

# 基于血清Th1/Th2细胞因子及临床指标构建预测新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害列线图模型

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**摘要:**目的 探讨新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害影响因素及辅助型T细胞1/辅助型T细胞2(Th1/Th2)细胞因子,并构建列线图模型。方法 选取在绵阳市人民医院就医的390例新生儿肺炎患儿作为研究对象,根据7:3比例随机分为建模队列( $n=273$ )和验证队列( $n=117$ ),根据是否并发心肌损害分为心肌损害组和非心肌损害组。酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)测定Th1/Th2细胞因子[干扰素 $\gamma$ (IFN- $\gamma$ )、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )、IL-4、IL-2和IL-10],迈瑞BS-280全自动生化分析仪测定超敏肌钙蛋白I(hs-cTnI)、肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)和肌酸激酶(CK)。Logistic回归方程筛选新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害影响因素,R软件构建列线图模型,受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线及曲线下面积(AUC)分析模型预测能力。采用Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验,并绘制校准曲线评价模型校准度,决策曲线分析法(DCA)评价临床有效性。结果 390例新生儿肺炎患儿心肌损害发生率为28.21%。建模队列和验证队列中,心肌损害组1min阿普加(Apgar)评分低于非心肌损害组( $t=3.314, 2.619$ ),CK-MB, LDH, CK, hs-cTnI, IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6, IL-10和IL-4均高于非心肌损害组( $t=5.805 \sim 18.914$ ),重症肺炎、低体重儿及早产儿比例均高于非心肌损害组( $\chi^2=4.464 \sim 41.497$ ),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$ )。Logistic回归方程显示,低体重儿、1 min Apgar评分、早产儿、hs-cTnI, IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-6和IL-4是新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害的影响因素(Wald  $\chi^2=10.330 \sim 14.328$ , 均 $P < 0.05$ )。基于新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害影响因素构建的列线图模型在建模队列、验证队列中AUC(95%CI)分别为0.880(0.839~0.921), 0.910(0.856~0.964),校准曲线斜率均接近1,在0.1~0.8, 0.0~0.7范围内临床净获益率最大。结论 含Th1/Th2细胞因子、hs-cTnI, 1min Apgar评分、早产儿和低体重儿列线图模型预测新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害价值较高,可帮助临床医师识别高危人群,采取合理诊治措施,减少心肌损害发生风险。

**关键词:**新生儿肺炎;心肌损害;辅助型T细胞1/辅助型T细胞2细胞因子;临床指标;列线图模型

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## Construction of a Nomogram Model for Predicting Neonatal Pneumonia Complicated with Myocardial Damage Based on Serum Th1/Th2 Cytokines and Clinical Indicators

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**Abstract: Objective** To explore the influencing factors of neonatal pneumonia complicated with myocardial damage and Th1/Th2 cytokines, and construct a line chart model. **Methods** A total of 390 neonates with pneumonia who were treated in Mianyang People's Hospital were selected as the study subjects and randomly divided into a modeling cohort ( $n=273$ ) and a validation cohort ( $n=117$ ) according to a 7:3 ratio. They were further divided into myocardial damage group and non-myocardial damage group according to whether they had concurrent myocardial damage. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA) was used to measure Th1/Th2 cytokines (IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-4, IL-2 and IL-10), and the Mindray BS-280 automatic biochemical analyzer was used to measure hs-cTn I, CK-MB, LDH and CK. Logistic regression equation was used to screen the influencing factors of neonatal pneumonia complicated with myocardial damage. R software was used to construct a line chart model, and the receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) and area under the ROC curve (AUC) were used to analyze the predictive ability of the model. The Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test was used, and a calibration curve was drawn to evaluate the calibration of the model. The decision curve analysis(DCA)was used to evaluate the clinical effectiveness. **Results** The incidence of myocardial damage in 390 neonates with pneumonia was 28.21%. Modeling cohort and validation cohort, the 1min Apgar score in the myocardial damage group was lower than that in the non-myocardial

