

不同稀释介质对化学发光免疫法检测血清游离前列腺特异性抗原结果的评估

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摘要: **目的** 评估不同稀释介质、稀释倍数在罗氏和新产业两仪器上稀释测定游离前列腺特异性抗原 (free prostate specific antigen, FPSA) 的可行性。**方法** 选取 2020 年 7~12 月在南通市肿瘤医院检测血清 FPSA 浓度在 40~50ng/ml 的样本 60 例为研究对象, 运用化学发光免疫法稀释验证。根据罗氏仪器的检测上限, 选取 30 例 FPSA 浓度为 40~50ng/ml 的血清样本, 在罗氏仪器上分别用罗氏稀释液、蒸馏水、生理盐水和低值混合血清进行 2, 4 和 8 倍稀释验证。根据新产业仪器的检测上限选取 30 例 FPSA 浓度为 40~50ng/ml 的血清样本, 在新产业仪器上分别用蒸馏水、生理盐水和低值混合血清进行 2, 4 和 8 倍稀释验证。对样本使用配对 t 检验, 比较不同稀释介质和稀释倍数稀释后 FPSA 测定值与原倍值的差异, 并计算两者的偏差。**结果** FPSA 在罗氏仪器上使用罗氏稀释液、蒸馏水、生理盐水和低值混合血清按不同比例稀释后测定, 测定值的偏倚分别为 -33.92%~63.51%, -36.83%~133.0%, -44.82%~116.2% 和 -33.0%~74.2%, 其中罗氏稀释液和低值混合血清 2 倍稀释后结果与原倍值比较差异无统计学意义 ($t=0.387, 0.707$, 均 $P>0.05$), 其余稀释后测定值与原倍值差异均有统计学意义 (罗氏稀释液 4 和 8 倍, $t=2.33, 3.364$; 蒸馏水 2, 4 和 8 倍, $t=2.072, 3.898, 6.619$; 生理盐水 2, 4 和 8 倍, $t=2.052, 3.078, 6.507$; 低值混合血清 4 和 8 倍, $t=3.584, 6.229$, 均 $P<0.05$)。FPSA 在新产业仪器上使用蒸馏水、生理盐水和低值混合血清按不同比例稀释后测定, 测定值偏倚分别为 -32.14%~112.07%, -30.89%~95.22% 和 -31.85%~112.7%, 稀释后测定值与原倍值差异均有统计学意义 (蒸馏水 2, 4 和 8 倍, $t=2.169, 2.706, 3.996$; 生理盐水 2, 4 和 8 倍, $t=2.149, 2.617, 3.757$; 低值混合血清 2, 4 和 8 倍, $t=2.058, 2.932, 4.639$, 均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** 对于超出检测上限的 FPSA, 罗氏仪器可用罗氏稀释液和低值混合血清进行 2 倍稀释, 而新产业仪器不宜进行稀释检测。

关键词: 游离前列腺特异性抗原; 化学发光免疫分析法; 稀释试验; 稀释介质

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Result Evaluation of Serum Free Prostate Specific Antigen by Chemiluminescence Immunomethods in Different Dilution Media

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Abstract: **Objective** To evaluate the feasibility of dilution determination free prostate specific antigen (FPSA) on Roche and New Industry Instruments with different dilution media. **Methods** The FPSA concentration in 40~50ng/ml were collected from 60 patients in Nantong Tumor Hospital from July 2020 to December 2020 and diluted verification by chemiluminescence method. According to the upper limit of Roche instrument, 30 serum samples with FPSA concentration of 40~50ng/ml were selected and diluted with Roche diluent, distilled water, normal saline and low value mixed serum for 2, 4 and 8 times respectively. According to the upper limit of New Industrial Instrument, 30 serum samples with FPSA concentration of 40~50ng/ml were selected and diluted with distilled water, normal saline and low value mixed serum for 2, 4 and 8 times respectively. After diluted FPSA with different dilution medium and dilution times, the two values were used to compare the difference between the measured value and the original value with paired t test. **Results** FPSA was diluted with Roche diluent, distilled water, normal saline and low value mixed serum in different proportion, subsequently FPSA was measured in Roche. The bias of measured value were -33.92%~63.51%, -36.83%~133.0%, -44.82%~116.2% and -33.0%~74.2%, respectively. There was no significant difference between the original value and the measured value in Roche diluent or low value mixed serum after 2 times dilution ($t=0.701, 0.485$, all $P>0.05$), and the other diluted values were statistically significant ($t=2.33, 3.364$ with 4, 8 times Roche diluent; $t=2.072, 3.898, 6.619$ with 2, 4 and 8 times distilled water; $t=2.052, 3.078, 6.507$ with 2, 4 and 8 times normal saline, and $t=3.584, 6.229$ with 4 and 8 times low value mixed serum, all $P<0.05$). FPSA was diluted with distilled water, normal

