

· 临床研究 ·

乌司他丁对老年脓毒症患者血清微小核糖核酸-23b 和炎症因子的影响及其临床疗效

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【摘要】目的 探讨乌司他丁对老年脓毒症患者血清微小核糖核酸-23b (miR-23b)、炎症因子的影响及其临床疗效。

方法 采用随机、单盲、对照试验设计,选取2017年3月至2018年1月张家口市中医院急诊科救治的脓毒症患者64例,随机数字表法分为对照组32例和观察组32例。对照组给予常规治疗,观察组在常规治疗的基础上给予注射用乌司他丁30万U,静脉滴注,1次/8h。2组患者均连续治疗7d。检测2组患者治疗前后血清炎症因子[肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、高敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)]以及miR-23b水平变化,应用急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)、序贯器官衰竭估计(SOFA)评分、多器官功能障碍(MODS)评分评估患者健康状况,并比较2组患者临床疗效。采用SPSS 17.0软件进行数据分析,组间比较采用t检验、 χ^2 检验或秩和检验。**结果** 治疗前对照组与观察组患者miR-23b表达量分别为(0.87±0.10)和(0.86±0.09)ng/ml,治疗7d后依次为(1.73±0.21)和(1.91±0.26)ng/ml;与治疗前比较,治疗后2组患者miR-23b表达量均显著升高($P<0.05$);与对照组比较,观察组治疗后miR-23b表达量显著升高,差异均有统计学意义($t=2.112, P=0.037$)。与治疗前相比,治疗7d后2组患者TNF-α、IL-6、hs-CRP水平及APACHEⅡ、SOFA、MODS评分均显著降低($P<0.05$);治疗7d后,与对照组比较,观察组患者上述指标亦均显著降低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);治疗7d后对照组和观察组治疗总有效率分别为75.0%(24/32)和90.6%(29/32),差异有统计学意义($Z=-2.375, P=0.018$)。**结论** 乌司他丁可能通过调控miR-23b表达来减轻机体炎症反应并改善脓毒症患者预后,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 老年人;脓毒症;乌司他丁;炎症因子;微小核糖核酸-23b

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Effect of ulinastatin on serum micrornucleic acid-23b and inflammatory factors in elderly patients with sepsis and its clinical efficacy

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of ulinastatin on serum levels of micrornucleic acid-23b (miR-23b) and inflammatory factors in elderly patients with sepsis and evaluate its clinical efficacy for sepsis. **Methods** A single-blind randomized controlled trial was devised on 64 sepsis patients admitted in the Emergency Department of our hospital from March 2017 to January 2018. They were randomly divided into the control group ($n=32$, conventional treatment) and the observation group ($n=32$, intravenous injection of 300 000 U ulinastatin, one time/8 h, on the basis of conventional therapy). The serum levels of inflammatory factors including tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), and the expression of miR-23b were detected in the 2 groups before and 7 d after treatment. Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation systemⅡ (APACHEⅡ), sequential organ failure estimation (SOFA) score, and multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) score were used to evaluate the patients' health status, and the clinical efficacy were compared between the 2 groups. SPSS statistics 17.0 was used for data analysis, and Student's t test, Chi-square test or rank sum test was employed for comparison between groups. **Results** The expression levels of miR-23b were (0.87±0.10) and (0.86±0.09) ng/ml, respectively, in the control group and observation group before treatment, and the levels were increased to (1.73±0.21) and (1.91±0.26) ng/ml in 7 d after treatment ($P<0.05$). The increase was more significant in the observation group than in the control group ($t=2.112, P=0.037$). Compared with before treatment,

the levels of TNF- α , IL-6 and hs-CRP, and the scores of APACHE II, SOFA and MODS in the 2 groups were obviously decreased after 7 d of treatment ($P<0.05$) ; and the decreases of the above indices were more remarkable in the observation group ($P<0.05$). The total effective rate was 75.0% (24/32) in the control group, and 90.6% (29/32) in the observation group, with statistical difference between them ($Z = -2.375$, $P = 0.018$). **Conclusion** Ulinastatin effectively alleviates inflammatory responses and improves the prognosis in sepsis patients, which may be through regulating miR-23b expression, and it is worthy of clinical promotion.