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damage group ( $t=3.314, 2.619$ ), and CK-MB, LDH, CK, hs-cTnI, IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6, IL-10 and IL-4 were higher than those in the non-myocardial damage group ( $t=5.805 \sim 18.914$ ), and the proportions of severe pneumonia, low birthweight infant, premature infants were higher than those in the non-myocardial damage group ( $\chi^2=4.464 \sim 41.497$ ), and the differences were statistically significant (all  $P<0.05$ ), respectively. The Logistic regression equation showed that low birth weight, 1-minute Apgar score, premature birth, hs-cTnI, IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-6 and IL-4 were factors affecting neonatal pneumonia complicated with myocardial damage (Wald  $\chi^2=10.330 \sim 14.328$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). The AUC(95%CI) of the nomogram model constructed based on the factors affecting neonatal pneumonia complicated with myocardial damage was 0.880(0.839 ~ 0.921) in the modeling cohort and 0.910(0.856 ~ 0.964) in the validation cohort, with slopes of the calibration curves close to 1, and the clinical net benefit rate was the highest in the ranges of 0.1 ~ 0.8 and 0.0 ~ 0.7. **Conclusion** The nomogram model, which includes Th1/Th2 cytokines, hs-cTnI, 1-minute Apgar score, premature infants and low-birth-weight infants has high predictive value for neonatal pneumonia complicated with myocardial damage. It can help clinicians identify high-risk populations, take reasonable diagnostic and treatment measures, and reduce the risk of myocardial damage.

**Keywords:** neonatal pneumonia; myocardial damage; Th1/Th2 cytokines; clinical indicators; nomogram model

新生儿肺炎发病率为3.5%~25%，表现为呻吟、气促、发绀等症状，随着疾病进展，极易引起肺外疾病，以心肌损害尤为常见。探索新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害影响因素及生物学标志物是当前重点研究方向<sup>[1-2]</sup>。证据显示，肺炎发生伴随着免疫炎症反应，可分泌过量细胞因子、炎症介质及趋化因子，破坏辅助性T(Th)细胞间平衡，加剧病情进展<sup>[3]</sup>。Th1, Th2是Th效应性细胞亚群，生理条件下两者呈现动态平衡，当机体发生炎症性疾病或自体免疫疾病，两者比例失衡。目前Th1, Th2细胞因子与呼吸道合胞病毒肺炎、细菌性肺炎患儿之间关系已得到证实<sup>[4-5]</sup>，但多数研究选取细胞因子相对单一，在新生儿肺炎并发心肌损伤预测中缺乏丰富循证依据。列线图模型具有可视、可读、便捷等多重优势，可个体化预测儿童反复发热性癫痫、新生儿红臀等疾病<sup>[6-7]</sup>，临床实用性强。但其在新生儿肺炎患者并发心肌损伤中研究资料有限，因此基于临床指标、Th1/Th2细胞因子方面构建新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害列线图模型，旨在为本病诊治提供实验室依据。结果如下。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取在绵阳市人民医院就医的390例新生儿肺炎患儿作为研究对象(2021年3月~2024年3月)，纳入标准：符合新生儿肺炎诊断标准<sup>[8]</sup>，结合临床表现及影像学表现证实。排除标准：①先天性重要脏器器质性病变；②全身感染性疾病；③临床资料缺失。根据7:3比例随机分为建模队列( $n=273$ )和验证队列( $n=117$ )。本研究患儿监护人知晓并签署同意书，并经绵阳市人民医院伦理委员会审核通过(审批号：202010156)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 BS-280全自动生化分析仪(迈瑞)；SpectraMax i3x酶标仪(美谷分子仪器有限公司)；干扰素 $\gamma$ (IFN- $\gamma$ )、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )、IL-4, IL-2, IL-10试剂盒(武汉伊莱瑞特生物科技股份有限公司)。

## 1.3 方法

1.3.1 一般资料：采用自制一般资料调查问卷收集性别、日龄、病程、低体重儿、早产儿等资料，鉴于患儿日龄过小，由1名固定照顾者配合调查研究。阿普加(Apgar)评分标准<sup>[9]</sup>：含皮肤颜色、心率、呼吸、喉反射、肌张力5项体征，当总分为0~3, 4~7分, 8~10分提示重度、轻度窒息及正常。

