

42例血栓性血小板减少性紫癜患者的临床特点及预后分析

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摘要 目的:分析42例血栓性血小板减少性紫癜(TTP)患者的临床特征、实验室指标、治疗及转归,为临床提高诊治提供参考。方法:回顾性分析湖北省多家三甲医院诊断为TTP患者的临床资料,根据疾病转归分为存活组(23例)及死亡组(19例),比较2组患者的临床特点及不同血浆治疗方法疗效的差异,并通过计算普拉斯米克(PLASMIC)分数预测血管性血友病因子裂解酶(ADAMTS13)活性减少的精确度。结果:42例患者中,男16例(38.1%),女26例(61.9%);中位发病年龄62岁,平均(56.1±16.3)岁。23例(54.8%)表现为“三联征”,18例(42.9%)表现为“五联征”。血小板计数(11.92±9.30)×10⁹/L;间接胆红素(32.85±29.17)μmol/L、肌酐(110±69)μmol/L、乳酸脱氢酶(955±666)U/L。18例患者有ADAMTS13活性检查报告,其中酶活性<10%者16例(88.9%)。24例患者(57.1%)予以大剂量血浆置换,存活17例(70.8%);18例予以输注少量新鲜冰冻血浆或无血浆治疗,存活6例(33.3%)。PLASMIC评分6~7分33例;6~7分对预测ADAMTS13活性降低的准确性为88.9%。死亡组患者年龄更大,血肌酐水平更高(*P*均<0.05)。结论:大部分TTP患者会表现为三联征,ADAMTS13活性检测对TTP的诊断具有一定提示作用,无条件时可使用PLASMIC评分进行早期拟诊。血浆置换治疗可明显降低TTP患者的死亡率,无条件者可输注少量新鲜冰冻血浆治疗。

关键词 血栓性血小板减少性紫癜;临床分析;血浆置换

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Abstract Objective: To analyze the clinical features, laboratory indicators, treatment, and outcomes of 42 patients with thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) in order to provide reference for clinical improvement. Methods: The basic information, clinical manifestations, laboratory examinations, treatment schemes, and outcomes of TTP patients diagnosed in multiple third-level hospitals in Hubei province were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were divided into survival group (23 cases) and death group (19 cases) according to the outcome. The differences in clinical features and different plasma treatments were compared between the two groups. The accuracy of predicting ADAMTS13 activity with PLASMIC score was calculated. Results: In this study, 42 patients were included, including 16 males (38.1%) and 26 females (61.9%); the median age of onset was 62 years, with an average age of (56.1±16.3) years. A total of 23 cases (54.8%) presented with the "triple syndrome", and 18 cases (42.9%) presented with the "pentasymptomatic syndrome". The platelet count was (11.92±9.30)×10⁹/L; the indirect bilirubin was (32.85±29.17) μmol/L, creatinine was (110±69) μmol/L, and lactate dehydrogenase was (955±666) U/L. In total, 18 patients had ADAMTS13 activity reports, with 16 cases (88.9%) having enzyme activity <10%. A total of 24 cases (57.1%) received large-dose plasma exchange, with 17 cases (70.8%) surviving; Of 18 cases with little or no plasma exchange, 6 cases (33.3%) survived. The PLASMIC score was 6-7 in 33 cases. The accuracy of predicting a decrease in ADAMTS13 activity was 88.9% for patients with a score of 6-7. The age of the deceased patients was older and their serum creatinine levels were higher (*P*<0.05). Conclusion: Most TTP

patients present with the classic triad, and ADAMTS13 activity testing has a high diagnostic specificity for TTP. However, PLASMIC scoring can be used for early presumptive diagnosis when resources are limited. Plasma exchange therapy can significantly reduce the mortality rate of TTP patients, and a small amount of plasma can be administered to patients without resources.

