

弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤并噬血细胞综合征、肌酶升高1例报道

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摘要

弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤属于成熟B细胞肿瘤, 5年总生存期为26%~83%, 合并噬血细胞综合征提示预后极差, 且临床上少见, 本文报道了1例弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤并噬血细胞综合征的病例, 该患者以肌酶进行性快速升高为主要表现, 最后通过病检与免疫组化确诊。本文通过复习相关文献, 以提高临床医生对本疾病的认知。

关键词

弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤, 噬血细胞综合征, 肌酶进行性升高, 个案报道

Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma with Haemophagocytic Syndrome and Elevated Myocardial Enzymes: A Case Report

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Abstract

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma belongs to mature B-cell tumor. The total survival time of 5 years is

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26%~83% with hemophagocytic syndrome, which indicates a poor prognosis, clinically and rarely. This paper reports a case of hemophagocytic syndrome with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. The main manifestation of this patient is the progressive and rapid increase of muscle enzyme, which is finally diagnosed by pathological examination and immunohistochemistry. This article reviews relevant literature to improve clinicians' understanding of this disease

Keywords

Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma, Hemophagocytic Syndrome, Progressive Increase in Muscle Enzymes, Case Report

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1. 引言

噬血细胞综合征(hemophagocytic syndrome, HPS)又称为噬血细胞性淋巴组织细胞增多症(hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, HLH),是一种罕见的、危及生命的免疫疾病;它可以由各种潜在的条件触发,主要是感染,例如EB病毒感染,潜在的风湿病,如系统性红斑狼疮,或恶性肿瘤,特别是淋巴瘤。而弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤并噬血细胞综合征的病例报道较少。本文现报道1例以肌酶进行性升高为主要表现的弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤并噬血细胞综合征的病例,以提高临床医生对该疾病的认知,减少漏诊和误诊。

2. 病例资料

患者,男,68岁,因“四肢乏力、双肩疼痛一月余,加重3天”于2021年4月27日就诊于我院。患者1月余前无明显诱因出现四肢乏力,双肩疼痛,不伴双侧眼睑无力,无晨轻暮重无双手晨僵、握拳困难及关节畸形,无发热、盗汗、口腔溃疡、眼炎、光过敏及雷诺现象,无颜面部及双下肢水肿,无咳嗽、活动后胸闷气促、眼干、咽痛、声音嘶哑、饮水呛咳、吞咽困难、胸痛、咯血及晕厥。2021-04-15患者因四肢乏力、间断上腹部疼痛伴恶心不适,我院急诊内科门诊就诊,辅检提示乳酸脱氢酶、 α -羟丁酸脱氢酶升高,低钾血症(钾3.34 mmol/L),予以对症处理后缓解,3天前患者上述症状明显加重,自觉全身乏力,双肩关节疼痛伴活动缓慢,右侧显著,伴有口干多饮,无多尿,于我院心血管内科门诊复诊,复查心肌酶谱提示乳酸脱氢酶、 α -羟丁酸脱氢酶均较前继续升高,为求进一步诊治,今日就诊我院风湿免疫科门诊,遂以“四肢乏力原因待查、心肌酶谱异常原因待查”收入病房。起病以来,患者精神、饮食、睡眠欠佳,偶有大便不成形,小便正常,体力下降,体重无明显增减。否认糖尿病、冠心病等慢性病病史,否认食物或者药物过敏史,否认手术以及外伤史,否认输血史。体格检查:体温36.3℃,脉搏:86次/分,血压120/70 mmHg,体重58 kg,指测血氧饱和度96%(未吸氧情况下),神清,精神一般,略带焦虑面容,皮肤无明显黄染,双眼巩膜轻度黄染,无皮肤瘀点瘀斑,双下肢陈旧性皮疹(湿疹好转后遗留),口干少津,舌苔稍厚,口腔内可见2枚龋齿,部分残根根,口腔无溃疡,咽无充血,双侧扁桃体无肿大,双侧颈静脉无充盈怒张,颈软,浅表淋巴结未触及,胸骨无压痛,双肺呼吸音清,未闻及明显干湿性啰音,心率86次/分,律齐,无杂音,腹软,无压痛及反跳痛,肝脾肋下未及,双肾区无叩痛,双下肢无凹陷性水肿,双手远端手指呈“杵状指”样改变,双肩关节轻压痛,四肢肌力及肌张力正常,生

