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论著·临床研究

原发性肾病综合征患儿脂肪因子的表达及与高脂血症相关性研究

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[摘要] 目的 探讨原发性肾病综合征 (primary nephrotic syndrome, PNS) 患儿治疗前后脂肪因子的表达变化及其与血脂的相关性,以及脂肪因子在PNS患儿高脂血症中的作用。**方法** 选取2015年3月至2018年3月确诊为PNS初发或激素停药6个月以上复发的PNS患儿90例为研究对象,另选取同期行健康体检的儿童30例为对照组。分别采集PNS患儿激素治疗前(活动期)及4周激素治疗尿蛋白转阴后(缓解期),以及对照组儿童静脉血,采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测脂肪因子水平,使用自动生化仪分析血脂水平。**结果** PNS患儿活动期、缓解期血网膜素(omentin-1)水平显著低于对照组,PNS患儿活动期血 omentin-1 水平低于缓解期($P<0.001$);PNS患儿活动期血浆致动脉粥样硬化指数、致动脉粥样硬化系数(atherogenic coefficient, AC)、castelli危险指数(castelli risk index, CRI)-1、CRI-2、非高密度脂蛋白高于缓解期及对照组,PNS患儿缓解期血浆致动脉粥样硬化指数、AC、CRI-1、非高密度脂蛋白高于对照组($P<0.001$)。PNS患儿缓解期血清总胆固醇、三酰甘油、高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein, HDL)、低密度脂蛋白、载脂蛋白(apolipoprotein, apo) A、apoB水平均高于对照组($P<0.01$)。PNS患儿血 omentin-1 治疗前后比值与HDL治疗前后比值、24 h尿蛋白定量治疗前后比值、HDL/apoA治疗前后比值呈正相关,与AC治疗前后比值、CRI-1治疗前后比值呈负相关($P<0.05$)。低网膜素组PNS患儿活动期CRI-1、CRI-2、AC、apoB/apoA水平高于高网膜素组($P<0.05$)。**结论** omentin-1可能与儿童PNS的疾病活动、血脂紊乱、蛋白尿机制有关。血脂比值可能在监测PNS患儿早期心血管风险方面比传统血脂指标更有效。

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[关键词] 原发性肾病综合征; 高脂血症; 网膜素; 趋化素; 儿童

Expression of adipokines in children with primary nephrotic syndrome and its association with hyperlipidemia

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Abstract: Objective To study the expression of adipokines in children with primary nephrotic syndrome (PNS) before and after treatment and its correlation with blood lipids, as well as the role of adipokines in PNS children with hyperlipidemia. Methods A total of 90 children who were diagnosed with incipient PNS or recurrence of PNS after corticosteroid withdrawal for more than 6 months were enrolled as subjects. Thirty children who underwent physical examination were enrolled as the control group. Venous blood samples were collected from the children in the control group and the children with PNS before corticosteroid therapy (active stage) and after urinary protein clearance following 4 weeks of corticosteroid therapy (remission stage). ELISA was used to measure the levels of adipokines. An automatic biochemical analyzer was used to measure blood lipid levels. Results Compared with the control group, the

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children with PNS had a significantly lower level of omentin-1 in both active and remission stages, and their level of omentin-1 in the active stage was significantly lower than that in the remission stage ($P<0.001$). For the children with PNS, the level of chemerin in the active stage was significantly higher than that in the remission stage, and the children with PNS in the active stage had a significantly higher level of chemerin than the control group ($P<0.001$). For the children with PNS, atherogenic index of plasma, atherogenic coefficient (AC), castelli risk index-1 (CRI-1), castelli risk index-2 (CRI-2), and non-high-density lipoprotein in the active stage were significantly higher than those in the remission stage ($P<0.001$), and these indices in the children with PNS in the active stage were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.001$). The children with PNS in the remission stage had significantly higher atherogenic index of plasma, AC, CRI-1, and non-high-density lipoprotein than the control group ($P<0.001$). Compared with the control group, the children with PNS in the remission stage had significantly higher serum levels of total cholesterol, triglyceride, high-density lipoprotein, low-density lipoprotein, apolipoprotein B, and apolipoprotein A ($P<0.01$). In the children with PNS, the ratio of omentin-1 before and after corticosteroid therapy was positively correlated with that of high-density lipoprotein, 24-hour urinary protein excretion, and high-density lipoprotein/apolipoprotein A before and after treatment, and it was negatively correlated with the ratio of AC and CRI-1 before and after treatment ($P<0.05$). The PNS children with low omentin-1 levels in the active stage had significantly higher levels of CRI-1, CRI-2, AC, and apolipoprotein B/apolipoprotein A ratio than those with high omentin-1 levels ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions** Omentin-1 may be associated with disease activity, dyslipidemia, and proteinuria in children with PNS. Blood lipid ratios may be more effective than traditional blood lipid parameters in monitoring early cardiovascular risk in children with PNS.

