

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.21.023

烧伤患者血浆IGFBP-1水平的变化及临床意义

朱兴华 张逸 蔡玉辉 王磊 王冬

(南通大学附属医院烧伤整形外科 江苏南通 226001)

摘要 目的:探究烧伤患者血浆胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白-1(IGFBP-1)水平的变化及其临床意义。**方法:**选择2013年1月-2015年1月我院收治的70例烧伤患者作为研究组,依据总体表烧伤面积(TBSA)将患者分为4个亚组:I组(1%~15%)34例、II组(16%~30%)9例、III组(31%~50%)17例、IV组(51%~95%)10例;选取同期于我院体检健康者50例作为对照组。测定研究者IGFBP-1、胰岛素样生长因子(IGF-1)水平,分析其与TBSA的相关性。**结果:**在10d观察期内,III组和IV组患者的IGF-1水平均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),而II组患者IGF-1水平仅在烧伤后1d时与对照组存在差异($P<0.05$),且在烧伤后2d,随着分级的增加,血浆IGF-1水平有下降的趋势,组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);研究组患者的IGFBP-1水平均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$);随着分级的增加,血浆IGFBP-1有上升的趋势,组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);线性相关性分析显示,烧伤患者血浆IGF-1水平与TBSA值呈负相关($r=-0.693, P<0.05$);血浆IGFBP-1水平与TBSA值呈正相关($r=0.377, P<0.05$)。**结论:**烧伤患者血浆IGF-1水平显著下降,而IGFBP-1水平则显著升高,与烧伤严重程度密切相关,二者可作为判断烧伤患者预后的重要预警指标。

关键词:烧伤;胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白-1;胰岛素样生长因子;临床意义

中图分类号:R644 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)21-4093-03

Expression Changes of IGFBP-1 Level in Burn Patient and Its Clinical Significance

ZHU Xing-hua, ZHANG Yi, CAI Yu-hui, WANG Lei, WANG Dong

(Department of Burn and Plastic Surgery, Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University, Nantong, Jiangsu, 226001, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the expression changes of insulin-like growth factor binding protein-1 (IGFBP-1) level in burn patient and its clinical significance. **Methods:** 70 cases of burn patients who treated in our hospital from January 2015 to January 2013 were selected as research group, total burn surface area (TBSA) was divided into 4 subgroups: group I (1%~15%) 34 cases, group II (16%~30%) 9 cases, group III (31%~50%) 17 cases, group IV (51%~95%) 10 cases; In the same period, 50 healthy persons were selected as the control group. IGFBP-1 and insulin like growth factor (IGF-1) levels were determined, analyzed of its correlation with TBSA. **Results:** In the 10d during observation period, the level of IGF-1 in group III and group IV was significantly lower than that in control group ($P<0.05$), while the IGF-1 levels were significant difference between group II and control group at 1d after burn ($P<0.05$), and in burn 2 d, as the grade of increased, the plasma IGF-1 level has a downward trend, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$); The levels of IGFBP-1 in the research group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$); As the grade of increased, the plasma IGFBP-1 level has a upward trend, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Linear correlation analysis showed that the plasma level of IGF-1 was negatively correlated with TBSA value in burn patients ($r=-0.693, P<0.05$); Plasma IGFBP-1 levels was positively correlated with TBSA ($r=0.377, P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Plasma levels of IGF-1 were significantly decreased in burn patients, while IGFBP-1 levels were significantly increased, which were closely related to the severity of burn, and the two were important indicators of early warning for the prognosis of burn patients.

Key words: Burn; IGFBP-1; IGF-1; Clinical significance

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R644 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)21-4093-03

前言

烧伤是临床外科极为常见的一种疾病,是由热力引起组织损害,常引起全身性炎症,并导致脓毒症、免疫功能失调等的发生,造成患者死亡^[1]。由于烧伤发生突然,病情凶猛且进展较快,因此如何有效及时地对病情进行诊断与预防是改善患者预后

作者简介:朱兴华(1970-),男,硕士,副主任医师,从事烧伤整形方面的研究,E-mail:zhuxinghua1970@sina.com

(收稿日期:2016-12-03 接受日期:2016-12-27)

