

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.06.010

View this article at: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.06.010>

尿 U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT 对糖尿病合并无症状性菌尿患者的诊断及疗效预测价值

尹飞挺¹, 张健¹, 孙洪芹²

(1. 中国人民解放军总医院第四医学中心肾脏病科, 北京 100048; 2. 诸城市人民医院肾内科, 山东 诸城 262200)

[摘要] 目的: 探讨尿肝素结合蛋白(urinary heparin-binding protein, U-HBP)、中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白(neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, NGAL)、尿亚硝酸盐(urinary nitrite, U-NIT)诊断糖尿病合并无症状性菌尿(asymptomatic bacteriuria, ABU)价值及对疗效的影响。方法: 选取2017年1月至2020年10月诸城市人民医院和解放军总医院第四医学中心收治的98例糖尿病合并ABU患者(ABU组)、98例单纯糖尿病患者(糖尿病组)及90例健康体检者(对照组), 比较各组基线资料、尿U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT阳性率, 应用多因素logistic回归方程分析ABU的相关影响因素, 采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线及ROC下面积(area under the curve, AUC)分析各指标的预测价值, 应用Spearman分析各指标与疗效相关性。结果: ABU组U-HBP、NGAL及U-NIT阳性率高于糖尿病组、对照组($P < 0.05$); 多因素logistic回归方程分析结果显示, U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT阳性均与ABU相关(均 $P < 0.05$); U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT阳性诊断ABU的AUC依次为0.837、0.815、0.877, 联合诊断的AUC达0.953; 无效患者的U-HBP和NGAL水平最高, 其次为有效患者, 显效患者最低; 显效患者U-NIT阳性率低于有效、无效患者($P < 0.05$), 有效、无效患者的U-NIT阳性率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); Spearman进行相关性分析显示, U-HBP、NGAL与疗效呈负相关($P < 0.05$), U-NIT与疗效无相关性($P > 0.05$)。结论: U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT均可有效诊断糖尿病合并ABU, 且对疗效具有一定预测价值, 对临床诊治具有指导价值。

[关键词] 尿肝素结合蛋白; 中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白; 尿亚硝酸盐; 糖尿病; 无症状性菌尿

Diagnostic and therapeutic predictive value of urine U-HBP, NGAL, U-NIT in diabetic patients with asymptomatic bacteriuria

YIN Feiting¹, ZHANG Jian¹, SUN Hongqin²

(1. Department of Nephrology, Fourth Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100048;

2. Department of Nephrology, Zhucheng People's Hospital, Zhucheng Shandong 262200, China)

Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the role of urinary heparin-binding protein (U-HBP), the neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL), and the urinary nitrite (U-NIT) in the diagnosis of diabetes with asymptomatic

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2021-08-10

通信作者 (Corresponding author): 孙洪芹, Email: supname@sohu.com

bacteriuria (ABU) and its effect on curative effect. **Methods:** Ninety-eight patients with diabetes and ABU (ABU group), 98 patients with simple diabetes (diabetes group) and 90 healthy persons (control group) who were admitted to the Fourth Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital and Zhucheng People's Hospital from January 2017 to October 2020 were selected. The baseline data, positive rate of U-HBP, NGAL, and U-NIT were compared. Multiple logistic regression was used to analyze the related influencing factors of ABU, receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) and area under the ROC curve (AUC) were used to analyze the diagnostic value of each index, and Spearman's were used to analyze the correlation between each index and curative effect. **Results:** The positive rates of U-HBP, NGAL and U-NIT in the ABU group were higher than those in the diabetes group and the control group ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the positive results of U-HBP, NGAL, and U-NIT were all related to ABU ($P < 0.05$). U-HBP, NGAL, U-NIT positive diagnosis of ABU AUC were 0.837, 0.815, 0.877, and the combined diagnosis AUC reached 0.953. The U-HBP and NGAL level were higher in the invalid patients, then in the valid patients, the last were in the markedly effective patients; the positive rate of U-NIT in markedly effective patients is lower than that of effective and ineffective patients ($P < 0.05$), there was no statistically significant difference in the positive rate of U-NIT between effective and ineffective patients ($P > 0.05$); Spearman's correlation analysis showed that U-HBP and NGAL were negatively correlated with the curative effect ($P < 0.05$), and U-NIT was not correlated with the curative effect ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** U-HBP, NGAL, U-NIT can effectively diagnose diabetes with ABU, and have a certain predictive value for the therapeutic effect, and have guiding value for clinical diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords urinary heparin-binding protein; neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin; urinary nitrite; diabetes; asymptomatic bacteriuria

