

重症肺炎脓毒症患者血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平表达及对心力衰竭的预测价值分析

张 团^{1a, 2}, 徐钰行^{1b}, 骆宇琛^{1c}, 范琦强^{1a}, 庞 阳², 弓清梅^{1a}

(1. 山西医科大学附属山西省人民医院 a. 重症医学科; b. 全科; c. 呼吸与危重症医学科, 太原 030012; 2. 河津市人民医院重症医学科, 山西河津 043300)

摘要: **目的** 探究重症肺炎脓毒症患者血清 Sestrin2, Toll 样受体 7 (toll-like receptors 7, TLR7) 水平表达及对并发心力衰竭的预测价值。**方法** 以 2022 年 2 月~2023 年 5 月在山西省人民医院进行诊治的 86 例重症肺炎脓毒症并发心力衰竭患者 (并发心力衰竭组)、86 例重症肺炎脓毒症患者 (未并发心力衰竭组) 为研究对象, 另收集同期行健康检查者 86 例纳为对照组。酶联免疫吸附法 (ELISA) 测定血清 Sestrin2 和 TLR7 水平。彩色多普勒超声心动图仪测定所有受试者心功能相关指标: 左室射血分数 (left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、左室舒张末期内径 (left ventricular end diastolic diameter, LVEDD) 及左室收缩末期内径 (left ventricular end-systolic diameter, LESD), 分析三组血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平表达及心功能。Pearson 相关性分析并发心力衰竭患者血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平与心功能相关指标间的关系; 受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线分析血清 Sestrin2 和 TLR7 水平对重症肺炎脓毒症并发心力衰竭的预测价值。**结果** 未并发心力衰竭组与并发心力衰竭组血清 Sestrin2 (11.59 ± 3.31 ng/ml, 16.13 ± 3.62 ng/ml), TLR7 (48.93 ± 9.52 ng/ml, 61.74 ± 10.11 ng/ml) 及心功能相关指标 LVEDD (53.28 ± 5.76 mm, 62.54 ± 6.11 mm), LESD (38.16 ± 4.38 mm, 48.15 ± 5.02 mm) 均显著高于对照组 (7.11 ± 2.34 ng/ml, 40.12 ± 10.16 ng/ml, 44.86 ± 5.02 mm, 29.02 ± 4.07 mm), 差异具有统计学意义 ($q_{\text{Sestrin2}}=13.241, 26.659, q_{\text{TLR7}}=8.224, 20.182, q_{\text{LVEDD}}=13.824, 29.028, q_{\text{LESD}}=18.805, 39.359$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 且并发心力衰竭组患者显著高于未并发心力衰竭组, 差异具有统计学意义 ($q=13.418, 11.985, 15.203, 20.554$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 而未并发心力衰竭组和并发心力衰竭组心功能指标 LVEF ($55.43\% \pm 6.62\%$, $41.67\% \pm 5.84\%$) 显著低于对照组 ($62.75\% \pm 7.16\%$), 差异具有统计学意义 ($q=10.344, 29.789$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 且并发心力衰竭组患者显著低于未并发心力衰竭组, 差异具有统计学意义 ($q=19.455, P < 0.05$)。Pearson 相关性分析结果显示, 并发心力衰竭组患者血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平与 LVEF 呈显著负相关 ($r=-0.419, -0.467$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 与 LVEDD 和 LESD 呈显著正相关 ($r=0.456, 0.419; 0.402, 0.437$, 均 $P < 0.05$), Sestrin2 与 TLR7 呈显著正相关 ($r=0.641, P < 0.05$)。ROC 曲线结果显示, 血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 联合预测重症肺炎脓毒症并发心力衰竭的曲线下面积 (area under the curve, AUC) 为 0.940, 敏感度和特异度分别为 74.9%, 73.3%。**结论** 重症肺炎脓毒症患者血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平均显著升高, 且对患者并发心力衰竭具有良好的预测价值。

关键词: 重症肺炎; 脓毒症; 心力衰竭; Sestrin2; Toll 样受体 7

中图分类号: R563.1; R541.6; R392.11 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1671-7414 (2024) 03-131-06

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2024.03.022

Analysis of Serum Sestrin2 and TLR7 Level Expression in Patients with Severe Pneumonic Sepsis and Predictive Value for Heart Failure

