

自身免疫性溶血性贫血 实验室检测与临床输血

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自身免疫性溶血性贫血定义

- ▶ 简称自免溶贫（AIHA），指由抗红细胞膜组分的自身抗体形成的所有获得性溶血性贫血。
- ▶ 按病因分为原发性及继发性两类；按抗体反应最适温度分为温抗体型和冷抗体型及混合型，冷抗体型又分为冷凝集素综合征及阵发性冷性血红蛋白尿两类。

流行病学

- ▶ 发病率：每年0.8-3/10万
- ▶ 患病率：17/10万
- ▶ 原发性：50%
- ▶ 继发于淋巴增殖性增生性疾病：20%
- ▶ 继发于自身免疫性疾病：20%
- ▶ 婴幼儿、儿童少见（0.2/10万）

温抗体型自免溶贫——病因

温抗体型自身免疫性溶血性贫血 (warm autoimmune hemolytic anemia, WAIHA)

▶ 多数原因不明

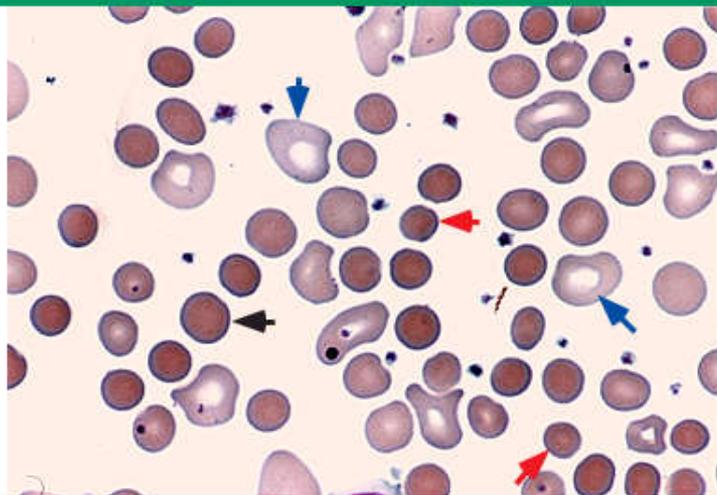
▶ 继发性:

- 病毒感染 (e. g. CMV, 常见于儿童)
- 自身免疫性疾病 (e. g. SLE)
- 淋巴增生性疾病
- 恶性肿瘤
- 免疫缺陷疾病

WAIHA：临床表现及实验室检查

- ▶ 乏力、呼吸困难、黄疸、脾肿大
- ▶ 贫血（多数不严重）
- ▶ LDH、Ret、间胆增高，结合珠蛋白下降，血涂片出现球形红细胞
- ▶ 如网织红细胞消失，则需要紧急输血
- ▶ 血管内溶血（表现为血浆Hb增高、血红蛋白尿、含铁血黄素尿）不多见，可出现于严重病例

Peripheral blood smear in autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA)



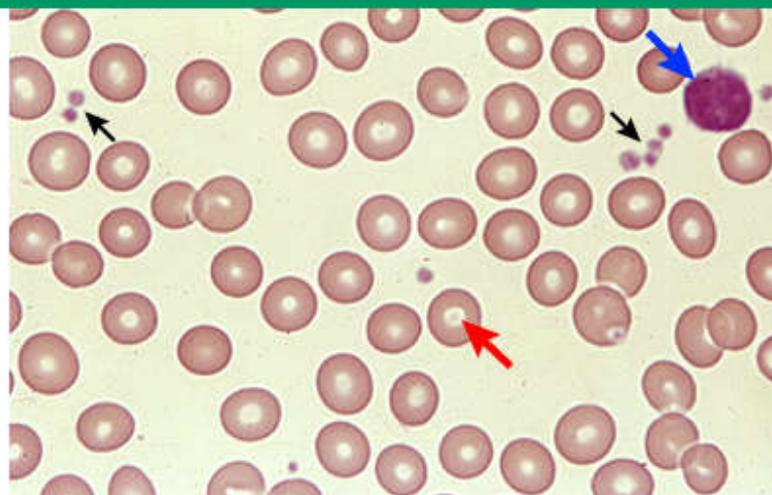
This peripheral blood smear from a patient with autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA) due to a warm-reactive IgG antibody demonstrates the presence of many dark red small microspherocytes (red arrows) and larger spherocytes (black arrow) (x1000). Many large irregular blue-tinted red cells are also present, representing reticulocytes (blue arrows).

Reproduced from: Ware RE. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia. In: Nathan and Oski's Hematology of Infancy and Childhood, 7th Ed, Orkin S, Nathan DG, Ginsburg D, et al (Eds), Saunders, Philadelphia 2009.

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UpToDate 临床顾问

Normal peripheral blood smear



High power view of a normal peripheral blood smear. Several platelets (black arrows) and a normal lymphocyte (blue arrow) can also be seen. The red cells are of relatively uniform size and shape. The diameter of the normal red cell should approximate that of the nucleus of the small lymphocyte; central pallor (red arrow) should equal one-third of its diameter.

Courtesy of Carola von Kapff, SH (ASCP).

