

重症肺炎患者血清 Fn, Copeptin 及 sTREM-1 水平变化及临床意义

符征高, 陈 钰, 梁 勇, 许俊旭, 吴挺实, 郝金香 (海口市第三人民医院, 海口 571100)

摘要: **目的** 观察重症肺炎患者血清纤维结合蛋白 (Fn)、和肽素 (Copeptin)、可溶性髓样细胞触发受体 1 (sTREM-1) 水平变化, 分析其与病情严重程度以及预后的关系。**方法** 选择 122 例社区获得性重症肺炎患者 (肺炎组), 根据 APACHE II 将患者分为低危组 (< 10 分, 45 例), 中危组 (10~20 分, 43 例) 和高危组 (> 20 分, 34 例), 根据 28 天内生存情况分为死亡组 (31 例) 和存活组 (91 例), 另选择 92 例健康志愿者为对照组。检测血清 Fn, Copeptin 和 sTREM-1 水平, 分析其与重症肺炎患者病情和预后的关系。**结果** 肺炎组血清 Fn 水平为 $177.26 \pm 31.94 \text{ mg/L}$, 低于对照组 $231.26 \pm 21.54 \text{ mg/L}$ ($t=8.751$, $P < 0.001$), 血清 Copeptin 和 sTREM-1 水平分别为 $70.45 \pm 0.47 \text{ pmol/L}$, $169.26 \pm 31.94 \text{ pg/ml}$, 高于对照组的 $55.45 \pm 7.06 \text{ pmol/L}$ 和 $34.18 \pm 9.54 \text{ pg/ml}$ ($t=12.637$, 39.235 , $P < 0.001$)。血清 Copeptin 和 sTREM-1 水平在低危组、中危组、高危组依次升高, Fn 水平依次降低, 各组间差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗后肺炎患者血清 Fn 水平升高 ($t=8.977$, $P < 0.05$), Copeptin 和 sTREM-1 水平降低 ($t=20.941$, 31.982 , 均 $P < 0.05$)。死亡组血清 Fn 和 sTREM-1 水平低于存活组 ($t=6.377$, 8.285 , 均 $P < 0.001$), 血清 Copeptin 水平高于存活组 ($t=7.845$, $P < 0.001$)。血清 Fn 水平与 CPIS 评分, APACHE II 评分呈负相关 ($r_s=-0.569$, -0.632 , 均 $P < 0.001$), 与 OI 指数呈正相关 ($r=0.496$, $P < 0.01$)。血清 Copeptin, sTREM-1 水平与 CPIS 评分, APACHE II 评分呈正相关 ($r_s=0.573$, 0.603 , 0.517 和 0.529 , 均 $P < 0.001$), 与 OI 指数呈负相关 ($r=-0.437$, -0.506 , 均 $P < 0.01$)。低水平 Fn (OR=0.768, 95%CI: 0.617~0.806), 高水平 Copeptin (OR=1.650, 95%CI: 1.523~1.769), 高水平 sTREM-1 (OR=1.602, 95%CI: 1.543 ~ 1.732) 是重症肺炎患者死亡的危险因素 ($P < 0.01$)。**结论** 重症肺炎患者血清 Fn 水平降低, Copeptin, sTREM-1 水平升高, 低水平 Fn, 高水平 Copeptin 和 sTREM-1 与患者病情加重和不良预后有关。

关键词 重症肺炎; 纤维结合蛋白; 和肽素; 可溶性髓样细胞触发受体 1

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Changes and Clinical Significance of Serum Levels of Fn, Copeptin and sTREM-1 in Patients with Severe Pneumonia

FU Zheng-gao, CHEN Yu, LIANG Yong, XU Jun-xu, WU Ting-shi, YU Jin-xiang

(the Third People's Hospital of Haikou City, Haikou 571100, China)

