

乙二胺所致哮喘的临床免疫学研究*

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提要 对5例EDA哮喘患者做了非特异性支气管激发试验,结果气道反应性轻度增高2例,中度增高3例。8例EDA哮喘患者做了特异性支气管激发试验,结果全部阳性,其中7例为迟发相反应,1例为双相反应。而普通哮喘组和正常对照组激发试验全部阴性。激发试验前后测定了总补体、组胺,作了嗜酸细胞计数。激发后EDA哮喘组嗜酸细胞明显增加,并有统计学意义($P<0.05$),与普通哮喘组和正常对照组激发后嗜酸细胞计数比有显著差异($P<0.01$)。EDA哮喘组激发后组胺释放增加($P<0.05$)。EDA哮喘组总补体均未见有意义的改变。EDA-BSA皮内试验结果表明,EDA哮喘4例为阳性,普通哮喘组1例为阳性,而对照组无1例阳性。EDA-BSA作抗原,以酶联免疫分析证明了EDA哮喘组有3例有特异性IgG抗体,而其他两组未发现特异性IgG抗体,EDA哮喘组未检出特异性IgE抗体。

关键词 乙二胺 哮喘 特异性抗体IgG 支气管激发试验

乙二胺(Ethylenediamine, EDA)作为溶剂、固化剂而广泛应用于橡胶、塑料、树脂、合成染料、石蜡以及农药生产、水泥制品修补和化妆品生产等众多行业中。此外,作为原料合成氨茶碱,在新霉素、碱革兰菌素等抗菌素生产中作为稳定剂。我国有生产乙二胺工厂8个,年产在2100吨以上,还要从国外进口。生产和使用EDA的人数5万以上,至于生活和医药接触的人数无法估计。

1958年Tas报告EDA可引起皮炎、哮喘后,人们对EDA的有害作用引起了广泛注意,国外对此进行了临床和实验研究,但是乙二胺所致哮喘的发病机理,至今是个悬而未决的问题。为此我们进行了特异性抗体测定、特异性支气管激发试验等一系列临床和实验研究,在国内外首次证明某些EDA所致迟发型哮喘的发病机理是IgG介导的免疫反应。现将临床免疫学研究结果报告如下。

对象和方法

一、对象

1. EDA哮喘组:共8例,其中5例为我所住院患者,另3例为外省市病人经我们调查和支气管激发试验,排除其它原因和疾病而确诊。8例中男4例,女4例;年龄28~60岁。木模胎工4例,化验工1例,补管操作工2例,塑型

工1例,工龄7个月~26年,多数在1~4年之间,其中4例已脱离原作业1~5年。本组病例无过敏史,仅有1例既往患有结核性胸膜炎,此外,经临床和X线检查无其他心肺疾病。

2. 普通哮喘组:共5例,男性2例,女性3例;年龄22~42岁。花粉过敏1例,屋尘螨过敏4例。哮喘病史2个月~12年。其中4例有服氨茶碱药史。

3. 正常对照组:5例,均系本院不接触毒物的职工,均男性,年龄23~27岁。

二、方法

1. 乙酰甲胆碱非特异性支气管激发试验(MCH试验):用日本Chest-6100型气道过敏测定仪(ASTOGRAPH),采用Cockcroft等2分钟潮气呼吸法,MCH吸入浓度为0.049~0.250mg/ml,倍倍增。以 PC_{20} 值(FEV_1 较基础值下降20%所用MCH浓度)作为气道反应性指标^[1,2]。

2. 特异性支气管激发试验:本试验分别以经口腔直接吸入EDA、现场及模拟试验三种方式进行。所用设备为美国GOULD公司产2800型自动体积描记仪及2120型电子肺量计。经口腔直接吸入EDA前先测定气道阻力(Raw)、 FEV_1 、FVC、PEFR、MMF。然后,吸入生理盐水后吸入EDA,EDA浓度为1%,将1%

