

## • 论著 •

# 支气管肺泡灌洗液GM试验联合血清GM试验对侵袭性肺曲霉病的诊断价值

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**【摘要】目的** 分析支气管肺泡灌洗液半乳甘露聚糖试验(BALF-GM试验)联合血清GM试验诊断侵袭性肺曲霉病(IPA)的准确性及诊断价值。**方法** 选择2016年1月至2018年6月济宁医学院附属医院疑似真菌感染患者,其中送检BALF标本190例,送检血清标本4787例。所有患者按照《肺真菌病诊断和治疗专家共识》的分级标准分为临床确诊IPA、临床诊断IPA、拟诊IPA、排除IPA。分析BALF和血清GM试验结果与临床实际诊断的符合率;绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),评估BALF与血清GM试验单独或联合检测对IPA的诊断价值。对免疫功能正常和免疫功能异常患者进行亚组分析,比较BALF与血清GM试验单独或联合检测的敏感度和特异度。**结果** BALF-GM试验阳性率为46.8%(89/190),血清GM试验阳性率为10.4%(497/4787)。有156例患者同时送检了BALF-GM试验与血清GM试验,其中BALF与血清GM试验均阳性44例,与临床确诊的符合率为93.2%(41/44);BALF-GM试验阳性、血清GM试验阴性34例,与临床确诊的符合率为64.7%(22/34);血清GM试验阳性、BALF-GM试验阴性56例,与临床确诊的符合率为48.2%(27/56);BALF与血清GM试验均阴性22例,与临床排除的符合率为90.9%(20/22)。ROC曲线分析显示,BALF联合血清GM试验对IPA的诊断价值优于BALF-GM试验或血清GM试验单独检测[ROC曲线下面积(AUC):0.992比0.983、0.976],其敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值(PPV)、阴性预测值(NPV)分别为95.3%、87.0%、93.2%和90.9%。亚组分析结果显示,89例BALF-GM试验阳性患者中,免疫功能正常85例(95.5%),情况未知4例(4.5%);497例血清GM试验阳性患者中,免疫功能正常12例(2.4%),免疫功能异常372例(74.9%),不确定113例(22.7%)。ROC曲线分析结果显示,对于免疫功能正常的患者,BALF-GM试验诊断IPA的敏感度高于血清GM试验(95.6%比88.9%);而对于免疫功能异常的患者,血清GM试验诊断IPA的敏感度高于BALF-GM试验(91.8%比89.9%)。**结论** BALF和血清GM试验结果与临床实际诊断的一致性较高,且两者联合检测对IPA的诊断较单独检测更有临床价值,尤其适用于免疫功能未知的患者。

**【关键词】** 侵袭性肺曲霉病; 血清半乳甘露聚糖试验; 支气管肺泡灌洗液半乳甘露聚糖试验

**基金项目:** 山东省济宁市科技发展计划项目(2016-56-39); 山东省济宁医学院教师科研扶持基金(JYFC2018FKJ091)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2019.03.014

## Diagnostic value of the combinations of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid galactomannan test and serum galactomannan test in invasive pulmonary aspergillosis

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**【Abstract】Objective** To evaluate the accuracy and diagnostic value of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid galactomannan test (BALF-GM) combined with serum GM test on invasive pulmonary aspergillosis (IPA).

**Methods** 190 cases of BALF-GM and 4787 cases of serum GM specimens suspected of fungal infection in patients admitted to Affiliated Hospital of Jining Medical University from January 2016 to June 2018 were enrolled and analyzed. All patients were classified into clinically confirmed IPA, clinically diagnosed IPA, suspected IPA and excluded IPA according to the classification standard of *Expert consensus on diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary mycosis*. The coincidence rate of BALF and serum GM test results with clinical diagnosis was analyzed. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was performed, and the diagnostic value of BALF and serum GM test alone or in combination for IPA was evaluated. Subgroup analysis was performed in patients with normal or abnormal immune function, and the sensitivity and specificity of BALF and serum GM test were compared separately or jointly. **Results** The positive rate of BALF-GM was 46.8% (89/190), and 10.4% (497/4787) on serum GM. Among them, 156 patients were both

