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串联质谱技术在新生儿遗传代谢病筛查中的临床应用研究

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摘要 目的:探讨串联质谱技术筛查新生儿遗传代谢病的发生率及确诊病例情况,为其临床应用提供参考。**方法:**回顾性分析 2013 年 5 月~2016 年 12 月在本院疾病筛查中心采用串联质谱技术进行遗传代谢病筛查的 27217 例新生儿的临床资料,记录串联质谱技术筛查的可疑阳性患者及确诊情况,剔除确诊患儿后,分别根据新生儿胎龄、出生体重、采血时间进行分组,比较各组新生儿各种氨基酸水平。**结果:**本研究中 27217 例新生儿,串联质谱筛查为可疑阳性的占 1.69%(459/27217),确诊 14 例,发生率为 0.05%(14/27217);剔除确诊新生儿后,早产组与足月组新生儿体内丙氨酸(ALA)、甲硫氨酸(MET)浓度比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$),出生体重 ≤ 2500 g 组与 >2500 g 组新生儿体内 MET、鸟氨酸(ORN)、瓜氨酸(CIT)浓度比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),采血时间 3~7 d 组与 >7 d 组新生儿体内脯氨酸(PRO)浓度比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。除以上几种外,其余各种氨基酸浓度早产组与足月组比较、出生体重 ≤ 2500 g 组与 >2500 g 组比较、采血时间 3~7 d 组与 >7 d 组比较,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**串联质谱检测可早期发现新生儿遗传代谢病,但应根据新生儿胎龄、出生体重、采血时间确定截断值,以降低假阳性率。

关键词:遗传代谢病;新生儿;串联质谱;疾病筛查;氨基酸

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The Clinical Application Research of Tandem Mass Spectrometry in Neonatal Genetic Metabolic Disease Screening

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the tandem mass spectrometry screening the incidence of neonatal hereditary metabolic disease and confirmed cases, and to provide a reference for its clinical application. **Methods:** Retrospective analysis the 27217 cases neonatal who were used tandem mass spectrometry to inherited metabolic disease in our hospital from May 2013 to December 2016, records of tandem mass spectrometry screening suspected and confirmed positive patients. They were divided into groups according to the gestational age, birth weight, blood sampling time respectively after eliminating neonatal diagnosis. The levels of amino acids in each group were compared. **Results:** In this study, 27217 cases of newborn, tandem mass spectrometry screening for suspicious positive accounted for 1.69% (459/27217), 14 cases confirmed, incidence was 0.05%(14/27217); After eliminating neonatal diagnosis, there were no significant differences in concentrations of alanine (ALA) and methionine (MET) in newborn between preterm group and full-term group($P>0.05$), there were no significant differences in concentrations of MET, ornithine (ORN) and citrulline (CIT) in newborn between the birth weight ≤ 2500 g group and >2500 g group ($P>0.05$), there was no significant difference in the concentration of proline in newborn between blood sampling time 3~7 d group and >7 d group($P>0.05$). In addition to the above, the rest of the all kinds of amino acid concentration in preterm labor group compared with full-term newborn group, ≤ 2500 g group compared with >2500 g group, blood sampling time 3~7 d group compared with >7 d group, differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Tandem mass spectrometry can be found neonatal hereditary metabolic disease early, but should according to gestational age, birth weight, time of blood sampling to determine the cutoff value, in order to reduce false positive rate.

Key words: Genetic metabolic disease; Neonatal; Tandem mass; Disease screening; Amino acids

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前言

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遗传代谢病又称先天性代谢缺陷,是由基因突变引起参与体内代谢的酶、运转蛋白及膜或受体缺陷,导致机体代谢紊乱造成代谢产物蓄积或终末代谢产物缺乏,引发一系列临床症状的一组疾病^[1]。遗传代谢病危害严重,大多数可造成患儿严重智力障碍,甚至可能危及其生命安全,在该病临床症状出现前进行筛查对该病的早期诊断及治疗意义重大,可有效改善预后

