

四川省宜宾地区健康成人 外周血淋巴细胞亚群参考区间的建立^{*}

刘炳^a, 郭欣^b, 郑凡^a, 江燕红^a, 蒋淼璐^a

(宜宾市第二人民医院 a. 检验科; b. 普外科, 四川宜宾 644000)

摘要:目的 建立宜宾地区健康成人外周血淋巴细胞亚群参考区间。**方法** 收集303例健康成人外周血标本(年龄18~86岁,其中男性171例,女性131例),并按性别、年龄分组,采集空腹静脉抗凝全血后4 h内完成检测。根据美国临床和实验室标准协会(c clinical laboratory standards institute, CLSI)对检验项目的参考区间设定的推荐程序,以正态分布法建立年龄或性别分组的淋巴细胞亚群参考区间。**结果** CD3⁺青、中年组男性,老年组男性,青、中年组女性和老年组女性的参考区间分别为53.7%~84.7%,45.83%~83.03%,55.45%~85.85%和48.01%~87.29%,分别与原来使用参考区间进行单样本均数t检验, $t=6.266, -3.522, 9.647, 2.259$, 均 $P<0.05$; CD3⁺(个/ μ l)青、中年组,老年组参考区间分别为482.37~2 113.53,307.35~1 741.21,与原来使用参考区间进行单样本均数t检验, $t=-20.859, -36.755$, 均 $P<0.05$; CD3⁺CD8⁺青年组,中、老年组参考区间分别为16.59%~43.59%,11.19%~42.23%,与原来使用参考区间进行单样本均数t检验, $t=12.483, 3.429$, 均 $P<0.05$; CD3⁺CD8⁺(个/ μ l)青、中年组,老年组参考区间分别为73.94~1 000.08,26.26~818.38,与原来使用参考区间进行单样本均数t检验, $t=-13.373, -25.518$, 均 $P<0.05$; CD3⁺CD4⁺青年组,中、老年组参考区间分别为20.99%~47.61%,21.91%~53.07%,与原来使用参考区间进行单样本均数t检验, $t=-28.718, -17.541$, 均 $P<0.05$; CD3⁺CD4⁺(个/ μ l)青、中、老年组参考区间为391.37~1 284.69,与原来使用参考区间进行单样本均数t检验, $t=-35.178$, $P<0.05$; CD4⁺/CD8⁺青年组,中、老年组参考区间分别为0.43~2.03,0.26~2.84,与原来使用参考区间进行单样本均数t检验, $t=-22.718, -5.671$, 均 $P<0.05$; CD3⁻CD16⁺CD56⁺青、中年组男性,老年组男性,青、中年组女性,老年组女性参考区间分别为3%~34.56%,3.93%~43.63%,2.88%~31.10%和0.74%~38.52%,与原来使用参考区间进行单样本均数t检验, $t=8.842, 15.605, 5.537, 8.904$, 均 $P<0.05$; CD3⁻CD16⁺CD56⁺(个/ μ l)青、中、老年组男性,青、中、老年组女性参考区间分别为47.51~713.67,39.49~586.95,与原来使用参考区间进行单样本均数t检验, $t=1.341, -6.767$, P 值分别为 $P>0.05$, $P<0.05$; CD3⁻CD19⁺青、中、老年组参考区间为3.32%~18.02%,与原来使用参考区间进行单样本均数t检验, $t=-28.227$, $P<0.05$; CD3⁻CD19⁺(个/ μ l)青、中、老年组参考区间为42.99~353.45,与原来使用参考区间进行单样本均数t检验, $t=-44.576$, $P<0.05$ 。除CD3⁻CD16⁺CD56⁺(个/ μ l)青、中、老年组男性外,说明该实验建立的参考区间与原参考区间差异均具有统计学意义。**结论** 初步建立了宜宾地区健康成人外周血淋巴细胞亚群参考区间,为今后宜宾地区艾滋病及相关疾病的诊断、治疗以及疗效评价提供依据。

关键词:健康成人;流式细胞术;淋巴细胞亚群;参考区间

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Establishment of Reference Intervals for Healthy Adult Peripheral Blood of Lymphocyte Subsets in Yibin City of Sichuan Province

