

· 论 著 ·

重庆市江津区不同孕期、基因型的珠蛋白生成障碍性贫血孕妇血常规指标分析

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摘要:目的 探讨重庆市江津区不同孕期、基因型的珠蛋白生成障碍性贫血(简称地贫)孕妇血常规指标变化。方法 选取 2016—2020 年在该院产检的孕妇 8 559 例作为研究对象, 研究对象中, 地贫基因阳性孕妇作为地贫组, 地贫基因阴性孕妇作为对照组。采用导流杂交法对研究对象进行地贫基因检测, 并分析该地区不同孕期、基因型的地贫孕妇血常规指标水平。结果 8 559 例孕妇地贫基因检测结果显示, 地贫基因阳性 378 例(4.42%), 其中 α 地贫 238 例(62.96%)、 β 地贫 140 例(37.04%)。与对照组比较, 地贫组红细胞(RBC)升高, 血红蛋白(Hb)、红细胞比容(HCT)、红细胞平均体积(MCV)、平均血红蛋白含量(MCH)、平均血红蛋白浓度(MCHC)、红细胞体积分布宽度标准差(RDW-SD)均降低, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。与对照组比较, 少见 α 地贫基因型孕妇 MCV、MCH、MCHC、RDW-SD 降低, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。与对照组比较, 地贫组孕中期、孕晚期 RBC 均升高, MCV、MCH、MCHC、RDW-SD 均降低, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 孕妇血常规检测对孕妇地贫初筛及降低地贫患儿的出生率具有重要的临床意义。

关键词: 珠蛋白生成障碍性贫血; 血常规; 孕妇

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Analysis of blood routine indexes of thalassemia pregnant women with different pregnancy and genotype in Jiangjin District, Chongqing

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the changes of blood routine indexes in pregnant women with thalassemia in Jiangjin district of Chongqing. **Methods** A total of 8 559 pregnant women with thalassemia from 2016 to 2020 were selected as the research subjects. Thalassemia gene positive pregnant women were selected as thalassemia group and thalassemia gene negative pregnant women as control group. The gene detection of thalassemia was carried out by diversion hybridization method, and the blood routine index levels of thalassemia pregnant women with different pregnancy and genotype in this region were analyzed. **Results** Among 8 559 pregnant women, 378 (4.42%) were positive for thalassemia gene, including 238 cases (62.96%) with α thalassemia and 140 cases (37.04%) with β thalassemia. Compared with the control group, red blood cell (RBC), hemoglobin (Hb), hematocrit (HCT), mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH), mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) and red blood cell distribution width-standard deviation (RDW-SD) in thalassemia group were increased, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Compared with control group, MCV, MCH, MCHC and RDV-SD of pregnant women with rare α thalassemia genotype were decreased, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the control group, the RBC of thalassemia group was increased in the second and third trimester of pregnancy, while MCV, MCH, MCHC and RDW-SD were decreased in thalassemia group, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Routine blood test of pregnant women has important clinical significance for screening pregnant women with thalassemia and reducing the birth rate of children with thalassemia.

Key words: thalassemia; blood routine; pregnant women

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2.3 α 地贫和 β 地贫孕妇与对照组血常规指标比较 与对照组相比, α 地贫、β 地贫孕妇 Hb、HCT、MCV、MCH、MCHC、RDW-SD 均降低, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 2。

2.4 常见地贫基因型孕妇与对照组血常规指标比较 与对照组比较, -SEA 基因型孕妇 RBC 升高, MCV、MCH、MCHC、RDW-SD 降低, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。CD17(A-T) 基因型孕妇 RBC 升高, Hb、HCT、MCV、MCH、MCHC、RDW-SD 降低,

差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。见表 3。

2.5 少见地贫基因型孕妇与对照组血常规指标比较 与对照组比较, 少见 α 地贫基因型孕妇 MCV、MCH、MCHC、RDW-SD 降低, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 4。

2.6 不同孕期两组孕妇血常规指标比较 与对照组比较, 地贫组孕中期、孕晚期 RBC 均升高, MCV、MCH、MCHC、RDW-SD 均降低, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 5。

表 2 α 地贫与 β 地贫孕妇与对照组血常规指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	n	RBC($\times 10^{12}/L$)	Hb(g/L)	HCT(%)	MCV(fL)	MCH(pg)	MCHC(g/L)	RDW-SD
对照组	8 181	4.03±0.48	119.36±14.37	35.85±3.82	89.54±6.01	29.87±2.60	334.88±11.98	42.69±4.12
α 地贫	238	4.76±0.69	114.66±14.90	35.58±4.31	75.79±11.26	24.49±4.07	322.14±13.89	38.61±4.03
β 地贫	140	5.17±0.65	105.09±15.39	32.51±4.62	63.53±9.65	20.51±3.20	323.26±16.70	36.52±5.50
t		4.440	5.017	5.596	8.594	7.697	1.027	3.223
P		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

