



· 论著 ·

中重度新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平变化及其与窒息程度、神经发育预后的相关性研究

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【摘要】 背景 部分生物学标志物可用于新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病(HIE)的诊断及其预后评估,但目前血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平与新生儿 HIE 患儿神经发育预后的关系尚未明确。目的 分析中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平变化及其与窒息程度、神经发育预后的相关性。方法 选取 2014 年 8 月—2015 年 8 月邯郸市妇幼保健院新生儿重症监护室收治的中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿 41 例作为观察组,另选取同期在本院出生的健康足月新生儿 35 例作为对照组。比较两组新生儿、中重度患儿、不同神经发育预后患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平及出生 5 min Apgar 评分;血清尿酸水平与中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿血清 Tau 蛋白水平、出生 5 min Apgar 评分、总发育商的相关性及血清 Tau 蛋白水平与中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿出生 5 min Apgar 评分、总发育商的相关性分析采用 Pearson 相关分析。结果 (1) 观察组患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平高于对照组,出生 5 min Apgar 评分低于对照组 ($P < 0.01$)。(2) 重度患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平高于中度患儿,出生 5 min Apgar 评分低于中度患儿 ($P < 0.05$)。(3) 不同神经发育预后患儿血清尿酸水平比较,差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$);边缘状态和发育迟缓患儿血清 Tau 蛋白水平高于发育良好患儿,发育迟缓患儿出生 5 min Apgar 评分低于发育良好患儿 ($P < 0.05$)。(4) Pearson 相关分析结果显示,血清尿酸水平与中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿血清 Tau 蛋白水平 ($r = 0.299$, $P = 0.097$)、总发育商 ($r = -0.203$, $P = 0.256$) 无直线相关关系,但与出生 5 min Apgar 评分呈负相关 ($r = -0.729$, $P < 0.01$);血清 Tau 水平与中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿出生 5 min Apgar 评分 ($r = -0.370$, $P = 0.017$)、总发育商 ($r = -0.617$, $P < 0.01$) 呈负相关。结论 中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿出生后 24 h 内血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平明显升高,二者均与患儿出生时窒息程度有关;血清 Tau 蛋白水平与患儿神经发育预后呈负相关,而血清尿酸水平与患儿神经发育预后无直线相关关系。

【关键词】 缺氧缺血性脑病;新生儿;尿酸;Tau 蛋白;新生儿窒息;神经发育预后

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Changes of Serum Levels of Uric Acid and Tau Protein and Their Correlations with Asphyxia Degree and Neurodevelopmental Prognosis in Neonates with Moderate to Severe Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy

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【Abstract】 **Background** Some biomarkers may used to the diagnosis and evaluation of prognosis in neonates with hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (HIE), however correlations of serum levels of uric acid and Tau protein with neurodevelopmental prognosis in neonates with HIE are not yet clear. **Objective** To analyze the changes of serum levels of uric acid and Tau protein and their correlations with asphyxia degree and neurodevelopmental prognosis in neonates with moderate to severe HIE. **Methods** From August 2014 to August 2015, a total of 41 neonates with moderate to severe HIE were selected as observation group in NICU Handan Maternity and Child Centers Care, meanwhile 35 full-term healthy neonates were selected

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as control group. Serum levels of uric acid and Tau protein, Apgar score 5 minutes after birth were compared between the two groups, between moderate and severe neonates with HIE, as well as in HIE neonates with neurodevelopmental prognosis; Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlations of serum uric acid level with serum Tau protein level, Apgar score 5 minutes after birth and overall development quotient in neonates with moderate to severe HIE, as well as correlations of serum Tau protein level with Apgar score 5 minutes after birth and overall development quotient. **Results** (1) Serum levels of uric acid and Tau protein in observation group were statistically significantly higher than those in control group, while Apgar score 5 minutes after birth in observation group was statistically significantly lower than that in control group ($P<0.01$). (2) Serum levels of uric acid and Tau protein in neonates with severe HIE were higher statistically significantly than those in neonates with moderate HIE, while Apgar score 5 minutes after birth in neonates with severe HIE was statistically significantly lower than that in neonates with moderate HIE ($P<0.05$). (3) There was no statistically significant difference in serum uric acid level in HIE neonates with different neurodevelopmental prognosis ($P>0.05$); serum Tau protein level in HIE neonates with borderline state and developmental retardation was statistically significantly higher than that in well-developed neonates with HIE, respectively, while Apgar score 5 minutes after birth in HIE neonates with borderline state and developmental retardation was statistically significantly lower than that in well-developed neonates with HIE, respectively ($P<0.05$). (4) Pearson correlation analysis results showed that, there was no linear correlations of serum uric acid level with serum Tau protein level ($r=0.299$, $P=0.097$) or overall development quotient ($r=-0.203$, $P=0.256$) in neonates with moderate to severe HIE, but serum uric acid level was negatively correlated with Apgar score 5 minutes after birth ($r=-0.729$, $P<0.01$); serum Tau level were negatively correlated with Apgar score 5 minutes after birth ($r=-0.370$, $P=0.017$) and overall development quotient ($r=-0.617$, $P<0.01$) in neonates with moderate to severe HIE. **Conclusion** Serum levels of uric acid and Tau protein are significantly elevated within 24 hours after birth in neonates with moderate to severe HIE, moreover they are significantly correlated with the asphyxia degree at birth; serum Tau level is negatively correlated with the neurodevelopmental prognosis in neonates with moderate to severe HIE, but serum uric acid level is not significantly linearly correlated with the neurodevelopmental prognosis.

