

## 高效液相色谱串联质谱法与化学发光法定量测定 女性血清总睾酮的比较分析

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**摘要:**【目的】通过比较高效液相色谱串联质谱法(LC-MS/MS)与化学发光法(CLIA)对多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)患者及健康对照女性血清总睾酮(TT)的定量检测,探索LC-MS/MS诊断生化高雄激素血症及PCOS的临床意义。【方法】收集PCOS患者325例、正常对照者244例,比较病例组与对照组及各亚组间LC-MS/MS和CLIA测定的血清总睾酮。【结果】LC-MS/MS法可明显区分PCOS患者与正常女性的TT水平。LC-MS/MS法TT及相应游离睾酮指数(FAI)在多毛组明显高于非多毛组,而CLIA法TT及相应FAI在两组间差异不显著。LC-MS/MS法TT与多毛评分(mFG)呈正等级相关,而CLIA法TT与mFG则无线性等级相关。Bland-Altman法和Deming回归分析均提示LC-MS/MS法和CLIA法检测女性血清TT的一致性欠佳。LC-MS/MS法TT诊断高雄激素血症截断值为 $\geq 1.85$  nmol/L。CLIA法TT诊断高雄激素血症截断值为 $\geq 2.39$  nmol/L。LC-MS/MS高雄组与CLIA高雄组间身体测量参数及实验室检查均有较多差异( $P < 0.05$ )。ROC曲线亦提示LC-MS/MS法TT测定对PCOS有好的诊断价值。【结论】LC-MS/MS法测定血清TT较CLIA灵敏度高、准确度好,对女性生化高雄激素血症与PCOS的诊断效能高。

**关键词:**液相色谱串联质谱法;化学发光法;高雄激素血症;多囊卵巢综合征;睾酮

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### Comparison between LC-MS/MS and CLIA Methodology for Quantitative Determination of Serum Total Testosterone in Reproductive Women, and Its Diagnosis Value for PCOS

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**Abstract:**【Objective】To evaluate the clinical value of liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry assay (LC-MS/MS) in determining hyperandrogenism and polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) by the examination of total testosterone (TT), in comparison of chemiluminescence immunoassay (CLIA).【Methods】A total of 325 PCOS patients and 244 healthy controls women of reproductive age were included. The TT levels measured by LC-MS/MS and by CLIA were compared between patients with PCOS and controls.【Results】The TT levels measured by LC-MS/MS distinguished patients with PCOS from controls more notable than those by CLIA; as well as differentiated the population with hirsutism from non-hirsutism more dramatically than TT and corresponding FAI by CLIA. Furthermore, the TT level by LC-MS/MS

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was positively correlated with mFG scores, while there was no significant relation between TT by CLIA and mFG scores. Using TT by LC-MS/MS  $\geq 1.85$  nmol/L and TT by CLIA  $\geq 2.39$  nmol/L as the cut-off values for diagnosis of HA, respectively, there were more significant differences regarding the anthropological parameters and laboratory examination results between LC-MS/MS HA and CLIA HA group ( $P < 0.05$ ). ROC curves also showed that TT by LC-MS/MS had better diagnoses effect for PCOS than TT by CLIA. 【Conclusions】 The LC-MS/MS assay is more efficient and precise for detection of TT and diagnose of HA and PCOS than the CLIA assay. The LC-MS/MS assay has better clinical value for diagnosis of hyperandrogenemia and PCOS.

**Key words:** liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry; chemiluminescence; hyperandrogenism; polycystic ovary syndrome; total testosterone

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多囊卵巢综合征 (polycystic ovarian syndrome, PCOS) 是育龄女性最常见的内分泌紊乱疾病之一, 约 70% ~ 80% 的 PCOS 患者有高雄激素血症 (hyperandrogenism, HA)<sup>[1]</sup>。高雄激素血症不仅是 PCOS 基本特征之一, 也可能与 PCOS 远期糖脂代谢障碍、心血管疾病等危险高度相关<sup>[2]</sup>, 因此, 高雄激素血症的确诊对于 PCOS 的早期诊治与远期预防具有极其重要的意义。由于血清睾酮的测定方法尚无统一标准, 且常规方法测定女性睾酮有明显局限性, 生化高雄激素血症的诊断至今尚未取得一致共识。血清睾酮的检测方法包括直接免疫测定法、萃取色谱层析放射免疫法及质谱分析法。近 30 年直接免疫测定法中的化学发光法 (chemiluminescence immunoassay, CLIA) 是最普遍应用的总睾酮 (total testosterone, TT) 测定方法, 可以满足男性雄激素检测的要求, 然而女性的雄激素水平往往超出其工作曲线直线部分最低检测范围, 令其结果缺乏可靠性<sup>[3-4]</sup>。近 10 年来随着技术的不断成熟, 越来越多机构应用液气相层析串联质谱分析法 (LC-MS/MS 或 GC-MS/MS) 检测睾酮, 该方法结合了液相或气相光学仪器的分辨力以及质谱的高特异性, 既可大批量检测样本, 更解决了既往甾体类激素检测方法阈值高、灵敏度低的问题, 大大提高了精准性<sup>[5]</sup>。NIST 报道其睾酮测定的下线范围可达 1 ng/dL, 恰好可满足女性睾酮测定的需要<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究中, 我们分析比较以 LC-MS/MS 和 CLIA 技术检测的 PCOS 患者和正常对照女性的血清 TT 浓度, 以此评估 LC-MS/MS 法测定 TT 对女性高雄激素血症与 PCOS 的诊断价值。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

