

• 临床研究 •

抗SSA阳性伴或不伴抗SSB阳性对儿童狼疮性肾炎患者的临床意义

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨抗SSA阳性伴或不伴抗SSB阳性对狼疮性肾炎患儿的临床意义。方法: 回顾性分析2018年1月1日—2023年1月1日在南京医科大学附属儿童医院肾脏科初诊狼疮性肾炎患儿的临床病理资料, 85例狼疮性肾炎患儿入选本研究, 根据自身抗体的检查结果, 分为抗SSA阳性伴或不伴抗SSB阳性组(A组, 共34例)以及抗SSA和抗SSB均阴性组(B组, 共51例), A组又分为仅抗SSA阳性组(A1组, 22例)和抗SSA及SSB均阳性组(A2组, 12例), 不存在仅抗SSB阳性情况。比较各组间临床表现、系统性红斑狼疮疾病活动度评分-2000(systemic lupus erythematosus disease activity index 2000, SLEDAI-2K)及病理特点, 并随访治疗半年狼疮肾炎的缓解情况。结果: A组、A1组分别与B组相比, 临床表现、SLEDAI-2K、肾脏病理分型及半年缓解率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。而A2组患儿皮疹发生率较B组低, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 且A2组半年未缓解率高于B组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论: 抗SSB阳性的狼疮性肾炎患儿均伴有抗SSA阳性, 抗SSA及SSB均阳性的狼疮性肾炎患儿, 临床上虽然皮疹发生率偏低, 但半年肾脏未缓解率较高, 可能需要更积极的针对肾脏的治疗。

[关键词] 抗SSA阳性; 抗SSB阳性; 儿童; 狼疮性肾炎**[中图分类号]** R726.9**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)05-678-05**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN240970

Significance of anti-SSA positive with or without anti-SSB positive in children with lupus nephritis

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the clinical significance of anti-SSA positive with or without anti-SSB positive in children with lupus nephritis. **Methods:** The clinicopathological data of children with lupus nephritis newly diagnosed in the Nephrology Department of Nanjing Children's Hospital from January 1, 2018 to January 1, 2023 were retrospectively analyzed. Eighty-five children with lupus nephritis were enrolled in this study, including 34 children in the anti-SSA positive with or without anti-SSB positive group (Group A) and 51 children in the anti-SSA and anti-SSB negative group (Group B). Group A was divided into Group A1 (anti-SSA positive, 22 children) and Group A2 (anti-SSA and anti-SSB positive, 12 children). The clinical manifestations, SLEDAI-2K scores and pathological features were compared among all groups, and the remission of lupus nephritis after six months of treatment was followed up. **Results:** The Group A and Group A1 had no statistical significance compared with the Group B, respectively ($P > 0.05$). The incidence of rash in the Group A2 was lower than that in the Group B, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$), and the non-remission rate in the Group A2 was higher than that in the Group B, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Children with anti-SSB positive lupus nephritis are all accompanied by anti-SSA positive, and children with both anti-SSA and anti-SSB positive lupus nephritis have a lower incidence of rash clinically, but a higher renal unremission rate for half a year, which may require more aggressive renal treatment.

[Key words] anti-SSA positive; anti-SSB positive; child; lupus nephritis

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系统性红斑狼疮(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)是一种以多系统损害为特征的自身免疫性疾病,肾脏是最常受累的器官之一,尤其是儿童患者,40%~90%的儿童SLE可出现狼疮性肾炎(lupus nephritis, LN)。SLE患者血清中出现多种细胞抗原(如组蛋白、非组蛋白、细胞质和核蛋白)的自身抗体。SSA和SSB是可提取的核蛋白抗原,抗SSA抗体和抗SSB抗体在儿童SLE患者中的阳性率分别为32%和16%^[1-3],但其在儿童LN患者中的临床相关数据及对儿童LN转归的影响尚不明确。本研究通过回顾性分析南京医科大学附属儿童医院肾脏科5年收治的85例LN患儿的临床资料,探讨抗SSA阳性伴或不伴抗SSB阳性在儿童LN中的临床意义。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

