

· 临床研究 ·

肌腱蛋白C对支气管肺发育不良诊断价值的前瞻性研究

胡晶晶, 郑亚斐, 朱海艳, 包天平, 程怀平, 田兆方*

南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院新生儿科, 淮安市小儿呼吸诊疗重点实验室, 江苏 淮安 223300

[摘要] **目的:**探讨血清肌腱蛋白C(tenascin C, TNC)对早产儿支气管肺发育不良(bronchopulmonary dysplasia, BPD)的诊断价值。**方法:**选择2018—2020年南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院新生儿科79例极低出生体重早产儿,根据美国国家儿童健康和人类发育研究所诊断标准分为非BPD组($n=48$)和BPD组($n=31$)。ELISA法检测血清TNC水平;多因素Logistic回归分析BPD发生的独立危险因素;Kendall相关分析血清TNC水平与BPD严重程度的相关性;绘制TNC诊断BPD的受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线。**结果:**①早产儿血清TNC水平在非BPD组与BPD组间差异有统计学意义[(95.03 ± 19.73)ng/mL vs. (125.40 ± 19.34)ng/mL, $P < 0.001$],不同级别BPD组间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$);②早产儿发生BPD的独立危险因素包括出生体重、高浓度氧吸入时间及血清TNC水平($P < 0.05$);③血清TNC水平与BPD严重程度呈正相关($r = 0.617$, $P < 0.001$);④血清TNC诊断BPD的ROC曲线下面积为0.881($P < 0.001$),灵敏度为96.8%,特异度为66.7%。**结论:**血清TNC水平在BPD中增高,诊断的灵敏度及特异度较高,可作为判断早产儿BPD的标志物之一。

[关键词] 肌腱蛋白C;早产儿;极低出生体重儿;支气管肺发育不良;标志物

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Prospective study on the diagnostic value of tenascin C in bronchopulmonary dysplasia

HU Jingjing, ZHENG Yafei, ZHU Haiyan, BAO Tianping, CHENG Huaiping, TIAN Zhaofang*

Department of Neonatology, the Affiliated Huai'an No.1 People's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Huai'an Key Laboratory of Diagnosis and Treatment of Pediatric Respiratory Diseases, Huai'an 223300, China

[Abstract] **Objective:** To explore the diagnostic value of serum tenascin C (TNC) in bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) of the premature infants. **Methods:** Seventy-nine very low birth weight premature infants were enrolled from Department of Neonatology, the Affiliated Huai'an No.1 People's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from 2018 to 2020. According to the 2018 NICHD diagnostic criteria, they were divided into the non-BPD group ($n=48$) and the BPD group ($n=31$). ELISA was used to detect serum TNC level; Multivariate logistic regression was conducted to analyze the independent risk factors of BPD; The correlation between serum TNC level and the severity of BPD was analyzed by Kendall correlation; Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of TNC for diagnosis of BPD was made. **Results:** ①The serum TNC level of preterm infants was statistically different between the non-BPD group and the BPD group [(95.03 ± 19.73)ng/mL vs. (125.40 ± 19.34)ng/mL, $P < 0.001$], and there was statistical difference between different levels of BPD groups ($P < 0.001$). ②The independent risk factors for BPD in premature infants included birth weigh, high concentration oxygen inhalation time and serum TNC level ($P < 0.05$). ③Serum TNC level was positively correlated with the severity of BPD ($r = 0.617$, $P < 0.001$). ④The area under the curve for the diagnosis of BPD by serum TNC was 0.881 ($P < 0.001$), the sensitivity was 96.8%, and the specificity was 66.7%. **Conclusion:** Serum TNC level increases in BPD, and the diagnostic sensitivity and specificity is high, which can be used as one of the biomarkers for diagnosis of premature BPD.

