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· 专题研究 ·

成人免疫性血小板减少性紫癜合并肝血管瘤1例报告并文献复习

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摘要

背景与目的: 成人免疫性血小板减少性紫癜 (ITP) 合并肝血管瘤临床罕见, 容易误诊误治。笔者报告的1例成人ITP合并肝血管瘤患者的诊治经过, 以为临床提供参考和借鉴。

方法: 回顾性分析桂林医学院第二附属医院收治的1例成人ITP合并肝血管瘤患者的临床资料, 并结合文献总结该病的临床诊治特点。

结果: 患者为46岁女性, 因“全身皮肤黏膜出血1个月余, 血小板减少1 d”入住血液内科。血细胞分析血小板计数 $4.0 \times 10^9/L$, 凝血功能正常, 骨髓穿刺活检提示巨核细胞相对增多, 血小板少见, 高度疑似ITP。经激素等治疗后皮肤黏膜出血好转, 血小板升高至 $59 \times 10^9/L$ 。上腹部增强CT提示右肝巨大血管瘤, 转至肝胆胰外科行肝血管瘤切除, 术后术区渗血明显, 阴道流血, 血小板逐步降低至 $3.0 \times 10^9/L$, 右侧胸腔大量积液, 但凝血功能正常。经止血、输血、调节免疫、抗感染、胸腔穿刺引流处理后逐步恢复。术后第13天患者血小板升高至 $220 \times 10^9/L$ 。随访32个月, 患者皮肤黏膜不再出血, 血小板计数维持在正常范围。

结论: 成人ITP, 需警惕合并肝血管瘤, 处理血管瘤可使患者获得良好的远期效果, 但需做好围术期管理以使患者顺利恢复。

关键词

肝肿瘤; 血管瘤; 紫癜; 血小板减少性; Kasabach-Merritt综合征; 肝切除术
中图分类号: R735.7

Adult immune thrombocytopenia combined with hepatic hemangioma: a case report and literature review

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Adult immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) combined with hepatic hemangioma is clinically rare and prone to misdiagnosis and mistreatment. Here, the authors report the diagnosis and treatment process of a case of adult ITP combined with hepatic hemangioma, aiming to provide reference

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and insights for clinical practice.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of the clinical data of an adult patient with ITP and concomitant hepatic hemangioma admitted to the Second Affiliated Hospital of Guilin Medical College was conducted. The clinical features and treatment characteristics of the disease were summarized in conjunction with relevant literature.

Results: The patient, a 46-year-old female, was admitted to the Department of Hematology due to generalized skin and mucosal bleeding for over a month, and thrombocytopenia for 1 d. Blood cell analysis revealed a platelet count of $4.0 \times 10^9/L$, normal coagulation function, and bone marrow aspiration biopsy suggested a relative increase in megakaryocytes with rare platelets. The diagnosis was highly suspicious of ITP. After treatment with steroids and other measures, the skin and mucosal bleeding improved, and the platelet count increased to $59 \times 10^9/L$. Abdominal enhanced CT indicated a massive hemangioma on the right liver, and then, the patient was transferred to the Department of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery for resection of the liver hemangioma. After operation, there was significant bleeding in the surgical area, vaginal bleeding, and a gradual decrease in platelets to $3.0 \times 10^9/L$. The right pleural cavity accumulated a large amount of fluid, but coagulation function remained normal. After interventions including hemostasis, transfusion, immune modulation, anti-infection measures, and thoracic puncture drainage, the patient gradually recovered. On the 13th d after operation, the platelet count increased to $220 \times 10^9/L$. Follow-up for 32 months revealed no recurrence of skin and mucosal bleeding, with the platelet count maintained within the normal range.

Conclusion: In adult ITP, vigilance is necessary for the presence of concomitant hepatic hemangioma. Treatment of the hemangioma can achieve favorable long-term outcomes, but meticulous perioperative management is essential for the uneventful recovery of patients.