1.3.2 实验室指标检测：取入院次日清晨静脉血3ml，离心15min，取上清液，血清IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-4, IL-2, IL-10以酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)测定，检测步骤为在300 $\mu$ l洗液洗板两次后加入300 $\mu$ l，浸泡15min，去掉洗液，在吸水纸上将微孔板拍干，每孔加入50 $\mu$ l检测缓冲液，15min内连续加入50 $\mu$ l标准品、标本和对照组，每孔加入50 $\mu$ l检测抗体，更换新封板膜，室温下孵育120min，每孔各加入300 $\mu$ l洗液洗板，洗液将反应板完全洗涤6次，每孔加入100 $\mu$ l辣根过氧化物酶标志的链霉亲和素，更换新封板膜，室温下孵育45min，洗板后每孔加入显色底物TMB 100 $\mu$ l，室温下孵育15min，每孔加入100 $\mu$ l终止液混匀，30min内应用酶标仪在450nm处测定其吸光度值；超敏肌钙蛋白I(hs-cTnI)、肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、肌酸激酶(CK)采用全自动生化分析仪测定。

1.3.3 心肌损害判定标准<sup>[10]</sup>：①活动后伴心率异常、疲乏等症状；②以R波为主的两个导联ST-T段改变超过3天；③hs-cTnI, CK-MB升高。根据住院期间心肌损害判定标准分为心肌损害组和非心肌损害组。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS26.0处理数据，计量资料符合正态分布、近似方差齐性以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示，组间比较采用独立样本 $t$ 检验。计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 表示，采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。先做心肌损害单因素分析，选择 $P<0.05$ 的变量进行共线性诊断，后采用Logistic回归方程模型筛选心肌损害影响因素，R

软件构建列线图模型,采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线及曲线下面积(AUC)、校准曲线及Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度、决策曲线分析法(decision curve analysis, DCA)评估列线图模型预测效能。检验水准  $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 新生儿肺炎患者心肌损害发生率 390例新生儿肺炎患儿共有110例(28.21%)心肌损害,建模队列

和验证队列分别有78例、32例心肌损害,据此分为心肌损害组和非心肌损害组。

2.2 新生儿肺炎患者心肌损害单因素分析 见表1。建模队列和验证队列中,心肌损害组1min Apgar评分低于非心肌损害组,CK-MB, LDH, CK, hs-cTnI, IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6, IL-10, IL-4均高于非心肌损害组,重症肺炎、低体重儿及早产儿比例高于非心肌损伤组,差异具有统计学意义(均  $P<0.05$ )。

表1 新生儿肺炎患者心肌损害单因素分析 [ $\bar{x} \pm s, n(\%)$ ]

项目	建模队列		$t/\chi^2$	P	验证队列		$t/\chi^2$	P	
	心肌损害组 (n=78)	非心肌损害组 (n=195)			心肌损害组 (n=32)	非心肌损害组 (n=85)			
临床指标	男/女	44/34	113/82	0.054	0.816	18/14	50/35	0.063	0.801
	日龄(天)	18.98 ± 4.24	20.03 ± 4.11	1.890	0.060	18.42 ± 3.15	19.13 ± 2.37	1.315	0.191
	病程(h)	22.23 ± 3.11	21.48 ± 4.26	1.411	0.160	22.40 ± 2.89	21.74 ± 33.76	0.110	0.912
	1min Apgar评分(分)	7.71 ± 0.88	8.12 ± 0.94	3.314	< 0.001	7.67 ± 0.92	8.15 ± 0.87	2.619	0.010
	CK-MB(U/L)	32.55 ± 5.51	25.88 ± 3.74	11.532	< 0.001	31.78 ± 5.95	24.91 ± 3.88	7.309	< 0.001
	LDH(U/L)	336.31 ± 100.12	235.35 ± 70.58	9.410	< 0.001	335.98 ± 99.51	233.89 ± 72.23	6.115	< 0.001
	hs-cTnI( $\mu$ g/L)	0.25 ± 0.05	0.17 ± 0.02	18.914	< 0.001	0.27 ± 0.04	0.15 ± 0.03	17.536	< 0.001
	CK(U/L)	350.85 ± 105.51	246.63 ± 72.57	9.343	< 0.001	352.00 ± 106.63	245.59 ± 73.46	6.130	< 0.001
肺炎病情程度	轻症	36(46.15)	120(61.54)	5.385	0.020	13(40.63)	53(62.35)	4.464	0.035
	重症	42(53.85)	75(38.46)			19(59.37)	32(37.65)		
生产方式	顺产	48(61.54)	122(62.56)	0.025	0.875	19(59.37)	52(61.18)	0.032	0.858
	剖宫产	30(38.46)	73(37.44)			13(40.63)	33(38.82)		
肺炎感染类型	细菌性	42(53.85)	109(55.90)	0.095	0.758	16(50.00)	47(55.29)	0.262	0.609
	病毒性	36(46.15)	86(44.10)			16(50.00)	38(44.71)		
机械通气	是	11(14.10)	20(10.26)	0.818	0.366	4(12.50)	8(9.41)	0.022	0.882
	否	67(85.90)	175(89.74)			28(87.50)	77(90.59)		
低体重儿	是	36(46.15)	39(20.00)	19.127	< 0.001	14(43.75)	15(17.65)	8.497	< 0.001
	否	42(53.85)	156(80.00)			18(56.25)	70(82.35)		
早产儿	是	35(44.87)	20(10.26)	41.497	< 0.001	15(46.87)	7(8.24)	19.910	< 0.001
	否	43(55.13)	175(89.74)			17(53.13)	78(91.76)		
Th1细胞因子	IL-2(pg/ml)	3.80 ± 1.14	2.66 ± 0.81	9.290	< 0.001	3.84 ± 1.08	2.70 ± 0.84	6.034	< 0.001
	IFN- $\gamma$ (pg/ml)	12.23 ± 3.66	8.97 ± 2.69	8.117	< 0.001	12.40 ± 3.51	8.90 ± 2.65	5.805	< 0.001
	TNF- $\alpha$ (pg/ml)	3.01 ± 0.90	2.10 ± 0.62	9.555	< 0.001	3.06 ± 0.87	2.08 ± 0.60	6.915	< 0.001
Th2细胞因子	IL-6(pg/ml)	13.31 ± 3.99	9.28 ± 2.77	9.505	< 0.001	13.14 ± 3.68	9.23 ± 2.81	6.143	< 0.001
	IL-10(pg/ml)	7.89 ± 2.35	5.50 ± 1.62	9.607	< 0.001	7.93 ± 2.31	5.58 ± 1.55	6.341	< 0.001
	IL-4(pg/ml)	6.20 ± 1.81	4.35 ± 1.32	9.356	< 0.001	6.33 ± 1.74	4.41 ± 1.28	6.525	< 0.001