糖尿病患者易出现尿路感染(urinary tract infection, UTI), 可分为症状性菌尿和无症状性菌尿(asymptomatic bacteriuria, ABU), 以ABU多见, 临床中常重视对症状性菌尿处理, 而对ABU诊治缺乏重视^[1-2]。长期ABU亦会损害肾功能, 且约半数有发展成症状性菌尿的可能^[3]。中段尿液培养是ABU主要诊断方法, 但检测周期长、阴性率高, 导致大量人力、物力浪费^[4]。因此, 寻找快速可靠的标志物用于ABU早期诊断成为临床关注焦点。研究^[5-6]证实: UTI发生时, 尿肝素结合蛋白(urinary heparin-binding protein, U-HBP)、中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白(neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, NGAL)、尿亚硝酸盐(urinary nitrite, U-NIT)均高表达。基于此, 本研究主要探讨尿U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT对糖尿病合并ABU患者的临床诊断及疗效预测价值, 为糖尿病合并ABU患者的临床诊断和疗效判断提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选取2017年1月至2020年10月诸城市人民医院和解放军总医院第四医学中心收治的98例糖尿病合

并ABU患者(ABU组)、98例单纯糖尿病患者(糖尿病组)及90例健康体检者(对照组)。纳入标准: 糖尿病患者均符合《中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2017年版)》^[7]中2型糖尿病诊断标准; ABU组符合ABU诊断标准^[8]; 患者及家属知情同意。排除标准: 尿道和膀胱患有其他疾病; 盆腔、尿道手术史; 糖尿病肾病及糖尿病足、急性脑梗死、急性心肌梗死等严重并发症患者; 合并其他部位感染、免疫功能障碍。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会审批通过。

1.2 方法

收集患者年龄、性别、BMI、血糖控制情况、糖尿病神经病变、脑血管疾病、高脂血症、心脏病、高血压资料, 空腹血糖4.4~6.1 mmol/L为理想, >6.1~7.0 mmol/L为良好, >7.0 mmol/L则需要改进, 其中理想、良好为血糖控制达标; 糖尿病性脑血管病包括动脉硬化、缺血性脑血管病、脑出血、脑萎缩等。

检测方法: 治疗前按无菌操作采集晨起清洁中段尿5 mL, 采用酶联荧光法定量检测尿液U-HBP含量, HBP试剂盒购自上海一研生物科技有限公司; 采用AX-4280尿液干化学分析仪(日本ARKRAY公司)及其配套试纸检测尿液U-NIT含

量; 采用酶联免疫吸附法检测尿液NGAL, 试剂盒购自上海西宝生物科技有限公司。

治疗方法: 考虑到ABU致病菌主要为革兰氏阴性杆菌, 且致病菌目前对呋喃妥因、喹诺酮类等药物耐药率高, 故应用头孢地尼分散片(深圳致君制药有限公司, 国药准字H20100147)治疗, 0.1 g/次, 口服, 3次/d, 持续治疗2周。治疗结束后评价疗效, 疗效标准^[9]: 中段尿细菌培养转阴为显效, 细菌培养计数降低 $>1 \times 10^2$ /mL为有效, 否则为无效。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件分析数据。计数资料以例描述, 计量资料采取Bartlett方差齐性检验与Kolmogorov-Smirnov正态性检验, 均确认具备方差齐性且近似服从正态分布, 以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)描述; 应用Spearman's进行相关性分析; 绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线, 获取曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)、置信区间、敏感度、特异度及cut-off值, 联合预测实施logistic二元回归拟合, 返回预测概率logit(p), 将其作为独立检验变量。均采用双侧

