

初治急性髓系白血病早期并发症状性心力衰竭风险的列线图模型构建及其效果的初步评估

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[摘要] 目的:探讨初治急性髓系白血病早期并发症状性心力衰竭(心衰)的危险因素,建立预测症状性心衰风险的列线图模型。方法:回顾性分析苏州大学附属第一医院血液科2017年9月—2021年10月初治急性髓系白血病288例,根据3个月内是否发生症状性心衰分为心衰组(59例)和非心衰组(229例)。比较两组临床资料,采用多因素logistic回归分析筛选患者并发症状性心衰的危险因素;应用R语言建立预测症状性心衰风险的列线图模型,采用受试者工作曲线(ROC)分析列线图模型对初治急性髓系白血病早期并发症状性心力衰竭的预测效果。结果:心力衰竭组和非心力衰竭组患者的年龄、舒张压、丙氨酸氨基转移酶、乳酸脱氢酶、人血白蛋白、前白蛋白、3个月内地西他滨的使用率、降钙素原或G/GM试验阳性或败血症均差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。3个月后随访两组间体重变化及E峰、左心房大小变化均差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析结果显示,年龄($OR = 1.026, 95\%CI: 1.004 \sim 1.049, P = 0.020$)、舒张压($OR = 0.958, 95\%CI: 0.926 \sim 0.992, P = 0.958$)、前白蛋白($OR = 0.995, 95\%CI: 0.991 \sim 1.000, P = 0.041$)、感染指标或败血症($OR = 2.590, 95\%CI: 1.367 \sim 4.905, P = 0.004$)是初治急性髓系白血病并发症状性心衰的危险因素。列线图模型预测初治急性髓系白血病早期并发症状性心衰的一致性指数为0.714。ROC曲线分析显示,模型曲线下面积(AUC)为0.714($95\%CI: 0.645 \sim 0.783$),模型截断值为190.1分,灵敏度为0.831,特异度为0.359。结论:基于初治急性髓系白血病早期并发症状性心衰风险的列线图模型具有一定的区分度和预测效果,可辅助临床诊疗决策。

[关键词] 心力衰竭;急性髓系白血病;列线图模型

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Establishment and preliminary assessment of a nomogram model for the risk of early complication of symptomatic heart failure in de novo patients with acute myeloid leukemia

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Abstract Objective: To explore the risk factors of early complication of symptomatic heart failure in de novo patients with acute myeloid leukemia, and establish a nomogram model to predict the risk of symptomatic heart failure. **Methods:** A total of 288 patients of de novo patients with acute myeloid leukemia in First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University from September 2017 to October 2021 were retrospectively enrolled. Patients were divided into the heart failure group($n = 59$) and non-heart failure group($n = 229$) according the presence or absence of heart failure in three mouths. The risk factors of heart failure were analyzed by multivariate logistic regression analysis. R language was used to establish a nomogram model to predict the risk of early complication of symptomatic heart failure. Receiver operating characteristic(ROC) curve was used to explore the prediction efficiency of the nomogram model for symptomatic heart failure in de novo patients with acute myeloid leukemia. **Results:** There were statistical significance differences in age, diastolic blood pressure, alanine aminotransferase, lactic de-

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hydrogenase, albumin, prealbumin, decitabine usage, procalcitonin, G test/GM test or septicemia between the heart failure group and the non-heart failure group (all $P < 0.05$). There were significant differences in body weight, E peak and left atrial size between the two groups after 3 months follow-up (all $P < 0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that age ($OR = 1.026$, 95% $CI: 1.004 - 1.049$, $P = 0.020$), diastolic blood pressure ($OR = 0.958$, 95% $CI: 0.926 - 0.992$, $P = 0.958$), prealbumin ($OR = 0.995$, 95% $CI: 0.991 - 1.000$, $P = 0.041$) and G test/GM test or septicemia ($OR = 2.590$, 95% $CI: 1.367 - 4.905$, $P = 0.004$) were independent risk factors for symptomatic heart failure in de novo patients with acute myeloid leukemia. The consistency index of the nomogram model for predicting symptomatic heart failure in de novo patients with acute myeloid leukemia was 0.714. ROC curve showed that the area under the curve predicted by nomogram model was 0.714 (95% $CI: 0.645 - 0.783$), the cutoff value was 190.1 points, and the sensitivity and specificity were 0.831 and 0.359, respectively. **Conclusion:** Based on the risk factors for symptomatic heart failure in de novo patients with acute myeloid leukemia, a nomogram model for predicting the risk of heart failure is established, which has a certain differentiation degree and prediction effect, which is helpful to guide clinical diagnosis and treatment.

