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## 血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 在糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者中的表达 及与病情程度的相关性分析\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨血清肝素结合蛋白(HBP)、N-乙酰-β-D-氨基葡萄糖苷酶(uNAG)及脂蛋白相关磷脂酶 A2(Lp-PLA2)在糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者中的表达及与病情程度的相关性。**方法:**选择 2018 年 3 月至 2020 年 3 月于我院进行治疗的 78 例糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者进行研究,设为病例组,并选择我院同期治疗的单纯糖尿病患者 70 例作为对照组,分析血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 水平变化情况及与病情程度的相关性及其预测价值。**结果:**病例组血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 水平显著高于对照组,差异显著( $P<0.05$ );轻度组血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 显著低于中度组、重度组患者,中度组 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 显著低于重度组患者,差异显著( $P<0.05$ );相关性分析结果中显示,血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 均和病情程度之间呈正相关( $P<0.05$ );ROC 结果显示,血清 HBP 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的 AUC 为 0.804,灵敏度为 82.56%,特异度为 86.32%,截断值为 59.92 ng/mL;uNAG 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的 AUC 为 0.886,灵敏度为 83.48%,特异度为 87.95%,截断值为 12.53 IU/L;血清 Lp-PLA2 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的 AUC 为 0.977,灵敏度为 88.69%,特异度为 89.97%,截断值为 194.96 ng/L, ( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 在糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者中表达异常,与病情程度之间关系密切,对于病情控制具有重要临床意义。

**关键词:**肝素结合蛋白;N-乙酰-β-D-氨基葡萄糖苷酶;脂蛋白相关磷脂酶 A2;糖尿病酮症酸中毒;病情程度;相关性

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## Analysis of the Expression of Serum HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 in Patients with Diabetic Ketoacidosis and Its Correlation with the Degree of Disease\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To study Analysis of the Expression of serum Heparin binding protein (HBP), N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminidase (UNAG) and lipoprotein associated phospholipase A2 (LP-PLA2) in patients with diabetic ketoacidosis and its correlation with the degree of disease. **Methods:** 78 patients with diabetic ketoacidosis who were treated in our hospital from March 2018 to March 2020 were selected as the case group, and 70 patients with simple diabetes who were treated in our hospital during the same period were selected as the control group. The changes of serum HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 levels and their correlation with the severity of the disease and their prediction value were analyzed. **Results:** The serum levels of HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 in case group were significantly higher than those in control group, and the differences were significant ( $P<0.05$ ). Serum HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 in mild group were significantly lower than those in moderate and severe group, and HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 in moderate group were significantly lower than those in severe group, the difference was significant ( $P<0.05$ ). Correlation analysis showed that serum HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 were positively correlated with the severity of the disease ( $P<0.05$ ). ROC results showed that the AUC of serum HBP for predicting diabetic ketoacidosis was 0.804, the sensitivity was 82.56%, the specificity was 86.32%, and the cutoff value was 59.92 ng/mL. The AUC of UNAG for predicting diabetic ketoacidosis was 0.886, the sensitivity was 83.48%, the specificity was 87.95%, and the cut-off value was 12.53 IU/L. The AUC of serum Lp-PLA2 for predicting diabetic ketoacidosis was 0.977, the sensitivity was 88.69%, the specificity was 89.97%, and the cut-off value was 194.96 ng/L ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The abnormal expression of serum HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 in patients with diabetic ketoacidosis is closely related to the severity of the disease, which has important clinical significance for the control of the disease.

**Key words:** Heparin binding protein; N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminidase; Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2; Diabetic ketoacidosis; Degree of illness; The correlation

