

论著·临床研究

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T 淋巴细胞联合血浆细胞因子诊断儿童 ITP 的研究*

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨 T 淋巴细胞亚群及血浆细胞因子检测指标对儿童特发性血小板减少性紫癜(ITP)的诊断价值。**方法** 选择 2018 年 2 月至 2020 年 9 月该院收治的血小板减少的住院患儿 92 例。所有患儿均进行 T 淋巴细胞亚群及血浆细胞因子检测,参照《诸福棠实用儿科学(第 8 版)》的规定对 ITP 进行诊断,根据 ITP 诊断结果将患儿分为 ITP 组和非 ITP 组,比较两组患儿 T 淋巴细胞亚群及血浆细胞因子水平,并以受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估各指标单独检测与联合检测对 ITP 的诊断价值。**结果** 92 例患儿中共 62 例(67.39%)被诊断为 ITP,2 组患儿性别、年龄、病程、血小板计数水平比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。ITP 组患儿 CD3⁺及 CD4⁺水平均低于非 ITP 组,CD8⁺水平高于非 ITP 组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。ITP 组患儿血浆白细胞介素(IL)-4 水平低于非 ITP 组,IL-2、肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)水平高于非 ITP 组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。ROC 曲线分析结果显示,CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、IL-2、IL-4、TNF- α 对儿童 ITP 的截断值分别为 59.13%、26.04%、24.08%、4.05 pg/mL、3.74 pg/mL、4.19 pg/mL;曲线下面积(AUC)分别为 0.883、0.528、0.806、0.875、0.759、0.506。六者联合诊断的 AUC 为 0.932,其诊断效能高于各指标单独检测($P<0.05$)。**结论** CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、IL-2、IL-4、TNF- α 均可作为儿童 ITP 的诊断指标,联合检测可提高诊断效能。

[关键词] T 淋巴细胞亚群;血浆细胞因子;儿童;特发性血小板减少性紫癜;诊断价值**[中图分类号]** R558+.2**[文献标识码]** A**[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2022)03-0398-04

Study on the diagnosis of children's ITP by T lymphocytes combined with plasma cytokines*

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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the diagnostic value of T lymphocyte subsets and plasma cytokine detection indexes in children with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP). **Methods** A total of 92 hospitalized children with thrombocytopenia admitted to this hospital from February 2018 to September 2020 were selected. All children were tested for T lymphocyte subsets and plasma cytokines, and ITP was diagnosed according to the regulations of Zhu Futang Practice of Pediatrics (8th Edition). According to the results of the ITP diagnosis, the children were divided into two groups. Those diagnosed with ITP were defined as the ITP group, and those who did not meet the ITP diagnosis were defined as the non-ITP group. The T lymphocyte subsets and plasma cytokine levels of the two groups were compared, and the diagnostic value of individual detection and combined detection of each index in ITP was evaluated by the receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) method. **Results** A total of 62 of the 92 children were diagnosed with ITP (67.39%). There was no significant difference in gender, age, course of the disease, and platelet count between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The CD3⁺ and CD4⁺ levels of the children in the ITP group were lower than those in the non-ITP group, while the CD8⁺ level of children in the ITP group was higher than that in the non-ITP group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The level of plasma interleukin-4 in the ITP group was lower than that in the non-ITP group, and the levels of interleukin-2 and tumor necrosis factor α in the ITP group

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were higher than those in the non-ITP group ($P < 0.05$). The ROC analysis results showed that the cut-off values of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺, interleukin-2, interleukin-4, and tumor necrosis factor α on children's ITP were 59.13%, 26.04%, 24.08%, 4.05 pg/mL, 3.74 pg/mL, 4.19 pg/mL, respectively; the area under the curve (AUC) were 0.883, 0.528, 0.806, 0.875, 0.759, 0.506, respectively. The AUC of the six combined diagnosis was 0.932, and its diagnostic efficiency was higher than that of each index alone ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺, interleukin-2, interleukin-4, and tumor necrosis factor α can all be used as diagnostic indexes for children's ITP, and combined detection can improve the diagnostic efficiency.

[Key words] T lymphocyte subsets; plasma cytokines; children; idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; diagnostic value

特发性血小板减少性紫癜(ITP)为一种以血小板减少为表现的自身免疫性疾病,该病可导致患儿出现内脏、皮下、颅内等多部位急性出血,严重者可危及患儿生命^[1-2]。据统计儿童出血性疾病中约有 70% 是因 ITP 引起,目前对于该病的发病机制尚未完全明确,近年来随着免疫学、分子生物学等学科的发展,发现 ITP 存在自身免疫功能异常导致患儿体内产生血小板抗体,使血小板被大量破坏而致血小板水平下降可能是该病的发生原因之一^[3-4]。目前国内对于 ITP 的诊断虽有标准,但需要进行骨髓穿刺检查,可对患儿机体造成较大的创伤,因此有必要寻找创伤性更小的检测指标^[5-6]。本研究旨在通过分析 T 淋巴细胞亚群及血浆细胞因子检测指标联合检测对儿童 ITP 诊断价值,以期为该病的临床诊断提供新的思路。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2018 年 2 月至 2020 年 9 月本院接诊的血小板减少的住院患儿 92 例,其中男 55 例,女 37 例。纳入标准:(1)连续 2 次以上检测显示血小板计数(PLT) $< 100 \times 10^9/L$;(2)初次患病;(3)采血前未接受免疫抑制治疗;(4)患儿家属已获知情同意。排除标准:(1)人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)抗体检查阳性者;(2)采血前 4 周内内有输血、疫苗接种者。本研究经医院伦理委员会审核并通过。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 检测 T 淋巴细胞亚群及血浆细胞因子水平

