

# CD<sub>163</sub> 对儿童感染相关性噬血细胞综合症的诊断及预后判断价值

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨血清可溶性 CD<sub>163</sub> (soluble CD<sub>163</sub>, sCD<sub>163</sub>) 和外周血单核细胞膜性 CD<sub>163</sub> (membrane-bound CD<sub>163</sub>, mCD<sub>163</sub>) 表达对儿童感染相关性噬血细胞综合征 (infection associated hemophagocytic syndrome, IAHS) 诊断及预后判断的价值。**方法** 研究对象为 2012 年 7 月至 2016 年 6 月上海交通大学附属儿童医院重症医学科收治的 IAHS 患儿 26 例 (IAHS 组) 和脓毒症患儿 28 例。采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附法及流式细胞术检测 2 组患儿血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平和外周血单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率。选择 20 例健康体检儿童作为健康对照组。采用受试者工作特征曲线 (ROC) 分析 sCD<sub>163</sub> 和 mCD<sub>163</sub> 临床诊断价值, Youden 指数法确定最佳工作点, 并与铁蛋白等传统指标对比分析。**结果** IAHS 组、脓毒症组及健康对照组儿童血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平及外周血单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率分别为 (1 264 ± 538) mg/L、(862 ± 332) mg/L、(610 ± 316) mg/L 和 (88.3 ± 9.7)%、(68.5 ± 18.3)%、(28.9 ± 5.2)%、IAHS 组血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平及 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率明显高于脓毒症组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $t = 2.031, P = 0.048; t = 3.191, P = 0.002$ ); 脓毒症组高于健康对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $t = 3.848, P = 0.002; t = 4.049, P = 0.000$ )。mCD<sub>163</sub> 在诊断 IAHS 中 ROC 曲线下面积最高为 0.853 ( $P = 0.013$ ), sCD<sub>163</sub> 及铁蛋白分别为 0.762 ( $P = 0.004$ )、0.755 ( $P = 0.049$ )。mCD<sub>163</sub> 以 83.7% 为阈值时, 敏感度为 81.8%, 特异度为 72.4%; sCD<sub>163</sub> 以 888 mg/L 为阈值时, 敏感度为 66.7% 特异度为 63.3%; 铁蛋白阈值为 2 880 μg/L 时, 敏感度为 80.0%, 特异度为 54.5%。IAHS 组患儿急性期血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平及外周血单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率明显高于治疗后病情好转患儿 [(1 553 ± 542) mg/L 比 (866 ± 92) mg/L,  $t = 2.456, P = 0.036$ ; (91.0 ± 6.4)% 比 (79.0 ± 4.6)%  $\chi^2 = 3.419, P = 0.007$ ]; 9 例 IAHS 死亡患儿 sCD<sub>163</sub> 和 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达水平高于存活患儿 [(1 748.91 ± 518.17) mg/L 比 (909.69 ± 171.35) mg/L,  $t = 3.070, P = 0.018$ ; (93.50 ± 8.42)% 比 (77.30 ± 3.28)%  $\chi^2 = 3.005, P = 0.024$ ]。**结论** 血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平及外周血单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达水平可能是诊断儿童 IAHS 的特异性指标, 对预测 IAHS 疗效及评估预后有参考价值。

**【关键词】** 可溶性 CD<sub>163</sub>; 单核细胞膜性 CD<sub>163</sub>; 感染相关性噬血细胞综合征; 脓毒症; 儿童

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## Diagnostic and prognostic value of CD<sub>163</sub> for infection-associated hemophagocytic syndrome in children Chen

