

儿童肺炎链球菌脑膜炎死亡危险因素分析

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摘要: **目的** 探讨儿童肺炎链球菌脑膜炎(PM)死亡的危险因素。**方法** 回顾性分析2016年1月至2018年12月在江西省儿童医院确诊为PM的41例住院患儿的临床资料,根据预后分为死亡组10例和幸存组31例,比较两组患儿的临床特征、实验室指标及治疗的差异,通过多因素回归分析患儿死亡危险因素。**结果** 41例PM患儿病死率24.4%。死亡组患儿抽搐、血小板 $<100 \times 10^9/L$ 、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH) $>500 U/L$ 、脑脊液蛋白质 $>3 g/L$ 、机械通气的发生率均高于幸存组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。多因素分析结果显示,LDH $>500 U/L$ ($OR = 27.874, 95\% CI: 1.253 \sim 619.966$)和机械通气($OR = 30.591, 95\% CI: 1.097 \sim 853.089$)是PM患儿死亡的危险因素($P < 0.05$)。**结论** PM病死率高,LDH $>500 U/L$ 、机械通气是患儿死亡的危险因素。

关键词: 肺炎链球菌脑膜炎; 细菌性脑膜炎; 儿童; 死亡; 乳酸脱氢酶; 机械通气

中图分类号: R742.9 文献标识码: B 文章编号: 1674-8182(2023)02-0286-05

Risk factors of mortality for children with *Streptococcus pneumoniae* meningitis

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Abstract: Objective To explore the risk factors of mortality for children with *Streptococcus pneumococcal* meningitis.

Methods A retrospective analysis was conducted on the clinical data of 41 hospitalized children diagnosed as *Streptococcus pneumoniae* meningitis in Jiangxi Children's Hospital from January 2016 to December 2018. According to the prognosis of disease, the patients were divided into the death group ($n = 10$) and the survival group ($n = 31$). The clinical characteristics, laboratory indicators and treatment effect were compared between two groups, and the risk factors of mortality were analyzed by multivariate logistic regression analysis. **Results** The case fatality rate of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* meningitis was 24.4%. The proportions of convulsions, platelet count $< 100 \times 10^9/L$, serum lactate dehydrogenase concentration $> 500 U/L$, cerebrospinal fluid protein level more than $3 g/L$ and mechanical ventilation in death group were significantly higher than those in survival group ($P < 0.05$). The univariate analysis showed that convulsions, platelet count $< 100 \times 10^9/L$, high levels of lactate dehydrogenase ($> 500 U/L$) and cerebrospinal fluid ($> 3 g/L$) and undergoing mechanical ventilation were the influencing factors of the death for children with *Streptococcus pneumoniae* meningitis. Multivariate analysis showed that high level of lactate dehydrogenase ($> 500 U/L$, $OR = 27.874$, $95\% CI: 1.253 \sim 619.966$) and mechanical ventilation ($OR = 30.591$, $95\% CI: 1.097 \sim 853.089$) were the risk factors for the death in children with PM ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The mortality of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* meningitis is high. Lactate dehydrogenase level $> 500 U/L$ and mechanical ventilation are the risk factors for death in children with *Streptococcus pneumoniae* meningitis.

Keywords: *Streptococcus pneumoniae* meningitis; Bacterial meningitis; Children; Death; Lactate dehydrogenase; Mechanical ventilation

Fund program: Science and Technology Plan of Jiangxi Provincial Health Commission (SKJP220200107)

