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肺炎支原体肺炎合并喘息患儿血清 25(OH)D3 水平与肺功能的相关性及其影响因素分析 *

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摘要 目的:探讨肺炎支原体肺炎(MPP)患儿合并喘息的影响因素,分析血清 25-羟维生素 D3[25(OH)D-3]水平与 MPP 合并喘息患儿肺功能的关系。**方法:**选择 2017 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月我院收治的 90 例 MPP 患儿,根据是否合并喘息将其分为 MPP 合并喘息组(39 例)和 MPP 未合并喘息组(51 例)。检测血清 25(OH)D-3 水平以及肺功能[最大呼气流速(PEF)、PEF 占预计值百分比(PEF% pred)、第一秒用力呼吸容积(FEV₁)、用力肺活量(FVC)、FEV₁/FVC 比值、FEV₁占预计值百分比(FEV₁%pred)],Pearson 相关性分析 25(OH)D-3 与 MPP 合并喘息患儿肺功能的关系,单因素及多因素 Logistic 回归分析影响 MPP 合并喘息的危险因素。**结果:**MPP 合并喘息组血清 25(OH)D-3 水平、PEF、PEF% pred、FEV₁/FVC 比值、FEV₁%pred 低于 MPP 未合并喘息组($P<0.05$),Pearson 相关性分析显示,MPP 合并喘息组患儿血清 25 (OH)D-3 水平与 PEF、PEF% pred、FEV₁/FVC 比值、FEV₁%pred 均呈正相关($r=0.519, 0.612, 0.571, 0.593, P<0.05$)。单因素分析显示,MPP 合并喘息组年龄低于 MPP 未合并喘息组($P<0.05$),病程长于 MPP 未合并喘息组($P<0.05$),肺部啰音比例、嗜酸性粒细胞计数、MP-IgM 抗体滴度高于 MPP 未合并喘息组($P<0.05$)。多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示低龄、肺部啰音、嗜酸性粒细胞计数增高、MP-IgM 抗体滴度增加、25(OH)D-3 减少是 MPP 合并喘息的危险因素($P<0.05$)。**结论:**MPP 合并喘息患儿 25(OH)D-3 水平较低,低龄、肺部啰音、嗜酸性粒细胞计数增高、MP-IgM 抗体滴度增加、25(OH)D-3 缺乏为 MPP 合并喘息的危险因素,25(OH)D-3 缺乏与 MPP 合并喘息患儿肺功能下降有关。

关键词:肺炎支原体肺炎;喘息;25-羟维生素 D3;MP-IgM;肺功能

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Analysis of Correlation between Serum 25 (OH) D3 Level and Pulmonary Function in Child Patients with Mycoplasma Pneumoniae Pneumonia Complicated with Wheezing and Its Influencing Factors*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the influencing factors of mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia (MPP) complicated with wheezing in child patients, to analyze the relationship between serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D3[25(OH)D-3] level and pulmonary function in child patients with MPP combined with wheezing. **Methods:** 90 child patients with MPP who were admitted in our hospital from January 2017 to January 2020 were selected, they were divided into MPP complicated with wheezing group (39 cases) and MPP without wheezing group (51 cases) according to whether complicated with wheezing or not. Serum 25 (OH)D-3 levels and pulmonary function [peak expiratory flow rate (PEF), PEF to predicted value percentage (PEF% pred), forced expiratory volume in the first second(FEV₁), forced vital capacity (FVC), FEV₁ / FVC ratio, FEV₁ to predicted value percentage (FEV₁%pred)], Pearson correlation was used to analyze the relationship between 25 (OH) D-3 and pulmonary function in child patients with MPP complicated with wheezing, multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the risk factors of MPP complicated with wheezing. **Results:** Serum 25 (OH) D-3 level, PEF, PEF% pred, FEV₁ / FVC ratio, FEV₁% pred in MPP complicated with wheezing group were lower than those of MPP without wheezing group ($P<0.05$), Pearson correlation analysis showed, serum 25 (OH) D-3 level was positively correlated with PEF, PEF% pred, FEV₁ / FVC ratio, FEV₁% pred of child patients in MPP complicated with wheezing group ($r = 0.519, 0.612, 0.571, 0.593, P<0.05$). The age of MPP complicated with wheezing group was lower than that of MPP without wheezing group ($P<0.05$), the course of disease was longer than that of MPP without wheezing group ($P<0.05$), the proportion of pulmonary rales, eosinophil count, the titer of MP-IgM antibody were higher than those of MPP without wheezing group ($P<0.05$). The results of multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that young age, pulmonary rales, increased eosinophil count, increased MP-IgM antibody titer, decreased 25 (OH) D-3

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were risk factors for MPP with wheezing ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The level of 25 (OH) D-3 is lower in child patients with MPP complicated with wheezing, young age, pulmonary rales, increased eosinophil count, increased MP-IgM antibody titer, 25 (OH) D-3 deficiency may be risk factors for MPP with wheezing, 25 (OH) D-3 deficiency is associated with decreased pulmonary function in child patients with MPP complicated with wheezing.