理反射存在,病理反射未引出。辅助检查:血常规:白细胞计数 $7.19 \times 10^9/L$,红细胞计数 $3.88 \times 10^{12}/L$,血红蛋白 113 g/L ,血小板 $39 \times 10^9/L$ 。肌酐 $129 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 、尿酸 $728 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 、乳酸脱氢酶 2730 U/L 、 α -羟丁酸脱氢酶 2393 U/L 、甘油三酯 4.26 mmol/L 、白蛋白 32.3 g/L 、铁蛋白 1478.7 ng/mL 、血浆纤维蛋白原 4.92 g/L 、可溶性 CD25 202495 pg/mL 。PET-CT:左上腹(肝左叶外侧旁)、下腹部肠系膜根部、盆腔内左侧腰大肌旁可见多发一不规则等 T1 等/稍长 T2 肿块影, DWI 上呈明显高信号,增强扫描明显不均匀强化,较大者位于下腹部肠系膜根部,病灶大小约 $70 \text{ mm} \times 38.8 \text{ mm} \times 60.4 \text{ mm}$ 。肝实质不均匀,肝内可见弥漫性稍长 T1 稍长 T2 异常信号影, DWI 上呈高信号,增强扫描动脉期可见结节样强化。肝右叶包膜下可见线状长 T1 长 T2 异常信号影。肝内外胆管未见明显扩张。胆囊腔内信号未见异常。脾脏信号未见明显异常。胰腺、双肾形态信号无异常。扫描野内肋骨、骶髂骨可见多发长 T2 异常信号影,增强扫描肋骨及骶髂骨不均匀异常强化。腹腔、盆腔可见片状长 T1 长 T2 信号影。髓管内可见团状长 T1 长 T2 信号影,大小约 $26.5 \text{ mm} \times 30.5 \text{ mm}$ 。1) 左上腹(肝左叶外侧旁)、腹膜后、下腹部肠系膜根部、盆腔内左侧腰大肌旁多发异常信号影,考虑肿瘤性病变(转移瘤),建议穿刺活检。2) 肝内弥漫性多发异常信号影,转移性结节?肝硬化结节?3) 腹水、盆腔积液。4) 扫描野内骨质异常信号,建议进一步检查。5) 髓管囊肿。骨髓细胞学:骨髓象易见分类不明异常细胞,考虑:骨转移癌细胞?淋巴瘤细胞?建议结合临床。腹水病理检查示:考虑浆膜腔转移性恶性肿瘤(淋巴瘤?)可疑,待细胞蜡块免疫组化染色确诊。腹水细胞蜡块病理示:(腹水沉渣细胞蜡块)内见大量中等大小淋巴细胞弥漫分布,细胞有异型性,淋巴瘤可能性大,建议行免疫组化确诊。