Key words Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura; Clinical analysis; Plasma exchange

血栓性血小板减少性紫癜(thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, TTP)是一种少见的血液疾病,其特征是先天性或免疫性导致血液中缺乏血管性血友病因子裂解蛋白酶(von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease, ADAMTS13)^[1]。该酶的功能降低可导致血液中的血管性血友病因子(von Willebrand factor, vWF)多聚体不断地发生粘附,继而凝聚引起微血管血栓栓塞,导致缺血性器官损害^[2]。TTP临床表现多样,易误诊漏诊。本文回顾性分析湖北省多家三甲综合医院(咸宁市中心医院、黄石市中心医院、宜昌市第一人民医院)近4年来诊断为TTP的42例患者的临床特征、治疗及其影响预后的相关因素。

资料与方法

1. 一般资料:收集2019年1月-2023年1月湖北省多家三甲综合医院(咸宁市中心医院、黄石市中心医院、宜昌市第一人民医院)诊断为TTP的42例患者的临床资料。TTP诊断标准符合《中国血栓性血小板减少性紫癜的诊断与治疗中国专家共识(2022版)》^[2]。排除入院前诊断过出血性疾病者;无法与人正常交流沟通或者精神疾病者。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,患者或家属均知情并签署同意书。

2. 临床资料收集:收集42例患者的一般资料,包括年龄、性别、发病时间及相关临床症状,如出血症状、神经系统症状、发热症状,既往史等;实验室检查:血常规、破碎红细胞、血清乳酸脱氢酶、肝功能、肾功能、凝血功能、肌酸激酶同工酶(creatinine kinase-MB, CKMB)、ADAMTS13等。根据患者的临床症状及实验室检查进行“五联征”及“三联征”的统计。“五联征”包括:血小板减少、微血管病性溶血、神经精神症状、肾损害、发热,“三联征”则统计前3项。根据预后结果分为存活组(23例)及死亡组(19例),分析2组一般资料、实验室检查结果及治疗方式。对收集的数据进行普拉斯米克(platelet count combined haemolysis variable, absence of active cancer, absens of stem-cell or solid-organ transplant, mean corpuscular volume, international normalised ratio, creatinine, PLASMIC)评分,包含血小板计数、溶血表

现、红细胞体积、凝血酶原时间、肾功能、有无肿瘤及器官移植病史等7项指标^[3]。通过ADAMTS13检测试剂盒(酶联免疫吸附法,厂家PerkinElmer EnSpire)检测ADAMTS13活性。

3. 统计学分析:采用SPSS 20.0统计学软件,符合正态分布的计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,采用独立样本 t 检验;若分布较离散以 $M(P25, P75)$ 表示,采用Mann-Whitney U检验;计数资料以百分数(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,用Pearson或确切概率法(Fisher)对不同组存活率比较进行统计分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

1. 一般资料:42例患者中,男16例(38.1%),女26例(61.9%),年龄8~83岁,平均 (56.1 ± 16.3) 岁,中位发病年龄为62岁。死亡组19例(45.2%),存活组23例(54.8%)。

2. 临床特征:42例患者中,23例(54.8%)表现为“三联征”,18例(42.9%)表现为“五联征”,1例未表现三联征或五联征。全部病例均有血小板减少及微血管病性溶血性贫血,34例(81.0%)有神经精神症状,33例(78.6%)肾功能损伤,24例(57.1%)患者体温升高。有乙型病毒肝炎史者4例,明确风湿类疾病史3例,过敏史4例,其中1例有药物过敏史。

3. 实验室检查:以血小板降低、贫血、血肌酐及乳酸脱氢酶水平升高较为显著。所有患者均有不同程度贫血,其中重度贫血6例,中度18例,轻度18例;血小板重度减少($< 20 \times 10^9/L$)28例,轻中度减少($> 20 \times 10^9/L$)14例。30例患者做了Coombs试验,其中阴性27例(90.0%),阳性3例(10.0%)。7例患者完善外周血图片,片中含破碎红细胞 $(3.36 \pm 1.21)\%$ 。生化指标:间接胆红素 $> 20 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 者26例;肌酐 $> 80 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 者28例,凝血功能各项指标均值有所升高,见表1。另外19例有风湿性指标异常,但既往未诊断为风湿性疾病。18例完善了ADAMTS13活性检测,其中酶活性 $< 10\%$ 者16例(88.9%),仅2例活性 $> 10\%$ 。