的关键所在。胰岛素样生长因子(Insulin-like Growth Factor -1, IGF-1)是一种具有胰岛素活性的生物多肽,在机体中主要发挥免疫调节作用,同时也是T淋巴细胞的潜在调节因子^[2]。胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白-1(Insulin-like Growth Factor Binding Protein-1,IGFBP-1)则是游离IGF-1的主要调节因子,能够起到降低IGF-1生物活性的作用^[3]。有文献显示,血清中IGFBP-1水平较高的烧伤患者预后较差^[4]。而目前国内有关IGFBP-1与烧伤的关系尚未见报道。为此本研究分析了烧伤患者IGFBP-1水平变化的情况与意义。现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2013年1月-2015年1月我院收治的70例烧伤患者作为研究组。其中,男49例,女21例,年龄19~57岁,平均(39.7±17.3)岁,依据总体表烧伤面积(TBSA)将患者分为4个亚组[5]:I组(1%~15%)34例、II组(16%~30%)9例、III组(31%~50%)17例、IV组(51%~95%)10例。另选取同期于我院体检健康者50例作为对照组,其中男32例,女18例,年龄18~59岁,平均(38.9±17.1)岁。所有研究对象及家属均对本研究知情,并签署知情同意书;本研究经我院伦理委员会批准可行。两组患者的一般资料相比,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 标本采集

采集所有烧伤患者入院后24 h内的无菌外周静脉血2 mL,此后每天采集血样一次。将血样置于乙二胺四乙酸抗凝真空管中,2 h内进行2000 r/min离心10 min,将上层血浆转移至离心管中并放置在-80℃冰箱中保存待检。

1.3 检测方法

表1 不同烧伤等级患者血浆IGF-1水平变化情况(ng/mL)

Table 1 Changes of plasma IGF-1 levels in patients with different burn grades(ng/mL)

Groups	n	1 day after burn	2 days after burn	3 days after burn	4~10 days after burn
Group I	34	203.3±43.2	173.9±21.8	189.3±32.8	167.2±36.3
Group II	9	98.7±24.3*	161.4±30.4	173.8±32.5	159.8±24.8
Group III	17	89.3±11.6*	83.9±9.8**	64.8±5.9**	75.9±8.7**
Group IV	10	139.6±21.2*	63.7±12.3**	54.0±4.8**	53.9±5.8**
Control group	50		178.7±59.3		

Note: compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$, compared with group I, II, ** $P<0.05$; compared with group III, *** $P<0.05$.

2.2 不同烧伤等级患者血浆IGFBP-1水平变化情况

在10 d观察期内,研究组患者的IGFBP-1水平均显著高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),且在烧伤后2 d,随

采用酶联免疫吸附法(Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay, ELISA)对所有血样中的IGF-1和IGFBP-1水平进行测定,IGF-1 ELISA试剂盒和IGFBP-1 ELISA试剂盒均由美国生产Webster公司,检测严格按照试剂盒配套说明书进行操作。本研究持续时间终点为患者在烧伤入院后24 h~10 d或死亡。

1.4 统计学方法

使用SPSS18.0统计学软件进行计算,计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间对比采用t检验;相关性采用线性相关分析,若 $P<0.05$ 则差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同烧伤等级患者血浆IGF-1水平变化情况

在10 d观察期内,III组和IV组患者的IGF-1水平均显著低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);I组患者观察期内IGF-1水平与对照组相比均无差异($P>0.05$),而II组患者IGF-1水平仅在烧伤后1 d时与对照组存在显著性差异($P<0.05$),且在烧伤后2 d,随着分级的增加,血浆IGF-1水平有下降的趋势,组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表1。

表2 不同烧伤等级患者血浆IGFBP-1水平变化情况(ng/mL)

Table 2 Changes of plasma IGFBP-1 levels in patients with different burn grades(ng/mL)

Groups	n	1 day after burn	2 days after burn	3 days after burn	4~10 days after burn
Group I	34	25.8±4.2*	31.3±6.3*	52.8±12.4*	78.4±31.7*
Group II	9	76.8±11.3*	123.9±14.3*	97.8±23.6*	59.4±21.3*
Group III	17	109.8±16.2**	156.3±21.5**	124.2±18.3**	76.1±14.5*
Group IV	10	151.7±21.8**	179.3±19.8**	156.8±18.5**	123.4±17.9**
Control group	50		16.1±3.9		

Note: compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$; compared with group I, II, ** $P<0.05$; compared with group III, *** $P<0.05$.

