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· 临床研究 ·

脑脊液检查在早产儿及足月儿细菌性脑膜炎的诊断价值*

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摘要 目的:评价脑脊液检查在早产儿及足月儿细菌性脑膜炎诊断中的价值。**方法:**选取2014年6月1日至2016年12月31日上海市儿童医院新生儿科收治的行腰椎穿刺检查的447例新生儿,回顾性分析新生儿的一般资料、脑脊液常规生化、培养等指标,根据胎龄将患儿分为早产儿167例与足月儿280例,再根据有无患发细菌性脑膜炎分为早产儿细菌性脑膜炎27例(早产儿观察组)、早产儿非细菌性脑膜炎140例(早产儿对照组)、足月儿细菌性脑膜炎38例(足月儿观察组)、足月儿非细菌性脑膜炎242例(足月儿对照组),采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估蛋白定量、白细胞计数、葡萄糖对早产儿及足月儿细菌性脑膜炎的诊断价值。**结果:**与同组对照组相比,足月儿观察组和早产儿观察组蛋白定量和白细胞计数均明显升高,而葡萄糖含量显著下降,且差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);本研究65例细菌性脑膜炎患儿脑脊液培养分离出11株细菌(16.9%)。足月儿脑脊液白细胞计数、蛋白定量以及葡萄糖诊断细菌性脑膜炎的ROC曲线下面积分别为0.995、0.846、0.703。早产儿脑脊液白细胞计数、蛋白定量以及葡萄糖诊断细菌性脑膜炎ROC曲线下面积分别为0.970、0.711、0.705。**结论:**脑脊液白细胞计数、蛋白定量在足月儿和早产儿细菌性脑膜炎中具有较高的诊断价值。

关键词:新生儿;脑脊液;细菌性脑膜炎;病原学;诊断价值

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Diagnostic Value of Cerebrospinal Fluid Examination in Preterm Infants and Full-term Infants Bacterial Meningitis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the diagnostic value of cerebrospinal fluid examination in preterm infants and full-term infants bacterial meningitis. **Methods:** 447 neonates who underwent lumbar puncture in Shanghai Children's Hospital from June 1, 2014 to December 31, 2016 were selected. The general data, routine biochemistry and culture of cerebrospinal fluid were analyzed retrospectively. According to gestational age, the children were divided into preterm infants of 167 cases and full-term infants of 280 cases. They were divided into preterm infants bacterial meningitis (preterm infants observation group) of 27 cases, preterm infants non bacterial meningitis (preterm infants control group) of 140 cases, full-term infants bacterial meningitis (full-term infants observation group) of 38 cases, full-term infants non bacterial meningitis (full-term infants control group) of 242 cases according to the incidence of bacterial meningitis. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were used to evaluate the diagnostic value of protein quantification, white blood cell count and glucose for bacterial meningitis in preterm infants and full-term infants. **Results:** Compared with the control group in the same group, the protein quantitative and white blood cell count in the preterm infants observation group and the full-term infants observation group were significantly increased, and the glucose content were significantly decreased, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). In this study, 11 cases of bacteria (16.9%) were isolated from cerebrospinal fluid cultures of 65 children with bacterial meningitis. The area under the ROC curve of full-term infants cerebrospinal fluid white blood cell count, protein quantification and glucose in the diagnosis of bacterial meningitis were 0.995, 0.846, 0.703 respectively. The area under the ROC curve of preterm infants cerebrospinal fluid white blood cell count, protein quantification and glucose in the diagnosis of bacterial meningitis were 0.970, 0.711, 0.705 respectively. **Conclusion:** Cerebrospinal fluid white blood cell count and protein quantification have high diagnostic value in preterm infants and full-term infants bacterial meningitis.

