

DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1008.2011.00974

· 论 著 ·

维持性血液透析患者血清抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性率、危险因素及与血栓栓塞发病率的相关性

杨 杨, 孙雪峰, 姜世敏, 王 涌, 朱晗玉, 谢院生*, 陈香美

解放军总医院肾脏病科, 肾脏疾病国家重点实验室, 北京 100853

[摘要] **目的** 探讨维持性血液透析患者抗-PF4/H 抗体的阳性率, 分析影响抗体的危险因素及其与血栓栓塞事件的相关性。**方法** 招募解放军总医院血液净化中心 157 例患者, 分别设计横断面和队列研究, 利用统计学方法分析抗-PF4/H 抗体水平的影响因素及其与血栓栓塞事件的关系。**结果** 40.8%(64/157)的患者表现为抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性; 血清抗体阳性组与抗体阴性组患者既往血栓栓塞事件、抗凝剂类型、每周透析总时间和透析龄等因素差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 抗体阳性患者血栓栓塞事件发生率高于阴性患者($P < 0.05$), 抗-PF4/H 抗体对血栓栓塞的危险度 $RR = 2.349$ 。服用阿司匹林或氯吡格雷的抗体阳性患者血栓栓塞发病率低于未服用抗血小板药物的透析患者。**结论** 本组维持性血液透析患者抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性率为 40.8%, 影响该抗体水平的危险因素包括既往血栓栓塞事件、抗凝剂类型、每周透析总时间和透析龄等。该抗体可以作为血栓栓塞事件的标志物, 抗血小板药物对预防抗体阳性患者血栓栓塞事件效果显著。

[关键词] 肾透析; 肝素诱发血小板减低症; 抗-PF4/H 抗体; 血栓栓塞**[中图分类号]** R 459.52 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2011)09-0974-05

Positive rate of PF4/H antibody, its risk factors and association with thrombosis in maintenance hemodialysis patients

YANG Yang, SUN Xue-feng, JIANG Shi-min, WANG Yong, ZHU Han-yu, XIE Yuan-sheng*, CHEN Xiang-mei

Department of Nephrology, General Hospital of PLA, State Key Laboratory of Kidney Disease, Beijing 100853, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To study the positive rate of PF4/H antibodies in maintenance hemodialysis patients, and to analyze its risk factor and association with thrombosis. **Methods** A total of 157 maintenance hemodialysis patients were recruited in the present study. A cross-sectional and a longitude study were designed, and statistical analysis was used to analyze the risk factors of PF4/H antibody level and its association with thrombosis event. **Results** We found that 40.8%(64/157) of the patients were positive for PF4/H antibody. Past-thrombosis events, heparin types, duration and weekly dialysis hours were significantly different between antibody-positive group and antibody-negative group ($P < 0.05$). Incidence of thrombosis event in antibody-positive group was significantly lower than that in the antibody-negative group ($P < 0.05$). The risk ratio of antibody positivity for thrombosis event was 2.349. The incidence of thrombotic event in antibody-positive patients who took anti-platelet agents was lower than that in those who did not take. **Conclusion** The positive rate of PF4/H antibody has been found to be 40.8% in the present group. Thrombosis events, heparin types, duration and weekly dialysis hours are the risk factors of PF4/H antibody level. PF4/H antibody can serve as a marker for thrombotic events, and anti-platelet agents are effective for preventing from thrombotic events in PF4/H antibody positive patients.

[Key words] renal dialysis; heparin-induced thrombocytopenia; PF4/H antibody; thromboembolism

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2011, 32(9):974-978]

肝素诱发的血小板减低症 (heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, HIT) 是使用肝素治疗最常见且最严重的并发症。血小板第 4 因子 (platelet factor

4, PF4) 与外源性肝素形成复合体 (PF4/H 复合体), 持续地接触肝素诱使机体产生抗该复合体的抗体, 即抗-PF4/H 抗体。HIT 即是因患者反复接受

[收稿日期] 2011-08-02 **[接受日期]** 2011-08-29**[基金项目]** 全军医学科研“十一五”专项基金 (08Z034). Supported by Fund of “Eleventh Five-Year-Plan” of PLA Medical Research (08Z034).**[作者简介]** 杨 杨, 硕士生. E-mail: yybjzy2008@163.com

