

血液透析患者发生透析失衡综合征风险模型的构建

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摘要 目的:基于决策树构建维持性血液透析(MHD)患者发生透析失衡综合征的预测模型,为临床及时采取防控策略提供参考。方法:选取426例MHD患者,收集患者一般情况、病历资料,统计透析失衡综合征发生情况,利用决策树构建MHD患者发生透析失衡综合征早期预警模型,采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评价其预测效能。结果:426例MHD患者在透析治疗期间发生透析失衡综合征49例(11.50%),其中发生于透析第1~4次者占61.22%(30/49);决策树共3层,节点有11个,共提取出6条分类规则,超滤量、低蛋白血症、尿素氮(BUN)、S-100B蛋白、髓鞘碱性蛋白(MBP)是MHD患者透析失衡综合征风险的预测变量;决策树模型曲线下面积(AUC)为0.936(95%CI:0.908~0.957),灵敏度为95.92%,特异性为78.78%,模型预测效能良好。结论:MHD患者存在透析失衡综合征风险,S-100B蛋白、BUN、MBP、超滤量、低蛋白血症是其预测变量,而决策树模型可对高危人群进行有效识别和风险预测。

关键词 决策树;血液透析;透析失衡综合征;风险

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Construction of risk model of dialysis imbalance syndrome in hemodialysis patients based on decision tree NONG Mei, LIAO Bing, ZHANG Xiao-hu, WEI Jing, XU Chun-qin. Department of Nephrology, The First People's Hospital of Nanning, Guangxi Nanning 530022, China
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Abstract Objective: To construct a prediction model for dialysis disequilibrium syndrome (DDS) in maintenance hemodialysis (MHD) patients based on a decision tree algorithm, providing a reference for timely clinical prevention and control strategies. Methods: A total of 426 MHD patients were selected. General information and medical records were collected, and the incidence of DDS was analyzed. An early warning model for DDS in MHD patients was constructed using a decision tree, and its predictive efficiency was evaluated by the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. Results: Among the 426 MHD patients, 49 cases (11.50%) developed DDS during dialysis treatment, with 61.22% (30/49) occurring during the 1st to 4th dialysis sessions. The decision tree model consisted of 3 layers and 11 nodes, from which 6 classification rules were extracted. Ultrafiltration volume, hypoproteinemia, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), S-100B protein, and myelin basic protein (MBP) were identified as predictive variables for DDS risk in MHD patients. The area under the ROC curve (AUC) for the decision tree model was 0.936 (95% CI: 0.908~0.957), with a sensitivity of 95.92% and a specificity of 78.78%, indicating good predictive performance. Conclusion: MHD patients are at risk for DDS, with S-100B protein, BUN, MBP, ultrafiltration volume, and hypoproteinemia serving as key predictive variables. The decision tree model can effectively identify and predict the risk in high-risk populations.

Key words Decision tree; Hemodialysis; Dialysis imbalance syndrome; Risk

透析失衡综合征是发生于透析后早期或透析过程中的以脑电图异常、神经及全身出现系统症状为主要特征的一种急性并发症^[1]。研究认为,维持性血液透析(maintenance hemodialysis, MHD)快速清除体内溶质,致使病患血液中溶质浓度及血浆渗透压迅速下降,血液与脑组织液之间的渗透压差值不断增大,导致水向脑组织转移,引起颅内压增高、pH值改变,发生透析失衡综合征^[2,3]。透析失衡综合征发生时表现为恶心、头痛、反应迟钝及血压升高,病情严重者可出现昏迷、抽搐,甚至死亡,影响透析进程的同时,不利于原发病的治疗^[4]。本研究基

于决策树构建MHD患者透析失衡综合征的预测模型,以期临床采取防控策略提供参考。

资料与方法

1. 研究对象:选取2022年1月~2023年2月于南宁市第一人民医院血液透析中心治疗的年满18岁的MHD患者426例。排除标准:①接受腹膜透析、肾移植等其他形式肾脏替代治疗者;②透析过程中因其他疾病引起的急性脑损伤者;③精神疾病或神经系统疾病者(扫描文前二维码查看入组流程)。本研究经医院伦理委员会审查批准(2021-

