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O型孕妇产前 IgG 血型抗体效价与新生儿溶血病的相关性

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摘要 目的:探讨 O 型孕妇产前 IgG 血型抗体效价与新生儿溶血病(HDN)的相关性。方法:选择 2013 年 1 月至 2015 年 12 月期间,在我院分娩的夫妻 ABO 血型不合的 O 型 Rh(D)阳性孕妇 432 例及新生儿为研究对象,观察孕妇血清 IgG 抗体效价情况,新生儿 HDN 发病情况,并分析二者相关性。结果:432 例孕妇中血清 IgG 抗 A(B)效价大于或等于 1:64 的有 189 例,占 43.75%,随 IgG 抗 A(B)效价升高,孕妇比例逐渐减少。随孕次增加,孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A(B)效价逐渐增高,各组孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A(B)效价比较有统计学差异($P<0.05$)。随年龄增加,孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A(B)效价逐渐增高,各组孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A(B)效价比较有统计学差异($P<0.05$)。随 IgG 抗 A(B)效价升高,HDN 发生率显著升高,各组比较有统计学差异($P<0.05$)。等级相关检验显示,孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A(B)与 HDN 发生呈正相关($r=0.732, P<0.05$)。结论:O 型孕妇产前 IgG 血型抗体是引起 HDN 的主要原因,其水平与 HDN 呈正相关,值得临床重视。

关键词:抗体;新生儿溶血病;血型;产前**中图分类号:**722.18 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)09-1747-03

The Correlation between the Titer of IgG Blood Group Antibody and Hemolytic Disease of Newborn in Type O Pregnant Women

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the correlation between the titer of IgG blood group antibody and hemolytic disease of newborn (HDN) in type O pregnant women. **Methods:** Selected 432 cases of type O Rh (D) positive pregnant women and neonate from January 2013 to December 2015 in our hospital, maternal serum IgG antibody titer of observation, incidence of newborn HDN and analysis correlation. **Results:** In 432 cases of pregnant women, serum IgG anti A (B) titer is greater than or equal to 1:64 in 189 cases, accounting for 43.75%, with the IgG anti A (B) titer increased, the proportion of pregnant women gradually reduced. With the increase of pregnancy, pregnant women's serum A anti IgG A (B) titer gradually increased, the serum levels of IgG anti A (B) in each group was statistically significant difference ($P<0.05$). With the increase of age, pregnant women's serum A anti IgG A (B) gradually increased, the serum levels of IgG anti A (B) in each group was statistically significant difference ($P<0.05$). IgG (A) (B) titer increased, the incidence of HDN was significantly higher, there were statistically significant differences in each group ($P<0.05$). The grade correlation test showed that A (B) in the serum of pregnant women was positively correlated with HDN ($r=0.732, P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The main cause of neonatal hemolytic disease is the O blood group antibody of IgG type pregnant women, which is positively correlated with the hemolytic disease of the newborn, which is worthy of clinical attention.

Key words: Antibody; Hemolytic disease of newborn; Blood type; Prenatal**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R722.18 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)09-1747-03

前言

新生儿溶血病(hemolytic disease of newborn,HDN)是由于胎儿从父亲方面继承的血型抗原为母亲所缺乏,导致母婴血型不合,继而引起出生后红细胞破坏,婴儿体内发生溶血的现象,可引起新生儿病理性黄疸、贫血等一些列严重的疾病^[1]。该病的

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主要发病机制是 ABO 血型不合以及 RhD 血型不合,在我国以母婴 ABO 血型不合为主,占 85.3%^[2]。研究发现,血型抗体免疫球蛋白 G(IgG)抗 A(B)效价升高的孕妇,发生 ABO 型 HDN 的可能性较高^[3],因此对孕妇产前进行夫妻血型检查以及定期监测 O 型血孕妇血清中 IgG 抗 A (B) 效价对于预测 ABO 型 HDN 的发生有一定价值。探讨 O 型孕妇产前 IgG 血型抗体水平与 HDN 的相关性,我们进行了相关研究,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择2013年1月至2015年12月期间，在我院分娩的夫妻ABO血型不合的O型Rh(D)阳性孕妇432例及新生儿为研究对象，入选标准：①产前血型检查孕妇为O型Rh(D)阳性；②丈夫为非O型Rh(D)阳性；③分娩后新生儿血型为非O型Rh(D)阳性。排除孕妇患有严重的肝、肾、血液疾病，近6个月内有输血史。孕妇年龄21~40岁，其中21~29岁243例，30~40岁189例，平均年龄(28.8±4.5)岁。孕次：1次286例，2次93例，≥3次53例。