Key words: Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumoniae; Wheezing; 25-hydroxyvitamin D3; MP - IgM; Pulmonary function

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前言

社区获得性肺炎是儿童住院和死亡的主要原因,肺炎支原体肺炎(MPP)发病率占5岁以上儿童社区获得性肺炎的40%^[1],MPP患儿咳嗽、头痛和喘息发生率较其他病原体引起的肺炎患儿高,肺炎支原体(MP)感染与MPP诱发喘息、继发哮喘显著相关^[2,3],哮喘患儿MP感染患病率达46%,MP感染与哮喘急性重症加重有密切关系^[4]。探讨MPP患儿合并喘息的危险因素有助于早期干预和治疗,降低哮喘发生率。25-羟维生素D3[25(OH)D3]是维生素D在外周循环的存在形式,具有调节钙磷代谢、细胞生长分化和免疫等作用,可能参与血液疾病、恶性肿瘤、感染性疾病等发生、发展的过程^[5-7]。近期报道显示MPP患儿存在25(OH)D3缺乏^[8],25(OH)D3摄入可缩短上呼吸道感染病程^[9]。本研究探讨MPP患儿合并喘息的影响因素,并分析25(OH)D3与MPP肺功能的相关性,旨在为临床MPP防治提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本研究获得我院伦理会批准,选择2017年1月至2020年1月我院收治的90例MPP患儿,男45例,女45例,年龄5~14岁,平均(10.85±2.29)岁。纳入标准:①符合《诸福棠实用儿科学》中MPP诊断标准^[10];②影像学资料、临床资料完整;③患儿法定监护人知情同意本研究。排除标准:①既往存在喘息发作史或哮喘史者;②先天性肺发育不全、肺栓塞、肺结核等其它肺部疾病;③合并血液疾病、免疫疾病。根据是否合并喘息症状将其分为MPP合并喘息组(39例)和MPP未合并喘息组(51例),喘息症状包括呼吸急促、胸闷、听诊喘鸣音、痰鸣音

或干啰音。

1.2 血清 25(OH)D3 和肺功能检测

患儿入院后第2d采集空腹静脉血3 mL,以4℃、离心半径10 cm、3000 r/min条件离心10 min,取血清置于-80℃冰箱中保存。采用罗氏E170全自动免疫分析仪以化学发光法检测25(OH)D3水平,试剂盒购自瑞士罗氏公司。采用德国耶格(Master Screen Paed+IOS+APS)肺功能仪检测MPP患儿肺功能,检测指标包括最大呼气流速(PEF)、PEF占预计值百分比(PEF%pred)、第一秒用力呼吸容积(FEV₁)、用力肺活量(FVC)、FEV₁/FVC比值、FEV₁占预计值百分比(FEV₁%pred)。

1.3 临床资料收集

收集患儿性别、年龄、病程、临床症状(发热、咳嗽、肺部啰音)、影像检查结果(胸部X线片征象:实质性改变、间质性改变、混合型)、实验室检查结果(白细胞计数、中性粒细胞占比、嗜酸性粒细胞计数、MP-IgM抗体滴度)。

1.4 统计学分析

SPSS 25.0 进行数据分析,正态分布计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,独立样本t检验组间差异性。采用[n(%)]表示计数资料,实施 χ^2 检验。Pearson相关性分析25(OH)D-3水平与肺功能变量之间相关性。单因素及多因素Logistic回归分析MPP合并喘息的影响因素。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组血清 25(OH)D-3 水平、肺功能比较

MPP合并喘息发生率为43.33%(39/90),MPP合并喘息组血清25(OH)D-3水平、PEF、PEF%pred、FEV₁/FVC比值、FEV₁%pred低于MPP未合并喘息组($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组血清 25(OH)D-3 水平、肺功能水平差异($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Differences of serum 25 (OH) D-3 level, pulmonary function level between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	25(OH)D ₃ (nmol/L)	PEF(L/min)	PEF% pred(%)	FEV ₁ /FVC(%)	FEV ₁ %pred(%)
MPP complicated with wheezing group	39	29.34±4.09	205.35±22.42	61.24±5.32	68.24±7.08	79.24±4.35
MPP without wheezing group	51	42.05±5.34	241.33±36.35	72.35±4.81	83.51±10.24	89.35±6.82
t		12.345	5.437	8.800	7.965	8.080
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 MPP 合并喘息组患儿血清 25 (OH)D-3 水平与肺功能的相关性

