

·临床研究·

肺外罕见肝结核的临床特征分析

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摘要:【目的】肝结核是一种极为罕见、表现多样的肺外结核,极易与肝癌、淋巴瘤、肝脓肿等混淆,临床漏诊、误诊率居高不下。本研究旨在通过系统剖析肝结核患者的病例资料,为临床医生早期识别、精准诊断与及时干预提供循证依据。【方法】回顾性收集2012年1月至2023年12月期间于中山大学孙逸仙纪念医院确诊的所有肝结核患者,采集并分析其人口学特征、临床症状、实验室检查结果、影像学检查表现以及病理学诊断资料。【结果】共纳入10例患者,男9例、女1例,平均年龄(44.6±15.5)岁。最常见的临床症状为腹痛或腹胀(8/10)。2例结核菌素纯蛋白衍生物(PPD)试验阳性(2/6),1例血清结核抗体阳性(1/5),3例结核感染T细胞斑点试验(T-SPOT)阳性(3/5)。胸部影像检查9例中,仅1例表现为浸润性粟粒性肺结核,5例呈非活动性结核灶;其余未见明显异常。肝脏CT(6例)示低密度斑片或结节影,增强后无强化或轻度不均匀强化;MRI(3例)病灶呈类圆形/梭形异常信号,T1加权成像(T1WI)低信号、T2加权成像(T2WI)及弥散加权成像(DWI)稍高信号,边界较清。10例中8例接受经皮或手术肝活检,病理均呈慢性肉芽肿性炎,其中2例抗酸染色找到结核分枝杆菌。【结论】肝结核缺乏特异性临床表现与影像学征象,常规实验室检测敏感性有限,其诊断效率依赖于临床医生对于伴有发热、腹痛、消瘦的肝结节患者的高度警惕,及早完善病原学检查及病理活检明确诊断,以降低漏诊与误诊,实现早诊早治。

关键词:肝结核;临床特征;病理诊断;早期识别;回顾性分析

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Clinical Characteristics of Rare Extrapulmonary Hepatic Tuberculosis

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Abstract:【Objective】Hepatic tuberculosis (HTB), an exceptionally rare and clinically heterogeneous form of extrapulmonary tuberculosis, is frequently misdiagnosed as hepatocellular carcinoma, lymphoma, or pyogenic liver abscess, this diagnostic challenge contributing to persistently high rates of missed and incorrect diagnoses. This study aims to systematically analyze clinical profiles of HTB patients to provide evidence-based guidance for early identification, accurate diagnosis, and timely intervention.【Methods】We conducted a retrospective analysis of all HTB cases confirmed at Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital between January 2012 and December 2023. Comprehensive data were collected and evaluated, including demographic characteristics, clinical presentations, laboratory findings, imaging features, and histopathological results.【Results】Ten patients (9 males, 1 female; mean age 44.6±15.5 years) were enrolled totally, with prevalent symptom of abdominal pain or distension (8/10). Among the patients tested, purified protein derivative (PPD) was positive in 2 of 6 cases, serum tuberculosis antibody was positive in 1 of 5, and T-cell spot of tuberculosis (T-SPOT) was positive in 3 of 5. Chest imaging (n=9) revealed active miliary tuberculosis in 1 case and inactive post-tuberculous sequelae in 5 cases, while the remainder showed no abnormalities. Contrast-enhanced CT (n=6) demonstrated hypodense patchy or nodular le-

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sions with absent or mild heterogeneous enhancement. MRI ($n=3$) showed well-circumscribed oval/round hypointense lesions on T1-weighted imaging (T1WI) and mildly hyperintense ones on T2-weighted imaging (T2WI) and diffusion weighted imaging (DWI). Percutaneous or surgical liver biopsy was performed in 8/10 cases, revealing chronic granulomatous inflammation in all subjects and acid-fast bacilli in 2 specimens. 【Conclusion】 HTB lacks pathognomonic clinical or radiological features, and conventional laboratory tests exhibit low sensitivity. A high index of suspicion is warranted for patients presenting with hepatic nodular lesions accompanied by fever, abdominal pain, or emaciation. Early pathogen detection and histopathological confirmation via liver biopsy are critical to minimize diagnostic delays and ensure prompt initiation of anti-tuberculous therapy.

