

早产儿全血氨基酸代谢的变化特征分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨早产儿全血氨基酸代谢的变化特征。**方法** 选择 2015 年 4 月至 2016 年 12 月在常州市妇幼保健院出生的活产早产儿 1 992 例,按是否合并低出生体质量分为单纯早产组(胎龄<37 周且体质量 $\geq 2\ 500\text{ g}$)765 例和早产合并低出生体质量组(胎龄<37 周且体质量<2 500 g)1 227 例;选择同期 4 035 例正常活产新生儿(胎龄 ≥ 37 周且体质量 $\geq 2\ 500\text{ g}$)为健康对照组。采用串联质谱技术非衍生化法检测新生儿足跟血丙氨酸(Ala)、精氨酸(Arg)、瓜氨酸(Cit)、甘氨酸(Gly)、亮氨酸(Leu+Ile+Pro-OH)、蛋氨酸(Met)、鸟氨酸(Orn)、苯丙氨酸(Phe)、脯氨酸(Pro)、酪氨酸(Tyr)和缬氨酸(Val)水平,比较 3 组受试者及不同胎龄单纯早产儿氨基酸代谢水平的差异。采用双侧限值的 95% 参考值范围建立早产儿特异性氨基酸参考范围。**结果** 与健康对照组比较,单纯早产组 Arg、Cit、Leu+Ile+Pro-OH、Orn、Phe、Tyr、Val 均升高,Ala、Gly、Met、Pro 均降低,且早产合并低体质量组 Arg($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 25.51 ± 13.02 比 19.78 ± 9.50)、Cit($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 15.46 ± 4.88 比 12.76 ± 4.03)、Gly($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 381.08 ± 97.15 比 392.17 ± 103.03)、Orn($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 116.66 ± 41.82 比 104.88 ± 39.70)的变化较单纯早产组更显著(均 $P < 0.05$),早产合并低体质量组 Met 较单纯早产组明显升高($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 22.04 ± 7.08 比 20.94 ± 6.54),但仍低于健康对照组。不同胎龄单纯早产儿除 Ala 和 Pro 外,其他氨基酸均随早产儿胎龄的变化而变化,其中 Arg、Cit、Leu+Ile+Pro-OH、Met、Orn、Phe、Tyr 和 Val 均随胎龄增加而明显降低,30~32 周、33~34 周、35~36 周、36~37 周上述指标水平分别为 Arg($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 24.01 ± 8.60 、 21.05 ± 8.79 、 21.25 ± 10.35 、 18.34 ± 8.96)、Cit($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 15.34 ± 5.03 、 14.32 ± 4.11 、 13.35 ± 4.11 、 11.89 ± 3.62)、Leu+Ile+Pro-OH($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 135.13 ± 30.39 、 128.25 ± 25.47 、 127.81 ± 25.37 、 117.66 ± 28.90)、Met($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 24.87 ± 7.41 、 21.44 ± 6.05 、 20.67 ± 6.04 、 20.68 ± 6.76)、Phe($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 58.21 ± 12.15 、 52.86 ± 12.08 、 51.81 ± 9.95 、 49.39 ± 10.32)、Tyr($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 129.92 ± 59.66 、 119.77 ± 89.13 、 111.20 ± 47.90 、 106.77 ± 48.81)和 Val($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 123.50 ± 23.31 、 121.31 ± 26.16 、 117.82 ± 25.30 、 107.25 ± 26.02);Gly 随胎龄增加呈先降低后升高的趋势($\mu\text{mol/L}$: 392.54 ± 100.15 、 370.34 ± 85.56 、 381.08 ± 107.36 、 403.17 ± 103.12),不同胎龄上述氨基酸水平比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。特异性氨基酸参考范围的建立为临床评估新生儿、尤其是早产儿氨基酸代谢水平,指导早产儿合理营养供给提供了科学依据。**结论** 早产儿存在多种氨基酸代谢异常,并与其出生胎龄、出生体质量具有一定相关性,采用特异性参考区间评估其代谢水平十分重要。

