

# 支气管镜在下呼吸道感染病原学诊断中的应用\*

马馨悦 李紫玲 许淑云\*

华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院呼吸与危重症医学科 湖北武汉, 430030

**关键词** 下呼吸道感染; 支气管肺泡灌洗; 支气管冲洗; 保护性支气管刷检

**中图分类号** R562; R768.1

**文献标识码** A

**DOI** 10.11768/nkjwzzzz20230614

下呼吸道感染(lower respiratory tract infection, LRTI)其病原体复杂,包括细菌、真菌、病毒等,且混合感染的现象十分常见<sup>[1]</sup>,尽早明确病原学诊断对指导精准用药、改善患者预后尤为重要。支气管镜技术包括支气管肺泡灌洗(bronchoalveolar lavage, BAL)、支气管冲洗(bronchial wash, BW)和保护性支气管刷检(protected specimen brush, PSB)等,常用于对疑似 LRTI 或难治性 LRTI 患者进行下呼吸道标本取样以明确病原学诊断。本文介绍 LRTI 概况及支气管镜技术在成人 LRTI 病原学诊断中的应用进展。

## 下呼吸道感染常见病原体

LRTI 包括急性支气管炎、慢性支气管炎急性加重、慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重、肺炎等,在全球疾病、伤害和风险因素研究中被定义为肺炎或细支气管炎,是感染相关性死亡最常见的原因<sup>[2]</sup>。

LRTI 病原体复杂多样,包括细菌、真菌、病毒、支原体、衣原体、寄生虫等,且合并感染的现象十分常见。其主要病原体是细菌,常见肺炎链球菌、流感嗜血杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、铜绿假单胞菌等<sup>[3]</sup>。其中肺炎链球菌是造成 2019 年全球 LRTI 死亡的首要病原体,占死亡人数的 50% 以上<sup>[4]</sup>。Peiffer-Smadja 等<sup>[5]</sup>报告肺部感染最常见的细菌是铜绿假单胞菌、大肠杆菌、肺炎克雷伯杆菌和金黄色葡萄球菌;一项为期 4 年的回顾性横断面研究纳入 18,798 份来自 LRTI 患者的样本,发现铜绿假单胞菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、金黄色葡萄球菌和嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌是成人 LRTI 的主要致病菌,并且由于抗生素的广泛使用,耐药菌株形势严峻<sup>[6]</sup>。

LRTI 常见的病毒性病原体包括冠状病毒、鼻病毒、副流感病毒、流感病毒和呼吸道合胞病毒等。疾病控制和预防中心关于社区获得性肺炎的一项病原

学研究发现,23% 的患者有病毒感染,其中鼻病毒、流感病毒是较为常见的病原体<sup>[7]</sup>。Bouquet 等<sup>[8]</sup>发现病毒感染与慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重密切相关,鼻病毒、冠状病毒和流感病毒是引发病情加重的最常见病原体。严重急性呼吸系统综合征冠状病毒-2(SARS-CoV-2)是 2019 年冠状病毒病(COVID-19)的致病病毒,严重威胁着全世界人民的生命(<https://covid19.who.int/>)。

真菌感染在免疫力低下人群中较为常见,如卡氏肺孢子菌、烟曲霉、念珠菌等<sup>[2]</sup>。Wu 等<sup>[9]</sup>发现在免疫功能低下的肺炎患者中,最常见的病原体是卡氏肺孢子菌和曲霉菌。欧洲肿瘤内科学会(European Society for Medical Oncology, ESMO)临床实践指南<sup>[10]</sup>指出,急性白血病患者在治疗期间特别容易发生侵袭性真菌感染。有学者对急性白血病患者 BAL 进行病原学检测,发现 47% 的标本中检测到病原体,其中烟曲霉检出率最高<sup>[11]</sup>,同时曲霉菌也是接受器官移植后患者呼吸道真菌感染中最常见的病原体<sup>[12]</sup>。