Key words: Neonates; Cerebrospinal fluid; Bacterial meningitis; Etiology; Diagnostic value

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前言

细菌性脑膜炎是新生儿期最常见中枢神经系统感染性疾病,发病率可高达 0.8‰-6.1‰^[1-3]。严重新生儿细菌性脑膜炎如未及时治疗,可造成死亡或严重神经系统后遗症^[4,5]。新生儿中枢神经系统感染早期因临床症状、体征特异性较差,多表现为发热、喂养困难、易激惹、前囟张力高等,诊断相对困难,因此检查脑脊液对中枢神经系统感染诊断意义重大,但目前脑脊液培养作为诊断金标准存在耗时长,且易因母体预防性使用抗生素及患儿在使用抗生素后再行脑脊液检查导致培养阳性率下降等问题^[6-8]。故目前临床工作中,主要依靠脑脊液白细胞计数、蛋白定量及葡萄糖水平辅助诊断细菌性脑膜炎^[9,10]。新生儿诊断标准仍存在争议,早产儿及足月儿存在明显差异,目前国内尚缺乏统一的新生儿脑脊液检查参考范围。既往研究表明^[11,12],脑脊液白细胞计数($>20 \times 10^6/L$)可作为诊断细菌性脑膜炎的重要指标,脑脊液蛋白定量亦具有较大的诊断价值,但脑脊液蛋白定量对新生儿细菌性脑膜炎诊断的临床价值评价尚未见明确报道。本研究通过对回顾性分析不同类型儿童脑脊液蛋白、白细胞、葡萄糖等指标变化情况,评价脑脊液检查在早产儿及足月儿细菌性脑膜炎诊断中的应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2014 年 6 月 1 日至 2016 年 12 月 31 日上海市儿童医院新生儿科(包含新生儿重症监护室)收治的行腰椎穿刺检查的新生儿 447 例作为研究对象。纳入标准:① 出生后 28 天(早产儿纠正胎龄小于 37 周)内出现感染症状,肛温大于 38.0℃或 C 反应蛋白升高($>20 \text{ mg/L}$);② 存在中枢神经系统感染症状,如喂养困难、嗜睡、易激惹、惊厥、前囟张力高等;③ 腰椎穿刺前抗生素治疗 $\leq 3 \text{ d}$;④ 新生儿父母同意,并签署治疗知情同意书。排除标准:① 相关检查指标收集缺失新生儿;② 脑脊液红细胞计数 $>1000 \times 10^6/L$;③ 颅内出血患儿。

1.2 诊断标准

新生儿细菌性脑膜炎参考诊断标准^[13]:(1)体温、精神反应异常,惊厥、拒奶或脓毒血症表现;(2)颅缝增宽、前囟饱满,脑膜刺激征阳性;(3)脑脊液白细胞计数 $>20 \times 10^6/L$,多核细胞 >0.6 ,葡萄糖降低,蛋白增高;(4)脑脊液培养细菌生长或涂片革兰染色发现细菌。具备前述 1-3 项为临床诊断,符合第 4 项可确诊。

1.3 研究方法

回顾性分析纳入新生儿的性别、出生体重、胎龄、发病日龄、血培养、脑脊液常规生化、脑脊液培养等指标,其中脑脊液常规指标包括脑脊液白细胞及红细胞,脑脊液生化指标包括蛋白、葡萄糖、乳酸脱氢酶等。总结患儿一般情况,对相关脑脊液参数进行初步分析,评估相关关键指标的诊断价值,对早产儿及足月儿的关键指标诊断价值进行比较。

根据胎龄将上述新生儿分为早产儿 167 例(胎龄小于 37 周)与足月儿 280 例(胎龄大于等于 37 周),再根据有无患发细菌性脑膜炎分为早产儿细菌性脑膜炎 27 例(早产儿观察组)、早产儿非细菌性脑膜炎 140 例(早产儿对照组)、足月儿细菌性脑膜炎 38 例(足月儿观察组)、足月儿非细菌性脑膜炎 242 例(足月儿对照组)。所有研究过程均符合我院医学伦理委员会的相关规定。