* 通信作者 (Corresponding author). Tel: 010-66937077, E-mail: xieyuansn@yahoo.com.cn

外源性肝素刺激,从而诱发机体产生抗-PF4/H 抗体,最终表现为血小板持续减低和血栓栓塞的临床综合征。血小板发生活化后会彼此聚集并消耗,临床上表现为血小板数量的显著减少,与此同时血小板中储存的促凝因子会大量释放入血,引起动静脉血栓^[1-2]。维持性血液透析患者需要接受外源性肝素完成透析过程,因此这些患者出现抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性的风险大大增加。此外,血清抗-PF4/H 抗体已被用于心肌梗死风险的预测。国外学者在心脏外科和骨科患者队列中分析了该抗体与血栓栓塞事件具有显著的相关性^[3-4],但也有研究并不支持这一结论^[5]。维持性血液透析患者必须长期反复接触肝素,因此研究抗-PF4/H 抗体与血栓栓塞事件的关系对临床医生评估预后和预防血栓栓塞事件的发生非常重要。我们通过 ELISA 法测定了解放军总医院血液净化中心 157 例患者血清抗-PF4/H 抗体,同时收集这些患者既往临床资料,并对全部患者进行了为期 12 个月的随访,分析血清抗-PF4/H 抗体水平与血栓栓塞事件的关系。

1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象 共招募解放军总医院血液透析中心维持性血液透析患者 157 例。纳入标准:(1)慢性肾功能不全已接受规律血液透析治疗超过 3 个月;(2)年龄大于 15 岁;(3)愿意接受随访,且在随访的 12 个月内没有接受肾脏移植或其他肾脏替代治疗;(4)综合评估预计生存期超过 1 年;(5)如果服用抗血小板药物,仅纳入规律服用该种药物超过 6 个月,且仅服用阿司匹林或氯吡格雷。所有纳入本研究的患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 临床资料收集 (1)一般资料:年龄、性别、病因、既往发生的出血及血栓栓塞事件,是否正在服用抗血小板药及剂量、种类;(2)透析相关资料:透析龄、每周透析次数、透析抗凝剂的选择[普通肝素(UFH)或低分子肝素(LMWH)]、透析前体质量、透析前血压等;(3)常规检查:血常规、血液生化、凝血功能等;(4)随访 12 个月发生的各种血栓栓塞事件,包括心肌梗死、脑栓塞、深静脉栓塞、动静脉瘘栓塞和透析导管内血栓栓塞等。

1.3 血清标本收集及抗-PF4/H 抗体检测 从肘静脉采集透析前空腹静脉血 10 ml,随即放入离心机,3 000×g 离心 10 min,提取血清 1.5 ml 于 EP 管中,-80℃ 储存。使用 GTI[®] 抗-PF4/H 抗体 ELISA 试剂盒(GTI PF4 Enhanced, GTI Diagnosis, WI, USA)检测所有血清标本。阴性对照样本 405 nm 处的光密度(D_{405})值 ≤ 0.3 、阳性对照样本

D_{405} 值 ≥ 1.8 即可认为检测结果有效。待测血清样本 D_{405} 值 ≥ 0.4 即可认为该标本检测结果为阳性。

1.4 统计学处理 计量资料服从正态分布者以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,如不服从正态分布以中位数(M)和四分位间距($Q_U - Q_L$)表示;两组间比较采用 t 检验或 Kruskal-Wallis 检验,多组比较采用方差分析。计数资料以比或百分率(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用逐步回归前向法建立多因素 Logistic 回归模型,筛选影响血清抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性率的因素。利用生存曲线比较血清抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性患者与抗体阴性患者 12 个月内血栓栓塞事件发病率的差异,同时利用 Log-rank 法检验两组血栓栓塞发病率的差异是否存在统计学意义。利用 SPSS 16.0 统计软件进行数据分析。检验水平(α)为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性率及其影响因素 64 例患者表现为抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性,阳性率为 40.8% (64/157)。抗体阳性组患者与抗体阴性组患者临床资料的比较见表 1。两组患者透析龄、每周透析总时间、抗凝剂类型、D-二聚体差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),其他指标两组间差异无统计学意义。

