

# 手足口病患儿血清 FGF-21 与 GDF-15 水平检测的临床诊疗应用研究

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**摘要:** 目的 探讨手足口病(hand, foot and mouth disease, HFMD)患儿血清成纤维细胞生长因子21(fibroblast growth factor 21, FGF-21)和生长分化因子15(growth differentiation factor 15, GDF-15)表达水平及临床价值。方法 选取2018年5月~2022年5月徐州医科大学附属徐州儿童医院诊治的HFMD患儿80例为研究对象,分为普通型组和重症组,每组40例;以同期因腹股沟斜疝诊治且无基础疾病的30例患儿作为对照组。应用酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)检测血清FGF-21和GDF-15水平。受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析两指标单独及联合检测对重症HFMD的诊断价值。结果 重症组血清FGF-21, GDF-15, IL-6水平分别为 $101.96 \pm 25.15$  pg/ml,  $702.95 \pm 123.38$  pg/ml 和  $176.73 \pm 74.01$  pg/ml, 高于普通型组( $84.10 \pm 18.85$  pg/ml,  $515.78 \pm 115.96$  pg/ml,  $105.80 \pm 35.33$  pg/ml)和对照组( $77.51 \pm 17.12$  pg/ml,  $337.33 \pm 121.07$  pg/ml,  $81.43 \pm 16.53$  pg/ml), 差异均有统计学意义( $t=3.595, 6.991, 5.469; 4.585, 12.368, 7.855$ , 均 $P < 0.001$ )。与对照组相比, 普通型组血清GDF-15水平升高, 差异有统计学意义( $t=6.252, P < 0.001$ )。治疗7天后, 重症组和普通型组血清FGF-21, GDF-15和IL-6平均低于治疗前, 差异均有统计学意义( $t=5.599, 6.741, 6.537; 2.741, 6.711, 7.266$ , 均 $P < 0.05$ )。ROC分析显示, 血清FGF-21, GDF-15诊断重症HFMD的曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.723(95%CI: 0.611 ~ 0.835), 0.868(95%CI: 0.792 ~ 0.944), 敏感度分别为92.50%, 87.50%, 特异度分别为52.50%, 72.50%; 两者联合串联检测诊断重症HFMD的AUC为0.875(95%CI: 0.791 ~ 0.959), 其敏感度和特异度分别为80.00%, 82.50%。结论 重症HFMD患儿血清FGF-21, GDF-15水平升高, 检测其表达水平对重症HFMD的诊断具有重要参考价值。

**关键词:** 成纤维细胞生长因子21; 生长分化因子15; 手足口病

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## Research on the Application of Serum FGF-21 and GDF-15 in Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment of Children with Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the serum levels of fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF-21) and growth differentiation factor 15 (GDF-15) in children with hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) and their clinical significance. **Methods** 80 children with HFMD diagnosed and treated in Xuzhou Children's Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University from May 2018 to May 2022 were selected and classified into severe group and common group, with 40 cases in each group. 30 children with oblique inguinal hernia but no underlying disease during the same period were selected as control group. Serum FGF-21 and GDF-15 levels in each group were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to evaluate the diagnostic value of serum FGF-21, GDF-15 and combined detection for severe HFMD. **Results** Serum FGF-21, GDF-15 and IL-6 levels in the severe HFMD group were  $101.96 \pm 25.15$  pg/ml,  $702.95 \pm 123.38$  pg/ml and  $176.73 \pm 74.01$  pg/ml, respectively, higher than those in common group ( $84.10 \pm 18.85$  pg/ml,  $515.78 \pm 115.96$  pg/ml,  $105.80 \pm 35.33$  pg/ml) and control group ( $77.51 \pm 17.12$  pg/ml,  $337.33 \pm 121.07$  pg/ml,  $81.43 \pm 16.53$  pg/ml), and the differences were statistically significant ( $t=3.595, 6.991, 5.469; 4.585, 12.368, 7.855$ , all  $P < 0.001$ ). Compared with the control group, the serum GDF-15

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level in the common group was increased, and the difference was statistically significant ( $t=6.252$ ,  $P<0.001$ ). After 7 days of treatment, serum FGF-21, GDF-15 and IL-6 in severe and common groups were decreased, and the differences were statistically significant ( $t=5.599, 6.741, 6.537; 2.741, 6.711, 7.266$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). The ROC curve showed that the area under the curve (AUC) of serum FGF-21 and GDF-15 levels predicting severe HFMD were 0.723 (95%CI: 0.611 ~ 0.835) and 0.868 (95%CI: 0.792 ~ 0.944), sensitivity was 92.50%, 87.50%, specificity was 52.50%, 72.50%, respectively. The AUC of the two combined prediction in series of severe HFMD was 0.875 (95%CI: 0.791 ~ 0.959), and the sensitivity and specificity were 80.00% and 82.50%, respectively. **Conclusion** The levels of serum FGF-21 and GDF-15 in children with severe HFMD were significantly increased, and has important reference value for the diagnosis of severe HFMD.