2013 年研究于中山大学孙逸仙纪念医院生殖中心开展。研究符合伦理要求, 已获得医院伦理委员会批准, 临床研究注册号 ChiCTR-DDT-14005186。所有研究对象均知情同意并自愿参加本研究。共纳入 15 ~ 45 岁女性 569 例, 其中 PCOS 组 325 例, 对照组 244 例。PCOS 组平均年龄 ( $26.4 \pm 6.0$ ) 岁, 体质指数 (BMI,  $22.9 \pm 4.8$ ) kg/m<sup>2</sup>。对照组平均年龄 ( $30.0 \pm 6.7$ ) 岁, BMI ( $20.0 \pm 2.3$ ) kg/m<sup>2</sup>。将 PCOS 组分为多毛组和非多毛组, 分别包括 186、139 例。

纳入标准: 15 ~ 45 岁 PCOS 患者, PCOS 诊断符合 2003 鹿特丹诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>。对照组为 15 ~ 45 岁, 健康未孕、非多毛、月经规律、无内分泌异常的女性。排除标准: 妊娠期、生殖系统及乳腺恶性肿瘤、卵巢手术史、其他内分泌腺体疾病 (例如甲亢、甲低、库欣综合征、先天性肾上腺皮质增生症等), 及最近 2 周内使用激素类药物者。

收集研究对象病史, 完成专科体检包括身高、体重、BMI、腰围、臀围、腰臀比 (waist to hip ratio, WHR)、收缩压 (systolic blood pressure, SBP)、舒张压 (diastolic blood pressure, DBP)、改良 Ferriman Gallwey (mFG) 评分、简化 FG (sFG) 评分、痤疮评分 (采用 5 级分级标准<sup>[8]</sup>)、黑棘皮征、甲状腺和乳腺检查、经阴道 B 超、口服糖耐量实验 (Oral glucose tolerance test, OGTT) 及胰岛素释放实验。CLIA 法检测基础卵泡刺激素 (follicle-

stimulating hormone, FSH)、黄体生成素(luteinizing hormone, LH)、泌乳素(prolactin, PRL)、雌二醇(estradiol, E2), ELISA法检测游离睾酮(free testosterone, FT)、17-羟孕酮(17OH-P)、硫酸脱氢表雄酮(dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate, DHEAS)、雄烯二酮(androstenedione, A2)、性激素结合蛋白(sex hormone-binding globulin, SHBG)(自动生化分析仪DXI800,美国Beckman COULTER公司)。酶比色法检测总胆固醇(total cholesterol, CHOL)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、低密度脂蛋白(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL)和高密度脂蛋白(high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL)(自动化学发光免疫分析系统ADVIA Centaur,德国西门子公司)。

多囊卵巢(polycystic ovary, PCO)定义为任意一侧卵巢卵泡数 $\geq 12$ 。HOMA-IR=空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG) $\times$ 空腹胰岛素(fasting insulin, FIN)/22.5。游离睾酮指数(free testosterone index, FAI) =  $100 \times \text{TT}/\text{SHBG}$ 。胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)定义为HOMA-IR $\geq 2.14$ 同时FIN $\geq 12.6$  mU/L<sup>[9-10]</sup>。中心性肥胖定义为腰围 $\geq 80$  cm。代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MS)诊断依据NCEP-ATP III标准<sup>[11]</sup>。临床高雄激素状态的评价依据mFG, mFG $\geq 5$ 为中国女性多毛的诊断界值<sup>[12]</sup>。根据对妊娠期生理性雄激素升高并体毛改变的初步观察,我们设定sFG评分观察部位包括上唇、背下、大腿、下腹4各部位, sFG $\geq 3$ 为中国女性多毛的诊断界值<sup>[13]</sup>。

## 1.2 TT检测方法

1.2.1 CLIA法 取3 mL研究对象新鲜血清样本于孙逸仙纪念医院妇产科实验室进行TT检测,使用美国Beckman公司免疫分析仪UniCel DXI800,按照标准程序自动测量。该法总不精度低于8.1%,批内不精密度范围为4.22%~7.08%,批间不精密度范围为1.67%~3.93%。剩余血清-80℃冰箱冻存。将冻存标本送至广州市中国科学院地球与化学研究所高效液相色谱串联质谱实验室,每份血清取200  $\mu\text{L}$ 检测。

1.2.2 LC-MS/MS法 采用HPLC-MS/MS系统,包括高效液相色谱系统(LC-20AD型,美国瓦里安公司)、API 4000三重四极杆质谱联用仪,配备电喷雾离子化源(ESI)以及Analyst 1.4.1数据处理软

件(美国Applied Biosystem公司)。

1.2.3 实验步骤 包括实验前处理、标准曲线样品的配制、样品的制备、进样和分析计算。具体步骤如下:取浓度分别为0.1、0.2、0.5、1.0、2.0、5.0和10.0 ng/mL的睾酮标准品(1%BSA所配)200  $\mu\text{L}$ ,加入250 ng/mL醋酸炔诺酮内标溶液50  $\mu\text{L}$ 。混匀,加入提取试剂甲基叔丁醚1 mL,涡流1 min,振荡15 min,13 000 r/min(离心机半径 $r = 5$  cm)离心10 min,取上清液于40℃氮气条件下吹干,残余物加入0.1 mol/L盐酸羟胺100  $\mu\text{L}$ 流动相溶解,振荡25 s,60℃水浴箱恒温反应70 min,加乙腈50  $\mu\text{L}$ ,震荡混匀,取上清液10  $\mu\text{L}$ 进行LC-MS/MS分析。

色谱条件分析柱条件为:Waters YMC ODS-AQ(3.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , 2.0 mm $\times$ 150 mm),流动相为0.02%醋酸溶液和乙腈(体积比3:7),流速为0.2 mL/min,进样量为10  $\mu\text{L}$ ,柱温为50℃。人血清各试剂样品也取200  $\mu\text{L}$ ,进行相同的操作。

