

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-8982.2022.08.003  
文章编号: 1005-8982 (2022) 08-0011-04

儿科感染性疾病·论著

## 支气管哮喘合并肺炎支原体感染患儿血清 CysLTs、IL-13及IgE的表达水平\*

周燕, 叶斌, 蔡荷飞, 朱振华

[台州市中心医院(台州学院附属医院) 儿内科, 浙江 台州 318000]

**摘要: 目的** 探讨支气管哮喘患儿合并肺炎支原体感染时体内相关免疫因子半胱氨酸白三烯(CysLTs)、白细胞介素-13(IL-13)及免疫球蛋白E(IgE)的表达水平。**方法** 选取2019年1月—2020年1月台州市中心医院儿内科收治的136例支气管哮喘患儿作为研究对象, 根据患儿是否合并肺炎支原体感染分为感染组(36例)与非感染组(100例)。以随机抽样的方法另取同期该院健康体检儿童35例作为对照组。采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测所有研究对象清晨空腹状态下血清CysLTs、IL-13及IgE水平。**结果** 3组患儿血清CysLTs、IL-13、IgE水平比较, 差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ); 感染组血清CysLTs、IL-13、IgE水平高于非感染组和对照组( $P < 0.05$ ), 非感染组CysLTs、IL-13、IgE水平高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。逐步多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示, CysLTs [ $\hat{OR}=1.012$  (95% CI: 1.008, 1.025)]、IL-13 [ $\hat{OR}=2.301$  (95% CI: 1.563, 3.405)]、IgE [ $\hat{OR}=3.921$  (95% CI: 1.873, 8.614)] 是支气管哮喘患儿合并肺炎支原体感染的危险因素( $P < 0.05$ )。感染组CysLTs与IL-13、IgE呈正相关( $r=0.979$ 和 $0.992$ ,  $P=0.000$ 和 $0.012$ ), IL-13与IgE呈正相关( $r=0.931$ ,  $P=0.000$ )。**结论** 支气管哮喘合并肺炎支原体感染患儿血清CysLTs、IL-13、IgE水平显著升高。

**关键词:** 肺炎; 支原体; 感染; 支气管哮喘; 半胱氨酸白三烯; 白细胞介素-13; 免疫球蛋白E

**中图分类号:** R562.2; R563.1

**文献标识码:** A

## Expression levels of CysLTs, IL-13 and IgE in children with bronchial asthma complicated with Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection\*

Yan Zhou, Bin Ye, He-fei Cai, Zhen-hua Zhu

[Department of Pediatrics, Taizhou Central Hospital (Affiliated Hospital of Taizhou University),  
Taizhou, Zhejiang 318000, China]

**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the expression levels of cysteinyl leukotrienes (CysLTs), interleukin-13 (IL-13) and IgE in children with bronchial asthma complicated with Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection. **Methods** A total of 136 children with bronchial asthma admitted to the Department of Pediatrics of Taizhou Central Hospital from January 2019 to January 2020 were selected as the subjects. According to the presence or absence of Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection, they were divided into infection group (36 cases) and non-infection group (100 cases). Another 35 healthy children who underwent physical examinations at the Department of Pediatrics of Taizhou Central Hospital during the same period were selected as the control group. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay was used to detect the levels of CysLTs, IL-13 and IgE in serum samples of all subjects under fasting conditions in the morning. **Results** The levels of CysLTs, IL-6 and IgE in serum samples of the three groups were compared, and the differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Specifically, the levels of CysLTs, IL-13 and IgE in the