saline and low value mixed serum in different proportion, subsequently FPSA was measured in New Industrial Instrument. The bias of the measured value were $-32.14\%\sim 112.07\%$, $-30.89\%\sim 95.22\%$ and $-331.85\%\sim 112.7\%$, respectively, and the difference between the measured value and the original value after dilution was statistically significant ($t=2.169, 2.706, 3.996$ with 2, 4 and 8 times distilled water; $t=2.149, 2.617, 3.757$ with 2, 4 and 8 times normal saline and $t=2.058, 2.932, 4.639$ with 2, 4 and 8 times low value mixed serum, all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** FPSA which exceed the upper limit of detection can be measured with 2 times Roche dilution or low value mixed serum in Roche, while FPSA can not be diluted to measure in New Industrial Instrument.

Keywords: free prostate specific antigen; chemiluminescent immunoassay; dilution test; diluent medium

前列腺癌是全球男性发病率居第2位、死亡率居第5位的恶性肿瘤,我国前列腺癌患者最近这几年来呈快速上升的趋势^[1]。前列腺特异性抗原(prostate specific antigen, PSA)是一种由前列腺上皮细胞分泌的单链糖蛋白,在前列腺发生癌变和增生时,血液中PSA水平会增高。目前免疫学方法可检测TPSA和FPSA水平,FPSA/TPSA的比值在前列腺癌的诊断和判断疗效中起着不可或缺的作用。研究者发现PSA浓度在4~10ng/ml灰区之间的前列腺癌患者TPSA浓度相对增高,FPSA浓度相对降低^[2]。FPSA/TPSA比值在PSA>4ng/ml的患者中,与肿瘤大小、病理分级相关,且与年龄无关,可作为前列腺癌的一个独立肿瘤标志物^[3]。因此,FPSA在前列腺癌的诊治监测中发挥着重要作用。

目前,临床实验室对免疫类项目的性能验证报道较多^[4],但对超出检测上限的结果稀释验证报道较少。FPSA的主要检测方法是化学发光免疫分析法(chemiluminescent immunoassay, CLIA),德国罗氏仪器和国内新产业仪器的检测上限都为50ng/ml,在实际工作中,常常会遇到FPSA浓度高于检测限的情况。据统计,2018年~2020年本院FPSA超线性上限的患者标本比例就达到2.8%。然而对于FPSA,许多试剂没有具体说明可否稀释,超过检测上限的FPSA稀释后检测是否会对结果带来偏倚以及可能的偏倚程度尚未见报道。本研究使用不同稀释介质及不同稀释倍数对高值FPSA进行稀释验证并对结果进行评估,确保为临床出具客观的数据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 收集2020年7月~12月本院检测的血清FPSA值处于40~50ng/ml的剩余血清60例,罗氏Cobas e601和新产业MAGLUMI 4000各30例,均为男性患者。本研究经我院伦理委员会审核通过,且患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 仪器与试剂 罗氏Cobas e601全自动电化学发光免疫分析仪,罗氏公司生产的FPSA试剂和配套校准品,质控品为昆涞公司生产,试剂盒检测上限为50ng/ml。新产业公司生产的FPSA试剂、配套校准品及质控品,该试剂盒线性检测上限为

50ng/ml。罗氏公司生产的稀释液、蒸馏水(南京峻朗科技有限公司的反渗透设备系统,电阻率18.25 MΩ·cm, 25℃)、生理盐水(浙江沙普爱思药业有限公司)和低值混合血清(选取多份FPSA检测下限且无纤维凝块的剩余血清充分混合,并于-80℃保存)。

1.3 方法 收集的标本外观澄清、无黄疸、溶血、脂血,并分装-80℃保存^[5]。检测前在室温下复融,离心去除沉淀。将罗氏Cobas e601上收集的血清样本均分成5份,1份作原倍检测,4份分别用罗氏稀释液、蒸馏水、生理盐水、低值混合血清作2倍、4倍、8倍稀释。标本制备完成后,在罗氏e601上检测。将新产业MAGLUMI 4000收集的血清标本均分成4份,1份作原倍检测,3份分别用蒸馏水、生理盐水和低值混合血清作2倍、4倍、8倍稀释。标本制备完成后,在新产业MAGLUMI 4000上检测。所有样本检测前后均测定质控品并确保质控结果均在控。

