

• 临床研究 •

## 脓毒症相关性心肌损伤患者临床转归分析及预测列线图构建

李加涌, 朱 轶, 罗春阳, 陈旭锋\*

南京医科大学第一附属医院急诊医学科, 江苏 南京 210029

**[摘要]** 目的: 探讨脓毒症相关性心肌损伤(sepsis-associated myocardial injury, SAMI)的流行病学现状及其对预后的影响, 并通过构建列线图以期早期识别SAMI高危群体。方法: 采用回顾性研究, 收集2023年7月—2024年12月于南京医科大学第一附属医院急诊医学科住院的脓毒症患者临床资料, 统计SAMI发病率, 绘制28 d Kaplan-Meier生存曲线比较SAMI对脓毒症预后影响, 通过最小绝对收缩和选择算子(least absolute shrinkage and selection operator, LASSO)回归以及Boruta算法分别对临床变量进行筛选, 并采用多因素Logistic回归分析构建SAMI早期预测模型。结果: 共纳入353例脓症患者, 其中195例(55.2%)患者在病程中发生SAMI。SAMI组患者28 d死亡风险显著高于无SAMI患者(HR=2.342,  $P < 0.001$ )。通过LASSO回归和Boruta算法行变量筛选并取交集, 最终纳入年龄、冠心病史、肌酐、尿素氮、D-二聚体和降钙素原共6个变量构建预测模型并绘制列线图, 预测模型具有较好的区分度, Bootstrap重复抽样1 000次的受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线下面积为0.770(95%CI: 0.767~0.773,  $P < 0.001$ ), 校准曲线拟合良好, 决策曲线分析示在阈值概率0~0.95区间内, 预测模型有较好的净收益。结论: SAMI是脓症患者常见并发症, 并导致不良预后, 基于临床变量构建的列线图具有较好的临床应用前景。

**[关键词]** 脓毒症相关性心肌损伤; LASSO回归; Boruta算法; 列线图**[中图分类号]** R631**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2026)03-418-08**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN251304

### Analysis of clinical outcomes and construction of predictive nomogram in patients with sepsis-associated myocardial injury

LI Jiayong, ZHU Yi, LUO Chunyang, CHEN Xufeng\*

*Department of Emergency Medicine, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China*

**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To explore the epidemiological status of sepsis-associated myocardial injury (SAMI) and its impact on prognosis, and to construct a nomogram for early identification of high-risk groups of SAMI. **Methods:** A retrospective study was conducted to collect clinical data of sepsis patients hospitalized in the Department of Emergency Medicine, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from July 2023 to December 2024. The incidence of SAMI was analyzed, and 28-day Kaplan-Meier survival curves were drawn to compare the impact of SAMI on the prognosis of sepsis. Clinical variables were screened by least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) regression and Boruta algorithm, respectively. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to construct the early prediction model of SAMI. **Results:** A total of 353 patients with sepsis were included, of whom 195 (55.2%) developed SAMI during the course of the disease. The 28-day mortality risk was significantly higher in patients with SAMI than in patients without SAMI (HR=2.342,  $P < 0.001$ ). By using LASSO regression and Boruta algorithm, variables were screened and intersections were taken. Finally, 6 variables including age, history of coronary heart disease, creatinine, urea nitrogen, D-dimer and procalcitonin were constructed and nomogram was drawn. The area under receiver operating characteristic curve of the internal validation using the bootstrap method (resampling=1 000) was 0.770 (95%CI: 0.767~0.773,  $P < 0.001$ ). The calibration curve fitted well, and the decision curve analysis showed that the prediction model had a good net benefit in the range of threshold probability 0~0.95. **Conclusion:** SAMI is a common complication of sepsis and leads to poor prognosis. Nomogram based on clinical variables has

**[基金项目]** 江苏省科教能力提升工程(ZDXK202213)

\*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: cxfyx@njmu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0000-0003-3697-6446)

a good clinical application prospect.

[Key words] sepsis-associated myocardial injury; least absolute shrinkage and selection operator; Boruta; nomogram

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(03): 418-424, 443]

随着人口老龄化、抗生素耐药性增加以及侵入性医疗操作的广泛应用,脓毒症的发病率逐年上升,已成为全球公共卫生领域的重大挑战。根据2021年世界卫生组织发布的全球疾病负担研究,全球每年新发脓毒症病例超过4 800万例,其中约1 100万患者因此死亡,占全球总死亡人数的20%以上<sup>[1]</sup>。脓毒症引发的器官功能障碍是导致死亡的重要病因,其中,心脏作为高耗氧器官,常因全身炎症反应、微循环障碍和代谢紊乱而遭受损伤,称为脓毒症相关性心肌损伤(sepsis-associated myocardial injury, SAMI)。流行病学数据显示,40%~60%的脓症患者存在不同程度的心肌损伤,其中10%~15%进展为严重心功能障碍<sup>[2-4]</sup>。尽管近年来脓毒症的整体诊疗水平有所提升,但SAMI病理机制解析、对预后转归的影响及早期识别仍是临床实践中的难点。本研究从脓毒症的流行病学特征出发,探讨SAMI的流行病学现状及其对预后的影响,并构建列线图以早期识别SAMI高危群体。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