收稿日期: 2021-11-26

\* 基金项目: 2018年浙江省科学技术厅动物实验课题(No: 2018C37108)

infection group were higher than those in the non-infection group and the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ), while the levels of CysLTs, IL-13 and IgE in the non-infection group were even higher than those in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Logistic regression analysis showed that CysLTs [  $\hat{OR}=1.012$  (95% CI: 1.008, 1.025) ], IL-13 [  $\hat{OR} = 2.301$  (95% CI: 1.563, 3.405) ], and IgE [  $\hat{OR} = 3.921$  (95% CI: 1.873, 8.614) ] levels were risk factors for *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection in children with bronchial asthma ( $P < 0.05$ ). In the infection group, the level of CysLTs was positively correlated with the levels of IL-13 ( $r = 0.979$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ) and IgE ( $r = 0.992$ ,  $P = 0.012$ ), and the level of IL-13 was positively correlated with that of IgE ( $r = 0.931$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ). **Conclusions** The expression levels of CysLTs, IL-13 and IgE are significantly elevated in children with bronchial asthma complicated with *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection.

**Keywords:** pneumonia; mycoplasma; infection; bronchial asthma; cysteinyl leukotrienes; IL-13; IgE

支气管哮喘是一种可危及患者生命的呼吸系统疾病,在儿内科十分常见,其本质是一种呼吸道变态反应性炎症,是各种炎症因子及T淋巴细胞、肥大细胞、嗜酸粒细胞等免疫细胞相互作用的结果<sup>[1]</sup>。肺炎支原体感染是儿童肺炎的常见病因之一,可造成多器官功能障碍、多系统损伤,甚至机体免疫应答功能紊乱等严重后果<sup>[2]</sup>。支气管哮喘患儿同时遭受肺炎支原体感染时,会出现咳嗽、喘息加重的临床症状,且由于炎症、免疫功能等因素,预后往往更加严重,所以早期对因治疗显得尤为重要<sup>[3]</sup>。由于患儿病史陈述不清、临床表现与合并普通肺炎相似,支气管哮喘合并肺炎支原体感染在儿内科诊断率不高,这种情况也限制了该疾病的临床疗效<sup>[4]</sup>。随着病理生理学和分子生物学的发展,对该疾病发病机制的研究进一步深入,发现由于免疫系统的相互作用,早期患儿体内免疫指标便会出现异常<sup>[5-7]</sup>。本研究探讨支气管哮喘患儿合并肺炎支原体感染后血清半胱氨酰白三烯(cysteinyl leukotrienes, CysLTs)、白细胞介素-13(Interleukin-13, IL-13)、免疫球蛋白E(immunoglobulin E, IgE)水平的变化及其临床诊断学意义,旨在为临床早期诊断和治疗提供理论依据,取得了良好效果,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2019年1月—2020年1月台州市中心医院儿内科收治的支气管哮喘患儿的临床资料。从中选取符合纳入和排除标准的136例患儿作为研究对象。依据《中国儿童肺炎支原体感染实验室诊断规范和临床实践专家共识(2019年)》<sup>[8]</sup>诊断标准,判断是否合并肺炎支原体感染,将136例患儿

分为感染组(36例)与非感染组(100例)。随机抽取同期本院3~7岁健康体检儿童35例作为对照组。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准并备案,研究对象的监护人经沟通均同意纳入研究,并签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 纳入与排除标准

**1.2.1 纳入标准** ①依据《儿童支气管哮喘诊断与防治指南(2016年版)》<sup>[9]</sup>诊断标准确诊为支气管哮喘,并住院治疗;②年龄3~7岁,具有较好的依从性。

**1.2.2 排除标准** ①由于患儿免疫能力差、病情危重等原因而无法纳入研究者;②患儿已接受免疫抑制剂治疗。

### 1.3 检测方法

感染组和非感染组患儿采血前禁食>8h,次日清晨采集静脉血4mL;对照组儿童体检时空腹采静脉血4mL。室温静置2h待其凝固析出血清,5000r/min离心5min,置入-80℃冰箱冷冻保存。试剂盒均购自美国Sigma公司。采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清CysLTs、IL-13、IgE水平。

### 1.4 统计学方法

数据分析采用SPSS 26.0统计软件。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,比较用方差分析,两两比较用LSD-*t*检验;相关性分析用Pearson法;影响因素的分析用逐步多因素Logistic回归模型。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组基线资料比较

两组性别构成、年龄、病程和初治复治比比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),具有可比性。见表1。