2.3 相关性分析

线性相关性分析显示,烧伤患者血浆IGF-1水平与TBSA值呈负相关($r=-0.693, P<0.05$);血浆IGFBP-1水平与TBSA值呈正相关,($r=0.377, P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

烧伤患者由于机体处在高代谢的状态,血液中的葡萄糖将被大量消耗,此时蛋白质的分解与脂肪的糖异生速度将被加

快,血液中的脂肪酸、氨基酸含量也会随之增加,从而引起机体代谢的严重紊乱,最终导致免疫功能下降,诱发多器官功能障碍综合征^[6-8]。目前的研究表明,IGF-1/IGFBP-1轴在烧伤患者的机体免疫过程中发挥着重要作用^[9]。IGF-1在机体中主要发挥抑制细胞凋亡、加速细胞有丝分裂与分化的作用,同时参加了机体创伤的愈合,在肌肉蛋白的平衡中也发挥着中心调节作用^[10,11]。IGFBP-1则能够与IGF-1特异性结合,主要起到调节IGF-1分布以及清除速度的作用^[12]。本研究分析了烧伤患者血浆IGF-1、

IG-FBP-1 水平变化与烧伤程度间的关系。

研究中我们发现,10 d 的观察期内,烧伤程度较轻的患者 IGF-1 的水平与正常人相差不大,烧伤较重者的 IGF-1 的水平与正常人差异显著,所有患者的 IGFBP-1 水平均与正常人存在显著性差异,且烧伤程度越重患者的 IGF-1 水平越低,IGFBP-1 水平越高。进一步相关性发现,烧伤患者血浆 IGF-1 水平与 TBSA 值呈负相关;血浆 IGFBP-1 水平与 TBSA 值呈正相关。结果提示烧伤会引起患者早期血浆 IGF-1 的下降以及 IGF-BP-1 的升高,且二者水平与患者的烧伤程度有密切联系。提示患者烧伤后血浆 IGF-1、IGFBP-1 水平对患者病情的诊断以及预后的判断具有重要意义。笔者分析认为,IGF-1 作为加强机体免疫功能的重要物质,其水平的升高有利于保护机体,同时避免脓毒症的发生,从而提高患者的生存率,但是由于在烧伤后患者的血浆 IGFBP-1 会出现增高,这不仅导致了 IGF-1 刺激肌细胞合成蛋白质的功能下降,也使 IGF-1 诱导的葡萄糖摄取受到影响,这不利于患者的预后^[13-15]。有文献报道显示^[16-18],烧伤患者血浆 IGFBP-1 的活性会因炎症等出现改变,从而使 IGFBP-1 出现磷酸化,而磷酸化的 IGFBP-1 对游离 IGF-1 的亲和性又大大增加,这就导致了 IGF-1 的生物活性被抑制,无法正常发挥其免疫调节作用。本研究虽未对磷酸化 IGFBP-1 水平与烧伤严重程度进行分析,但结合相关文献可知,IGFBP-1 的磷酸化可能是研究烧伤患者机体 IGF-1/IGFBP-1 轴功能的重要线索,寻找可以控制 IGFBP-1 磷酸化的激酶也是目前烧伤患者治疗工作中亟待解决的问题^[19,20]。

综上所述,烧伤患者血浆 IGF-1 水平显著下降,而 IGF-BP-1 水平则显著升高,与烧伤严重程度密切相关,二者可作为判断烧伤患者预后的重要预警指标。

参 考 文 献(References)

