

血清 miR-21、PANDER、PAPP-A 水平与妊娠期糖尿病患者不良妊娠结局的关系



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【摘要】目的 探讨血清微小 RNA-21 (miR-21)、胰腺衍生因子 (pancreatic derived factor, PANDER)、妊娠相关蛋白 A (pregnancy-associated plasma protein A, PAPP-A) 在妊娠期糖尿病 (gestational diabetes mellitus, GDM) 患者中的表达水平及其对 GDM 患者不良妊娠结局的预测作用。**方法** 选取 2020 年 1 月至 2022 年 9 月绵阳市游仙区妇幼保健院收治的 GDM 患者作为 GDM 组, 另选取同期产检正常孕妇作为对照组。比较两组临床资料及血清 miR-21、PANDER、PAPP-A 水平。随访至产后, 统计妊娠结局, 采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析探讨 GDM 患者发生不良妊娠结局的影响因素; 采用受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线及其曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 分析各指标预测 GDM 患者不良妊娠结局的价值。**结果** 共纳入 308 例研究对象, 其中 GDM 组和对照组各 154 例。GDM 组空腹血糖及血清 PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21 水平均显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。GDM 组患者中, 35 例 (22.73%) 发生不良妊娠结局。不良妊娠组空腹血糖、低血糖次数及血清 PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21 水平均高于良好妊娠组 ($P < 0.05$)。校正混杂因素后, 多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示, 低血糖次数 [OR=4.526, 95%CI (2.014, 10.171)], PANDER [OR=1.011, 95%CI (1.001, 1.021)], PAPP-A [OR=1.215, 95%CI (1.069, 1.382)], miR-21 [OR=11.143, 95%CI (2.115, 58.712)] 与 GDM 患者不良妊娠结局的发生风险显著相关 ($P < 0.05$)。ROC 曲线分析显示, 低血糖次数、PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21 联合预测 GDM 患者不良妊娠结局的 AUC 为 [0.950, 95%CI (0.907, 0.993)], 均高于单项指标预测的 AUC。**结论** 与正常孕妇相比, GDM 患者血清 miR-21、PANDER、PAPP-A 水平升高, 且 miR-21、PANDER、PAPP-A 水平是 GDM 患者发生不良妊娠结局的危险因素, miR-21、PANDER、PAPP-A 或可作为评估 GDM 患者妊娠结局的生物学指标。

【关键词】 妊娠期糖尿病; 不良妊娠结局; 胰腺衍生因子; 妊娠相关蛋白 A; 微小 RNA-21

Relationship between the serum miR-21, PANDER, PAPP-A levels and adverse pregnancy outcomes in gestational diabetes mellitus

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the level of serum microRNA-21 (miR-21), pancreatic derived factor (PANDER), pregnancy-associated plasma protein A (PAPP-A) in gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) and their predictive effect on adverse pregnancy outcomes in GDM patients. **Methods** Patients admitted to the Youxian Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Mianyang from January 2020 to September 2022 were selected as the GDM group and another normal pregnant women who underwent prenatal examinations during the same time were selected as the control group. Compare the clinical data and serum miR-21, PANDER, and PAPP-A levels between two groups. Both groups were followed up until the postpartum and pregnancy outcomes were counted. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to explore the factors influencing the occurrence of adverse pregnancy outcomes in patients with GDM. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and area under curve (AUC) were used to analyze the value of indicators in predicting the adverse pregnancy outcomes. **Results** 308 subjects were included, with 154 in each group. The fasting plasma glucose levels, PANDER, PAPP-A, and miR-21 in the GDM group were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The hypoglycemia frequency and the levels of fasting plasma glucose, PANDER, PAPP-A, miR-21 in the adverse pregnancy group were higher than those in the good pregnancy group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis shows that, after adjusting confounding factors, hypoglycemia frequency [OR=4.526, 95%CI (2.014, 10.171)], PANDER [OR=1.011, 95%CI (1.001, 1.021)], PAPP-A [OR=1.215, 95%CI (1.069, 1.382)] and miR-21 [OR=11.143, 95%CI (2.115, 58.712)] were significantly associated with the risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes in GDM patients (all $P<0.05$). ROC curve analysis shows that, the AUC of the combination of hypoglycemia frequency, PANDER, PAPP-A and miR-21 in predicting the adverse pregnancy outcomes were [0.950, 95%CI(0.907, 0.993)], higher than that of each single indicator. **Conclusion** Compared with normal pregnant women, the serum levels of miR-21, PANDER and PAPP-A were increased in GDM patients, and the levels of miR-21, PANDER and PAPP-A were risk factors for adverse pregnancy outcomes. miR-21, PANDER and PAPP-A may be used as biological indicators to evaluate the pregnancy outcome of GDM.