检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组基线资料、各指标比较

各组年龄、性别、BMI、糖尿病神经病变、慢性脑血管病、高脂血症、心脏病、高血压比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 组间血糖控制情况比较, 差异有统计学意义, 且ABU组U-HBP、NGAL及U-NIT阳性率高于糖尿病组、对照组($P < 0.05$); 糖尿病组、对照组U-HBP、NGAL及U-NIT阳性率比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表1)。

2.2 多因素分析

以是否伴有ABU为因变量(0=无, 1=有), 纳入U-HBP、NGAL及U-NIT作为自变量, U-HBP、NGAL低于均值赋值为1(两者均值分别为13.94 ng/mL、5.51 ng/mL), U-NIT阴性赋值为0, 阳性赋值为1, 应用多因素logistic回归方程分析, 结果显示, U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT阳性均与ABU相关($P < 0.05$, 表2)。

表1 各组基线资料、各指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data and indicators of each group

资料	ABU组(n=98)	糖尿病组(n=98)	对照组(n=90)	F/χ^2	P
年龄/岁	42.25 \pm 11.36	39.89 \pm 12.17	40.85 \pm 11.06	1.034	0.357
性别/[例(%)]					
男	40 (40.82)	47 (47.96)	46 (51.11)	2.126	0.346
女	58 (59.18)	51 (52.04)	44 (48.89)		
BMI/(kg·m ⁻²)	23.91 \pm 1.88	24.05 \pm 1.97	23.89 \pm 2.05	0.189	0.828
血糖控制情况/[例(%)]				4.061	0.044
达标	48 (48.98)	62 (63.27)	—		
未达标	50 (51.02)	36 (36.73)	—		
糖尿病神经病变/[例(%)]				0.598	0.440
有	14 (14.29)	18 (18.37)	—		
无	84 (85.71)	80 (81.63)	—		
慢性脑血管病/[例(%)]				0.630	0.428
有	13 (13.27)	17 (17.35)	—		
无	85 (86.73)	81 (82.65)	—		
高脂血症/[例(%)]				4.531	0.104
有	23 (23.47)	15 (15.31)	11 (12.22)		
无	75 (76.53)	83 (84.69)	79 (87.78)		

续表 1

资料	ABU组(n=98)	糖尿病组(n=98)	对照组(n=90)	F/ χ^2	P
心脏病/[例(%)]				3.509	0.173
有	3 (3.06)	4 (4.08)	0 (0.00)		
无	95 (96.94)	94 (95.92)	90 (100.00)		
高血压/[例(%)]				5.218	0.074
有	5 (5.10)	2 (2.04)	0 (0.00)		
无	93 (94.90)	96 (97.96)	90 (100.00)		
U-HBP/(ng·mL ⁻¹)	18.62 ± 5.57	9.26 ± 3.07*	8.65 ± 2.34*	193.081	<0.001
NGAL/(ng·mL ⁻¹)	6.57 ± 2.11	4.45 ± 1.86*	4.14 ± 1.67*	46.810	<0.001
U-NIT阳性/[例(%)]	75 (76.53)	2 (2.04)*	0 (0.00)*	186.576	<0.001

“—”表示无此项资料。与ABU组比较, * $P < 0.05$ 。

“—” means that there is no such information. Compared with the ABU group, * $P < 0.05$.

表2 ABU的多因素logistic回归方程分析

Table 2 Multivariate logistic regression equation analysis of ABU

影响因素	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95%CI
U-HBP	0.719	0.244	8.682	<0.001	2.052	1.332~3.162
NGAL	0.250	0.065	14.771	<0.001	1.284	1.032~1.597
U-NIT阳性	1.449	0.251	33.312	<0.001	4.257	3.115~5.819

2.3 各指标诊断价值

以ABU组为阳性样本, 以糖尿病组和对照组为阴性样本, 绘制各指标诊断ABU的ROC曲线, 结果显示: U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT阳性诊断ABU的AUC依次为0.837、0.815、0.877($P < 0.05$); 应用SPSS软件的联合应用ROC理论模式, 构建各指标联合诊断ABU的ROC模型, 结果显示: U-HBP+NGAL+U-NIT阳性诊断ABU的AUC为0.953($P < 0.05$, 图1, 表3)。