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049-01),所有研究过程遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》原则,患者或家属均知情并签署同意书。

2. 方法:收集患者性别、年龄、学历、体质量指数(body mas index, BMI)等一般资料,同时收集患者原发病、病程、贫血、脑血管疾病史、血管通路类型、透析充分性、超滤量、低蛋白血症、透析龄、每周透析次数、初次透析时尿素氮(BUN)、S-100B 蛋白、髓鞘碱性蛋白(myelin basic protein, MBP)、血钾、血钠、血钙、血磷等信息。

3. 透析失衡综合征诊断:目前透析失衡综合征并无统一诊断标准,本研究结合以往研究^[5,6]及专家意见拟定诊断标准:①透析过程中或在透析结束后 24 h 内发生;②临床表现为恶心、头痛、反应迟钝、视力模糊、昏迷、抽搐等,减慢或停止透析后经对症治疗上述症状消失;③排除电解质紊乱、颅脑病变、尿毒症脑病、低血压、铝中毒等。

4. 统计学分析:使用 SPSS 22.0 统计学软件。

经正态性检验后,正态分布的计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,2 组间比较采用 t 检验;计数资料以例数(百分数)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,等级资料采用 Ridit 分析, U 检验,构建决策树模型分析 MHD 患者透析失衡综合征的影响因素,以受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线验证模型预测效能。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1. MHD 患者透析失衡综合征发生情况:426 例 MHD 患者中,发生透析失衡综合征 49 例(11.50%),其中发生于透析第 1~4 次者 30 例(61.22%)。

2. 发生与未发生透析失衡综合征的 MHD 患者资料比较:发生组超滤量 > 3.0 L/次者多于未发生组;低蛋白血症者占比高于未发生组(71.43% vs 31.30%, $P < 0.05$);S-100B 蛋白、BUN、MBP 水平均高于未发生组(P 均 < 0.05),见表 1。

表 1 发生与未发生透析失衡综合征的 MHD 患者分布

资料	发生组($n = 49$)	未发生组($n = 377$)	$t/u/\chi^2$ 值	P 值
男性[例(%)]	28(57.14)	209(55.44)	0.051	0.821
年龄 ≥ 60 岁[例(%)]	17(34.69)	146(38.73)	0.299	0.585
初中及以下[例(%)]	18(36.73)	130(34.48)		
高中/中专[例(%)]	19(38.78)	147(38.99)	0.341	0.733
大专及以上[例(%)]	12(24.49)	100(26.5)		
原发病[例(%)]			0.160	0.997
糖尿病肾病	9(18.37)	72(19.10)		
慢性间质性肾病	11(22.45)	91(24.14)		
慢性肾小球肾炎	20(40.82)	149(39.52)		
高血压肾病	6(12.24)	41(10.88)		
其他	3(6.12)	24(6.37)		
病程 ≥ 5 年[例(%)]	27(55.10)	198(52.52)	0.116	0.733
贫血[例(%)]	20(40.82)	136(36.07)	0.420	0.517
脑血管疾病史[例(%)]	3(6.12)	18(4.77)	0.004	0.953
中心静脉置管[例(%)]	4(8.16)	26(6.90)	0.001	0.977
URR ≥ 70 [例(%)]	26(53.06)	190(50.40)	0.123	0.726
超滤量 ≥ 3.0 L/次[例(%)]	26(53.06)	93(24.67)	17.365	< 0.001
低蛋白血症[例(%)]	35(71.43)	118(31.30)	30.339	< 0.001
透析龄(月, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	35.24 $\pm$ 5.10	34.89 $\pm$ 4.27	0.527	0.598
S-100B 蛋白($\mu\text{g/L}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.45 $\pm$ 0.12	0.21 $\pm$ 0.08	18.490	< 0.001
BMI(kg/m^2 , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	20.65 $\pm$ 2.32	21.12 $\pm$ 2.75	1.144	0.253
BUN(mmol/L , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	32.15 $\pm$ 3.19	20.17 $\pm$ 2.32	32.410	< 0.001
透析频率(次/周, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.32 $\pm$ 0.56	2.41 $\pm$ 0.63	0.952	0.342
MBP($\mu\text{g/L}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.47 $\pm$ 0.53	1.43 $\pm$ 0.21	25.719	< 0.001
血钠(mmol/L , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	135.26 $\pm$ 25.42	132.98 $\pm$ 27.16	0.557	0.578
血钾(mmol/L , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.03 $\pm$ 2.10	5.14 $\pm$ 2.41	0.305	0.761
血磷(mmol/L , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.17 $\pm$ 0.54	2.21 $\pm$ 0.62	0.431	0.667
血钙(mmol/L , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.08 $\pm$ 0.42	2.11 $\pm$ 0.53	0.381	0.704

