

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.13.024

乙型肝炎患者外周血 T 细胞亚群、IL-6 及 IL-8 水平的表达及临床意义 *

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摘要目的:探讨乙型肝炎患者外周血 T 细胞亚群、白细胞介素 -6(IL-6)及白细胞介素 -8(IL-8)水平的表达及临床意义。**方法:**选取 2015 年 1 月 -2017 年 12 月期间我院收治的乙型肝炎患者 240 例为研究对象。其中急性乙型肝炎患者 55 例(急性组),慢性乙型肝炎患者 185 例,并根据临床症状严重程度分为慢性轻度组 65 例、慢性中度组 61 例、慢性重度组 59 例。将乙型肝炎患者 HBV-DNA 载量 $>10^3$ copy/mL 作为 HBV-DNA 阳性组($n=158$),HBV-DNA 载量 $\leq 10^3$ copy/mL 作为 HBV-DNA 阴性组($n=82$)。另选取同期于我院行健康体检的志愿者 50 例为对照组。比较各组研究对象 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4^{+/CD8⁺、IL-6、IL-8 水平,比较 HBV-DNA 阳性组、HBV-DNA 阴性组患者血清丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、总胆红素(TB)以及白蛋白(ALB)水平。采用 Pearson 相关性分析乙型肝炎患者血清 IL-6、IL-8 与肝功能指标的相关性。**结果:**急性组、慢性轻度组、慢性中度组、慢性重度组的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4^{+/CD8⁺ 水平均低于对照组,CD8⁺、IL-6、IL-8 均高于对照组($P<0.05$)。HBV-DNA 阳性组与 HBV-DNA 阴性组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4^{+/CD8⁺、IL-6、IL-8、ALT、TB 以及 ALB 比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。Pearson 相关性分析显示,乙型肝炎患者血清中 IL-6、IL-8 均与 ALT、TB 水平呈正相关,与 ALB 水平呈负相关($P<0.05$)。**结论:**乙型肝炎患者 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 和 CD4^{+/CD8⁺ 显著降低,CD8⁺、IL-6 和 IL-8 显著升高,且血清中 IL-6、IL-8 水平可反映乙型肝炎患者肝细胞损害程度及病情严重程度。}}}}

关键词:乙型肝炎;T 细胞亚群;白细胞介素 -6;白细胞介素 -8;临床意义

中图分类号:R512.62 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2018)13-2517-05

Expression and Clinical Significance of T Cell Subsets,IL-6 and IL-8 Levels in Peripheral Blood of Patients with Hepatitis B*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the expression and clinical significance of T cell subsets, Interleukin -6 (IL-6) and Interleukin -8 (IL-8) levels in peripheral blood of patients with hepatitis B. **Methods:** A total of 240 patients with hepatitis B, who were treated in the 421th Hospital of PLA from January 2015 to December 2017, were selected as research subjects. Among the 240 patients, 55 were acute hepatitis B (acute group) and 185 were chronic hepatitis B (chronic group). According to the severity of clinical symptoms, the patients in chronic group were again divided into chronic mild group($n=65$), chronic moderate group($n=61$) and chronic severe group($n=59$). The HBV-DNA of patients with hepatitis B load $>10^3$ copy/mL was taken as HBV-DNA positive group ($n=158$), and HBV-DNA load $\leq 10^3$ copy/ml was taken as HBV-DNA negative group ($n=82$). In addition, 50 volunteers in the same period were selected as control group. CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺, CD4^{+/CD8⁺, IL-6 and IL-8 levels in each group were compared. The serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT), total bilirubin (TB) and albumin (ALB) levels were compared between the HBV-DNA positive group and the HBV-DNA negative group. The correlation of serum IL-6, IL-8 and liver function in the patients with hepatitis B were analysed by Pearson correlation analysis. **Results:** CD3⁺, CD4⁺ and CD4^{+/CD8⁺ levels of the acute group, the chronic mild group, the chronic moderate group and the chronic severe group were all lower than those of the control group, but CD8⁺, IL-6 and IL-8 levels were higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the levels of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺, CD4^{+/CD8⁺, IL-6, IL-8, ALT, TB and ALB between HBV-DNA positive group and HBV-DNA negative group ($P>0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the serum levels of IL-6 and IL-8 in the patients with hepatitis B were positively correlated with ALT and TB level, negatively correlated with ALB level ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The levels of CD3⁺, CD4⁺ and CD4^{+/CD8⁺ significantly decrease in the patients with hepatitis B, and the levels of CD8⁺, IL-6 and IL-8 significantly increase. The levels of IL-6 and IL-8 in the serum can reflect the degree of liver cell damage and severity of hepatitis B patients.}}}}