Key words: hepatic tuberculosis; clinical features; histopathological diagnosis; early identification; retrospective analysis

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结核病是由抗酸杆菌——结核分枝杆菌引起的慢性传染病,已成为全球公共卫生领域的重大难题,给患者个人及社会带来沉重负担。世界卫生组织《全球结核病报告》最新数据显示^[1],全球约1/4人口已感染结核分枝杆菌;其中90%~95%处于潜伏感染状态,但他们仍是结核病的主要传染源^[2]。依据病变部位,结核可分为肺结核和肺外结核。全球各地流行病学资料显示,肺外结核约占结核病10%~30%^[3-7],常累及腹部实质脏器、胸膜、心包、骨骼、淋巴结及中枢神经系统等。肝结核是一种罕见的肺外结核病表现,约占肺外结核3.5%^[8]。肝结核多由活动性肺结核(如粟粒性结核病、浸润性结核病)的结核分枝杆菌经肝动脉播散至肝脏所致;此外,消化道中的结核分枝杆菌亦可经门静脉系统侵入肝脏;另有少数病例系邻近组织/器官的结核病灶直接侵犯肝脏^[9-10]。由于临床关注度不足及缺乏特异性表现,肝结核的诊断极具挑战性,易被肺结核或其他严重肝病掩盖,临床漏诊、误诊率高,常被误认为淋巴瘤、肝细胞癌、肝脓肿、慢性肝炎及肝门部胆管癌等^[11-13]。目前肝结核的确诊主要依赖于血液学和微生物学检查,但其敏感性相对较低,漏诊、误诊及延误诊疗可导致严重并发症甚至死亡。本研究旨在通过回顾性分析探讨本院近12年确诊的所有肝结核患者的临床特征,为临床医生早期识别、精准诊断与及时干预提供循证依据。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 研究对象

本研究为单中心回顾性观察性分析,已通过中

山大学孙逸仙纪念医院伦理委员会审批豁免患者知情同意(批号:SYSKY-2024-624-01)。通过检索中山大学孙逸仙纪念医院“电子病历系统”及“逸仙医学大数据平台”,纳入2012年1月至2023年12月所有出院诊断包含“肝结核”的病例。

1.2 数据收集

通过医院电子病历系统收集每位研究对象的详细临床资料,包括:①社会人口学资料;②症状及体征;③肺部影像学资料;④肝脏影像学资料;⑤结核相关病原学检查;⑥肝脏组织病理学检查;⑦相关病史及主要诊疗经过。

1.3 统计学方法

本研究数据主要采用描述性统计分析方法,使用SPSS 26.0软件进行处理。连续变量若符合正态分布,以 $\bar{x} \pm \bar{s}$ 表示,不符合正态分布,则以中位数(四分位数间距)表示;分类变量以例数表示。

2 结 果

2.1 一般资料

本研究共纳入2012—2023年于本院出院诊断为“肝结核”患者10例,其中8例经病理确诊,2例为临床诊断。人口学特征及肝结核常见危险因素分布见表1,其中出现频率最高的危险因素为肝外结核(7/10),包括肺结核、肠结核、淋巴结核、肾结核、脾结核和结核性腹膜炎;另有2例(2/10)未发现明确危险因素。

2.2 临床表现

在这些病例中,最常见的临床症状是腹痛或腹胀,共8例(8/10),其次为低热5例(5/10)、体质量下

表1 肝结核患者的人口学特征及常见危险因素
Table 1 Demographic characteristics and common risk factors of patients with hepatic tuberculosis

Characteristics	Value
Age /years	44.6±15.5
Gender /n	
Male	9
Female	1
Risk factors /n	
Previous TB history	1
TB contact history	1
Extra- hepatic TB ^a	7
Immunosuppressive drug use	1
Rheumatic disease	1
Chronic renal failure	1
Cancer	1
Smoking	4
None of above	2

^a including pulmonary TB, intestinal TB, lymph node TB, renal TB, spleen TB, and tuberculous peritonitis.

