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胆囊结石患者结石形态学特征及血浆脂多糖水平与急性胆源性胰腺炎的关系研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨胆囊结石患者结石形态学特征及血浆脂多糖(LPS)水平与急性胆源性胰腺炎(ABP)的关系。**方法:**选取2015年10月~2018年9月期间武汉大学人民医院收治的胆囊结石患者164例为研究对象,分析结石形态学特征与并发ABP的关系,同时采用Logistic回归分析ABP发生的危险因素。将所有患者根据LPS水平分为低LPS组($n=65, <10 \text{ pg/mL}$)以及高LPS组($n=99, \geq 10 \text{ pg/mL}$),分析血浆LPS水平对不同结石大小、不同总胆固醇(TG)水平患者并发ABP的影响。**结果:**多发胆囊结石、球状结石、 $<3 \text{ mm}$ 结石、软碎型结石患者并发ABP的概率明显高于单发胆囊结石、不规则状结石或泥沙状结石、 $3\sim10 \text{ mm}$ 结石或 $>10 \text{ mm}$ 结石、硬型结石或胶冻型结石($P<0.05$)。Logistic回归分析结果显示,多发胆囊结石、球状结石、 $<3 \text{ mm}$ 结石以及软碎型结石均是ABP发生的高危因素($P<0.05$)。当患者处于高TG水平时,高LPS组并发ABP的概率高于低LPS组($P<0.05$),在细小结石患者中,高LPS组并发ABP的概率高于低LPS组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**依据结石形态学特征可对胆囊结石患者并发ABP的可能性作出早期的判断,同时血浆LPS水平升高是高TG以及细小胆囊结石患者易并发ABP的重要因素之一。

关键词:胆囊结石;结石形态学特征;脂多糖;急性胆源性胰腺炎

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Morphological Characteristics of Gallstones and the Relationship between Plasma Lipopolysaccharide Level and Acute Biliary Pancreatitis in Patients with Gallstones*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the morphological characteristics of gallstones and the relationship between plasma lipopolysaccharide (LPS) level and acute biliary pancreatitis (ABP) in patients with gallstones. **Methods:** 164 patients with cholecystolithiasis who were admitted to Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University from October 2015 to September 2018 were selected as the study subjects. The morphological characteristics of gallstones and whether ABP was concurrent in all subjects were recorded. The relationship between the morphological characteristics of gallstones and the concurrent ABP was analyzed. Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the high risk factors of incidence of ABP. All patients were divided into low LPS group ($n=65, <10 \text{ pg/mL}$) and high LPS group ($n=99, >10 \text{ pg/mL}$) according to the level of LPS. The effect of plasma LPS level on concurrent ABP in patients with different stone sizes and different levels of total cholesterol (TG) were analyzed. **Results:** The incidence of concurrent ABP in patients with multiple gallstones, spherical gallstones, $<3 \text{ mm}$ gallstones and soft-crushed gallstones was significantly higher than that in patients with single gallstone, irregular gallstones or sandy gallstones, $3\sim10 \text{ mm}$ gallstones or $>10 \text{ mm}$ gallstones, hard gallstones or gelatinous gallstones ($P<0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that multiple cholecystolithiasis, spherical gallstones, $<3 \text{ mm}$ gallstones and soft crushed gallstones were all high risk factors for ABP ($P<0.05$). When patients were in high TG, the incidence of concurrent ABP in high LPS group was higher than that in low LPS group ($P<0.05$). When patients in small gallstones, the incidence of concurrent ABP in high LPS group was higher than that in low LPS group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** According to the morphological characteristics of gallstones, the possibility of concurrent ABP complication in patients with gallstones can be early judged. At the same time, the elevated plasma LPS level is one of the important factors for concurrent ABP in patients with high TG and small gallstones.

Key words: Gallstones; Morphological characteristics of gallstones; Lipopolysaccharide; Acute biliary pancreatitis**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):**R657.42; R657.51 **Document code:**A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2019)16-3098-04