**Keywords:** fibroblast growth factor 21; growth differentiation factor 15; hand, foot and mouth disease

手足口病(hand, foot, and mouth disease, HFMD)是由肠道病毒感染引起的儿童常见传染病,轻症患者预后良好,而重症患儿可出现循环衰竭、肺水肿等严重并发症,甚至导致患儿死亡<sup>[1]</sup>。因此寻找能早期诊断重症 HFMD 的血清标志物具有重要意义。线粒体功能障碍、炎症反应被证实参与了重症 HFMD 的病理进程<sup>[2-3]</sup>,而成纤维细胞生长因子 21(fibroblast growth factor 21, FGF-21)和生长分化因子 15(growth differentiation factor 15, GDF-15)是诊断线粒体功能障碍的可靠标志物<sup>[4-5]</sup>,也与炎症反应密切相关<sup>[6-7]</sup>。本研究通过检测 HFMD 患儿血清 FGF-21 和 GDF-15 表达水平,探讨其对重症 HFMD 的诊断价值。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 选取徐州医科大学附属徐州儿童医院 2018 年 5 月 ~ 2022 年 5 月收治的 80 例 HFMD 患儿为研究对象。纳入标准:①符合《手足口病诊疗指南(2018 年版)》<sup>[1]</sup> 诊断标准;②患儿均为初发病例,既往无脑损伤相关疾病史;③患儿家长知情同意。排除标准:①患儿有癫痫、恶性肿瘤、先天性心脏病等基础疾病;②肝肾功能严重受损;③并发呼吸系统、泌尿系统等其他系统感染。HFMD 患儿根据病情分为重症组和普通型组(每组各 40 例)。重症组男性 22 例,女性 18 例,平均年龄  $2.7 \pm 0.9$  岁;普通型组男性 25 例,女性 15 例,平均年龄  $3.0 \pm 1.2$  岁。另选择同期因腹股沟斜疝诊治且无基础疾病的 30 例患儿作为对照组,其中男性 17 例,女性 13 例,平均年龄  $3.2 \pm 1.2$  岁。三组儿童性别、年龄比较差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=0.501$ ,  $F=1.886$ ,  $P>0.05$ )。普通型组有 8 例患儿提前出院,未复查血清指标。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准(2021-05-08-H08)。

**1.2 仪器与试剂** TDL-400C 低速离心机(山东百欧医疗科技有限公司),F50 多功能酶标仪(瑞士 Tecan);FGF-21, GDF-15 和白介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)试剂盒(武汉云克隆科技股份有限公司)。

**1.3 方法** HFMD 患儿治疗前及治疗 7 天后,所有研究对象均空腹采集静脉血 3 ml,室温放

置 30min, 3 000r/min 离心 15min,收集上层血清 -80℃ 保存待检。采用酶联免疫吸附试验测定血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 及 IL-6 水平,具体操作严格按照试剂说明书进行。

**1.4 统计学分析** 采用 SPSS19.0 软件进行分析,计量资料用均数  $\pm$  标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,多组间差异用方差分析,两组间比较用  $t$  检验,治疗前后比较用配对  $t$  检验,计数资料组间比较用  $\chi^2$  检验。符合正态分布的资料采用 Pearson 相关分析,非正态分布的资料采用 Spearman 相关分析。受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析 FGF-21 和 GDF-15 表达水平对 HFMD 的诊断价值。 $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 三组患儿血清 FGF-21, GDF-15, IL-6 水平的比较** 见表 1。对照组、普通型 HFMD 组和重症 HFMD 组患儿血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 和 IL-6 水平依次升高,差异有统计学意义( $F=13.244, 80.266, 35.378$ , 均  $P<0.01$ )。治疗前,重症组血清 FGF-21, GDF-15, IL-6 水平高于普通型组和对照组,差异有统计学意义(均  $P<0.05$ )。普通型组 HFMD 组患儿血清 FGF-21 与对照组比较,差异无统计学意义( $P=0.137$ )。GDF-15, IL-6 比较,差异有统计学意义(均  $P<0.05$ )。HFMD 患儿经治疗后,血清 GDF-15, FGF-21 和 IL-6 水平均降低,重症组( $t=6.741, 5.599, 6.537$ )、普通型组( $t=6.711, 2.741, 7.266$ ),差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。治疗后,重症 HFMD 患儿血清 GDF-15, FGF-21 和 IL-6 水平仍高于普通型和对照组,差异具有统计学意义(均  $P<0.01$ )。普通型 HFMD 组患儿血清 FGF-21 和 IL-6 水平基本恢复至正常水平(均  $P>0.05$ ),而血清 GDF-15 仍高于正常水平( $P<0.05$ )。

