

## 成人急性局灶性细菌性肾炎 1 例

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**[摘要]** 急性局灶性细菌性肾炎(acute focal bacterial nephritis, AFBN)是一种细菌感染引起的肾实质局灶性非液化坏死性炎症,特征是影像学表现为肾脏占位性损害,极易被误诊为肾肿瘤。本文报道淄博市中心医院近年收治的 1 例 AFBN 患者被误诊为左肾肿瘤合并泌尿道感染,后经抗感染治疗痊愈。

**[关键词]** 急性局灶性细菌性肾炎;泌尿系感染;肾肿瘤

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### One case report of adult acute focal bacterial nephritis

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**Summary** Acute focal bacterial nephritis (AFBN) is a bacterial infection that causes focal non-liquefied necrotizing inflammation of the renal parenchyma. It is characterized by space-occupying lesion of the kidney, so is easily misdiagnosed as renal tumor. This paper reports a case of AFBN patient admitted to Zibo Central Hospital in recent years who was misdiagnosed as left kidney tumor complicated with urinary tract infection and recovered after anti-infection therapy.

**Key words** acute focal bacterial nephritis; urinary tract infection; renal tumor

#### 1 临床资料

患者,女,47岁,因“左肾占位伴发热3d”就诊淄博市中心医院西院泌尿外科。患者诉3d前无明显诱因出现发热,体温39℃,不伴肉眼血尿及腰腹部疼痛。患者既往体健,无泌尿系统疾病史。实验室检查:血白细胞 $19.4 \times 10^9/L$ ,尿白细胞14/HP。彩超检查(图1):左肾中部等回声团,大小约3.3cm×3.2cm。泌尿系CT检查(图2):左肾中部占位性病变,大小约3.0cm×3.1cm。体格检查:双肾区无隆起及叩痛,双输尿管走行区域及耻骨上区无压痛。结合患者病史、体征、实验室及影像学检查,初步诊断为左肾肿瘤合并泌尿系感染,拟抗感染治疗后择期行手术治疗。留取患者血、尿标本,给予拉氧头孢和左氧氟沙星抗感染治疗。3d后复查,白细胞 $6.27 \times 10^9/L$ ,血、尿细菌培养阴性。抗感染治疗10d后复查增强CT(图3):肾脏占位较前明显缩小,最大截面约2.5cm×2.3cm;增强扫描动脉期病灶不均匀强化,延迟期强化减低。经过3周抗感染治疗,患者临床症状消

失,复查血、尿常规均未见异常;肾灌注显像检查:双肾图曲线均呈快速下降型,20min后肾脏排泄率:左肾>50%,右肾>50%;GFR:左肾58.6mL/(min·1.73m<sup>2</sup>),右肾49.16mL/(min·1.73m<sup>2</sup>),标准化为左肾64.57mL/(min·1.73m<sup>2</sup>),右肾54.17mL/(min·1.73m<sup>2</sup>),双肾118.74mL/(min·1.73m<sup>2</sup>)。患者经抗感染治疗后左肾占位较前缩小1/4~1/3,肾功能未见明显损害,且CT不是典型肾肿瘤表现,也不符合肾梗死征象,因此考虑为急性局灶性细菌性肾炎(acute focal bacterial nephritis, AFBN)。出院后患者继续口服抗生素治疗2个月,复查肾脏MRI(图4~6):左肾异常信号灶为0.7cm×1.3cm,病灶较前明显缩小;双肾多处新发类似小病灶,腹膜后未见明显肿大淋巴结。患者再次入院治疗,留取血、尿标本后继续抗感染治疗。3d后血、尿培养阴性。出院后14个月复查肾脏CT(图7),22个月复查肾脏MRI(图8),均未见异常。