Key words

Liver Neoplasms; Hemangioma; Purpura, Thrombocytopenic; Kasabach-Merritt Syndrome; Hepatectomy

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免疫性血小板减少性紫癜 (immune thrombocytopenia, ITP) 是一种获得性自身免疫性出血性疾病, 以无明确诱因的孤立性外周血小板计数减少为主要特点, 其诊断基于临床排除法^[1]。ITP 的治疗遵循个体化原则, 以注射激素、免疫球蛋白、血小板等对症支持治疗为主^[1], 但存在治疗时间长、副作用大、远期效果欠佳, 复发率高等弊端^[2-4]。ITP 合并血管瘤, 临床上称为卡-梅综合征 (Kasabach-Merritt syndrome, KMS)^[2,5-7], 该病多见于婴幼儿, 好发于体表; 少见于成人, 罕发于内脏。肝血管瘤合并血小板减少性紫癜, 临床上称为肝脏 KMS^[3-6], 临床上绝大多数肝血管瘤并不合并 KMS, 只有极少数肝脏血管瘤合并 KMS^[8], 通过查阅文献发现成人肝脏 KMS 的报道均为个案^[5-6,9-13]。肝血管瘤内触发 KMS 的重要因素是血管瘤内异常免疫及血管增生^[3,14]。肝脏 KMS 的治疗方式多样, 由于其治疗效果和风险亦表现为多样性,

因此在面对具体病患, 需要慎重选择合适的治疗措施。本文回顾性分析 1 例成人 ITP 合并肝血管瘤患者的临床资料, 现汇报如下。

1 病例报告

患者 女, 46 岁, 因“全身皮肤黏膜出血 1 个月余, 血小板减少 1 d”入住桂林医学院第二附属医院血液内科。既往史、个人史、月经及婚育史、家族史无异常。查体: 生命征平稳, 全身皮肤弥漫性出血点, 躯干查体无异常。入院查血细胞分析血小板 $4.0 \times 10^9/L$, 凝血功能正常, 紧急输注酚磺乙胺注射液止血、2 个治疗量血小板提升血小板计数、甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠及地塞米松磷酸钠免疫抑制, 人免疫球蛋白 ($22.5 \text{ g} \times 3 \text{ 次}$) 调节免疫。上述治疗后皮肤黏膜出血缓解, 复查血细胞分析: 血小板 $59.0 \times 10^9/L$ 。进一步检查, 骨髓穿刺活检提

示巨核细胞相对增多，血小板少见，不排除ITP（图1），诊断：高度疑似ITP。入院第4天上腹部增强CT提示肝VI、VII段 $12.0\text{ cm} \times 9.8\text{ cm} \times 8.0\text{ cm}$ 肿瘤。平扫期肿瘤呈类圆形，边界清晰，密度均匀，中心处缺血坏死灶；动脉期肿瘤边缘近环状强化，密度与主动脉接近；静脉期肿瘤内造影剂向心性扩展；诊断：巨大右肝血管瘤（图2）。经多学科讨论认为ITP的病因为巨大肝血管瘤，有肝血管瘤切除的手术指征，笔者团队在气管插管全身麻醉下行右肝血管瘤切除，术中见右肝后叶巨大血管瘤，突出于肝表面，中央为黄白色坏死组织，边界清楚，质地软，表面光滑。术中首先游离右肝周围韧带以显露血管瘤，于血管瘤表面外侧缘约1 cm用电刀标记断肝线；然后用Pringle手法间断阻断第一肝门（阻断15 min，松开5 min）并控制中心静脉压不高于 $5\text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$ （ $1\text{ cmH}_2\text{O}=0.098\text{ kPa}$ ）以减少术中出血，超声刀沿标记线离断肝脏，过

程中创面 $>2\text{ mm}$ 的管道予以结扎或缝扎，顺利切除血管瘤（图3）；最后将肝创面彻底止血，放置肝创面及温氏孔引流管，均经右侧腹壁皮肤低位戳孔引出。手术时间3 h，术中出血约1 000 mL，输血浆600 mL和1个治疗量血小板。术后病理提示肝海绵状血管瘤（图4）。术后患者术区引流管引出较多淡红色渗液，伴阴道出血，血小板逐步降低至 $3.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ ，但凝血功能正常，经止血、输血及免疫球蛋白等对症支持治疗，术区渗血逐步消失，阴道出血停止。术后第5天检查提示大量右侧胸腔积液，伴呼吸困难，行超声引导胸腔穿刺置管引流，胸腔积液检查提示其为渗出液（表1）。术后第13天出院，血小板上升至 $220.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ 。患者从入院至出院血小板及凝血功能变化见表2。患者出院后随访32个月，皮肤、牙龈和阴道等没有异常出血，血小板维持在 $100.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ 左右。

