

血小板与淋巴细胞比值在糖尿病视网膜病变中的诊断价值

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摘要 目的 评估血小板与淋巴细胞比值(PLR)能否作为视网膜糖尿病临床诊断指标之一。方法 选取94例Ⅱ型糖尿病无视网膜病变患者和92例糖尿病视网膜病变患者为研究对象,选取91例健康人为对照组。利用Sysmex 4000全血细胞分析仪检测患者血小板、淋巴细胞等血液学指标,视网膜病变分级采用国际临床糖尿病性视网膜病变严重程度评分,运用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)和受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)评价PLR在诊断糖尿病视网膜病变的临床价值。结果 糖尿病视网膜病变患者PLR显著高于糖尿病无视网膜病变患者和健康人群($P < 0.001$),且糖尿病视网膜增殖期病变患者的PLR值也显著高于非增殖期病变患者($P = 0.0004$)。ROC曲线分析显示,当PLR高于107.5时,在诊断糖尿病视网膜病变时的曲线下面积为0.724,诊断的特异性和敏感性分别为65.2%和64.9%。结论 糖尿病视网膜病变患者PLR比值的升高与临床分期相关,PLR比值是诊断糖尿病视网膜病变的良好指标之一。

关键词 血小板与淋巴细胞比值;糖尿病视网膜病变;诊断;价值

中图分类号 R 587.1

文献标志码 A **文章编号** 1000-1492(2017)03-0409-04
doi: 10.19405/j.cnki.issn1000-1492.2017.03.023

糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)是一种具有特异性改变的眼底病变,也是糖尿病患者视力障碍的主要原因之一^[1-2]。临床上根据是否出现视网膜新生血管为标志,将没有视网膜新生血管形成的糖尿病性视网膜病变称为非增殖性糖尿病性视网膜病变(non proliferative diabetic retinopathy, NPDR),而将有视网膜新生血管形成的糖尿病性视网膜病变称为增殖性糖尿病性视网膜病变(proliferative diabetic retinopathy, PDR)^[3]。根据流行病学研究^[4],全世界约有9300万DR患者,其中有1700万患者是增殖期病变。虽然DR的发病确切机制目前尚不明,但有研究^[5-6]结果表明,炎症可能是糖尿

病患者发生微血管病变的重要原因之一。国内外相关研究^[7-8]表明,中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、超敏C反应蛋白(high sensitive c reactive protein, hsCRP)、血沉及相关炎症细胞因子白介素(interleukin, IL)-6等在DR患者中升高,但对于另一种重要炎症指标,血小板与淋巴细胞比值(platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, PLR)与DR之间关系尚不清楚。为此,该研究回顾性分析92例DR患者入院时血液学检测指标,以研究患者PLR能否作为诊断DR的临床指标之一。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料 纳入的研究对象为2014年7月~2015年10月在安徽医科大学第二附属医院确诊的Ⅱ型糖尿病患者186例,女99例,男87例,年龄44~80(58.42 ± 12.09)岁。其中未发生糖尿病视网膜病变的94例为NDR组,发生糖尿病视网膜病变的92例为DR组,DR组需排除其他眼部疾病:①晶状体明显浑浊,影响眼底检查;②伴有视网膜静脉堵塞、老年性黄斑变性等其他眼底疾病。按照2002年糖尿病性视网膜病变国际临床分期标准和免散瞳眼底照相结果将DR组患者分为2个亚组:非增殖期糖尿病视网膜病变组(nonproliferative diabetes retinopathy, NPDR)组52例,增殖期糖尿病视网膜病变组(proliferative diabetes retinopathy, PDR)组40例。另设91例体检健康者为正常对照组。

