

慢性肝病血小板减少的原因

李尚书¹, 刘群¹, 黄丽雯² (1. 武汉科技大学附属天佑医院 消化内科, 武汉 430061; 2. 武汉科技大学附属天佑医院 中西医结合科, 武汉 430061)

摘要: 血小板减少是晚期肝病患者的常见并发症, 是慢性肝病预后不良的独立预测因子。血小板减少可能会影响既定治疗方案的实施, 严重者会增加出血风险。因此, 了解慢性肝病血小板减少的机制并早期干预是必要的。慢性肝病血小板减少在过去被认为是脾功能亢进的结果。近年来, 随着血小板生成素机制及血小板生成素受体激动剂的发现, 研究人员对慢性肝病血小板减少有了新的理解。本文现对慢性肝病血小板减少的原因进行综述。

关键词: 肝病, 慢性; 血小板减少; 脾功能亢进

Causes of thrombocytopenia in chronic liver diseases

Li Shangshu¹, Liu Qun¹, Huang Liwen² (1. Department of Gastroenterology, Tianyou Hospital, Wuhan University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430061, China; 2. Department of Integrative Medicine, Tianyou Hospital, Wuhan University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430061, China)

Abstract: Thrombocytopenia is a common complication of advanced liver diseases and an independent predictor of poor prognosis of chronic liver diseases. Sometimes, thrombocytopenia can affect the implement of the established treatment, which will increase the risk of bleeding in severe cases. Therefore, understanding the mechanism of thrombocytopenia in chronic liver diseases and early intervention are necessary. In the past, thrombocytopenia in chronic liver diseases was considered as the results of hypersplenism. With the discovery of the mechanism of thrombocytopenia and its receptor agonist in recent years, researchers have a new understanding of thrombocytopenia in chronic liver diseases. This paper summarized the causes of thrombocytopenia in chronic liver diseases.

Key words: Liver disease, chronic; Thrombocytopenia; Hypersplenism

血小板减少是慢性肝病常见的并发症, 其可能增加的出血风险限制了某些临床治疗方案的选择。肝病患者轻度血小板减少 ($50 \times 10^9/L \sim 100 \times 10^9/L$) 通常不会引发出血, 而中度 ($20 \times 10^9/L \sim 50 \times 10^9/L$) 和重度血小板减少 ($< 20 \times 10^9/L$) 可能会增加患者出血风险。有研究表明, 中度和重度血小板减少是肝病患者晚期预后与病死率的预测因子^[1], 需采用临床措施进行干预^[2]。脾功能亢进是一种以血细胞减少为主要临床表现的综合征, 可由多种病因引起, 如门静脉高压、感染、肿瘤和自身免疫疾病

等, 最常见于慢性肝病晚期, 即肝硬化门静脉高压失代偿期。脾功能亢进的治疗方法包括保守治疗、外科手术治疗、部分脾栓塞、高强度聚焦超声治疗及脾脏局部放射治疗等。肝硬化在病理上可分为门脉性肝硬化、坏死后肝硬化及胆汁性肝硬化。我国肝硬化患者主要继发于慢性病毒性肝炎, 尤其是慢性乙型肝炎^[3]。而HBV感染→慢性肝炎→肝硬化→肝癌是我国肝癌发生的主要过程, 且部分患者在慢性肝炎阶段就可发展为肝癌。血小板减少对此过程具有促进作用, 因此对外周血小板计数的适当管理对于改善慢性肝病预后, 减缓其向肝癌的发展过程具有一定意义^[1]。研究表明, 慢性肝炎患者血小板减少症发生率仅为6%, 但在肝硬化患者中则高达

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7380.2021.02.005

基金项目: 湖北省2016~2017年度中西医结合科研指导性项目(13)

通讯作者: 李尚书 Email: 352921785@qq.com

78%^[4]。过去常认为肝病患者血小板减少与脾功能亢进相关,然而脾功能亢进并不能完全解释所有的血小板减少情况^[5],随着对慢性肝病患者血小板减少研究的深入,关于血小板生成和破坏的机制逐渐被提出。本文主要从脾功能亢进、原发病因对血小板的影响、循环血小板生成素(thrombopoietin, TPO)、内毒素血症及抗菌药物对血小板的影响几方面综述慢性肝病血小板减少的原因。

