

单核细胞人白细胞 DR 抗原水平对急性胰腺炎患者病情程度评估的意义

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【摘要】 目的 探讨急性胰腺炎(AP)患者外周血单核细胞人白细胞 DR 抗原(mHLA-DR)表达量对病情程度评估及诊断的临床意义。方法 采用病例对照研究方法,入选2014年6月至2015年5月在山东省聊城市人民医院治疗的AP患者86例,按病情分级分为轻、中、重、极重度4组(分别为33、25、16、12例);选取同期本院80例健康体检者作为健康对照组。计算患者急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II(APACHE II)评分;流式细胞仪检测外周血mHLA-DR表达量。采用Pearson法分析外周血mHLA-DR表达量与APACHE II评分的相关性;绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),分析外周血mHLA-DR表达量对AP的诊断意义。结果 AP患者外周血mHLA-DR表达量较健康对照组明显降低[(63.7±18.6)%比(86.4±8.3)%, $t=5.319, P<0.001$];轻、中、重、极重度AP组mHLA-DR表达量分别为(79.6±6.5)%、(66.4±9.4)%、(49.9±8.1)%、(32.5±12.0)%, APACHE II评分分别为(4.67±1.99)、(5.88±2.05)、(9.06±2.62)、(12.33±3.96)分,两两比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。AP患者外周血mHLA-DR表达量与APACHE II评分之间呈显著负相关($r=-0.695, P<0.001$)。外周血mHLA-DR表达量对AP诊断的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.894[95%可信区间(95%CI)=0.847~0.941, $P<0.001$],最佳阈值为84.40%时敏感度为75.0%、特异度为90.7%、准确率为83.1%;对轻度以上AP诊断的AUC为0.938(95%CI=0.889~0.987, $P<0.001$),最佳阈值为72.70%时敏感度为87.9%、特异度为88.7%、准确率为88.4%;对重度和极重度AP诊断的AUC为0.943(95%CI=0.881~1.005, $P<0.001$),最佳阈值为57.85%时敏感度为84.0%、特异度为96.4%、准确率为90.6%。结论 AP患者外周血mHLA-DR表达量降低可反映病情程度加重,并有助于AP的诊断,可以作为诊断AP并评估病情程度的生物学指标。

【关键词】 胰腺炎,急性; 单核细胞人白细胞 DR 抗原; 诊断

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical value of the peripheral blood monocyte human leukocyte antigen-DR (mHLA-DR) for assessment of degree of severity and the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis (AP). **Methods** A case-control study was conducted. Eighty-six AP patients admitted to Shandong Liaocheng People's Hospital from June 2014 to May 2015 were enrolled. Patients were classified into four groups [mild ($n=33$), moderate ($n=25$), severe ($n=16$), critical ($n=12$)] according to the disease classification. Eighty healthy persons subjected to physical examination center of our hospital at the same time were served as controls. Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) scores in patients were estimated. Flow cytometry was used to measure the expression of the peripheral blood mHLA-DR, and the Pearson method was used to analyze the relationship between the level of mHLA-DR and the APACHE II score. The receiver-operating characteristic curve (ROC) was plotted, and then the clinical value of the peripheral blood mHLA-DR was analyzed for the diagnostic value in AP patients. **Results** The expression of the mHLA-DR in patients with AP was significantly lower than that of healthy control group [(63.7±18.6)% vs. (86.4±8.3)%, $t=5.319, P<0.001$]. The expression levels of the mHLA-DR in mild group, moderate group, severe group, and critical group were (79.6±6.5)%, (66.4±9.4)%, (49.9±8.1)%, (32.5±12.0)%, respectively, and

the APACHE II score were 4.67 ± 1.99 , 5.88 ± 2.05 , 9.06 ± 2.62 , 12.33 ± 3.96 , respectively. Pair wise comparisons were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). The HLA-DR expression level in the peripheral blood of patients with AP was negatively correlated with the APACHE II score ($r = -0.695$, $P < 0.001$). The area under the ROC curve (AUC) of mHLA-DR expression in peripheral blood for AP was 0.894 [95% confidence interval (95%CI) = 0.847–0.941, $P < 0.001$], and the cut-off point was 84.40%, with the sensitivity of 75.0%, the specificity of 90.7%, and the accuracy rate of 83.1%. The AUC of mHLA-DR expression for mild AP was 0.938 (95%CI = 0.889–0.987, $P < 0.001$), and the cut-off point was 72.70%, with the sensitivity of 87.9%, the specificity of 88.7%, and the accuracy rate of 88.4%. The AUC of mHLA-DR expression for severe and critical AP was 0.943 (95%CI = 0.881–1.005, $P < 0.001$), and the cut-off point was 57.85%, with the sensitivity of 84.0%, the specificity of 96.4%, and the accuracy rate of 90.6%. **Conclusions** The expression levels of the peripheral blood mHLA-DR in AP patients can reflect the degree of disease, and contribute to the diagnosis of AP. The value of mHLA-DR may be used as a new biological indicator in the diagnosis and assessment for the severity of AP.