- [1] Fazeli S, Karami-Matin R, Kakaei N, et al. Predictive factors of mortality in burn patients[J]. Trauma Monthly, 2014, 19(1): e14480
- [2] Gutschner T, Hämmeler M, Pazaitis N, et al. Insulin-like growth factor 2 mRNA-binding protein 1 (IGF2BP1) is an important protumorigenic factor in hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. Hepatology (Baltimore, Md.), 2014, 59(5): 1900-1911
- [3] Chang S, Oh MH, Ji SY, et al. Practical utility of insulin-like growth factor II mRNA-binding protein 3, glucose transporter 1, and epithelial membrane antigen for distinguishing malignant mesotheliomas from benign mesothelial proliferations [J]. Pathology International, 2014, 64(12): 607-612
- [4] Dilli UD, Yıldırım M, Suren D, et al. Lack of any prognostic role of insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor in non-small cell lung cancer[J]. Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention: APJCP, 2014, 15(14): 5753-5757
- [5] Azzopardi EA, Azzopardi E, Camilleri L, et al. Gram negative wound infection in hospitalised adult burn patients-systematic review and metanalysis[J]. PloS one, 2014, 9(4): e95042
- [6] Yali G, Jing C, Chunjiang L, et al. Comparison of pathogens and antibiotic resistance of burn patients in the burn ICU or in the common burn ward[J]. Burns: Journal of the International Society for Burn Injuries, 2014, 40(3): 402-407
- [7] 谢晓繁,陈冬梅,陈宇飞,等.不同植皮方式修复大面积烧伤创面的临床效果分析[J].现代生物医学进展, 2016, 16(4): 673-676, 733 Xie Xiao-fan, Chen Dong-mei, Chen Yu-fei, et al. The Clinical Effect of Different Ways of Skin Grafting in the Repairment of Large Area Burn Wounds [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2016, 16 (4): 673-676,733
- [8] Ray JJ, Satahoo SS, Meizoso JP, et al. Does obesity affect outcomes of adult burn patients?[J]. The Journal of Surgical Research, 2015, 198 (2): 450-455
- [9] Jeschke MG, Pinto R, Kraft R, et al. Morbidity and survival probability in burn patients in modern burn care[J]. Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 43(4): 808-815
- [10] Legrand M, Guttormsen AB, Berger MM. Ten tips for managing critically ill burn patients: follow the RASTAFARI! [J]. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41(6): 1107-1109
- [11] Patel PA, Elhadi HM, Kitzmiller WJ, et al. Tissue expander complications in the pediatric burn patient:a 10-year follow-up[J]. Annals of Plastic Surgery, 2014, 72(2): 150-154
- [12] Mojtaba Anvarinejad, Aziz Japoni, Noroddin Rafaatpour, et al. Burn Patients Infected With Metallo-Beta-Lactamase-Producing *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*:Multidrug-Resistant Strains [J]. Arch Trauma Res, 2014, 3(2): e18182
- [13] Ohadian Moghadam S, Pourmand MR, Aminharati F. Biofilm formation and antimicrobial resistance in methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from burn patients, Iran[J]. Journal of Infection in Developing Countries, 2014, 8(12): 1511-1517
- [14] Oscier C, Emerson B, Handy JM. New perspectives on airway management in acutely burned patients [J]. Anaesthesia, 2014, 69 (2): 105-110
- [15] Huzar TF, Cross JM. Ventilator-associated pneumonia in burn patients: a cause or consequence of critical illness?[J]. Expert Review of Respiratory Medicine, 2011, 5(5): 663-673
- [16] Ceniceros A, Pértiga S, Galeiras R, et al. Predicting mortality in burn patients with bacteraemia[J]. Infection, 2016, 44(2): 215-222
- [17] Anderson TA, Fuzaylov G. Perioperative anesthesia management of the burn patient [J]. The Surgical Clinics of North America, 2014, 94 (4): 851-861
- [18] Hurst J, Johnson D, Campbell R, et al. Orbital compartment syndrome in a burn patient without aggressive fluid resuscitation[J]. Orbit (Amsterdam, Netherlands), 2014, 33(5): 375-377
- [19] Waters JA, Lundy JB, Aden JK, et al. A comparison of acute respiratory distress syndrome outcomes between military and civilian burn patients[J]. Military Medicine, 2015, 180(3 Suppl): 56-59
- [20] Stanojevic M, Chen P, Xiu F, et al. Impaired Immune Response in Elderly Burn Patients: New Insights Into the Immune-senescence Phenotype[J]. Annals of Surgery, 2016, 264(1): 195-202