2.3 新生儿肺炎患者心肌损害多因素分析 见表2。以是否并发心肌损害为因变量(是=1, 否=0),以表1中  $P<0.05$ 项目为自变量纳入Logistic回归方程。共线性诊断显示,肺炎病情程度,CK-MB, LDH, CK, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-10

的容忍度均  $<0.1$ ,方差膨胀因子  $>10$ ,存在严重多重共线性问题,故做剔除处理,Logistic回归方程显示,低体重儿、1min Apgar评分、早产儿、hs-cTnI, IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-6, IL-4是新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害影响因素(均  $P<0.05$ )。

表2 新生儿肺炎患者心肌损害多因素分析

因素	赋值	β	S.E.	Waldχ <sup>2</sup>	P	OR	95%CI	
							下限	上限
常数项	-	1.340	0.312	18.449	< 0.001	3.820		
IL-2	原值代入	0.458	0.121	14.328	< 0.001	1.581	1.102	2.268
IFN-γ	原值代入	0.659	0.205	10.330	< 0.001	1.581	1.245	3.000
IL-6	原值代入	0.473	0.138	11.749	< 0.001	1.933	1.012	2.545
IL-4	原值代入	0.539	0.154	12.234	< 0.001	1.605	1.456	2.017
1min Apgar 评分	原值代入	-0.466	0.135	11.910	< 0.001	0.628	0.541	0.728
hs-cTnI	原值代入	0.617	0.168	13.484	< 0.001	1.853	1.488	2.308
早产儿	否	0					1.000	
	是	1	0.951	0.286	11.053	< 0.001	2.588	1.305
低体重儿	否	0					1.000	
	是	1	0.998	0.305	10.710	< 0.001	2.713	1.108

2.4 新生儿肺炎患者心肌损害发生风险列线图模型构建 见图1。根据心肌损害多因素分析结果绘制列线图模型,心肌损害发生风险值为各因素之和对应预测概率。

2.5 新生儿肺炎患者心肌损害发生风险列线图模型内部与外部评价 见图2, 3, 4。列线图模型在建模队列、验证队列中AUC(95%CI)分别为0.880(0.839~0.921), 0.910(0.856~0.964)。 Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度显示建模队列、验证队列P值分别为0.356, 0.283, 且建模队列与验证队列校准曲线斜率均接近1。当阈值概率处于0.1~0.8, 0.0~0.7时,列线图预测模型在建模队列、验证队列中临床净获益率最大。

