

输卵管妊娠患者血清 IL-33 和 sST2 表达水平与 输卵管妊娠期待治疗疗效的相关性研究

温小英, 乔印玲, 邓桂林 (贵州航天医院妇科, 贵州遵义 563000)

摘要:目的 探讨白细胞介素 (interleukin-33, IL)-33, 可溶性 ST2 (soluble ST2, sST2) 与输卵管妊娠期待治疗疗效关系及预测价值。方法 选取 2019 年 4 月~2021 年 4 月贵州航天医院 137 例输卵管妊娠患者, 根据期待治疗是否成功分为成功组、未成功组。采用电化学发光法 (electrochemiluminescence, ECL) 检测治疗前、期待治疗 7 天后血清 IL-33 和 sST2 水平, 应用放射免疫法 (radioimmunoassay, RIA) 检测治疗前、期待治疗 7 天后血清人绒毛膜促性腺激素 (human chorionic gonadotropin, hCG) 水平, 分析 IL-33, sST2 与血清 hCG 相关性及其期待治疗疗效的相关影响因素, 并分析 IL-33, sST2 及联合预测期待治疗成功的价值, 并比较不同 IL-33, sST2 表达水平患者期待治疗成功率。结果 全组患者期待治疗中, 92 例 (67.15%) 患者成功, 45 例 (32.85%) 患者未成功; 未成功组治疗前 IL-33 ($110.97 \pm 36.05 \text{ ng/ml}$) 低于成功组 ($168.59 \pm 42.37 \text{ ng/ml}$), sST2 ($31.52 \pm 5.83 \text{ ng/ml}$) 高于成功组 ($25.04 \pm 4.19 \text{ ng/ml}$), 差异具有统计学意义 ($t=7.837, 7.442$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 治疗后成功组 IL-33 ($180.35 \pm 24.61 \text{ ng/ml}$) 高于治疗前 ($168.59 \pm 42.37 \text{ ng/ml}$), sST2 ($19.52 \pm 5.27 \text{ ng/ml}$) 低于治疗前 ($25.04 \pm 4.19 \text{ ng/ml}$), 差异具有统计学意义 ($t=2.302, 7.864$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 治疗前、治疗后 IL-33 与 hCG 呈负相关 ($r=-0.867, -0.882$, 均 $P < 0.001$), 治疗前、治疗后 sST2 与 hCG 呈正相关 ($r=0.815, 0.849$, 均 $P < 0.001$); 调整了临床表现、血清 hCG 两次检测变化、子宫内厚度混杂因素后, 治疗前 IL-33, sST2 仍是发生期待治疗未成功的相关影响因素 (均 $P < 0.05$); IL-33, sST2 单一及两者联合预测输卵管妊娠的期待治疗成功的 AUC 分别为 0.849, 0.703, 0.911; IL-33 高水平者成功率 (91.89%) 高于低水平者 (38.10%), sST2 高水平者成功率 (55.79%) 低于低水平者 (92.86%), 差异均有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=44.648, 18.142$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 IL-33, sST2 均与输卵管妊娠期待治疗成功情况有关。两者联合检测可作为预测期待治疗疗效的生物标志物, 指导临床治疗决策。

关键词: 白细胞介素-33; 可溶性 ST2; 输卵管妊娠; 期待治疗

中图分类号: R714.221; R392.11 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1671-7414 (2022) 06-129-06

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2022.06.024

Correlation between the Expression Levels of Serum IL-33 and sST2 in Patients with Tubal Pregnancy and the Efficacy of Expectant Treatment for Tubal Pregnancy

WEN Xiao-ying, QIAO Yin-ling, DENG Gui-lin

(Department of Gynecology, Guizhou Aerospace Hospital, Guizhou Zunyi 563000, China)