降4例(4/10),以及乏力1例(1/10)。腹水是最常见的体征,共5例(5/10),其次是腹部压痛4例(4/10)和腹壁揉面感1例(1/10)。仅1例患者无任何相关症状和体征。相关症状和体征分布情况见表2。

2.3 实验室检查

关于结核分枝杆菌的病原学检查,10例患者中有6例完成了结核菌素纯蛋白衍生物(purified

表2 肝结核患者的临床特征
Table 2 Clinical manifestations of patients with hepatic tuberculosis

Symptoms and signs	Cases
Low fever	5
Fatigue	1
Weight loss	4
Abdominal pain or distension	8
Dough kneading sensation upon abdominal palpation	1
Abdominal tenderness	4
Ascites	5
None of above	1

protein derivative, PPD)试验,仅2例报告为阳性(2/6)。有5例患者同时完成了结核抗体(tuberculosis antibody, TB-Ab)检测和结核感染T细胞斑点试验(T-cell spot of tuberculosis, T-SPOT),其中仅1例TB-Ab阳性(1/5),3例T-SPOT阳性(3/5)。而其他相关实验室检测项目统计显示,有3例完成了C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)检测,结果均显著升高(3/3);10例患者中有4例(4/10)淋巴细胞百分比降低;5例(5/10)存在不同程度贫血,8例(8/10)患有低蛋白血症。此外,2例(2/10)患者出现轻度转氨酶升高,6例(6/10)γ-谷氨酰转移酶(γ-glutamyl transferase, γ-GGT)升高,3例(3/10)碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)升高,仅1例(1/10)乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)升高。10例患者中有8例完成了腺苷脱氨酶(adenosine deaminase, ADA)检测,仅2例(2/8)显示升高。10例患者的总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)和甲胎蛋白(alpha-fetoprotein, AFP)均在正常范围内。上述实验室检测结果详见表3。

2.4 影像学资料

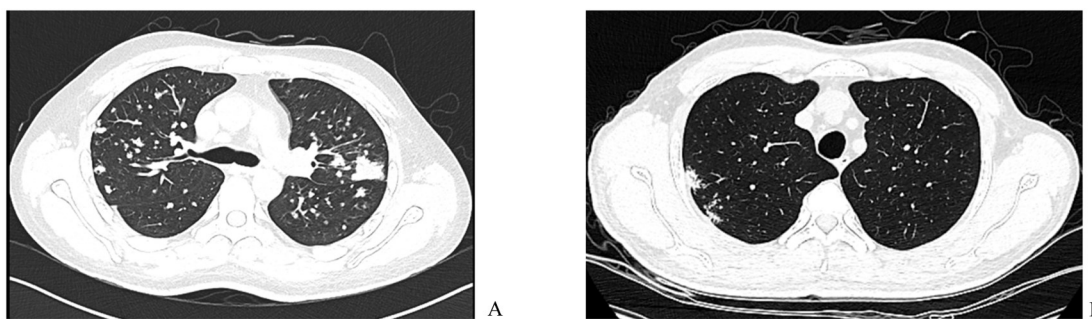
在10例患者中,9例接受了胸部影像学评估,其中5例完成了胸部CT,4例仅行了X线胸片。结果显示:仅1例提示浸润性肺结核及粟粒样肺结核,表现为双肺上叶尖后段多个团块影,病变边界模糊、内壁光滑的空洞形成,以及双肺散在多发结节,大小、密度、分布欠均匀(图1A);非活动性肺结核改变有5例,主要表现为肺上叶条索或结节状纤维增殖灶(图1B);余3例未见典型肺结核影像表现。

本研究收集的10例患者中有7例完善了肝脏彩色多普勒超声检查,6例完善了上腹部CT增强扫描,4例完善了MRI检查:10例中单发病灶4例,多发病灶5例,1例MRI亦未发现肝内明显结核病灶(后因胆囊癌根治术在切除肝组织中病理确诊)。发现的病灶主要分布在肝S2、S4、S6、S7段或右叶包膜下,长径5~86 mm(均值32.5 mm)。7例肝脏彩超报告中有3例未见肝占位性病变,其中仅1例在进一步行超声造影后发现肝S8段包膜下存在轮廓异常区;而彩超检出肝占位病变的4例中,有2例进一步行超声造影均提示“肝内单个或多个异常回声占位性病灶”,表现为边界清晰的低或高回声不均质团块,后方无声影(图2A)。6例CT增强扫描显

