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平均血小板体积、红细胞分布宽度与 急性胰腺炎相关性的研究进展

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[摘要] 急性胰腺炎(acute pancreatitis, AP)是常见的消化道急腹症之一。AP患者的临床表现多种多样,从轻度的胰腺炎到严重的多器官功能衰竭。部分重症急性胰腺炎(severe acute pancreatitis, SAP)患者可能出现全身并发症、胰腺坏死、住院时间延长和病死率增加等。对AP的严重程度进行早期准确的评估对于有效的疾病管理和预防患者死亡具有重要意义。目前,AP预测评分系统通常操作繁杂并且很多指标在临床实践不易获得。因此,对于AP早期病情的判断亟需简便且灵敏度高的实验室指标。

[关键词] 平均血小板体积; 红细胞分布宽度; 急性胰腺炎; 预后

Research progress on the relationship between mean platelet volume, red cell distribution width and acute pancreatitis

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Abstract Acute pancreatitis (AP) is one of the common acute abdominal diseases of digestive tract. The clinical manifestations of AP patients range from mild pancreatic inflammation to severe multiple organ failure. Some patients with severe acute pancreatitis (SAP) may have systemic complications, pancreatic necrosis, prolonged hospital stay and increased mortality. Early and accurate assessment of AP severity is crucial to both effective disease management and prevention of patient death. Currently, AP predictive scoring systems are usually complicated to operate and many indicators are not readily available in clinical practice. Therefore, simple and sensitive laboratory indicators are urgently needed for the early judgment of AP.

Keywords mean platelet volume; red cell distribution width; acute pancreatitis; prognosis

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急性胰腺炎(acute pancreatitis, AP)是临床常见的消化道疾病之一,其临床主要表现为腹痛、腹胀及恶心呕吐等。目前临床上常用的AP预测评分系统主要包括Ranson评分、急性生理学和慢性健康状况评分(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHEII)、改良CT严重指数评分(modified CT severity index score, MCTSI)和胰腺炎床旁严重指数评分(bedside index for severity in acute pancreatitis, BISAP)等。但这些评分系统在临床应用中程序繁琐且花费较高。因此,简便、廉价且灵敏度高的实验室指标对于AP早期病情判断尤为重要。研究^[1-2]表明:平均血小板体积(mean platelet volume, MPV)、红细胞分布宽度(red blood cell distribution width, RDW)与AP的病情严重程度密切相关。

1 AP 的简介

AP是多种病因导致腺泡内胰酶异常激活,并以局部炎症为主要特征,伴或不伴有其他器官功能改变的疾病。AP的主要致病因素为胆道疾病、过量饮酒、十二指肠液反流、代谢性疾病(如高脂血症和高钙血症)以及创伤等。AP全球发病率约为34/10万,并且呈逐年上升趋势^[3]。AP按病情严重程度可分为轻症急性胰腺炎(mild acute pancreatitis, MAP)、中度重症急性胰腺炎(moderate severe acute pancreatitis, MSAP)以及SAP^[4]。约20%的AP患者会发展成为SAP,进而出现全身炎症反应综合征(systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SIRS)及持续性多器官功能衰竭,病死率高达30%^[5]。

2 MPV 与 AP 的相关性研究

2.1 MPV 的简介

MPV是全血细胞分析中反映血小板大小的一个参数。MPV可根据所使用的仪器而变化,每个实验室具有唯一的参考范围,其正常范围在7.5~11.5 fL^[6]。MPV主要反映骨髓中巨核细胞的增殖、分化、代谢及血小板活化与功能。MPV升高与血小板聚集、血栓素A₂和 β -凝血球蛋白的合成和释放有关^[7]。急性心肌梗死、急性脑缺血和短暂性脑缺血发作等有血栓形成风险的患者体内血清中MPV明显升高^[8]。MPV降低通常与骨髓造血功能受抑制有关,如巨幼细胞性贫血、再生障碍性贫血、急性白血病化学治疗及HIV感染等^[9-10]。

2.2 MPV 在 AP 发生发展中的作用

2.2.1 炎症因子与 MPV

Gasprayan等^[11]的研究表明:MPV与血栓形成前状态和各种炎症反应有关。AP早期腺泡内胰酶激活诱导胰腺实质自我消化,腺泡细胞内合成促凝素和大量促炎因子[如C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、白介素1(interleukin-1, IL-1)、白介素2(interleukin-2, IL-2)、白介素6(interleukin-6, IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)等]。炎症的级联放大反应可引起血小板 α 颗粒脱颗粒,并启动储存在脾中的血小板池,引起大量高活性血小板释放,大血小板比例增加,从而导致MPV增加^[12]。此外,促炎症细胞因子IL-6还可通过刺激血小板生成素(thrombopoietin, TPO)产生以及增强骨髓巨核细胞活性,从而导致大量血小板的产生,MPV随之升高^[13]。

