

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.15.038

血清 Cys C、RBP 和尿 mALB 检测对肾小球滤过功能 及肾功能损伤诊断分析*

方 芳 汪 宏[△] 耿克明 张贇辉 罗 军

(皖南医学院附属黄山市人民医院肾内科 安徽 黄山 245000)

摘要 目的:探讨血清胱抑素 C(Cys-C)、视黄醇结合蛋白(retinol binding protein, RBP)及尿微量白蛋白(mAlb)检测对肾小球肾炎的滤过功能及肾功能损伤的诊断价值。**方法:**以我院 2017 年 12 月至 2018 年 12 月收治的 42 例肾小球肾炎患者作为观察组、39 例健康体检合格者为对照组,比较两组血清 Cys-C、RBP 及 mAlb 水平,观察组不同预后者肾功能指标水平,观察组不同预后者血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 水平,两组血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 检出率。**结果:**观察组血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 水平均显著高于对照组[(2.73±0.72)mg/L vs (0.85±0.21)mg/L, (104.72±21.36)mg/L vs (37.69±8.91)mg/L, (39.51±4.02)mg/L vs (7.08±1.26)mg/L]($P<0.05$);10 例 CRF/CKD 和病情缓解或无进展 24h 尿蛋白水平无显著差异($P>0.05$),血肌酐、尿素氮显著高于病情缓解或无进展组[(105.76±12.37)μmol/L vs (92.09±11.01)μmol/L, (17.02±2.73)μmol/L vs (7.15±1.06)μmol/L]($P<0.05$);CRF 者血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 水平均显著高于病情缓解或无进展者 [(3.91±0.56)mg/L vs (2.08±0.35)mg/L, (182.36±31.23)mg/L vs (47.08±9.35)mg/L, (258.68±70.27)mg/L vs (16.03±3.24)mg/L]($P<0.05$);血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 阳性检出率分别为 83.33%、76.19%、73.80%,联合检测率为 92.85%,联合检出率显著高于单项指标检出率($P<0.05$)。**结论:**血清 Cys C、视黄醇结合蛋白及尿 mALB 三者联合检测有效率较高,可用作评估肾小球肾炎患者的滤过功能及肾功能损伤,观察患者预后。

关键词: Cys C; 视黄醇结合蛋白; 尿 mALB; 肾小球肾炎; 滤过功能; 肾功能损伤

中图分类号: R692.3 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1673-6273(2020)15-2983-04

Diagnostic Values of Serum Cys C, Retinol Binding Protein and Urine mALB on Glomerulonephritis Filtration Function and Renal Function Damage*

FANG Fang, WANG Hong[△], GENG Ke-ming, ZHANG Yun-hui, LUO Jun

(Department of Nephrology, Huangshan People's Hospital Affiliated to Wannan Medical College, Huangshan, Anhui, 245000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the clinical values of serum Cys C, retinol binding protein and urinary mAlb in diagnosis of glomerulonephritis. **Methods:** 42 patients with glomerulonephritis in our hospital from December 2017 to December 2018 were selected as the observation group, and 39 healthy subjects were selected as the control group. The levels of serum Cystatin C (Cys-C), retinol binding protein (RBP) and Microalbumin (mALB) in the two groups were observed. The level of renal function indexes in the observation group with different prognosis. The levels of serum Cys C, RBP and urinary mAlb in the two groups with different prognosis were observed. **Results:** The levels of serum Cys C, RBP and urinary mALB in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group[(2.73±0.72)mg/L vs (0.85±0.21)mg/L, (104.72±21.36)mg/L vs (37.69±8.91)mg/L, (39.51±4.02)mg/L vs (7.08±1.26)mg/L]($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in CRF/CKD, 24-hour urinary protein and urea nitrogen levels in 10 patients between remission and no progress($P>0.05$). Serum creatinine and urea nitrogen water were significantly higher than those in remission or no progress group[(105.76±12.37)μmol/L vs (92.09±11.01)μmol/L, (17.02±2.73)μmol/L vs (7.15±1.06)μmol/L]($P<0.05$). The levels of serum Cys C, RBP and urinary mALB in CRF patients were significantly higher than those in remission or no progression patients[(3.91±0.56)mg/L vs (2.08±0.35)mg/L, (182.36±31.23)mg/L vs (47.08±9.35)mg/L, (258.68±70.27)mg/L vs (16.03±3.24)mg/L]($P<0.05$). The positive rates of serum Cys C, RBP and urinary mALB were 83.33%, 76.19% and 73.80%, respectively. The combined detection rate was 92.85%. The detection rate of combination was significantly higher than that of single index ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The combined detection of serum Cys C, retinol binding protein and urinary mALB has a high effective rate, which can be used to evaluate the filtration function and renal function damage in patients with glomerulonephritis, and to observe the prognosis of patients.

