

CTS2021 (无烟大会) 中华医学会呼吸病学年会-2021 第二十二次全国呼吸病学学术会议 2021-Annual Congress of Chinese Thoracic Society

聚力科学创新研究 赋能呼吸学科发展





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主办单位:中华医学会 中华医学会呼吸病学分会 承办单位:厦门市医学会





二次全国呼吸病学学术会

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特别提示

本次会议每日会讯将通过中华医学会呼吸病学分会官方微信公众号

和会议微官网发布,

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随时随地跟进会议更多资讯!

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OR-001

2010-2019 年深圳市儿童医院单中心塑型性支气管炎 病原学分布及变迁

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探讨深圳市儿童医院单中心 2010-2019 年近 10 年来 儿童塑型性支气管炎 (PB) 病原学分布以及变迁的 情况,为进一步提高对 PB 的病原学的认识提供参考 依据。

OR-002

贝伐珠单抗联合化疗致食管胸膜瘘 1 例并文献回顾

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本文拟探讨贝伐珠单抗联合化疗治疗肺癌过程中出现 罕见并发症病例的临床特点。

OR-003

Peripheral Blood Biomarkers for Checkpoint InhibitOR-Related Pneumonitis in Patients with Lung Cancer

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Object Checkpoint inhibitOR-related pneumonitis (CIP) is a potentially fatal, immune-related adverse event that occurs during treatment with immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs). However, the roles played by peripheral blood parameters in CIP development remain unclear. Here, we aimed to identify which blood biomarkers correlated with the development and prognosis of CIP in patients with lung cancer.

Methods We conducted a retrospective analysis of 87 patients with CIP (CIP group) and 87 patients without CIP (control group). We compared the baseline values and changes in various blood parameters between the CIP and control groups. The CIP outcomes were collected and compared according to the median values of these parameters. Results Squamous carcinoma (odds ratio: 3.02; p = 0.004) and ICI monotherapy (odds ratio: 6.56; p = 0.004) correlated with CIP occurrence. In the CIP group, interleukin (IL)-6 and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) at CIP were significantly increased relative to baseline. By contrast, IL-6 and PLR reduced over time in the control group. Significant decrease in absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) and increases in IL-10, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR), and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) levels were observed from baseline to CIP. No significant

change in any parameters were observed in the control group relative to baseline. Albumin (ALB) decreased in both groups, but the decrease in the CIP group was greater (9.21% vs. 2.44%; p = 0.020). High IL-6, NLR, and PLR levels, and low levels of ALC and ALB measured at the time of CIP symptom onset were associated with severe pneumonitis. The CIP grade (hazard ratios [HR], 0.11), IL-6 (HR. 0.07), ALC (HR. 0.42), NLR (HR. 0.33), and albumin (HR, 0.32) levels were correlated with overall survival in CIP. Conclusion Increase in IL-6, IL-10, NLR, PLR, and LDH levels or reduced ALC and ALB levels were associated with CIP. High-grade CIP, high levels of IL-6 and NLR, or low levels of ALC and ALB were

OR-004

Nucleus of solitary tract mediates cough hypersensitivity but not comorbid depression

Mingzhe Liu、Chen Zhan、Kefang Lai State Key Laboratory of Respiratory Disease

correlated with poor CIP prognosis.

Object Chronic cough is associated with cough hypersensitivity and comorbid depression. The medullary nucleus of solitary tract (NTS) is of vital importance in the transmission of airway sensory. Recent studies showed that inhalation of capsaicin eliciting a strong urge to cough is associated with the activation of the NTS in humans. However, whether the NTS mediates the cough reflex and unknown. complications remains Usina pharmacogenetic electrophysiological and approaches, we dissected the functional role of NTS in mediating cough hypersensitivity. We established a chronic cough mice model by a 14day repeated airway stimulation treatment. We found an increase in NTS neuronal activity in chronic cough mice. Moreover, pharmacogenetic inhibition of the NTS neurons significantly alleviated the cough behavior but not the depressive-like behavior in chronic cough mice. Thus, NTS neurons play a critical role in mediating cough hypersensitivity but not comorbid depression. Methods

Male C57BL/6N were used for experiments.

Detection of cough in the mouse model

The numbers of cough of mice was based on the cough detection method established previously by our group .

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Igor Pro (Wavemetrics), Prism (GraghPad Software) and Matlab (MathWorks).

Results Previous studies have indicated that repeated airway stimulation through inhalation of nebulized citric acid (CA) is able to induce chronic cough in guinea pigs, which exhibit cough hypersensitivity phenomenon. We first confirmed whether the same chronic cough model establishment approach could also induce cough hypersensitivity in mice. Mice were exposed to CA (0.1 M via nebulizer for 4 h per day) for 14 days (Figure 1A). We found that the number of coughs
evoked by CA (0.4 M) increased during the 14-day experimental period after CA exposure but not saline exposure (Figure 1B). Besides, the number of coughs evoked by CA (0.4 M) significantly increased after the 14-day experimental period (Figure 1C). Consistently, this manipulation also significantly increased the cough reflex induced by low concentration of CA (0.1 M), another tussive agent capsaicin, or saline (Figure 1D-1F), By contrast, this manipulation did not significantly affect locomotion (Figure 1G), excluding the effect of locomotor activity on cough behavior. Moreover, we found that the immobile time in the forced swimming test (FST) or the tail suspension test (TST) increased significantly after a 14-day CA exposure (Figure 1H and 1I). Consistently, this manipulation also significantly decreased the preference to the sucrose solution in the sucrose preference test (SPT; Figure 1J). These results confirmed that depressive-like behaviors are reliably induced by the chronic cough mouse models. Plenty of studies have suggested that the NTS plays important roles in the transmission of airway sensory information. To investigate the functional role of NTS, we performed the current-clamp wholecell recordings in the NTS neurons from wild-type (WT) mice (Figure 2A and 2B). We found a

significant increase in the spike number in mice after a 14-day CA exposure (Figure 2C and 2D). Next, we investigated the functional role of NTS neurons in cough modulation in chronic cough mice with a pharmacogenetic approach. We injected an adeno-associated virus (AAV) expressing hM4Di, a designer receptor exclusively inhibited by designer drug (DREADD) into double sides of NTS in WT mice (Figure 2É and 2F). We confirmed the ability of suppressing NTS neurons with hM4Di by recording the NTS neurons in brain slices and found that bath administration of clozapine-N-oxide (CNO) inhibited the activity of hM4Di+ neurons 2G and 2H). We found (Figure that pharmacogenetic inhibition of the NTS neurons significantly alleviated the cough behavior evoked by nebulized CA (0.4 M). CA (0.1 M), capsaicin and saline in chronic cough mice after a 14-day CA exposure (Figure 2I-2L). By contrast, inhibition of the NTS neurons did not significantly affect the locomotion and depressive-like behaviors in chronic cough mice (Figure 2M-2P). These results indicated that NTS neurons play a critical role in mediating cough hypersensitivity but not comorbid depression. Conclusion In our study, we established a chronic cough mice model by a 14-day repeated airway stimulation treatment. Our study indicated that the NTS neurons participate in the mediation of chronic cough, and inhibition of NTS neurons is able to alleviate the cough hypersensitivity but not comorbid depression in chronic cough mice. The comorbid depression might be caused by sensitization in higher brain regions. These results expand our knowledge of the key nuclei underlying chronic cough mediation at the central nervous system level and pave the way for further dissecting the cell and circuit mechanism of chronic cou

OR-005

体检首次发现肺结节对戒烟的影响

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烟草危害是当今世界严重的公共卫生问题之一。吸烟 和二手烟暴露(被动吸烟)严重危害人类健康。烟草 烟雾中含有 7000 多种化学成分,其中至少 69 种为 致癌物。世界卫生组织统计数字显示,全世界每年因 吸烟死亡的人数高达 600 万,即平均每 6 秒钟有 1 人死于吸烟相关疾病;吸烟者中将会有一半因吸烟提 早死亡;因二手烟暴露所造成的非吸烟者年死亡人数 约为 60 万。中国是全球最大的卷烟生产国和消费国, 吸烟人数超过 3 亿,每年因吸烟死亡的人数超过 100 万,超过结核病、艾滋病和疟疾导致的死亡人数的总 和,戒烟形势非常严峻。

肺结节是指影像学上肺内的直径<30mm 局灶性、类 圆形的、密度增高的实质性或亚实质性的肺部阴影, 病因可能是良性如炎症,也可能是恶性肿瘤,但结节 多良性。本文探讨体检发现肺结节后患者戒烟状况。

OR-006

间歇低氧下肾小管上皮细胞线粒体自噬情况研究

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睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者易于发生肾功能损害。间歇 低氧为睡眠呼吸暂停患者典型的病理生理学特征,其 易引起肾小管上皮细胞损害。线粒体自噬在各项细胞 正常生理功能中极为常见。本研究的目的系明确肾小 管上皮细胞线粒体自噬在间歇低氧肾损害中的作用机 制。

重症患者 ICU 后综合征危险因素的调查研究

张伟、付新云、张敏 贵州省人民医院

调查重症监护室患者 ICU 后综合征发生的危险因素。

OR-008

不同流速与温度设置对经鼻高流量湿化氧疗临床应用 效果的影响

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探讨经鼻高流量湿化氧疗不同流速与温度设置对社区 获得性肺炎伴 I 型呼吸衰竭患者舒适度及临床效果的 影响。

OR-009 结缔组织病相关间质性肺病患者合并焦虑抑郁研究

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本研究旨在:1) 评估 CTD-ILD 患者焦虑、抑郁的患 病情况及严重程度;2) 探索 CTD-ILD 患者合并焦虑、 抑郁的危险因素,为 CTD-ILD 患者的综合治疗提出 新的依据,有助于疾病的综合治疗。

OR-010

膈肌收缩压力指数—一个预测机械通气撤机的新指标

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探讨膈肌收缩压力指数对机械通气患者撤机的预测价值。

OR-011

1 例信迪力单抗致高级别免疫相关性肺炎的病例报告

王苑娣、袁胜芳、温翠玲、姬泽萱、项保利、王布、 张志华 河北北方学院附属第一医院

高级别(≥3级)的免疫抑制剂相关肺炎是一种罕见 但严重危害生命健康的急性事件,需要给予更多的关注。

OR-012

超细颗粒 ICS/LABA 及附加孟鲁斯特治疗影响控制 良好哮喘患者小气道功能的随机对照临床试验

郭欣宁¹、魏美慧²、杨丹¹、刘春涛³ 1. 四川大学 2. 河南省人民医院 3. 四川大学华西医院 评估超细颗粒 ICS/LABA 及附加孟鲁斯特治疗对比传

许伯迪细颖拉 ICS/LABA 及时加监普斯特泊分对比较 统颗粒 ICS/LABA 对于控制良好哮喘患者是否能够更 有效地减轻小气道炎症、改善小气道功能。

OR-013

LAM 患者诊断后的妊娠

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列入国家首批罕见病目录的淋巴管肌瘤病(LAM)主 要发生在育龄期女性,平均诊断年龄约35-40岁。患 者诊断后常被告知妊娠风险,但LAM患者诊断后的 妊娠研究还非常有限。为了更好地给患者指导和评估 妊娠风险,本研究对LAM患者诊断后的妊娠情况做 了一个回顾性分析。

SIRT6 乙酰化修饰乳酸脱氢酶(LDHA)调控巨噬细 胞乳酸代谢在重症哮喘中的机制研究

苏国媚、熊志林、黄杰雯、罗朝乐、高晓、赖天文 广东医科大学附属医院

Sirtuin 6 (SIRT6) 是体内重要的组蛋白去乙酰化酶, 在调控炎症反应中发挥着重要作用。乳酸脱氢酶 (LDHA) 在细胞进行糖酵解过程中起着重要的作用, 参与机体的多种生理和病理进程。然而, SIRT6 是否 通过表观修饰 LDHA 调控乳酸代谢导致重症哮喘? 尚未阐明。为此,本文探讨 SIRT6 乙酰化修饰 LDHA 调控乳酸代谢在重症哮喘中的分子机制,为 SIRT6 靶向治疗重症哮喘提供依据。

OR-015

"非高危人群"是否应该纳入肺癌筛查与肺结节管理? ——基于一项前瞻性肺结节队列的初步结果分析

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对 50 岁以上的重度吸烟者等高危人群进行低剂量螺 旋 CT (LDCT) 筛查是发现早期肺癌患者的有效方 法。但近年肺癌呈现年轻、非吸烟趋势,是否应该对 非高危人群进行肺癌筛查尚不清楚。四川大学华西医 院建立肺结节前瞻性临床队列,比较非高危人群与高 危人群的肺癌发生率,探索对非高危人群进行肺癌筛 查和肺结节管理的必要性及潜在获益。

OR-016

代谢生物标志物辅助矽肺诊断和严重程度评价的研究

薛长江、吴娜、范亚丽、马婧、叶俏 首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院

应用代谢组学的研究方法,探讨辅助矽肺诊断和严重 程度评价的代谢生物标志物。

OR-017 HRCT analysis of Anti-synthase antibody

syndrome with organizing pneumonia pattern

彭守春、李学任 海河医院

Organizing pneumonia (OP) pattern is a second only to non-specific interstitial pneumonia (NSIP) in Anti-synthase antibody syndrome (ASS). This study is to analyze OP score change by semiquantitative and quantitative analysis methods and correlation between HRCT indexes and pulmonary function test parameters (PFTs) in ASS patients.

OR-018

诱导痰转录组测序定义的慢性阻塞性肺疾病分型

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目前,肺功能、症状评分和急性加重频率等临床参数 和炎症细胞分类计数可用于定义慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (慢阻肺)临床表型和亚型,但是内型的研究较少。 既往,慢阻肺基因表达的研究主要集中于外周血、肺 组织和气道上皮标本,但循环与局部环境存在差异, 而组织标本的取材是有创性的。本研究采用诱导痰, 运用下一代测序技术进行基因表达分析,探索慢阻肺 内型分型的方法。

Discordant Sputum and Blood Eosinophilia Correlate with Differences in Airway Type 2 Inflammation in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Object Blood eosinophils (Eos) are suggested as a biomarker to guide use of inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). However, discordance can exist between blood and sputum eosinophilia. We sought to explore whether blood or sputum eosinophil counts correlate to T2 airway inflammatory phenotypes, as assessed by RNA-sequencing results from sputum. Methods We obtained peripheral blood and induced sputum from 159 COPD subjects recruited in the stable state from the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, China. Mean age was 66.96 (SD 8.47) years old. 151 (95%) were male and 43 (27%) were current smokers. Median Post-bronchodilator FEV1 percentage predicted was 58.3% (37.6-73.6). Mean blood eosinophil count was 270 cells per µL (SD 210; median 210 cells per µL [IQR 120-380]). Mean sputum eosinophil percentage was 6.28% (SD 11.27; median 2.93% [IQR 1.16-6.32]). According to the combination of sputum eosinophils percentage (SH: sputum Eos ≥3%, SL: sputum Eos <3%) and blood eosinophil counts (BH: blood Eos ≥200 cells/µL, BL: <200 cells/µL, participants were blood Eos categorized into four groups: SHBH(n=59). SHBL(n=19), SLBH(n=27), SLBL(n=54). We assayed sputum transcriptome using bulk RNA sequencing on the Illumina NovaSeq platform. This study is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT03240315).

Results Both sputum Eos percentage and blood Eos counts were significantly higher in SHBH than the other groups. Regardless of blood Eos counts, COPD patients with high sputum eosinophilia showed greater type 2 inflammation (SH vs. SL, SHBH vs. SLBH, and SHBL vs. SLBL). The type 2 inflammation appeared as: (1) upregulated IL-5-, IL-4-, IL-13-, mast cell-, and basophil-related pathways: (2) high expression of pathways related to eosinophil chemotaxis, migration, and survival; (3) ILC2 pathways; (4) eosinophilic granule protein release. Th2-induced macrophage activation, and ROS production. Sputum of SHBH participants had higher expression of type 2 inflammation than SHBL, whereas their eosinophilic chemotaxis and NRF2 pathways were downregulated. For SL participants, IL-5-, IL-4-, IL-13-, and mast cellrelated pathways of type 2 inflammation, IFN-y, IL-12, and complement pathways were upregulated and IL-17 pathways downregulated when blood eosinophilia were high (SLBH vs SLBL).

Conclusion Airway eosinophilia was more tightly correlated to type 2 inflammation than blood eosinophilia. Partial activation of type 2 inflammation caused elevated eosinophils solely in the blood, without accumulation in the lungs. Sputum eosinophilia could be a better indicator to guide anti-T2 inflammation therapy in COPD.

OR-020

1990-2019 年中国哮喘负担及护理质量指数的调查: 基于全球疾病负担疾病系统分析

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哮喘是一种慢性气道炎症性疾病,哮喘的反复发作、 及相关死亡事件的发生给家庭及社会带来了沉重的精 神及经济负担。很少有研究探讨中国哮喘的发病率、 死亡率、伤残损失生命年等流行病学趋势,及评估哮 喘的护理质量。因此,我们的目的是确定中国哮喘的 流行病学模式及时间趋势,并根据护理质量指数进行 不同年龄、性别间护理质量的评估。

OR-021

肠道菌群相关代谢物氧化三甲胺水平的增高是肺动脉 高压的危险因素

杨逸成、曾绮娴、熊长明 中国医学科学院阜外医院

肠道菌群相关代谢物氧化三甲胺(Trimethylamine N-oxide, TMAO)水平的升高与许多心血管疾病的发生发展和不良预后相关,目前尚未有 TMAO 与肺动脉高压(Pulmonary hypertension, PH)的研究。因此,本研究旨在探讨 TMAO 水平与 PH 的相关性。

滤泡性细支气管炎一例并文献复习

宋敏、蒋谊、贺文龙、张艳、罗红、陈平、彭红 中南大学湘雅二医院

滤泡性细支气管炎(FB)患者无特征性临床表现, 常被误诊。迄今为止,国内外汇总仅数十例报道,国 内也仅有数例报道。现将中南大学湘雅二医院呼吸与 危重症医学科近期确诊的滤泡性细支气管炎1例报告 并文献复习如下,助于临床医师仔细甄别。

OR-023

间歇性缺氧增强睡眠呼吸暂停小鼠模型中肿瘤程序性 死亡受体 1 的表达

黄茂宏 厦门大学附属中山医院

作为阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OSA)的标志,间歇性 缺氧(IH)促进肿瘤进展。程序性死亡1和程序性死 亡受体1(PD-L1)在肿瘤中的高表达导致免疫逃逸, 并随后加重了肿瘤的进展。这项研究旨在确定IH条 件下肿瘤 PD-L1的表达。

OR-024

二代测序检出厌氧菌感染肺炎旁积液临床分析

张莹、李月川 天津市胸科医院

本文通过分析厌氧菌感染患者的临床特征,早期精准 抗感染治疗从而减少住院时间,减轻患者住院费用。

OR-025

肿瘤微环境与胸膜间皮瘤患者对免疫应答相关性探讨

沈盼晓、汪金林、曾运祥、罗为展 广州医科大学附属第一医院(广州呼吸中心)

本文旨在探讨两例初始治疗进展后的上皮型胸膜间皮瘤患者肿瘤微环境与免疫应答的相关性。

OR-026 冷冻肺活检诊断肺朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症1例

李艳丽、刘艳红、严代玲、杨云凤、肖谊 昆明市延安医院

肺朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症(Pulmonary Langerhans cell histiocytosis, PLCH)是一种弥漫 性肺间质性病变,与吸烟关系密切,以呼吸困难为主 要临床表现。确诊主要依据影像学及病理学检查,极 易误诊。我科近日经支气管镜下冷冻肺活检确诊 PLCH1例,现将相关资料报道如下,以提高对 PLCH的认识、诊断和治疗。

OR-027

结核性胸膜炎胸腔镜活检-病理阴性的多因素分析

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- 2. 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探讨病理阴性的结核性胸膜炎相关独立危险因素及临 床特征,加深对病理阴性的结核性胸膜炎的认知及指 导临床中对胸腔镜病理结果的合理解读。

OR-028

探索借助护士到家-互联网+实现呼吸慢病全闭环管理

杨静 河南省三门峡市中心医院

支气管哮喘和慢阻肺是我国呼吸慢病中的主要病种, "疾病认知低"、"家庭自我管理能力差"、"随访健康教 育难以落实"等 是常态。患者大部分高龄或自我照顾 能力差,就诊困难。每年反复急性发作、入院治疗, 给个人、家庭、社会带来沉重的负担。 将护士到家-互联网+构建入呼吸慢病管理中,解决 呼吸慢病患者康复期家庭用药、康复训练、饮食指导、 呼吸系统评估等问题,有效建立医院-家庭-社区呼吸 慢病闭环管理体系。减少呼吸慢病患者每年急性发作、 入院、重症治疗的次数,保证患者安全,提高生活质 量。

胸腔内注射尿激酶联合内科胸腔镜治疗复杂性胸腔积 液及脓胸的疗效与安全分析

谢秀芳、李先华、王宪刚、罗进、魏冲、刘劲燕 重庆医科大学内江附属医院 内江市第一人民医院

探讨胸腔内注射尿激酶联合内科胸腔镜下粘连清除治疗成人复杂性胸腔积液及脓胸的疗效与安全性

OR-030

重症流感患者外周血 T 淋巴细胞功能在疾病发展过 程中动态变化规律研究

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流感严重威胁人类健康。外周血 T 淋巴细胞数目减 低是重症流感感染的重要临床特征之一。T 淋巴细胞 数目减低与病毒特异性 T 淋巴细胞的功能改变的关 系密不可分。前期研究发现"细胞周期"改变能明显区 分流感感染严重程度,而增殖状态是反映细胞周期和 功能的重要指标。因此,明确病毒性特异性 T 淋巴 细胞在外周血的增殖相关的表型特点和动态变化规律, 以及与疾病转归和临床结局的关系,能为精准判断流 感重症化发展提供免疫学证据。

OR-031

无创通气模式单回路和双回路对雾化吸入效率的影响

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无创通气单回路和双回路相比对雾化吸入输送效率的 影响尚不清楚。通过体外实验比较无创通气单回路和 双回路对不同雾化位置和湿化条件下振动筛孔雾化吸 入输送效率的影响。

OR-032

非小细胞肺癌患者的临床和分子特征对免疫治疗疗效 的预测价值

许阳阳、展平、宋勇 东部战区总医院 探讨基于免疫检查点抑制剂的治疗在不同临床和分子 特征的非小细胞肺癌患者中的疗效。

OR-033

上气道 CT 与呼吸阻力对评估阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低 通气综合征病情严重程度的应用价值分析

谭慧文、刘奕姝、曾尹、肖莉 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨上气道 CT 与呼吸阻力在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低 通气综合征 (obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)患者中的特征及其在病情评估中 的应用价值。

OR-034 **小气道功能障碍的临床转归**

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小气道功能障碍(small airway dysfunction,SAD)是指 肺部直径小于 2mm 的气道由于受到病理因素侵袭而 发生生理结构的改变,从而影响其正常生理功能的一 种疾病状态。本研究探究正常人或 SAD 在吸烟、空 气污染、超重等众多环境因素下是否可逆以及是否会 进展,对 SAD 的演变过程、临床转归和主要影响因 素进行初步探讨。

OR-035

重症肺炎合并气管食管瘘,在气管插管有创呼吸机下 分别先后行封堵器及覆膜支架置入术病例 1 例

符萌、章俊强、王东升、许启霞 中国科学技术大学附属第一医院

报道我科诊治的重症肺炎合并气管食管瘘,在气管插 管有创呼吸机下分别先后行封堵器及覆膜支架置入术 病例 1 例。分享诊治经验,探讨食管气管瘘患者使用 封堵器及覆膜气管支架治疗的适应症及两者的优劣。

MBD2 在不同分子表型重症哮喘中的临床诊断价值

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先前研究发现,在中性粒细胞浸润为主的重症哮喘小 鼠模型中,MBD2的表达水平显著升高,与细胞因子 IL-17 正相关,并正向调控 Th17 细胞的分化。本研 究的目的是探讨血清中 MBD2 水平与不同分子表型 重症哮喘患者之间的关系。

OR-037

规范化氧疗流程对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者血气分析指 标及住院时间影响的研究

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本研究运用规范化氧疗流程对 AE COPD 患者进行干预,观察氧疗流程对 COPD 患者血气分析指标及住院时间的干预效果,以期为 COPD 患者的氧气治疗提供科学、可靠的研究结果。

OR-038

《急性肺血栓栓塞症恢复期患者心肺功能研究》

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研究急性肺血栓栓塞症(PTE)恢复期患者的心肺功 能状态,分析慢性肺栓塞与心肺功能的相关性。

OR-039 非药物性气道廓清方法与效果的研究进展

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呼吸道黏液分泌量增多是呼吸科多种常见疾病的主要临床表现之一。气道分泌物聚集会造成不同程度的 肺部感染和气流受限,从而严重影响慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的生存质量。气道廓清技术(ACT)是运用物 理或机械方式作用于气流,以促使患者气道分泌物松 动和有效咳嗽、咳痰,减轻与分泌物潴留相关并发症 的一系列方法的总称。实施个体化的 ACT 方案能改 善氧合,缩短呼吸机的时间长度,提高患者的活动耐 力和生活质量。在一定情况下,该技术的使用方法及 效果常常受到患者的疾病过程、认知能力和偏好、设 备或技术的特点和局限性以及成本的影响,从而导致 患者预后不良。

本文的目的为总结非药物性气道廓清技术的方法和 效果,为临床医务工作者识别、选择、应用非药物性 气道廓清技术提供指导,减少并发症的发生。

OR-040

西北地区确诊类鼻疽肺炎 1 例

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随着旅游业的发展,人口流动性的增加,临床医生需 对各个流行地区的特殊病原体及疾病提高认识,减少 漏诊、误诊;新型病原学检测手段 mNGS 在诊断特 殊病原体感染中的价值。

OR-041

痰培养念珠菌阳性与医院获得性肺炎(HAP)患者 30 天预后独立相关

左依慧、宋振举、罗哲、居旻杰、张静 复旦大学附属中山医院

医院获得性肺炎(HAP)是公众重要的疾病负担,尤 其是老年人群。念珠菌是肺内常见定植菌,同时也是 重要的机会致病菌。本研究目的在于通过入选符合条 件的 HAP 患者,研究呼吸道念珠菌阳性与 HAP 病情 进展及预后之家的相关性。

OR-042 肺癌伴恶性胸腔积液患者预后模型的探索性研究

展平、吕镗烽、宋勇 中国人民解放军东部战区总医院

恶性胸腔积液是肺癌患者常见的并发症之一。恶性胸腔积液患者预后较差,通常为 3-12 个月。有研究表明非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)所致恶性胸腔积液患者的总生存期约为 8.5 个月。因此,本研究拟开发肺癌

伴恶性胸腔积液预后评分系统,以帮助指导临床管理 决策。

OR-043

纳米孔测序技术在 COVID-19 肺炎诊治中的应用研 究

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探讨新一代病原测序技术—纳米孔病原测序在 COVID-19临床诊治与发病机制研究中的应用价值。

OR-044

Alamandine 促进线粒体自噬抑制糖酵解进而调控成 纤维细胞活化和肺纤维化的机制研究

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Alamandine (ALA) 与 Ang1-7 具有十分相似的结构 和功能。研究发现 Ang1-7 可以抑制成纤维细胞活化 和肺纤维化,并参与调节线粒体功能和糖代谢,而 ALA 是否有类似作用目前还不清楚。因此本研究拟 探讨 ALA 调节线粒体自噬、糖酵解以及成纤维细胞 活化和肺纤维化的作用机制,为肺纤维化提供新的治 疗靶点。

OR-045

去 SUMO 化修饰在肺间质干细胞活化中的特征性变 化及对肺纤维化的影响

孙伟、杨晓宇、徐作军 中国医学科学院北京协和医院

明确 SENP1 介导的去 SUMO 化修饰是肺间质干细胞 (LR-MSCs) 活化致肺纤维化进展的关键调控靶点。

OR-046

Association of MUC19 Mutation With Clinical Benefits of Anti-PD-1 Therapy in Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

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Jinling Hospital

Object Although Anti-PD-1 therapy exhibit impressive clinical results in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cases, a substantial percentage of patients do not respond to this treatment. Moreover, the current recommended biomarkers are not perfect. Therefore, it is essential to discover novel molecular determinants of responses to Anti-PD-1 therapy.

Methods We performed Whole Exome Sequencing (WES) in a cohort of 33 Chinese NSCLC patients. Patients were classified into the durable clinical benefit (DCB) and no durable benefit (NDB) groups. Infiltrating CD8+ cells in the tumor microenvironment (TME) were investigated by immunohistochemistry. We also used public datasets to validate our results.

Results In our cohort, good clinical responses to Anti-PD-1 therapy were more pronounced in younger patients with lower Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) scores and only extrapulmonary metastasis. More importantly, we identified a novel MUC19 mutation, which was significantly enriched in DCB patients (P = 0.015), and MUC19-mutated patients had a longer progression-free survival (PFS) (hazard ratio = 0.3, 95% CI 0.1–0.9; P = 0.026). Immunohistochemistry results indicated that the MUC19 mutation was associated with increased infiltration by CD8+T in TME (P = 0.0313).cells the When combining MUC19 mutation with ECOG scores and intra-pulmonary metastasis status, patients with more positive predictors had longer PFS (P = 0.003). Furthermore, MUC19 mutation was involved in immune responses and associated with a longer PFS in the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC) cohort.

Conclusion Collectively, we identified that MUC19 mutations were involved in immune responses, and NSCLC tumors harboring mutated MUC19 exhibited good responses to Anti-PD-1 therapy.

OR-047

间质性肺疾病患者系列肺功能监测与 HRCT 肺容积 参数的相关性分析

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动态观察 ILD 患者的肺功能指标与 HRCT 肺容积指标的变化,分析两者间的相关性,初步探索基线运动能力和肺功能受损严重程度对疾病进展的影响。

胃食管反流性咳嗽患者高分辨率食管测压参数变化及 意义

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应用高分辨率食管测压分析 GERC 患者食管功能和 意义。

OR-049

Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Promotes Myofibroblast Differentiation of Lung Resident Mesenchymal Stem Cells During Pulmonary Fibrosis

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Object To explore the effects of endoplasmic reticulum stress (ERS) on lung resident mesenchymal stem cells (LR-MSC) during pulmonary fibrosis and to reveal novel mechanisms for ERS to promote the progression of pulmonary fibrosis.

Methods Mouse LR-MSC (Sca1+EpCam-CD45-CD31) were sorted for in vitro experiments. ERS inducer tunicamycin and tunicamycin combined with ERS-specific transcription factor C/EBPhomologous protein (CHOP) silencing treated LR-MSC were co-cultured with mouse alveolar epithelial cell lines through Transwell system, respectively, and the apoptosis of epithelial cells under bleomycin (5µg/mL) environment was evaluated to reflect the effect of ERS on the epithelium-repair function of LR-MSC. The concentration of growth factors in the culture medium and the mRNA levels of genes characteristic of myofibroblasts in LR-MSC were measured to elucidate the mechanism of dampened reparative function. Immunofluorescence assay of lung tissue from IPF patients and bleomycininduced pulmonary fibrosis mice, respectively, to clarify that LR-MSC suffered from ERS and underwent pathological transformation. The expression levels of CHOP, α -SMA and Collagen I in LR-MSC during pulmonary fibrosis were further examined by Western blot to confirm the forementioned phenomenon. In *in vivo* experiments. mice with pulmonary fibrosis models were given untreated and CHOP- silenced LR-MSC by intratracheal instillation on day 0 of modeling, and the severity of pulmonary fibrosis was assessed 21 days after modeling for comparison.

Results LR-MSC was co-cultured with mouse alveolar epithelial cell line MLE-12 by Transwell system and bleomycin was added to mimic alveolar epithelial cell injury. We found that tunicamycin caused a loss of the epithelium reparative effect of LR-MSC and a decrease in the concentration of the pro-epithelial growth factor HGF as well as KGF in the medium, yet the level of the pro-fibrotic growth factor TGF β 1 remained at a high level. After silencing CHOP expression of LR-MSC by siRNA, the epithelium reparative effect of LR-MSC could be partially restored, and the levels of HGF and KGF were increased and TGFB1 was decreased. By RT-PCR we found that α-SMA and Collagen I were significantly elevated in LR-MSC under co-culture conditions with bleomycin, and α-SMA was further elevated after tunicamycin pretreatment of LR-MSC. Both α-SMA and Collagen I levels were downregulated after silencing CHOP expression in LR-MSC. By immunofluorescence as well as Western blot, we observed ERS-induced UPR response in LR-MSC from IPF patients and bleomycin induced pulmonary fibrotic mice, accompanied by elevated expression of markers characteristic of myofibroblast trans differentiation, thus replicating the phenomenon observed in vitro. In animal that experiments. we found intratracheal administration of LR-MSC did not significantly alleviate pulmonary fibrosis in mice, however, interference with CHOP expression in LR-MSC by shRNA improved pulmonary fibrosis according to pathological findings as well as decreased extracellular collagen accumulation in lung. LR-MSC Conclusion are the of source myofibroblasts during IPF/pulmonary fibrosis, and endoplasmic reticulum stress promote the trans differentiation of LR-MSC into myofibroblasts, thus participating and accelerating the process of pulmonary fibrosis. Gene modification targeting ERS-resistent of LR-MSC can strengthen its therapeutic effects on ameliorating pulmonary fibrosis.

OR-050

入院时溶血磷脂酰胆碱酰基转移酶 1 的水平可预测社 区获得性肺炎患者的严重程度和预后

陈丽、高占成 北京大学人民医院

社区获得性肺炎(CAP)是成人常见的感染性疾病, 是世界范围内引起大量发病和死亡病例的重要原因。 及时甄别疾病严重程度对有效地实施精准化治疗和改 善患者预后至关重要。溶血磷脂酰胆碱酰基转移酶 1(lysophosphatidylcholine acyltransferase 1, LPCAT1)是一种参与脂质复杂代谢过程的重要酶, 具有酰基转移酶和乙酰转移酶活性。本研究旨在探究 LPCAT1 预测 CAP 的严重程度和预后的确切作用, 为 CAP 的诊疗提供新的思路和策略。

One-way Endobronchial valves for management of persistent air-leaks for difficult-to-treat pneumothorax: a single-center study

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Object Persistent air leaks (PALs) are associated with increased morbidity, prolonged hospital stay, and increased treatment costs. One-way endobronchial valves (EBV) have been recently used as a potential less invasive treatment option. Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of one-way

endobronchial valves in the management of persistent air-leaks (PALs).

Methods It was a retrospective single study including consecutive patients with PALs for difficult-to-treat pneumothorax undergoing valve treatment. We assessed the efficacy and the adverse events of treatment.

Results Twenty-eight patients with persistent air leaks due to various etiologies were included in the analysis. In all cases the air leaks were severe and refractory to standard treatments. 24 (85.7%) patients underwent valve treatment obtaining a complete resolution of air-leaks; a reduction of airleaks in 3 (10.7%); and no benefits in 1 (3.5%). The comparison of data before and after valve treatment showed a significant reduction of air-leak duration (14.2±6.8 versus 5.5±1.9 days; P<0.0001); chest tube removal (13.1±6.8 versus 7.8±2.5 days; P<0.0001); and length of hospital stay (LOS) (18.2±6.8 versus 9.1±2.5 days; P=0.0038). No significant adverse events were found in patients with EBV implant before and after the procedure.

Conclusion EBV treatment for persistent air leaks for difficult-to-treat pneumothorax is an effective and safe procedure.

OR-052

OSAHS 模式间歇低氧诱导小鼠肝脏衰老标志物升高

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非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)是目前发病率最高 的衰老相关性肝病,而肝脏衰老是 NAFLD 发生的重 要机制之一。本研究将利用动物模型探讨 OSAHS 模 式间歇低氧对肝脏衰老标志物的影响,进一步明确 OSAHS 诱发 NAFLD 的机制。 OR-053

需要入住重症病房的系统性风湿病伴肺炎患者的病原 谱及预后:回顾性队列研究

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需要重症监护的全身性风湿病伴肺炎患者的病原谱尚 不清楚。了解病原体组成对于选择针对性的病原检测 方法和适当的抗感染药物至关重要。

OR-054

The safety of different nutrition for tracheoesophageal fistula animal model

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Object To study the safety of nasogastric feeding (NF) and total parenteral nutrition (TPN) to the animal model of tracheoesophageal fistula.

Methods 6 adult male beagles which were divided into 2 groups randomly: total parenteral nutrition (PTN) group and nasogastric feeding (NF) group were constructed tracheoesophageal fistula by surgical mothed. For the NF group, nasogastric tube was inserted through nasal cavity until succus gastricus can be suctioned by syringe. The content included whole milk powder + rice paste 250 g. The process of feeding should be less amount of liquid with multiple to prevent blocking the nasogastric tube. Symptoms related to feeding should be recorded including vomiting, coughing and airway etc. It is necessary to obstruction. use bronchoscope to clean airway secretion to relieve above symptom. For the TPN group, the specific dose was 400 g/day (150 g protein + 250 g glucose and fat emulsion injection mixture).

Results For survival time, animals in NF group were 1 day, 3 days and 5 days and animals in TPN group were 32 days, 35 days and 35 days. In general symptoms, animals in NF group presented persistent cough, dyspnea and other respiratory obstruction. Related symptoms aggravated after nasogastric feeding and relieved after using bronchoscope to clean airway secretion. At the same time, reducing the amount of single intragastric feeding could not alleviate those symptoms. In TPN group, the degree of those symptoms was mild and it could alleviate for a long time after bronchoscope aspiration. The result of autopsy showed that airway was filled with gastric reflux which own same character with gastric content in NF group, while airway secretion in TPN group was less. The bronchoscope observation showed that reflux form gastric was obvious after nasogastric feeding in NF group which was similar to the result of autopsy, but it was opposite in the TPN group.

Conclusion Comparing with nasogastric feeding, total parenteral nutrition is a safer way of nutrition for the animal model of tracheoesophageal fistula.

OR-055

LPS 活化的骨髓来源树突细胞对过敏性哮喘气道炎 症的免疫调节作用

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哮喘的许多治疗方案与树突细胞(dendritic cells, DC)功能状态改变有关,以抗原特异性方式调节免 疫应答的潜力使得体外制备调节性 DC 成为免疫治疗 哮喘的重要靶点。研究发现 LPS 不仅能够诱导炎症 反应发生,亦有诱导免疫耐受的作用。过继转移 LPS 活化的 DC (DClps)已被证明可以阻断实验性 自身免疫性脑脊髓炎的发展。通过与已证实对过敏性 哮喘小鼠有明显改善作用的 IL-10 活化的 DC (DC10) 比较,本研究旨在阐明 DClps 是否能在 OVA 诱导的 哮喘小鼠中发挥免疫调节作用以及 DClps 影响哮喘 小鼠气道炎症的可能机制。

OR-056 Lemierre 综合征一例及文献复习

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分析 Lemierre 综合征的临床特征、诊断和治疗,提高临床医师对该病的认识及诊治水平

OR-057 **气管内逐渐增大的毛细血管瘤一例**

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通过气管内毛细血管瘤的完整过程介绍,希望增加对 该类疾病的诊治经验

OR-058

Telomere shortening impairs the regeneration of alveolar type 2 cells

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Object Telomere shortening is associated with the pathogenesis of varieties of lung diseases, the most common one is idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF). The imaired regeneration of alveolar epithelial cells plays an important role in the pathogenesis of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, but whether the telomere affects the regeneration of alveolar epithelial cells and the possible mechanism have not been clarified. The purpose of this study is to explore the effect and mechanism of the telomere on the regeneration of alveolar epithelial cells from the whole to the cellular level, so as to provide a theoretical basis for the effect and mechanism of the telomere and the screening of therapeutic targets in IPF characterized by the abnormal repair after lung injury.

Methods The telomere length of alveolar type 2 cells of Tert knockout mice (G4 Tert/-) was measured by immunofluorescence in situ hybridization. H&E staining was performed to evaluate the lung morphology. The lung injury established model of mice was after pneumonectomy (PNX). The proliferation and differentiation of AT2 cells in G4 $Tert^{\prime -}$ and the group control were observed by immunofluorescence staining on post-PNX day 5 and 21. AT2 cells and normal mesenchymal cells were sorted by fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) for alveolarsphere culture, and the proliferation and differentiation of AT2 cells were investigated in vitro. RNA of AT2 cells was extracted for RNA sequencing on post-PNX 14. 2D cell culture model was established and AT2 cells cultured the glass in were on vitro Immunofluorescence staining was used to further verify the possible mechanism of short telomeres in the regeneration of AT2 cell in vitro.

Results Compared with the control group, the telomere length of G4 Tert^{/-} mice was significantly immunofluorescence reduced in by situ hybridization, and the construction of model with short telomeres was successfully completed. H&E results showed that the lung morphology of G4 Tert ^{/-} mice was normal in homeostasis, and the alveoli were enlarged in the lungs of G4 Tert^{/-} mice on post-PNX day 21. The remaining lung size of mice with short telomeres increased less than that of control group. The proliferation and differentiation of AT2 cells was significantly impaired. The results of alveolarsphere culture showed that the impaired proliferation and differentiation of G4 Tert^{/-} AT2 cells cannot be rescued by normal mesenchymal cells. RNA sequencing results showed that G4 Tert AT2 cells showed lower expression of the cytoskeleton remodeling and protein folding on post-PNX day 14. In the 2D cell culture model, control AT2 cells can gradually differentiate into alveolar type 1 cells on the glass. The cytoskeleton remodeling was completed along with the differentiation. Inhibition of the cytoskeleton remodeling could reduce the differentiation of AT2 cells. The differentiation of AT2 cells in G4 *Tert-/*mice was significantly decreased, and the cytoskeleton remodeling was defective.

Conclusion Telomere shortening can lead to the defect of the regeneration of AT2 cells, which is related to the impaired cytoskeleton remodeling during the regeneration of AT2 cells. The cytoskeleton remodeling is impaired during the differentiation of AT2 cells in G4 *Tert*^{/-} mice. The maintenance of the telomere may be a potential therapeutic prospect for chronic lung diseases such as idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, which is characterized by the abnormal repair after lung injury.

OR-059

家庭抗逆力视角下肺癌患者社会工作服务实践路径研 究

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随着时代的发展,肺癌的发病率和死亡率逐渐升高。 20世纪以来,男性病人的肺癌发病率和死亡率排名 第一位,女性病人肺癌发病率和死亡率排名第二位。 病例数、死亡人数逐年上升,正日益成为全球重大致 命性疾病。面临疾病带来的家庭经济困难、家庭关系 破裂甚至是濒死的未来,患者及其家属陷入生理、心 理压力的困局,整个家庭陷入重大的风险与危机之中。 本研究以肺癌症患者家庭为研究对象,在家庭抗逆力 理论的指导下,了解肺癌家庭面对的不同困境和风险, 通过家庭抗逆力的三个关键过程:信念系统、组织模 式和沟通过程来识别家庭的弱点与优势,总结出医务 社工在家庭抗逆力视角下介入肺癌患者家庭的实践路 径。

OR-060

免疫检查点抑制剂预后指标与非小细胞肺癌预后的相 关性

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1)分析并验证白蛋白(ALB)和衍生的中性粒细胞 与淋巴细胞比率(dNLR)与 NSCLC 患者免疫治疗 应答率和预后的相关性。 2) 探索中国人群中便捷、实用和经济的联合预测指

标,明确其与 NSCLC 患者 I 免疫治疗预后的相关性。

OR-061

Construction of a Prognostic Immune-Related LncRNA Risk Model for Lung Adenocarcinoma

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Object Lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) originates mainly from the mucous epithelium and glandular epithelium of the bronchi. It is the most common pathologic subtype of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). At present, there is still a lack of clear criteria to predict the effificacy of immunotherapy. The 5-year survival rate for LUAD patients remains low.

Methods All data were downloaded from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database. We used Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) database to obtain immune-related mRNAs. Immune-related IncRNAs were acquired by using the correlation test of the immune-related genes with R version 3.6.3 (Pearson correlation coeffificient cor = 0.5, P < 0.05). The TCGA-LUAD dataset was divided into the testing set and the training set randomly. Based on the training set to perform univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses, we screened prognostic immune-related IncRNAs and given a risk score to each sample. Samples were divided into the high-risk group and the low-risk group according to the median risk score. By the combination of Kaplan-Meier (KM) survival curve, the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) (AUC) curve, the independent risk factor analysis, and the clinical data of the samples, we assessed the accuracy of the risk model. Gene Ontology (GO) enrichment analysis and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) enrichment analysis were performed on the differentially expressed mRNAs between the high-risk group and the lowrisk group. The differentially expressed genes related to immune response between two risk groups were analyzed to evaluate the role of the model in predicting the effificacy and effects of immunotherapy. In order to explain the internal mechanism of the risk model in predicting the effificacy of immunotherapy, we analyzed the differentially genes expressed related to epithelial x0002 mesenchymal transition (EMT) between two risk groups. We extracted RNA from normal bronchial epithelial cell and LUAD cells and verifified the expression level of IncRNAs in the risk model by a quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (gRT-PCR) test. We compared our risk model with other published prognostic signatures with data from an independent cohort. We transfected LUAD cell with siRNA-LINC0253. Western blot analysis was performed to observed change of EMT-related marker in protein level.

Results Through univariate Cox regression analysis, 24 immune-related IncRNAs were found to be strongly associated with the survival of the TCGA-LUAD dataset. Utilizing multivariate Cox regression analysis, 10 IncRNAs were selected to establish the risk model. The K-M survival curves and the ROC (AUC) curves proved that the risk model has a fifine predictive effect. The GO enrichment analysis indicated that the effect of the differentially expressed genes between high-risk and low-risk groups is mainly involved in immune response and intercellular interaction. The KEGG enrichment analysis indicated that the differentially expressed genes between high-risk and low-risk groups are mainly involved in endocytosis and the MAPK signaling pathway. The expression of genes related to the effificacy of immunotherapy was significantly different between the two groups. A gRT-PCR test verifified the expression level of IncRNAs in LUAD cells in the risk model. The AUC of ROC of 5 years in the independent validation dataset showed that this model had superior accuracy. Western blot analysis verifified the change of EMT-related marker in protein level. Conclusion The immune IncRNA risk model

Conclusion The immune IncRNA risk model established by us could better predict the prognosis of patients with LUAD.

OR-062

支气管扩张症伴咯血的血管介入治疗疗效及其复发相 关危险因素分析

朱紫阳、覃伟、余伟、王子鸣、陈莹、刘恩红、李发 久、李承红 武汉市第六医院

探 讨 支 气 管 动 脉 栓 塞 术 (Bronchial artery embolization, BAE)治疗支气管扩张症伴咯血中的 应用及其复发相关危险因素

OR-063

下呼吸道微生物组和代谢组与肺部疾病相关的变化

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比较社区获得性肺炎(CAP)患者、结缔组织病相关 性间质疾病(CTD-ILD)及健康受试者的下呼吸道 (LRT)微生物组的组成和潜在功能,以及代谢物和 脂质差异,明确不同肺部炎症患者中下呼吸道微生态 与宿主的相互作用。 OR-064

跨理论模型干预护理对 COPD 患者遵医行为及生活 质量的影响

田莲华

孝感市中心医院

探讨跨理论模型的健康教育干预护理对慢性阻塞性肺 疾病(COPD)患者遵医行为及生活质量的影响

OR-065

肺通气功能对支气管激发试验可疑阳性患者转归的影 响

周明娟、林文倩 广东省中医院

哮喘是常见的慢性呼吸系统疾病。肺功能检查中常见 有支气管激发试验可疑阳性且伴有呼吸道症状的患者, 这一部分患者为可疑哮喘状态,关于其的转归研究仍 较少。本文主要目的是探讨肺通气功能与支气管激发 试验可疑阳性结果的联系及对其预后转归的影响,为 预防该类患者发展为哮喘提供临床依据。

OR-066

HIF-2α 拮抗剂和 p53 激动剂联合应用可逆转缺氧引 起的肺动脉高压

郑秋玉、卢文菊、颜涵、杨凯、王健 广州医科大学

肺动脉高压患者和动物模型的肺动脉平滑肌细胞

(PASMC)和内皮细胞(PAEC)中均存在 p53 表达 受调控。新的研究报道了 p53 激动剂或 HIF-2α 单药 对肺动脉高压治疗的疗效 。本研究的目的是探讨联 合应用 p53 激动剂-Nutlin3a 和 HIF-2α 拮抗剂-PT2385 针对 PASMC 和 PAEC 这两种细胞特异的调 节,比单一治疗肺动脉高压策略具有更高的疗效。

早期气管拔管联合运动训练对肺移植术后患者肺康复 的影响

周淑芳、吴婷、朱雪芬、吴波、陈静瑜 无锡市人民医院

探讨早期拔管联合运动训练对肺移植术后患者肺康复的作用。

OR-068

The Diagnostic Performance of Diffusionweighted imaging in patients with suspected pleural malignancy

Wenrui Jiang、Jian Zhang Xijing Hospital

Object Identifying pleural malignancy (PM) is vital, since it signifies advanced cancer and poor prognosis. Chest computed tomography (CT) is the most widely used modality in the diagnosis of PM, however, a negative report from a routine scan is insufficient to rule out malignancy. The purpose of this study was to analyze the diagnostic performance and clinical application of diffusionweighted imaging (DWI) in patients with suspected pleural malignancy (PM).

Methods The inclusion criteria included (a) age >18 years and (b) clinically suspected PM. Suspected PM was defined as new pleural effusion in patients with primary malignant disease or any unresolved pleural lesion or effusion after primary care. A total of 613 patients were excluded for the following reasons: (a) refusal to undergo or contraindication to DWI; (b) severe or uncontrolled systemic disease; (c) cancer-related therapy administered before examination; (d) duration of thoracic CT, DWI, and cytological analysis of pleural effusion, or histological analysis of pleura, of >2 weeks. A total of 117 patients underwent DWI. Thirty-four of these patients refused to undergo a further invasive procedure. Eight patients withdrew, and five patients had inconclusive pleural pathology results. Thus, a total of 70 patients were included. All chest CT and DWI scans were completed successfully and safely, and pathological verification was available for each patient. The diagnostic performance of DWI and CT was analyzed and compared. A DWI diagnostic algorithm with three sequential steps was established.

Results Seventy patients (61.6 \pm 13.6 years; 47 males and 23 females) were included. The diagnostic performance of CT are as follow, sensitivity, 67.3% [35/52], specificity, 72.2% [13/18], PPV, 87.5% [35/40], NPV, 43.3% [13/30], and accuracy, 68.6% [48/70], compared with the DWI (sensitivity, 94.2% [49/52]; specificity, 72.2% [13/18]; PPV, 90.7% [49/54]; NPV, 81.3% [13/16]; accuracy, 88.6% [62/70]). Hyperintense pleural areas on DWI, especially at a high b value (800 sec/mm2) but not at a low b value (50 sec/mm2), strongly suggested

malignancy. In the subgroup analysis, the performance of DWI in patients without N3 lymph node or extra-thoracic metastasis are as follow, the sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and accuracy of DWI were 100.0% (13/13), 86.7% (13/15), 86.7% (13/15), 100% (13/13), and 92.9% (26/28), respectively. The respective CT values were 76.9% (10/13), 66.7% (10/13), 66.7% (10/15), 76.9% (10/13), and 71.4% (20/28). The apparent diffusion coefficient of malignant lesions (1.15 ± 0.32 × 10−3 mm2/sec) was lower compared with benign lesions $(1.46 \pm 0.68 \times 10-3 \text{ mm2/sec})$, but the cut-off value was difficult to define for overlap between groups. Approximately 62.5% (5/8) of invasive procedures were avoided when using the DWI diagnostic algorithm in patients with suspected PM without N3 lymph node or extra-thoracic metastasis.

Conclusion Diffusion-weighted imaging can identify pleural malignancy much more efficiently than CT. A hyperintense signal on DWI at a high b value (800 sec/mm2) but not at a low b value (50 sec/mm2) was a reliable signature of PM. A diffusion-weighted imaging diagnostic algorithm helped to avoid unnecessary invasive procedures in patients without N3 lymph node or extra-thoracic lesions.

OR-069

重症肺炎支原体肺炎所致塑型性支气管炎需多次支气 管镜下灌洗治疗的临床特点及预测指标研究

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分析儿童重症肺炎支原体肺炎所致塑型性支气管炎需 多次支气管镜下灌洗治疗的临床资料、炎症指标及影 像学等特点。

OR-070

年幼喘息儿童日后发生哮喘危险因素研究

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本实验通过针对早期喘息的年幼儿童的跟踪随访,对 患儿进行针对性的管理和干预,完善相关辅助检查, 从而了解与哮喘发生相关的因素,总结早期识别年幼 儿童哮喘的特点,提高诊断水平,减少患儿哮喘漏诊 率。

一例反常栓塞的思考

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提高对肺血栓栓塞症合并反常栓塞的认识及诊治水平。

OR-072

不同严重程度 OSAHS 患者肠道菌群特征初步分析

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分析不同严重程度阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (OSAHS) 患者肠道菌群多样性、丰度及结构组成等 特征,并初步探讨其在 OSAHS 发生发展过程中的潜 在作用。

OR-073

循环肿瘤细胞在免疫联合化疗治疗晚期肺鳞癌中疗效 及预后价值初探

杜静怡 江苏省苏北人民医院

分析晚期肺鳞癌(LUSC)患者外周血中循环肿瘤细胞(CTCs)数目及动态变化与临床特征、免疫联合化疗疗效及预后之间的关系。

OR-074

保留比值受损肺功能人群的临床特征和相关因素:一 项前瞻性队列研究的横断面分析

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保留比值受损肺功能(Preserved Ratio Impaired Spirometry, PRISm)是指在FEV₁/FVC正常的情况 下FEV₁降低的情况。PRISm作为一种异质性疾病, 但其临床特征、肺部结构学改变及相关因素尚不明确。 因此,我们分析一项前瞻性队列研究基线数据以探讨 PRISm人群的比例、临床特征、呼吸生理学改变、 肺部结构学改变及其相关因素。

OR-075

心肺运动试验在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的应用价值

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探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者心肺运动试验(CPET) 与 BODE 指数的相关性、与静态肺功能(PFT)的 比较及其评估预后的价值。

OR-076

肾素血管紧张素系统在瘢痕性气道狭窄中的机制研究

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瘢痕性气道狭窄是一种由气道损伤修复失衡、细胞外 基质过度沉积所引起的纤维化疾病,具体机制尚不清 楚。肾素血管紧张素系统(RAS)最初被认为是调节 血压、血容量、电解质平衡的循环内分泌系统。但最 近许多研究表明,除循环 RAS 外,还存在组分相似 的组织 RAS,可以参与多种器官纤维化及结构重塑, 因此调节 RAS 平衡有望在抗纤维化领域发挥作用。 目前国内外尚未见 RAS 在瘢痕性气道狭窄中作用的 报道。本研究旨在探索 RAS 在瘢痕性气道狭窄形成 中的作用,为寻找新的治疗靶点提供理论依据。

OR-077

雷帕霉素、紫杉醇及丝裂霉素 C 对人气管成纤维细 胞及支气管上皮细胞增殖的影响

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在体外细胞学水平观察雷帕霉素、紫杉醇及丝裂霉素 C 对人气管成纤维细胞及支气管上皮细胞增殖的影响, 并探索药物最佳作用浓度,为药物洗脱支架的涂层药 物筛选提供实验依据。

OR-078

无创 TAPSE/PASP 对 CTEPH 患者右室-肺动脉耦联 的评估价值

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慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压 (CTEPH) 是一种以血 栓机化、血管重构为主要特征的肺动脉高压。肺动脉 血栓内膜剥脱术 (PEA) 是 CTEPH 的重要治疗手段, 然而约 40-50%的患者术后存在持续肺动脉高压, 手 术效果与右心功能密切相关, 但术前右心功能的评价 指标缺乏深入研究。

右心功能是影响肺动脉高压患者症状和预后的主要因素。右室-肺动脉耦联是评估右心功能的重要方面,

常用检测指标为右室收缩末期弹性/肺动脉弹性 (Ees/Ea),其有创测量方法难度较大,临床难以 开展。超声心动图测得的三尖瓣瓣环收缩期位移/肺 动脉收缩压(TAPSE/PASP)已被证明可以作为评 估动脉性肺动脉高压(PAH)右室-肺动脉耦联的无 创指标。目前 TAPSE/PASP 对 CTEPH 患者右室-肺

动脉耦联的评估及对 PEA 术后效果的预测价值尚不明确。

本研究旨在验证 TAPSE/PASP 对 CTEPH 患者右室-肺动脉耦联的评估价值,分析 TAPSE/PASP 和 CTEPH 患者肺血管病变和功能指标的相关性,探索 可以用来预测 PEA 手术效果的术前指标。 OR-079

Clinical Characteristics of Pulmonary Lymphangitic Carcinomatosis as an Initial Manifestation of Malignancy

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Object To summarize the epidemiology, symptoms, image features, and survival of patients with pulmonary lymphangitic carcinomatosis (PLC) as an initial manifestation of malignancy. To best of our knowledge, this is the first complete study to picture the clinical characteristics of PLC as the initial presentation before malignancy diagnosis.

Methods We reported a 32-year-old male with gastric cancer who presented with PLC alone and rapidly progressed to respiratory failure and death. We further retrieved literature for cases with PLC as the initial presentation of malignancy from inception to 12 October 2020 in PubMed and summarized the clinical characteristics.

Results We identified 78 publications comprising 96 patients with PLC as the initial presentation and pooled data including our case to further analyze the clinical features. The majority of patients were male (n=61, 62,9%) with the mean age of 48,3±18,1 years (range 7 to 88 years). The most commonly affected age group was 51 to 60 years, and 33% of the patients (n=32) were under the age of 40 years. The top three primary sites were stomach (n=34, 35.1%), lung (n=19, 19.6%) and prostate (n=15, 15.5%), whereas dyspnea, dry cough and loss of weight were the most common chief complaints occurring in 90.2%, 56.1% and 51.2% of the patients, respectively. The most common imaging features were thickened interlobular septa (95.1%). reticulonodular opacities (37.8%) and pleural effusion (36.6%). Forty-seven patients received anti-tumor treatments and 34 of them achieved clinical improvement. In particular, all patients with prostate cancer benefited from medical management.

Conclusion PLC be considered for differential diagnosis in patients who present with dyspnea, dry cough with or without loss of weight. Particular attentions need to be given to patients, especially young ones without histories of malignancy, whose chest imaging exhibits thickened interlobular septa. While the stomach, lung and prostate are the most likely origins of the primary tumors, patients with PLC derived from prostate cancer may have a better prognosis after anti-cancer treatment. To best of our knowledge, this is the first complete

study to picture the clinical characteristics in patients with PLC as the initial presentation before malignancy diagnosis.

OR-080

FeNO 联合 IgE 检测对门诊慢性咳嗽的诊断和鉴别诊 断价值

左翠云

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探讨呼出气一氧化氮 (FeNO) 联合血清总免疫球蛋白 E (IgE) 检测在门诊慢性咳嗽诊断和鉴别诊断中的价值。

OR-081

呼吸阶梯性治疗急危重症患者临床分析

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值。

OR-082

2 型糖尿病合并肺部感染的代谢特征和差异代谢物研 究

黄靓雯、周敏、瞿介明

上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

1. 利用非靶向代谢组学探索 T2DM 合并肺部感染的 代谢特征和差异代谢物。

2. 采用代谢组学联合转录组学的方法,从原因和结 果两个层次分析 T2DM 合并肺部感染的内在环境的 变化。

3. 通过体内外实验验证筛选出的差异代谢物在 T2DM 合并肺部感染疾病中的作用。

OR-083

Deep learning to Predict EGFR mutation and PD-L1 expression status in non-small cell lung cancer on computed tomography images

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Object The detection of EGFR (Epidermal growth factor receptor) mutation and PD-L1 (programmed death ligand-1) expression status is crucial for the selection of targeted therapy and immunotherapy among patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). At present, genetic status test based on tumor tissue specimens are the gold standards. However, the common methods for obtaining tissue specimens such as surgery or biopsy are invasive, expensive and not fast, which the heterogeneity of tumor tissue in time and space cannot be avoided. Recently, the rapid development of radiomics especially deep learning technology has unearthed the infinite possibilities of computed tomography (CT) images in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Herein, we proposed a new approach to predict EGFR mutation and PD-L1 expression status in NSCLC patients using deep learning technology, and selected features to build a prognostic model. This non-invasive and easy-touse method would assist clinicians in making treatment decisions for patients.

Methods A retrospective cohort was accrued from January 2013 to April 2019 at the West China Hospital of Sichuan University. The preoperative CT images and gene status of EGFR mutation and PD-L1 expression were obtained. Then demographic history), information smoking (age, sex, histopathology reports, therapy (target therapy, ICI), gene testing reports were collected from hospital information system. The region of interest (ROI) of the tumor lesion was delineated manually by experienced respiratory medicine specialists. We used 3D convolutional neural network (CNN) inputting ROI to construct classification model. and established a prognostic model combined deep learning features and clinical features to stratify survival risk of lung cancer patients.

Results The entire clinical samples set (N=1263) was divided into training (N=883, 70%), validation (N=125, 10%), test set (N=255, 20%). The number of people in the four gene expression groups of double-negative, EGFR(-) but PD-L1(+), EGFR(+) but PD-L1(-) and double-positive were 186(14.74%), 290(22.98%). 506(40.10%), 280(22.19%), respectively. The classification model achieved great performance that the area under the curve (AUC) reached 0.96 (95% CI: 0.94-0.98), 0.76 (95% CI: 0.56-0.96), and 0.76 (95% CI: 0.72-0.80) in the training, validation and test cohorts, respectively. In the attention map of the deep learning model through CAM, the darker suspicious area was the tissue between the tumor and the

hilum. Further, we built a clinical prognostic model based on several clinical features, with C-index of 0.64(95%CI:0.60-0.68). Then we combined 5 features based on deep learning and clinical features and constructed a prognosis fusion model, with C-index of 0.70 (95%CI:0.67-0.73).

Conclusion In this study, a non-invasive and effective model was proposed to predict EGFR mutation and PD-L1 expression status as a clinical decision support tool. Patients with double-positive and single-positive mutation most likely benefit by targeted therapy and/or immunotherapy, while patients with double-negative mutation may not benefit from these treatments and should choose other therapies as soon as possible. Additionally, this deep learning features combined with clinical great stratification features demonstrated capabilities of prognostic model. Our team would continue to explore the application of imaging markers in treatment assessment for lung cancer.

OR-084

Bronchoscopic Retrograde Recanalization of Complete Tracheal Obliteration after Tracheostomy

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Cheng、Guangfa Wang

Peking University First Hospital

Object Complete tracheal obliteration after tracheostomy remains a considerable challenge for otolaryngologists and pulmonologists. Here, we report for the first time a novel method of interventional bronchoscopy to successfully recanalize complete tracheal obliteration.

Methods Threepatients with suprastomal tracheal obliterationand tracheostomy dependence were referred to our center for further management. Using interventional bronchoscopy,aTBNA

needle was retrogradelyinserted from the stoma to locate the original passage through the occlusion, and then its stylet was left as a guide wire for the sequential dilations. Once the tracheal lumen was restored, endoprosthesis would be implanted to maintain the airway patency.

Results All cases achieved successful recanalization with effortless breathing after the treatment and restored phonation.

Conclusion Bronchoscopic retrograde recanalization using a TBNA needle is a promising and effective treatment for complete tracheal obliteration. OR-085

16 例肺黏液表皮样癌临床分析

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探讨肺黏液表皮样癌(PMEC)的临床表现、影像学 表现、诊断方法及治疗。

OR-086

咳嗽变异性哮喘患者血清中 sPLA2-X 含量与 CysLT、 iNOS、IL33 及 FeNO 的关系研究

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研究咳嗽变异性哮喘(CVA)患者血清中 sPLA2-X 含量与 CysLT、iNOS、IL33 及 FeNO 的关系,进一 步研究 sPLA2-X 对 CVA 影响。

OR-087

CpG-ODN 下调 IL-33/ST2,调控 TSLP-DCs 途径减 轻烟草哮喘 Th2/Th17 型极化反应

李洪涛、杨雪娜、苏贝婷、郑里、林煜森、叶绮楣、 邹小玲、杨海玲、吴文斌、孟平、张天托 中山大学附属第三医院

我们前期研究示烟草烟雾诱发哮喘异质性,呈嗜酸性 粒细胞/中性粒细胞混合细胞性气道炎症和 Th2/Th17 型免疫反应;而 CpG 寡脱氧核苷酸(CpG-ODN) 可通过抑制胸腺基质淋巴生成素(TSLP)-树突细胞

(DCs) 途径减轻烟草哮喘 Th2/Th17 型炎症反应。 鉴于白细胞介素-33 (IL-33) 与 TSLP 同属上皮细胞 来源细胞因子, IL-33 可通过与特异性受体生长刺激 表达基因 2 蛋白 (ST2) 结合诱导气道上皮细胞产生 TSLP, 我们推测 CpG-ODN 可能下调 IL-33/ST2, 降低 TSLP-DCs, 进而改善烟草哮喘 Th2/Th17 型极 化反应。

Nomogram 预测模型分析儿童难治性肺炎支原体肺 炎并发闭塞性支气管炎的风险

程琪、张晗、尚云晓、赵悦彤、张野、庄东林、蔡栩 栩、陈宁 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

回顾性总结并分析难治性肺炎支原体肺炎(RMPP) 所致闭塞性支气管炎的急性期临床特点、影像学特征 及治疗方案,并探索影响闭塞性支气管炎的危险因素, 并随访患儿患病后是否存在呼吸道症状。

OR-089 药物-基因组学与哮喘个体化诊疗的探索

朱予津 中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心

检测与哮喘药物疗效相关基因的 SNP 基因型,分析 差异 SNP 不同基因型与患者临床特征及生物标志物 的相关性,探讨 SNP 筛查在哮喘患者个体化诊疗中 的价值。

OR-090

利福平引起的儿童自身免疫性溶血性贫血 3 例

曹探赜、杜荣辉 武汉市肺科医院

通过 3 例利福平引起的儿童自身免疫性溶血性贫血 (AIHA) 患者的临床特点及血清学、骨髓检查结果、 影像学资料等,并对患者的治疗方案及预后进行随访。 分析误诊可能原因,提高该病的临床诊治能力。

OR-091

羟脯氨酸"印记"现象平息关于小鼠肺纤维化模型自愈 的争议

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动物模型对于肺纤维化发病机理的研究及药效学的评价至关重要。近年来,抗肺纤维化药物研发的低成功率使得越来越多的学者和专家在高水平杂志发表论文

强调动物模型及其评价方法的重要性。博来霉素诱导的小鼠肺纤维化模型虽说存在一些局限,但仍然是迄 今为止公认的最接近人类 IPF 并广泛应用的模型。然 而,关于该模型目前存在未解决的争议是,肺纤维化 病变在后期是否会自愈。

OR-092

慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期患者临床控制水平的研究: 一项来自中国的调查

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慢阻肺全球倡议(GOLD)推荐的慢阻肺的治疗目标为 降低病情急性加重的风险和改善症状,只有在慢阻肺 稳定期更好的开展疾病防治工作,才有可能实现"慢 阻肺控制"。目前缺乏对真实世界慢阻肺稳定期患者 预防、诊断、治疗情况的客观资料。我们拟开展覆盖 中国各大行政区域的多中心、前瞻性研究,全面评估 中国稳定期慢阻肺预防、诊断、治疗现状,同时结合 患者的症状严重程度,探讨影响中国稳定期慢阻肺患 者控制水平的重要因素。

OR-093

小气道功能障碍研究在慢性咳嗽患者中的临床价值

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分析慢性咳嗽合并小气道功能障碍患者的临床特征及 相关危险因素,明确小气道功能障碍研究的必要性及 其在慢性咳嗽患者中的临床价值,进而早期识别并积 极干预,避免进一步肺损害的发生。

小鼠 MPE 模型中嗜酸性粒细胞的转录组学分析

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恶性胸腔积液 (Malignant Pleural Effusions, MPE) 是肿瘤转移至胸膜或原位肿瘤患者晚期的常见并发症, 预后差,缺乏特异性的靶向治疗。既往研究认为,在 MPE 中,肿瘤细胞与宿主免疫细胞之间相互作用导 致 MPE 的形成,如单核-巨噬细胞、肥大细胞、淋巴 细胞等,而嗜酸性粒细胞(Eosinophils, Eos)是否参 与调控 MPE 的形成未为人知。因此,本研究的目的 是通过构建恶性胸腔积液小鼠模型,提取 MPE 和骨 髓中的 Eos,对其进行 RNA-Seq 分析,试图揭示 Eos 参与 MPE 形成的潜在作用机制。

OR-095

烟草依赖及戒烟干预对无呼吸道症状吸烟者肺功能和 血清炎症因子水平的影响

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通过比较无呼吸道症状吸烟者的肺功能和血清炎症因 子水平,探讨烟草及短期戒烟干预对烟草依赖者肺功 能和循环炎症水平的影响。

OR-096

急性肺栓塞合并咯血的临床特征及诊治分析

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分析急性肺栓塞 (Pulmonary embolism, PE) 合并 咯血患者的临床特征及诊治思路。

OR-097

SOCS3 的表观遗传沉默可促进阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 的海马炎症

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阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OSA)的主要病理生理特点 是间歇低氧(IH)。IH 可激活小胶质细胞炎症反应, 从而损伤海马神经元,进而导致认知功能障碍。 SOCS3 是一种炎症反应抑制因子,我们发现其在 OSA 模型的 C57BL/6J(C57)小鼠海马组织中表达明 显降低。本研究旨在阐明 SOCS3 在 OSA 致海马神 经炎症中的作用,以及其上游表达调控的分子机制。

OR-098

基于 Logistic 回归和关联规则的广州市青少年电子 烟使用意愿和使用行为分析

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4. 广东省健康管理学会基层医疗及健康教育专业委 员会

了解和分析广州市青少年的电子烟使用意愿和使用行 为现状,为控制电子烟在青少年群体中流行相关政策 和干预措施的制定提供参考。

OR-099

新型冠状病毒肺炎康复患者住院时间和病毒核酸转阴 时间的影响因素分析

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探讨新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)康复患者住院时间和病毒核酸转阴时间的影响因素。

呼吸力学监测在 COPD 合并呼吸衰竭撤机中的应用 与研究

黄露

柳州市工人医院

探讨常规呼吸力学监测(主要包括:呼吸顺应性、 NIF、咳嗽峰流速)在 COPD 合并呼吸衰竭撤机中的 应用疗效。

OR-101

气道内光学相干断层扫描技术评价噻托溴铵对早期慢 性阻塞性肺疾病小气道重塑的作用

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早期慢阻肺病人肺功能年下降率最快,但是否需要使 用控制药物仍存在争议。研究表明早期 COPD 吸入 噻托溴铵可显著降低 FEV1 年下降率。但是否可以直 接改善气道重塑仍未有研究报道。本研究将使用 OCT 检测早期 COPD 病人规律吸入噻托溴铵后气道 结构的变化,从而直接评价噻托溴铵对早期 COPD 气道重塑的疗效。

OR-102

便携式肺功能仪在慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊断价值的横向 比较:基于 meta 分析

周家为、王玮、李小萌、李朋、于娜中国医科大学附属第一医院

由于肺功能检查普及不足,慢性阻塞性肺疾病漏诊情况普遍存在。便携式肺功能仪因为其便宜、便携、易于操作等特点在临床上得以广泛应用,且需求日益迫切,但其诊断准确性尚未有总结性分析,因此本研究的目的是系统评价便携式肺功能仪对慢性阻塞性肺疾病的诊断价值。

OR-103 戒烟门诊患者的心理特征研究

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探讨戒烟门诊患者的心理特征,分析心理评分与戒 烟成功的相关性,指导临床医生对戒烟患者进行心理 干预以提高戒烟成功率。

OR-104 Cbiopred 研究:中国重度哮喘炎症表型及其生物靶 向治疗探索

邓振安、吴鹏辉、董聪、谢佳星、张筱娴、马健娟、 杨晓婧、李游、袁丁、林慧敏、张清玲、钟南山 广州医科大学附属第一医院

CBIOPRED 是由广州医科大学附属第一医院牵头, 联合其他 33 家中心开展的中国首个成人重度哮喘全 国多中心登记研究,前瞻性观察一年前后重度哮喘患 者表型的转变,并总结适用于不同生物治疗的重度哮 喘患者的临床和炎症特征。

OR-105

白介素 6 通过激活核因子 E2 相关因子 2 核转位调控 慢性阻塞性肺疾病气道黏液高分泌的机制研究

韦媛媛、费广鹤 安徽医科大学第一附属医院

探讨白介素 6(IL-6)通过激活核因子 E2 相关因子 2 (NRF2)核转位调控慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD) 气道黏液高分泌的分子机制。

OR-106

肺栓塞后血栓事件复发的危险因素分析及预测模型建 立

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本研究回顾性分析中南大学湘雅二医院住院的肺栓塞 (pulmonary embolism, PE)患者病例资料,识别 PE 患者复发危险因素并构建临床预测模型,对其复 发风险进行个体化评估,旨在为指导患者的抗凝疗程 提供参考依据,减少静脉血栓栓塞事件复发及改善患 者预后。

OR-107 **小细胞肺癌伴自身免疫性脑炎 2 例**

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小细胞肺癌是最常见的肺神经内分泌恶性肿瘤,恶性 度高,早期容易发生转移。小细胞肺癌肿瘤细胞可产 生多种生物活性物质,包括异位激素、神经肿瘤元抗 体。除了肿瘤细胞直接转移至脑,肿瘤细胞还能表达 正常情况下仅表达于神经元的蛋白,机体免疫应答产 生抗神经元抗体,通过攻击中枢神经系统产生自身免 疫性脑炎(autoimmune encephalitis,AE)。临床 以癫痫,认知功能障碍,精神行为异常为主要表现。 临床上常常被误诊为病毒性脑炎导致病人错过了最佳 治疗时间。这些抗体可以在血清和脑脊液中检测到, 发展机制目前尚不完全明确。神经肿瘤元抗体谱不断 扩展,可以作为识别原发性肿瘤的生物标记物,有助 于诊断特定类型的肿瘤,而针对原发肿瘤的治疗能够 改善神经系统症状。

OR-108

有氧运动结合呼吸功能锻炼对老年轻度 COPD 患者 呼吸功能及生活质量的影响

崔豆豆、贾乐乐 内蒙古医科大学

探讨有氧运动结合呼吸功能锻炼对轻度老年慢性阻塞 性肺疾病(COPD)患者呼吸功能及生活质量的影响。

OR-109

A Retrospective Analysis of Pulmonary Cryptococcosis Following Kidney Transplantation: Clinical Presentation, Treatment and Effectiveness

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Object This study aims to systematically review and analyse the steps physicians took in treating and managing Pulmonary Cryptococcosis (PC) in kidney transplant recipients, and to assess the outcomes of different therapeutic approaches.

Methods All patients received kidney transplant in the 900th Hospital of Joint Logistics Support Force and developed pulmonary cryptococcosis from April 2006 to January 2021 were reviewed. We compiled and analysed the basic demographic data, clinical presentations, CT images, laboratory results, therapeutic procedures and outcomes.

Results 18 patients were enrolled into the study (77.78%, Male), ranging between 27-68 years old. The median time from kidney transplantation to confirmed diagnosis of pulmonary cryptococcosis was 4.09 years, with most of the patients (13, infected at least 2 years after 72.22%) transplantation. Most commonly observed symptoms include sputum-producing cough (9, 50.00%) and fever (3, 16.67%). 2 patients (11.11%) also developed central nervous system (CNS) infections. Nodule-shaped infectious sites were frequently observed (10, 58.82%, n=17) in chest CT, with the right middle lobe being the most affected part of the lung (9, 52.94%, n=17). The diameters of nodule-shaped infectious site averaged the 2.04(±0.74)×1.49(±0.50) cm. Spiculation was the most common imaging characteristics and can be observed in 12 cases (70.59%, n=17). In cases with CNS infections, typical demyelination can be observed in MR image. Blood works were routinely performed and showed no specific changes, followup on neutrophils counts also showed no abnormality. In 11 cases where C-responsive protein was tested, only 1 patient's count exceeded normal range at 28.7 mg/L. In 2 patients with CNS cryptococcal infections, cryptococcal capsular antigen tested positive in cerebrospinal fluid. G-test was performed in 7 patients, 4 of them exhibited no alteration (normal range <20ug/l), 3 of them averaged 192.4333 mg/L. 7 patients received thoracoscopic lobectomy in suspicion of pulmonary space-occupying diseases, 5 of them also received post operation antifungal therapy. 3 patients firstly received antifungal therapy for a period of time and then underwent thoracoscopic lobectomy. No recurrence whatsoever was observed in all 10 surgically-intervened patients. 8 patients received antifungal therapy, 7 of them showed a substantial reduction in the size of the infection from when first infected to the last follow-up visits. Fluconazole was most frequently prescribed as antifungal therapy.

Intravenous amphotericin B was also used for 1 patient with CNS cryptococcal infections as induction therapy.

Conclusion Pulmonary cryptococcosis in solid organ transplant (SOT) recipients remain a lateoccurring disease, most patients infected 2 years after transplantation. Patients with PC usually demonstrate symptoms like fever and sputumproducing cough. The possibility of cryptococcal meningitis shouldn't be ruled out if corresponding symptoms begin to show. CT presentation may be confused with lung cancer or other spaceoccupying diseases. Fluconazole and voriconazole are commonly prescribed for treatment and can usually yield satisfied outcome. In patients received unsatisfactory antifungal therapy, surgical removal should be considered a possible therapeutic approach with particular caution to avoid post operation pleural effusion and pneumonia.

OR-110

探讨老年人通气参考值公式的选择与比较

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通气功能测定是肺功能检查中很重要的一项测定,是 哮喘、COPD 等肺疾病诊断的主要依据。通气功能 结果判读主要是依据实测值占预计值百分比,以及获 得的实测值/预计值%正常值的下限 LLN,那么预计 值公式的选择就显得尤为重要。本研究旨在比较老年 人 NHANES III 和 ECSC 以及 GLI2012 的预计值参 考范围。

OR-111

A novel and convenient pleural biopsy

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Object This study aims to achieve reverse direction of pleural biopsy and find an effective way to diagnose pleural diseases.

Methods ① One male New Zealand rabbit was subjected to X-ray guided pneumornocentesis with one lung as the experimental side introduced the needle and pillow core of the device into the chest cavity to get a sense of breakthrough after the routine location of the puncture point and the disinfection of the cloth, withdrew from the pillow core, and established an artificial pneumothorax model. ②Under the guidance of X-ray, make the puncture needle enter the range of 0.5-1.0cm in the chest cavity, fix the device, avoid the puncture needle entering the chest cavity too deep, after exiting the pillow core, insert the biopsy forceps of the device along the outer sleeve needle, continue to enter the biopsy forceps while operating the steering handle, so that the biopsy forceps gradually turn to realize the opposite direction alignment with the parietal pleura. ③ Under the control of the operating handle, when the wire on one side is extended, the wire on the other side is shortened to realize the turning of the biopsy clamp. When the end of the biopsy clamp touches the parietal pleura, the biopsy handle is operated for biopsy. ④ After biopsy, exit the biopsy forceps, and when re-entering the biopsy forceps, change the direction of the biopsy forceps entering the chest cavity, so as to achieve different parts of the second biopsy and the last biopsy.

Results The method overcomes the limitation of pleural biopsy and solves the different problems of current methods of pleural biopsy.

Conclusion In this experiment, the innovative and reverse puncture direction pleural biopsy made multi-directional and multi-site biopsy, which can be applied to the X-ray operation and blind examination that improving the accuracy rate of diagnosis, save costs, avoiding surgical trauma, and also suitable for use in primary level hospitals.

OR-112

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者血嗜酸性粒细胞的分布特点及 相关因素分析

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分析慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)患者中的血嗜酸性 粒细胞(EOS)的分布特点及相关因素。

OR-113

A Novel Flexible Bronchoscopy-Guided Cryoablation In Peripheral Porcine Lung In Vivo

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Object Percutaneous Cryoablation proved to be a common ablation technique and could cause an amazing "cryoimmunology". However, percutaneous operation may be associated with pneumothorax, hemorrhage and other

complications. With the development of several guided-bronchoscopy technologies such as electromagnetic navigation bronchoscopy (ENB) ,cone-beam CT (CBCT), ablation under guided-bronchoscopy seemed to be a reliable therapeutic method for lung cancer. A novel flexible transbronchial cryoablation was created at peripheral normal porcine lungs in vivo and it was attempt to prove the feasibility and safety of this method.

Methods A novel flexible cryoprobe (a 12-mm-long, 2.2-mm diameter cryotip and a 1-m-long 13 gauge flexible catheter) was used in this study. A cylinder of nitrogen (full pressure = 2,100 psi; working pressure = 1,500 psi) was throttled to -160 to -150°C in the cryotip. We evaluated the flexible transbronchial cryoablation created at peripheral normal porcine lungs under general anesthesia in vivo. The cryotip and catheter was delivered to the distal bronchus in bilateral lungs through the work channel and confirmed by real-time computed tomography (CT). A bracket was used to fix the whole apparatus. The whole operation included two freezina cycles with each freezing cvcle consisted of 15 minutes freezing time and 2 minutes rewarming time. CT, bronchoscope and monitoring were used to evaluate the effectiveness and safety. Ablation zone samples were taken at 24 hours and 4 weeks respectively. Long-axis diameter (DI) and short-axis diameter (Ds) were measured and tissues were sectioned for pathological examination.

Results Ablations (n=12) were performed successfully. Round ablation lesions could be obviously imaged under CT different from the normal surrounding tissue. No major complications (e.g. pneumothorax and pulmonary parenchymal hemorrhage) occurred during the procedure and the observation period. Pathological results showed that the lesions had completely formed coagulative necrotic zone along the target bronchus, with obvious vascular occlusion and necrosis at 24 hours, and the lesion had gradually formed fibrosis at 4 weeks.

Conclusion The novel flexible bronchoscopyguided cryoablation in porcine peripheral normal lung in vivo is a sufficiently feasible and safe interventional method. It can be a potential therapeutic tool Peripheral Lung Cancer.

OR-114

一例伴 EGFR L858R 和 T790M 双突变肺神经内分 泌癌

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EGFR 常常出现在非小细胞肺癌,肺神经内分泌癌极 少出现 EGFR 突变,全世界报道仅数例,而且 EGFR-TKI 药物疗效不佳,快速出现进展。

OR-115

系统性红斑狼疮并发肺间质病变的临床特点分析

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探 讨 系 统 性 红 斑 狼 疮 (systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE) 并发肺间质病变(interstitial lung disease, ILD) 的临床特点。

OR-116

肿瘤相关成纤维细胞(CAF)通过分泌 CXCL16 招 募 TNFR2+Treg 细胞促进恶性胸腔积液的进展

向烜、叶琳琳、彭文贝、牛怡然、王子豪、韦晓山、 张佩、薛倩倩、李豫、张丝雨、周琼 武汉协和医院

肿瘤相关成纤维细胞(CAF)是肿瘤微环境中一种发挥主要作用的基质细胞,由于其与肿瘤的不良进展密切相关,近年来受到越来越多的关注。然而我们对其在恶性胸腔积液(MPE)中的作用知之甚少。本文旨在探讨 CAF 在 MPE 发展中的作用。

OR-117

混合型结缔组织病合并间质性肺炎及食管癌、乳腺癌 1 例

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收集混合型结缔组织病合并间质性肺炎病例,总结临 床诊治经验。

OR-118 Endobronchial closure of bronchopleural fistulas with a Shape-adjustable Silicone Plug

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Object Bronchopulmonary fistula (BPF) is a severe medical condition usually following lobectomy or pneumonectomy with high mortality and morbidity. We have developed a new closure device as a shape-adjustable silicone plug which is less technically demanding. This retrospective study evaluated the clinical utility and simplicity of this method.

Methods Patients with BPF were treated by bronchoscopic closure using our shape-adjustable

silicone plug. After locating the fistula using bronchography, the plug was delivered under direct bronchoscopic guidance over a loader wire into the fistula followed by bronchography to assure correct device positioning and sealing of the BPF.

Results Bronchoscopic interventions with our shape-adjustable silicone plug showed successful outcomes for the closure of BPF. No procedure-related complications or death occurred.

Conclusion Bronchoscopic occlusion with a shapeadjustable silicone plug is a safe and effective method as the management for the postoperative patients with BPF.

OR-119

通过加权基因共表达网络分析法鉴定在特发性肺纤维 化中与肺功能相关的关键模块和核心基因

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特发性肺纤维化(idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IPF) 是一类呈急性或慢性进展的不可逆肺部疾病,以肺功 能下降为主要特征。本研究通过使用加权基因共表达 网络分析(WGCNA)方法探索在特发性肺纤维化 (IPF)中与肺功能相关的关键模块和核心基因。

OR-120

Suppressing Sart1 to modulate macrophage polarization by siRNA-loaded liposomes: a promising therapeutic strategy for pulmonary fibrosis

华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院

Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a chronic and diffuse form of interstitial lung disease of unknown etiology with a fatal outcome. Although various strategies for IPF have been developed over the last few decades, no significant positive impact on the prognosis of IPF has been observed. According to the current paradigm, macrophages have been recognized to play a significant role in IPF pathogenesis. Here, we report a potential nanomedicine-based gene therapy for IPF based on regulate macrophage polarization.

Methods C57BL/6 mice were obtained and used to establish a bleomycin (BLM)-induced pulmonary fibrosis animal model, and Sart1 siRNA-loaded liposomes were designed for in vivo experiment. The experimental animals were administered BLM intratracheally on day 0 and treated with Sart1 siRNA on days 14 and 17. In the in vitro experiment, we further examined the function of Sart1 in macrophages.

Results Our data indicated that the liposomes could passively target the fibrotic area in the lung and efficiently accumulate in macrophages. The suppression of Sart1 by siRNA-loaded liposomes

significantly protected mice against BLM-induced lung injury and fibrosis, which was attributed to attenuated M2 macrophage infiltration in the lung. **Conclusion** Our study provides a valuable reference for modulating macrophage polarization and a promising strategy for the treatment of pulmonary fibrosis in clinical settings.

OR-121

HDM induces airway epithelial cells ferroptosis by activating chaperone-mediated autophagy and ferritinophagy in asthma

Zhaojin Zeng、Shaoxi Cai、Hangming Dong nangfang hospital

Object Asthma is a disease characterized by airway epithelial barrier destruction, chronic airway inflammation and airway remodeling, in which the repeated damage of airway epithelial cells by allergens in the environment plays an important role in the pathophysiology of asthma. Ferroptosis is a kind of regulated cell death (RCD) mediated by lipid peroxidation in association with free iron-mediated Fenton reactions, and the dying cells could release damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs), which can be linked to enhanced inflammatory response and tissue damage. Previous studies have found significant lipid peroxidation and increase of iron ions will occur in lung tissues, in asthmatic patients compared to normal individuals. Here, we investigate whether asthmatic airway epithelial cells undergo ferroptosis. Methods Asthma model was induced by intranasal administration of house dust mite (HDM) extract 3 days/week for 4 weeks. Inhibitor of ferroptosis, DFO (100mg/kg) and Fer-1 (20mg/kg), was administered intraperitoneally 1 hours before each HDM challenge. Control mice were received the same volume normal saline. ELISA, of immunohistochemistry, Histological staining, western blotting and differential counts of inflammatory cells in BALF were used to identify the expression profile of indicators related to asthma and ferroptosis. In vitro, HBE cells were treated with HDM extract or DFO and Fer-1 for 24 hours. Ferroptosis was assessed bv CCK-8. immunofluorescence and western blotting. And lipid

immunofluorescence and western blotting. And lipid peroxidation was evaluated by means of C11 BODIPY. FerroOrange was used to detect iron ions in cells.

Results The protein expression of GPX4 which is a negative regulator of ferroptosis was decreased in HDM-induced mice. Lipid peroxidation and iron accumulation was increased in the HDM-induced mice. DFO and Fer-1 treatment relieved airway inflammation in mice, compared with control. In vitro, HDM induced cell death which was iron dependent in HBE cells. DFO and Fer-1 significantly attenuated HDM-induced cell death. Furthermore, HDM decreased protein expression of GPX4 by chaperone-mediated autophagy. HDM treatment also promotes labile iron accumulation via NCOA4-mediated ferritinophagy, and expression of ferritin was increased after HDM treatment in NCOA4

knockdown HBE cells compared with wide-type HBE cells.

Conclusion HDM leads to ferroptosis in human and mouse airway epithelial cells by chaperonemediated autophagy and ferritinophagy. And the ferroptosis of airway epithelial cells exacerbates airway inflammation, DFO and Fer-1 treatment can relieve airway inflammation in HDM-induced asthma. Therefore, ferroptosis may be a potential treatment target for HDM-induced asthma.

OR-122 ARDS 患者肺微生物群与院内死亡风险的关系

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相较于肠道微生物群,尽管已经开始认识到呼吸道微 生物群在人体生理学中具有重要功能,但关于 ARDS 患者肺微生物群改变的研究鲜有报道。研究的目的是 了解 ARDS 患者肺微生物群的变化,并评估了这种 变化的预后表现。

OR-123

Impact of ARDS etiology on the failure of noninvasive ventilation and 28-day mortality: A multicenter prospective observational study

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- 5. 中南大学湘雅二医院

To explore the impact of ARDS etiology on NIV failure and 28-day mortality.

OR-124

4602 台硬镜围手术期严重并发症原因分析

柯明耀、吴雪梅、罗炳清、黄锐 厦门医学院附属第二医院

分析硬质支气管镜(硬镜)围手术期相关严重并发症的发生原因,以采取预防措施提高其安全性。

OR-125

福建省各级医疗机构呼吸科医务人员关于烟草相关知 识,电子烟及控烟政策知晓情况。

黄鹏翔、施丽泳、吴炜景、林晓萍、曾晓红、陈晓阳 福建医科大学附属第二医院

了解福建省各级医疗机构呼吸科医务人员关于烟草相 关知识,电子烟及控烟政策知晓情况。

OR-126

支气管镜下使用可吸收明胶海绵和止血纱布治疗气道 出血

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气道内大量出血,由于原发疾病如肿瘤、结核、真菌 等因素导致的自发性咯血或者医源性治疗如支气管镜 下介入手术引起,都具有显着的高死亡率。目前多种 支气管镜下介入技术可用于实现完全止血,甚至是作 为最终治疗方式的选择之一。本研究旨在气道内大量 出血患者中评估支气管镜下使用可吸收明胶海绵和止 血纱布的可行性及其治疗效果。

OR-127

小气道功能参数、呼出气一氧化氮和外周血嗜酸性粒 细胞计数对轻度哮喘患者气道反应性的预测价值

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支气管激发试验对有咳嗽胸闷气短症状,但 FEV1 正 常的患者的气道反应性判断意义重大。但激发试验昂 贵、耗时长,存在诱发哮喘发作的风险,而且在基层 医院开展可行性较小。为探索小气道功能检测和呼出 气一氧化氮 (FENO)能否预测的气道反应性,寻找 高效且简便易行的方法预测气道高反应性。 OR-128 HIF-1α 在 N

HIF-1α 在 NSCLC 获得性吉非替尼耐药中的机制研 究

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尽管表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(epidermal growth factor receptOR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor, EGFR-TKI)治疗 EGFR 突变的非小细胞肺癌 (nonsmall cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 疗效显著, EGFR-TKI 耐药已成为了靶向治疗的瓶颈。EGFR 20 号外 显子的 T790M 突变是最常见的耐药机制, 且目前已 有三代 TKI 药物治疗。然而, T790M 突变阴性的 EGFR-TKI 获得性耐药相关分子机制仍尚未明确。最 近研究发现,低氧诱导因子-1α (hypoxia inducible factOR-1α, HIF-1α) 能够促进肿瘤的转移,并与一 些肿瘤耐药相关。本研究主要探讨 HIF-1α 在 T790M 突变阴性的 EGFR-TKI 获得性耐药中的分子机制。

OR-129

Hydrogen Sulfide Attenuates Particulate Matter-Induced Alveolar Epithelial Cell Senescence By Klotho-upregulated Pathway

Ying Wang、Yahong Chen、Jin Yang Peking University Third Hospital

Object To investigate whether atmosphere particulate matter (PM)-induced alveolar epithelial cell senescence and whether hydrogen sulfide (H2S) attenuates particulate matter-induced alveolar epithelial cell senescence and its mechanism.

Methods Alveolar epithelial MLE-12 cells line were induced by different concentrations of PM. Cell senescence rate was tested by β -galactosidase staining, cell senescence marker protein p21 was tested by Western blotting and cell cycle was measured by flow cytometry to reflect cell senescence. Then the alveolar epithelial MLE-12 cells line were treated with different NaHS. Cell senescence rate was tested by β-galactosidase staining, cell senescence marker protein p21 was tested by Western blotting and cell cycle was measured by flow cytometry to reflect cell senescence to explore the effect of hydrogen sulfide on PM-induced senescence. The generation of ROS in cells is detected by flow cytometry to reflect the role of oxidative stress in PM-induced cellular senescence and the role of H2S in oxidative stress.

Results Alveolar epithelial cells were treated by different concentrations of PM for 24,48 and 72 hours. The results of β -galactosidase staining showed that the number of positive cells in the 50ug/ml PM group was significantly increased,

about 40%, which the expression of P21 was significantly increased either. And with the increase of PM concentration, more cell cycles are arrested in G0-G1 phase. Alveolar epithelial cells were treated by different NaHS concentrations. The results of β -galactosidase staining showed that the number of positive cells in the 100 µM NaHS group was significantly decreased and the expression of P21 was significantly decreased compared with PM group. The Cell cycle is gradually restored. Alveolar epithelial cells were treated by PM(50 µg/ml) and NaHS(100 µM). Compared with the unstimulated control group, the generation of ROS was significantly increased in the PM group. However, when stimulated with PM combined with NaHS, the ROS expression level decreased to normal level. Conclusion PM can attenuates the senescence of alveolar epithelial cells. Hydrogen sulfide played a protect role in PM-induced alveolar epithelial cell senescence via Klotho-upregulated pathway.

OR-130

携带 EGFR 非经典突变晚期 NSCLC 患者靶向治疗 临床疗效和预后的回顾性研究

谭嘉蓉、邓彭博、胡成平 中南大学湘雅医院呼吸与危重症医学科

利用 NGS 评估 NSCLC 中 EGFR 非经典突变的频率, 分析 EGFR 非经典突变不同突变模式的临床预后及 常用的一、二代 EGFR-TKIs 一线用药在这些患者中 的疗效差异,并探索伴随的共基因突变在 EGFR 非 经典突变患者中的预测或预后价值。

OR-131

"5 个时刻法"在慢性阻塞性肺疾病药物治疗管理中的 应用

谢小敏 南通市第六人民医院

探讨"5 个时刻法"对慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 患者服药 依从性、复诊率、再住院率及生活质量的影响。

肺动脉假性动脉瘤参与肺结核大咯血供血介入栓塞研 究

胡冰竹 武汉市第六医院

了解肺动脉假性动脉瘤(PAP)参与肺结核咯血供血情况, PAP 的诊断及治疗方法。

OR-133 影响 COPD 患者肺康复 治疗意愿的相关因素

贺蓉、王玫、何卓玲 遂宁市中心医院

肺康复是治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病的一种重要的非药物 治疗方法,能改善COPD 患者症状、提高其健康相 关的生活质量,但在临床实践中存在诸多因素影响其 疗效。,本文将从 COPD 患者、医生及社会环境 3 方面阐述影响 COPD 肺康复意愿的相关因素的研究 进展,以便认识相关影响因素,更好地促进肺康复的 发展。

OR-134

超声支气管镜引导植入粒子治疗肺癌的护理配合要点

许小萍

厦门医学院附属第二医院呼吸病医院

总结经超声支气管镜实时引导下使用 COOK 穿刺针 植入 1125 放射性粒子治疗肺癌的护理配合要点。

OR-135

气道慢性炎症性疾病患者支气管组织中粘液腺的形态 学定量评估研究

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支气管的粘膜下腺体主要由粘液腺、浆液腺和腺导管 等结构组成。研究表明,粘液腺的过度增生可能是气 道慢性炎症性疾病重要的病理生理特征之一,进而导 致此类疾病患者中粘液高分泌和气道阻塞的现象。本 研究首次通过定量分析的手段,对多种气道慢性炎症 性疾病患者的支气管粘膜下腺体中粘液腺的百分比进 行评估。

OR-136

三甲综合医院 10 年的专科住院总医师睡眠质量与亚 健康的临床研究

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住院总工作是指住院医师成为专科主治医师前,承担 科室超出工作时间外的病区工作,时间约9月至1年 不等,来自多个医学研究的数据表明,在结束住院总 工作后,对健康造成一定的影响。我们的研究目标是 评估在教学型的三甲医院参与住院总工作的医师睡眠 质量以及健康风险和慢性病的发生情况。

中性粒细胞胞外陷阱在激素抵抗型 TDI 哮喘模型中的作用及机制

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甲苯二异氰酸脂(TDI)哮喘是以中性粒细胞为主的 混合性哮喘模型,有研究报道 TDI 哮喘模型可以作 为研究激素抵抗型哮喘的重要模型。中性粒细胞胞外 陷阱 (NETs) 在哮喘中扮演重要作用,本研究主要 探讨 NETs 在激素抵抗型 TDI 哮喘小鼠气道炎症中 的作用。

OR-138

Postoperative recurrence of non-small cell lung cancer may be "cured" by endobronchial ultrasound-guided lodine-125 seeds implantation: a case report

Junli Zeng 、Xuemei Wu、Zhide Chen、Rui Huang、 Mingyao Ke

厦门医学院附属第二医院

Object Postoperative recurrent non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is a common issue but lack of attention. Appropriate local therapy may remarkably reduce the tumor burden and prolong the survival time. We describe a case who managed recurrent NSCLC by the implantation of 125I seeds via endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS).

Methods A 67-year-old male patient was referred to our center for detecting enlargement of mediastinal lymph node 3 years after radical surgery of lung adenocarcinoma. The pathological result was metastatic pulmonary adenocarcinoma. The patient was treated with 125I radioactive seed implantation via EBUS.

Results The chest CT showed the significant decrease in the size of the 4R lymph nodule (Figure 1D) and the disappearance of the glass ground nodule two months later. (Figure 1E) The 4R lymph nodules further shrunk and no visible lesion could be found at the fourth month. Up to the 76th month, no recurrence was happened. (Figure 1F). In addition, the level of CEA was continuously declined till to normal (102ng/ml to 2.15ng/ml).

Conclusion The experience of our case demonstrated that implantation of 125I seeds into mediastinal lesion through EBUS is feasible and effective for local recurrent patients. The results suggested that selected patients have the potential to be cured with appropriate treatment strategy.

OR-139

宏基因组二代测序对肺炎诊断和治疗的临床影响:一 项多中心前瞻性观察研究

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快速准确的病原鉴定是正确治疗肺炎的必要条件。然 而,传统的微生物方法灵敏度较低。尽管针对许多呼 吸道病原体的靶向分子化验已被开发,但对于特定病 原体仍有不足。shotgun 宏基因组二代测序 (mNGS) 是近来发展的技术,本研究旨在观察支气管肺泡灌洗 液 (BAL)的mNGS 在肺炎病原鉴定中的应用。

OR-140

基于 PNapp 辅助评估肺结节良恶性模型的构建和验 证

杨达伟 ^{1,3,4,5}、李亚斐 ²、童琳 ¹、张勇 ¹、刘洁 ¹、蔡 沁怡 ¹、白春学 ^{1,3,4,5}

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- 4. 上海市呼吸病研究所
- 5. 中国肺癌防治联盟

进一步验证和完善前期的 PNapp 预测模型,提高模 型的敏感性和特异性,指导临床第一线防治工作。并 为肺结节的其他相关研究提供数据支撑。

A Large-Scale Clinical Validation Study Using nCapp Cloud Plus Terminal by Frontline Doctors for the Rapid Diagnosis of COVID-19 and COVID-19 pneumonia in China

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Tong¹, Chaomin Wu¹⁰, Yaoli Wang¹¹, Chunling

Tong Chaomin Wu , Taon Wang , Chuming

Dong 12 Maosong Ye1 Yu Xu8 Zhenju Song1 $\!\!\!\!$

Hong Chen13, Jiwei Wang4, Jian Zhou1, Jinming

 Yu^4 、 Chunhua \mbox{Du}^2 、 Hongqing Zhao $\ ^3$ 、 Yu

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13. Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University

14. The First Hospital of Harbin

15. The First Affiliated Hospital of Bengbu Medical College

16. Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College Huazhong University of Science & Technology

17. Union Hospital affiliated to Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology

18. Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

19. Shanghai Engineer & Technology Research Center of Internet of Things for Respiratory Medicine

20. Shanghai Respiratory Research Institution

Object The outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has become a global pandemic acute infectious disease, especially with the features of possible asymptomatic carriers and high contagiousness. Currently, it is difficult to quickly identify asymptomatic cases or COVID-19 patients with pneumonia due to limited access to reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) nucleic acid tests and CT scans. This study aimed to develop a scientific and rigorous clinical diagnostic tool for the rapid prediction of COVID-19

cases based on a COVID-19 clinical case database in China and to assist doctors to efficiently and precisely diagnose asymptomatic COVID-19 patients and cases who had a false-negative RT-PCR test result.

Methods With online consent, and the approval of the ethics committee of Zhongshan Hospital Fudan University (NCT04275947, B2020-032R) to ensure that patient privacy is protected, clinical information has been uploaded in real-time through the New Coronavirus Intelligent Auto-diagnostic Assistant Application of cloud plus terminal (nCapp) by doctors from different cities (Wuhan, Shanghai, Harbin, Dalian, Wuxi, Qingdao, Rizhao, and Bengbu) during the COVID-19 outbreak in China. By quality control and data anonymization on the platform, a total of 3,249 cases from COVID-19 high-risk groups were collected.

Results We applied the statistical method of a multi-factor regression model to the training dataset (1,624 cases) and developed a prediction model for COVID-19 with 9 clinical indicators that are fast and accessible. The area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve (AUC) for the model was 0.88 (95% CI: 0.86, 0.89) in the training dataset and 0.84 (95% CI: 0.82, 0.86) in the validation dataset (1,625 cases).

Conclusion With the assistance of nCapp, a mobile-based diagnostic tool developed from a large database that we collected from COVID-19 high-risk groups in China, frontline doctors can rapidly identify asymptomatic patients and avoid misdiagnoses of cases with false-negative RT-PCR results.

OR-142

C 反应蛋白/白蛋白比值早期预测重症新冠肺炎患者 病情恶化风险

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及早发现具有病情恶化风险的重症新冠患者有助于个体化治疗方案的制定,并优化有限医疗资源配置。本研究旨在探讨 C 反应蛋白/白蛋白比值在重症新冠患者早期危险分层中的应用价值。

OR-143

Symptom clusters and related factors in patients of advanced non-small cell lung cancer treated with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors: a pilot study

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Object The aims of this study were to identify the symptom distress and clusters in patients of advanced NSCLC (non-small cell lung cancer)

treated with PD-1/PD-L1 (programmed death-1/programmed death ligand-1) inhibitors and to explore their potential predictors.