表3 肝结核患者相关实验室检查结果
Table 3 The results of laboratory tests related to hepatic tuberculosis $[\bar{x} \pm s, M(P_{25}-P_{75})]$

Laboratory indicators	Value	Reference range	Positive/completed cases
PPD			2/6
TB-Ab			1/5
T-SPOT			3/5
ESR/(mm/h)	3-81	0-15	1/2
CR/mg/L)	72.3 ± 58.9	<5	3/3
WB/10 ⁹ /L)	6.7 ± 2.5	3.5-9.5	2/10
LN /%	21.3 ± 10.6	20-50	4/10
HB/g/L)	112.9 ± 28.6	115-150	5/10
PL/10 ⁹ /L)	320.7 ± 79.7	125-350	3/10
AL/U/L)	15.5(12.8-27.8)	9-50	1/10
AS/U/L)	21.5(14.8-38.5)	15-40	2/10
γ-GGT/ (U/L)	64.5(34.8-176.3)	10-60	6/10
TBIL/ (μmol/L)	8.8(7.3-11.8)	3.4-22.2	0/10
ALB/ (g/L)	34.5 ± 6.5	40-55	8/10
ALP/ (U/L)	107(93-195)	45-125	3/10
ADA/ (U/L)	11.6(9.0-16.3)	0-15	2/8
LDH/(U/L)	202.5(169.8-216.5)	108-252	1/10
AFP/(ng/mL)	2.2 ± 0.6	≤ 7	0/10

PPD: purified protein derivative assay; TB-Ab: tuberculosis antibody; T-SPOT: T-cell spot of tuberculosis assay; ESR: erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP: C-reactive protein; WBC: white blood cell count; LN: leukomonocyte; HBG: hemoglobin; PLT: platelet; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; γ-GGT: γ-glutamyl transferase; TBIL: total bilirubin; ALB: albumin; ALP: alkaline phosphatase; ADA: adenosine deaminase; LDH: lactate dehydrogenase; AFP: alpha-fetoprotein.

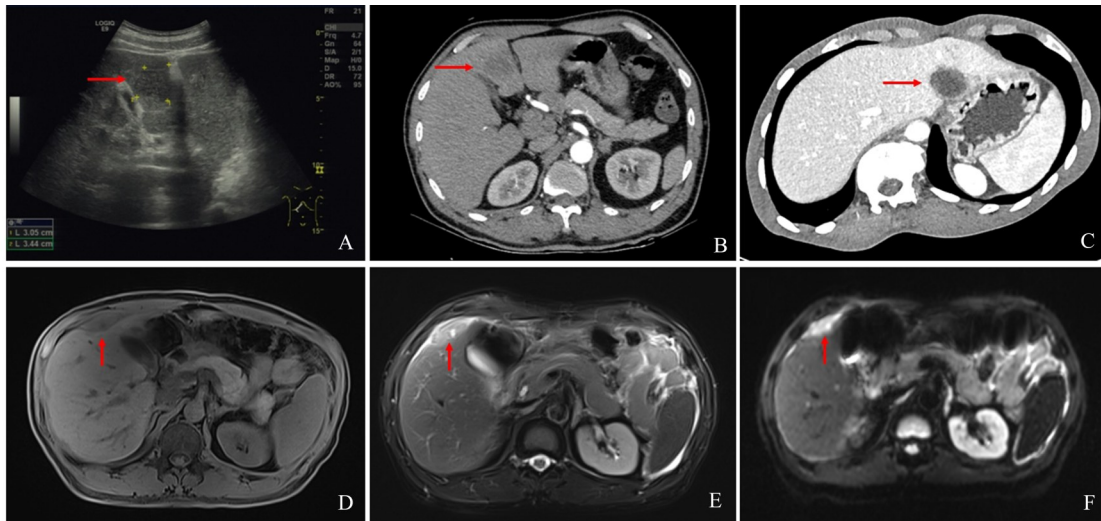


A: The chest CT scans showed diffuse miliary tuberculosis and infiltrative tuberculosis in the bilateral lungs. B: The chest CT scans showed the tuberculosis lesions as fibroproliferative focus like streak or nodular shadow in the upper lungs.

