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原发性肺隐球菌病 8 例并文献复习

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[摘要] 为探讨原发性肺隐球菌病(pulmonary cryptococcosis, PC)的临床表现、临床病理特征、诊疗方法, 回顾性分析2014—2018年遵义医科大学附属医院收治的8例经病理组织学确诊的PC患者的临床资料, 收集其临床病理特征、苏木精-伊红(HE)及特殊染色等相关资料, 并复习相关文献。8例PC患者中均为免疫力正常人群, 无一例患者近期有鸽粪接触史。7例表现为咳嗽、咳痰或胸痛表现, 1例患者无明显症状; 影像学表现以单发或多发结节肿块影为主, 亦有斑片渗出影表现。临床初步诊断肺癌、肺结核、肺炎及炎性假瘤, 无一例考虑肺真菌病。病理组织学表现为慢性炎症及肉芽肿性病变, PAS、六胺银染色下均可见新型隐球菌孢子。7例患者只采取了外科肺叶切除术, 1例患者行肺穿刺并行系统抗真菌药物治疗, 随访至今, 无一例复发。以上结果表明大部分PC患者无明显免疫功能损害, 临床表现及影像学表现无特异性。大多数病例通过组织病理学找到隐球菌孢子可确诊, 六胺银、过碘酸希夫染色特殊染色有助于病理诊断。免疫功能正常的PC患者行外科肺叶切除后如未行系统抗真菌治疗, 则需密切随访。氟康唑和伊曲康唑治疗仍是经典的内科治疗手段。

[关键词] 肺隐球菌病; 临床特征; 病理学诊断

Eight cases of pulmonary cryptococcosis and literature review

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Abstract To explore the clinical manifestations, clinicopathological features, the methods of diagnosis and treatment in pulmonary cryptococcosis (PC), we retrospectively analyzed the clinical data of 8 PC patients admitted by the Affiliated hospital of Zunyi Medical University from 2014 to 2018, which included the clinicopathological parameters, Hematoxylin eosin (HE) staining, special staining and other relevant materials, and we reviewed the related literatures. All of the 8 PC patients were normal immune population, and all of them denied contact history of pigeon dung. Seven of patients showed symptoms of cough, expectoration or chest pain, while one patient had no obvious symptoms. The imaging examinations were mainly single or multiple nodules and lumps, as well as

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patchy exudation. These were considered for lung cancer, tuberculosis, pneumonia, inflammatory pseudotumor, and none for pulmonary fungal disease. All the 8 cases presented chronic inflammation and granulomatous lesions, and the staining of Schiff hyperiodic acid and hexamine silver was helped to find cryptococcus. Only surgical lobectomy was performed in 7 patients, 1 patient was treated with pulmonary puncture and systemic antifungal drugs, there was no recurrence during the follow-up. Most PC patients have no obvious immune function impairment, no special characteristics for clinical and imaging. Cryptococcus spores can be found in most cases by histopathology, and special staining such as hexamine silver and Schiff hyperiodic acid is helpful for pathological diagnosis. Surgical treatment of pulmonary cryptococcosis is still a common method. Patients with PC with normal immune function need to be followed up closely if they do not receive systematic antifungal treatment after lobectomy. Fluconazole and itraconazole are still classic medical treatments.

Keywords pulmonary cryptococcosis; clinical features; pathological diagnosis

肺隐球菌是一种由隐球菌感染引起的急性、亚急性或慢性呼吸系统真菌病^[1]。一项流行病学调查显示,我国隐球菌感染呈上升趋势^[2]。但该病起病隐匿,有时无明显的临床症状,易误诊、漏诊^[3]。王丽芳等^[4-6]对已发表的文献进行回顾性分析发现:患者临床表现多为咳嗽、咳痰、胸痛,少部分患者出现发热、头痛及咯血等症状,影像学表现为结节状、团块状、片状或混合性病变,其临床表现无特征性,且部分患者无临床症状,很容易漏诊,很难与肺癌、肺结核、肺曲霉病鉴别。相对于其他肺真菌病而言,肺隐球菌病患者发病年龄较轻,社区发病多,其发病隐匿,病情严重时可表现为急性肺炎甚至呼吸衰竭,抗生素治疗或抗结核治疗均无效,临床极易误诊误治。本文回顾性分析8例肺隐球菌病的临床病理特征、诊断、鉴别诊断及治疗,旨在提高对该病的认识。