Abstract: Objective To explore the value of interleukin-33 (IL-33) and soluble ST2 (sST2) in predicting the success of expectant treatment of tubal pregnancy. **Methods** 137 patients with tubal pregnancy in Guizhou Aerospace Hospital from April 2019 to April 2021 were selected and divided into successful group and unsuccessful group according to whether they expected treatment to be successful or not. Serum IL-33, sST2 levels before treatment and after 7d of expectant treatment were detected by electrochemiluminescence (ECL), and serum human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) levels before treatment and after 7 d of expectant treatment were detected by radioimmunoassay (RIA). The correlation between IL-33, sST2 and serum hCG, and the efficacy of expectant treatment were analyzed. The value of IL-33, sST2 and the combination to predict the success of prospective treatment were analyzed, and compared the success rate of prospective treatment in patients with different IL-33, sST2 expression levels. **Results** The whole group of patients were expecting treatment, 92 patients (67.15%) were successful and 45 patients (32.85%) were unsuccessful. IL-33 ($110.97 \pm 36.05 \text{ ng/ml}$) before treatment in the unsuccessful group was lower than that in the successful group ($168.59 \pm 42.37 \text{ ng/ml}$) and sST2 ($31.52 \pm 5.83 \text{ ng/ml}$) was higher than that in the successful group ($25.04 \pm 4.19 \text{ ng/ml}$), the differences were statistically significant ($t=7.837, 7.442$, all $P < 0.05$). IL-33 ($180.35 \pm 24.61 \text{ ng/ml}$) was higher in the success group than before treatment ($168.59 \pm 42.37 \text{ ng/ml}$), and sST2 ($19.52 \pm 5.27 \text{ ng/ml}$) was lower than

基金项目: 遵义市科合支撑 HZ (2020) 161 号。

作者简介: 温小英 (1967-), 女, 本科, 主任医师, 研究方向: 妇科疾病治疗, E-mail: owgfexwh821@21cn.com。

before treatment ($25.04 \pm 4.19 \text{ ng/ml}$), the differences were statistically significant ($t=2.302, 7.864$, all $P < 0.05$). IL-33 was negatively correlated with hCG before and after treatment ($r=-0.867, -0.882$, all $P < 0.001$), and sST2 was positively correlated with hCG before and after treatment ($r=0.815, 0.849$, all $P < 0.001$). After adjusting for clinical manifestations, changes in serum hCG twice tested, and endometrial thickness confounders, IL-33 and sST2 before treatment were still relevant influences for the occurrence of unsuccessful expectant treatment (all $P < 0.05$). The AUCs for IL-33, sST2 and both combined to predict expectant treatment success in tubal pregnancy were 0.849, 0.703 and 0.911. The success rates were higher in those with high levels of IL-33 (91.89%) than in those with low levels (38.10%) and lower in those with high levels of sST2 (55.79%) than in those with low levels (92.86%), with statistically significant differences ($\chi^2=44.648, 18.142$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Both IL-33 and sST2 were associated with the success of pending treatment during tubal pregnancy. Combined testing of the two can be used as a biomarker to predict the efficacy of prospective treatment and guide clinical treatment decisions.

Keywords: interleukin-33; soluble ST2; tubal pregnancy; expectant therapy

输卵管妊娠占异位妊娠的90%以上, 并是导致早孕期孕产妇死亡的首位病因^[1]。目前期待治疗是处理输卵管妊娠常用策略之一, 但治疗成功率介于57%~100%, 提示不同患者治疗结局不同^[2-3]。腹部超声联合血清人绒毛膜促性腺激素(human chorionic gonadotropin, hCG)是现阶段临床输卵管妊娠期待治疗疗效监测的常用方法, 但难以在治疗前对患者期待治疗的疗效进行预测, 所以对此进行研究是必要的^[4]。白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-33系白介素-1家族成员, 是机体免疫功能的一种重要调节因子, 主要诱导辅助型T细胞2(T helper 2 cell, Th2)型免疫, 而Th2免疫功能异常已被证实与异位妊娠有关, 故推测IL-33可能在输卵管妊娠中起到某种作用, 并可能影响期待治疗疗效^[5]。可溶性ST2(soluble ST2, sST2)系白介素-1受体家族成员, IL-33分泌至胞外后主要通过结合受体ST2传递信号, 从而发挥免疫调节作用^[6]。目前关于IL-33, sST2在预测输卵管妊娠期待治疗成功中的报道鲜见, 本研究探讨血清IL-33和sST2表达水平与输卵管妊娠期待治疗疗效的相关性及预测价值, 旨在为深入选择合适治疗方式等提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2019年4月~2021年4月贵州航天医院收治的137例输卵管妊娠患者进行前瞻性队列研究, 根据期待治疗是否成功分为成功组($n=92$)和未成功组($n=45$)。其中成功组年龄19~38(29.79 ± 3.03)岁, 停经时间35~59(48.26 ± 5.11)天, 体质量指数19~26 kg/m^2 ; 未成功组年龄19~37(30.28 ± 2.56)岁, 停经时间34~57(47.84 ± 4.66)天, 体质量指数19~26 kg/m^2 。两组年龄、停经时间、体质量指数均衡可比($P > 0.05$)。本研究获医院伦理委员会审核通过, 患者及家属自愿签署知情同意书。