肺炎链球菌是儿童社区获得性细菌性脑膜炎的常见病原菌。2017年全球疾病负担研究显示肺炎链球菌脑膜炎(PM)占1~59月龄婴幼儿细菌性脑膜炎的40.1%^[1]。世界卫生组织报道全球PM的病死率为12.2%^[2]。欧洲PM的病死率为5.5%~16.0%^[3-4]。我国PM的病死率为23.5%~46.2%^[5-6]。而南非PM的病死率则高达55%^[7]。Block等^[8]研究发现细菌性脑膜炎幸存者中44%存在严重后遗症,表现为智力低下、认知障碍、感音性耳聋、癫痫、运动障碍、脑瘫等。因此早期识别PM的死亡危险因素,及早干预,对降低病死病残率、改善预后具有重要价值。故本研究对2016年至2018年江西省儿童医院收治的PM患儿进行回顾性分析并探讨PM死亡的危险因素。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 回顾性分析2016年1月至2018年12月在江西省儿童医院住院的41例PM患儿的临床资料。按照出院时及出院后2周内的结局分为死亡组(10例)和幸存组(31例)。纳入标准:(1)年龄29d~14岁;(2)符合第七版《诸福棠实用儿科学》中化脓性脑膜炎诊断标准^[9];(3)血和(或)脑脊液培养为肺炎链球菌。排除标准:入院前1个月有PM病史的患儿。其中男26例,女15例,男女比为1.7:1。年龄2~147个月,23例(56.1%)患儿≤2岁;27例(65.9%)在冬春季发病;30例(73.2%)来自农村;10例(24.3%)患儿存在易感因素(颅脑外伤4例,脑脊液漏3例,颅脑外伤并脑脊液漏1例,有细菌性脑膜炎病史1例,人工耳蜗植入1例)。41例患儿入院时均有发热、脑脊液白细胞计数 $>10 \times 10^6/L$ 且脑脊液蛋白质水平 $>0.45 g/L$,23例血培养阳性,17例血培养及脑脊液培养双阳性。在35株脑脊液分离出的肺炎链球菌菌株中33例有药敏试验结果记录,31株为青霉素耐药株,对头孢噻肟较敏感(70.6%),对万古霉素完全敏感;23例入院时即给予三代头孢菌素联合万古霉素抗感染治疗。35例患儿使用糖皮质激素抑制炎症反应,17例患儿因病情危重曾行机械通气。本研究通过本院医学伦理委员会审核批准,已获得受试者监护人知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 临床资料 (1)一般资料:性别、年龄、发病季节、地域、易感因素(如颅脑外伤、脑脊液漏、有细菌性脑膜炎病史、人工耳蜗植入);(2)临床症状和体征:发热、头痛、呕吐、抽搐、意识障碍、前囟紧张、颈抵抗等;(3)实验室检查:白细胞计数(WBC)、血小板计数(PLT)、C反应蛋白(CRP)、降钙素原(PCT)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、脑脊液-白细胞计数、脑脊液-蛋白质、脑脊液-葡萄糖;(4)病原学结果:血和/或脑脊液培养及药敏结果;(5)治疗及后遗症。

1.3 观察指标 观察PM患儿死亡情况,对死亡和幸存患儿的临床资料进行单因素分析,将有统计学意义的因素纳入多因素logistic回归分析PM患儿的危险因素。

1.4 统计学方法 应用SPSS 22.0软件对死亡组和幸存组PM患儿的临床数据进行分析。计量资料中以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间两两比较采用非参数检验(Mann-Whitney *U*检验);计数资料以例(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。对单变量分析中有统计学意义的变量纳入多因素分析,并计算优势比(OR)及95%CI, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患儿预后情况 死亡10例,幸存31例,病死率为24.4%。幸存组中7例失访,6例(19.4%)患儿出现神经系统后遗症包括癫痫2例,认知障碍并运动发育落后2例,癫痫并认知障碍及运动发育落后1例,听力损害1例。

2.2 PM患儿死亡危险因素的单因素分析 死亡组患儿抽搐、 $PLT < 100 \times 10^9/L$ 、 $LDH > 500 U/L$ 、脑脊液蛋白质 $> 3 g/L$ 、机械通气比例均显著高于幸存组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

2.3 PM患儿死亡危险因素的多因素分析 将有统计学意义的变量赋值(自变量:死亡=1,幸存=2;因变量:有抽搐=1,无抽搐=2; $PLT < 100 \times 10^9/L = 1$, $PLT \geq 100 \times 10^9/L = 2$; $LDH > 500 U/L = 1$, $LDH \leq 500 U/L = 2$; $脑脊液蛋白质 > 3 g/L = 1$, $脑脊液蛋白质 \leq 3 g/L = 2$; $使用机械通气 = 1$, $未使用机械通气 = 2$)纳入多元logistic回归分析,结果显示 $LDH > 500 U/L$ 和机械通气是肺炎链球菌性脑膜炎患儿死亡的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$)。见表2。

表1 PM 患儿死亡危险因素的单因素分析 [例(%)]

Tab. 1 Univariate analysis of death-related risk factors in children with PM [case(%)]