1 脾功能亢进

脾脏由红色和白色牙髓及边缘区组成,红色牙髓由脾索和脾窦组成,白色牙髓由淋巴滤泡和动脉周围淋巴鞘组成,脾窦是脾门静脉系统的起点,多个脾窦汇聚在一起,通过脾静脉小梁到达脾门,成为脾静脉,然后流入门静脉^[6]。门脉高压使血流和血小板从循环池重新分布到脾脏池,导致充血性脾肿大^[7]。肝硬化脾功能亢进患者脾脏病理显示,红色牙髓面积百分比增加,白色牙髓面积百分比相对减少。在红色牙髓中可观察到新的脾窦密集生长、脾索变窄和网状细胞增殖^[6]。当门脉高压发生时,压力逆向传导,脾静脉血流量增加,脾窦数量的增加提示其可能是脾脏血细胞淤滞的主要场所。脾脏体积越大提示脾功能亢进越明显,肿大的脾脏内滞留的血细胞越多,脾内巨噬细胞吞噬血细胞作用越强,故脾脏大小与血小板计数呈反比^[8]。Lv等^[5]分析了183例肝硬化门脉高压性脾肿大合并外周血细胞减少患者的临床资料,所有患者均行脾切除术,术后79.2%患者血细胞计数恢复正常,15.9%患者血细胞计数上升但未达到正常水平,4.9%患者血细胞计数较术前下降,该结果提示大多数肝硬化脾肿大患者外周血细胞减少是脾功能亢进所致,部分由多种因素所致,少数与脾功能亢进无关。脾功能亢进除肿大的脾脏对血细胞的储存增加外,还涉及脾脏释放的血管活性物质和细胞因子增加等^[6]。肝硬化门静脉高压致脾脏充血、功能亢进,反过来,脾脏释放血管活性物质和细胞因子加重门静脉高压,这是一个相互影响、不断恶化的过程,因此脾脏血管活性物质和细胞因子的释放可能对血小板减少具有间接的促进作用。

2 原发病因

2.1 慢性病毒性肝炎 乙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis B virus, HBV)和丙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis C virus, HCV)在体外可直接抑制人骨髓祖细胞的生长和分化^[9],肝炎病毒直接的骨髓抑制作用是血小板减少的原因之一。病毒性肝炎中最常见的为乙型肝炎和丙型肝炎,Tejima等^[10]研究表明,在晚期肝硬化患

者中,即使肝脏硬度和循环TPO水平无显著差异,慢性丙型肝炎(chronic hepatitis C, CHC)患者血小板计数仍低于慢性乙型肝炎(chronic hepatitis B, CHB)患者,且两组均低于正常水平,这提示病毒学原因在终末期肝病患者血小板减少中的作用不容忽视。

2.1.1 慢性乙型肝炎 自身免疫是导致血小板减少的重要因素,而T细胞免疫在自身免疫中发挥重要作用^[11]。Treg/Th17平衡是维持免疫稳态的关键,一旦失衡则可能导致系统性红斑狼疮、类风湿关节炎及过敏性哮喘等自身免疫疾病^[9,12-14]。Wang等^[15]采用醋酸泼尼松龙+丙种球蛋白治疗45例CHB患者并对Treg和Th17细胞进行检测,结果表明治疗后完全缓解组(血小板恢复正常水平)患者Treg细胞百分比显著升高,Th17细胞百分比显著降低,治疗后无反应组(血小板低于正常水平)患者Treg细胞和Th17细胞百分率无显著变化($P > 0.05$),与之前研究中血小板减少症患者T细胞功能异常的结论相符^[16],这提示Treg/Th17细胞失衡可能参与了CHB患者血小板减少症的发生。

