

# D-二聚体在急性主动脉夹层预后及临床分型的价值

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**【摘要】**目的 探讨D-二聚体在预测急性主动脉夹层(AAD)患者预后及临床分型的价值。方法 回顾性分析74例AAD患者的临床相关资料,依据住院期间预后分为死亡组、存活组,应用单因素及多因素logistic回归分析AAD患者院内死亡的危险因素。同理,依据Stanford分型标准,回归分析Stanford A型AAD患者的易感因素。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线),评估D-二聚体对AAD患者的死亡预后以及Stanford A型AAD的预测价值。结果 Stanford A型、肌酐、D-二聚体、N末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)在死亡组与存活组差异明显(P<0.05),多因素回归分析示D-二聚体(OR=1.26, 95%CI: 1.09-1.46, P=0.002)、肌酐(OR=1.02, 95%CI: 1.00-1.03, P=0.022)为AAD患者死亡的独立危险因素,D-二聚体预测急性主动脉夹层患者的院内死亡的AUC为0.77,最佳临界点为6.5mg/L,灵敏度86%,特异度62%;在临床分型上女性、D-二聚体在Stanford A型与Stanford B型差异显著(P<0.05),多因素分析示D-二聚体(OR=1.18, 95%CI: 1.05-1.32, P=0.005)、女性(OR=4.07, 95%CI: 1.24-13.29, P=0.02)为Stanford A型夹层的易感因素。D-二聚体预测Stanford A型夹层的AUC为0.69,最佳临界点是10.73mg/L,灵敏度55%,特异度81%。结论 D-二聚体高为AAD患者死亡的危险因素,同时也是Stanford A型夹层的易感因素。

**【关键词】**D-二聚体,急性主动脉夹层,预后,临床分型  
**中图分类号:** R543.1

The value of D-dimer in prognosis and clinical classification of acute aortic dissection Zhang Lingling, Huo Shuhua, Chen Hui. The second hospital of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050000, China

**【Abstract】**Objective To investigate the value of D-dimer in the prognosis and clinical classification of acute aortic dissection (AAD), providing the basis for early clinical attention and active intervention. Methods The clinical data of 74 patients with acute aortic dissection were retrospectively analyzed. According to the prognosis, they were divided into death group and survival group. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression were used to analyze the risk factors of in-hospital death in AAD patients. Similarly, according to Stanford classification criteria, the risk factors of Stanford A acute aortic dissection were analyzed by regression analysis. ROC curve was used to evaluate the prognostic value of D-dimer for AAD and Stanford A dissection. Results There were significant differences in Stanford type A, creatinine, D-dimer and N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) between death group and survival group (P < 0.05). Multivariate regression analysis showed that D-Dimer (or = 1.26, 95% CI: 1.09-1.46, P = 0.002) and creatinine (or = 1.02, 95% CI: 1.00-1.03, P = 0.022) were independent risk factors for death in AAD patients, The AUC of D-dimer for predicting in-hospital death in patients with acute aortic dissection was 0.77, the optimal cut-off point was 6.5mg/L, the sensitivity was 86%, and the specificity was 62%; There were significant differences in clinical classification between Stanford A and Stanford B in female and D-Dimer (P < 0.05). Multivariate analysis showed that D-Dimer (or = 1.18, 95% CI: 1.05-1.32, P = 0.005) and female (or = 4.07, 95% CI: 1.24-13.29, P = 0.02) were the risk factors of Stanford A dissection. The AUC of D-dimer was 0.69, the best critical point was 10.73 mg/L, the sensitivity was 55%, and the specificity was 81%. Conclusions High value of D-dimer is not only a risk factor for death of acute aortic dissection, but also a predisposing factor for Stanford A dissection.

