

· 论 著 ·

## 类风湿关节炎相关间质性肺疾病血清 CCL18 及 PTX3 的水平变化及临床意义<sup>\*</sup>

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**摘要:**目的 探讨类风湿关节炎相关间质性肺疾病(RA-ILD)患者血清趋化因子 CC 配体 18(CCL18)及正五聚蛋白 3(PTX3)的水平变化及临床意义。方法 纳入 2020 年 1 月至 2022 年 1 月于该院门诊就诊及住院的 82 例 RA 患者为研究对象,根据胸部高分辨率 CT 检查结果,将 RA 患者分为 RA-ILD 组 25 例与未合并 ILD 组(non-ILD 组)57 例。另选取同期该院体检中心胸部 CT 检查正常的健康体检者 40 例为对照组。采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清 CCL18 和 PTX3 水平。比较 3 组研究对象血清 CCL18、PTX3、类风湿因子(RF)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)、红细胞沉降率(ESR)、抗环瓜氨酸肽(anti-CCP)抗体、肺功能指标[第 1 秒用力呼气容积占用力肺活量百分比(FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC)及一氧化碳弥散量(DLCO)]、28 处关节疾病活动度(DAS28)评分等指标。分析 RA 患者血清 CCL18、PTX3 水平间及与其他临床指标水平间的相关性。采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析血清 CCL18、PTX3 对 RA-ILD 的诊断价值。采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析 RA-ILD 发生的影响因素。结果 RA-ILD 组、non-ILD 组 ESR、CRP、RF、anti-CCP 抗体水平均高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。与 non-ILD 组比较,RA-ILD 组病程更长,DAS28 评分、CRP 水平升高,FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC、DLCO 下降,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。RA-ILD 组血清 CCL18、PTX3 水平高于 non-ILD 组与对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。non-ILD 组血清 CCL18、PTX3 水平高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。Spearman 相关分析结果显示,RA 患者血清 CCL18 水平与 PTX3 水平呈正相关( $r = 0.631, P < 0.001$ ),血清 CCL18 水平与 RF 水平呈正相关( $r = 0.428, P < 0.05$ )。血清 CCL18 检测诊断 RA-ILD 的曲线下面积(AUC)为 0.739,血清 PTX3 检测诊断 RA-ILD 的 AUC 为 0.757。病程、FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC、DLCO、DAS28 评分、CRP、CCL18 与 PTX3 水平是 RA-ILD 发生的独立影响因素( $P < 0.05$ )。结论 RA-ILD 患者血清 CCL18、PTX3 水平升高,二者联合检测对 RA-ILD 具有较高的临床诊断价值。

**关键词:**类风湿关节炎; 类风湿关节炎相关间质性肺疾病; 趋化因子 CC 配体 18; 正五聚蛋白 3

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### **Changes and clinical significance of serum CCL18 and PTX3 levels in rheumatoid arthritis-associated interstitial lung disease<sup>\*</sup>**

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the changes and clinical significance of serum CC chemokine ligand 18 (CCL18) and pentraxin 3 (PTX3) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis-associated interstitial lung disease (RA-ILD). **Methods** A total of 82 patients with RA who hospitalized and visited in the outpatient department of the hospital from January 2020 to January 2022 were included as the research objects. According to the results of chest high-resolution CT examination, RA patients were divided into RA-ILD group (25 cases) and non-ILD group (57 cases). Forty healthy subjects with normal chest CT examination in the same period were selected as the control group. Serum levels of CCL18 and PTX3 were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The serum levels of CCL18, PTX3, rheumatoid factor (RF), C-reactive protein (CRP), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (anti-CCP) antibody, and pulmonary function indicators [forced expiratory volume in one second to forced vital capacity (FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC), carbon monoxide dispersion (DLCO)], disease activity of 28 joints (DAS28) score, etc. The correlation between serum CCL18 and