Methods A cross-sectional design was used to investigate 73 patients of advanced NSCLC who were treated with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors. Data were collected by sociodemographic and clinical characteristic questionnaire, the M.D. Anderson Symptom Inventory and four additional symptoms specific to lung cancer. Principal component analysis with varimax rotation and stepwise regression were applied to analyze the data.

Results atigue, cough, expectoration were the three most severe symptoms experienced by patients of advanced NSCLC treated with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors. four symptom clusters were identified and named general cluster, gastrointestinal cluster, respiratory cluster, and treatment related cluster. Pre-treatment of radiation, NRS2002 score (Nutrition Risk Screening 2002 score) were significant predictors of general cluster, NRS2002 score (Nutrition Risk Screening 2002 score) were significant predictors of general cluster, were significant predictors of general cluster, pretreatment of radiation. NRS2002 score. ECOG score (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group score), diagnose duration, type of blockade were significant predictors of gastrointestinal cluster. NRS2002 score was the significant predictor of respiratory cluster. ECOG score, pre-treatment of radiation were significant predictors of treatment related cluster.

Conclusion The concurrently experienced symptoms in patients of advanced NSCLC treated with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors appear to clusters, and may be predicted by many factors. Certain demographic and clinical characteristics should be considered to manage these symptom clusters.

OR-144

适量胸腔内游离气体结合不同体位 CT 扫描在自发性 气胸术前胸膜黏连识别价值的研究

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探讨适量胸腔内游离气体结合不同体位 CT 扫描

(CT with appropriate amount of free air in the pleural space, 简称 CTAPS) 对自发性气胸 (spontaneous pneumothorax, SP) 术前胸膜黏连 (pleural adhesions, PA) 评估价值。

OR-145

慢性呼吸系统疾病肺康复护理质量评价体系的构建

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肺康复是在全面评估后实施的一种个体化综合护理措施,对于改善慢性呼吸系统疾病的治疗结局具有重要 意义,鉴于肺康复护理实践的重要价值,以及目前肺 康复应用的不完整性、管理的空白性,形成合理、有 效、灵敏的慢性呼吸系统疾病肺康复护理指标体系显 得越来越重要。构建慢性呼吸系统疾病肺康复护理质

OR-146

经鼻高流量吸氧呼吸支持在危重症患者气管镜检查中 的应用

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探讨经鼻高流量吸氧(HFNC)呼吸支持方式在危重 症患者气管镜检查中的应用效果。

OR-147

A comparison of lung abscess patients in apical lung region or not: a retrospective study of 439 cases

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Object Lung abscess is more common in the inferior lobe and posterior segment of the upper lobe, but the clinical findings of lung abscesses in apical lung are not rare. The clinical features of apical lung abscess are easy to be misdiagnosed which should be paid more attention to.

Methods All the hospitalized patients in Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital who were diagnosed with a lung abscess at discharge were selected from the electronic medical record database from January 2009 to December 2018.According to the location of lung abscess shown by computerized tomography (CT), the included patients were divided into two groups: apical lung(AL) region or not.

Results 439 lung abscess patients were identified and 70 were divided into apical lung segment group. The proportion of patients with diabetes mellitus in AL(n=10) differed significantly from that of NAL patients (P=0.004). Patients with apical lung abscess had less comorbidity with diabetes mellitus and COPD, less fever and purulent smelly sputum, fewer hospital stay.A total of 84 patients underwent surgery because of no absorption or even worsening of the lesion, 27(38.6%) in AL and 57(15.4%) in the NAL, with a statistically significant difference (p <0.0001). The mean hospital stay was 8.19 ± 2.46 days for the AL group, which was shorter than the 10.39 \pm 3.59 days for the NAL group (P<0.0001).

Conclusion Our retrospective study analyzed the disease characteristics of patients with apical lung abscess or not, and found some many differing clinical characteristics. This research suggests that we should pay more attention to atypical lung abscess, as apical lung abscess. A sufficient course of antibiotic treatment and appropriate invasive examinations for differential diagnosis are helpful to the treatment of patients with apical lung abscess, especially reducing excessive surgical treatment.

OR-148

IL-25 对于嗜中性粒细胞哮喘肺部巨噬细胞 M1 极化 和气道炎症的作用和机制研究

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研究 IL-25 对嗜中性粒细胞哮喘巨噬细胞 M1 极化、 II-12、II-23 表达以及气道炎症的影响,并探讨 IL-25 发挥作用的具体机制,在临床标本中进行验证。

OR-149

肺泡上皮细胞钙稳态失衡在电子烟相关肺损伤的机制 研究

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在细胞水平上探讨钙稳态失衡在电子烟相关肺损伤的 可能作用及机制,为电子烟相关肺损伤发病机制提供 理论依据。

OR-150

烟草烟雾联合弹性蛋白肽诱导小鼠肺气肿的转录组测 序和相关差异基因表达的分析

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构建烟草烟雾联合弹性蛋白肽(EP)小鼠肺气肿模型,对小鼠肺组织运用转录组测序(RNA-seq)技术,

从转录水平探究与慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)发生 发展相关的差异基因、生物生化代谢过程及信号转导 途径,寻找防治 COPD 的新靶点。

OR-151

CT-Guided Transthoracic Pulmonary Artery Catheterization: An Experimental Study in A Porcine Model

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Object We aimed to investigate the safety and feasibility of CT-guided transthoracic pulmonary artery catheterization (TPAC) in a porcine model. **Methods** Procedures were conducted on 10 Bama miniature pigs. The introducer sheath was transthoracically inserted into the pulmonary artery using the Seldinger technique under CT guidance. Pulmonary artery pressure (PAP) was measured, after which arteriotomy sites were closed using vascular closure devices (VCDs). Complications were assessed during TPAC and at follow-up.

Results Ten of 11 CT-guided TPAC procedures were successfully performed on 10 pigs with an overall success rate of 90.9%. The mean PAP was 32 ± 17.6 mmHg. Complications, including pulmonary hemorrhage along the needle track (3 of 11; 27.3%), unclosed pulmonary artery arteriotomy sites (3 of 11; 27.3%), hemoptysis (1 of 11; 9.1%), pneumothorax (1 of 11; 9.1%), and hemopericardium (1 of 11; 9.1%), spontaneously resolved without special treatment. All 10 pigs survived the procedure and reached the end of the follow-up period.

Conclusion CT-guided TPAC is feasible and safe in a porcine model, serving as a potential alternative pathway for pulmonary artery intervention.

Short-acting β 2-agonist prescription patterns and clinical outcomes in Chinese patients with asthma: a multi-center cohort study of the global SABINA programme in mainland China

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- 10. 阿斯利康中国
- 11. 阿斯利康荷兰

Object The recent asthma management guidelines recommend concomitant ICS with fast-acting beta-2 agonists (FABA) as reliever therapy for adults and adolescent patients with asthma because of the increased risk of severe exacerbations and mortality with SABA-alone therapy. However, guidelinepractice gaps exist in asthma management as indicated by an apparent over-reliance on SABA therapy in clinical practice. The global SABINA (SABA use IN Asthma) study was designed to capture the current burden of SABA prescription patterns and their impact on asthma-related clinical outcomes. In this study, we present the data from a cohort of patients with asthma in mainland China.

Methods SABINA-China was a multi-centre, crosssectional, observational study with retrospective data collection conducted among a convenience sample of 25 tertiary centres located across China. Patients (aged ≥12 years) attending health clinics and have had ≥3 consultations with the HCP at study start date were enrolled in the study. Data were collected on clinical characteristics, prescribed asthma treatments, history of exacerbations over the past 12 months and asthma symptom control at time of the visit. SABA over-prescription was defined as three or more SABA canisters per year.

Results Between March and August 2020, a total of 498 patients were included for the prescription and outcome analysis. The mean (SD) age was 48.7 (15.0) years and 57.8% were female. A vast majority of the study population had moderate to severe asthma (n=453, 91%). Overall, 12.4% (n=62) patients had uncontrolled asthma symptoms and 26.3% (n=131) had partly controlled symptoms.

20.3% (n=101) of the study population were prescribed SABA add-on therapy and one patient received SABA alone therapy. The prevalence of SABA over-prescription (≥3 canisters per year) in the overall population was 4.0% (20/498) and all 20 patients had moderate-to-severe asthma. However, among those who were prescribed SABA add-on therapy, the prevalence of SABA over-prescription was 19.8% (20/101). A fixed-dose combination of inhaled corticosteroids/long-acting beta-2 agonists (ICS/LABA) was prescribed in 93.2% (n=464); most patients with moderate-to-severe asthma (n=441, 97.4%) were prescribed ICS/LABA. For patients with mild asthma, 50% were prescribed ICS/LABA (n=22), 45.5% were prescribed LTRA (n=20), 9.1% were prescribed SABA add-on therapy (n=4), 9.1% were prescribed ICS mono therapy (n=4), no patients were prescribed SABA alone therapy (overlapping prescriptions were presented). Notably, more than half of the study population were also prescribed a leukotriene receptor antagonist (LTRA: n=269; 54.1%). About 30% of the study population (n=149) experienced at least one severe exacerbation and 6.6% (n33) experienced 3 or more severe exacerbations in the last 12 months: the mean (SD) number of severe asthma exacerbations in the last 12 months was 0.6 (1.2). Among patients who were prescribed SABA add-on therapy, 54.5% had at least 1 exacerbation in the last 12 months. Conversely, among those prescribed ICS/LABA (n=464) or LTRA (n=269), 29.9% and 35.3% had at least one exacerbation. Conclusion In this SABINA CHINA study enrolling predominantly moderate-to-severe asthma patients managed at tertiary hospitals, about 1 in 5 patients SABA over-prescription, received SABA prescription was associated with high rates of annual exacerbations. For patients with mild asthma, no patients received SABA alone prescription. A further reduction in the prescription of SABA by a reliever with anti-inflammatory properties, as recommended by the latest guidelines, could lead to further improvement of clinical outcomes. The recommendation of ICSfomoterol in guidelines should be emphasized further.

OR-153

经支气管镜下射频消融治疗外周型肺部肿瘤患者的初 步探索

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初步评估经支气管镜下应用肺部专用射频消融系统, 针对外周型肺部肿瘤患者进行射频消融治疗的安全性 及疗效。

高水平呼出气一氧化氮在成人哮喘患者的临床随访研 究

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关于初次就诊时 FeNO 升高患者的研究多集中于短期的治疗反应等,长期随访的动态研究目前仍然较少。 了解这类患者的各项指标在治疗后的变化规律对哮喘 患者的治疗和管理均具有重要价值。

OR-155

Interleukin-1 β promotes lung adenocarcinoma growth and invasion through promoting glycolysis via p38 pathway

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Object Metabolic reprogramming is one of the "Hallmarks of Cancer", of which the most typical is aerobic glycolysis. Glycolysis was upregulated in both the primary and metastatic sites of the tumor. The relationship between inflammation and cancer has been concerned for many years. There is a close relationship among inflammation, glycolysis and tumor. The IL-1 family is a very important cytokine to maintain immune homeostasis, in which IL-1 β has been widely studied. Previous studies have shown that IL-1 subfamily can promote the progression of diseases by up-regulating glycolysis. In this study, we focused on the effect of IL-1 β on glycolysis of lung adenocarcinoma cells in vivo and in vitro and explored its possible mechanisms.

Methods TIMER, GEPIA database and RT-PCR were used to analyze the expression of glycolysisrelated enzyme genes and their correlations with IL-1 β in human lung adenocarcinoma samples. Human lung adenocarcinoma cell line A549 and the Lewis lung carcinoma LLC cell line were stimulated with or without IL-1 β . In vitro treatment effects including glycolysis level, migration and invasion were evaluated by Glucose (GO) Assay Kit, Lactate

Assay Kit, Western-blot , wound healing and Transwell method. We established mice model of subcutaneous tumor using LLCs pretreated with IL-1βand analyzed in vivo treatment effects through positron-emission tomography-computed tomography (PET-CT), hematoxylineosin(HE)staining. Virtual screening was used to screen the potential inhibitor of IL-1β.

Results The results showed that the mRNA expression of GLUT1 and LDHA in tumor tissues is higher than that in normal tissues , which was consistent with the result revealed by bioinformatics analysis. IL-1 β was positively correlated with the expression of GLUT1, GLUT3, PFKL, HK2, PKM2, MCT1 and LDHA in lung adenocarcinoma. The

level of glycolysis, the expression of GLUT1, GLUT3, PFKL, HK2, MCT1, MCT4 and LDHA, migration and invasion were significantly increased in A549 cells and LLC cells stimulated with IL-16. which were inhibited by the glycolysis inhibitor 2DG. Inhibiting p38 pathway reduced the level of glycolysis, the expression of GLUT1, GLUT3, PFKL, HK2, MCT1, MCT4 and LDHA, migration and invasion of A549 cells and LLC cells exposed to IL-1β. Virtual screening analysis revealed that small molecular compound ZINC14610053 may be the potential inhibitor of IL-18. **Conclusion** IL-1β promotes glycolysis of lung adenocarcinoma cells through p38 signaling, further enhancing tumor cells migration and invasion; These results unveil IL-18 links inflammation to glycolysis in lung adenocarcinoma and targeting IL-1βand glycolysis pathway may be a potential therapeutic strategy for lung cancer.

OR-156

真实世界中晚期 NSCLC 患者 EGFR 共突变非干预 性的多中心的观察研究

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总结和分析晚期 NSCLC 患者 EGFR 共突变的基线 特征、肿瘤相关特性、基因检测结果以及治疗疗效等, 讨论探索 EGFR 共突变的临床特点,为临床认识 EGFR 共突变提供一些循证医学证据。

OR-157

床旁超声量化脓毒症患者膈肌做功的研究

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探讨床旁超声量化评估脓毒症患者膈肌做功能力的应 用价值。

深度学习方法对肺量计检查的数据及图形质量自动评 定及其在基层医院中的应用

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肺量计检查是最常用的肺功能检查,随着肺量计检查 在各级医疗机构尤其是基层医疗机构的应用,其质量 控制(简称质控)面临巨大挑战。本研究拟构建以深 度学习为基础的算法完成对肺量计检查的自动质控。

OR-159

以护士为主导的分级跟踪管理模式在重症肺炎稳定期 患者中 的建立与应用效果分析

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分析建立以护士为主导的分级跟踪管理模式在重症肺炎稳定期患者中的应用效果。

OR-160

Combination of 18F-FDG PET/CT and Convex Probe Endobronchial Ultrasound Elastography for Intrathoracic Malignant and Benign Lymph Nodes Prediction

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Wang、Ying Li、Wenhui Xie、Jiayuan Sun Shanghai Chest Hospital

Object PET/CT and convex probe endobronchial ultrasound (CP-EBUS) elastography are important diagnostic methods in predicting intrathoracic lymph node (LNs) metastasis, but a joint analysis of the two examinations is still lacked. This study aimed to compare the diagnostic efficiency of the two methods and explore whether the combination can improve the diagnostic efficiency in differentiating intrathoracic benign from malignant LNs.

Methods LNs examined by EBUS-guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) and PET/CT from March 2018 to June 2019 in Shanghai Chest Hospital were retrospectively analyzed as the model group. Four PET/CT parameters including maximal standard uptake value (SUVmax), SUVmean, metabolic tumor volume (MTV) and

tumor lesion glycolysis (TLG), elastography grading score and four quantitative elastography indicators (stiff area ratio, mean hue value, RGB and mean gray value) of targeted LNs were analyzed. A prediction model was constructed subsequently and dataset from July to November 2019 was used to validate the diagnostic capability of the model.

Results A total of 154 LNs from 135 patients and 53 LNs from 47 patients were enrolled in the model and validation groups, respectively. Mean hue value and grading score were independent malignancy predictors of elastography, as well as SUVmax and TLG of PET/CT. In model and validation groups, and elastography combination of PET/CT demonstrated sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and accuracy for malignant LNs diagnosis of 85.87%, 88.71%, 91.86%, 80.88%, 87.01% and 94.44%, 76.47%, 89.47%, 86.67%, 88.68%, respectively. elastography had better diagnostic Besides. accuracies than PET/CT in both model and validation groups (85.71% vs. 79.22%, 86.79% vs. 75.47%).

Conclusion EBUS elastography demonstrated better efficiency than PET/CT and the combination of the two methods had the best diagnostic efficacy in differentiating intrathoracic benign from malignant LNs, which may be helpful for clinical application.

OR-161

USP21 mediated TET2 deubiquitination in airway epithelial apoptosis of COPD

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Object epigenetics regulates the occurrence and development of COPD by bridging genetic variation and environmental risk factors. GWAS have shown that the genetic variation of DNA demethylase TET2 is significantly associated with low FEV1. Smoking is an environmental risk factor of COPD, and airway epithelial apoptosis is one of the pathogenesis of COPD. However, the mechanism involved in the pathogenesis of COPD remains unclear. The activity of TET2 can be regulated by ubiquitin modification. USP21 is a deubiquitinase, but there is no research to explore the relationship between USP21 and TET2. The purpose of this study was to explore the mechanism of TET2 protein in CSE induced airway epithelial apoptosis and the relationship between USP21 and TET2 protein.

Methods To observe the levels of TET2 protein and (or) RNA in COPD lung tissue, lung tissue of emphysema mice BEAS-2B cells treated by CSE. Then, based on TET2 overexpression or knockdown cell line, Flow cytometry was used to detect the apoptosis rate and WB was used to detect the changes of apoptosis related protein. After BEAS-2B cell line was treated with proteasome inhibitor MG132 alone or in combination with CSE, the level of TET2 protein was detected.The expression of USP family in lung epithelial cells of smokers was analyzed by GEO database. Immunofluorescence was used to observe the localization of TET2 and USP21 in BEAS-2B cells. The protein interaction relationship between USP21 and TET2 was analyzed by immunoprecipitation.

Results TET2 decreased not only in COPD and smokers, but also in emphysema mice. CSE could downregulate the expression of TET2 in BEAS-2B cells. Overexpression of TET2 can enhance the resistance of cells to CSE and reduce the apoptosis induced by CSE, while knockdown of TET2 can aggravate the apoptosis induced by CSE. The RNA level of TET2 in COPD, smokers and BEAS-2B cell lines treated with CSE did not change, while CSE combined with MG132 showed that TET2 protein could be degraded by ubiquitination proteasome pathway. Data analysis of GEO database showed that the expression of USP21, USP22, USP25 and USP46 decreased in smokers' lung epithelial cells. CSE could decrease the expression of USP21 in BEAS-2B cells. USP21 was selected and verified as a deubiquitinase to upregulation TET2. Immunofluorescence showed that TET2 and LISP21 were colocalized in BEAS-2B cells. confirmed Immunoprecipitation the protein interaction between TET2 and USP21.

Conclusion TET2 can partially protect CSEinduced airway epithelial apoptosis, and deubiquitinase USP21 can stabilize the expression of TET2, suggesting that USP21 downregulate may be involved in the occurrence and development of COPD by regulating the TET2 degradation through ubiquitination proteasome pathway.

OR-162

Combined drinking and smoking increases the risk of severe COVID-19 illness: A multicenter retrospective cohort study

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Object The coronavirus disease 2019 outbreak is evolving rapidly worldwide. Smoking is an established risk factor for the disease severity and poor clinical outcomes of patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Drinking may be a potential risk factor of disease severity. Although the effect of tobacco smoke and alcohol use on COVID-19 has been reported separately. The combined and interactive effects of drinking and smoking on COVID-19 have not been reported yet. Our purpose is to evaluate the combined and interactive effects of alcohol drinking and smoking on the risk of severe illness and poor clinical outcomes in patients with COVID-19.

Methods This was a multicenter retrospective cohort study that collected data on patients with COVID-19 from Sichuan Province and Wuhan City, China. 1399 patients with laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection who were admitted to 43 designated hospitals in Sichuan and Wuhan from January 14 to March 22, 2020, were enrolled in the study. All the clinical data on demographic, underlying comorbidities, laboratory and radiological findings, treatment and outcome data were retrospectively extracted from medical records by members of the trained research team. Smoking status was classified as smokers (including former smokers and current smokers) and nonsmokers based on self-reported information. Similarly, alcohol drinking status was categorized as drinkers (including current drinkers and former drinkers) and non-drinkers according to self-reported information. Patients were grouped by different combinations of drinking and smoking status. The primary outcome for this study is "severe COVID-19 illness" which we defined as the patients with severe or critical subtype during hospitalization. The secondary outcome was measured as composite clinical outcomes, including in-hospital death, admission to ICU or mechanical ventilation. We used multivariate logistic regression model to estimate the combined and interactive effect of drinking and smoking on primary and secondary outcomes.

Results In our cohort, 7.3% were drinkers/smokers, 4.3% were drinkers/non-smokers. 4.9% were nondrinkers/smokers. Compared with the non-smokers. current smokers and/or former smokers did not reveal significant association with the severe COVID-19 illness and composite outcomes. Moreover, current and/or past alcohol consumption were not significant in predicting the presence of severe COVID-19 illness and composite outcomes. In addition, by adding the interaction term to regression models, no interaction effects between smoking and alcohol consumption on severe COVID-19 illness and poor outcomes were observed (P values of the interaction term of drinking and smoking = 0.241, 0.136, respectively). For different combinations of smoking and alcohol drinking status, our study showed patients who smoke alone or drink alone were not associated with severe COVID-19 and composite outcomes. Additionally, the results showed no significant between drinkers/smokers association and increased risk of composite outcomes. In contrast, compared with cases without drinking and smoking, drinkers/smokers were more likely to have severe COVID-19 illness (OR = 1.70, 95% CI: 1.08-2.67), after adjusting for all potential confounders including age, gender, CCI, CURB-65 scores, the time of illness onset to admission to hospital, regions.
Conclusion Combined exposure to drinking and smoking had increased risk of severe COVID-19 illness, but no direct effects of drinking, smoking, or interaction effects of drinking and smoking were detected. Further studies should be conducted in a larger sample size with different national and regional populations around the world to confirm this result. In addition, intervention strategies on drinking and smoking should be recommended to decrease the risk of severe COVID-19 illness.

OR-163

危重症 COVID-19 患者俯卧位通气的疗效分析

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探讨危重症 COVID-19 患者实施俯卧位通气的疗效 分析。

OR-164

囊性纤维化合并变应性支气管肺曲霉病患儿远期预后 研究

徐筱蕾、王昊、殷菊、慕明雪、刘军、秦强、段晓珉、 彭芸、郝婵娟、徐保平、申昆玲 首都医科大学附属北京儿童医院

通过病例分析了解囊性纤维化合并变应性支气管肺曲 霉病患儿的远期预后情况,以及影响预后相关因素。

OR-165

俯卧位在未插管的低氧性呼吸衰竭患者中应用疗效与 耐受性的 meta 分析

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利用荟萃分析的方法评估俯卧位联合无创性呼吸支持 在低氧性呼吸衰竭患者中的疗效和耐受性。

OR-166

睡眠呼吸受损指数与心血管风险增加的联系

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阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OSA)与胰岛素抵抗、内皮 功能紊乱、心血管疾病、卒中等风险增加相关。呼吸 暂停低通气指数(AHI)作为当前广泛用于评估 OSA 严重程度的指标,在预测 OSA 相关结局方面表现欠 佳。因此,本研究试图建立新的指标"睡眠呼吸受损 指数",评估其在预测未来心血管病风险上的表现。

OR-167

TGF-β 在哮喘嗜酸性粒细胞表型转化中的作用及机 制研究

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免疫细胞在疾病微环境中的亚型及其功能差别是目前 研究的热点,我们发现在哮喘中肺部会出现 CD101+ 这一类型的嗜酸性粒细胞(Eosinophil, Eos),而 基础状态下存在的主要为 CD101-Eos。我们实验室 前期研究发现 CD101-Eos 可在急性肺损伤早期聚集 到肺部阻碍炎症和损伤的进展,而在哮喘中这两类 Eos 的功能差别及机制尚不明确。因此该研究试图阐 明哮喘中嗜酸性粒细胞表型转化的机制及其在过敏性 气道炎症中的作用。

OR-168

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者肺功能与参数响应图测量功能 性小气道病变的相关性

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)小气道病变发生在肺气 肿之前,可能基于定量 CT 的小气道病变比肺气肿与 肺功能的相关性更大。本研究目的为比较功能性小气 道病变指标(PRMfSAD)、肺气肿指数%LAA-950 与肺功能的相关性,及诊断慢阻肺的敏感性。

吸烟与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征的相关性研 究

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探讨吸烟与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (OSAHS)的相关性

OR-170

OSAHS 患者血清中胱抑素 C 水平变化的影响及临床 意义的研究

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目的:1、观察未合并慢性肾脏病(CKD)的不同程度阻 塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)患者是否 存在血清胱抑素 C(Cys-C)浓度改变; 2、探讨血 清胱抑素 C(Cys-C)浓度与整夜多导睡眠检测(PSG) 指标的相关性,进一步认识 OSAHS 对早期肾功能的 影响。

OR-171

细胞焦亡在胃饥饿素治疗小鼠支气管哮喘的作用机制 研究

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本研究通过构建小鼠哮喘模型,研究胃饥饿素对哮喘 的治疗作用及对细胞焦亡的影响。

OR-172

经支气管冷冻肺活检临床应用的有效性和安全性 435 例单中心分析

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通过分析经支气管冷冻肺活检(TBCB)在呼吸系统 疾病使用的有效性和安全性,为 TBCB 的临床使用 提供参考。

OR-173

LncR-PPP2R5C 调控 PPP2R5C/PP2A/Wnt 通路加 重 Th17 相关重症哮喘

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长链非编码 RNA 在多种疾病的发生发展中扮演重要 角色,但其在重症哮喘中的作用尚不清楚。本课题组 前期研究发现长链非编码 RNA PPP2R5C (LncR-PPP2R5C)调控小鼠 Th1/Th2 细胞分化介导哮喘发 生发展。本研究旨在探索 LncR-PPP2R5C 在 Th17 介导的小鼠重症哮喘模型中的作用及机制。

OR-174

哮喘患者 CaNO 与诱导痰 EOS 及小气道功能的相关 性研究

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检测哮喘患者 FeNO、CaNO 水平, 探讨两者与诱导 痰 EOS 比例、外周血 EOS 计数、总 IgE、肺功能等 指标的相关性。观察哮喘患者在 ICS/LABA 治疗过程 中 FeNO、CaNO 的变化。

OR-175

晚期肺癌患者参与及执行治疗决策的心理体验及支持 性需求的质性研究

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探讨晚期肺癌患者参与及执行治疗决策的真实体验, 了解患者在治疗过程的支持性需求,旨在为构建专科 护士主导的肺癌患者参与及执行治疗决策支持方案提 供参考。

Safety assessment of with or without extracorporeal membrane oxygenation(ECMO) support transbronchial cryobiopsy(TBCB) in respiratory failure patients with refractory diffuse lung infiltration

Shiyao Wang , Guowu Zhou, Yingying Feng, Ye Tian, Yi Zhang , Xu Huang , Ying Li , Qingyuan Zhan

Object Transbronchial cryobiopsy (TBCB) is an essential procedure in diffuse lung disease diagnosis. In refractory respiratory failure patients with diffuse lung infiltration, pathological specimens obtained by TBCB may provide important clues for diagnosis and further treatment. The aim of our study is to evaluate the safety of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation(ECMO) support TBCB procedure in such patients.

Methods This study was analyzed from an updated single-center prospective cohort study between January 2019 and May 2021. TBCB was performed in refractory respiratory failure patients with diffuse lung infiltration using 2.4-mm cryoprobe. The demographic information, preoperative and postoperative conditions, biopsy site, number and quality of specimens and complications were compared between the patients with or without ECMO support.

Results TBCB procedure was performed on 8 and 16 patients with and without ECMO support, respectively. The preoperative APACHE II and SOFA were significantly higher in ECMO support group [APACHE II 25.5 (17.5-27.5) vs. 14.0 (10.0-21.5), p=0.006; SOFA 10.0 (6.3-10.0) vs. 5.5 (3.0-8.8), p=0.030]. The number and quality of specimens showed no difference in both groups. No patient died because of the TBCB procedure. And no significant differences were found in the incidence of pneumothorax (0.0% vs. 0.0%), the risk of moderate or severe bleeding (37.5% vs. 25.0%, p=0.647) or the critical conditions change after operation [AAPACHE II 0.5(-2.8-1.8) vs. 1.0(0-3.0), p=0.240; ΔSOFA 1.0(0-3.3) vs. 0(0-1.0), p=0.566] between the two groups.

Conclusion Although patients undergoing TBCB with ECMO support are more critical, TBCB procedure with ECMO support does not increase the risk of complications for the patients. Moreover, the specimens obtained by TBCB with ECMO support are not inferior in quantity and quality.

OR-177

Awareness, knowledge level, and implementation status of nurses about pulmonary rehabilitation in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: a multi-center, crosssectional survey in China

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Object To explore nurses' pulmonary rehabilitation related awareness, knowledge, and implementation status in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and find influential factors about pulmonary rehabilitation promotion in China.

Methods Study design and Participants

A cross-sectional design was used in 126 hospitals around 27 provinces and cities in China to understand nurses' awareness and knowledge about PR. The nurses' inclusion criteria were as follows: certified nurse; working in department of pulmonary medicine or pulmonary rehabilitation; And the exclusion criteria were: rotation to pulmonary medicine; not responsible for clinical nursing. The study was approved by the ethical committee of related institutions.

Data collection

Data was collected using a questionnaire which consists of 30 questions involving demographics and other problems used to measure nurses' awareness, knowledge, practice level of PR. These questions can further divide into four domains including demographics (7 questions), PR-related awareness (4 questions), PR-related knowledge (15 questions), and PR implementation status (4 questions). Answer of questions was set by yes, no, do not know or multiple choice. The questionnaire was initially designed according to literature and revised with the help of a panel of experts including 5 physicians, 5 pulmonologists, and 3 nurses. Then a prior study was performed among 15 nurses from different hospitals to further test the understanding differences about the questionnaire.

The software, Wenjuanxing, was used to generate electronic questionnaires. And the head nurse of each ward was responsible for distributing the electronic questionnaire to the relevant nurses and ensuring the quality of the questionnaires. All participants' informed consent was collected online. Questionnaires were excluded if the essential information was incomplete.

Data analysis

The baseline data are presented as mean±SD or proportion (%). Comparisons between groups were evaluated using the independent t-test or one-way ANOVA for normally distributed, and Mann-Whitney U test or Kruskal-Wallis H test for non-normally distributed. The independent effects were evaluated using logistic regression model. P values were twotailed, and with less than 0.05 considered statistically significant.

Results Demographics

2185 nurses were investigated. 17 questionnaires were excluded for incomplete information. 2168 valid questionnaires were finally included for analysis (Figure 1). The distribution of participants was shown in Figure 2. Mean age of the subjects was 31.03±6.220 (mean±standard deviation [SD]). And the average working years was 9.25±6.838 (mean±standard deviation [SD]). Demographic details of the subjects were mentioned in Table 1.

Nurses' awareness level about Pulmonary Rehabilitation (PR)

The mean score of PR-related awareness level was 4.93±2.925 (mean±standard deviation [SD]), with total score 10. 1703 nurses knew about PR, accounting for 78.6%. 932 nurses have learned about PR, accounting for 43%. In addition to the Northwest area, more than 80% of nurses in other parts of China knew about PR (Figure 3), and more than 50% in the other parts of China learned about PR (Figure 4). Of the total 932 subjects, themselves, 59.87%(n=558) learned by 76.5%(n=713)trained in their own hospital. 45.39%(n=423) learned from continuing medical 36.8%(n=343)learned education class. from academic conference, 14.69%(n=137) learned in advanced hospital, and 12.45% (n=116) learned in PR professional institution, as shown in Table 2. Nurses' knowledge level about PR

The average score was 18.65±6.28 (mean±standard deviation [SD]), of the total score 33. Analyzing the data by independent t-test or one-way ANOVA, we indicated age, working years, hospital grade, education background, professional title and position were statistically impacts on PR knowledge scores(P<0.05), as shown in Table 3.

Using PR-related knowledge scores as the outcome variable, we did the logistic regression analysis and found that working years, professional position, professional title and age remained the independent variables associated with nurses' knowledge level about PR, as shown in Table 4.

Nurses' implementation level about PR

57.06%(n=1237) of nurses had PR implementation experience to the patients, as mentioned in Figure 5. Of the 1237 subjects, 11.0%(n=136) just introduced PR to patients, 22.6%(n=280) implemented PR to patients but not as nursing routine, 38.4%(n=475) had nursing routine but no excellent PR system, and 28.0%(n=346) had excellent PR system, as shown in Figure 6.

As to their PR implementation willingness, 90.4%(n=1972) of nurses said yes while 9.6%(n=196) were not willing to implement PR to patients as shown in Figure 7. The related reasons included lacking of PR knowledge (n=77, 39.3%), having no time and energy (n=34, 17.3%), PR was not included into my duty (n=6, 3.1%), lacking of professional PR technology (n=38, 19.4%), no special PR institutions (n=27, 13.8%), and other reasons (n=14, 7.1%), as shown in Figure 8.

Conclusion Our survey indicated working years, age, professional position and professional title were influential factors about nurses' PR-related awareness, knowledge, and implementation level. Suggesting strengthen the training of relevant nurses on the theory and practice of PR by continuing medical education, and emphasizing the development of PR to form excellent PR system. Relevant hospitals and institutions should pay more attention to the implementation of

pulmonary rehabilitation in daily treatment, and apply pulmonary rehabilitation to the clinic widely.

OR-178

Percutaneous endovascular biopsy for the diagnosis of pulmonary artery masses: a preliminary study of single-center

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Object To describe the procedure and report the results of percutaneous endovascular biopsy (PEB) in patients with pulmonary artery masses.

Methods In this retrospective study, all 15 patients (55±15 years), 7 males and 8 females, who underwent PEB for pathologic confirmation between November 2018 and April 2021 were enrolled. All of whom peformed PET-CT and CTPA to confirm the filling-defects suspicious for pulmonary artery malignancy before intervention.

Results All the 15patients were performed PEB successfully without acute or fatal complications and the specimens were taken for histological examination. Pulmonary artery sarcoma (PAS) was confirmed in 10 patients. Pulmonary artery lesions were confirmed as cancer thrombus in two patients and myelosarcoma in one patient. Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) was considered to be the correct diagnosis in one patient according to the histological findings from PEB. While a definitive diagnosis was not established in one patient, there were only yielded necrotic tissues from the harvested sample.

Conclusion PEB is an effective and safe diagnostic method for differentiating benign and malignant pulmonary artery lesions and should be tried in time when malignant tumors of the pulmonary artery are clinically indicated.

OR-179

结核性胸膜炎内科胸腔镜下表型及其临床相关性分析

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分析结核性胸膜炎在不同年龄患者群体的临床特点, 提高临床上对结核性胸膜炎的认识水平,总结结核性 胸膜炎内科胸腔镜下表型,评估内科胸腔镜技术在诊 断结核性胸膜炎中的价值。

60 岁以下早期慢阻肺患者的心肺运动功能: 一项基于双向队列研究的横断面分析

邓志珊、周玉民、李晓尘、李成龙、吴繁、郑幽兰、 林奕琪、刘莎、彭婕琦、田禾燊、王梓晖、杨华静、 黄佩瑜、文响、肖珊、戴翠琼、赵宁宁、鲁礼飞、冉 丕鑫 呼吸疾病国家重点实验室;国家呼吸疾病临床医学研 究中心;广州呼吸健康研究院;广州医科大学附属第 一医院;广州医科大学

既往早期慢阻肺研究多集中在老年人群(60岁以上),中年(60岁以下)早期慢阻肺的心肺运动功 能情况仍不明确,因此,本研究基于中国广东慢性气 道疾病人群双向队列探讨中年早期慢阻肺极量运动状 态下的心肺运动功能。

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87 例疑诊肺癌经病理确诊为机化性肺炎患者的临床 特征及预后

王娟、肖彬彬、赵铁梅 解放军总医院呼吸与危重症医学部

总结 87 例临床疑诊肺癌经病理确诊为机化性肺炎患者的临床影像和病理学特征、治疗和预后,给临床医师提供指导。

OR-182

经支气管微波消融治疗非手术周围型肺癌:一项初步 研究

谢芳芳、陈军祥、江一峰、孙加源 上海交通大学附属胸科医院

微波消融(microwave ablation, MWA)治疗周围型 肺癌通常经胸壁方式进行,并发症发生率较高;而经 支气管方式通过自然腔道进行,可减少并发症发生率。 经支气管 MWA治疗为不能手术周围型肺癌提供了一 种相对安全的局部治疗方式。本研究旨在评价导航支 气管镜引导柔性水冷微波导管对非手术周围型肺癌进 行消融治疗的可行性和安全性。

OR-183

经鼻高流量湿化氧疗在呼吸衰竭合并高碳酸血症中有 效性和安全性的系统评价和 Meta 分析

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背景:经鼻高流量湿化氧疗(HFNC)作为一种新兴的呼吸支持技术,其在低氧性呼吸衰竭中优于普通氧疗且不逊于无创正压通气(NIV)的疗效得到广泛的认可,然而其在呼吸衰竭合并二氧化碳潴留

(PaO2>45mmHg)的患者中疗效尚存争议。因此, 本文检索数据库中关于经鼻高流量湿化氧疗治疗成人 伴二氧化碳潴留的呼吸衰竭的临床研究,对比无创正 压通气评价其在该类人群中的疗效。

方法:本文检索了 Pubmed、EmBase、Cochrane Library (CENTRAL)数据库中有关"经鼻高流量湿化 氧疗"和"呼吸衰竭"的文献,纳入在伴有二氧化碳潴留 的成人呼吸衰竭病人中对比经鼻高流量湿化氧疗和无 创正压通气疗效的随机对照试验和队列研究,分别使 用 Cochrane 干预措施系统评价手册推荐标准和纽卡 斯尔-渥太华质量评估量表 (Newcastle - Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale)评分对文献质量进行评 价,最后对纳入符合标准的研究进行荟萃分析。

结果:最终纳入 8 项研究,合计 621 例患者纳入 meta 分析。合成结果在伴有高碳酸血症的呼吸衰竭 患者中,经鼻高流量湿化氧疗相对于无创正压通气在 插管率方面无论是随机对照研究(OR=0.92,95%Cl 0.45-1.88)还是队列研究(OR = 0.94,95%Cl 0.55-1.62)均没有统计学差异。对报告死亡率的研究进行 合并,其结果提示两组间死亡率在随机对照研究 (OR=1.33,95%Cl 0.68-2.60)和队列研究中

(OR=0.96,95%CI 0.42-2.20)均无统计学差异。 NIV 在缓解呼吸急促,促进二氧化碳排出方面略显优势,但差异未达到统计学差异。两者在提高氧分压,改善pH值,缩短患者 ICU 住院时间方面均无统计学差异。经鼻高流量湿化氧疗不良事件发生率显著低于无创通气,舒适度评分更佳。

结论:基于已有的文献,经鼻高流量湿化氧疗可能是 伴二氧化碳潴留的呼吸衰竭患者呼吸支持技术的有效 备用方案之一,但仍需高质量的大样本的研究证实。

国产电磁导航支气管镜在肺外周结节诊断中的应用

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电磁导航支气管镜是一种能够进行肺部病变精准定位 的工具,在肺部病变诊断中具有重要价值。一种新型 的国产电磁导航支气管镜系统被研发,并配有各种直 径的定位传感导线,因此可以与各种直径的气管镜 (包括细支气管镜)、引导鞘和径向超声探头配合使 用,目前,这种国产电磁导航支气管镜在周围型肺结 节的诊断价值尚未有报道进行评估。

OR-185

IgG4 相关性疾病临床特征分析

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分析 IgG4 相关性疾病的临床特点,加深对该病认知, 指导临床诊治。

OR-186

厄他培南体外干预对铜绿假单胞菌和鲍曼不动杆菌耐 药性影响的研究

赵立维、文文

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厄他培南虽然对非发酵菌几乎无抗菌活性,但有文献 报道厄他培南引入医院后其应用在群体和个体水平均 能对铜绿假单胞菌(Pseudomonas aeruginosa, PA) 和鲍曼不动杆菌(Acinetobacter baumannii,AB)对 碳青霉烯药物的耐药性产生影响,似乎能改善医院生 态环境。本研究探讨了厄他培南体外干预两种非发酵 菌后对亚胺培南和美罗培南耐药性的影响,以及可能 的分子机制。

OR-187

The refractory hypercapnia associates with the poor prognosis of severe COVID-19 patients

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Object Little information is known about the type II respiratory failure with severe COVID-19 patients. We sought to compare the clinical characteristics, laboratory finding and outcomes among the patients with different PaCO2 levels, and explore the dynamic change of PaCO2 level in severe COVID-19 patients.

Methods Data were retrospectively collected for severe COVID-19 patients consecutively admitted at Tongji Hospital (Wuhan, China) from 16 January to 3 May 2020. The difference of the clinical characteristics, laboratory markers and mortality were analyzed among patients with different PaCO2 levels. The patients with low and high PaCO2 increments during hospitalization were compared for the dynamic change of oxygen index, inflammatory markers and the outcome.

Results Of 283 severe COVID-19 patients, the mortality rates in the hypocapnia and hypercapnia groups were higher than that in the eucapnia group (61.4%, 73.3% vs 26.5%, P<0.01). Patients in the hypercapnia group experienced longer duration from symptoms onset to decease than those in the hypocapnia group (45 vs 21 days, P<0.01). The ratio of PaCO2 increment in the deceased group was significantly higher than that of the discharged patients. Compared to that in the low PaCO2 increment group, the oxygenation index declined and fluctuated at a lower level at the late course in the high PaCO2 increment group, accompanying with the higher lactate dehydrogenase and the higher ratio of neutrophil to lymphocyte.

Conclusion Severe COVID-19 patients with refractory increased PaCO2 yielded poorer clinical outcomes than those without. Clinician should be alert to the hypercapnia patients with COVID-19. Further investigation is needed for the underlying mechanism.

基于血液样本的 DNA 甲基化的预后评分系统(RS) 用于预测一线 EGFR-TKI 治疗晚期 EGFR 突变阳性 的晚期 NSCLC 患者的预后

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目前, EGFR-TKI 治疗 EGFR 突变的 NSCLC 患者的 预后尚缺乏有效的预测方法。本研究通过分析对比 EGFR 突变阳性和 EGFR 野生型患者之间的差异表 达甲基化区域,来构建与预后相关的 DNA 甲基化标 志物的预测模型。

OR-189

间质性肺疾病和慢阻肺患者疾病感知现状及特点的对 比性研究

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旨在比较间质肺疾病患者与慢阻肺患者对疾病认知水 平的差别,比较异同点,为慢病治疗尤其是间质性肺 疾病的管理提供参考和依据。

OR-190

肺动脉周细胞 miR-31-5p 通过外泌体调节肺动脉内 皮细胞

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包括低氧在内的各种因素导致的肺动脉内皮细胞 (Pulmonary artery endothelial cells, PAEC) 凋亡 及自噬,进而引起的内皮功能障碍是各类肺高压发生 发展的共同及始动因素,并进一步导致了肺血管收缩 及重构。肺动脉周细胞(Pulmonary artery pericyte cell, PAPC) 与 PAEC 间存在着广泛的相互作用, 而外泌体(Exosomes, EV)则广泛介导细胞间的相 互作用。因此本研究建立试图阐明 PAPC 在低氧条 件下通过释放外泌体影响 PAEC 的功能,从而导致 肺血管内皮功能障碍,并对其细胞分子机制进行深入 研究。 OR-191 140 例非结核分枝杆菌肺病临床特征分析

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分析非结核分枝杆菌肺病(nontuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary disease, NTM-PD)临床特征及其与宿主免疫状态的相关性,以提高该病的临床诊治水平。

OR-192

恶性胸腔积液在肺癌基因检测中的应用价值

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随着精准医学时代的到来, 肺癌基因有助于指导靶向 治疗。组织活检是肺癌基因检测的金标准, 但是组织 标本不易获得, 且为有创操作, 难以多次取样。而血 液样本虽然易于获得, 但是其 ctDNA 的含量低, 灵 敏度及特异度均有限。恶性胸腔积液中富含肿瘤细胞, 且样本较组织更易采集。故而, 我们设计该研究, 探 索恶性胸腔积液在肺癌基因检测中的应用价值。

OR-193 恶性胸腔积液不良转归结局的危险因素分析

魏奇、田攀文 四川大学华西医院

观察恶性胸腔积液患者的临床转归,探讨其不良转归 结局的危险因素,为临床及时准确判断及个体化治疗 提供数据支持及新思路。

OR-194 MicroRNA-1 在肺动脉高压大鼠心脏纤维化中的作用

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欲通过低氧诱导 PAH 大鼠在体实验与心脏成纤维细 胞低氧培养离体实验证实 miR-1 是否参与肺动脉高 压调节,以及能否改善 PAH 大鼠右心室重构。确定 miR-1 改善低氧诱导的 CFs 纤维化是否与磷脂酰肌 醇 3-激酶/蛋白激酶 B 信号通路有关系。

OR-195

ECMO 在危重型 COVID-19 患者治疗中的应用

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[摘要]:目前体外膜氧合(ECMO)被作为常规治疗 无效的危重型新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)患者 可采用的挽救性治疗,本文就 ECMO 在危重型 COVID-19 患者治疗中的应用进行综述,包括 ECMO 应用的适应证、禁忌证、辅助时机、模式选 择、启动后管理、撤机及医护防护等。强调在最大限 度地利用常规治疗之前,不要启动 ECMO,治疗期 间必须配合其他有效且精细的管理才能发挥出理想的 效果并做好医护防护,对于 ECMO 撤离应评估效益 与风险。ECMO 在危重型 COVID-19 患者治疗中将 会发挥更大的作用。

[关键词]:体外膜氧合;新型冠状病毒肺炎;危重症 救治 OR-196

甲基转移酶样蛋白 7A 和 7B 在肺腺癌中的表达及临 床意义

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本研究通过免疫组织化学染色实验检测 METTL7A 及 METTL7B 在肺腺癌组织和癌旁正常组织中的表达水 平,并进一步探究二者表达水平与肺癌的诊断、临床 特征、预后是否有关联,以及二者的表达水平是否相 关,这将为肺腺癌的个体化诊疗提供新的研究思路和 治疗靶点。

OR-197

Frem2 缺陷导致肺脏脏胸膜发育缺陷和弹性蛋白结 构紊乱

刘欣媛、殷文广、冉丕鑫 广州医科大学

通过 ENU 诱导突变的 Frem2 (Fras1 related extracellular matrix protein 2) 基因突变小鼠研究 Frem2 基因在肺脏发育中的功能研究及其突变如何 导致弹性蛋白结构紊乱。

OR-198

急性肺栓塞合并晕厥的相关因素分析

阿地拉艾力、周海霞、易群、张嘉瑞、刘玉、彭丽阁 四川大学华西医院

急性肺栓塞是临床常见的急危重症,病死率高,临床 表现主要包括呼吸困难、胸痛、咯血等,而晕厥症状 较少出现,本文通过探讨急性肺栓塞合并晕厥的临床 特点及危险因素,提高急性肺栓塞合并晕厥的认识, 从而降低临床不良预后。

Ultrasound assessment of the rectus femoris in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease predicts poor exercise tolerance.

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Object Reduced exercise tolerance is an important clinical feature of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and leads to a poor prognosis. The 6-minute walk test (6MWT) is widely used to assess exercise capacity; however, it is not commonly administered in primary medical institutions because it requires a suitable site and professional training. Ultrasound has great potential for evaluating diaphragmatic function and skeletal muscle mass in COPD. However, whether skeletal muscle ultrasound can predict impaired exercise tolerance is unclear.

Methods The study included 154 stable patients with COPD, who were randomly divided into a development set and a validation set. The thickness (RFthick) and cross-sectional area (RFcsa) of the rectus femoris were measured using ultrasound.

Results Strong correlations were observed between the 6MWD and RFthick (r=0.84, p<0.001) and between the 6MWD and RFcsa (r=0.81, p<0.001). In the development set, the optimal cutoff values for men and women were 5.330 cm and 5.245 cm for RFthick and 6.975 cm2 and 6.940 cm2 for RFcsa, respectively. In the validation set, the area under the curve (AUC) values for the prediction of a 6MWD <350 by RFthick and RFcsa were 0.907 and 0.927, respectively. Finally, the predictive efficacy of RFthick (AUC: 0.95), RFcsa (AUC: 0.98), and the derived nomogram model (AUC: 0.994) for exercise tolerance was superior to that of the sit-to-stand test and traditional clinical features.

Conclusion Rectus femoris ultrasound has potential clinical application value for the assessment of exercise tolerance in patients with COPD.

OR-200

LRRC6 基因复合杂合新突变所致原发性纤毛运动障 碍患者一例

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原发性纤毛运动障碍(PCD)是一种罕见的常染色体隐性遗传疾病,由运动性纤毛功能或结构受损引起的粘膜纤毛清除失败所致。目前尽管已经在40多个相关基因中发现了突变,并且候选基因不断被发现,但目前大约25%的患者仍不清楚PCD的遗传原因。在患者中,典型的临床特征是呼吸道感染,鼻窦炎,

支气管扩张,中耳炎和不孕不育症状。诊断依赖于透 射电子显微镜(TEM)显示的特定超微结构缺陷和 PCD 相关基因中致病突变的鉴定。据估计,PCD 影 响一般人群中的 10000 到 15000 个人中的 1 个,并 且在近亲家系中更为常见。

OR-201 戒烟对咽部微生态的影响

郭桂君、张剑青、张压娣 昆明医科大学第一附属医院

采用宏基因组二代测序(metagenomics Next Generation Sequencing,简称 mNGS)技术探索戒 烟对咽部微生物群落的影响。

OR-202

基于 GEO 的吸烟者小气道上皮细胞的生物信息学分 析

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通过生物信息学的方法分析正常非吸烟者和正常吸烟 者的小气道上皮细胞的差异基因。从分子水平上探讨 吸烟引发小气道上皮改变的可能机制。

OR-203

PKM2 调节糖酵解和细胞外基质沉积促进 CTEPH 血 管重构

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肺血管重构是慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压(CTEPH)的 重要病理生理机制,表现为内膜增厚和细胞外基质异 常沉积。丙酮酸激酶 M2 (PKM2)是糖酵解过程中 重要的速率限制酶,通常在增殖细胞和肿瘤细胞中过 表达,调节糖酵解进程和 Warburg 效应。有研究显 示糖代谢异常在动脉性肺动脉高压中有重要作用,但 在 CTEPH 中尚缺少相关研究,CTEPH 患者肺动脉 细胞糖代谢的方式尚不明确。本研究拟探讨 PKM2 在 CTEPH 患者肺动脉平滑肌细胞 (PASMCs)糖酵 解和细胞外基质沉积中的作用。

高海拔地区 OSAS 患者呼吸中枢调节功能异常对继 发性红细胞增多的影响

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探讨呼吸中枢调节功能异常在高海拔地区 OSAS 患 者继发红细胞增多中的作用。

OR-205

气道上皮细胞 RECK 在吸烟相关 COPD 中性粒细胞 性炎症的作用

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气道中性粒细胞炎症是 COPD 的主要发病机制。吸 烟等环境污染物诱导中性粒细胞浸润及中性粒细胞基 质金属蛋白酶 9 (MMP-9)释放,导致气道重塑和肺 实质损伤。伴有 kazal 域的富含半胱氨酸的逆转诱导 蛋白 (RECK) 是一种新的 MMPs 抑制剂,但它在 COPD 中的作用尚未研究,本研究探讨 RECK 在 COPD 患者中的表达及对中性粒细胞功能影响,为 COPD 的防治提供理论依据。

OR-206

红景天苷通过 MSTN/激活素通路改善 COPD 大鼠的 骨骼肌萎缩

胡瑞成、张美娟、谭媚 湖南省人民医院

探索红景天苷能否通过 MSTN/激活素通路改善COPD 大鼠的骨骼肌萎缩。

OR-207

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者的膈肌特征

王智君、李晶、陈锐 苏州大学附属第二医院

评估阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 (OSAHS) 患者的膈 肌特征。 OR-208

呼出气一氧化氮、脉冲震荡肺功能及潮气肺功能预测 成人慢性咳嗽患者气道高反应性的价值

陈丽嫦、吴玲玲、陆东珠、于化鹏 南方医科大学珠江医院

评价呼出气一氧化氮(FeNO)、脉冲震荡肺功能 (IOS)及潮气肺功能对慢性咳嗽成人患者气道高反 应性(bronchial hyperresponsiveness, BHR)的预 测价值。

OR-209

不同程度间歇性低氧对大鼠肠道微生物菌群与肠组织 NF-кB 的影响

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研究不同程度间歇性低氧(CIH)对大鼠肠道微生物菌 群与肠组织 NF-κB 的影响。

OR-210

RELM-β 通过 PLC/IP3R/Ca2+信号通路促进大鼠低 氧性肺动脉高压和肺动脉平滑肌

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)在我国患病人数接近 1 亿,造成了巨大的社会经济负担。低氧性肺动脉高压 (HPH)作为慢阻肺的重要并发症,是一种直接影 响疾病进程和预后的独立危险因素。目前认为低氧性 血管重塑是 HPH 的主要机制,其中主要病理变化为 肺动脉平滑肌细胞(PASMCs)增殖。抵抗素样分子 β(RELM-β)是一种与 HPH 密切相关的分泌蛋白, 我室前期研究发现,低氧可上调 hPASMCs 中 RELM-β 表达,并通过 Ca²⁺促进细胞增殖。然而, RELM-β 在 HPH 中的作用及在 PASMCs 增殖中的机 制尚未完全阐明。本研究拟在动物和细胞水平分别探 讨 RELM-β 能否通过 PLC/IP3R/Ca²⁺信号促进 HPH 发生和 PASMCs 增殖,为低氧性肺动脉高压的防治 奠定理论基础。

OR-211

原发性纵隔卵黄囊瘤临床及影像学分析

马美丽、施春雷、钟华、高志强、滕家俊、韩宝惠 上海市胸科医院, 上海交通大学附属胸科医院; 呼吸 科

总结原发性纵隔卵黄囊瘤 (YST) 临床特征和诊治经验。

OR-212

间充质干细胞联合部分液体通气对海水淹溺致肺损伤 大鼠治疗作用的研究

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观察通过气管植入间充质干细胞(MSCs)联合部分液体通气对海水淹溺致肺损伤大鼠治疗作用

OR-213

人骨髓间充质干细胞对人气道上皮细胞 IL-8、GRα、 HDAC2 和活性氧表达的影响

李春晓、林江涛 中日友好医院

探讨人骨髓间充质干细胞(Mesenchymal Stem Cells, MSCs)对人气道上皮细胞活性氧(Reactive oxygen species, ROS)、 IL-8、 糖皮质激素受体 α(Glucocorticoid RecePtor α, GRα)、组蛋白去乙酰 化酶 2(histone deacetylase 2, HDAC2)表达的影响。

OR-214

上皮细胞外泌体来源 CNTN1 促进树突状细胞介导的 T 细胞反应诱发过敏性哮喘

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探讨上皮细胞来源外泌体在哮喘中的作用及可能机制

OR-215 脉冲震荡诊断的小气道病变的临床特征及高危因素

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分析小气道病变患者相对于非小气道病变的临床特征 以及高危因素,为慢阻肺防控提供依据。

OR-216

抗 MDA5 抗体阳性皮肌炎相关间质性肺病的肺脏病 理分析

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研究抗 MDA5 阳性皮肌炎相关间质性肺疾病患者的 肺脏 MDA5、T/B 细胞亚群相关抗体的表达

OR-217

以播散性马尔尼菲蓝状菌感染为主要特征的高 lgE 综 合征 1 例

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目的 提高对幼儿起反复感染及以播散性马尔尼菲蓝 状菌感染为主要特征的高 lgE 综合征的认识。 **方法** 回顾性分析深圳市人民医院 1 例高 lgE 综合征 合并播散性感染的患者,总结其临床表现、实验室检 测、特殊检查及治疗过程并随访其预后。

结果 患者男性, 18岁, 学生, 主因"腰痛3周余, 发 热 4 天"入院于 2021 年 2 月 4 日收入深圳市人民医 院呼吸与危重症医学科。患者右侧腰痛,发热,最高 体温 39.3℃,伴右侧颈部无痛性包块、少许咳嗽。 出生后不久患者反复湿疹样皮疹,抓挠后流脓。8岁 时诊断"脓胸、漏斗胸",无 HIV 病史,无肿瘤及免疫 抑制剂使用史。体格检查发现患者面部皮肤粗糙、鼻 翼鼻梁增宽、前额突出、眼距增宽、鸡胸,口腔残存 3颗乳牙, 左上臂可见一皮肤破损, 破口直径约 2cm, 其内可见脓性分泌物,后颈部有一约 5*5cm 包块。 血常规: 白细胞 13×109/L, 中性粒细胞百分比 55.2%, 嗜酸性粒细胞比值 10.6%, 嗜酸性粒细胞绝 对值 1.38×109/L。超敏 C 反应蛋白 98.03mg/L,血沉 74 mm/h, 降钙素原 0.16 ng/m, 免疫球蛋白 E 21253 IU/ml, 补体、免疫球蛋白、抗 ANA、抗 ENA 谱、血管炎正常。淋巴细胞亚群: CD3+CD4+辅助/ 诱导性 T 细胞 52.90 ↑% (27 - 51), CD3-CD19+总 B细胞 20.06 ↑% (5 - 18), CD3-CD16 + 56+NK细 胞 0.64 ↓% (7 - 40),CD3-CD16 + 56+绝对计数 14.02 (150 - 1100),余淋巴细胞计数正常。支气 管镜痰培养提示马尔尼菲篮状菌,肺泡灌洗液培养提 示金黄色葡萄球菌;肺泡灌洗液宏基因组测序提示马 尔尼菲青霉菌(序列 3046)、耶氏肺孢子菌(序列 100) 、肺炎链球菌(序列 5484)、流感嗜血杆菌(序 列 55)、金黄色葡萄球菌(序列 34)。手臂坏死组织及 右侧耳后脓肿穿刺液培养提示金黄色葡萄球菌, 左上 臂坏死组织培养提示马尔尼菲篮状菌。胸腹部增强 CT 提示两肺弥漫斑片及结节样影, 左肺上叶支气管 扩张、壁增厚、内见低密度粘液影填充,其远端见巨 大空洞并实变不张;纵隔多发肿大淋巴结,考虑感染 性病变可能,肿瘤性病变(粘液类)未完全除外;右 颈部、颊部及右侧胸壁皮下占位 (考虑坏死肿大淋巴 结)、双肾及肾周内多发环形强化病灶,性质待定, 与肺内病变同源,感染性病变?脂肪肝。支气管镜提 示左上叶支气管大片坏死和脓性分泌物堵塞。左上叶 支气管粘膜病理提示马尔尼菲蓝状菌感染。骨髓穿刺 提示骨髓增生大致正常(约 70%),特殊染色: PAS(-)、六胺银(-)、抗酸染色(-)。左上臂皮肤 组织病理提示马尔尼菲蓝状菌感染。外周血基因突变 检测提示 STAT3 基因突变, NIH 评分: 77 分, 明确 诊断高 IgE 综合征 播散性马尔尼菲篮状菌感染(肺、 声带、淋巴结、皮肤、肾脏)、非结核分枝杆菌感染

后,予哌拉西林他唑巴坦 3g q8h、两性霉素 B 治疗。 2021 年 2 月 22 日复查支气管镜提示左上叶支气管病 变较前好转,但新发声带受累。2021 年 2 月 25 日复 查胸部及腹部 CT 提示肺部及双肾病变较前好转。3 月 4 日患者出院,出院后两性霉素 B 治疗 16 日,序 贯伊曲康唑口服液 200mg q12h×12 周。

结论 对于幼儿起反复感染的患者发生严重或播散性 胞内菌感染应警惕是否为高 lgE 综合征。

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无创通气联合经鼻高流量氧疗在慢性阻塞性肺疾病机 械通气病人拔管后的应用

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探讨在慢性阻塞性肺疾病机械通气病人中,成功拔管 后立即预防性应用无创通气联合经鼻高流量氧疗是否 比单独使用无创通气降低再插管率。

OR-219

USP4 is pathogenic in allergic airway inflammation by inhibiting regulatory T cell response

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Object Asthma is characterized by chronic inflammation and airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR). It is controllable, but not curable. Ubiquitin-specific peptidase 4 (USP4) has been verified as a regulator of regulatory T (Treg) cells and Th17 cells *in vitro*. In this study, we aim to investigate whether USP4 could serve as a therapeutic target for asthma.

Methods Age-matched USP4 wild-type and knockout mice received an intraperitoneal injection of 100 μ g ovalbumin (OVA) mixed in 2 mg aluminum hydroxide in 1 × PBS on days 0, 7 and 14. On days 21 to 27, the mice were challenged with aerosolized 1 % OVA in 1 × PBS for 30 mins. Tissue histology, ELISA and flow cytometry were applied 24 h after the last OVA challenge.

Results USP4 deficiency protected mice from OVAinduced AHR and decreased the production of several inflammatory cytokines in T cells *in vivo*. Compared to the lung cells isolated from WT mice, *Usp4^{-/-}* lung cells decreased secretion of IL-4, IL-13 and IL-17A upon stimulation *in vitro*. Meanwhile, the percentage of CD4+Foxp3⁺ Treg cells was elevated, with more CCR6+Foxp3⁺ Treg cells accumulating in the lungs of OVA-challenged USP4 deficient mice than in their wild-type counterparts. Treatment with the USP4 inhibitor, Vialinin A, reduced inflammatory cell infiltration in the lungs of OVA-challenged mice *in vivo*.

Conclusion We found USP4 deficiency contributes to attenuated airway inflammation and AHR in allergen-induced murine asthma, and Vialinin A treatment alleviates asthma pathogenesis and may serve as a promising therapeutic target for asthma.

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双肺移植后早期 EBV 阴性弥漫大 B 细胞淋巴瘤一例

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患者男, 39岁, 因"肺移植术后 10月余, 间断发热 2 周"就诊于中日友好医院。患者入院前 10 月余因"间 质性肺疾病、肺动脉高压、呼吸衰竭"在静脉-静脉体 外膜肺氧合(VV-ECMO)辅助下序贯双肺移植术,术 后予泼尼松+他克莫司+吗替麦考酚酯三联抗排异治 疗,7月前查血常规发现淋巴细胞(LYM)增高,2周 前患者无诱因出现午后低热,查血常规 LYM 3.10×109/L, LYM% 40.7%, 伴甘油三酯、乳酸脱 氢酶升高。外周血+骨髓培养、血 CMV、EBV 核酸、 BALF 查细菌、真菌、病毒、分枝杆菌、肺孢子菌、 支原体、衣原体、CMV、EBV 核酸均阴性, 群体反 应性抗体阴性。行 PET/CT 视野内骨弥漫性代谢增加, 肝脏多发高代谢灶,右侧肾上腺增厚伴代谢增加,脾 脏略大;骨髓穿刺示 15.5%异常淋巴细胞,骨髓活 检示髓腔内充满 CD20 阳性 B 淋巴细胞, 符合弥漫 大 B 细胞淋巴瘤(diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, DLBCL), EBV 编码的小 RNA(EBER)原位杂交阴性, 流式细胞免疫分型见 2.3% CD5-CD10-单克隆 B 淋 巴细胞。同时查血清铁蛋白>1500ng/ml,可溶性 CD25>44000pg/ml,考虑移植后淋巴增殖性疾病 (Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease, PTLD), BLDCL 继发噬血细胞综合征诊断明确。针对淋巴瘤, 予下调免疫抑制剂 (停用吗替麦考酚、降低他克莫司 血药浓度)、利妥昔单抗单药6周期化疗;针对噬血

细胞综合征, 予依托泊苷 6 周期化疗, 方案为利妥苷 单抗 375mg/m2 D1×6 周, 依托泊苷 100mg D1、 D4×2 周后依托泊苷 100mg D1×4 周。化疗后第二天 患者体温降至正常。4 月后复查骨髓穿刺及活检、流 式细胞分析提示完全缓解, 血清铁蛋白、LDH、TG 降至正常, 复查 PET/CT 提示全身多发骨弥漫性代谢 增加及肝脏、肾上腺多发高代谢灶均消失, 脾脏较前 缩小。实体器官移植后发生淋巴瘤属于 PTLD 的一种, 是实体器官移植后危及生命的并发症, 需在随访时密 切关注, 如确诊应及时启动治疗, 尽可能延长移植受 者的存活时间。

OR-221 **机械通气患者反向触发研究进展**

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反向触发(Reverse Triggering)是近年来在危重症 患者机械通气中逐渐被认识的一种新的人机不同步形 式。它通常可通过呼吸叠加的形式增加潮气量和跨肺 压,从而可能导致肺损伤,也有学者认为它在肺复张 及膈肌保护性通气方面可能有一定益处。本文从它的 发生机制、临床特点、潜在利弊以及处理措施等方面 作详细综述,以加深临床上对反向触发的认识与处理。

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Inflammatory Profiles and Clinical Features of COVID-19 Survivors 3 Months After Discharge in Wuhan, China

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Object Postdischarge immunity and its correlation with clinical features among patients recovered from coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) are poorly described. This prospective cross-sectional study aim to explore the inflammatory profiles and clinical recovery of patients with COVID-19 at 3 months after hospital discharge.

Methods This prospective cross-sectional study recruited patients with COVID-19 discharged between 5 and 31 March 2020, from 4 hospitals in Wuhan (Wuhan Union Hospital, Wuhan Pulmonary Hospital, Wuhan Central Hospital, and Fangcang Hospital), as well as recovered asymptomatic patients (APs) from an isolation hotel and uninfected healthy controls (HCs) in the community. Recruitment (by telephone) and testing, 3 months after hospital discharge, were carried out by trained medical staff in the outpatient clinic of Wuhan Union Hospital. All patients were contacted in the order of their discharge dates, as documented in their medical records. The exclusion criteria were chronic respiratory, hematological, autoimmune, and psychotic diseases; death before follow-up; declining to participate; or inability to participate for reasons such as living outside Wuhan city or inability to be contacted. The recovered APs were confirmed by a previous positive SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid test or current positive SARS-CoV-2 antibody test without symptoms throughout.

Viral nucleic acid and antibody detection, laboratory examination, computed tomography, pulmonary function assessment, multiplex cytokine assay including 44 cytokines tested by a Meso Scale Discovery method, and flow cytometry were performed.

Results 72 age-, sex- and body mass indexmatched participants were recruited in this study, including 19 patients with severe/critical COVID-19 (SPs), 20 patients with mild/moderate COVID-19 (MPs), 16 APs, and 17 HCs. The results of this study showed persisting respiratory sequelae (reduced lung volume, diffusion capacity disorder, and chest CT abnormalities) in patients recovered from COVID-19 at 3 months after discharge, more frequently and more conspicuous in recovered SPs than in their MP and AP counterparts. Several factors associated with vascular injury and cytokines), repair/angiogenesis (class 1 inflammation (class 3 cytokines), and chemotaxis (class 4 cytokines) were up-regulated in patients recovered from COVID-19, particularly in SPs. Furthermore, the percentage of immune cells in PBMCs-including T, NK, and NKT cells, DCs, macrophages, and MDSCs—did not differ significantly between patients recovered from COVID-19 and HCs, whereas in patients recovered from COVID-19, the proportion of CD4+ T cells was significantly lower among those with abnormal than in those with normal CT findings. In addition, cytokines, such as VCAM-1 and ICAM-1 (class 1 cvtokines). TNF- α (a class 3 cvtokine): and IP-10. MCP-1, MIP-1 α , and MIP-1 β (class 4 cytokines) were positively correlated with all of the above abnormal clinical features observed in patients recovered from COVID-19.

Conclusion In conclusion, we found that vascular injury, aberrant proinflammatory cytokine and chemokine levels, and abnormal clinical features persisted in patients recovered from COVID-19 at 3 months after hospital discharge, especially in recovered SPs compared with MPs and APs. These findings raise concerns regarding ongoing aberrant cytokine–mediated organ damage in some patients recovered from COVID-

19, especially survivors of severe/critical disease. Whether these findings return to normal or continue to progress in later stages requires further research. Most importantly, attention should be paid to vascular injury, inflammation, and chemotaxis in recovered SPs. These 3 classes of cytokines persist and aggravate each other, forming a vicious cycle that may cause long-term irreversible, lifethreatening sequelae, such as cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases and lung fibrosis (abnormal blood gas exchange). Our study focused on cytokine profiles and their correlation with clinical sequelae in patients recovered from COVID-19 of different disease severities 3 months after discharge, which may improve our understanding of the full spectrum of COVID-19 and provide guidance for long-term rehabilitation in recovered patients.

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荧光/荧光寿命双模态靶向识别粘度分子探针的构建 及其精准评估早期肺纤维化研究

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肺纤维化作为慢性呼吸疾病中的一种,主要以呼吸困 难加重,肺功能恶化为临床特征,例如重症新冠集多 种原因均可造成肺纤维化,目前对肺纤维化的治疗难 度大,且无特效抗纤维化的药物,有研究表明肺纤维 化的病理进程主要包括炎症阶段和纤维化阶段,在炎 症阶段和纤维结缔组织形成初期,干扰致病因素对肺 纤维化的治疗起着重要作用,甚至可以逆转病变。因 此对肺纤维化的早期精准诊断对于肺纤维化的有效治 疗起着重要作用。因此我们拟构建荧光/荧光寿命双 模态靶向识别体内微环境改变的分子探针,以期实现 对早期肺纤维化的可视化,数字化监测。

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呼出气一氧化氮联合测定在慢性咳嗽患者中意义的观 察性研究

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通 过 呼 出 气 一 氧 化 氮 (NO) 联 合 测 定 (FeNO+CaNO+FnNO), 对慢咳患者的大小气道 炎症及上下气道炎症进行评估并探究各项指标在慢咳 患者病因诊断、病情评估中的改变及意义。

LPS 诱导小鼠咳嗽敏感性增高和气道神经源性炎症 模型建立

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使用脂多糖 LPS 建立咳嗽敏感性增高和气道神经源 性炎症明显的小鼠模型。

OR-226

Synergistic activity of colistin combined with auranofin against colistin-resistant Gram-negative bacteria

Xiaoxuan Feng, Liu Shuai, Yang Wang, Yulin Zhang, Lingxiao Sun, Haibo Li, Chunlei Wang, Yingmei Liu, Bin Cao China-Japan friendship hospital

Object Infections caused by extensively drugresistant (XDR) Gram-negative bacteria are increasingly harder to treat with existing antimicrobial agents. Colistin is often used as the last line agent to treat these infections. However, with the discovery of plasmid-borne mcr-1 and the increasing clinical application of colistin, colistinresistant (Col-R) Gram-negative bacteria show a steady increasing trend in recent years. The gradual emergence of the Col-R bacterial strains has greatly limited the antibiotic therapy options. A promising strategy is to take advantage of the potential synergistic effect of colistin with non-antimicrobial agents to restore the therapeutic effect of colistin. This study aimed to investigate the in vitro and in vivo antibacterial activity of colistin combined with anti-rheumatoid arthritis drug auranofin against Col-R Gram-negative bacteria pneumoniae, including Κ. Ē. coli, Р aeruginosa and A. baumannii.

Methods Colistin resistance mechanisms were analyzed with detection of pmrA, pmrB, phoP, phoQ, mgrB, mcr-1 and mcr-8 genes by PCR. The fractional inhibitory concentration index (FICI) of colistin and auronofin against Col-R Gram-negative bacteria was determined by checkboard method. Time-killing curve was used to further evaluate the antibacterial effect of colistin combined with auronofin against Col-R strains. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) were used to observe the impact of colistin and auranofin on the morphology of the high-level Col-R K. pneumoniae 18605. A mouse peritoneal infection model was established to evaluate the bacterial loads in the peritoneal fluid (PF) and spleen of mice after treatment of colistin or auranofin alone or their combination.

Results Checkerboard assays revealed that the combination of colistin and auranofin showed a significant synergistic effect (FICI ≤0.5) against Coldifferent colistin R strains with resistance mechanisms. For all three mcr gene positive isolates, neither colistin nor auranofin monotherapy showed any bacterial killing effect, and the growth curves were similar to that of control. The combination of colistin and auranofin resulted in the elimination of all three mcr gene positive isolates at 4 h, with no regrowth observed for *K. pneumoniae* C505 and *K. pneumoniae* 09-20. Interestingly, regrowth was observed for E. coli 08-85 after 8 h of treatment. For all the high-level Col-R isolates, no viable bacterial cells were detected within 2-24 h when colistin was combined with auranofin. SEM images showed that auranofin monotherapy displayed no morphological changes compared to the control group. Membrane blebbing was evidently observed with colistin monotherapy. The combination treatment caused large-scale membrane disruptions. By TEM, treatment with auranofin monotherapy did not show any impact on the cellular morphology compared to the control group. However, minor protrusions were caused by colistin monotherapy. With the combination, bacterial cell surface was extensively disrupted and showed cell lysis. We evaluated the bacterial loads in the PF and spleen of mice. Neither colistin nor auranofin monotherapy showed antimicrobial activity against the infected bacteria. In contrast, the combination of colistin and auranofin proved efficacious, with almost 10-fold bacterial load reduction in the PF and spleen than that of the control group.

Conclusion In summary, auranofin enhanced the *in vitro* and *in vivo* antimicrobial activities of colistin against Col-R Gram-negative bacteria. As auranofin is currently available, it can be easily used for antimicrobial therapy instead of developing new antimicrobial drugs. There is great potential for this novel combination to treat infections caused by Col-R Gram-negative bacteria.

OR-227

基于智能手机语音分析联合 GeoAl 的呼吸道传染病 监测预警系统的设计

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当代世界人员流动幅度大、速度快,因此传统的呼吸 道传染病检测方法难以适应新时代的防疫要求。随着 社会进一步发展的大趋势,呼吸道传染病的防控将成 为越来越重要的研究课题。我们结合当代人的生产生 活习惯,设计基于智能手机语音分析联合 GeoAI 的 呼吸道传染病监测预警系统。

经支气管镜冷冻肺活检在早期周围型肺癌的诊断价值

张群成、张晓菊、李向南、孙冠男、杨会珍、任红岩 河南省人民医院

探讨经支气管镜径向超声引导下冷冻肺活检对早期周 围型肺癌的诊断价值。

OR-229

castlemans 病合并副肿瘤天疱疮及闭塞性细支气管 炎 1 例

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分析 castlemans 病合并副肿瘤天疱疮及闭塞性细支 气管炎病例特点

OR-230

因慢性肺移植物失功行肺再移植术后发生急性纤维素 性机化性肺炎 1 例诊断和治疗分析

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探讨肺再移植术后发生急性纤维素性机化性肺炎的诊断和治疗

OR-231

miR-212、细胞因子和 β-类胰蛋白酶水平对哮喘发 病的影响

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miR-212、细胞因子和 β-类胰蛋白酶水平对哮喘发病 的影响。

OR-232

Clinical and imaging findings of patients diagnosed with adenovirus-positive pneumonia during 2015–2019 in Shanghai, China

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Object This study was to describe the clinical characteristics, chest CT image findings and potential role of T cells immunity in adenovirus positive pneumonia.

Methods In this retrospective study, medical records of 53 adult Adv+ patients who were admitted to the Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, from May 2015 to August 2019 were included. Presence of adenovirus and other respiratory viruses was detected using by polymerase chain reaction of throat swabs samples. Clinical features and chest computed tomography (CT) findings were compared between patients with Adv+ pneumonia and Adv+ non-pneumonia.

Results The top 3 most commonly occurring symptoms in Adv+ pneumonia patients were fever (66.7%), cough (63.3%), and tachypnea (16.7%). Patients with Adv+ pneumonia showed significantly higher rates of cough and fever and longer duration of hospitalization than patients with Adv+ nonpneumonia. In the Adv+ pneumonia group, consolidation (73.3%) was the most common imaging finding on chest CT scan, and the likelihood of involvement of bilateral lobes (60%) was high. Classical conspicuous consolidation with surrounding ground-glass opacity was observed in 5 (16.6%) patients with Adv+ pneumonia. Patients with Adv+ pneumonia showed a higher inhibition of T-cell immunity than did patients with Adv+ nonpneumonia, and counts of CD3+, CD4+, and CD8+ T-cells may predict the presence of pneumonia in Adv+ patients.

Conclusion With regard to Adv+ pneumonia, the most frequent symptoms were cough and fever, and the most common CT pattern was consolidation; classical CT findings such as consolidation with surrounding ground-glass opacity could also be observed. Furthermore, our data indicated the incidence of abrogated cellular immunity in patients with Adv+ pneumonia.

OR-233

COVID-19 患者口咽微生态长期紊乱且和疾病严重程 度相关

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最近的研究表明, COVID-19 患者的肠道菌群发生了 显著的改变。微生物群的丰富程度与疾病的严重程度 有关, 在 SARS-CoV-2 清除后不能恢复到正常水平。 但很少有研究探讨 COVID-19 患者口咽微生物群与 疾病严重程度之间的关系。本研究的目的是探讨从 SARS-CoV-2 初始感染到病毒清除的口咽微生物群 的变化。

OR-234

心肺运动试验评估个体化精准运动整体方案管控后的 心脑血管慢病患者的功能状态

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探讨心肺运动试验(CPET)评估个体化精准运动整体方案管控后的心脑血管慢病患者的功能改善情况。

OR-235

探讨 1014 例胸部 CT 对于新冠肺炎诊断的敏感性

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在 COVID-19 中, 与 RT-PCR 相比, 研究胸部 CT 的诊断价值及一致性。

OR-236

Birt-Hogg-Dubé 综合征合并肾血管平滑肌脂瘤一例

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Birt-Hogg-Dubé 综合征(Birt-Hogg-Dubé syndrome, BHDS)是由 FLCN 基因突变引起的,以肺囊肿、自 发性气胸、纤维毛囊瘤和肾癌为主要表现的罕见常染 色体显性遗传病。现报告 BHDS 合并肾血管平滑肌 脂肪瘤 (Angiomyolipoma, AML) 一例,以提高对 BHDS 并发肾脏肿瘤的认识。

OR-237

睡眠期间存在波浪式呼吸的慢病患者呼吸影响心率的 初步分析

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整体整合生理学理论认为,呼吸循环代谢是一体化的, 基于整体整合生理学医学理论体系中呼吸引起循环指 标变异的假说,研究存在波浪式呼吸的慢病患者睡眠 期间呼吸和心率变异性的关系。

OR-238

2021 年沙尘暴对包头市支气管哮喘患者的影响

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2021 年 3 月 14 日至 15 日晨中国北方的沙尘暴是近 10 年中国遭遇强度最大的一次沙尘天气过程,沙尘 暴范围也是近 10 年最广。后沙尘暴天气反复出现。 包头市正处于沙尘暴肆虐地区,经气象台预测沙尘天 气主要是 PM10 浓度短时升高。支气管哮喘的发病 率逐年增加,减少支气管哮喘的发病率、减少支气管 哮喘患者的急性发作及死亡率是我们临床工作的重点。 研究沙尘暴对包头地区支气管哮喘患者的影响对我们 的工作至关重要。

OR-239

The effectiveness and complications of silicon stent implantation in 41 cases with severe upper tracheal stenosis

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Object To investigate the clinical effectiveness and complications of severe upper tracheal stenosis treated with silicon stent.

Methods Forty-one participants with severe upper tracheal stenosis (Meyer-Cotton grade III-IV), who underwent fluoroscopically guided placement of silicone stents were studied. Criterion of effect: (I) upper tracheal stenosis referred to the lesion located 2-4cm below the glottis; (II) significant effective rates (defined as the number of patients who had their stents successfully removed without symptomatic restenosis and had an improvement in Meyer-Cotton grade during the follow-up; (III) effective rates (defined as the number of patients

who needed to keep stents in place for a long time due to their condition and might need periodic management of complications); (III) failure rates (defined as the number of patients who had no improvement in Meyer-Cotton grade, suffered from severe complications or restenosis).

Results Forty-one patients had 48 silicone stents placed. The mean age was 47.1±18.9 years and 25 were male. Successful stents removal was achieved in all of the 22 patients who needed to remove the stents electively and the median duration of stent placement was 426 days 22-1372 days). The (range significant effective rate is 12.2%, the effective rate is 46.3% and the failure rate is 41.5%. Stent-related complications occurred in 34 (82.9%) patients, including granulation tissue (n=21, 51.2%), mucus plugging (n=26, 63.4%) and others (n=3, 7.3%) durina the median follow-up time of 345 days (range 31-2054 days).

Conclusion Insertiont of silicone stents is not satisfactory for severe upper tracheal stenosis because complications are significant. Further studies are needed to explore some new treatment or improve respiratory intervention technique in severe upper tracheal stenosis.

OR-240

基于信息化的系统干预策略预防住院患者静脉血栓栓 塞症的探索性研究

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- 7. 中日友好医院医务处
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静脉血栓栓塞症(Venuous thromboembolism, VTE) 是严重影响住院患者预后的重要疾病,威胁患者健康 与安全。患者在住院期间有较高的 VTE 风险,但是 中国住院患者中入院后接受 VTE 预防比例低于 15%, 我国住院患者的 VTE 预防仍然普遍不足,亟需切实 可行的策略来促进落实指南建议的 VTE 预防措施和 医院内 VTE 的规范防治。 OR-241

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者 CT 肺动脉宽度与超声肺动脉 压力的相关性研究

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探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病(简称慢阻肺)患者胸部计算 机断层扫描(CT)测量肺动脉宽度(PAD)与超声 肺动脉收缩压(PASP)的相关性。

OR-242

基于探头阻力不同分析鞘管引导下支气管镜径向超声 诊断外周孤立性的肺结节:一项单中心临床研究

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采用鞘管引导下径向超声小探头(EBUS-GS)活检 技术诊断肺外周小结节,分析超声小探头探查病灶时 所遇到的不同阻力与活检钳活检诊断率的关系,同时 讨论 EBUS-GS 诊断肺外周小结节时,为了提高诊断 率,活检所需的最佳次数。

OR-243

小剂量阿奇霉素对支气管哮喘患者气道炎症的影响

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探讨支气管哮喘患者常规规律吸入布地奈德福莫特罗 粉吸入剂同时叠加口服小剂量阿奇霉素对气道炎症的 疗效。

OR-244

A Prospective, Randomized Clinical Trial for the Comparison of 10ml and 20ml vacuum suction when conducting EBUS-TBNA

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Object Endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) is an efficient technique for diagnosing mediastinal and hilar lymphadenopathy. The conventional EBUS-TBNA technique is performed with a vacuum

suction procedure during every rapid stabbing motion inside the target lesion, which can increase the yield of cytology specimen. However, how much negative pressure for vacuum suction performed in EBUS-TBNA is obscure and controversial. We conducted a prospective randomized controlled trial to determine the optimal negative pressure for vacuum suction in EBUS-TBNA procedure

Methods Patients with suspicious enlarged mediastinal or hilar lymph nodes(LNs), who were scheduled to undergo EBUS-TBNA to sample lymph nodes, were enrolled. Each LN was sampled alternately with four needle passes using 10ml and 20ml negative pressure vacuum suction. Cytological smear of specimen was evaluated by single blinded cytopathologist for cytological characteristics. The primary end point were cytological specimen adequacy rate and diagnostic yield of lymphadenopathy. The secondary end point were tissue-core acquisition rate and blood content of specimen

Results A total of 53 patients and 80 LNs were Included for the study. Cytological diagnostic results showed malignant lesions in 52, and benign lesions in 25. inadequate in 3 cases. There were no significant difference in cytological specimen adequacy rate (85.0%, 80.0%, respectively), diagnostic yield (77.5%, 75.0%, respectively) and tissue-core acquisition rate(40.0%, 43.0%, respectively) between 10ml vacuum and 20ml vacuum groups. There was no significant difference in blood content of specimen between two groups. Subgroup analysis showed the Specimen adequacy rate of 20ml vacuum was low than 10ml vacuum group in LN subgroup with II - III grade blood flow (50.0%, 65.0%, respectively, P < 0.001)

Conclusion Comparing 20ml vacuum suction, 10ml vacuum suction does not decrease specimen adequacy rate and diagnostic yield when undergoing EBUS-TBNA. When performing puncture in lymph nodes with abundant blood flow, 10ml vacuum suction procedure can increase specimen adequacy rate

OR-245

METTL3 介导的 m6A 修饰调控 miR-124 的加工、 成熟在特发性肺纤维化中的功能与机制研究

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特发性肺纤维化(IPF)是一种病因不明的慢性进行 性间质性肺炎。肺源性间充质干细胞(LR-MSCs) 向肌成纤维细胞分化在 IPF 的发生、发展中起到至关 重要的作用。RNA m6A 甲基化修饰广泛参与人类疾 病的发生。尽管如此,在 IPF 中 RNA m6A 甲基化修 饰对肺源性间充质干细胞向肌成纤维细胞分化过程中 的功能及其分子机制未见相关报道。 OR-246

体外膜肺氧合 (ECMO) 重症患者多粘菌素 B 的群 体药代动力学研究

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体外膜肺氧合(extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, ECMO)是体外生命支持技术之一, 为危重症患者心脏和/或肺脏提供支持。越来越多的 研究表明, ECMO 与抗菌药物显著地药代动力学

(pharmacokinetics, PK)改变有关,而在 ECMO 治疗过程中,需要优化抗菌药物剂量将抗感染治疗效 果最大化。若抗菌药物浓度无法达到治疗剂量,可能 会导致不良得临床结局或细菌耐药性的出现。重症监 护病房中多重耐药菌感染具有复杂性、难治性的特点, 会延长患者住院时间、增加患者病死率。多粘菌素 B 目前是治疗多重耐药性革兰氏阴性病原体的"最后的 防线"之一,然而迄今为止并无 ECMO 对多粘菌素 B 的 PK 影响的研究报道,且涉及重症患者的 PK 研究 亦十分稀少。本研究旨在重症患者中探究 ECMO 是 否会对多粘菌素 B 的 PK 产生影响以及可能影响 PK 的临床协变量,并且提出更为优化的给药剂量方案。

OR-247

硅酮支架治疗 124 例良性气道狭窄的远期疗效及安 全性分析

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目前国内未有硅酮支架治疗良性气道狭窄的远期疗效 研究。因此本研究旨在观察并评价硅酮支架治疗良性 气道狭窄的远期疗效及安全性。

OR-248

探讨中重度过敏性哮喘患者抗 lgE 单抗治疗动态肺功 能监测后的时序治疗策略

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使用奥马珠进行治疗的很多患者依旧需要使用其他哮喘控制药物来控制病情。哮喘的控制同时需要关注肺

功能和症状,动态的症状和肺功能监测可以及时反映 患者的病情波动。减少这类患者的病情波动,可以降 低气道重塑和急性发作的可能。本研究试图通过动态 全面监测(症状和肺功能)发现病情波动,评估通过 对应的时序治疗用药能否快速恢复患者的肺功能并改 善症状。

OR-249

CPAP 治疗可改善阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停的严重程度:2 年的随访

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探讨 CPAP 治疗在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OSA)疾病严重程度演变中的作用。

OR-250

呼出气 PM2.5 浓度与支气管哮喘患者气道功能及气 道重塑的相关性

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分析支气管哮喘患者与健康人的呼出气 PM2.5 浓度差 异,探讨呼出气 PM2.5 浓度与支气管哮喘患者气道功 能及气道重塑的相关性

OR-251

经皮热消融治疗 COPD 合并周围型恶性肺结节的可 行性、安全性及耐受性分析

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近年来,越来越多研究表明经皮穿刺热消融术治疗不 耐受外科手术的早期肺癌及转移性肺癌的有效性及安 全性好。但对不同高危因素人群行经皮热消融手术的 风险差异尚无报道。本研究拟分析 CT 引导下经皮穿 刺热消融术治疗 COPD 合并高度疑似或确诊周围型 恶性肺结节的可行性、安全性和耐受性。

OR-252

Intermedin 通过调控细胞焦亡途径改善脓毒症内皮 损伤的机制研究

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根据 2016 年召开的第三次脓毒症国际共识会议,脓 毒症被认为是一种由感染和急性炎症反应引起的多器 官功能衰竭综合征,常伴有血压下降,组织灌注不足, 严重者可进展为脓毒症休克。研究表明,在脓毒症发 生时,机体分泌的肿瘤坏死因子(Tumor necrosis factOR-a,TNF-a)、血管内皮生长因子(Vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)等炎症介质可引起 内皮细胞发生炎症反应,破坏内皮之间的黏附连接, 导致血管通透性增加。因此,在严重的全身炎性损伤 发生时,减轻内皮炎性损伤和重建血管内皮稳态是脓 毒症病理逆转的关键因素。然而,脓毒症血管内皮损 伤的潜在机制尚不清楚。

中介素(Adrenomedullin 2, IMD)是 2004 年新发现的 降钙素(Calcitonin)家族新成员,是一类在体内广泛表 达,具有多种生物学活性的内源性分泌性多肽。近年 来研究发现,IMD 作为一种新型血管生长因子,在调 控新生血管的形成、维持微血管内皮屏障的完整性、 减轻血管渗漏方面具有重要作用。2015 年和 2018 年相继报道,IMD 可通过调控 VEC 的活性影响内皮 屏障和血管通透性。研究发现,在体外内皮培养模型 中,IMD 可通过修补由 VEGF 和 TNF-引起的内皮屏 障破坏,重建细胞间黏附连接,对内皮损伤具有保护 作用。因此,我们猜测,IMD 可能参与内皮细胞炎症 反应的发生,但其潜在作用机制尚不清楚。

OR-253

环状 RNA circTXNRD1 通过调控 miR-892a/COX-2 通路促进 PM2.5 导致的呼吸道炎症反应

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PM2.5 作为大气污染的主要成分,对人类健康造成 了严重的危害。流行病学调查显示 PM2.5 导致慢性 阻塞性肺部疾病、支气管哮喘等慢性气道疾病的发生、 急性加重以及死亡。炎症反应是 PM2.5 引起肺部疾 病发生和急性加重的核心病理生理学反应,但是其具 体的调控机制尚未完全阐明。环状 RNA (circRNA) 是新发现的一种具有闭合环状结构的非编码 RNA, 其在 PM2.5 导致的呼吸道炎症反应中的作用尚未明确。

OR-254

端粒长度调节子 1 (RTEL1) 突变的特发性肺纤维化 1 例并文献复习

沈凌 杭州市第一人民医院

了解端粒长度调节子 1 突变导致的特发性肺纤维化临床和影像表现。

OR-255

建立大鼠气管切开后气管狭窄动物模型的研究

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建立一种简单、稳定、贴合临床情况的大鼠气管切开 后气管狭窄动物模型。

OR-256 肺隐球菌病影像学特征与临床特征相关关系研究

闫宇、吴雨潇、姜红妮 复旦大学附属中山医院

探究肺隐球菌病(Pulmonary crytococcosis, PC)患 者不同影像学表现与临床表现之间的相关关系,助于 临床早期识别诊断肺隐球菌病。

OR-257 原发性肺滑膜肉瘤一例并文献复习

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Background: 滑膜肉瘤 (Synovial sarcoma, SS) 是一种临床少见的高度恶性软组织肉瘤, 原发于肺部 的滑膜肉瘤 (Primary pulmonary synovial sarcoma, PPSS) 更为罕见。本文报道一例经手术切除和荧光 原位杂交技术 (Fluorescence in situ hybridization, FISH)确诊的 PPSS 病例,并结合相关文献,对本病的临床特征、诊断和治疗等进行综述。

Case presentation: 男性, 33 岁, 因"发现肺部阴影 2年,间断咳嗽、咯血一月"就诊。 胸部 CT 显示右肺 上叶类圆形肿块,病灶进展相对快;肿块边缘光整、 略呈浅分叶、境界清晰、无毛刺征、密度不均匀,边 缘见斑点状钙化影;增强扫描后可见边缘血供丰富。 正电子发射计算机断层显像 (Positron emission tomography-computed tomography, PET-CT) 显 示右肺上叶孤立性肿块,放射性摄取不均匀增高, SUVmax 为 5.6, 余未见明显高摄取病灶。外科胸腔 镜行右肺上叶后段切除, 肿块标本为灰黄色, 部分呈 小圆粒样变,质软。组织病理见大量梭形肿瘤细胞, 免疫组化示 CD99 (+++)、Bcl-2 (++), FISH 基 因检测示滑膜肉瘤易位基因 (synovial sarcoma translocation, SYT) 断裂融合, 符合 SS 表现。最 终诊断为 PPSS。 Conclusion: PPSS 是一种罕见的肺原发恶性肿瘤,

临床容易误诊为其它肺部疾病。典型病理见大量梭形 细胞,并高度表达 CD99 和 Bcl-2, FISH 检测见 SYT 基因断裂融合有助于明确诊断。PPSS 生长快, 恶性程度高,预后差,应早期发现早期诊断。早期手 术切除是 PPSS 目前公认的首选治疗方法。

Keywords: Primary pulmonary, synovial sarcoma, spindle cells, Fluorescence in situ hybridization, synovial sarcoma translocation

OR-258

HRCT 定量评价小气道哮喘的大气道重塑和空气潴留 及其与肺功能的相关性研究

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小气道哮喘是一个独特的临床表型,其 FEV1%尚未 下降,但具有持续的小气道功能障碍。我们旨在探索 小气道哮喘患者是否同时存在大、小气道的结构改变, 并评价 HRCT 参数与肺功能指标之间的相关性。

BMP7 在慢阻肺气道病变中作用的研究

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慢阻肺的气道病变既是慢阻肺持续症状产生的原因,

又是气流受限的主要病理解剖基础。我们在前期的研究工作中注意到,在慢阻肺患者诱导痰中骨形态发生 蛋白 7 (Bone Morphogenetic Protein-7, BMP7) 的水平高于对照组,进一步肺组织免疫组化结果显示, 慢阻肺气道上皮 BMP7 表达高于对照组。BMPs 系 TGF-β 超家族下的一个重要亚组,BMP7 是该亚组 中被重点关注的分子。BMP7 在人体内多种组织中表 达,广泛参与多种生命活动,调控多种细胞的生长、 分化和凋亡过程。本研究拟探讨 BMP7 在慢阻肺气 道病变中的作用。

OR-260

Characteristics and Clinical Predictors for Inhospital Death in Cancer-Associated Pulmonary Embolism —Finding From the CURES Registry

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Object This study aimed to analyze the characteristics of cancer-associated PE and evaluate the clinical predictors of in-hospital death of patients with cancer and acute PE.

Methods Adult patients with acute symptomatic PE were enrolled between 2009 and 2015. Patients with cancer were selected for evaluating risk factors using univariate and multivariate logistic regression models. Primary outcome measures were all-cause in-hospital mortality and bleeding.

Results Among the 7438 patients with acute PE, 12.1% were diagnosed with cancer. The most common type of cancer was lung cancer (38.2%); 2.9% patients had pancreatic cancer, and 10.3% patients received chemotherapy. The rates of allcause death and bleeding events were higher in patients with cancer than in those without cancer . (9.6% vs 2.6%, P < 0.001; 5.8% vs 4.3%, P < 0.001, respectively). Fatal PE was the most prevalent cause of death in both patients with and without cancer. Pancreatic cancer was the strongest risk factor for mortality. Age >80 years, pulmonary infection, Borg scale ≥4, pulse ≥110 beats/min, thrombocytopenia, PaO2 <60 mm Hg, and major bleeding were independent risk factors. Initial anticoagulation and surgery within 1 month were independent protective factors for mortality. The rate of bleeding events and major bleeding in the included patients with pulmonary infection was 11.2% and 3.2%, respectively, which were higher than those in the cancer population.

Conclusion PE patients with cancer had higher inhospital mortality and bleeding rates compared with patients without cancer. During hospitalization, physicians should pay more attention to the symptomatic PE patients with risk factors.

OR-261

非小细胞肺癌差异蛋白在免疫过程中的富集情况及其 与新抗原的相关性

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免疫检查点抑制剂(Immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICIs)是治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者的重要策略。但仅有少数患者可从免疫治疗中获益,发现可以预测免疫治疗疗效的 生物标志物至关重要。

OR-262

应用 Teach-back 健康教育法及五音呼吸操康复训练 对 COPD 稳定期患者肺康复效果研究

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探讨 Teach-back 健康教育法、五音呼吸操康复训练 及传统稳定期治疗方法在 COPD 稳定期患者肺康复 训练中对肺功能、呼吸困难严重程度、Morisky 用药 依从性调查问卷(MMAS-8)与健康调查量表(SF-36)的影响。

OR-263

重症急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者在俯卧位下行呼吸机雾 化吸入治疗的护理措施及效果

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研究分析重症急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者在俯卧位下采 用呼吸机雾化吸入治疗的护理疗效[1]。 OR-264

难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿 T 细胞亚群、lg-E、 RANTES 检测水平及其意义的研究

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探讨难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿 T 细胞亚群、Ig-E、 和调节激活正常 T 细胞表达和分泌的细胞因子 (RANTES)检测水平及其在难治性肺炎支原体肺炎

OR-265

发病机制中的作用。

Increased carotid intima-media thickness is independently associated with the occurrence of depressive disorders in patients with obstructive sleep apnea without cardiocerebrovascular disease

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Object This study aimed to explore the relationship between carotid intima-media thickness (cIMT) and depression in patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) without cardio-cerebrovascular diseases.

Methods This study evaluated the self-rating depression scale (SDS) scores, night sleep, and carotid intima-media thickness (cIMT) in 114 patients with OSA without cardio-cerebrovascular diseases.

Results Among the 114 patients, 79.8% were male (mean age: 46.7 ± 11.58 years; range: 22-72 years). Moreover, 46.5%, 44.7%, and 7.89% of the patients presented with depressive disorders (8, 24, and 21 with severe, moderate, and mild degree, respectively), cIMT increase, and carotid plaques, respectively. Logistic regression with adjustment for age, gender, and other confounding factors revealed that, compared with patients with OSA without depressive disorders, those with depressive disorders had higher cIMT (OR = 1.839: 95% CI: 1.210-2.795), D-value (the difference between nocturnal mean blood oxygen saturation and the lowest blood oxygen saturation [OR = 1.434; 95% CI: 1.259-1.633]), and SIT90 (OR = 1.060; 95% CI: 1.001-1.123).

Conclusion cIMT and D-value are independently associated with depression occurrence in patients with OSA, which provides clinical evidence regarding the involvement of vascular damage in OSA-induced depression.

肺大疱伴两肺弥漫性病变

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患者,男性,34岁,因"体检发现两肺弥漫性病变2 年余,反复胸闷3月"于2020年12月16日入院。

OR-267

肺转移性肾透明细胞癌的临床及影像特点分析

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探讨肾透明细胞癌肺转移患者的临床特点,影像学特征及对预后影响.

OR-268

反复嗜酸性粒细胞升高伴双肺间质改变——多中心型 Castleman 病伴嗜酸粒细胞升高 1 例并文献复习

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目的: 了解 Castleman 病 (Castleman's Disease, CD)的临床特征,提升对嗜酸性粒细胞升高合并双 肺间质性疾病的诊断及鉴别诊断思路;方法:报道我 院1例以反复嗜酸性粒细胞升高伴双肺间质改变为主 要临床表现的多中心型 Castleman 病的临床资料并 结合文献复习,为该病的诊断及鉴别诊断提供新思路。 结果:患者李 XX ,男性, 69 岁,因"头晕、乏力半 年余,发现血嗜酸性粒细胞升高5月余"于2019-08-15 入院,院外反复查嗜酸性粒细胞升高,入院后查 体:右侧腋窝可触及肿大淋巴结,大小约 2*1cm, 双肺呼吸音低,双肺可闻及少许湿啰音,辅检回报: 血常规+CRP: WBC 11.79×10^9/L, L 1.11×10^9/L, E 3.17 ×10^9/L ↑ , E% 26.9% ↑ , Hb 138g/L, CRP 9.15mg/L, ESR 60mm/h; PCT: < 0.10ng/ml ; 周边血象:嗜酸性粒细胞% 23% ↑; 胸部 CT 示: 双 肺间质可见多发微小结节。腋窝淋巴结活检病理:淋 巴滤泡部分萎缩伴透明血管插入,部分增生,套细胞 呈同心圆状围绕生发中心,滤泡间见较多浆细胞及嗜 酸性粒细胞浸润,未见 R-S 样大细胞,符合 Castleman 病。结论: Castleman 病为临床罕见疾病, 其临床表现多样,存在异质性,肺部可出现间质性肺

炎表现,大部分患者的胸部 CT 提示多个增大的纵隔 和肺门淋巴结(直径 1-3mm),也可出现胸膜下结 节、小叶中心结节、小叶间隔增厚、支气管血管周围 增厚、磨玻璃影、斑片影、少量胸腔积液等。确诊有 赖于淋巴结活检。针对嗜酸性粒细胞反复增多及双肺 间质改变者,需拓宽诊断思路,减少误诊及漏诊可能。

OR-269

结核分枝杆菌游离核酸检测在结核性胸膜炎中的诊断 价值

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结核病是一种严重的感染性疾病,可累及到肺及其他 器官如肾、骨和中枢神经系统。病原学检测阳性是结 核病确诊的依据,但对于身体上存在的一些潜在腔隙, 如胸膜腔、心包腔等,由于其无菌性特征,很难查找 到病原学依据,因而诊断更为困难。结核分枝杆菌游 离核酸检测(CF-TB)在胸腔积液和脑脊液中的诊断 价值已有报道,本文通过回顾性分析结核性胸膜炎患 者的病历资料,探讨 CF-TB 对结核性胸膜炎患者的 诊断价值。

OR-270

光学相干断层成像用于肺外周病变诊断的初步研究

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光学相干断层成像(optical coherence tomography, OCT)是近年发展起来的一种具有高分辨率的光学成 像技术,利用光学干涉原理可以清晰地显示支气管管 壁的各层组织微结构。本研究旨在探索 OCT 鉴别肺 外周病变良恶性及不同肺癌组织病理类型的主要 OCT 图像特征,并初步评价其临床应用价值。

肺癌患者免疫检查点抑制剂相关肺炎临床特点及预后 因素分析

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本研究旨在探索肺癌患者免疫检查点抑制剂相关肺炎 (checkpoint-inhibitors pneumonitis,CIP)的临床特点 及预后因素分析。

OR-272

使用合金涂层气管内插管预防呼吸机相关肺炎的双盲 多中心前瞻性随机对照研究

陈鲁妮¹、皮埃尔达马斯²、本瓦特米赛³

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重症监护病房(ICU)采取了许多措施来预防呼吸机相 关肺炎(VAP)的发生。但是机械通气 ICU 患者中, VAP 仍然是一个重要的临床问题。本次 COVID-19 流行期间, VAP 的问题更加突出。 在 ICU 治疗的 covid-19 患者中, VAP 占医院获得性感染的 50%。 气道细菌的细菌定植和生物膜形成是 VAP 的原因之 一。选择可以减低微生物黏附的 措施是减低 VAP 的 手段之一。

欧洲一些国家使用的一种气管插管 (ETT)表面含 有金属合金。 描述的原理为该合金黏附牢固,在管 的表面产生微电流以减少细菌的细菌定植和生物膜形 成,从而预防 VAP。但是结合 ETT 表面生物膜形成 情况的临床研究数据有限。

工作目标

本研究旨在测试欧洲使用的含有金、银和钯合金涂层 的气管内管(ETT)是否能够降低呼吸道感染的风险, 预防 VAP 的潜在益处。 OR-273

全面质量管理联合 PDCA 在呼吸病房质量持续化建 设中的应用

张琳、赵建铭 福建医科大学附属第一医院

打造患者及家属眼中的美丽病房,亮化呼吸与危重症 医学科团队文化,为病人提供健康温馨的人文环境以 及干净整齐的病区环境,将常态化疫情防控落到实处, 贯彻到底,保障病人安全和健康,为呼吸病房质量管 理经验积累提供依据。

OR-274

儿童腺病毒肺炎合并胸腔积液的临床特征及其危险因 素分析

王文建、冯凯 深圳市儿童医院

探讨儿童腺病毒肺炎合并胸腔积液的临床特征及其相 关危险因素,为腺病毒肺炎的临床诊疗工作提供参考。

OR-275 **儿童马尔尼菲蓝状菌感染 4 例及临床分析**

谢淦 深圳市儿童医院

总结儿童马尔尼菲蓝状菌感染临床资料,提高认识, 减少漏诊误诊。

OR-276 **北京儿童医院住院儿童胸腔积液病因分析**

吴喜蓉、刘秀云、刘军、赵志鹏、陈兰勤、王昊、徐 保平 首都医科大学附属北京儿童医院

探讨住院儿童胸腔积液的病因。

厦门市 61624 名居民肺功能结果分析

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对厦门市 61624 名居民肺功能结果进行分析,为呼吸系统疾病早期干预提供依据。

OR-278

Haemodynamic effects of riociguat in chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension and pulmonary arterial hypertension: a ten-year observational study

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Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital

Object We hypothesized that riociguat may continue to improve the hemodynamics over the long-term in patients with inoperable chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) and pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH). Additionally, we devoted ourselves to find predictive indicators for the long-term prognosis in patients with inoperable CTEPH and PAH. We herein conduct this open-label, single center study to evaluate the long-term safety and efficacy parameters of riociguat, in particular, effects on haemodynamics in patients with PAH and inoperable or persistent/recurrent CTEPH.