Abstract: Objective: To analyze the relationship between serum levels of Fibronectin (Fn), Copeptin and soluble myeloid cell triggered receptor 1 (sTREM-1) in patients with severe pneumonia and their severity and prognosis. **Methods** 122 cases of community acquired with severe pneumonia group (pneumonia), according to the APACHE II the patients were divided into low-risk groups (< 10 points, 45 cases), moderate group (10 to 20 points, 43 cases), and high risk group (> 20 points, 34 cases), according to the survival conditions within 28 d were divided into death group (31 cases) and survival group (91 cases), and another 92 healthy volunteers were selected as the control group. Serum levels of Fn, Copeptin and sTREM-1 were detected to analyze their relationship with the condition and prognosis of patients with severe pneumonia. **Results** The serum Fn level of pneumonia group was $177.26 \pm 31.94 \text{ mg/L}$, which were lower than that of control group $231.26 \pm 21.54 \text{ mg/L}$ ($t=8.751$, $P < 0.001$), and the serum Copeptin and sTREM-1 levels were $70.45 \pm 0.47 \text{ pmol/L}$, $169.26 \pm 31.94 \text{ pg/ml}$, respectively, which were higher than that of control group $55.45 \pm 7.06 \text{ pmol/L}$ and $34.18 \pm 9.54 \text{ pg/ml}$ ($t=12.637$, 39.235 , $P < 0.001$). Serum Copeptin and sTREM-1 levels were increased successively in the low-risk group, medium-risk group and high-risk group, while FN level was decreased successively, with statistical significance among all groups (all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the serum FN level of patients with pneumonia was increased ($t=8.977$, $P < 0.05$), while the levels of Copeptin and sTREM-1 were decreased ($t=20.941, 31.982$, all $P < 0.05$). Serum

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作者简介: 符征高 (1987-), 男, 本科, 主治医师, 研究方向: 呼吸疾病的诊断和治疗, E-mail: 3535119126@qq.com。

Fn and sTREM-1 levels in the death group were lower than those in the survival group ($t=6.377, 8.285$, all $P<0.001$), and Copeptin levels were higher than those in the survival group ($t=7.845$, $P<0.001$). Serum Fn level were negatively correlated with CPIS score, APACHE II score negatively correlated ($r_s=-0.569, -0.632$, $P<0.001$), and were positively correlated with OI index ($r=0.496$, $P<0.01$). Serum copeptin and sTREM-1 levels were positively correlated with CPIS score and Apache II score ($r_s=0.573, 0.603, 0.517$ and 0.529 , all $P<0.001$), and negatively correlated with OI index ($r=-0.437, -0.506$, all $P<0.01$). Low level of Fn (OR=0.768, 95%CI: 0.617~0.806), high level of Copeptin (OR=1.650, 95%CI: 1.523~1.769), and high level of sTREM-1 (OR=1.602, 95%CI: 1.543~1.732) were risk factors for death in patients with severe pneumonia ($P<0.01$). **Conclusion** Serum Fn levels was decreased, Copeptin and sTREM-1 levels were increased in patients with severe pneumonia, while low level of Fn and high level of Copeptin and sTREM-1 would be associated with aggravation of the disease and poor prognosis.

Keywords: severe pneumonia; fibronectin; copeptin; soluble myeloid cell trigger receptor 1

重症肺炎是导致急性呼吸窘迫综合征、呼吸衰竭的主要原因,炎性细胞因子在肺部浸润导致内皮细胞功能障碍,直接损害肺泡细胞膜,增加肺部毛细血管通透性,造成肺内血管微血栓,导致病情恶化^[1]。纤维结合蛋白(fibronectin, Fn)是内皮细胞合成的调节内皮细胞功能,机体免疫的多结构域糖蛋白,是基质和细胞之间的关键链接以及病原微生物的靶点,与感染性疾病发生密切相关^[2]。和肽素(copeptin)作为一种新的内源性应激标志物,在细菌感染和发热情况下显著升高,被认为是儿童社区获得性肺炎严重程度评估和预后预测的可靠指标^[3]。可溶性髓样细胞触发受体1(soluble myeloid cell triggered receptor 1, sTREM-1)是中性粒细胞炎性蛋白,被认为是机体炎症反应放大器,并可导致自身免疫性损伤,加重T淋巴细胞紊乱,与感染性疾病关系密切^[4]。但Fn, Copeptin和sTREM-1与重症肺炎病情和预后的关系尚无定论,是否可用于评估肺炎严重程度及判断预后尚待探讨,鉴于此,本研究拟探讨Fn, Copeptin和sTREM-1与重症肺炎病情和预后的关系,报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究已经获得我院伦理委员会批准,选择2018年10月~2020年10月我院呼吸科重症监护病房收治的122例社区获得性重症肺炎患者(肺炎组),纳入标准:①符合《中国急诊重症肺炎临床实践专家共识》相关诊断标准^[5];②年龄18~80岁;③患者及其家属均知情同意并签署同意书。排除标准:①并发肺结核、肺癌;②医院获得性肺炎;③并发血液系统、免疫系统疾病。患者资料:男性72例,女性50例,年龄32~65岁,平均年龄 50.41 ± 6.85 岁。病因:细菌性肺炎31例,病毒性肺炎83例,其它病原体所致肺炎9例;肺部感染评分量表(CPIS)评分6~11分, 8.35 ± 2.12 分,急性生理和慢性健康状况(acute physiological and chronic health evaluation, APACHE II)评分