ZHANG Jian^{1a, 2}, XU Yuxing^{1b}, LUO Yuchen^{1c}, FAN Qiqiang^{1a}, PANG Yang², GONG Qingmei^{1a} (1a. Department of Intensive Critical Care Medicine; 1b. Department of General Medicine; 1c. Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Affiliated Shanxi Provincial People's Hospital, Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan 030012, China; 2. Department of Critical Care Medicine, Hejin People's Hospital, Shanxi Hejin 043300, China)

Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression of serum Sestrin2 and Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7) in patients with severe pneumonia and sepsis and their predictive value for heart failure. **Methods** A total of 86 patients with severe pneumonia and sepsis complicated with heart failure (complicated with heart failure group) and 86 patients with severe pneumonia and sepsis (uncomplicated with heart failure group) who were diagnosed and treated in Shanxi Provincial People's Hospital from February 2022 to May 2023 were studied. Another 86 patients who underwent health examinations were included as the control

项目基金: 山西省卫生计生委科研课题 (2017026): 脓毒症患者左心室结构和功能变化特点及其临床意义探讨。

作者简介: 张团 (1984-), 男, 本科, 主治医师, 研究方向: 呼吸疾病, E-mail: sx25c49@163.com。

通讯作者: 弓清梅 (1970-), 女, 硕士研究生, 主任医师, 研究方向: 重症感染, E-mail: ty_gqm@163.com。

group. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method was applied to measure serum levels of Sestrin2 and TLR7. Color doppler echocardiography was applied to measure cardiac function related indicators: left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), left ventricular end diastolic diameter (LVEDD), and left ventricular end systolic diameter (LESDD). The expression of Sestrin2 and TLR7 levels and cardiac function in three groups was analyzed. Pearson correlation was applied to analyze the relationship between serum levels of Sestrin2 and TLR7 and cardiac function related indicators in patients with heart failure. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was applied to analyze the predictive value of serum levels of Sestrin2 and TLR7 in patients with severe pneumonia and sepsis complicated with heart failure. **Results** The serum levels of Sestrin2 (11.59 ± 3.31 ng/ml, 16.13 ± 3.62 ng/ml), TLR7 (48.93 ± 9.52 ng/ml, 61.74 ± 10.11 ng/ml), and cardiac function related indicators [LVEDD (53.28 ± 5.76 mm, 62.54 ± 6.11 mm) and LESDD (38.16 ± 4.38 mm, 48.15 ± 5.02 mm)] were higher in uncomplicated heart failure group and complicated heart failure group than those in control group (7.11 ± 2.34 ng/ml, 40.12 ± 10.16 ng/ml, 44.86 ± 5.02 mm, 29.02 ± 4.07 mm), with significant differences ($q_{\text{Sestrin2}}=13.241, 26.659, q_{\text{TLR7}}=8.224, 20.182, q_{\text{LVEDD}}=13.824, 29.028, q_{\text{LESDD}}=18.805, 39.359$, all $P<0.05$), and those values in complicated with heart failure group were higher than those in uncomplicated with heart failure group, with significant differences ($q=13.418, 11.985, 15.203, 20.554$, all $P<0.05$). The LVEF ($55.43\% \pm 6.62\%$, $41.67\% \pm 5.84\%$) index in uncomplicated heart failure group and complicated heart failure group was lower than that in control group ($62.75\% \pm 7.16\%$), with significant differences ($q=10.344, 29.789$, all $P<0.05$), and the index in complicated with heart failure group was lower than that in uncomplicated with heart failure group, with significant difference ($q=19.455, P<0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that serum levels of Sestrin2 and TLR7 in patients with heart failure were negatively correlated with LVEF ($r=-0.419, -0.467$, all $P<0.05$), and positively correlated with LVEDD and LESDD ($r=0.456, 0.419; 0.402, 0.437$, all $P<0.05$). Sestrin2 was positively correlated with TLR7 ($r=0.641, P<0.05$). ROC curve results showed that the area under the curve (AUC) of serum Sestrin2 combined TLR7 for predicting heart failure in severe pneumonia sepsis patients was 0.940, with sensitivity of 74.9% and specificity of 73.3%. **Conclusion** The serum levels of Sestrin2 and TLR7 in patients with severe pneumonia and sepsis were elevated and may have good predictive value for patients with heart failure.