Key words heart failure; acute myeloid leukemia; nomogram model

急性髓系白血病(AML)严重危害人类健康,其发病率随年龄的增加而增高^[1]。虽然近年来发病率有所增加,但是过去20年,得益于诊疗技术的进步,我国及国外患者预后改善明显^[2-6]。然而随着肿瘤预后的改善,伴随疾病的影响提高,特别是心力衰竭(心衰)在肿瘤生还者中显著增高^[7-8]。目前关于AML患者诱导缓解治疗期间出现心衰的原因少有报道,本研究拟通过随访分析288例初治非早幼粒细胞AML患者诱导缓解治疗期间的临床资料,分析患者症状性心衰危险因素,寻找合适的预测模型,以及早识别心衰患者,减少死亡致残风险。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

以2017年9月—2021年10月在苏州大学附属第一医院血液科就诊的288例初治非早幼粒细胞AML患者为研究对象,规律随访3个月。所有病例根据MICM(细胞形态学、免疫表型分析、细胞遗传学和分子生物学)及WHO 2016标准进行确诊和分型^[9]。按照随访3个月内是否发生症状性心衰,将所纳入患者分为心衰组(59例)和非心衰组(229例)。

1.2 一般临床资料的收集和随访

收集患者的一般资料,包括年龄、性别、入院生命体征、BMI、既往心血管病史及用药情况。收集患者化疗前心脏超声指标、血常规、生化、心电图指标。收集患者化疗前骨髓穿刺结果,包括原始细胞比例、基因突变种类。随访患者1个疗程化疗后的完全缓解情况(CR1)、化疗3个月内使用蒽环类药物剂量、其他化疗药物种类、3个月期间感染情况以及3个月后体重变化情况及复查心脏超声指标等。

1.3 相关指标的定义

症状性心衰参照2017年心血管和卒中终点事件定义:至少1项新发或恶化的心衰症状(呼吸困难、活动耐力降低、疲劳或其他恶化的终末器官灌注或容量过载),同时包括如下1项指标:①至少两

名医师体检发现(外周水肿、腹胀增加、非肝硬化性腹水、肺部啰音、颈静脉压增高或肝颈静脉回流征阳性、S3、与液体潴留相关的体重增加),或1名医师体检发现至少1项实验室证据支持诊断[脑钠肽(BNP)增高或氨基末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)增高,影像学提示肺充血];②至少1项相关的心衰治疗^[10]。症状性心衰由两位医师判断。蒽环类药物累积剂量的换算遵循阿霉素血液毒性对等原则:柔红霉素,1.0;伊达比星,5.0;表柔比星,0.67;米托蒽醌,4.0;阿克拉霉素,2.0^[11]。CR1:1个疗程后CR判断参照2001年AML国际工作组修订标准^[12]。菌血症及败血症患者血培养至少1种病原菌阳性,且排除污染菌。心脏超声舒张功能判断参照2016年ASE/EACVI制定的左室舒张功能评价标准^[13]。不确定潜能的克隆性造血功能(CHIP)基因包括:IDH1、IDH2、DNMT3A、TET2、ASXL1、TP53、JAK2、SRSF2和SF3B1^[14-16]。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{X} \pm S$ 表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验。不符合正态分布的计量资料以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料以频数(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用多因素logistic回归分析确定初治AML并发病状性心衰的影响因素。使用R3.5.2建立列线图模型,利用Calibration曲线及ROC分析评估模型的预测效能。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般资料的比较

与非心衰组相比,心衰组患者年龄更大,入院舒张压更低,血管硬化比例更高,丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、白蛋白和前白蛋白水平降低,乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)水平升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。余指标在两组间未见明显差异。见表1。

表 1 非心衰组和心衰组一般临床资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between the heart failure group and non-heart failure group