1 临床资料

1.1 病例

收集遵义医学院附属医院2014—2018年收治并经病理诊断的肺隐球菌病患者8例,分析其临床特点包括患者性别、年龄、临床表现、影像学及生化检查等。其中7例胸腔镜肺叶切除,1例肺穿刺活检。

标本均经10%中性甲醛固定,常规脱水,石蜡包埋,4 μm厚切片,HE染色,光镜观察。六胺银染色采用试剂盒BASO六胺银染色液套组。过碘酸希夫反应(periodic acid Schiff reaction, PAS)采用迈新糖原染色试剂盒,具体操作步骤严格按试剂盒说明书进行。

1.2 结果

8例肺隐球菌病中,男5例,女3例;年龄18~62(平均48)岁(表1)。发生于左肺及右肺各4例。8例患者均行痰真菌培养、结核抗体检测,均为阴性,HIV检测阴性;以咳嗽咳痰、胸部疼痛为首发症状者6例,其中1例伴有肺孤立性纤维性肿瘤;1例患者以胸闷入院,另1例无明显症状,体检中无意发现。初步诊断考虑肺癌、肺炎及肺结核,无一例考虑真菌感染。8例病例均无鸽粪接触史及潮湿环境工作史,无免疫力低下的基础病。

肺部CT显示:结节影伴肺散在纤维化6例(图1A),斑片状浸润影1例、空洞及钙化1例(图1B)。在6例肺部结节影中,3例考虑肺癌,2例考虑肺结核,1例考虑炎性假瘤;斑片状浸润影者考虑肺炎或结核,其中1例无明显症状。考虑肺结核者其中1例伴空洞形成。

肉眼观:病变肺组织实变,病灶多呈实性均质,切面灰黄、灰白,部分区域可棕黄色,可伴胶样或黏液样,单发或多发均有。

HE常规染色切片中,隐球菌在胶冻样病灶或渗出中较常见,大小如红细胞(平均4~5 μm),菌体圆形或椭圆形,呈淡蓝或灰红色,部分在肉芽肿病灶中可查见,菌体周围的空隙为荚膜收缩所致,如相互融合空隙可更大,隐球菌一般染色淡,有一定折光性,HE染色不容易察觉,需要特殊染色辅助检查。病例1的组织病理学表现:主要在慢性炎症的背景下,由大量的泡沫样组织细胞、上皮样组织细胞、多核巨细胞聚集形成慢性肉芽肿性病变(图2A),高倍镜常可见卵圆型折光体(图2B),同时PAS染色将隐球菌孢子染成红色或紫红色(图3A),六胺银染色将隐球菌孢子染成棕

黑色,能更加清晰的显示其轮廓(图3B),便于观察。病例6穿刺标本HE显示慢性炎症背景伴多核巨细胞增生,未见隐球菌孢子(图4A),病例4、病例5纤维化背景中见多核巨细胞增生,隐约可见卵圆形折光体(图4B,4C);PAS及六胺银可清晰的显示孢子轮廓。本组病例中,8例六胺银染色及PAS均阳性。

本组8例隐球菌肺炎患者,7例胸腔镜肺叶切除,1例经纤维支气管镜行肺穿刺活检。确诊前5例患者曾行诊断性抗结核治疗均无效;1例肺穿活检确诊后规范性抗真菌治疗,真菌药用氟康唑,7例外科肺叶切除患者未行抗真菌治疗,随访至2019年4月15日,目前病情控制较好,均无复发及周围组织浸润。

表1 8例隐球菌肺炎临床病理资料

Table 1 Clinical and pathological data of 8 cases of cryptococcal pneumonia

病例	性别	年龄/岁	影像学	初步诊断	处理/治疗
1	男	56	右肺下叶不规则结节, 55 mm × 45 mm	炎性假瘤	肺叶切除
2	男	18	右肺上叶不规则斑片状影, 18 mm × 10 mm	肺炎	肺叶切除
3	男	44	右肺下叶类圆形强化影, 直径15 mm	肺癌	肺叶切除
4	男	49	左下肺不规则强化影, 15 mm × 10 mm	肺癌	肺叶切除
5	男	57	左上肺不规则高密度影, 0.8 × 0.6 cm	肺癌	肺叶切除
6	女	47	左肺不规则强化影, 10 mm × 7 mm	肺结核	肺穿刺+抗真菌
7	女	49	右下肺类圆形结节影, 14 mm × 13 mm	肺结核	肺叶切除
8	女	62	左上肺钙化影, 9 mm × 5 mm	肺炎	肺叶切除

