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论著 · 临床

急性呼吸窘迫综合征患儿血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平变化及临床意义

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【摘要】 目的 探讨急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)患儿血清微小 RNA-499a-5p(miR-499a-5p)、基质金属蛋白酶 16(MMP-16)mRNA 水平与病情严重程度和预后的关系。**方法** 选取 2019 年 1 月—2022 年 1 月湖南省儿童医院重症医学科收治的 ARDS 患儿 105 例作为 ARDS 组, 根据氧指数(OI)分为轻度亚组 39 例、中度亚组 42 例、重度亚组 24 例, 根据住院 28 d 临床结局分为存活亚组 88 例和死亡亚组 17 例, 选取同期医院体检健康儿童 47 例作为健康对照组。采用 qPCR 法检测血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平, Pearson/Spearman 相关性分析 ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平与血气分析指标的相关性, 受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)分析血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平对 ARDS 患儿死亡的预测价值。**结果** ARDS 组血清 miR-499a-5p 水平低于健康对照组, MMP-16 mRNA 水平高于健康对照组($t = 21.349, 24.932, P < 0.001$)。轻度亚组、中度亚组、重度亚组血清 miR-499a-5p 水平依次降低, MMP-16 mRNA 水平依次升高($F = 215.087, 99.676, P < 0.001$)。死亡亚组血清 miR-499a-5p 水平低于存活亚组, MMP-16 mRNA 水平高于存活亚组($t = 4.074, 3.907, P < 0.001$)。Pearson/Spearman 相关性分析显示, ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p 与 MMP-16 mRNA 水平呈负相关($r = -0.603, P < 0.001$); ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p 水平与动脉血二氧化碳分压、OI 均呈负相关, 与动脉血氧分压、血氧饱和度均呈正相关($r = -0.662, -0.782, 0.509, 0.535, P < 0.001$), MMP-16 mRNA 水平与动脉血二氧化碳分压、OI 呈正相关, 与动脉血氧分压、血氧饱和度呈负相关($r = 0.642, 0.752, -0.519, -0.587, P < 0.001$)。ROC 曲线分析显示, 血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平单独与联合预测 ARDS 患儿死亡的曲线下面积分别为 0.793、0.781、0.888, 二者联合预测的曲线下面积大于单独预测($Z = 1.995, 2.162, P = 0.046, 0.031$)。**结论** ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p 水平降低, MMP-16 mRNA 水平升高, 与病情加重和预后不良有关, 可作为 ARDS 患儿预后预测指标。

【关键词】 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 微小 RNA-499a-5p; 基质金属蛋白酶 16; 炎性反应; 儿童

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Changes and clinical significance of serum miR-499a-5p and MMP-16 mRNA levels in children with acute respiratory distress syndrome Song Yulei, Cao Jianshe, Wang Chengjuan, He Jie, Xiao Zhenghui, Zhang Xinping. Department of Critical Medicine, Hunan Children's Hospital, Hunan Province, Changsha 410000, China

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the relationship between the levels of serum microRNA-499a-5p (miR-499a-5p) and matrix metalloproteinase 16 (MMP-16) mRNA in children with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and the severity and prognosis of the disease. **Methods** One hundred and five children with ARDS admitted to the Department of Critical Medicine of Hunan Children's Hospital from January 2019 to January 2022 were selected as the ARDS group. According to the oxygen index (OI), they were divided into 39 mild subgroups, 42 moderate subgroups, and 24 severe subgroups. According to the clinical outcome of 28 days in hospital, they were divided into 88 survival subgroups and 17 death subgroups. 47 healthy children were selected as the health control group. The serum miR-499a-5p and MMP-16 mRNA levels were detected by qPCR. Pearson/Spearman correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between serum miR-499a-5p and MMP-16 mRNA levels and blood gas analysis indicators in children with ARDS. The predictive value of serum miR-499a-5p and MMP-16 mRNA levels on the death of children with ARDS was analyzed by the receiver operating charac-