UpToDate 临床顾问

温抗体型自免溶贫 (WAIHA)

- ▶ 占 AIHA 的80%
- ▶ IgG 抗体是致病抗体
- ▶ 抗体与红细胞膜蛋白抗原发生反应，最佳反应温度 37°C
- ▶ 直接抗球蛋白试验 (DAT, 直接Coombs试验) 阳性，抗IgG，或抗IgG+抗C3

Baseline characteristics of 60 patients with warm agglutinin autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA)

Mean age at AIHA onset	53.6 ± 22.8 years (mean ± SD)
Percent females	50%
Clinical symptoms at onset	87%
Anemia-related symptoms	75%
Jaundice/dark urine	33%
Chest pain/coronary syndrome	7%
Venous thrombosis	20%
Mean hemoglobin at onset	6.4 ± 1.7 g/dL
Mean reticulocytes at onset	285 ± 175 × 10 ³ /microL
MCV at onset	108 ± 14 fL
Decreased haptoglobin	93%
Increased LDH	93%
Increased bilirubin	82%
Spherocytes at onset	41%
Immune thrombocytopenia	5%
Hypergammaglobulinemia	31%
Hypogammaglobulinemia	20%
Monoclonal immunoglobulin	30%
Antinuclear antibodies	30%
Direct antiglobulin test positivity	100% (eligibility requirement)
IgG only	40%
IgG plus C3d	57%
Other	3% (one each of C3d only and IgA only)
Secondary cause present	62%
Lymphoproliferative disorder	33%
Autoimmune disorder	14%
Miscellaneous disorders	14% (ulcerative colitis, immunodeficiency, HCV, carcinoma, drug)

AIHA: autoimmune hemolytic anemia; MCV: mean corpuscular volume; LDH: lactate dehydrogenase; HCV: hepatitis C virus.

Data from: Roumier M, Loustau V, Guillaud C, et al. Characteristics and outcome of warm autoimmune hemolytic anemia in adults: New insights based on a single-center experience with 60 patients. *Am J Hematol* 2014; 89:E150.

抗球蛋白试验

- ▶ 直接抗球蛋白试验 (direct antiglobulin test, DAT)：检测红细胞是否在体内被IgG或/和补体致敏。
- ▶ 首先应用多特异性 (polyspecific) 抗球蛋白试剂进行DAT，如阳性，再用单特异性抗球蛋白试剂进一步检测。

抗IgG

+

+

-

抗C3

+

-

+

AIHA种类

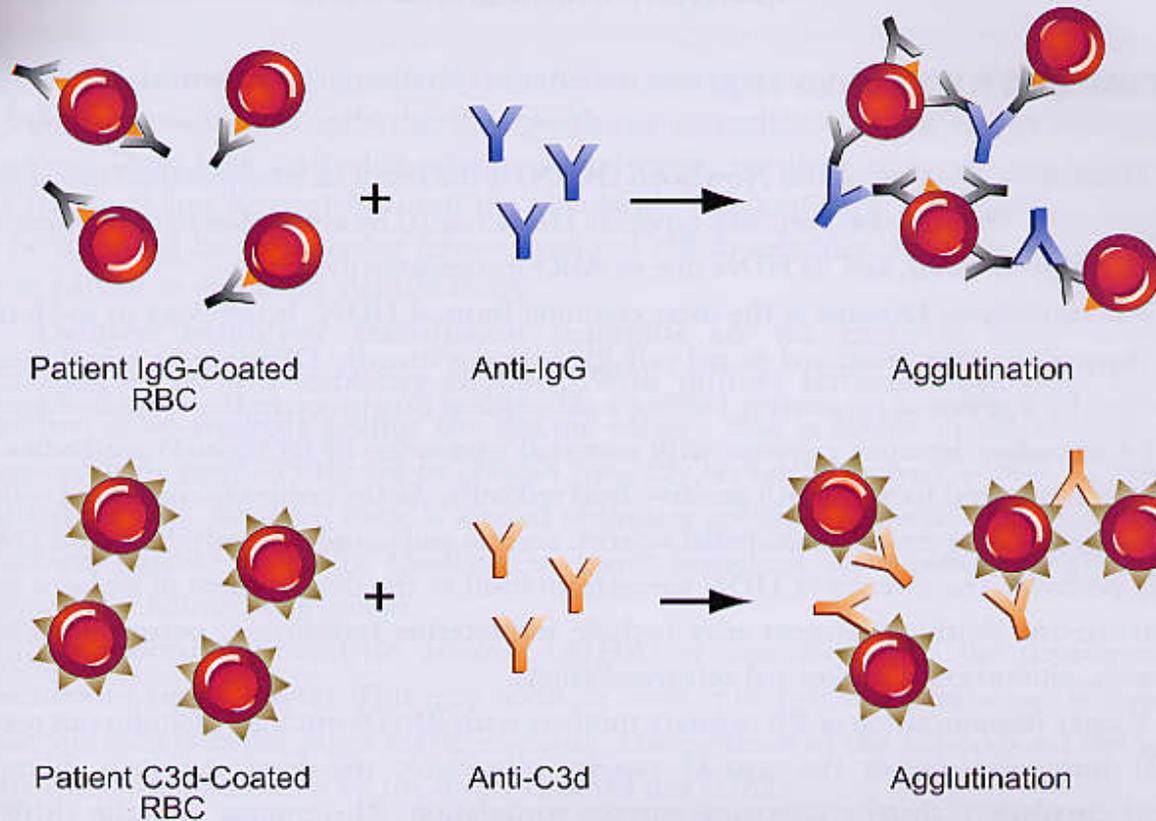
WAIHA (67%)

