

双侧突发性聋患者血清胆红素与听力损失程度的相关性*

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[摘要] 目的:探讨血清胆红素水平与双侧突发性聋(突聋)听力损失严重程度的相关性。方法:连续纳入113例双侧突聋患者,应用单因素和多因素线性回归模型探究血清胆红素水平与初始听力水平之间的关系。结果:相较于听力损失中度及以下者(≤ 70 dB HL), >70 dB HL的双侧突聋患者具有相对较低的血清总胆红素和间接胆红素水平,相对较高的白细胞计数、中性粒细胞、血小板、碱性磷酸酶和较差的最终听阈。在调整了可能的混杂因素后,只有血清间接胆红素水平与双侧突聋患者的初始听力损失呈显著负相关。每 $1 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 血清间接胆红素水平的提升对应着初始听力损失降低 1.1 dB(95%CI: $-2.2, 0.0$)。结论:在正常或接近正常的范围内,较高的间接胆红素水平与双侧突聋患者较轻的初始听力损失程度显著相关,提示在正常或接近正常范围内的血清胆红素对听觉系统可能有益。

[关键词] 聋,突发性;胆红素

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The association between serum bilirubin levels and hearing loss in the patients with bilateral sudden deafness

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Abstract Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the association between serum bilirubin levels and the severity of bilateral sudden sensorineural hearing loss (BSSHL). **Method:** A total of 113 patients with bilateral axillary sputum were enrolled, and the relationship between serum bilirubin levels and initial hearing levels was explored using a univariate and multivariate linear regression model. **Result:** Compared with the group with moderate and below hearing loss (≤ 70 dB HL), patients with severe profound HL (>70 dB HL) were more likely to have lower levels of total and indirect bilirubin level, magnesium and relative hearing gain, higher levels of final hearing, white blood counts, neutrophil, platelet and alkaline phosphatase. After adjusting for possible confounders, only serum indirect bilirubin levels were significantly negatively correlated with initial hearing loss in patients with bilateral axillary sputum. $1 \mu\text{mol/L}$ increase of IBIL was associated with 1.1 dB (95%CI: $-2.2, 0.0$) reduction in initial hearing loss. **Conclusion:** Within the normal or mildly elevated range, higher levels of IBIL are independently and significantly associated with less severe hearing loss in BSSHL. It suggested a beneficial effect of bilirubin on auditory system.

Key words deafness, sudden; bilirubin

双侧突发性感音神经性听力损失(bilateral sudden sensorineural hearing loss, BSSHL)并不多见, 占有突发性聋(突聋)患者的 $1.4\% \sim 8.6\%$ ^[1]。

BSSHL常被报道为某种全身性疾病的耳部症状。甚至被认为是恶性疾病的前驱征兆^[2-5], 其发生发展的机制并不清楚。目前仍然沿用突聋的经典病因假说和治疗。

众所周知,高胆红素血症是听觉障碍的高危因素之一。但是胆红素通路中的相关分子如血红素加氧酶-1(HO-1)、一氧化碳(CO)等在体内或体外都表现出拮抗噪声或耳毒性药物引起的耳蜗损伤的作用^[6-8]。并且,已有大量临床研究结果表明轻

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度升高的血清胆红素与诸多慢性疾病尤其是心血管疾病的发病率降低有关^[9-10],也与炎症标志物的减少相关^[11]。近来越来越多的报道证明胆红素具有抗炎、抗凋亡和强大的抗氧化作用,可能对心脑血管系统具有保护作用^[12]。而心血管疾病与突聋的危险因素存在重叠^[13-16]。因此,本研究旨在探讨血清胆红素水平与双侧突聋患者听力损伤严重程度的相关性。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

本回顾性研究连续纳入了113例2008-07—2015-12在解放军总医院住院治疗的BSSHL患者,其中男68例,女45例,年龄38~58岁,中位年龄51岁。纳入标准:①在72h内,突然出现超过30dB HL的感音神经性听力损失,累及至少3个连续频率;②双耳同时(双耳发病间隔 ≤ 3 d)或相继受累(双耳发病间隔 > 3 d);③未找到明确病因。排除标准:①遗传性聋;②1个月内曾有头部创伤史;③梅尼埃病;④自身免疫性疾病;⑤结缔组织病;⑥梅毒;⑦现患或既往患有腮腺炎、风疹、麻疹病毒感染;⑧过度噪声暴露史;⑨耳毒性药物使用史;⑩同侧突聋复发;⑪颅面或颞骨畸形;⑫蜗后病变如前庭神经鞘瘤,卒中和(或)脱髓鞘疾病。