经过优化的质谱参数为:离子源喷雾电压(IS)4.5 kV,雾化温度(temperature, TEM)550℃,碰撞气(collison gas, CAD)62 kPa,气帘气(curtain gas, CUR)83 kPa,雾化气(ion source gas 1, GS 1)414 kPa,辅助加热气(ion source gas 1, GS 2)483 kPa,用于定量分析的母/子离子反应分别为 $m/z$  304.2 $\rightarrow$ 124.0(睾酮)、 $m/z$  314.1 $\rightarrow$ 124.2(醋酸炔诺酮内标)。碰撞能(collison energy, CE)分别为39 eV(睾酮)、45 eV(醋酸炔诺酮内标)。

使用MRM检测模式选择性监测睾酮( $m/z$  304.2/124.0)及醋酸炔诺酮内标( $m/z$  314.1/124.2)。以测定峰面积与内标的峰面积之比为 $Y$ ( $Y = S_i/S_0$ ),浓度为 $X$ ,进行线性拟合,标准曲线的回归方程为: $\hat{Y} = 0.32X - 0.0095$ 。结果表明,睾酮在标准曲线范围内线性较好,相关系数( $R$ )在0.999 8以上。

本实验方法睾酮及醋酸炔诺酮内标的保留时分别为2.83、3.03 min,不存在明显的干扰峰和本底干扰,且浓度下内标回收率为87%。按信噪比 $> 5$ 的标准,测定最低下限睾酮浓度在0.1 ng/mL,检测范围是0.1~10.00 ng/mL(0.35~35 nmol/L)。根据所有样本复测所得数据,总不精密度 $< 13\%$ ,批内不精密度范围为3.2%~5.7%,批间不精密度范围为5.4%~9.1%。

## 1.3 统计方法

使用SPSS13.0统计软件(SPSS Inc., Chicago,

IL, USA)进行分析,变量采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差或例数(百分率)表示,两组间的TT或FAI比较采用独立样本 $t$ 检验,多组间TT或FAI比较采用One Way ANOVA检验, Bonferroni法或Kruskal-Wallis法。交互作用分析比较PCOS组和对照组间LC-MS/MS法TT与CLIA法TT差异,多元线性回归分析纠正年龄和BMI对TT的影响。 $P < 0.05$ 时认为差异有统计学意义。Spearman秩相关分析LC-MS/MS法TT及CLIA法TT与mFG的相关性。率的组间比较用卡方检验。使用Analyse-it For Microsoft Excel v1.69统计软件进行Bland-Altman分析和Deming regression分析以比较LC-MS/MS法和CLIA法的一致性<sup>[14-15]</sup>。ROC曲线分析LC-MS/MS法TT的对多毛症诊断效能。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两种TT检测法结果比较

与CLIA法TT比较,LC-MS/MS法TT可以更显著区分PCOS组与对照组(表1)。

表1 PCOS组和对照组妇女的基本临床特征  
Table 1 Baseline characteristics of PCOS and control groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

	Control group	PCOS group	$t$	$P$
$n$	244	325		
AGE/year	29.95 $\pm$ 6.66	26.41 $\pm$ 6.04	-11.774	0.000
BMI/(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	19.99 $\pm$ 2.34	22.90 $\pm$ 4.82	2.858	0.005
TT CLIA/(nmol/L)	1.08 $\pm$ 0.46	2.19 $\pm$ 1.04	17.087	0.000
TT LC-MS/MS/(nmol/L)	0.97 $\pm$ 0.47	2.67 $\pm$ 1.94	15.172	0.000
FBG/(mmol/L)	4.86 $\pm$ 0.34	5.07 $\pm$ 0.57	5.460	0.000
FIN/(mU/L)	8.65 $\pm$ 1.67	13.16 $\pm$ 9.73	8.177	0.000
HOMA-IR	1.87 $\pm$ 0.38	3.03 $\pm$ 2.50	8.207	0.000

BMI: Body Mass Index; TT CLIA: Total testosterone tested by CLIA assay; TT LC-MS/MS: Total testosterone tested by LC-MS/MS assay; FBG: Fasting blood glucose; FIN: Fasting insulin; HOMA-IR: FBG  $\times$  FIN/22.5. After corrected for age and BMI, there are still significant differences for TT CLIA or TT LC-MS/MS between the two groups.

LC-MS/MS法TT和CLIA法TT在PCOS组及各年龄PCOS亚组均高于相应对照组。通过交互作用的分析发现PCOS组和对照组间LC-MS/MS

法TT与CLIA法TT差异显著,LC-MS/MS法TT组在PCOS与对照组间差距较CLIA法TT大。在所有研究对象中,多元线性回归分析纠正年龄和BMI后,LC-MS/MS法TT与CLIA法TT仍存在显著差异。LC-MS/MS法TT在PCOS组及各年龄PCOS亚组高于CLIA法TT,而在对照组及各年龄亚组则低于CLIA法TT(除38~45岁组外,图1)。由于我们收集病例时,以CLIA法诊断的高雄激素血症作为诊断标准之一,因而CLIA法TT在PCOS与对照组间有差异,然而LCMS/MS却可以更好的区别PCOS和对照组。

### 2.2 两种方法TT及相应FAI与PCOS多毛症和mFG的相关性

PCOS患者多毛组与非多毛组比较,LCMS法TT及相应FAI明显升高(图2),分别为[(3.18  $\pm$  2.03) vs (1.57  $\pm$  0.86),  $\chi^2 = 34.218$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ]、[(15.11  $\pm$  36.79) vs (5.80  $\pm$  13.96),  $\chi^2 = 12.540$ ,  $P = 0.002$ ],而CLIA法TT及相应FAI差别不显著,分别为[(2.22  $\pm$  0.91) vs (2.13  $\pm$  1.02),  $\chi^2 = 2.692$ ,  $P = 0.430$ ]、[(7.75  $\pm$  12.55) vs (10.66  $\pm$  53.19),  $\chi^2 = 2.414$ ,  $P = 0.473$ ]。

