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促红细胞生成素在多种贫血中的临床意义

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[摘要] 促红细胞生成素(erythropoietin, EPO)在医学中应用范围极广, 在贫血、组织断离、早产儿、癌症和血液学等方面均有良好的应用价值, 尤其在多种贫血的鉴别方面更是如此。对EPO在缺铁性贫血、巨幼细胞性贫血和再生障碍性贫血等各种贫血中的临床应用情况进行分析与研究将为EPO在这些疾病中的临床应用提供理论依据。

[关键词] 促红细胞生成素; 贫血; 血红蛋白

Clinical significance of erythropoietin in various anemia

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Abstract Erythropoietin (EPO) is widely used in medicine and has good application value in anemia, tissue detachment, premature babies, cancer and hematology, especially in the identification of various anemias. Analysis and research on the clinical application of EPO in various anemias such as iron deficiency anemia, megaloblastic anemia and aplastic anemia will provide theoretical basis for its clinical application in these diseases.

Keywords erythropoietin; anemia; hemoglobin

促红细胞生成素(erythropoietin, EPO)主要来源于两种途径, 婴幼儿期由肝合成, 而成人期主要由肾合成。作为一种重要的糖蛋白质激素(glycoprotein hormone, GH), 在红系造血过程中扮演着重要的调控因子角色, 它在维持血红蛋白与红细胞稳定和促进红系祖细胞增殖与分化等方面均有良好的临床作用, 尤其是在调控血细胞产生方面临床应用价值极高^[1-2]。研究^[3]指出: EPO缺乏后极易导致各种贫血, 而贫血的发生又与机

体外周血红细胞减少息息相关。本研究结合贫血相关指标, 从缺铁性贫血(iron deficiency anemia, IDA)、巨幼细胞性贫血(megaloblastic anemia, MA)、再生障碍性贫血(aplastic anemia, AA)等角度进行分析, 探讨多种贫血患者血清EPO水平的变化情况, 分析其变化趋势及不同贫血程度患者间的EPO水平差异, 为临床中对IDA, MA, AA的诊断、治疗及预后判定提供更加全面和有效的指导意义。

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1 EPO 在 IDA 中的临床意义

IDA主要是按照骨髓红系增生情况进行划分的。IDA的发生是铁缺乏症,如体内贮存铁耗尽(iron depletion, ID)、红细胞内铁缺乏(iron deficient erythropoiesis, IDE)和IDA的最终阶段,三者之间的关系循序渐进,其中ID的出现与机体对铁的需求与攻击失衡有关^[4]。据文献^[5]报道,当机体内铁储量不足而无法达到红细胞生成的正常需求时,极易导致血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)生成障碍。薛春娥等^[6]通过对37例IDA患者治疗前、治疗后30, 60和90 d血清EPO水平及铁蛋白含量进行鉴别的结果证实:治疗后30 d所有患者的EPO水平下降情况与治疗前相比极明显,治疗后60 d的EPO水平与治疗前相比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。这说明EPO的生成、分泌与增多很可能与贫血的严重程度有关,也就是贫血越严重, EPO的生成、分泌与增多就越明显。薛春娥等^[6]按照贫血严重程度将37例IDA患者分成轻度贫血组、中度贫血组和重度贫血组,结果证实:重度贫血组与对照组、轻度组和中度组相比EPO水平更高。且Möller等^[7]证实:当患者缺血、缺氧时, EPO水平也会随之递增,而只有在缺血、缺氧被纠正后EPO水平才会逐渐下降或趋于正常^[8-9],这说明贫血患者EPO水平与Hb之间存在某个调节点,这与许宏敏等^[10]和Smaniotto等^[11]的研究结果相似。但究竟三者之间的关系怎样,仍有待更深层次的研究。