图1 肝结核患者肺部CT征象
Fig.1 Pulmonary CT findings in patients with hepatic tuberculosis

示病灶均呈低密度的团片状影或结节,无强化或轻度不均匀强化(图2B-C),其中2例边界不清,余4例边界清楚;病灶在MRI上呈现为类圆形或梭形异常信号影,边界清晰,T1加权成像(T1-weighted

imaging, T1WI)呈低信号,T2加权成像(T2-weighted imaging, T2WI)及弥散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging, DWI)呈稍高信号(图2D-F)。所有行CT/MRI检查者均未发现肝内血管侵犯,但3



A: The contrast-enhanced ultrasound images showed the hepatic tuberculosis lesions were abnormal echoic occupying lesion manifested as hypoechoic heterogeneous masses with distinct margins, and no obvious sound shadow observed in the rear. B-C: The contrast-enhanced CT scans showed the hepatic tuberculosis focus as low-density patchy shadow or nodules with no enhancement. D-F: Liver MR image showed the tuberculosis lesions as abnormal signal shadow in spindle shape with clear boundary, hypo-intensive signal in T1W1, and slightly hyper-intensive signal in T2W1 and DWI.

图2 肝结核病灶不同影像学征象

Fig. 2 Representative images of hepatic tuberculosis

例检出合并肝门区或肝周淋巴结肿大,1例出现病灶邻近肝内胆管轻度扩张。

本研究中仅1例患者接受了PET-CT检查,显示位于肝S4段的占位性病灶氟-18-氟脱氧葡萄糖(fluorodeoxyglucose, FDG)呈高摄取(SUV_{max}: 11.7)。然而,仅凭代谢活性特征仍难以与恶性肿瘤相鉴别(图3)。

2.5 病理活检

10例患者中有7例因肝占位性质不明(6例)或胆囊癌(1例)接受了肝肿物切除术,术后病理学表现为慢性肉芽肿性炎症,特征为上皮样细胞增生、多核巨细胞形成并见干酪样坏死(图4A);另有1例肝占位患者接受了超声引导下经皮肝组织穿刺活检,病理结果同样显示为慢性肉芽肿性炎症。在以上8例患者的肝组织样本中,仅有2例通过抗酸染色找到抗酸杆菌(图4B)。其余2例虽缺乏组织病理学证据,但综合患者症状体征、实验室检查及影像学征象等依据临床诊断为肝结核。

2.6 治疗与随访

本研究对10例患者均进行电话随访,有5例诊断“肝结核”后接受了规范四联抗结核治疗(异烟肼+利福平+乙胺丁醇+吡嗪酰胺),其中2例疗程为半年,3例疗程为1年,后续均未出现结核复发症状

及新发病灶(5/10);1例因“胆囊癌”手术意外发现合并“肝结核”,未予抗结核治疗,后因“胆囊癌”死亡(1/10);4例失访(4/10)。

3 讨论

肝结核在临床上极为罕见,我院近12年仅诊断10例。其罕见性一方面可能与肝脏丰富的血供系统和强大的网状内皮系统有关。大量库普弗细胞可有效吞噬并清除入侵的结核分枝杆菌^[14],而且胆汁对结核分枝杆菌的增殖亦有抑制作用^[15]。因此,只有当大量结核分枝杆菌侵入免疫力低下的机体,特别是合并有肝脏修复能力受损的基础疾病时,才可能导致肝结核的发生。