2.2 抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性患者与抗体阴性患者随访血栓栓塞发病率的比较 随访 12 个月中,抗体阳性组共有 22 例患者(34.4%)发生血栓栓塞事件,而抗体阴性组共有 15 例患者(16.1%)发生血栓栓塞事件,两组之间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。各类血栓栓塞事件亚组比较见表 2。以发生各种血栓栓塞作为终点事件,绘制生存曲线,见图 1。两组患者生存曲线差异有统计学意义(Log-rank 法, $P = 0.0015$)。抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性是血栓栓塞事件发生的独立危险因素, $RR = 2.349$, 95% CI (1.212, 4.553)。

2.3 阿司匹林和氯吡格雷组患者血栓栓塞事件发病率的比较 将患者按照血清抗体检测结果和服用抗血小板药物情况分为 6 组:93 例抗体阴性组患者中有 53 例未服用任何抗血小板药物(组 1)、29 例服用阿司匹林(组 2)、11 例服用氯吡格雷(组 3);64 例抗体阳性患者中有 31 例未服用任何抗血小板药物(组 4)、23 例服用阿司匹林(组 5)、10 例服用氯吡格雷(组 6)。按照 6 组患者血栓栓塞事件发病率绘制生存曲线,见图 2。组 1、组 2 和组 3 血栓栓塞事件发生率差异无统计学意义;组 5、组 6 间血栓栓塞事件发生率低于组 4 (Log-rank 显著性检验, $P = 0.038$, $P = 0.013$),而组 5 和组 6 间血栓栓塞事件发生率差异无统计学意义。

表 1 抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性组和阴性组患者临床指标的比较

Tab 1 Comparison of clinical data between PF4/H antibody positive and negative groups

Characteristics	Positive (N=64)	Negative (N=93)	P value
Age (year)	56.23±18.66	56.43±17.88	0.947
Male/female (n/n)	34/30	47/46	0.438
Body weight <i>m</i> /kg	63.03±14.22	61.94±11.42	0.611
Systolic pressure <i>p</i> /mmHg	130.55±18.27	135.76±19.09	0.089
Diastolic pressure <i>p</i> /mmHg	79.09±14.22	79.06±11.42	0.987
Duration of dialysis ^a <i>t</i> /month	39.09(37.65)	47.68(35.01)	0.001
Dialysis hours per week <i>t</i> /h	12.19±1.76	8.63±2.06	0.001
UFH/LMWH (n/n)	41/23	40/53	0.007
Kt/V	1.43±0.37	1.42±0.27	0.881 9
TACurea ρ_B /(mg · L ⁻¹)	538.5±291.8	588.6±319.2	0.684
PCR (g · kg ⁻¹ · d ⁻¹)	1.06±0.51	1.02±0.48	0.714
Cr c_B /(mmol · L ⁻¹)	891.42±274.66	908.87±280.16	0.701
ALB ρ_B /(g · L ⁻¹)	40.88±4.19	41.11±4.84	0.793
PLT (10 ⁹ · L ⁻¹)	167.25±64.69	164.82±57.37	0.367
D-dimer ρ_B /(μ g · ml ⁻¹)	1.11±0.78	0.76±0.61	0.001

^a: The dialysis duration did not follow a normal distribution, so median and quartile (Q_U-Q_L) were used to express the data, and rank sum test was used for analysis. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa. UFH/LMWH: Unfractionated heparin/low molecular weight heparin; TACurea: Time-averaged concentration of blood urea nitrogen; PCR: Protein catabolic rate; Cr: Creatinine; ALB: Albumin; PLT: Platelet

表 2 抗体阳性组和抗体阴性组血栓栓塞事件的比较

Tab 2 Comparison of thrombotic events between PF4/H antibody positive and negative groups

Event	Positive (N=64, n[%])	Negative (N=93, n[%])	P
Myocardial infarction	6(9.4)	3(3.2)	0.101
Cerebral infarction	3(4.7)	2(2.1)	0.329
Deep venous thromboembolism	1(1.5)	0(0.0)	0.408
Arteriovenous fistula embolism	6(9.4)	4(4.3)	0.172
Dialyzing catheter embolism	6(9.4)	6(6.5)	0.365
Total	22(34.4)	15(16.1)	0.007