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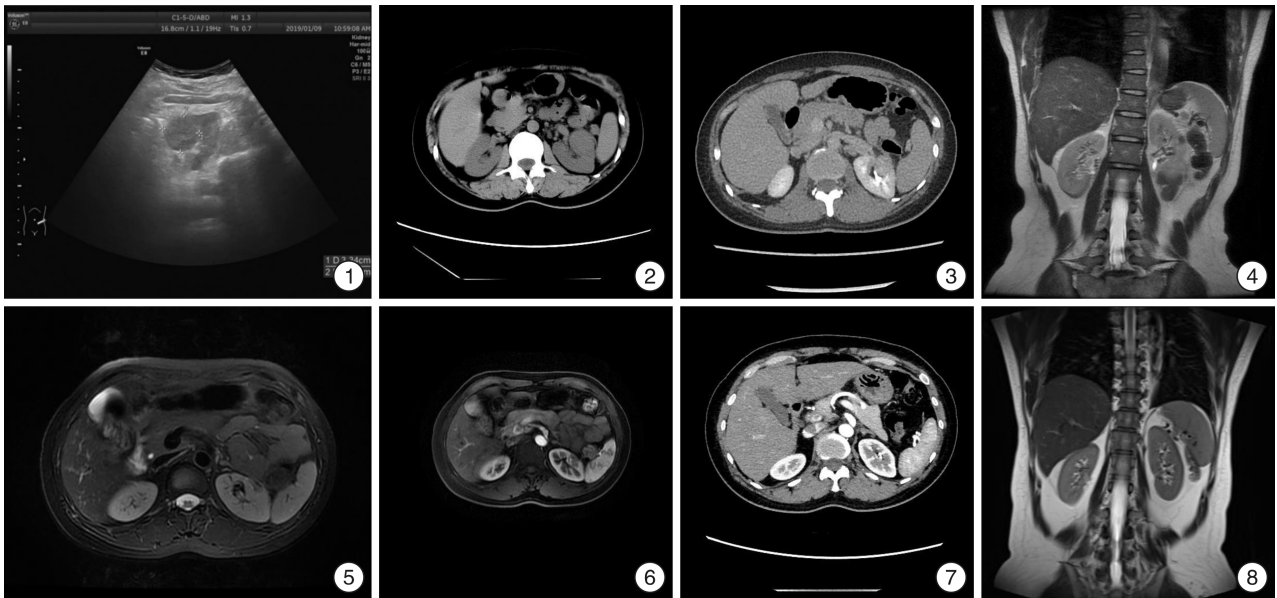


图 1 患者初次就诊时彩超表现；图 2 患者初次就诊时 CT 表现；图 3 抗感染治疗 10 d 后增强 CT 表现；图 4~6 患者首次出院 2 个月后复查肾脏 MRI 表现；图 7 患者二次出院后 14 个月肾脏 CT 表现；图 8 患者二次出院后 22 个月复查肾脏 MRI 表现

## 2 讨论

AFBN 又称急性大叶性肾炎 (acute lobar nephritis), 是一种细菌感染导致的肾脏假瘤性疾病, 影像学表现为肾脏占位性损害, 极易误诊为肾肿瘤, 现被证明是介于肾盂肾炎和肾脓肿的中间阶段<sup>[1]</sup>。AFBN 主要的临床表现为畏寒、发热、腰腹痛、尿路刺激症状及恶心、呕吐等, 最常见的感染途径是由下尿路感染逆行引起<sup>[2-3]</sup>, 另外血行感染所致较为少见<sup>[4]</sup>。AFBN 最主要的致病菌为大肠埃希菌 (66%~83%), 其他常见细菌有铜绿假单胞菌、克雷伯菌、奇异变形杆菌、肠球菌等; 由于上述病菌毒力较弱, 机体免疫力正常时不易形成脓肿, 容易局限于肾实质<sup>[5-6]</sup>, 另外由于集合系统和肾血管在肾乳头内均呈扇形分布, 且两者分布区域一致, 因此无论是逆行感染还是血行感染, 均表现为尖端指向肾盂的楔形或类圆形病灶<sup>[7-10]</sup>。Campos-Franco 等<sup>[2]</sup>研究发现成年患者主要危险因素有年龄 (22~66 岁)、性别 (女性 75%)、糖尿病 (15.8%)、反复尿路感染 (22.8%)、急性肾盂肾炎病史 (8.8%)、尿路结石 (5.3%)、尿路畸形 (1.8%)、前列腺疾病 (7.0%)、长期留置导尿管、近期泌尿系检查 (3.5%)、服用免疫抑制药物 (3.5%)、女性口服避孕药物 (19.3%) 等。本例患者为成年女性, 发病危险因素除了年龄和性别, 既往史及个人、家族史均未见相关危险因素, 因此对存在不明原因感染及尿路症状的成年肾占位患者, AFBN 需要着重加以鉴别。

