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营养-免疫-炎症联合指标评估肺结核患者病情严重程度

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摘要 **目的** 探讨预后营养指数(PNI)、营养风险筛查2002量表(NRS2002)、身体质量指数(BMI)和单核细胞/淋巴细胞比值(MLR)、血小板/淋巴细胞比值(PLR)、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(NLR)联合指标对肺结核(PTB)患者病情严重程度的评估价值。**方法** 选取175例肺结核患者为研究组, 175例同期健康体检者为对照组。根据肺部病灶范围将患者分为轻中度组(<3个肺野, $n=110$)和重度组(≥ 3 个肺野, $n=65$), 比较两组患者PNI、NRS2002、BMI及外周血MLR、PLR、NLR水平, 采用Spearman秩相关分析探讨其与病情严重程度的相关性, 并建立多因素Logistic回归模型, 绘制列线图, 通过ROC曲线校准曲线、决策曲线评估模型的效能。**结果** 研究组PNI、BMI、外周血淋巴细胞、白蛋白水平均低于对照组($P<0.05$), MLR、PLR、NLR水平均高于对照组($P<0.05$)。重度组NRS2002、MLR、PLR、NLR水平均高于轻中度组($P<0.05$), 而PNI、BMI水平均低于轻中度组($P<0.05$)。NRS2002、MLR、PLR、NLR与病情严重程度呈正相关($r=0.250, 0.509, 0.431, 0.488$), 而PNI、BMI与病情严重程度呈负相关($r=-0.516, -0.231$)。Logistic回归显示NRS2002、NLR为重度肺结核的独立危险因素, PNI为保护因素。NRS2002、NLR、PNI及三者联合预测的AUC分别为0.692、0.777、0.786、0.860, 联合预测灵敏度81.54%、特异度76.36%, 联合检测对重度肺结核的评价效能优于单项指标($P<0.05$)。**结论** NRS2002、NLR为肺结核病严重程度的独立危险因素, PNI为保护因素, 联合预测模型拟合较好, 可提高评估效能, 具有临床应用潜力。

关键词 肺结核; 营养风险筛查2002; 预后营养指数; 中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值; 炎症指标; 营养状态; 病情严重程度; 联合预测模型

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肺结核(pulmonary tuberculosis, PTB)发病率和

病死率在全球传染病中居高^[1]。我国2024年报告肺结核患者70.25万, 作为结核病高负担国家^[2], 早期识别重症患者并精准治疗对疫情防控意义重大。既往评估肺结核严重程度主要依赖于临床表现、影像学 and 病原学检测^[3], 存在主观差异与量化困难。近年来, 宿主营养、炎症和免疫状况在疾病严重程度

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observed. Additionally, platelet counts showed significant increases in N_1-N_3 stages ($P<0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that PLT and antithrombin III (AT-III) were independent risk factors for GITs metastasis ($P<0.05$). The areas under the ROC curves for predicting GITs metastasis were 0.678 (95% CI: 0.540-0.816) and 0.664 (95% CI: 0.512-0.815), respectively. When combining multiple factors, including FR^+ -CTCs, PLT, AT-III, pathological type, FIB, TT, and gender, for the diagnosis of GITs metastasis, the AUC increased to 0.757 (95% CI: 0.621-0.893), indicating higher sensitivity and specificity compared to using each indicator alone. **Conclusion** The combined detection of FR^+ -CTCs and anticoagulation function indicators has a higher diagnostic value for the diagnosis of GITs, providing a valuable basis for the early diagnosis of GITs, especially in metastasis surveillance.

