

重症手足口病患儿外周血炎症因子、神经元特异性烯醇化酶与中枢神经特异性S100 β 蛋白水平变化

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【摘要】目的 研究重症手足口病(HFMD)患儿外周血白细胞介素(IL)-6、IL-10、IL-17、神经元特异性烯醇化酶、中枢神经特异性蛋白S100 β 的变化。**方法** 以60例手足口病患儿为研究对象,其中轻症患儿30例(轻症组)和重症30例(重症组),另选取30例健康儿童为对照组;采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附实验检测各组患儿外周血IL-6、IL-10、IL-17、NSE和S100 β 水平。**结果** 与对照组、轻症患儿相比,重症手足口病患儿外周血IL-6、IL-10、IL-17水平均显著升高,差异有统计学意义(重症组 vs. 对照组: $t = 9.83, 8.56, 7.85, P = 0.043, 0.019, 0.011$; 重症组 vs. 轻症组: $t = 5.84, 4.95, 6.59, P = 0.023, 0.032, 0.024$)。与对照组患儿相比,轻症患儿外周血IL-6、IL-10、IL-17水平稍有升高,但差异无统计学意义($t = 0.53, 1.03, 0.38, P = 0.292, 0.445, 0.362$)。与对照组和轻症组相比,重症组患儿外周血NSE和S100 β 的水平显著升高,差异有统计学意义(重症组 vs. 对照组: $t = 11.39, 9.25, P = 0.018, 0.016$; 重症组 vs. 轻症组: $t = 5.44, 6.3, P = 0.031, 0.028$)。与对照组相比,轻症患儿外周血NSE、S100 β 均有升高,但无统计学意义($t = 1.38, 1.89, P = 0.098, 0.142$)。**结论** 手足口病患儿外周血IL-6、IL-10、IL-17、NSE和S100 β 水平升高,可提示病情严重程度;临床监测以上指标变化,可早期发现重症患者,尽早治疗。

【关键词】 手足口病; 炎症因子; 神经元特异性烯醇化酶; 中枢神经特异性蛋白S100 β

Changes of inflammatory factors, neuron-specific enolase and central nervous system specific protein S100 β in peripheral blood of children with severe hand, foot and mouth disease Pang Wenxiao¹, Yi Dongling², Zhang Zhaoyong², Lan Ying², Zeng Xianfen², Zen Yilan², Liu Yong¹. ¹Infectious Diseases Research Public Office, ²The Department of Pediatric Infection, Health Clinical Center of Chengdu, Chengdu 610066, China

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the changes of interleukin (IL)-6, IL-10, IL17, neuron-specific enolase and central nervous specific protein S100 β of peripheral blood in children with hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD). **Methods** Total of 60 children with HFMD were collected, including 30 children with mild symptoms (mild group) and 30 children with severe symptoms (severe group), while 30 healthy children were selected as control group. The expression of IL-6, IL-10, IL-17, NSE and S100 β in peripheral blood of children in each group were detected by double antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). **Results** The levels of IL-6, IL-10 and IL-17 in peripheral blood of children in severe group were significantly higher than those of the control group and mild group, all with significant differences (severe group vs. control group: $t = 9.83, 8.56, 7.85; P = 0.043, 0.019, 0.011$. severe group vs. mild group: $t = 5.84, 4.95, 6.59; P = 0.023, 0.032, 0.024$). Compared with the control group, the levels of IL-6, IL-10 and IL-17

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in peripheral blood of children in mild group were slightly higher, but there were no significant differences ($t = 0.53, 1.03, 0.38; P = 0.292, 0.445, 0.362$). Compared with the control group and mild group, the levels of NSE and S100 β in peripheral blood of children in severe group were significantly higher, with significant differences (severe group vs. control group: $t = 11.39, 9.25; P = 0.018, 0.016$. severe group vs. mild group: $t = 5.44, 6.30; P = 0.031, 0.028$). Compared with the control group, the levels of NSE and S100 β in peripheral blood of children in mild group were higher, but with no significant differences ($t = 1.38, 1.89; P = 0.098, 0.142$). **Conclusions** The levels of IL-6, IL-10, IL-17, NSE and S100 β in peripheral blood of children with HFMD were increased, which could indicate the severity of the disease, and the changes of the above indexes could be detected in the early stage of severe patients and treated as soon as possible.