项目	非心衰组(229例)	心衰组(59例)	$t/\chi^2/Z$	P
			例(%), $M(Q_1, Q_3), \bar{X} \pm S$	
男性	122(53.3)	24(40.7)	2.978	0.084
年龄/岁	39(28,51)	44(33,53)	1.986	0.047
BMI/(kg/cm ²)	23.2±3.3	22.6±2.8	1.243	0.215
收缩压/mmHg	118.5±12.8	115.6±13.7	1.512	0.132
舒张压/mmHg	74.0±9.2	71.2±9.6	2.099	0.037
心率/(次/min)	88.0±13.3	88.1±13.9	-0.085	0.932
既往心血管病史及用药				
高血压	27(11.8)	7(11.9)	0	0.987
糖尿病	9(3.9)	1(1.7)	0.191	0.622
心房颤动	1(0.4)	2(3.4)		0.108
瓣膜病	3(1.3)	0		1
血管硬化	3(1.3)	4(6.8)	3.836	0.05
β受体阻滞剂	2(0.9)	2(3.4)		0.187
ACEI/ARB	12(5.2)	2(3.4)	0.062	0.803
淋巴细胞/(×10 ⁹ /L)	1.39(0.64,3.03)	1.09(0.37,2.78)	1.424	0.155
红细胞比积	0.217(0.186,0.260)	0.206(0.182,0.240)	1.514	0.130
红细胞计数/(×10 ¹² /L)	2.29(1.91,2.74)	2.15(1.88,2.50)	1.567	0.117
白细胞计数/(×10 ⁹ /L)	3.34(1.20,9.70)	4.39(1.03,11.58)	0.365	0.715
血红蛋白/(g/L)	72(62,86)	67(62,77)	1.606	0.108
血小板计数/(×10 ⁹ /L)	30.0(21.0,48.5)	27.0(20.5,49.0)	0.331	0.74
肌酐/(μmol/L)	58.85(47.70,69.30)	59.00(47.90,72.30)	0.664	0.507
钾/(mmol/L)	3.96±0.38	3.99±0.41	-0.442	0.659
钠/(mmol/L)	139.40(137.30,141.50)	139.10(137.55,141.55)	0.036	0.971
ALT/(U/L)	21.7(13.6,33.5)	17.6(11.2,26.4)	2.086	0.037
AST/(U/L)	20.95(14.65,32.85)	19.90(13.30,29.20)	1.297	0.195
LDH/(U/L)	285.25(208.00,439.35)	432.00(218.30,642.90)	2.276	0.023
总蛋白/(g/L)	65.58±6.97	64.48±6.27	1.098	0.273
白蛋白/(g/L)	37.997±4.588	36.170±3.830	2.816	0.005
前白蛋白/(mg/L)	233.25(182.35,281.15)	195.30(160.40,233.90)	3.402	0.001
尿酸/(μmol/L)	201.25(141.35,282.10)	196(146.05,275.85)	0.071	0.943
肌酸激酶/(U/L)	31.50(23.00,46.25)	29.00(21.05,45.90)	0.614	0.539
心电图				
PR间期/ms	140.5(130.0,152.0)	140.0(130.0,154.0)	0	1
QRS电轴/°	54(35,68)	52(25,60.5)	1.729	0.084
QRS时限/ms	85.50(79.00,92.00)	82.00(78.00,87.47)	1.951	0.051
QT间期/ms	366.0(350.0,382.0)	358.0(344.0,382.5)	1.006	0.315
QTc/ms	436.0(420.5,448.0)	436.0(422.5,450.0)	0.421	0.674
RV ₅ /mV	1.630(1.361,1.985)	1.606(1.332,1.804)	0.997	0.319
SV ₁ /mV	0.655(0.363,0.950)	0.654(0.420,0.965)	0.256	0.798
R+S/mV	2.294(1.904,2.753)	2.279(1.840,2.705)	0.505	0.614
骨髓穿刺及基因检查				
幼稚细胞/%	58.1(31.7,80.1)	63.6(37.1,78.3)	0.812	0.417
CHIP	68(29.7)	17(27.1)	0.151	0.698
DNMT3A	37(16.2)	11(18.6)	0.209	0.648
TET2	18(7.9)	7(11.9)	0.949	0.33
ASXL1	17(7.4)	3(5.1)	0.118	0.732
JAK2	4(1.7)	0		0.585

