

·论著·

矽肺合并活动性肺结核的临床特征分析

李强¹, 梁会朋², 王隽¹, 马丽萍^{1*}

1. 首都医科大学附属北京胸科医院结核科, 北京 101149; 2. 河北省胸科医院结核科, 河北 石家庄 050000;

摘要: 目的 矽肺易被误诊, 易合并肺结核(pulmonary tuberculosis, PTB), 使病情更加复杂。本文探讨矽肺合并活动性肺结核的临床特征。**方法** 以2018年1月至2021年12月于首都医科大学附属北京胸科医院住院经病原学或病理学确诊的36例矽肺合并活动性肺结核患者为观察组, 以同期收治的100例病原学确诊的单纯活动性肺结核患者为对照组, 比较分析两组的临床资料。计数资料用百分比表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验, 非正态分布数据以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。**结果** 观察组I期矽肺7例(19.4%), II期14例(38.9%), III期15例(41.7%); 结核病程≥12个月25例(69.4%, $\chi^2=17.099$), 以咳嗽、咳痰、气短为主要症状32例(88.9%, $\chi^2=16.722$), 胸部CT以结节病灶为主32例(88.9%, $\chi^2=16.722$), 可见纵膈及肺门淋巴结肿大30例(83.3%, $\chi^2=19.900$), 曾被误诊17例(47.2%, $\chi^2=7.481$), 与对照组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 对27例观察组患者进行随访, 1例治疗5个月时死亡, 17例(65.4%)在治疗2个月内痰液分枝杆菌培养管(mycobacteria growth indicator tube, MGIT)液体培养阴转, 5例(19.2%)在2个月至12个月阴转, 4例(15.4%)超过12个月才阴转, 与对照组比较, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 矽肺合并活动性肺结核患者以II期和III期矽肺为主, 结核病程长, 以咳嗽、咳痰、气短为主要症状, 胸部CT显示肺部病灶以结节为主, 多合并纵膈、肺门淋巴结肿大, 易被误诊; 同时, 抗结核疗效差, 对矽肺患者进行结核潜伏感染筛查非常必要。

关键词: 矽肺; 肺结核; 临床特征

中图分类号: R135.2 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1009-9727(2022)10-969-05

DOI:10.13604/j.cnki.46-1064/r.2022.10.15

Analysis of clinical characteristics of silicosis complicated with active pulmonary tuberculosis

LI Qiang^{1,3}, LIANG Hui-peng², WANG Jun¹, MA Li-ping¹

1. Department of Tuberculosis, Beijing Chest Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 101149, China;

2. Department of Tuberculosis, Hebei Chest Hospital, Shijiazhuang, Hebei 050000, China;

Corresponding author: MA Li-ping, E-mail: malipinghm@hotmail.com

Abstract: Objective To investigate the clinical characteristics of silicosis complicated with active pulmonary tuberculosis. Methods A retrospective analysis of 36 patients with silicotuberculosis and 100 patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis was performed from January 2018 to December 2021 at Beijing Chest Hospital, Capital Medical University. The patients were confirmed by etiology or pathology. The patients with silicotuberculosis were designed to observation group and the patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis were designed to control group. The enumeration data were expressed as percentage and were treated with the chi-square test and the nonnormal distribution data is expressed as $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$. The difference was significant with $P<0.05$. Results In the observation group, there were 7 cases (19.4%) of silicosis in stage I, 14 cases (38.9%) in stage II and 15 cases (41.7%) in stage III. 25 cases (69.4%, $\chi^2=17.099$) had a course of TB more than 12 months. 32 cases (88.9%, $\chi^2=16.722$) with cough, expectoration and dyspnea as the main symptoms. 32 cases (88.9%, $\chi^2=16.722$) had nodular lesions, and 30 cases (83.3%, $\chi^2=19.900$) had mediastinal and hilar lymphadenopathy as the main imaging manifestations on chest CT. 17 cases (47.2%, $\chi^2=7.481$) were misdiagnosed. Compared with the control group, the difference was significant in these aspects ($P<0.05$). 27 cases in the observation group were followed up, 1 case died after 5 months of treatment. The negative conversion time of Mycobacteria growth indicator tube (MGIT) liquid culture in sputum was within 2 months in 17 cases (65.4%), between 2 and 12 months in 5 cases (19.2%) and over 12 months in 4 cases (15.4%), and a significant difference was observed comparing with the control group ($P<0.05$). Conclusions The patients with silicotuberculosis are mainly in stage II and stage III with long duration of TB, cough, expectoration and dyspnea as the main symptoms. Chest CT shows that nodules, mediastinal and hilar lymphadenopathy are the main imaging manifestations. And the silicotuberculosis was easily misdiagnosed. At the same time, screening for latent tuberculosis infection in silicosis patients indispensable due to the poor prognosis of anti-tuberculosis treatment.

