

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.14.013

# 新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$ 水平变化及与脑损伤的相关性研究 \*

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**摘要 目的:**研究新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病(NHIE)血清尿酸(UA)、胱抑素 C(Cys C)及肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )水平变化及与脑损伤的相关性。**方法:**选择从 2015 年 1 月到 2017 年 9 月在上海市儿童医院接受治疗的 NHIE 患儿 60 例纳入观察组,其中急性期 42 例,恢复期 18 例;严重程度:轻度 26 例,中度 21 例,重度 13 例。另选同期在我院进行健康体检的新生儿 60 例作为对照组,检测并对比两组及观察组疾病不同时期、不同严重程度患儿血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平、新生儿神经行为评估(NBNA)评分,分析 NHIE 患儿的 NBNA 评分与其血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平的相关性。**结果:**观察组的血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平均高于对照组,而 NBNA 评分低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。观察组急性期患儿的血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平均高于恢复期,而 NBNA 评分低于恢复期( $P<0.05$ )。中度和重度患儿的血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平均高于轻度患儿,且重度患儿高于中度患儿,而中度和重度患儿的 NBNA 评分低于轻度患儿,且重度患儿低于中度患儿( $P<0.05$ )。根据 Spearman 法分析可知,NHIE 患儿的 NBNA 评分与其血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平之间均呈负相关( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**NHIE 患儿的血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平较高,且三者随着脑损伤病情严重程度呈升高的趋势,而 NBNA 评分则呈降低趋势,三者与 NBNA 评分互成负向联系,临床上可加以重点关注。

**关键词:**新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病;脑损伤;尿酸;胱抑素 C;肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ ;相关性

中图分类号:R722 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2018)14-2665-04

## Neonatal Hypoxic-ischemic Encephalopathy: Changes of Serum UA, Cys C and TNF- $\alpha$ Levels and Their Correlation with Brain Injury\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To study the changes of serum uric acid (UA), cystatin C (Cys C) and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) levels in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (NHIE) and their correlation with brain injury. **Methods:** A total of 60 newborns with NHIE, who were treated in Shanghai Children's Hospital from January 2015 to September 2017, were chosen as observation group. Among them, there were 42 cases in the acute stage and 18 cases in the recovery stage; severity degree: 26 cases were mild, 21 cases were moderate, and 13 cases were severe. Another 60 newborns, who underwent physical examination in this hospital during the same period, were selected as control group. The levels of serum UA, Cys C, TNF- $\alpha$  and neonatal neurobehavioral assessment (NBNA) score in the two groups and at different disease stages and different disease severity degree in the observation group were detected and compared, and the correlation between NBNA score and serum UA, Cys C, TNF- $\alpha$  levels in the newborns with NHIE was analyzed. **Results:** The serum levels of UA, Cys C and TNF- $\alpha$  in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group, but the NBNA score was significantly lower than that in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The levels of serum UA, Cys C and TNF- $\alpha$  in the acute stage of the observation group were higher than those in the recovery stage, while the NBNA score was lower than that in the recovery stage ( $P<0.05$ ). The levels of serum UA, Cys C and TNF- $\alpha$  in moderate and severe newborns were higher than those in mild newborns, and severe newborns were higher than those in moderate newborns, while NBNA scores in moderate and severe newborns were lower than those in mild newborns, and severe newborns were lower than those in moderate newborns ( $P<0.05$ ). According to the analysis of Spearman method, there was a negative correlation between the NBNA score and the levels of serum UA, Cys C, TNF- $\alpha$  in newborns with NHIE ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The levels of serum UA, Cys C and TNF- $\alpha$  in newborns with NHIE are higher, and the three are increased with the severity of brain injury, while the NBNA score is reduced, the three and the NBNA score are negatively related to each other, which can be paid more attention to in the clinical application.

**Key words:** Neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy; Brain injury; Uric acid; Cystatin C; Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ; Correlation

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R722 **Document code:** A

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2018)14-2665-04

\* 基金项目:上海市科学技术委员会科研计划项目(12411952562)

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(收稿日期:2018-02-28 接受日期:2018-03-21)

