

· 论 著 ·

# 孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者血清串珠素、神经纤毛蛋白-1水平与病情、围生结局的关系

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**摘要:**目的 探讨孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者血清串珠素(perlecan)、神经纤毛蛋白-1(NRP-1)水平与病情、围生结局的关系。方法 将2021年1月至2023年1月该院收治的103例孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者作为研究对象,根据病情严重程度将其分为单纯高血压组46例、轻度子痫组35例、重度子痫组22例。记录患者的围生结局情况,分为结局良好组72例和结局不良组31例。采用酶联免疫吸附试验法检测血清perlecan、NRP-1水平,采用受试者工作特性(ROC)曲线分析探讨血清perlecan、NRP-1对孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者围生结局的预测价值,采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者围生结局的影响因素。结果 轻度子痫组、重度子痫组血清perlecan、NRP-1水平低于单纯高血压组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );重度子痫组血清perlecan、NRP-1水平低于轻度子痫组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。结局良好组血清perlecan、NRP-1水平高于结局不良组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。血清perlecan、NRP-1两项指标联合预测孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者围生结局的临床效能优于单项指标预测。结局不良组年龄 $\geq 35$ 岁占比、孕前体重指数(BMI) $\geq 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 占比、有流产史占比、收缩压、舒张压、24 h尿蛋白高于结局良好组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,孕前BMI $\geq 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 、有流产史、收缩压高、perlecan $\leq 8.63 \text{ nmol/L}$ 、NRP-1 $\leq 4.37 \text{ ng/mL}$ 是孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者不良围生结局的独立危险因素( $P < 0.05$ )。结论 血清perlecan、NRP-1水平降低与孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者的病情加重及不良围生结局有关,两项指标可作为预测患者围生结局的生物学标志物。

**关键词:**妊娠期高血压; 孕晚期; 串珠素; 神经纤毛蛋白-1; 围生结局

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## Relationship between serum perlecan, neurociliin-1 levels and disease condition, perinatal outcome of gestational hypertension patients in late pregnancy

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**Abstract: Objective** To explore the relationship between the levels of serum perlecan and neurociliin-1 (NRP-1) and disease condition, perinatal outcome of gestational hypertension patients in late pregnancy. **Methods** A total of 103 gestational hypertension patients in late pregnancy admitted to the hospital from January 2021 to January 2023 were selected as the subjects of this study. According to the severity of the disease, they were divided into simple hypertension group ( $n=46$ ), mild eclampsia group ( $n=35$ ) and severe eclampsia group ( $n=22$ ). The perinatal outcomes of the patients were recorded and divided into good outcome group ( $n=72$ ) and poor outcome group ( $n=31$ ). Serum perlecan and NRP-1 levels were detected by enzyme-related immunosorbent assay, and the predictive value of serum perlecan and NRP-1 on perinatal outcomes in gestational hypertension patients in late pregnancy was investigated by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to investigate the influencing factors of perinatal outcomes in gestational hypertension patients in late pregnancy. **Results** The serum levels of perlecan and NRP-1 in mild eclampsia group and severe eclampsia group were lower than those in simple hypertension group, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ); Serum levels of perlecan and NRP-1 in severe eclampsia group were lower than those in mild eclampsia group, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The serum levels of perlecan and NRP-1 in poor outcome group were higher than those in good outcome group, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The clinical efficacy of predicting perinatal outcomes in gestational hypertension patients in late pregnancy by combining serum perlecan and NRP-1 was better than that of single-item indicators. The age of the poor outcome group, the proportion of a history of abortion, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and proteinuria in 24 h urine were higher than those in the good outcome group, and the differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that pre-pregnancy BMI $\geq 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$ , history of abortion, high systolic blood pressure, perlecan $\leq 8.63 \text{ nmol/L}$ , and NRP-1 $\leq 4.37 \text{ ng/mL}$  were independent risk factors for poor perinatal outcomes in gestational hypertension patients in late pregnancy ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The reduction of serum perlecan and NRP-1 levels is related to the progression of gestational hypertension and poor perinatal outcomes, and the two indicators can be used as biological markers for predicting perinatal outcomes.

( $P < 0.05$ ). The serum levels of perlecan and NRP-1 in the good outcome group were higher than those in the bad outcome group, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The clinical efficacy of serum perlecan and NRP-1 combined in predicting perinatal outcomes of gestational hypertension patients in late pregnancy was better than that of single index. The proportion of age  $\geq 35$  years old, pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI)  $\geq 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$ , history of abortion, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure and 24 h urinary protein in the adverse outcome group were higher than those in the good outcome group, and the differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that pre-pregnancy BMI  $\geq 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$ , history of abortion, high systolic blood pressure, perlecan  $\leq 8.63 \text{ nmol/L}$  and RNP-1  $\leq 4.37 \text{ ng/mL}$  were independent risk factors for adverse perinatal outcomes in gestational hypertension patients in late pregnancy ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The decrease of serum perlecan and NRP-1 levels is associated with the aggravation of the disease and adverse perinatal outcomes in gestational hypertension patients in late pregnancy, and the two indicators can be used as biological markers to predict the perinatal outcomes of patients.