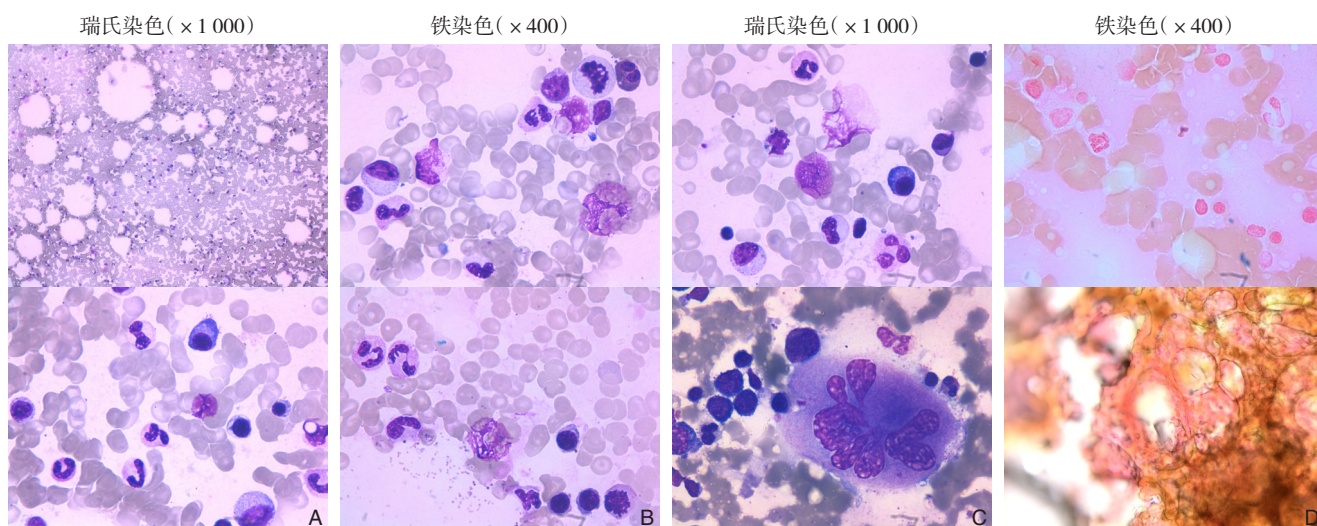


图1 骨髓活检病理 A: 骨髓增生活跃，粒系占65%、红系占19%，粒:红=3.42:1，瑞氏染色（ $\times 1\ 000$ ）；B: 粒系增生活跃，各阶段细胞比值及形态大致正常，红系增生活跃，以中、晚幼红细胞增生为主，形态未见明显异常，成熟红细胞大致正常，铁染色（ $\times 400$ ）；C: 淋巴细胞、浆细胞大致正常（阅全片见巨核细胞84个，可见多分叶核巨核细胞，免疫组化染色未见微巨核细胞，血小板少见），瑞氏染色（ $\times 1\ 000$ ）；D: 内铁（-），外铁（ \pm ），铁染色（ $\times 400$ ）

Figure 1 Bone marrow biopsy A: Active bone marrow proliferation with the granulocytic series accounting for 65%, the erythroid series for 19%, and a granulocyte-to-erythroid ratio of 3.42:1, Wright's staining($\times 1\ 000$); B: Active proliferation of granulocytic series with normal cell ratios and morphology in various stages, and active proliferation of erythroid series, mainly with an increase in intermediate and late-stage erythroblasts, with no apparent morphological abnormalities, and generally normal mature red blood cells, Iron staining ($\times 400$); C: Lymphocytes and plasma cells generally normal (the entire slide examination observed 84 megakaryocytes that included the polylobulated megakaryocytes, and no micromegakaryocytes and rare platelets were observed by immunohistochemical staining), Wright's staining($\times 1\ 000$); D: Iron staining ($\times 400$) showing (-) for internal iron and (\pm) for extracellular iron