患儿在入院 24 h 内抽取空腹外周静脉血 5 mL,其中 2 mL 全血采用美国 BD 公司的 FACS Calibur 型流式细胞仪检测 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 及 CD8⁺ 水平。另外 3 mL 采用日立公司生产的 7600 型全自动血液生化分析仪检测白细胞介素(IL)-2、IL-4 及肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平。

1.2.2 ITP 诊断标准

参照《诸福棠实用儿科学(第 8 版)》^[7]的规定:经 2 次以上检测血常规显示 PLT $100 \times 10^9/L$,脾脏无增大或仅有轻度增大,骨髓检查显示巨核细胞增多或正常,有成熟障碍,具有以下 5 项中的任一点:(1)泼尼松治疗有效;(2)切脾治疗有效;(3)人体产生血小板相关免疫球蛋白 G(PAIgG)增多;(4)人血小板相关

补体 3(PAC3)增多;(5)血小板寿命测定缩短;除外继发性血小板减少症。根据 ITP 诊断结果将患儿分为两组,符合 ITP 诊断者为 ITP 组,不符合 ITP 诊断者为非 ITP 组,比较两组患儿 T 淋巴细胞亚群及血浆细胞因子水平,并以受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估各指标单独检测与联合检测对 ITP 的诊断价值。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS22.0 统计学软件进行数据分析,计数资料以率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,行两独立样本 t 检验。以 ROC 曲线评估 T 淋巴细胞亚群及血浆细胞因子检测对儿童 ITP 的诊断价值,以 Z 检验比较各指标曲线下面积(AUC)之间的差异。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基线资料比较

92 例患儿中共 62 例(67.39%)被诊断为 ITP,两组患儿性别、年龄、病程、PLT 水平比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组患儿基线资料比较

组别	n	性别(n)		年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	病程 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)	PLT ($\bar{x} \pm s, \times 10^9/L$)
		男	女			
非 ITP 组	30	17	13	5.17 \pm 1.49	43.04 \pm 8.35	89.74 \pm 15.93
ITP 组	62	38	24	5.22 \pm 1.41	42.42 \pm 8.14	87.26 \pm 15.04
χ^2/t		0.180		-0.157	0.340	0.727
P		0.672		0.876	0.735	0.469

2.2 两组患儿 T 淋巴细胞亚群比较

ITP 组患儿 CD3⁺ 及 CD4⁺ 水平均低于非 ITP 组,CD8⁺ 水平高于非 ITP 组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组患儿 T 淋巴细胞亚群比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

组别	n	CD3 ⁺	CD4 ⁺	CD8 ⁺
非 ITP 组	30	65.74 \pm 7.12	32.04 \pm 6.11	21.09 \pm 4.75
ITP 组	62	56.03 \pm 4.33	24.73 \pm 5.75	26.93 \pm 5.17
t		8.101	5.601	-5.212
P		0.000	0.000	0.000

2.3 两组患儿血浆细胞因子检测指标比较

ITP 组患儿血浆 IL-4 水平低于非 ITP 组, ITP 组患儿 IL-2、TNF- α 水平高于非 ITP 组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 3。

表 3 两组患儿血浆细胞因子检测指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, pg/mL)

组别	n	IL-2	IL-4	TNF- α
非 ITP 组	30	2.79 \pm 0.65	5.17 \pm 1.35	3.06 \pm 0.84
ITP 组	62	5.11 \pm 0.84	2.33 \pm 0.41	5.83 \pm 1.15
t		-13.309	15.250	-13.097
P		0.000	0.000	0.000

2.4 ROC 曲线分析

表 4 ROC 曲线分析结果

指标	截断值	AUC	95%CI	P	灵敏度(%)	特异度(%)
CD3 ⁺ (%)	59.13	0.883	0.817~0.947	0.005	73.91	68.42
CD4 ⁺ (%)	26.04	0.528	0.416~0.639	0.047	63.47	72.11
CD8 ⁺ (%)	24.08	0.806	0.717~0.894	0.013	86.43	77.48
IL-2(pg/mL)	4.05	0.875	0.841~0.959	0.009	92.13	83.69
IL-4(pg/mL)	3.74	0.759	0.659~0.858	0.011	80.09	79.29
TNF- α (pg/mL)	4.19	0.506	0.389~0.623	0.041	61.68	71.76
联合检测		0.932	0.880~0.984	0.008	95.73	84.87