1.4 统计学分析

运用 SPSS 17.0 软件进行统计分析。计数资料以率(%)的形式表示,采用卡方检验;计量资料偏态分布应用中位数加四分位间距(interquartile range, IQR)表示,应用独立样本秩和检验分析组间差异。脑脊液蛋白定量、葡萄糖、白细胞计数等作为诊断价值候选对象,绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估相应诊断价值,将 $\alpha=0.05$ 作为统计检验标准。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

各组儿童的胎龄、性别、出生体重及发病日龄之间的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 各组一般资料对比
Table 1 Comparison of the general data of each group

Groups	n	Gender(male/female)	Gestational age (weeks)	Birth weight(g)	Age of onset(d)
Full-term infants observation group	38	20/18	38+6(37+1,42+1)	340(2410,4060)	7(1,28)
Full-term infants control group	242	126/116	39+1(37,42)	340(1735,4800)	6(1,29)
Preterm infants observation group	27	15/12	31+6(29+1,36+4)	180(1080,3300)	14(1,36)
Preterm infants control group	140	73/67	31+2(26+2,36+6)	1605(880,3780)	12(1,62)

2.2 各组脑脊液及病原学结果

脑脊液检查中蛋白定量足月儿观察组为 1360(1030,2070)mg/L,早产儿观察组为 1770(1322,2180)mg/L,均与同组对照组相比,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。脑脊液白细胞计数足月儿观察组为 $127(36,470) \times 10^6/L$,早产儿观察组为 $36(25,81) \times 10^6/L$,与同组对照组相比,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。脑脊液葡萄糖含量足月儿观察组为 2.3(1.5,3.2)mmol/L,

早产儿观察组为 2.1(1.8,2.6)mmol/L,与同组对照组相比差异也具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 2,3。

本研究 65 例细菌性脑膜炎患儿脑脊液培养分离出 11 株细菌(16.9%)。早产儿观察组 27 例患儿,其中 3 例脑脊液培养及血培养均阳性(肺炎克雷伯菌 2 例,粪肠球菌 1 例),2 例脑脊液培养阳性(粪肠球菌 2 例),5 例血培养阳性(大肠埃希菌 1 例,肺炎克雷伯菌 4 例),17 例脑脊液培养阴性;足月儿观察组

38 例患儿中脑脊液培养及血培养均阳性 4 例(大肠埃希菌 1 例,无乳链球菌 3 例),2 例脑脊液培养阳性(大肠埃希菌 1 例,无乳链球菌 1 例),7 例血培养阳性(大肠埃希菌 1 例,无乳链球菌 1 例,人葡萄球菌 1 例,表皮葡萄球菌 4 例),余脑脊液培养及血培养均阴性。

表 2 足月儿脑脊液相关指标对比

Table 2 Comparison of cerebrospinal fluid related indexes of full-term infants

Groups	n	Protein quantification(mg/L)	White blood cell count($\times 10^6/L$)	Glucose(mmol/L)
Full-term infants observation group	38	1360(1030,2070)	127(36,470)	2.3(1.5,3.2)
Full-term infants control group	242	800(650,1020)	3(1,5)	2.9(2.7,3.4)
Z		6.851	9.847	4.026
P		0.000	0.000	0.000

表 3 早产儿脑脊液相关指标对比

Table 3 Comparison of cerebrospinal fluid related indexes of preterm infants

Groups	n	Protein quantification (mg/L)	White blood cell count ($\times 10^6/L$)	Glucose(mmol/L)
Preterm infants observation group	27	1770(1322,2180)	36(25,81)	2.1(1.8,2.6)
Preterm infants control group	140	1345(1095,1595)	4(2,6)	2.6(2.1,3.2)
Z		3.499	7.752	3.367
P		0.000	0.000	0.000

2.3 脑脊液蛋白、葡萄糖及白细胞计数在新生儿细菌性脑膜炎中的诊断价值

以足月儿脑脊液白细胞计数、蛋白定量以及葡萄糖作为诊断细菌性脑膜炎指标,绘制 ROC 曲线,曲线下面积分别为 0.995、0.846、0.703,白细胞计数、蛋白定量诊断价值较高,脑脊