2.4 不同疗效患者各指标比较

ABU组内比较, 无效患者U-HBP及NGAL水平最高, 其次为有效患者, 显效患者最低($P < 0.05$); 显效患者U-NIT阳性率低于有效、无效患者($P < 0.05$), 有效、无效患者U-NIT阳性率及不同疗效患者尿细菌数量比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表4)。

2.5 各指标与疗效相关性

应用Spearman进行相关性分析, 结果显示:

U-HBP($r = -0.818$, $P < 0.001$)、NGAL($r = -0.702$, $P < 0.001$)与疗效呈负相关; U-NIT与疗效无相关性($r = -0.105$, $P = 0.684$; 图2)。

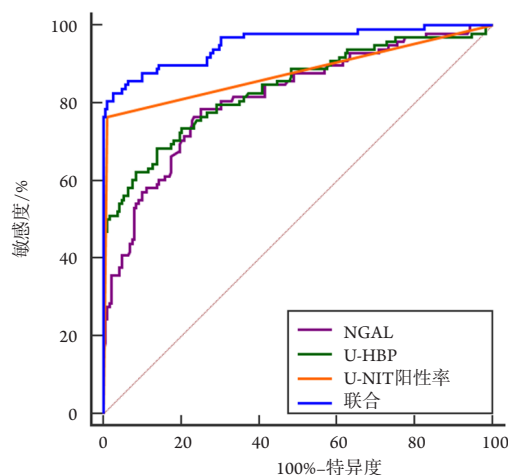


图1 尿U-HBP、NGAL和U-NIT对糖尿病合并ABU的诊断价值

Figure 1 Diagnostic value of urine U-HBP, NGAL and U-NIT for diabetes with ABU

表3 ROC分析结果

Table 3 ROC analysis results

指标	AUC	95%CI	P	Cut-off值	敏感度/%	特异度/%
U-HBP	0.837	0.789~0.878	<0.001	>14.74 ng/mL	68.37	86.17
NGAL	0.815	0.765~0.858	<0.001	>5.44 ng/mL	78.57	75.00
U-NIT	0.877	0.834~0.913	<0.001	1	76.53	98.94
联合	0.953	0.922~0.975	<0.001		82.65	97.34

U-NIT cut-off值1表示阳性。

U-NIT cut-off value 1 means positive.

表4 不同疗效患者各指标比较

Table 4 Comparison of various indexes of patients with different curative effects

组别	n	U-HBP/(ng·mL ⁻¹)	NGAL/(ng·mL ⁻¹)	U-NIT阳性率/%	尿细菌数量/(CFU·mL ⁻¹)
显效	46	12.18 ± 3.95	5.11 ± 1.52	60.87	108.64 ± 16.97
有效	36	18.59 ± 5.76*	6.95 ± 1.74*	86.11*	109.45 ± 13.61
无效	16	37.20 ± 8.19**	9.91 ± 2.27**	100.00*	106.52 ± 19.33
F/χ ²		123.014	46.593	13.028	0.181
P		<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.835

与显效患者比较, *P<0.05; 与有效患者比较, **P<0.05。

Compared with markedly effective patients, *P<0.05; compared with effective patients, **P<0.05.