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Key words: Primary nephrotic syndrome; Hyperlipidemia; Omentin-1; Chemerin; Child

原发性肾病综合征 (primary nephrotic syndrome, PNS) 是儿童最常见的肾小球疾病之一, 儿童的患病率约为 (2~7) /10万^[1]。肾病综合征以大量蛋白尿、低白蛋白血症、水肿、高脂血症为主要表现, 肾病综合征的高脂血症主要以三酰甘油 (triglyceride, TG)、总胆固醇 (total cholesterol, TC)、低密度脂蛋白 (low-density lipoprotein, LDL)、极低密度脂蛋白 (very low-density lipoprotein, VLDL)、脂蛋白A、载脂蛋白A (apolipoprotein A, apoA)、载脂蛋白B (apolipoprotein B, apoB) 升高为主, 激素治疗尿蛋白转阴后, 血脂水平会恢复正常。肾病综合征患者持续的血脂异常与蛋白尿的严重程度直接相关, 肾病综合征患者高脂血症若长期未能得到缓解, 可能会引发慢性进行性肾小球或肾小管间质的损害, 甚至进展为肾小球纤维化及慢性肾脏病, 也会增加未来心血管疾病的发病风险^[2-4]。目前临床指南针对肾病综合征患儿高脂血症的治疗主要是治疗原发病和生活方式管理, 缺乏对高脂血症长期监测及干预的相关指导。队列研究发现儿童期不良的心血管健康横断面测量结果 (包括体重指数、TC、血糖、血压) 将导致儿童期及成年期颈动脉内膜中层厚度 (carotid intima-media thickness, cIMT) 增高、冠心病发病率增加^[5]。研究发现: PNS 患儿 cIMT 及成年后早发冠心病风险均高于同龄健康儿童^[6]。美国心脏协会的儿科共识指南已将肾病综合征视为加速动脉粥样硬化的特殊危险

因素^[4], 因此早期血脂的控制及监测至关重要^[7]。脂肪因子是近年来备受关注的一种生物活性多肽, 不仅在能量代谢平衡、炎症、氧化应激、免疫应答等病理过程中起作用, 还与心血管疾病、糖尿病、代谢综合征、肥胖等疾病有关^[8-9]。本文旨在研究 PNS 患儿治疗前后脂肪因子的表达变化及其与血脂的相关性, 以探讨脂肪因子在 PNS 患儿高脂血症中的作用。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

前瞻性选取 2015 年 3 月至 2018 年 3 月在天津市儿童医院肾脏内科住院并确诊为 PNS 初发或激素停药 6 个月以上复发的 PNS 患儿为研究对象, 另选取同期在我院门诊行健康体检的儿童为对照组。PNS 患儿纳入标准: (1) 符合 2016 年中华医学会儿科学分会肾脏学组制定的《儿童激素敏感、复发/依赖肾病综合征诊治循证指南 (2016)》^[10] 中关于 PNS 患儿的诊断标准; (2) 年龄小于 18 岁; (3) PNS 患儿在经过 4 周临床正规应用激素治疗后, 蛋白尿达到完全缓解; (4) 近期无感染、慢性肾脏疾病及风湿免疫相关疾病病史; (5) 排除由全身系统性疾病、遗传及药物引起的继发性肾病综合征患儿。纳入 PNS 患儿 90 例, 其中男 63 例, 女 27 例, 男女比例为 2.3 : 1; 年龄 1~15 岁, 平均年龄 (4.3 ± 2.9) 岁。纳入对照组儿童 30 例,