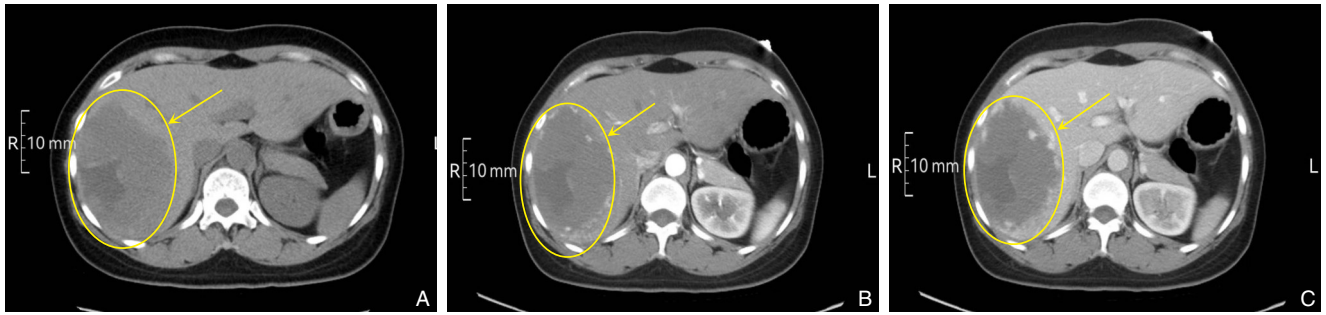


图2 上腹部增强CT示肝VI、VII段见12.0 cm×9.8 cm×8.0 cm肿瘤(箭头示肿瘤) A:平扫期肿瘤呈类圆形,边界清晰,密度均匀,中心处为缺血坏死灶;B:动脉期肿瘤边缘近环状强化,密度与主动脉接近;C:静脉期肿瘤内造影剂向心性扩展

Figure 2 Enhanced CT of the upper abdomen showing a 12.0 cm × 9.8 cm × 8.0 cm tumor in segments VI and VII of the liver (indicated by the arrow) A: A nearly circular tumor with clear borders, uniform density, and a central area of ischemic necrosis in the non-contrast phase; B: A nearly annular enhancement of the tumor at the periphery, with density similar to the adjacent main artery in the arterial phase; C: Centripetal expansion of the contrast agent within the tumor in the venous phase

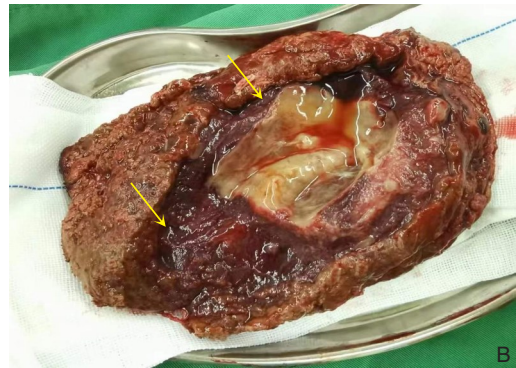
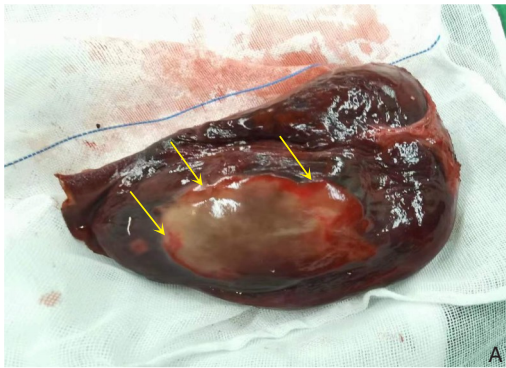


图3 肝组织切除术后大体标本(箭头示肝血管瘤) A:标本外面观;B:标本剖面观

Figure 3 Gross specimen after hepatectomy (hemangioma indicated by the arrow) A: External view of the specimen; B: Cross-sectional view of the specimen

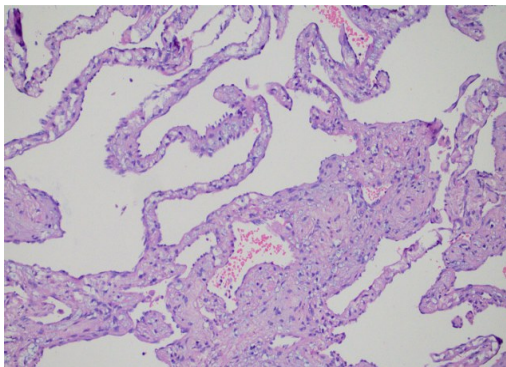


图4 术后病理示肿瘤由大小不一扩张、薄壁的血管腔构成,内衬单层扁平上皮,细胞无异性和核分裂,肿瘤性血管腔由包含小血管的纤维间隔分开(HE×200)

Figure 4 Postoperative pathological image showing the tumor composed of variably sized, dilated, thin-walled vascular lumina lined by a single layer of flat epithelium, with no atypia or nuclear division, and the neoplastic vascular lumens separated by fibrous septa containing small blood vessels (HE×200)

表1 患者术后第5天胸腔积液常规及生化结果

Table 1 Routine and biochemical results of pleural fluid on postoperative day 5 of the patient

