

肺曲霉菌病患者鼻腔拭子标本CFTR mRNA、TNFR1 mRNA的水平表达及预测诊断模型构建与验证

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摘要: 目的 探究肺曲霉菌病(PA)患者鼻腔拭子标本囊性纤维化跨膜转导调节因子(CFTR) mRNA、肿瘤坏死因子受体1(TNFR1)mRNA的水平表达及预测诊断模型构建与验证。方法 回顾性纳入2022年8月~2024年10月在联勤保障部队第九六九医院就诊的132例PA患者作为研究对象,同期纳入接受治疗的96例细菌性肺炎患者为对照组进行病例对照研究。收集两组临床资料,采用实时荧光定量检测患者鼻拭子样本中CFTRmRNA和TNFR1mRNA表达,基于单因素、Logistic多因素回归分析PA患者的预测因子,构建PA诊断预测模型,通过描绘受试者操作特征(ROC)曲线并计算曲线下面积(AUC)值评估预测模型的效能。Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验预测模型校准度。结果 观察组鼻拭子标本CFTR mRNA、TNFR1 mRNA表达显著低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($t=13.579$ 、 15.547 , 均 $P<0.05$);观察组与对照组在空气新月征(ACS)、中性粒细胞百分比(N%)、降钙素原(PCT)、半乳甘露聚糖(GM)试验阳性比较,差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2/t=7.305\sim 27.084$, 均 $P<0.05$); Logistic回归分析显示CFTR mRNA与TNFR1 mRNA低表达、ACS、N%减少、PCT水平升高,GM试验阳性是PA发生的独立危险因素(均 $P<0.05$)。通过构建Logistic回归预测模型并绘制ROC结果显示:该模型对PA的诊断AUC为0.823(95%CI: 0.577~0.931)。模型的灵敏度为79.88%,特异度为78.42%,约登指数为0.583。该模型的Hosmer-Lemeshow检验的 $\chi^2=9.031$, $P=0.236$,提示模型预测效能较好。结论 CFTR mRNA与TNFR1 mRNA在PA患者的鼻拭子样本中呈显著低表达且二者均被证实为PA的独立预测因子,联合影像学特征(ACS)、实验室指标(N%与PCT)及血清学检测(GM试验阳性)构建的预测模型,能有效区分PA与细菌性肺炎。

关键词: 肺曲霉菌病; 囊性纤维化跨膜转导调节因子; 肿瘤坏死因子受体1

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Expression Levels of CFTR mRNA and TNFR1 mRNA in Nasal Swab Specimens from Patients with Pulmonary Aspergillosis and Construction and Validation of a Predictive Diagnostic Models

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression levels of cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) mRNA and tumor necrosis factor type-I receptor (TNFR1) mRNA in nasal swab specimens from patients with pulmonary aspergillosis (PA), and to construct and validate a predictive diagnostic model. **Methods** A retrospective case-control study was conducted, enrolling 132 patients with PA who were admitted to the 969th Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force from August 2022 to October 2024 as the study group. Concurrently, 96 patients with bacterial pneumonia who received treatment at the 969th Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force during the same period were enrolled as the control group. The clinical data of the two groups were collected, and the expression of CFTR mRNA and TNFR1 mRNA in nasal swab samples of patients was quantitatively detected by real-time PCR. Predictors for PA were identified using univariate and Logistic multivariate regression analyses, and a diagnostic prediction model of PA was constructed. The performance of the prediction model was evaluated by plotting the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and calculating the area under the curve (AUC). The Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit test was used to assess the calibration of the prediction model. **Results** The expression levels of CFTR mRNA and TNFR1 mRNA in nasal swab samples from the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($t=13.579$, 15.547 , all $P<0.05$). There were significant differences between the observation group and the control group in terms of air crescent sign (ACS), neutrophil percentage (N%), procalcitonin (PCT), and positive galactomannan (GM)

