

急性淋巴细胞白血病并发肠系膜上动脉血栓形成 1 例^{*}

韦中玲¹ 黄辰¹ 王娜娜¹ 黄君¹ 黄东平¹

[摘要] 为了提高临床医师对急性白血病发生血栓并发症,尤其是肠系膜上动脉血栓形成并发症的警惕性和认识,本研究报道 1 例急性 B 淋巴细胞白血病患者在诱导治疗过程中并发肠系膜上动脉血栓形成的治疗经过,并复习相关文献。患者系 64 岁老年男性,2022 年 2 月就诊皖南医学院第一附属医院血液科,诊断为急性 B 淋巴细胞白血病,在诱导治疗后期患者血小板计数明显上升,出现剧烈腹痛,临床症状严重,而临床体征不明显,高度怀疑肠系膜上动脉血栓形成,通过腹部增强 CT 和腹主动脉 CTA 确诊为肠系膜上动脉血栓形成。经过积极抗凝治疗,患者闭塞血栓部分再通,临床症状获得缓解。急性白血病不仅易出血,也有可能发生血栓风险,对于临床症状和体征不相符的腹痛要高度警惕肠系膜上动脉血栓形成发生,及早发现,尽早治疗。

[关键词] 急性淋巴细胞白血病;肠系膜上动脉血栓形成;化疗;血栓

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Mesenteric arterial thrombosis complicated with acute lymphoblastic leukemia: a case report and literature review

WEI Zhongling HUANG Chen WANG Nana HUANG Jun HUANG Dongping

(Department of Hematology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Wannan Medical College, Wuhu, 241000, China)

Corresponding author: HUANG Dongping, E-mail: hdp_9713@163.com

Abstract To improve the awareness and understanding of acute leukemia-associated thrombotic complications, particularly mesenteric arterial thrombosis for clinical physicians, this study reported a case of mesenteric arterial thrombosis in a patient with acute B-cell lymphoblastic leukemia during induction therapy. Relevant literatures were reviewed. The patient was a 64-year-old male who visiting the Department of Hematology at the First Affiliated Hospital of Wannan Medical College in February 2022. He was diagnosed with acute B-cell lymphoblastic leukemia. During the later stage of induction therapy, the patient's platelets count significantly increased, accompanied by severe abdominal pain. Although clinical signs were not typical, mesenteric arterial thrombosis was highly suspected. The diagnosis of mesenteric arterial thrombosis was confirmed through contrast-enhanced abdominal CT and abdominal aorta CTA. With aggressive anticoagulant therapy, partial reperfusion of the occluded thrombus was achieved, and the patient's clinical symptoms were relieved. Acute leukemia carries not only the risk of bleeding, but also the potential for thrombotic complications. Clinicians should be highly vigilant for the occurrence of mesenteric arterial thrombosis when there is significant abdominal pain that does not match clinical signs. Early detection and prompt treatment are crucial.

Key words acute lymphoblastic leukemia; mesenteric artery thrombosis; chemotherapy; thrombosis

急性白血病是血液系统恶性肿瘤,在发病初期及治疗后有血栓发生的风险^[1]。肠系膜上动脉血栓形成是急性白血病非常罕见而严重的并发症,值得临床医生高度重视。我科在 2022 年 2 月收治 1 例初诊急性淋巴细胞白血病(acute lymphoblastic leukemia, ALL)患者,在诱导化疗后期并发肠系膜上动脉血栓形成,经过积极诊治,病情得到控制。现报告如下。

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¹皖南医学院第一附属医院(弋矶山医院)血液科(安徽芜湖,241000)