回顾性收集2023年7月—2024年12月于南京医科大学第一附属医院急诊医学科住院治疗的脓症患者临床资料。脓毒症诊断标准遵照Sepsis-3诊断标准<sup>[5]</sup>。排除标准:①非本院首诊;②近6个月内发生过急性冠脉综合征或不能排除合并急性冠脉综合征;③慢性心功能不全;④住院时长短于24 h;⑤住院期间未行心肌标志物检测;⑥年龄<18岁;⑦资料缺失严重。根据病程中是否发生SAMI将患者分为SAMI组和无SAMI组,SAMI诊断参照既往研究制定<sup>[6]</sup>:血清肌钙蛋白T(cardialtroponin T, cTnT)>30 μg/mL。本研究通过南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审核(伦理号:2023-SR-108),患者均知情同意。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 数据收集

回顾性收集患者一般资料(年龄、性别、体重指数)、既往病史、感染相关资料(感染部位、病原微生物等)、入院实验室检查和生命支持治疗资料等。

#### 1.2.2 评价指标

主要评价指标为入院28 d死亡率,次要评价指标包括住院期间最差序贯器官衰竭(sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)评分、机械通气(mechanical ventilation, MV)比例、血管活性药物使用比例、连续肾脏替代治疗(continuous renal replacement therapy, CRRT)使用比例等。

#### 1.3 统计学方法

所有统计均在R 4.0软件中进行。采用Shapiro-Wilk检验计量资料的正态性,符合正态分布的资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用成组 $t$ 检验,偏态资料以中位数(四分位数)[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]表示,组间比较采用Wilcoxon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。绘制SAMI组和无SAMI组28 d Kaplan-Meier生存曲线,采用Cox回归计算风险比(hazard ratio, HR)。SAMI预测列线图构建方法:使用最小绝对收缩和选择算子(least absolute shrinkage and selection operator, LASSO)回归以及Boruta算法分别对临床变量进行筛选,并取交集确定最终纳入建模的变量,采用多因素Logistic回归分析构建预测模型,并绘制列线图。绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线并计算曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC),采用Bootstrap抽样1 000次进行验证以评价模型区分度,绘制校准曲线评价模型校准度,采用决策曲线分析(decision curve analysis, DCA)评价预测模型临床使用收益。对缺失少于20%数据采用中位数补充缺失值。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2023年7月—2024年12月共462例脓症患者于南京医科大学第一附属医院急诊医学科住院治疗,排除外院首诊患者48例、近6个月内发生过急性冠脉综合征或不能排除合并急性冠脉综合征19例、慢性心功能不全患者13例、住院时长短于24 h患者9例、年龄<18岁3例、资料缺失严重17例,最终

共 353 例脓毒症患者纳入研究。队列平均年龄 (65±15) 岁, 男性 226 例, 最常见的感染部位为消化道 114 例 (32.3%), 其次为呼吸道 92 例 (26.1%)。大肠埃希菌 (n=115, 32.6%) 是最常见的病原微生物。

2.1 SAMI 组和无 SAMI 组患者临床特征比较

共 195 例 (55.2%) 脓毒症患者在病程中发生

SAMI, SAMI 组和无 SAMI 组患者在年龄、入院体温、冠心病史、入院白细胞计数、中性粒细胞计数、血小板计数、血红蛋白、肌酐、尿素氮、白蛋白、血钠、血钾、血氯、凝血酶原时间、国际标准化比值、活化部分凝血活酶时间、D-二聚体和降钙素原方面差异均有统计学意义 (P < 0.05, 表 1)。