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test ($\chi^2/t=7.305\sim 27.084$, all $P<0.05$). Logistic multivariate regression analysis showed that low expression of CFTR mRNA and TNFR1 mRNA, ACS, reduced N%, elevated PCT levels, and a positive GM test were independent risk factors for the occurrence of PA (all $P<0.05$). By constructing a Logistic regression prediction model and plotting the ROC curve, the results showed that the model's AUC for diagnosing PA was 0.823, (95% CI 0.577~0.931). The sensitivity of the model was 79.88%, the specificity was 78.42%, and the Jorden index was 0.583. The value of the Hosmer-Lemeshow test for the model yielded $\chi^2 = 9.031$ and $P = 0.236$, indicating good predictive performance. **Conclusions** CFTR mRNA and TNFR1 mRNA were significantly down-regulated in nasal swab samples from PA patients, and both were confirmed as independent predictors of PA. A predictive model constructed by combining imaging features (ACS), laboratory indicators (N% and PCT), and serological testing (positive GM test) can effectively distinguish PA from bacterial pneumonia.

Keywords: pulmonary aspergillosis; cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; tumor necrosis factor receptor 1

肺曲霉菌病(pulmonary aspergillosis, PA)是由曲霉菌感染或吸入曲霉菌属抗原所引起急、慢性肺部疾病^[1]。该发病基础与宿主免疫状态密切相关,如中性粒细胞减少、长期使用糖皮质激素、实体器官移植、艾滋病等免疫抑制人群是高危群体^[2]。囊性纤维化跨膜转导调节因子(cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator, CFTR)主要功能是维持上皮细胞内外的水电解质平衡,其功能异常可致氯离子转运障碍,表现为慢性鼻窦炎、咳嗽等呼吸系统症状及汗液咸度异常等多系统表现^[3]。肿瘤坏死因子受体1(tumour necrosis factor receptor 1, TNFR1)主要介导肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)参与调控炎症反应、细胞凋亡、免疫应答和组织修复等过程的生物学效应,在肺曲霉病发生发展中发挥重要作用^[4]。然而目前PA诊治面临早期诊断困难、药物毒副作用、耐药菌株增加等挑战,尤其是与细菌性肺炎的鉴别诊断延误常导致治疗方案滞后。鉴于CFTR和TNFR1在宿主免疫防御及炎症调控中的关键作用,其表达异常可能与肺曲霉菌病的病理机制及临床表型存在内在联系。故本研究聚焦于PA及细菌性肺炎患者群体,通过鼻拭子样本检测分析CFTR和TNFR1基因表达差异情况,以期优化临床决策效率提供相应依据。现将结果报告如下:

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性纳入2022年8月~2024年10月期间联勤保障部队第九六九医院接诊的132例PA患者作为研究对象设观察组,其中男76例,女56例,年龄 55.21 ± 5.53 岁, BMI(22.10 ± 2.48)kg/m²,病程 9.10 ± 4.12 天;纳入同期进行治疗的96例细菌性肺炎患者为对照组,男50例,女46例,年龄 54.85 ± 5.67 岁, BMI(22.08 ± 2.57)kg/m²,病程 8.54 ± 3.88 天。两组患者基线资料差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。纳入标准:①观察组符合《慢性肺曲霉菌病:诊断和治疗国际共识指南》中的诊断标准^[5],出现咳嗽、咯血、发热、胸痛等临床症状且症状持续时间 ≤ 3 个月,影像学检查显示肺部存在浸润性病灶、结节或空洞性病变,未接受抗真菌治疗或抗真菌治疗 ≤ 7 天;②对照组符合《成人门急诊急性呼吸道感染诊治与防