## 前言

新生儿缺血缺氧性脑病 (neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, NHIE) 是一种发生在新生儿时期的危害较大的致死性或致残性疾病, 据统计数据显示, NHIE 的发病率在新生儿中的占比大约为 0.2%-0.4%, 且存活者当中大约 1/3 的患儿会在今后的生长发育进程中产生神经发育迟缓、脑瘫、智力低下等严重后遗症, 这不仅危害了新生儿的健康, 而且对患儿家庭产生巨大的影响<sup>[1-3]</sup>。因此, 早发现、早诊断并科学地给予相应治疗对于 NHIE 患儿的病情具有较好的缓解作用。新生儿神经行为评估 (neonatal behavioral neurological assessment, NBNA) 是当前评价新生儿脑损伤情况及神经功能发育的重要手段, 但也存在着主观性较强、评分项目较多、不易操作等缺点, 对患儿的神经功能的客观评估过程较为繁琐<sup>[4-6]</sup>。目前临床认为, NHIE 可能与脑部的缺血缺氧及免疫炎症反应等因素有关, 而尿酸 (uric acid, UA) 可较为直观地评估机体的缺血缺氧状态, 胱抑素 C (cystatin C, Cys C) 和肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  (tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ ) 则可对免疫及炎症反应进行客观地呈现<sup>[7-9]</sup>。鉴于此, 本研究通过分析 NHIE 患儿血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平变化及与脑损伤的相关性, 旨在为临床诊断及治疗 NHIE 患儿提供科学的数据支持, 现报道如下。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择从 2015 年 1 月到 2017 年 9 月在上海市儿童医院接受治疗的 NHIE 患儿 60 例纳入观察组, 纳入标准: (1) 符合中华医学会下属儿科学分会制定的《新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病诊断标准》中关于 HNIE 的有关诊断标准者<sup>[10]</sup>; (2) 初次就诊者; (3) 患儿的家长均对此次研究知情同意, 并签署知情同意书。排除标准: (1) 合并其他种类的颅内疾病者; (2) 血液疾病者; (3) 感染性疾病者。观察组患儿中, 男 38 例, 女 22 例; 年龄 0-14d, 平均 (6.92 $\pm$  1.33)d; 分娩方式: 顺产 42 例, 剖宫产 18 例; 出生体重 2500-3800g, 平均 (3104.35 $\pm$  321.76)g; 分娩胎龄: 37-39 周, 平均 (37.24 $\pm$  1.33) 周, 急性期 (即出生后 0-3d) 42 例, 恢复期

(即出生后 4-14d) 18 例; 严重程度: 轻度 26 例, 中度 21 例, 重度 13 例。另选同期在我院进行健康体检的新生儿 60 例作为对照组, 男 40 例, 女 20 例; 年龄 0-13d, 平均 (6.89 $\pm$  1.24)d; 分娩方式: 顺产 39 例, 剖宫产 21 例; 出生体重 2550-3790g, 平均 (3101.73 $\pm$  319.28)g; 分娩胎龄: 36-40 周, 平均 (37.81 $\pm$  1.51) 周。两组的上述资料数据相比, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。上海市儿童医院伦理委员会已授权开展此次研究。

### 1.2 研究方法

分别采集两组受试者清晨空腹静脉血 3 mL, 以 10 min 3000 r/min 的速度离心后提取血清, 应用双抗体夹心的酶联免疫吸附法依次测定血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平, 其中 UA 试剂盒购于美国的贝克曼库尔特公司, Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  试剂盒购自上海的强生试剂公司, 操作时严格遵循试剂盒说明书步骤进行。应用 NBNA 评估量表对两组受试者的脑损伤实施评价, 此量表包含 20 个项目, 其中行为能力共 6 项, 被动肌张力共 4 项, 主动肌张力共 4 项, 原始反射共 3 项, 一般状态共 3 项。各项分值为 0-2 分, 总分 40 分, 总分 $\geq$  37 分记作神经功能正常, 分值越高表示受试者的神经功能越好。

### 1.3 观察指标

对比两组血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平及 NBNA 评分, 比较观察组疾病不同时期及不同严重程度患儿血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平及 NBNA 评分, 并分析 NHIE 患儿的 NBNA 评分与其血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平的相关性。

### 1.4 统计学方法

通过 SPSS21.0 统计软件实施数据的处理分析, 计量资料统一用 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 表示, 经 t 检验或重复测量方差处理, 相关性分析使用 Spearman 法进行处理, 以  $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平及 NBNA 评分的对比

观察组患儿血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平均高于对照组, 而 NBNA 评分低于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义 ( $P<0.05$ ), 见表 1。

