

## 系统性红斑狼疮SLEDAI评分与血液学异常相关性研究

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**中文摘要:**目的探讨常用的实验室血液学指标与系统性红斑狼疮(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)病情活动的相关性。方法将235例住院病例根据SLEDAI评分按病情分为基本无活动组、轻度活动组、中度活动组及重度活动组,进行系统性回顾分析。结果血液系统损害占68.51%;中重度活动组患者红细胞、血红蛋白、血小板与基本无活动组均有显著差异( $P<0.05$ ),但轻度活动组与非活动组均无显著差异( $P>0.05$ );各组间C3水平均有显著性差异( $P<0.01$ )。结论红细胞、血红蛋白、血小板、C3、BUN、Scr可以作为判断SLE病情活动程度的重要参考指标。白细胞水平、抗核抗体(ANA)、抗dsDNA抗体、AST、ALT、Urea与SLE病情活动度未见明显关联。SLEDAI为一种较好的评价SLE患者疾病活动性的方法,是患者治疗、预后评价的有用指标。

**中文关键词:** [系统性红斑狼疮](#) [血液学](#) [活动性指数\(SLEDAI\)](#)

## Correlation between SLEDAI and Hematology Abnormality in Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

**Abstract:** Objective To research on the correlation between laboratory hematological tests and the lupus activity in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus(SLE). Methods Totally 235 SLE cases of hospitalization were divided into 4 groups according to the disease activity based on SLEDAI: basically inactive group, slightly active group, medially active group and heavily active group. They were analyzed retrospectively blood examination of the disease, degree of disease activity, etc. Results The incidence rate of hematological abnormality in SLE was 68.51%. Compared with basically inactive group of SLE, moderate and high active group showed significantly higher levels of RBC, HGB, PLT in the sera ( $P<0.05$ ), and there was no significant different in RBC, HGB, PLT levels between mild activity group and basically inactive group ( $P>0.05$ ). There was significant difference in C3 in each group ( $P<0.01$ ). Conclusion The RBC, HB, PLT, C3, BUN and Scr are the important indexes to assess the disease activity. The level of the WBC, ANA, anti-dsDNA antibody, AST, ALT and Urea had no obvious correlation with the disease activity degree of SLE. SLEDAI is a valuable method in measurement of SLE disease activity which also informs an effective instrument in treatment and prognosis for SLE patients.

**keywords:** [Systemic Lupus Erythematosus](#) [Hematology\(SLEDAI\)](#)

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