teristic curve (ROC). **Results** The level of serum miR-499a-5p in ARDS group was lower than that in healthy control group, and the level of MMP-16 mRNA was higher than that in healthy control group ($t = 21.349, 24.932, P < 0.001$). The level of serum miR-499a-5p in mild subgroup, moderate subgroup and severe subgroup decreased in turn, and the level of MMP-16 mRNA increased in turn ($F = 215.087, 99.676, P < 0.001$). Serum miR-499a-5p level in death subgroup was lower than that in survival subgroup, and MMP-16 mRNA level was higher than that in survival subgroup ($t = 4.074, 3.907, P < 0.001$). Pearson/Spearman correlation analysis showed that there was a negative correlation between serum miR-499a-5p and MMP-16 mRNA level in children with ARDS ($r = -0.603, P < 0.001$). Serum miR-499a-5p level in children with ARDS was negatively correlated with arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide and OI, positively correlated with arterial partial pressure of oxygen and saturation of blood oxygen ($r = -0.662, -0.782, 0.509, 0.535, P < 0.001$), and MMP-16 mRNA level was positively correlated with arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide and OI, negatively correlated with arterial partial pressure of oxygen and saturation of blood oxygen ($r = 0.642, 0.752, -0.519, -0.587, P < 0.001$). ROC curve analysis showed that the area under the curve predicted by serum miR-499a-5p and MMP-16 mRNA levels alone and jointly was 0.793, 0.781, 0.888, respectively, and the area under the curve predicted by the combination of the two was greater than that predicted alone ($Z = 1.995, 2.162, P = 0.046, 0.031$). **Conclusion** The lower serum miR-499a-5p level and the higher MMP-16 mRNA level in children with ARDS are related to the aggravation of the disease and poor prognosis, which can be used as prognostic indicators for children with ARDS.

[Key words] Acute respiratory distress syndrome; MicroRNA-499a-5p; Matrix metallopeptidase 16; Inflammation; Children

急性呼吸窘迫综合征(acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)是由肺泡表面活性剂的原发性或继发性减少引起的一种以气体交换异常和急性低氧性呼吸衰竭为特征的呼吸系统疾病,进展快、预后差,是导致儿科重症监护室患儿死亡的重要原因^[1-2]。及时评估 ARDS 患儿病情严重程度和预后对患儿预后改善有重要意义。研究表明,失控性炎性反应和肺泡上皮细胞、毛细血管内皮细胞损伤参与 ARDS 发生发展^[3-4]。微小 RNA(microRNA, miRNA)参与多种细胞因子转录调控,在 ARDS 炎性反应中扮演重要角色^[5]。研究报道,上调 miR-499-5p 表达能抑制脓毒症诱导的肺组织炎性反应^[6]。基质金属蛋白酶 16(matrix metallopeptidase 16, MMP-16)是一种膜结合型酶,能通过激活 MMP2、MMP9 参与上皮细胞和毛细血管内皮细胞损伤^[7-8]。目前,关于血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平与 ARDS 患儿病情严重程度和预后的关系尚无研究报道,因此现对其进行研究以期为改善 ARDS 患儿预后提供参考依据,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料 选取 2019 年 1 月—2022 年 1 月湖南省儿童医院重症医学科收治的 ARDS 患儿 105 例作为 ARDS 组,其中男 71 例,女 34 例;年龄 1~12(5.68 ± 1.56)岁;体质量 12~51(25.47 ± 6.22)kg;ARDS 病因:感染 54 例,创伤 22 例,肺栓塞 24 例,其他 5 例;参考“小儿急性呼吸窘迫综合征:小儿急性肺损伤会议共识推荐”^[9]根据氧指数(OI)分为轻度亚组 39 例(OI 4~<8)、中度亚组 42 例(OI 8~<16)、重度亚组 24

例(OI≥16)。并根据 ARDS 患儿 28 d 临床结局分为存活亚组 88 例和死亡亚组 17 例。另选取同期医院体检健康儿童 47 例为健康对照组,其中男 29 例,女 18 例;年龄 1~12(5.74 ± 1.60)岁;体质量 12~54(25.42 ± 5.62)kg;2 组儿童一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准(2019 伦字 023),受试儿家属或监护人知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 病例选择标准 (1)纳入标准:①符合“小儿急性呼吸窘迫综合征:小儿急性肺损伤会议共识推荐”^[9]中小儿 ARDS 诊断标准;②年龄 1~12 岁。(2)排除标准:①先天性疾病;②膈疝、表面活性物质、肺腺瘤样畸形等遗传性缺陷;③脑性过度换气;④恶性肿瘤;⑤严重肝肾功能障碍;⑥资料不全。

