

儿童先天性肺囊肿性病变 51 例的回顾性分析

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摘要 目的 探讨 51 例儿童先天性肺囊肿性病变的临床特点、诊断及手术治疗情况,提高对该病的诊疗水平。**方法** 回顾性分析温州医科大学附属育英儿童医院 2000 年 1 月~2013 年 7 月 51 例经手术和病理证实的先天性肺囊肿性病变患儿的临床特点、影像学表现、病理学资料、诊断及治疗方法。**结果** 支气管源性囊肿 28 例(54.90%),先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形 9 例(17.65%),肺隔离症 11 例(21.57%),先天性大叶性肺气肿 1 例(1.96%),先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形合并肺隔离症 2 例(3.92%),36 例(70.59%)患者临床表现为肺部感染;影像学检查结果,支气管源性囊肿可表现为气囊肿、液囊肿、液气囊肿,其中以气囊肿最多见,占 53.57%;先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形可表现为大囊型、小囊型、实性型,而以大囊型为主,占 55.6%;肺隔离症者以肺部团块密度增高影为主,先天性大叶性肺气肿表现为肺过度充气,内可见稀疏的肺纹理。术前误诊率为 15.70%,所有患者均行手术治疗,肺叶切除术 39 例(76.47%),囊肿摘除术 7 例(13.73%),行隔离肺切除术 5 例(9.80%),总体预后良好。**结论** 先天性肺囊肿性病变以支气管源性囊肿为主要类型,临床表现以肺部感染为主,临床上误诊率较高,影像学表现多样,影像学检查是术前诊断的重要依据,手术是其安全有效的治疗方式。

关键词 儿童 先天性肺囊肿性病变 诊断 治疗

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A Retrospective Analysis of 51 Children with Congenital Cystic Lung Lesions. Sheng Anqun, Zhang Weixi, Zhang Xueya, et al. Department of Respiratory Medical, Yuying Children's Hospital Affiliated to Wenzhou Medical University, Zhejiang 325000, China

Abstract Objective To investigate the clinical characteristics, diagnosis and surgical procedures of congenital cystic lung lesions in children for enhancing the diagnosis and treatment of the congenital cystic lung lesions. **Methods** Fifty one patients with congenital cystic lung lesions were recruited from the inpatient department of Yuying Children's Hospital Affiliated to Wenzhou University from January 2000 to July 2013. The clinical characteristics, radiographic findings, histopathology, diagnosis and treatment were analyzed. **Results** There were 28 cases (54.90%) of bronchogenic cyst, 9 cases (17.65%) of congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation, 11 caeses (21.57%) of pulmonary sequestration, 1 case (1.96%) of congenital lobar emphysema and 2 cases (3.92%) of mixed-type lesions (congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation with pulmonary sequestration). A total of 36 cases (70.59%) manifested as lung infections. Bronchogenic cyst was showed as air-filled cyst, fluid-filled cyst and cyst containing air and fluid in radiographic findings, in which air-filled cyst was the most common accounting for 53.57%. The radiographic findings of congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation could be large cyst, small cyst and solid lesion, in which the large cyst was the most common radiographic findings accounting for 55.56%. Pulmonary sequestration was usually demonstrated as the mass lesion with increased opacity and congenital lobar emphysema was the overinflated lobe with attenuated lung markings in radiographic findings. The misdiagnosis rate was 15.70%. All cases received surgical resection which contain lobectomy in 39 cases (76.47%), cystectomy in 7 cases (13.73%) and sequestrectomy in 5 cases (9.80%). The outcome was good in general. **Conclusion** The main type of congenital cystic lung lesions is bronchogenic cyst and the most common clinical presentation is lung infection. The preoperative diagnosis may be incorrect. Radiographic findings are diverse and play important roles in the diagnosis of congenital cystic lung lesions. Surgical resection is the effective and safe treatment.