表 1 SAMI 组与无 SAMI 组基线资料  
Table 1 Baseline data of SAMI and non-SAMI groups

Characteristic	Non-SAMI group (n=158)	SAMI group (n=195)	P
Male [n(%)]	106 (67.1)	120 (61.5)	0.333
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	62 ± 14	67 ± 15	0.004
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	23.0 ± 4.7	22.9 ± 3.7	0.809
Primary lesion [n(%)]			0.053
Urinary system	24 (15.2)	48 (24.6)	
Digestive system	59 (37.3)	55 (28.2)	
Respiratory system	36 (22.8)	56 (28.7)	
Soft tissue	18 (11.4)	11 (5.6)	
Unspecified	13 (8.2)	14 (7.2)	
Others	8 (5.1)	11 (5.6)	
Pathogenic bacteria [n(%)]			0.088
Gram-negative bacilli	121 (76.6)	125 (64.1)	
Gram-positive cocci	10 (6.3)	18 (9.2)	
Unspecified	11 (7.0)	23 (11.8)	
Others	16 (10.1)	29 (14.9)	
Vital signs on admission			
Temperature (°C, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	38.4 ± 1.4	38.0 ± 1.5	0.012
Heart rate (beats/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	93 ± 21	95 ± 22	0.687
Respiratory rate (breaths/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	19 ± 5	20 ± 6	0.141
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	118 ± 26	119 ± 27	0.919
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	70 ± 15	68 ± 15	0.106
Mean blood pressure (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	86 ± 17	85 ± 18	0.405
Comorbidities [n(%)]			
Hypertension	64 (40.5)	99 (50.8)	0.069
Diabetes mellitus	56 (35.4)	71 (36.4)	0.939
Coronary heart disease	11 (7.0)	34 (17.4)	0.006
Stroke	21 (13.3)	33 (16.9)	0.427
Malignant tumor	28 (17.7)	35 (17.9)	1.000
Autoimmune disease	22 (13.9)	22 (11.3)	0.558
Laboratory results on admission			
White blood cell count (×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	11.02 (7.35, 16.17)	13.19 (7.58, 20.05)	0.043
Neutrophil count (×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	9.89 (6.13, 14.73)	11.45 (6.35, 18.45)	0.039
Lymphocyte count (×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.56 (0.30, 0.97)	0.59 (0.38, 0.85)	0.787
Monocyte count (×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.50 (0.18, 0.83)	0.47 (0.23, 0.81)	0.765
Platelet count (×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	126 (74, 174)	106 (54, 161)	0.022
Hemoglobin (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	115 ± 33	106 ± 28	0.003
High-sensitivity C-reactive protein [mg/L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	90.00 (64.52, 90.00)	90.00 (68.78, 90.00)	0.994
Alanine aminotransferase [U/L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	45.3 (25.1, 95.9)	37.4 (23.1, 78.0)	0.232

(续表1)

Characteristic	Non-SAMI group(n=158)	SAMI group(n=195)	P
Aspartate aminotransferase[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	50.0(28.8, 117.8)	47.8(30.0, 132.9)	0.652
Creatinine[ $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	82.3(60.7, 125.2)	126.2(78.4, 233.8)	<0.001
Urea nitrogen[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	8.69(5.74, 12.32)	13.39(8.63, 20.04)	<0.001
Blood glucose(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	9.0 $\pm$ 4.8	9.3 $\pm$ 4.9	0.629
Albumin(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	30.9 $\pm$ 5.8	29.5 $\pm$ 5.0	0.017
Serum sodium(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	137.2 $\pm$ 6.8	139.2 $\pm$ 7.7	0.013
Serum potassium(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	3.77 $\pm$ 0.61	3.97 $\pm$ 0.84	0.013
Serum chloride(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	102.1 $\pm$ 7.2	103.4 $\pm$ 7.5	0.091
Serum calcium(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	2.06 $\pm$ 0.22	2.03 $\pm$ 0.21	0.168
PT[s, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	14.1(13.0, 15.6)	14.8(13.3, 17.3)	0.013
INR[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	1.23(1.13, 1.34)	1.30(1.16, 1.53)	0.006
APTT[s, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	30.6(28.1, 34.8)	33.1(28.9, 39.1)	0.003
Fibrinogen(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	4.93 $\pm$ 1.93	4.57 $\pm$ 2.00	0.092
D-dimer[mg/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	3.68(1.45, 7.47)	6.89(3.04, 11.22)	<0.001
Procalcitonin[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	5.46(0.94, 24.13)	18.50(1.67, 68.34)	<0.001
Total bilirubin[ $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	23.8(11.8, 50.4)	18.2(10.7, 36.3)	0.107

BMI: body mass index; PT: prothrombin time; INR: international normalized ratio; APTT: activated partial thromboplastin time.

