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检验通讯

MEDICAL LABORATORY BULLETIN

科室动态

喜讯！检验科喜获全国“青年文明号”光荣称号，全川卫生健康系统仅两家单位获评

检验与临床

检验科临床联系问题与回复

检验动态

抗凝蛋白检测的说明



四川大学华西第二医院
West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University
临床检验科 主办



图2 检验科全体员工风貌



图3 ISO15189 第四周期现场复评审首次会议现场

二、检验科顺利通过 ISO15189 第四周期现场复评审

“本次评审完成，恭喜你们顺利通过！”伴随着评审组组长、来自上海市同济大学附属东方医院（南院）医学检验科主任吴文娟老师的祝贺，检验科成功通过了2019年ISO15189第四周期现场复评审，标志着我院医学检验科严谨、专业、高效、人性的管理体系再次得到了业内专家的认可。

本次现场复评审工作自2019年6月14日开始，为期三天。评审组由6位国内知名检验“大咖”组成，主要就实验室的人员、设施、环境、质量控制、记录文件、风险管理等方面对照15189的标准进行符合性的核查。在江咏梅主任的带领下，检验科全体教师严阵以待、从容“应战”，向6位专家呈上了满意的答卷。

在6月14日的首次会议中，医院牛晓宇副院长、院长办公室王学东主任、医务部伍金林主任、后勤管理部傅宏佳主任、护理部

黄燕副主任、信息管理部王梓名副主任等莅临会场，牛院长代表医院对评审专家的到来表示热烈欢迎；另外，为响应医院检验大平台建设的要求，科室特别邀请了生殖医学科、产前诊断中心、人类精子库、药学部、超声科、放射科、病理科等医技科室的老师前来参会，并全程参与到评审当中。

在医护座谈会中，重点就检验科提供临床咨询服务、标本转运、信息化建设等方面进行了调查。在末次会议中，周末检验科全体人员参会末次会议，获得检查组高度评价。检验科姜咏梅主任讲到评审工作没有终点，检验科将不忘初心、砥砺前行，和全院同仁精诚协作，共创医院美好的明天！





图 4 ISO15189 评审专家在各专业组现场

三、检验科代表勇摘全国知识竞赛亚军

2019年6月27日，由中国中西医结合学会检验医学专业委员会主办、检验医学界、检验医学网媒体特别支持的“医战到底 医鸣惊人”知识竞赛总决赛在成都举行。我院检验科代表在比赛中取得了优异的成绩，获得了全国第二的好成绩。总决赛汇聚了来自全国各个分赛区共十六位选手。在西部分赛区夺得第一的检验科苟瑜老师代表西部战队“熊猫队”参赛。经过笔试、抢答、案例分析等多

轮角逐，最终，“熊猫队”夺得了团体赛第二，苟瑜老师本人也取得了个人赛季军的好成绩。

此次比赛通过推广、普及、提升理论知识，提高了检验诊断能力，指导了检验实践工作，促进了我院青年教师的成长和提高，具有推动检验科发展的重要意义。



图 5 “熊猫队”荣获团体赛第二名，苟瑜老师（右一）荣获个人赛季军

四、检验科江咏梅主任在医院大检验平台建设培训中开讲授课

检验科作为全国唯一一家同时通过 ISO15189 及 CAP 双认可的妇女儿童专科实验室，自受命成为医院大检验平台建设牵头科室以来，在本项工作中勇挑使命——2019年5月3日，按照医院的整体部署和要求，检验科江咏梅主任就 CAP 和 ISO15189 的申报情况向生殖医学科、产前诊断科、精子库 V、药学部、超声科、放射科、病理科等医技科室进行了详细的介绍。本次培训由医院牛晓宇副院长主持。产前诊断科刘珊玲主任、药学部林芸竹主任等 50 余名老师参与了活动。

牛晓宇副院长首先致辞，她强调成立医院大检验平台意义深远，能够实现检验检查流程的同质化、一体化，提高医疗服务质效；检验科在多年的双认可工作中积累了宝贵的经验，值得推广。

随后，江咏梅主任以《互补的质量解决方案——CAP 和 ISO15189》为题，重点介绍了这两种认可的特点，并重点就申报的条件和要求进行了深入浅出的介绍。各医技科室代表认真听取了本次讲座，并结合自身特点，就如何准备材料、提出申报、迎接评审等问题与江主任进行了互动沟通。

牛晓宇副院长在全程参与并认真聆听了本次讲座后，对培训给予了高度的肯定。她鼓励大家一定要相互学习，积极进取，协力推进医院大检验平台的建设，为医院的发展作出贡献。

相信在医院的统筹领导下，各科室一定能相互学习、相互提高，尽快搭建起检验大平台，不断提高医院医疗服务水平。



图6 江咏梅主任对 CAP 和 ISO15189 的申报条件和要求进行深入浅出地介绍，各医技科室代表认真聆听

五、检验科江咏梅教授受邀赴四川护理职业学院授课

自2017年6月检验科主任江咏梅教授被聘为四川护理职业学院客座教授以来，一直带领检验科团队就该校医学检验系的学术支持、人才培养、文化建设等方面进行精准而专业的指导。2019年5月6日下午，江咏梅教授受邀来到四川护理职业学院，为检验系

的100余名同学开坛授课。本次授课的主题是《临床实验室管理》。江教授从医院概况、科室介绍、实验室管理等方面，深入浅出地介绍了临床实验室管理的重难点，在帮助同学们增长见地的同时，也开拓了他们的职业视野。



图7 江咏梅主任在四川护理职业学院授课

六、检验科开展第五届岗位能手知识竞赛

2019年6月26日下午，由检验科党支部牵头，科室第五届岗位能手知识竞赛在研究院2楼举行。本次活动旨在献礼建国70周年，展现检验科全体员工崇高的政治素养和专业的技能水平。科室全体员工参加了活动。党委副书记、纪委书记王红静，总会计师张进，党委委员、宣传统战部主任王海英以及团委书记陈莉娟作为嘉宾全程参与了比赛并指导工作。今年的活动再度创新，不仅在原有“三基三严”知识库的基础上增加了党团、青年文明号、时事政治等理论知识竞赛，还在活动中增加了现场互动环节，全体员工齐唱《我和我的祖国》，气氛一度达到高潮。经过激烈角逐，比赛最终决出三等奖4名，二等奖2名，一等奖1名。赛后科室江咏梅主任进行了总结。她首先肯定了全科人员的辛勤付出，同时也希望大家将创新精神融入到科室工作的方方面面，不断提高工作质量。



图8 检验科岗位能手知识竞赛现场



图9 比赛最终决出三等奖4名，二等奖2名，一等奖1名

七、检验科邀请档案科陈帆主任开讲

2019年5月29日，为进一步提高广大员工的综合素养，检验科特别邀请档案科陈帆主任为全科老师带来了制作优质PPT的经验分享。科技部林玲主任、护理部罗碧如主任、护理部黄燕副主任、法务部张少毅副主任等老师莅临会场聆听了讲座。检验科江咏梅主任全程参与并主持了本次活动。陈帆主任开讲的题目为《一张图都不敢剧透的PPT 整容秘诀》。他用幽默风趣的方式，毫无保留地分享了自己多年来制作PPT的经验，让大家在图文并茂的视觉盛宴中受益匪浅。



图 10 陈帆主任为大家带来风趣幽默的精彩分享

八、全心呵护，精采为伴检验科为小朋友送上六一儿童节祝福

2019年5月31日，检验科在华西院区和锦江院区同时开展了“全心呵护，精采为伴”为主题的六一儿童节庆祝活动，共庆属于小朋友自己的节日。

为了孩子能愉快地度过心中最向往的节日，检验科老师们从道具、礼物、活动、场地安排都做了精心的准备。在华西二院锦江院区采血大厅前，检验科老师除了给小朋友送上气球、漫画书籍等小礼物，还准备了蜡笔和画布，让小朋友的绘画天赋在画布上尽情施展，同时加强了医患之间的沟通和联系。与此同时，检验科老师还带着礼物给两个院区的病房儿童送去节日礼物，让他们实实在在感受到了医患温情。活动取得圆满成功，孩子们的脸上都洋溢着满足的笑容，留给孩子们的喜悦和收获将永远留在孩子们的记忆中。



图 11 检验科老师为门诊及住院小朋友送上节日礼物，让他们感受到浓浓医患温情

九、情系夕阳——检验科为退休老师送去温暖

关爱退休老师，敬老爱老是检验科模范职工小家建设工作中的优良传统。值端午佳节，由检验科党支部牵头，科室以“端午粽飘香情系夕阳红”为主题，举办了为退休老师送祝福活动。

退休老师应邀来到自己曾经工作奋战的实验室，了解了医院的新方向、新进展，参观了实验室的全新风貌，并和检验后辈促膝长谈，向年轻的老师们传授了工作经验。老老师们感慨万千，感慨医院和科室的飞速发展，更感谢科室对退休老师的关怀，活动在一片其乐融融中结束。



图 12 检验科关爱退休老师，为他们送上节日的问候

十、优质服务暖人心，患者感谢送锦旗——锦江院区检验科再次收到锦旗

锦江院区检验科收到我院患者的锦旗一面。患儿家属来我院就诊，在焦急等待检验结果的过程中，病情突然加重，家属心急如焚，致电检验科生化组询问能否加急。生化组老师详细询问了患儿情况后，耐心安慰患儿家属，以最快速度出具报告并通知家属及时取报告，为患者及家属赢得了更多的抢救时间。急病人之所急，时刻将患者的需要放在第一位是检验科不懈的追求。有感于检验科无私的帮助，患儿父母特地送来了感谢的锦旗！



图 13 家属与检验科老师亲切合影



一、检验科临床联系问题与回复

临床联系是检验科一项重要的常规工作，目的是通过听取临床医生的意见建议，加强科室间的协作和理解，优化检验流程，提高检验服务水平，协助临床科室更好地为患者服务。检验科每月都会在科主任的带领下，与各专业组长一起来到各临床科室，及时听取临床医生的意见和建议，并对临床医生所提问题予以及时反馈。现将检验科与临床沟通收集问题汇总解答于下：

1.4月11日 门急诊 需求：1. 晚上抢救室采血，采血人员到达时间问题；2. 每次临床联系前，请检验科人员临床联系内容先填写完整，以备医护人员签字时查看；3. 希望宣传新项目时要带 PPT 到临床科室详细讲解，以省去临床医生每次打电话到专业组询问的时间。

回复：1. 对于病房采血，检验科均以抢救室优先，但晚上值班时间采血人员有限，若碰上门诊窗口同时有危急重症患儿，可能会稍微延误到达抢救室的时间。但检验科承诺，竭尽全力在接到电话的第一时间赶到。2. 应临床医护需求，检验科老师在上临床联系前会提前写好联系内容，供临床医护人员签字时查看。3. 检验科去临床科室宣讲新项目时，自备讲解纸质资料及 PPT，同时可分享宣讲课件，并随时欢迎临床医护人员致电专业组咨询。

2.4月23日 小儿血液科三楼 需求：危急值发送及审核时间相差过大，最好控制在五分钟内；

回复：检验科已告知各专业组，尽量危急值发送后 5 分钟内审核报告。对于微生物组的项目涉及到分级报告，我们会在五分钟之内进行初级报告推送。

3.4月26日 妇科8楼 提问：某化疗患者，手术上台前无凝血块，9:30 上台，扩容申请血浆，两小时才拿到血浆，麻醉、护士与血库沟通不顺畅？

回复：临床上手术病人，可提前备血，大手术需要提前告知血库等相关科室，以备血库能够及时提供所需血液制品。同时检验科希望临床护士抽血标本时，把针头取下来再将血液注入真空管，以防止合血标本不合格，影响合血时间。若是手术病人上台后需要临时急用血制品时，需要告知术中治疗使用，提前将申请单递交血库，血库会积极配合协调并优先处理。

4.5月11日 妇科化疗 提问：大便筛查有两个医嘱，应该怎么选择？

回复：检验科大便筛查两个医嘱具体内容包括：（1）“大便筛查”包含：粪便常规，一般细菌涂片检查，粪寄生虫检查；（2）“大便筛查（不含寄生虫卵）”包含有：粪便常规，一般细菌涂片检查。临床医生可根据需求自行选择需要检查的医嘱。

5.5月16日 小儿血液科六楼 提问：BCR-ABL 基因检测为定量还是定性结果，准确度如何，PML-RARa 呢？

回复：半月前常见基因由定性检测改为了定量检测，灵敏度更高，基因组套仍为定性结果。

6.5月29日 产科门诊（锦江院区）需求：邀请张鸽老师到产科宣讲如何对产科术后出血进行评估及其影响因素。

回复：应临床邀请，检验科张鸽老师及时到产科进行凝血功能筛查报告解读的宣讲，与临床老师交流产科术后出血评估及影响因素，探讨双方科室合作进行各方面出血影响因素的评价，为检验联系临床，检验服务临床作了良好示范。检验科欢迎临床科室进行类似交流和学习，共同为患者提供更好的诊疗方案。

7.6月4日 小儿感染科提问：关于检验科住院部采血时间，条码放置位置及外送标本问题？

回复：1. 检验科采血人员上病房采血时间为：（周一至周五）清晨 07:30，上午 10:00，下午 14:00，（新生儿和 PICU 下午提前到 13:00）；（周末及节假日）清晨 07:45，有新增采血患者可接受电话通知。注：锦江院区夜间（18:00 至次日清晨）病房采血由临床医护人员自行完成。2. 临床医护人员条码需要放置：固定条码放置框内。3. 如果临床需要检验科帮采外送标本，临床科室须提前去医务部签署备案书，在采集时出示给采血人员。4. 如果患者更换床位，需要临床医生提前在条码上手动更改患者正确的床位。

二、检验科走进临床科室——小儿感染科、急诊科(十八)

定期、不定期走进临床,听取临床医生的意见、建议,协力提高医疗服务质量是检验科日常工作中的一项重任。2019年4月,科室急诊组组长于凡老师、张益多老师按照临床联系的部署,分别参与到华西院区小儿感染科、急诊科和儿童重症医学科的晨间交班当中,就新项目淀粉样蛋白A(SAA)在临床中的运用进行了宣讲和沟通。儿科主任万朝敏老师、小儿感染科主任朱渝老师、急诊科主任李熙鸿老师分别代表科室欢迎检验科的到来。

张益多老师就SAA在儿童感染性疾病检测中的应用进行了详细分析;于凡老师就临床老师们的提问进行了详细解答。急诊科和儿童重症医学科对于检验科的工作表示肯定,并就如果更好地提高跨部门协作提出了宝贵意见和建议。



图 14 张益多老师就 SAA 在儿童感染性疾病检测中的应用进行详细分析与沟通

三、检验科走进临床科室——妇科(十九)

2019年4月19日,科室免疫组组长彭磊文老师根据临床科室的需求,参加了华西院区妇科的交班,就梅毒螺旋体的检测与临床应用进行了宣讲和沟通。妇科王平主任、彭芝兰教授,李征宇教授等临床专家、老师欢迎检验科的到来,并就梅毒螺旋体的检测与临床应用提出了宝贵的意见和建议。

双方通过有效沟通促进了协作交流,将持续提高医疗服务质量,为妇女儿童健康事业保驾护航。



图 15 彭磊文老师就梅毒螺旋体的检测与临床应用进行了宣讲和沟通



一、抗凝蛋白检测的说明

供稿:血液组 张鸽

1、相关概念:

蛋白 C: 一种在肝脏合成的维生素 K 依赖性蛋白质。以酶原形式循环,在活化为丝氨酸蛋白酶—活化蛋白 C(activated protein C, aPC) 后发挥其抗凝功能,主要作用是灭活凝血因子 V a 和 VII a,这两种因子对高效的凝血酶生成和凝血因子 X 激活是必需的。

蛋白 S: 一种维生素 K 依赖性糖蛋白,是蛋白 C 系统的一种辅因子,在循环中有两种形式:40%~50% 为游离形式,其余与补体成分 C4b 结合蛋白(C4b-binding protein, C4b-BP) 结合,只有游离形式具有活化蛋白 C(activated protein C, APC) 辅因子活性,在 PS 的存在下,APC 能够以增加的速率灭活因子 V a 和 VII a,从而减少凝血酶生,也作为蛋白 C 的辅因子增强纤溶作用,并与其他凝血因子的相互作用直接抑制凝血酶原活化。

遗传性易栓症: 指数种使个体易患静脉血栓栓塞症(venous thromboembolism, VTE) 的遗传性危险因素。在中国人群,蛋白 C、蛋白 S 和抗凝血酶等抗凝蛋白缺乏是较为常见的病因,而罕见病因包括某些异常纤维蛋白原血症。

2、检测原理

特殊蛇毒(Agkistrodon contortrix 以及 Vipera russelli) 分别作为蛋白 C 以及蛋白 S 的激活物,激活后的蛋白 C(PCa) 以及蛋白 S(PSa) 分别根据发射底物法和凝固法原理进行检测。

特殊人群—蛋白 C 以及蛋白 S 的水平

早产儿和足月儿的蛋白 C 水平分别为成年人的约 7%~18% 和 14%~42%。

足月儿蛋白 S 水平稍低于健康成人。

鉴于特殊人群的数据来源于国外文献,尚缺乏国内大规模多中心的可靠结果,且缺乏正常人群对上述参考范围进行验证,因此上述参考范围仅用于回复临床咨询供临床医生参考用,不在报告中体现。

3、影响因素:

急性血栓形成、共存疾病或抗凝血剂治疗均有影响!