1.2 仪器与试剂

自配0.2 mol/L二巯基乙醇应用液，抗A(B)血型单克隆抗体、Rh(IgM)单克隆抗体、人ABO血型反定型红细胞试剂盒（上海血液生物医药有限公司），ABO-Rh血型鉴定卡及抗人球蛋白检测卡（西班牙基立福），所有试剂均在有效期内；KA-2200免疫学血细胞洗涤仪，低速台式离心机，Dianafuge专用离心机，37℃电热恒温水浴箱，Diana专用孵育器。

1.3 方法

所有检测方法均按照《全国临床检验操作规程》进行操作^[4]。

1.3.1 夫妻血型鉴定 孕妇产前抽取夫妻双方抗凝血3~5 mL，进行ABO、Rh血型鉴定。

1.3.2 孕妇血清IgG抗体效价检测 取孕妇血清加入等量的二巯基乙醇后放入37℃水浴箱恒温孵育30 min，然后用生理盐水将血清进行等比稀释，以经典的抗人球蛋白法进行效价检测。

1.3.3 HDN检测 新生儿出生后3~7天采静脉血2~3 mL，进行新生儿ABO血型、Rh血型及HDN检测（游离抗体试验、抗体释放试验和直接抗人球蛋白试验）。

1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS18.0统计学软件进行数据处理，各组效价比较应用等级秩和检验，并应用等级相关分析分析相关性，P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 432例孕妇血清IgG抗A(B)效价

432例孕妇中血清IgG抗A(B)效价大于或等于1:64的有189例，占43.75%，随IgG抗A(B)效价升高，孕妇比例逐渐减少，详见表1。

表1 432例孕妇血清IgG抗A(B)效价(n,%)

Table 1 IgG anti A (B) titer in serum of 432 pregnant women (n,%)

IgG anti A (B) titer	N	Constituent ratio
<1:64	243	56.25
1:64	75	17.36
1:128	57	13.19
1:256	36	8.33
1:512	18	4.17
>1:512	3	0.69
Total	432	100.00

2.2 不同孕次孕妇血清IgG抗A(B)效价比较

随孕次增加，孕妇血清IgG抗A(B)效价逐渐增高，各组孕妇血清IgG抗A(B)效价比较，差异有统计学差异(P<0.05)，详见表2。

表2 不同孕次孕妇血清IgG抗A(B)效价比较[n(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of serum IgG anti A (B) titer in different times of pregnancy [n(%)]

Times of pregnancy	N	<1:64	1:64	1:128	1:256	1:512	>1:512
1	286	171(59.79)	51(17.83)	36(12.58)	20(6.99)	8(2.80)	0(0.00)
2	93	54(58.06)	12(12.90)	13(13.98)	8(8.60)	5(5.38)	1(1.08)
≥3	53	18(33.96)	12(22.64)	8(15.09)	8(15.09)	5(9.43)	2(3.77)
Total	432	243(56.25)	75(17.36)	57(13.19)	36(8.33)	18(4.17)	3(0.69)
U				15.706			
Z				0.000			

2.3 不同年龄孕妇血清IgG抗A(B)效价比较

随年龄增加，孕妇血清IgG抗A(B)效价逐渐增高，各组孕

妇血清IgG抗A(B)效价比较，差异有统计学差异(P<0.05)，详见表3。

表3 不同年齡孕妇血清IgG抗A(B)效价比较[n(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of serum IgG anti A (B) titer in different age pregnant women [n(%)]

Age	N	<1:64	1:64	1:128	1:256	1:512	>1:512
21~29	243	147(61.76)	45(18.91)	27(11.34)	15(6.30)	8(3.36)	1(4.20)
30~40	189	96(49.48)	30(15.46)	30(15.46)	21(10.82)	10(5.15)	2(10.31)
Total	432	243(56.25)	75(17.36)	57(13.19)	36(8.33)	18(4.17)	3(0.69)
U				-2.552			
Z				0.011			

