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· 临床研究 ·

胆囊结石患者并发急性胆源性胰腺炎的影响因素分析及列线图预测模型构建

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摘要

目的: 由胆囊结石诱发的急性胆源性胰腺炎 (ABP) 起病急, 进展迅速, 严重时危及生命。然而目前对于胆囊结石诱发 ABP 的机制及危险因素并非十分明确, 且缺乏预测手段。因此, 本研究探讨胆囊结石患者并发 ABP 的相关危险因素, 并构建 ABP 发生风险的预测模型。

方法: 选取江苏省太仓市第一人民医院 2018 年 1 月—2021 年 3 月期间收治的 503 例因腹痛入院并确诊为胆囊结石的患者为研究对象, 收集患者临床资料、实验室指标以及 ABP 发生的情况。用单因素与多因素分析筛选 ABP 发生的危险因素, 用 ROC 曲线分析各因素预测 ABP 的曲线下面积 (AUC) 与最佳截断值, 构建列线图预测模型量化患者风险, 并用校准曲线及决策曲线分析评估其临床预测效能。

结果: 503 例胆囊结石患者中, 119 例 (23.66%) 并发 ABP。与无 ABP 的患者比较, 发生 ABP 的患者的 APACHE II 评分、胆囊大小异常比例、多发胆囊结石比例、胆总管结石比例、血清淀粉酶 (AMS)、C-反应蛋白 (CRP)、降钙素原 (PCT) 以及中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞计数比值 (NLR) 均升高, 而胆囊壁厚度减低 (均 $P < 0.05$); ROC 曲线分析结果显示, APACHE II 评分、胆囊壁厚度、AMS、CRP、PCT、NLR 的 AUC 分别为 0.681、0.769、0.886、0.734、0.869、0.822, 最佳截断值分别为 13.89、1.89 mm、382.10 U/L、18.69 mg/L、5.76 μ g/L、3.05; 多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示, 胆囊壁厚度 (< 1.89 mm)、多发胆囊结石、AMS (≥ 382.10 U/L)、CRP (≥ 18.69 mg/L)、PCT (≥ 3.68 g/dL) 及 NLR (≥ 3.05) 是胆囊结石患者并发 ABP 发生的独立危险因素 (均 $P < 0.05$); 根据上述独立影响因素构建的列线图的 C 指数为 0.691 (95% CI = 0.661~0.735), 风险阈值 0.14, 并且列线图模型的临床净收益显著高于任何单个指标预测结果。

结论: 胆囊壁厚度、多发胆囊结石、AMS、CRP、PCT 以及 NLR 为胆囊结石患者并发 ABP 密切相关, 基于以上因素构建的列线图模型对胆囊结石患者 ABP 发生的早期识别与预警有一定的临床价值。

关键词

胆囊结石病; 胰腺炎; 危险因素; 列线图

中图分类号: R657.4

Analysis of influencing factors for acute biliary pancreatitis in patients with cholecystolithiasis and construction of nomogram prediction model

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Acute biliary pancreatitis (ABP) secondary to gallbladder stones has a rapid onset and swift progression, which can be life threatening in severe cases. However, the mechanism and risk factors for ABP induced by gallbladder stones are not entirely clear at present. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the risk factors for ABP in patients with cholecystolithiasis, and to construct a predictive model for the risk of ABP.

Methods: A total of 503 patients admitted for abdominal pain and diagnosed as cholecystolithiasis from January 2018 to March 2021 were enrolled as study subjects. The general clinical data, laboratory data and the occurrence of ABP of the patients were gathered. The risk factors for ABP were screened by univariate and multivariate analyses. The area under curve (AUC) and best cut-off value of each risk factor were determined by ROC curve analysis. A nomogram predictive model was constructed to quantify patient risk, and its clinical predictive ability was assessed by calibration curve and decision curve analyses.