Key words circulating tumor cells; folate receptor; gastrointestinal tumors; liquid biopsy; hemostatic function; diagnosis

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评估中备受关注。临床发现, 身体质量指数 (body mass index, BMI)、血清白蛋白 (serum albumin, ALB)、预后营养指数 (prognostic nutritional index, PNI) 及营养风险筛查评分 2002 (nutritional risk screening 2002, NRS2002) 等指标异常, 与肺结核痰延迟转阴、空洞持续及不良结局相关^[4-6]。此外, 外周血中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值 (neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、血小板与淋巴细胞比值 (platelet to lymphocyte ratio, PLR)、单核细胞与淋巴细胞比值 (monocyte to lymphocyte ratio, MLR) 等, 在感染性疾病、肿瘤及免疫类疾病中被广泛研究, 其在肺结核病情评估中的潜在价值亦逐渐显现^[7-9]。该研究基于“营养-免疫-炎症”联合视角, 采用上述指标构建肺结核严重程度的综合评估模型并分析其评估效果。

1 材料与方法

1.1 病例资料 选取2023年1月—2024年3月安徽省胸科医院收治的175例肺结核患者为研究组, 研究组诊断符合《肺结核诊断标准 (WS288-2017)》^[10]中关于肺结核的相关诊断标准, 175名同期健康体检者为对照组。排除标准: 合并恶性肿瘤疾病者; 合并自身免疫性疾病、长期使用免疫抑制剂者; 其他细菌/真菌感染的肺结核患者 (经血培养或痰培养确认); 合并严重心、肝、肾等重要功能严重障碍者等。并剔除同时参与其他试验研究者。本研究已通过医院伦理委员会伦理审查 (批件号: KJ2025-001), 所有受试者均签署知情同意书。本研究以预测重度肺结核为主要研究目的, 进行二元 Logistic 回归, 根据 10 outcome events per variable 原则^[11], 当纳入 6 个协变量时, 发生重度结核的例数至少需要 60 例, 总人数至少需要 120 例, 现有样本量符合最低样本量要求。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 收集临床指标 收集两组人群性别、年龄、BMI、舒张压、收缩压、吸烟史、单核细胞、淋巴细胞、血小板、ALB、中性粒细胞等, 上述资料均来源于医院电子病历及体检中心门诊系统。研究组治疗前及对照组体检当天, 抽取空腹静脉血 3 mL, 采用血细胞分析仪 (深圳迈瑞公司, 型号: BC-6800Plus) 检测外周血单核细胞、淋巴细胞、血小板、中性粒细胞水平, 采用生化分析仪 (美国贝克曼公司, 型号:

AU5800) 检测外周血 ALB 水平。

1.2.2 收集两组人群营养状况及免疫炎症指标水平 预后营养指数 (prognostic nutritional index, PNI): $PNI = ALB (g/L) + 5 \times \text{淋巴细胞计数} (\times 10^9 / L)$ 。NRS2002 量表包括营养状况、疾病严重程度与年龄 3 部分, 满分 7 分, ≥ 3 分为有营养风险, 仅在肺结核组中实施评分。根据收集到的两组研究对象的基础信息以及血液生化指标检测结果, 计算两组 MLR、PLR、NLR 水平。

1.2.3 肺结核患者病情严重程度划分 研究组患者的病情严重程度主要依据“胸部电子计算机断层扫描 (computed tomography, CT)”进行分级, 并参考既往文献^[12]和临床实践, 具体分级标准及实际分级情况如下: 根据肺部病灶范围将患者分为轻中度组 (< 3 个肺野, $n = 110$) 和重度组 (≥ 3 个肺野, $n = 65$)。

1.2.4 统计学处理 应用 SPSS 28.0、Medcalc 20.0 和 R4.3.1 软件对数据进行统计学分析。计量资料首先进行正态性检验, 若符合正态分布, 以均数 $\pm$ 标准差表示, 两组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验, 若不符合正态分布, 以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示, 采用秩和检验进行组间比较; 计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 表示, 组间比较采用卡方检验。采用 Spearman 秩相关分析各指标与疾病严重程度的相关性。将单因素分析有统计学意义的变量纳入多因素 Logistic 回归, 并绘制各指标预测疾病严重程度的 ROC 曲线, 采用 Delong 法比较各指标的预测效能, 采用 varImp 函数计算各变量的重要性评分, 显示各变量对模型预测能力的贡献程度; 绘制列线图对模型进行可视化分析, 通过绘制校准曲线和决策曲线分析模型的预测性能。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组人群临床特征及观察指标比较 如表 1 所示, 对照组和研究组性别、年龄差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 研究组 BMI、外周血淋巴细胞、ALB 水平和 PNI 均低于对照组 (均 $P < 0.001$), MLR、PLR、NLR、单核细胞、中性粒细胞、血小板水平均高于对照组 (均 $P < 0.001$)。

