

白细胞介素-6在儿童重症创伤早期监测中的意义及临床应用进展

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摘要

儿童群体创伤暴露风险显著高于成人, 重症创伤患儿病情进展迅速且复杂, 是导致儿童死亡和长期残疾的主要原因之一。在重症创伤患儿的管理中, 早期准确评估对改善预后至关重要。白细胞介素-6 (interleukin-6, IL-6) 是一种典型多功能细胞因子, 可用于儿童重症创伤严重程度早期评估、脓毒症/MODS风险预警、脓毒症辅助诊断及预后判断, 但不能单独作为确诊依据。监测IL-6水平有助于评估儿童重症创伤严重程度, 其通路抑制剂具有潜在治疗价值。

关键词

白细胞介素-6, 儿童创伤, 创伤后炎症, 早期监测

Significance and Research Progress of Interleukin-6 in Early Monitoring of Severe Pediatric Trauma

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Abstract

Children have a significantly higher risk of trauma exposure than adults. Children with severe trauma present rapid and complex disease progression, which constitutes one of the leading causes of pediatric death and long-term disability. Early and accurate assessment is essential for optimizing the prognosis in the clinical management of children with severe trauma. Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is

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a typical multifunctional cytokine. It can be used for the early assessment of injury severity, early warning of sepsis and multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS), auxiliary diagnosis of sepsis, and prognostic evaluation in children with severe trauma, whereas it cannot be used alone as the definitive diagnostic criterion. Monitoring IL-6 levels contributes to evaluating the severity of severe pediatric trauma, and inhibitors targeting its signaling pathway possess potential therapeutic value.

Keywords

Interleukin-6, Pediatric Severe Trauma, Post-Traumatic Inflammation, Early Monitoring

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1. 前言

创伤是指因机械原因造成人体组织或器官的破坏,包括开放性损伤和闭合性损伤。儿童创伤涵盖车祸伤、坠落伤、烧烫伤、电击伤及虐待伤等多种形式[1],是全球范围内导致儿童死亡的主要原因之一[2][3],其病死率已经超过其他疾病,是儿童和青少年死亡和致残的主要原因[2]。儿童遭受严重创伤时,免疫系统易发生紊乱,同时伴随炎症因子的失控释放,易引发创伤后炎症反应,导致全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)、中毒性休克综合征、脓毒症以及多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)等多种并发症[4],极大增加了儿童创伤救治的难度,而早期的不规范治疗会大大增加创伤儿童的炎症发生率,进而增加儿童的死亡率[5]。为系统梳理白细胞介素-6(IL-6)在儿童重症创伤早期监测中的意义,本综述以白细胞介素-6、儿童创伤及相关同义术语为检索词,在PubMed、Embase、CNKI数据库进行文献检索,以2016~2025年发表的近期研究为核心检索范围,同时纳入部分经典高价值早期文献。经初步筛选、质量评价后,重点纳入回顾性研究、队列研究及高质量综述,最终纳入35篇代表性文献进行综述。本研究旨在系统阐述IL-6对重症创伤患儿早期病情评估、脓毒症/MODS风险预警、辅助诊断及预后判断的价值,为临床早期识别与干预提供参考。

2. IL-6 及其家族概述

细胞因子是一类小分子可溶性蛋白质,具有介导邻近细胞及远端器官间生化信号传递的功能。它们通过特异性跨膜受体复合物介导的胞内信号传导通路,将细胞间通讯信号精确传递至靶细胞,进而在免疫稳态调节、代谢调控、发育过程、细胞衰老程序性调控以及肿瘤发生发展[6]等生物学过程中发挥多维度调控功能。其中,IL-6作为一种典型的多效性细胞因子[7],是由212个氨基酸构成的分泌型糖蛋白,其最初作为T淋巴细胞源性可溶性介质被发现,其核心生物学功能表现为促进B淋巴细胞终末分化。后续研究揭示,该细胞因子的分泌源具有广泛性特征,几乎所有免疫细胞及基质细胞都能产生IL-6,并且IL-1 β 和肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)是激活IL-6的主要细胞因子[8][9],其在多种细胞功能中发挥关键调节作用,包括细胞增殖、细胞分化、免疫防御机制以及造血过程等[10]。IL-6家族细胞因子由IL-6、IL-11、IL-27、IL-35、IL-39、睫状神经营养因子、白血病抑制因子、抑瘤素M、心肌营养素1以及心肌营养素样细胞因子等组成[9]。IL-6家族各成员在炎症反应调控、造血干细胞维持、代谢稳态平衡等过程中呈现显著的功能异质性[11]。