Keywords: severe pneumonia; sepsis; heart failure; sestrin2; toll-like receptor 7

重症肺炎 (severe pneumonia) 是临床中常见的危急重症, 除常见呼吸系统症状外, 还可造成患者重要脏器严重损伤、引发呼吸衰竭, 是肺炎的特殊类型^[1]。重症肺炎是引发脓毒症的常见病因, 重症肺炎相关脓毒症可能引发患者器官功能障碍和循环衰竭, 其致死率高达 50%^[2]。心力衰竭是脓毒症患者常见并发症之一, 约 50% 脓毒症患者可能出现心功能不全, 脓毒症患者并发心力衰竭可显著增加患者死亡风险, 严重影响患者生存质量和生命健康^[3]。因此, 探究重症肺炎脓毒症患者发生心力衰竭的相关影响因素, 对提高患者生存率和生存质量意义甚大。Sestrin2 作为抗氧化应激 Sestrins 家族成员之一, 具有较强的抗氧化应激作用, 同时还可抑制缺血再灌注损伤、参与调控血栓形成, 与多种心肌疾病的发生发展密切相关^[4-5]。Toll 样受体 7 (toll-like receptors 7, TLR7) 是一种重要的模式识别受体, 与促炎细胞因子及趋化因子的生成密切相关, 在调节先天性和适应性免疫系统中发挥重要作用, 既往研究发现 TLR7 表达与儿童重症肺炎密切相关^[6-7]。既往研究显示, Sestrin2 可抑制脂多糖诱导的炎症反应, 使 Toll 样受体介导的炎症介质及促炎细胞因子释放减少, 降低脂多糖诱导的活性氧簇聚集^[8]。基于此, 笔者旨在探究重症肺炎脓毒症患者血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 表达, 分析两者对心力衰竭的预测

价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取山西省人民医院 2022 年 2 月 ~ 2023 年 5 月收治的 86 例重症肺炎脓毒症并发心力衰竭患者 (并发心力衰竭组)、86 例重症肺炎脓毒症患者 (未并发心力衰竭组) 为研究对象, 其中并发心力衰竭组男性 40 例, 女性 46 例; 年龄 42~78 (60.24 ± 6.71) 岁; 体重指数 (body mass index, BMI) 19~24 (22.19 ± 1.48) kg/m^2 。未并发心力衰竭组男性 44 例, 女性 42 例; 年龄 43 ~ 80 (60.15 ± 6.82) 岁; BMI: 18~24 (22.36 ± 1.50) kg/m^2 。纳入标准: ①符合重症肺炎相关诊断标准^[9]; ②符合脓毒症相关诊断标准^[10]; ③并发心力衰竭组患者符合心力衰竭相关诊断标准^[11]。排除标准: ①免疫抑制状态; ②活动性肺结核; ③总住院时间低于 24h; ④临床资料不完整。另收集同期行健康检查者 86 例为对照组, 其中男性 42 例, 女性 44 例; 年龄 43~78 (60.50 ± 6.35) 岁; BMI: 19~24 (22.45 ± 1.53) kg/m^2 。三组在性别、年龄、BMI, 基础病史 (高血压、糖尿病)、收缩压、舒张压、吸烟史、饮酒史上差异无统计学意义 ($F/\chi^2=0.372, 0.065, 0.917, 1.037, 1.118, 0.210, 0.304, 1.022, 0.855$, 均 $P>0.05$), 本研究经医院伦理委员会审核批准。

1.2 仪器与试剂 Sestrin2 (货号: JL19158),

TLR7 (货号: JL14412) 检测试剂盒 (上海江莱生物科技有限公司); 彩色多普勒超声心动图仪 (Philips IE33); 离心机 (广州吉迪仪器有限公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 测定: 抽取重症肺炎脓毒症患者晨起及对照组体检当天空腹肘静脉血 5 ml, 低温 (2℃ ~ 8℃) 离心 10min (3 500r/min) 并分离血清, ELISA 法测定血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平, 实验操作均严格根据试剂盒说明书进行。

1.3.2 心功能指标测定: 使用彩色多普勒超声心动图仪 (Philips IE33) 进行左室射血分数 (left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、左室舒张末期内径 (left ventricular end diastolic diameter, LVEDD) 及左室收缩末期内径 (left ventricular end-systolic diameter, LESD) 检查。

1.4 统计学分析 选用 SPSS 25.0 软件进行统计分析, 连续变量以均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 两

组间比较进行独立样本 *t* 检验, 多组间比较进行单因素方差分析, 组间两两比较采用 SNK-*q* 检验; 计数资料以例数 (*n*) 描述, 采用 χ^2 检验; Pearson 相关性分析血清 Sestrin2 与 TLR7 及两者与心功能之间的相关性; 受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线分析血清 Sestrin2 联合 TLR7 对重症肺炎脓毒症患者并发心力衰竭的预测价值, 曲线下面积 (area under the curve, AUC) 比较进行 *Z* 检验, *P* < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平比较 见表 1。与对照组相比, 未并发心力衰竭组和并发心力衰竭组患者血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平均显著升高, 差异具有统计学意义 (*q* = 13.241, 26.659; 8.224, 20.182, 均 *P* < 0.05), 且并发心力衰竭组患者血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平显著高于未并心力衰竭组, 差异有统计学意义 (*q* = 13.418, 11.985, 均 *P* < 0.05)。