tested on BALF and serum GM. There were 44 cases with both positive in BALF and serum GM, the coincidence rate of clinical definite was 93.2% (41/44). There were 34 cases with positive BALF-GM and negative GM test in serum, and the coincidence rate of clinical definite was 64.7% (22/34). There were 56 cases positive in serum GM and negative in BALF-GM, and the coincidence rate of clinical definite was 48.2% (27/56). BALF and serum GM tests were both negative in 22 cases, and the coincidence rate of exclusion diagnosis was 90.9% (20/22). ROC curve analysis showed that the diagnostic value of BALF-GM test combined with serum GM test for IPA was better than that of BALF-GM test or serum GM test alone [area under ROC curve (AUC): 0.992 vs. 0.983, 0.976]. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV) were 95.3%, 87.0%, 93.2% and 90.9%, respectively. Subgroup analysis showed that among 89 patients with positive BALF-GM test, 85 cases (95.5%) had normal immune function and 4 cases (4.5%) had unknown condition. Among 497 patients with positive serum GM test, 12 cases (2.4%) had normal immune function, 372 cases (74.9%) had abnormal immune function and 113 cases (22.7%) were uncertain. It was shown by ROC curve analysis that the sensitivity of positive BALF-GM test in diagnosis of IPA in patients with normal immune function was higher than that of positive serum GM test (95.6% vs. 88.9%), while the sensitivity of positive serum GM test in patients with abnormal immune function was higher than that of positive BALF-GM test (91.8% vs. 89.9%). **Conclusion** The results of BALF and serum GM tests are in good agreement with clinical diagnosis, and the combined detection of BALF and serum GM is more valuable for IPA diagnosis than single detection, especially for patients with unknown immune function.

**【Key words】** Invasive pulmonary aspergillosis; Serum galactomannan; Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid galactomannan

**Fund program:** Jining Science and Technology Development Planning Project of Shandong Province (2016-56-39); Research Support Fund for Teachers of Jining Medical College of Shandong Province (JYFC2018FKJ091)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2019.03.014

侵袭性肺曲霉病(IPA)是一种深部组织感染,近年来其发病率不断升高<sup>[1]</sup>,最常见的病原菌包括烟曲霉、黄曲霉、黑曲霉等,但IPA临床表现缺乏特异性<sup>[2]</sup>,早期明确诊断仍较困难。目前检测真菌的传统方法包括直接镜检、培养和组织病理学诊断,但这些方法存在诊断时间长、敏感度或特异度低、延误诊断患者病情等问题。半乳甘露聚糖(GM)作为曲霉菌细胞壁上的一种热稳定的多糖,在曲霉菌感染早期就可以从血液中检测到。近年对支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中GM的检测也逐渐增多,多数临床研究表明,BALF-GM试验诊断肺曲霉病的敏感度高于血清GM试验,二者特异度相当<sup>[3-5]</sup>,且BALF-GM试验的诊断敏感度也高于组织学、细胞学及培养,与BALF聚合酶链反应(PCR)诊断效力相近<sup>[6]</sup>。另外,用BALF中GM含量诊断血液系统恶性肿瘤及干细胞移植患者IPA也具有良好的敏感度和特异度<sup>[7]</sup>。然而,目前针对BALF与血清GM试验联合检测的诊断效能研究较少,本研究旨在探讨二者联合检测对IPA的诊断价值。

## 1 资料和方法

**1.1 研究对象:**选择2016年1月至2018年6月济宁医学院附属医院疑似真菌感染患者,其中送检BALF标本者190例,送检血清标本者4787例。患者主要分布科室:重症监护室、急诊监护室、呼吸内科、肿瘤科、儿童监护室、血液科等。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:**有相关基础疾病、宿主因素及危险因素者出现发热,经广谱抗菌药物治疗4 d,出现

以下任意一种情况者均可纳入本研究:体温仍高于38.3℃;体温退而复升;有不同程度的呼吸道感染症状;胸部影像学符合曲霉菌感染征象;合格痰标本中找到真菌菌丝;既往有曲霉菌感染病史,并适时进行胸部影像学检查和呼吸道分泌物、血液或其他体液标本直接镜检或真菌培养;同意纤维支气管镜下取BALF进行GM检测或肺组织活检,并签署知情同意书。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**未停用半合成青霉素、β-内酰胺类抗菌药物或停药不足24 h者;已使用抗真菌药物者;大剂量使用激素者;透析者;化疗后有严重黏膜炎者;接受实体器官移植者。