WAIHA (20%)

CAS; PCH, WAIHA (13%)

- ▶ DAT阳性，会干扰弱D鉴定

DAT



DAT negative positive

Figure 11-3 Direct Antiglobulin Test (DAT) with Anti-IgG and Anti-C3d

DAT



DAT阳性的评价：

- ▶ 评价阳性DAT，必须结合临床。应了解患者的诊断、用药情况、近期是否输过血。
- ▶ AABB技术手册规定：血清学试验结果并不能进行诊断，应结合临床评价血清试验结果的意义。

► DAT阳性结果分析

- ①红细胞自身抗体；
- ②近期输血，受血者血浆中的同种抗体与输入红细胞上的相应抗原反应；
- ③输入的供者血浆或血浆制品中含同种抗体，使受者红细胞致敏；
- ④母亲血液中同种抗体通过胎盘进入胎儿体内并使胎儿红细胞致敏；
- ⑤针对红细胞膜上结合的药物（如青霉素）的抗体；
- ⑥非特异性蛋白吸附，包括免疫球蛋白（如高丙种球蛋白血症或大剂量使用静脉丙种球蛋白）、某些药物如头孢菌素引起红细胞膜改变；
- ⑦由同种抗体、自身抗体、药物或细菌感染等激活补体并结合于红细胞上；
- ⑧器官移植患者过客淋巴细胞（passenger lymphocyte）产生的抗体。

► 对阳性DAT，在进一步调查前，应考虑下列问题：

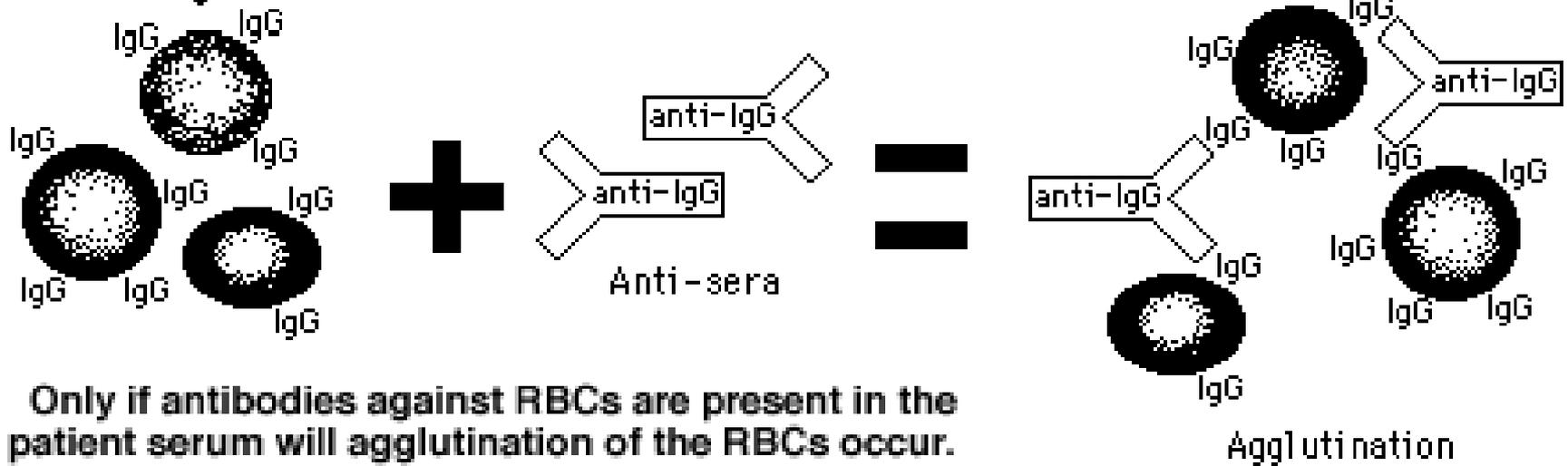
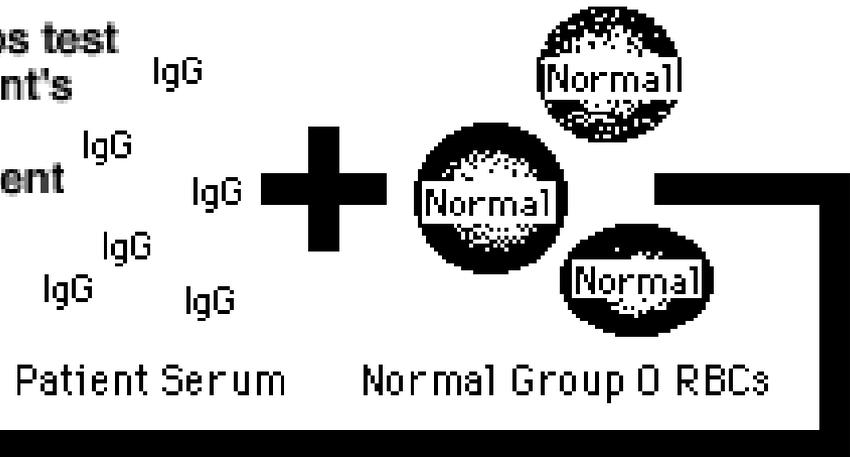
1. 患者是否有溶血证据？
2. 患者是否近期输过血？
3. 患者血清中是否有意外抗体？
4. 患者是否用药？
5. 患者是否输过含ABO不相合血浆的血液制品？
6. 患者是否正在用抗淋巴细胞球蛋白或抗胸腺球蛋白？
7. 患者是否正在用静脉丙球或Rh免疫球蛋白？

