

· 论 著 ·

N端脑钠肽前体及白细胞介素-6在预测川崎病并冠状动脉损害中的临床价值

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摘要: **目的** 探讨血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)和N端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)在预测川崎病并冠状动脉损害(CAL)中的临床价值。**方法** 选择2019年11月至2021年11月60例在蚌埠市第一人民医院收治并确诊为川崎病的患儿作为研究对象,根据超声心动图诊断结果分为CAL组24例和无CAL组(nCAL组)36例,同期收治30例呼吸道感染患儿作为对照组。采用两步双抗夹心酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测患儿血清IL-6、NT-proBNP、C反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞(WBC)、红细胞沉降率(ESR)、降钙素原(PCT)、白蛋白及血钠的水平,采用多因素Logistic回归分析川崎病并CAL的独立危险因素,并采用ROC曲线分析IL-6和NT-proBNP水平对川崎病并CAL的诊断效能。**结果** 川崎病患儿血清NT-proBNP、IL-6、CRP、WBC、ESR及PCT水平显著高于对照组,而白蛋白及血钠水平显著低于对照组($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$)。CAL组患儿血清NT-proBNP、IL-6、CRP、WBC、ESR均显著高于nCAL组,白蛋白及血钠水平显著低于nCAL组($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示,IL-6和NT-proBNP为川崎病并CAL发生的独立影响因素($P<0.05$)。IL-6、NT-proBNP的ROC曲线下面积分别为0.683、0.886;其诊断临界值分别为185.39 pg/ml和1 020.45 pg/ml;诊断敏感性分别为85.70%和90.50%,特异性分别为77.83%和88.91%。**结论** 血清IL-6和NT-proBNP水平的升高可作为早期预测川崎病并CAL的特异性生化指标,且NT-proBNP预测CAL发生的准确率更高。

关键词: 川崎病; 白细胞介素; N端脑钠肽前体; 冠状动脉损害

中图分类号: R725.4 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1674-8182(2022)05-0617-05

Clinical value of N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide precursors and interleukin-6 in predicting Kawasaki disease with coronary artery damage

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the clinical value of serum interleukin 6 (IL-6) and N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide precursor(NT-proBNP) in predicting Kawasaki disease(KD) with coronary artery damage(CAL) in children with KD. **Methods** Sixty children diagnosed with KD at the Bengbu First People's Hospital from November 2019 to November 2021 were selected as study subjects. According to the results of echocardiography, they were divided into CAL group(n=24) and non-CAL group(nCAL group, n=36), and 30 children with respiratory tract infection admitted at the same time were selected as control group. Serum levels of IL-6, NT-proBNP, C-reactive protein(CRP), white blood cells(WBC), erythrocyte sedimentation rate(ESR), calcitoninogen(PCT), albumin and sodium were measured by two-step double antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA). Multivariate Logistic regression was used to analyze the independent risk factors of KD and CAL, and ROC curve was used to analyze the diagnostic efficacy of IL-6 and NT-proBNP levels in KD and CAL. **Results** Compared with control group, serum NT-proBNP, IL-6, CRP, WBC, ESR and PCT levels were significantly higher, while albumin and blood sodium levels were significantly lower in

DOI: 10.13429/j.cnki.cjcr.2022.05.005

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(82070513)

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出版日期: 2022-05-20

children with KD ($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$). Compared with nCAL group, serum NT-proBNP, IL-6, CRP, WBC, ESR were significantly higher, while albumin and blood sodium levels were significantly lower in the CAL group ($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that IL-6 and NT-proBNP were independent influencing factors of KD and CAL ($P<0.05$). The areas under the ROC curves of IL-6 and NT-proBNP were 0.683 and 0.886, respectively, their diagnostic critical values were 185.39 pg/ml and 1 020.45 pg/ml, respectively, the diagnostic sensitivity was 85.70% and 90.50%, and the specificity was 77.83% and 88.91%. **Conclusion** Elevated serum IL-6 and NT-proBNP levels can be used as specific biochemical indicators for early prediction of KD and CAL, and NT-proBNP is more accurate in predicting the occurrence of CAL.