【Key words】 Hand, foot and mouth disease; Cytokine; Neuron specific enolase; Soluble protein-100 β

手足口病(hand, foot and mouth disease, HFMD)为世界范围内具有高度传染性的肠道病毒引起的急性传染病,尤其在亚太地区具有较高的发病率和病死率。据资料显示,自2008年至2013年,中国大陆地区有9百万以上HFMD患儿^[1-2]。大部分HFMD患儿表现为典型的自限性疾病特点,手部和足部、臀部及口腔黏膜出现水疱疹,伴或不伴发热。有HFMD患者可出现神经系统与循环系统严重并发症而导致循环功能衰竭,其中神经性肺水肿是导致HFMD死亡的主要并发症,大多发生于患病后12 h^[3]。有研究表明,某些临床症状及指标可预示重症HFMD,如四肢乏力^[4],持久发热^[5],呕吐、昏迷^[6],白细胞计数、血糖水平、血小板计数均增加^[7]等,但待这些症状出现,患儿多已进展为重症,且多伴循环功能衰竭等,预后极差。目前尚缺乏针对重症HFMD的早期筛查评估系统,仅将临床表现和患病年龄作为区别重症和轻症患者的标准^[8]。因此,有必要寻找敏感性及特异性更高的指标用以重症HFMD早期诊断。本研究观察60例手足口病患儿细胞因子如白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-6、IL-10、IL-17和神经元特异性烯醇化酶(neuron specific enolase, NSE)、中枢神经特异性蛋白100 β (soluble protein-100 β , S100 β)等水平变化,以期对重症HFMD患儿的早期诊断提供依据,现报道如下。

资料与方法

一、研究对象

选取2016年4月至2017年9月于成都市公共卫生临床医疗中心儿科住院的HFMD患儿60例为研究对象,入组患儿诊断符合我国卫生部制定的《手足口病诊疗指南2010年版》中诊断标准^[9]。

1. 轻症HFMD诊断标准:手、足、口、臀部皮疹,伴或不伴发热。

2. 重症HFMD诊断标准:出现神经系统受累表现。如精神差、嗜睡、易惊、谵妄、头痛、呕吐、肢体抖动、肌阵挛、眼球震颤、共济失调、眼球运动障碍、无力或急性弛缓性麻痹、惊厥。体征可见脑膜刺激征、腱反射减弱或消失。

3. HFMD鉴别诊断:①其他儿童发疹性疾病:丘疹性荨麻疹、水痘、不典型麻疹、幼儿急疹、带状疱疹以及风疹等鉴别。②脊髓灰质炎。③肺炎。④暴发性心肌炎

4. 对照组:同期随机选择30例于本院儿科门诊健康体检的儿童。

本研究得到医院伦理委员会批准,获得入组患儿监护人知情同意。重症组、轻症组患者与对照组患儿年龄、性别、体重和采血时间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),详见表1。

二、研究方法

1. 标本采集:①患儿和对照组儿童入院后(患儿处于病程48 h内)抽取静脉血约3 ml,室温静置30 min后以3 000 r/min离心处理10 min,无菌操作分装血清,置于-80 ℃保存。②每例患者入院后立即留取咽拭子样本1份,用病毒专用采样管采集,-80 ℃保存,用于肠道病毒核酸检测。

2. 检测方法:①采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附实验测定各指标,炎症因子:IL-6、IL-10和IL-17检测试剂盒均购自上海依科赛生物科技有限公司。NSE与S100 β 蛋白检测试剂盒均购自武汉华美生物科技有限公司。②采用病毒核酸提取试剂盒进行病毒RNA提取。试剂盒购自苏州天隆生物科技有限公司,使用仪器为ABI 7500荧光PCR扩增仪。以上操作均由专业人员严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。

