

• 临床经验 •

37例重症流感患者的临床特点及预后分析

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【摘要】目的 分析重症流感患者的临床特点及预后危险因素。**方法** 回顾性分析2014年3月至2019年6月安徽医科大学第二附属医院呼吸与危重症医学科收治的重症流感患者的临床资料,根据住院结局及28 d随访结果分析生存组与死亡组患者的一般资料、实验室检查结果、病原学检查结果等,并采用Logistic回归分析预后相关因素。**结果** 37例患者中男性29例,女性8例;年龄25~86岁,平均(59.59 ± 15.16)岁;21例合并慢性基础疾病;合并病原菌感染的28例患者中细菌感染6例,真菌感染7例,其他病原菌感染3例,混合感染12例。37例患者中,住院期间死亡9例,出院28 d死亡5例,总病死率为37.84%。与生存组比较,死亡组患者年龄更大(岁: 66.57 ± 13.94 比 55.35 ± 14.53),英国胸科协会改良肺炎评分(CURB-65评分)、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II(APACHE II)、中性粒细胞计数、D-二聚体、48 h C-反应蛋白(CRP)和降钙素原(PCT)更高[CURB-65评分(分):2(2, 3)比1(0, 2), APACHE II(分): 16.00 ± 4.62 比 11.00 ± 4.22 , 中性粒细胞计数($\times 10^9/L$): $8.87 (5.42, 11.33)$ 比 $3.58 (2.55, 7.13)$, D-二聚体(mg/L): $7.97 (5.19, 12.68)$ 比 $2.91 (1.19, 5.02)$, 48 h CRP(mg/L): 127.83 ± 92.24 比 87.01 ± 57.00 , 48 h PCT($\mu g/L$): $1.79 (0.59, 4.44)$ 比 $0.37 (0.13, 0.99)$],氧合指数(PaO_2/FiO_2)、肌酐清除率更低 [PaO_2/FiO_2 (mmHg, 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa): 109.52 ± 49.30 比 204.82 ± 67.61 , 肌酐清除率($mL \cdot min^{-1} \cdot 1.73 m^{-2}$): 55.49 ± 21.23 比 77.59 ± 29.73],差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);而两组性别、合并慢性基础疾病、淋巴细胞计数、白蛋白、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、纤维蛋白原(Fib)、24 h CRP和PCT差异均无统计学意义。共培养出37株病原菌,其中革兰阴性菌17株(45.95%),革兰阳性菌3株(8.10%),真菌17株(45.95%)。死亡组鲍曼不动杆菌感染例数显著多于生存组(例:7比2, $P < 0.05$)。Logistic回归分析显示,年龄、CURB-65评分、APACHE II评分、 PaO_2/FiO_2 、中性粒细胞计数、肌酐清除率、合并鲍曼不动杆菌感染以及住院期间深静脉置管、留置尿管、保留胃管均为重症流感患者预后危险因素[风险比(HR)分别为1.064、4.920、1.286、0.975、1.286、0.965、0.095、0.083、9.333、0.089,均 $P < 0.05$]。多因素分析显示,低 PaO_2/FiO_2 和合并鲍曼不动杆菌感染是重症流感预后不良的危险因素(HR值分别为0.834、0.000,均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 高龄、高CURB-65评分、高APACHE II评分、合并感染均为重症流感患者预后不良的危险因素。

【关键词】 重症流感; 临床特点; 预后**基金项目:** 安徽省临床重点专科建设项目(2017-27)

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Clinical characteristics and prognosis analysis of 37 patients with severe influenza

