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红细胞分布宽度影响心力衰竭预后的 Meta 分析

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[摘要] 目的: 系统性分析红细胞分布宽度(red cell distribution width, RDW)对心力衰竭预后价值。方法: 利用计算机检索pubmed, embase, web of science三大数据库研究心力衰竭和RDW的相关文献, 检索时限为2018年12月5日。危害比(hazard ratio, HR)和95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI)作为统计指标。应用Stata12.0计算机软件进行分析, 采用Q检验、随机效应模型进行meta分析。结果: 共纳入13篇文献, 13 311名患者, 显示RDW升高, 心力衰竭患者预后更差(HR=1.11, 95%CI 1.08~1.13, $I^2=27%$, $P=0.172$)。3篇有关于RDW的变化与急性心力衰竭预后, 一共1 294名患者, 合并HR=1.17, 95%CI 1.08~1.26, $I^2=0$, $P=0.393$ 。亚组分析结果提示: 高水平RDW的急性心力衰竭患者死亡增高(HR=1.14, 95%CI 1.10~1.17, $P<0.01$)。此外前瞻性研究(HR=1.10, 95%CI 1.08~1.13), 近5年发表文献(HR=1.11、95%CI 1.08~1.15)、多因素分析HR值(HR=1.10, 95%CI 1.08~1.12)的差异具有统计学意义, 异质性不显著。结论: 入院时RDW对心力衰竭具有预后价值。

[关键词] 红细胞分布宽度; 红细胞分布宽度变化; 心力衰竭; 预后; Meta分析

A Meta-analysis of red cell distribution width in the prognosis of heart failure

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Abstract **Objective:** To evaluate the association between red cell distribution width (RDW) and clinical outcome of heart failure patients through a Meta-analysis. **Methods:** Relevant literatures were retrieved from pubmed, embase and web of science databases until December 5, 2018. Meta-analysis was performed using hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) as effect measures. Stata 12.0 software was used for analysis, and Q-test and random effect model were used for meta-analysis. **Results:** A total of 13 311 patients from 13 studies were finally enrolled in the meta-analysis. The summary results showed that elevated RDW predicted poorer mortality of heart failure patients (HR = 1.11, 95%CI 1.08–1.13, $I^2=27%$, $P=0.172$). There were 3 studies about changes in RDW and

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outcome of acute heart failure, 1 294 patients (HR =1.17, 95%CI 1.08–1.26, $I^2=0$, $P=0.393$). Subgroup analysis showed that mortality increased in patients with acute heart failure with high RDW level (HR =1.14, 95%CI 1.10–1.17, $P<0.01$). In addition, respective studies (HR =1.10, 95%CI 1.08–1.13), papers published in the past 5 years (HR =1.11, 95%CI 1.08–1.15), adjusted HR (HR =1.10, 95%CI 1.08–1.12), the difference is statistically significant, and heterogeneity is not significant. **Conclusion:** The elevated RDW on admission might be a predicative factor of poor prognosis for heart failure.

Keywords red cell distribution width; changes in red cell distribution width; heart failure; prognosis; Meta-analysis

随着社会人口老龄化,心力衰竭是老年患者住院的主要原因。心力衰竭治疗分为药物和非药物治疗,药物治疗主要有利尿剂、血管扩张药、正性肌力药、抗凝;非药物治疗有机械循环辅助装置、心脏移植等。虽然心力衰竭的治疗方式不断在进步,但是急性心力衰竭5年病死率达60%^[1]。心力衰竭预后标志物探讨多年,心力衰竭预后标志物依然存在争议。营养状况^[2]、炎症反应^[3]在心力衰竭发生发展中发挥重要作用,如贫血、辅酶Q10、白介素-6、肿瘤坏死因子- α 。红细胞分布宽度(red cell distribution width, RDW)对冠心病^[4]、急性肺栓塞^[5]、慢性阻塞性肺疾病^[6]等预后价值开始被关注。过去的研究^[7]显示红细胞分布宽度对心力衰竭预测价值,但异质性较大,异质性来源并未阐明。RDW在预测心力衰竭预后价值尚未完全阐明,故有必要进行Meta分析了解RDW与心力衰竭的预后的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 检索策略

通过对pubmed, embase, web of science数据库进行文献检索。检索更新到2018年12月5日。主要检索词: RDW, Red Cell Distribution Width, Heart Failure, Cardiac Failure。对相关文献进行二次检索以减少遗漏。

该荟萃分析研究纳入标准: 1)研究RDW与心力衰竭病死率影响的文献; 2)文献研究类型为病例对照研究或临床队列研究; 3)文章中含有RDW每1%增加的HR、95%置信区间(CI); 4)文献中RDW为红细胞分布宽度变异系数。排除标准: 1)摘要、信件、社论、会议摘要; 2)文献非中文和英文; 3)NOS评分 ≤ 6 ; 4)样本量 <220 。