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的 EDA 5ml 加入塑料喷壶中以氧气为动力, 经口腔吸入15秒钟停1分, 共吸入4次计1分钟。现场及模拟试验亦先测定 FEV₁ 等指标, 作为实测值。现场令患者停留2小时, 模拟吸入 EDA 20~30分钟, 气相色谱测定空气中 EDA 浓度分别为 3.4mg/m³、0.9mg/m³ 以下。在进行支气管激发试验后即刻测 Raw、FEV₁ 等指标, 以后每15分钟测1次至1小时, 观察速发反应, 1小时后每小时测1次至8小时, 观察迟发反应, 8小时后若 FEV₁ 不恢复者每2小时测1次, 直至24小时。以吸入 EDA 后 FEV₁ 较吸入前实测值下降15%以上为阳性。激发试验中尚观察肺部体征的变化, 对本院5例 EDA 哮喘患者经口腔直接吸入 EDA 进行了特异性支气管激发试验。1例做了现场激发, 2例做了模拟实验, 其中1例未测 EDA 浓度。

3. EDA-BSA皮内试验: EDA-BSA(牛血清白蛋白)在中国军事医学科学院协助下合成。EDA和BSA经交联等一系列合成程序制成白色粉块状物, EDA与BSA结合比为10:1.18:1, 用生理盐水稀释成为1% EDA-BSA, 用0.1ml于前臂掌侧皮内注射, 以生理盐水和BSA作对照, 按国家标准——职业性皮肤病诊断标准判定结果, 观察持续24小时, 以了解皮肤反应显著时间。

4. 血清特异性IgG测定: 用 EDA-BSA 作抗原, 用酶联免疫吸附试验进行测定。酶标记物为羊抗人IgG辣根过氧化物酶。以超过对照

组平均OD值加3个标准差为阳性。

5. 特异性 IgE 抗体测定: EDA-BSA 作抗原, 以酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)测定, 酶标记物为羊抗人IgE辣根过氧化物酶。以超过对照组平均OD值加3个标准差为阳性。

6. 总补体(CH₅₀)测定: 激发前和激发后24小时各测一次总补体, 方法为50%溶血法^[3]。

7. 嗜酸细胞计数: 取耳垂血, 直接计数, 于激发前和激发后6小时、12小时、24小时各采血计数1次。

8. 组织胺含量测定: 激发前和支气管激发试验后24小时各用肝素抗凝血0.5毫升测定组织胺, 以向学俭法测定^[4], 所用仪器为日本产 Hitachi 650-60型荧光分光光度计。

结 果

1. 为了解 EDA 哮喘患者气道反应性, 对本所住院5例 EDA 哮喘患者进行了MCH试验, 结果PC₂₀为0.546~3.96mg/L, 反应阈值(D_{min})为1.025~7.85 μg/ml, 起始阻力(R_{rs})为0.372~0.637kPa/L/s, 气道反应性轻度增高2例, 中度增高3例。

2. 特异性支气管激发试验和现场及模拟激发试验表明8例均为阳性反应, 其中7例为迟发反应, 反应出现于吸入 EDA 后2小时40分~8小时, 1例为双相反应, 此例吸入 EDA 前两肺听诊未见异常, 吸入5分钟后双肺有散在干鸣音, 15分钟后消失, 吸入15分、25分

表 1

7例 EDA 所致迟发哮喘患者支气管激发试验的结果

病	FEV ₁ (L)			FVC(L)			PEFR(L/s)			MMF(L/s)			Raw(kPa·L/s)			FEV ₁ 下 哮	
例	前	后	↓%	前	后	↓%	前	后	↓%	前	后	↓%	前	后	↓%	降15%的 时间(h)	鸣 音
1	2.39	1.62	32	3.78	2.28	24	6.98	4.33	38	1.18	0.64	46	.152	.402	62	5	+
2	2.64	2.14	19	4.03	3.68	8.7	5.34	3.91	26	1.65	1.25	24.2	.138	.258	46	5	+
3	2.07	1.29	38	2.35	1.69	28	4.07	2.19	46	1.70	0.68	60				2.40	+
4	3.49	2.49	29	4.38	3.30	25	8.20	4.50	45	3.18	1.98	38	.168	.22	24	4.15	+
5	2.11	1.29	39	2.29	1.64	28	4.05	2.11	48	1.88	0.86	54				8	+
6	2.54	1.38	43.9	3.41	2.25	22	4.76	1.70	54.2	1.48	0.76	47.2				2.45	+
7	2.64	2.16	18	3.77	3.13	17	7.30	6.16	16	1.75	1.40	20	.181	.238	24	7	+

