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不同体重指数腹膜透析患者的预后分析 *

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摘要: 目的 探讨不同体重指数(BMI)腹膜透析(PD)患者的预后情况。**方法** 选取2011年7月—2016年12月于成都医学院第一附属医院开始行持续非卧床腹膜透析(CAPD)治疗患者, 按BMI分为低体重组($<20 \text{ kg/m}^2$), 正常组($\geq 20 \text{ kg/m}^2 \sim <25 \text{ kg/m}^2$)及超重组($\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$), 分析3组患者的生存情况及腹膜透析相关性腹膜炎发生率, 分析患者BMI与临床指标的相关性, 并对不同临床指标进行比较分析。

结果 3组患者生存率比较有差异($P < 0.05$), 3组患者腹膜炎发生率比较有差异($P < 0.05$), BMI与24 h尿量、TG、GLU及总尿素清除率呈正相关($P < 0.05$), 与腹膜尿素清除指数呈负相关($P < 0.05$)。3组患者24 h尿量、总体水、腹膜尿素清除指数、总尿素清除率及TG比较有差异($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 不同BMI的PD患者具有不同的预后, 众多临床因素的参与导致了超重及低体重均不利于患者的长期生存, 应将PD患者的BMI控制在适当范围内。

关键词: 体重指数; 腹膜透析; 预后

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Prognosis analysis of peritoneal dialysis patients with different body mass indexes*

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the prognosis of peritoneal dialysis (PD) patients with different body mass index (BMI), analyze the relationships between BMI and clinical indicators, and compare the differences in clinical indicators of the PD patients with different body mass index. **Methods** A total of 107 cases receiving continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis in the First Affiliated Hospital of Chengdu Medical College between July 2011 and December 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. Those patients were classified as underweight group ($BMI < 20 \text{ kg/m}^2$), normal weight group ($20 \text{ kg/m}^2 \leqslant BMI < 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$), and overweight group ($BMI \geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$). The survival status and the incidence of peritoneal dialysis-related peritonitis were analyzed in different groups. The clinical indicators were collected, the relationships between those indicators and BMI were analyzed. Finally, the clinical indicators in different groups were compared. **Results** The survival rate was significantly different among the three groups ($P < 0.05$), the highest survival rate was in the normal weight group. The peritonitis incidence was different among the three groups ($P < 0.05$). According to Pearson correlation analysis, BMI was positively correlated with GLU, 24-h urine, triglycerides (TG) and total urea clearance rate ($P < 0.05$), but negatively correlated with peritoneal urea clearance index (KpT/V) ($P < 0.05$). There were differences in 24-h urine volume, total water, KpT/V, total urea clearance rate, and TG among the three groups ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** The patients with different BMI have different prognosis. The participation of many clinical factors leads to different outcomes. Survival rate is decreased in

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both underweight and overweight patients, thus the BMI in PD patients should be controlled in an appropriate range.

Keywords: BMI; peritoneal dialysis; prognosis

进入腹膜透析(peritoneal dialysis, PD)的终末期肾脏病患者具有高死亡风险^[1]。感染及心血管疾病是PD患者的主要死亡原因^[2]。和普通人群不同,维持性血透患者随着体重指数(body mass index, BMI)的增加,死亡风险却相对降低^[3-7]。然而,很多研究倾向于肥胖的PD患者具有更低死亡率^[8-9]。但也有研究得出不同的结果,人种、经济文化水平等多种因素可能导致结果不一致^[10]。笔者探讨了不同BMI的PD患者预后情况,分析造成预后差异的可能原因,为临床PD患者合理控制体重提供理论依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2012年1月起-2016年12月因慢性肾衰竭(尿毒症期)于成都医学院第一附属医院入院并行持续非卧床腹膜透析(continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, CAPD)治疗的患者107例,腹膜透析持续时间>3个月。其中,男性55例,女性52例;平均年龄(55.68 ± 15.83)岁;慢性肾小球肾炎55例,糖尿病23例,高血压7例,多囊肾4例,高尿酸血症3例,原发性肾病综合征3例,显微镜下多血管炎1例,原因不明11例。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集及BMI测定 患者第1次腹膜平衡实验时收集一般资料,包括:性别、年龄、身高及体重(排空腹膜透析液后),计算患者BMI。

1.2.2 临床资料收集 在患者第1次行腹膜平衡实验过程中完善残肾功能、腹膜尿素清除指数、总尿素清除指数、残肾尿素清除指数、腹膜肌酐清除率(creatinine clearance rate, Ccr)、残肾肌酐清除率、总肌酐清除率、蛋白分解率、总尿素清除率、Alb、Hb、CRP、腹膜转运功能、血钙、血磷、甲状旁腺激素、碱性磷酸酶、血尿素氮、血肌酐、TG、TC、LDL-C、HDL-C、 β 2微球蛋白及GLU等指标测定,收集PD患者发生腹透相关性腹膜炎情况。

1.2.3 分组 107例PD患者第1次行腹膜平衡试验时BMI最小值为 16.53 kg/m^2 ,最大值为 33.93 kg/m^2 ,平均(23.34 ± 3.46) kg/m^2 。根据BMI的不同将所有患者分为3组:低体重组($<20 \text{ kg/m}^2$)19例(47.36%),

正常体重组($\geq 20 \text{ kg/m}^2 \sim <25 \text{ kg/m}^2$)60例(21.66%),超重组($\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$)28例(14.28%)。