Methods This study was a single-center long-term observational study conducted at Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital from June 1, 2009 to December 31, 2019. Patients completing CHEST/PATENT-1 in our center without withdrawal or ongoing riociguatrelated serious adverse events were eligible to enter the CHEST/PATENT-2 LTE study. In short, PAH and inoperable or persistent/recurrent CTEPH patients aged between 18-80 years with 6WMD of 150 to 450 m, PVR of more than 300 dyn-s-cm-5, and mean pulmonary arterial pressure (MPAP) of at least 25 mm Hg were enrolled in this LTE study. During the study, riociguat was administered at a three-times-daily dose of up to 2.5 mg and patients were followed up at weeks 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12, and every 3 months thereafter, up to 10 years. The primary outcome was PVR. The secondary outcomes included mean pulmonary arterial pressure (MPAP), cardiac index (CI), mortality, clinical worsening events, 6MWD, and WHO FC. And we evaluate variables above in a series of analyses (T test, Wilcoxon rank sum test, Chisquared test and Kaplan-Meier analysis).

Results 37 patients (CTEPH, n = 19; PAH, n = 18) were included. The median follow-up period was 96 months. At the final data collection point, 15 out of 37 (40.5%) patients died (CTEPH, n=7; PAH, n=8).

Kaplan-Meier estimates of 1-year, 3-year, 5-year and 8-year survival for all the patients were 0.97 (95% CI 0.82-1.00), 0.86 (95% CI 0.71-0.94), 0.72 (95% CI 0.55-0.84) and 0.61 (95% CI 0.43-0.75), respectively. There was no significant difference in the survival between the CTEPH and PAH patients (p = 0.535). Compared with baseline, PVR at the final data collection point obviously decreased (1232 ± 462 vs 835 ± 348 dvn · sec · cm - 5, p < 0.001), cardiac output (CO, 3.0 ± 0.9 vs 4.0 ± 1.0 L·min-1, p < 0.001) and CI (1.7 \pm 0.4 vs 2.4 \pm 0.5 L·min-1·m-2, p < 0.001) were significantly increased, while MPAP was not improved (50.2 ± 9.8 vs 51.3 ± 13.7 mmHg, p = 0.677). In addition, the increase in PAWP was also observed, but still within 15 mmHq. 6MWD increased by 43.1 ± 59.6 m (from 362.7 ± 63.9 to 405.8 ± 94.9, p = 0.004) and the WHO FC had improved/stabilized/worsened in 40/35/25% of the patients. Regarding to the structure parameters, the transverse diameter of the left ventricle (LV) was increased [29 (23-32) versus 39 (34-44), p = 0.034], the ratio of right ventricle to left ventricle dimension (RV/LV) was significantly reduced (1.6 ± 0.6 versus 1.2 ± 0.4 , p = 0.032), but the transverse diameter of the right ventricle (RV) was not significantly improved. Compared with patients in WHO FC I/II and III/IV at baseline, the 8-year clinical worsening-free survival estimates were 0.51 versus 0.19 (p = 0.026). Riociguat improved PVR and CI for 8 years, but not pulmonary arterial pressure. WHO FC may have certain predictive value for long-term prognosis. As for safety, two patients with PAH withdrew from the study due to inconvenience of follow-up at 31 months and 67 months, respectively, while no CTEPH participants exited. None of the patients complained of obvious adverse drug reaction, and none withdrew for reasons related to adverse events of riociguat. Conclusion In conclusion, riociguat is a welltolerated and effective treatment for improving PVR. CI. survival rate and exercise capacity for up to eight years in patients with PAH and inoperable CTEPH.

OR-279 肺纤维化合并肺气肿综合征及其亚型治疗新探索

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本临床研究在于进一步探讨肺纤维化合并肺气肿综合征(CPFE)患者吸入性糖皮质激素联合支气管扩张剂(ICS/LABA)的临床疗效和安全性,以及 ICS / LABA 对于吸烟相关 CPFE 与结缔组织病相关 CPFE 不同亚型之间的疗效差异及预后分析。

结构-过程-结果三维质量评价模式的延续性护理对临 床效果依从性及满意度的影响

陈仁华、李芳、贺彩华 贵州省人民医院

探讨以 Donabedian 的结构-过程-结果三维质量评价 模式为框架构建的延续护理方案对支气管哮喘患者临 床效果、依从性及满意度的影响。

OR-281

骨髓来源间充质干细胞治疗肺泡蛋白沉积症小鼠的疗 效研究

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肺泡蛋白沉积症(PAP)是一种以表面活性物质和泡 沫样肺泡巨噬细胞沉积为特点的间质性肺疾病,目前 的主要治疗手段为大容量全肺灌洗和外源性补充粒-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(GM-CSF)治疗,但疗效有 限。骨髓来源间充质干细胞(BM-MSC)具有多向分 化和自我更新能力,并能通过旁分泌产生广泛的免疫 调节和促进内源性生长的作用。并且,BM-MSC 支 持造血微环境,对于肺泡巨噬细胞同样有促生长和分 化的作用。因此,本研究尝试以 BM-MSC 作为治疗 工具治疗 PAP 小鼠,明确其对于 PAP 小鼠模型的疗 效。 OR-282

CTS2021: 50 例鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床及 CT 特点

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- 3. 西北农业大学
- 4. 中南大学湘雅三医院
- 5. 温州医科大学附属第六医院
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- 8. 新沂市人民医院
- 9. 重庆市江津区中心医院
- 10. 广东省结核病控制中心

探讨鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎临床及影像学表现,提高诊断 水平,指导早期治疗,降低死亡率。

OR-283

靶向治疗林奇综合征相关性肺腺癌 1 例病例报告并文 献复习

陈聪、白晶、刘彩雁、黄春琴、霍增榆、韦鑫燕 广西医科大学第一附属医院

探讨林奇综合征相关性肺癌的诊疗过程及其临床特征, 提高临床医生对林奇综合征的认识。

OR-284

长链非编码 RNA COPDA1 通过 MS4A1 促进慢性阻 塞性肺疾病的气道平滑肌细胞增殖

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长链非编码 RNA (IncRNA) 的异常表达已被证实与 许多疾病有关,包括慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD)。 为了更好地了解 COPD 的机制,我们通过研究 COPD 患者的肺内组织中的 IncRNA 和 mRNA 表达, 发现 IncRNAs COPDA1 可能参与 COPD 的发生和 发展。

IncRNA ENST00000460164.1 screened from COPD patients promotes airway SMC proliferation via MS4A1 expression modulation

Mengning Zheng 、xiangyan zhang Guizhou provincal people's hospital

Object 1. Determine whether there exists difference of the IncRNA in COPD patients and the health. 2. Compare with the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) database, conducting the Gene Ontology (GO) analysis and signal pathway analysis. 3. Select the IncRNA which has significant differences with others, use specific small interfering RNA (siRNA) to silence the gene expression, search the IncRNA molecules which express specifically to find whether they are involved in the mechanism of the airway remodeling of chronic obstructive pulmonary, identify the relationships of IncRNA and related genes, find the important proteins related to regulate to analyze the regulation mechanism of IncRNA.

Methods 1. IncRNA expression in COPD

Total RNA was extracted from smokers with COPD, smokers without COPD and non-smokers without COPD lung tissues, then using Ribo-Zero[™] to remove the rRNA, and making RNA fragments (the average fragment length is about 200bp), then by the use of reverse transcriptase to synthetize simple chain cDNA. In the following, combining the simple chain cDNA to double stranded cDNA, with purification accompanied. The end needs to be repaired. PCR amplification and purification is the next thing needs to be done. With the steps mentioned above, the fragment length which is about 260bp can be screened and regarded as the library. The last thing is sequencing.

2. Bioinformatics analysis

According to the difference between mRNA and IncRNA, the differential between the gene expression and the samples can be obtained through the analysis and screening. The method, such as GO and KEGG, could be used to analyze the differential gene.

3. Selection of target genes

Compared with smokers without COPD,we select 2 IncRNA with lower expression and 6 higher expression IncRNA in COPD to verified by real-time PCR.

4. In situ hybridization

The lnc ENST00000460164.1 with most significant differences is selected. Then the marked nucleic acid probes are hybridized with the nucleic acid in the lung tissue to determine the cell localization of lncRNA in lung tissue.

5. Cell culture

Culturing the purchased first generation bronchial smooth muscle cells of human's, the cultured 2-8 generation cells are used for experiment.

6. Examining cell proliferation with the CCK-8 assay Adding 5,000 cells to 96 well plates, then putting some nicotine in. After a while, 10µl CCK-8 reagent is added in each well plate. In the next 4 hours, the cells are cultured in the biochemical incubator with the temperature maintains at 37°C. The cell absorbance is measured at the wavelength of 450nm to detect cell proliferation.

7. Using the EdU method to examine the ratio of cell proliferation

The EdU cell proliferation examination kit of Guangzhou Ruibo could make the nucleus in the S phase shows red fluorescence. Then the cell proliferation could be determined by calculating the EdU incorporation rate through the observation of the fluorescence microscopy.

8. Fluorescent quantitative PCR

Extracting the HBSMCs RNA through Trizol method. Reverse transcription is performed based on the TAKARA's RT kit. Fluorescent quantitative PCR reaction is established according to the fluorescent quantitative PCR kit of TAKARA corporation. The specificity of the reaction products is determined by the single peak curve.

9. Western blot analysis

The pre-cooled Cell Lysis Buffer reagent with PMSF is added to the cells of different process. The cells are then collected and centrifuged to collect protein lysate. The concentration of protein can be determined with the use of the BCA method. The separated protein is transferred to the PVDF membrane with the TBST is used to seal. The TBST, which contains 5% milk powder, is provided. Then the proteins on membranes are blotted with primary antibodies. In the next, the TBST is used to wash membranes three times. Then secondary antibodies are added to culture the membranes in the environment of room temperature. Before adding the ECL reagents, the secondary antibodies need to be washed.

10. siRNA transfection

The siRNA sequences are synthesized by the Invitrogen. The transfection method is accordance with the manufacturer's instruction. Just before transfected, the media is changed by serum and antibiotic-free media. And after culture for 12h in serum-free media, the media is changed by medie containing 10% serum. Then carry on the experiment.

11. Lentiviral transfection

Lentiviral vectors are synthesized by Suzhou Jima Gene company. The transfection method is accordance with the manufacturer's instruction. Just before transfected, the media is changed by serum and antibiotic-free media. And after culture for 12h in serum-free media, the media is changed by medie containing 10% serum. Then carry on the experiment.

12. Concentration detection for Ca2+

The basal intracellular Ca2+ concentration ([Ca2+]i) in HBSMCs was measured usingFura-2 dye and fluorescent microscopy. HBSMCs wereloaded with 7.5 μ M Fura-2 AM for 45 min at 37°C under theatmosphere of 5% CO2-95% air. The loaded cover slips with HBSMCs were mounted in aclosed chamber on the stage of a inverted microscope, and perfused for 10 min with PSS, Fura-2 fluorescence was measured by an imaging camera. The 340/380 nm emission fluorescence ratio, which is known to be proportional to intracellular Ca2+ concentration.

Results 1. Samples were obtained from lung resection tissue taken from six non-smokers without

COPD, six smokers without COPD and six smokers with COPD for RNA-seq. In order to reduce the influence of the tumour and other factors ,all patients were confirmed without lung cancer,and three groups with same gender,age,BMI.

2.Compared with the healthy non-smoking group, in the healthy smoking group, 54 IncRNAs are significantly up-regulated, in the meantime, 97 IncRNAs are significantly down-regulated. This has its own statistical difference. Among them, the most obvious rising and falling are: ENSG00000234449.2

(4.843281199 times); ENSG00000226482.1

(3.996756793 times) .Compared with the healthy smoking group, in the COPD group, 110 IncRNAs are significantly up-regulated, in the meantime, 80 IncRNAs are significantly down-regulated. This has its own statistical difference. Among them, the most obvious rising and falling are: ENSG00000267780.1

(3.985056694 times) ; ENSG00000228437.1

(3.906862214 times) .

3. GO and KEGG analysis pointed that smoking is involved in the activation of cytokines, the change of immune system. What's more, smoking is involved in cell cycle. This will lead to the occurrence of the COPD.

4. While comparing the COPD group and the healthy smoking group, the most difference, which is Lnc ENST00000460164.1, can be selected. In situ hybridization shows that the gene mentioned above is expressed in human bronchial smooth muscle cells.

5. Lnc ENST00000460164.1 siRNA can restrain the expression of MS4A1 gene. Over-expression Lnc ENST00000460164.1 can promote the expression of MS4A1 gene. Up/down regulation of MS4A1 can promote/inhibit the proliferation of smooth muscle cells. These results suggest that IncRNA can adjust the change of MS4A1, and then adjust the proliferation of smooth muscle cells.

6. Up regulation of MS4A1 may increase storeoperated calcium entry (SOCE). With the use of CCK8 assay, EdU assay and cell cycle protein detection, can demonstrate that down regulation of MS4A1 may promote the proliferation of smooth muscle cells, while down regulation of MS4A1 with siMS4A1 involved can decrease the SOCE. The proliferation of the cell can be suppressed with the same method.

7. Lnc ENST0000460164.1 siRNA could down regulation the SOCE, this leads to the decrease of the Ca2+ in the smooth muscle cell. However, if the Lnc ENST00000460164.1 is over-expressed, the SOCE will increase, which affects the CA2+ in the cell. This shows that through adjusts the MS4A1 gene, the Lnc ENST00000460164.1 will influence the changes of the SOCE in cells, which is involved in the regulation of intracellular calcium concentration in human bronchial smooth muscle cells, leading to the proliferation of cells.

Conclusion Smoking and the COPD could change the expression of the IncRNAs in humans. These IncRNAs may involve the regulation of some signaling pathways during the development of COPD, such as the adjustment of the cell cycle. The Lnc ENST00000460164.1 with obvious difference in human bronchial smooth muscle cells can up regulation the MS4A1, this will increase the SOCE and the calcium concentration in the cells, promote the proliferation of smooth muscle cells, as well as help the airway remodeling.

OR-286

胸部计算机断层扫描深度学习方法在慢性阻塞性肺疾 病检测和分期的应用:一项中国人群的多中心研究

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开发一个仅使用电子计算机断层扫描(CT)影像即 可对肺功能定义的慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)自动 检测和分期的端到端深度学习模型。

OR-287

结核感染 T 细胞斑点实验(T-SPOT.TB)对不同免 疫状态结核患者的诊断价值研究

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探究结核感染 T 细胞斑点实验(T-SPOT.TB)对不同免疫状态结核患者的诊断价值差异。

OR-288

TLR4 参与慢性间歇性缺氧介导的由 Müller 细胞产 生的视网膜炎症

方媛媛、罗苗、岳爽、刘辉国 华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院

探讨慢性间歇性缺氧(chronic intermittent hypoxia, CIH)条件下 Müller 胶质细胞对视网膜神经节细胞 (retinal ganglion cells, RGCs)的影响。

Pre-operative nasal probe tests ease insertion during flexible bronchoscopy and reduce postoperative bleeding: a randomized controlled trial

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Wang、Renjiao Li、Jia Liu、Ping Li、Dan Liu、 Fengming Luo

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Object Nasal insertion is the preferred method for non-intubated patients in flexible bronchoscopy; however, the relatively narrow nasal cavity results in difficulties related to bronchoscope insertion. This study aimed to investigate whether pre-operative nasal probe tests could reduce the time to pass the glottis, improve the first-pass success rate and patients' tolerance, and reduce post-operative bleeding.

Methods This three-arm prospective randomized controlled trial was conducted in a tertiary hospital between May and October 2020. Three hundred patients requiring diagnosis and treatment using flexible bronchoscopy were randomly allocated to three groups: control group, simple cotton bud detection group (CD group), and adrenaline detection group (AD group). The primary outcome was the time to pass the glottis. Secondary outcomes included the first-pass success rate, the patients' tolerance scores, and post-operative bleeding.

Results In total, 189 men and 111 women were enrolled in this study, with a mean age of 55.72 \pm 12.86 years. The insertion time was significantly shorter in the AD group than in the control group (18 s [12-26.5 s] vs 24 s [14.5-45.5 s], P = 0.0049). Both the AD (99% vs 83%, P < 0.0001) and CD groups (94% vs 83%, P = 0.015) had a significantly higher first-pass success rate than the control group. Compared with the control group, post-operative bleeding (1% vs 13%, P = 0.0009) was significantly lower in the AD group. However, no significant difference was found in the patients' tolerance scores.

Conclusion Pre-operative nasal cavity probe tests during flexible bronchoscopy can significantly reduce the time to pass the glottis, improve the firstpass success rate, and reduce post-operative nasal bleeding. Nasal probe tests are recommended as a time-saving procedure for patients undergoing flexible bronchoscopy. OR-290

88 种含右美沙芬成分药品说明书关于成瘾性提示调 查分析

刘小会、徐保平 首都医科大学附属北京儿童医院

调查含有右美沙芬成分的上市药品说明书关于成瘾性的提示以及国内外对于右美沙芬成瘾性的病例报告, 提出规范右美沙芬使用的风险管理策略。

OR-291

呼吸治疗师在病区对呼吸治疗操作规范的作用及效果

顾春红、贾惠英 新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院

探讨呼吸治疗师在病区对呼吸治疗操作规范的作用及效果。



PO-0001

基于循证的肺康复护理对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者 肺 功能和自护能力的影响

吕文婷

贵州省人民医院

探讨基于循证的肺康复护理对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者 肺功能和自护能力的影响。

PO-0002

4S 肺康复对稳定期 COPD 患者肺功能和运动耐力的 影响

王中新、李芳 贵州省人民医院

研究 4S 肺康复对稳定期 COPD 患者肺功能、运动耐力的影响。

PO-0003 **产后护士返岗培训模式的建立与应用**

林雪婷 泉州市第一医院

通过对长期休产假离岗护士进行规范化培训,以达到 避免培训盲点、缩短工作不适应期和减少护理差错发 生率、提高住院患者满意率的目的。

PO-0004

间质光动力治疗小鼠肺腺癌皮下移植瘤的疗效及机制 研究

薛蕾、蒲文娟、韩子祺 天津医科大学

探讨光敏剂喜泊分瘤内注射介导的间质光动力在小鼠肺腺癌皮下移植瘤治疗中的疗效及作用机制。

PO-0005

Two cases with Pancreaticopleural Fistulainduced Empyema Thoracis

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Cai、Jie Han、Xiangdong Mu

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Object Pancreaticopleural fistula (PPF) is a very uncommon complication of pancreatic diseases.

Methods In this article, two cases were presented. Results In case 1, a 65-year-old male complained of recurrent fever and expectoration over 3 months. The chest CT revealed lung abscess in the lower lobe of left lung and besides, left diaphragmatic fistula. Case 2 was a 50-year-old male who had cough and dyspea for 8 months, of whom chest CT indicated right pneumothorax. The significantly elevated amylase was found with pleural effusion in both patients. The contrast-enhanced abdomen CT in case 1 showed possibly chronic pancreatitis, abdominal abscess around the perforation of posterior gastric wall, and ruptured left diaphragm, while in case 2, a magnetic resonance (MRCP) cholangiopancreatography revealed multiple abnormal signals in the abdominal cavity with discontinuity and distal irregular dilation of pancreatic duct. The diagnosis of PPF was made. Followed by the resection of pancreatic body and tail with cyst drainage and splenectomy in case 2, inflamatory cells were found infiltrated without malignancy from the biopsy, which further identified pancreatitis.

Conclusion PPF is a rare complication of pancreatic diseases and often presents itself as unilateral pyothorax. Thoracocentesis and imaging are recommended for the diagnosis. Elevated amylase level within pleural effusion is helpful for diagnosis. ERCP or surgical intervention should be considered for the treatment.

PO-0006

BSI 和 FACED 评分对支气管扩张症严重性评估的对 比研究

郭文佳、蔡存良、王立万、牟向东、郭军

呼吸与危重症医学科,北京清华长庚医院,清华大学 临床医学院

比较 BSI 和 FACED 评分在评价我国非囊性支气管扩张 (non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis, NCFB) 患者 严重程度分级方面的差异。

PO-0007 游泳导致过敏性肺炎一例

王小娥 上海中医药大学附属普陀医院

介绍 1 例因游泳导致过敏性肺炎病例,增加临床医师 对该疾病认识。

PO-0008 炎症标记物与肺栓塞的相关性研究进展

余倩、韩婧、张昌志、姚红梅、刘维佳 贵州省人民医院

肺栓塞(PE) 是一种临床中比较常见、潜在威胁生命 的血管疾病,漏诊、误诊率较高。近年研究发现,肺 栓塞的发生与炎症有着密切关系,炎症因子伴随 PE 发生、发展的整个疾病过程,对 PE 的危险分层、疗 效评估及预后监测具有重要意义,本文通过阅读文献, 了解常见的炎性标志物与 PE 的相关性加以综述。

PO-0009

以腹痛为主要表现的儿童叶外型肺隔离症 4 例并文献 复习

卢志威、王元祥、鲍燕敏、郑跃杰 深圳市儿童医院

肺隔离症是一种罕见的先天性肺发育畸形,占先天性肺发育畸形的 0.15%~6.40%。儿童肺隔离症因其特殊的解剖学特点以及缺乏特异性的临床表现,临床上常容易被误诊和漏诊。分析我院收治的 4 例以腹痛为主要表现的叶外型肺隔离症,并复习国内外文献,提高对该病的认识。

PO-0010

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者重返工作后生活质量的现状调 查

周莹 贵州省人民医院

对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者重返工作后的生活质量进行 调查,分析影响生活质量的因素,为制订针对性的二 级预防和干预措施提供借鉴。

PO-0011 **某结核高发区社区群医学结核病防治体系探讨**

叶贤伟^{1,2}、赵丽^{1,2}、石庆柳^{1,2}、张湘燕^{1,2} 1. 贵州省人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科 2. 贵州省肺科医院-贵州省呼吸疾病研究所

贵州省肺结核发病率居于全国第四,为 > 100 人/10 万人群,部分地区发病率居于全国前列,且近年来发 病率居高不下。为此,拟借助新冠肺炎防控模式,选 取一结核高发、人口相对固定的社区,探讨降低该区 域内呼吸道传染病-结核病发病率的防治及干预一体 化管理模式。

PO-0012

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者远程康复体验质性研究的 Meta 整合

周莹 贵州省人民医院

系统评价慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者远程康复体验的质性 研究, 为临床应用及改善远程康复技术提供参考依 据。

PO-0013

少数民族地区医院住院患者静脉血栓栓塞症认知现状 及影响因素分析

周莹 贵州省人民医院

探讨少数民族地区医院住院患者对静脉血栓栓塞症 (VTE)认知现状,并分析其影响因素。

PO-0014

全外显子测序诊断原发性纤毛运动障碍 ODAD3 基因 突变一例

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原发性纤毛运动障碍(Primary ciliary dyskinesia, PCD)是一种遗传性运动纤毛疾病,多数为常染色 体隐性遗传,少数为常染色体显性遗传或者 X 连锁隐 性遗传。PCD 的典型表现为反复呼吸道感染、慢性 鼻窦炎、支气管扩张症、内脏反位、不孕不育,其中 慢性鼻窦炎、支气管扩张、内脏反位统称为 Kartagener 综合征。PCD 的临床诊断较为困难,其 中分子遗传学诊断对该病的诊断和遗传咨询至关重要。 目前已知约 50 个 PCD 致病基因,但仍有大量的潜在 致病基因及新突变位点待鉴定。

PO-0015

肺泡灌洗液病原体宏基因二代测序技术对非 AIDS 免疫抑制患者肺孢子菌肺炎的诊断价值

孙禾、 吴晓东、韩蕙泽、李强 上海市东方医院

探讨肺泡灌洗液 (Bronchial Alveolar Lavage, BALF) 病原体宏基因二代测序 (Metagenomic Next-Generation Sequencing, mNGS) 技术在非 AIDS 免 疫抑制患者肺孢子菌肺炎 (Pneumocystis Jirovecii Pneumonia, PJP) 及其混合感染精准诊断中的价值。

PO-0016

Diagnostic Value of Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid Metagenomic Next-Generation Sequencing in Pneumocystis Jirovecii Pneumonia in Non-AIDS Immunosuppressed Patients

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Object Access the précised diagnostic value and advantages of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) Metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) in pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PJP) and its mixed infection in non- AIDS immunosuppressed patients.

Methods А total of 68 non-AIDS immunosuppressive patients with the diagnosis of PJP were selected as the observation group, and 102 patients with pulmonary infection induced by other pathogens were selected as the control group. BALF-mNGS and traditional detection methods were used to detect the infection pathogens of patients, the positive detection rate and time consumption of the two methods were compared. The efficacy of BALF-mNGS, BALF-microscopic examination and serum fungal G-test combined with lactate dehydrogenase (BG/LDH) were compared.

Results Among the 68 patients in the observation group, 66 cases of BALF-mNGS PJ sequences were positive. The serum (1,3) β -D-glucan was (662.81±153.73) pg / mL, and the serum LDH was (1276.18±328.01)U/L. Of the 102 patients in the control group, 18 cases of BALF-mNGS PJ sequence were positive. The median of serum (1,3)

 β -D-glucan was (246.43±58.65) pg / mL and the median of LDH was (978.2±473.12)U/L in the 49 patients with positive BG and elevated LDH. The sensitivity and specificity of BALF-mNGS for the diagnosis of PJP were 97.05% and 82.35%. The sensitivity and specificity of BG/LDH were 85.29% and 51.96%. The sensitivity and specificity of BALF-Microscopy were 47.06% and 100%, respectively. The sensitivity of BALF-mNGS were significantly higher than those of BG/LDH and BALF-Microscopy(p<0.05). The specificity of BALF-mNGS were significantly higher than those of BG/LDH(p<0.05). The average detection time of BALF-mNGS was (32.76 10.32)h, which was shorter than that of traditional detection method (85.32±34.43) h(p<0.01) The detection rate of BALFmNGS against bacteria, fungi and viruses was higher than that of traditional detection method. Conclusion Compared with traditional methods, BALF-mNGS technology is more sensitive, faster and more comprehensive in detecting PJ and its mixed infection in immunosuppressed patients. It has significant advantages in the accurate diagnosis of immunosuppressed PJP and its mixed infection.

PO-0017 囊腔型肺癌 24 例临床特点分析

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囊腔型肺癌是肺癌中一种罕见类型,容易误诊漏诊, 已有研究着重于影像学及病理学的描述,对临床特征 描述较少,本文着重分析其临床特征,以加深临床医 师对该病的认识。

PO-0018 肺微生物组在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中作用的研究现状

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探寻肺微生物组在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中作用及可能的发病机制。

PO-0019

护士心理契约对工作投入的影响:心理资本和组织公 平感的链式中介效应研究

彭娅、颜美琼 复旦大学附属中山医院厦门医院

探讨组织公平感及心理资本在护士心理契约及工作投入的链式中介效应

PO-0020

正念减压疗法联合动机访谈对ICU护士心理弹性状况 及应对方式的影响

刘瑶

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观察通过正念减压疗法联合动机访谈对 ICU 护士心理 弹性状况及应对方式的影响.

PO-0021

血清 SOD 对 COPD 急性加重患者 1 年死亡率的预后 作用

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越来越多的证据表明,氧化应激参与了慢性阻塞性肺 疾病的发展及其进程。细胞外超氧化物歧化酶 (ecSOD)是唯一消除超氧化物自由基的细胞外酶, 其在 COPD 急性加重 (AECOPD)中下降。但是, 尚不清楚 ecSOD 与 AECOPD 患者的 1 年死亡率之 间的关系。

PO-0022

内蒙古自治区居民用药行为风险 KAP 调查研究

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了解内蒙古自治区居民对用药风险的知识-态度-行为 (knowledge-antitude-practice, KAP)现状,研究 可能引发居民用药风险的因素。

PO-0023

Immune checkpoint inhibitors combined with single-agent chemotherapy for patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: A realworld cohort study

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Object Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) combined with platinum-based chemotherapy significantly improves overall survival in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). However, the efficacy and safety of ICIs combined with platinum-free chemotherapy in patients with advanced NSCLC remains unclear.

Methods A retrospective cohort study was conducted including patients with advanced NSCLC and treated with chemotherapy alone plus ICIs (cohort A) or single-agent chemotherapy plus ICIs and antiangiogenic drugs (cohort B) between September 2018 and January 2021. Clinical characteristics, response to ICIs, and adverse events were retrospectively analyzed. Results A total of 44 patients were included (cohort A, n = 24 and cohort B, n = 20). The overall response rate (ORR) and disease control rate (DCR) were 54.5% and 95.4%, respectively. The ORR and DCR were 45.8% and 91.7% in cohort A and 65.0% and 100% cohort B, respectively. With a median follow-up of progression-free 14.5 months, the median survival (PFS) was 10.8 months (95% confidence intervals [CI], 7.2-14.5). Multivariate analysis identified ≥2 nd treatment line was correlated with poor PFS (HR = 3.71, 95% CI,1.26-10.95; p= 0.018). Adverse events (AEs) of grades ≥3 were observed in 11 (29.7%) patients. The most common severe AE was anemia (11.4%, n = 5), followed by pneumonitis (4.5%), and thrombocytopenia (4.5%).

Conclusion The real-world effectiveness of ICIs plus platinum-free single-agent chemotherapy is consistent with the results of pivotal phase 3 clinical trials, with a lower rate of severe AEs.

PO-0024

雌激素对良性气道瘢痕增生的影响

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- 3. 贵州大学医学院

良性气道狭窄是患者局部损伤、手术后由最常见的并 发症,且随着气管插管、肺移植手术、气管支气管结 核发病率等增多,发病率明显增加,且反复迁延甚至 狭窄程度逐渐加重。观察发现,女性患病率较男性高, 已有研究,探究了雌激素与瘢痕形成的关系

PO-0025

| 型神经纤维瘤病胸脊膜膨出合并胸腔积液

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神经纤维瘤病(neurofibromatosis NF)是一种常染色体显性遗传病,起源于神经上皮组织,常累及中枢神 经系统,是神经一皮肤综合征的一种。根据其临床表 现和基因定位点不同,主要分为 NFI 型、NFII 型。 I 型神经纤维瘤病 (neurofibromatosis type I,NF I)是 一种比较常见的神经皮肤综合征,表现为皮肤、软组 织、骨骼、神经系统及内分泌系统的各种损伤,故 又称为外周型神经性神经纤维瘤病。阐述神经纤维瘤 病合并不明原因胸腔积液的特点及诊断。

PO-0026

CT 肺动脉造影对急性肺栓塞严重程度的评估价值

杜飞 遵义市第一人民医院

探讨 CT 肺动脉造影 (CT pulmonary angiography, CTPA) 影像学特征与肺栓塞严重程度指数 (pulmonary embolism severity index, PESI)的关系。

PO-0027

急性肺栓塞患者肺动脉阻塞指数与心房大小的关系

杜飞、张龙举、王鸿 遵义市第一人民医院

探讨急性肺栓塞(Pulmonary embolism, PE)患者 肺动脉阻塞指数(pulmonary arterial obstruction index, PAOI)与心房大小的关系。

PO-0028

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者肺康复后运动能力与不同功能 指标的相关分析

杜飞、张龙举、简悦 遵义市第一人民医院

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病肺功能康复后运动能力和其他 功能指标变化的相关性。

PO-0029

以嗜酸性粒细胞增高,肺部、纵隔淋巴结多发钙化为 表现的肺结节病 1 例

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通过该病例,希望更多临床医师了解肺结节病罕见肺 部表现,避免误诊、误治,让更多患者获益。

PO-0030 局部晚期非小细胞肺癌新进展

李珂 贵州省人民医院

局部晚期非小细胞肺癌,由于其预后不同,根据 TNM期IIIA、IIIB和IIIC进行分组。过去3年的发展 重点是将免疫治疗融入到局部治疗(手术或放疗)和 化疗的联合治疗中。对于放化疗,建立了以免疫为基 础的联合治疗。辅助靶向治疗也引起了越来越多的兴 趣。为了诊断分期改善预后,正电子发射断层扫描/ 计算机断层扫描和纵隔的分期评价是重要的。应该研 究肿瘤的免疫学特征和驱动基因突变。在毒性方面, 评估肺功能和心脏功能以及症状和生活质量越来越重 要。为了改善这一异质性疾病的预后,临床试验和注 册研究应考虑到这些因素。

PO-0031 以胸腔积液为首发表现的一例胃癌

姚红梅、赵煜、闫席席、王中新、杜锡潮 贵州省人民医院

提高临床医生对胸腔积液与胃癌的认识,争取早日诊 断与治疗,提高患者长期预后。
血卟啉注射液光动力疗法治疗小鼠 Lewis 肺癌原位移 植瘤的疗效及作用机制

蒲文娟、冯靖、韩子琪、薛蕾、万南生 天津医科大学总医院

探 讨 血 卟 啉 注 射 液 光 动 力 疗 法 (Photodynamic Therapy, PDT)治疗小鼠 Lewis 肺癌原位移植瘤的疗 效及作用机制,为临床光动力疗法治疗胸腔转移瘤及 恶性胸腔积液提供理论依据。

PO-0033

Two Effective Clinical Prediction Models for Screening Obstructive Sleep Apnoea Based on Body Mass Index and Other Parameters

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2. 苏州大学附属第二医院

Object The diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA) relies on polysomnography, which is time consuming and expensive, so we aimed to develop two simple and non-invasive models for screening adults with OSA.

Methods The effectiveness of using body mass index (BMI) and a new visual prediction model for screening OSA was evaluated using a development set (1,769 participants) and confirmed using an independent validation set (642 participants).

Results Based on the development set, the best BMI cut-off value for diagnosing OSA was 26.45 kg/m2, with an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.7213 [95% confidence interval (CI), 0.6861–0.7566], a sensitivity of 56.75%, and a specificity of 77.73%.

Through forward conditional logistic regression analysis using a stepwise selection model developed from observed data, seven clinical variables were evaluated as independent predictors of OSA: age, BMI, sex, Epworth sleepiness scale score, witnessed apnoea, dry mouth, and arrhythmia. With this new model, the AUC was 0.7991 (95% CI, 0.7668– 0.8314) for diagnosing OSA (sensitivity, 75.0%; specificity, 71.36%). The results were confirmed using the validation set. A nomogram for predicting OSA was generated based on this new model using statistical software.

Conclusion BMI can be used as an indicator for the community screening of OSA. We created an internally validated, highly distinguishable, visual, and parsimonious prediction model comprising BMI and other parameters that can be used to identify OSA patients among outpatients, which should improve clinical decision-making.

PO-0034

尼古丁通过 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路抑制自噬诱导 BEAS-2B 细胞凋亡

何李、童瑾 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探讨尼古丁对 BEAS-2B 细胞凋亡的影响及其潜在作用机制。

PO-0035

克拉霉素联合布地奈德福莫特罗吸入剂治疗 COPD 的疗效观察

李天林、余薇、陈亮、李远鹏、黄馨莹、蔡荧煌 厦门长庚医院

目的 探究克拉霉素与布地奈德福莫特罗共同使用对 慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)的疗效。

PO-0036

后疫情时代防控常态化背景下患者行气管插管医护配 合对策与建议

何明欣

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后疫情时代防控常态化背景下,针对疑是或有呼吸道 传染性疾病的患者因病情需要进行气管插管治疗。由 于呼吸道是人体与外界气体交换的通道,具有传染性 的原体大多不是独立存在的,而是被包裹在不同粒径 的呼出小液滴中,感染者在气管插管过程中会释放大 量含有病毒的飞沫和气溶胶,增加医护人员的感染几 率。故本文对气管插管医护配合的抢救配合方法与护 理措施进进行了改进和简化,改进后的配合方法可提 高插管成功率,降低气溶胶的产生,从而降低传染风 险。

烟曲霉特异性免疫球蛋白 E 阳性患者临床特点及吸入 性过敏原过筛试验对变应性支气管肺曲霉菌病的诊断 价值研究

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变应性支气管肺曲霉菌病(ABPA)临床辨识度低, 诊断困难,误诊、漏诊率高。而吸入性过敏原过筛试 验(Phadiatop)可检测吸入性过敏原混合物的特异 性免疫球蛋白 E(slgE)。目前 Phadiatop 在烟曲霉 slgE 阳性人群及 ABPA 人群临床诊治中的应用尚未 普及。此项研究的目的是探讨烟曲霉 slgE 阳性患者 的临床特点及 Phadiatop 对 ABPA 的诊断价值。

PO-0038

How Does Tongue Strength Training Increase Upper Airway Stability in Rats?

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Object Tongue strength training (TST) has been shown to decrease the apnea-hypopnea index in some patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). However, how TST modulates the central regulation of genioglossus and influences the stability of the upper airway remains unknown.

Methods Sixteen adult male Sprague-Dawley rats were studied to explore the mechanism of TST improving the upper airway function. The rats were randomly assigned to the normal control (NC) and TST groups. The TST group underwent 8-week progressive resistance tongue exercise training. Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) responses and EMG activities were consistently recorded for 2 h on days 0, 14, 28, and 56 of the experiments in both groups. Critical pressure (Pcrit) was measured on days 0,14, 28, and 56.

Results The TST group showed shorter TMS latency and higher genioglossus EMG activity, which lasted from 5 min to 80 min after training on day 56 of training, than the NC group. The TST group showed significantly lower Pcrit on days 28 and 56 of training than the NC group (- 4.07 ± 0.92 vs. - 3.12 ± 0.77 cmH2O, P< 0.05, - 4.66 ± 0.74 vs. - 3.07 ± 0.38 cmH2O, P< 0.01).

Conclusion This study revealed that an 8-week TST could gradually increase corticomotor excitability of genioglossus, elevate the genioglossus EMG activity, and ultimately enhance the stability of the upper airway. Moreover, improved neuromuscular excitability occurred prior to the enhanced upper airway stability. These findings provide a theoretical foundation for TST as a promising treatment for OSA patients.

PO-0039

一例耶氏肺孢子菌合并奴卡菌患者的药学治疗

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本文对一例老年患者耶氏肺孢子菌合并奴卡菌的治疗 过程进行用药分析,期望能从中获得收益,为今后临 床药师开展相关疾病的药学服务提供参考依据。

PO-0040

仁手妙施,避免开胸手术,呼吸内镜下精妙取出超细 支气管中牙科钻头

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患者 80 岁,男性,因"牙痛"到某口腔医院就诊,在 根管治疗过程中不慎将一根直径 1.6mm 长 1.9cm 的 "牙科钻头"掉入气道内,口腔医院紧急进行经胸片、 胸部+上腹部 CT 检查提示"牙科钻头"深入右肺下叶前 基底段超细支气管远端,靠近胸壁和膈肌,(就像掉 入一棵树的树枝末梢),遂紧急连夜将患者转入我科 进行气道异物取出治疗。

PO-0041

外周血嗜酸性粒细胞、periostin、YKL-40和 CXCL9 对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重再入院的预测 价值

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重(acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, AECOPD)患者出院后再入院事件发生率高。生物学标志物的使用有助于筛选高风险再入院患者和评估预后。因此,本研究旨在探讨2型生物学标志物(嗜酸性粒细胞、periostin和YKL-40)和1型生物学标志物(CXCL9)在预测AECOPD患者再入院事件中的作用。

脂肪组织源外泌体通过调控肺微血管内皮间质转化介导 ARDS 肥胖悖论的研究

戚迪、王导新、余倩、樊舒蕾、邓旺、何婧 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探讨脂肪组织源外泌体通过调控肺微血管内皮间质 转化介导 ARDS 肥胖悖论的效应及机制。

PO-0043

lgG4 相关性疾病临床特征分析

吴婧、许能銮、杨舒雯、郑建狮、陈愉生 福建省立医院

探讨 lgG4 相关性疾病 (lgG4-RD) 临床表现、实验 室检查、影像学表现、病理表现、诊疗及预后。

PO-0044

慢阻肺患者普通病区对比重症监护室行无创通气的效 果分析

洪跃玲、刘巧、赵倩如、潘龙芳 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

探讨慢阻肺患者行无创机械通气的最佳实践地点。

PO-0045

IL-6 在大鼠肺动脉平滑肌细胞异常增殖中的作用研究

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探讨 IL-6 在血小板源性生长因子(PDGF)-BB 体外 诱导大鼠肺动脉平滑肌细胞(PASMCs)异常增殖中 的作用及分子机制。 PO-0046 中国人群特发性肺纤维化伴肺癌的 Meta 分析

石晓雁、曾玉兰 梨园医院

系统评价中国人群中特发性肺纤维化伴肺癌 (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis associated with lung cancer IPF-LC)的临床特点。

PO-0047

245 例肺活检良性疾病的病理表现及随访研究

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分析肺活检为肺良性疾病的病理表现及随访结局。

PO-0048

Shorten swallowing time and its implication in patients with chronic cough

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Object Coughing and swallowing are highly coordinated physiological reflex. However, patients with chronic cough (CC) may have a swallowing disorder associated with irritable larynx or laryngeal hyperresponsiveness. This study aimed to investigate the swallowing reflex and its implication in the etiological diagnosis and therapeutic efficacy in patients with CC.

Methods The swallowing reflex was examined by swallowing time (ST) in 176 patients with a definitely diagnose of CC and 82 healthy controls, prior to the subsequent therapy. All had accepted systematic investigation for CC. A follow-up survey was conducted to assess cough resolution. Comparative analysis of ST and clinical characteristics was performed among the patients with different etiologies. The predictive accuracy of ST in the therapeutic efficacy for gastroesophageal reflux induced chronic cough (GERC) was determined and compared with that of hull airway reflux questionnaire (HARQ) and reflux symptom index (RSI) score.

Results The ST value in patients with CC was significantly shorter than that in healthy controls (t=8.606, p=0.000). The optimal cutoff point of 1.315s in ST presented with a moderate ability to separate CC from controls, with a sensitivity of 75.6% and specificity of 79.3%. The difference of ST was observed in the etiologies of CC that GERC showed a shorter ST than allergic cough (p=0.029), cough variant asthma (p=0.006) and other causes

(p=0.010), defined as NGERC (p=0.001). In GERC, ST value has a mild negative association with RSI and HARQ score (r=-0.348, p=0.014; r=-0.409, p=0.003, respectively), and a positive correlation with capsaicin cough thresholds for five coughs (r=0.322)p=0.022). Based on therapeutic effectiveness, ST was distinctly lower in GERC patients with proton pump inhibitor (PPI) and neuromodulators therapy than that with PPI and prokinetic agent (p=0.000). The optimal cut-off value of ST was defined as 1.015s for predicting the therapeutic efficacy of GERC. In the ST<1.015s group, add-on use of Gabapentin achieved a better resolution (p=0.031), while a preferable response of PPI and prokinetic agents was observed in the ST≥1.015s group (p=0.000). Moreover, the ST demonstrated a more accurate prediction for add-on therapy of neuromodulators when compared with the HARQ or RSI score.

Conclusion Patients with CC are likely to exhibit a predisposition of swallowing reflex hypersensitivity associated with cough hypersensitivity and irritable larynx, especially in cough due to reflux. To evaluate swallowing reflex may provide clues for etiological diagnosis. The ST can be used as an indicator for therapeutic efficacy in patients with GERC, superior to HARQ.

PO-0049 肺结核感染后肺诺卡菌病一例

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讨论肺诺卡菌病的诊治

PO-0050

环状 RNA circFBXO7 通过 miR-296-3p/KLF15/p21 轴抑制肺癌细胞的增殖

王子豪、向烜、韦晓山、叶琳琳、牛怡然、彭文贝、 李豫、张丝雨、张佩、薛倩倩、周琼 华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院

环状 RNA 在肺癌中的作用及机制目前尚不明了。 Hsa_circ_0008832 (circFBXO7)来源于人类 FBXO7 基因的第二个外显子序列。小鼠 circFbxo7 同源物来 源于小鼠 Fbxo7 基因的第二个外显子序列。本研究旨 在探讨人类 circFBXO7 和小鼠 circFbxo7 在肺癌中的 作用。 PO-0051

170 例肺肉芽肿性疾病的病理分析及随访研究

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探索肺肉芽肿性疾病病因以及分析不同肺肉芽肿性疾病的病理特征。

PO-0052

Oxidative Phosphorylation Levels as a Potential Factor for Diagnosis of Pulmonary Fibrosis

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Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is one of most common interstitial pneumonitis the characterized by scarring and progressive lung tissue destruction. Although there is currently no standardized treatment for IPF, exploring the mechanisms of its occurrence may identify new treatment strategies. Advanced oxidation protein products (AOPPs) are potential factors in the induction of IPF. This study explores the possible downstream mechanisms of AOPPs in IPF and provides a new idea for diagnosing and treating IPF. Methods ELISA detected TGF-β protein content, RT-PCR measured TGF-β mRNA expression, the gel imaging analysis system performed semiquantitative analysis, and the gray value of electrophoresis strips in each group was measured by Image J software. Sequenced gene datasets of IPF patients and normal subjects were downloaded from GEO database. Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) was used to detect IPF related biological Ontology(GO)/ pathways, and Gene Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) analysis of YES genes-related biological pathways was performed using Metascape. Finally, a proteinprotein interaction (PPI) network was constructed to analyze the functional interactions between proteins and determine hub-genes.

Results We demonstrated that AOPPs could promote TGF- β protein and mRNA expression, and the effect reached the peak value after 48H of 200µg/ mL AOPPs by ELISA and RT-PCR. When treated with 400µg/ mL for 72h, the proliferation of AOPPs was still observed, but the number of cells decreased, suggesting that AOPPs may cause cell death at a high dose, which confirmed that AOPPs not only reflects oxidative stress but also may be a biotoxin itself. GSEA results showed that the hallmark oxidative phosphorylation pathway was enriched significantly in the IPF group. GO analysis showed that the YES genes in the oxidative phosphorylation pathway were closely related to biological processes such as generation of precursor metabolites and energy (p=2.04174E-61), proton transmembrane transport (p=2.51189E-27), aerobic respiration (p=8.31764E-25), and mitochondrial matrix (p=5.88844E-23). Based on the KEGG analysis, the YES genes were significantly enriched in pathways such as Oxidative phosphorylation (p=1.90546E-71). We included all YES genes in the oxidative phosphorylation pathway into Metascape for PPI network analysis. We found that the enriched core genes such as NDUFS7, NDUFS3, NDUFV1, and NDUFS4 encoded proteins belonging to the same protein family and participated in the composition of oxidative phosphorylation complexl.

Conclusion Oxidative phosphorylation may be the downstream pathway of AOPPs. Disruptions in oxidative phosphorylation may result in the development of IPF and lead to the poor prognosis for patients with IPF. However, further experiments are needed to prove the direct mechanism by which AOPPs affect oxidative phosphorylation through the TGF- β pathway. Future studies are necessary to explore the relationship between high levels of oxidative phosphorylation and corresponding clinical features. This information may help identify new biomarkers for the effective diagnosis and improved treatment of and the development of new drugs for IPF.

PO-0053

Combined Therapy Take The Best Effects for Active Tuberculosis Patients With Pulmonary Aspergillosis in China : One-Retrospective Cohort Study.

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Object Tuberculous mycobacteria (TB) and Aspergillus are ubiquitous in nature. Lung disease associated to coexistence of both has been increasingly reported in the literature. To analyze the whether anti-TB therapy or combine anti-TB with antifungal therapy benefit the co-existence.

Methods Characterize the efficacy, adverse effect and long-term survival of anti-TB therapy and combined therapy for pulmonary aspergillosis with active tuberculosis.

Results Of these 116 individuals diagnosed pulmonary aspergillosis and active tuberculosis, 4(3.45%) received none therapy because of bad general state, 69(59.5%) cases only received anti-tuberculosis therapy, besides 43(37.06%) received anti-tuberculosis therapy combined with antifungal therapy. Combined therapy group showed low rate of progression disease both in total patients (48.14% vs 23.25%, p =0.007) and IPA+TB group (69.23% vs 28.00%, p =0.02) when compared with anti-tuberculosis group. There was a trend towards a higher proportion of adverse effects in the combined therapy population (30.23% vs 14.49%, p =0.04). But there was no difference in the rate of serious adverse

effect between the two groups (4.65% vs 5.79%, p=0.069). Multiple linear regression analysis showed the affected pulmonary segments was an independent risk factor for mortality (HR1.321, 95%Cl 1.053-1.658).

Conclusion In conclusion, facing simultaneously infected with pulmonary aspergillus and active TB, we can combine antifungal and anti-TB therapy under close monitoring, especially whose affected pulmonary segments more than 8.

PO-0054

TK1 在肺癌性胸腔积液及结核性胸膜炎患者中的表达 分析

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分析肺癌性胸腔积液及结核性胸膜炎患者血清中 TK1 的表达

PO-0055

槲皮素基于 EGFR/PI3K/PKC/NF-ĸB 信号通路减轻 大鼠气道粘液高分泌

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探讨槲皮素对 LPS 诱导的大鼠气道粘液高分泌的作用及其分子机制。

PO-0056

Efficacy of Bronchoscopic Thermal Vapor Ablation in Patients with Heterogeneous Emphysema and Lobar Quantification by Threedimensional Ventilation/Perfusion SPECT/CT: A Prospective Pilot Study from China

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Object Bronchoscopic thermal vapor ablation (BTVA) is a novel therapy for patients with severe heterogeneous emphysema. Although the efficacy of BTVA has been studied in western countries, there

is currently no clinical trial with Asian population, and the feasibility of three-dimensional (3D) ventilation and perfusion (V/Q) single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT)/computed tomography (CT) being used in lobar quantification on targeted and non-targeted lobes remains undetermined.

Methods In this prospective pilot study, participants voluntarily received BTVA (BTVA group) or medication treatment (control group). Pulmonary and clinical functions were examined at pre-intervention, 3, 6, and 12 months post-intervention. 3D V/Q SPECT/CT was conducted for the BTVA group at pre-intervention and 6 months post-intervention.

Results Between 2018 and 2019. 18 participants were enrolled: 9 into the BTVA group and 9 into the control group. Compared with the control group, improvement in forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV1)/forced vital capacity (FVC) in the BTVA group was significantly higher at 3 months (P=0.012), improvement in RV and RV% predicted was significantly higher at 6 months (P=0.015), and improvement in TLC (P=0.028, P=0.029) and TLC% predicted (P=0.015, P=0.029) was significantly higher at 6 and 12 months. Improvement in modified Medical Research Council dyspnea scale was significantly higher in the BTVA group than in the control group throughout the whole follow-up period. Perfusion of the targeted lobe significantly decreased (-3.80±1.64%, P=0.007), and ventilation (6.20±4.71%, P=0.042) perfusion and (3.20±1.10%, P=0.003) of the non-targeted lobe on the ipsilateral side significantly increased.

Conclusion BTVA leads to pulmonary and clinical function improvements. 3D V/Q SPECT/CT scans are feasible for lobar quantification in assessing the ventilation and perfusion shifts of BTVA treatment.

PO-0057

结缔组织疾病相关间质性肺疾病的影像学特征

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结缔组织疾病(CTD)是一组与自身免疫有关的异质 性疾病,可导致自身免疫介导的器官损伤。结缔组织 疾病相关间质性肺疾病(CTD-ILD)是 CTD 肺部最 常见的并发症[1],大约 40%的炎性肌病、30%~40% 的系统性硬化症、40%的干燥综合征、10%的类风 湿性关节炎和 12%的系统性红斑狼疮患者并发间质 性肺疾病(ILD)[2]。ILD在CTD中除了有着较高的 发病率,也和CTD患者的死亡密切相关,如在系统 性硬化症患者中,ILD已经成为其死亡的主要原因[3-4],10年死亡率高达40%。同时ILD也成为类风湿 关节炎(RA)患者死亡的主要原因[5-6]。由于ILD 既可在CTD病程中出现,也可作为CTD的首要表现, 因此在影像学上发现肺部间质性改变的患者中,应仔 细寻找其病因, 警惕潜在的 CTD。对于 CTD 患者, 胸部影像学检查是筛查是否并发 ILD 的主要手段, 影 像学病变类型与病理学分类具有较强的相关性。因此, 充分了解 CTD-ILD 患者肺部影像学的特征, 有助于 对 CTD 患者早期诊断, 并可以指导进一步诊疗。

PO-0058

The role and mechanism of SRC-3 in mice myocardial injury induced by chronic intermittent hypoxia

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Object To explore the effects of chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH), which mimics sleep apnea syndrome

 $(\,\text{SAS}\,)\,$, on the cardiovascular damage, and to investigate the role and mechanism of SRC-3 in mice myocardial injury induced by CIH.

Methods 24 Balb/c healthy male including 16 wild type mice and 8 SRC-3 knockout mice (SRC3-KO) were randomly divided into air control (Ctrl) , CIH, and CIH+SRC3-KO groups.

CIH lasted for 12 weeks. 11HSD1, 11HSD2, GR

MR, COX-2, OPN, NOX2, HIF1- α , IL-1 β , IL-6, INOS,

TNF , PC-1, TGFβ mRNA expression in myocardium were evaluated by gRT-PCR. SOD, CAT, MDA, NOS, NO in myocardial homogenates were measured. NF-κB in myocardium were evaluated by immunohistochemical method. Myocardial cell ultrastructure were observed under transmission electron microscope and myocardial apoptosis were assessed by TUNEL assay. Results

The heart-to-body weight ratio, COX-2, OPN, NOX2, HIF1-α, IL-1β, IL-6, INOS, TNF, PC-1, TGFβ mRNA expression, MDA, NOS, NO, NF-kB were the highest in CIH group followed by CIH+SRC3-KO group. SOD and CAT were the lowest in CIH group while CIH+SRC3-KO partly recovered in group. 11HSD2 were elevatory both in CIH group and CIH+SRC3-KO group compared with Ctrl group. Meanwhile there were no significant difference in 11HSD1, GR, MR in all three groups. Myocardial cell apoptosis, mitochondrial injury were most severe in CIH groups, which were alleviated in CIH+SRC3-KO group.

Conclusion CIH increased the expression of cardiac oxidative stress and inflammatory indicators, causing cardiomyocyte apoptosis and myocardial cell ultrastructure changes. But in CIH+SRC3-KO group, the above indicators and myocardial injury alleviated, suggesting that cardiac oxidative stress and inflammatory response caused by CIH can be blocked by SRC-3 deletion from multiple pathways, finally relieved CIH myocardial damage.

自发性膈肌破裂致绞窄膈疝并胸腔胃穿孔 1 例

刘虎、龚思瀚、苟昊、陈健 通江县人民医院

自发性膈肌破裂致绞窄膈疝并胸腔胃穿孔 1 例, 个案 报道

PO-0060

活性维生素 D3 对老年慢阻肺维生素 D 缺乏患者气道 重塑的保护作用

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分析老年慢阻肺维生素 D 缺乏者经活性维生素 D3 (阿法骨化醇)治疗后维生素D水平的变化情况,探 讨阿法骨化醇对气道重塑的保护作用。

PO-0061

环介导恒温扩增芯片法在下呼吸道感染病原体检测中 的应用价值评价

王在强¹、韩璐瑶²、乔艳艳¹、冯艳珍¹、李婵¹、李 玉娟¹、金发光¹、傅恩清¹ 1. 空军军医大学第二附属医院 2. 空军军医大学第一附属医院

环介导恒温扩增芯片法(loop-mediated isothermal amplification, LAMP)简便、快速、病原体检出率 高,在下呼吸道感染病原体检测中拥有广阔的应用前 景。痰LAMP检测和细菌培养结果一致性较差,导致 LAMP 推广应用受限。下呼吸道与上呼吸道相比是相 对无菌的环境,笔者团队首次以支气管肺泡灌洗液为 研究对象,旨在更加准确评价 LAMP 在下呼吸道感染 病原体检测中的应用价值。 PO-0062 肺癌原发 or 转移? 1 例罕见位置的皮脂腺癌病例报道 并文献复习

魏小林 成都大学附属医院

皮脂腺癌是一种少见且呈侵袭性生长的恶性肿瘤,多 发于眼周,眼外皮脂腺癌非常罕见。目前仅有数例类 似病例在世界文献中报道。其临床特征及组织发生尚 不完全清楚,鉴别诊断困难,误诊、漏诊率高。相当 一部分患者就诊时已有远处转移,转移至肺部时常表 现为肺部孤立结节,需与原发周围型肺癌谨慎鉴别。 因此我们总结一例首发于大腿的皮脂腺癌,讨论其临 床及病理特征、治疗及预后,并对其相关文献做一综 述。

PO-0063

小细胞肺癌肝转移患者的临床特征及预后因素分析: 基于 SEER 数据库的回顾性研究

阳昊、梅同华 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

分析小细胞肺癌(small-cell lung cancer, SCLC)肝转 移患者的临床特征,探讨影响 SCLC 肝转移发生和影 响预后的预测因素。

PO-0064

红细胞分布宽度的动态增加预示着慢性阻塞性肺疾病 急性加重患者 30 天再入院风险的增加

朱梦培、彭红星、曾玉兰 华中科技大学同济医学院附属梨园医院

研究表明,红细胞分布宽度(RDW)与慢性阻塞性肺疾 病(COPD)患者的预后密切相关。然而,RDW的动态 变化似乎也起着重要作用。因此,我们旨在研究 RDW 动态变化与COPD急性加重(AECOPD)患者30 天全因再入院的关系。

PO-0065 肺结节长期管理现状与展望

郭兰友、喻杰 江西省人民医院

肺结节作为肺癌的早期表现,容易被忽视,在我国肺 癌多发展至晚期才被诊断,严重影响了肺癌患者的预 后与生活质量。由新冠疫情的影响,大部分医院均常 规使用胸部 CT 检查门诊及住院患者,致人群肺结节 的检出率较前显著升高,越来越多的医患开始注重肺 结节的管理和诊治,但是目前临床上对于肺结节的长 期管理仍存在诸多问题,表现为缺乏对肺结节的规范 管理。我们归纳了肺结节长期管理存在的不足之处与 今后可努力的方向,欲改善我国肺癌患者的预后和生 活质量。

PO-0066

慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者的血液学参数和短 期再入院风险

朱梦培、彭红星、曾玉兰 华中科技大学同济医学院附属梨园医院

有研究证实了各种血液学参数对慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD)患者的诊断、指导治疗及预后的作用。本研 究旨在探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD) 患者血液学参数与再入院率的关系。

PO-0067

3T3-L1 脂肪细胞来源的外泌体对通过 TRPV4/ROCK 信号通路对 VILI 小鼠肺微血管内皮屏障的保护性作 用

余倩 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

机械通气小鼠相较于自主呼吸小鼠受呼吸机相关性肺 损伤的影响更大,但是肥胖小鼠却表现出一定的保护 性作用。进一步研究其可能的机制。

PO-0068 Intermedin 对急性呼吸窘迫综合征的保护作用

樊舒蕾、王导新 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 是呼吸系统危重症, 机体炎症调 节失衡造成的炎症风暴以及血管内皮屏障破坏造成的 高通透性, 都是 ARDS 重要的病理生理学机制。 Intermedin (IMD) 是一种自分泌/旁分泌多肽, 参与 调节机体多项生命活动。然而, IMD 对 ARDS 的影响 尚不清楚。本研究拟探究 IMD 对 ARDS 的保护作用, 为 ARDS 的诊治提供新的思路。

PO-0069

新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情期间上海市市区与郊区发热门 诊患者临床特征分析

丁凤鸣、李群、傅春瑜、殷东宁、孙喆、张杏怡、贲 素琴、张国清、包婺平、包爱华、顾翔、张钧、周新、 张旻 上海市第一人民医院

比较在上海市市区与郊区发热门诊就诊的患者临床特征的差异,并探讨其在新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)疫情防控工作中的意义。

PO-0070

Rab26 通过调控 TLR4 泛素化控制巨噬细胞炎症反应

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巨噬细胞释放大量的炎症因子是导致 ALI/ARDS 发生的关键环节,而 TLR4 在其中发挥着核心作用。本研究旨在探索 Rab26 在 LPS 诱导的巨噬细胞炎症反应中的关键作用及对 TLR4 的调控机制。

创伤或手术相关的急性呼吸窘迫患者院内死亡的预测 因素研究

唐瑞、王导新 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

急性呼吸窘迫综合征是呼吸系统的常见危重症,被认 为是多种疾病的严重并发症,在危重患者中有很高的 发病率和死亡率,不同病因导致的ARDS有很强的异 质性,本文主要研究影响创伤相关ARDS患者院内死 亡的危险因素,以便制定及时干预策略。

PO-0072

对比 PET-CT 与常规 CT 引导经皮肺穿刺活检的安全 性及有效性的研究

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探讨 PET-CT 及常规 CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺活检的安全性及有效性。

PO-0073

車禍嚴重外傷病患早期介入葉克膜的呼吸照護經驗

陳逸仙、柯淨齡 彰化基督教醫院

嚴重外傷病人常因肺部鈍傷、氣血胸等問題使肺部失去功能,甚至進展成死亡率極高的 ARDS。此病人在進手術室急救時第一時間放置 VV-ECMO,經過治療後脫離 ECMO 及呼吸器。VV-ECMO 往往被當作傳統呼吸器無法維持患者肺部功能,才會翻出的最後王牌。藉此分享利用 ECMO 早期介入,成功幫助車禍嚴重外傷患者度過危險期、改善低血氧的照護經驗。

PO-0074

Activated mTORC1-SIRT6 mediates myofibroblast differentiation and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

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Object To investigate the interaction between SIRT6 and mTOR pathway in IPF.

Methods We investigated myofibroblast differentiation using a bleomycin-induced mouse pulmonary fibrosis model and TGF-b1 induced human fetal lung fibroblasts (MRC5) in vitro. We used both SIRT6 siRNA and rapamycin to study the role of SIRT6 and mTOR signaling pathway in the normal human lung fibroblasts and the myofibroblasts from human IPF lungs.

Results Our data show that high level of SIRT6 was detected in IPF samples, and SIRT6 was significantly upregulated by TGF-B1 in a time and concentration-dependent manner. SIRT6 expression and activation of mTORC1 signalling pathway were upregulated in fibrotic lung tissues and primary lung fibroblasts isolated from patients with IPF and bleomycin-challenged Furthermore. mice. rapamycin treatment inhibited mTORC1 pathway activity and SIRT6 protein expression. SIRT6 SiRNA failed to mediate the activity of mTORC1 pathway However, and autophagy induction. SIRT6 knockdown promoted TGF-b1 induced pro-fibrotic cytokines.

Conclusion Activated mTORC1 signalling pathway regulated SIRT6 overexpression. Deficiency of SIRT6 mediated myofibroblasts differentiation through induced pro-fibrotic cytokines production in the present of TGF- β 1. The study indicated that manipulations of SIRT6 expression may provide a new therapeutic strategy to prevent and reverse the progression of pulmonary fibrosis.

Identification of a ZC3H12D-regulated competing endogenous RNA network for prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma at single-cell level

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Object To identify hub genes from the competing endogenous RNA (ceRNA) network of lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) and to explore their potential function on prognosis of patients from a single-cell perspective.

Methods We performed RNA-sequencing of LUAD to construct ceRNA regulatory network, integrating with public databases to identify the vital pathways related to patients' prognosis and to reveal the expression level of hub genes under different conditions, the functional enrichment of co-expressed genes and their potential immune-related mechanisms.

Results ZC3H12D-hsa-miR-4443-ENST00000630242 axis was found to be related with LUAD. Lower ZC3H12D expression was significantly associated with shorter overall survival (OS) of patients (HR=2.007, P<0.05), and its expression was higher in early-stage patients, including T1 (P<0.05) and N0 (P<0.05). Additionally, ZC3H12D expression was higher in immune cells displayed by single-cell RNA-sequencing data, especially in Treg cells of lung cancer and CD8 T cells, B cells and CD4 T cells of LUAD. In the brain metastasized, the expression of ZC3H12D in macrophages was relatively abundant. The functional enrichment analysis showed that the coexpressed genes mainly played a role in lymphocyte activation and cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction. In addition, ZC3H12D was associated with multiple immune cells and immune molecules, including immune checkpoints CTLA4, CD96 and TIGIT.

Conclusion ZC3H12D-hsa-miR-4443-ENST00000630242 ceRNA network was identified in LUAD. ZC3H12D could affect the survival and prognosis of patients by regulating mRNA, miRNA, IncRNA, immune cells and immune molecules. Therefore, it may serve as a vital predictive marker and could be regarded as a potential therapeutic target for LUAD in the future. PO-0076

艾叶挥发油提取物治疗放射性肺炎大鼠疗效评估

刘露、钱小军 宜春市人民医院

本课题通过比较艾叶挥发油α-萜品烯醇,艾叶挥发 油β-丁香烯醇,泼尼松三种药物治疗放射性肺炎大 鼠的疗效评估。

PO-0077

冷冻肺活检联合 mNGS 检测在肺部弥漫性疾病鉴别 诊断中的应用

孙禾¹、陈荣璋¹、施毅²、李强¹

1. 上海市东方医院

2. 南京大学医学院附属金陵医院呼吸与危重症医学科

以胸部 HRCT 急进性进展的肺部弥漫性浸润性病变

(Acute Exacerbation of Diffused Pulmonary Infiltration, AE-DPI) 为特征的肺部疾病可在短期内 并发呼吸衰竭甚至多脏器功能障碍,针对急性加重的 肺部弥漫性病变的快速精准诊断是临床诊断的难点。

PO-0078

库欣综合征致 H1N1 流感病毒并卡氏肺孢子虫感染的 致命性肺炎一列

秦丽 遵义市第一人民医院 遵义市第四人民医院

进一步提高临床工作者对高皮质醇血症所致机会感染 的认识,降低漏诊及误诊率,降低患者死亡风险。

PO-0079

一例表现为水样痰和肺实变的细支气管肺泡癌病例

童瑾

重庆医科大学附属第二医院

患者为一位 38 岁女性,表现为反复咳嗽、发热、呼吸困难、大量水样分泌物 18 个月。使用多种抗生素和抗寄生虫药物,治疗效果不佳,并发严重呼吸衰竭。

药源性间质性肺疾病的研究进展

陈雪英 贵阳市第二人民医院贵阳脑科医院

为引起临床医务人员的重视,对药源性间质性肺疾病的研究进展做简要综述。

PO-0081 老年人急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS) 的预后

程超、李云鹏 襄阳市中心医院

老年患者在重症监护室人群中的比例越来越高,近年 来,急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)患者的预后不断 改善,但对ARDS的研究很少包括大量老年患者。从 既往研究来看,老年患者的ARDS死亡率为70%-80%。本研究的目的是通过回顾性分析ARDS的病例, 以确定其预后结果是否随着时间的推移而改善,尤其 是65岁或65岁以上的老年患者的预后是否同样良好。

PO-0082

医护协作运用信息化平台对哮喘儿童健康管理的效果 观察

邵艳冰、李雨铮 深圳市儿童医院

医护协作运用信息化管理平台实施线上、线下联动模 式对哮喘儿童进行健康教育管理,通过对哮喘筛查与 发现、病人登记、临床诊疗与健康管理、健康干预效 果评价等实现全过程闭环管理。

PO-0083

Inflammatory biomarkers in induced sputum predict chronic obstructive pulmonary disease severity

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Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is an inflammatory airway disease characterized by progressive and persistent airflow limitationThe progression of an abnormal inflammatory response plays a crucial role in the functional decline that occurs in COPD patients.Systemic inflammation markers can be assessed in the peripheral blood in COPD patients;

however, this method does not seem to be a sufficiently accurate method of reflecting the inflammatory processes within the airways. Thus, a reliable measurement of local airway inflammation in COPD should be based on samples obtained from the location of sustained inflammation. Inducing sputum has been widely acknowledgedas a noninvasiveand repeatable sampling method to evaluate the patterns of inflammatory cells and the concentrations various inflammatory of mediators.Based on previous studies, we performed this study toinvestigate the relationships between lung function decline and multiple inflammatory biomarkers in the induced sputum of patients with COPD.

Methods 102 patients with COPD were recruited andunderwent spirometry.According to the percentage of the predicted forced expiratory volume in 1 second value (FEV1%pred), participants with COPD were divided into a mild and moderate group (FEV1%pred≥ 50%, n=57) and a severe and extremely severe group (FEV1%pred<50%, n=45). We analyzed clinical characteristics of two groups. Besides, induced sputum samples of patients were collected and detected the mRNA expression of inflammatory cells including A1 adenosine (A1AR), Clara receptor cell 16 (CC16),interferongamma (INFy), leukotriene B4 receptor (LTB4R), matrix metalloproteinase 9(MMP9),RON tyrosine kinase receptor(RON),microRNA-155 (miR-155). and microRNA-21 (miR-21) and protein levels of cytokines inflammatory including CC16,tumornecrosis factor α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 β (IL-1β), interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-8 (IL-8), interleukin-17 interleukin-10 (IL-10), (11 -17), granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), interferon gamma (INFy), MCPinflammatory 1, macrophage protein 1α growth (MIP1α).vascular endothelial factor (VEGF), soluble CD40 ligand (sCD40 L) and SP-D. Then analyzed a series of inflammatory biomarkers above in induced sputum and determined their association with lung function in COPD patients. **Results** An higher SGRQ score and more treatment with inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) +long-acting β -+ long-acting agonist (LABA) muscarinic antagonist(LAMA) was found in the severe and extremely severe group thanin the mild and moderate group, while the opposite result was found for monobronchodilator therapy. We found an increased levels of eosinophils percentage, MMP9 mRNA, LTB4R mRNA, and decreased levels of CC16 mRNA and miR-155 in the induced sputum of patients with severe and extremely severe COPD. In our analysis, sputum cell CC16 mRNA expression, but not CC16 secretion in the supernatant of the closely and sputum, was independently correlated with function lung decline (hoth FEV1%pred and FEV%FVC)in patients with COPD. Conclusion The levels of numerous inflammatory biomarkers in induced sputum were associated with lung function decline in COPD, and the relative CC16 mRNA expression level with a cutoff of 1.09 could be a predictive biomarker of the severity of COPD.Compared to the analysis of the sputum

supernatant, the analysis of the sputum cells appeared to be more reliable, which suggests that sputum cells should be considered in the analysis of the severity of COPD in clinical practice.

PO-0084

VA-ECMO 中凝血功能对危重患者预后影响

邓旎

贵州省人民医院

回顾分析 2017 年至今我院开展 VA-ECMO 中,比较 生存组及死亡组凝血功能指标,并探讨对于预后的影 响。

PO-0085

Rab26 调控内质网应激缓解香烟提取物诱导的气道 上皮炎症反应

贺斌峰、吴奕星、胡慰萍、华剑兰、吴奕星 复旦大学附属中山医院

吸烟或吸二手烟会诱导气道上皮的炎症反应、损害上 皮屏障是诱发肺组织损伤,肺气肿和慢阻肺形成的关 键环节。本研究旨在探索 Rab26 在香烟提取物 (Cigarette smoking extract, CSE)暴露致气道上皮 细胞炎症反应中的作用及机制。

PO-0086

自制全肺灌洗装置在肺泡蛋白沉积症治疗中的应用

青刚

广安市人民医院

探讨自制一简易的全肺灌洗装置在一例肺泡蛋白沉积 症(PAP)患者治疗中的应用,观察该装置的有效性 和安全性。 PO-0087

经鼻高流量湿化氧疗在 COPD 患者家庭氧疗中的研 究进展

张紫薇

海南医学院第一附属医院

加温加湿高流量鼻导管氧疗(High-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy, HFNC)是一种新型氧疗技 术,因其良好的加温加湿性,能够提供稳定的氧浓度,减 少解剖死腔和清除 CO2,产生呼气末正压效应等生理 学特点和良好的患者接受度,已越来越广泛的应用于 临床。故本文通过对HFNC氧疗设备、时长、用法、 优点及注意事项进行总结,以探究HFNC疗法治疗稳 定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病的远期效果,为临床应用提供 理论依据。

PO-0088

Plasma level of M-CSF was independently related to 30-day survival in patients with suspected sepsis, and correlated to pathogen load: A prospective cohort study

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- 5. 复旦大学附属中山医院呼吸与危重症医学科

Object Infections and sepsis were serious threats to public health and life safety, and the improvement of prognosis depends on the early monitoring of the disease and the rapid identification of pathogens, therefore effective clinical measures could be taken in time. The purpose of current study was to screen out possible indicators of disease progression and prognosis by comparing the plasma cytokine levels of patients with different infection severity and prognosis.

Methods A prospective cohort study was conducted. Eligible patients were enrolled from Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University between December 2018 and November 2019 after the signing of informed consent. Patients were divided into sepsis group and non-sepsis group according to the latest definition of sepsis in 2016. Demographic and clinical information, laboratory examinations, blood culture results were collected. Metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) was performed and the remaining blood samples were tested for the levels of plasma cytokines. The final etiology results were decided by the principal investigator leading physician group. 30-day follow-up information was recorded. The data was analyzed by SPSS22.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL). The correlation between the level of plasma cytokines and the severity of the infection was tested by univariate logistic regression, and linear regression was used to detect the correlation between the levels of plasma cytokines and the sequence number of responsible pathogens in mNGS reports.

Results A total of 95 patients were eligible, while 72 patients were selected after propensity score matching (1:1) for age and gender, including 36 with sepsis and 36 with non-sepsis. 47 were male and 25 were female. 30-day follow-up data exhibited that 41 patients died and 31 survived. Patients with sepsis and 30-day death had higher plasma levels of cytokines, including macrophage-stimulating factor (M-CSF), monocyte chemoattractant protein-3 (MCP-3), etc., than patients with non-sepsis and 30-day survival, respectively. M-CSF > 8.21pg/ml was an independent risk factor for 30-day death, and the reads of responsible pathogens was positively correlated with the plasma concentrations of various cytokines, including M-CSF.

Conclusion Patients with sepsis and 30-day death had higher plasma cytokine levels. M-CSF > 8.21pg/ml was an independent risk factor for 30-day death in infected patients, and its concentration was correlated to the reads of responsible pathogens.

PO-0089

髓系特异性敲除 SIRT1 促进哮喘小鼠气道炎症反应 的机制研究

苏国媚、熊志林、高晓、赖天文、吴斌 广东医科大学附属医院

Sirtuin 1 (SIRT1) 是一类 III 类组蛋白去乙酰化酶,在 气道疾病中发挥抗炎作用。巨噬细胞活化在哮喘中起 重要作用。然而,SIRT1 是否调控巨噬细胞在哮喘发 病中起作用仍未被深入研究。为此,我们旨在探讨 SIRT1 调控巨噬细胞在哮喘中的分子机制,为SIRT1 靶向治疗哮喘提供依据。

PO-0090

SIRT6 促进巨噬细胞 CXCL1 及 CXCL2 表达导致重 症哮喘中的机制研究

熊志林、黄杰雯、苏国媚、罗朝乐、高晓、赖天文 广东医科大学附属医院

Sirtuin 6 (SIRT6) 是体内重要的组蛋白去乙酰化酶, 在调控炎症反应中发挥着重要作用。CXCL1 和 CXCL2 可促进中性粒细胞迁移和募集,然而, SIRT6 是否促进 CXCL1 和 CXCL2 介导的中性粒细 胞募集尚未被研究。为此,本文探讨 SIRT6 促进 CXCL1和CXCL2介导的中性粒细胞募集在重症哮喘中的调控机制。

PO-0091

miR-1233、miR-134 的检测对 AECOPD 合并 PTE 的早期诊断价值

彭玲、周超 上海市浦东新区光明中医院

检测并比较 AECOPD 合并 PTE 患者与 AECOPD 未 合并 PTE 患者血清 microRNAs(miR-1233, miR-134) 的表达水平。

PO-0092

使用生物信息学分析鉴定结节病中的核心 microRNA 和潜在的分子机制

曹渊 西安交通大学第二附属医院

结节病是一种全身性异质性炎性疾病;然而,结节病 的病因和发病机制仍然未知。在这里,我们调查了结 节病的核心 microRNA 和潜在的分子机制。

PO-0093 肺康复在肺部相关疾病中的应用及研究进展

吴小兰 荆州市第一人民医院

肺康复包括了科学运动训练、呼吸肌功能训练、营养 支持,教育以及疾病过程心理支持以及疏导等,需要 医务人员、患者以及其他相关社会人员的参与,在目 前是研究的热点。在慢性阻塞性肺疾病,支气管哮喘, 支气管扩张症,间质性肺疾病,卒中以及气管插管后 肺炎等疾病中,都是一种重要的非药物治疗方法,最 终目的提高病程中运动耐力,增强患者的生活质量, 改善不良心态,从而降低治疗费用以及延长寿命。

Higher circulating gut microbiota-dependent metabolite trimethylamine N-oxide plays an adverse effect on pulmonary hypertension

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Object Pulmonary hypertension (PH) is a progressive and frequently fatal disease. Studies have shown that elevations in levels of the gut microbiota-dependent metabolite trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO) are predictive of both adverse cardiovascular events and all-cause mortality in many cardiovascular diseases. However, the potential role of TMAO in PH has never been elucidated. In this study, we aim to explore the effects of TMAO in PH patients.

Methods PH patients at Fuwai Hospital between October 2018 and February 2020 were enrolled after excluding patients with relevant comorbidities. Individuals who have taken antibiotic and immunologic drugs during study period are also excluded. Patients received follow-up every three to six months through clinic visits. Plasma levels of TMAO were measured and associations with clinical markers including World Health Organization functional class (WHO-FC), N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), hemodynamic parameters, and exercise capacity were explored. In monocrotaline (MCT)-induced PAH rat models, a normal diet and water supplemented with or without 1% 3,3-dimethyl-1-butanol (DMB), a kind of inhibitor of TMAO, were fed with for 4 weeks. Finally, rats received hemodynamic examinations, and after that blood serum as well as heart and lung tissues were collected. The ratio of right ventricle (RV) over left ventricle (LV) plus the septum was used as an index of RV hypertrophy (RVH). Elastic Van Gieson (EVG) stain was used to explore the changes of pulmonary vascular remodeling.

Results

One hundred and three consecutive PH patients patients enrolled including were with idiopathic/heritable pulmonary arterial hypertension (IPAH/HPAH, n=30), chronic thromboembolic PH (CTEPH, n=34), and congenital heart diseaseassociated PAH (CHD-PAH, n=39). After adjusting for gender, age, creatinine, and comorbidities including hypertension, TMAO levels were positively correlated with clinical disease severity assessed by WHO-FC (P<0.05), and also with NTproBNP (P<0.05), hemodynamic

parameters (P<0.001), and exercise capacity (P<0.05). TMAO responded to guidelinerecommended treatment in patients with PH (P=0.02). It was noted that TMAO decreased significantly after treatment in patients with IPAH/HPAH. However, no improvements were observed in the CTEPH or CHD-PAH groups. In linear correlation analysis, change in TMAO was positively associated with change in NT-proBNP (P=0.04) in IPAH/HPAH patients while no similar linear correlations were observed in the CTEPH or CHD-PAH groups. Animal study showed that the level of TMAO in MCT-induced PH rats (22.2±8.7ng/mL) was higher than the MCT+DMB group (6.6±1.1ng/mL) and the control group (4.3±0.2ng/mL). Compared with MCT group, MCT+DMB group obtained a decreased RVH (30% vs 60%, P<0.001), right arterial pressure (4.4mmHg vs 6.2 mmHg, P=0.035), right ventricular systolic pressure (35.3mmHg vs 63.3mmHg, P<0.001), and mean pulmonary arterial pressure (22.5mmHg vs 39.5mmHg, P<0.001) as well as reduced vascular remodeling of lungs under pathological findings. **Conclusion**

TMAO was elevated in accordance with WHO-FC and decreased after guideline-recommended treatment in PH patients indicating higher TMAO might play an adverse effect on PH. Our animal findings demonstrated that lower TMAO played a protective effect in MCT-induced PAH, which supported the clinical results.

PO-0095

血清间接胆红素和白蛋白作为慢性阻塞性肺疾病的生 物标志物:一项横断面研究

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探讨慢阻肺患者的血清 IB、ALB 和 IB/ALB 水平以及 三者与慢阻肺疾病严重程度之间的关系。

PO-0096

DPP-4 抑制剂通过 Nrf2/HO-1/p21 信号通路抑制肺动 脉平滑肌细胞增殖的分子机制研究

柯蕊、和平、张伟、刘原 西安交通大学第二附属医院

明确 DPP-4 抑制剂西格列汀对肺动脉平滑肌细胞 (PASMC) 增殖的影响,并探讨相关的分子机制。

PO-0097

一种安全型密闭式气管插管用雾化装置的研究

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改良一款安全性密闭式器官插管用雾化装置,使用该 雾化装置可以在整个雾化治疗过程中始终保持管道密 闭,保证通气不中断,同时起到保护患者安全、医护 人员安全及减少环境污染的作用。

A glycolysis-based three-gene signature predicts survival in patients with lung squamous cell carcinoma

Guichuan Huang

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Object Lung cancer is one of the most lethal and most prevalent malignant tumors worldwide, and lung squamous cell carcinoma (LUSC) is one of the major histological subtypes. Although numerous biomarkers have been found to be associated with prognosis in LUSC, the prediction effect of a single gene biomarker is insufficient, especially for glycolysis-related genes. Therefore, we aimed to develop a novel glycolysis-related gene signature to predict survival in patients with LUSC.

Methods The mRNA expression files and LUSC clinical information were obtained from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) dataset.

Results Based on Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA), we found 5 glycolysis-related gene sets that were significantly enriched in LUSC tissues. Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional regression models were performed to choose prognostic-related gene signatures. Based on a Cox proportional regression model, a risk score for a three-gene signature (HKDC1, ALDH7A1, and MDH1) was established to divide patients into highrisk and low-risk subgroups. Multivariate Cox regression analysis indicated that the risk score for this three-gene signature can be used as an independent prognostic indicator in LUSC. Additionally, based on the cBioPortal database, the rate of genomic alterations in the HKDC1, ALDH7A1, and MDH1 genes were 1.9%, 1.1%, and 5% in LUSC patients, respectively.

Conclusion A glycolysis-based three-gene signature could serve as a novel biomarker in predicting the prognosis of patients with LUSC and it also provides additional gene targets that can be used to cure LUSC patients.

PO-0099

靶向抑制胰岛素样生长因子 I 型受体对裸鼠恶性胸腔 积液的治疗作用

张巍 遵义市第一人民医院

探讨靶向抑制胰岛素样生长因子 I 型受体(IGF-1R) 对裸鼠恶性胸腔积液的治疗作用。

PO-0100

Using biological information to analyze potential miRNA-mRNA regulatory networks in the plasma of patients with non-small cell lung cancer

Wei Zhang

The First People's Hospital of Zunyi

Object Lung cancer is the most common malignant tumor and has a high mortality rate. However, the study of miRNA-mRNA regulatory networks in the plasma of patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is still insufficient. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the differential expression of mRNA and miRNA in the plasma of NSCLC patients.

Methods The GEO(Gene Expression Omnibus) database was used to download microarray datasets and analized the differentially expressed miRNAs (DEMs) by R language and limma package. The potential upstream transcription factors and downstream target genes of the DEMs were predicted by using FunRich software and the TargetScanHuman 7.2 database. The DAVID(Database for Annotation, Visualization, and Integrated Discovery) Database was used for GO annotation analysis and KEGG pathway enrichment analysis of downstream target genes. PPI(protein-protein interaction) and DEM-hub gene networks were constructed by using the STRING database and Cytoscape software. The GSE20189 dataset was used to assess hub gene expression. Expression levels in tissues and the survival rates associated with key hub genes and analyzed miRNAs were by using the Alabama UALCAN(University of Cancer) database. The expression levels of key hub genes at the translation level in tissues were verified by using the HPA(Human Protein Atlas) database.

Results Four upregulated candidate DEMs were screened from 3 databases, and 6 upstream transcription factors and 2253 downstream target genes were predicted. These genes were mainly enriched in cancer pathways and PI3k-Akt pathways. Among the top 30 hub genes , the expression of KLHL3 was consistent with that in the GSE20189 Except of let-7d-3p. the dataset expression levels of the other DEMs and KLHL3 in tissues were consistent with those in plasma. Survival analysis results showed that high let-7d-3p expression in lung squamous cell carcinoma was associated with poor overall survival.

Conclusion The results showed that miR-199a-5p, miR-186-5p, and miR-328-3p may be biomarkers for the early diagnosis of NSCLC, and miR-199a-5p-KLHL3 may be involved in the occurrence and development of NSCLC.

血浆趋化因子和细胞外基质蛋白作为矽肺诊断和分期 生物标志物的研究

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评估血浆趋化因子(包括 CCL18、CXCL13)和 ECM(包括骨桥蛋白(OPN)、骨膜蛋白和腓骨蛋 白-3)作为生物标志物辅助矽肺诊断和分期的潜在价 值。

PO-0102

Effects of Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection on the prognosis of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Object Background: Currently, the relationship between Pseudomonas aeruginosa and poor outcomes in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) remains controversial. We conducted this meta-analysis to determine whether co-infection with P. aeruginosa is associated with disease progression, compromised quality of life, and adverse outcomes in patients with COPD.

Methods Methods: Five databases, namely, PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, Web of Science and Medline, were systematically searched from inception through April 2021 to find studies describing P. aeruginosa and outcomes in patients with COPD. Stata/SE 16.0 software was used for data analysis.

Results Results: Twelve studies with a total of 24,701 participants were ultimately included in this meta-analysis. This quantitative synthesis showed that COPD patients with P. aeruginosa infection had higher mortality (relative risk (RR)=1.971, 95% confidence interval (CI), (1.333~2.913); P=0.001); higher readmission rates (RR=1.757; 95% CI, (1.317~2.345); p<0.0001); longer hospital stays (weighted mean difference (WMD)=2.600, 95% CI, (0.380~4.821); P=0.020); a greater body mass index, airway obstruction, dyspnoea, and exercise capacity (BODE) index (WMD=1.257, 95%

CI, (0.220~2.295); P<0.0001); and a lower percentage of predicted forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1%; WMD=-5.077; 95% CI, (-7.524 to -2.629); P<0.0001) than those without P. aeruginosa infection. The differences were statistically significant.

Conclusion Conclusions: Our meta-analysis suggested that among hospitalized COPD patients, concurrent P. aeruginosa infection was associated with increased mortality and readmission rates,

extended hospital stays, degraded lung function, and reduced quality of life.

PO-0103

气道介入技术治疗结核性中央气道全瘢痕闭塞的临床 分析

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探讨气道介入技术在结核性中央气道全瘢痕闭塞 (central airway occlusion, CAO)治疗中的有效性 和安全性,以及影响结核性中央气道全瘢痕闭塞患者 气道再通的因素。

PO-0104

体外膈肌起搏在有创机械通气下慢性阻塞性肺疾病患 者脱机有效性观察

杨慧、张小玲、谢新展、赵年贵 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨体外膈肌起搏对有创机械通气下慢性阻塞性肺疾 病患者脱机价值。

PO-0105

厦门市呼吸专业发展情况横断面调查分析

杨慧、柯明耀、薛克营、赵年贵 厦门医学院附属第二医院

分析厦门市专业发展情况,为厦门市分配医疗资源, 呼吸专业进一步发展提供数据支持。

PO-0106

困難脫離呼吸器的腦傷患者介入中醫治療之照護經驗

陳逸仙、柯淨齡 彰化基督教醫院

探討對於此腦傷困難脫離呼吸器的病人治療中,介入 中醫評估針灸後,對於病人意識及脫離上指數的呈現 有無幫助。

结缔组织病相关间质性肺疾病与具有自身免疫特征的 间质性肺炎的对比分析

代颖 贵阳市第二人民医院

目的通过对比结缔组织病相关间质性肺疾病(CTD-ILD)患者与具有自身免疫特征的间质性肺炎(IPAF) 患者的人口学特征、临床症状与体征、实验室检查和 影像学表现,旨在观察 CTD-ILD 及 IPAF 的异同及 CTD-ILD 的危险因素,以期望更早发现并积极治疗 CTD-ILD 和 IPAF。

PO-0108

气管切开套管几种固定材质的效果比较

刘利敏 联勤保障部队解放军第 910 医院

观察不同固定方法对气管切开套管固定方法效果的影响,为临床选择最佳固定方法及护理频次提供依据。

PO-0109

单孔与三孔胸腔镜手术治疗自发性气胸合并肺大疱的 疗效分析

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

比较单孔和三孔胸腔镜手术(VATS)在青年自发性 气胸合并肺大疱中的临床疗效。

PO-0110

宏基因组学二代测序诊断超高龄老年人多病原混合感 染脓毒症 1 例

翁剑真、方保民 北京医院

探索宏基因组二代测序方法在超高龄老年人脓毒症患 者中病原学诊断的意义。

PO-0111

N-乙酰半胱氨酸对人支气管上皮细胞线粒体过氧化损 伤的保护作用

张明、张洁、焦婷、杨侠、单虎、张秋红 西安交通大学第二附属医院呼吸与危重症医学科

探讨N乙酰半胱氨酸(N-acetylcysteine, NAC)对香烟烟雾提取物(cigarette smoke extract, CSE)诱导的气道上皮细胞线粒体损伤的作用及机制。

PO-0112

阻断小鼠 SIRP-α 信号通路抑制小鼠皮下肺癌细胞的 生长

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SIRP-α (signal regulatory protein-α) 是髓系免疫细胞上一个免疫检查点蛋白,与 CD47 结合介导"don't eat me"信号,抑制巨噬细胞的吞噬功能。本研究探讨巨噬细胞表达的 SIRP-α 对小鼠肺癌细胞株 LLC 在体内外生长的影响和免疫学机制。

PO-0113 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者夜间血压波动的危险因素分 析

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对比不同 OSAHS 患者夜间血压波动类型的临床特点, 得出夜间血压出现异常波动的因素。

PO-0114

肺动脉球囊扩张术对改善慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压 患者体力活动的效果

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目的 探讨肺动脉球囊扩张术对慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压患者体力活动及生活质量的影响。

肺腺癌内 Ki-67 表达及其与病理亚型的关系

李艳、陈碧 徐州医科大学附属医院

探讨肿瘤细胞增殖标记物 Ki-67 在肺腺癌病理亚型中的表达及其预后意义。

PO-0116 不同类型的细胞死亡机制在肺癌中的潜在应用

唐欣、曹洁 天津医科大学总医院

阐释自噬(autophagy)、铁死亡(ferroptosis)、 失巢凋亡(anoikis)和坏死性凋亡(necroptosis) 的概念、特征和调节机制,以及不同类型细胞死亡是 如何在肺癌细胞中转导信号、诱导肺癌细胞存活或死 亡的,以便有效调控这些细胞死亡机制来增强肺癌治 疗效果。

PO-0117 探讨抗原快速检测对新型冠病毒感染的筛查价值

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- 2. 铜陵市第三人民医院
- 3. 铜陵市立医院
- 4. 铜陵市中医院

探讨 SARS - CoV - 2 抗原快速检测(Rapid antigen detection, RAD)对 SARS - CoV - 2 感染的筛查价值, 为指导疫情防控提供科学依据。

PO-0118

抗 TRAIL 单抗通过抑制 IL-33-ILC2 轴缓解过敏性气 道炎症

蔡慧、叶伶、王坚、墨玉清、朱桂萍、宋惜夕、金美 玲

复旦大学附属中山医院呼吸内科

明确肿瘤坏死因子凋亡相关诱导配体(Tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand, TRAIL)在过敏性哮喘中的作用,并探讨 TRAIL 对 IL-33-ILC2 固有免疫应答轴的影响。

PO-0119

Non-fibrotic Interstitial Lung Abnormalities Subtypes Increased the Odds of Fibrotic Interstitial Lung Abnormalities

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Object Non-fibrotic interstitial lung abnormalities (ILAs) are radiologic abnormalities commonly identified by chest computed tomography (CT) scans during routine health check. It is unclear whether specific imaging patterns in non-fibrotic ILAs, including ground-glass opacities (GGO) and reticular pattern, increase the odds of fibrotic ILAs.The study aims to determine whether GGO and reticular pattern are associated with increased risk of the presence of fibrotic ILAs.

Methods This is a real-world cross-sectional study including 3336 individuals identified with ILAs during routine health check. Imaging patterns were reviewed according to the criteria from the Fleischner Society. Logistic regression was used to assess the relationship of GGO and reticular pattern in nonfibrotic ILAs with fibrotic ILAs.

Results 87% (2915 of 3336) ILAs were non-fibrotic ILAs. The presence of GGO (odds ratio [OR] = 3.655, 95% confidence interval [CI] 2.773-4.817, p < .0001) and reticular pattern (OR = 4.143, 95% CI 1.802-9.525, p = 0.0008) increased the odds of fibrotic ILAs, after adjusted covariates including age, sex, body mass index, smoking status, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus.

Conclusion Non-fibrotic ILAs were relatively common. GGO and reticular pattern in non-fibrotic ILAs increased the odds of fibrotic ILAs and could potentially influence clinical management of individuals undergoing routine health check.

PO-0120

血清降钙素原和超敏 C 反应蛋白在慢性阻塞性肺疾病 急性加重期的应用

肖琦 遵义市第一人民医院

探讨血清降钙素原和超敏C反应在慢性阻塞性肺疾病 急性加重期的应用。

N6-methyladenosine modification could contribute to the process of RSV infection of the host

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Object Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) is the second leading cause of death from lower respiratory tract infections in young children, the elderly, and immunocompromised patients. So far, there are still no mature vaccines or specific medicines available for children or adults. N6-methyladenosine(m6A) is the most common internal modification in mRNA and ncRNA, which can regulate RNA metabolism, protein translation, gene expression and embryonic development, etc. In addition, m6A modification also has some anti-viral and promote virus replication functions. However, whether RSV has a similar effect in the host infection process has not been studied.

Methods Used R package and online data platform to conduct data mining, screened differentially expressed methylases of m6A, screened key genes, performed enrichment analysis and expression correlation analyzed.

Results METTL3, METTL14, RBM15B, YTHDF1, YTHDF2, and FTO were related to the occurrence of RSV infection. 47 key genes related to the occurrence of RSV infection were obtained, of which 35 were down-regulated genes and 12 were up-regulated genes. And there was an interaction relationship between LUC7L3, SRSF5 and METTL3, METTL14, RBM15B, YTHDF1, YTHDF2, FTO.

Conclusion The expression of METTL3, METTL14, RBM15B, YTHDF1, YTHDF2, and FTO was correlated with LUC7L3 and SRSF5, and was highly correlated with the biological processes and signal pathways that promoted RSV infection.

PO-0122

经剑突下切口入路胸腔镜手术在前纵隔肿瘤治疗中的 应用

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

探讨经剑突下切口入路与经侧胸壁切口入路治疗纵隔 肿瘤的临床疗效对比。

PO-0123

Silenced IncRNA SNHG3 induces lung adenocarcinoma G2/M phase cell cycle arrest and apoptosis by modulating PRC1 via binding to the microRNA-139-5p.

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Object Non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the main reason of cancer-relevant death and constitutes 80% of lung cancer cases. Lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) is a subtype of NSCLC and represents the most common histological type of NSCLC.Long non-coding RNAs (IncRNAs) have been shown to play significant role in LUAD. The present study evaluated the effects and mechanism of IncRNA SNHG3 in LUAD.

Methods The gene and miRNA expression profile data of patients with LUAD was downloaded from the Xena database for detection UCSC of SNHG3.miRNA-139-5P and PRC1 in LUAD tissues and normal lung tissues. Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) was conducted for detection of SNHG3,miRNA-139-5P and PRC1 in LUAD tissues and cell lines.Correlation between SNHG3 expression and the overall survival of LUAD patients was evaluated using Kaplan-Meier method. Cell proliferation, cell cycle and apoptosis were measured using CCK-8 assay,Edu assay, flow-cytometric westen-blot and analysis respectively.Interaction between SNHG3/PRC1 and miR-139-5p was identified using dual-luciferase reporter gene assay and RIP assay respectively. The function of SNHG3/miR-139-5p/PRC1 axis in LUAD was finally confirmed by rescue experiments.

Results The overall survival of LUAD patients with high expression of SNHG3 was shorter than those with with low expression. Knocking-down SNHG3 inhibited LUAD cells proliferation and caused G2/M cell cycle arrest, and promoted cell apoptosis in vitro.Through dual-luciferase reporter gene assay and RIP assay, both SNHG3 and PRC1 could bind to miRNA-139-5p.Finally, rescue experiments confirmed that knocking-down miR-139-5p expression could reverse the negative effects of SNHG3 knockdown on proliferation of LUAD cells and PRC1 expression.

Conclusion :SNHG3 is highly expressed in LUAD, silenced SNHG3 expression causes G2/M cell cycle arrest and promoted cell apoptosis by absorbing miR-139-5p to silence PRC1 expression.

PO-0124

Curcumin induces ferroptosis in non-small-cell lung cancer via activating autophagy

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Object Lung cancer is one of malignancy with the highest morbidity and mortality, 85% of which are non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Previous

evidence has demonstrated that curcumin is critical in tumor growth inhibition, including NSCLC. Emerging studies showed curcumin can inhibit glioblastoma and breast cancer cells via regulating ferroptosis. However, the role of ferroptosis in the inhibitory effect of curcumin on NSCLC remains unclear.

Methods CCK-8 assay was used to measure the viability of A549 and H1299 cells under different conditions. Cell proliferation was examined by Ki67 immunofluorescence in cell and mice. The morphological changes of cells and tumor tissues were observed by optical microscope and H&E staining. Intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS), malondialdehyde (MDA), superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione (GSH) and iron contents were determined by corresponding assay kit. The related protein expression levels were detected by western blot and immunohistochemistry. Transmission electron microscope was used to observe ultrastructure changes of A549 and H1299 cells

Results In vivo and in vitro experiments showed that curcumin inhibited tumor growth, cell viability and cell proliferation: promoted cell death: induced accumulation of iron, GSH depletion and lipid peroxidation: increased the level of ACSL4 and decreased the level of SLC7A11 and GPX4 when compared with controls. Incubation of ferroptosis inhibitors ferrostatin-1 (Fer-1) or knockdown of ironelement-binding responsive protein 2 (IREB2) notably weakened curcumininduced anti-tumor effect and ferroptosis in A549 and H1299 cells. Further investigation of the mechanism suggested that curcumin induced mitochondrial membrane rupture and mitochondrial cristae decrease, increased autolysosome: increased the level of Beclin1 and LC3, and decreased the level of P62. And curcumin-induced autophagy and subsequent ferroptosis were both alleviated with autophagy inhibitor chloroquine(CQ) or siBeclin1.

Conclusion Curcumin induced ferroptosis via activating autophagy in NSCLC, which enhanced the therapeutic effect of NSCLC.

PO-0125

在肺纤维化中 Tetraspanin 1 对内质网应激的影响

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探讨在肺纤维化中 Tetraspanin 1 (TSPAN1) 对内质 网应激的影响。

PO-0126

29 例肺诺卡菌病临床特征分析

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通过回顾广东医科大学附属医院收治的 29 例肺诺卡 菌病的临床资料,分析其临床特征,提高对肺诺卡菌 病的认识,为早期诊断、治疗提供帮助。

PO-0127

槲皮素上调 AMPK-SIRT1 激活自噬改善间歇低氧诱 导的内皮损伤

丁慧、呙恒娟、唐欣、粱茂丽、陈杏、王乐、张静、 曹洁 天津医科大学总医院

本研究通过体内实验探讨槲皮素对间歇低氧致内皮氧 化应激和细胞凋亡的保护作用及其相关的分子机制, 为预防和治疗 OSA 心血管并发症提供新的方向和实 验依据。

PO-0128

基于系统生物学分析方法分析 2019 冠状病毒病患者 的肠道菌群变化

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- 5. 贵州医科大学

由严重急性呼吸道综合征冠状病毒 2 型 (SARS-CoV-2) 引发的 2019 冠状病毒病 (COVID-19,也称 新型冠状病毒肺炎)目前仍在全世界广泛传播流行, 造成超过 1.6 亿人感染和 3 百多万人死亡。COVID-19 除了引起常见的肺部感染,还可以引起肠道感染, 表现为腹痛、腹泻、恶心、呕吐等症状。研究发现出 现肠道感染时,肠道微生物菌群发生显著改变。掌握 肠道微生态菌群的变化,从新的视角为 COVID-19 患 者的治疗和预后提供参考。

抗 γ-干扰素自身抗体阳性家系 1 例报道并文献复习

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提高对抗 γ-干扰素 (IFN-γ) 自身抗体阳性合并播散 性感染的认识。

PO-0130

Ontology-based collection and analysis of natural and lab animal hosts of human coronaviruses

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Object SARS-CoV-2 is the pathogen of the COVID-19 disease. It is commonly agreed that SARS-CoV-2 originated from some animal host. However, the exact origin of SARS-CoV-2 remains unclear. The origins of other human coronaviruses, including SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV, are also unclear. This study focuses on the collection, ontological modeling and representation, and analysis of the hosts of various human coronaviruses with a focus on SARS-CoV-2.

Methods 1.1 Data collection

Peer-reviewed journal articles were mined and annotated to identify various hosts for different

human coronaviruses, including laboratory animal models for human coronavirus. Evidence was recorded.