注:BMI:体质量指数;BUN:尿素氮;MBP:髓鞘碱性蛋白

3. MHD 患者透析失衡综合征风险预测树形图:根据决策树建立风险预测树形图。树形图有 3 层,节点有 11 个,终端节点共有 6 个,其中超滤量、低蛋白血症、S-100B 蛋白、BUN、MBP 是影响 MHD 患者透析失衡综合征风险的变量,见图 1。

4. 决策树模型预测效果的 ROC 验证:ROC 曲线提示,决策树模型的分类准确率为 92.18%,HoSmer-lemeshow 检验 $\chi^2=6.102, P=0.689$,拟合优度检验提示具有良好的一致性。决策树模型曲线下面积(the area under curve, AUC)为 0.936(95% CI: 0.908 ~ 0.957),灵敏度为 95.92%,特异性为 78.78%,模型预测效能良好,见图 2。

讨 论

全球慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease,CKD)发病率为 13.4%^[7]。美国预防控制中心数据显示,成年人中 CKD 发病率约为 15%^[8]。中国 CKD 发病率为 10.8%,表明约有 1.2 亿人罹患 CKD^[9]。随着病情进展,CKD 可逐渐发展为终末期肾脏病(end-stage renal disease,ESRD),而 MHD 是其主要治疗手

段^[10]。研究认为透析失衡综合征主要与血液内毒素清除过快引起的脑水肿有关^[11],流行病学调查显示,透析失衡综合征发生率在 3.4% ~ 20%^[12]。本研究透析失衡综合征发生率为 11.50%,与以往研究报道相近^[13]。本文中透析失衡综合征发生于透析第 1 ~ 4 次者占 61.22%,说明新透析患者属于透析失衡综合征的高发人群,也是临床工作中需重点关注人群。

本研究建立的决策树共 3 层,节点有 11 个,共提取出 6 条分类规则,得出 S-100B 蛋白、BUN、MBP、超滤量、低蛋白血症是 MHD 患者透析失衡综合征风险的预测变量。MHD 过程中,BUN、肌酐等代谢产物会迅速降低,但受血脑屏障限制,脑组织内代谢产物下降缓慢,脑脊液与血液之间形成较大的渗透梯度差,致使水分侵入脑组织,引发脑水肿,发生透析失衡综合征。研究发现,MHD 患者神经功能的恶化与尿素氮水平下降趋势一致^[14]。研究报道,出现癫痫、昏迷的严重透析失衡综合征患者尿素氮清除率 > 70%^[15]。进一步说明尿素氮水平可用于透析失衡综合征风险的预测。S-100B 蛋白是特异