1.2 检测指标 所有入选本研究的NDR组患者和DR患者,隔夜空腹8h以上禁水、禁食,次日晨抽取静脉血3个试管。其中两管为含EDTA-k2抗凝管,各加入静脉血2ml左右,混匀后分别在仪器(爱科来8180)上采用高压液相色谱法检测糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin A1C, HbA1C),用全自动血细胞分析仪(日本希森美康 Sysmex 4000)进行全血细胞测定。全血检测试剂为希森美康原装试剂,质控品为希森美康生产,批号为341530-I、341531-I、341532-1。第3个试管血为普通血清管,离心后取血清,用全自动生化分析仪(美国贝克曼 AU5831)测定血清生化指标:空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、

2016-12-20 接收

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(编号:81171662)

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HbA1C、尿素氮(urea nitrogen, BUN)、肌酐(creatinine, CRE)、三酰甘油(triglycerides, TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, CHO)、高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, HDL)、低密度脂蛋白(low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, LDL)、载脂蛋白 A(ApoA)、载脂蛋白 B(ApoB), 检测试剂均为贝克曼原装试剂, 质控品为美国贝克曼生产, 批号为 0035、0036, 所有检测指标检测时质控均在控。

1.3 统计学处理 应用 SPSS 16.0 统计软件进行分析, 各组间定量资料比较采用 One-Way ANOVA 单因素方差分析, 进一步两两比较均采用 SNK 法。各组间定性资料比较运用 χ^2 检验, 以受试者工作特征曲线分析 PLR 比值诊断糖尿病患者有无视网膜病变敏感性和特异性。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 研究对象人口学特征 三组研究对象的性别、年龄、体重指数(body mass index, BMI) 比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 研究对象人口学特征 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	正常对照组	NDR 组	DR 组	χ^2/F 值	P 值
性别(女/男)	50/41	50/44	49/43	0.739	0.527
年龄(岁)	57.75 ± 11.26	58.14 ± 11.93	58.42 ± 12.09	1.247	0.163
BMI(kg/m ²)	23.53 ± 4.14	24.76 ± 4.58	24.85 ± 3.84	0.932	0.874

2.2 NDR 组和 DR 组患者血液学检测结果 三组

患者 FBG、HbA1C、BUN、CRE、TG、CHO、HDL、LDL、ApoA、ApoB、白细胞计数(white blood cells, WBC)、中性粒细胞计数(neutrophils count, NEUT)、单核细胞计数(monocyte count, MONO)、血小板分布宽度(platelet distribution width, PDW) 和平均血小板体积(mean platelet volume, MPV) 指标差异无统计学意义, 但 DR 组患者淋巴细胞计数(Lymphocytes) 显著低于 NDR 组患者($P < 0.001$), 而血小板(platelet, PLT) 则显著高于 NDR 组患者($P < 0.001$)。PDR 组患者 Lymphocytes 为(1.52 ± 0.38), 显著低于 NPDR 组患者(1.93 ± 0.45) ($P = 0.000$)。PDR 组患者 PLT 为(213.00 ± 44.86), 显著高于 NPDR 组患者(200.35 ± 58.66) ($P = 0.000$)。见表 2。

2.3 NDR 组和 DR 组患者 PLR 比值的比较

NDR 组患者 PLR 比值为(98.46 ± 10.63), DR 组患者 PLR 比值为(127.25 ± 12.98), 两组差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。PDR 组患者 PLR 比值为(141.91 ± 13.52), 显著高于 NPDR 组患者(115.28 ± 12.53), 提示 PLR 比值可能具有鉴别糖尿病患者有无视网膜病变的临床价值。

2.4 ROC 曲线分析 PLR 比值鉴别糖尿病患者有无视网膜病变 ROC 曲线进一步评价 PLR 在诊断 DR 患者的临床价值。以约登指数最大的 CUT-OFF 为临界点, 确定最佳临界值为 107.50, 其曲线下面积分别为 0.724, 敏感度为 65.2%, 特异性为 64.9%。见图 1、表 3。

