

## 新型冠状病毒感染对患者外周血淋巴细胞及其亚型的影响

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**【摘要】** 目的 观察新型冠状病毒(2019-nCoV)感染对患者外周血淋巴细胞及亚型的影响。方法 2020年1月25日至3月15日,天津大学海河医院收治43例新型冠状病毒肺炎(简称新冠肺炎)确诊患者,其中轻型、普通型27例,重型/危重型16例。比较两组患者外周血淋巴细胞及亚群的绝对计数的差异。结果 重型、危重型组患者年龄( $64.0 \pm 12.0$ )岁,轻型、普通型组患者年龄( $44.9 \pm 16.3$ )岁,重症组患者年龄更大,两组比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。发热是新冠肺炎最主要的临床表现。新冠肺炎患者淋巴细胞总数为  $1\ 302.55(771.87, 1\ 766.98)$  个/ $\mu\text{L}$ , T淋巴细胞总数为  $921.85(411.33, 1\ 258.73)$  个/ $\mu\text{L}$ , 均显著低于正常参考值下限。重型、危重型组患者 T淋巴细胞总数、 $\text{CD}3^+\text{CD}4^+$  和  $\text{CD}3^+\text{CD}8^+$  T淋巴细胞计数均明显低于轻型、普通型组 [T淋巴细胞总数(个/ $\mu\text{L}$ ):  $645.22(213.48, 1\ 048.23)$  比  $1\ 047.86(727.23, 1\ 634.25)$ ,  $\text{CD}3^+\text{CD}4^+$ (个/ $\mu\text{L}$ ):  $394.33(129.29, 669.96)$  比  $629.23(454.10, 876.42)$ ,  $\text{CD}3^+\text{CD}8^+$ (个/ $\mu\text{L}$ ):  $178.42(67.89, 346.73)$  比  $326.12(185.77, 537.41)$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ]。轻型、普通型组与重型、危重型组  $\text{CD}4^+/\text{CD}8^+$  比较差异无统计学意义 [  $1.89(1.44, 2.50)$  比  $1.84(1.32, 2.47)$ ,  $P > 0.05$  ]。结论 新冠肺炎患者外周血可见淋巴细胞消耗现象,早期测定淋巴细胞及亚群有助于判断病情轻重和预后,对临床治疗有一定的指导价值。

**【关键词】** 新型冠状病毒肺炎; 淋巴细胞亚群; 流式细胞测定; 细胞免疫

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**Effects of 2019 novel coronavirus infection on lymphocytes and subsets in peripheral blood** Zhang Dong<sup>1,5</sup>,

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To describe the effects of novel coronavirus 2019 (2019-nCoV) infection on peripheral blood lymphocytes and subsets of patients with this viral disease. **Methods** The 43 patients with confirmed coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection admitted to Haihe Hospital of Tianjin University from January 25 to March 15, 2020 were selected as research objects, and they were divided into a mild/common group (27 cases) and a severe/critical group (16 cases) according to difference in severities. The differences in counts of peripheral blood lymphocytes and subsets were compared between the two groups. **Results** The mean of patients' ages in severe/critical group was ( $64.0 \pm 12.0$ ) years old, and that in the patients in mild/common group was ( $44.9 \pm 16.3$ ) years old. The severe patients were much older, with statistical significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) from the mild/common group. Fever was the most common symptom of COVID-19. The total lymphocyte count in COVID-19 patients was  $1\ 302.55(771.87, 1\ 766.98)$  cell/ $\mu\text{L}$  and the total T lymphocyte count was  $921.85(411.33, 1\ 258.73)$  cell/ $\mu\text{L}$ , which were significantly lower than the lower limit of normal reference value. The lymphocyte count and  $\text{CD}3^+\text{CD}4^+$  and  $\text{CD}3^+\text{CD}8^+$  T lymphocyte counts in severe/critical group were significantly lower than those in mild/common group [total T lymphocytes (cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ ):  $645.22(213.48, 1\ 048.23)$  vs.  $1\ 047.86(727.23, 1\ 634.25)$ ,  $\text{CD}3^+\text{CD}4^+$  (cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ ):  $394.33(129.29, 669.96)$  vs.  $629.23(454.10, 876.42)$ ,  $\text{CD}3^+\text{CD}8^+$  (cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ ):  $178.42(67.89, 346.73)$  vs.  $326.12(185.77, 537.41)$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ]. The comparison of  $\text{CD}4^+/\text{CD}8^+$  between the mild/common group and severe/critical group had no significant difference [ $1.89(1.44, 2.50)$  vs.  $1.84(1.32, 2.47)$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ]. **Conclusions** The phenomenon of lymphocyte depletion could be observed in COVID-19 patients. Early detection of lymphocytes and subsets is helpful to judge the severity and prognosis of the disease, and has certain guiding value for clinical treatment.

