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危重症新生儿肾上腺皮质功能状态的研究

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摘要 目的:研究危重症新生儿肾上腺皮质功能状态、肾上腺皮质功能不全(AI)的发生率及其与患儿预后的关系。**方法:**选择我科收治的日龄<2天的危重症新生儿52例(其中早产儿23例,足月儿29例),根据新生儿危重病例评分(NCIS)分为轻度危重组和重度危重组,分别检测其血清基础皮质醇和小剂量促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)刺激实验30分钟后的清皮质醇峰值。血清基础皮质醇<15 μg/dl为合并AI。**结果:**危重症早产儿基础皮质醇浓度及小剂量ACTH刺激实验前后皮质醇差值均较足月儿组低[(15.08±4.98) μg/dl vs (19.65±9.18) μg/dl, P=0.027; (12.06±3.71) μg/dl vs (19.09±4.75) μg/dl, P=0.000]。危重症新生儿合并AI的发生率为38.5%,其中早产儿组为47.8%,足月儿组为34.5%。AI组新生儿死亡2例,未发现AI与患儿的死亡率有关。**结论:**危重症早产儿肾上腺皮质功能较足月儿差。危重症新生儿合并AI的发生率较高,但与患儿的死亡率无关。

关键词:危重症新生儿;皮质醇;危重病例评分;促肾上腺皮质激素;肾上腺皮质功能不全

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Study on the Adrenal Function in Critically-ill Neonates

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the adrenal function in neonates with critical illness, the incidence of adrenal insufficiency, and the relationship between adrenal insufficiency and the prognosis of neonates with critical illness. **Methods:** Fifty-two neonates enrolled were divided into two groups: the critically ill preterm infants and the critically ill term infants; then the two groups were separately divided into two groups according to neonatal critical illness score (NCIS): moderate-critically ill group and severe-critically ill group. The cortisol of the neonates were detected. All the cases enrolled were stimulated with a low-dose ACTH, then the cortisol were detected 30 minutes later. Adrenal insufficiency was defined as the basal cortisol was less than 15 μg/dl. **Results:** The basal cortisol values and the mean post-simulated increased cortisol level of the critically ill preterm group were lower than that of the term group [(15.08±4.98) μg/dl vs (19.65±9.18) μg/dl, P=0.027; (12.06±3.71) μg/dl vs (19.09±4.75) μg/dl, P=0.000]. The total incidence of adrenal insufficiency in the critically neonates were 38.5%, and the incidence of AI in the preterm group was 47.8% and 34.5% in the term group. Two neonates with AI died. No relationship between AI and mortality of neonates with critical illness was found. **Conclusions:** The adrenal function of preterm infants was poorer than that of term infants. The incidence of AI in critically ill neonates was high, which was not correlated with the mortality of neonates with critical illness.

Key words: Critically ill neonates; Cortisol; NCIS; ACTH; Adrenal insufficiency

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前言

相对肾上腺皮质功能不全 (relative adrenal insufficiency, RAI) 是指皮质醇浓度不能随着应激反应及疾病严重程度而合理的升高,从而造成心率过快、顽固低血压、高血钾、低血钠及低血糖等。近来研究表明,RAI在患病的新生儿,尤其危重症患儿中比较常见^[1,2]。RAI与病死率的升高及疾病严重程度有关^[3]。因此,了解危重新生儿的肾上腺皮质功能状态及其与病情的关系很有必要。本研究通过测定危重新生儿血清基础皮质醇浓度及行小剂量ACTH刺激实验后30分钟的血清皮质醇峰值浓

度,旨在探讨危重新生儿肾上腺皮质功能状态、AI发生率以及其与患儿预后的关系。

1.对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

2011年10月至2013年1月入住我院新生儿病区的日龄<2天的新生儿52例,其中早产儿23例,足月儿29例。排除遗传代谢性疾病、严重畸形、白蛋白<25 g/L的患儿,母孕期及新生儿出生后均未使用过肾上腺皮质激素。

1.2 研究方法

入选患儿均于入院时按照新生儿危重症评分标准^[4] (neonatal critical illness score, NCIS)进行评分,分值>90为非危重组,本研究中极危重组(NCIS<70分)病例仅有6例,为便于研究,将NCIS评分80~90分者归为轻度危重组,小于80分者归为重度危重组。所有入选患儿均于入院2天内征得患儿家

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长同意后进行静脉采血,并完成基础皮质醇浓度检测,同时给予小剂量($1\text{ }\mu\text{g}/1.73\text{ m}^2$)ACTH 刺激试验,半小时后再次采集外周静脉血,检测血清皮质醇峰值浓度。血清皮质醇浓度测定采用罗氏 E170 化学发光分析系统检测。