蛋白 C: 主要的影响因素包括抑肽酶的使用,避孕药的使用,肿瘤化疗等等(降低),甘油三酯的水平将会影响蛋白 C 的水平(升高)。

蛋白 S: 狼疮抗凝物将会影响蛋白 S 的水平(升高或降低)。华法林—在疑似蛋白 C(或蛋白 S) 缺乏患者已经停用口服抗凝治疗后至少 2 周进行检测。

肝素—常规剂量的肝素(包括低分子肝素)不影响蛋白 C 以及 S 的检测结果。

活化蛋白 C 抵抗: 鉴于中国人群特征,基本无 V 因子 Leiden 突变,无需进行 APC 抵抗相关检测。

4、临床运用:

蛋白 C(PC) 缺乏的临床综合征包括静脉血栓栓塞症、新生儿紫癜、华法林诱导的皮肤坏死和流产。

蛋白 S(PS) 缺陷症的表现包括深静脉血栓形成、血栓性浅静脉炎和/或肺栓塞。

	非孕成人	早孕	中孕	晚孕
蛋白 C (%)	70~140	78~121	83~133	67~135
蛋白 S (%)	60~130	39~105	27~101	33~101

1分	2分	3分	5分
年龄41-60岁	年龄61-74岁	年龄75岁	年龄>81岁
既往肺病、静脉曲张	无手术史	既往PE病史	近期下肢石膏固定术
BMI<21	恶性肿瘤	FV Leiden	髌、骨盆或下肢骨折
小型外科手术	腹腔镜手术	Proth 20210A	急性肾损伤(1月)
麻醉剂<1月	患者高度紧张>72h	血栓家族史	多发性骨折(1月)
OCF或肝素替代治疗	石膏固定<1月	既往抗凝物阳性	
近期服用产药	中心静脉置管	非同型半胱氨酸血症	
AMI, COPD	大手术(1-4天)	肝素诱导血小板减少	
慢性心衰(1月内)		抗心磷脂抗体增高	
既往的内科患者		其他先天性血栓症	
既往性肺炎史			
大手术史(1月内)			
不明死产病史、胎儿发育受限、多次流产			

危险因素	评分
活动性恶性肿瘤、患者先前有局部或远端转移和/或6个月内接受过化疗/放疗	3
既往静脉血栓栓塞病史	3
制动、患者身体原因或遵医嘱卧床休息至少3d	3
血栓倾向、AT、PC或PS缺乏、Leiden FV、Proth G20210A、抗磷脂综合征	3
近期(<1个月)创伤或外科手术	2
年龄<70岁	1
心脏病(或)呼吸衰竭	1
急性心肌梗死和(或)缺血性脑卒中	1
急性感染和(或)风湿性疾病	1
肥胖(BMI>30kg/m ²)	1
正在接受激素治疗	1

二、尿碘检测及在临床中的应用

供稿：急诊组 周岩

1、碘的概述

碘是机体所必需的微量元素之一，碘在小肠通过不依赖 TSH 的机制被吸收。在循环中，碘通过钠-碘共转运体被转运到甲状腺滤泡细胞，经过氧化，最终有机化与甲状腺球蛋白的酪氨酸残基结合，甲状腺球蛋白是存在于甲状腺胶质的巨大糖蛋白。这些碘化了的酪氨酸残基两两结合形成了 T3 和 T4，最后在甲状腺球蛋白水解后释放入血。所以碘都是通过合成甲状腺激素(T3、T4)而发挥其生理作用，包括其能量代谢：促进物质的分解代谢，增加氧耗量，产生热量和能量，维持基本生命活动，保持体温；垂体的支持作用：垂体的正常生理功能有赖于甲状腺激素的支持；促进体格发育：促进发育期儿童的身高、体重、骨骼、肌肉和性发育；促进脑部发育：在脑发育的临界期内（从妊娠开始至生后2岁），神经系统的发育必需依赖于甲状腺激素的存在。神经元的增殖、迁移、分化和髓鞘化，特别是树突、树突棘、突触及神经联系的建立都必须有甲状腺激素的参与。

2、碘与疾病之间的关系

碘元素是人体必不可少的营养物质，缺乏时机会出现一系列的障碍，主要表现为单纯性甲状腺肿、甲状腺功能减退和呆小症等，这一系列由于缺碘而造成的障碍统称为碘缺乏病（iodine deficiency disorders）或简称为 IDD。碘缺乏病是全球性公共问题。中国是受碘缺乏严重威胁的国家之一，20 世纪 90 年代各省、市、自治区均存在不同程度的碘缺乏，约有 7.2 亿人生活于缺碘地区，IDD 分布于 1807 个县，27128 个乡。病区学龄儿童的智商值比正常人低 10%–11%，若不加以控制，这将严重影响儿童的智力发育。1994 年我国通过采取以加碘食盐为主的综合性防治措施，我国 IDD 防治工作获得了巨大的成就。截止到 2002 年底，全国 8–10 岁儿童甲状腺肿大率由过去的 20.4% 下降到 5.8%，在整体上，中国已基本达到了控制碘缺乏病的水平。然而由于人

们生活水平的提高，观念意识的增强，加碘食盐和海鲜的大量摄入，中国也进入到了一个碘超标的时代。2005 年 WHO 调查显示，中国总体是处于碘超量供应。碘的超量与过量同样也会对机体产生不利的影响。2008 年 Weiping Teng 等对三个不同碘摄入量的农村社区进行甲状腺疾病的五年前瞻性调查中显示，超量或者过量的碘摄入可能导致甲状腺功能减退和自身免疫性甲状腺炎。单水阳等人检测 101 例甲状腺结节患者和 76 例正常人群的尿碘含量，证实甲状腺结节疾病与高尿碘有关。又有研究表明，甲状腺激素对生后生长起重要作用，主要是由于甲状腺激素对骨骺软骨有直接作用，另一方面有研究证实，甲状腺功能减退患者生长激素（GH）自然分泌减少，对 GH 激发实验反应迟钝，表明甲状腺激素对 GH 有一定影响，但是否是由于碘源性的甲状腺功能减退进而影响 GH，还未有研究，有待进一步探索。

3、碘的代谢

碘的生理需要量取决于机体对甲状腺激素的需要量，正常成人每日所需的甲状腺激素的量相对稳定，合成这些激素所需的碘大约为 50–70 μg。尽管肺、黏膜和皮肤可吸收极少量的碘，但碘全部都是通过胃肠道吸收，从食物摄取的碘约占总摄入量的 80%–90%，由水摄入的碘约占总摄入量的 10%–20%，从空气中摄入的碘，大约也占总摄入量的 5%。饮食中的碘由消化道吸收入血后，构成血浆碘，大分子的有机碘通过胃肠道各种分解酶的作用解离成小分子之后，主要在肠上皮细胞吸收。碘的吸收很快，有报道碘在食物进入胃肠道后的 1–3h 内即可完成，血浆中的碘主要被甲状腺摄取，用于合成甲状腺激素。人体吸收的碘经血液循环，一部分输送到甲状腺合成甲状腺激素，一部分由肾脏排出。肾脏是碘的主要排泄器官，每天摄入的碘大约 80% 随尿液排出，10% 随粪便排出，其余的随汗液、毛发和乳汁排泄。因此，碘的营养状况可以用尿

碘排泄量来表示。在人体碘平衡的情况下，尿碘排泄量近似于碘摄入量。由于一般以膳食调查的方法来计算碘的摄入量相当困难，而用尿碘排泄量来代表碘的摄入量则简便得多。因此，尿碘是评估人群碘营养水平的主要指标。

4、尿碘的基本概念

尿碘（urinary iodine, UI），是指尿液中的含碘量。包括 2 方面内涵：一是单位容积的尿液中含碘量，即尿碘质量浓度；二是单位容积的尿液中含碘量，即尿总含碘量。人们通常说的“尿碘”主要是指尿碘浓度。目前国际通用的表示方法为微克碘/升（μg/L），部分国家使用 μg/dL，我国统一规定使用 μg/L。根据尿液采集的时间、方式不同，可有晨起尿碘、日间随意 1 次尿碘等，都是指不同方式采集的尿液中的碘浓度。由于随意 1 次尿碘浓度因其受食物、药物或者运动影响较大，所以晨起尿碘成为当前广泛用于碘营养状态监测的重要指标。24h 尿碘（或称 24h 尿碘排泄量）也是一种非常有用的尿碘指标。与尿碘浓度不同，它是指 24h 尿液中的总碘含量，一般以微克碘/24h（μg/24h）表示。要获得此项指标，必须收集并记录 24h 尿液容量，首先检测出该尿液（混匀后）的尿碘浓度（μg/L），然后再乘以 24h 的尿液总容量，则可以计算出 24h 尿碘排泄量。由于 24h 尿碘因其尿液采集困难，不及晨尿或随机尿方便而不能广泛应用，只能用于某些特殊研究或者个体观察等。并且在《中国甲状腺疾病诊治指南》中指出尿碘的排泄与碘摄入量密切相关，是反应碘摄入量的最佳指标。单次尿标本可以满足评价碘摄入量的需要，不必采用 24h 尿标本和肌酐校正的方法。通常采取空腹尿标本，以减少饮食碘对测定的影响。

5、尿碘评价群体的碘营养水平

大量的研究和实践证明，一定样本数量的随意 1 次尿碘浓度能够反映群体的碘营养水平，是评价人群碘营养状况的良好指标。在监测工作中，可以依据国际组织推荐的尿碘浓度标准，见表一。应用随意 1 次尿碘浓度正确评价群体的碘营养水平，还需注意如下几个方面的问题：

（1）、要有足够的样本数量，以保证尿样的代表性。目前全国统一监测和评价省级水平时，推荐尿碘样本为 360 份，可达满意的可信区间及相对精度。如果在较小范围内或对某一特定人群做点状抽查时，建议样本量至少 50 份以上，这样可以克服个体尿碘浓度的变异对群体水平的影响。

（2）、对调查的群体要有一定的界定条件，保证群体背景的一致性，还要考虑碘营养环境、干预措施、经济水平以及文化背景等具有相对一致性，才能准确反映问题，达到调查目的。

（3）、尿碘水平是一个“即刻”指标，具有“时限性”，只能反映某一时间内的碘营养水平。因此，尿碘监测应该具有一定的周期性和连续性。

6、尿碘浓度评估个体的碘营养水平

处于治疗、保健或其他研究目的所进行的个体碘营养评价，采集 1 次尿液很难做出准确判断，解决这一问题，应注意以下几个问题：（1）、尿样的代表性，即所收集的尿样应能代表本人实

际的碘营养状况。建议在采尿的前几天内避免使用含碘药物或特殊饮食，要在正常饮食情况下周期性收集尿液，对连续收集的尿样进行检测，根据动态结果综合评价才能有把握做出正确判断。（2）、保证尿液质量，使其碘浓度不受尿液稀释或浓缩的影响。建议采集一定容量的尿液事先测量尿比重，选择正常生理比重（1.010–1.030）的尿液，对比重 < 1.010 或 > 1.030 的尿液弃掉不用。还有人建议采集晨尿，但应注意有些人睡前或夜间习惯喝茶和饮水，照样会影响晨起的尿液质量。（3）、正确使用评价标准。可以参照学龄儿童以及孕妇和哺乳妇女的尿碘中位数的推荐标准，进行评价个体碘营养水平。

7、小结

自我国全民食盐加碘（USI）国策实行，经过十多年的努力，IDD 得到了有效控制，但是全民普及食盐加碘在减少碘缺乏病的同时，使甲状腺功能亢进症、结节性甲状腺肿、甲状腺癌等患病率发生了改变。不仅碘缺乏可以引起一系列甲状腺疾病，碘过量同样可以影响甲状腺功能变化，促进甲状腺疾病的发生、发展，对人体健康造成严重危害。因此，补碘量应该控制在合适安全的水平，因地制宜，科学补碘，并且进行严格的碘营养监测，把尿碘水平控制在合理范围，达到既能有效控制碘缺乏病，又能尽量降低碘过量的危害。

表一 WHO 推荐尿碘评价碘营养状态标准

人群	MUI (μg/L)	碘营养状况
儿童和成人	< 20	严重碘缺乏
妊娠妇女	< 20	严重碘缺乏
	20–49	中度碘缺乏
	50–99	轻度碘缺乏
	100–199	适宜
	200–299	大于适宜量
哺乳妇女	≥ 300	碘过量
	< 150	缺乏
	150–249	适宜
	250–499	大于适宜量
< 2 岁婴幼儿	≥ 500	碘过量
	≥ 100	适宜

注：MUI 为尿碘中位数

8、尿碘已在检验科开展，以下是注意事项：

标本类型：晨起尿液
 报告时间：24h
 医嘱录入：输入“尿碘”或者尿碘的首字母缩写“ND”
 收费：尿碘检测收费 80 元
 联系电话：85502045（检验科急诊组华西院区）、88570758（检验科急诊组锦江院区）

三、抗心磷脂 IgA/IgG/IgM 抗体检测

供稿：免疫组 苟腾

1、背景介绍：

抗磷脂抗体 (Antiphospholipid antibodies, aPLs) 是一组以磷脂和 / 或磷脂结合蛋白 为靶抗原的自身抗体总称。aPLs 主要存在于抗磷脂综合征 (Antiphospholipid Syndrome, APS) 等自身免疫病患者中, 是 APS 最具特征的实验室指标。aPLs 亦是血栓形成和病理妊娠的危险因素。同时, aPLs 可见于恶性肿瘤、感染性疾病、某些药物使用后, 甚至部分健康人群中亦可出现。其中狼疮抗凝物 (LA)、抗心磷脂 (aCL) 抗体、抗 $\beta 2$ 糖蛋白 I ($\beta 2$ GP I) 抗体作为 APS 分类标准中的实验室指标, 目前临床上广泛应用, 亦成为临床实验室最为常见的自身抗体检测项目之一。心磷脂 (Cardiolipin) 抗原主要是存在于线粒体的内膜带负电荷的磷脂, 抗心磷脂抗体可能是一类密切相关但亲和力不同的抗带负电荷磷脂抗体的一个亚型; aCL 的一个亚群 (约 75%) 识别抗原需要一种血浆蛋白 ($\beta 2$ 糖蛋白 1, $\beta 2$ GP I) 作为辅助因子; 目前为止, 尚不清楚此类抗体是只识别 GP I 表位还是心磷脂表位, 但已明确 GP I 只与带负电荷的磷脂反应, 而不与中性的磷脂反应。抗心磷脂抗体多见于 50% SLE 和 5-40% 其它系统性自身免疫病 (类风湿性关节炎、硬皮病、干燥综合征、夏普综合征); aCL 阳性可发展为静脉和动脉血栓 (80%); 心肌或大脑梗死后可检出高浓度 aCL, 预示出现其它血管并发症的几率增高, 梗死后病情和预后的监测指标。自发性死胎、流产、早产可检出 aCL, 与是否存在自身免疫性疾病症状无关; IgG 与血小板减少症、血栓形成和习惯性流产高度相关, IgM 与溶血性贫血高度相关, IgA 与自身免疫性疾病的关系较小。

2、临床应用：

F1、APS 筛查及诊断: 作为 APS 特征性的生物学标志物, aCL 已成为 APS 分类标准中的实验室指标之一。根据 ISTH2006 年修订的 APS 分类标准, 至少满足 1 条临床标准和 1 条实验室标准方可诊断 APS, 见表 1。

表 1 2006 年国际血栓与止血学会修订的抗磷脂综合征分类标准

· 临床标准
1. 血栓形成: 任何器官 / 组织发生的 1 次或 1 次以上动、静脉或小血管血栓形成 (浅表静脉血栓不作诊断指标); 必须有客观证据 (如影像学、组织病理学等); 组织病理学如有血栓形成, 必须是血栓部位的血管壁无血管炎表现
2. 病理妊娠: (1) 1 次或多次无法解释的形态学正常的胎龄 ≥ 10 周胎儿死亡, 必须经超声检查或对胎儿直接体检表明胎儿形态学正常

(2) 在妊娠 34 周前, 因重度子痫或重度先兆子痫或严重胎盘功能不全所致 1 次或多次形态正常的新生儿早产
(3) 连续 3 次或 3 次以上无法解释的胎龄 < 10 周的自然流产, 需除外母亲生殖系统解剖异常, 或激素水平异常, 或因母亲或父亲染色体异常 等因素所致