1.3 观测指标与方法

1.3.1 血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 检测:收集 ARDS 组入院时、健康对照组入组时受试儿肘静脉血 3 ml,离心取上层血清保存于 -80℃ 冰箱中待测。Trizol 试剂盒(上海冠泰生物科技有限公司)提取血清总 RNA,纯度、浓度合格后使用反转录试剂盒(日本 TaKaRa Bio 公司)逆转录合成 cDNA,反转录体积 10 μl;5 × PrimeScript RT Master Mix 2.0 μl、RNA 2.0 μl、RNase Free H₂O 6.0 μl;反应条件:37℃ 逆转录反应 15 min、85℃ 逆转录酶失活反应 5 s、4℃ 反应至结束后保存于 -20℃ 冰箱中。按照 SYBR® Premix Ex Taq™ 试剂盒(日本 TaKaRa Bio 公司)进行 PCR 扩增:miR-499a-5p 正向引物 5'-ACTGCTTAAGACTTGGAGT-

GA-3', 反向引物 5'-TACATTGCTGTCGTGGACTCG-GCAA-3'; 内参 U6 正向引物 5'-CTCGCTTCGGCAGCA-CA-3', 反向引物 5'-AACGCTTCACGAATTGCGT-3'; MMP-16 mRNA 正向引物 5'-AGCACTGGAAAGACGGTT-GG-3', 反向引物 5'-CTCCGTTCCGCAGACTGTA-3'; 内参 GAPDH 正向引物 5'-GCAAATTCATGGCACCGT-3', 反向引物 5'-TCGCCCACTTGATTTGG-3'。PCR 反应体积 20 μl : SYBR[®] Premix Ex Taq 10 μl 、正反向引物各 0.8 μl 、cDNA 模板 2.0 μl 、ROX Reference Dye 0.4 μl 、RNase Free H₂O 6.0 μl ; 反应条件: 95℃ 预变性 90 s, 95℃ 变性 30 s, 63℃ 退火 30 s, 72℃ 延伸 15 s, 循环 40 次后收集熔解曲线, 采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{CT}}$ 法计算血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 相对表达量。

1.3.2 动脉血气分析: ARDS 患儿入儿科重症监护室后首次机械通气时与健康对照组体检时采用丹麦雷度米特 ABL9 血气分析仪进行动脉血气分析, 包括动脉血二氧化碳分压 (PaCO₂)、动脉血氧分压 (PaO₂)、血氧饱和度 (SaO₂)、吸入氧浓度、平均气道压, 并计算氧指数 (oxygen index, OI) = 吸入氧浓度 × 平均气道压 × 100/PaO₂。

1.4 统计学方法 选用 SPSS 28.0 统计学软件处理数据。计数资料以频数或率 (%) 表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验; 正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 2 组间比较行 *t* 检验, 多组间比较采用单因素趋势方差检验; 偏态分布的计量资料以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示, 组间比较行 *U* 检验; Pearson/Spearman 相关性分析 ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平与血气分析指标的相关性; 受试者工作特征曲线 (ROC) 分析血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平对 ARDS 患儿死亡的预测价值, 曲线下面积 (AUC) 比较采用 Hanley & McNeil 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2 组血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平比较 ARDS 组血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平分别为 (1.27 ± 0.31)、(3.08 ± 0.62), 健康对照组分别为 (2.85 ± 0.46)、(1.07 ± 0.37), ARDS 组血清 miR-

499a-5p 水平低于健康对照组, MMP-16 mRNA 水平高于健康对照组 ($t = 21.349, 24.932, P$ 均 < 0.001)。

2.2 不同亚组间 ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平比较 轻度亚组、中度亚组、重度亚组血清 miR-499a-5p 水平依次降低, MMP-16 mRNA 水平依次升高 (P 均 < 0.01)。死亡亚组血清 miR-499a-5p 水平低于存活亚组, MMP-16 mRNA 水平高于存活亚组 (P 均 < 0.01), 见表 1。