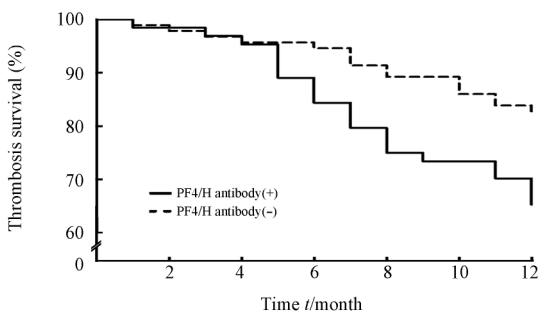


图 1 生存曲线分析(血清抗体检测)
Fig 1 Survival curve of thrombosis (serum antibody assays)

PF4/H antibody(+) vs PF4/H antibody(-), P=0.001 5

结果(阳性=1,阴性=0)、服用抗血小板药物(服用=1,未服用=0)、既往血栓栓塞事件(既往发生=1,从未发生=0)和 D-二聚体水平基线值为自变量,利用二分类 Logistic 回归方程分析以上 4 个因素与血栓栓塞事件的关系,见表 3。通过分析,我们发现曾经发生过血栓栓塞事件、抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性、未服用任何抗血小板药物及高水平的 D-二聚体基线等因素均是血栓栓塞事件的危险因素。

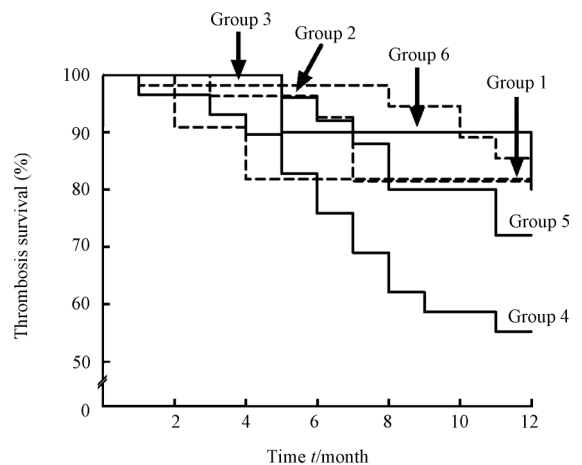


图 2 生存曲线分析(血清抗体检测+抗血小板药物)
Fig 2 Survival curve for thrombosis (serum antibody assays+anti-platelet agents)

Group1-3: Antibody negative; Group 4-6: Antibody positive; Group 1, 4: No anti-platelet agents treatment; Group 2, 5: Aspirin treatment; Group 3, 6: Clopidogrel treatment. Group 5 and 6 vs group 4; P<0.05

2.4 利用 Logistic 回归法进行血栓栓塞事件危险因素分析 以 12 个月内发生的血栓栓塞事件为因变量(发生=1,未发生=0),以抗-PF4/H 抗体检测

表 3 血栓栓塞事件危险因素 Logistic 回归分析结果

Tab 3 Logistic regression analysis of thrombosis event risk factors

	B	P	RR(95%CI)
Past-thrombosis(yes=1, no=0)	1.510	0.000 1	4.525(1.952-6.491)
GTI [®] -PF4/H antibody(positive=1, negative=0)	0.753	0.004 3	2.123(1.107-4.971)
Anti-platelet agents treatment (yes=1, no=0)	-0.471	0.046	0.530(0.334-0.945)
D-dimer baseline	0.505	0.023	1.657(1.071-2.564)
Constant	-2.415	0.000 1	—

3 讨 论

目前国外学者报道的抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性率差异巨大,在 1%~50%之间。造成这种差异性的主要原因包括实验设计、选用不同的抗体检测方法、不同的研究人群、研究人群抗凝剂使用类型和比例的差异等。总体说来,外科人群抗体阳性率较内科人群高^[6-8],使用普通肝素较低分子肝素高^[9-10]。GTI[®]抗-PF4/H抗体 ELISA 试剂盒是目前本研究领域最权威的试剂盒,有可靠的阳性和阴性标准品保证检测的准确性,本研究即采用了该试剂盒进行抗体测定。国外报道血液透析患者中该抗体阳性率为 2%~47%^[5,11-13],国内目前尚未见血液透析患者抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性率的系统报道。本研究统计的阳性率为 40.8%(64/157),处在较高水平。但应注意的是本研究为单中心研究,尚不足以全面反映中国血液透析患者该抗体阳性率的整体情况。

