

早期诊断脓毒症的生物标志物

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【摘要】 脓毒症是住院患者发病率及病死率较高的主要原因。早期有效识别脓毒症并进行临床干预可降低住院患者病死率。目前已有超过 170 种不同生物标志物被提出在脓毒症诊断中具有潜在价值,但更多是用于评估预后而不是用于诊断。这些生物标志物由于缺乏较高的特异度或敏感度而未在临床中常规使用。因此,为早期识别及诊断脓毒症患者,进一步评估脓毒症患者病情严重程度及预测预后,寻找较高敏感度及特异度的生物标志物对临床医生来说至关重要,联合生物标志物可能比单一生物标志物更有效。通过针对目前热门的脓毒症新型生物标志物及其在床旁的潜在用途进行综述,以期指导临床决策。

【关键词】 脓毒症; 生物标志物; 早期诊断

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Biomarkers for the early diagnosis of sepsis

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【Abstract】 Sepsis is the main cause of higher morbidity and mortality in hospitalized patients. Rapid recognition of sepsis as the cause of deterioration is desirable, so effective treatment can be initiated rapidly. More than 170 different biomarkers have been assessed for potential use in sepsis, more for prognosis than for diagnosis. None have sufficient specificity or sensitivity to be routinely employed in clinical practice. Therefore, it is essential for clinicians to seek more specific and sensitive biomarkers to early identify and diagnosis of sepsis patients, and further assess the severity and predict prognosis. Thus, combined biomarkers may be more effective than a single biomarker. This article focused on the current novel biomarkers of sepsis and their potential use at the bedside to guide clinical decision-making.

【Key words】 Sepsis; Biomarker; Early diagnosis

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脓毒症(sepsis)是导致全球感染患者发病率及病死率升高的主要原因之一,因患者大多发生多器官功能受累入住重症医学科(ICU)而备受重视^[1]。2016年Sepsis-3标准将脓毒症定义为机体对感染的异常宿主反应导致危及生命的器官功能障碍,涉及复杂的病理生理过程,包括宿主、免疫、炎症及凝血功能异常等多个方面,以及细胞功能、代谢及微循环的改变等。Sepsis-3标准更关注早期对脓毒症的判断及对多器官功能障碍的识别,在其诊断标准中加入了序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA),并针对急诊科或普通病房患者提出快速序贯器官衰竭评分(qSOFA)以早期识别及治疗脓毒症^[2-3]。然而,该诊断标准自提出以来备受争议,被认为敏感度较高、特异度偏低,可能导致脓毒症过度诊断,其预测价值低于其他常规使用的评分系统^[4-5]。对于急诊科或者普通病房患者,常因不能快速诊断脓毒症而延误及时有效的治疗。有研究显示,延迟1h的有效抗菌药物及支持治疗,将导致脓毒症患者的病死率增加5%~10%^[6]。因此,早期

识别和诊断脓毒症尤为重要,应借鉴临床诊断急性心肌梗死的生物标志物,寻找较高敏感度、特异度的生物标志物对脓毒症进行早期诊断。现对脓毒症早期诊断生物标志物的研究进展进行综述。

1 脓毒症的炎症反应机制

脓毒症传统上被认为是失控的炎症反应的结果,它的特点是对感染的反应失调,这是由免疫系统对入侵微生物的病原体相关分子模式(PAMPs)的识别所引发的。PAMPs是高度保守的抗原,大多来源于细菌或者真菌,病原体通过与PAMPs相互作用激活免疫细胞,包括Toll样受体(TLR)、C型凝集素受体(CTLR)、视黄醛诱导的基因1受体(RIG1)、核苷酸合寡聚化结构域样受体(NLRP)4种识别受体^[7]。由此产生的炎症反应激活了许多复杂的细胞内外级联反应,此外,同样的受体还接受来自损伤细胞释放的内源性分子,这些损伤相关分子模式(DAMPs)与PAMPs同样对宿主免疫系统起作用,可诱导炎症反应升级^[8]。同时,机体通过多

种途径介导的代偿性抗炎反应综合征(CARS),导致糖皮质激素释放增加^[9]。炎症反应的最终结果是毛细血管通透性增加和血管舒张,导致低血压、组织低灌注,进一步引起凝血功能异常。有研究显示,炎症诱导凝血功能异常,凝血的激活促进炎症反应,炎症与凝血之间的介导是脓毒症病理生理机制的关键点^[10]。脓毒症中凝血功能异常和低血压增加可导致多器官功能衰竭,是脓毒症最严重后果^[11]。大量的分子机制涉及脓毒症期间的炎症级联反应,其中许多炎症指标已经被应用于临床。