16.35 ± 5.12 分,氧合指数(Oxygenation index, OI)[动脉氧分压(PaO_2)/氧体积分数(FiO_2)] $162.54 \pm 31.65\text{mmHg}$,并发急性呼吸窘迫,根据APACHE II将患者分为低危组(<10 分,45例)。中危组(10~20分,43例)和高危组(>20 分,34例)^[6]。另选择92例门诊体检健康志愿者为对照组,男性57例,女性35例,年龄35~67岁,平均年龄 51.07 ± 7.5 岁,与肺炎组比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。所有患者入院后均加强生命体征监测,血气监测,给予敏感抗生素抗感染治疗,化痰止咳,营养支持以及无创或有创机械通气治疗等。追踪入院28天内生存情况,并将其分为死亡组(31例)和存活组(91例)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 超低温冰箱(Thermo Fisher公司),意大利ALISEI全自动酶标仪,Fn, Copeptin及sTREM-1试剂盒购自北京科美东雅生物技术有限公司。

1.3 方法 酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清Fn, Copeptin及sTREM-1水平。肺炎组治疗前、后(对照组体检当日检测一次)采集空腹静脉血5ml(对照组体检当日),经离心(4°C , 3 000 r/min,离心15min,离心半径10cm)后取血清保存于 -80°C 超低温冰箱(Thermo Fisher公司)待检。酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清Fn, Copeptin及sTREM-1水平,操作严格按照试剂说明书进行。

1.4 统计学分析 SPSS25.0进行数据分析,计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用单因素方差分析(两两对比采用LSD- t 检验)或独立样本 t 检验。Pearson或Spearman相关系数描述Fn, Copeptin及sTREM-1与CPIS评分、APACHE II评分、OI指数之间相关性、Logistic回归分析影响重症肺炎患者预后的因素。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 肺炎组、对照组血清Fn, Copeptin及sTREM-1水平比较 肺炎组血清Fn水平低于对照组($177.26 \pm 31.94\text{mg/L}$ vs $231.26 \pm 21.54\text{mg/L}$),差异

具有显著统计学意义 ($t=8.751$, $P < 0.001$), 血清 Copeptin, sTREM-1 水平高于对照组 ($70.45 \pm 0.47 \text{ pmol/L}$ vs $55.45 \pm 7.06 \text{ pmol/L}$, $169.26 \pm 31.94 \text{ pg/ml}$ vs $34.18 \pm 9.54 \text{ pg/ml}$), 差异具有显著统计学意义 ($t=12.637, 39.235$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。

2.2 不同病情组血清 Fn, Copeptin 及 sTREM-1 水

表 1 不同病情组血清 Fn, Copeptin 及 sTREM-1 水平差异 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	低危组 ($n=45$)	中危组 ($n=43$)	高危组 ($n=34$)	F	P
Fn (mg/L)	220.83 ± 23.25	189.26 ± 57.46	164.52 ± 67.01	23.514	< 0.001
Copeptin (pmol/L)	61.69 ± 11.11	69.03 ± 12.12	74.11 ± 30.13	11.561	< 0.001
sTREM-1 (pg/ml)	142.35 ± 3.96	177.48 ± 19.43	195.24 ± 4.17	18.345	< 0.001

2.3 治疗前后肺炎患者血清 Fn, Copeptin 及 sTREM-1 水平比较 治疗后肺炎患者血清 Fn 水平升高 ($162.51 \pm 67.94 \text{ mg/L}$ vs $220.21 \pm 67.84 \text{ mg/L}$), 差异有统计学意义 ($t=8.976$, $P < 0.001$)。Copeptin ($69.84 \pm 11.47 \text{ pmol/L}$ vs $51.21 \pm 21.54 \text{ pmol/L}$), sTREM-1 ($169.26 \pm 31.94 \text{ pg/ml}$ vs $71.75 \pm 10.23 \text{ pg/ml}$) 水平降低, 差异均有统计学意义 ($t=20.942$, 31.981 , 均 $P < 0.01$)。

