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· 论 著 ·

抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体相关性血管炎患者的临床特征及预后分析

施 嘉, 杜晓刚*

重庆医科大学附属第一医院肾内科, 重庆 400042

[摘要] **目的** 分析抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体 (ANCA) 相关性血管炎 (AAV) 患者的临床特征及预后因素。**方法** 回顾性分析我院 2008 年 7 月至 2016 年 12 月初诊的 168 例 AAV 患者的一般情况、临床表现及实验室指标, 并对所有患者进行随访, 中位随访时间为 12 (1, 96) 个月, 终点事件为死亡。**结果** 168 例患者中, 显微镜下多血管炎 (MPA)、肉芽肿性多血管炎 (GPA) 及嗜酸性肉芽肿性多血管炎 (EGPA) 分别为 152、14、2 例; MPO-ANCA 阳性 145 例 (86.3%), PR3-ANCA 阳性 20 例 (11.9%); 49 例患者死亡, 91 例患者存活, 28 例失访。与 GPA 患者相比, MPA 患者间质性肺病 [50.7% (77/152) vs 14.3% (2/14)] 及肾脏受累 [78.9% (120/152) vs 50.0% (7/14)] 常见, 估计的肾小球滤过率 (eGFR) 更低 [14.23 (7.27, 71.49) mL/(min·1.73 m²) vs 104.08 (16.61, 135.72) mL/(min·1.73 m²)], 差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 < 0.05)。与 PR3-ANCA 阳性组相比, MPO-ANCA 阳性组患者年龄较大 [(64.01 ± 10.62) 岁 vs (50.50 ± 16.88) 岁], 肾脏受累更多见 [77.9% (113/145) vs 50.0% (10/20)], eGFR 更低 [19.00 (9.40, 42.85) mL/(min·1.73 m²) vs 149.40 (86.75, 249.45) mL/(min·1.73 m²)], 差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 < 0.05)。与非死亡组相比, 死亡组 AAV 患者年龄更大 [(67.45 ± 10.61) 岁 vs (61.98 ± 12.52) 岁], 间质性肺病发病率更高 [59.2% (29/49) vs 41.8% (38/91)], 伯明翰系统性血管炎活动评分 (BVAS) 更高 [(18.53 ± 8.02) 分 vs (13.68 ± 5.98) 分], eGFR 更低 [8.58 (5.73, 22.07) mL/(min·1.73 m²) vs 45.15 (11.54, 120.79) mL/(min·1.73 m²)], 血钠浓度 [137.00 (134.00, 140.00) mmol/L vs 139.00 (136.00, 141.00) mmol/L] 及白蛋白水平 [(28.41 ± 5.24) g/L vs (31.92 ± 5.91) g/L] 更低, 血清 D-二聚体水平更高 [2.84 (1.20, 6.28) mg/L vs 2.24 (0.80, 3.69) mg/L], 差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 < 0.05)。多因素 Cox 比例风险回归分析显示年龄、eGFR、血清白蛋白水平及 BVAS 是 AAV 患者死亡的独立影响因素 ($HR=1.058, 0.987, 0.932, 1.086, P$ 均 < 0.05)。**结论** AAV 患者临床表现以肾脏受累和肺受累多见, 年龄、eGFR、血清白蛋白水平及 BVAS 是 AAV 患者死亡的独立影响因素, 间质性肺病、血清 D-二聚体水平高、低钠血症也可能与 AAV 预后有关。

[关键词] 抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体相关性血管炎; 显微镜下多血管炎; 肉芽肿性多血管炎; 症状和体征; 预后; 肾小球滤过率

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Clinical characteristics and prognosis of patients with anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitis

SHI Jia, DU Xiao-gang*

Department of Nephrology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400042, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To analyze the clinical characteristics and prognosis of patients with anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) associated vasculitis (AAV). **Methods** Clinical data (general information, clinical manifestation, and laboratory indexes) of 168 patients newly diagnosed as AAV between Jul. 2008 and Dec. 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. Patients were followed up for a median period of 12 months (range, 1-96 months). End-point event was death. **Results** There were 152 cases of microscopic polyangiitis (MPA), 14 cases of granulomatous polyangiitis (GPA) and 2 cases of eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA). MPO-ANCA was positive in 145 (86.3%) patients and PR3-ANCA was positive in 20 (11.9%) patients. Forty-nine patients died, 91 patients survived, and 28 patients lost their visits. Interstitial lung disease and renal involvement were more common in MPA patients as compared with GPA patients (50.7% [77/152] vs 14.3% [2/14], 78.9% [120/152] vs 50.0% [7/14], all $P < 0.05$). Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) in MPA patients was significantly lower than that in GPA patients (14.23 [7.27, 71.49] mL/[min·1.73 m²] vs 104.08 [16.61, 135.72] mL/[min·1.73 m²],

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[作者简介] 施 嘉, 硕士, 住院医师. E-mail: shijia94@foxmail.com

*通信作者 (Corresponding author). Tel: 023-89012687, E-mail: dxgxm@163.com

$P < 0.05$). Compared with PR3-ANCA positive patients, MPO-ANCA positive patients was more elder ([64.01±10.62] years vs [50.50±16.88] years), had more renal involvement (77.9% [113/145] vs 50.0% [10/20]) and lower eGFR (19.00 [9.40, 42.85] mL/[min • 1.73 m²] vs 149.40 [86.75, 249.45] mL/[min • 1.73 m²] , all $P < 0.05$). Compared with the survivals, the dead patients were older ([67.45±10.61] years vs [61.98±12.52] years), had higher incidence of interstitial lung disease (59.2% [29/49] vs 41.8% [38/91]), higher Birmingham vasculitis activity score (BVAS) (18.53±8.02 vs 13.68±5.98), lower eGFR (8.58 [5.73, 22.07] mL/[min • 1.73 m²] vs 45.15 [11.54, 120.79] mL/[min • 1.73 m²] , lower blood sodium concentration (137.00 [134.00, 140.00] mmol/L vs 139.00 [136.00, 141.00] mmol/L), lower albumin level ([28.41±5.24] g/L vs [31.92±5.91] g/L), and higher serum D-dimer level (2.84 [1.20, 6.28] mg/L vs 2.24 [0.80, 3.69] mg/L) (all $P < 0.05$). Multivariate Cox proportional regression analysis showed that age, eGFR, serum albumin level and BVAS were independent influence factors of death (hazard ratio=1.058, 0.987, 0.932, and 1.086, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The clinical manifestations of AAV are mostly pulmonary and renal involvement. Age, eGFR, serum albumin level and BVAS are independent risk factors of death in AAV patients. Interstitial lung disease, high level of D-dimer and hyponatremia may be associated with prognosis of AAV.

[Key words] anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitis; microscopic polyangiitis; granulomatous polyangiitis; symptoms and signs; prognosis; glomerular filtration rate

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抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体(anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody, ANCA)相关性血管炎(ANCA-associated vasculitis, AAV)是一种主要累及小血管的系统性坏死性血管炎^[1],主要包括肉芽肿性多血管炎(granulomatosis with polyangiitis, GPA)、显微镜下多血管炎(microscopic polyangiitis, MPA)和嗜酸性肉芽肿性多血管炎(eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, EGPA)。在亚洲国家以MPA常见,而在欧洲国家以GPA常见^[2-4]。近年来,随着对AAV认识的不断深入,其诊断和治疗水平不断提高,但仍有相当一部分AAV患者病情危重,进展迅速,预后差^[3,5-6]。因此,仍需要开展更多关于AAV临床特点及预后影响因素的研究。本研究回顾性分析了2008年7月至2016年12月于重庆医科大学附属第一医院初诊的AAV患者的一般情况、临床表现及实验室指标,并对其预后、转归进行了随访,以期更深入地了解该病,并为其早期诊断及治疗、改善预后提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 病例资料 回顾性选择2008年7月至2016年12月于重庆医科大学附属第一医院初诊的196例AAV患者,排除合并肿瘤、结核病、乙型肝炎病毒感染及类风湿性关节炎、系统性红斑狼疮、结缔组织病等继发性血管炎21例,以及资料不全的患者7例,最终纳入研究168例。本研究依据2012年美国Chapel Hill会议关于AAV的命名及分类方法^[1]进行诊断,并将AAV分为MPA、GPA及