2.2 不同病情严重程度肺结核患者临床特征及观察指标的比较 如表 2 所示, 重度组男性患者占比、年龄高于轻中度组 (均 $P < 0.05$), NRS2002、MLR、

表1 两组临床特征及观察指标比较 [n (%), M (P_{25} , P_{75}), $\bar{x} \pm s$]Tab.1 Comparison of clinical characteristics between the two groups [n (%), M (P_{25} , P_{75}), $\bar{x} \pm s$]

Variables	Control group ($n = 175$)	Study group ($n = 175$)	$\chi^2/Z/t$ value	P value
Male	114 (65.14)	111 (63.43)	0.112	0.738
Age (years)	54.10 $\pm$ 11.65	53.77 $\pm$ 15.60	0.229	0.819
BMI (kg/m^2)	22.48 $\pm$ 2.53	20.40 $\pm$ 2.33	8.020	<0.001
Monocytes ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)	0.36 (0.29, 0.45)	0.48 (0.36, 0.64)	-6.955	<0.001
Neutrophils ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)	3.36 (2.76, 3.96)	3.94 (2.90, 5.40)	-4.315	<0.001
Lymphocytes ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)	1.96 (1.64, 2.29)	1.20 (0.92, 1.60)	11.447	<0.001
Platelets ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)	219.00 (185.00, 256.00)	243.00 (194.00, 313.00)	-3.745	<0.001
ALB (g/L)	45.40 (43.45, 47.25)	35.00 (32.45, 38.10)	14.973	<0.001
MLR	0.18 (0.15, 0.23)	0.41 (0.27, 0.59)	-13.032	<0.001
PLR	111.98 (92.91, 131.07)	193.33 (140.70, 308.17)	-11.781	<0.001
PNI	55.20 (52.72, 57.55)	41.30 (37.25, 45.95)	15.436	<0.001
NLR	1.65 (1.36, 2.16)	3.46 (2.22, 5.09)	-10.527	<0.001

表2 不同病情严重程度肺结核患者临床特征及观察指标比较 [n (%), M (P_{25} , P_{75}), $\bar{x} \pm s$]Tab.2 Comparison of clinical characteristics and observation indicators in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis of different severity [n (%), M (P_{25} , P_{75}), $\bar{x} \pm s$]

Variables	Mild-to-moderate group ($n = 110$)	Severe group ($n = 65$)	$\chi^2/Z/t$	P value
Male	62 (56.36)	49 (75.38)	6.372	0.012
Age (years)	51.72 $\pm$ 15.95	57.23 $\pm$ 14.47	-2.285	0.024
BMI (kg/m^2)	20.82 $\pm$ 2.27	19.68 $\pm$ 2.27	3.233	0.001
NRS2002 score	2.00 (2.00, 3.00)	3.00 (2.00, 3.00)	-4.621	<0.001
Monocytes ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)	0.44 (0.33, 0.60)	0.55 (0.44, 0.70)	-3.543	<0.001
Neutrophils ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)	3.45 (2.55, 4.48)	4.99 (3.94, 6.04)	-5.545	<0.001
Lymphocytes ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)	1.30 (1.01, 1.69)	1.02 (0.73, 1.39)	3.598	<0.001
Platelets ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)	225.50 (188.75, 272.75)	292.00 (212.00, 356.00)	-3.31	0.001
ALB (g/L)	37.15 (34.25, 39.00)	32.00 (27.80, 35.00)	6.257	<0.001
MLR	0.34 (0.24, 0.48)	0.50 (0.42, 0.79)	-5.733	<0.001
PLR	177.83 (129.34, 236.85)	294.21 (182.73, 408.77)	-5.342	<0.001
PNI	43.35 (40.35, 47.10)	37.25 (32.50, 41.30)	6.317	<0.001
NLR	2.57 (1.84, 3.98)	4.48 (3.59, 6.73)	-6.114	<0.001

