

DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1008.2008.01421

## 肝移植术后早期死亡的危险因素分析

石学银<sup>1\*</sup>, 马丽<sup>2</sup>, 徐海涛<sup>1</sup>, 何星颖<sup>1</sup>, 邹最<sup>1</sup>, 袁红斌<sup>1</sup>, 傅宏<sup>3</sup>, 傅志仁<sup>3</sup>

1. 第二军医大学长征医院麻醉科, 上海 200003

2. 北京军区总医院麻醉科, 北京 100700

3. 第二军医大学长征医院器官移植科, 上海 200003

**[摘要]** **目的:**从肝移植患者术前、术中和术后早期的各项指标中筛选肝移植术后早期(术后至出院)死亡的高危因素,为提高肝移植术后生存率奠定基础。**方法:**回顾性分析长征医院2001年5月至2005年9月间307例肝移植患者围手术期临床资料,单因素分析术后早期死亡的可能危险因素,对有价值的指标进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析,筛选确切的高危因素。**结果:**4例患者因资料不全剔除,303例参与此次回顾性分析。单因素分析结果提示性别、Child 分级、肝性脑病、肝肾综合征、早期拔管时间、白细胞计数、术前血红蛋白(Hb)、血尿素氮、血肌酐、凝血酶原时间、血钠、血钾、腹水量、手术时间、术中尿量、大量输血、术中输碳酸氢钠量、吸空气时动脉氧分压(PaO<sub>2</sub>)、胆红素、术前终末期肝病模型(MELD)评分等20项因子是术后早期死亡危险因素。多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示,女性、低血钠、手术时间长、大量输血(>7 500 ml)、术前高 MELD 分值等5项因子是肝移植术后早期死亡的独立危险因素。**结论:**女性、低血钠、手术时间长、大量输血者、术前高 MELD 评分的患者肝移植术后早期病死率较高,临床应根据患者具体情况采取针对性的措施。

**[关键词]** 肝移植;早期病死率;危险因素

**[中图分类号]** R 657.3

**[文献标志码]** A

**[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2008)12-1421-05

### Risk factors for early mortality after liver transplantation: a retrospective analysis

SHI Xue-yin<sup>1\*</sup>, MA Li<sup>2</sup>, XU Hai-tao<sup>1</sup>, HE Xing-ying<sup>1</sup>, ZOU Zui<sup>1</sup>, YUANG Hong-bin<sup>1</sup>, FU Hong<sup>3</sup>, FU Zhi-ren<sup>3</sup>

1. Department of Anesthesiology, Changzheng Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200003, China

2. Department of Anesthesiology, General Hospital, PLA Beijing Military Area Command, Beijing 100700

3. Department of Organ Transplantation, Changzheng Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200003

**[ABSTRACT]** **Objective:** To screen for the perioperative risk factors contributing to early mortality in liver transplant recipients, so as to lay a foundation for improving the survival rate after transplantation. **Methods:** The clinical data of 307 patients, who received liver transplantation (LT) between May 2001 and Sep. 2005 in Changzheng Hospital, were retrospectively investigated. Risk factors that might contribute to early postoperative mortality (early mortality was defined as death before the first permission of discharge from hospital) were subjected to univariate analyses. Factors of significance were analyzed by means of Logistic regression to screen for high risk factors. **Results:** The clinical data of 4 patients were excluded due to incompleteness and the remaining 303 patients were included in the present study. Results of univariate analyses showed that 20 factors were related to early mortality after LT, including the gender, Child-pugh classification, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatorenal syndrome, time of extubation, leukocyte count, preoperative hemoglobin concentration, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, prothrombin time (PT), serum sodium and potassium level, volume of ascites, duration of operation, urine volume during operation, massive blood transfusion, volume of sodium bicarbonate during operation, PaO<sub>2</sub> when breathing air, bilirubin, and model for end-stage liver disease (MELD) score. Results of multifactor Logistic regression analysis showed that 5 factors were independent risk factors of early mortality after LT, including female gender, low serum sodium level, long operative time, large volume of blood transfusion (>7 500 ml), and high MELD score. **Conclusion:** It is indicated that female gender, low serum sodium level, long operative time, large volume of blood transfusion and high MELD score are risk factors for early mortality after LT.