LIU Bing^a, GUO Xin^b, ZHENG Fan^a, JIANG Yan-hong^a, JIANG Miao-lu^a

(a. Department of Clinical Laboratory; b. Department of

General Surgery, the First People's Hospital of Yibin, Sichuan Yibin 644000, China)

Abstract: Objective To establish reference intervals for peripheral blood lymphocyte subsets in healthy adult in Yibin. **Methods** 303 healthy adult individuals (172 men and 131 women) aged from 1 years to 86 years were enrolled. Venous anticoagulation was detected within 4 hours. Recommended procedures based on CLSI, reference for inspection items, and normal distribution method was used to establishment of reference Interval of lymphocyte subsets in age or sex groups. **Results** The reference intervals of CD3⁺ (%) in young and middle-aged males, old age group males, young and middle-aged females, old age group females were 53.7%~84.7%, 45.83%~83.03%, 55.45%~85.85% and 48.01%~87.29% respectively, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t=6.266, -3.522, 9.647, 2.259$, all $P<0.05$). The reference intervals of CD3⁺ (piece/ μ l) in young and middle-aged group, old age group were 482.37~2 113.53 (piece/ μ l) and 307.35~141.21 (piece/ μ l) respectively, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t=-20.859, -36.755$, all $P<0.05$). The reference intervals of CD3⁺ CD8⁺ (%) in young age group, middle aged and old group were 16.59%~43.59% and 11.19%~42.23% respectively, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t=12.483, 3.429$, both $P<0.05$). The reference intervals of CD3⁺CD8⁺(piece/ μ l) in young and middle-aged group, old age group were 73.94~1 000.08, 26.26~818.38, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t=-13.373, -25.518$, both $P<0.05$). The reference intervals of CD3⁺CD4⁺ (%) in young and middle-aged group, old age group were 20.99%~47.61%, 21.91%~53.07%, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t=-28.718, -17.541$, both $P<0.05$). The reference intervals of CD3⁺CD4⁺(piece/ μ l) in young and middle-aged group, old age group were 391.37~1 284.69, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t=-35.178$, $P<0.05$). The reference intervals of CD4⁺/CD8⁺ (%) in young and middle-aged group, old age group were 0.43~2.03, 0.26~2.84, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t=-22.718, -5.671$, both $P<0.05$). The reference intervals of CD3⁻CD16⁺CD56⁺ (%) in young and middle-aged group, old age group were 47.51~713.67, 39.49~586.95, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t=1.341, -6.767$, $P>0.05$, $P<0.05$). The reference intervals of CD3⁻CD19⁺ (%) in young and middle-aged group, old age group were 3.32%~18.02%, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t=-28.227$, $P<0.05$). The reference intervals of CD3⁻CD19⁺(piece/ μ l) in young and middle-aged group, old age group were 42.99~353.45, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t=-44.576$, $P<0.05$). The reference intervals of CD3⁻CD16⁺CD56⁺(piece/ μ l) in young and middle-aged group, old age group were 0, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t=0$, $P=0.05$). Except for the reference interval of CD3⁻CD16⁺CD56⁺(piece/ μ l) in young and middle-aged group, old age group, the reference intervals of other items were all significantly different from the original reference intervals.