通信作者:黄东平,E-mail:hdp_9713@163.com

1 病例资料

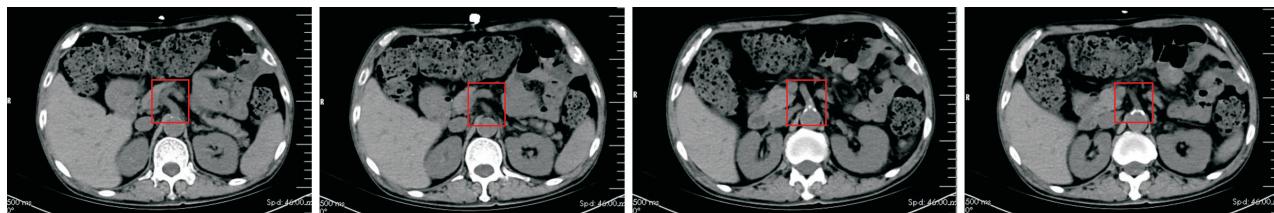
患者,男,64岁,因“乏力3个月,血常规异常12 d”于2022年2月28日收住血液科。患者3个月前出现乏力症状,未予以重视,入院前12天体检时发现血常规异常,收住我科后完善系列检查:血常规结果示白细胞计数 $5.3 \times 10^9/L$,淋巴细胞比例38.1%,血红蛋白89 g/L,血小板计数 $25 \times 10^9/L$;凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)14.3 s,活化部分凝血活酶时间(activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)33.2 s,凝血酶时间(thrombintime, TT)16.4 s,纤维蛋白原(fibrinogen, Fib)7.65 g/L,纤维蛋白原降解产物(fibrinogen degradation product, FDP)17.85 μg/mL,D-二

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聚体 $3.6\ \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, 血生化血糖 $5.69\ \text{mmol}/\text{L}$, 谷丙转氨酶 $25\ \text{U}/\text{L}$, 谷草转氨酶 $39\ \text{U}/\text{L}$, 谷氨酰转肽酶 $30\ \text{U}/\text{L}$, 乳酸脱氢酶 $1\ 323\ \text{U}/\text{L}$, 超敏C反应蛋白 $235.8\ \text{mg}/\text{L}$, 肺部CT示双肺感染。骨髓细胞学检查原始幼稚淋巴细胞占80%;免疫分型结果原始细胞占67.5%,表达HLA-DR、CD10、CD19、CD22、CD34、CD38、CD123、cCD79α、TdT;白血病基因筛查结果阴性;染色体核型分析结果示 $72-88<4n>$ (细胞核型四倍体),XXYY,inc[4]。确诊:
①ALL(普通B细胞型);②肺部感染。既往有2型糖尿病史,一直服用二甲双胍缓释片,血糖控制在正常范围,血压高于正常(具体不详),未正规诊治。患者在入院积极抗感染治疗2周后,于2022年3月14日开始行VDP(长春新碱 $1.4\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^2\ \text{d}1$ 、 $8,15,22+柔红霉素$ $40\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^2\ \text{d}1\sim3+地塞米松$ $8.5\ \text{mg}/\text{d}\ \text{d}1\sim14,6\ \text{mg}/\text{d}\ \text{d}15\sim28$)方案诱导化疗。2022年3月28日复查骨髓像提示增生减低,未见原始和幼稚淋巴细胞,化疗第3周末再追加柔红霉素。2022年4月2日,患者出现全腹痛(突发),呈持续性绞痛,伴阵发性加剧,不伴有发热、恶心、呕吐、腹胀、腹泻、呕血、血便及黑便。尿量正常。体检:体温 36.5°C ,血压 $158/88\ \text{mmHg}$ ($1\ \text{mmHg}=0.133\ \text{kPa}$),神志清楚,精神一般,对答切题,消瘦,皮肤弹性较差,四肢温暖,浅表淋巴结未触及肿大,皮肤黏膜未见黄染及瘀点瘀斑,双肺呼吸音清,未闻及干湿性啰音;心率87次/min,律齐,心脏各瓣膜区未闻及病理性杂音;腹平坦,未见肠型及蠕动波,腹部柔软,无明显压痛及反跳痛,肝脾肋下未触及包块,移动性浊音阴性,肠鸣音1min听诊4次。肛门指检无血染;生理反射存在,病理反射未引出。辅助检查结果示白细胞计数