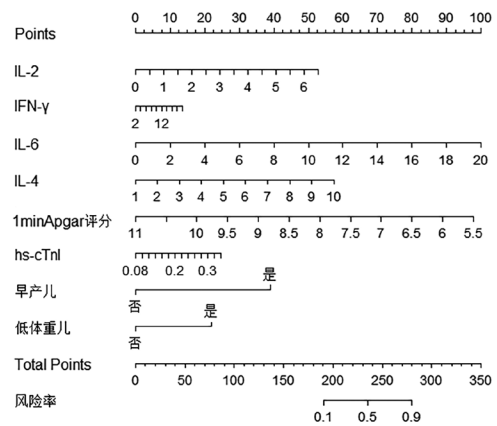


图1 新生儿肺炎患者心肌损害发生风险列线图模型

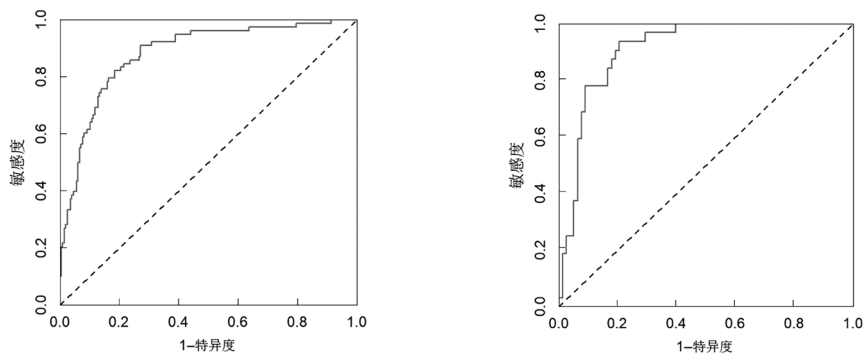


图2 新生儿肺炎患者心肌损害发生风险列线图模型的ROC曲线(左为建模队列,右为验证队列)

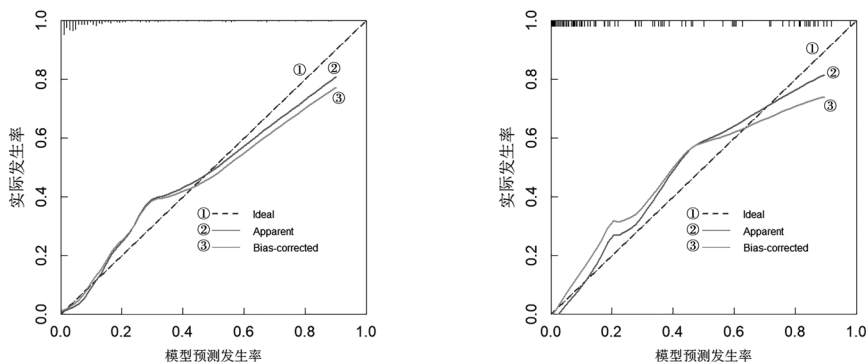


图3 新生儿肺炎患者心肌损害发生风险列线图模型的校准曲线(左为建模队列,右为验证队列)

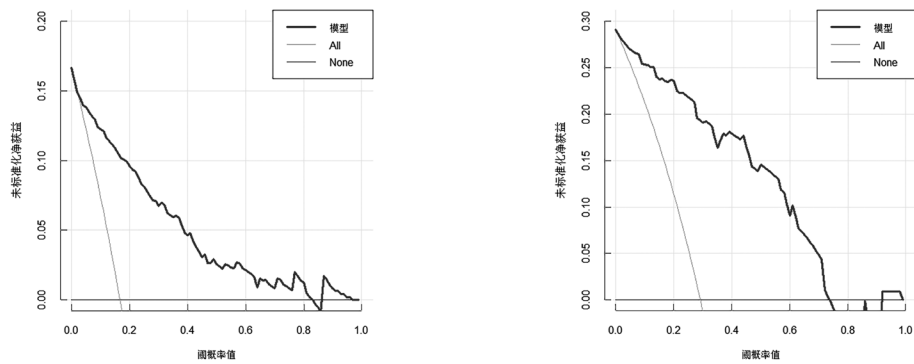


图4 新生儿肺炎患者心肌损害发生风险列线图模型的DCA曲线(左为建模队列,右为验证队列)

