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无创性皮肤屏障功能检测在朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症中的应用*

董高宏 王小霞 刘涛 胡新红 韩跃东

(空军军医大学第二附属医院皮肤科 陕西 西安 710038)

摘要 目的:探讨无创性皮肤屏障功能检测在朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症(Langerhans cell histiocytosis, LCH)中的应用价值。**方法:**研究时间为2017年1月到2020年12月,选择在本院诊治的朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症患者72例作为LCH组,同期选择健康体检者72例作为对照组。采用无创性皮肤屏障功能检测皮肤水分、经皮水分丢失(Transdermal water loss, TEWL)、油脂水平,同时检测所有入选者的免疫功能、皮肤菌群并进行相关性分析。**结果:**LCH组的皮肤水分低于对照组($P<0.05$), TEWL、油脂水平高于对照组($P<0.05$)。LCH组的乳酸杆菌(La)阳性率低于对照组($P<0.05$),表皮葡萄球菌(Se)、痤疮丙酸杆菌(Pa)、金黄色葡萄球菌(Sa)阳性率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。LCH组的CD163、ki-67表达阳性率分别为77.8%、52.8%,高于对照组的19.4%和6.9%($P<0.05$)。在LCH组中, Pearson相关性分析显示皮肤水分与乳酸杆菌呈现正相关性($P<0.05$), TEWL、油脂与表皮葡萄球菌、痤疮丙酸杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、CD163、ki-67呈现正相关性($P<0.05$)。**结论:**无创性皮肤屏障功能检测在朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症中的应用可反映患者的皮肤水分与油脂状况,也可间接反映患者的皮肤微生态与免疫功能状况。

关键词:无创性皮肤屏障功能检测;朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症;经皮水分丢失;油脂;微生态;免疫功能

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Application of Non-invasive Skin Barrier Function Detection in Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis*

DONG Gao-hong, WANG Xiao-xia, LIU Tao, HU Xin-hong, HAN Yue-dong

(Department of Dermatology, Second Affiliated Hospital of Air Force Military Medical University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710038, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the application values of non-invasive skin barrier function detection in Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH). **Methods:** From January 2017 to December 2020, 72 cases of patients with Langerhans cell histiocytosis treated in our hospital were selected as the LCH group, and the other 72 cases of health examination were selected as the control group during the same period. The non-invasive skin barrier function were used to detect skin moisture, transdermal water loss (TEWL) and oil levels. At the same time, the immune function and skin flora of all cases were tested and given correlation analysis. **Results:** The skin moisture of the LCH group were lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$), and the TEWL and oil levels were higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The positive rates of Lactobacillus (La) in the LCH group were lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$), and the positive rates of *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (Se), *Propionibacterium acnes* (Pa), and *Staphylococcus aureus* (Sa) were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The positive rates of CD163 and ki-67 expression in the LCH group were 77.8 % and 52.8 %, respectively, which were higher than 19.4 % and 6.9 % in the control group ($P<0.05$). In the LCH group, Pearson correlation analysis showed there were positive correlation between skin moisture and Lactobacillus ($P<0.05$), TEWL, oil were positive correlated to the *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Propionibacterium acnes*, *Staphylococcus aureus* ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The application of non-invasive skin barrier function detection in Langerhans cell histiocytosis can reflect the patient's skin moisture and oil status, and can also indirectly reflect the patient's skin microecology and immune function status.

Key words: Non-invasive skin barrier function test; Langerhans cell histiocytosis; Transdermal water loss; Grease; Microecology; Immune function

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前言

朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症 (Langerhans cell histiocyto-

sis, LCH)为临床上比较常见的炎症性骨髓瘤,好发于青少年,在临床上多表现为泛发性红斑、丘疹、结痂、斑丘疹、糜烂、渗出等,多见于颜面部、躯干^[1,2]。但是朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症

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作者简介:董高宏(1973-),男,本科,主治医师,研究方向:皮肤病的基础研究,激光美容,性传播疾病,