表 1 不同亚组 ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab. 1 Comparison of serum miR-499a-5p and MMP-16 mRNA levels in different subgroups of children with ARDS

组 别	例数	miR-499a-5p	MMP-16 mRNA
轻度亚组	39	1.54 ± 0.22	2.51 ± 0.36
中度亚组	42	1.25 ± 0.15^a	3.32 ± 0.47^a
重度亚组	24	0.86 ± 0.13^{ab}	3.60 ± 0.43^{ab}
<i>F</i> 值		215.087	99.676
<i>P</i> 值		< 0.001	< 0.001
死亡亚组	17	1.00 ± 0.25	3.58 ± 0.51
存活亚组	88	2.98 ± 0.59	1.32 ± 0.30
<i>t</i> 值		4.074	3.907
<i>P</i> 值		< 0.001	< 0.001

注: 与轻度亚组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与中度亚组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$

2.3 2 组动脉血气分析比较 ARDS 组 PaCO₂、OI 高于健康对照组, PaO₂、SaO₂ 低于健康对照组 (P 均 < 0.01), 见表 2。

2.4 ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平与血气分析指标的相关性 经 https://www.targetscan.org/vert_72/ 网站预测, miR-499a-5p 与 MMP-16 的 3'-非翻译区存在结合位点 (图 1)。Pearson/Spearman 相关性分析显示, ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p 与 MMP-16 mRNA 水平呈负相关 ($r = -0.603, P < 0.001$); ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p 水平与 PaCO₂、OI 呈负相关, 与 PaO₂、SaO₂ 呈正相关 (P 均 < 0.01), MMP-16 mRNA 水平与 PaCO₂、OI 呈正相关, 与 PaO₂、SaO₂ 呈负相关 (P 均 < 0.01), 见表 3。

表 2 ARDS 组与健康对照组动脉血气分析指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab. 2 Comparison of arterial blood gas analysis indexes between ARDS group and healthy control group

组 别	例数	PaCO ₂ (mmHg)	PaO ₂ (mmHg)	SaO ₂ (%)	OI [*]
健康对照组	47	40.27 ± 5.53	105.06 ± 13.49	98.61 ± 1.87	$1.83(1.65, 2.09)$
ARDS 组	105	58.42 ± 9.14	75.70 ± 21.89	77.79 ± 8.41	$9.31(5.39, 15.56)$
<i>t/U</i> 值		12.614	8.491	16.749	9.833
<i>P</i> 值		< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001

注: * 为 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$

rno-miR-499a-5p	3'	UUUGUAGUGACGUUCAGAAUU
MMP-16 3' UTR WT	5'	...UUGUCUGCUGUAAGUGUCUUAAC...
MMP-16 3' UTR MUT	5'	...UUGUCUGCUGUAAGUCAGAAUC...

图 1 miR-499a-5p 与 MMP-16 结合位点示意图

Fig. 1 miR-499a-5p and MMP-16 binding sites

表 3 ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平与血气分析指标的相关性

Tab. 3 Correlation between serum miR-499a-5p, MMP-16 mRNA levels and blood gas analysis indicators in children with ARDS

变量	miR-499a-5p		MMP-16 mRNA	
	r 值	P 值	r 值	P 值
PaCO ₂	-0.662	<0.001	0.642	<0.001
PaO ₂	0.509	<0.001	-0.519	<0.001
SaO ₂	0.535	<0.001	-0.587	<0.001
OI	-0.782 *	<0.001	0.752 *	<0.001

注: * 为 Spearman 相关性分析

2.5 血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平对 ARDS 患儿死亡的预测价值 ROC 曲线分析显示, 血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平及二者联合预测 ARDS 患儿死亡的 AUC 分别为 0.793、0.781、0.888, 二者联合预测 ARDS 患儿死亡的 AUC 大于单独预测 ($Z = 1.995, 2.162, P = 0.046, 0.031$), 见表 4、图 2。

