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亚甲蓝光化学法灭活新鲜冰冻血浆病毒及其效果评价

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摘要 目的:探讨以亚甲蓝光化学法(MB-P)灭活新鲜冰冻血浆病毒及其效果。**方法:**选取2013年3月-2016年11月来青海省血液中心无偿献血者捐献的400 mL全血共1500份,分离新鲜冰冻血浆200 mL后,再分为两份即对照组和观察组各100 mL,各1500份。对照组不经灭活,实验组经MB-P病毒灭活。比较两组的纤维蛋白原(FIB)、总蛋白(TP)、凝血因子VIII(FVIII)及白细胞(WBC)的含量。再随机抽取500例接受了上述病毒灭活血浆输注的患者,观察其输血反应的发生情况。**结果:**观察组的FIB和TP含量及FVIII活性比对照组有所降低,但差异不具有统计学意义($P>0.05$);观察组的WBC含量较对照组明显降低,且具有统计学差异($P<0.05$);FIB、TP、FVIII的回收率的分别为85.43%、91.08%和80.49%,WBC的残留率为0.21%;500例接受了上述病毒灭活血浆输注的患者中,有1例出现发热症状。**结论:**经MB-P灭活病毒血浆的有效成分含量较高,符合国家相关标准,并且WBC含量和输血不良反应发生率均较低,满足临床安全输血的要求,但仍需严格要求血液收集和血浆病毒灭活的操作过程并严格掌握输血适应症,避免人为造成的输血风险。

关键词:亚甲蓝光化学法;新鲜冰冻血浆;病毒;灭活;效果评价

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Fresh Frozen Plasma Virus Inactivated by Methylene Blue Photochemistry and Its Effect Assessment

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ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the fresh frozen plasma virus inactivated by methylene blue photochemistry (MB-P) and its effect assessment. **Methods:** The 1500 copies (400 mL/copy) whole blood donated by unpaid blood donors of Blood Center from Qinghai Province in March 2013 to November 2016 were selected. The fresh frozen plasma was separated about 200 mL from whole blood and furtherly divided into two copies of control group and observation group each 100 mL. The control group was no inactivated, while experimental group was virus inactivated by MB-P. The fibrinogen (FIB), total protein (TP), blood coagulation factor VIII (FVIII) and the content of white blood cells (WBC) of two groups were compared. The blood transfusion reactions of patients accepted the virus inactivated plasma infusion (500 cases) were observed. **Results:** The FIB, TP and FVIII of observation group decreased less than control group, but that had no statistically significant difference ($P>0.05$); The content of WBC of observation group was significantly lower than that of control group ($P<0.05$); The recovery rates of fibrinogen, total protein and blood coagulation factor VII were 85.43%, 91.08% and 80.49%. And the residual rate of white blood cells was 0.21%; There was 1 case showing fever symptom in 500 cases patients accepted the virus inactivated plasma infusion. **Conclusion:** The effective composition content of plasma viruses inactivated by MB-P is high and complis with the relevant national standards. Besides, WBC level and incidence of adverse reactions are both and to meet the requirements of the clinical safety of blood transfusion. However, blood collection operation process, blood plasma virus inactivation operation process and the blood transfusion indications master should be strictly required to avoid man-made blood transfusion risk.

Key words: Methylene blue photochemistry; Fresh frozen plasma; Virus; Inactivation; Effect assessment

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前言

随着输血技术的不断提高,成分输血在临床的应用日益广泛^[1,2]。血浆输注更是在临床抢救和危重患者治疗发挥着不可替

代的作用^[3,4]。于此同时,血浆制品的有效性和安全性亦备受关注^[5,6]。因此,在保证血浆中纤维蛋白原(Fibrinogen, FIB)、总蛋白(Total protein, TP)、凝血因子 VIII(Blood coagulation factor, FVIII) 等有效成分的基础上, 对其进行病毒灭活和白细胞(White blood cells, WBC) 去除就显得尤为重要^[7,8]。亚甲蓝光化学法(Methylene blue photochemistry, MB-P) 是目前临床唯一获准的光化学血浆病毒灭活技术, 经其灭活的血浆能大大降低因输注