Key words: Cys C; Retinol binding protein; Urine mALB; Glomerulonephritis; Filtration function; Renal function damage

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R692.3 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)15-2983-04

* 基金项目:安徽省自然科学基金项目(1408085);黄山市科技计划项目(2017KN-04)

作者简介:方芳(1981-),女,硕士研究生,主治医师,研究方向:慢性肾脏病的一体化治疗,E-mail: fengathua@163.com

△ 通讯作者:汪宏(1967-),女,本科,硕士生导师,主任医师,研究方向:肾内科,E-mail: 19223560@qq.com

(收稿日期:2020-02-27 接受日期:2020-03-22)

前言

慢性肾小球肾炎是慢性肾脏病的一种,具有起病缓慢、隐匿的特点,临床表现呈多样性,蛋白尿、血尿、高血压、水肿等,促使患者出现不同程度的肾功能减退,若未及时准确诊断并采取有效的治疗,可进展至临床蛋白尿阶段,发展为慢性肾衰竭,难以逆转,给患者的日常生活及生命健康均带来了较大的影响^[1-3]。目前,临床用于诊断肾小球肾炎的指标较多,但多数指标敏感性 & 检出率不高。因此,提高早期有效诊断已成为临床上一大特点^[4-6]。有学者发现^[7-9],血清胱抑素 C(Cys-C)、视黄醇结合蛋白(RBP)及尿微量白蛋白(mAlb)在肾小球肾炎的发生发展中具有重要的作用。本研究旨在探讨血清 Cys C、视黄醇结合蛋白及尿 mALB 检测对肾小球肾炎的滤过功能及肾功能损伤诊断分析价值。

1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象

我院 2017 年 12 至 2018 年 12 月收治的 42 例慢性肾小球肾炎患者,均符合《实用内科学》诊断标准。纳入标准^[10]:均出现食欲不振、腰酸、倦怠、乏力等临床症状;血尿蛋白尿、水肿和或无高血压,无肾功能异常;无糖尿病;无其他严重疾病;配合研究者。排除标准:患有其他严重疾病;患有心脑血管疾病;患有其他可能引起肾损害疾病;患有内分泌疾病;患有精神疾病。将 42 例肾小球肾炎患者作为观察组,男 26 例、女 16 例,年龄 20~65 岁,平均(42.97±3.78)岁,门诊均给予常规治疗,合理饮食,控制血压、合理休息、避免感染,随访 1 年,32 例病情无明显进展,10 例发展为慢性肾功能不全。将 39 例健康体检者作为对照组,男 20 例,女 19 例,年龄 21~65 岁,平均(43.05±3.06)岁。两组一般资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组一般资料对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 1 Comparison of general data of two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	N	Age (years)	Gender (male / female)	Combined diseases		
				Edema	Anemia	Hypertension
Observation group	42	42.97±3.78	26/16	11(26.19)	12(28.57)	19(45.23)
Control group	39	43.05±3.06	20/19	10(25.64)	13(33.33)	16(41.02)
χ^2		0.104	0.930	0.003	0.215	0.146
P		0.917	0.335	0.955	0.643	0.702

1.2 方法

清晨空腹采集研究对象静脉血 5 mL,以 3500 r/min 离心分离血清 10 分钟,收集血清后等待检测,采用乳胶免疫比浊法检测血清 Cys-C、RBP 水平;收集晨尿 10 mL,离心分离 15 分钟后收集上清液等待检测,采用全自动尿分析仪检测尿 mALB 水平。正常参考范围:血清胱抑素 C0.6~1.55 mg/L;尿 mALB 水平 100 mg/L;联合检测时满足上述一项即可判定为阳性。

1.3 观察指标

观察两组血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 水平,观察组不同预后者肾功能指标水平,观察组不同预后者血清 Cys C、RBP

及尿 mALB 水平,两组血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 阳性率。

1.4 统计学分析

使用 SPSS18.0 统计软件进行统计,数据均符合正态分布,计数资料以[(例)%]表示,用 χ^2 检验比较,计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验,采用 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 水平对比

观察组血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 水平均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 水平对比($\bar{x}\pm s$, mg/L)