[2]。疾病筛查技术包括细菌抑制法、荧光法、酶联免疫法及时间分辨荧光免疫法等,但以上方法往往是一次实验检测一种疾病,筛查效率较低[3]。随着电喷雾和质谱(Mass spectra, MS)技术的发展,串联质谱技术在欧美、日本、新加坡、韩国及我国台湾地区等已被广泛应用于新生儿遗传代谢病的筛查中[4,5]。我国大陆地区将串联质谱技术应用于新生儿遗传代谢病筛查的起步较晚,2013年5月本院引进了串联质谱筛查技术,至2016年12月底共筛查新生儿27217例,本文回顾分析筛查情况,以期临床提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2013年5月~2016年12月在本院疾病筛查中心采用串联质谱技术进行遗传代谢病筛查的27217例新生儿为研究对象,所有受检者家属均同意接受串联质谱技术检查,若初筛提示新生儿为可疑阳性,因任何原因未参与确诊试验者均排除于本研究外。入选的27217例患儿中,男14425例,女12792例;早产儿1069例,足月儿26148例;出生体重1500~2500 g的1006例,>2500 g的26211例;采血时间为出生后3~7 d的25159例,>7 d的2058例。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 血样采集与处理 新生儿出生后3~7 d(对早产、低体重、正在治疗疾病等特殊新生儿,最迟采血时间不超过出生后20d),至少充分哺乳8次,使用一次性采血针采集足跟血3滴,滴于专用滤纸片(Scheicher and Schuell 903)上,载血滤纸片经自然干燥2~3 h后于2~8℃冷藏待测,在1周内进行检测。

1.2.2 实验室检测 采用Waters 2777c自动进样器,Waters 1525u HPLC泵和Waters-QT Detector串联质谱仪进行检测;用打孔器取直径3 mm圆形滤纸片置于96孔聚丙烯板中,采用非衍生化法检测代谢指标,试剂盒及室内、室间质控样品均由PE公司提供。具体检测项目包括10个氨基酸、24个酰基肉碱及其相对应的比值。

1.2.3 数据提取与分析 采用多反应监测扫描方式获取数据,经仪器配套数据分析软件将扫描得到的图谱和离子峰强度转化为相应目标代谢物的绝对值浓度。截断值确定:最初按10000例正常新生儿进行截断值计算,将实验室测得值第0.1和第99.9个百分点值的区间作为该指标的正常参考值范围,所有截断值随样本的增加而不断修正,当分析物超过截断值时该标本重新操作1次,仍然较高的2~3周复查,若分析物明显高于截断值则立即召回进行再次检查,若检查结果仍是同一指标明显高于截断值,则判断为阳性,视为可疑病例[6]。

1.2.4 可疑病例确诊试验 串联质谱检测阳性者进行血常规、生化、血糖、血氨、乳酸、丙酮酸、血同型半胱氨酸、尿酸酮体及尿有机酸检测,并进行血气分析和基因分析,作为进一步确诊试验。

1.3 观察指标

(1)串联质谱筛查结果:记录27217例新生儿遗传代谢病串联质谱筛查的阳性病例数和确诊为遗传代谢病新生儿情况。(2)剔除确诊的遗传代谢病的新生儿后,根据胎龄分为早产组(1063例)与足月组(26140例),根据出生体重分为≤2500 g组(1004例)与>2500 g组(26199例),根据采血时间分为3~7 d

组(25153例)与>7 d组(2050例),比较同一分组标准下各组新生儿丙氨酸(Alanine, ALA)、精氨酸(Arginine, ARG)、瓜氨酸(Citrulline, CIT)、甘氨酸(Glycine, GLY)、甲硫氨酸(Methionine, MET)、鸟氨酸(Ornithine, ORN)、苯丙氨酸(Phenylalanine, PHE)、脯氨酸(Proline, PRO)、酪氨酸(Tyrosine, TYR)和缬氨酸(Valine, VAL)浓度。

1.4 统计学方法

本研究所有数据均采用SPSS18.0进行统计学分析,数据资料首先进行正态性检验均符合正态分布,计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,计数资料以率(%)表示,多组计量资料比较方差分析F检验;以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 串联质谱筛查结果

