

骨髓组织印片评估有核细胞量的价值

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[摘要] 目的: 研究骨髓印片评估有核细胞量的价值。方法: 272例经骨髓活检术获取的组织块置于载玻片上轻轻滚动制成印片, Wright-Giemsa染色, 按有核细胞评判标准与骨髓涂片同步检查。结果: 有核细胞明显减少和极度减少, 明显增多和极度增多的4个级别, 骨髓印片明显高于骨髓涂片($P < 0.05$), 而印片与切片比较无明显差异($P > 0.05$)。以骨髓切片细胞量变化为标准, 切片减少组中印片和涂片的符合率(84.4%和97.9%)较高; 细胞量正常和增加组中印片的符合率(84.4%和93.2%)高于涂片(60%和64%), 两组比较有显著性差异($P < 0.01$); 灵敏度、特异性、Youden index、阳性预示值和阳性似然比, 印片优于涂片。以切片诊断为金标准, 印片诊断再生障碍性贫血和造血减低阳性率为37.1%, 假阳性率为7.3%, 比涂片(阳性率66.9%、假阳性率29.8%)低, ($P < 0.01$); 诊断指标的性能印片优于涂片, 其中印片诊断为脾功能亢进和骨髓增殖性疾病(除感染和少数骨髓增殖性疾病外)涂片为假阴性结论。结论: 骨髓印片在评估有核细胞量优于骨髓涂片, 印片和涂片简便快速联检可提高骨髓细胞学的诊断水平。

[关键词] 活组织检查/方法; 骨髓检查/方法; 骨髓印片

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Application of bone marrow biopsy imprint in evaluating cellularity

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To study the value of bone marrow biopsy imprint in evaluating cellularity. **Methods:** The bone marrow tissues were obtained by trephine biopsy from 272 patients, and then put on the slides to make the imprints. The imprints was stained by Wright-Giemsa method, and the bone marrow smears and imprints were examined simultaneously according to the bone marrow cellularity criteria. **Results:** In bone marrow cellularity, four grades (distinct decrease, extreme decrease, distinct increase, and extreme increase) were significantly higher in bone marrow imprints than those in bone marrow smears ($P < 0.05$), but there was no significantly differences between bone marrow imprints and sections ($P > 0.05$). Using bone marrow sections as standard, in cellularly decreasing samples, the consistent rate of bone marrow imprints and smears were both high (84.4% and 97.9%), in the group of the normal and

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increased cellularity, the consistent rate of the bone marrow imprints (84.4% and 97.7%) was significantly higher than that in smears (60% and 64%, $P < 0.01$). The sensitivity, specificity, Youden index, positive predictive value and positive likelihood rate of bone marrow imprints were all higher than those of the smears. Using the bone marrow sections as gold standard, in 124 cases with decreased cellularity in smears, the positive diagnosis rate for aplastic anemia and dyshaematopoiesis based on bone marrow imprints was 37.1% with a false positive rate of 7.3%, which was lower than that of the bone marrow smears (false positive rate of 29.8%, $P < 0.01$).

Conclusions: To evaluate bone marrow cellularity, bone marrow imprint is better than bone marrow smear. The combination of the two examinations can make the diagnosis more convenient and quicker.

[Key words] Biopsy/methods; Bone marrow examination/methods; Bone marrow imprint

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骨髓涂片细胞学诊断是血液病诊断的主要方法,但其最常见的问题是骨髓稀释,由于稀释的程度不一,相当多的部分稀释不能明显地在骨髓涂片的检查中反映出来,从而造成诊断上的失误。为此,我们在上世纪80年代起用骨髓穿刺后再获取微小块组织压碎展片的方法取得较好效果^[1],近3年来我们改用骨髓组织印片(骨髓印片),并与骨髓涂片同步获取标本进行检测,这样作出互补的诊断报告,能更好地反映骨髓有核细胞的真实性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 病例 2002年至2004年我院同步完整检查骨髓涂片、骨髓印片和骨髓切片的患者272例,其中男150例、女122例,年龄8~92岁。髓系肿瘤和淋巴瘤(myeloid neoplasms and lymphoma)诊断符合WHO标准^[2],非血液肿瘤(non-hematopoietic neoplasms)诊断参考《血液病诊断及疗效标准》^[3]。

1.2 骨髓印片制备 用国产B65-01型骨髓活检针以环钻二步法获取骨髓组织,离体后将骨髓组织(长度0.6 cm以上)置于载玻片上,轻轻均匀滚动(组织块即入Bouin固定液固定)。若印在载玻片上髓液量多,用另一张载玻片轻轻接触制成两张相对厚薄均匀的印片。染色后,良好印片有骨髓组织的大体印迹和平铺似的有核细胞。