2 EPO 在 MA 中的临床意义

李卫军等^[12]通过对36例MA患者(对照组)和21例难治性贫血(refractory anemia, RA)患者(实验组)进行骨髓形态学检验,发现两组患者粒系细胞巨幼样改变、红系细胞巨幼样改变所占的比例差异不明显,而从粒、红、巨三系病态造血所占比例来看,实验组所占比例明显高于对照组,结果证实:MA与RA的骨髓形态学检验具有相似性,但MA更侧重对巨幼变红细胞的观察,RA则更侧重于病态造血质与量的观察,而对MA, RA与EPO之间的关系却缺乏强有力的研究与阐述。叶俊彬等^[13]为进一步弄清MA与EPO水平的变化与临床价值采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附反应(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)法对20例MA患者(MA组)进行临床试验,并选取同时期例数相同的IDA患者(对照I组)和正常人(对照II组)作为对照组,通过比较两组Hb、红细胞、平均红细胞体

积(mean corpuscular volume, MCV)、网织红细胞(reticulocyte, Ret)、骨髓红系百分比之间的关系后发现,MA组的EPO水平与对照II组相比更高,与对照I组相比更低,且EPO水平与Hb、红细胞皆呈负相关,而与MCV、RET、骨髓红系百分比无相关性,这极有可能与MA患者无效红细胞生成有关。也就是说EPO水平在MA患者相应指标中的占比相对较低,与其红系增生程度无相关性^[14]。MA是脱氧核糖核酸(DNA)合成障碍所引起的贫血,与机体缺乏维生素B₁₂或叶酸有关,肌肉注射维生素B₁₂与补充叶酸是目前相对有效的办法^[15]。有研究^[13]将健康人和IDA患者作为参照,与20例缺乏维生素B₁₂的MA患者EPO水平进行对比,结果发现:MA患者的EPO水平相对健康人较高,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),而通过分析EPO与Hb的关系证明R值为负值,且差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。另外,该研究^[13]还证明:在Hb水平相同的情况下,MA患者的EPO水平与正常人相比偏高,但与IDA患者相比则明显偏低。值得注意的是,虽然部分研究证实:MA患者的EPO水平与IDA患者相比明显偏低,但具体原因则仍未得到有效的证实。孟芳^[16]研究认为这种现象的产生极有可能源于骨髓红系增生使得EPO利用率相对增加,最终导致其相对偏低,与MCV无相关性,这与Gambaro等^[17]的研究结果相近。另外,目前研究仍未发现高EPO水平与MA患者红系造血指标呈正相关,这可能与MA患者骨髓红系中产生的无效造血有关^[13],且这种关系极有可能发生在早期红细胞阶段^[18],而Mcallister等^[19]则认为这有可能源于EPO的刺激作用被MA患者骨髓红系中产生的无效造血所抵消,使最终的检测结果无法显示出正相关性。

3 EPO 在 AA 中的临床意义

AA是目前医学中常见的由多种病因所致的骨髓造血功能衰竭性综合征,临床特征以骨髓造血细胞增生减低和外周全血细胞减少较为多见^[20]。王旦利等^[21]通过重组人EPO对5例(所有患者均经骨髓细胞形态学检验)临床诊断为纯红细胞再生障碍性贫血(pure red cell aplasia, PRCA)患者进行临床研究,给予激素/环孢素治疗,并观察用药前后贫血纠正情况和临床疗效,结果5例患者中2例单独使用足量激素治疗有效,2例无效患者将激素减至中等剂量并加用环孢素后贫血改善。4例患者的Hb维持在70~90 g/L不再继续上升,重新给予EPO治疗后Hb逐渐恢复正常,且在停用激素/环孢素后超过8个月的随

访中均未发生复发, 这与Collister等^[22]和孙婧等^[23]的研究结果相吻合。汪延生等^[24]通过放射免疫法对12例AA患者、8例MDS患者、5例IDA患者和19例健康对照者进行对照研究, 发现10例AA、8例MDS和4例IDA患者血清EPO水平与健康对照组相比明显升高, 且血清EPO水平与Hb、红细胞呈明显负相关, 这提示EPO水平的高低是导致贫血的主要因素, 但在该研究中却发现血清EPO水平与骨髓增生程度无相关性。

综上所述, 在贫血诊疗前期检测血清EPO对多种贫血的临床诊治具有一定的指导价值。

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