[Key words] tenascin C; premature infants; very low birth weight infant; bronchopulmonary dysplasia; biomarker

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*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: lyh0729@163.com

支气管肺发育不良(bronchopulmonary dysplasia, BPD)是一种常见于早产儿的慢性肺部疾病,极低出生体重儿中发病率约为30%,极早产儿中可高达40%~50%^[1]。BPD以肺生长停滞和基质重塑为特征,可能会导致终身肺功能异常,而由于发病原因和机制的复杂性,至今仍未发现有效的治疗方法^[2]。寻找与发现新的生物标志物包括致病基因是推进临床定义更准确和应用偏差更少的重要基础。肌腱蛋白C(tenascin C, TNC)是一种细胞外基质糖蛋白,器官发生、肿瘤、纤维化及炎症过程中在人体组织中表达^[3]。Kaarteenaho-Wiik等^[4]首先报道了TNC在新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征(neonatal respiratory distress syndrome, NRDS)和BPD患儿的肺泡和细支气管壁中高度表达,表明该蛋白的表达与这些疾病的存在相关。本课题组前期基础研究也发现在高氧诱导的新生小鼠BPD肺组织中TNC mRNA的表达高于对照组^[5]。临床研究采用串联质谱数据非依赖采集技术对早产儿血浆标本进行差异蛋白筛查时发现,TNC在BPD患儿中差异性高表达^[6]。本研究即是在前期临床研究的基础上,通过对早产儿临床特征的分析,结合血清TNC水平检测,研究血清TNC在BPD诊断中的价值。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

选择2018年1月—2020年12月于南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院新生儿科NICU实施临床路径管理的早产儿为研究对象,共纳入符合条件的患儿79例[极低出生体重儿中胎龄小于32周者共101例,排除出生后2周内放弃治疗者5例,BPDⅢA级8例,矫正胎龄(postmenstrual age, PMA)36周前转院4例,PMA 36周前出院5例]。按照美国国家儿童保健和人类发育研究院(National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, NICHD)通过的2018年BPD诊断标准^[7](即胎龄<32周的早产儿,有持续性肺实质疾病,在影像学证明为肺实质病变的前提下,PMA 36周时至少需要用氧3 d以维持动脉血氧饱和度达90%~95%。按照不同的吸氧方式及吸氧浓度:鼻导管<1 L/min时,吸入氧浓度(fraction of inspiration oxygen, FiO₂)22%~70%为Ⅰ级,>70%为Ⅱ级;头罩吸氧时,FiO₂ 22%~29%为Ⅰ级,≥30%为Ⅱ级;鼻导管1~3 L/min时,FiO₂ 22%~29%为Ⅰ级,≥30%为Ⅱ级;经鼻持续气道正压通气、无创正压通气、鼻导管≥3 L/min时,FiO₂ 21%为Ⅰ级,22%~29%

为Ⅱ级,≥30%为Ⅲ级;有创间歇正压通气时,FiO₂ 21%为Ⅱ级,>21%为Ⅲ级;出生后2周至PMA 36周由于持续的肺实质病变和呼吸衰竭所致的死亡且排除如新生儿坏死性小肠结肠炎、败血症等其他疾病时为ⅢA级。纳入标准:①出生体重<1 500 g,胎龄<32周,出生后24 h内转入本院NICU;②在院至PMA 36周,诊断明确,病例资料完整。排除标准:①患有严重先天性疾病、先天畸形、膈疝、遗传代谢病等;②PMA 36周前放弃、死亡、转院或出院者。研究经南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院伦理委员会批准(伦理号YX-P-2020-059-01,临床试验注册号ChiCTR2000033796),研究取得家属同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 研究对象分组

所有纳入研究的早产儿分为非BPD组与BPD组,收集临床资料,包括妊娠期高血压、妊娠期糖尿病、产前激素使用情况等母孕期因素,出生体重、胎龄、性别、剖宫产、多胞胎、1 min Apgar评分等出生情况,高浓度氧(FiO₂≥40%)吸入时间、使用机械通气、机械通气时间、总住院时间等治疗情况,重要的合并症与并发症[包括NRDS、肺动脉高压(pulmonary hypertension, PH)、动脉导管未闭(patent ductus arteriosus, PDA)、早产儿视网膜病(retinopathy of prematurity, ROP)、脑室内出血(intraventricular hemorrhage, IVH)、脑室周围白质软化(periventricular leukomalacia, PVL)]。相关并发症及合并症的诊断标准参照《实用新生儿学》第5版^[8]。