1.2 Ontology representation and analysis

CIDO was developed using the format of OWL2. The virus and animal information was mapped to the

NCBITaxon ontology and extracted using the Ontofox tool (http://ontofox.hegroup.org). Additional axioms and terms were added in CIDO to link the coronaviruses and their hosts. Protege-OWL 5.5 editor (http://protege.stanford.edu/) was used for display and analysis.

Results Ontological classification of human coronaviruses There are seven coronaviruses known to infect humans. Our ontology hierarchy shows the taxonomical classification of the seven human coronaviruses and the Infectious bronchitis virus (IBV) (an avian coronavirus as control). SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 are members of the Sarbecovirus subgenus under the genus Betacoronavirus. MERS-CoV falls in a separate subgenus, Merbecovirus, under the same genus Betacoronavirus.

There are 12 natural hosts of SARS-CoV, including bats, masked palm civets, raccoon dogs, greater horseshoe bat, Chinese horseshoe bat, Chinese ferret-badger, Malayan pangolin, etc. Phylogenetic studies have already pointed to the origin of SARS-CoV found in bats. Intermediate hosts include those that have been identified like masked palm civet. raccoon dog. SARS-CoV has also been detected in other small animals, for example, lesser rice-field rats, red foxes, and domestic cats. As in our figure, and rats belong to humans, mice, the Euarchontoglires (synonymous with Supraprimates), a superorder of mammals. All the other natural hosts belong to the Laurasiatheria superorder, a large group of placental mammals. The natural and intermediate hosts of MERS-Cov include bats, dromedary camels, and Bactrian camels. Of the four other human coronaviruses that cause the common cold, in addition to bats being the natural host, HCoV-NL63 has been found to infect masked civets. The natural host of HCoV-229E is bats, and the virus has also been found in camels. Meanwhile, HCoV-229E was also isolated from alpacas raised in captivity with dromedary camels. (Corman. et al., 2018). For HCoV-NL63 only the natural host, bat, is known. HCoV-OC43 infects humans and cattle, HCoV-HKU1 is currently suspected to be a rodent-related virus, originally obtained from infected mice.

Laboratory animal models of human coronavirus host Laboratory studies of SARS and MERS over the past decade have used a number of animal models, including the most commonly used common marmosets, African green monkeys, hamsters, macaques, cynomolgus macaques, rhesus monkey, Syrian hamster, mice, etc. The mouse is the most commonly used animal model. Unlike SARS-CoV that can infect many small animals such as rodents, MERS-CoV cannot achieve infection because the receptor-binding domain of the viral spike protein (DPP4) in MERS-CoV has glycosylation sites that block viral recognition. Thus, except for some mice such as transgenic and immunodeficient mice, there is a lack of natural small animal models for MERS-CoV research. Rhesus macaques and marmosets are currently the best MERS animal models, and alpaca can be infected by MERS-CoV. Given the similarity between SARS-CoV and SARS- CoV-2, it is likely that many of the laboratory animal models available for the SARS-CoV study can also be used for SARS-CoV-2. These animal models will be very useful for the study of virology and host-related effects, which will contribute to the research and development of clinical drugs and vaccines.

Conclusion Over 20 natural and laboratory animal hosts were found able to host human coronaviruses. All the viruses and hosts were classified using the NCBITaxon ontology. The related terms were also imported to the Coronavirus Infectious Disease Ontology (CIDO), and the relations between human coronaviruses and their hosts were linked using an axiom in CIDO. Our ontological classification of all the hosts also allowed us to hypothesize that human coronaviruses only use mammals as their hosts.

PO-0131

急性肺损伤小鼠肺巨噬细胞中细胞焦亡的调控机制研 究

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探讨 LPS 介导的急性肺损伤 (ALI) 小鼠肺巨噬细胞 (AM) 细胞焦亡情况及 NF-κB 信号通路在 AM 细胞 焦亡中的作用。

PO-0132

探讨单孔胸腔镜治疗非小细胞肺癌的临床疗效及创伤 反应

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

探讨单孔胸腔镜治疗非小细胞肺癌的临床疗效及创伤反应。

PO-0133

光动力治疗晚期气道内恶性肿瘤 3 例的临床疗效与安 全性分析

李先华、谢秀芳、王宪刚、何珍 内江市第一人民医院

分析光动力疗法在 3 例晚期气道内恶性肿瘤患者姑息 性治疗的疗效和安全 PO-0134 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停风险预测列线图模型的建立

周灵、刘辉国 华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院

建立阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停风险预测模型并进行内部验 证,指导临床诊疗。

PO-0135 呼市某社区居民对新型冠状病毒肺炎认知程度调查

冯宗琪、靳文、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院

新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)是新近发现的乙类并 按甲类管理的传染病,自2019年12月以来, COVID-19已造成全球4870多万人感染,导致近 120多万人死亡。目前关于治疗COVID-19尚未有有 效的治愈措施,因此早期的预防和诊断成为控制 COVID-19的关键举措。而人们对于COVID-19的 认知也对疾病的预防和诊治起着举足轻重的作用,为 了解呼市某社区居民对于COVID-19的认知程度, 为疾病的预防和诊治提供参考依据。

PO-0136

The value of long noncoding RNA SNHG12 as a biomarker of prognosis in human cancers: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Object Long noncoding RNA (IncRNA) small nucleolar RNA host gene 12 (SNHG12) has been identified as a vital role in the prevalence and progression of various cancers and might function as a prognostic biomarker. Therefore, we conducted this meta-analysis to explore the relationship between the expression of SNHG12 and the prognosis and clinicopathological features of cancer. **Methods** Research studies were chosen for the meta-analysis by searching the electronic database (PubMed and Web of Science) until November 20, 2019. The odds ratios (ORs) and hazard ratios (HRs) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were used to evaluate the association between SNHG12 and cancer risk.

Results A total of 11 research studies that enrolled 570 patients were consisted in our meta-analysis. These results indicated that the patients with high expression of SNHG12 had poorer overall survival (OS) (HR =2.07, 95% CI: 1.62-2.65, P<0.001). Besides, the increased expression of SNHG12 was significantly correlated with (TNM) stage of

advanced lymph node metastasis (OR=4.13, 95% CI: 2.95-5.78, P<0.001), positive lymph node metastasis (LNM) (OR=3.32, 95% CI: 2.26-4.88, P<0.001), positive distant metastasis (DM) (OR =2.14, 95% CI: 1.29-3.57, P=0.003).

Conclusion This meta-analysis confirmed that increased expression of SNHG12 was correlated with unfavorable overall survival outcome and clinical features and it might serve as a potential prognostic biomarker of different types of cancer.

PO-0137

循证理论指导下的临床护理路径在儿童纤维支气管镜 检查中的应用

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探讨循证理论指导下的临床护理路径在儿童纤维支 气管镜检查中的应用效果。

PO-0138

有创通气治疗金黄色葡萄球菌感染所致 ARDS 的临 床分析

李婧

内蒙古自治区人民医院

探究有创通气治疗金黄色葡萄球菌感染所致急性呼吸 窘迫综合征(ARDS)的临床分析。

PO-0139

经鼻高流量氧疗治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并高碳酸血 症的疗效分析

李春艳 荆州市第一人民医院

探讨经鼻高流量氧疗(HFOT)治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD)急性加重合并高碳酸血症的疗效及对患者血 气分析指标的影响 PO-0140 雾**化吸入治疗呼吸系统疾病护理进展**

窦亚雯

桐梓县人民医院

老年人口逐渐成为支气管肺炎的高危人群,发病率逐 年上升。患者常有发热、咳喘、有痰、呼吸困难的症 状,严重者可能危及生命。作为临床上较为常用的治 疗方式,雾化吸入疗法使用特殊的雾化装置来分散药 物溶液,使之成为悬浮的微小雾粒让患者吸入呼吸道 后能达到退热、止咳、祛痰、平喘的效果。雾化吸入 疗法使用方便,疗效好,安全有效,适合推广应用于老年 支气管肺炎的治疗中。

PO-0141

Prevalence of chronic cough in China: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Object Chronic cough seriously impairs quality of life and results in a heavy social and economic burden. Chronic cough has gained increasing attention in recent years as a serious public health problem. Since the first cough guideline launched in 1998, countries have successively issued guidelines to standardize the definition and the treatments of chronic cough. Recent interest has focused on mechanism and treatment of chronic cough in China. However, the epidemiology of the chronic cough is also important for the management and has been changing with the urbanization of China. Although a research letter reviewed global burden of chronic cough was published in 2015, the prevalence of chronic cough in China had not been systematically and independently reported. Considering the role of host-environment interactions in coughing, we hypothesized that chronic cough may have distinct characteristics in China. Chinese chronic cough management strategies required up-to-date information regarding its prevalence and disease burden. Understanding the Chinese epidemiology patterns of chronic cough will help us better manage this disease in China and provide data for estimating the global burden of chronic cough.

Methods This systematic review was performed in accordance to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses statement (PRISMA) 2020, and we prospectively submitted the systematic review protocol for registration on PROSPERO (CRD42021247623). Besides, we performed a systematic search on databases including PubMed, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, China National Knowledge Infrastructure,

Chinese biomedical literature service system, Wanfang Database, and VIP database for studies of chronic cough in China published before December 28,2020. Both Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) and The Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) algorithm were used to assess the quality of all included studies. A random effects model was employed to calculate pooled prevalence estimates with 95% CIs, weighted by study size. Subgroup analysis as well as heterogeneity regression analysis were used to explore the heterogeneity sources. Publication bias was assessed by funnel plots and Begg's test. Sensitivity analysis and certainty assessment were employed to assess the robustness of the pooled prevalence. Stata 14.0 was used for the analysis. The significance level was defined as (two-tailed) P<0.05.

Results Of 2531 articles were reviewed, 271183 participants (113631 adults and 157552 children) were included in 35 studies, of which 17976 patients (4882 adults and 13094 children) with chronic cough. The overall pooled prevalence of chronic cough was 5.54% (95%CI: 4.39-6.69%) in adults and 8.26% (95%CI: 6.80-9.73%) in children. There was significant heterogeneity among included studies that reported the prevalence of chronic cough in adults (I2 = 98.9%, P<0.001) and children (I2 = 99.3%, P<0.001). A following meta regression analysis to explore the source of heterogeneity and the results showed that year of publication and sample size were not associated with the heterogeneity of included studies (adults: adjusted R2: -10.41%, P=0.652; children: adjusted R2: -9.52%, P=0.9655). In addition, we ran separate meta-analyses on adults' studies for subgroup effects by region, diagnostic criteria, AHQR, age, sample size and year of publication using random effect model. The prevalence was 4.25% (95%CI:2.52-5.97%) in southern China and 7.36% (95%CI:5.62-9.11%) in northern China. The pooled prevalence according to diagnostic criteria that cough lasted more than three weeks, more than eight weeks and more than three months was 3.47% (95%CI:2.76-4.18%), 5.42% (95%CI: -0.86-11.70%) and 7.13% (95%Cl:4.19-10.08%), respectively. A separate meta-analysis using random effect model was also performed on studies of children according to the subgroups same as the studies of adults. 7.93% (95%CI:5.53-10.32%) of children in southern China presented chronic cough and that of northern China was 8.55% (95%CI:6.60-10.51%). The pooled prevalence according to diagnostic criteria that cough lasted more than four weeks, more than three months and more than four days per week lasting for three months was 9.78% (95%CI:4.98-14.58%), 5.30% (95%CI:2.40-8.19%) and 9.42% (95%CI:7.08-11.75%), respectively. Bias tests were performed on both adults' studies and children's studies. No publication bias were in the included adult (z = 1.48, P = 0.138) and children (z = 1.54, P = 0.123) studies as indicated by the funnel plots and by the Begg's test. The sensitivity analyses revealed that the pooled prevalence of adults and children were robust.

Conclusion This meta-analysis provided relatively robust results of the prevalence of chronic cough. The differences in the prevalence of chronic cough observed across northern and southern China suggest that the prevalence may be influenced by environmental factors. The methodological inconsistencies in the studies of chronic cough in China suggest that there is an urgent need for promoting the guidelines of cough all over China and standardize the definition of chronic cough. In conclusion, this study can provide relatively reliable prevalence data in China, which may be helpful for development of strategies for global chronic cough management.

PO-0142

白介素分子在肺腺癌中的表达特征及其参与肿瘤免疫 的分子机制

范涛、潘世泽、杨硕、郝博、张霖、李东航、耿庆 武汉大学人民医院

肺腺癌依然是发病率和死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤,建立 准确预测肺腺癌预后的生物学模型,并为肺腺癌精准 治疗提供指导是 有效干预肿瘤进展、降低患者死亡 率的关键。白介素分子家族(ILs)在细胞信号传导、 炎症、肿瘤等疾病过程中发挥重要作用。肺腺癌中 ILs 的表达特征及其在肿瘤免疫、炎症等过程中的分 子机制并不明确。这项研究的主要目的是探索 ILs 在 肺腺癌中的表达特征,并通过构建基于 ILs 的预后模 型,探索 ILs 在肿瘤免疫中的作用机制。

PO-0143

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征患者阻塞型呼吸暂 停事件整夜变化特点

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比较阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS) 患者阻塞型呼吸暂停(OSA)事件持续时间的整夜 变化趋势,探讨机体对周期性呼吸紊乱的病理生理后 果的适应能力及其潜在机制。

多重定量 PCR 提高下呼吸道感染患者的呼吸道样本 的病原体检出率

卓献霞、刘颖梅、曹彬 中日友好医院

开发和评估多重定量 PCR 试剂盒检测下呼吸道感染 患者呼吸道样本的敏感性和特异性,同时对检测到的 病原体进行准确定量。

PO-0145

护理干预对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征患者无 创机械通气治疗依从性的效果评价

王建青、赵丹、许绍蓉、王彦、刘素彦 天津医科大学总医院

探讨以护士为主导的管理模式对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 低通气综合征 (Obstructive Sleep Apnea Hypopnea Syndrome, OSAHS) 患者使用无创机械通气治疗依 从性的干预效果。

PO-0146

Sox9 在损伤所致气管纤维增生中的作用及机制研究

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Sox9 参与了多种脏器,如肝脏,肾脏,心脏等纤维 化疾病的发生发展,但在气管因感染、机械损伤等各 种原因所致气管纤维增生中尚未见研究。前期预实验 已证明 Sox9 在结核感染所致大小气道损失中呈显著 高表达,故想进一步探讨其在气管纤维增生中的可能 作用及机制。

PO-0147

早期肺纤维化在急性呼吸窘迫综合征中的重要作用及 其发生机制探讨

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急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 是以急性发作的非心源性肺水肿 和低氧血症为主要表现的临床综合征,目前仍缺少有 效的治疗方法。全世界重症监护病房的所有患者中约 有 10%存在 ARDS,且死亡率高达 30%至 40%。肺 炎、脓毒症等是导致 ARDS 的最常见原因。研究者 对 ARDS 的肺纤维化过程越来越重视,但肺纤维化对 ARDS 病人临床结局的预测作用、其发生机制等仍未 明确,需要大量的理论研究支持,且临床上缺乏有效 的改善方法。

PO-0148

The level of carbon dioxide is the determinant of successful non-invasive ventilation pressure titration in patients with non-hypercapnic primary central sleep apnea: a case report

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Wang、Lixia Dong、Baoyuan Chen Tianjin Medical University General Hospital

Object Primary central sleep apnea (CSA) is classified as non-hypercapnic CSA. Due to high loop gain, lower carbon dioxide (CO2) reserve and so on, these patients intermittently hyperventilate resulting in hypocapnia durina Thus, sleep. it is important to monitor nocturnal CO2 level for these patients. Methods We report a female patient who complained of snoring, apnea, and excessive davtime sleepiness, and was diagnosed with nonhypercaphic primary CSA. With the monitoring of transcutaneous partial pressure of CO2 (PtcCO2), manual non-invasive ventilation (NIV) pressure titration was performed with continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP), bi-level positive airway pressure in a spontaneous-timed mode (BiPAP-

ST), and adaptive servo-ventilation (ASV) mode for three nights, respectively. Only ASV mode can keep the PtcCO2 stable above the apneic threshold (AT, approximately 40 mmHg), thereby eliminate central apnea events successfully.

Results The PSG results demonstrated the obstructive and central respiratory events almost disappeared, and the PtcCO2 was maintained at 41-44 mmHg steadily. The patient kept in the supine position all the time during four nights. In this case, we noticed that there were lots of central apnea events when the PtcCO2 dropped below 40 mmHg either CPAP or BiPAP-ST mode. The BiPAP-ST reduced PtcCO2 dropping lower,

which aggravated CSA. However, ASV could maintain stable breathing by keeping the PtcCO2 above 40 mmHg, So CSA and hypoxia were well controlled.

Conclusion It is concluded that the level of CO2 is the determinant of successful NIV pressure titration in patients with non-hypercapnic CSA.

血浆白介素-1 受体拮抗剂水平与慢性阻塞性肺疾病急 性加重的相关性研究

冼舒平

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比较慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者与健康人群血浆中白介素 -1受体拮抗剂(Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist, IL-1Ra)的表达水平,着重探索其表达水平与慢性阻塞 性肺疾病急性加重的关系,以评价该指标作为评估慢 性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重生物标志物的应用价值以及 为 COPD 靶向抗炎治疗的提供新的方向。

PO-0150

使用吸入性糖皮质激素可能会降低 40 岁以上慢阻肺 病人的肺癌发生率

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是以持续性气流受限为 特征的呼吸系统疾病,并可引发慢性呼吸衰竭,肺心 病等严重并发症,极度危害着人类的健康,被认为是 全球第三大死亡原因。肺癌则是目前导致癌症相关死 亡的最主要原因。研究表明 COPD 与肺癌的发生发 展显著相关,其中平均每 1000 个 COPD 患者中就会 有 16.7 名病人身患肺癌。吸入性糖皮质激素(ICS) 近年来被 GOLD 指南推荐用于治疗重度和极重度 COPD患者,以减少患者急性加重频率,改善肺功能, 提高生活质量。随着全球 COPD 患病率的增加,肺 癌的发生率也会随之增加。然而,ICS 对于 COPD 患 者肺癌的发生是否起到保护作用尚有争议。因此,我 们系统地回顾和荟萃分析了所有现有的研究,以了解 ICS 对于 COPD 患者肺癌发生的作用,从而为肺癌的 防治提供有力的证据和建议。

PO-0151

合并多浆膜腔积液的皮病性淋巴结炎 1 例并文献复习

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皮病性淋巴结炎(DL)多以皮肤改变和淋巴结肿大 为表现,而合并多浆膜腔积液极为罕见。通过分析一 例合并多浆膜腔积液的 DL 患者的诊治经过以提高对 该罕见病的认识。

PO-0152 **临床肺放线菌病 1 例报道**

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放线菌是兼有细菌、革兰阳性菌和真菌特性的原核生物,由其引起的慢性化脓性肉芽肿性疾病被称为放线 菌病,好发于颈面部及胸腹部。由于发病率低、临床 症状缺乏特异性、影像学不典型、培养困难等因素导 致肺放线菌病的临床漏诊、误诊率较高,本文报道经 病理确诊的肺放线菌病1例,以期提高临床医生对本 病的认识。

PO-0153

脓毒症急性肺损伤相关危险因素及不良预后的预测模 型分析

廖敏、刘金华、朱应群、李喆、何龙培 长沙市第三医院

探究脓毒症急性肺损伤相关危险因素,并建立其不良 预后(呼吸窘迫综合征)的列线图模型。

PO-0154

不同来源 ROS 在间歇低氧模式下睡眠呼吸低通气综 合症的作用机制的研究

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Introduction: Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), a common sleep breathing disorder, is characterized by intermittent hypoxia (IH), which leads to oxidative stress and subsequently activation of proinflammatory signaling cascades. Vascular nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) oxidase and mitochondria are the primary source of reactive oxygen species (ROS). The redox balance is lost and ROS production increases under IH exposure. To better understand the factors that lead to ROS production and oxidative cytotoxicity, we explored the possibility that two of the sources of ROS production.

c-MET 基因在肺癌中的研究进展

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摘要

MET 基因也称为 c-Met, 是一种原癌基因, 也是多种癌症的驱动基因之一, 位于人类 7 号染色体的长臂 (7q21—31), 它的转录由 Ets(E-twenty-six)、 Pax3(paired-box-3)、 AP2(activator-protein-2)和 Tcf-4(transcriptionfactor-4)所调控, 含有 21 个外显 子,其中 15-21 外显子具有酪氨酸激酶的结构域。c-MET 通路正常表达时促进组织的分化与修复,当 MET 表达失调时则促进肿瘤细胞的增殖与转移。当 发生致病性突变的 MET 基因将编码出异常的 MET受 体,其将传递异常信号并造成多方面的影响:包括细 胞生长、生存、侵袭、转移、血管生成等,持续的信 号传递会造成细胞过度增殖,因此导致肿瘤的发生与 进展。在肺癌或结直肠癌中, MET 基因扩增被认为 是 EGFR 基因突变阳性病人对靶向药物耐药的原因。 MET 突变在肺腺癌中检出率很高,最早对 c-MET 基

因的认识,是在肺癌靶向治疗(EGFR-TKI)耐药后 出现的获得性耐药突变和扩增,第一代至第三代靶向 药物治疗过程中都可出现这一现象,突变发生率约为 15%~20%,原发性 NSCLC 且未经治疗的情况下, 也有 1%~5%的患者有 c-MET 扩增或者 3%的患者有 14 号外显子的跳跃式突变。

MET 过表达被认为在肿瘤的进展中发挥重要作用, 许多类型的癌症中, MET 过度表达与预后不良有关。 有研究报道脑转移病灶或远端淋巴结中发现有较多 MET 高表达。MET 基因在肿瘤进展具有特定的空间 和时间的参与性,即该癌基因只在特定的时间和空间 才被激活,其它时候则保持潜伏。迄今为止,已经描 述了 MET 受体激活的四种形式,分别是 MET 基因突 变、HGF 自分泌环、MET 基因扩增和 MET 基因融 合。这四种突变都导致 MET 受体的组成性激活,也 就是激酶结构域,但他们不一定都激活相同的下游信 号通路。本文综述了当前 c-MET 基因的研究进展, 以期为临床医师在抗肿瘤治疗决策上提供参考。 PO-0156 **气管支气管骨化病 1 例并文献复习**

刘金龙、易高众 怀化市第一人民医院

研究气管支气管骨化症的临床表现、影像学表现及病 理特征,进一步提高临床医生及影像科医生对该病的 认识,降低疾病的漏诊率。

PO-0157 肺转移性子宫平滑肌瘤 1 例并文献复习

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通过回顾我院治疗的 1 例自然病程达 12 年的肺转移 性子宫平滑肌瘤,了解肺转移性子宫平滑肌瘤的临床 特点及肺部结节转归。

PO-0158

慢阻肺患者应用开放气道吸入方式与常规传统吸入方 式的效能比较

杨秀 贵阳市第二人民医院贵阳脑科医院

观察慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者应用开放气道吸入方式与常规传统吸入方式的效能比较。

PO-0159

HP-hUC-MSCs 可通过旁分泌和抗凋亡对 LPS 诱导 的急性 BEAS-2B 损伤发挥作用

王玉娟、杨俊玲、李晗、李雪、肖晗、候蒙蒙、贺雨、 胡长英、苏欣 吉林大学第二医院

急性肺损伤(ALI)是临床常见的呼吸系统危重疾病, 发展快,死亡率高。但其发病机制尚不完全清楚。前 期研究表明人脐带间充质干细胞(hUC-MSCs)可一定 程度改善ALI。但是直接输入hUC-MSCs影响其在体 内的的归巢以及在受损组织的停留,致使其发挥作用 时间短,治疗效果欠佳。近来研究发现低氧预处理后 hUC-MSCs(HP-hUC-MSCs)的增殖能力、分化能 力明显加强,许多生长因子表达上调。本研究旨在用 氯化钴 (CoCl2) 预处理 hUC-MSCs 在细胞水平研 究其对内毒素 (LPS) 诱导的急性支气管上皮细胞 (BEAS-2B) 损伤的作用,并探讨其可能的机制。

PO-0160

红霉素抑制 NETs 导致的单核细胞糖皮质激素抵抗

马南、何志义

广西医科大学第一附属医院

探讨中性粒细胞外诱捕网(neutrophil extracellular traps, NETs)对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, COPD)单核细胞 糖皮质激素抵抗的影响,以及红霉素对 NETs 引起的 单核细胞糖皮质激素抵抗的影响。

PO-0161

研究影响 QFT-GIT 在矽肺合并肺结核患者中灵敏度 下降的主要因素

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分析矽肺病与 QFT-GIT 试验的相关性,找出矽肺患者 QFT-GIT 灵敏度降低的主要因素,并探索提高灵敏度的方法。

PO-0162

基于血嗜酸性粒细胞水平评估慢阻肺急性加重期的临 床特征研究

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2020 版 GOLD (Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)全球倡议 指出将血 EOS 水平作为慢阻肺稳定期患者吸入糖皮 质激素(Inhaled corticosteroid, ICS)治疗的指导依据, 本研究通过对比不同血 EOS 水平的慢阻肺急性加重 期患者在入院基本资料及住院期间化验结果上的差异, 及其对糖皮质激素治疗后的反应和后期随访结局,来 探讨不同血 EOS 水平在慢阻肺急性加重期患者中的 水平特征及对临床治疗的指导意义。

PO-0163

SFTPC 基因突变 (IVS4DS,G-A,+1) 与急性肺损伤 的机制研究

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明确 sftpc(IVS4DS,G-A,+1)基因点突变和急性肺损伤 之间的关系及病理机制,建立急性肺损伤疾病动物模 型,并进一步利用单碱基基因编辑系统 xCas9(3.7)-ABE 建立治疗该疾病的小鼠模型。

PO-0164

儿童感染相关塑型性支气管炎研究进展

崔小健 天津市儿童医院/天津大学儿童医院

提高临床儿科医生对儿童 PB 的系统全面认识,必要 时行支气管镜检查,以免延误诊治。

PO-0165

Effect of Jet Nebulization on Mechanical Ventilation under Different Modes

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Object The effect of jet nebulization on mechanical ventilation (MV)under different ventilator modes has not been determined. This study was designed to investigate the impact of jet nebulization applied in six ventilators on mechanical ventilation under different modes in vitro.

Methods Jet nebulizer and six kinds of ventilators (three of which are equipped with nebulization function) were connected with simulated lung (ASL5000) to simulate aerosol therapy. The ventilator mode was set to volume control mode (VC) and pressure control mode (PC), and the driving flow was 4L/min and 8L/min respectively. The jet nebulizer was placed both at the Y-tube and at 15 cm distance from the Y-tube inspiratory limb distal to the patient for the intensive care unit (ICU) ventilators. Compare the effects of jet nebulization on the basis of triggering performance, control performance and tidal volume under different conditions.

Results Ventilator-integrated jet nebulizers had no effect on ventilator performance in different ventilation patterns. However, performance varied widely among external oxygen-driven jet nebulization. TPmin (time from the beginning of the lung simulator's inspiratory effort to the lowest value of airway pressure needed to trigger the ventilator), Ttrig (time to trigger), and Ptrig (the magnitude of airway pressure drop needed to trigger) were significantly increased under different modes and position. The greater the driving flow was, the stronger the impact had on PIP (peak inspiratory

pressure) and PIF (peak inspiratory flow) under VC mode, however, there was no significant change under PC mode. The tidal volume (equal to the patient's actual tidal volume) and expiratory tidal volume VTe were significantly increased by jet nebulization, while inspiratory tidal volume VTi remained stable in VC mode; In PC mode, as the driving flow increased, inspiratory tidal volume VTi was on the decrease and expiratory tidal volume VTe was increased. The tidal volume was not significantly altered by jet nebulization.

Conclusion Triggering performance was decreased under various modes when using external oxygendriven jet nebulization. While the effect of nebulization on control performance and tidal volume varied under different ventilator modes. The greater the driving flow was, the stronger the impact on mechanical ventilation.

PO-0166

靶向谷氨酰胺代谢逆转非小细胞肺癌奥希替尼原发性 耐药的机制研究

赵楠楠、马娟、吕欣、杨拴盈、李娜、刘梅、黄未、 焦童、武星、杨思雨 西安交通大学第二附属医院

本实验拟通过探究奥希替尼原发性耐药细胞中显示出 的谷氨酰胺相关代谢差异,从能量代谢的角度揭示 NSCLC 细胞对奥希替尼原发耐药的潜在机制,评估 联合靶向 EGFR 及谷氨酰胺代谢的可行性、有效性并 分析具体的抗肿瘤机制。

PO-0167

雌激素受体 β 通过调控 CXCR4 促进肺癌细胞侵袭的 机制研究

刘诗晴、李敏、肖瑶、安健、胡成平 中南大学湘雅医院

阐明 ERβ/circ-TMX4/miR-622/CXCR4 信号通路促进 肺癌侵袭转移的分子机制,为探索肺癌靶向治疗提供 新的思路与策略。

探究血浆外泌体蛋白在肺癌早期诊断中的价值

刘志强、李为民、张立 四川大学华西医院

探究血浆外泌体蛋白在不同肺癌患者中的表达差异, 寻找新的肺癌早期诊断标志物。

PO-0169

鼻胃管肠内营养支持对改善慢性阻塞性肺病急性发作 及呼吸衰竭患者营养状况和预后的价值

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探讨鼻胃管肠内营养支持对改善慢性阻塞性肺病急性 发作及呼吸衰竭患者营养状况和预后的价值。

EGFR 突变肺腺癌患者合并静脉血栓栓塞症的临床特 点与预后研究

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分析携带表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)基因突变的肺腺癌合并静 脉血栓栓塞症(venous thromboembolism, VTE) 患者的临床特点及预后。

PO-0171 嚴重氣喘插管使用呼吸器之呼吸照護經驗

李泓纬、薛毓宁 彰化基督教医院

隨著醫療進步,氣喘在診斷及治療已經方便且快速許 多,但台灣成年人氣喘盛行率卻有逐漸增加的趨勢, 大於 18歲的台灣人,盛行率由 2000 年的 7.57%增加 到 2021 年的 10.57%,通常氣喘急性惡化靠著緩解型

PO-0168

支氣管擴張劑得以解決,但有少數患者需要使用非侵 襲正壓呼吸器甚至需要插管治療,故藉此個案討論嚴 重氣喘插管使用呼吸器之呼吸照護經驗

PO-0172

内蒙古地区老年人慢性咳嗽病因构成及疗效分析

李文筠、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院

慢性咳嗽的病因会因患者年龄、生活习惯、地域等因 素而表现出很大的差异,为探讨内蒙古地区老年患者 不明原因慢性咳嗽(简称慢性咳嗽)病因的构成以及 对治疗效果的观察。

PO-0173

接合型 IncF 质粒可以多种方式诱动转移肺炎克雷伯 菌的非接合型毒力质粒

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曾一度被认为局限于高毒力肺炎克雷伯菌 (hypervirulent *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, hvKP)中的毒 力质粒不断向经典肺炎克雷伯菌 (classic *K. pneumoniae*, cKP)中扩散,尤其是碳青霉烯类耐药 的肺炎克雷伯菌 (carbapenem-resistant *K. pneumoniae*, CRKP), 对公共健康造成巨大威胁。 本研究致力于探讨毒力质粒从 hvKP 向 cKP 转移的机制。

PO-0174

可吸入颗粒物对慢性阻塞性肺疾病免疫功能影响的研 究

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2. 北京协和医学院

近年来,大量研究表明空气污染是慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (简称慢阻肺)发生发展的一个重要因素,本研究旨 在探讨可吸入颗粒物在慢阻肺发生发展中的致病特点 及主要致病机制。

PO-0175

呼吸间接测热法和 HB 公式对呼吸危重症患者能量消 耗评估的差异性分析

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目的:分析间接能量代谢测定法(IC)与不同预测公 式在呼吸危重症患者能量消耗评价的一致性与相关性。

PO-0176

呼出气一氧化氮和振荡法测气道阻力用与支气管哮喘 诊断的临床价值

周玲

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支气管哮喘在临床上具有较高的发病率,其特征主要 是慢性气管炎症,在哮喘病情发生各级发展过程中呼 出气一氧化氮具有重要的作用,但临床上稍有用肺功 能检查中气道阻力测定应用于哮喘病情评估。探讨呼 出气一氧化氮和振荡法测气道阻力应用于支气管哮喘 病情评估中的应用效果。

PO-0177 **气道介入治疗支气管内型错构瘤1例**

李崟、朱亚茜 天津市胸科医院

肺错构瘤是肺-支气管发病率最高的良性肿瘤。本院 于 2020 年 10 月通过全麻气管插管呼吸机辅助通气 下,经高频圈套器切除结合局部冷冻治疗 1 例经气管 镜病理诊断为支气管内型错构瘤的患者,术后疗效明 显,随访 8 月,患者未诉特殊不适,复查胸部 CT 无 复发。

一例伴 PLT 异常增高的恶性胸膜间皮瘤个案报道

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老年女性,60岁,因咳嗽、咳痰伴呼吸困难3天于 2021年3月入院。患者于入院3天前出现咳嗽、咳 少量黄色痰的呼吸道感染表现,同时伴有呼吸困难, 夜间平卧后有憋醒表现,休息后可缓解,无明显胸痛、 咯血及发热,于门诊行肺部CT检查后诊断为右侧胸 腔积液(大量)继而收入院治疗(如图一)。入院后 行右侧胸腔积液穿刺引流,反复多次送检胸水脱落细 胞,细胞学病理结果提示见恶性细胞,但未能进一步 分型,在患者诊疗过程中,化验结果提示PLT呈进 行性异常升高(如图二),不能完全除外血液系统恶 性肿瘤,行骨髓穿刺活检后结果排除血液系统疾病, 右侧胸腔积液充分引流后,于胸膜异常增生处行胸膜 活检,组织学病理及免疫组化结果提示恶性胸膜间皮 瘤,至此确诊,与家属沟通病情及预后,患者出院后 回当地继续治疗。

PO-0179 呼吸科诊断布鲁菌病 6 例临床病例总结

张明生 天津静海区(人民)医院

总结呼吸科确诊布病患者临床特点。

PO-0180

虾青素对慢性阻塞性肺疾病氧化应激、PTGS2 表达 的影响

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是一种肺部疾病,其特征 是慢性炎症反应导致的持续呼吸症状和进行性气流受 限。氧化应激在慢性阻塞性肺疾病的发病机制中起着 重要作用。本研究主要探讨虾青素对慢性阻塞性肺疾 病小鼠氧化应激及前列腺素内过氧化物合酶 2 (PTGS2)表达的影响。

PO-0181

苦参碱 (Aloperine, Alo) 对 MCT-PH 模型大鼠右 心功能的治疗作用

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肺动脉高压 (Pulmonary hypertension, PH) 的主要 临床特征为肺动脉压力的进行性升高,肺血管阻力增 加,从而进一步导致右心衰竭,甚至造成患者死亡。 心脏彩超是无创观察心脏功能、结构、血流的一项 重要技术, 也是目前临床上用于评价 PH 及 PH 右心 病变的一个重要手段。对于 PH 大鼠右心功能的彩超 评价,许多研究者采用了三尖瓣环收缩位移 (TAPSE)、右室舒张期游离壁厚度(RVEDWT)、 右室收缩期游离壁厚度(RVESWT)来评价右室功 能和结构改变。肺血流加速时间(PAT)来评价 PH 的严重程度。临床上对于肺动脉压力的测定主要 是通过三尖瓣反流速度,右心房大小及上腔静脉塌陷 程度估算得出。右心室和左心室有很大的不同,从结 构上来说, 左心室呈圆形, 右心室正常情况下呈星月 型:从生理特性上说,左心室耐压力负荷而不耐容量 负荷,右心室耐容量负荷不耐压力负荷。

中药具有安全、高效、廉价的治疗效果。所以评价 苦参碱(Aloperine, Alo)对野百合碱诱导的肺动脉 高压大鼠模型右心功能的是否具有潜在治疗作用,并 为进一步研究其治疗机制进行铺垫。

PO-0182 慢性嗜酸性粒细胞肺炎 1 例报告

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报告1例慢性嗜酸性粒细胞肺炎 (CEP)。

PO-0183

基于 ceRNA 网络和 WGCNA 分析肺癌中关键的 ncRNA 及其与预后的关系

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肺癌是当今世界最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,也是人类健 康的杀手,严重威胁着人们的生命健康。非编码 RNA (ncRNA) 的发现使人们对肿瘤的发生发展有 了新认识。然而,许多 ncRNA 在肺癌中的作用是未 知的。本文主要探索肺癌中 ncRNA 的异常变化,以 及 ncRNA 在肺癌发展过程中的调控作用。

PO-0184

新冠肺炎住院患者的"新冠后综合征": 一项系统评价 和荟萃分析

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2. 厦门大学附属翔安医院

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随着全球新型冠状病毒(简称新冠)肺炎患者逐渐增 多,出院人数也逐步攀升。部分患者出院后仍持续存 在甚至出现新发的症状和体征。了解"新冠后综合征" 有助于指导新冠肺炎出院患者的康复治疗。

PO-0185

二甲双胍激活腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶影响肺纤维化形成

江洪艳 遵义市第一人民医院

腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)激活剂二甲双胍对肺纤 维化保护作用机制。

PO-0186

赋权激励教育护理对稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者肺 康复治疗依从性、自我效能及肺功能恢复的影响

常越 成都市第三人民医院

探究**赋权激励教育护理**对稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病

(COPD)患者肺康复治疗依从性、自我效能及肺功能恢复的影响。

PO-0187

Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio Predicts Clinical Outcome of Severe Acute Exacerbation of COPD in Frequent Exacerbators

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Object Frequent exacerbators are a specific phenotype of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). whose clinical characteristics and prognostic biomarkers during severe acute exacerbation (AECOPD) have not yet been fully elucidated. The aim of this study was to investigate the clinical features of severe AECOPD in frequent exacerbators, and explore the predictive value of the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) for outcome in this phenotype during severe exacerbation.

Methods A total of 604 patients with severe AECOPD were retrospectively included in the defined study. Subjects were as frequent exacerbators if they experienced two or more vear. Clinical exacerbations in the past characteristics and worse outcome (ICU admission, or invasive ventilation, or in-hospital mortality) during severe AECOPD were compared between frequent exacerbators and non-frequent ones. Furthermore, the relationship between NLR and worse outcome in frequent exacerbators was analyzed using logistic regression and receiver operating characteristic (ROC).

Results Among 604 patients with severe AECOPD, 282 (46.69%) were frequent exacerbators and 322 (53.31%) were non-frequent exacerbators. Compared with the non-frequent ones, frequent exacerbators presented higher levels of NLR (5.93 [IQR, 3.40-9.28] vs 4.41 [IQR, 2.74-6.80]; p<0.001), more worse outcome incidence and (58 [20.57%] vs 38 [11.80%]; *p*=0.003). Moreover. among the frequent exacerbators, NLR levels in the patients with worse outcome were much higher than in those without worse outcome (11.09 [IQR, 7.74-16.49] vs 5.28 [IQR, 2.93-7.93]; p<0.001). Increased NLR was significantly associated with a higher risk of worse outcome in frequent exacerbators (OR, 1.43; 95%CI, 1.28-1.64; p<0.001). Furthermore, ROC analysis revealed that a cut-off value of 10.23, NLR could predict worse outcome of severe AECOPD in frequent exacerbators (sensitivity 62.1%, specificity 92.0%, AUC 0.833).

Conclusion Frequent exacerbators exhibited an increased level of NLR and a higher proportion of worse outcome during severe AECOPD. NLR is expected to be a promising predictive biomarker for the prognosis of severe AECOPD in frequent exacerbators.

辅助化疗对 IB 期非小细胞肺癌预后的影响

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辅助化疗是可切除的 II-III 期非小细胞肺癌 (nonsmall cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 患者的标准治疗方 案,并且通常被推荐用于肿瘤直径大于 4cm 的 IB 期 患者,5 年生存率可提高约 5%。然而,对于肿瘤直 径小于 4cm 的 IB 期 NSCLC 术后是否需要行辅助化 疗仍不明确。随着第八版美国癌症联合委员会

(American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC)分期系统的发布, IB期分类中的肿瘤组成发生了变化, T2a 描述的肿瘤大小范围从 3-5cm 减小到了 3-4cm。 本研究旨在探讨根据最新版 AJCC 分期为 IB 期的 NSCLC 患者是否能从辅助化疗中获益。

PO-0189

呼吸与危重症医学科肺功能检查单项技术进修规范化 培训模式探索

虞欣欣、高怡 广州医科大学附属第一医院

通过 PCCM 肺功能单修培训,进一步推广我国的肺 功能监测技术,提高肺功能检查的质量水平,提升呼 吸系统疾病的诊疗技术,推动呼吸与危重症学科的发 展。

PO-0190

Development and Validation of a Diagnostic Nomogram for Pneumocystis jirovecii Pneumonia in Non-HIV-infected Pneumonia Patients Receiving Oral Steroids

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Object

The incidence of Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PJP) is rising, especially in non-HIV infected patients. Delayed identification of PJP may result in high mortality. The objective of this research was to develop and validate a diagnostic nomogram for PJP in non-HIV infected pneumonia patients receiving oral glucocorticoid.

Methods A cross-section study was designed.The development group was from a published retrospective cohort.1 We analyzed pneumonia

patients who underwent oral glucocorticoid and were hospitalized between 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2019 in six secondary and tertiary academic hospitals in China to construct the diagnostic nomogram. The external validation group came from pneumonia patients who were hospitalized at Renal Medicine Division of SICHUAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S HOSPITAL during 2019. We extracted variables from the hospital records and then analyzed them using Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (LASSO) and logistic regression. A diagnostic nomogram for PJP was constructed and then validated internally and externally.

Results Of all 434 eligible participants in the development group, 110 were diagnosed with PJP. revealed (Multivariate analyses that age, lymphocytes count, fever, expectoration, respiratory failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), nephrotic syndrome, ground-glass opacity (GGO) of both lungs on CT scan, and the duration of alucocorticoid therapy were significant indicators for PJP. The nomogram showed robust discrimination, with an area under the receiver operating characteristic curve of 0.835 (95% CI 0.792 -0.880). The external validation dataset (68 patients included. of which 22 were diagnosed with PJP), showed a lower AUC of 0.781(95% CI 0.651 -0.910), with acceptable calibration.

Conclusion We developed a diagnostic nomogram for PJP among patients with pneumonia under oral glucocorticoid therapy. The internal and external validation revealed good discrimination and calibration, indicating the nomogram may have potential clinical application value.

PO-0191

上气道 CT 与呼吸阻力在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气 综合征诊断及病情评估中的应用的研究进展

谭慧文、刘奕姝、曾尹、肖莉 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨气道 CT 与呼吸阻力在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通 气综合征诊断及病情评估中的应用。

PO-0192

新型壳聚糖纳米颗粒载药系统的构建及其抗菌性的研 究

郑笑然 南京医科大学附属江宁医院

铜绿假单胞菌是一种革兰阴性菌,是与院内感染和呼 吸机相关肺炎最密切相关的机会致病菌,也是导致免 疫缺陷患者和囊性纤维化患者死亡的重要原因。铜绿 假单胞菌对抗生素的耐药主要是生物膜形成的原因, 它通过形成调节膜、可逆性附着、不可逆性粘附、微 菌落形成、播种型扩散等机制,使得铜绿假单胞菌成 为临床常见耐药菌。目前临床上针对铜绿假单胞菌生 物膜的治疗有许多研究,包括抑制细菌感应系统、改 变细菌的铁代谢、抑制细菌生物膜基质的形成、合理 使用抗菌药物和抑制细菌定植等,但均未取得突破性 的进展。本研究通过构建抗菌性壳聚糖纳米颗粒,并 将头孢他啶装载于壳聚糖上,从而解决铜绿假单胞菌 的难治性感染问题。

PO-0193

OSAHS 患者认知功能与情绪及睡眠结构相关性的研 究

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OSAHS, 情绪, 认知三者之间的关系错综复杂, 其 内部的联系机制通过神经系统相互交叉, 我们的研究 主要了解 OSAHS 合并情绪问题患者的临床特点和认 知及记忆功能, 探讨 OSAHS 患者认知功能与情绪和 睡眠结构的关系。

PO-0194

Vasorin 在非小细胞肺癌中的表达及与血管生成和细 胞凋亡的关系

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肺癌是全球发病率和死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤,严重威胁人类生命健康。本研究探讨 Vasorin 在非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)中的表达及与血管生成和细胞凋亡之间的关系,以期为 NSCLC 寻找一种新的生物标志物。

PO-0195

HFNC 预氧合方式对心肺复苏后气管插管患者的应用 效果

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探讨使用经鼻高流量吸氧仪(HFNC)预氧合较于使 用传统面罩-球囊抱球正压通气方式预氧合对心肺复 苏后气管插管患者的不同效果。

PO-0196

诺卡菌曲霉菌混合感染的重症肺炎病例一例

符萌、许启霞、王东升、胡晓文 中国科学技术大学附属第一医院

介绍经我科诊治的诺卡菌曲霉菌混合感染的重症肺炎 病例一例,分享诊治经验和体会。探讨快速获取病原 学依据的方法和重要性。

PO-0197

Mdig regulates angiogenesis and lymphangiogenesis in lung adenocarcinoma by modulating the expression of VEGF-A/C/D via EGFR and HIF-1α signaling

Haomin Zhou The First Hospital of China Medical University

Object Mineral dust-induced gene (mdig) is a novel lung cancer-related oncogene. The aim of the present study was to explore the effects of mdig on angiogenesis and lymphangiogenesis in lung adenocarcinoma and the roles of members of the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) family in this process.

Methods Mdig-overexpressing A549, H1299 and 293T, mdig-silenced A549, human umbilical vein endothelial cells and human lymphatic endothelial cells were cultured under normoxic and hypoxic conditions. The protein expression levels of mdig, epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), phosphor (p)-EGFR Tyr1068, hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α (HIF-1 α), VEGF-A/C/D and VEGF-R1/R2/R3 were measured using western blotting. mRNA expression levels of mdig, EGFR and HIF-1 α were measured using reverse transcription-quantitative PCR. Tube formation and xenograft tumor experiments were performed to examine the mechanism of mdig in angiogenesis and lymphangiogenesis.

Results Protein expression levels of EGFR, HIF-1 α and VEGF-A/C/D were significantly upregulated in cells cultured under hypoxic conditions compared with those cultured under normoxic conditions, whereas the levels of mdig decreased. The protein expression levels of EGFR, p-EGFR and VEGF-

A/R1/R2 were significantly increased in the mdigoverexpressing cells, whereas the levels of HIF-1g and VEGF-C/D/R3 were decreased compared with those in control cells, all of which were reversed in mdig-silenced cells. Tumor volume and density of angiogenesis in the mdig-overexpressing group were significantly increased compared with those in the control group, whereas the density of lymphangiogenesis was decreased in vitro and in vivo. No tumors formed in the mdig-silenced group at the end of the 3 weeks of assessment in vivo. Protein expression levels of EGFR, p-EGFR, VEGF-A and the density of angiogenesis were significantly reduced in the mdig-overexpressing cells treated with an EGFR inhibitor, whereas the levels of HIF-1 α . VEGF-C/D and the density of lymphangiogenesis were significantly increased in mdig-overexpressing cells treated with an HIF-1α agonist. All changes in protein expression were reversed in mdig-silenced cells treated with an EGFR agonist and the HIF-1a inhibitor.

Conclusion In conclusion, mdig is an oxygensensitive protein that promotes tumor growth and angiogenesis by activating an EGFR/p-EGFR/VEGF-A/VEGF-R1/R2 pathway and inhibiting lymphangiogenesis by blocking a HIF-1α/VEGF-C/D/VEGF-R3 pathway.

PO-0198

Soluble P - selectin levels in patients with obstructive sleep apnea: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Object Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) patients are at increased risk for cardiovascular disease, stroke, atherosclerosis, hypertension, and venous thromboembolism. Elevated soluble P-selectin (sPselectin) levels are also associated with increased risk of above diseases. But whether sP-selectin levels in OSA patients are higher than their counterparts remain unclear, since previous studies yielded inconsistent results. Therefore, a metaanalysis is warranted.

Methods PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, and Web of Science databases were searched for eligible studies. Studies were included if they reported sP-selectin levels of both OSA patients and non-OSA controls. Standardized mean diferences (SMDs) with 95% confdence intervals (CIs) were calculated to determine the efect sizes.

Results Nine eligible studies were finally evaluated. When all the studies were pooled, sP-selectin levels in OSA patients were significantly higher than that in controls (SMD=0.54, 95%CI: 0.29 to 0.78, I2=66%, p<0.0001). In the subgroup analysis based on BMI matched groups, sP-selectin levels were significantly higher in OSA patients than that in controls (SMD=0.52, 95%CI: 0.27 to 0.76, I2=23%, p<0.0001). In the subgroup analysis stratified by blood source, either serum sP-selectin levels (SMD=0.74, 95%CI: 0.28 to 1.19, I2=75%, p=0.002) or plasma sP-selectin levels (SMD=0.51, 95%CI: 0.20 to 0.82, I2=56%, p=0.001) in OSA patients were higher than that in controls. Moderate to severe OSA patients had significant higher sP-selectin levels (SMD=0.80, 95 % CI: 0.45 to 1.15, I2=67%, p < 0.00001) while mild OSA patients showed no significant difference with controls.(SMD=0.14, 95 % CI: -0.29 to 0.57, I2=54%, p=0.51) Conclusion The pooled results reveal that OSA patients have higher sP-selectin levels than non-OSA controls. This conclusion remains unaltered in all subgroups other than the subgroup of mild OSA patients. Additional studies are warranted to better

PO-0199

biomarker in OSA patients.

支气管扩张症合并感染患者血清人分泌型磷脂酶 A2-X 表达情况及其与炎性指标的相关性研究

identify the role of sP-selectin as a potential

徐琳

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支气管扩张症是呼吸系统常见病、多发病,感染是引起支气管扩张症的最常见原因。人分泌型磷脂酶 A2-X (sPLA2-X) 在炎性反应中发挥重要作用,并可促进炎性反应的发生、发展,而支气管扩张症合并感染患者血清 sPLA2-X 表达情况及其与重要炎性指标如降钙素原 (PCT)、C反应蛋白 (CRP)、诱导型一氧化氮合酶 (iNOS)、白介素 (IL)-6、IL-17、IL-33 是否存在相关性尚未见相关报道。研究支气管扩张症合并感染患者血清 sPLA2-X 表达情况及其与炎性指标——PCT、CRP、iNOS、IL-6、IL-17、IL-33 的相关性,并进一步研究血清 sPLA2-X 对支气管扩张症合并感染的影响。

PO-0200

CT 定量评估及肺功能检查对 COPD 小气道病变的相 关性研究

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探讨 COPD 患者不同分级小气道结构指标与健康体 检者之间的差异,以及 COPD 患者不同分级小气道 结构指标与肺功能参数的相关性研究。

A rare case of ciliated muconodular papillary tumor accompanied with adenocarcinoma in situ

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Object Ciliated muconodular papillary tumor (CMPT) is a very rare pulmonary tumor first reported by a Japanese physician, Dr. Yushikawa in 20021. In this initial case, the patient was a 50-year-old-female with a significant smoking history1. The tumor was located in the periphery of the right upper lung lobe and was 15 mm in size. Lobectomy was performed and at subsequent 10 year follow up with biopsy, there were no signs of recurrence of CMPT1.

To date, there have only been 60 reported cases of CMPT2. Although most of the reported tumors have been seen in the periphery of the lung lobe, computed tomography (CT) has revealed a broad range of radiographic findings including small lung nodules, ground-glass opacity, or irregular-shaped consolidations3. In addition, there are a wide array of presentations and sometimes clinical indistinguishable pathological features of CMPT. which can ultimately lead to misdiagnosis of CMPT. Due to the limited cases reported, the clinical diagnosis and management is still a challenge for clinicians. Thus, more information needed to fully understand this rare disease.

Here, we report a unique case of CMPT accompanied with adenocarcinoma in situ found in a patient who had Type I End Respiratory Failure and chronic fatty liver disease. As there are few reports on this unique tumor, which has not yet received a WHO classification, we believe our case is of great interest.

Methods Our patient is a 53-year-old male with a two-year history of hypertension and a five-year history of hepatic steatosis and hyperlipidemia. He presented initially with a two-year history of cough with recent aggravation. The patient did not report any sputum production and denied any worsening of the cough with seasonal or environmental triggers. He reported associated chest tightness and wheezing with his cough. The patient did not have any history of surgery, trauma, or tuberculosis. He is a smoker, reporting approximately 10 cigarettes per day for the prior 30 years. He works as a bricklayer. The patient initially underwent a two-week course of cephalosporin that was not effective at improving his condition. During this time, he reported additional symptoms of anorexia, malaise, insomnia, and weight loss.

He was admitted to the hospital with the diagnosis of type 1 respiratory failure, following his previous course of treatment. The patient underwent more diagnostic tests to determine the source of his symptoms. His physical examination was largely unremarkable, with the exception of coarse breath sounds auscultated in both lungs. Arterial blood gas evaluation upon admission showed hypocapnia and hypoxemia. CBC showed leukocytosis of 12.32 x 109/L and neutrophilia of 9.93 x 109/L, otherwise unremarkable. His BMP was all within normal ranges. The patient's glutamate was elevated at 72 U/L. Glutamate amino transferase (86 U/L), lactic acid dehydrogenase (1705 U/L), glutamine transferase (92 U/L), and glutamate transferase (64 U/L) were all elevated as well. Serum troponin level was unremarkable. Coagulation tests were all within normal range. The patient's calcitonin was elevated at 0.60 ng/ml. Total serum cholesterol (7.88 mmol/L) was elevated as well. No abnormalities on screenings for hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, syphilis, or rheumatoid arthritis.

Initial ultrasound of the spleen and kidneys was unremarkable, although he did have chronic signs of hepatic steatosis visible in the liver. The patient's chest CT showed bilateral lung interstitial inflammation with edema (Figure 1), but did not specifically reveal the presence of any detectable solid mass. Pulmonary function tests revealed restrictive disease. The patient's tumor was biopsied via tracheoscopy. Histological analysis revealed a mucociliary tumor made up of columnar and squamous epithelial cells with adenocarcinoma in situ. Immunohistology indicated that the sample was positive for TTF-1, Napsin-A, CK7, CK5/6, P63, and P40. These findings lead to the diagnosis of ciliated muconodular papillary tumor (CMPT) accompanied with adenocarcinoma in situ.

The patient was encouraged to eat a low-sodium and low-fat diet due to his chronic hepatic steatosis and prescribed a statin medication for his hyperlipidemia. The patient was additionally treated with a cephalosporin and put on a ventilator until his oxygen saturation on room air reached 95%. This patient did not have a solid resectable lesion identifiable on CT scan; therefore, surgery was not performed. For the adenocarcinoma in situ, adjuvant chemotherapy was performed, as the lesion was disseminated in both lungs. The patient was treated with the chemotherapeutic drugs cisplatin and pemetrexed, since CMPT seemingly did not present with a solid lesion. A strategy of wait and watch was applied for the CMPT. The patient was closely followed up and his condition was monitored in the clinic.

Results The specific etiology of our patient's tumor is not clear, which is consistent with previous case reports1,4,7. Many of the cases of CMPT reported in literature have appeared in patients residing in eastern Asia, and nearly half of all patient's diagnosed have a history of tobacco smoking. The tumor appears to affect both men and women equally. The median age of onset for CMPT is 67 years old1, however a case of CMPT in a 19-yearold patient has been documented in the past7. Our patient is a 53-year-old, resides in China, and has an extensive history of smoking.

Histological analysis of the tumor is necessary and critical for definitive diagnosis of CMPT. Based off the retrospective 38 case analysis by Dr. Lu and Dr. Yeh, diagnosis of CMPT is determined from presence of basal cells, ciliated columnar epithelial cells, and mucous cells in a disorganized glandular, papillary, or micropapillary pattern1. Immunohistochemical analysis of our patient's tumor was positive for TTF-1 and CK7, both of which are common findings for CMPT1,7. Our patient also had markedly elevated CEA (carcinoembryonic antigen), a common tumor pathological finding1. The
presence of basal cells, determined via P40 and CK5/6 staining, is also a definitive characteristic of all CMPTs8. Staining for presence of basal cells can be used to distinguish CMPT from pulmonary adenocarcinoma6. Napsin-A analysis was positive for our patient's tumor as well, which does not appear to have been a component of previous case reports. Lastly, the presence of relatively large amounts of mucin near the tumor are positive indicators for CMPT diagnosis1,7.

CT imaging in previous cases typically does not lend much to the eventual specific diagnosis of CMPT, rather than only revealing the presence of an actual tumor. CT findings in previous cases typically show small, peripherally located lesions, and these lesions can vary in morphology1. These tumors are frequently found as an incidental finding on CT9. Our patient's CT did not specifically reveal the presence of a lesion, but rather a pattern of interstitial inflammation and edema. The lesion was diagnosed on tracheoscopy.

If there is a tumor present, the most common treatment of CMPT is via surgical excision. The most common surgical technique is wedge resection. although multiple lobectomy procedures have been used in the past to treat CMPT as well1. In the past, due to a lower level of understanding of tumor morphology, a greater number of procedures were performed because more severe disease was suspected. Regardless of whether partial resection, wedge resection, or lobectomy was performed, there have been no signs of surgical complication or prognosis adverse outcomes1. Fortunately, following removal of CMPT has also been very positive, with no documented history of recurrence or metastatic disease after treatment1,5,6,9. For this reason, we believe minimally invasive procedures with or without adjuvant therapy are warranted for treatment of CMPT.

Much of the pathophysiology of CMPT has yet to be uncovered according to multiple current literature studies1,2,3. In this case, our patient's diagnosis with CMPT was accompanied with adenocarcinoma in situ. Given the current knowledge available regarding CMPT, this is a unique circumstance in which CMPT has been linked to malignancy. Further research needs to be performed to investigate the potential relationship between CMPT and a potential for malignancy transformation.

Conclusion With the advance in imaging and diagnostic techniques, coupled with the increasing body of knowledge and awareness for this rare disease, it is expected that more patients will be correctly diagnosed with CMPT in the future. In addition, the potential for CMPT to be linked with a malignancy appears to be a new development that requires careful consideration when caring for other patients who receive a diagnosis of CMPT.

PO-0202

FBW7 泛素化 PD-1 蛋白调控肺癌免疫治疗敏感性的 作用和机制研究

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探究 FBW7 是否为调控 PD-1 蛋白表达的泛素连接酶 并评估其能否成为预测肺癌免疫治疗敏感性的生物标 记物。

PO-0203

一例免疫缺陷患者碳青霉烯类耐药肺炎克雷伯菌院内 感染的调查与控制

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调查 1 例免疫缺陷患者出现耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯 菌肺部感染的地点和原因,探讨其发病机制并评价治 疗措施。

PO-0204

探究分析应用无创呼吸机治疗阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综 合征远期效果分析

徐琳 贵州省人民医院

探究分析应用无创呼吸机治疗阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综 合征远期效果。

PO-0205

外周血清总 lgE 联合呼出气一氧化氮识别激素敏感性 咳嗽

张梦茹、司凤丽、徐镶怀、余莉、朱怡清、王圣元、 邱忠民

上海市同济医院(同济大学附属同济医院)

研究激素敏感性咳嗽(CSRC) 的预测因素,以筛选 适合糖皮质激素治疗的慢性咳嗽患者人群。

核受体 NR4A1 基因表达特征泛癌分析

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核 受 体 亚 家 族 4 A 组 成 员 1(NR4A1; 又 称 Nur77/TR3/NGFIB)是核受体超家族成员,表达为调 节多个靶基因表达的早期反应基因。它影响着肿瘤的 发生和患者生存,但尚不清楚 NR4A1 在不同癌症类 型中的表达水平、预后结果、免疫浸润关联等。

PO-0207

护理目标管理策略预防体外膜肺氧合并发症的效果分 析

杨淇英 贵州省人民医院

探讨护理目标管理策略预防体外膜肺氧合并发症的应 用效果。

PO-0208

慢性难治性咳嗽及不明原因咳嗽患者特征,病因分布 及误诊风险

张梦茹、司凤丽、余莉、徐镶怀、张利、朱怡清、王 圣元、邱忠民 上海市同济医院(同济大学附属同济医院)

描述中国慢性难治性咳嗽 CRC 患者的临床特征,观 察病因提示性表现,与全区队列进行对比,评估误诊 风险,分析治疗行为和临床结局,以勾画中国 CRC 患者的临床实景,为今后进一步的诊治策略和临床研 究提供基础资料。

PO-0209 危重症患者应用 ECMO 治疗的安全管理

杨淇英 贵州省人民医院

总结 2017 年 3 月至 2020 年 9 月,呼吸与危重症医学 科 应 用 体 外 膜 肺 氧 合 技 术 (Extracorporeal Membrance Oxygenation, ECMO)在37例危重症患者 救治中的安全管理经验。

PO-0210 RICU 危重症患者早期分阶段肺康复实施策略临床实 践效果评价

权红丽、巫瑞 西安交通大学第一附属医院

构建 RICU 危重症患者早期分阶段肺康复实施策略临 床实践效果评价

PO-0211

纳洛酮用于喉罩辅助通气下无痛纤维支气管镜检查麻 醉复苏的临床效果观察

刘政 西安市胸科医院

目的: 探究纳洛酮应用于喉罩辅助通气下无痛纤维支 气管镜检查麻醉复苏的临床效果。

PO-0212

综合性护理干预在 RICU 获得性吞咽障碍患者中的应 用效果研究

严潇 贵州省人民医院

观察 RICU 获得性吞咽功能障碍患者实施基于早期评 估与综合性护理干预效果。

PO-0213

肺腺癌临床、影像学特征与EGFR基因突变之间相关 性研究

孟泽蓉、王小军、刘华 甘肃省人民医院

回顾性研究 EGFR 基因突变的肺腺癌患者资料,深入 探讨 EGFR 基因突变与肺腺癌患者 CT 征象、临床、 病理特征之间的关系。

PEPTEST 方法测得唾液/诱导痰胃蛋白酶浓度对 GERC 的诊断价值

顾文华、余莉、徐镶怀、王圣元、朱怡清、邱忠民 同济大学附属同济医院

本研究拟通过 PEPTEST 方法检测慢性咳嗽患者唾液 及诱导痰的胃蛋白酶浓度,分析胃蛋白酶浓度对 GERC 的诊断价值。

PO-0215

Efficacy of dietary nitrate supplementation in patients with stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Object Whether dietary nitrate supplementation can benefit patients with stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) remains controversial. We conducted the present metaanalysis to investigate the efficacy of dietary nitrate on stable COPD patients.

Methods A comprehensive literature research was conducted to identify the relevant studies in PubMed, the Cochrane Library, Embase, Ovid and Web of Science from their inception until April 10, 2021. The Revman 5.3 software was utilized to calculate the mean difference or standardized mean difference with 95% confidence interval (CI). This system review was registered as CRD42020196675 on Prospero.

Results Ten studies involving 267 stable COPD patients were included in this meta-analysis. Overall. dietary nitrate was associated with a significant improvement in incremental shuttle walk test (ISWT) [MD = 34.25, 95% CI = 20.27-48.23, P<0.00001], and can increase plasma nitrate concentration [MD=528.45, 95% CI = 171.50-885.41, P=0.004] and plasma nitrite concentration [MD=422.20, 95% CI = 327.65 -516.75, P<0.00001]. There were no significant differences between the nitrate group and the placebo group in oxygen consumption (VO2) during exercise, systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), heart rate during exercise, resting heart rate and Borg dyspnea scores.

Conclusion Dietary nitrate could improve ISWT in stable COPD patients, which might be related to the increase of plasma nitrate and nitrite concentration. Further studies are needed to confirm this conclusion.

PO-0216

茶碱缓释片结合福多司坦治疗慢阻肺的临床有效性研 究

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对慢阻肺急性发作期患者给予茶碱缓释片结合福多司 坦治疗,对患者治疗治愈率的影响和作用。方法:分 析观察在 2018 年 5 月到 2020 年 10 月期间在我院进 行治疗的慢阻肺急性发作期患者 80 例,随机分为实 验组和对照组,对照组只需要进行常规治疗操作,实 验组则在对照组基础上进行茶碱缓释片结合福多司坦 治疗。分析对比两组慢阻肺急性发作期患者的治愈率。 结果:实验组病人的治疗有效率远远超于对照组的治 疗效率,数据之间对比存在显著差异(P<0.05)。 对照组患者治疗后血气指标的评分大幅度差于实验组 的评分。实验组病患治疗后的用力肺活量(FVC)、

一秒肺活量(FEV1)、最高呼气流速(PEF)等肺 功能指标较对照组存在明显优势,差异存在可比性

(P<0.05);同时实验组病患的生活质量评分高于 对照组,对比结果说明统计学意义存在(P<0.05)。 结论:在对慢阻肺急性发作期患者进行茶碱缓释片结 合福多司坦治疗治疗能够有效提高慢阻肺急性发作期 患者治愈率,值得临床应用和推广。

PO-0217

靶向敲减 KLF4 基因的重组腺相关病毒载体的构建和 鉴定

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构建敲减 KLF4 基因的重组腺相关病毒载体,为后期 研究肺血管 KLF4 基因敲减在大鼠肺动脉高压中的作 用及相关分子机制奠定基础。

免疫检查点抑制剂治疗晚期肺癌出现免疫相关性 | 型 糖尿病的护理体会

郑妙芬 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

提高责任护士对免疫检查点抑制剂治疗晚期肺癌患者 出现 I 型糖尿病不良反应的认知及重视,通过护理干 预,旨在早期预防、早期发现,早期治疗,避免严重 不良反应的发生,协助医生对肿瘤患者进行全程管理。

PO-0219

ATP: a mediator for citric acid-induced TRPV1 activation in chronic cough guinea pigs

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Object We verified the effect of ATP on cough hyperreactivity in citric acid-induced chronic cough model guinea pig to provide the evidence for targeting ATP, selectively block the specific purine 2 receptor subtype of lung to resolve refractory cough. Methods On the basis of a chronic cough guinea pig model established by healthy conscious quinea pigs repeatedly inhaling 0.4 M citric acid for 15 days, we pretreated different groups with specific drugs on the 13th to 15th day of modeling, including exposure to 0.9% normal saline, to ATP at a concentration of 5µM for 3 min, to A-317491, a P2X3 receptor antagonist, at a concentration of 10 μ M for 3 min, to PSB12062, a P2X4 receptor antagonist, at a concentration of 10 µM for 3 min, to Procion blue HB, a P2Y4 receptor antagonist, at a concentration of 60 µM for 3 min, to Histamine at a concentration of 2mM for 3 min, and intraperitoneal injection of Fexofenadine, a histamine H1 receptor antagonist, at a dose of 2mg/kg, respectively. Then, detected the cough reactivity to inhaled capsaicin and the content of ATP, histamine, substance P (SP), calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) in lung alveolar lavage fluid (BALF) by ELISA. In addition, pathological changes of trachea tissue were observed by HE staining under light microscopy versus the expression of P2X3, P2X4, P2Y4, TRPV1 proteins in trachea tissues were evaluated bv immunohistochemistry, western blot, rt-qPCR, immunofluorescence and laser-scanning confocal microscopy.

Results Compared with the normal control group, the cough reflex reactivity to inhaled capsaicin at a concentration of 10-5M and the level of ATP in BALF of guinea pigs with chronic cough developed by repeated inhalation of citric acid were increased significantly. Moreover, ATP had a moderate positive correlation with the number of coughs. The cough reflex hyperreactivity of the guinea pigs with chronic

cough was aggravated with exposure to ATP and decreased evidently after P2X3R. P2X4R or P2Y4R. especially P2X3R or P2X4R, blocked respectively. However, blocking P2X3R, P2X4R and P2Y4R simultaneously, the cough reflex reactivity had not achieved further improvement compared with blocking alone. Moreover, the level of histamine in BALF of guinea pigs with chronic cough could be further increased by exposure to ATP and reduced while P2Y4R blocked, but blocking P2X3R or P2X4R had no effect on histamine levels. Fexofenadine can significantly reduce the number of coughs in guinea pigs with chronic cough, and inhibit cough hyperreactivity caused by ATP. Changes in levels of SP, CGRP, airway inflammation versus TRPV1 protein expression (mainly distributed in the mucosa and submucosa) were similar with cough reactivity. Conclusion ATP is involved in the formation of cough hyperreactivity in guinea pigs with chronic cough mainly mediated by the P2X3R or P2X4R on the cough receptors, which may be related to the activation of TRPV1 on airway sensory nerve fibers and neurogenic airway inflammation.

PO-0220

一种痰液吸引及收集装置的研究设计

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吸痰术呼吸系统疾病一种常规诊疗护理方法,现有的 痰液收集瓶,是一个单独的瓶状容器,当病人气管中 的痰液较少时,往往难以将痰液收集瓶中的痰液倾倒 出来,需要使用棉签等物对痰液收集瓶中的痰液倾倒 出来,需要使用棉签等物对痰液收集瓶中的痰液进行 蘸取,再将其涂覆到化验器皿上进行化验,这种取样 过程伴随着样本遭受二次污染的可能,影响化验效果 准确性。因此设计一种操作便捷的一体化痰液吸引及 收集装置是一项急需解决的技术问题。基于此我中心 研制设计并成功申报国家实用新型专利。本文研究探 讨痰液吸引及收集装置的研究背景、设计方案及使用 方法旨在为临床应用提供安全性及便利性证据。

PO-0221

血管异常通路封堵器联合覆膜支架置入治疗胆管支气 管瘘 1 例并文献复习

周金花、边翠霞 济宁市第一人民医院

胆管支气管瘘(Bronchobiliary fistula, BBF) 是胆道 系统与胸膜腔、支气管之间的病理性通道,临床上较 罕见。病因多样,多见于先天发育异常、胆道肿瘤、 创伤、感染等。临床表现为大量胆汁经呼吸道咳出体

论文汇编

外,出现胆汁样痰液,重症肺部感染,严重水电解质 紊乱等。BBF的治疗正从传统的开放手术治疗向内镜 介入治疗转变,越来越多的报告证实内镜治疗的有效 性及安全性。

PO-0222

COVID-19 对我国某三级医院呼吸内科门诊疾病谱的 影响

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为应对新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19),中国政府于 2020年1月24日启动了对重大突发公共卫生事件的 一级响应。实施了许多严格的措施,包括地区封锁、 社会隔离、推迟学校开学和加强自我保护。这些措施 不仅对 COVID-19 的防控起到了重要作用,也对其他 呼吸道疾病产生了影响。相关报道表明,COVID-19 大流行期间,慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期和肺炎的 发病率均有所下降,这表明 COVID-19 暴发后呼吸道 感染的发病率可能会降低。因此,我们旨在评估 COVID-19 对我国某三级医院呼吸内科门诊疾病谱的 影响。

PO-0223

Septin4 介绍 Orai1/Orai3 重构促进肺纤维化中成纤 维细胞活化

余常辉、梁世秀、周梓聪、周子丽、蔡绍曦 南方医科大学南方医院

钙释放激活钙通道蛋白 Orai1/Orai3 重构能促进肺成 纤维细胞活化,但其重构的机制及促进肺成纤维细胞 活化的机制不清

PO-0224

A case report: Interventional treatment of severe tracheal stenosis with rigid tracheoscope supported by ECMO

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Object The 33-year-old female patient was admitted because of "dyspnea for more than 2 years, aggravation for 3 days and coma for 1 day". She was diagnosed with bronchial tuberculosis in July 2018 and received HREZ treatment. On Apr. 17, 2019, the

patient received bronchoscopic metal stent (because there was no silicone stent) placement under general anesthesia again, and regular bronchoscopic balloon dilation was maintained for half a month after surgery. The patient was advised to take out the stent for a large number of granulation proliferation, but the patient was unwilling to take the stent. Half a year later, tracheal stenosis worsened, and the patient strongly demanded to take the stent. Due to serious granulation proliferation in the lower segment of the stent, the stent was ablated by semiconductor laser (18W) at 2019-09-06, part of the stent was removed (rigid bronchoscopy). The treatment option was adjusted to AMHRFtezLFX for enhanced antituberculosis therapy. On January 16, 2021, the patient again presented with increased breathing difficulties, low oxygen saturation (85%~90%), and reduced partial oxygen pressure (74.1mmHg), accompanied by confusion. Emergency chest CT examination suggested that severe stenosis of trachea and left main bronchus was inserted with metal stent.

Methods After ECMO (V-V model) support was established, endotracheal intubation was removed and rigid tracheoscope was placed. Endoluminal treatment was performed with Olympus 1T260 bronchoscope. High frequency electrocoagulation (40W) was used to ablate scar tissue until the residual metal stent on the wall was exposed. Balloon dilation was performed in the stenosis segment, and the postoperative lumen diameter was dilated to about 10mm. The partially exposed metal stent wires and recovery wires were interrupted by a semiconductor laser (18W) and removed. The silicone stent (TD11L70, 11mm in diameter, 7cm in length) was implanted with XP290 bronchoscope and stent implantation. After implantation, the stent was not fully dilated, and balloon expansion was performed again (BD-12-40,5atm). The method was as follows: The balloon dilatation catheter was inserted through the bronchoscopic operation hole. and 5.0 ATM was used for dilation, lasting for about 1min each time, with an interval of 30s. The posterior stent expanded well and covered the tracheal stenosis. The stent was confirmed to be fully open, with the upper edge of the stent located at the upper edge of the stenosis segment and the lower end above the carina (Figure 1). After the operation, the lumen dilated well, and the operation was ended. ECMO was removed, the operation lasted for about 3.5 hours without mechanical ventilation or respiratory oxygen.

Results The patient's lung function and oxygen saturation were significantly improved after surgery, and the patient's general condition was significantly improved. The chest CT reexamination showed good stent expansion and trachea patency, and ECMO was withdrawn 2 days after surgery. Postoperative week review bronchoscope and found the silicone stent upper openings granulation hyperplasia, and part in a film, shall be frozen, clamps cleaning treatment and support bottom is narrow, the proliferation of granuloma tissue were controled, be high frequency electric cleaning and balloon (BD - 12-40, 5 ATM) expansion therapy (figure 2), after repeated balloon expansion and slightly adjust the Angle of stents, postoperative

tracheal usually earlier. He was discharged from hospital two weeks after surgery. Two months after the operation, the stent position was normal, the tracheal stenosis was significantly improved, and there was no clinical discomfort. The patients could eat and take care of themselves.

Conclusion The choice of rigid bronchoscopy tracheal stenosis surgery supported by ECMO in this case provides a new surgical selection method and diagnosis and treatment idea for the treatment of critically ill patients with tracheal stenosis, especially for patients with scar stenosis, which can be used in clinical practice.

PO-0225

Is flupentixol/melitracen a choice for chronic refractory cough failing to the other neuromodulators?

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Object Gabapentin and baclofen are recommended for the treatment of chronic refractory cough. The purpose of the study is to investigate the efficacy of flupentixol/melitracen in the patients unresponsive to these neuromodulators.

Methods 101 patients with chronic refractory cough failing to gabapentin and baclofen were recruited, and treated with flupentixol/melitracen. The successful rate of cough resolution and the changes in cough symptom score, cough thresholds to capsaicin, Hull Airway Reflux Questionnaire, Leicester Cough Questionnaire, Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale, Patient Health Questionnaire-9, and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale-24 were evaluated after the treatment. Results 98 patients (97.0%) completed the study. The overall success rate for cough resolution was 62.4% (63/101), paralleled by an obvious decrease in cough symptom score and Hull Airway Reflux Questionnaire score and a remarkable increase in cough thresholds to capsaicin challenge and Leicester Cough Questionnaire score, while the scores regarding anxiety and depression scales did not change significantly. The incidence of adverse effects such as insomnia and dizziness was 21.8%. with a cough recurrence rate of 17.8% within two weeks after the treatment cessation.

Conclusion Flupentixol/melitracen may be an efficacious option for cough unresponsive to the other neuromodulators.

PO-0226

无创呼吸机治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病伴二氧化碳潴留患 者的效果观察及护理体会

杨文柳

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分析无创呼吸机在慢性阻塞性肺疾病伴二氧化碳潴留 患者中的应用效果及护理方法。

PO-0227

氩氦刀冷冻胸壁转移癌引起疼痛的疗效观察

陈智德

厦门医学院附属第二医院

观察氩氦刀冷冻治疗胸壁转移癌引起疼痛的临床疗效 和安全性。

PO-0228 <mark>非小细胞肺癌 EGFR 非经典突变型患者 34 例 EGFR-</mark> TKI 疗效分析

马丽、许梅、邵松军、袁国航、张培蓓 贵州省人民医院

表 皮 生 长 因 子 受 体 (epidermal growth factor receptor,EGFR)突变是非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer,NSCLC)最常见的基因突变。EGFR 酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(EGFR-TKI)目前已成为 EGFR 突变型 NSCLC 的一线标准治疗。EGFR19 外显子缺失和 21 外显子 L858R 突变称为经典型突变,应用 EGFR-TKI 治疗的效果已有大量研究。其余的 EGFR 突变,也被称为 EGFR 非经典突变,非经典或复合突变类型对于 EGFR-TKI 的应答表现出高度异质性。本研究旨在探 EGFR-TKI 对于不同类型的 EGFR 非经典突变患者治疗的效果。

探讨 Nirp3 炎症小体与 JAK2/STAT3 信号通路在早 期 ARDS 相关性肺纤维化中肺成纤维细胞内的作用 机制

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提取小鼠原代肺成纤维细胞(lung fibroblast, LF), 予以脂多糖(Lipopolysaccharide, LPS)刺激,并 使用 shRNA 下调 NIrp3 表达;通过观察 NIrp3 炎症小 体、JAK2/STAT3 等蛋白表达情况,探讨 NIrp3 炎症 小体在早期 ALI/ARDS 相关性肺纤维化中 LF 内的作 用和地位,为 ALI/ARDS 治疗过程中尽早抗肺纤维化 治疗提供新靶点和理论依据。

PO-0230

俯卧位通气治疗核查单在 ARDS 患者中的应用

高春华、俞超、王辉、林燕 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

设计俯卧位通气治疗核查单指导医护人员安全实施中 重度 ARDS 患者俯卧位通气治疗。

PO-0231

肺血管基因敲减 KLF4 在香烟烟雾所致肺动脉高压中 的治疗作用

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 1. 遵义医科大学附属医院
 2. 华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院

探讨经气道注入 1 型腺相关病毒(AAV1)携带的 KLF4-shRNA 是否对肺动脉高压有治疗效果。

PO-0232

miR-195-5p 调控肺癌血管新生的分子机制

李小平 遵义市第一人民医院

探讨 miR-195-5p 调控肺癌血管新生的分子机制。

PO-0233

慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重患者肺部真菌感染临床分 析

马丽、万自芬、张翊玲、王中新、张昌志 贵州省人民医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)急性加重期易伴发肺部真 菌感染,本文探究其临床特征、诊断及治疗。

PO-0234

支气管动脉 CTA 在支气管动脉栓塞术后复发咯血患 者中的应用价值

任柏沉、李洋、魏金鑫、黄春兰、陈梅 成都市第五人民医院

评价支气管动脉 CTA 在支气管动脉栓塞术 (BAE) 后复发咯血患者中的应用价值。

PO-0235

依诺肝素序贯达比加群酯、华法林、利伐沙班治疗中 低危组急性肺栓塞的短期疗效及安全性研究

刘宇峰 贵阳市第二人民医院

肺栓塞是指嵌塞物质进入肺动脉及其分支,切断血液 供应的组织出现的病理状态,其中以血栓常见,肺栓 塞治疗目前主要是抗凝,而口服抗凝药物选择有限, 而口服抗凝药物主要是以下三类,其一,维生素 K拮 抗剂-华法林;其二,直接凝血酶抑制剂-达比加群酯; 其三,直接 Xa 因子抑制剂-利伐沙班,且对肺栓塞疗 效评估并无统一定论。本研究旨在对于中低危组肺栓 塞,在依诺肝素序贯治疗下联合达比加群酯、华法林 及利伐沙班,以1-3个月为评价时间窗,对比不同分 组下三种抗凝药物的近期疗效、血小板、凝血功能及 安全性方面,是否存在统计学差异(P<0.05),选 择出适合黄种人群的最优抗凝方案。

The Increase of Serum Gamma-Glutamyltransferase Indicates Presence and Acute Exacerbation of COPD

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Object One of the most important factors in the pathogenesis of COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) is oxidative stress. GGT (Gamma-Glutamyltransferase) has been regarded as a novel maker of oxidative stress over the last few years. This study aimed to compare the serum levels of GGT during stable and acute exacerbations of COPD at a single center.

Methods The research included 117 patients with AECOPD (acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), 107 patients with stable COPD, and 112 control subjects. Serum GGT, spirometry function. and other clinical parameters (anthropometric and biochemical measurements) were evaluated and compared among the subjects. Results Serum GGT was elevated in patients with stable COPD in comparison to the control subjects. Its level was inversely related to lung function. It was also significantly increased in AECOPD patients compared to stable COPD patients. We also found that a GGT level of 21.2 IU/L displays a reliable diagnostic prediction of COPD and that a GGT level of 26.5 IU/L can be applied to predict the

exacerbation of COPD.

Conclusion Our research demonstrates that serum GGT level is inversely associated with pulmonary function and may serve as a biomarker during the progress of COPD. The monitoring of GGT values can be applied to evaluating COPD and its exacerbation risk.

PO-0237

产 NDM-5 的 ST656 型肺炎克雷伯菌同时携带 MCR-8.2 以及染色体基因介导的对替加环素和粘菌素的耐 药

赵建康、李子尧、张玉林、刘鑫梦、鲁炳怀、曹彬 中日友好医院

我们从肺移植术后患者的支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF) 标本中分离到多株泛耐药的肺炎克雷伯菌,本研究的 目的为阐明这些菌株的耐药机制。 PO-0238

人文护理在呼吸科患者行纤维支气管镜术后护理中的 应用效果及临床价值

杨文柳 襄阳市中心医院

分析呼吸科患者行纤维支气管镜检查术后采用人文护 理的护理效果及临床价值。

PO-0239

洁悠神在预防呼吸科留置尿管患者尿路感染护理中的 应用

杨文柳

襄阳市中心医院

探讨长效抗菌材料洁悠神(JUC)在预防留置尿管患 者尿路感染护理中的应用效果。

PO-0240

瑞普斯与尼尔斯 VERO 检测呼出气一氧化氮的对比 研究

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呼出气一氧化氮(FeNO)检测是一种可靠、无创的 嗜酸性气道炎症生物标志物。便携式 FeNO 设备的应 用将使该检测更易于在临床中推广。本研究旨在比较 一种新型便携式设备(瑞普斯,广州瑞普医疗科技有 限公司)与一个广泛应用的便携式分析仪(NIOX VERO, Aerocrine AB, Solna,瑞典)在呼吸与危 重症医学科门诊患者中的 FeNO 值。

PO-0241

60 例气管支气管结核临床、影像和气管镜下表现分 析

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对 60 例气管支气管结核临床、影像和气管镜下表现 进行回顾性分析。

A comparative study of the RuiBreath and NIOX VERO analyzers for detecting fractional exhaled nitric oxide in asthmatic patients

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Object Fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) measurement is a reliable, noninvasive marker of airway inflammation. Portable FeNO analyzers facilitate the assessment of airway inflammation in primary care. Differences between analyzers from different manufacturers are not comparable. Here, we aimed to compare the FeNO values obtained by a new portable device (RuiBreath, Guangzhou Ruipu Medical Technology Co., Ltd, Guangzhou, China) to those obtained by the widely used NIOX VERO portable analyzer (Aerocrine AB, Solna, Sweden) in patients with asthma.

Methods This prospective validation study enrolled patients (≥14 years old) with asthma over a 2-month period (July and August 2019) at the Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital. At least one valid FeNO measurement was obtained using each analyzers for all the participants.

Results There were 197 participants in this study. The FeNONIOX and FeNORuiBreath values significantly differed (P = 0.016). After log-transformation, a difference was found only when the FeNONIOX was <25 ppb(P < 0.001). The FeNONIOX and FeNORuiBreath values had a significant correlation (r = 0.938, P < 0.001), which was confirmed by the Altman-Bland plot. Using a receiver-operating characteristic curve analysis, when using 49 ppb as the cutoff point for the two devices in identifying patients with symptomatic asthma symptoms, the sensitivity and specificity were 0.42 and 0.88, respectively, by NIOX, and 0.40 and 0.89, respectively, by RuiBreath.

Conclusion This is the first report of FeNO values obtained by the new portable RuiBreath FeNO analyzer. The FeNORuiBreath values are reliable and directly comparable with the FeNONIOX values.

PO-0243

基于机器学习算法筛选 KRAS 突变型肺癌相关 IncRNA 构建预测模型

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肺癌是世界范围内癌症相关死亡的第二大原因,占全世界癌症死亡人数的绝大部分。而 KRAS 突变的肺癌 最具攻击性和难治性,因而寻找相关的靶点与合适的 干预 手段 很 有 必 要 。长 链 非 编 码 RNA (Long noncoding RNAs, IncRNAs)是一类新的癌症调节因子,可作为肺癌的激活因子。在此我们希望将 IncRNAs作为一种生物标记物,建立一种可靠的临床预后预测模型,为临床干预提供决策参考。

PO-0244

Correlation between peripheral blood biomarkers and clinical outcome in advanced lung cancer patients who received immunotherapy-based treatment

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Zhong Wei、Mengzhao Wang

Peking Union Medical College Hospital

Object Peripheral blood biomarkers for immunotherapy outcomes of advanced lung cancer are not well established, especially in patients receiving chemoimmunotherapy. We investigated the associations of peripheral blood biomarkers with efficacy and incidence of immune-related adverse events (irAEs).

Methods Patients who were treated at Peking Union Medical College Hospital with advanced lung cancer receiving immunotherapy or chemoimmunotherapy from January 2015 to December 2020 were retrospectively. identified Peripheral blood parameters, including routine blood test parameters: lymphocyte subset counts; ervthrocvte sedimentation rate and the levels of serum lactate dehydrogenase, albumin, hypersensitive C-reactive protein, and cytokines including interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-8, interleukin-10 and tumor necrosis factor-alfa levels were retrieved. Associations with the best overall response, survival, and incidence of irAEs were assessed by Kruskall-Wallis test, Kaplan-Meier analysis with log-rank test or breslow test, and Pearson's chi-squared and Student's t tests as required. Cox proportional hazards and logistic regression models were used to determine the independent risk factor. Analyses were performed among the whole population (n=106), patients only receiving immunotherapy (n=33) and patients receiving chemoimmunotherapy (n=73). Changes between pretreatment and on-treatment peripheral blood biomarkers were also analyzed.

Results Among 106 patients, 40 developed irAEs. An early treatment line (odds ratio [OR], 7.996, 95% confidence interval [CI] 2.393 to 26.716, p<0.001), a lower Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status score (OR 6.808, 95%CI 1.173 to 39.525, p=0.033), and fewer sites of metastasis (OR 2.965, 95%CI 1.058 to 8.312, p=0.039) were related to a better response to ICIs in the whole population. The pretreatment absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) is related to an increased risk of irAEs in patients only receiving immunotherapy (OR, 6.131, 95%CI 1.036 to 36.289, p=0.046). High prognostic nutritional index (PNI>45) is associated with better progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in the whole population, patients only receiving immunotherapy and patients receiving chemoimmunotherapy. High IL-6 were associated with worse PFS and OS in the whole population (IL-6>14.4 pg/ml), in patients only receiving immunotherapy (IL-6>11.3 pg/ml) and patients receiving chemoimmunotherapy (IL-6>12 pg/ml). An increase in IL-6 level was associated with inferior OS both in the whole population (n=60, log-rank p<0.001) and patients receiving chemoimmunotherapy (n=46, log-rank p=0.001).

Conclusion In patients with advanced lung cancer treated with ICIs, pretreatment ALC have the potential to predict irAEs. Additionally, a higher level of pretreatment PNI and a lower level of IL-6 may be related to better survival. Increased on-treatment IL-6 is related to shorter OS.

PO-0245

Etiological distribution of different types of pulmonary hypertension and the value of transthoracic echocardiography screening in respiratory department: a retrospective analysis from the National Respiratory Medicine Center of China

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Object By analyzing the etiological composition and clinical characteristics of PH in respiratory department, we improve can clinicians'understanding of PH.We aim to evaluate pulmonary the correlation between artery pressure(PAP) obtained by transthoracic echocardiography(TTE) and PAP obtained by Right heart catheterization(RHC), and to determine the diagnostic accuracy of TTE for PH.

Methods The etiological composition and clinical characteristics of patients with PH hospitalized in respiratory department were retrospectively analyzed, as well as the correlation between TTE and RHC in evaluating pulmonary artery systolic pressure(PASP) and mean PAP(mPAP).

Results Of 731 patients ,544(74.42%) were diagnosed with PH by RHC. Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) was the most common type of

PH, accounting for 30.10%; PH due to lung disease

and/or hypoxia accounted for 20.79%; PH due to pulmonary artery obstructions accounted for 19.29%.TTE has the highest specificity for diagnosing PH due to pulmonary artery obstructions. The specificity was 0.9375, and the sensitivity was 0.7361, areas under the ROC curve (AUC) was 0.836. PASP and mPAP estimated by TTE were different for various types of PH. In terms of PASP, TTE overestimated PASP in PH due to lung disease and/or hypoxia, but there was no significant difference compared with RHC(P>0.05). TTE underestimates PAH patients' PASP compared with RHC. In terms of mPAP, TTE underestimated mPAP of all types of PH, in which there was a significant difference in TTE estimated mPAP of patients with PAH as compared with RHC, but not other types of PH. Pearson correlation analysis of TTE and RHC showed a moderate correlation overall (rPASP 0.598, P<0.001; rmPAP 0.588, P<0.001).

Conclusion Among the patients with PH in respiratory department, patients with PAH accounted for the most. TTE has high sensitivity and specificity in the diagnosis of PH due to pulmonary artery obstructions in respiratory department.

PO-0246

复合型小细胞肺癌的临床病理特征和预后因素分析, 并建立生存预测模型

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复合型小细胞肺癌 (combined small cell lung cancer, C-SCLC) 是小细胞肺癌 (small cell lung cancer, SCLC) 的一种特殊病理类型。本研究旨在基于监测、 流行病学和结局(Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, SEER)数据库,调查 C-SCLC 的临床 病理特征,分析相关独立预后因素并进一步建立生存 预测模型——列线图。

PO-0247

COPD 中巨噬细胞自噬与巨噬细胞极化相互作用关系 研究

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巨噬细胞在协调 COPD 患者炎症、肺气肿的形成以 及肺实质破坏过程中发挥着关键作用。我们前期通过 构建 COPD 小鼠模型发现, COPD 小鼠肺泡灌洗液 及肺组织中巨噬细胞及 M2 型巨噬细胞数量显著增加, 且与肺功能及肺实质损伤密切相关,同时向 M2 表型 转化的巨噬细胞可能参与 COPD 小气道重塑。近来 有研究显示自噬在巨噬细胞极化中具有关键的调节功 能,我们发现用香烟提取物干预巨噬细胞后可引起巨 噬细胞自噬增加,但是目前在 COPD 中巨噬细胞自 噬对 M2 型巨噬细胞的影响及其机制尚无报道。本研 究通过构建特异性巨噬细胞自噬功能下降基因敲

(ATG5mye△) COPD 小鼠观察巨噬细胞自噬与巨 噬细胞极化相互作用关系,从而为临床治疗提供新的 思路和方向。

PO-0248 肾病综合征合并假性乳糜胸 1 例

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报道 1 例肾病综合征合并假性乳糜胸的罕见病例,提 高对肾病综合征合并假性乳糜胸的认识。

PO-0249

Chronic intermittent hypoxia promoted lung cancer stem cell-like properties via enhancing Bach1 expression

复旦大学附属中山医院

Object An adverse role for obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) in cancer aggressiveness and mortality has recently emerged from clinical and animal studies, and the reasons have not been fully determined. Cancer stem cells (CSCs) are regarded as the main cause of carcinoma metastasis. So far, the relationship between OSA and lung CSCs has not been explored.

Methods In the present study, we established an orthotopic mouse model of primary lung cancer and utilized chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) exposure to mimic OSA status.

Results We observed that CIH endows lung cancer with greater metastatic potential, evidenced by increased tumor growth, tumor seeding, and upregulated CSC-related gene expression in the lungs. Notably, the transcription factor BTB and CNC homology 1 (Bach1), a key factor in responding to conditions of oxidative stress, is increased in lung cancer after CIH exposure in vitro and in vivo. Meanwhile, exposing lung cancer cells to CIH promoted cell proliferation, clonal diversity, induced stem-like cell marker expression, and gave rise to CSCs at a relatively higher frequency. Furthermore. the increase of mitochondrial ROS (mtROS) and CSC-marker expression induced by CIH exposure was abolished in Bach1 shRNA-treated lung cancer cells.

Conclusion Our results indicated that CIH promoted lung CSC-like properties by activating mtROS, which was partially mediated by Bach1.

PO-0250

Perception of incidental pulmonary nodule and smoking behavior change in Shanghai: a single-center study

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Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, China. **Object** Background: Incidental pulmonary nodules (IPNs) are commonly found on routine chest imaging. Little is known about smoking behaviors among patients with IPNs or characteristics of patient-clinician communication that may contribute to these behaviors.

Objective: To explore the influence of perception of lung nodule in smoking cessation in Shanghai.

Methods Methods: We assessed the association of patient characteristics and communication quality with smoking behaviors and stage of change for tobacco cessation among patients with IPNs. Fiftytwo consecutive smokers with undetermined lung nodules were included. All underwent a baseline imaging, exhaled carbon monoxide level evaluation and salivary cotinine test and spirometry, repeated at three months from smoking cessation therapy.

Results Results: A significant reduction in size of the lung nodules was reported (P =0.028) as a trend in number reduction (P =0.08). A significant increase in blood arterial oxygen pressure (P =0.02), heart rate reduction (P =0.004), and FEV1 increase (P =0.003) was recorded.

Conclusion Conclusions: Perception of incidental pulmonary nodules contributes to promote smoking cessation. At same time, smoking cessation reduces number and size of lung nodules and improves in lung functionality.

PO-0251

局灶性机化性肺炎 7 例临床分析

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观察局灶性机化性肺炎的临床特点、病理特征和影像 学表现,以提高临床诊断率及救治水平。

PO-0252

呼吸与危重症医学科门诊患者的戒烟意愿以及影响因 素的调查

李艳丽、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院

对呼吸与危重症医学科门诊就诊吸烟患者的戒烟意愿 进行调查,分析影响患者戒烟意愿的因素。

Essential genes and miRNA-mRNA network contributing to the pathogenesis of idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension

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复旦大学附属中山医院

Object Idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension (IPAH) is a life-threatening disease. Owing to its high fatality rate and narrow therapeutic options, identification of the pathogenic mechanisms of IPAH is becoming increasingly important.

Methods In our research, we utilized the Robust Rank Aggregating (RRA) method to integrate four eligible pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) microarray datasets and identified the significant differentially expressed genes (DEGs) between IPAH and normal samples. Gene Ontology (GO) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathways were performed to analyze their functions. The interaction network of protein-protein internet (PPI) was constructed to explore the correlation between these DEGs. The functional modules and hub genes were further identified by the weighted gene coexpression network analysis (WGCNA). Moreover, a miRNA microarray dataset was involved and analyzed to filter differentially expressed miRNA (DE-miRNAs). Potential target genes of screened DE-miRNAs were predicted and merged with DEGs to explore a miRNA-mRNA network in IPAH. Some hub genes were selected and validated by RT-PCR in lung tissues from PAH animal model.

Results A total of 260 DEGs, consisting of 183 upregulated and 77 down-regulated significant DEGs were identified, and some of those genes were novel. Their molecular roles in the etiology of IPAH remained vague. The most crucial functional module involved in IPAH mainly enriched in biological processes, including leukocyte migration, cell chemotaxis, and myeloid leukocyte migration. Construction and analysis of the PPI network showed that CXCL10, CXCL9, CCR1, CX3CR1, CX3CL1, CXCR2, CXCR1, PF4, CCL4L1, and ADORA3 were recognized as top10 hub genes with high connectivity degrees. WGCNA further identified five main functional modules involved in the pathogenesis of IPAH. 12 upregulated DE-miRNAs and 9 downregulated DE-miRNAs were identified. Among them, four downregulated DEGs, and eight upregulated DEGs were supposed to be negatively regulated by three upregulated DE-miRNAs, and three downregulated DE-miRNAs, respectively.

Conclusion This study identifies some key and functional coexpression modules involved in IPAH, as well as a potential IPAH-related miRNA-mRNA regulated network. It provides deepening insights into the molecular mechanisms and provides vital clues in seeking novel therapeutic targets for IPAH.

PO-0254

CDK13 通过 RNA Pol II /FANCI 通路促进非小细胞肺 癌细胞

武洲英、俞兰、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院

本课题组从分子、细胞、组织以及动物水平多层次明 确 CDK13 在非小细胞肺癌发生中的作用;揭示 CDK13 在非小细胞肺癌发生中的作用机制。

PO-0255

The MIR100HG/miR-29a-3p/Tab1 axis modulates TGF-β-induced fibrotic changes in type II alveolar epithelial cells BLM-caused lung fibrogenesis in mice

常州市第一人民医院

Object TGF-β-induced fibrotic changes in alveolar epithelium is a critical event in pulmonary fibrosis. In the present study, we aimed to evaluate the role of miR100HG/miR-29a-3p/Tab1 axis with respect to modulating BLM-caused lung fibrogenesis in type II alveolar epithelial cells of mice.

Methods The role of miR100HG / miR-29a-3p/Tab1 axis in pulmonary fibrosis was studied in BLM induced miR100HG knockout mice and TGF - β induced miR100HG knockout mice. MiR100HG and miR-29a-3p were detected by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction. Pulmonary fibrosis was observed by HE staining. The fibrosis of type II alveolar epithelial cells was observed by electron microscope. The expression of Tab1, e-cardhrin, keratin, vimentin, α - smooth muscle actin and type I collagen were detected by Western blot.

Results In vivo, MIR100HG knockdown attenuated BLM-caused lung fibrogenesis in mice; in vitro, MIR100HG knockdown attenuated TGF- β -induced fibrotic changes in mice type II alveolar epithelial cells. Through direct binding, MIR100HG knockdown upregulated miR-29a-3p expression; through serving as ceRNA for miR-29a-3p, MIR100HG knockdown downregulated Tab1 expression. Finally, under TGF- β stimulation, Tab1 knockdown attenuated TGF- β -induced fibrotic changes and partially attenuated the effects of miR-29a-3p inhibition.

Conclusion The MIR100HG/miR-29a-3p/Tab1 axis could modulate TGF- β -induced fibrotic changes in type II alveolar epithelial cells and, thus, might be promising targets for pulmonary fibrosis therapy.

1 例耐多药肺结核合并肺癌患者病例分析

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提高临床医生对耐多药肺结核合并肺癌患者的重视 以及对患者的诊治能力。

PO-0257

磷脂酰胆碱通过嗜酸性粒细胞炎症因子分泌调控哮喘 气道炎症

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体外利用 IL-33 干预嗜酸性粒细胞,同时给予脂肪酸 合成抑制剂和外源性脂质分子,检测炎症因子的分泌 情况;体内利用 Eo-Cre-Scapf/f和 Eo-Cre-Fasnf/f小 鼠构建 HDM 诱导的哮喘气道炎症模型,探讨嗜酸性 粒细胞脂肪酸合成信号通路在哮喘气道炎症中的调控 作用及分子机制。

PO-0258

嗜酸性粒细胞 Mtor 信号通路调控哮喘气道炎症的分 子机制

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检测哮喘模型小鼠肺组织嗜酸性粒细胞中 Mtor 及 p-S6 的表达,进一步利用嗜酸性粒细胞特异性敲除 Mtor 的 Eo-Cre-Mtorf/f 小鼠构建哮喘气道炎症模型,以探究嗜酸性粒细胞 Mtor 信号通路对哮喘气道炎症 的调控作用及分子机制。

PO-0259 ARDS 患者在机械通气中密闭式吸痰的护理

游忠芳 宜昌市中心人民医院

总结 ARDS 患者机械通气中密闭式吸痰的护理方法, 维持有效的人工气道,保证患者心率及血氧饱和度的 稳定,降低肺部并发症的发生。

PO-0260 TIPE2 通过 mTOR 通路促进肺癌细胞增殖、侵袭及 其机制研究

李东芳²、孙德俊¹

- 1. 内蒙古自治区人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科
- 2. 内蒙古自治区人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科

观察 TIPE2 (tumor necrosis factor-α-induced protein 8-like 2) 对人肺癌细胞 A549、SPC-A1 增殖 和侵袭的促进作用,研究其对 Cyclin D1、CDK4 表 达及 mTOR 磷酸化水平的影响。

PO-0261

呼吸专科护理门诊对缓解期慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的 康复健康管理

张文俐

宜昌市第一人民医院 (三峡大学人民医院)

设立呼吸专科护理门诊并探讨专科护理门诊对缓解期 慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者康复健康管理的效果。

PO-0262

内蒙古地区蒙汉族慢阻肺 N-糖基化蛋白组学研究

李媛、高笑宇、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院

随着科技的发展,质谱已被用于鉴定数百种蛋白质和 N-糖基化位点,这些蛋白和位点可作为多种疾病的生 物标记物。在本研究中,我们通过蛋白组学的方法筛 选 COPD 患者血浆中的差异表达的糖蛋白,分析其 可能在慢阻肺中的作用。

双肺多发结节:良性还是恶性?

何婧、李升锦、王导新 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

患者女性,49岁。主诉:咳嗽1年。为明确诊断及 进一步治疗入院。

PO-0264

1 例气管切开合并高碳酸血症患者无创正压通气护理 体会

王舒峤、陈心容 川北医学院附属医院

高碳酸血症患者无创正压通气护理体会

PO-0265 一种呼吸机管路防逆流水分收集装置

许佳、舒开丽、燕朋波 天津市天穆镇北辰医院

为解决呼吸机冷凝水反流造成病人呼吸道感染、收 集冷凝水时易造成职业暴露和病人呛咳时痰液随着管 路流向积水瓶,不易清理,增加了呼吸机肺炎的风险 的难题,设计了一种呼吸机管路防逆流水分收集装置。

PO-0266

危重症医学科动脉导管的临床护理观察

于瑶、舒开丽 天津市北辰医院

本文旨在危重症患者留置动脉导管期间的观察和护理 要点,从而提高护理质量,与医生及时准确传递患者 病情信息,提高医护合作的有效率。 PO-0267

集束化策略在降低心脏直视术后机械通气患者呼吸机 相关性肺炎的临床应用

廖小銮 厦门大学附属心血管病医院(厦门市心脏中心)

探讨集束化策略在降低心脏直视术后机械通气患者呼 吸机相关性肺炎的效果

PO-0268

弘扬中华优秀传统医药文化,百病从肝治,治肝先实 脾,提高国人肺功能及其密切相关的全身与身心健康 水平

郑荣领 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

探讨中华优秀传统医药文化,对于提高国人肺功能及 其密切相关的全身与身心健康水平的意义。

PO-0269 口腔护理液在预防 ICU 相关性感染的临床护理策略

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摘要:ICU 病人免疫力低, 真菌和细菌易大量繁殖, 引发口腔溃疡或口腔炎症;部分患者还需经口腔插管, 误吸口腔微生物还会引起相关肺炎。选择合适的口腔 护理液可以减少和避免这些问题。本文阐述了中药类 口腔护理液, 西药类口腔护理及植物提取物类口腔护 理液的成分及特点。ICU 护理人员根据病人特点及口 腔情况选择合适的口腔护理液。

关键词:西药类口腔护理液 中药类口腔护理液 ICU 口腔护理

PO-0270

Itaconate inhibits ferroptosis of macrophage via Nrf2 pathways against sepsis-induced acute lung injury

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Object Ferroptosis, a novel form of iron and lipid hydroperoxide-dependent regulated cell death, is

distinct from apoptosis, autophagy, or other forms of cell death. Recently, increasing evidence indicated that ferroptosis plays an important role in sepsisinduced multiple organ injury and the inhibition of ferroptosis can significantly alleviate organ injury, including cardiac injury, acute lung injury, liver injury and acute kidney injury. The inhibition of ferroptosis may serve as a novel potential therapeutic strategy for ALI.