2.2.2 血栓前状态与 MPV

血栓前状态是指多种因素引起的小血小板凝集性提高,循环组织因子增加,纤溶状态受抑制的一种病理过程^[14]。研究^[15]表明:胰腺和全身微血管紊乱在AP的发病机制中起着重要作用。在AP的早期炎症过程中,血小板黏附和聚集增加,促进AP血栓前状态,导致胰腺微循环障碍,进而引起MPV升高^[16]。凝血活化在AP早期的疾病进展中具有重要作用。血小板活化因子(platelet activating factor, PAF)是由血管内皮细胞产生的一种磷脂活性介质。PAF具有诱导血小板聚集、阻塞微循环以及改变毛细血管通透性的作用。在AP早期,胰腺血管内皮细胞损伤,PAF大量释放,促使白细胞过度激活、巨噬细胞脱颗粒,进而诱发炎症因子IL-1, IL-6及TNF- α 的生成,引起胰腺实质相关形态学改变^[16]。因此,AP早期血小板激活是发生轻症胰腺炎及重症胰腺炎的基础。

2.3 MPV 在 AP 早期病情预测中的价值

多因素评分系统,如改良格拉斯哥预后评分(modified Glasgow prognostic score, MGPS)、RANSON评分、APACHEII评分和MCTSI可用于预测AP的严重程度^[17]。Beyazit等^[18]在对144例患者的研究中,使用MGPS和CTSI评分系统来预测AP的严重程度,发现MPV与MGPS之间存在显著的相关性。Okuturlar等^[1]经研究发现:胆源性AP患者入院时MPV水平高于非胆源性AP患者,MPV可作为AP早期感染的指标。血管血栓形成和系统性高凝状态是AP的常见并发症。较高的MPV水平

与血栓形成疾病相关^[8]。Akbal等^[16]研究了24名胆源性AP患者和24名健康对照者后发现, AP患者具有较高纤维蛋白原、D-二聚体和MPV。AP患者入院时MPV为(8.6±1.4) fL, 明显高于对照组(7.6±0.7) fL($P=0.005$)。AP患者的MPV水平升高可能反映AP相关的高凝状态。因此, MPV可用于AP早期病情严重程度判断。

3 RDW 与 AP 的相关性研究

3.1 RDW 的简介

RDW是一种广泛应用于对红细胞缺乏程度定量的实验室参数, 其计算方法是将红细胞体积的标准偏差(standard deviation, SD)除以平均红细胞体积(mean corpuscular volume, MCV), 并以百分比表示结果, 其正常范围在11%~15%^[19]。RDW主要反映循环红细胞大小的变异性。临床上, RDW主要用于区分地中海贫血和缺铁性贫血。RDW是排除缺铁性贫血的一种传统指标。在血清铁蛋白不能准确反映总铁贮量的情况下, RDW在对贫血的鉴别诊断中起着重要的作用。目前, RDW已作为一种独立的预测指标用于心血管疾病、类风湿性关节炎、肺部疾病、2型糖尿病、进行性炎症状态以及癌症等^[20-21]。高RDW值与上述疾病的病死率增加有关。

3.2 RDW 在 AP 发生发展中的作用

3.2.1 炎症因子与 RDW

Hepcidin是一种短而富含半胱氨酸的肽类激素, 可调节肠道内铁的吸收及铁从巨噬细胞铁库中的释放^[22]。Hepcidin可通过与巨噬细胞表面的铁转运蛋白结合, 引起铁转运蛋白的内化和降解, 减少铁从巨噬细胞向发育中的红细胞的传递, 干扰红细胞成熟^[23]。AP早期全身炎症反应可通过刺激肝细胞分泌铁调节肽hepcidin, 抑制红细胞生成, 导致RDW升高^[24]。有关研究^[25]表明: IL-6, IL-1 β 以及高迁移率蛋白(high mobility group box 1 protein, HMGB1)是调节炎症对红细胞发育的关键细胞因子。介导炎症作用的转录因子包括信号转导转录激活因子3(signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, STAT 3)、CCAAT/增强子结合蛋白 α (CCAAT/enhancer binding protein alpha, C/EBP α)和protein 53(p53)等^[26]。

IL-6可通过上调Janus激酶/信号转导与转录激活因子(Janus kinase/signal transducer and activator of transcription, JAK/STAT)信号通路, 促进STAT