纳入标准: ①符合输卵管妊娠诊断标准与期待治疗指征^[7], 超声未提示腹腔内出血, 无心血管搏动, 肿块直径 $\leq 30 \text{ mm}$, 血清hCG介于1 000~2 000

U/L; ②年龄 > 18 岁。排除标准: ①并发妇科等系统恶性肿瘤者; ②伴有急性感染类疾病者; ③自身免疫疾病者。

1.2 仪器与试剂 全自动生化分析仪(深圳迈瑞BS-820), 电化学发光免疫分析仪(日本日立7600), 血清IL-33, sST2试剂盒(瑞士罗氏公司, 货号分别为20190725, 20190994), hCG试剂盒(上海研启生物, 货号为20191201)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 资料收集: 收集慢性盆腔炎、输卵管手术史、异位妊娠史、流产史、生育史、临床表现资料, 比较两组治疗前后以上基线资料情况。

1.3.2 标本采集与保存: 于入院时, 48 h后, 期待治疗7天后分别采集两组外周静脉血5 ml, 以15 cm半径3 000 r/min离心10 min, 分离血清, 置于 -18°C 下待测。

1.3.3 IL-33, sST2水平和hCG水平检测: 采用电化学发光法检测入院时(治疗前)、期待治疗7天后血清IL-33, sST2水平, 比较两组治疗前后血清IL-33, sST2水平。入院时, 48 h后分别应用放射免疫法检测血清hCG水平及变化趋势: 下降、增加 \leq 最低增幅值、增加 $>$ 最低增幅值。入院时血清hCG $< 1\,500 \text{ U/L}$ 时, 最低增幅为49%; 入院时血清hCG介于1 500~3 000 U/L时, 最低增幅为40%; 入院时血清hCG $> 3\,000 \text{ U/L}$ 时, 最低增幅为33%^[7]。分析IL-33, sST2与血清hCG及期待治疗未成功相关性, 并分析IL-33, sST2及联合预测输卵管妊娠期待治疗成功的价值。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS22.0处理, 计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 行 t 检验; 用%表示计数资料, 行 χ^2 检验; IL-33, sST2与血清hCG相关性采用Pearson分析, 输卵管妊娠期待治疗疗效的相关影响因素采用多因素Logistic回归分析, 采用敏感度、特异度评价IL-33, sST2及联合预测价值, 采用Med Calc绘制受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)分析IL-33, sST2及

联合检测的预测价值,用 DeLong 检验比较 ROC 曲线下面积 (area under the curve, AUC)。 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验水准。

2 结果

表 1 两组临床特征比较 [$(\bar{x} \pm s)$, n (%)]

类 别	未成功组 ($n=45$)	成功组 ($n=92$)	t/χ^2 值	P 值
年龄 (岁)	30.28 \pm 2.56	29.79 \pm 3.03	0.934	0.352
停经时间 (天)	48.26 \pm 5.11	47.84 \pm 4.66	0.480	0.632
体质量指数 (kg/m^2)				
偏瘦	5 (11.11)	8 (8.70)		
正常	18 (40.00)	45 (48.91)	1.010	0.800
肥胖	15 (33.33)	26 (28.26)		
超重	7 (15.56)	13 (14.13)		
慢性盆腔炎	21 (46.67)	6 (6.52)	30.777	0.000
输卵管手术史	12 (26.67)	3 (3.26)	14.664	0.000
异位妊娠史	5 (11.11)	7 (7.61)	0.129	0.719
流产史	6 (13.33)	10 (10.87)	0.178	0.673
生育史 [n (%)]	7 (15.56)	18 (19.57)	0.326	0.568
临床表现				
下腹疼痛	10 (22.22)	2 (2.17)	12.793	0.000
盆腔积液	12 (26.67)	8 (8.70)	7.828	0.005
腹部压痛	13 (28.89)	7 (7.61)	10.976	0.001
阴道出血	17 (37.78)	3 (3.26)	28.878	0.000
血清 hCG 两次检测变化				
增加 > 最低增幅值	4 (8.89)	90 (97.83)		
增加 \leq 最低增幅值	18 (40.00)	2 (2.17)	111.477	0.000
下降	23 (51.11)	0 (0)		
子宫内膜厚度 (mm)				
< 10	40 (88.89)	9 (9.78)	82.312	0.000
≥ 10	5 (11.11)	83 (90.22)		