Itaconate, metabolite produced а during inflammatory macrophage activation, has been extensively described to be involved in immunoregulation, oxidative stress and lipid peroxidation. As a form of iron and lipid hydroperoxide-dependent regulated cell death, ferroptosis plays a critical role in sepsis-induced acute lung injury (ALI). However, the relationship between itaconate and ferroptosis remains unclear. This study aims to explore the regulatory role of itaconate on ferroptosis in sepsis-induced ALI.

Methods C57BL/6 WT and Nrf2-KO mice were injected with LPS (10mg/kg) for 12h to generate experimental sepsis models. The macrophage-like state THP-1 cell was used to evaluated the relationship between 4-OI and ferroptosis. Ferrostatin-1 (Fer-1) and 4-OI were used to suppress ferroptosis of THP-1 cell. The protein and mRNA level of ferroptosis-associated genes, including GPX4, PTGS2, SLC7A11, Nrf2, GCLM and HO-1 were evaluated in vivo and vitro. The indicators related lipid peroxidation, including MDA, 4-HNE, GSH and ROS were detected.

Results As a cell-permeable derivative of endogenous itaconate, 4-OI can significantly alleviate lung injury, decrease cytokines, including TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6, and reduce macrophage infiltration into lung induced by sepsis in mice. To address the role of itaconate in ferroptosis of ALI, differential gene expression analysis was performed and indicated that genes associated with ferroptosis existed significantly differences after itaconate pretreatment in macrophage. Further investigation found that 4-OI can increase LPS-induced levels of glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4) and reduce prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase 2 (PTGS2), 2 well-accepted markers of ferroptosis. 4-OI also increase the GSH, GSH/GSSG ration and reduce LPS-induced increase of level of tissue iron. Besides, the MDA level, ROS and 4-HNE staining confirmed that LPS can promote lipid peroxidation in lung, but 4-OI can significantly inhibit it. In vitro experiments showed that both 4-OI and ferrostatin-1, a typical ferroptosis inhibitor, inhibited LPS-induced lipid peroxidation and death of THP-1 macrophage. Mechanistically, we identified that 4-OI inhibited the GPX4-dependent lipid peroxidation through increased accumulation and activation of Nrf2. The increase of Nrf2 protein further promoted the transcription of target genes SLC7A11 and GCLM, repress GPX4-dependent which can linid peroxidation. The silence of Nrf2 abolished the inhibition of ferroptosis and lipid peroxidation from 4-OI in THP-1 cells. Additionally, the protection of 4-OI for ALI and inhibition to ferroptosis were abolished in Nrf2 knockout mice.

Conclusion We concluded that ferroptosis was one of the critical mechanisms contributing to sepsisinduced ALI. Itaconate can inhibit ferroptosis via Nrf2 pathways against sepsis-induced acute lung injury. Itaconate is promising as a therapeutic candidate against ALI through inhibiting ferroptosis.

PO-0271

网膜素、抵抗素在慢阻肺及相关性肺动脉高压中水平 及意义

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通过检测网膜素(omentin)、抵抗素(resistin)在 慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)及相关性肺动脉高压

(PH)患者中的水平变化,并分析其与临床有关指标相关性,为慢阻肺及相关肺动脉高压患者病情评估,风险预测,疾病诊断等提供一定的临床帮助,并为将来寻找新的治疗靶点提供新的思路。

PO-0272

人性化保护性约束在 ICU 护理中的应用价值

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目的:探究人性化保护性约束在 ICU 护理中的应用价值。

PO-0273

Ferroptosis-Related Genes in Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid Serves as Prognostic Biomarkers for Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

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Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a chronic progressive disease with an unknown etiology and unfavorable prognosis. Ferroptosis is a form of regulated cell death in an iron-dependent way that is involved in the development of various diseases. Whereas, the prognostic value of ferroptosis-related genes (FRGs) in IPF remains uncertain and needs to be further elucidated. Herein, we aim to investigate the role of FRGs in IPF and construct an FRGs-related predictive signature to assist clinicians to improve the prediction of prognosis in patients with IPF.

Methods FerrFb database and previous studies were screened to explore the FRGs. The data of IPF were obtained from the GSE70866 dataset.

Wilcoxon test and univariate Cox regression analysis were applied to identify the FRGs that are differentially expressed between normal and IPF patients and associated with prognosis. Next, a multigene signature was constructed by the Lassopenalized cox model in the training cohort and evaluated by using calibration and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves. Then, 30% of the dataset samples were randomly selected for internal validation. Finally, the potential function and pathways that might affect by the risk score-related differently expressed genes (DEGs) were further explored.

Results 183 FRGs were identified by the FerrFb database and previous studies, and 19 of them were differentially expressed in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) between IPF and healthy controls and associated with prognosis (P<0.05). 5-FRGs (ACO1, NRAS, ENPP2, MUC1, ZFP36) were identified as risk signatures and stratified patients with IPF into high- and low-risk groups. The overall survival rate in patients with high risk was significantly lower than that in patients with low risk (P<0.001), and the high-risk group was demonstrated that more likely to encounter death earlier. Calibration and ROC curve analysis confirmed the good predictive capacity of this signature, and the results were further verified in the validation group. Risk score-related DEGs were found enriched in ECM-receptor interaction and focal adhesion pathways.

Conclusion To sum up, 19 FRGs associated with the OS were identified in BALF of IPF and a novel prognostic model was constructed based on 5 FRGs in the present study. Then, the model was verified as an independent risk factor of OS of IPF patients in both the derivation and validation cohorts. These findings have potential reference value for guiding the treatment and prognosis evaluation of IPF patients.

PO-0274

Ang(1-7)通过抑制铁死亡进而减轻脂多糖诱导的急性 肺损伤

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急性肺损伤是一种临床上以急性呼吸衰竭为特征的综 合征,在过去几十年中没有明确证实某一种药物对其 有效,因此对于研究急性肺损伤的潜在治疗策略迫在 眉睫。近年来有关铁死亡作为一种新型的细胞程序性 死亡方式,在肿瘤及损伤方面得到了大量研究。同时, 近年研究表明,血管紧张素(1-7)可缓解 LPS 诱导 的急性肺损伤。本研究旨在探讨 LPS 激活铁死亡的 发生机制及 Ang(1-7)缓解急性肺损伤的作用机制。

PO-0275

Serial Lung function Monitoring and Correlation with HRCT Volume Indexes of Interstitial Lung Disease

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Object To analyze the serial changes of pulmonary function test and computer-assisted quantitative HRCT volume indexes in ILD patients at baseline and during follow-up visit. And to explore the relationship between the HRCT volume indexes and pulmonary function test, and whether or not baseline pulmonary physiological parameters as well as six minute walking test can predict disease progression Methods Patients who were diagnosed with interstitial lung disease and regularly followed up at least 3 years in our hospital from May 2010 to May 2017 were included. The pulmonary function test data with derived composites physiological index (CPI) were recorded at the first visit and during the follow-up. The HRCT files of theses patients with 4 months of each lung function testing were retrieved (the CT test data were not obtained during follow-up to 24 months'). Baseline 6-minute walk distance if available was also recorded. Threshold segmentation was used to quantitatively calculate the volume of interesting (VOI) regions on HRCT, including the volumes of the whole lung involvement. the interstitial pattern, the ground-glass pattern and reticular pattern in ILD patients. All of above HRCT patterns were recorded as percentage of the whole lung volume. SPSS 26.0 software was used for statistical analysis. Spearman or Pearson correlation analysis was used if appropriate. And P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results (1)Among 182 ILD patients screened, sixty six patients were included in this study, with a male to female ratio of 1.13:1 and the average age of 62.4±12.9 years old. The value of FEV1%p, FVC%p, TLC%p and DLCO %p increased by 1.49%, 1.4%, 1.6% and 3.2% respectively from the baseline during the 12 months' follow-up and then showed a decreasing trend (p < 0.05). Compared with the 12 months' values, the PFT parameters gradually decreased by 2.06%, 1.99%, 3.26% and 3.98% respectively at 36 months' follow-up. The trend of quantitative HRCT indexes (percentage of lung involved volume, interstitial pattern volume and ground glass pattern volume) showed the same tendency as PFT results (p < 0.05). Baseline quantitative HRCT volume indexes (percentage of lung involvement volume, interstitial pattern volume, and reticular pattern volume) were worse in patients with severely impaired lung function compared with mildly moderately the and impaired groups.(2)Correlation analysis showed more close relation between TLC%p(r =-0.556 - -0.590) and percentages of quantitative HRCT volume of the whole lung involvement as well as those of interstitial pattern, followed by CPI(r = 0.503 - 0.554) during the first visit and 6 months' follow-up. Meanwhile, CPI was the most relevant parameter which correlated with the percentage of quantitative HRCT volumes of the whole lung involvement and interstitial pattern

during the 12 months' and 36 months' follow-up. The changes of percentage of quantitative HRCT volume of lung involvement volume and interstitial pattern correlated with FVC%p(r =-0.526, -0.521), followed by TLC%p(r =-0.314, -0.308) during 12 months' follow-up.(3)6MWD was significantly correlated with PFT indexes (r = 0.712-0.812), including FEV1, FVC, TLC and DLco. The 6MWD of patients with progression of disease during follow-up visit was much shorter compared with the stable patients. Meanwhile, the progression-free survival of patients with baseline short 6MWD was much shorter than

their counterparts (p < 0.05) .The relationship between the baseline physiological parameters impairment and disease progression varies among subtypes.

Conclusion 1. Physiological parameters can partly reflect the severity of morphological changes.

2. TLC%p and CPI index are ideal indexes in this study to evaluate the severity of pulmonary fibrosis during follow-up. CPI could be the first choice for long-term follow-up.

3. 6MWD seems to be able to predict disease progression, but need more data and research to validate.

PO-0276

大蒜辣素抗隐球菌的体内外药效及作用机制研究

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隐球菌病作为全球发病率位于前三的肺部真菌感染疾 病之一,现有抗真菌药物仍有许多不足。因此急需研 发出一种高效、安全、价格低廉、不易耐药的新型抗 隐球菌药物。本研究评估来自天然产物的大蒜辣素对 隐球菌的体内外药效,并初步探讨其抗隐球菌的作用 机制。

PO-0277

全外显子测序在 1 例 PI3Kδ 过度活化综合症患者中 的应用

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支气管扩张病因异质性极强,研究显示越来越多患者 是遗传因素所致。尤其疑难复杂的先天性支扩患者通 常临床表型类似,普通临床检测方法常难以鉴别,且 病因不同(突变基因不同)其治疗方案差异较大,因 此,早期准确的基因诊断对于患者诊治尤为重要。本 研究选用新一代测序技术全外显子测序(Whole exome sequencing,WES)来探究一名先天性支气管 扩张病人的可疑致病基因,为其准确诊断及后续精准 治疗提供重要依据。

PO-0278

外周血C反应蛋白、红细胞分布宽度、纤维蛋白原、 D-二聚体在慢阻肺急性加重期的临床意义

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本研究主要针对外周血的 C 反应蛋白 (C- reactive protein,CRP)、红细胞分布宽度 (red blood cell distribution width, RDW)、纤维蛋白原 (fibrinogen, Fbg)、D-二聚体 (D-dimer) 4 个化 验指标在慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,COPD))的稳定期和急性加重 期及健康对照组三组间行差异性分析,同时探讨 4 项 化验指标与肺功能之间的相关性,为慢阻肺临床病情 变化与肺功能下降提供预测参考指标。

PO-0279

基于卷积神经网络的慢阻肺早期诊断和分级预测模型

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中国成人肺部研究发现我国慢阻肺患病率为 8.6%, 患病人数接近 1 亿,但慢阻肺患者既往只有约 3%曾 被医生诊断过慢阻肺,慢阻肺患病人数多且漏诊率高 导致慢阻肺疾病负担重。胸部 CT 被广泛用于肺癌筛 查,慢阻肺患者胸部 CT 图像也会出现特征性的肺气 肿、气体陷闭和气道重塑,但基于人工智能识别慢阻 肺特征性的 CT 表现是否能预测慢阻肺诊断仍不明确。 鉴于此,本研究开发并评价基于卷积神经网络

LINC01117 promotes cell proliferation by targeting HOXD8 in non-small cell lung cancer and predicts poor outcomes

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Object Our study aimed to investigate the role of LINC01117 in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods** Bioinformatics analysed the expression and prognostic value of LINC01117. Gene and protein expression level were detected by qRT-PCR and western-blot. CCK-8, EdU, Live cell imaging and colony formation assays were used to evaluate cell proliferation. Transwell and wound healing assays were used to evaluate cell migration.

Results LINC01117 was upregulated in both NSCLC tissues and cell lines and its higher expression predicted poor outcomes. Knockdown of LINC01117 inhibited cell proliferation, while overexpression of LINC01117 promoted cell proliferation. However, LINC01117 had no effect on cell migration. LINC01117 was positively coexpressed with the transcription factor HOXD8, and knockdown of HOXD8 in LINC01117 overexpression group could reverse cells proliferation promoted by LINC01117.

Conclusion LINC01117 had great prognostic value and promoted cell proliferation by targeting HOXD8 in NSCLC.

PO-0281

2-Deoxy-D-glucose sensitizes non-small cell lung cancer with EML4-ALK fusion to crizotinib via suppression of hexokinases II-mediated glycolysis

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Object Activation of ALK leads to a high level of aerobic glycolysis which related to crizotinib insensitivity in ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer (ALK+ NSCLC). The strategy and mechanism of inhibition of glycolysis to sensitize crizotinib in ALK+ NSCLC cells deserved further study.

Methods The levels of glycolysis were evaluated through detection of glucose consumption and lactate production in H3122 and H2228 cells. MTT assays was used to explore effects of glycolytic inhibitors on sensitivity to crizotinib and the potential

mechanism of action were detected by clone formation, Ki67 incorporation assay, Transwell assay, small interfering RNA technology and western blot analysis.

Results ALK+ NSCLC cells exhibited higher levels of glycolysis than ALK- NSCLC cells. Long-term exposure to crizotinib resulted in a decrease in crizotinib sensitivity via increasing the levels of glycolysis related to hexokinases II. Crizotinib combination with 2-Deoxy-D-glucose (2DG) synergistically inhibited cell proliferation, the level of glycolysis, clone formation and invasion ability in ALK+ NSCLC cells. The possible underlying mechanisms include inhibiting HK2 expression and AKT/mTOR signaling pathway.

Conclusion This study demonstrated that 2DG is a promising drug to sensitize ALK+ NSCLC to crizotinib via suppression of hexokinases II-mediated glycolysis and AKT/mTOR signaling pathway.

PO-0282

烟草暴露对慢性阻塞性肺疾病的影响

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探讨吸烟对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者肺通气功能的影响。

PO-0283

迷走神经电刺激通过胆碱能抗炎通路调控 ARDS 肺 损伤的机制研究

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胆碱能抗炎通路(CAIP)在拮抗炎症和治疗包括急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)在内的多种疾病中具有重要作用,并且与迷走神经的完整性有关,但是其潜在的病理生理机制尚不清楚。STAT3是一种可以被多种细胞因子或生长因子诱导的细胞质蛋白。活化的STAT3蛋白进入细胞核并与靶基因的调节区结合,调节TNF-α, iNOS等基因特定核苷酸序列的表达,参与细胞免疫调节的生物过程。本研究旨在探索CAIP是否能通过STAT3信号通路活动调节炎症反应并在 ARDS 后的肺损伤修复中发挥重要作用。

MTHFD2 promotes tumorigenesis and metastasis in lung adenocarcinoma by regulating AKT/GSK-3β/β-catenin signaling

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Object Recent studies have demonstrated that onecarbon metabolism plays a significant role in cancer development. Methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase 2 (MTHFD2), a mitochondrial enzyme of one-carbon metabolism, has been reported to be dysregulated in many cancers. However, the specific role and mechanism of MTHFD2 in lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) still remains unclear.

Methods In this study, we evaluated the clinicopathological and prognostic values of MTHFD2 in LUAD patients. We conducted a series of functional experiments in vivo and in vitro to explore novel mechanism of MTHFD2 in LUAD.

Results The results showed that MTHFD2 was significantly upregulated in LUAD tissues and predicted poor prognosis of LUAD patients. Knockdown of MTHFD2 dramatically inhibited cell proliferation, migration by blocking the cell cycle and inducing the epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT). In addition, MTHFD2 knockdown suppressed LUAD growth and metastasis in cell-derived xenografts. Mechanically, we found that MTHFD2 promoted LUAD cell growth and metastasis via AKT/GSK-3 β/β -catenin signaling. Finally, we identified miR-30a-3p as a novel regulator of MTHFD2 in LUAD.

Conclusion Collectively, MTHFD2 plays an oncogenic role in LUAD progression and is a promising target for LUAD diagnosis and therapy.

PO-0285

两种麻醉方式在支气管镜检查中麻醉效果的比较

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探讨两种局部麻醉方式在支气管镜检查中的麻醉效果。 方法 采用随机分组对比研究,将 100 例 患者随机分 为观察组和对照组。观察组为利多卡因凝胶口咽部含 服组,对照组为氧气驱动的咬嘴式雾化吸入组。动态 观察两组患者术前、术中和术后的心率、呼吸、末梢 血氧饱和度的变化,以及术后询问患者对术中不良反 应的主观感受,比较两 组的麻醉效果。结果 观察组 患者观察的各项指标波动幅度小于对照组,且观察组 患者对术中不良反应的整体评价明显优于对照组。 结论 使用利多卡因凝胶口咽部含服进行麻醉,患者 术中生命体征变化轻微,患者不良反应少,术后评价 普遍良好,麻醉效果明显优于咬嘴式雾化麻醉,且操 作简便,值得临床推广。

PO-0286

宏基因组学二代测序在重症肺炎病原体检测中的应用 价值

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重症肺炎仍是常见的呼吸系统疾病的危重症,其病程 进展迅速、死亡率高,病因诊断仍是临床工作中的重 点及难点。临床上抗生素的预防使用,导致临床症状 及体征不典型,是诊断病原体的一大挑战与难题。已 较广泛应用于病原学检测的宏基因组二代测序 (metagenomic Next-Generation Sequencing, mNGS),利用高通量技术无偏向分析样本中微生物

PO-0287

Novel Risk Scoring System for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors Treatment in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

组成,本文旨在探究其在重症肺炎中的应用价值。

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Object Immunotherapy based on immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) has improved the clinical outcome of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). However, current indicators like tumor PD-L1 expression or tumor mutational burden (TMB) are not an ideal biomarker for prognosis. Thus, a comprehensive risk scoring system is in great need. In this study, we developed a novel scoring system to predict response to ICIs treatment for NSCLC patients.

Methods In this study, 464 NSCLC patients who received ICIs between March 2017 and January 2020 at four clinical centers were enrolled. ALC (L), ECOG PS (E) and lung/pleural metastasis (M) were selected for LEM score (Good, 0-1; Intermediate, 2-3; Poor, 4-6). Cox regression model and Kaplan-Meier curve was implemented to evaluate the association between LEM score and progression-free survival (PFS).

Results In total, 258 patients were pooled and stratified into three risk categories based on LEM score. Objective response rate (ORR) was significantly higher in good risk group compared with poor risk group (55.9% vs. 7.3%, odd ratio (OR),

0.023; 95% CI, 0.005-0.099; p<0.001). Patients with good (hazard ratio (HR), 0.130; 95% CI, 0.084-0.203; median PFS, 12.5months; p<0.001) or intermediate risk (HR, 0.330; 95% CI, 0.222-0.490; median PFS, 4.2months; p<0.001) had longer PFS than those with poor risk (median PFS, 2.1months).

Conclusion In conlusion. The LEM score based on ALC (L), ECOG PS (E) and lung/pleural metastasis (M) is a potential prognostic biomarker for NSCLC patients treated with ICIs. Further large-sample cohorts are warranted to validate the LEM score system.

PO-0288

呼出气一氧化氮和血嗜酸性粒细胞对慢阻肺患者是否 共患哮喘的预测价值

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分析呼出气一氧化氮(fraction of exhaled nitric oxide, FeNO) 水平和血嗜酸性粒细胞(blood eosinophil, B-Eos) 计数对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)患者是否 共患哮喘的预测价值,并探索哮喘-慢性阻塞性肺疾 病重叠(Asthma-COPD overlap, ACO)的预测模 型。

PO-0289

新型容量型呼吸训练器联合乙酰半胱氨酸泡腾片在肺 癌患者围手术期呼吸道护理中的应用研究

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探讨新型容量型呼吸训练器联合乙酰半胱氨酸泡腾片 在肺癌患者围手术期呼吸道护理中的应用效果。

PO-0290

Endoplasmic reticulum stress promotes alveolar epithelial cell senescence in pulmonary fibrosis through CHOP pathway.

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Object Alveolar epithelial cell (AEC) senescence accounting for the decline in self-repair function initiates the progression of pulmonary fibrosis. Endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress promotes cell senescence in various aging disease. The study aimed to investigate whether the common downstream target of ER stress, C/EBP homologous protein (CHOP), accelerates AEC senescence in pulmonary fibrosis.

Methods Senescence associated ß galactosidase staining was applied to detect cellular senescence in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) Western luna tissues. blotting and immunofluorescence double staining were employed to detect the expression levels of aging-related markers (P16 and P21) and key ER stress markers (PKR-like ER kinase, inositol-requiring enzyme 1, activating transcription factor 6 and CHOP) in IPF lung tissues. We extracted mouse primary AEC2 and employed human A549 cells as control cell line. Cellular senescence markers were detected in mouse primary AEC2s and human A549 cells, stimulated by bleomycin (BLM) or tunicamycin (TM), or in their combination for 96 hours, which all induced ER stress activation and CHOP activation. Furthermore, we established siRNA and short hairpin RNA carried by adenovirus to silence CHOP in AECs models and in mouse models, respectively. Western blotting was used to verify the silence effect. Using BLM and TM combination models in vitro, we conducted enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay to detect the levels of senescence-associated secretory phenotype (SASP) such as interleukin-6, interleukin-8, and matrix metalloproteinase 9, and employed western blotting and immunofluorescence double staining to evaluate the degree of cell senescence, fibroblast activation mediated by SASP after CHOP silencing. In vivo, AEC senescence and fibrotic markers (alpha smooth muscle actin and Collagen I) were investigated by staining, immunofluorescence and H&E or Masson's trichrome staining were used to evaluate the mouse pulmonary fibrosis pathology after CHOP downregulation. In vitro, flow cytometry was applied to detect cell apoptosis rate, cell cycle distribution and reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation after CHOP silencing. Finally, the apoptosis-related protein B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2) and Bcl-2-associated X protein, and nuclear factorkappa B (NF-kB) pathway after CHOP silencing were examined to investigate the downstream molecular signaling of CHOP-mediated AEC senescence by western blotting.

Results We found that AECs in IPF lung tissues had undergone cell senescence, accompanied by ER stress activation, which was closely related to CHOP. After BLM or TM, or their combined treatment, the expression of senescent markers was increased in mouse primary AEC2s and human A549 cells following ER stress and CHOP activation. Downregulation of CHOP alleviated ER stress-induced senescence, reduced SASP generation AEC secreted by senescent AECs, suppressed fibroblast activation induced by SASP and improved mouse pulmonary fibrosis pathology both in vivo and in vitro. Furthermore, in vitro experiments demonstrated that after CHOP silencing, cell apoptosis and cell cycle arrest were also partially relived. Finally, the apoptosis pathway and ROS/NF-kB pathway were suppressed after CHOP downregulation to alleviate AEC senescence.

Conclusion Interfering with CHOP to block the biological effects of ER stress or inhibit AEC aging process mediated by ER stress, alleviated pulmonary fibrosis. CHOP is a key pathogenic factor of the complex process of AEC senescence induced by ER stress in pulmonary fibrosis.

PO-0291

Clinical Utility of Central and Peripheral Airway Nitric Oxide in Aging Patients with Stable and Acute Exacerbated Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Object Exhaled nitric oxide has been used as a inflammation. marker of airwav The NO concentration in the central and peripheral airway/alveolar can be measured by a slow and fast exhalation flow rate to evaluate inflammation in different divisions within the respiratory tract. We hypothesized that FeNO200 (exhaled NO at a flow rate of 200mL/s) could be used as an evaluation tool for peripheral airway/alveolar inflammation and corticosteroid therapy in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients.

Methods We recruited 171 subjects into the study: 73 healthy controls, 59 stable COPD patients, and 39 acute exacerbations of COPD (AECOPD) patients. Exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO50 (exhaled NO at a flow rate of 50mL/s)), FeNO200 and CaNO (peripheral concen_x0002_tration of NO/alveolar NO) and clinical variables including pulmonary function, COPD Assessment Test (CAT), C-reactive protein concentration (CRP) and circulating eosinophil count were measured among the recruited participants. FeNO50, FeNO200 and CaNO were repeatedly AECOPD evaluated in 39 patients after corticosteroid treatment.

Results FeNO200 was significantly higher in stable COPD and AECOPD patients than in healthy controls. Nevertheless, CaNO could not differentiate COPD from healthy controls. No correlation was found between circulating eosinophil counts or FEV1 and exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO50, FeNO200, CaNO) in COPD patients. For AECOPD patients, 64% of patients had eosinophil counts >100 cells/µL; 59% of patients had FeNO200 >10 ppb; only 31% of patients had FeNO50 > 25 ppb. Among AECOPD patients, the high FeNO50 and FeNO200 groups' levels were significantly lower than their baseline levels, and significant improve_x0002_ments in CAT were seen in the two groups after corticosteroid treatment. These implied a good corticosteroid response in AECOPD patients with FeNO200>10ppb.

Conclusion FeNO200 is a straightforward and feasible method to evaluate the peripheral NO concentration in COPD. FeNO200 can be a type 2 inflammation biomarker and a useful tool for predicting corticosteroid therapy in COPD.

PO-0292

Dynamic evolution of emphysema and airway remodeling in two mouse models of COPD

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Object Establishment of a mouse model is important for investigating the mechanism of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). In this study, we observed and compared the evolution of the pathology in two mouse models of COPD induced by cigarette smoke (CS) exposure alone or in combination with lipopolysaccharide (LPS).

Methods One hundred eight wild-type C57BL/6 mice were equally divided into three groups: the (1) control group, (2) CS-exposed group (CS group), and (3) CS+LPS-exposed group (CS+LPS group). The body weight of the mice was recorded, and noninvasive lung function tests were performed monthly. Infammation was evaluated by counting the number of infammatory cells in bronchoalveolar lavage fuid and measuring the expression of the IL-6 mRNA in mouse lung tissue. Changes in pathology were assessed by performing hematoxylin and eosin and Masson staining of lung tissue sections.

Results The two treatments induced emphysema and airway remodeling and decreased lung function. Emphysema was induced after 1 month of exposure to CS or CS+LPS, while airway remodeling was induced after 2 months of exposure to CS+LPS and 3 months of exposure to CS. Moreover, the mice in the CS+LPS group exhibited more severe infammation and airway remodeling than the mice in the CS group, but the two treatments induced similar levels of emphysema.

Conclusion Compared with the single CS exposure method, the CS+LPS exposure method is a more suitable model of COPD in airway remodeling research. Conversely, the CS exposure method is a more suitable model of COPD for emphysema research due to its simple operation.

PO-0293

医务社会工作介入"三无患者"医疗救助工作 的人文 关怀策略研究-以呼吸与危重症医学科为例

陆俪平、王智慧、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院

目前,尚无医务社会工作者介入呼吸与危重症医学科 "三无患者"的研究。医务社会工作者介入呼吸与危重 症医学科"三无患者"的医疗救助工作,为"三无患者" 提供及时、契合的服务,帮助患者适应医疗场域、配 合医务人员治疗,以更好的精神状态回归社会。同时, 对医务社会工作者介入呼吸与危重症医学科的过程和 困境进行梳理。

BAI1 改变氨基酸代谢对肺癌细胞(H292)抑制作用 调控机制探究

柴利、李为民、张立 四川大学华西医院

1. 采用慢病毒包装 ShRNA 的技术在体外 H292 细胞 中构建过表达细胞系,检测细胞功能变化。

2. 探究 BAI1 对代谢重编程的影响,进而探究氨基酸 代谢及其与 LDH 和 GLUT1 的关联性和调控机制,为 寻找肺癌新的的治疗靶点奠定研究基础。

PO-0295

METTL3-mediatedm6 Amodification of ZBTB4mRNA is involved in the smoking-induced EMT in cancer of the lung

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Object N6-methyladenosine (m6 A) is an epigenetic modifification associ_x0002_ated with various tumors, but its role in tumorigenesis remains unexplored.

Methods Here, as confifirmed by methylated RNA immuno_x0002_precipitation sequencing (meRIPseq) and RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) analyses, exposure of human bronchial epithelial (HBE) cells to cigarette smoke extract (CSE) caused an m6A modifification in the 30 UTR of ZBTB4, a transcriptional repressor. For these cells, CSE also elevated methyltransferase x0002 like 3 (METTL3) levels, which increased the m6 A modifification of ZBTB4. RIP-qPCR illustrated that ZBTB4 was the intent gene of YTHDF2 and that levels of ZBTB4 were decreased in an YTHDF2-dependent mechanism.

Results The lower levels of ZBTB4 were associated with upregulation of EZH2, which enhanced H3K27me3 combining with E-cadherin promoter, causing lower E-cadherin levels and induction of the epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT). Further, in the lungs of mice, downregulation of METTL3 alleviated the cigarette smoke (CS)-induced EMT. Further, the expression of METTL3 was high in the lung tissues of smokers and inversely correlated with ZBTB4.

Conclusion Overall, our re_x0002_sults show that the METTL3-mediated m6 A modifification of ZBTB4 via EZH2 is involved in the CS-induced EMT and in lung cancer. These results indicate that m6 A modififications are a potential therapeutic target of lung damage induced by CS.

PO-0296

The aberrant cross-talk of epithelium– macrophages via METTL3-regulated extracellular vesicle miR-93 in smoking-induced emphysema

Tao Bian

wuxi people's hospital

Object t Cigarette smoke (CS), a complex chemical indoor air pollutant, induces degradation of elastin, resulting in emphysema. Aberrant cross-talk between macrophages and bronchial epithelial cells is essential for the degradation of elastin that contributes to emphy_x0002_sema, in which extracellular vesicles (EVs) play a crit_x0002_ical role. The formation of N6-methyladenosine (m6A) is a modification in miRNA processing, but its role in the development of emphysema remains unclear.

Methods Here, we established that production of excess mature microRNA-93 (miR-93) in bronchial epithelial cells via enhanced m6A modification was mediated by overexpressed methyltransferase-like 3 (METTL3) in_x0002_duced by CS. Mature miR-93 was transferred from bronchial epithelial cells into macrophages by EVs.

Results In macrophages, miR-93 activated the JNK pathway by targeting dual-specificity phosphatase 2 (DUSP2), which elevated the levels of matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP9) and matrix metalloproteinase 12 (MMP12) and induced elastin degradation, leading to emphysema.

Conclusion These results demonstrate that METTL3-mediated for_x0002_mation of EV miR-93, facilitated by m6A, is implicated in the aberrant cross-talk of epithelium–macrophages, indicating that this process is involved in the smoking_x0002_related emphysema. EV miR-93 may use as a novel risk biomarker for CS-induced emphysema.

PO-0297

Association Between Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio and All-Cause Mortality and Cause-Specific Mortality in US Adults, 1999-2014

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Object Neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (NLR) is a novel marker of inflammation that has gained popularity. Several studies have examined the relationship of NLR with cardiovascular diseases and malignant conditions. However, studies regarding the association between NLR and long-term health status are sparse. The present study aimed to evaluate the association of NLR with all-cause mortality and cause-specific mortality among adults in the United States.

Methods This nationally representative cohort study used eight cycles data of National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES) from 1999 to 2014, regarded NLR level in peripheral blood as exposure and mortality from all causes, cardiovascular disease and cancer as main outcomes. Mortality data was obtained from baseline through December 31, 2015. We excluded respondents who lacked data on physical examinations, baseline complete blood count, mortality, and study covariates. Finally, 32328 participants were enrolled in this analysis. Statistical analysis was performed from August 28, 2020 through December 11, 2020. Mortality hazards were calculated from Cox proportional hazards regression models. Interactions and sensitivity analyses were also performed.

Results This cohort study included 32328 adults aged 20 years or older (weighted mean [SE] age. 47.4 [16.5] years; 16484 women [weighted, 51.4%]). During 254580 person-years of follow-up (median, 7.5 years; maximum, 16.8 years), 4092 deaths occurred, including 844 deaths from cancer, and 904 deaths from cardiovascular disease. Participants with higher NLR levels were at higher risk for death. After adjustment for baseline age, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, marital status, family income poverty ratio level, drinking and smoking status, body mass index, and self-reported general health, the hazard ratio comparing the higher vs lower of NLR levels was 1.43 (95% CI, 1.18-1.73) for all-cause mortality. 1.27 (95% CI, 0.84-1.92) for cancer mortality, and 1.44 (95% CI, 0.96-2.16) for cardiovascular disease mortality. Interactions between NLR and all-cause mortality were not observed.

Conclusion In this nationally representative cohort of US adults, higher NLR exposure was significantly associated with an increased risk of all-cause mortality. The associations of NLR levels with causespecific mortality were statistically nonsignificant.

PO-0298

铁调素通过抑制肺上皮细胞铁死亡缓解 LPS 诱导的 急性肺损伤

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铁调素 (Hepcidin) 参与调节全身铁代谢,急性肺损 伤急性期存在铁代谢异常。近期研究表明,铁死亡参 与了脂多糖 (LPS) 诱导的急性肺损伤的发生发展, 且在脓毒症所致急性肺损伤小鼠模型中,模型组气道 上皮细胞铁调素表达增加,敲低铁调素表达可增加急 性肺损伤小鼠死亡率,但未阐明铁调素对急性肺损伤 的作用机制。本研究目的是探讨铁调素是否可通过减 轻脂多糖引起的肺上皮细胞铁死亡,减轻肺部炎症反 应。 PO-0299

尼达尼布在系统性硬化症相关间质性肺病(SSc-ILD) 患者中的延续治疗: SENSCIS-ON 研究数据

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在 SENSCIS 研究中,相比于安慰剂组,尼达尼布可 使 SSc-ILD 患者的 52 周内用力肺活量 (FVC)下降率 (mL/年)减缓 44%;且不良事件可控。开放标签的延 续性研究 SENSCIS-ON 评估了尼达尼布的长期有效 性及安全性。

PO-0300

Hydrogen-rich water, but not lactulose, protects against vascular injury induced by chronic intermittent hypoxia

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Object Chronic intermittent hypoxia, which is a hallmark feature of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), may be associated with cardiovascular sequelae. We aimed to check whether hydrogen attenuates endothelial injury induced by chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH).

Methods Fifty male C57BL/6 mice were randomly divided into 5 groups: control, CIH, CIH+H2 (administrated with hydrogen-rich water), CIH+lactulose (administrated with 30mg/ml lactulose in tap water), CIH+lactulose+antibiotics (administrated with 30mg/ml lactulose +0.2mg/ml metronidazole+0.1mg/ml ampicillin in tap water).

Mice were exposed to CIH or air for 8 hrs/d for 28 days. Histological analyses of abdominal aorta were performed, and ROS levels of abdominal aorta and serum MDA and SOD levels were measured.

Results CIH induced the derangement, enlargement and proliferation of smooth muscle cells, and disrupted endothelium of abdominal aorta, which were attenuated by administration of hydrogen-rich water. Moreover, hydrogen-rich water improved the mitochondrial impaired ultrastructure, and suppressed apoptosis of endothelial cells in CIH group. Compared to CIH group, the ROS levels in abdominal aorta, and the serum MDA and SOD levels were reduced in CIH+H2 group. However, lactulose did not improve the vascular injury nor decrease serum MDA and SOD levels in CIH group. IH exposure upregulated protein levels of Txnip, which was partially attenuated by hydrogen treatment.

Conclusion Hydrogen-rich water, but not lactulose, inhibited endothelial cell apoptosis, and protected against vascular injury induced by CIH.

PO-0301

Transcriptomic and proteomic analyses identify abnormal lipid metabolism associated with liver injury induced by chronic intermittent hypoxia

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Object Chronic intermittent hypoxia, which is a hallmark feature of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), predisposes to liver injury. We aimed to explore the underlying mechanisms using transcriptomic and proteomic analyses.

Methods Male C57BL/6 mice were randomly divided into two groups: control and CIH group. In CIH group, mice were exposed to CIH (10% O2 for 30 s followed by 21% O2 for 30s, 30 cycles/h) and mice in control group were exposed to intermittent air. Liver injury in CIH was assessed by measuring of the levels of key liver enzymes, ALT and AST, in the serum. Histological analyses of liver were performed. RNAseq analysis and label-free proteomics analysis of liver tissues were performed.

Results CIH group showed an increase in serum AST and ALT levels, compared to the control group. HE staining of the liver showed no significant inflammation in either control or CIH group, while oil red O staining showed an increase in lipid accumulation in CIH group. Transcriptomic analysis revealed that a total of 314 genes were differentially expressed between control and CIH group. Labelfree proteomics analysis identified 144 differentially expressed proteins (DEPs) between the two groups. Most of the identified differentially expressed genes (DEGs) and DEPs were enriched in small molecular metabolic process, oxoacid metabolic process, organic acid metabolic process, carboxylic acid metabolic process, and lipid metabolic process. KEGG pathway analysis revealed that the identified DEGs and DEPs were associated with steroid hormone biosynthesis, ovarian steroidogenesis, biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acid.

Conclusion CIH promoted liver lipid accumulation. Transcriptomic and proteomic analyses indicated that CIH may induce abnormal lipid metabolism in liver.

PO-0302

贵州首例境外输入性基孔肯雅热的发现与处置

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通过对我省首例基孔肯雅病毒感染者的流行病学特征 及处理过程进行系统回顾,为完善我省、市对境外输 入伊蚊所致传染病的多部门联防联控提供科学依据。

PO-0303

气道葡萄糖与肺部感染研究进展

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目前肺部感染的治疗主要依赖于抗生素的应用,然而, 随着近年来病原体耐药性的增加,新的治疗思路及靶 点有待进一步研究。本文将气道葡萄糖与肺部感染的 关系、相关机制及防治措施进行综述并提出新的思路。

PO-0304

介入治疗支气管动脉起源变异的动静脉瘘伴大咯血 1 例

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咯血的主要责任血管是支气管动脉,此病例介入造 影提示患者肝总动脉和肠系膜上动脉共干,与脾动脉、 胃左动脉、右侧膈动脉起源于腹腔干同一层面,且支 气管动脉由左右膈动脉发出,属于少见变异。本文通 过介绍此病例,提高对腹腔动脉系统分支动脉为咯血 责任动脉的认知。

西地那非联合马西替坦在 SU5416 联合低氧诱导的肺 动脉高压大鼠模型中的药效研究

闫姝含 药明康德

肺动脉高压是由多种病因及不同发病机制所引起的 以肺血管重构为特征的恶性心血管疾病,引起肺血管 阻力和肺动脉压力升高的临床和病理生理综合征,继 而发展成右心衰竭甚至死亡,被称为"心血管疾病中 的癌症"。现有的靶向治疗手段虽能在一定程度上延 缓疾病进展,但仍然缺乏新靶点及新的治疗策略。肺 动脉高压疾病的治疗大多采用单一靶向治疗手段,但 在病情严重或疾病恶化的情况下寻求多通路联合治疗 是一种较好的治疗策略。本文旨在建立稳定的 Su5416 联合低氧诱导的大鼠肺动脉高压模型,并验 证两种已批准靶向治疗药物,马西替坦(内皮素受体 拮抗剂类)及西地那非(PDE-5抑制剂类)在该模型 中联合用药的可行性。

PO-0306

护理营养亚专业小组在呼吸重症患者肠内营养管理中 的应用

张雨 无锡市人民医院

探讨护理营养亚专业小组在呼吸重症患者肠内营养管 理中的应用对提高肠内营养耐受性、为患者提供足够 营养;提高临床护士的营养管理知识及能力,为国内 护理营养亚专业建设提供数据支持。

PO-0307

高嗜酸粒细胞表型慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者 的临床特征及预后分析

庞志刚、许建英、刘虎、赵赟 山西白求恩医院(山西医学科学院)

观察外周血高嗜酸性粒细胞(EOS)慢性阻塞性肺 疾病(简称慢阻肺)急性加重期患者的临床特征及预 后情况。

PO-0308 转移相关的成纤维细胞:转移性肿瘤治疗的潜在靶点

王子木、刘红兵、宋勇 中国人民解放军东部战区总医院

转移提示癌症患者的预后不良,并且转移癌的治疗策略仍然非常有限。大量研究表明,与肿瘤相关的成纤维细胞(cancer-associated fibroblast, CAF)是肿瘤 微环境的重要组成部分,有助于肿瘤转移。转移部位的基质成纤维细胞不同于原发性肿瘤中的 CAF,可 被称为转移相关成纤维细胞(metastasis-associated fibroblast, MAF)。我们将全面总结 MAF 相关研究,讨论 MAF 的起源,产生,功能和相关的治疗策略,以期更好地了解 MAF,并提供转移性肿瘤治疗相关的新观点。

PO-0309

肺腺癌差异表达 miRNAs 的筛选及生物信息学分析

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筛选肺腺癌(LUAD)间差异表达的 miRNAs,分析 差异表达 miRNAs 的靶基因功能。

PO-0310

系统免疫炎症指数对新型冠状病毒肺炎核酸转阴时间 的影响

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探讨系统免疫炎症指数(SII)对新型冠状病毒肺炎 (COVID-19)核酸转阴时间的影响。

Detection and predictors of anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody levels in COVID-19 patients at 8 months after symptom onset

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Object This study aimed to detect SARS-CoV-2 specific IgM and IgG levels of patients with COVID-19 at 8 months after symptom onset and explore the predictive factors of antibody levels.

Methods COVID-19 survivors were recruited for serum levels of anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody tests 8 months after symptom onset. The magnetic chemiluminescence method was used to detect the levels of antibodies. Clinical and laboratory data were collected and retrospectively analyzed.

Results A total of 54 patients were enrolled in this study, with 59.3% IgM positive and 96.4% IgG positive. There were no significant differences in all clinical and laboratory data between the IgM-positive and the IgM-negative groups. IgG levels were significantly higher in severe patients compared with the group of non-severe patients (P=0.001) and positively correlated with CRP levels (rs =0.384, P=0.004), negatively associated with IL-6 levels (rs =-0.301, P=0.028), and the duration of RNA shedding(rs =-0.272, P=0.049). The multiple linear regression analysis revealed that the duration of RNA shedding, CRP, and the severity of the disease were independent predictors of IgG levels and accounted for 39.8% of the variance (F=9.578, P < 0.001).

Conclusion SARS-CoV-2 specific IgG antibodies could last as long as 8 months after symptom onset. The severity of COVID-19, duration of RNA shedding, and CRP levels were identified as potential predictors of IgG levels. It is worth knowing that some patients still kept positive in IgM tests. The duration of antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 should be confirmed by long-term follow-up.

PO-0312

Genetic variants of CLEC4E and BIRC3 in damage-associated molecular patterns-related pathway genes predict non-small cell lung cancer survival

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Object Accumulating evidence supports a role of various damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) in progression of lung cancer, but roles of genetic variants of the DAMPs-related pathway genes in lung cancer survival remain unknown.

Methods We investigated associations of 18,588 polymorphisms single-nucleotide in (SNPs) 195DAMPs-related pathway genes with NSCLC survival in a subset of genotyping data for 1,185 nonsmall cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients and validated the findings in another independent subset of genotyping data for 984 NSCLC patients. We performed multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression analysis followed by expression quantitative trait loci (eQTL) analyses, Kaplan-Meier survival analysis and bioinformatics functional prediction.

Results We identified that two SNPs (i.e., *CLEC4E* rs10841847 G>A and *BIRC3* rs11225211G>A) were independently associated with NSCLC overall survival, with adjusted allelic hazards ratios of 0.89 (95% confidence interval=0.82-0.95 and P=0.001) and 0.82 (0.73-0.91 and P=0.0003), respectively; so were their combined predictive alleles from discovery and replication datasets (Ptrend=0.0002for overall survival). We also found that the *CLEC4E* rs10841847 A allele was associated with elevated mRNA expression levels in normal lymphoblastoid cell and whole blood cells, while the *BIRC3* rs11225211 A allele was associated with increased mRNA expression levels in normal lung tissues.

Conclusion Genetic variants of *CLEC4E* and *BIRC3* in the DAMPs-related pathway genes were associated with NSCLC survival, likely by regulating the mRNA expression of the corresponding genes.

PO-0313

2016-2020 年苏州某三级医院肺炎克雷伯菌检出情况 及耐药性分析

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了解苏州大学附属太仓医院近 5 年肺炎克雷伯菌的 分布及耐药情况,为临床经验治疗提供参考。

PO-0314

TRPV4 通过 Ca2+/NLRP3/caspase-1/GSDMD 通路 介导上皮细胞焦亡

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺, COPD)是一种持续的 气道炎症性和肺组织破坏性疾病。在气道上皮细胞中, 香烟烟雾(cigarette smoke,CS)诱导焦亡,这是介 导炎症的关键过程。焦亡是一种新发现的促炎细胞死 亡,定义为 gasdermin(GSDMD)介导的程序性坏死。 已有研究表明, Caspase-1/4/5/11 可通过切割 gasdemin D (GSDMD)引起焦亡。在切割过程中, 抑制性 GSDMD-C 结构域被去除,而形成孔的 GSDMD-N 结构域被释放以溶解膜。然而,慢性阻塞 性肺疾病 (COPD)中焦亡的调节及其潜在机制仍不 清楚。TRPV4 参与多种炎症性肺部疾病,在慢性阻 塞性肺病中上调。因此,本研究的目的是探讨 TRPV4在香烟烟雾 (CS)诱导的 COPD 的焦亡中的 调控作用。

PO-0315

受损的代谢重编程是香烟烟雾和结核菌素纯蛋白衍生 物共暴露时 NK 细胞功能障碍的指标

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 是一种常见的慢性气道 疾病,其发病率和死亡率在全球范围内呈上升趋势, 主要表现为气道粘液高分泌、肺组织破坏和小气道纤 维化。在中国大陆进行的一项横断面研究显示, 在成 人中, 肺功能测定确定的慢性阻塞性肺病的总患病率 为 8.6%(≥20 岁)。吸烟和接触生物燃料是慢性阻塞 性肺病的主要危险因素。结核分枝杆菌 (Mycobacterium tuberculosis, MTB) 感染是对公 众健康的一大威胁, 全球每年约有 1000 万新发病例 和 150 万人死亡,其中东南亚、西太平洋地区和非洲 占死亡人数的 75%以上.以往的研究已经揭示了结核 分枝杆菌感染与气流阻塞和肺活量限制密切相关。近 年来,学者们甚至提出了肺结核相关 COPD 的概念, 尽管微生物治疗结束,仍然存在持续性损伤,尤其是 在中低收入国家。因此,进一步研究结核病相关慢性 阻塞性肺病的发病机制具有重要意义。NK 细胞, 一 种天然免疫细胞,是抵抗感染和肿瘤的第一道防线。 最近的证据表明 NK 细胞参与了 COPD 和结核病的发 病机制。然而,具体的机制仍不清楚。免疫代谢重编 程是炎症刺激的中心。不适宜的代谢重编程导致许多

疾病状态下保护性免疫功能的破坏,包括慢性病毒感染和癌症。我们的研究结果提示 NK 细胞代谢减速可能是肺气肿发病机制之一。因此,代谢干预可以提高NK 细胞的代谢弹性,这可能需要更深入的研究。

PO-0316

北方某三甲医院近 10 年胸膜腔感染患者病原菌分布、 耐药特征及死亡因素回顾性研究

于明子 解放军总医院第八医学中心

分析胸膜腔感染住院患者的临床特征、病原菌分布及 药敏结果和死亡危险因素,为胸膜腔感染患者的临床 治疗和预后判断提供依据。

PO-0317

通过基线 CAT 评分分析乌美溴铵/维兰特罗对慢阻肺 症状的改善情况: 一项 EMAX 试验的事后分析

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2019 年 GOLD 推荐双联支气管扩张剂是对低急性加 重风险伴严重呼吸困难 (CAT≥20) 患者的初始维持 治疗选择。早期最大化支气管舒张改善慢阻肺稳定性 (EMAX) 试验对基线 CAT 评分做亚组分析,比较

双支扩剂和单支扩剂对患者症状严重程度的改善情况。

Hsa_circ_0008193 通过靶向 miR-1180-3p 影响肺腺 癌的增殖与迁移

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越来越多的证据表明,环状 RNA(circRNAs)扮演着 microRNA海绵的角色,直接抑制特定的miRNA,并 改变其转录后水平调控基因表达的能力,通过这种调 控轴影响癌症的发生发展。这种机制被认为在各种癌 症中都存在,但是,hsa_circ_0008193 在肺腺癌中 的表达水平及调控机制尚不清楚,通过研究 hsa_circ_0008193 在肺腺癌中的调控机制,为肺腺 癌的治疗提供新的靶点。

PO-0319

急救药物使用作为慢阻肺患者症状负担的一项指标: EMAX 试验的事后分析

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在哮喘长期维持治疗的研究中短效急救药物的使用被 认为是衡量疾病严重程度的重要指标,但该指标在慢 阻肺的临床试验中很少被报道。急救药物的使用可以 反映长期维持治疗的疗效,而大量使用急救药物与慢 阻肺加重风险增加相关。在临床试验和常规临床实践 中,慢阻肺患者的急救药物使用评估可能是衡量疾病 严重程度的有效标准。早期最大化支气管舒张改善慢 阻肺稳定性(EMAX)试验分析探索了短效 β2-激动 剂的使用与每日 COPD 呼吸道症状评估(E-RS)总 分之间的关系。

PO-0320

ALCAP2 通过上调 NEDD4L 促进 β-catenin 泛素化 调控肺腺癌增殖、迁移和侵袭的机制研究

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肺癌在所有癌症类型中,死亡率位于第一位,肺腺癌 是肺癌的主要组织学类型。肺腺癌的治疗方案包括手 术治疗、放疗、化疗和靶向治疗,以及近年来兴起的 免疫疗法,但是死亡率仍然高居不下。β,β-二甲基 丙烯酰阿卡宁(ALCAP2)是一种从紫草根部中分离得 到的天然小分子化合物,本研究旨在探索 ALCAP2 在肺腺癌中的作用及其作用机制,为肺腺癌的治疗提 供新的选择。

PO-0321

曲前列尼尔治疗中高危肺部疾病相关肺动脉高压 疗 效的回顾性研究

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探讨曲前列尼尔药物治疗中高危肺部疾病相关肺动脉 高压患者的疗效及安全性。

PO-0322

CPNE1/RACK1/c-MET 信号轴对非小细胞肺癌增殖 转移的作用及机制研究

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以非小细胞肺癌(non-small-cell lung cancer, NSCLC)为主的肺癌是中国癌症患者的首要死因。 虽然靶向治疗和免疫治疗的应用显著提高了晚期 NSCLC 的治疗效果,但 NSCLC 患者总体的生存及 预后仍未见明显改善,进一步寻找影响 NSCLC 增殖 转移的关键分子并探究其分子机制仍有十分重要的意 义。越来越多的研究表明 CPNE1 和多种肿瘤的发生 发展密切相关,但 CPNE1 对 NSCLC 作用的具体分 子机制仍有待进一步研究,因此在本研究中我们旨在 全面系统的探究 CPNE1 在 NSCLC 增殖转移中的作 用及其具体机制。

PO-0323

巨噬细胞分泌包含 GBP2 的外泌体激活 NLRP3 炎症 小体诱导 II 型肺泡上皮细胞焦亡:急性肺损伤的新机 制

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急性肺损伤是脓毒症最常见的并发症,病理表现主要 为肺泡-毛细血管屏障破坏,炎症瀑布效应和气体交换 障碍。肺泡巨噬细胞和肺泡上皮细胞作为宿主免疫和 防御的第一道防线,两者之间的相互作用在急性肺损 伤中扮演着重要角色,且具体机制仍未明确。近年来 外泌体作为介导细胞通讯的重要媒介,在疾病发生发 展中起重要作用。鸟苷酸结合蛋白 2 (GBP2)在功能 上与 NLRP3 炎症小体密切相关,参与细胞对胞内病 原体的内在免疫。因此,本研究拟探讨在急性肺损伤 中巨噬细胞与肺泡上皮细胞相互作用的机制,及 GBP2 在其中扮演的角色。

PO-0324

亚胺培南体外诱导耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯杆菌及其 耐药机制

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已有报道药物敏感的肺炎克雷伯菌经碳青霉烯类药物 治疗后可以分离出碳青霉烯类耐药的肺炎克雷伯菌 (CRKP)。本课题研究的目的是探索亚胺培南能否 在体外诱导获得碳青霉烯类耐药的肺炎克雷伯菌及其 碳青霉烯酶的变化。

PO-0325 美氟尼酮治疗急性肺损伤的作用和机制研究

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急性肺损伤 (Acute lung injury, ALI) 的发病率和死 亡率 很高, 临床 上治疗 效果 不佳。 美氟 尼酮 (Mefunidone, MFD) 是本课题组研发的一种新型 吡啶酮类药物,具有抗炎抗氧化应激的作用。 本研 究旨在观察 MFD 对 ALI 的疗效,并进一步探讨可能 机制。

PO-0326

外周血二代测序在 ALK 阳性晚期非小细胞肺癌中的 价值研究

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探索在 ALK 阳性的晚期非小细胞肺癌患者中外周血 二代测序对 ALK 融合的检测价值。

PO-0327

CCL6-CCR1 信号轴调控过敏性气道炎症的作用机制

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探究趋化因子 CCL6 及其受体 CCR1 在哮喘气道炎症 中,对嗜酸性粒细胞(Eos)的调控作用。

PO-0328 Inhibition of protective autophagy enhances Lorlatinib-induced cytotoxicity via promoting FoxO3a nuclear translocation

conghua lu、rui yu、li li、caiyu lin、rui han、chen hu、yubo wang、yuanyao dou、yong he Daping Hospital

Object Lorlatinib, also known as PF-6463922, is a brain-penetrant third-generation anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) that has been approved for the treatment of patients with previous ALK suppression failure. The anti-tumor effect of Lorlatinib has been verified, but its mechanism still remains unclear which needs to

be explored in depth to improve clinical efficacy and delay the occurrence of drug resistance.

Methods All experiments were performed in H3122 and H2228 cell lines. Cell death and proliferation were assessed with Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) assay and Colony formation assay. Cell detected by autophagy was Cvto-ID® immunofluorescence staining. Flow cytometry assavs and AO/EB staining were performed to study the cell apoptosis. The nuclear translocation of FoxO3a was observed by immunofluorescence staining. Signaling transduction was demonstrated with Western blot analysis. Tumor xenograft was implemented to inspect tumor growth in vivo.

Results In this study, we observed that the cytostatic effect of Lorlatinib is concentration dependent. Lorlatinib can inhibit ALK and its downstream AKT and mTOR signal pathways, inducing apoptosis and activating autophagy significantly at the same time. Then, we found that Lorlatinib inhibited FoxO3a phosphorylation and resulted in nuclear translocation of FoxO3a. Importantly, the cytotoxicity of Lorlatinib was enhanced by pharmacological inhibition of autophagy through the upregulation of Bim mediated by nuclear translocation of FoxO3a. We found that the combination of CQ and Lorlatinib can enhance the anti-tumor effect *in vivo*.

Conclusion Our results demonstrate that Lorlatinib induces autophagy and apoptosis, combination of CQ and Lorlatinib enhanced the cytotoxicity of Lorlatinib through inducing nuclear translocation of FoxO3a and resulting in upregulation of Bim *in vitro*

and vivo, Our findings provided preliminary data to enhance the therapeutic efficacy of Lorlatinib in patients with NSCLC.

PO-0329

活动性肺结核患者 γ-干扰素释放试验假阴性的影响因 素分析

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探讨在活动性肺结核患者中 γ-干扰素释放试验 (IGRA) 表现为假阴性的影响因素。

PO-0330

CPNE1 受泛素连接酶 NEDD4L 调控并参与非小细胞 肺癌细胞增殖与侵袭的机制研究

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Copines 是一种钙依赖磷脂结合家族,在生物进化中 具有高度保守的特性。目前已确定该家族中有九个成 员。CPNE1 是该家族中的一员,在各种组织和器官 中普遍表达。在非小细胞肺癌中,CPNE1 表达升高, 并且与患者不良预后相关。目前,CPNE1的泛素化 修饰机制以及其特异性泛素连接酶尚未有文献报道。 本次研究旨在对CPNE1在非小细胞肺癌中降解机制 进行深入研究,为靶向CPNE1调节非小细胞肺癌发 生发展的治疗策略提供新见解。

PO-0331

HDAC10 表观遗传修饰 STAT3 促进 IL-17A 介导的 中性粒细胞募集在重症哮喘中的调控机制

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HDAC10是体内重要的组蛋白去乙酰化酶,在调控炎 症反应中发挥着重要作用。特异性转录因子 STAT3 参与多种炎症反应,目前关于 HDAC10 是否对 STAT3 去乙酰化表观遗传修饰的研究尚未见报道。 此外,目前对于中性粒细胞为主的重症哮喘的发病机 制也尚不明确。因此,本文旨在探讨 HDAC10 表观 遗传修饰 STAT3 促进 IL-17A 介导的中性粒细胞募集 在重症哮喘中的调控机制,为 HDAC10 靶向治疗重 症哮喘提供实验依据。

PO-0332

肺纤维化合并肺气肿综合征和慢阻肺临床特征比较

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总结分析肺纤维化合并肺气肿综合征(CPFE)和慢 阻肺(COPD)临床特征的不同。

PO-0333

疑诊为肺栓塞的肺动脉内膜肉瘤一例

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提高临床医师对肺动脉内膜肉瘤的认识和早期诊断的 能力。

Early detection of Aspergillus from lower respiratory tract is associated with higher mortality in viral CAP: A MILTICENTER prospective cohort study in China

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Object Community-acquire pneumonia (CAP) is one of the leading causes of death among adults worldwide and one of the world's most burdened diseases, both in developed and developing countries. With the burst of SARS in 2003. influenza H1N1 in 2009 and COVID-19, we have all noticed the status of viral pneumonia in CAP. Previous studies have suggested that viral pneumonia, especially severe influenza virus pneumonia, tends to be combined with Aspergillus infection.We conducted a multicenter prospective observational cohort study in China of CAP patients, intended to explore the status of fungi, especially Aspergillus, in viral CAP, and compare the clinical features and prognositcs in viral CAP patients with or without detection of fungi.

Methods This study prospectively collected adult patients admitted to CAP in 6 hospitals from January 2017 to October 2018. Lower respiratory tract specimens (including sputum and alveolar lavage fluid) were collected within 72 hours after admission. Use molecular biology techniques to conduct comprehensive pathogenic testing on collected specimens, including bacteria, atypical pathogens, viruses and fungi. Use a unified electronic medical record website system to collect patient clinical data and analyze it in combination with pathogen detection results.

Results A total of 386 adult CAP patients were enrolled. The positive rate of virus was 38% (145/382), and the positive rate of fungus was 47.6% (182/382). Among them, Candida was 40.1% (153/382) and Aspergillus was 10.2% (39/ 382). There was no significant difference in the total detection rate of fungi (P=0.342), the detection rate of Candida (P=0.237) and the detection rate of Aspergillus in virus-positive patients and virusnegative patients (P=0.729). The total mortality (P=0.047) of virus-positive patients were higher than those of virus-negative patients. Among viruspositive patients, the mortality of Aspergillus-positive patients was significantly higher than that of Aspergillus-negative patients (P=0.021), while Candida positive or negative had no significant effect on mortality (P=0.416). In multivariable binary Logistic regression models, positive Aspergillus at admission significantly increased the death risk of viral pneumonia patients [OR (95%CI) =5.81 (1.48, 22.73), P=0.0115; Adjusted OR (95%CI) =32.17 (1.70, 609.07). P=0.02071. In Asperaillus-positive viral pneumonia patients, the lymphocyte count was significantly lower than that of Aspergillus-negative patients (P=0.047).

Conclusion Early detection of fungi from lower respiratory tract is associated with higher mortality in viral CAP, and may be associated with lower

lymphocytes counts, which may be related to immune insufficiency and need further research.

PO-0335 肺结节患者血清肿瘤标志物临床分析

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通过回顾性分析初治肺结节患者,在治疗前的血清肿 瘤标志物(TMs)的水平,旨在评估肿瘤标志物对肺 结节的诊断价值。

PO-0336

主动脉夹层支架植入后致食管瘘并纵膈感染误诊为腰 椎结核 1 例

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通过误诊病例回故分析,认识主动脉夹层支架植入后 致食管瘘并纵膈感染的临床特点,减少误诊及漏诊

PO-0337

奥马珠单抗在螨虫过敏性哮喘伴或不伴鼻炎变应原 免疫治疗中不良反应的干预分析

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探讨螨虫过敏性哮喘伴或不伴鼻炎变应原免疫治疗 (allergen immunotherapy, AIT)中出现不良反应奥 马珠单抗辅助变应原免疫治疗的临床价值。

PO-0338

肺癌气管支架置入术患者的护理需求分析

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调查肺癌行气管支架置入术患者在术前与术后的护理需求及不同人口学和疾病特点对护理需求的影响。

Thioridazine as immunogenic cell death inducer against human lung cancer cells

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Object Thioridazine(Thio), an anti-schizophrenic drug, which has anticancer activity in many human tumor cells in vitro and in vivo. Numerous experiments indicated that some anti-cancer agents of chemotherapeutic drugs favor the induction of immunogenic cancer cell death (ICD) leading to tumor-specific immune responses. However, whether Thio could induce the lung cancer cells death and the mechanism involved in ICD regulatory remains unknown. The main objective of this study was to explore the effect of Thio on the apoptosis of lung caner cells and the markers of ICDs.

Methods Firstly, the toxicity of Thio in A549 and H1299 cells was assayed by MTT. Flow cytometry was used to detect the apoptosis, cell cycle. CRT expression levels were determined using an immunofluorescence assay. The proteins related to mitochondrial apoptosis and ICD were determined by western blot.

Results The results showed that Thio increase apoptosis of these two cells in a dose dependent manner and G0/G1 arrest. Furthermore, the expression of CRT on the cell surface also increased. The collapse of mitochondrial membrane potential, activation of caspase 3, upregulation of Bax protein, and downregulation of Bcl-2 protein demonstrated that apoptosis was mitochondria dependent.

Conclusion In conclusion, our results show that Thio exerts anti-lung cancer and its underlying mechanisms through the upregulation expression of ICD. These results provide experimental evidence for developing the Thio as the potent antitumor drug for lung cancer.

PO-0340

利用宏基因组测序快速诊断食管癌术后重症人疱疹病 毒性肺炎 1 例并文献复习

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探讨宏基因组二代测序(mNGS)技术在不明原因肺 部感染诊断中的价值,同时提高临床对重症病毒性肺 炎诊疗的认识。

PO-0341

SIRT6 表观遗传修饰 RORyt 促进 IL-17A 介导的中性 粒细胞募集在重症哮喘中的调控机制

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Sirtuin 6 (SIRT6)是体内重要的组蛋白去乙酰化酶, 在调控炎症反应中发挥着重要作用。特异性转录因子 RORyt 参与多种炎症反应,目前关于 SIRT6 是否对 RORyt 去乙酰化表观遗传修饰的机制尚未阐明。此 外,目前对于中性粒细胞为主的重症哮喘的发病机制 也尚不明确。因此,本文旨在探讨 SIRT6 表观遗传 修饰 RORyt 促进 IL-17A 介导的中性粒细胞募集在重 症哮喘中的调控机制,为 SIRT6 靶向治疗重症哮喘 提供实验依据。

PO-0342

误诊为社区获得性肺炎的隐源性机化性肺炎一例

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探讨易被误诊误治的隐源性机化性肺炎(COP)的临床 特点,总结诊治经验。

PO-0343

基于 LAMP 技术的 RICU 患者下呼吸道标本的细菌检 测分析

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下呼吸道感染是呼吸重症监护病房(RICU)常见疾 病,传统细菌培养方法耗时较长,阳性率低。环介导 恒温扩增技术(LAMP)是一种新的核酸检测技术,可 用于呼吸道标本的检测。比较LAMP技术与传统检测 方法检测 RICU 患者下呼吸道标本的细菌分布,及 LAMP 技术检测出多种病原体对患者死亡的预测意义。

小鼠原代肺上皮干细胞球、肺类器官、类气道上皮的 培养及鉴定

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建立一种小鼠原代肺上皮干细胞球(肺球体)、3D-类器官及 2D-类气道上皮的培养方法,以在体外模拟 肺组织微环境,为研究体内肺上皮干细胞生物学功能、 探索相关呼吸系统疾病机理提供高效的工具和模型。

PO-0345

Unilateral balloon pulmonary angioplasty versus bilateral balloon pulmonary angioplasty for inoperable chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension

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Object In the present study, we sought to comprehensively assess the safety and efficacy of bilateral BPA as compared with unilateral BPA for patients with inoperable CTEPH in a single center experience.

Methods We reviewed 65 consecutive patients with inoperable CTEPH and 12 patients with chronic thromboembolic disease (CTED) who underwent BPA from January 2019 to April 2021 in our center. Patients with inoperable CTEPH or CTED were diagnosed by a multidisciplinary CTEPH team based on the current guideline. At the time of the first BPA session, half of the CTEPH patients were on stable PAH target therapy. A total of 146 BPA sessions in 65 CTEPH patients and a total of 19 BPA sessions in 12 CTED patients were included for safety analysis, in which 105 BPA sessions treated arteries of only right lung or left lung (unilateral BPA), and 60 BPA sessions treated arteries of both lungs (bilateral BPA). The amount of contrast media given per session, the dose area product (DAP) per session, the number of arteries and lobes treated per session and the occurrence of perioperative complications were compared between unilateral BPA and bilateral BPA.

A total of 86 BPA sessions in CTEPH patients were included for efficacy analysis (55 unilateral BPA and 31 bilateral BPA). Hemodynamic parameters (mPAP, PVR et al.) measured by right heart catheterization (RHC) and serum level of N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) before each BPA session were examined. Efficacy of each BPA session was determined by changes of hemodynamic parameters and NT-proBNP before and after a single BPA session, evaluated before the present BPA session and the next BPA session, or at follow-up.

In order to assess the safety of bilateral BPA as compared with unilateral BPA in the initial BPA session, a total of 77 initial BPA sessions in 65 CTEPH patients and 12 CTED patients were included for safety analysis (51 unilateral BPA and 26 bilateral BPA). Besides, a total of 44 initial BPA sessions in 44 CTEPH patients with a hemodynamics follow-up were included for efficacy analysis (30 unilateral BPA and 14 bilateral BPA).

In 15 patients with CTEPH who completed the BPA treatments, we examined hemodynamics parameters, NT-proBNP and WHO functional class and compared the data before the first BPA session and those at follow-up after the last BPA session, giving an overall view of the efficacy of BPA treatments.

Results As compared with unilateral BPA, bilateral BPA not only treated arteries from more lobes in one single session [3 (2,4) vs. 2 (1,2) lobes, P<0.001], but also treated more arteries in one single session in a same limited amount of contrast media given [7 (5,9) vs. 6 (4,8) vessels, P=0.002]. There were no significant differences in the amount of contrast media given or the DAP between bilateral BPA and unilateral BPA [contrast media given, 259.1±72.9 vs. 244.1±72.9 ml, P=0.21; DAP, 1905.8 (1048.5, 3739.1) vs. 1615.0 (923.1, 6768.8) μ Gy m2, P=0.95]. Overall, there was no significant difference in the occurrence of complications between bilateral BPA and unilateral BPA [11 (10.5%) vs. 7 (11.7%), P=0.81].

Both bilateral BPA and unilateral BPA decreased mPAP, PVR and NT-proBNP in a single session [mPAP, -6.2±8.0 vs. -4.0±7.2 mmHg, P=0.21; PVR, -2.0 (-5.7, 0.6) vs. -2.3 (-5.6, -0.2) Wood units, P=0.47; NT-proBNP, -126.2 (-861.9, 4.7) vs. -100.8 (-623.9, 6.7) pg/ml, P=0.91], but without significant difference between the two group.

We also evaluate the safety of bilateral BPA in the initial session, since interventional radiologists tend to take more conservative tactics in patients' first BPA.Bilateral BPA treated arteries from more lobes in the initial session as compared with unilateral BPA [3 (2,4) vs. 2 (1,2) lobes, P<0.001]. Meanwhile, bilateral BPA treated more arteries in the initial session as compared with unilateral BPA in a same limited amount of contrast media given (7.2±2.7 vs. 5.5±2.9 vessels, P=0.01). There were no significant differences in the amount of contrast media given or the DAP between bilateral BPA and unilateral BPA [contrast media given, 250.8±75.8 vs. 233.9±77.2 ml, P=0.37; DAP, 1847.4 (884.6, 3499.5) vs. 1454.1 (779.7, 3445.3) µGy m2, P=0.69].Overall, no significant difference was shown in the occurrence of complications between bilateral BPA and unilateral BPA [4 (7.8%) vs. 3 (11.5%), P=0.91]. Conclusion In the present study, we have demonstrated in 165 BPA sessions that: (1) Bilateral BPA, although treating more lobes and arteries from both lungs in one session, shares a similar occurrence of complications with unilateral BPA, even in patients' first BPA session, regardless of baseline mPAP or PVR; (2) the amount of contrast media given and the DAP per session didn't differ significantly between bilateral BPA and unilateral

BPA, partly implying that bilateral BPA wouldn't increase the radiation burden on patients; (3) bilateral BPA, although treating more lobes and arteries in one session, with a longer duration to follow-up, didn't improved hemodynamics or NT-proBNP better than unilateral BPA.

PO-0346

支气管哮喘患者的定量 CT 参数与小气道病变的相关 性研究

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应用高分辨 CT 和后处理软件,探讨支气管哮喘患者 定量 CT 参数与反映小气道病变的肺功能检查(含肺 量计、脉冲振荡 IOS)的相关性。

PO-0347 重楼皂苷^{IIII}可以有效抑制 HPH 大鼠的发病

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低氧诱导肺动脉高压 (Hypoxic Pulmonary Hypertension, HPH)是慢支气管炎和间质性肺疾病等 多种疾病的进行性和破坏性并发症,是导致各种心肺 疾病患者发病和死亡的重要因素。肺血管重塑是其主 要病理特点,肺动脉平滑肌的增殖、迁移、自噬以及 炎症反应是促进血管重塑的主要原因。重楼皂苷VII

(Polyphyllin VII, PPVII)已经被证明具有抗炎作用, 同时它还能抑制多种细胞的增殖、迁移,促进细胞自 噬,但PPVII目前尚未在HPH中研究。因此,本课题 旨在研究 PPVII是否具有抑制肺小血管重塑、预防 HPH发生的作用。

PO-0348

慢阻肺康复护理自我管理对患者肺功能及生活质量的 影响观察

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探讨慢阻肺康复护理自我管理对慢阻肺患者的肺功能 与生活质量影响。

PO-0349

Diagnostic Value of Nanopia® KL-6in Chinese Patients with Interstitial Lung Disease: a Prospective Multicenter Observational Study

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Object Krebs von den Lungen-6 (KL-6) is considered a sensitive biomarker for diagnosis of interstitial lung disease (ILD). We aimed to evaluate the diagnosis value of Nanopia® KL-6 (SEKISUI MEDICAL CO., LTD., Tokyo, Japan) in a Chinese cohort of patients with ILD.

Methods Totally 451 patients were enrolled in our multicenter study, including 165(36.6%) ILD patients, 211(46.8%) non-ILD patients and 71 (16.7%) health controls. All ILD patients underwent high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) followed by pulmonary function test (PFT). Serum KL-6 concentrations were measured by latex particle enhanced turbidimetric immunoassay (LTIA). Results KL-6 serum concentrations were significantly higher in ILD patients (911 U/ml, IQR 477-1790) than in non-ILD patients (225 U/ml, IQR 166-323) and health controls (196 U/ml, IQR 153-230, p<10-4). Serum KL-6 higher than 435.5 U/ml appeared as the optimal cut-off value associated with ILD. KL-6 concentrations were inversely correlated with forced vital capacity (FVC) (rho=-0.515, p<0.001), total lung capacity (TLC) (rho=-0.563, p<0.001) and diffuse lung capacity of carbon monoxide (DLco) (rho=-0.544, p<0.001). ILD patients with more severe characteristics of HRCT including ground glass opacity, reticular pattern or honeycombing had significantly higher serum KL-6 levels. In the subgroup of ILD patients, serum KL-6 concentrations were higher in IIP patients (1024U/ml. IQR 697-2112.25) than in other ILD patients (743U/ml, IQR 702.75-2058.25, p<10-4). ILD and retained smoking were independent factors associated with higher KL-6 levels in multivariate

Conclusion Our study confirms that KL-6 is a credible biomarker for the diagnosis of ILD in a Chinese cohort of patients. High serum KL-6 concentration should call attention to physicians to assess ILD with HRCT and PFT.

PO-0350

analvsis.

美皮康敷料联合透气胶带在无创正压通气患者鼻面部 压力性损伤的预防效果

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探讨泡沫敷料联合透气胶带预防无创正压通气患者鼻 面部压力性损伤的效果。

Predictors of Mortality in Progressive Fibrosing Interstitial Lung Diseases

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Object Progressive fibrosing interstitial lung disease (PF-ILD) and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) share similar progression phenotype but with different pathophysiological mechanism. The purpose of this study was to assess clinical characteristics and outcomes of patients with PF-ILD in a single-center cohort.

Methods Patients with PF-ILD treated in Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital from Jan. 2013 to Dec. 2014 were retrospectively analyzed. Baseline characteristics and clinical outcomes were collected for survival analysis to identifying clinical predictors of mortality.

Results Among 608 patients with ILD, 132 patients met the diagnostic criteria for PF-ILD. In this singlecenter cohort, there were 51(38.6%) cases with connective tissue disease-associated interstitial lung (CTD-ILD) and 45 disease (34.1%) with unclassifiable ILDs. During follow-up, 83 patients (62.9%) either died (N=79, 59.8%) or underwent lung transplantations (N=4, 3.0%) with a median duration follow-up time of 53.7 months. Kaplan-Meier survival curves revealed that the 1-, 3- and 5-year survival of PF-ILD were 90.9%, 58.8% and 48.1%, respectively. In addition, the prognosis of patients with PF-ILD was similar to those with IPF, while it was worse than non-PF-ILD ones. Multivariate Cox regression analysis demonstrated that high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) scores (HR 1.684, 95% CI 1.017-2.788, P=0.043) and systolic pulmonary artery pressure (SPAP) >36.5mmHg (HR 3.619, 95%CI 1.170-11.194, P=0.026) were independent risk factors for the mortality of PF-ILD.

Conclusion Extent of fibrotic changes on HRCT and pulmonary hypertension were predictors of mortality in patients with PF-ILD.

PO-0352

确诊进行性纤维化性间质性肺病(ILDs)后不同时 长的患者使用尼达尼布对于用力肺活量(FVC)下降 的作用

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在 INBUILD 研究的慢性纤维化间质性肺病伴进行性 表型的患者中(特发性肺纤维化 [IPF] 除外),相比 于安慰剂组,尼达尼布可使这些患者的 52 周内 FVC 下降率(mL/年)减缓 57%。本研究评估了自确诊 ILD 后不同时长的亚组中的 FVC 下降率。

PO-0353

microRNA-210 在 1 型糖尿病合并肺烟曲霉感染小鼠 中的作用及机制研究

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烟曲霉作为机会性致病真菌,能在免疫妥协患者肺部 造成侵袭性肺烟曲霉菌病。糖尿病的高血糖状态会损 伤固有免疫系统,进而增加发生严重感染的风险。已 有研究表明糖尿病是烟曲霉感染的危险因素之一。 烟曲霉常在感染部位形成缺氧微环境,其中缺氧诱导 因子-1α(HIF-1α)在此微环境中起到了重要保护作 用,而高血糖会抑制 HIF-1α 表达,导致感染恶化。 microRNA-210(miR-210)由 HIF-1α 调控,参与多 种免疫反应,但其在抗烟曲霉感染时发挥的作用尚不 清楚。本课题旨在通过建立糖尿病合并烟曲霉感染模 型来探究感染的特点及miR-210所发挥作用,为治疗 被肺烟曲霉感染的糖尿病患者提供一种全新的治疗思 路。

PO-0354

健康小鼠循环外泌体抑制 LPS 所致肺组织内质网应 激介导肺血管内皮功能紊乱

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探讨外泌体对小鼠肺损伤的作用及可能机制

Exogenous angiotensin-(1-7) ameliorates airway epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and fibrosis in ovalbumin-sensitized mice with chronic intermittent hypoxia via modulating autophagy

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Object Background: Asthma is a common respiratory disease with high prevalence and incidence worldwide. Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA)-induced chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) has been considered as risk factor of asthma. Airway remodeling played a key role in the process of OSA and asthma.

Objective: To explore the specific molecular mechanism of CIH regulating AngII/Ang (1-7) balance and its role in potentiating airway remodeling.

Methods Methods: We analyzed the level of inflammation biomarkers, EMT-related proteins and fibrosis-related proteins in ovalbumin (OVA)-sensitized mice and lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced pulmonary epithelial cells before and after Ang-(1-7) treatment.

Results Results: we found that CIH increased asthma-induced airway remodeling both in OVA-induced mice and human bronchial epithelial cells. Ang-(1-7) can dose-dependently inhibit the effects of CIH on E-cadherin, Vimentin, Snail, α -SMA and Collagen IV, which are either EMT-related or fibrosis-related. Furthermore, it is clarified that the mechanisms of CIH and Ang-(1-7) is up-regulation or down-regulation of TGF- β /Smad signaling pathway and autophagy.

Conclusion It is suggested in the progression of OSA enhancing asthma, OSA-induced CIH potentiate airway remodeling and cause more injury and promoting autophagy, and Ang-(1-7) might have a curative effect on asthma patients with OSA via inhibiting autophagy and TGF- β pathway.

PO-0356

基于转录组学研究重楼皂苷VII抑制低氧性肺动脉高压 大鼠发病的作用机制

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9%-30%的致病因素和变异会影响 RNA 的表达,因此基因表达的检测有望揭示疾病的发病机制和药物的作用机制。前期本课题组发现,重楼皂苷/II可以抑制低氧性肺动脉高压 (Hypoxic Pulmonary

Hypertension, HPH) 大鼠的发病,但机制未明。我 们拟通过全转录组测序技术结合生物信息学的方法, 检测非编码 RNA (Non-coding RNA, ncRNA) 和信 使 RNA (Messenger RNA, mRNA)在对照组 (Con 组)、低氧模型组 (HPH组)和PP/II干预组 (PP/II 组)三组大鼠肺组织中的表达水平,探索 PP/II在预 防 HPH 发病中发挥作用的关键基因及其相关分子机 制,为深入了解 HPH 的发病机制提供理论依据且为 HPH 的有效防治提供新的潜在药物。

PO-0357

气管镜灌洗液结核分枝杆菌及利福平耐药快速检测在 肺结核诊断中的临床分析

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分析支气管镜灌洗液结核分枝杆菌及利福平耐药快速 检测对肺结核临床症状不典型,胸部 CT 有点片样、 斑点样渗出表现的肺结核患者的诊断价值。

PO-0358

广泛期小细胞肺癌一线免疫联合化疗诊治1例

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我国肺癌发病率和病死率高,小细胞肺癌约 2/3 患者初 诊已到广泛期(ES-SCLC),其异质性、侵袭性强、 恶性程度高,预后极差。本病例旨在为有脑转移但无 症状广泛期小细胞肺癌诊治提供一些经验。

PO-0359

A case of severe pneumonia with arrogance as the first manifestation caused by chlamydia psittaci

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Object Chlamydia psittaci is a zoonotic pathogen, which can affect multiple organs of the whole body. In addition, the specificity of clinical symptoms is poor. and it is easy to be misdiagnosed and missed diagnosis. The study of this case intends to make us further understand the symptom specificity of Chlamydia psittaci infection, and provide more
learning experience for guiding clinical diagnosis and treatment.

Methods A 50-years-old previous healthy male was admitted to the hospital with poor appetite for one week, consciousness change for three days and fever (Tmax 39 $^\circ\!\!\!C$) on September 16, 2020. Preliminary diagnosis: severe pneumonia delirium remains to be examined. The blood samples were sent to the second generation (NGS), and the antiempirically changed. infective regimen was Chlamydia psittaci was detected by NGS in blood samples (the number of detected sequences was 57). Results patient was improved, fluent in speech, sensitive in response, and improved in reexamination of inflammatory indexes after treatment.

Conclusion As we all know, most of the neurological symptoms after hemodynamic instability caused by severe pneumonia are malaise. However, the delirium in this case is overexcited, and the pathogen invades through the upper respiratory tract. Reticuloendothelial system can be involved in heart, liver and nervous system and other multiple organ damage, which may be related to hypoxemia or low perfusion caused by infection. As the infection is controlled, symptoms such as delirium improve.

PO-0360

PD-1 抑制剂帕博利珠单抗致免疫相关性肺炎一例并 文献复习

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探讨程序性死亡蛋白-1 及配体(PD-1/PD-L1)抑制 剂至免疫相关性肺炎(CIP)的病理机制、临床表现、 影像学特征、高危因素、诊断、治疗及预后。

PO-0361

Genetically predicted insomnia and lung cancer risk: a Mendelian randomization study

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Object Characterized by frequent and persistent difficulties falling asleep or difficulties with sleep maintenance that lead to poor sleep satisfaction, insomnia is a highly prevalent condition across the world. Although the relationship between sleep traits and lung cancer has been investigated, most of the studies was reflected in poor sleep habits like prolonged and shortened sleep duration, and reported inconsistent results of cancer incidence. Meanwhile, the exploring of the relationship between

insomnia and lung cancer is scanty. Considered as promising epidemiological approach, the а Mendelian randomization (MR) analysis was proposed to precisely evaluate the potential causality between an exposure and an outcome. In the current study, by using the summary data from published genome-wide association studies (GWASs), we conducted a two-sample MR analysis to comprehensively evaluate the associations of insomnia, and other sleep traits, with lung cancer risk. Methods We extracted 148 insomnia-related singlenucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) as instrumental variables (IVs) from published genome-wide association studies (GWASs), and SNPs of other sleep traits were also extracted for subgroup analyses (277 SNPs for morningness, 53 SNPs for sleep duration, 42 SNPs for snoring, and 7 SNPs for snapping). Summary data of individual-level genetic information of participants were obtained from the International Lung Cancer Consortium (ILCCO) (29.266 cases and 56.450 controls). MR analyses were performed using inverse-variance-weighted approach, MR pleiotropy residual sum and outlier (MR-PRESSO) test, weighted median estimator, and MR-Egger regression. Sensitivity analyses were further performed using Egger intercept analysis, leave-one-out analysis, MR-PRESSO global test and Cochran's Q test to verify the robustness of our findings.

Results The results of the MR analysis indicated an increased risk of lung cancer in insomnia patients (OR = 1.1671; 95% CI 1.0754-1.2666, p = 0.0002). The subgroup analyses showed increased risks of lung adenocarcinoma (OR = 1.1878; 95% CI 1.0594-1.3317, p = 0.0032) and squamous cell lung cancer (OR = 1.1595; 95% CI 1.0248-1.3119, p = 0.0188). Subgroup analyses demonstrated null causal associations between morningness, sleep duration (average: 7.1 hours) and snoring, but it also demonstrated significant 1.51-fold and 1.94-fold increased risks between snapping and lung cancer and lung adenocarcinoma, respectively (Table 1).

Conclusion In conclusion, our MR analysis firstly indicated that genetically-predicted insomnia was causally related to an increased lung cancer risk among people of the European descent, which suggested the causality of insomnia in the development of lung cancer. However, due to the limitations of available data, some vital impactors were not able to be taken into account, indicating that we could not rule out the possible impact of pleiotropy completely. In addition, due to the lack of evidences both on the epidemiology and mechanism level, better designed studies are needed to further interpret the results in our study.

CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺热消融并发多发空气栓塞一例

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近些年,介入呼吸病学发展迅速,伴随着医疗器械的 不断开发,呼吸内镜介入诊疗迅猛发展的同时, CT 引导下经皮穿刺热消融治疗也逐渐开展,并日益成熟 的一种介入治疗措施,但安全性始终是大家关注的重 要话题之一。空气栓塞是较为少见的一种并发症,但 极其严重。学习和识别空气栓塞这一严重并发症,提 高经皮介入诊疗的安全性。

PO-0363

Chiari Malformation Type 1 presenting as sleeprelated breathing disorders and syringomyelia: A case report and literature review

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Object Chiari Malformation is a debilitating neurosurgical condition. Sleep-disordered breathing (SDB) and syringomyelia can appear at the same time which indicates a necessity for surgery. However, little attention has been paid to the relapse of the surgery. This report describes a recurrent case of Chiari Malformation type 1 (CM-1) that was characterized by sleep-disordered breathing (SDB) and the formation of syringomyelia.

Methods A 45-year old woman presented to Respiratory Medicine for progressive night snoring events ever since 2017. Clinical seizures presented with typical symptoms of snoring, sleep apnea, loss of consciousness, facial cyanosis, and incontinence during sleep. This process lasted about several minutes and could remit spontaneously in most cases. Otherwise, intravenous fluid treatments were conducted in a local hospital for rescue. The clinical symptoms, cranial MRI, and polysomnography confirmed CM-1. The patent was admitted to the neurosurgical ward for foramen magnum decompression treatment. After the operation. symptoms of SDB were alleviated while no improvement in the symptom of quadriparesis. One year later, the patient was referred to Respiratory Medicine again for recurrent SDB. Ventilatory therapy was provided to the patient and symptoms of SDB were resolved at night. She was asked to continue the ventilator assist for management at home.

Results Compared to conservative therapy, surgery manifests a significantly better outcome. However, quite a fraction (about 30%) of patients present relapse. It was reported that the outcome of the

surgery was related to the mode of presentation. There was a tendency for relapse to occur in patients with a foramen magnum compression syndrome. SDB and syringomyelia are two common symptoms of the foramen magnum compression syndrome and they seem to have a close relationship with each other. In the case of OSA, the possible mechanism could be the pharyngeal collapse related to alteration of the innervation of the upper airway (mainly IX and X cranial nerves) and muscles dedicated to inspiration. As for central apnea, it is possible that physical compression of the brainstem could cause a consequent depression of the respiratory center or reticular activating system, leading to abnormal chemosensitivity and stretching of lower cranial nerves that carry inputs from the carotid bodies to the medulla. Taking syringomyelia into consideration, the syringomyelia cavity can injure the nuclei controlling respiratory movement by its anterior expansions in OSA. There may be a differential pressure gradient between the intracranial and intraspinal compartments which is responsible for both caudal displacement of tissue through the foramen magnum and syringomyelia. In CSA, the svringomvelia may compromise blood flow, which in turn can lead to delayed feedback to the respiratory chemoreceptors. They may contribute together to the deterioration of CM-1 after surgery. Taking syringomyelia into consideration, the syringomyelia cavity can injure the nuclei controlling respiratory movement by its anterior expansions in OSA. In CSA, the syringomyelia may compromise blood flow, which in turn can lead to delayed feedback to the respiratory chemoreceptors. Therefore, there is a possibility that syringomyelia cavity continues to nuclei as well as respiratory injure the chemoreceptors after surgery, which finally accelerates the relapse of CM-1.

Conclusion Chiari malformation type-1 may present with both SDB and syringomyelia. Quite a fraction of patients present relapse after surgery.

PO-0364

Different Subtype Of The EGFR Exon 19 Deletion-Insertions Exhibit The Clinical Characteristics And Prognosis In Non-Small-Cell Lung Carcinoma: An Multicenter Retrospective Study A multicenter-retrospective Study of Non-Small-Cell Lung Carcinoma harbouring uncommon EGFR mutation

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Object Common epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutation with exon 19 deletion predict better outcome in none-small-cell-lung-cancer(NSCLC). However, it has not a series of reports about the EGFR exon 19 eletion-insertions because of its rarity[1]. Our aim of the study is[2] To investigate the clinical features, immunohistochemistry (IHC), compound mutant and prognosis of patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring exon 19 eletion-insertions.

Methods In this retrospective analysis, 49 patients in EGFR exon19 deletion-insertion were taken to account among 2045 NSCLC patients harboring EGFR mutant in multi-center study from January 2017 to December 2019. Next-generation sequencing (NGS) was used to detect the subtype of EGFR exon19 deletion-insertions. Responses were measured according to the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1 (RECIST 1.1). Statistical analyses were performed with Chi-square test, Fisher exact test, the Kaplan-Meier method and log-rank test and Graph Pad.

Results Among of 49 patients, there were 2male (44.9%) and 27female (55.1%), with a median age of 55 years (range:30-85 years). Of those, 10(20%) patients were smokers and 39(80%) were nonsmokers. Compound mutations were PIK3CA (10.2%), ERBB3(4.1%), RB1(6%), TP53 (16.3%), RANBP2(6%), SDHA (8.2%), SMARCA4(4.1%) and MSH3(6%). All the participants were divided to stage

I (36.7%), stage II (6.1%), stage III (10.2%) and stage IV(47%) according to the TNM staging system. They received the first line of the therapy such as surgery (44.9%), chemotherapy (8.2%) and targeted therapy (46.9%). The best response exhibited SD (14.3%), PR (34.7%), CR (44.9%). Correlation between immunoreactivity of NapsinA. TTF, CK7, SPB, CD56 and the subtypes of EGFR exon19 deletion-insertion was significantly statistical difference(P<0.05).Among of 49 patients, there were 2male (44.9%) and 27female (55.1%), with a median age of 55 years (range:30-85 years). Of those, 10(20%) patients were smokers and 39(80%) were nonsmokers. Compound mutations were PIK3CA (10.2%), ERBB3(4.1%), RB1(6%), TP53 (16.3%), RANBP2(6%), SDHA (8.2%), SMARCA4(4.1%) and MSH3(6%). All the participants were divided to stage I (36.7%), stage II (6.1%), stage III (10.2%) and stage IV(47%) according to the TNM staging system. They received the first line of the therapy such as surderv (44.9%), chemotherapy (8.2%) and targeted therapy (46.9%). The best response exhibited SD (14.3%), PR (34.7%), CR (44.9%). Correlation between immunoreactivity of NapsinA, TTF, CK7, SPB, CD56 and the subtypes of EGFR exon19 deletion-insertion was significantly statistical difference(P<0.05).

Conclusion The subtypes of exon19 deletioninsertion exhibited different clinical characteristics. Our finding argued in favor of analyzing the correlation between immunoreactivity and the subtypes. Moreover, therapeutic effect for the subtype, L747_P753delinsS achieved better prognosis. PO-0365

7 例非结核分枝杆菌肺病合并肺曲菌病回顾性分析

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探讨非结核分枝杆菌肺病合并肺曲菌病的临床、影像 学特点,提高临床诊断及治疗水平。

PO-0366

实时荧光定量 PCR 技术在非艾滋病肺孢子菌肺炎患 者不同呼吸道标本中的诊断价值评价

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应用实时荧光定量 PCR (qPCR) 技术对非艾滋病肺 孢子菌肺炎 (PCP) 患者的不同呼吸道标本进行检测, 分析比较其临床诊断价值。

PO-0367

特发性肺纤维化合并肺癌相关基因的研究进展

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近年来越来越多的研究表明特发性肺纤维化 (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis,IPF) 与肺癌 (lung cancer,LC)的发生发展存在密切关联,通过高通量测 序分析特发性肺纤维化合并肺癌(IPF-LC)异常基因成 为研究热点。本文旨在分析异常基因与 IPF-LC 可能 存在的联系,并为 IPF-LC 相关研究提供线索。

PO-0368 肺结节病诊断及随访观察一例

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郭某 女 54 岁,因"咳嗽咯痰 1 月"入院。现病史:入院前 1 月,患者无明显诱因出现咳嗽咯痰,咳嗽多为干咳,偶有咯白色粘痰,无黄脓痰,无心累气促,无

畏寒发热。我院门诊胸部 CT:双肺散在多个结节影, 纵膈及右肺门见多发结节、片状影。门诊收入我科。 患者 6 年前行膀胱癌手术,具体不详。 查体:正常体型,精神可,。颈部、腋下、腹股沟浅 表淋巴结未扪及肿大。双肺呼吸音清,双肺未闻及明 显湿啰音。心前区无隆起,未触及震颤,心界不大, 心率 86 次/分,心律齐,各个瓣膜听诊区未闻及杂音, 未闻及心包摩擦音。双下肢无水肿。 辅助检查:免疫全套、ANCA、G 和 GM 试验均为阴 性,γ-干扰素阴性,生化血钙、肌酐和碱性磷酸酶 (ALP)正常。

PO-0369

阿胶提取物对人工细颗粒物诱导慢性阻塞性肺疾病动 物肺功能下降预防作用及机制研究

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评价阿胶提取物对人工细颗粒物致慢性阻塞性肺疾病 动物肺功能保护作用及可能存在的机制研究。

PO-0370

探讨卟啉单胞菌(Porphyromonas)在慢性阻塞性肺 疾病急性加重中的作用

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卟啉单胞菌是呼吸系统的核心微生物,是除已知的牙龈卟啉单胞菌(POTG)外,肺部微生态中的重要菌属。但目前大部分研究都只关注牙龈卟啉单胞菌在牙周炎与肺部疾病相互作用中的进展和机制研究。而宏基因组学揭示除了牙龈卟啉单胞菌,卟啉单胞菌属的其他种类如氧化卟啉单胞菌 P.catoniae 或者巴斯德卟啉单胞菌 P.pasteri可以作为肺部疾病进展或病原体定植敏感性的潜在生物标志物。慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者常因反复急性加重入院治疗,给患者的生命安全和生活质量带来了极大的影响。研究中度和重度 COPD 痰液样本的宏基因组和宏转录组对比结果显示,重度

COPD 的卟啉单胞菌水平高于中度 COPD 患者;因此,认识卟啉单胞菌属在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重中的作用,有助于建立更好的预防和治疗方法,提高患者生存质量。

PO-0371

急性左心衰患者应用无创正压通气治疗的观察研究

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探讨急性左心衰患者应用无创正压通气(NPPV)治 疗的临床效果。

PO-0372

CD39+ regulatory T cells attenuate LPS-induced acute lung injury via autophagy and the ERK/FOS pathway

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Object Acute lung injury/ Acute respiratory distress syndrome is characterized by an uncontrollable cytokine storm, which is associated with high mortality due to lack of effective treatment. Tregs play an indispensable role in maintaining immune homeostasis and CD39 is considered as a functional cell marker of Tregs.CD39 catalyze the hydrolysis of pro-inflammatory ATP and ADP to the AMP. AMP is further converted into anti-inflammatory adenosine by CD73. Most of the immunosuppressive and antiinflammatory effects of Treas is due to the adenosine produced by the ATP/ADP-AMP-ADO pathway and CD39 is the rate-limiting enzyme in this pathway. Previous studies have revealed the role of CD39 on Tregs in limiting tissue injury in myocardial infarction and benign prostate hyperplasia. The role of CD39+ Tregs in ARDS has not been reported.

Methods In this study, we aimed to investigate the frequency of CD39⁺ Tregs in ARDS patients and evaluate the effect of CD39⁺ Tregs on ALI. First, we analyzed the percentage change of CD39⁺ Tregs in PBMCs of ARDS patients and healthy controls and its correlation with disease severity. Second, we established ALI and control models induced by LPS or PBS instillation in wide type mice or CD39 knockout mice to investigate the survival, lung injury and pulmonary inflammation. Third, we examined the Tregs and CD39⁺ Tregs in PBMCs and the spleen using the flow cytometry. We also detected the change of CD39+ Tregs in mouse lung tissues by immunofluorescence. Fourth, we sorted Treas from the spleens of wild type mice and CD39 knockout mice and co-cultured them with RAW264.7 cells in vitro to compare their anti-inflammatory effects. In vivo, we verified the effects of the sorted Tregs by tail vein reinfusion. At last, we further sought to explore

the mechanisms that affect CD39 expression on Tregs.

Results We found that the frequency of CD39⁺ Tregs was decreased in the peripheral blood of ARDS patients and was positively correlated with disease severity. After LPS treatment, CD39-/- mice exhibited more severe inflammation. Consistent with the clinical finding, wild type mice exhibited a decreased frequency of CD39⁺ Treas in the peripheral blood. Furthermore, CD39⁺ Tregs had a protective effect on LPSinduced inflammation in vitro and the adoptive transfer of CD39⁺ Tregs had a therapeutic effect on ALI in vivo. LPS-induced inflammation in the lung impaired the immunosuppressive effect of Tregs via the autophagy-mediated downregulation of CD39. In addition, CD39 induced the expression of itself in Tregs via activating the ERK1/2-FOS pathway.

Conclusion In brief, the expression of CD39 on Tregs is regulated by both autophagy and the ERK/FOS pathway under LPS induced inflammation. Our results suggested that the adoptive transfer of CD39⁺ Tregs may provide a novel method for the clinical prevention and treatment of ARDS.

PO-0373

中国人群中 CAMKK1 rs7214723 多态性与肺癌预后 的关联 研究

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我国肺癌患者 5 年生存率<20%, 且预测肺癌患者预 后困难。准确地预测肺癌患者预后对提高肺癌患者生 存时间具有重要意义, 但肺癌患者的预后受多种因素 干扰, 预测难度较大。Ca2+/钙调蛋白依赖性蛋白激 酶 激 酶 1 (Ca2+/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase kinase 1, CAMKK1)可以通过激活下游蛋白 激酶调控一系列生命活动, 并抑制小细胞肺癌(SCLC) 细胞的细胞周期进展。本研究旨在探究 CAMKK1 基 因 中 常 见 的 非 同 义 单 核 苷 酸 多 态 性 (Singlenucleotide polymorphism, SNP)与肺癌患者预后死 亡风险之间的关联。 PO-0374

医院静脉血栓栓塞患者管理现状:一项真实世界的多 中心调查

李叶平、蔡斌、马国锋、陈文军、吴晓虹、应可净 浙江大学医学院附属邵逸夫医院

关于中国住院患者静脉血栓栓塞预防和管理的资料有限,本次基线调查报告是一项针对浙江省医院静脉血 栓栓塞防治的多中心横断面研究,旨在调查浙江省医 疗机构静脉血栓栓塞管理的最新情况。

PO-0375

患者与家属同步接受吸入剂指导对老年 COPD 患者 生活质量及肺功能的影响

张燕 成都市第五人民医院

研究患者与家属同步接受吸入剂指导对老年 COPD 患者生活质量及肺功能的影响。

Matrix metalloproteinase 3: a novel effective biomarker for predicting the mortality and the severity of pneumonia

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Zhou、Li Yan Cui Peking University Third Hospital

Object Pneumonia is one of the most common lower respiratory infections and the leading cause of death and sepsis worldwide contributing greatly to the burden of antibiotic consumption. Early diagnosis and severity stratification of pneumonia is necessary for reducing hospitalization and mortality, and for choosing appropriate treatment strategy, especially for the patients with seriously life-threatening infections. Matrix metalloproteinase 3 (MMP3) is known as an inflammatory factor, however, the effectiveness of MMP3 for diagnosis of pneumonia and predicting outcomes is unclear. The aim of this study is to evaluate the diagnostic and prognostic value of serum MMP3 in patients with pneumonia.

Methods We conducted a prospective observational study in Peking University Third Hospital from June 2019 to January 2020. Patients with one of the following conditions were excluded: pneumonia in the previous 30 days, active tuberculosis, pulmonary tumors. non-infectious interstitial diseases. pulmonary edema, pulmonary embolism, pulmonary infiltration, pulmonary eosinophilic vasculitis, antibiotic therapy previously to admission or chronic inflammatory pregnancy, disorders (rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus. ankylosing spondylitis and inflammatory bowel disease), acute kidney injury, mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis, IgA nephropathy and active lupus nephritis.185 patients with pneumonia and 52 healthy controls were enrolled. Serum MMP3, neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL), interleukin 6 (IL-6), procalcitonin (PCT), C-reactive protein (CRP) concentrations at admission were measured. The patients were followed up for 90 davs.

Results Compared with healthy controls, the concentrations of MMP3, NGAL and IL-6 at admission were significantly higher in patients with pneumonia (P<0.05). The median concentrations of MMP3. NGAL and IL-6 were significantly higher in the patients with severe pneumonia than the group of non-severe pneumonia (P<0.05). Compared with PCT (AUC=0.778), CRP (AUC=0.719), and IL-6 (AUC=0.726), MMP3 (AUC=0.846) and NGAL (AUC=0.826) had significantly higher AUC value for distinguishing the severity of pneumonia. The ROC of the combination of MMP3, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR), and D-dimer showed the best performance of predicting pneumonia severity, which gave an AUC of 0.956. The AUC of MMP3 (0.950) for predicting mortality was highest, followed by NLR (AUC=0.945), D-dimer (AUC=0.938) and NGAL (AUC=0.913). Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed MMP3, D-dimer and NLR were the independent predictors of hospital mortality in patients with pneumonia. Patients with MMP3 concentration >124.3 ng/ml had a significantly higher

risk of mortality (P<0.05). Compared with other pathogens, the concentration of PCT in bacterial pneumonia was significantly higher (P<0.05). MMP3 concentration was higher in patients with viral and mixed infections, and the level was relatively low in patients with atypical pneumonia (P<0.05).

Conclusion Serum MMP3 concentration was a valuable biomarker for distinguishing pathogens, assessing disease severity and has a potential as a predictor of mortality in patients with pneumonia. The prognostic value of MMP3 was superior to NGAL, IL-6, PCT, and CRP. The combined detection of multiple indicators can effectively improve the performance for diagnosis and prognosis of pneumonia.