Table 2 Comparison of serum Cys C, RBP and urine malab levels between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$, mg/L)

Groups	N	Cys C	RBP	mALB
Observation group	42	2.73±0.72	104.72±21.36	39.51±4.02
Control group	39	0.85±0.21	37.69±8.91	7.08±1.26
t		15.692	18.178	48.210
P		0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 观察组不同预后者肾功能指标对比

CRF/CKD 患者血肌酐、尿素氮水平均显著高于病情缓解或无进展者($P<0.05$),见表 3。

2.3 观察组不同预后者血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 水平对比

CRF/CKD 患者血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 水平均显著

高于病情缓解或无进展者($P<0.05$),见表 4。

2.4 血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 阳性率对比

血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 阳性检出率分别为 83.33%、76.19%、73.80%,联合检测阳性率为 92.85%,联合阳性率显著高于单项指标阳性率($P<0.05$),见表 5,图 1。

表 3 观察组不同预后者肾功能指标对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of renal function indexes among different prognosis groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Prognosis	N	24hUrine protein(g)	Serum creatinine($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Urea nitrogen($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
CRF/CKD	10	0.61 $\pm$ 0.20	105.76 $\pm$ 12.37	17.02 $\pm$ 2.73
Remission or no progress	32	0.65 $\pm$ 0.13	92.09 $\pm$ 11.01	7.15 $\pm$ 1.06
t		0.743	3.330	17.068
P		0.462	0.002	0.000

表 4 观察组不同预后者血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 水平对比($\bar{x}\pm s$, mg/L)Table 4 Comparison of the levels of serum Cys C, RBP and urine malab in the observation group with different prognosis($\bar{x}\pm s$, mg/L)

Prognosis	N	Cys C	RBP	mALB
CRF/CKD	10	3.91 $\pm$ 0.56	182.36 $\pm$ 31.23	258.68 $\pm$ 70.27
Remission or no progress	32	2.08 $\pm$ 0.35	47.08 $\pm$ 9.35	16.03 $\pm$ 3.24
t		12.417	22.034	20.021
P		0.000	0.000	0.000

表 5 血清 Cys C、RBP 及尿 mALB 阳性检出率对比[例(%)]

Table 5 Comparison of detection rates of serum Cys C, RBP and urine malab between the two groups[n(%)]

Test items	N	Number of detected	Detection rate(%)
Cys C	42	35	83.33
RBP	42	32	76.19
mALB	42	31	73.80
Cys C+RBP+mALB	42	39	92.85

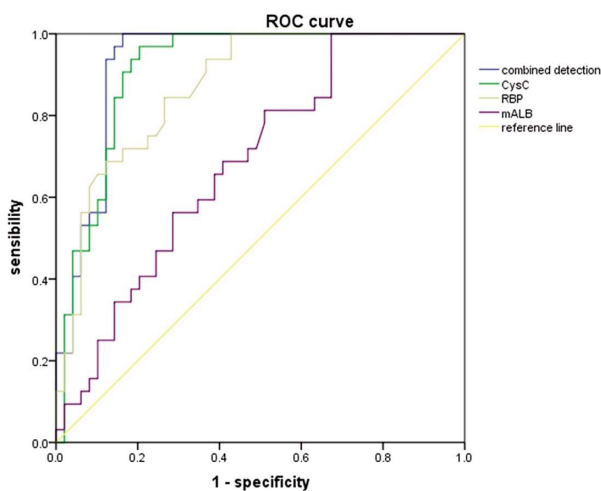


图 1 各指标检测的 ROC 曲线图

Fig. 1 ROC curve of each index detection

3 讨论

慢性肾小球肾炎是一种免疫性疾病,大部分患者的肾小球由于循环免疫复合物沉积而使补体激活,从而导致的一系列炎症反应,后续发展为慢性肾小球肾炎^[11-14]。慢性肾小球肾炎患者病情时轻时重,若病情迁延可发展为慢性肾衰竭,因此,早期诊断患者肾功能受损情况且采取有效治疗对临床具有重要的意义^[15-17]。轻度肾损伤一般无明显典型特征,常规指标多数正常或仅轻微升高,评估预测早期肾功能损伤的价值

较低^[18-20]。肾活检是临床上检验肾小球肾炎的金标准,但临床认为^[21-23],该方法是创伤性检查,并发风险较大。因此,寻找有效预测肾损伤的早期敏感生物标记物至关重要,可为临床诊断和治疗提供有效依据。