Key words: Hepatitis B; T cell subsets; Interleukin -6; Interleukin -8; Clinical significance

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R512.62 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)13-2517-05

* 基金项目:广东省科技计划基金项目(2011B3180126)

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(收稿日期:2018-02-03 接受日期:2018-02-25)

前言

乙型肝炎是由乙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis B virus, HBV)感染机体后所导致的一种疾病^[1,2],在我国发病率极高。乙型肝炎一般分为急性和慢性两种,急性乙型肝炎在成年人中90%可自愈,而慢性乙型肝炎则表现不一^[3,4]。世界卫生组织统计结果表明,目前全世界HBV感染者超过2.8亿,而我国HBV感染者约9300万人,其中乙型肝炎患者约2000万,乙型肝炎已成为威胁我国人类健康的重要疾病^[5,6]。乙型肝炎发病机制复杂,迄今尚未完全阐明,较多学者认为肝细胞损伤并不是HBV直接作用于肝细胞引起的结果,而是通过诱发机体免疫反应间接引起的肝细胞损伤^[7,8]。当HBV侵入人体后,引发患者体液免疫应答和细胞免疫应答,其中T细胞介导的细胞免疫应答在肝细胞损伤、清除病毒中发挥重要作用^[9,10]。与此同时,细胞因子如白细胞介素-6(Interleukin-6, IL-6)、白细胞介素-8(Interleukin-8, IL-8)则具有调控T细胞分化的能力,直接或间接影响到乙型肝炎发病及其转归情况^[11,12]。因此,本研究通过检测乙型肝炎患者以及健康志愿者的外周血T细胞亚群、血清IL-6及IL-8水平变化,并对其临床意义进行探讨,旨在为临床治疗乙型肝炎提供一定的数据支持,现作如下报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2015年1月-2017年12月期间我院收治的乙型肝炎患者240例为研究对象。纳入标准^[13]:(1)所有患者均符合《病毒性肝炎防治方案》中有关乙型肝炎的相关诊断标准;(2)近半年内未接受过保肝、抗病毒等治疗;(3)患者及其家属知情本研究并签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)伴其他亚型肝炎感染者;(2)伴有心血管疾病者;(3)合并自身免疫缺陷者;(4)酒精性肝炎、自身免疫肝炎等其他肝炎患者;(5)甲型肝炎病毒、丙型肝炎病毒、丁型肝炎病毒以及戊型肝炎病毒感染者。其中急性乙型肝炎患者55例(急性组),急性组男31例,女24例,年龄24-62岁,平均(43.12±4.89)岁。慢性乙型肝炎患者185例,男96例,女89例,年龄25-65岁,平均(44.83±5.24)岁,严重程度:轻度65例(慢性轻度组)、中度61例(慢性中度组)、重度59例(慢性重度组)。另选取同期于我院体检的健康志愿者50例为对照组,男29例,女21例,年龄22-60岁,平均(42.95±6.24)岁。所有研究对象性别、年龄比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),均衡可比,本研究经医院伦理委员会批准同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 血液标本 采集所有研究对象清晨空腹静脉血10mL,其中4mL置于EDTA管中用于检测T细胞亚群;2mL置于普通试管中用于HBV-DNA定量检测;2mL置于普通试管中用于检测IL-6、IL-8水平;2mL置于普通试管中用于检测肝功能指标,包括:丙氨酸转氨酶(Alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、总胆红素(Total bilirubin, TB)以及白蛋白(Albumin, ALB)水平。

1.2.2 检测方法 T细胞亚群检测:采用BD流式细胞仪检测各组研究对象CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺和CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平,试剂盒购自上海亿欣生物科技有限公司。HBV-DNA定量检测:将待测

标本经4000 r/min离心10 min,分离血清,采用实时荧光定量PCR法测定HBV-DNA载量,Gene-Amp5700荧光定量PCR仪以及试剂盒均购自Biotronics公司,操作严格按照试剂盒说明书进行,其中HBV-DNA载量>10³copy/ml则为阳性(HBV-DNA阳性组,n=158),HBV-DNA载量≤10³copy/ml则为阴性(HBV-DNA阴性组,n=82)。IL-6、IL-8水平检测:将待测标本经3000 r/min离心8 min,分离血清,采用酶联免疫吸附试验测定IL-6、IL-8水平,试剂盒购自雅培生物科技有限公司,操作严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。肝功能指标检测:将待测标本经3000 r/min离心10 min,分离血清,采用罗氏Roche C501全自动生化分析仪检测ALT、TB以及ALB水平。