PO-0377

不同咳痰方式的慢阻肺患者临床特征分析

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)是一种慢性气道炎症性 疾病,痰标本是反应气道炎症水平的常用临床样本。 在科研工作中,受试者无法自行咳痰时,常用诱导咳 痰采集痰标本。尚不清楚可自行咳痰、需诱导咳痰的 两种慢阻肺患者临床特征是否存在差异,而这对于科 研项目受试人群的选择非常重要。本研究拟探讨能自 行咳痰和需诱导咳痰的慢阻肺患者人群特征是否存在 差异。

PO-0378 **中美肺康复的研究及实践进展**

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通过一系列对中美近年来对肺康复文献检索的研究显示,目前世界各地对肺康复均已常规开展,并让患者从中获益,并提出建议。

ADAM15 调控整合素 αV-FAK 和整合素 α3/α6-EGFR-FAK 信号通路促进非小细胞肺癌的进展

周洁琦、刘泽毅 苏州大学附属第一医院

整合素金属蛋白酶 15 (ADAM15) 是去整合素金属 蛋白酶 (ADAMs) 家族的成员,已经有研究报道在 多种癌症中 ADAM15 均起着重要作用,但目前尚不 清楚 ADAM15 在肺癌中潜在的机制。在这项研究中, 我们证明了 ADAM15 通过影响整合素 (integrin) 来 调控 EGFR / FAK 信号通路,并促进非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 的进展。

PO-0380

家庭护理干预对提高慢阻肺伴心力衰竭病人生活质量 的价值分析

王辉

内蒙古自治区人民医院

探讨家庭护理干预对提高慢阻肺伴心力衰竭病人生活 质量的价值。

PO-0381

CTS2021: Experimental research on lung tissue injury induced by long-term inhalation of hair dyes in guinea pigs

1 2 1 1

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2. 中山大学附属第一医院

Object The composition of hair dyes is complex and contains various harmful substances. In this research, guinea pigs were used to investigate the effects and mechanisms of long-term inhalation of hair dyes on pulmonary system

Methods Hartley guinea pigs (N=24) were divided into the control group, dye inhalation group, developer agent inhalation group and mixture inhalation group. Airway hyperresponsiveness was determined by non-invasive lung function tests. The alveolar inflammation level was evaluated by quantification of various cell types and detection of cytokine secretions in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF). The histopathological changes in the lung were assessed by HE staining, alveolitis score and pulmonary fibrosis score. The signaling pathways activation was evaluated by western blotting.

Results Compared with control group, after longterm inhalation of dye agents (weight: 256±28 vs. 393±21 g; penh value 1.07±0.19 vs. 0.35±0.06) and mixture agents (weight: 238±26 vs. 393±21 g; penh value 1.42±0.09 vs. 0.35±0.06), the general state and weight of guinea pigs were reduced, and airway responsiveness increased. In the BALF of mixture group, the total cell numbers (59.0±9.8 vs. 22.4±7.4 ×104/ml) and percentage of lymphocytes (32.6±2.8 vs. 12.3±1.5) and eosinophils (1.2±0.06 vs. 1.2±0.06) increased, the macrophages (50.7±7.6 vs. 76.3±10.7) decreased, and the levels of IFN-v. IL-4 and IL-12 showed an upward trend, among which the change in IFN-y level (0.29±0.05 vs. 0.15±0.02 pg/ml) was the most obvious. HE staining showed that the lung tissue structure of guinea pigs in the mixture group changed significantly, granulomatous changes could be seen around bronchioles or adjacent alveoli, and the alveolitis score (2.75±0.48 vs. 0.00±0.00) and pulmonary fibrosis score (4.38±0.55 vs. 0.00±0.00) were higher than those in the control group. The activation levels of NF-kB and TGF-B/Smad signaling pathways were significantly increased in the dve group and mixture group, especially in mixture group, the activation level was significantly better than in the dye group.

Conclusion Long-term inhalation of hair dyes can lead to hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which may be related to the abnormal activation of NF-KB and TGF- β /Smad signaling pathways.

PO-0382

慢阻肺急性加重患者的痰微生物学研究

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探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病(简称慢阻肺)急性加重期患 者痰微生物群落变化。

PO-0383

内科胸腔镜联合尿激酶治疗结核性包裹性胸腔积液的 疗效

陈璞莹、格日勒 呼和浩特市第一医院

对内科胸腔镜联合尿激酶治疗结核性包裹性胸腔积液 的疗效进行探讨。

PO-0384 **中国肺癌患者 HLA LOH 发生情况研究**

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人类白细胞抗原(HLA)基因复合体是一组编码主要 组织相容性复合体(MHC)的基因簇,位于第6号 染色体短臂。作为人体细胞提呈内源性抗原的重要分子,MHC-I 类分子的重链由HLA-I 类基因编码,其表达和功能与肿瘤免疫密切相关。在某些因素的作用下,如HLA-I 类基因突变和6号染色体缺失,可导致HLA杂合性缺失(HLA LOH),由此影响MHC-I 类分子的正常表达和功能,介导肿瘤免疫逃逸。作为肿瘤免疫领域的重要分支,HLA LOH的发生情况在西方人群中已得到较为充分的研究,且已证实HLA LOH与免疫治疗的应答与疗效具有相关性。但在中国肺癌人群中,HLA LOH的大样本研究仍然欠缺。本研究利用1021-gene panel 作为工具,检测并分析了中国肺癌人群的HLA LOH发生情况,并以此为基础展开统计分析。

PO-0385

1 例接受 CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺活检术后并发血胸患 者的抢救及护理体会

吴霞

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血胸是进行经皮肺穿刺活检术的患者常见的术后并发 症。在患者发生血胸后, 手术医生需立即对其实施胸 腔闭式引流术及输血、止血、扩容等对症治疗, 同时 对其进行有针对性的护理。本文报道了对 1 例接受 CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺活检术后并发血胸的患者进行 抢救及护理的过程及体会。

PO-0386

实验模型评估振动筛孔雾化器在机械通气患者应用热 湿交换器的雾化给药效率

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热湿交换器(人工鼻,HMEs)用于机械通气患者能 提供被动的加温加湿功能 1, 尤其常用于肺炎患者 2。 机械通气使用 HMEs 时进行雾化吸入治疗需要将雾化 器放置在 HMEs 和气管插管(ETT)之间,有关这方 面的研究非常有限。本研究通过实验模型评估振动筛 孔雾化器在机械通气应用 HMEs 的雾化药物输送效率。

Prediction of major adverse cardiac events is the first critical task in the management of immune checkpoint inhibitor-associated myocarditis

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Object ICI-associated myocarditis is a fulminant, lifethreatening immune-related adverse event (irAE) with a high mortality. Little is known about the effective assessment for the risk of catastrophic cardiac events in ICI-associated myocarditis, which is critical for the early identification and intensive management of severe ICI-associated myocarditis.To verify the effects of major adverse cardiac events (MACE) for overall survival and identify appropriate cardiac indicators for MACE in ICI-associated myocarditis.

Methods From July 2018 to December 2020, 52 patients diagnosed with ICI-associated myocarditis in 33 cancer centers were enrolled. Data on relevant variables were collected retrospectively. The clinical characteristics, irAE-related information, and patient outcomes were compared between patients with and without MACE. Overall survival (OS) was the primary outcome of interest.

Results The median time from ICI initiation to onset of irAEs was 30.0 days, and 32 (61.5%) patients developed grade 3-4 irAEs. Chest pain and shortness of breath were the most common symptoms (29 [55.8%] and 26 [50.0%], respectively) in these patients. All patients combined with serum troponin. New-onset arrhythmia (30 [57.7%]), and [32.7%]) dvnamic ST-T changes (17 on electrocardiography were observed. Multivariate logistic regression indicated that dynamic ST-T changes (odds ratio [OR] 3.89, 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.04-15.07, P=0.049), ventricular arrhythmias (OR 4.96, 95% CI, 1.20-20.54; P=0.027), 2nd-3rd degree atrioventricular block (OR 5.53, 95% CI, 1.06-28.89; P=0.043), and new-onset wall motion abnormality (OR 5.01, 95% CI, 1.13-22.30; P=0.034) were independent indicators of MACE incidence. MACE was an independent risk factor for all-cause mortality (odds ratio [OR], 3.21; 95% CI, 1.56-6.61; P=0.002).

Conclusion Significant new-onset ECG and ECHO anomalies are indicative for high risk of MACE in ICI-associated myocarditis, which might be useful for the early identification and conceiving effective treatment for patients with high risk of severe adverse cardiac events.

肺脏区域交感神经通过 PI3K/AKT 通路对小细胞肺癌 的作用研究

迟翔宇、姜淑娟 山东省立医院

期望揭示从肺组织区域交感神经异常到 SCLC 发生发 展的内在通路机制,为 SCLC 的预后标志及靶向治疗 策略提供依据。

PO-0389

体脂与肺功能之间呈倒置 U 型关系:一项基于人群队 列研究的横断面分析

王益德、李争、李风森 新疆医科大学第四附属医院

体脂与肺功能之间的确切关系尚不清楚。我们假设体 脂和肺功能之间存在阈值效应,本研究旨在评估体脂 与肺功能之间的具体关系,并寻找可能存在的拐点。

PO-0390

新疆墨玉县农村地区慢性阻塞性肺疾病患病现况及影 响因素分析

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分析中国新疆南部墨玉县农村地区 COPD 患病现况 及影响因素,为当地该病的早期预防和选择干预策略 提供科学依据。

PO-0391

过氧化物酶 Peroxiredoxin 家族在人肺腺癌微环境中 表达及预后价值的研究

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肺腺癌(Lung adenocarcinoma, LUAD)是世界上 最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,死亡率极高。过氧化物酶 (Peroxinredoxin, PRDX) 是一个抗氧化酶家族, 参与了肺肿瘤的发生发展。然而 PRDX 在 LUAD 中 的表达及预后价值尚不清楚。我们拟研究 PRDX 在 LUAD 中的表达及预后价值,为 LUAD 寻找潜在的生 物标志物和治疗靶点。

PO-0392

结缔组织疾病伴肺间质病变患者长链非编码 RNA 及 mRNA 表达谱研究

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3. 四川大学华西医院呼吸与危重症医学科

探讨长链非编码 RNA(IncRNA)与 mRNA 在结缔组 织疾病伴肺间质病变(CTD-ILD)患者外周血单个核细 胞中的表达谱变化以及差异 IncRNA 与 mRNA 参与 CTD-ILD 发生发展的可能机制。

PO-0393

抑制 HDAC1 通过上调 miR-34a 表达逆转野百合碱诱 导的肺血管重塑

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研究提示 HDAC1 介导的信号通路可能参与肺动脉细 胞外基质的异常沉积,在肺血管重塑的发病机制中发 挥不可或缺的作用。但 HDAC1 是否通过调控 miR-34a 在肺动脉细胞外基质沉积和肺血管重塑的发病机 制中发挥作用尚不清楚。

PO-0394

乙酰氧苯甲酸黄杞苷酯通过 TGFβ1smad/p38MAPK-Inc865/Inc556-miR-29b-2-5p-STAT3-KLF4 信号通路减轻肺纤维化

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3. 滨州医学院药学院

特发性肺纤维化是一种病因不明、慢性进展性纤维化 型间质性肺炎。目前 IPF 疾病面临的突出问题为诊断 困难、机制不清、治疗局限和预后不良。前期研究发 现黄芪苷具有抗肺纤维化作用,但存在水溶性差、易 氧化变色的缺陷。本研究以黄杞苷和乙酰氧苯甲酸为 原料,用化学结构修饰的方法制备了新的化合物,将 其命名为乙酰氧苯甲酸黄杞苷酯(AOBEE),使其 活性更强、稳定性更好。本研究旨在阐明 AOBEE 的 抗肺纤维化作用及其作用机制。

PO-0395

误诊分析: NTM 肺病误诊肺结核 1 例

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提高临床医生对 NTM 肺病的诊断能力和重视。

PO-0396

石棉肺合并恶性肿瘤发病率及危险因素分析

黄晓云、李怡华、范亚丽、徐文静、吴娜、叶俏 首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院

分析石棉肺合并恶性肿瘤的发病率,描述其临床特征, 探讨石棉肺合并恶性肿瘤的危险因素

PO-0397 电磁导航引导下兔肺癌模型的构建

陈道花、李静 广东省人民医院

肺癌是临床最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,其早期外科切除 是治愈的主要手段,但大部分患者发现时多已为晚期, 无缘手术,所以建立较理想的动物模型对肺癌的预防 及治疗研究是较好的途径。既往文献报道图本身 VX2 肺癌细胞株具有与人源肺癌极其相似的形态及生理行 为,且无自身免疫源性,被普遍运用于兔肺癌建模。 既往文献报道多以在 CT 定位下行 VX2 肿瘤块置入造 模,但操作要求高,需反复行 CT 扫描确定穿刺位置, 操作时间延长,不仅增加医护人员及患者辐射量暴露, 也增加并发症的发生,本研究以电磁导航引导下行兔 肺癌造模,更快更安全。 PO-0398

知信行管理模式对 ICU 护士预防静脉血栓栓塞症行为 的影响

吴寿美 贵州省人民医院

探讨知信行管理模式对 ICU 护士预防静脉血栓栓塞症 (venousthromboembolism, VTE)行为的效果, 提高重症监护室护士预防患者 VTE 知识水平与自觉 行为。

PO-0399 **HIF -1α 在 ARDS 中作用的研究**

敬和昆 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)是指肺内、外严重疾病 导致肺毛细血管弥漫性损伤、通透性增强,导致肺水 肿、透明膜形成和肺不张。在很大程度上这些是由于 全身炎症导致微血管系统,尤其是微血管内皮细胞的 功能障碍所致。缺氧诱导因子 1 (HIF-1) 广泛存在 于机体细胞中,是调节细胞缺氧应答的关键转录因子, 其可以影响急性肺损伤中的炎症反应并与之相互作用, 加重急性肺损伤。

PO-0400

前列腺素 E2 缓解 LPS 诱导炎症反应和肺损伤的机制 研究

唐也淋、张亚利 温州医科大学药学院

前列腺素 E2(PGE2)是最丰富的前列腺素之一,被 认为可通过改变血管通透性诱导炎症反应。也有报道 指出 PGE2 能够抑制炎症反应的发生,但是其抑制炎 症反应的分子机制尚未完全阐明。

稳定期慢阻肺病情综合评估对手术危险预测价值的初 步研究

范晶晶、赵立 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

观察不同分组的稳定期慢阻肺患者术后 ICU 入住风险性,并分析术后 ICU 入住风险性,并分析术后 ICU 入住风险性的影响因素。

PO-0402 药物性肺损伤的研究进展

范晶晶 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

药物性肺损伤(drug-induced lung injury, DILI)是 药物在呼吸系统,包括肺、支气管、肺血管及胸膜等 出现的不良反应的总称。有数据显示,在过去的十年 间,药品不良反应报告总数增长了一倍多,其中严重 药品不良反应增幅达五倍以上。肺作为药物不良反应 的常见靶器官,有关药物性肺损伤的报道逐年增加。 引起肺损伤的药物种类繁多,其中仅引起的间质性肺 疾病的药物就有超过 300 余种,且药物种类不断增多。 由于药物性肺损伤临床表现不典型,鉴别诊断困难, 易延误最佳诊治时期。

PO-0403

吸入检测装置在慢性阻塞性肺疾病吸入疗法中的应用

罗艳 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

探讨吸入检测装置在慢性阻塞性肺疾病(简称慢阻肺) 吸入疗法中的应用效果。

PO-0404 卵巢癌气管转移一例并文献复习

张冬睿 天津市胸科医院

探讨卵巢癌气管内转移的发病率、临床特征及诊断、 治疗、预后,以指导临床。 PO-0405

"人本位"在重症监护室人文护理中的应用研究

杨玲 天津市北辰医院

在医院重症监护室护理中,探讨优质护理服务在其中 能够发挥的效果和作用。

PO-0406 慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压失访的影响因素分析

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2. 广州医科大学
3. 广州呼吸健康研究院

分析慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压患者治疗过程中的失 访原因,探讨影响失访率的主要因素。

PO-0407

呼吸康复在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者中的应 用

赵思 三门峡市中心医院

目的:急性加重是慢阻肺患者肺功能及生活质量下降 甚至死亡的重要原因,早期进行肺康复,急性加重患 者的运动耐力、生活质量、呼吸困难症状均有明显的 改善。

PO-0408 Analysis of air pollutants and acute asthma risk and phenotype in Xi'an

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Object To explore the relationship between exposure to different types of outdoor air pollutants and acute onset or exacerbation of asthma, as well as the similarities and differences of the effects of different pollutants on patients with different phenotypes of asthma, as well as their effects on the lung function of patients with asthma. From the perspective of environmental control, it provides reasonable suggestions for the prevention and control of asthma patients.

Methods The case data of inpatients (admitted) and outpatients diagnosed with bronchial asthma from

January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 were collected from the HIS system of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University. According to the inclusion criteria of Xi'an city of residence and hospitalization due to acute asthma attack, the groups were grouped according to whether they had T2^{high} asthma, lung function, gender, age, and pollen peak period. We collected the daily PM₁₀, PM₂₅, SO₂, NO₂, O₃ and CO concentration and daily average temperature, relative humidity and atmospheric pressure from January 1 to December 31, 2018 from Xi'an Environmental Protection Bureau and Meteorological Bureau data. This study uses Spearman rank correlation , linear correlation and logistic logistic regression for statistics. To study the impact of air pollutants on acute attacks and medical visits in asthma patients, the impact on asthma patients with different phenotypes, and the impact on lung function of asthma patients.

Results 1. In this study, 7920 patients with asthma in Xi'an were collected, of which 58.6% were males, and 63.7% were aged 0-16 years. Among them, 3395 patients had an acute asthma attack.

2. The monthly average concentration of air pollutants (except O_3) in Xi'an presents a "U"-shaped distribution, which is low in summer and peaks in winter.

3. In the single pollution model, every increase of 10 ug/m^3 in the concentration of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and NO₂ and an increase of 100 ug/m^3 in the concentration of CO are associated with an increase in the risk of attending a doctor due to an acute attack of asthma (ORs value> 1), and The change of O₃ concentration was negatively correlated (ORs value <1), and there was a hysteresis effect, the result was statistically significant.

4. In the multi-pollution model, after adjusting CO or adjusting the other five pollutants, SO_2 has an enhanced and significant correlation with the increased risk of attending a doctor due to an acute asthma attack.

5. For the 0-16 age group, the ORs of men are higher when the concentrations of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 , and NO_2 increase by 10 ug/m³ and CO concentration increases by 100 ug/m³.

6. When the concentration of PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 , and NO_2 increases by 10 ug/m³ and CO concentration increases by 100 ug/m³, the ORs value of 0-4 years old is the highest, followed by some pollutants for 5-16 years old and ≥60 The ORs of the age group were higher compared with other age groups. PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 , NO_2 and CO can increase the risk of acute asthma attacks in the age group of 0-16 years.

7. Among patients with $T2^{high}$ asthma, the ORs of PM₁₀, NO₂, CO are higher,these air pollutants can increase the risk of acute asthma attacks; among patients with non- $T2^{high}$ asthma, the ORs of SO₂ are higher. This means that in the clinic, for asthma patients whose main biomarkers are elevated serum IgE, exhaled of exhaled nitric oxide, blood or sputum eosinophils, and Th2 type cytokines (IL-4, IL-5, IL-

13), PM₁₀,NO₂ and CO is more related to the increased risk of acute asthma attacks in this part.

8. The ORs of PM for asthma group with abnormal lung function were higher, and were significantly

higher than the ORs of the best lag day. PM is more harmful to asthma patients with abnormal lung function.

Conclusion Exposure to outdoor air pollutants (PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 , NO_2 , and CO) will increase the possibility of acute asthma attacks, and the impact of air pollutants on asthma patients has a delayed effect. Outdoor air pollution is associated with increased risk of acute attacks of 0-16 years old, especially men in this population, the old and the T2^{high} asthma patients. PM is more harmful to asthma patients with abnormal lung function.

PO-0409

通过下一代测序鉴定肺炎的 DNA 和 RNA 病原体:一 项回顾性研究

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建立完整有效的宏基因组下一代测序(mNGS)工作 流程,为各种呼吸道样本中的肺炎提供准确,及时的 病原体检测。

PO-0410

Pulmonary MALT lymphoma: imaging findings in 18 cases and pathological correlations

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Object Pulmonary MALT lymphoma is a rare disease, which is easy to be misdiagnosed. The objective of this study was to improve the understanding of pulmonary MALT lymphoma for clinicians.

Methods The CT scans of 18 cases (13 male and 5 female), aged 41-70 years (mean=55.6 years), with histologically proven pulmonary MALT lymphoma, were retrospectively reviewed by two radiologists and pulmonary imaging findings were described, Correlations between pulmonary abnormalities and histopathological findings were retrospectively reviewed in 13 cases.

Results Elementary lesions included masses or mass-like areas of consolidation (15/18), nodules (5/18), air bronchograms (16/18), airways dilatation (7/18), cavitation (5/18), airways pass through lesion (8/18), CT angiogram sign (12/14) and vessels pass through lesion (12/14). Additional findings included multiple cysts (n=1), pleural effusion (n=1) and atelectasis (n=1).Pulmonary abnormalities correlated with pathological appearance, pathological examination confirmed lymphomatous infiltration with a bronchovascular distribution, but destruction of vessels and airways are absent which showed up on CT as the vessels/airways pass through lesions naturally.

Conclusion In our study, we demonstrate the imaging findings in a series of 18 pulmonary MALT lymphomas, which analyzing corresponded pathological. We also discover vessels/airways could pass through lesion in pulmonary MALT lymphoma which may be helpful for the diagnosis. This disease should be considered when chest imaging shows multiple/single masses or nodules, or mass-like areas of consolidation with vessels/ airways pass through lesion on chest CT scan.

PO-0411

基于液相色谱-质谱联用技术的脓毒症患者血清脂质 组学分析

杨敬平、徐喜媛、田红军 内蒙古包钢医院

高通量测试脂质在脓毒症患者血液中的含量,筛选出 可能作为脓毒症诊断的生物标志物。

PO-0412

PD-1 抑制剂(卡瑞利珠单抗)致严重肝肾功能损害 并甲状腺功能减退1例

曹昊

天津市胸科医院

卡瑞利珠单抗是一种 PD-1 抑制剂药物,目前已用于 进展期非小细胞肺癌等多种恶性肿瘤。本院收治一名 晚期肺腺癌患者,应用卡瑞利珠单抗后出现严重肝肾 功能损害并甲状腺功能减退,最终患者死亡。现报道 病例如下:

PO-0413

Minute pulmonary meningothelial-like nodules: associations between CT and pathology features

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Object The present study compared the multislice computed tomography (CT) signs of minute pulmonary meningiothelial-like nodules (MPMNs) with pathological results and explained the CT signs with the aim of improving the diagnostic accuracy of this disease.

Methods A retrospective analysis of 93 patients with MPMNs, their age, sex, medical history, and

postoperative chest CT examinations were classified. Based on CT signs, their imaging features, including size, shape, boundary, distribution, density, and their relationship with pulmonary blood vessels were analyzed. These data were combined with pathology observations to detect the mechanisms of MPMN feature development.

Results The MPMN prevalence rate in women was higher (78.5%), and MPMNs mainly occurred in individuals aged 60-70 years old (36.6%). Nodules in 46 patients were detected by CT imaging (average diameter, 3.04 ± 1.12 mm) and demonstrated a round phenotype with clear boundaries (100%). Nodules tended to be distributed near the pleura (89.1%) and most possessed a ground-glass density (97.8%), although one patient had evidence of calcification. Pulmonary blood vessels were often found close to nodule edges (53.4%). There were no significant changes in CT results in 22 patients at follow-up at 6 months-3 years after initial assessment.

Conclusion This study indicated that the pathological results may explain the certain imaging signs of MPMNs. Combination of CT and pathological examination may provide a deeper understanding of this disease and improve the accuracy of its diagnosis.

PO-0414

PPARγ regulates mitochondrial function and cell injury in intermittent hypoxia-treated human umbilical vein endothelial cells

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Object Vascular endothelial injury is the major cause of cardiovascular disease related to obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA). Chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) is the core pathophysiological feature of OSA. This study attempted to elucidate the mechanism underlying CIH-related vascular endothelial injury.

Methods Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) were treated under IH conditions, and the expression levels of peroxisome proliferator activated receptor y (PPARy) were detected by western blotting and qRT-PCR. Cell viability, the expression levels of mitochondrial division fusion proteins and apoptosis-associated proteins, and the levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) were assessed via Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8), western blotting, and flow cytometry using commercial kits for ROS and JC-1, respectively. HUVECs were treated PPARγ agonist rosiglitazone, with the the mitochondrial-specific antioxidant tempo and PPARy interfering RNA.

Results IH reduced cell viability, enhanced cell apoptosis, accumulated ROS, and decreased MMP. The expression levels of PPARγ were decreased in IH-treated HUVECs. Both rosiglitazone and tempo pretreatment improved cell viability and ameliorated cell apoptosis. In addition, tempo pretreatment improved mitochondrial function. PPARγ interference reversed the protective effect of tempo on mitochondrial function and cell injury. **Conclusion** PPARy was determined to regulate the viability and apoptosis of IH-treated HUVECs by altering mitochondrial function, which enhances our understanding of the pathogenesis of CIH-related vascular endothelial injury.

PO-0415

基于 CiteSpace 的我国 ECMO 治疗相关文献的可视 化分析

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可视化分析近年来我国 ECMO 治疗研究现状及其趋势,为相关人员从事 ECMO 治疗研究提供依据

PO-0416

支气管肺泡灌洗液G试验对肺部真菌感染的诊断价值

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探讨支气管肺泡灌洗液(1,3)-β-D 葡聚糖试验(G 试验)对肺部真菌感染(pulmonary fungal infections, PFI)的诊断价值。

PO-0417

The role and mechanism of microRNA-338-3p-NRP1 signaling axis in the development of nonsmall cell lung cancer

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Object Although there are many treatments for lung cancer at present, lung cancer is still a malignant tumor with the highest morbidity and mortality in the world. Its 5-year overall survival rate is only 10-20%, and it is prone to recurrence, drug resistance and metastasis after treatment. MicroRNA is an important regulatory gene commonly found in organisms, and it is closely related to malignant tumor. The study found that microRNA-338-3p is an important tumor suppressor gene. NRP1 is a multifunctional transmembrane glycoprotein, as a co-receptor of multiple growth factors or other ligands, which plays an important role in promoting angiogenesis and invasion and metastasis of tumors. At present it has not been reported in the study of lung cancer targeted relations between microRNA-338-3p and NRP1, so the research goal of this article

is mainly clear the relationship of microRNA-338-3p and NRP1, and study the role and mechanism of microRNA-338-3p-NRP1 signaling axis in the development and progression of lung cancer.

Methods (1) The expression levels of microRNA-338-3p in lung cancer (n=55) and adjacent normal mucosa tissues (n=55) were determined using quantitative PCR, and the expression of miRNA in lung cancer cell lines (A549, H226 and HCC827) and normal lung mucosa cell line (BEAS-2B) were also detected by quantitative PCR.

(2) A549 and H226 cells were transfected with microRNA-338-3p mimics and their corresponding negative controls to detect NSCLC proliferation and invasion and metastasis using CCK-8 assay, colony formation, transwell Cell migration and invasion experiment and wound healing test.

(3) The target gene of microRNA-338-3p was predicted to be NRP1 by using biological prediction software. The biluciferase activity test was used to verify whether microRNA-338-3p is directly bound to the seed sequence of NRP1 3 'UTR region to clarify the targeted regulation effect of microRNA-338-3p on NRP1.

(4) The expression levels of NRP1 mRNA in lung cancer (n=55) and adjacent normal mucosa tissues (n=55) were determined using quantitative PCR, and the expression of NRP1 in lung cancer cell lines (A549, H226 and HCC827) and normal lung mucosa cell line (BEAS-2B) were also detected by quantitative PCR. Meanwhile, we performed regression analysis of the microRNA-338-3p and NRP1 expression to explore their correlation.

(5) The expression of NRP1 mRNA and protein expression before and after transfection was determined by building sh-NRP1 virus transfection A549 and H226 cells. The growth and proliferation of cells were observed by CCK-8, flow cytometry and plate cloning experiments, and the invasion and migration of cells were observed by transwell cell migration and invasion experiment and wound healing test.

(6) Primary tumor growth was examined after the orthotopic injection of 1×106 A549 cells with the forced expression of microRNA-338-3p or contmicroRNA and the growth of the tumor was observed and the mRNA levels of microRNA-338-3p and NRP1 in the tumor were detected.

(7) The expression levels of the phosphorylated EGFR, Akt and FAK were detected by Western blot, and the changes of EMT related proteins were detected in A549 and H226 cells with microRNA-338-3p.

(8) A549 and H226 cells with sh-NRP1 or NRP1 overexpression were detected expression of relevant signaling pathways and EMT related markers by Western blot method.

(9) A549 cells, infected by sh-NRP1 lentivirus, injected into the tail vein and A549 cells were infected by blank vector sh-NC. A lung metastatic tumor model was established to observe the effect of NRP1 on the metastasis ability of lung cancer in vivo. (10) To observe proliferation changes in lung cancer cell using sh-NRP1 joint EGFR - TKI or FAK inhibitors respectively.

Results (1) The results of qRT-PCR showed that the expression of microRNA-338-3p in 3 lung cancer cell

lines was significantly lower than that of normal lung epithelial cells (p<0.05), and the expression of microRNA-338-3p in 55 lung cancer tissues was also significantly lower than that in 55 adjacent tissues (p<0.05). The results were consistent with the results of previous pre-experiment tissue microRNA chips.

(2) The expression level of mature microRNA-338-3p in the lung cancer tissues was significantly lower than in the adjacent normal mucosa tissues (p<0.05). MicroRNA-338-3p was decreased in the lung cancer cell lines (A549, H226 and HCC827) compared with the normal lung mucosa cell line (BEAS-2B) (p<0.05). The results were consistent with the results of preexperimental tissue microRNA chip.

(3) The co-transfection of microRNA-338-3p and the wild-type NRP1 3'UTR caused a significant decrease in luciferase units compared with the controls (p<0.05). However, the co-transfection of microRNA-338-3p and the mutant NRP13'UTR did not cause a decrease in luciferase units compared with the controls.

(4) Compared with BEAS-2B, the expression of NRP1 in NSCLC cell lines A549, H226 and HCC827 was up-regulated. The expression of NRP1 was also up-regulated in 55 cases of NSCLC tissue samples. In NSCLC, microRNA-338-3p is low expression.

(5) The CCK 8 cells, plate cloning experiments, the testing and transwell Chambers attack experiment and scratches the experimental results show that the overexpression of microRNA-338-3p in lung cancer cell line A549 and H226 growth, proliferation and invasion and metastasis ability significantly lower than the control group (p<0.05).

(6) In vivo experiment, compared with the control group the tumor size of the nude mice, treated with microrna-338-3p, was significantly smaller (p<0.05). The RNA level of NRP1 in the tumor tissues after microRNA-338-3p was significantly reduced compared with the control group, indicating that microRNA-338-3p inhibits the growth of nude mouse transplanted tumor by inhibiting the expression of NRP1.

(7) Western blot test results showed that compared with the control group, the expressions of phosphorylated EGFR, FAK and Akt in the overexpressed microRNA-338-3p group were significantly reduced (p<0.05). The remediation experiment proved that overexpression of NRP1 could partially restore the expression levels of phosphorylated EGFR, FAK and Akt in the overexpressed microRNA-338-3p group, indicating that microRNA-338-3p could regulate the relevant signal pathway by inhibiting the expression of NRP1. (8) Western blot test results showed that the phosphorylation levels of MMP2, MMP9, Smad3, Vimentin, N-cadherin and Snail protein in the NRP1 interference group were significantly reduced compared with the control group (p<0.05), while overexpression of NRP1 promoted up-regulation of MMP2, MMP9, Smad3, Vimentin, N-cadherin and Snail. It showed that NRP1 could regulate the metastasis of lung cancer and the process of epithelial-mesenchymal transformation. In the overexpressed microRNA-338-3p group, Smad3 phosphorylation level, Vimentin, N-cadherin and Snail protein were significantly reduced compared with the control group (p<0.05), suggesting that

microRNA-338-3p, like sh-NRP1, can inhibit lung cancer metastasis and the process of epithelial-mesenchymal transformation.

(9) After interfering with NRP1, the experimental results of lung metastatic tumor in vivo showed that pulmonary metastatic nodules were significantly reduced compared with the control group (p<0.05).

(10) Interference with NRP1 can increase the sensitivity of lung cancer cells to EGFR-TKI or FAK inhibitors.

Conclusion microRNA-338-3p as a novel tumor suppressor gene was decreased in lung cancer, and NRP1 is an oncogene that is highly expressed in lung cancer and can inhibit metastasis and migration of lung cancer after interfering with NRP1. Overexpression NRP1 can promote proliferation and metastasis. Meanwhile, microRNA-338-3p can decrease migratory, invasive and proliferative behaviors, as well as lung cancer EMT, by attenuating the expression of NRP1 through EGFR, FAK and Akt pathways. Interference with NRP1 can increase the sensitivity of lung cancer cells to EGFR-TKI or FAK inhibitors.

PO-0418

云平台无创机械通气肺康复对 COPD 患者 miRNA 表达的影响

徐喜媛、卜宝英、杨敬平 内蒙古包钢医院

探讨 COPD 合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者通过云平台家庭 NIPPV 基础上进行肺康复的效果

PO-0419

基于机器学习的三维定量评估右心室功能预测慢性血 栓栓塞性肺动脉高压预后的临床研究

李一丹

首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院

右心室(RV)功能对慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压 (CTEPH)患者的预后起着重要作用。我们使用基于机 器学习的全自动软件,使用三维超声心动图(3DE) 量化 RV 功能来预测 CTEPH 患者的不良临床结果。 本研究旨在评价基于 ML 的 3DE 定量,作为 CTEPH 患者不良临床结果的预测指标。

实时三维超声心动图评价毛细血管前性肺动脉高压右 室-肺动脉偶联

李一丹 首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院

通过三维超声心动图评估右心室功能及右室-肺动脉 (RV-PA) 偶联, 探讨 RV-PA 耦联对毛细血管前性 肺动脉高压患者不良临床结局的预测价值。

PO-0421

microRNA625 在脓毒症中的表达

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检测脓毒症患者的 miRNA-625、IL-6 及 IL-10 的表达 及诊断效能。

PO-0422 肺间质纤维化合并肺气肿的危险因素分析及列线图模 型的建立

袁雪婷、金金、许小毛 北京医院

探索肺间质纤维化合并肺气肿(CPFE)的危险因素, 并建立列线图风险评估模型,加深临床医生对 CPFE 的认识。

PO-0423 经支气管冷冻肺活检对非纤维化型弥漫性肺部疾病的 诊断效能及安全性研究

朱晓萍、罗志兵、高少勇、胥武剑、陈荣璋、李强 上海市东方医院(同济大学附属东方医院)

弥漫性肺部疾病(DPLD)涵盖 200 多种疾病,可进 展为呼吸衰竭和死亡。精确诊断对改善预后选择正确 治疗非常重要。本研究旨在探讨经支气管冷冻肺活检 (Transbronchial lung cryobiopsy, TBLC)在非纤维化 型弥漫性肺部疾病 (non-fibrotic-DPLD)的诊断效能 及其安全性。

PO-0424

临床护理路径在无创正压通气治疗慢阻肺护理中的应 用及对患者肺功能的影响

马丽颖 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨临床护理路径再无创正压通气治疗慢性阻塞性肺 疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)对患者肺功能的促进作用。

PO-0425

比较鼻腔吸入法与无创气管插管改良法的差异及 K-Ras 肺癌小鼠模型建立中的应用研究

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本文将介绍一种改良版的操作简单,精准无创伤的小 鼠气管插管式吸入方法,同时与传统简单直接的鼻腔 吸入法比较操作差异,并运用此改良法构建K-Ras小 鼠原发肺癌模型。

支气管热成形术联合冷冻治疗重症哮喘患者的临床疗 效及安全性分析

胡斯育、龙发、付鹏、龙亮、黄文婷 中国科学院大学深圳医院(光明)

探讨支气管热成形术联合冷冻治疗重症哮喘患者的临 床疗效及安全性分析。

PO-0427 IgG and IgM levels in patients with severe COVID-19: a cross-sectional study

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Object This study aimed to analyze the association of the levels of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)-specific immunoglobulin G (IgG) and

PO-0426

immunoglobulin M (IgM) with various pathophysiological indices in patients with COVID-19, to act as a reference for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19.

Methods The levels of COVID-19-specific IgG and IgM were detected in 21 patients with COVID-19. Physiopathological biomarkers were collected, such as venous blood cells, C-reactive protein, blood coagulation, biochemical indexes, myocardial function, lymphocyte count, cytokines, immune factors, urine chemistry, and liver function.

Results In this study, we found that in patients with COVID-19, the neutrophil ratio and D-dimer levels increased, the average levels of COVID-19-specific lαM levels ΙαG and were significantly increased(573.20 ± 121.00 g/L and 62.72 ± 12.89 g/L, respectively), and the changes in the COVID-19specific IgG and IgM levels varied between patients with different characteristics. The COVID-19-specific IgG and IgM levels of patients in the dyspnea group were 205.70-1730.54 g/L and 1.95-99.61 g/L, respectively, while those in the non-broken-winded group were 10.75-2026.7 g/L and 19.39-48.66 g/L, respectively (P < 0.05). Furthermore, the association between COVID-19-specific IoG and interleukin-4 (IL-4) was stronger than that between COVID-19specific IgM and IL-4. In patients with a COVID-19specific IgG concentration >1000 g/L or COVID-19specific IgM concentration >180 g/L, the number of CD3+CD4+ T cells decreased to different degrees. Conclusion COVID-19-specific IgG and IgM may

play an important role in disease progression in patients with COVID-19 and help to guide its clinical diagnosis and treatment.

PO-0428

选择性 COX-2 抑制剂联合靶向药物对肺癌的影响及 机制研究

张瑞连 呼和浩特市第一医院

通过 COX-2 抑制剂联合 EGFR-TKI,研究对人肺癌裸 鼠移植瘤生长增殖的影响及机制。2.通过 COX-2 抑制 剂联合 EGFR-TKI,探讨其对肺癌新生血管的影响及 机制。

PO-0429

CAPTAIN: 年龄在 ICS/LABA 控制不佳的哮喘患者对 三联疗法响应中的影响

柴芝兰¹、Louis-Philippe Boulet²、Laurie Lee³、 Huib Kerstjens⁴、Alberto Papi⁵、Agne Zarankaite⁶、 Ian D Pavord⁷、Zelie Bailes⁶、Guy Brusselle⁸、Neil Barnes^{9,10}、Nicola A Hanania¹¹、Steven Pascoe³、 John Oppenheimer¹²、Emilio Pizzichini^{9,13}、Andrew Fowler⁶ 1. 葛兰素史克 (中国) 投资有限公司

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4. University of Groningen and University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands

5. University of Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy

6. GSK, Stockley Park West, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UK

7. University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

8. Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

9. GSK, Brentford, Middlesex, UK

10. Barts and the London School of Medicine and Dentistry, London, UK

11. Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, USA

12. Rutgers New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, USA

13. Federal University of Santa Catarina, Santa Catarina, Brazil

对于尽管使用 ICS/LABA 但哮喘仍未控制的患者,根 据治疗结果显示添加 LAMA 和增加 ICS 剂量的效果不同,且可能随年龄而变化。根据年龄分析添加乌美溴 铵 (UMEC)和增加糠酸氟替卡松 (FF)对 FEV1 和 急性加重的效果。

PO-0430

1 例儿童中毒性表皮坏死松懈症后闭塞性细支气管炎 行双肺移植术后的病例报告

周淑芳、吴婷、朱雪芬、吴波、陈静瑜 无锡市人民医院

该文总结了 1 例儿童中毒性表皮坏死松懈症后闭塞性 细支气管炎行双肺移植术。

PO-0431

医护康一体化快速康复模式对肺移植受者术后康复及 护理满意度的影响

周淑芳、吴婷、朱雪芬、吴波、陈静瑜 无锡市人民医院

探讨医护康一体化快速康复模式对移植受者术后康复 及护理满意的影响。

自身免疫性肺泡蛋白沉积症肺泡内细胞因子谱的特征 研究

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自身免疫性肺泡蛋白沉积症 (aPAP) 是成人 PAP 中 最为常见的类型,目前所知其主要与粒—巨噬细胞集 落刺激因子 (GM-CSF)自身抗体产生有关,从而抑 制了依赖 GM-CSF 刺激的肺泡巨噬细胞的清除吞噬 功能,导致大量表面活性物质和泡沫样肺泡巨噬细胞 的沉积。但是部分 aPAP 病人在接受 GM-CSF 治疗 后,病情仍然没有得到缓解,提示 GM-CSF 之外致 病机制的可能。因此,为进一步研究 aPAP 的发病机 制,需要对其肺泡内细胞因子的变化进行描述,从而 揭示其肺泡免疫微环境变化。

PO-0433

标准弥散模拟器在弥散肺功能仪质量评估中的应用研 究

叶培韬¹、黄锐波¹、雷薛冬¹、吴仲平¹、高怡^{1,2}、 郑劲平^{1,2,3,4}

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- 2. 广州呼吸健康研究院
- 3. 国家呼吸系统疾病临床医学研究中心
- 4. 呼吸疾病国家重点实验室

弥散肺功能仪的准确性和稳定性一直是国内外研究探 讨的问题。不同实验室甚至是同一实验室里,不同弥 散肺功能仪所测的一氧化碳弥散量(DLCO)都有所 差异。目前,国内弥散肺功能仪器的校准主要由仪器 自检和定标筒进行,但无法评估仪器自身出现的耗损 或偏差,本研究采用弥散模拟器对我院临床使用的弥 散肺功能仪进行准确性的评估,并根据测试结果对仪 器进行维护,然后同时结合生物人验证探讨这种方法 的应用价值。

PO-0434

纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗治疗支气管扩张合并肺部感染 临床疗效的 Meta 分析

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评价经纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗治疗支气管扩张合并肺 部感染的临床疗效。

PO-0435

Adherence and efficacy of smoking cessation treatment among patients with COPD in China

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2. 中日友好医院

Object Smoking cessation is a key intervention for all smokers with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). Poor treatment adherence is a challenge in clinical practice that might contribute to the lower efficacy of medication (e.g. oral drug). However, it is unclear what factors will influence adherence among smokers with COPD. Therefore, this study aimed to assess whether adherence to smoking cessation treatment affects the smoking cessation efficacy, and evaluate predictors of adherence to smoking cessation treatment among patients with COPD in China.

Methods This study was based on an open-label randomized controlled trial (RCT) of varenicline and bupropion for smoking cessation among patients with COPD in China. The medication was given for 12 weeks, and visits and assessments were conducted at weeks 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, and 24. We assessed whether the adherence to smoking cessation treatment affects the smoking cessation efficacy and evaluated predictors of adherence.

Results A total of 136 participants were recruited from February 2019 to June 2020, and analyzed using the intention-to-treat (ITT) method. 48.5% (66/136) of the total participants had good adherence to smoking cessation, and good adherence significantly improved the efficacy of smoking cessation (OR=9.60, 95%CI 4.02-22.96, P < 0.001). After adjusting for age, gender, nationality, education, and marital status, we found older age, higher education level, having more previous quitting attempts, stronger self-efficacy and preparation in quitting smoking, recognizing hazards of smoking, longer duration of COPD, and higher St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) scores were relevant to good adherence (P < 0.05). **Conclusion** To our best knowledge, this is the first study to evaluate adherence to smoking cessation treatment among patients with COPD in China. Our study found that good adherence to smoking cessation treatment significantly improved the smoking cessation efficacy, and predictors of adherence were evaluated. We call on the medical community to pay attention to the adherence to smoking cessation among patients with COPD.

PO-0436

CT 引导下经皮微波凝固联合 I125 放射性粒子植入治 疗晚期肺癌疗效观察

黄锐

厦门市第二医院呼吸病医院

观察经皮肺穿刺微波凝固治疗联合 1125 放射性粒子 植入治疗晚期肺癌安全性、可行性及近期疗效。

PO-0437

1 例暴发性心肌炎 ECMO 术后患者早期应用心脏康复 联合肺康复运动的效果

吴寿美 贵州省人民医院

暴发性心肌炎是心肌炎中最为严重的类型,因其起病 急、进展快、病情重,早期病死率高,而患者一旦度 过危险期,长期预后良好,因此暴发性心肌炎的治疗 一直备受关注与重视。随着医疗技术的进步,以及对 体外膜肺氧合(extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, ECMO) 技术的不断探索, ECMO 用 于治疗急性暴发性心肌炎的相关报道越来越多。多项 研究证实, ECMO 可明显提高难治性心源性休克患 者的生存率,且有回顾性观察研究发现 ECMO 用于 暴发性心肌炎救治有效,成功率近70% [3-4]。 对患者 ECMO 术后多采用常规术后护理及康复训练, 虽取得一定效果,但并不理想 [5]。本院于2020年 4 月几日收治 1 例暴发性心肌炎患者, 经 VA-ECMO 模式治疗并及早应用心脏康复联合肺康复运动 4 天后 成功撤机,病情好转出院,且出院时患者的运动、感 觉功能正常, 心脏彩超、胸部 CT 及 GM 试验等结果 均未见异常。现将护理经验及护理配合要点报告如下。

PO-0438

蛋白 C 基因点突变导致易栓症及其家系研究

谢臻瑜 厦门医学院附属第二医院

了解 1 例 32 岁男性肺栓塞患者及其家系成员发生蛋 白 C 缺陷症的分子发病学机制。

PO-0439 硅酮支架置入治疗大咯血病例体会

廖俊雄 厦门医学院附属第二医院

交流经硬质支气管镜硅酮支架置入治疗左侧慢性脓胸 并左肺毁损、左胸膜腔-皮肤瘘道形成出现大咯血病 例。

PO-0440 探讨 TIMP-1、PD-L1 水平在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的

表达

朱默然、徐春燕、朱先极、沈瑶 上海市浦东医院

探讨血清金属蛋白酶组织抑制因子-1(TIMP-1)、 程序性死亡配体-1(PD-L1)在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中 的表达。

PO-0441 三甲医院注册护士与实习护生的职业价值观及影响因 素分析

李应兰、林婉婷、梁远秋 贵州省人民医院

目的:调查三甲医院的注册护士和实习护生的职业价 值观现状,探讨其各自的影响因素,对比其异同。

利用纳米孔测序技术进行呼吸机相关性肺炎病原体的 快速鉴定

吴楠、贺蓓、刘超、杨萍、沈宁 北京大学第三医院

呼吸机相关性肺炎作为机械通气患者常见且严重的并 发症,可导致患者重症和死亡的风险增加。及时、有 效的病原学检测,可精确指导患者的治疗,有效改善 患者预后。现在临床常用的病原体检测手段,具有耗 时较长、特殊病原体难以检出、或成本高昂等缺点, 无法在医院临床工作中广泛开展。本研究使用 MinION 纳米孔测序仪,建立适合中国临床科室开展 的样本 DNA 提取及本地检测分析流程,并比较了纳 米孔测序技术和临床培养方法在7种呼吸机相关性肺 炎常见病原体(肺炎链球菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、铜绿假 单胞菌、嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠 杆菌、肺炎克雷伯杆菌)在诊断病原体效能方面的表 现,为呼吸机相关性肺炎患者下呼吸道抽吸液病原学 的快速诊断提供了新的思路和方法。

PO-0443

五虎汤加减治疗小儿支原体肺炎临床疗效的 meta 分 析

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- 3. 江苏省中医院

评价五虎汤加减治疗小儿支原体肺炎(Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia,MPP)的临床疗效。

PO-0444

T 型硅酮支架联合冷热消融在气管狭窄中的应用

贺赟贤 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨硬质气管镜支持下经颈部切口放置 T 型硅酮支架, 术中及术后随访过程中,依据其肉芽增生情况及气管 狭窄改善情况予联合应用冷热消融技术治疗良性气道 狭窄的临床疗效,并以此探讨 T 型硅酮支架联合冷热 消融在气管狭窄中的应用。

PO-0445

以呼吸系统症状首诊的原发性肺淋巴瘤临床特征及误 诊分析

吴蕾、赵峰 中国人民解放军第四军医大学西京医院

分析原发性肺淋巴瘤(PPL)临床资料及诊断过程, 以期减少误诊。

PO-0446 肺结核支气管肺泡灌洗 Xpert MTB/RIF 检测的诊断 价值

谢臻瑜 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨支气管肺泡灌洗液 Xpert MTB/RIF 检测在肺结核 临床诊断中的价值及在利福平耐药检测中的准确性。

PO-0447

比菲尼酮抑制赖氨酸羟化酶 2 所诱导肺癌 HCC827 细 胞耐药机制研究

彭春红 贵州省人民医院

探讨 比菲尼酮对过表达赖氨酸羟化酶 2 (PLOD2) 的 HCC827 细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的影响。

PO-0448

200 例肺癌合并肺间质疾病患者临床特征及驱动基因 检测分析

彭春红 贵州省人民医院

分析肺癌合并肺间质疾病患者的临床特征、驱动基因 检测结果及其之间关系.

细胞分裂周期相关蛋白 5(CDCA5)在肺腺癌组织中高 表达且与预后不良正相关

刘旭、方青山、陈菁、杨硕 武汉市第一医院

研究细胞分裂周期相关蛋白 5(CDCA5)在肺腺癌中的 表达及临床意义。

PO-0450

呼吸康复治疗在慢阻肺缓解期患者中的应用探究

赖乾德、王洁、钟沉陶 习水县人民医院

探究慢阻肺缓解期患者肺呼吸康复治疗的应用效果。

PO-0451

多元化护理模式在老年慢阻肺稳定期中的应用研究

杨柳、杨敏丽、李可可 成都市第五人民医院

研究在老年慢阻肺稳定期中应用多元化护理模式的效果。

PO-0452

基于 C1GALT1/Cosmc 通路研究大黄酸对 PSC 小鼠 免疫治疗的肠道菌群及免疫功能的影响

彭春红、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

基于核心 1β1,3-半乳糖基转移酶(C1GALT1)及其伴 侣蛋白 Cosmc(C1GALT1/Cosmc 通路)研大黄酸对肺 鳞癌小鼠模型免疫治疗中小鼠肠道菌群及免疫功能的 影响。

PO-0453

Regulation and Mechanism of PD-L1 Nuclear Translocation on Infiltrating CD8+T Lymphocytes Function under Hypoxic Microenvironment in Lung Cancer

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Object In addition to the role in facilitating tumour cells escape from immune surveillance, programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1) is also considered as a crucial effector in transducing intrinsic signals to promote tumour development. PD-L1 is mainly located in the cell membrane and cytoplasm: however it also exists in the nucleus to a less extent. And nuclear PD-L1 has been reported to be associated with drug resistance and poor survival of patients, however how it functioned in regulating immune cell is unclear. Our previous study has shown that PD-L1 can enter the nucleus and generate intra-tumour cell Gas6/MerTK signals to promote NSCLC cell proliferation. MerTK is overexpressed in various cancer tissues and the activation of Gas6/MeTK signaling contributed to tumour cell proliferation. In addition, MerTK signalling can also suppress the innate immune response; however limited studies have reported the role of MerTK signalling in CD8+T cell function. Herein, our current study mainly focused on the role of nuclear PD-L1 in mediating T cell function under hypoxic tumour microenvironment the via Gas6/MerTK signalling pathway, which can redefine the role of PD-L1 and provide an alternative view of developing potential therapies for patients who are refractory to PD-L1 targeted immunotherapy.

Methods Immunohistochemical (IHC) assay was carried out to detect the expression of nuclear PD-L1 in NSCLC tissues from patients who are responsible or irresponsible to the PD-1 immunotherapy. Cellular fractionation, western blot and coimmunoprecipitation assay, immunofluorescence staining, the positive selection of CD8+ T cell, flow cytometry, ELISA, qRT-PCR, Western Blot, PLA assay, the construction of truncated plasmid and tumour xenograft animal model were all performed to clarify the underlying mechanism.

Results 1. The positive nuclear PD-L1 expression in NSCLC tissues from patients who failed in getting effective response from anti-PD-1 immunotherapy is significantly higher than that in effective patients.

2. Hypoxia can significantly increase the expression of HIF-1 α in lung cancer cells and promote PD-L1 nuclear translocation.

3. Knockdown of HIF-1 α expression in lung cancer cells can inhibit hypoxia-induced increased Gas6 secretion.

4. Hypoxia-induced nuclear translocation of PD-L1 inhibits the proliferation and activation of CD8+ T cells via the Gas6/MerTK pathway

Conclusion In the hypoxic microenvironment, PD-L1 can enter the nucleus mediated by HIF-1 α . The nuclear PD-L1 can promote Gas6 transcription and secretion and then bind to the MerTK receptor on the surface of immune CD8+ T cells to inhibit their proliferation and activation.

PO-0454

经鼻高流量氧疗与无创呼吸机治疗 I 型呼衰患者临床 疗效比较

赖乾德、赵春艳、钟沉陶 习水县人民医院

研究经鼻高流量氧疗与无创呼吸机治疗 I 型呼衰患者 临床效果。

PO-0455

应用心脏病封堵器封堵支气管胸膜瘘的疗效分析

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支气管胸膜瘘(BPFs)是肺切除术后的一类并发症, 该疾病临床上不多见,但死亡率极高,不及时治疗容 易危及生命。目前针对 BPFs 的治疗方法是多样的, 但尚不存在统一标准的治疗方法,本研究旨在探讨使 用封堵器治疗 BPFs 的临床疗效及安全性。

PO-0456

比较两种切割活检针在 CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺活检术 中的临床应用

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比较两种切割活检针在 CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺活检中 的应用,评估二者在诊断准确率、并发症发生率等方 面的差异,探索 CPLB 中导致气胸发生的危险因素。 PO-0457

中年中重度 OSA 患者 CPAP 治疗前后脑电活动的改 变

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探讨 CPAP(持续气道正压通气)对 OSA(阻塞性 睡眠呼吸暂停)患者夜间睡眠脑电(EEG)活动的 影响,以及研究脑电变化与认知功能之间的相关性。

PO-0458

Technical performance analysis of different types of portable spirometers

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Jingping Zheng、Yi Gao

The First Affiliated Hospital Of Guangzhou Medical University

Object To analyze the performance of detection techniques of differential pressure and ultrasonic portable spirometers commonly used in clinical practice in China

Methods A standard flow/volume simulator was used to perform accuracy, repeatability, linearity, impedance, etc. of portable spirometers with 4 imported instruments and 6 domestic instruments based on 13 curves generated by different air sources in the ISO 26782:2009 standard. Performance analysis, and use the Bland-Altman diagram to evaluate the consistency between the spirometer measurement value and the simulator value.

Results In the testing of 10 portable spirometers of different brands, the accuracy, repeatability, linearity, and impedance pass rates were 50%, 100%, 70%, and 70%, respectively. Only 30% (3/10) of the instruments have passed all the quality and performance evaluation standards. Among them, 2 instruments are domestic instruments, 1 is foreign instruments, and the rest are partially up to the standard. The consistency evaluation of 3 spirometers reached both the consistency standard range and the acceptability range, and the remaining spirometers partially passed.

Conclusion The quality and performance of different types of portable spirometers commonly used in clinic are different. The use of a standard flow/volume simulator is helpful for standard evaluation of the technical performance of spirometers.

纳米硒香菇多糖对合并恶性胸腔积液的肺腺癌 NK 细 胞调控的可能机制

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本研究目的为探讨 SeNPs@LNT 对 MPE-LA 患者 NK 细胞代谢的影响。

PO-0460

人工智能辅助诊断系统对肺结节良恶性的预测及其在 不同临床特征人群中的应用价值

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探讨人工智能(artificial intelligence, AI)辅助诊断系统对肺结节良恶性判定的预测价值,为 AI 服务于临床诊断提供更优化的模式。

PO-0461 新冠肺炎康复期患者长期随访临床研究

张煦、李春艳、胡伟华、肖卫 荆州市第一人民医院

观察新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)康复期患者出 院后半年和1年的随访结果。

PO-0462

藏汉民族高原肺动脉高压患者 HGF 水平与肺动脉压 的相关性分析

华毛、马维秀、杨发菊、王佳岳 青海大学附属医院

观察藏汉民族高原肺动脉高压(High altitude pulmonary hypertension HAPH) 患者血清肝细胞生长因子(HGF)的水平,并探讨血清肝细胞生长因子与肺动脉收缩压(PASP)的关系。

PO-0463 **支气管轻链蛋白沉积病一例**

金艳坤、王娟、张杰 天坛医院

了解支气管轻链沉积病患者临床及病理特点。

PO-0464 循证护理在肺癌放射性粒子置入术后的患者护理中的 应用效果研究

石远庆 宜昌市中心人民医院

分析循证护理在肺癌放射性粒子置入术后患者护理中 的应用效果

PO-0465 PICC 化疗患者各种输液接头留置时间的护理研究

洪幼兰、陈梅 贵州省人民医院

对 PICC 化疗的肿瘤患者使用过的无针输液接头进行 不同留置时间的细菌培养和增菌培养,确定不同类型 无针输液接头合理留置时间,探讨无针输液接头的不 同结构对导管相关性感染的影响。给出临床建议,合 理使用不同类型的无针输液接头,制定预防 PICC 化疗 患者导管相关性感染的策略。

PO-0466 **外周血细胞因子在肺癌分型及预后中的临床意义**

许琼、吴学玲 上海交通大学医学院附属仁济医院

探讨外周血细胞因子在肺癌不同病理类型和预后判断中的意义。

PO-0467 **肺原发性恶性黑色素瘤一例**

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恶性黑色素瘤是一种起源于神经鞘的黑色素细胞的恶性肿瘤,多分布于皮肤、黏膜、眼部和神经系统,具有恶性程度高、易转移、易复发、预后差的特点。肺原发恶性黑色素瘤是一种极其罕见的肺原发恶性肿瘤,约占肺部肿瘤的0.01%。本文报道1例经病理确诊且一线应用 PD-1 抑制剂治疗效果非常好的肺原发恶性 黑色素瘤1例。

PO-0468

苏黄止咳胶囊联合阿斯美治疗感染后咳嗽疗效的 Meta 分析

李阳、王登本、李建英 西安市中心医院

通过 Meta 分析对苏黄止咳胶囊联合阿斯美治疗感染 后咳嗽的疗效及安全性进行分析。

PO-0469

Evaluation of Calcium-binding Protein S100A12 combined with modified early warning score in the clinical diagnosis of adult Community-Acquired Pneumonia

1 2 2,3

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- 3. 西南医科大学附属医院

Object Objective to explore the application value of serum calcium binding protein S100A12 and modified early warning score (MEWS) in adult community-acquired pneumonia.

Methods According to MEWS, 108 CAP patients were divided into low risk group, medium risk group and high risk group. The invasive mechanical ventilation rate, mortality and S100A12 concentration were compared. They were divided into death group and survival group according to the 30 day prognosis. The influencing factors and independent factors of 30 day mortality in adult CAP patients were analyzed.

Results From the severity analysis, the serum S100A12 concentration increased with the increase of MEWS stratification, and the mechanical ventilation rate and mortality increased significantly. Univariate and multivariate analysis were used to explore the influencing factors of death in adult CAP

patients after 30 days. ROC was used to analyze the sensitivity, specificity and area under the curve of S100A12, PCT and MEWS in predicting 30 day mortality in CAP patients.

Conclusion S100A12, PCT and MEWS can effectively predict the 30 day mortality risk of adult CAP patients. Serum S100A12 combined with MEWS has high clinical value in evaluating the severity and prognosis of adult CAP.

PO-0470

肺炎支原体感染所致儿童塑型性支气管炎的临床特点 及影响因素分析

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观察肺炎支原体感染所致儿童塑型性支气管炎(PB) 患儿的临床特点,并探讨其致病的影响因素。

PO-0471

伴焦虑抑郁哮喘气道炎症对未来哮喘急性发作的影响 研究

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焦虑抑郁等作为哮喘"可治疗特征",是哮喘控制中非 常重要的内容。伴焦虑抑郁哮喘具有其特异的气道炎 症特征及更高哮喘急性发作风险。本研究旨在探索焦 虑抑郁相关气道炎症对哮喘远期急性发作的影响。

PO-0472

Simultaneous in situ detection of protein expression of multiple tumor markers of CTC and heteroploid of chromosome 8 in primary lung cancer

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Object The aim of this study was to investigate the expression of CK18 and Vimentin on the surface of CTC and the aneuploidy of chromosome 8 in peripheral blood of patients with metastatic primary lung cancer which were detected by SE-iFISH, and their correlation with clinicopathological features, curative effect and prognosis was analyzed. It provides an effective and dynamic monitoring method for individualized and accurate assessment of lung cancer.

Methods Twenty-four patients with pathologically confirmed metastatic primary lung cancer (stage IIIB ~ IVB) were studied, including 17 cases of

adenocarcinoma, 4 cases of squamous cell carcinoma and 3 cases of small cell lung cancer. Peripheral blood samples were collected before and after treatment. The expression of CK18 and Vimentin on the surface of CTC and the aneuploidy of chromosome 8 were detected by SE-iFISH. The correlation between the positive rate of CTC or the number of CTCs and the clinicopathological features was analyzed by various statistical methods. The correlation between CTC threshold of different ploidy

of chromosome 8 and PFS or OS was analyzed. p < 0.05 was statistically significant.

Results 1. The total number of CTCs detected in 24 patients was 285, with an average of 12.4 CTCs per case. The positive rate of CTC was 95.83% (23/24). There was no significant correlation between the positive rate of CTC and the clinical characteristics of patients (including gender, age, ECOG score, histopathological type and serum CEA), but there was a certain correlation between the positive rate of CTC and smoking. There was no significant correlation between the number of CTC and the clinical characteristics of patients (including gender, age, ECOG score, serum CEA), but there was a correlation between the number of CTC and the histopathological type of patients. 2. The study on the relationship between the number of heteroploid CTCs and the prognosis of patients showed that the number of monoploid, diploid, triploid and polyploid CTC had no statistical correlation with PFS or OS. A tetraploid CTC count of two or more was an unfavorable predictor of response, it can predict poor PFS in patients with advanced lung cancer. A tetraploid CTC count \geq 1 is an unfavorable prognostic predictor of poor OS in patients with advanced lung cancer. 3. The expression of CK18 was detected in all 24 patients. The positive rate of CK18 + CTC was 4.35% (1/23). The positive rate of Vimentin + CTC was 85.71% (6/7). Chromosome 8 of Vimentin + CTC was mostly diploid and monosomic. Vimentin -CTC showed more heteroploid diversity of chromosome 8, especially the probability of polyploid was greater. 4. Small-cell (≤ 5µm) CTC was found in 6 of 7 patients, the total number of small-cell CTC was 11, the incidence was 85.71% (6/7). Small-cell CTC accounted for 11% (6/7) of the total CTC. The tumor marker phenotype of small-cell CTC was CK18 - Vimentin +. 5. CTM were found in 2 of 7 patients (28.9%), the total number of CTM was 2. The tumor marker phenotypes were CK18 - Vimentin + and CK18 - Vimentin - . Both cases were stage IVB adenocarcinomas, serum CEA was significantly increased, and PFS and OS were shorter, indicating a poor prognosis.

Conclusion SE-iFISH has a high detection rate of CTC in peripheral blood of patients with metastatic primary lung cancer, and it can identify small-cell CTC. Tetraploid CTC count ≥ 2 can predict poor PFS in patients with advanced lung cancer. Tetraploid CTC count ≥ 1 may predict poor OS in patients with advanced lung cancer. CTM can predict poor prognosis in patients with lung cancer.

PO-0473 **气道清理治疗的适应症**

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气道清理治疗(ACT)指南制定的流程大部分都是根据临床经验和文献报道所得出,目前国内外缺乏统一的指南。本文旨在搜寻关于气道清理方面的循证医学证据。

PO-0474

GLIPR1 通过 PLAU / PLAUR / EGFR 信号通路缓解 香烟烟雾引起的 COPD

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)的发病率在全球范围内 居高不下。研究表明,香烟烟雾(CS)暴露是 COPD 最重要的发病原因。胶质瘤发病相关蛋白 1 (GLIPR1)在细胞生长、增殖和侵袭中起着关键作 用。然而,GLIPR1在COPD中的作用机制尚未阐明。 因此,本研究主要探究了GLIPR1在COPD发生和 发展中的作用。

PO-0475

肺炎支原体感染引起塑型性支气管炎的临床特点及早 期诊断

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儿童塑型性支气管炎是一种少见呼吸系统疾病,气道 内胶冻状或者僵硬沿支气管走形支气管管型的痰栓阻 塞气道。轻者阻塞气道引起支气管通气不良,严重者 引发呼吸困难危及生命。既往报道塑型性支气管炎的 常见病因多为先心病术后、哮喘以及病毒感染。近年 来发现肺炎支原体肺炎在进行纤维支气管镜检查的时 候镜下出现塑型性支气管炎逐渐有增多的趋势。

家庭动态监测肺功能对儿童哮喘自我管理的效果分析

杨兆瑞、韩晓华 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

研究应用手持式智能肺功能仪(简称简易肺功能仪) 结合 2016版《儿童支气管哮喘诊断与防治指南》 (简称《哮喘指南》),对儿童哮喘的自我管理进行 效果分析。

PO-0477

胰岛素抵抗对哮喘大鼠气道炎症和功能的影响

冯晶、尚云晓 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨胰岛素抵抗对哮喘模型大鼠的气道炎症和功能的 影响作用,为肥胖型哮喘的治疗提供依据。

PO-0478

MiR-21-5p in macrophage-derived exosomes targets Smad7 to promote epithelial mesenchymal transition of airway epithelial cells Abstract

Xiang Li、Yunxiao Shang Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University

Object

Asthma is usually associated with airway inflammation and airway remodeling. Epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT) often occurs in airway remodeling. The purpose of this study is to identify the effect of miR-21-5p and Smad7 signaling pathway in macrophage-derived exosomes on EMT of airway epithelial cells.

Methods HE staining and Masson staining were used to verify the successful establishment of the asthma model. The levels of epithelial cell adhesion factor and stromal cell markers were detected by western blot. The levels of miR-21-5p were detected by qRT-PCR. The expression of miR-21-5p in lung tissue was further verified by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH). Exosome morphology was observed by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and nanoparticle tracking analysis (NTA). Luciferase reporter assay was applied to analyze the interaction of miR-21-5p with Smad7.

Results The expression of miR-21-5p was upregulated in macrophages of rats in vivo with OVA-induced asthma. In vitro cultured alveolar macrophages stimulated by LPS could secrete exosomes with high levels of miR-21-5p. The exosome-derived miR-21-5p promotes EMT in rat tracheal epithelial cells through TGFβ1/Smad

signaling pathway by downregulating Smad7. This process can be blocked by miR-21-5p inhibitor. **Conclusion** Rat alveolar macrophages produced high levels of miR-21-5p-containing exosomes, which transported miR-21-5p to tracheal epithelial cells, thus promoting EMT through TGF- β 1/Smad signaling pathway by targeting Smad7.

PO-0479

铁死亡与慢性阻塞性肺疾病相关性研究进展

吕琳、程雪、孙皎琳、李婷婷、刘佳、纪文文、崔晨、 胡婷华、石志红

西安交通大学第一附属医院呼吸与危重症医学科

对铁死亡与慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)的相关性进 行综述。

PO-0480 VIP 对哮喘气道重塑小鼠 Bcl-2 及 Bax 表达的影响

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探讨血管活性肠肽(VIP)对 IL-13 诱导的哮喘气道重塑 小鼠气道平滑肌细胞(ASMCs)中 Bcl-2 及 Bax 表达的 影响。

PO-0481

关于一例原发于肺部的弥漫大 B 淋巴瘤女性患者的案 例报道

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弥漫大 B 细胞淋巴瘤是非霍奇金淋巴瘤(NHL)中最 常见的类型,约占 1/3,可原发于淋巴结或原发于结 外病变,超过 50%的病人诊断时有结外病变侵犯, 最常见的结外侵犯病变是胃肠道和骨髓,各占 15-20%,任何器官均可涉及。诊断该病需行活检,例如 胰腺的弥漫大 B 细胞淋巴瘤比胰腺癌有更好的预后, 但如果不做活检将错过治疗机会,原发于脑部的弥漫 大 B 细胞淋巴瘤近几年发病率亦逐步增加,但原发于 肺部的弥漫大 B 细胞淋巴瘤却很少报道。我们最近发 现了一例 56 岁的女性患者,该患者以反复发热为主 要表现,伴咳嗽、咳痰,胸部 CT 扫描发现双肺多发 大小不等结节。

Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase aggravates oxidative stress-induced apoptosis in asthma by suppressing the Nrf2 pathway

Jiapeng Hu、Yunxiao Shang Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University

Object Asthma is a chronic airway disease that causes excessive inflammation, oxidative stress, mucus production, and bronchial epithelial cell apoptosis. Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase (Fbp1), one of the rate-limiting enzymes in gluconeogenesis, plays a critical role in several cancers. However, its role in inflammatory diseases, such as asthma, is unclear. Here, we examined the expression, function, and mechanism of action of Fbp1 in asthma.

Methods (1) Asthma-related datasets were selected from the public database. We downloaded gene expression datasets associated with asthma from the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database. The R language was used for data quality supervision, and the R language combined with GEO2R method was used for data processing. The gene expression in the datasets was visualized as volcano plots. A plot of the overlapping upregulated gene sets from above datasets was created using the R package UpSetR to analyze the core genes. The overlapping gene expression of Fbp1 in each dataset was presented as a bar graph.

(2) Murine model of ovalbumin-induced asthma. The mice were sensitized with 50 μ g ovalbumin mixed with 0.8 mg aluminum hydroxide in sterile saline by intraperitoneal injection on days 0, 7, and 14. On days 21–28, the mice were challenged for 30 min with 2% OVA using a nebulizer.

(3) The human bronchial epithelial cell line 16HBE and Beas-2B were treated with human recombinant IL-4 or IL-13. FBP1 was overexpressed and knockdown in 16HBE and BEAS-2B cells.

(4) Then different group of cells were stained with propidium iodide and Annexin V-PE/ 7AAD to evaluate whether FBP1 could affect cell cycle and apoptosis by flow cytometry.

(5) The content of reactive oxygen species (ROS) was detected by 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) probe. Cellular malondialdehyde (MDA), superoxide dismutase (SOD), and glutathione (GSH) levels were quantified using an MDA Assay Kit, GSH Assay Kit, and total-SOD Assay Kit respectively, according to the manufacturers' instructions.

(6) Immunohistochemistry was used to detect the expression of FBP1 in the airway epithelial cells of the lung tissues in asthma group and control group.

(7) qPCR was used to detect the protein and mRNA expression levels of FBP1 in the lung tissues of asthma group and control group.

(8) Western blot was used to detect the protein level of FBP1, apoptosis-related and Nrf2 pathway-related indicators.

Results 1. Fbp1 was overexpressed in a murine model of asthma and IL-4-stimulated or IL-13-stimulated bronchial epithelial cells

(1) The datasets GSE41667, GSE6858, GSE41665 and GSE79156 related to a murine model of asthma and the datasets GSE19182, GSE37693 and GSE78914 related to IL-4-stimulated or IL-13stimulated bronchial epithelial cells were selected. Fbp1 was simultaneously overexpressed in all these datasets.

(2) The expression of Fbp1 in asthmatic epithelial cells was significantly higher than that in the control group.

(3) IL-4 and IL-13 were then used individually to stimulate 16HBE and Beas-2B cells. Western blot analysis demonstrated that the protein levels of Fbp1 in IL-4-stimulated or IL-13-stimulated 16HBE and Beas-2B cells were higher than those in control cells.
2. Fbp1 induced apoptosis and aggravated oxidative stress in bronchial epithelial cells

(1) Fbp1 knockdown significantly reduced the proportion of cells in the G2/M phase for both cell lines, and Fbp1 overexpression significantly increased the proportion of cells in the G2/M phase. Knockdown of Fbp1 resulted in decreased apoptosis, while overexpression of Fbp1 led to increased apoptosis.

(2) Fbp1 knockdown reduced the levels of ROS in the 16HBE and Beas-2B cells, while Fbp1 overexpression increased the ROS levels. Similarly, the levels of antioxidant markers GSH and SOD were significantly increased in the Fbp1-siRNAtransfected group compared to those in the control group, while the level of the lipid peroxidation marker MDA was significantly decreased. In contrast, Fbp1 overexpression significantly reduced GSH and SOD levels but resulted in elevated MDA levels.

3. Study on the mechanism of FBP1 aggravating oxidative stress-induced apoptosis by regulating Nrf2 signaling pathway.

(1) The protein levels of total-Nrf2, HO-1, and nuclear Nrf2 were significantly higher in the knockdown groups than in the control group, whereas the protein levels of Keap1 were significantly reduced in 16HBE and Beas-2B cells. In comparison, the expression of total-Nrf2, HO-1 and nuclear Nrf2 was significantly lower in the overexpression group than in the control group, whereas the expression of Keap1 was significantly elevated.

(2) The expression levels of Nrf2 were markedly decreased after the addition of ML385 in 16HBE and Beas-2B cells. The downregulation of apoptosis was greater in the ML385-treated group than in the untreated knockdown group, whereas apoptosis was lower than that in the negative control group.

(3) In 16HBE and BEAS-2B cells, compared with the Fbp1 knockdown group, ML385 treatment during Fbp1 knockdown increased ROS, but it was lower than the transfection control group.

Conclusion 1.Fbp1 was highly expressed in airway epithelial cells of asthmatic mice and 16HBE and BEAS-2B cells stimulated by IL-4 or IL-13.

2.In 16HBE and Beas-2B cells, overexpression of Fbp1 aggravated cell apoptosis and oxidative stress, while Fbp1 knockdown reduced cell apoptosis and oxidative stress.

3.Fbp1 aggravated oxidative stress-induced apoptosis by suppressing Nrf2 signaling pathway. Nrf2 inhibitors could partially restore oxidative stress and apoptosis induced by Fbp1.

尘螨对哮喘模型小鼠肺组织中 Lyn 激酶表达的影响

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探讨尘螨刺激对哮喘模型小鼠肺组织中 Lyn 激酶表达 情况的影响。

PO-0484

上下呼吸道呼出气一氧化氮测定在腺样体肥大患儿中 评价作用

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探讨上下呼吸道呼出气一氧化氮测定在腺样体肥大患 儿中评价方法及临床意义。

PO-0485 间质性肺疾病合并肺癌的临床特征和预后分析

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3. 广州医科大学

探讨 ILD-LC 早期诊断的关键因素和晚期患者的优化 治疗方案,提高 ILD-LC 的诊治水平。

PO-0486

吡非尼酮通过 SMAD 通路抑制 EndMT 保护 ARDS

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最近研究表明, 吡非尼酮可通过阻断 NLRP3 炎性小体的激活而改善脂多糖诱导的肺部炎症和纤维化, 并降低了支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中的 IL-1β 和 TGF-β1水平。吡非尼酮通过加强 BAP31 对内质网应 激和线粒体损伤的调节来减轻脂多糖引起的肺损伤。 提示吡非尼酮在脂多糖诱导的 ARDS 中的作用仍值得 进一步探究。

吡非尼酮能否通过上调 smad 信号通路,从而抑制 ARDS 早期肺血管内皮 EndMT 的发生,减轻肺泡-血

管屏障损伤,抑制 ARDS 早期纤维化,从而发挥对 ARDS 的保护作用。

PO-0487 宏基因组二代测序对呼吸道瘘病原学诊断价值研究

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呼吸道瘘常合并严重感染,抗感染治疗尺度难以把握, 通过宏基因二代测序技术探讨 mNGS 对呼吸道瘘病 原学的诊断价值,明确 mNGS 对比传统病原学检测 方法的优势。

PO-0488

从"大气下陷"探讨慢性重度呼吸困难的治疗思路与对 策

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探索中医药防治慢性重度呼吸困难的思路与对策。

PO-0489 经支气管冷冻肺活检在机化性肺炎诊断中的应用

杨硕 武汉市第一医院

探讨经支气管冷冻肺活检(TBCB)在机化性肺炎诊 断中的有效性和安全性。

PO-0490

老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者烟草依赖的现况调查

赖添顺、张惠敏、林灿烁、陈苑霞、朱裕丽、李雅纯 梅州市中医医院(梅州市田家炳医院)

了解老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者对烟草依赖的情况。

Study on the Diagnostic Value of Blood Inflammatory Indicators in COVID-19

Lin Zhao、Yantong Shi 日照市人民医院

Object To explore the diagnostic value of blood inflammatory indicators in COVID-19.

Methods Patients with viral respiratory infection were selected according to the SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid testing (NAT) and divided into case group and control group after PSM 1:1 match. The levels of WBC, NEU, LYM, MON, ESR, CRP, PCT were measured in the two groups. Independent sample T test was used to judge the difference between the two groups. The ROC curve was drawn to evaluate the diagnostic performance.

Results The WBC, NEU, MON and PCT levels in the case group were lower than those in the control group, and LYM was higher than that in the control group (P>0.05). In the case group, ESR and CRP were significantly increased (P<0.05). The AUC of WBC, NEU and MON were all less than 0.5; the AUC of LYM, CRP and PCT were 0.611, 0.648 and 0.611; and the Youden index were 0.208, 0.271 and 0.417. The sensitivity and specificity of PCT were 84.40% and 56.25%, while the sensitivity of CRP and LYM was 52.1% and 58.3%. The AUC of ESR was 0.894, the Youden index was 0.667, the sensitivity was 85.40%, and the specificity was 81.25%. ESR combined with CRP, AUC was 0.899, and Yoden index was 0.667.

Conclusion ESR has good diagnostic accuracy and authenticity and can be used to differentiate COVID-19 from other common viral respiratory infections.

PO-0492

联合阻断 BRD4/c-Myc 和整合素通路治疗非小细胞 肺癌的作用及机制研究

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整合素/FAK信号通路在NSCLC发生和发展中起着至 关重要的作用。虽然有证据支持 FAK 抑制剂治疗 NSCLC 的潜力,但这些药物在临床试验中往往表现 出有限的疗效。因此,需要新的研究来开发一种有效 的基于整合素/FAK 治疗非小细胞肺癌的方法。本研 究旨在探讨联合阻断 BRD4/c-Myc 和整合素通路治疗 非小细胞肺癌的作用及机制。 PO-0493

AECOPD 合并功能性便秘的发病率及其中医 临床证 型的临床观察

毛莉娜

武汉市第一医院

用中医"肺与大肠相表里"理论解释临床上 AECOPD 合并功能性便秘现象并提供治疗思路。

PO-0494

住院医师规范化培训医师在新型冠状病毒流行期心理 状态调查

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- 2. 天津医科大学总医院

调查住院医师规范化培训医师(住培医师)这一特殊 群体在新型冠状病毒疫情流行期间的焦虑、抑郁心理 状态,为维护住培医师身心健康,及早进行心理干预 提供客观依据。

PO-0495

甘油三酯葡萄糖乘积指数对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加 重的近期预后价值

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探讨甘油三酯葡萄糖乘积指数(TyG 指数)在慢性阻 塞性肺疾病急性加重(AECOPD)中的应用价值

PO-0496

香烟提取物对股四头肌细胞线粒体分裂的影响

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观察香烟提取物对小鼠股四头肌细胞线粒体分裂的影响,并探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者骨骼肌功能障碍的 潜在分子机制。

中线导管在老年呼吸衰竭患者静脉治疗中的应用效果

姚翠玲、孙丽、贺晓宁 内蒙古包钢医院

探讨中线导管在老年患者静脉治疗中的应用效果

PO-0498

非霍奇金淋巴瘤—细胞毒性 T 细胞淋巴瘤一例

张玉彤、谷月、李丹 吉林大学第一医院

探讨以肺内表现首诊的淋巴瘤的临床表现以及诊治方 法。

PO-0499

胸水干扰素γ释放试验(PF-IGRA)在结核性胸膜炎 中的诊断价值

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结核性胸膜炎 (tuberculous pleurisy, TP) 是肺外结 核的常见疾病,但其诊断仍具有挑战性。近年来,研 究发现胸水 γ 干扰素释放试验 (pleural fluid interferon gamma release assay, PF-IGRA) 在 TP 中具有重要的诊断价值,但这些研究的样本量很小, 结论不一致。本研究通过 meta 分析评估了 PF-IGRA 在 TP 中的诊断价值。

PO-0500

免疫检查点抑制剂联合治疗小细胞肺癌疗效与安全性 的 Meta 分析

万秋 重庆市公共卫生医疗救治中心

采用 Meta 分析法系统评价免疫检查点抑制剂 (immune checkpoint inhibitor, ICI)联合治疗小细 胞肺癌的疗效及安全性。

PO-0501

Elevated serum matrix metalloproteinase-2 levels in heart failure patient with Cheyne-stokes respiration

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Object Cheyne-stokes respiration (CSR), a present of central sleep apnea, was referred as a poor prognosis factor in patients with heart failure (HF). Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) and B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP), play important roles in patient of HF. However, there is no literature mention about the changes of MMP and BNP in HF patients with CSR.

Methods From June 2018 to June 2019, 41 adult patients with stable heart failure condition and the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) <50% were enrolled from cardiology clinic. Overnight polysomnography study was done and central sleep apnea with CSR was diagnosed from obstructive sleep apnea. The morning serum MMP-2, MMP-9 and BNP levels were determined using enzymelinked immunosorbent assay and fluorescence immunoassay technique. Auto adjustable continue positive airway pressure (CPAP) device was applied to 7 of those patients for 3 months.

Results The serum MMP-2 and BNP levels were significantly higher in HF patients with CSR than in patients without CSR. Besides, the elevated serum MMP-2 levels were correlated well with the severity of sleep apnea and intermittent hypoxia which were represent as apnea-hypopnea index and oxygen-desaturation index. No positive correlation was found between those markers with LVEF. Finally, the standard treatment of sleep apnea with CPAP for 3 months had the trend to reduce the elevated serum MMP-2 levels.

Conclusion Higher serum MMP-2 and BNP levels was found in HF patients with CSR. The elevated MMP-2 levels were correlated with the severity of sleep apnea and intermittent hypoxia.

PO-0502

INTREPID 研究: 每日一次单一吸入装置糠酸氟替卡 松/乌美溴铵/维兰特罗与多吸入装置三联疗法比较— —既往用药分层亚组分析

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INTREPID 研究显示,相较于多吸入装置三联疗法 (MITT,吸入性糖皮质激素+长效抗胆碱药物+长效 β2 受体激动剂 [ICS+LAMA+LABA]),单一吸入装 置糠酸氟替卡松/乌美溴铵/维兰特罗 (FF/UMEC/VI) 在慢性阻塞性肺病 (COPD)常规治疗中改善了健康 状况响应和肺功能。根据既往用药分层评价 INTREPID 结果。

PO-0503

34 例肺癌伴副肿瘤风湿综合征临床特点分析

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分析肺癌伴副肿瘤风湿综合征患者的临床特点,提高 认识,以期早期诊断。

PO-0504

APACHEII 评分和血液指标联合分析在评估危重症患 者预后中的价值研究

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探讨急性生理学与慢性健康状况(APACHEII)评分、 血液学指标预测危重症的患者预后的价值,研究两者 联合应用在预后判断中的改善效果。 PO-0505

大气颗粒物对非小细胞肺癌分期的影响

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大气颗粒物(PM)污染与肺癌的发病率、死亡率增加有关,被国际癌症研究机构认定为 | 类致癌物。本研究通过研究大气颗粒物与初诊非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC)患者的肿瘤分期的关系,探讨大气污染 对非小细胞肺癌预后的影响。

PO-0506

FEV1%pred 预测大气道狭窄患者的心肺运动能力的 价值

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了解 FEV₁%pred 是否能用于预测大气道狭窄的心肺运动能力

PO-0507

术前笑气吸入镇静在可弯曲支气管镜检查中的作用

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探讨术前笑气(N2O)吸入镇静对接受气管镜检查者 的应用效果。

PO-0508

The pulmonary function performance of ANCA associated vasculitis

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Object Pulmonary impairment in ANCA associated vasculitis (AAV) is common and severe, while pulmonary function alternation in AAV is little understood. We aim to explore the pulmonary function performance of AAV to help understanding and assessing the progression of disease.

Methods In this retrospective study, 98 patients with AAV and with PFT from 2010 to 2020 were enrolled,27 of which had repeated PFT.

Results 54.1% patients had ventilation dysfunction and 71.4% had diffusion dysfunction. BVAS scores found to be negatively correlated with MVV (r=-0.213, P=0.037), and ANCA concentration were positively related with diffusion function (DLCOc% (r=0.227, P=0.025) and DLCOc/VA% (r=0.312, P=0.002)). At time of diagnosis, radiological infiltrate enhanced the diffusion function (DLCOc%: 78.11±14.47 vs 66.04±21.94, P=0.047; DLCOc/VA%: 98.60±14.65 vs 81.55±24.46, P=0.035), while interstitial lesions weakened the diffusion function (DLCOc%: 54.83±15.18 vs 78.01±19.02. P<0.001: DLCOc/VA%: 74.42±21.93 vs 92.99±21.83, P=0.009). In the following up, score of BVAS improving (10(7-18) vs 7(5-10), P=0.001), ventilation function was still slightly declined (FEV1/FVC% 82.46±10.21 vs 79.21±10.83, P-0.022; MMEF% 76.57±42.40 vs 61.53±25.85. P=0.022), the variation of DLCO/VAc% was correlated with ANCA concentration, as lower prior or secondary ANCA had better improvement in DLCO/VAc% (r=-0.427. P=0.034: r = -0.447P=0.019).

Conclusion PFT dysfunction in AAV is common and related with radiological manifestation. The decline of diffusion function is correlated with ANCA concentration, but not BVAS. Though amelioration of BVAS, decline of ventilation function is still developing. Thus, PFT should be routine applied in AAV to assess the lung impairment.

PO-0509 肺炎型细支气管肺泡细胞癌 1 例

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探究肺炎型支气管肺泡细胞癌的临床特征以及诊断

PO-0510

microRNA153 靶向 NFATc3/Kv1.5 信号通路在低氧 性肺动脉高压中的作用研究

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肺动脉平滑肌细胞(PASMCs)的增殖与凋亡失衡是 肺动脉高压形成过程中的重要机制,microRNA153 (miR153)是否参与其中尚不清楚。本研究通过动 物模型和细胞模型探讨 miR153 靶向 NFATc3/Kv1.5 信号通路对低氧性下 PASMCs 的调控机制及保护作 用,以期为低氧性肺动脉高压的治疗提供新思路。 PO-0511

氩氦刀冷冻消融术在骨转移瘤临床应用的疗效观察

吴德南

厦门医学院附属第二医院

观察研究氩氦刀冷冻消融治疗对骨继发恶性肿瘤的临 床疗效

PO-0512

Status Quo and influencing Factors of Metamemory in Snoring Patients

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Object To explore the status of metamemory and its influencing factors among snoring patients.

Methods Outpatient and inpatient snorers from department of respiratory and critical care medicine in 3 province and citites hospital in Changsha Hunan were convenient sampled. They were investigated by the general information questionnaire, and the short version of the questionnaire of metamemory in adulthood(MIA).

Results The scores of strategy, task, capacity, change, anxiety, achievement, locus were(15.20±3.82), (10.08±2.29), (13.99±3.07), (10.10±3.18), (15.10±3.39), (17.30±3.43), (15.50±2.61), respectively. The results of logistic regression analysis showed that age, gender, marriage, body mass index, comorbidities, smoking history were the influencing factors of metamemory

of snoring patients (P<0.05)

Conclusion Metamemory disorder of snoring patiens is at different level, which it is dominated by severe impairment. Health care workers should pay more attention to the population of elderly, male, single divorced, obese, combined with lung disease and smoking history, and take active measures to help them improve their level of metamemory.

PO-0513

II 型呼吸衰竭应用无创呼吸机患者延伸护理的效果评价

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目的: 探讨延伸护理在 II 型呼吸衰竭应用无创呼吸机 患者中的应用效果。

非结核分支杆菌肺病与肺结核临床及影像学特征 meta 分析

王登本^{1,2}、李阳^{1,2}、魏永梅^{1,2}、马俊彦^{1,2}、高颖^{1,2}、 刘美芳^{1,2}、张惠民¹、李建英¹ 1. 西安市中心医院 2. 延安大学医学院

探讨非结核分支杆菌(NTM)肺病与肺结核的影像 学特征,并分析两者之间的差异。

PO-0515

Study on the Diagnostic Value of Artificial Intelligence in Pulmonary Nodules

Lin Zhao、Yantong Shi

日照市人民医院

Object To evaluate the value of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in early diagnosis of lung cancer.

Methods 150 cases of benign and malignant pulmonary nodules confirmed by surgical pathology were selected, and the preoperative chest CT images were detected by AI. The nature of nodules was determined, and the results were compared with those of the imaging physician. The results were tested by chi-square.

Results The false positive rate of identifying pulmonary nodules by AI was 15.97%. When malignant probability exceeded 80.21%, the sensitivity and specificity of AI in the diagnosis of early-stage lung cancer were higher (82.78%, 77.34%) than that of radiologists (68.33%, 62.78%) (P<0.05). AI has higher diagnostic sensitivity for nodules with size of 5-10mm and density of ground glass nodules(P<0.05). The diagnostic sensitivity of nodules with large (10-20mm, 20-30mm) and high density (mixed, solid) was not different from that of radiologists (P>0.05). AI had a high diagnostic specificity for pulmonary nodules (5-10mm, 10-20mm) (P<0.05). The specificity of AI diagnosis of 20-30mm pulmonary nodules with different densities was not different from that of radiologists(P>0.05).

Conclusion The sensitivity and specificity of Al in the diagnosis of early lung cancer are both higher than that of imaging physicians, especially for small nodules of 5-10mm and ground glass density nodules, which has a higher diagnostic value.

PO-0516

三种耐药检测技术诊断耐药肺结核的结果分析

翁丽珍

福建医科大学教学医院福州肺科医院

应用三种不同耐药检测技术诊断耐药肺结核,并对检 测结果进行分析对比。

PO-0517

民用可穿戴设备用于呼吸科住院患者生命体征检测的 准确性研究

张春波、廖纪萍、田竹、张成、郭翠艳、王广发 北京大学第一医院

检验民用可穿戴设备用于呼吸科住院患者生命体征检 测的准确性。

PO-0518 Moesin 蛋白调控脓毒症肺损伤作用与机制研究

陈义坤、黄建安 苏州大学附属第一医院

观察脓毒症患者血清 Moesin 蛋白的变化情况, 探讨 Moesin 和脓毒症严重程度的相关性。 探讨 Moesin 蛋白在脓毒症小鼠模型中的表达情况, 以及 Moesin 蛋白与脓毒症肺损伤的关系。 在细胞模型中进一步研究 Moesin 对 ROCK1/MLC 轴、 NF-KB 信号通路的调控作用, 以期明确 Moesin 蛋白 参与调控血管内皮细胞通透性以及炎症反应的分子机 制。

PO-0519

IL-37 靶向 IL-24-STAT3/ERK 信号轴对支气管上皮细 胞的影响

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本研究利用屋尘螨提取物(Derp1)和香烟烟雾提取物(CSE)刺激支气管上皮细胞(16-HBE),旨在探讨 IL-37 对其介导的中性粒细胞性哮喘的调控作用。

基于民用可穿戴设备的新冠病毒肺炎病情监测的可行 性研究

张春波¹、孙艾军²、廖纪萍¹、张成¹、田竹¹、于鲲 遥¹、马晓宇¹、王广发¹ 1. 北京大学第一医院

2. 大连市第六人民医院

探讨民用可穿戴设备在新冠病毒感染患者病情监测中 的可行性。

PO-0521 **脂质性肺炎伴 MRSA 感染一例**

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老年男性,长期饮酒史,鼻咽癌放化疗后。发现肺部 阴影3年,外院治疗效果不佳。查体:左下肺呼吸音 粗,未闻及 Velcro 啰音,未闻及痰鸣音及哮鸣音。 辅助检查:胸部 CT 提示左下肺实变影,伴支气管充 气征。为明确诊断至我院。

PO-0522

便携睡眠监测仪在 OSAHS 患者居家自动压力滴定治 疗中的临床应用评价

申艳娥、马靖、张成、刘亚男、封丽平 北京大学第一医院

探讨便携睡眠监测仪(PM)在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 低通气综合征(OSAHS)患者居家自动压力滴定治 疗中应用效果。

PO-0523

肾移植术后使用宏基因组二代测序技术检测出肺部马 尔尼菲篮状菌感染一例及文献复习

石素倩

中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九〇〇医院

肾移植术后长期口服抗排斥药物,免疫功能受到抑制, 肺部感染是其中最常见的并发症,而在肾移植术后肺 部感染病原体中,马尔尼菲篮状菌感染几率逐渐增加。

PO-0524 肺栓塞合并卵圆孔未闭并发反常栓塞病例报告

龙娇、刘丽琼、李志东、欧阳晟榕、李艳丽、肖谊 昆明医科大学附属延安医院

肺栓塞合并卵圆孔未闭并发反常栓塞的情况在临床上 比较少见,这类患者往往比单纯肺栓塞预后差,尤其 是还伴有心房血栓或跨壁血栓的患者,更容易出现并 发症和栓塞复发,致残率和死亡风险更高。

PO-0525

十三例鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特征分析

林娟、瞿跃进、林益华 厦门大学附属第一医院

探讨鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特征。

PO-0526

互联网+哮喘护理门诊对儿童支气管哮喘自我管理依 从性的影响

刘晓莉 深圳市儿童医院

探讨基于互联网+护理哮喘门诊对儿童支气管哮喘居 家自我管理依从性的探讨。

PO-0527 肺腺癌和鳞癌在单细胞层面的代谢异质性研究

宋婷婷、李为民、张立 四川大学华西医院

基于单细胞转录组测序得到的代谢基因表达谱,分别 从细胞类型,基因表达,代谢通路活性层面揭示肺腺 癌(LUAD)与肺鳞癌(LUSC)的代谢异质性,确 定肺腺癌和鳞癌特异的代谢微环境特征,鉴定新的代 谢基因.

IL-34 调节慢性阻塞性肺疾病中 CD4+ Treg 分化的研 究

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课题组前期研究报道 CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ T 细胞 (CD4+ Treg) 亚群表达和功能不足与慢性阻塞性肺 疾病(COPD) 患者的异常免疫相关。但是 Treg 在 COPD 患者中低表达的原因及调控机制并没有被充分 阐明。本研究旨在探究 interleukin-34 (IL-34)在慢性 阻塞性肺疾病中对 CD4+ Treg 细胞的分化影响及其 机制。

PO-0529

36 例肺朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症临床分析

张筱娴¹、黄伟华²、欧昌星¹、吴鹏辉¹、王春燕¹、
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2. 广东省汕头市中心医院

探讨肺朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症(PLCH)的临床、影像学、病理、诊治及预后特征,以提高临床医生对该病的认识。

PO-0530

变应性支气管肺曲霉菌病不同影像分型的临床特征比 较

高媛、郑锐 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

回顾分析变应性支气管肺曲霉菌病(ABPA)不同影像分型患者的临床表现、血清学、肺功能等特点,提高变应性支气管肺曲霉菌病早期诊断与治疗。

PO-0531

The diagnostic and prognostic value of radiomics and deep learning technologies for patients with solid pulmonary nodules

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Object The solid pulmonary nodules can be malignant and are different from those with groundglass opacity. We intended to evaluate the diagnostic and prognostic value of radiomics and deep learning technologies for these nodules.

Methods The study retrospectively enrolled patients with pathologically confirmed solid pulmonary nodules, and relevant clinical and survival data were collected. High-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) before treatment was used where the region of interest of the nodule was manually delineated in 3D. Subsequently, the eligible nodules were randomly divided into training and testing sets at a ratio of 7:3. Convolutional neural networks (CNN) model equipped with clinical features, CNN model without clinical features, and Radom Forest (RF) models using clinical features, radiomics features, and both features were established and evaluated. Besides, for malignant solid nodules, significant radiomics features associated with disease-free survival (DFS) were selected and a Rad-score was calculated. Then, the Kaplan-Meier survival analysis and multivariate Cox regression were performed.

Results Totally 720 eligible nodules were enrolled, includina 348 benign and 372 malignant, respectively. In experiments, the CNN with clinical feature achieved the highest AUC (0.819, 95% CI, 0.760-0.877) with a sensitivity of 0.778, specificity of 0.788 and accuracy of 0.783. No significant differences were observed between this model and the others, except for the RF with clinical feature alone, with the AUC, sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy being 0.721, 0.535, 0.740, 0.640. In addition, 295 surgically resected adenocarcinomas were further analyzed. The patients demonstrated significantly different DFS between the low-risk and high-risk group divided based on Rad-score, and it was 96 months (95%CI, 92-101 months) and 71 months (95%CI, 60-81 months) in the training set, 104 months (95%CI, 98-110 months) and 89 months (95%CI, 75-102 months) in the testing set, respectively. Cox regression analysis shows that clinical stage (HR, 2.50, 95%CI, 1.08-5.80) and Radscore (HR. 5.08, 95%CI, 2.61-9.90) were two independent predictors of recurrence.

Conclusion This study established radiomics and deep learning models which can well predict the malignancy of solid pulmonary nodule. Besides, we reported radiomics features that were closely associated with DFS of adenocarcinomas after surgery.

PO-0532

博来霉素诱导肺纤维化大鼠模型的改良

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建立一种更符合临床肺纤维化肺功能特征的博来霉素 诱导肺纤维化大鼠模型,为未来研究提供更完善的动 物模型。

Exploring the Predictive Factors Associated with Anlotinib in Advanced Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer Patients

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Object Anlotinib is a novel multitarget tyrosine kinase inhibitor, inhibiting tumor angiogenesis and proliferative signaling to exerts its antitumor effects. While there is no clinical valuable factor to guide the choice of anlotinib. The aim of this study was to investigate the predictor of treatment efficacy of anlotinib in advanced NSCLC.

Methods In this study, we enrolled advanced NSCLC patients who received anlotinib therapy from 1 May 2018 to 31 October 2020 at Ruijin Hospital. Based on the presence of brain metastatic, laboratory test results, and SNPs results, patients were divided into different subgroups. We compared PFS and OS in each subgroup to explore potential predictors of anlotinib efficacy.

Results A total of 96 patients with advanced NSCLC were enrolled in this study, 40 tumor tissues received SNPs detection. Patients with lower lactate dehydrogenase significantly benefited from anlotinib therapy in mPFS. The mOS was much longer in patients with a lower level of C reactive protein or neutrophils than patients with a high level of them. Moreover, the lung cavitation development after anlotinib therapy predicts a shorter mOS. We also found that patients with rs699947 VEGF AC genotype had longer PFS than other genotypes (3.5 months vs 2.3 months, p=0.048).

Conclusion We found that the lower level of LDH,

CRP、NEU in serum predict better prognosis and the occurrence of lung cavity after anlotinib therapy associates with shorter median OS. The presence of rs699947-VEGF AC gene type may be used to monitor and predict clinical efficacy of anlotinib in advanced NSCLC patients.

PO-0534

IRAK-M 在尘螨诱导的气道炎症中的免疫调节作用

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目的:探讨 IRAK-M 在尘螨暴露诱导的肺部炎症中的作用及机制。

PO-0535

不同类型便携式肺量计技术性能分析

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对国内临床常用压差式和超声式便携式肺量计进行检 测技术性能分析

PO-0536 慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者症状群及其影响因素研究

田芳 贵州省人民医院

了解慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者症状,探讨其症状群及影响因素,为针对性干预提供参考。

PO-0537

2018-2020 年某三甲医院耐碳青霉烯的革兰氏阴性杆 菌流行特征及耐药性分析

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- 1. 内蒙古医科大学
- 2. 内蒙古医科大学附属医院

研究2018-2020年内蒙古医科大学附属医院耐碳青霉 烯的革兰氏阴性杆菌流性特征及耐药性变化,旨在为 临床合理用药及医院感染控制提供依据。

PO-0538

Correlation study of Sputum cytology and prognosis in Hospitalized patients with acute exacerbation of COPD

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Object More and more evidence shows that COPD is a heterogeneous disease with different inflammatory phenotype, degrees of severity, clinical manifestations, disease progression rates and prognosis. We explore the relationship between inflammatory markers and prognosis in patients with acute exacerbation of COPD, and provide theoretical basis for accurate diagnosis and treatment of different inflammatory phenotype in COPD.

Methods A retrospective observational cohort study was carried out in a tertiary teaching hospital from February 2016 to July 2020. A total number of 291
patients were admitted to hospital as AECOPD patients in the Respiratory Department . Among them, 241 were males, 50 women, with average age as 66.7±10.6 years. Their diagnosis meets the diagnostic criteria of Acute Excerbation of COPD in Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease Guidebook 2016 Updated edition and they have no other respiratory diseases. The basic data of patients recorded and lung function measured, all patients underwent

sputum inflammatory cells counts and blood routine tests, calculated NLR on the day of admission. The follow-up records were made after their discharge came to 3 months, 1 year and 2 years respectively. Statistical analysis of the data about the patient's condition, treatment, readmission, time of death were also made.

Results 1.The percentage of sputum neutrophils and the percentage of sputum macrophages was significantly different between GOLD1, 2 groups and GOLD3, 4 groups (P<0.05); the percentage of sputum lymphocytes showed significant statistical difference between GOLD1 group and GOLD4 group(P<0.05); there were significant differences in the number of NLR, blood lymphocytes between GOLD1, 2groups and GOLD3, 4groups (P<0.05); the number of neutrophils in blood showed significant statistical difference between GOLD1 Group and GOLD4 Group (P<0.05);

2. The percentage of sputum eosinophil is associated with blood eosinophil, R=0.29, P<0.05; the percentage of sputum neutrophil is correlated with blood neutrophil, R=0.12, P<0.05;

3. Compared the recurrence of acute exacerbation in COPD patients within 3 months after discharge, the percentage of sputum macrophages, the neutrophil count, lymphocyte count and NLR were significantly different (P<0.05); as for the recurrence of acute exacerbation in COPD patients within 1 year after discharge, there were significant differences in neutrophil count, lymphocyte count and NLR (P<0.05); Compared patients with death COPD with those survival COPD, the percentage of sputum neutrophils, sputum macrophages, blood neutrophils, blood lymphocytes and NLR were significantly different (P<0.05);

4. ROC curves analysis demonstrated that 4.6 was the optimal cutoff of NLR for predicting the recurrence of acute exacerbation in COPD patients within 3 months after discharge (AUC 0.619, sensitivity 40.7%, specificity 82.6%) . ROC curves analysis also showed that 87.5% was the best diagnostic cutoff value of percentage of sputum neutrophils for predicting the recurrence of acute exacerbation in COPD patients within 3 months after discharge (AUC 0.605, sensitivity 70.3%, specificity 48.7%). ROC curves analysis demonstrated that 2.8 was the optimal cutoff of NLR for predicting the recurrence of acute exacerbation in COPD patients within 1 year after discharge from hospital (AUC 0.622, sensitivity 59.6%, specificity 63.1%) .ROC curves analysis also showed that 86.0% was the best diagnostic cutoff value of percentage of sputum neutrophils for predicting the recurrence of acute exacerbation in COPD patients within 1 year after discharge (AUC 0.572, sensitivity 71.2%, specificity 43.1%) .ROC curves analysis demonstrated that 2.6

was the optimal cutoff of NLR for predicting the death during the 2 years follow-up period after discharge (AUC0.68, sensitivity 80.7%, specificity50.2%).In addition, ROC curve analysis showed that 90.6% was the best diagnostic cutoff value of percentage of sputum neutrophils for predicting the the death during the 2 years follow-up period after discharge from hospital(AUC0.632). Sensitivity and specificity

of 90.6% for the prediction of death were 61.4% and 62.0%, respectively.