**【Key words】** Coronavirus disease 2019; Lymphocyte subsets; Flow cytometry; Cellular immune

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新型冠状病毒肺炎(简称新冠肺炎)是一种急性呼吸道传染病。目前已证实新冠肺炎是由新型冠状病毒(2019-nCoV)感染引起<sup>[1-2]</sup>。国家卫生健康委员会(卫健委)发布的《新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎诊疗方案(试行第五版)》<sup>[3]</sup>将发病早期白细胞计数

(WBC)正常或降低、淋巴细胞计数减少定为新冠肺炎的临床表现之一,但目前有关新冠肺炎患者淋巴细胞亚群检测的研究较少。临床观察发现多数新冠肺炎患者外周血淋巴细胞计数减少,为进一步明确淋巴细胞变化在新冠肺炎病程进展中的意义,本研

究回顾分析我院新冠肺炎患者外周血淋巴细胞及亚型的变化,以期为新冠肺炎诊断和治疗提供新思路。

### 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象:**2020 年 1 月 25 日至 3 月 15 日,本院收治 43 例新冠肺炎确诊患者,均有流行病学史,且 2019-nCoV 核酸检测呈阳性,胸部 CT 检查显示有新冠肺炎特征影像学表现。

**1.2 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2020HHWZ-008),对患者采取的治疗和检测参照国家卫健委实时发布的新冠肺炎诊疗方案实施,并取得患者知情同意。

**1.3 研究分组:**将患者按疾病严重程度不同分型。轻型 2 例;普通型 28 例,其中 3 例治疗过程中转为重症;重型 10 例;危重型 3 例。最终纳入轻型、普通型组 27 例和重型、危重型组 16 例。

**1.4 指标收集:**发病时间根据患者主诉确定,即自首次出现发热、全身酸痛、干咳、胸闷等症状至就诊的实际天数。收集患者外周血 T 淋巴细胞总数(CD3<sup>+</sup>)、辅助性 T 淋巴细胞(Th, CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>)、抑制性 T 淋巴细胞(Ts, CD3<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup>)及 CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> 比值测定结果。比较不同疾病严重程度各组新冠肺炎患者外周静脉血 T 淋巴细胞及亚群水平的差异。

**1.5 统计学分析:**使用 SPSS 20.0 统计软件分析数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 ± 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验,非正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[ $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]表示,组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验;计数资料以例表示,采用  $\chi^2$  检验。检验水准为双侧  $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

### 2 结果

**2.1 一般资料(表 1):**两组性别、发病时间、主要症状、合并症比较差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ );重型、危重型组年龄明显大于轻型、普通型组,入院时淋巴细胞计数明显低于轻型、普通型组(均  $P < 0.05$ )。