项目	死亡组 (n=10)	幸存者 (n=31)	χ^2 值	P值
性别				
男	7(70.0)	19(61.3)	0.014	0.905
女	3(30.0)	12(38.7)		
年龄				
≤2岁	6(60.0)	17(54.8)	0.006	0.936
>2岁	4(40.0)	14(45.2)		
发病季节				
冬春季	5(50.0)	22(71.0)	0.693	0.405
夏秋季	5(50.0)	9(29.0)		
地域				
农村	8(80.0)	22(71.0)	0.023	0.881
城市	2(20.0)	9(29.0)		
易感因素 ^a	3(30.0)	7(22.6)	0.003	0.959
热程				
≤10 d	9(90.0)	22(71.0)	0.632	0.427
>10 d	1(10.0)	9(29.0)		
头痛	1(10.0)	11(35.5)	1.301	0.254
呕吐	5(50.0)	16(51.6)	0.076	0.783
抽搐	7(70.0)	8(25.8)	4.603	0.032
意识障碍	7(70.0)	14(45.2)	1.005	0.316
前囟紧张 ^b	3(75.0)	6(40.0)		0.303
颈抵抗	3(30.0)	17(54.8)	1.005	0.316
外周血 WBC > 12 × 10 ⁹ /L	4(40.0)	22(71.0)	1.933	0.164
PLT < 100 × 10 ⁹ /L	5(50.0)	3(9.7)	5.471	0.019
LDH > 500 U/L	6(60.0)	6(19.4)	4.230	0.040
CRP > 20 mg/L	8(80.0)	29(93.5)		0.245
PCT > 0.5 ng/ml ^c	6(100.0)	27(90.0)		1.000
脑脊液白细胞 > 500 × 10 ⁶ /L	6(60.0)	25(80.6)	0.807	0.369
脑脊液蛋白质 > 3 g/L	8(80.0)	11(35.5)	4.368	0.037
脑脊液葡萄糖 < 2.8 mmol/L	9(90.0)	26(83.9)	0.001	0.970
血、脑脊液培养双阳性	6(60.0)	7(22.6)	3.314	0.069
青霉素耐药株 ^d	7(100.0)	24(92.3)		1.000
激素治疗	9(90.0)	26(83.9)	0.001	0.970
机械通气	9(90.0)	8(25.8)	6.821	0.009

注:a为易感因素包括颅脑外伤、脑脊液漏、有细菌性脑膜炎病史、人工耳蜗植入;b为死亡组6例和幸存者16例患儿前囟已闭;c为死亡组4例和幸存者1例未行PCT检测;d为死亡组3例和幸存者5例无药敏结果。表格中外周血白细胞值为入院后第一次所测值;PLT为病程中最低值;CRP、PCT、LDH为病程中最高值;脑脊液白细胞、蛋白质、葡萄糖值均为患儿入院后第一次腰椎穿刺术后结果。

表2 PM 患儿死亡危险因素的多因素分析

Tab. 2 Multivariate analysis of death-related risk factors in children with PM

变量名称	回归系数	Wald	OR值	95%CI	P值
抽搐	0.103	0.007	0.903	0.079~10.333	0.934
PLT < 100 × 10 ⁹ /L	1.110	0.867	3.035	0.293~31.419	0.352
LDH > 500 U/L	3.328	4.421	27.874	1.253~619.966	0.036
脑脊液蛋白质 > 3 g/L	1.824	1.596	6.197	0.366~105.016	0.206
机械通气	3.421	4.058	30.591	1.097~853.089	0.044

3 讨论

肺炎链球菌常定植于健康人群的鼻咽部,儿童携

带率高达29.9%~31.7%^[10-11]。肺炎链球菌侵入血液、胸腔、脑组织等无菌部位后导致侵袭性肺炎链球菌病(IPD)。PM是婴幼儿期严重的感染性疾病,可引起患儿终身残疾甚至死亡,给家庭和社会带来巨大负担。

本组PM患儿男多于女,与Wang等^[5]报道PM在男孩中的发病率高于女孩相符。PM好发于冬春季,≤2岁儿童多发;本研究中65.9%患儿在冬春季发病,≤2岁患儿占56.1%,可能是由于冬春季气候寒冷、空气污染较重^[12];≤2岁婴幼儿在生后数月母体给予的免疫力逐渐消退而自身免疫功能尚不成熟。本组73.2%患儿来自农村,与既往报道的农村儿童比城市儿童更易发生PM一致,考虑与农村居住环境拥挤、卫生条件差有关^[13]。