Keywords: Silicosis; pulmonary tuberculosis; clinical characteristics

基金项目: 通州区第三批“两高”人才项目(No.YHLJ202005)

作者简介: 李强(1983—), 女, 在职博士, 副主任医师, 研究方向: 结核病的诊断、鉴别诊断和治疗。

*通信作者: 马丽萍, E-mail: malipinghm@hotmail.com

矽肺是由长期吸入游离二氧化硅粉尘引起的以肺部纤维化及肉芽肿性炎为主要特征的呼吸道疾病^[1],是尘肺的一种,是从事煤炭、黄金等矿产开采,采石,隧道建筑,铸造厂,水泥或玻璃厂,陶瓷以及瓷器制造业,大理石工业和采砂业等工作的人员常见的职业病。同时,也有非职业接触二氧化硅所致矽肺者,但相对少见^[2]。如防护不当,会大大增加罹患矽肺的风险^[1]。矽肺是一种可预防,但难以治愈的疾病^[3]。尘肺病是目前我国发病人数最多的职业病,截至2018年底,全国累计报告约97.6万例职业病,尘肺约占90%^[4],我国1997至2009年累计报告尘肺新发病例数约12.2万例,其中,煤工尘肺和矽肺共占87.5%^[5]。肺结核(pulmonary tuberculosis, PTB)是由结核分枝杆菌(*Mycobacterium pulmonary tuberculosis*, MTB)引起的呼吸道传染性疾病。根据2021年世界卫生组织结核(Tuberculosis, TB)报告数据显示^[6],2020年全球估计新发TB患者987万,约150万人死于TB,是最致命的单一传染病。2020年我国估算新发TB病例为84.2万,位于全球第2位^[6]。因此,TB防治形势依然严峻。矽肺具有发病缓慢、治愈率低,伤残率高等特点^[4],且易被误诊,贻误病情^[7],同时矽肺易合并PTB,使病情更加复杂,严重危害患者健康,甚至危及生命。为提高临床医生对矽肺合并PTB的认识,本研究对首都医科大学附属北京胸科医院2018年1月至2021年12月收治的36例矽肺合并活动性PTB患者的临床资料进行分析,现报告如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象 选择2018年1月至2021年12月在我院住院的36例矽肺合并活动性PTB患者作为观察组,其中,33例痰液分枝杆菌培养管(mycobacteria growth indicator tube, MGIT)液体培养阳性,且菌种鉴定证实为MTB复合群;3例痰涂片、培养阴性,痰MTB DNA阴性,行肺组织病理穿刺活检以确诊PTB。随机抽取与观察组相同性别、同期收治的100例痰MGIT液体培养阳性,经菌种鉴定为MTB复合群的单纯活动性PTB患者作为对照组。收集临床资料进行回顾性分析。两组患者均为男性,观察组<65岁者28例(77.8%),≥65岁者8例(22.2%),中位年龄54(50,62.5)岁;对照组<65岁者80例(80.0%),≥65岁者20例(20.0%),中位年龄56(50,61)岁。两组患者HIV检测均阴性;均未合并糖尿病、自身免疫病、恶性肿瘤。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 观察项目 对观察对象的人口学特征、合并疾病、职业病史、矽肺分期、TB病程、TB疗程、临床表现、

辅助检查、抗TB治疗方案及在我院随访时痰分枝杆菌阴转情况进行统计学分析。其中,辅助检查包括:血常规、生化肝肾功能、结核感染T细胞检测,痰涂片显微镜检查、痰MGIT液体培养、痰GeneXpert MTB/RIF检测、抗TB药物药敏试验、胸部CT情况。血常规、肝肾功能为入院后第1次采血结果。

