

论著

CT鉴别小儿肺炎支原体肺炎及肺炎支原体肺炎合并肺炎链球菌性肺炎的价值观察

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【摘要】目的 观察CT鉴别小儿肺炎支原体肺炎(MP)及MP合并肺炎链球菌性肺炎(SPN)的价值。**方法** 回顾性分析2017年12月至2018年12月我院收治的经血清学和血培养证实的150例MP和120例MP合并SPN患儿临床资料, 分别设为MP组和MP合并SPN组, 均给予胸部CT检查, 比较两组CT表现、胸腔积液厚度、淋巴结最大横径、肺内病变更形态、胸腔积液及淋巴结影。**结果** MP组胸部CT网状影、磨玻璃影、支气管壁增厚及支气管血管壁增厚的发生率均显著高于MP合并SPN组($P < 0.05$); MP组胸腔积液厚度、淋巴结最大横径及95% CI均显著低于MP合并SPN组($P < 0.05$); MP组扇形薄片影发生率高于MP合并SPN组, 无规律肺内实变影发生率低于MP合并SPN组($P < 0.05$); MP组胸腔积液发生率低于MP合并SPN组($P < 0.05$), 两组淋巴结影发生率无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 胸部CT在鉴别小儿MP肺炎及MP合并SPN肺炎中具有较高的价值。

【关键词】 肺炎支原体肺炎; 肺炎链球菌性肺炎; CT; 鉴别价值

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Value of CT in Differential Diagnosis of MP and MP with SPN in Children

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[Abstract] **Objective** To observe the value of CT in differential diagnosis of mycoplasmal pneumonia (MP) and MP with Streptococcus pneumoniae (SPN). **Methods** The clinical data of 150 patients with MP and 120 patients with MP and SPN confirmed by serology and blood culture who were admitted to the hospital from December 2017 to December 2018 were retrospectively analyzed. They were included in MP group and MP with SPN group and examined with chest CT. CT findings, thickness of pleural effusion, the maximum diameter of lymph node, morphology of pulmonary lesion, pleural effusion and lymph node shadow were compared between the two groups. **Results** The incidence rates of chest CT reticular shadow, ground glass shadow, bronchial wall thickening and bronchial wall thickening in MP group were significantly higher than those in MP with SPN group ($P < 0.05$). The thickness of pleural effusion, the maximum diameter of lymph node and 95% CI in MP group were significantly lower than those in MP with SPN group ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of fan-shaped lamellar shadow in MP group was higher than that in MP with SPN group. The incidence of irregular pulmonary consolidation was lower than that in MP with SPN group ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of pleural effusion in MP group was lower than that in MP with SPN group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of lymph node shadow between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Chest CT is of great value in the differential diagnosis of MP and MP with SPN.

[Key words] Mycoplasmal Pneumonia; Streptococcus Pneumoniae; CT; Differential Value

小儿肺炎是一种肺部感染疾病, 当出现感染后可引起肺部大片浸润及肺外感染。其中肺炎支原体(mycoplasma pneumonia, MP)和肺炎链球菌性肺炎(streptococcal pneumonia, SPN)是肺炎主要表现形式^[1]。其中MP若存在混合感染迹象可导致重症肺炎的发生, 而SPN是临床常见混合感染肺炎, 经针对性治疗后可迅速恢复^[2]。近年来随着抗菌药的滥用和危重疾病增多, 混合感染逐渐呈上升趋势, 相较于MP病程较长, 发生胸腔积液风险较大, 严重危及患儿生命安全^[2]。故及时鉴别MP和MP合并SPN具有非常重要的意义。由于患儿年龄较小, 无法准确描述症状, 故需借助实验室和影像学检测进行诊断。而胸部CT具有分辨率高、处理技术强大等特点, 在诊断各种肺炎中具有较高的价值^[3-4]。本文观察CT鉴别小儿MP肺炎及MP合并SPN肺炎的价值, 现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 回顾性分析2017年12月至2018年12月我院收治的经血清学和血培养证实的150例小儿MP和120例MP合并SPN患儿临床资料。纳入标准: 所有患儿均经血清学和血培养证实; 年龄: 2~14岁; 均签署知情同意书。排除标准: 合并其他恶性肿瘤者; 合并心、肺等器官严重衰竭及血液系统性疾病患者; 合并其他肺部疾病者。150例MP患儿设为MP组, 120例MP合并SPN患儿设为MP合并SPN组, MP组: 男85例, 女性65例; 年龄2~13岁, 平均年龄(6.87±2.12)岁; 病程9天~4个月; P合并SPN组: 男62例, 女性58例; 年龄2~14岁, 平均年龄

(7.23±2.18)岁; 病程8天~4个月。两组一般资料比较无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。

1.2 研究方法 患儿取仰卧位, 采用西门子Somatom Definition 16排螺旋CT对患儿胸部进行检查, 扫面范围从胸廓至肺底, 嘱咐患儿在扫描过程中保持屏气状态。参数: 管电压120kV, 管电流100mA, 层厚7.5 mm, 层间距0.9, 扫面结束后上传数据, 薄层重建层厚1.25mm, 肺实质观察窗位-650Hu, 窗宽1000~1500Hu, 纵膈窗床位40 Hu, 纵膈窗窗宽300~400Hu。由2名影像科医生单独阅片, 观察并记录两组病变位置、CT表现、病变形态。