### 2.2 3组血清CysLTs、IL-13及IgE水平比较

3组血清CysLTs、IL-13、IgE水平比较,经方差

表1 两组患者基线资料比较

组别	n	男/女/例	年龄/(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	病程/(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	初治复治比
对照组	35	18/17	5.82 ± 0.17	-	-
感染组	36	19/17	5.43 ± 0.14	3.35 ± 1.19	4.14
非感染组	100	52/48	5.68 ± 0.22	3.35 ± 1.32	4.00
F值		0.831	1.358	1.254	1.647
P值		0.204	0.088	0.107	0.134

分析,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。进一步两两比较结果:感染组血清CysLTs、IL-13、IgE水平高于非感染组和对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),非感染组CysLTs、IL-13、IgE水平高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。见表2。

表2 3组血清CysLTs、IL-13及IgE水平比较 (ng/L,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	n	CysLTs	IL-13	IgE
对照组	35	1 555.82 ± 113.17	5.82 ± 1.17	2.53 ± 0.45
感染组	36	2 105.43 ± 115.14 <sup>①②</sup>	13.43 ± 1.14 <sup>①②</sup>	5.35 ± 0.19 <sup>①②</sup>
非感染组	100	1 845.68 ± 114.22 <sup>①</sup>	7.68 ± 1.22 <sup>①</sup>	3.35 ± 0.32 <sup>①</sup>
F值		43.364	64.765	94.734
P值		0.000	0.000	0.000

注:①与对照组比较, $P < 0.05$ ;②与非感染组比较, $P < 0.05$ 。

### 2.3 支气管哮喘患儿合并肺炎支原体感染的危险因素

以是否合并肺炎支原体感染作为因变量(1=合并,0=未合并),CysLTs、IL-13、IgE为自变量,采用逐步多因素 Logistic 回归分析,引入水准为0.05,剔除水准为0.10,结果显示:CysLTs [ $\hat{OR}=1.012$ (95% CI: 1.008, 1.025)]、IL-13 [ $\hat{OR}=2.301$ (95% CI: 1.563, 3.405)]、IgE [ $\hat{OR}=3.921$ (95% CI: 1.873, 8.614)]是支气管哮喘患儿合并肺炎支原体感染的危险因素( $P < 0.05$ )。见表3。

### 2.4 CysLTs、IL-13与IgE的相关性

Pearson 相关性分析结果显示, CysLTs 与 IL-13

表3 支气管哮喘患儿合并肺炎支原体感染危险因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析参数

自变量	b	S <sub>b</sub>	Wald $\chi^2$	P值	$\hat{OR}$	95% CI	
						下限	上限
CysLTs	0.015	0.005	15.152	0.000	1.012	1.008	1.025
IL-13	0.842	0.198	17.421	0.000	2.301	1.563	3.405
IgE	1.391	0.397	12.432	0.000	3.921	1.873	8.614

呈正相关( $r=0.979, P=0.000$ ), CysLTs 与 IgE 呈正相关( $r=0.992, P=0.012$ ), IL-13 与 CD25 呈正相关( $r=0.931, P=0.000$ )。

## 3 讨论

小儿呼吸系统发育不成熟,支气管哮喘发作症状往往不典型,其发作的常见危险因素包括药物及化学物质,甚至运动和冷空气等,是儿内科常见的呼吸系统疾病<sup>[10-12]</sup>。肺炎支原体感染在儿童中亦不少见,该病在未合并其他疾病时往往预后较好,而在合并支气管哮喘时,若不能及时诊断,往往延误治疗,影响预后<sup>[13-15]</sup>。国内外相关研究表明,支气管哮喘患儿合并肺炎支原体感染导致炎症因子变化的可能机制为CysLTs具有较强的收缩支气管的作用,同时在血管收缩、支气管纤毛运动和嗜酸性粒细胞诱导的免疫炎症等病理生理过程中也发挥重要作用,是哮喘发生、发展的主要调控因子之一。IL-13也是机体合成释放的一种免疫因子,由T细胞合成并释放,诱导CD23表达,参与调节生殖细胞mRNA的合成、浆细胞IgG与IgE合成及相互转化,影响细胞免疫和体液免疫功能,是CysLTs下游细胞因子之一。CysLTs参与肺炎支原体感染后的病理生理过程,IL-13作为其下游的细胞因子参与肺炎支原体感染的炎症反应,并介导B细胞释放IgE,这也是肺炎支原体感染致小儿支气管哮喘严重发作的机制之一。这些因子在支气管哮喘患儿合并肺炎支原体感染时均升高<sup>[16-18]</sup>。