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the diagnostic and prognostic value of serum soluble CD<sub>163</sub> (sCD<sub>163</sub>) and the positive rate of membrane-bound CD<sub>163</sub> (mCD<sub>163</sub>) in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) in children with infection-associated hemophagocytic syndrome (IAHS). **Methods** Between July 2012 and June 2016, 26 pediatric patients with IAHS (IAHS group) and 28 pediatric patients with sepsis (sepsis group) admitted to Children's Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University were selected, and 20 healthy children were taken as healthy control group. Sandwich enzyme linked immunosorbent assay was used to detect serum sCD<sub>163</sub>. The population of circulating mCD<sub>163</sub> positive monocytes was determined by using flow cytometry. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were used to evaluate the diagnostic and prognostic values of sCD<sub>163</sub> and mCD<sub>163</sub> in children with IAHS compared with the diagnostic and prognostic values of plasma ferritin, and so on. **Results** The serum levels of sCD<sub>163</sub> in patients of IAHS group, sepsis group and healthy control group were (1 264 ± 538) mg/L, (862 ± 332) mg/L, (610 ± 316) mg/L, respectively. And the population of mCD<sub>163</sub>-positive PBMC in patients of IAHS group, sepsis group and healthy control group was (88.3 ± 9.7)%, (68.5 ± 18.3)%, (28.9 ± 5.2)%, respectively. Both serum sCD<sub>163</sub> and the population of mCD<sub>163</sub>-positive PBMC were significantly higher in IAHS group compared with those of sepsis group ( $t = 2.031, P = 0.048; t = 3.191, P = 0.002$ , respectively). The serum sCD<sub>163</sub> and population of mCD<sub>163</sub>-positive PBMC in sepsis group were higher than controls ( $t = 3.848, P = 0.002; t = 4.049, P = 0.000$ , respectively). Moreover, the areas under the ROC curve (AUC) for the mCD<sub>163</sub>, sCD<sub>163</sub>, were 0.853 ( $P = 0.013$ ), 0.762 ( $P = 0.004$ ), 0.755 ( $P = 0.049$ ), respectively. mCD<sub>163</sub> at a cutoff of 83.7% had a high diagnosis sensitivity (81.8%) and specificity (72.4%). The optimal cutoff values of sCD<sub>163</sub> and ferritin for predicting IAHS was 888 mg/L (sensitivity 66.7% and specificity 63.3%) and

2 880  $\mu\text{g/L}$  (sensitivity 80.0% and specificity 54.5%)。In addition, the serum level of  $\text{sCD}_{163}$  and the population of  $\text{mCD}_{163}$  - positive PBMCs were significantly increased in acute phase and decreased in recovery phase [ (1 553  $\pm$  542)  $\text{mg/L}$  vs. (866  $\pm$  92)  $\text{mg/L}$ , (91.0  $\pm$  6.4)% vs. (79.0  $\pm$  4.6)% ,  $t = 2.450$ ,  $\chi^2 = 3.419$ ,  $P = 0.036, 0.007$ ] in IAHS group. Furthermore, subgroup analysis indicated that the serum level of  $\text{sCD}_{163}$  and the population of  $\text{mCD}_{163}$  - positive PBMCs were significantly higher in dead patients than those in survived patients [ (1 748.91  $\pm$  518.17)  $\text{mg/L}$  vs. (909.69  $\pm$  171.35)  $\text{mg/L}$ ,  $t = 3.070$ ,  $P = 0.011$ ; (93.50  $\pm$  8.42)% vs. (77.30  $\pm$  3.28)% ,  $\chi^2 = 3.005$ ,  $P = 0.024$ , respectively]。 **Conclusion** Serum  $\text{sCD}_{163}$  and the population of  $\text{mCD}_{163}$  - positive PMSCs are specific and validity biomarkers for early diagnosis of IAHS, which also are associated with treatment response assessment and prognostic analysis in IAHS.

**【Key words】** Soluble  $\text{CD}_{163}$ ; Membrane - bound  $\text{CD}_{163}$ ; Infection - associated hemophagocytic syndrome; Sepsis; Child

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噬血细胞综合征(hemophagocytic syndrome, HPS)也称噬血细胞性淋巴组织细胞增生症(hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, HLH),是多因素导致组织细胞增生活化并伴吞噬自身血细胞现象为特征的一组严重甚至致命性的炎性反应综合征,是儿科危重难治性疾病<sup>[1-3]</sup>。HLH按其病因分为原发性和继发性,继发性HLH中最常见类型为感染相关性HPS(infection - associated hemophagocytic syndrome, IAHS)。IAHS与脓毒症病理生理机制有部分共性,二者临床易混淆难以鉴别<sup>[4]</sup>。