本研究筛选了抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性的影响因素,发现既往的血栓事件、每周透析总时间、透析龄和抗凝剂的类型 4 个因素为抗体阳性的影响因素。有研究报道透析龄与该抗体检测的 D 值有关^[11],本研究发现抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性患者透析龄短于抗体阴性者($P=0.001$),说明透析龄越短的患者越有可能产生高浓度抗体。已有很多研究发现抗凝剂的类型与抗体阳性率相关,使用普通肝素的患者较使用低分子肝素者更易产生抗-PF4/H 抗体^[9-10]。一项 meta 分析发现使用普通肝素发生 HIT 的危险性高于使用低分子肝素($OR=5.29$)^[6]。本研究得出该抗体阳性的患者中使用普通肝素的比率高于抗体阴性的患者($P=0.007$),与上述研究结果一致。

血液透析患者发生血栓栓塞事件非常常见^[14-16],但是,目前抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性与血栓栓塞发病率的相关性研究较少。本研究通过前瞻性纵向队列证实了抗体阳性患者血栓栓塞发病率高于抗体阴性患者,并计算了抗体阳性对血栓栓塞事件危险度 $RR=2.349$ 。因此,我们认为抗-PF4/H 抗体可

以作为血液透析患者血栓栓塞风险预测的生物学标志物。

阿司匹林是目前最常用的抗血小板药物,一些体内和体外实验均证实阿司匹林可以预防 HIT^[17-18]。但是血液透析患者往往不会表现出经典的 HIT 过程,而是由抗-PF4/H 抗体形成直接进展为血栓栓塞^[9,19],其中大部分患者甚至未表现出显著的血小板减低^[20]。阿司匹林是否能够减少抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性患者血栓栓塞事件发病率目前尚无大样本前瞻性研究证实。血栓素 A₂ 参与了血小板活化和血小板内 PF4 因子释放,与 HIT 发生、进展和血栓栓塞存在紧密关系,理论上阿司匹林可以通过抑制环氧化酶不可逆性抑制血栓素 A₂ 的合成^[21-22],因此可以减少 HIT 和血栓栓塞发病率。我们通过前瞻性队列研究证实阿司匹林确实可以减少抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性患者发生血栓栓塞事件发生率,为这个理论提供了临床依据。另一种常用的抗血小板药物氯吡格雷可以直接抑制血小板活化和血小板颗粒释放促凝血物质,因此同样可以减少血栓栓塞事件的发生。在本研究中,我们并未发现两种抗血小板药物抑制血栓作用存在显著差异。

本研究报道了中国维持性血液透析患者血清抗-PF4/H 抗体阳性率,提出了一系列影响抗体水平的危险因素,证实了该抗体与血栓栓塞事件的关系,首次提出了抗血小板药物对于血栓栓塞预防作用的临床证据,并筛选了一系列血栓栓塞事件危险因素。但是本研究是一个单中心研究,其得到的结果需要在更大样本量的前瞻性研究中得以证实和改进。

[参 考 文 献]

- [1] Greinacher A, Althaus K, Krauel K, Selleng S. Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia[J]. Hamostaseologie, 2010, 30: 17-18, 20-28.
- [2] Chang J J, Parikh C R. When heparin causes thrombosis: significance, recognition, and management of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia in dialysis patients[J]. Semin Dial, 2006, 19: 297-304.