表 1 三组血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平比较 (*n* = 86, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	对照组	未并发心力衰竭组	并发心力衰竭组	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
Sestrin2 (ng/ml)	7.11 ± 2.34	11.59 ± 3.31	16.13 ± 3.62	177.675	< 0.001
TLR7 (ng/ml)	40.12 ± 10.16	48.93 ± 9.52	61.74 ± 10.11	102.993	< 0.001

2.2 三组患者心功能指标比较 见表 2。未并发心力衰竭组与并发心力衰竭组患者 LVEF 水平显著低于对照组, 差异具有统计学意义 (*q* = 10.344, 27.789, 均 *P* < 0.05), LVEDD, LESD 显著高于对照组, 差异具有统计学意义 (*q* = 13.824,

29.028; 18.805, 39.359, 均 *P* < 0.05), 且与未并发心力衰竭组患者相比, 并发心力衰竭组患者 LVEF 显著降低, LVEDD, LESD 显著升高, 差异具有统计学意义 (*q* = 19.445, 15.203, 20.554, 均 *P* < 0.05)。

表 2 三组患者心功能指标比较 (*n* = 86, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	对照组	未并发心力衰竭组	并发心力衰竭组	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
LVEF (%)	62.75 ± 7.16	55.43 ± 6.62	41.67 ± 5.84	228.749	< 0.001
LVEDD (mm)	44.86 ± 5.02	53.28 ± 5.76	62.54 ± 6.11	210.811	< 0.001
LESD (mm)	29.02 ± 4.07	38.16 ± 4.38	48.15 ± 5.02	387.529	< 0.001

2.3 并发心力衰竭患者血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平相关性及其与心功能指标间的关系 见表 3。Pearson 相关性分析结果显示, 并发心力衰竭患者血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平与 LVEF 呈显著负相关 (均 *P* < 0.05), 与 LVEDD 和 LESD 呈显著正相关 (均 *P* < 0.05)。相关性分析显示, 并发心力衰竭患者血清 Sestrin2 与 TLR7 呈显著正相关 (*r* = 0.641, *P* < 0.05)。

2.4 血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平对重症肺炎脓毒症患者并发心力衰竭的预测价值 见图 1。ROC 曲线结果显示, Sestrin2 单独预测重症肺炎脓毒症患者并发心力衰竭的 AUC 为 0.874 (95%CI: 0.824 ~ 0.924), 其敏感度、特异度分别为 86.0%, 62.7%, 截断值为 12.91 ng/ml; TLR7 单独预测重症肺炎脓毒症患者并发心力衰竭的 AUC 为 0.871 (95%CI: 0.819 ~ 0.923), 其敏感度、特异度分别为 77.9%, 65.1%, 截断值为 55.12 ng/ml; 两者联合预测重症肺炎脓毒症患者并发心力衰竭的 AUC 为 0.940 (95%CI: 0.906 ~ 0.973), 其敏感度、特异度分别为 74.9%, 73.3%。两者联合预测的 AUC 显著大于 Sestrin2 和 TLR7 单独预测的 AUC (*Z* = 2.183, 2.221, *P* = 0.029, 0.026)。

表 3 血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 水平与心功能指标相关性分析

心功能指标	Sestrin2		TLR7	
	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>
LVEF (%)	-0.419	< 0.001	-0.467	< 0.001
LVEDD (mm)	0.456	< 0.001	0.419	< 0.001
LESD (mm)	0.402	< 0.001	0.437	< 0.001