1.3 染色和观察方法 印片和涂片用Wright-Giemsa染色,有核细胞量评定方法采用油镜视野(Olympus BH显微镜)10个平均有核细胞数法,分为:正常25~50个,轻度增多51~70个,明显增多71~90个,极度增多>90个,轻度减少24~15个,明显减少14~5个,极度减少<5个。塑料包埋骨髓切片用HGF染色,有核细胞量用根据细胞与脂肪的比例^[4-5],分为有核细胞量正常41%~64%,轻度增加65%~77%,明显增加78%~90%,极度增加>90%,轻度减少26%~40%,明显减少11%~25%,极度减少<10%。以骨髓切片为金标准,评估骨髓印片与骨髓涂片有核细胞量。

1.4 统计学方法 有核细胞量级差的计数资料输入计算机SPSS 10.0统计软件包,进行 χ^2 检验和Youden index显著性检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为统计学上有显著性差异。

2 结果

2.1 骨髓印片和骨髓涂片的有核细胞量比较 印片的有核细胞量明显和极度增多以及明显和极度减少4个级别均显著高于涂片(表1)。两者的细胞量处于相同级别者79例,占29%。11例为骨髓涂片高于骨髓印片,占4.0%。182例为骨髓印片高于骨髓涂片,占66.9%。印片细胞量与金标准的切片比较,均无明显差异(表1)。

2.2 骨髓印片和涂片与切片细胞量变化的关

系 以骨髓切片细胞量变化为标准,细胞量减少的 46 例中,印片和涂片的符合率均较高;细胞量正常的 65 例中,印片细胞量减少的假阴性病例明显低于涂片;而细胞量增加的 161 例中,印片的细胞量阳性病例符合率显著高于涂片,反之细胞量减少的假阴性病例数涂片明显高于印片(表2)。印片的性能除骨髓切片细胞量减少的疾病外,明显优于涂片(表 2)。

表 1 272 例骨髓涂片和印片有核细胞量的比较

Table 1 Comparison of cellularity between bone marrow smears and imprints in 272 cases

Cellularity	Bone marrow smears	Bone marrow imprints	Bone marrow sections
	Cases (%)	Cases (%)	Cases (%)
Extreme decrease	47(17.3)	15(5.5) * ^Δ	14(5.2)
Distinct decrease	43(15.8)	16(5.9) * ^Δ	8(2.9)
Slight decrease	34(12.5)	26(9.6) ^Δ	24(8.8)
Normal cellularity	77(28.3)	61(22.4) ^Δ	65(23.9)
Slight increase	23(8.4)	37(13.6) ^Δ	52(19.1)
Distinct increase	41(15.1)	69(25.4) * * ^Δ	64(23.5)
Extreme increase	7(2.6)	48(17.6) * ^Δ	45(16.6)

* $P<0.01$, ** $P<0.05$, *vs* bone marrow smears; ^Δ $P>0.05$, *vs* bone marrow sections

表 2 骨髓切片细胞量变化与印片和涂片细胞量的关系以及诊断指标性能评价

Table 2 Relationship cellularity in bone marrow smears and imprints and the value of diagnostic test performance

	Sections cells decreasing (<i>n</i> =46)			Sections cells normal (<i>n</i> =65)			Sections cells increasing (<i>n</i> =161)		
	Imprints	Smears	<i>P</i>	Imprints	Smears	<i>P</i>	Imprints	Smears	<i>P</i>
Cells decreasing	39/46	45/46	<0.05	10/65	26/65	<0.01	11/161	58/161	<0.01
Cells normal and increasing	7/46	1/46		55/65	39/65	<0.01	150/161	103/161	<0.01
Sensitivity/%	84.7	97.9	<0.05	84.4	60.0	<0.01	93.2	64.0	<0.01
Specificity/%	90.7	62.8	<0.01	91.3	71.5	<0.01	93.6	75.7	<0.05
Youden index	0.7	0.6	>0.05	0.8	0.3	<0.01	0.9	0.4	<0.01
Positive predictive value/%	65.0	34.9	<0.01	75.3	39.8	<0.01	95.5	79.2	<0.05
Positive likelihood rate/%	9.1	2.6	<0.01	9.7	2.1	<0.01	14.6	2.6	<0.01

2.3 涂片细胞减少病例与印片的细胞学诊断

涂片诊断特点是因有核细胞减少而诊断的造血减低和再生障碍性贫血(66.9%)显著高于印片(37.1%, $\chi^2=22.117$, $P<0.01$),见表3。而其中印片以骨髓细胞量增多为主要依据诊断的疾病或结论(脾功能亢进、骨髓增殖性疾病、反应性骨髓细胞增多症以及缺乏特征性异常),涂片除感染和少数骨髓增殖性疾病外则出现假阴性错误结论。印片比涂片诊断这两组疾病或结论的假阳性和假阴性率低 29.8%和 22.5%。以切片诊断为标准,印片和涂片方法在造血减低和再生障碍性贫血诊断中,印片灵敏度为 91.9%、特异性为 89.7%、Youden index 为 0.8、阳性预示值为 79.1%和阳性试验似然比为 8.9,涂片分别为 100%、47.1%、0.5、44.6%和 1.89,总体上印片优于涂片。在急性白血病和浆细胞骨髓瘤等血液肿瘤的诊断中,则由于印片瘤细胞量的增多也会使诊断变得更加明朗和容易。