本研究中27217例新生儿,串联质谱筛查为可疑阳性的占1.69%(459/27217),确诊14例,发生率为0.05%(14/27217)。确诊的新生儿遗传代谢病中,氨基酸代谢障碍类8例,占57.14%(8/14),有机酸代谢障碍类3例,占21.43%(3/14),脂肪酸代谢障碍类3例,占21.43%(2/14);而假阳性新生儿中,氨基酸代谢异常的288例,占64.72%(288/445),有机酸代谢障碍类95例,占比21.35%(95/445),脂肪酸代谢障碍类62例,占13.93%(62/445)。筛查详细情况见表1。

2.2 不同胎龄新生儿体内氨基酸浓度比较

剔除确诊新生儿后,ALA和MET浓度早产组与足月组比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);ARG、CIT、GLY、ORN、PHE、PRO、TYR、VAL浓度早产组与足月组比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 不同出生体重新生儿体内氨基酸浓度比较

剔除确诊病例后,MET、ORN和CIT浓度出生体重≤2500 g组与>2500 g组比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);ALA、ARG、GLY、PHE、PRO、TYR、VAL浓度出生体重≤2500 g组与>2500 g组比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

2.4 不同采血时间新生儿体内氨基酸浓度比较

剔除确诊病例后,PRO浓度采血时间3~7 d组与>7 d组比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);ALA、ARG、CIT、GLY、MET、ORN、PHE、TYR、VAL浓度采血时间3~7 d组与>7 d组比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表4。

3 讨论

新生儿遗传代谢病即有代谢功能缺陷的一类遗传病,多为单基因遗传病,主要由氨基酸、有机酸和脂肪酸代谢异常引起,临床表现为神经系统异常、代谢性酸中毒和酮症等,严重影响了患儿的健康发展,甚至可导致患儿死亡[6-8]。早期筛查有助于疾病的早期发现及治疗,有利于改善预后。然而既往常用的疾病筛查方法如细菌抑制法、荧光法、酶联免疫法及时间分辨荧光免疫法等,均是一次实验检测一种疾病,而遗传代谢病是一类病种较多的疾病,若采用既往筛查方法,不仅增加工作量,还使得筛查效率低下。质谱的基本原理是将分析物离子化为各种质荷比不同的带电粒子,应用电磁学原理将其按质荷比在空间

或时间上产生分离排列成图谱,再根据图谱及离子峰值强度对分析物进行鉴定与定量^[9,10]。串联质谱就是将两台质谱仪经碰撞室串联,第一台为分离器,第二台为分析仪,实现对分析物解离后的带电粒子进行分析,检测水平可达到 pg 级,可在几分钟内检测一个样本的几十个项目,且所需样本量微小^[11,12]。

表 1 串联质谱筛查结果

Table 1 Results of tandem mass spectrometry screening

	Diseases	Anomaly index	Cutoff value (μmol/L)	Positive (cases)	Confirmed (cases)	False positive (cases)	False negative (cases)
Disorder of amino acid metabolism	Hyperphenylalaninemia	PHE(PHE/TYR)	28.06~103.19	28	3	25	0
	Homocystinuria	↑ MET	10.81~64.12	59	0	59	0
	Maple syrup urine disease	↑ LEU	88.27~327.52	39	1	38	0
	Tyrosinemia	↑ TYR	37.90~305.88	96	1	95	0
	Citrullinemia	↑ CIT	6.06~37.35`	22	1	21	0
	Argininemia	↑ ARG	2.09~40.78	45	1	44	0
	Ornithine trans carbamylase deficiency	↑ ORN	47.54~393.08	7	1	6	0
	Glutaric aciduria type I	↑ C5DC	0.03~0.14	8	1	7	0
	Glutaric aciduria type II	↑ C4,C5,C8	0.0~0.93	5	0	5	0
	Methylmalonic academia	↑ C3(C3/C2)	0.46~4.32	34	1	33	0
Disorder of organic acid metabolism	Propionic acidemia	± C4DC	0.11~1.92	6	0	6	0
	Isovaleric acldemla	↑ C5	0.0~0.70	9	0	9	0
	Beta-Ketothiolase deficiency	↑ C5:l	0.0~0.13	3	0	3	0
	Methylcrotony-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency	↑ C5OH	0.0~0.73	8	1	7	0
	3-hydroxy-3-methylglu- taryl-CoA lyase deficiency	↑ C3	0.02~0.13	21	0	21	0
	Malonic acid hematic	↑ C3DC	0.02~0.14	4	0	4	0
	Very long chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency	↑ C14:l ↑ C14:l/C16	0.0~0.39 0.05~0.59	10	1	9	0
	Medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency	↑ C8(C8/C10) ± C6	0.0~0.33 0.0~0.37	12	1	11	0
	Short chain fatty acids metabolic abnormalities	↑ C4	0.0~0.93	8	0	8	0
	Carnitine through obstacles	↑ C16	0.73~6.14	20	0	20	0
Disorder of Fatty acid metabolism	Carnitine Transporter Defect	↓ CD ↓ C2	15.01~95.04 9.83~39.94	15	1	14	0
	Total	-	-	459	14	445	0