回顾性分析2018年1月1日—2023年1月1日在南京医科大学附属儿童医院肾脏科初诊LN患儿的临床资料。纳入标准:①符合中华医学会儿科学分会肾脏病学组制定的“儿童狼疮性肾炎诊断治疗指南”中的诊断标准^[4];②初诊患儿。排除标准:①外院转入的LN患儿;②临床资料不完整者;③继发性干燥综合征患儿[诊断标准采用2002年美欧共识小组(American-European Consensus Group, AECG)分类标准^[5]]。本研究经南京医科大学附属儿童医院伦理委员会批准(伦理批文编号:202502010-1)。所有患儿监护人知情同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 临床资料收集

通过电子病历系统回顾性收集患儿一般资料(性别、发病年龄),病初临床表现,实验室检验结果(血常规、尿蛋白、尿红细胞、24 h尿蛋白定量、尿素氮、肌酐、自身抗体等)。

1.2.2 LN活动情况、病理分型及疗效判定

LN活动情况评估采用系统性红斑狼疮疾病活动度评分-2000(systemic lupus erythematosus disease activity index 2000, SLEDAI-2K)评分^[6]:≤6分,轻度活动;7~12分,中度活动;>12分,重度活动。肾脏病理分型符合2003年国际肾脏病学会/肾脏病理学会修订的分型标准^[7]。通过门诊或住院随访半年,并对治疗半年的疗效判定(完全缓解、部分缓解、未缓解),判定方法依据改善全球肾脏病预后组织(Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes, KDIGO)

2012年提出的概念^[8]。随访截止时间为2023年12月。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS19.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料符合正态分布,以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)[$n(\%)$]表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 分组情况

研究期间收治LN患儿91例,排除外院经治6例,最终纳入85例,抗SSA阳性伴或不伴抗SSB阳性组为A组,共34例(占40%),抗SSA和抗SSB均阴性组为B组,共51例(占60%)。A组又分为A1组(仅抗SSA阳性,22例)和A2组(抗SSA阳性伴抗SSB阳性,12例),不存在仅抗SSB阳性情况。

2.2 各组临床特征比较

A组、A1组、A2组分别与B组相比,发病年龄、性别、发热、皮疹、口腔溃疡、神经系统表现、贫血、蛋白尿、血尿及合并急性肾损伤差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。A组关节炎发生率高于B组(20.6% vs. 9.8%),但差异无统计学意义。A组血栓性微血管病(thrombotic microangiopathy, TMA)发生率为11.8%,A1组TMA发生率为18.2%,A2组发生率为8.3%,均高于B组(TMA发生率3.9%),但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。A组高血压发生率(29.4%)及抗史密斯(Smith, SM)抗体阳性率(26.5%)、A1组高血压发生率(36.4%)及抗SM抗体阳性率(22.7%)、A2组高血压发生率(25.0%)及抗SM抗体阳性率(33.3%)均高于B组(高血压发生率19.6%、抗SM抗体阳性率11.8%),但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。A2组皮疹发生率低于B组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表1)。

2.3 各组疾病活动度、肾脏病理及半年缓解率比较

A组、A1组、A2组分别与B组相比,SLEDAI-2K评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),肾脏病理分型的差异也无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。A组、A1组治疗半年后未缓解率与B组相比,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但A2组半年未缓解率明显高于B组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表2)。