呼吸道标本的检测是目前病原体诊断的主要方法,支气管镜操作是一种获取下呼吸道标本的侵入性操作,如 BAL、PSB 等<sup>[13]</sup>。

## 支气管镜技术在下呼吸道感染病原学诊断中的应用

BAL 与 BW 在 LRTI 病原学诊断中的研究 目前 BAL 的操作步骤根据指南共识进行<sup>[14]</sup>:术前根据胸部影像学检查基本确定病灶部位,然后将支气管镜向远端推进到目标支气管肺段,“楔入”支气管后分次灌注总计 100 ~ 300 mL 的等份无菌生理盐水,并至少返回 30% 以得到合格样本,收集到的标本立即送检。各个地区的操作步骤虽相似,但部分细节仍未统一标准:在 BAL 灌洗量方面,单次灌洗量多为 50 mL<sup>[15]</sup>或 60 mL<sup>[16,17]</sup>;在定量培养病原体

\* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(No:81370134)

\* 通信作者:许淑云, E-mail: sxu@ hust. edu. cn, 湖北省武汉市硚口区解放大道 1095 号

诊断阈值方面,存在  $\geq 10^5$  (CFU)/mL<sup>[18]</sup> 和  $\geq 10^4$  (CFU)/mL<sup>[19]</sup> 两种标准。

BAL 可为细胞学和微生物学检验提供下呼吸道标本,因此常应用于多种呼吸道疾病的诊断与病情评估<sup>[20]</sup>,如结核、肺炎等。虽然采样人员操作技术、检验技术等不同,支气管肺泡灌洗液(bronchoalveolar lavage fluid,BALF)的病原学检测结果在不同研究中灵敏度及特异性仍有差异,但 BALF 避开了口咽部定植菌的污染,其标本合格率及病原学检出率均显著高于痰标本。Liu 等<sup>[21]</sup>发现 BALF 可明显提高肺结核的诊断率,且有研究表明其相较于血标本具有更高的敏感性<sup>[22]</sup>。陈肖华等<sup>[23]</sup>报告 BALF 病原菌培养结果灵敏度与特异性均较高,分别为 70%~90% 和 80%~100%。

BALF 检测有助于指导抗生素使用,优化给药时间<sup>[24]</sup>,但常规 BAL 的灌洗量大、操作时间长,重症患者对常规 BAL 的耐受性差,易出现相关并发症,如急性呼吸窘迫综合征、低氧血症、气胸、心律失常和出血,甚至心脏骤停等,发生率在 1%~52% 之间<sup>[25]</sup>。因此有学者推荐减少灌洗量,即用 BW 标本进行 LRTI 病原学诊断<sup>[13]</sup>。

BW 是指在支气管镜引导下,向下呼吸道注入较小剂量无菌生理盐水后收集标本的一种操作。由于灌注量低,灌洗液只能到达支气管,回收液称为支气管冲洗液(bronchial wash fluid,BWF)<sup>[17]</sup>。目前尚无指南共识对支气管冲洗量做出明确规定,临床上单次冲洗量多不超过 60 mL<sup>[26]</sup>。BW 常用于无法耐受 BAL 的患者。

目前已有对 BWF 的病原学诊断效率进行评价研究:Lacroix 等<sup>[27]</sup>提出 BWF 比血培养在病原学诊断方面更具有优势;Munigala 等<sup>[26]</sup>发现 BALF 和 BWF 在 LRTI 病毒诊断性能方面具有高度一致性。

与 BAL 比较,BW 灌注量小、操作耗时较短且患者耐受性更高<sup>[28]</sup>。目前在某些疾病中如肺结核<sup>[29]</sup>、癌性淋巴管炎<sup>[30]</sup>、周围型肺癌<sup>[31]</sup>、吸入性肺炎<sup>[15]</sup>等,与 BW 比较,BAL 能获得更集中的病灶标本。

由于目前 BW 缺乏指南共识的明确定义,临床上常与微型支气管肺泡灌洗(Mini-BAL)混淆。Martinu 等<sup>[17]</sup>报告在接受 Mini-BAL 的受访患者中,75.9% 的患者实际上进行的是 BW。Mini-BAL 是指在非支气管镜下,将一次性灌洗导管直接伸入下呼吸道,并灌注少量生理盐水后收集下呼吸道标本的一种盲法支气管镜检查技术,于 1989 年首次应用

后<sup>[32]</sup>与 BW 一同作为 BAL 的替代策略。但由于灌洗导管利用率低以及无法明确灌洗部位等限制,Mini-BAL 不能得以广泛开展<sup>[3]</sup>。与 Mini-BAL 比较,BW 具有可视性,灌洗部位明确,无需使用一次性导管等优点,可行性更高。