EGPA。本研究通过重庆医科大学附属第一医院医学伦理委员会审批。

1.2 研究指标 收集患者的基本资料,临床表现,血红蛋白(正常参考值:成年男性120~160 g/L,成年女性110~150 g/L)、红细胞沉降率(正常参考值:0~20 mm/h)、CRP(正常参考值:0~10 g/L)、血肌酐(正常参考值:44~97 μmol/L)、估计的肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)、尿常规等实验室指标,以及胸部X线片、CT、MRI、PET-CT等影像学资料。eGFR计算方法^[7]: $eGFR [mL \cdot min^{-1} \cdot (1.73 m^2)^{-1}] = 175 \times (\text{血肌酐})^{-1.234} \times \text{年龄}^{-0.179} \times 0.79$ (女性)。利用间接免疫荧光法及免疫印迹法共同检测ANCA[包括核周型ANCA和胞质型ANCA,核周型ANCA的主要靶抗原为髓过氧化物酶(myeloperoxidase, MPO),胞质型ANCA的靶抗原主要为蛋白酶3(proteinase 3, PR3)]。采用伯明翰系统性血管炎活动评分(Birmingham vasculitis activity score, BVAS)2003标准^[8]评估疾病活动指数。若患者有肾脏、肺或皮肤活组织检查等结果则记录其病理报告结果,并记录所有患者的治疗情况。

1.3 临床结局 随访所有患者的临床转归情况,随访截止时间为2016年12月31日,终点事件为死亡。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料用Kolmogorov-Smirnoff法进行正态性检验,呈正态分布者以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;呈偏态分布者以中位数(下四分位数,上四分位数)表示,两组间比较采用秩

和检验。计数资料以例数和百分数表示, 两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。应用Cox风险比例回归模型分析生存时间的影响因素。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 MPA与GPA患者的临床特征和实验室指标比较 168例AAV患者中MPA最多见(152例, 90.5%), 其次为GPA(14例, 8.3%), EGPA仅有2例(例数太少未进行统计学分析); 127例(75.6%)患者肾脏受累, 105例(62.5%)肺受累。结果如表1所示, MPA发病以老年患者多见, 发病年龄高于GPA患者[(63.8±10.8)岁 vs (50.5±16.9)岁], 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);

与GPA患者相比, MPA患者间质性肺病[50.7% (77/152) vs 14.3% (2/14)]及肾脏受累[78.9% (120/152) vs 50.0% (7/14)]常见, 而耳鼻喉受累较少[2.6% (4/152) vs 42.9% (6/14)], 差异均有统计学意义(P 均 <0.05); MPA患者以MPO-ANCA阳性为主[92.8% (141/152)], 而GPA患者以PR3-ANCA阳性为主[85.7% (12/14)], 两组间差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$); 在实验室指标方面, 与GPA患者相比, MPA患者的血红蛋白水平更低[(88.30±23.03) g/L vs (101.50±22.71) g/L], eGFR更低[14.23 (7.27, 71.49) mL/(min·1.73 m²) vs 104.08 (16.61, 135.72) mL/(min·1.73 m²)], 差异均有统计学意义(P 均 <0.05)。

表1 MPA与GPA患者的临床特征和实验室指标比较

Tab 1 Comparison of baseline characteristics and laboratory indexes between MPA and GPA patients