**[KEY WORDS]** liver transplantation; early mortality; risk factor

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2008, 29(12):1421-1425]

**[收稿日期]** 2008-04-15

**[接受日期]** 2008-06-17

**[基金项目]** 上海市卫生局科研基金(2006076). Supported by Research Fund of Health Department of Shanghai Municipal Government(2006076).

**[作者简介]** 石学银, 教授、主任医师, 博士生导师.

\* 通讯作者 (Corresponding author). Tel: 021-63610109-73611, E-mail: shixueyin1128@yahoo.com.cn

对于罹患急、慢性肝功能疾病缺乏其他有效治疗手段的患者而言,肝移植无疑是最佳的治疗选择。经过30多年移植技术的发展,肝移植在治疗终末期肝病中的有效性已得到公认,但某些高危患者的移植术后病死率仍然很高<sup>[1-2]</sup>。为提高移植术后生存率,根据肝移植患者术前、术中和术后早期因素筛选术后早期死亡的高危人群具有重要意义<sup>[3-4]</sup>。本研究回顾性分析第二军医大学长征医院2001年5月至2005年9月间307例肝移植患者的围术期资料(术后的免疫抑制及抗感染治疗条件相同),筛选影响肝移植患者术后早期病死率的危险因素,为选择患者和围术期处理提供有效的依据。

### 1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料 对第二军医大学长征医院2001年5月至2005年9月间肝移植患者围手术期资料进行回顾性分析,共307例。其中女性49例(4例为二次移植),男性258例(10例为二次移植),均为尸体供肝移植。4例因资料不全(即失随访)剔除,共303例纳入本回顾性分析。根据术后早期生存情况分生存组(术后情况好转至首次无需住院治疗即出院)和死亡组(术后未好转,首次出院即死亡)。

1.2 肝移植病因及术式 患者原发病为乙型肝炎后肝硬化132例,酒精性肝硬化3例,自身免疫性肝硬化2例,肝豆状核变性7例,原发性胆汁性肝硬化5例,血吸虫性肝硬化1例,不明原因肝硬化1例,肝硬化合并肝癌126例,肝癌24例,急性肝衰竭1例,戊型亚急性重型肝炎1例。采用原位经典式肝移植237例,背驮式肝移植66例。5例腔静脉成

形,均未行静脉-静脉转流术。

1.3 统计学处理 应用SAS 6.12统计软件对术后早期死亡可能的危险因素先进行单因素分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 或四分位数表示,组间比较时对正态分布数据进行 $\chi^2$ 检验、 $t$ 检验,对非正态分布数据进行非参数检验,对有统计学意义的危险因素再进行多元Logistic回归分析。

### 2 结果

2.1 一般临床资料 术后早期死亡人数52例,存活251例,病死率达17.2%。52例死亡患者中2例死于术中,1例为门、腔静脉开放后心跳骤停,1例为关腹时出现肺动脉高压,考虑肺梗死可能。其余病例死亡中位时间13.5 d(QD 9~30 d),死亡原因:肺部感染ARDS 15例,MODS 20例,腹腔感染4例,移植肝失功能2例,颅内出血2例,心衰1例,心肌梗死1例,上消化道大出血1例,腹腔内出血性休克1例,心肺复苏术后综合征1例,肝癌多发转移1例,死因不明1例。术后死亡时间多为术后10~30 d,感染与MODS是死亡的两大主要原因。