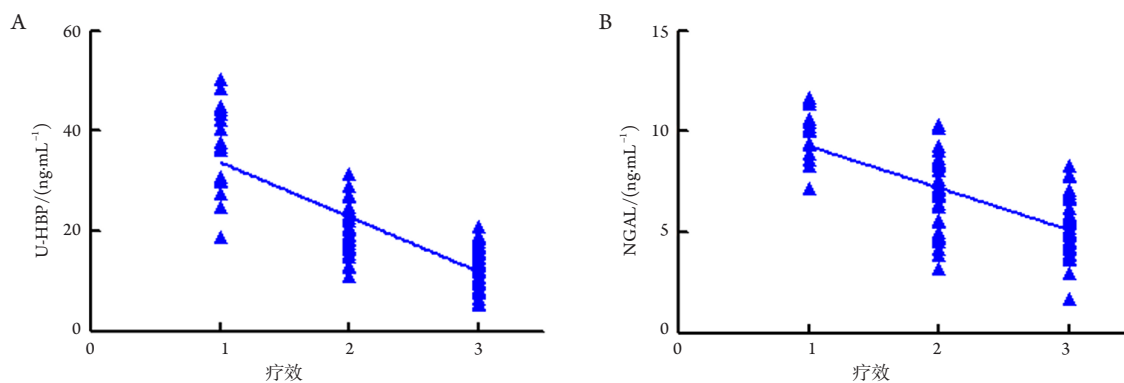


图2 各指标与疗效相关性

Figure 2 Correlation between various indicators and curative effect

(A)U-HBP与疗效关系; (B)NGAL与疗效关系。1=无效, 2=有效, 3=显效。

(A) Relationship between U-HBP and efficacy; (B) Relationship between NGAL and efficacy. 1 = ineffectively, 2 = effectively, 3 = markedly effectively.

3 讨论

糖尿病患者长期高血糖状态导致细胞介导的免疫和巨噬细胞功能异常, 极易发生感染, UTI 发生率仅次于肺部感染, 居第2位^[10]。糖尿病合并

UTI以ABU多见, 而临床中常常忽略对ABU的诊治。研究^[11]证实ABU是症状性菌尿最主要危险因素。因此, 及早诊断糖尿病患者是否发生ABU并及时治疗非常重要。

U-NIT是常用UTI辅助诊断检测指标, 但只

能检测含亚硝酸盐还原酶的细菌;在感染细菌无亚硝酸盐还原酶、革兰氏阳性菌、膀胱通过时间短时易出现假阴性结果。HBP是长度为37 kD的多肽颗粒蛋白,存在于中性粒细胞内的噬天青颗粒与分泌颗粒中,主要由中性粒细胞受刺激活化后释放,有多种炎症效应,如T细胞与单核细胞趋化作用、诱导血管通透性增加等^[12]。研究^[13]表明:HBP可作为感染性疾病,尤其严重细菌感染的早期诊断标志。生理状况下,人U-HBP水平很低,而UTI患者尿液中中性粒细胞水平升高,由于感染细菌或代谢毒素影响,释放HBP导致U-HBP水平升高。Kjölvmark等^[14]研究显示:UTI患儿U-HBP ≥ 32 ng/mL时,其诊断UTI的灵敏度为93.3%,特异度为90.3%。邓道庭等^[15]研究表明,经尿道前列腺切除术(transurethral resection of prostate, TURP)后UTI患者U-HBP水平明显升高,可作为诊断TURP后UTI的标志物。NGAL最初发现是在中幼粒细胞和晚幼粒细胞分化阶段合成,生理状态下在肾、前列腺等组织中低表达,当炎症刺激上皮损伤、中性粒细胞活化时,其大量表达^[16-17]。NGAL作为肾损伤机制中的重要保护性因子,与肾损伤程度密切相关^[18]。余抒等^[19]研究显示:儿童UTI患者尿NGAL升高,可作为UTI的特征性指标,为快速诊断儿童UTI提供实验依据。本研究发现:ABU组U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT阳性率高于糖尿病组、对照组,且U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT阳性均与ABU相关,提示U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT对ABU诊断具有重要价值。基于logistic回归的ROC曲线可用于联合指标预测效能评价,本研究创新性采用U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT联合诊断糖尿病合并ABU,ROC曲线显示:U-HBP >14.74 ng/mL、NGAL >5.44 ng/mL、U-NIT阳性时,均高度怀疑存在ABU,联合诊断AUC达0.953,高于单独诊断,具有良好诊断效能。临床可同时检测U-HBP、NGAL及U-NIT,为糖尿病合并ABU诊断提供更全面、可靠的参考信息。另外,糖尿病组、对照组U-HBP、NGAL及U-NIT阳性率比较,差异无统计学意义,提示U-HBP、NGAL及U-NIT阳性对ABU诊断具有一定特异性。

糖尿病合并ABU具有治愈后易复发的特点,而反复多次治疗使细菌耐药性增加,耐药菌株尤其多重耐药菌的出现,给临床治疗带来困难^[20-21]。早期预测糖尿病合并ABU治疗效果对有效指导治疗尤为重要。本研究数据显示:无效患者的U-HBP和NGAL水平最高,其次为有效患者,显效患者最低,且应用Spearman进行相关性分析显