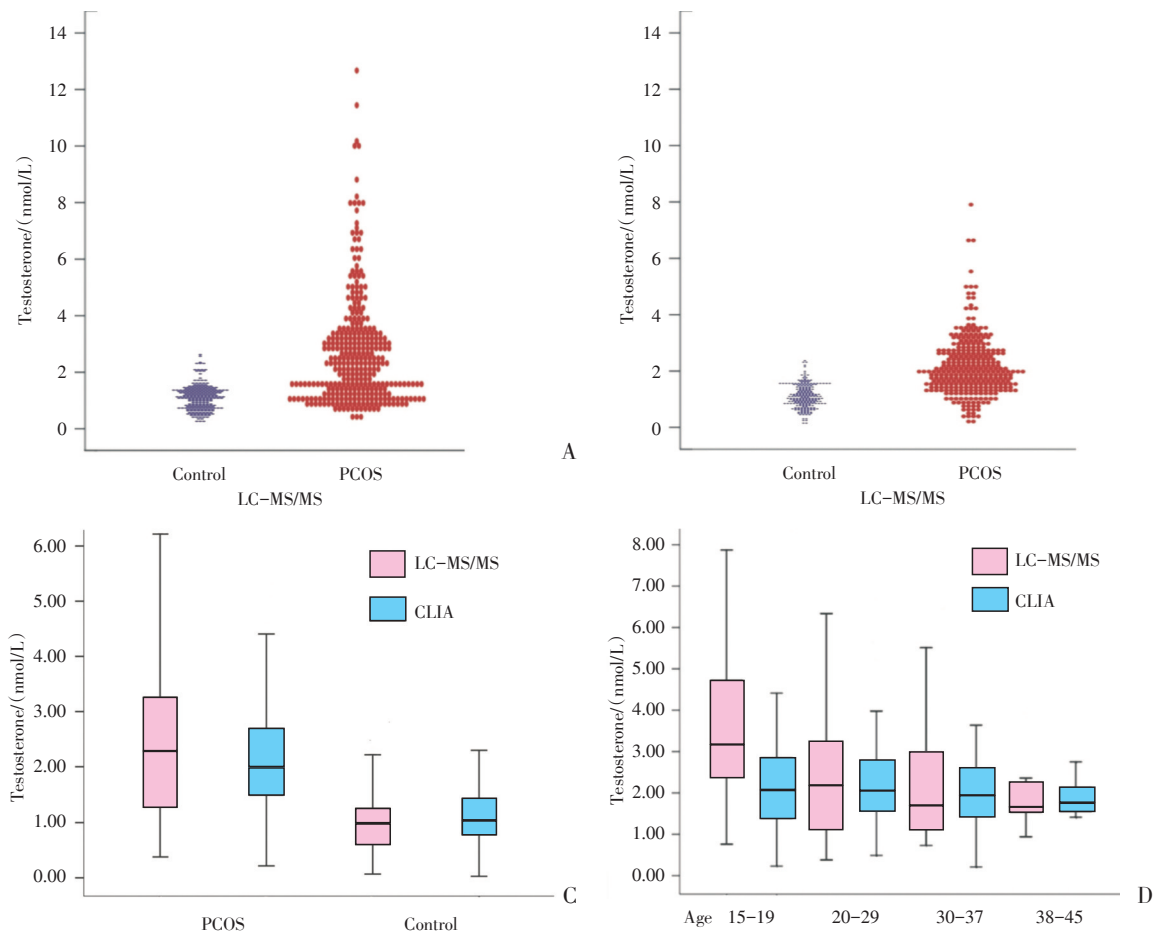
对2种方法TT与mFG分别做Spearman相关性分析。LCMS法TT与mFG呈正等级相关,而CLIA法TT与mFG无线性等级相关。LC-MS/MS法睾酮与mFG等级相关系数 $r_s = 0.642$ ,其95%置信区间为(0.571, 0.703,  $P < 0.01$ )。CLIA法睾酮与mFG等级相关系数 $r_s = 0.045$ ,其95%置信区间为(-0.067, 0.156,  $P = 0.420$ ;图3)。

以上结果均说明,LC-MS/MS法对雄激素的检测效能优于CLIA法。

### 2.3 LC-MS/MS法和CLIA法检测TT的一致性分析

对569例女性样本进行分层,以CLIA测得TT浓度 $\leq 1.52$  nmol/L(中位数)为低浓度组(282例),CLIA测得TT浓度 $>1.52$  nmol/L为高浓度组(287例),发现这两种方法一致性不佳,在低浓度组更甚(图4A、B)。

经Bland-Altman法分析,低浓度组LC-MS/MS相对CLIA测得的TT浓度平均差异为0.473,一致性界限范围为(-1.997, 2.943),  $Cr = 0.184$ 。高浓度组LC-MS/MS相对CLIA测得的TT浓度平均差异为-0.015,一致性界限范围为(-3.886, 3.857),  $Cr = 0.209$ (图4C、D)。



Simple dot to show TT of PCOS group and Control group tested by LC-MS/MS (A) and CLIA assays (B); Boxplot to show difference between TT by LC-MS/MS and CLIA assays in PCOS and control groups (C); Boxplot to show difference between TT by LC-MS/MS and CLIA assays in age groups of PCOS (D)

图1 LC-MS/MS与CLIA法测定的PCOS组与对照组妇女的总睾酮水平比较

Fig.1 Comparison of TT levels of PCOS and Control group, measured by LC-MS/MS and CLIA assays