表 1 两组血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  及 NBNA 评分水平的对比 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of levels of serum UA, Cys C, TNF- $\alpha$  and NBNA score in two groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| Groups            | n  | UA ( $\mu$ mol/L)  | Cys C (mg/L)    | TNF- $\alpha$ (pg/L) | NBNA score (scores) |
|-------------------|----|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Observation group | 60 | 347.54 $\pm$ 42.63 | 1.82 $\pm$ 0.35 | 186.37 $\pm$ 34.99   | 35.18 $\pm$ 1.39    |
| Control group     | 60 | 227.96 $\pm$ 46.55 | 1.08 $\pm$ 0.29 | 69.74 $\pm$ 16.82    | 38.68 $\pm$ 1.04    |
| t                 | -  | 14.674             | 12.611          | 23.270               | 15.617              |
| P                 | -  | 0.000              | 0.000           | 0.000                | 0.000               |

### 2.2 观察组疾病不同时期患儿血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平及 NBNA 评分的对比

观察组急性期患儿的血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平均高于恢复期, 而 NBNA 评分低于恢复期, 差异均有统计学意义 ( $P<0.05$ ), 见表 2。

### 2.3 观察组不同严重程度患儿血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平及 NBNA 评分的对比

观察组不同严重程度患儿血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平及 NBNA 评分整体比较差异有统计学意义 ( $P<0.05$ )。中度和重度患儿的血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平均高于轻度患儿, 且重度患儿高于中度患儿, 而中度和重度患儿的 NBNA 评分低于轻度患儿, 且重度患儿低于中度患儿, 差异均有统计学意义 ( $P<0.05$ ), 见表 3。

表 2 观察组疾病不同时期患儿血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平及 NBNA 评分的对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 2 Comparison of serum UA, Cys C, TNF- $\alpha$  and NBNA score in newborns with different disease stages in observation group( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| Disease stages | n  | UA( $\mu$ mol/L)   | Cys C(mg/L)     | TNF- $\alpha$ (pg/L) | NBNA score(scores) |
|----------------|----|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Acute stage    | 42 | 376.81 $\pm$ 38.74 | 1.95 $\pm$ 0.48 | 211.90 $\pm$ 30.65   | 34.33 $\pm$ 1.29   |
| Recovery stage | 18 | 308.97 $\pm$ 41.33 | 1.29 $\pm$ 0.32 | 151.84 $\pm$ 19.18   | 36.28 $\pm$ 1.08   |
| t              | -  | 6.094              | 5.334           | 7.673                | 5.618              |
| P              | -  | 0.000              | 0.000           | 0.000                | 0.000              |

表 3 观察组不同严重程度患儿血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平及 NBNA 评分的对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 3 Comparison of serum UA, Cys C, TNF- $\alpha$  and NBNA score in newborns with different disease severity degree in observation group( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| Disease degree | n  | UA( $\mu$ mol/L)                 | Cys C(mg/L)                   | TNF- $\alpha$ (pg/L)             | NBNA score(scores)             |
|----------------|----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mild           | 26 | 301.66 $\pm$ 40.98               | 1.32 $\pm$ 0.29               | 149.68 $\pm$ 18.85               | 36.19 $\pm$ 0.63               |
| Moderate       | 21 | 342.37 $\pm$ 39.42*              | 1.58 $\pm$ 0.46*              | 172.94 $\pm$ 35.87*              | 35.84 $\pm$ 0.51*              |
| Severe         | 13 | 379.40 $\pm$ 36.64* <sup>a</sup> | 1.93 $\pm$ 0.35* <sup>a</sup> | 210.69 $\pm$ 29.61* <sup>a</sup> | 34.10 $\pm$ 1.20* <sup>a</sup> |
| F              | -  | 8.528                            | 4.012                         | 6.550                            | 3.804                          |
| P              | -  | 0.000                            | 0.001                         | 0.000                            | 0.012                          |

Note: compared with mild, \*P<0.05, compared with moderate, <sup>a</sup> P<0.05.

#### 2.4 NHIE 患儿的 NBNA 评分与其血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平的相关性分析

根据 Spearman 法分析可知,NHIE 患儿的 NBNA 评分与

其血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平之间均呈负相关(P<0.05),见表 4。

表 4 NHIE 患儿的 NBNA 评分与其血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平的相关性分析Table 4 Correlation of NBNA score and levels of serum UA, Cys C and TNF- $\alpha$  in newborns with NHIE

| Indexes    | UA     |       | Cys C  |       | TNF- $\alpha$ |       |
|------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|
|            | r      | P     | r      | P     | r             | P     |
| NBNA score | -0.624 | 0.000 | -0.579 | 0.001 | -0.688        | 0.000 |