2.1.2 慢性丙型肝炎 CHC患者血小板减少症患病率为0.16%~45.4%^[4],HCV感染可导致宿主免疫反应发生变化,且CHC患者血小板相关免疫球蛋白(platelet-associated immunoglobulin G, PA-IgG)一般高于其他肝脏疾病患者^[17]。Honma等^[18]对171例CHC患者行直接抗病毒治疗并检测治疗前后PA-IgG及肝纤维化指标水平,结果表明治疗后患者PA-IgG水平显著降低,PA-IgG水平升高与肝纤维化指标升高和血小板计数降低显著相关。另外,CHC可能引起抗GP IIb-IIIa抗体升高,通过介导血小板破坏和抑制血小板生成引起血小板数量减少^[19]。有研究表明,接受干扰素治疗的CHC患者中6.1%~41.1%发生严重血小板减少症,干扰素可能通过直接骨髓抑制或诱导免疫性血小板减少症等多种机制引起血小板减少^[20]。为避免干扰素治疗的慢性病毒性肝炎患者血小板减少加剧,近年来伴有中重度血小板减少的CHC患者可选择干扰素+部分脾栓塞或脾切除治疗方案,以降低因严重血小板减少而中断干扰素抗病毒治疗患者的比例^[21,22]。

2.2 非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) NAFLD为西方国家肝硬化的主要病因,代谢综合征和肥胖是其危险因素,NAFLD患者在发展为肝硬化前出现血小板减少的几率较低^[23],其发病机制目前尚未明确,有学者推测是因肝外代谢性疾病引起的血小板功能和形态

发生改变所致^[24]。Oliveres-Gazca等^[25]研究表明, NAFLD患者合并血小板减少与体质量增加有关, 一般为轻度减少, 无需特殊治疗。Ikarashi等^[26]研究表明, 在脾肿大等级、血清TPO水平及肝硬度方面均无统计学差异的情况下, NAFLD组患者血小板水平显著高于CHC组, 造成血小板减少差异的原因尚未明确, 需进一步研究。Lopeztrujillo等^[27]研究表明, NAFLD合并胰岛素抵抗患者的血小板减少率显著高于单纯NAFLD组, 肝脂肪变性程度与血小板计数间存在相关性, 肝脂肪变性越严重, 血小板计数越低, 而胰岛素抵抗本身与血小板减少并无直接相关性, 提示NAFLD患者血小板减少可能继发于胰岛素抵抗诱发的肝损伤。

2.3 酒精性肝病 酒精滥用被认为是血细胞减少的原因之一, 在3%~43%非急性、营养良好的饮酒患者和14%~81%因急性疾病住院的饮酒患者中存在血小板减少, 但一般无自发性出血等严重表现^[16]。酒精引起血小板减少的确切机制目前尚未明确, 可能是因为酒精会缩短血小板寿命并导致无效的巨核细胞生成, 以及对骨髓巨核细胞的毒性作用导致其产生的血小板数量减少^[28]。

3 循环 TPO 减少

TPO是促进血小板生成的最主要因素, 大多数TPO在肝实质和窦状内皮细胞中合成, 人类胎儿肝脏中的TPO mRNA占总量的95%^[28], 肾脏次之, 骨髓基质细胞可合成少量TPO。当用TPO基因敲除小鼠肝脏代替小鼠正常肝脏时, 受体中血小板数量降至正常的50%以下, 说明肝脏TPO合成的缺口无法被其他位点弥补^[29]。TPO通过与巨核细胞上的c-mpl受体结合可调节巨核细胞的增殖、分化和成熟, 并介导血小板生成^[30]。外周血小板的生成涉及一种负反馈机制, 在健康成人肝脏释放的TPO与血小板上的受体结合并被内化, 避免其进一步发挥促进骨髓巨核细胞增殖或刺激血小板成熟的生理功能^[31,32]。Latorre等^[33]研究表明, 非肝硬化患者、代偿期肝硬化和失代偿期肝硬化患者肝静脉血小板生成素(hepatic vein thrombopoietin, H-TPO) > 外周静脉血小板生成素(peripheral vein Thrombopoietin, P-TPO)的患者比例分别为66.7%、23.5%和12.5%, 其认为随着肝病的存在和严重程度的加重, H-TPO呈降低趋势, 可能原因是血小板在肝窦腔聚集结合更多的TPO^[34,35]或肝外产生更多的TPO^[20,36]。有研究指出, 肝纤维化程度越高, 循环TPO水平越低^[37,38], 其可能机制是随着肝纤维化程度加重, 对肝功能的影响越明显, 肝脏合成TPO能