▶ 间接抗球蛋白试验 (indirect antiglobulin test, IAT)

- 检测血浆中RBC抗体，用于下列情况：
 1. 检测患者血清中是否有针对供者红细胞（交叉配血）或抗体筛查细胞（抗体筛选试验）的不完全抗体。
 2. 检测某些红细胞抗原（如Kell系统抗原、弱D等）
 3. 不完全抗体效价测定

The indirect antiglobulin test or indirect Coombs test detects antibodies against RBCs found in a patient's serum.

This is done by incubating normal RBCs in patient serum; then performing a DAT.



Only if antibodies against RBCs are present in the patient serum will agglutination of the RBCs occur.

自免溶贫

TABLE 24-1. Classification and Typical Serologic Features of the Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemias

	Warm Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia	Cold Agglutinin Syndrome	Paroxysmal Cold Hemoglobinuria
Direct antiglobulin test	IgG, IgG and C3	C3 only	C3 only
Immunoglobulin class	IgG (sometimes IgA)	IgM	IgG
Eluate Serum	IgG IgG agglutinating red cells at the anti-human globulin phase (panagglutinin)	Nonreactive IgM agglutinating antibody, often with titers >1000, reacting at 30° C in albumin	Nonreactive IgG biphasic hemolysin (Donath-Landsteiner antibody)
Specificity	Rh	I, i	P

Coombs试验阴性的 WAIHA

- ▶ 温抗体型自免溶贫者约10% DAT阴性
- ▶ 可以采用更敏感的技术检测红细胞上的IgG
- ▶ 具有典型表现的WAIHA治疗效果好

自免溶贫的治疗

温抗体型自免溶贫（WAIHA）

- ▶ 肾上腺皮质激素
- ▶ 脾切除
- ▶ 免疫抑制剂
- ▶ 静脉免疫球蛋白
- ▶ 血浆置换
- ▶ 达那唑
- ▶ 大剂量化疗
- ▶ 血液替代品

糖皮质激素

- ▶ 首选药物
- ▶ 强的松，剂量 1–1.5 mg/kg.
- ▶ 维持3周左右

糖皮质激素治疗反应

- ▶ 起效快
- ▶ 几天内即可见效
- ▶ 如果治疗3周未见改善，应考虑糖皮质激素治疗失败

维持治疗

- ▶ 突然停药会导致迅速复发
- ▶ 应逐渐减量
- ▶ 如果需要 >15 mg/d强的松方能将Hct维持在30%以上，应考虑其他治疗方法

远期效果

- ▶ 约 20–30 % 的患者用强的松治疗能够长期缓解
- ▶ 约 50% 需要小剂量强的松长期维持
- ▶ 10–20% 的患者对强的松治疗无反应或需要大剂量维持

脾切除

- ▶ 可达到长时间完全缓解
- ▶ 约 50% 患者缓解，原发性者效果好
- ▶ 一般可长期缓解
- ▶ 如果强的松疗效不好，应考虑脾切除

脾切除并发症：脾切除术后严重感染 (OPSI)

风险

儿童 -- 0.13-8.1%

成人 -- 0.28-1.9%

死亡率高 10-70%

OPSI

▶ 预防措施

- 教育
- 疫苗
- 预防性抗菌素
- 如果发生感染，立即静脉用抗菌素

免疫抑制剂

- ▶ 糖皮质激素、脾切除无效时使用
- ▶ 硫唑嘌呤、环磷酰胺应用较多
- ▶ 可以和糖皮质激素合用
- ▶ 不良反应：骨髓抑制，有发生肿瘤的远期风险

美罗华 (Rituxan)

- ▶ 抗B淋巴细胞CD20单克隆抗体
- ▶ 用于难治病例
- ▶ 很多报道有效，OR：83-87%
- ▶ 美罗华可能发生严重不良反应

静脉丙种球蛋白

- ▶ 常用于治疗 ITP.
- ▶ 治疗 AIHA 报道不多
- ▶ 可作为部分患者的辅助治疗
- ▶ 价格昂贵，用量大

大剂量化疗

- ▶ 大剂量环磷酰胺 (50mg/kg x 4 d) 可长期缓解，尚需要大规模临床试验
- ▶ 大剂量环磷酰胺，+ gCSF 或造血干细胞支持
- ▶ 难治性、严重的病例可考虑试验性治疗