4. 存活组与死亡组临床资料:与死亡组比较,

存活组年龄更小,血肌酐水平更低(P 均 <0.05),见表2。

表1 42例患者实验室检查结果

项目	数据
血红蛋白(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	81.95 \pm 21.40
血小板计数($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	11.92 \pm 9.30
总胆红素($\mu\text{mol/L}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	50.58 \pm 34.23
间接胆红素($\mu\text{mol/L}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	32.85 \pm 29.17
凝血酶原时间(s, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	13.26 \pm 1.88
活化部分凝血活酶时间(s, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	36.71 \pm 21.30
纤维蛋白原(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.17 \pm 1.38
D-二聚体/[mg/L, M(P25, P75)]	2.38(0.86, 3.90)
乳酸脱氢酶(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	955 \pm 666
血肌酐($\mu\text{mol/L}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	110 \pm 69
CKMB(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	144 \pm 434

5. 不同血浆治疗方法的疗效:与无血浆置换组比较,大剂量血浆置换组存活率更高($P < 0.05$)。对18例无血浆置换组进行亚组分析,将其分为少量新鲜冰冻血浆输入与无血浆治疗,二者比较少量新鲜冰冻血浆输入患者的存活率更高,具有部分临床意义,但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表3。

6. PLASMIC评分:42例患者中,PLASMIC评分7分15例,6分18例,5分8例,4分1例。在18例完善了ADAMTS13活性检测的患者中,酶活性 $<10\%$ 者16例(88.9%),2例活性 $<50\%$,18例中16例PLASMIC评分为6~7分,对预测ADAMTS13活性降低的准确性为88.9%,提示PLASMIC评分6~7分能够在一定程度上提前预测ADAMTS13降低的发生。

表2 存活组及死亡组临床资料比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	存活组($n=23$)	死亡组($n=19$)	Z/t值	P值
年龄(岁)	51.3 \pm 18.1	61.9 \pm 12.7	-2.136	0.039
血小板计数($\times 10^9/L$)	12.1 \pm 10.1	11.7 \pm 9.2	0.148	0.883
血红蛋白(g/L)	81.5 \pm 21.4	82.6 \pm 22.0	-0.170	0.866
乳酸脱氢酶(U/L)	806.0 \pm 559.0	1136.0 \pm 751.0	-1.634	0.110
总胆红素($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	48.4 \pm 43.4	52.7 \pm 24.6	-0.321	0.756
间接胆红素($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	31.4 \pm 18.9	34.6 \pm 38.7	-0.343	0.733
肌酐($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	103.0 \pm 47.0	119.0 \pm 64.0	-2.929	0.035
CKMB(U/L)	59.0 \pm 103.0	247.0 \pm 629.0	-1.414	0.165

表3 3组不同血浆治疗方法的疗效比较[例(%)]

分组	例	存活率	死亡率	P值
大剂量血浆置换组	24	17(70.8)*	7(29.2)	
无血浆置换组	18	6(33.3)	12(66.7)	0.016
少量新鲜冰冻血浆输入	11	5(45.5)	6(54.5)	0.521
无血浆治疗	7	1(14.3)	6(85.7)	0.012

注:与无血浆置换组比较,* $P < 0.05$

讨论

2001年在实验室里克隆出了vWF-CP蛋白(即ADAMTS13),对其活性及功能进行系统性研究,发现了TTP的发病机制^[1,4]。血浆置换使得TTP患者的存活率从10%提高到85%以上^[5]。TTP是一种发展极其快速的疾病,受基层医院的检测条件及人员的限制,疾病往往无法得到快速诊断及治疗。

TTP患者的典型临床症状为“五联征”,其中包括了发热、微血管病性溶血性贫血、血小板减少症、神经功能缺损和肾功能不全^[6]。但有研究表明只有不到10%的急性TTP患者会出现所有5种症状^[7]。本研究中患者出现“五联征”的概率为42.9%,出现“三联征”的患者占54.8%。出现相对较多的典型症状的部分患者可能是经过基层医院初步筛选后再进入三甲医院就诊导致。患者进入上级医院就诊提高了诊断率,也使“五联征”和“三联征”出现的概率有所上升^[8]。