2.4 不同预后肺炎患者血清 Fn, Copeptin 及 sTREM-1 水平比较 死亡组血清 Fn, sTREM-1 水平低于存活组 ($223.96 \pm 68.03 \text{ mg/L}$ vs $164.43 \pm 67.82 \text{ mg/L}$, $172.44 \pm 9.43 \text{ pg/ml}$ vs $154.32 \pm 13.26 \text{ pg/ml}$), 差异具有显著统计学意义 ($t=6.377, 8.285$, 均 $P < 0.001$), 血清 Copeptin 水平高于存活组 ($52.78 \pm 22.81 \text{ pmol/L}$ vs $70.11 \pm 12.23 \text{ pmol/L}$), 差异具有显著统计学意义 ($t=18.543$, $P < 0.001$)。

2.5 血清 Fn, Copeptin 及 sTREM-1 水平与 CPIS 评分、APACHE II 评分、OI 指数相关性 Spearman 秩相关分析显示肺炎组患者血清 Fn 水平与 CPIS 评分、APACHE II 评分呈负相关 ($r_s = -0.569, -0.632$,

平比较 见表 1。高危组血清 Copeptin, sTREM-1 水平高于中危组和低危组 ($P < 0.05$), 中危组血清 Copeptin, sTREM-1 水平高于低危组 ($P < 0.05$), 高危组血清 Fn 水平低于中危组和低危组 ($P < 0.05$), 中危组血清 Fn 水平低于低危组 ($P < 0.05$), 差异均有统计学意义。

$P < 0.001$), 血清 Copeptin, sTREM-1 水平与 CPIS 评分、APACHE II 评分呈正相关 ($r_s = 0.573, 0.603, 0.517$ 和 0.529 , $P < 0.001$)。Pearson 相关性分析肺炎组患者血清 Fn 水平与 OI 指数呈正相关 ($r = 0.496$, $P = 0.001$), Copeptin, sTREM-1 水平与 OI 指数呈负相关 ($r = -0.437, -0.506$, $P = 0.005$)。

2.6 影响重症肺炎患者预后的因素分析 见表 2。以重症肺炎患者预后 (1=存活, 2=死亡) 为变量, 年龄、性别 (赋值: 1=男, 2=女)、病因 (赋值: 1=细菌性肺炎, 2=病毒性肺炎, 3=其它病原体所致肺炎)、CPIS 评分、APACHE II 评分、OI 指数、Fn, Copeptin 及 sTREM-1 为因变量, 建立 Logistic 回归方程 (入 $\alpha = 0.05$, 出 $\alpha = 0.10$), 最终高 APACHE II 评分、Copeptin 和 sTREM-1 水平、低 Fn 水平与重症肺炎患者死亡有关 ($P < 0.05$)。校正 APACHE II 评分后 Fn (OR=0.768, 95%CI: 0.617~0.806), Copeptin (OR=1.650, 95%CI: 1.523~1.769), sTREM-1 (OR=1.602, 95%CI: 1.543~1.732) 仍与重症肺炎患者预后相关 ($P < 0.05$)。

表 2 影响重症肺炎患者预后的 Logistic 回归方程

因素	β 值	SE 值	χ^2	OR(95%CI)	P
年龄	-0.096	0.085	1.276	0.908 (0.802~1.035)	0.634
性别	0.265	0.193	1.885	1.303 (0.953~1.375)	0.432
病因	0.163	0.143	1.299	1.177 (0.905 ~ 1.201)	0.603
CPIS 评分	0.312	0.269	1.345	1.366 (0.961~1.395)	0.558
APACHE II 评分	0.532	0.183	8.451	1.702 (1.602~1.796)	0.003
OI 指数	0.203	0.186	1.191	1.225 (0.921~1.267)	0.692
Fn	-0.264	0.116	5.180	0.768 (0.617~0.806)	0.013
Copeptin	0.501	0.155	10.447	1.650 (1.523~1.769)	0.001
sTREM-1	0.471	0.182	6.697	1.602 (1.543~1.732)	0.009

3 讨论

重症肺炎是全球导致患者死亡的高发感染性疾病,病死率高达17%~48%^[7]。肺组织局部炎症反应失控演变至全身炎症反应是重症肺炎发病的主要病理生理机制,炎症瀑布反应介导的内皮细胞障碍是肺组织以及全身脏器衰竭的主要原因。因此炎症反应、内皮功能相关生物标志物与重症肺炎发病、病情进展和预后均存在一定关系。