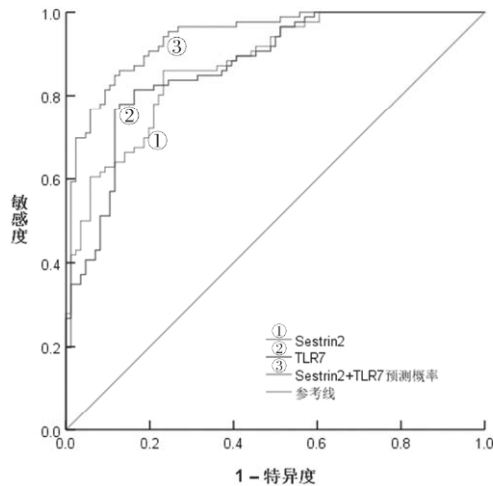


图1 血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 对重症肺炎脓毒症患者并发心力衰竭的预测价值

3 讨论

脓毒症是一种由宿主感染引起的全身炎症反应综合征,病情凶险,易引发患者多器官功能障碍、休克等,若不进行及时有效的治疗,将严重影响患者生命安全^[12]。重症肺炎的发生与众多因素相关,患者多表现为肺部感染或并发其它脏器功能障碍,当感染性病程较长或抗感染治疗不规范,重症肺炎患者并发脓毒症的风险将进一步增加^[13]。脓毒症易引发患者多器官功能障碍,心力衰竭为脓毒症较为常见并发症之一,当脓毒症患者并发心力衰竭时,患者将出现疲劳、呼吸困难、氧输送缺乏、心输出量降低等症状,与心功能正常患者相比,并发心力衰竭患者死亡率更高^[14-15]。因此,及早发现重症肺炎脓毒症患者并发心力衰竭并实施有效干预治疗,可有效控制疾病进展、改善患者预后。

Sestrin2 是一种应激蛋白,广泛表达于神经细胞、平滑肌细胞等多种组织细胞中,越来越多的研究显示其在疾病发生中发挥重要作用。在炎症反应期间, Sestrin2 表达显著升高以预防氧化应激并避免进行性器官损伤,敲除 Sestrin2 基因将导致一系列氧化应激损伤、使炎症反应加重、疾病恶化;在应激状态下, Sestrin2 可参与调控内质网应激、细胞自噬、细胞凋亡及线粒体功能等,在心血管系统疾病、神经退行性疾病、癌症等的发生发展过程中发挥重要作用^[16-17]。相关研究显示, Sestrin2 mRNA 水平升高使心力衰竭和心肌梗死患病风险增加,持续高表达可促进疾病的恶性进展,使患者病情加重^[18]。本研究结果显示,重症肺炎脓毒症患者血清 Sestrin2 水平显著高于对照组,这可能是由于脓毒症患者常常因组织灌注不足而出现缺氧情况,缺氧刺激可导致内质网应激,而内质网应激与 Sestrin2 表达密切相关,其可诱导 Sestrin2 表达上调。

因此,重症肺炎脓毒症患者血清 Sestrin2 水平显著高于对照组。此外并发心力衰竭组患者血清 Sestrin2 水平显著高于未并发心力衰竭组,且 Sestrin2 表达水平与 LVEF 呈显著负相关,与 LVEDD 和 LESD 均呈显著正相关,提示 Sestrin2 表达参与调控患者心功能,与心力衰竭的发生密切相关。既往研究显示, Sestrin2 敲低可使氧化应激恶化,增加心功能障碍^[19],本研究中并发心力衰竭患者血清中 Sestrin2 表达水平升高可能反映了对氧化应激增加的代偿反应。

TLR 是一种模式识别受体,主要表达于免疫细胞中,可对病原体不同分子结构、损伤相关分子模式进行识别,与天然免疫、获得性免疫密切相关。TLR7 是 TLR 家族重要成员之一,可激活髓样分化因子 88 (myeloid differentiation factor 88, MyD88) 信号通路促使核因子 κ B (nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κ B) 表达,进而参与介导炎症因子合成释放,使感染性疾病病情发展进程加快^[20]。既往研究显示, TLR7 缺乏导致肺部炎症减少并保留屏障功能, TLR7 激活可引起肺部炎症和内皮屏障破坏,并导致脓毒症相关的急性呼吸窘迫综合征^[21]。本研究中重症肺炎脓毒症患者血清 TLR7 水平显著高于对照组,提示 TLR7 可能参与重症肺炎脓毒症的发生。分析原因可能为 TLR7 可识别脂多糖,脂多糖在气道炎症性疾病中发挥重要作用, TLR7 与脂多糖结合后被激活,进而激活调节炎症因子的转录因子,促进脓毒症的发生。进一步分析显示,并发心力衰竭组患者血清 TLR7 水平显著高于未并发心力衰竭组,且 TLR7 表达水平与患者心功能密切相关,提示 TLR7 表达参与调控患者心功能,与心力衰竭的发生密切相关。ROC 结果显示,血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 在预测重症肺炎患者并发心力衰竭具有较高的预测价值,且两者联合检测预测效能优于单一指标。提示血清 Sestrin2, TLR7 联合检测具有较高的预测价值。相关性分析显示, Sestrin2 与 TLR7 呈显著正相关,提示两者可能共同作用于重症肺炎脓毒症的发生。既往研究显示,上调 Sestrin2 表达可抑制脂多糖诱导的炎症反应,并使 TLR 介导的一氧化氮和促炎细胞因子的释放减少^[8]。本研究中,在重症肺炎脓毒症患者中, Sestrin2, TLR7 均显著升高,且两者呈显著正相关,可知 TLR 活化诱导的 Sestrin2 为细胞生长的代偿反应机制,避免细胞受脂多糖引起的炎症性疾病的损害。