2.2 两组治疗前后 IL-33, sST2 水平比较 见表 2。未成功组治疗前 IL-33 低于成功组, sST2 高于成功组, 差异有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) ; 成功组治

2.1 两组临床特征比较 见表 1。未成功组慢性盆腔炎、输卵管手术史、临床表现、血清 hCG 两次检测变化、子宫内膜厚度与成功组比较, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) 。

疗后 IL-33 高于治疗前, sST2 低于治疗前, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.302, 7.864$, 均 $P < 0.05$) 。

表 2 两组治疗前后 IL-33, sST2 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项 目	未成功组 ($n=45$)	成功组 ($n=92$)	t 值	P 值
IL-33 (ng/ml) 治疗前	110.97 \pm 36.05	168.59 \pm 42.37	7.837	< 0.001
治疗后	122.86 \pm 31.74	180.35 \pm 24.61	11.644	< 0.001
sST2 (ng/ml) 治疗前	31.52 \pm 5.83	25.04 \pm 4.19	7.442	< 0.001
治疗后	30.49 \pm 4.04	19.52 \pm 5.27	12.299	< 0.001

2.3 血清 IL-33, sST2 与 hCG 的相关性分析 Pearson 相关性分析显示, 治疗前 IL-33 与治疗前血清 hCG 呈负相关 ($r=-0.867, P < 0.001$) ; 治疗前 sST2 与治疗前血清 hCG 呈正相关 ($r=0.815, P < 0.001$) ; 治疗后 IL-33 与治疗前血清 hCG 呈负相关 ($r=-0.882, P < 0.001$) ; 治疗后 sST2 与治疗前血清 hCG 呈正相关 ($r=0.849, P < 0.001$) 。

2.4 Logistic 回归分析输卵管妊娠期待治疗成功情况的相关因素 Logistic 回归分析显示, 调整了慢性盆腔炎、输卵管手术史、临床表现、血清 hCG 两次检测变化、子宫内膜厚度混杂因素后, 治疗前 IL-33 [β 值 $=-0.415$, SE 值 $=0.093$, Wald χ^2 值 $=19.942$, OR (95%CI) : 0.660 (0.481 ~ 0.906)], sST2 [β 值 $=0.983$, SE 值 $=0.253$, Wald χ^2 值

=15.109, OR (95%CI): 2.674 (1.247 ~ 5.732)] 仍与输卵管妊娠期待治疗未成功独立相关 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.5 IL-33, sST2 单一及联合预测输卵管妊娠期待治疗疗效的 ROC 分析 见图 1。绘制 ROC 曲线显示, IL-33, sST2 单一及两者联合预测输卵管妊娠的期待治疗成功的 AUC 分别为 0.849, 0.703, 0.911, 两者联合的 AUC 最大 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.6 不同 IL-33, sST2 表达水平者期待治疗成功率比较 见表 3。以 2.4 中 ROC 分析获得的 cut-off 值为分界, 将患者分为 IL-33, sST2 高水平与低水平者, 结果显示, IL-33 高水平者成功率高于低水平者, sST2 高水平者成功率低于低水平者, 差异有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

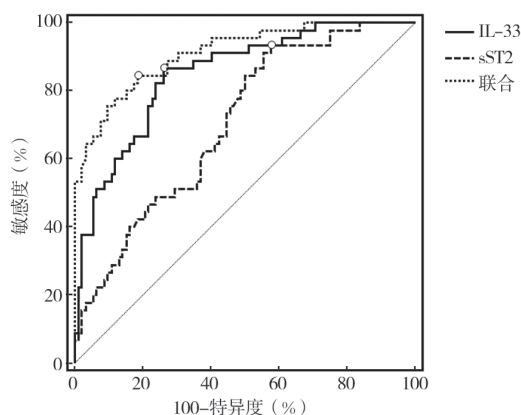


图 1 IL-33, sST2 单一及联合预测输卵管妊娠期待治疗疗效的 ROC 曲线

表 3 不同 IL-33, sST2 表达水平者期待治疗成功率比较 [n (%)]