1.2.2 诊断标准 矽肺患者入院前均在国家专门的职业病鉴定机构进行矽肺的鉴定和分期。活动性PTB的诊断依据中华人民共和国卫生行业标准(WS 288—2017)[8]:有PTB临床症状,如发热、盗汗等结核中毒症状,或有咳嗽、咳痰超过2周,痰中带血,乏力等症状;胸部CT判读由2位影像科医师独立阅片后诊断;痰或肺泡灌洗液涂片显微镜检查阳性和(或)经MGIT液体培养阳性,且菌种鉴定证实为MTB复合群;痰或肺泡灌洗液MTB DNA阳性;肺组织病理表现为上皮细胞样肉芽肿性炎,抗酸染色阳性,MTB DNA检测阳性。

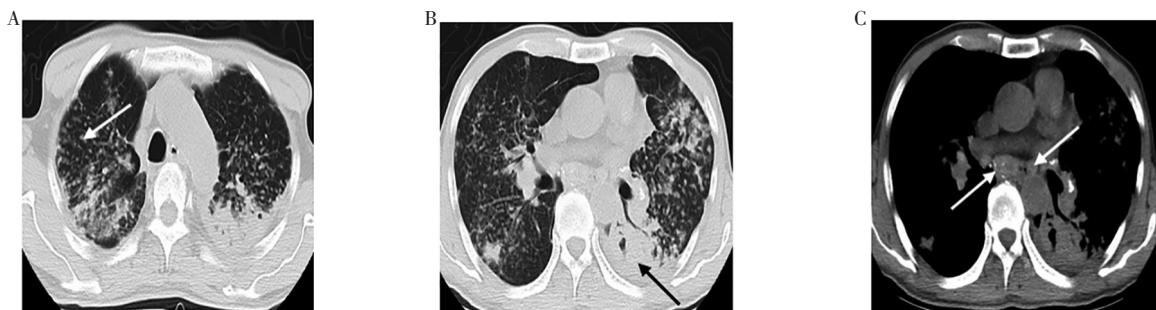
1.3 统计学分析 应用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计分析,计数资料用百分比表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,非正态分布数据以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 矽肺合并PTB患者从事矿产开采的职业时间及矽肺分期 36例观察组患者曾从事采煤工作18例(50.0%),曾从事开采铁矿工作9例(25.0%),曾从事采石工作7例(19.4%),从事采砂业2例(5.6%)。职业时间2~25年,平均12.6年,其中,职业时间≤10年者13例(36.1%),>10~≤20年者17例(47.2%),>20年者6例(16.7%),最长达25年。矽肺分期:I期7例(19.4%),II期14例(38.9%),III期15例(41.7%)。

2.2 临床资料比较 观察组TB病程长,主要症状为咳嗽、咳痰、气短,胸部CT主要表现为结节及纵膈、肺门淋巴结肿大(图1),容易造成误诊,这些方面两组差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);而在年龄、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、吸烟史、既往TB病史、结核感染T细胞检测、治疗分类等方面差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

2.3 治疗、随访情况 观察组24例一线抗TB药物敏感患者和3例肺穿刺病理确诊患者,以及对照组78例药物敏感患者,抗TB方案为异烟肼、利福平或利福喷丁、乙胺丁醇、吡嗪酰胺,部分患者因肝功能异常,给予左氧氟沙星或莫西沙星抗TB治疗。两组的所有耐药TB患者根据耐药TB治疗指南及患者耐药情况、既往治疗史,给予合理的抗TB治疗方案。观察组27例患者及对照组72例患者均在我院进行治疗、随访。



A. 双肺多发结节影(箭头所示),双侧胸膜增厚;B. 双肺多发结节、斑片影,左肺下叶实变(箭头所示),可见支气管充气征;C. 纵膈、肺门淋巴结肿大(箭头所示),可见钙化。A. Multiple nodules in the bilateral lungs (arrow), and bilateral pleural thickening; B. Multiple nodules and patchy opacities in the bilateral lungs, and consolidation in the left lower lobe (arrow). Air bronchogram can be seen; C. Enlargement of hilar and mediastinal lymph nodes (arrow), and calcification can be seen.