续表 1

项目	非心衰组(229例)	心衰组(59例)	$t/\chi^2/Z$	P
TP53	6(2.6)	3(5.1)	0.303	0.582
SRSF2	4(1.7)	1(1.7)	0	1
SF3B1	1(0.4)	0		1
IDH1	13(5.7)	2(3.4)	0.124	0.707
IDH2	14(6.1)	5(8.5)	0.128	0.721
IDH1/IDH2	26(11.4)	7(11.9)	0.012	0.913
FLT3-ITD	49(21.4)	13(22.0)	0.011	0.916
心脏超声检查				
主动脉根部内径/mm	32.0(29.0,34.0)	31.0(28.5,33.0)	1.568	0.117
室间隔厚度/mm	9(8,10)	9(8,9)	1.231	0.218
左室后壁厚度/mm	9(8,10)	9(8,9)	1.43	0.153
LVS/mm	49(46,52)	48(45,51)	0.232	0.816
LVD/mm	48.59±4.35	47.92±4.01	1.078	0.282
LA/mm	35.41±4.54	35.95±4.47	-0.822	0.412
LVEF/%	66.27±5.40	65.29±4.98	1.266	0.207
E峰/(cm/s)	86.52±19.22	90.89±19.26	-1.56	0.12
E/e'	7.700(5.960,8.800)	7.800(6.425,9.345)	1.012	0.311
E/A	1.20(0.98,1.54)	1.29(1.00,1.50)	0.325	0.745
E/A<0.8	14(6.1)	1(1.7)	1.068	0.301
舒张功能异常	91(39.7)	24(40.7)	0.017	0.895

1 mmHg=0.133 kPa。ACEI/ARB:血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂/血管紧张素Ⅱ受体拮抗剂;AST:门冬氨酸氨基转移酶;LVS:左室收缩末期内径;LVD:左室舒张末期内径;LA:左房内径;LVEF:左室射血分数。

2.2 3个月内患者用药及临床变化情况

心衰组地西他滨用药比例、降钙素原(PCT)以

及G/GM试验阳性比例、感染指标或败血症比例

明显高于非心衰组(均 $P<0.05$)。见表2。

表2 非心衰组和心衰组3个月内化疗用药和临床情况

Table 2 Comparison of drug use and clinical manifestation between the heart failure group and non-heart failure group

例(%), $M(Q_1, Q_3)$

项目	非心衰组(229例)	心衰组(59例)	χ^2/Z	P
蒽环类药物累积剂量/ (mg/m^2)	72.00(49.85,108.00)	66.00(30.00,98.00)	1.299	0.194
高三尖杉酸	31(13.5)	6(10.2)	0.475	0.491
维奈克拉	21(9.2)	10(16.9)	2.955	0.086
依托泊苷	8(3.5)	2(3.4)	0	1
地西他滨	130(56.8)	46(78.0)	8.87	0.03
阿糖胞苷	222(96.9)	57(96.6)	0	1
阿扎胞苷	17(7.4)	5(8.5)	0	1
CR1	173(75.5)	46(78.0)	0.151	0.698
感染情况				
PCT、G/GM(+)	52(22.7)	26(44.1)	10.839	0.001
肺部感染	77(33.6)	27(45.8)	2.996	0.083
皮肤感染	11(4.8)	4(6.8)	0.079	0.779
败血症	9(3.9)	6(10.2)	2.543	0.111
消化道感染	9(3.9)	2(3.4)	0	1
上呼吸道感染	17(7.4)	5(8.5)	0	1
粒细胞缺乏感染	25(10.9)	8(13.6)	0.323	0.57
感染指标或败血症	53(23.1)	26(44.1)	10.318	0.001

2.3 化疗3个月后患者心脏超声及一般情况的随访

随访3个月,与非心衰组比较,心衰组患者E峰较降低更多,左房扩大更明显,体重减轻更多(均 $P < 0.05$)。心衰组E/A指标较非心衰组减低,但未达统计学意义($P = 0.063$)。见表3。