类别	n	未成功	成功	χ^2 值	P 值
IL-33 高水平	74	6 (8.11)	68 (91.89)	44.648	< 0.001
IL-33 低水平	63	39 (61.90)	24 (38.10)		
sST2 高水平	95	42 (44.21)	53 (55.79)	18.142	< 0.001
sST2 低水平	42	3 (7.14)	39 (92.86)		

3 讨论

尽管影像科学、异位妊娠诊治方法与技术不断改进, 但期待治疗仍是输卵管妊娠的主流疗法之一, 作为一种经济性高、恢复快、对输卵管损伤小的处理策略, 患者接受度较高, 但部分患者期待治疗可能不成功, 因此早期预测期待治疗成功概率对治疗方式选取具有积极意义^[8]。

目前已证实免疫失调是引起先兆子痫、复发性流产、异位妊娠等多种女性生殖系统疾病的重要诱因^[9-11]。IL-33 基因定位于 9 号染色体 9p24.1 上, 表达于树突状细胞、巨噬细胞、内皮细胞等多种细胞和组织中。IL-33 可诱导初始 T 细胞产生白介素 -4、

白介素 -13 等 Th2 型细胞因子, 并抑制 Th1 增殖, 减弱子宫内膜对受精卵的免疫排斥效应, 为受精卵着床创造有利免疫微环境。资料显示, 抗磷脂抗体阳性孕妇 IL-33 表达低于阴性孕妇, 不良妊娠结局发生率高于阴性孕妇, 提示 IL-33 降低与妊娠不良结局有关^[12]。且 IL-33 基因多态性可增加女性复发性流产危险度, 并与胎盘异常浸润有关^[13-14]。本研究显示, 治疗前 IL-33 与输卵管妊娠保守治疗疗效独立相关, 具有作为预测标志物的潜质。输卵管妊娠期待治疗的依据是, 在妊娠过程中其会自然流产。当 IL-33 表达降低时, Th2 型细胞因子产生减少, 引起 Th1/Th2 漂移, 导致机体免疫系统功能异常, 不能及时识别异常, 介导自然生化过程, 从而影响期待治疗疗效。同时 IL-33 减少时肿瘤坏死因子- α 、白介素 -2 等 Th1 因子合成增多, 引起输卵管免疫炎症损伤, 又会进一步导致局部免疫功能异常, 形成恶性循环^[15]。在以上研究基础上, 本研究还发现, 治疗前与治疗后 IL-33 均与对应时间点血清 hCG 呈负相关, 即治疗前后 IL-33 水平越低, 血清 hCG 越高, 期待治疗成功率越低, 证实了血清 IL-33 在输卵管妊娠疗效监测中的作用。SHENG 等^[16]使用基因技术敲除小鼠 IL-33 基因, 可导致蜕膜巨噬细胞代谢紊乱, 胞吐功能障碍明显, 并影响妊娠结局。OZLER 等^[14]指出, 血清 IL-33 水平升高与前置胎盘患者血清 hCG 降低有关, 提示血清 IL-33 与血清 hCG 呈反比, 与本研究观点存在相似之处。因此 IL-33 可作为期待治疗疗效的一个标志物。

sST2 基因定位于 2 号染色体 2q12 上, 可分泌至胞外, 是 IL-33 的受体^[17]。在子痫前期, 流产等辅助型 T 细胞免疫偏倚相关疾病中, 血清中 sST2 水平均升高^[18-19]。本研究显示, 未成功组治疗前 sST2 高于成功组, 将临床表现、血清 hCG 两次检测变化等混杂因素控制后, sST2 仍是发生输卵管妊娠期待治疗未成功的相关影响因素。由于 sST2 是 IL-33 的配体, IL-33 合成分泌的降低, 可导致对 sST2 结合的减少, 从而引起 sST2 的升高。可见 IL-33/sST2 信号通路异常在输卵管妊娠期待治疗效果中起到重要作用, 采用相关基因技术或药物靶向 IL-33/sST2 信号通路, 可能为输卵管妊娠的防治提供一个新的作用点, 这一发现对临床及相关研究推进均具有积极意义。在以上研究基础上, 本研究还发现, 治疗前与治疗后 sST2 均与对应时间点血清 hCG 呈正相关, 佐证了 sST2 的应用价值。但受限于本研究观点的新颖性, 未能提供相关报道对以上结果进行论证, 但从本研究结果看, sST2 在输卵管妊娠期待治疗中的作用是值得期待的, 下一步也需要纳入更多研究对象进行进一步的论证。目前关