· 实验室标准
(1) 狼疮抗凝物阳性: 需按照国际血栓与止血学会修正的 2006 年抗磷脂综合征分类标准, 在血浆中测得狼疮抗凝物至少 2 次, 每次间隔至少 12 周
(2) 采用标准化的 ELISA 法检测血清或血浆中心磷脂 (aCL) 抗体: IgG/IgM 型中高滴度阳性 (aCL-IgG 抗体 > 40 GPL; aCL-IgG 抗体 > 40 MPL; 或滴度大于 99 百分位数)
(3) 采用标准化的 ELISA 法检测血清或血浆中抗 $\beta 2$ 糖蛋白 I ($\beta 2$ GP I) 抗体: IgG/IgM 型阳性 (滴度大于 99 百分位数)

注: 上述检测均要求间隔 12 周以上, 至少 2 次或 2 次以上阳性, 如果 aPLs 结果阳性与临床表现之间间隔

2、血栓及病理妊娠的风险评估: 国外已有研究提示, 国际 APS 评分 (GAPSS) 系统 (包括高血压 1 分, 高脂血症 3 分, LA 4 分, aCL-IgG/IgM 抗体 5 分, 抗 $\beta 2$ GP I -IgG/IgM 抗体 4 分, 抗磷脂酰丝氨酸 (aPS) - 凝血酶原 (PT) 复合物抗体 3 分) 能有效预测 SLE 和 APS 患者血栓再发风险; GAPSS ≥ 10 分为血栓再发高危人群。而 LA、aCL 抗体、抗 $\beta 2$ GP I 抗体同时阳性, 既往明确病理妊娠史, 以及合并 SLE 等其他结缔组织病是 APS 患者发生病理妊娠的高危因素。

3、检测：

- 标本要求:** 可使用血清 / 血浆标本, 采血后 3 小时内必须分离血清, 若不能立即检测, 需于 2-8℃ 保存; 若 24 小时内无法检测, 则于 -20℃ 冻存, 且只能冻融一次。
- 抗体分型检测:** 建议检测 aCL-IgG 和 aCL-IgM 抗体、抗 $\beta 2$ GP I -IgG 抗体和抗 $\beta 2$ GP I -IgM 抗体, 若 aCL 抗体、抗 $\beta 2$ GP I 抗体的 IgG 和 IgM 型阴性, 但临床疑似 APS 时, 建议检测 aCL 抗体、抗 $\beta 2$ GP I -IgA 抗体。
- 靶抗原:** aCL 抗体检测的靶抗原应包括心磷脂和 $\beta 2$ GP I, 抗 $\beta 2$ GP I 抗体检测的靶抗原应采用包括全部氨基酸序列区域 (结构域 I-V) 的人源性 $\beta 2$ GP I。
- 检测方法:** ELISA 作为 aCL 抗体、抗 $\beta 2$ GP I 抗体的常规检测方法, 目前在临床上应用广泛。目前我院检验科所采用的化学发光 (CLIA) 法检测 aCL 抗体、抗 $\beta 2$ GP I 抗体, 与 ELISA 相比,

CLIA 具有更高的敏感性和特异性、试验操作更加简单快速自动化、可定量检测等优点。
5、**参考区间:** 检验科所采用的检测系统检测健康献血者血清 (n=120) 中抗体水平, 以 20 RU/mL 为临界值, 95% 的献血者血清中抗体为阴性。

4、检验方法的局限性：

- 本品的有效性只对人血清、血浆样本进行了确认, 其它种类样本的适用性未经验证。
- 碱性磷酸酶活性高的标本 (Paget 病、胆汁阻塞等) 检测结果可能不准确, 应避免使用。
- 溶血、脂血、黄疸样本、严重污染样本均有可能导致错误结果。

四、Long noncoding RNA LINC00899 suppresses carcinogenesis viaregulationofmiR-425in Breast cancer

供稿：生化组 陈宇心

Abstract

Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs), a recently characterized category of non-coding RNAs, have emerged as important regulators of cancer, including breast cancer. The exact expression pattern of long noncoding RNA 00899 (LINC00899) in breast cancer and its mechanisms of action have not been reported. Here, we found that LINC00899 is downregulated in breast cancer tissues and cell lines. Functional experiments suggested that LINC00899 overexpression suppresses proliferation, migration and invasion of breast cancer cells in vitro. Furthermore, LINC00899 was found to competitively regulate miR-210 by functioning as a tumor suppressor targeting DICER1. Overexpression of miR-210 attenuated the LINC00899-induced inhibition of breast cancer cell proliferation and invasion. Taken together, our results demonstrated the mechanism of the LINC00899-miR-210-DICER1 axis in breast cancer cell proliferation and invasion and may lead to new lncRNA-based diagnostics or therapeutics for breast cancer.

KEYWORDS: breast cancer, LINC00899, proliferation, miR-210, DICER

1、INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women in China.[1] It's high mortality rate also makes breast cancer the leading cause of cancer deaths in china. In addition, It has been reported that there is an apparent trend in incidence and mortality rates of

样本中的嗜异性抗体会与试剂盒组份中的免疫球蛋白发生反应, 从而干扰体外免疫检测。虽然试剂盒中已经加入了中和嗜异性抗体的介质, 但高浓度的嗜异性抗体血清仍可能影响结果。
4、病人若接受高剂量生物素治疗, 或有高滴度抗链霉亲和素抗体, 可能会干扰测试结果。
5、aCL 抗体检测通常包括 IgG、IgM。IgA 亚型, 其中 IgA 亚型目前尚未纳入 APS 分类标准, 单独的 IgA 中高滴度阳性在临床上较少出现, 确切的临床意义仍有待深入研究。
6、尽管 APS 分类标准中要求 aPLs 持续中高滴度阳性, 但低滴度仍可能具有临床意义 (特别是病理妊娠), 需密切结合临床表现加以判断, 必要时重复检测。

breast cancer.[2,3] The interruption of normal biological function by invasion of breast cancer cells always leads to the tumorigenesis and mortality of patients with breast cancer.[4] Meanwhile, breast cancer cell migration has been considered to be intensely interrelated with the cancer metastasis.[5] However, the molecular mechanisms which mediate oncogenesis and development of tumors remain largely unclear.

The long noncoding RNAs (lncRNAs) are a new category of noncoding RNAs with over 200 nucleotides and are deficient in protein coding ability.[6-8] The emerging evidences shows that lncRNAs play important role in various human cancers, including breast cancer[9], liver cancer[10], gastric cancer[11] and so on. lncRNAs has been proved to regulate cancer cell proliferation, migration, invasion. [12] For instance, SNHG16 promotes breast cancer progression by competitively binding miR-98 with E2F5.[13] Therefore, identifying the mechanism of regulation of lncRNA is essential for tumor diagnosis and therapy. A long noncoding RNA, called LINC00899, is a newly identified lncRNA located in 22q13.31. Wang et al firstly reported that serum LINC00899 might be a potential and useful noninvasive biomarker for the early clinical detection and prognosis of AML.[14] However, the potential effect and mechanism of LINC00899 on breast cancer still remain unclear.

In the current study, we investigated its role in the progression of breast cancer and explored the underlying mechanisms. We demonstrated that LINC00899 is downregulated in human breast cancer tissues and cell lines. Overexpression of LINC00899 suppressed cell proliferation and invasion. In addition, we revealed the anti-tumor function of LINC00899 by regulating the miR-210-DICER1 pathway during breast cancer development. These results might provide a new insight for the treatment of breast cancer.

2、 MATERIALS AND METHOD

2.1 Tissue Specimen and Cell Culture

All the patients underwent surgical resection and were diagnosed with breast cancer by rapid pathology. And the tissues were immediately snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen after resection and stored at -80°C.

Human breast cancer cell lines BT549, T47D, MCF-7, SKBR3 and MDA-MB-231 were purchased from the Institute of Biochemistry and Cell Biology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). Human normal breast cell line MCF-10A was purchased from American Type Culture Collection(ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA). Cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; GIBCO, Grand Island, NY) supplemented with 10% of fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100U/ml penicillin and 100mg/ml streptomycin(Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The cells were maintained in a humidified incubator at 37°C and 5% CO₂.

2.2 Transfection and lentivirus transduction

Oligonucleotide transfection was performed with Lipofectamine 2000 reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The complementary DNA encoding LINC00899 and miR-210 were cloned into the pCDH-CMV-MCS-EF1-coGFP construct (System Biosciences, CA, USA) to generate the pCDH-CMV-miR-210 and pCDH-CMV-LINC00899 expression vector. The packaged lentivirus particles were named Lv-LINC00899. The empty lentiviral vector Lv-control was used as a control. Recombinant lentivirus plasmids were used to infect cells with 5 mg/mL Polybrene (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA).

2.3 Real-Time Quantitative PCR(qPCR) Analysis

TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) was used to extract total RNA from the tissues and cell lines according to the manufacturer's instructions. RNA was reverse-transcribed to cDNA by means of the PrimeScript RT Reagent Kit (TaKaRa, Dalian, China). SYBR

Premix Ex Taq (TaKaRa) was used to detect LINC00899 and miR-210 expression. PCR was carried out at least in triplicate, and the results were analysed on an ABI 7500 Fast Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). LINC00899 and miR-210 expression levels were quantified by the expression of GAPDH and U6, respectively. The relative expression was calculated using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ method.

2.4 Cell proliferation, Cell migration and invasion assays

Cell proliferation was detected by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; Dojindo, Tokyo, Japan). Cells were seeded in 96-well plates with density 5×10^3 cells/well and incubated in 37°C with 5% CO₂. Next, the CCK-8 assay solution (10μl) was added to each well at indicated time. The absorbance at 450nm was measured with an enzyme immunoassay analyzer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Shanghai, China). For anchorage-independent soft agar colony formation assays, cells were seeded onto six-well plates at a density of 5×10^4 cells per well and maintained. Colonies were then counted until foci were evident. Thetranswell chamber (8-μm pore size, Corning, Cambridge, MA, USA) was used to perform cell migration and invasion assays. Transfected cells (2×10^5 cells/mL) were resuspended in 200 μL of the serum-free medium and seeded in the upper chamber. Next, the cells were placed on the top side of the membrane (without Matrigel for the migration assay) or placed on the top side of the membrane precoated with Matrigel (BD Biosciences) (for the invasion assay). After incubation at 37°C for 48 hours, the cells migrated or invaded to the lower side of the membrane were fixed in 20% methanol and stained with 0.1% crystal violet for 15min. The cells were counted in five randomly selected visual fields under an inverted Phase-contrast Microscope (Olympus).

2.5 The luciferase reporter assay

miR-210 was found to be directly regulated target by LINC00899 using miRcode bioinformatics tools (<http://www.mircode.org/>). The theoretical binding sequence for miR-210 in the LINC00899 gene and its mutant sequence were cloned into the psiCHECK-2 vector (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) to construct a dual luciferase reporter plasmid. The wild-type (wt) 3' UTR fragment of LINC00899 and its mutant (mut) of the miR-210 binding site were cloned into the psiCHECK-2 vector to form the reporter vector, which named as Wt-LINC00899 and Mut-LINC00899, respectively. SKBR3 and MDA-MB-231 cells were transfected with Wt (or Mut) reporter plasmid and an NC mimic or miR-210 mimic for 48 hours. The luciferase activity was detected

using a Dual Luciferase Reporter Gene Assay Kit (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Shanghai, China) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The relative luciferase activity was normalized to Renilla luciferase activity.

2.6 Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed with SPSS 20.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation (SD) of at least three independent experiments. Differences between two groups or more than two groups were evaluated, respectively, by Student's t test or one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Spearman rank-correlation was performed to calculate the correlation coefficient between LINC00899 and miR-210 expression levels.

3、 RESULTS

3.1 LINC00899 was down-regulated in breast cancer tissues and cells

To investigate the role of LINC00899 in breast cancer, we analyzed the expression of LINC00899 in the cancer tissues and adjacent normal tissues using real-time qPCR. The results showed that the expression of LINC00899 was significantly decreased in breast cancer tissues (Fig.1A). In addition, qPCR was also performed to determine LINC00899 levels in five human breast cell lines (BT549, T47D, MCF-7, SKBR3 and MDA-MB-231) and in MCF-10A, the normal breast cell line. As shown in Fig.1B, all four breast cancer cell lines except BT549 showed apparently reduced levels of LINC00899, whereas MCF-10A cells showed high levels of LINC00899. These results demonstrated that LINC00899 was down-regulated in breast cancer. In addition, bioinformatics analysis was used to investigate the relationship between LINC00899 expression and patient prognosis according to The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database. Results showed that high expression LINC00899 was significantly associated with good prognosis. We further explored whether different type of breast cancer (Basal, Luminal A, Luminal B, HER2+) patients with high expression LINC00899 could live longer. The same results were observed, which demonstrated that the prognostic value of LINC00899 for breast cancer patients.

3.2 overexpression of LINC00899 restrained breast cancer cell proliferation, migration and invasion in vitro

In order to investigate the function of LINC00899 in breast cancer, the LINC00899 overexpression constructs or empty vector plasmids

were transfected into the SKBR3 and MDA-MB-231 cells, which express LINC00899 relatively weakly. The significantly increase of LINC00899 expression in these cells was confirmed by qRT-PCR (Figure 2A). CCK-8 was used to detect the SKBR3 and MDA-MB-231 cell proliferation. We found the inhibition of the two cell lines proliferation by overexpression of LINC00899 when compared to their corresponding controls (Figure 2B). In addition, similar results were observed via the colony formation assay, LINC00899 overexpression weakened the ability of SKBR3 and MDA-MB-231 cells to form colonies in soft agar (Fig.2C). Next, we studied whether LINC00899 can influence breast cancer cell migration and invasion. Wound healing test showed that breast cancer cell migration was repressed by LINC00899 overexpression. Similarly, Transwell assays with Matrigel showed that LINC00899 overexpression suppressed breast cancer cell migration and invasion (Figure 2D,E). These data suggested that LINC00899 might act as a tumor suppressor in breast cancer.

3.3 MIR-210 was a target of LINC00899 in breast cancer

To further reveal the potential mechanism by which LINC00899 exerts its regulatory functions in breast cancer, we predicted miRNAs that might interact with LINC00899 using prediction software miRcode and RNA22. MIR-210 was found to be a promising target of LINC00899 and the two predicted bonding sites of miR-210 in the LINC00899 sequence is showed in Figure 3A. According to further validation, the latter was found to be the real between miR-210 and LINC00899. To verify the interaction between miR-210 and LINC00899, luciferase reporter vectors were constructed which contained a wild-type (wt) or mutated (mut) miR-210-binding site in LINC00899. The results of dual-luciferase reporter assays showed that miR-210 suppressed the luciferase activity of the LINC00899-wt reporter vector, whereas barely influenced that of the LINC00899-mut reporter vector (Figure 3C). Furthermore, using Spearman's correlation analysis, we found that the levels of LINC00899 were statistically correlated with that of miR-210 among breast cancer tissue samples (Figure 3D). These data indicated that MIR-210 is a direct target of LINC00899 in breast cancer.

3.4 Overexpression of LINC00899 inhibited the progression of breast cancer via the MIR-210-DICER1 axis

Next, we investigated the role of miR-210 in LINC00899-driven inhibition of breast cancer progression. The miR-210 mimic was

transfected into LINC00899-overexpressing SKBR3 and MDA-MB-231 cells. The results showed that the LINC00899-induced inhibitory effects on breast cancer cells proliferation and invasion was reversed when transfected into miR-210 mimic(Figure 4A,B), which demonstrated that miR-210 plays a key role in LINC00899-related antitumor effects on breast cancer cells. Cloning formation experiment also showed that miR-210 can restrain LINC00899-induced inhibitory effects on breast cancer cells growth(data not show). It has been reported that miR-210 promotes breast cancer proliferation and metastasis by targeting DICER1.[15]Thus, we supposed that DICER1 is involved in the LINC00899/miR-210-dependent malignant progression of breast cancer cell.We transfected SKBR3 and MDA-MB-231 cells with LINC00899, and co-transfectedLINC00899 and miR-210 into another group of the cells.The expression of DICER1 and cdh1 was detected by Western blotting. The results showed that DICER1 was upregulated whereas the expression of cdh1 was decreased when LINC00899 overexpression existed. However, the converse expression of the two proteins was observed when LINC00899 and miR-210 were overexpressed simultaneously(Figure 4C,D). These results suggested that LINC00899 acted as a tumor suppressor via inhibition of miR-210 and by targeting DICER1.

4、DISCUSSION

Disorder of lncRNAs has been reported to be involved in tumorigenesis and progression of breast cancer, suggesting the possibility of lncRNAs to serve as novel target for breast cancer diagnosis and therapy.[16-18] In this study, we demonstrated that LINC00899 is downregulated in human breast cancer tissues and cell lines.Functional experiments showed that overexpression of LINC00899 suppressed cell proliferation and invasion.Further mechanistic studies uncovered the anti-tumor function of LINC00899 by regulating the miR-210-DICER1 pathway during breast cancer development.Bioinformatics analysis showed that high expression LINC00899 was significantly correlated with good prognosis, which demonstrated that the prognostic value of LINC00899 for breast cancer patients. These results suggest that LINC00899 may act as a tumor suppressor of breast cancer progression.