控专家共识》^[6]中细菌性肺炎的诊断标准:咳嗽、咳痰、胸痛等症状伴体温 $\geq 38^\circ\text{C}$ 且病程 ≤ 2 周,胸部影像学显示肺部斑片状、片状浸润影或肺实变。③临床资料完整。排除标准:①合并其他严重基础疾病、活动性感染和活动期免疫性疾病的患者;②混合两种及以上混合感染;③近期存在免疫调节药物史。本研究获得医院伦理委员会的批准(审批文号:PA-20250205)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 Multiskan GO酶标仪、NanoDrop One核酸蛋白测定仪(赛默飞世尔科技有限公司), XT-2000i全自动血细胞仪(Sysmex)。磁珠法RNA提取试剂盒(天根生化有限公司,规格:50T RNAPrep Pure Tissue/Cells Kit), 逆转录试剂盒(赛默飞世尔科技有限公司,规格:50T SuperScriptTM IV VILO Master Mix)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 资料收集:基线资料(年龄、性别、BMI、病程);临床资料[影像学数据(病灶分布部位、病灶数量、病灶特征)及实验室数据:白细胞计数(WBC)、中性粒细胞百分比(N%)、淋巴细胞百分比(L%), C反应蛋白(CRP)、降钙素原(PCT)、白蛋白(ALB)、肌酐(Cr)、痰培养阳性例数、GM试验阳性]。

1.3.2 样本采集与处理:无菌聚酯纤维头拭子经患者前鼻孔轻柔插入至下鼻道4 cm深部,接触鼻黏膜后顺时针旋转3周,停留5s以充分获取上皮细胞,每侧鼻腔重复1次,将拭子放入含1 ml RNA保护剂的2 ml无菌冻存管中,2h内转移至 -80°C 冻存。

1.3.3 RT-PCR法检测CFTR mRNA、TNFR1 mRNA表达水平:利用磁珠法RNA提取试剂盒,将拭子在裂解液中充分释放细胞,12 000 r/min离心5min,取上清转移至含磁珠的结合管,经裂解、结合、洗涤、洗脱步骤纯化RNA,核酸蛋白测定仪测定RNA浓度与纯度,保证比值 $1.8 < A_{260\text{nm}}/A_{280\text{nm}} < 2.0$;以提取的总RNA为模板,参照逆转录试剂盒操作说明将RNA逆转录为cDNA,将其为模板进行RT-PCR反应,针对CFTR和TNFR1基因设计特异性引物,同时设置内参基因引物,反应条件为:95 $^\circ\text{C}$ 3min, 95 $^\circ\text{C}$ 20s, 60 $^\circ\text{C}$ 30s, 72 $^\circ\text{C}$ 30s。40个循环,采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ 法计算CFTR mRNA、TNFR1 mRNA相对表达量,以

GAPDH为内参。引物由生工生物工程(上海)有限公司合成,引物序列见表1。

基因	上游引物 (5'-3')	下游引物 (5'-3')
CFTR	ATCATGGCTTGAGTGCTCTGA	AGACCACACGTCTTCCATTGA
TNFR1	CTCCTTCACCGCTTCAGAAA	GTCCACTGYGCAAGAAGAGAT
GAPDH	ACAGCAACAGGCTGCTGGAC	TTTGAGGGTGCACGGAAGCTT

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS23.0软件对数据进行统计学分析。计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 表示,组间比较行 χ^2 检验;以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示符合正态分布计数资料,组间比较行独立样本 t 检验;单因素结果中将 $P<0.05$ 的变量进入多因素Logistic分析。再建立PA诊断预测模型。应用Hosmer-Lemeshow度量评判模型数据的拟合度。并采用受试者操作特征(ROC)曲线对预测模型鉴别效度进行检验,并计算曲线下面积(AUC), $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者CFTR mRNA和TNFR1 mRNA表达水平比较 观察组鼻拭子样本CFTR mRNA[(0.91 \pm 0.45) vs (1.79 \pm 0.38)]、TNFR1 mRNA[(1.19 \pm 0.48) vs (2.12 \pm 0.55)]表达情况显著低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($t=13.579$ 、 15.547 ,均 $P<0.05$)。

2.2 两组患者临床资料分析 见表2。观察组与对照组在空气新月征(air crescent sign, ACS)、N%、PCT、GM试验阳性比较,差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