时 FEV₁无明显变化,但10小时后出现喷嚏、流涕,继之咳喘,出现哮喘,服喘定后缓解。7例迟发反应见表1。

正常对照组和普通哮喘组每1例吸入EDA后FVC、FEV₁、Raw等各项指标与激发前比均几乎没有变化。以FEV₁为例正常对照组激发前均值为4.14L,激发后为4.09L;普通哮喘组激发前为3.08L,激发后为3.06L。这两组亦无粘膜和呼吸道刺激症状。

3. 以 EDA-BSA作皮内试验, EDA哮喘组8例中4例阳性,阳性率50%,其中2例

皮肤反应显著时间为皮试后30',4和6小时各1例。普通哮喘组出现1例阳性,皮肤反应显著时间为6小时,此例有常服用氨茶碱药史。对照组未出现阳性。

4. 血清特异性IgG抗体测定:对照组OD值均值为 $\bar{X}=0.22$,SD=0.08, $\bar{X} \pm 3SD=0.46$,以超过对照组OD值均值加3个标准差(0.46)为阳性标准,则EDA哮喘组有3例阳性。即此3例体内有特异性IgG抗体,正常对照和普通哮喘组未发现阳性,见表2。

表2

三组血清特异性IgG OD值

例	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$\bar{X} \pm SD$	阳性数
EDA哮喘组	0.49	0.67	0.70	0.37	0.25	0.20	0.29	0.27		3
普通哮喘组	0.30	0.27	0.31	0.27	0.20					
正常对照组	0.27	0.18	0.23	0.11	0.31				0.22 ± 0.08	

5. 对 EDA哮喘组7例迟发型哮喘者用ELISA测定了特异性IgE抗体,结果OD值分别为0.34,0.41,0.48,0.51,0.44,0.24,0.30,而对照组OD值均值为0.36,未发现特异性IgE抗体。

6. 为探讨 EDA哮喘的发作与补体之间的关系,我们对5例 EDA哮喘者进行了支气管激发试验前和后24小时作总补体的测定,结果激发前为80~240u/ml,均值为160u/ml,激发后为80~160u/ml,均值为100u/ml,激发后总补体较激发前有所减少,但无统计学意义,

$t=1.118, P>0.05$,无显著性差异。

7. 支气管激发试验对嗜酸细胞的影响: EDA哮喘组7例病人嗜酸细胞激发前在正常范围,而激发后明显增加,且全部超过正常值。该组激发后6小时较激发前比有显著增加, $P<0.05$,有统计学意义。激发后24小时虽处于较高水平,但较激发前比无显著性的差异, $P>0.05$ 。EDA哮喘组激发后6小时嗜酸细胞计数,与正常对照组和普通哮喘组激发后6小时嗜酸细胞计数比较,差异非常显著, $P<0.01$,见表3。

表3

支气管激发试验对三组嗜酸细胞的影响 (单位 $\times 10^9/L$)

例数	激 发 前		激发后 6 小时		激发后 24 小时		P	
	范 围	均 值	范 围	均 值	范 围	均 值		
EDA哮喘组	7	0.132~0.286	0.204	0.264~0.572	0.43*	0.11~0.64	0.338	<0.05
普通哮喘组	5	0.066~0.286	0.151	0.044~0.264	0.184*	0.044~0.264	0.167	>0.05
正常对照组	5	0.066~0.286	0.162	0.088~0.33	0.202*	0.066~0.264	0.14	>0.05

* $P<0.01$

8. 支气管激发试验对组胺的影响:
EDA哮喘组激发前与激发后相比组胺显著增

高, $t=2.93$, $P<0.05$, 有显著差异。而普通哮喘组和正常对照组无明显变化, 见表4。

表4 EDA激发试验对三组组胺释放的影响 (单位ng/ml)