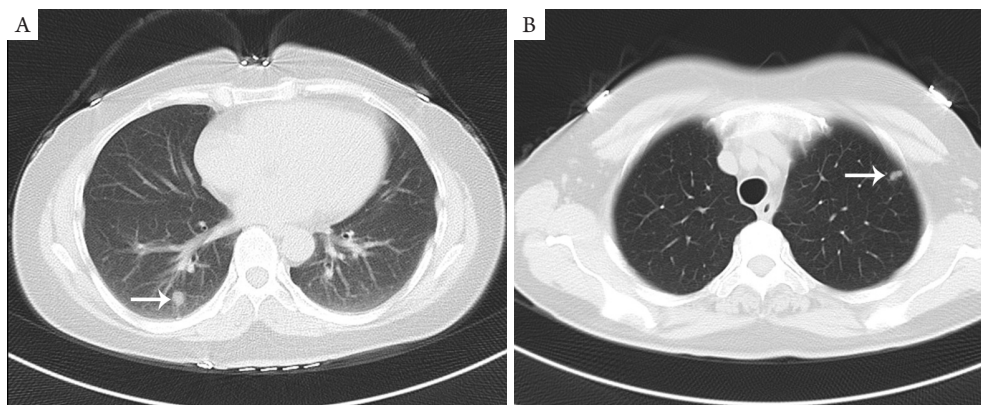


图1 CT图像

Figure 1 CT image

(A)CT显示患者右肺孤立性的高密度结节(白色箭头),与周围边界欠清,略有拖尾,肺实质散在纤维化(病例1);(B)左上肺见一不规则钙化影,边界欠清晰(病例8)。

(A) It shows isolated high-density nodules (white arrow) in the right lung of the patient, unclear with the surrounding border, slightly trailing tail, and scattered fibrosis in the lung parenchyma (come from Case 1); (B) An irregular calcified shadow is seen in the upper left lung (come from Case 8).

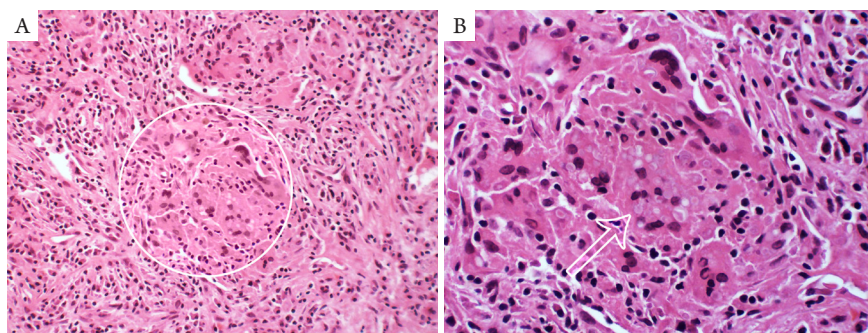


图2 肺部结节HE图像(病例1)

Figure 2 HE images of pulmonary nodules (Case1)

(A) 炎性背景中大量上皮样细胞、朗格汉斯巨细胞聚集呈肉芽肿(圆圈所示), 酷似结核($\times 200$); (B) 肉芽肿内见多核巨细胞, 内散在卵圆形折光体(白色箭头, $\times 400$)。

(A) Chronic granulomatous lesions are seen under the microscope. A large number of epithelioid cells and Langerhans giant cells clustered in the inflammatory background showing granuloma (circle), resembling tuberculosis ($\times 200$); (B) There are scattered ovoid refringent in the granuloma (white arrow, $\times 400$).