Item	MPA N=152	GPA N=14	Statistic	P value
Male/female n	67/85	9/5	$\chi^2=2.109$	0.146
Age (year), $\bar{x}\pm s$	63.8±10.8	50.5±16.9	$t=2.902$	0.012
General manifestation ^a n (%)	88 (57.9)	13 (92.9)	$\chi^2=6.577$	0.010
Cutaneous involvement n (%)	10 (6.6)	4 (28.6)	$\chi^2=8.029$	0.020
Involvement of mucous membranes/eyes n (%)	7 (4.6)	4 (28.6)	$\chi^2=11.900$	0.008
Involvement of ear, nose and throat n (%)	4 (2.6)	6 (42.9)	$\chi^2=36.640$	<0.01
Pulmonary involvement n (%)	93 (61.2)	11 (78.6)	$\chi^2=1.656$	0.198
Interstitial lung disease	77 (50.7)	2 (14.3)	$\chi^2=6.799$	0.009
Cardiovascular involvement n (%)	21 (13.8)	1 (7.1)	$\chi^2=0.497$	0.770
Abdominal involvement n (%)	5 (3.3)	3 (21.4)	$\chi^2=9.195$	0.021
Renal involvement n (%)	120 (78.9)	7 (50.0)	$\chi^2=13.502$	0.015
Urine occult blood positive	114 (75.0)	7 (50.0)	$\chi^2=5.196$	0.050
Urine protein positive	120 (78.9)	7 (50.0)	$\chi^2=7.678$	0.015
Dialysis in diagnosis n (%)	47 (30.9)	2 (14.3)	$\chi^2=1.740$	0.311
Nervous system involvement n (%)	20 (13.2)	3 (21.4)	$\chi^2=0.735$	0.651
MPO-ANCA/PR3-ANCA n	141/8	2/12	$\chi^2=78.307$	<0.01
BVAS $\bar{x}\pm s$	15.12±6.84	17.64±7.49	$t=-1.311$	0.192
Hemoglobin (g·L ⁻¹), $\bar{x}\pm s$	88.30±23.03	101.50±22.71	$t=-2.055$	0.041
eGFR (mL·min ⁻¹ ·[1.73 m ²] ⁻¹), M(Q _L , Q _U)	14.23 (7.27, 71.49)	104.08 (16.61, 135.72)	$U=552.000$	0.003
Serum creatinine (μmol·L ⁻¹), M(Q _L , Q _U)	363.00 (100.00, 629.00)	65.50 (59.75, 325.00)	$U=557.000$	0.003
Serum albumin (g·L ⁻¹), $\bar{x}\pm s$	30.25±5.89	30.44±7.42	$t=-0.112$	0.911
CRP (mg·L ⁻¹), M(Q _L , Q _U)	71.00 (25.85, 91.00)	76.00 (58.00, 102.00)	$U=339.500$	0.201
Serum sodium (mmol·L ⁻¹), $\bar{x}\pm s$	137.72±4.69	137.85±4.22	$t=-0.092$	0.909
ESR (mm·[1 h] ⁻¹), $\bar{x}\pm s$	79.59±36.77	96.00±40.43	$t=-1.424$	0.158
D-dimer (mg·L ⁻¹), M(Q _L , Q _U)	2.38 (0.99, 4.68)	0.88 (0.39, 5.02)	$U=495.000$	0.171

^a: General manifestation included myalgia, arthritis, fever ≥ 38 °C, and body weight loss ≥ 2 kg. MPA: Microscopic polyangiitis; GPA: Granulomatosis with polyangiitis; MPO: Myeloperoxidase; ANCA: Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody; PR3: Proteinase 3; BVAS: Birmingham vasculitis activity score; eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate; CRP: C-reactive protein; ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate; M(Q_L, Q_U): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile)

2.2 MPO-ANCA阳性与PR3-ANCA阳性患者的临床特征和实验室指标比较 168例AAV患者中

MPO-ANCA阳性145例(86.3%), PR3-ANCA阳性20例(11.9%)。结果如表2所示, 与PR3-ANCA

阳性组相比, MPO-ANCA 阳性组女性患者占比更高 [57.2% (83/145) vs 30.0% (6/20)], 年龄较大 [(64.01±10.62)岁 vs (50.50±16.88)岁], 肾脏受累更多见 [77.9% (113/145) vs 50.0% (10/20)], 耳鼻喉 [3.4% (5/145) vs 25.0% (5/20)] 和腹部受

累 [2.8% (4/145) vs 20.0% (4/20)] 均较少, eGFR 更低 [19.00 (9.40, 42.85) mL/(min•1.73 m²) vs 149.40 (86.75, 249.45) mL/(min•1.73 m²)], 差异均有统计学意义 (P均<0.05); 在其他临床表现及实验室指标方面差异均无统计学意义 (P均>0.05)。