于 IL-33/sST2 信号通路作用的研究,尤其是在输卵管妊娠中研究较少,其详细机制及下游作用靶点仍未完全阐明,这亦是下一步的研究方向之一,相信通过努力,IL-33/sST2 信号通路能为输卵管妊娠防治带来福音。

在以上研究基础上,本研究还发现,不同疗效患者治疗前后 IL-33, sST2 变化趋势不同,通过对输卵管妊娠患者治疗前后 IL-33, sST2 的监测,可预估患者期待治疗成功的概率。结合本研究结果,若患者治疗前后 IL-33, sST2 变化显著,则成功率较高,可在密切监测下继续观察,否则可酌情调整治疗策略,这不仅能最大程度保证疗效,还能避免过度治疗,减少患者所受的创伤,具有重要现实意义。后续的 ROC 分析显示,IL-33 预测输卵管妊娠期待治疗成功的 AUC 大于 sST2,呈现出较高的预测价值,但仍低于 IL-33 联合 sST2 的 AUC,推测其原因可能是两者联合涵盖了输卵管妊娠更多机制有关,所以建议临床联合检测 IL-33, sST2 对期待治疗成功情况进行预测,以提高预测的准确性。值得注意的是,虽然 IL-33, sST2 联合的预测价值较高,但其 AUC 未达最高值 1,所以仍不能完全依赖两者对患者期待治疗是否成功进行预测,必要时可进行腹部超声、血清 hCG 等检测,以保证全面性和准确性。

综上,IL-33, sST2 均与输卵管妊娠期待治疗疗效有关,联合检测可作为期待治疗成功的预测手段,为临床选取合适治疗方式提供参考。

参考文献:

- [1] DOOLEY W, DE BRAUD L, MEMTSA M, et al. Physical resolution of tubal ectopic pregnancy on ultrasound imaging following successful expectant management[J]. Reproductive Biomedicine Online, 2020, 40(6): 880-886.
- [2] 王豫红, 朱兰. 异位妊娠期待治疗的进展[J]. 中华医学杂志, 2021, 101(7): 524-526.
WANG Yuhong, ZHU LAN. Progress in expectant treatment of ectopic pregnancy [J]. National Medical Journal of China, 2021, 101(7): 524-526.
- [3] 杨翠丽, 张广美. 输卵管妊娠治疗方式及其对未来生育影响的研究进展[J]. 国际生殖健康/计划生育杂志, 2019, 38(1): 63-67.
YANG Cuili, ZHANG Guangmei. Advances in the treatment of tubal pregnancy and its influence on future fertility[J]. Journal of International Reproductive Health/Family Planning, 2019, 38(1): 63-67.
- [4] SABBIONI L, CAROSSINO E, SEVERI F M, et al. From β -hCG values to counseling in tubal pregnancy: what do women want[J]. Gynecological Endocrinology, 2019, 35(12): 1021-1026.
- [5] LOGIODICE F, LOMBARDELLI L, KULLOLLI O A, et al. Decidual interleukin-22-producing CD4⁺T cells (Th17/Th0/IL-22⁺ and Th17/Th2/IL-22⁺, Th2/IL-22⁺, Th0/IL-22⁺), which also produce IL-4, are involved in the success of pregnancy[J]. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20(2): 428.
- [6] 胡蝶, 浦春. 可溶性 ST2 及其配体 IL-33 与疾病关系的研究进展[J]. 临床输血与检验, 2021, 23(1): 131-134.
HU Die, PU Chun. Research progress on the relationship between soluble ST2 and its ligand IL-33 and disease[J]. Journal of Clinical Transfusion and Laboratory Medicine, 2021, 23(1): 131-134.
- [7] 王玉东, 陆琦. 输卵管妊娠诊治的中国专家共识[J]. 中国实用妇科与产科杂志, 2019, 35(7): 780-787.
WANG Yudong, LU Qi. Chinese experts' consensus on diagnosis and treatment of tubal pregnancy [J]. Chinese Journal of Practical Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2019, 35(7): 780-787.
- [8] PO L, THOMAS J, MILLS K, et al. Guideline no. 414: management of pregnancy of unknown location and tubal and nontubal ectopic pregnancies[J]. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada, 2021, 43(5): 614-630, e1.
- [9] 薛伟, 易福凌, 王苗, 等. 孕妇血清清环素 A 和组织型转谷氨酰胺酶水平检测与子痫前期发生不良妊娠的相关性研究[J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2021, 36(6): 78-82.
XUE Wei, YI Fuling, WANG Miao, et al. Correlation research between serum levels of cyclophilin A as well as tissue transglutaminase in pregnant women and adverse pregnancy in preeclampsia [J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2021, 36(6): 78-82.
- [10] 崔蓉, 钟兴明. 免疫因素与复发性流产[J]. 中国医刊, 2020, 55(3): 241-244.
CUI Rong, ZHONG Xingming. Immune factors and recurrent spontaneous abortion [J]. Chinese Journal of Medicine, 2020, 55(3): 241-244.
- [11] SHENG Yanran, HU Wenting, WEI Chunyan, et al. Insights of efferocytosis in normal and pathological pregnancy[J]. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology (New York, N.Y. 1989), 2019, 82(2): e13088.
- [12] 崔佳, 郭莹, 高伟, 等. 妊娠期 II 型固有淋巴细胞相关分子与抗磷脂抗体表达及对妊娠结局的影响[J]. 实用医学杂志, 2019, 35(24): 3823-3826.
CUI Jia, GUO Ying, GAO Wei, et al. Expression of type II intrinsic lymphocyte-associated molecules and anti-phospholipid antibodies during pregnancy and their effects on pregnancy outcomes [J]. The Journal of Practical Medicine, 2019, 35(24): 3823-3826.
- [13] OZLER S, OZTAS E, GULER B G, et al. Increased levels of serum IL-33 is associated with adverse maternal outcomes in placenta previa accreta[J]. Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine, 2021, 34(19): 3192-3199.
- [14] SOHEILYFAR S, NIKYAR T, FATHI M N, et al. Association of IL-10, IL-18, and IL-33 genetic polymorphisms with recurrent pregnancy loss risk in Iranian women[J]. Gynecological Endocrinology, 2019, 35(4): 342-345.
- [15] BEGUM S, PERLMAN B E, VALERO-PACHECO N, et al. Dynamic expression of interleukin-33 and ST2 in the mouse reproductive tract is influenced by superovulation[J]. The Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 2020, 68(4): 253-267. (下转第 139 页)