1.2 血清学指标和听力指标评估

入院后次晨抽血,统一在本院中心标准实验室中使用自动酶法(Cobas[®], Roche, 德国)测量血清胆红素水平。其他血清学指标包括血常规、凝血功能、血生化等亦同步测定。初始听力水平定义为受试者入组时(尚未在我院进行治疗者)首次听力测试时受累频率平均听阈。最终听力水平则是在我院最后一次治疗后2~4周的听阈。

1.3 统计学分析

胆红素水平分别作为连续变量和三分位数分类变量进行分析。正态分布的连续变量表示为“ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ”,以方差分析(ANOVA)比较组间差异,而非正态分布的连续变量表示为“中位数(四分位数间距)”,以Kruskal-Wallis检验比较组间差异。分类变量以“频数(百分比)”表示,以卡方检验或Fisher精确检验进行比较。简单线性回归模型用于初步探讨胆红素水平与初始听力损失严重程度之间的相关性,而后进一步使用调整后的模型(adjusted model)以控制如下混杂因素:性别、年龄、病程、听力图类型、初始听力水平、饮酒情况、起病前上感史、合并糖尿病、中性粒细胞、血小板、红细胞压积、碱性磷酸酶、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇和镁水平。所有统计学分析均使用Empower(R)(www.empowerstats.com, X&Y solutions, inc. Boston MA)和R(<http://www.R-project.org>)。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

所有患者血清总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)低于25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (正常值参考范围 $\leq 21 \mu\text{mol/L}$)。听力损失严重程度是单侧突聋的经典预后因素。因此,可以比较不同初始听力损失程度的双侧突聋患者在一般人口学特征、听力学和临床特征上的差异(表1)。相较于听力损失中度及以下者(≤ 70 dB HL), > 70 dB HL的双侧突聋患者具有相对较低的TBIL和间接胆红素,相对较高的白细胞计数(white blood cell counts, WBC)、中性粒细胞、血小板、碱性磷酸酶(ALP)和较差的最终听阈。

在未调整的模型中,随着间接胆红素和TBIL水平的增加,基线听阈显著下降,每1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 间接胆红素的上升对应着初始听阈下降2.3 dB(95% CI: -3.5, -1.1);而每1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ TBIL的上升对应着初始听阈下降1.5 dB(95% CI: -2.5, -0.6)。在对潜在的混杂因素进行充分调整后,效应值降低。TBIL和直接胆红素与初始听阈的关联性不再有统计学意义。但间接胆红素与初始听阈之间的相关性始终有显著差异(表2)。

3 讨论

在耳科领域中关于高胆红素血症与听力损失的研究鳞次栉比,但对于正常或接近正常范围内胆红素在听觉系统的作用却报道较少。在本研究中,所有患者血清胆红素水平恰恰均处于这一范围内($< 25 \mu\text{mol/L}$)。在此前提下,观察到血清间接胆红素水平与BSSHL患者初始听力损失的严重程度呈显著负相关。这提示在正常或接近正常的范围内,血清胆红素对听觉系统可能有保护性作用。这与传统认为的高胆红素血症是听力损伤的危险因素这一观点并不矛盾。因为即便是在新生儿,什么程度的血清总胆红素需要干预一直都有争议,常用的界限值为 $\text{TBIL} > 20 \text{ mg/dl}$ (342 $\mu\text{mol/L}$),高于正常限值的10倍以上。当TBIL高于此阈值时,有35%婴儿出现ABR异常^[17]。同时在很多队列中发现,早产儿和足月新生儿的ABR异常与血清TBIL水平并无相关性^[18-19]。上述证据连同本研究的结果,值得让临床和科研工作者重新考量胆红素在听觉系统中的作用。

近年来越来越多的证据显示胆红素是一种重要的血管保护性分子,具有抗氧化、抗炎、血管扩张、抗诱变、免疫调节、抗增殖和抗凋亡作用^[20-21]。鉴于血管损伤和氧化应激可能在突聋发展中发挥重要作用^[22],而正常或接近正常范围内的胆红素在全身多种器官系统显示出明显的保护功能,那么也很有可能遵循同样的机制保护由BSSHL引起的内耳损伤。