Note: LEU: Leucine; CD: Free carnitine; C2: Acetyl-L carnitine; C3: Propionyl-L-carnitine hydrochloride; C4: N-butyryl carnitine; C5: Isovaleryl carnitine; C6: Caproyl carnitine; C8: Capryloyl carnitine; C10: Decanoic carnitine; C14: Nutmeg carnitine; C16: Palmitoyl carnitine; C3DC: Propylene acyl carnitine; C4DC: Propylene acyl carnitine; C5DC: Glutaric acyl carnitine; C5:1: Base crotonic acyl carnitine; 1: C5OH: 3 - hydroxy isoamyl acyl carnitine; C14:1: Fourteen acyl carnitine; 1: C16:1: Sixteen acyl carnitine; 1:

本研究中采用串联质谱技术对 27217 例新生儿进行遗传代谢病检测,检测项目包括 10 个氨基酸、24 个酰基肉碱及其相对应的比值。检测结果提示可疑阳性新生儿占 1.69% (459/27217),怀疑阳性病种包括 21 种,分为氨基酸代谢障碍类、有机酸代谢障碍类和脂肪酸代谢异常 3 类。459 例可疑阳性新生儿中,最终确诊 14 例,包括高苯丙酮酸血症、3- 甲基巴豆酰基辅酶 A 羧化酶缺乏症和极长链酰基辅酶 A 脱氢酶缺乏症等 12 种遗传代谢病,总发生率约 1:1944,与同类研究报告

[13,14] 比较高,可能与调查样本含量、样本所属地域差异等因素有关。初筛的 459 例可疑遗传代谢病阳性新生儿中,仅 14 例确诊,假阳性 445 例,假阳性率高达 96.95% (445/459),未发现假阴性情况,与同类研究相近^[15,16]。由此可见,串联质谱技术在新生儿遗传代谢病筛查中,灵敏度理想 (100%),但假阳性率高,有待改进。本研究中确诊的新生儿遗传代谢病中,氨基酸代谢障碍类 8 例,占 57.14% (8/14);而假阳性新生儿中,氨基酸代谢异常的 288 例,占 64.72% (288/445)。

表 2 不同胎龄新生儿氨基酸浓度检测比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{mol/L}$)

Table 2 Comparison of amino acid concentrations in neonates with different gestational ages($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{mol/L}$)

Types of amino acids	Preterm labor group(n=1063)	Full-term newborn group(n=26140)	t	P
ALA	426.84± 89.76	425.18± 88.26	0.437	0.724
ARG	18.79± 6.74	16.13± 5.29	5.743	0.000
CIT	13.92± 4.37	15.38± 4.54	-5.119	0.000
GLY	464.18± 132.75	433.47± 115.36	16.474	0.000
MET	24.59± 6.73	24.32± 6.67	0.525	0.688
ORN	151.67± 44.71	162.33± 41.84	-4.967	0.000
PHE	56.15± 7.92	51.78± 7.18	3.754	0.000
PRO	184.34± 41.67	211.65± 43.32	-15.632	0.000
TYR	106.77± 33.28	112.19± 31.46	-3.894	0.000
VAL	119.85± 34.61	139.72± 37.55	-19.782	0.000

表 3 不同出生体重新生儿氨基酸浓度检测结果比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{mol/L}$)