示:U-HBP、NGAL水平与疗效呈负相关,提示U-HBP、NGAL可有效预测糖尿病合并ABU患者的治疗效果,以指导临床治疗,改善患者预后。而U-NIT与疗效无相关性,分析原因可能为:U-NIT无法检测无亚硝酸盐还原酶的细菌,可能对疗效预测产生影响;样本量小,亦可能对结果产生影响。

综上可知,U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT均可有效诊断糖尿病合并ABU,且对临床疗效具有一定的预测价值。本研究结果可为糖尿病合并ABU患者及时采取有效、个体化治疗提供参考依据。

参考文献

1. Jin BC, Yoo JM, Lee YJ, et al. Effect of the sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor, dapagliflozin, on genitourinary infection in an animal model of type 2 diabetes[J]. *Int Neurourol J*, 2020, 24(1): 21-28.
2. Popejoy MW, Long J, Huntington JA. Analysis of patients with diabetes and complicated intra-abdominal infection or complicated urinary tract infection in phase 3 trials of ceftolozane/tazobactam[J]. *BMC Infect Dis*, 2017, 17(1): 316.
3. 唐祯臻, 卢发强, 蒋雪琴, 等. 无症状性菌尿患者尿路病原菌的分析研究[J]. *检验医学与临床*, 2019, 16(3): 421-423.
TANG Zhenzhen, LU Faqiang, JIANG Xueqin, et al. Analysis of urinary tract pathogens in patients with asymptomatic bacteriuria[J]. *Laboratory Medicine and Clinic*, 2019, 16(3): 421-423.
4. Gu W, Huang W, Zhang J, et al. Evaluation of urinary inflammatory index in rapid screening of urinary tract infection[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2020, 10(1): 19306.
5. 吴苑, 郑微, 李靖, 等. 尿液中肝素结合蛋白和白介素6及白细胞计数水平对细菌性尿路感染诊断的应用价值[J]. *中华检验医学杂志*, 2019, 42(4): 312-317.
WU Yuan, ZHENG Wei, LI Jing, et al. Application value of heparin binding protein, interleukin-6 and leukocyte count in urine in the diagnosis of bacterial urinary tract infection[J]. *Chinese Journal of Laboratory Medicine*, 2019, 42(4): 312-317.
6. 杜颖, 冯景, 杨传信, 等. 尿常规及尿液定量分析参数在早期尿路感染经验性用药中的应用[J]. *检验医学*, 2020, 35(10): 1046-1048.
DU Ying, FENG Jing, YANG Chuanxin, et al. Application of routine urine and quantitative urine analysis parameters in empirical medication of early urinary tract infection [J]. *Laboratory Medicine*, 2020, 35(10): 1046-1048.
7. 中华医学会糖尿病学分会. 中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2017年版)[J]. *中华糖尿病杂志*, 2018, 10(1): 4-67.
Chinese Medical Association Diabetes Association. Guideline