图1 矽肺合并活动性PTB患者胸部CT

Fig. 1 Pulmonary CT of silicosis complicated with active pulmonary tuberculosis

表1 两组患者的临床资料分析比较 例(%)

Table 1 Clinical data of participants included in 2 groups case (%)

| 项目 Project | 观察组 Observation group(n=36) | 对照组 Control group(n=100) | χ^2 | P | 项目 Project | 观察组 Observation group(n=36) | 对照组 Control group(n=100) | χ^2 | P |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------|
| 年龄/岁 Age/years | | | 0.080 | 0.777 | 准广泛耐药 Pre-XDR TB | 2(5.6) | 2(2.0) | 0.356 | 0.551 |
| <65 | 28(77.8) | 80(80.0) | | | 广泛耐药 XDR-TB | 1(2.8) | 2(2.0) | 0.000 | 1.000 |
| ≥65 | 8(22.2) | 20(20.0) | | | 贫血 Anemia | 13(36.1) | 23(23.0) | 2.338 | 0.126 |
| BMI* | | | 1.163 | 0.281 | 低蛋白血症 Hypoproteinemia | 14(38.9) | 25(25.0) | 2.497 | 0.114 |
| <18.5kg/m ² | 7(19.4) | 12(12.0) | | | 症状 Symptoms | | | | |
| ≥18.5kg/m ² | 28(77.8) | 84(84.0) | | | 发热 Pyrexia | 9(25.0) | 24(24.0) | 0.014 | 0.904 |
| 有吸烟史 Smoking | 22(61.1) | 50(50.0) | 1.312 | 0.252 | 盗汗 Night sweat | 2(5.6) | 5(5.0) | 0.000 | 1.000 |
| 既往有TB病史 History of TB | 13(36.1) | 23(23.0) | 2.338 | 0.126 | 体重下降 Lose weight | 14(38.9) | 25(25.0) | 2.497 | 0.114 |
| 结核感染T细胞检测 T-SPOT.TB | 33(91.7) | 92(92.0) | 0.000 | 1.000 | 咳嗽咳痰、气短 | 32(88.9) | 50(50.0) | 16.722 | <0.01 |
| TB病程/月 Course of TB/months | | | 17.099 | <0.01 | Cough, Expectoration, Dyspnea | | | | |
| <12 | 11(30.6) | 70(70.0) | | | 胸痛 Stethalgia | 5(13.9) | 7(7.0) | 0.823 | 0.364 |
| ≥12 | 25(69.4) | 30(30.0) | | | 咯血 Hemoptysis | 5(13.9) | 9(9.0) | 0.258 | 0.612 |
| 治疗分类 Treatment history | | | 2.338 | 0.126 | 胸部CT主病灶 Lesions on the Chest CT | | | | |
| 初治 New cases | 23(63.9) | 77(77.0) | | | 结节 Nodules | 32(88.9) | 50(50.0) | 16.722 | <0.01 |
| 复治 Retreated cases | 13(36.1) | 23(23.0) | | | 斑片 Patch | 33(91.7) | 96(96.0) | 0.324 | 0.569 |
| 药敏结果** Drug sensitivity | | | | | 团块 Glaebules | 5(13.9) | 9(9.0) | 0.258 | 0.612 |
| 对一线药物敏感 First-line drugs sensitivity | 24(66.7) | 78(78.0) | 0.386 | 0.534 | 实变 Pulmo consolidation | 5(13.9) | 15(15.0) | 0.026 | 0.872 |
| 异烟肼耐药 INH resistance | 2(5.6) | 9(9.0) | 0.028 | 0.867 | 空洞 Pulmo cavity | 14(38.9) | 30(30.0) | 0.956 | 0.328 |
| 利福平耐药 RFP resistance | 1(2.8) | 3(3.0) | 0.000 | 1.000 | 纵隔、肺门淋巴结肿大 Mediastinal and Hilair Lymphadenopathy | 30(83.3) | 40(40.0) | 19.900 | <0.01 |
| 耐多药 MDR | 3(8.3) | 6(6.0) | 0.046 | 0.831 | 误诊 Misdiagnosis | 17(47.2) | 23(23.0) | 7.481 | 0.006 |

注:*. 观察组和对照组中,分别有1例、4例患者因病情危重,经轮椅入院,未测身高、体重。**. 观察组中,3例病原学检查阴性,行肺组织穿刺病理活检以确诊PTB。 Note: *. Because critical condition when the patients admitted to hospital by wheelchair, the height and weight of 1 case and 4 cases were not measured in the observation group and the control group, respectively. **. In the control group, pathological examination of 3 cases was negative, and lung biopsy was performed to confirm the diagnosis of PTB.