【Keywords】 Gestational diabetes mellitus; Adverse pregnancy outcomes; Pancreatic derived factor; Pregnancy-associated plasma protein A; MicroRNA-21

妊娠期糖尿病 (gestational diabetes mellitus, GDM) 是妊娠期常见的并发症之一, 与不同程度糖代谢异常有关, 通常在妊娠 24~28 周可鉴别诊断^[1]。据报道显示, 全球妊娠期高血糖孕妇中有 83.6% 确诊为 GDM, 国内 GDM 发生率大约为 13%, 且 2.6%~70.0% 的 GDM 后期可发展为 2 型糖尿病^[2]。GDM 因存在血糖代谢紊乱, 易

导致胎膜早破、早产、胎儿宫内窘迫、新生儿低血糖等不良妊娠结局, 报道显示国内 GDM 不良妊娠结局发生率高达 78.6%^[3]。GDM 病理机制复杂, 目前认为与胰岛素分泌功能异常及相关胰岛素信号通路障碍、脂肪细胞因子水平异常等有关^[4]。胰腺衍生因子 (pancreatic derived factor, PANDER) 是内分泌腺体分泌的细胞因子, 其与

胰腺分泌胰岛素有关,是评估 2 型糖尿病新的生物标志物^[5]。妊娠相关蛋白 A (pregnancy-associated plasma protein A, PAPP-A) 由胎盘合体滋养细胞分泌,其水平异常可引起平滑肌细胞分裂,使血糖水平上升,有研究显示 PAPP-A 可影响 GDM 的胰岛素敏感性,是 GDM 的早期预测因子^[6]。微小 RNA-21 (microRNA-21, miR-21) 可影响胰岛素信号通路、脂肪细胞分化,有研究显示 miR-21 水平与 GDM 的肾损伤程度呈正相关,可能参与 GDM 发生发展^[7]。本研究旨在探讨血清 miR-21、PANDER、PAPP-A 在 GDM 患者中的表达水平及其对 GDM 患者不良妊娠结局的预测作用。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取 2020 年 1 月至 2022 年 9 月绵阳市游仙区妇幼保健院收治的 GDM 患者作为 GDM 组,纳入标准:①符合《妊娠合并糖尿病诊治指南(2014)》^[8]中 GDM 相关诊断标准,空腹血糖 ≥ 5.1 mmol/L,口服葡萄糖耐量试验(OGTT)1 h 血糖 ≥ 10.0 mmol/L,OGTT 2h 血糖 ≥ 8.5 mmol/L;②入组孕周 24~28 周;③年龄 20~35 岁;④自然受孕;⑤单胎妊娠、头位;⑥在本院定期产检,直至分娩。排除标准:①伴子痫、妊娠高血压等其他并发症;②合并内分泌、血液、免疫系统疾病以及代谢性疾病、感染性疾病;③心脑血管病、肝肾等器质性疾病以及恶性肿瘤者;④有糖尿病史、糖尿病家族史;⑤有不良孕产史(流产、胎停等);⑥认知障碍、精神疾病者;⑦入组前 3 个月内有应用糖皮质激素者;⑧宫颈机能不全者。另按 1:1 比例选取同期产检正常孕妇作为对照组,匹配条件:①年龄 20~35 岁;②入组孕周与 GDM 组相差 1 周内;③自然受孕;④单胎妊娠、头位;⑤在本院定期产检,直至分娩;⑥排除标准同 GDM 组。本研究获得绵阳市游仙区妇幼保健院伦理委员会审核批准(批号:2020LS-009),所有研究对象均知情同意。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 实验室指标检测