项目	结果
常规	
李凡他试验	阳性
红细胞计数	90 000×10 ⁶ /L
生化	
腺苷脱氨酶	6.0 U/L
白蛋白	39 g/L
乳酸脱氢酶	470 g/L
淀粉酶	35 U/L

表2 患者血小板及凝血功能变化

Table 2 Changes in platelet and coagulation function of the patient

时间	白细胞 ($\times 10^9/L$)	血红蛋白 (g/L)	血小板 ($\times 10^9/L$)	凝血酶原时间 (s)	国际标准化 比值	凝血酶原活动度 (%)	部分凝血酶原 时间(s)	纤维蛋白原 (g/L)	凝血酶时间 (s)
入院时	4.3	107	4.0	14.5	1.2	77.6	34.0	3.0	17.5
术前	12.8	102	59.0	13.5	1.07	91.2	29.4	2.0	18.8
术后									
第1天	23.3	89	55.0	15.4	1.3	68.4	34.8	4.3	13.5
第2天	21.5	91	42.0	15.0	1.2	72.2	35.0	5.3	14.3
第3天	19.4	85	16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
第4天	10.6	77	8.0	14.7	1.2	75.4	42.1	6.6	14.7
第5天上午	11.3	97	3.0	14.2	1.2	81.3	30.1	6.5	15.3
第5天下午	19.6	96	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
第6天	11.8	91	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
第7天	11.1	92	59.0	13.3	1.1	74.6	37.2	5.5	17.7
第9天	9.2	104	93.0	10.1	0.9	121.0	24.8	6.5	15.7
第13天	6.42	97	220.0	13.6	1.1	89.7	30.5	5.2	16.3

2 讨论与文献复习

ITP的诊断基于临床排除法，须排除其他原因导致血小板减少，除详细询问病史及细致体检外，其诊断要点包括：(1)至少连续2次血常规检查示血小板计数减少，外周血涂片镜检血细胞形态无异常；(2)脾脏一般不增大；(3)骨髓检查：ITP患者骨髓细胞形态学特点为巨核细胞增多或正常，伴成熟障碍；(4)须排除其他继发血小板减少症；(5)诊断ITP的特殊实验室检查包括血小板糖蛋白特异性自身抗体和血小板生成素测定^[1]。本文患者无明显诱因出现皮肤黏膜出血，连续多次血常规检查均提示血小板减少，脾脏大小正常，骨髓巨核细胞增多并成熟障碍，激素治疗有效，因此诊断上高度疑似ITP。

ITP的治疗遵循个体化原则，鼓励患者参与治疗决策，兼顾患者意愿，在治疗不良反应最小化基础上提升血小板计数至安全水平，减少出血事件，关注患者健康相关生活质量。ITP患者发生危及生命的出血（如颅内出血）或需要急诊手术时，应迅速提升血小板计数至安全水平，可静脉注射免疫球蛋白1 g/(kg·d)，连续1~2 d、静脉注射甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠1 000 mg/d，连续3 d，以及重组人血小板生成素300 U/(kg·d)皮下注射治疗。上述措施可单用或联合应用，并及时予以血小板输注。其他紧急治疗措施包括长春碱类药物、急症脾切除、抗纤溶药物、控制高血压、口服避孕药控制

月经过多、停用抗血小板药物等^[1]。然而药物治疗存在治疗时间长、副作用大、远期效果欠佳，复发率高等弊端，而包括输注凝血因子、免疫球蛋白在内的支持治疗主要用于急性出血时和围术期的临时处理^[2-4]。

肝脏KMS血管瘤与普通血管瘤树枝状分布的血管结构不同，其血管瘤内旋绕的毛细血管能让血小板形成涡流从而促使其聚集和激活，导致循环血液中血小板及凝血因子等消耗性减少，同时独特的内皮细胞也有促进其黏附和激活的作用^[3,14]。本文患者在没有感染、输血、脾功能亢进等病史的情况下出现ITP，因而其病因可能是巨大肝血管瘤。

本文患者入院时皮肤黏膜弥漫性出血点，血小板仅为 $4.0 \times 10^9/L$ ，虽然经止血、输血、调节免疫治疗血小板升至 $59.0 \times 10^9/L$ ，但此时患者的病因并未根除。既往有成人肝脏KMS患者因病情危重未能完成腹部影像学检查，未能确诊肝血管瘤并对病因进行及时处理，最终死亡^[15]。肝脏KMS的外科治疗措施包括手术、局部消融、肝动脉介入栓塞和肝移植^[16]。