流式:见 CD34+CD117+髓系原始细胞占有核细胞比例约为 0.39%,比例不高,免疫表型未见明显异常;粒细胞相对比例正常,免疫表型 CD13, CD16, CD15, CD11b 未见明显表达紊乱;淋巴细胞相对比例减少,其中 T 细胞占淋巴细胞 70.00%, CD4:CD8 = 0.39,比值减小;NK 细胞占淋巴细胞 4.11%,未见明显异常;成熟 B 细胞占淋巴细胞 21.85%;另可见约 0.28%的 CD9+CD10+幼稚 B 淋巴细胞,为正常增生的 B 祖细胞。表明未检测到明显的急性白血病、高危 MDS 及淋巴瘤、骨髓瘤相关免疫表型异常证据;免疫组化(腹膜后穿刺淋巴结):CD21(-), CD20(+), CD3(-), Ki-67 (80%), Bcl-b(-), CD10(-), MUM-1(+), Bcl-2(-), CD-5(-), C-myc (>60%), 分子病理结果:EBER(-)。结果支持非霍奇金 B 细胞性淋巴瘤,非生发中心起源。诊治经过及随访情况:初步诊断:肌酶升高查因。结合患者病史、临床表现、生化、各项免疫组化等检查,考虑诊断为弥漫大 B 细胞淋巴瘤、继发合并噬血细胞综合征。遂予护胃(雷贝拉唑、瑞巴派特、铝碳酸镁咀嚼片)、镇痛(氨酚羟考酮→戴芬→04-30 日有黑便 1 次,遂改为强效镇痛外用药物:芬太尼透皮贴剂一锐枢安 4.125 mg)、间断输注人血白蛋白($10 \text{ g/d} \times 5\text{d}$)、利尿(托拉塞米静脉推注、呋塞米 + 螺内酯口服)、提升血小板(输注单采血小板,04-30 日予以 2 治疗量、05-01 至 05-04 每天各 1 治疗量,共计 6 治疗量)、免疫球蛋白冲击(静注人免疫球蛋白 IVIG $2.5 \text{ g/瓶} \times 8 \text{ 瓶}$ 连用 2 天)及营养补液对症支持治疗。因中量腹腔盆腔积液,于 2021-05-02 日至超声介入科行超声引导下腹腔积液穿刺置管引流术,返回病房后行床旁心电图监护,予以止血对症治疗,患者病情进行性恶化进展,血炎症指标(C-反应蛋白)持续升高,血三系总体呈持续下降趋势,有高甘油三酯血症,血清铁蛋白升高,2021-05-02 下午有发热,且影像学检查提示多发转移可能,已累及全身多系统;请超声介入室会诊,因患者腹腔中量积液,且血小板反复减少,暂不宜行腹膜后包块穿刺活检。考虑患者为肿瘤相关性噬血细胞综合征(MAHS),发生 MAHS,治疗反应差,死亡率高,生存期短,预后极差。再次充分与患者及家属沟通病情,告知病情复杂危重性,患者本人及其家属均知情理解,患者家属经过沟通后,要求回当地医院继续内科姑息性对症支持,遂办理自动出院。患者于出院 1 月后死亡。