其中男20例，女10例，男女比例为2.0:1；年龄2~12岁，平均年龄(5.5±2.0)岁。PNS组与对照组比较年龄及性别差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。

根据激素治疗进程将时间点分为激素治疗前(活动期)及4周激素治疗尿蛋白转阴后(缓解期)，比较活动期、缓解期PNS患儿与对照组儿童脂肪因子及血脂的表达差异；分析PNS患儿脂肪因子与血脂的治疗前后比值的相关性。按PNS患儿活动期血网膜素(omentin-1)的中位数值(159.2 ng/mL)将其分为两组，即高网膜素组(omentin-1>159.2 ng/mL, n=45)和低网膜素组(omentin-1≤159.2 ng/mL, n=45)，比较高、低网膜素组脂肪因子与血脂的差异。本研究已获得医院医学伦理委员会同意(L2021-06)。

1.2 脂肪因子及血脂的测定

所有入选患儿分别在活动期和缓解期采集清晨空腹静脉血2 mL，对照组同样采集清晨空腹静脉血2 mL，离心后分装血清，将血清于-80℃冰箱储存待检测。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)法测定血清omentin-1及趋化素(chemerin)水平，试剂盒购自上海双赢生物(SY-H1198和SY-H3267)。自动生化分析仪(瑞士罗氏c701)测定血清TG、TC、LDL、高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein, HDL)、apoA、apoB水平。非高密度脂蛋白(non-HDL)=TC-HDL^[11]；血浆致动脉硬化指数(atherogenic index of plasma, AIP)=log(TG/HDL)^[12]；castelli危险指数-1(castelli risk index-1, CRI-1)=TC/HDL^[13]；castelli危险指数-2(castelli risk index-2, CRI-2)=LDL/HDL^[13]；致动脉粥样硬化系数(atherogenic coefficient, AC)=(TC-HDL)/HDL^[13]。留取PNS患儿活动期及缓解期24 h尿样行24 h尿蛋白定量测定。

1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS 17.0统计学软件对数据进行统计学分析。符合正态分布计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示，两独立样本的组间比较采用两样本t检验；配对样本之间的比较采用配对t检验。不符合正态分布计量资料以中位数(四分位数间距)[M(P₂₅, P₇₅)]表示，两独立样本的组间比较采用Wilcoxon秩和检验，配对样本的组间比较采用Wilcoxon符号秩和检验。采用Spearman秩相关分析法对脂肪因子治疗前后比值与各指标治疗前后比值的相关性进行分析。P<0.05为差异有统计学

意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同时期PNS患儿及对照组儿童脂肪因子水平变化

PNS患儿活动期、缓解期血omentin-1水平均低于对照组，PNS患儿活动期血omentin-1水平低于缓解期(均P<0.001)。PNS患儿活动期血chemerin水平高于缓解期及对照组(均P<0.001)；PNS患儿缓解期血chemerin水平与对照组比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。见表1~3。

表1 活动期PNS患儿与对照组儿童脂肪因子水平比较

组别	n	[M (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	
		omentin-1 (mg/mL)	chemerin (μg/mL)
对照组	30	1 051.5(875.3, 1 190.3)	229.0(203.8, 260.1)
活动期组	90	159.2(122.3, 211.4)	743.5(484.0, 921.2)
Z值		-8.182	-8.085
P值		<0.001	<0.001

表2 缓解期PNS患儿与对照组儿童脂肪因子水平比较

组别	n	[M (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	
		omentin-1 (mg/mL)	chemerin (μg/mL)
对照组	30	1 051.5(875.3, 1 190.3)	229.0(203.8, 260.1)
缓解期组	90	578.5(420.1, 819.4)	235.6(194.9, 320.5)
Z值		-6.018	-0.367
P值		<0.001	0.710

表3 90例PNS患儿活动期与缓解期脂肪因子水平比较

组别	[M (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	
	omentin-1 (mg/mL)	chemerin (μg/mL)
活动期组	159.2(122.3, 211.4)	743.5(484.0, 921.2)
缓解期组	578.5(420.1, 819.4)	235.6(194.9, 320.5)
Z值	-7.985	-8.110
P值	<0.001	<0.001

