

526例恶性血液病初诊患者血浆凝血等指标检测的临床意义分析

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摘要:目的 探讨恶性血液病初诊时凝血指标及白细胞、血小板等变化的临床意义。方法 收集2012年1月至2018年8月在玉溪市人民医院确诊恶性血液病患者初诊时PT, FIB, APTT, ATⅢ, FDP, D-D及WBC, PLT等检测资料并整理、分析。结果 526例恶性血液病包括急性白血病(AL)243例,慢性白血病(CL)92例,淋巴瘤34例,多发性骨髓瘤(MM)59例,再生障碍性贫血(AA)37例,骨髓增生异常综合征(MDS)61例。526例中≥1项凝血指标异常者430例,占81.75%。6项凝血指标异常率由高到低依次是D-D 54.00% (236/437), PT 44.30% (233/526), FIB 43.35% (228/526), FDP 39.93% (119/298), APTT 37.26% (196/526), ATⅢ 30.38% (96/316)。各凝血指标组间比较:AL组与CL组FIB, FDP, D-D差异有统计学意义($t=3.89 \sim 6.78$, 均 $P < 0.01$);白血病组与非白血病组ATⅢ, FDP, D-D差异有统计学意义($t=3.03 \sim 3.86$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。482例血细胞计数WBC $0.12 \times 10^9/L \sim 792.97 \times 10^9/L$, 377例PLT $2.0 \times 10^9/L \sim 935.0 \times 10^9/L$ 。526例中272例伴出血(51.71%), 出血发生率: WBC $< 4.0 \times 10^9/L$ 者高(占60.90%), PLT $\leq 30.0 \times 10^9/L$ 者最高(占96.84%);白血病组出血发生率高于非白血病组, 白血病组以AML-M3型最高(69.77%);非白血病组中AA最高(70.27%);出血发生率随凝血指标异常项增多而增高。 ≥ 3 项异常出血发生率及2级出血发生率, 白血病组均高于非白血病组($\chi^2 = 5.22, P < 0.05$; $\chi^2 = 8.39, P < 0.01$)。结论 ①恶性血液病初诊时大部分有1项及以上凝血指标异常(81.75%), 凝血指标异常以D-D最敏感。②出血发生率: WBC, PLT减少者较高, 且随PLT减少而增加;白血病比非白血病高, 以M3型最高;随凝血指标异常项增多而增高。

关键词:恶性血液病; 初诊; 凝血指标

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Clinical Significance Analysis of Detection of Plasma Coagulation and Other Indicators in 526 Patients with Newly Diagnosed Malignant Blood Disease

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Abstract: Objective To explore malignant blood disease the clinical significance of coagulation indicators and changes in white blood cells and platelets at the time of initial diagnosis. **Methods** Collected test dates of PT, FIB, APTT, AT_{III}, FDP, D-D, WBC, PLT in patients with malignant hematological diseases diagnosed at the initial diagnosis in Yuxi People's Hospital from January 2012 to August 2018 and they collated and analyzed. **Results** 526 cases of malignant hematological diseases included 243 cases of acute leukemia (AL), 92 cases of chronic leukemia (CL), 34 cases of lymphoma, 59 cases of multiple myeloma (MM), 37 cases of aplastic anemia (AA) and abnormal myelodysplasia Syndrome (MDS) in 61 cases. Of the 526 cases, there were 430 cases of ≥ 1 had abnormal blood coagulation index, accounting for 81.75%. The abnormal rate of 6 coagulation indicators from high to low was DD 54.00% (236/437), PT 44.30% (233/526), FIB 43.35% (228/526), FDP 39.93% (119/298), APTT 37.26 % (196/526) and AT_{III} 30.38% (96/316), respectively. Each coagulation indicators comparison between groups: There were statistically significant difference in FIB, FDP and D-D between the AL group and the CL group ($t=3.89 \sim 6.78$, all $P < 0.01$). There were statistically significant difference in AT_{II}, FDP and D-D between the leukemia group and the non-leukemia group ($t = 3.03 \sim 3.86$, all $P < 0.01$). In 482 cases of