Key words Children; Congenital cystic lung lesions; Diagnosis; Treatment

先天性肺囊肿性病变是肺组织胚胎发育异常所形成的畸形,目前分为支气管源性囊肿、先天性囊性

腺瘤样畸形、肺隔离症和先天性大叶性肺气肿,该病会引起严重的呼吸困难及反复的呼吸道感染,甚至导致死亡。因其临床表现常缺乏特异性,该病容易被临床医生忽视。本研究收集笔者医院收住的经手术及病理确诊为先天性肺囊肿性病变的患儿 51 例,回顾性分析其临床特点、影像学表现、病理学资料、诊断及治疗方式,从而为该病的临床诊治提供依据。

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对象与方法

1. 对象:2000年1月~2013年7月在温州医科大学附属育英儿童医院经手术和病理证实为先天性肺囊肿性病变的患儿。

2. 方法:回顾性分析51例经手术和病理证实先天性肺囊肿性病变患儿的临床特点、影像学表现、病理学资料、诊断及治疗方式。

结 果

1. 临床特点:51例先天性肺囊肿性病变患儿中,

表1 先天性肺囊性病变51例患儿的临床症状 [n(%)]

临床症状	n(%)	支气管源性囊肿	囊性腺瘤样畸形	肺隔离症	大叶性肺气肿	腺瘤样畸形合并肺隔离症
肺部感染	36(70.59)	21(75.00)	7(77.78)	7(63.64)	0(0)	1(50.00)
呼吸困难	7(13.73)	2(7.14)	0(0)	4(36.36)	1(100.00)	0(0)
无症状	8(15.70)	5(17.86)	2(22.22)	0(0)	0(0)	1(50.00)
合计	51	28	9	11	1	2

2. 影像学表现:支气管源性囊肿28例胸部X线或普通CT表现:气囊肿15例(53.57%),其中单发气囊肿9例,多发气囊肿6例;气液囊肿11例(39.30%),其中单发液气囊肿7例,多发液气囊肿4例;液囊肿1例(3.57%);片状密度增高影者1例(3.57%)。先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形9例胸部X线或普通CT表现:大囊型5例(55.56%):表现为单个含气大囊或大小不均的多个囊腔;小囊型3例(33.33%):表现为数目众多、大小相近的蜂窝状小囊样改变,囊腔的直径<2cm;实性型1例(11.11%):表现为实性占位,肺部实变影,无肉眼可分辨的囊腔。肺隔离症者11例:术前确诊6例,经主动脉逆行造影证实1例,经肺部增强CT及三维重建发现异常血管者4例,MRI检查发现异常血管者1例。胸部X线表现:4例叶外型伴膈疝者胸腔内见扩张肠管与腹腔肠管延续者,7例叶内型6例表现为肺部团块状密度增高影,其中2例可见含液平线的多个透亮影,1例见多发囊性扩张含气影。先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形合并肺隔离症者2例,肺部增强CT及三维重建发现异常血管,X线或普通CT表现:1例右肺下叶多发囊状透亮影,1例肺内未见明显异常仅见膈肌膨隆。先天性大叶性肺气肿1例X线或普通CT表现为左肺上叶肺透亮度明显增高,内可见稀疏的肺纹理,纵隔向右侧移位。

3. 病理分型:支气管源性囊肿28例(54.90%),先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形9例(17.65%),肺隔离症11例(21.57%),先天性大叶性肺气肿1例(1.96%),

男性34例,女性17例,患儿年龄1天~14岁,平均年龄4.2岁,其中新生儿有7例,婴幼儿27例,年长儿17例。临床症状:表现为咳嗽、发热甚至咯血等肺部感染症状者36例(70.59%),表现为呼吸费力或发绀等呼吸困难症状者7例(13.73%),无症状体检发现者8例(15.70%),支气管源性囊肿、先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形、肺隔离症均以肺部感染为主要表现(表1)。

先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形合并肺隔离症2例(3.92%)。支气管源性囊肿28例中,单发者18例,多发者10例;先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形9例中,符合先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形I型7例,II型2例,III型0例;肺隔离症者11例中,叶内型7例,叶外型4例;先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形合并肺隔离症中1例为先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形III型伴肺隔离症者叶内型,1例为先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形I型伴肺隔离症者叶外型。

4. 诊断与误诊:51例病例根据其胸部X线及胸部CT影像学表现,结合临床表现进行术前诊断。术前误诊为肺大泡4例,肺脓肿3例,肺不张1例,术后病理诊断为先天性肺囊肿性病变,误诊8例,误诊率为15.70%。

5. 治疗方法及预后:所有患者均行手术治疗,行肺叶切除术39例(76.47%),行囊肿摘除术者7例(13.73%),行隔离肺切除术5例(9.80%)。50例患儿术中及术后均未出现相关并发症,1例患儿术后因呼吸衰竭死亡。