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前言

急性胰腺炎是由多种病因所造成的胰酶激活,致使胰腺局部组织产生炎性反应,可伴有其他器官功能性改变^[1,2]。近年来,尽管我国医疗水平不断提高,急性胰腺炎的病死率有所下降,但其发病率却呈逐年升高趋势^[3]。急性胰腺炎的病因众多,其中胆道疾病是引发急性胰腺炎的主要原因,因此亦被称为急性胆源性胰腺炎(Acute biliary pancreatitis, ABP)^[4]。而胆囊结石是导致ABP发生的主要因素之一,目前已有不少学者提出针对胆囊结石患者早期行胆囊切除术以预防ABP^[5,6]。与此同时,发生胆囊结石时,胆管上皮细胞会分泌大量炎性介质,如白介素-1(Interleukin-1, IL-1)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(Tumor Necrosis Factor-α, TNF-α)以及脂多糖(Lipopolysaccharide, LPS)等,其中IL-1、TNF-α在ABP的发展过程中发挥重要作用^[7,8],但有关LPS与ABP的发生关系目前尚不十分明确。本研究通过探讨胆囊结石患者结石形态学特征及血浆LPS水平与ABP的关系,以期为临床ABP防治提供数据支持,现作如下报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2015年10月~2018年9月期间武汉大学人民医院收治的胆囊结石患者164例为研究对象,其中男83例,女81例,年龄28~59岁,平均(47.99 ± 7.75)岁;体质指数21~25 kg/m²,平均(22.66 ± 0.69)kg/m²,并发ABP者69例,未并发ABP者95例。将所有患者根据LPS水平分为低LPS组(n=65,<10 pg/mL)以及高LPS组(n=99, ≥ 10 pg/mL),其中低LPS组男43例,女22例,年龄30~59岁,平均(48.22 ± 8.71)岁,体质指数21~25 kg/m²,平均(22.26 ± 0.61)kg/m²;高LPS组男40例,女59例,年龄28~58岁,平均(47.84 ± 9.28)岁,体质指数21~24 kg/m²,平均(22.93 ± 0.64)kg/m²。低LPS组和高LPS组一般资料比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。纳入标准:(1)均经B超、CT以及磁共振胆管胰腺造影术确诊为胆囊结石患者;(2)剔除随访过程中脱落病例者;(3)患者全程配合本次研究;(4)

患者及其家属知情本次研究并已签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)伴有心肝肾等脏器功能不全者;(2)合并高血压、糖尿病者;(3)妊娠及哺乳期妇女;(4)既往有胆囊结石手术者;(5)既往患有急性胰腺炎者。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 诊断标准及结石形态学特征 ABP诊断标准^[9]:有ABP临床特征;血尿淀粉酶异常升高;B超或CT显示胆总管下端结石,胆总管呈现不同程度扩张和急性胰腺炎改变。结石形态学特征包括结石数量、形状、大小、类型。

1.2.2 血浆LPS水平 患者入院后采集空腹肘静脉血4 mL,2900 r/min离心11 min,离心半径12 cm,分离血浆,置于-20℃低温冰箱中待测。采用鲎三肽基质显色法检测血浆LPS水平,试剂盒购自上海伊华医学科技有限公司,严格遵守试剂盒操作进行。采用美国Beck-Mdesystems公司生产的全自动分析仪分析总胆固醇(Total cholesterol, TG)水平。

1.2.3 队列分层分析标准 根据检查的最大结石大小进行分层,将患者分为细小结石(n=80,<4 mm)与非细小结石(n=84, ≥ 4 mm),根据患者TG水平进行分层,将患者分为低TG水平(n=62,<5.65 mmol/L)与高TG水平(n=102, ≥ 5.65 mmol/L)。分析血浆LPS水平对不同结石大小、不同TG水平患者并发ABP的影响。

1.3 统计学方法

应用SPSS 22.0软件对数据进行统计分析,计数资料采用%表示,应用 χ^2 检验,计量资料采用均数 \pm 标准差表示,应用t检验,采用Logistic回归分析ABP发生的危险因素, $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 结石形态学特征与并发ABP的关系

多发胆囊结石、球状结石、 <3 mm结石、软碎型结石患者并发ABP的概率明显高于单发胆囊结石、不规则状结石或泥沙状结石、 $3\sim10$ mm结石或 >10 mm结石、硬型结石或胶冻型结石($P<0.05$);详见表1。

表1 结石形态学特征与并发ABP的关系[n(%)]

Table 1 The relationship between morphological characteristics of gallstones and concurrent ABP [n(%)]

Morphological characteristics of gallstones		Concurrent ABP (n=69)	χ^2	P
Number	Single gallstone(n=55)	14(20.29)	48.725	0.000
	Multiple gallstones(n=109)	55(79.71)		
Shape	Spherical gallstones(n=54)	42(60.87)	42.721	0.000
	Irregular gallstones(n=57)	16(23.19)		
Sizes	Sandy gallstones(n=53)	11(15.94)	33.138	0.000
	<3 mm gallstones(n=61)	42(60.87)		
	3~10 mm gallstones(n=60)	21(30.43)		
Type	>10 mm gallstones(n=43)	6(8.70)	15.706	0.000
	Hard gallstones(n=59)	13(18.84)		
	Soft-crushed gallstones(n=68)	38(55.07)		
	Gelatinous gallstones(n=37)	18(26.09)		

2.2 并发 ABP 危险因素的 Logistic 回归分析

将表 1 中的结石数量、结石形状、结石大小、结石类型作为自变量,以是否并发 ABP 作为因变量,采用逐步引入变量法进

行 Logistic 回归分析,结果显示,多发胆囊结石、球状结石、 <3 mm 结石以及软碎型结石均是 ABP 发生的危险因素($P<0.05$);详见表 2。

表 2 并发 ABP 危险因素的 Logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Logistic regression analysis of high risk factors for concurrent ABP

Risk factors	Regression coefficient	Standard error	Wald x^2	P	OR	95%CI
Multiple gallstones	0.653	0.201	10.554	0.002	1.862	1.302-4.265
Spherical gallstones	0.652	0.153	18.160	0.000	1.802	1.265-4.698
<3 mm gallstones	0.825	0.361	5.223	0.010	2.305	1.659-6.352
Soft crushed gallstones	0.702	0.215	10.661	0.001	2.035	1.325-6.035