AFBN 常规实验室检查多见血白细胞、中性粒细胞升高伴有脓尿; 尿培养阳性率较高 (59.0%~

78.9%), 血培养阳性率仅有 10.8%<sup>[4-5]</sup>, 另外据统计 5%~10% 的患者具有正常的尿液分析结果<sup>[11]</sup>。此外 C 反应蛋白、降钙素原、尿亚硝酸盐、NAG、 $\beta$ 2-MG、IL 等有一定的临床意义。本例患者血白细胞升高伴有脓尿, 但尿培养未见异常。

AFBN 通常由超声检查发现, 主要表现为肾脏局部楔形、类圆形低回声或混合回声肿块, 部分肾周组织反应性增厚的患者, 回声增强<sup>[5, 12-13]</sup>。超声下 AFBN 极易与低回声或等回声肾肿瘤相混淆, 如本例患者入院前 B 超检查后被疑诊为肾肿瘤, 因此 B 超诊断 AFBN 往往伴随着较大的误诊率。CT 是诊断 AFBN 的首选方法, 尤其增强 CT 被誉为金标准<sup>[14-15]</sup>。CT 平扫可发现大多数 AFBN, 病灶呈单发或多发类圆形低密度或等密度影, 患肾轮廓增大, 肾实质常局限性增厚, 部分病灶突出肾外, 肾筋膜反应性增厚<sup>[5, 10]</sup>。CT 增强扫描病灶不均匀强化, 整体强化程度低于周围正常肾组织, 无包膜, 可见肾盏、肾盂受压变形<sup>[16-19]</sup>; 延迟扫描形成特征性的“条纹征”, 是 AFBN 与肾肿瘤鉴别的特征性图像<sup>[20-22]</sup>。MRI 的准确性及特异性与 CT 相近, 有研究显示 MRI 显示早期病变比 CT 更有优势<sup>[23-24]</sup>。AFBN 在 T2 上表现为低强度信号, T1 上则较 T2 增强减弱; DW 则呈较高信号; 注入对比剂后, 动脉期、静脉期均呈明显不均匀强化, 延迟期呈相对信号<sup>[5, 25]</sup>。目前 AFBN 尚无统一的诊断标准, 临床诊断大多是通过影像学典型表现及抗生素治疗后病灶消失或明显缩小得出<sup>[18]</sup>。

治疗 AFBN 最有效的手段是尽早选用敏感抗

生素,治疗前均应进行血、尿细菌培养。经验性治疗首选二、三代头孢菌素联合喹诺酮类或针对本地泌尿系感染最常见菌株治疗,怀疑血行感染者常选用针对大肠埃希菌或金葡菌的广谱抗生素;经验性治疗3 d(最长不超过4 d)后如效果不明显应及时更换敏感抗生素以避免进展为肾脓肿<sup>[18]</sup>。此外临床症状消失、实验室检查正常者还需口服药物继续治疗,合并肾脓肿、肾周脓肿、结石或肾、输尿管畸形者,还需根据条件结合外科治疗。García等<sup>[3]</sup>在一项158例患者的多中心回顾性研究中发现AFBN患者的中位住院时间为6 d,抗生素平均使用时间为14(7~36) d,抗生素治疗小于14 d者有更高的复发率。本例患者入院后细菌培养阴性,但及时给予了敏感抗生素治疗,抗菌治疗达3周以上,出院后定期随访至患者影像学正常,未遗留瘢痕肾、肾功能下降等不良预后。

综上所述,临床医师应对AFBN足够重视,及时明确诊断,避免患肾被切除;同时应积极给予足疗程抗菌治疗,对泌尿系结构异常、糖尿病、免疫异常等高危患者还应适当长程抑菌治疗,定期随访,以避免患者遗留不良预后。

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