

炎症性肠病相关贫血的诊治进展

Advance in diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory bowel disease associated anemia

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炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel disease, IBD)是一种病因及发病机制尚未明确的慢性胃肠道非特异性炎症性疾病,包括溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)和克罗恩病(crohn disease, CD)。贫血是 IBD 患者最常见的肠外表现^[1],可发生在 IBD 病程的任何阶段,与疾病活动有关,但也可发生在无疾病活动阶段^[2]。IBD 患者贫血的总体患病率约 24%^[3],高达 70%的 IBD 住院患者和 20%的门诊患者存在贫血^[4]。IBD 合并贫血的发生率较高,但大部分患者在 IBD 确诊后数月才针对贫血进行评估,部分患者甚至在诊断贫血后未及时进行针对性治疗^[5],存在 IBD 合并贫血的诊断及治疗不足。IBD 合并贫血不仅影响患者健康相关生活质量、认知功能和工作能力,还增加了 CD 相关并发症及手术风险^[6-8]。因此,在 IBD 明确诊断时做好贫血筛查并予以及时治疗,病程中做好监测,有助于改善患者的生活质量和临床结局。

1 IBD 相关贫血的病因及发病机制

IBD 相关贫血的病因是多因素的,缺铁性贫血(iron deficiency anemia, IDA)、慢性病贫血(ane-

mia of chronic disease, ACD)是最常见的 2 种形式,大多情况下 IBD 相关贫血表现为 IDA 和 ACD 并存的混合性贫血^[9]。造成 IDA 的原因与肠道持续炎症活动导致肠黏膜出血,膳食铁摄入减少及铁吸收障碍有关。ACD 的形成与感染及持续的炎症有关,而铁调素及细胞因子(TNF, IL-1, IL-6 和 IFN- γ)是 ACD 发病的分子基础。另外,维生素 B12 和叶酸缺乏引起的贫血,治疗药物(如嘌呤类药物、柳氮磺吡啶、甲氨蝶呤及钙调神经酶抑制剂)引起的贫血也需考虑。少见病因包括维生素 D、A 和 B6 缺乏、自身免疫性溶血性贫血和骨髓抑制^[10]。

2 IBD 患者贫血的定义及相关实验室检查

2.1 IBD 患者贫血的定义

世界卫生组织目前使用的贫血定义也适用于 IBD 患者^[9],即普通人群贫血的血红蛋白临界值定义为男性低于 130 g/L,女性低于 120 g/L,孕妇低于 110 g/L。如血红蛋白低于正常水平,应开始进行贫血查因相关检查。

2.2 用于 IBD 患者贫血原因诊断的实验室检查

IBD 患者一旦出现血红蛋白低于正常值,需启动贫血相关检查^[9]。首先完成贫血基本检查,如果基本检查结果仍不能明确贫血病因,建议进行扩展

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检查项目,如进一步扩展检查,贫血原因仍然不明确,需与血液学专家商讨下一步的处理措施^[9]。

2.2.1 IBD 患者贫血的基本检查 全血细胞计数中应包括有红细胞分布宽度和平均红细胞体积(mean corpuscular volume, MCV)、网织红细胞计数、血清铁蛋白、转铁蛋白饱和度(transferrin saturation, TfS)和 C 反应蛋白。在 IBD 患者贫血评估中需注意,在正常情况下,血清铁蛋白水平是评估人体内铁储存情况的敏感指标,但铁蛋白是一种急性时相反应蛋白,伴随炎症时会升高^[11]。铁缺乏的诊断取决于 IBD 患者的炎症状态。根据欧洲克罗恩和结肠炎组织(ECCO)指南建议,C 反应蛋白在正常范围,血清铁蛋白 < 30 μg/L 可诊断为 IDA。合并炎症时,血清铁蛋白 < 100 μg/L 支持 IDA 的诊断。当血清铁蛋白 > 100 μg/L 且 C 反应蛋白高于正常上限,诊断 ACD。血清铁蛋白 30 ~ 100 μg/L 时表明 IDA 合并 ACD^[9]。TfS 是循环转铁蛋白中铁负荷的指标,可间接衡量铁の利用程度。TfS ≤ 16% 被认为是诊断 IDA 的临界值,而对于合并炎症性疾病的情况下,诊断 IDA 需要 TfS < 20%^[12]。

2.2.2 IBD 患者贫血的扩展检查 该类检查主要包括血清维生素 B12、叶酸、结合珠蛋白水平、低色素红细胞百分比、网织红细胞血红蛋白、乳酸脱氢酶、可溶性转铁蛋白受体(soluble transferrin receptor, sTfR)、肌酐和尿素^[9]。关于 sTfR 和可溶性转铁蛋白受体指数(sTfR/log ferritin index, sTfR-F),sTfR 水平在缺铁时升高,且不受慢性炎症的影响^[13-14]。sTfR-F > 2 表示 IDA 或 IDA 合并 ACD,而 sTfR-F < 1 则排除 IDA,诊断为 ACD^[15]。铁调素是一种肽分子,主要由肝细胞合成。其在调节体内储存铁的吸收和动员过程中起着非常重要的作用,是铁代谢的中枢调节器^[16]。有研究发现,铁调素 ≤ 2.0 nmol/L 可诊断 IDA^[17],但它的产生受全身铁储存状况、炎症活动和红细胞生成活动的影响^[18]。