* 作者简介:刘炳(1983—),男,大学本科,主管技师,研究方向:主要从事临床血液学检验及流式细胞学检验,E-mail:317158741@qq.com。

12.483, 3.429, $P < 0.05$). The reference intervals of $CD3^+ CD8^+$ (piece/ μl) in young and middle-aged, old age group were 73.941~000.08 (piece/ μl), 26.26~818.38 (piece/ μl), respectively, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t = -13.373, -25.518, P < 0.05$). The reference intervals of $CD3^+ CD4^+$ (%) in young age group, middle aged and old group were 20.99%~47.61%, 21.91%~53.07% respectively, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t = -28.718, -17.541, P < 0.05$). The reference intervals of $CD3^+ CD4^+$ (piece/ μl) in all year group was 391.371~1 284.69 (piece/ μl) respectively, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t = -35.178, P < 0.05$). The reference intervals of $CD4^+/CD8^+$ in young age group, middle aged and old group were 0.43~2.03 and 0.26~2.84 respectively, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t = -22.718, -5.671, P < 0.05$). The reference intervals of $CD3^- CD16^+ CD56^+$ (%) in young and middle-aged males, old age group males, young and middle-aged females, old age group females were 3%~34.56%, 3.93%~43.63%, 2.88%~31.10% and 0.74%~38.52% respectively, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t = 8.842, 15.605, 5.537, 8.904, \text{all } P < 0.05$). The reference intervals of $CD3^- CD16^+ CD56^+$ (piece/ μl) in all year group males, all year group females were 47.51~713.67 (piece/ μl) and 39.49~586.95 (piece/ μl), respectively, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t = 1.341, P > 0.05$ and $t = -6.767, P < 0.05$). The reference interval for $CD3^- CD19^+$ (%) in all year group was 3.32%~18.02%, and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t = -28.227, P < 0.05$). The reference interval for $CD3^- CD19^+$ (piece/ μl) in all year group was 42.99~353.45 (piece/ μl), and single sample mean t test with original reference interval ($t = -44.576, P < 0.05$). Except for all year group males in $CD3^- CD16^+ CD56^+$ (piece/ μl), indicating that the difference between the reference interval and the original reference interval established in this experiment was statistically significant.

Conclusion The reference interval of peripheral blood lymphocyte subsets of healthy adults in Yibin area was preliminarily established, which provided a basis for the diagnosis, treatment and evaluation of AIDS and related diseases in Yibin.

Keywords: healthy adults; flow cytometry; lymphocyte subsets; reference intervals

随着流式细胞技术在临床上的广泛运用,淋巴细胞亚群分析能客观反映机体当前的免疫功能,在艾滋病、白血病、肿瘤疾病、感染性疾病等疾病的辅助诊断、发病机制分析、疗效观察及预后判断方面具有重要意义^[1-4]。目前国内尚无统一的淋巴细胞亚群参考区间,也无针对四川省宜宾地区人群的相应参考区间。为更好地指导临床诊疗,根据美国临床和实验室标准协会(c clinical laboratory standards institute, CLSI)对检验项目参考区间设定的推荐程序^[5],拟对303例健康成人外周血进行淋巴细胞亚群分析,以建立本地区健康成人参考区间。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2018年1~6月303例健康体检人群,清晨空腹无菌静脉血2 ml,EDTA抗凝,4 h内完成检测。年龄18~86岁,其中男性172例,女性131例。根据我国卫生健康委员会分类方法将体检人群分为18~44岁为青年组125例,45~59岁为中年组96例,≥60岁为老年组82例。同时选取10例艾滋病晚期的病人,5例T淋巴瘤,5例急性B淋巴细胞白血病作为疾病对照组,以验证本研究所得参考区间的正确性,入选对照组病例均符合相应疾病2018版临床诊疗规范。入选研究人群必须符合如下条件:①无现病史、无吸烟史、无酗酒史,没有影响检测结果的生理指征;②实验室检查:血细胞计数正常,心、肝、肾功能检测正常;③无血液系统疾病、无免疫系统疾病、无HIV,HBV,HCV,梅毒和其它急性传染性疾病;④女性不在月经期、妊娠期、哺乳期。本研究经宜宾

市第二人民医院伦理委员会批准,所有研究对象均告知其实验内容并签署知情同意书。

1.2 试剂与仪器 试剂为杭州艾森生物科技有限公司产品:四色免洗淋巴细胞亚群分析试剂($CD3^- FITC/CD8^- PE/CD45^- Percp/CD4^- APC$, $CD3^- FITC/CD16^+ 56^- PE/CD45^- Percp/CD19^- APC$),BECKMAN COULTER IMMUNO-TROL Cells质控血,ACEA NovoCyte QC Particles微球校准品等;仪器:ACEA NovoCyte流式细胞仪。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 仪器校正:取出ACEA NovoCyte QC Particles微球校准品平衡至室温,涡旋混匀5 s,在0.5 ml PBS液中加入1滴荧光微球,涡旋混匀,每次开机用ACEA NovoCyte QC Particles对流式细胞仪器进行光路及液路的校准,记录前向散射光(FS)及各荧光信号的半峰变异系数(HPCV)值,追踪一段时间内HPCV的变化,要求变异系数(CV)控制在3%以内,以确保仪器处于稳定状态,保证实验结果的准确可靠。每次检测用BECKMAN COULTER IMMUNO-TROL Cells质控血进行一次室内质控,操作与标本检测相同。