【Key words】 Acute pancreatitis; Monocyte human leukocyte antigen-DR; Diagnosis

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急性胰腺炎(AP)大多病情较轻,预后良好,但约20%的AP患者可出现多种并发症,从而延长住院时间,需要加强监护、手术干预等治疗,并且病死率较高^[1]。单核细胞人白细胞DR抗原(mHLA-DR)是评估脓毒症患者免疫状态的监测指标,其表达降低提示脓毒症患者预后不良^[2]。本研究旨在探讨外周血mHLA-DR表达水平对AP患者的临床诊断价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择:采用病例对照研究方法,收集2014年6月至2015年5月在山东省聊城市人民医院消化科及重症医学科就诊的AP患者86例。AP的诊断至少符合以下3项中的2项:①急性、持续性腹痛;②血清淀粉酶活性增高 \geq 正常值上限3倍;③有明显的超声或增强CT等影像学表现。排除标准:①合并有慢性肾功能不全、肝功能不全、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、支气管哮喘及充血性心力衰竭等严重性疾病;②既往有慢性胰腺炎病史。选取同期本院体检中心健康体检者80例作为健康对照组。

1.2 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经医院伦理委员会批准(批号:2014076),并获得患者或家属的知情同意。

1.3 AP分型标准^[3]:①轻度:无胰腺(胰周)组织坏死及器官衰竭;②中度:存在无菌性胰腺(胰周)组织坏死或短暂性器官衰竭(≤ 48 h);③重度:存在感染性胰腺(胰周)组织坏死或持续性器官衰竭(>48 h);④极重度:存在感染性胰腺(胰周)组织坏死及持续性器官衰竭(>48 h)。

1.4 外周血mHLA-DR表达测定:取受试者静脉

血,用乙二胺四乙酸二钾(EDTA-K₂)抗凝,4h内标记抗体CD14(+),DR(+),流式细胞仪上检测mHLA-DR表达。

1.5 统计学处理:使用SPSS 13.0统计软件,正态分布计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,行 t 检验或单因素分析(one-way ANOVA);非正态分布计量资料以中位数及四分位数间距[$M(Q_R)$]表示,行Mann-Whitney U 检验或Kruskal-Wallis H 检验;相关性分析采用Pearson分析;绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),分析外周血mHLA-DR表达对AP的诊断意义。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病例资料:86例患者中男性53例,女性33例;平均年龄(45 ± 14)岁;合并高血压20例、高脂血症25例、糖尿病4例;轻度33例、中度25例、重度16例、极重度12例。健康对照组80例中男性49例,女性31例;平均年龄(47 ± 12)岁。

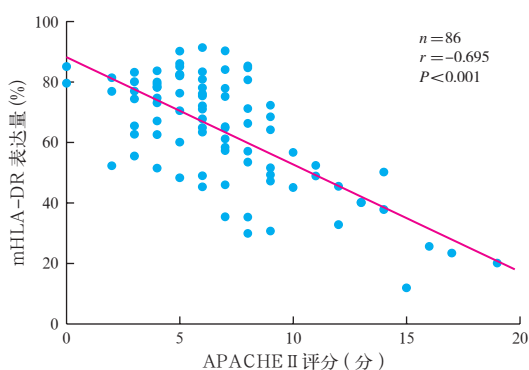
2.2 外周血mHLA-DR表达:AP组mHLA-DR表达明显低于健康对照组[(63.7 ± 18.6)%比(86.4 ± 8.3)%, $t = 5.319$, $P < 0.001$]。

2.3 不同程度AP患者间外周血mHLA-DR表达及APACHE II评分比较(表1;图1):轻度组外周血mHLA-DR表达量 $>$ 中度组 $>$ 重度组 $>$ 极重度组,APACHE II评分轻度组 $<$ 中度组 $<$ 重度组 $<$ 极重度组,组间两两比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。相关性分析显示,AP患者外周血mHLA-DR表达量与APACHE II评分之间呈显著负相关($r = -0.695$, $P < 0.001$)。说明AP患者病情程度越重,mHLA-DR表达水平越低。

表1 不同程度AP患者间外周血mHLA-DR表达及APACHE II评分的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数(例)	mHLA-DR (%)	APACHE II评分(分)
轻度组	33	79.6 ± 6.5	4.67 ± 1.99
中度组	25	66.4 ± 9.4 ^a	5.88 ± 2.05 ^a
重度组	16	49.9 ± 8.1 ^{ab}	9.06 ± 2.62 ^{ab}
极重度组	12	32.5 ± 12.0 ^{abc}	12.33 ± 3.96 ^{abc}
F值		107.630	33.635
P值		<0.001	<0.001

注: AP为急性胰腺炎, mHLA-DR为单核细胞人白细胞DR抗原, APACHE II为急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分系统II; 与轻度组比较,^a $P < 0.05$; 与中度组比较,^b $P < 0.05$; 与重度组比较,^c $P < 0.05$