[Key words] aged; sepsis; ulinastatin; inflammatory factor; micrornucleic acid-23b

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脓毒症是指病原体侵袭后,机体反应过度所导致的一种全身炎症反应综合征,可引起免疫系统、凝血系统等多系统损伤^[1],严重时可引起多器官功能衰竭、脓毒症休克甚至死亡^[2]。脓毒症发病机制极为复杂,多数研究认为是机体促炎与抗炎机制失衡或过度炎症反应引起。近年研究发现,微小核糖核酸-23b (micrornucleic acid-23b, miR-23b)能够调节白细胞介素-17 (interleukin-17, IL-17)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)等多种炎症因子表达,从而防止自身免疫性疾病的发生^[3]。目前,针对脓毒症主要采用抗感染治疗以纠正机体促炎与抗炎的紊乱^[4]。乌司他丁是从人尿中提取的一种广谱蛋白酶抑制剂,具有抗炎、抗凝及改善微循环等作用。本研究通过观察乌司他丁对脓毒症患者血清 miR-23b 表达及炎症因子影响以评估其临床疗效,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取 2017 年 3 月至 2018 年 1 月张家口市中医院急诊科接收治疗的 64 例脓毒症患者,其中男性 34 例,女性 30 例,年龄 60~74 (64.8±5.5) 岁。实验采用随机、单盲、对照的方法,根据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组与观察组,各组 32 例。纳入标准:(1)均符合 2016 年颁布的脓毒症 3.0 (sepsis 3.0) 诊断标准^[5];(2)年龄 60~80 岁。排除标准:(1)濒死状态或因心脑血管意外突然死亡;(2)合并获得性免疫缺陷综合征、器官移植或恶性肿瘤;(3)非细菌感染;(4)近期应用免疫抑制剂或激素等治疗;(5)对乌司他丁过敏或有过敏史;(6)医师认为不适宜参与本研究。本次研究经我院医学伦理会委员审核并批准进行。患者或其家属签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

对照组参考《中国严重脓毒症/脓毒症休克治疗指南(2014)》^[6]推荐意见给予综合治疗,具体包括:(1)针对原发病的对症治疗;(2)根据细菌培养及药敏试验结果选用敏感抗生素或临床经验用药;(3)积极补充血容量,维持电解质和酸碱平衡,补充

各种维生素;(4)根据病情变化进行相应器官功能支持;(5)吸氧;(6)重症监护。观察组在对照组基础上给予注射用乌司他丁(广东天普生化医药股份有限公司,批号 031611482) 30 万 U+5% 葡萄糖注射液 500 ml, 静脉滴注, 1 次/8 h。2 组患者连续治疗 7 d。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 MiR-23b 检测 严格根据 Trizol 试剂盒说明书提取患者外周血 200 μ l 总 RNA, 并用 0.1% 的焦碳酸二乙酯水溶解总 RNA, 应用核酸浓度测定仪 NanoDrop 2000 测定 RNA 纯度及浓度, 并应用实时荧光定量 PCR 法检测 miR-23b 表达量^[7]。

1.3.2 炎症因子 采集所有患者治疗前及治疗 7 d 后晨起空腹外周静脉血 5 ml, 3 000 转/min 离心 20 min 后取上清液置于-80℃ 冰箱保存待测。应用酶联免疫双抗体夹心法检测血清 TNF- α 、IL-6, 试剂盒均购自北京方程生物科技有限公司。应用免疫透射比浊法检测血清高敏 C 反应蛋白 (high sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP), 试剂盒购自上海百蕊生物科技有限公司。上述操作均严格按照说明书进行。

1.3.3 健康状况 应用急性生理与慢性健康状况评分系统 II (acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II) 评分、序贯器官衰竭估计 (sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA) 评分、多器官功能障碍 (multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, MODS) 评分评估患者健康状况^[8], 评分越低, 表示治疗效果越佳。

1.4 疗效判定

参考卫生部颁布的《抗菌药物临床研究原则》^[9], 按痊愈、显效、进步及无效 4 级评定, 标准如下。痊愈: 症状、体征、实验室和病原学检查 4 项恢复正常; 显效: 病情明显好转, 上述 4 项中有 1 项未完全恢复正常; 进步: 用药后病情有所好转, 但不够明显; 无效: 用药 72 h 后病情无明显好转或反而加重。总有效率 = (痊愈例数+显效例数)/总例数×100%。