【关键词】 早产; 新生儿疾病筛查; 串联质谱; 低出生体重; 氨基酸

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the characteristics of blood amino acid metabolism changes in premature infants. **Methods** A total of 1 992 premature infants born alive in Changzhou Maternal and Child Health Hospital from April 2015 to December 2016 were selected, according to whether the premature infants accompanied by low body mass at birth or not, they were divided into two groups: a simple preterm group including 765 preterm infants (gestational age < 37 weeks and body mass $\geq 2\ 500\text{ g}$) and a preterm combined with low birth weight group including 1 227 preterm infants (gestational age < 37 weeks and body mass < 2 500 g at birth); in the same period as above groups, 4 035 normal neonates born alive (fetal age ≥ 37 weeks and body mass $\geq 2\ 500\text{ g}$) were assigned in a healthy control group. Tandem mass spectrometry technique non-derivatization method was used to detect the levels of 11 amino acids in neonatal blood collected from foot heels, including alanine (Ala), arginine (Arg), citrulline (Cit), glycine (Gly), leucine/isoleucine/hydroxyproline (Leu+Ile+Pro-OH), methionine (Met), ornithine (Orn), phenylalanine (Phe), proline (Pro), tyrosine (Tyr) and valine (Val), the differences in amino acid levels among the three groups, and the differences in amino acid metabolism levels in simple preterm infants with different gestation ages were compared. The 95% reference value range of bilateral limit was used to establish a premature infant specific amino acid reference range. **Results** Compared with healthy control group, the levels of Arg, Cit, Leu+Ile+Pro-OH, Orn, Phe, Tyr, Val were higher, while Ala, Gly, Met, Pro were lower in simple preterm infants group; the degrees of level changes of Arg ($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 25.51 ± 13.02 vs.

19.78±9.50, Cit (μmol/L): 15.46±4.88 vs. 12.76±4.03), Gly (μmol/L): 381.08±97.15 vs. 392.17±103.03) and Orn (μmol/L): 116.66±41.82 vs. 104.88±39.70) in preterm infant combined with low birth body weight group were more significant than those in simple preterm infants group (all $P < 0.05$), and the Met of the preterm combined with low birth weight group was obviously higher than that in the simple preterm group (μmol/L: 22.04±7.08 vs. 20.94±6.54), but still lower than that in the healthy control group. Except Ala and Pro, the other amino acids in simple preterm infants changed along with the changes of gestational ages, showing that the levels of Arg, Cit, Leu+Ile+Pro-OH, Met, Orn, Phe, Tyr and Val were all obviously decreased along with the increase of gestational weeks, the levels of the above amino acids of 30–32 weeks, 33–34 weeks, 35–36 weeks, and 36–37 weeks were listed as follows, Arg (μmol/L: 24.01±8.60, 21.05±8.79, 21.25±10.35 and 18.34±8.96), Cit (μmol/L: 15.34±5.03, 14.32±4.11, 13.35±4.11 and 11.89±3.62), Leu+Ile+Pro-OH (μmol/L: 135.13±30.39, 128.25±25.47, 127.81±25.37 and 117.66±28.90), Met (μmol/L: 24.87±7.41, 21.44±6.05, 20.67±6.04 and 20.68±6.76), Phe (μmol/L: 58.21±12.15, 52.86±12.08, 51.81±9.95 and 49.39±10.32), Tyr (μmol/L: 129.92±59.66, 119.77±89.13, 111.20±47.90 and 106.77±48.81) and Val (μmol/L: 123.50±23.31, 121.31±26.16, 117.82±25.30 and 107.25±26.02); along with the increase of gestation weeks, Gly presented a tendency of decrease at first and then increased (μmol/L: 392.54±100.15, 370.34±85.56, 381.08±107.36 and 403.17±103.12), the above differences in amino acid levels between different gestational weeks were all statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). The premature infant specific amino acid reference range was established for clinical evaluation of neonates, particularly the amino acid metabolism levels of preterm infants, and the reference range can provide scientific bases to guide the preterm infants to have rational nutrition support. **Conclusions** There are a variety of abnormalities of amino acid metabolism in preterm or premature infants, and the abnormalities have certain relationships to the gestational age and body mass at birth. It is very important to evaluate the metabolic levels with specific reference interval. Tandem mass spectrometry (MS) is a reliable method suitably applied for the clinical detection of amino acid metabolism.