Keywords: Kawasaki disease; Interleukins; N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide precursors; Coronary artery lesions

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation of China(82070513)

黏膜皮肤淋巴结综合征即川崎病,是一种急性非特异性自限性血管炎,发病原因不明,主要由感染、遗传性、免疫应答等多种因素导致,主要累及中小动脉,其中冠状动脉损害(CAL)是最为严重的并发症,可导致冠状动脉扩张、狭窄、冠状动脉瘤及血栓形成,严重者可猝死,危害性极大,因此早期诊断及治疗意义重大^[1-2]。目前川崎病的发病机制尚不明确,早期临床表现不典型,因此准确预测CAL的发生,并及时干预是治疗川崎病的重点。川崎病的发展过程中多种炎症因子参与其中,白细胞介素-6(IL-6)及N末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)作为血清中最活跃的炎症标志物,在川崎病急性期时明显升高^[3]。已有研究证实,川崎病患儿急性期血清中NT-proBNP的升高有助于川崎病的早期诊断^[4-5]。本研究旨在探讨川崎病患儿血清NT-proBNP、IL-6及其他相关生化指标水平变化情况,为临床早期诊断川崎病并预测CAL提供参考,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择2019年11月至2021年11月60例于蚌埠市第一人民医院小儿心血管科收治并确诊为川崎病患儿作为研究对象,其中男34例,女26例,年龄为6个月~8岁,平均(2.32 ± 1.07)岁,身高(93.55 ± 8.84)cm, BMI 13.5 ± 2.86 。根据超声心动图诊断结果川崎病患儿分为冠状动脉损害组(CAL组)24例和无冠状动脉损害(nCAL)组36例,同期收治并确诊为呼吸道感染患儿30例为对照组。纳入标准:所有患儿均符合2017年版《川崎病的诊断、治疗及远期管理-美国心脏病协会对医疗专业人员的科学指南》诊断标准^[6],入组前均未接受相关治疗。排除标准:(1)严重心律失常、心包积液;(2)先天性心脏病和(或)心肌病;(3)肾脏类疾病及不配合检查研究。本研究经医学伦理委员会审核并批准,研究中所有患儿及其监护人均同意,并已自愿签署知情同

意书。

1.2 CAL诊断标准 根据心脏彩超检查结果:(1)0~5岁患儿冠状动脉主干内径 >3 mm;(2) ≥ 5 岁患儿冠状动脉内径 >4 mm;(3)冠状动脉局部管腔内径较近段明显增宽(≥ 1.5 倍);(4)冠状动脉内径Z值 ≥ 2.0 ,左冠状动脉与主动脉瓣环比值 >0.21 和(或)右冠状动脉主干与主动脉瓣环比值 >0.17 。满足以上任意一条,均可诊断CAL^[7]。

1.3 仪器与方法 使用美国亚培公司免疫分析系统及配套试剂,采集研究对象在急性期(入院时)、恢复期(体温正常5d后)清晨空腹静脉血4~6 ml送生化室,采用两步双抗夹心酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测IL-6、NT-proBNP、C反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞(WBC)、红细胞沉降率(ESR)、降钙素原(PCT)、白蛋白及血钠的水平。采用Philips超声诊断仪对睡眠或安静状态下患儿检查,采用S8-3、S5-1相控阵探头,测量左冠状动脉主干(LMCA)、右冠状动脉主干(RCA)、左前降支(LAD)、左回旋支(LCX)内径宽度。采用加拿大Dallaire(<https://www.pedz.de/en/heart.html>)建立的Z值计算系统对冠状动脉进行分级和评估,输入身高、体重和对应部位冠状动脉的内径即可比较方便的获得相应冠状动脉测量部位的Z值^[8]。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 22.0软件对数据进行统计分析。服从正态分布计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,行两独立样本t检验;不服从正态分布计量资料以中位数(第25百分位数,第75百分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,采用Mann-Whitney U检验;两组变量之间关系采用Pearson相关性分析。以川崎病并CAL为因变量,采用多因素Logistic回归分析川崎病并CAL的独立危险因素,并绘制ROC曲线,获得预测CAL的最佳临界值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 川崎病患儿与对照组各项血清指标比较 川崎

病患儿血清 NT-proBNP、IL-6、CRP、WBC、ESR 及 PCT 均高于对照组,而白蛋白及血钠水平低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05, P<0.01$)。见表 1。