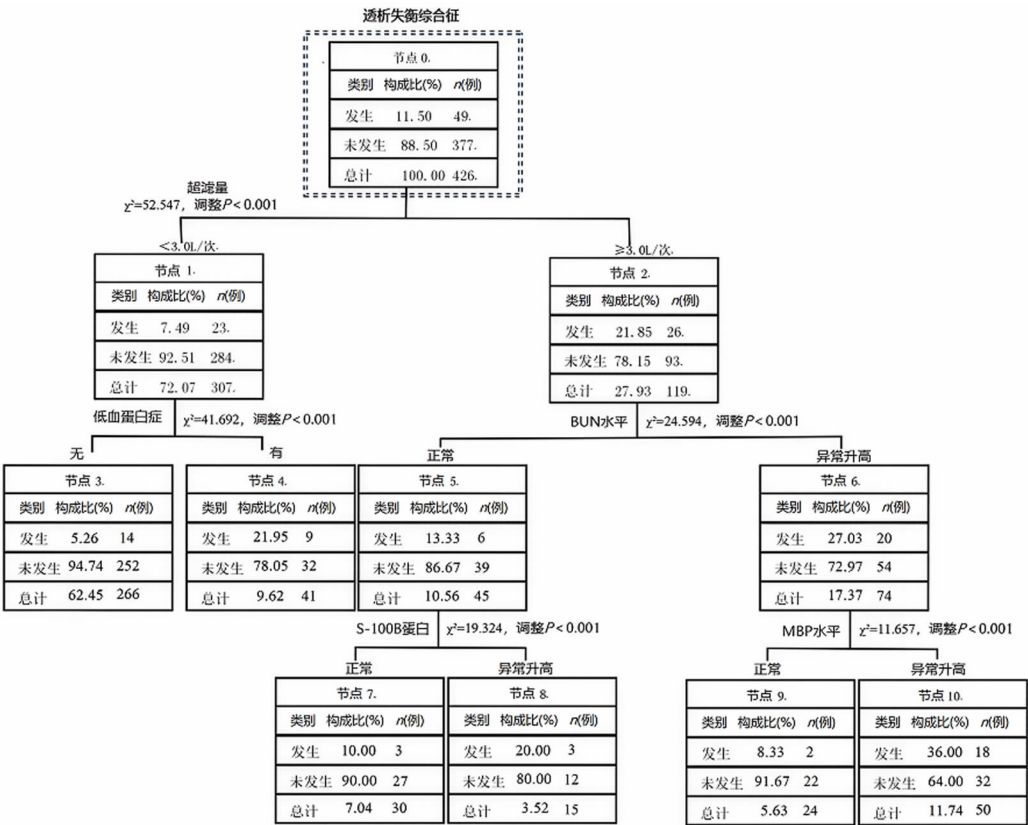


图 1 透析失衡综合征风险预测树形图

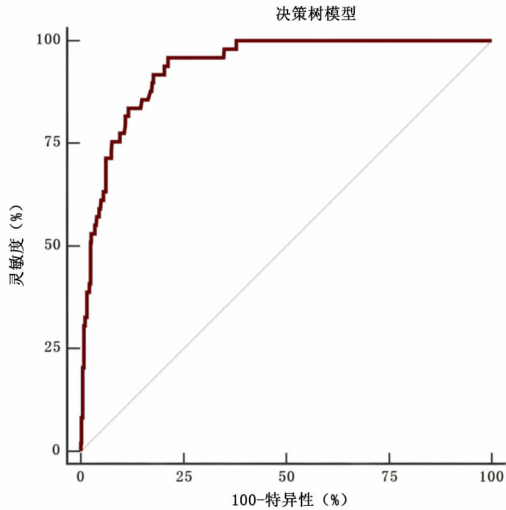


图2 决策树模型的 ROC 曲线

性较高的一种脑损伤标志物,主要分布于中枢及其周围神经系统的角质细胞中,可促进神经分化和轴索生长,维持钙平衡。研究发现,当脑组织发生急性损害时,胶质细胞膜受损,大量 S-100B 蛋白释放进入脑脊液,诱发脑水肿^[16]。MBP 是反映继发性脑损伤的常见指标,约占髓鞘蛋白的 30%,参与神经元电冲动传递。研究证实,当神经髓鞘功能或结构遭到破坏时,会造成神经细胞凋亡、吸收,糖蛋白释放增加,MBP 表达升高^[17,18]。动物实验显示,治疗后的脑出血大鼠血清中 MBP、S-100B 蛋白浓度迅速下降,脑损伤及神经功能得到明显好转^[19]。MHD 可纠正酸中毒,增加血红蛋白氧的亲合,提高血脑屏障通透性,使 MBP、S-100B 蛋白更易释放入血,提高透析失衡综合征的易感性。

