

# 特发性肺栓塞临床特征分析

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**[摘要]** 目的:探讨特发性肺栓塞的临床特征,提高其诊治水平。**方法:**对298例肺栓塞患者进行回顾性分析,根据有无危险因素分为非特发性肺栓塞(provoked pulmonary embolism, pPE)组和特发性肺栓塞(idiopathic pulmonary embolism, iPE)组,比较两组的临床和影像学特征。**结果:**入选患者pPE组247例,iPE组51例。两组患者除下肢疼痛外,其余临床症状均无统计学差异。iPE组下肢疼痛或水肿、下肢深静脉血栓发生率、CT见胸膜下楔形影或线性不张比例、起始肺叶或段及以下动脉累及率高于pPE组( $P<0.05$ ),而CT示胸腔或心包积液比例、D-二聚体水平、发病年龄低于pPE组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**特发性肺栓塞发病年龄相对较轻,且无危险因素提示,Wells简化评分常为假阴性,临床易漏诊、误诊,但本研究发现,对于下肢水肿、疼痛且胸部CT示胸膜下楔形影患者,应尽早行双下肢超声检查、CTPA以提高特发性肺栓塞早期诊断。

**[关键词]** 特发性肺栓塞;非特发性肺栓塞;临床特征;影像学特征

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## Clinical characteristics and radiological findings of idiopathic pulmonary embolism: a retrospective study

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**Abstract Objective:** The aim of this study is to characterize the clinical and radiological features of idiopathic pulmonary embolism and improve the understanding of iPE. **Method:** The 298 patients of confirmed pulmonary embolism were enrolled in this study. They were subsequently divided into iPE or pPE groups after the assessment of risk factors for pulmonary embolism. The clinical characteristics and radiological features were compared between the two groups of pPEs and iPEs. **Result:** In the overall 298 patients, there were 51 patients of iPE, and 247 patients of pPE. Most of the symptoms did not differ significantly in the two groups except the incidence of pain in the lower extremities. Patients of iPE had higher frequencies of pain and edema in the lower extremities and deep vein thrombosis. Patients of iPE had higher frequencies of wedge-shaped density or linear ate-

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lectasis while lower frequencies of pleural effusion or hydropericardium as shown in CTPA. Filling defects at lobular or further distant level of pulmonary arterial branch were observed more frequently in iPE group than that of pPE group. Patients of iPE were younger and had lower levels of D-Dimer. **Conclusion:** iPEs is an easily missed or misdiagnosed disease that tends to affect younger people. The predictive value of simplified wells rule is quite limited for iPE. Patients with pain and edema in the lower extremities should be examined by ultrasonography as early as possible and those with wedge-shaped density or linear atelectasis on CT may need CPTA further.

**Key words** idiopathic pulmonary embolism; provoked pulmonary embolism; clinical characteristics; CTPA

肺血栓栓塞症(pulmonary thromboembolism, PTE)为来自静脉系统或右心的血栓阻塞肺动脉或其分支所致疾病<sup>[1]</sup>。特发性肺栓塞(idiopathic pulmonary embolism, iPE)是指缺乏已知危险因素的肺血栓栓塞症<sup>[2]</sup>。与非特发性肺栓塞(provoked pulmonary embolism, pPE)相比, iPE更难于预测及预防。提高iPE早期诊断有助于减少此类疾病的病死率,改善预后。本文收集浙江大学医学院附属第一医院2009-01—2015-03住院PTE患者中iPE病例,并与同期pPE对照,对其临床和影像学特征作回顾性分析,旨在提高对iPE的早期诊断。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 对象

本研究为回顾性分析,入选浙江大学医学院附属第一医院2009-01—2015-03住院确诊PTE患者共298例。

**诊断标准:**肺栓塞诊断参照2014版ESC指南中CT肺血管造影确诊标准<sup>[2]</sup>。特发性静脉血栓栓塞症(venous thromboembolism, VTE)诊断标准参照2009版法国最新共识《易栓倾向在易栓症中的检测推荐》<sup>[3]</sup>。入组患者根据有无危险因素将其分为pPE组和iPE组。

**排除标准:**慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压症患者;癌栓、脂肪栓等非血栓性肺栓塞。

### 1.2 方法

比较两组患者一般资料,包括年龄、性别、体质指数( $\geq 28$ 定义为肥胖标准)<sup>[4]</sup>,基础疾病和肺栓塞危险因素(包括Wells评分),症状和体征,D-二聚体、心脏彩超及两组间CTPA影像表现特征。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 18.0统计软件进行分析。正态的计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用t检验,非正态分布的计量资料用中位数和四分位数表示,组间比较采用秩和检验;计数资料用频数(率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般资料