电话:13572427833, E-mail: dgh13572427833@163.com

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的皮肤症状在其他疾病中也比较常见,导致临床上比较难以进行早期鉴别诊断^[3]。并且该病的病程可从轻度自限性到致死性,可累及骨髓、脾脏、肝脏等多个器官,为此对于临床诊断的要求更高。现代研究表明皮肤屏障功能是抵抗外界日光、微生物、抗原物质等侵袭,防止体内营养物质、水分丢失,维持皮肤正常生理功能的基础^[4,5]。特别是皮肤表面的水分、经皮水分丢失(Transdermal water loss, TEWL)、油脂是反映皮肤屏障功能的常用指标,可参与皮肤屏障的形成,也为无创性皮肤屏障功能检测提供了基础^[6,7]。暂住菌群是指由于通过接触,从外界环境中获得的一类菌群;常驻菌群是指长期定居稳定在皮肤,并且可以自我恢复的菌群,两者的平衡状况有利于维持皮肤的正常功能^[8]。当暂住菌群中的有害菌群比较多时,可打破这种平衡,导致机体皮肤屏障功能下降^[9,10]。同时在朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症的病灶中,各种炎症细胞、细胞因子、趋化因子等相互作用,可形成免疫炎症微环境,从而导致疾病的发生^[11,12]。本文具体探讨了无创性皮肤屏障功能检测在朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞

增生症中的应用价值,现总结报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

研究时间为2017年1月到2020年12月,选择在本院诊治的朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症患者72例作为LCH组,同期选择健康体检者72例作为对照组。纳入标准:对照组中颜面部皮肤正常,无黄褐斑及其他疾病;LCH组符合朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症的诊断标准;年龄6~45岁;汉族;居住在本地区≥3年;知情同意本研究;检测前不适用任何化妆品;无循环系统疾病及结缔组织病;本院伦理委员会批准了此次研究。排除标准:检测与调查期间死亡的患者;妊娠与哺乳期妇女;合并先天性肝肾异常的患者;合并恶性肿瘤患者;合并疱疹病毒感染或者中毒性皮肤病患者。

两组的年龄、体重指数、心率、血压等对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组一般资料对比
Table 1 Comparison of two general data

Groups	n	Male/Female	Age (years)	BMI (kg/m ²)	Heart rate (sub/min)	SBP (mmHg)	DBP (mmHg)
LCH group	72	34/38	17.11± 3.53	22.18± 1.44	95.29± 4.66	124.76± 11.43	76.98± 2.58
Control group	72	33/39	17.19± 2.58	22.22± 2.17	95.82± 5.11	125.09± 12.57	77.00± 3.14

1.2 无创性皮肤屏障功能检测

取所有患者的前臂屈侧部位,同一部位的皮肤共测量3次,取平均值,测量时保持仪器探头与皮肤表面垂直。采用Sclar水分笔测定水分含量,采用皮脂测试胶带测定油脂含量,采用Tewametero TM300皮肤水分流失测试仪测定TEWL。

1.3 菌群测定

测试人员带无菌手套,用棉拭子蘸取无菌生理盐水,在标记好的前臂屈侧进行10~20次擦拭,将擦拭的棉拭子置于无菌离心管中,测定表皮葡萄球菌(Se)、痤疮丙酸杆菌(Pa)、乳酸杆菌(La)、金黄色葡萄球菌(Sa)等细菌阳性水平。

1.4 免疫组化检测

采集两组入选者前臂屈侧的皮肤组织,进行免疫组化实

验,检测CD163、ki-67表达水平,CD163:棕黄色阳性产物定位于细胞浆及胞膜;Ki-67:棕黄色阳性颗粒物质定位于细胞核。

1.5 统计方法

所有数据用Excel软件整理,使用SPSS19.00软件进行分析,符合正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差表示(对比为t检验),计数数据以百分比表示(对比为卡方 χ^2 检验),正态资料采用Pearson相关性分析,置信水平 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 皮肤水分、TEWL、油脂水平对比

LCH组的皮肤水分低于对照组($P<0.05$),TEWL、油脂水平高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 两组无创性皮肤屏障功能检测指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of two groups of non-invasive skin barrier function detection indicators ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Water (%)	Lipa($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)	TEWL(%)
LCH group	72	31.49± 5.14*	14.59± 2.82*	16.98± 33.28*
Control group	72	39.01± 4.11	10.00± 2.14	12.98± 3.38

Note: * $P<0.05$, compared with control group.