表 2 糖尿病患者和 DR 患者实验室检查结果 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	NDR 组	DR 组		F 值	P 值
		NPDR 组	PDR 组		
FBG(mmol/L)	9.73 ± 2.25	10.26 ± 1.84	10.22 ± 2.01	0.878	0.245
HbA1C(%)	8.33 ± 2.08	8.03 ± 1.43	8.01 ± 1.53	0.395	0.500
BUN(mmol/L)	6.81 ± 2.88	5.97 ± 2.70	6.00 ± 1.88	0.737	0.102
CRE(μmol/L)	68.53 ± 16.73	64.58 ± 13.34	63.69 ± 15.52	1.079	0.155
TG(mmol/L)	1.90 ± 2.51	1.71 ± 1.30	2.05 ± 2.42	0.548	0.770
CHO(mmol/L)	4.83 ± 1.31	4.64 ± 1.15	4.58 ± 1.34	0.989	0.479
HDL(mmol/L)	1.22 ± 0.39	1.19 ± 0.43	1.16 ± 0.41	0.635	0.641
LDL(mmol/L)	2.97 ± 0.92	2.97 ± 0.84	3.04 ± 1.16	0.437	0.899
ApoA(g/L)	1.42 ± 0.26	1.48 ± 0.29	1.48 ± 0.28	0.627	0.384
ApoB(g/L)	0.97 ± 0.25	0.94 ± 0.22	0.94 ± 0.29	0.401	0.801
WBC(×10 ⁹ /L)	6.74 ± 1.47	6.17 ± 1.59	6.31 ± 1.41	1.278	0.076
NEUT(×10 ⁹ /L)	4.09 ± 1.58	3.61 ± 1.29	3.70 ± 1.16	0.972	0.113
Lymphocytes(×10 ⁹ /L)	1.95 ± 0.36	1.93 ± 0.45	1.52 ± 0.38	25.480	0.000
MONO(×10 ⁹ /L)	0.55 ± 0.26	0.49 ± 0.18	0.48 ± 0.15	0.487	0.843
PLT(×10 ⁹ /L)	172.53 ± 43.36	200.35 ± 58.66	213.00 ± 44.86	14.810	0.000
PDW(fl)	13.70 ± 2.90	14.40 ± 2.88	14.20 ± 1.99	0.645	0.545
MPV(fl)	11.12 ± 1.30	11.50 ± 1.39	11.56 ± 1.06	0.787	0.203

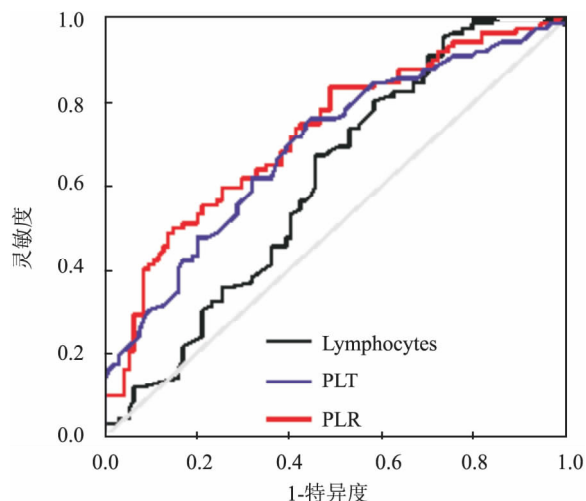


图1 ROC曲线预测Lymphocytes、PLR和PLT鉴别糖尿病患者有无视网膜病变

表3 Lymphocytes、PLR和PLT在鉴别糖尿病患者有无视网膜病变的曲线下面积

项目	曲线下面积	95%置信区间
Lymphocytes	0.610	0.308~0.471
PLT	0.694	0.619~0.769
PLR	0.724	0.652~0.797

3 讨论

DR是糖尿病患者发生严重、复杂的微血管病变,也是一种涉及多种疾病的复杂性病变。有研究^[9]报道,抗炎药物能够防止DR的发生,表明炎症可能在DR中起作用。另有研究^[10]表明,糖尿病及其微血管并发症与慢性炎症及机体免疫系统应答密切相关,炎性细胞因子和免疫标志物包括肿瘤坏死因子- α 、IL-6、IL-1 β 、细胞间黏附分子-1在DR患者体内的表达明显上升,进一步揭示炎症在DR发病机制中起重要作用。