【Key words】 Premature birth; Neonatal disease screening; Tandem mass spectrometry; Low birth weight; Amino acids

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早产儿是指胎龄不足 37 周出生的新生儿。根据 15 家城市医疗机构早产发生情况的调查研究,我国早产总发生率为 9.9%,其中以孕 34~37 周最为多见^[1]。早产儿常伴低出生体质量,两者已成为婴儿死亡的重要原因,且出生体质量越轻,婴儿死亡的风险越大^[2-3]。近年来,越来越多的学者认为,及时了解早产儿代谢特点,以尽早纠正其代谢紊乱、提供合理营养支持,对于早产儿预后及诊断早产儿遗传代谢病至关重要。国内外一些研究显示,早产儿多数有氨基酸和酰基肉碱的异常^[4-5],建议在实施新生儿先天性代谢病筛查时应用特异性的参考范围。本研究采用串联质谱技术检测早产儿全血中氨基酸代谢水平,分析其代谢变化特征,并初步建立其特异性参考范围。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象及分组: 选择 2015 年 4 月至 2016 年 12 月在常州市妇幼保健院出生的活产早产儿 1992 例(男性 1104 例、女性 888 例),按是否合并低出生体质量分为单纯早产组(胎龄<37 周且体质量≥2500 g)765 例和早产合并低出生体质量组(胎龄<37 周且体质量<2500 g)1227 例;选择同期 4035 例正常活产新生儿作为健康对照组(胎龄≥37 周且体质量≥2500 g),其中男性 2088 例、女性 1947 例,排除孕妇发生不良妊娠情况者。3 组受试者胎龄、出生体质量、采血时间等临床资料见表 1。

表 1 3 组受试者临床资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	胎龄 (周, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	出生体质量 (g, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	采血时间 [d, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$]
健康对照组	4035	39.29±1.12	3413.39±415.25	3.0(3.0, 4.0)
单纯早产组	765	35.60±0.91	2843.97±314.99	5.0(4.0, 7.0)
早产合并低 体质量组	1227	33.29±2.34	1961.36±391.13	9.0(6.0, 13.0)

1.2 伦理学: 本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院医学伦理委员会批准,所有检测方法取得患儿家属知情同意。

1.3 检测指标及方法: 按照新生儿疾病筛查技术规范(2010 版),出生 72 h、充分哺乳 6 次后足跟采集 4 个血斑;低出生体质量者待体质量≥2500 g 或出生后 2 周,最迟不超过出生后 20 d 采血。血片采集后悬空平置自然干燥成深褐色,置于塑料袋内封口,在规定时间内送至新生儿疾病筛查中心实验室备检。按串联质谱新生儿疾病筛查方法进行实验。首先从滤纸片上打下约 3.2 mm 的血斑放入 V 底微孔板,每孔加入 100 μL 内标工作液,黏贴膜封板,45℃、转速 650~750 r/min,孵育振荡 45 min,然后转移 75 μL 至 V 型无包被洁净微孔板,静止 2 h 采用美国 PerkinElmer 公司生产的非衍生化多种氨基酸、肉碱和琥珀酰丙酮测定试剂盒检测各组及不同孕期丙氨酸(Ala)、精氨酸(Arg)、瓜氨酸(Cit)、甘氨酸(Gly)、亮氨酸(Leu+Ile+Pro-OH)、蛋氨酸(Met)、