2.2 微生态对比

LCH组的乳酸杆菌(La)阳性率低于对照组($P<0.05$),表皮葡萄球菌(Se)、痤疮丙酸杆菌(Pa)、金黄色葡萄球菌(Sa)阳性率高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.3 免疫组化对比

LCH组的CD163、ki-67表达阳性率分别为77.8%、52.8%,

高于对照组的19.4%和6.9%($P<0.05$),见表4。

2.4 相关性分析

在LCH组中,Pearson相关性分析显示皮肤水分与乳酸杆菌呈现正相关性($P<0.05$),TEWL、油脂与表皮葡萄球菌、痤疮丙酸杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、CD163、ki-67呈现正相关性($P<0.05$),见表5。

表 3 两组微生态细菌阳性率对比(例,%)

Table 3 Comparison of the positive rates of the two groups of microecological bacteria (n, %)

Groups	n	<i>Bacillus acidi lactici</i>	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
LCH group	72	14(19.4)*	38(52.8)*	31(43.1)*	27(37.5)*
Control group	72	56(77.8)	9(12.5)	5(6.9)	3(4.2)

Note: * $P < 0.05$, compared with control group.

表 4 两组 CD163、ki-67 表达阳性率对比(例,%)

Table 4 Comparison of the positive rates of CD163 and ki-67 expression between the two groups (n, %)

Groups	n	CD163	ki-67
LCH group	72	56(77.8)*	38(52.8)*
Control group	72	14(19.4)	5(6.9)

Note: * $P < 0.05$, compared with control group.

表 5 朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症患者无创性皮肤屏障功能检测指标与其他指标的相关性(n=72)

Table 5 Correlation between noninvasive skin barrier function and other indexes in patients with Langerhans cell histiocytosis(n=72)

Index	<i>Bacillus acidi lactici</i>	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	CD163	ki-67
Water	0.672*	-0.422*	-0.522*	-0.517*	-0.466*	-0.551*
TEWL	-0.518*	0.511*	0.592*	0.477*	0.502*	0.413*
Lipa	-0.488*	0.581*	0.477*	0.417*	0.399*	0.455*

Note: * $P < 0.05$.

3 讨论

朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症的皮肤损害可见于全身任何部位,最常见于躯干、头面部等,临床主要表现为皮疹形态,可伴有结痂、脱屑,同时多数患者可伴随有系统受累^[13,14]。该病的发病机制还不明确,可能与病毒感染、免疫系统功能紊乱、酶代谢功能失调等多种因素有关^[15]。本研究显示 LCH 组的皮肤水分低于对照组,TEWL、油脂水平高于对照组,国内外没有类似的研究,但是无创性皮肤屏障功能检测在其他皮肤病的检测中已有应用,如张德良^[16]的研究,探讨慢性湿疹皮肤屏障功能受损的变化,指导临床对慢性湿疹的预防和治疗,结果显示与未受损处皮肤比较,慢性湿疹处 TEWL 值明显升高,角质层含水量显著降低。从机制上分析,无创性皮肤屏障功能检测模拟了皮肤物理性损伤的过程,可对皮肤损伤的基本参数进行了定量分析。水分是反映皮肤屏障的重要指标之一,朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症可导致机体皮肤合成透明质酸的能力逐年下降,导致皮肤水分降低^[17]。影响油脂含量的因素有很多,朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症可使得机体面颊部及额中部的油脂增加^[18]。TEWL 随着皮肤的渐进性损伤而逐渐升高,也受皮肤内水分的压力的影响。有研究显示当皮肤处于敏感状态及不同病态时,角质层含水量会低于正常皮肤,TEWL 值会高于正常皮肤^[19]。

朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症是临床相对容易误诊的皮肤病,容易误诊为脂溢性皮炎、湿疹、过敏性皮炎等^[20]。特别是当患者伴随有系统受累症状时,应该尽早行皮肤检查。皮肤作为人体抵抗外源性病原微生物的第一道防线,机体需要维持皮