1.3 AI 的诊断标准

血清皮质醇浓度 $<15\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ 为合并 AI^[9]。

1.4 统计学分析

所有数据均采用 SPSS17.0 统计软件进行统计学分析,计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{X} \pm S$)表示,两样本均数之间的比较采用独立样本成组 t 检验或配对样本 t 检验;计数资料采用四格表卡方(χ^2)检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床一般资料

表 1 足月儿与早产儿基础皮质醇、皮质醇峰值、ACTH 刺激实验后皮质醇增值及 AI 发生率的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the basal cortisol, peak cortisol, post-stimulated increased cortisol and incidence rate of AI between preterm and term neonates

Groups	Cases	Basal cortisol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$)	Peak cortisol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$)	Post-stimulated increased cortisol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$)	Incidence rate of AI
Critically ill preterm neonates	29	19.65 ± 9.18	38.40 ± 7.80	19.09 ± 4.75	34.50%
Critically ill term neonates	23	15.08 ± 4.98	27.14 ± 1.71	12.06 ± 3.71	47.80%
t/χ^2		2.292	7.544	5.821	0.949
p		0.027	0.000	0.000	0.330

2.3 足月儿轻度与重度危重组基础皮质醇、皮质醇峰值、ACTH 刺激实验后皮质醇增值及 AI 发生率的比较

足月儿重度危重症组基础皮质醇较轻度危重症组偏高,但

共计 52 例患儿入选,其中男 34 例(65.4%),女 18 例(34.6%)。早产儿组共 23 例,其中男 14 例(60.9%),女 9 例(39.1%);胎龄 28~36 周,平均(33 ± 2.56)周;出生体重 $1.30 \sim 3.13\text{ kg}$,平均(1.82 ± 0.36)kg;轻度危重组 13 例(56.5%),重度危重组 10 例(43.5%)。足月儿组共 29 例,其中男 20 例(68.9%),女 9 例(31.1%);胎龄 37~42 周,平均(38.46 ± 1.47)周;出生体重 $2.46 \sim 4.12\text{ kg}$,平均(3.23 ± 1.14)kg;轻度危重组 18 例(62.1%),重度危重组 11 例(37.9%)。

2.2 足月儿与早产儿基础皮质醇、皮质醇峰值、ACTH 刺激实验后皮质醇增值及 AI 发生率的比较

早产儿组基础皮质醇、皮质醇峰值及 ACTH 刺激实验后皮质醇增值均较足月儿组低;差异有统计学意义,而两组 AI 的发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表 1。

差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);足月儿重度危重症组皮质醇峰值、ACTH 刺激实验后皮质醇增值及 AI 发生率与轻度危重症组比较均无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。

表 2 足月儿轻度与重度危重组基础皮质醇、皮质醇峰值、ACTH 刺激实验后皮质醇增值及 AI 发生率比较

Table 2 Comparison of the basal cortisol, peak cortisol and the post-stimulated increased cortisol and incidence rate of AI between moderate and severe critically ill groups in term neonates

Groups	Cases	Basal cortisol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$)	Peak cortisol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$)	Post-stimulated increased cortisol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$)	Incidence rate of AI
Moderate-critically ill term neonates	18	19.11 ± 9.39	38.79 ± 6.17	19.68 ± 4.09	27.80%
Severe-critically ill term neonates	11	20.53 ± 9.19	37.7 ± 10.24	18.12 ± 5.75	45.40%
t/χ^2		-0.399	0.307	0.855	0.944
p		0.693	0.763	0.400	0.331

2.4 早产儿轻度与重度危重组基础皮质醇、皮质醇峰值、ACTH 刺激实验后皮质醇增值及 AI 发生率的比较

早产儿重度危重症组较轻度危重症组基础皮质醇偏低,但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);

早产儿重度危重症组皮质醇峰值较轻度危重组低;两组间 ACTH 刺激实验后皮质醇增值比较无统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$);两组 AI 发生率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

皮质醇是由肾上腺皮质束状带分泌的一种主要糖皮质激素,其生理作用广泛,主要为抗炎、维持血管通透性及维持正常血糖、血压及电解质平衡等。ACTH 是由垂体前叶分泌的激素,

可以调节肾上腺皮质释放皮质醇及其他激素。检测患儿血清基础皮质醇浓度及行 ACTH 刺激实验后皮质醇浓度能较好的评价肾上腺皮质功能。早期研究采用标准剂量 ACTH($250\text{ }\mu\text{g}/1.73\text{ m}^2$)进行刺激试验,这一超生理剂量即使在急性继发性 AI 的脓毒症新生儿也可以克服肾上腺对 ACTH 的抵抗,使皮质醇的应答水平在正常范围,从而造成漏诊。近年来多提倡采用小剂量 ACTH($1\text{ }\mu\text{g}/1.73\text{ m}^2$)刺激试验来检测肾上腺皮质的功能状态,且已有研究证实,小剂量 ACTH 激发试验后 30~40 min 血清皮质醇水平达到峰值^[9]。因此,本实验采用小剂量 ACTH 进行刺激试验,并于刺激试验后 30 分钟采血测血清皮质醇峰值浓度。