**【Keywords】**d-dimer; acute aortic dissection; prognosis; clinical classification

急性主动脉夹层(AAD)起病急,可直接导致猝死。每10万人中有3到6人患病,老年人群的发病率更高,10万人中可多达15人患病,其发病率仍呈上升趋势<sup>[1-2]</sup>。院外直接死亡率超过20%,即使在院内死亡率也可达30%,确诊后的AAD患者随病情进展,每小时死亡风险会增加1%-2%<sup>[3]</sup>。近些年来,越来越多的化验指标应用于AAD院内结局的预后评估,D-二聚体作为常规的入院检测指标,用于多种疾病诊断。其对于急性主动脉夹层患者的诊断也有一定价值,有研究显示D-二聚体水平是急性主动脉夹层患者预后不良的危险因素<sup>[4]</sup>。临床上常规的实验室化验指标应用较为普遍,数据直观,结果快速易得。论证化验结果与预后、分型的相关性,对于临床早期预警、及时重视、积极干预,起着至关重要的作用。本研究旨在通过对急性主动脉夹层患者院内资料的分析,得出院内死亡的相关危险因素及Stanford A型夹层的易感因素,进一步明确D-二聚体对于AAD预后的影响,以及在临床分型上的差异。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取2019年12月-2020年12月就诊河北医科大学第二医院急诊科的74例急性主动脉夹层患者作为研究对象,其中男性53例,女性21例,平均发病年龄(50.93±10.68)岁。死亡组21例,存活组53例,Stanford A型38例,Stanford B型36例。

### 1.2 纳入与排除标准

1.2.1 纳入标准:急性主动脉夹层患者均由主动脉CT血管造影(CTA)

检查确诊;均为急性期内发病,发病时间≤14天;既往无AAD病史,均为首次发病。

1.2.2 排除标准:急性脑梗死、肺栓塞、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、下肢深静脉血栓、妊娠、感染、肿瘤、自身免疫系统疾病、基础肝肾功能不全、凝血功能障碍者。

1.3 方法 收集入院患者年龄、性别、是否胸痛、发病时间、既往病史、个人史、实验室常规化验指标、临床分型及院内预后等情况。D-二聚体、N末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)、超敏肌钙蛋白I(hs-cTnI)检测均应用瑞莱生物科技TZ301型检测仪,检测原理采用免疫荧光法,其他实验室指标由我院检验科统一检测。

1.4 统计学分析 应用SPSS21.0统计软件,采用t检验、非参数检验,分析计量资料的组间差异,采用X<sup>2</sup>检验、Fisher确切概率检验分析计数资料差异。分别应用logistic回归分析探讨D-二聚体与急性主动脉夹层预后及临床分型的关系,绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),计算曲线下面积。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 依据预后结局的回归分析

2.1.1 急性主动脉夹层患者死亡组与存活组的单因素分析 Stanford A型占比、肌酐、D-二聚体、N末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)在死亡组显著高于存活组,有统计学差异。详见表1、表2

表1 急性主动脉夹层死亡组与存活组的单因素分析

一般资料	总数(n=74)	死亡组(n=21)	存活组(n=53)	t/X <sup>2</sup>	P
年龄y(M±SD)	50.93±10.68	50.29±12.44	51.19±10.01	-0.33	0.75
发病时间h[M(P25-P75)]	10.50(5.00, 24.00))	8.00(3.50, 24.00)	24.00(5.00, 24.00)	-1.09	0.27
胸痛n(%)	49(66.2)	16(76.2)	33(62.3)	1.30	0.25

高血压 n (%)	53 (71.6)	13 (61.9)	40 (75.5)	1.36	0.24
吸烟 n (%)	27 (36.5)	6 (28.6)	21 (39.6)	0.79	0.37
饮酒 n (%)	31 (41.9)	9 (42.9)	22 (41.5)	0.01	0.92
Stanford A 型 n (%)	38 (51.4)	16 (76.2)	22 (41.5)	7.24	0.007
Stanford B 型 n (%)	36 (48.6)	5 (23.8)	31 (58.5)		
男性 n (%)	53 (71.6)	17 (81)	36 (67.9)	1.26	0.26
女性 n (%)	21 (28.4)	4 (19)	17 (32.1)		