自免溶贫：冷抗体

- ▶ DAT 阳性，只有抗C3，致病抗体为IgM
- ▶ 很多初诊为原发性的患者，用流式细胞仪可检出异常克隆
- ▶ 继发于淋巴增生性疾病如 CLL、淋巴瘤
- ▶ 继发于病毒感染——支原体、传单、CMV

冷凝集素综合征

- ▶ 治疗常无效
- ▶ 激素疗效差，不推荐
- ▶ 瘤可宁可能有效（符合克隆性发现）
- ▶ 一些研究报告氟达拉滨、美罗华有效，美罗华已被推荐为一线药，有效率60-80%
- ▶ 避免寒冷



患者保温

冷凝集素综合征

- ▶ 血浆置换 - 结果不理想
- ▶ 脾切除 - 多数研究发现无效
- ▶ 静脉丙球 - 资料非常少

AIHA患者的输血

- ▶ 该输血的病人一定要输血，即使交叉配血试验阳性
- ▶ 最常见的错误是不愿意给患者输血，哪怕患者贫血非常严重

不愿给患者输血

- ▶ Conley 等报道了 5 例AIHA患者，伴网织红细胞减少并发生危及生命的严重贫血，由于医生担心血液不相合，病人未输血（在初治医院）
- ▶ 病人Hct 8-10%.

**CLINICAL DATA OF FIVE PATIENTS WITH AIHA,
ERYTHROID MARROW, AND RETICULOCYTOPENIA**

<u>Case</u>	<u>Age/Sex</u>	<u>Hematocrit</u>	<u>Reticulocytes %</u>	<u>Duration Of Reticulocytopenia (Days)</u>	<u>Transfusion (Units Of PRBC's)</u>	<u>Results</u>
1	52/F	10	0.5	10	19	Recovery
2	78/F	9	0.5	4	2	Recovery
3	53/F	10	2.4	90	53	Compensated
4	39/M	9	0.2	8	5	Compensated
5	49/F	8	3.0	160	84	Compensated

Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia

With Reticulocytopenia

A Medical Emergency

C. Lockard Conley, MD; Scott M. Lippman; Paul Ness, MD

● In four cases of autoimmune hemolytic disease, rapidly developing anemia was associated with reticulocytopenia despite intensely erythroid bone marrow. Transfusions had been withheld because compatible blood could not be obtained, and each patient was virtually moribund on admission. Type-specific RBCs were administered promptly without reaction. From 2 to 84 carefully selected units were required to sustain life during the reticulocytopenic episodes, which lasted from a few days to more than six months. Transfusion in patients with autoimmune hemolytic anemia generally is unwise, because the autoantibody in the serum usually reacts with the RBCs of all potential donors, making a satisfactory cross match impossible. However, reticulocytopenia with profound anemia may present as a medical emergency in which prompt, careful transfusion is lifesaving.

(*JAMA* 244:1688-1690, 1980)

自免溶贫合并网织红细胞减少——医疗急诊

4例AIHA，快速进展性贫血，伴网织红细胞减少，而骨髓增生极度活跃，由于交叉配血不相合，患者未输血。患者入院时生命垂危，输入ABO同型血无不良反应，患者在网织红细胞减少阶段输入2-84单位红细胞，而网织红细胞减少阶段持续几天到6月不等。由于自身抗体与所有供者红细胞发生凝集，无法获得交叉配血相合血液，AIHA患者输血并不明智，但严重贫血伴网织红细胞减少患者属于医学急症，紧急、小心输血可挽救生命

FATAL AUTOIMMUNE HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA CASE REPORT

- 21 y/o white female with history of warm AIHA for many years
- Intermittent treatment with steroids
- No previous transfusions or pregnancies
- Admitted to local hospital with hemocrit of 20%, absent reticulocytes
- Hematocrit drops to 10%, transfused and transferred
- Admitted to ICU and monitoring devices applied
- Increased heart rate noted but patient otherwise stable
- Confusion noted by nursing staff
- Admission hematocrit reported at 10%
- Cardiac arrest and death as first transfusions administered

- 致死性自免溶贫——病例报道
- 21岁白人女性，AIHA多年
- 间断用激素治疗
- 既往无输血史或妊娠史
- 入当地医院时Hct20%，无网织红细胞
- 输血后Hct降至10%，再输血并转上级医院
- 收入ICU，监护
- 除心率快外无其他不适
- 护士注意到患者意识模糊
- 入院时查Hct 10%
- 心跳骤停，死亡

Inadequate Tx Therapy in WAIHA (Extracted from Plaintiff Law Suits)

CASE	Age/Sex	Hg Levels	Tx/Preg	Hospital Days	Complaint
1	21F	6 > 3	0	1	Confusion
2	48F	4.5 > 3.4	+	1	SOB
3	47M	5.0 > 3.2	0	3	SOB
4	45M	6.1 > 2.9	0	5	SOB Confusion
5	45M	5.9 > 2.7	0	1	SOB

Shortness of Breath (SOB)