2.2 CAL 组与 nCAL 组各项血清指标比较 CAL 组患儿血清 NT-proBNP、IL-6、CRP、WBC、ESR 均高于 nCAL 组,白蛋白及血钠水平低于 nCAL 组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05, P<0.01$)。两组 PCT 比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 IL-6 和 NT-proBNP 对 CAL 的诊断效能 以川崎病并 CAL 为因变量,采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析

发现,高 IL-6 ($OR = 1.032, 95\% CI = 1.001 \sim 1.043, P = 0.036$)和 NT-proBNP 水平 ($OR = 1.022, 95\% CI = 1.003 \sim 1.031, P = 0.027$)是川崎病并 CAL 发生的独立危险因素。IL-6 和 NT-proBNP 的 ROC 曲线下面积 AUC 值分别为 0.683 (95% CI 0.491 ~ 0.874) 和 0.886 (95% CI 0.765 ~ 1.000)。见图 1。根据约登指数最大原则,IL-6 和 NT-proBNP 诊断川崎病并 CAL 最佳临界值分别为 185.39 pg/ml 和 1 020.45 pg/ml,敏感性分别为 85.70% 和 90.50%,特异性分别为 77.83% 和 88.91%。

表 1 川崎病患儿与对照组各项血清指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab. 1 Comparison of serum indicators between children with Kawasaki disease and control group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	NT-proBNP (pg/ml)	IL-6 (pg/ml)	CRP (mg/L)	WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	ESR (mm/1 h)	PCT [ng/ml, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	白蛋白 (g/L)	血钠 (mmol/L)
川崎病组	60	1197.01±329.69	184.34±13.62	70.67±10.27	16.25±3.58	58.73±5.38	0.5(0.2~1.6)	35.63±6.44	129.34±10.22
对照组	30	384.71±113.12	33.17± 4.35	18.81± 5.16	9.03±1.66	16.23±6.46	0.3(0.1~0.9)	52.54±6.81	169.55±12.49
t/Z 值		17.170	78.352	31.885	13.064	33.007	4.026	11.521	16.318
P 值		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.05	<0.01	<0.01

表 2 CAL 组与 nCAL 组各项血清指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab. 2 Comparison of serum indices between CAL group and nCAL group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	NT-proBNP (pg/ml)	IL-6 (pg/ml)	CRP (mg/L)	WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	ESR (mm/1 h)	PCT [ng/ml, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	白蛋白 (g/L)	血钠 (mmol/L)
CAL 组	24	2797.01±329.69	202.45±15.73	80.78±11.38	20.41±4.68	78.84±7.49	0.7(0.3~2.0)	28.03±7.25	123.55±11.92
nCAL 组	36	1284.71±113.12	63.28± 9.46	73.93± 8.37	18.03±3.66	70.33±9.02	0.6(0.2~1.9)	50.41±8.92	158.72±13.66
t/Z 值		21.639	38.906	2.686	2.205	3.823	0.262	10.234	10.268
P 值		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.05	<0.01	>0.05	<0.01	<0.01

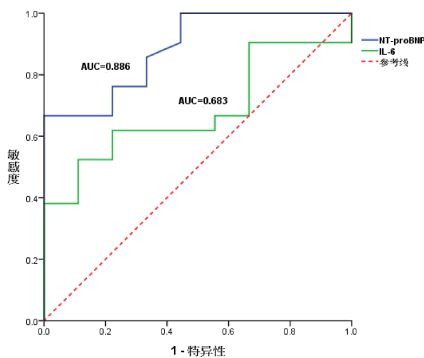


图 1 IL-6 和 NT-proBNP 预测 CAL 的 ROC 曲线

Fig. 1 ROC curves of IL-6 and NT-proBNP for predicting CAL

2.4 CAL 组 NT-proBNP 与其他血清指标相关性分析

CAL 组血清 NT-proBNP 与 CRP、WBC、ESR 及 PCT 均呈正相关($r = 0.436, 0.315, 0.218, 0.277, P = 0.003, 0.018, 0.025, 0.031$),与白蛋白、血钠水平呈负相关($r = -0.329, -0.462, P = 0.014, 0.006$)。