LINC00899, located at chromosome 22q13.31, is a newly identified lncRNA. There are rare reports of the impact of LINC00899 on cancer. Wang et al firstly reported that serum LINC00899 might be a potential and useful noninvasive biomarker for the early clinical detection and prognosis of AML, suggesting that LINC00899 may be

involved in Leukemia progression. However, the detail function and underlying mechanism of LINC00899 on breast cancerstill remain unclear. Here, we Here, we first detected the expression level of LINC00899 in breast cancer tissues and cell lines through qRT-PCR analysis. Results showed that LINC00899 was significantly down-regulated in breast cancer tissues and cell lines. In vitro assays indicated that overexpression of LINC00899 significantly inhibited breast cancer cells growth and metastasis. It is worth mentioning that BT549 showed higher levels of LINC00899 than normal MCF-10A cells. We Speculated that for breast cancer with BT549 as the main cancer cell, LINC00899 may play a role in promoting cancer progression.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are endogenous small RNAs (18–24 nucleotides) that are crucial regulators of complementary messenger RNAs (mRNAs) expression via binding of their seed sequences to 3' untranslated regions (3'UTRs).[19] Emerging evidence has demonstrated that the dysregulation of miRNAs leads to tumorigenesis, progression and metastasis.[20-22] miR-210 is a highly conserved miRNA found on human chromosome 3 containing 23 nucleotides. Previous studies have shown that miR-210 promotes cell proliferation and inhibites apoptosis by targeting PTEN in gastric cancer.[23] In breast cancer, miR-210 is overexpressed in breast cancer and promotes cell growth and invasion by suppressing DICER1.

It has been reported that Many lncRNAs act as ceRNAs to regulate miRNAs via competitively binding common microRNAs. For instance, Wang et al. have found that DLEU1 contributes to ovarian carcinoma tumorigenesis and progression by interacting with miR-490 and altering CDK1 expression. [24] Cui et al. have reported that lncRNA CCAT1 promotes glioma tumorigenesis by sponging miR-181b, thereby leading to derepression of its endogenous targets FGFR3 and PDGFRa.[25] Here,we hypothesized that LINC00899 might also serve as a ceRNA to implement its biological function in breast cancer.

To investigate the correlation between LINC00899 and miRNA in breast cancer tumorigenesis, we made a bioinformatics predication and found that the miR-210 had a higher score binding to LINC00899. And we hypothesized that LINC00899 might function as a miR-210 sponge to upregulate DICER1 expression.According to luciferase reporter assay, we confirmed that LINC00899 directly combined to miR210 in breast cancer cells.LINC00899 significantly inhibited miR-210 expression, enhanced DICER1 expressionand reduced cdh1 level.Furthermore,miR-210 mimics attenuatedthenegative effects of LINC00899 on breast cancer cell proliferation, migration and invasion. These findings suggest that the miR-210-DICER1 pathwayisa crucial part included inthe LINC0089-mediatedmalignant progression of

breast cancer.

Taken together, our data reveal that LINC00899 servesas a tumor suppressor restrainingbreast cancer cells growth and metastasis. In addition,we found thatthe expression of DICER1 was boostedbyLINC00899 via sponging miR-210 during breast cancer progressionand may be a new therapeutic target in breast cancer.

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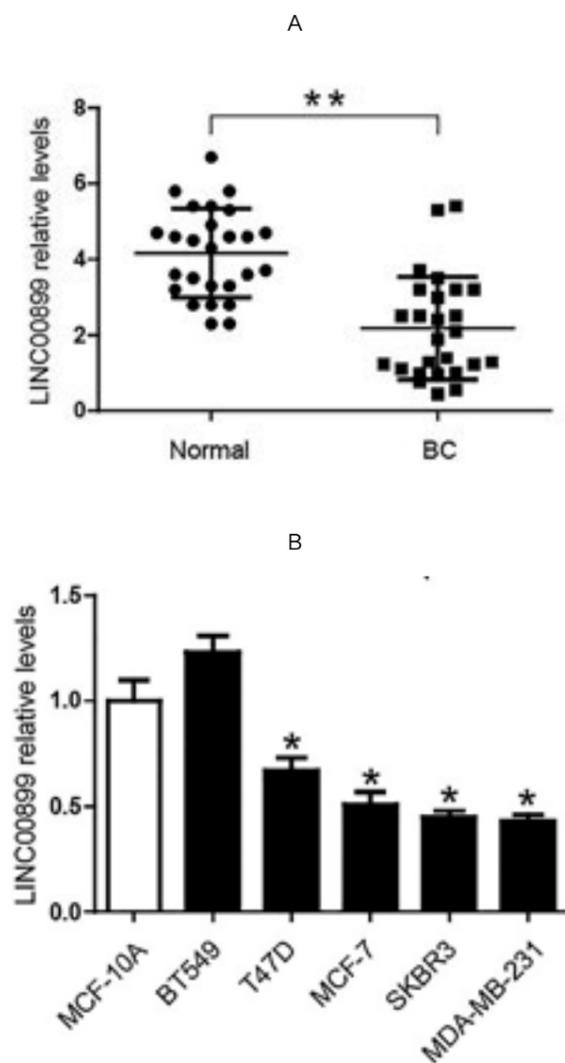


Fig1. Expression of LINC00899 was low in both breast cancer tissues and cell lines. A, Expression of LINC00899 was compared between breast cancer samples and the corresponding adjacent noncancerous tissues. B, Expression of LINC00899 was detected by qRT-PCR in normal breast cells and the five CRC cell lines. GAPDH served as the endogenous control. Data are presented as mean \pm SD; *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01

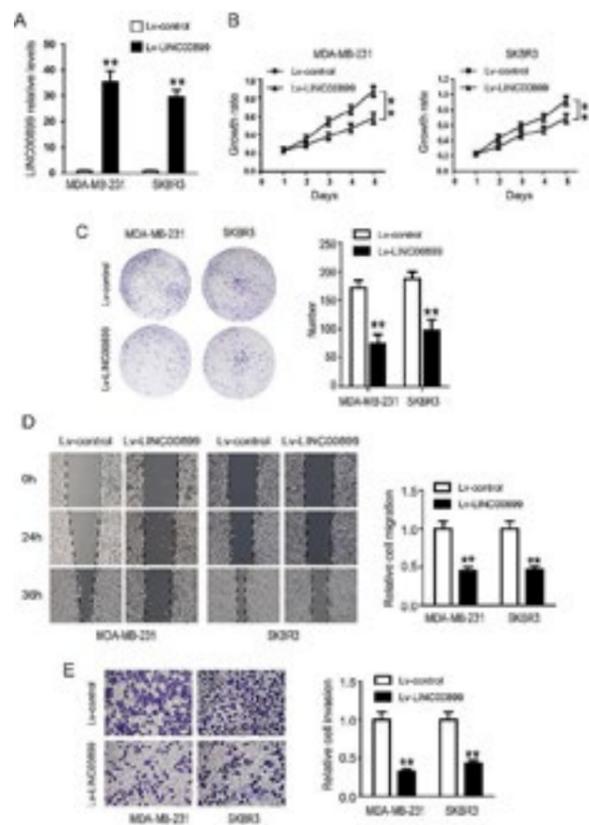


Fig2. Overexpression of LINC00899 suppressed breast cancer cell proliferation, migration and invasion in vitro. A,MDA-MB-231 and SKBR3 cells were infected with a LINC0000899-carrying lentivirus (Lv-LINC00899) and a control lentivirus (Lv-control), and qRT-PCR was conducted to measure LINC00899 expression. B, Cell proliferation assay (CCK-8). C, anchorage-independent soft agar colony formation assay D, cell migration assay E, Transwell assay was performed to investigate changes in cell migration and invasiveness. Representative images (left) and quantification (right) are also shown. Data are presented as mean \pm SD. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01

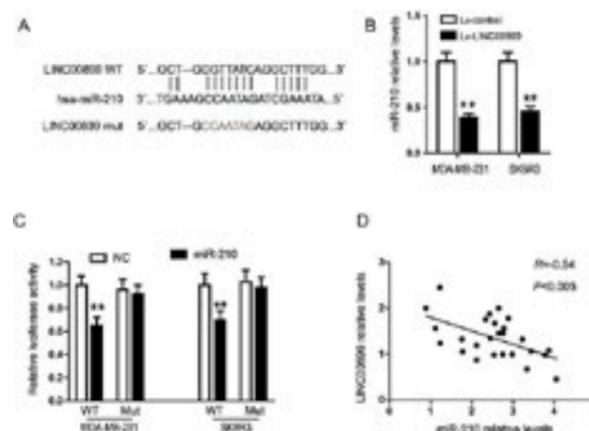


Fig3. LINC00899 is a direct target of miR-210. A, Bioinformatic prediction suggested that the LINC00899 sequence contains a putative binding site for miR-210. B, miR-210 expression decreased in MDA-MB-231 and SKBR3 cells overexpressing LINC00899. C, A fragment of LINC00899 containing a wild-type (wt) or mutated (mut) miR-210-binding site was inserted downstream of the luciferase gene within the reporter vector and cotransfected into MDA-MB-231 and SKBR3 cells with the miR-210 mimic or NC mimic. The relative luciferase activities are presented. D Spearman's correlation analysis showed that miR-210 expression levels inversely correlated with LINC00899 levels among breast cancer tissue samples ($R = -0.54$ $P < 0.005$).

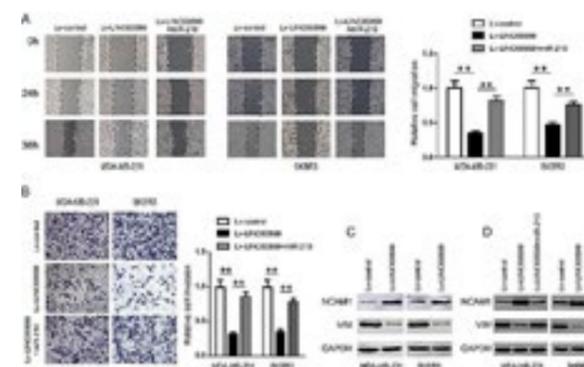


Fig4. Overexpression of LINC00899 inhibited the progression of breast cancer via the MIR-210-DICER1 axis. A, Cell migration assay was used to detect the cell migration of the MDA-MB-231 and SKBR3 cells transfected the Lv-LINC00899 and miR210. B, Transwell assay was used to detect the cell invasion of the MDA-MB-231 and SKBR3 cells transfected the Lv-LINC00899 and miR210.C, Western blotting analysis was carried out to detect the expression of VIM and NCAM1 in MDA-MB-231 and SKBR3 cells after transfection with LINC00899. D, Western blotting analysis was carried out to detect the expression of VIM and NCAM1 in MDA-MB-231 and SKBR3 cells after transfection with LINC00899 and miR-210.

五、Early detection of Y chromosome microdeletions in infertile men helpful to guide clinical reproductive treatments in southwest of China

供稿: PCR组 刘婷

Abbreviations:

azoospermia factor (AZF); short arm (Yp); long arm(Yq); polymerase chain reaction (PCR); sequence-tagged sites (STSs); european academy of andrology (EAA); european molecular genetics quality network (EMQN); sex-determining region of the Y chromosome (SYR); zinc finger protein, X-linked (ZFX); zinc finger protein, Y-linked (ZFY); testicular sperm extraction (TESE); sertoli cell only syndrome (SCOS); intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI);testosterone (T); estradiol (E), follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH); luteinizing hormone (LH); genomic DNA (gDNA).

Abstract

Background:

The microdeletions of azoospermia factor (AZF) genes in Y chromosome are greatly associated with male infertility, which is also known the second major genetic cause of spermatogenic failure. Accumulating studies demonstrate thatthe different type of AZF microdeletions in patients reflect different clinical manifestations. Therefore, a better understanding of Y chromosome microdeletionsmight have broad implication for men health. In this study, we sought to determine the frequency and the character of different Ychromosome microdeletion types in infertile men in southwest of China.

Methods:

In total, 1274 patients with azoospermia and oligozoospermia were recruited in southwest of China and screening for Y chromosome microdeletions in AZF regions by multiplex polymerase chain reaction.

Results: The incidence of AZF microdeletions in southwest of China is 12.87%, which is higher than the national average. Further investigations unveiled that AZFc is the most frequent type of all the AZF microdeletions. Additionally, the number and also the quality of sperm in patients with AZFc microdeletion is decreasing with the age. Therefore, it is conceivable that the early testing for Y chromosome microdeletions in infertile men is crucial for fertility guidance.

Conclusion:

The early detection of Y chromosome microdeletions in infertile men can not only clearly explain the etiology of oligozoospermia and azoospermia, but also help for the clinical management of both infertile man and his future male offspring.

Keywords:

male infertility, Y chromosome microdeletion, AZF, oligozoospermia, azoospermia.

Introduction

Infertility is a global health problem caused by multiple factors and affects approximately 10-15% of couples worldwide¹. It has been estimated that almost half of infertility is due to male infertility, and the genetic factors, especially the microdeletions of Y chromosome might be closely associated with male infertility²⁻⁴. It is reported that nearly 10-15% infertile men are suffered from the microdeletion caused spermatogenetic failure³. As one of the most frequent genetic cause of male infertility, the screening of Y chromosome microdeletions has attracted increasing attention in recent years. Not only to diagnose the etiology of oligozoospermia and azoospermia, but also provide the patients with a precious time for timely and appropriate assisted reproductive therapy⁵.

The Y chromosome is one of the sex determining chromosomes, which consists of a short (Yp) and a long (Yq) arm⁶. It is reported that the majority of Y chromosome microdeletions are occur in the regions of long arm 4. In addition, these microdeletions are involved in spermatogenesis progress and meanwhile affect the development of testis as well, therefore leading to azoospermic or oligozoospermic manifestation in patients 7-9. Accumulating studies have proved

that the microdeletion of azoospermia factor (AZF) in Y chromosome can be used to diagnose microdeletion caused infertility¹⁰⁻¹². Clinically, there are three important non-overlapping regions in AZF gene, including azoospermia factor a (AZFa), azoospermia factor b (AZFb) and azoospermia factor c (AZFc)^{13,14}. These three regions correspond to five microdeletion patterns: AZFa, AZFb, AZFc, AZFb+c and AZFa+b+c^{12,14}. It is reported that AZFc is the most frequent deletion type among all the microdeletions, followed by AZFb and AZFa¹². Generally, AZF microdeletions are too small to be detected by karyotyping. However with the development of molecular biology technology, now AZF microdeletions can be clearly identified by multiplex polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method within a short time¹⁵.

As far as we know, the different regions of AZF microdeletion in patients reflect different clinical manifestation¹³. It is reported that the type of AZF microdeletions has been proposed as a potential influence factor for testicular sperm extraction (TESE)⁵. For example, the deletion of entire AZFa region will definitely lead to severe azoospermia and Sertoli cell only syndrome (SCOS)¹⁵⁻¹⁷. Indeed, AZFa plays a key role in the spermatogenic process, especially regulates the early stage of spermatogonial proliferation and also the survival of germ cells¹⁸. Therefore, the assisted productive treatment of intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) is not recommended for patients with entire AZFa deletion¹⁹. Additionally, the deletion of AZFb in patients will cause the absence of post-meiotic germ cells at the spermatocyte stage^{16,20}. In this case, intracytoplasmic sperm injection is only recommend for the patients with partial AZFb microdeletion, since none of mature spermatozoa can be found in patients with complete AZFb microdeletion^{5,21}. Moreover, the deletion of AZFc region is associated with variable clinical phenotypes and can be found in either oligozoospermia or azoospermia men^{22,23}. It is generally accepted that the AZFc region is essential to complete the spermatogenic process, and the deficiency of AZFc will result in hypospermatogenesis^{24,25}. These information implies that the patients with AZFc deletion may have sperm in the ejaculate, however the numbers and also the quality of sperm are declining^{26,27}. Hence, the assisted reproductive treatment method of semen cryopreservation in early adulthood is highly recommended for patients with AZFc microdeletion⁵. In brief, the type of AZF microdeletions can provide a lot of effective information for clinical diagnosis and management of male infertility. While screening for these AZF microdeletions, we may timely choose appropriate medical and surgical treatments for infertile man²⁸. Until now the exact role of AZF regions in male infertility has

not yet been comprehensively confirmed, therefore more data needs to be collected for clinical research and application.

In this study, we aimed to determine the character and the consequence of different Y chromosome microdeletions types in infertile men in southwest of China. In addition, we will figure out the relationship between the regions of AZF deletion and clinical phenotype, and therefore avoid unnecessary medical treatments and reduce the economic burden on patients as well as the society. A better understanding of AZF microdeletions and also its associated reproductive method for infertile men, and furthermore benefit for both infertile man and his future male offspring.

Methods

Patients.