1.3.2 标本检测:检测过程根据试剂盒说明书,每份标本同时做2管,即 $CD3^- FITC/CD8^- PE/CD45^- Percp/CD4^- APC$, $CD3^- FITC/CD16^+ 56^- PE/CD45^- Percp/CD19^- APC$ 。在每一管中分别加入相应荧光抗体试剂20 μl 及反向加入混匀的抗凝全血50 μl 于各试管底部,旋涡混合后置室温暗处孵育15 min,然后加入已稀释的10倍溶血液

450 μl ,再置室温暗处溶血15 min,涡旋混匀5 s后上机分析,利用NovoExpress软件按顺序测定各管的光散射及荧光信号并同时分析实验数据。

1.4 质量保证 参加卫健委室间质评成绩满意,室内质控在控。

1.5 统计学分析 使用SPSS17.0软件进行处理。各组数据经Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验呈正态分布,用均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,参考区间建立采用 $\bar{x} \pm 1.96s$ 描述。两组间均数比较采用t检验,多组间均数比较采用单因素方差分析,各年龄组两两比较采用LSD检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。以正态分布法建立各分组间淋巴细胞亚群参考区间。

表1

不同性别健康成人淋巴细胞亚群结果比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	男性(n=172)	女性(n=131)	t	P
CD3 ⁺ %	67.76±8.67	69.97±8.38	-2.229	0.027
CD3 ⁺ (个/ μl)	1 243.00±487.48	1 210.00±305.38	0.679	0.498
CD3 ⁺ CD4 ⁺ (%)	35.90±7.85	36.53±7.38	-0.707	0.480
CD3 ⁺ CD4 ⁺ (个/ μl)	843.66±259.93	830.65±177.98	0.492	0.623
CD3 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ (%)	28.21±8.33	27.97±6.77	0.267	0.790
CD3 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ (个/ μl)	522.34±268.23	484.45±174.64	1.406	0.161
CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺	1.44±0.64	1.39±0.53	0.756	0.451
CD3 ⁻ CD19 ⁺ (%)	10.49±3.79	10.91±3.90	-0.958	0.339
CD3 ⁻ CD19 ⁺ (个/ μl)	199.81±84.22	196.14±72.35	0.399	0.690
CD3 ⁻ CD16 ⁺ CD56 ⁺ (%)	20.29±9.00	17.59±7.86	2.730	0.007
CD3 ⁻ CD16 ⁺ CD56 ⁺ (个/ μl)	380.59±169.94	313.22±139.67	3.686	0.000

2.2 不同年龄组健康成年人外周血淋巴细胞亚群检测结果比较 见表2。各组数据经Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验,均符合正态分布,采用单因素方差分析,各年龄组除CD3⁺ CD4⁺(个/ μl), CD3⁻ CD19⁺(%), CD3⁻ CD19⁺(个/ μl), CD3⁻ CD16⁺

2 结果

2.1 不同性别健康成年人外周血淋巴细胞亚群检测结果比较 见表1。各组数据经Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验,均符合正态分布,不同性别CD3⁺(个/ μl), CD3⁺ CD4⁺(%), CD3⁺ CD4⁺(个/ μl), CD3⁺ CD8⁺(%), CD3⁺ CD8⁺(个/ μl), CD4⁺/CD8⁺, CD3⁻ CD19⁺(%), CD3⁻ CD19⁺(个/ μl)之间差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);但男性CD3⁺(%)低于女性,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),男性CD3⁻ CD16⁺ CD56⁺(%), CD3⁻ CD16⁺ CD56⁺(个/ μl)均高于女性,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

CD56⁺(个/ μl)差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),其余各项淋巴细胞亚群差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),具有统计学意义的项目各年龄组间两两比较采用LSD检验。