【Key words】 Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy; Neonate; Uric acid; Tau protein; Asphyxia neonatorum; Neurodevelopmental prognosis

新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病 (hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy, HIE) 指围生期窒息所致新生儿脑损伤, 是造成新生儿死亡和永久性神经缺陷 (包括脑瘫、惊厥、视觉缺陷、智力障碍、认知障碍和癫痫) 的主要原因^[1-2]。目前, 新生儿 HIE 的诊断依据主要包括 Apgar 评分 <5 分^[3]、脐动脉血 pH 值 <7.0 ^[4-5]、神经系统体征异常 (如肌张力减退、吸吮反射减退或消失)^[6-8]、脑电图^[9-10]和整合振幅脑电图异常^[11]等, 但有学者认为整合振幅脑电图易受低温影响^[12-13], 也有学者认为脑电图可在一定程度上预测神经发育状况^[14-15]。近年来随着生物医学迅速发展, 临床上发现部分生物学标志物可用于新生儿 HIE 的诊断及其预后评估^[16-17]。有动物实验表明, 缺血缺氧性脑损伤过程中会出现内源性嘌呤代谢紊乱并导致尿酸增多^[18-20]。Tau 蛋白是一种微管相关结构蛋白, 主要分布于中枢神经元轴突内和胞体的锥体内, 是中枢神经损伤的生物学标志物之一。本研究旨在分析中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平变化及其与窒息程度、神经发育预后的相关性, 现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准 纳入标准: (1) 胎龄 ≥ 37 周, 体质量 ≥ 2500 g; (2) 出生时有重度窒息史, 即出生

5 min Apgar 评分 ≤ 5 分。排除标准: (1) 合并严重颅内出血或颅骨骨折患儿; (2) 有先天畸形或先天遗传代谢性疾病患儿; (3) 合并严重感染性疾病患儿; (4) 母亲有吸毒史患儿; (5) 伴有严重贫血 (血红蛋白 <120 g/L) 患儿; (6) 患儿家属自动放弃治疗及未完成随访患儿。

1.2 一般资料 选取 2014 年 8 月—2015 年 8 月邯郸市妇幼保健院新生儿重症监护室收治的中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿 41 例作为观察组, 其中中度 15 例、重度 26 例, 均符合《新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病诊断标准》^[21] 中的新生儿 HIE 诊断标准, 并经颅脑 CT 或磁共振成像 (MRI) 检查确诊; 另选取同期在本院出生的健康足月新生儿 35 例作为对照组。两组新生儿性别、胎龄及体质量比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$, 见表 1), 具有可比性。本研究经邯郸市妇幼保健院医学伦理委员会审核批准。

1.3 新生儿 HIE 严重程度判定标准^[22] 轻度: 新生儿出生 72 h 内肌张力持续减退或呈高度兴奋状态, 但无惊厥发作; 中度: 新生儿出生 72 h 内昏睡并伴有肌张力减退, 原始反射减弱或有惊厥发作; 重度: 新生儿出生 72 h 内惊厥发作频繁、呼吸暂停、无活力或处于昏迷状态。

表1 两组新生儿一般资料比较

组别	例数	性别 (男/女)	胎龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 周)	体质量 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g)
对照组	35	21/14	39.23 ± 1.28	3 369.0 ± 514.4
观察组	41	25/16	39.12 ± 1.15	3 325.1 ± 491.3
t (χ^2) 值		2.564 ^a	0.394	0.380
P 值		0.109	0.347	0.352

注: ^a为 χ^2 值

1.4 治疗方法 新生儿 HIE 患儿入住新生儿重症监护室后给予呼吸支持、控制惊厥、降低颅内压、维持脑和全身血液灌注、维持血糖正常高值、亚低温或神经保护药物等综合治疗。

