

溃疡性结肠炎患者尿 sCD14 水平的检测及临床分析

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摘要 为探讨溃疡性结肠炎患者尿液中可溶性白细胞分化抗原-14(sCD14)水平改变的临床意义,选取溃疡性结肠炎48例和健康对照组30例,采用ELISA方法测定尿和血中sCD14水平,并与临床特征进行关联分析。结果显示,溃疡性结肠炎患者尿中sCD14表达水平显著高于健康对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = 12.592, P < 0.05$),尿中sCD14水平与C反应蛋白明显相关($r = 0.562, P < 0.05$),且治疗前后尿sCD14水平显著降低($P < 0.05$)。尿sCD14水平检测在溃疡性结肠炎的诊断和疗效评估中具有一定的临床意义。

关键词 溃疡性结肠炎; sCD14; 尿液

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常用于溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)评估的生物标志物包括C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、红细胞沉降率(erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR)和粪便钙卫蛋白等,探讨更敏感特异和简便易行的炎症标志物,是目前UC研究的热点之一。尿液标本较血液标本更易获得,操作简便易行,同时研究^[1]表明,有关炎症性肠病患者尿液代谢组学研究在炎症性肠病诊断和病情评估中具有重要意义,因此,尿液中炎症标志物的检测日益受到重视。尿液中可溶性白细胞分化抗原-14(soluble cluster of differentiation 14, sCD14)水平与肠道菌群异位、肠黏膜屏障损伤明显相关^[2],且sCD14在类风湿关节炎、冠心病等炎症性疾病临床评估中具有重要作用^[3-4],炎症性肠病患者血中内毒素、sCD14水平显著增高,与炎症性肠病活动相关,并随有效的药物治疗而下降^[5],UC中尿sCD14水平检测尚未见报道,因此,该研究将通过检测UC患者尿中sCD14水平,并进行临床关联分析。

1 材料与方法

1.1 病例资料 收集2015年10月~2016年12月临床确诊UC患者48例,男27例,女21例,年龄16~67(43.74 ± 15.07)岁,疾病活动性采用改良Mayo评分系统,包括缓解期2例,活动期46例,其中轻度10例,中度17例,重度19例,依据蒙特利尔(Montreal)病变范围分型分为E1、E2、E3。UC诊断标准参考2012年我国炎症性肠病诊断共识意见^[6]。选择经体检均正常,近1个月无胃肠道症状的30例正常人群为健康对照组,其中男13例,女17例,年龄21~54(30.33 ± 7.48)岁。

1.2 标本采集 UC患者入院后24h内的晨尿标本和血浆标本,部分患者在临床药物治疗3d后再次留取晨尿标本,加入防腐剂二甲苯,混合后抽取5ml尿置于-20℃保存,在48~72h内按试剂盒说明提取上清液,保存于-80℃待测。

1.3 检测方法 采用ELISA方法测定尿液和血浆中sCD14水平,试剂盒由武汉新启迪生物科技公司提供。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 20.0软件进行分析。计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。计量资料采用 t 检验或单因素方差分析,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。定量资料和定性资料分别采用Pearson相关分析和Spearman等级相关分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 UC患者与健康对照组尿液和血浆中sCD14水平的比较 与健康对照组(0.10 ± 0.05) $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 比较,UC组患者中尿液sCD14水平明显增高(0.37 ± 0.14) $\mu\text{g/ml}$,差异有统计学意义($t = 12.592, P < 0.05$)。与健康对照组(2.29 ± 0.25) $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 比较,UC组患者中血浆sCD14水平明显增高(7.27 ± 1.43) $\mu\text{g/ml}$,差异有统计学意义($t = 16.160, P < 0.05$)。

2.2 UC患者尿液sCD14水平与临床特征的关联分析 UC患者尿液sCD14水平明显高于健康对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但各组间差异无

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统计学意义。UC 患者按病变范围, 各组内尿液 sCD14 水平差异无统计学意义(表 1)。

表 1 UC 患者尿 sCD14 水平与临床特征的关联分析

项目	n	尿 sCD14(μg/ml)
缓解期	2	0.33 ± 0.08
活动期	46	0.38 ± 0.14
轻度	10	0.33 ± 0.09
中度	17	0.41 ± 0.17
重度	19	0.36 ± 0.14
E1 型	11	0.35 ± 0.09
E2 型	9	0.44 ± 0.23
E3 型	26	0.36 ± 0.12

将尿液 sCD14 水平与 UC 患者 Mayo 评分、ESR、CRP 进行相关性分析, 结果表明, 尿液 sCD14 水平与 UC 患者 CRP 水平呈一定相关性($r=0.562$, $P<0.05$), 与 UC 患者 Mayo 评分、ESR 无明显相关性。

