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探讨肾功能衰竭患者血清 VE-Cad、Ang-2 及尿 KIM-1 表达情况及与病情严重程度的相关性*

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摘要 目的:探讨肾功能衰竭患者血清血管内皮钙黏蛋白(VE-Cad)、血管生成素2(Ang-2)及尿肾损伤分子1(KIM-1)表达情况及与病情严重程度的相关性。**方法:**选取我院2018年2月到2021年2月收治的76例慢性肾功能衰竭患者作为研究对象,依照其病情严重程度进行分组,分为肾功能代偿组($n=25$),氮质血症组($n=18$),肾功能衰竭组($n=21$)和尿毒症组($n=12$),对比四组患者VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1表达情况,并分析VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1与慢性肾功能衰竭病情严重程度的相关性。对所有患者进行电话随访或复查随访,将76例慢性肾功能衰竭患者依照预后情况分为两个亚组,存活组($n=56$)和死亡组($n=20$),对比两组患者临床情况和各指标水平,并应用Logistic回归分析分析VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1对慢性肾功能衰竭预后预测价值。**结果:**四组患者VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1表达水平差异显著,尿毒症组明显高于肾功能衰竭组、氮质血症组和肾功能代偿组($P<0.05$);Spearman相关分析结果显示:VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1与慢性肾功能衰竭病情严重程度呈正相关($P<0.05$);存活组与死亡组患者性别、年龄、BMI、器官衰竭≥2个、少尿、VE-Cad水平对比无差异($P>0.05$),存活组与死亡组患者APACHE II评分、CysC、Ang-2、KIM-1水平对比差异显著($P<0.05$);logistic回归分析结果表明,APACHE II评分、CysC、KIM-1为影响慢性肾功能衰竭预后的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。**结论:**VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1与慢性肾衰竭患者病情严重程度呈正相关,临床可以考虑参考三者水平来评价慢性肾衰竭患者的病情严重程度。而三者中仅有KIM-1与肾功能衰竭患者的预后情况具有一定关系,因此临床可以考虑在APACHE II评分与CysC预测预后的基础上增加KIM-1指标进行判断,进而提升预后预测准确性。

关键词:肾功能衰竭;血管内皮钙黏蛋白;血管生成素2;尿肾损伤分子1;相关性

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To Investigate the Expression of Serum VE-Cad, Ang-2 and Urinary KIM-1 and Its Correlation with Disease Severity in Patients with Renal Failure*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the expression of serum vascular endothelial cadherin (VE CAD), angiopoietin-2 (Ang-2) and urinary renal injury molecule-1 (KIM-1) in patients with renal failure and their correlation with the severity of the disease. **Methods:** 76 patients with chronic renal failure treated in our hospital from February 2018 to February 2021 were selected as the research objects. They were divided into renal function compensation group ($n=25$), azotemia group ($n=18$), renal failure group ($n=21$) and uremia group ($n=12$) according to the severity of their condition. The expressions of ve-cad, Ang-2 and KIM-1 in the four groups were compared and analyzed. Correlation between KIM-1 and the severity of chronic renal failure. All patients were followed up by telephone or reexamination. 76 patients with chronic renal failure were divided into two subgroups according to the prognosis, survival group ($n=56$) and death group ($n=20$). The clinical conditions and index levels of the two groups were compared, and the predictive value of ve-cad, Ang-2 and KIM-1 on the prognosis of chronic renal failure was analyzed by logistic regression analysis. **Results:** The expression levels of ve-cad, Ang-2 and KIM-1 in uremia group were significantly higher than those in renal failure group, azotemia group and renal function compensation group ($P<0.05$); Spearman correlation analysis showed that VE CAD, Ang-2 and KIM-1 were positively correlated with the severity of chronic renal failure ($P<0.05$); There was no significant difference in gender, age, BMI, organ failure ≥ 2 , oliguria and ve CAD between the survival group and the death group ($P>0.05$). There was significant difference in Apache II score, CysC, Ang-2 and KIM-1 between the survival group and the death group ($P<0.05$); Logistic regression analysis showed that Apache II score, CysC and KIM-1 were independent risk factors affecting the prognosis of chronic renal failure ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Ve-cad, Ang-2 and KIM-1 are

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positively correlated with the severity of patients with chronic renal failure. It can be considered to evaluate the severity of patients with chronic renal failure by referring to the levels of the three. Among the three, only KIM-1 has a certain relationship with the prognosis of patients with renal failure. Therefore, it can be considered to add KIM-1 index to judge on the basis of Apache II score and CysC prediction of prognosis, so as to improve the accuracy of prognosis prediction.