$\text{CD}_{163}$ 是反映单核巨噬细胞活化的特殊标志物,存在膜性 $\text{CD}_{163}$ ( $\text{mCD}_{163}$ )及可溶性 $\text{CD}_{163}$ (soluble  $\text{CD}_{163}$ ,  $\text{sCD}_{163}$ )2种形式<sup>[5]</sup>。 $\text{sCD}_{163}$ 已成为判断某些感染性疾病或肝脏疾病预后的新型血清学标志物<sup>[6-7]</sup>。2012年7月至2016年6月本研究检测IAHS、脓毒症及健康儿童血清 $\text{sCD}_{163}$ 水平和外周血单核巨噬细胞 $\text{mCD}_{163}$ 的表达水平,了解儿童IAHS发生发展过程中血清 $\text{sCD}_{163}$ 水平与外周血单核细胞 $\text{mCD}_{163}$ 表达水平的变化趋势,及其在鉴别IAHS与脓毒症、评估IAHS临床疗效及预后判断中的价值。现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 选取2012年7月至2016年6月入住上海交通大学附属儿童医院儿科重症监护病房(PICU)26例IAHS患儿及28例脓毒症患儿为研究对象,以同期20例门诊健康体检儿童为健康对照组。年龄1~18岁。IAHS诊断标准<sup>[8]</sup>:有明确原发感染的证据并符合HLH-2004指南诊断标准。脓毒症的诊断标准<sup>[9]</sup>:参照2005年国际儿童脓毒症诊断共识。排除标准:(1)7d内使用过糖皮质激素和免疫抑制剂;(2)肿瘤、免疫风湿类疾病及先天性免疫缺陷;(3)基因检查诊断为原发性HLH患儿。研究方案获上海交通大学附属儿童医院医学伦理委员会批准,患儿监护人均签署知情同意书。

## 1.2 研究方法

**1.2.1 临床资料分析** 对患儿年龄、性别、原发病、临床表现、实验室检查、治疗与转归进行分析总结。

**1.2.2  $\text{sCD}_{163}$ 和单核细胞 $\text{mCD}_{163}$ 检测方法** 诊断IAHS或脓毒症24h内采集外周血2mL,室温放置1~2h,3 000 r/m(离心半径8cm)离心10min,分离得到血清,-70℃冰箱保存。双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附法测定血清中 $\text{sCD}_{163}$ 水平,试剂盒由芬兰Thermo公司提供,检测机器型号DENLEY DRAGON Wellscan MK3。单核细胞 $\text{mCD}_{163}$ 检测步骤:(1)研究对象诊断24h内采集外周血2mL;(2)标记实验管和对照管,每管加入乙二胺四乙酸抗凝血50  $\mu\text{L}$ ;(3)对照管加入 $\text{CD}_{14}$ -FITC和IGG1-FITC各5  $\mu\text{L}$ ;(4)实验管加入 $\text{CD}_{14}$ -FITC和 $\text{CD}_{163}$ -PE各5  $\mu\text{L}$ ;(5)室温避光孵育30min;(6)每管加入1mL红细胞裂解液(1 $\times$ );(7)振荡器震荡10s,混匀;(8)室温避光孵育15min;(9)1 500 r/min(离心半径8cm)离心5min,弃上层液体;(10)磷酸盐缓冲液PBS液洗2次;(11)弃上层液体,每管加入200  $\mu\text{L}$  PBS悬浮细胞;(12)上机检测。 $\text{CD}_{14}$ -FITC鼠抗人单克隆抗体、 $\text{CD}_{163}$ -PE鼠抗人单克隆抗体、IGG1-FITC鼠同型抗体及红细胞裂解液(10 $\times$ buffer)由美国BD公司提供;PBS缓冲液由美国Gibco公司提供;FACSCanto II流式细胞仪由美国BD公司提供;流式分析软件:FACSDiva version 3.0软件。

**1.3 统计学处理** 采用SPSS 16.0软件进行统计学分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,2组间比较采用独立样本 $t$ 检验;多组间比较,根据数据是否服从正态性分布,选择单因素方差分析或Kruskal-wallis非参数检验。率的比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。判断 $\text{sCD}_{163}$ 、 $\text{mCD}_{163}$ 及其他指标诊断价值采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析,Youden指数法确定最佳工作点。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 一般资料** IAHS和脓毒症组患儿一般临床资料见表1。26例IAHS患儿中,其中男15例,女11例;年龄1岁3个月~12岁8个月,中位年龄3.5岁;均无家族性遗传病史。脓毒症组28例,男13例,女15例;年龄1岁1个月~9岁6个月,中位年龄3.8岁。对照组为健