**1.1.3 诊断标准:**根据《血液病/恶性肿瘤患者侵袭性真菌病的诊断标准与治疗原则(第五次修订版)》<sup>[8]</sup>收集临床疑似IPA病例;按照中华医学会呼吸病学分会感染学组2007年制定的《肺真菌病诊断和治疗专家共识》的分级标准<sup>[9]</sup>分为临床确诊IPA、临床诊断IPA、拟诊IPA和排除IPA。

**1.1.4 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2019-1-23),所有检测均获得患者或家属的知情同意。

## 1.2 标本采集

**1.2.1 血清标本:**采集患者全血标本3 mL,采血后2 h内分离血清,-70℃保存,并于2周内检测。

**1.2.2 BALF标本:**负压吸引回收BALF,回收率为40%~60%,立即转移到无菌、无热源的真空管中(专用),用于真菌抗原检测。

**1.3 GM试验及结果判定:**按照GM检测试剂盒说明书方法检测GM水平,以 $GM \geq 0.85 \mu\text{g/L}$ 为阳性, $GM < 0.65 \mu\text{g/L}$ 为阴性, $0.65 \sim 0.84 \mu\text{g/L}$ 为“灰区”。目前国内尚无BALF-GM界定阈值,故本研究参考血清GM阈值。

**1.4 统计学方法:**应用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计分析。计数资料以百分比表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),分析BALF-GM试验或血清GM试验诊断IPA的敏感度和特异度,评估GM试验对IPA的诊断价值;同时对免疫功能正常和免疫功能异常患者进行亚组分析,比较BALF与血清GM试验诊断IPA的敏感度和特异度。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

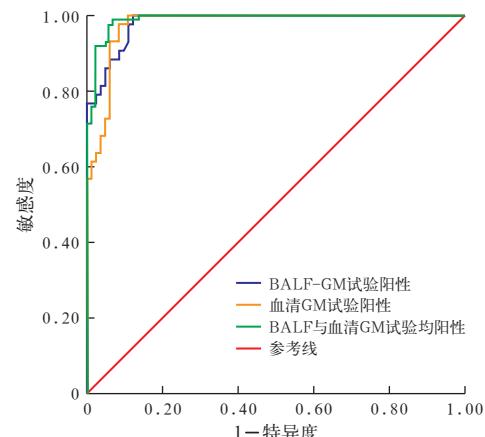
**2.1 GM试验结果(表1):**190例患者中BALF-GM试验阳性89例,阴性91例,“灰区”10例,阳性率为46.8%。4787例患者中血清GM试验阳性497例,阴性3713例,“灰区”577例,阳性率为10.4%。所有患者中,有156例同时送检了BALF-GM试验和血清GM试验。结合156例患者临床组织病理学及影像学结果,BALF与血清GM试验均阳性44例,与临床确诊的符合率为93.2%;BALF-GM试验阳性、血清GM试验阴性34例,与临床确诊的符合率为64.7%;血清GM试验阳性、BALF-GM试验阴性56例,与临床确诊的符合率为48.2%;BALF与血清GM试验均阴性22例,与临床排除的符合率为90.9%。

**表1 156例同时送检BALF-GM试验及血清GM试验的疑似真菌感染患者检测结果与临床诊断IPA的符合情况**

试验结果	例数 (例)	IPA诊断符合率[%(例)]			
		临床确诊	临床诊断	拟诊	排除
BALF-GM试验阳性、 血清GM试验阴性	34	64.7(22)	8.8(3)	11.8(4)	14.7(5)
血清GM试验阳性、 BALF-GM试验阴性	56	48.2(27)	16.0(9)	17.9(10)	17.9(10)
BALF与血清GM试验					
同时阳性	44	93.2(41)	6.8(3)	0(0)	0(0)
同时阴性	22	0(0)	9.1(2)	0(0)	90.9(20)

注:BALF为支气管肺泡灌洗液,GM为半乳甘露聚糖,IPA为侵袭性肺曲霉病

**2.2 ROC曲线分析(图1;表2):**BALF与血清GM试验阳性对IPA均有诊断价值,且二者联合诊断的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)高于单独诊断,其敏感度为95.3%,特异度为87.0%,阳性预测值(PPV)为93.2%,阴性预测值(NPV)为90.9%。说明BALF联合血清GM试验较二者单独检测对IPA更有诊断价值。



注:BALF为支气管肺泡灌洗液,GM为半乳甘露聚糖,IPA为侵袭性肺曲霉病,ROC曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