Key words: Renal failure; Vascular endothelial cadherin; Angiopoietin 2; Urinary and renal injury molecule 1; Relevance

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前言

慢性肾衰竭(Chronic renal failure, CRF)是临床肾内科常见的疾病类型,是一种由慢性肾脏病导致的代谢紊乱、肾功能减退等严重临床综合征,如果治疗不及时则可能会进展为终末期肾衰竭,对患者的生活质量和身体健康产生严重影响^[1]。血液透析和肾脏移植被认为是肾衰竭治疗的首选指标方式,但因匹配肾源和治疗费用等限制,临床治疗利用率比较低。虽然非透析对症治疗对于慢性肾衰竭具有一定治疗效果,但其不良反应较高,导致患者治疗依从性较差^[2]。同样的,对于慢性肾衰竭患者可采用药物配合血液透析治疗,但是需要具有严格的适应症,在治疗前也需及时了解患者的疾病严重程度^[3]。临幊上依照慢性肾衰竭的疾病严重程度,可将患者分为肾功能代偿期、氮质血症期、肾功能衰竭期以及尿毒症期,多以肾小球滤过率情况和患者临床症状作为主要评价标准,缺乏特异性生物学指标^[4,5]。研究发现^[6],血清血管内皮钙黏蛋白(Vascular endothelial cadherin, VE-Cad)、血管生成素2(Angiopoietin 2, Ang-2)可用于判断脓毒症并发急性呼吸窘迫综合征的疾病严重程度与预后情况。另外有研究发现^[7],血清肌酐与尿肾损伤分子1(Kidney injury molecule-1, KIM-1)是急性肾损伤判定的重要标

志物,但是VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1三者但针对慢性肾衰竭的疾病严重程度判断是否依然具有特异性尚无明确定论。因此,为了提升慢性肾衰竭病情严重程度的判定准确度,本研究探讨了肾功能衰竭患者VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1表达情况及与病情严重程度的相关性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院2018年2月到2021年2月收治的76例慢性肾功能衰竭患者作为研究对象,依照其病情严重程度进行分组,分为肾功能代偿组(n=25),氮质血症组(n=18),肾功能衰竭组(n=21)和尿毒症组(n=12)。

纳入标准:所有患者均出现尿、血成分改变,通过病理学和影像学诊断未提示肾脏功能或结构异常,持续时间大于3个月^[8];临床资料完整;对本研究知情并签署同意书。

排除标准:合并急性肾衰竭者;妊娠期或哺乳期女性;有急透析指征或手术指征患者;有肾毒性药物使用史的患者;合并自身免疫性疾病患者;合并急性感染者。

本研究经我院伦理委员会批准。四组患者一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$),如表1所示。

表1 一般资料比较
Table 1 General Data Comparison

Groups	n	Gender (male / female, n)	Age (year)	BMI(kg/m ²)	Primary disease (example)		
					Hypertension kidney disease	Diabetic nephropathy	Glomerular nephritis
Renal function compensation group	25	17/8	53.01±2.51	23.23±1.65	5	8	12
Azaemia group	18	11/7	53.52±2.62	24.01±1.71	3	5	10
Renal failure group	21	12/9	54.26±3.63	23.26±2.63	5	6	10
Uremia group	12	7/5	53.73±2.63	23.77±3.26	2	4	6
χ^2/F		0.283	1.493	1.015		0.453	
P		0.595	0.137	0.311		0.501	