综上所述, Sestrin2, TLR7 在重症肺炎脓毒症患者血清中均显著升高,且两者联合检测对重症肺炎脓毒症患者并发心力衰竭具有较高的预测价值。然而,本研究中纳入样本量过少,且两者在心力衰

竭中的具体作用机制尚不明确, 仍待未来进一步探究。

参考文献:

- [1] 邱佳男, 宋吉官, 陈龙, 等. 重症肺炎患者血清 Presepsin, ICAM-1 动态变化及其与预后的相关性研究 [J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2021, 36(6): 166-171.
QIU Jia'nan, SONG Jiguan, CHEN Long, et al. Dynamic changes of serum presepsin and ICAM-1 in patients with severe pneumonia and their relationship with prognosis[J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2021, 36(6): 166-171.
- [2] EGUIA E, COBB A N, BAKER M S, et al. Risk factors for infection and evaluation of sepsis-3 in patients with trauma[J]. American Journal of Surgery, 2019, 218(5): 851-857.
- [3] 闵焕娣, 胡雅静. 脓毒症伴发心力衰竭患者血清中前列腺素-2 和缺氧诱导因子-1 α 水平及意义 [J]. 河北医药, 2021, 43(6): 864-867.
MIN Huandi, HU Yajing. The levels and significance of serum prostaglandin-2 and hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α in patients with sepsis complicated by heart failure[J]. Hebei Medical Journal, 2021, 43(6): 864-867.
- [4] CHE Xiaojing, CHAI Jiagui, FANG Yan, et al. Sestrin2 in hypoxia and hypoxia-related diseases[J]. Redox Report, 2021, 26(1): 111-116.
- [5] GAO Anbo, LI Feng, ZHOU Qun, et al. Sestrin2 as a potential therapeutic target for cardiovascular diseases[J]. Pharmacological Research, 2020, 159: 104990.
- [6] ELSHIKHA A S, TENG Xiangyu, KANDA N, et al. TLR7 activation accelerates cardiovascular pathology in a mouse model of lupus[J]. Frontiers in Immunology, 2022, 13: 914468.
- [7] 燕江雪, 丁霞, 焦琼杰, 等. 儿童重症肺炎支原体肺炎中 TLR7, TLR9 和 IFN- γ 的变化及意义 [J]. 新医学, 2023, 54(3): 177-181.
YAN Jiangxue, DING Xia, JIAO Qiongjie, et al. Changes and significance of TLR7/9 and IFN- γ levels in children with severe mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumoniae[J]. Journal of New Medicine, 2023, 54(3): 177-181.
- [8] WANG Lixue, REN Chao, YAO Renqi, et al. Sestrin2 protects against lethal sepsis by suppressing the pyroptosis of dendritic cells[J]. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2021, 78(24): 8209-8227.
- [9] 中国医师协会急诊医师分会. 中国急诊重症肺炎临床实践专家共识 [J]. 中国急救医学, 2016, 36(2): 97-107.
Emergency Medical Branch of Chinese Medical Doctor Association. Expert consensus on clinical practice of acute severe pneumonia in China[J]. Chinese Journal of Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 36(2): 97-107.
- [10] 中国医师协会急诊医师分会, 中国研究型医院学会休克与脓毒症专业委员会. 中国脓毒症/脓毒性休克急诊治疗指南(2018)[J]. 中国急救医学, 2018, 38(9): 741-756.
Doctor Association, Shook and Sepsis Society of the Chinese Research Hospital Association. Guidelines for emergency treatment of sepsis/septic shock in China(2018)[J]. Chinese Journal of Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 38(9): 741-756.
- [11] 中华医学会心血管病学分会心力衰竭学组, 中国医师协会心力衰竭专业委员会, 中华心血管病杂志编辑委员会. 中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南 2018[J]. 中华心血管病杂志, 2018, 46(10): 760-789.
Heart Failure Group of Chinese Society of Cardiology of Chinese Medical Association, Chinese Heart Failure Association of Chinese Medical Doctor Association, Editorial Board of Chinese Journal of Cardiology. Chinese guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of heart failure 2018[J]. Chinese Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 46(10): 760-789.
- [12] 孙融, 周楚瑶, 丁媛, 等. 脓毒症患者血清生存素和沉默信息调节因子 2 相关酶 1 水平与其他血清炎症因子以及预后的关系研究 [J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2022, 37(4): 81-86, 91.
SUN Rong, ZHOU Chuyao, DING Yuan, et al. Relationship between serum survivin and silent mating-type information regulation 2 homologue 1 levels and other serum inflammatory factors and prognosis in patients with sepsis[J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2022, 37(4): 81-86, 91.
- [13] 范路梅. 血清 D-二聚体、心肌标记物与尿 N-乙酰- β -D-氨基葡萄糖苷酶/尿肌酐值联合预测重症肺炎并发脓症患者预后的价值 [J]. 大医生, 2023, 8(5): 104-107.
FAN Lumei. Value of serum D-dimer, myocardial marker and urinary N-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminase/urinary creatinine value in predicting prognosis of patients with severe pneumonia complicated with sepsis[J]. Doctor, 2023, 8(5): 104-107.
- [14] 伍春燕, 苏瑞文, 刘滨, 等. NT-proBNP, cTnI, Lac 联合检测与脓毒症心力衰竭预测相关性分析 [J]. 安徽医专学报, 2023, 22(1): 25-27.
WU Chunyan, SU Ruiwen, LIU Bin, et al. Correlation analysis between combined detection of NT-proBNP, cTnI and Lac and prediction of sepsis heart failure[J]. Journal of Anhui Medical University, 2023, 22(1): 25-27.
- [15] 高红雨, 张岚. 自拟活血解毒汤对脓毒症心力衰竭患者血清心肌钙蛋白 I 及心肌酶学和临床指标的影响 [J]. 现代中西医结合杂志, 2018, 27(31): 3459-3462.
GAO Hongyu, ZHANG Lan. Effects of self-prepared Huoxue Jiedu Decoction on serum myocardial troponin I and myocardial enzymology and clinical indexes in patients with septic heart failure[J]. Modern Journal of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, 2018, 27(31): 3459-3462.
- [16] KISHIMOTO Y, KONDO K, MOMIYAMA Y. The protective role of sestrin2 in atherosclerotic and cardiac diseases[J]. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22(3): 1200.