Fn是人体最丰富的黏附蛋白之一,属于细胞外基质糖蛋白,具有调控细胞增殖分化、迁移等作用、参与细胞外基质构成、细胞间信号转导、趋势细胞黏附至内皮细胞等过程^[8]。Fn反映感染诱导的免疫和炎症反应状态以及内皮细胞功能,本研究发现肺炎组血清Fn水平低于对照组,现有报道显示病原体感染时,病原菌通过与表面Fn相互作用,与上皮细胞表面的整合素 $\beta 1$ 结合,启动细胞与上皮细胞间信号转导^[9],激活SFK-FAK/CSF-1R信号通路,趋势巨噬细胞迁移,聚集于感染部位,增强巨噬细胞对病原菌的吞噬作用^[10-11],Fn还通过激活促炎通路诱导炎症因子释放,炎症因子进一步诱导巨噬细胞释放Fn^[12],继而促进宿主清除病原菌^[13]。由此可见Fn缺乏可能导致其清除病原菌作用受抑制和重症肺炎的发生。本研究发现随着重症肺炎病情加重Fn水平呈降低状态,Fn水平与CPIS评分、APACHE II评分呈负相关,与OI指数呈正相关,低Fn水平是重症肺炎死亡的危险因素之一。吴海荣等^[14]人发现 $Fn \leq 200 \text{ mg/L}$ 重症肺炎患者死亡率高于 $Fn > 200 \text{ mg/L}$ 患者,血管活性药物使用时间、机械通气时间长于 $Fn > 200 \text{ mg/L}$ 患者。分析原因为当感染加重时Fn出现进行性消耗,其对病原菌防御和组织修复作用减弱,进而导致感染和病情加重。

Copeptin是精氨酸加压素前体C-末端的糖基化多肽,由神经垂体分泌,参与精氨酸加压素的形成和成熟。应激状态下下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴激活,Copeptin快速分泌并释放入血,不受血浆渗透压影响,除经肾脏排泄外在体内几乎不降解,被认为是炎症和应激反应的稳定生物标志物^[15]。本研究结果显示肺炎组患者血清Copeptin水平高于对照组,分析原因为病原菌感染刺激下免疫反应和炎症反应激活,刺激神经垂体大量释放Copeptin,导致血清Copeptin浓度增高。随着肺炎病情加重Copeptin水平呈增高趋势,Copeptin水平与CPIS评分、APACHE II评分呈正相关,与OI指数呈负相关,高Copeptin水平是导致重症肺炎患者死亡的因素之一,提示Copeptin可敏感反映肺炎感染状态、程度以及肺炎介导的临床结局。多项研究表明任何

激活下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴的应激反应都会导致Copeptin浓度升高,Copeptin是决定重症疾病患者预后的独立指标^[16-17]。

sTREM-1是髓系细胞触发性受体1可溶性形式,特异性表达于嗜中性粒细胞、单核细胞、巨噬细胞表面,在病原菌感染早期可快速升高,是感染性疾病的敏感标志物^[18]。sTREM-1在肺部感染^[19],呼吸机相关肺炎^[20]患者中均升高,sTREM-1水平升高是急性微生物感染的标志。本研究重症肺炎患者血清sTREM-1水平高于对照组,sTREM-1与重症肺炎患者病情严重程度、氧合指数均有关,说明sTREM-1水平持续升高可加速肺炎疾病进展。回归分析显示sTREM-1升高与重症肺炎患者住院28天内死亡事件有关,李瑞萍等^[21]人发现血浆sTREM-1是重症肺炎患者死亡的独立危险因素。sTREM-1参与AECOPD病情进展的机制为:sTREM-1是激发和放大炎症反应的关键介质,能诱导单核细胞、中性粒细胞释放大量炎症因子,比如肿瘤坏死因子- α ,白介素-1 β 和 γ -干扰素等,介导炎症瀑布反应。同时sTREM-1能抑制巨噬细胞功能,降低巨噬细胞吞噬能力,加重肺部病灶炎性损伤。sTREM-1表达能够导致自身免疫性损伤,促进T淋巴细胞功能的紊乱,免疫系统失衡,降低对病原菌清除能力,加重肺部感染,导致病情进展^[22]。

综上,重症肺炎患者血清Fn,Copeptin,sTREM-1升高,Fn过度消耗,Copeptin和sTREM-1水平持续升高与重症肺炎患者病情加重以及不良预后有关,可作为患者预后评估的潜在生物学指标。本研究创新之处在于针对Fn,Copeptin和sTREM-1与重症肺炎病情和预后展开研究,进一步分析其之间关系,为临床诊疗提供参考,值得临床推广。局限之处在于未开展重症肺炎并发症的探讨,Fn,Copeptin和sTREM-1是否能成为重症肺炎介导并发病的生物学指标尚待探讨。

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