1.2 方法

一般资料收集:收集所有患者临床指标和一般资料,其中包括:性别、年龄、BMI、急性生理与慢性健康(Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II, APACHE II)评分和血清胱抑素(Serum cystatin, CysC)表达水平。

VE-Cad、Ang-2检测:清晨空腹抽取患者静脉血5mL,以3000 r/min速度进行离心,10分钟后取上层清液,应用酶联免

疫吸附法(上海宇淳生物科技有限公司)检测VE-Cad、Ang-2表达水平。

KIM-1检测:采取患者尿液标本,静置30 min后,应用以3000 r/min速度进行离心,10分钟后取上层清液,应用酶联免疫吸附法检测KIM-1表达水平。

1.3 诊断标准

(1)肾功能代偿期:在肾功能代偿期阶段,内生肌酐清除

率超过了 50%，肾小球滤过率每分钟减少 30~60 毫升左右（减少至 50~80 毫升），健康人群肾小球的滤过率每分钟在 120 升。另外在此阶段肾单位会减少 20%，虽然肾脏的储备功能丧失，但仍可排泄一些代谢产物，调节酸碱平衡以及水电解质平衡。患者无任何特殊表现，血尿素氮或者血肌酐基本正常或者轻微升高；

(2) 氮质血症期：氮质血症期肾小球的滤过率每分钟减少至 25 毫升（减少至 20~50 毫升），肾单位减少 50% 左右，且肾浓缩功能发生障碍，患者会出现多尿或者夜尿增多，同时伴随不同程度贫血，患者出现氮质血症，尿素氮和血肌酐明显升高。此阶段患者会有明显症状，如食欲下降、全身无力恶心以及轻度不适感。若增加肾脏的额外负担会引起腹泻呕吐，进而可导致血容量不足；

(3) 肾功能衰竭期：当到达肾功能衰竭期时，肾小球滤过率每分钟减少 10~15 毫升（下降到 10~20 毫升），肾单位减少 70% 左右，肾脏受到严重损伤，不能维持正常水电解质以及酸碱平衡，也不能排出体内的代谢废物，会打破内环境，升高尿素氮和血肌酐，尿液浓缩稀释功能发生障碍，患者会出现水钠潴留、酸中毒或者高钾血症、高磷血症以及低钙血症等，同时伴随着贫

血以及胃肠道症状，比如食欲下降、恶心、呕吐，也有一部分患者会出现全身无力、无任何精神以及注意力不集中等神经精神症状；

(4) 尿毒症期：尿毒症期肾小球滤过率下降到每分钟 10 毫升以下，而且肾单位减少 90% 以上，患者症状变得异常明显，如恶心呕吐、莫名其妙的烦躁不安，不可平躺，严重贫血、呼吸变得异常困难，心慌抽搐，严重患者会出现昏迷^[9,10]。

1.4 统计学方法

采取 SPSS 23.0 分析，计数资料以 (n/%) 表示，进行 χ^2 检验；计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示，多组间比较采用 F/t 检验；采用 Spearman 相关分析方法分析 VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 与慢性肾功能衰竭病情严重程度的相关性；采用 logistic 回归分析分析上述指标与患者预后的关系；以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 表达情况

四组患者 VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 表达水平差异显著，尿毒症组明显高于肾功能衰竭组、氮质血症组和肾功能代偿组 ($P < 0.05$)，如表 2 所示。

表 2 四组患者 VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 表达情况

Table 2 Expression of VE-Cad, Ang-2 and KIM-1 in patients in the four groups

Groups	n	VE-Cad(μg/L)	Ang-2(ng/L)	KIM-1(ng/mL)
Renal function compensation group	25	1.59±0.28	2.24±0.34	1.23±0.11
Azaemia group	18	2.18±0.39	4.85±1.25	2.06±0.14
Renal failure group	21	2.76±0.19	5.07±1.36	2.54±0.30
Uremia group	12	3.82±0.32	7.57±1.24	3.69±0.75
F	-	388.5208	144.18	231.45
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.2 VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 与慢性肾功能衰竭病情严重程度的相关性