力下降, 从而导致血小板减少加剧^[30,39]。一项前瞻性临床研究表明, 对肝硬化脾功能亢进患者行部分脾动脉栓塞术后, 不仅血小板计数得到改善, 循环TPO水平也有所升高^[40], 其机制可能是脾栓塞术可有效降低门静脉压力, 肝动脉和肠系膜静脉血流量代偿性增加, 门静脉从肠道获取的富含营养物质的血流增多, 可能使肝功能得到短暂恢复。

4 内毒素血症

肝硬化患者肠道细菌过度生长和肠道通透性改变导致进入门静脉循环的细菌和内毒素增加^[41]。网状内皮系统的吞噬功能受损及门体分流术可使内毒素进入全身循环, 即使无临床感染证据, 肝硬化患者仍可检出高浓度的循环内毒素, 且与肝病的严重程度相关^[42,43]。内毒素血症导致血小板减少可能的机制有: ①内毒素血症可触发血小板活化, 形成血小板-单核细胞聚集物^[44]; ②内毒素可诱导血小板Toll样受体介导的严重血小板减少症^[45]; ③内毒素可促进血小板的肝转位^[44]。Kalambokis等^[42]研究表明, 利福昔明可改善酒精性肝硬化引起的小血小板减少, 利福昔明的作用是抑制肠道菌群^[46]和降低内毒素水平^[47], 而经肠道吸收较少, 基本可排除抗生素入血对血小板造成影响, 因此有效控制内毒素血症有助于血小板水平的提升。

5 抗菌药物

在慢性肝病患者中细菌感染较常见, 严重的细菌感染甚至会危及生命, 据估计, 肝病患者感染发生率高达47%, 包括自发性细菌性腹膜炎以及胆道、肺部、肠道及尿路感染^[48-51]。一项多中心前瞻性洲际研究表明, 全球肝硬化患者中多药耐药细菌的流行率为34%, 其在地理区域间存在显著差异, 其中亚洲流行率最高^[52]。抗菌药物在肝硬化合并感染患者中的使用较普遍, 这归结于肝硬化患者门脉系统血流淤滞、自身免疫力下降、肠道菌群易位及肝源性糖代谢异常等。抗菌药物的使用也有其不利的一面, Patil等^[53]对196例肝硬化患者(其中115例患者接受抗菌药物治疗, 另外81例未接受抗菌药物治疗)的临床资料分析发现, 两组患者在MELD评分和脾脏平均大小无统计学差异的前提下, 抗菌药物组患者血小板计数显著低于未使用抗菌药物组, 校正分析后发现, 喹诺酮类和β-内酰胺类抗生素与血小板减少症显著相关^[54], 可能机制是药物诱导血小板反应性抗体产生, 导致补体介导的血小板破坏。

6 其他原因

慢性肝病血小板减少还可能与剪应力和肝素有

关。有研究指出高剪应力可通过影响血管性血友病因子(von Willebrand factor, vWF)功能促进血小板聚集,从而影响外周血小板水平^[55]。在极少数患者中,肝素和血小板因子4间形成复合物,产生针对此复合物的自身免疫抗体,介导血小板的破坏,通常在使用肝素1周后发生^[56]。

7 展望

慢性肝病患者血小板减少的病理生理机制涉及多种因素,总体可概括为血小板的异位保留、血小板生成减少和破坏增加,需结合患者的病史、临床检查结果及用药史等综合考虑。血小板生成素受体激动剂的发现使慢性肝病患者血小板减少的治疗取得了巨大进步,近10年来在世界范围内广泛使用,具有良好的安全性和耐受性,期待未来有更多关于慢性肝病血小板减少机制的基础研究和新的治疗方法出现。