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical characteristics and prognostic risk factors of severe influenza. **Methods** Clinical data of severe influenza patients admitted to the department of respiratory and critical care medicine of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University from March 2014 to June 2019 were retrospectively analyzed. General information, laboratory test results, and etiological test results of the hospitalization outcomes for survival group and death group during the 28-day follow-up were analyzed using Logistic regression analysis. **Results** Among the 37 patients, 29 were males and 8 were females. They aged 25–86 years old with an average of (59.59 ± 15.16) years old. Twenty-one cases had chronic underlying diseases; 28 cases had co-infections, including 6 cases with bacterial infections, 7 cases with fungal infections, 3 case with other pathogens, and 12 cases with mixed infection. Among the 37 patients, 9 died during hospitalization and 5 died within 28-day of discharge. The overall mortality rate was 37.84%. Compared with the survival group, patients in the death group were older (years old: 66.57 ± 13.94 vs. 55.35 ± 14.53), British Thoracic Society's modified pneumonia score (CURB-65 score), acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score, neutrophil count, D-dimer, 48-hour C-reactive protein (CRP) and procalcitonin (PCT) were higher [CURB-65 score: 2 (2, 3) vs. 1 (0, 2), APACHE II : 16.00 ± 4.62 vs. 11.00 ± 4.22 , neutrophil count ($\times 10^9/L$): $8.87 (5.42, 11.33)$ vs. $3.58 (2.55, 7.13)$, D-dimer (mg/L): $7.97 (5.19, 12.68)$ vs. $2.91 (1.19, 5.02)$, 48-hour CRP (mg/L): 127.83 ± 92.24 vs. 87.01 ± 57.00 , 48-hour PCT ($\mu g/L$): $1.79 (0.59, 4.44)$ vs. $0.37 (0.13, 0.99)$], oxygenation index (PaO_2/FiO_2) and creatinine clearance rate were lower [PaO_2/FiO_2 (mmHg, 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 109.52 ± 49.30 vs. 204.82 ± 67.61 , creatinine clearance rate ($mL \cdot min^{-1} \cdot 1.73 m^{-2}$): 55.49 ± 21.23 vs. 77.59 ± 29.73], and the differences were statistically

significant (all $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in gender, combined chronic underlying diseases, lymphocyte count, albumin, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), prothrombin time (PT), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), fibrinogen (Fib), 24-hour CRP and PCT between the two groups. A total of 37 pathogens were cultured, including 17 Gram-negative bacteria (45.95%), 3 Gram-positive bacteria (8.10%), and 17 fungi (45.95%). The number of *Acinetobacter baumannii* infections in the death group was significantly higher than that in the survival group (cases: 7 vs. 2, $P < 0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that age, CURB-65 score, APACHE II score, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$, neutrophil count, creatinine clearance rate, combined *Acinetobacter baumannii* infection, deep vein catheterization, catheterization, and stomach preservation during hospitalization were risk factors for the prognosis of patients with severe influenza [hazard ratios (HR) were 1.064, 4.920, 1.286, 0.975, 1.286, 0.965, 0.095, 0.083, 9.333, 0.089, respectively, all $P < 0.05$]. Multivariate analysis showed that low $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ and *Acinetobacter baumannii* infection were risk factors for prognosis of severe influenza (HR were 0.834 and 0.000, respectively, both $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Old age, high CURB-65 score, high APACHE II score, and co-infection are risk factors for the prognosis of patients with severe influenza.

【Key words】 Severe influenza; Clinical features; Prognosis

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流感病毒感染最常累及上呼吸道,但有的患者流感病毒可累及下呼吸道导致流行性感冒肺炎,部分患者可合并呼吸衰竭甚至多器官功能衰竭。2009年H1N1流感病毒世界范围流行,随后每年流感季节均有一定数量患者感染流感病毒^[1]。早期神经氨酸酶抑制剂抗病毒治疗、呼吸支持治疗以及继发感染的控制使重症流感的预后较前明显改善^[2]。但随着老年患者及合并慢性基础疾病患者增多,重症流感总体病死率仍维持在较高水平^[3]。目前抗病毒药物治疗疗程以及糖皮质激素在重症流感患者中的应用仍存在一定争议^[4]。早期诊断流感的同时给予神经氨酸酶抑制剂是可行的降低病死率的重要方法。不仅如此,明确重症流感的易感因素,早期发现高风险重症患者,有利于早期积极识别和治疗重症流感患者^[5–6]。同时,动态监测患者炎症及重要器官功能相关指标,探索重症流感患者预后不良的危险因素也有利于改善预后^[7]。本研究通过回顾性分析近年本院收治的重症流感病毒肺炎患者病例资料,总结重症流感患者的临床特点、合并感染的病原学组成及不良预后危险因素,为以后重症流感患者的诊治提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象:选择本院2014年3月至2019年6月收治的重症流感患者。

1.1.1 纳入标准:临床表现、体征、实验室检查结果、影像学表现符合《流行性感冒诊疗方案(2018年版)》重症流感诊断标准^[8],出现以下情况之一者为重症病例:①持续高热>3 d,伴有剧烈咳嗽,咳脓痰、血痰,或胸痛;②呼吸频率快,呼吸困难,口唇紫绀;③意识改变:反应迟钝、嗜睡、躁动、惊厥等;④严重呕吐、腹泻,出现脱水表现;⑤合并肺炎;⑥原有基础疾病明显加重。