1.3 观察指标

比较各组研究对象CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺、IL-6、IL-8水平;比较HBV-DNA阳性组、HBV-DNA阴性组患者ALT、TB以及ALB水平;采用Pearson相关性分析乙型肝炎患者血清IL-6、IL-8与肝功能指标的相关性。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS 23.0统计学软件进行数据分析。计数资料以率表示,实施 χ^2 检验,计量资料以均数±标准差表示,多组数据比较应用单因素方差分析,两组数据比较应用t检验,采用Pearson相关性分析相关性,检验标准设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 各组T细胞亚群比较

急性组、慢性轻度组、慢性中度组、慢性重度组的CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平均低于对照组,CD8⁺均高于对照组($P<0.05$),但四组间各指标水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);HBV-DNA阳性组与HBV-DNA阴性组CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平均低于对照组,CD8⁺均高于对照组($P<0.05$),但两组间各指标水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。详见表1。

2.2 各组血清IL-6、IL-8水平比较

急性组、慢性轻度组、慢性中度组、慢性重度组血清IL-6、IL-8水平均高于对照组($P<0.05$),且急性组、慢性轻度组、慢性中度组、慢性重度组血清IL-6、IL-8水平均呈逐渐升高趋势($P<0.05$);HBV-DNA阳性组与HBV-DNA阴性组血清IL-6、IL-8水平均高于对照组($P<0.05$),但两组间血清IL-6、IL-8水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。详见表2。

2.3 乙型肝炎患者血清肝功能指标

HBV-DNA阳性组、HBV-DNA阴性组ALT、TB以及ALB比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。详见表3。

2.4 乙型肝炎患者血清IL-6、IL-8与肝功能指标相关性分析

Pearson相关性分析显示,乙型肝炎患者血清中IL-6、IL-8均与ALT、TB水平呈正相关,与ALB水平呈负相关($P<0.05$)。详见表4。

3 讨论

乙型肝炎的病原为HBV,其属于嗜肝DNA病毒科,基因组长约3.2kb,具有极强的抵抗力^[14,15]。当机体感染HBV后,为抵抗其感染,会触发机体免疫应答机制启动,宿主的免疫应答

表 1 各组 T 细胞亚群比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 Comparison of T cell subsets in each group($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	CD3 ⁺ (%)	CD4 ⁺ (%)	CD8 ⁺ (%)	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺
Control group	50	71.43± 4.12	41.98± 3.27	25.32± 2.12	1.52± 0.24
Acute group	55	61.46± 6.83*	37.59± 11.02*	28.16± 6.55*	1.41± 0.12*
Chronic mild group	65	63.24± 4.38*	35.02± 7.24*	28.83± 12.65*	1.39± 0.81*
Chronic moderate group	61	64.78± 6.12*	36.73± 7.21*	29.93± 7.23*	1.36± 0.29*
Chronic severe group	59	62.98± 7.82*	35.62± 5.87*	29.59± 8.06*	1.35± 0.23*
HBV-DNA positive group	158	64.29± 6.24*	35.93± 6.22*	28.32± 7.92*	1.38± 1.02*
HBV-DNA negative group	82	63.15± 7.49*	36.16± 8.53*	27.48± 6.39*	1.41± 0.62*

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

表 2 各组血清 IL-6、IL-8 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of serum IL-6 and IL-8 levels in each group($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	IL-6(pg/mL)	IL-8(pg/mL)
Control group	50	55.06± 43.71	68.26± 27.11
Acute group	55	88.76± 13.89*	81.46± 20.14*
Chronic mild group	65	113.99± 13.74**	98.46± 31.28**
Chronic moderate group	61	162.25± 20.85**	114.67± 29.36**
Chronic severe group	59	247.57± 28.54**	148.37± 33.42**
HBV-DNA positive group	158	160.89± 55.51*	119.22± 21.45*
HBV-DNA negative group	82	159.97± 63.03*	120.08± 23.38*

Note: compared with the control group,* $P<0.05$; compared with the acute group,** $P<0.05$; compared with the chronic mild group, ** $P<0.05$; compared with chronic moderate group, * $P<0.05$.

表 3 乙型肝炎患者血清肝功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 3 Comparison of serum liver function indexes in patients with hepatitis B($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	ALT(U/L)	TB(μmol/L)	ALB(g/L)
HBV-DNA positive group	158	422.34± 87.40	65.52± 42.77	42.52± 12.77
HBV-DNA negative group	82	426.31± 93.31	63.11± 43.28	39.11± 13.28
t		0.326	0.412	1.935
P		0.745	0.680	0.054

表 4 乙型肝炎患者血清 IL-6、IL-8 与肝功能指标相关性分析
Table 4 Correlation Analysis of serum IL-6,IL-8 and liver function indexes in patients with hepatitis B