PLR、NLR、单核细胞、中性粒细胞、血小板水平均高于轻中度组(均 $P < 0.01$),而 PNI、BMI、淋巴细胞、ALB 水平均低于轻中度组(均 $P < 0.01$)。

2.3 PNI、NRS2002、BMI、PLR、NLR 及 MLR 水平与肺结核病情严重程度的相关性 如表3所示,肺结核患者 NRS2002 及外周血 MLR、PLR、NLR 水平均与病情严重程度呈正相关($r = 0.250$ 、 0.509 、 0.431 、 0.488)。PNI、BMI 与病情严重程度呈负相关($r = -0.516$ 、 -0.231)。

2.4 多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果 如表4所示,多因素 Logistic 回归显示,NRS2002、NLR 为疾病严重的独立危险因素,PNI 为保护因素。

2.5 NRS2002、NLR、PNI 单独预测与三种指标联合预测模型对肺结核患者病情严重程度的评估价值

NRS2002、NLR、PNI 及联合检测评估肺结核患者病情严重程度的 ROC 曲线下面积(area under the

表3 PNI、NRS2002、BMI、PLR、NLR 及 MLR 水平与肺结核病情严重程度的相关性

Tab.3 Correlation between PNI, NRS2002, BMI, PLR, NLR and MLR levels and the severity of pulmonary tuberculosis

Variables	r_s	P value
BMI (kg/m^2)	-0.231	0.002
NRS2002 score	0.250	<0.001
MLR	0.509	<0.001
PLR	0.431	<0.001
NLR	0.488	<0.001
PNI	-0.516	<0.001

curve, AUC) 分别为 0.692、0.777、0.786、0.860,灵敏度分别为 73.85%、83.08%、70.77%、81.54%,特异度分别为 57.27%、62.73%、80.00%、76.36%。联合检测的 AUC 达到 0.860,高于其他指标。联合预测对重度肺结核的评价效能均优于单项指标(均 $P < 0.05$)。见表5。

2.6 各指标重要性排序 如图 1 所示,在影响肺结核患者病情严重程度的各项特征变量中,NRS2002 的重要性得分最高,位居首位,提示其在评估肺结核病情严重程度中具有最强的判别能力。其次为 PNI 与 NLR,两者在模型中的重要性得分也相对较高。

表 4 多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果
Tab.4 Results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis

Variables	β	SE	Wald	P value	OR	95% CI
Male	0.438	0.480	0.833	0.362	1.549	0.605-3.969
Age (years)	-0.003	0.015	0.052	0.820	0.997	0.968-1.026
BMI (kg/m ²)	-0.181	0.099	3.314	0.069	0.835	0.687-1.014
NRS2002 score	1.250	0.330	14.331	<0.001	3.491	1.827-6.669
MLR	-0.446	1.304	0.117	0.732	0.640	0.050-8.234
PLR	0.001	0.003	0.216	0.642	1.001	0.996-1.007
NLR	0.363	0.169	4.614	0.032	1.438	1.032-2.003
PNI	-0.114	0.041	7.843	0.005	0.892	0.824-0.966