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血浆引起的病毒传播^[9-11]。但病毒的灭活过程可能会造成有效成分的损失和 WBC 的去不彻底^[12]。为此,本研究采用 MB-P 对新鲜冰冻血浆进行病毒灭活,并对灭活效果进行了评价,现报道如下。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与仪器

一次性使用去 WBC 塑料血袋 (上海输血技术有限公司);贺式 6000i 大容量低温高速离心机 (美国贝克曼公司);MBF21 血浆速冻机 (美国夺美达);HDME-1 医用病毒灭活箱 (上海输血技术有限公司);亚基蓝 (美国 Fluka 公司);血浆病毒灭活血袋 (上海输血技术有限公司);CA50 全自动血凝仪 (日本 Sysmex 公司);奥林巴斯 640 全自动生化分析仪 (日本奥林巴斯);Nageotte 血细胞计数板 (德国 Brand);FIB 含量试剂盒 (上海科欣生物技术研究所)、TP 含量试剂盒 (浙江爱康生物科技有限公司) 和 FVIII 活性试剂盒 (上海酶联生物科技有限公司)。

1.2 样本来源与处理

选取 2013 年 3 月 -2016 年 11 月来青海省血液中心无偿献血者捐献的 400 mL 全血共 1500 份,均在采血后 6 h 内进行离心 (转速 3800×g, 8 min, 温度 4℃), 得到新鲜血浆每份 200 mL,再均分成两份转移至血袋每袋 100 mL。两份中的其中一份立即置于 -50℃ 速冻机速冻 1 h 后,置于 -20℃ 冰箱中 48 h,作为对照组,留作备检;对应的另一份立即进行 MB-P 病毒灭活:将亚甲蓝与血浆轻轻充分混匀 1 min,置于血浆病毒灭活箱进行 35 min 光照处理 (光照强度 30000~40000 lux, 摆动频率 60 次/min, 温度 4℃)。光照完毕后经过滤器滤出亚甲蓝和 WBC,

制成病毒灭活后血浆,立即置于 -50℃ 速冻机速冻 1 h 后,置于 -20℃ 冰箱中 48 h,作为观察组留作备检。所有操作均在百级净化室中完成。

1.3 检测方法

将冻存的两组血浆样本于 37℃ 水浴中解冻。采用双缩脲法以全自动生化分析仪测定血浆中的 FIB 和 TP 含量。采用凝固法以血凝仪测定血浆中 FVIII 活性;采用血细胞计数板进行 WBC 计数。

有效成分回收率 = 观察组对应指标含量 / 对照组对应指标含量 × 100%; WBC 残留率 = 观察组 WBC 含量 / 对照组 WBC 含量 × 100%。

1.4 临床观察

随机抽取 2013 年 3 月 -2016 年 11 月 500 例接受了上述病毒灭活血浆输注的患者,经输血科记录的输血情况得出有寒战、发热、恶心、呕吐、溶血等不良反应的发生。

1.5 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 18.0 统计学软件进行数据统计分析,计量资料以均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,行 t 检验,剂量治疗以率 (%) 表示,行 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 表示具有统计学差异。

2 结果

2.1 血浆中有效成分和 WBC 的含量或活性情况

观察组的 FIB 和 TP 含量及 FVIII 活性比对照组有所降低,但差异不具有统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$);观察组的 WBC 含量较对照组明显降低,且具有统计学差异 ($P < 0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 血浆中有效成分和 WBC 的含量情况 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 The content of effective ingredients and white blood cells in the plasma ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Copies(n)	FIB(g/L)	TP(g/L)	FVIII(IU/mL)	WBC(number/U)
Control group	1500	2.54 ± 0.09	58.65 ± 1.02	0.82 ± 0.05	(5.93 ± 0.94) × 10 ⁶
Observation group	1500	2.17 ± 0.11	53.42 ± 1.24	0.66 ± 0.08	(1.27 ± 0.35) × 10 ⁴
t		2.603	3.753	1.696	6.295
P		0.121	0.064	0.232	0.024