**图1 BALF-GM试验与血清GM试验单独或同时阳性诊断IPA的ROC曲线**

**表2 BALF-GM试验与血清GM试验单独或同时阳性对IPA的诊断价值**

试验结果	AUC	95%CI	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)
BALF-GM试验阳性	0.983	0.967 ~ 0.999	84.6	62.5	88.0	55.6
血清GM试验阳性	0.976	0.956 ~ 0.997	76.5	56.5	78.6	53.5
BALF与血清GM试验均阳性	0.992	0.983 ~ 1.000	95.3	87.0	93.2	90.9

注:BALF为支气管肺泡灌洗液,GM为半乳甘露聚糖,IPA为侵袭性肺曲霉病,AUC为受试者工作特征曲线下面积,95%CI为95%可信区间,PPV为阳性预测值,npv为阴性预测值

**2.3 亚组分析(表3):**89例BALF-GM试验阳性患者中,免疫功能正常85例(95.5%),情况未知4例(4.5%);497例血清GM试验阳性患者中,免疫功能异常372例(74.9%),免疫功能正常12例(2.4%),113例不确定(22.7%)。ROC曲线分析显示,免疫功能正常患者BALF-GM试验阳性诊断IPA的敏感度高于血清GM试验阳性,而免疫功能异常患者血清GM试验阳性诊断IPA的敏感度高于BALF-GM试验阳性。因此,在患者免疫功能状态未知的情况下,BALF联合血清GM试验对IPA的诊断更具有临床价值。

**表3 BALF-GM试验或血清GM试验阳性对不同免疫状态患者IPA的诊断价值**

试验结果	免疫功能正常				免疫功能异常			
	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)
BALF GM试验阳性	95.6	62.4	89.2	48.8	89.9	66.4	54.6	82.7
血清 GM试验阳性	88.9	56.4	70.8	79.7	91.8	61.7	56.8	88.9

注:BALF为支气管肺泡灌洗液,GM为半乳甘露聚糖,IPA为侵袭性肺曲霉病,PPV为阳性预测值,npv为阴性预测值

### 3 讨 论

IPA 辅助诊断的传统方法有直接镜检、组织病理学观察和培养。直接镜检取材方便, 获取结果所需时间短, 但敏感度较差, 易漏诊。组织病理学作为“金标准”, 存在取材困难、患者接受度低等问题, 且不适用于免疫功能低下的患者; 真菌培养也可作为 IPA 的确诊标准, 但耗时长, 总体敏感度不高<sup>[8, 10]</sup>; 而 BALF 和血清 GM 试验阳性可早于临床症状或影像学进展<sup>[11]</sup>。还有研究者比较了 GM 试验、传统检查方法(痰培养及痰涂片等)、胸部 CT 检测诊断肺曲霉菌感染的阳性率, 结果显示, GM 试验检测肺曲霉菌感染的阳性率明显高于胸部 CT、痰培养等传统检查方法<sup>[12]</sup>。

本研究中部分病例痰标本真菌培养始终阴性, 但 GM 试验出现阳性, 部分 GM 试验阳性结果早于痰培养阳性结果, 说明 GM 试验可用于 IPA 的早期诊断。国内外绝大多数研究都肯定了动态监测 GM 变化对于抗真菌疗效及预后的重要意义。在本实验室诊断中, 确诊 IPA 患者痰培养阳性的敏感度为 50%~60%, 同时还要结合临床其他检测结果综合判断患者情况。在 GM 检测中, 只有曲霉侵入血管, 才能检测到血清 GM, 而 IPA 患者 BALF 为 GM 源头, 静脉血作为 GM 储存池, 由于药物引起的假阳性较多, 所以经过抗感染治疗后不推荐血清 GM 试验, 这时 BALF-GM 试验较适宜。当然, 临床采集 BALF 要规范操作, 强调多学科诊疗(MDT)对精确诊断 IPA 的重要性。