Cys C 是一种低分子量,广泛存在于各种组织的有核细胞和体液中,可反映肾小球滤过率变化^[24-26]。因在近曲小管重吸收,且吸收后被完全代谢分解,不返回血液,其浓度不受其他外来因素影响,由肾小球滤过率而定,被临床认为是反映肾小球滤过率变化的理想内源标志物^[27]。本研究显示,42 例肾小球肾炎患者 Cys C 水平平均显著高于健康体检者[(2.73 $\pm$ 0.72)mg/L vs (0.85 $\pm$ 0.21)mg/L]。说明了 Cys C 在早期肾损害时会出现明显升高的情况,检测 Cys C 水平变化可作为评估患者肾损害情况。

RBP 是血液中维生素的转运蛋白,由肝脏合成、广泛分布于人体血液和尿液中,在血液中半衰期约 16h^[28]。以往临床研究表明^[28-30],RBP 可经肾小球滤过,当肾小管功能受损时 RBP 的排泄量会显著增加,RBP 会在肾小球滤过功能下降时在血液中聚集,浓度明显上升。本研究显示,42 例肾小球肾炎患者 RBP 水平平均显著高于健康体检者 [(104.72 $\pm$ 21.36)mg/L vs (37.69 $\pm$ 8.91)mg/L]。说明了 RBP 能够在早期发现患者肾小管的功能损害,灵敏度较高,可反映肾近曲小管损害程度。

mALB 由肝脏实质细胞合成,带负电荷,重吸收全部在肾小管完成。在生理情况下,血液中 mALB 无法通过肾小球滤过膜,且尿液中的含量非常低,当肾小球滤过屏障受损时,滤过量会明显增加,导致尿液中的 mALB 含量明显增加。本研究显

示,42例肾小球肾炎患者尿mALB水平均显著高于健康体检者[(39.51±4.02)mg/L vs (7.08±1.26)mg/L]。说明了尿mALB的增加幅度与肾小球损伤有密切的联系。但本研究发现,血清Cys C、RBP及尿mALB单一阳性检出率分别为83.33%、76.19%、73.80%,说明单一检测的敏感度并不理想。三项联合检测率为92.85%,提示了联合检测更为准确,可为病情评估及临床治疗提供有效依据。经本研究随访发现,10例CRF/CKD者和病情缓解或无进展24h者尿蛋白、尿素氮水平均具有显著差异($P<0.05$),CRF/CKD者血清Cys C、视黄醇结合蛋白及尿mALB水平更高。表明Cys C、视黄醇结合蛋白及尿mALB检测可有效检测患者肾功能损伤。