2.3 LPS 水平对不同结石大小、不同 TG 水平患者并发 ABP 的影响

当患者处于低 TG 水平时,低 LPS 组与高 LPS 组并发 ABP 的概率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),当患者处于高

TG 水平时,高 LPS 组并发 ABP 的概率高于低 LPS 组($P<0.05$),在细小结石患者中,高 LPS 组并发 ABP 的概率高于低 LPS 组($P<0.05$),在非细小结石患者中,低 LPS 组与高 LPS 组并发 ABP 的概率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);详见表 3。

表 3 LPS 水平对不同结石大小、不同 TG 水平患者并发 ABP 的影响[n(%)]

Table 3 Effects of LPS level in concurrent ABP in patients with different stone sizes and different TG levels [n(%)]

Groups	Low TG level concurrent ABP	High TG level concurrent	Small gallstones concurrent	Non-small gallstones concurrent ABP
		ABP		
Low LPS group(n=65)	6(9.23)	15(23.08)	8(12.31)	17(26.15)
High LPS group(n=99)	12(12.12)	36(36.36)	25(25.25)	19(19.19)
χ^2	0.515	4.113	4.212	0.828
P	0.473	0.043	0.040	0.363

3 讨论

目前临床有关 ABP 的具体发病机制尚不十分清楚,胆源性是胰腺炎的最常见病因,现比较认可的发病机制主要为“胆汁反流共同通道学说”以及“胆石移动学说”,其过程为饮食后胆汁分泌增加,胆囊收缩,胆囊内微小结石随胆汁移位至胆管,通过 Oddi 括约肌进入肠道,胆石嵌顿在壶腹或在胆石迁移过程中刺激 Oddi 括约使其发生水肿、炎症以及痉挛等,引发暂时性梗阻及狭窄,胆汁胰液在非生理高压下反流入胰管,激活胰酶,产生自我消化,引发胰腺、胰周以及全身性的炎症性疾病^[10,11]。据相关报道统计^[12],我国胆囊结石所诱发的胰腺炎占所有急性胰腺炎总数的 55%~65%。因此,如何筛选胆囊结石并发 ABP 的高危人群,以避免不必要的手术治疗具有积极的临床意义。由于胆囊结石所诱发的 ABP 与其他病因相比较,受其自身结石形态学特征影响,结石数量、形状、大小、类型均可能影响着 ABP 的发生发展过程^[13,14]。另一方面,吕新建等人^[15]相关研究表明,慢性炎症反应亦是 ABP 发生、发展的重要机制。LPS 作为重要的炎性介质,主要由革兰阴性菌产生,而革兰阴性菌产生的关键即是肠道菌群移位^[16,17],长期的胆囊结石可能损害肠道屏障,易发生肠道菌群移位,这可能导致了机体血浆 LPS 水平升高^[18,19]。

本次研究结果显示,多发胆囊结石、球状结石、 <3 mm 结石、软碎型结石患者并发 ABP 的发生率较高,可能原因是结石较多者,极易随胆汁移位至胆管^[20],而球状结石因其形状较为

规则,易于流通,极易进入共同通道所致^[21];结石较大者,在胆囊收缩时易嵌顿在胆囊颈,无法顺利流入至共同通道,减少了 ABP 的发生率,而小结石进入共同通道更为容易,易导致通道堵塞,从而引发 ABP^[22,23];软碎型结石是因为该类结石受外力作用后易变成有利于游走于通道中的形态^[24]。同时经 Logistic 回归分析结果显示,多发胆囊结石、球状结石、 <3 mm 结石以及软碎型结石均是 ABP 发生的高危因素,可见对上述 4 个因素进行早期防治,可有效减少 ABP 的发生风险。孙建明等人^[25]研究结果显示,依据胆囊结石的形态学特征可对患者并发 ABP 的可能性作出早期判断,有利于预防 ABP 的发生,这与本研究结果基本一致。同时本次研究结果还显示,血浆 LPS 水平升高是高 TG 水平以及细小胆囊结石患者易并发 ABP 的重要因素之一,细小胆囊结石患者由于其结石体积较小,更易成为 ABP 的高发人群,患者处于 ABP 时,大量细菌移位,肠黏膜屏障受损,细菌以及 LPS 可通过肠道壁进入血流,引起全身或局部内毒素血症^[26,27]。既往相关报道^[28],调节胃肠道的微生态制剂可降低血脂,反过来亦表明肠道菌群失调可导致机体血脂紊乱,高 TG 胆囊结石患者易并发 ABP 的原因可能是高脂下诱导内源性 LPS 释放加外源性 LPS 释放所致^[29,30]。

综上所述,多发胆囊结石、球状结石、 <3 mm 结石、软碎型结石等因素均可提高胆囊结石患者并发 ABP 的发生率,同时血浆 LPS 水平升高对不同 TG 水平、不同胆囊结石大小的患者并发 ABP 的风险具有一定筛选作用。

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