参考文献

- BLEIBEL W, CALDWELL S, CURRY M, et al. Peripheral platelet count correlates with liver atrophy and predicts long-term mortality on the liver transplant waiting list[J]. *Transpl Int*, 2013, 26(4): 435-442.
- MAAN R, De KNEGT R J, VELDT B J. Management of thrombocytopenia in chronic liver disease: focus on pharmacotherapeutic strategies[J]. *Drugs*, 2015, 75(17): 1981-1992.
- YUE X, WANG H, ZHAO F, et al. Hepatitis B virus-induced calreticulin protein is involved in IFN resistance[J]. *J Immunol*, 2012, 189(1): 279-286.
- SAAB S, BROWN R S Jr. Management of thrombocytopenia in patients with chronic liver disease[J]. *Dig Dis Sci*, 2019, 64(10): 2757-2768.
- LV Y, YEE LAU W, WU H, et al. Causes of peripheral cytopenia in hepatic cirrhosis and portal hypertensive splenomegaly[J]. *Exp Bio Med*, 2017, 242(7): 744-749.
- CESTA M F. Normal structure, function, and histology of the spleen[J]. *Toxicol Pathol*, 2006, 34(5): 455-465.
- MCKENZIE C V, COLONNE C K, YEO J H, et al. Splenomegaly: pathophysiological bases and therapeutic options[J]. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol*, 2018, 94: 40-43.
- BROWN R S Jr. Current management of thrombocytopenia in chronic liver disease[J]. *Gastroenterol Hepatol (N Y)*, 2019, 15(3): 155-157.
- DAHAL S, UPADHYAY S, BANJADE R, et al. Thrombocytopenia in patients with chronic hepatitis C virus infection[J]. *Mediterr J Hematol Infect Dis*, 2017, 9(1): e2017019.
- TEJIMA K, MASUZAKI R, IKEDA H, et al. Thrombocytopenia is more severe in patients with advanced chronic hepatitis C than B with the same grade of liver stiffness and splenomegaly[J]. *J Gastroenterol*, 2010, 45(8): 876-884.
- MARX A, YAMADA Y, SIMON-KELLER K, et al. Thymus and autoimmunity[J]. *Semin Immunopathol*, 2021, 43(1): 45-64.
- LI J, LAI X, LIAO W, et al. The dynamic changes of Th17/Treg cytokines in rat liver transplant rejection and tolerance[J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2011, 11(8): 962-967.
- NI K, ZHAO L, WU J, et al. Th17/Treg balance in children with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome and the relationship with allergic rhinitis[J]. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*, 2015, 79(9): 1448-1454.
- ZHENG Y, WANG Z, DENG L, et al. Modulation of STAT3 and STAT5 activity rectifies the imbalance of Th17 and Treg cells in patients with acute coronary syndrome[J]. *Clin Immunol*, 2015, 157(1): 65-77.
- WANG Y, WANG L, GAO W, et al. Detection of Treg/Th17 cells and related cytokines in peripheral blood of chronic hepatitis B patients combined with thrombocytopenia and the clinical significance[J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2018, 16(2): 1328-1332.
- AREF S, MABED M, SELIM T, et al. Thrombopoietin (TPO) levels in hepatic patients with thrombocytopenia[J]. *Hematology*, 2004, 9(5-6): 351-356.
- HARADA M, FUJISAWA Y, SAKISAKA S, et al. High prevalence of anticardiolipin antibodies in hepatitis C virus infection: lack of effects on thrombocytopenia and thrombotic complications[J]. *J Gastroenterol*, 2000, 35(4): 272-277.
- HONMA Y, SHIBATA M, HAYASHI T, et al. Effect of direct-acting antivirals on platelet-associated immunoglobulin G and thrombocytopenia in hepatitis C virus-related chronic liver disease[J]. *Liver Int*, 2019, 39(9): 1641-1651.
- MOORE A H. Thrombocytopenia in cirrhosis: a review of pathophysiology and management options[J]. *Clin Liver Dis (Hoboken)*, 2019, 14(5): 183-186.
- MITCHELL O, FELDMAN D M, DIAKOW M, et al. The pathophysiology of thrombocytopenia in chronic liver disease[J]. *Hepat Med*, 2016, 8: 39-50.
- AKAHOSHI T, TOMIKAWA M, KAWANAKA H, et al. Laparoscopic splenectomy with IFN therapy in 100 hepatitis-C-virus-cirrhotic patients with hypersplenism and thrombocytopenia[J]. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2011, 27(2): 286-290.
- SHIMIZU H, TAKATSUKA K, NAKANO H, et al. Long-term evaluation of partial splenic embolization followed by interferon therapy in patients with hepatitis C virus (HCV) cirrhosis and thrombocytopenia[J]. *Intern Med*, 2014, 53(9): 925-931.
- PANKE C, TOVO C V, VILLELANOGUEIRA C A, et al. Evaluation of thrombocytopenia in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease without cirrhosis[J]. *Ann Hepatol*, 2020, 19(1): 88-91.
- CHAUHAN A, ADAMS D H, WATSON S P, et al. Platelets: no longer bystanders in liver disease[J]. *Hepatology*, 2016, 64(5): 1774-1784.
- OLIVARES-GAZCA J C, NUÑEZ-CORTES A K, MENDEZ-HUERTA M A, et al. More on the thrombocytopenia of the non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Hematology*, 2017, 22(5): 316-319.
- IKARASHI Y, KODAMA K, TANIAI M, et al. The clinical difference in the platelet counts between liver cirrhosis with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and hepatitis C virus[J]. *Intern Med*, 2018, 57(8): 1065-1070.
- LÓPEZ-TRUJILLO M A, OLIVARES-GAZCA J M, CANTERO-FORTIZ Y, et al. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and thrombocytopenia III: its association with insulin resistance[J]. *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost*, 2019, 25: 1076029619888694.
- OLSON S R, KOPROWSKI S, HUM J, et al. Chronic liver disease, thrombocytopenia and procedural bleeding risk; are novel thrombopoietin mimetics the solution?[J]. *Platelets*, 2019, 30(6): 796-798.