国内外相关研究表明,支气管哮喘和肺炎支原体感染均可引起一系列免疫反应,诊断明确时,往往采取免疫抑制等对因治疗,可有效控制病情,取得良好的治疗效果<sup>[19-20]</sup>。但在儿内科,由于症状不典型、病史陈述不清且缺乏快速有效的实验室检测指标等,早期确诊率不高。本研究根据相关研究报道,选取CysLTs、IL-13、IgE 3个指标,探究体内表达水平及与该疾病的关系。本研究中,感染组血清CysLTs、IL-13及IgE水平高于非感染组和对照组。感染组血清CysLTs与IL-13、IgE呈正相关,IL-13与IgE呈正相关。逐步多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果表明,支气管哮喘患儿血清CysLTs、IL-13、IgE是支气管哮喘患儿合并肺炎支原体感染的危险因素,因此其有望成为诊断该疾病新的临床指标。

本研究仍有待完善,包括:①本研究为实验

性研究, 仅对学龄前 3~7 岁儿童进行采样和检测, 可能因为样本量不大造成结果偏倚; ②本研究采样时间点仅有 1 个, 未将病程较长或已治疗过一段时间的患儿纳入研究。这些问题都有待于后续改进研究设计, 进行多时间点、多年龄段的大样本量研究。

综上所述, 支气管哮喘患儿血清 CysLTs、IL-13、IgE 水平与是否合并肺炎支原体感染密切相关。疾病早期上述指标异常升高可以在一定程度上提示支气管哮喘患儿可能合并肺炎支原体感染。