讨 论

先天性肺囊肿性病变是肺组织胚胎发育异常所形成的畸形,目前分为支气管源性囊肿、先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形、肺隔离症、先天性大叶性肺气肿^[1]。4种在肺胚胎发育特点及临床表现方面既具有相似性,又各自具有特点,其中支气管源性囊肿是最常见的类型^[2]。本研究亦发现先天性肺囊肿性病变以支气管源性囊肿为主,占54.90%。先天性肺囊肿性病变临床主要表现为咳嗽、发热甚至咯血等肺部感染症状,

占 70.59%, 亦可由于病变范围较大、正常肺组织无法代偿而出现呼吸费力或发绀等呼吸困难的状况^[3]。

目前 X 线胸片及 CT 检查是术前诊断先天性肺囊肿性病变的主要方法^[4]。先天性肺囊肿性病变由于病变的性质、部位、大小及合并的并发症的不同, 在影像学上可有单发或多发气囊肿、液囊肿、液气囊肿等多种表现^[5]。先天性肺囊肿性病变的影像表现多样, 有时易误诊为其他肺部疾病, 这也是先天性肺囊肿性病变存在较高误诊率的重要原因, 本研究亦发现先天性肺囊肿性病变存在 15.70% 的误诊率。当影像表现为单发或多发气囊肿时, 易误诊为肺大疱, 本次研究中误诊为肺大疱者 1 例表现为巨大的囊状无肺纹理透亮区, 3 例表现为多发囊性透亮区; 当为多发液气囊肿或液囊肿时, 易误诊为肺脓肿, 本研究误诊肺脓肿者 2 例表现为内可见液平的巨大空洞, 1 例表现为内可见液气平面的高密度灶影; 当表现为片状密度增高影者, 易误诊为肺炎、肺不张, 本研究中 1 例患者 CT 表现为右上肺支气管闭塞, 斑片状密度影, 术前误诊为肺不张, 术后证实为肺囊肿; 先天性大叶性肺气肿在胸片上主要表现为患侧肺透亮度明显增高, 纵隔向健侧移位, 易误诊为气胸^[6]。

相对于支气管源性囊肿、先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形, 以异位的血管供血为特征的肺隔离症, X 线胸片及普通胸部 CT 并不能准确显示血管情况, 而螺旋 CT 三维重建、胸部 MRI 能准确地显示异常血管的起源、走型和分支, 从而确诊是否存在肺隔离症, 且能为手术提供依据^[7]。国外文献亦发现肺隔离症与先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形可能具有相同的发病起源, 可合并出现^[8]。Chen 等^[9]发现在新生儿先天性肺囊肿性病变中, 19% 的患儿肺隔离症与先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形同时出现, 本研究亦发现 2 例 CCAM 合并肺隔离症的患儿。因此在诊断先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形时可予以螺旋 CT 三维重建和胸部 MRI 检查, 避免肺隔离症的漏诊。

先天性肺囊肿性病变确诊后, 手术仍是先天性肺囊肿性病变最主要及安全的治疗方式^[10]。手术方式取决于病变的部位及与周围组织的关系, 原则是应尽量保留正常肺组织又要彻底切除病灶。本研究纳入的 51 例患儿均根据病情分别行肺叶切除术、囊肿摘除术或隔离肺切除术, 50 例术中及术后均未出现相关并发症, 均痊愈出院。1 例张力性囊肿患儿为新生儿, 合并先天性心脏病及腹部恶性肿瘤, 在术后出现

呼吸衰竭死亡。当发现患儿先天性肺囊肿性病变时, 有症状者要尽早进行手术。当患儿合并有其他疾病时, 如先天性心脏病等, 应积极评估患儿病情, 排除手术禁忌证, 以最大程度的减少手术风险。对于无症状者是否需要早期手术的问题, 目前仍有争议。Wong 等^[11]研究发现无症状的先天性囊性腺瘤样畸形如不早期进行手术干预, 最终会因感染或压迫出现临床症状, 因此他提出发现病变后要早期手术治疗, 有助与切除后剩余肺的发育与功能的代偿。而 Naito 等^[12]研究发现手术后的患儿肺功能均能恢复到正常, 但与手术治疗的时间早晚无关。先天性大叶性肺气肿常出现呼吸窘迫, 此时肺叶的切除术是主要的治疗方式, 而无症状也无明显压迫的患儿有报道可不予以手术, 进行密切观察, 部分病例可缓解^[13]。