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PTX3 levels and other clinical indicators in patients with RA were analyzed. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to analyze the diagnostic value of serum CCL18 and PTX3 for RA-ILD. Multivariate Logistic regression was used to analyze the influencing factors of the occurrence of RA-ILD. **Results** The levels of ESR, CRP, RF and anti-CCP antibody in RA-ILD and non-ILD group were significantly higher than those in control group, and the differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with non-ILD group, the course of disease was longer, DAS28 score and CRP level were increased, and FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC and DLCO were decreased in RA-ILD group, and the differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The serum levels of CCL18 and PTX3 in RA-ILD group were significantly higher than those in non-ILD group and control group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The serum levels of CCL18 and PTX3 in non-ILD group were significantly higher than those in control group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Spearman correlation analysis showed that serum CCL18 level was positively correlated with PTX3 level in RA patients ( $r = 0.631, P < 0.001$ ), and serum CCL18 level was positively correlated with RF level in RA patients ( $r = 0.428, P < 0.05$ ). The area under the curve (AUC) of serum CCL18 for diagnosing RA-ILD was 0.739, the AUC of serum PTX3 for diagnosing RA-ILD was 0.757. The course of disease, FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC, DLCO, DAS28 score, CRP, CCL18 and PTX3 levels were independent influencing factors of the occurrence of RA-ILD ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The serum levels of CCL18 and PTX3 are increased in patients with RA-ILD. The combined detection of serum CCL18 and PTX3 has high clinical diagnostic value for RA-ILD.

**Key words:** rheumatoid arthritis; rheumatoid arthritis-associated interstitial lung disease; CC chemokine ligand 18; pentraxin 3

类风湿关节炎(RA)是一种主要累及外周关节,引起关节畸形的慢性炎症性关节炎,除关节受累外,该病可能同时累及全身多个脏器,其中类风湿关节炎相关间质性肺疾病(RA-ILD)是RA最具破坏性的并发症<sup>[1]</sup>,RA-ILD可逐渐发展成为肺间质纤维化,预后比RA其他类型的肺部并发症更差<sup>[2]</sup>。RA-ILD的早期诊断与治疗对改善预后至关重要,但多数RA-ILD患者早期缺乏特异性的症状及体征,增加了确诊的难度。研究表明,血清生物标志物可能对RA-ILD的早期筛查及预后评估有一定临床意义<sup>[3]</sup>。血清趋化因子CC配体18(CCL18)属于趋化因子家族成员,其主要由M2型巨噬细胞分泌,可趋化幼稚淋巴细胞,在肺成纤维细胞持续纤维化过程中发挥重要作用<sup>[4]</sup>。正五聚蛋白3(PTX3)是正五聚蛋白家族成员,主要由中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞和血管内皮细胞合成,其通过多种生物学途径参与炎症、纤维化与肿瘤等的病理生理过程<sup>[5]</sup>。本研究分析了血清CCL18、PTX3在RA-ILD诊断中的价值,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 纳入2020年1月至2022年1月于本院门诊就诊及住院的82例RA患者为研究对象,其中男33例,女49例;年龄20~65岁,平均(42.34±20.45)岁。对所有入组的RA患者进行胸部高分辨率CT(HRCT)检查,依据2010年美国胸科协会/欧洲呼吸协会(ATS/ERS)制定的诊断标准<sup>[6]</sup>判断是否有RA-ILD,将82例RA患者分为RA-ILD组25例与未合并ILD组(non-ILD组)57例。RA-ILD组中男10例,女15例;年龄20~60岁,平均(41.36±17.56)岁。non-ILD组中男23例,女34例;

年龄20~65岁,平均(41.78±19.95)岁。纳入标准:RA患者均符合RA相关诊断或分类标准<sup>[7]</sup>。排除标准:肥胖者[体质量指数(BMI)≥28 kg/m<sup>2</sup>];大量吸烟者;合并肿瘤者;合并严重心、肝、肾疾病者;其他呼吸系统疾病(肺部感染、肺结核、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、支气管扩张)导致的间质性肺疾病(ILD);尘肺、吸入有机物引起的ILD;药源性ILD。另选取同期本院体检中心胸部CT检查正常的健康体检者40例为对照组,其中男15例,女25例;年龄20~65岁,平均(41.41±20.89)岁。对照组排除肥胖者及大量吸烟者。所有研究对象对本研究均知情同意,并签署知情同意书,本研究经本院医学伦理委员会审核批准。

**1.2 方法** (1)实验室指标检测。留取RA患者和健康体检者空腹静脉血5 mL,1 h内离心分离血清,分装后置于-80℃冰箱低温保存待检。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清CCL18和PTX3水平,检测试剂盒由上海碧云天生物技术有限公司提供,检测方法参照ELISA试剂盒说明书。类风湿因子(RF)、C反应蛋白(CRP)检测采用免疫比浊法;红细胞沉降率(ESR)采用魏氏法检测;抗环瓜氨酸肽(anti-CCP)抗体采用化学发光微粒子免疫分析法检测(检测仪器为雅培i1000全自动化学发光分析仪)。(2)对RA患者进行28处关节疾病活动度(DAS28)评分以评估病情活动情况,该评分主要根据患者的关节压痛数、肿胀关节数、ESR水平及患者自评近7 d病情活动性来进行评定。(3)评估RA患者肺通气功能及弥散功能,检测指标包括第1秒用力呼气容积占用力肺活量百分比(FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC)及一氧化碳弥散量(DLCO),所有RA患者肺功能相关指标均由同一名