PSB 在 LRTI 病原学诊断中的应用 PSB 具体操作应根据指南共识<sup>[33]</sup>进行:根据影像学结果提前确定病灶部位,将支气管镜经气管插管或鼻腔推进到目标病灶,再将包含刷子的导管保护套通过支气管镜工作通道,推进至支气管镜尖端外 2 cm,将刷子向内套管尖端外推进 2~4 cm,在病灶部位旋转数次取样,然后收回内套管,将标本立即保存送检。纤维支气管镜检查后,拍摄胸片检查有无气胸。有研究表明,细胞回收率与毛刷大小无关<sup>[34]</sup>。

PSB 可通过刮擦病灶表面以获得病变表面或内部标本,可被用作诊断支气管镜检查无法达到的肺部病变的辅助采样方法。支气管刷检对肺部中央性病变的诊断率为 68%,对外围病变的诊断率为 41%<sup>[35,36]</sup>。

临床多以定量培养  $\geq 10^3$  (CFU)/mL 为诊断病原菌培养阈值<sup>[37]</sup>。He 等<sup>[38]</sup>提出在肺结核诊断方面支气管刷检标本比痰液更敏感,Zhang 等<sup>[39]</sup>也证实这一说法。Maillet 等<sup>[40]</sup>发现对 PSB 标本直接革兰染色镜检及定量培养均有助于下呼吸道感染病原学诊断,该结论也得到 Herer 等<sup>[41]</sup>的进一步证实。Wang 等<sup>[42]</sup>比较了经支气管肺活检(transbronchial lung biopsy,TBLB)、BALF 和 PSB 标本的病原学诊断差异,认为 PSB 是一种侵入性较小的 TBLB 替代方法,可用于诊断感染性周围型肺部病变(peripheral pulmonary lesions,PPLs)。

然而,有学者认为 PSB 虽然可以减少患者抗生素使用成本,但会增加不良事件风险<sup>[41]</sup>,病原学诊断作用有限<sup>[43]</sup>。

其他支气管镜检查技术在 LRTI 病原学诊断中的应用 一般来说,BAL、BW、PSB 足以对大部分 LRTI 进行病原学诊断。TBLB、经支气管镜针吸活检术(transbronchial needle aspiration,TBNA)由于侵入性大、患者耐受性差,临床上较少被应用于 LRTI 病原学诊断,多应用于结节<sup>[44]</sup>、肿瘤<sup>[45]</sup>等疾病的诊断与病情评估。

## 参考文献

- 1 吴媛媛,黄宏.支气管肺泡灌洗液二代测序在检测肺部感染病原体中的应用[J].内科急危重症杂志,2023,29(4):280-285.
- 2 GBD 2016 Lower Respiratory Infections Collaborators. Estimates of