综上所述, 儿童先天性肺囊肿性病变临床表现以咳嗽、发热等肺部感染症状为主, 病理以支气管源性囊肿为主, 影像学检查是术前诊断的重要依据, 但临床上仍存在较高的误诊率, 临床医生应加强对该疾病的认识, 及时予以胸片及 CT 检查, 怀疑肺隔离症者, 还应予以螺旋 CT 三维重建、胸部 MRI 等明确诊断, 在明确诊断后手术是其较为安全有效的治疗方式。

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不同时间窗行 CT 定向穿刺术治疗 高血压基底核区出血的临床研究

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摘要 **目的** 探讨不同时间窗行 CT 定向穿刺术治疗高血压基底核区出血的作用机制及临床疗效。**方法** 选择基底核区高血压脑出血(HIH)患者 112 例,根据发病至手术的间隔时间进行分组,分为超早期组($n=35$)、早期组($n=39$)、延迟组($n=38$),超早期组、早期组、延迟组分别于出血后 $<7\text{h}$ 、 $7\sim 24\text{h}$ 、 $>24\text{h}$ 实施手术,观察 3 组患者出血后 24、72、120、168h 静脉血 IL-6、TNF- α 含量变化及术后并发症发生情况、3 个月内临床疗效。**结果** 超早期组患者出血后 72、120、168h 时血清 IL-6、TNF- α 均明显低于早期组、延迟组($P<0.05$)。早期组在 72、120、168h 时血清 IL-6、TNF- α 均明显低于延迟组($P<0.05$)。超早期组肺部感染、应激性溃疡、肾衰竭发生率明显低于早期组、延迟组($P<0.05$)。早期组肺部感染、应激性溃疡、肾衰竭发生率明显低于延迟组($P<0.05$)。超早期组恢复良好率明显高于早期组、延迟组($P<0.05$),早期组恢复良好率明显高于延迟组($P<0.05$)。超早期组轻度残疾率、重度残疾率均明显低于早期组、延迟组($P<0.05$),早期组重度残疾率均明显低于延迟组($P<0.05$)。超早期组、早期组病死率明显低于延迟组($P<0.05$)。**结论** 对 HIH 患者应尽早($<7\text{h}$)进行 CT 定向穿刺清除血肿术,可减少 IL-6、TNF- α 等炎症因子的增加,降低并发症的发生,提高临床疗效,是值得临床借鉴的一种方法。

关键词 CT 定向穿刺术 高血压基底核区出血 炎症因子

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Clinical Research on Treating Hypertensive Basal Ganglia Hemorrhage with CT Stereotactic Aspiration at Different Time Windows. Su Haitao, Liu Jianfeng, Zheng Lizhi, *et al.* Cangzhou People's Hospital, Hebei 061000, China

Abstract **Objective** To investigate the clinical effect and mechanism of treating hypertensive basal ganglia hemorrhage with CT stereotactic aspiration at different time windows. **Methods** Totally 112 cases of patients with basal ganglia HIH were selected and divided into ultra-early group($n=35$), early group($n=39$), delayed group($n=38$) according to the time from bleeding to operation. The patients of ultra-early group, early group, delaye group were carried out operation at $<7\text{h}$, $7\sim 24\text{h}$, $>24\text{h}$ after bleeding. The serum IL-6, TNF- α level changes at 24h, 72h, 120h, 168h after bleeding and postoperative complication, and clinical effect at postoperative 3 months were observed. **Results** The serum IL-6, TNF- α level at 72h, 120h, 168h after bleeding of ultra-early group were significantly lower than those of early group or delayed group($P<0.05$). The serum IL-6, TNF- α level at 72h, 120h, 168h after bleeding of early group were significantly lower than those of delayed group($P<0.05$). The incidence of lung infection, renal failure, stress ulcer in ultra-early group were significantly lower than those in early group or in delay group($P<0.05$). The incidence of lung infection, renal failure, stress ulcer in early group were significantly lower than those in delay group($P<0.05$). The good recovery rate of ultra-early group was significantly higher than that of early group or delayed group($P<0.05$). The good recovery rate of early group was significantly higher than that of delay group($P<0.05$). The mild disability, severe disability rate of ultra-early group were significantly lower than that of early group or delay group($P<0.05$). The severe disability rate of early group was significantly lower than that of delay group($P<0.05$). The death rate of ultra-early group or early group was significantly lower than that of in delay group($P<0.05$).