Indexes	ALT		TB		ALB	
	r	P	r	P	r	P
IL-6	0.699	0.000	0.621	0.000	-0.761	0.000
IL-8	0.547	0.000	0.586	0.000	-0.629	0.000

机制主要包括体液免疫、细胞免疫两种,而细胞免疫主要是由 T 细胞发挥免疫为主^[16,17],因此,研究宿主外周 T 细胞亚群可以较好的反应机体免疫功能状况。一般情况下根据表面标志物和功能的不同将 T 细胞分为 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 以及 CD8⁺ 等类型,不同类型的 T 细胞在免疫应答机制中协同作用,进而发挥清除病毒的功能^[18-20]。而 IL-6 是机体免疫调节系统的重要因子,正常情况下由上皮细胞和淋巴细胞合成、分泌,并参与免疫反应^[21,22]。

有相关研究表明,IL-6 可促进细胞释放炎症介质,继而在病毒性肝炎的发生、发展中发挥重要作用^[23,24]。另 IL-8 是一种由 Th1 细胞分泌的趋化性细胞因子,可促进炎症细胞趋化,诱导细胞增殖,并在机体免疫应答中辅助抗体生成以抵抗病毒感染^[25]。

本次研究结果表明,急性组、慢性轻度组、慢性中度组、慢性重度组的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 水平均低于对照组,CD8⁺ 均高于对照组($P<0.05$),这与梁劲松等人报道基本一致^[26]。

提示不同类型的乙型肝炎患者均会出现 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 和 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 异常降低, CD8⁺ 异常升高。究其原因, CD4⁺ 作为辅助 T 细胞, 具有识别抗原的作用; CD8⁺ 作为细胞毒性 T 细胞, 可发挥杀伤病毒的效用; CD3⁺ 则在 T 细胞信号转导中起重要作用; 推测在机体感染 HBV 后, T 细胞亚群具有杀伤病毒之效, 同时 HBV 可引起 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 和 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 降低, 从而引发 T 细胞亚群分布异常, 继而导致机体免疫功能紊乱 [27]。另 CD8⁺ 异常升高的原因可能主要是由于抑制性 T 细胞比例上调导致免疫应答受到抑制, 导致机体不能有效的清除杀伤 HBV 病毒。此外, 本研究中 HBV-DNA 阳性组与 HBV-DNA 阴性组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 以及 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 水平比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 国内外多项研究表明^[28,29], T 细胞亚群的功能及其数量与 HBV 复制有关, 本次研究结果与其不一致, 可能由于本文样本数据量过小, 导致结果存在一定的偏倚, 后续报道中加大样本量以获取更为准确的数据。本研究结果还显示, 急性组、慢性轻度组、慢性中度组、慢性重度组血清 IL-6、IL-8 水平均高于对照组, 且急性组、慢性轻度组、慢性中度组、慢性重度组血清 IL-6、IL-8 水平均呈逐渐升高趋势 ($P<0.05$), 提示乙型肝炎患者均会出现血清 IL-6、IL-8 水平升高情况, 且与患者病情严重程度息息相关。分析原因为当机体感染 HBV 后, 组织中浸润大量的巨噬单核细胞, 导致肝脏产生炎症反应引发肝组织受损, 从而激活巨噬单核细胞产生较多的 IL-6^[30]。同时, 当机体感染 HBV 时, 促进肝组织中 IL-8 合成, 而高水平的 IL-8 对粒细胞有显著的趋化和激活作用, 使之释放多种炎症介质加重机体炎症反应, 从而引起肝损伤严重化。此外, HBV-DNA 阳性组、HBV-DNA 阴性组 ALT、TB 以及 ALB 比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 但 Pearson 相关性分析显示, 乙型肝炎患者血清中 IL-6、IL-8 均与 ALT、TB 水平呈正相关, 与 ALB 水平呈负相关 ($P<0.05$), 提示乙型肝炎患者肝功能受损, 并非由 HBV 感染直接引发, 而是 HBV 感染后的一系列不同转归所致。血清中 IL-6、IL-8 水平越高, 肝功能损伤越严重。机体遭受 HBV 感染后, 免疫系统活化, 诱导肝细胞大量合成并分泌 IL-6、IL-8 细胞因子, 这些细胞因子介导肝内炎症反应, 促进肝炎的慢性化以及纤维化, 加重肝炎病情。

综上所述, 乙型肝炎患者 T 细胞亚群、IL-6 以及 IL-8 水平发生异常改变, 且乙型肝炎患者血清中 IL-6、IL-8 均与 ALT、TB 水平呈正相关, 与 ALB 水平呈负相关, T 细胞亚群、IL-6 以及 IL-8 水平是导致乙型肝炎预后不同的重要因素。

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(上接第2472页)

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