肤微生态的稳定^[21]。本研究显示 LCH 组的乳酸杆菌阳性率低于对照组,表皮葡萄球菌、痤疮丙酸杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌阳性率高于对照组。从机制上分析,金黄色葡萄球菌是一种致病菌,可破坏定植部位的屏障功能,也可释放多种毒素破坏机体细胞结构,释放趋化性抑制因子抑制中性粒细胞聚集,降低皮肤免疫力,增强其侵袭力和致病力^[22,23]。表皮葡萄球菌是一种保护性的菌种,正常情况下并不引起疾病的发生;而表皮葡萄球菌数量的减少,可能会造成屏障功能的改变^[24]。表皮葡萄球菌可调节表皮细胞增殖、分化和炎症反应等,表皮葡萄球菌阳性率越高,表明机体鳞屑越多,屏障功能越差^[25]。痤疮丙酸杆菌对于皮肤是发挥负调节作用,可影响表皮角质形成细胞钙离子通道的活性,也可消耗饱和脂肪酸,破坏表皮屏障功能,导致角质形成^[26]。

现代研究表明朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症是免疫功能失调的后果,炎症细胞在免疫调节中发挥了核心作用;其病理特征也伴随有淋巴细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞和多核巨细胞的炎症性浸润^[27,28]。本研究显示 LCH 组的 CD163、ki-67 表达阳性率分别为 77.8%、52.8%,高于对照组的 19.4%和 6.9%。魏丽^[29]的研究分析探讨成人朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症的临床病理学特征、免疫表型及预后,结果显示 5 例成人患者见不同程度的嗜酸性粒细胞、淋巴细胞及中性粒细胞浸润,免疫组化示朗格汉斯细胞 CD68 和 Ki-67 增殖指数 5%~15%,高阳性表达,侧面也反映了朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症中 CD68 和 Ki-67 指标呈高表达。CD163 是在抗炎环境中由巨噬细胞上调的清道夫受体,CD163 特异性表达在皮肤真皮巨噬细胞。Ki67 是反映细胞分裂和增殖活性的标志物,表达于所有活跃的细胞周期阶

段。从机制上分析,朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症的发生,可导致炎细胞浸润侵入表皮,机体对肿瘤细胞无法产生足够的排斥反应,深度多达到真皮深层甚至皮下组织,巨噬细胞吞噬组织细胞形成多核巨细胞,从而导致CD163、ki-67表达阳性率增加^[30]。并且病变朗格汉斯细胞产生炎性趋化因子,从而导致嗜酸性粒细胞和T淋巴细胞聚集,且嗜酸性粒细胞浸润程度与患者的病变进展有关^[31]。

皮肤含水量下降、TEWL与皮脂增加是皮肤屏障功能损伤的重要指标,生理病理基础是各种内外因素破坏了皮肤的屏障功能^[32]。不过当受到外界理化因素刺激导致皮肤干燥时,机会启动代偿机制。本研究Pearson相关性分析显示朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增多症患者的皮肤水分与乳酸杆菌呈现正相关性,TEWL、油脂与表皮葡萄球菌、痤疮丙酸杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、CD163、ki-67呈现正相关性。从机制上分析,皮肤屏障功能损伤时,可导致致病菌增加,破坏局部微生态的平衡,导致机体免疫功能下降,从而间接影响皮肤屏障功能^[33,34]。目前国内外对于无创性皮肤屏障功能检测在朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症中的应用还没有研究。因此本研究创新性的将无创性皮肤屏障功能检测应用于朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症,得到可反映患者的皮肤水分与油脂状况,也可间接反映患者的皮肤微生态与免疫功能状况。此结果可以为后续学者研究朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症提供新的思路和方法。本研究也存在一定的不足,没有纳入其他皮肤疾病的患者,且调查的数量比较少,没有进行年龄分组,将在后续研究中进行探讨。

总之,无创性皮肤屏障功能检测在朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症中的应用可反映患者的皮肤水分与油脂状况,也可间接反映患者的皮肤微生态与免疫功能状况。

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