本研究共收集298例确诊肺栓塞病例,两组患者性别及年龄相关资料详见表1。iPE组平均发病年龄小于pPE组( $P < 0.05$ )。两者的性别分布、体质指数无明显差异( $P > 0.05$ )。

### 2.2 基础疾病与危险因素

pPE组病例中223例合并包括肿瘤、高血压等基础疾病。iPE组51例病例中,仅4例合并非危险因素相关基础疾病。298例患者体质指数均 $< 28$ ,排除肥胖因素。

对298例患者入院时情况行简化版Wells评分,发现阳性预测均较低。见表1。

### 2.3 症状和体征

两组患者均以呼吸困难最为常见,iPE组下肢疼痛及水肿比例高于pPE组( $P < 0.05$ ),呼吸困难、胸痛、咯血、咳嗽、发热、晕厥等症状无显著差异( $P > 0.05$ )。

### 2.4 临床检查

对包括D-二聚体、下肢静脉B超、超声心动图、CTPA此4项肺栓塞主要临床检查作统计分析。见表1,表2。

pPE组两组患者D-二聚体值高于iPE组( $P < 0.05$ ),而iPE组下肢静脉血栓发生率高于pPE组( $P < 0.05$ ),心脏彩超提示两组间肺动脉高压发生率、右心室扩大发生率无差异( $P > 0.05$ )。

298例患者均行CTPA明确诊断。两组患者CTPA表现的血栓位置均以肺叶、段及以下动脉为主,iPE组肺动脉主干栓塞发生率高于pPE组,但无统计学差异( $P > 0.05$ )。iPE组发生胸膜下楔形影或线性不张的比例明显高于pPE组( $P < 0.05$ ),而胸腔、心包积液发生比例低于pPE组( $P < 0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

iPE指缺少已知危险因素PTE。本研究iPE组均无2014版ESC指南所列危险因素,仅4例患者有血脂异常、抑郁症、发病前1年手术史、痛风史,目前均尚未列入危险因素,但也有学者<sup>[5]</sup>发现抑郁症并服用抗精神药物可能增加栓塞风险。

本研究iPE组患者出现下肢疼痛、水肿症状明显多于pPE组,其余症状和体征与pPE组无显著差异。进一步行B超发现iPE组下肢静脉血栓检出率较pPE显著增高( $P < 0.05$ ),与Lehmann<sup>[6]</sup>、Mirae Lee等<sup>[7]</sup>研究结果近似,具体机制尚不明确。本研究中部分iPE患者因不明原因胸闷行超声心动图,发现肺动脉高压后进一步行CTPA确诊肺栓塞,在肺栓塞早期诊断中发挥了重要作用。而同时

表 1 肺栓塞一般资料、临床表现和临床检查

Table 1 Baseline characteristics

 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 

	iPE (51 例)	pPE (247 例)	检验值	P 值
一般资料				
年龄/岁	45.94±15.57	61.68±13.13	5.418	<0.01
男/女/例	33/18	144/103	0.719	>0.05
体质指数	21.45±2.42 (49 例)	21.27±2.30 (230 例)	0.003	>0.05
基础疾病/例(%)	4 (7.8%)	223 (90.3%)	—	<0.01
临床表现/例(%)				
呼吸困难	36 (70.6%)	200 (81%)	2.766	>0.05
胸痛	18 (35.3%)	58 (23.5%)	3.104	>0.05
咯血	11 (21.6%)	31 (12.6%)	2.839	>0.05
咳嗽	17 (33.3%)	100 (40.5%)	0.907	>0.05
发热	6 (11.8%)	36 (14.6%)	0.276	>0.05
下肢疼痛	12 (23.5%)	20 (8.1%)	10.503	<0.01
晕厥	5 (9.8%)	20 (8.1%)	0.160	>0.05
肺梗死三联征	3 (5.8%)	11 (4.5%)	—	>0.05
下肢水肿	21 (41.2%)	46 (18.6%)	12.337	<0.01
心动过速	2 (3.9%)	24 (9.7%)	—	>0.05
临床检查				
D-二聚体/(μg·L⁻¹)	2 130 (780~4 079)	3 070 (1 220~7 490)	-2.509	<0.05
B 超示下肢静脉血栓/例(%)	30 (61.2%)(49 例)	67 (28.2%)(238 例)	19.865	<0.01
心脏彩超 (iPE: 49 例, pPE: 238 例)				
右心室扩大/例(%)	9 (18.4%)	35 (14.7%)	0.420	>0.05
肺动脉高压/例(%)	15 (30.6%)	50 (21.0%)	2.139	>0.05
简化版 Wells 评分/例(%)				
PE 不太可能(0~2)	36 (70.6%)	199 (80.6%)	2.525	>0.05
PE 可能(≥3)	15 (29.4%)	48 (19.4%)	—	—