指标	对照组 ($n=96$)	观察组 ($n=132$)	χ^2/t	P	
病灶分布部位	左肺	35 (36.46)	38 (28.79)	1.545	0.462
	右肺	27 (28.13)	40 (30.30)		
	两肺	34 (37.41)	54 (40.91)		
病灶数目	单个	39 (40.63)	62 (46.97)	0.907	0.341
	多个	57 (59.37)	70 (53.03)		
病灶特征	空洞	22 (22.92)	21 (15.91)	1.784	0.182
	ACS	20 (20.83)	57 (43.18)		
肺部湿啰音	55 (57.29)	70 (53.03)	0.408	0.523	
WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	11.08 \pm 3.11	10.59 \pm 3.53	1.087	0.278	
N%	82.21 \pm 7.91	73.80 \pm 9.04	7.305	< 0.001	
L%	20.55 \pm 6.27	21.89 \pm 7.68	-1.403	0.162	
CRP (mg/L)	80.52 \pm 20.19	78.64 \pm 25.41	0.600	0.549	
PCT (ng/ml)	8.07 \pm 3.12	0.65 \pm 0.37	27.084	< 0.001	
ALB (g/L)	35.04 \pm 5.22	34.81 \pm 4.06	0.374	0.709	
Cr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	85.12 \pm 9.88	83.95 \pm 13.35	0.726	0.489	
痰培养阳性	30 (31.25)	35 (26.52)	0.611	0.434	
GM 试验阳性	10 (10.42)	51 (38.64)	22.586	< 0.001	

2.3 基于Logistic回归筛选PA的预测因子 见表3。以研究对象是否发生PA为因变量(赋值:发生为“1”,未发生为“0”),将两组单因素分析中 $P < 0.05$ 的因素作为自变量,纳入Logistic回归模型进行多因素分

析。结果显示:CFTR mRNA与TNFR1 mRNA低表达,ACS、N%减少,PCT水平升高,GM试验阳性均是PA发生的独立危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表3 基于Logistic回归筛选PA的预测因子

变量	B	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95%CI
CFTR mRNA	0.810	0.321	6.367	0.011	2.248	1.236~3.990
TNFR1 mRNA	1.215	0.483	6.328	0.012	3.370	1.516~7.728
ACS	1.545	0.527	8.595	0.003	4.688	1.682~3.085
N%	0.638	0.251	6.461	0.011	1.893	1.116~2.974
PCT	0.967	0.358	7.296	0.007	2.630	1.283~4.884
GM 试验阳性	1.058	0.434	5.943	0.015	2.881	1.241~5.928
常数项	-1.013	0.432	5.499	0.020	-	-

2.4 PA预测诊断模型构建 纳入上述基于Logistic回归筛选PA的预测因子进行赋值,CFTR mRNA(实测值)、TNFR1 mRNA(实测值)、ACS(是=1,否=0);N%(实测值)、PCT(实测值)、GM试验阳性(是=1,否=0)。根据Logistic多因素分析的偏回归系数初步构建PA患者伴预测因子(Y1)表达式, $Y1=0.810$ CFTR mRNA+ 1.215 TNFR1 mRNA+ 1.545 ACS + 0.638 N% + 0.967 PCT + 1.058 GM试验阳性 - 1.013 。通过绘制模型ROC曲线并计算得出:预测PA患者的AUC值为 0.823 (95%CI: $0.577\sim 0.931$),灵敏度为 79.88% ,特异度为 78.42% ,约登指数为 0.583 ,见图1。该模型的Hosmer-Lemeshow检验的 $\chi^2=9.031$, $P=0.236$,表明该二元Logistic回归方程与原始数据有较好拟合,提示模型预测效能较好($P > 0.05$)。