综上所述,血清Cys C、视黄醇结合蛋白及尿mALB三者联合检测诊断效能高,可用作评估肾小球肾炎患者的滤过功能及肾功能损伤,观察患者预后。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Sakthirajan R, Dhanapriya J, Nagarajan M, et al. Crescentic infection related glomerulonephritis in adult and its outcome[J]. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl, 2018, 29(3): 623-629
- [2] Gan PY, Chan A, Ooi JD, et al. Biologicals targeting T helper cell subset differentiating cytokines are effective in the treatment of murine anti-myeloperoxidase glomerulonephritis [J]. Kidney Int, 2019, 96(5): 1121-1133
- [3] Carney EF. Tolerogenic cell therapy for glomerulonephritis [J]. Nat Rev Nephrol, 2019, 15(11): 662
- [4] Chen YH, Liu X, Liu ZZ, et al. Prognosis and its risk factors in ANCA-associated glomerulonephritis patients treated with initial renal replacement therapy [J]. China Medical Abstracts (Internal Medicine), 2018, 98(1): 274-279
- [5] Liu X, Wang X, Zhu T, et al. Study on spectrum-effect correlation for screening the effective components in Fangji Huangqi Tang basing on ultra-high performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry[J]. Phytomedicine, 2018, 47: 81-92
- [6] Maifata SM, Hod R, Zakaria F, et al. Primary Membranous Glomerulonephritis: The Role of Serum and Urine Biomarkers in Patient Management[J]. Biomedicines, 2019, 7(4): 86
- [7] Savva I, Pierides A, Deltas C. RAAS inhibition and the course of Alport syndrome[J]. Pharmacol Res, 2016, 107: 205-210
- [8] Zhang Q, Jiang C, Tang T, et al. Clinical Significance of Urinary Biomarkers in Patients With Primary Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis[J]. Am J Med Sci, 2018, 355(4): 314-321
- [9] Li Y, Xia T, Li R, et al. Renal-Protective Effects of the Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor- γ Agonist Pioglitazone in ob/ob Mice [J]. Med Sci Monit, 2019, 25: 1582-1589
- [10] Floege J, Amann K. Primary glomerulonephritides[J]. Lancet, 2016, 387(10032): 2036-2048
- [11] Chow KL, Kanellis J, Dayan S, et al. Recurrent membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis in a renal transplant secondary to monoclonal gammopathy of renal significance successfully treated with bortezomib[J]. Intern Med J, 2019, 49(6): 801-802
- [12] Kennard AL, Jiang SH, Walters GD. Increased glomerulonephritis recurrence after living related donation [J]. BMC Nephrol, 2017, 18(1): 25
- [13] Satoskar AA, Parikh SV, Nadasdy T. Epidemiology, pathogenesis, treatment and outcomes of infection-associated glomerulonephritis[J]. Nat Rev Nephrol, 2020, 16(1): 32-50
- [14] Cianciolo RE, Jennette JC. Glomerulonephritis in Animal Models and Human Medicine: Discovery, Pathogenesis, and Diagnostics [J]. Toxicol Pathol, 2018, 46(8): 898-903
- [15] Haller H. Glomerulonephritiden [Glomerulonephritides][J]. Internist (Berl), 2019, 60(5): 431
- [16] Floege J. Glomerulonephritiden [Glomerulonephritides][J]. Internist (Berl), 2015, 56(11): 1277-1287
- [17] Ranawaka R, Gamage MP, Lokuge K, et al. Levamisole Induced Pauci Immune Focal Necrotizing and Crescentic Glomerulonephritis [J]. Indian J Pediatr, 2018, 85(7): 599
- [18] Salim SA, Yousuf T, Patel A, et al. Hypocomplementemic Urticarial Vasculitis Syndrome With Crescentic Glomerulonephritis [J]. Am J Med Sci, 2018, 355(2): 195-200
- [19] Balasubramanian R, Marks SD. Post-infectious glomerulonephritis [J]. Paediatr Int Child Health, 2017, 37(4): 240-247
- [20] Couser WG. Pathogenesis and treatment of glomerulonephritis-an update[J]. J Bras Nefrol, 2016, 38(1): 107-122
- [21] Stahl RA, Hoxha E. Glomerulonephritis [Glomerulonephritis] [J]. Dtsch Med Wochenschr, 2016, 141(13): 960-968
- [22] Hunt EAK, Somers MJG. Infection-Related Glomerulonephritis [J]. Pediatr Clin North Am, 2019, 66(1): 59-72
- [23] Sethi S, Fervenza FC. Standardized classification and reporting of glomerulonephritis[J]. Nephrol Dial Transplant, 2019, 34(2): 193-199
- [24] Perlenfein TJ, Mehlhoff JD, Murphy RM. Insights into the mechanism of cystatin C oligomer and amyloid formation and its interaction with β -amyloid [J]. J Biol Chem, 2017, 292 (27): 11485-11498
- [25] Mohamed Ali OS, Elshaer SS, Anwar HM, et al. Relevance of cystatin-C, N-acetylglucosaminidase, and Interleukin-18 with the diagnosis of acute kidney injury induced by cadmium in rats [J]. J Biochem Mol Toxicol, 2017, 31(11): 10
- [26] Murkamilov IT, Sabirov IS, Fomin VV, et al. Evaluation of nephrocerebral risk with the use of cystatin C in patients with chronic kidney disease [J]. Zh Nevrol Psikhiatr Im S S Korsakova, 2018, 118(9): 10-16
- [27] Lee RK, Tseng HC, Hwu YM, et al. Expression of cystatin C in the female reproductive tract and its effect on human sperm capacitation [J]. Reprod Biol Endocrinol, 2018, 16(1): 8
- [28] Majerczyk M, Olszanecka-Glinianowicz M, Puzianowska-Kuźnicka M, et al. Retinol-binding protein₄ (RBP₄) as the causative factor and marker of vascular injury related to insulin resistance[J]. Postepy Hig Med Dosw (Online), 2016, 70(0): 1267-1275
- [29] Mangrolia P, Murphy RM. Retinol-Binding Protein Interferes with Transthyretin-Mediated β -Amyloid Aggregation Inhibition [J]. Biochemistry, 2018, 57(33): 5029-5040
- [30] Zhang Q, Jiang C, Tang T, et al. Clinical Significance of Urinary Biomarkers in Patients with Primary Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis[J]. Am J Med Sci, 2018, 355(4): 314-321