1.1.2 排除标准:住院24 h内死亡或自动出院者;临床资料不全者。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经医院医学伦理委员会审批(审批号:YX2020–028)。

1.2 资料收集:①一般临床资料,包括性别、年龄、基础疾病、入院体温、平均动脉压(MAP)、英国胸科协会改良肺炎评分(CURB-65评分)、急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分II(APACHE II)、住院时间及治疗用药情况;②实验室检查结

果:淋巴细胞计数、中性粒细胞计数、降钙素原(PCT)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)等;③病原学检查结果;④住院结局及出院28 d预后。根据住院结局及出院28 d随访情况,分析生存组与死亡组各指标的差异。

1.3 统计学处理:使用SPSS 22.0软件处理数据。正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析;非正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。预后相关因素分析采用Logistic回归分析法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 患者一般资料:共入选37例重症流感肺炎患者,其中男性29例(占78.38%),女性8例(占21.62%);年龄25~86岁,平均(59.59 ± 15.16)岁;20例甲型H1N1流感,15例甲型H7N9禽流感,1例甲型H3N2流感及1例乙型流感。有21例患者合并慢性基础疾病,其中慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)1例,高血压1例,糖尿病9例,心功能不全2例,恶性肿瘤3例,肝功能不全2例,肾功能不全2例,甲状腺功能减低1例。37例患者中生存23例;住院期间死亡9例,28 d随访死亡5例,总体病死率为37.84%。合并单纯细菌感染6例,真菌感染7例,其他病原菌感染3例,混合感染12例。所有患者均在入院24 h内接受奥司他韦150~300 mg/d抗病毒治疗,合并细菌及真菌感染者依据病原学检查结果给予针对性治疗。

2.2 两组患者一般临床资料及实验室检查结果对比(表1):与生存组比较,死亡组患者年龄大,CURB-65评分、APACHE II评分、中性粒细胞计数、D-二聚体、入院48 h PCT和CRP水平显著升高, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、肌酐清除率显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$),而两组间性别、合并慢性基础疾病、淋巴细胞计数、白蛋白、LDH、凝血酶原时间(PT)、纤维蛋白原(Fib)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、IL-6、入院24 h PCT和CRP水平差异均无统计学意义。

2.3 两组患者合并感染病原菌分布(表2):共培养出37株病原菌,其中革兰阴性菌17株(45.95%),革兰阳性菌3株(8.10%),真菌17株(45.95%)。死亡组鲍曼不动杆菌感染例数显著多于生存组($P < 0.05$)。

表1 不同预后两组重症流感患者一般临床资料及实验室检查结果对比

| 组别 | 例数 (例) | 性别(例) 男性 女性 | 年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 合并慢性 基础疾病(例) | CURB-65 评分 (分, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$) | APACHE II 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 淋巴细胞计数 $[\times 10^9/\text{L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)]$ |
|----------------|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| 生存组 | 23 | 18 5 | 55.35 \pm 14.53 | 11 | 1(0, 2) | 11.00 \pm 4.22 | 204.82 \pm 67.61 | 0.52(0.43, 0.70) |
| 死亡组 | 14 | 11 3 | 66.57 \pm 13.94 | 10 | 2(2, 3) | 16.00 \pm 4.62 | 109.52 \pm 49.30 | 0.48(0.37, 0.70) |
| $\chi^2/t/Z$ 值 | | <0.001 | -2.313 | 1.131 | -3.222 | -3.373 | 4.697 | -0.078 |
| P 值 | | 1.000 | 0.027 | 0.288 | 0.002 | 0.002 | <0.001 | 0.938 |
| 组别 | 例数 (例) | 中性粒细胞计数 $[\times 10^9/\text{L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)]$ | 白蛋白 (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 肌酐清除率 $(\text{mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2, \bar{x} \pm s)$ | LDH [$\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | D-二聚体 $[\text{mg/L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)]$ | PT $[\text{s}, M(Q_L, Q_U)]$ | |
| 生存组 | 23 | 3.58(2.55, 7.13) | 26.29 \pm 5.77 | 77.59 \pm 29.73 | 9.0(5.5, 12.4) | 2.91(1.19, 5.02) | 13.2(11.7, 14.2) | |
| 死亡组 | 14 | 8.87(5.42, 11.33) | 23.47 \pm 6.89 | 55.49 \pm 21.23 | 8.2(7.1, 10.8) | 7.97(5.19, 12.68) | 13.0(12.3, 15.0) | |
| Z/t 值 | | -2.725 | 1.332 | 2.412 | -0.094 | -2.944 | -0.439 | |
| P 值 | | 0.006 | 0.192 | 0.021 | 0.925 | 0.003 | 0.661 | |
| 组别 | 例数 (例) | Fib [$\text{g/L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | APTT [$\text{s}, M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | IL-6 [$\text{ng/L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)$] | PCT [$\mu\text{g/L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)$] 24 h | PCT [$\mu\text{g/L}, M(Q_L, Q_U)$] 48 h | CRP ($\text{mg/L}, \bar{x} \pm s$) 24 h | CRP ($\text{mg/L}, \bar{x} \pm s$) 48 h |
| 生存组 | 23 | 3.75(3.21, 5.78) | 76.8(67.2, 90.3) | 91(26, 199) | 0.48(0.20, 2.05) | 0.37(0.13, 0.99) | 167.53 \pm 94.73 | 87.01 \pm 57.00 |
| 死亡组 | 14 | 4.37(3.08, 4.93) | 70.3(64.8, 83.6) | 145(38, 245) | 0.96(0.51, 4.70) | 1.79(0.59, 4.44) | 184.29 \pm 80.67 | 127.83 \pm 92.24 |
| Z/t 值 | | -0.110 | -0.971 | -1.347 | -1.441 | -2.225 | -0.996 | -2.261 |
| P 值 | | 0.913 | 0.332 | 0.178 | 0.150 | 0.024 | 0.341 | 0.030 |