**Key words:** gestational hypertension; late pregnancy; perlecan; neurociliin-1; perinatal outcome

妊娠期高血压属于产科常见多发病,至今为止尚未完全阐明其发病机制,多数学者认为与血管内皮细胞受损、胎盘结构异常、遗传等因素相关<sup>[1]</sup>。此类患者若就诊不及时,病情发展后极易引起多种并发症,给母婴健康安全造成危害极大<sup>[2]</sup>。因此,寻求合适的生物学标志物用于预测妊娠期高血压的病情,对降低不良围生结局的发生风险十分重要。串珠素(perlecan)是最大的蛋白聚糖之一,具有促进血管生成、抑制细胞自噬、调控炎症反应等多种生物学功能<sup>[3]</sup>。已有证据表明,血清 perlecan 水平异常变化与妊娠期高血压的发生、发展存在关联<sup>[4]</sup>。神经纤毛蛋白-1(NRP-1)是血管内皮生长因子的特异性受体,在维持血管内皮功能稳态中发挥关键作用<sup>[5]</sup>。既往研究发现,血清 NRP-1 可作为预测与先兆子痫发病的生物学标志物<sup>[6]</sup>。但是目前国内缺少 perlecan、NRP-1 与妊娠期高血压的临床相关资料。鉴于此,本研究拟检测孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者血清 perlecan、NRP-1 水平,分析其水平变化与患者病情、围生结局的关系,旨在为临床诊疗提供依据。现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 将 2021 年 1 月至 2023 年 1 月本院收治的 103 例孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者作为研究对象,根据病情严重程度将其分为单纯高血压组 46 例、轻度子痫组 35 例、重度子痫组 22 例。纳入标准:(1)妊娠期高血压符合《妊娠期高血压疾病诊治指南(2020)》<sup>[7]</sup>中的相关诊断标准;(2)年龄 22~40 岁,孕周  $> 28$  周。排除标准:(1)人工受孕,多胎妊娠;(2)合并胎盘前置、妊娠合并甲亢等其他妊娠期并发症;(3)合并器官功能不全、凝血功能异常;(4)精神状态欠佳,无法配合本研究。本院医学伦理委员会已对本研究进行审核批准,患者及监护人对本研究知情同意。

## 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 资料收集** 根据病例报告收集研究对象的临

床资料,包括年龄、孕前体重指数(BMI)、入院孕周、产次、高血压家族史、流产史、分娩方式、收缩压、舒张压、血红蛋白、24 h 尿蛋白、血肌酐等。

**1.2.2 血清指标检测** 孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者入院次日经外周静脉采集空腹血样标本,以 3 000 r/min 的转速进行加速离心 15 min 后,分离上层血清,储于冰箱内待检。采用酶联免疫吸附试验法检测血清 perlecan、NRP-1 水平,perlecan 试剂盒购自上海蓝基生物科技有限公司,NRP-1 试剂盒购自重庆智选生物科技有限公司,试剂盒使用方法参考说明书。

**1.2.3 围生结局** 随访至妊娠结束,记录研究对象的不良围生结局情况,包括产后出血、早产、宫内窘迫、新生儿死亡等。根据围生结局情况分为结局良好组 72 例和结局不良组 31 例。

**1.3 统计学处理** 采用统计软件 SPSS22.0 进行数据分析。计量资料以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  描述,组间比较采用单因素方差分析及 *t* 检验,多重比较采用 SNK-q 检验;计数资料以例数、百分率表示,组间比较行  $\chi^2$  检验;采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析探讨血清 perlecan、NRP-1 对妊娠高血压患者围生结局的预测价值;采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析探讨妊娠高血压患者围生结局的影响因素。双侧检验水准为  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.05$  表示差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 不同病情孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者血清 perlecan、NRP-1 水平比较** 轻度子痫组、重度子痫组血清 perlecan、NRP-1 水平低于单纯高血压组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );重度子痫组血清 perlecan、NRP-1 水平低于轻度子痫组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。见表 1。

**2.2 结局良好组和结局不良组血清 perlecan、NRP-1 水平比较** 结局良好组血清 perlecan、NRP-1 水平高于结局不良组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。见



表 5 孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者围生结局的多因素  
Logistic 回归分析

变量	回归系数	标准误	Wald $\chi^2$	P	OR(95%CI)
孕前 BMI	0.847	0.197	18.486	<0.001	2.333(1.584~3.432)
流产史	0.779	0.186	17.541	<0.001	2.179(1.514~3.138)
收缩压	0.713	0.178	16.045	<0.001	2.040(1.439~2.892)
perlecan	-0.946	0.206	21.089	<0.001	0.388(0.259~0.581)
NRP-1	-1.104	0.224	24.291	<0.001	0.332(0.214~0.514)