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## 前言

糖尿病是临床常见慢性疾病,可导致多种并发症的发生,糖尿病酮症酸中毒是糖尿病常见并发症之一,主要是由于体内胰岛素产生不足,导致机体脂肪分解过多,体内酮体、血乳酸水平增加,最终导致急性酸中毒,是目前糖尿病患者主要病死原因,若得不到及时治疗可降低患者免疫力,继发感染,引起恶性循环,严重威胁患者生命<sup>[1-3]</sup>。因此,寻找与糖尿病酮症酸中毒相关的细胞因子,对早期预测疾病具有重要意义。HBP是一种由成熟中性粒细胞分泌的蛋白质,在血管通透性增加时分泌增加,是细菌感染最早升高的标志物之一<sup>[4-5]</sup>。uNAG是细胞内溶酶体的一种酸性水解酶,由管状细胞溶酶体分泌的,在健康人中其含量较少,在肾小管轻微损伤时其水平升高,不仅可反映肾小管功能,也与糖尿病及其并发症相关<sup>[6,7]</sup>。Lp-PLA2具有血管特异性,能与低密度脂蛋白结合,在糖尿病中表达异常,是判断糖尿病患者血管病变的重要指标<sup>[8,9]</sup>。本研究通过观察血清HBP、uNAG及Lp-PLA2在糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者中的变化,并分析其与病情程度的相关性。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择2018年3月至2020年3月于我院进行治疗的78例糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者设为病例组,其中男45例,女33例,年龄26-75岁,平均(58.52±4.16)岁,体质指数(22.15±3.26)kg/m<sup>2</sup>,病程2~12年,平均(6.86±1.81)年,将患者分为轻度(pH≤7.3或碳酸氢根离子(HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>)≤15 mmol/L)24例,中度(pH≤7.2或HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>≤10 mmol/L)35例,重度(pH≤7.1或

HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>≤5 mmol/L)19例;选择同期在我院进行检查的70例单纯糖尿病患者为对照组,其中男40例,女30例,年龄29~76岁,平均(58.31±5.51)岁,体质指数(22.04±3.35)kg/m<sup>2</sup>,病程2~14年,平均(6.91±1.83)年。两组患者在年龄等一般资料无明显差异,具有可比性。

纳入标准:(1)符合《糖尿病酮症酸中毒的诊断和防治》<sup>[10]</sup>的相关诊断标准;(2)签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)心功能异常者;(2)严重肝肾功能异常者(3)合并重症感染疾病(4)伴有恶性肿瘤者;(5)血液系统异常者(6)有严重过敏史者。

### 1.2 方法与评价标准

采集两组对象入组后第2d清晨空腹静脉血,以3000r·min<sup>-1</sup>的速度进行离心,离心半径10cm,时间10min,提取上层血清后,置于零下20℃的冷冻箱内存储以备检测,采用酶联免疫吸附法测定血清HBP、uNAG及Lp-PLA2水平,试剂盒由深圳晶美生物技术有限公司生产,仪器均使用东芝GA800生化分析仪,操作严格按试剂盒说明进行。

### 1.3 统计学分析

以SPSS 18.0软件包处理,计量资料用均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,t检验,多组比较采用方差分析,相关性分析使用Spearman相关系数,使用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)分析血清HBP、uNAG及Lp-PLA2的预测价值,P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 不同组别血清HBP、uNAG及Lp-PLA2水平检查结果比较

病例组血清HBP、uNAG及Lp-PLA2水平显著高于对照组,差异显著(P<0.05),见表1。

表1 不同组别血清HBP、uNAG及Lp-PLA2水平检查结果比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of serum HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 levels in different groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	HBP (ng/mL)	uNAG (IU/L)	Lp-PLA2 (ng/L)
Case group	78	73.67±21.65	19.25±3.54	225.56±26.87
Control group	70	45.26±16.02	7.18±2.21	171.58±16.54
t value		8.989	4.550	40.077
P value		0.000	0.000	0.000

### 2.2 不同疾病严重程度HBP、uNAG及Lp-PLA2水平检查结果比较

轻度组血清HBP、uNAG及Lp-PLA2显著低于中度组、重

度组患者,中度组HBP、uNAG及Lp-PLA2显著低于重度组患者,差异显著(P<0.05),见表2。

表2 不同疾病严重程度HBP、uNAG及Lp-PLA2水平检查结果比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 levels in different disease severity( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	HBP (ng/mL)	uNAG (IU/L)	Lp-PLA2 (ng/L)
Mild	24	56.58±19.89	14.59±3.62	195.68±26.75
Moderate	35	70.68±20.97	18.96±3.67	220.26±26.89
Severe	19	100.77±22.37	25.67±3.86	273.07±30.18
F value		24.135	47.707	42.632
P value		0.000	0.000	0.000

### 2.3 血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 与糖尿病酮症酸中毒病情程度的相关性分析

将病情程度作为因变量, 将血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2

分别作为自变量, 在相关性分析结果中显示, 血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 均和病情程度之间呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ ), 见表 3。