健康体检儿童 20 例,男 11 例,女 9 例;年龄 1 岁 6 个月 ~ 10 岁 10 个月,中位年龄 4.2 岁。IAHS 原发感染病原体为 EB 病毒 18 例,细菌、肺炎支原体各 4 例。一般状况比较结果显示,IAHS 组患儿 PICU 住院时间及 28 d 病死率明显高于脓毒症组(均  $P < 0.05$ ),见表 1。

**2.2 血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平及外周血单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率** IAHS 组血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平和外周血单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率最高,分别为  $(1\ 264.66 \pm 538.56)$  mg/L 和  $(88.34 \pm 9.67)\%$ ;脓毒症组为  $(862.35 \pm 332.72)$  mg/L 和  $(68.52 \pm 18.34)\%$ ,健康对照组最低为  $(610.22 \pm 316.16)$  mg/L 及  $(28.91 \pm 5.23)\%$ ,组间差异有统计学意义 ( $F = 6.265, P = 0.004; F = 38.755, P = 0.000$ )。IAHS 组血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平及外周血单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达明显高于脓毒症组,差异有统计学意义 ( $t = 2.031, P = 0.048; t = 3.191, P = 0.002$ );脓毒症组高于健康对照组,差异有统计学意义 ( $t = 3.848, P = 0.002; t = 4.049, P = 0.000$ )。

**2.3 sCD<sub>163</sub>、mCD<sub>163</sub> 和铁蛋白判断 IAHS 的 ROC 曲线**

ROC 曲线分析显示 mCD<sub>163</sub> 诊断 IAHS 的 ROC 曲线下面积最大为 0.853,取其阈值为 83.7% 时,敏感度为 81.8%,特异度为 72.4%。sCD<sub>163</sub> 的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.762,阈值为 888.02 mg/L 时,敏感度为 66.7%,特异度为 63.3%;铁蛋白 ROC 曲线下面积小于 mCD<sub>163</sub> 及 sCD<sub>163</sub>,阈值为 2 880 μg/L 时,敏感度较高为 80.0%,但特异度低为 54.5%,见图 1。

表 1 IAHS 组和脓毒症组患儿一般情况及临床实验室特征比较

Table 1 Comparison of demographic and clinical characteristics of patients in IAHS group and sepsis group

组别	例数	年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	男童比 例	28 d 病死 率 (%)	住 PICU 时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	PCIS 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	PRISM III 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	MODS 发生 率 (%)	发热 > 7 d 比例
IAHS 组	26	3.50 ± 3.17	0.58	38	19.8 ± 12.3	79.3 ± 35.2	13.5 ± 5.3	46	0.85
脓毒症组	28	3.83 ± 3.17	0.47	14	11.1 ± 7.1	82.6 ± 55.2	10.2 ± 4.6	39	0.64
$\chi^2$ 值		-0.625	0.663	4.970	3.110	-0.630	1.671	0.327	3.260
P 值		0.535	0.416	0.036	0.003	0.539	0.115	0.567	0.070

组别	例数	脾大率 (%)	白细胞计数 ( $\times 10^9/L, \bar{x} \pm s$ )	血红蛋白 (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	血小板计数 ( $\times 10^9/L, \bar{x} \pm s$ )	三酰甘油 (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	纤维蛋白原 (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	NK 细胞比例 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	铁蛋白 (μg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )
IAHS 组	26	89	9.9 ± 8.2	87.2 ± 16.9	71.3 ± 44.9	4.78 ± 0.48	1.06 ± 1.14	0.036 ± 0.043	5 481 ± 3 168
脓毒症组	28	17	15.1 ± 7.1	96.2 ± 19.4	102.4 ± 50.2	2.38 ± 0.45	1.50 ± 1.24	0.086 ± 0.080	1 908 ± 1 767
$\chi^2$ 值		30.800	-1.712	1.695	2.039	-0.790	-1.661	-1.597	3.310
P 值		0.000	0.090	0.102	0.049	0.432	0.106	0.118	0.002