## 2.2 SAMI组和无SAMI组患者临床转归比较

Kaplan-Meier生存曲线示SAMI患者28d死亡风险显著高于无SAMI患者(HR=2.342,  $P < 0.001$ , 图1)。此外SAMI组在血管活性药物使用率、CRRT使用率、病程中SOFA评分最差值等方面均高于无SAMI组(表2)。

## 2.3 SAMI预测列线图的构建及评价

分别采用LASSO回归和Boruta算法筛选潜在可早期识别SAMI患者的临床变量,并取交集,最终纳入年龄、冠心病史、肌酐、尿素氮、D-二聚体和降钙素原共6个变量(图2)。

采用多因素Logistic回归建立预测模型(表3),并依据结果绘制列线图(图3),Bootstrap抽样后平均ROC曲线下面积为0.770(95%CI: 0.767~0.773,  $P < 0.001$ ),校准曲线拟合良好,DCA曲线示在阈值概率0~0.95区间内,预测模型有较好的净收益(图4)。

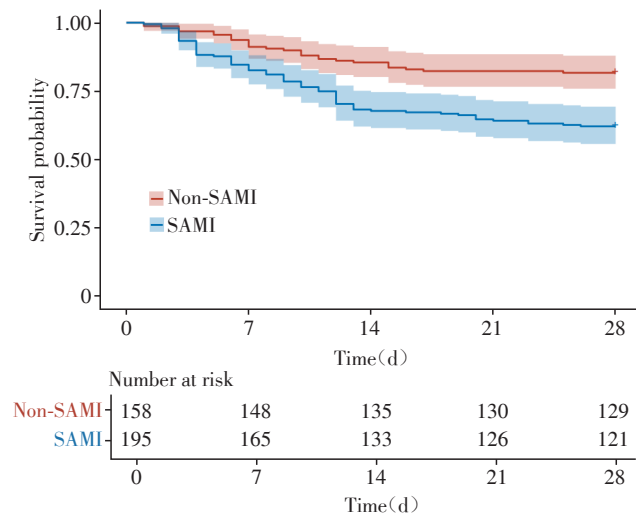


图1 SAMI组与无SAMI组入院后28d Kaplan-Meier生存曲线

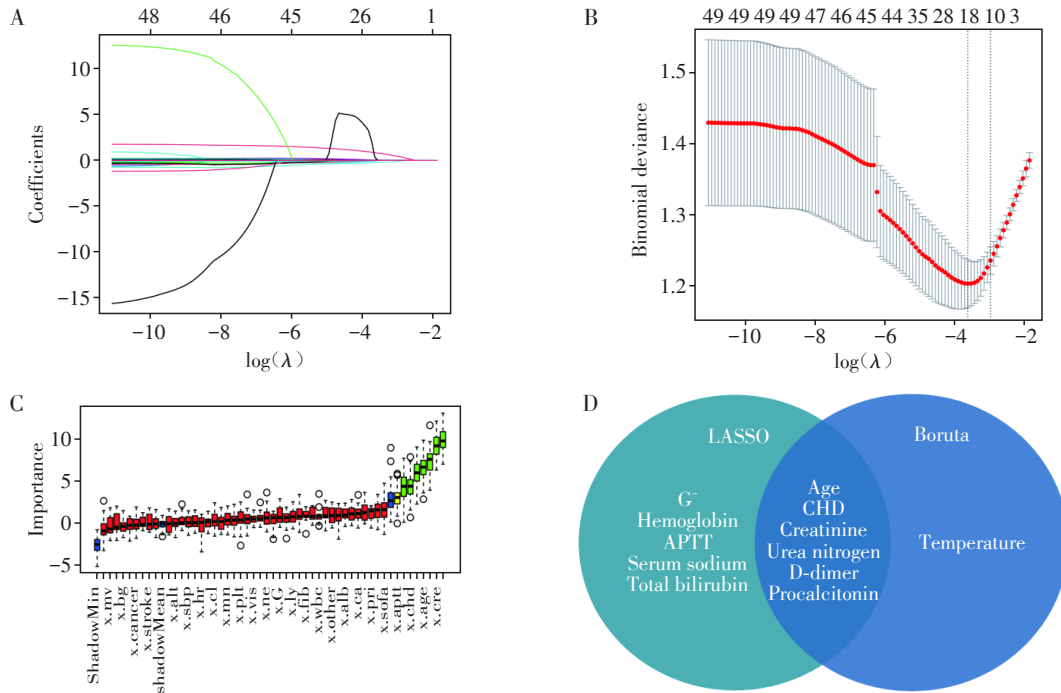
Figure 1 28-day Kaplan-Meier survival curves of SAMI and non-SAMI groups

表2 SAMI组与无SAMI组生命支持情况及临床病情评估比较

Table 2 Comparison of life support status and clinical condition assessment between SAMI and non-SAMI groups

Indicator	Non-SAMI group(n=158)	SAMI group(n=195)	P
Vasoactive drug[n(%)]	47(29.7)	83(42.6)	0.018
MV[n(%)]	56(35.4)	88(45.1)	0.083
CRRT[n(%)]	21(13.3)	55(28.2)	0.001
Worst SOFA score[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	5(3, 8)	8(4, 11)	<0.001

MV: mechanical ventilation; CRRT: continuous renal replacement treatment; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment.