血红素加氧酶(HO)是血红素分解代谢过程中

表 1 不同初始听力损失的双侧突聋患者的临床特征

项目	≤70 dB HL	>70 dB HL	P
年龄/岁	51.0(43.0~57.2)	52.0(32.0~58.2)	0.217
男性/患耳数(%)	66(63.5)	45(59.2)	0.562
BMI	24.7(3.3)	24.2(4.4)	0.36
病程/d	12.0(6.5~20.5)	9.0(4.0~15.0)	0.071
初始听阈/dB HL	49.6(42.5~60.9)	95.4(82.1~108.7)	<0.001
最终听阈/dB HL	40.3(17.1)	82.9(23.8)	<0.001
TBIL/(μmol·L ⁻¹)	12.7(4.4)	11.1(3.8)	0.012
直接胆红素/(μmol·L ⁻¹)	3.3(1.3)	3.2(1.2)	0.658
间接胆红素/(μmol·L ⁻¹)	9.4(3.4)	7.9(3.0)	0.002
WBC/(×10 ³ ·μl ⁻¹)	6.6(5.2~7.8)	7.6(5.8~9.0)	0.004
中性粒细胞/(×10 ³ ·μl ⁻¹)	3.7(2.8~4.8)	4.4(3.5~6.7)	0.002
淋巴细胞/(×10 ³ ·μl ⁻¹)	2.1(1.7~2.4)	2.1(1.6~2.5)	0.902
红细胞计数/(×10 ⁶ ·μl ⁻¹)	4.6(0.5)	4.6(0.5)	0.905
血红蛋白/(g·L ⁻¹)	140.5(16.4)	139.9(16.0)	0.778
血小板/(×10 ³ ·μl ⁻¹)	216.4(45.1)	235.8(63.9)	0.018
肌酐/(μmol·L ⁻¹)	69.3(16.4)	65.5(20.9)	0.165
碱性磷酸酶/(U·L ⁻¹)	61.6(53.2~68.3)	66.3(55.7~91.4)	0.014
镁/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	0.90(0.07)	0.87(0.08)	0.005
总胆固醇/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	4.9(1.1)	4.8(1.0)	0.441
总甘油三酯/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	1.5(1.1~1.9)	1.4(0.8~1.9)	0.343
低密度脂蛋白/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	3.1(0.9)	2.9(0.8)	0.108
高密度脂蛋白/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	1.2(1.1~1.5)	1.3(1.1~1.6)	0.675

表 2 初始听阈与间接、直接和 TBIL 水平的相关性

胆红素亚型	未调整的模型		调整后模型	
	β(95%CI)	P	β(95%CI)	P
间接胆红素	-2.3(-3.5,-1.1)	<0.001	-1.1(-2.2,0.0)	0.043
直接胆红素	-1.7(-5.5,2.1)	0.374	0.1(-2.9,3.1)	0.959
TBIL	-1.5(-2.5,-0.6)	0.001	-0.7(-1.5,0.2)	0.113

的限速酶,将血红素转化为胆绿素,后者经由胆绿素还原酶转化为未结合胆红素(也称为间接胆红素)^[23-24]。然后将间接胆红素转运至肝脏并通过尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖醛酸基转移酶家族 1 成员 A1 (UGT1A1)与葡萄糖醛酸结合成水溶性形式(即直接胆红素)以利于代谢清除^[25]。血清间接胆红素是 TBIL 的主要组成部分,并由于其高脂溶性而可以通过血脑屏障进入中枢神经系统^[26-27],因此对外周听觉系统(包括螺旋神经节和内毛细胞)产生影响。Gilbert 综合征是由于 UGT1A1 活性下降导致间接胆红素轻度升高,是引起后者最常见的原因。Gilbert 综合征患者明确显示出比正常胆红素人群更低的糖尿病、心血管病和代谢性疾病的发生风险^[28-29]。巧合的是,本研究结果显示间接胆红素而非直接胆红素与基线听力损失呈显著负相关。因此,我们有理由推测在 BSSHL 中观察到胆红素的有益作用主要来自间接胆红素。