输血指征

The Transfusion Trigger



慢性贫血的输血指征

- ▶ 当Hb降至70g/L以下时，心输出量随着贫血的加重而增加
- ▶ 贫血时组织的氧摄取增加
- ▶ 乳酸中毒说明氧运输不足，但不能作为输血指征
- ▶ 正常动物在Hct 10%时发生心衰，而冠脉狭窄的动物在Hct 17%时即发生心衰

心肌缺血对贫血的代偿能力下降

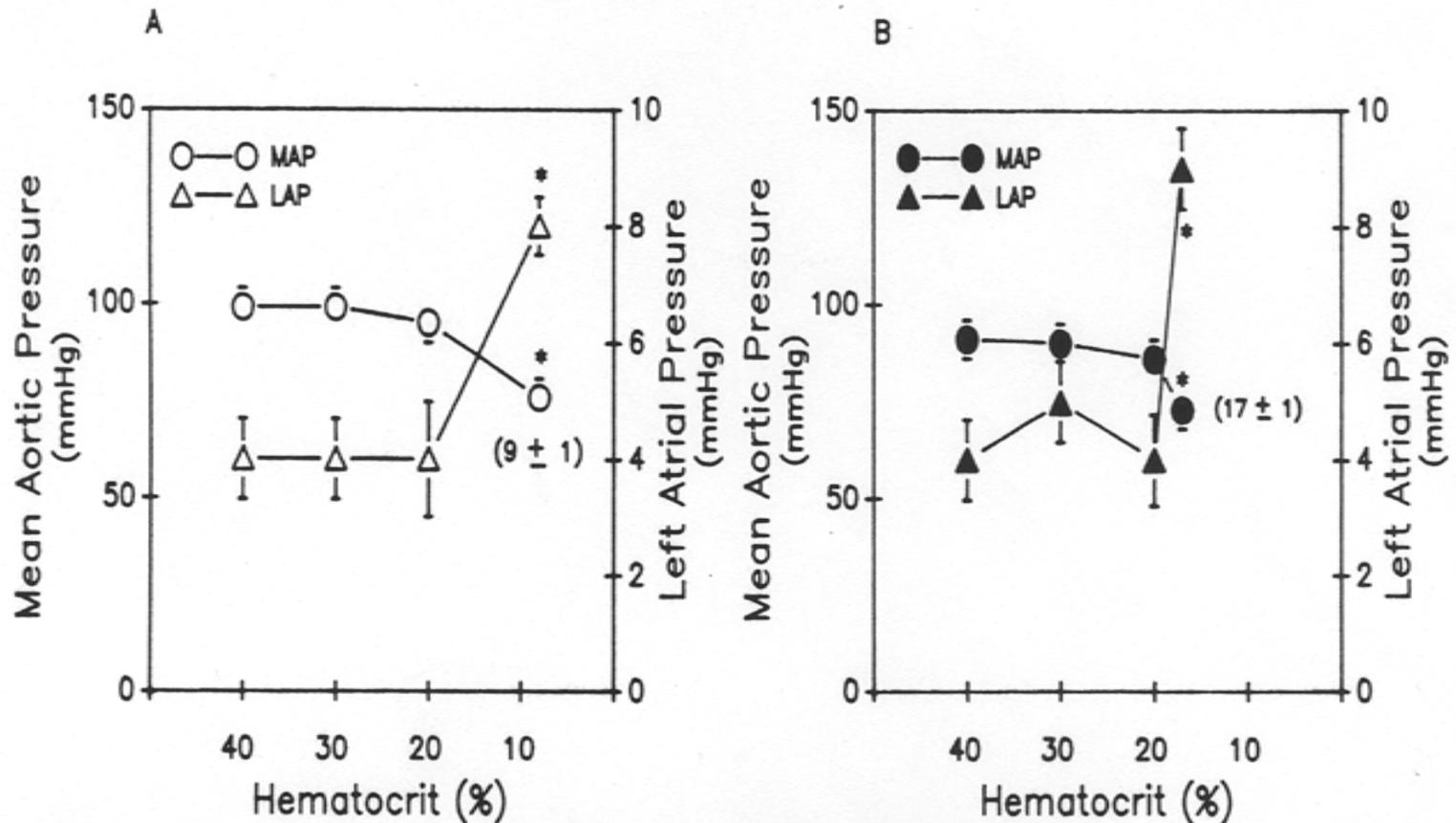
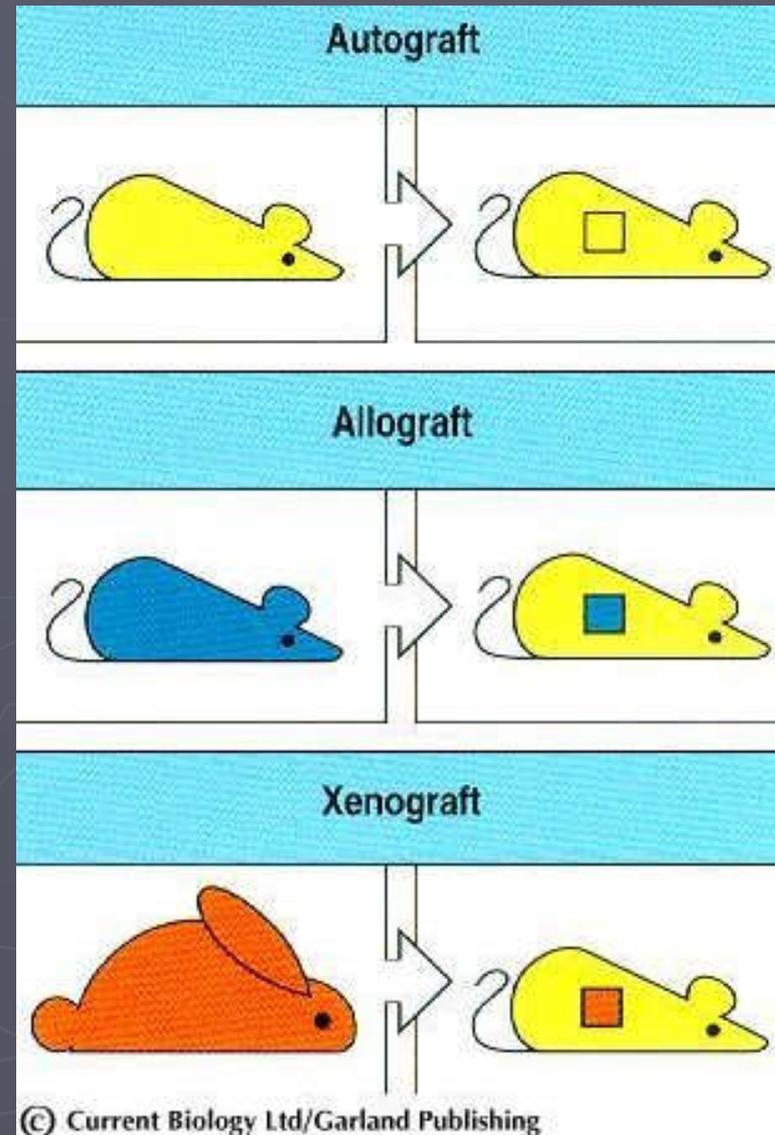