- [29] QIAN S, FU F, LI W, et al. Primary role of the liver in thrombopoietin production shown by tissue-specific knockout[J]. *Blood*, 1998, 92(6): 2189-2191.
- [30] GIANNINI E G, BOTTA F, BORRO P, et al. Relationship between thrombopoietin serum levels and liver function in patients with chronic liver disease related to hepatitis C virus infection[J]. *Am J Gastroenterol*, 2003, 98(11): 2516-2520.
- [31] XU M, LI J, NEVES M A D, et al. GPIIb/IIIa is required for platelet-mediated hepatic thrombopoietin generation[J]. *Blood*, 2018, 132(6): 622-634.
- [32] NAKAMURA-ISHIZU A, CHIN D W L, MATSUMURA T, et al. Prolonged maintenance of hematopoietic stem cells that escape from thrombopoietin deprivation[J]. *Blood*, 2021, 137(19): 2609-2620.
- [33] LATORRE R, VAQUERO J, RINCON D, et al. Determinants of platelet count are different in patients with compensated and decompensated cirrhosis[J]. *Liver Int*, 2016, 36(2): 232-239.
- [34] IKURA Y, OKADA M, OHSAWA M, et al. The significance of platelet consumption in the development of thrombocytopenia in patients with cirrhosis[J]. *Am J Med Sci*, 2013, 346(3): 199-203.
- [35] KONDO R, YANO H, NAKASHIMA O, et al. Accumulation of platelets in the liver may be an important contributory factor to thrombocytopenia and liver fibrosis in chronic hepatitis C[J]. *J Gastroenterol*, 2013, 48(4): 526-534.
- [36] 徐敏, 武希润, 王慧伟, 等. TPO对体外巨核细胞增殖、分化的影响[J]. *中国医疗前沿*, 2012, 7(7): 3-4, 17.
- [37] HERMOS J A, QUACH L, GAGNON D R, et al. Incident severe thrombocytopenia in veterans treated with pegylated interferon plus ribavirin for chronic hepatitis C infection[J]. *Pharmacoepidemiology Drug Saf*, 2014, 23(5): 480-488.
- [38] PECK-RADOSAVLJEVIC M. Thrombocytopenia in chronic liver disease[J]. *Liver Int*, 2017, 37(6): 778-793.
- [39] RAUBER P, LAMMERT F, GROTEMEYER K, et al. Immature platelet fraction and thrombopoietin in patients with liver cirrhosis: a cohort study[J]. *PLoS One*, 2018, 13(2): e0192271.
- [40] MATSUKIYO Y, NAGAI H, MATSUI T, et al. Host immunological effects of partial splenic embolization in patients with liver cirrhosis[J]. *J Immunol Res*, 2018, 2018: 1746391.
- [41] WIEST R, GARCIATSAO G. Bacterial translocation (BT) in cirrhosis[J]. *Hepatology*, 2005, 41(3): 422-433.
- [42] KALAMBOKIS G, MOUZAKI A, RODI M, et al. Rifaximin improves thrombocytopenia in patients with alcoholic cirrhosis in association with reduction of endotoxaemia[J]. *Liver Int*, 2012, 32(3): 467-475.