正常新生儿出生时血清皮质醇浓度最高,这可能是由于出

表3 早产儿轻度与重度危重组基础皮质醇、皮质醇峰值、ACTH刺激实验后皮质醇增值及AI发生率比较
Table 3 Comparison of the basal cortisol, peak cortisol and the post-stimulated increased cortisol and incidence rate of AI between moderate and severe critically ill groups in preterm neonates

Groups	Cases	Basal cortisol ($\mu\text{g/dl}$)	Peak cortisol ($\mu\text{g/dl}$)	Posts-timulated increased cortisol ($\mu\text{g/dl}$)	Incidence rate of AI
Moderate-critically ill preterm neonates	13	16.68 $\pm$ 3.82	28.11 $\pm$ 1.18	11.43 $\pm$ 2.88	38.50%
Severe-critically ill preterm neonates	10	13.00 $\pm$ 5.71	25.89 $\pm$ 1.49	12.89 $\pm$ 4.60	60.00%
t/x ²		1.848	3.98	-0.933	1.051
P		0.079	0.001	0.361	0.305

生时宫内外环境改变以及母亲分娩时皮质醇水平增高的影响所致,因此,新出生的危重新生在疾病及以上因素的应激状态下血皮质醇浓度应该相应的增加。有研究认为血清基础皮质醇水平与病情的严重程度成正相关^[7,8],但 Fernandez 等人^[9]研究发现危重足月及近足月新生儿皮质醇浓度并未随病情严重程度增加而相应增加。当前 RAI 的诊断尚无统一标准,国内研究危重新生儿 RAI 的报道较少。Fernandez 等人^[9]认为危重新生儿基础皮质醇 <15 $\mu\text{g/dl}$ 提示肾上腺皮质功能不全。故本研究采用 Fernandez 等人的诊断标准,并在出生两天内基础皮质醇水平仍处于较高水平时完成基础皮质醇及小剂量 ACTH 刺激实验。

本组研究结果表明早产儿基础皮质醇浓度、ACTH 刺激后皮质醇增值均较足月儿低,提示早产儿肾上腺皮质功能未完全成熟,皮质醇的合成能力及对 ACTH 刺激的反应均较足月儿差^[10],不能更好的应对外界刺激;足月儿重度组较轻度组基础皮质醇偏高,但无统计学差异,这表明随着病情加重,肾上腺皮质功能并未相应增加,可能与样本量偏少有关,也有可能因为病情越重肾上腺皮质功能受到抑制的病例增多所致;早产儿重度组较轻度组偏低,表明早产儿肾上腺皮质功能在疾病情况下更容易受到抑制。

危重病患者发生相对肾上腺皮质功能不全可能与下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal,HPA)轴的变化有关^[11]。在严重疾病或应激状态下,往往伴有 HPA 轴产生皮质醇绝对或相对不足发生肾上腺皮质功能不全。目前肾上腺皮质功能不全的诊断尚无统一标准,危重症新生儿合并肾上腺皮质功能不全的诊断标准文献报道较少。各国学者采用的诊断标准各不相同,因而其发病率也不同,为 5-88%^[9,12-14]。Baha M. Arafah 认为,血清基础皮质醇测定是诊断危重病人肾上腺皮质功能不全的最可靠的方法^[3]。本研究采用 Fernandez 的肾上腺皮质功能不全的诊断标准,危重症新生儿 AI 发生率为 38.5%,早产危重症新生儿肾上腺皮质功能不全发生率(47.8%)高于足月危重症新生儿(34.5%),但无统计学意义,可能与样本量有关。

研究发现,足月儿及早产儿中重度均较轻度 AI 发生率偏高,但均无统计学意义,可能与样本量偏少有关,但也提示病情越重,肾上腺皮质功能可能越容易受到抑制。有研究证实危重症早产儿血清基础皮质醇水平显著升高与疾病严重程度、病死率有关^[15]。本组患儿死亡 6 例,其中足月儿 4 例,早产儿 2 例,均为重度危重组新生儿,其中 AI 组 2 例,另有一例浓度过高,

超过检测范围。本研究未发现新生儿的死亡与 AI 相关,可能与样本量偏少有关。

综上所述,危重新生儿肾上腺皮质功能并未随着疾病严重程度增加而增加,但随着病情严重程度增加,肾上腺皮质功能不全的发生率增加。早产儿肾上腺皮质功能不成熟,其合成及分泌功能以及对应激的反应能力较足月儿差。危重症新生儿肾上腺皮质功能不全发生率较高,但目前仍需要大样本、多中心的研究来确定适合我国危重症新生儿的 AI 的诊断标准。

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