表2

不同年龄组健康成人淋巴细胞亚群结果比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	青年组(n=125)	中年组(n=96)	老年组(n=82)	F	P
CD3 ⁺ %	70.32±7.00 ^{a,b}	69.30±8.89 ^c	65.67±9.70	8.014	0.000
CD3 ⁺ (个/ μl)	1 308.74±368.49 ^{b,d}	1 286.70±476.83 ^c	1 044.88±362.42	12.137	0.000
CD3 ⁺ CD4 ⁺ (%)	34.30±6.79 ^{a,b}	37.79±8.14 ^c	36.95±7.74	7.070	0.001
CD3 ⁺ CD4 ⁺ (个/ μl)	833.58±216.35	806.68±236.24	879.75±231.52	2.341	0.098
CD3 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ (%)	30.69±6.89 ^{a,b}	27.19±6.73 ^c	25.95±9.07	7.996	0.000
CD3 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ (个/ μl)	558.59±222.29 ^{b,d}	511.40±252.87 ^c	421.60±201.00	9.207	0.000
CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺	1.23±0.41 ^{a,b}	1.46±0.60 ^c	1.63±0.72	13.153	0.000
CD3 ⁻ CD19 ⁺ (%)	10.66±3.37	10.77±3.48	10.57±4.55	0.068	0.934
CD3 ⁻ CD19 ⁺ (个/ μl)	200.11±79.17	197.04±78.28	196.74±81.21	0.060	0.942
CD3 ⁻ CD16 ⁺ CD56 ⁺ (%)	17.58±7.15 ^{b,d}	18.46±8.39 ^c	22.26±10.09	8.103	0.000
CD3 ⁻ CD16 ⁺ CD56 ⁺ (个/ μl)	339.92±156.33	354.40±161.22	365.62±167.72	0.654	0.521

注:^a青年组与中年组相比, $P < 0.05$;^b青年组与老年组相比, $P < 0.05$;^c中年组与老年组相比, $P < 0.05$;^d青年组与中年组相比, $P > 0.05$;

2.3 宜宾地区健康成年人外周血淋巴细胞亚群参考区间的建立 见表3。由于不同年龄组、不同性别淋巴细胞亚群部分指标差异有统计学意义,研究中把各淋巴细胞亚群分组间无统计学意义的合并一起制定相应参考区间,因此按年龄或性别组分别制定相应的95%参考值区间($\bar{x} \pm 1.96s$),同时与现使用参考区间比较。

2.4 临床标本检测结果 入选疾病病例中10例

艾滋病晚期病例,CD3⁺ CD4⁺(%)及CD3⁺ CD4⁺(个/ μl)计数均低于本研究所得参考区间,5例T淋巴瘤病例CD3⁺(%)及CD3⁺(个/ μl)计数均高于本研究所得参考区间,5例急性B淋巴细胞白血病中CD3⁻ CD19⁺(%)及CD3⁻ CD19⁺(个/ μl)计数均高于本研究所得参考区间,说明本研究结果对于临床诊疗有效。

表3

宜宾地区健康成年人外周血淋巴细胞亚群参考区间

指标	分组		均值±标准差	本研究建立的参考区间	现使用参考区间	t	P
CD3 ⁺ (%)	青,中年组	男性	69.2±7.91	53.70~84.7	49.1~83.6	6.266	<0.05
		女性	70.65±7.76	55.45~85.85		9.647	<0.05
	老年组	男性	64.43±9.49	45.83~83.03		-3.522	<0.05
		女性	67.65±10.02	48.01~87.29		2.259	<0.05
CD3 ⁺ (个/ μ l)	青,中年组		1 297.95±416.11	482.37~2 113.53	603~2 990	-20.859	<0.05
			1 024.28±365.78	307.35~1 741.21		-36.755	<0.05
CD3 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ (%)	青年组		30.09±6.89	16.59~43.59	10.2~40.1	12.483	<0.05
			26.71±7.92	11.19~42.23		3.429	<0.05
CD3 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ (个/ μ l)	青,中年组		537.01±236.26	73.94~1 000.08	125~1 312	-13.373	<0.05
			422.32±202.07	26.26~818.38		-25.518	<0.05
CD3 ⁺ CD4 ⁺ (%)	青年组		34.30±6.79	20.99~47.61	28.2~62.8	-28.718	<0.05
			37.49±7.95	21.91~53.07		-17.541	<0.05
CD3 ⁺ CD4 ⁺ (个/ μ l)	青,中,老年组		838.03±227.89	391.37~1 284.69	441~2 156	-35.178	<0.05
CD3 ⁻ CD16 ⁺ CD56 ⁺ (%)	青,中年组	男性	18.78±8.05	3~34.56	4.2~25.2	8.824	<0.05
		女性	16.99±7.20	2.88~31.10		5.537	<0.05
	老年组	男性	23.78±10.13	3.93~43.63		15.605	<0.05
		女性	19.63±9.64	0.74~38.52		8.904	<0.05
CD3 ⁻ CD16 ⁺ CD56 ⁺ (个/ μ l)	青,中,老年组	男性	380.59±169.94	47.51~713.67	95~640	1.341	>0.05
		女性	313.22±139.66	39.49~586.95		-6.767	<0.05
CD3 ⁻ CD19 ⁺ (%)	青,中,老年组		10.67±3.75	3.32~18.02	6.5~27.0	-28.227	<0.05
CD3 ⁻ CD19 ⁺ (个/ μ l)	青,中,老年组		198.22±79.24	2.99~353.45	104~698	-44.576	<0.05
CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺	青年组		1.23±0.41	0.43~2.03	1.06~2.47	-22.718	<0.05
	中,老年组		1.55±0.66	0.26~2.84		-5.671	<0.05

