

活性发挥作用目前还不清楚。我们推测 TGF- β 1 启动子区域基因多态性 PBC、AIH 相关,无疾病特异性,其作用机制可能均是通过干扰机体正常的免疫调节功能,致使机体对自身抗原的免疫耐受能力降低或丧失。

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• 个案报告 •

以脾梗死为主要表现的急性早幼粒细胞白血病一例报告

Acute promyelocytic leukemia with splenic infarction as main manifestation: a case report

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[关键词] 脾梗死;白血病,早幼粒细胞性,急性;体征和症状

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1 临床资料 患者男性,20岁。因左上腹痛伴发热6 d于2004年4月6日收入我院普外科。既往无传染病史,1个月前在当地医院诊断为“白细胞减少症”,当时骨髓检查未见明显异常,2周前复查血常规正常。查体:T 38.1°C,皮肤黏膜无淤点、淤斑,浅表淋巴结无肿大,心肺(-),腹平坦,左上腹压痛明显,肝肋下未及,脾肋下约0.5 cm可触及,腹水征(-)。入院后胸片未见异常,腹部B超示脾脏增大,总长13.9 cm,脾门厚4.8 cm,脾内可见片状不规则低回声区,可见散在的点状高回声,彩色显示未见明显血流信号,提示脾梗死。血常规 WBC 7.35 × 10⁹/L, 原粒 0.16, 早幼粒 0.44, 中性杆核 0.02, 中性多核 0.06, 淋巴 0.30, 单核 0.02, 晚红 0.02, HGB 127 g/L, PLT 103 × 10⁹/L。肝功 TBIL 20.2 μmol/L, DBIL

9.3 μmol/L, ALT 40 U/L。出凝血指标 PT 17.0 s, PT 对照 12.8 s, APTT 35.6 s, APTT 对照 35.0 s。入院后经抗感染、解痉、补液等治疗,患者腹痛缓解,体温下降,为进一步诊治于2004年4月13日转入我科。转入后查体:T 37.2°C,皮肤黏膜无淤点、淤斑,浅表淋巴结无肿大,胸骨中下段轻度压痛,心肺(-),腹平坦,无压痛,肝肋下未及,脾肋下约0.5 cm可触及,腹水征(-)。CT检查:脾脏增大,脾内大片地图样低

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步深入研究,以及更多的体内研究来确定。

总之,本研究成功构建了ECM1-pEGFP-N2真核表达载体,在MCF-7中成功表达,发现ECM1能显著促进血管内皮细胞的增殖,而对肿瘤细胞的增殖无明显影响,为进一步ECM1生物功能的研究及ECM1在肿瘤中作用的探讨奠定了基础。

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密度影,境界清晰,增强后无强化,提示脾梗死;右下肺外基底段见小片状密度增高影,提示右下肺炎。骨髓象有核细胞增生明显活跃,颗粒增多的异常早幼粒细胞为0.96,该类细胞体积中等,圆形、椭圆及不规则形,部分有瘤状突出,胞核较大,不规则,有折叠、凹陷、扭曲,核染色质致密粒状,可见1~4个核仁,胞质量中等,胞质内可见大量粗细不一的嗜天青颗粒,Auer小体易见。粒系早幼粒以下阶段偶见,红系、巨系增生受抑。白血病细胞化学染色POX大部分强阳性,PAS大部分呈弥漫性至细颗粒样阳性,NAE大部分强阳性,不被NAF抑制。流式细胞仪检测:CD117⁺(60%), CD34⁺(13%), CD33⁺(99%), CD13⁺(94%), CD56⁺(98%), CD64⁺(22%), MPO⁺(67%)。染色体分析结果显示20个分裂像均呈46,XY,t(15;17)(q22;q11.2)。荧光分子原位杂交检查显示PML/RAR α 融合基因阳性。血液生化检查LDH 533 U/L,β2微球蛋白2.31 mg/L,IgG 6.87 g/L,IgA 0.642 g/L,IgM 0.683 g/L,PT 13.7 s,PT对照12.8 s,APTT 27.0 s,APTT对照35.0 s,TT 15.2 s,TT对照18.0 s,FIB 2.29 g/L,FDP++,D-二聚体1.98 mg/L。转入后予维A酸40 mg/d诱导分化治疗,第3天加用As₂O₃10 mg/d行双诱导治疗,并应用低分子肝素预防DIC,维A酸诱导治疗第7

天,WBC升至35.7×10⁹/L,加用去甲氧柔红霉素10 mg/次,1次/2d,共3次,维A酸诱导分化第15天,WBC升至最高值64.2×10⁹/L,患者有轻微胸闷,骨痛明显,考虑维A酸综合征可能,维A酸减为30 mg/d,予地塞米松5 mg/d,静滴,胸闷、骨痛缓解,维A酸诱导分化第30天,骨髓检查提示完全缓解,停As₂O₃,继续维A酸口服,于2004年5月19日出院。

2 讨论 脾梗死是慢性髓细胞白血病常见的并发症,而急性髓细胞白血病很少发生脾梗死,而以脾梗死症状为主要原因就诊者更罕见。该患者就诊时以腹痛伴发热为主要症状,无贫血、出血症状,血常规检查三系均在正常范围,B超提示脾梗死,遂收入普外科,术前发现血常规分类异常,幼稚细胞达0.60,行骨髓检查确诊为急性早幼粒细胞白血病。该患者有明显的高凝倾向,是引起脾梗死的主要原因。有报道急性早幼粒细胞白血病维A酸诱导分化过程中,WBC增高并发脾梗死,本例患者在维A酸和As₂O₃双诱导过程中,WBC最高升至64.2×10⁹/L,我们应用了低分子肝素治疗,并在WBC上升过程中即时加用了化疗,因此在诱导分化过程腹痛症状逐渐好转,未出现脾梗死加重症状。

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