



# 血液病相关气漏综合征的临床特征和CT分析

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**摘要:**目的 探讨异基因造血干细胞移植(allo-HSCT)和非移植并发气漏综合征(ALS)的血液病患者临床特征和CT表现的同异,提高对血液病患者并发ALS的认识。方法 回顾性分析和比较 allo-HSCT(A组)12例和非移植组(B组)26例并发ALS血液病患者的临床资料和CT图像,计量资料采用Mann-Whitney U检验,计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher确切概率法,双侧 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。结果 allo-HSCT患者的ALS发病率显著高于非移植血液病患者(1.84% vs 0.06%), $P<0.001$ 。憋气症状A组显著多于B组(7/12 vs 1/26), $P<0.01$ ;胸闷、胸痛、咽痛症状2组间差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。A组8/12继发于慢性移植物抗宿主病相关迟发性非感染肺部并发症(LONIPC),B组15/26继发于肺部感染( $P<0.01$ )。年龄、性别、BMI、基础血液病、基础疗程数、CT类型、治疗方法、CT消失时间2组间差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。结论 allo-HSCT和非移植并发ALS血液病患者的发病率、基础肺部疾病、临床症状存在差异。血液病相关ALS常见于青年偏瘦长体型、基础病为白血病、有化疗史、有肺部疾病的患者,胸闷、胸痛为常见症状,整体预后较好,CT表现以混合型间质性肺气肿(PIE)+纵隔气肿(PM)和单纯型气胸(PT)为主。

**关键词:**气漏综合征;血液病;异基因造血干细胞移植;移植物抗宿主病;计算机体层成像

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## Clinical features and CT analyses of hematopathy-associated air-leak syndromes

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**Abstract: Objective** This paper presented an investigation on the similarities and differences in the clinical features and CT findings between allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT) induced and non-transplant induced air-leak syndromes (ALS) in patients suffering from hematopathy, to improve the understanding of ALS in patients with hematopathy. **Methods** Retrospective analyses and comparisons of clinical data and CT images were conducted between Group A (12 patients with ALS after allo-HSCT) and Group B (26 patients with non-transplant-related ALS). A Mann-Whitney U test was performed to evaluate the measurement data, and the  $\chi^2$  test or Fisher exact test was conducted to examine the enumeration data. Difference thresholds of  $P<0.05$  from both sides were taken to be the determinant for statistical significance. **Results** The incidence rates of ALS in patients with hematopathy after an allo-HSCT were found to be significantly higher than those in patients on whom such transplants had not been performed (1.84% vs. 0.06%),  $P<0.001$ . Symptoms of dyspnea were much more frequently observed in group A compared to group B (7/12 vs 1/26),  $P<0.01$ ; whereas the differences for the symptoms of chest tightness, chest pain, and pharyngalgia were not adequate in terms of statistical significance,  $P>0.05$ . In group A, the occurrences of ALS secondary to long onset non-infection pulmonary complications (LONIPC) associated with chronic graft-versus-host disease (cGVHD) were found in 8/12 patients, whereas the occurrences in 15/26 patients were secondary to pulmonary infection in group B,  $P<0.01$ . There were no statistically significant differences in age, gender, BMI, background blood disease, basic treatment counts, CT type, treatment methods and CT disappearance time length between the two groups,  $P>0.05$ . **Conclusion** There were differences in the incidence rates, basic lung diseases and clinical symptoms between allo-HSCT induced and non-transplant induced ALS in patients suffering from hematopathy. Hematopathy-associated ALS was common in young adults with lanky postures, patients with leukemia as back-ground disease, patients with a history of chemotherapy and patients with

pulmonary diseases. The common symptoms of patients with hematopathy-associated ALS were chest tightness and chest pain, and patients' overall prognosis were good, meanwhile CT manifestations were mainly characterized by mixed pulmonary

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interstitial emphysema (PIE) + pneumomediastinum (PM) and simple pneumothorax (PT).