- for prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes in China (2017 Edition)[J]. Chinese Journal of Diabetes, 2018,10(1): 4-67.
8. 葛均波, 徐永健. 内科学[M]. 8版. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2013: 496-502.
GE Junbo, XU Yongjian. Internal medicine[M]. 8th ed. Beijing: People's Health Publishing House, 2013: 496-502.
 9. 孙传兴. 临床疾病诊断依据治愈好转标准[J]. 2版. 北京: 人民军医出版社, 2002: 136-137.
SUN Chuanxing. Clinical disease diagnosis basis, cure and improvement criteria[J]. 2nd ed. Beijing: People's Military Medical Publishing House, 2002: 136-137.
 10. Liu F, Ling Z, Xiao Y, et al. Characterization of the urinary microbiota of elderly women and the effects of type 2 diabetes and urinary tract infections on the microbiota[J]. Oncotarget, 2017, 8(59): 100678-100690.
 11. 杨悦, 张永祥, 刘娟, 等. 无症状菌尿与有症状泌尿道感染患者的临床特点研究[J]. 中华医院感染学杂志, 2018, 28(14): 2109-2111.
YANG Yue, ZHANG Yongxiang, LIU Juan, et al. Study on clinical characteristics of patients with asymptomatic bacteriuria and symptomatic urinary tract infection[J]. Chinese Journal of Nosocomial Epidemiology, 2018, 28(14): 2109-2111.
 12. Fisher J, Russell JA, Bentzer P, et al. Heparin-binding protein (HBP): a causative marker and potential target for heparin treatment of human sepsis-induced acute kidney injury[J]. Shock, 2017, 48(3): 313-320.
 13. 沈悦凡, 李辉, 姚自翔, 等. 尿肝素结合蛋白在尿源性脓毒血症中的诊断价值[J]. 浙江医学, 2019, 41(13): 1428-1430.
SHEN Yuefan, LI Hui, YAO Zixiang, et al. Diagnostic value of urinary heparin binding protein in urinary sepsis[J]. Zhejiang Medical Journal, 2019, 41(13): 1428-1430.
 14. Kjölvmárk C, Tschernij E, Öberg J, et al. Distinguishing asymptomatic bacteriuria from urinary tract infection in the elderly—the use of urine levels of heparin-binding protein and interleukin-6[J]. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis, 2016, 85(2): 243-248.
 15. 邓道庭, 柳俊喜, 张红. 尿肝素结合蛋白和尿白细胞酯酶检测在经尿道前列腺切除术后尿路感染诊断中的应用[J]. 中国性科学, 2020, 29(11): 20-22.
DENG Daoting, LIU Junxi, ZHANG Hong. Detection of urinary heparin binding protein and urinary leukocyte esterase in the diagnosis of urinary tract infection after transurethral prostatectomy [J]. Chinese Sexology, 2020, 29(11): 20-22.
 16. Yamanouchi S, Kimata T, Akagawa Y, et al. Reduced urinary excretion of neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin as a risk factor for recurrence of febrile urinary tract infection in children[J]. Pediatr Nephrol, 2021, 36(6): 1473-1479.
 17. Forster CS, Jackson E, Ma Q, et al. Predictive ability of NGAL in identifying urinary tract infection in children with neurogenic bladders[J]. Pediatr Nephrol, 2018, 33(8): 1365-1374.
 18. 吕明珠, 陈全景, 查志刚, 等. 血清与尿硫氧还原蛋白比值对儿童急性肾盂肾炎诊断及病情预测价值[J]. 中国医师进修杂志, 2019, 42(12): 1076-1080.
LÜ Mingzhu, CHEN Quanjing, CHA Zhigang, et al. Diagnostic and predictive value of serum and urinary thioredoxin ratio in children with acute pyelonephritis[J]. Chinese Journal of Further Study of Doctors, 2019, 42(12): 1076-1080.
 19. 余抒, 刘跃平, 府伟灵. IL-8和NGAL在儿童早期尿路感染诊断中的价值探讨[J]. 国际检验医学杂志, 2019, 40(18): 2191-2194.
YU Shu, LIU Yueping, FU Weiling. Value of IL-8 and NGAL in the diagnosis of early urinary tract infection in children[J]. International Journal of Laboratory Medicine, 2019, 40(18): 2191-2194.
 20. Ramos JA, Lemos EV, Ruano-Ravina A. Duration of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis in patients with asymptomatic bacteriuria[J]. Lancet Infect Dis, 2017, 17(4): 370.
 21. 冯敏亚, 史伟峰. UC-3500与UF-5000流水线分析系统在诊断尿路感染中的价值[J]. 检验医学与临床, 2019, 16(12): 1737-1740.
FENG Minya, SHI Weifeng. Value of uc-3500 and uf-5000 Pipeline Analysis System in the diagnosis of urinary tract infection [J]. Laboratory Medicine and Clinic, 2019, 16(12): 1737-1740

本文引用: 尹飞挺, 张健, 孙洪芹. 尿U-HBP、NGAL、U-NIT对糖尿病合并无症状性菌尿患者的诊断及疗效预测价值[J]. 临床与病理杂志, 2022, 42(6): 1328-1334. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.06.010

Cite this article as: YIN Feiting, ZHANG Jian, SUN Hongqin. Diagnostic and therapeutic predictive value of urine U-HBP, NGAL, U-NIT in diabetic patients with asymptomatic bacteriuria[J]. Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research, 2022, 42(6): 1328-1334. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.06.010