2.2 血浆中有效成分的回收率和 WBC 的残留率

FIB、TP 和 FVIII 的回收率的分别为 85.43%、91.08% 和 80.49%, WBC 的残留率为 0.21%。

2.3 病毒灭活血浆输注患者不良反应发生情况

500 例接受了上述病毒灭活血浆输注的患者中,有 1 例出现发热症状,不良反应发生率为 0.2%。

3 讨论

血液检测水平的不断提高使输血的风险大大降低,但受“窗口期”、试剂灵敏度和认为差错等因素影响,输血风险仍然存在^[13-15]。血浆作为一种病毒携带风险较高的血液制品,传播病毒的危险性仅次于 WBC^[16]。可经血浆输注传播的病毒有 HIV、HBV 和 HCV 等^[17],对热、光和化学试剂的耐受力及抵抗力较差,较易被杀死^[18,19]。MB-P 作为病毒灭活技术在国内供血机构得到广泛推广,可在 35 min 内灭活 HIV、HBV 和 HCV 等大多

脂质包膜病毒^[20],该技术的应用可以进一步血浆输注传播病毒的风险。MB-P 灭活血浆病毒的机制为,亚甲蓝 (Methylene blue, MB) 经 20000~50000 lux 荧光照射产生的单线态氧对病毒核酸、膜蛋白和脂脂等造成损伤,光激活产生的羟自由基等可导致 DNA 单链断裂,进一步破坏病毒失的穿透、复制和感染能力^[21-23]。考虑到 MB、荧光照射以及灭活过程的操作环境及技术熟练程度等可能会影响血浆中的有效成分以及其对 WBC 的去除的能力^[24,25],有必要对 MB-P 灭活血浆病毒中的有效成分和 WBC 水平以及输血反应情况进行评价,以确保血浆制品的有效性和安全性。

本研究采用 MB-P 对新鲜冰冻血浆进行病毒灭活,并对灭活前后的有效成分血浆中 FIB、TP 和 FVIII 水平以及 WBC 含量进行了检测分析,并统计了病毒灭活血浆输注患者的不良反应发生情况。结果显示,经 MB-P 灭活的血浆 FIB 和 TP 含量及 FVIII 活性较灭活前有所降低,可能是因为 FIB、TP 和 FVIII

均会受温度的影响而变化,灭活过程的温度频繁变化可能影响其含量^[26],此外,MB 经光照射产生的单线态氧和自由基也会对其蛋白成分造成影响^[27]。但灭活前后的差异不明显,其对应的回收率分别为 85.43%、91.08% 和 80.49%, 均达到了 GB 18469-2012《全血及成分血质量要求》对病毒灭活血浆的质控要求^[28],FIB 含量 ≥ 2 g/L;TP 含量 ≥ 50 g/L;FVIII 活性 ≥ 0.5 I-U/mL。灭火后的血浆 WBC 含量显著降低,残留率低至 0.21%,提示通过 MB-P 灭活血浆,不仅可以杀死病毒,还可有效去除 WBC,能有效防止输注血浆引起的非溶血性发热和 HLA 同种免疫的发生,大幅提高了血浆输注的安全性^[29];500 例接受了上述病毒灭活血浆输注的患者中,有 1 例出现发热症状,不良反应发生率为 0.2%,提示输注 MB-P 灭活病毒血浆患者的不良反应发生率较低,这 1 例发热患者的出现是因为患者机体内发生免疫反应时,WBC 产生了对应性抗体使患者在受血过程中产生抗体反应,从而使 WBC 溶解,该过程会散热,则患者就表现为发热^[30]。

综上所述,经 MB-P 灭活病毒血浆的有效成分含量较高,符合国家相关标准,并且 WBC 含量和输血不良反应发生率均较低,满足临床安全输血的要求。但仍需严格要求血液收集和血浆病毒灭活的操作过程并严格掌握输血适应症,避免人为造成的输血风险。

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