当血管内皮屏障完整性遭受损伤时,局部微环境中 IL-6 的转录水平在损伤后会呈现显著上调特征,从而启动免疫应答级联反应。为了激活信号传导,IL-6 需要 IL-6R 和 gp130 两种不同的受体。IL-6 的多效性与 gp130 在机体的普遍表达有关,而 IL-6R 仅表达于少数细胞,如淋巴细胞、单核/巨噬细胞和肝细胞[12],IL-6 通过三种不同的信号传导模式发挥作用:经典信号传导、反式信号传导和反式呈递[13]。在经典信号传导中,IL-6 结合由 mIL-6R(膜结合型 IL-6R)和 gp130 组成的复合物,gp130 诱导 STAT3 磷酸化,随后通过激活 JAK-STAT3 途径转导信号,启动下游信号传导和基因表达。JAK1-STAT3 通路是 IL-6 家族的主要信号传导途径,STAT3 的激活促进了细胞因子信号抑制因子通路的快速激活与失活,从而维持机体促炎与抗炎之间的动态平衡;在反式信号传导中,IL-6 与血清和组织液中存在的 sIL-6R(可溶性 IL-6R)结合。IL-6 与 sIL-6R 结合形成的复合物与不表达 IL-6R 的细胞上的 gp130 的同源二聚体结合,从而刺激内皮细胞和平滑肌细胞等不跨膜表达 IL-6R 的细胞。而 IL-6 的第三种信号传导模式目前仅发现存在于树突状细胞,树突状细胞上的 IL-6 和 mIL-6R 结合后,呈递给表面表达 gp130 的 T 细胞,促进辅助性 T 细胞 17(Th17)亚群分化,并增强效应性 T 细胞应答[12],启动信号传导过程。IL-6 兼具促炎与抗炎双重效应。IL-6 的大多数促炎性作用归因于反式信号通路,抗炎作用则源自经典信号传导,即通过 IL-6 与其膜结合受体(IL-6R)结合来实现细胞激活[14]。IL-6 受体信号传递途径可作为创伤过度炎症的潜在治疗靶点。

3. IL-6 在儿童重症创伤中的早期监测意义

健康状况下,人体血清中的 IL-6 水平极低;当机体感染或损伤时,IL-6 迅速升高,可上升至正常参考值的数百倍,刺激解除后会迅速下降[15]。IL-6 在创伤后早期即可快速释放入血,在血清中显著高表达[16],其浓度与炎症进程紧密相关,已被确认为评估全身性炎症反应程度的敏感性生物标志物。重症创伤患儿体内发生的免疫级联反应可激活多谱系免疫细胞,包括 T 淋巴细胞、B 淋巴细胞、单核-巨噬细胞系统及血管内皮细胞是创伤后 IL-6 的主要来源,可介导 IL-6 快速释放入血。IL-6 作为急性期反应的核心调控因子,可通过刺激肝细胞,促进 C 反应蛋白(CRP)、血清淀粉样蛋白 A(SAA)、纤维蛋白原、 α 1-抗胰蛋白酶(AAT)等急性期蛋白的合成,同时抑制白蛋白、转铁蛋白等的产生[14]。IL-6 与其他炎症指标相比,其优势在于即时反应,多在创伤后 2 小时内明显升高[17],随后又刺激 C 反应蛋白和降钙素原的生成,其中 C 反应蛋白在感染后 6~12 小时开始生成,降钙素原则在感染后 6 小时开始生成。因此,IL-6、CRP 和 PCT 是临床常用炎症组合指标[18]。IL-6 在感染初期表现出较高的敏感性,可用于早期预警感染相关异常,但在 24 小时后由于其半衰期较短,敏感性快速降低[19],常与其它炎症指标联合应用以提升病情评估的准确性。IL-6 水平在细胞因子风暴中显著升高[12],其适当升高而激活的炎症反应在宿主对抗病原微生物的机制上发挥着重要作用[20],然而过度的 IL-6 释放可以增加血管通透性并导致组织损伤,有利于血栓的形成,进而促进脓毒血症及器官功能障碍甚至衰竭[12],提示 IL-6 水平可用于评估病情严重程度及预警不良并发症。