3 IBD 患者贫血的诊断流程

评估从 MCV 开始,根据 MCV 将 IBD 相关贫血分为小细胞性贫血、正常细胞性贫血和大细胞性贫血 3 类,继而根据网织红细胞计数,并结合血清铁蛋白、TfS 及贫血的扩展检查项目,完成 IBD 患者贫血的病因诊断,诊断流程见图 1。

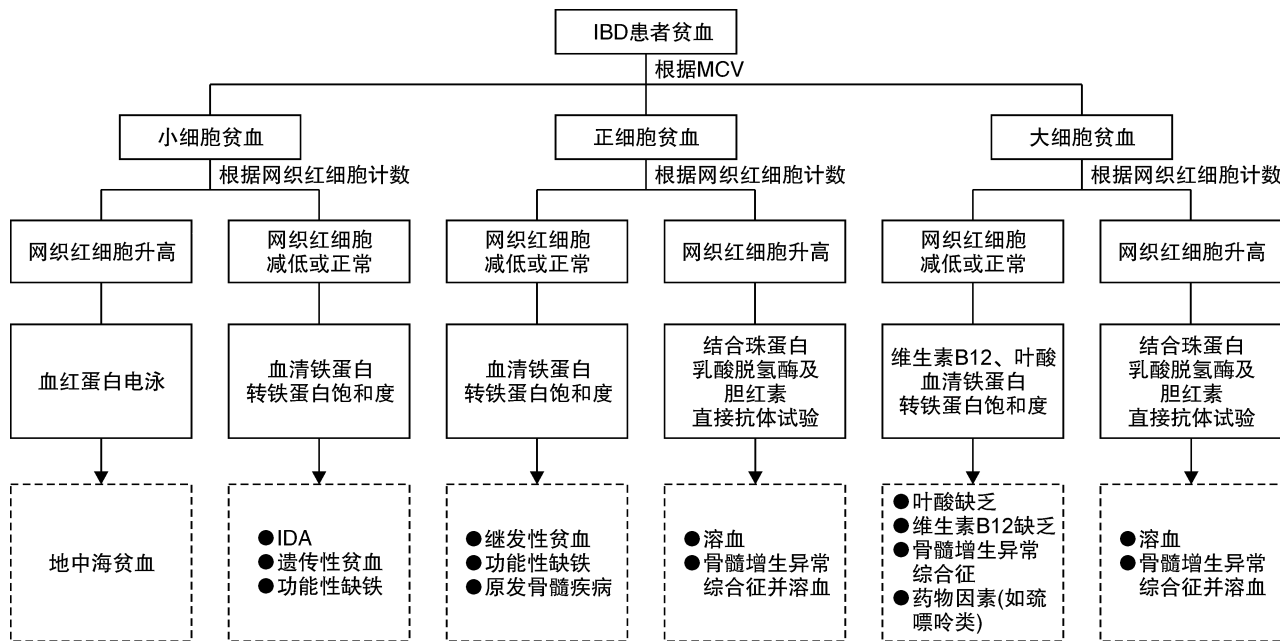


图 1 IBD 患者贫血的诊断流程

4 治疗

一旦 IBD 患者诊断出贫血,应给予及时和适当的治疗,除补充足量的微量营养素外,应侧重确定和治疗贫血的原因。鉴于缺铁所致贫血是 IBD 最常见的形式,在此着重介绍缺铁性贫血的铁剂治疗。

4.1 IBD 的铁剂治疗

治疗的最终目标是通过使血红蛋白水平的正常化和补充铁储备来提高生活质量。补充方式包括口服或静脉途径补充铁。补充途径应根据患者

症状、缺铁和贫血的严重程度并考虑与治疗相关的合并症和个体风险来确定^[19]。有效的治疗反应为治疗 4 周内血红蛋白升高 20 g/L, TfS 增加 > 30%^[9,20]。

4.1.1 口服补铁 缓解期 IBD 患者伴轻度贫血且能耐受口服铁剂的患者可使用口服铁补充剂^[9]。常用口服铁补充剂:①亚铁(Fe²⁺)形式:富马酸亚铁、硫酸亚铁和葡萄糖酸亚铁;②三价铁(Fe³⁺)形式:麦芽酚铁和焦磷酸铁;③多糖铁复合物。口服