blood routine WBC $0.12 \times 10^9/L \sim 792.97 \times 10^9/L$, 377 cases of PLT $2.0 \times 10^9/L \sim 935.0 \times 10^9/L$. Of the 526 cases, 272 had bleeding (51.71%). Bleeding occur rate: the patient WBC was $< 4.0 \times 10^9/L$ bleeding occur rate for high (60.90%), the patient PLT was $\leq 30.0 \times 10^9/L$ bleeding occur rate for highest (96.84%). The incidence of bleeding in the leukemia group was higher than in the non-leukemia group, AML-M3 type (69.77%) was highest in the -leukemia group, and AA (70.27%) was highest in the non-leukemia group. The incidence of bleeding increased with the increase in abnormalities item in the coagulation indicators. The incidence of bleeding of ≥ 3 items abnormalities and the incidence of grade 2 bleeding, the leukemia group was higher than the non-leukemia group ($\chi^2 = 5.22, P < 0.05$; $\chi^2 = 8.39, P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** ①There were 1 item or more abnormal blood coagulation indicators for 81.75%, of newly diagnosed patient of malignant hematological diseases. The most sensitive abnormal coagulation indicator was D-D. ② The incidence of bleeding: WBC decreased, PLT decreased patients high and increases with PLT reduction. Leukemia was higher than non-leukemia, the AML-M3 type was highest. It increased with the increase in abnormalities in coagulation indicators.

Keywords: malignant blood disease; newly diagnosed; coagulation indicators

目前国内外对恶性血液病诊治虽取得了较大进展,但临床常见恶性血液病伴发弥漫性血管内凝血 (disseminated intravascular coagulation, DIC), 致死性出血仍是其严重的并发症,有报道^[1] DIC 死亡率可高达 31% ~ 86%, 积极开展恶性血液病凝血功能方面的研究具有重要意义。我们对来玉溪市人民医院诊治的 526 例恶性血液病初诊患者的凝血酶原时间(PT)、纤维蛋白原(FIB)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、血浆抗凝血酶Ⅲ活性(ATⅢ)、纤维蛋白(原)降解产物(FDP)、D-二聚体(D-D)、白细胞(WBC)和血小板(PLT)等检查结果收集、整理、分析,现报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 526 例恶性血液病均为 2012 年 1 月至 2018 年 8 月期间前来玉溪市人民医院诊治的初诊患者。其中男性 278 例,女性 248 例,男:女 = 1.12 : 1, 年龄 5 月 ~ 86 岁(中位年龄 51.2 岁)。恶性血液病类型包括急性白血病(acute leukemia, AL)243 例,其中 AML 非 M3 型 135 例(M1 型 12 例, M2 型 46 例, M4 型 63 例, M5 型 6 例, M6 型 8 例), AML-M3 型 43 例;急性淋巴细胞白血病(ALL)65 例(L1 型 46 例, L2 型 19 例);慢性白血病(chronic leukemia, CL)92 例,其中慢性淋巴细胞性白血病(chronic lymphocytic leukemia, CLL)30 例,慢性粒细胞性白血病(chronic myelogenous leukemia, CML)62 例;淋巴瘤 34 例;多发性骨髓瘤(MM)59 例;再生障碍性贫血(AA)37 例;骨髓增生异常综合征(MDS)61 例。全部病例符合诊断标准^[2]。

1.2 仪器和试剂 日本 Sysmex XN-9000 全自动血液分析流水线,试剂为配套进口试剂;Stago 全自动血凝仪(法国进口),试剂为配套进口试剂。

表 1

6 项凝血指标检测异常率[n(%)]

组别	PT(s)	FIB (g/L)	APTT(s)	ATⅢ(%)	FDP(μg/ml)	D-D(μg/ml)
受检者	526(100.00)	526(100.00)	526(100.00)	316(100.00)	298(100.00)	437(100.00)
异常者	233(44.30)	228(43.35)	196(37.26)	96(30.38)	119(39.93)	236(54.00)

注:部分患者未检测 ATⅢ, FDP, D-D。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 WBC, PLT 检查:用 EDTA-K2 真空抗凝管,取静脉血 2ml 混匀。用日本 Sysmex XN-9000 全自动血液分析流水线检测计数,检测结果数或图形异常,或仪器报警时,采用血涂片观察,计数板显微镜下人工计数。