1.5 观察指标

1.5.1 血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平 抽取两组新生儿出生后 24 h 内桡静脉血 2~3 ml 并置于试管中, 室温下静置 30 min, 3 000 r/min 离心 15 min (离心半径 9.5 cm), 留取血清, 装入试管并置于 -70 °C 冰箱中保存待测。采用尿酸酶法检测血清尿酸水平, 采用酶联免疫吸附试验双抗体夹心法检测血清 Tau 蛋白水平, 均严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。为避免影响检测结果, 血液样本采集前应避免患儿输血。

1.5.2 Apgar 评分 记录两组新生儿出生 5 min Apgar 评分, Apgar 评分包括肤色、心率、对刺激的反应、肌张力和呼吸 5 项客观体征, 每项体征计 0~2 分, 5 项体征评分相加即为 Apgar 评分。

1.5.3 神经发育预后 由 1~2 位经验丰富的小儿康复科医生采用 Gesell 发育量表评估两组患儿出生 9 个月神经发育预后, 该量表主要包括大动作、精细动作、适应性、语言、个人社交 5 个能区, 分别检测 5 个能区的发育商^[23-24]。1 个及以上能区发育商 <75 分判定为发育迟缓, 75~85 分判定为边缘状态, >85 分判定为发育良好; 5 个能区发育商之和为总发育商, 总发育商越高提示患儿神经发育预后越好。

1.6 统计学方法 应用 SPSS 13.0 统计学软件包进行数据分析, 计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 多组间比较采用单因素方差分析, 两两比较采用 q 检验, 两组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验; 血清尿酸水平与中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿血清 Tau 蛋白水平、出生 5 min Apgar 评分、总发育商的相关性及血清 Tau 蛋白水平与新生儿 HIE 患儿出生 5 min Apgar 评分、总发育商的相关性分析采用 Pearson 相关分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 随访结果 随访 9 个月, 41 例新生儿 HIE 患儿发育良好 24 例, 边缘状态 6 例, 发育迟缓 11 例。

2.2 两组新生儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平及出生 5 min

Apgar 评分比较 观察组患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平高于对照组, 出生 5 min Apgar 评分低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.01$, 见表 2)。

2.3 中重度患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平及出生 5 min Apgar 评分比较 重度患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平高于中度患儿, 出生 5 min Apgar 评分低于中度患儿, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$, 见表 3)。

2.4 不同神经发育预后患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平及出生 5 min Apgar 评分 不同神经发育预后患儿血清尿酸水平比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 不同神经发育预后患儿血清 Tau 蛋白水平、出生 5 min Apgar 评分比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 其中边缘状态和发育迟缓患儿血清 Tau 蛋白水平高于发育良好患儿, 发育迟缓患儿出生 5 min Apgar 评分低于发育良好患儿, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$, 见表 4)。

表2 两组新生儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平及出生 5 min Apgar 评分比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of serum levels of uric acid and Tau protein, and Apgar score 5 minutes after birth between the two groups

组别	例数	尿酸 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Tau 蛋白 (ng/L)	出生 5 min Apgar 评分(分)
对照组	35	156.00 ± 1.06	106.41 ± 18.66	8.54 ± 1.02
观察组	41	432.32 ± 134.04	884.88 ± 250.26	3.51 ± 1.20
t 值		13.199	19.853	19.499
P 值		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

表3 中重度 HIE 患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平及出生 5 min Apgar 评分比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of serum levels of uric acid and Tau protein, and Apgar score 5 minutes after birth between moderate and severe neonates with HIE

严重程度	例数	尿酸 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Tau 蛋白 (ng/L)	出生 5 min Apgar 评分(分)
中度	15	380.33 ± 120.04	685.98 ± 217.41	4.27 ± 0.88
重度	26	463.00 ± 136.33	999.63 ± 190.53	3.08 ± 1.20
t 值		1.951	4.822	4.023
P 值		<0.05	<0.01	<0.01

表4 不同神经发育预后 HIE 患儿血清尿酸、Tau 蛋白水平及出生 5 min Apgar 评分比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of serum levels of uric acid and Tau protein, and Apgar score 5 minutes after birth in HIE neonates with different neurodevelopmental prognosis

神经发育预后	例数	尿酸 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Tau 蛋白 (ng/L)	出生 5 min Apgar 评分(分)
发育良好	24	428.96 ± 101.15	755.18 ± 245.10	3.79 ± 0.83
边缘状态	6	393.17 ± 242.32	1 028.43 ± 127.29 ^a	3.67 ± 1.63
发育迟缓	11	462.64 ± 135.24	1 089.57 ± 73.61 ^a	2.82 ± 0.98 ^a
F 值		0.52	12.38	3.57
P 值		>0.05	<0.01	<0.05