表 2 肺栓塞 CTPA 影像特征

Table 2 Computed tomographic scan of pulmonary embolism

例(%)

	iPE (51 例)	pPE (247 例)	检验值	P 值
栓塞位置				
左侧	3 (5.9%)	27 (11%)	—	>0.05
右侧	7 (13.7%)	69 (27.9%)	4.493	<0.05
双侧	41 (80.4%)	151 (61.1%)	6.841	<0.05
起始栓塞动脉				
肺动脉主干或左/右肺动脉干	22 (43.1%)	74 (39.6%)	3.362	>0.05
肺叶、段及以下动脉	29 (56.9%)	173 (70.4%)	4.677	<0.05
间接征象				
胸膜下楔形影或线性不张	16 (31.4%)	34 (13.8%)	14.607	<0.01
胸腔或心包积液	7 (13.7%)	88 (35.6%)	9.338	<0.01

超声心动图可作为急性肺栓塞早期死亡风险分层的评测指标之一, 评测肺栓塞后 30 d 内的病死率<sup>[2]</sup>, 同时建议在抗凝结束前行超声心动图以判断远期预后<sup>[8]</sup>。

本文中 pPE 组 D-二聚体相较于 iPE 组明显升高, 可能与 pPE 组在长期存在的危险因素刺激下反复升高有关。而国外众多关于 D-二聚体、iPE 的研究表明:D-二聚体可作为易栓基因阴性、复发预测、

预后判断的参考指标<sup>[9~11]</sup>; 在口服抗凝药物撤除后一周, D-二聚体正常对 iPE 中易栓基因携带的阴性预测率 92.9%, 而 D-二聚体持续异常是 iPE 复发的高危因素<sup>[12]</sup>。

CTPA 作为段以上肺血管栓塞的确诊手段, 临幊上已被广泛认可, 影像学改变包括直接征象和间接征象<sup>[13]</sup>。本研究 298 例患者均行 CTPA 明确诊断, 本研究中 iPE 组起始栓塞肺动脉干及左右肺动

脉干比例(43.1%)要高于 pPE 组(39.6%),但较 Lehmann 研究 iPE 组 55% 的主干累及率略低<sup>[6]</sup>。31.4% iPE 组患者及 13.8% pPE 组患者 CTPA 显示胸膜下楔形影或线性不张,13.7% iPE 组患者和 35.6% pPE 组患者合并胸腔或心包积液,行胸部平扫 CT 时即可发现此类肺栓塞间接征象,加强认识利于临床医生早期诊断。

2014 版 ESC 指南<sup>[3]</sup>再次强调临床预测评分已成为肺栓塞诊断流程中的重要环节,本文选用简化版 Wells 评分对 298 例入院时情况进行评分,发现阳性预测率较低,可能与特发性肺栓塞本身特征有关,不建议将简化版 Wells 评分作为特发性肺栓塞的排除手段<sup>[14]</sup>。

本文欠缺之处在于研究中未对 iPE 组患者进一步行抗心磷脂抗体外易栓基因、蛋白等检测排除易栓症可能。虽也有研究<sup>[15]</sup>对 iPE、pPE 及正常人群比较发现易栓基因检出率在三者间无明显差异。且部分学者认为<sup>[16]</sup>急性肺栓塞和(或)抗凝时抗凝血酶、PC 及 PS 蛋白水平低于正常水平,建议即使检测应在抗凝治疗末期进行。同时因 iPE 发病率低,本研究仅收集 51 例 iPE,有待于更大样本量的进一步研究。

综上所述,iPE 起病隐匿,发病年龄趋于年轻化,机体代偿功能优于老年患者,呼吸困难等症状耐受能力强,早期诊断愈加困难。临幊上加强对 iPE 相关特征的了解,有利于提高对 iPE 的认识,以便早期诊断及治疗,降低病死率,改善预后。

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