Table 3 Comparison of detection results of amino acid concentrations in neonates with different birth weight($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{mol/L}$)

Types of amino acids	Birth weight≤ 2500g group(n=1004)	Birth weight>2500g group(n=26199)	t	P
ALA	445.34± 91.26	423.71± 80.44	6.227	0.000
ARG	18.22± 7.04	16.34± 7.43	5.062	0.000
CIT	14.73± 4.42	14.68± 4.39	0.371	0.779
GLY	476.55± 137.78	448.25± 112.41	15.786	0.000
MET	24.51± 6.69	24.33± 6.85	-0.742	0.433
ORN	157.84± 42.34	158.27± 43.04	-0.558	0.671
PHE	57.96± 7.23	50.89± 6.97	6.229	0.000
PRO	193.72± 36.55	208.44± 46.28	-4.796	0.000
TYR	101.63± 30.67	113.78± 35.49	-7.394	0.000
VAL	120.04± 35.21	138.52± 36.62	-17.272	0.000

表 4 不同采血时间新生儿氨基酸浓度检测结果比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{mol/L}$)

Table 4 Comparison of detection results of amino acid concentration in neonates with different blood sampling time($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{mol/L}$)

Types of amino acids	Blood sampling time 3~7d group (n=25153)	Blood sampling time >7d group (n=2050)	t	P
ALA	436.78± 102.35	409.24± 79.39	11.274	0.000
ARG	15.87± 6.24	19.33± 7.25	-8.726	0.000
CIT	13.64± 3.97	16.22± 4.71	-10.277	0.000
GLY	462.73± 128.39	398.55± 108.84	21.739	0.000
MET	25.38± 7.25	23.31± 6.27	3.943	0.000
ORN	161.06± 44.49	151.46± 37.29	4.184	0.000
PHE	55.24± 7.16	51.27± 6.67	5.007	0.000
PRO	205.45± 42.27	206.83± 41.96	-0.942	0.000
TYR	110.49± 32.29	104.37± 31.24	2.973	0.000
VAL	128.47± 31.42	134.91± 37.25	-3.103	0.000

为进一步探讨采用串联质谱技术筛查新生儿遗传代谢病的影响因素, 特别除确诊新生儿(为了排除疾病造成的干扰)后, 分析不同胎龄、出生体重、采血时间对新生儿 10 种氨基酸(ALA、ARG、CIT、GLY、MET、ORN、PHE、PRO、TYR 和 VAL)浓度的影响。结果显示: 早产组与足月组新生儿体内 ALA、MET 浓度比较无统计学意义, 出生体重≤ 2500 g 组与>2500 g 组新生儿体内 MET、ORN、CIT 浓度比较差异无统计学意义, 采血时间 3~7 d 组与>7 d 组新生儿体内 PRO 浓度比较差异无统计学意义; 除以上几种外, 其余各种氨基酸浓度早产组与

足月组比较、出生体重≤ 2500 g 组与>2500 g 组比较、采血时间 3~7 d 组与>7 d 组比较, 差异均有统计学意义。提示串联质谱技术检测新生儿氨基酸水平受胎龄、出生体重、采血时间的影响较大。可能原因为: 第一, 早产儿普遍存在肝脏发育不成熟、低蛋白持续时间长而引起肝脏中酶的代谢活性低或合成酶不足情况, 而新生儿体内应激调节可引起 ARG、GLY 和 PHE 等浓度改变^[17,18]。第二, 不同体重新生儿各种氨基酸水平差异的原因除具有胎龄类似因素外, 还可能受新生儿体质和营养状况的影响^[19]。第三, 随着新生儿日龄的增加, 其食量亦增加, 体内

营养状况可能影响部分氨基酸浓度^[20]。

综上所述,串联质谱技术筛查可早期发现新生儿遗传代谢病,灵敏度理想,但其受新生儿胎龄、出生体重、采血时间的影响,假阳性率高。采用串联质谱技术筛查新生儿遗传代谢病的可靠性很大程度上依赖于截断值的选择,因而在结果判断时应参考其胎龄、出生体重、采血时间等因素选择截断值以降低假阳性率。

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