表3 124例涂片有核细胞减低者涂片和印片诊断与切片诊断比较

Table 3 Cytological diagnosis of bone marrow smears and imprints in 124 patients with bone marrow smears cells decreasing

Diseases	Diagnosed cases		
	Bone marrow smears	Bone marrow imprints	Bone marrow sections
MDS	7	8	10
MDS with myelofibrosis	0	0	4
Myeloproliferative diseases(MPD)*	2	7	10
Idiopathic myelofibrosis	3**	3**	11
Lymphoma with bone marrow infiltration or metastatic cancer in bone marrow	6	7	9
Hypersplenism	0	5	5
Infection or reactive myelocytosis	6	16	11
Acute leukemia(AL)	7	7	5
Plasma cell myeloma(PCM)	7	8	6
AL and PCM with myelofibrosis	0	0	4
Complete remission of AL	3	3	2
Minimal residual leukemia	0	0	1
Aplastic anemia	14	9	8
Dyshaematopoiesis	69	37	29
Lack of characteristic changes	0	8	9
Undiagnosed without nucleated cells decreasing		6	0

* Refers to polycythemia vera,essential thrombocythemia and MPD-U (MPD,unclassifiable);** Suspected diagnosis

3 讨 论

随着血液学的发展,传统形态学检查已不能完全适应临床诊断的需要,我们认为外周血涂片、骨髓涂片、骨髓印片和骨髓切片附加细胞免疫化学染色,由骨髓诊断科室采集标本、捆绑联检,可以最大限度地达到确定诊断而排除其他可能性(否定诊断)的要求,是一种较佳的常规形态学现代检查的模式^[6]。将骨髓印片选为其一,与骨髓涂片同时检查可获得非常好的互补效果,与骨髓切片一起分析还可提供细胞形态的参考^[2]。骨髓切片可以弥补骨髓涂片检查的不足,是公认的金标准^[3,7],诊断价值也比骨髓印片大,但其检查复杂、技术要求高、费时长、费用高。我们对近几年同步检查的272例患者的骨髓涂片、骨髓印片和骨髓切片标本进行有

核细胞量的评估研究,发现骨髓印片与切片总体标本的评估意义基本相同或比较接近,而骨髓印片与涂片则有显著差别,印片的2/3病例细胞量高于涂片。参考骨髓切片细胞量的变化,在切片细胞量减少者,印片和涂片的符合率均高,但在正常和增高组织中,涂片的符合率显著低于印片,评价两个试验方法的性能指标表明印片评估有核细胞量的价值明显优于涂片。以切片诊断为参考,分析比较涂片细胞量减少者涂片和印片的诊断病例,发现涂片诊断的再生障碍性贫血和造血减低中有很高的假阳性,在脾功能亢进、骨髓增殖性疾病和反应性骨髓细胞增多症等的诊断中,涂片除感染和少数骨髓增殖性疾病外,全为假阴性。印片诊断的灵敏度和特异性等性能指标明显比涂片为优,可显著降低疾病的误诊率。涂片虽可对低肿瘤细胞量

的白血病和浆细胞骨髓瘤等血液肿瘤作出诊断,但由于印片细胞量的增多也会使诊断变得更加明朗和容易。骨髓印片细胞学检查的意义是多方面的,可以观察大体的组织轮廓、早期阶段细胞的多少和异常细胞簇。Kjurkchiev 等^[8]认为骨髓印片比骨髓涂片更能发现转移性瘤细胞,是较佳的诊断标本。顾凤兰等^[9]报告在急性白血病化疗中用骨髓印片观察比骨髓涂片更易发现白血病细胞而有助于白血病缓解程度的准确判断。但我们认为,骨髓印片最有诊断价值的是对有核细胞量的评估。因此,对以有核细胞量多少为主要诊断依据者,骨髓印片与骨髓涂片联检可以显著地提高形态学诊断水平。骨髓印片制备非常简单,但上下两张载玻片滚动组织宜快,干扰因素不如抽吸骨髓液时众多。骨髓活组织取材不佳是骨髓印片失败的主要原因,少数组织标本外围因带有过多的血液可影响印片的质量,又由于骨髓纤维细胞不能被印于载玻片上,故对有骨髓纤维化的诊断与涂片一样不能提供较准确的诊断依据。此外,印片也有若干假阳(阴)性。尽管如此,我们认为骨髓印片在常规形态学联合检查及快速诊断中互补的重要、简便实用和经济性的价值是勿用置疑的,建议推广应用,可作为二级形态学常规检查项目(一级形态学检查为外周血常规检查)。

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