经验丰富的呼吸内科医师进行检测。

**1.3 统计学处理** 采用SPSS23.0软件进行数据分析。计数资料以例数或率表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验;符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组比较采用t检验,多组比较采用方差分析,进一步两两比较采用LSD-t检验;非正态分布的计量资料以M( $P_{25}, P_{75}$ ),多组比较采用Kruskal-Wallis H检验,进一步两两比较采用Nemenyi检验;采用Spearman相关进行相关性关系;采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线进行诊断效能评价;采用多因素Logistic回归进行影响因素分析。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 RA-ILD患者HRCT结果及3组临床资料比较** RA-ILD患者主要HRCT异常表现为牵张性支气管扩张(15例,60.0%)、网格/蜂窝影(13例,52.0%)、磨玻璃影(8例,32.0%)和胸膜下实变影(4例,16.0%)。RA-ILD组、non-ILD组、对照组年龄、

性别、BMI比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );RA-ILD组、non-ILD组ESR、CRP、RF、anti-CCP抗体水平均明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。与non-ILD组比较,RA-ILD组病程更长,DAS28评分与CRP水平升高,FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC、DLCO下降,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表1。

**2.2 3组血清CCL18和PTX3水平比较** RA-ILD组血清CCL18水平为204.60(118.92,306.03)pg/mL,PTX3水平为2066.38(1312.56,2443.75)pg/mL,均高于non-ILD组[CCL18水平为111.20(98.89,123.54)pg/mL,PTX3水平为1117.62(942.98,1371.89)pg/mL]与对照组[CCL18水平为64.89(56.94,68.46)pg/mL,PTX3水平为765.83(710.34,940.57)pg/mL],差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );non-ILD组血清CCL18、PTX3水平均高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见图1、2。

表1 3组临床资料比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ 或n/n)

组别	n	年龄 (岁)	性别 (男/女)	病程(年)	BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	DAS28评分 (分)	CRP (mg/L)
RA-ILD组	25	41.36±17.56	10/15	6.32±2.26 <sup>#</sup>	21.68±3.37	4.51±1.35 <sup>#</sup>	10.89±3.64 <sup>*#</sup>
non-ILD组	57	41.78±19.95	23/34	3.75±1.49	22.37±4.09	3.23±1.33	7.36±2.45 <sup>*</sup>
对照组	40	41.41±20.89	15/25	—	23.43±3.78	—	4.23±2.09
F/ $\chi^2/t$		0.267	0.421	4.776	0.566	2.321	2.706
P		>0.05	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05

组别	n	ESR (mm/h)	RF (IU/L)	anti-CCP抗体 (U/mL)	FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC (%)	DLCO (%)
RA-ILD组	25	34.66±11.55 <sup>*</sup>	68.65±15.67 <sup>*</sup>	54.51±12.38 <sup>*</sup>	73.51±17.46 <sup>#</sup>	70.21±10.67 <sup>#</sup>
non-ILD组	57	22.64±10.68 <sup>*</sup>	59.64±20.71 <sup>*</sup>	48.39±19.53 <sup>*</sup>	85.07±18.52	80.98±17.38
对照组	40	14.11±6.55	8.91±4.02	15.32±7.09	—	—
F/ $\chi^2/t$		6.388	6.080	6.456	2.176	3.884
P		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

注:与对照组比较,<sup>\*</sup> $P<0.05$ ;与non-ILD组比较,<sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ ;—表示无数据。