采集受试者空腹静脉血 5 mL,提取上层血清,采用日立 7600 全自动生化分析仪测定空腹血糖。采用酶联免疫吸附试验测定 PANDER 水平(试剂盒由深圳海思安生物技术有限公司提供)、PAPP-A 水平(试剂盒由英国 Abcam 公司提供)。

1.2.2 miR-21 检测

提取血液样本中总的 RNA,反转录合成模板单链 miR-21cDNA(试剂盒由日本 Takara 公司提供),通过 7500 FAST 型荧光定量 PCR 仪(美国 ABI 公司)扩增反应,反应条件:95 °C 预变性 15 s,95 °C 变性 10 s,60 °C 退火 30 s,72 °C 延伸 30 s,共 40 个循环。以 U6 为内参,扩增引物序列为 miR-21 上游 5'-GGGTAGCTTATCAGACTGA-3'、下游 5'-TGGTGTCGTGGAGTCG-3',U6 上游 5'-CTCGCTTCGGGCAGCACACA-3'、下游 5'-AACGCTTCACGAATTTGCGT-3'。各反应重复 3 次,以 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 计算 miR-21 相对表达量。

1.2.3 妊娠结局随访与分组

随访至产后,统计 GDM 患者妊娠结局,依据《妇产科学》(第 8 版)^[9]中相关标准进行评估,不良妊娠包括胎膜早破、巨大儿、产后出血、新生儿低血糖、早产、新生儿窒息等,根据妊娠结局分为不良妊娠组和良好妊娠组。

1.3 统计学分析

采用 SPSS 22.0、R 4.1.0 软件进行统计分析。计数资料以例数和百分比($n, \%$)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料以均数和标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析(逐步法)探讨 GDM 患者发生不良妊娠结局的危险因素。使用 R 软件及 rms 程序包,构建 Nomogram 模型;采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线及曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)分析各指标预测 GDM 患者不良妊娠结局的价值。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

本研究纳入 154 例 GDM 患者作为 GDM 组,154 例同期产检正常孕妇作为对照组,两组在年龄、入组孕周、体重指数、产次等一般资料差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);GDM 组空腹血糖及血清 PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21 水平均显著高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),见表 1。

2.2 不同妊娠结局 GDM 患者一般情况

154 例 GDM 患者中,35 例(22.73%)发生不良妊娠结局,包括早产 7 例、巨大儿 3 例、胎儿宫内窘迫 3 例、胎膜早破 13 例、产后出血 3

表1 两组患者一般资料比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1. Comparison of basic information of patients in two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	GDM组 (154例)	对照组 (154例)	t/χ^2 值	P值
年龄 (岁)	26.92 ± 3.30	26.45 ± 3.14	1.273	0.204
入组孕周 (周)	25.70 ± 1.13	25.64 ± 1.08	0.188	0.851
体重指数 (kg/m ²)	23.41 ± 2.19	23.37 ± 2.16	0.464	0.643
产次*			0.125	0.724
初产妇	95 (61.69)	98 (63.64)		
经产妇	59 (38.31)	56 (36.36)		
空腹血糖 (mmol/L)	6.26 ± 0.83	4.67 ± 0.49	20.432	<0.001
PANDER (ng/mL)	349.35 ± 71.67	119.63 ± 29.85	36.719	<0.001
PAPP-A (ng/mL)	26.50 ± 6.17	18.94 ± 3.52	13.217	<0.001
miR-21	1.36 ± 0.40	0.89 ± 0.17	13.459	<0.001

注: *为计数资料, 以例数和百分比表示。

例、新生儿低血糖 4 例、新生儿窒息 2 例。不良妊娠组空腹血糖、低血糖次数及血清 PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21 水平均显著高于良好妊娠组, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.001$), 但在年龄、入组孕周、体重指数、产次等一般资料上差异均无统计学意义, 见表 2。