目前各实验室 GM 试验结果判定的阈值仍不尽相同<sup>[13-14]</sup>。本实验室 BALF 及血清 GM 试验结果判定参照 GM $\geq 0.85 \mu\text{g/L}$  为阳性, <0.65  $\mu\text{g/L}$  为阴性, 0.65~0.84  $\mu\text{g/L}$  为“灰区”的标准。此阈值的优点是增加“灰区”范围, 可提高试验特异度, 减少假阳性, 且对敏感度、PPV、NPV 的影响不大, 所以“灰区”可确保阳性结果的可信度, 并排除操作误差对结果判定造成的影响。本研究 577 例“灰区”患者中有 329 例进行了抗真菌预防治疗, 其中 162 例有效, 占 28.1%, 故在临床治疗中, 对“灰区”患者要高度怀疑曲菌感染, 连续监测观察并结合临床和其他检查结果, 适当给予抗真菌治疗, 以防延误病情。目前在非培养的血清学试验中, GM 试验有采集标本方便、检测速度快, 临床符合度高等优点, 适合进行 IPA 的筛查和辅助诊断。

近年来国产曲霉菌抗原检测试剂各项性能指

标均较好, 可用于国内临床实验室 GM 试验的开展。目前 BALF-GM 的检测逐渐引起临床重视, 为了明确 IPA 患者的临床诊断, 本研究主要分析 BALF 联合血清 GM 试验对 IPA 的诊断价值, 在免疫功能正常与免疫功能异常两种情况下对比其敏感度、特异度、PPV、NPV, 结果显示, 免疫功能正常时, BALF-GM 试验阳性诊断 IPA 的敏感度高于血清 GM 试验, 特异度相当, 呼吸系统疾病患者大多免疫功能正常, 应行 BALF-GM 试验, 以提高诊断准确率。另一项研究也表明, 阈值不同, BALF-GM 试验诊断 IPA 的敏感度、特异度也不同<sup>[15]</sup>。但目前国内很多 BALF-GM 试剂盒没有阈值, 本研究参考血清 GM 阈值, 结果显示, 采用该阈值, BALF-GM 试验诊断 IPA 的敏感度和特异度均高于血清 GM 试验, 主要与曲霉菌丝侵犯肺组织, 大量释放 GM, 使感染器官曲霉菌载量升高有关。另外, 血清中抗真菌药物或  $\beta$ -内酰胺类抗菌药物都会影响 GM 试验结果, 国外学者通过试验证实, 抗真菌治疗对血清 GM 试验影响比 BALF-GM 试验更大<sup>[16]</sup>。有研究表明, 3 d 内抗真菌治疗不会影响 BALF-GM 试验的准确性<sup>[17]</sup>。因此, BALF-GM 试验相比血清 GM 试验更加稳定, 药物干扰更小。本研究结果也显示, BALF-GM 试验阳性诊断 IPA 的敏感度为 84.6%, 而血清 GM 试验阳性的敏感度为 76.5%。此外, BALF-GM 试验对免疫功能正常患者 IPA 的诊断占优势, 且敏感度和特异度均高于血清 GM 试验。有研究者对通过组织学或者痰培养证实诊断的非免疫缺陷肺曲霉病患者进行 BALF-GM 试验, 结果显示无一例患者是 BALF-GM 试验阳性而其他诊断手段未发现曲霉感染的<sup>[18]</sup>。因此, BALF-GM 试验与临床诊断的一致性较组织学或痰培养检测方法性更高, 从而提高了 IPA 诊断率。一项针对曲霉球的研究显示, BALF-GM 试验阳性率高达 86%, 其诊断敏感度高达 92%, 而相应血清 GM 试验的阳性率仅 41%<sup>[19]</sup>。曲霉球有特征性的影像表现, 因此影像学曲霉球的出现大多能诊断肺部曲霉菌感染, 所以 BALF-GM 试验在此类患者中的诊断还需结合影像学结果。

尽管 BALF-GM 试验在诊断 IPA 患者中有诸多优势, 但也存在一定的局限性。预防性抗真菌治疗、灌洗液容量增加、灌洗叶段选择及回收率等均会导致 BALF-GM 试验诊断敏感度降低, 甚至出现假阴性结果<sup>[20-21]</sup>; 尚未知气道内曲霉菌定植对 BALF-GM 试验的影响; 此外, BALF-GM 试验无法预测 IPA 患

者预后<sup>[22]</sup>。有研究报道,联合检测BALF与血清GM水平对临床诊断IPA患者的敏感度、特异度以及符合率均高达90%以上<sup>[17, 23]</sup>。本研究也显示,BALF联合血清GM试验对IPA更有诊断价值。

综上所述,BALF与血清GM试验联合检测对IPA的诊断价值优于二者单独检测,尤其对于免疫功能未知患者,联合检测大大提高了临床诊断效率。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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(收稿日期:2018-07-25)