3 讨论

SLE是一种累及多种器官和系统的自身免疫性

表1 临床特征比较
Table 1 Comparison of clinical features

Indicator	Group A(n=34)	Group A1(n=22)	Group A2(n=12)	Group B(n=51)
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	11.4 ± 2.7	11.0 ± 2.5	11.5 ± 3.1	10.7 ± 2.7
Male[n(%)]	7(20.6)	3(13.6)	3(25.0)	9(17.6)
Fever[n(%)]	14(41.2)	9(40.9)	4(33.3)	14(27.5)
Erythra[n(%)]	26(76.5)	20(90.9)	5(41.7)*	39(76.5)
Oral ulcer[n(%)]	4(11.8)	4(18.2)	0(0)	4(7.8)
Arthritis[n(%)]	7(20.6)	2(9.1)	4(33.3)	5(9.8)
Nervous system symptom[n(%)]	2(5.9)	1(4.5)	0(0)	5(9.8)
Anemia[n(%)]	15(44.1)	11(50.0)	5(41.7)	25(49.0)
Leukopenia[n(%)]	9(26.5)	5(22.7)	4(33.3)	15(29.4)
Thrombocytopenia[n(%)]	7(20.6)	4(18.2)	3(25.0)	11(21.6)
Hematuresis[n(%)]	23(67.6)	15(68.2)	8(66.7)	40(78.4)
Massive proteinuria[n(%)]	15(44.1)	9(40.9)	6(50.0)	26(51.0)
Acute kidney injury(%)	7(20.6)	7(31.8)	1(8.3)	11(21.6)
TMA[n(%)]	4(11.8)	4(18.2)	1(8.3)	2(3.9)
Hypertension[n(%)]	10(29.4)	8(36.4)	3(25.0)	10(19.6)
Anti-DNA[n(%)]	27(79.4)	19(86.4)	9(75.0)	45(88.2)
Anti-SM[n(%)]	9(26.5)	5(22.7)	4(33.3)	6(11.8)

TMA: thrombotic microangiopathy. Compared with Group B, *P < 0.05.

表2 疾病活动度、肾脏病理及半年缓解率比较

Table 2 Comparisons of disease activity, pathological type, and treatment effectiveness [n(%)]

Indicator	Group A(n=34)	Group A1(n=22)	Group A2(n=12)	Group B(n=51)
SLEDAI-2K				
Mild	7(20.6)	2(9.1)	5(41.7)	8(15.7)
Moderate	8(23.5)	7(31.8)	1(8.3)	15(29.4)
Severe	19(55.9)	13(59.1)	6(50.0)	28(54.9)
Pathological type				
II	3(8.8)	1(4.5)	2(16.7)	5(9.8)
III	3(8.8)	3(13.6)	0(0)	3(5.9)
IV	17(50.0)	10(45.5)	7(58.3)	23(45.1)
V	1(2.9)	1(4.5)	0(0)	4(7.8)
III+V	3(8.8)	1(4.5)	2(16.7)	4(7.8)
IV+V	7(20.6)	6(27.3)	1(8.3)	12(23.5)
Treatment effectiveness evaluation				
Complete remission	28(82.4)	19(86.4)	9(75.0)	47(92.2)
Partial remission	4(11.8)	3(13.6)	1(8.3)	4(7.8)
Non remission	2(5.9)	0(0)	2(16.7)*	0(0)

Compared with Group B, *P < 0.05.

疾病,其最大特点是产生多种与自身抗原相结合的高亲和力抗体。2004年Sherer等^[9]报道在SLE患者体内大约存在116种自身抗体,每一种抗体均会影响疾病的发生发展、治疗及预后。抗SSA抗体、抗SSB抗体是SLE及LN中常见的伴有抗体,但对疾病的临床表现及预后研究较少。

文献报道在SLE成人患者中抗SSA和抗SSB自身抗体阳性率分别可达30%~40%和7%~45%^[10-12]。随后Novak等^[13]的研究发现儿童SLE患者中抗SSA和抗SSB阳性率分别为32%和16%。本研究中儿童LN患者中抗SSA阳性率为40%(34/85),抗SSB阳性率为14%(12/85),与既往文献报道阳性率基本一