A retrospective study was performed with 1274 azoospermic or oligozoospermic men aged between 16 and 45 years old from southwest of China. All the inspections were performed in the West China Second University Hospital during July 2016 to July 2018. Semen samples were obtained in the period of 2-7 days after ejaculatory abstinence, and analyze according to the World Health Organization guidelines²⁹. Oligozoospermia was diagnosed with a sperm count <20×10⁶/mL. This study was approved by the Reproductive Medicine Ethics Committee of West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University, and all patients signed informed consents of this study before semen analysis.

AZF microdeletion analysis.

Fresh peripheral blood (3ml) were obtained and stored for AZF microdeletions detection. Firstly, the genomic DNA (gDNA) was isolated using the commercial kit (Tiangen Biotech Co., Ltd, Beijing, China). And then, following the recommendations of European Academy of Andrology (EAA) and European Molecular Genetics Quality Network (EMQN), 50ng gDNA was used to test the classical AZF microdeletions by multiplex PCR method (Tegen Biotech Co., Ltd, Shanghai, China). Each gDNA sample was subjected to two multiplex PCR reactions as described previously¹⁵. In summary, the kit has an ability to detect six sequence-tagged sites (STSs), including AZFa (sY84, sY86), AZFb (sY127, sY134) and AZFc (sY254, sY255). Sex-determining region of the Y chromosome (SRY) and Zinc finger protein X-linked/Y-linked (ZFX/ZFY) were used as internal control.

Real-time PCR.

Each 25ul reaction consist of 22.5ul PCR Mix and 2.5ul gDNA. Generally, the PCR Mix include Taq DNA polymerase, uracil-N-glycosylase, PCR reaction buffer, dNTP, Mg²⁺, primers and probes. All reactions were run on an ABI 7500 real-time PCR system (Life Technologies, USA) using the following cycling parameters: 50°C for 2min; 95°C for 5 min; 38 cycles of 95°C for 15s, 60°C for 30 s and 72°C for 30 s; and a final elongation step of 72°C for 5 min. Usually, one sample required two PCR reactions simultaneously. In reaction A, the four fluorescent dyes of FAM, VIC, ROX and Cy5 were used to detect the four gene sites including SRY, sY84, Y127 and Y255 respectively. While in reaction B, the four fluorescent dyes of FAM, VIC, ROX and Cy5 were used to detect the four gene sites including ZFX/ZFY, sY86, sY134 and sY254 respectively. Results were considered positive when a clear amplification curve of the expected site was obtained (Ct < 32).

Statistical analysis. The SPSS statistical software was used to analysis. Student's t-test and Chi-square test were used to compare patterns of Y chromosome microdeletions in patients with azoospermia and oligozoospermia. Differences were considered to be statistically significant when p < 0.05.

Results

Amplification curves for different types of Y chromosome microdeletions.

Multiplex PCR is a variant of PCR, which permit the simultaneous amplification of many targets in one reaction by using more than one pair of primers. In this study, six pairs of primers were used in two separate PCR reactions to check the AZF specific STSs (sequence-tagged sites) makers, including AZFa (sY84, sY86), AZFb (sY127, sY134) and AZFc (sY254, sY255). Briefly in multiplex A reaction, we detected sY84, sY127, sY255 and the internal control SRY (sex-determining region of the Y chromosome) with fluoresces VIC, ROX, Cy5 and FAM separately. In multiplex B reaction, we detected sY86, sY134, sY254 and the internal control ZFX/ZFY (zinc finger protein, X-linked, ZFX; zinc finger protein, Y-linked, ZFY) with fluoresces VIC, ROX, Cy5 and FAM separately. As shown in figure 1, the amplification curves represent five different types of Y chromosome microdeletions in patients, such as AZFa, AZFb, AZFc, AZFb+c and AZFa+b+c. In this test, the gDNA from healthy male were used as positive control, and the ultrapure water were used as negative control. In addition, we also used the gDNA from healthy female to assess the sensitivity and the specificity of the multiplex PCR reaction system, this sample express the ZFX/ZFY only (Figure 1).

The test of Y chromosome microdeletions is suitable for the childbearing age men with azoospermia or oligozoospermia.

Out of the studied 1274 men with azoospermia or oligozoospermia, there were 164 patients had shown Y chromosome microdeletions (12.87%, Figure 2A). Among these patients, age from 26-30 are the most common person who seek for the Y chromosome inspection (56.1%, 92/164), followed by age 31-35 (18.29%, 30/164), age 21-25 (17.68%, 29/164), age 36-40 (6.1%, 10/164), age 41-45 (1.22%, 2/164) and age 16-20 (0.6%, 1/164) (Figure 2B). Furthermore, 92.1% (151/164) of those with AZF microdeletions come to hospital seeking for reproductive help, while 7.9% (13/164) just come for pre-pregnancy checkup (Figure 2C). Therefore, the Y chromosome microdeletion is an important laboratory test for the male of childbearing age with azoospermia or oligozoospermia. The earlier we get the inspection, the more time we can save for the clinical infertility treatment.

AZFc is the most frequent type of Y chromosome microdeletions and half of those patients have potential to have the next generation.

The occurrence of AZFc microdeletions was found at a rate of 62.20% (102/164) in all the patients with Y chromosome microdeletions (Figure 3A). In fact, according to our retrospective study AZFc is the most frequent type of Y chromosome microdeletions. The rate of other microdeletions is followed by AZFb+AZFc (25%, 41/164), AZFb (6.71%, 11/164), AZFa+AZFb+AZFc (25%, 6/164) and AZFa (2.44%, 4/164) respectively (Figure 3A). In terms of the clinical manifestation of the patients with Y chromosome microdeletions, the different AZF deletion types reflect different clinical manifestation. We found that almost all of AZFa, AZFb, AZFb+c and AZFa+b+c patients are manifested with azoospermia, however 45.1% (46/102) AZFc patients are manifested with oligozoospermia (Figure 3B). These results indicate that nearly half of the patients with AZFc deletion can have sperms through self-ejaculation, which is of great importance for subsequent reproductive treatment. All in all, for the oligozoospermic patients with AZFc microdeletion only, they might have the next generation by the natural conception.

The early diagnosis of oligozoospermic patients with AZFc microdeletion is conducive to assisted reproductive treatment.

As shown in figure 4, among the 46 patients with AZFc microdeletion who are manifested with oligozoospermia, 28 patients

have 0-3×10⁶ sperm from one ejaculation, 10 patients have 3.1-20×10⁶ sperm from one ejaculation, and 8 patients have more than 20×10⁶ sperm from one ejaculation (Figure 4A). Specifically, when compare to older patients (age 31-40), the younger patients (age 20-30) have significantly more sperm counts, which means that the older patients with AZFc microdeletion were eventually developed into azoospermia (Figure 4B). In terms of the hormone level, the younger oligozoospermic patients (age 20-30) with AZFc microdeletion have higher expression level of testosterone and estradiol, and lower expression level of follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone (Figure 4C). These findings suggest that the early diagnosis of AZFc microdeletion is conducive to assisted reproductive treatment, especially in those young patients with a certain amount of sperm.

Discussion

At present, the screening for Y chromosome microdeletions in azoospermic and oligozoospermic patients has already become a routine diagnostic test recommended by EAA and EMQN [14,16]. Accumulating studies demonstrate that the deletion of AZFa, AZFb and AZFc are the most common genetic microdeletions in Y chromosome for infertile male throughout the world [8]. However, the frequency and the pattern of Y chromosome microdeletions in infertile men are varying largely between different race and region, mainly because the Y chromosome microdeletion is a family of genetic disorders caused by missing genes in Y chromosome [30]. Therefore, to our knowledge it is important to understand the frequency and the pattern of Y chromosome microdeletion in people with certain race and birth region. It is reported that the frequencies of Y chromosome microdeletions are 5.42%, 8%, 7.7% and 10.8% in Turkish, Iranian, Korean and Chinese people respectively [27,31,32]. It is worth mentioning that because of the China covers a large territory and has many ethnic groups, the frequency of AZF deletions also varies among Chinese in different regions. In our study, we assessed the frequency of Y chromosome microdeletions restrict in southwest of China. It has been shown that there are 164 patients out of 1274 infertile men in southwest China suffering from the AZF microdeletions, with a prevalence of 12.87%. While the remaining patients without AZF microdeletions may have other factors on infertility, such as unhealthy living habits, endocrine diseases, infections, environment factors and psychological stress. These data concluded that the frequency in southwest of China is higher than that the national average (10.8%).

In terms of the pattern of Y chromosome microdeletions in

southwest of China, we found that AZFc is always the most common AZF microdeletions type in all the patients with Y chromosome microdeletion, with a frequency of 62.20% in our study. This rate consistent more or less with previous reports [16,33]. As mentioned before, the different type of AZF microdeletions in patients reflect different clinical manifestations. It is reported that the deletion of AZFa and AZFb in Y chromosome portends an exceptionally poor prognosis for sperm retrieval, whereas the majority of infertile men with AZFc deletion have sperm within the semen or testes available for use in IVF/ICSI [16,34,35]. Notably, in our study nearly half of the patients with AZFc microdeletion can have sperms through self-ejaculation and the numbers of the sperms are decreasing with the age. It is also worth mentioning that the most of the patients diagnosed with Y chromosome microdeletions are aged from 26-30 (56.1%) in our study, they were seeking for the reproductive help in the hospital (92.1%). Therefore, these findings revealed that Y chromosome microdeletion is kind of important laboratory test suit for childbearing age men with azoospermia or oligozoospermia. The early diagnosis of Y chromosome microdeletions is conducive to assisted reproductive treatment, especially in those young patients with AZFc deletion.

As we all known, the genetic background might be important in IVF/ICSI outcomes. Therefore, the presence of genetic disease such as Y chromosome microdeletion does have an important influence in assisted reproductive medicine. Several investigations have shown that the azoospermia and oligozoospermia patients are candidate for intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) or testicular sperm extraction (TESE) [15]. In our study, we found that only 45.1% AZFc patients are manifested with oligozoospermia (46/102), and almost all the AZFa, AZFb, AZFb+c and AZFa+b+c patients are manifested with azoospermia. Therefore, ICSI and TESE are not recommended for AZFa, AZFb, AZFb+c and AZFa+b+c patients, because the chance to retrieve spermatozoa is close to zero. In this case, we sincerely advice all the infertile men to firstly undergo the screening for the Y chromosome microdeletion before being subjected to reproductive treatment. In this way, we can do the best to save the medical resources and reduce the burden of patients.

The present study has several limitations that must be considered. According to the recommendations of European Academy of Andrology (EAA) and European Molecular Genetics Quality Network (EMQN), we have checked six sequence-tagged sites (STSs), including AZFa (sY84, sY86), AZFb (sY127, sY134) and AZFc (sY254, sY255) in this study. However, a number of studies have revealed that a fourth AZF region exists between AZFb and AZFc, which we have termed AZFd.

It is reported that the patients with AZFd microdeletions may present with mild oligozoospermia or even normal sperm counts associated with abnormal sperm morphology [36]. Since the clinical manifestations of AZFd microdeletion varies greatly, and the incidence of AZFd in patients is relatively low, we didn't discuss AZFd in this study.

In conclusion, the detection of AZF microdeletions in Y chromosome has become the most important genetic test for male infertility problem throughout the world. A better understanding of AZF microdeletions, including the frequency and the characteristics, is of great significance for definitely diagnose the etiology of oligozoospermia and azoospermia, and also the clinical management of both infertile man and his future male offspring. AZFc is the most frequent type of all the AZF microdeletions. The oligozoospermic patients with AZFc microdeletion in our study will likely be able to have sperms through self-ejaculation, and therefore possibly have the next generation through IVF/ICSI. However, the quality and also the amount of sperm in AZFc microdeletion patients were decreasing with age. This suggests that the early diagnosis of Y chromosome microdeletions is conducive to guide reproductive treatment. The earlier we get the inspection, the more time we can save for the clinical infertility treatment.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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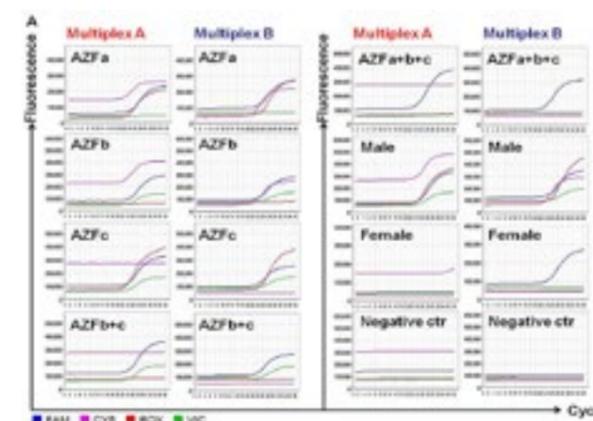


Figure 1. Y chromosome microdeletions detected by multiplex PCR using AZF specific STSs makers. (A) Multiplex PCR amplification results for various Y chromosome microdeletion types in multiplex A: SYR (FAM), sY84(VIC), sY127(ROX), sY255(Cy5) and multiplex B: ZFX/ZFY (FAM), sY86(VIC), sY134(ROX), sY254(Cy5). AZFa (sY84, sY86), AZFb (sY127, sY134), AZFc (sY254, sY255), AZFb+c and AZFa+b+c deletions were detected in different patients. gDNA from healthy male were used as the positive control. gDNA from female and water were used as the negative control. SYR and ZFX/ZFY were used as the internal reference.

Figure 2. The test of Y chromosome microdeletions is suitable for the childbearing age men with azoospermia or oligozoospermia. (A) The microdeletion of Y chromosome, including AZFa, AZFb, AZFc, AZFb+c and AZFa+b+c, contribute about 12.87% of men with azoospermia or oligozoospermia (164/1274), therefore Y chromosome microdeletions are one of the main causes for male infertility. (B) Among the people who have AZF deletions, men in childbearing age (26-30) are the main group who seek for the inspection of Y chromosome microdeletion (56.1%, 92/164). (C) In terms of the reasons for seeking Y chromosome microdeletion inspection, 92.1% (151/164) patients are due to the infertility problem, while 7.9% (13/164) patients are due to the pre-pregnancy checks. Therefore, the test of Y chromosome microdeletions is an important means to screen the cause of infertility in men with childbearing age, and then help for guiding clinical reproduction treatments.

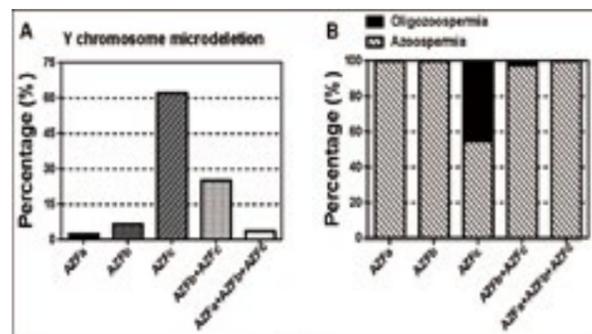


Figure 3. AZFc is the most frequent type of Y chromosome microdeletions and nearly half of the patients with AZFc deletion can have sperms through self ejaculation.

(A) Among the patients who have the Y chromosome microdeletions, 62.20% are AZFc microdeletions (102/164), followed by AZFb+AZFc (25%, 41/164), AZFb (6.71%, 11/164), AZFa+AZFb+AZFc (25%, 6/164) and AZFa (2.44%, 4/164) respectively. Therefore, AZFc is the most frequent type of Y chromosome microdeletions. (B) In terms of the clinical manifestation of the patients with Y chromosome microdeletions, the different AZF deletion types reflect different clinical manifestation. Almost all of AZFa, AZFb, AZFb+c and AZFa+b+c patients are manifested with azoospermia, however 45.1% AZFc patients are manifested with oligozoospermia (46/102). These data indicate that nearly half of the patients with AZFc deletion can have sperms through self-ejaculation, which is of great importance for subsequent reproductive treatment.

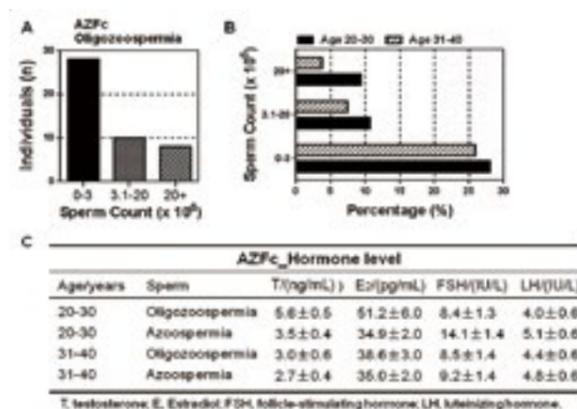


Figure 4. The clinical characteristics of patients with AZFc microdeletion who are manifested with oligozoospermia.

(A) Among the 46 patients with AZFc microdeletion who are manifested with oligozoospermia, 28 patients have 0-3×10⁶ sperm from one ejaculation, 10 patients have 3.1-20×10⁶ sperm from one ejaculation, and 8 patients have more than 20×10⁶ sperm from one ejaculation. (B) Compare to older patients (age 31-40), the younger patients (age 20-30) have significantly more sperm counts. (C) In terms of the hormone level, the younger (age 20-30) oligozoospermic patients with AZFc microdeletion have higher expression level of testosterone and estradiol, and lower expression level of follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone. These findings suggest that the early diagnosis of AZFc deletion is conducive to assisted reproductive treatment, especially in those patients with a certain amount of sperm.