3磷酸化以及STAT3与Hepcidin启动子结合, 诱导铁调素信使RNA(hepcidin messenger RNA, hepcidin mRNA)的表达, 进而阻碍红细胞成熟^[27]。IL-1 β 可通过C/EBP α 和骨形态发生蛋白-母亲DPP同源物[bone morphogenetic protein-mothers against decapentaplegic homolog(Drosophila), BMP-SMAD]信号途径诱导hepcidin表达^[24]。HMGB1是一种215个氨基酸组成的促炎细胞因子, 与重症急性胰腺炎住院病死率增加密切相关^[28]。HMGB1可通过结合髓样分化因子2(myeloid differentiation 2, MD2)-Toll样受体4(Toll-like receptor 4, TLR4)复合物, 激活TLR4信号通路, 促进巨噬细胞释放TNF和IL-6^[24]。此外, 炎症细胞因子还可通过促进红细胞膜磷脂酰胆碱水解为溶血磷脂酰胆碱并增加红细胞磷脂酰丝氨酸暴露、减少促红细胞生成素(erythropoietin, EPO)合成以及损害红细胞祖细胞的分化, 缩短成熟红细胞的寿命, 促进RDW升高^[29]。

3.2.2 氧化应激与 RDW

氧化应激是一种以氧化和抗氧化防御系统之间的平衡受损为特征的状态, 并与活性氧的生成增加有关^[19]。氧化应激与多种疾病的发展密切相关, 如癌症、糖尿病、心血管疾病、炎症性疾病、肝衰竭和慢性肾疾病等^[30]。AP常伴随氧化应激和腺体内自由基产生, 进而导致组织损伤和炎症介质的释放^[31]。氧化应激可影响红细胞可塑变形性并通过破坏核酸、蛋白质和脂类来影响红细胞的存活时间, 导致未成熟的红细胞进入外周血循环, 从而增加RDW^[32]。

3.2.3 基因表达异常与 RDW

核因激活的B细胞的 κ -轻链增强(nuclear factor- κ -gene binding, NF- κ B)是细胞内一种重要的核转录因子, 具有调节炎症、组织损伤和修复的作用。在AP早期NF- κ B被激活, 促进多种促炎基因的转录, 如细胞因子、趋化因子及黏附分子等。微小RNA-122(microRNA-122, miR-122)是一种肝特异性miRNA, 在胆固醇和脂肪酸代谢方面起重要作用。Rivkin等^[33]经研究发现: NF- κ B可增强miR-122启动子的活性, 并促进miR-122在肝中的分泌。MiR-122通过降低肾中EPO的表达, 造成炎症性贫血, 最终引起RDW升高。

3.3 RDW 在 AP 早期病情预测中的价值

RDW水平的升高可以反映潜在的炎症状态。Zhang等^[2]经研究发现: MSAP和SAP患者的RDW明显高于MAP患者(分别为14.03%±1.74%和

13.23%±1.23%, $P<0.001$)。ROC曲线分析评估RDW值预测MSAP和SAP的能力,发现RDW值与AP严重程度相关,而非病因。RDW的AUC为0.677(95%CI: 0.619~0.735, $P<0.001$), RDW预测MSAP和SAP的最佳截止值为13.55, 敏感性为54.5%, 特异性为73.6%。Gravito-Soares等^[34]经研究表明,入院时SAP组的RDW明显高于MAP组(14.6±1.3 vs 12.7±0.5, $P<0.001$)。多因素和ROC曲线分析, RDW(AUROC 0.960, $P<0.001$)是SAP的主要预测因子, 临界值为13.0。RDW优于AP其他预后评分系统, 如Ranson评分(AUROC 0.777, $P<0.001$, cut-off 3.0), BISAP(AUROC 0.732, $P<0.001$, cut-off 2.0)和改良Marshall评分(AUROC 0.756, $P<0.001$, cut-off 1.0)。入院时RDW>13.0是AP严重程度的最佳预测指标。入院时RDW>14.0是AP病死率较好的预测因子, 优于传统的预后评分系统。

4 结语

MPV和RDW是全血细胞分析中常规的实验室指标, 简便且廉价。AP可通过炎症因子、血栓前状态以及氧化应激等相关机制, 导致外周血MPV, RDW的升高。RDW在AP早期病情严重程度的判定上优于AP的传统预测评分系统。因此, MPV, RDW可作为AP早期病情预测的简便、廉价且灵敏度高的实验室指标。然而, MPV, RDW与多种疾病都具有一定的相关性, 对AP诊断的特异性及灵敏度较低, 应结合临床表现及相关经典诊断指标, 如血尿酸淀粉酶、血清脂肪酶及典型的影像学改变等。MPV, RDW升高与AP的具体机制尚不明确, 有待于进一步研究。

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