2.3 GDM患者不良妊娠结局的影响因素分析

以 GDM 妊娠结局为因变量 (结局不良 =1, 结局良好 =0), 以低血糖次数与血清 PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21 水平为自变量 (由于空腹血糖是孕期水平, 作为 GDM 的一个诊断标准, 未作为自变量纳入预测模型), 纳入 Logistic 回归分析 (逐步法), 在校正了年龄、体重指数、入组孕周、产次、空腹血糖等其他变量后, 显示低血糖次数 [OR=4.526, 95%CI (2.014, 10.171), $P < 0.001$],

PANDER [OR=1.011, 95%CI (1.001, 1.021), $P=0.029$], PAPP-A [OR=1.215, 95%CI (1.069, 1.382), $P=0.003$], miR-21 [OR=11.143, 95%CI (2.115, 58.712), $P=0.004$] 与 GDM 患者不良妊娠结局的发生风险显著相关, 见表 3。根据校正后的模型绘制 Nomogram 图, 见图 1。

2.4 各指标对GDM患者不良妊娠结局的预测价值

ROC 曲线分析结果显示, 低血糖次数、PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21 预测 GDM 患者不良妊娠结局的 AUC 分别为 [0.784, 95%CI (0.695, 0.874)], [0.776, 95%CI (0.688, 0.865)], [0.788, 95%CI (0.696, 0.880)], [0.726, 95%CI (0.626, 0.826)], 四项指标联合预测 GDM 患者不良妊娠结局的 AUC 为 [0.950, 95%CI (0.907, 0.993)], 见及图 2 及表 4。

表2 不同妊娠结局GDM患者一般资料比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2. Comparison of basic information of GDM patients with different pregnancy outcomes ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	不良妊娠组 (35例)	良好妊娠组 (119例)	t/χ^2 值	P值
年龄 (岁)	27.31 ± 3.90	26.79 ± 3.11	0.812	0.418
入组孕周 (周)	25.51 ± 1.12	25.76 ± 1.13	1.118	0.265
体重指数 (kg/m ²)	23.73 ± 2.23	23.32 ± 2.19	0.973	0.332
产次*			0.311	0.577
初产妇	23 (65.71)	72 (60.50)		
经产妇	12 (34.29)	47 (39.50)		
空腹血糖 (mmol/L)	6.93 ± 1.04	6.07 ± 0.65	4.659	<0.001
低血糖次数 (次)	2.71 ± 0.89	1.73 ± 0.77	6.416	<0.001
PANDER (ng/mL)	406.37 ± 71.59	332.58 ± 62.73	5.920	<0.001
PAPP-A (ng/mL)	31.92 ± 6.58	24.91 ± 5.06	5.815	<0.001
miR-21	1.62 ± 0.41	1.29 ± 0.37	4.534	<0.001

注: *为计数资料, 以例数和百分比表示。

表3 GDM患者发生不良妊娠结局的影响因素分析

Table 3. Multivariate logistic regression analysis the influencing factors of adverse pregnancy outcomes in GDM patients

变量	B值	SE值	Wald χ^2 值	自由度	OR值 (95%CI)	P值
低血糖次数 (次)	1.510	0.413	13.354	1	4.526 (2.014, 10.171)	<0.001
PANDER (ng/mL)	0.011	0.005	4.758	1	1.011 (1.001, 1.021)	0.029
PAPP-A (ng/mL)	0.195	0.065	8.869	1	1.215 (1.069, 1.382)	0.003
miR-21	2.411	0.848	8.084	1	11.143 (2.115, 58.712)	0.004