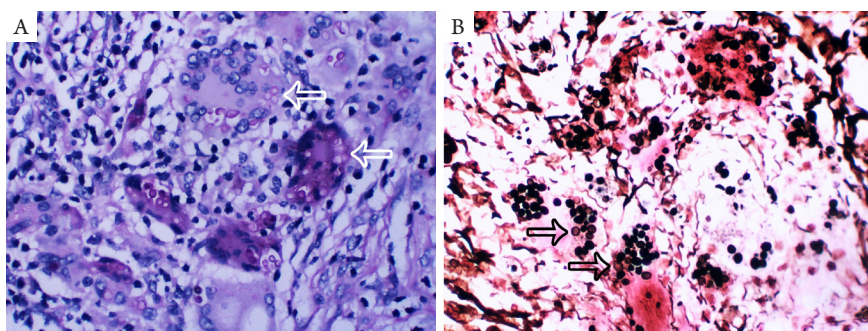


图3 特殊染色结果(病例1)

Figure 3 Special staining results (Case 1)

(A) PAS阳性, 多核巨细胞内见呈紫红色的圆形的隐球菌孢子(白色箭头, $\times 400$); (B) 六胺银染色更清晰地显示隐球菌孢子的轮廓, 为黑色或棕黑色(黑色箭头, $\times 400$)。

(A) PAS is positive, showing purplish red round cryptococcal spores (white arrow, $\times 400$) in multicellular giant cells; (B) This image shows more clearly the outline of cryptococcal spores, black or brown black in Hexamine silver staining (black arrow, $\times 400$).

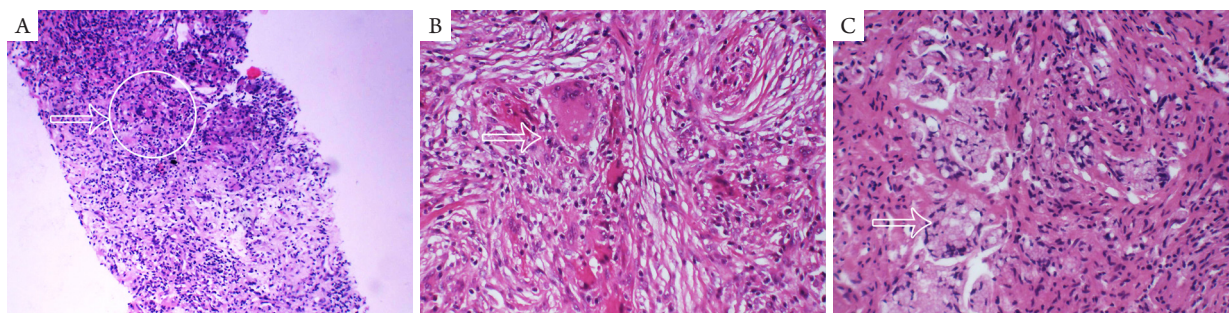


图4 HE结果

Figure 4 HE results

(A) 病例6的穿刺活检标本, 低倍镜显示炎症背景中见上皮样细胞及多核巨细胞增生形成类似肉芽肿病变(白色箭头), 未见明确卵圆形折光体($\times 100$); (B) 病例3: 在纤维化背景中见较多多核巨细胞包绕卵圆形折光颗粒(白色箭头), 无干酪样坏死($\times 200$); (C) 病例4: 纤维组织及上皮样细胞增生, 包绕卵圆形折光颗粒, 酷似泡沫细胞(白色箭头, $\times 400$)。

(A) It is the biopsy specimen from Case 6. The low-power microscope shows epithelioid cells and multicellular giant cells proliferating in the inflammatory background and forming granulomatous-like lesions (white arrow), and no definite oval refracts ($\times 100$) are seen; (B) In case 3 in the background of fibrosis, more nuclear giant cells are surrounded by ovoid refringent granules (white arrow), and there was no caseous necrosis ($\times 200$); (C) Image comes from case 4 with fibrous tissue and epithelioid cell hyperplasia surrounded by oval refracted granules resembling foam cells (white arrow, $\times 400$).

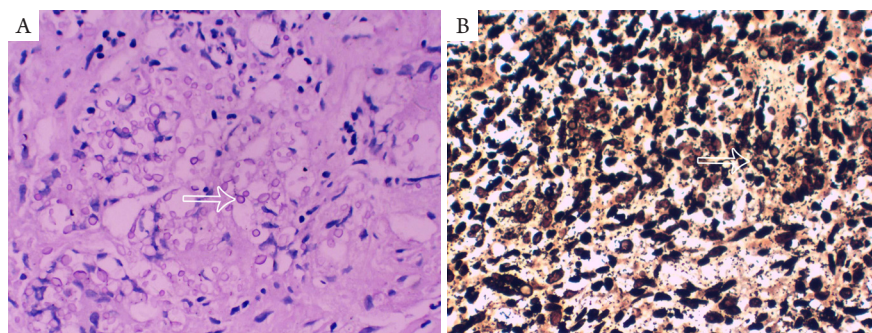


图5 特殊染色结果($\times 400$)

Figure 5 Special staining results ($\times 400$)

(A) PAS染色内见紫红色卵圆形孢子(白色箭头; 病例4); (B) 六胺银染色可见中央区淡染、棕黑色孢子轮廓(白色箭头), 此时需要与周围被染成黑色的上皮样细胞鉴别(病例6)。

(A) Fuchsia ovoid spores are seen in PAS staining (white arrow; Case 4); (B) Hexamine silver staining shows a pale central area with brown-black spore outlines (white arrow) that need to be distinguished from the surrounding dark colored epithelioid cells (Case 6).