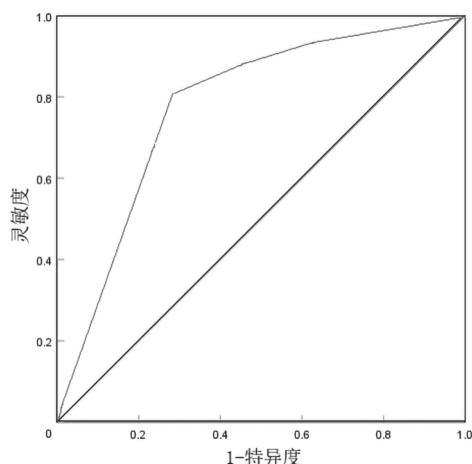


图1 PA预测模型ROC曲线

3 讨论

PA发病与曲霉菌孢子吸入密切相关,免疫低下

时孢子定植侵袭引发感染^[7],症状涵盖咳嗽咳痰、发热气促,严重者进展为咯血、呼吸衰竭伴全身消耗^[8]。细菌性肺炎与PA同属感染性肺部疾病,发病机制、临床表现存在共性,但致病原(真菌vs细菌)及核心治疗(抗真菌vs抗菌)本质差异显著,且PA起病隐匿、误诊率高^[9]。因此,构建精准预测模型对突破早期鉴别诊断困境、避免过度医疗至关重要。

CFTR编码外分泌腺氯离子通道跨膜糖蛋白,维持上皮细胞水电解质平衡;功能异常时氯离子转运障碍使黏液黏稠度增加,诱发鼻窦感染、肺部感染等^[10]。TNFR1作为TNF- α 信号传导关键受体,通过NF- κ B、MAPK通路调控炎症与凋亡。细菌感染时,宿主经Toll样受体激活NF- κ B通路,促炎因子借助SP1转录因子促进CFTR、TNFR1基因转录,增强气道抗菌清除能力^[11];但烟曲霉等真菌激活TH1/TH17免疫应答,免疫不足的PA患者中巨噬细胞、树突状细胞释放抗炎因子/TGF- β 抑制性信号^[12],抑制CFTR、TNFR1启动子活性,降低mRNA合成。本研究中,观察组鼻拭子CFTR mRNA、TNFR1 mRNA显著低于对照组,与真菌感染下免疫抑制通路的调控逻辑高度契合。进一步看,CFTR低表达致粘液清除障碍,会加剧曲霉菌孢子定植风险;TNFR1下调削弱炎症调控与凋亡平衡,可能促进感染持续进展。这既解释了PA患者感染难控的病理基础,也明确:CFTR/TNFR1 mRNA低表达是PA区别于细菌性肺炎的核心分子标识(细菌感染时二者因NF- κ B通路激活呈高表达,PA时因真菌免疫抑制呈低表达),为鉴别诊断提供靶点支撑。

影像学上曲霉强血管侵袭性致肺小动脉血栓、组织坏死空洞,进展为“ACS”,是肺部真菌感染特

征性表现^[13]；炎症细胞反应中，细菌性肺炎以中性粒细胞急性炎症为主，PA常见于中性粒细胞缺陷患者，体现炎症本质差异^[14]。实验室指标中，PCT是细菌感染特异性指标(真菌/病毒感染敏感性低)^[15]，GM试验靶向曲霉细胞壁成分(观察组阳性率更高)，与分子、影像特征形成互补。经单因素筛选与多因素建模，PA诊断预测模型AUC=0.823(灵敏度79.88%、特异度78.42%)，表明分子(CFTR/TNFR1 mRNA)、影像(ACS)、实验室(N%、PCT、GM试验)多维度指标联合对PA鉴别诊断效能良好。这一模型通过整合“真菌致病机制-表型特征-实验室标识”可精准区分细菌性肺炎与PA，避免抗真菌药物滥用，完善呼吸感染性疾病精准诊疗体系。基础研究证实CFTR通过调控气道黏液清除、抗菌肽分泌影响曲霉菌定植(如囊性纤维化患者CFTR缺陷致感染风险升高^[16])，但直接针对PA患者CFTR表达的预测研究稀缺；国外虽发现TNFR1促炎通路与侵袭性肺曲霉病进展相关^[17]，但聚焦TNFR1构建预测模型的研究仍少，国内多限于TNFR1在感染性疾病的普适机制，针对PA的系统结论缺失。

本研究突破现有局限：通过鼻拭子样本证实CFTR/TNFR1 mRNA低表达是PA独立预测因子，联合多维度指标构建模型，具临床实用价值并可辅助PA与细菌性肺炎快速鉴别。但仍需扩大样本量、开展多中心前瞻性队列研究，验证模型稳定性与普适性。

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