

· 标准与指南 ·

脓毒症并发弥散性血管内凝血诊治 急诊专家共识

中华医学会急诊医学分会 中华危重病急救医学杂志编辑委员会

脓毒症并发弥散性血管内凝血诊治急诊专家共识专家组

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DOI：10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.07.001

Chinese emergency medicine expert consensus on diagnosis and treatment of sepsis complicated with disseminated intravascular coagulation Chinese Society of Emergency Medicine, Editorial Board of Chinese Critical Care Medicine, Expert Group of Chinese Emergency Medicine Expert Consensus on Diagnosis and Treatment of Sepsis Complicated with Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation; Wang Lijun, Chai Yanfen

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1 概述

弥散性血管内凝血 (disseminated intravascular coagulation, DIC) 不是独立的疾病,而是一种获得性凝血功能紊乱综合征,以全身凝血系统的止、凝血机制失衡与过度激活、纤溶系统严重紊乱,以及多个器官内微血栓形成等为特征,可发生广泛出血和多器官功能衰竭 (multiple organ failure, MOF) 而导致死亡^[1]。

DIC 在一些疾病中既是原因又是结果。DIC 病因包括感染、恶性肿瘤、病理产科、外科手术和创伤、中毒和免疫损伤等,其中感染是最常见的原因^[2]。机体对感染的反应失调而导致危及生命的器官功能障碍,即为脓毒症^[3]。近年来脓毒症发病率不断上升,且花费巨大,已成为主要公共健康问题^[3]。30%~50% 的脓毒症患者会发生 DIC,约占 DIC 患者总数的 50%^[4-5]。脓毒症并发 DIC 的病死率达 28%~43%^[6-8]。国内外血液学学会曾制定多个 DIC 诊疗指南^[1],本共识着重论述脓毒症并发 DIC 的诊治。

共识专家组在参考相关指南与共识及近年发表的相关研究基础上,依据其学术和临床经验起草这一共识,并提交共识专家讨论,以期制定适合急诊脓毒症并发 DIC 诊治的指导性文件,旨在帮助临床医师,尤其是急诊医师对这类患者做到早期识别、早期诊断、早期治疗,从而降低病死率。

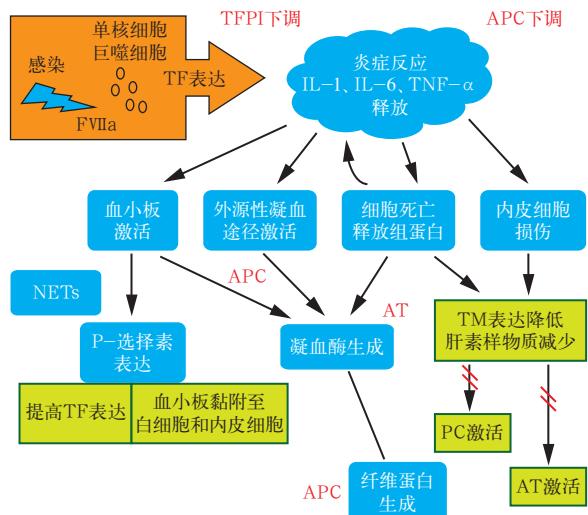
2 脓毒症并发 DIC 的发病机制

脓毒症并发 DIC 的发病机制包括促凝物质上调 [例如组织因子 (tissue factor, TF)]、抗凝物质下调 [例如抗凝血酶 (antithrombin, AT)、血栓调节蛋白 (thrombomodulin, TM)、组织因子途径抑制物 (tissue factor pathway inhibitor, TFPI) 和蛋白 C (protein C, PC)], 以及纤维蛋白溶解机制受损等,其中以促凝物质上调导致高凝状态最为重要^[5, 7, 9]; 除此之外,还与脓毒症本身的特征有关,如病原微生物侵入机体,内、外毒素的作用并由此激发了炎性介质的级联反应扩散,这些炎性介质作用于毛细血管内皮,使血管内皮生理性抗凝血物质减少或功能下降,血管内血细胞促凝血机制加强,纤溶系统受损,加剧了凝血过程^[10]。微血管痉挛、缺血缺氧致使毛细血管通透性增加,血管中有形物质渗出,使得液体外漏,血流淤滞形成微血栓 DIC。