液葡萄糖诊断价值较低,见图 1。以早产儿脑脊液白细胞计数、蛋白定量以及葡萄糖作为诊断细菌性脑膜炎指标,绘制 ROC 曲线,曲线下面积分别为 0.970、0.711、0.705,白细胞计数诊断价值较高,脑脊液蛋白定量、葡萄糖诊断价值较低。见图 2。

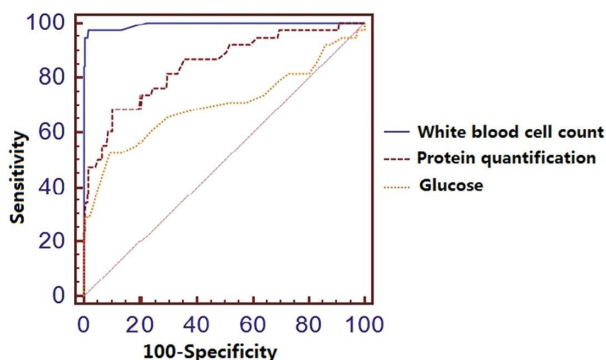


图 1 足月儿脑脊液白细胞计数、蛋白定量以及葡萄糖 ROC 曲线

Fig.1 White blood cell count, protein quantification and glucose ROC curve in cerebrospinal fluid of full-term infants

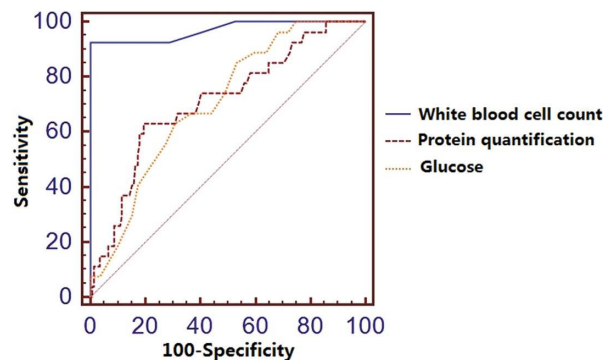


图 2 早产儿脑脊液白细胞计数、蛋白定量以及葡萄糖 ROC 曲线

Fig.2 White blood cell count, protein quantification and glucose ROC curve in cerebrospinal fluid of preterm infants

3 讨论

新生儿血脑屏障发育不完善,容易发生颅内感染,但其中枢神经系统感染临床表现往往不典型,单纯通过临床症状及体征常难以明确诊断,脑脊液检查对其诊断具有极其重要意义^[14-16]。新生儿脑脊液异常与正常参考值范围有较大重叠,且可能受胎龄、日龄、体重、抗生素预防性应用、腰椎穿刺术损伤等多种因素影响^[17]。此外,由于伦理学限制,无法对正常新生儿进行脑脊液检查,尽管国内外脑脊液检查正常参考值在不断更新,

目前仍缺乏统一的新生儿脑脊液检查正常参考值范围^[18]。以上因素均造成新生儿脑脊液检查解读困难,新生儿中枢神经系统感染诊断缺乏统一标准。

脑脊液培养是诊断细菌性脑膜炎的金标准,对疑似细菌性脑膜炎新生儿均需在抗生素应用前留取脑脊液标本进行病原学培养^[19]。本研究 65 例细菌性脑膜炎患儿脑脊液培养分离出 11 例细菌(16.9%),阳性率较低,其中早产儿病原体包括粪肠球菌、肺炎克雷伯菌,足月儿病原体主要包大肠埃希菌、无乳链球菌,其中 7 例脑脊液培养与血培养病原一致。临床上由于母亲