2.2 不同时期PNS患儿及对照组儿童血脂比值变化

PNS患儿活动期AIP、AC、CRI-1、CRI-2、non-HDL均高于缓解期及对照组(均P<0.001)。PNS患儿缓解期AIP、AC、CRI-1、non-HDL均高于对照组(均P<0.001)；PNS患儿缓解期CRI-2水平与对照组比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。见表4~6。

表4 活动期PNS患儿与对照组儿童血脂比值的比较 [M (P₂₅, P₇₅)]

组别	n	AIP	AC	CRI-1	CRI-2	non-HDL (mmol/L)
对照组	30	-0.2(-0.4, 0.0)	1.8(1.1, 2.7)	2.2(1.9, 2.8)	1.1(0.7, 1.4)	2.3(1.6, 2.7)
活动期组	90	0.1(-0.1, 0.3)	3.9(2.9, 5.6)	5.0(3.9, 6.6)	3.7(2.8, 5.5)	7.9(6.8, 9.2)
Z值		-3.390	-5.791	-5.794	-7.109	-8.055
P值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: [AIP] 血浆致动脉粥样硬化指数; [AC] 致动脉粥样硬化系数; [CRI-1] castelli危险指数-1; [CRI-2] castelli危险指数-2; [non-HDL] 非高密度脂蛋白。

表5 缓解期PNS患儿与对照组儿童血脂比值的比较 [M (P₂₅, P₇₅)]

组别	n	AIP	AC	CRI-1	CRI-2	non-HDL (mmol/L)
对照组	30	-0.2(-0.4, 0.0)	1.8(1.1, 2.7)	2.2(1.9, 2.8)	1.1(0.7, 1.4)	2.3(1.6, 2.7)
缓解期组	90	-0.1(-0.3, 0.0)	2.2(1.9, 3.1)	2.9(2.1, 3.7)	1.1(0.8, 1.7)	3.2(2.6, 3.9)
Z值		-7.683	-10.661	-3.085	-1.036	-5.276
P值		<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.300	<0.001

注: [AIP] 血浆致动脉粥样硬化指数; [AC] 致动脉粥样硬化系数; [CRI-1] castelli危险指数-1; [CRI-2] castelli危险指数-2; [non-HDL] 非高密度脂蛋白。

表6 90例PNS患儿活动期与缓解期血脂比值的比较 [M (P₂₅, P₇₅)]

组别	AIP	AC	CRI-1	CRI-2	non-HDL (mmol/L)
活动期组	0.1(-0.1, 0.3)	3.9(2.9, 5.6)	5.0(3.9, 6.6)	3.7(2.8, 5.5)	7.9(6.8, 9.2)
缓解期组	-0.1(-0.3, 0.0)	2.2(1.9, 3.1)	2.9(2.1, 3.7)	1.1(0.8, 1.7)	3.2(2.6, 3.9)
Z值	-6.910	-8.239	-8.226	-8.234	-8.110
P值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: [AIP] 血浆致动脉粥样硬化指数; [AC] 致动脉粥样硬化系数; [CRI-1] castelli危险指数-1; [CRI-2] castelli危险指数-2; [non-HDL] 非高密度脂蛋白。

2.3 缓解期PNS患儿及对照组儿童血脂水平变化 PNS患儿缓解期血清TC、TG、HDL、LDL、apoA、apoB水平均高于对照组(均P<0.001), 见表7。

表7 缓解期PNS患儿与对照组儿童血脂水平比较 [M (P₂₅, P₇₅)]

组别	n	TC (mmol/L)	TG (mmol/L)	HDL (mmol/L)	LDL (mmol/L)	apoA (mg/mL)	apoB (mg/mL)
对照组	30	3.4(2.9, 4.0)	1.0(0.8, 1.1)	1.1(0.8, 1.5)	1.6(1.3, 1.7)	62 ± 15	71 ± 19
缓解期组	90	6.2(5.0, 7.3)	1.4(1.1, 1.9)	2.4(2.1, 3.3)	3.0(2.5, 3.6)	171 ± 34	115 ± 29
Z/t值		-10.369	-5.197	-7.679	-7.628	-8.182	-39.060
P值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: [TC] 总胆固醇; [TG] 三酰甘油; [HDL] 高密度脂蛋白; [LDL] 低密度脂蛋白; [apoA] 载脂蛋白A; [apoB] 载脂蛋白B。