- the global, regional, and national morbidity, mortality, and aetiologies of lower respiratory infections in 195 countries, 1990-2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016[J]. *Lancet Infect Dis*,2018,18(11):1191.
- 3 Zelus CS, Blaha MA, Samson KK, et al. Lower respiratory tract coinfection in the ICU: prevalence and clinical significance of coinfection detected via microbiological analysis of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid with a comparison of invasive methodologies[J]. *Crit Care Explor*, 2022,4(6):e0708.
- 4 Kang L, Jing W, Liu J, et al. Trends of global and regional aetiologies, risk factors and mortality of lower respiratory infections from 1990 to 2019: An analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019[J]. *Respirology*,2023,28(2):166-175.
- 5 Peiffer-Smadja N, Bouadma L, Mathy V, et al. Performance and impact of a multiplex PCR in ICU patients with ventilator-associated pneumonia or ventilated hospital-acquired pneumonia[J]. *Crit Care*, 2020, 24:1-10.
- 6 Duan N, Du J, Huang C, et al. Microbial distribution and antibiotic susceptibility of lower respiratory tract infections patients from pediatric ward, adult respiratory ward, and respiratory intensive care unit[J]. *Front Microbiol*,2020,11:1480.
- 7 Jain S, Self WH, Wunderink RG, et al. Community-acquired pneumonia requiring hospitalization among US adults[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2015,373(5):415-427.
- 8 Bouquet J, Tabor DE, Silver JS, et al. Microbial burden and viral exacerbations in a longitudinal multicenter COPD cohort[J]. *Respir Res*, 2020,21(1):1-13.
- 9 Wu D, Wang W, Xun Q, et al. Metagenomic next-generation sequencing indicates more precise pathogens in patients with pulmonary infection: A retrospective study[J]. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol*,2022, 12:977591.
- 10 Klastersky J, De Naurois J, Rolston K, et al. Management of febrile neutropaenia: ESMO clinical practice guidelines[J]. *Ann Oncol*,2016, 27:v111-v118.
- 11 Ghandili S, von Kroge PH, Simon M, et al. Diagnostic utility of bronchoalveolar lavage in patients with acute leukemia under broad-spectrum anti-infective treatment[J]. *Cancers*,2022,14(11):2773.
- 12 De La Cruz O, Silveira FP. Respiratory fungal infections in solid organ and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation[J]. *Clin Chest Med*, 2017,38(4):727-739.
- 13 Fernando SM, Tran A, Cheng W, et al. Diagnosis of ventilator-associated pneumonia in critically ill adult patients-a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Intensive Care Med*,2020,46(6):1170-1179.
- 14 Du Rand IA, Blaikley J, Booton R, et al. British thoracic society guideline for diagnostic flexible bronchoscopy in adults: accredited by NICE[J]. *Thorax*,2013,68(Suppl 1):i1-i44.
- 15 Zhang CYK, Ahmed M, Huszti E, et al. Utility of bile acids in large airway bronchial wash versus bronchoalveolar lavage as biomarkers of microaspiration in lung transplant recipients: a retrospective cohort study[J]. *Respir Res*,2022,23(1):219.
- 16 Behndig AF, Mirgorodskaya E, Blomberg A, et al. Surfactant Protein A in particles in exhaled air (PExA), bronchial lavage and bronchial wash-a methodological comparison[J]. *Respir Res*,2019,20(1):1-6.
- 17 Martinu T, Koutsokera A, Benden C, et al. International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation consensus statement for the standardization of bronchoalveolar lavage in lung transplantation[J]. *J Heart Lung Transplant*,2020,39(11):1171-1190.
- 18 Harrell KN, Lee WB, Rooks HJ, et al. Early pneumonia diagnosis decreases venti-la-tor-associated pneumonia rates in trauma population[J]. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg*,2023,94(1):30-35.
- 19 Al-Omari B, McMeekin P, Allen AJ, et al. Systematic review of studies investigating ventilator associated pneumonia diagnostics in intensive care[J]. *BMC Pulm Med*,2021,21(1):196.
- 20 王小军, 王海晶. 下呼吸道感染患者支气管肺泡灌洗液和鼻咽拭子病原菌鉴定的比较研究[J]. *内科急危重症杂志*,2022,28(1):42-45,53.
- 21 Liu X, Hou XF, Gao L, et al. Indicators for prediction of mycobacterium tuberculosis positivity detected with bronchoalveolar lavage fluid[J]. *Infect Dis Poverty*,2018,7(1):22.
- 22 Chen X, Ding S, Lei C, et al. Blood and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid metagenomic next-generation sequencing in pneumonia[J]. *Can J Infect Dis Med Microbiol*,2020,2020:6839103.
- 23 陈肖华, 凌宙贵, 唐贞明, 等. 比较 3 种采样方法在下呼吸道感染病原学诊断的价值[J]. *临床肺科杂志*,2017,22(4):649-652.
- 24 Raman K, Nailor MD, Nicolau DP, et al. Early antibiotic discontinuation in patients with clinically suspected ventilator-associated pneumonia and negative quantitative bronchoscopy cultures[J]. *Crit Care Med*,2013,41(7):1656-1663.
- 25 Choo R, Naser NSH, Nadkarni NV, et al. Utility of bronchoalveolar lavage in the management of immunocompromised patients presenting with lung infiltrates[J]. *BMC Pulm Med*,2019,19(1):51.
- 26 Munigala S, Burnham CAD, Anderson NW, et al. Diagnostic performance of multiplex nucleic acid testing of bronchoalveolar lavage and bronchial wash specimens for respiratory viral pathogens[J]. *J Clin Microbiol*,2018,56(10):e00973-18.
- 27 Lacroix G, Prunet B, Bordes J, et al. Evaluation of early mini-bronchoalveolar lavage in the diagnosis of health care-associated pneumonia: a prospective study[J]. *Crit Care*,2013,17(1):1-8.
- 28 Seneviratna A, O'Carroll M, Lewis CA, et al. Diagnostic yield of bronchoscopic sampling in febrile neutropenic patients with pulmonary infiltrate and haematological disorders[J]. *Intern Med J*,2012,42(5):536-541.
- 29 Kim YW, Kwon BS, Lim SY, et al. Diagnostic value of bronchoalveolar lavage and bronchial washing in sputum-scarce or smear-negative cases with suspected pulmonary tuberculosis: a randomized study[J]. *Clin Microbiol Infect*,2020,26(7):911-916.
- 30 Levy H, Horak DA, Lewis MI. The value of bronchial washings and bronchoalveolar lavage in the diagnosis of lymphangitic carcinomatosis[J]. *Chest*,1988,94(5):1028-1030.
- 31 De Gracia J, Bravo C, Miravittles M, et al. Diagnostic value of bronchoalveolar lavage in peripheral lung cancer[J]. *Am Rev Respir Dis*, 1993,147:649-652.
- 32 Rouby JJ, Rossignon MD, Nicolas MH, et al. A prospective study of