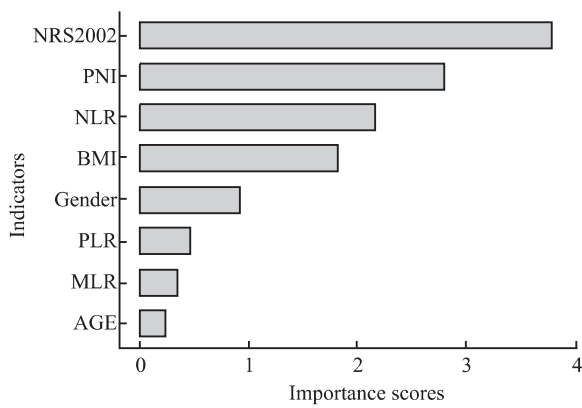


图 1 各指标重要性排序

Fig.1 Ranking of importance of each indicator

2.7 NRS2002、NLR、PNI 单独预测与三指标联合预测肺结核患者病情严重程度 如图 2 所示,基于 PNI、NRS2002 和 NLR 构建的列线图模型。PNI、NRS2002 和 NLR 均与肺结核患者病情严重程度呈较强的相关性,三者在线图中的积分轴跨度较大,说明它们对病情风险具有较强的预测权重。PNI 值越低、NRS2002 评分越高、NLR 越高,所对应的总积分越高,进而提示更高的病情严重风险。此外,三种指标联合构建的模型可通过总积分较准确地对应不同水平的风险概率,表明联合预测优于任一单项指标,具有更高的判别能力和临床应用价值。

分越高,进而提示更高的病情严重风险。此外,三种指标联合构建的模型可通过总积分较准确地对应不同水平的风险概率,表明联合预测优于任一单项指标,具有更高的判别能力和临床应用价值。

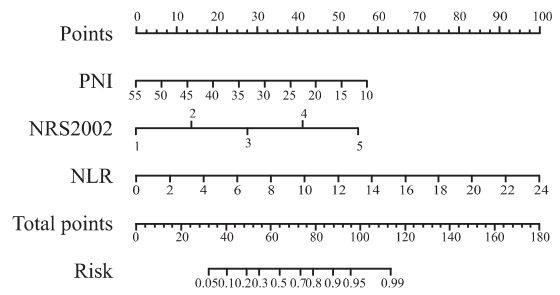


图 2 NRS2002、NLR、PNI 单独预测与三指标联合预测
肺结核患者病情严重程度的列线图

Fig.2 Nomogram of NRS2002, NLR and PNI for predicting the severity of pulmonary tuberculosis alone and in combination

2.8 联合预测模型的性能验证 如图 3 所示:PNI、NRS2002 和 NLR 联合构建的预测模型的校准曲线 ($P=0.840$),用于评估其在预测肺结核患者病情严重程度方面的准确性。图中,理想线(Ideal)表示预测概率与实际风险完全一致的理想状态,Bias-corrected 曲线为通过 Bootstrap 方法校正后的拟合结果,基本贴近理想线,说明模型预测值与实际观察值高度一致,具有良好的校准性能。图 4 为 PNI、NRS2002 和 NLR 联合预测模型的决策曲线,用于评估其在不同风险阈值下的临床净收益。红线代表联合预测模型在大多数风险阈值区间内(约 0.1 ~ 0.8)均优于“全部干预”(All)和“不干预”(None)两种极端策略,说明该模型在广泛的决策范围内可为患者带来更高的净收益,具有良好的临床决策支持价值。

3 讨论

肺结核的发病机制复杂,涉及宿主营养状态、免疫功能和系统性炎症反应等多重因素的相互作

表 5 NRS2002、NLR、PNI 单独预测与三指标联合预测模型对肺结核患者病情严重程度的评估价值

Tab.5 The evaluation value of NRS2002, NLR, PNI alone and the three-index combined prediction model for the severity of pulmonary tuberculosis patients

Index	AUC	95% CI	Cut-off value	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	P value vs Combined assessment
NRS2002	0.692	0.618-0.759	3.00	73.85	57.27	<0.001
NLR	0.777	0.708-0.836	3.19	83.08	62.73	0.008
PNI	0.786	0.718-0.844	39.60	70.77	80.00	0.003
Combined assessment	0.860	0.799-0.908	-	81.54	76.36	