**2.2 T 淋巴细胞总数及亚群水平比较(表 2):**本组新冠肺炎患者淋巴细胞总数 1 302.55(771.87, 1 766.98) 个  $\mu\text{L}$ , T 淋巴细胞总数为 921.85(411.33, 1 258.73) 个  $\mu\text{L}$ ,均显著低于正常参考值低限(均  $P < 0.05$ )。无论是普通型还是重症患者均可见淋巴细胞消耗现象,重症患者淋巴细胞总数减少较轻症患者更明显。进一步分析 43 例患者 T 淋巴细胞亚型发现,重型、危重型组患者 T 淋巴细胞总数、CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> 和 CD3<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> T 淋巴细胞计数均明显低于轻型、普通型组(均  $P < 0.05$ ),两组 CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> 比值比较差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。

表 1 不同严重程度两组新冠肺炎患者一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	发病时间 [d, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]
		男性	女性		
轻型、普通型组	27	13	14	44.9 ± 16.3	6.00(2.00, 8.00)
重型、危重型组	16	12	4	64.0 ± 12.0	6.50(2.25, 9.75)
$\chi^2/t/Z$ 值		2.98		-4.06	-0.34
<i>P</i> 值		0.08		0.00	0.73

  

组别	例数 (例)	主要症状(例)			合并症(例)		入院时淋巴细胞计数 [个 $\mu\text{L}$ , $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]
		发热	咳嗽	消化道	有	无	
轻型、普通型组	27	23	8	3	13	14	1 450.96 (1 045.38, 2 088.58)
重型、危重型组	16	12	5	1	9	7	860.57 (342.53, 1 335.84)
$\chi^2/Z$ 值		0.25		0.26			-2.77
<i>P</i> 值		0.88		0.61			0.01

表 2 不同严重程度两组新冠肺炎患者淋巴细胞亚群比较 [ $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ ]

组别	例数 (例)	CD3 <sup>+</sup> (个 $\mu\text{L}$ )	CD3 <sup>+</sup> CD4 <sup>+</sup> (个 $\mu\text{L}$ )	CD3 <sup>+</sup> CD8 <sup>+</sup> (个 $\mu\text{L}$ )	CD4 <sup>+</sup> /CD8 <sup>+</sup> 比值
轻型、普通型组	27	1 047.86 (727.23, 1 634.25)	629.23 (454.10, 876.42)	326.12 (185.77, 537.41)	1.89 (1.44, 2.50)
重型、危重型组	16	645.22 (213.48, 1 048.23)	394.33 (129.29, 669.96)	178.42 (67.89, 346.73)	1.84 (1.32, 2.47)
<i>Z</i> 值		-2.51	-2.74	-2.36	-0.15
<i>P</i> 值		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.88

**2.3 预后:**重型、危重型患者住院时间较轻型、普通型明显延长[ $d: 21.50(15.75, 28.75)$ 比  $15.00(8.00, 20.00)$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ]。所有患者均好转出院,无死亡病例。

### 3 讨论

淋巴细胞是机体免疫系统内功能最重要的一群细胞,可分为 T 淋巴细胞、B 淋巴细胞和自然杀伤细胞(NK 细胞)。淋巴细胞是在适应性免疫中起关键作用的白细胞,是免疫系统的核心成分,使免疫系统具备识别和记忆抗原等能力,从而清除入侵机体的细菌、病毒等。淋巴细胞亚群主要由 CD4<sup>+</sup> 和 CD8<sup>+</sup> 两群细胞组成。正常情况下这两种淋巴细胞亚群之间相互协调、相互平衡,使机体处于免疫稳定状态,从而抵抗外界病原体的入侵。2003 年研究者证实,严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒(SARS-CoV)感染会影响机体淋巴细胞<sup>[4-5]</sup>。2019-nCoV 与 SARS-CoV 有一定同源性<sup>[6]</sup>。深入了解患者外周血淋巴细胞与疾病进展的内在规律对协助诊治及研究新冠肺炎的发病机制有重要意义。