**Key words:** air-leak syndromes; hematopathy; allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; graft-versus-host disease; computed tomography

气漏综合征(air-leak syndromes, ALS)是间质性肺气肿(pulmonary interstitial emphysema, PIE)、纵隔气肿(pneumomediastinum, PM)、气胸(pneumothorax, PT)的统称<sup>[1]</sup>,由Takeishi在1989年首次使用<sup>[2]</sup>。ALS属于罕见病,在普通人群和异基因造血干细胞移植(allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, allo-HSCT)血液病患者中的发病率约为0.002%<sup>[3]</sup>和0.8%~2.3%<sup>[2,4]</sup>。近10年,国外allo-HSCT并发ALS的文献报道较多<sup>[1,4~6]</sup>,而国内仅见个例报道<sup>[2]</sup>。为系统了解血液病相关ALS的临床特征和CT表现,笔者回顾性分析了allo-HSCT和非移植2组共38例患者的临床和CT资料,以期提高认识。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象与资料** ALS确诊标准<sup>[7]</sup>: CT表现至少有PIE、PM、PT其中一种。纳入标准:确诊为血液病且合并ALS的患者。排除标准:(1)血液病治疗前有肺部原发病(如哮喘、肺结核、慢性阻塞性肺疾病等);(2)ALS发生前有机械通气、外伤、医源性创伤、食管破裂/穿孔、纵隔产气菌感染。2014年1月至2018年2月中国医学科学院血液病医院共收治接受allo-HSCT的血液病患者651例,其中发生ALS 12例;非移植患者40 896例,其中发生ALS 30例。符合入选条件者:allo-HSCT组(A组)12例,非移植组(B组)26例,共38例。所有患者均经治疗后痊愈或好转,ALS期间无死亡病例。收集资料包括临床资料(年龄、性别、BMI、基础血液病、基础疗程数、临床症状、基础肺部疾病、治疗方法、CT消失时间)和CT图像。

**1.2 CT检查及阅片** 均采用Philips 64排螺旋CT扫描,扫描范围:胸廓入口至肾上腺。扫描参数:120 kV、30 mA,均行层厚1.5 mm、层间距1.5 mm薄层重建和

MPR图像后处理。CT图像经2位副主任医师共同阅片,并对阅片结果一致性进行Kappa检验,Kappa=1.0(完全一致)。

**1.3 统计学分析** 采用统计软件SPSS 22.0进行分析,计量资料不满足正态分布,采用M(IQR)表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验;计数资料采用构成比或率表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher确切概率法,双侧 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

Allo-HSCT患者的ALS发病率(12/651,1.84%)显著高于非移植血液病患者(26/40 896,0.06%), $P<0.001$ 。

**2.1 临床资料结果** 2组临床资料结果见表1,2。年龄、性别、BMI、基础血液病和基础疗程数2组间差异均无统计学意义;憋气症状A组显著多于B组,胸闷、胸痛、咽痛症状差异无统计学意义;肺部疾病A组多继发于特发性肺炎综合征(idiopathic pneumonia syndrome, IPS)和闭塞性细支气管炎(bronchiolitis obliterans, BO)/闭塞性细支气管炎并机化性肺炎(bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia, BOOP)(均临床诊断为慢性移植物抗宿主病相关迟发性非感染肺部并发症),B组多继发于肺部感染;治疗方法和CT消失时间2组间差异无统计学意义。

**2.2 CT表现** 2组CT类型见表3,CT图像见图1~6。CT类型2组间差异无统计学意义,混合型PIE+PM和单纯型PT为常见CT类型。

## 3 讨论

ALS的发生基础是间隔旁肺泡的破裂,跨肺压是直接动力<sup>[8]</sup>,见于肺泡过度膨胀、肺泡内压增高、肺血

表1 2组基础临床资料比较

	A组(n=12)	B组(n=26)	$z/\chi^2$	P
年龄(岁)	32(20.5~45.5)	18(13~34)	1.368*	0.171
性别(男/女)	7/5	14/12	—	1.000
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	18.8(15.9~20.4)	17.9(16~21.1)	0.141*	0.888
基础血液病(n,%)			—	1.000
白血病	9(75.00)	19(73.08)		
其他	3(25.00)	7(26.92)		
基础疗程数	4(2~6)	1.5(1~4)	1.951*	0.051

注:—,表示无确切数值;\*,z值

表 2 2组临床资料比较

	A组(n=12)	B组(n=26)	$z/\chi^2$	P
临床症状(n,%)				
胸痛	2(16.67)	7(26.92)	—	0.689
咽痛	0(0.00)	4(15.38)	—	0.287
胸闷	2(16.67)	4(15.37)	—	1.000
憋气	7(58.33)	1(3.83)	—	<0.001
无症状	3(25.00)	13(50.00)	—	0.178
基础肺部疾病(n,%)			—	0.003
BO/BOOP	2(16.67)	0(0.00)		
IPS	6(50.00)	3(11.54)		
肺部感染	2(16.67)	15(57.69)		
无	2(16.66)	8(30.76)		
治疗方法(n,%)			—	0.357
非创伤治疗	9(75.00%)	23(88.46)		
穿刺/外科干预	3(25.00%)	3(11.54)		
CT消失时间(d)	15(7~29.5)	9(7~15)	0.900*	0.368