1.3.2 凝血指标检测:取空腹静脉血 3ml,用枸橼酸钠按 9:1 的比例混合抗凝,以 3 000r/min 离心 10min,取血浆,用 Stago 全自动血凝仪进行检测。

1.3.3 判断标准:按 PT 11sec ~ 14.5sec, FIB 2 ~ 4 g/L, APTT 26 sec ~ 42 sec, ATⅢ 80% ~ 120%, FDP 0 ~ 5 μg/ml, D-D 0 ~ 0.5 μg/ml 为正常参考值(上述检测项目为玉溪市人民医院参加卫生部室间质评合格项目)。观察临床出血按分级标准^[3]分为:0 级,1 级,2 级。

1.4 统计学分析 用 SPSS20.0 统计软件对数据进行统计分析,计数资料用百分率表示,采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料用均值 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间的比较采用 t 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 526 例恶性血液病患者凝血指标检测初步结果

见表 1。526 例中有 1 项及其以上凝血指标异常者 430 例,占 81.75%。96 例凝血指标无异常(占 18.25%)。

2.2 526 例恶性血液病的 6 项凝血指标组间比较

见表 2。将 526 例恶性血液病患者分为 AL, CL, 白血病, 非白血病组: AL 组与 CL 组比较, FIB, FDP, D-D 差异均有统计学意义($t = 3.89, 4.07, 6.78$, 均 $P < 0.01$); 白血病组与非白血病组比较, ATⅢ, FDP, D-D 差异均有统计学意义 $t = 3.03, 3.50, 3.86$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。

表2

AL组,CL组及白血病组,非白血病组凝血指标组间比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

凝血指标	AL组(n=243)	CL组(n=92)	白血病组(n=335)	非白血病组(n=191)
PT(s)	14.63 ± 2.26	14.24 ± 2.06	14.53 ± 2.21	14.36 ± 6.05
FIB(g/L)	3.69 ± 1.65	3.17 ± 0.82	3.55 ± 1.49	3.41 ± 1.34
APTT(s)	38.04 ± 8.82	38.07 ± 9.55	38.05 ± 9.01	36.78 ± 8.29
ATⅢ(%)	88.60 ± 17.95	92.19 ± 10.54	90.48 ± 16.20	84.44 ± 18.43
FDP(μg/ml)	16.87 ± 31.22	4.26 ± 8.30	16.15 ± 31.42	7.05 ± 12.72
D-D(μg/ml)	2.27 ± 1.84	0.88 ± 0.93	1.96 ± 1.75	1.32 ± 1.21

2.3 526例恶性血液病初诊患者WBC,PLT变化与出血关系 见表3。526例恶性血液病患者中482例血细胞检查WBC $0.12 \times 10^9/L \sim 792.97 \times 10^9/L$,按计数多少分为①,②,③,④,⑤五组,出血发生率以第⑤组较高(60.90%)。377例PLT $2.0 \times 10^9/L \sim$

$935.0 \times 10^9/L$,按计数多少分(1),(2),(3),(4)四组,第(4)组出血发生率及2级出血阳性率均较高。174例PLT $\geq 100.0 \times 10^9/L$ 者有98例出血,其中1级出血67例,2级出血31例。

表3 482例WBC及377例PLT变化与出血情况[n(%)]

组别	n	0级出血	1级出血	2级出血	1,2级出血
WBC($\times 10^9/L$)					
>60.0	①	79	31(39.24)	23(29.11)	25(31.65)
>30.0 ~ 60.0	②	50	24(48.00)	8(16.00)	18(36.00)
>10.0 ~ ≤30.0	③	80	34(42.50)	23(28.75)	23(28.75)
≥4.0 ~ ≤10.0	④	117	62(52.99)	28(23.93)	27(23.08)
<4.0	⑤	156	61(39.10)	40(25.64)	55(35.26) [▲]
PLT($\times 10^9/L$)					
≥100.0	(1)	174	76(43.68)	67(38.51)	31(17.82)
>60.0 ~ <100.0	(2)	54	17(31.48)	24(44.44)	13(24.07)
>30.0 ~ 60.0	(3)	54	13(24.07)	11(20.37)	30(55.56) [*]
≤30.0	(4)	95	3(3.16)	21(22.11)	71(74.74) [■]
					92(96.84) [▼]