Results: Among the 503 patients with cholecystolithiasis, 119 cases (23.66%) developed ABP. In patients with ABP compared with those without ABP, the APACHE II score, proportion of cases with abnormal gallbladder size, proportion of cases with multiple gallbladder stones, proportion of cases with common bile duct stones, amylase (AMS), C-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin (PCT) and neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) were increased ($P<0.05$), while the gallbladder wall thickness was decreased significantly (all $P<0.05$). Results of ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC values for APACHE II score, gallbladder wall thickness, AMS, CRP, PCT and NLR were 0.681, 0.769, 0.886, 0.734, 0.869 and 0.822, and the best cut-off values were 13.89, 1.89 mm, 382.10 U/L, 18.69 mg/L, 5.76 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 3.05, respectively. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that gallbladder wall thickness (<1.89 mm), multiple gallstones, AMS (≥ 382.10 U/L), CRP (≥ 18.69 mg/L), PCT (≥ 3.68 g/dL) and NLR (≥ 3.05) were independent risk factors for the occurrence of ABP in patients with cholecystolithiasis (all $P<0.05$). For the nomogram constructed by integrating the independent risk factors, the C-index was 0.691 (95% CI=0.661–0.735), and risk threshold was 0.14, and the clinical net benefit of the nomogram model was significantly higher than that predicted by any single variable.

Conclusion: Gallbladder wall thickness, multiple gallstones, AMS, CRP, PCT, and NLR are factors closely related to the occurrence of ABP in patients with gallbladder stones. The nomogram model constructed based on these factors has certain clinical value for early identification and warning of ABP in patients with gallbladder stones.

Key words

Cholecystolithiasis; Pancreatitis; Risk Factors; Nomograms

CLC number: R657.4

急性胰腺炎 (acute pancreatitis, AP) 是临床上非常常见的一种需住院治疗的消化系统急症, 据统计^[1-2], 在全球范围内, 其发病率约为 (4.9~73.4) /10 万。AP 可由多种病因引起, 尤以胆囊结石最为多见, 占有病因的 60% 左右^[3-5]。急性胆源性胰腺炎 (acute biliary pancreatitis, ABP) 是指胆道疾病诱发的 AP, 其具有起病急, 进展迅速的特点, 极易导致十二指肠梗阻、假性囊肿胰腺坏死以及多器官功能衰竭等多种严重并发症进展,

对患者生命安全造成极大威胁^[6-8]。不仅如此, 近年来, ABP 发病率不断攀升, 现已成为 AP 的首要类型^[9-11]。这势必给临床医务工作者带来不小的挑战与压力, 因此, 如何准确有效地识别与筛选胆囊结石并发 ABP 的高危患者显得十分必要。虽然目前对 ABP 病理生理机制尚未探明, 但是有研究发现, 胆石症、饮酒、高龄以及炎症反应水平^[12-14]均是 AP 的潜在危险因素。然而, 针对胆囊结石患者并发 ABP 的危险因素尚不明确且缺乏更多临床

数据;此外,由于缺乏有效统计学方法,使得这些危险因素难以在临床准确、有效运用。

近年来,列线图模型作为一种新型评估预后工具正被广泛应用于医学研究中,其主要通过整合不同的风险因素,量化相关因素影响事件发生的概率值,以构建预后评估的风险模型来协助临床决策^[15-20]。因此,本研究试图探明胆囊结石患者并发ABP的潜在危险因素,旨在构建一个能够准确预测胆囊结石患者并发ABP风险的列线图模型,为临床早期识别与筛选高危人群提供新的参考方向。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取江苏省太仓市第一人民医院普外科2018年1月—2021年3月期间收治的因腹痛入院并确诊为胆囊结石的患者作为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)所有患者均经腹部B超及CT等影像学检查证实有胆囊结石存在;(2)ABP的诊断符合《中国急性胰腺炎诊治指南(2021)》^[14]的诊断标准;(3)年龄18~75岁;(4)患者及其家庭均同意参加本研究并签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)非胆囊结石引起的AP者;(2)入院时或入院前就已接受经内镜逆行胰胆管造影术者;(3)既往存在恶性肿瘤者;(4)凝血功能异常者;(5)患有慢性炎症疾病或者自身免疫性疾病者;(6)心、肺、肝以及肾功能严重受损者;(7)既往存在精神病史及脑血管意外病史者;(8)临床资料不完整或诊断不明确者;(9)院内死亡。根据以上标准最终纳入503例胆囊结石患者,根据有无并发ABP将其纳入ABP组(119例)以及非ABP组(384例)。本研究已经过我院医学伦理会审核批准通过(伦理批件号:KY-2022-351)。