注: 赋值为孕前 BMI(<24 kg/m<sup>2</sup>=0, ≥24 kg/m<sup>2</sup>=1)、流产史(无=0, 有=1)、收缩压(输入实测值)、perlecan(≤8.63 nmol/L=0; >8.63 nmol/L=1)、NRP-1(≤4.37 ng/mL=0; >4.37 ng/mL=1)。

### 3 讨 论

近年来,受到我国生育政策开放及女性生育观念改变的影响,育龄期女性的生育年龄较之前明显延迟,高龄孕产妇数量持续增加,导致妊娠期高血压的发病率有升高的趋势<sup>[8]</sup>。妊娠期高血压是导致我国孕产妇及围生儿死亡的重要原因之一<sup>[9-10]</sup>。目前临床尚无可靠的指标用于预警妊娠期高血压发病,其早期筛查工作面临极大的挑战。因此,寻找与妊娠期高血压病情进展相关的生物学指标已成为临床研究的热点。

perlecan 属于硫酸乙酰肝素蛋白多糖家族,相对分子质量约为  $500 \times 10^3$ ,具有特殊的 I ~ V 结构域,其中结构域 I 可与多种血管内皮生长因子结合,参与新生血管形成的过程,结构域 III 与层粘连蛋白具有相似的功能,可抑制细胞自噬<sup>[11]</sup>。郭红霞等<sup>[12]</sup>构建了子痫前期小鼠模型发现,perlecan 蛋白表达下调可能通过抑制 Ras/Raf-1/MEK/ERK 信号通路来抑制血管生成。MOKHTAR 等<sup>[13]</sup>研究发现,血清 perlecan 水平在先兆子痫患者中呈低表达,且与患者病情严重程度呈负相关。本研究发现,血清 perlecan 水平随着孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者病情加重而逐渐降低。究其原因为 perlecan 是调节新生血管形成的重要糖蛋白,其表达下调后可导致血管内皮细胞过度自噬,损害血管内皮细胞功能,抑制新生血管生成,进而参与孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者的病情进展过程<sup>[14-15]</sup>。本研究还发现,结局良好组血清 perlecan 水平高于结局不良组。说明血清 perlecan 水平下调与患者不良围生结局风险增加有关。可能是因为 perlecan 低表达可导致胎盘的血管功能受损,引起胎盘的微循环血流灌注不足,影响胎儿的生长发育,进而增加其不良围生结局的风险。

NRP-1 是一种 I 型单次跨膜受体,相对分子质量约为  $140 \times 10^3$ ,可与血管内皮生长因子结合形成复合物,调控血管内皮细胞功能<sup>[16]</sup>。体外动物实验发现,靶向干扰 NRP-1 表达后可抑制血管内皮细胞的增

殖、迁徙过程,阻碍新生血管形成<sup>[17]</sup>。相关研究发现,NRP-1 在女性生殖组织中呈高表达,可调控调节性 T 细胞的活性,在维持母胎免疫耐受平衡方面发挥重要的作用<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究发现,血清 NRP-1 水平随着孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者病情加重而逐渐降低。究其原因为 NRP-1 表达下调后血管生成相关信号通路传导受阻,可损害血管内皮细胞功能,导致子宫螺旋动脉重塑异常,同时可降低调节性 T 细胞的活性,导致母胎免疫耐受失衡<sup>[19-20]</sup>。而血管内皮细胞功能受损、母胎免疫耐受失衡是妊娠期高血压发生、发展的病理基础,故认为血清 NRP-1 水平变化与患者的病情严重程度有关。本研究还发现,结局良好组血清 NRP-1 水平高于结局不良组。原因可能是随着血清 NRP-1 水平持续下调,孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者的病情进一步恶化,发生不良围生结局的风险更高。

本研究预测价值分析发现,血清 perlecan、NRP-1 预测孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者围生结局的效能、特异度高于单项指标预测。说明血清 perlecan、NRP-1 可作为预测孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者围生结局的生物学指标,且联合检测可提高预测准确率。本研究结果显示,孕前 BMI ≥ 24 kg/m<sup>2</sup>、有流产史、收缩压高、perlecan ≤ 8.63 nmol/L、NRP-1 ≤ 4.37 ng/mL 是孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者不良围生结局的独立危险因素( $P < 0.05$ ),提示临床医务工作者应该对上述高危人群的病情进行重点监测,密切关注血压变化情况,制订合理的降压方案,有助于预防患者发生不良围生结局。

综上所述,血清 perlecan、NRP-1 水平降低与孕晚期妊娠期高血压患者的病情加重及不良围生结局有关,两项指标可作为预测患者围生结局的生物学标志物。

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