表2 MPO-ANCA 阳性与 PR3-ANCA 阳性 AAV 患者的临床特征比较

Tab 2 Comparison of clinical characteristics between MPO-ANCA positive and PR3-ANCA positive AAV patients

Characteristic	MPO-ANCA (+) N=145	PR3-ANCA (+) N=20	Statistic	P value
Male/female n	62/83	14/6	$\chi^2=5.250$	0.022
Age (year), $\bar{x}\pm s$	64.01±10.62	50.50±16.88	$t=1.894$	0.011
General manifestation ^a n (%)	89 (61.4)	13 (65.0)	$\chi^2=0.098$	0.755
Cutaneous involvement n (%)	10 (6.9)	4 (20.0)	$\chi^2=3.886$	0.123
Involvement of mucous membranes/eyes n (%)	9 (6.2)	3 (15.0)	$\chi^2=2.015$	0.337
Involvement of ear, nose and throat n (%)	5 (3.4)	5 (25.0)	$\chi^2=14.339$	0.001
Pulmonary involvement n (%)	92 (63.4)	13 (65.0)	$\chi^2=0.018$	0.892
Interstitial lung disease	73 (50.3)	6 (30.0)	$\chi^2=2.915$	0.088
Cardiovascular involvement n (%)	19 (13.1)	2 (10.0)	$\chi^2=0.152$	0.974
Abdominal involvement n (%)	4 (2.8)	4 (20.0)	$\chi^2=11.325$	0.008
Renal involvement n (%)	113 (77.9)	10 (50.0)	$\chi^2=7.226$	0.007
Urine occult blood positive	109 (75.2)	10 (50.0)	$\chi^2=5.348$	0.042
Urine protein positive	113 (77.9)	11 (55.5)	$\chi^2=5.163$	0.048
Dialysis in diagnosis n (%)	44 (30.3)	4 (20.0)	$\chi^2=0.945$	0.331
Nervous system involvement n (%)	23 (15.9)	2 (10.0)	$\chi^2=0.470$	0.724
BVAS $\bar{x}\pm s$	15.15±6.83	17.64±7.49	$t=-0.032$	0.198
Hemoglobin (g•L ⁻¹), $\bar{x}\pm s$	88.72±23.25	97.95±27.36	$t=-1.645$	0.039
eGFR (mL•min ⁻¹ •[1.73 m ²] ⁻¹), M(Q _L , Q _U)	19.00 (9.40, 42.85)	149.40 (86.75, 249.45)	$U=1\ 161.000$	0.003
Serum creatinine (μmol•L ⁻¹), M(Q _L , Q _U)	325.50 (94.00, 625.25)	101.5 (61.25, 544.50)	$U=1\ 172.500$	0.179
Serum albumin (g•L ⁻¹), $\bar{x}\pm s$	30.29±5.84	29.51±7.13	$t=0.547$	0.585
CRP (mg•L ⁻¹), M(Q _L , Q _U)	68.05 (28.02, 91.00)	83.49 (52.37, 146.25)	$U=352.500$	0.139
ESR (mm•[1 h] ⁻¹), $\bar{x}\pm s$	78.64±36.58	92.86±43.61	$t=-1.303$	0.196
D-dimer (mg•L ⁻¹), M(Q _L , Q _U)	2.36 (1.01, 3.99)	1.05 (0.70, 6.55)	$U=712.000$	0.235

^a: General manifestation included myalgia, arthritis, fever ≥38 °C, and body weight loss ≥2 kg. MPO: Myeloperoxidase; ANCA: Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody; PR3: Proteinase 3; AAV: Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitis; BVAS: Birmingham vasculitis activity score; eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate; CRP: C-reactive protein; ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate; M(Q_L, Q_U): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile)

2.3 死亡与非死亡 AAV 患者的临床特征比较 随访截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日, 有 49 例患者死亡, 91 例患者存活, 28 例失访, 中位随访时间为 12 (1~96) 个月。结果如表 3 所示, 与非死亡组相比, 死亡组 AAV 患者年龄更大 [(67.45±10.61)岁 vs (61.98±12.52)岁], 间质性肺病发病率较高 [59.2% (29/49) vs 41.8% (38/91)], 尿隐血和尿蛋白阳性率均更高, 初诊时需血液透析患者比例更高, BVAS 更高 [(18.53±8.02)分 vs (13.68±5.98)分], eGFR 更低 [8.58 (5.73, 22.07) mL/(min•1.73 m²) vs 45.15 (11.54, 120.79) mL/(min•1.73 m²)], 血红蛋白