1.5 质量控制

(1) 参与本研究的工作人员定期开展质量控制

会议,总结当前出现的问题,制定解决方案。(2)对参与本研究的评估人员进行培训,熟悉量表的使用规范,确保评估的准确性及一致性。

1.6 统计学处理

采用SPSS 17.0统计软件对数据进行分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,组内比较采用配对t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。等级资料比较采用秩和检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者基线资料比较

2组患者年龄、性别、体质量指数、吸烟、高血压、高脂血症、糖尿病及心脑血管疾病比例差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1),具有可比性。

2.2 2组患者治疗前后miR-23b表达水平变化

治疗前,对照组与观察组miR-23b表达量分别为(0.87 ± 0.10)和(0.86 ± 0.09)ng/ μ l,差异无统计学意义($t = 0.420, P = 0.679$);治疗7d后,对照组与观察组miR-23b表达量分别为(1.73 ± 0.21)和

(1.91 ± 0.26)ng/ μ l,差异有统计学意义($t = 2.112, P = 0.037$)。与治疗前比较,2组患者治疗7d后miR-23b表达量均显著增高,差异亦有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 2组患者治疗前后血清炎症因子水平及健康状况比较

治疗前,2组患者血清TNF- α 、IL-6、hs-CRP水平及APACHE II、SOFA、MODS评分比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。与治疗前比较,2组患者治疗7d后血清TNF- α 、IL-6、hs-CRP水平及APACHE II、SOFA、MODS评分均显著降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗7d后,与对照组比较,观察组患者血清TNF- α 、IL-6、hs-CRP水平及APACHE II、SOFA、MODS评分均显著降低,差异亦具有统计学意义($P < 0.01$;表2)。

2.5 2组患者治疗后临床疗效比较

治疗7d后,对照组痊愈10例,显效14例,进步5例,无效3例,总有效率为75.0%($24/32$);观察组痊愈19例,显效10例,进步2例,无效1例,总有效率为90.6%($29/32$),经秩和检验,2组总有效率比较差异有统计学意义($Z = -2.375, P = 0.018$)。

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups ($n = 32$)

Item	Control group	Observation group	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	64.78 ± 5.48	64.94 ± 5.51	0.169
Gender (male/female, n)	18/14	16/16	0.543
Body mass index (kg/m^2 , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.47 ± 2.69	23.55 ± 2.72	0.907
Smoking [n (%)]	5 (15.6)	4 (12.5)	0.766
Hypertension [n (%)]	26 (81.3)	27 (84.4)	0.612
Hyperlipidemia [n (%)]	23 (71.9)	25 (78.1)	0.581
Diabetes mellitus [n (%)]	13 (40.6)	15 (46.9)	0.283
Cardiocerebrovascular disease [n (%)]	21 (65.6)	20 (62.5)	0.594

表2 2组患者治疗前后血清炎症因子及健康状况比较

Table 2 Comparison of serum inflammatory factors and health condition before and after treatment between two groups

($n = 32, \bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Control group		Observation group	
	Before treatment	7 d after treatment	Before treatment	7 d after treatment
TNF- α (ng/L)	287.68 ± 40.26	146.52 ± 20.63 *	288.22 ± 40.30	82.17 ± 10.98 *#
IL-6 (ng/L)	184.36 ± 26.12	105.29 ± 14.83 *	185.25 ± 26.10	69.47 ± 9.77 *#
hs-CRP (mg/L)	190.69 ± 26.85	86.43 ± 12.26 *	191.55 ± 26.80	43.29 ± 6.09 *#
APACHE II (score)	17.68 ± 2.48	9.76 ± 1.28 *	17.70 ± 2.45	6.68 ± 0.92 *#
SOFA (score)	6.68 ± 0.93	4.39 ± 0.60 *	6.70 ± 0.95	2.47 ± 0.32 *#
MODS (score)	9.43 ± 1.28	6.81 ± 0.94 *	9.45 ± 1.30	3.93 ± 0.55 *#

TNF- α : tumor necrosis factor- α ; IL-6: interleukin-6; hs-CRP: high sensitivity C-reactive protein; APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; MODS: multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. Compared with before treatment, * $P < 0.05$; compared with control group, # $P < 0.01$.