2 讨论

新型隐球菌是一种带有厚荚膜的腐物寄生性酵母样真菌, 为隐球菌中的主要致病菌。最常感染的部位是中枢神经系统, 其次是肺。如果首先感染肺部者, 称为原发性肺隐球菌病。鸽粪是最重要的传染源^[7], 部分为潮湿环境工作者或海运工作者^[8], 致病途径主要通过吸入新型隐球菌孢子。但本文8例均无鸽粪接触史, 无潮湿环境工作史, 可能与病例数少有关。本病好发于成年人, 儿童和老人少见, 与文献^[9]相符。隐球菌在大自然中广泛存在, 可长期定植与健康人群中, 可被正常人体免疫功能清除, 主要与细胞免疫功能有关, 免疫功能健全者吸入含隐球菌飞沫到达肺部, 以肺泡巨噬细胞为主的炎症细胞融合为多核巨细胞, 形成肉芽肿, 从而局限病灶, 阻止隐球菌进一步播散。该病易感人群为慢性病、免疫抑制及长期应用抗生素等患者^[10-11], 健康人群一般不易出现深部真菌感染, 近年免疫功能缺陷者发病率呈上升趋势^[12]。徐建平等^[5]报道大部分患者免疫正常, 本报道8例患者免疫功能均正常, 临床表现为咳嗽、咳痰, 部分患者胸痛, 常规检查难以发现隐球菌, 部分患者考虑肺结核行抗痨治疗, 疗效差, 通过有创性经皮肺穿刺或胸腔镜肺叶切除, 通过组织病理学检查得以确诊, 常规HE染色并联合特染才得以正确诊断, 特染常用六胺银及PAS染色; 有学者提出乳胶凝集实验有较高的特异性及敏感性^[5]; 甲苯胺蓝染色, 新型隐球菌形态清晰, 菌壁蓝色, 荚膜紫红色^[13]。该8例均采用六胺银及

PAS染色, 真菌检出率100%; 通过电镜观察隐球菌均有荚膜形成, 荚膜与细胞壁之间有明显透明带, 结构较简单, 细胞器不发达^[14]。

外科切除是治疗隐球菌肺炎常见的方法, 不仅可以通过外科切除达到明确诊断, 同时还可以完整切除病灶, 免疫力健全的患者在外科完整切除后无需外用抗真菌治疗^[15]。该8例患者中, 7例外科切除患者未行抗真菌治疗, 随访至2019年3月10日, 无一例复发, 均未发现中枢神经系统或其它部位的感染, 但由于病例数少, 仍需要密切随访。有研究^[5]曾报道有患者由于误诊误治, 导致正确治疗不及时而发生多处转移。对于病变局限的病灶, 如孤立性肺部肿块影, 与肺癌不能鉴别时, 可以考虑手术切除病灶, 手术方式目前主要为胸腔镜手术; 由于本病大多数患者无需外科手术, 主要以抗真菌内科治疗为主, 故提倡微创的方式取得活检。手术后需继续应用抗真菌药物治疗, 氟康唑仍然是首选抗真菌药^[16], 以防止隐球菌全身播散的可能, 特别是中枢神经系统的感染。根据美国隐球菌处理临床指南^[17], 根据患者不同的免疫状态选择个体化治疗方案。

综上所述, 原发肺隐球菌病发病隐匿, 多见于中青年免疫健全者, 临床表现和影像学特点缺乏特异性, 容易被误诊、漏诊, 临床上缺乏快速、简便的确诊方法, 有创性或微创性活体组织检查可作为确诊依据, 该方法可有效减少误诊、漏诊。本病一经确诊后治疗可首选氟康唑, 疗效确切。广大临床医师需进一步提高对该疾病的认识和规范治疗对患者有重要的意义。

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