三、统计学处理

采用SPSS 15.0统计软件进行分析。患者外周血IL-6、IL-10、IL-17、NSE和S100 β 水平为计量资料,均符合正态分布,用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示;多组间比较采用方差分析,组间两两比较应用 t 检验;计数资料(男女性别比例、病原分型百分比等)采用卡方检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

结 果

一、重症、轻症HFMD患儿外周血IL-6、IL-10、IL-17变化

与对照组、轻症相比,重症HFMD患儿外周血IL-6、IL-10、IL-17水平显著升高,差异有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.001)。与对照组相比,轻症患儿外周血IL-6、IL-10和IL-17水平虽有升高,但差异无统

计学意义(P 均 > 0.05),详见表2。

二、HFMD患儿外周血NSE和S100 β 变化

与对照组和轻症组相比,重症组患儿外周血NSE和S100 β 水平显著升高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。与对照组相比,轻症HFMD患儿外周血NSE和S100 β 均有升高,但无统计学差异($P > 0.05$),详见表3。

讨 论

自2008年5月2日起,我国卫生部将HFMD划为丙类传染性疾病。大部分儿童感染HFMD后病情较轻,但部分患儿病情迅速进展为重症,出现严重并发症,甚至危及生命^[4, 10]。因此,有必要探索HFMD进展为重症的危险因素。

与其他肠道病毒相比,肠道病毒71型

表1 三组研究对象的基本资料

组别	例数	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	性别 (男/女, 例)	体重 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg)	病原分型 [例 (%)]		入院至采血时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, h)
					EV71 (+)	非EV71 (+)	
轻症组	30	2.31 \pm 1.05	16/14	3.1 \pm 2.4	8 (26.67)	22 (73.34)	41.08 \pm 3.26
重症组	30	2.11 \pm 0.98	18/12	2.9 \pm 2.1	24 (80.00)	6 (20.00)	36.88 \pm 3.18
对照组	30	2.36 \pm 1.66	17/13	3.3 \pm 2.7	—	—	—
统计量		$F = 0.890$	$\chi^2 = 4.230$	$F = 0.960$	$\chi^2 = 17.067$		$t = 0.760$
P 值		0.420	0.646	0.560	< 0.001		0.620

注: “—”: 无相关数据

表2 三组研究对象外周血IL-6、IL-10和IL-17水平($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	IL-6 (pg/L)	IL-10 (pg/L)	IL-17 (pg/ml)
对照组	30	28.4 \pm 6.1	13.83 \pm 0.78	92.5 \pm 15.36
轻症组	30	44.5 \pm 6.23	28.59 \pm 0.85	117.8 \pm 25.89
重症组	30	78.47 \pm 7.79	46.48 \pm 0.67	228.9 \pm 31.16
F 值		40.060	93.190	10.950
P 值		< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001

注: 重症组 vs. 对照组: IL-6: $t = 9.83$, $P = 0.043$, IL-10: $t = 8.56$, $P = 0.019$, IL-17: $t = 7.85$, $P = 0.011$; 重症组 vs. 轻症组: IL-6: $t = 5.84$, $P = 0.023$, IL-10: $t = 4.95$, $P = 0.032$, IL-17: $t = 6.59$, $P = 0.024$; 轻症组 vs. 对照组: IL-6: $t = 0.53$, $P = 0.292$, IL-10: $t = 1.03$, $P = 0.445$, IL-17: $t = 0.38$, $P = 0.362$

表3 三组研究对象外周血NSE和S100 β 水平($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\mu\text{g/L}$)

组别	例数	NSE	S100 β
对照组	30	30.27 \pm 1.64	2.56 \pm 0.47
轻症组	30	44.58 \pm 1.46	4.12 \pm 0.37
重症组	30	67.47 \pm 2.67	6.42 \pm 0.72
F 值		23.190	59.160
P 值		< 0.001	< 0.001

注: 重症组 vs. 对照组: NSE: $t = 11.39$, $P = 0.018$, S100 β : $t = 9.25$, $P = 0.016$; 重症组 vs. 轻症组: NSE: $t = 5.44$, $P = 0.031$, S100 β : $t = 6.30$, $P = 0.028$; 轻症组 vs. 对照组: NSE: $t = 1.38$, $P = 0.098$, S100 β : $t = 1.89$, $P = 0.142$