3 讨 论

脓毒症是临床常见危重急症,是由感染、创伤等原因引起的一种全身炎症反应综合征,严重威胁患者健康生命^[10]。该病具有发病急骤、病情严重及进展迅速等特点,若未能采取有效措施阻止疾病恶性进展,感染将进一步加重,从而出现多器官功能衰竭等严重并发症^[11]。乌司他丁是人体内正常物质,其前体是肝脏所释放的前- α -胰蛋白酶抑制剂以及间- α -胰蛋白酶抑制剂。这两种前体被弹性蛋白酶裂解后便成为胰蛋白酶抑制剂,从而具有强大的抗炎活性^[12]。研究表明,乌司他丁能够抑制 α -糜蛋白酶、组织蛋白酶等多种水解酶活性,可稳定溶酶体膜,抑制心肌抑制因子以及溶酶体酶释放,清除氧自由基,抑制炎症细胞因子过度分泌,并改善微循环以及组织灌注,从而发挥对组织器官的保护作用^[13]。另有研究发现,在脓毒症治疗中,乌司他丁半衰期较短,约40 min,几乎无不良反应,且随着剂量增大,其作用效果更加显著^[14]。

机体出现脓毒症等全身性炎症反应时,机体抗炎作用将会被促炎作用所抑制,引起炎性刺激失控,此时促炎作用激活,进一步加重病情,使机体炎症反应恶性循环。IL-6主要由T淋巴细胞以及巨噬细胞释放,并由特异性微生物分子和模式识别受体激活,从而促使细胞内信号转导通路活化,促进炎症细胞因子分泌^[15]。TNF- α 作为最广泛促炎因子之一,能够介导其他多种促炎因子激活。TNF- α 是机体重要的炎症启动因子,能够启动IL-1、IL-6等多种炎症因子表达以及分泌,在脓毒症早期炎症反应中发挥重要作用^[16]。hs-CRP是一种急性期蛋白,对机体早期免疫反应有重要作用,在特异性抗体产生前,能够促进单核-巨噬细胞以及中性粒细胞释放溶解酶,吞噬细菌,从而起到抗炎作用,已被广泛用于临床感染性疾病的早期诊断。在上述炎症因子刺激下,机体释放多种蛋白酶、水解酶、氧自由基、可溶性免疫反应抑制因子以及黏附因子,从而使机体组织遭受炎性损伤^[17]。

MicroRNA是转录后具有调节作用的一类核糖核酸,与靶基因结合能够调节相关基因的表达,在分泌代谢、炎症、肿瘤等多种疾病的病理生理过程中起到重要作用。MiR-23b作为最新发现的微小核糖核酸,其与肿瘤发生以及转移等关系密切,可调控细胞增殖、侵袭以及转移。最近研究表明,miR-23b通过转移生长因子 β -活性激酶1靶蛋白2(transforming growth factor β -activated kinase 1-binding proteins 2,

TAB2)对自身免疫性疾病起保护作用,从而抑制机体炎症反应程度^[18]。另一方面,脓毒症患者miR-23b表达与疾病严重程度密切相关,即疾病越严重,其miR-23b在外周血中表达水平越低。刘峰^[19]研究表明,miR-23b能够影响细胞增殖以及组织间迁移,并抑制血管内皮细胞炎症因子的分泌,对脓毒症具有一定调控作用。本研究结果显示,治疗7 d后2组患者血清TNF- α 、IL-6、hs-CRP水平均降低,且观察组下降更为显著($P<0.01$),同时观察组患者miR-23b表达量显著升高,与对照组比较亦显著升高($P<0.05$),进一步表明脓毒症患者机体存在一定程度的炎症反应,乌司他丁可能通过调控miR-23b表达而下调相关炎症因子表达。APACHE II是一种用于多病种、简单便捷的评分系统,能以量化形式准确地反映患者疾病总体状态,与疾病严重程度呈正相关,尤其对脓毒症患者疾病程度判定具有较佳的意义。SOFA评分系统目的在于通过简单而客观数据描述单个器官功能衰竭,并动态检测机体器官功能障碍过程^[20]。MODS虽为第三代病情评分系统,但根据重症脓毒症患者动态评分来评估病情不如APACHE II评分。本研究结果显示,与对照组比较,观察组患者APACHE II、SOFA、MODS评分均显著降低($P<0.05$),总有效率显著升高($P<0.05$),提示乌司他丁治疗脓毒症效果满意,能够促进患者预后。

综上所述,乌司他丁能够有效上调miR-23b表达,从而下调IL-6、TNF- α 等促炎因子的异常升高,减轻机体过度炎症反应,对改善脓毒症患者的预后具有重要作用。

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