### 3 讨论

证据显示,抑炎/促炎因子失衡所致炎症反应是新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害关键因素,探索新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害相关炎症因子尤为重要<sup>[11-12]</sup>。Th1细胞主要分泌IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ 和TNF- $\alpha$ ,其中IFN- $\gamma$ 是Th1细胞象征性细胞因子,具有促炎活性,可刺激单核-巨噬细胞介导IL-2, TNF- $\alpha$ 生成,产生细胞毒性作用<sup>[13]</sup>; Th2细胞主要分泌IL-6, IL-10和IL-4, IL-4是Th2细胞象征性细胞因子,可活化B细胞,介导B细胞合成IgE,参与体液免疫反应<sup>[14]</sup>。目前Th1, Th2部分细胞因子在新生儿肺炎中表达已有研究报道<sup>[15-16]</sup>,为其在新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害中应用提供理论支持。心肌损害组Th1, Th2细胞因子表达均高于非心肌损害组,其中IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-6, IL-4是新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害独立预测因子(均 $P < 0.05$ ),推测与炎症因子过量释放可作用于心肌细胞有关,可破坏心肌细胞线粒体功能,减少血管容量,引起心肌缺血及微循环障碍,最终导致心肌损害。

Apgar评分是反映新生儿窒息关键指标,其值越高提示新生儿窒息程度越轻<sup>[17]</sup>。新生儿窒息可引起主要脏器损害,以心肌损害最为常见。据统计,新生儿窒息后心脏损害发生率为28%~65%,明确两者间因果关系是重点研究方向<sup>[18]</sup>。研究数据显示,心肌损害组1min Apgar评分低于非心肌损害组,随着1min Apgar评分降低,新生儿窒息程度越明显,心肌损害发生率越高,与以往部分观点相近<sup>[19]</sup>。推测原因为:新生儿窒息发生后,可减少ATP合成量,引起Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>泵障碍,导致细胞代谢紊乱、乳酸堆积、酸中毒等病理变化,最终引发心肌损害。另有学者发现,部分新生儿窒息患儿经治疗后仍存在缺血再灌注损害,可介导氧化剂生成,引起心肌、肝脏等器官损害<sup>[20]</sup>。临床实际中应加强新生儿Apgar评分动态评估,一旦发现问题应立即遵医嘱采取治疗,这对防治心肌损害意义重大。早产儿是新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害高危因素,相比于足月儿来说,早产儿心肌纤维少,

相对负荷重,生后心肌细胞凋亡程度高<sup>[21]</sup>。同时早产儿生产期间更易缺氧、遭受细菌或病毒感染,心肌损害发生风险高。以往研究发现,低体重儿更易发生心肌损害<sup>[22]</sup>。心肌损害组低体重儿所占比例高于非心肌损害组,且低体重儿是新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害独立危险因素,考虑是低体重儿营养摄入不足或吸收障碍、抵抗力差、器官发育不成熟等多方面因素综合作用所致,临床医师应结合上述因素采取个体化治疗,降低心肌损害发生风险。CK-MB, LDH, CK, hs-cTnI均是评估心肌损害敏感指标,其值越高说明心肌损害越严重<sup>[23-24]</sup>。单因素分析中两组血清各指标均存在明显差异,仅hs-cTnI是新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害独立预测因子,考虑与CK-MB, LDH, CK之间存在多重共线性有关,剔除后多重共线性变弱,可真实反映心肌损害发生风险。

列线图模型是在Logistic回归模型基础上演变而来,具有可视可读、操作便捷等优势,在临床医学预测领域中得到广泛应用<sup>[25]</sup>。在此背景下,初步尝试建立新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害列线图模型,结果发现其在建模及验证队列中AUC分别为0.880, 0.910,预测概率与实际概率相互重合,说明列线图模型具有良好区分度和准确度。决策曲线分析表明,在0.1~0.8, 0.0~0.7范围内,列线图模型在新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害预测中具有较高净获益度,可及时识别高危人群,协助临床医师采取个体化治疗措施,使得可能存在心肌损害新生儿从中获益。

综上,新生儿肺炎并发心肌损害影响因素涉及1min Apgar评分、早产儿、IL-2, IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-6, IL-4等,据此构建列线图模型具有良好预测效能,可为本病诊治提供科学参考信息。研究局限性在于样本量小,资料来源单一,且资料收集时间跨度大,可能会影响部分研究结果准确性,日后需开展多中心、大样本前瞻性随机对照研究。

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