水平更低 [(83.96±20.93) g/L vs (97.14±23.24) g/L], 血钠浓度 [137.00 (134.00, 140.00) mmol/L vs 139.00 (136.00, 141.00) mmol/L] 及白蛋白水平 [(28.41±5.24) g/L vs (31.92±5.91) g/L] 更低, D-二聚体水平更高 [2.84 (1.20, 6.28) mg/L vs 2.24 (0.80, 3.69) mg/L], 并且接受糖皮质激素联合环磷酰胺治疗的患者比例更高 [32.7% (16/49) vs 53.8% (49/91)], 差异均有统计学意义 (P均<0.05)。多因素 Cox 比例风险回归分析结果(表 4) 显示, 年龄、eGFR、血清白蛋白水平及 BVAS 是 AAV 患者死亡的独立影响因素 (P均<0.01)。

表3 死亡与存活 AAV 患者的临床特征比较

Tab 3 Comparison of clinical characteristics between dead and alive AAV patients

Characteristic	Death <i>N</i> =49	Non-death <i>N</i> =91	Statistic	<i>P</i> value
Male/female <i>n</i>	26/23	34/57	$\chi^2=3.205$	0.073
Age (year), $\bar{x}\pm s$	67.45±10.61	61.98±12.52	$t=3.072$	0.003
General manifestation ^a <i>n</i> (%)	27 (55.1)	56 (61.5)	$\chi^2=0.547$	0.460
Cutaneous involvement <i>n</i> (%)	2 (4.1)	10 (11.0)	$\chi^2=1.939$	0.282
Involvement of mucous membranes/eyes <i>n</i> (%)	1 (2.0)	8 (8.8)	$\chi^2=2.413$	0.233
Involvement of ear, nose and throat <i>n</i> (%)	2 (4.1)	6 (6.6)	$\chi^2=0.373$	0.819
Pulmonary involvement <i>n</i> (%)	36 (73.5)	53 (58.2)	$\chi^2=3.189$	0.074
Interstitial lung disease	29 (59.2)	38 (41.8)	$\chi^2=3.876$	0.049
Cardiovascular involvement <i>n</i> (%)	10 (20.4)	11 (12.1)	$\chi^2=1.729$	0.188
Abdominal involvement <i>n</i> (%)	3 (6.1)	4 (4.4)	$\chi^2=0.200$	0.968
Renal involvement <i>n</i> (%)	42 (85.7)	64 (70.3)	$\chi^2=11.110$	0.001
Urine occult blood positive	40 (81.6)	61 (67.0)	$\chi^2=8.973$	0.003
Urine protein positive	42 (85.7)	64 (70.3)	$\chi^2=11.100$	0.001
Dialysis in diagnosis <i>n</i> (%)	26 (53.1)	14 (15.4)	$\chi^2=22.154$	0.000
Nervous system involvement <i>n</i> (%)	8 (16.3)	13 (14.3)	$\chi^2=0.104$	0.747
BVAS $\bar{x}\pm s$	18.53±8.02	13.68±5.98	$t=4.046$	<0.001
Hemoglobin ($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x}\pm s$	83.96±20.93	97.14±23.24	$t=-3.312$	0.001
eGFR ($\text{mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot[1.73\text{ m}^2]^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	8.58 (5.73, 22.07)	45.15 (11.54, 120.79)	$U=1\ 035.000$	<0.001
Serum creatinine ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	556.00 (256.00, 749.00)	145.00 (67.00, 435.00)	$U=1\ 047.000$	<0.001
Serum albumin ($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x}\pm s$	28.41±5.24	31.92±5.91	$t=-3.462$	0.001
CRP ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	90.80 (41.86, 91.00)	63.10 (22.00, 88.75)	$U=459.000$	0.148
Serum sodium ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x}\pm s$	137.00 (134.00, 140.00)	139.00 (136.00, 141.00)	$U=1\ 545.500$	0.049
ESR ($\text{mm}\cdot[1\text{ h}]^{-1}$), $\bar{x}\pm s$	90.01±38.75	72.04±34.95	$t=1.919$	0.059
D-dimer ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	2.84 (1.20, 6.28)	2.24 (0.80, 3.69)	$U=1\ 112.500$	0.023
Treatment <i>n</i> (%)				
Glucocorticoids	25 (51.0)	60 (65.9)	$\chi^2=2.970$	0.085
Glucocorticoids+cyclophosphamide	16 (32.7)	49 (53.8)	$\chi^2=5.751$	0.016