1.2 观察指标

年龄、性别、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、吸烟、饮酒、高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、是否合并低氧血症、急性生理与慢性健康状况(APACHE) II评分、胆囊大小、胆囊壁厚度、胆囊结石数量、胆囊结石大小、是否合并胆总管结石、血清淀粉酶(amylase, AMS)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)、直接胆红素(direct

bilirubin, DBIL)、间接胆红素(indirect bilirubin, IBIL)、红细胞(red blood cell, RBC)、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)、白细胞(white blood cell, WBC)、血小板(platelet, PLT)、C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、降钙素原(procalcitonin, PCT)、中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞计数比值(neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、肌酐(creatinine, Cr)以及尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0统计学软件及R语言软件进行数据处理,计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)或中位数(四分位间距)[$M(IQR)$]表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验或Mann-Whitney U 检验;计数资料用例数(百分比)[$n(\%)$]表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。对于组间比较有意义的连续变量采用ROC曲线分析以获取最佳截断值;将单因素Logistic回归分析的有差异指标全部纳入进多因素Logistic回归分析模型中获取独立危险因素。在R 3.5.2版软件中,采用“rms”“Hmisc”“survival”等包绘制列线图模型;MedCalc 23.0软件绘制ROC曲线,计算曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC);采用“rmda”等包进行决策曲线分析,评估列线图模型临床净收益。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 非ABP组与ABP组患者的临床资料比较

ABP组患者APACHE II评分、胆囊大小异常比例、多发胆囊结石比例、胆总管结石比例、AMS、CRP、PCT以及NLR均高于非ABP组(均 $P < 0.05$),ABP组患者胆囊壁厚度低于非ABP组($P < 0.05$)(表1)。

2.2 ROC曲线分析

选择两组患者临床资料中有统计学差异的连续性变量,而后进行ROC曲线分析获取最佳截断值。ROC曲线分析结果显示:APACHE II评分、胆囊壁厚度、AMS、CRP、PCT、NLR的AUC分别为0.681、0.769、0.886、0.734、0.869、0.822;最佳截断值分别为13.89、1.89 mm、382.10 U/L、18.69 mg/L、5.76 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、3.05(图1)(表2)。

表1 两组患者临床资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of the clinical data between the two groups of patients

指标	非ABP组(n=384)	ABP组(n=119)	$t/\chi^2/Z$	P
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	61.27±6.93	62.73±7.03	1.762	0.079
性别[n(%)]				
男	239(62.24)	68(57.14)	0.992	0.334
女	145(37.76)	54(42.86)		
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	21.74±1.98	22.05±2.01	1.317	0.191
吸烟[n(%)]	162(42.19)	57(47.90)	1.206	0.291
饮酒[n(%)]	92(23.96)	31(26.05)	0.215	0.628
高血压[n(%)]	149(38.80)	48(40.34)	0.090	0.830
糖尿病[n(%)]	35(9.11)	12(10.08)	0.101	0.721
高脂血症[n(%)]	123(32.03)	43(36.13)	0.396	0.527
低氧血症[n(%)]	24(6.25)	13(10.92)	2.913	0.107
APACHEII评分($\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.14±1.06	13.62±1.97	35.316	0.000
胆囊大小[n(%)]				
正常	258(67.19)	45(37.82)	37.723	0.000
异常	126(32.81)	74(62.18)		
胆囊壁厚度(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.62±0.53	1.93±0.36	14.641	0.000
胆囊结石数量[n(%)]				
单发	272(70.83)	55(46.22)	24.198	0.000
多发	112(29.17)	64(53.78)		
胆总管结石[n(%)]	95(24.74)	62(52.10)	31.677	0.000
AMS(U/, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	126.75±21.42	376.81±30.52	88.913	0.000
ALT(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	53.61±7.86	55.27±8.03	1.764	0.078
AST(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	49.35±7.83	50.93±8.67	1.655	0.099
TBIL(μ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	30.16±6.59	31.16±7.96	1.217	0.224
DBIL(μ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	21.35±6.62	22.76±6.93	1.771	0.078
IBIL(μ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	17.93±3.32	18.26±3.63	0.818	0.414
RBC($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.21±0.43	4.12±0.39	1.789	0.074
Hb(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	110.37±16.76	107.51±15.72	1.450	0.148
WBC [$\times 10^9/L$, M(IQR)]	9.10(6.00~8.30)	9.70(6.10~8.50)	1.247	0.212
PLT [$\times 10^9/L$, M(IQR)]	230.27(157.12~190.53)	238.33(161.55~196.87)	1.875	0.126
CRP(mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	10.26±3.53	18.37±4.21	18.480	0.000
PCT(μ g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.63±0.37	5.51±1.51	42.690	0.000
NLR($\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.01±0.87	2.93±1.01	8.569	0.000
ALB(g/dL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.73±0.61	3.69±0.53	0.565	0.573
FBG [mmol/L, M(IQR)]	6.24(3.41~5.03)	6.35(3.58~5.19)	1.369	0.160
Cr(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	73.69±12.75	74.32±12.81	0.414	0.679
BUN(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.31±1.26	5.29±1.17	0.135	0.893