A: The coefficient path diagram of LASSO regression. B: The cross-validation curve for LASSO regression analysis. C: The box plot resulting from the Boruta algorithm. D: The Venn diagram used as a filter variable comparison between LASSO regression analysis and the Boruta algorithm.

图2 预测模型筛选变量路径图

Figure 2 Path diagram of filter variables for the prediction model

表3 脓毒症患者发生SAMI的多因素Logistic回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression of developing SAMI in sepsis patients

Variate	OR	95%CI	P
Age(per 1-year increase)	1.017	1.000-1.035	0.049
Coronary heart disease(Yes)	3.158	1.464-7.227	0.005
Admission creatinine(per 1 μmol/L increase)	1.003	1.000-1.006	0.089
Admission urea nitrogen(per 1 mmol/L increase)	1.065	1.021-1.114	0.005
D-dimer(per 1 mg/L increase)	1.043	1.013-1.078	0.007
Procalcitonin(per 1 ng/mL increase)	1.008	1.000-1.015	0.043

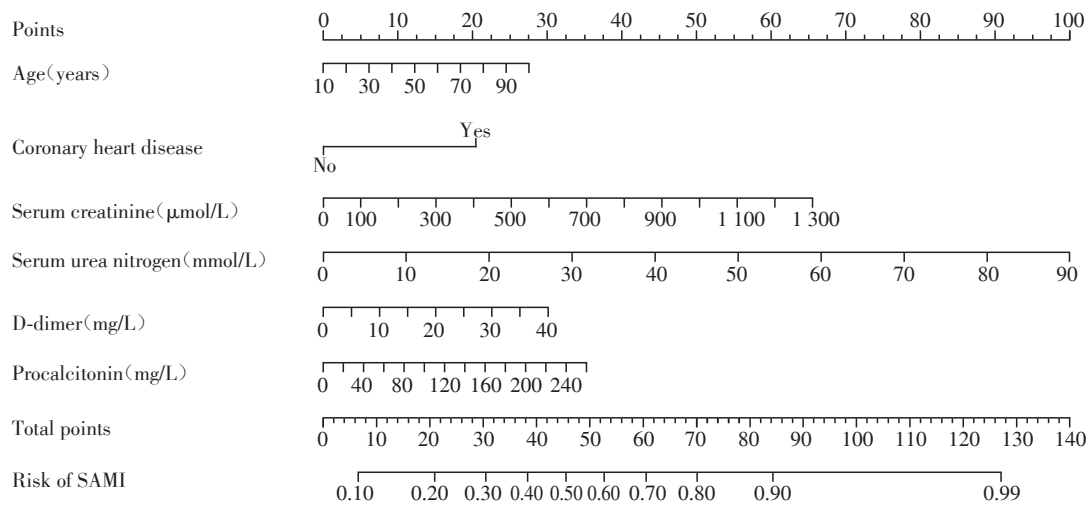
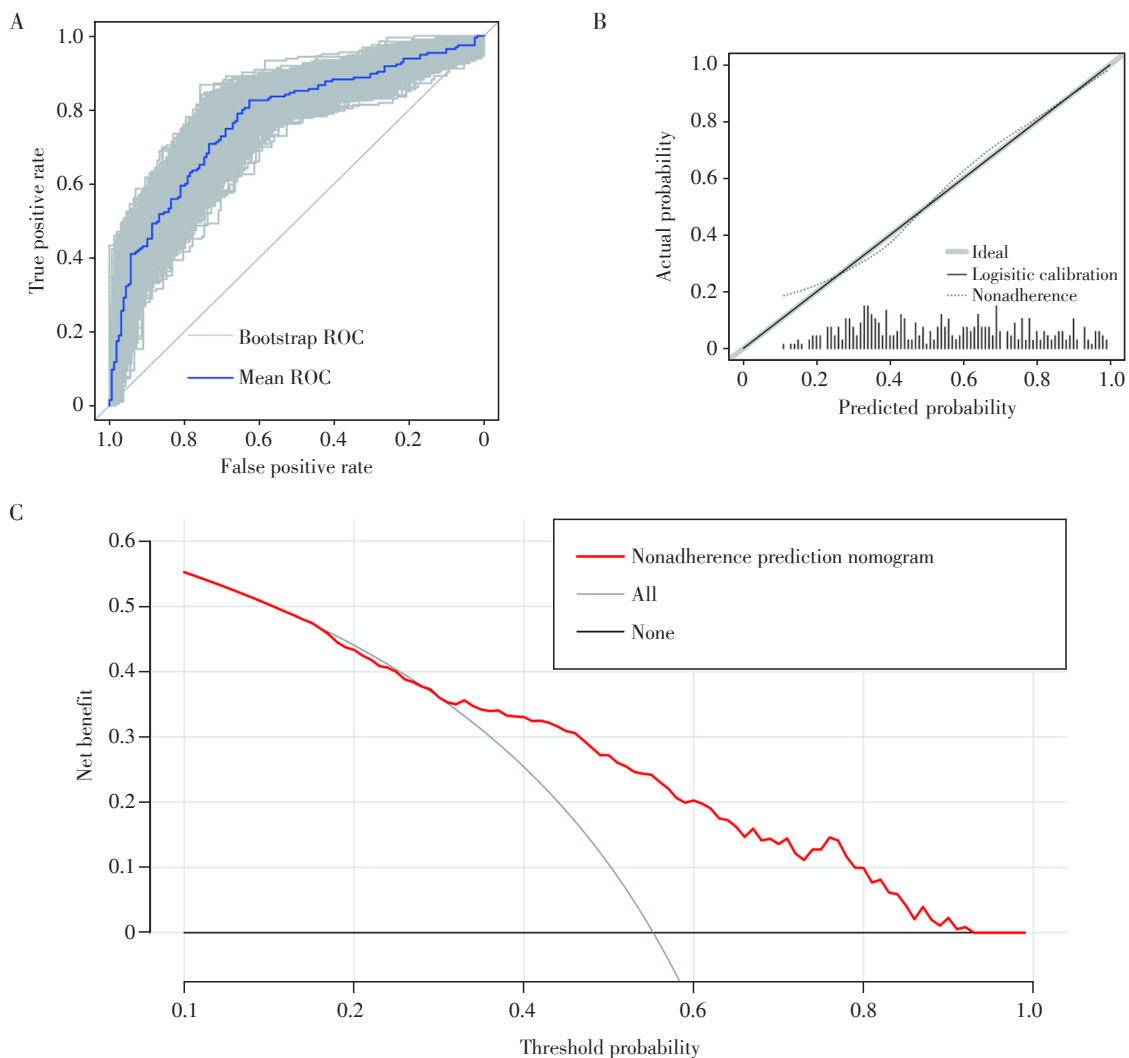


