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血清 MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及 IL-10 在未足月胎膜早破而早产产妇中的表达及临床意义 *

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摘要 目的:探讨基质金属蛋白酶 -9(MMP-9)、基质金属蛋白酶抑制因子 -1(TIMP-1)、肿瘤坏死因子 - α (TNF- α)及白细胞介素 -10(IL-10)在未足月胎膜早破而早产产妇血清中的表达及临床意义。**方法:**选择 2016 年 5 月 -2017 年 9 月期间本院收治的 58 例未足月胎膜早破而早产产妇作为研究组,另选择同期于本院行剖宫产手术的 58 例足月分娩产妇作为对照组。对比两组血清 MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及 IL-10 水平,研究组根据胎膜胎盘病理检查结果分为合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组($n=30$)、未合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组($n=28$),比较两亚组血清 MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及 IL-10 水平。记录研究组与对照组的妊娠结局。**结果:**研究组血清 MMP-9 和 TNF- α 水平高于对照组,而 TIMP-1 和 IL-10 水平低于对照组(均 $P<0.05$)。合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组血清 MMP-9、TNF- α 水平较未合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组升高,TIMP-1 和 IL-10 水平较未合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组降低(均 $P<0.05$)。研究组剖宫产、产后出血、新生儿肺炎发生率均高于对照组,新生儿 Apgar 评分低于对照组(均 $P<0.05$)。**结论:**未足月胎膜早破而早产产妇血清 MMP-9 和 TNF- α 水平异常升高,TIMP-1 和 IL-10 水平异常降低,检测产妇血清 MMP-9、TNF- α 、IL-10 及 TIMP-1 有助于未足月胎膜早破而早产的诊断,且能够明确产妇的感染状态。

关键词:基质金属蛋白酶 -9;基质金属蛋白酶抑制因子 -1;肿瘤坏死因子 - α ;白细胞介素 -10;未足月胎膜早破而早产;早产
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The Expression and Clinical Significance of Serum MMP-9, TIMP-1, TNF- α and IL-10 in Premature Parturients with Preterm Premature Rupture of Membranes*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the expression and clinical significance of serum matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9), tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-1 (TIMP-1), tumor necrosis factor - α (TNF- α) and interleukin-10 (IL-10) in premature parturients with preterm premature rupture of membranes. **Methods:** 58 cases of premature parturients with preterm premature rupture of membranes who were treated in our hospital from May 2016 to September 2017 were selected as the study group, 58 full-term parturients who underwent cesarean section in our hospital in the same period were selected as control group in addition. The serum levels of MMP-9, TIMP-1, TNF- α and IL-10 were compared between the two groups, the study group were divided into subgroup with chorioamnionitis ($n=30$) and subgroup without chorioamnionitis($n=28$) according to the results of fetal membrane and placenta pathology, the serum levels of MMP-9, TIMP-1, TNF- α and IL-10 in both subgroups were compared. Pregnancy outcomes in the study group and control group were recorded. **Results:** The levels of serum MMP-9 and TNF- α in the study group were higher than those of the control group, while the level of TIMP-1 and IL-10 were lower than that of the control group (All $P<0.05$). The serum levels of MMP-9 and TNF- α in subgroup with chorioamnionitis were higher than those of subgroup without chorioamnionitis, the TIMP-1 and IL-10 level was lower than that of subgroup without chorioamnionitis (All $P<0.05$). The incidence of cesarean section, postpartum hemorrhage, neonatal pneumonia in the study group were all higher than those in the control group, the Apgar score of newborn was lower than that of the control group (All $P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Abnormal elevation of serum MMP-9 and TNF- α in premature parturients with preterm premature rupture of membranes, TIMP-1 and IL-10 are abnormal drop, detect TIMP-1, MMP-9, TNF- α , IL-10 and TIMP-1 in maternal serum are beneficial

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to the diagnosis of premature rupture of membranes leading to premature delivery and it can clarify the maternal infection status.

Key words: Matrix metalloproteinase-9; Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-1; Tumor necrosis factor- α ; Interleukin-10; Preterm premature rupture of membranes; Premature