注:WBC;④vs⑤: $^* \chi^2 = 5.21, P < 0.05$ 。 $^{\Delta} \chi^2 = 4.72, P < 0.05$ 。PLT:与(1)比较: $^* \chi^2 = 29.95, P < 0.01$; $^{\square} \chi^2 = 84.58, P < 0.01$; $^{*\square} \chi^2 = 6.66, P < 0.01$; $^{\nabla} \chi^2 = 48.64, P < 0.01$ 。与(2)比较: $^* \chi^2 = 11.17, P < 0.01$; $^{\square} \chi^2 = 35.93, P < 0.01$; $^{\nabla} \chi^2 = 23.76, P < 0.01$ 。(3)vs(4): $^{\square} \chi^2 = 5.80, P < 0.05$; $^{\nabla} \chi^2 = 15.71, P < 0.01$ 。

2.4 526例不同类型恶性血液病出血情况 见表4。526例恶性血液病中272例(51.71%)伴出血,其中335例白血病有188例(56.12%)伴有出血,凝血指标有异常者占86.70%(163/188);无异常者占13.30%(25/188)。白血病中出血发生率以AML-M3型(69.77%)最高。191例非白血病中有84例(43.98%)伴有出血,凝血指标有异常者占77.38%(65/84),无异常者占22.62%(19/84);非白血病组中出血发生率以AA(70.27%)最高。

2.5 526例恶性血液病患者凝血指标异常项与出血情况

2.5.1 2级出血率:AL组由0项,1项,2项到≥3项异常渐增高;AL高于CL;白血病高于非白血病。

2.5.2 出血发生率(1,2级出血):AL组由0项,1项,2项到≥3项异常渐增高;≥3项异常出血发生率:AL高于CL;白血病高于非白血病。526例恶性血液病凝血指标异常项与出血情况参见表5。

3 讨论

恶性血液病患者普遍存在凝血功能异常,本组526例恶性血液病中部分患者在初诊时已有凝血指标异常,PT值异常率占44.30%(233/526),有报道^[4]50%~75%的DIC患者PT延长,提示临床注意防止出血及DIC的发生。FIB异常者占43.35%(228/526),表明初诊时近半数患者的FIB已有异常,FIB在肝脏合成,是止血与血栓形成的重要成分^[5,6],监测FIB对防治出血与DIC的发生有重要意义。

表4

526例不同类型恶性血液病的出血情况 [n(%)]

类别	n	0 级出血	1 级出血	2 级出血	1,2 级出血
白血病组共计	335	147(43.88)	76(22.69)	112(33.43) [#]	188(56.12) [•]
AML 非 M3	135	56(41.48)	22(16.30)	57(42.22)	79(58.52)
AML-M3	43	13(30.23)	7(16.28)	23(53.49)	30(69.77)
ALL	65	30(46.15)	14(21.54)	21(32.31)	35(53.85)
AL 组共计	243	99(40.74)	43(17.70)	101(41.56) [△]	144(59.26)
CLL	30	19(63.33)	10(33.33)	1(3.33)	11(36.67)
CML	62	29(46.77)	23(37.10)	10(16.13) [▲]	33(53.23)
CL 组共计	92	48(52.17)	33(35.87)	11(11.96)	44(47.83)
淋巴瘤	34	29(85.29)	5(14.71)	0(0.00)	5(14.71)
MM	59	30(50.85)	20(33.90)	9(15.24) [▼]	29(49.15) [★]
AA	37	11(29.73)	10(27.03)	16(43.24) [◆]	26(70.27) [*]
MDS	61	37(60.66)	14(22.95)	10(16.39) [☆]	24(39.34) [■]
非白血组共计	191	107(56.02)	49(25.65)	35(18.32)	84(43.98)