随访结果显示,观察组痰 MGIT 液体培养阴转时间长于对照组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=8.957, P=0.011$)。见表2。

表2 两组患者痰培养阴转时间比较 例(%)*

Table 2 Time of sputum culture transformed into negative in 2 groups n (%)*

| 组别 Group | n | 痰菌阴转时间/月 Time of sputum culture transformed into negative/months | | |
|-----------------------|----|--|---------|---------|
| | | ≤2 | >2~≤12 | >12 |
| 观察组 Observation group | 26 | 17(65.4) | 5(19.2) | 4(15.4) |
| 对照组 Control group | 72 | 62(86.1) | 9(12.5) | 1(1.4) |

注:*. 观察组1例耐多药患者,抗TB治疗5个月时痰 MGIT 液体培养仍阳性,因呼吸衰竭而死亡;9例回当地医院治疗,失访。对照组有28例回当地医院治疗,失访。

Note: *. 1 case with multidrug resistance PTB in the observation group, the sputum MGIT liquid culture was still positive after 5 months of anti-TB treatment, and died from respiratory failure. 9 cases and 28 cases returned to the local hospital for treatment and were lost to follow-up in the observation group and the control group, respectively.

3 讨 论

矽肺属于尘肺的一种类型,是最严重的职业病,严重威胁人类健康,同时给社会带来巨大的经济负担。1995年,WHO 和国际劳工组织提出到2030年全球消除矽肺的目标^[1]。尽管有几个中、低收入国家制定了消除矽肺的规划^[9],但到2030年消除矽肺的目标几乎很难实现^[1]。由于不能很好地遵守安全规则、防护措施有限、防护知识匮乏,在低收入国家矽肺的发病率要高很多^[1]。尘肺是我国最主要职业病之一,自2010年以来,每年近3万例尘肺病例被确诊^[4],近年来,尘肺发病率仍在不断增加^[10]。TB是全球范围内发病率与死亡率都很高的严重传染病之一,TB是矽肺相关性疾病中最重要的一种,二者关系密切,互相影响^[11~12]。矽肺患者患TB的风险是健康人群的2.8~39倍^[11]。肺泡巨噬细胞是防御二氧化硅粉尘的第一道防线,由于长期接触粉尘,使巨噬细胞的吞噬功能受损,从而导致慢性炎症及肺间质纤维化^[13~14]。矽肺患者弥漫性肺间质纤维化使肺部毛细血管受损,血液瘀滞,同时,二氧化硅颗粒对呼吸道黏膜的慢性刺激,使气道纤毛的清洁功能减弱,以及矽肺破坏大量吞噬细胞,使机体清除MTB的能力下降,这些都有利于MTB在体内生长繁殖^[15~16]。此外,MTB可持久存在于矽肺结节内,在患者体内活跃生长,导致TB的发生^[11]。

本研究中,观察组患者接触职业粉尘平均时间为12.6年,最长达25年;矽肺以Ⅱ、Ⅲ期为主。矽肺合并PTB患者气道纤毛防御功能受损,二氧化硅颗粒长期在肺泡滞留,可加重矽肺患者肺泡巨噬细胞自噬降

解障碍,促进肺纤维化^[17],因此,矽肺合并PTB患者出现咳嗽、咳痰、气短症状更明显。PTB典型临床表现,如反复咳嗽、咳痰、发热、盗汗、体重下降或咯血,一旦出现这些症状,临床医生一般会考虑PTB的可能性大,但如果患者有基础矽肺病史,矽肺的呼吸道症状和PTB症状有重叠的情况,尤其在PTB临床初期,影像学改变与存在的矽肺可能无法区分,导致矽肺患者合并PTB在临幊上不容易被发现^[1],因此,观察组PTB病程较对照组病程长。