	例数	激 发 前		激发后24小时		t	P
		范 围	均 值	范 围	均 值		
EDA 哮喘组	7	61.5~95.6	71.1	70.2~95.4	82.5	2.93	<0.05
普通哮喘组	4	66.3~93.9	85.8	61.2~94.4	74.2	1.9	>0.05
正常对照组	5	50.8~82	64.8	61~93	67.4	0.3	>0.05

讨 论

目前, 人们认为职业性哮喘发病机理有三种可能: 刺激、药理学作用和免疫机制, 而乙二胺哮喘发病机理尚不清楚。松井茂根据乙二胺所致哮喘病人PK、PCA和斑贴试验均为阴性结果, 未能证实IgG抗体的存在, 而认为乙二胺所致的迟发性哮喘不是I型变态反应而是由其他的类似于乙二胺刺激作用所致^[5]。本研究表明对普通哮喘和正常人以1%乙二胺激发, 未发现FEV₁等肺功能指标有何改变, 同时, 亦未发现有粘膜和呼吸道刺激症状的产生。所以证明1%的乙二胺决不是一个刺激浓度, 乙二胺所致哮喘不能以刺激说来解释。相反, 在1%乙二胺这一致敏浓度只对特定(致敏)人群发生作用而导致哮喘的发作。Ellenhorn指出: 某些物质产生的支气管收缩是类似于药理学机制所致, 如棉尘、有机磷杀虫剂, 而且对高浓度产生反应, 不出现嗜酸细胞增多和非特异性支气管高反应性^[6]。本组5例EDA哮喘MCH试验表明, 5例非特异性气道反应性均增高, 以1%这样低浓度的乙二胺溶液就可使激发试验阳性, 诱发哮喘的发作。激发后7例EDA迟发哮喘患者嗜酸细胞明显增加, 与激发前比有显著性差异。可见, 嗜酸细胞在EDA试验所致迟发哮喘发病中有一定作用。这样, 本研究表明: 乙二胺所致哮喘尚不能以药理学机制来解释。

Lam提出乙二胺直接对嗜碱性粒细胞发生

作用而不是通过IgE介导的免疫反应而引起的组织胺的释放。并认为乙二胺所致哮喘的病因学方面, 组织胺的直接释放作用是明确的^[7]。本试验研究表明EDA哮喘病人为EDA激发后血中组织胺含量增加, 并有统计学意义。而普通哮喘和正常对照激发后未见组胺的增加, 这说明组胺的释放只在已致敏的EDA哮喘病人发生哮喘后出现。所以, 本试验不能支持Lam所提出的组胺的增加是乙二胺直接作用的结果。

文献提出乙二胺所致哮喘的发病机理可能是免疫机制^[8]。本组8例乙二胺所致哮喘患者多有一个较长的潜伏期(1个月~21年), 一般在接触EDA两年后发病, 说明EDA所致哮喘有个致敏过程。另外, 以1%乙二胺溶液这样低浓度就能对EDA哮喘激发哮喘, 而对普通哮喘和正常人不能产生刺激作用和诱发哮喘的发作, 说明乙二胺是一变态原。其次, 在7例EDA所致哮喘中发现了3名患者有特异性IgG抗体, 4例EDA-BSA皮内试验阳性, 说明这4例患者体内有抗EDA-BSA抗体, 我们亦发现在EDA致敏豚鼠体内有特异性IgG抗体(此文另报), 以上结果表明某些乙二胺所致迟发型哮喘的发病机理是一种以IgG介导的免疫反应。这种反应传统的概念是IgG介导的Ⅱ型变态反应是一种免疫复合物反应。这样, 总补体减少。本组病人总补体在激发后未见有意义的减少。Welsh和Kay认为IgG与抗原作用后可直接激活中性粒细胞、嗜酸细胞及血小板而不需要通过免疫复合物的途径^[9]。