肝血管瘤局部消融主要包括射频消融和微波消融，均属于热消融；按治疗路径可分为经皮消融，经腹腔镜消融和开腹消融。要求肿瘤位于肝实质内，有经肝实质的进针路径，周围无大血管、胆管及重要脏器，凝血功能良好，上述要求在经皮消融时尤其需要注意。腹腔镜消融时建立的人

工气腹可使膈肌上抬,避免膈肌损伤;腹腔镜还可分离瘤体周围粘连,牵开周围组织,并在肝周放置湿纱布条并注入生理盐水,避免热辐射损伤周围器官^[17-18];此外该方法还具有阻断肝门或肝血管瘤的供血动脉减少术中出血,直视下止血,适时中转开腹的优点,因而其极大地拓展了肝血管瘤消融的指征。开腹消融由于创伤大,多用于无法腹腔镜消融或其他腹腔脏器手术同时治疗血管瘤,或用于经皮穿刺或腹腔镜消融路径下发生难以控制的出血时,因而其在肝血管瘤消融时仅作为备选方案^[19-20]。肝血管瘤消融时预先毁损主要供血动脉可减少术中出血^[4],该方法具有微创、患者接受度高,住院时间短等优点;但其并发症不可忽视,包括出血、胆道损伤、脓肿形成、肝功能衰竭、门静脉血栓、胃肠道穿孔、急性肾功能衰竭、需要引流的气血胸、术后复发等^[16,20-21]。本文患者由于肝血管瘤巨大,位于肝周,凝血功能差,穿刺出血风险高,需要消融时间长、血管瘤细胞坏死产生全身炎症反应大以及本单位消融经验不足,因此不考虑消融治疗。

肝血管瘤肝动脉介入栓塞是指在X线检查显影下经导管注入碘油联合平阳(或博莱)霉素栓塞并破坏肝血管瘤血管,具有创伤小、花费少、术后恢复快等优点,可用于合并危险因素的I、II型肝血管瘤;但是当肝血管瘤内存在动脉和(或)静脉短路、多支血管供血等情况时,容易出现栓塞不全导致术后高复发^[16,22-23]。此外,肝血管瘤的动脉血流速度比肝细胞癌慢,肝动脉介入栓塞过程中栓塞剂容易反流导致异位栓塞^[24];同时肝内胆管的血供主要来源是动脉,肝动脉介入栓塞可导致胆管缺血损伤、狭窄、胆汁性肝脓肿等并发症^[25]。因此肝动脉介入栓塞不是最佳治疗措施。

手术切除历来是肝血管瘤最常用的治疗方法^[26-27],手术方式包括血管瘤剥除,规则肝切除,肝段或半肝以及扩大半肝切除^[25]。手术风险主要与出血量有关^[16]。本文患者血小板低,凝血功能差,肝血管瘤位于右后叶且直径较大,手术出血风险大,术前需备好血,与患者及家属交代手术必要性及围术期风险,签好手术知情同意书。患者术后早期术区渗血明显,伴阴道流血,血小板进行性下降,但凝血功能正常;这一现象与弥散性血管内凝血病理过程中的血小板消耗性低凝有明显区别,术后血小板进行性下降的原因很可能

是肝血管瘤切除术后循环系统中残存的免疫因子持续破坏血小板。患者经免疫调理及输血处理后病情逐步好转,随访32个月均未见皮肤黏膜再次出血,血小板维持正常,进一步证实ITP合并肝血管瘤患者存在血管瘤内免疫异常。

肝移植涉及单位资质,供肝来源,手术风险,围术期管理,术后排斥反应以及巨额医疗费等情况,不适合常规开展,只适用于肿瘤个数>5个,血管瘤直径或直径之和或肿瘤体积>50%的患者^[16]。有学者^[5]将肝移植用于肝脏KMS并取得较好结果。肝血管瘤肉瘤是一种罕见的恶性肿瘤,也会合并KMS,因预后极差,不宜行肝移植治疗^[28]。

虽然本文没有进行血小板糖蛋白特异性自身抗体和促血小板生成素检测,亦没有对肝血管瘤标本进行相关抗原检测,致使ITP的免疫原性诊断为推测性及结果导向性,但是基于成人ITP合并肝血管瘤罕见,病情凶险,误诊可能会导致严重后果,本病例的成功救治和远期随访获得的良好效果对血液内科及肝胆外科医生的临床实践仍然具有借鉴价值。

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