

孕妇外周血胎儿游离DNA高通量测序在产前非整倍体核型遗传筛查中的应用

张 燕¹,王 亿¹,缑灵山¹,王 鹏¹,方 媛¹,王传霞¹,王 娜²,索 峰¹,顾茂胜¹

(1.徐州市妇幼保健院遗传医学中心,江苏徐州221000;2.苏州贝康医疗器械有限公司,江苏苏州215123)

摘要:目的 探讨孕妇外周血胎儿游离DNA无创产前检测 (non-invasive prenatal testing, NIPT) 技术在评估胎儿染色体非整倍体风险中的临床应用价值。方法 选取2018年4月~2019年10月于徐州市妇幼保健院进行NIPT检测的8 001例孕妇, 提取其静脉血血浆中胎儿游离DNA, 利用高通量基因测序平台进行测序分析, 高风险者进行羊膜腔穿刺术及染色体核型分析进行确诊诊断, 低风险者常规产检。结果 8 001例样本中共检出21,18和13三体高风险34例(0.425%), 其中包括28例21三体综合征(21 trisomic syndrome,T21), 4例18三体综合征(18 trisomic syndrome,T18), 2例13三体综合征(13 trisomic syndrome,T13)。所有高风险者均行羊水染色体核型分析, 确诊19例T21, 3例T18, 1例T13, 复合阳性预测值为67.65%。所有检测者筛查指征分组中, 彩超提示有与染色体异常相关的软指标异常组的阳性率最高(1.010%), 其次为产筛高风险组、高龄组、产筛临界风险组, 孕妇要求及其他筛查指征组阳性率最低。六组数据差异不具有统计学意义($\chi^2=5.454$, $P > 0.05$)。结论 NIPT检测技术因其具有高通量性、高检出率、无创性等优点, 使其在临床具有越来越广泛的应用前景, 但该技术存在的假阳性率及假阴性率不可避免, 所以检出高风险者需进一步确诊, 低风险者仍需常规产检避免假阴性。

关键词:胎儿游离DNA;产前筛查;非整倍体;无创产前检测;21三体综合征

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Application of High-throughput Sequencing in Fetal Free DNA in Maternal Peripheral Blood in Prenatal Aneuploidy Karyotype Genetic Screening

ZHANG Yan¹, WANG Yi¹, GOU Ling-shan¹, WANG Peng¹, FANG Yuan¹, WANG Chuan-xia¹,
WANG Na², SUO Feng¹, GU Mao-sheng¹

(1. Genetic Medicine Center, Xuzhou Maternity and Child Health Care Hospital, Jiangsu Xuzhou 221000, China;

2. Suzhou Beikang Medical Device Co., Ltd, Jiangsu Suzhou 215123, China)

Abstract: Objective To explore the clinical value of non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) of fetal free DNA of maternal peripheral blood in assessing the risk of fetal chromosome aneuploidy. **Methods** A total of 8 001 pregnant women who underwent NIPT in Xuzhou Maternity and Child Health Care Hospital from April 2018 to October 2019 were selected. Fetal free DNA was extracted from maternal venous blood and analyzed by sequencing using high-throughput gene sequencing platform. Those testing results with high risk needed to undergo amniocentesis and chromosome karyotype analysis for diagnosis, while those with low risk underwent routine prenatal examination. **Results** A total of 34 cases (0.425%) with high risk of trisomy 21, 18 and 13, including 28 cases with trisomy 21 (T21), 4 cases with trisomy 18(T18) and 2 cases with trisomy 13(T13) were detected. All high-risk pregnant women were analyzed for amniotic fluid karyotype, and 19 cases with T21, 3 cases with T18, 1 case with T13 were confirmed, and the combined positive predictive value was 67.65%. Among the screening indicator groups of all detectors, the positive rate was the highest (1.010%) in the group with soft indicator abnormality associated with chromosomal abnormality indicated by color ultrasound. Followed by the high risk group of prenatal screening, the elderly group and the critical risk group of prenatal screening, and maternal requirements and other screening indications group had the lowest positive rate. The data differences between the six groups were not statistically significant ($\chi^2=5.454$, $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Because of its advantages of high throughput and high detection rate and noninvasion, NIPT detection technology has more and more extensive application prospects in clinical practice. However, the false-positive rate and false-negative rate of this technology are

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作者简介:张燕(1990-),女,本科,技师,从事分子遗传学筛查及诊断工作,E-mail:zhangyanxz2014@163.com。

通讯作者:索峰(1985-),男,硕士研究生,助理研究员,E-mail:suofeng163@163.com。

inevitable, so pregnant women with high detection risk should be further diagnosed, while those with low risk still need routine prenatal examination to avoid false negative.