白细胞及其亚型计数作为重要的炎症标志物,也与心血管疾病的发生有关。除了WBC,PLR、NLR都可以作为反映炎症和免疫反应的潜在生物学标志物^[11]。很多研究^[12-13]已经报道了常规的炎症标志物与PLR、NLR呈正相关性,更重要的是,大量研究^[14]表明PLR和NLR在预测急性冠脉综合征上具有重要的预测价值。本研究显示DR组患者Lymphocytes显著低于NDR组患者。此外,PDR组患者Lymphocytes显著低于NPDR组患者,进一步研究还显示,PDR组患者PLT显著高于NPDR组患者。PLT和Lymphocytes在NDR组患者和DR组患者之

间差异性变化,提示二者比值PLR可能是鉴别糖尿病患者有无视网膜病变的潜在临床指标之一。统计学结果显示,NDR组患者PLR比值为(98.46 \pm 10.63),DR患者PLR比值为(127.25 \pm 12.98),两组差异有统计学意义。ROC曲线结果进一步表明,当PLR为107.50时,其诊断糖尿病患者有无视网膜病变的敏感度为65.2%,特异性为64.9%,表明PLR比值可以作为临床诊断DR患者的简易临床指标之一。

综上所述,鉴于血常规是目前我国各级医院已经广泛开展的临床检验指标,通过PLT和Lymphocytes计数计算PLR比值可以快速、简便鉴别糖尿病患者有无视网膜病变,适宜在我国基层医院推广,从而更好地为患者服务。

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($P < 0.001$). There was no statistically significant difference between the LP group and the OP group. There were significant differences in blood loss, postoperative peritumoral drainage volume and days of extubation, postoperative hospital stay and hospitalization cost among the three groups ($P < 0.05$). Compared with OP group, the amount of blood loss, postoperative peritumoral drainage volume, days of extubation and days of hospitalization were reduced in the LP group, while the RALP group further expanded these advantages, but the cost was significantly higher than that of other groups. There were no significant complications in the three groups, and none of the patients in the RALP and LP groups switched to open surgery. There was no recurrence of obstruction in all patients who were periodical examined by color Doppler ultrasonography, intravenous pyelography (IVU), magnetic resonance imaging (MRU), renogram and nuclide dynamic renal imaging (select 1 to 3 method) after surgery. all patients' hydronephrosis were reduced in varying degrees, unilateral all patients' renal function were improved in varying degrees.

Key words robotic-assisted laparoscopic pyeloplasty; laparoscopic pyeloplasty; open pyeloplasty; pyeloplasty

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Platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio as potential biomarker in the diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy

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Abstract Objective To investigate the relationship between platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and diabetic retinopathy (DR). **Methods** We analyzed 94 cases of type II diabetic patients without retinopathy and 92 cases of diabetic retinopathy (DR) patients retrospectively. 91 normal subjects matched with age and sex were taken as control group. Retinopathy was graded using the International Clinical Diabetic Retinopathy Disease Severity Scale. Differences in PLR among patients and healthy subjects were assessed by using unpaired Student *t* test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were used to evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of PLR, PLT and lymphocytes in DR. **Results** The mean PLR values of the patients were significantly higher than those of the healthy control group ($P < 0.001$), and PLR values of the patients with DR were higher than those of the patients without DR ($P = 0.0004$). When cut-off value of PLR was 107.50, the sensitivity and specificity of the PLR for DR diagnosis were 65.2% and 64.9%, respectively, with an area under the curve at 0.724. The area under the curve (AUC) of PLR was 0.724. **Conclusion** Our study demonstrates that higher PLR values would be a useful marker when evaluating diabetes patients with DR.

Key words platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio; diabetic retinopathy; diagnosis; clinical value