Fig. 1. Comparison of changes in mean aortic pressure (MAP) and mean left atrial pressure (LAP) during graded hemodilution (HD) in control (A) and stenotic (B) dogs. Note that criteria for cardiac failure were satisfied at hematocrit (Hct) values of $9 \pm 1\%$ in control and $17 \pm 1\%$ in stenosis group. * $P < 0.05$ compared with Hct at 40% (Hct₄₀).

AIHA输血的风险

- ▶ 自身抗体会降低输入RBC的存活
- ▶ 可能存在同种抗体
- ▶ 交叉配血不相合



WAIHA患者合并同种抗体情况

<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>#ANTIBODIES/ #SERA TESTED</u>	<u>% OF SERA WITH ALLOABS</u>
•Morel	8/20	40
•Branch and Petz	5/14	36
•Wallhermfechtel et al	19/125	15
•Laine and Beattie	41/109	38
•James et al	13/41	32
•Issitt et al (alloadsorptions)	13/34	38
•Issitt et al (autoadsorptions)	5/41	12
•Leger and Garratty	105/263	40
•TOTALS:	209/ 647	32%

(Branch and Petz: Detecting alloantibodies in patients with autoantibodies. Transfusion 39:6-10, 1999) (editorial)

WAIHA配血方法

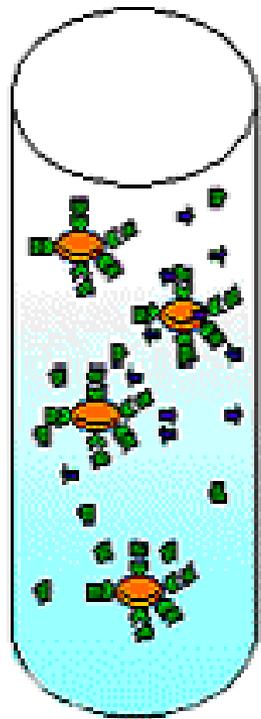
- ▶ WAIHA患者ABO/Rh血型鉴定无困难
- ▶ 如无输血及妊娠史，可选择交叉配血“反应最弱”的血液
- ▶ 如患者有反复输血史或妊娠史，可能合并同种抗体：
 - 稀释患者血清以达到稀释自身抗体的目的
 - 自身吸收
 - 同种吸收
 - 选择表型相合的血液

AIHA合并同种抗体

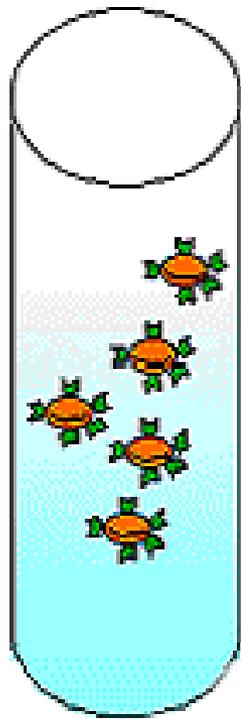
- 有输血史或妊娠史
- 自身红细胞吸收
- 同种红细胞吸收
- 血清稀释

- Antigen
- Autoantibody
- Alloantibody

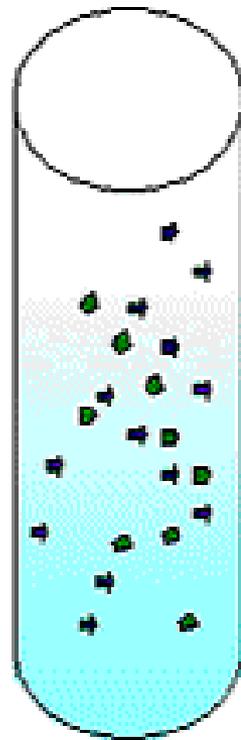
Autoabsorption Method to Detect Alloantibody in the Presence of Autoantibody