2.4 PNS患儿 omentin-1 与各测量指标的治疗前后比值的相关性

PNS 患儿血 omentin-1 治疗前后比值分别与 HDL 治疗前后比值 ($r_s=0.322$, $P=0.002$)、24 h 尿蛋白定量治疗前后比值 ($r_s=0.211$, $P=0.037$)、HDL/apoA 治疗前后比值 ($r_s=0.254$, $P=0.016$) 均呈正相关, 与 AC 治疗前后比值 ($r_s=-0.276$, $P=0.008$)、CRI-1 治疗前后比值 ($r_s=-0.273$, $P=0.009$) 均呈负相关, 见表8。

2.5 高、低网膜素组血脂水平及比值的变化

高、低网膜素组年龄、性别比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。低网膜素组 PNS 患儿活动期 CRI-1、CRI-2、AC、apoB/apoA 水平高于高网膜素组, HDL、apoA 水平低于高网膜素组 ($P<0.05$); 而 TC、TG、LDL、apoB、AIP、non-HDL、

chemerin 水平在两组间比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。见表9。

表8 PNS患儿 omentin-1 与各测量指标的治疗前后比值的相关性分析 (n=90)

指标	r_s 值	P值	指标	r_s 值	P值
TC	0.020	0.851	AC	-0.276	0.008
TG	0.051	0.633	AIP	0.047	0.660
LDL	-0.110	0.300	CRI-1	-0.273	0.009
HDL	0.322	0.002	CRI-2	-0.064	0.551
apoA	0.006	0.952	non-HDL	-0.137	0.197
apoB	0.007	0.950	HDL/apoA	0.254	0.016
24 h 尿蛋白定量	0.211	0.037			

注: [TC] 总胆固醇; [TG] 三酰甘油; [LDL] 低密度脂蛋白; [HDL] 高密度脂蛋白; [apoA] 载脂蛋白A; [apoB] 载脂蛋白B; [AC] 致动脉粥样硬化系数; [AIP] 血浆致动脉粥样硬化指数; [CRI-1] castelli 危险指数-1; [CRI-2] castelli 危险指数-2。

表9 高、低网膜素组血脂水平及比值的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=45)

组别	AIP	AC	CRI-1	CRI-2	non-HDL (mmol/L)	chemerin ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)	apoB/apoA
低网膜素组	0.116 ± 0.226	5.2 ± 2.7	6.2 ± 2.7	4.9 ± 2.5	8.2 ± 2.4	720 ± 250	1.2 ± 0.5
高网膜素组	0.052 ± 0.273	4.0 ± 1.8	5.0 ± 1.8	3.9 ± 1.7	7.8 ± 2.2	781 ± 344	1.0 ± 0.4
t值	-0.916	-2.556	-2.557	-2.408	-0.799	0.941	-2.292
P值	0.358	0.012	0.012	0.018	0.427	0.349	0.025
组别	TC (mmol/L)	TG (mmol/L)	LDL (mmol/L)	HDL (mmol/L)	apoB (mg/dL)	apoA (mg/dL)	
低网膜素组	10.0 ± 2.4	2.3 ± 0.8	7.8 ± 2.3	1.8 ± 0.7	216 ± 71	182 ± 40	
高网膜素组	10.0 ± 2.2	2.6 ± 1.2	7.6 ± 2.3	2.2 ± 0.7	207 ± 58	211 ± 42	
t值	-0.047	1.322	-0.461	2.474	-0.648	3.221	
P值	0.963	0.190	0.646	0.015	0.519	0.002	

注: [AIP] 血浆致动脉粥样硬化指数; [AC] 致动脉粥样硬化系数; [CRI-1] castelli 危险指数-1; [CRI-2] castelli 危险指数-2; [non-HDL] 非高密度脂蛋白; [TC] 总胆固醇; [TG] 三酰甘油; [HDL] 高密度脂蛋白; [LDL] 低密度脂蛋白; [apoA] 载脂蛋白A; [apoB] 载脂蛋白B。