注: mHLA-DR为单核细胞人白细胞DR抗原, APACHE II为急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分系统II

图1 急性胰腺炎患者外周血mHLA-DR表达量与APACHE II评分的相关性

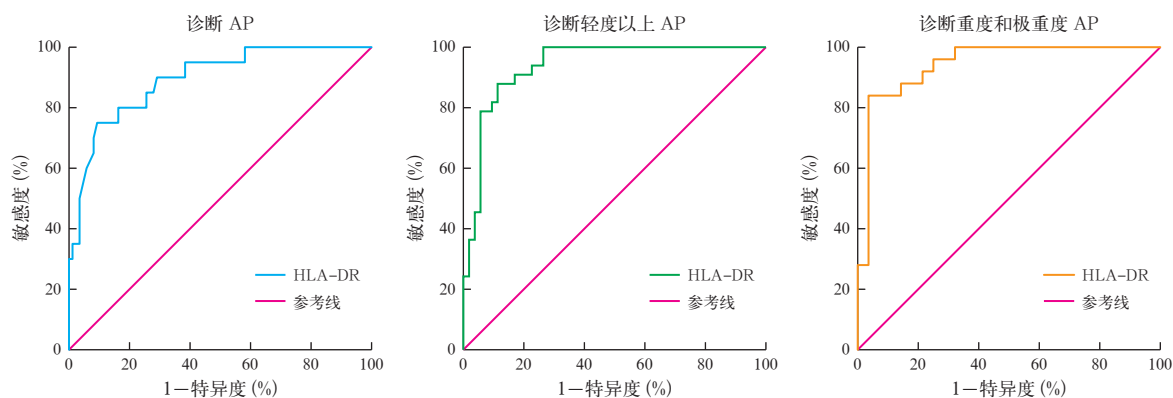
2.4 外周血mHLA-DR表达量对AP的诊断意义(图2): 外周血mHLA-DR表达量对AP诊断的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.894 [95%可信区间(95%CI)=0.847~0.941, $P < 0.001$]; mHLA-DR最佳阈值为84.40%时, 诊断敏感度为75.0%, 特异

度为90.7%, 准确率为83.1%。外周血mHLA-DR表达量对轻度以上AP诊断的AUC为0.938(95%CI=0.889~0.987, $P < 0.001$); mHLA-DR最佳阈值为72.70%时, 诊断敏感度为87.9%, 特异度为88.7%, 准确率为88.4%。外周血mHLA-DR表达量对重度及极重度AP诊断的AUC为0.943(95%CI=0.881~1.005, $P < 0.001$); mHLA-DR最佳阈值为57.85%时, 诊断敏感度为84.0%, 特异度为96.4%, 准确率为90.6%。

3 讨论

胰腺炎起病急骤, 可迅速进展为多器官功能障碍, 因此, 早期病情评估至关重要。李维勤等^[4]和Chen等^[5]研究显示, 不同AP分型各组检测指标和预后具有显著统计学差异, 证明了AP分型标准对中国患者的适用性。本组病例也分为4型, 显示常规的APACHE II评分就能较好地评估病情, 反映临床病情危重程度^[6-8]。我国2001年的AP治疗指南曾将APACHE II评分作为诊断标准纳入^[9], 虽然目前已经取消该项诊断标准, 但是该评分对病情、预后的评估不可或缺。

AP患者病死率与器官功能障碍及胰腺周围坏死组织感染直接相关^[10-11]。炎症反应可激活细胞免疫, 过度的炎症反应则可直接导致细胞免疫受损, mHLA-DR为目前反映细胞免疫的较好指标^[12]。有文献报道按1992年亚特兰大共识胰腺炎为分类方法也得出mHLA-DR表达降低与胰腺炎危重程度有较好的相关性^[13-15]。本研究应用4分法为分类标准细化了分组, 也显示mHLA-DR表达降低与AP患者病情严重程度呈正相关, 并与APACHE II评分呈负相关。



注: mHLA-DR为单核细胞人白细胞DR抗原, AP为急性胰腺炎, ROC为受试者工作特征曲线

图2 外周血mHLA-DR对AP(左)、轻度以上AP(中)、重度和极重度AP(右)诊断的ROC曲线

本研究进一步应用 ROC 曲线确定了用外周血 mHLA-DR 诊断 AP 的最佳阈值为 84.40%，诊断轻度以上 AP 的最佳阈值为 72.70%，诊断重度与极重度 AP 的最佳阈值为 57.85%，且均具有较好的敏感性与特异性。已有研究证明了 AP 合并感染或二重感染时会明显减低 mHLA-DR 表达量^[16-17]，这与本研究中重度与极重度 AP 组的结果相符。早期胰腺炎出现 mHLA-DR 表达降低的原因可能与胰腺炎早期炎性因子过度释放或者抗炎过度相关^[18]。

综上，AP 的危重程度可能与细胞免疫损伤关系密切，细胞免疫损伤可导致感染与二重感染的发生，直接增加病死率，mHLA-DR 可作为一项早期评估病情的指标，辅助临床工作。

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