Pearson相关性分析显示,MPP合并喘息组患儿血清25(OH)D-3水平与PEF、PEF%pred、FEV₁/FVC比值、FEV₁%pred

均呈正相关($r=0.519, 0.612, 0.571, 0.593, P<0.05$)。

2.3 影响 MPP 合并喘息的单因素分析

MPP合并喘息组年龄低于MPP未合并喘息组($P<0.05$),病程长于MPP未合并喘息组($P<0.05$),肺部啰音比例、嗜酸

性粒细胞计数、MP-IgM 抗体滴度高于 MPP 未合并喘息组 数、中性粒细胞占比比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),见表 2。
($P<0.05$),两组性别、发热、咳嗽比例、X 线片征象、白细胞计

表 2 影响 MPP 合并喘息的单因素分析

Table 2 Single factor analysis of MPP complicated with wheezing

Groups	MPP complicated with wheezing group(n=39)	MPP without wheezing group(n=51)	t/ χ^2 value	P value
Age(years old)	9.02±1.81	12.25±1.65	8.823	0.000
Gender [n(%)]				
Male	20(51.28)	25(49.02)	0.045	0.832
Female	19(48.72)	26(50.98)		
Course of disease(d)	10.24±2.35	7.01±2.03	6.985	0.000
Clinical symptoms[n(%)]				
Fever	30(76.92)	39(76.47)	0.003	0.960
Tosse	28(71.79)	35(68.63)	0.106	0.745
Pulmonary rales	21(53.85)	12(23.53)	8.747	0.003
Wheezing	39(100.00)	-	-	-
X-ray signs[n(%)]				
Substantial change	17(43.59)	20(39.22)	0.200	0.905
Interstitial change	13(33.33)	19(37.25)		
Mixed type	9(23.08)	12(23.53)		
Laboratory examination results[n(%)]				
White blood cell count($\times 10^9/L$)	10.24±3.26	9.28±2.47	1.590	0.115
Percentage of neutrophils(%)	80.23±10.24	79.42±9.81	0.381	0.704
Eosinophil count($\times 10^9/L$)	2.35±0.37	0.76±0.13	28.514	0.000
MP-IgM antibody titer				
1:80	9(23.08)	25(49.02)	6.777	0.034
1:160	17(43.59)	17(33.33)		
1:320	13(33.33)	9(17.65)		

2.4 影响 MPP 合并喘息的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

以 MPP 患儿合并喘息为因变量(1=是,0=否),年龄(连续性变量)、病程(连续性变量)、肺部啰音(赋值:0=否,1=是)、嗜酸性粒细胞计数(连续性变量)、MP-IgM 抗体滴度(赋值:1=1:80,2=1:160,3=1:320)、25(OH)D-3(连续性变量)为自变量,建立多因素 Logistic 回归方程,逐步排除无关变量,结果低龄、肺

部啰音、嗜酸性粒细胞计数增高、MP-IgM 抗体滴度增加、25(OH)D-3 减少是 MPP 合并喘息的危险因素($P<0.05$),见表 3。

3 讨论

MPP 是一种非典型呼吸道细菌引起的社区获得性肺炎,好发于儿童任何年龄段,MP 感染与慢性肺病和支气管哮喘有

表 3 影响 MPP 合并喘息的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multiple factors Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of MPP complicated with wheezing

Variable	β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR(95%CI)	P value
Age	0.503	0.142	12.548	1.654(1.524~1.759)	0.000
Course of disease	0.134	0.124	1.168	1.143(0.915~1.206)	0.726
Pulmonary rales	0.403	0.137	8.653	1.496(1.352~1.582)	0.002
Eosinophil count	0.471	0.182	6.697	1.602(1.502~1.735)	0.010
MP-IgM antibody titer	0.486	0.167	8.469	1.626(1.543~1.769)	0.003
25(OH)D-3 decreased	0.709	0.196	13.085	1.492(1.386~1.583)	0.000

关^[11-13]。随着分子诊断学、遗传学、免疫学研究不断深入以及超微结构分析技术的提高,MP 在 MMP 相关喘息的作用机制逐渐被揭示,MP 通过直接细胞毒性作用或介导细胞与呼吸道上皮细胞黏附、定位、激活 toll 样受体诱导炎症细胞因子释放,引发气道炎症。MP 可长时间存在于呼吸道,在机体免疫力降低时诱发感染,与继发哮喘、病情恶化均有关^[14]。