图3 SAMI预测列线图

Figure 3 The establishment of nomogram for predicting SAMI



A: The ROC curve of the internal validation using the Bootstrap method (resampling=1 000). B: The calibration curve of the predictive model. C: The decision curve analysis of the nomogram.

图4 列线图的评价

Figure 4 The evaluation of nomogram

### 3 讨论

通过分析353例脓毒症患者临床资料,本研究有以下主要发现:①SAMI是脓症患者常见并发症,发病率较高;②SAMI导致脓症患者预后不良;③基于LASSO回归和Boruta算法筛选的变量所构建的预测模型展示出一定的临床预测价值。

本研究中,SAMI的发病率为55%,与既往报道的发病率相似<sup>[2-4]</sup>。从病理生理学角度,SAMI的高发病率与脓毒症引发的“双重打击”机制相关:一方面,全身炎症反应(如肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ 、白介素-6等促炎细胞因子释放)直接抑制心肌收缩力;另一方面,微循环障碍导致心肌细胞缺氧及线粒体功能障碍,进一步加剧能量代谢紊乱<sup>[7-9]</sup>。

合并SAMI的脓症患者28 d死亡风险是无心肌损伤者患者的3.987倍,且SAMI患者对血管活性药物、CRRT需求更高,表明该类患者往往合并多脏器功能不全。从机制层面,SAMI对预后的影响可通过以下途径解释:①血流动力学崩溃,SAMI导致的心输出量下降,加剧组织低灌注,形成“心肌损伤-循环衰竭-多器官缺血”的恶性循环<sup>[10]</sup>。在慕婉晴等<sup>[6]</sup>的研究中,SAMI患者多出现左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)下降,而LVEF下降可导致心输出量下降,若患者合并血管张力不足,则会加剧循环缺血和脏器灌注不足。②炎症-凝血交互作用,心肌损伤释放的损伤相关分子模式(damage associated molecular pattern, DAMP)进一步激活全身炎症反应和凝血级联(可表现为D-二聚

体升高),促进弥散性血管内凝血和微血栓形成。  
③代谢储备耗竭,心肌细胞线粒体功能障碍使机体无法应对脓毒症的高代谢需求,加速多器官衰竭进程<sup>[9]</sup>。值得注意的是,本研究中Kaplan-Meier曲线显示,SAMI组患者的死亡风险在发病后第7~14天达到峰值,提示早期干预(如血流动力学优化、免疫调节治疗)可能对改善预后至关重要。