Keywords: fetal free DNA; prenatal screening;aneuploidy;NIPT; 21 trisomic syndrome

在我国,出生缺陷是造成婴儿死亡率和儿童发病率升高的主要原因^[1],致使出生缺陷发生的最常见原因之一为染色体非整倍体异常,主要包括21三体综合征(21 trisomic syndrome, T21),18三体综合征(18 trisomic syndrome, T18),13三体综合征(13 trisomic syndrome, T3)等^[2],此类疾病尚缺少有效的治疗方法,故孕妇进行产前染色体非整倍体筛查及诊断是降低出生缺陷率的最有效办法。传统的早中孕产前筛查主要依靠血清学筛查及影像学排畸,但检出率只有50%~95%,还存在5%的假阳性率^[3]。介入性穿刺进行核型分析准确率高,是产前诊断金标准,但其存在一定的流产及感染风险,导致孕妇依从性差。无创产前检测(non invasive prenatal testing, NIPT)因其深度测序、高通量性、无创性、高特异度、高灵敏度、高检出率等优点被广泛应用于产前胎儿染色体非整倍体筛查^[4-6]。故本研究对8 001例孕妇NIPT结果行回顾性分析,探讨NIPT检测技术在评估胎儿染色体非整倍体风险中的临床应用价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2018年4月~2019年10月于徐州市妇幼保健院因各种原因行NIPT检测的孕妇8 001人,年龄16~48(29.8 ± 5.0)岁,采血孕周 12^{+0} ~ 31^{+0} 周(对于孕周大于 22^{+6} 周的孕妇,均已告知其可能错过介入性诊断最佳时间并签署知情同意书)。孕妇均已签署检查知情同意书。

1.2 仪器与试剂 NIPT检测采用中山大学达安基因股份有限公司研发的DA8600高通量DNA测序

平台及其配套生产的检测试剂。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 NIPT检测:EDTA管采集孕妇静脉全血8~10ml,分离血浆,提取血浆中游离DNA,进行文库构建、乳液PCR,ES富集、上机测序等步骤。实验加入阴性对照,测序结果经过生物信息分析后,将各三体风险指数Z值处于[-3.00~3.00]之间的样本判断为相应T21,T18和T13低风险,各Z值>3.00的样本判断为相应T21,T18和T13高风险。

1.3.2 羊水染色体核型确诊:对NIPT结果高风险者进行遗传咨询,告知其进行羊膜腔穿刺及羊水染色体核型分析,避免NIPT结果假阳性,对在本院行此检查者签署知情同意书,对在外院行此检查者进行电话随访。低风险者进行后续常规产检。

1.4 统计学分析 计量资料采用均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,计数资料采用率(%)表示,组间比较采用行×列表资料 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 NIPT结果分析 8 001例样本中共检出34例高风险(0.425%),其中包括28例T21(0.350%),4例T18(0.050%),2例T13(0.025%)。

2.2 核型分析 所有NIPT高风险者均在本院或外院行羊水染色体核型分析,确诊19例T21,3例T18,1例T13,阳性预测值分别为67.86%,75%和50%,复合阳性预测值为67.65%(23/34)。

2.3 不同筛查指征组的阳性率比较 见表1。六组数据比较,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=5.454$, $P > 0.05$)。

表1 不同筛查指征组的阳性率[n(真阳性数)]

组别	n	T21	T18	T13	合计	阳性率(%)
彩超提示异常	198	2(2)	0	0	2(2)	1.010
产筛高风险	1 254	9(7)	1(1)	0	10(8)	0.638
高龄	1 655	9(8)	2(1)	2(1)	13(10)	0.604
产筛临界风险T21 (1/1 000~1/270)	2 007	4(2)	0	0	4(2)	0.100
产筛临界风险T21 (1/2 000~1/1 000)	1 709	3(0)	1(1)	0	4(1)	0.059
孕妇要求及其他	1 178	1(0)	0	0	1(0)	0
合计	8 001	28(19)	4(3)	2(1)	34(23)	0.287

3 讨论

本研究8 001例样本中共检出34例三体高风险,阳性率为0.425%,所有高风险者经回访均已行羊水染色体核型分析,T21,T18和T13复合阳性预测

值为67.65%,符合指南与共识要求不低于50%的标准^[7],但稍低于其他检测机构^[2-8-9],这主要与筛查人群有关。NIPT技术规范^[10]将产筛临界风险为1/1 000~1/270的孕妇纳入NIPT筛查范围,但本产

前诊断中心将该范围扩大为1/2 000~1/270，在增加真阳性例数的同时假阳性例数也有所提高，因此降低了复合阳性预测值。

根据筛查指征将孕妇分为六组，其中彩超提示异常组阳性率最高，这与染色体异常者的临床表现有关，与NIPT检测技术无关^[11]，其次为产筛高风险组、高龄组、产筛临界风险组，孕妇要求及其他筛查指征组阳性率最低。因此，NIPT均适用于这六组人群，尤其是前五组以及有介人性产前诊断禁忌者，与传统的介人性诊断相比，大大减少了行介人性诊断的人数，同时也减轻了部分孕妇的心理压力。

本研究入选产筛临界风险(1/2 000~1/1 000)组的孕妇有1 709例，确诊1例T18，该组的核型分析阳性率为0.059%，NIPT假阳性率(3/4)高于产筛临界风险(1/1 000~1/270)组的假阳性率(2/4)。因此，将NIPT适用产筛临界风险范围扩大为1/2 000~1/270可以提高染色体非整倍体的检出率，避免三体患儿的出生，但会导致NIPT假阳性率有一定比例的升高。

NIPT检测技术的自身优势以及该技术的不断升级优化等优点使其在临床具有越来越广泛的应用前景，但该技术仍存在一定的假阳性率及假阴性率^[12]，所以也仅局限用于染色体非整倍体的筛查，对于检出高风险者仍需进一步确诊，检出低风险者仍需进行后续常规产检。

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