2 脓毒症的早期生物标志物

生物标志物是促进早期诊断、鉴别高危并发症风险患者和检测疾病进展的工具。目前生物标志物已经在临床实践中用于各个医学领域,如心肌梗死患者的肌钙蛋白T、疑似肺栓塞患者的D-二聚体及各种肿瘤相关标志物等。而在脓毒症诊断中,生物标志物还处于起步阶段。在2010年,Pierrakos和Vincent^[12]估计至少有178种不同的脓毒症生物标志物被报道。在美国国立医学图书馆PubMed数据库中检索“biomarker in sepsis”,近10年来约4800篇相关文章已发表。尽管已经确定了许多脓毒症的生物标志物^[12],但最新的“拯救脓毒症运动”(SSC)指南提及降钙素原(PCT)和(1,3)- β -D真菌葡聚糖/半乳甘露聚糖(G/GM)试验可用于诊断感染而不能早期诊断脓毒症^[4]。到目前为止,没有确切的生物标志物可以诊断脓毒症或者预测预后,临床上PCT用于指导抗感染药物使用,G/GM试验用于判断是否有真菌感染^[13],而不是用于早期识别或诊断脓毒症。生物标志物的局限性主要归因于脓毒症复杂的病理生理过程。本次综述主要针对目前热门的脓毒症新型生物标志物及其在床旁的潜在用途,以期指导临床决策。

2.1 PCT: PCT是一种无激素活性的糖蛋白生物标志物,是降钙素的前体。在发生感染时,PCT来源于甲状腺C细胞外,如肝脏、肾脏、脂肪等组织器官,由肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素(IL-6、IL-1)等炎性细胞因子释放。赵凯等^[14]认为,PCT作为一种感染性炎性标志物,在原位肝移植术后早期诊断重症感染、鉴别诊断感染性与非感染性疾病、排斥反应、细菌性与非细菌性感染、鉴别诊断细菌性与病毒性感染和原因不明性发热、评估病情、判断预后及指导抗菌药物合理应用等方面均有重要价值。研究显示,在健康志愿者体内注射大肠杆菌内毒素后,血清PCT水平在3~6h内迅速上升^[15],而在病毒性感染时,PCT水平未见明显变化^[16],可能是因为病毒感染时,干扰素减弱了PCT的释放^[17]。在ICU患者中,许多研究评估了PCT对脓毒症的诊断价值及对预后的预测价值。Simon等^[18]认为,PCT在区分感染与非感染性全身炎症反应方面有优势。Wacker等^[19]对30项关于PCT与脓毒症关系的研究进行系统回顾及Meta分析,认为PCT区别脓毒症患者与非感染性全身炎症反应患者的敏感度为77%〔95%可信区间(95%CI)=72%~81%〕,特异度为79%(95%CI=74%~84%)。有研究显示,在其他非感染性情况下,如心脏手术^[20]、髓样甲状腺

癌^[21]、异体移植抗宿主病^[22]等患者PCT水平可能升高,从而限制了PCT作为脓毒症生物标志物的特异度^[23]。

2.2 可溶性CD14亚型(presepsin):可溶性CD14亚型是诊断和检测脓毒症的新型生物标志物,作为脂多糖(LPS)和LPS结合蛋白的受体,由巨噬细胞和单核细胞表达的糖蛋白在炎症反应中发挥作用^[24-25]。临床研究显示,脓毒症患者可溶性CD14亚型水平升高早于PCT或IL-6^[26-27]。Liu等^[27]认为,可溶性CD14亚型是脓毒症早期诊断和评估脓毒症患者预后的有效生物标志物(敏感度71%~72%,特异度70%~86%,阴性预测值52%~71%)。Ulla等^[24]进行的一项多中心前瞻性研究显示,可溶性CD14亚型血清水平与脓毒症的严重程度高度相关。但有研究表明,可溶性CD14亚型诊断脓毒症的阳性似然比及阴性似然比分别为3.90和0.21(当阳性似然比>10.0或阴性似然比<0.1时,诊断或排除某种疾病的可能性显著增加^[28])。因此,虽然可溶性CD14亚型水平对脓毒症患者具有中度诊断效能,但单独使用时不能用于诊断或排除脓毒症^[29]。

2.3 可溶性髓样细胞触发受体-1(sTREM-1):在髓样细胞上表达的触发受体存在于多形核粒细胞及成熟的单核细胞表面^[30],并且在细菌或真菌感染时表达增加^[31]。Jiyong等^[32]发表的一篇系统综述和Meta分析显示,从感染部位取样测得的sTREM-1升高,可高度预测细菌感染。一项评估sTREM-1作为脓毒症诊断标志物的Meta分析显示,血浆中sTREM-1在区分脓毒症与全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)方面具有中度诊断效能,敏感度为79%(95%CI=65%~89%),特异度为80%(95%CI=69%~88%)^[33],但该项Meta分析纳入的研究较少,且存在异质性,该作者认为往往较小的研究偏向于较高的敏感度及特异度。有研究显示,脓毒症患者sTREM-1水平在发病早期即明显升高^[34]。未来sTREM-1作为脓毒症早期诊断的生物标志物仍有待进一步确定。