表 3 常见地贫基因型孕妇与对照组血常规指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	n	RBC($\times 10^{12}/L$)	Hb(g/L)	HCT(%)	MCV(fL)	MCH(pg)	MCHC(g/L)	RDW-SD
对照组	8 181	4.03±0.48	119.36±14.37	35.85±3.82	89.54±6.01	29.87±2.60	334.88±11.98	42.69±4.12
-α3.7	114	4.39±0.46	119.05±13.56	36.50±3.76	83.37±5.60	27.21±2.46	325.89±11.81	40.21±3.37
--SEA	89	5.31±0.57	107.36±12.20	33.98±4.30	64.49±7.28	20.38±2.06	316.54±14.58	36.35±3.62
-α4.2	15	4.37±0.38	119.40±8.10	36.61±2.42	83.98±3.15	27.41±1.62	326.13±8.53	39.49±1.63
CS	7	4.50±0.35	120.71±9.89	36.90±2.57	82.13±4.36	26.82±1.29	327.00±7.72	37.74±2.72
WS	6	4.65±0.93	127.50±25.73	38.90±6.89	83.90±3.83	27.39±1.71	326.53±13.22	40.10±3.69
CD17(A-T)	51	5.18±0.66	102.12±15.81	31.69±4.56	61.66±8.72	19.85±2.95	322.44±17.54	36.08±5.48
CD41/42(-TCTT)	34	5.24±0.62	105.21±17.34	32.47±5.70	62.24±9.87	20.17±3.02	325.28±19.02	36.58±5.11
IVS-II-654(C-T)	28	5.32±0.48	101.21±6.43	31.44±2.18	59.52±5.60	19.13±1.18	322.58±18.12	34.38±2.53

表 4 少见地贫基因型孕妇与对照组血常规指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	n	RBC($\times 10^{12}/L$)	Hb(g/L)	HCT(%)	MCV(fL)	MCH(pg)	MCHC(g/L)	RDW-SD
对照组	8 181	4.03±0.48	119.36±14.37	35.85±3.82	89.54±6.01	29.87±2.60	334.88±11.98	42.69±4.12
少见 α 地贫基因型	7	5.35±0.47	110.86±19.74	34.92±6.45	65.17±10.04	20.74±3.34	318.09±9.87	37.36±3.03
少见 β 地贫基因型	27	4.88±6.28	113.89±14.56	34.96±3.63	72.59±8.86	23.55±3.38	323.44±9.41	38.75±4.49

表 5 不同孕期两组孕妇血常规指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	RBC($\times 10^{12}/L$)	Hb(g/L)	HCT(%)	MCV(fL)	MCH(pg)	MCHC(g/L)	RDW-SD
孕早期								
对照组	6 076	4.00±0.43	119.55±12.80	35.88±3.50	89.69±5.26	29.89±2.31	334.69±11.40	42.60±3.97
地贫组	165	4.82±0.73	113.75±17.77	35.38±4.98	74.26±11.88	23.93±4.43	321.14±13.55	38.73±5.00
孕中期								
对照组	1 698	3.85±0.43	117.19±12.70	35.16±3.61	90.38±5.38	30.11±2.44	335.41±11.48	43.28±3.73
地贫组	87	4.90±0.84	116.70±15.52	35.76±4.59	74.29±13.31	24.31±4.69	326.44±12.47	38.22±3.35
孕晚期								
对照组	407	3.82±0.45	110.71±15.97	33.79±4.10	88.74±7.24	29.27±3.16	329.47±15.03	44.16±5.20
地贫组	126	5.00±0.81	108.97±18.15	34.19±5.70	69.31±10.97	22.06±3.54	318.92±17.94	38.43±4.55

3 讨 论

地贫属小细胞低色素性贫血,对于重型地贫新生儿,其出生后即可出现黄疸、贫血和肝脾肿大等现象,严重时甚至危及新生儿生命^[10-14]。重庆江津区位于重庆西南部,属于地贫高发区。相对于群体筛查,地贫基因检测的适应性存在不足,检测周期较长且费用较高,如果把相应的血常规指标作为地贫早期筛查指标,可以提高筛查效率,降低筛查成本。本研究 8 559 例孕妇地贫基因检测结果显示,地贫基因阳性 378 例(4.42%),其中 α 地贫 238 例,占 62.96%,与文献^[15]报道结果相符。本研究结果显示, α 地贫孕妇地贫基因型主要为 $-\alpha 3, 7, -SEA$ 两种, β 地贫孕妇地贫基因型主要为 CD17(A-T)、CD41/42(-TCTT)、IVS-II-654(C-T)。与对照组比较,地贫组患者 RBC 升高,Hb、HCT、MCV、MCH、MCHC、RDW-SD 均降低,且 $MCV < 80$ fL, $MCH < 27$ pg, RDW-SD 降低,符合地贫小细胞低色素性贫血的血常规指标分布特点^[16-17]。与 α 地贫孕妇比较, β 地贫孕妇 Hb、HCT、MCV、MCH、RDW-SD 较低,提示 β 地贫孕妇血常规指标变化幅度更大,贫血表现更明显。本研究结果显示,与对照组比较,地贫组孕中期、孕晚期 MCV、MCH、MCHC、RDW-SD 均降低,提示地贫孕妇随孕期延长贫血程度逐渐加重。为避免中重型地贫患儿的出生,夫妇一方确诊为地贫携带者,其配偶应行地贫基因检测。本研究有部分血常规指标正常而地贫基因检测阳性孕妇,是因为孕妇进行产前遗传咨询时,高度怀疑地贫而进行的地贫基因检测。

综上所述,本研究初步了解了重庆市江津区地贫孕妇基因型分布情况和地贫孕妇的血常规指标变化。孕妇血常规检测对孕妇地贫初筛及降低地贫患儿的出生率具有重要的临床意义。

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