3 讨论

omentin-1 是 2003 年在人内脏网膜脂肪 cDNA 库组织中发现的一种脂肪因子, 主要表达于内脏脂肪组织, 其他部位如心外膜脂肪等也有表达。omentin-1 可作为内皮功能障碍及亚临床冠心病的预测指标, 也具有抗动脉粥样硬化作用^[14-15]。血清 omentin-1 水平与血流介导的血管扩张率呈正比, 可作为内皮细胞功能障碍的预测指标^[16]。研究发现: PNS 患儿存在内皮功能障碍, 尤其是活动期^[17]。数据显示: 随着血脂、血脂比值、蛋白尿的改善, PNS 患儿 omentin-1 水平升高, 提示 omentin-1 可与疾病活动、血脂紊乱有关, 且 PNS

患儿 omentin-1 治疗前后比值与 24 h 尿蛋白定量治疗前后比值呈正相关, 提示 omentin-1 可作为评估病情活动的预测指标。

omentin-1 可上调巨噬细胞中 ATP 结合盒转运蛋白 A1 (ATP-binding cassette transporter A1, ABCA1) 的表达, 促进胞内胆固醇外流, 降低胞内总胆固醇、游离胆固醇、胆固醇酯, 增加血浆 HDL, 降低血浆 LDL。血管紧张素 II 可通过诱导大鼠足细胞中 omentin-1 表达下降而导致足细胞内胆固醇蓄积和足细胞骨架重构。在糖尿病小鼠模型中, 炎性因子表达升高, omentin-1 与 ABCA1 表达下降, 足细胞内胆固醇蓄积、肾小球滤过屏障受损, omentin-1 可上调足细胞 ABCA1 表达减轻胞内

胆固醇沉积而改善糖尿病小鼠模型足细胞功能^[18-19]。实验数据显示：经激素治疗后PNS患儿血脂及蛋白尿明显改善，同时血 omentin-1 水平升高，提示 omentin-1 与 PNS 患儿蛋白尿及血脂紊乱有关。且 omentin-1 治疗前后比值与 CRI-1、AC、HDL 治疗前后比值相关，提示 omentin-1 与 PNS 患儿胆固醇逆向转运机制有关，omentin-1-ABCA1 介导的胆固醇代谢可作为 PNS 患儿靶向治疗高脂血症及蛋白尿的一种新理念。

研究发现：omentin-1 与 Syntax 评分及 cIMT 呈负相关，可作为日后冠心病诊断及评估预后的新型生物指标^[20-21]。相对于传统血脂测量指标，血脂-脂蛋白比值更有利于早期心血管疾病的预测及监测^[22]。其中 AIP>0.1、CRI-1>5.0、CRI-2>3.3、AC≥4.0 均提示心血管疾病风险增高^[12-13]。血脂比值对于儿童及青少年成年后冠心病发病风险的管理也具有指导意义；研究发现：高血 non-HDL 的儿童幼年期纠正 non-HDL 后，成年期发生高颈动脉内膜中层厚度的风险与正常儿童无异^[22]。CRI-1 也可作为儿童及青少年代谢性心血管疾病的监测指标^[22]。数据显示：高网膜素组患儿活动期 CRI-1、CRI-2、AC、apoB/apoA 高于低网膜素组，而 TC、TG、LDL、apoB 无差异，PNS 患儿高冠心病风险组血脂-脂蛋白比值更高，提示血脂-脂蛋白比值与 omentin-1 变化相一致，可能在监测早期心血管风险方面比传统血脂指标更有效。

Helper 等^[23]首次确认一种具有趋化作用的脂肪因子，将其命名为 chemerin，又称维甲酸受体应答剂，chemerin 是由脂肪组织与肝脏合成的蛋白质，可促进脂肪细胞的成熟与分化。chemerin 可作为免疫细胞的趋化剂，调节先天性和获得性炎症反应，还可影响糖类或脂类代谢。目前已有大量实验证明 chemerin 与肥胖儿童的血糖、TG、TC、LDL、HDL 等代谢综合征参数有关^[24-25]。chemerin 在代谢综合征中可作为一项炎症预测指标^[26]。本研究中 PNS 患儿血脂的降低伴随着 chemerin 水平的降低，提示经激素治疗后 PNS 患儿血脂的改善伴随炎症反应的减少，有利于预后。

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