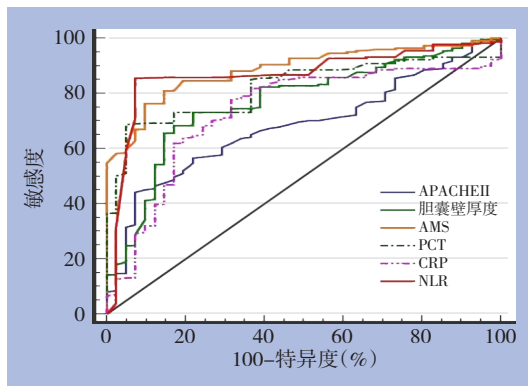


图1 ROC曲线分析

Figure 1 ROC curve analyses

表2 ROC曲线分析结果

Table 2 Results of ROC curve analyses

变量	AUC	最佳截断值	Youden 指数	SE	95% CI	P	敏感度(%)	特异度(%)
APACHE II 评分	0.681	13.89	0.371	0.039	0.621~0.737	0.000	44.44	92.68
胆囊壁厚度(mm)	0.769	1.89	0.514	0.039	0.713~0.819	0.000	73.33	78.05
AMS(U/L)	0.886	382.10	0.658	0.023	0.841~0.922	0.000	75.56	90.24
CRP(mg/L)	0.734	18.69	0.465	0.042	0.676~0.787	0.000	78.22	68.29
PCT(μ g/L)	0.869	5.76	0.741	0.030	0.822~0.907	0.000	78.89	95.12
NLR	0.822	3.05	0.782	0.028	0.770~0.866	0.000	85.52	92.68

2.3 影响胆囊结石患者并发 ABP 高风险的多因素

Logistic 回归分析

将单因素 Logistic 回归分析的有差异指标全部纳入进多因素 Logistic 回归分析模型中, 其结果显

示: 胆囊壁厚度 (<1.89 mm)、多发胆囊结石、AMS (≥ 382.10 U/L)、CRP (≥ 18.69 mg/L)、PCT (≥ 3.68 g/dL) 及 NLR (≥ 3.05) 是胆囊结石患者并发 ABP 发生的独立危险因素 (均 $P < 0.05$) (表 3)。

表3 胆囊结石患者并发 ABP 风险的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of risk factors for occurrence of ABP in patients with gallbladder stones

变量	B	SE	Wald	OR(95% CI)	P
APACHE II 评分(≥ 13.89 vs. <13.89)	0.035	0.214	0.027	1.036(0.617~1.090)	0.874
胆囊大小(异常 vs. 正常)	0.314	0.203	2.294	1.369(0.971~1.767)	0.169
胆囊壁厚度(<1.89 mm vs. ≥ 1.89 mm)	0.449	0.147	9.336	1.567(1.279~1.855)	0.000
胆囊结石(多发 vs. 单发)	0.380	0.135	7.915	1.462(1.197~1.727)	0.004
胆总管结石(有 vs. 无)	0.331	0.263	1.581	1.392(0.877~1.907)	0.209
AMS(≥ 382.10 U/L vs. <382.10 U/L)	0.699	0.116	36.324	2.012(1.785~2.239)	0.000
CRP(≥ 18.69 mg/L vs. <18.69 mg/L)	0.351	0.137	6.578	1.421(1.152~1.690)	0.018
PCT(≥ 3.68 g/dL vs. <3.68 g/dL)	0.496	0.213	5.421	1.642(1.225~2.059)	0.026
NLR(≥ 3.05 vs. <3.05)	0.468	0.168	7.744	1.596(1.267~1.925)	0.006

2.4 构建预测胆囊结石患者并发 ABP 高风险的列线图模型

将胆囊壁厚度、多发胆囊结石、AMS、CRP、PCT 以及 NLR 等相关指标作为构建列线图模型的预测因子 (图 2)。

2.5 列线图模型校准曲线及临床净收益分析

采用内部数据进行验证, C 指数为 0.691 (95% CI=0.661~0.735), 该列线图模型的实际曲线与理想曲线的吻合度较好 (图 3)。采用决策曲线分析列线图模型临床净收益, 风险阈值分别 >0.14 , 提供显著附加临床净收益并且列线图模型的临床净收益显著高于单个指标预测结果 (图 4)。