本研究通过LASSO回归与Boruta算法双重筛选,最终确定年龄、冠心病史、肌酐、尿素氮、D-二聚体及降钙素原6个变量构建预测模型,其AUC为0.770(95%CI: 0.767~0.773),显示出较好的判别效能。其中,高龄和合并冠心病史提示患者疾病负担较重,这类患者常伴随心血管储备功能下降及血管内皮功能障碍,而冠心病患者的冠状动脉粥样硬化病变可能加重脓毒症相关心肌缺血<sup>[12]</sup>。降钙素原作为全身细菌感染严重程度的标志物,其升高提示病原体负荷高、炎症反应剧烈,与心肌抑制因子(如心肌抑制素)释放密切相关<sup>[13-14]</sup>。肾功能指标包括肌酐、尿素氮的异常,常提示患者合并肾功能不全,导致液体过负荷、尿毒症毒素蓄积及电解质紊乱,从而间接损害心功能<sup>[15]</sup>。D-二聚体升高提示纤溶亢进与微血栓形成,其异常可侧面反映凝血-炎症交互作用对心肌微循环的破坏<sup>[11]</sup>。

本研究尚存在一定不足。①回顾性设计的固有偏倚:数据来源于单中心,且部分患者因资料缺失被排除,可能影响模型泛化性;②只采用了Bootstrap行内部验证,仍需外部队列进一步检验模型的临床应用价值;③未纳入一些新型生物标志物:如可溶性ST2、生长分化因子15等;④SAMI和心肌病诊断标准尚不统一,由于回顾性研究的特征,部分心脏评估指标如心脏超声、脑钠肽前体缺失。研究团队计划牵头多中心研究,前瞻性全面收集心脏相关指标,并验证模型的预测效果。

#### 利益冲突声明:

全体作者声明没有利益冲突。

#### Conflict of Interests:

All the authors declared no conflict of interests.

#### 作者贡献声明:

李加涌负责课题设计、论文撰写;朱轶负责收集数据和统计分析;罗春阳负责图表制作和数据收集;陈旭锋负责课题设计、论文审阅。

#### Author's Contributions:

LI Jiayong was responsible for research design and draft writing; ZHU Yi was responsible for data collection and analysis; LUO Chunyang was responsible for plotting and collecting

clinical data; CHEN Xufeng was responsible for research design and draft reviewing.

#### [参考文献]

- [1] GBD 2021 Diseases and Injuries Collaborators. Global incidence, prevalence, years lived with disability (YLDs), disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs), and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 371 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories and 811 subnational locations, 1990–2021: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021 [J]. *Lancet*, 2024, 403 (10440): 2133–2161
- [2] ANTONUCCI E, FIACCADORI E, DONADELLO K, et al. Myocardial depression in sepsis: from pathogenesis to clinical manifestations and treatment [J]. *J Crit Care*, 2014, 29(4): 500–511
- [3] TORGERSEN C, MOSER P, LUCKNER G, et al. Macroscopic postmortem findings in 235 surgical intensive care patients with sepsis [J]. *Anesth Analg*, 2009, 108(6): 1841–1847
- [4] FRENCKEN J F, DONKER D W, SPITONI C, et al. Myocardial injury in patients with sepsis and its association with long-term outcome [J]. *Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes*, 2018, 11(2): e004040
- [5] SINGER M, DEUTSCHMAN C S, SEYMOUR C W, et al. The third international consensus definitions for sepsis and septic shock (sepsis-3) [J]. *JAMA*, 2016, 315(8): 801
- [6] 慕婉晴, 韩奕, 顾国嵘, 等. 脓毒症患者的预后危险因素及脓毒症相关性心肌损伤患者的临床特征研究[J]. *中华危重病急救医学*, 2021, 33(7): 809–814  
MU W Q, HAN Y, GU G R, Prognostic risk factors of patients with sepsis and the clinical characteristics of patients with septic myocardial injury [J]. *Chinese Critical Care Medicine*, 2021, 33(7): 809–814
- [7] RUSSELL J A, BOYD J, NAKADA T, et al. Molecular mechanisms of sepsis [J]. *Contrib Microbiol*, 2011, 17: 48–85
- [8] 高源, 孙佳, 郑苗, 等. 三维斑点追踪技术评价心肌梗死患者心肌微循环特征及对左心室重塑的预测价值[J]. *南京医科大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2024, 44(4): 483–490  
GAO Y, SUN J, ZHENG M, et al. Evaluation of myocardial microcirculation characteristics and predictive value of left ventricular remodeling in patients with myocardial infarction using three-dimensional speckle tracking imaging [J]. *Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Science Edition)*, 2024, 44(4): 483–490

(下转第443页)