Deming 回归分析,低浓度组回归方程为 $\hat{Y} = -2.153 + 3.666X$ 。高浓度组回归方程为 $\hat{Y} = -2.725 + 2.114X$ 。常数偏倚与比例偏倚均有统计学意义,且偏倚很大(图4E、4F)。

#### 2.4 PCOS患者中高雄组与非高雄组临床及实验室检查结果比较

对照组244例中,LC-MS/MS法TT的95%界值为1.85 nmol/L,聚类分析也得到相同结果。因而我们将LC-MS/MS法TT诊断高雄激素血症截断值定为 $\geq 1.85$  nmol/L。我们既往研究得到CLIA法TT诊断高雄激素血症的截断值定为 $\geq 2.39$  nmol/L<sup>[16]</sup>。以此将PCOS组研究对象分为CLIA高雄组(118例)、CLIA非高雄组(451例)、LC-MS/MS高雄组(197例)及LC-MS/MS非高雄组(372例)。

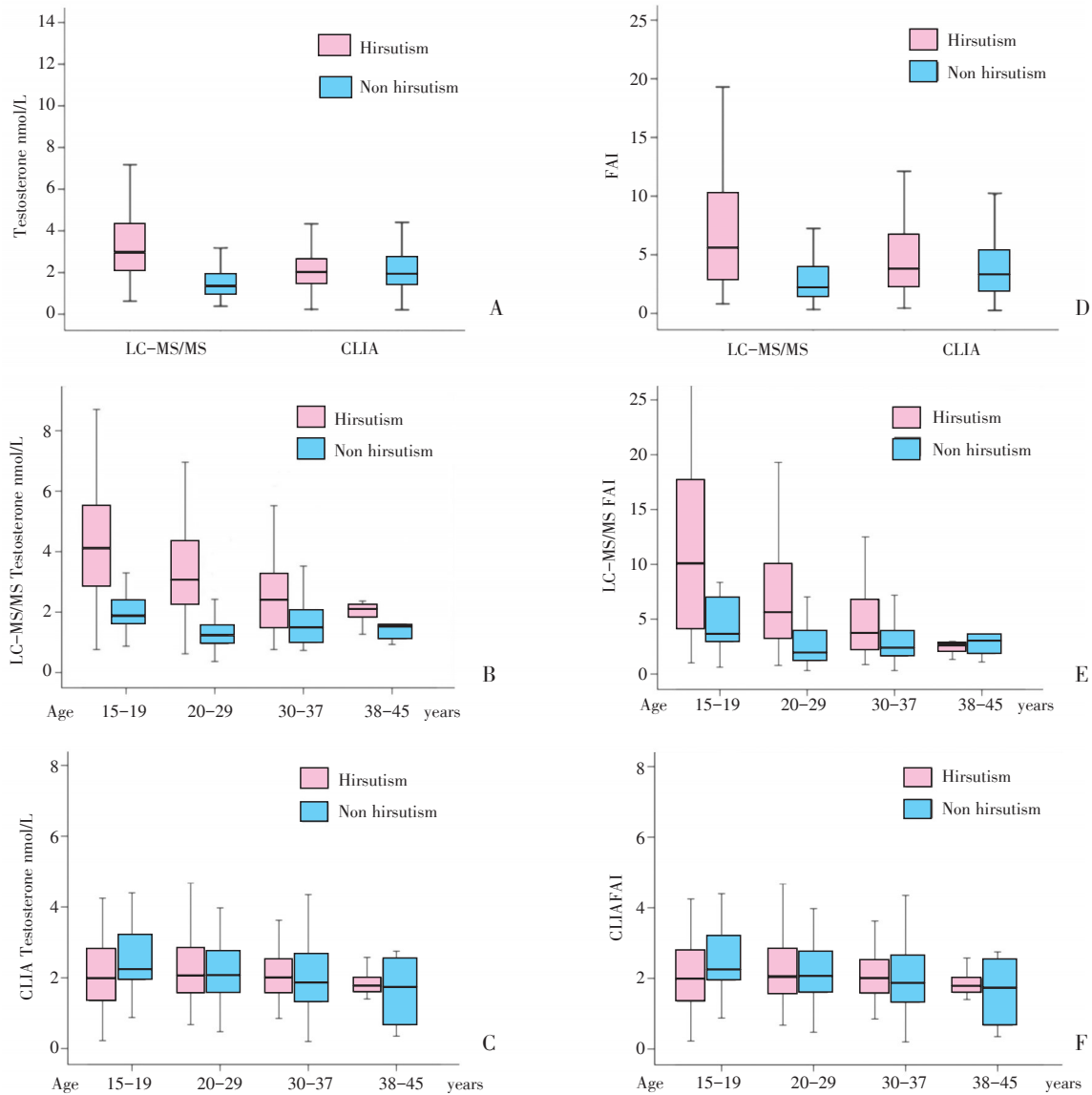
LC-MS/MS高雄组与LC-MS/MS非高雄组间、LCMS/MS高雄组与CLIA高雄组间临床及实验室检查均有较多差异。

LC-MS/MS高雄组与CLIA高雄组比较,LC-MS/MS高雄组的BMI、WHR、FBG、FIN、HOMA-IR、mFG及sFG均高于CLIA高雄组,其中FIN、HOMA-IR、mFG和sFG差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ,表2)。

LC-MS/MS高雄组与CLIA高雄组比较,LC-MS/MS高雄组mFG多毛症、sFG多毛症及IR发生率均高于CLIA高雄组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ,表3)。

#### 2.5 ROC曲线提示LC-MS/MS法TT测定对PCOS有好的诊断效果

计算569名女性LC-MS/MS与CLIA两种方法



Boxplot to show difference of TT (A) and corresponding FAI (D) by LC-MS/MS and CLIA assays between hirsutism and non-hirsutism groups of PCOS. Boxplot to show difference of TT by LC-MS/MS (B) and CLIA assays (C) between hirsutism and non-hirsutism subgroups of age in PCOS patients; Boxplot to show difference of FAI calculated by LC-MS/MS TT (E) and CLIA TT (F) between hirsutism and non-hirsutism subgroups of age in PCOS patients. Line within the box represents the median, lower boundary of box indicates the 25th percentile, and the upper boundary of box indicates the 75th percentile. FAI: Free androgen index =  $100 \times \text{TT}/\text{SHBG}$ ; SHBG: sex hormone binding globulin; Hirsutism was defined as mFG scores  $\geq 5$ .

