96-1.02)	0.393
Yes	1.49(0.94-2.37)	0.088	Magnesium	1.95(1.35-2.80)	<0.001
CPD			Phosphate	1.28(1.17-1.40)	<0.001
No	Ref		PT	1.03(1.01-1.05)	<0.001
Yes	0.97(0.60-1.57)	0.900	APTT	1.02(1.01-1.03)	<0.001
			Fibrinogen	1.00(1.00-1.00)	0.013

BMI: body mass index; APS III: acute physiology score III; SAPS II: simplified acute physiology score II; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; CCI: charlson comorbidity index; MAP: mean arterial pressure; SpO<sub>2</sub>: peripheral oxygen saturation; WBC: white blood cell count; PaO<sub>2</sub>: partial pressure of arterial oxygen; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; ALP: alkaline phosphatase; PT: prothrombin time; APTT: activated partial thromboplastin time; AKI: acute kidney injury; CHF: congestive heart failure; CPD: chronic pulmonary disease.

0.92,  $P=0.007$ )。为了进行敏感性分析,我们将ALB分为三组,趋势性检验结果显示,随着ALB的升高,院内死亡风险在未调整模型中存在显著的降低趋势(趋势性检验  $P=0.033$ ),但在调整模型中该趋势无统计学意义( $P=0.669$ ,表3)。

#### 2.4 ALB与院内死亡风险之间存在非线性关系

通过平滑曲线拟合发现,ALB与院内死亡存在非线性关系(图1)。两分段回归模型显示,在调整

协变量后,ALB的拐点为28 g/L。在拐点左侧( $ALB \leq 28$  g/L),ALB每增加1 g/L,死亡风险显著降低56% ( $OR=0.44$ , 95% CI: 0.26~0.73,  $P=0.001$ )。而在拐点右侧( $ALB > 28$  g/L),该效应量无统计学意义 ( $OR=1.16$ , 95% CI: 0.82~1.65,  $P=0.401$ ,表4)。

### 3 讨论

本研究基于MIMIC-IV数据库,探讨了ICU内

表3 不同模型中ALB与院内死亡风险的关系

Table 3 Association between ALB levels and the risk of in-hospital mortality in different models

Variable	Non-adjusted model		Adjusted model	
	OR(95%CI)	P	OR(95%CI)	P
ALB	0.95(0.92-0.98)	<0.001	0.73(0.59-0.92)	0.007
ALB tertile				
<30	Ref		Ref	
30~35	0.53(0.32-0.87)	0.012	0.54(0.07-4.23)	0.561
>35	0.66(0.40-1.10)	0.109	0.75(0.06-9.87)	0.830
P for trend	0	0.033		0.669

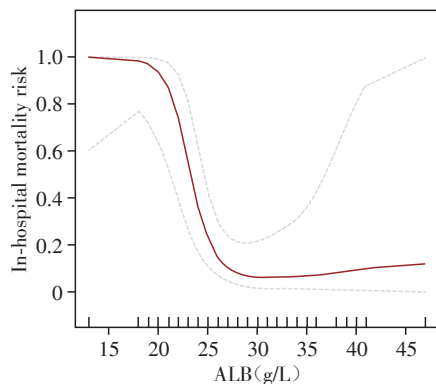


图1 通过曲线拟合显示ALB与院内死亡风险存在非线性关系

Figure 1 A non-linear relationship between ALB and the risk of in-hospital mortality is shown by curve fitting

AP患者入科首日ALB水平与院内死亡风险的非线性关系。研究发现,入科首日ALB是院内死亡的独立保护因素:在调整混杂因素后,ALB水平每升高1 g/L,院内死亡风险总体降低27% ( $OR=0.73$ , 95% CI: 0.59~0.92,  $P=0.007$ )。更重要的是,此关联呈现显著的非线性特征,拐点位于28 g/L。当 $ALB \leq 28$  g/L时,ALB的升高与死亡风险大幅降低密切相关( $OR=0.44$ , 95% CI: 0.26~0.73,  $P=0.001$ );而高于此拐点时,关联无统计学意义。上述发现为AP患者的早期风险分层及干预提供了新的量化依据。

既往已有部分研究探讨了ALB水平与AP患者预后的关系。Ocskay等<sup>[9]</sup>对2461例AP患者的分析显示,入院48 h内 $ALB < 35$  g/L的患者,其疾病严重程度、死亡率和并发症风险均显著增加,住院时间

表4 使用两分段线性模型解释ALB与院内死亡风险的非线性关系

Table 4 Interpretation of the non-linear relationship between ALB and the risk of in-hospital mortality using a two-piecewise linear model