表 2 急性主动脉夹层死亡组与存活组化验指标比较 M (P25, P75)

化验指标	死亡组 (n=21)	存活组 (n=53)	Z	P
WBC (*10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	10.70 (8.10, 13.75)	11.40 (9.10, 13.30)	-0.42	0.68
Hs-CRP (mg/L)	4.60 (1.45, 31.45)	7.90 (2.00, 20.27)	-0.72	0.47
MYO (ng/mL)	81.00 (44.50, 350.50)	58.00 (38.00, 120.50)	-1.31	0.19
CK (U/L)	100.00 (71.00, 246.50)	113.00 (68.50, 204.00)	-1.00	0.92
CK-MB (U/L)	28.00 (18.50, 39.00)	25.00 (20.00, 33.50)	-0.28	0.78
LDH (U/L)	268.00 (227.50, 346.00)	258.00 (206.00, 325.00)	-0.88	0.38
HBDH (U/L)	198.00 (164.50, 246.50)	181.00 (152.00, 242.00)	-1.37	0.17
ALT (U/L)	18.70 (13.60, 27.40)	18.10 (11.65, 32.75)	-0.02	0.99
AST (U/L)	20.70 (15.45, 31.65)	20.10 (16.70, 29.25)	-0.07	0.95
肌酐 (μmol/L)	102.00 (74.00, 165.50)	78.00 (66.00, 97.00)	-2.29	0.02
TG (mmol/L)	1.51 (0.88, 1.56)	1.51 (1.09, 1.56)	-0.97	0.33
D-二聚体 (mg/L)	12.00 (6.89, 12.00)	3.30 (1.66, 11.65)	-3.71	<0.001
NT-proBNP (pg/mL)	524.3 (250.9, 910.3)	224.60 (76.25, 438.60)	-2.60	0.009
Hs-cTnl (ng/ml)	0.05 (0.03, 0.05)	0.03 (0.03, 0.05)	-1.41	0.16

表 5 急性主动脉夹层 Stanford A 型组与 Stanford B 型组资料比较

指标	Stanford A 型	Stanford B 型	t/X <sup>2</sup> /Z	P
性别比 (男/女)	23: 15	5: 1	4.73	0.03
年龄 (y)	50.47 ± 10.67	51.42 ± 10.82	-0.38	0.71
发病时间 (h)	10.00 (4.75, 24.00)	24.00 (5.25, 60.00)	-1.14	0.26
胸痛 n (%)	26 (68.4)	23 (63.9)	0.17	0.68
高血压 n (%)	27 (71.1%)	26 (72.2%)	0.01	0.91
吸烟 n (%)	12 (31.6%)	15 (41.7%)	0.81	0.37
饮酒 n (%)	14 (36.8%)	17 (47.2%)	0.82	0.37
白细胞 (*10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	11.50 (9.18, 14.00)	10.65 (7.78, 13.28)	-1.44	0.15
Hs-CRP (mg/L)	5.50 (1.40, 19.66)	11.75 (2.13, 22.05)	-1.44	0.15
MYO (ng/mL)	68.50 (35.75, 146.25)	56.50 (43.25, 111.75)	-0.60	0.55
CK (U/L)	110.50 (73.75, 203.50)	109.50 (64.00, 247.75)	-0.49	0.63
CK-MB (U/L)	27.50 (19.75, 40.50)	25.00 (19.25, 32.75)	-0.73	0.47
LDH (U/L)	270.50 (226.25, 325.00)	247.50 (201.25, 321.75)	-1.44	0.15
HBDH (U/L)	188.00 (159.75, 244.75)	180.00 (145.50, 254.44)	-0.94	0.35
ALT (U/L)	17.60 (12.08, 32.13)	21.05 (12.38, 31.25)	-0.42	0.68
AST (U/L)	20.60 (17.08, 31.53)	19.30 (16.18, 29.93)	-0.83	0.41
肌酐 (μmol/L)	90.96 (69.00, 128.50)	78.50 (68.00, 96.25)	-1.03	0.30
TG (mmol/L)	1.54 (1.13, 1.56)	1.30 (0.93, 1.56)	-0.76	0.45
D-二聚体 (mg/L)	11.76 (3.33, 12.00)	2.83 (1.60, 9.60)	-2.92	0.004
NT-proBNP (pg/mL)	329.60 (182.75, 784.18)	220.75 (58.93, 648.90)	-1.76	0.08
Hs-cTnl (ng/ml)	0.04 (0.03, 0.06)	0.03 (0.03, 0.05)	-1.11	0.27