血清胆红素水平主要由遗传因素决定,但受到

年龄、性别、吸烟饮酒、空腹和氧化应激程度等因素影响^[30-31]。本研究观察到胆红素与初始听力损失呈负相关。这可能是因为在 BSSHL 发作时,相对较高的胆红素水平代表相对更高的 HO 活性,进而降低听觉系统氧化应激和炎症引起的严重损伤达到保护作用。在听力损失更为严重的患者中,胆红素的消耗增多以帮助清除过量的自由基,从而导致胆红素水平的降低。在重度至极重度听力损失亚组中炎症标志物如白细胞和中性粒细胞明显高于轻中度听力损失亚组,反映出听力损失严重时可出现更明显的炎症反应。在这种情况下,当炎症达到一定程度时,血脑屏障甚至血迷路屏障的渗透性可能受到影响,导致更多胆红素进入听觉系统;同时,由于氧化应激本身可以刺激内源性胆红素合成增多,这两方面共同促进胆红素在脑区和听觉系统中的积累,从而达到一定的保护性作用。

本研究发现 BSSHL 患者血清胆红素水平与初始听力损失程度相关,而且间接胆红素是唯一与

初始听力损失严重程度独立相关的胆红素亚型。在正常或接近正常的范围内,较高的间接胆红素水平对应于较低的初始听力损失程度。胆红素这种潜在耳保护作用可归因于其抗炎和抗氧化能力。这一发现为胆红素在听觉系统中可能起到多重作用的研究提供了证据。

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噪声致听觉系统损害的研究进展

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[关键词] 噪声性听力损失;听觉加工障碍;个体易感性

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Auditory health effects induced by noise exposure

Summary Noise is one of the most common environmental and occupational exposures, and noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) has become the leading occupational disease, secondary to the age-related hearing impairment. It is a significant cause of disability and a major cost to the society. Three characteristics of NIHL have been thoroughly established through numerous studies. First, noise-induced threshold changes increases with noise intensity and duration of exposure. Second, difficulties in speech discrimination and temporal processing even in the presence of normal behavioral thresholds in the subjects with a history of noise exposure. Third, individual susceptibility to noise along with the degree of hearing loss varies greatly among population. NIHL is a complex disease resulting from the interaction between environmental and genetic factors. And much of the literature on NIHL is derived from cross-sectional studies, providing limited evidence for the natural history of the noise exposure. Then, it is urgent to explore the development tendency and identify the susceptible frequencies of NIHL through large-scaled longitudinal study, and provide a new method for estimating individual susceptibility to NIHL.

Key words noise induced hearing loss; auditory processing disorder; individual susceptibility

噪声是最主要的隐形环境污染源之一,长期持续的噪声暴露严重影响人类的身心健康,尤其是听觉功能。噪声性聋(noise induced hearing loss, NIHL)是最常见的获得性感音神经性聋之一,常年位居全球职业病之首^[1-4]。随着工业、交通、城市建设的不断发展,噪声污染日益严重。据世界卫生组织统计,在成年耳聋患者中,16%的耳聋归因于噪声暴露^[5];亦有研究报道,全球多达5亿人口具有罹患NIHL的风险,NIHL已经成为全球普遍问题。

大量文献证实,噪声性聋发病机制具有以下显著特征。首先,噪声对听觉系统的危害取决于噪声暴露的强度及时间^[6];其次,在长期噪声暴露的人

群,有时虽未引起永久性阈移,却伴有噪声中言语识别率下降、耳鸣、听觉过敏、听觉疲劳等现象;此外,噪声性聋具有遗传与环境因素共同作用致病的典型特征,遗传因素所致的个体易感性在NIHL发生及发展中具有重要作用。本文结合笔者既往的研究工作,根据近期相关研究领域的研究成果,就噪声致听觉损害的以上3个方面进行综述,旨在探讨噪声致听力损伤的特点及亟需进一步研究的问题。

1 噪声暴露与听觉损害的量效关系

噪声引起的耳蜗损伤途径是多方面的,包括内耳迷路的机械性损伤、以血流量减少为特征的内耳微循环障碍、代谢紊乱所致耳蜗毛细胞的死亡、细胞连接蛋白的破坏缺失以及耳蜗外侧壁血管纹的血-迷路屏障通透性增加等,均在NIHL的发生发展过程中有不可或缺的作用。噪声对暴露个体听

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