2.4 初治AML并发病状性心衰风险的多因素logistic回归分析结果

多因素logistic回归分析结果显示,年龄、舒张压、前白蛋白、感染指标增高或败血症是初治AML并发病状性心衰的影响因素。见表4。

2.5 预测心衰风险的列线图模型的建立与验证

在logistic回归基础上,使用R语言构建预测初治AML并发病状性心衰的列线图模型(图1),

绘制Calibration曲线对模型进行内部验证(图2),显示模型的校正曲线与标准曲线接近。经过Hosmer-Lemeshow检验,计算模型C指数为0.714,经过bootstrap随机抽样1000次后其C指数为0.697,两者的 $X^2 = 3.618$ 、 $P = 0.164$,大于0.05。证实拟合结果良好。计算列线图模型的C指数,即AUC为0.714($SE = 0.035$, 95%CI: 0.645 ~ 0.783),灵敏度为0.831,特异度为0.359。每项危险因素赋予相应分数(感染34.9,前白蛋白88.7,年龄38.1,舒张压28.4),计算约登指数0.359,模型截断值为190.1分。列线图模型的ROC曲线见图3。

表3 非心衰组和心衰组3个月后心脏超声及体重变化

Table 3 Comparison of UCG and weight changes after 3 months between the heart failure group and non-heart failure group

指标	非心衰组(229例)	心衰组(59例)	P	$M(Q_1, Q_3), \bar{X} \pm S$
$\Delta E/(\text{cm/s})$	15(-1,28)	21(8.5,33)	0.034	2.114
$\Delta LVS/\text{mm}$	1(-2,3)	0(-2,2)	0.077	1.771
$\Delta LVD/\text{mm}$	-0.07 ± 3.742	-0.51 ± 3.36	0.418	0.811
$\Delta LA/\text{mm}$	-1(-3,2)	-3(-5,0)	0.003	2.962
$\Delta LVEF/\%$	-2.151 ± 6.597	-1.186 ± 6.972	0.323	-0.99
$\Delta E/e'$	0.230(-0.990,1.535)	0.850(-0.565,1.800)	0.190	1.311
$\Delta E/A$	0.100(-0.120,0.340)	0.200(0.035,0.390)	0.063	1.856
体重减轻/kg	0.500(-2.000,3.500)	2.500(-0.900,4.475)	0.042	2.035

表4 初治AML并发病状性心衰风险的多因素logistic回归分析结果

Table 4 Logistic regression analysis of symptomatic heart failure risk in de novo patients with AML

因素	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95%CI
年龄	0.026	0.011	5.426	0.020	1.026	1.004~1.049
舒张压	-0.043	0.018	5.959	0.015	0.958	0.926~0.992
前白蛋白	-0.005	0.002	4.184	0.041	0.995	0.991~1.000
感染指标或败血症	0.951	0.326	8.523	0.004	2.590	1.367~4.905
蒽环类药物累积剂量	-0.002	0.003	0.330	0.566	0.998	0.992~1.004

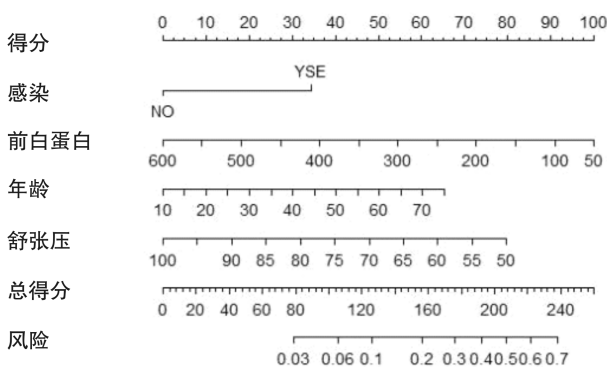


图1 预测初治AML并发病状性心衰的列线图模型

Figure 1 The Nomogram model to predict symptomatic heart failure risk in de novo patients with AML

3 讨论

大量研究表明,肿瘤患者治疗过程中症状性心衰发生比例较普通人群高,且预后更差^[17-19]。由于急性白血病是一种全身性疾病,克隆的肿瘤细胞伴有高细胞因子的释放,以及可能的恶性细胞浸润引起的心脏浸润,导致急性白血病患者的症状性心衰发生率较一般肿瘤更高^[20-23]。初治急性白血病早期治疗并发症多,病死率高,早期识别并积极干预显得尤为重要。既往研究表明,AML的病死率和心衰发生率要高于急性淋巴细胞白血病^[24]。本研究显示,年龄、舒张压、前白蛋白、感染指标增高或败血症是初治AML早期并发病状性心衰的高危因素,利用R语言建立预测列线图模型,根据模型评分可计算出相应的心衰风险,有助于后续的治疗方案的优化。