军团菌肺炎合并自发性脾破裂

首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院—徐开轶、尹玉东、谷丽（摘自《定点向金—临床实验室》杂志）

患者：男性，62岁；主因：“咳嗽5天，发热1天”，以“肺炎”于2015年12月17日收入院。否认高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、肝炎等其他慢性病史。吸烟史30余年，3-5支/日。

患者2015年12月12日接触“感冒”病人后出现咳嗽，4天后发热，最高40.3℃，伴畏寒、寒战。同时伴有恶心、呕吐并排1次黄色稀糊便。12月17日胸片（图1）：右肺中野斑片渗出影，血常规：WBC 11.7*10⁹/L，NE% 88%，Hb 134g/L，PLT 151*10⁹/L。诊断“社区获得性肺炎（CAP）”收入院。给予莫西沙星经验性抗感染治疗，同时给予吸氧、止咳、化痰等对症支持治疗。

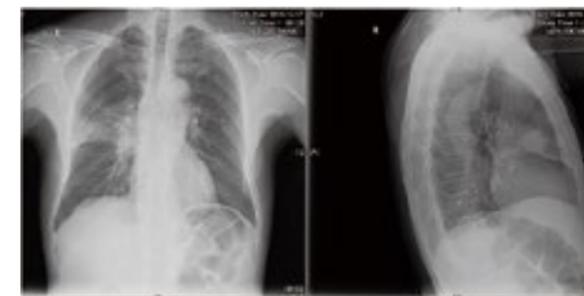


图1. 2015.12.17胸片

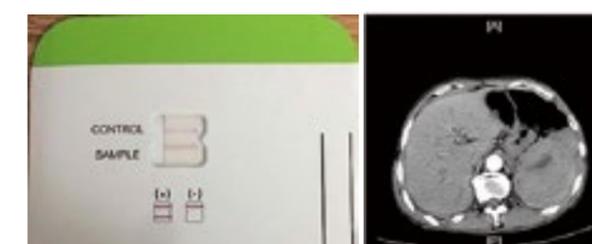
实验室检查：

血气分析（鼻导管吸氧2L/min）：PH 7.452，PCO₂ 29.9mmHg，PO₂

77.8mmHg；BE -3.2mmol/L；生化：ALB 32.5g/L；ALT 20U/L；AST 37U/L；CK 444U/L；CTNI 0.00ng/ml；TBIL 8.43umol/L；DBIL 2.15umol/L；Cr 104.7umol/L、Na 129.4umol/L、Cl 93.6umol/L；K 3.8mmol/L；PCT 14.08ng/ml。

患者入院当晚（12月17日）及第二天（12月18日），持续高热并出现下腹痛，伴恶心、呕吐及腹泻。考虑患者有明显消化道症状及低钠、低氯血症，怀疑军团菌肺炎。行军团菌尿抗原检测阳性（图2），确诊军团菌肺炎，加用利福平联合抗感染治疗。

第二天中午（12月18日12:30），患者自觉腹痛加重伴头晕、乏力，查体：神志清楚，精神差，BP 85/58mmHg，SPO₂：96%（未吸氧）。腹软，右下腹及剑突下压痛，反跳痛+/-。考虑感染性休克可能，立即予静脉补液、同时予完善腹部CT。经补液后复测患者血压：120/70mmHg。腹部CT结果（图3）：盆腔积液、脾脏较大且内部密度不均，考虑脾脏破裂出血。



追问病史，患者本人及家属均否认3月内腹部外伤史。下午16:00复查血色素为104g/L，较清晨明显下降，考虑存在脾脏破裂活动性出血，术前19:00血色素下降至78g/L，行急诊脾脏切除术，术中见腹腔大量游离不凝血及凝血块，脾周可见部分血凝块，量共约3000ml，脾脏被膜下出血机化，继发脾脏被膜完全撕脱和多发纵行裂伤，伴活动性出血。术后病理回报：脾脏被膜破裂，部分被膜缺失代之以凝血块，其下脾实质内见大量及多灶出血，脾实质未见器质性疾病。

术后患者转入ICU，期间经气管插管气道吸出物送检嗜肺军团菌核酸亦阳性，其他细菌、病毒、支原体、衣原体等病原学检测均阴性。患者经呼吸支持、抗感染及静脉输血、补液等治疗，于12月25日顺利拔管，住院3周出院。

讨论

自发性脾破裂是一些特殊感染性疾病的罕见并发症，尤其是伤寒、传染性单核细胞增多症和疟疾。军团菌肺炎合并自发性脾破裂是一种非常罕见且具有生命危险的并发症。目前为止仅有 4 例报告。前 4 例及本文报告的患者临床特点均以归纳在表 1 中。

军团菌肺炎导致自发性脾破裂的机制尚不明确，但可能是由多种因素综合作用的结果，尤其是脾膨胀、感染和血栓。咳嗽、呕吐及排便导致门脉压力突然升高可能导致脾淤血及破裂。

表 1. 军团菌肺炎合并自发性脾破裂患者临床特点归纳

时间	年龄 / 性别	基础病	炎症部位	发现肺炎与脾破裂的间隔	抗生素	脾破裂的并发症	脾脏病理	结局
1990	63/M	无	左侧	11 天	红霉素 + 利福平	肝衰竭 肾衰竭	肿大软	死亡
1993	42/M	中等量吸烟 与饮酒	左侧基底段	4 天	头孢噻肟 + 红霉素	无	肿大	存活
1996	52/M	无	左下叶	5 天	头孢噻肟 + 红霉素	无	肿大 脾脏炎症	存活
2008	47/M	无	右下叶	0 天	克拉霉素 + 左氧氟沙星	无	肿大 脾脏炎症	存活
2015	62/M	中等量吸烟 无饮酒	右中叶	1 天	莫西沙星 + 利福平	无	肿大 出血	存活

军团菌肺炎患者表现为持续低血压及持续下降的血红蛋白时，应怀疑合并有自发性脾破裂。进一步确诊需要立即完善超声、CT 检查。一旦怀疑合并脾脏自发破裂出血，应积极联系外科，及时手术治疗。

结论

军团菌肺炎通常有肺外表现，自发性脾破裂是一种罕见的和威胁生命的肺外并发症，当患者出现腹痛或持续下降的血红蛋白时应警惕有无合并自发性脾脏破裂。脾脏破裂可以出现在没有任何慢性病史的“健康人”且异常凶险，及时、正确的诊断和手术治疗对于患者的预后积极意义。



2018 年服务之星——奉巧玲

供稿 样本处理组苏琳

奉巧玲，是检验科样本处理组一名普通的采血技术人员。2016 年的秋天，她进入华西二院，成为我们检验科大家庭中的一员。虽然年龄小，但自参加工作以来，她一直以一丝不苟的工作态度对待每一位患者，把医务事业放在心中，把“病人第一，微笑服务”放在第一位。

记得她刚来科室的时候，由于刚刚从学校毕业，缺乏工作经验，技术稍逊。为了能早日融入我们这个专业的采血队伍，她除了上班积极主动地工作锻炼外，她还利用下班后的时间刻苦钻研，认真谦逊地跟组上经验丰富的老师们请教、学习采血的标准流程和采集技巧，很快地她就追上了大家的步伐，能独立上岗了。

记得有一次，她在成人窗口采血时，遇见了一位妇科化疗的阿姨。这位阿姨右手手臂静脉有 PICC 的植管，采血只能在左手进行，但做左手的血管非常细，给穿刺带来了很大的难度。阿姨也很紧张，连忙询问：“妹妹，看好再抽哈，我的血管不好抽，我都被抽怕了。每次去其他医院抽几针都抽不到，只有在你们这里才能抽到。”听了这话，奉巧玲一边找寻血管，一边安慰她说道：“阿姨没关系，你要相信我们的技术嘛，你不要有思想包袱。”最后奉巧玲老师凭着自己出色的采血技术，丰富的工作经验，一针见血，整个穿刺过程非常顺利。阿姨一看抽到血了，非常激动，连忙说：“太谢谢你了老师，我抽血从来没有一针就见血的，太谢谢你了，减轻了我疼痛。”奉巧玲老师微笑着说：“不客气，这都是我们应该做的。”

我们服务对象主要以妇女和儿童，工作性质的特殊决定了采血工作的难度系数远比普通综合医院大。所以我们的服务理念、态度以及专业技术尤其重要。不但要有精湛的采集技术还要有一颗赤诚火热的全心全意为患者服务的爱心，不但要有矜矜业业乐于奉献的精神还要有舍己为人、任劳任怨的高贵品质。通过自己的努力，奉巧玲以实际行动验证了自己的实力，她总是默默无闻地以实际行动传承着医务工作者的责任。

采血工作需要爱心、细心、耐心，是一份很平凡的事业。奉巧玲始终坚守着这份平凡，在平凡中默默奉献。正是有了像奉巧玲这样默默付出、无私奉献的白衣天使，医院才处处充满关爱和温暖。奉巧玲被评为服务之星，是对她工作的肯定和激励，相信她在以后的工作中会一如继往、全心全意地服务好每一位患者。



图 16 奉巧玲老师工作照和生活照



2019 年第一季度（1-3 月）主要分离菌耐药率通报——华西院区

供稿微生物组周伟、旷凌寒

为指导临床合理使用抗生素，现将 2019 年第一季度（1-3 月）医院华西院区主要病原菌分离率和耐药率通报如下：

一、细菌分离情况：

2019 年 1-3 月，华西院区共分离病原菌 1097 株，其中专性厌氧菌 112 株，占 10.2%；需氧革兰阴性杆菌 524 株，占 47.8%；需氧革兰阳性球菌 302 株，占 27.5%；真菌 96 株，占 8.8%；其它菌（解脲脲原体 / 肺炎支原体 / 分枝杆菌）63 株，占 5.7%。与上一季度相比，构成比变化不大。分离率前十位的细菌 / 真菌分别是：流感嗜血菌 252 株（22.6%）；大肠埃希菌 118 株（10.6%）；金黄色葡萄球菌 109 株（9.8%）；白色假丝酵母菌 63 株（5.7%）；表皮葡萄球菌 45 株（4.0%）；铜绿假单胞菌 38 株（3.4%）；肺炎克雷伯菌 33 株（3.0%）；肺炎链球菌 29 株（2.6%）；；疮疱丙酸杆菌 29 株（2.6%）；光滑念珠菌 25 株（2.2%）。

二、主要病区前五位分离菌分布：

病区 \ 病原菌	1	2	3	4	5
妇科 (30 株)	专性厌氧菌 (5 株)	大肠埃希菌 (4 株)	肺炎克雷伯菌 (4 株)	金黄色葡萄球菌 (3 株) 粪肠球菌 (3 株)	铜绿假单胞菌 (3 株)
产科 (156 株)	大肠埃希菌 (24 株)	疮疱丙酸杆菌 (20 株)	阴道加德纳菌 (11 株) 白色念珠菌 (11 株)	粪肠球菌 (10 株)	嗜性乳杆菌 (9 株)
新生儿科 (62 株)	大肠埃希菌 (11 株)	解脲脲原体 (10 株) 表皮葡萄球菌 (10 株)	金黄色葡萄球菌 (6 株)	溶血葡萄球菌 (5 株)	肺炎克雷伯菌 (4 株)
感染儿科 (35 株)	流感嗜血菌 (20 株)	肺炎链球菌 (4 株)	抗酸杆菌 (3 株)	肺炎克雷伯菌 (2 株) 金黄色葡萄球菌 (2 株)	卡它莫拉菌 (1 株)
儿科 ICU (114 株)	流感嗜血菌 (31 株)	金黄色葡萄球菌 (21 株)	大肠埃希菌 (14 株)	铜绿假单胞菌 (11 株)	鲍曼不动杆菌 (7 株)
急诊儿科 (286 株)	流感嗜血菌 (154 株)	金黄色葡萄球菌 (44 株)	大肠埃希菌 (29 株)	肺炎链球菌 (14 株)	肺炎克雷伯菌 (11 株)

三、病原菌临床标本来源：

痰及呼吸道标本 507 株，占 46.2%；全血 73 株，占 6.7%；生殖道标本 239 株，占 21.8%；脓 28 株，占 2.6%；尿液 43 株，占 3.9%；脑脊液、胸腹水 28 株，占 2.6%；创面分泌物 18 株，占 1.6%；大便 5 株，占 0.5%；其它种类标本 156 株，占 14.2%。

四、主要分离菌耐药率：

1. 流感嗜血菌 (238 株)：第 1 季度分离的流感嗜血菌 89.5% β 内酰胺酶阳性；氨苄西林耐药率为 89.5%；阿莫西林 / 克拉维酸、利福平、头孢噻肟的耐药率分别为 7.6%、0%、0.0%；对头孢克洛、头孢呋辛的耐药率分别为 57.1%、47.5%；复方磺胺耐药率为 85.3%；氯霉素耐药率为 3.8%；四环素耐药率为 5.9%。

2. 大肠埃希氏菌 (106 株)：大肠埃希菌产 ESBL 率 40.8%；对碳青霉烯类药物（厄它培南、亚胺培南、美罗培南）耐药率 0.9%；阿米卡星 0.0%、呋喃妥因 0.0%；哌拉西林 / 他唑巴坦 1.9%；头孢哌酮 / 舒巴坦 2.8%；氨苄西林 / 舒巴坦 38.7%；对头孢菌素类抗生素的耐药率分别为：头孢曲松 43.4%、头孢他啶 17.0%、头孢吡肟 12.3%；单酰胺类氨基南耐药率为 22.6%；头霉素类头孢替坦 2.8%、头孢西丁 6.6%；喹诺酮类环丙沙星及左氧氟沙星耐药率分别为 35.8%及 32.1%，复方磺胺耐药率为 50.9%。

3. 金黄色葡萄球菌 (105 株)：青霉素耐药率 95.2%；苯唑西林耐药率 (MRSA) 为 32.4%；红霉素耐药率 63.8%；克林霉素耐药率 61.9%；复方磺胺耐药率 16.3%；、莫西沙星、左氧氟沙星耐药率分别为 1.9%、2.9%；对万古霉素、利奈唑胺、替加环素无耐药。

4. 铜绿假单胞菌 (35 株)：对碳青霉烯类药物(亚胺培南、美罗培南)耐药率为 17.1%；阿米卡星 0.0%；哌拉西林 / 他唑巴坦 9.1%；头孢哌酮 / 舒巴坦 8.8%；对头孢他啶 11.4%、头孢吡肟 5.9%；单酰胺类氨基南耐药率为 29.4%；喹诺酮类环丙沙星及左氧氟沙星耐药率分别为 14.3%及 14.3%。

5. 肺炎克雷伯菌 (28 株)：肺炎克雷伯菌产 ESBL 率 55.6%；对碳青霉烯类药物（厄它培南、亚胺培南、美罗培南）耐药率为 25.0%；阿米卡星 0.0%、呋喃妥因 18.5%；哌拉西林 / 他唑巴坦 35.7%；头孢哌酮 / 舒巴坦 32.1%；氨苄西林 / 舒巴坦 61.5%；对头孢菌素类抗生素的耐药率分别为：头孢曲松 55.6%、头孢他啶 40.7%、头孢吡肟 35.7%；单酰胺类氨基南耐药率为 42.9%；头霉素类头孢替坦 23.1%、头孢西丁 28.6%；喹诺酮类环丙沙星及左氧氟沙星耐药率分别为 7.1%及 0.0%，复方磺胺耐药率为 28.6%。

供稿 微生物组周伟、旷凌寒

为指导临床合理使用抗生素，现将 2019 年第一季度（1-3 月）医院锦江院区主要病原菌分离率和耐药率通报如下：

一、细菌分离情况：

2019 年 1-3 月，锦江院区共分离病原菌 845 株，其中专性厌氧菌 109 株，占 13.0%；需氧革兰阴性杆菌 386 株，占 46.0%；需氧革兰阳性球菌 195 株，占 23.2%；真菌 93 株，占 11.1%；其它菌（解脲脲原体 / 肺炎支原体 / 分枝杆菌）57 株，占 6.8%。分离率前十位的细菌 / 真菌分别是：流感嗜血菌 248 株（29.3%）；金黄色葡萄球菌 67 株（7.9%）；大肠埃希菌 58 株（6.9%）；；白色假丝酵母菌 57 株（6.7%）；疮疱丙酸杆菌 54 株（6.4%）；肺炎克雷伯菌 35 株（4.1%）；B 群链球菌 31 株（3.6%）；光滑念珠菌 27 株（3.2%）；肺炎链球菌 26 株（3.1%）；阴道加德纳菌 19 株（2.2%）；。