1.2 数据提取和质量评估

所有候选文献均有两位独立作者评估和提取。如果发生分歧,两位作者与第三作者讨论并

达成共识。对于每项研究,记录以下项目: 第一作者,出版年份,国家,样本量大小,HR,95%置信区间,NOS得分。两名作者采用纽卡斯尔-渥太华评价量表^[8](Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale, NOS)从选择性(0~4分)、可比性(0~2分)和结果(0~3分)3个部分进行质量评价。

1.3 统计学处理

从每篇文献中获取HR和95%CI。HR >1 表示RDW值越大急性心力衰竭预后越差。应用Stata12.0软件进行分析,Q检验评估异质性,通过 I^2 和P值来评估异质性的。采用随机效应模型进行合并分析,其原因是: 1)异质性较小时,固定效应模型与随机效应模型合并结果相似。异质性较大时,选随机效应模型。随机效应模型得出的结果相对保守^[9]。2)纳入研究间可能存在研究对象、研究设计、统计方法的差异。采用亚组分析和Meta回归探索异质性来源。通过漏斗图和Egger's检验评估发表偏倚, $P<0.05$ 表示存在发表偏倚。

2 结果

2.1 研究特点

最初共检索1 200篇文献。经过对这些文献筛查,一共有13篇^[10-22],13 311名患者,最终纳入荟萃分析。文献筛选流程及结果见图1。其中Pedro Ferreira等^[14]的研究中中有两个队列,选取样本量较大的Paris队列。纳入文献的特征汇总于表1。有3篇文献^[10,13,17]记载RDW变化(出院时-入院时)与心力衰竭死亡之间的关系。

2.2 Meta 分析结果

2.2.1 心力衰竭患者死亡与 RDW

共13篇文献纳入分析,采用随机效应模型,结果表明无明显异质性($I^2=27\%$, $P=0.172$)。结果显示: RDW每升高1%,HR为1.11,95%CI 1.08~1.13(图2)。

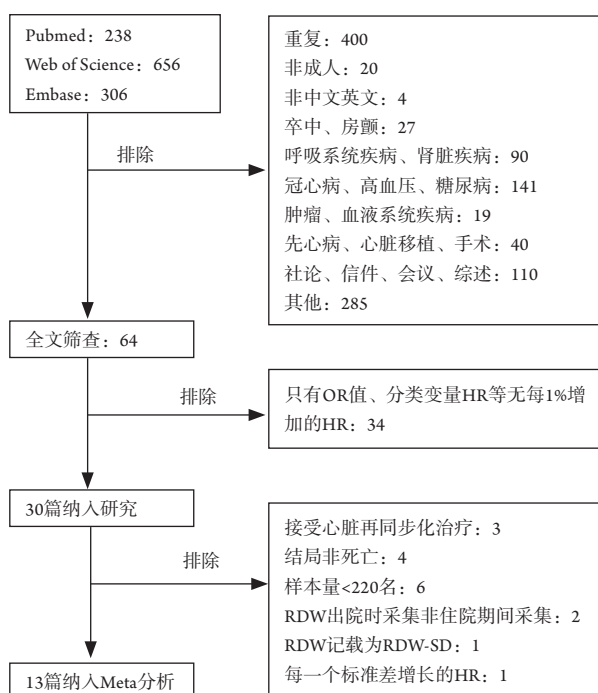


图1文献检索及筛选流程图

Figure 1 Literature search and screening process

2.2.2 急性心力衰竭与 RDW 的变化

共有1 294个病历显示 Δ RDW(出院时RDW-入院时RDW)升高, 患者死亡增加。来自3项研究数据^[10,13,17], 合并HR值为1.17, 95%CI 1.08~1.26(图3)。

2.3 亚组分析

采用随机效应模型, 对研究人群(急性心力衰竭或心力衰竭)、研究类型(前瞻性或回顾性)、发表年限(≥ 5 年或 < 5 年)、HR(单因素或多因素)进行亚组分析(表2)。在分析研究人群时, 慢性心力衰竭纳入只有1篇^[18](HR=1.13, 95%CI 1.03~1.24), 无法进行合并分析; 急性心力衰竭共有6篇^[10,11,13-15,17](HR=1.14, 95%CI 1.10~1.17); 研究人群为心力衰竭有6篇^[12,16,19-22](HR=1.09, 95%CI: 1.07~1.11)。

2.4 Meta 回归分析

发现研究人群(急性心力衰竭或心力衰竭)可解释68.44%的异质性来源; HR(单因素或多因素)可解释45.49%的异质性来源。

表1纳入文献主要特征

Table 1 Main characteristics of all studies included in the meta-analysis.