Spearman 相关分析结果显示：VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 与慢性肾功能衰竭病情严重程度呈正相关 ($P < 0.05$)，如表 3 所示。

表 3 VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 与慢性肾功能衰竭病情严重程度的相关性

Table 3 Correlation of V E-Cad, Ang-2, and KIM-1 and the severity of chronic renal failure

Indexes	The disease severity of the chronic renal failure	
	r	P
VE-Cad	0.586	0.013
Ang-2	0.579	0.018
KIM-1	0.374	0.009

2.3 存活组与死亡组各指标水平比较

存活组与死亡组患者性别、年龄、BMI、器官衰竭 ≥ 2 个、少尿、VE-Cad 水平对比无明显差异 ($P > 0.05$)，存活组与死亡组患者 APACHE II 评分、CysC、Ang-2、KIM-1 水平对比差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)，如表 4 所示。

2.4 VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 对慢性肾功能衰竭预后预测价值

对单因素分析具有统计学差异指标进行赋值，logistic 回归

分析结果表明，APACHE II 评分、CysC、KIM-1 为影响慢性肾功能衰竭预后的独立危险因素 ($P < 0.05$)，如表 5 所示。

3 讨论

近些年，大量研究者意在找出评价慢性肾衰竭疾病严重程度和预后判断更加方便、快捷的预后指标^[11]。VE-Cad 对于局部纤维蛋白酶末端磷酸化过程具有重要作用。细胞粘附连接能够

表 4 存活组与死亡组各指标水平比较
Table 4 Comparison of the various index levels between the survival and death groups

Classification	Survival group (n=56)	Death group (n=20)	χ^2/t	P
Gender (n)				
Male	34	13	0.437	0.508
Female	22	7		
Age (year)	53.29±3.42	53.30±3.57	0.013	0.99
BMI(kg/m ²)	23.14±2.34	23.19±2.29	0.095	0.925
Organ failure≥ 2	8	5	1.193	0.275
Oliguresis	26	11	0.433	0.510
APACHE II score (score)	13.64±3.91	18.72±5.87	4.338	<0.001
CysC(mg/L)	1.47±0.28	2.38±0.75	7.759	<0.001
VE-Cad(μg/L)	2.39±1.28	2.81±1.04	1.318	0.192
Ang-2(ng/L)	3.47±0.84	6.02±0.79	11.830	0.018
KIM-1(ng/mL)	1.10±0.29	3.62±0.73	4.509	<0.001

表 5 VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 对慢性肾功能衰竭预后预测价值
Table 5 Predictive prognostic value of V E-Cad, Ang-2, and KIM-1 for chronic renal failure

Factors	Parameter estimates	Standard error	Wald	P	OR	95% CI
APACHE II score	0.463	0.096	8.096	0.023	2.546	1.364~3.475
CysC	0.847	0.304	13.274	0.024	0.747	0.314~1.249
Ang-2	0.464	0.105	8.484	0.216	2.774	1.876~4.010
KIM-1	0.457	0.089	8.145	0.030	2.458	1.359~3.257

维持内皮屏障完整性,其中维持内皮细胞重要结构的是连环蛋白与 VE-Cad 组成的复合体^[12]。研究发现^[13,14],血管内皮主要起机械屏障和半透膜作用,在心血管疾病、肿瘤等许多重大疾病的发病或防治中都具有及其重要的作用。Ang-2 由内皮细胞合成,与肺血管神经性水肿息息相关。KIM-1 是一种新的 I 型跨膜糖蛋白,正常肾脏几乎不表达,在损伤后肾近曲小管上皮细胞中高表达,与肾脏近曲小管上皮细胞的早期损伤和修复有关^[15-17]。研究发现^[18,19],尿液中 KIM-1 水平以及 KIM-1 mRNA 表达量与肾组织的损伤程度呈正相关。因此,本研究选择 VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 三个指标,分析其与肾功能衰竭患者疾病严重程度的相关性。