**2.2 HFMD 患儿血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 水平与 IL-6 水平的相关性分析** HFMD 患儿血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 水平与 IL-6 水平呈正相关( $r=0.428, 0.779$ , 均  $P<0.01$ )。

**2.3 血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 对 HFMD 的诊断价值** 见图 1。ROC 曲线分析显示,血清 FGF-21, GDF-

15 诊断 HFMD 的曲线下面积分别为 0.607 (95%CI: 0.473 ~ 0.742), 0.856 (95%CI: 0.769 ~ 0.943), 最佳截断值分别为 79.65pg/ml, 394.5pg/ml,

敏感度分别为 62.50%, 87.50%, 特异度分别为 60.00%, 70.00%。

表 1 各组血清 FGF-21, GDF-15, IL-6 水平 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , pg/ml)

项 目		重症组	普通型组	对照组	重症组 vs 普通型组		重症组 vs 对照组		普通型组 vs 对照组	
					<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
治疗前	FGF-21	101.96 ± 25.15	84.10 ± 18.85	77.51 ± 17.12	3.595	0.000	4.585	<0.01	1.504	0.137
	GDF-15	702.95 ± 123.38	515.78 ± 115.96	337.33 ± 121.07	6.991	0.000	12.368	<0.01	6.252	<0.01
	IL-6	176.73 ± 74.01	105.80 ± 35.33	81.43 ± 16.53	5.469	0.000	7.855	<0.01	4.397	<0.01
治疗后	FGF-21	90.72 ± 18.45	78.43 ± 16.20	-	2.961	0.004	3.055	<0.01	0.218	>0.05
	GDF-15	564.00 ± 152.43	416.81 ± 131.99	-	4.318	0.000	6.708	<0.01	2.466	<0.05
	IL-6	142.43 ± 57.72	92.28 ± 27.51	-	4.516	0.000	6.345	<0.01	1.867	>0.05

异度分别为 52.50%, 72.50%。

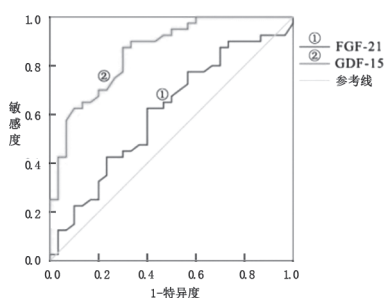


图 1 血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 诊断 HFMD 的 ROC 曲线

2.4 血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 对诊断重症 HFMD 的诊断价值 见图 2。ROC 曲线分析显示, 血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 诊断重症 HFMD 的曲线下面积分别为 0.723 (95%CI: 0.611 ~ 0.835), 0.868 (95%CI: 0.792 ~ 0.944), 最佳截断值分别为 81.60pg/ml, 562.00pg/ml, 敏感度分别为 92.50%, 87.50%, 特

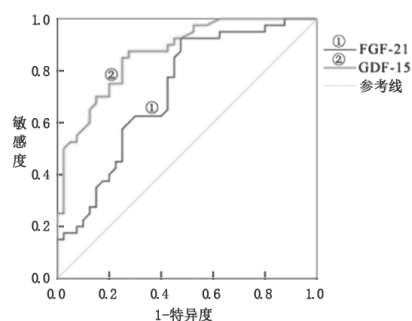


图 2 血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 诊断重症 HFMD 的 ROC 曲线

2.5 血清 FGF-21 和 GDF-15 联合检测对重症 HFMD 的诊断价值 见表 2。根据血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 的最佳截断值, 计算其对重症 HFMD 的诊断价值, 发现两项指标串联 (AUC:0.875, 95%CI: 0.791~0.959) 使用价值最高。

表 2 血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 单独和联合检测对重症 HFMD 的诊断价值 (%)