- [3] Mattioli A V, Bonetti L, Zennaro M, Ambrosio G, Mattioli G. Heparin/PF4 antibodies formation after heparin treatment; temporal aspects and long-term follow-up[J]. *Am Heart J*, 2009, 157:589-595.
- [4] Mattioli A V, Bonetti L, Carletti U, Ambrosio G, Mattioli G. Thrombotic events in patients with antiplatelet factor 4/heparin antibodies[J]. *Heart*, 2009, 95:1350-1354.
- [5] Benjamin J, Moldavsky S, Lee J, Rubin R. Prevalence of heparin-induced antibody in African-American hemodialysis patients—comparison to non-dialysis patients[J]. *Clin Nephrol*, 2009, 71:263-266.
- [6] Warkentin T E, Sheppard J A, Sigouin C S, Kohlmann T, Eichler P, Greinacher A. Gender imbalance and risk factor interactions in heparin-induced thrombocytopenia [J]. *Blood*, 2006, 108:2937-2941.
- [7] Warkentin T E, Sheppard J A, Horsewood P, Simpson P J, Moore J C, Kelton J G. Impact of the patient population on the risk for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia[J]. *Blood*, 2000, 96:1703-1708.
- [8] Selleng S, Malowsky B, Itterman T, Bagemühl J, Wessel A, Wollert H G, et al. Incidence and clinical relevance of antiplatelet factor 4/heparin antibodies before cardiac surgery[J]. *Am Heart J*, 2010, 160:362-369.
- [9] Warkentin T E, Levine M N, Hirsh J, Horsewood P, Roberts R S, Gent M, et al. Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia in patients treated with low-molecular-weight heparin or unfractionated heparin[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 1995, 332:1330-1335.
- [10] Martel N, Lee J, Wells P S. Risk for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia with unfractionated and low-molecular-weight heparin thromboprophylaxis: a meta-analysis[J]. *Blood*, 2005, 106:2710-2715.
- [11] Matsuo T, Kobayashi H, Matsuo M, Wanaka K, Nakamoto H, Matsushima H, et al. Frequency of anti-heparin-PF4 complex antibodies(HIT antibodies) in uremic patients on chronic intermittent hemodialysis [J]. *Pathophysiol Haemost Thromb*, 2006, 35:445-450.
- [12] Carrier M, Knoll G A, Kovacs M J, Moore J C, Fergusson D, Rodger M A. The prevalence of antibodies to the platelet factor 4 -heparin complex and association with access thrombosis in patients on chronic hemodialysis[J]. *Thromb Res*, 2007, 120:215-220.
- [13] Adiguzel C, Bansal V, Litinas E, Cunanan J, Iqbal O, Nelson K, et al. Increased prevalence of antiheparin platelet factor 4 antibodies in patients may be due to contaminated heparin[J]. *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost*, 2009, 15:145-151.
- [14] Dixon B S, Beck G J, Vazquez M A, Greenberg A, Delmez J A, Allon M, et al. Effect of dipyridamole plus aspirin on hemodialysis graft patency[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2009, 360:2191-2201.
- [15] Milburn J A, Cassar K, Ford I, Fluck N, Brittenden J. Prothrombotic changes in platelet, endothelial and coagulation function following hemodialysis[J]. *Int J Artif Organs*, 2011, 34:280-287.
- [16] Chou C Y, Chen J Y, Liu J H, Liu Y L, Lin H H, Yang Y F, et al. Atrial fibrillation linked to vascular access thrombosis in chronic hemodialysis patients[J]. *J Atheroscler Thromb*, 2011, 18:448-453.
- [17] Gruel Y, Lermusiaux P, Lang M, Darnige L, Rupin A, Delahousse B, et al. Usefulness of antiplatelet drugs in the management of heparin-associated thrombocytopenia and thrombosis [J]. *Ann Vasc Surg*, 1991, 5:552-555.
- [18] Kappa J R, Fisher C A, Addonizio V P Jr. Heparin-induced platelet activation: the role of thromboxane A2 synthesis and the extent of platelet granule release in two patients[J]. *J Vasc Surg*, 1989, 9:574-579.
- [19] Warkentin T E. Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia: a clinicopathologic syndrome[J]. *Thromb Haemost*, 1999, 82:439-447.
- [20] Hach-Wunderle V, Kainer K, Krug B, Müller-Berghaus G, Pötzsch B. Heparin-associated thrombosis despite normal platelet counts[J]. *Lancet*, 1994, 344: 469-470.
- [21] Di Micco B, Colonna G, Di Micco P, Di Micco G, Russo B M, Macalello M A, et al. Anti-thrombin action of low-dose acetylsalicylic acid[J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2003, 460:59-62.
- [22] Rand M L, Perry D W, Packham M A, Gemmell C H, Yeo E L, Kinlough-Rathbone R L. Conditions influencing release of granule contents from human platelets in citrated plasma induced by ADP or the thrombin receptor activating peptide SFLLRN: direct measurement of percent release of beta-thromboglobulin and assessment by flow cytometry of P-selectin expression[J]. *Am J Hematol*, 1996, 52:288-294.

[本文编辑] 孙岩