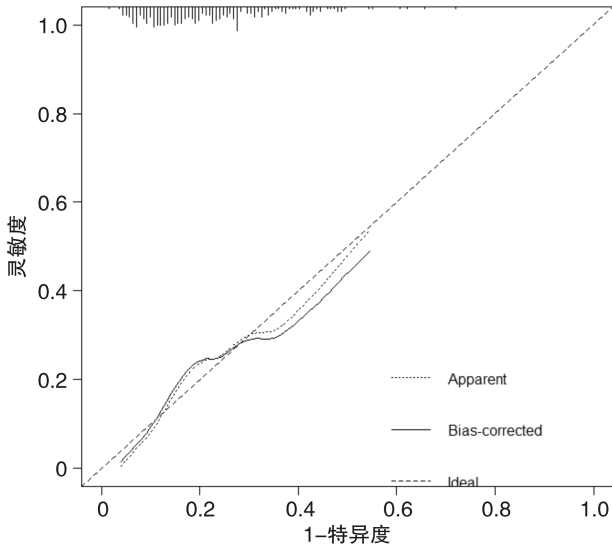


图2 预测初治 AML 并发病状性心衰的列线图模型的 Calibration 曲线

Figure 2 The calibration curve of the Nomogram model to predict symptomatic heart failure risk in de novo patients with AML

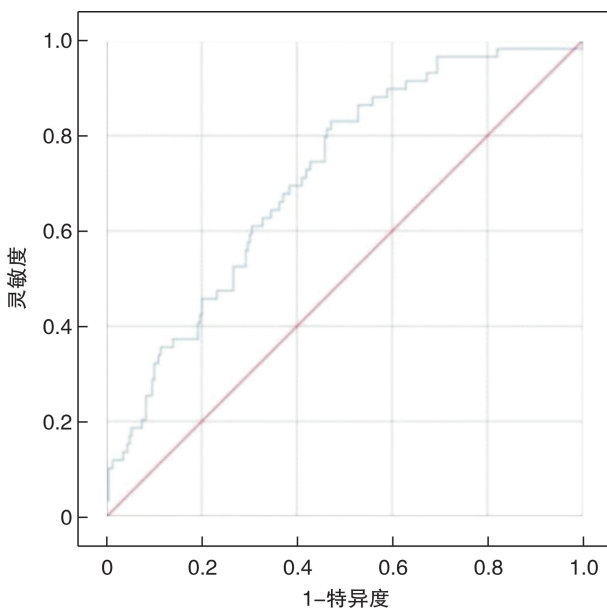


图3 Nomogram 模型预测急性初治 AML 并发病状性心衰的 ROC 曲线

Figure 3 The ROC curves of the Nomogram model of symptomatic heart failure risk in de novo patients with AML

本研究发现,高龄、低前白蛋白以及低白蛋白都是 AML 早期并发病状性心衰的影响因素,且心衰组 3 个月后随访其体重降低也较非心衰组更多。Sasaki 等^[25]的研究旨在评估 AML 早期强化治疗的病死率预测,其结果显示,年龄、虚弱程度以及感染情况可以预测预后,与本研究结果类似。考虑对于年龄较大、营养状态不佳、短期内体重降低明显

的患者,其身体处于虚弱状态,增加了发生心衰的风险。近期有研究显示,虚弱通常与心衰并存,因为这两种情况都有共同的易感的病理生理异常,包括高共病负担、衰老和住院治疗,导致了加速的功能衰退和骨骼肌减少症等^[26]。PICNIC 试验是一项为期 6 个月的营养支持计划,发现个体化营养咨询显著降低了营养不良的心衰患者的 1 年病死率和心衰再入院率^[27]。