表 3 血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 与糖尿病酮症酸中毒病情程度的相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis of serum HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 with the severity of diabetic ketoacidosis

Items	Degree of condition	
	r value	P value
HBP	0.156	0.001
uNAG	0.138	0.002
Lp-PLA	0.458	0.000

### 2.4 血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的价值分析

ROC 结果显示, 血清 HBP 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的 AUC 为 0.804, 灵敏度为 82.56%, 特异度为 86.32%, 截断值为 59.92 ng/mL; uNAG 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的 AUC 为 0.886, 灵敏度为 83.48%, 特异度为 87.95%, 截断值为 12.53 IU/L; 血清 Lp-PLA2 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的 AUC 为 0.977, 灵敏度为 88.69%, 特异度为 89.97%, 截断值为 194.96 ng/L, ( $P < 0.05$ ) 见图 1、表 4。

### 3 讨论

糖尿病酮症酸中毒指糖尿病患者因胰岛素不足, 导致生糖激素升高, 引起的高血糖、高血酮、代谢性酸中毒等现象, 是内科常见急症之一, 可诱发多种感染, 影响机体正常循环, 严重还会导致患者死亡<sup>[11,12]</sup>。相关研究显示, 糖尿病酮症酸中毒病情比较危重, 成年人的病死率为 1%~5%<sup>[13]</sup>。其发病机制较为复杂, 有学者发现可能与饮食不当、胰岛素治疗中断或感染等因素有关<sup>[14]</sup>。还有研究认为糖尿病患者机体无法正常利用葡萄糖, 从而加快体内脂肪分解速度, 诱发机体带氧系统紊乱, 增加代谢性酸中毒发生风险<sup>[15,16]</sup>。糖尿病酮症酸中毒发病迅速, 病情变化

快, 给患者及其家庭带来严重的负担, 因此对糖尿病酮症酸中毒早期预测, 对改善患者预后具有重要意义<sup>[17]</sup>。

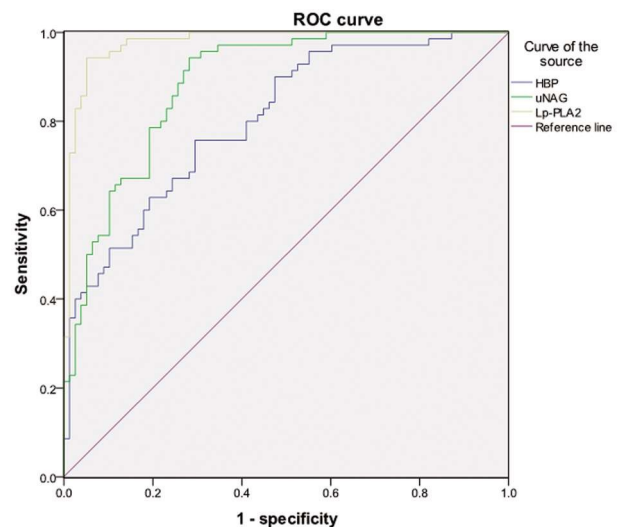


图 1 血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的 ROC 曲线  
Fig.1 ROC curve of serum HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 in predicting diabetic ketoacidosis

表 4 血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的价值分析

Table 4 Value analysis of serum HBP, UNAG and Lp-PLA2 in predicting diabetic ketoacidosis

Items	AUC(95%CI)	Standard error	P	The sensitivity	Specific degrees	Cutoff value
HBP	0.804(0.735~0.873)	0.035	0.000	82.56	86.32	59.92 ng/mL
uNAG	0.886(0.834~0.938)	0.027	0.000	83.48	87.95	12.53 IU/L
Lp-PLA2	0.977(0.956~0.999)	0.011	0.000	88.69	89.97	194.96 ng/L

血清 HBP 是由中性粒细胞贮存分泌的急性时相反应蛋白, 是一项新的炎症指标, 在内皮细胞骨架结构改变中起到重要作用, 可调节血管渗透性, 可成为脓毒症所致多器官衰竭的标志物<sup>[18-20]</sup>。有研究显示, HBP 能促进内皮细胞骨架重排, 加快白细胞向感染部位迁移, 改变血管通透性<sup>[21]</sup>。CC Gutiérrez-Ortiz<sup>[22]</sup>等研究显示, 血清 HBP 参与炎症反应调节过程, 能放大机体炎症反应, 其水平升高说明患者体内存在感染。本研究结果显示, 糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者血清 HBP 水平高于单纯糖尿病患者, 且轻度组血清 HBP 显著低于中度组、重度组

