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· 外刊拾贝 ·

3. 免除确诊试验诊断原发性醛固酮增多症新标准的建立及验证

近期,重庆医科大学附属第一医院内分泌科李启富教授牵头的重庆原发性醛固酮增多症(原醛症)研究团队(CONPASS Group)于2020年5月在 *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism* (IF = 5.68) 在线发表了一项关于建立及验证免除确诊试验诊断原醛症的新标准的多中心临床研究。该研究首次建立基于生化指标(醛固酮和肾素水平)和临床病史(低血钾病史)的原醛诊断新标准,优化了国际原醛症指南诊断流程。

研究背景:原醛症的诊断分为筛查试验、确诊试验和分型诊断,其中确诊试验分为卡托普利试验、盐水负荷试验和氟氢可的松试验,均耗时耗力。因此,美国内分泌学会(ENDO)2016版原醛症的诊疗指南建议,当原醛症高危患者满足血浆醛固酮浓度 > 20 ng/dl、血浆肾素低于检测水平且存在低钾血症时,可以免除确诊试验,但是指南推荐的标准证据有限,且未明确限定血浆肾素切点值。本研究首次基于多中心临床队列,建立并验证免除确诊试验诊断原醛症的新标准。

研究方法:首先基于 CONPASS 研究队列,采用卡托普利试验作诊断标准建立免除确诊试验的原醛症诊断标准。随后,在接受盐水试验或氟氢可的松试验的人群中进一步验证。最后,在澳大利亚莫纳什大学医学院建立的澳洲原醛症研究队列中再次验证。

研究结果:基于卡托普利试验的探索队列共纳入 518 例

原醛症患者和 266 例原发性高血压患者,低钾血症、血浆醛固酮浓度和血浆肾素浓度经多元 *Logistics* 回归分析被确立为诊断指标。以血浆醛固酮浓度 > 20 ng/dl、血浆肾素浓度 < 2.5 μ IU/ml 和低钾血症为组合的敏感性明显高于指南标准 (0.36 vs. 0.11),且未误诊原醛症患者(特异性 100%),但是满足新标准,从而免除确诊试验的患者人数更多。新标准在基于盐水负荷试验及氟氢可的松试验的人群再次得到验证。最后,澳大利亚的验证队列中(125 例原醛症患者和 81 例原发性高血压患者),新标准的敏感性也明显高于指南标准 (0.12 vs. 0.02),且未误诊原醛症患者。

研究结论:血浆醛固酮浓度 > 20 ng/dl、血浆肾素浓度 < 2.5 μ IU/ml 同时伴低钾血症的原醛症高危患者可免除确诊试验,可直接诊断原醛症

临床价值及创新点:确诊试验是原醛症诊断流程的核心步骤,目前公认的三大原醛症确诊试验的过程均较为繁琐,干扰因素较多,技术难度较大,费用较高。本研究首次基于多中心人群研究,建立并验证免除确诊试验诊断原醛症的新标准,减轻患者负担,节省医疗资源,最终优化国际原醛症指南诊断流程,具有较大的临床意义。

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