2.3 UC 患者治疗前后尿中 sCD14 水平改变的比较 UC 患者治疗前尿液 sCD14 水平为 (0.41 ± 0.17) $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 治疗后为 (0.28 ± 0.06) $\mu\text{g/ml}$, 治疗前后比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

CD14 广泛存在于单核细胞、巨噬细胞、中性粒细胞细胞膜的表面, 称为膜 CD14(mCD14), 同时血浆中存在与 mCD14 结构相似的 sCD14, 分子量为 48 ku^[7], 因为能与 LPS/LBP 结合, CD14 具有 LPS 受体功能^[8]。研究^[5]表明, 血液中 sCD14 水平在炎症性肠病患者中明显升高, 可能在炎症性肠病的病理生理机制中具有一定作用^[9-10]。正常机体肠道内含有大量微生物及内毒素, 由于完整的肠黏膜屏障以及肠道上皮细胞可有效防止微生物及毒素的侵入, 正常肠道内生理浓度的内毒素不影响肠上皮屏障功能^[11], 体内 sCD14 水平保持较低水平, 炎症性肠病患者肠黏膜屏障受损, 肠黏膜通透性增强, 导致细菌和内毒素易位, 引发内毒素血症。目前在类风湿关节炎、肝炎等免疫性疾病研究^[12]中显示, 血液中 sCD14 改变与炎症性免疫性疾病病情活动明显相关, 有关尿液 sCD14 水平改变的研究较少。sCD14 存在于机体血液和尿液中, 同时尿液标本更易获得, 可以无创连续性收集, 较其它体液标本具有更高的稳定性^[13]。由于肾小管天然屏障可以滤过分子量 >60ku 的蛋白^[14], 同时对肾小管上皮的激活作用使 sCD14 排泄明显增高^[15], 因此, 理论上尿

液 sCD14 水平的检测可能具有更高的灵敏性及特异性, 在代谢组学研究^[1]上也证实了尿液检测较血液分析, 在区分炎症性肠病患者健康对照组和各期患者中具有更大优势。

在本研究中, 通过检测 sCD14 水平, 与健康对照组比较, UC 患者尿 sCD14 水平和血浆 sCD14 水平同样明显增高, 对 UC 疾病诊断具有一定的作用, 同时与 UC 患者临床特征分析, UC 活动期患者尿 sCD14 水平高于 UC 缓解期患者, 且随疾病严重程度、病变范围改变增高。CRP 常用于评估 UC 疾病活动度和疗效判断, 通过相关性分析显示, UC 患者中尿液 sCD14 水平与 CRP 显著相关。另一方面, 通过比较 UC 治疗前后尿液 sCD14 水平的改变, 显示抗结肠炎药物治疗可明显降低 UC 患者尿液中 sCD14 水平, 提示尿液中 sCD14 水平改变可以作为 UC 患者疗效判断指标。

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The clinical analysis of the levels of urinary sCD14 in ulcerative colitis

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Abstract In order to investigate the clinical significance of urinary sCD14 level in patients with ulcerative colitis, ELISA assay was used to measure the level of sCD14 in urine and plasma in 48 ulcerative colitis patients and 30 healthy controls, and correlation with clinical features was analysis. The results showed that the level of sCD14 in urine of the ulcerative colitis patients was obviously higher than that in the healthy control group and the difference has statistically significant ($t = 12.592$, $P < 0.05$). The level of urinary sCD14 was significantly correlated with the level of CRP ($r = 0.562$, $P < 0.05$), and the level of sCD14 was statistically reduced before and after treatment ($P < 0.05$). The level of urinary sCD14 has a certain clinical value in the diagnosis and evaluation of ulcerative colitis.

Key words ulcerative colitis; sCD14; urine

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Immediate implant placement in periodontally infected sites combined with concentrate growth factors: a clinical study

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Abstract To investigate whether the use of concentrate growth factors have a favorable impact on clinical outcome of immediate implant in periodontally infected sites. 48 patients with 51 teeth with periodontitis and periapical periodontitis accepted immediate implantation in the maxillary esthetic zone. 25 implants (test group) were placed simultaneously with guided bone regeneration (GBR) using CGF combined with Bio-oss, other 26 implants (control group) were treated with Bio-oss alone. The facial bone thickness at 0, 4 and 8mm apical to the implant platform were measured immediately after, 3 months after and 6 months after surgery; pain visual analogue scale (VAS) was used to assess the degree of pain in the patient within 1 week after surgery. 3 months after surgery, the change of horizontal resorption in labial was less in test group ($P < 0.05$). In the first three days postsurgery, the test group reported significantly less pain with respect to the control group ($P < 0.05$). The application of CGF produced beneficial impacts on clinical outcome of immediate implant in periodontally infected sites.

Key words concentrate growth factors; immediate implant; infected site; guided bone regeneration; VAS