2.1.2 急性主动脉夹层院内死亡结局多因素 logistic 回归分析 单因素得出的 Stanford A 型、D-二聚体、肌酐、NT-proBNP 为 AAD 死亡的危险因素，均纳入作为自变量，患者死亡预后为因变量进行二分类 logistic 回归，得出 D-二聚体升高、肌酐升高为 AAD 院内死亡的独立危险因素。具体赋值详见表 3

表 3 多因素分析 AAD 死亡预后的危险因素

指标	OR 值	95%CI	P 值
肌酐	1.02	1.00, 1.03	0.022
D-二聚体	1.26	1.09, 1.46	0.002

2.1.3 D-二聚体预测急性主动脉夹层院内死亡风险 ROC 曲线以及最佳 cut-off 值 D-二聚体预测 AAD 的曲线下面积为 77%，最佳截断值为 6.5，灵敏度 86%，特异度 62%。ROC 曲线详见图 1，cut-off 值见表 4

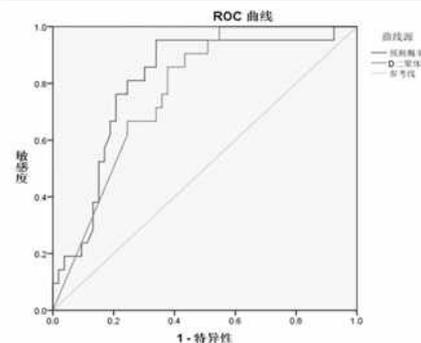


图 1 D-二聚体对急性主动脉夹层院内死亡风险 ROC 曲线

表 4 D-二聚体预测 AAD 院内死亡风险 cut-off 值

指标	AUC	95%CI	P	Cut-off 值	灵敏度	特异度
预测概率	0.81	0.70-0.91	<0.01	0.22	0.95	0.66
D-二聚体	0.77	0.67-0.88	<0.01	6.5	0.86	0.62

2.2 Stanford A 型夹层的易感因素分析

2.2.1 急性主动脉夹层 Stanford A 型组与 Stanford B 型组的临床资料对比 二者在性别、D-二聚体上存在统计学差异, Stanford A 型中女性患者占比多于 Stanford B 型, Stanford A 型的 D-二聚体值明显高于 Stanford B 型。见表 5

2.2.2 Stanford A 型夹层 logistic 回归分析 将临床分型上有显著差异的性别、D-二聚体纳入多因素回归分析, 结果示女性、D-二聚体高均为 Stanford A 型夹层的易感因素。见表 6

表 6 Stanford A 型急性主动脉夹层 logistic 回归分析

指标	OR 值	95%CI	P 值
D-二聚体	1.18	1.05-1.32	0.005
女性	4.07	1.24-13.29	0.02

2.2.3 D-二聚体预测 Stanford A 型急性主动脉夹层 ROC 曲线以及最佳 cut-off 值 D-二聚体预测 Stanford A 型夹层的曲线下面积为 69%, 最佳截断值为 10.73, 灵敏度 55%, 特异度 81%。具体可详见图 2、表 7