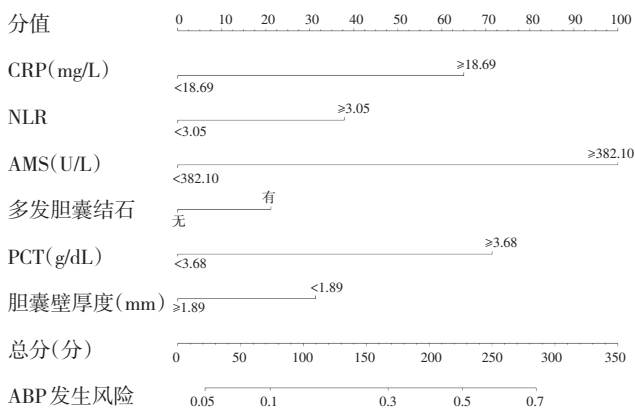


图2 预测胆囊结石患者并发ABP高风险的列线图模型

Figure 2 Nomogram model for predicting the occurrence of ABP in patients with gallbladder stones

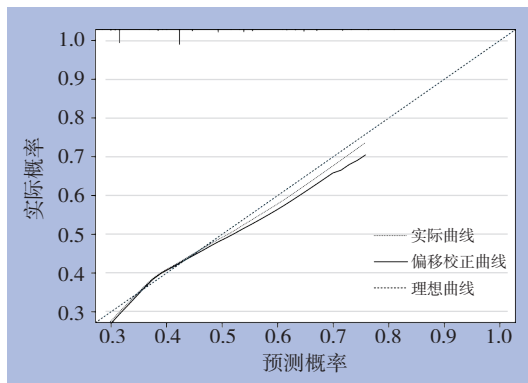


图3 列线图模型预测能力的校准曲线

Figure 3 Calibration curve analysis of the predictive ability of the nomogram model

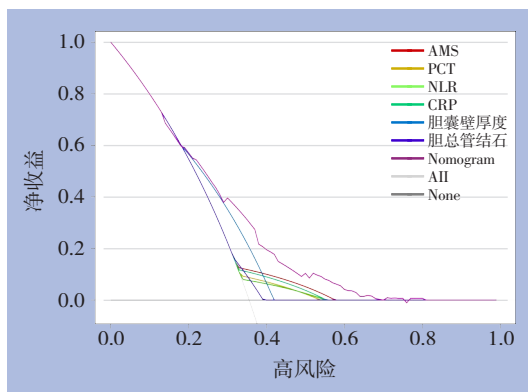


图4 决策曲线分析

Figure 4 Decision curve analysis

3 讨论

近年来随着人们生活水平的提高及生活习惯的转变,胆囊结石的发病率正呈现逐年上涨的趋势^[21-22]。据相关统计^[23-25]报道,约70%的胆囊结石

患者都伴有不同严重程度的ABP,严重ABP可致患者死亡,病死率高达19%,严重危害患者的身心健康及生活质量。因此,早期预警以及识别胆囊患者ABP的高危患者,对于完善临床诊疗流程具有非常积极的意义。目前胆囊结石诱发ABP的相关发病机制尚未明确,仅有假说提出可能由胆道阻塞、胆道感染以及胰液反流所致,即“胆石通过学说”与“共同通道学说”^[26-28]。本研究选取的503例胆囊结石患者中有119例并发ABP,发生率为23.66%,这与既往研究^[29-30]报道结果一致。现如今列线图模型作为一种临床评估工具正广泛应用于肿瘤生存预测,然而,在其他领域中却较少使用,更是迄今为止国内外还未提出胆囊结石患者ABP发生风险的列线图模型。不仅如此,较于其他类似研究,本研究纳入了较多的临床基线指标,并且通过内部数据验证及决策曲线分析均表明此列线图模型针对于临床胆囊患者预测性能较好。