由此可见, DIC 作为一个综合征,特别是脓毒症,既是疾病启动的原因,又是疾病病理生理作用转化的结果。脓毒症并发 DIC 的发病机制见图 1^[11]。

3 脓毒症并发 DIC 的早期识别与诊断

国际上多采用积分系统对 DIC 进行诊断和分期分型,以指导治疗和判断预后^[12]。常用的有国际血栓与止血协会 (International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis, ISTH)、日本卫生福利部 (Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare, JMHW) 以及日本急



注：DIC 为弥散性血管内凝血，TF 为组织因子，FVIIa 为活化因子 VIIa，TFPI 为组织因子途径抑制物，IL-1、IL-6 为白细胞介素 -1、-6，TNF-α 为肿瘤坏死因子 -α，APC 为活化蛋白 C，NETs 为中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网，AT 为抗凝血酶，TM 为血栓调节蛋白，PC 为蛋白 C

图 1 脓毒症并发 DIC 发病机制^[11]

诊医学学会 (Japanese Association of Acute Medicine, JAAM) 积分系统，其中 ISTH DIC 积分具有较高的敏感性和特异性，被广泛应用^[5, 12]，分为显性和非显性 DIC 积分 (表 1)。此外，DIC 又分为显性和非显性 DIC 期：前者指患者已处于失代偿期，即临床典型 DIC；后者指出现某些 DIC 的临床表现及实验室检查异常，但未达到诊断标准的代偿状态的 DIC，即 DIC 前期 (preDIC)^[13-14]。

脓毒症时 (既往血小板及凝血功能疾病除外，如严重肝病、血栓性血小板减少性紫癜等)，若积分 ≥ 5 分为显性 DIC；积分 < 5 分为非显性 DIC (表 1)。

表 1 ISTH DIC 积分系统

指标	0 分	1 分	2 分	3 分
血小板计数 ($\times 10^9/L$)	≥ 100	$< 100, \geq 50$	< 50	
PT 延长时间 (s)	≤ 3	$> 3, \leq 6$	> 6	
纤维蛋白原 (g/L)	≥ 1.0	< 1.0		
D-二聚体 (mg/L)	≤ 0.4		$> 0.4, \leq 4.0$	> 4.0

注：ISTH 为国际血栓与止血协会，DIC 为弥散性血管内凝血，PT 为凝血酶原时间；空白代表无此项

血栓弹力图 (thromboelastogram, TEG) 可监测脓毒症患者凝血功能变化，识别高凝与低凝状态^[9, 15]，但因样本量小，其对脓毒症并发 DIC 的诊断价值需进一步试验证实^[16]。

4 脓毒症并发 DIC 的早期干预与治疗

脓毒症并发 DIC 的治疗包括病因治疗、抗凝治疗、替代治疗及中药治疗等^[1, 17]。

4.1 病因治疗

推荐脓毒症并发 DIC 患者病因 (抗感染) 治疗。

病因 (抗感染) 治疗是治疗 DIC 的基石^[12]。抗菌药物是治疗脓毒症并发 DIC 的首要措施。此外，需对感染部位尽快引流^[18-19]。随机对照临床试验 (randomized controlled trial, RCT) 显示治疗脓毒症后，DIC 情况也随之改善^[20-21]。

此外，及时液体复苏、扩充血容量、减少血液浓缩，小剂量激素治疗改善毛细血管通透性，减少液体渗出，以及减少炎性因子释放等，亦是治疗脓毒症并发 DIC 的重要内容^[21-23]。

4.2 抗凝治疗

不推荐脓毒症并发 DIC 患者常规使用肝素抗凝治疗。

抗凝治疗可降低脓毒症并发 DIC 患者的病死率^[24-25]。然而 Meta 分析显示，肝素治疗脓毒症及脓毒症 DIC 患者的总体疗效尚未确定，有降低病死率的趋势，但也有可能增加严重出血的风险^[26]。因此，本专家共识建议在无 RCT 证据之前，不推荐脓毒症并发 DIC 患者使用肝素抗凝治疗。