本组病例经EDA激发后嗜酸细胞增多、组胺释放增加。嗜酸细胞现在已被认为是变态反应中激活的前炎性细胞 (active pro-inflammatory cell)⁽¹⁰⁾。嗜酸细胞产物如白细胞三烯 C_4 (LTC₄)和血小板激活因子 (PAF)与变态反应的发生有直接关系⁽¹¹⁾。嗜酸细胞在迟发型变态反应中起着重要作用⁽¹²⁾。据上述研究,我们认为EDA所致迟发型哮喘发病机理为IgG与抗原作用可直接或通过某种途径使嗜酸细胞和组胺释放增加,从而使已致敏的人发生哮喘。

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急性三氯硫磷中毒1例死亡教训

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1989年5月14日某化学厂农药一分厂发生1例急性三氯硫磷中毒,经住院抢救无效死亡。现报告如下。

许某,男,47岁,于5月14日15时上班后,在清除玻璃阀门时吸入三氯硫磷气体。23时30分发生呼吸急促,23时45分入某市人民医院住院治疗。既往有慢性支气管炎史。查体:神志清,体温36.8℃,心率84次/分,呼吸25次/分,血压16.5/10.4kPa,两肺可闻多量干湿罗音。吸氧,输液500ml加维生素B₆0.1g、维生素C1g、氨茶碱0.5g静脉滴注。5月15日上午7时患者气促,出现神软、乏力、头昏、恶心、呕吐1次,为胃内容物,量中。小便量少,为红色。10时30分摄X线胸片,片示两肺野不规则片状密度增加阴影,边缘模糊,肺门阴影增浓,右侧肋膈角变钝。投速尿20mg静

推,地塞米松10mg静滴。10时45分呼吸急促,42次/分,唇微绀,静推地塞米松20mg。11时呼吸急促,静注速尿,因无尿再次静注速尿20mg。12时10分胸闷、气促、不能平卧,呼吸50次/分,唇轻度发绀,两肺可闻及干、湿罗音。12时25分患者突然神志不清,呼吸浅而不规则,注山梗菜碱。12时45分再次注山梗菜碱3mg,尼可刹米0.375克,同时进行人工呼吸,抢救无效,呼吸心跳停止。

死因讨论:三氯硫磷属水溶性较低可引起迟发性肺水肿的化学物质。在吸入后的数小时无明显症状。此例教训为对三氯硫磷吸入后,如早期、足量使用皮质激素等有效预防及控制肺水肿的发生,是控制病情发展关键。

Abstracts of Original Articles

Studies of the Reproductive Function Damage of the Male Workers and Animals Exposed to Carbon Disulphide Cai Shixiong, et al

The studies on the reproductive function were carried in 911 married male workers exposed to CS₂ at 4 different areas of china. The results revealed that the incidence of the fetal defects of their children and spontaneous abortion in their wives were 20.82% and 5.97% respectively, which were all significantly higher than those of the control group. To a certain extent, the incidences had dose-response relation to the concentration of the CS₂. The studies of the male workers exposed to CS₂ at an average concentration of 35mg/m³ showed that incidences of the sexual hypofunction, teratospermia, reduced spermatoc activity and hypospermia were all significantly higher than those of the control group. The results from the male mice exposed to the CS₂ of 10mg/m³ and 100mg/m³ for 5 weeks, showed that the autosomal aberration rate of the primary spermatocyte of testis and the rate of the sex chromosome abnormality of the primary spermatocyte of testis and the rate of the sperm aberration were also significantly higher than those of the control group. These results indicated that CS₂ might damage the reproductive system in male workers and animals and cause mutagenic effect on the germ cells and disturbance of spermatogenesis.