注:校正变量为年龄、体重指数、入组孕周、产次、空腹血糖。

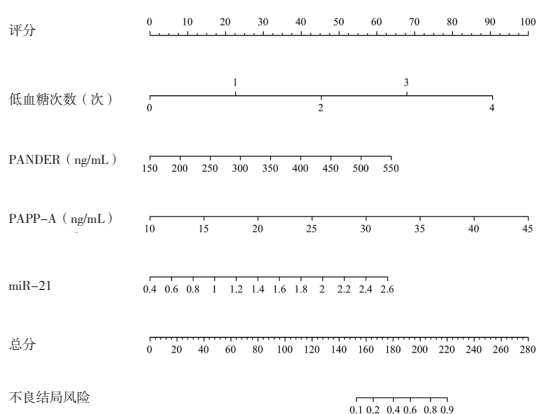


图1 GDM患者不良妊娠结局发生风险的Nomogram图

Figure 1. Nomogram of the risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes in GDM patients

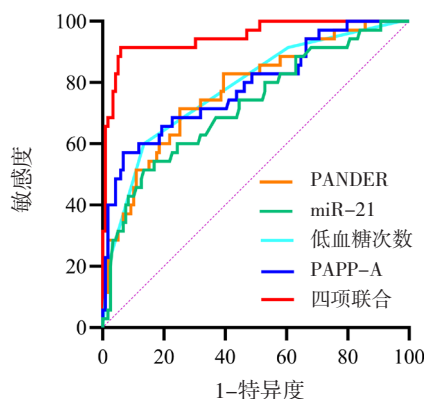


图2 低血糖次数、PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21预测GDM患者不良妊娠结局的的ROC曲线
Figure 2. ROC curve of hypoglycemia frequency, PANDER, PAPP-A and miR-21 in predicting the adverse pregnancy outcomes

表4 低血糖次数、PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21预测GDM患者不良妊娠结局的ROC曲线分析结果
Table 4. ROC curve analysis results of hypoglycemia frequency, PANDER, PAPP-A and miR-21 in predicting the adverse pregnancy outcomes

检验变量	AUC (95%CI)	P值	最佳临界值	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	约登指数
低血糖次数 (次)	0.784 (0.695, 0.874)	<0.001	3	60.0	86.6	0.466
PANDER (ng/mL)	0.776 (0.688, 0.865)	<0.001	369.76	71.4	74.8	0.462
PAPP-A (ng/mL)	0.788 (0.696, 0.880)	<0.001	32.38	57.1	93.3	0.504
miR-21	0.726 (0.626, 0.826)	<0.001	1.64	51.4	86.6	0.380
四项联合	0.950 (0.907, 0.993)	<0.001	-	91.4	94.1	0.855

3 讨论

GDM是妊娠前糖代谢正常,在妊娠期间首次出现的不同程度的糖代谢异常,是最常见的妊娠合并症之一,GDM不仅影响孕妇的生命健康,还会干扰胎盘和胎儿的生长^[10]。由于受到胎盘因素、胰岛素信号通路、脂肪细胞因子表达异常等影响,GDM存在胰岛素抵抗^[11-12]。有研究显示,母体胰岛素抵抗会增加胎盘至胎儿营养物质的转

运,导致机体葡萄糖、氨基酸以及游离脂肪酸等增多,影响胎儿生长发育^[13]。由于GDM患者体内存在胰岛素抵抗,可使机体胰岛素的敏感性降低,不能有效利用血液中的葡萄糖,进而导致机体缺乏能量供应,也会造成低血糖的发生^[14]。本研究中,不良妊娠组低血糖发生次数显著高于良好妊娠组,多因素 Logistic 回归分析也显示低血糖次数是GDM患者发生不良妊娠结局的危险因素,且低血糖次数对不良妊娠结局具有一定的预