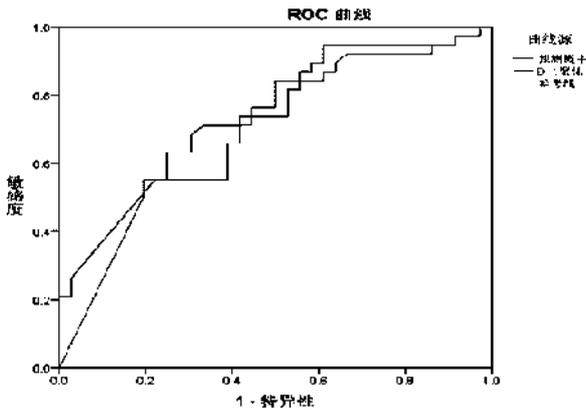


图 2 D-二聚体预测 Stanford A 型急性主动脉夹层的 ROC 曲线

表 7 D-二聚体预测 Stanford A 型 AAD 的 cut-off 值

指标	AUC	95%CI	P	Cut-off 值	灵敏度	特异度
预测概率	0.74	0.63-0.85	<0.001	0.60	0.63	0.75
D-二聚体	0.69	0.57-0.81	0.004	10.73	0.55	0.81

3 讨论

床旁 D-二聚体检测用时短, 快捷方便, 对临床多种疾病的诊断有很高价值, 尤其在急诊科应用较为广泛。D-二聚体是纤维蛋白降解的产物, 可用于诊断静脉血栓栓塞症等血栓性疾病<sup>[5, 6]</sup>。同时, 急性脑梗死的患者, D-二聚体与梗死的严重程度成正比<sup>[7]</sup>。既往多项研究表明, D-二聚体对 ADD 具有鉴别诊断价值, 近些年大量文献也总结了其对于急性主动脉夹层患者预测预后的价值<sup>[8]</sup>, 本研究发现 AAD 死亡组中 D-二聚体明显高于存活组, 这与之前对于该方向的结果相一致<sup>[9, 10]</sup>。我们得出 D-二聚体 6.5 μg/ml 时, 对预后结局的敏感性可达 86%。李丹丹等发现当最佳临界点为 4.85 μg/mL 时, 其灵敏度即可到 85.7%<sup>[11]</sup>。各实验得出的 D-二聚体对预测急性主动脉夹层院内死亡的 cut-off 值不同, 考虑与主动脉开口后, 随着病情进展所形成的撕裂范围、假腔状态有关, D-二聚体随着撕裂长度的增加而升高<sup>[12, 13]</sup>。但在临床收治过程中, 不乏有 D-二聚体阴性的急性主动脉夹层, 应格外引起重视<sup>[13, 14]</sup>。

D-二聚体在分型上, Stanford A 型夹层数值明显高于 Stanford B 型。本实验得出 D-二聚体可作为预测 Stanford A 型夹层的独立影响因素, 当 cut-off 值为 10.73 时其特异度为 81%, 但敏感度偏低。Debakey II 型夹层患者的 D-二聚体水平要低于 Debakey I 型夹层, 虽 I、II 型夹层均为 Stanford A 型, 但 Debakey I 型撕裂形成的假腔更长<sup>[15]</sup>。由此可知, 在分型上的差异与所累及血管范围显著相关, 这也与 D-二聚体受撕裂程度的影响相一致, Stanford A 型夹层较 Stanford B 型夹层所累及血管范围广, 使 D-二聚体形成增多<sup>[16, 17]</sup>。另外, 对已确诊的 Stanford B 型夹层尤其需动态监测 D-二聚体水平的变化, 当数值较前异常升高时, 应警惕夹层范围的扩大或肺栓塞、下肢静脉血栓等并发症的出现<sup>[18]</sup>。

综上, D-二聚体水平是 AAD 患者预后的独立影响因素, 并对 AAD 患者预后及分型具有一定的预测价值。急诊临床工作中应动态监测 D-二聚体, 异常增高时, 尽早行 CTA 检查进一步明确诊断, 积极干预提高患者生存率。

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