注:—表示无确切数值;\*,z值



图1 女,10岁,再生障碍性贫血移植后。PIE-小叶间隔旁线样气体影(箭) 图2 女,18岁,急性髓系白血病。PIE-血管旁线样气体影(白箭),PM-纵隔积气(黑箭) 图3 男,10岁,急性淋巴细胞白血病。PIE-血管周气体影(白箭),PM(黑箭) 图4 男,24岁,急性淋巴细胞白血病移植后。PIE-血管旁不规则条带样气体影(白箭),PM(黑箭) 图5 女,17岁,急性髓系白血病移植后。MPR冠状位示PIE-叶间胸膜下(黑箭)和血管周(白箭)气体影,两上叶可见特发肺炎综合征 图6 女,32岁,急性白血病移植后。PT(黑箭),PM(白箭),两肺可见特发肺炎综合征

表 3 2 组 CT 类型比较

CT 类型(n, %)	A 组(n=12)	B 组(n=26)	$\chi^2$	P
单纯型			—	1.000
PIE	1(8.33)	1(3.85)		
PM	1(8.33)	4(15.38)		
PT	4(33.33)	8(30.77)		
混合型				
PIE+PM	4(33.33)	8(30.77)		
PM+PT	0(0.00)	2(7.69)		
PIE+PM+PT	2(16.8)	3(11.54)		

注:—表示无确切数值

管血容量减少。多种诱因和疾病可以诱发 ALS:① valsalva 动作<sup>[9]</sup>;②肺部疾病<sup>[3,5,8-9]</sup>(哮喘、感染、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、BOOP 等);③肺功能检测、毒气/毒品吸入、气道异物等<sup>[3,8,10]</sup>。本研究 allo-HSCT 患者的 ALS 发病率显著高于非移植患者,考虑与前者药物源性肺损伤更重有关。allo-HSCT 患者均有移植前预处理用药,肺泡壁和肺间质更脆弱<sup>[11]</sup>,肺泡更容易破裂。另外,本研究血液病患者的 ALS 发病率远高于普通群体<sup>[3]</sup>,考虑与血液病患者易发药物源性肺损伤及肺部疾病有关。

青年瘦长体型为 ALS 好发人群<sup>[3]</sup>,与呼吸动力学有关。中老年人和肥胖体型人群呼吸阻力较大<sup>[12]</sup>,跨肺压不易产生,ALS 少见。憋气、胸闷、胸痛、咽痛为 ALS 的常见症状<sup>[8]</sup>,本研究憋气症状 A 组较 B 组多见,考虑与 A 组多伴迟发性非感染肺部并发症有关<sup>[2,4]</sup>。

CT 是 ALS 诊断的金标准,尤其是高分辨率 CT<sup>[13]</sup>。当间隔旁肺泡破裂后,PIE 产生,气体在压力梯度和呼吸运动作用下沿支气管血管束进入纵隔形成 PM,若 PM 继续增多,可出现皮下气肿、腹膜后积气、PT、心包积气<sup>[7,13]</sup>。当原因不明的 PM、PT、皮下气肿出现时,如能发现 PIE,即可提示气体来源于破裂的肺泡<sup>[13]</sup>。

卧床休息、平静呼吸是 ALS 最常用的治疗方法<sup>[8]</sup>,高浓度吸氧、抗感染治疗有助于 ALS 的恢复<sup>[9]</sup>。当张力性 PM 和或 PT 出现时<sup>[14-15]</sup>,产生“空气夹板效应”<sup>[13,16]</sup>,肺、心脏及大血管受压,严重者可致命,需外科紧急处理。

综上所述,allo-HSCT 较非移植血液病患者更容易发生 ALS。青年偏瘦长体型、基础病为白血病、有化疗史、有肺部疾病(allo-HSCT 并发迟发性非感染肺部并发症、肺感染)的血液病患者为 ALS 常见人群。憋气、胸闷、胸痛、咽痛症状出现时应及时行 CT 检查了解是否合并 ALS。本研究为血液病患者并发 ALS

的国内首次系统报道,对于提高血液病相关 ALS 的认识有指导意义。不足之处:样本量相对少,仍需多中心研究。

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