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前言

胎膜早破属于孕妇围生期最为常见的并发症,是指临产前胎膜自然破裂,其中孕龄在37周以下的胎膜早破又被称为未足月胎膜早破^[1]。胎膜早破不仅增加了早产的发生率,且进一步提高了产褥感染、宫内感染发生率,增加了围生儿死亡率,给母婴健康带来了严重的影响^[2]。目前,胎膜早破的病因尚未明确,普遍认为与创伤、感染、胎膜发育不良、宫颈内口松弛有关^[3]。同时,部分研究发现,细胞凋亡、炎性因子与细菌感染等也与未足月胎膜早破有关^[4,5]。基质金属蛋白酶抑制因子-1(Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-1, TIMP-1)、基质金属蛋白酶-9(Matrix metalloproteinase-9, MMP-9)是机体两种重要的酶,在细胞外基质降解中发挥重要作用^[6,7]。肿瘤坏死因子- α (Tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)及白细胞介素-10(Interleukin-10, IL-10)是两种重要的急性炎症反应因子,在炎症反应、抗感染中起到重要作用^[8,9]。本研究对比了未足月胎膜早破而早产产妇与足月分娩产妇的血清MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及IL-10水平,拟初步明确MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及IL-10与未足月胎膜早破的关系,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2016年5月-2017年9月期间本院收治的未足月胎膜早破而早产产妇58例,记作研究组。纳入标准:(1)符合《胎膜早破的诊断与处理指南(2015)》^[10]中对未足月胎膜早破的诊断标准,包括:pH检测呈碱性;阴道宫颈消毒后,经窥器手触宫底发现羊水流出;阴道后穹窿液涂片可见胎毛、胎脂或胎儿上皮细胞;通过羊膜镜观察到胎先露部,但无法观察到羊膜囊;(2)孕周为28-36周;(3)本次研究已告知产妇及其家属知情,并已签署同意书。排除标准:(1)1个月内使用过保胎药物与抗生素治疗者;(2)伴有其他产科合并症者;(3)胎儿畸形、死胎和先天性发育异常者;(4)精神失常者。其中研究组产妇年龄22-36岁,平均(27.53±3.36)岁;初产妇55例,经产妇3例。根据胎膜胎盘病理检查结果分为合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组(n=30)、未合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组(n=28),胎膜胎盘绒毛膜羊膜炎病理诊断标准^[11]:胎膜与绒毛膜板白细胞可见弥漫性聚集,浸润呈极性分布,中性粒细胞:5-10个/高位视野。另选择同期于本院行

剖宫产手术的58例足月分娩产妇作为对照组,年龄21-37岁,平均(26.82±3.05)岁;初产妇54例,经产妇4例。两组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($t=1.192, \chi^2=0.152, P=0.236, 0.697$),具有可比性。本研究经本院伦理委员会批准同意。

1.2 方法

血清样本及病理组织的采集及检测:所有受试对象均于产前采集清晨空腹外周静脉血5mL,置于试管中室温下放置1h,以5000 r/min的速度进行离心,离心半径6cm,时间为10 min,留置上清液,之后将其放置在-20℃的冰箱内存储待检。通过双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附法(Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)检测受试对象血清MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及IL-10水平。试剂盒由北京四正柏酶联生物科技有限公司生产,具体操作方法严格按照说明书执行。研究组产妇于分娩后采集与胎膜破口距离5cm以上的母体面部胎膜组织,大小约2cm×2cm×2cm,通过10%甲醛快速固定24h,石蜡包埋,HE染色,并送至病理检查,以双盲法阅片。

1.3 观察指标

对比研究组与对照组产妇血清MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及IL-10的水平。对比合并绒毛膜羊膜炎、未合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组产妇血清MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及IL-10的水平。记录研究组与对照组妊娠结局,包括产后出血、剖宫产、新生儿肺炎发生率、新生儿窒息情况,采用阿普加(Apgar)评分^[12]评估新生儿窒息情况,分别考察呼吸、心率、导管插鼻反应、肌张力及皮肤颜色等项目,每个项目2分,共10分,分数越低,新生儿窒息状况越严重。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS24.0统计学软件进行统计学分析,血清MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 水平等计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,行t检验,产后出血、剖宫产、新生儿肺炎发生率等计数资料以%表示,行 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 研究组与对照组产妇血清MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及IL-10水平比较

研究组血清MMP-9、TNF- α 水平高于对照组,而TIMP-1和IL-10水平低于对照组(均 $P<0.05$)。见表1。

表1 研究组与对照组产妇血清MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及IL-10的水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table1 Comparison of serum MMP-9, TIMP-1, TNF- α and IL-10 levels between study group and control group($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	MMP-9(pg/mL)	TIMP-1(pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)	IL-10(pg/mL)
Study group	58	688.53±180.54	103.54±24.64	375.56±90.68	123.63±44.51
Control group	58	288.61±70.85	134.87±30.56	240.54±80.62	208.64±20.65
t		15.704	-6.078	8.475	-13.195
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组与未合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组产妇血清 MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及 IL-10 水平比较

合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组血清 MMP-9、TNF- α 及 IL-10 水平

表 2 合并绒毛膜羊膜炎、未合并绒毛膜羊膜炎亚组血清 MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及 IL-10 水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of serum MMP-9, TIMP-1, TNF- α and IL-10 levels between subgroup with chorioamnionitis and subgroup without chorioamnionitis($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	MMP-9(pg/mL)	TIMP-1(pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)	IL-10(pg/mL)
Subgroup with chorioamnionitis	30	821.89±200.56	80.56±20.54	398.89±80.57	88.51±30.54
Subgroup without chorioamnionitis	28	545.64±150.66	128.16±20.42	350.56±10.56	161.26±20.57
t		5.898	-8.844	3.147	-10.563
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.3 研究组与对照组妊娠结局的比较