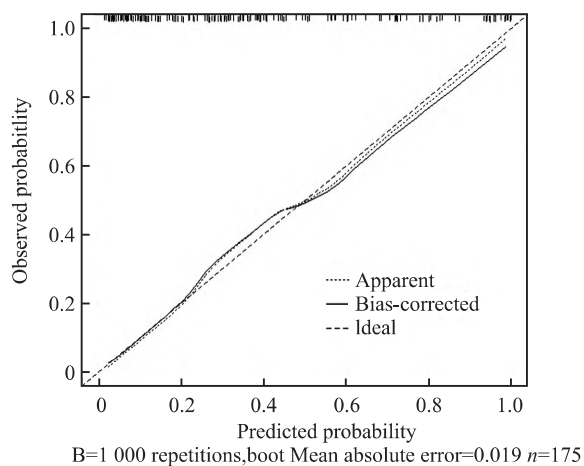


图3 NRS2002、NLR、PNI联合预测肺结核患者病情严重程度的校准曲线

Fig.3 Calibration curve of NRS2002, NLR and PNI for predicting the severity of pulmonary tuberculosis patients

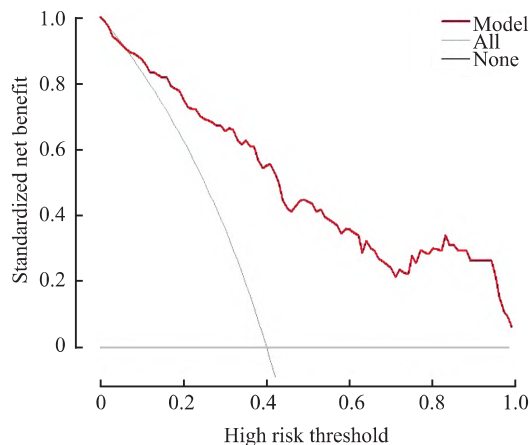


图4 NRS2002、NLR、PNI联合预测肺结核患者病情严重程度的决策曲线

Fig.4 Decision curve of NRS2002, NLR and PNI for predicting the severity of pulmonary tuberculosis

用^[13-15]。近年来,随着精准医学理念的推广,越来越多研究开始关注机体整体状态在疾病进展过程中的作用,尤其是在评估病情严重程度方面,传统依赖影像学 and 病原学指标的模式,逐渐暴露出其敏感性不足、动态反映有限等问题。因此,从多维度、生物标志物层面建立简便、可量化的评估体系,成为临床管理和分层干预的重要突破口。本研究在此背景下,围绕“营养-免疫-炎症”三大维度,探索其关键指标在肺结核病情评估中的临床价值。

本研究中,多因素 Logistic 回归结果显示,NRS2002、NLR 为肺结核疾病严重程度的独立危险

因素,PNI 为保护因素。NRS2002 是欧洲肠外肠内营养学会(European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism, ESPEN)推荐的住院患者营养风险筛查工具,NRS2002 在结核病管理中已被广泛应用^[16]。Li et al^[17]在对 295 例结核住院患者的研究中发现,NRS2002 评分 ≥ 3 者的并发症发生率达 70%,显著高于低评分组,并且营养风险与继发感染密切相关,研究结果在一定程度上提示了在呼吸系统疾病患者中进行营养风险筛查和干预的重要性。结合本研究结果,NRS2002 或可作为评估肺结核患者病情严重程度的早期干预信号,具有临床风险预警意义。PNI 同样在本研究中与病情呈负相关,是另一项独立保护因素。回顾性研究^[18]显示,PNI 低值组肺结核患者的病死率和住院时间显著高于 PNI 正常组。因此,PNI 不仅是病情严重程度的标志物,也为营养干预策略提供了理论基础。本研究在炎症相关指标中,NLR 在重症患者中显著升高,且与病情严重程度呈中度正相关($r = 0.488$),并在回归分析中进入最终模型。NLR 反映机体的炎症应激与免疫反应状态,近年来被广泛用于细菌、病毒及慢性传染病的评估^[19]。有研究^[20]指出,活动性肺结核患者的 NLR 水平高于潜伏感染者,且 NLR 与肺部病灶范围呈正相关。中性粒细胞在结核感染中具有病理破坏性,淋巴细胞减少则提示免疫抑制,二者比值升高意味着宿主抗结核能力下降。因此,NLR 作为一种易于获取的动态指标,在结核病的严重程度判断中具有很强实用性。