本研究结果显示,肝结核患者以中青年为主,且男性占比高于女性,这与全球其他肺外结核研究结论一致^[16-18]。然而,亦有研究表明,女性是肺外结核的独立危险因素,在尼泊尔等高结核负担国家尤为显著^[19],提示不同地区、不同人群中的性别差异可能还受生物、社会及文化等多重因素影响。本研究结果提示,肝结核的危险因素包括:结核接触史或既往结核感染、吸烟史、长期应用免疫抑制剂、自身免疫性疾病、慢性肾功能衰竭及恶性肿瘤。除

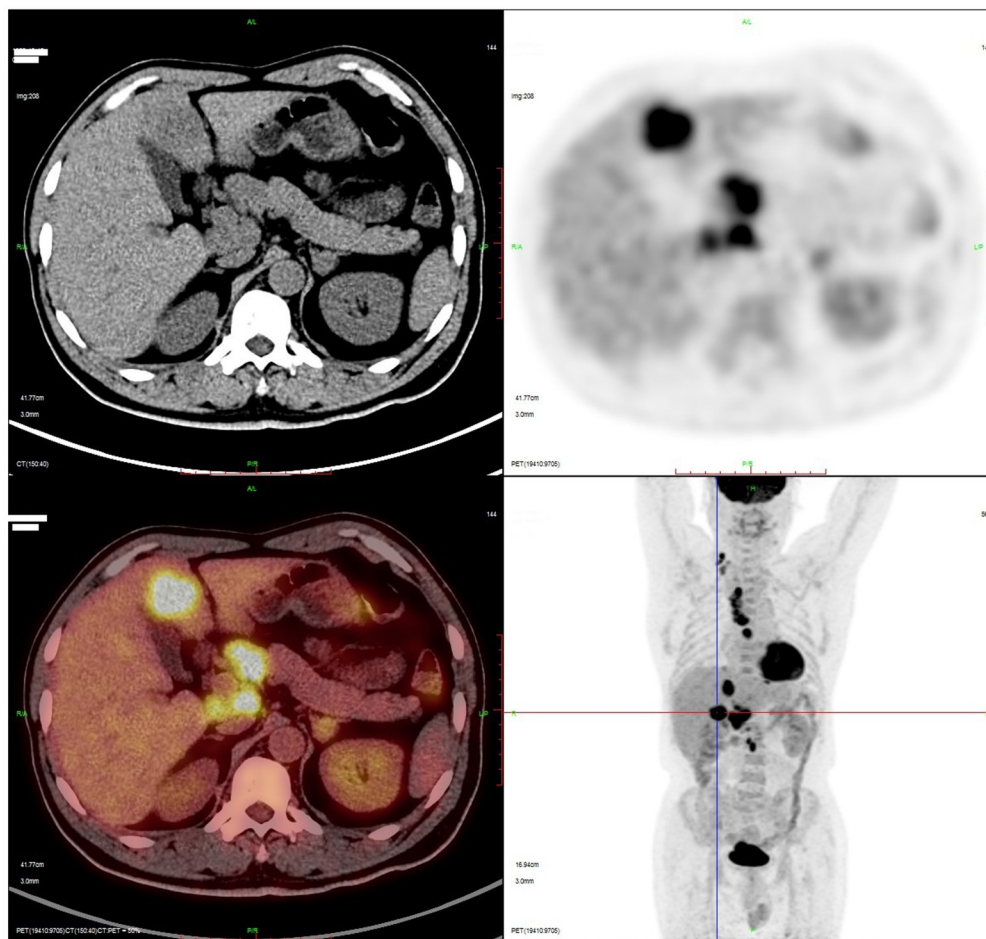
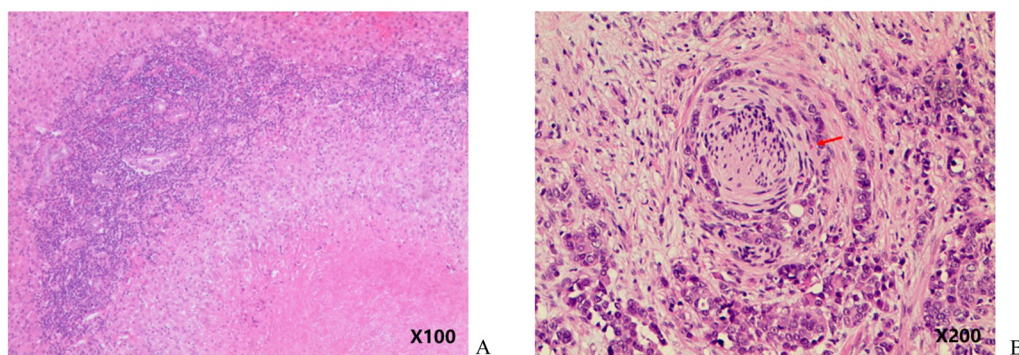