- patients[J]. *Microbiology spectrum*, 2021, 9(2): e0059021.
- [13] ZHAN Yan, ZHU Yufang, WANG Shanshan, et al. SARS-CoV-2 immunity and functional recovery of COVID-19 patients 1-year after infection[J]. *Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy*, 2021, 6(1): 368.
- [14] YAO Lin, WANG Guoli, SHEN Yuan, et al. Persistence of antibody and cellular immune responses in coronavirus disease 2019 patients over nine months after infection[J]. *The Journal of Infectious Diseases*, 2021, 224(4): 586-594.
- [15] WANG Yanan, LI Jingjing, LI Huijun, et al. Persistence of SARS-CoV-2-specific antibodies in COVID-19 patients[J]. *International Immunopharmacology*, 2021, 90: 107271.
- [16] WANG Hao, YUAN Yu, XIAO Mingzhong, et al. Dynamics of the SARS-CoV-2 antibody response up to 10 months after infection[J]. *Cellular & Molecular Immunology*, 2021, 18(7): 1832-1834.
- [17] LIU Chuanmiao, YU Xiaoqi, GAO Chunming, et al. Characterization of antibody responses to SARS-CoV-2 in convalescent COVID-19 patients[J]. *Journal of Medical Virology*, 2021, 93(4): 2227-2233.
- [18] LI Kening, HUANG Bin, WU Min, et al. Dynamic changes in anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies during SARS-CoV-2 infection and recovery from COVID-19[J]. *Nature Communications*, 2020, 11(1): 6044.
- [19] LI C, YU Ding, WU Xiao, et al. Twelve-month specific IgG response to SARS-CoV-2 receptor-binding domain among COVID-19 convalescent plasma donors in Wuhan[J]. *Nature Communications*, 2021, 12(1): 4144.
- [20] LAU E H Y, TSANG O T Y, HUI D S C, et al. Neutralizing antibody titres in SARS-CoV-2 infections[J]. *Nature Communications*, 2021, 12(1): 63.
- [21] SHANG Jian, YE Gang, SHI Ke, et al. Structural basis of receptor recognition by SARS-CoV-2[J]. *Nature*, 2020, 581(787): 221-224.
- [22] JACKSON C B, FARZAN M, CHEN Bing, et al. Mechanisms of SARS-CoV-2 entry into cells[J]. *Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology*, 2022, 23(1): 3-20.
- [23] JEYANATHAN M, AFKHAMIS S, SMAILL F, et al. Immunological considerations for COVID-19 vaccine strategies[J]. *Nature Reviews Immunology*, 2020, 20(10): 615-632.
- [24] CAO Wuchun, LIU Wei, ZHANG Panhe, et al. Disappearance of antibodies to SARS-associated coronavirus after recovery[J]. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 2007, 357(11): 1162-1163.
- [25] WANG Zijun, MUECKSCH F, SCHAEFER-BABAJEW D, et al. Naturally enhanced neutralizing breadth against SARS-CoV-2 one year after infection[J]. *Nature*, 2021, 595(7867): 426-431.
- [26] LUO Chunhua, LIU Min, LI Qianyan, et al. Dynamic changes and prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM antibodies: multiple factors-based analysis[J]. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, 2021, 108: 57-62.
- [27] IVERSEN K, KRISTENSEN J H, HASSELBALCH R B, et al. Seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies and reduced risk of reinfection through 6 months: a Danish observational cohort study of 44 000 healthcare workers[J]. *Clinical Microbiology and Infection*, 2022, 28(5): 710-717.
- [28] KISSLER S M, TEDIJANTO C, GOLDSTEIN E, et al. Projecting the transmission dynamics of SARS-CoV-2 through the postpandemic period[J]. *Science*, 2020, 368(6493): 860-868.
- [29] ACHIRON A, GUREVICH M, FALB R, et al. SARS-CoV-2 antibody dynamics and B-cell memory response over time in COVID-19 convalescent subjects[J]. *Clinical Microbiology and Infection*, 2021, 27(9): 1349.e1-1349.e6.
- [30] YÜCE M, FILIZTEKIN E, ÖZKAYA K G. COVID-19 diagnosis -A review of current methods [J]. *Biosens Bioelectron*, 2021, 172:112752.
- [31] LIAO Baolin, CHEN Zhao, ZHENG Peiyan, et al. Detection of Anti-SARS-CoV-2-S2 IgG is more sensitive than anti-RBD IgG in identifying asymptomatic COVID-19 patients [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2021, 12: 724763.
- [32] 胡纪文, 王恩运, 阚丽娟, 等. 三种化学发光法检测新型冠状病毒 (SARS-CoV-2) 抗体试剂盒的临床应用评价 [J]. *现代检验医学杂志*, 2020, 35(4): 100-105.
- [33] HU Jiwen, WANG Enyun, KAN Lijuan, et al. Evaluation of clinical application of three chemiluminescence detection kits for detection of novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) antibody [J]. *Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine*, 2020, 35(4): 100-105.
- [33] GUO Yaolin, LI Tianyi, XIA Xinyi, et al. Different profiles of antibodies and cytokines were found between severe and moderate COVID-19 patients[J]. *Frontiers in Immunology*, 2021, 12: 723585.