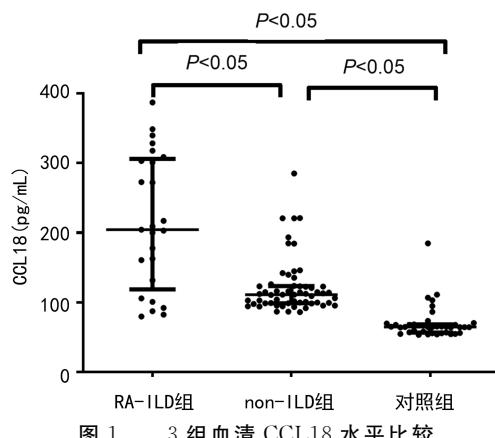


图1 3组血清CCL18水平比较

**2.3 RA患者血清CCL18、PTX3水平间及其他临**

床指标水平间的相关性 Spearman相关分析结果显示,RA患者血清CCL18水平与PTX3水平呈正相关( $r=0.631, P<0.001$ );血清CCL18水平与RF水平呈正相关( $r=0.428, P<0.05$ );血清CCL18、PTX3水平与年龄、病程、BMI、肺功能指标(FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC、DLCO)、DAS28评分、ESR、CRP、anti-CCP抗体水平均无相关性( $P>0.05$ )。

**2.4 血清CCL18、PTX3对RA-ILD的诊断价值** 血清CCL18检测诊断RA-ILD的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.739(95%CI:0.605~0.875),灵敏度为82.1%,特异度为71.5%;血清PTX3检测诊断RA-ILD的AUC为0.757(95%CI:0.613~0.900),灵敏度为84.0%,特异度为75.4%,见图3。

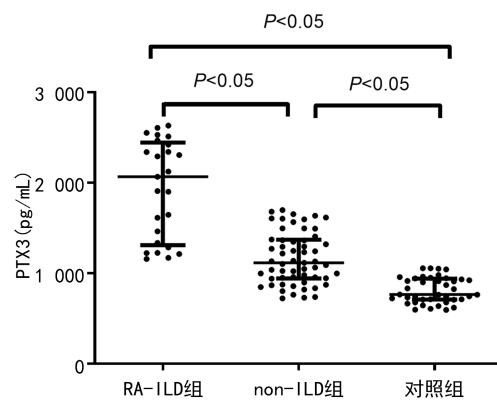


图2 3组血清PTX3水平比较

**2.5 RA-ILD发生的影响因素分析** 将 RA-ILD 组与 non-ILD 组比较差异有统计学意义的指标(病程、DAS28 评分、CRP、 $\text{FEV}_1/\text{FVC}$ 、DLCO、CCL18 与

PTX3)纳入多因素 Logistic 回归分析模型,结果显示,病程、CRP、 $\text{FEV}_1/\text{FVC}$ 、DLCO、DAS28 评分、CCL18 与 PTX3 水平是 RA-ILD 发生的独立影响因素( $P < 0.05$ ),见表 2。

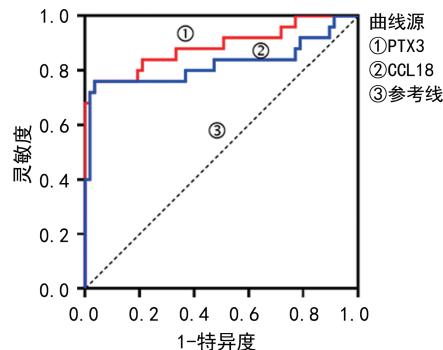


图3 血清PTX3、CCL18诊断RA-ILD的ROC曲线

表2 影响RA-ILD发生的多因素Logistic回归分析结果

变量	$\beta$	SE	$\text{Wald} \chi^2$	P	OR	95%CI
CRP	0.307	0.419	7.638	0.001	1.219	1.105~1.401
病程	0.222	0.456	8.544	<0.001	1.214	1.115~1.375
$\text{FEV}_1/\text{FVC}$	-2.198	0.553	4.227	0.012	0.611	0.572~0.754
DLCO	-0.369	0.401	3.678	<0.001	0.525	0.417~0.733
DAS28 评分	0.364	0.513	3.689	<0.001	1.643	1.462~1.835
CCL18	0.242	0.551	4.691	0.001	1.532	1.232~1.902
PTX3	0.450	0.389	6.211	<0.001	1.424	1.173~1.518

### 3 讨论

随着 RA 治疗理念的改变和“生物制剂时代”的到来,RA 的治疗技术取得了较大的进步,患者临床疗效不断改善<sup>[8]</sup>。与此同时,较多循证医学证据显示,RA 患者关节外表现,尤其是 RA-ILD 逐渐成为影响患者生活质量与预后的重要原因<sup>[9]</sup>。ILD 病因多样,比如粉尘吸入、肺部感染、环境影响、药物不良反应、放射性损伤等,而免疫介导的炎症细胞浸润引起肺间质组织重塑与纤维化可能是 RA-ILD 形成的重要因素<sup>[10]</sup>。