$1.7\times10^9/\text{L}$, 淋巴细胞比例41.4%,血红蛋白 $89\ \text{g}/\text{L}$, 血小板计数 $51\times10^9/\text{L}$;降钙素原 $9.862\ \text{ng}/\text{mL}$, 血糖 $5.21\ \text{mmol}/\text{L}$, 谷丙转氨酶 $9\ \text{U}/\text{L}$, 谷草转氨酶 $7\ \text{U}/\text{L}$, 乳酸脱氢酶 $99\ \text{U}/\text{L}$, C反应蛋白 $59.68\ \text{mg}/\text{L}$;B超示脾脏轻度肿大,慢性胆囊炎,肝、胰、肾、输尿管未见明显异常,腹盆腔未见明显积液。抗感染治疗3d后腹痛不能缓解,临床考虑可能存在腹腔血管栓塞病变,复查血常规示白细胞计数 $1.2\times10^9/\text{L}$, 淋巴细胞比例37.9%,血红蛋白 $79\ \text{g}/\text{L}$, 血小板计数 $73\times10^9/\text{L}$;PT $13.9\ \text{s}$, APTT $40.0\ \text{s}$, Fib $3.39\ \text{g}/\text{L}$, FDP $3.35\ \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, D-二聚体 $0.93\ \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$;乳酸脱氢酶 $95\ \text{U}/\text{L}$, 碱性磷酸酶 $64\ \text{U}/\text{L}$, 淀粉酶 $23\ \text{U}/\text{L}$, 脂肪酶 $14\ \text{U}/\text{L}$, C反应蛋白 $21.91\ \text{mg}/\text{L}$ 。腹部增强CT(图1)提示肠系膜上动脉近段狭窄伴附壁血栓形成。腹主动脉CTA(图2)提示腹主动脉硬化,右肾动脉起始部狭窄,肠系膜上动脉近端管腔狭窄伴附壁血栓形成。血管外科和介入科会诊考虑患者无明显肠管缺血坏死和肠穿孔等急腹症表现,腹部CT示肠系膜上动脉近端部分血栓形成未完全切断血供,急诊进行开放性手术或者腔内溶栓、血管形成手术治疗的适应证不强烈。经过与患者家属沟通病情,优先为患者选择抗凝药物保守治疗。给予低分子肝素钠 $4\ 000\ \text{U}$ 皮下注射2次/d、利伐沙班 $10\ \text{mg}/\text{d}$ 联合抗凝治疗,同时给予禁食、维持水电解质酸碱平衡、能量支持、预防感染等对症支持治疗,暂停使用第4次的长春新碱。服用利伐沙班5d后躯干及颈部出现充血性皮疹,给予停用利伐沙班、加用抗过敏治疗,继续低分子肝素钠原剂量抗凝治疗,患者腹痛消失,病情得到控制,病情平稳出院。



红框内结构显示肠系膜上动脉起源正常,近端管壁斑点状钙化。

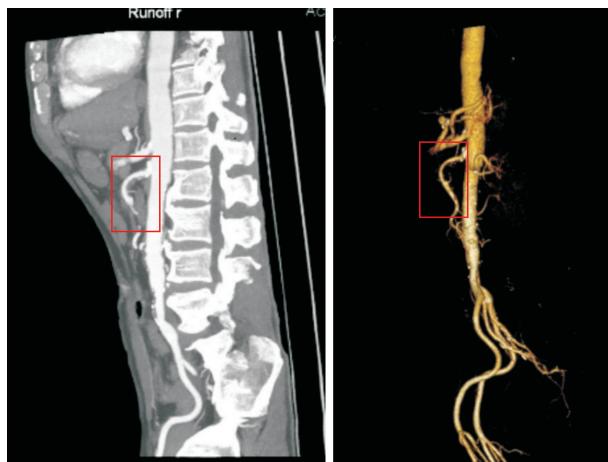
图1 腹部增强CT提示肠系膜上动脉近端狭窄伴附壁血栓形成

2 讨论及文献复习

急性白血病发生血栓临床少见,张文曦等(2018年)分析3 486例血液病患者发现恶性血液病血栓发生率为2.07%(45/2 175);其中急性白血病、淋巴浆细胞肿瘤、骨髓增生异常综合征、骨髓增殖性肿瘤的血栓发生率分别为1.30%(8/615)、2.39%(23/961)、0.70%(2/285)和3.82%(12/314)。研究发现ALL患者在初始时血栓发生率仅1.4%^[2],在治疗过程中特别是使用了门冬酰胺酶