笔者的研究结果发现胆囊壁厚度(<1.89 mm)、多发胆囊结石、AMS(≥ 382.10 U/L)、CRP(≥ 18.69 mg/L)、PCT(≥ 3.68 g/dL)及NLR(≥ 3.05)是胆囊结石患者并发ABP发生的独立危险因素。胆囊结石的产生主要与胆囊动力学相关,胆囊收缩功能减弱易导致胆囊排空延迟,胆汁滞留形成结石^[30];对于胆囊结石患者而言,胆囊壁厚度是胆囊动力的影响因素,胆囊壁厚度 ≥ 1.89 mm其并发ABP为 <1.89 mm患者的1.567倍。这可能是因为胆囊壁相对越薄,其收缩能力较强,结石更易排出至胆总管,阻塞共同通道导致胆汁逆流入胰管激活胰酶,导致胰腺自体消化最终引起ABP的发生^[31-32]。此外,多发胆囊结石患者并发ABP是单发胆囊结石的1.462倍。由于结石较多,其中不乏有许多小的和球形光滑的结石,此类结石容易随胆汁进入至胆管,通过Oddi括约肌进入十二指肠,若胆石嵌顿在壶腹或在迁移过程中刺激Oddi括约肌,可产生暂时性梗阻及狭窄,最终导致ABP的发生^[33-34]。CRP作为一种非特异性炎症标志物,通常在机体组织受到急性感染以及急性损伤时产生,其不仅具有与多种生物底物结合的能力,还在识别致病靶点方面有着独特的作用^[35-40]。已有研究^[41-43]证实CRP可用于感染性疾病,如AP的诊断及病情严重程度的评估。然而,本研究在ROC曲线分析中发现,CRP诊断胆囊结石并发ABP的敏

敏感度为78.22%，特异度为68.29%，较PCT及NLR均低，这可能是由于纳入CRP的检测时间较迟所致。PCT是甲状腺细胞生成的一种由114~116个氨基酸组成的糖蛋白，其主要成分是降钙素、降钙蛋白和N残端基片^[44]。在无菌性炎症或者病毒感染下，PCT通常不会升高；但当机体有细菌感染时，细菌脂多糖可促使PCT的释放。此外，PCT水平的高低与细菌感染程度高度相关，与血中炎症因子相互促进，因此，PCT可作为次级因子参与胆石症合并胆道感染的级联反应^[45]。NLR与中性粒细胞计数以及淋巴细胞计数有关，反映机体两者之间的平衡及系统性炎症的状况。既往有研究^[46-48]表明，AP患者NLR明显升高，并在评价AP严重程度以及AP患者重症监护室入住率及病死率方面的临床价值均要优于白细胞。中性粒细胞作为对抗炎症的第一道天然免疫防御屏障，在机体组织受到损伤时为上皮细胞以及巨噬细胞等免疫细胞提供信号，在后续的炎症反应中，淋巴细胞随后增加以调节反应^[49]。

本研究基于相关风险变量成功构建出一种新型预测胆囊结石患者并发ABP风险的列线图模型。内部验证结果显示，列线图模型预测胆囊结石患者并发ABP风险C指数为0.691（95% CI=0.661~0.735），与此同时，校准曲线显示观测值与预测值之间保持较好一致性。决策曲线结果显示，列线图模型预测胆囊结石患者并发ABP的风险阈值>0.14，并且列线图模型临床净收益均高于胆囊壁厚度、多发胆囊结石、AMS、CRP、PCT以及NLR等相关指标。本研究构建的列线图模型有以下几个明显的临床优势：(1)于患者入院时收集并筛选胆囊结石患者并发ABP的风险因素，已做到能实现早诊断以及早治疗高危患者的目的；(2)列线图模型首次被成功构建，且其中涵盖的危险变量在临床中极易获得，具有实用性。然而，本研究仍存在着一定的局限性，首先，虽然本研究样本量较大，但是此列线图模型未进行任何外部数据集验证，其准确性还有待进一步验证；其次，ABP发生的潜在风险因素较多，此列线图模型无法做到涵盖所有关键的风险因素。因此，将来应设计实施更多的同类型研究来印证此列线图模型的，最终减少结果的相关异质性以提高结论的科学性。

综上所述，本研究基于胆囊壁厚度、多发胆囊结石、AMS、CRP、PCT以及NLR构建预测胆囊

结石患者ABP发生风险的列线图模型，该列线图模型对胆囊结石患者ABP发生的早期识别与预警有着深远的临床意义。

利益冲突：所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明：陆颖超负责试验操作、论文撰写、研究指导、论文修改；黄锦山、徐红星负责试验操作、数据整理、统计分析。

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