收稿日期: 2022-06-18

修回日期: 2022-07-28

(上接第133页)

- [16] SHENG Yanran, HU Wenting, SHEN Huihui, et al. An imbalance of the IL-33/ST2-AXL-efferocytosis axis induces pregnancy loss through metabolic reprogramming of decidual macrophages[J]. *Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences*, 2022, 79(3): 173.
- [17] ARTRU F, BOU SALEH M, MAGGIOTTO F, et al. IL-33/ST2 pathway regulates neutrophil migration and predicts outcome in patients with severe alcoholic hepatitis[J]. *Journal of Hepatology*, 2020, 72(6): 1052-1061.
- [18] MUGERLI S, AMBROŽIČ J, GERŠAK K, et al. Elevated soluble-ST2 concentrations in preeclampsia

correlate with echocardiographic parameters of diastolic dysfunction and return to normal values one year after delivery[J]. *The Journal of Maternal-fetal & Neonatal Medicine*, 2021, 34(3): 379-385.

- [19] ROMERO R, CHAEMSAITHONG P, TARCA A L, et al. Maternal plasma-soluble ST2 concentrations are elevated prior to the development of early and late onset preeclampsia-a longitudinal study[J]. *The Journal of Maternal-fetal & Neonatal Medicine*, 2018, 31(4): 418-432.

收稿日期: 2022-04-24

修回日期: 2022-06-10