

血浆 vWF, D-二聚体水平与外周血中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值联合检测在血栓性疾病中的临床诊断价值

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摘要: **目的** 探讨血浆血管性血友病因子(von Willebrand factor, vWF), D-二聚体(D-Dimer, D-D)和外周血中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(NLR)联合检测在血栓性疾病中的临床应用价值。**方法** 检测52例血栓性疾病患者和42例非血栓性疾病患者的vWF, D-D与NLR水平, 采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线计算vWF, D-D与NLR单独及联合检测时, 在诊断血栓性疾病中的诊断临界值、曲线下面积(AUC)、敏感度和特异度。**结果** 血栓性疾病组患者的血浆vWF, D-D与NLR均高于非血栓组, 差异均有统计学意义($t=2.988\sim5.398$, 均 $P<0.05$)。ROC曲线分析表明, vWF, D-D与NLR的诊断临界值分别设定为136.85%, 1.14mg/L和2.857时, 其在诊断血栓性疾病中的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.783, 0.720和0.766, 灵敏度分别为78.85%, 63.46%和73.08%, 特异度分别为76.19%, 76.20%和71.43%。vWF, D-D与NLR联合诊断血栓性疾病的AUC为0.82, 灵敏度为82.69%, 特异度为71.43%。**结论** vWF, D-D与NLR升高与血栓性疾病的发生存在明显相关性, 联合检测优于各单独指标的应用。

关键词: 血浆血管性血友病因子; D-二聚体; 中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值; 血栓性疾病

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Diagnostic Value of vWF Combined with D-Dimer and Peripheral Blood NLR in the Diagnosis of Thrombotic Disease

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the diagnostic value of vWF combined with D-Dimer and NLR in serum of patients with thrombotic disease. **Methods** The results of vWF, D-D and NLR were detected in 52 patients with thrombotic disease (thrombotic disease group) and 42 patients with non-thrombotic disease (non-thrombotic disease group) were detected. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to calculate the diagnostic threshold, area under the curve (AUC) diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of vWF, D-D and NLR in the diagnosis of thrombotic diseases when used alone or in combination. **Results** The sera levels of vWF, D-Dimer and NLR in thrombotic disease group were all higher than those in control group, the difference were statistically significant ($t=2.988\sim5.398$, all $P<0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that with the critical value of vWF, D-Dimer and NLR in serum were 136.85%, 1.14mg/L and 2.857 respectively. In the diagnosis of thrombotic disease, the area under the ROC curve (AUC) were 0.783, 0.720 and 0.766 respectively. The AUC of vWF combined with D-Dimer and NLR in the diagnosis of thrombotic disease was 0.82, the sensitivity and specificity were 82.69% and 71.43% respectively. **Conclusion** The elevation of vWF, D-D and NLR was significantly correlated with the occurrence of thrombotic diseases, and the combined detection was superior to the application of individual indicators.

Keywords: von Willebrand factor; D-Dimer; neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; thrombotic disease

血栓性疾病是临床常见的一类疾病, 包括心肌梗死、脑卒中、肺栓塞、静脉血栓形成等, 若治疗不及时或治疗不当, 易产生并发症或后遗症而影响患者的生活质量, 甚至危及生命^[1]。D-二聚体(D-Dimer, D-D)是交联的不可溶性的纤维蛋白

裂解产物, 与机体纤维蛋白溶解程度相关, 是机体纤溶功能亢进和高凝状态的重要标志物之一, 可作为血栓形成与溶解的监测指标^[2-3]。理论上, D-D可以反映血栓性疾病的动态过程与病情严重程度, 但目前其在血栓性疾病诊断中的意义仍有待进一步