类 别	敏感度	特异度	阳性预测值	阴性预测值	准确度
FGF-21 (≥ 81.60pg/ml)	92.50	52.50	66.07	87.50	72.50
GDF-15 (≥ 562.00pg/ml)	87.50	72.50	76.09	85.29	80.00
两项联合 (串联)	80.00	82.50	82.05	80.49	81.25
两项联合 (并联)	100.00	42.50	63.49	100.00	71.25

### 3 讨论

HFMD 是儿科常见的传染性疾病, 普通型患儿可仅表现为手、足及口腔等部位皮疹, 预后良好; 重症患儿并发中枢神经系统受损, 表现为发热、精神差、嗜睡、易惊等, 部分病例因神经系统受累导致血管舒缩功能紊乱和炎症介质大量释放引起心肺功能衰竭, 严重威胁患儿的生命健康<sup>[1]</sup>。早期识别重症病例是改善 HFMD 患儿预后的关键环节, 也是临床诊疗中关注的焦点。目前仍缺乏特异的生物学指标, 寻找能及时准确地诊断重症 HFMD 的标志物具有重要的临床意义。

FGF-21 是一种主要由肝脏、血管内皮细胞分

泌的代谢性因子, 属于成纤维细胞生长因子家族中的一员<sup>[8]</sup>。GDF-15 是转化生长因子 β 超家族成员之一, 既往多用于心血管疾病的诊断及预后评估<sup>[9]</sup>。近期的研究提示, FGF-21 和 GDF-15 是由线粒体应激诱导产生的<sup>[10]</sup>, 是诊断线粒体功能障碍的可靠标志物<sup>[4-5,11]</sup>, 且在调节炎症反应、细胞凋亡等过程中发挥重要作用<sup>[12-14]</sup>。IL-6 属于多效性炎症因子, 是衡量机体炎症反应水平的可靠标志物<sup>[15-16]</sup>, 与重症 HFMD 的病理进程密切相关, 是临床诊断重症 HFMD 的有效标志物<sup>[17-18]</sup>。KANG 等<sup>[12]</sup>研究提示, FGF-21 可抑制衰老和糖尿病小鼠大脑中核因子-κB 和 IL-6 的表达, 减轻神经炎症反应。



TAVENIER 等<sup>[19]</sup>研究提示,老年患者血清 GDF-15 水平升高和 IL-6 高水平表达密切相关,是疾病预后不良的危险因素之一。目前 FGF-21, GDF-15 作为诊断标志物已广泛应用于多种疾病<sup>[4,20]</sup>,然而其在 HFMD 中的临床价值尚不清楚。诸多研究证实,线粒体功能障碍、炎症反应参与了重症 HFMD 的病理进程<sup>[2-3,21]</sup>,推测血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 是诊断重症 HFMD 的潜在标志物。

本研究发现,重症 HFMD 组血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 水平高于普通型组和对照组,而且治疗后重症和普通型 HFMD 患儿血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 水平均降低,提示 FGF-21, GDF-15 水平与 HFMD 病情轻重及预后有关。相关性分析发现, HFMD 患儿血清 FGF-21, GDF-15 水平与 IL-6 水平呈正相关,进一步说明 FGF-21, GDF-15 在 HFMD 的病情进展中发挥着重要作用。应用 ROC 曲线分析发现,血清 FGF-21  $\geq 79.65\text{pg/ml}$  时诊断普通型 HFMD 的特异度、敏感度均偏低,临床应用价值不高;而 GDF-15  $\geq 394.5\text{pg/ml}$  时诊断普通型 HFMD 具有较高的特异度及敏感度,具有一定的临床价值。然而由于普通型 HFMD 根据病史和症状、体征即可作出临床诊断,且不需特殊治疗,预后良好,其相关诊断标志物的临床应用价值不高。如何早期识别重症 HFMD 才是临床诊疗中关注的重点。ROC 曲线分析发现,血清 FGF-21  $\geq 81.60\text{pg/ml}$  时诊断重症 HFMD 敏感度高,但特异度较低,容易误诊;血清 GDF-15  $\geq 562.00\text{pg/ml}$  时诊疗重症 HFMD 敏感度和特异度均较高,而两项指标串联使用进一步提高了准确度,且敏感度和特异度也较高,具有较好的临床应用价值。

综上所述,重症 HFMD 患儿血清 FGF-21 和 GDF-15 水平升高,可能与线粒体功能障碍、炎症反应相关;检测 FGF-21 和 GDF-15 水平有助于重症 HFMD 的诊断及预后评估,两者串联检测准确度更高。然而,由于本研究纳入受试对象有限,有待多中心的临床试验进一步研究两者的临床价值。

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