表 4 血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平及二者联合对 ARDS 患儿死亡的预测价值

Tab. 4 serum miR-499a-5p, MMP-16 mRNA levels and their combined predictive value for the death of children with ARDS

指标	最佳 截断值	AUC	95% CI	敏感度	特异度	Youden 指数
miR-499a-5p	1.28	0.793	0.703 ~ 0.866	0.941	0.534	0.475
MMP-16 mRNA	3.23	0.781	0.690 ~ 0.856	0.765	0.704	0.469
二者联合	—	0.888	0.812 ~ 0.941	0.824	0.886	0.710

3 讨 论

小儿 ARDS 是临床常见的危重症, 与成人 ARDS 具备肺容积减少、肺顺应性降低和通气/血流比值失常等相似的病理特征, 但在病因、危险因素、合并症和治疗预后方面仍存在较大差异^[10]。2015 年国际上首次制定了小儿 ARDS 共识, 新共识根据 OI 或脉氧饱和度指数定义小儿 ARDS 和病情分级, 而非成人 ARDS 的氧合指数^[9~11]。尽管近年来高级呼吸护理、外源性表面活性剂、营养和液体管理、皮质类固醇等方式和药物极大地改善了 ARDS 患儿预后, 但病死率仍高达 17.3% ~

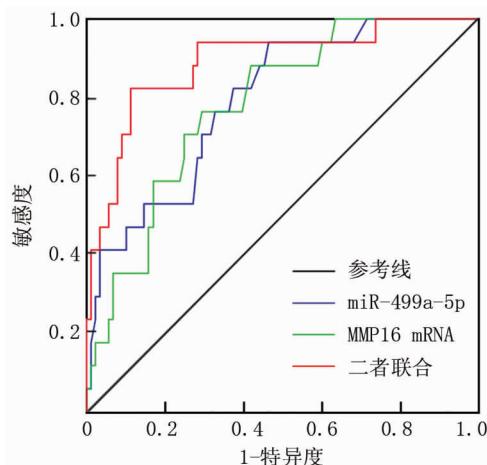


图 2 血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平单独与联合预测 ARDS 患儿死亡的 ROC 曲线

Fig. 2 ROC curve for predicting death of children with ARDS by serum miR-499a-5p and MMP-16 mRNA levels alone and jointly

21.2%^[2,12]。因此, 早期评估其病情严重程度和预后意义重大。

研究表明, 失控性炎性反应参与 ARDS 发生发展, 各种病因能直接或间接通过炎性反应破坏肺泡—毛细血管屏障中的肺泡上皮和肺毛细血管内皮, 导致肺水肿和血管通透性增加, 使肺功能持续恶化^[3]。miRNA 是一类小非编码 RNA 分子, 通过与 mRNA 的 3'-非翻译区互补配对调控基因表达, 进而参与 ARDS 发生发展^[13~14]。如 miR-223 能靶向 NOD 样受体热蛋白结构域相关蛋白 3 抑制肺微血管内皮细胞炎性反应、氧化应激和凋亡^[15]。miR-224 能靶向抑制 p21 增加肺微血管内皮细胞损伤^[16]。miR-499a-5p 是一种高度保守的 miRNA, 定位于人 20 号染色体 q11.22, 既往研究多报道其与恶性肿瘤的关系, 近年研究发现, miR-499a-5p 还是一个与炎性反应密切相关的 miRNA。在脂多糖建立脓毒症心肌功能障碍模型中, 上调 miR-499a-5p 能抑制脓毒症心肌功能障碍发生^[17]。Guan 等^[18]通过氧—糖剥夺建立星形胶质细胞炎性反应发现, 上调 miR-499a 能靶向第 10 号染色体缺失的磷酸酶抑制星形胶质细胞炎性反应。上述研究提示, miR-499a-5p 具有抗炎作用。且近期研究指出, miR-499-5p 能靶向 SRY-Box 转录因子 6 抑制脓毒症诱导的肺损伤^[6]。本研究结果显示, ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p 水平明显降低, 且随着病情加重而降低, 说明血清 miR-499a-5p 水平降低参与小儿 ARDS 发生发展, 分析可能与 miR-499a-5p 具有抗炎作用有关。段凌霄等^[19]研究也报