3.1. 早期评估创伤严重程度

IL-6 是反映组织损伤与炎症强度的早期指标,在儿童创伤中,患儿血清中的 IL-6 水平随着创伤严重程度的增加而显著升高[21],有研究表明[22],血清中 IL-6 浓度与 PTS 呈显著负相关,血清中 IL-6 浓度越高,儿童创伤评分(Pediatric Trauma Score,PTS)越低,表明创伤严重程度越高,提示 IL-6 可有效评估儿童重症创伤的严重程度。在应激状态下,机体分泌的 IL-6 是肝脏进行糖异生从而导致血糖升高所必需的指导信号[23],通过激活急性期和免疫反应,有助于宿主抵御应激反应,在降低机体对炎症反应的耐受过程中发挥着重要作用,进一步支持其在病情评估中的价值。

3.2. 对脓毒症/MODS 的风险预警、辅助诊断及预后判断价值

血清 IL-6 水平可预警重症创伤后脓毒症与 MODS 的发生风险,同时可辅助脓毒症诊断并判断预后。在辅助诊断方面,IL-6 在脓毒症早期即可快速升高,对脓毒症的辅助诊断价值优于降钙素原、C 反应蛋白及可溶性白细胞分化抗原 CD14 亚型[24],但不能单独作为确诊依据。在风险预警方面,重症创伤后 24 h 内血清 IL-6 浓度可用于预警 MODS 发生,并提示死亡风险增高[25]。在创伤性严重脓毒症和 MODS 中,TNF- α 、IL-6 是引发细胞凋亡加速的主要诱导物。血浆中升高的细胞因子水平与创伤患者的 MODS 发生率、创伤严重度及死亡率之间密切相关[26],并发 MODS 多发伤患者血浆 IL-6 水平显著升高[27],进一步证实 IL-6 对 MODS 的预警价值。Srisangthong 等研究显示 IL-6 与脓毒症患者预后呈负相关,即 IL-6 水平越高,脓毒症预后越差[28]。有研究认为,IL-6 是脓毒症的独立预警标志物[29],脓症患者血清中 IL-6 明显升高,且升高幅度与感染严重程度、炎症反应程度呈正相关,可作为病情评估与判断预后[12][30][31]。

4. IL-6 通路抑制剂在重症创伤患儿的应用前景

IL-6 与儿童重症创伤及其并发症的关系密切,因此,降低 IL-6 及其受体的异常表达或干扰、阻断 IL-6 信号传导途径可作为减少创伤损害的一种方法。有研究表明,IL-6 阻断可能为多种疾病提供广泛的治疗策略,包括慢性炎症和急性全身性疾病[32]。托珠单抗可特异性结合 mIL-6R 和 sIL-6R,阻断下游信号转导通路[33]而发挥作用,为脓毒症治疗提供了新的思路。成人的研究表明,烧伤后阻断 IL-6 可通过抑制关键免疫代谢器官的病理变化,显著改善机体高代谢状态[34],儿童病理生理过程与成人存在相似性,开发儿童专用 IL-6 抑制剂、探索早期干预时机,有望降低并发症发生率、改善生存质量,相关临床研究仍需进一步推进。

5. 结语

IL-6 凭借早期升高、反应灵敏、动态可监测的特点,在儿童重症创伤早期监测中具有重要的价值,可快速评估创伤严重程度、早期预警脓毒症与 MODS,辅助诊断脓毒症并判断预后,具有较好的早期监测价值。未来应建立儿童重症创伤 IL-6 早期预警阈值,开展前瞻性队列研究明确最佳监测与干预时机。推广 IL-6 床旁快速检测,实现早期实时预警,有助于临床制定个体化治疗方案、优化医疗资源配置,最终提升儿童重症创伤救治成功率,改善患儿远期预后。

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