Conclusion 1. The percentage of sputum neutrophils and sputum macrophages induced by acute exacerbation may be an indicator to evaluate the severity of COPD patients;

2. The percentage of sputum neutrophils and sputum eosinophils were correlated with blood neutrophils and blood eosinophils, but the predictive value was low.

3. The percentage of sputum neutrophils and blood NLR induced by AECOPD have certain value in evaluating the prognosis of COPD patients.

PO-0539 同类型峰流量计技术性能分析

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对国内外临床常用机械式和电子式峰流量计进行检测 技术性能分析。

PO-0540

重症社区获得性肺炎患者 28 天死亡率的临床预测模 型建立与验证

宋燕莎、杨冬、王晓岑、魏婷婷、郎克 复旦大学附属中山医院

探讨重症社区获得性肺炎患者 28 天死亡率的影响因 素并建立临床预测模型,为临床医生治疗选择和预后 评估提供理论依据。

PO-0541

细菌、真菌、病毒感染社区获得性肺炎代谢组学研究

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尽早了解社区获得性肺炎(CAP) 患者被不同类型 病原体感染后的免疫状况,及时甄别 CAP 感染的病 原体,对有效实施精准化治疗和改善预后至关重要。 代谢组学的迅速发展为肺部感染性疾病的潜在病理生 理机制的研究提供了新思路。本研究对单纯细菌、病 毒、真菌感染的 CAP 患者进行非靶向代谢组学分析, 研究不同类型病原体感染相关的 CAP 患者血清代谢 特征谱。全面探索参与 CAP 发病及进展相关的代谢 表型及关键通路网络,为开发新的诊疗方法提供靶点 与思路。

PO-0542

CD44 与 IFITM3 在非小细胞肺癌中的表达及应用价 值研究

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检测 CD44 与干扰素油倒膜蛋白 3 (IFITM3) 在非小 细胞肺癌 (No=n-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 中表达水平并评价其诊断意义。

PO-0543

GeneXpert-MTB/RIF 与 IGRA 联合检测在支气管结 核诊断中的应用

任杰、李黎、许爱敏 喀什地区第一人民医院

探讨 GeneXpert-MTB/RIF 与 γ 干扰素释放试验 (Interferon—gamma release assays,IGRA) 联合 检测在支气管结核诊断中的应用价值。

PO-0544

Fine particulate matter in acute lung injury: mechanisms and therapeutics

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Object Fine particular matter 2.5 (PM2.5) has become a major health risk factor in pulmonary and cardiovascular diseases. Understanding the underlying molecular and immunological mechanisms is important in developing novel therapeutics in the PM2.5-induced acute lung injury (ALI). Current research in animal models and human subjects reveale.

Methods Current research in animal models and human subjects revealed that PM2.5 exposure to respiratory system caused variable cell biological changes through cell apoptosis, autophagy and cell transition. The effects on lung epithelial cells, T lymphocytes and macrophages are detrimental and attributable to the pathogenesis of ALI and increase risk of developing lung cancer.

Results Multiple signaling pathways are involved in the cytotoxic effects of PM2.5. Some anti-oxidants are effective in attenuating the PM2.5-induced ALI. **Conclusion** This review summarized the recent advances in the role of PM2.5 in biological changes of these cells and discussed anti-oxidants as therapeutic approach in the therapy of PM2.5induced ALI.

PO-0545 一种一体化透气防滑倒医用防护服的研究设计

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目前临床上使用的医用防护服穿戴后只能达到脚踝处 并且透气性能较差,脚踝处以下需要单独处理(缠绕 胶带或者裹上塑料垃圾袋)以达到密封的效果。因此 设计一款穿戴便捷、舒适的防护服是一项急需解决的 技术问题。基于此我中心研究设计并申报专利,目前 实用新型专利已授权:专利号ZL2020209692102.本 文研究探讨一款一体化透气防滑倒医用防护服的研究 背景、设计方案及使用方法旨在为临床应用提供穿戴 安全性及舒适性证据。

PO-0546 肺癌干细胞的分离、鉴定及耐药特性的初步研究

杨磊

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非小细胞肺癌(non-small celllung cancer, NSCLC)的 发病率和死亡率居高不下,其中肿瘤细胞化疗耐药是 导致治疗失败的主要原因之一。 近年来,随着肿瘤干 细胞(cancer stem cells, CSCs)研究的进展,越来越多 的证据表明,肿瘤干细胞是恶性肿瘤发生、进展和复 发的"根源",其对化疗高耐药特性可能是导致肿瘤化疗 失败的原因。肿瘤干细胞是肿瘤组织中存在着极少一 部分具有自我更新、多向分化潜能和高致瘤性等干细 胞样特性的细胞。至今,已在恶性胶质瘤、乳腺癌、 白血病和肺癌等恶性肿瘤中分离出 CSCs。研究已发 现,众多肿瘤干细胞具有较分化后肿瘤细胞更高的天 然耐药能力。如在胶质瘤干细胞中,高表达多药耐药 相关蛋白 1 (multi-drug resistance-associated protein、 乳腺癌干细胞高表达腺苷三磷酸结合盒转运体 G2(ABCG2)等。但迄今为止,人肺癌干细胞研究尚处 于初级阶段,,其耐药特性有待于全面、深入的研究。

因此,本研究采用无血清培养法从肺腺癌 A549 细胞株 中分离、鉴定肺癌干细胞后,探讨其有关的耐药生物 学特性和机制,以期为肺癌干细胞的靶向治疗提供实 验基础。

PO-0547

Chinese Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: A Multicenter Cross-Sectional Study

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Object The aim of this study was to explain "obesity paradox" in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) by evaluating the effect of body mass index (BMI) on lung function in Chinese patients with COPD.

Methods A total of 1644 patients diagnosed with COPD were recruited from four Chinese tertiary hospitals and were divided into four groups including underweight, normal weight, overweight and obese according to BMI classification standard. The medical data of these patients were collected and used for the multiple linear regression analyses.

Results After adjustment for age, sex, educational level, economic status, smoking status, alcohol consumption, duration of COPD history, events of acute exacerbation in previous year. hypertension. cardiovascular diabetes mellitus, disease. cerebrovascular disease and osteoporosis, BMI had a curvilinear correlation with the forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1) in patients with Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) 1-2 grade (first-order coefficient β , 0.09; 95% CI, 0.03-0.16; second-order coefficient β , -0.002; 95% CI, -0.003--0.001; P<0.01). However, BMI had a positive correlation with FEV1 in patients with GOLD 3-4 grade (β, 0.01; 95% CI, 0.008-0.017; P<0.01) when BMI was used as a quantitative variable. When BMI was used as a qualitative variable, only FEV1 in overweight group with GOLD 1-2 grade was significantly higher than that of normal weight group (P<0.01). Interestingly, both overweight and obese groups had higher FEV1 in GOLD 3-4 grade compared with normal weight group (β, 0.06; 95% CI, 0.02-0.11; β, 0.11; 95% CI, 0.04-0.18; P<0.01). The effect of BMI on predicted percentage of FEV1 (FEV1%) was similar to that of FEV1 in different GOLD grades.

Conclusion Obesity only had a protective effect on lung function in COPD patients with GOLD 3-4 grade rather than GOLD 1-2 grade.

PO-0548

酸暴露时间能替代 DeMeester 积分在胃食管反流性 咳嗽的中诊断价值吗?

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To compare the predictive accuracy of the acid exposure time (AET) with the DeMeester score (DMS) for gastroesophageal reflux-induced cough (GERC).

PO-0549

COPD 动物模型全肺去细胞支架的制备及其成分变化的研究

戴颖兵、谢丽华 中南大学湘雅三医院

细胞外基质重塑是慢性阻塞性肺疾病(Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, COPD)重要的病 理改变,本研究通过熏烟联合腹腔注射香烟烟雾提取 物的方法建立 COPD 小鼠模型,并通过 Triton-X100 和 SDS 血管灌注脱细胞作用分离出 COPD 动物模型 细胞外基质(Extracellular matrix, ECM),即肺去 细胞支架。通过比较正常和 COPD 动物模型全肺去 细胞支架的成分,旨在研究 COPD 中 ECM 的变化。 通过比较健康人和 COPD 患者中尿羟脯氨酸和羟赖 氨酸的含量变化,初步探寻 COPD 患者中 ECM 成分 变化的可靠外周标志物。

PO-0550

LncRNA MALAT1 通过上调 SOCS-1 参与高分子量 透明质酸减轻毒烟诱导的急性肺损伤

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火灾产生的大量毒烟往往是诱发急性肺损伤(ALI) 及急性呼吸道窘迫综合征(ARDS)的主要因素。 ALI/ARDS 是临床上常见的呼吸系统急危重症,具有 较高的死亡率。尽管近年来医疗手段在逐渐进步,但 目前仍然没有任何批准用于治疗 ALI/ARDS 的临床药 物。我们前期已证明高分子量透明质酸(HA1600) 可以增加 ALI 小鼠的存活率并显著缓解炎性症状。近 年来,较多研究认为长非编码 RNA(IncRNA)肺癌 转移相关转录物 1(MALAT1)是一种促炎因子的调 节物,因此我们假设 HA1600 在 ALI/ARDS 中的治疗 作用与 IncRNA MALAT1 有关并展开相关研究。

PO-0551

Clinical health consequences of COVID-19 at one-year follow-up: an observational cohort study of 2433 patients

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Object Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) survivors might have persistent symptoms, but the long-term health consequences and symptom burden of COVID-19 remain largely unclear. The current study aimed to evaluate health consequences of COVID-19 survivors one year after hospital discharge, and to identify associated risk factors.

Methods This observational study was conducted in a cohort of COVID-19 patients discharged from two designated hospitals in Wuhan, China, between Feb 12, 2020 and Apr 10, 2020. All patients were telephone-interviewed from Mar 1, 2021, to Mar 20, 2021 with a series of questionnaires for evaluation of symptoms, along with a chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) assessment test (CAT). Linear or logistic regression models were used to evaluate risk factors for fatigue, dyspnea, symptom burden, or higher CAT scores.

Results In total, 2433 of 3988 discharged patients with COVID-19 were enrolled. At one-year follow-up, 45.0% of patients reported at least one symptom. The most common symptoms included fatigue, sweating, chest tightness, anxiety, and myalgia. Older age, female, and severe disease during hospital stay were associated with higher risks of fatigue, or more symptoms. Severe patients had more symptoms and higher CAT scores than nonsevere patients. The median CAT score was 2 (IQR 0–4), and a total of 161 (6.62%) patients had a CAT score ≥10. Multivariable Logistic regression models revealed that severe disease during hospital stay and co-existing cerebrovascular diseases were independent risk factors for CAT scores ≥10.

Conclusion In conclusion, COVID-19 patients should be intensively monitored for long-term health consequences, especially for severe cases.

PO-0552

An integrated analysis of the competing endogenous RNA network associated of prognosis of stage I lung adenocarcinoma

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Object Accumulating evidence indicates that long non-coding RNAs (IncRNAs) are involving in the tumorigenesis and metastasis of lung cancer. The aim of the study is to systematically characterize the IncRNA-associated competing endogenous RNA (ceRNA) network and identify key IncRNAs in the development of stage I lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD).

Methods Totally, 1,955 DEmRNAs, 165 DEmiRNAs and 1,107 DEIncRNAs were obtained in 10 paired normal and LUAD tissues. And a total of 8,912 paired IncRNA-miRNA-mRNA network was constructed. Using the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) dataset, the module of ME turquoise was revealed to be most relevant to the progression of LUAD though Weighted Gene Co-expression Network Analysis (WGCNA).

Results Of the IncRNAs identified, LINC00639, RP4-676L2.1 and FENDRR were in ceRNA network established by our RNA-sequencing dataset. Using univariate Cox regression analysis, FENDRR was a risk factor of progression free survival (PFS) of stage I LUAD patients (HRs=1.69, 95%CI 1.07-2.68, P< .050). Subsequently, differential expression of FENDRR in paired normal and LUAD tissues was detected significant by real-time quantitative (qRT-PCR) (P <0.001).

Conclusion This study, for the first time, deciphered the regulatory role of FENDRR/miR-6815-5p axis in the progression of early-stage LUAD, which is needed to be established in vitro and in vivo.

PO-0553

EGFR 野生型 NSCLC 患者化疗后新发 EGFR 激活 突变

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驱动基因阳性或野生型的转移性非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 患者将面临完全不同的治疗选择。 接受化 疗的野生型患者通常不考虑进行靶向治疗。 EGFR 突变被认为是一种"主干"突变,通常发生在肿瘤发展 的早期。 然而,在后续治疗过程中能否在所谓的"野 生型"患者中检测到 EGFR 突变,从而获得靶向治疗 的机会,仍然是一个悬而未决的问题。

PO-0554

CT 引导下经皮穿刺肺活检诊断肺感染性疾病的临床 意义

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探讨 CT 引导下经皮穿刺肺活检诊断肺感染性疾病的临床意义,同时评估 CT-GPLB 安全性。

PO-0555

Whole-exome sequencing implicates a functional variant rs12449210 of HYDIN and rs777591 of USP34 in Kashi COPD population

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Object Genetic factors had long been an important factor in the onset of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(COPD). Many studies had shown that COPD had family genetic effects. Kashi has the natural ethnic advantage of gathering Uyghurs. Our team's epidemiological investigation of COPD in Kashi showed that the incidence of COPD in this region was 17.01%, which was higher than that in other parts of China. The purposes of our study in Kashi region were finding the candidate genes that might be related to the onset of COPD and clarifying the genetic map related to COPD susceptibility.

Methods We used whole-exome sequencing technology(WES) to analyze 3 COPD families in Kashi(including 8 patients, and 1 healthy person). In order to obtain SNVs that might be related to COPD, we used biological information technology to screen sequencing results. Then screened the SNVs(including rs12449210 of HYDIN and rs777591 of USP34) were evaluated for the relationship between SNVs and COPD risk by Sanger sequencing and statistical analysis(including status and stratification analysis of smoking FEV1% levels) among 541 unrelated COPD patients and 534 healthy controls.

Results In our study, according to the results of WES, we detected 100,193 single nucleotide variants(SNVs), 11,009 deletions and small insertions(InDels), 2,915 copy number variants(CNVs) and 29,016 structural variants(SVs). After screening by biological information technology, we finally obtained 61 SNVs, 2 CNVs, 26 Indels, and 34 SVs with differences from 3 COPD families. Then we chose 61 SNVs to evaluate their relationship with clinical characteristics by a case-control study with large samples of a thousand people.

In this large sample population verification, we found that the "G" allele of rs777591 in USP34 was significantly related to the reduced risk of COPD, while rs12449210 of HYDIN was not related to COPD. SNV rs777591 of USP34 under different

genetic models(including the Genotype model 、

Dominant model, Recessive model, Allele model, and Additive model), except for the dominant model(adjusted OR=0.8147 with95%Cl=0.6386-1.039, P=0.09923), could significantly reduce the risk of COPD after adjusting for gender, age, and BMI.

Stratification analysis based on smoking status showed that the beneficial effect of rs777591 was more evident in non-smokers' group in the genotype model(adjusted OR: 0.511 with 95%CI: 0.3102-0.8417), recessive model(adjusted OR:

0.514 with 95%CI: 0.3208-0.8237) allete model (adjusted OR: 0.7978 with 95%CI: 0.6415-0.9922) and additive model(adjusted OR: 0.8053 with 95%CI: 0.6507-0.9964). So, rs777591 of USP34 reduced the risk of COPD significantly among the non-smokers' group. However, in the smokers' group, the protection effects did not have statistically significant.

As for the stratification analysis of FEV1% levels, the rs777591 of USP34 did not reach the obvious difference, it had nothing to do with the severity of lung function in COPD patients.

Conclusion Our study found that rs777591 of USP34 was related to the risk of COPD, while rs12449210 of HYDIN was not related to the susceptibility of COPD in the Kashi cohort. Our findings emphasized the rs777591 of USP34 gene polymorphism was a protective factor for COPD susceptibility,especially in non-smokers' group. Therefore, our data provided new clues for the relationship between USP34 gene polymorphism and COPD susceptibility in the Chinese Uyghur population.

PO-0556 **射频消融在晚期肺癌中的应用**

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目的:肺癌的病死率极高, 传统的手术治疗、化学药物治疗、反射性治疗、免疫治疗等对肺癌患者的总体生存率是有一定局限的, 本文主要通过探讨分析对早期不能耐受或不愿手术切除的肺癌患者及不宜行根治性手术治疗、化学治疗疗效有限的晚期肺癌患者进行

射频消融联合放化疗及靶向治疗综合治疗方法来阐述 射频消融在晚期肺癌中的应用。

PO-0557

METTL16 通过 m6A 修饰调控 PM2.5 诱发肺微血管 损伤参与 COPD 进程

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近年来临床及基础研究显示,肺微血管损伤在 COPD 演进中扮演重要角色,本文探究 METTL16 介导 m6A 修饰在 PM2.5 诱发 COPD 肺血管损伤的调控作用及 机制

PO-0558 HIV 阴性重症肺孢子菌肺炎患者的临床特征分析

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分析人类免疫缺陷病毒(human immunodeficiency virus, HIV)阴性重症肺孢子菌肺炎 (pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia, PJP) 患者的临床特征。

PO-0559

COPD 动物模型肺去细胞支架的制备及其成分变化的 研究

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细胞外基质重塑是慢性阻塞性肺疾病(Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, COPD)重要的病理改变,本研究通过熏烟联合腹腔注射香烟烟雾提取物的方法建立COPD小鼠模型,并通过Triton-X100和SDS血管灌注脱细胞作用分离出COPD动物模型细胞外基质(Extracellular matrix, ECM),即肺去细胞支架。通过比较正常和COPD动物模型全肺去细胞支架的成分,旨在研究COPD中ECM的变化。通过比较健康人和COPD患者中尿羟脯氨酸和羟赖氨酸的含量变化,初步探寻COPD患者中ECM成分变化的可靠外周标志物。

PO-0560

褪黑素通过调控 Nrf2/Ho-1 路径减轻脂多糖诱导的急 性肺损伤

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探讨褪黑素(Melatonin)能否通过调控 Nrf2/Ho-1 抗 氧化路径抑制脂多糖(LPS)诱导的急性肺损伤。

PO-0561

沙美特罗替卡松吸入剂治疗缓解期慢性阻塞性肺疾病 的疗效

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病是临床常见肺部疾病之一,临床以 慢性咳嗽、咳痰为主要症状,若未得到及时的干预, 随着病情进展,会出现呼吸困难等,对患者健康安全 造成极大的危险。对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者采取早期 积极的治疗,对改善其症状,提高其生活质量等具有 重要的价值。目前,临床常用的治疗方法包括药物治 疗、康复治疗等,沙美特罗替卡松吸入治疗是临床常 用的治疗药物,本次研究主要对缓解期慢性阻塞性肺 疾病应用沙美特罗替卡松吸入治疗的临床疗效分析。

PO-0562

PLCXD2诱导酰化"拮抗效应"增强肺癌脂代谢和氧化 磷酸化的研究

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PLCXD2 是磷脂酰肌醇特异性磷脂酶 C (PI-PLC) 家族成员之一,但未有其相关功能的文献报道。本研 究拟阐明 PLCXD2 调控脂代谢和氧化磷酸化促进肺 癌细胞生物学功能的机制。

对医院住院吸烟患者进行简短戒烟干预后的戒烟情况 分析

冯茜茜

荆州市中心医院

分析简短戒烟干预后医院住院吸烟患者的戒烟情况, 进一步为提高戒烟门诊的戒烟效果提供依据,并为针 对性的戒烟宣教方案提供参考依据。

PO-0564

窄带成像支气管镜对肺癌组织学类型诊断价值

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探讨窄带成像(NBI)支气管镜下病理血管影像与肺 癌组织学的关系

PO-0565

Serum phosphate levels and 30-day mortality risk among patients with sepsis: An observational cohort study

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Object Phosphates play an essential role in human body composition, growth, metabolism, and regulation. Phosphate metabolism disorders frequently occur in intensive care units (ICU), but their impact is often overlooked. Our aim was to explore the effect of high serum phosphate levels in patients with sepsis. We believe that our findings may contribute to the early identification of septic patients at an elevated risk of mortality.

Methods This observational cohort study used the Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care III database to enroll patients admitted to the ICU with sepsis with or without shock. The primary outcome was all-cause 30-day mortality, and secondary outcomes were 90-day mortality and length of hospital and ICU stays.

Results A total of 2,682 septic patients were enrolled, including 1,704 with shock and 978 without shock. The cohort was partitioned into quartiles according to serum phosphate levels. After adjusting for confounding variables, Cox regression analysis indicated a significant correlation between higher serum phosphate quartiles and 30-day mortality. Multivariable analysis corroborated that higher baseline levels of phosphate independently predicted 30-day mortality; this correlation was particularly strong for patients with the highest quartile of phosphate (HR [95% CI] = 2.744 [2.264, 3.326], p <0.001).

Conclusion Higher serum phosphate levels are independently related to an increased 30-day mortality in patients with sepsis. Serum phosphate level at admission may effectively predict the prognosis of patients with sepsis and septic shock in an ICU.

PO-0566

氩氦超冷刀联合放射性 125I 粒子治疗中晚期恶性肿 瘤的疗效观察

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观察螺旋 CT 引导下氩氦超冷刀联合放射性 ¹²⁵I 粒子 治疗中晚期恶性肿瘤及其转移瘤的疗效及安全性。

PO-0567

慢性阻塞性肺疾病不同疾病时期上呼吸道微生物组成 变化

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)分为稳定期与急性加重期,急性加 重是指症状的突然恶化,是慢阻肺的主要死亡原因。 上呼吸道微生物组与肺部疾病的发展密切相关,了解 慢阻肺患者不同时期上呼吸道微生物组的变化对探索 疾病发展、预后至关重要。

PO-0568

非 HIV 感染肺隐球菌病患者隐球菌荚膜多糖抗原水平 与临床特点的相关性研究

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评估血胶体金免疫层析法(LFA)隐球菌荚膜多糖抗 原检测对非 HIV 感染肺隐球菌病(PC)诊断的价值,提 高对 PC 的认识。

支气管扩张症合并非结核分枝杆菌肺病患者 T 淋巴细 胞亚群及营养状态研究

汝触会、陈爱凤、陆书生、沈晓强、余仙娟、仲成、 韩佳颖、崔金瑜、何飞 杭州市红十字会医院(浙江大学医学院附属杭州市胸 科医院)

研究支气管扩张症(BCS)合并非结核分支杆菌 (NTM)肺病患者的T淋巴细胞亚群及营养状态。

PO-0570

TOLLIP contributes to epithelial-mediated fibroblast differentiation by increasing TGF- β secretion

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Object Toll interacting protein (TOLLIP) has diverse functions in inflammation, autophagy, and vacuole trafficking. Genetic variants in TOLLIP are associated with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF). Single cell genomic analysis has identified aberrant basaloid cells as a potentially pathogenic cell type only present in IPF lungs. Our group has demonstrated that TOLLIP protects lung epithelial cells from bleomycin-induced injury and that it is highly expressed in atypical bronchial epithelial cells from IPF lungs. However, the role of TOLLIP in epithelial mediated lung fibroblast differentiation is not known.

Methods Immortalized human bronchial epithelial cells (iHBECs) expressing p63 and surfactant protein-C, were used to recapitulate aberrant basaloid cells. iHBEC TOLLIP expression was knocked down using shRNA and these cells were continuously cultured to obtain a conditioned medium. Primary lung fibroblasts isolated from patients with IPF and normal controls were cultured in the presence of iHBEC-conditioned medium. The expression levels of the myofibroblast marker, alpha smooth muscle actin (aSMA), and the extracellular matrix marker, collagen 1, were analyzed using qPCR and Western blot. The levels of both total and active transforming growth factor beta 1 (TGF_β1) in the iHBECs conditioned medium were analyzed using a Luminex kit and a reporter cell line, respectively. TGF_{β1} expression in the iHBECs was analyzed using RNA sequencing. TGF_{β1} receptor inhibitor SB431542 was used to inhibit the TGFB1 pathway in cultured fibroblasts.

Results The expressions of α -SMA and collagen I in fibroblasts cultured in conditioned medium were significantly decreased in the TOLLIP knockdown group compared to the shRNA controls. These changes were more pronounced in fibroblasts from normal lungs than IPF patients. The levels of total

and active TGFB1 in the iHBEC-conditioned medium with TOLLIP knockdown were decreased compared to shRNA control. RNA sequencing analysis confirmed the downregulation of TGF_{β1} expression in the iHBECs. TGF61-receptor inhibitor SB431542 abolished the differences in α-SMA and collagen I expressions in fibroblasts. Therefore, knockdown of TOLLIP in iHBECs led to reduced epithelialmediated differentiation of fibroblasts from IPF and control lungs. This effect was mediated through downregulated TGFβ secretion by iHBECs. **Conclusion** TOLLIP expressed in atypical bronchial epithelial cells in IPF lungs may participate in fibroblast differentiation through upregulation of TGFβ1 secretion by these cells. Our study provides additional support for TOLLIP's important role in the pathophysiology underlying IPF progression. Interventions targeting TOLLIP in a basaloid cellselective fashion should be investigated for benefits

PO-0571

心脏型脂肪酸结合蛋白和心肌肌酸激酶可使血压正常 的肺栓塞患者快速进行危险分层

姜紫微 哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院

in preclinical models of fibrosis.

探索心脏型脂肪酸结合蛋白(H-FABP)、CK-MB和 Tnl 对血流动力学稳定的肺栓塞患者的预后价值。

PO-0572

多组学分析提示 Akr1b8 乙酰化可能参与香烟烟雾诱 导的小鼠肺损伤

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烟草与人类许多系统的疾病紧密相关,如呼吸系统、 消化系统、循环系统、神经系统、自身免疫系统等, 其中烟草对呼吸系统的影响最为直接和广泛。虽然近 年来对于戒烟的宣传取得了一定的成就、对于呼吸系 统烟草相关疾病的研究取得了一些进展,但呼吸系统 烟草相关疾病如慢性阻塞性肺病(COPD)、肺癌等 的发病率和导致死亡的人数仍在逐年增加。近年来, 随着各种高通量测序技术的发展,多组学数据分析的 理念被提出和越来越多的应用,对许多疾病提出了更 全面和深入的见解,找到了许多疾病新的预防、检验、 治疗靶点。我们希望通过多组学分析的方法,对呼吸 系统烟草相关疾病的机制得到更加全面的认识并找到 新的预防和治疗的突破口。

基于支气管腔内超声图像的评分系统在肺结节良恶性 诊断中的应用价值

王梦、闵凌峰 江苏省苏北人民医院

建立基于支气管腔内超声(EBUS)图像的评分系统 从而判别肺结节良恶性。

PO-0574

三尖瓣关闭不全峰梯度(TRPG)/三尖瓣环收缩期漂 移(TAPSE)—血压正常的急性肺栓塞患者超声心 动图风险分层的新参数

姜紫微 哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院

急性肺栓塞(APE)中风险早期死亡率为2%至15%。 三尖瓣环平面收缩期偏移(TAPSE)和三尖瓣返流 峰值梯度(TRPG)可用于危险分层,因此分析了新 的超声心动图参数(TRPG / TAPSE)对 APE 相关 的30天死亡率的预后价值或对血压正常的 APE 患者 需要急救溶栓的预测价值。

PO-0575

FUNDC1 蛋白表达与非小细胞肺癌临床病理特征及 预后 的回顾性研究

王玉秀、闵凌峰 江苏省苏北人民医院

本研究旨在探究 FUN14 结构域包含体蛋白 (FUN14 domain-containing protein 1, FUNDC1) 在非小细 胞肺癌中的表达情况以及其在非小细胞肺癌 (Non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 临床特征以及预后 中的影响。

PO-0576 新冠肺炎患者康复期血清 IgG、肺功能及影像学随访 研究

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COVID-19 的爆发给全人类生命健康构成了重大威胁, 现中国疫情相对稳定,但仍有局部地区存在小范围暴 发。目前,我们对 SARS-CoV-2 感染引起的后遗症 的认识仍然十分有限。本研究旨在探索 COVID-19 预 后特点,从各个系统全面、客观评估各项临床参数与 预后的相关性。

PO-0577

以眼睑下垂为首发症状的结节病 1 例报道

王玉秀、闵凌峰、李昌喜、许文景 江苏省苏北人民医院

报道 1 例以一侧眼睑下垂为首发症状被诊断为肺结节 病的患者的临床特征、眼部 MRI、胸部影像学以及病 理改变以及诊治经过,并分析诊疗思路,提高临床症 状多样性的肺结节病的诊治经验以及对肺结节病的进 一步认识。

PO-0578

Development of a prognostic index based on a smoking related immunogenomic landscape analysis of NSCLC

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Object Objective: Lung cancer is one of the first human cancers for which in situ immune response was reported to be important for the clinical outcome. To elucidate the mechanistic relationship between smoking related immunogenomic and cancer prognostic in NSCLC, a well-defined smoking related immune score for NSCLC is required. The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) project provides a large number of genetic NSCLC samples that enable a comprehensive and reliable immunogenomic study. Methods Methods: We integrated the expression profiles of immune - related genes (IRGs) and progression - free intervals (PFIs) in survival in 939 non-small cell lung cancer patients based on the TCGA dataset. We defined the TMB and smoking related immune score based on the previous studies. At the same time, the relationship between smoking related immune score and prognosis and

Clinicopathological features of NSCLC also been conducted using the R software package. Differences among clinical parameters were tested using independent t-tests.

Results Results: In our study, we founded 142 different genes in LUAD patient between smoking and non-smoking, among them there were 107 down-regulated genes and 35 up-regulated genes, and 120 different genes in LUSC including three down-regulated genes and 117 up-regulated genes. Smoking-related immune score were remarkably related to the TNM stages, TMB and overall survival status. The smoking-related immune score were also remarkably related to the expression of PD -1, PD -L1 and CTLA-4 were significantly different (P<0.001). In addition, there was a certain correlation between the smoking-related immune score and the prognosis of patients with lung adenocarcinoma and lung squamous cell carcinoma, and the difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). And finally, we found 29 genes had significantly different overall survival between immune gene-set higherexpression level and lower-expression-level of NSCLC patients.

Conclusion Conclusion: Smoking, as the most important risk factor for the development of NSCLC, that also has a certain impact on the immune system, which can lead to the abnormal expression of immune-related genes. In addition, smoking immune-related genes also play an important role in the effectiveness of chemotherapy for NSCLC.

PO-0579

集束化护理在肺癌患者行 PICC 置管后的应用效果评价

刘建琴 贵州省人民医院

对肺癌患者行 PICC 置管后实施集束化护理,降低相关 并发症,提高临床医护人员对并发症的预防能力,降低 其发生率。

PO-0580

二尖瓣环平面收缩偏移和三尖瓣环平面收缩偏移在急 性肺栓塞危险分层中的应用

姜紫微

哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院

急性肺栓塞(PE)的危险分层包括右心室(RV)功能指标。严重的右心室功能障碍影响左心室(LV)功能,尽管左心室功能指标不用于 PE 患者的分层结果。二尖瓣环平面收缩期偏移(MAPSE)是一种评价左室纵向功能的线性超声心动图(TTE)测量方法,有助于急性 PE 的危险分层。本实验主要探索二尖瓣

环平面收缩偏移和三尖瓣环平面收缩偏移在急性肺栓 塞危险分层中的应用。

PO-0581

巨噬细胞 SREBPs 信号通路在大气细颗粒物诱导的 气道炎症中的作用及机制研究

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探讨巨噬细胞固醇调节元件结合蛋白(SREBPs)在 大气细颗粒物(PM)诱导的气道炎症中的作用及机 制,为有效预防和治疗大气污染诱发和恶化的气道炎 症提供新思路。

PO-0582 **肺腺癌中 TKT 的表达及临床意义**

牛聪、朱惠莉 复旦大学附属华东医院

探讨肺腺癌中 TKT 的表达及与临床病理特征、预后 的关系。

PO-0583

高敏感性心肌肌钙蛋白 | 阴性对急性肺栓塞患者的预 后价值

姜紫微 哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院

在急性肺栓塞(PE)患者中,心肌肌钙蛋白水平升 高与不良预后相关。然而,很少有数据涉及使用高灵 敏度分析法检测的心肌肌钙蛋白 I (cTnI)阴性的管 理意义。我们假设 cTnI 阴性预测院内不良事件发生 率非常低。本实验探究高敏感性心肌肌钙蛋白 I 阴性 对急性肺栓塞患者的预后价值。

晚期非小细胞肺癌免疫检查点抑制剂相关性肌炎的临 床病理学特征

李玉勤、姜桔红、顾莹莹 广州医科大学附属第一医院

报道晚期非小细胞肺癌免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICI)相关性肌炎的临床病理 学特征。

PO-0585

俯卧位通气联合胸部物理治疗在救治一例危重症鹦鹉 热衣原体肺炎中的运用

吴燕

重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探讨不明原因肺炎患者使用改良俯卧位通气技术联合 胸部物理治疗在获取患者深部痰标本,协助早诊断, 精准化治疗的重要性,避免气管插管通气,减轻患者 痛苦和并发症,减轻经济负担等的重要作用。

PO-0586

改良基于电刀消融的比格犬良性气管狭窄模型建立

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目前良性气管狭窄的比格犬模型主要通过气管切开或 气管插管球囊压迫进行,对应良性气管狭窄的主要病 因,受到普遍认可,但存在有造模耗时耗力、实验动 物死亡率高、造模成功率较低以及损伤范围不稳定等 问题。热消融法是通过电刀、激光等损伤气管组织形 成良性气管狭窄的一类造模方法,目前仅少数研究报 道了此类造模方法,所选用消融能量多较大(40w-65w),并且以软骨损伤为主要病理改变,肉芽组织 增生不明显,导致所构建良性气管狭窄模型以气管软 化为主要表现,与临床上气管塌陷及肉芽增生混合狭 窄不符,故本课题组拟通过改良电刀造模方法,得到 尽可能符合临床实际的造模效果。

PO-0587

肺栓塞患者基于抗 Xa 因子活性监测下行利伐沙班剂 量调整的临床获益

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利伐沙班是肺栓塞抗凝期间的常用药物,临床中常固 定剂量给药,但往往忽略了药物在不同患者体内代谢 不同而导致的抗凝疗效的差异。本研究将探讨对肺栓 塞患者依据抗 Xa 因子活性监测结果进行利伐沙班剂 量调整后患者的临床获益情况。

PO-0588

Isorhapontigenin alleviates lipopolysaccharideinduced acute lung injury via Nrf2 signaling

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Object In this study, we explored the protective effects of Isorhapontigenin (ISO) in acute lung

injury (ALI) and its underlying molecular mechanisms

Methods In vitro, we selected RAW264.7 cell lines. The changes of IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α , iNOS and COX-2 induced by LPS with or without ISO were determined by Western blot. Intracellular ROS levels were measured by fluorescence probe. The changes of Nrf2 and its downstream HO-1 were determined by Western blot. In vivo, we selected adult male C57BL/6 mice. The pathological changes, wet / dry ratio, MPO activity, MDA, GSH, SOD levels, protein levels as well as IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and NF- κ B signaling pathway were measured

Results ISO significantly mitigated ALI by reducing the lung wet/dry weight ratio, protein concentration in the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF), and the levels of myeloperoxidase and malondialdehyde. ISO also improved the superoxide dismutase and glutathione activity in vivo. Moreover, ISO effectively ameliorated the changes in IL-1β, IL-6, and TNF-α concentrations in BALF, prevented IkB degradation, and inhibited the phosphorvlation of NF-kB p65 subunit in lung tissues; furthermore, it enhanced the nuclear translocation of Nrf2 and inhibited IL-1β, IL-6, TNF-α, iNOS, COX-2, and ROS production in lipopolysaccharide-treated RAW264.7 cells. The protective effects of ISO in ALI were significantly reversed in ML385-treated RAW264.7 cells and the mouse model, indicating its role in Nrf2-activation. ISO Conclusion effectively ameliorated reducing lipopolysaccharide-induced ALI by inflammation and oxidative stress, primarily through activation of Nrf2 signaling.

一例特殊的社区获得性肺炎诊治的病例分析

张晏文 天津医科大学总医院

分析 1 例相对少见的社区获得性鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的 诊治过程,回顾鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的治疗思路,为临 床诊治该疾病提供借鉴。

PO-0590

系统性红斑狼疮相关性间质性肺炎的临床特征及相关 危险因素分析

张明华 恩施州中心医院西医部

探讨系统性红斑狼疮(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE) 相关性间质性肺疾病(interstitial lung disease, ILD) 患者的临床特点、影像评分及疾病相关危险因素。

PO-0591

中性粒细胞 CD64 在成人重症脓毒症诊断和预后中的 作用

马广艳、张纳新 天津市第三中心医院

就 ncd64 作为脓毒症/脓毒症休克患者的诊断和预后 指标的研究进展作一综述。

PO-0592

预测肺纤维化中潜在的超级增强子驱动的致病基因

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成纤维细胞异常分化为肌成纤维细胞是特发性肺纤维 化的病理机制。超级增强子是一种新发现的调控元件, 能起到定义细胞身份的作用。我们推测超级增强子的 异常激活与肺纤维化的病理过程有关。这项研究旨在 预测肺纤维化中超级增强子驱动的致病基因。 PO-0593

CRP/PCT 比值对儿童社区获得性肺炎感染病原评估 价值的研究

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目前儿童社区获得性肺炎(CAP)病原学检测阳性率不高,临床医师评估感染病原体具有挑战性。如何从常用的化验检测血常规,CRP,PCT中评估的儿童伴有大片实变影 CAP 的病原体,对经验性抗生素治疗提供依据,减少抗生素滥用具有重要意义。

PO-0594

重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液与含铂类化疗治疗晚期 非小细胞肺癌胸腔积液的临床疗效

张明华 恩施州中心医院西医部

探讨重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液与含铂类化疗治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌胸腔积液的临床疗效。

PO-0595 运动激发试验在儿童胸闷变异性哮喘中的诊断价值分 析

张师尧、冯雍、尚云晓 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨和分析运动激发试验在儿童胸闷变异性哮喘 (CTVA)中的诊断价值,为其临床诊断及鉴别诊断 提供新方法。

PO-0596 毛细支气管炎后婴幼儿喘息的危险因素

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2. 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨毛细支气管炎后婴幼儿再发喘息的危险因素,研 究不同危险因素对再发喘息的影响程度,为临床治疗 及预防提供策略。

预见性护理在 ICU 的临床应用效果分析

张凯涵 天津市北辰医院

分析对 ICU 患者实施预见性护理的应用效果

PO-0598

儿童腺病毒肺炎并发喘息的危险因素分析

刘湘屏、李淼 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨儿童腺病毒肺炎并发喘息的相关危险因素。

PO-0599

Dual-energy Computed Tomography in Evaluation the Severity and Life Quality of Interstitial Lung Disease -Associated with Connective Tissue Diseases

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Qibing Xie、Huajing Wan、Fengming Luo

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Object The radiological evaluation is recommended for patients with interstitial lung disease associated with connective tissue disease (CTD-ILD). However, the subjective radiological analysis is not convincing and the data of quantitative evaluation is limited and not standardized. The object is to investigate whether dual-energy computed tomography (DECT), a novel alternative quantitative technique, can be used in quantitative assessment of lung involvement in CTD-ILD.

Methods We performed a cross-section study of adult participants with stable CTD-ILD (n=121) recruited between October 2019 and April 2021. DECT parameters included effective atomic number (Zeff), lobe volume (LV) and monochromatic CT number (CTN) at 70 keV. And the visual total extent of ILD (TEI) score and the severity of ILD (limited or extensive) were calculated. DECT parameters difference between different severity of CTD-ILD patients were evaluated Student's t test and ANOVA analyses. DECT parameters were correlated with pulmonary function test (PFT) findings and highresolution computed tomography visual score total extent of ILD (TEI) through the bivariate correlation analysis. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was plotted for diagnostic performance to differentiate the extensive from limited CTD-ILD. Binary logistic regression was performed to identify dyspnea of CTD-ILD patients. Linear regression analysis was performed to determine the contribution to the quality of life in CTD-ILD patients.

Results The Zeff value and CTN of lung lobe significantly increased and total LV significantly reduced in severe CTD-ILD when compared with mild CTD-ILD (p<0.05). DECT parameters had a moderate to high correlation with PFT (p<0.001) and high positive correlation with TEI (p<0.001). The ROC analysis demonstrated the best Area Under the Curve (AUC=0.875) of the CTN of right middle lung lobe of -805 for cutoff value, with sensitivity 86.4% and specificity 77%, to detect the presence of extensive CTD-ILD. The Zeff value was the significant marker of cough (OR=3.792, p<0.05) and the CTN was the significant marker of dyspnea (OR=1.012, p<0.05) and LV significantly contribute to the mental component summary (MCS) (β =0.716, p<0.05).

Conclusion DECT parameters can differentiate the severity of CTD-ILD patients and contribute to the quality of the life of CTD-ILD patients.

PO-0600

肺混合真菌病的临床特征分析

占扬清、卢春、李少强、李征途、李准、杨璟璐、叶 枫

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由于对肺混合真菌病的认识不足,影响疾病的预后。 本研究旨在探讨混合真菌感染的临床特征,并提高临 床医生对混合真菌病的认识。

PO-0601

基于岗位胜任力的 VTE 护理培训指标体系的构建

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构建基于岗位胜任力的 VTE 分层级护理培训指标体 系,对我院护士分层级进行培训并考核,从而界定护 士岗位分级管理中各级人员对于 VTE 的岗位胜任力, 细化岗位分级中各级人员在 VTE 防控护理中的工作 职责及具体工作条目,为我国 VTE 专科护士培养提 供依据。

儿童感染后闭塞性支气管炎纤维支气管镜下改变与其 临床特征及影像学改变的关系研究

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探讨儿童 PIOB 纤维支气管镜下改变与其临床特征、 影像学改变的关系,提高临床医生对儿童 PIOB 的认 识,为临床早期识别、早期干预及判断疾病严重程度 提供临床依据。

PO-0603

东北地区儿童肺通气功能影响因素分析及预计值方程 的建立

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对东北地区各年龄段健康儿童进行肺功能检查,记录 肺功能各指标,得出不同年龄段儿童的肺功能水平, 分析年龄段及性别间的肺功能值差异,并对肺功能指 标进行影响因素分析,得出肺功能不同指标的影响因 素后,使用相关影响因素作为自变量建立肺通气功能 不同指标的预计值方程。

PO-0604

Astragalin flavonoid inhibits proliferation in human lung carcinoma cells mediated via induction of caspase-dependent intrinsic pathway, ROS production, cell migration and invasion inhibition and targeting JAK/STAT signalling pathway

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Object The aim of the current study was to investigate the anti-lung cancer propensity of astragalin drug. Studies were also undertaken to evaluate its effects of apoptosis induction, augmenting ROS production, suppressing cellular migration and invasion and targeting JAK/STAT3 signalling pathway.

Methods MTT assay was used to evaluate cell viability in NSCLC A549 cells after exposure to astragalin drug. Apoptosis was evaluated using AO/EB staining, comet assay and western blotting assay. Fluorescence microscopy was implemented to estimate ROS production. Cell migration and

invasion were measured using transwell chambers assay. Effects of astragalin on JAK/STAT pathway were investigated using western blotting assay.

Results Results showed astragalin drug induced inhibition of proliferation in A549 cells in a dosedependent fashion. Further, the antiproliferative effects were found to mediate via apoptosis as suggested by AO/EB staining and western blotting assay. Astragalin modulated the proapoptotic expressions of caspase-3, caspase-9, Bax, Bak, Cytc Bcl-2, XIAP and Bcl-xL. Astragalin induced DNA damage in A549 cells which too indicated apoptotic cell death. Astragalin drug enhanced the production of ROS by A549 cells. It inhibited both cell migration and invasion of A549 cells in a concentrationdependent manner. Finally, astragalin drug was observed with remarkable potential of targeting JAK/STAT pathway in A549 NSCLC cells.

Conclusion These results indicated that astragalin drug could prove helpful in lung cancer treatment and research provided more in-vivo studies are recommended.

PO-0605

宏基因组二代测序诊断鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎 16 例临床 特征分析及其诊治

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鹦鹉热衣原体是一种革兰氏阴性胞内菌,人类感染鹦 鹉衣原体,其严重程度从无症状到致命不等。常规的 实验室检测方法难以确诊鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎,宏基因 组二代测序(mNGS)为诊断提供了一个有前途的新工 具。本文描述鹦鹉热肺炎的临床表现、实验室检查及 影像学特点,提高对该病的认识。

PO-0606

线粒体-内质网交互作用在慢性肺源性心脏病发病机 制中的作用研究

单虎、杨侠、张秋红、张洁、李雅莉、张明、杨拴盈 西安交通大学第二附属医院

线粒体与内质网是心肌细胞重要的亚细胞器,我们观 察到慢性缺氧环境中心肌细胞线粒体外膜与内质网膜 紧密连接,内质网应激与线粒体损伤并存,然而两者 之间的关系尚未明确。

Benzo(a)pyrene aggregates mucus overproduction and MUC5AC expression in OVA induced asthma model via TGF-α secretion

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Object Benzo(a)pyrene (BaP) is a ubiquitous air pollutants, and BaP exposure altered vulnerability to asthma. The oversecretion of airway mucus and high expression of mucin 5AC (MUC5AC) are associated with the severity of asthma. However, the effect of BaP on mucus production in OVA-induced asthma model and the potential mechanism remains unknown.

Methods In vivo, BALB/c mice were treated with OVA in the presence or absence of BaP. Allergyinduced airway inflammation and mucus production were assessed by staining of hematoxylin-eosin (HE) and alcian blue and Periodic Acid-Schiff (AB-PAS). The human airway epithelial cell 16HBE and NCI-H292 was used in vitro. The MUC5AC expression in the luna of murine was detected hy Immunohistochemistry. The TGF- α concentration was measured by ELISA. The mRNA level of MUC5AC and TGF- α were assessed with real-time quantitative PCR. The protein of MUC5AC, p-ERK. ERK, p-EGFR and EGFR in vitro was detected by western blotting. Small-interfering RNAs were used for gene silencing for TGF-α and aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR).

Results Compared to the OVA group, the exposure to BaP significantly increased the inflammation, mucus production and MUC5AC expression in the lung of OVA+BaP group. Meanwhile, in two lines of epithelial cell (16HBE and NCI-H292), BaP induced the MUC5AC expression, which was higher when stimulated with BaP and Interleukin 13(one cytokine representative in asthma). The concentration of TGF- α in BALF of OVA group was higher than that in control group, lower than that in OVA+BaP group and was correlated with MUC5AC mRNA level in vivo. Similarly, BaP increased the TGF-a mRNA level and protein secretion in epithelial cells. BaP and TGF- α could phosphorylate the protein of EGFR and ERK. Both knocking down the TGF-α with siRNA and AG-1473, the EGFR inhibitor could reverse the MUC5AC mRNA and protein expression induced by BaP. Furthermore, BaP induced the transcription of CYP1A1, one marker of activation of AhR, in OVA+BaP group. Knocking down AhR with siRNA could decrease the TGF-a secretion induced by BaP in epithelial cells.

Conclusion Our findings reveal that BaP aggregates mucus overproduction and MUC5AC expression in OVA induced asthma model via TGF- α secretion

PO-0608

NQO1, ST6GALNAC1, GGCT, PAFAH1B3 和 GSTM3 可作为非小细胞肺癌的早期诊断"代谢靶点"

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利用单细胞转录组测序解析肺腺癌(LUAD)与肺鳞 癌(LUSC)早期与进展期代谢模式,并寻找非小细 胞肺癌(NSCLC)的早期"代谢靶点"。

PO-0609

血清鞘脂在 HIV 阴性马尔尼菲篮状菌感染的患者中诊 断价值的研究

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探索血清鞘脂在成人 HIV 阴性马尔尼菲篮状菌感染的 患者中的诊断价值;挖掘针对 HIV 阴性 TM 感染患者 的特异性早期诊断标志物。

PO-0610

慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重合并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 危险因素分析

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探讨影响慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重(AECOPD) 住院患者重叠阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OSA)的临床 特点, 分析 AECOPD 重叠 OSA 的独立危险因素。

真实世界中双联支气管扩张剂治疗症状型慢阻肺患者 的有效性和安全性研究

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本研究旨在观察真实世界中,使用长效 β2 受体激动 剂和长效抗胆碱能药物(LABA/LAMA)固定剂量联 合(Fifixed-dose combination, FDC)治疗症状型 慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者的有效性及安全性。

PO-0612

一例合并颈部淋巴结肿大和心包积液的复杂硅肺

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通过临床病例分析,了解合并颈部淋巴结肿大、心包 积液的硅肺的罕见的临床表现,提高诊治水平。

PO-0613

新型冠状病毒肺炎患者核酸清除时间影响因素探究

何玉坤、马昕茜、高占成 北京大学人民医院

探究影响新型冠状病毒肺炎患者咽拭子中病毒核酸清 除时间的影响因素

PO-0614

血清胆红素与支气管扩张急性加重期严重程度的相关 分析

刘文静、李元芹、陈碧 徐州医科大学附属医院

探讨血清总胆红素水平与支气管扩张急性加重期严重 程度的相关性。 PO-0615

香烟烟雾诱导的表观遗传改变在肺部疾病凋亡中的作 用

林铃、陈平 中南大学湘雅二医院呼吸危重症医学科

香烟烟雾是肺部疾病发生的危险因素,含有大量有毒物质,会导致呼吸道和肺实质的损伤。异常凋亡在肺部疾病,如慢性阻塞性肺疾病、支气管哮喘、肺纤维华、肺癌等的发病机制中起着重要作用。吸烟诱导的异常凋亡被认为是通过促进死亡受体途径和线粒体凋亡途径的机制参与肺部疾病的病理过程。表观遗传改变引起基因转录的特异性变化在这个过程中起着重要的作用。

PO-0616

握球力度和时间对 PICC 置管患者上肢腋静脉血流动 力学影响的护理观察

洪幼兰、陈张丰翼 贵州省人民医院

通过监测 PICC 导管的患者使用不同的握球力度和握 球持续时间对置管侧上肢腋静脉血流动力学的影响, 为指导置入 PICC 导管的患者进行功能锻炼提供科学 的理论依据。

PO-0617 贝伐珠单抗治疗对恶性胸腔积液患者局部免疫微环境 的影响

黄晓敏 山东大学齐鲁医院

免疫治疗的响应与肿瘤微环境的免疫浸润状态有关, 由于肺癌组织标本无法反复获取以观察 TME 的动态 改变,我们选择出现恶性胸腔积液的肺腺癌患者,观 察贝伐珠单抗治疗后胸腔积液中淋巴细胞亚群及 PD-L1 表达的变化。

PO-0618 普通裂褶菌感染致肺部阴影 1 例

周伟、王娟、李彩丽、张静、吴月清、冯靖 天津医科大学总医院

通过总结一例普通裂褶菌引起肺部感染病例的诊治过 程,提醒临床医师高度重视真菌在肺部感染中的致病 性,在感染源不易查到的情况下,需警惕真菌感染的 可能。

PO-0619

衰老相关基因对肺腺癌预后及其肿瘤免疫的影响

吕圆圆、邢西迁 云南大学附属医院

研究表明衰老基因与癌症密切相关,在肺腺癌(LUAD) 中,衰老基因的作用仍不清楚。本研究旨在探讨受甲 基化调控的衰老基因在 LUAD 发生中的作用机制,筛 选出与 LUAD 疾病进展及预后相关的分子标志物。

PO-0620

青少年肺栓塞诊断与危险因素分析的病例报告一例

梁音、刘新年、王新卫 湖北省第三人民医院呼吸内科

青少年肺栓塞临床上少见,病死率较高,易漏诊和 误诊,本文通过对一例青少年肺栓塞患者的诊断,危 险因素的探讨,发现特殊肺栓塞可疑高危因素。

PO-0621

诱导痰 NGS 应用于晚期 NSCLC 患者基因突变分析 的探索性研究

郭婷、秦岭、胡成平、杨华平、邓彭博、顾其华 中南大学湘雅医院

探索诱导痰在晚期非小细胞肺癌患者基因突变谱分析 中的应用价值。 PO-0622

系统性护理干预在晚期非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)化 疗患者癌因性疲乏中的改善效果

杨敏、陈芳、田瑶、姚杨 西安医学院第一附属医院

分析系统护理对晚期非小细胞肺癌(Non small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)化疗者癌因性疲乏(cancer-related fatigue, CRF)缓解的影响。

PO-0623

新型冠状病毒肺炎流行期间护理人员心理健康调查

杨敏、王艳、解春霞、田瑶、姚杨 西安医学院第一附属医院

本研究旨在调查新型冠状病毒肺炎流行期间护理人员 心理健康状况,为寻找有效措施提供理论依据。

PO-0624

行为转变干预模式在促进中医护理方案实施中的作用

夏晶、许先荣 浙江省立同德医院

探讨行为转变干预模式在促进中医护理方案实施中的 作用。

PO-0625

分泌型自噬通过 IL-6/STAT3 通路促进非小细胞肺癌 EGFR-TKI 治疗抵抗及分子机制研究

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肿瘤治疗抵抗及复发由一小部分残留的药物耐受细胞 驱动。既往文献及课题组前期研究均提示 IL-6/STAT3 通路参与介导非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)出 现 EGFR-TKI获得性耐药突变前的药物耐受状态,但 具体机制不清。

本文旨在探究 IL-6/STAT3 通路在获得性耐药突变的 作用及机制,丰富非小细胞肺癌对 EGFR-TKI 耐药的 分子机制的认识,并为今后的治疗提供新的思路。

吸烟通过线粒体氧化应激引起脂质代谢异常从而诱导 肺成纤维细胞活化及肺纤维化的机制研究

张月、孟莹 南方医科大学南方医院

探讨 SIRT1、线粒体 ROS (mtROS) 、脂质代谢在 吸烟诱导的肺成纤维细胞(LF)活化及肺纤维化中 的作用机制。

PO-0627

支气管肺泡灌洗液宏基因二代测序技术对不明原因肺 部感染的应用价值

李俏、苏振中、张捷、许溟宇、董春玲、邸鑫 吉林大学第二医院

探讨支气管肺泡灌洗液(bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, BALF) 宏基因二代测序 (metagenomics nextgeneration sequencing, mNGS) 技术对不明原因肺 部感染的潜在临床效能。

PO-0628

成功拔除气管切开套管的影响因素及其呼吸康复指导 意义

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气管切开是一项常见的临床手术操作,通过在患者颈前气管造口建立人工气道,保证通气的有效进行,适应于上气道不可逆堵塞、下呼吸道分泌物潴留、危重和需要长时间机械通气的患者。但是气管切开是双刀刀,既是有利于患者的救治,也同时造成当气管切开 套管存在痰痂时,患者呼吸做功显著增加;气管切开 套管存在痰痂时,患者呼吸做功显著增加;气管切开 超过1月的患者,由于呼吸肌肉乏力、吞咽功能受损、 声带水肿等原因,拔管气管切开套管的成功率低,同 时气管切开影响患者的吞咽功能、语言交流和外观等。 因此,气管切开后,让患者尽快恢复,尽早成功拔除 气管套管,是气管切开患者呼吸康复的唯一目标。但 如何实现该目标尚没有答案。本研究院于2017年以 来,开设亚ICU,专门从事脱机困难和气管切开患者 的呼吸康复,从患者全身运动耐力、呼吸肌力、上下 呼吸道管理、吞咽功能、语言功能、消化功能等方面 建立了气切患者的呼吸康复管理流程,本文进行回顾 性分析,以便探讨气管切开套管拔管的影响因素及其 康复训练方法。

PO-0629

雾化吸入治疗联合体外膈肌起搏治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾 病急性加重期的疗效观察

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观察雾化吸入治疗联合体外膈肌起搏治疗慢性阻塞性 肺疾病急性加重期的临床疗效。

PO-0630

Vialinin A 削弱 Th17 免疫应答减轻 ALI 小鼠肺损伤

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探讨 Vialinin A 对急性肺损伤小鼠的保护作用及其可能机制。

PO-0631 稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者营养代谢表型分析

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初步探索我院稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)患 者的代谢表型分布。

抗凝血酶Ⅲ基因新突变(c.1148T>A p.L383H)致 肺栓塞的临床及基因分析

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总结抗凝血酶III(antithrombin III, ATIII)缺乏致一例急性肺栓塞的临床诊治,分析 AT III基因 (SERPINC1)序列,提高遗传性 ATIII缺乏症的临 床诊治水平。

PO-0633

早期非小细胞肺癌患者基因变异全景分析

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(1) 探究早期 NSCLC 患者,其发生变异的基因主要富集在哪些信号通路。

(2) 探究早期 NSCLC 患者, 在肿瘤相关信号通路 发生变异的频率。

(3) 探究早期 NSCLC 患者,在每条肿瘤相关信号 通路上不同基因发生变异的频率差异。

通过以上研究,为 NSCLC 的靶向治疗研究提供新思路。

PO-0634

呼吸慢病肺音数据库的建立及应用:一项基于深度机 器学习的特征分类分析

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建立呼吸慢病数据库,进行肺音特征的定性以及定量 分析 ,为可视化肺音听诊、辅助智能肺音判断提供 应用参考。

PO-0635

震荡排痰联合纤维支气管镜吸痰在肺部感染性疾病伴 气道黏液高分泌患者中的应用

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目的:探讨震荡排痰联合纤维支气管镜吸痰在肺部感 染性疾病伴气道黏液高分泌患者中的应用效果。

PO-0636 弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤致重症肿瘤细胞溶解 1 例及文 献复习

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肿瘤溶解综合征(tumor lysis syndrome, TLS) 很少 与弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤(diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, DLBCL) 相关,本文旨在提高重症 TLS 诊治水平,探索危重症 DLBCL 的治疗。

PO-0637

气道上皮细胞 cGAS 在 LPS 诱导的急性肺损伤中的 作用与机制研究

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近年来研究发现,线粒体损伤后释放的线粒体 DNA(mtDNA) 片段在急性肺损伤 (ALI) 中发挥重要 作用。环-鸟苷酸-腺苷酸合成酶(cGAS)作为最新发现 的 DNA 感受器,在多种疾病的发病中起到关键作用, 但其在脂多糖(LPS)诱导的急性肺损伤中扮演的关键 作用目前尚未阐明。本课题拟探究上皮细胞 cGAS 在 LPS 诱导的急性肺损伤中的作用。

Dyslipidemia is associated with asthma control, phenotypes and exacerbations: A prospective cohort study

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Object Dyslipidemia has been widely documented to be associated with cardiovascular disease, and recent studies have found that dyslipidemia has related to asthma prevalence and pulmonary function. However, longitudinal studies investigating the relationships of dyslipidemia with asthma phenotypes and future exacerbations are lacking. We investigated the associations of dyslipidemia with asthma phenotypes and future exacerbations.

Methods This study employed a non-interventional cohort study design with a 12-month follow-up period. Four hundred and seventy-seven diagnosed asthma subjects were consecutively enrolled in this study. All the patients underwent serum lipids measurement, and they were classified as the normal-lipidemia group (NLG) and the dyslipidemia group (DLG). We collected demographic and clinical information, including asthma symptom control, pulmonary function, and asthma phenotypes at baseline. All patients were followed up regularly for assessing asthma exacerbations. Furthermore, we used logistic regression models and negative binomial

regression models to evaluate the association between dyslipidemia and asthma exacerbations during longitudinal follow-up.

Results DLG (n=218) had worse asthma symptom control defined by asthma control questionnaire-6 (ACQ-6) \geq 1.5 (32.1% vs. 21.3%, P=0.007), with significant airway obstruction including FEV1 % predicted, MMEF % predicted and FEV₁/FVC ratio than NLG (all P<0.05). Furthermore, after adjusting for age, sex and BMI, we found that dyslipidemia had a risk of severe asthma (adjusted odds ratio [ORadj]=2.004, 95% CI=[1.147, 3.501]), non-allergic asthma (ORadj=1.776, 95% CI=[1.177, 2.679]), and asthma with fixed airflow limitation (ORadj=2.202, 95% CI=[1.494, 3.246]). In the multivariable negative binomial regression models, dyslipidemia was a significant risk of asthma exacerbations, including an increase moderate-severe exacerbations rate (RR_{adj}=1.426, 95% CI=[1.023, 1.989]), severe exacerbations rate (RR_{adj}=2.094, 95% CI=[1.180, 3.715]), hospitalizations rate (RRadj=2.013, 95% CI=[1.041, 3.892]), and unscheduled visits rate (RRadj=1.482, 95% CI=[1.020, 2.154]).

Conclusion We identify the clinical relevance of dyslipidemia in asthma management, which is associated with asthma phenotypes and exacerbations. These findings highlight the importance of dyslipidemia being considered in the utilization for clinical relevance and asthma management.

PO-0639

SPO2/FIO2 在预测 ARDS 患者的临床结局的应用

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探讨 Spo2/Fio2 比值与 Pao2/Fio2 比值之间的关系,验 证无创的 Spo2/Fio2 可以代替 Pao2/Fio2 来预测 ARDS 患者的临床结局。

PO-0640

乌司他丁联合抗菌药物治疗重症肺炎临床疗效的 Meta 分析

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评价乌司他丁联合抗菌药物治疗重症肺炎的临床疗效。

肺磨玻璃结节术前支气管镜检查的必要性:一例双原 发肺癌

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多原发性肺癌的患病率较低。先前的几项研究集中于 多原发性肺癌的临床特征和外科治疗。然而,由于 胸部 CT 的普及、气管镜检查技术水平的发展,在临 床实践中经常地遇到多原发性肺癌。多原发性肺癌发 现的时机异常关键,肿瘤的分期对之后的诊疗方案的 制定起着至关重要的作用。

PO-0642

1 例术后撤机困难患者无创序贯通气病例报告

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报告 1 例 70 岁男性原发性肝癌切除患者,术后 3 次 尝试拔管均失败。患者出现以膈肌功能障碍导致的严 重撤机困难。我们对该患者采取了无创序贯通气及呼 吸康复训练,最终实现撤机目标。

PO-0643

Clinical Features in coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients with early clearance and prolonged shedding of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) RNA

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Since the outbreak of COVID-19, the pattern of SARS-CoV-2 RNA shedding has not been well characterized.

PO-0644 基于铁死亡相关基因构建肺腺癌新型预后模型

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建立一种新型的与铁死亡通路相关的基因模型,以预 测肺腺癌患者的预后。

PO-0645

现场个体化缝制硅酮支架治疗难治性气道瘘 6 例疗效 观察

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探讨现场快速个体化缝制硅酮支架治疗难治性气道瘘 的疗效及安全性。

PO-0646 **呼吸内科临床实习生"点单式"教学探索**

伍桂雄、叶少武、廖毓香、朱水泉、梁卓 梧州市人民医院

探讨"点单式"教学在呼吸内科实习生的教学效果

PO-0647 RBPMS 在非小细胞肺癌中的作用初步研究

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1) 探究非小细胞肺癌和癌旁组织中 RBPMS 的表达

及预后意义;

2) 探究 RBPMS 在肺癌中的作用机制。

The effects of intravenous and intratracheal administration of adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells in a mouse model of ozone-induced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a common disease which is seriously harmful to human health and affects the quality of life of the patients. Ozone exposure is an important risk factor for COPD. Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) are pluripotent stem cells originated from early mesoderm development and have self-renewal capacity and multi-directional differentiation. This study was aim to study the safety and efficacy of adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells in the treatment of COPD mice by systemic and local transplantation.

Methods In this study, the COPD model was established by ozone exposure in mice. The mouse allogeneic adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells (mASCs) were extracted, cultured and identified in vitro. mASCs were transplanted intravenously/intratracheally into COPD mice to investigate the therapeutic effect on airway evaluate the safety and efficacy in the treatment in terms of lung function, alveolar lavage cell count, lung tissue pathology and expression of cytokines IL-1b, IL-10 and TNF-alpha. To compare the differences in the therapeutic effects of mASCs transplantation during the early stage of ozone exposure (3 weeks) and post modeling (6 weeks) on COPD mice.

Results Ozone exposure can establish COPD mice model which is characterized by pulmonary emphysema and airway inflammation. The transplantation of mASCs by two approacheswere both safe in the observation period, can improve pulmonary function and reduce the number of inflammatory cells in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) and alleviate the degree of emphysema. The levels of IL-1 β and TNF- α in serum and BALF were decreased and the level of IL-10 were increased. Compared with two transplantation methods, local therapy had more significant effects in improving the degree of emphysema and decreasing the percentage of BALF neutrophil. Early transplantation and late transplantation in the process of ozone exposure both had therapeutic effects on COPD, and the difference was not significant.

Conclusion Intravenous and intratracheal transplantation of adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells can be safe and effective in the treatment of ozone-induced mice chronic obstructive lung disease. Adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells are expected to become a new therapeutic means in the treatments of COPD.

PO-0649

F-circEA1 在 EML4-ALK 突变体 1 阳性的 NSCLC 中 的作用及机制研究

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本研究旨在明确 EML4-ALK 突变体 1 阳性的肺癌细胞 中存在相关融合环状 RNA 即 F-circEA1,研究 FcircEA1 对肺癌细胞增殖、迁移、凋亡、分子靶向药、 EML4-ALK1 的影响,及其相关机制的探讨。

PO-0650

NOX4 参与慢性阻塞性肺疾病远端肺小动脉重塑的机 制研究

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 山西白求恩医院 山西医学科学院 呼吸与危重症医 学科

观察研究慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)远端肺小动 脉重塑情况,探索还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸 氧化酶 4 (NOX4)在 COPD 远端肺小动脉重塑发生、 发展的作用及机制。

PO-0651

A multicenter randomized controlled clinical trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of Zephyr Endobronchial Valve EBV Treatment in Heterogeneous Emphysema

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Object Endobronchial Valve EBV compared to Standard-of-Care(SoC) in COPD patients heterogeneous emphysema with no collateral ventilation in the treated lobe.

Methods Subjects were enrolled with a 1:2 randomization (EBV: Standard-of-Care(SoC)) at 3 sites.all subjects that their final enrollment in the study would be determined following the bronchoscopy procedure for collateral ventilation assessment with the Chartis System and visual

analysis of high-resolution quantitative computer tomography. Which assessed Subjects lack of collateral ventilationas .Primary outcome was the percentage of subjects in the EBV group at 12months who had an improvement from baseline in the post-bronchodilator(post-BD) FEV1 of ≥15% compared to the percentage of subjects achieving this improvement in the SoC group. Secondary endpoints included the difference between EBV and SoC groups in the absolute change in FEV1, St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) and Six-Minute Walk Distance (6MWD) at 30days and 1-year postprocedure, Additional effectiveness measures includedTarget Lobe Volume Reduction (TLVR) Residual Volume (RV). Inspiratory Capacity (IC), Total Lung Capacity (TLC), Functional Residual Capacity (FRC), Diffusing Capacity (DLCO), modified Medical Research Council Dyspnea Scale (mMRC) at 45-days and 1year post procedure, and for the EBV group only, the absolute and percent change in, and the percentage of subjects achieving a Target Lobe Volume Reduction (TLVR) Regarding the minimal clinically important difference (MCID) of ≥350mL relative to Baseline.

Results 60 subjects,20 EBV and 40 SoC were randomized. At 12-months, 48.5% EBV and 15.9% SoC subjects had a Δ FEV1 \geq 15% (p<0.001). Δ EBV– SoC at 12-months was statistically and clinically significant: for FEV1 (L), 0.118L (p<0.001); 6MWD, +125.16m (p<0.001); and SGRQ, -6.15 points (p<0.001).mMRC, -0.8 points (p<0.001), Significant Δ EBV–SoC were also observed in hyperinflation (RV,

-612ml; p<0.001), the common serious adverse

event included Pneumothorax 3/20 (26.6%) 、

Pleural effusion 2/20 (26.6%) , atelectasis 4/20 (26.6%) of EBV subjects in the Treatment Period (procedure to 30 days) ,all of subjects with atelectasis, pleural effusion and pneumothorax in the EBV group at 12-months had an improvement from baseline in the post-bronchodilator(post-BD) FEV1 of \geq 15%. one death occurred in the EBV groupand four deaths in the SoC groups during 12-months .During treatment, 17% of EBV and 36% of SOC subjects had two or more acute exacerbations or one or more hospitalizations due to an acute exacerbation.

Conclusion Zephyr EBV provides significant clinically meaningful benefits over current standard of care medical therapy in lung function, exercise capacity, dyspnea and quality of life out to at least 12-months, with an acceptable safety profile in patients; EBV subjects postoperative with atelectasis, pleural effusion and pneumothorax may have significant benefits.

PO-0652

内科胸腔镜联合支气管镜检查在 39 例不明原因肺部 外周病变的临床诊断分析

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探讨内科胸腔镜和支气管镜检查联合应用在不明原因 肺部外周病变中的诊断价值及适应症

PO-0653

空间转录组测序探究肺腺癌和肺鳞癌的异质性

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利用空间转录组技术(Spatial Transcriptomics, ST) 对非小细胞肺癌的细胞类型进行空间的定位,分析肺 腺癌和肺鳞癌肿瘤微环境的不同,归纳肺腺癌和肺鳞 癌的特征基因,比较肺癌肿瘤空间微环境差异与功能 特征。

PO-0654

针对已发表的 COVID-19 相关干预性随机对照试验文 献摘要的报告质量评价和 SPIN 评估

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评价目前已发表的关于 COVID-19 干预性随机对照试验 (RCT)的文献摘要报告质量,以及报告无统计学差异的研究结果时所使用的 SPIN 策略和严重程度,初步探索与报告质量和 SPIN 严重程度相关的潜在因素。

PO-0655 **电子烟与 COVID-19**

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探讨电子烟与 COVID-19 的特点及其相互影响。

CD19 and POU2AF1 are potential immunerelated biomarkers that involved in the emphysema of COPD

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Object The study is aimed at identifying the key genes related to the emphysema of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) by integrated bioinformatical analysis and validating its potential role in COPD.

Methods Microarray datasets were downloaded from Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database. Gene Ontology (GO) analysis of differently expressed genes (DEGs) were performed by Metascape. Protein-protein interaction (PPI) network was constructed and 15 hub genes were screened out with highest scores by STRING database and Cytoscape 3.8.2. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to analyze the diagnostic value of hub genes in COPD. To screen the most important hub gene, we performed linear regression analysis to observe the relationship between the hub genes and lung function and computed tomography (CT) lung density measurements. CT lung density measurements included the low attenuation area percentage at -950 Hounsfield units (LAA950) and the Hounsfield unit (HU) value at which 15% of lung voxels have a lower lung density (Perc15). The COPD patients were then divided into high- and low-CD19/POU2AF1 expression groups according to the median gene expression. GO analysis of DEGs between the high- and low-CD19/POU2AF1 expression groups were performed. xCell was used to analyze the correlation between key genes and immune cells. To further evaluate these genes': ability for COPD, we adopted double validation with another new independent data set. Finally, we quantitative reverse transcriptionperformed polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) to validate the expression of key genes in the COPD and control group.

Results A total of 339 DEGs were obtained . GO analysis of DEGs mostly included positive regulation of hydrolase activity, regulation of adhesion, response to temperature stimulus, and cytoskeletondependent cytokinesis.15 hub genes were identified, CD19, ACTR3, SEPT7, PTGES3, SRSF11, PTMA, HNRNPC, POU2AF1, CCAR1, LSM6, CD79A, TXNL1, POLR2A, MCTS1 and FCRLA. The top5 area under curve (AUC) of the ROC curves of the hub genes were 0.7592, 0.7495, 0.7380, 0.7329, and 0.7250 for CD19, POU2AF1, PTMA, LSM6, and CCAR1, respectively. CD19 and POU2AF1 were significantly correlated with lung function and CT lung density measurements. The majority of the DEGs between the high- and low-CD19/POU2AF1 expression groups were all enriched in B cell activation. In addition, CD19 and POU2AF1 were both positively correlated with B cells. The same analysis in another independent data set also supported these genes' role for COPD. At last,

RT-qPCR showed that both CD19 and POU2AF1 were expressed at significantly higher levels in patients with COPD compared with controls.

Conclusion Our results suggest that CD19/POU2AF1 may contribute to COPD progression and serve as a key regulator of B-cell homeostasis in emphysema. These findings may indicate potential role of B cells immunology in the pathophysiology of COPD.

PO-0657

miR-150 通过靶向抑制 AKT3 减轻 LPS 诱导急性肺 损伤的机制研究

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检测 ALI/ARDS 患者血清中 miR-150 的水平, 探究 miR-150 对II型肺泡上皮细胞株 A549 的影响并以动 物实验证实 miR-150 在 ALI 小鼠模型中的作用效果。

PO-0658

Montgomery-T型管置入术治疗良性声门下气管狭窄 29 例临床分析

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分析 T 管置入术治疗良性声门下气管狭窄的有效性及 安全性

PO-0659

Pulmonary involvement of antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA)-associated vasculitis in Chinese patients : Clinical characteristics and long-term outcomes.

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Haichao Li, Jing Ma, Guangfa Wang, Min Chen Peking University First Hospital

Object Pulmonary involvement is considered as one of the common lesions of antineutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibody (ANCA)-associated vasculitis (AAV). The aim of this study was to clarify clinical characteristics and long-term outcomes of these AAV patients with pulmonary involvement in a single Chinese cohort.

Methods Newly diagnosed AAV patients with pulmonary involvement, as defined by computed tomography (CT), were recruited from January 2010 to June 2020. Clinical data and CT images were

collected retrospectively. Baseline CT were evaluated and re-classified into four categories: interstitial lung disease (ILD), airway involvement, alveolar hemorrhage (AH) and pulmonary granuloma. The predictive values of variables associated with all-cause mortality were analyzed.

Results A total of 719 patients were newly diagnosed with AAV, 366 (50.9%) of whom combined with pulmonary involvement at baseline (microscopic polyangiitis, n=302; granulomatosis with polyangiitis, n=57; eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, n=7). Median age at AAV diagnosis was 64.2 years. Among the AAV cases with pulmonary involvement, 54.1% (198/366) had interstitial lung disease (ILD), 13.4% (49/366) had pulmonary granuloma, 14.5% (53/366) had airway involvement alone, 12.8% (47/366) had alveolar hemorrhage alone (AH). The proportion of airway involvement were 8.1% (16/198) for ILD versus 51.0%

(25/49) for pulmonary granuloma (p < 0.001), which excluded the ILD-related traction bronchiectasis. No significant difference of AH between patients with ILD and pulmonary granuloma (11.6% versus 14.3%). As for pattern of ILD, 143 (72.2%) patients were usual interstitial pneumonia (UIP), 39 (19.7%) were non-specific interstitial pneumonia (NSIP), 3 (1.5%) were cryptogenic organizing pneumonia (COP) and 13 (6.6%) were unclassified interstitial pneumonia. Patients with ILD frequently had less systemic vasculitis symptoms. Pulmonary functional tests indicated that patients with pulmonary granuloma had a higher proportion of small airway involvement compared to patients with ILD and AH. During follow-up of a median duration 47.6 months. 76/366 (20.8%) patients died, mainly from infections. Survival was significantly different based on the radiological features. One- and 5-year overall survival rates, respectively, were: 89.4% and 84.8% for ILD, 96.1% and 89.6% for airway involvement, 77.8% and 75.9% for AH, 91.9% and 86.5% for pulmonary granuloma (p=0.040). One hundred and thirty-one patients experienced 214 relapses. The most common organs involved were pulmonary (37.1%) and kidney (30.1%). Patients with pulmonary granuloma had a higher risk of relapse and more organs involved at the time of relapse as well. Multivariate analyses identified that UIP pattern

(hazard ratio (HR) 3.37; p<0.001), age > 65 years (HR 2.12; p=0.016), respiratory failure (HR 7.08; p<0.001), infection (HR 2.53; p=0.04) and alveolar hemorrhage (HR 2.66; p=0.001) were independent predictors of all-cause mortality. Airway involvement was associated with a higher risk of infection (HR 2.598; p=0.002).

Conclusion Airway involvement was also one of common radiological manifestations of AAV and closely related to a higher risk of infection. UIP pattern, age, respiratory failure, infection and alveolar hemorrhage were independent predictors of in AAV patients with pulmonary mortality involvement. The main cause of death was infection, meanwhile, pulmonary relapse remains frequent during the follow-up duration, suggesting that clinical benefits and harms should be

comprehensively assessed during induction and maintenance treatment.

PO-0660

一例肺部少见病导致咯血

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肺隔离症属于先天肺发育畸形,是一种少见病,通过 产前彩色多普勒、增强 CT 及 MRI 大多可以诊断,且 敏感性和准确率均较好,然而 DSA 仍被认为是肺隔 离症诊断的金标准,由于 DSA 具有有创性,故 MSCT 增强扫描联合血管重建成为目前首选方法。以 下介绍一例以咯血为临床表现的肺隔离症患者,以加 强对咯血相关疾病谱的认识。

PO-0661

头孢他啶/阿维巴坦对耐碳青霉烯类革兰阴性菌感染 的临床疗效分析

顾洁、陈延斌 苏州大学附属第一医院

比较 CAZ/AVI 与 OAAs 治疗 CR-GNB 患者的临床疗 效。

PO-0662 COVID-19 患者外周血嗜酸性粒细胞计数的意义

韩蕾、张旻 上海市第一人民医院

探究外周血嗜酸性粒细胞(EOS)计数在病毒感染过程 中的意义,以提高对 COVID-19 患者的诊断和评估效 率。

PO-0663

免疫球蛋白 G4 相关性免疫病 1 例报导并复习文献

吕晓东

嘉兴市第一医院/嘉兴医学院附属第一医院

了解免疫球蛋白 G4 相关性免疫病的临床特点

黄芩苷对补体旁路激活致小鼠急性肺损伤的干预研究

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点实验室

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急性肺损伤是临床常见急危重症,其中补体的过度激 活在其发病机制中扮演了重要的角色。黄芩苷是中药 黄芩的主要活性成分之一,具有抗炎、抗氧化等多种 药理活性。为进一步认识和挖掘其药理功效,本研究 开展了黄芩苷对补体旁路激活致急性肺损伤的干预作 用及可能的作用机制研究。

PO-0665

安罗替尼联合紫杉醇(白蛋白结合型)一线治疗肺 NUT 癌一例

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NUT (nuclear protein in testis) 癌 (又称中线癌或 NUT 中线癌) 因其存在 15q14 染色体上 NUT 基因 (即 NUTM1) 重排、常发生于膈肌以上的中线器官 (如头颈、肺、纵隔等) 而得名,常见的融合基因分 别为 19p13.1 上的 BRD4、9q34.2 上的 BRD3、 8p11.23 上的 NSD3。NUT 癌侵袭性高、分化差,目 前缺乏有效治疗手段,手术、放疗、化疗等效果均不 佳,患者的中位生存时间不足 7 个月。为寻求更有效 的治疗手段,本治疗组尝试使用安罗替尼联合紫杉醇 (白蛋白结合型) 治疗 NUT 癌患者 1 例。

PO-0666

HFNC 与 NIPPV 交替用于 AECOPD 合并Ⅱ型呼吸衰 竭患者的疗效观察

姚顺敏 乌当区人民医院

分析 HFNC 与 NIPPV 交替用于 AECOPD 合并Ⅱ型 呼吸衰竭患者的应用效果。

PO-0667 重症肺诺卡菌 1 例临床分析

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对 1 例重症肺泡灌洗液 NGS 诺卡菌感染患者的临床 特点进行分析,提高临床医师对该疾病的认识。

PO-0668

纳武利尤单抗后线成功治疗晚期 EGFR 突变肺腺癌合 并巨大腹腔转移癌 1 例

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探讨免疫治疗在晚期EGFR阳性合并共突变肺腺癌患 者中的临床应用。

PO-0669

Lung cancer risk in rheumatoid arthritis patients exposed to non-biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: a comprehensive analysis for 10 observational studies

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Object Lung cancer is a malignant tumor of the second highest morbidity worldwide. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is known to be associated with the incidence of a number of cancers, but the reason for the increased risk of lung cancer is still not clear. Non-biologic disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (nbDMARDs) such as methotrexate and sulfasalazine are first-line therapies for RA. Concurrently, there have also been asignificant adjustment in the clinical practice of RA: taking nbDMARDs at earlier stage is encouraged, which consequently prolong the duration of medication exposure in RA patients. However, some evidences suggest that the effect of medication dampen the immune response against normally regressing cancers, thereby fostering malignant growth of cancer in RA patients. The association between nbDMARDs-taking behaviors of patients with RA and their risk of developing lung cancer has not been demonstrated vet. Thus, a comprehensive analysis was performed to quantify the lung cancer risk in patients with RA exposed to nbDMARDs.

Methods A comprehensive search of PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE, and Medline were performed

to identify relevant studies. The references from relevant articles were also searched. The authors were contacted for supplemental data when important information was missing. Study-specific effect sizes were collected and converted into hazard ratios (HRs) with corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for lung cancer risk. Three authors (Y.L., Z.H., F.G.) extracted the necessary data independently and any disagreements were resolved after discussion by three investigators. The methodological quality of the selected studies was evaluated based on Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) and Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) criteria using a score of 0-6 points, with 0 reflecting the lowest quality and 6 the highest. Random-effects model was applied to calculate HR and their 95% CIs for patients receiving nbDMARDs versus the general population. The Cochran's Q test and I2 statistic were carried out to examine the heterogeneity across studies: significant statistical heterogeneity was considered when an I2 statistic >50%. The Begg's test and Egger's test were utilized to analyze the publication hiases statistically. Sensitivity analysis was conducted by consecutive exclusion of each study. Results 10 population-level observational studies were enrolled, involving 109,688 RA patients taking nbDMARDs. The quality scores ranged from 3 to 6 points, with 7 of the 10 studies (70%) scoring more than 4 points. All of the included studies contributing to the analysis of RA and lung cancer were carried out within random-effects model (I2= 72.6%, P < 0.001). The findings indicated that RA patients taking nbDMARDs was associated with a markedly increased risk of lung cancer [HR: 1.77; 95% CI: 1.50-2.09; P < 0.001]. A forest plot of the pooled HR was shown in Figure 1. The results of Begg's test, Egger's test and sensitivity analysis conclusively indicated the stabilization of the observational studies we applied for the current analysis.

Conclusion Our study demonstrated that RA patients exposed to nbDMARDs displayed a remarkably higher risk of lung cancer, which might provide individualized guidance for clinicians for detection of lung cancer among RA patients. Further studies are warranted to elucidate the possible association between RA patients taking nbDMARDs and the risk of lung cancer, as well as its underlying mechanisms.

PO-0670

PGAM5 在非小细胞肺癌中的作用及机制研究

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探讨磷酸甘油酸变位酶/蛋白家族 5 (PGAM5,phosphoglycerate mutase/protein family member)

在非小细胞肺癌(Non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)中的表达情况、作用机制及其临床意义。

PO-0671

宏基因组测序与传统病原体检测在周围性肺部感染性 病变诊断中的比较

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- 4. 天津市第一中心医院

本研究的目的是通过比较宏基因组测序(mNGS)与 传统病原体检测方法对支气管镜介入标本的诊断效果, 评价 mNGS 在周围性肺部感染管理中的价值。

PO-0672 **不寻常的发热**

杨旭、李敏超、蒋幼凡 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

患者男,51岁,因"发热1周"于2021年5月入院。 患者于1周前无明显诱因出现发热,最高体温39.5℃, 伴畏寒、咳嗽、头晕、腰痛、大汗,无咯血、胸闷、 胸痛、头痛、腹痛、尿频、尿痛、关节痛、午后低热、 下肢水肿等不适。门诊血常规提示:WBC 12.84×10⁹/L,Neu%75.1%,CRP179.71mg/L。胸 部CT提示:1、左肺下叶间质性改变并少许炎症;2、 双肺散在斑点影,细支气管炎?门诊予"头孢"抗感染 后,仍发热,遂入我科。 起病来,精神、睡眠尚可,食欲减退,大小便如常, 体力体重无明显改变。

既往无特殊。吸烟 30 包年, 否认疫区居留史。

PO-0673

Diagnostic value of pentraxin 3 in respiratory tract infections A meta-analysis

Wu Ye、Tingyu Tang、Qingdong Huang Zhejiang Hospital

Object Pentraxin 3 is an acute inflammatory protein of the long pentraxin subfamily. A meta-analysis was performed to assess diagnostic accuracy of pentraxin 3 for respiratory tract infections.

Methods We identify studies examining diagnostic value of pentraxin 3 for respiratory tract infections by searching Pubmed, Web of Knowledge, and

Cochrane Library. The sensitivity, specificity, negative likelihood ratio (LR), positive LR, and diagnostic odds ratio were pooled. The area under the summary receiver operator characteristic (SROC) curve and Q point value (Q*) were calculated.

Results A total of 8 studies with 961 individuals were eligible for this meta-analysis. The pooled sensitivity of pentraxin 3 in diagnosis of respiratory tract infections was 0.78, the pooled specificity was 0.73, the area under the SROC curve was 0.84, and the Q * was 0.77. The area under the SROC curve of serum and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) pentraxin 3 was 0.85 and 0.89, respectively. Metaregression analysis revealed that cutoff value was the source of heterogeneity among the included studies. The Deek funnel plot test suggested no evidence of publication bias. Subgroup analyses showed that the area under the SROC curve of pentraxin 3 in diagnosis of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) was 0.89.

Conclusion Pentraxin 3 has a moderate accuracy for diagnosing respiratory tract infections and VAP. The overall diagnostic value of BALF level of pentraxin 3 is superior to its serum concentration.

PO-0674

lgG4 相关性肺疾病合并甲状腺受累一例并文献复习

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提高临床医师对 lgG4 相关性肺疾病合并甲状腺受累 的认识及管理水平。

PO-0675

交通相关空气污染细颗粒物通过树突状细胞调节 CD8+T细胞的免疫活性

何芳、王念、冉丕鑫

广州医科大学呼吸疾病国家重点实验室

探讨空气污染细颗粒物通过调节树突状细胞活性, 影响 CD8+T 细胞的细胞毒性功能,从而促进慢阻肺 发生发展,为进一步研究空气污染相关慢阻肺的免疫 发病机制奠定基础。 PO-0676

中文版哮喘患者知识问卷(PAKQ)的信效度检验

彭博、汤葳

上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

评价中文版患者填写的哮喘知识问卷(PAKQ)在中 国成人哮喘患者中的信度、效度和响应性,以便于临 床上评价中国成人哮喘患者的疾病认知水平。

PO-0677

肺腺癌的泛素化相关基因的风险预后模型

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The aim of the project intends to find out the correlation between ubiquitination and LUAD.

PO-0678

Synergistic effects of piperlongumine and gemcitabine against KRAS mutant lung cancer

Wu Ye、Tingyu Tang、Huang Qingdong Zhejiang Hospital

Object The aim of this study was to determine the combined efficacy of piperlongumine and gemcitabine for treatment of KRAS mutant lung cancer.

Methods The cell growth inhibition of piperlongumine, gemcitabine, and piperlongumine plus gemcitabine was measured by Cell Counting Kit -8 assay and the combination index was calculated. In addition, the combined effects of piperlongumine and gemcitabine on cell apoptosis, Reactive oxygen species (ROS) contents and microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3B (LC3B) expression were examined.

Results Piperlongumine increased ROS contents and LC3B-II expression. Following the combined treatment with piperlongumine and 10 mM N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC), the intracellular ROS and cell viability returned to normal levels, and the expression of LC3B-II decreased to the pre-dose level. Gemcitabine also induced cell apoptosis, increased ROS contents and LC3B-II expression. The combination of piperlongumine with gemcitabine exhibited a synergetic anti-cancer activity with the combination index <1. The combined application of gemcitabine and piperlongumine yielded synergistic effects on cell apoptosis, but failed to synergistically increase ROS levels and LC3B-II expression.

Conclusion Combination therapy with piperlongumine and gemcitabine is a promising treatment option for KRAS mutant lung cancer.

Melatonin rescues cellular energy exhaustion induced by influenza A in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Object The aim of the study is to investigate the mechanisms of melatonin in protecting mitochondria from energy exhaustion induced by the influenza A virus (IAV) in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Methods The level of melatonin in serum was measured by ELISA. Human bronchial epithelial cells were isolated from bronchial tissues of COPD patients (DHBE), co-cultured with IAV for 24 h, and were subsequently treated with melatonin. The differentially expressed gene and enrichment pathway of differentially expressed gene were analyzed by high throughput sequencing of the transcriptome and enrichment analysis, respectively. Cell viability was detected by CCK8 assay. The number and morphology of mitochondria were observed by electron microscope. The content of ATP was detected by Mito-Tracker Green assay and the mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) was measured by JC-1 kit. Additionally, mRNA and protein levels of respiratory chain complex, mitochondrial division and fusion pathways were measured by quantitative real-time PCR and Western blotting, respectively.

Results The level of melatonin in serum was significantly decreased in COPD patients with positive RNA sequence of IAV detected by a liquid bead array xTAG Respiratory Virus Panel in pharyngeal swabs. The differentially expressed genes in DHBE cells inoculated with IAV compared with the DHBE cells were enriched in Oxidative phosphorylation metabolic pathway. Severely damaged structure and significantly decreased number of mitochondrion were observed in primary airway epithelial cells inoculated by IAV. Compared with cells inoculated with IAV, the content of ATP and MMP recovered significantly in infected cells treated with melatonin. The levels of respiratory chain complex were significantly decreased after cells were inoculated with IAV, which were rescued by melatonin. The level of DRP1 elevated significantly and MFN2 declined in cells inoculated with IAV, however, this fragmentation of mitochondria improved when treated with melatonin.

Conclusion The treatment of melatonin attenuated significantly IAV-induced energy exhaustion of airway epithelial cells in patients with COPD. Hence, our findings may provide a novel therapeutic strategy for inhibiting rapid progression from respiratory IAV infection.

PO-0680

RAGE 诱导自噬介导 TDI 哮喘模型中气道上皮细胞间 充质转化

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甲苯二异氰酸酯 (TDI) 是职业性哮喘的重要致病因 素,TDI 诱导哮喘模型目前是研究激素抵抗型哮喘的 最佳模型,其主要病理特征为气道炎症与气道重塑。 早期研究发现,晚期糖基化终末产物受体 (RAGE) 在哮喘气道重塑中发挥了重要的调控作用。有研究证 实在 TGF-β 刺激 AECs 诱导哮喘细胞的模型中上皮 间充质转化 (EMT) 表达上升,以及 COPD 气道重 塑中存在 EMT 的活化。既往研究表明 RAGE 促进肿 瘤增殖与过度自噬有关,但 RAGE 促进哮喘气道上 皮细胞增殖的机制仍不明确。本研究拟探讨在 TDI 哮 喘模型中 RAGE 诱导自噬促进气道上皮细胞发生 EMT 是哮喘气道重塑的启动机制之一。

PO-0681

Diagnosis of Pulmonary Nodules by DNA Methylation Analysis in Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluids

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Object To study the role of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) in the diagnosis of pulmonary nodules.

Methods An in-house database and public resources (e.g., TCGA Database) were used as a training set to select lung cancer-specific DNA methylation markers. These markers were then detected in a test set (including 57 pulmonary tissue samples and 71 BALF samples), and combined to conduct a diagnostic model. The sensitivity, specificity, and area under curve (AUC) of this model were validated in an independent validation set (including 111 BALF samples).

Results A total of 11 lung cancer-specific markers (CDO1, GSHR, HOXA11, HOXB4-1, HOXB4-2, HOXB4-3, HOXB4-4, LHX9, MIR196A1, PTGER4-1, and PTGER4-2) were selected in the training set. Their methylation signals in malignant nodule tissues were significantly higher than those in benign nodule tissues. In the test set, an optimal model was selected from all the possible combinations of the

above 11 lung cancer-specific methylation markers. This model included LHX9. GHSR. HOXA11. PTGER4-2, and HOXB4-3, achieving a sensitivity of 82% and a specificity of 91%. In an independent validation set, the AUC value achieved 0.82 (sensitivity 70%, specificity 82%). This model could adenocarcinoma separate pulmonary and squamous carcinoma from benign nodules. especially for differentiating infection, inflammation. and tuberculosis from malignant tumors. The model performance on diagnosing benign and malignant nodules was not affected by gender, age, smoking history, and the solid components of nodules.

Conclusion DNA methylation in BALF samples could be used to differentiate malignant and benign pulmonary nodules.

PO-0682

基层医疗机构医生慢性阻塞性肺疾病知识掌握情况的 调查研究

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慢性阻塞性肺部疾病(Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, COPD,以下简称慢阻肺)是是 构成我国重大疾病负担的主要原因之一。了解基层医 疗机构医生的慢阻肺相关知识认知调查,为探索提升 基层医疗机构慢阻肺预防诊治能力的方法提供基础。

PO-0683

Piperlongumine attenuates vascular remodeling in hypoxic pulmonary hypertension by regulating autophagy

Wu Ye、Tingyu Tang、Huang Qingdong Zhejiang Hospital

Object The aim of this study was to determine the therapeutic effect of piperlongumine on hypoxic pulmonary hypertension.

Methods A hypoxic pulmonary hypertension rat model was constructed, primary rat pulmonary vascular smooth muscle cells (PASMCs) were isolated, and the proliferation of PASMCs was measured by Cell Counting Kit - 8 assay. The expression of autophagic proteins microtubuleassociated protein 1 light chain 3B (LC3B) and P62 were examined by western blot. Autophagic flux in PASMCs was detected by tandem mRFP-GFP-LC3 fluorescence analysis.

Results Hypoxia-induced proliferation of PASMCs was significantly inhibited by piperlongumine

exposure. Treatment with piperlongumine elevated LC3B II/LC3B I protein ratio and decreased the expression of P62 protein in both PASMCs and rat lung tissues. Tandem mRFP-GFP-LC3 fluorescence analysis showed that piperlongumine increased autophagic flux in PASMCs. Inhibition of autophagy using 3-methyladenine (3-MA) attenuated the inhibitory effect of piperlongumine on proliferation of PASMCs. Chronic hypoxia exposure led to a significant increase in rat right ventricle systolic pressure, right ventricular hypertrophy, wall thickness and area of pulmonary artery, and muscularization of pulmonary arterioles, which was obviously suppressed by administration of piperlongumine. 3-MA attenuated the alleviating effects of piperlongumine on pulmonary vascular remodeling.

Conclusion Piperlongumine attenuates vascular remodeling in hypoxic pulmonary hypertension by regulating autophagy. Piperlongumine treatment may serve as a promising therapy for hypoxic pulmonary hypertension.

PO-0684

我国综合医院肺功能检查报告质量调查

雷薛冬

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了解我国三甲医院肺量计检查及弥散功能检查质量控 制现状,为进一步提升肺功能检查质控水平提供方向。

PO-0685

芹菜素通过上调 miR-503-5p 抑制慢性哮喘小鼠气道 炎症反应

庞玲玲、于鹏飞、范瑛琪、仇美华、邹慎春 烟台毓璜顶医院

Objective: This study aims to explore the effect of Apigenin in the treatment of ova chronic asthma mouse model and its molecular mechanism through miRNA/mRNA.

PO-0686 抗MDA 5 抗体阳性皮肌炎合并快速进展间质性肺疾病 1 例并文献复习

李筱妍

山西白求恩医院

以间质性肺疾病为表现的抗MDA5抗体阳性的皮肌 炎病例进行报道,对其临床特征、诊断及治疗进行 分析总结,并通过复习相关文献提高对于抗MDA5抗 体阳性皮肌炎合并快速进展间质性肺疾病的警惕性, 提高临床诊断水平,及时制定有效治疗方案,降低其 病死率。

PO-0687 回顾性分析查体发现肺 MALT 淋巴瘤 1 例

陈茉

天津医科大学总医院

探讨肺 MALT 淋巴瘤的诊断方法

PO-0688

Comparison of the effects of quantitative resistance exhalation training and continuous positive airway pressure ventilation on the hemodynamics of healthy volunteers

Rongli Sun qingdao central hospital

Object To investigate the effects of quantitative resistance exhalation training and continuous breathing positive airway pressure (CPAP) ventilation on hemodynamic parameters of healthy volunteers and their differences in order to guide patients with COPD to choose appropriate breathing training, and reduce the adverse effects of pulmonary rehabilitation training on hemodynamics. Methods Thirty healthy volunteers were selected. Each volunteer received the same number (0 cmH2O, 10cmH2O, 15cmH2O) of quantitative resistance exhalation and CPAP ventilation in two ventilation modes. The whole-body bioimpedance apparatus, non-invasive cardiac system-cardiac surveyor (NICaS CS), is used for simultaneous measurement of hemodynamic indicators in different breathing modes. Hemodynamic monitoring includes heart rate (HR), stroke volume (SV), stroke index (SI), cardiac output (CO), cardiac index (CI), cardiac power index (CPI), Granov-Goor index (GGI), total peripheral resistance (TPR), total peripheral resistance index (TPRI), and total body water (TBW), which are used for analysis of the effect of different settings on hemodynamics in the same breathing mode and the effect of the two breathing modes under the same settings on hemodynamics.

Results (1) When applying quantitative resistance exhalation, the heart rate increased rapidly when the setting value gradually increased from 0 to 15; however, the difference was not statistically significant. SV, SI, CO, CI and CPI significantly decreased, while TPR and TPRI significantly increased (p<0.01). (2) When applying CPAP, the heart rate significantly slowed down when the setting value gradually increased from 0 to 15. CO, CI, CPI significantly decreased, while TPR and index TPRI significantly decreased, while TPR and index TPRI significantly decreased, while TPR and index TPRI significantly increased (p<0.01). However, SV and SI had no significant difference. (3) When the setting value was 15cmH2O, the quantitative resistance exhaled heart rate increased, and the CPAP

ventilation heart rate slowed down. The difference between the two was statistically significant (p<0.01). SV and SI were higher in CPAP mode than the resistance exhalation mode (p<0.01). CO, CI, CP, TPR and TPRI had no difference in resistance exhalation mode and CPAP mode (p>0.05).

Conclusion (1) Airway pressure changes affect the hemodynamics of healthy volunteers. Compared with the resistance expiratory mode, CPAP slows heart rate and increases SV at the setting of 15cmH20; however, resistance exhalation increases heart rate, reduces SV. (2) When COPD patients undergo pulmonary rehabilitation, if CPAP mode is chosen instead of quantitative resistance exhalation training, it might reduce the adverse effects of positive airway pressure on hemodynamics. (3) Continuous hemodynamic monitoring may help optimize ventilation patterns and parameters when performing pulmonary rehabilitation in patients with COPD.

PO-0689

Cigarette smoke extract reduced OTUD4 aggravates epithelial cell death in COPD pathogenesis

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The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University

Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the third leading cause of death worldwide. which characterized by persistent airwav inflammation and lung tissue destruction. Cigarette smoke is considered as the most modifiable risk factor of COPD pathogenesis, which contributed to lung cell apoptosis in lung tissue reconstruction in early COPD development. A deubiquitinase, ovarian tumor family deubiquitinase 4 (OTUD4), is reported to decrease in cancer to regulate cell apoptosis. However, the role of OTUD4 in cigarette smoke (CS) induced COPD has not been elucidated. Therefore, the aim of this study is to explore whether OTUD4 is involved in the pathogenesis of COPD.

Methods Human lung tissue samples were obtained from patients who underwent lung resection. The emphysema mouse model, OTUD4 overexpression and silenced mice were each established by intraperitoneal injection with cigarette smoke extract (CSE) or intratracheal lentiviral vectors instillation. TUNEL assays were used to assess apoptotic ratio in the lung tissues of mice and BEAS-2b cells. The pathological changes in mouse lung tissues were analyzed by HE staining. OTUD4 expression were detected by immunohistochemistry and western blot (WB), BCL-2, BAX, Cleaved caspase3, p-AKT and AKT protein expression were detected by WB.

Results In this study, we showed that OTUD4 protein reduced both in vivo and vitro. OTUD4 silence activated AKT phosphorylation and induced epithelial cell apoptosis. In addition, reconstitution of OTUD4 into CSE treated cells restores anti-apoptotic protein expression and attenuates cell apoptosis. Furthermore, in vivo mice experiments confirmed that OTUD4 restoration alleviated CSE induced lung tissue cell apoptosis and emphysema change, which might through modulating AKT signaling.

Conclusion These findings demonstrate that OTUD4 plays a protective role in COPD pathogenesis that may shed light on potential therapeutic targets to against the lung cell apoptosis in early stage of CS-induced COPD.

PO-0690

Inducible expression of heat shock protein 20 protects airway epithelial cells against oxidative injury involving the Nrf2-NQO-1 pathway

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Object Heat shock protein (HSP) 20 is a molecular chaperone that exerts multiple protective functions in several kinds of tissues. However, the expression of HSP20 and its specific roles in airway epithelial cells (AECs) remain elusive. The aim of this study is to demonstrate whether the potential protective role of HSP20 exists in AECs.

Methods The expression of HSP20 was detected in both mouse AECs and BEAS-2B cells, with prior oxidant stimulations, respectively. By stimulating a mouse model characterized by abundant HSP20 in its AECs with high-level ozone, the in vivo functions of HSP20 were evaluated upon measurements bodyweight, BAL cellularity, includina luna inflammation, epithelial integrity as well as the lung expression of total- and phosphorylated- HSP20 protein and NQO-1 mRNA. In vitro, BEAS-2B cells were transfected with HSP20, unphosphorylatable HSP20(Ala) or empty vector plasmids, where cell apoptosis, intracellular ROS, NQO-1 protein and mRNA expression, and intranuclear Nrf2 were measured, upon the stimulation with H2O2.

Results Expression of HSP20 can be induced by oxidative stress in mouse and human AECs. In the HSP20-abundant mouse model, zone-induced detrimental effects including the bodyweight reduction, the accumulation of BAL neutrophils, the AECs shedding, and the BAL concentration of albumin and E-cadherin were mitigated, while the mRNA expression of NQO-1 was increased. In vitro, the H2O2-induced late cell necrosis was significantly attenuated in cells transfected with both HSP20 and its unphosphorylatable mutant, while the H2O2induced early cell apoptosis was even less in HSP20-transfected cells than those of HSP20(Ala)transfected ones. Under the stimulation of H2O2. HSP20-transected cells had lower intracellular ROS level and higher expression of NQO-1 (mRNA and protein) as well as the intranuclear content of Nrf2, compared with the HSP20(Ala)- and the empty vector- transfected cells.

Conclusion The inducible expression of HSP20 in AECs by oxidative stress exerts protective functions against oxidative damages, which may involve the activation of the Nrf2-NQO-1 pathway. By tuning the oxidant-antioxidant balance in AECs, HSP20 may serve as a new potential therapeutic target for chronic oxidative stress-related airway diseases.