- CHEN Jie, ZHOU Yujie, ZHAO Menghua, et al. Role of laboratory parameters in incomplete Kawasaki disease with coronary artery lesions [J]. *Laboratory Medicine*, 2019, 34(11): 998-1001.
- [13] 郝京霞, 张英谦, 李博, 等. 细胞因子对川崎病患儿发生冠状动脉病变及静脉用丙种球蛋白抵抗的预测价值 [J]. *中国医药*, 2022, 17(2): 175-178.
- HAO Jingxia, ZHANG Yingqian, LI Bo, et al. Predictive value of cytokines in coronary artery lesion and intravenous immunoglobulin resistance in Kawasaki disease children [J]. *China Medicine*, 2022, 17(2): 175-178.
- [14] JINDAL A K, PILANIA R K, PRITHVI A, et al. Kawasaki disease: characteristics, diagnosis, and unusual presentations[J]. *Expert Review of Clinical Immunology*, 2019, 15(10): 1089-1104.
- [15] ZHANG Yanqing, ZHANG Yanwei, DAI Jianli, et al. Serum CTRP9 and high-molecular weight adiponectin are associated with ischemic stroke[J]. *BMC Neurology*, 2022, 22(1): 429.
- [16] 何涛, 索志超, 孔德强, 等. 术前血清 CTRP3, CTRP9 水平与缺血性脑卒中患者颈动脉支架成形术后再狭窄的相关性研究 [J]. *卒中与神经疾病*, 2022, 29(5): 427-431.
- HE Tao, SUO Zhichao, KONG Deqiang, et al. Correlation between preoperative serum CTRP3, CTRP9 levels and restenosis after carotid artery stenting in patients with cerebral ischemic stroke [J]. *Stroke and Nervous Diseases*, 2022, 29(5): 427-431.
- [17] 李白均, 罗华福, 王晓书, 等. 血清淀粉样蛋白 A, C1q/ 肿瘤坏死因子相关蛋白 9 水平预测老年 2 型糖尿病病人心血管不良事件的价值 [J]. *实用老年医学*, 2022, 36(6): 575-579.
- LI Baijun, LUO Huaifu, WANG Xiaoshu, et al. Value of serum levels of amyloid A and C1q/tumor necrosis factor related protein 9 in predicting cardiovascular adverse events in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Practical Geriatrics*, 2022, 36(6): 575-579.
- [18] 陈明志, 林伯理, 黄俊. 冠心病患者血清 CTRP9, Hcy, D-D 水平与冠状动脉粥样硬化易损斑块、冠状动脉病变程度的关系研究 [J]. *检验医学与临床*, 2022, 19(24):3342-3346.
- CHEN Mingzhi, LIN Boli, HUANG Jun. Study on the relationship between serum CTRP9, Hcy and D-D levels and coronary atherosclerosis-prone plaques and the degree of coronary artery lesions in patients with coronary heart disease [J]. *Laboratory Medicine and Clinic*, 2022, 19(24): 3342-3346.
- [19] LIU Yanyao, BIN Yue, WANG Xing, et al. Increased serum levels of soluble CD146 and vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration[J]. *International Journal of Ophthalmology*, 2019, 12(3): 457-463.
- [20] BLIN M G, BACHELIER R, FALLAGUE K, et al. CD146 deficiency promotes plaque formation in a mouse model of atherosclerosis by enhancing RANTES secretion and leukocyte recruitment[J]. *Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology*, 2019, 130: 76-87.
- [21] 耿硕章, 刘辉, 朱贝利, 等. 不同类型冠心病患者血浆可溶性 CD146 水平的检测及其临床意义 [J]. *中国现代医学杂志*, 2022, 32(7): 6-12.
- GENG Shuozhang, LIU Hui, ZHU Beili, et al. Detection and clinical significance of soluble CD146 in plasma of patients with different types of coronary heart disease [J]. *China Journal of Modern Medicine*, 2022, 32(7): 6-12.
- [22] 李雅, 贾辛未, 刘胜辉, 等. 益气复脉注射液联合阿托伐他汀治疗冠心病慢性心力衰竭疗效及对 sCD40, sCD146, PAPP-A 的影响 [J]. *中华中医药学刊*, 2019, 37(5): 1225-1228.
- LI Ya, JIA Xinwei, LIU Shenghui, et al. Effect of Yiqi Fumai injection combined with atorvastatin on chronic heart failure patients with coronary heart disease and its effects on sCD40, sCD146 and PAPP-A [J]. *Chinese Archives of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, 2019, 37(5): 1225-1228.
- 收稿日期: 2023-09-04
修回日期: 2023-12-29