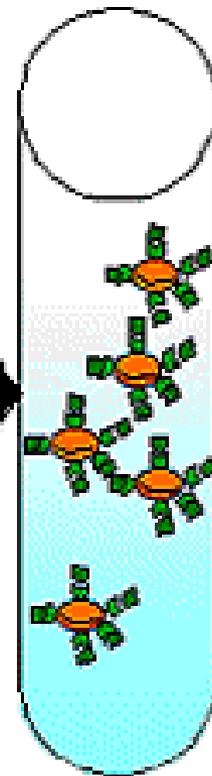
Elute



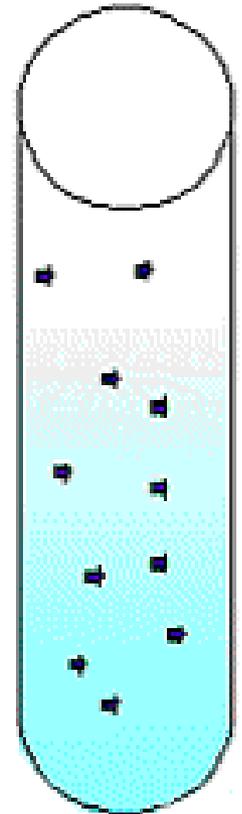
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Patient RBCs, autoantibodies, and alloantibodies

RBCs with antibodies removed from antigen sites

Autoantibodies and alloantibodies in serum

Autoantibodies absorbed onto patient RBC antigen sites

Remaining alloantibodies for specificity testing

同种细胞吸收

用已知表型的红细胞吸收患者血清，目的是吸收自身抗体，留下同种抗体。吸收细胞上必须缺乏相应抗原，如D、C、E、c、e、K、Fya、Fyb、Jka、Jkb、S、s。吸收后血清再进行抗筛，以确定有无同种抗体

TABLE 17-5. Selection of Red Cells for Allogeneic Adsorption

Step 1. Select red cells for each Rh phenotype.

R₁R₁
R₂R₂
rr

Step 2. On the basis of the red cell treatment, or lack of treatment (below), at least one of the Rh-phenotyped cells should be negative for the antigens listed below.

ZZAP-Treated Red Cells	Enzyme-Treated Red Cells	Untreated Red Cells
Jk(a-)	Jk(a-)	Jk(a-)
Jk(b-)	Jk(b-)	Jk(b-)
	K-	K-
		Fy(a-)
		Fy(b-)
		S-
		s-

关于同种抗体

- ▶ 无输血史或妊娠史患者不考虑同种抗体
- ▶ 不大可能产生同种抗体的患者，输入不相合的血液是安全的
- ▶ 即使有妊娠史或输血史，发生输血反应的风险也比较小，在严重贫血的患者，输血反应的风险甚至小于死于贫血的风险

WAIHA输血指征

- ▶ 较年轻的患者维持Hb在40g/L以上
- ▶ 老年人或合并心血管疾病的患者，维持Hb在60g/L以上
- ▶ 不能等到临床情况不稳定才考虑输血
- ▶ 如患者出现意识模糊需要紧急输血
- ▶ 可能需要输不相合的血液

AIHA输血

- ▶ 小剂量
- ▶ 去除白细胞
- ▶ 冷凝集素者需要血液加温
- ▶ 可能需要输不相合的血液
- ▶ 将来可用血液替代品

合并冷自身抗体患者的输血问题

- 冷自身抗体会引起自凝，导致ABO及Rh血型错误
- 血液采集后立即37°C保温，检测前用37°C盐水洗涤红细胞
- 如患者RBC在37°C时仍自凝，可用含巯基试剂（2巯基乙醇或二巯苏糖醇）处理红细胞。
- 用预热血清或血浆做ABO反定型，或用自身红细胞吸收血浆中冷凝集素

AIHA患者的输血——小结

- 如果患者病情稳定，对治疗有反应，可能不需要输血
- 如出现网织红细胞减少，则很可能需要输血
- 可能需要输不相合的血液
- 神经系统症状如意识模糊或混乱提示需要紧急输血

AIHA要点

- ▶ 尽管溶贫并不常见，AIHA却是溶血的常见原因
- ▶ AIHA 并不一定DAT阳性，而健康人及非AIHA患者可能DAT阳性
- ▶ 网织红细胞对于AIHA的诊断和治疗至关重要
- ▶ 不同类型AIHA治疗方法不同，及时确诊、分型并治疗可能减少输血
- ▶ 严重贫血时输血可能挽救患者生命，即使所有血液都不相合