注:IAHS:感染相关性噬血细胞综合征;PICU:儿童重症监护病房;PCIS:小儿危重病例评分;PRISM:小儿死亡风险评分;MODS:多器官功能障碍;NK 细胞:自然杀伤细胞 IAHS:infection associated hemophagocytic syndrome;PICU:pediatric intensive care unit;PCIS:pediatric critical illness score;PRISM:pediatric risk of mortality score;MODS:multiple organ dysfunction syndrome;NK cell:natural killer cell

表 2 IAHS 患儿 16 例疾病进展期与病情缓解期临床及实验室特征比较

Table 2 Comparison of laboratory variables between the acute phase and remission phase of 16 patients with IAHS

病程	血小板计数 ( $\times 10^9/L$ )	血红蛋白 (g/L)	白细胞计数 ( $\times 10^9/L$ )	三酰甘油 (mmol/L)	纤维蛋白原 (g/L)	NK 细胞 百分比	铁蛋白 (μg/L)	mCD <sub>163</sub> (%)	sCD <sub>163</sub> (mg/L)
急性期	97.5 ± 69.8	87.9 ± 15.2	4.63 ± 9.61	3.59 ± 1.03	1.05 ± 0.69	2.81 ± 1.88	7 369 ± 512	91.00 ± 6.40	1 553.00 ± 542.00
缓解期	253.1 ± 53.2	89.8 ± 19.2	6.26 ± 7.79	2.67 ± 0.95	1.91 ± 1.62	6.66 ± 0.57	3 775 ± 339	79.00 ± 4.60	866.00 ± 92.00
$\chi^2$ 值	2.420	0.316	0.172	0.695	0.230	3.405	0.487	3.419	2.456
P 值	0.017	0.754	0.864	0.506	0.820	0.005	0.636	0.007	0.036

注:IAHS:感染相关性噬血细胞综合征;NK 细胞:自然杀伤细胞;sCD<sub>163</sub>:可溶性 CD<sub>163</sub>;msCD<sub>163</sub>:膜性 CD<sub>163</sub> IAHS:infection - associated hemophagocytic syndrome;NK:natural killer cell;sCD<sub>163</sub>:soluble CD<sub>163</sub>;mCD<sub>163</sub>:membrane - bound CD<sub>163</sub>

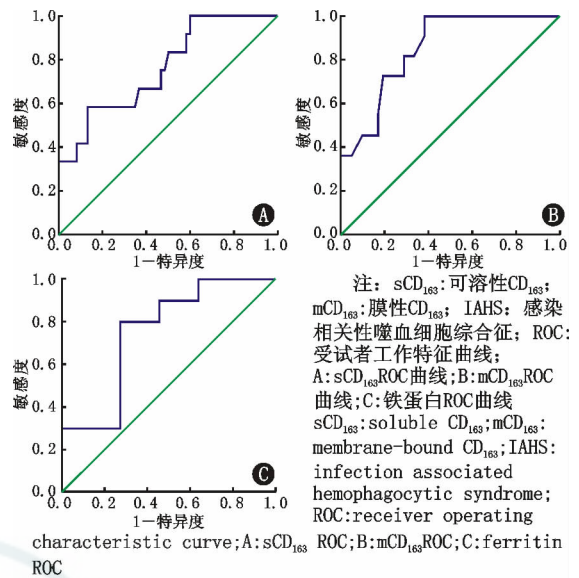


图 1 sCD<sub>163</sub>、mCD<sub>163</sub> 和铁蛋白判断 IAHS 的 ROC 曲线  
Figure 1 ROC analysis of sCD<sub>163</sub>, mCD<sub>163</sub> and ferritin in the diagnosis of IAHS

**2.4 IAHS 患儿疾病进展期与病情缓解期指标的变化**

16 例治疗获得缓解后 IAHS 患儿血清 sCD<sub>163</sub>、单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 水平明显低于疾病高峰期;血小板及 NK 细胞百分比疾病缓解后明显上升,差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.05$ ),见表 2。

**2.5 存活组及死亡组实验室特征比较** 死亡组 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平、mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率及铁蛋白较存活组均明显增高,血小板明显减低,组间比较差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.05$ ),见表 3。

表 3 生存组及死亡组 IAHS 患儿参数比较

Table 3 Comparison of laboratory variables between survivors and non-survivors with IAHS