3 讨论

儿童为 ITP 的高发人群, 该病起病较为隐匿, 在疾病早期主要以散在皮肤出血点及鼻衄、牙龈出血等较轻的出血症状为表现, 在急性期可出现发热、恶寒并有突然发起广泛而严重的皮肤黏膜紫癜等症状, 此类紫癜可出现于任何部位的皮肤或黏膜, 严重者可对患儿的生命造成威胁^[8-9]。过去较长时间被认为 ITP 是一种不明原因的血小板减少而引起的出血性疾病, 近年来随着对该病的研究, 发现此类患儿多有体液免疫异常的表现, 同时研究发现细胞因子网络失调也可能是 ITP 发生的分子生物学基础之一^[10]。ITP 患儿因自身抗原异常表达而激活自身反应性 T 淋巴细胞亚群, 使体内血小板抗体产生增加而致血小板被大量破坏使血小板水平下降; 加上巨核细胞的增殖分化及其成熟后生成血小板均受细胞因子的调控, 因此, 可选择 T 淋巴细胞亚群及血浆细胞因子作为儿童 ITP 的诊断指标^[11-12]。

CD3⁺ T 细胞主要包括 CD4⁺、CD8⁺ T 细胞 2 个亚群, CD4⁺ T 细胞为 T 辅助/诱导细胞表面标志, 可辅助 T 细胞的分化并有协助 B 细胞产生抗体的作用, 同时 CD4⁺ T 细胞为机体免疫反应中的主要反应细胞, 可增强及扩大其他免疫细胞的功能, 因而 CD4⁺ T 细胞水平升高提示患儿免疫功能较强^[13]。CD8⁺ T 细胞则为 T 抑制/细胞毒性细胞的表面标志, 其具有抑

制 T 细胞的活化及抑制 B 细胞产生抗体的作用^[14]。本研究结果显示, ITP 组患儿 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 水平均低于非 ITP 组, CD8⁺ 水平高于非 ITP 组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 与相关研究结果相一致^[15]。CD4⁺ T 细胞根据产生细胞因子的不同可为 Th0、Th1、Th2 等细胞, 对于 ITP 患者 Th1 及 Th2 的研究较多, 研究证实 ITP 患儿体内 Th1/Th2 比例水平升高, Th1 细胞主要介导细胞免疫, 可刺激 CD8⁺ T 细胞反应而产生 TNF- α 、IL-2 等细胞因子而激活巨噬细胞对血小板的吞噬作用, 加速血小板破坏。Th2 细胞则主要产生 IL-4 等细胞因子, 可介导体液免疫, 限制抗原递呈细胞活性而起到增强体液免疫的作用^[16]。

IL-2 可参与免疫应答, 同时可促进 Th1 及 Th2 细胞的增生并可促进自然杀伤(NK)细胞的细胞毒性及其他细胞因子的分泌; 白细胞介素-4 则主要由单核巨噬细胞及 Th2 所分泌, 可起到促进 B 细胞增生分化及促进抗体分泌的作用, 并可提高机体免疫力; TNF- α 主要由单核巨噬细胞及经活化的 T 细胞产生, 适当的 TNF- α 水平可对机体起保护作用, 但过量的 TNF- α 反而可对机体造成损伤^[17]。本研究对两组患儿细胞因子水平比较, 结果显示 ITP 组患儿血浆 IL-4 水平低于非 ITP 组, IL-2、TNF- α 水平高于非 ITP 组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。正常情况下 IL-2、TNF- α 水平均较低, 当出现外源性感染时可使机体因

感染而在免疫应答过程中产生复合物而刺激单核-巨噬细胞合成并释放出大量的 IL、TNF- α 等促炎因子,上述炎症因子可参与 ITP 的发病过程^[18-19]。本研究 ROC 曲线分析结果显示,CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、IL-2、IL-4、TNF- α 对儿童 ITP 的截断值分别为 59.13%、26.04%、24.08%、4.05 pg/mL、3.74 pg/mL、4.19 pg/mL;AUC 分别为 0.883、0.528、0.806、0.875、0.759、0.506。六者联合诊断的 AUC 为 0.932,其诊断效能高于各指标单独检测($P < 0.05$),提示 T 淋巴细胞亚群及血浆细胞因子联合检测可从患儿的免疫功能及炎症反应的角度反映患儿的病情,可为 ITP 的诊断提供更多的参考依据,本研究所采取的诊断方法与当前 ITP 诊断的金标准相比,不进行骨髓穿刺检查,对患儿创伤较小,T 淋巴细胞亚群及血浆细胞因子联合检测可作为 ITP 早期筛查手段而提高儿童 ITP 的早期诊断率^[20]。

综上所述,CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、IL-2、IL-4、TNF- α 均可作为儿童 ITP 的诊断指标,联合检测可提高 ITP 诊断效能。上述指标在使用时注意需与血常规指标、临床诊断相结合,发挥其辅助诊断作用才能有效提高儿童 ITP 的早期诊断效率。

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