研究组剖宫产、产后出血、新生儿肺炎发生率均高于对照

表 3 研究组与对照组妊娠结局的比较

Table 3 Comparison of pregnancy outcomes between study group and control group

Groups	n	Postpartum hemorrhage[n(%)]	Cesarean section[n(%)]	Neonatal pneumonia[n(%)]	Apgar score(score)
Study group	58	16(27.59)	30(51.72)	11(18.97)	5.12±1.23
Control group	58	7(12.07)	16(27.59)	3(5.17)	7.28±0.86
χ^2/t		4.393	7.061	5.199	-10.961
P		0.036	0.008	0.023	0.000

3 讨论

胎膜早破是指在临产前胎膜自然破裂,是诱发早产的主要原因^[13]。有报道显示,我国胎膜早破发生率约为 2.7-7.3%,约占早产发生率的 1/3 以上,未足月胎膜早破已成为妇产科领域中的重点研究课题^[14]。目前关于胎膜早破的发病机制仍不完全明确,有报道指出,感染是导致胎膜早破的重要原因,同时胎膜胶原代谢失调、结构变化、细胞凋亡等也与该病关系密切^[15-17]。虽然胎膜早破与胎膜本身变化及感染有关,但胎膜早破时往往无明显的临床症状,给胎膜早破的早期诊断带来一定的困难,胎膜早破伴感染产妇的早期预测效果并不理想^[18]。基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinase, MMPs)及基质金属蛋白酶组织抑制物(tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase, TIMPs)在细胞外基质的逆转与重塑及疾病损害中扮演重要角色^[19]。正常妊娠时,TIMPs 与 MMPs 呈动态平衡状态,以使保证胎膜组织结构的完整性^[20]。然而,一旦 TIMPs 或 MMPs 动态失衡,胎膜细胞外基质即可快速降解,诱发胎膜早破^[21]。其中 MMP-9 又被称为明胶酶 B,是 MMPs 家族的重要成员,它主要由内皮细胞、滋养层细胞、炎症细胞、成纤维细胞、破骨细胞等生成并分泌,在组织重塑、细胞外基质代谢中起到重要作用^[22,23]。而 TIMP-1 可以抑制 MMP-9 功能,抑制细胞外基质降解。TNF- α 与 IL-10 均是机体重要的急性炎症反应因子,有学者发现,当产妇产生胎膜早破与宫内感染时,血清炎症细胞因子尤其是 IL-10 浓度与活性明显降低,促使机体形成细胞免疫应答反应,加快前列腺素在羊

膜、蜕膜与绒毛膜内释放与生成^[24,25]。

本研究显示,研究组血清 MMP-9 和 TNF- α 水平高于对照组,而 IL-10 和 TIMP-1 水平低于对照组,表明未足月胎膜早破而早产产妇血清 MMP-9 和 TNF- α 异常升高,TIMP-1 和 IL-10 异常降低。其原因可能是 MMP-9 和 TIMP-1 失衡,导致组织重塑、胎膜细胞外基质降解,发生胎膜早破^[26]。孕妇发生炎症反应时,炎症细胞因子如 TNF- α 水平异常升高,分泌大量的溶酶体酶,使胎膜组织扩张松弛与变性坏死,最终造成胎膜早破,分娩提前^[27]。本研究中合并绒毛膜羊膜炎产妇血清 MMP-9 和 TNF- α 水平较未合并绒毛膜羊膜炎产妇升高,而 TIMP-1 和 IL-10 水平较未合并绒毛膜羊膜炎产妇降低,提示产妇血清 MMP-9、TNF- α 、IL-10 及 TIMP-1 有利于明确产妇的感染状态,为胎膜早破合并绒毛膜羊膜炎的诊断提供依据,其主要原因可能是当胎膜早破合并绒毛膜羊膜炎时,产妇机体发生炎症反应,并导致 TNF- α 水平升高,同时宫颈组织细胞外基质具有丰富的胶原,宫内感染诱发羊膜腔炎症后,可活化中性粒细胞,抑制 TIMP-1 分泌与合成,加之 MMP-9 受 TNF- α 与 IL-10 等炎症细胞因子的诱导,进一步破坏了 TIMPs 与 MMPs 系统的平衡,导致产妇血清 MMP-9 异常升高,TIMP-1 异常降低^[28,29]。同时值得注意的是 TIMPs 与 MMPs 系统的失衡可加快宫颈与胎膜细胞外基质降解进展,促使胎膜破裂、张力减弱,宫颈基质组织解离、松弛,增加宫颈扩张度,最终造成早产^[30]。此外,研究组剖宫产、产后出血、新生儿肺炎发生率较对照组升高,新生儿 Apgar 评分较对照组降低,证实未足月胎膜早破产妇不良妊娠

发生率高于正常产妇，这可能与胎膜早破后造成分娩困难、胎儿吸入羊水有关，也可能与孕周不足、胎儿发育不全有关。

综上所述，未足月胎膜早破而早产产妇血清 MMP-9 和 TNF- α 水平异常升高，IL-10 和 TIMP-1 水平异常降低，检测血清 MMP-9、TIMP-1、TNF- α 及 IL-10 水平，不仅有利于未足月胎膜早破的诊断，且能够明确产妇的感染状态。

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