当然在TTP诊断中还是以重度血小板减少和微血管病性溶血性贫血为主,其中溶血可从外周血涂片上出现一定量的红细胞碎裂为有力证据^[9]。本研究中血小板平均值为 $(11.92 \pm 9.30) \times 10^9/L$,血小板重度减少($<20 \times 10^9/L$)28例(90%)。仅有7例患者完善了破碎红细胞检测,其中6例破碎红细胞比例大于2%,而未检测的患者中,结合患者症状、体征及相关检查仍考虑为TTP。另外TTP患者的网织红细胞计数升高、血红蛋白浓度、总胆红素升

高、直接胆红素、间接胆红素和乳酸脱氢酶水平也是红细胞破坏和器官缺血的标志物,大部分患者还会出现肾损伤,血肌酐水平升高及血尿和蛋白尿是最常见的表现^[7],与本研究结果一致。有文献报道25%急性TTP患者存在心肌缺血的证据,可表现为心电图异常,或者心肌肌钙蛋白的异常^[10]。本研究中患者CKMB均升高,可能与患者多器官损伤相互影响有关,或血栓原因导致心脏损伤。

TTP的发病机制与ADAMTS13活性降低有着密切的联系。ADAMTS13是一种在肝脏合成的蛋白酶,是一种vWF裂解酶,其功能为调节超大分子vWF(unusually large vWf, UL-vWF)^[8]。当患者发病时,ADAMTS13活性会下降,可导致UL-vWF聚集^[2]。当疾病进展时会导致严重的ADAMTS13缺乏症(<10%),累积更多的UL-vWF。另外,血小板粘附和聚集功能紊乱,可导致播散性微血栓和器官缺血^[11]。引起ADAMTS13活性缺乏的原因有先天性和获得性2种。本研究中,18例患者完善了ADAMTS13活性检查,占42.8%。因疾病的罕见导致ADAMTS13的检测普及率不高,但从已经检测的18例患者中检测出ADAMTS13活性<10%的比例为88.9%,ADAMTS13活性的检测在TTP诊断中起着一定的作用。若未检测ADAMTS13可使用PLASMIC评分,本研究中PLASMIC评分6~7分对ADAMTS13活性下降的预测可达88.9%,其可在ADAMTS13结果未出来前及早预诊断。且当PLASMIC评分较高时,应检测ADAMTS13活性以确诊^[12]。另外,补体系统被激活也在TTP中起作用,而UL-vWF则起到激活补体系统的桥梁^[13]。

血浆置换是治疗TTP的重要方法,通过体外血液循环去除其中的ADAMTS13抗体,补充新鲜冰冻血浆为患者提供充足的ADAMTS13,减缓微血管血栓的形成。一旦诊断或拟诊断为TTP,可进行血浆置换(>2 000 mL),每日1~2次,持续到患者症状缓解及血小板正常后逐渐减量^[2]。本研究中有24例及时予以了大剂量血浆置换,存活率70.8%;18例未行血浆置换,存活率33.3%。大剂量血浆置换组与无血浆置换组存活率存在差异,在血浆资源充足的情况下尽量予以大剂量血浆置换。对无法血浆置换的患者,适当予以输注新鲜冰冻血浆。

免疫抑制剂是治疗TTP常见的一种方法,尤其对于急性TTP患者更为重要。类固醇在急性期降低抗ADAMTS13 IgG的产生从而增加ADAMTS13活性^[14]。因此,临床上采用糖皮质激素联合血浆置

换治疗TTP。为了抑制抗体产生,尽快恢复ADAMTS13在体内的循环水平。目前抑制抗体的药物还有包括利妥昔单抗、硼替佐米、N-乙酰半胱氨酸等^[11, 15~17]。目前更为前沿的重组ADAMTS13(BAX 930, rADAMTS13)技术成为未来治疗的新展望^[18]。

通过临床症状及实验室检查可及早预测TTP发生,随着新疗法的不断出现,急性TTP治疗可能会进入一个无需依赖血浆置换的时代。但目前血浆置换在TTP治疗中依仍起着重要作用。然而TTP为罕见病,需要更多的临床检验及治疗数据来不断更新其诊疗方式。

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