- [43] LUMSDEN A B, HENDERSON J M, KUTNER M H, et al. Endotoxin levels measured by a chromogenic assay in portal, hepatic and peripheral venous blood in patients with cirrhosis[J]. *Hepatology*, 1988, 8(2): 232-236.
- [44] RAPARELLI V, BASILI S, CARNEVALE R, et al. Low-grade endotoxemia and platelet activation in cirrhosis[J]. *Hepatology*, 2017, 65(2): 571-581.
- [45] YAMADA S, SHIMOJIMA M, NARITA R, et al. RIG-I-like receptor and Toll-like receptor signaling pathways cause aberrant production of inflammatory cytokines/chemokines in a severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome virus infection mouse model[J]. *J Virol*, 2018, 92(13): e02246-17.
- [46] KOO H O, DUPONT H T. Rifaximin: a unique gastrointestinal-selective antibiotic for enteric diseases[J]. *Curr Opin Gastroenterol*, 2010, 26(1): 17-25.
- [47] GANGARAPU V, INCE A T, BAYSAL B, et al. Efficacy of rifaximin on circulating endotoxins and cytokines in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2015, 27(7): 840-845.
- [48] FOREMAN M G, MANNINO D M, MOSS M, et al. Cirrhosis as a risk factor for sepsis and death: analysis of the national hospital discharge survey[J]. *Chest*, 2003, 124(3): 1016-1020.
- [49] 姚运海, 甘建和, 赵卫峰. 4种评分系统对肝硬化合并感染患者预后的评估价值[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2019, 35(1): 87-91.
- [50] 李晨, 苏海滨, 刘晓燕, 等. 慢加急性肝衰竭合并细菌感染患者抗感染治疗72小时的效果及影响因素[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2019, 35(1): 147-152.
- [51] 陆霁琪, 杨可立, 关玉娟. 慢加急性肝衰竭合并感染的诊治[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2019, 35(11): 2783-2787.
- [52] PIANO S, SINGH V, CARACENI P, et al. Epidemiology and effects of bacterial infections in patients with cirrhosis worldwide[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2019, 156(5): 1368-1380.
- [53] PATIL A, KHILLAN V, THAKUR M, et al. Antimicrobial-induced cytopenia and bone marrow hypocellularity in patients with cirrhosis[J]. *Bone Marrow Res*, 2018, 2018: 4029648.
- [54] CHEAH C Y, KEULENAER B D, LEAHY M F. Fluoroquinolone-induced immune thrombocytopenia: a report and review[J]. *Intern Med J*, 2010, 39(9): 619-623.
- [55] SHAHIDI M. Thrombosis and von Willebrand factor[J]. *Adv Exp Med Biol*, 2017, 906: 285-306.
- [56] WARKENTIN T E. Clinical picture of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) and its differentiation from non-HIT thrombocytopenia[J]. *Thromb Haemost*, 2016, 116(5): 813-822.

收稿日期: 2020-08-07

李尚书, 刘群, 黄丽雯. 慢性肝病血小板减少的原因[J/CD]. *中国肝脏病杂志(电子版)*, 2021, 13(2): 24-28.