2.2 死亡高危因子单因素分析结果 性别、Child分级、肝性脑病、肝肾综合征、早期拔管时间、白细胞计数、术前血红蛋白(Hb)、血尿素氮、血肌酐、凝血酶原时间、血钠、血钾、腹水量、手术时间、术中尿量、大量输血、术中输碳酸氢钠量、吸空气时动脉氧分压(PaO<sub>2</sub>)、胆红素、术前终末期肝病模型(MELD)评分等20项因子在术后早期死亡危险因素的单因素分析中具有统计学意义(表1),纳入多因素Logistic回归分析。

表1 术后早期死亡危险因素单因素分析

Tab 1 Risk factors for early mortality in patients undergoing LT(univariate analysis)

Recipients	Dead	Alive	$t, \chi^2, Z$	$P$
Gender				
Male	38(15.0%)	216(85.0%)	$\chi^2=5.353$	0.021*
Female	14(28.6%)	35(71.4%)		
Age(year)	48.19±7.46	45.25±9.76	$Z=1.843$	0.0653
Body weight $m_B/kg$	65.28±12.97	65.94±10.29	$Z=-0.876$	0.3812
Child-Pugh classification				
A	11(10.7%)	92(89.3%)	$\chi^2=15.846$	0.001*
B	13(12.1%)	94(87.9%)		
C	28(30.1%)	65(69.9%)		

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Recipients	Dead	Alive	$t, \chi^2, Z$	$P$
Hepatic encephalopathy				
Yes	14(34.1%)	27(65.9%)	$\chi^2=9.622$	0.002*
No	38(14.5%)	224(85.5%)		
Hepatorenal syndrome(HRS)				
Yes	14(56.0%)	11(44.0%)	$\chi^2=26.010$	0.001*
No	38(13.7%)	240(86.3%)		
HRS yes				
Type 1	8(61.5%)	5(38.5%)	$\chi^2=0.337$	0.561
Type 2	6(50.0%)	6(50.0%)		
Operating year				
Before 2002	6(25.0%)	18(75.0%)	$\chi_{CMH}^2=5.787$	0.317
2003	11(12.4%)	78(87.6%)		
2004	23(23.0%)	77(77.0%)		
After 2005	12(13.3%)	78(86.7%)		
Operating technique				
Standard orthotopic	36(15.1%)	212(84.9%)	$\chi_{CMH}^2=3.946$	0.471
Piggy-back	13(22.8%)	44(77.2%)		
Venacavaplasty	3(37.5%)	5(62.5%)		
Time for extubation				
<36 h	32(11.7%)	244(88.3%)	$\chi^2=49.754$	0.0279*
≥36 h	18(66.7%)	9(33.3%)		
Albumin $\rho_B/(g \cdot L^{-1})$	32.83±6.13	34.31±5.85	$t=1.647$	0.3156
Leucocyte( $\times 10^9/L$ )	9.93±6.80	5.18±3.49	$Z=4.943$	0.0001*
Platelets( $\times 10^{12}/L$ )	77.69±52.56	91.48±66.31	$Z=-1.386$	0.2949
Hb $\rho_B/(g \cdot L^{-1})$	100.67±28.55	108.92±25.87	$t=2.051$	0.0412*
Urea nitrogen $c_B/(mmol \cdot L^{-1})$	12.54±10.62	6.31±4.57	$Z=4.514$	0.0001*
Creatinine $c_B/(mmol \cdot L^{-1})$	152.88±208.16	71.71±76.13	$Z=3.243$	0.0012*
PT $t/s$	30.48±19.86	21.74±12.81	$Z=3.246$	0.0012*
Ammonia $c_B/(\mu mol \cdot L^{-1})$	117.34±75.81	110.46±73.35	$t=-0.522$	0.6023
Lactic acid $c_B/(mmol \cdot L^{-1})$	3.26±1.65	2.74±1.37	$t=-1.911$	0.439
Serum sodium $c_B/(mmol \cdot L^{-1})$	135.91±6.19	137.83±5.57	$t=2.221$	0.0271*
Potassium $c_B/(mmol \cdot L^{-1})$	4.33±0.76	3.99±0.56	$Z=2.782$	0.0054*
Ascites V/ml	2 060.20±2 257.65	1 225.10±1 949.45	$t=-2.671$	0.0080*
Duration of operation $t/h$	10.10±1.97	8.99±1.51	$Z=3.395$	0.0007*
Total volume of urine during OT V/ml	1 636.57±1 253.92	1 974.75±1 010.97	$Z=-2.880$	0.0040*
Massive blood transfusion				
Yes	18(60.0%)	12(40.0%)	$\chi^2=41.689$	0.001*
No	34(12.5%)	239(87.5%)		
Crystalloid V/ml	2 140.39±1 532.56	2 034.00±868.07	$Z=-0.819$	0.4125
Colloid V/ml	1 616.35±917.20	1 550.20±779.72	$t=-0.539$	0.5901
Duration of anhepatic phase $t/min$	59.77±12.67	56.89±11.98	$t=-1.288$	0.2913
Sodium bicarbonate infused V/ml	549.36±317.87	348.36±197.22	$Z=4.187$	0.0001*
PaO <sub>2</sub> $p_B/mmHg$	79.05±16.94	86.98±20.78	$t=2.277$	0.0236*
Bilirubin $c_B/(\mu mol \cdot L^{-1})$	395.37±313.77	197.71±271.08	$t=2.277$	0.0000*
MELD score	25.08±12.91	14.13±10.28	$Z=5.420$	0.0001*