注:2 级出血: AL vs CL: [△] $\chi^2 = 26.29, P < 0.01$; CML vs CLL: [▲] $\chi^2 = 3.71, P < 0.05$; 与淋巴瘤比较: [▼] $\chi^2 = 5.74, P < 0.05$; [◆] $\chi^2 = 18.98, P < 0.01$; [★] $\chi^2 = 6.23, P < 0.01$; MM vs AA: [☆] $\chi^2 = 9.25, P < 0.01$; AA vs MDS: [◆] $\chi^2 = 8.52, P < 0.01$; 白血病 vs 非白血病: [#] $\chi^2 = 13.79, P < 0.01$; 1,2 级出血: 与淋巴瘤比较: [▲] $\chi^2 = 11.04, P < 0.01$; [■] $\chi^2 = 22.24, P < 0.01$; [□] $\chi^2 = 6.25, P < 0.01$; MM vs AA: [☆] $\chi^2 = 4.14, P < 0.05$; AA vs MDS: [◆] $\chi^2 = 8.81, P < 0.01$; 白血病 vs 非白血病: [●] $\chi^2 = 7.18, P < 0.01$ 。

表5

526例恶性血液病凝血指标异常项与出血情况 [n(%)]

凝血指标		n	0 级出血	1 级出血	2 级出血	1,2 级出血
白血病		335	147(43.88)	76(22.69)	112(33.43) [▼]	188(56.12) [▽]
AL	0 项异常	28	18(64.29)	5(17.86)	5(17.86) [◆]	10(35.71) [△]
	1 项异常	46	22(47.83)	4(8.70)	20(43.48) [●]	24(52.17) [○]
	2 项异常	57	24(42.11)	8(14.04)	25(43.86) [■]	33(57.89) [□]
	≥3 项异常	112	35(31.25)	26(23.21)	51(45.54) [▲]	77(68.75) [△]
	AL 共计	243	99(40.74)	43(17.70)	101(41.56) [☆]	144(59.26)
CL	0 项异常	26	11(42.31)	11(42.31)	4(15.38)	15(57.69)
	1 项异常	26	8(30.77)	13(50.00)	5(19.23)	18(69.23) [★]
	2 项异常	21	17(80.95)	4(19.05)	0(0.000)	4(19.05)
	≥3 项异常	19	12(63.16)	5(26.32)	2(10.53) [○]	7(36.84) [☆]
	CL 共计	92	48(52.17)	33(35.87)	11(11.96) [#]	44(47.83)
非白血病		191	107(56.02)	49(25.65)	35(18.32) [○]	84(43.98) [⊕]
	0 项异常	44	25(56.82)	12(27.27)	7(15.91)	19(43.18)
	1 项异常	56	33(58.93)	13(23.21)	10(17.86)	23(41.07)
	2 项异常	29	16(55.17)	7(24.14)	6(20.69)	13(44.83)
	≥3 项异常	62	33(53.23)	17(27.42)	12(19.35) [*]	29(46.77) [⊕]

注:2 级出血 [▲] vs [◆] $\chi^2 = 7.15, P < 0.01$; [■] vs [●] $\chi^2 = 5.56, P < 0.05$; [●] vs [◆] $\chi^2 = 5.11, P < 0.05$; [▲] vs [○], ^{*} $\chi^2 = 8.27, P < 0.01$; [◆] $\chi^2 = 13.74, P < 0.01$; ^{*} vs [#] $\chi^2 = 26.29, P < 0.01$; [▼] vs [○] $\chi^2 = 13.79, P < 0.01$ 。1,2 级出血: [△] vs [○] $\chi^2 = 3.89, P < 0.05$; [△] vs [◆] $\chi^2 = 10.29, P < 0.01$, [□] vs [○] $\chi^2 = 3.70, P < 0.05$; [△] vs ^{*}, [⊕] $\chi^2 = 7.19, P < 0.01$; [◆] $\chi^2 = 8.10, P < 0.01$; ^{*} vs [◆] $\chi^2 = 4.66, P < 0.05$; [▽] vs [⊕] $\chi^2 = 7.18, P < 0.01$ 。