目前,关于 RA-ILD 的发病机制已有较多临床研究。KHAN 等<sup>[11]</sup>研究发现,RA 相关自身抗体 RF 与 anti-CCP 抗体可与特异性抗原结合形成免疫复合物,通过趋化炎症细胞和成纤维细胞至肺间质,经免疫学途径导致肺血管炎症和肺泡损伤,最终引起肺纤维化表现,参与 RA-ILD 的发生。有报道显示,胸部 HRCT 检查可以替代有创性肺组织活检作为诊断 RA-ILD 的“金标准”<sup>[12]</sup>。本研究纳入的 82 例 RA 患者中,RA-ILD 占 30.5%,其典型 HRCT 表现为牵张性支气管扩张、网格影、蜂窝影、磨玻璃影和胸膜下实变影,与文献报道一致<sup>[13]</sup>。对患者的肺功能检测发现,RA-ILD 组较 non-ILD 组  $\text{FEV}_1/\text{FVC}$ 、DLCO 明显降低( $P < 0.05$ ),提示经 HRCT 检查确诊的 RA-

ILD 患者肺通气及弥散功能均已受到不同程度的影响。胸部 HRCT 检查存在一定局限性及滞后性,其不能在疾病的启动阶段(肺组织的炎症浸润状态)诊断 RA-ILD<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究结果也提示,在临床中应重视 RA 患者的肺功能检查,及早对患者进行肺通气和肺弥散功能评估。

CCL18 通过介导免疫损伤、激发炎症反应、参与血管炎症反应等多种途径激活并趋化多种炎症细胞至肺间质炎症部位<sup>[15]</sup>,由于其在肺间质纤维化、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、肺结节病、支气管哮喘等肺部疾病中发挥重要作用,因此也被作为肺损害严重程度的判断指标之一<sup>[16]</sup>。此外,SCHUPP 等<sup>[17]</sup>发现,系统性硬化症患者血清 CCL18 水平明显升高;也有报道显示 CCL18 水平在 RA 患者血清和关节滑液中有不同程度升高,且与 DSA28 评分密切相关,提示 CCL18 参与了结缔组织病的发生、发展,在 RA 活动情况判断中具有重要价值<sup>[18]</sup>。PTX3 是一种急性炎症反应相关蛋白,由多种类型的细胞受刺激后产生,参与包括 RA 在内的多种自身免疫性疾病的血管炎症反应与组织纤维化的病理过程<sup>[19]</sup>。在小鼠肺纤维化模型中 PTX3 可促进纤维细胞分化和胶原沉积,参与肺间质纤维化<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究中,RA-ILD 组患者血清 CCL18、

PTX3 水平较 non-ILD 组、对照组均明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ )，提示血清 CCL18 与 PTX3 可能在 RA-ILD 的发生过程中发挥作用。

研究较多的涎液化糖链抗原 6 在皮肌炎、系统性硬化症等部分结缔组织病相关 ILD 的诊断、预后评估和风险分层方面的意义近年来逐渐被阐明<sup>[21]</sup>。而 RA-ILD 的血清学标志物仍相对缺乏，贺新伟等<sup>[22]</sup>研究发现，RA-ILD、干燥综合征相关 ILD、皮肌炎相关 ILD 等患者的肺泡灌洗液 CCL18 水平明显升高，且 CCL18 水平可能与肺部病变严重程度及患者预后相关。本研究通过 ROC 曲线分析发现，血清 CCL18 与 PTX3 对 RA-ILD 具有良好的诊断价值；进一步行 Logistic 回归分析发现，血清 CCL18、PTX3、CRP、病程、FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC、DLCO 及 DAS28 评分是 RA-ILD 发生的独立影响因素 ( $P < 0.05$ )，对 RA 患者检测血清 CCL18 与 PTX3 水平可帮助临床早发现、早诊断 RA-ILD。

综上所述，血清 CCL18 与 PTX3 水平升高可能与 RA-ILD 的发生有关，并且其对 RA-ILD 具有一定的诊断价值。本研究主要的不足之处在于未能探讨血清 CCL18、PTX3 在不同严重程度 RA-ILD 患者中的水平差异，同时后续还需通过扩大样本量进一步验证二者在 RA-ILD 诊断、治疗及预后判断中的价值，并开展更多的基础研究，了解血清 CCL18、PTX3 在 RA-ILD 发生、发展中的具体作用机制。

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