### 3 讨论

在临床上,NHIE 主要是指各类围生期窒息导致的缺氧和脑血流中断引发新生儿脑损伤的症状<sup>[11,12]</sup>。据报道指出,NHIE 被认为是导致慢性神经系统损伤的重要诱因之一<sup>[13]</sup>。近年来伴随围产医学的不断发展,因 NHIE 导致的致死率明显减少,但致残率依旧较高,因此深入研究 NHIE 的有关发病机制显得十分重要。有学者认为 NHIE 的发病机制可能与机体的炎症反应及细胞因子有关<sup>[14,15]</sup>。由于 UA、Cys C 和 TNF- $\alpha$  三者均可反映颅内损伤或炎症状态,而 NBNA 评分通常可用于对新生儿脑损伤情况的评估,因此,分析 NHIE 患儿血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平与 NBNA 评分的相关性意义重大。

本研究结果显示,观察组患儿血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平均高于对照组,而 NBNA 评分低于对照组(P<0.05),这提示了 NHIE 患儿机体中血清的 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平明显上升,而 NBNA 评分明显下降。其中 UA 属于非蛋白氮类的代谢产物,其与机体内缺氧缺血状态联系紧密,当机体内发生缺氧缺血时,氧自由基的形成及消耗平衡逐渐被打破,致使氧自由基不断堆积引起机体的再灌注损伤,而 UA 是机体中嘌呤核苷酸的主要代谢产物,其可用于反映自由基的代谢,因此 NHIE 患儿血清中的 UA 水平异常升高<sup>[16-18]</sup>。当 NHIE 发生时,患儿的

机体由于缺血缺氧导致全身的血流被重新分布,为了确保心脏和脑组织等更为重要的器官获得充足的血液供应,其肾脏等次级器官往往最先受到损害,而肾脏可有效清除机体的 Cys C,因此当肾脏发生损害后,机体 Cys C 的清除量明显下降,最终导致 Cys C 水平明显上升<sup>[19-21]</sup>。由于 TNF- $\alpha$  作为激活细胞因子有关级联反应的重要初级因子,其通常存在广泛的生物学效应,也是组织损害的重要免疫炎症介质,当患儿发生 NHIE 后,机体的星形细胞和少量胶质细胞所分泌的 TNF- $\alpha$  增多,致使血清 TNF- $\alpha$  水平明显上升<sup>[22-24]</sup>。NBNA 评分是近期发现的可对新生儿脑损伤实施评估的重要监测措施,其评分值减小则预示着患儿的脑损伤存在一定损害,而这在 NHIE 患儿中的表现更为明显<sup>[25-27]</sup>。同时,本研究还发现,观察组急性期患儿的血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平均高于恢复期,而 NBNA 评分低于恢复期(P<0.05),分析原因,可能是因为处于急性期的 NHIE 患儿病情仍在进展过程中,对患儿脑部及肾脏等器官造成的损害较为严重,因此上述指标均表现出明显的异常状态<sup>[28,29]</sup>。本研究还显示,中度和重度患儿的血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平均高于轻度患儿,且重度患儿高于中度患儿,而中度和重度患儿的 NBNA 评分低于轻度患儿,且重度患儿低于中度患儿(P<0.05),这也说明了随着 NHIE 患儿疾病严重程度的加剧,其血清 UA、Cys C 及 TNF- $\alpha$  水平明显升高,而 NBNA 评分明显下降,

原因主要在于上述指标均能反映 NHIE 患儿病情状况及机体免疫炎症反应,患儿的病情越严重,则其机体内靶器官的损害也相对更加明显,因此上述指标的变化也更大<sup>[30]</sup>。最后,本研究根据 Spearman 法分析可知,NHIE 患儿的 NBNA 评分与其血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平之间均呈负相关( $P<0.05$ ),这充分提示了 NHIE 患儿的血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平与其脑损伤紧密相关,主要原因是上述指标均为反映 NHIE 患儿机体免疫、炎症反应以及脑、肾等靶器官损害的敏感性指标,对机体的病情反应较为灵敏,但 NBNA 评分与 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  的变化方向相反,前者水平越低则病情越重,而其他三个指标的水平越高则说明病情相对更重,因此 NBNA 评分与 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  呈负相关。

综上所述,NHIE 患儿的血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平明显升高,而反应脑损伤的 NBNA 评分明显下降,且 NBNA 评分与其血清 UA、Cys C、TNF- $\alpha$  水平之间均呈负相关,临床上可考虑对上述指标实施监测,从而有助于更加科学而准确地评判 NHIE 患儿的实际病情及预后情况。

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