本研究中,肺结核组 PNI、BMI、外周血淋巴细胞、ALB 水平均低于健康对照组,MLR、PLR、NLR 水平均高于健康对照组($P < 0.05$)。这些结果提示,肺结核患者在疾病状态下普遍存在系统性炎症反应增强和营养状况下降的双重改变。进一步分层分析结果显示,重度组 NRS2002、MLR、PLR、NLR 水平均高于轻中度组($P < 0.05$),而 PNI、BMI 水平均低于轻中度组($P < 0.05$)。这说明这些指标不仅可用于疾病的存在性判断,也可能反映疾病严重程度,与病理负荷或免疫代谢损伤程度密切相关。另外,在该研究中,NRS2002、NLR、PNI 联合检测评估肺结核患者病情严重程度的评价效能优于单项指标。这一结果表明,从营养、免疫与炎症三方面整合评估肺结核病情,能够更准确地识别重症患者。

综上所述,NRS2002、NLR 和 PNI 构建的联合

预测模型在评估肺结核患者病情严重程度方面表现出较高的效能,具有重要的临床应用价值。然而本文基于横断面数据开展分析,主要围绕疾病严重程度分级进行探讨,暂未涉及随访期内的转归指标或远期预后情况。对于这些指标是否具有预后预测价值,后续将在拓展样本量与随访周期的基础上,进一步展开研究。

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Combined nutritional-immunological-inflammatory indexes for assessing pulmonary tuberculosis severity

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Abstract *Objective* To explore the value of combined indicators of prognostic nutritional index (PNI), nutritional risk screening 2002 scale (NRS2002), body mass index (BMI), monocyte/lymphocyte ratio (MLR), platelet/lymphocyte ratio (PLR), and neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR) in evaluating the severity of pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB). *Methods* A total of 175 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis were selected as the study group, and 175 healthy subjects who underwent physical examination during the same period were selected as the control group. According to the range of lung lesions, the patients were divided into mild to moderate group (<3 lung fields, $n = 110$) and severe group (≥ 3 lung fields, $n = 65$), PNI, NRS2002, BMI and peripheral blood MLR, PLR and NLR levels were compared between the two groups. Spearman rank correlation was used to analyze their correlation with the severity of the disease. A multivariate logistic regression model was established. A nomogram was drawn, and the efficiency of the model was evaluated by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve, calibration curve, decision curve. *Results* The PNI, BMI, peripheral blood lymphocyte and albumin levels in the study group were lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$), while the MLR, PLR and NLR levels were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The NRS2002, MLR, PLR and NLR levels in the severe group were higher than those in the mild and moderate group ($P < 0.05$), while the PNI and BMI levels were lower than those in the mild and moderate group ($P < 0.05$). NRS2002 and peripheral blood MLR, PLR and NLR levels in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis were positively correlated with the severity of the disease ($r = 0.250, 0.509, 0.431$ and 0.488). PNI and BMI were negatively correlated with the severity of the disease ($r = -0.516, -0.231$). Multivariate Logistic regression showed that NRS2002 and NLR were independent risk factors for severe disease, while PNI was a protective factor. The areas under the curve (AUC) of NRS2002, NLR, PNI, and combined detection for evaluating the severity of pulmonary tuberculosis were 0.692, 0.777, 0.786, and 0.860, respectively, the sensitivity of the combined prediction was 81.54% and the specificity was 76.36%. The combined detection had better evaluation efficiency for severe pulmonary tuberculosis than the single indicator ($P < 0.05$). *Conclusion* NRS2002 and NLR are independent risk factors for severe disease, while PNI is a protective factor. The combined detection model has a good fit, which can improve the evaluation efficiency and has potential for clinical application.

Key words pulmonary tuberculosis; nutritional risk screening 2002; prognostic nutrition index; neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; inflammatory index; nutritional status; disease severity; combined prediction model

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