的患者血栓发生率明显升高^[3]。一项回顾9年的单中心研究结果显示^[4],对伴有一些合并症的急性白血病患者如糖尿病、冠心病、高血压、慢性阻塞性肺病等,其发生血栓的风险明显升高。而某些化疗药物(如左旋门冬酰胺酶、糖皮质激素、长春新碱等)、造血生长因子使用、血制品输注、中心静脉置管也会促使血栓发生。本例患者存在糖尿病、高血压、血管钙化灶,化疗中使用长春新碱、糖皮质激素、中心静脉导管置入、血小板和红细胞输注等血

栓发生的风险因素。笔者认为,临幊上对于伴有血栓高风险合并症的急性白血病患者需要积极处理这些合并症,如控制血压、血糖等,适当活动,积极水化;同时需要在整个治疗过程中加强血栓的监测和评估,及时发现,尽早干预。



红框内结构显示肠系膜上动脉近端管腔局限性狭窄,周边见低密度影附壁。

图 2 腹部 CTA 提示肠系膜上动脉近端狭窄伴附壁血栓形成

研究发现急性白血病可以通过多种途径促进血栓的发生:①白血病细胞可以释放组织因子,组织因子进入外泌体后可以与 FⅦa 形成复合物,启动外源性凝血途径^[5];②白血病细胞在化疗药物作用后均可以通过释放系列细胞因子和生长因子,如 P-选择素、磷脂酰丝氨酸蛋白等,导致血小板聚集^[6-7];③肿瘤细胞凋亡会导致循环游离 DNA 释放至血循环,诱导血小板聚集,促进凝血激活,抑制纤维蛋白溶解,促进血栓形成^[8-9];④某些化疗药物可能导致血管内皮细胞损伤^[10],增加促凝活性。对于肿瘤并发血栓的认识已经被相关专家关注并书写指南^[11-12],但目前还没有急性白血病预防性抗凝的标准或指南出台,临幊上可能需要根据血栓发生的风险因素结合血小板计数谨慎地进行预防性抗凝治疗,减少血栓发生,同时需要平衡出血发生的风险。

急性白血病发生肠系膜血栓临幊罕见。既往文献共报道 4 例急性白血病伴肠系膜血栓患者^[13-16]。其中 3 例患者出现严重并发症,手术成功治疗 2 例,1 例出现感染性休克自动出院;另外 1 例患者未发生严重并发症,手术取栓后病情控制。肠系膜血栓发生隐蔽,早期主要临床特点为腹痛明显而腹部体征轻微,易被忽视;无特异性指标预测,部分患者发现白细胞升高^[17]、D-二聚体和乳酸^[18]指标上升;也有研究发现 CD4、CD8、B 细胞、NK 细胞数量减少^[19]。确诊主要依据腹部 CT、血管造影检

查等^[17]。肠系膜血栓进展至后期,即使外科手术干预,仍有较高的死亡率^[20]。临幊上如果能在肠系膜血栓形成的早期及时发现,尽早采取治疗措施,部分患者能够逆转肠缺血,结局较好。本例患者以急性腹痛为主要表现,腹部体征与症状不一致。急性腹痛大多以腹腔感染、空腔脏器梗阻、脏器穿孔、出血等并发症引起更为常见,由肠系膜血栓引起发生率低。结合患者无腹胀、肛门停止排气排便、呕吐等梗阻表现,也未出现腹痛突然加剧、腹胀和腹膜刺激症等特征;彩超检查未发现影像学改变;炎症指标增高,临幊上考虑感染可能更大。积极抗感染治疗 3 d 后患者腹痛症状未缓解,临幊才考虑可能存在腹腔血管栓塞,完善腹部增强 CT 和 CTA 检查最终明确为肠系膜上动脉血栓形成。因此,建议当患者出现急性腹痛症状时如果病情允许需尽早行腹部增强 CT 检查,能同时排查梗阻、穿孔、出血及血管栓塞性病变等。

综上所述,急性白血病特别是 ALL 在抗白血病治疗后期是易栓症发生的高风险疾病,应该引起临幊上高度重视。对于化疗后血小板明显回升时需要加强血栓的监测,密切注意血栓发生。对于出现症状与体征不符的腹痛时,要警惕肠系膜血管栓塞的可能,及时进行腹部增强 CT 等检查,尽早发现,尽快治疗。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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