本研究发现,发生组超滤量 > 3.0 L/次者多于未发生组,有低蛋白血症者占 71.43%,高于未发生组的 31.30%,均是透析失衡综合征的风险因素。超滤量是指每次血透所脱水分,当超滤量增加时,细胞外水含量减少,造成细胞外 K^+ 浓度增加,脑细胞水肿引起脑组织损伤,引起透析失衡综合征^[20,21]。对于低蛋白血症者,在透析过程中血浆渗透压更易发生变化,形成脑脊液与血液间的梯度差,增加透析失衡综合征风险^[22,23]。本研究进行 ROC 验证,结果显示决策树模型对 MHD 患者透析失衡综合征的发生具有较好的预测效能。临床工作中,可对 MHD 患者,尤其是新透析患者,加强决策树模型预测,筛选出高危人群,采取针对性干预措施,降低透析失衡综合征发生率,确保透析安全性和有效性。

综上,MHD 患者存在透析失衡综合征风险,S-100B 蛋白、BUN、MBP、超滤量、低蛋白血症是其预测变量,而决策树模型可对高危人群进行有效识别和风险预测。但本研究纳入样本量较小、研究设计可能存在的偏倚等,未来仍需要进一步验证研究结果。

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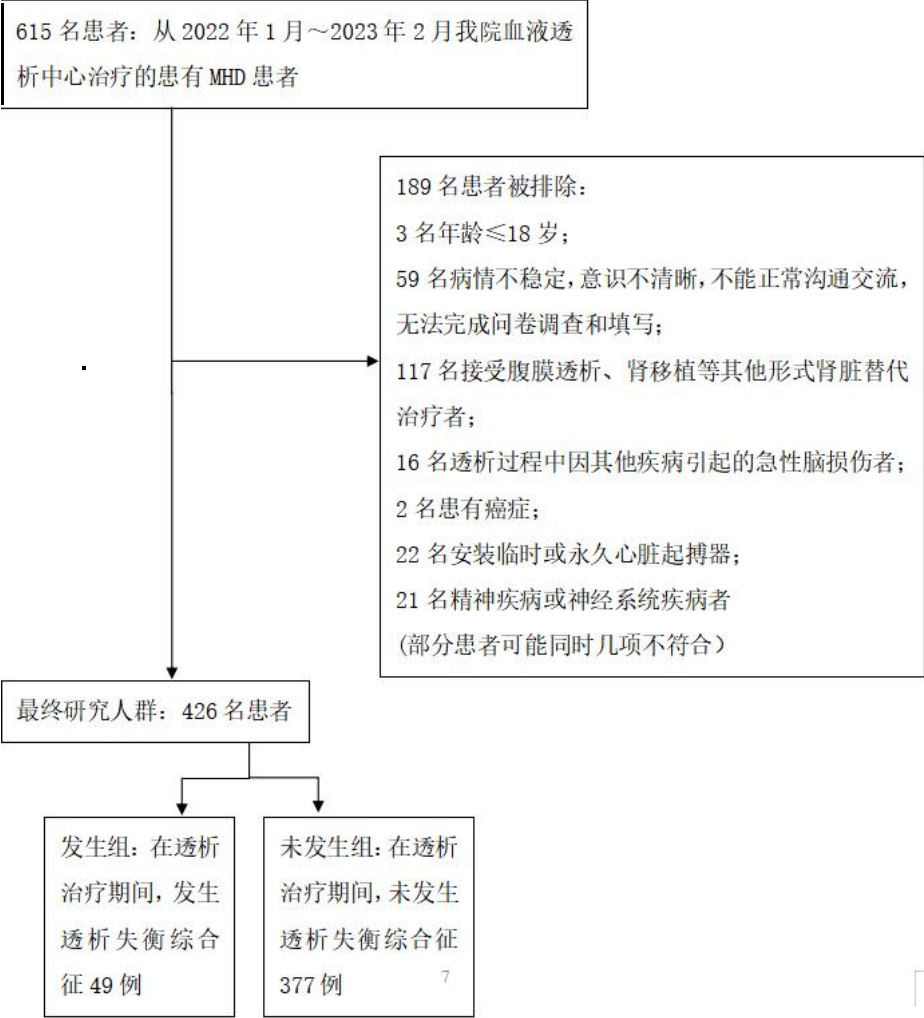
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附图 1 入组流程图