注: CURB-65 评分为英国胸科协会改良肺炎评分, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 为氧合指数, LDH 为乳酸脱氢酶, PT 为凝血酶原时间, Fib 为纤维蛋白原, APTT 为活化部分凝血活酶时间, IL-6 为白细胞介素-6, PCT 为降钙素原, CRP 为 C-反应蛋白; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

表2 不同预后两组重症流感患者继发感染病原菌分布情况

| 组别 | 例数 (例) | 革兰阴性菌(例) | | | | | 革兰 阳性菌 (例) | 真菌(例) | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 鲍曼 不动杆菌 | 肺炎克雷伯 杆菌 | 铜绿假 单胞菌 | 流感嗜血 杆菌 | 大肠 埃希菌 | | 念珠菌 | 曲霉菌 | 其他 |
| 生存组 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 死亡组 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| χ^2 值 | | 5.978 | 0.129 | 1.99 | 1.917 | 0.968 | 5.221 | 0.205 | 0.047 | 0.045 |
| P 值 | | 0.014 | 1.000 | 0.378 | 0.160 | 0.325 | 0.135 | 0.544 | 0.710 | 0.799 |

2.4 重症流感预后危险因素(表3): Logistic 回归分析显示, 年龄、CURB-65 评分、APACHE II 评分、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、中性粒细胞计数、肌酐清除率、合并鲍曼不动杆菌感染以及住院期间进行深静脉置管、留置导尿管、保留胃管可能与重症流感预后相关(均 $P < 0.05$)。多因素回归分析显示, 低 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 和合并鲍曼不动杆菌感染是重症流感预后不良的危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

流行性感冒病毒主要特点是包膜中含有神经氨酸酶, 感染人类的主要成员有甲、乙、丙三型。甲型流感病毒由于其抗原易发生变异, 在引起人类流感上最为主要, 实际临床中重症流感患者亦最常检出甲型流感病毒^[8]。本研究纳入的37例重症流感患者中, 流感病毒主要通过飞沫传播, 其中仅7例可追溯到明确的接触史, 提示流感季节存在隐匿性传播途径^[9]。本研究中大部分患者都在12月至次年3月发病, 提示冬春季节应加强高危患者流感筛查。虽然抗病毒、抗感染及呼吸支持技术较前取得明显进展, 但重症流感患者总体病死率仍居高不下, 本研究中重症流感患者总体病死率高达37.84%, 相关重症流感的研究亦有类似的结果^[10-11]。早期给予神经氨酸酶抑制剂奥司他韦抗病毒治疗可有效降低病死率, 本研究中所有患者均在入院24 h内接受了150~300 mg/d