1.4 统计学分析 采用GraphPad Prism 8.0软件和Microsoft Excel 2016分析数据。不同稀释液及稀释倍数稀释后所得结果运用K-S正态分布检验检查数据正态性,正态数据的FPSA稀释后结果以四分位数表示。用配对 t 检验对稀释后的结果与原倍结果作比较。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。根据88'卫生部临床检验中心的可允许总误差(TE)±25%作标准,计算稀释后结果与原倍结果的偏倚(Bias),判断稀释引入偏差的临床可接受性。

2 结果

2.1 罗氏仪器稀释验证结果 在罗氏e601仪器上分别用罗氏稀释液、蒸馏水、生理盐水和低值混合血清4种稀释介质及不同稀释倍数进行检测,罗氏稀释液和低值混合血清的2倍稀释结果与原倍结果相比差异无统计学意义,其余稀释结果与原倍结果相比差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),见表1。因稀释引入的最大负偏倚为-44.82%,最大正偏倚为133.0%,罗氏稀释液、蒸馏水、生理盐水和低值混合血清4种稀释介质稀释后测定结果超出允许总误差(±25%)的比例分别为26.6%,63.1%,57.8%和31%,见表2和图1。

表1 罗氏仪器上不同稀释介质稀释FPSA后的检测结果比较

类别	稀释后结果 (ng/ml)			2倍		4倍		8倍	
	2倍	4倍	8倍	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
罗氏稀释液	39.2~56.2	36.9~64.3	30.2~70.8	0.387	0.701	2.33	0.027	3.364	<0.01
蒸馏水	36.1~60.8	30.5~75.6	28.3~110.2	2.072	0.047	3.898	<0.01	6.619	<0.01
生理盐水	36.3~62.8	30.2~76.5	26.2~102.4	2.052	0.049	3.078	<0.01	6.507	<0.01
低值血清	38.6~58.6	35.4~70.0	34.2~84.5	0.707	0.485	3.584	<0.01	6.229	<0.01

注: 稀释后结果 = 稀释后测定值 × 稀释倍数。

表2 罗氏仪器上不同稀释介质稀释FPSA后的偏倚和超总误差的样本比例

类别	Bias(%)			超过TE(±25%)样本比例 (%)		
	2倍	4倍	8倍	2倍	4倍	8倍
罗氏稀释液	-12.91~14.0	-23.44~36.11	-33.92~63.51	0.0	26.7	53.0
蒸馏水	-25.57~32.57	-31.79~66.75	-36.83~133.0	23.3	73.0	93.0
生理盐水	-21.79~26.96	-28.25~62.08	-44.82~116.2	13.3	70.0	90.0
低值血清	-10.46~19.03	-21.74~37.54	-33.0~74.23	0.0	30.0	63.0

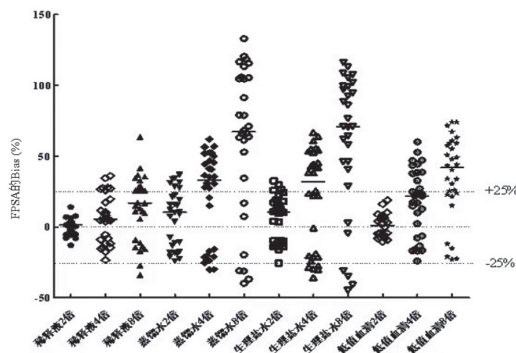


图1 罗氏仪器不同稀释液及稀释倍数测定FPSA值与原值的偏倚

2.2 新产业仪器稀释验证结果 在新产业MAGLUMI 4000仪器上分别用蒸馏水、生理盐水和低值混合血清及不同稀释倍数进行检测, 稀释后的结果与原倍结果相比差异均有统计学意义 ($P <$

表3 新产业仪器上不同稀释介质稀释FPSA后的检测结果

类别	稀释后结果 (ng/ml)			2倍		4倍		8倍	
	2倍	4倍	8倍	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
蒸馏水	36.3~63.7	33.6~72.3	30.1~100.8	2.169	0.039	2.706	0.011	3.996	<0.01
生理盐水	32.8~64.2	34.1~78.5	30.2~95.6	2.149	0.040	2.617	0.014	3.757	<0.01
低值血清	36.4~63.5	32.5~78.9	30.8~100.3	2.058	0.048	2.932	<0.01	4.639	<0.01