注: 与发育良好患儿比较, ^a $P < 0.05$

2.5 相关性分析 Pearson 相关分析结果显示, 血清尿酸水平与中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿血清 Tau 蛋白水平 ($r=0.299, P=0.097$)、总发育商 ($r=-0.203, P=0.256$) 无直线相关关系, 但与出生 5 min Apgar 评分呈负相关 ($r=-0.729, P<0.01$), 见图 1; 血清 Tau 水平与中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿出生 5 min Apgar 评分 ($r=-0.370, P=0.017$)、总发育商 ($r=-0.617, P<0.01$) 呈负相关, 见图 2。

3 讨论

导致新生儿 HIE 的主要原因为新生儿窒息, 其主要病理生理改变包括自由基形成、炎症因子介入、兴奋性氨基酸毒性聚积、钙离子通道异常、神经元凋亡等^[25-29]; 此外, 脑组织缺氧缺血过程中还存在能量代谢衰竭, 三磷酸腺苷 (ATP) 合成减少, 一磷酸腺苷和二磷酸腺苷不能完全氧化, 进而导致腺苷、肌苷和次黄嘌呤在组织内大量聚积, 且脑组织缺血再灌注时黄嘌呤氧化酶又将大量次黄嘌呤转变成黄嘌呤, 黄嘌呤通过血液循环被运送到肝脏并再次氧化形成 2, 6, 8- 三氧嘌呤 (即尿酸)。嘌呤是核酸的氧化分解代谢产物, 而尿酸是嘌呤代谢的最终产物。PERLMAN 等^[30] 研究结果显示, 早产儿出生后第 1 天尿酸水平为 (7.9 ± 2.8) mg/dl, 第 2 天为 (9.5 ± 2.5) mg/dl, 且尿酸水平与脑室内出血/脑室周围白质软化有关, 提示出生后第 1 天尿酸水平升高有助

于识别早产儿脑出血。BANUPRIYA 等^[31] 研究结果显示, 窒息组患儿尿液中尿酸水平高于正常对照组, 且尿液中尿酸水平与 Apgar 评分及窒息性脑病有关, 提示尿酸可作为评估患儿窒息严重程度和预测患儿死亡的生物学标志物。BEKEN 等^[32] 研究结果显示, 血清尿酸水平预测 HIE 严重程度的灵敏度、特异度分别为 94%、87%。

本研究结果显示, 观察组患儿血清尿酸水平高于对照组, 重度患儿血清尿酸水平高于中度患儿, 提示中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿血清尿酸水平升高, 且血清尿酸水平与患儿严重程度有关, 分析其原因可能为尿酸水平增高是由缺氧缺血引起嘌呤代谢障碍所致, 而尿酸水平增高又可加重 HIE 患儿早期脑损伤。因此, 为了减轻脑损伤程度及改善新生儿 HIE 患儿预后, 临床应尽早进行亚低温治疗或采用抑制尿酸合成的药物 (如别嘌呤醇等), 以阻止次黄嘌呤和黄嘌呤代谢, 减少尿酸产生。本研究结果还显示, 不同神经发育预后患儿血清尿酸水平间无统计学差异, 提示出生后 24 h 内血清尿酸水平对中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿神经发育预后无明显影响, 但笔者在随访过程中发现, 出院后积极进行康复训练是影响中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿神经发育预后的一个因素。本研究进一步行 Pearson 相关分析结果显示, 血清尿酸水平与中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿血清 Tau 蛋白水平、总发育商无直线相关关系, 但与出生 5 min Apgar 评分呈