矽肺的基本影像学表现是双肺弥漫性结节,同时可见纤维化、网状影,容易误诊为血行播散性PTB、转移癌、结节病、细支气管肺泡癌等^[7]。同时,如果患者有明确长期职业粉尘接触史,血行播散性肺结核亦容易被误诊为矽肺^[18]。因此,矽肺合并PTB的诊断更加困难^[19]。本研究中,观察组中32例患者(88.9%)胸部CT表现为双肺多发结节影,同时多合并纵膈及肺门淋巴结肿大,矽肺和早期TB病变融合,容易造成误诊,观察组有17例(47.2%)患者入院前PTB曾被误诊为肺癌、结节病、肺炎等,远高于对照组(23.0%)。因此,临床医师需根据痰涂片抗酸染色、分枝杆菌培养、分子生物学、免疫学手段寻找TB证据综合判断。

直接面视下短程督导治疗是全球公认和推荐的治疗PTB的策略。研究中,对观察组27例患者治疗情况进行随访,其中,17例(65.4%)在治疗2月内痰培养阴转,5例(19.2%)在2个月至12个月阴转,4例(15.4%)超过12个月阴转,1例治疗5个月时因呼吸衰竭而死亡,与对照组比较,痰培养阴转时间延长。矽肺合并PTB的抗TB治疗效果差,可能与巨噬细胞功能被自由基损害及药物很难渗入纤维化结节有关^[1,20]。同时,矽肺合并PTB患者停药后TB复发的风险是未合并矽肺的PTB患者的1.55倍^[1]。因此,通过对矽肺患者定期进行胸部X线或CT检查、结核菌素皮肤试验或结核感染T细胞检测以定期监测MTB感染情况,尽早发现MTB感染人群,给予预防性抗TB治疗对防止潜伏感染人群发展为活动性PTB至关重要^[11]。

综上所述,矽肺合并活动性PTB患者以Ⅱ期和Ⅲ期矽肺为主,病程长,以咳嗽、咳痰、气短为主要症状,胸部CT显示以结节为主,同时多合并纵膈、肺门淋巴结肿大,容易导致误诊,需结合MTB病原学检查综合判断。同时,矽肺合并PTB痰培养阴转时间长,抗结核疗效差,因此,对矽肺患者进行结核潜伏感染筛查非常必要。本研究矽肺合并PTB样本量少,未对患者进行长期随访,及未对患者停药后复发情况进行研究观察,有待扩大样本量进行进一步研究。