本研究回顾分析我院收治的 43 例新冠肺炎患者的临床资料,结果显示,淋巴细胞总数为 1 302.55(771.87, 1 766.98) 个  $\mu\text{L}$ ,显著低于正常参考值低限(1 750 个  $\mu\text{L}$ )。国内胡家光等<sup>[7]</sup>对比分析 16 例新冠肺炎患者与健康人群外周血淋巴细胞水平发现,新

新冠肺炎患者 WBC、淋巴细胞总数绝对值、CD4<sup>+</sup> T 淋巴细胞绝对计数均显著下降。也有研究证实,淋巴细胞计数进行性降低的新冠肺炎患者更可能进展为重症<sup>[8]</sup>。李泉等<sup>[9]</sup>分析 21 例新冠肺炎患者与 20 例健康体检者的淋巴细胞亚群也发现, 85.71% 新冠肺炎患者表现为淋巴细胞减少, 95.24% 新冠肺炎患者表现为 NK 细胞减少, 且与健康体检者比较, 淋巴细胞总数、T 淋巴细胞、CD4<sup>+</sup> T、CD8<sup>+</sup> T 细胞水平均降低, 这与本研究结果基本一致。本研究表明, 无论普通型还是重症病例均可见淋巴细胞消耗现象(PLD), 而且重症患者淋巴细胞减少更明显。2019-nCoV 可侵袭患者的淋巴结和脾脏等免疫器官并不断增殖, 从而感染更多淋巴细胞和单核细胞, 导致其死亡, 因此新冠肺炎患者表现为淋巴细胞减少、T 细胞受损, 且淋巴细胞减少程度与疾病严重程度有关。

有研究显示, SARS-CoV 可直接感染人 T 淋巴细胞<sup>[10]</sup>。也有研究显示, SARS-CoV 和 2019-nCoV 具有相同的功能宿主细胞受体, 即血管紧张素转换酶 2(ACE2), 且 2019-nCoV 与 ACE2 受体的亲和力较 SARS-CoV 高 10 倍<sup>[11]</sup>。故推测机体感染 2019-nCoV 后, 淋巴细胞在抗病毒免疫过程中可能存在 ACE2 受体的表达, 从而导致病毒入侵, 细胞免疫功能受损。本研究也表明, 无论是轻症患者还是重症患者均存在 CD4<sup>+</sup> 和 CD8<sup>+</sup> T 淋巴细胞减少, 且重症患者减少更明显, 轻型、普通型组患者 CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> 比值尚在正常参考值范围内, 但重型、危重型组患者 CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> 比值 > 2.0, 提示重症患者可能细胞免疫功能受损更严重。本研究并未证实两组患者 CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> 比值差异有统计学意义, 可能与重症患者样本量偏少有关。入院早期即行 T 淋巴细胞亚群分析, 有利于早期发现危重患者, 对淋巴细胞减少进行早期干预。研究表明, 淋巴细胞减少在人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)感染及肿瘤患者中很常见<sup>[12]</sup>。当 CD4<sup>+</sup> T 淋巴细胞低于 200 个/μL 时, 患者很容易并发机会性感染。因此, 对 CD4<sup>+</sup> T 淋巴细胞明显减少的新冠肺炎患者, 临床上应警惕其并发真菌感染的可能性, 重症病例可预防性给予抗真菌治疗。此外, 联合使用胸腺肽、中药方剂等免疫调节药物可能有助于病情恢复<sup>[5]</sup>。

本研究尚存在一些不足。首先, 本研究纳入病例数较少, 仅 43 例; 其次, 考虑到节约医疗成本, 多数患者仅进行了 1 次 T 细胞亚群检测, 增加检测节点将有利于观察 T 淋巴细胞亚群的动态变化; 最后, 病毒影响淋巴细胞的分子机制方面本研究没有涉

及。这些在今后的研究中尚需要进一步加以完善。

综上所述, 新冠肺炎患者外周血可见淋巴细胞消耗现象, 重症患者降低更明显, 早期测定淋巴细胞及亚群有助于判断病情轻重和疾病预后, 对临床治疗有一定的指导价值。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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