鸟氨酸(Orn)、苯丙氨酸(Phe)、脯氨酸(Pro)、酪氨酸(Tyr)和缬氨酸(Val)水平,并分析各组受试者全血氨基酸参考范围。

1.4 统计学分析:采用易倚 Empowerstats 软件进行统计分析,正态分布的连续变量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 SNK- q 检验;偏态分布的连续变量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,采用 Kruskal-Wallis 秩和检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。氨基酸参考范围采用双侧限值的 95% 参考值范围,使用百分位数计算方法,其结果用双侧限值 $M(P_{2.5} \sim P_{97.5})$ 表示。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料:1992 例活产早产儿中 1227 例(61.6%)合并低出生体质量,765 例(38.4%)出生时体质量 ≥ 2500 g,但与健康对照组比较体质量仍显著降低($P < 0.05$)。在所有早产病例中,104 例胎龄 < 30 周,563 例 30 周 $\leq$ 胎龄 < 34 周,1325 例 34 周 $\leq$ 胎龄 < 37 周。

2.2 各组受试者氨基酸代谢水平变化比较(表 2):单纯早产组和早产合并低体质量组婴儿 Arg、Cit、Leu+Ile+Pro-OH、Orn、Phe、Tyr、Val 均较健康对照组升高,Ala、Gly、Met、Pro 均较健康对照组降低,且早产合并低体质量组 Arg、Cit、Gly、Orn 的变化较单纯早产组更显著(均 $P < 0.05$),早产合并低体质量组仅 Met 较单纯早产组明显升高,但仍低于健康对照组。

2.3 早产儿胎龄与氨基酸代谢的关系(表 3):通过分析 765 例单纯早产儿不同胎龄,除 Ala 和 Pro 以外,其他氨基酸均随着胎龄的变化而变化,其中 Arg、Cit、Leu+Ile+Pro-OH、Met、Orn、Phe、Tyr、Val 随着胎龄增加而明显降低,Gly 则明显升高。

2.4 早产儿全血氨基酸特异性参考范围确定:为评估新生儿尤其是早产儿氨基酸代谢水平,指导早产儿合理营养供给提供科学依据,本研究建立了单纯早产儿和早产合并低出生体质量儿的特异性参考范围见表 4。

表 2 3 组受试者全血氨基酸代谢水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数 (例)	Ala ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Arg ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Cit ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Gly ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Leu+Ile+Ppr-OH ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Met ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
健康对照组	4 035	299.21 $\pm$ 72.52	19.41 $\pm$ 7.54	11.74 $\pm$ 3.30	402.75 $\pm$ 92.78	119.47 $\pm$ 28.18	22.98 $\pm$ 6.09
单纯早产组	765	270.49 $\pm$ 65.95 ^a	19.78 $\pm$ 9.50	12.76 $\pm$ 4.03 ^a	392.17 $\pm$ 103.03 ^a	122.71 $\pm$ 28.06 ^a	20.94 $\pm$ 6.54 ^a
早产合并低体质量组	1 227	252.82 $\pm$ 64.83 ^a	25.51 $\pm$ 13.02 ^{ab}	15.46 $\pm$ 4.88 ^{ab}	381.08 $\pm$ 97.15 ^{ab}	124.99 $\pm$ 28.94 ^a	22.04 $\pm$ 7.08 ^{ab}
检验值		227.127	213.119	459.838	25.580	19.482	37.611
P 值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

组别	例数 (例)	Orn ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Phe ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Pro ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Tyr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Val ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
健康对照组	4 035	103.46 $\pm$ 31.30	45.87 $\pm$ 9.30	155.94 $\pm$ 35.61	89.45 $\pm$ 34.86	111.31 $\pm$ 24.65
单纯早产组	765	104.88 $\pm$ 39.70	50.90 $\pm$ 10.68 ^a	145.32 $\pm$ 29.93 ^a	110.60 $\pm$ 55.39 ^a	112.79 $\pm$ 26.38
早产合并低体质量组	1 227	116.66 $\pm$ 41.82 ^{ab}	50.70 $\pm$ 11.79 ^a	143.74 $\pm$ 38.51 ^a	109.80 $\pm$ 52.11 ^a	114.19 $\pm$ 27.85 ^a
检验值		68.355	159.825	71.283	162.079	6.287
P 值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002

注:与健康对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与单纯早产组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