1.2.2 标本留取及TNC浓度检测

留取早产儿PMA 36周时的外周静脉血2 mL,4 ℃ 1 000 r/min离心15 min,留取上清液于干燥EP管中,标记后置于-80 ℃低温冰箱密封保存待检。按照人TNC ELISA试剂盒(ab213831, Abcam公司提供,检测范围93.7~6 000.0 pg/mL)步骤测定450 nm波长处吸光度值,应用cvxpt32计算血清TNC浓度。

1.3 统计学方法

利用SPSS26.0对数据进行统计学分析。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 $t(t')$ 检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,并进行LSD多重 t 检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料用中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,采用非参数秩和检验;计数资料以百分数(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;独立危险因素分析采用Logistic回归分

析;参数间采用Kendall相关性分析;绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线,计算曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床资料分析

研究共纳入早产儿79例,男40例,女39例;BPD组31例,发生率39.24%,其中I级13例,II级8例,III级10例。非BPD组与BPD组早产儿在产前激素使用率、出生体重、男性比例、1 min Apgar评分、高浓度氧吸入时间、机械通气使用率、机械通气时间、总住院时间、血清TNC水平等方面差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05,表1)。

2.2 多因素Logistic回归

对可能影响BPD发生的因素进行多因素Logistic回归分析示,出生体重、高浓度氧吸入时间、血清TNC水平等为BPD发生的独立危险因素(P<0.05,表2)。

2.3 血清TNC水平

血清TNC水平在非BPD组与BPD组间差异有统计学意义(P<0.001,表1);BPD I级、II级、III级组间差异有统计学意义(P<0.001),进行LSD多重t检验,I级与II级BPD组间差异有统计学意义(P=0.001),I级与III级BPD组间差异有统计学意义(P<0.001),II级与III级BPD组间差异无统计学意义(P>0.05,表3)。

2.4 血清TNC与BPD严重程度的相关性分析

早产儿血清TNC水平与BPD的严重程度呈正相关(r=0.617,P<0.001,图1)。

表1 早产儿发生BPD的单因素分析

Table 1 Univariate analysis of BPD in premature infants

指标	非BPD组(n=48)	BPD组(n=31)	统计值	P值
妊娠期高血压[n(%)]	11(22.92)	10(32.26)	$\chi^2=0.842$	0.359
妊娠期糖尿病[n(%)]	6(12.50)	6(19.35)	$\chi^2=0.258$	0.612
产前使用激素[n(%)]	34(70.83)	15(48.39)	$\chi^2=4.029$	0.045
剖宫产[n(%)]	23(47.92)	16(51.61)	$\chi^2=0.103$	0.748
胎龄(周, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	29.90 \pm 1.14	29.88 \pm 1.27	$t=0.084$	0.933
出生体重(g, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	1 286.88 \pm 128.98	1 192.58 \pm 183.43	$t=2.492$	0.016
男性[n(%)]	20(41.67)	20(64.52)	$\chi^2=3.934$	0.047
1 min Apgar \leq 7分[n(%)]	7(14.58)	17(54.84)	$\chi^2=14.431$	<0.001
多胞胎[n(%)]	8(16.67)	9(29.03)	$\chi^2=1.705$	0.192
NRDS[n(%)]	42(87.50)	28(90.32)	$\chi^2=0.001$	0.982
高浓度氧吸入时间(d, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	12.98 \pm 9.88	27.29 \pm 13.70	$t=-5.392$	<0.001
机械通气[n(%)]	17(35.42)	18(58.06)	$\chi^2=3.915$	0.048
机械通气时间[d, $M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	0(0,10)	8(0,31)	$Z=-2.699$	0.007
PH[n(%)]	16(33.33)	8(25.81)	$\chi^2=0.505$	0.478
PDA[n(%)]	13(27.08)	6(19.35)	$\chi^2=0.616$	0.433
ROP[n(%)]	25(52.08)	11(35.48)	$\chi^2=2.092$	0.148
IVH[n(%)]	4(8.33)	4(12.90)	$\chi^2=0.076$	0.783
PVL[n(%)]	1(2.08)	3(9.68)	$\chi^2=0.956$	0.328
总住院时间(d, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	54.19 \pm 10.56	70.39 \pm 17.96	$t=-5.051$	<0.001
血清TNC(ng/mL, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	95.03 \pm 19.73	125.40 \pm 19.34	$t=-6.733$	<0.001