1.3 统计学分析 选用统计学软件SPSS20.0对研究数据进行分析和处理, 计数资料采取率(%)表示, 进行 χ^2 检验, 计量资料($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 进行t检验, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异显著。

2 结 果

2.1 两组胸部CT表现分析

MP组胸部CT网状影、磨玻璃影、支气管壁增厚及支气管血管壁增厚的发生率均高于MP合并SPN组($P < 0.05$), 两组胸部CT肺气肿、支

气管充气相的发生率无显著差异($P > 0.05$), 见表1。

2.2 两组在胸腔积液后和淋巴结最大径比较 MP组胸腔积液厚度、淋巴结最大径及95%CI均显著低于MP合并SPN组($P < 0.05$), 见表2。

2.3 CT肺内病变形态分析

CT肺内病变形态比较MP组扇形薄片影发生率高于MP合并SPN组, 无规律肺内实变影发生率低于MP合并SPN组($P < 0.05$), 见表3。

2.4 两组胸部CT在胸腔积液和淋巴结 MP组胸腔积液发生率低于MP合并SPN组($P < 0.05$), 两组淋巴结结影发生率无显著差异($P > 0.05$), 见表4。

具有重要意义。

临床表现、影像学检查、血清学及血培养等是目前诊断肺炎的常见方法。其中临床表现特异性差; 病菌源培养时间较长; X线准确度较低, 常需联合CT确诊^[8]。本研究结果显示, MP组胸部CT网状影、磨玻璃影、支气管壁增厚及支气管血管壁增厚的发生率均高于MP合并SPN组, 与相关报道一致^[9], 说明MP组和MP合并SPN组的CT表现形态具有显著差异。其原因可能是MP首先损伤呼吸性支气管上皮, 表现为支气管水肿, 且病变多集中在小气道, 故表现为支气管壁增厚及支气管血管壁增厚等征象。相关研究表明, MP合并SPN患儿胸腔积液厚度、淋巴结最大横径值均高于MP患儿^[10]。同时本研究结果显示, MP组胸腔积液、胸腔积液厚度、淋巴结最大横径及95%CI均显著低于MP合并SPN组, 表明MP患儿胸腔积液量增多应考虑合并SPN的可能, 分析其原因可能为MP患儿胸腔积液主要由炎症反应后胸膜组织渗液引起, 合并SPN后会加重炎症反应, 使毛细血管通透性提高, 进而胸腔积液增多; 而MP淋巴结主要以单侧为主, 好发于气管前, 其淋巴结最大横径较小, 而和合并SPN淋巴结最大横径会增

3 讨 论

MP和SPN均为肺炎常见病原体。其中MP与感染后引发的毛细支气管改变有关, 表现为发热、咳嗽等症状, 可累及肺外系统, 严重可导致患儿死亡^[5]。SPN是由肺炎链球菌侵入肺部从而导致肺部炎症出现。当发生MP时可损害呼吸道上皮, 使肺炎链球菌进入呼吸道, 而导致混合感染发生^[6]。据报道, MP合并SPN发病率占肺炎支原体感染的15%^[7]。故采取有效措施对MP和SPN进行鉴别

表1 两组胸部CT表现比较[n (%)]

组别	网状影	磨玻璃影	支气管壁增厚	支气管血管壁增厚	肺气肿	支气管充气相
MP组(n=150)	91(60.67)	83(55.33)	104(69.33)	88(58.67)	20(13.33)	103(68.67)
MP合并SPN组(n=120)	32(26.67)	19(15.83)	46(38.33)	37(30.83)	25(20.83)	74(61.67)
χ^2 值	31.072	44.251	20.065	15.160	2.700	1.447
P	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	>0.05	>0.05

表2 两组在胸腔积液后和淋巴结最大径比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	胸腔积液厚度(mm)	95% CI (mm)	淋巴结最大径(mm)	95% CI (mm)
MP组(n=150)	3.17±1.22	2.94±0.97	7.61±2.71	6.61±2.23
MP合并SPN组(n=120)	13.46±4.05	10.24±2.55	11.24±4.02	9.42±4.48
t值	29.501	32.276	8.833	6.714
P	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

表3 两组CT肺内病变形态比较[n(%)]

组别	扇形薄片影	无规律肺内实变影
MP组(n=150)	92(61.33)	58(38.66)
MP合并SPN组(n=120)	27(22.50)	93(77.50)
χ^2 值	38.677	40.787
P	<0.05	<0.05

表4 两组胸部CT在胸腔积液和淋巴结影比较[n(%)]

组别	胸腔积液	淋巴结影
MP组(n=150)	26(17.33)	150(100.0)
MP合并SPN组(n=120)	51(42.50)	120(100.0)
t值	20.713	1.000
P	<0.05	>0.05

大^[11]。且MP组扇形薄片影发生率高于MP合并SPN组，无规律肺内实变影发生率低于MP合并SPN组，说明MP患儿以扇形薄片影为主，MP合并SPN患儿以无规律肺内实变影为主，进一步表明MP合并SPN患儿肺部炎症损伤更严重，且损伤范围较广，当气泡内无气体存在且充满炎性浸润时CT显示片状影为主要表现，在严重进一步加重下会进一步影响CT肺野透亮度，待肺泡内气体消失和炎症融合时CT显示实变影^[12]。

综上所述，MP肺炎及MP合并SPN肺炎在CT表现上存在显著差异，在血培养未出来前可通过胸部CT检查对两者做出快速初步鉴别诊断，为临床治疗提供初步诊断意见，为早期做出经验性治疗提供依据。

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