组别	例数	血小板计数 ( $\times 10^9/L$ )	血红蛋白 (g/L)	白细胞计数 ( $\times 10^9/L$ )	三酰甘油 (mmol/L)	纤维蛋白原 (g/L)	NK 细胞 百分比	铁蛋白 ( $\mu g/L$ )	mCD <sub>163</sub> (%)	sCD <sub>163</sub> (mg/L)
生存组	16	201.9 ± 173.6	93.8 ± 16.5	6.82 ± 7.34	3.83 ± 1.92	2.17 ± 1.97	4.28 ± 4.59	3 452 ± 995	77.30 ± 3.28	909.69 ± 171.35
死亡组	10	49.1 ± 58.6	82.9 ± 16.3	4.87 ± 8.68	4.13 ± 1.31	1.68 ± 1.41	2.99 ± 3.22	8 797 ± 979	93.50 ± 8.42	1 748.91 ± 518.17
$\chi^2$ 值		2.083	1.757	-1.343	-1.678	0.916	-1.700	3.001	3.005	3.070
P 值		0.049	0.092	0.192	0.097	0.371	0.117	0.043	0.024	0.018

注:IAHS:感染相关性噬血细胞综合征;NK 细胞:自然杀伤细胞;sCD<sub>163</sub>:可溶性 CD<sub>163</sub>;mCD<sub>163</sub>:膜性 CD<sub>163</sub> IAHS:infection-associated hemophagocytic syndrome;NK:natural killer cell;sCD<sub>163</sub>:soluble CD<sub>163</sub>;mCD<sub>163</sub>:membrane-bound CD<sub>163</sub>

### 3 讨论

临床上 IAHS 与脓毒症难以鉴别,寻求对 IAHS 诊断与预后评估有价值的指标,对制定治疗方案具有重要意义。本研究结果显示,IAHS 患儿血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平及外周血单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率明显高于脓毒症组,血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 及 mCD<sub>163</sub> ROC 曲线下的 IAHS 诊断面积高于铁蛋白等指标;sCD<sub>163</sub> 及外周血单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率随着病情缓解明显下降,死亡组显著高于生存组,说明 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平及 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率可能是诊断和预测 IAHS 预后的重要参考指标。

CD<sub>163</sub> 可直接激活单核巨噬细胞内信号转导途径,在炎性网络中起抗炎及抗氧化作用<sup>[10]</sup>。炎性因子活化单核巨噬细胞,促进单核巨噬细胞由 M0/M1 型转化为 CD<sub>163</sub><sup>+</sup>M2 型,并激活基质金属蛋白酶,致大量 mCD<sub>163</sub> 自单核巨噬细胞膜表面脱落,形成 sCD<sub>163</sub> 在血清中水平明显升高<sup>[11]</sup>。有研究观察到炎性因素影响下,外周血单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率及血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平均明显增加,存在单核巨噬细胞活化时二者增加更为明显<sup>[12-13]</sup>。本研究结果显示,对照组患儿 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平和外周血单核巨噬细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率最低,脓毒症患儿明显增高;IAHS 患儿二者表达水平最高。铁蛋白诊断 IAHS 的敏感度虽然高达 80.0%,但特异性仅为 54.5%。ROC 曲线显示,mCD<sub>163</sub> 及 sCD<sub>163</sub> 诊断 IAHS 的 ROC 曲线下面积大于铁蛋白 HLH-2004 指南中诊断参考指标。说明 mCD<sub>163</sub> 及 sCD<sub>163</sub> 在诊断 IAHS 特别是预警脓毒症进展为 HLH 时,有重要参考价值。

本研究进一步观察到血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平及外周血单核细胞 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率在疾病急性期显著升高,治疗缓解后显著下降;死亡组 sCD<sub>163</sub> 水平及 mCD<sub>163</sub> 表达率明显高于生存组。说明监测血清 sCD<sub>163</sub> 及 mCD<sub>163</sub> 有助于判断 IAHS 预后。

本研究存在不足是单中心观察性临床研究,病例数偏小,且 CD<sub>163</sub> 对 IAHS 诊断及预后价值未与血清 sCD<sub>25</sub> 进行比较。期待开展多中心、大样本的 RCT 研究,进一步确立 sCD<sub>163</sub> 和 mCD<sub>163</sub> 在 IAHS 诊断和治疗方案制定中

的意义。

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