致,这提示这两种抗体在儿童LN中的发生率与SLE相近。

本研究还发现抗SSB阳性均伴有抗SSA阳性。抗SSA在多种自身免疫性疾病中均有一定的阳性率,如SLE、干燥综合征和类风湿关节炎等,而抗SSB对干燥综合征具有更高的疾病特异性。已有研究表明这两个抗体在SLE患者中往往同时出现^[14],且抗SSB抗体总是伴随抗SSA抗体存在,并呈现对抗SSA抗体的高度依赖性^[15]。SSA和SSB抗原作为真核细胞内的重要核糖核蛋白分子,都是由一个核糖核蛋白与特定小分子核酸(human Y RNA, hY-RNA)组成的复合物,SSA抗原的hY-RNA在不同的位点与SSB抗原相关联,所以在抗原结构上的相关性使得其抗体发生具有一定的相关性^[16]。

文献提示抗SSA和/或抗SSB阳性在儿童SLE患者中多提示皮肤和肌肉骨骼受累明显^[13]。但本研究发现与抗SSA和抗SSB均阴性LN患儿相比,抗SSA阳性伴或不伴抗SSB阳性者、仅抗SSA阳性者在皮疹、关节炎、发热、口腔溃疡等临床表现的发生率差异无统计学意义,但抗SSA及抗SSB双阳性LN患儿皮疹发生率降低,差异有统计学意义。这与大部分研究观点不一致,考虑既往研究集中探讨抗SSA和/或抗SSB阳性在SLE患儿中表达的意义,本研究对象初诊时的基线数据已是LN,而抗SSA和抗SSB对循环免疫复合物的形成具有重要作用,所以可能存在抗SSA和抗SSB沉积于肾内而导致皮损不严重,该机制有待进一步研究。抗SSA、抗SSB作为干燥综合征的诊断标志物,也有研究指出合并干燥综合征的儿童SLE可能构成一个独特的疾病亚群,较少累及皮肤黏膜^[17-18]。本研究中抗SSA和抗SSB双阳性组样本量偏少,亦需进一步扩大样本量验证。

有研究指出抗SSA检测阳性率在Ⅲ+Ⅳ型LN中较高,抗SSB检测阳性率在Ⅲ、Ⅳ型LN中较高,且提示抗SSA、抗SSB阳性与SLE肾脏损害及肾脏病理活动程度有一定相关性^[19]。文献报道抗SSA抗体对LN起保护作用^[20],但Vilá等^[21]发现相反结果。国内陈婧等^[22]的研究也指出治疗6个月后,抗SSA阳性组较阴性组狼疮活动评分高,提示SSA抗体可能与疾病活动度有关,可能影响SLE患者的恢复速度,推测抗SSA抗体与SLE发病及预后有着密不可分的联系。本研究中抗SSA阳性伴或不伴抗SSB阳性者、仅抗SSA阳性者与抗SSA和抗SSB均阴性LN患儿相比,SLEDAI-2K评分、肾脏病理分型、半年缓解情

况差异无统计学意义,但抗SSA阳性伴或不伴抗SSB阳性组与双阴性组比较,TMA发生率均较高,也提示抗SSA和抗SSB可能影响LN的预后。抗SSA和抗SSB双阳性组半年未缓解率明显高于抗SSA和抗SSB均阴性组,差异有统计学意义,进一步提示抗SSA、抗SSB与儿童LN的预后有着密切关系,具体机制需要进一步研究。

总之,抗SSA和抗SSB作为儿童LN的生物标志物,能部分反映患儿临床特征差异及影响儿童LN的转归。但本研究是基于单中心的回顾性研究,选取的横截面是患儿初诊时的基线数据,随访数据仅是半年的临床缓解率,且样本量偏少,有待后续研究进一步完善。

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王文琰负责研究数据的搜集、整理及分析过程,并进行文章的撰写;成学琴负责研究设计、分析并修改文献;车若琛、赵三龙、丁桂霞、赵非参与了研究数据的获取及分析解释过程。

Author's Contributions:

WANG Wenyan was responsible for the collection, organization and analysis of the research data and the writing of the article; CHENG Xueqin was in charge of the research design, analysis and modification of the literature; CHE Ruochen, ZHAO Sanlong, DING Guixia, and ZHAO Fei participated in the acquisition and analytical interpretation of the research data.

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