义。有学者^[7]认为 APTT 延长是纤溶亢进较严重的标志,本组患者 APTT 异常,占 37.26% (196/ 526),主要发生在白血病组。AT 缺乏存在血栓形成的危险^[8],本组 AT III 受检者 316 例,异常率占 30.38% (96/316),提示这些患者初诊时已有高凝及血栓的可能。FDP 是纤维蛋白(原)的降解产物,对疾病的发展及严重程度的判断具有重要的参考价值,本组 FDP 受检者 298 例,有 119 例(39.93%)异常,主要发生在 AL(占 67.23%),表明恶性血液病中 AL 发展快,严重程度高,FDP 阳性检出率也较高。Fbg,D-D 可作为体内高凝状态和继发纤溶亢进的分子标志物之一^[9],有学者^[10-11]提出 D-D 检测对 AL 及 AL 并发 DIC 有较高的参考价值,对血液病并发 DIC 诊断敏感特异,本组 D-D 受检者 437 例,异常率占 54.00% (236/437),6 项凝血指标以 D-D 异常率最高,表明恶性血液病时 D-D 是很敏感的指标,由于 D-D 是继发性纤溶的特异性产物,对诊断 DIC 的发生、发展有十分重要的意义,以至有学者^[12]提出以测定 D-D 水平判断 DIC 患者的病程。D-D 阳性检出率以 AL 最高,表明恶性血液病以 AL 易发生继发性纤溶亢进。AL 组与 CL 组比较,FIB,FDP,D-D 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),白血病组与非白血病组比较,AT III,FDP,D-D 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),表明恶性血液病初诊患者以白血病更易发生凝血指标异常,尤其 AL 较严重,且发展迅速,凶险。

出血是恶性血液病常见的临床表现之一,本组病例超过半数(51.71%)初诊时已伴有出血表现。WBC,PLT 与出血相关,由表 3 可见 $WBC < 4.0 \times 10^9/L, > 60.0 \times 10^9/L$ 两组患者出血发生率最高(60.90%,60.76%);WBC 减少时常伴继发感染和 PLT 减少,易发生出血;而 WBC 增多,易形成高凝,高凝是发生血栓与出血的重要因素之一^[13]。有报道^[14] $WBC > 50 \times 10^9/L$ 、60 岁以上的 AML 患者出血风险和出血死亡率会更高。PLT $\leq 30.0 \times 10^9/L$ 出血发生率最高(96.84%),出血亦与 PLT 密切相关,出血发生率随 PLT 减少而增加,结果与文献报道^[15]一致。PLT 减少、贫血可使血小板生成素(TPO)、红细胞生成素(EPO)生成增多,人体内有巨核细胞系-红细胞系双能祖细胞(CFU-MK/E)^[16],受 TPO,EPO 调控。另外活性氧在促进细胞凋亡和抑制生存两种信号的转导中起重要作用^[17],凝血酶诱导血小板凋亡有活性氧参与^[18],内皮细胞在缺氧状态下会产生大量活性氧^[19],褪黑素通过活性氧介导线粒体损伤亦

可导致血小板凋亡^[20],诸多因素均可影响 PLT 数的变化。血小板减少是出血的主要因素之一,但导致出血受多因素影响,血小板不减少仍可发生出血,本组中有 98 例(18.74%)PLT 不减少伴有出血。已明确认定的促凝物组织因子(TF)和癌促凝物质(CP),在 AML 骨髓单个核细胞发现 CP^[21],提示 AML 时在 CP 促凝作用下,导致高凝消耗凝血因子,易发生 DIC,出血。有报道^[16] AL 初诊时 AML-M3 和 M5 型患者出血相对较重,易发生出血死亡,本组白血病中的出血发生率以 AML-M3 型(69.77%)最高。191 例非白血病中有 84 例(43.98%)出血,伴有凝血指标异常者占 77.38% (65/191)。与非白血病组比较,白血病组凝血指标异常项增多、出血发生率增高, ≥ 3 项异常出血发生率亦明显增高($P < 0.05$),2 级出血发生率显著增高($P < 0.01$),提示随凝血指标异常项的增多出血发生率亦随之增高。

综上所述,恶性血液病初诊时大部分已有 1 项及以上凝血指标异常(81.75%),凝血指标异常以 D-D 最敏感。WBC,PLT 减少者出血发生率较高,且随 PLT 减少而增加、加重。白血病比非白血病出血发生率高,以 M3 型最高。随凝血指标异常项增多而增高。

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