表3 重症流感患者预后相关因素 Logistic 回归分析

| 指标 | 单因素分析 | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | HR 值 | 95%CI | P 值 |
| 年龄 | 1.064 | 1.003 ~ 1.128 | 0.040 |
| CURB-65 评分 | 4.920 | 1.567 ~ 15.448 | 0.005 |
| APACHE II 评分 | 1.286 | 1.068 ~ 1.548 | 0.008 |
| $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ | 0.975 | 0.960 ~ 0.991 | 0.002 |
| 淋巴细胞计数 | 1.314 | 0.207 ~ 8.349 | 0.772 |
| 中性粒细胞计数 | 1.286 | 1.055 ~ 1.568 | 0.013 |
| 肌酐清除率 | 0.965 | 0.933 ~ 0.998 | 0.036 |
| D-二聚体 | 1.018 | 0.966 ~ 1.073 | 0.499 |
| 48 h PCT | 1.056 | 0.913 ~ 1.221 | 0.462 |
| 48 h CRP | 1.013 | 0.999 ~ 1.027 | 0.060 |
| 鲍曼不动杆菌 | 0.095 | 0.016 ~ 0.570 | 0.010 |
| 白色念珠菌 | 2.118 | 0.363 ~ 12.342 | 0.143 |
| 曲霉菌 | 0.550 | 0.094 ~ 3.201 | 0.506 |
| 深静脉置管 | 0.083 | 0.016 ~ 0.427 | 0.003 |
| 留置导尿管 | 9.333 | 1.679 ~ 51.875 | 0.011 |
| 保留胃管 | 0.089 | 0.016 ~ 0.499 | 0.006 |
| 指标 | 多因素分析 | | |
| | HR 值 | 95%CI | P 值 |
| $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ | 0.834 | 0.703 ~ 0.990 | 0.038 |
| 鲍曼不动杆菌 | 0.000 | 0.000 ~ 0.919 | 0.049 |

注: CURB-65 评分为英国胸科协会改良肺炎评分, APACHE II 为急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分 II, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 为氧合指数, PCT 为降钙素原, CRP 为 C-反应蛋白, HR 为风险比, 95%CI 为 95% 可信区间

奥司他韦抗病毒治疗,但重症患者是否需要加量目前仍存在争议,重症患者奥司他韦的疗程目前亦无明确定论^[12]。本研究中纳入重症流感患者中,男性多于女性,平均年龄(59.59±15.16)岁,且大部分患者合并糖尿病、恶性肿瘤、心功能不全等慢性基础疾病,与既往研究结果基本一致^[13],但合并基础疾病与流感发生的关系仍不十分明确。流感病毒感染人体后,在病毒复制的过程中,同样刺激机体天然免疫和适应性免疫系统,继发感染亦是重症流感患者的重要特点以及不良预后因素^[14]。本研究37例重症流感患者中,22例合并感染,其中单纯细菌感染6例,真菌感染7例,其他病原菌感染3例,混合感染12例;细菌感染以鲍曼不动杆菌感染为主,真菌感染以念珠菌及曲霉菌感染为主,可见继发感染为重症流感病死率高的重要原因。进一步分析重症流感患者临床特点发现,相比生存组,死亡组患者PaO₂/FiO₂明显降低,年龄升高,CURB-65及APACHE II评分明显升高,D-二聚体明显升高,肌酐清除率明显降低,提示以上指标可在一定程度上预测重症流感患者预后。另外,两组患者入院时炎症指标PCT及CRP差异无统计学意义,但相比生存组,死亡组患者入院48 h CRP及PCT明显升高,提示早期有效地控制继发感染可降低重症流感患者病死率,相关研究亦支持这一结论^[15]。分析两组患者继发感染病原体情况,发现死亡组合并鲍曼不动杆菌感染例数多于生存组。重症流感患者合并真菌感染者近46%,可见,对于重症流感患者要加强继发真菌感染的筛查,必要时可给予抢先治疗^[16]。Logistic回归分析显示,年龄、CURB-65评分、APACHE II评分、PaO₂/FiO₂、中性粒细胞计数、肌酐清除率、合并鲍曼不动杆菌感染及住院期间进行深静脉置管、留置导尿管、保留胃管等因素均与不良预后相关,提示管理重症流感患者、积极识别高危患者的同时,应严格把握深静脉置管、留置胃管、留置导尿管等有创操作。

综上,本研究通过分析重症流感患者临床特征及预后不良因素,为后期重症流感患者的管理积累经验,但由于病例数较少,且为单中心病例,未来仍需要多中心、更大样本量的研究提供更加有力的依据。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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