表2 多因素Logistic回归分析

Table 2 Multivariate logistic regression analysis

因素	β	S.E	OR	95%CI	Wals值	P值
出生体重	-0.005	0.002	0.995	0.990~1.000	3.909	0.048
吸入高浓度氧时间	0.101	0.046	1.106	1.010~1.212	4.703	0.030
血清TNC	0.120	0.038	1.128	1.047~1.215	9.946	0.002

表3 不同级别BPD血清TNC水平

Table 3 Serum TNC levels of different levels of BPD
($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	TNC(ng/mL)
I级BPD组(n=13)	109.49 ± 10.69
II级BPD组(n=8)	132.75 ± 15.55
III级BPD组(n=10)	140.21 ± 15.79
F值	15.607
P值	< 0.001

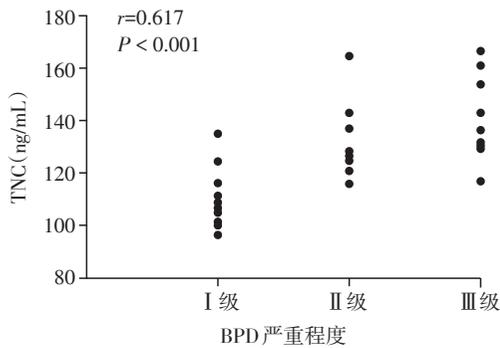


图1 血清TNC水平与BPD严重程度的相关性

Figure 1 Correlation between serum TNC level and BPD severity

2.5 血清TNC诊断BPD的ROC曲线

早产儿血清TNC水平诊断BPD的ROC曲线示, AUC为0.881 ($P < 0.001$, 图2), 95%CI为0.810~0.952。约登指数最大值为0.635, 此时诊断的最佳截断值为99.87 ng/mL, 灵敏度为96.8%, 特异度为66.7%。

3 讨论

BPD最早在1967年由Northway等提出, 自提出以来, 其定义或临床诊断标准不断被修改更新, 2018和2019年分别发表了NICHD共识研讨会^[7]和Jensen等^[9]新的BPD诊断标准, 对以往沿用的特别是2001年的NICHD标准^[10]做了修改和完善, 目前国内常用2018年的NICHD标准。BPD源于未成熟的肺暴露于各种产前及产后因素, 患病婴儿死亡率更高, 存活者患肺部和心血管疾病以及遗留神经发育后遗症的风险更高, 更好地了解BPD的风险因素是迈向预防和充分管理该疾病的关键一步^[11]。本研究组采用2018 NICHD诊断标准进行分组, 对临床资料进行单因素分析发现, BPD组早产儿产前激素使用率、出生体重低于非BPD组, 男性、1 min Apgar≤7分等所占的比例及高浓度氧吸入时间、机械通气使用率、机械通气时间、总住院时间等高于