本研究 MMP 合并喘息发生率为 43.33%(39/90),与张秀琴等人^[15]报道结果接近,说明 MMP 患儿多数存在气道过度炎症反应和喘息症状。本研究多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示低龄、肺部啰音患儿,嗜酸性粒细胞计数、MP-IgM 抗体滴度增高,25(OH)D-3 降低患儿更容易合并喘息,分析原因为年龄越低患儿,免疫系统发育未完善,体积抵抗力低下,对肺组织局部炎症反应清除慢,导致病程迁延,肺组织炎症损伤加剧。肺部啰音是听诊时当空气通过含分泌物、痉挛、肿胀、狭窄气管时发出的异常呼吸音,多见于肺部病变,合并喘息时可听到呼气性哮鸣音、呼气音延长等干性啰音^[16-18],提示对于听诊肺部干性啰音患儿应高度警惕喘息的发生。嗜酸性粒细胞是白细胞组成部分,具有清除病原菌,参与免疫反应作用,也可促使炎症进展,引起组织损伤^[19],MMP 患儿存在 Th1/Th2 失衡,Th2 介导免疫反应引起 IgE、嗜酸性粒细胞计数升高,并进一步引发支气管哮喘^[20],嗜酸性粒细胞计数升高可能是 MMP 合并喘息的警示指标。MP-IgM 抗体是 MP 感染的重要参考指标,本研究发现 MMP 合并喘息组 MP-IgM 抗体滴度明显增加,高于 MMP 未合并喘息组,提示 MP-IgM 抗体滴度与支原体诱导的炎性介质水平、喘息程度密切相关,回归分析 MP-IgM 抗体滴度增加是导致 MMP 喘息发作的危险因素,相关报道显示 MP-IgM 抗体阳性者嗜酸性粒细胞计数增高,哮喘发并风险增加^[21]。

维生素 D 存在于绝大多数免疫细胞,维生素 D 通过与其免疫细胞表明受体结合,参与免疫细胞生长、分化、增殖,进而调节机体固有和适应免疫反应^[22-24]。维生素 D 缺乏与儿童呼吸道感染易感有关,补充维生素 D 有助于降低急性呼吸道感染风险^[25]。25(OH)D-3 作为维生素 D 外周血主要存在形式,检测血液 25 (OH)D-3 水平有助于 MPP 病情评估^[26],本研究发现 MPP 合并喘息组患儿血清 25 (OH)D-3 水平明显低于 MPP 未合并喘息组,说明 25(OH)D-3 降低与 MPP 合并喘息有关,回归分析结果显示 25 (OH)D-3 降低是 MPP 合并喘息的危险因素,证实维生素 D 缺乏与 MPP 合并喘息的关系。兰允昌等人^[27]认为血清 25 (OH)D-3 水平与免疫功能有关,MPP 合并哮喘患儿免疫功能受损,淋巴细胞和免疫球蛋白异常,血清 25(OH)D-3 水平显著降低。25(OH)D-3 在 MPP 合并喘息的作用机制可能为:维生素 D 在固有免疫和适应免疫维持中发挥重要作用,维生素 D 生成缺乏导致免疫细胞分化异常,25 (OH)D-3 水平降低,MP 感染介导的机体炎症反应引起免疫系统紊乱,易出现淋巴细胞数量和免疫功能下降,进而降低对感染的防御能力^[28,29],导致大量炎症细胞因子释放、嗜酸性粒细胞浸润,加剧气道和肺组织炎症损伤,出现喘息。总之,维生素 D 缺乏介导的免疫功能异常可能是 MPP 合并喘息的主要病因。本研究进一步分析 25(OH)D-3 与 MPP 患儿肺功能相关性,发现 25(OH)D-3 与 PEF、PEF% pred、FEV₁/FVC 比值、FEV₁%pred 均呈正相关,说

明 25 (OH)D-3 缺乏可导致 MPP 合并喘息患儿肺功能下降,临床在抗感染治疗时应积极补充维生素 D,降低对肺组织损伤程度^[30]。

综上,MPP 合并喘息患儿 25(OH)D-3 水平较低,低龄、肺部啰音、嗜酸性粒细胞计数增高、MP-IgM 抗体滴度增加、25 (OH)D-3 缺乏是 MPP 合并喘息的危险因素,临床应做好预防。25 (OH)D-3 缺乏与 MPP 合并喘息的发生和肺功能的下降有关,临床应积极补充维生素 D,以改善喘息和肺功能。

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