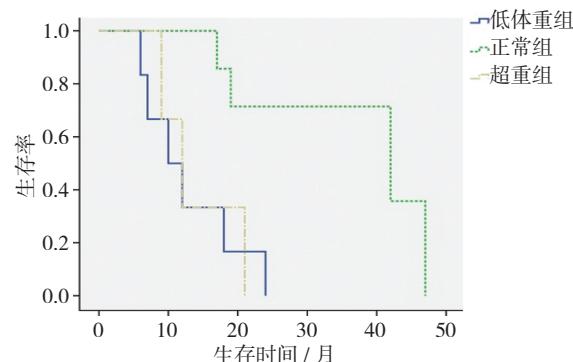
1.3 统计学方法

数据分析采用SPSS 17.0统计学软件,计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,比较用t检验或单因素方差分析;计数资料以率(%)表示,比较用 χ^2 检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.0125$;用Kaplan-Meier法绘制生存曲线,比较用Log-rank χ^2 检验;相关分析用Pearson法, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组患者生存率比较

患者总死亡11例,其中:低体重组6例(占组内31.57%),正常组7例(占组内11.67%),超重组3例(占组内10.71%)。3组患者生存率比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=8.183$, $P=0.017$)。见附图。



附图 3组患者生存率比较

2.2 3组患者腹膜炎发生率比较

患者随访5年发生腹膜炎人数26例,其中:低体重组9例(占组内47.36%),正常组13例(占组内21.66%),超重组4例(占组内14.28%),3组患者腹膜炎发生率比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=7.249$, $P=0.027$)。采用校正检验水准法进行组间两两比较,正常组与超重组比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=0.667$, $P=0.414$),低体重组与正常组比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.744$, $P=0.029$),超重组与低体重组比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=6.191$, $P=0.013$)。

2.3 BMI与患者临床指标的相关性

BMI与24 h尿量、总尿素清除率、TG及GLU

均呈正相关($r=0.301, 0.203, 0.271$ 和 0.233 , $P=0.002, 0.036, 0.014$ 和 0.035),与腹膜尿素清除指数呈负相关($r=-0.326$, $P=0.001$)。

2.4 3组间患者临床指标比较

3组患者24 h尿量、腹膜尿素清除指数、总尿素清除率、TG及总体水比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见附表。

附表 不同BMI分组相关变量比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	24 h尿量 /ml	腹膜尿素清除指数	总尿素清除率 /[ml/(s·1.73m ²)]	TG / (mmol/L)	总体水 /kg
低体重组 (n=19)	685.79 ± 481.94	1.60 ± 0.42	5.16 ± 1.57	1.45 ± 0.63	31.60 ± 9.71
正常组 (n=60)	752.33 ± 619.37	1.32 ± 0.33	5.70 ± 1.26	1.87 ± 1.34	38.89 ± 9.30
超重组 (n=28)	1095.36 ± 623.08	1.22 ± 0.72	6.87 ± 4.17	2.50 ± 1.48	38.65 ± 10.68
F值	3.804	3.774	3.289	3.103	4.286
P值	0.025	0.026	0.041	0.047	0.016

3 讨论

大部分研究均表明更高的BMI对PD患者的预后更好,AHMADI等^[11]的研究显示高BMI的PD患者短期并发症更少.LIU等^[12]的研究结果提示较瘦的患者的生存率明显降低.然而,LADHANI等^[13]的研究表明PD患者的BMI与患者的死亡率无明显的相关性.DONG等^[10]的研究发现BMI高的PD患者新发糖尿病及糖耐量异常的风险均明显升高.故关于BMI与PD患者的死亡关系目前存在争议。

本研究发现低体重组患者腹透相关性腹膜炎的发生率更高.很多研究也证实低体重患者因营养不良、蛋白质能量消耗及感染等因素导致死亡风险增高^[14].腹膜炎是PD患者的独立风险因子,与PD患者死亡密切相关^[15-16].这可能是本研究中低体重组患者生存率更低的重要原因之一。

随着BMI的增加,患者因营养不良、蛋白质能量消耗、感染等因素导致的死亡风险相对降低.WANG等^[17]的研究证实更高的BMI可能因为营养状态更好而使透析患者有更多地获益.然而,这种获益随着BMI的增加而逐渐被其带来的风险所抵消^[18].本研究发现随着BMI的增高,PD患者的TG水平升高,而TG是透析患者发生心血管事件的传统危险因素.ECKE等^[19]研究也证实了肥胖患者心血管事件死亡较高,血糖、血脂水平可导致高BMI PD患者心脑血管事件风险增加.本研究还发现高BMI患者的总体水也较低体重患者明显增加,而水负荷过重也是导致PD患者心血管疾病死亡率增加的因素之一^[20].除此之外,KAYA等^[21]发现透析患者的BMI与透析充分性呈负相关,而透析不充分的患者心脑血管疾病、骨病及贫血等并发症风险也会明显增加.总之,随着BMI

的增加,营养状态较好、感染风险更低等方面的获益可能会因为高脂血症、高血糖水平、容量负荷过重及透析充分性欠佳等所致的脑血管并发症风险增加而被抵消,故过低、过高的BMI均不适合PD患者。

综上所述,不同BMI PD患者的死亡率存在很大的差异,将体重控制在一个合理的范围之内可以减少PD患者的死亡率,提高PD患者的预后,这个合理的体重范围也是笔者后期扩大样本量后研究的重点。

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