Key words: carbon disulphide birth defect spontaneous abortion damage to male sexual function

Li Zhong, et al

The first group consisted of 8 asthma patients induced by EDA, the second were 5 common asthma patients, and the third also had 5 people used as normal control. Non-specific provocation test was carried out in 5 subjects of EDA asthma. Two of them showed slight reaction, there had moderate reaction. Specific provocation test (SPT) was performed in 8 cases of EDA asthma with 0.1% EDA. All showed positive responses. 7 of them were late type response, another was a dual response, while common asthma and normal control groups showed negative responses in BPT. Total complement, histamine and eosinophil counts were investigated prior to and after the test. Eosinophil counts were increased in EDA asthma group, ($P < 0.05$), and had significant difference with the other two groups, ($P < 0.01$). Histamine in EDA group was also increased after the test. The difference was significant ($P < 0.05$). There were no significant changes in the other two groups ($P > 0.05$). Total complement in EDA group had no significant change. 4 patients in EDA group showed positive results in the skin-prick test, and one of the common asthma group showed positive result as well, who had a history of taking aminophylline. The positive results of the skin-prick test indicated that there were antibodies of EDA-BSA. ELISA analysis proved that 3 of the EDA asthma group possessed specific IgG antibodies, while in the other 2 groups, specific IgG was not found. Specific IgE antibodies were not found in EDA asthma group. Being the first report in the literature. This study suggests that the pathogenesis

The Clinical Immunologic study of Asthma Induced by Ethylenediamine

of some EDA late type asthma might be an immunologic response mediated by IgG.

Key words: Ethylenediamine late type asthma specific antibody Bronchial provocation test pathogenic mechanism

Neurological and Electroneuromyographic Assessment in 130 workers Exposed to Carbon Disulfide

Zhang Shoulin, et al

130 workers (94 men and 36 women) exposed to carbon disulfide (CS_2) from a rayon factory were examined in 1989, they had exposed to CS_2 4 to 26 (mean 17) years. The concentrations of CS_2 in the air of workplace were more than 10mg/m^3 mostly and reaching 100mg/m^3 occasionally. Physical and neurological examinations were done. The ENMG was carried out with a Dantec 2000c EMG system recording muscle potentials motor conduction velocities (MCV) and sensory conduction velocities (SCV).

Results showed that the initial symptoms of workers were headache, fatigue, dizziness and deterioration of memory. 57 cases showed symmetrical distal sensory Tendon reflexes diminished in 19.2% of the subjects. ENMG abnormalities manifested as increased polyphasic motor unit potentials, decrease of interference recruitment pattern and prolongation of distal latency of motor and sensory nerves. Totally 110 subjects in this group showed impairments of functions of peripheral nerves.

Key words: CS_2 ENMG polyneuropathy

Study on Chronic Hazard of Nitromethane to Human Body

Bai Ruyi, et al

90 workers who have exposed to nitromethane for 1~10 years were investigated in the study. The results showed that the workers with long-term exposure to nitromethane of low concentration ($1.3\sim 27.4\text{mg/m}^3$) had mild neurasthenic and mucosal stimulation. The levels of RBC and Hb and the activities of AKP and ChE were increased. The serum level of T_3 was significantly decreased.

It seemed that these changes might be used as biomonitoring indices for the workers of nitromethane.

Key words: nitromethane cross investigation

Measurement and Evaluation of Hearing Protectors Against Impulse Noise

Liu Changchun

The attenuation rate of earplugs and earmuffs measured at the low frequencies (125 Hz, 250Hz) did not exceed 23dB. The ability of earplug (E.A.R.) in reducing noise is higher than earmuffs at low frequencies. The attenuation of joined use of earplug (E.A.R.) and earmuff was 6~18dB higher than that of independent use of earplug or earmuff. The results showed that the protection of hearing at low frequencies is much more difficult than that at higher frequencies, then would offer an essential data for further improving the protection of hearing.

Key words: protector attenuation of noise hearing loss

X-Ray Analysis of White Areas and Patch-streak Shadows and its Diagnostic Significance for Pneumoconiosis

Liu Peicheng, et al

The authors reported 207 cases of pneumoconiosis with white areas and patch-streak shadows (1.53%, 207/13 540 cases) in lungs, who did not complicated with pulmonary tuberculosis or other lung diseases, and discussed their diagnostic significance. The relation between the small shadows and the white areas and patch-streak shadows, their pathological basis and differential diagnosis were also discussed.

Key words: pneumoconiosis white area patch-streak density