本研究发现,PCT 升高、G/GM 试验阳性或血培养发现病原菌的患者,更容易发生症状性心衰。肖宵等^[28]的研究显示,感染患者的病死率更高,特别是对于高敏 C 反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、PCT、LDH 增高患者。白血病患者常伴有粒细胞减少或缺乏,且持续时间较长,容易发生感染。本研究提示,当明确发生血行感染或有相应的血清特异性指标升高时,心衰的发生率更高。感染发生时高浓度的促炎因子会抑制心脏,使心肌收缩力及左室功能下降^[29]。有研究表明,肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)可直接或间接使得心肌损伤,从而引起心肌细胞凋亡以及心肌收缩舒张功能减退^[30]。亦有研究表明,感染发生时白细胞介素(IL)-6 也参与心肌的损伤,且 IL-6 的表达增加与心功能改变程度一致^[31]。这些细胞因子增高的患者在血液系统疾病中预后明显不佳^[32]。

既往研究表明,舒张压在心衰及冠心病的发生中并非线性相关。Bohm 等^[33]发现,当收缩压为 120~140 mmHg、舒张压在 70~80 mmHg 时,心血管的相关风险最低。较高的舒张压与卒中、心衰(≥ 80 mmHg)和心肌梗死(≥ 90 mmHg)住院风险相关。较低的舒张压(< 70 mmHg)则与主要结局风险($HR = 1.29, 95\% CI: 1.15 \sim 1.45$)、心肌梗死($HR = 1.54, 95\% CI: 1.26 \sim 1.88$)、心衰住院($HR = 1.81, 95\% CI: 1.47 \sim 2.24$)和全因死亡($HR = 1.19, 95\% CI: 1.04 \sim 1.35$)相关。当舒张压 > 80 mmHg 时,舒张压的降低与风险的降低有关。本研究中,心衰组的舒张压较非心衰组低。

既往研究显示,已存在的心血管疾病对于心衰的发生有重要的影响^[24]。本研究中,虽然有些指标如动脉硬化等在两组间的差异具有统计学意义,但本组研究人群年龄更轻,既往心血管疾病病史患者比例更少,因此未发现两组间明显的差异。Stoodley 等^[34]的研究提示,给予蒽环类药物治疗后舒张功能立即可以改变,并且这种改变与收缩功能的降低有关。本研究也观察到类似的改变,且心衰组舒张功能的变化较非心衰组更加明显。有研究表明,LVEF $< 50\%$ 是蒽环类药物药物治疗急性白血病发生症状性心衰的危险因素,但在调整模型后发现只有 GLS $> -15\%$ 与心衰发生有关,而基线 LVEF $< 50\%$ 和总死亡率没有独立相关性^[24]。本

研究显示基线 LVEF 与心衰的发生无明显关系,其原因可能与选取的患者中低 LVEF 患者占比较低且药物治疗时间较短有关。化疗药物特别是蒽环类药物可以导致心衰,特别当蒽环类药物累积剂量达到 $\geq 250 \text{ mg/m}^2$ 时更容易发生。本研究中两组患者蒽环类药物累积剂量都远小于此剂量,因此药物的影响或许还未显现。对于 AML 患者,大多数积极治疗人群在 3 个月后会进行干细胞移植,对于这部分低剂量蒽环类药物作用的患者,药物对心脏功能的影响可能较小,而其他危险因素的作用可能更大。

既往研究表明,在急性白血病中,AML 患者发生症状性心衰的可能性更大^[35]。排除年龄以及化疗药物不一致等因素的影响,一些研究发现 CHIP 基因可能与心衰的发生有相关性。Dorsheimer 等^[36]通过 4.4 年随访的队列研究发现,携带有 TET2 或 DNMT3A 基因突变的人群,心衰和死亡比例较对照组明显增高,且发生概率与突变的比例有明显的剂量-反应关系。Sano 等^[37]的动物研究显示,TET2 基因敲除老鼠心功能受损更加严重、心肌重构更为明显。进一步研究发现 IL-1 表达增加,考虑 TET2 突变细胞通过产生过量 IL-1b 来促进心脏重构。此外也有研究表明 IDH1/2 突变与心功能不全有关^[38]。本研究两组间无明显差异,可能与基因相关突变与 NPM1、MLL 部分串联重复、FLT3-ITD 或孤立的 +8 同时发生有关。

本研究基于年龄、舒张压、前白蛋白、感染指标增高或败血症这 4 项指标建立预测初治 AML 早期并发症状性心衰的列线图模型,具有一定的区分度和准确性。但本研究为单中心研究,样本量较小,患者年龄较轻,预测模型还需进一步经多中心更大样本量的验证。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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