图2 PCOS组中多毛与非多毛患者的LC-MS/MS和CLIA法总睾酮和FAI水平的差异比较

Fig.2 Comparison of TT and corresponding FAI values among PCOS population, with the classification of hirsutism measured by LC-MS/MS and CLIA assays

测得的TT浓度对PCOS诊断的ROC曲线(图5)。CLIA方法TT对PCOS诊断ROC曲线下面积为0.862(0.832, 0.892)。LC-MS/MS方法ROC曲线下面积达0.848(0.817, 0.878)。如以CLIA法TT 2.39 nmol/L为高雄激素血症的界值,灵敏度为

0.354,特异性为0.983,约登指数为0.337。而以LC-MS/MS法TT 1.85 nmol/L为高雄激素血症的界值,灵敏度为0.563,特异性为0.943,约登指数为0.506。

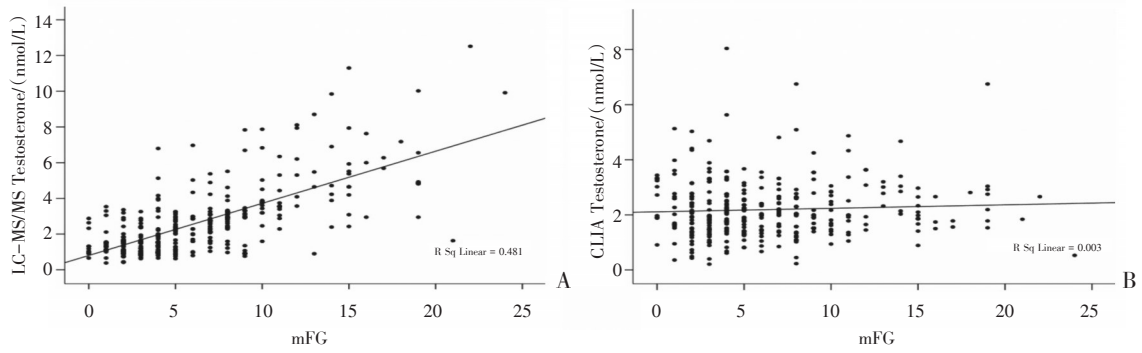
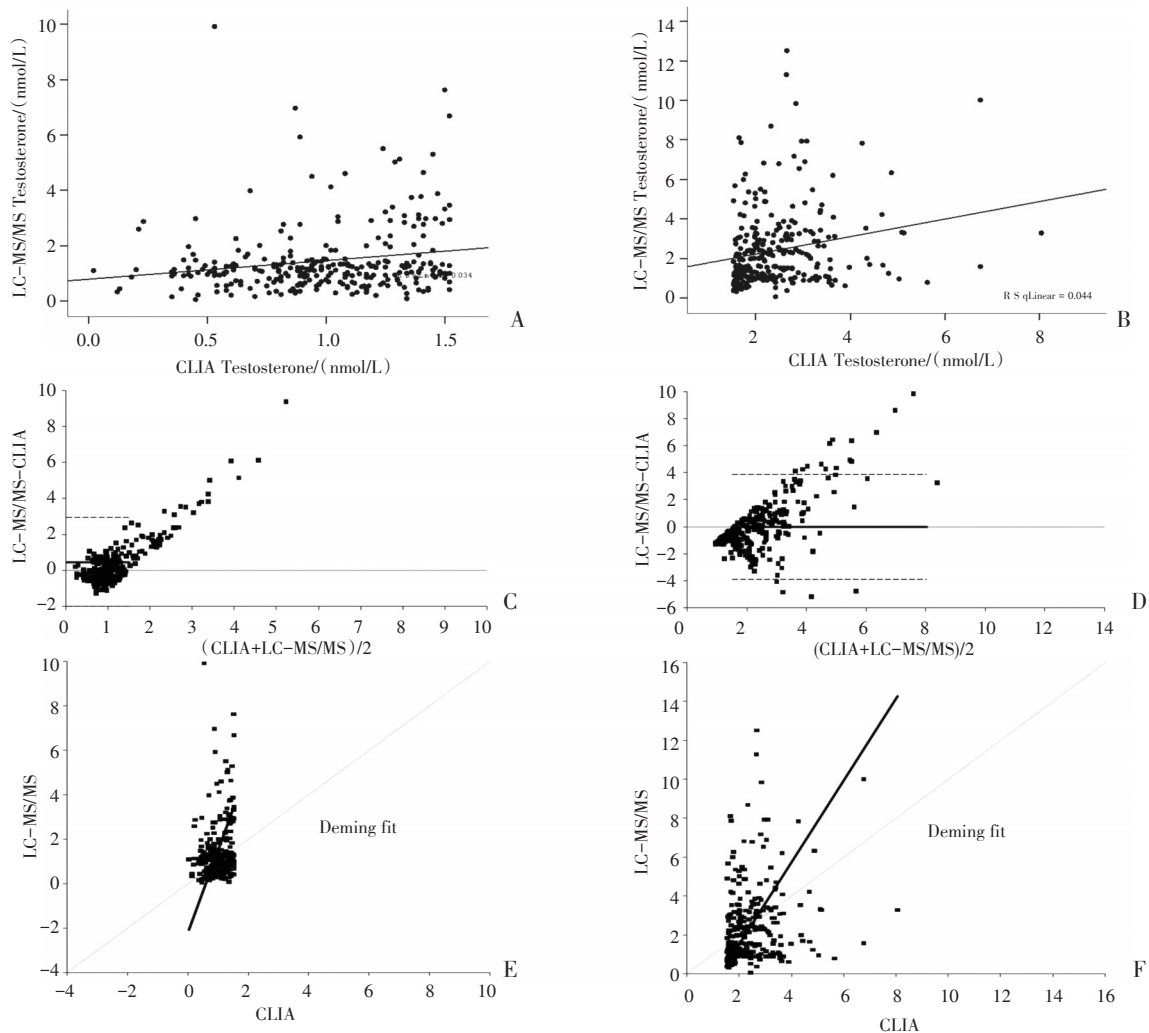