2.4 中性粒细胞CD64:中性粒细胞CD64是一种高亲和力的免疫球蛋白受体,具有介导细胞吞噬的作用,在嗜中粒细胞和单核细胞中低表达。王丽娟和托娅^[35]通过总结有关CD64在细菌感染性疾病中的临床应用发现,检测CD64有助于细菌感染的早期诊断、鉴别诊断、疾病严重程度的评估及预后判断。有研究证明,CD64表达对于细菌感染患者具有特异度^[36-37];Cid等^[38]认为,CD64作为诊断脓毒症的生物标志物,其敏感度和特异度分别为79%(95%CI=70%~86%)、91%(95%CI=85%~95%),受试者工作特征曲线下面积(AUC)为0.94;Li等^[39]研究显示,CD64诊断细菌感染的敏感度和特异度分别为76%、85%。最新的一项Meta分析显示,CD64鉴别ICU早期脓毒症患者的能力优于PCT及C-反应蛋白(CRP)^[37]。尽管目前有关CD64对脓毒症患者预后预测价值的文献并不广泛,但鉴于其可用于诊断的潜力,CD64仍然是早期诊断脓毒症有希望的候选者^[40],有待更多研究进一步验证。

2.5 可溶性尿激酶型纤溶酶原激活物受体(suPAR):suPAR可能作为感染性疾病的潜在生物标志物^[41]。尿激酶

型纤溶酶原激活物受体 (uPAR) 在嗜中粒细胞、淋巴细胞、单核/巨噬细胞、内皮细胞和肿瘤细胞上表达。在炎症刺激期间,蛋白酶将 uPAR 从细胞表面切割,产生可在血液、尿液和脑脊液中检测到的可溶形式的受体 suPAR^[42-43]。研究显示, suPAR 水平在急性病程患者中升高,且 suPAR 作为脓毒症生物标志物,具有中等水平的特异度 (64%~77%),其诊断价值并不优于其他生物标志物^[44-45]。一项前瞻性研究显示,急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II (APACHE II) 与血清 suPAR 呈显著正相关,提示 suPAR 与脓毒症严重程度相关,因此 suPAR 可以帮助临床医生识别高危患者,促进早期治疗^[42, 46]。然而,考虑到缺乏高敏感度及特异度的生物标志物,需要进一步评估 suPAR 与其他生物标志物结合是否有利于改善早期诊断效能。

2.6 肝素结合蛋白(HBP): HBP 是由中性粒细胞衍生的颗粒蛋白,因与肝素有较强的结合能力而得名。生理情况下,血液 HBP 水平低于 10 μg/L;而在机体发生感染时,入侵病原体与模式识别受体结合,激活巨噬细胞及单核细胞,中性粒细胞大量释放 HBP,引起内皮细胞的细胞骨架重排,致使细胞屏障的破坏及炎性细胞等大分子物质流出^[47],引起低血压甚至休克。Linder 等^[48-49]进行的多项临床研究显示,在各种细菌引起的临床感染患者中均可检测到较高 HBP 水平,并提示 HBP 是脓毒症患者循环衰竭的早期生物标志物。有研究显示, HBP 预测脓毒症的 AUC (0.85) 显著优于目前使用的 PCT (0.78)、CRP (0.76)、白细胞计数 (WBC, 0.74) 等生物标志物。但 Chew 等^[50]也发现,在 ICU 治疗的非感染性疾病 (外伤、急性胰腺炎、呼吸心搏骤停等循环衰竭) 患者中也可检测到升高的 HBP,从而限制了 HBP 作为脓毒症生物标志物的特异度。为进一步解决此类问题,一项纳入更高异质性人群的多中心研究 (HERO 研究) 正在进行中^[51]。

2.7 富组氨酸糖蛋白(HRG): HRG 是一种单链 α₂ 血浆糖蛋白,具有多结构域特点,大多由肝脏合成,受凝血酶激活释放,参与调节机体血管新生、免疫反应、凝血、细胞增殖、抑菌等多种生理活动^[52]。健康者血浆 HRG 水平为 100 mg/L。有研究报道, HRG 与细菌或真菌感染有关,在其中起到宿主防御作用^[53]。Wake 等^[54]进行的一项动物实验显示,在盲肠结扎穿孔术 (CLP) 致脓毒症小鼠中,血浆 HRG 显著降低,并且给予外源性 HRG 可改善脓毒症小鼠存活率。最新的一项前瞻性观察性研究显示,引起 SIRS 的感染患者的 HRG 水平显著低于非感染患者,且脓毒症患者 HRG 显著低于 SIRS 非感染患者;研究者将 SIRS 患者分为感染组和非感染组进一步分析显示, HRG、PCT、可溶性 CD14 亚型诊断脓毒症的 AUC 分别为 0.97、0.82 和 0.77,说明 HRG 检测 SIRS 中脓毒症患者的效能优于 PCT 和可溶性 CD14 亚型^[55]。但该研究为单中心研究且样本量过小,存在一定的局限性,需要更大规模的验证性研究证实。

综上所述,脓毒症的发展是机体病理生理演变及临床上患者病情变化的演变过程,其临床表现缺乏特异性。不同的生物标志物在脓毒症中的病理生理过程不尽相同,因

此,单一的生物标志物因敏感度或特异度不佳而难以对脓毒症进行快速诊断及病情评估。最新一项前瞻性研究显示, PCT、IL-6 及 sTREM-1 联合对脓毒症具有高度诊断效能^[56],未来联合生物标志物可能更有助于脓毒症早期诊断及病情预后评估。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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