铁剂的优点:成本低、易于获得且具有良好的安全性。缺点:①部分药物及食物会影响铁吸收,且易出现恶心、腹痛、腹泻等胃肠道不良反应^[21];②未被吸收的铁会导致肠道炎症,引起病情反复^[22];③影响肠道微生物群和代谢组,在 IBD 疾病活动中可能发挥作用^[23-24]。口服铁剂补充剂量及频次:鉴于 IBD 患者仅有 10~20 mg/d 的铁能被有效吸收,IBD 患者元素铁治疗 IDA,每日不超过 100 mg^[25]。另外,研究表明缺铁女性的隔日给药优于每日给药^[26-27]。高频次口服铁剂会导致血清铁调素增加并减少铁吸收,隔日给药相较于每日给药显著增加铁吸收^[27]。

4.1.2 静脉补铁 对于活动期 IBD、既往口服铁耐受性差、血红蛋白水平<100 g/L,以及需要给予红细胞生成刺激剂(erythropoiesis-stimulating agents,ESAs)治疗的患者,建议将静脉铁剂作为首选^[9]。静脉铁剂包括右旋糖酐铁、葡萄糖酸铁、蔗糖铁、异麦芽糖苷铁、羧基麦芽糖铁和纳米氧化铁。静脉补铁的主要优点是肠道黏膜状况不影响疗效,能够更加有效且快速地纠正铁稳态,且不经胃肠道,避免了进一步的黏膜病变和炎症^[28]。多项荟萃分析显示,在患有 IDA 的 IBD 患者中,静脉补铁显著降低患者胃肠道不良反应,可更快地提高血红蛋白水平,因此,静脉补铁优于口服补铁^[4,29-30]。但其缺点在于成本较高,存在过敏反应,铁过载的潜在风险以及发生低磷血症的可能性^[2,31-32]。

关于静脉补铁量,既往使用 Ganzoni 公式(基于蔗糖铁)计算剂量^[33],即全身铁缺乏量(mg)=体重(kg)×[目标血红蛋白(g/dL)-实际血红蛋白(g/dL)]×0.24+500 mg。但此公式不方便计算、易出错,并且在临床实践中使用不一致,低估了铁的需求。FERGIcor 试验基于羧基麦芽糖铁,建立了一种新的简易方案,见表 1。此剂量方案显示出更好的疗效和依从性,以及良好的安全性^[34],且同样可以用于除羧基麦芽糖铁以外其他静脉铁制剂的给药。

表 1 估算总铁需要量的简易方案

血红蛋白/(g·dL ⁻¹)	体重<70 kg	体重≥70 kg
10~12(女性)		
10~13(男性)	1000 mg	1500 mg
7~10	1500 mg	2000 mg

4.2 IBD 的 ACD 治疗

ACD 的治疗应侧重于优化 IBD 治疗以控制疾病活动,另外需识别感染、肿瘤的并发,并加以解决。对静脉补铁反应不足的 ACD 患者,可考虑 ESAs 治疗^[9]。当患者接受 ESAs 治疗时,会出现功能性铁缺乏。功能性铁缺乏是指身体铁储备正常,

但铁供应或运输失败,红细胞生成的铁供应不足。因此,ESAs 需与静脉铁疗法结合使用^[35]。ESAs 价格昂贵,且存在血栓栓塞等风险^[36]。

4.3 输血及其他治疗

当血红蛋白浓度低于 70 g/L 或血红蛋白虽高于 70 g/L,但存在症状或特定危险因素,可考虑输注红细胞。输血后应进行静脉补铁^[9,37]。输血不能替代口服或静脉补铁治疗 IDA。输血由于潜在的不良反应用和成本,应避免将其用于慢性贫血。活动期 IBD 患者,尤其有回肠切除术的患者,或有混合性贫血伴 MCV 高的患者,需检测和补充维生素 B12 和叶酸^[9,38]。

5 IBD 相关贫血的随访管理

即使在贫血纠正和铁储备充足后,超过 50% 的 IBD 患者在 10~12 个月内再次出现贫血^[19],因此病程中需定期监测。ECCO 指南建议在 IDA 治疗成功后,第 1 年应每 3 个月监测一次血红蛋白、铁蛋白、TfS 和 C 反应蛋白,之后每 6~12 个月监测 1 次。静脉铁剂成功治疗 IDA 后,一旦血清铁蛋白水平低于 100 μg/L 或血红蛋白水平低于 12~13 g/dL(女性/男性),应重新开始静脉补铁^[9]。IDA 治疗后,血清铁蛋白水平>400 μg/L 可降低治疗后 1~5 年铁缺乏的复发^[39]。

6 结语

IBD 合并贫血影响疾病转归和患者的生活质量。在实际临床诊疗中,IBD 合并贫血的诊治仍存在不足,需引起关注和重视,临床实践中应重视 IBD 患者贫血的早期筛查、合理治疗及定期随访。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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