图3 LC-MS/MS 与 CLIA 法测定的总睾酮水平与多毛的相关性分析

Fig.3 Association between TT levels measured by LC-MS/MS or CLIA and hirsutism



Scatter plot to show the extent to which total testosterone measurements agreed in LC-MS/MS and CLIA assay in low concentration (A) and high concentration (B) using 325 PCOS patient serum samples; Bland-Altman plot to show the extent to which testosterone measurements agreed in LC-MS/MS and CLIA assay in low concentration (C) and high concentration (D), The solid line represents the mean percentage difference between the methods (mean bias) and the dashed lines 2 S.D. of the mean percentage difference (limits of agreement), Filled circles represent individual measurements; Deming plot to show the extent to which testosterone measurements agreed in both LC-MS/MS and CLIA assay in low concentration (E) and high concentration (F).

图4 LC-MS/MS 与 CLIA 法测定的总睾酮水平的一致性分析

Fig.4 The consistency of TT between LC-MS/MS and CLIA

表2 LC-MS/MS和CLIA法测定的高雄激素血症组的临床特征比较

Table 2 Comparison of the clinical characters in hyperandrogenemia groups measured by LC-MS/MS and CLIA assays ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

	CLIA		LC-MS/MS		<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
	HA	non-HA	HA	non-HA		
<i>n</i>	118	451	197	372		
Age	25.6 ± 5.8	29.4 ± 6.0	25.6 ± 6.3	30.3 ± 5.4	-0.038	0.970
BMI/(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	22.7 ± 3.7	23.6 ± 7.5	23.8 ± 7.6	22.4 ± 3.4	1.305	0.194
WHR	0.809 ± 0.083	0.818 ± 0.088	0.814 ± 0.101	0.814 ± 0.064	0.333	0.739
FBG/(mmol/L)	5.08 ± 0.65	4.95 ± 0.44	5.15 ± 0.62	4.89 ± 0.38	0.985	0.325
FIN/(mU/L)	12.35 ± 8.88	10.93 ± 7.42	15.70 ± 11.32	8.86 ± 2.85	2.747	0.006
HOMA-IR	2.82 ± 2.06	2.45 ± 1.97	3.67 ± 2.94	1.93 ± 0.66	2.747	0.006
mFG	6.58 ± 5.00	6.30 ± 4.40	8.46 ± 4.71	3.74 ± 2.78	3.269	0.001
sFG	3.73 ± 3.39	3.37 ± 2.84	5.15 ± 2.96	1.37 ± 1.39	3.798	0.000
LH/FSH	2.05 ± 1.84	1.55 ± 1.22	1.84 ± 1.32	1.58 ± 1.67	-1.117	0.265

*P*: Compare between CLIA HA Group and LC-MS/MS HA Group. BMI: Body Mass Index, WHR: Waist-hip ratio, FBG: Fasting blood glucose, FIN: Fasting insulin; HOMA-IR: FBG × FIN/22.5. mFG: modified Ferriman Gallwey score for body hair, sFG: simplified mFG scoring system using less body areas (including the upper lip, lower back, thighs, and lower abdomen), LH/FSH: luteinizing hormone-follicle stimulating hormone ratio. HA(hyperandrogenism) defined as TT LC-MS/MS ≥ 1.85 nmol/L and TT CLIA ≥ 2.39 nmol/L respectively.

表3 LC-MS/MS和CLIA法测定的高雄激素血症组的内分泌及代谢异常发生率比较

Table 3 Comparison of the Endocrine and metabolic abnormalities in hyperandrogenemia groups measured by LC-MS/MS and CLIA assays [*n*(%)]

	CLIA		LC-MS/MS		$\chi^2$	<i>P</i>
	HA	non-HA	HA	non-HA		
<i>n</i>	118	451	197	372		
PCO	104(88.3)	399(88.5)	182(92.4)	309(83.1)	1.595	0.207
mFG hirsutism	65(55.1)	196(43.5)	158(80.2)	95(25.5)	22.519	0.000
sFG hirsutism	60(50.8)	219(48.6)	163(82.7)	42(11.3)	36.306	
IR	41(34.8)	97(21.5)	112(56.8)	26(7.0)	14.438	0.000

*P*: Compare between CLIA HA Group and LC-MS/MS HA Group.