表 3 不同胎龄单纯早产儿氨基酸代谢水平变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

胎龄	例数 (例)	Ala ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Arg ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Cit ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Gly ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Leu+Ile+Pro-OH ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Met ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
30 ~ 32 周	32	274.48 ± 80.05	24.01 ± 8.60	15.34 ± 5.03	392.54 ± 100.15	135.13 ± 30.39	24.87 ± 7.41
33 ~ 34 周	89	252.50 ± 53.06	21.05 ± 8.79	14.32 ± 4.11	370.34 ± 85.56	128.25 ± 25.47	21.44 ± 6.05
35 ~ 36 周	233	272.42 ± 70.72	21.25 ± 10.35	13.35 ± 4.11	381.08 ± 107.36	127.81 ± 25.37	20.67 ± 6.04
36 ~ 37 周	411	272.97 ± 64.09	18.34 ± 8.96	11.89 ± 3.62	403.17 ± 103.12	117.66 ± 28.90	20.68 ± 6.76
检验值		2.524	7.860	18.031	3.835	10.633	4.429
P 值		0.057	<0.001	<0.001	0.010	<0.001	0.004

胎龄	例数(例)	Orn ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Phe ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Pro ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Tyr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Val ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
30 ~ 32 周	32	109.71 ± 26.60	58.21 ± 12.15	155.20 ± 38.00	129.92 ± 59.66	123.50 ± 23.31
33 ~ 34 周	89	108.86 ± 40.71	52.86 ± 12.08	147.73 ± 32.03	119.77 ± 89.13	121.31 ± 26.16
35 ~ 36 周	233	111.50 ± 45.63	51.81 ± 9.95	146.74 ± 28.11	111.20 ± 47.90	117.82 ± 25.30
36 ~ 37 周	411	99.89 ± 35.98	49.39 ± 10.32	143.23 ± 29.64	106.77 ± 48.81	107.25 ± 26.02
检验值		4.487	9.632	2.209	2.796	14.440
P 值		0.002	<0.001	0.086	0.039	<0.001

表 4 3 组受试者全血氨基酸参考范围 [$M(P_{2.5}, P_{97.5})$]

组别	例数 (例)	Ala ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Arg ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Cit ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Gly ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Leu+Ile+Pro-OH ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Met ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
健康对照组	4035	290.94 (195.74, 430.87)	18.62 (9.11, 32.16)	11.27 (7.46, 17.49)	389.44 (277.57, 572.30)	115.68 (80.41, 170.11)	22.56 (13.97, 33.17)
单纯早产组	765	263.15 (179.76, 387.70)	18.21 (7.29, 36.82)	12.20 (7.32, 19.98)	378.71 (254.19, 584.60)	120.22 (81.49, 170.96)	20.29 (11.37, 32.35)
早产合并 低体质量组	1227	243.79 (163.35, 373.85)	23.34 (9.11, 48.43)	14.84 (8.64, 23.88)	367.90 (252.70, 557.51)	122.67 (84.62, 177.55)	21.18 (12.29, 35.26)
组别	例数 (例)	Orn ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Phe ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Pro ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Tyr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Val ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	
健康对照组	4035	98.24 (62.81, 160.29)	44.71 (33.06, 62.39)	150.63 (108.69, 221.22)	82.69 (48.41, 153.75)	108.11 (76.87, 155.85)	
单纯早产组	765	95.56 (58.91, 178.82)	49.54 (36.64, 68.92)	142.18 (101.09, 199.86)	98.41 (56.33, 197.50)	110.77 (74.26, 159.76)	
早产合并 低体质量组	1227	109.44 (65.17, 190.68)	49.16 (35.43, 71.38)	139.64 (94.46, 204.36)	100.13 (51.92, 194.95)	111.16 (73.51, 163.98)	