图3 肝结核病灶PET-CT征象

Fig. 3 PET-CT manifestations in hepatic tuberculous lesions



A: Histopathological examination showed that extensive caseous necrosis was surrounded by inflammatory cells, epithelioid cells, and multinucleated giant cell. B: Acid-fast staining of histologic sections showed positive acid-fast bacilli as pink (red arrow).

图4 肝结核患者肝脏病灶组织病理活检

Fig. 4 Histopathological examination of hepatic tuberculosis lesions

此之外,实体器官移植、糖尿病及甲状腺功能减退亦通过不同机制削弱机体免疫功能,从而显著增加结核易感性^[20]。高血糖微环境可为结核分枝杆菌的生长与繁殖提供有利条件;糖皮质激素及各类免疫抑制剂则可抑制巨噬细胞对结核分枝杆菌的吞

噬与清除能力;此外,肿瘤本身及其相关放化疗可进一步破坏机体的免疫屏障及免疫功能^[21-22]。

本研究中绝大多数病例存在腹痛症状,但因缺乏特异性常常被忽视。此外,低热、消瘦、腹腔积液及影像学肝脏占位性病变等表现临床上易被误诊

为恶性肿瘤或肝脓肿。CRP和血沉(erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR)作为炎症指标,在多种疾病中均可升高,而贫血和低蛋白血症也提示机体处于高代谢状态;当上述指标异常同时伴有ADA或LDH水平升高时,应高度警惕结核感染并行进一步筛查。肺结核常伴随不同程度肝损伤。本研究中肺结核患者的肝酶谱表现为:以 γ -GGT升高为主,ALP升高较少,ALT、AST升高更为少见,此与病毒性肝炎的酶学表现明显不同。AFP是肝细胞癌的特异性标志物,在本研究所有病例中均处于正常范围,此点对鉴别诊断具有重要价值。

T-SPOT检测是一种 γ -干扰素释放试验(interferon-gamma release assays, IGRAs),其通过检测外周血T细胞在结核分枝杆菌特异性抗原刺激下释放的 γ -干扰素,从而反映机体是否感染结核分枝杆菌。T-SPOT对肺外结核具有优异诊断价值,其敏感性达93.7%,特异性为77.4%^[23]。值得注意的是,T-SPOT检测、PPD皮肤试验及结核抗体等结果均受患者免疫状态影响。卡介苗接种可导致PPD假阳性,而应用免疫抑制剂可引起假阴性;同样,营养不良、免疫功能抑制或高龄等因素均可削弱T细胞应答,导致T-SPOT出现假阴性^[24-25]。因此,临床上可通过联合多种结核病原学检测方法显著提高结核感染的诊断效能。

本研究中,66.7%的肺结核患者合并活动性肺结核病变。因此,对于所有肺结核患者均应常规进行肺结核筛查,以明确是否存在合并肺部结核感染并及时采取呼吸道隔离措施;而对于已确诊肺结核的患者,若存在免疫功能低下等危险因素,亦应常规评估是否合并肺外结核,以免漏诊播散性结核病变。

肺结核的影像学表现缺乏特异性,易与肝细胞癌、肝血管瘤、肝脓肿、肝包虫病等肝脏占位性病变混淆。根据影像学特征,肺结核主要分为3种类型^[26]: I型,伴有肝脏浸润的粟粒性肺结核; II型为原发性粟粒性肺结核; III型为肺结核瘤或结核性肝脓肿。超声下肺结核的表现呈多样化且不典型,极易误诊漏诊。临床上筛查肺结核的影像依据目前主要依赖CT或MRI,以多发结节或斑片状影伴晕征为主要征象。CT平扫多表现为低密度结节,增强后呈轻度环形强化,部分病灶可见钙化或邻近肝内胆管扩张。MRI显示,肺结核结节在T1WI上呈低信号伴等信号环,在T2WI上则呈低信号、等信号