道,在盲肠穿刺构建的 ARDS 大鼠模型中,上调 miR-499a-5p 表达能抑制肺泡上皮细胞中白介素-1 β 、白介素-6、肿瘤坏死因子- α 等促炎因子表达,减轻 ARDS 大鼠肺组织损伤。

肺泡上皮、肺毛细血管内皮和基底膜等构成的肺泡—毛细血管屏障破坏是 ARDS 发生的核心环节,基底膜降解是肺泡—毛细血管屏障破坏的重要原因之一^[20-21]。MMPs 是多种组织和细胞产生的一种胶原蛋白水解酶,因其能降解细胞外基质的各种蛋白组分而受到广泛关注,同时 MMPs 还能导致细胞—基质和细胞—细胞间作用变化,激活多种细胞因子和表面受体,参与炎性反应发生发展^[22]。MMP2 和 MMP9 是 MMP 家族常见成员,近年研究表明,MMP2、MMP9 能通过炎性反应和降解细胞外基质破坏肺泡—毛细血管屏障,参与 ARDS 发生发展^[23-25]。MMP-16 是 MMPs 家族中的一种膜结合型酶,也被称为膜型 MMP2 和膜型 MMP3,能通过切割 MMP2、MMP9 的前结构域促进 MMP2、MMP9 激活^[8]。本研究结果显示,ARDS 患儿血清 MMP-16 mRNA 水平明显升高,且随着病情加重而升高,说明血清 MMP-16 mRNA 水平升高参与小儿 ARDS 发生发展,分析可能与 MMP-16 mRNA 表达上调能促进 MMP2、MMP9 表达,二者通过炎性反应和降解细胞外基质破坏肺泡—毛细血管屏障参与 ARDS 发生发展有关。本研究通过 TargetScan 7.2 数据库预测发现,miR-499a-5p 与 MMP-16 的 3'-非翻译区存在结合位点,Pearson 相关性分析也显示,二者在 ARDS 患儿血清中表达呈负相关,提示 miR-499a-5p 与 MMP-16 可能共同参与小儿 ARDS 发生发展。有研究通过荧光素酶报告基因实验证实,上调 miR-499a-5p 能靶向下调 MMP-16 表达,降低肺泡中促炎细胞因子表达,减轻 ARDS 大鼠的肺损伤^[19]。进一步证实 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 共同参与 ARDS 发生发展。本研究通过分析血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 水平与 ARDS 患儿预后的关系发现,与存活亚组比较,死亡亚组血清 miR-499a-5p 水平明显降低而 MMP-16 mRNA 水平明显升高,提示血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平还与 ARDS 患儿预后有关。ROC 曲线分析也显示,血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平预测 ARDS 患儿死亡的 AUC 分别为 0.793、0.781,说明二者可作为 ARDS 患儿预后的辅助预测指标。分析原因可能是血清 miR-499a-5p 越低和 MMP-16 mRNA 水平越高反映 ARDS 患儿肺泡—毛细血管屏障破坏越严重,导致肺功能和结构进一步恶化,因此死亡风险更高。同时本研究 ROC 曲线分析还显示,血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16

mRNA 水平联合预测 ARDS 患儿死亡的 AUC 为 0.888,较二者单独预测的 AUC 显著增加,说明联合检测血清 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 mRNA 水平能提升 ARDS 患儿预后预测价值,有利于指导临床制定治疗对策以改善 ARDS 患儿预后。

综上所述,ARDS 患儿血清 miR-499a-5p 水平低表达,MMP-16 mRNA 水平高表达,二者可能共同参与小儿 ARDS 发生发展,与 ARDS 患儿病情严重程度和预后密切相关,可作为 ARDS 患儿预后预测指标。但本研究样本量较少,还需多中心大样本研究进一步证实;同时关于 miR-499a-5p、MMP-16 参与 ARDS 的机制有待进一步研究。

利益冲突:所有作者声明无利益冲突

作者贡献声明

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