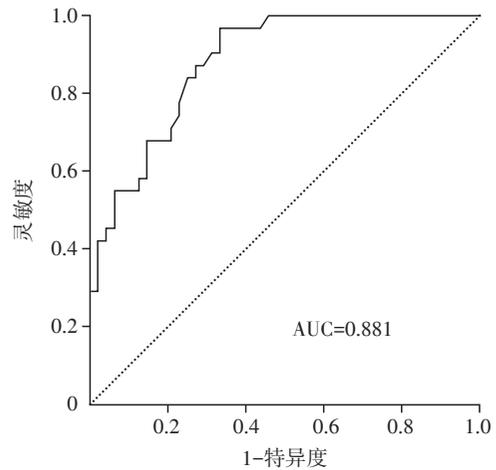


图2 血清TNC诊断BPD的ROC曲线

Figure 2 Receiver operating characteristic curve of serum TNC in the diagnosis of BPD

非BPD组, 差异均具有统计学意义, 与国内外研究结论相符^[12-13]。Logistic回归分析显示, 出生体重、高浓度氧吸入时间是BPD发生的独立危险因素, 现有研究表明, 出生体重越低, BPD发病率越高^[8], 早产儿肺部发育不成熟, 肺泡毛细血管通透性增加, 暴露在高浓度氧环境中, 大量炎症介质释放引起肺损伤, 最终导致肺纤维化, 诱发早产儿BPD^[14]。胎龄在两组间差异无统计学意义, 机械通气并非BPD发生的独立危险因素, 这些结果与文献不符, 考虑与采用2018年BPD诊断标准, 胎龄均较小(<32周)有关; 而由于评估时间点选择PMA 36周, 不可避免地遗漏了III A级的BPD病例资料, 这部分病例恰好均为机械通气患儿, 可能影响机械通气这一因素的统计结果。

BPD的诊断标准不断演变, 目前为止, 其诊断过程仅依赖于PMA 36周时的临床标准, 需要新的生物学指标进行病情评估^[15], 因而对BPD相关血清标志物的研究显得尤为重要。本研究发现, 早产儿血清TNC的水平, BPD组显著高于非BPD组, 不同级别BPD组间差异有统计学意义, 其中BPD II级、III级组高于I级组, 血清TNC是BPD发生的独立危险因素, 血清TNC水平与BPD严重程度呈正相关, 这些均提示TNC在BPD中具有重要意义。TNC是早期发现的肌腱蛋白家族成员, 在胚胎发育期间高表达, 在成体组织中表达低下, 损伤、炎症、组织重塑等特定条件下表达增加^[16]。TNC参与分支形态发生及肺泡形成, 有助于新肺泡间隔的形成、微血管的成熟以及细胞的增殖和迁移, 还参与先天免疫形成及肺组织稳态的维持^[17-19]。对BPD的研究发

现,高氧可降低微小RNA-489(一种肺泡隔发育的抑制基因),同时其保守靶点TNC升高,对肺发育起到一定代偿作用^[20]。暴露于高氧环境时,在转化生长因子- β 刺激下,成纤维细胞上调TNC mRNA的表达,与高氧诱导的肺泡化阻滞和BPD有关^[21]。Olave等^[20]发现,PMA 36~40周时,BPD患儿肺部TNC mRNA的表达升高。TNC可能受长链非编码RNA AK033210的调控进而参与BPD的发展^[5]。有关TNC与BPD关系的研究对BPD发病机制的探讨具有重要意义。

本研究绘制了血清TNC对早产儿BPD发生的ROC曲线,AUC达0.881,血清TNC诊断BPD的最佳截断值为99.87 ng/mL,灵敏度为96.8%,特异度为66.7%,表明PMA 36周时,血清TNC对BPD具有较高的诊断价值。本课题组近期研究还发现,重度BPD患儿PH发生率较高,重度BPD伴PH患儿血清TNC水平升高,与肺动脉收缩压呈正相关,血清TNC对BPD合并PH的预测及严重程度评估具有一定临床价值^[22]。这些提示血清TNC水平检测对BPD临床也具有重要意义。

综上所述,本组研究发现血清TNC水平对临床BPD的诊断具有一定的价值。本组仅为单中心研究,样本量偏小,且选择的病例具有一定的特殊性,有必要进行大样本多中心的研究来证实其对BPD的诊断价值;而如能早期动态监测TNC的水平,研究其对BPD的早期诊断和预测价值可能更具临床意义。

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