- protected bronchoalveolar lavage in the diagnosis of nosocomial pneumonia[J]. *Anesthesiology*, 1989, 71(5): 679-685.
- 33 中华医学会呼吸病学分会介入呼吸病学学组. 成人诊断性可弯曲支气管镜检查术应用指南(2019 年版)[J]. *中华结核和呼吸杂志*, 2019, 42(8): 573-590.
  - 34 Hanson FN, Wesseius LJ. Effect of bronchial brush size on cell recovery 1-3[J]. *Am Rev Respir Dis*, 1987, 136: 1450-1452.
  - 35 Karahalli E, Yilmaz A, Türker H, et al. Usefulness of various diagnostic techniques during fiberoptic bronchoscopy for endoscopically visible lung cancer; should cytologic examinations be performed routinely? [J]. *Respiration*, 2001, 68(6): 611-614.
  - 36 Baaklini WA, Reinoso MA, Corin AB, et al. Diagnostic yield of fiberoptic bronchoscopy in evaluating solitary pulmonary nodules [J]. *Chest*, 2000, 117(4): 1049-1054.
  - 37 Torres A, Niederman MS, Chastre J, et al. International ERS/ESICM/ESCMID/ALAT guidelines for the management of hospital-acquired pneumonia and ventilator-associated pneumonia; guidelines for the management of hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP)/ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) of the European Respiratory Society (ERS), European Society of Intensive Care Medicine (ESICM), European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ESCMID) and Asociación Latinoamericana del Tórax (ALAT)[J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2017, 50(3): 1700582.
  - 38 He Y, Wu YH, Han C, et al. Bronchial brushing Xpert improves the diagnostic efficiency of sputum Xpert in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis[J]. *Ther Adv Infect Dis*, 2021, 8: 20499361211020174.
  - 39 Zhang Q, Zhang Q, Sun B, et al. GeneXpert MTB/RIF for rapid diagnosis and rifampin resistance detection of endobronchial tuberculosis [J]. *Respirology*, 2018, 23(10): 950-955.
  - 40 Maillet JM, Fitoussi F, Penaud D, et al. Concordance of antibiotic prophylaxis direct Gram staining and protected brush specimen culture results for postoperative patients with suspected pneumonia[J]. *Eur J Anaesthesiol*, 2006, 23(7): 563-567.
  - 41 Herer B, Fuhrman C, Gazevic Z, et al. Management of nosocomial pneumonia on a medical ward: a comparative study of outcomes and costs of invasive procedures[J]. *Clin Microbiol Infect*, 2009, 15(2): 165-172.
  - 42 Wang Q, Wu B, Yang D, et al. Optimal specimen type for accurate diagnosis of infectious peripheral pulmonary lesions by mNGS[J]. *BMC Pulm Med*, 2020, 20(1): 1-9.
  - 43 Urabe N, Sakamoto S, Ito A, et al. Bronchial brushing and diagnosis of pulmonary nontuberculous mycobacteria infection [J]. *Respiration*, 2021, 100(9): 877-885.
  - 44 Zheng X, Cao L, Zhang Y, et al. A novel electromagnetic navigation bronchoscopy system for the diagnosis of peripheral pulmonary nodules; a randomized clinical trial [J]. *Ann Am Thorac Soc*, 2022, 19(10): 1730-1739.
  - 45 Sanz-Santos J, Almagro P, Malik K, et al. Confirmatory mediastinoscopy after negative endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration for mediastinal staging of lung cancer; systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Ann Am Thorac Soc*, 2022, 19(9): 1581-1590.