第一作者	发表年限	地区	研究类型	疾病	样本量(男/女)	随访时间*/月	年龄*/岁	HR	NOS得分
Al-Najjar等 ^[21]	2009	UK	前瞻性	HF	1 087 (805/282)	52	71.9	M	7
Jackson等 ^[22]	2009	UK	前瞻性	HF	707 (366/341)	14	73	M	7
Allen等 ^[20]	2010	USA	前瞻性	HF	1 016 (589/427)	12	64	M	9
Bonaque等 ^[19]	2012	Spain	前瞻性	HF	698 (438/260)	30	71	M	9
Makhoul等 ^[17]	2013	Israel	前瞻性	AHF	614 (282/332)	12	76.8	M	7
Aung等 ^[18]	2013	UK	前瞻性	CHF	274 (189/85)	27	69	M	7
Uemura等 ^[13]	2016	Japan	前瞻性	AHF	229 (130/99)	23	76.8	U	7
Pedro Ferreira等 ^[14]	2016	France	回顾性	AHF	332 (183/149)	6	76.4	M	8
Cheng等 ^[15]	2016	China	前瞻性	AHF	978 (680/298)	31	78.5	M	7
Muhlestein等 ^[16]	2016	USA	回顾性	HF	6 414 (3194/3220)	1	78.9	M	7
Imai等 ^[11]	2017	Japan	前瞻性	AHF	278 (115/163)	36	79.3	M	8
Sargento等 ^[12]	2017	Portugal	前瞻性	HF	233 (167/66)	36	68.1	M	7
Melchio等 ^[10]	2018	Italy	回顾性	AHF	451 (235/216)	18	80	U	8

*平均值; HR: M表示HR来自多因素分析, U代表HR来自单因素分析; HF: 心力衰竭, AHF: 急性心力衰竭, CHF: 慢性心力衰竭。

*average value; HR: M represents the HR come from multivariate analysis, U represents the HR come from univariate analysis; HF: heart failure; AHF: acute heart failure; CHF: chronic heart failure.

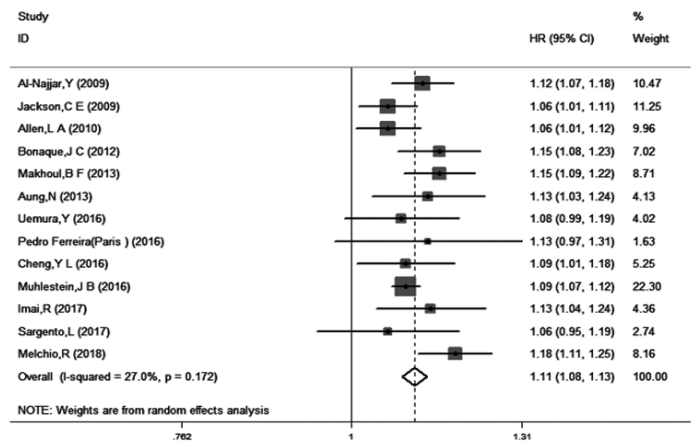


图2 出院时红细胞分布宽度与心力衰竭患者死亡的Meta分析

Figure 2 Meta-analysis of the association between RDW on admission and death of heart failure

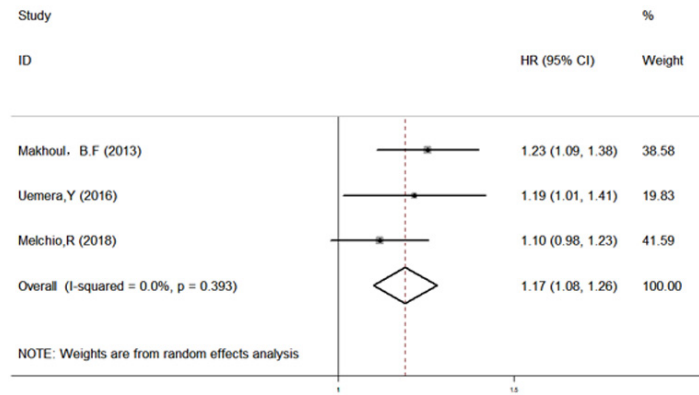


图3 红细胞分布宽度变化与心力衰竭患者死亡的Meta分析

Figure 3 Meta-analysis of the association between changes in RDW and death of heart failure