3 讨论 淋巴细胞是人类免疫系统的组成部分,按其发生迁移、表面分子和功能的不同,可分为T淋巴细胞、B淋巴细胞和NK淋巴细胞,T淋巴细胞按功能又可分为辅助性T淋巴细胞、细胞毒性T淋巴细胞等,临幊上很多疾病如感染性疾病、免疫缺陷性疾病、肿瘤性疾病及药物的使用均可导致淋巴细胞数量和功能的变化,比如评价艾滋病病程的重要监测指标为CD3⁺ CD4⁺ 淋巴细胞计数^[6-8]。为此确定淋巴细胞亚群的正常参考区间对临幊诊疗很有必要。

目前阶段我们使用的参考区间多来源于试剂说明书、教科书、文献报道等,此类参考区间的来源多局限于部分实验室数据而不具普遍代表性。淋巴细胞亚群的参考区间受社会、环境等多因素的影响,不同地区、种族、年龄的人群淋巴细胞免疫分型存在差异^[9-11],此类参考区间无法满足本地区临幊诊疗的需要,从表1、表2可以看出,部分淋巴细胞亚群项目参考区间与性别、年龄有相关性,这与梁君等^[12-13]报道相似。本研究中部分淋巴细胞亚群项目的百分比在分组间差异有统计学意义,但其对应的绝对计数在分组间差异无统计学意义,这可能与本研究选用仪器的检测原理有关,本研究淋巴细胞亚群绝对计数采用单平台体积法计算原理,这有别于采用微球计数原理的流式细胞仪,进一步证实

淋巴细胞亚群绝对计数的参考区间建立还应考虑仪器检测原理等因素,尤其是有不同检测系统的流式细胞实验室。从表3中还发现随着年龄的增长,淋巴细胞亚群的数目也会发生一定的变化,这与相关报道相似^[14],这可能与淋巴细胞的生理功能有关。同时将本研究所得外周血淋巴细胞参考区间与我院现使用参考区间比较,从中可以看出除男性CD3⁻ CD16⁺ CD56⁺(个/ μ l)与现使用的参考区间进行比较差异无统计学意义,其余各项目与现使用的参考区间进行比较,差异有统计学意义。利用本研究建立的参考区间与相关疾病进行结果验证,20例病例结果均在参考区间之外。本研究所得参考区间因考虑性别、年龄等因素,其结果更符合临床诊疗的实际情况。

本研究证实淋巴细胞亚群存在年龄、性别及检测仪器型号等差异,这与WONG等^[15]研究相似,因此各实验室要根据具体情况制定符合的参考区间,建立本地区健康成年人外周血淋巴细胞亚群参考区间,并扩展其运用领域。本地区是我省艾滋病高流行区之一,有利于今后预防、诊断AIDS,为抗病毒治疗以及疗效评价提供更为有效、准确的科学依据。本研究不足之处是未将未成年人纳入研究范围,尚需要多中心大规模实验室共同对健康人群参考区间做进一步调查研究。

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