4.3 替代治疗

因血小板或凝血因子减少而导致出血或极高的出血风险时 (显性 DIC)，推荐进行替代治疗。

是否需要替代治疗取决于是否因某种血液成分减少而导致的出血或极高的出血风险^[12, 22, 27]。患者如出现以下情况时，可考虑使用血液制品替代治疗。

4.3.1 对于血小板计数 (platelet, PLT) $< 10 \times 10^9/L$ 而无明显出血征象，或者 PLT $< 20 \times 10^9/L$ 而存在出血高风险，建议预防性输注血小板；对于活动性出血，PLT 需要达到 $50 \times 10^9/L$ 。

4.3.2 在没有出血或侵入性操作计划时，不建议使用新鲜冰冻血浆纠正凝血功能异常。伴有凝血酶原时间 (prothrombin time, PT) 或活化部分凝血活酶时间 (activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT) 延长 > 1.5 倍，或纤维蛋白原 (fibrinogen, FIB) $< 1.5 \text{ g/L}$ ，静脉输注新鲜冰冻血浆 $15 \sim 30 \text{ mL/kg}$ 可能有益。因液体负荷过多导致 DIC 患者出血时，可使用浓缩凝血因子，如浓缩凝血酶原复合物。DIC 患者血浆 FIB 至少应维持在 $1.0 \sim 1.5 \text{ g/L}$ 。

4.4 中药治疗

推荐脓毒症并发 DIC 患者使用中药治疗。

抗感染治疗的同时，更需关注脓毒症并发 DIC

患者凝血及炎症失衡^[7]。目前尚无任何一种具有抗炎、抗菌与改善凝血功能的西药应用于临床。Meta分析显示,中药单体及复方制剂具有活血化瘀、抑制血小板聚集、改善微循环及抗炎等作用,可改善脓毒症患者的预后^[17]。

目前研究较多的血必净注射液由红花、赤芍、川芎、当归、丹参等养血凉血药物组成,具有抗细菌毒素、调节免疫和炎性介质、保护血管内皮细胞及改善微循环等作用^[28-29]。临床研究及Meta分析提示,血必净注射液可显著纠正脓毒症和严重脓毒症患者凝血功能紊乱,恢复器官功能,改善血流动力学状态及病情严重程度,降低病死率^[30-36]。研究显示,血必净注射液100 mL、每日2次、连续7 d,可降低脓毒症患者DIC发生率和脓毒症并发DIC患者28 d病死率^[37-38],对于治疗严重脓毒症并发DIC患者安全有效。

脓毒症并发DIC的诊治流程见图2。

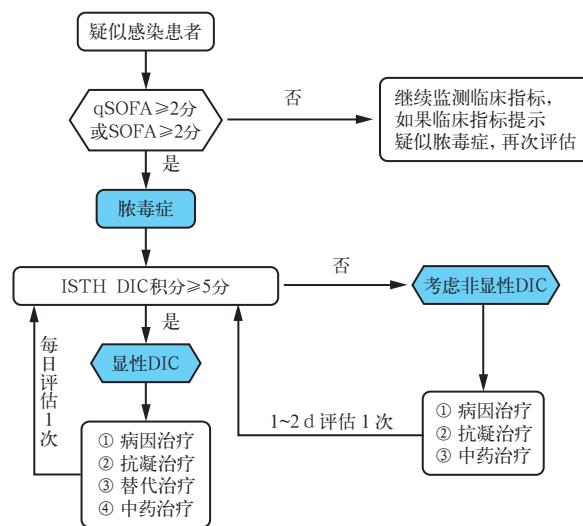


图2 脓毒症并发DIC患者诊疗流程

5 展望

AT、TM对脓毒症并发DIC的疗效仍需更大规模RCT证实^[5, 19, 39-42]。PC虽不能降低早期脓毒症及脓毒性休克患者病死率,但有改善脓毒症DIC患者预后的趋势^[41, 43-44]。治疗脓毒症DIC合理的抗凝剂是直接拮抗TF活性^[27], TFPI是理想的抗凝药物^[45],但仍需进一步研究证实。此外,双重短效FⅡ和FXa抑制剂具有改善凝血和炎症反应、保护器官功能的作用,亦是未来脓毒症并发DIC治疗的新选择^[46]。

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(收稿日期: 2017-06-13)