#### 参 考 文 献 :

- [1] GADDIE J, SKINNER C, PALMER K N. Hyposensitisation with house dust mite vaccine in bronchial asthma[J]. *British Medical Journal*, 2019, 2(6035): 561-562.
- [2] SEMERNIK I V, DEM'YANENKO A V, TOPALOV F S, et al. Complex system for monitoring the patient's condition and diagnosis of bronchial asthma[J]. *Journal of Biomedical Physics Engineering*, 2020, 10(3): 325-326.
- [3] SINGH S. Bronchial challenge test in patients with a history suggestive of bronchial asthma with normal spirometric studies[J]. *Medical Journal Armed Forces India*, 2020, 3(1): 33-34.
- [4] KEN S, SHOYA F, TAKAHIRO M, et al. Improvement in ulcerative colitis by administration of benralizumab for comorbid refractory bronchial asthma: a novel clinical observation[J]. *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases*, 2020, 34(5): 564-566.
- [5] FISCHL A, ECKRICH J, PASSLACK V, et al. Comparison of bronchial and nasal allergen provocation in children and adolescents with bronchial asthma and house dust mite sensitization[J]. *Pediatric Allergy and Immunology*, 2020, 31(160): 53-56.
- [6] TAWFIK M M R, FAYED A A, DAWOOD A F, et al. Simulation-based learning versus didactic lecture in teaching bronchial asthma for undergraduate medical students: a step toward improvement of clinical competencies[J]. *Medical Science Educator*, 2020, 30(2): 45-46.
- [7] MIRRAHIMOVA M H. Laser Microsurgery for type 1 posterior glottic stenosis misdiagnosed as bronchial asthma[J]. *Central Asian Journal of Medicine*, 2019, 29(1): 10.
- [8] 国家卫生计生委合理用药专家委员会儿童用药专业组. 中国儿童肺炎支原体感染实验室诊断规范和临床实践专家共识(2019年)[J]. *中华儿科杂志*, 2020, 58(5): 366-373.
- [9] 中华医学会儿科学分会呼吸学组、《中华儿科杂志》编辑委员会. 儿童支气管哮喘诊断与防治指南(2016年版)[J]. *中华儿科杂志*, 2016, 54(3): 167-181.
- [10] BURYNIUK-GLOVYAK K P, KOLOSKOVA O K. Glucose metabolism in schoolchildren suffering from bronchial asthma who receive basic anti-inflammatory therapy with inhalation glucocorticosteroids[J]. *Central Asian Journal of Medicine*, 2020, 16(1): 39-43.
- [11] BAZHORA Y I. Application of cognitive-behavioral therapy in patients with uncontrolled bronchial asthma due to excess body weight and obesity[J]. *Wiadomosci Lekarskie (Warsaw, Poland: 1960)*, 2020, 73(1): 134-138.
- [12] BOGOMOLOV A. Sensitization to rye allergen in patients with allergic rhinitis and atopic bronchial asthma: comparison of the diagnostic parameters[J]. *Bukovinian Medical Herald*, 2020, 24(93): 28-34.
- [13] KOLOSKOVA O, BILOUS T, BILYK G, et al. Clinical and spirometric features of bronchial asthma in schoolchildren depending on the different regimens of basic anti-inflammatory therapy[J]. *Wiadomosci Lekarskie (Warsaw, Poland: 1960)*, 2020, 73(1): 31-35.
- [14] 艾金刚, 卿翔, 郜儒, 等. 内镜下翼管神经切断术治疗变应性鼻炎合并支气管哮喘的疗效评估[J]. *中华耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志*, 2020, 55(5): 452-457.
- [15] GORDINA A V, EGOSHINA K A, ELISEEVA T I, et al. The relationship between bronchial patency and parameters of ECG supraventricular component in children with bronchial asthma[J]. *Frontiers in Pediatrics*, 2020, 8(6): 576.
- [16] SRIKANTH N, KHANDURI S, SINGH S, et al. Clinical efficacy of ayurvedic formulations, kanakasava and trivrit churna, in the management of bronchial asthma: a prospective open-label multicenter study[J]. *Journal of Research in Ayurvedic Sciences*, 2020, 4(1): 1-9.
- [17] MOHAMED E, MAGHRABY R E. Bronchial asthma versus paroxysmal vocal-fold dysfunction in patients with exercise-induced respiratory symptoms[J]. *Egyptian Journal of Chest Diseases and Tuberculosis*, 2020, 69(1): 87.
- [18] MAKARANI M M, PATEL P P, GANDHI A M, et al. An evaluation of the technique of use of metered dose inhaler administration in bronchial asthma children[J]. *International Journal of Basic Clinical Pharmacology*, 2020, 9(9): 1343.
- [19] ALSHAFI S A M, ALSHEHRI N A M. Assessment of family and internal medicine physicians knowledge and practice of bronchial asthma at Riyadh city[J]. *Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care*, 2020, 9(8): 4358.
- [20] DYACHENKO N A, ULITINA A S, LUKINA O V, et al. MicroRNA miR-21 and miR-146a expression in male with a combination of bronchial asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease[J]. *Russian Pulmonology*, 2020, 30(3): 263-269.

(童颖丹 编辑)

**本文引用格式:** 周燕, 叶斌, 蔡荷飞, 等. 支气管哮喘合并肺炎支原体感染患儿血清 CysLTs、IL-13 及 IgE 的表达水平[J]. *中国现代医学杂志*, 2022, 32(8): 11-14.

**Cite this article as:** ZHOU Y, YE B, CAI H F, et al. Expression levels of CysLTs, IL-13 and IgE in children with bronchial asthma complicated with *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection[J]. *China Journal of Modern Medicine*, 2022, 32(8): 11-14.