### 3 讨论

目前包括中国在内的大多数发展中国家以及少数发达国家都是用基于抗原抗体反应(CLIA)或者酶联免疫的化学发光法检测雄激素,CLIA将化学发光技术与免疫反应结合起来,由于血清含杂质多,其检验结果特异度不高,另外由于男性雄激素水平是女性的十倍以上<sup>[17]</sup>,而CLIA的标准曲线是根据男性雄激素水平建立的,女性雄激素水平在标准曲线以外,因此检测灵敏度不高。虽然目前广泛应用的CLIA法试剂盒提供的女性睾酮参考值范围是0.35~2.60 nmol/L,但是在我们的研究发现在女性对象中CLIA与LC-MS/MS检测

TT的一致性很差,这与大部分的研究结论相同<sup>[1,3]</sup>,CLIA法在血清睾酮水平 ≤ 1.52 nmol/L范围内准确性更差。

越来越多学者关注低睾酮水平的女性群体雄激素的准确测定,追寻同时具备高敏感性、准确性和稳定性的女性睾酮测定方法。近10年质谱法技术不断发展成熟。LC-MS/MS对复杂样品具高分离效能、高选择性和结构特异性,甚至被誉为甾体类激素检测的“金标准”<sup>[6]</sup>。虽然如此,不同实验室之间检测仍然有差异,目前检测标准尚未统一<sup>[18]</sup>,不同种族雄激素水平也有其特异性<sup>[19]</sup>,比如中国男性与西方男性的毛发生长(临床高雄的表现)即存在差异。国际内分泌协会呼吁进一步研究验证适于检测女性、儿童和性腺功能减退

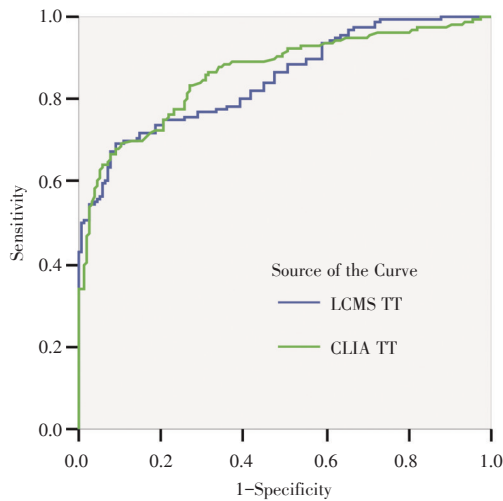


图5 LC-MS/MS TT与CLIA法TT对PCOS诊断的ROC曲线

Fig.5 ROC curve for detecting PCOS using TT by LC-MS/MS or TT by CLIA

的男性TT的质谱方法<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究比较LC-MS/MS法与CLIA法检测TT在PCOS患者及健康女性的应用,为女性高雄激素血症研究提供了新的临床数据。

本研究发现,LC-MS/MS法TT在PCOS组与对照组间差距较CLIA法TT大,因而LC-MS/MS法TT可以更好的区别PCOS与健康对照。另外LC/MS-MS测得TT及相应FAI可以明显区别PCOS多毛组与非多毛组,而CLIA法TT及相应FAI则不能。在PCOS患者中,LC-MS/MS法TT与mFG的等级相关系数达到0.642,而CLIA法TT与mFG无线性等级相关,且LC-MS/MS高雄组与CLIA高雄组比较,LC-MS/MS高雄组mFG多毛症和sFG多毛症发生率均高于CLIA高雄组,这充分说明LC-MS/MS法较CLIA法可以更好地区别PCOS患者多毛与非多毛状态。我们推测,这可能由于CLIA方法存在缺陷因而无法检测出多毛妇女的生化高雄状态,亦无法发现其与非多毛女性的差异。我们

的结果显示LC-MS/MS法TT与多毛症之间的相关性较强,较国外一些研究结论的相关性更高(等级相关系数0.15~0.17)<sup>[21]</sup>。且既往我们研究发现LC-MS/MS法TT与sFG等级相关系数高达0.780<sup>[13]</sup>。我们关于LC-MS/MS法的研究历经6年,尝试了不同的条件优化以及仪器改良,重复多次,得到最佳实验条件,因此我们的结果较为可靠。更重要的是,我们临床病例与科研结合,不断改进优化了临床高雄的多毛评分系统,因而该LC-MS/MS法可以灵敏地区别非多毛女性与多毛女性。

本研究也发现,如分别以LC-MS/MS法TT $\geq$ 1.85 nmol/L和CLIA法 $\geq$ 2.39 nmol/L为界值诊断高雄激素血症,LC-MS/MS高雄组与LC-MS/MS非高雄组间较CLIA高雄组与CLIA非高雄组间差异更多,LC-MS/MS高雄组与CLIA高雄组间临床及实验室检查也有较多差异。LC-MS/MS高雄组多毛发生率高于CLIA高雄组。这说明LC-MS/MS法TT可以更好的诊断高雄激素血症,与临床高雄更相符。

本研究中LC-MS/MS法TT对PCOS诊断ROC曲线下面积达0.848,以LC-MS/MS法TT $\geq$ 1.85 nmol/L为高雄激素血症诊断界值,约登指数高于CLIA法TT $\geq$ 2.39 nmol/L。这与Salameh等<sup>[22]</sup>研究结果一致。我们的研究也发现LC-MS/MS高雄组PCO率高于CLIA高雄组。而胰岛素抵抗是PCOS的病理生理基础,LC-MS/MS高雄组IR发生率高于CLIA高雄组,这也提示LC-MS/MS法TT对PCOS诊断有更高的临床价值。

综上所述,我们报道的LC-MS/MS法检测血清TT技术成熟稳定,检测效率高,用于定量检测低水平TT可更准确的诊断女性生化高雄,其对PCOS的诊断效能较CLIA法TT高。LC-MS/MS法检测血清TT可以给医生及专家提供更加接近真实值的结果,有助于更加准确地诠释其临床意义,应推广用于诊治PCOS等导致高雄激素血症的疾病,使广大女性进一步受益。

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