二、主要病区前五位分离菌分布：

病区 \ 病原菌	1	2	3	4	5
产科 (173株)	疮疱丙酸杆菌 (51株)	粪肠球菌 (14株)	阴道加德纳菌 (12株)	解脲脲原体 (9株)	B群链球菌 (15株)
感染儿科 (61株)	流感嗜血菌 (28株)	大肠埃希菌 (9株)	肺炎链球菌 (6株)	金黄色葡萄球菌 (3株)	肺炎克雷伯菌 (2株)
儿童重症 (64株)	流感嗜血菌 (23株)	肺炎克雷伯菌 (12株)	金黄色葡萄球菌 (9株)	大肠埃希菌 (6株)	铜绿假单胞菌 (4株)
呼吸免疫 (116株)	流感嗜血菌 (62株)	金黄色葡萄球菌 (11株)	白色念珠菌 (10株)	肺炎链球菌 (6株)	大肠埃希菌(4株) 肺炎克雷伯菌(4株)
感染儿科 (46株)	流感嗜血菌 (22株)	金黄色葡萄球菌 (7株)	肺炎克雷伯菌 (4株)	大肠埃希菌 (3株)	屎肠球菌(2株) 鲍曼不动杆菌(2株)
急诊儿科 (175株)	流感嗜血菌 (104株)	金黄色葡萄球菌 (24株)	肺炎链球菌(13株) 大肠埃希菌(13株)	肺炎克雷伯菌 (8株)	卡它莫拉菌 (2株)

三、主要分离菌耐药率：

6. 流感嗜血菌 (124株)：第1季度分离的流感嗜血菌 85.7% β 内酰胺酶阳性；氨苄西林耐药率为 92.0%；阿莫西林 / 克拉维酸、利福平、头孢噻肟的耐药率分别为 6.7%、0%、0.4%；对头孢克洛、头孢呋辛的耐药率分别为 63.4%、53.6%；复方磺胺耐药率为 85.7%；氯霉素耐药率为 2.7%；四环素耐药率为 6.3%。

7. 大肠埃希氏菌 (51株)：大肠埃希菌产 ESBP 率 49.0%；对碳青霉烯类药物 (厄它培南、亚胺培南、美罗培南) 耐药率 2.0%；阿米卡星 2.0%、呋喃妥因 0.0%；哌拉西林 / 他唑巴坦 2.0%；头孢哌酮 / 舒巴坦 2.0%；氨苄西林 / 舒巴坦 52.9%；对头孢菌素类抗生素的耐药率分别为：头孢曲松 49.0%、头孢他啶 11.8%、头孢吡肟 7.8%；单酰胺类氨基南耐药率为 15.7%；头霉素类头孢替坦 3.9%、头孢西丁 3.9%；喹诺酮类环丙沙星及左氧氟沙星耐药率分别为 39.2%及 35.3%，复方磺胺耐药率为 43.1%。

8. 金黄色葡萄球菌 (61株)：青霉素耐药率 88.5%；苯唑西林耐药率 (MRSA) 为 19.7%；红霉素耐药率 50.8%；克林霉素耐药率 52.5%；复方磺胺耐药率 14.8%；莫西沙星、左氧氟沙星耐药率分别为 4.9%、4.9%；对万古霉素、利奈唑胺、替加环素无耐药。

9. 肺炎克雷伯菌 (32株)：肺炎克雷伯菌产 ESBP 率 53.1%；对碳青霉烯类药物 (厄它培南、亚胺培南、美罗培南) 耐药率 18.8%；阿米卡星 0.0%、呋喃妥因 3.2%；哌拉西林 / 他唑巴坦 25.0%；头孢哌酮 / 舒巴坦 31.3%；氨苄西林 / 舒巴坦 74.2%；对头孢菌素类抗生素的耐药率分别为：头孢曲松 53.1%、头孢他啶 43.8%、头孢吡肟 31.3%；单酰胺类氨基南耐药率为 37.5%；头霉素类头孢替坦 19.4%、头孢西丁 37.5%；喹诺酮类环丙沙星及左氧氟沙星耐药率均为 0.0%；复方磺胺耐药率为 37.5%。



血小板输注无效相关因素与防止措施的研究进展

供稿：血库组，文章摘自《国际输血及血液学杂志》、《临床输血与检验》

【摘要】

目的血小板的主要生理功能是参与止血和凝血过程。血小板输注是现代成分输血的重要组成部分。近年来，血小板的临床使用日益增加，伴随而来血小板输注无效 (platelet transfusion refractoriness, PTR) 相当棘手，其相关因素主要分为免疫性和非免疫性两大类。免疫因素主要包括人类白细胞抗原 (human leukocyte antigen, HLA)、人类血小板同种抗原 (human platelet alloantigens, HPA)、ABO 血型相容性、CD36 等；非免疫因素包括脾肿大、感染发热、弥散性血管内凝血 (DIC)、药物、临床因素和个体差异等。

【关键词】

血小板 血小板输注无效 相关因素

血小板是人体不可或缺的血液成分，起源于巨核细胞，通过粘附、聚集和释放反应，在生理性止血和凝血过程中发挥重要作用。近年来，成分输血及血细胞单采技术发展迅速，血小板的临床应用也越来越被重视。临床上造成血小板减少或功能障碍的因素很多，如创伤、肿瘤、感染、血液病、骨髓衰竭和造血干细胞移植等，对这些患者输注血小板可达到止血或预防出血的目的，进而提高患者的缓解率及治愈率。但并非每一例血小板输注都是有效的，血小板输注无效 (platelet transfusion refractoriness, PTR) 是伴随而来的难题之一。PTR 发生时，输入的血小板在体内被迅速破坏，会危及患者生命，因此 PTR 相关研究已成为临床输血的重要课题，本文就 PTR 的影响因素进行综述。

1 血小板输注无效概述

PTR 是指患者接受充足治疗量的血小板输注后，处于血小板治疗不应性状态，即血小板计数没有提高，临床出血症状没有改善。目前，评估血小板输注效果的指标主要有血小板计数校正增加值 (corrected count increment, CCI)、血小板恢复百分率 (percentage platelet recovery, PPR) 以及患者出血症状是否得到改善。由于患者出血症状的改善程度较难量化，因此常以 CCI 和 PPR 作为血小板输注效果的量化判断依据。

CCI 是根据体表面积进行计算，受个体差异的影响较小，因而能更准确地评估输注效果，

$CCI = \frac{\text{输注后血小板增加数 (109/L)} \times \text{体表面积 (m}^2\text{)}}{\text{输入血小板数 (10}^{11}\text{)}} \times \text{患者身高 (cm)} + 0.0128 \times \text{体重 (kg)} - 0.01529$ 。PPR 是依据患者输注血小板 1 h 或 24 h 后的血小板计数来评价输注效果， $PPR(\%) = \frac{\text{血小板增加数 (109/L)} \times \text{全血容量 (L)}}{\text{输注血小板总数} \times P} \times 100\%$ ，全血容量 = 体表面积 $\times 2.5$ ， $P = 2/3$ 。若患者输注血小板 1h 后 CCI 低于 7.5，24h 后 CCI 低于 4.5，连续 2 次均如此，则判定为输注无效。若患者输注血小板 1h 后，PPR 低于 30%，24h 后 PPR 低于 20%，同样可以判定为输注无效。研究表明，血小板输注 1h 后才能在机体血管内达到分布平衡，因此血小板计数和输注效果的判定也应在输注 1h 后进行。血小板输注 24h 计数能反映出血小板在受者体内的存活情况，是决定血小板输



封底人物：陈路 老师

陈路，检验科名誉主任，四川大学华西第二医院 / 生物治疗国家重点实验室特聘研究员，国家重点研发计划“干细胞及转化研究”重点专项青年项目负责人。于英国巴斯大学获得博士学位，在剑桥大学 / 桑格研究所从事欧洲“表观遗传蓝图计划”和“英国万人基因组计划”的博士后研究。2016 年 8 月全职加入四川大学。主要研究方向为利用基因组，表观遗传组，转录组的多维组学、生物信息学、人工智能、分子细胞实验等方法研究造血干细胞、肿瘤及遗传病中的调控机制，以第一作者发表在 Science、Cell 等杂志，非第一作者在 Nature、Cell、Nature genetics 等杂志共发表研究论文 21 篇，其中影响因子大于 10 的 13 篇。

注频率的指标之一。总之，使用 CCI 或 PPR 判定血小板输注效果可以减少主观因素的影响，是临床判定血小板输注效果最简便和最常用的指标。

2 血小板输注无效的相关因素

血小板输注无效的相关因素分为免疫因素和非免疫因素两大类。免疫因素主要包括人类白细胞抗原 (human leukocyte antigen, HLA)、ABO 血型相容性、CD36、人类血小板同种抗原 (human platelet alloantigens, HPA) 和自身抗体等；非免疫因素包括脾肿大、感染发热、弥散性血管内凝 (DIC)、药物、临床因素和个体差异等。

2.1 免疫因素研究表明，血小板抗体是影响血小板输注效果的主要免疫因素。血小板表面有复杂的血型抗原，与同种免疫相关的主要分两类：第一类是血小板相关性抗原，这些抗原不仅存在于血小板上，还存在于其他组织和细胞上，包括 HLA 及 ABO、MN、Lewis、CD36 等，其中 HLA-I 类抗原及 ABO 血型抗原与血小板输注效果关系密切，CD 36 抗原也被证实与输注效果相关。第二类抗原在其他组织和细胞上不表达，仅存在于血小板上，称为 HPA，由血小板特有的抗原决定簇组成，表现出血小板独特的遗传多态性。目前，国内输注血小板前仅做 ABO 血型系统的交叉配血，不做 HLA 和 HPA 配型。因此当患者多次输注血小板时，极可能产生血小板同种抗体，导致血小板破坏，引起 PTR 甚至加重出血、危及生命。引起血小板输注无效的大多为 HLA-I 类抗体，但也有相当比例为 HPA 抗体。

2.1.1 HLA 血小板表面缺少 HLA-II 类抗原，主要存在于 HLA-A、HLA-B 和 HLA-C 等 HLA-I 类抗原。血小板表面还有可溶性 HLA-I 类抗原，是从血浆中吸附而来。HLA-I 类抗原是主要的血小板相关抗原，是引发产生抗 HLA-I 类抗体导致 PTR 最常见的免疫因素，约占免疫因素的 80%，占所有病因的 11.7%。

HLA 抗原性较强，输注 HLA 不合的血小板易引起同种免疫反应，从而影响血小板输注效果。目前，常规临床输血一般不做 HLA 配型，如果患者与供者之间 HLA 不合，便会产生 HLA 抗体，当患者再次输入血小板时，HLA 抗体与输入的血小板结合，引起供者血小板破坏和快速清除，导致 PTR 的发生。据报道，反复输注血小板的患者约有 50% ~ 70% 可产生 HLA 抗体。

2.1.2 ABO 血型抗原 在临床输血中，输注 ABO 血型不合的红细胞会引起严重的溶血性输血不良反应，甚至导致患者死亡。同样，血小板表面也存在 ABO 抗原，若输注 ABO 血型不合的血小板，血小板会因抗 A 或抗 B 而活化，进而发生形态改变，颗粒介质释放，功能受到抑制，甚至引起 PTR，同时也可导致急性溶血、发热、炎症等输血不良反应的发生。因此，我国要求血小板输注必须遵循 ABO 同型输注原则。随着 ABO 血型不相合血小板输注次数的增加，输注无效的发生率也逐渐升高。研究发现，输注 ABO 不同型血小板，PTR 发生率可达 50%，而 ABO 同型血小板输注者的 PTR 发生率约为 15%。

2.1.3 CD 36 又称血小板膜糖蛋白 IV (glycoprotein IV, GP IV) 或 Naka 抗原，在血小板、巨核细胞、单核细胞及内皮细胞等表面均有表达。基因突变可导致个体 CD36 缺失或称 Naka

抗原阴性，这些人群即为 CD 36 缺失个体。目前，已发现 CD36 抗原缺失有两种类型：I 型是血小板和单核细胞上均缺失 CD36 抗原，II 型为仅血小板缺失 CD36 抗原。一般情况下，CD36 缺失个体属健康人群，但 I 型 CD36 抗原缺失者可通过输血、妊娠等产生 CD36 抗体 (也称 Naka 抗体)。

国外多项研究表明，CD36 抗体与 PTR、新生儿免疫性血小板减少症、胎儿水肿、被动性血小板输注无效和非溶血性输血反应等相关。近年来，我国学者也开始进行这方面的研究。2011 年我国首例 CD36 引起 PTR 的病例在广州地区被发现。南宁地区开展对 PTR 患者血小板同种抗体检测的研究，结果发现由 HLA 抗体引起的 PTR 占 81.9%，而 13.6% 的 PTR 由 CD36 抗体引起，另有 1 例患者同时检测到 HLA 和 CD36 抗体，此研究未检测到 HPA 抗体所致 PTR。提示 CD36 抗原对于中国人群是一个很重要的与 PTR 相关的血小板相关抗原，其重要性可能更胜过 HPA，应该引起重视。值得注意的是，CD 3 6 缺失型的分布有明显的种族差异，3%~11% 的亚洲人群为 CD36 缺失个体，而在高加索人群中，这一比例不足 0.3%。据报道，我国深圳地区无偿献血人群中，CD36 缺失个体占 3.1%，与国外相关报道一致。总之，在中国人群中开展 CD36 相关研究对于探讨 PTR、新生儿免疫性血小板减少症等疾病的发生率、严重性和临床意义是非常必要的。

2.1.4 HPA 又称“血小板血型”。1990 年国际输血协会 (the International society of blood transfusion, ISBT) 对 HPA 相关的 5 个血型系统、10 种抗原进行鉴定，将其正式命名为人类血小板同种抗原 HPA-1 ~ 5。目前血小板命名委员会 (the platelet nomenclature committee, PNC) 已将 HPA 相关的 12 个抗原列入 6 个遗传系统，分别为 HPA-1~ 5 及 HPA-15，另有 15 个抗原尚未达到系统标准。目前发现与 PTR 相关的 HPA 主要是 HPA-1~ 5。若患者输注与其本身 HPA 不相合的血小板，就可能产生 HPA 抗体，引起病理性同种免疫反应，导致血小板破坏。据报道约 1 0%~20% 的 PTR 系由 HPA 引起。总体上，相比 HLA 抗体，HPA 抗体的发生率较低，故因 HPA 引起的血小板输注无效并不多见，约占所有病因的 1.7%。但 HPA 常与 HLA 共同存在，携带 HLA 的患者约有 25% 同时会形成 HPA，且既往有输血史、妊娠史的患者产生 HPA 抗体的概率比无输血史、妊娠史的患者高。另外，HPA 还与新生儿同种免疫性血小板减少性紫癜 (neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenic, NATP)、输血后紫癜 (post transfusion purpura, PTP) 及移植排斥反应等相关，约 90% 的 NATP 和绝大多数 PTP 均由 HPA 引起。值得注意的是，HPA 抗原有明显的地域分布特征。欧美白种人血小板输注无效多数是由 HPA-1a 抗体引起的。而亚洲黄种人包括中国和日本等国家，HPA-1a 抗原阳性率高于 99%，HPA-1a 抗体极罕见，故其临床意义不大。国内洛阳地区的研究发现，HPA-3 抗体是引起该地区 HPA 同种免疫性疾病的首要原因。深圳地区一项对 2458 名中国汉族人群 HPA 基因型的研究发现，中国汉族人群中 HPA-3 和 HPA-15 杂合程度高，其基因型分布存在南北差异。另有报道广西壮族居民 HPA-2 杂合度较低，该地区发生 HPA-2 系统血型不合引起免疫性血小板减少症的发病率不高。总之，多项对中国人群 HPA 抗原基因型的研究均证实：中国人群中 HPA-3、HPA-15 的杂合程度最高，因其造成的血小板输注不相合率及

同种免疫发生率也较高，这一结论与大多数亚洲国家的研究结果相似。

2.2 非免疫因素 目前非免疫性因素已成为临床上导致血小板输注无效的主要原因，主要包括脾大、发热和感染、DIC、药物、临床因素和个体差异等。

2.2.1 脾大 脾是血小板破坏的主要场所，正常人约有 1/3 的血小板在脾脏内贮留，脾大时血小板过度滞留，导致破坏增加，影响其输注效果。研究表明，脾大患者接受血小板输注后，80% 输入的血小板会贮留在脾，是正常对照组的 2 倍。脾大可由很多原因引起，但无论何种病因，患者输入血小板在脾脏的破坏比正常人 30%，进而导致输血频率增加。脾切除能使脾大患者的 PPR 由 20% 增高至 90%。但一般认为脾大不是 PTR 的独立影响因素。

2.2.2 发热和感染 发热是引起 PTR 的独立因素，发热时机体会产生白细胞介素、肿瘤坏死因子等致热源，激活体内单核巨噬细胞系统，导致被抗体致敏的血小板被破坏清除。机体处于感染期时，血小板会暴露隐蔽抗原，吸附抗体形成免疫复合物而被清除，导致血小板消耗增加，生存期缩短。严重感染如败血症对血小板的破坏作用更为明显。研究表明，发热可使血小板 PPR 降至 20%~40%，发热越严重，降低程度越明显。