本研究结果表明,四组患者 VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 表达水平差异显著,尿毒症组明显高于肾功能衰竭组、氮质血症组和肾功能代偿组 ($P<0.05$);Spearman 相关分析结果显示:VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 与慢性肾功能衰竭病情严重程度呈正相关($P<0.05$)。由此证明,VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 与慢性肾功能衰竭病情严重程度具有明显相关性,且患者病情越严重 VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 表达水平越高。本研究与 Piotti A 等^[20]相关研究具有一定相似性。这主要是因为,VE-Cad 是一种维持血管内皮细胞极性和完整性必不可少的钙粘蛋白,内皮细胞钙粘蛋白裂解从而使血清中的内皮细胞钙粘蛋白浓度增加。另外,肾功能衰竭病情越严重患者机体内炎症细胞会释放出血管生成因子,该因子的迁移与增殖将会增加 VE-Cad 表达水平,

进一步反应内皮细胞功能状态^[21-23]。以往研究发现^[24],Ang-2 水平与心肺功能衰竭具有一定相关性,与本研究结果相似。这可能是因为,人体一旦遭受刺激会激活内皮细胞,导致 Ang-2 水平增高,而肾功能衰竭程度越严重,可能会人体所产生的刺激越明显,加重患者机体创伤,但具体机制尚无明确定论^[25]。有研究发现^[26],尿液中 KIM-1 水平与肾损伤程度具有明显相关性,与本研究结果相符。这是因为,肾脏损伤是一个复杂的病理生理过程,不同病因导致肾脏损伤的机制各异,但是炎症反应是绝大多数肾脏损伤发展过程中的共同环节及影响转归的主要因素。严重的炎症反应可引起肾脏微循环紊乱,导致肾单位(尤其是皮髓交界区)供血不足,肾小管上皮细胞功能紊乱甚至缺血坏死。位于皮髓交界的近端肾小管 S3 段是肾损伤中缺血损伤及炎症反应最严重的部分,同时也是 KIM-1 表达最明显的区域,KIM-1 在该区域的特异性高度表达提示其可能是肾损伤后炎症反应的重要调节因子^[27]。

本研究结果表明,存活组与死亡组患者性别、年龄、BMI、器官衰竭≥ 2 个、少尿、VE-Cad 水平对比无明显差异 ($P>0.05$),存活组与死亡组患者 APACHE II 评分、CysC、Ang-2、KIM-1 水平对比差异显著($P<0.05$);对单因素分析具有统计学差异指标进行赋值,logistic 回归分析结果表明,APACHE II 评分、CysC、KIM-1 为影响慢性肾功能衰竭预后的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。由此证明,临床可以考虑应用 APACHE II 评分、CysC、KIM-1 联合来预测肾功能衰竭患者的预后情况。为了了

解重病患者的病情严重程度,选择正确的治疗方法,需要应用一种客观、使用、简单的临床指标,进而对患者的预后情况进行评估。APACHE II 已经成为了全世界范围内的危重症评分系统,也得到了国内外学者的认可,但是 APACHE II 评分系统的参数较多,临床使用多有不便^[28]。CysC 是肾功能衰竭常用的评价指标,但特异度与敏感度较低。KIM-1 可用于对肾功能衰竭预后情况进行评价,肾损伤分子表达于受损的近曲小管上皮细胞,在肾缺血 10 分钟时表达明显上调,与肾小管损伤程度密切相关,且在肾损伤及恢复过程中持续增高^[29]。但有研究发现^[30],在肾脏衰竭末期肾小管完全萎缩后 KIM-1 呈现出低表达或不表达现象,与本研究结果不符。这可能是因为,本研究选取的样本量过少,研究存在局限性,因此,还需在后续研究中增加样本量进行持续深入分析。

综上所述,VE-Cad、Ang-2、KIM-1 与慢性肾衰竭患者病情严重程度呈正相关,临床可考虑参考三者水平评价慢性肾衰竭患者的病情严重程度。而三者中仅有 KIM-1 与肾功能衰竭患者的预后情况具有一定关系,因此可考虑在 APACHE II 评分与 CysC 预测预后的基础上增加 KIM-1 指标进行判断,进而提升预后预测准确性。

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