(2023-06-23 收稿 2023-08-24 修回)

(上接第 489 页)

- 2 谭成燕, 赵秀峰, 孙贤辉, 等. 动态监测血清胆碱酯酶、降钙素原水平有助于重症肺炎患者的预后评估[J]. *内科急危重症杂志*, 2021, 27(4): 328-331, 335.
- 3 程惠. 诱导受体 3 联合中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞比值对脓毒症预后的评估价值[J]. *内科急危重症杂志*, 2021, 27(2): 142-144.
- 4 Simpson J, Loh Z, Ulan MA, et al. Respiratory syncytial virus infection promotes necroptosis and HMGB1 release by airway epithelial cells [J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2020, 201(11): 1358-1371.
- 5 中华人民共和国卫生部. 医院感染诊断标准(试行)[J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2001, 81(5): 61-67.
- 6 Shimizu T, Okachi S, Imai N, et al. Risk factors for pulmonary infection after diagnostic bronchoscopy in patients with lung cancer[J]. *Nagoya J Med Sci*, 2020, 82(1): 69-77.
- 7 李乔, 范习刚. 影响肺癌化疗患者发生肺部感染的危险因素分析[J]. *实用癌症杂志*, 2020, 35(1): 85-87.
- 8 阳风华, 吴炬, 邱敏文, 等. 肺癌化疗患者并发下呼吸道感染的影响因素分析[J]. *中华医院感染学杂志*, 2019, 29(19): 2921-2925.
- 9 郎中平, 罗柳林, 乐军, 等. 晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗患者医院感染病原学特点及影响因素分析[J]. *中华医院感染学杂志*, 2019, 29(17): 2615-2618.
- 10 鲍秋红, 周华, 陈茜, 等. 肺癌化疗合并院内肺部感染的病原菌特点及影响因素[J]. *中国肺癌杂志*, 2019, 22(12): 772-778.
- 11 李洲山, 程丹. 降钙素原异常升高预警早期脓毒血症的临床诊治分析[J]. *内科急危重症杂志*, 2021, 27(1): 86-88.
- 12 Abdehagh M, Azimrad M, Hourri H, et al. Serum procalcitonin levels associate with *Clostridioides difficile* infection in patients with inflammatory bowel disease[J]. *BMC Infect Dis*, 2021, 21(1): 1103.
- 13 刘帅, 陈飞, 刘志锋, 等. 血浆氨基末端 B 型脑钠肽前体水平、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值对急性 CO 中毒患者心肌损伤有预测价值[J]. *内科急危重症杂志*, 2021, 27(4): 332-335.
- 14 胡秀梅. NLR 和 PLR 与慢性阻塞性肺疾病的相关性[J]. *中国实验诊断学*, 2018, 22(7): 1166-1168.
- 15 胡慧婷, 袁静芝, 史清海, 等. 血清 sCD14、HMGB1 联合检测在肺部感染疾病中的临床诊断价值[J]. *国际检验医学杂志*, 2020, 41(3): 270-273.
- 16 Wang J, Liu Y, Mi X, et al. The prognostic value of prognostic nutritional index (PNI) and neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) for advanced non-small cell lung cancer treated with platinum-based chemotherapeutics[J]. *Ann Palliat Med*, 2020, 9(3): 967-978.
- 17 Russo A, Russano M, Franchina T, et al. Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR) platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and outcomes with nivolumab in pretreated Non-Small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): A large retrospective multicenter study[J]. *Adv Ther*, 2020, 37(3): 1145-1155.
- 18 Haruna M, Hirata M, Iwahori K, et al. Docetaxel upregulates HMGB1 Levels in Non-small Cell Lung Cancer[J]. *Biol Pharm Bull*, 2020, 43(3): 399-403.

(2021-05-08 收稿 2023-07-23 修回)