(上接 135 页)

- [17] 罗杰, 廖师师, 潘锐, 等. Sestrin2 在缺血再灌注损伤中作用的研究进展 [J]. *山东医药*, 2023, 63(28): 107-111.
- LUO Jie, LIAO Shishi, PAN Rui, et al. Advances in the role of Sestrin2 in ischemia-reperfusion injury[J]. *Shandong Medical Journal*, 2023, 63(28): 107-111.
- [18] 魏婕, 高莉, 王永莉. 血清中 N 末端 B 型利钠肽原和应激诱导蛋白水平在小儿慢性心力衰竭中的临床评价 [J]. *山西医药杂志*, 2021, 50(9): 1518-1520.
- WEI Jie, GAO Li, WANG Yongli. Clinical evaluation of serum N-terminal B-type natriuretic peptide and stress-inducing protein levels in children with chronic heart failure[J]. *Shanxi Medical Journal*, 2021, 50(9): 1518-1520.
- [19] ZAHID M A, ABDELSALAM S S, RAÏQ H, et al. Sestrin2 as a protective shield against cardiovascular disease[J]. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 2023, 24(5): 4880.
- [20] 李娟娟, 高惠英. Toll 样受体 7 介导免疫炎症与类风湿关节炎的发病机制 [J]. *中国临床研究*, 2022, 35(10): 1435-1438.
- LI Juanjuan, GAO Huiying. Toll-like receptor 7 in immune inflammation and the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis[J]. *Chinese Journal of Clinical Research*, 2022, 35(10): 1435-1438.
- [21] HUANG Huang, ZHU Jing, GU Lili, et al. TLR7 mediates acute respiratory distress syndrome in sepsis by sensing extracellular miR-146a[J]. *American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology*, 2022, 67(3): 375-388.
- 收稿日期: 2023-11-15
修回日期: 2023-12-13