Variable	OR(95%CI)	P
Model I		
Linear effect	0.73(0.59-0.92)	0.007
Model II		
Fitting model using a two-piecewise linear model		
Inflection point(ALB)		
$\leq 28$ g/L	0.44(0.26-0.73)	0.001
$> 28$ g/L	1.16(0.82-1.65)	0.401
P for log likelihood ratio test		0.002

也更长。Li等<sup>[10]</sup>在158例AP患者中发现,入院24 h内ALB水平与持续性器官衰竭独立相关,并将ALB $\leq$ 33.3 g/L作为预测持续性器官衰竭的最佳切点。近期,Amri等<sup>[7]</sup>研究也指出,入院24 h内低ALB( $\leq$ 30 g/L)与AP患者的持续性全身炎症反应综合征、更高的严重程度评分和死亡风险显著相关。本研究关于入ICU首日低ALB水平与AP患者院内死亡风险增加的发现,与上述既往研究结论在总体趋势上保持一致,证实了ALB作为AP患者早期、重要预后评估指标的价值,并为临床关注特定阈值提供了新的视角。

然而,以往对ALB与预后关系的认知多基于线性假设或经验性阈值,可能无法全面揭示其与院内死亡的复杂关系。本研究的特点在于,通过GAM及两段线性回归模型,揭示了此前未被充分探讨的非线性关系,并确定28 g/L为临床拐点。该拐点值与其他研究结果存在差异,可能归因于本研究人群的特异性(ICU危重患者)、ALB测定时间点的精确限定(入科首日)以及统计策略的差异。正如Ni等<sup>[11]</sup>研究所提示,严重AP患者早期ALB水平与预后关系更为显著。因此,本研究为危重患者群体提供了早期更精细的非线性风险评估依据。

ALB作为血浆主要蛋白,在维持胶体渗透压、物质转运、抗氧化及抗炎中起关键作用<sup>[12-13]</sup>。AP等严重应激下,低ALB血症的形成机制可能如下<sup>[14-16]</sup>:全身炎症反应通过细胞因子抑制肝脏合成;应激状态下分解代谢增强;大量液体复苏造成稀释效应;而毛细血管渗漏则导致ALB大量外渗。反之,低ALB状态亦可通过多种机制加剧AP的病理进程<sup>[17-20]</sup>:首先,ALB水平的下降引发胶体渗透压降低,进而加剧毛细血管通透性增高、组织水肿以及微循环功能障碍。其次,ALB作为一种重要的抗氧化剂,其浓度下降将削弱机体的抗氧化防御能力。再者,低ALB血症可改变药物在体内的分布模式,从而影响治疗效果;最后,ALB水平降低削弱了其与脂肪酸的结合能力,导致循环中游离脂肪酸浓度异常升高,对胰腺及其邻近组织造成直接细胞毒性作用<sup>[21]</sup>。这些因素共同作用,易诱发或加重多器官功能衰竭,从而增加死亡风险。

本研究结果具有一定的临床指导意义。首先,入ICU首日的ALB水平可作为AP患者早期、简便的风险分层工具,特别是ALB低于28 g/L的患者应被视为院内死亡的高风险人群,提示临床需对其进行更密切的监护。其次,对于ALB显著降低的患者,

早期优化营养支持,或审慎评估外源性ALB补充的价值可能对改善预后有益,本研究的拐点效应提示干预在ALB极低患者中获益可能更大<sup>[22]</sup>。此外,ALB水平及其拐点值有望被整合入现有的AP严重程度评分系统,以期提高预测准确性。

本研究的优势在于利用了大型ICU数据库,样本量较大,并通过多因素分析及非线性模型探讨了ALB与死亡风险的关联。但本研究亦存在以下局限性:作为回顾性研究,无法确定因果关系,且可能存在未测的混杂因素;数据的单源性可能影响结论在其他地区的普适性;研究仅关注入ICU首日单时间点,未能评估ALB动态变化的影响,也未对AP病因进行亚组分析。未来需要前瞻性多中心研究来验证28 g/L拐点的临床价值,并开展随机对照试验以评估早期干预对低ALB患者的实际临床结局影响。

综上所述,本研究证实ICU AP患者入ICU首日的血清ALB水平与院内死亡风险之间存在显著的非线性负相关关系,关键拐点为28 g/L。当ALB水平低于此阈值时,其增加与死亡风险的急剧下降紧密相关。这一发现不仅体现了入ICU首日ALB作为AP患者早期、重要风险分层指标的价值,同时也为潜在的营养支持或ALB干预策略提供了新的依据。

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黄东亚参与数据收集处理与文章撰写;侯超群、葛万里、彭云鹏参与数据收集;蒋奎荣、李强参与研究设计。

#### Author's Contributions:

HUANG Dongya participated in data collection, processing, and manuscript writing; HOU Chaoqun, GE Wanli, and PENG Yunpeng participated in data collection; JIANG Kuirong and LI Qiang participated in the research design.

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