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探究^[4]。血管性血友病因子(von Willebrand factor, vWF)是血管内皮细胞和巨核细胞合成的一种多聚体糖蛋白,当发生血管内皮细胞受刺激或者损伤时,其可介导血小板的黏附、变形、聚集和收缩等,直接导致止血作用或静脉血栓形成。因此它既是血管内皮受刺激或损伤的标志物,又是促进血栓形成的重要物质之一^[5]。同时近年来发现在血栓形成之前,中性粒细胞是第一个被聚集到内皮功能障碍部位的细胞因素,且已有研究证实中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte rate, NLR)的增加是心肌梗死和死亡增加的已知预测因素,在脑血栓中也发现存在大量的中性粒细胞。因此可以看出NLR与血栓性疾病的发生发展密切相关^[6-7]。本研究对血栓性疾病患者和非血栓性疾病患者的vWF, D-D与NLR进行分组对比分析,以探讨三个指标联合应用在血栓性疾病诊断中的价值。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2018年1月~2019年1月在我院就诊的94例患者。血栓性疾病以临床最终诊断为标准。血栓性疾病患者52例,男性32例,女性20例,年龄21~86岁;非血栓性疾病患者42例,男性22例,女性20例,年龄20~87岁。

1.2 试剂和仪器 外周血中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞计数,使用日本Sysmex公司XE-5000血细胞分析仪及其配套试剂。vWF, D-D检测,使用日本Sysmex公司CS 5100凝血仪,试剂为配套的西门子试剂。

1.3 方法 患者空腹采血2.7 ml,用3.2g/dl枸橼酸钠0.3 ml抗凝,1 500×g离心15 min,在2h内完成vWF活性(vWF:C)和D-D定量检测。同时采血2 ml,EDTA-K₂抗凝,在1h内完成血细胞计数,并记录中性粒细胞数、淋巴细胞数,计算NLR。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 24.0软件进行统计学分析。组间比较采用 t 检验,采用受试者工作特征

(ROC)曲线分析vWF与D-D, NLR对血栓性疾病的诊断临界值、曲线下面积(AUC)、诊断敏感度和特异度。 $P<0.05$ 判断为组间差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者的vWF, D-D与NLR结果比较 见表1。与非血栓性疾病组比较,血栓性疾病组患者的vWF, D-D与NLR均明显升高,两组间的差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

表1 两组患者vWF, D-D与NLR的水平(中位数)比较

指标	血栓组 (n=52)	非血栓组 (n=42)	t	P
vWF: C (%)	219.52	118.97	5.398	0.000
D-D (mg/L)	3.67	0.98	2.988	0.004
NLR	5.71	3.20	3.934	0.000

2.2 vWF, D-D, NLR单独检测和联合检测的比较 见图1, 2和表2。vWF, D-D, NLR单独应用于血栓性疾病的诊断时,各项的诊断临界值分别为136.85%, 1.14mg/L和2.857。分别两两比较,组间差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

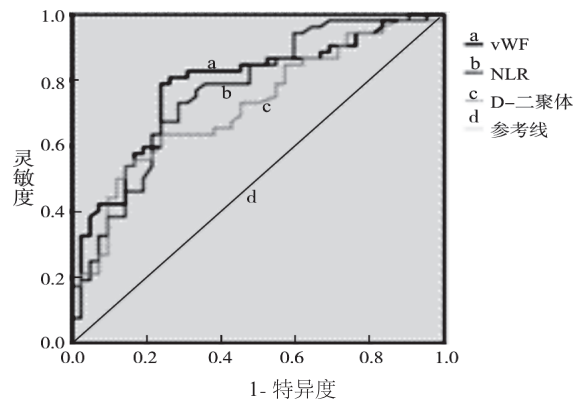


图1 vWF, D-D, NLR单独检测诊断血栓性疾病的ROC曲线

vWF, D-D和NLR联合检测应用于诊断血栓性疾病的AUC均较单独应用有所提高。与单独应用的AUC分组比对,组间的差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),具有很高的灵敏度和一定的特异度。

表2 vWF, D-D, NLR应用于血栓性疾病诊断价值的比较

指标	诊断阈值	AUC	95%CI	灵敏度(%)	特异度(%)	阳性预测值(%)	阴性预测值(%)	P
vWF:C	136.85%	0.783	0.687~0.862	78.85	76.19	80.39	74.42	>0.05
D-D	1.14 mg/L	0.720	0.618~0.808	63.46	76.20	76.74	62.75	>0.05
NLR	2.857	0.766	0.667~0.847	73.08	71.43	76.0	68.18	>0.05
vWF+D-D+NLR	同上	0.820	0.727~0.892	82.69	71.43	78.18	76.92	<0.05