表2 亚组分析

Table 2 Subgroup analysis

亚组	文献数量	随机效应模型		异质性检验	
		HR (95%CI)	P	I ²	Ph
研究人群					
急性心力衰竭	6	1.14 (1.10~1.17)	<0.01	0%	0.571
心力衰竭	6	1.09 (1.07~1.11)	<0.01	21.80%	0.27
研究类型					
前瞻性	10	1.10 (1.08~1.13)	<0.01	13.10%	0.323
回顾性	3	1.13 (1.06~1.20)	<0.01	67.10%	0.048
发表年限					
≥5年	6	1.11 (1.07~1.14)	<0.01	46%	0.099
<5年	7	1.11 (1.08~1.15)	<0.01	16.30%	0.303
HR					
单因素	2	1.14 (1.05~1.24)	0.002	57.70%	0.124
多因素	22	1.10 (1.08~1.12)	<0.01	7.80%	0.37

2.5 发表偏倚

对纳入的13篇文献进行发表偏倚检验, 漏斗图见图4。Egger's检验显示 $P>|t|=0.32$, 提示纳入文献无发表偏倚($P>0.05$)。

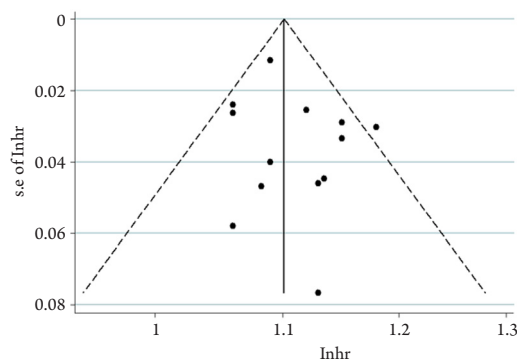


图4 漏斗图

Figure 4 Funnel plot

3 讨论

本文系统回顾了关于RDW与心力衰竭预后的文献, 包括13 311名患者, 13篇文献纳入研究。Felker等^[23]中只有每1标准差增长RDW的HR, Cauthen等^[24]的研究中只存在相对危险比(RR), Azabd等^[25]的研究中研究对象是非ST段抬高型心肌梗死, Forhecz等^[26]的样本量仅有195人, 以上4篇文献均未纳入本荟萃分析中。而毛燕等^[7]在其研究中将这4篇文献纳入Meta分析, 可能这就是导致其研究异质性较大的原因。本文纳入人群大多数是心力衰竭或急性心力衰竭, 仅有1篇关于慢性心力衰竭。急性心力衰竭人群HR高于心力衰竭人群, 可能相同RDW升高, 急性心力衰竭患者预后较慢性心力衰竭差。单因素分析HR随机效应模型异质性较大, 考虑其可能原因为心力衰竭预后影响因素不光有RDW还有营养状况、年龄等。在亚组分析中, 回顾性研究异质性较大, 可能是本Meta分析异质性的来源, 而在后面的Meta回归分析中, 并未显示研究类型是异质性的来源, 这一现象可能与回顾性研究纳入数量相对于前瞻性研究数量较小有关。Meta回归可对异质性定量, 结果显示研究人群和HR类型是异质性来源。本文13篇文献在随机效应模型下异质性不显著, 结果可信。

RDW与心力衰竭预后相关的解释有很多, 大体可分为炎症、氧化应激、贫血。RDW反映体内红细胞变异程度, 而炎症、氧化应激和红细胞变异存在相互作用^[27], 炎症反应抑制红细胞生成素

诱导红细胞成熟和增殖, 造成红系发育不良^[28]。炎症标志物水平升高与心力衰竭严重程度、预后相关^[29,30]。RDW的增加可能反映心力衰竭患者炎症反应。RDW也可以反映氧化应激, 研究显示氧化应激缩短红细胞寿命, 导致血循环中成熟红细胞减少, 红细胞体积分布将改变。同时RDW还与动脉硬化相关^[31]。贫血^[32]、肾功能^[33]已多次被证实影响心力衰竭预后, RDW升高是早期缺铁的信号, 慢性炎症导致铁代谢紊乱, 从而增加RDW。慢性肾脏病也常出现慢性炎症^[34]。这些原因都是相互关联, 相互影响的。

本文还存在不足之处, 首先, 纳入的文献为队列研究和病例对照研究, 文献质量不是很高; 其次, RDW的检测方法不能保证相同, 存在误差; 另外, 本研究主要集中在住院期间的RDW, 出院时RDW可能也具有预后价值, 但由于文献太少, 无法分析; 最后, 关于RDW变化对心力衰竭预后影响的文献纳入太少, 还有待以后更多的研究。

综上所述, 入院时RDW是心力衰竭预后标志物, 入院时RDW每增加1%心力衰竭患者总病死率增加11%, 其中急性心力衰竭患者病死率增加14%。RDW检测方便, 值得推广于临床。在未来, 需要更高质量、更大样本的研究来进一步证明这个结论。

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