Data are presented as  $\bar{x} \pm s$  if it is normal distribution,  $n(\%)$  if categorical. HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; HRS: Hepato-renal syndrome; Hb: Hemoglobin; PT: Prothrombin time; PaO<sub>2</sub>: Arterial oxygen pressure; MELD: Model for end-stage liver disease. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

2.3 多因素分析结果 经多元回归分析显示女性、低血钠(<135 mmol/L)、手术时间长、大量输血

(>7 500 ml)、术前 MELD 评分共 5 项指标是肝移植术后早期死亡的独立危险因素(表 2)。

表 2 肝移植术后早期死亡危险因子的多元 Logistic 回归分析  
Tab 2 Independent risk factors for early mortality(multiple logistic analysis)

Variable	Standard error	Wald $\chi^2$	OR	P
Female gender	0.891 8	9.821 1	0.061 0	0.001 7
Hyponatremia	0.786 4	6.236 1	7.126 0	0.012 5
Duration of operation	0.656 3	10.041 8	8.003 0	0.001 5
Massive blood transfusion	0.899 2	9.391 4	15.732 0	0.002 2
MELD score	0.833 5	6.711 8	8.710 0	0.009 6

### 3 讨论

以往的回顾性研究<sup>[5-6]</sup>均认为患者性别和年龄对移植术后病死率无明显影响。而本组资料经多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示性别是影响肝移植术后早期死亡的重要因素。考虑其原因可能有:(1)所纳入的病例中,男性和女性所占比例有所不同;(2)供-受体性别的不同可能会影响移植物的功能和患者术后的生存,女性供体的预后较差,尤以女性供体-女性受体组合预后最差<sup>[7]</sup>,但由于供体器官来源的限制,此点考虑得较少<sup>[8-9]</sup>。目前研究<sup>[10-11]</sup>认为 60 岁以上患者肝移植术后短期生存率与年轻患者相似,本组资料也显示年龄对移植术后病死率无明显影响,但长期生存率尚存在疑问。

终末期肝病患者常存在稀释性低钠血症,其发生率与肝病严重程度、肝性脑病、病死率等均具相关性<sup>[12]</sup>。临床上观察到低钠血症患者肝移植术后病死率较高,但相关研究肝移植例数较少,未得到有价值的结论。本组资料表明血钠低于 135 mmol/L 患者是血钠正常者术后早期病死率的 7 倍,此点值得临床重视,应在术前积极调整电解质平衡。