注: 稀释后结果 = 稀释后测定值 × 稀释倍数。

表4 新产业仪器上不同稀释介质稀释FPSA后的偏倚和超总误差的样本比例

类别	Bias(%)			超过TE(±25%)样本比例 (%)		
	2倍	4倍	8倍	2倍	4倍	8倍
蒸馏水	-16.17~28.95	-26.77~55.84	-32.14~112.07	20.0	43.3	73.3
生理盐水	-20.25~33.40	-26.98~66.52	-30.89~95.22	20.0	40.0	56.7
低值血清	-21.02~38.27	-26.97~82.22	-31.85~112.7	30.0	43.3	63.3

3 讨论

FPSA作为诊治前列腺癌的一个重要肿瘤标志

物, 已经在临床被广泛应用。获取FPSA的具体数值可有助于判断前列腺癌的侵袭性和治疗疗效^[6]。

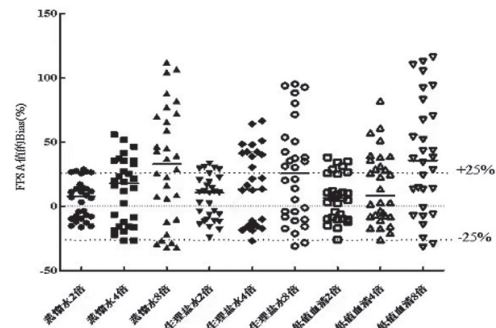


图2 新产业仪器不同稀释液及稀释倍数测定FPSA值与原值的偏倚

目前FPSA的检测方法主要为化学发光免疫法,若对于超出检测上限的标本不作稀释,直接报 $>50\text{ng/ml}$,显然不能满足临床在诊治过程中需要具体数值的要求。

免疫学中的抗原抗体反应影响因素很多,对于超出检测上限的免疫类项目来说,选择不同的稀释介质和稀释方式均会影响到稀释后结果的准确度^[7]。基质效应是稀释实验的主要影响因素之一,不同的稀释介质产生的基质效应会导致测出不同的结果,因此项目稀释检测前评估不同稀释介质的影响必不可少^[8]。而且有研究报道,稀释液的离子强度、pH值的微小变化都会引起反应体系和环境的变化,从而影响到最终所检测的结果^[9]。此外,异嗜性抗体、补体、自身抗体、交叉反应物和药物等影响抗原抗体反应结果的报道也屡见不鲜^[10-11]。据报道,3%~15%正常人群中体内存在异嗜性抗体^[12],对超出检测上限的免疫反应类项目,异嗜性抗体的干扰可能会导致使用合适的稀释介质和稀释倍数也无法获得准确的检测结果^[13-14]。对于相同的项目不同试剂检测抗原或抗体的表位不同,待检测抗原或抗体本身还存在着异质性^[15]。介于上述原因不同试剂厂家对免疫学方法检测项目超过线性上限的处理方式不尽相同,有的试剂提供配套稀释液,可在仪器上自动稀释,有的试剂没有明确说明可否稀释,有的试剂不建议项目稀释。对于血清FPSA超过检测上限后是否可以稀释测定,使用哪种合适的稀释介质,罗氏和新产业两家的FPSA试剂没有给出具体说明。本研究在罗氏仪器上使用罗氏稀释液、蒸馏水、生理盐水和低值混合血清对高值FPSA作不同倍数的稀释测定,结果显示蒸馏水、生理盐水稀释测定的结果与原倍测定值比较有较大差异,超出了 $\pm 25\%$ 的允许误差标准。分析原因可能蒸馏水和生理盐水的基质效应较大,导致稀释后结果偏倚较大。罗氏稀释液和低值混合血清2倍稀释后结果与原倍测定值相差在可接受允许误差范围内,从而说明使用该两种稀释介质进行2倍稀释FPSA是合理可行的。试剂厂家提供的配套稀释液,一般其基质成分与检测系统能够达到最佳互通性^[16]。而罗氏稀释液和低值混合血清4和8倍的稀释结果超出了允许误差的界限,提示稀释倍数不宜过多,以2倍为宜。同样的在新产业仪器上,采用蒸馏水、生理盐水和低值混合血清稀释不同倍数后FPSA结果与原倍测定值结果存在较大差异,超出了允许误差的标准,超出的例数也较高。因此,在新产业仪器上检测血清FPSA超出上限时不建议做稀释检测。

综上所述,对于超出检测上限的FPSA,罗氏仪器可用罗氏稀释液和低值混合血清进行2倍稀释,

而新产业仪器不宜进行稀释检测。同时,作为检验工作人员应当注意到超出检测上限的项目稀释后有可能产生较大偏倚,在进行稀释检测前有必要做不同稀释介质的验证实验,为临床提供真实、有效的数据。

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