利益冲突声明 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突

参考文献

- [1] LANZAFAME M, VENTO S. Mini-review: silico-tuberculosis[J]. J Clin Tuberc Other Mycobact Dis, 2021, 23: 100218.
- [2] BHAGIA L J. Non-occupational exposure to silica dust[J]. Indian J Occup Environ Med, 2012, 16(3): 95–100.
- [3] ZHANG X. Eliminating silicosis has a long way to go[J]. Chin J Ind Hyg Occup Dis, 2012(1): 1–2.(in Chinese)
张幸. 消除矽肺病 任重而道远[J]. 中华劳动卫生职业病杂志, 2012(1): 1–2.
- [4] LIN Y M. Research progress of massage combined with other methods in the treatment of infantile diarrhea[J]. Chin J Convalesc Med, 2019, 28(9): 932–934.(in Chinese)
林永明. 我国尘肺病防治工作的问题及对策[J]. 中国疗养医学, 2019, 28(9): 932–934.
- [5] ZHANG M, WANG D, ZHENG Y D, et al. Analyses on the characteristics and the trends of pneumoconiosis notified between 1997 and 2009, in China[J]. Chin J Ind Hyg Occup Dis, 2013(5): 321–334.(in Chinese)
张敏, 王丹, 郑迎东, 等. 中国1997至2009年报告尘肺病发病特征和变化趋势[J]. 中华劳动卫生职业病杂志, 2013(5): 321–334.
- [6] Global Tuberculosis Programme. Global tuberculosis report 2021 [R]. Geneva: WHO, 2021. <https://www.who.int/teams/global-tuberculosis-programme/data>.
- [7] LYU X P, WANG H Q. Misdiagnosis of pneumoconiosis or silicotuberculosis in China: a pooled analysis of 1178 cases[J]. Chin J Ind Hyg Occup Dis, 2013(8): 564–567.(in Chinese)
吕向裴, 王焕强. 1178例尘肺病及尘肺结核误诊病例分析[J]. 中华劳动卫生职业病杂志, 2013(8): 564–567.
- [8] Diagnosis for pulmonary tuberculosis[J]. Chin J Infect Control, 2018, 17(7): 642–652.(in Chinese)
肺结核诊断 WS 288—2017[J]. 中国感染控制杂志, 2018, 17(7): 642–652.
- [9] World Health Organization. The Global Occupational Health Network: Elimination of silicosis. GOHNET Newsletter[R]. Geneva: WHO, 2007, 12: 1–19.
- [10] LI Y J, JIA X M. Progress in treatment of silicosis[J]. J Clin Pulm Med, 2017, 22(6): 1119–1122.(in Chinese)
李玉洁, 贾晓民. 矽肺的治疗进展[J]. 临床肺科杂志, 2017, 22(6): 1119–1122.
- [11] SHAFIEI M, GHASEMIAN A, ESLAMI M, et al. Risk factors and control strategies for silicotuberculosis as an occupational disease[J]. New Microbes New Infect, 2019, 27: 75–77.
- [12] RAJAVEL S, RACHAV P, GUPTA M K, et al. Silico-tuberculosis, silicosis and other respiratory morbidities among sandstone mine workers in Rajasthan—a cross-sectional study[J]. PLoS One, 2020, 15(4): e0230574.
- [13] KONG H X, CHEN J J, LIU W, et al. The role of pulmonary macrophages in the development of silicosis pulmonary fibrosis[J]. Chin J Ind Hyg Occup Dis, 2012, 30(4): 318–320.(in Chinese)
孔海霞, 陈娟娟, 刘伟, 等. 肺巨噬细胞在矽肺肺纤维化发生发展中的作用[J]. 中华劳动卫生职业病杂志, 2012, 30(4): 318–320.
- [14] NANDI S S, DHATRAK S V, SARKAR K. Silicosis, progressive massive fibrosis and silico-tuberculosis among workers with occupational exposure to silica dusts in sandstone mines of Rajasthan state: an urgent need for initiating national silicosis control programme in India[J]. J Family Med Prim Care, 2021, 10(2): 686–691.
- [15] SONG Y. Clinical analysis of silicosis complicated with pulmonary tuberculosis[J]. Syst Med, 2018, 3(17): 32–34.(in Chinese)
宋越. 矽肺合并肺结核临床治疗分析[J]. 系统医学, 2018, 3(17): 32–34.
- [16] YU B. Clinical analysis of senile silicosis complicated with pulmonary tuberculosis[J]. Chin J Mod Drug Appl, 2016, 10(18): 67–68.(in Chinese)
于斌. 老年矽肺合并肺结核临床分析[J]. 中国现代药物应用, 2016, 10(18): 67–68.
- [17] CHEN M K, TAN S Y, WANG Y R, et al. The study of smoking impact on autophagy in alveolar macrophages of human silicosis[J]. Chin J Ind Hyg Occup Dis, 2020, 38(10): 738–741.(in Chinese)
陈铭颖, 谭诗旖, 王雨润, 等. 吸烟对矽肺患者肺泡巨噬细胞自噬的影响研究[J]. 中华劳动卫生职业病杂志, 2020, 38(10): 738–741.
- [18] WANG H. A case of acute miliary tuberculosis misdiagnosed as secondary pneumoconiosis[J]. J Clin Intern Med, 2012(11): 787–788.(in Chinese)
王颖. 急性粟粒性肺结核误诊为二期尘肺一例[J]. 临床内科杂志, 2012(11): 787–788.
- [19] KHEMAKHEM R, MOUSSA N, KOTTI A, et al. Accelerated silicosis and silico-tuberculosis: a difficult diagnosis[J]. Clin Case Rep, 2022, 10(2): e05482.
- [20] FARAZI A, JABBARIASL M. Silico-tuberculosis and associated risk factors in central Province of Iran[J]. Pan Afr Med J, 2015, 20: 333.

收稿日期:2022-03-08 编辑:谢永慧 王思衡