(EV71)导致的HFMD可能会出现严重并发症如病毒性脑炎、神经性肺水肿以及循环衰竭等^[10],这是公认的重症HFMD的标志体征。但EV71检测要求特定的设备及条件且检测过程耗时长,导致不能广泛推广。

IL-6在促炎和抗炎方面发挥重要的免疫应答作用^[11]。病原体感染后,IL-6在募集、激活炎症相关免疫细胞的同时也诱导机体清除病原体^[12]。Lin等^[13]研究表明外周血IL-6水平显著升高提示HFMD患者病情向重症进展,当IL-6超过70 pg/ml后,患者可能还会出现神经性肺水肿^[13]。提示HFMD患儿体内显著升高的IL-6水平与疾病严重程度密切相关。患儿体内IL-6水平适度升高可激活T细胞、B细胞免疫功能,但过度升高的IL-6在激发机体防御功能的同时也可导致自身组织损伤,诱导患者病情向重症迅速进展。

IL-10为内生性炎症因子,抑制抗原提呈至T细胞,同时也抑制细胞内的吞噬、氧化迸发、杀伤等作用^[14]。重症HFMD患儿外周血IL-10水平显著升高提示在感染肠道病毒后,全身炎症反应启动,抑制促炎性因子分泌大量IL-10^[15],而Zhao等^[15]研究认为,肠道病毒感染者的IL-10表达量与病情严重程度呈正相关,外周血IL-10水平升高越明显,提示重症HFMD的可能性越大,与本研究结论一致。

IL-17与细菌、病毒诱发的免疫反应以及自身免疫反应关系密切^[16-19]。本研究中重症HFMD患儿外周血IL-17水平成倍升高。肠道病毒感染后诱导机体分泌IL-17,参与患儿感染后的病理生理过程。当体内IL-17水平成倍增加时,通过下调细胞间的反应抑制效应T细胞作用^[20],HFMD患儿病情快速进展为重症。姜涛等^[19]研究也表明,体内IL-17水平增加提示HFMD病情向重症进展。

神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)是一种主要位于神经细胞胞质中的糖酵解同工酶,参与慢轴浆转运^[7, 22]。在正常生理状态下,NSE不会分泌至神经细胞胞外,但当轴突出现损伤时,为稳定神经细胞内分泌平衡^[23-24],NSE分泌增加,且向细胞外分泌,释放入血或者脑脊液。有研究表明,检测血清NSE可判断脑损伤程度^[25]。本研究中重症HFMD患儿外周血NSE水平成倍增加,可能因重症HFMD患儿已出现病毒性脑炎,存在不同程度的脑损伤。多项研究也证实外周血中NSE水平升高可反映HFMD严重程度^[26-28]。

S100 β 蛋白为一种钙二聚体结合蛋白,于1965年

由Moore等从牛脑中分离,主要分布于星形胶质细胞、施万细胞胞质核中,其功能与细胞周期进程和分化、代谢相关^[30]。本研究中重症HFMD患儿外周血S100 β 含量明显增加,提示重症患儿出现神经细胞炎症,导致神经元细胞生长代谢异常,与马艳芳等^[27]对重症HFMD患儿S100 β 蛋白研究结论一致。近年来多项研究表明,血浆和脑脊液中S100 β 蛋白含量变化可用于创伤、肿瘤等疾病的诊断和预后评估^[29-30]。血清与脑脊液中S100 β 含量同样可以判断脑损伤^[27],故可监测外周血S100 β 含量变化作为HFMD重症化的提示信息。

本研究中重症组与轻症组患儿病原体有所区别,重症组以EV71为主,轻症组则以非EV71为主,两组患儿外周血炎性因子和NSE、S100 β 水平差异可能与病原体类型相关,需扩大样本量、明确病原体后进一步探讨。

HFMD患儿病程早期(48 h内)监测其外周血NSE、S100 β 以及炎性因子IL-6、IL-10和IL-17水平,可提示患儿是否存在HFMD重症化的可能,为识别重症HFMD的预警信息。

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