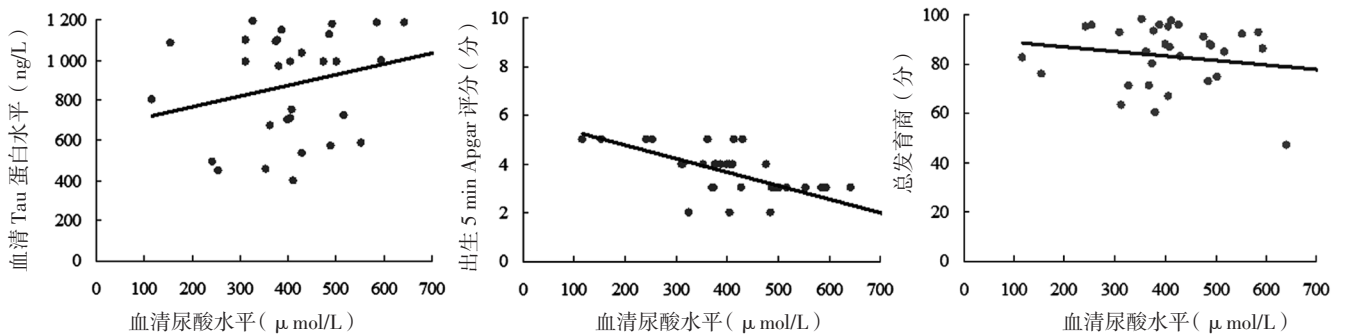


图 1 血清尿酸水平与中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿血清 Tau 蛋白水平、出生 5 min Apgar 评分、总发育商相关性的散点图

Figure 1 Scatter plots for correlations of serum uric acid level with serum Tau protein level, Apgar score 5 minutes after birth and overall development quotient in neonates with moderate to severe HIE

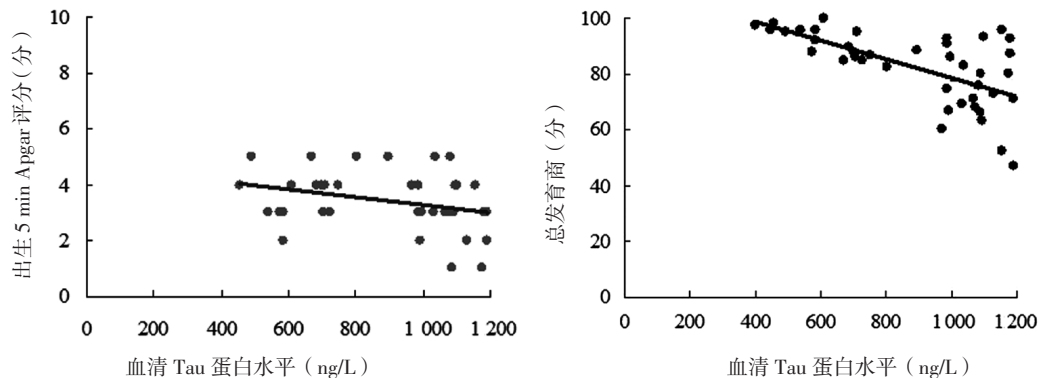


图 2 血清 Tau 水平与中重度新生儿 HIE 患儿出生 5 min Apgar 评分、总发育商相关性的散点图

Figure 2 Scatter plots for correlations of serum Tau protein level with Apgar score 5 minutes after birth and overall development quotient in neonates with moderate to severe HIE

负相关,提示血清尿酸水平与中重度新生儿HIE患儿窒息程度有关,但与神经发育预后无关,分析其原因可能为:影响新生儿HIE患儿神经发育预后的因素较多,如疾病严重程度、亚低温治疗、神经保护剂及采取干预措施的最佳时间窗等。

Tau蛋白是微管相关蛋白家族的主要成员,亦是脑组织神经元的支架蛋白,可维持神经元内微管的稳定性和活性,调控神经元的生长发育,参与轴突的生长、神经元极性形成及轴突的通讯^[33]。既往研究表明,Tau蛋白作为神经元的特异性标志蛋白,在多种类型脑损伤患者血清或脑脊液中呈高表达^[34-38]。本研究结果显示,观察组患儿血清Tau蛋白水平高于对照组,重度患儿血清Tau蛋白水平高于中度患儿,提示中重度新生儿HIE患儿血清Tau蛋白水平升高,且血清Tau蛋白水平与患儿严重程度有关;进一步行Pearson相关分析结果显示,血清Tau蛋白水平与中重度新生儿HIE患儿出生5 min Apgar评分、总发育商呈负相关,提示血清Tau水平与中重度新生儿HIE患儿出生时窒息程度、神经发育预后呈负相关。

综上所述,中重度新生儿HIE患儿出生后24 h内血清尿酸、Tau蛋白水平明显升高,二者均与患儿出生时窒息程度有关;血清Tau蛋白水平与新生儿HIE患儿神经发育预后呈负相关,而血清尿酸水平与患儿神经发育预后无直线相关关系;但本研究为单中心研究、样本量较小,因此结果结论仍有待进一步研究证实。

作者贡献:王秋丽、吕红艳进行文章的构思与设计,结果的分析与解释;董志勇、李军勤、温志杰、霍海花、杨志华进行研究的实施与可行性分析;王秋丽、董志勇、李军勤、温志杰、霍海花、杨志华进行数据收集、整理、分析;王秋丽负责撰写论文;吕红艳负责文章的质量控制及审核,对文章整体负责,监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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