3 讨 论

新生儿疾病筛查是重要的出生缺陷防控三级预防手段,在提高儿童健康方面发挥了重要作用。本院是江苏省新生儿疾病筛查分中心,已开展新生儿遗传代谢病筛查 15 年,收到了良好的效果^[6]。近年来,串联质谱技术已成为新生儿筛查领域最重大的进展之一,可实现同时进行数十种代谢物分析,检测出包括氨基酸、有机酸、脂肪酸氧化代谢紊乱在内的多种遗传代谢性疾病,不仅提高了筛查工作效率,同时也降低了临床漏诊率和误诊率。在以往串联质谱新生儿疾病筛查工作中,本课题组的研究显示,串联检测虽然敏感性高,但假阳性率也高,尤其是早产、低体质量新生儿等人^[7]。

随着婴儿死亡率不断下降,早产儿生命质量越来越受到人们的关注。国内外专家普遍认为,由于早产儿自身蛋白质储备不足,但新生儿对氨基酸等营养物质需求量大,因此早产新生儿常存在营养失调。及时有效监测早产儿营养代谢水平、合理营养供给是提高早产儿存活率的关键因素^[8-9]。本研究证实,早产儿全血中存在多种氨基酸代谢异常,在所检测的 11 种氨基酸中 4 种显著增高 (Cit、Leu+Ile+Pro-OH、Phe、Tyr)、4 种显著降低 (Ala、Gly、Met、Pro),同时呈现出两大代谢特点:① 早产儿常并发低出生体质量,本研究 61.6% 的早产儿合并低出生体质量。一旦早产儿合并低出生体质量,将进一步加大氨基酸代谢的异常程度。本研究显示,与健康对照组比较,早产合并低出生体质量组新生儿 11 种氨基酸代谢均存在明显的异常改变。② 通过本组较大样本量的研究显示,大多数氨基酸代谢水平随着早产儿胎龄的变化而变化,胎龄与新生儿全血氨基酸代谢水平具有一定相关性。随胎龄的增加,早产儿氨基酸代谢水平趋向接近于健康新生儿。由此我们推测,胎龄和出生体质量是影响新生儿氨基酸代谢水平的两个重要因素。

基于早产儿存在的氨基酸及酰基肉碱浓度变化,越来越多的专家建议充分考虑胎龄、出生体质量等影响因素来建立新生儿氨基酸的参考区间,比如出生胎龄、出生体质量,然而迄今为止尚无基于大临床数据的研究。本研究对此进行了探索,并充分考虑分娩胎龄和出生体质量两个影响因素,用较大临床样本数据分别建立了健康新生儿、单纯早产儿、早产合并低出生体质量新生儿的参考区间,为临床评估新生儿、尤其是早产儿氨基酸代谢水平,指导早产儿合理营养供给提供了科学依据。目前氨基酸检测包括化学分析法、色谱法、电化学方法、分光光度法等。本研究采用的串联质谱技术被证实是适用于临床的可靠方法,样本未经衍生化处理后一次检测 11 种游离氨基酸含量,同时能尽可能准确分离各种氨基酸,使检测结果更为准确^[10]。

本研究采用串联质谱技术检测早产儿全血中氨基酸代谢水平,分析其代谢变化特征,并初步建立其特异性参考范围,但也存在以下局限性值得进行更深入的研究:① 本研究临床样本量尚显不足,未进一步细化,分别建立各胎龄、出生体质量阶段的参考范围,今后本课题组将进一步积累临床数据,进行深入研究。② 新生儿疾病筛查截断值的重要性不言而喻。但由于本研究对各种氨基酸相关遗传代谢类疾病阳性病例积累不足,因此尚未探讨早产儿氨基酸代谢截断值,仅初步建立了参考区间,以供临床评估参考。③ 本研究参照我国《新生儿疾病筛查技术规范 2010》的要求,早产儿及低出生体质量新生儿分别在出生后 2 周或体质量达 2500 g 时进行采血检测,但最迟不能超过出生 20 d。这造成早产儿采血时间与正常新生儿相比有所延后。但 Mandour 等^[4]的研究显示,随着采血时间的延后,早产儿氨基酸代谢异常有所改善。本研究在推迟采血时间后仍然发现早产儿存在明显氨基酸代谢异常。

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