接种疫苗是预防IPD的最有效措施。在拉丁美洲和加勒比海地区进行的一项多中心回顾性研究显示,在2006年至2017年期间使用肺炎链球菌结合疫苗后IPD的发生率降低了45%^[14]。研究表明21.3%~34.0%的PM患儿存在易感因素,包括颅脑外伤、免疫抑制状态、颅底结构异常、复发性细菌性脑膜炎等^[15-16];且有植入人工耳蜗、内耳畸形和(或)脑脊液漏的儿童PM的发病率超过普通人群的30倍^[17-18]。本组存在易感因素的患儿达24.4%,死亡组中有易感因素患儿所占百分比大于幸存者,因此建议存在易感因素的患儿应积极接种疫苗。

婴幼儿中枢神经系统发育不成熟,如发生PM早期症状不典型,可能仅有发热、精神差、嗜睡,但很快会出现呼吸衰竭需呼吸机辅助通气。本研究死亡组机械通气的发生率明显高于幸存者,考虑与重型PM可引起脑水肿、颅内压增高压迫中脑、脑桥和延髓致脑功能及呼吸中枢受损,从而引起中枢性呼吸衰竭。

重症感染时单核巨噬细胞功能受损,血小板生成减少,且血小板破坏增多,引起血小板减少。研究表明,血小板减少是病情危重及预测患儿病死率的信号^[19-20]。本研究中血小板减少的8例患儿预后不良其中5例死亡,2例继发癫痫,1例失访,因此对PM患儿需重点关注其PLT计数,如有减低,需及早干预,以减少不良结局的发生。LDH是机体进行糖无氧酵解的重要酶,可催化丙酮酸与乳酸之间的氧化还原反应并参与糖酵解,与肺炎链球菌的生长、代谢和毒力有关^[21]。本研究死亡组LDH > 500 U/L的比例明显高于幸存者,且差异有统计学意义,与刘敏等^[19]的研究一致;考虑与死亡组肺炎链球菌的毒力更强有关。

本研究所有患儿脑脊液白细胞计数及蛋白质水

平均升高,14.6%患儿脑脊液葡萄糖水平正常,提示应综合所有指标评估病情。脑脊液蛋白质可间接反映炎症严重程度,可作为判断病情轻重及预后的指标。本研究死亡组与幸存组脑脊液蛋白质水平>3 g/L的百分比差异有统计学意义(80.0% vs 35.5%),与以往研究基本相符^[19]。提示高脑脊液蛋白质水平是PM患儿预后不良的影响因素。

研究表明,我国PM患儿脑脊液分离的肺炎链球菌对青霉素耐药率为87%,对头孢曲松耐药率约为18%,未发现对万古霉素耐药的菌株^[22]。本研究显示耐青霉素菌株达94%,对三代头孢菌素耐药率低、对万古霉素则完全敏感。故初始经验治疗常选三代头孢菌素联合万古霉素,待药敏结果出来后再针对性抗感染治疗^[23]。目前针对细菌性脑膜炎的治疗,糖皮质激素的应用仍有争议。有文献报道激素对降低严重损害疗效显著^[24]。但本研究显示应用糖皮质激素与预后无关。美国儿科感染学会建议>6周龄的PM患儿可酌情使用,故应权衡利弊^[25]。

本研究PM患儿病死率为24.4%,高于欧洲(5.5%~16.0%),低于印度(36.9%)、南非(55.0%)^[3-4,7,26]。我国一项关于儿童PM的多中心研究发现幸存者中有36.4%患儿有神经系统后遗症,以智力低下或行为异常、失语症、运动障碍、听力障碍和脑积水多见^[27]。本研究神经系统后遗症发生率较低(19.4%),考虑与部分患儿失访有关。研究表明神经系统后遗症与脑脊液葡萄糖水平低有关^[27]。提示应重视脑脊液葡萄糖水平的变化。

综上所述,LDH>500 U/L和机械通气是儿童PM死亡的危险因素,对此类患儿需高度重视。由于本研究系回顾性分析病例数不多、病例资料及检验项目不够全面、部分病例失访需进一步扩大样本量加以证实。

利益冲突 无

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收稿日期:2022-08-16 修回日期:2022-09-23 编辑:王宇

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收稿日期:2022-05-15 修回日期:2022-08-28 编辑:叶小舟