2.4 孕妇IgG抗A(B)效价与HDN发生的相关性

随IgG抗A(B)效价升高，HDN发生率显著升高，各组比

较有统计学差异(P<0.05)。等级相关检验显示，孕妇血清IgG抗A(B)与HDN发生呈正相关(r=0.732,P<0.05)，详见表4。

表 4 孕妇 IgG 抗 A(B)效价与 HDN 发生的相关性 (n,%)
Table 4 Correlation between IgG anti A (B) titer and HDN in pregnant women (n,%)

IgG anti A (B) titer	N	HDN cases occurred	Incidence rate of HDN
<1:64	243	7	2.88
1:64	75	5	6.67
1:128	57	11	19.30
1:256	36	9	25.00
1:512	18	13	72.00
>1:512	3	3	100.00
Total	432	48	11.11

Note: Maternal serum IgG anti A (B) and HDN were positively correlated with $r=0.732$, $P=0.015$.

3 讨论

HDN 是由于胎儿与孕妇血型不合而造成的免疫性溶血性疾病。HDN 一般发生于 O 型血母亲, A(B)型父亲, 新生儿为 A(B)型^[5-7]。其原因主要是 O 型血孕妇体内存在天然的抗 A(B) IgG, 这种抗体可以通过胎盘进入胎儿体内, 作用于胎儿红细胞表面 A 抗原或 B 抗原, 导致红细胞破坏, 发生 HDN。HDN 会对新生儿造成重要的影响, 其最大的危害是引起新生儿红细胞破坏, 间接胆红素水平升高, 发生溶血性黄疸, 严重者可以导致胆红素脑病, 影响新生儿智力发育^[8-9]。另外, 红细胞破坏引起的溶血性贫血也是 HDN 的重要危害^[10]。因此对于 HDN 应早期发现, 给予有效的预防和治疗, 降低对新生儿的危害。

目前已有研究表明, 发生 HDN 的新生儿, 其母亲在怀孕期间血清抗 A(B) IgG 效价会升高。Fasano RM 等^[11]研究显示当孕妇 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价小于 1:64 时, 新生儿很少发生 HDN, 而当孕妇 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价大于或等于 1:512 时, HDN 发生率高达 100%。本研究对我院分娩的夫妻 ABO 血型不合的 O 型 Rh (D) 阳性孕妇 432 例及新生儿进行了观察, 结果显示 432 例孕妇中绝大多数血清 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价小于 1:64, 大于或等于 1:64 的有 189 例, 占 43.75%, 随 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价升高, 孕妇比例逐渐减少。与 Wu Y 等的报道基本一致^[12]。对不同孕次孕妇进行比较发现, 随孕次增加, 孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价逐渐增高, 各组孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价比较有统计学差异。分析其原因主要是孕妇在妊娠结束后胎盘绒毛膜受损, 胎儿红细胞进入母体, 刺激母体产生抗体, 而随着怀孕次数增加, 其产生的抗体也就越多^[13-15]。从不同年龄孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价比较来看, 随年龄增加, 孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价逐渐增高, 各组孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价比较有统计学差异。其原因可能是随孕妇年龄增加, 机体接触抗原的概率越多, 机体免疫状态可能发生改变, 因此孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价升高^[16,17]。

本研究还对不同 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价的孕妇 HDN 发生率进行了观察, 结果随 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价升高, HDN 发生率显著升高。当孕妇 IgG 抗 A (B) 效价小于 1:64 时, HDN 发生率为 2.88%, 而 IgG 抗 A(B) 效价为 1:512, HDN 发生率为 72.22%, IgG 抗 A(B) 效价 >1:512 时, HDN 发生率为 100.00%。等级相关检验显示, 孕妇血清 IgG 抗 A (B) 与 HDN 发生呈正相关 ($r=0.732$, $P<0.05$)。这一结果提示, O 型孕妇产前 IgG 血型抗体效价可以预测 HDN 的风险^[18]。但笔者同时认为, 由于产生抗体

的效价与抗原的剂量、抗原的特异性以及机体的免疫状态等有关, 在孕期可能发生波动^[19-20], 因此建议 O 型孕妇且夫妻血型不合应在孕期 16、28、36 周各作 1 次抗体效价测定, 以便提高诊断准确性。

综上所述, O 型孕妇产前 IgG 血型抗体是引起 HDN 的主要原因, 其水平与 HDN 呈正相关, 值得临床重视。

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