2.2.3 弥散性血管内凝血 DIC 常由感染、败血症、恶性肿瘤等诱发，引起机体微血管内广泛凝血，伴以继发性纤溶亢进及微血栓形成，是获得性全身性血栓 - 出血综合征。其特点是病理性凝血酶过度生成，形成广泛性微血栓，消耗大量凝血因子和血小板，同时引发继发性纤溶，产生难以控制的出血。输注新鲜血小板是其治疗手段之一，但临床实践表明，输注的血小板可能形成大量的不牢固微血栓。这些微血栓一方面消耗大量血小板，使出血情况进一步加重，另一方面还极易在心、脑血管以及肺部造成栓塞，严重威胁患者的生命安全。

2.2.4 药物 某些药物致敏机体后可诱导产生抗体，引起药物过敏性血小板减少，影响血小板输注疗效。阿司匹林、吲哚美辛、吡罗昔康等解热镇痛类药物会干扰血小板的代谢，使血小板的结构、功能遭到破坏导致 PTR。青霉素、链霉素、某些头孢类抗生素和两性霉素等可共价结合到血小板膜蛋白上，诱导药物特异性抗体的免疫应答。药物引起的血小板输注无效常有以下特点，即患者在 PTR 发生前有相关用药史，停药后血小板减少症状得到改善，再次使用该药则又出现血小板减少症状。

2.2.5 临床因素 主要包括血小板保存情况及输注时间的影响。通常血小板应在 22℃ ±2℃ 条件下振荡保存，若保存条件不当会造成储存损伤，影响血小板自身质量，进而影响输注效果。血小板在体外放置时间越长 CCI 越低，所以应该尽量输注新鲜血小板，且在输注时应根据患者的最大耐受情况尽快地完成输注。

2.2.6 个体差异 患者的性别、年龄、疾病种类等也会影响血小板的输注效果。女性比男性、年长者比年轻人更容易发生 PTR；相比炎症和创伤，血液病和肿瘤患者更易出现 PTR；而再生障碍性贫血、地中海贫血患者比急性白血病血小板输注效果差。究其原因，可能是女性患者可通过妊娠产生 HLA 或 HPA 抗体，这些抗体使血小板的生存时间缩短，进而发生 PTR；而年龄较大的患者相比年轻患者其血小板输注次数可能比较多，造成血小板输注效率降低；伴有骨髓造血功能衰竭的血液病患者及肿瘤患者

PTR 发生率较高的原因也与输注次数较多相关。

3 常规防治措施

PTR 的治疗，可根据不同病因采用不同方法，非免疫因素以治疗原发病为主，如抗感染治疗，脾脏切除术，或增加血小板的输注量等。免疫因素则以预防为主，目前临床上预防免疫性因素所致 PTR 的措施主要包括：白细胞过滤，γ 射线辐照，免疫球蛋白应用和血小板交叉配型等，以上措施均可显著降低 PTR 的发生率。

3.1 血小板制品的处理

3.1.1 采用去除白细胞的血小板制品 血液中的 HLA 抗原主要存在于白细胞上，因此向患者输注含白细胞的血小板后往往会产生 HLA 引起的同种免疫反应。采用过滤技术，不但能够去除白细胞，而且能够维持血小板的形态功能正常，保证血小板高回收率。与其他方法相比，白细胞过滤技术要求不高，环境要求也较低，只需在无菌环境中过滤即可，而且经过滤后的血小板中，白细胞数量显著减少，因而可预防 PTR 的发生。

3.1.2 采用 γ 射线照射血小板制品 输血前对血小板进行了射线辐照主要用于预防输血相关移植物抗宿主病 (TA—GVHD)。TA—GVHD 是由于输血过程中输人组织不相容的淋巴细胞而导致的一种罕见的致命并发症，所以该病的预防显得尤为重要。欧洲国家广泛应用 γ 射线辐照的血小板已超过 20 年，随着近年来需求的日益增加，我国也在逐步推广，国内一般推荐剂量为 (15 ~ 30)Gy 的 60Co 或 137Cs 照射。

3.2 应用免疫球蛋白大剂量静脉注射免疫球蛋白 (≥ 5 g/kg) 可封闭血小板抗体，对免疫因素导致的 PTR 有一定疗效，但此方法费用高，疗效时间短，不宜常规使用。

3.3 对血小板进行交叉配型 PTR 的主要原因是同种免疫，其中以 HLA 抗原占绝大多数，其次为 HPA，再次为 ABO，因此防止免疫性 PTR 比较满意的方案是选择 ABO 同型，血小板 HLA 和 HPA 交叉配型均相合的单一供者的血小板输注，即相容性血小板输注，取代目前临床上比较普遍采用的随机性血小板输注。研究显示，对于血小板抗体筛选阳性的 PTR 患者，HLA 配型可显著提高血小板交叉试验阴性率。对于 PTR 患者首先应在血小板 HI。A 基因库中进行基于 HLA 配型原则的供者筛选，然后，再进行血小板交叉试验筛选。即对于 PTR 患者，应该输注 HLA 配型相合而交叉试验又呈阴性的血小板。目前，建立已知 HLA，HPA 分型血小板供者数据库是为免疫性 PTR 患者选择适合性血小板输注的一种新趋势，如上文提及的国内多个血液中心也都已经开始这方面的研究，并着手建立了已知基因型血小板供者库，为防治 PTR 提供了一个很好的平台。此外，亦有免疫抑制剂、血浆置换等方法在临床上使用。

4 非供体来源的血小板输注研究进展

随着人类对血小板需求的逐渐增加，传统意义上供体来源的血小板使用面临巨大的挑战，包括血小板的数量和质量、血小板的贮存时间、血制品的细菌感染、传输过程中发生的感染以及免疫反应等。因此，非供体来源的血小板输注成为目前的研究热点。一旦获得成功，非供体来源的血小板将具有更高的安全性，使用

也更方便，并且将能够减少人类供体捐献的必要性。非供体来源的血小板主要是指体外生成的血小板或血小板前体细胞，这种类型的血小板不仅具有安全性及方便性，对由于同种免疫反应所致的无效输注患者也有益处。另外，对于遗传性血小板功能失调的患者，体外血小板的生成能够通过基因修正来起到治疗的目的。体外生成血小板的方法主要包括：体外培养巨核细胞或前体细胞并获得血小板，直接输注体外生成的巨核细胞并在体内生成血小板。

4.1 培养巨核细胞或前体细胞

4.1.1 造血干细胞获得巨核细胞将来源于脐带血，胎儿肝脏，外周血和骨髓的 CD34+ 干细胞作为起始细胞，培养获得巨核细胞或前体细胞。但是，因为上述来源的细胞都是非永生性的，扩增潜力有限，所以利用它们作为起始细胞以产生巨核细胞，都需要持续的供体补给，而且分选 CD34+ 的干细胞花费巨大，导致此种办法目前难度较大。

4.1.2 人类胚胎干细胞或人类多功能干细胞获得巨核细胞 2006 年，Gaur 等报道了如何通过人类胚胎干细胞获得巨核细胞；2011 年，Lu 等报道了更加系统地、较大规模的人类胚胎干细胞所派生的巨核细胞。相较于上文提到的造血干细胞，人类胚胎干细胞和人类多功能干细胞是永生性的细胞，这就为培养并分化形成巨核细胞，消除供体依赖性的血小板输注提供了可再生的、无限制的资源。但是，Ahmed 等提出人类胚胎干细胞和人类多功能干细胞派生出的巨核细胞多数是畸形的，因为血小板是无核的，且在输注前多经过辐照，这就从理论上减少了胚胎干细胞及多功

能干细胞派生的血小板的应用。

4.2 基因重组纤维母细胞中所含的 NF- κ B 转录复合体足以驱使巨核细胞在体外分化并释放出血小板，这些血小板在体内外都具有活性。Matsubara 等亦有报道通过皮下脂肪细胞获得巨核细胞及血小板。体外培养获得巨核细胞后，如何从每个巨核细胞获得有功能的、足量的血小板仍是一个难题，研究者们通过改变培养基的硬度、降低氧分压、提高培养基的温度或模拟血液流动的剪切力等来增加血小板生成。

5 小结

目前 PTR 在我国仍是一个难题，多种非免疫因素及免疫因素均可能导致 PTR，其发生机制十分复杂。常见的防治措施虽然在一定程度上减少了 PTR，效果却往往不能令人满意。临床研究 PTR，建立已知 HLA，HPA 型供者库和研究非供体来源的血小板输注等都是目前和今后研究的热点之一。总之，在 PTR 的发生机制与防治措施等方面仍然需要更深入的研究。

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一、“致瓊”行动：我与甘孜“手拉手”记检验科党支部主题党日活动

值建国 70 周年及纪念红军长征 85 周年之际，为响应医院“不忘初心，牢记使命”主题党日活动号召，近日检验科党支部精心策划“‘致瓊’行动 - 我与甘孜手拉手”活动，这是检验科作为四川省妇幼临床检验质量控制中心走遍全省 21 各市州、184 家县区级基层妇幼保健机构开展飞行质控和技术帮扶的一大创举，更是检验科党支部《标准化质量管理体系在基层妇幼检验系统的推广应用》党建项目的充分落实。本次活动由科室主任江咏梅、支部书记刘小娟同志牵头组织，充分结合支部党建项目，联合武侯区妇幼保健院党办主任、检验专家褚成瑞教授，锦江区妇幼保健院检验科主任马健教授，成都市妇女儿童中心医院检验科副主任罗孟军教授等一行 16 人，远赴甘孜州开展本次主题党日活动，活动受到甘孜州同仁的热烈欢迎和高度好评。

本次活动内容丰富、立意高远，分为技术帮扶、主题党课、瞻仰先烈三个层面展开：



图 17 “致瓊”行动队整装待发



图 18 “致瓊”行动队在甘孜州人民医院



图 19 “致援”行动队在甘孜州妇幼保健院



图 20 “致援”行动队在泸定县妇幼保健院



图 21 “致援”行动队各位老师在各帮扶实验室进行现场指导

(二) 讲授党课、身先垂范

正值四川省预防艾滋病母婴传播管理办公室发文要求全面加强预防艾滋病母婴传播工作之际，储成瑞、马健主任分别针对“三病”筛查及相关要求开展了详实的讲解；作为老党员和党务干部，储成瑞主任为全体活动人员带来了“党支部工作条例解读”，详细介绍了支部组织活动的各项要求，对参会党员和群众都具有全面的指导意义；马健、罗孟军主任分别就“学习强国心得体会”及“重温泸定精神，缅怀革命先烈”开展专题讲课，同志们忆古思今，纷纷发表感慨；最后，检验科党支部旷凌寒、胡正强、于凡等老师就“GBS 筛查”、“不忘初心，牢记使命”、“我能为国家做什么”等专题进行了党课分享，从国家、医疗、党支部、党员等多个层面进行了深入分析，激起了广大同志的共鸣。刘小娟同志对大家的授课进行了点评，要求大家将党建工作与业务工作密切结合，真正做到“双融合，双促进”，充分发挥基层党组织的战斗堡垒作用和党员同志的模范先锋作用。

(一) 技术帮扶、携手共赢

首先，老师们对兄弟单位进行了详细的技术和人文帮扶。大家先后来到甘孜州人民医院、甘孜州妇幼保健院及泸定县妇幼保健计划生育服务中心开展工作，对三家实验室的实验室设计、检测流程、设备维护保养、试剂管理、人才结构、“三病”筛查等多个方面进行了详细的指导，受到工作人员一致认可。多年来检验科在医院的指导下，坚持派遣医疗精锐前往甘孜州人民医院开展技术扶贫，为此，刘小娟书记在本次活动中，专程代表科室对既往参与帮扶的石华、王霞、周伟、凤婧等同志的工作情况进行了深入的了解。她表示，双边的帮扶和沟通应该是长期且频繁的，我们应该建立良好的沟通渠道，尽量帮助大家解决更多的问题。在这次行动中，质控中心专家还对三家单位进行了飞行质控检测，这对质量体系的提高具有重要意义。



图 22 储成瑞同志讲党课 - 《党支部工作条例解读》



图 23 马健同志讲党课 - 《学习强国心得体会》



图 24 罗孟军同志讲党课 - 《重温革命精神，缅怀革命先烈》



图 25 胡正强同志讲党课 - 《不忘初心，牢记使命 - 一个共产党员的老区情怀》



图 26 于凡同志讲党课 - 《贸易战，我能为国家做什么》



图 27 旷凌寒同志技术授课 - 《围产期孕妇B群链球菌筛查》



图 28 石华同志谈帮扶感想



图 29 王霞同志谈帮扶感想



图 30 刘小娟同志进行授课点评

（三）瞻仰先烈、永葆初心

首先，老师们对兄弟单位进行了详细的技术和人文帮扶。大家先后来到甘孜州人民医院、甘孜州妇幼保健院及泸定县妇幼保健计划生育服务中心开展工作，对三家实验室的实验室设计、检测流程、设备维护保养、试剂管理、人才结构、“三病”筛查等多个方面进行了详细的指导，受到工作人员一致认可。多年来检验科在医院的指导下，坚持派遣医疗精锐前往甘孜州人民医院开展技术扶贫，为此，刘小娟书记在本次活动中，专程代表科室对既往参与帮扶的石华、王霞、周伟、凤婧等同志的工作情况进行了深入的了解。她表示，双边的帮扶和沟通应该是长期且频繁的，我们应该建立良好的沟通渠道，尽量帮助大家解决更多的问题。在这次行动中，质控中心专家还对三家单位进行了飞行质控检测，这对质量体系的提高具有重要意义。



图 31 “致瓊”行动队感怀革命先烈泸定桥留念



有奖翻译

(奖励规则: 请将本页英文单词或词组翻译成中文, 正确翻译率 ≥ 95% 即可带着杂志或本页复印件到检验科领取奖品。领奖联系人: 李老师, 联系电话: 85501542)

Refrigeration of urines	PT (proficiency testing)
Viral Culture Specimens	The microbiology laboratory
CSF, wound cultures, anaerobes	Specimen Acceptability
EQA (external quality assessment)	Corrected Reports
Waived	Blood Culture Contamination
FDA-cleared/approved	patient complaints
Waived tests	patient care
Nonwaived tests	Adverse Patient Event
Annual	Turnaround Time (TAT)
Biennial	Critical Values
Semiannual	Document control
Calibrator	Quality manuals
Calibration	Procedure document
Controls	Standard operation procedurw
QM(quality management)	Microbiology
QC(quality control)	Serology
QA(quality assurance)	Chemistry
QI (quality improvement)	Hematology
pre-analytic	Immunohematology
analytic	Cytology
post-analytic	Gynaecologic
Quality Indicators	Gynaecologic cytology
Patient Identification	Final Report
Specimen Identification	Molecular Amplification
Test Order	Follow-up
Adverse Patient Event	Stat Testing

检验通讯读者问卷调查

感谢您对《检验通讯》的关注与支持, 为把通讯的每一个栏目办得有声有色, 我们真诚地希望您阅读本刊后填写如下问卷。您的宝贵意见和建议将推动我们不断进步, 为您呈现一份更加优秀的通讯期刊, 同时也希望本刊能在您的工作和学习中助您一臂之力。谢谢您的合作!

读者评刊

1 您阅读本期《检验通讯》主要想获得哪个专题的信息?

- 科室动态; 检验与临床; 检验动态; 文献交流; 检验风采;
- 细菌耐药监测; 输血园地; 妇幼检验质控中心; 医学英语;

2 您最关注本期《检验通讯》的哪些栏目?

- 科室动态; 检验与临床; 检验动态; 文献交流; 检验风采;
- 细菌耐药监测; 输血园地; 妇幼检验质控中心; 医学英语;

3 您认为《检验通讯》需要改进的地方有哪些?

- 封面; 内容; 版面设置; 排版设计

4 您是否希望继续收到《检验通讯》?

- 是; 否

5 您希望检验通讯增加的其他栏目和内容? 您的其他意见和建议?

阅读习惯调查

1 您获取专业信息的主要方式有?

- 专业杂志 / 报纸; 专业网站; 医学图书馆 / 网页; 学术会议;

其他请注明 _____

2 您经常阅读的专业杂志有:

- 中华儿科杂志; 中华妇产科杂志; 中华检验医学杂志; 临床检验杂志;

- 中华医院感染杂志; 四川大学学报(医学版); 中国寄生虫学与寄生虫病杂志;

其他请注明 _____

3 您认为哪一级以上的杂志对你的专业最有帮助?

- 省级期刊以上; 统计源期刊以上; 核心期刊以上; MEDLINE、SCI 以上

请将填写完的调查表沿裁剪线扯下, 投至“检验科意见箱”(检验科“血标本接收窗口”旁)

联系电话: 85501543; E-Mail: hxeyjyt@163.com; 新浪微薄 @ 四川大学华西第二医院检验科

请沿虚线剪下

