

脓毒症患者血清IL-6与脑损伤的相关性分析 [\(点击查看pdf全文\)](#)

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Title: Correlation analysis between serum interleukin-6 and central nervous injury in septic patients

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摘要: 目的探讨脓毒症患者血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)水平与中枢神经损伤的关系。方法选择符合脓毒症诊断标准同时无中枢神经系统疾病的患者22例作为研究对象,检测血清IL-6和神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)水平,并根据IL-6的水平分为低中高3个浓度组,比较3个浓度组NSE水平及急性生理和慢性健康(APACHEII)评分的差异,分析血清IL-6与NSE及APACHEII的相关性。结果IL-6低中高3个浓度组NSE水平具有显著性差异($P<0.001$),浓度分别为 (10.29 ± 4.05) 、 (16.06 ± 5.84) 、 $(23.97\pm 3.28)\mu\text{g/L}$ 。IL-6三个浓度组的APACHEII评分同样具有显著性差异($P=0.009$),分值分别为 14.17 ± 4.67 、 16.40 ± 4.84 和 24.00 ± 6.26 。相关性分析显示IL-6与NSE和APACHEII评分均具有显著的正相关性,相关系数分别为 $r=0.788(P<0.001)$ 和 $0.733(P<0.001)$ 。结论脓毒症患者血清IL-6的浓度同患者危重程度和中枢神经损伤均有显著地相关性,可以作为动态监测脓毒性脑损伤的标志物。

Abstract: Objective To explore the relationship between interleukin-6(IL-6) production and central nervous injury in septic patients. Methods Twenty-two septic patients without central nervous system diseases were examined for serum IL-6 and neuron-specific enolase (NSE) levels, and the serum NSE levels and APACHEII scores were compared between patients with low, moderate, and high serum IL-6 levels. The correlations between NSE, APACHEII and serum IL-6 were analyzed. Results In patients with low, moderate, and high serum IL-6 levels, the serum levels of NSE were 10.29 ± 4.05 , 16.06 ± 5.84 and $23.97\pm 3.28\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively, showing a significant difference between the 3 groups ($P<0.001$). The APACHEII scores also differed significantly between the 3 groups (14.17 ± 4.67 , 16.40 ± 4.84 , and 24.00 ± 6.26 , respectively, $P=0.009$). Correlation analysis showed significant positive correlations of IL-6 with NSE ($r=0.788$, $P<0.001$) and with APACHEII scores ($r=0.733$, $P<0.001$). Conclusion In septic patients, serum IL-6 level is significantly correlated with the severity of sepsis and brain injury, and can be used as a marker to monitor brain injury in septic patients.

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