分娩前应用抗生素、重症感染患儿积极应用抗生素等因素导致脑脊液培养阳性率降低,此外脑脊液培养所需时间较长,临床更多依靠脑脊液白细胞计数、蛋白及葡萄糖含量对细菌性脑膜炎进行综合判断^[20]。目前研究表明^[21],脑脊液检查结果中白细胞计数和分类在新生儿中枢神经系统感染诊断中具有较大价值。对于不存在颅内感染的新生儿,发热、抗生素应用不会对脑脊液白细胞计数产生显著影响^[22]。由于新生儿血脑屏障功能不完善,其脑脊液白细胞计数可明显高于正常成人及儿童,可达 $(15-30) \times 10^6/L$,此外还可能受到胎龄、日龄、抗生素应用及腰穿损伤等影响^[23]。综合目前多项研究结果得出,脑脊液白细胞计数上限均 $<20 \times 10^6/L$,目前临床也多应用此标准^[24]。而 $>30 \times 10^6/L$ 则考虑存在中枢神经系统感染,介于二者之间则应结合临床表现、脑脊液中葡萄糖和蛋白水平进行综合分析,排除是否存在无症状先天性感染可能。此外,Garges等^[25]研究提示约10%新生儿细菌性脑膜炎其脑脊液白细胞计数 $<3 \times 10^6/L$ 。Lin等^[26]也提示有20.8%新生儿细菌性脑膜炎其脑脊液白细胞计数 $<20 \times 10^6/L$ 。本研究中有3例细菌性脑膜炎患儿脑脊液白细胞计数 $<20 \times 10^6/L$,约占4.6%,与Lin的结果之间的差异可能是由于选择病例的范围及特异性造成的。因而,即使脑脊液白细胞在正常范围,也不能完全除外细菌性脑膜炎,需结合临床表现、脑脊液蛋白及葡萄糖水平综合判断。

脑脊液蛋白对诊断细菌性脑膜炎具有重要意义,但由于新生儿血脑屏障的通透性较高,其正常脑脊液蛋白水平明显高于儿童和成人,单纯脑脊液蛋白升高并不能明确诊断细菌性脑膜炎,但其对患儿预后有良好的预测价值^[27]。而腰椎穿刺损伤亦可导致脑脊液中蛋白含量的升高,近期研究表明脑脊液红细胞计数每增加 $1000 \times 10^6/L$,脑脊液蛋白可增加11-19 mg/L^[28]。此外,早产儿脑脊液蛋白明显高于足月儿,可能与血脑屏障发育程度相关。近年,Srinivasan等^[29]严格排除相关影响因素,提出早产儿和足月儿脑脊液蛋白参数正常值P50分别为1040 mg/L及740 mg/L,早产儿较足月儿明显升高。既往研究提出^[30],新生儿细菌性脑膜炎脑脊液蛋白定量为410-19640 mg/L,P50为2730 mg/L,但目前对早产儿及足月儿细菌性脑膜炎脑脊液蛋白定量范围及差别研究尚未见相关报道。目前,临床工作中多通过综合分析脑脊液白细胞计数、蛋白定量及葡萄糖含量诊断细菌性脑膜炎。脑脊液中多种因素影响,单纯依靠脑脊液白细胞计数诊断细菌性脑膜炎可靠性欠佳。此次研究中发现脑脊液葡萄糖水平对新生儿细菌性脑膜炎诊断价值较低,可能跟脑脊液葡萄糖含量受血葡萄糖浓度影响及葡萄糖浓度在体外随时间变化相关。因此,蛋白定量在新生儿细菌性脑膜炎的诊断价值需进一步评估。本研究提示脑脊液蛋白定量诊断新生儿细菌性脑膜炎在足月儿与早产儿之前存在较大差异,在足月儿其ROC下面积为0.846,较早产儿具有更显著诊断价值。这可能与早产儿胎龄跨度大及血脑屏障发育程度相关,早产儿脑脊液蛋白明显高于足月儿,影响诊断准确性。

综上所述,脑脊液白细胞计数、蛋白定量在足月儿和早产儿细菌性脑膜炎中具有较高的诊断价值。对于脑脊液白细胞计数未见明显升高的疑似细菌性脑膜炎患儿,蛋白定量可应用于临床对新生儿尤其是足月儿细菌性脑膜炎的早期诊断,结合其他诊断指标能更好地提升临床诊疗水平。

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(上接第 3839 页)

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