^a: General manifestation included myalgia, arthritis, fever $\geq 38\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, and body weight loss $\geq 2\text{ kg}$. AAV: Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitis; BVAS: Birmingham vasculitis activity score; eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate; CRP: C-reactive protein; ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate; $M(Q_L, Q_U)$: Median (lower quartile, upper quartile)

表4 AAV 患者预后影响因素的多因素 Cox 比例风险回归分析

Tab 4 Multivariate Cox proportional hazard regression analysis of influencing factors for prognosis of AAV patients

Variable	Regression coefficient	Standard error	Hazard ratio	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>P</i> value
Age	0.056	0.017	1.058	(1.024, 1.093)	0.001
eGFR	-0.013	0.005	0.987	(0.978, 0.996)	0.005
Serum albumin	-0.070	0.027	0.932	(0.885, 0.982)	0.008
BVAS	0.082	0.024	1.086	(1.037, 1.137)	<0.001

AAV: Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitis; eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate; BVAS: Birmingham vasculitis activity score; *CI*: Confidence interval

3 讨论

AAV 是一种可造成全身多系统损害的疾病, 年发病率为 2/100 万~12/100 万^[9]。AAV 可发生于各年龄段, 以老年多见; 在欧洲人群以 GPA 多见, 而在亚洲人群则以 MPA 为主^[2-4,10]。本研究中

MPA 占比较高, 为 90.5% (152/168)。但目前我国尚缺乏针对 AAV 的大样本流行病学研究, 尤其是有 AAV 预后不良危险因素的研究。

AAV 常累及的器官系统包括皮肤、肾脏、肺、耳鼻喉和神经系统, 有学者将其总结为“SKLEN”^[11]。本研究中 AAV 患者肾脏及肺受累的比例分别为 75.6%

(127/168)及62.5%(105/168);进一步分析发现,MPA患者的肾脏受累率为78.9%(120/152),高于GPA患者(50.0%,7/14)。这与既往研究发现亚洲GPA患者肾损害的比例远低于欧洲GPA患者的报道^[12]一致。在肺受累方面,本研究中虽然MPA与GPA患者的总体肺受累情况差异无统计学意义,但值得一提的是,MPA患者间质性肺病发生率为50.7%(77/152),高于GPA患者(14.3%,2/14)。其原因可能与MPA以MPO-ANCA阳性为主,而MPO-ANCA可刺激活性氧的产生,从而激活肺成纤维细胞的增殖、促进肺纤维化有关^[13]。研究表明MPO-ANCA阳性的亚裔MPA患者更易发生间质性肺病^[14]。另外,本研究发现AAV死亡组患者间质性肺病的发生率高于非死亡组[59.2%(29/49)vs41.8%(38/91), $P=0.049$],既往也有研究发现初诊时合并间质性肺病的AAV患者的生存率低于无间质性肺病的患者^[14-15],即使在AAV非活动期,间质性肺病仍可进展为肺纤维化进而导致患者死亡率升高^[16]。因此,间质性肺病可能是AAV预后不良的重要标志,但由于间质性肺病尚未纳入BVAS的疾病活动度指标,这提示临床应重视对AAV患者间质性肺病的诊断与治疗。