- [28] MATZ J, LANTING B A, HOWARD J L. Understanding the patellofemoral joint in total knee arthroplasty[J]. *Can J Surg*, 2019, 62(1): 57-65
- [29] WHEATLEY M G A, RAINBOW M J, CLOUTHIER A L. Patellofemoral mechanics: a review of pathomechanics and research approaches [J]. *Curr Rev Musculoskelet Med*, 2020, 13(3): 326-337
- [30] ANGLIN C, HO K C, BRIARD J L, et al. *In vivo* patellar kinematics during total knee arthroplasty[J]. *Comput Aided Surg*, 2008, 13(6): 377-391
- [31] VAN HAVER A, DE ROO K, DE BEULE M, et al. The effect of trochlear dysplasia on patellofemoral biomechanics: a cadaveric study with simulated trochlear deformities [J]. *Am J Sports Med*, 2015, 43(6): 1354-1361
- [32] FITZPATRICK C K, STEENSEN R N, TUMULURI A, et al. Computational analysis of factors contributing to patellar dislocation[J]. *J Orthop Res*, 2016, 34(3): 444-453
- [33] FLÖREN M, DAVIS J, PETERSON M G, et al. A mini-midvastus capsular approach with patellar displacement decreases the prevalence of Patella Baja[J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2007, 22(6 Suppl 2): 51-57
- [34] LAUBACH M, HELLMANN J T R, DIRRICHS T, et al. Anterior knee pain after total knee arthroplasty: a multi-factorial analysis [J]. *J Orthop Surg*, 2020, 28(2): 2309499020918947
- [35] LUM Z C, SAIZ A M, PEREIRA G C, et al. Patella baja in total knee arthroplasty [J]. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*, 2020, 28(8): 316-323
- [36] 李昌钊, 陈加荣, 李凭跃. 全膝关节置换术后膝前痛与髌股关节的关系及髌股关节异常的影响因素[J]. *中华骨科杂志*, 2019, 39(23): 1470-1477
- LI C Z, CHEN J R, LI P Y. Literature review of the relationship and relative factors between anterior knee pain and patellofemoral joint after total knee arthroplasty [J]. *Chinese Journal of Orthopaedics*, 2019, 39(23): 1470-1477
- [37] BRACEY D N, BROWN M L, BEARD H R, et al. Effects of patellofemoral overstuffing on knee flexion and patellar kinematics following total knee arthroplasty: a cadaveric study[J]. *Int Orthop*, 2015, 39(9): 1715-1722
- [38] KIM C W, LEE C R, HUH T Y. The effect of patellar facet angle on patellofemoral alignment and arthritis progression in posterior-stabilized total knee arthroplasty without patellar resurfacing [J]. *Knee Surg Relat Res*, 2020, 32(1): 29
- [39] SENIORIS A, SAFFARINI M, RAHALI S, et al. Does patellofemoral congruence following total knee arthroplasty correlate with pain or function? Intraoperative arthroscopic assessment of 30 cases [J]. *Ann Transl Med*, 2016, 4(15): 279
- [40] PANNI A S, CERCIELLO S, MAFFULLI N, et al. Patellar shape can be a predisposing factor in patellar instability [J]. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc*, 2011, 19(4): 663-670
- (收稿: 2025-12-26; 修回: 2026-01-28; 录用: 2026-01-30)  
(本文编辑: 唐震)

(上接第424页)

- Sciences), 2024, 44(4): 483-490
- [9] MCCALL C E, ZHU X W, ZABALAWI M, et al. Sepsis, pyruvate, and mitochondria energy supply chain shortage [J]. *J Leukoc Biol*, 2022, 112(6): 1509-1514
- [10] SATO R, HASEGAWA D, GUO S, et al. Sepsis-induced cardiogenic shock: controversies and evidence gaps in diagnosis and management [J]. *J Intensive Care*, 2025, 13(1): 1
- [11] WILLIAMS B, ZOU L, PITTET J F, et al. Sepsis-induced coagulopathy: a comprehensive narrative review of pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and management strategies [J]. *Anesth Analg*, 2024, 138(4): 696-711
- [12] MANETA E, AIVALIOTI E, TUAL-CHALOT S, et al. Endothelial dysfunction and immunothrombosis in sepsis [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2023, 14: 1144229
- [13] VELISSARIS D, ZAREIFOPOULOS N, LAGADINO M, et al. Procalcitonin and sepsis in the Emergency Department: an update [J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2021, 25(1): 466-479
- [14] HUANG Y H, CHEN C J, SHAO S C, et al. Comparison of the diagnostic accuracies of monocyte distribution width, procalcitonin, and C-reactive protein for sepsis: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Crit Care Med*, 2023, 51(5): e106-e114
- [15] POSTON J T, KOYNER J L. Sepsis associated acute kidney injury [J]. *BMJ*, 2019, 364: k4891
- (收稿: 2025-12-01; 修回: 2026-01-19; 录用: 2026-01-22)  
(本文编辑: 蒋莉)