无论是单因素或多因素分析均显示大量输血是影响术后早期病死率的重要因素之一。大量输血意味着术中大量失血,与术后感染发生及病死率存在显著相关,减少术中血液丢失可以降低围手术期病死率<sup>[13-14]</sup>。Yuasa 等<sup>[15]</sup>在活体移植术回顾性分析中也发现术中输血量不仅可以预测短期预后,也与长期预后相关。Vamvakas 等<sup>[16]</sup>的回顾性及前瞻性研究均观察到异体输血与免疫抑制包括移植物存活、术后各种肿瘤发生、T 细胞及自然杀伤细胞活力与肝再生功能受损等的相关性。

血小板计数、凝血酶原时间、手术时间长短均是影响术中出血的重要因素<sup>[17]</sup>。本组资料统计分析显示,虽然凝血酶原时间在死亡组均显著长于生存组,但其与血小板计数一样并不是预测术后早期死

亡的独立因素,而手术时间则可显著影响术后早期死亡,可能与创面长期渗血有关。

肝功能 Child 分级是评价肝病的一个重要指标。肝性脑病、血胆红素、腹水、白蛋白是肝功能 Child 分级的指标。在本组资料中,Child C 级的病死率(30.11%)显著高于 A 级(10.68%)和 B 级(12.15%)。单因素分析中,肝性脑病患者的病死率高于无肝性脑病者。死亡组的腹水量及胆红素值高于生存组,但白蛋白并不存在组间差异。与肝功能 Child 分级一样,这些指标在多因素分析中均没有统计学意义,表明它们不是肝移植术后早期死亡的独立危险因素。本研究结果提示 Child 分级可在一定程度上预测肝移植后早期病死率,但并不是最重要的因素,与相关研究<sup>[18-19]</sup>一致。

MELD 评分可以准确预测移植术前的病死率,但与移植术后预后的关系存在争议。Onaca 等<sup>[20]</sup>的研究结果显示术前 MELD 评分与移植术后 2 年生存率显著相关。Santori 等<sup>[21]</sup>和 Saab 等<sup>[22]</sup>认为 MELD 评分较传统的 UNOS 能更好地预测移植术后 3 个月及 1 年的生存率。而 Nagler 等<sup>[23]</sup>的研究结论完全相反,他们认为 MELD 评分与短期或长期病死率均无明显相关性。本研究结果提示术前 MELD 评分是肝移植术后早期死亡的独立危险因素,与 Santori 等<sup>[21-22]</sup>的研究结果一致。

尿素氮和血肌酐水平常与肝移植手术预后显著相关<sup>[24]</sup>。虽然在我们的研究中,肌酐水平并非独立的预后因素,但我们认为其在 MELD 评分中占据了重要位置,因此仍应当将其作为预测预后的重要因素。此外,本研究资料包括 25 例肝肾综合征,其中 1 型 13 例、2 型 12 例。肝肾综合征 1 型常在急性肝衰的基础上发生,进展迅速,预后较差;2 型则主要表现为难治性腹水,进展缓慢,预后相对较好。本研究结果显示肝肾综合征 1 型患者(61.54%)肝移植术后病死率高于 2 型(50.00%),但差异无统计学意义。本资料未显示手术年份及手术方式对术后早期

死亡的影响,说明同组手术医师的水平基本稳定。持续升高的动脉血乳酸水平是爆发性肝衰竭预后不良的因素,但并未显示其与移植术后预后关系如何<sup>[25]</sup>。

综上所述,女性受体、高 MELD 评分、低血钠、手术时间长、术中大量输血者肝移植术后早期病死率较高。因此,对肝移植术前高 MELD 评分者围手术期处理应谨慎;术前应纠正低血钠;术前肌酐升高尤其伴肝肾综合征者注意保护肾功能;女性受体应适当考虑供体性别;而减少手术操作时间不仅可减少术中失血,亦有助于降低术后早期病死率。

### [参考文献]

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