研究表明与传统的GPA-MPA分类相比,PR3-MPO分类能更好地反映AAV的表型范围^[17]。流行病学研究显示,在日本80%以上的AAV患者表现为核周型ANCA和(或)MPO-ANCA阳性,而在英国2/3的患者表现为胞质型ANCA和(或)PR3-ANCA阳性,这可能与纬度分布及基因背景有关^[12]。陈旻等^[3]分析了426例AAV患者的资料,发现354例(83.1%)为核周型ANCA/MPO-ANCA阳性。本研究中MPO-ANCA阳性者占AAV患者的86.3%(145/168),与PR3-ANCA阳性者(20/168)的比值约为7:1,且其平均年龄更大,女性占比更高,肾脏受累比例更高,与既往研究结果^[18]一致,但由于本研究数据多来源于肾内科,结果可能存在偏倚。

BVAS是当前用于评估系统性血管炎疾病活动度的重要工具,是判断AAV患者短中期死亡率的重要标志^[8,19]。本研究结果也显示,死亡组BVAS高于非死亡组($P<0.01$),而且BVAS为AAV患者死亡的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。除此之外,本研究结果还显示年龄、血清白蛋白水平及eGFR

也是AAV患者死亡的独立影响因素(P 均 <0.01)。既往已有研究证实年龄为AAV患者死亡的独立危险因素^[20-22];而白蛋白水平低的AAV患者预后更差^[23-24],这可能是因为血清白蛋白水平低不仅与患者的营养状态差有关,还反映了机体抵抗力低及全身炎症反应更严重^[25-27],从而影响AAV患者预后。有研究发现初诊时肾损害的严重程度与AAV患者的死亡率密切相关^[28],肾小球滤过率越低死亡率越高;初诊时已行血液透析的患者生存率更差^[18],这甚至可能是AAV患者死亡的独立危险因素^[29]。

CRP、红细胞沉降率可较灵敏地反映各亚型AAV的疾病活动度,且可能与疾病的复发有关^[30]。本研究中CRP、红细胞沉降率在不同亚型AAV患者中均升高,但在死亡组与非死亡组之间差异无统计学意义,提示两者虽然可以反映AAV的疾病活动度,但并非AAV预后不良的特异性指标。

已有研究证实血钠浓度降低会增加各种人群包括慢性肾脏病患者的死亡率^[31]。本研究首次发现死亡组AAV患者的血钠浓度低于非死亡组($P<0.05$),提示低钠血症的AAV患者预后较差。D-二聚体是一个凝血及纤溶指标,Ma等^[32]研究发现D-二聚体 >0.5 mg/L的患者血肌酐、红细胞沉降率、CRP、BVAS均高于对照组。本研究进一步发现,与非死亡组比较,死亡组AAV患者的D-二聚体水平较高($P<0.05$),提示D-二聚体不仅与AAV疾病活动度有关,而且可能与AAV患者预后不良有一定关系。

AAV的规范治疗对其预后非常重要^[20,33]。2016年欧洲抗风湿病联盟联合欧洲肾脏学会-欧洲透析和移植学会共同发布的AAV指南建议,对于有器官损害的AAV患者,建议使用糖皮质激素联合环磷酰胺或利妥昔单抗治疗^[34]。本研究中死亡组与非死亡组AAV患者接受糖皮质激素治疗的比例差异无统计学意义,但死亡组AAV患者接受糖皮质激素联合环磷酰胺治疗的比例低于非死亡组,表明相比单用糖皮质激素治疗,糖皮质激素联合环磷酰胺治疗能改善患者的生存率,但仍需长期的随访研究进一步证实。

综上所述,本研究分析了本院确诊的AAV患者3种亚型的临床特征及预后,结果显示AAV患者中以MPA发病率最高,临床表现以肾脏和肺受累最多见。AAV患者初诊时年龄、eGFR、血清白

蛋白水平及BVAS是其死亡的独立影响因素,此外合并间质性肺病、D-二聚体水平高、低钠血症也可能与AAV患者的预后有关。但本研究也存在许多不足,如本研究为单中心回顾性研究,样本量不够大,中位随访时间仅为1年,数据多来源于肾内科,且纳入的人群以MPA及MPO阳性患者为主,因此结果可能存在偏倚,今后仍需更大样本量的资料、更长时间的随访以探讨各因素对AAV患者预后的影响。

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