测价值,提示低血糖发生次数与GDM患者不良妊娠结局有关。

PANDER作为胰腺 β 、 α 细胞主要释放的分泌型蛋白,正常情况下参与葡萄糖稳态的调节,而在血糖升高、炎症状态下,PANDER分泌过度会影响 β 细胞功能,参与糖尿病发生发展^[15-16]。有研究显示,GDM患者PANDER水平较高,且与胰岛素、胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)呈正相关,PANDER可能是GDM新的生物标志物^[17]。本研究中,不良妊娠组PANDER水平显著高于良好妊娠组,且是GDM患者发生不良妊娠结局的危险因素,对不良妊娠结局具有一定的预测价值,提示PANDER可用于评估GDM患者妊娠结局。PANDER的重要靶组织为肝脏,GDM状态下PANDER肝细胞表达水平明显上升,可促使叉头框转录因子O亚族1(FoxO1)激活并介导糖异生基因表达,从而影响HOMA-IR,造成葡萄糖不耐受,血糖控制不达标,危及妊娠结局^[18]。另一方面可能还与PANDER对 β 细胞功能的影响有关,有研究显示, β 细胞功能障碍是糖尿病发病的关键因素,而PANDER与 β 细胞功能障碍密切相关,PANDER可能通过该途径影响GDM病理过程及妊娠结局^[19]。

PAPP-A通常分泌自胎盘合体滋养细胞,其与妊娠并发症及其不良妊娠结局密切相关^[20-21]。有研究显示,GDM组血清PAPP-A水平较健康孕妇组高,是GDM组发生新生儿低血糖的危险因素^[22]。本研究中,不良妊娠组PAPP-A水平显著高于良好妊娠组,且是GDM患者发生不良妊娠结局的危险因素,对不良妊娠结局具有一定的预测价值,提示PAPP-A可用于评估GDM患者妊娠结局。PAPP-A水平过高会负向影响胰岛素样生长因子生物学利用度,引起平滑肌细胞分裂,机体血糖上升,影响血糖控制,从而危及GDM妊娠结局^[23]。有研究显示,血清PAPP-A水平升高与小于胎龄儿的发生有关^[24]。另有研究表明,GDM孕妇血清PAPP-A表达升高,其可能通过血管内皮细胞功能影响GDM妊娠结局,但具体机制有待进一步明确^[25]。

miRNAs是参与脂质代谢、脂肪生成、机体稳态、胰腺细胞发育等过程中的多重调节因子,miR-21可通过多种代谢途径影响糖尿病及其并

发症发生发展^[26-27]。有研究显示,miR-21-3p水平与GDM患者HOMA-IR呈正相关,miR-21-3p水平升高是GDM发病的危险因素,miR-21可作为诊断GDM的辅助指标^[28]。本研究中,不良妊娠组miR-21水平显著高于良好妊娠组,且是GDM患者发生不良妊娠结局的危险因素,对不良妊娠结局具有一定的预测价值,提示miR-21可作为评估GDM患者妊娠结局的生物学指标。有研究显示,GDM患者miR-21表达水平升高可能与miR-21调控过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 α (peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors- α , PPAR- α)有关^[29]。实验研究表明,糖尿病大鼠miR-21表达水平升高,miR-21可通过抑制PPAR- α 表达而影响大鼠糖脂代谢,并进一步加剧细胞炎症反应,参与糖尿病发生发展^[30]。

本研究在校正了年龄、体重指数、入组孕周、产次、空腹血糖等变量后,发现低血糖次数、PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21与GDM患者不良妊娠结局的发生风险显著相关。并且ROC曲线分析发现低血糖次数、PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21四项指标联合预测GDM患者不良妊娠结局的AUC最高,提示临床实践中可对四项指标进行综合评估,以提高不良妊娠结局风险的预测价值。此外,根据低血糖次数、PANDER、PAPP-A、miR-21绘制的Nomogram图可直观显示每个变量对不良妊娠结局风险的预测概率,具有简单便捷、重复性好等优势,有利于医护人员使用并制定针对性防治与干预措施,降低不良妊娠结局的风险。

综上所述,与正常孕妇相比,GDM患者血清miR-21、PANDER、PAPP-A水平显著升高,且miR-21、PANDER、PAPP-A水平升高是GDM患者发生不良妊娠结局的危险因素,miR-21、PANDER、PAPP-A或可作为评估GDM患者妊娠结局的生物学指标。但本研究为单中心研究,样本量有限,可能存在个体差异的影响,结果的可靠性仍有待进一步通过多中心队列研究加以验证。

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