3 讨论

vWF是由内皮细胞和巨核细胞分泌入血浆的一种糖蛋白,其在静息状态时主要以二硫键相连的多聚体形式储存在Weibel-Palade小体内^[8]。vWF不但在血小板黏附聚集过程中发挥关键作用,还可作为凝血因子Ⅷ的载体蛋白支持凝血活化,间接保

护凝血因子Ⅷ不被蛋白水解酶降解,因此其能促进高凝状态的形成,易导致血栓,并且在止血及组织损伤中,特别是在初期止血形成血凝栓子中具有重要作用,是血栓性疾病的危险因素之一,也可以反映血管内皮细胞的受损程度^[9]。

D-D是交联纤维蛋白的降解终末产物,是继发

性纤溶过程中的特异性标记物,临床大量研究已经证实,其升高标志着凝血功能纤溶系统激活,是血管内血栓形成的主要危险因素,是近年来研究和应用较广泛的一种凝血指标^[10-11]。D-D还与多种疾病如心肌梗死、肺栓塞、脑梗塞以及胰腺炎等的诊断、病情及预后相关^[12]。

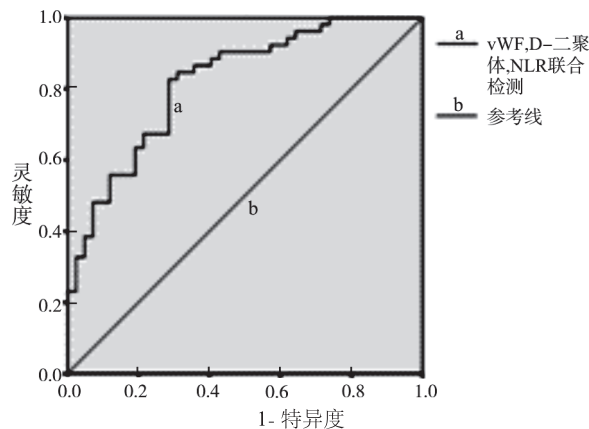


图2 vWF, D-D, NLR 联合检测诊断血栓性疾病的ROC曲线

近年来,炎症与血栓形成之间的密切关系已逐步得到证实^[13]。机体炎症反应时外周血中性粒细胞数增加,表现为NLR增高^[14]。有研究发现中性粒细胞中炎症小体的活化在血栓形成中扮演重要的角色,炎症小体复合物的活化与IL-1 β 的产生密切相关,能加速静脉血栓的形成^[15]。因此NLR已逐步成为血栓性疾病的危险因素之一^[16]。目前尚未有联合检测vWF, D-D与NLR在血栓性疾病中临床诊断价值的研究。

本研究首次探讨vWF, D-D与NLR联合检测在血栓性疾病临床诊断中的应用价值。实验通过血栓性疾病患者与非血栓性疾病患者的比较,发现血栓性疾病患者血浆vWF, D-D和NLR均显著高于对照组,三项指标的升高与血栓性疾病发生存在明显相关性,提示均为血栓性疾病发生的危险因素。分组比较血栓性疾病组患者三项指标单一检测和联合检测的阳性检出率,发现联合检测的阳性率明显高于单一检测的阳性率,AUC值最大。联合检测在血栓性疾病诊断中的应用优于各指标的单独使用,灵敏度更高。

综上所述,vWF, D-D与NLR升高是血栓性疾病发生的重要危险因素,与血栓的进展程度正相关,三项指标的联合应用作为辅助诊断血栓性疾病指标,有较高的灵敏度,AUC曲线面积最大。

本研究的不足之处在于样本量不多,是单中心研究,存在一定的局限性。vWF, D-D与NLR联合检测在其他类型的疾病(如肿瘤、自身免疫性疾病等)中是否有意义尚不明确,需要更多的研究。

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