3. 讨论

LDH 是一种细胞内糖酵解酶,由两个主要亚基(LDHA 和 LDHB)组成,分布于机体所有细胞的胞质

内,尤其以心、肝、肾、肺等器官分布最为丰富[1]。当上述器官发生病变或存在恶性肿瘤时,都会引起血清 LDH 水平升高。与正常细胞相比,恶性肿瘤细胞的主要生化特征之一是代谢从氧化磷酸化转变为糖酵解增加,即使在低氧条件下也是如此,被称为沃伯格效应(Warburg effect) [2]-[8]。LDH 催化丙酮酸转化为乳酸,被认为是厌氧糖酵解的关键关卡。它在许多类型的癌症中升高,并与肿瘤的生长、维持和侵袭有关[9];大量研究表明,LDH 在多种肿瘤中均有异常高表达,与肿瘤的恶性进展有关[10] [11]。LDH 升高也是一个负面的预后生物标志物,不仅是因为它是参与癌症代谢的关键酶,而且还因为它允许肿瘤细胞通过改变肿瘤微环境来抑制和逃避免疫系统[12]。所以当患者发生不明原因的 LDH 升高时,应积极排查是否有恶性肿瘤可能。

噬血细胞性淋巴组织细胞增多症是一种罕见的致命性高炎症综合征[13]。在普通人群中的发病率为 1/50,000 至 1/150,000,导致细胞因子风暴和继发性多器官损伤[14]。其特征是高烧、全血细胞减少、肝脾肿大、肝功能障碍、凝血障碍、铁蛋白水平升高,以及良性巨噬细胞增殖和激活增加,并伴有骨髓或其他器官的吞血作用。该病可分为原发(潜在的遗传基础)和继发形式。原发性 HLH 在儿童中最常见,而继发性 HLH 在成人中更常见。它有多种原因,包括感染、自身免疫性疾病和恶性肿瘤,如系统性红斑狼疮,或恶性肿瘤,特别是淋巴瘤[15]-[21]。HLH,尤其是淋巴瘤相关噬血细胞综合征(lymphoma-associated hemophagocytic syndrome, LAHS)曾是一种致命性疾病,是任何形式的 HPS 中预后最差的[13]。然而,值得注意的是,继发性 HLH 通常有不止一种病因导致系统失调。多项研究表明,自然杀伤(NK)/T 细胞淋巴瘤是亚洲淋巴瘤相关噬血细胞综合征(LAHS)患者的主要亚型[22]。然而,非霍奇金 B 细胞淋巴瘤是 HLH 相对罕见的诱因。成人继发性 HLH 通常表现为一种具有高死亡率的侵袭性疾病。文献中已知,HLH 可伴发恶性肿瘤[23]。然而,罕见的是,HLH 的诊断可能先于恶性肿瘤的鉴定[24]。在文献中,有少数报道的 B 细胞淋巴瘤表现为 HLH [25]。HLH 是一种危及生命的临床疾病,应及时治疗。此外,它与恶性肿瘤的罕见联系应该牢记在心[26]。一般来说,由于缺乏对 HLH 潜在原因的识别,患者会经历快速而致命的病程,而不能及时有效地进行治疗。因此,对潜在疾病的早期诊断,特别是淋巴瘤的早期诊断,会带来更好的结果。然而,LAHS 的诊断往往是困难的,因为经常缺乏适合活检的淋巴结或肿块形成,从而导致疾病的进展和预后不良。确定成人 LAHS 特有的临床和实验室特征可能允许早期发现和干预,从而改善结果[27]。2018 年 11 月 20 日,美国食物及药物管理局批准单克隆抗体 Emapalumab (血液学名称为 Gamifant)用于拯救儿童及成人的原发性 HLH。关于成人 HLH 诊断和治疗的进一步指导可以在最近的成人 HLH 组织细胞学会指南中看到[28]。HLH 的预后因人而异,生存取决于及时的识别和治疗。骨髓移植是可以治愈的[25]。

HLH 的特征是巨噬细胞、组织细胞和 T 细胞激活引起的多系统炎症。根据 2004 年 HLH 诊断标准[29] [30] [31],符合下列 8 条标准中的 5 条即可诊断:① 发热持续超过一周,热峰 $>38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$;② 脾大;③ 全血细胞减少,累及 ≥ 2 个细胞系,血红蛋白 $<90\text{ g/L}$,血小板 $<100 \times 10^9/\text{L}$,中性粒细胞数 $<1.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$;④ 纤维蛋白原 $\leq 1.5\text{ g/L}$ 或血甘油三酯 $\geq 3.0\text{ mmol/L}$;⑤ 血清铁蛋白 $\geq 500\text{ }\mu\text{g/L}$;⑥ 血浆可溶性 CD25 (或者可溶性 IL-2 受体)升高($\geq 2400\text{ Ku/L}$);⑦ NK 细胞活性下降或缺乏;⑧ 骨髓,脾脏,脑脊液或者淋巴结发现噬血细胞现象,未见恶性肿瘤细胞。本例患者满足上述标准,故诊断 HLH 成立。该患者病理及免疫组化结果示 DLBCL。所以考虑 HLH 的原发病是 DLBCL。

4. 总结

综上所述,以肌酶进行性升高为首发临床表现的 DLBCL 合并 HLH 病例相对少见,临床医生对于新发的肌酶升高患者,应提高警惕,除了考虑肌炎、肌病等可能,尤其当治疗效果不佳时,应考虑进行肿瘤筛查,使患者得到尽早诊断和及时治疗,对于改善预后至关重要。

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