或高信号伴稍低信号环; DWI序列显示结核结节呈高信号,增强MRI可见周边强化或内部分隔强化^[27]。上述影像学特征与本研究中病例基本相符。然而,少数肺结核病例可能仅表现为肝肿大而无肝内结节性病灶,或表现为腹腔淋巴结肿大伴周边淋巴结强化和/或钙化^[28]。此外,PET-CT上肺结核病灶常呈高代谢FDG摄取,有助于与良性结节鉴别^[29]。

肺结核的临床表现、实验室指标及影像学征象均缺乏特异性,诊断难度极大,组织病理学活检仍是确诊的“金标准”。临床上,经皮穿刺活检、腹腔镜活检及开腹探查活检是获取肝病灶组织的主要手段。肺结核的基本病理改变为慢性肉芽肿性炎症,不同阶段可表现为干酪样坏死、液化坏死、纤维增生和钙化,多种病理改变常常同时存在^[30]。本研究中,8例患者获取了病理结果,均提示肉芽肿性炎症,其中2例检出抗酸染色阳性杆菌。

目前国内外暂无关于“肺结核”的统一诊断标准,参考相关文献^[31],目前临床上常常以“肝组织病理学检查发现典型的干酪样坏死性肉芽肿并伴有肝外结核分枝杆菌感染的病原学或病理学证据”为确诊标准;在未能获取肝病灶组织情况下,如符合以下条件可考虑临床诊断:①有影像学(CT/MRI)提示肺结核的证据;②有肺或肺外结核的临床或微生物学证据;③诊断性抗结核治疗4周后临床症状及影像学表现明显好转。

关于肺结核的治疗,最经典的方案仍是以“异烟肼+利福平+吡嗪酰胺+乙胺丁醇”为基础的四联抗结核疗法,但该传统方案肝毒性发生率较高。目前,临床上更推荐采用肝毒性相对较小的二线抗结核药物(如链霉素、乙胺丁醇)联合氟喹诺酮类药物的方案,疗效确切且肝损伤风险显著降低。治疗肺结核的最佳疗程目前存在争议,但既往研究报道显示6~12个月对大多数患者有效。美国胸科学会建议除脑膜之外的任何肺外部位均需抗结核治疗6~9个月^[32]。经早期规范抗结核治疗,肺结核总体预后良好;但在以下情形常需手术干预:①孤立性结核瘤或结核性肝脓肿,经足量抗结核治疗效果欠佳;②影像学及临床难以排除恶性肿瘤;③胆道受压所致梗阻性黄疸;④合并门静脉高压、血肿或急腹症等并发症^[33]。本研究随访显示仅5例患者在当地结核病专科医院接受了规范四联抗结核治疗,其中有2例疗程仅半年,但停药后亦无结核复发征

象,考虑可能与药物治疗前已手术切除了肺结核病灶有关。

综上所述,本研究通过对10例临床病例进行系统回顾,深入梳理了肺结核这一临床罕见疾病的病史特点、症状体征、实验室检查、影像学征象及病理活检证据。尽管肺结核的临床特征没有典型的特异性,但对于不明原因发热、腹痛、体质量减轻、贫血、低蛋白血症或CRP、GGT、ALP、ADA升高,或肝结节不清的患者,需要对肺结核保持高度警惕,

并尽早行肝脏病灶的病原学及病理学检查——尤其当患者合并糖尿病、激素或免疫抑制剂使用史,或处于结核病高发地区时,更应提高警觉。不可否认,本研究也存在一些局限性。首先,这是一项回顾性的单中心临床研究,样本例数相对较小;其次,根据我国传染病管控要求,确诊结核患者须转至定点专科医院继续治疗与管理,导致治疗转归与长期预后数据不全。

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