3 讨论

川崎病近年来发病率呈逐年上升趋势,已有研究

报道,我国儿童中川崎病发病率为(71.9~110.0)/10 万,已逐渐取代风湿热,成为儿童后天获得性心脏病发生的重要原因之一^[9-10]。但临床对于评估川崎病患儿病情仍缺乏有效地、特异性的检测指标,特别是对于 1 周岁以下及不完全川崎病患儿。目前临床中采用传统的炎症指标来辅助诊断川崎病敏感性及特异性欠佳,因此寻找与川崎病生理病理相关性更高的生物标志物是临床研究的热点^[11]。

目前川崎病的病因及发病机制还未完全了解,但是其整个发病过程与免疫系统紊乱有关已成为专家共识,认为川崎病患儿很大可能被各种微生物损伤,促使 B 细胞、T 细胞参与免疫激活,从而导致炎症介质和细胞因子发生瀑布效应,最终引发全身血管炎症反应^[12],而局部的急性坏死性血管炎会依次导致血管内皮损伤、弹力纤维层的破坏,并促使动脉血管壁发生重构,从而容易引发 CAL^[13]。有研究报道,静脉大剂量注射丙种球蛋白(intravenous immunoglobulin, IVIG)及阿司匹林等药物可将 CAL 的发生率由 25%降低至 4%^[14],但是对于已发生 CAL 的患儿,

目前尚没有较佳的治疗方案,因此及早发现 CAL 发生的风险并及时准确干预治疗极其重要。有研究报道,川崎病并发 CAL 的主要危险因素包括患儿年龄、临床症状不典型、发热时间长、合并感染、血清生化指标及遗传因素等^[15]。

有研究证实,川崎病急性期患儿血清中 CRP、WBC、ESR 及 PCT 等生化指标水平可显著升高,但是仍缺乏特异性,与普通感染发热性疾病难以鉴别^[16]。NT-proBNP 是主要是由心肌细胞合成和分泌的,当心肌细胞发生缺血、损伤及坏死等均可促使心肌细胞中的 B 型利钠肽原前体基因快速复制大量的 mRNA 并合成,在心肌细胞加工后分解为 proBNP,当 proBNP 进入血液后进一步分解为 NT-proBNP^[17]。而 IL-6 也是促使发生炎症反应因子的一种,川崎病发生后机体单核巨噬细胞和 T 细胞发生过度活化,进而促使大量 IL-6 合成与分泌,进而引起一系列炎症反应,导致血管内皮出现损伤^[18]。

本研究结果显示,川崎病患儿血清 NT-proBNP 和 IL-6 水平均显著高于对照组,说明该两项生化指标在川崎病发病过程中均参与其中,表明其在鉴别川崎病与普通感染发热性疾病方面与其它生化指标相比具有更高的临床价值,与以往研究结果一致^[19-20]。本研究多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,高水平 IL-6 和 NT-proBNP 是川崎病并 CAL 发生的独立危险因素,且在预测 CAL 方面具有较高的诊断效能,但 IL-6 在预测 CAL 方面诊断效能不如 NT-proBNP,可能是由于 NT-proBNP 半衰期长、代谢慢及在体内存储时间长导致的,与王复娟等^[21]研究结果一致。另外,本研究结果显示,CAL 组 NT-proBNP 与 CRP、WBC、ESR 及 PCT 均呈正相关,与白蛋白、血钠水平均呈负相关,说明血清中 CRP、WBC、ESR 及 PCT 明显升高,提示可能与川崎病有关,应引起临床医生的高度重视。

本研究仍存在一定不足之处,首先样本量较少,且为单中心回顾性研究,研究结果可能存在一定偏倚,仍需扩大样本量,进行多中心前瞻性进一步研究。

综上所述,IL-6 和 NT-proBNP 升高是早期预测川崎病并 CAL 发生的独立危险因素,其中 NT-proBNP 的预测价值及诊断效能更高,对于临床上符合上述条件的川崎病患儿,应高度警惕 CAL 的发生。

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收稿日期:2021-12-28 修回日期:2022-01-11 编辑:王宇

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收稿日期:2022-04-07 修回日期:2022-04-25 编辑:李方