患者, 中度组 HBP 显著低于重度组患者, 与病情程度之间呈正相关。Nw A<sup>[23]</sup>等研究也显示, HBP 可通过与入侵的病原体将其清除, 影响血管通透性, 在感染患者中表达升高。提示, 血清 HBP 在糖尿病酮症酸中毒中表达较高, 与病情程度呈正相关, 且随着疾病的严重程度而升高。uNAG 是一种细胞内溶酶体酶, 广泛存在于肾近曲小管上皮细胞的溶酶体中, 排泄相对稳定, 不能通过肾小球基底膜滤过, 当急性肾小管损伤时, 其水平升高<sup>[24-26]</sup>。国外研究显示, 由心脏手术后和肾移植后等不同病因引起急性肾损伤患者中, uNAG 排泄明显增加, 在预测心脏手

术后发生急性肾损伤具有较高的特异度<sup>[7]</sup>。目前关于 uNAG 在糖尿病酮症酸中毒中的表达尚不明确,本研究观察 uNAG 在糖尿病酮症酸中毒中的水平变化,结果显示,糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者血清 uNAG 水平高于单纯糖尿病患者,且轻度组血清 uNAG 显著低于中度组、重度组患者,中度组 uNAG 显著低于重度组患者,与病情程度之间呈正相关。提示,uNAG 在糖尿病酮症酸中毒中呈高表达,且可随着疾病的严重程度而升高,可作为预测疾病严重程度的标志物。分析其原因可能是因为糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者长期暴露于高糖毒性状态,同时血流动力学及肾小管损伤,引起的 uNAG 升高。

Lp-PLA2 是血小板活化因子乙酰水解酶,是新发现的炎症标志物,可水解氧化低密度脂蛋白为游离氧化脂肪酸,活化粒细胞,调节促炎因子,加重糖代谢异常程度。Lp-PLA2 能刺激内皮细胞产生炎性细胞,具有促炎和促凋亡作用,诱导肌肉和脂肪组织产生胰岛素抵抗,是胰岛素抵抗的独立危险因素。有研究显示,Lp-PLA2 在糖尿病患者中表达异常糖尿病患者血管存在内皮细胞功能损伤,而 Lp-PLA2 作为特异性抑制剂,在糖尿病中已被证实具有血管渗漏的作用。由于 Lp-PLA2 与糖尿病关系密切,推测其可能参与了糖尿病酮症酸中毒的发展。本研究中,糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者血清 Lp-PLA2 水平高于单纯糖尿病患者,且轻度组血清 Lp-PLA2 显著低于中度组、重度组患者,中度组 Lp-PLA2 显著低于重度组患者,与病情程度之间呈正相关,提示,Lp-PLA2 与糖尿病酮症酸中毒关系密切,在糖尿病酮症酸中毒中表达较高,可作为评估病情严重程度的标志物。Griffey R T<sup>[20]</sup>等研究也显示,Lp-PLA2 在糖尿病酮症酸中毒合并感染患者中表达较高,且经治疗后能抑制炎症因子释放,缓解机体高凝状态,从而降低 Lp-PLA2 水平,进一步抑制血栓形成。分析其原因可能是因为糖尿病患者受血糖浓度升高的影响,刺激患者巨噬细胞分泌,增加黏附因子,加重血管局部炎症,激活凝血系统,导致 Lp-PLA2 水平升高。本研究进一步 ROC 分析显示,血清 HBP 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的 AUC 为 0.804,截断值为 59.92 ng/mL;uNAG 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的 AUC 为 0.886,截断值为 12.53 IU/L;血清 Lp-PLA2 预测糖尿病酮症酸中毒的 AUC 为 0.977,截断值为 194.96 ng/L,证实了血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 在糖尿病酮症酸中毒中的预测价值。但本次研究时间较短,未观察治疗前后各指标水平变化,今后应延长研究时间,进一步深入研究。

综上所述,血清 HBP、uNAG 及 Lp-PLA2 在糖尿病酮症酸中毒患者中表达较高,与病情程度之间关系密切,可随着疾病的严重程度而升高,对于病情控制具有重要临床意义。

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