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· 临床医学 ·

类风湿性关节炎与 I 型胶原吡啶交联终肽的关系

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[摘要] 目的:探讨 I 型胶原吡啶交联终肽(ICTP)在类风湿性关节炎(RA)患者外周血中的变化及其临床意义。方法:用酶标法检查 45 例 RA 组、31 例骨关节炎(OA)组患者和 32 名健康人(对照组)的血清 ICTP 水平及 RA 组的血细胞沉降率(ESR)和 C 反应蛋白(CRP)水平。结果:RA 组中 ICTP 浓度均显著高于对照组和 OA 组($P < 0.01$)。ICTP 与 ESR 和 CRP 均有相关关系($P < 0.01$)。ICTP 与 RA 患者 X 线分期无相关关系。结论:ICTP 检测对 RA 诊断和判断病情活动情况有一定意义。

[关键词] 关节炎,类风湿性;酶联免疫吸附测定;I 型胶原吡啶交联终肽

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Relationship between rheumatoid arthritis and pyridinoline cross-linked carboxy-terminal telopeptide of type I collagen

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[Abstract] Objective: To observe the change of pyridinoline cross-linked carboxy-terminal telopeptide type I collagen(ICTP) in the serum of patients with rheumatoid arthritis(RA). Methods: The serum level of ICTP was determined in 45 patients with RA, 31 patients with osteoarthritis(OA) and 32 healthy individuals by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate(ESR) and C reactive protein(CRP) of the 45 patients with RA were also detected. Results: The serum level of ICTP in the RA group was remarkably higher than that in the healthy and OA groups($P < 0.01$). The ICTP was directly correlated with ESR in the patients with RA and CRP($P < 0.01$), but had no relation with the radiogram staging($P > 0.05$). Conclusions: The serum level of ICTP in the patients with RA can reflect the progression of the disease.

[Key words] arthritis, rheumatoid; enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; pyridinoline cross-linked carboxy-terminal telopeptide of type I collagen

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I 型胶原吡啶交联终肽(ICTP)是 I 型胶原蛋白病理性降解产物,是新的骨吸收生化指标,其临床意义在于能特异地反映骨胶原蛋白病理性降解

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过程^[1]。本研究旨在探讨 ICTP 对类风湿性关节炎(RA)的诊断以及与 RA 病情活动相关性的意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 本组 76 例均来自光华医院门诊或住院患者。其中, RA 组患者 45 例,男 8 例,女 37 例;年龄 24~80 岁。骨关节炎(OA)组 31 例,男 2 例,女 29 例;年龄 43~73 岁。所有患者均符合美国风湿病学会(ACR)修订的诊断分类标准。另外,对照组 32 名为光华医院体检的健康人群,男 10 名,女 22 名;年龄 54~67 岁。

1.2 方法 试剂盒和标准品由芬兰 Orion Diagnostica Oy Espoo Finland 提供。采用酶标法,按说明书检测 ICTP。ICTP > 4.5 μg/L 为阳性。测定 RA 血细胞沉降率(ESR)与 C 反应蛋白(CRP)

1.3 统计学方法 采用方差分析和 *q* 检验及直线相关分析。

2 结果

2.1 3 组 ICTP 浓度比较 RA 组 ICTP 浓度均显著高于对照组和 OA 组($P < 0.01$)(见表 1)。超过 ICTP 临界值(>4.5 μg/L)的病例 RA 组为 71%, OA 组为 3.2%,对照组为 9.3%。

表 1 3 组 ICTP 值比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

分组	n	ICTP(μg/L)	F	P	MS _{组内}
RA 组	45	7.7 ± 4.4			
OA 组	31	3.1 ± 1.2 **	31.34	<0.01	8.669
对照组	32	3.2 ± 0.7 **			

q 检验:与 RA 组比较 ** $P < 0.01$

2.2 RA 组 ICTP 与年龄、ESR、CRP 和 X 线分期相关性分析 ICTP 与年龄和 X 线分期均无相关关系($r_1 = 0.177, r_2 = 0.078, P > 0.05$),但与 ESR 和 CRP 均有相关关系($r_1 = 0.385, r_2 = 0.476, P < 0.01$)。

3 讨论

类风湿性关节炎患者因关节滑膜的慢性炎症、增生等造成关节软骨、骨和关节囊破坏^[2]。已有的研究显示各种自身抗体在 RA 诊断中的敏感性为 45.0%~84.0%,同时,可见约有 15%~50% 的 RA 患者会出现各种自身抗体阴性,在国内外均有文献报道 ICTP 与类风湿因子(RF)在 RA 患者中的阳性率基本相同,且 ICTP 与 RF 的联合检测可提高 RA

诊断的特异性^[3~7]。此研究旨在寻求敏感性高的 RA 诊断指标。

从本研究结果可以看出,RA 组 ICTP 值均高于 OA 组和正常组($P < 0.01$),这可能是因为 RA 由于某些原因引起关节滑膜发生炎症病变后,导致病理性骨骼降解,从而引起 ICTP 的升高。本研究结果还显示,ICTP 在 RA 组明显升高,虽然研究的样本量较小,这个结果不能充分证明 ICTP 可以作为 RA 的特异性诊断指标,但可以用来联合 RF、抗环瓜氨酸蛋白等自身抗体用于诊断 RA,提高诊断的特异性和敏感性。

本文结果亦显示 RA 组的 ICTP 与 ESR、CRP 均有相关关系,ESR、CRP 升高多提示病情在活动期,此时可能炎症病变加重,导致骨骼破坏加剧,而出现 ICTP 的随之增高。反映了 ICTP 与 RA 病情活动情况有相关意义,可以作为一个评判 RA 病情变化的相关指标;RA 组的 ICTP 与 X 线分期及年龄无相关关系,这个结果反映出 ICTP 与病情严重程度及年龄无关。

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