PO-0691

对比肺泡灌洗液宏基因组二代测序技术与传统病原微 生物检测在社区获得性肺炎病原学诊断价值

吴蕾、巨清、吴朔、方圆、赵峰

中国人民解放军第四军医大学西京医院

The aim of this study was to evaluate the value of metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) with traditional pathogen detection in community-acquired pneumonia (CAP).

PO-0692 穴位疗法对肺癌患者化疗后便秘的效果评价

黄艺婷 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨穴位疗法在肺癌患者化疗后出现便秘的应用成效。

PO-0693

成人支气管扩张症患者焦虑抑郁的影响因素及其与生 活质量的关系

沈小清、杨丹晖、周湘林、罗红 中南大学湘雅二医院

探讨成人支气管扩张症患者焦虑抑郁影响因素及其与 生活质量之间的关系

PO-0694

ICU 医务人员对 ARDS 患者实施无创通气联合俯卧位 通气态度意愿的质性研究

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了解天津市三级甲等医院 ICU 医护人员对 ARDS 患者实施无创通气联合俯卧位通气态度意愿、影响因素为相关部门制定 ARDS 治疗及护理方案等提供理论依据。

二代基因测序技术在鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎诊断中的作用

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鹦 鹉 热 衣 原 体 肺 炎 是 由 鹦 鹉 热 衣 原 体 (Chlamydophila psittaci, Cps)所引起的,其临床 表现主要为高热、恶寒、头痛、肌痛、咳嗽和肺部浸 润性病变,如诊治不及时则发展成重症肺炎。对于鹦 鹉热衣原体肺炎,胸部影像学表现不具有特异性,诊 断主要依据血液和呼吸道分泌物检测发现鹦鹉热衣原 体。鹦鹉热衣原体是一种严格细胞内寄生的病原体, 目前鹦鹉热衣原体的检测方法主要有:病原体分离鉴 定、免疫荧光法、酶联免疫吸附实验、间接血凝实验 以及补体结合实验等,但这些检测方法还存在着特异 性和敏感性方面的问题。鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎因早期临 床症状多样且发展迅速,因而寻求快速确诊的方法对 指导临床治疗具有重要意义。

PO-0696 严桂珍教授肺康复经验总结

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慢性肺系疾病迁延难愈,严重影响患者生活质量,其 发病率及死亡率逐年上升。严桂珍教授从事中医临床 研究 44 年余,对肺康复有其独到的见解,并制定了 "扶正为本,祛痰、理气、活血为标,结合非药物康 复治疗"的大法,临床疗效显著。

PO-0697

Desquamation interstitial pneumonia presenting as a solid mass in the lung: a case report.

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Object Desquamation interstitial pneumonia (DIP) is a rare type of idiopathic interstitial pneumonia and the incidence only accounts for about 10–17%. The vast majority (>90 percent) of patients with DIP are smokers, a small percentage of cases are associated with rheumatic diseases. High resolution computed tomography (HRCT) shows ground glass opacities without the peripheral reticular opacities characteristic of usual interstitial pneumonia (UIP). Here we report a case of DIP presenting as a solid mass in the lung.

Results A 77-year-old man presented with dry cough and dyspnea on exertion for one month was admitted to our hospital. The lung CT scan showed there was a pulmonary mass in right lower lung and the patient was scheduled for surgery. He was a sculpture artist and non-smoker. The previous medical history included only mandatory spondylitis without other connective tissue diseases. His admitted physical examinations revealed vital signs were within normal limits. There were no cyanosis on lips, no clubbing and no superficial swollen lymph node being palpable. Breath sounds were decreased on the right lower side. The physical examinations of cardiovascular system and abdomen were normal. Blood chemistry showed almost normal white cell count, procalcitonin (PCT) and C-reactive protein (CRP). Ervthrocyte sedimentation rate was 77 mm/1st h. The human leukocyte antigen-B27 (HLA-B27) antibody was mild elevated. Among the autoimmune disease markers (C3, C4, rheumatoid factor, antinuclear antibody, anti- neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies, anti-cardiolipin antibody, anti-dsDNA, anti-Sm, anti-SSA, anti-SSB, anti SCL-70, anti Jo-1, and anti-RNP/Sm antibodies) and immunoglobulin G, A, and M were all normal. The tumor markers (CA199, f-PSA, ProGRP, PSA, CEA, SCC, CYFRA21-1, CA242, CA125, NSE, CA153, CA724, CA50) were only SCCA 12.6 ng/ml (range, 0-2.5 ng/mL). Pulmonary function tests showed that the patient had mild restrictive ventilatory dysfunction and mild diffusion dysfunction. Nine days post-last CT, the FDG PET/CT demonstrated the mass in right lower lung was significantly hypermetabolic (SUV value=8.9) but inflammatory exudate could be observed around the mass. We gave antibiotics and performed PET/CT-guided percutaneous lung biopsy. The result showed that there were a large number of macrophages in the alveolar cavity and chronic inflammation was noted in the interstitium. Then the desquamative interstitial pneumonia was diagnosed. Methylprednisolone intravenous drip of 40 mg per day for 2 weeks were performed. After that. the treatment was converted to 40 mg of oral prednisone per day. The patient's symptoms disappeared gradually and the lung CT showed that the pulmonary mass was decreased in size. The patient's symptoms were resolved, and he was discharged with 40 mg of oral prednisone per day. The dose of prednisone was reduced by 5 mg weekly until to 20 mg. Then we maintained this dose. The lung mass significant shrink was observed after discharged about one month. **Conclusion** The imaging findings of such a case are

rarely described in the literature. There is no smoking history and it is easy to be misdiagnosed as tumor. However, all of these clinical characteristics mentioned above are uncommon. Therefore, we still know little about this rare interstitial lung disease, and we still need more clinical cases, more complete clinical imaging and pathology to enrich our understanding of the disease. At the same time, for the pulmonary mass, even if appeared hypermetabolic on PET/CT, it is still necessary to make a definite pathological diagnosis before operation, so as to reduce the damage to patients.

PO-0698

成人支气管扩张症患者的两个预后评分(BSI和 E-FACED)的比较

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比较支气管扩张症严重程度指数(Bronchiectasis severity index, BSI)和 E-FACED 评分对疾病严重 程度评估的差异及预后价值分析。

PO-0699

经鼻高流量氧疗在有创呼吸机辅助通气患者气管拔管 后序贯治疗中的应用效果

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评估经鼻高流量氧疗(HFNC)用于有创呼吸机辅助通 气患者拔除气管导管后序贯治疗中的疗效。

PO-0700

综合性医院肺部非结核分枝杆菌感染患者的临床特征 分析

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探讨综合性医院非结核分枝杆菌肺部感染的流行病学特点及临床特点。

PO-0701

非小细胞肺癌的环状 RNA 差异表达谱分析及相关分 子验证

叶晶晶、魏思亮、费广鹤 安徽医科大学第一附属医院 通过对非小细胞肺癌组织的环状 RNA(circRNA)差 异表达谱分析,寻找新的潜在的诊断分子。

PO-0702

胸膜转移性肺癌环状 RNA 表达谱 及其临床意义

吴学玲

上海交通大学医学院附属仁济医院(东院)

探讨环状 RNA(circRNA) 在胸膜转移性肺癌和胸膜 结核表达谱中的差异。

PO-0703

深度学习在检测肺部感染性疾病中的应用进展

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探讨深度学习模型鉴别诊断肺部感染性疾病的可行性。

PO-0704 **支链氨基酸在 COPD 中的表达和作用**

武小杰 武汉市第一医院

研究支链氨基酸代谢在 COPD 和正常人群中的差异, 探讨支链氨基酸在 COPD 发病中的作用

PO-0705

芪胶升白胶囊对肺癌放疗患者白细胞减少的效果和对 生存质量的影响分析

陈波 厦门大学附属中山医院

探讨为肺癌放疗后白细胞减少症患者行芪胶升白胶囊 治疗的临床效果,以及用药后患者生活质量的改善情 况。

Effect of BMSCs with high miR-9-5p expression on autophagy in ventilator-induced lung injury rats

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Object To investigate the effect of BMSCs with high miR-9-5p expression on autophagy in ventilator-induced lung injury rats.

Methods A total of 72 SPF-level male SD rats aged 6-8 weeks were randomly divided into six groups after a week of adjustment: A, Normal group (NC group); B, VILI group; C, VILI+BMSC group; D, VILI+LV-NC group; E, VILI+LV-miRNA-9-5p group; E, VILI+LV-as-miRNA-9-5p group. Each group contained 12 rats. After the BMSCs were transfected with lentivirus, BMSCs (1*106) were administered (as viral particles) to each rat via hydrodynamic injection into the tail vein.

The expression of miR-9-5p Results was significantly high-regulateding in group E compared with other groups including group C (p < 0.05). qRT-PCR analysis showed that the expression of miR-9-5p in group F was about 0.4 times of group D.There were significant differences between group A and the VILI groups (B. C. D. E. F) in terms of oxygen/carbon dioxide partial pressure. In group A, there was no alveolar macrophage infiltration and no obvious pathological changes. There were obvious pathological changes in the lung tissue, thickening of the alveolar septum and bloody exudation in some alveolar cavities in group B. Compared with groups B, histopathological morphology of lung tissues were significantly improved in group C and E.

Conclusion Transplantation of BMSCs significantly reduced the severity of lung injury induced by the ventilator in rats. Compared to the VILI group, TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-2 levels of BLF in the BMSC and BMSC+LV-miR-9-5p groups were remarkably increased. Additionally, the transplantation of BMSCs overexpressing miRNA-9-5p significantly upregulated the levels of LC3, Atg5 and Atg7 in VILI rats compared with the ALI+LV-NC group. The expressions of LC3, Atg5 and Atg7 in the lungs were related to miR-9-5p, suggesting that BMSCs alleviate lung injury induced by the ventilator through upregulation of miR-9-5p which, in turn, increases LC3, Atg5, and Atg7-mediated autophagy.

PO-0707

Exploring the clinical utility of Metagenomic Next-Generation Sequencing in the diagnosis of pulmonary infection.

Guijuan Xie 、Xun Wang、Liang Bao Wuxi Second People's Hospital

Object We aimed to explore the real-world clinical application value and challenges of metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) for pulmonary infection diagnosis.

Methods We retrospectively reviewed the results of mNGS and conventional tests from 140 hospitalized patients suspected of pulmonary infections from January 2019 to December 2020. The sample types included bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF), lung tissue by transbronchiallung biopsy (TBLB), pleural effusion, blood and bronchial sputum and so on. Apart from the mNGS reports that our patients received, an extra comprehensive and thorough literature search was conducted.

Results Significant differences were noticed in the positive detection rates of pathogens between mNGS and conventional diagnostic testing (115/140, 82.14% vs 50/140, 35.71%, P < 0.05). The of mNGS-positive patients percentage was significantly higher than that of conventional testingpositive patients with regard to bacterial detection (P < 0.01), but no significant differences were found with regard to fungal detection (p = 0.67). Significant statistical differences was found between mixed infection cases (15, 22.70%) and single infection cases (4, 7.84%) in terms of diabetes (P=0.03). The most frequent pattern of mixed infection was bacteria funai mixed infection (40 patients. and 40/89=44.94%), followed by Bacteria mixed infection (29 patients, 29/89=32.58%). The sensitivity of mNGS in pulmonary infection diagnosis was much higher than that of conventional test (89.17% vs 50.00%; P < 0.01, but the specificity was the opposite (75.00% vs 81.82%; P > 0.05).

Conclusion mNGS is a valuable tool for the detection of pulmonary infections, especially mixed pulmonary infections. The most common combinations we found were bacterial-fungal coinfection and bacterial-bacterial coinfection. Still, there are many challenges in the clinical application of mNGS in the diagnosis of pulmonary infections. There is still a lot of work to be done in interpreting the mNGS reports, because both clinical judgment and literature analysis strategy need to be refined.

PO-0708

经鼻高流量湿化氧疗与无创正压通气在 AECOPD 合 并 II 型呼吸衰竭中的对比研究

毛晓娟、赵焕 南通市第六人民医院

本研究希望可以探讨经鼻高流量湿化氧疗对临床常见的 AECOPD 合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者的作用,并与无创正压通气做一对比,评估经鼻高流量湿化氧疗是否具有临床优势,以期找出更加适合经鼻高流量湿化氧疗的伴呼衰的 AECOPD 优势人群,旨在为临床AECOPD 的治疗提供新的氧疗方法。

PO-0709 肺病温热药使用小议

李大治 福建中医药大学附属第二人民医院

我国东南沿海地区,以温热潮湿气候为主,依中医 学"用寒远寒、用热远热"治则,该地肺病治疗约定俗 成以清热解毒寒凉药为主,常用"黄芩、金银花"之类, 而"麻黄、桂枝"之类辛温热药则少人使用。该文章探 讨肺系疾病常见病温热药的使用。

PO-0710

1179 例 AECOPD 合并 144 例胸腔积液临床分析

郭瑞海、崔育梅 辉县市人民医院

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期发生胸腔积液的病 因

PO-0711 59 例成人腺病毒肺炎临床特征的描述性研究

钱敏佳¹、周建英² 1. 诸暨市人民医院 2. 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

分析 59 例成人腺病毒肺炎 (ADVP) 患者的临床特征,提高对该病临床诊治的认识。

PO-0712

奥马珠单抗在重症哮喘长期治疗中减量方案的探索

蔡慧、朱桂萍、宋惜夕、墨玉清、叶伶、金美玲 复旦大学附属中山医院

评估奥马珠单抗长期治疗重症哮喘的有效性,并探讨 奥马珠单抗长期治疗中合理减量的可行性。 PO-0713 **CircRNA 在非小细胞肺癌中的研究进展**

谢长宽 内蒙古自治区人民医院

肺癌是全球肿瘤相关死亡的主因,组织学上被定义为 小细胞肺癌(SCLC)和非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC),后者 约占所有肺癌的 80%。肺癌由于通常是在晚期发现, 此时通过手术切除治愈已不再是一个选择,患者5年 总体生存率较低。介于此,亟需新的生物标志物及靶 点以提高 NSCLC 的检出率及治疗效果。CircRNAs 作为潜在新型肿瘤生物标志物,是一种环状共价闭合 的 ncRNA,缺乏5'或3'末端这一特殊结构, 使得其耐外切酶消化更加稳定,主要位于细胞质和体 液中,如血清和血浆等。CircRNAs 作为潜在新型肿 瘤生物标志物,是一种环状共价闭合的 ncRNA,缺 乏 5'或3'末端这一特殊结构,使得其耐外 切酶消化更加稳定,主要位于细胞质和体液中,如血 清和血浆等。

PO-0714 **快速康复护理在呼吸介入中的应用**

陈英美、彭倩、雷燕雯 广西医科大学第二附属医院

探讨快速康复护理在呼吸介入患者中的应用效果

PO-0715

CT 引导射频消融治疗老年 | 期周围型肺癌 22 例临床 观察

罗炳清、柯明耀、雍雅智 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨 CT 引导经皮射频消融 (RFA) 在老年 I 期周围 型肺癌治疗中的疗效及安全性。
AECOPD、ACO 患者血清及 PM2.5 刺激对 MH-S 细胞炎症的影响 及 PM2.5 致炎作用机制

王晓彤、孟爱宏 河北医科大学第二医院

本研究利用 AECOPD、ACO 患者血清刺激 MH-S 细胞建立炎症体外模型, PM2.5 刺激细胞检测 IL-6、IL-10 的浓度, 探讨 PM2.5 刺激对 AECOPD 及 ACO 血 清孵育的巨噬细胞的影响。为进一步探究 PM2.5 致 炎作用与 SIRT1/NF-кB 通路的关系, 用 PM2.5 刺激 巨噬细胞,分别加入 SIRT1 激活剂 SRT2104 及特异 性抑制剂 EX527, 检测 SIRT1 和 NF-кB 相关蛋白的 表达,以及 IL-6、IL-10 的浓度。

PO-0717

微信视频随访对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者干粉吸入剂使 用正确率及依从性的影响

徐丹 成都市第五人民医院

评价微信视频随访对慢性阻塞性肺病患者干粉吸入用 药正确率及依从性的影响。

PO-0718

维莫非尼治疗 BRAF 突变 Erdheim-Chester Disease 一例

陈露露、曹孟淑、蔡后荣、孟凡青、张馨、王岚、张 启国 南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院

报道一例经病理证实的非朗格汉斯组织细胞增生症 (Erdheim-Chester Disease, ECD),基因检测 提示 BRAF 突变阳性,给予 BRAF-TKI (维莫非尼) 后病灶缩小。提高临床医师对该病的认识和治疗。

PO-0719 经鼻高流量氧疗在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的应用

孙越¹、王钰¹、周晓明²、尹燕¹、侯刚³、王秋月¹
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2. 中国医科大学附属第四医院
3. 北京中日友好医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, COPD, 简称慢阻肺), 其特征为不可逆性 气流受限及肺功能进行性下降,严重时常合并呼吸衰 竭,甚至需要有创通气维持患者的通气功能[1]。对 于终末期慢阻肺患者,即便处于稳定期,家庭长期无 创通气亦可改善患者肺通气功能及改善低氧[2];且 如慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重(Acute Exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, AECOPD, 简称慢阻肺急性加重) 后即便及时就诊, 经上调无创呼吸机参数,体内二氧化碳的清除仍然较 为困难[3],成为医生的治疗难题,患者治疗中最大 的瓶颈。此外既往的研究显示,慢阻肺患者气道纤毛 细胞功能受损,气道廓清能力降低,有效的气道湿化 及加温不仅可以增加患者的耐受性,而且可以改善肺 部的微环境,改善气道黏膜功能,促进分泌物清除, 降低肺不张及痰栓风险[4]。

PO-0720

人工气道患者风险闭环管理模式的构建与应用

张艳 南通大学附属医院

构建人工气道患者风险闭环管理模式,加强人工气道 患者风险管理,减少人工气道患者各个环节中出现的 风险,提高预警能力,减少不良事件的发生。

PO-0721

一例妊娠合并鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎继发嗜血细胞综合征 病例报告

孙莉、费广鹤 安徽医科大学第一附属医院

鹦鹉热衣原体感染后可表现为多系统受累,其中肺部 是主要受累脏器之一,严重可出现呼吸衰。继发于鹦 鹉热衣原体感染的嗜血细心综合征更为罕见,且继发 于妊娠合并鹦鹉热衣原体感染的嗜血细胞综合征未见 报告。

耐碳青霉烯肺炎克雷伯菌的特征分析及多粘菌素耐药 的分子机制研究

涂洵嵗^{1,2}、陈东杰^{1,3}、胡辛兰^{1,3}、李鸿茹^{1,2}、肖力 英⁴、赵煜楠¹、余雪莹¹、陈愉生^{1,2}

- 1. 福建医科大学省立临床医学院
- 2. 福建省立医院呼吸与危重症医学科
- 3. 福建省立医院检验科
- 4. 莆田学院附属医院

肺炎克雷伯菌是隶属于肠杆菌目,克雷伯菌属的革兰 阴性杆菌。耐多粘菌素 (Polymyxin, POL)的碳青 霉烯耐药肺炎克雷伯菌 (Carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae, CRKP)的出现对人类健康 产生了巨大的威胁。POL 耐药 CRKP 耐药机制复杂 多变,常与染色体基因组耐药基因表达异常及质粒携 带耐药基因相关。本课题对本院收集的 CRKP 进行菌 株特征分析及 POL 耐药的分子机制研究,以期为临 床诊疗提供指导。

PO-0723

说话瓣膜在气管切开患者拔除气管套管康复训练中的 应用效果

卓荣、汤滢、蒋赟、黄露、吴玉敏 柳州市工人医院(广西医科大学第四附属医院)

探究说话瓣膜在气管切开患者拔除气管套管康复训练 中的应用效果

PO-0724

内皮素受体拮抗剂与 5 型磷酸二酯酶抑制剂治疗肺动 脉高压疗效与安全性的网状贝叶斯 meta 分析

付文海、陈沛玲、富琳、陈扬航、何汶俊、任妮、江 倩、马冉、王涛、王欣妮、张挪富、刘春丽 广州医科大学附属第一医院 (广州呼吸中心)

本网络 meta 分析旨在确定内皮素受体拮抗剂与 5 型 磷酸二酯酶抑制剂治疗肺动脉高压的有效性和安全性。

PO-0725 <mark>新型冠状病毒特异性 T 细胞应答及其保护作用研究</mark>

庄珍、赖小敏、赵金存 广州医科大学附属第一医院(广州呼吸中心)

新冠肺炎(COVID-19)于 2019年首次爆发于中国 武汉,后迅速席卷全球。截至2021年5月29日,全 球确诊病例超1.69亿,死亡人数超350万,给人民 的生命健康及财产安全造成极大的威胁。疫苗接种是 预防新冠病毒(SARS-CoV-2)感染的重要措施,而 疫苗的设计需要在充分了解新冠病毒的致病机制及机 体免疫应答的前提下进行。为解析 SARS-CoV-2 诱 导机体产生的细胞免疫应答及其作用,我们开展了此 项研究。

PO-0726

支气管扩张合并多耐药铜绿假单胞菌肺部感染的临床 危险因素 分析

邵萍 上海市第一人民医院

探讨支气管扩张患者痰液分离出的定植或致病铜绿假 单胞菌(PA)出现广泛耐药相关的临床危险因素。

PO-0727

儿童重症肺炎支原体肺炎免疫失衡研究及风险因素分 析

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了解儿童重症肺炎支原体肺炎免疫失衡情况及嗜酸性 粒细胞炎症,通过临床资料分析,探讨预测疾病的相 关风险因素。

PO-0728 预见性护理在纤维支气管镜检查中的应用

张洪梅 青岛市中心医院

预见性护理是护理人员在准备护理前以及实施护理的 过程中, 预测患者可能出现的问题, 确定护理重点, 及早采取有效防治措施,最大限度减少患者的痛苦, 提高护理质量,从而实现由被动救治到主动抢救的转 变。支气管镜检查是将细长的支气管镜经口或鼻置入 患者的下呼吸道,即经过声门进入气管和支气管以及 更远端,直接观察气管和支气管的病变,并根据病变 进行相应的检查和治疗。气管镜检查安全、可靠、创 伤小,是肺部疾病诊治过程中的首选方法。同时,气 管镜检查也是一种侵入性检查,患者普遍存在畏惧、 抵触、焦虑等消极情绪。为了减轻患者痛苦,不仅需 要医务人员具有熟练的操作技术,还需要患者的积极 配合,因此在检查前,护理人员应对患者进行全面的 宣教及心理护理,进而使检查能更顺利的进行,缩短 检查时间,避免一些不必要的损伤等。预见性护理在 气管镜检查中运用提高了病人检查过程中的舒适度, 降低术后并发症的发生率,提高患者的满意度。也是 深化优质护理的重要措施之一, 值得临床推广应用。

PO-0729

A study on cough sensitivity and airway inflammation in patients with sinobronchial syndrome

Shengyuan Wang¹, Xianghuai Xu² 1. Tongji Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine

2. 上海市同济医院

Object To clarify the characteristics of cough-reflex sensitivity and airway inflammation in patients with sinobronchial syndrome (SBS).

Methods 39 patients with SBS, 53 patients with upper airway cough syndrome (UACS) induced by rhinitis, 33 patients with chronic sinusitis without cough, and 39 healthy controls (HCs) were enrolled between January 2013 and December 2018. All participants underwent a cough-sensitivity test in response to capsaicin, and cytology of induced sputum. The concentration of calcitonin-generelated peptide (CGPR), histamine, prostaglandin (PG)E2, interleukin (IL)-8 and eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) in induced sputum were measured using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs).

Results The lowest concentration of capsaicin solution that induced \geq 5 coughs was used as the cough threshold (C5). C5 was increased markedly in

patients with SBS compared with patients with UACS induced by rhinitis (31.2 \pm 58.6 vs. 1.95 \pm 2.92 mol/L, P = 0.000), but the threshold did not differ from patients with sinusitis without cough and HCs. The percentage of neutrophils in sputum was increased remarkably in patients with SBS compared with that in controls (40.0 \pm 48.5% vs. 5.5 \pm 9.0%, P = 0.000). A higher concentration of CGPR, histamine and PGE2 was observed in induced sputum from patients with UACS induced by rhinitis than that in controls, and the ECP level was increased significantly in UACS induced by rhinitis compared with that in the other three groups.

Conclusion Cough-reflex sensitivity and airway inflammation in patients with SBS were different in patients with UACS induced by rhinitis. Thus, the mechanism of cough in those two patient populations might differ.

PO-0730

雌激素对低分子量透明质酸诱导的急性肺损伤的影响

李斌、赵航 浙江工业大学

透明质酸(hyaluronic acid,HA)是细胞外基质的重要组成部分,在细胞与细胞间的信号传递中起重要作用。低分子量透明质酸(low molecular weight hyaluronic acid,LMW HA)可诱导肺部炎症,进而引起 ARDS,但病理变化情况受性别因素影响。该实验主要探究雌激素对 LMW HA 诱导的 ARDS 的影响及其机制,为 ARDS 的治疗提供思路。

PO-0731 **支架置入治疗原发性气管肿瘤一例**

赵丽、叶贤伟、林洁如、姚红梅 贵州省人民医院

发性气管肿瘤是发生于环状软骨以下和隆突以上的气 管肿瘤。临床较少见,不到胸部肿瘤的 1%,以恶性 肿瘤多见。

基于双尺度分类的深度学习评价程序性细胞死亡配体 1 在非小细胞肺癌中的表达

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在肿瘤学的精准治疗中,免疫检查点阻断疗法因其有效性而迅速成为一种新的策略,其中程序性死亡配体1(PD-L1)的表达被用作治疗反应的临床验证的预测性生物标记物。自动病理学分析和加速病理学评估目前必要性不高。本研究主要为了评估 PD-L1 免疫组织化学图像中 PD-L1 的表达,研究了数字病理学中的人工智能和深度学习工具。

PO-0733

循证护理干预在护理呼吸衰竭重症患者中的应用分析

齐清华、徐峰、李晓委 青岛市中心医院

探究循证护理干预在护理呼吸衰竭重症患者中的应用 效果,为临床提供一定的理论参考。

PO-0734 What is wrong with the giant trachea?

Liyong Shi、Xiaoyang Chen The Second Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, China

Object A 79-year-old female presented with a 2-year history of weakness of expectoration and progressive dyspnea.

Methods The expectoration was copious in amount. She had a past history of motor disease for more than 3 years. She had recurrent pneumonia and required hospitalization quantic and broad-spectrum antibiotics in the past 2 years. On physical examination, the patient (with an extraordinary low body mass index of 9.6kg/m2), had tachycardia, and room air pulse oxygen saturation of 88%~95%. Pulmonary auscultation revealed bilateral breath symmetrically and fine rales and no wheeze. An emergent tracheotomy was performed when lifethreatening suffocation and respiratory failure due to sputum blockage. A chest computed tomography (CT) scan was performed 8 days after tracheotomy which demonstrated a diameter of trachea was 17mm×17mm (figure 1A). Arterial blood gas showed an acidosis with a pH of 7.28, pCO2 of 59.3 mm Hg, pO2 of 161 mm Hg, and a base excess of -3.7mmol/L. Arterial lactate was at 2.9mmol/L, troponin and Btype natriuretic peptide were normal. Assessment of

the number of antinuclear antibodies (ANA) and of anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA), Tcell spot test and tumor makers were nominal. No prior chest imaging was available for this patient. There was no history of recurrent infections in early childhood. For weak expectoration and failure extubation, the patient received another tracheotomy cannula (model: Smith PORTEX PX-100810) before discharge from hospital into the care of a nonprofessional home nurse. The tracheotomy cannula was not changed regularly, nor was the cannula balloon deflated at home.

An episode commenced with weak expectoration and shortness of breath for 3 months, with progressive aggravation, no fever, no chest pain and hemoptysis. The patient was re-admitted to our hospital again five months since last discharge from hospital. A large trachea with the diameter of 31 mm×28mm (figure 1B) was reported on repeat chest CT scan. Then she underwent a bronchoscopy which revealed a smooth tracheal mucous membrane with no mucosal injury or scar tissue. The membranous part of trachea was obviously dilated 2.5cm below the glottis with a large amount of sputum retention (figure 2). There was no significant improvement on chest radiography imaging with trachea's maximum diameter of 32mm at 1-year later (figure 1C).

Results What is the likely cause of this patient's giant trachea?Diagnosis: Our diagnosis is an iatrogenic giant trachea caused by long-term tracheotomy cannula balloon compression.

Conclusion Our case illustrates a case of acquired tracheobronchomegaly of which the etiology is unclear and may be multifactorial. The following three mechanisms are considered in this case: (1) excessive balloon pressure caused by unprofessional tracheotomy nursing; (2) expansion of the trachea under normal low-pressure, high tension balloon conditions; (3) dysphagia and malnutrition secondary to motor neuron disease (MND) leading to atrophy of smooth muscle tissue (BMI was 9.6kg /m2 on second admission). We could take some measures to avoid such a condition: (1) Dynamic cuff pressure monitoring and chest imaging are effective ways to avoid pressure related tracheal injury; (2) When bronchoscopy is performed, attention should be paid to the trachea above the balloon; (3) Regularly balloon extraction and measurement of balloon volume may also be an effective way to avoid volume related tracheal injury.

PO-0735 恶性胸腔积液胸腔灌注恩度治疗有效率相关因素分析

马晖、张永祥、张莹、叶蓁、李月川 天津市胸科医院

收集使用重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液进行胸膜固定 术患者的基本信息、病史、胸腔积液及血液等其他指 标,通过单因素风险分析或多因素风险分析,探究各 参数对胸膜固定术的影响程度,为恩度治疗 MPE 成 功率预测寻找新的生物标志物。

PO-0736

膈肌起搏治疗器在机械通气患者中的应用效果

孙珊珊

青岛市中心医院

探索膈肌起搏治疗器在机械通气患者中的应用效果。

PO-0737

吉非替尼获得性耐药后出现全新 ALK-R3HDM1 合并 EML4-ALK 双融合肺腺癌一例分析

曾珠、王悦虹

浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

通过报道一例 EGFR exon 21 L858R 突变的肺腺癌患 者接受吉非替尼治疗耐药后出现了获得性 ALK-R3HDM1 合并 EML4-ALK 双融合突变,探讨一代 EGFR-TKI 的耐药机制及该 ALK双融合病例的诊疗。

PO-0738

A rare case of posterior mediastinal mass with a large pleural effusion misdiagnosed as neurogenic tumor

Liyong Shi、Xiaoyang Chen

The Second Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, China

Object A 56-year-old nonsmoking female was admitted to our hospital presented with cough and chest tightness for 20 days with no past medical history.

Methods Chest CT shows a large left-side pleural effusion (Fig A). Pleural fluid was supernatant vellow in appearance, and laboratory analysis revealed the following results: total protein, 41g/L and WBC count (13% 3700cells/ml polymorphs and 87% mononuclear cells). No organisms were seen on Gram stain, and acid-fast bacilli were negative. No malignant cells were found. After pleural fluid draining, an enhanced CT scan and magnetic resonance imaging both indicated a 6cm×4cm ovalshaped lesion with complete capsule and heterogeneously enhanced which placed in the left costovertebral space into intervertebral foramen (Fig B, C, D). We misdiagnosed as neurogenic tumor.

Results A thoracoscope was performed. Postoperative pathology confirmed that it was a capsulated cavernous hemangioma(CHM). No recurrence was not noted after 6 months till now. **Conclusion** (1) Mediastinal CHM with a large pleural effusion is extremely rare vascular tumor and easily misdiagnosed as neurogenic tumor which is because of chest imaging is difficult to identify.(2) If the mediastinal mass is obviously enhanced, percutaneous lung puncture should be carefully after fully evaluation! It is suggested that complete resection by surgery is safer.

(3) As for the causes of pleural effusion, we speculated that the base of the lesion was close to vertebrae, and repeated friction with the vertebrae resulted in suspicious fistula. Combined with the results of pleural effusion examination, we considered that it might be continuous leakage leading to aseptic pleurisy.

PO-0739

Bronchoscopic ethanol injection combined with cryotherapy is an effective treatment for benign airway stenosis caused by endotracheal intubation or tracheotomy

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Object To compare safety and efficacy between bronchoscopic cryotherapy and BEI combined with bronchoscopic cryotherapy in the treatment of benign tracheal stenosis.

Methods A retrospective study enrolled 61 patients with tracheal stenosis caused by endotracheal intubation and tracheotomy from July 2010 to June 2015. Thirty-three patients who received repeated bronchoscopic cryotherapy alone were included in group A, and 29 patients who underwent repeated cryotherapy combined with BEI were included in group B. The dyspnoea index and tracheal diameter were collected before and after treatment. Efficacy and complications were compared between the two groups.

Results The changes in the tracheal diameter and dyspnoea index before and after treatment were significant in both groups (P<0.05). The long-term cure rate was higher in group B than in group A (100% vs 84.8%). The average duration of dilated airway stability was much shorter in group B than in group A (166±28 days vs 278±32 days, P<0.05). The average number of cryotherapy sessions performed in group B was significantly less than in group A (22.1±4.7 vs 34.9±6.5, P<0.05). Additionally, complications in group A were rare, and the incidence of complications related to BEI was low in group B (mild chest pain, 7.1%; bleeding, 3.6%; and cough, 10.7%).

Conclusion BEI combined with bronchoscopic cryotherapy is an effective minimally invasive choice for relieving airway obstruction symptoms.

Identification of TAPBPL as a novel negative regulator of T-cell function

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Object Effector T cell hyperactivation, along with imbalance between Th1/Th17 and Tregs function, has been involved with the pathogenesis of exaggerated immune response including cytokine storm^[1] which is associated with COVID-19 severity, Stage IV Sarcoidosis^[2] accompanied by fibrotic parenchymal changes, as well as GVHD^[3] secondary to lung transplantation etc.

To prevent an overactive immune response that can lead to autoimmune disease, T cell immune response has to be tightly controlled. Our research team aims to identify new therapeutic targets that mitigate hyperactive immune response and restore homeostasis of the immune system.

Methods Bioinformatics analysis of TAPBPL.

Sequence alignments of the extracellular domains of human TAPBPL and existing B7 family members were analyzed via the Clustal W program in MacVector 16.0.5.

Cloning and purification of TAPBPL

The extracellular domain of hTAPBPL or mTAPBPL was cloned and fused into a pCMV6-AC-FC-S expression vector containing the constant region of mouse IgG2a (ORIGENE, Rockville, MD). The vector was transfected into HEK-293 cells. The fusion proteins were purified from the supernatant using Protein G Sepharose 4 Fast Flow according to the manufacturer's instructions (GE Healthcare). Purified proteins were verified by SDS-PAGE, Coomassie Staining and Western blot. Protein concentration was quantified using the Pierce™ BCA Protein Assay Kit (Pierce, Rockford, IL). Control Ig (recombinant mouse IgG2a Fc protein) was purchased from BXCell (West Lebanon, NH). Mice C57BL/6 mice were purchased from Jackson Laboratory. The mice were used in accordance with protocols approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the University of Connecticut.

Flow Cytometry analysis

Single cell suspensions of organs were stained with fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies protein. Direct or indirect staining of fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies included: CD4 (1:100), CD8 (1:100), CD19(1:100), CD14(1:100), CD69(1:60), CD25(1:50), FoxP3(1:50), IFN - y (1:100), IL17A (1:100), FITC Anti-mouse IgG (1:100) (BioLegend, or BD Biosciences). Anti-TAPBPL monoclonal antibodies were generated from our laboratory. Biotinvlation of TAPBPL Ig and control Ig proteins were performed by EZ-LinkTM Sulfo-NHS-LC-Biotin kit (Thermoscientific TE260201). Data analysis was done using FlowJo software (Ashland, OR). In vitro T cell assavs

Normal human peripheral blood CD3+ Pan T Cells that were negatively isolated from mononuclear cells indirect usina an immunomagnetic Pan-T labeling system were purchased from ALLCELLS, LLC (Alameda, CA). Human monocytes and B cells were activated with LPS/IFN - γ for 3 days. Immature DCs were generated from blood monocytes by incubation with GM - CSF/IL - 4 and were induced to become mature DCs with LPS/IFN - y. Murine CD3+ T cells were purified from C57BL/6 mice by an immunomagnetic system (Miltenyi, Auburn, CA), and the purity of the cells was usually > 95%. T cells were stimulated with anti-CD3 antibody, or anti-CD3 plus anti-CD28 antibodies (Biolegend) in the presence of TAPBPL-Ig or control Ig for 3 days. Proliferative response was assessed by pulsing the culture with 1 µCi of [3H] thymidine (PerkinElmer, Inc., Downers Grove, IL) 12 hours before harvest. Incorporation of [3H] thymidine was measured by liquid scintillation spectroscopy (PerkinElmer, Inc.). The cells were analyzed by flow cytometry.

Induction and assessment of EAE

Mouse MOG35-55 (GL Biochem, Shanghai, China) was emulsified in complete Freud's adjuvant (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA) supplemented with tuberculosis H37Ra mycobacterium (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI). Mice were injected s.c. with the MOG at 4 points in the dorsal flank on day 0. The mice were also injected i.p. with 500 ng of purified Bordetella pertussis toxin (Sigma-Aldrich). The mice were injected i.p. with hTAPBPL-Ig, or control Ig, and observed for clinical scores based on the following scale: 0, normal; 0.5, partially limp tail; 1, paralyzed tail; 2, loss in coordinated movement, hind limb paresis; 2.5, one hind limb paralyzed; 3, both hind limbs paralyzed; 3.5, hind limbs paralyzed, weakness in forelimbs; 4, forelimbs paralyzed; 5, moribund or dead. As required by animal ethics, mice were euthanized beyond a clinical score of 4. Results 1 TAPBPL shares sequence similarities with

existing B7 family members (Fig 1). 2 TAPBPL protein is expressed on antigen presenting cells (Fig 2AB), whereas its receptor is expressed on activated CD4 and CD8 T cells (Fig 2CD). 3 TAPBPL - IgG Fc (TAPBPL - Ig) fusion protein inhibits the activation (Fig 3A), proliferation (Fig 3B) and cytokine production (Fig 3C) of T cells in vitro. 4 Administration of TAPBPL - Ig protein attenuates experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mice (Fig 4A), reduces CNS-infiltrated CD4 T cells (Fig 4B), up-regulated CNS-infiltrated T-regs (Fig 4C) and inhibits Th1 and Th17 cytokine production (Fig 4D)

Conclusion This study identifies a novel B7 family related T cell inhibitory molecule TAPBPL. Targeting the TAPBPL pathway may represent a new strategy to modulate T cell - mediated immunity to treat autoimmune disease (Fig 5). In terms of disease of respiratory system, it has implications for treating cytokine storm which is a crucial cause of death from COVID-19, fibrotic parenchymal change which is poor prognostic sign of Sarcoidosis, and GVHD that result from lung transplantation etc.

PO-0741

Safety and efficacy of PD-1 inhibitors in patients with non-small cell lung cancer with positive antinuclear antibodies

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Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences & Peking Union Medical College

Object Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) prolong the survival of patients with malignant tumors significantly. While there are few studies on the safety and efficacy of ICI for patients with preexisting antinuclear antibodies (ANAs). Our study aimed at analyzing the impact of antinuclear antibody status of patients with non-small cell lung cancer before immunotherapy on the safety and effectiveness of immune checkpoint inhibitors.

Methods 302 patients diagnosed with non-small cell lung cancer in Peking Union Medical College Hospital from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2020 and given immunotherapy were analyzed retrospectively. The patients were divided into positive ANA group and negative ANA group. Besides, according to ANA titer, patients with positive ANA were divided into ANA titer =1:80 and \geq 1:160.

Results 52 patients identified ANA status before the initial use of immunotherapy. There were 23 ANA positive patients (8 with ANA =1:80 and 15 with ANA \geq 1:160), and 29 ANA negative patients. The incidence of immune-related adverse reactions

(irAEs) in ANA positive and negative groups was 17.4% vs 24.1%, p= 0.735. The objective response rate (ORR) and disease control rate (DCR) of both groups were 47.6% vs 39.3% p = 0.576, 95.2% vs 89.3% p = 0.625, respectively. In ANA-positive patients, the incidence of irAEs in groups with ANA titer =1:80 and \geq 1:160 was 12.5% vs 20% respectively. The ORR and DCR were 57.1% vs 42.9% and 100% vs 92.9% without a significant difference between the groups. Meanwhile, there was no significant difference in PFS between groups. **Conclusion** Our study showed preexisting ANA didn't have an impact on the safety and effectiveness of immunotherapy in patients with NSCLC. But further researches still needed to be done in the day coming.

PO-0742

A case that high doses of Vitamin C as a potential therapy for COVID-19

Li Zhao、Wei Ye

Object Since December 2019, the outbreak of pneumonia infected by the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) emerged in China, it caused serious public health event and thus caused worldwide attention. Recent researches revealed that the blockage of small airways by mucus plug is considered to be an important pathophysiological change in COVID-19 patients. So far, there is no definite and effective treatments have been presented for COVID-19. Vitamin C is widely available and has shown the potential inhibiting the airway mucus secretion, but its effect on improving the outcome of COVID-19 patient is unclear.

Methods Since December 2019, the outbreak of pneumonia infected by the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) emerged in China, and was subsequently named COVID-19[1, 2]. It caused serious public health event, as to March 10, 2020, more than 5000 deaths caused by the COVID-19 were reported around of world in more than 100 countries. The COVID-19 may include symptoms of fever, cough general breathing difficulties, organ failures or even death, posing a severe threat to the whole society. At present, no effective antiviral treatment or vaccine is available for COVID-19. Several research assessed the efficacy and safety of drugs such as lopinavir/ritonavir, remdesivir in patients with COVID-19[3, 4]. Chloroquine is currently as a possible therapeutic option for COVID-

19[5]. Recently, pathological findings of COVID-19, which was partially similar to SARS showed bilateral diffuse alveolar damage with cellular fibromyxoid exudates, small airway obstruction caused by sputum thrombus was also observed in lungs of COVID-19 patients[6]. Furthermore, SARS-CoV was demonstrated depending on activation of the oxidative-stress machinery. Based on these, antimucus and antioxidant may be effective in COVID-19. Vitamin C, a natural antioxidant, is widely available and has shown the potential inhibiting the mucus secretion, but its effect on improving the outcome of COVID-19 patient is unclear.

染色体外环状 DNA 在特发性肺动脉高压外周血单个 核细胞中的分子学特征

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目前尚无研究报道染色体外环状 DNA (extrachromosomal circular DNA, eccDNA) 在特 发性肺动脉高压中的分子学特征,本研究旨在探究 eccDNA 在特发性肺动脉高压外周血单个核细胞中的 分子学特征。

PO-0744

Expression of NLRC4 gene in non-small cell lung cancer and its correlation with prognosis

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Object To analyze the expression and prognosis of NLRC4 gene in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) using database

Methods The expression differences of NLRC4 gene in NSCLC were analyzed by Oncomine database and TIMER database. PrognoScan and Kaplan-Meier plotter were used to assess the impact of the NLRC4 gene on clinical outcomes in patients with NSCLC. The expression and prognosis of the NLRC4 gene in patients with NSCLC were validated using the UALCAN database based on the TCGA dataset.

Results 1) The mRNA expression level of NLRC4 gene is significantly decreased in colon cancer, leukemia, melanoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, pancreatic cancer, and lung cancer, and it is only highly expressed in gastric cancer (P < 0.05); 2) The mRNA expression of NLRC4 gene is low in different NSCLC tissues (large cell lung cancer, lung adenocarcinoma, lung squamous cell carcinoma, etc.); 3) The Overall Survival (OS) and relapse-free survival (RFS) of patients with NLRC4 low-expression NSCLC are worse. However, subgroup analysis showed that the expression level of NLRC4 had no significant correlation with the prognosis of patients with lung squamous cell carcinoma.

Conclusion Low expression of NLRC4 gene in NSCLC can affect the prognosis of NSCLC and it may be related to the pathological type of tumor. NLRC4 is expected to become a new biological marker for evaluating the prognosis of NSCLC and a new target of drugs for the treatment of NSCLC.

PO-0745

肠道菌群对肺癌影响的研究进展

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肠道菌群在恶性肿瘤的发生、发展、诊断、治疗中的 作用已成为近年来的研究热点,因此,本文对肠道菌 群和肺癌的相关性研究进展予以综述。

PO-0746

Case Series of Lymphangioleiomyomatosis in Patients Complicated with Breast Cancer and Literature Review

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Object Background: Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) is a rare cystic lung disease that

primarily affects women and breast cancer is also a female hormone dependence

disease. Here we report case series of LAM in patients with breast cancer to explore

the link between these two conditions.

Methods Case presentation

Results Case presentation: Three premenopausal female had the complaint of shortness of

breath, CT showed characteristic image of LAM, numerous thin-walled cysts within the

lungs and diffuse ground-glass lung opacities, and confirmatory diagnosis of LAM was

made, one by serum VEGF-D >800 pg/ml and the other two by lung biopsies. In the

subsequent follow-up, they were all histopathologically confirmed with breast cancer,

positive for the expression of estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor

(PR), and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2). They underwent

chemotherapy, received anti-hormonal treatment and HER2-targeted therapy. At

present, they still survival free with LAM and breast cancer.

Conclusion Conclusions: Our observations are consistent with the result of previous studies that

LAM patients are at higher risk of developing invasive breast cancer than women from

the general population. And there are molecular evidence linked the pathophysiology

of LAM to breast cancer, however, requiring further investigation. In addition, we also

noticed that radiologist should take LAM as a relative contraindication in patients with

breast cancer.

动态监测嗜酸粒细胞对慢阻肺急性加重住院患者全身 糖皮质激素暴露的影响

陆召辉 芜湖市第二人民医院

探讨动态监测外周血嗜酸性粒细胞对慢阻肺急性加重 住院患者全身糖皮质激素暴露的影响。

PO-0748

Up-regulation of Ribosomal Genes in Alveolar Macrophages Contributes to Smoking-induced Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Object Alveolar macrophage (AM) plays a crucial role in the mechanism of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The role of AM exposed to tobacco in emphysema-related molecular pathways and clinical phenotypes still remain poorly understood. Thus, we investigated the transcriptomic profile of AM in COPD patients with smoking history, and explored the molecular mechanisms by enriched pathways and hub genes.

Methods Four data sets (GSE2125, GSE8823, GSE13896 and GSE130928) were retrieved from GEO Database. A total of 227 GEO samples (GSM) were collated for this study and 125 cases were classified as smokers (91 as healthy non-COPD smokers vs. 34 as COPD smokers). Based on bioinformatics with R3.6.1 program, the data was successively adopted for differential genetic expression analysis, Enrichment Analysis, and then Protein-Protein Interaction Analysis (PPI) in STRING database. Finally, Cytoscape3.8 software was used to screen Hub genes. As a further data analysis, 154 cases classified into 64 as healthy non-smokers and 91 as healthy smokers, then accepted the same procedures.

Results When compared between COPD-smokers and non-COPD smokers, the top ten genes with the greatest transcriptional differences are NADK, DRAP1, DEDD, NONO, KLHL12, PRKAR1A, ITGAL, GLE1, SLC8A1, SVIL. GSEA(Gene Set Enrichment Analysis) manifests up-regulated ribosomal pathway in contrast with extensive down-regulated pathways. The Hub genes were mainly genes encoding components of ribosomal proteins through PPI. Furthermore, there is a narrow transcriptional difference between healthy non-smokers and nonCOPD smokers and the Hub genes sifted out are mainly members of chemokine families including CCL5, CCR5, CXCL9 and CXCL11.

Conclusion For COPD-smokers, elevated ribosome pathway as well as ribosomal gene expression (also as Hub genes) indicate more production of relevant proteins with a wide range of downstream pathogenetic effects.

PO-0749

气道内超声引导下经血管针吸活检术可行性的单中心 研究

于鹏飞、姜廷枢、宋小刚、刘学萍、邹慎春 烟台毓璜顶医院

Backgroud: Mediastinal and hilar lymph node/lesion stations beyond major mediastinal blood vessels can not be routinely biopsied by EBUS-TBNA. Objective: The aim of present study was to evaluate the safety and efficacy of EBUS-TVNA.

PO-0750

探索应用造口护肤粉在预防和治疗失禁性皮炎中的应 用效果

孙珊珊

青岛市中心医院

探索应用造口护肤粉在预防和治疗失禁性皮炎中的应 用效果

PO-0751

Covered metallic stent versus silicone stent for malignant esophagorespiratory fistula: A single center retrospective cohort study

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Huang, Mingyao Ke

The Second Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen Medical College,

Object Malignant esophagorespiratory fistulas (ERF) is an intractable and fatal disease. The aim of our study is to compare the efficacy and safety of the covered metallic stent and silicone stent in the treatment of malignant ERF.

Methods We retrospectively reviewed the clinical data of patients with malignant EFR who underwent placement of metallic stent or silicone stent alone in our study site between November 2011 and February 2020. The primary outcome was the clinical success rate, and the secondary outcome included the change in the dyspnea score, and survival duration. Safety was also monitored.

Results Of the 218 patients who were screened, 92 were included in covered metallic stent group and

126 in silicone stent group. The median follow-up duration was 78.0 days (95%CI: 62.5 to 93.5). The short-term clinical success rate was numerically but not significantly lower in the covered metallic stent group than in silicone stent group. (84.7% vs. 90.7%. P=0.20). The silicone stent was no inferior to metallic stent in short-term clinical success. The dyspnea scores in both groups were significantly improved after stenting, no difference was detected between the two groups (P=0.8). The silicone stent group had a markedly longer survival duration (98.0 days, 95% confidence interval: 48.8 to 147.2) than covered metallic stent group (52.0 days, 95% confidence interval: 34.0 to 70.1) (P=0.01). The rate of adverse events of the two stents was similar, except for perforation and stent mesh fracture that took place in metallic stent group only. Mucus retention was the frequent adverse event, followed by most granulomatous proliferation and pain.

Conclusion Silicone stent is non-inferior to the covered metallic stent in terms of palliative treatment and could effectively manage malignant EFR. Placement of both stents are well tolerated.

PO-0752

肺肿瘤血栓性微血管病死亡 2 例并文献复习

占丰富

厦门大学附属中山医院

探讨肺肿瘤血栓栓塞性微血管病 (PTTM) 的临床特征、 诊断、治疗及预后;提高临床医生对肺肿瘤血栓性微 血管病(PTTM)的认识。

PO-0753

硬质气管镜下球囊扩张气管良性狭窄 76 例疗效分析

官泽金、柯明耀 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨硬质气管镜下球囊扩张支气管良性狭窄疗效。

PO-0754

慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重的血清代谢组学特征及动 态演变

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本研究基于代谢组学分析,研究慢性阻塞性肺疾病

(chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, COPD) 患者的血清代谢组学特征及动态演变,进一步加深对 COPD病生理机制的认识,为疾病的临床评估及治疗 提供新思路。

PO-0755

Targeted Therapy and Immunotherapy of BRAF-Mutant Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Liu、Mengzhao Wang

Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

Object BRAF mutations, the fourth largest discovery after EGFR, ALK, and ROS-1 mutations in nonsmall-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), occurred in 1%-5% of patients with NSCLC. The NCCN recommended the combination of Dalafienil and Trimeitinib as the first-line treatment of BRAF V600E mutant NSCLC. But there are no guidelines for the treatment of BRAF non-V600 mutant NSCLC so far and some patients might develop secondary drug resistance after targeted therapy. Our review aimed at summarizing the targeted therapy of both BRAF V600E and non-V600E mutant NSCLC, analyzing the mechanisms of acquired resistance, overviewed the effects of immunotherapy and providing suggestions for treating BRAF mutant NSCLC.

Methods Searching on PUBMED with keywords like "BRAF", "NSCLC", "target therapy", "drug resistance", "immunotherapy", about 40 qualified articles were selected after carefully screening.

Results Patients with BRAF V600E mutant NSCLC should be treated with first-line dabrafenib plus trametinib. And the ORR was 64% (95% CI: 46%-79%), DCR was 75% (95%CI:58%-88%), the duration of remission was 10.4months (95%CI 8.3-17.9), and the median PFS was 10.9 months (95% CI: 7.0-16.6) for patients treated with the combination therapy. For patients with BRAF non-V600E mutant NSCLC, we could try dabrafenib with or without trametinib or multi-target kinase inhibitors like sorafenib and observed the efficacy of drugs. The mechanisms of drug resistance of BRAF/MEK inhibitors in NSCLC patients included MAPK/ERK

pathway-dependent mode such as up-regulation of FGFR, secondary RAS mutation and secondary MEK mutation and MAPK/ERK-independent mode like the activation of PI3K/AKT signal pathway because of PTEN frameshift mutation. The objective response rate and median PFS of patients administered with immunotherapy in BRAF V600E mutant NSCLC and non-V600E mutant NSCLC were 25% vs 33% (p= 1.0) and 3.7 months (95% CI: 1.6-6.6) vs 4.1 months (95% CI: 0.1-19.6) (p=0.37). Immunotherapy had good activity in BRAF-V600E and BRAF-non-V600E mutant NSCLC, both better than patients without immunotherapy, and the expression of PD-L1 in patients with BRAF mutation had nothing to do with PFS.

Conclusion To sum up, we thought that for patients with BRAF V600E mutation, dabrafenib combined with trametinib should be used as the first-line treatment and for those with BRAF non-V600E mutated NSCLC, although there were many case reports of response to targeted therapy, there was a lack of large-scale clinical studies to further confirm their efficacy. The survival of patients with BRAF mutation treated with immunotherapy was better than that without immunotherapy.

PO-0756

C-EBUS 下超声灰阶比值和弹性成像评估 4R 组淋巴 结良恶性的比较

邱晨辉、叶健 杭州市第一人民医院

比较 C-EBUS 下超声灰阶比值和弹性成像评估 4R 组 淋巴结良恶性的临床价值。

PO-0757

肺占位穿刺基于 CT 评估肺出血风险的临床研究

林雪芳¹、林添钰¹、丘建燊²、雷娟²、张芨²、黄增 亮²、杨超²、张鸿文²

 福建医科大学福总临床医学院(联勤保障部队第九 〇〇医院)

2. 联勤保障部队第九〇〇医院(原南京军区福州总医院)放射诊断科介入病房

利用胸部 CT 对肺部病灶经皮肺穿刺活检出血风险评估的研究, 探讨 PTNB (CT-guided percutaneous transthoracic needle biopsy, PTNB) 术后肺出血的危险因素。

PO-0758

miR-539 增强顺铂对非小细胞肺癌耐药株的杀伤作用

吴展陵、谢志斌、钟敏华 孝感市中心医院

研究 miR-539 对顺铂诱导的非小细胞肺癌(nonsmall cell lung cancer, NSCLC)耐药细胞株凋亡的 影响。

PO-0759

光动力联合化疗对晚期肺癌合并中心气道狭窄患者的 临床疗效和安全性

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本研究通过对比分析肺癌合并中心气道狭窄患者单纯 化疗组、PDT 联合化疗组的气道狭窄缓解程度,呼 吸困难指数;肺功能;生活质量评分(EORTC QLQ-C30和QLQ-LC13、呼吸困难量表);无进展 生存期(PFS);1年总生存率、2年总生存率;不 良事件等指标,来观察评价光动力治疗在肺癌并中央 气道狭窄患者的疗效及安全性。

PO-0760

Promoter variations associated with expression of mcr-1 gene and level of colistin resistance

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Object To characterize the genetic features of mcr-1 and role of promoters among clinical isolates of Enterobacteriaceae in China.

Methods A total of 1,617 Enterobacteriaceae clinical isolates were collected from hospitals in China and subjected to screening for mcr-1 gene with PCR methods. Minimum inhibitory concentrations of common antimicrobial drugs were determined with broth microdilution method for mcr-1-positive isolates. Plasmids were extracted from mcr-1positive isolates and subjected to sequencing. RAST and BLAST were used for gene prediction and annotations. Further visualized genomic comparisons were performed with Easyfig and BRIG tools. The transcription levels of the mcr-1 gene were measured by Quantitative real-time PCR. Promoterprobe vector pKK232-8 was utilized to assess the activity of the mcr-1 promoters.

Results There were 15 (0.93%) isolates carrying mcr-1 gene, including nine E. coli and six K. pneumoniae. All mcr-1-carrying clinical isolates were resistant to colistin with MICs of 4-8mg/L except EC09, which was sensitive to colistin with MIC of 0.5 mg/L. Additionally, 15 isolates remained susceptible to carbapenems and tigecycline, with various susceptibility profiles to cephalosporins. fluoroquinolone and aminoglycosides. Eleven mcr-1plasmids carrying belonged different to incompatibility group, Incl2 (n=5), IncX4 (n=5) and IncP1 (n=1). A genetic structure containing mcr-1pap2 element was detected in all mcr-1-carrying plasmids. No other resistance genes were detected on these plasmids except pKP14, which co-carried blaCTX-M-64 gene. EC09 demonstrated lowest transcription level of mcr-1 gene as determined by quantitative real-time PCR, which was in accordance with its susceptibility to colistin. The -35 regions of the mcr-1 promoters from strain EC02, EC07, KP12 had the sequence TGGATT, while the -10 regions comprised the sequence TATAAT, TAGAAT and TATGAT. Nevertheless, EC09 had sequences of -35 region (CTAATG) and -10 region (CAAAAT) being separated by a 16-bp sequence. Furthermore, promoter activity of mcr-1 in pEC09 was lowest as determined by promoter-probe vector pKK232-8. Conclusion Promoter variations were associated with the expression of mcr-1 gene and ultimately the

PO-0761

氩氦刀冷冻消融联合 125I 粒子植入治疗老年晚期非 小细胞肺癌的疗效观察

林连城 厦门医学院附属第二医院

levels of colistin resistance.

探讨氩氦刀冷冻消融联合 125I 粒子植入治疗老年晚 期非小细胞肺癌的临床疗效及安全性

PO-0762 肺脓肿的临床特征及病原学分析

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2. 福建省立医院呼吸与危重症医学科

探讨我院 230 例肺脓肿的临床特征、病原菌分布特 点和耐药性,有助于临床及早辨别不同病原菌感染, 为肺脓肿的早期有效目标抗病原经验性治疗提供借鉴。 PO-0763 **血栓弹力图对静脉血栓栓塞症的诊断价值**

何嘉豪、江倩、姚漪婷、陈扬航、沈毅、刘春丽 广州医科大学附属第一医院(广州呼吸中心)

探讨血栓弹力图(Thromboelastography,TEG)对 静脉血栓栓塞症(Venous thromboembolism, VTE) 的诊断价值。

PO-0764

支气管动脉灌注化疗栓塞联合氩氦刀冷冻消融治疗老 年晚期非小细胞肺癌的效果观察

林连城

厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨经支气管动脉灌注化疗栓塞联合氩氦刀冷冻消融治疗老年局部晚期非小细胞肺癌的临床效果及安全性。

PO-0765

间质性肺炎激素治疗过程中继发肺隐球菌病 4 例报道 并文献复习

黄进宝 ²、兰长青 ¹、赵君捷 ¹、林清华 ¹ 1. Fuzhou Pulmonary Hospital of Fujian 2. The People's Hospital Affiliated to Fujian University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

探讨间质性肺炎在激素治疗过程中继发肺隐球菌病的 临床特征,以提高对本病的认识。

PO-0766

长期家庭氧疗联合呼吸功能锻炼对慢阻肺合并呼吸衰 竭患者的疗效观察

肖青 建湖县人民医院

研究探讨长期家庭氧疗联合呼吸功能锻炼对慢阻肺合 并呼吸衰竭患者的治疗效果。

单中心 13 年间收治的间质性肺疾病的临床特征及与 肺癌相关性的回顾性研究

刘磊、高俊珍 内蒙古医科大学附属医院

本研究对间质性肺疾病 (interstitial lung disease, ILD) 患者的人口学特征,临床特征,诊疗方法及疗 效等进行回顾性分析,探索规律,为临床提供循证医 学证据。

PO-0768

无创平均容量保证压力支持模式在慢性呼吸衰竭中的 应用

向常娥 兴山县人民医院

探讨无创平均容量保证压力支持模式(AVAPS)在 慢性呼吸衰竭中的治疗效果。

PO-0769

The microbiome in Dermatomyositis associated with Interstitial lung disease and rheumatoid arthritis associated with Interstitial lung disease

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Xiaodong Wang, Zhiwei Chen, Xiaoming Tan, Yu Zheng

Department of Pulmonology, Hospital South Campus, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine

Object Airway abnormalities and changes in microbiota were found in both patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and individuals at risk of disease progression.

Methods The bacterial community composition of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis-associated interstitial lung disease (RA-RLD, short for RA below), dermatomyositis associated interstitial lung disease (DM-ILD, short for DM below), and healthy controls (Normal, short for N below) were compared by high-throughput sequencing of 16S rRNA gene.

Results The microbiota were detectable in all BALF samples. Compared with DM, RA, and N. There were more operational taxonomic units (OTUs) RA vs. N

(214.84 \pm 20.20 vs.75.83 \pm 10.47, $\mbox{ P}$ < 0.0001) and

DM vs. N (202.86 \pm 31.80 vs.75.83 \pm 10.47, P = 0.001), but there was no significance between RA and DM. Similar results were shown in α -diversity, such as ACE index and Chao index. The lung microbiota was mainly composed of five phyla:

Firmicutes. Bacteroidetes. Proteobacteria. Actinobacteria, and Fusobacteria at the phylum level and 10 dominant genera at the genus level in RA, DM, and Health controls. Despite the dominant similarity in microbiota composition, at the OTU level, we also identified 41 OTUs of lung microbiota that differed among RA, DM, and N.A LEfSe analysis and the LDA genus score confirmed that 31 microbial biomarkers were clearly distinguished among RA, DM, and Health control. The functional and metabolic alterations of the lung microbiota among RA, DM, and N using PICRUSt was predicted. The differentially abundant KEGG pathways were identified.

Conclusion 16s rRNA High-throughput sequencing has been used for profiling the microbiome of DM, RA, and N to try to understand the difference among them. The lung microbiota and gene function prediction have been analyzed, however, we note that this is only able to describe the lung microbiota in patients with RA and DM, and causality cannot be inferred. Further studies are needed to elucidate the role of lung microbiota and its potential association with lung disease. Research on lung microbiota and lung disease may also open new opportunities to develop biomarkers to identify high-risk patients.

PO-0770 特发性肺纤维化急性加重四例报道

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总结4例手术后特发性肺纤维化急性加重(AE-IPF) 患者的病历资料及临床特点,提高对手术后 AE-IPF 的认识及手术后 AE 风险的早期评估及管理。

PO-0771

44 例体外膜肺氧合并发症分析

石庆柳、杜锡潮、赵滢、王中新、张璐、路苹、刘娅 钦、李玉彩、余红、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院

总结贵州省人民医院 44 例应用体外膜肺氧合(ECMO) 支持治疗患者的并发症发生情况,探讨 ECMO 并发 症的发生和防治,提高 ECMO 救治水平

CT 引导经皮肺穿刺对孤立性肺结节的诊断及并发症 相关因素分析

李红苗 建湖县人民医院

分析 CT 引导经皮肺穿刺对孤立性肺结节的诊断及并 发症相关因素。

PO-0773 **气管粘膜相关淋巴瘤一例病例报告**

杜岩、马淑萍 天津市胸科医院

提高对气管粘膜相关淋巴瘤的认识。

PO-0774 **肿瘤免疫治疗相关肺损伤、心肌损伤 1 例**

刘宏博 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

胃癌免疫治疗患者,出现发热及呼吸困难,肺 CT 显示:双肺多发渗出及实变,右侧胸腔积液。动脉血气分析:呼吸衰竭、心肌损伤

PO-0775

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者中体重指数和呼吸调控的相 关关系研究

王晓娜、肖毅 中国医学科学院北京协和医院

呼吸调控异常是阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 (obstructive sleep apnea, OSA)的病理生理机制之一, 肥胖是 OSA 常见的危险因素。既往研究曾发现肥胖与 OSA 患者呼吸调控异常相关,本研究旨在分析 OSA 患者 的体重指数 (body mass index, BMI)和日间清醒 时高二氧化碳通气反应 (hypercapnia ventilatory response, HCVR) 的相关关系。

PO-0776 反复发热、肺部阴影诊疗经过 1 例

陈卓 重庆市璧山区人民医院

探究肺肉瘤样癌诊断及治疗方案

PO-0777

CMY-172 介导肺炎克雷伯菌对头孢他啶/阿维巴坦耐 药的机制研究

徐敏²、赵骏³、徐丽¹、杨青⁴、徐浩⁴、孔海森⁴、 周建英³、符一骐³ 1. 扬州市疾病预防与控制中心 2. 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院 检验科 3. 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院 呼吸与危重症医学 科 4. 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院 传染病诊治国家重 点实验室

研究临床分离产 KPC 型碳青霉烯酶肺炎克雷伯菌 (KPC-Kp)对新型抗菌药物头孢他啶-阿维巴坦的耐 药机制。

PO-0778 **老年重症 CAP 患者机械通气治疗的临床分析**

钟雪锋、李燕明、孙铁英 北京医院

老年重症肺炎的病死率很高,大分患者都需要机械通 气治疗。为此探讨 NIV 对 P/F<150mmHg 老年重症 CAP 的治疗价值。

PO-0779 **中医治疗 AECOPD 痰浊阻肺证的研究概括**

陈冠蓉、佘晖 厦门大学医学院附属福州第二医院

对中医治疗慢阻肺急性加重期(Acute Exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease AECOPD) 痰浊阻肺证的病因病机、治则用药进行归纳总结,以指导临床实践。

NGS 在免疫抑制重症肺部感染患者中的应用

石庆柳、李玉彩、张培蓓、余红、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院

探讨 NGS 在免疫抑制重症肺部感染患者中的应用效 果

PO-0781

The Diagnosis of Pulmonary Epithelioid Hemangioendothelioma: A Case Report and Review of Literature

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Object Pulmonary epithelioid hemangioendothelioma (PEH) was first described as a intravascular bronchioloalveolar tumor (IVBAT) in 1975, and was renamed as a epithelioid hemangioendothelioma (EH) by Weiss and Enzinger in 1982. The malignant degree of PEH is between benign hemangioma and angiosarcoma. As a low to intermediate grade malignant vascular tumor, the pathogenesis of PEH remains unclear. It is currently believed that PEH is a tumor with borderline and malignant tendency. Compared with other body parts, PEH is rarer, more invasive, and has a worse prognosis. In the current research on PEH, about 80% are female patients, and the age of onset is 40 years old, while pleural epithelioid hemangioendothelioma is more common in male patients. Most patients are without clinical manifestations or have mild symptoms. So the diagnosis of PEH is usually discovered by accident when patients undergo chest computed tomography (CT) scans. It is often miss diagnosed and misdiagnosed because of its rarity and the lack of specificity. So far, there is no standard therapy.

Methods In this case, we reported a 45-year-old male without any symptoms was firstly misdiagnosed as lung metastases by chest CT scans, and was finally diagnosed with PEH by CT guided percutaneous lung puncture biopsy. And we reviewed the literature about PEH.

Results The male had no symptoms, Chest CT scans showed multiple bilateral lung nodules of variable sizes, and there was no pleural thickening effusions. And Fluorine-18-labeled pleural or fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography computed tomography (18 F-FDG PET-CT) revealed the SUVs of bilateral lung nodules was normal. CT-guided percutaneous lung puncture biopsy showed that positive staining of the tumor cells for CD31, CD34, CK7, CKP, F8 and Vimentin, and were negative for thyroid transcription factor (TTF-1) NapsinA, P63 and S-100 bv .

immunohistochemistry (IHC) techniques. The proliferative index (Ki-67) was about 5%. All of these positive findings fit with a diagnosis of PEH. Combined with chest CT scans and PET-CT, this male was regarded as an early-stage PEH patient without any treatment for PEH. After 5 years, the chest CT scans of this male revealed some nodules were bigger and more than before, we suggested the patient to surgery for a dangerous nodule and take any other treatment, but he refused. We further recommended him to regular follow-up and check chest CT scans 3 months later. **Conclusion** PEH is a rare low to intermediate grade tumor originated from vascular endothelial cells.

tumor originated from vascular endothelial cells. Most patients have no clinical manifestations or only mild symptoms. Because its clinical manifestations and chest CT scans lack specificity, it often misdiagnosed and missed diagnosis. is Therefore, histopathologic examination is the only way to diagnose PEH. Although the etiology of PEH is still unclear. IHC have revealed that tumors are derived from vascular endothelial cells. Tumor cells strongly express vimentin, express CD31, CD34 and other vascular endothelial markers, and ki-67 generally has low expression. Due to the few cases. there is currently no unified treatment plan. For patients with early single or multiple nodules but few lesions and without metastasis, surgery may be the first choice. For those who cannot undergo surgery, chemotherapy can be used. However, there is currently no unified chemotherapy plan around the world, and the effect of chemotherapy is unknown.

PO-0782

骨桥蛋白与结核病的相关性:基于病例对照研究的系 统评价和 Meta 分析

王茜、王东光、童翔、王莲、张世杰、黄吉桢、张莉、 范红 ————————————————————

四川大学华西医院

系统评价骨桥蛋白(OPN)对结核病诊断和严重程 度及抗结核治疗效果评估的价值。

PO-0783

福建省成人社区获得性肺炎住院患者 6 年病原谱变迁 调查结果:多中心、前瞻性研究

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- 2. 福建省立医院

随着抗菌药物使用, 成人社区获得性肺炎 (community acquired pneumonia,CAP)病原谱不断变 迁, 且随地区、人群、季节不同而变化。目前福建地 区缺乏病原学变迁流行病学调查,为此我们在 4 个中 心开展了从 2012-2018 年 CAP 病原体的流行病学研 究,并针对年龄、季节等对病原体分布的影响进行分 析,对福建地区 CAP 治疗提供有力依据。

PO-0784

慢性阻塞性肺疾病大鼠模型中 CD8+T 细胞自噬水平 及与其数量的相关性分析及机制探讨

陈宇鸣¹、卓宋明¹、于旭华²、梁紫尧²、申严¹、李 娜¹、陈思达¹

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研究慢性阻塞性肺疾病(Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, COPD) 大鼠模型中 CD8+T 细胞自噬水平及与其数量的相关性并探讨其机制。

PO-0785

以呼吸困难为首发症状的强直性肌营养不良症一例

许溟宇、董春玲、张捷、薛嘉玮 吉林大学第二医院

探讨一例以呼吸困难为首发症状的强直性肌营养不良 (DM)的诊断过程,提高对本病的认识,减少漏诊误 诊,并对相关文献进行复习。

PO-0786

肺癌的病理、临床分期、预后及对治疗的反应与其基 因突变状态的关系研究

邓歆昊

中南大学湘雅医院

肺癌作为发病率和死亡率均位于前列的恶性肿瘤,其 中非小细胞肺癌占据较大比例,随着基因分子技术的 进步,NSCLC的治疗方案快速发展,靶向治疗、免 疫检查点抑制剂治疗给患者带来了新的希望,晚期 NSCLC的治疗也趋向于精确化、个体化治疗,基因 检测对于指导肺癌临床治疗有重大指导意义,但其中 还有很多未探明的领域,本课题旨在通过广谱基因检 测分析基因突变状态与肺癌病理、临床分期、治疗反 应及预后之间的相关性。

PO-0787

英国慢性咳嗽成人患者咳嗽严重程度和生活质量的描 述性分析:一项总体人群调查研究

祁莉 默沙东(中国)投资有限公司

在咳嗽诊所之外进行的慢性咳嗽(慢咳)研究很少。 该研究旨在描述慢咳对患者生活的影响。

PO-0788

Molecular Epidemiology of Carbapenem-Resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae Infections in Southwest China

Lin Liu^{1,2}, Xiaopin Hu², Guohang Yuan¹, Yaoyao

Wu¹、Bin Yang¹、Xiangyan Zhang¹ 1. Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital 2. 贵州大学医学院

Object We determined epidemiological characteristics and resistance mechanisms of carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae (CRKP) strains found in Southwest China to provide evidence-based strategies for control and treatment of CRKP infection.

Methods A total of 159 strains of CRKP were isolated from sputa, blood, urine, ascites and wound secretions from three tertiary hospitals in Southwest China between August 1st, 2018 and December 31st, 2019. The sensitivity of each strain to 12 antibiotic agents was determined by micro-broth dilution. Identification of carbapenemase genes and multilocus sequence typing (MLST) were performed using polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The disease burdens of patients with CRKP were assessed based on invasive procedures, antibiotic use, laboratory tests and clinical outcomes.

Results Of 159 CRKP strains analyzed, 50.9% were isolated from sputum samples. The percentage of patients who underwent invasive procedures before positive cultures for CRKP was 96.3%. The mortality of blood infection was highest (66.6%). All strains were insensitive to carbapenems. The resistance rates to levofloxacin and amikacin were 85.5% and 81.8%, respectively. All CRKP strains produced carbapenemases, with a majority of isolates (81.1%) producing KPC-2. The MICs of strains harbouring both KPC-2 and NDM-1 were higher than those of strains with only KPC-2 or NDM-1. ST11 is the most popular clonotype found in Southwest China.

Conclusion CRKP strains in Southwest China are characterized by strong drug resistance and associated with poor clinical prognoses. It is therefore urgent to both strengthen control measures and improve prevention awareness.

一项糖皮质激素治疗重症新冠肺炎的回顾性研究

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研究新冠肺炎重症患者使用糖皮质激素与临床结局的 关系。

PO-0790

Untargeted metabolomic profiling of liver in a choronic intermittent hypoxia mouse model

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Object Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) has been demonstrated to be associated with liver injury. Nevertheless, the mechanisms linking the two disorders remain largely unexplored to date. Based on UHPLC/Q-TOF MS platform, the present study aimed to study the hepatic metabolomic profiling in a chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) mouse model to identify altered metabolites and related metabolic pathways.

Methods C57BL/6 Mice (n=12 each group) were exposed to intermittent hypoxia or control conditions (room air) for 12 weeks. At the end of the exposure, liver enzymes and histological changes were assessed. Untargeted metabolomics approach by UHPLC/Q-TOF MS and orthogonal partial least squares-discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA) were applied to screen altered metabolites in mice liver. Bioinformatics analyses were applied to identify the related metabolic pathways.

Results CIH treatment caused a remarkable liver injury in mice. A total of 27 differential metabolites in negative ion mode and 44 in positive ion mode were identified between the two groups. These metabolites were cor-related to multiple biological and metabolic processes, including various amino acid metabolism, membrane transport, lipid metabolism, carbohydrate metabolism, nucleotide metabolism, ferroptosis, etc. 3 differential metabolites including glutathione, glutathione disulfide. arachidonic acid (peroxide free) were identified in the ferroptosis pathway.

Conclusion CIH was associated with a significant metabolic profiling change in mice liver. The differential metabolites were involved in various biological and metabolic processes. These findings contribute to a better understanding of the mechanisms linking OSA and liver injury and help identify potential therapeutic targets.

PO-0791 mNGS 辅助诊断鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎 7 例

余丽丽、何丽 荆州市中心医院

总结社区获得性鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特点、诊断 方法以及治疗方案。

PO-0792 50 例鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎临床及 CT 诊断

吴婧 —————

南京市第一医院

探讨鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床及影像学表现,以提高 该疾病的诊断水平,指导临床早期治疗,减少病死率。

PO-0793

microRNAs 在恶性胸膜间皮瘤中的研究进展

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对于 MPM 的诊断和靶向治疗仍然是目前研究的热点。

PO-0794

Scutellarin ameliorates pulmonary fibrosis through inhibiting NF-κB/NLRP3-mediated epithelial-mesenchymal transition and inflammation

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Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is featured with inflammation and extensive lung remodeling caused by overloaded deposition of extracellular matrix. Scutellarin is the major effective ingredient of breviscapine and its anti-inflammation efficacy has been reported before. Nevertheless, the impact of scutellarin on IPF and the downstream molecular mechanism remain unclear. In this study, scutellarin suppressed BLM-induced inflammation via NF- κ B/NLRP3 pathway both in vivo and in vitro.

Methods 1. The pulmonary fibrosis model of BALB/c mice was induced by bleomycin (BLM) and treated with 30, 60 and 90 mg/kg scutellarin.

2. The lung tissue structure of mice was detected by H&E staining;

3. Collagen deposition in lung tissue of mice was detected by Masson trichrome staining;

4. Real-time quantitative PCR (RT-PCR) and Western blotting (WB) were used to detect the

mRNA expression levels of α -SMA and type I collagen in the lung tissues of mice.

5. BLM was used to induce human lung epithelial A549 cell line and rat lung epithelial RLE-6TN cell line pulmonary fibrosis group, and 0.1, 0.2 or 0.4 mM brecapelline was used to treat pulmonary fibrosis group;

6. The cell viability of RLE-6TN and A549 cells was determined by MTT assay.

7. MRNA expression levels of α -SMA and collagen I in RLE-6TN and A549 cells were measured by RT-PCR and WB.

8. Phosphorylation of p65 (p-p65), total p65, $I\kappa B\alpha$, NLRP3, caspase-1, caspase-11, ASC type amino acid transporter 1 was detected by WB in lung tissue of mouse model of pulmonary fibrosis. ASC), GSMDD term, IL-1 β and IL-18 protein levels;

9. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining was used to detect the protein level of NLRP3 in the lung tissues of the pulmonary fibrosis mouse model;

10. RT-PCR was used to detect the mRNA levels of NLRP3, ASC, IL-1 β and IL-18 in the lung tissues of pulmonary fibrosis mice.

11. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to determine the concentrations of IL-1 β and IL-18 in serum of mice with pulmonary fibrosis.

12.5. Protein levels of p-p65, total P65, $I\kappa B\alpha$, NLRP3, caspase-1, caspase-11, ASC, GSMDD term, IL-1 β and IL-18 in BLM-induced RLE-6TN and A549 cells were detected by WB.

13. Western blot was used to detect the expression of NLRP3 in BLM-induced RLE-6TN and A549 cells; 14. The mRNA levels of NLRP3, ASC, IL-1 β and IL-18 in BLM-induced RLE-6TN and A549 cells were detected by RT-PCR.

15. The concentrations of IL-1 β and IL-18 in the supernatant of BLM-induced RLE-6TN and A549 cells were determined by ELISA.

16. The levels of fibronectin, vimentin, E-cadherin, Ncadherin, MMP-2, MMP-9 and Snailin in the lung tissues of BLM-induced pulmonary fibrosis mice were detected by RT-PCR and WB on the 14th and 28th days of BLM-induced pulmonary fibrosis mice.

17. IHC detected the expression levels of E-cadherin and N-cadherin in the lung tissues of BLM-induced pulmonary fibrosis mice on the 14th and 28th days;

18. The levels of fibronectin, vimentin, E-cadherin, Ncadherin, MMP-2, MMP-9 and Snail in BLM-induced RLE 6TN and A549 cells were detected by RT-PCR and WB.

19. Enzchek [™] Gelatinase/Collagenase Assay Kit assayed MMP activity in BLM-induced RLE 6TN and A549 cells;

Results BLM significantly elevated p-p65/p65 ratio, IκBα degradation, and levels of NLRP3, caspase-1, caspase-11, ASC, GSDMDNterm, IL-1ß and IL-18, while scutellarin reversed the above alterations except for that of caspase-11. Scutellarin inhibited BLM-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) process in vivo and in vitro. The expression EMT-related levels of markers. includina fibronectin, vimentin, N-cadherin, matrix metalloproteinase 2 (MMP-2) and MMP-9, were increased in BLM group, and suppressed by scutellarin. The expression level of E-cadherin showed the opposite changes. However, overexpression of NLRP3 eliminated the anti-inflammation and anti-EMT functions of scutellarin in vitro.

Conclusion In conclusion, scutellarin suppressed inflammation and EMT in BLM-induced pulmonary fibrosis through NF-kB/NLRP3 signaling.

PO-0795

结缔组织病相关性普通型间质性肺炎患者外周血 CD14+单核细胞的 mRNA 差异表达及功能研究

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影像学和(或)病理学表现为普通型间质性肺炎 (UIP)的结缔组织病相关性间质性肺病(CTD-UIP) 患者的预后较差,探索CTD-UIP致病机制具有重要 的临床意义。本研究旨在应用转录组测序方法检测 CTD-UIP患者外周血CD14+单核细胞的mRNA表达 以阐明CTD-UIP致病的分子机制。

PO-0796

绝处又逢生—— 一例 KRAS 突变的 IV 期肺腺癌患者 的三线治疗

张巧丽、何剑 安宁市第一人民医院

对一例先后经历化疗、免疫、靶向治疗的 KRAS 突变的 IV 期肺腺癌快速 PD 患者的三线治疗历程进行深入总结。

PO-0797 Vitamin D 缺陷在急性呼吸窘迫综合征中的意义

余红、杜锡潮、张璐 贵州省人民医院

Vitamin D 被认为与机体免疫功能调节有关, Vitamin D 缺陷是脓毒症死亡危险因素。研究的目的在于了解 Vitamin D 缺陷在急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS)中的 意义。

论文汇编

PO-0798

暴露于生物质烟雾和香烟烟雾对慢性呼吸衰竭患者炎 症标志物和肺功能参数的影响

张丽娟 湖州市中心医院

本研究的目的是评估暴露于生物质烟雾和香烟烟雾对 慢性呼吸衰竭(CRF)患者血清炎症标志物和肺功能 参数的影响。

PO-0799

鹦鹉热衣原体感染致重症肺炎及多器官功能损害二例 并文献分析

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鹦鹉热衣原体是一种专性胞内寄生的革兰阴性菌,主 要宿主为鸟类及家禽,也可通过直接接触或吸入带病 原体的气溶胶传染给人类,是一种人畜共患病。人类 感染主要表现为社区获得性肺炎,典型临床症状为高 热、头痛、肌肉酸痛、咳嗽、呼吸困难、胃肠道反应 等,部分病例病情进展迅速,可在短时间内发展为重 症肺炎,同时出现肝功能损害、心肌炎、脑炎等其他 多器官受累。本文报道鹦鹉热衣原体重症肺炎合并多 器官功能损害两例。

PO-0800

Clinical features and outcomes of the patients with anti-synthetase syndrome associated interstitial lung disease

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Object To analyze the clinical characteristics and identify the prognostic factors of anti-synthetase syndrome (ASS) associated interstitial lung disease (ILD).

Methods Retrospective cohort study of patients with ASS-ILD. Relevant data of clinical and laboratory results, pulmonary function tests (PFTs), chest high resolution computed tomography (HRCT) scans and treatment regimens were registered. The outcomes of these patients were defined as improvement, stability, and deterioration by comparing the ranges of lesions in the baseline and last follow-up chest HRCT.

Results A total of 83 patients who were followed up for more than 6 months were included in the study (23 anti-Jo-1, 31 anti-EJ, 20 anti-PL-7, 9 anti-PL-12).

Average age at diagnosis was 56 years old. 64 of 83 (77.1%) patients were female. The most frequent symptoms were cough and exertional dyspnea, followed by fever. However, myalgia and or proximal muscle weakness, and arthritis or arthralgia which are suggestive clues for connective tissue diseases are not common. The most frequent sign was Mechanic's hands, followed by Gottron papules and/ or sign. Concurrent anti-nuclear antibody (ANA) and autoantibodies against Ro-52 were seen in 66.3% and 84.3% patients studied, respectively. The median level of KL-6 is 1463 U/ml in these patients. Secondary Sjogren's syndrome can be seen in 19 of 83 (22.9%) patients. The percentage baseline median of predicted forced expiratory volume (FVC. % pred) was 67.5% (54.8%-76.1%), and the percentage baseline median of predicted diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide (DLCO, % pred) was 45.3% (39.2%-61.65). The most frequent pattern was non-specific interstitial HRCT pneumonia with organizing pneumonia (NSIP/OP). followed by NSIP. All patents received immunosuppressive therapy, and glucocorticoid combined with cyclophosphamide was the most widely used therapy. After a median follow-up of 17 months, 55 patients improved, 13 patients remained stable, and 15 patients deteriorated. Baseline FVC and DLCO were associated with the outcome of ASS-ILD. Conclusion Anti-EJ and anti-Jo-1 are the most frequent anti-synthetase autoantibodies (ASAs) in patients with ASS-ILD. Patients with ASS-ILD are not usually characterized by myalgia and or proximal muscle weakness, and arthritis or arthralgia at the onset, but are mainly present with cough and exertional dyspnea. Mechanic's hands are more common than other signs (including Raynaud's

exertional dyspnea. Mechanic's hands are more common than other signs (including Raynaud's phenomenon, Gottron papules and/ or sign, and Heliotrope rash) suggestive of ASS. PFTs show restrictive ventilatory dysfunction and impaired diffusing capacity. The most frequent HRCT pattern was NSIP/OP, followed by NSIP. ILD in ASS under immuno-suppressive therapy mainly improved. Baseline FVC and DLCO were associated with the outcome of ASS-ILD.

PO-0801

FeNO 在呼吸系统疾病的应用价值

付华丽、满宁 武汉亚心总医院

分析及探讨 FeNO 在呼吸系统疾病的意义,以便医师 应用该指标指导临床工作。

综合性肺康复护理对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者肺功能及 生活质量的影响

陈爱丽

中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨综合性肺康复护理对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD) 患者的肺功能及生活质量的影响

PO-0803

涎液化糖链蛋白-6 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者血清中的表达及其与疾病严重程度的关系

陈实

江汉大学附属医院 (武汉市第六医院)

探讨 KL-6 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者中的表达及意义。

PO-0804

Role of Dectin-2 in the phagocytosis of Cryptococcus neoformans by dendritic cells

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Object Dectin-2 is a C-type lectin receptor (CLR) that recognizes high-mannose polysaccharides. Previously, we demonstrated that Dectin-2 is involved in cytokine production by bone marrowderived dendritic cells (BM-DCs)in response to stimulation with C. neoformans. In the present study, we analyzed the role of Dectin-2 in the phagocytosis of C. neoformans by BM-DCs.

Methods First, we made preparation of BM-DCs from WT, Dectin-2KO, and CARD9KO KO mice. BM-DCs (2×10⁴ cells) from WT, Dectin-2KO, and CARD9KO mice were co-cultured with C. neoformans (2×105cells) for 2 h at 37°C in a 5% CO2 incubator. Phagocytosis was analyzed by flow cytometry after BM-DCs were co-cultured with FITC-labeled C. neoformans.

Results The engulfment of Cryptococcus neoformans by BM-DCs was significantly decreased in mice lacking Dectin-2 (Dectin-2KO) or caspase recruitment domain-containing protein 9 (CARD9KO), a common adapter molecule that delivers signals triggered by CLRs, compared to wild-type (WT) mice. Phagocytosis was likewise inhibited, to a similar degree, by the inhibition of Syk, a signaling molecule in CLR-triggered activation. A PI3K inhibitor, in contrast, completely abrogated the phagocytosis of C. neoformans. The addition of a dectin-2 ligand purified from C. neoformans suppressed the phagocytosis of this fungus. Actin polymerization, i.e., conformational changes in cytoskeletons detected at sites of contact with C. neoformans, was also decreased in BM-DCs of Dectin-2KO and CARD9KO mice. Finally, the engulfment of C. neoformans by macrophages was significantly decreased in the lungs of Dectin-2KO mice compared to WT mice.

Conclusion These results suggest that Dectin-2 may play an important role in the actin polymerization and phagocytosis of C. neoformans by DCs, possibly through signaling via CARD9 and a signaling pathway mediated by Syk and PI3K.

PO-0805

肺间质纤维化并肺诺卡菌感染病例报道

刘永瑞 济宁市第一人民医院

探讨肺间质纤维化并肺诺卡菌感染患者的临床特征、 影像学特征及治疗效果,提高临床医师对该疾病的诊 断及治疗水平。

PO-0806 肺隔离症并扭转 4 例临床分析并文献复习

李莉、王文建 深圳市儿童医院

总结分析儿童肺隔离症并扭转的临床特点

PO-0807

A Young Female Diagnosed as Acute Pulmonary Hypertension Secondary to Hyperthyroidism Associated Venous Thromboembolism

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Object To review the differential diagnosis of chest tightness with decreased exercise ability and the management principle of venous thromboembolism (VTE) and subsequent acute pulmonary embolism (PE).

Methods We present a case of acute pulmonary hypertension secondary to hyperthyroidism associated venous thromboembolism and shared the experience in terms of the differential diagnosis and standard management.

Results Direct-acting oral anticoagulants (DOACs) is recommended for hyperthyroidism associated

venous thromboembolism and subsequent PE events for at least 6 months. At the same time, thyroid function should be controlled optimally and dynamic monitoring is recommended for the absorption of thrombi, cardiac function and bleeding risk. Finally, echocardiogram and V/Q scan should be repeated after 3-month anticoagulation therapy for exclusion of CTEPH.

Conclusion Acute PE must be a differential diagnosis of chest tightness, shortness of breath and dyspnea. Comprehensive evaluation and therapy adjustment should be managed among patients of VTE combined with hyperthyroidism.

PO-0808

TRPC1-Ca2+ / Fractalkine(CX3CL1)通路在低氧诱 导下肺血管平滑肌增殖中的作用

向永红、郑菲、张润娟、潘海燕、张钦哲、庞宗东、 张瑜荣、吴晔、姚伦凯 广西医科大学附属民族医院

探索 TRPC1-Ca²⁺/Fractalkine(CX3CL1)通路在 PAR 的主要效应细胞 HPASMCs 的作用及机制,寻找低氧 诱导的 HPASMC 增殖、肺动脉重构的作用靶点。

PO-0809

慢阻肺急性加重与外周血嗜酸性粒细胞:248 病例的 回顾性分析

王莉、王长征、卢玲、陈敏、邢祥菊、夏静、姚伟 重庆医科大学附属第三医院

嗜酸性粒细胞(EOS)在慢阻肺发病中的作用不甚 清楚。近年发现外周血 EOS 升高的患者使用 ICS 比 EOS 正常的患者可以有更多的临床获益。部分慢阻 肺急性加重(AECOPD)患者也发现外周血 EOS 增 多,但是 AECOPD 时 EOS 增多的意义不甚清楚。本 文回顾性地分析了我院住院的 AECOPD 患者 EOS 增 多的情况,试图探讨 EOS 在 AECOPD 中的临床意 义。

PO-0810

咳嗽变异性哮喘转归的相关临床特征的回顾性调查研 究

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本研究对支气管激发试验阳性的 CVA 患者进行回顾 性的调查研究, 观察其 2 年内症状复发率以及进展为 典型哮喘的发生率, 分析引起 CVA 症状复发的临床 因素, 影响 CVA 转归的相关因素, 以及中医药治疗 对 CVA 复发率的影响。

PO-0811

AECOPD 患者血清中 CysC、FIB、D-D 和 ESR 的 水平变化及临床意义

张佳舒、张薇 哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院

探讨胱抑素 C (Cystatin C,CysC)、纤维蛋白原 (fibrinogen,FIB)、D-二聚体(d dimer, D-D)及 血沉(erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR)在慢 性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,AECOPD) 患者中的变化,该研究对于判断 AECOPD 病情及预后 具有重要临床意义。

PO-0812

A population-based survey of the prevalence and risk factors of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in Shanxi Province, China

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shanxi bethune hospital shanxi academy of medical sciences

Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a common chronic respiratory disease which can cause organ damage and even death. In this study, we evaluated the prevalence and risk factors of COPD in Shanxi Province (China) for the first time.

Methods A population-based survey was conducted in 2015 based on the Shanxi Province population (age \geq 20). COPD was diagnosed according to the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) standard (2017).

Results A total of 5,636 participants with reliable post-bronchodilator outcomes were selected. The prevalence of spirometry-defined COPD among the population (age \geq 20) was 6.4% (95% CI 5.8-7.1), in which men had a higher prevalence (9.7%, 95% CI 8.6-10.9) than women (3.9%, 95% CI 3.2-

4.6). The multiple-adjusted analysis demonstrated that the sex, age, education, smoking, chronic cough during childhood (age \leq 14), and parents with respiratory diseases history of participants were related to the prevalence risk of COPD. However, among rural residents living with smokers, history of pneumonia or bronchitis during childhood, BMI, biomass using, heavy exposure to PM 2.5, and parents with respiratory diseases history did not show a significant correlation with COPD.

Conclusion COPD patients are very common in Shanxi Province. The risk factors for COPD include smoking, low education, chronic cough in childhood, and parents with respiratory disease history. In order to reduce the morbidity and mortality of COPD, the prevention and early detection of COPD by spirometry should be a public health priority in Shanxi Province.

PO-0813

基于 SEER 数据库的多原发肺癌生存预测模型研究

王静、蔡秋燕、曹新益、刘升明、陈丽 暨南大学附属第一医院呼吸与危重症医学科

为了进一步研究多原发肺癌(Multiple Primary Lung Cancer, MPLC)的生存预后,探讨 MPLC 患者预后影 响因素,并基于这些影响因素建立列线图生存预测模 型及对其进行验证,从而实现对 MPLC 患者死亡风险 的量化评估

PO-0814

博卡病毒感染引起塑形性支气管炎 5 例临床分例

李莉、陆秋蒙、王文建 深圳市儿童医院

分析博卡病毒感染引起塑形性支气管炎的临床特点,加强对博卡病毒认识

PO-0815

Genomic landscape and tumor mutational burden determination of circulating tumor DNA in over 5,000 Chinese lung cancer

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Object Having emerged as a non-invasive and clinically applicable approach for molecular determination of lung cancer, a genomic overview about large-scale ctDNA cohort may be helpful in novel biomarker development and therapeutic innovation.

Methods Primary cohort encompasses 5,671 blood samples from 4,892 lung cancer patients. Pairwise tissue samples from 579 patients and additional 358 sample pairs were collected to evaluate the correlation between blood and tissue TMB. Parallel sequencing with plasma/tissue and white blood cells was performed using a 1,021-gene panel.

Results Histological subtyping was the most relevant to ctDNA detectability independent of other demographic characteristics with small cell lung cancer showing the highest detectability, ctDNA abundance and blood tumor mutational burden (bTMB). Mutational landscape demonstrated significant differences and integrated clonality analysis highlighted distinct driver pattern and functional pathway interaction among various subtypes. The clonality and concurrent genes of EGFR mutations could predict the therapeutic efficacy of TKIs, and RB1 mutations in non-small-cell lung cancer characterized a subset with high blood TMB, elevated ctDNA level, and potential small cell transformation. Most importantly, we developed an adjusted algorithm for bTMB in samples with extremely low ctDNA level and validated its correlation with tissue TMB in an independent cohort. Conclusion CtDNA could serve as a promising alternative in genomic profiling for lung cancer. The novel identification of ctDNA clonality and adjusted bTMB might improve therapeutic and prognostic evaluation. This dataset was also a valuable resource for the development of new therapeutic targets and new genomically-guided clinical trials.

PO-0816 **肺包虫病一例**

刘永瑞 济宁市第一人民医院

探讨肺包虫病患者的临床特征、影像学特征,提高临 床医师对该疾病的诊断。

PO-0817 呼吸频率和白蛋白与支气管扩张症严重度评分相关

王彰晖、黄金城、胡素贤 厦门大学附属第一医院

分析支气管扩张患者入院时的生命征、血常规、肝肾 功能与支气管扩张症的严重度评分有无相关。

Rapid death of pulmonary epithelioid hemangioendothelioma in a few weeks: a case report

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Object A 49-year-old woman was admitted to our hospital because of hemoptysis for 6 days. This patient claimed no medical history except high blood sugar.

Methods Chest CT showed infection and multiple nodules on both sides of the lung. Blood test showed no obvious abnormalities. Tracheoscopy showed hemorrhagic discharge in the left upper lobe, and old thrombus obstructing the lumen in the anterior basal segment of the right lower lobe. Then we performed CT-guided percutaneous lung biopsy for her. The pathological results suggest that there are multiple nodular-like lesions in the submitted tissues, and the tumor cells are round or short fusiform, forming a solid nest structure, visible mitosis, and a vascular cavity-like structure containing red blood cells. Immunohistochemistry: Vimentin+,Bcl-

2+,CD31+,CD34+,CD68-,SMA-,CR-,D2-40- , ki67

Results Based on the above, the patient was diagnosed as pulmonary epithelioid hemangioendothelioma (PEH). This patient didn't receive any treatment for several reasons. Unfortunately, this patient ended up with death 8 weeks after diagnosis.

Conclusion In conclusion, we present a case featured by rapid death of pulmonary epithelioid hemangioendothelioma in a few weeks.

PO-0819

Tetrandrine modulates Rheb-mTOR signalingmediated selective autophagy and protects pulmonary fibrosis

Yuanyuan Liu¹, Wenshan Zhong¹, Jinming Zhang¹, Weimou Chen¹, Ye Lu¹, Yujie Qiao¹, Zhaojin

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2. 广东省南方医科大学公共卫生学院

Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis is a progressive fatal disease characterized by interstitial

remodeling, with high lethality and a lack of effective medical therapies. Tetrandrine has

been proposed to present anti-fibrotic effects, but the efficacy and mechanisms of

tetrandrine against lung fibrosis has not been systematically evaluated. We sought to study

the potential therapeutic effects and mechanisms of tetrandrine in lung fibrosis.

Methods The anti-fibrotic effects of tetrandrine were evaluated in bleomycin-induced mouse models

and TGF- β 1-stimulated murine lung fibroblasts. We performed Chromatin

Immunoprecipitation (ChIP), Immunoprecipitation (IP) and mRFP-GFP-MAP1LC3B

adenovirus construct to investigate the novel mechanisms of tetrandrine-induced autophagy.

Results Tetrandrine decreased TGF- β 1-induced expression of α -smooth muscle actin, fibronectin,

vimentin and type 1 collagen and proliferation in fibroblasts. Tetrandrine restored TGF-β1-

induced impaired autophagy, accompanied by the up-regulation and enhanced interaction

of SQSTM1 and MAP1LC3- $\rm II$. ChIP studies revealed that NRF2 bound to SQSTM1

promoter in tetrandrine-induced autophagy. Furthermore, TGF-β1-induced phosphorylated

mTOR was inhibited by tetrandrine, with reduced activation levels of Rheb. In vivo

tetrandrine suppressed the bleomycin-induced expression of fibrotic markers and improved pulmonary function.

Conclusion Our data suggest that tetrandrine might

be recognized as a novel autophagy inducer, thus attenuating lung fibrosis. Tetrandrine should be investigated as a novel therapeutic strategy for IPF.

PO-0820 **前纵隔合并脾脏脉管瘤一例**

吴婧 南京主^会

南京市第一医院

本文通过报道1例前纵隔合并脾脏脉管瘤病例,介绍 该病的临床表现、影像学表现、鉴别诊断,分析并总 结前纵隔占位的疾病诊断思路,并进行文献复习,为 临床医生早期诊断该病及治疗提供参考。

PO-0821

肺小细胞癌免疫耐药后溶瘤病毒治疗一例

赵琪、刘小琴、童静植、苗立云 南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院

免疫检查点抑制剂 (ICIs) 已使肺癌患者获益,但随着 免疫治疗时间的延长,部分患者出现耐药。肿瘤免疫 微环境的改变可能是其中一部分机制。Oncorine(以 前称为 H101)是一种重组人 5 型腺病毒,具有直接 的抗癌特性并增强细胞介导的免疫反应,同时具有改 变肿瘤微环境的作用,但 Oncorine 在逆转 肺癌 ICIs 耐药性中的作用的研究报道较少。

Immune checkpoint inhibitors for advanced nonsmall cell lung cancer in patients with human immunodeficiency virus: A case report and systematic review of the literature

Caiming Zhong、Wei Wang、Yang Chen、Hao Tang

Changzheng Hospital,

Object The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection has affected millions of people and remains a significant public health problem. Since more and more effective highly active antiretroviral therapies (HAART) have been applied, the morbidity and mortality rate of lung cancer increases. Largely attributed to most clinical trials of ICIs excluded PLWH with the consideration of viral reactivation. toxicity and efficacy, treatment for people living with HIV (PLWH) with NSCLC yet lacks standardization. Additionally, since drugs for conventional chemotherapy for the treatment of NSCLC share similar metabolic pathways with antiretroviral agents, coadministration can lead to either drua accumulation and possible toxicity, or rapid drug metabolism and decreased efficacy. and immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have become the standard treatment in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). It is promising that PLWH can benefit from ICIs, but safety and efficacy data is lack. In this article, we reviewed the relating literature and presented a case to provide clues to the safety and efficacy of ICIs for NSCLC in PLWH.

Methods We reported a 60-year-old HIV patient, who was safely treated with pembrolizumab as firstline treatment for advanced NSCLC from January 2020 to May 2021. We also identified relating studies to evaluate the efficacy and safety of ICIs for NSCLC in PLWH. The ICIs efficacy in PLWH was evaluated by Meta-Analysis with Non-Comparative Binary Data. Results The patient that we reported obtained complete response (CR) demonstrated by his PET-CT in December 2020. During the treatment, he experienced mild dermatitis. However, in June 2020, pembrolizumab was suspended due to interstitial pneumonia for two weeks. Although the tumor recurred in situ after more than 20 cycles of pembrolizumab monotherapy, chemotherapy combined with pembrolizumab was carried out and the patient still benefited from the treatment until now. Additionally, we reviewed 18 studies (9 case reports, 2 clinical trials and 7 retrospective studies) including 94 individuals. The ICIs efficacy in PLWH is 35% (95% CI, 0.21-0.59; p< 0.001) according to 7 included studies (1 clinical trial and 6 retrospective studies). CD4 counts declined only in 2 of 18 patients who reported CD4 counts before and after treatment and the CD4 counts of the 2 patients still exceed 130. IrAEs were reported in 22 of 76 patients who had the related records and high grade of irAEs were reported only in 3 patients.

Conclusion Most patients with HIV had a wellcontrolled HIV with stable CD4 counts and did not experience severe irAEs when treated with ICIs for NSCLC. It is promising that PLWH, similar to non-HIV-infection patients, can benefit from ICIs therapy safely. However, most studies are case reports or retrospective studies. It is significant that larger scale prospective studies are needed to validate the findings.

PO-0823

Overexpression of BCCIP predicts an unfavorable prognosis and promotes the proliferation and migration of lung adenocarcinoma

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The Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University

Object Lung cancer accounts for the highest rate of cancer-related diagnosis and mortality. Lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) is the most common histopathologic type. BCCIP was initially identified as a BRCA2 and CDKN1A interacting protein. In different cancers, BCCIP plays different roles. However, the role of BCCIP in LUAD is still unknown. Methods The expression pattern and prognostic value of BCCIP was analyzed in publicly available Databases, including LCE, GEPIA and TCGA, and clinical specimens. Bioinformatics analysis and in vitro experiments were conducted to explore biological functions of BCCIP in LUAD. Then, by using the GEPIA and TIMER databases, we investigated the correlations between LUAD expression and immune infiltration in LUAD

Results Compared with that in normal tissue, tumor tissue had a higher expression level of BCCIP and high expression level of BCCIP was detrimental to the survival of LUAD patients. The suppression of BCCIP inhibited LUAD cell proliferation, migration and resulted in G1/S phase arrest in vitro. Bioinformatics analysis demonstrated that BCCIP could be associated with cell cycle, DNA repair and E2F transcription factor family. There were significant correlations between BCCIP expression and immune infiltrates, including B cell, CD4+ T cell, neutrophil dendritic macrophage, and cell. Furthermore, BCCIP expression showed strong correlations with diverse immune marker sets in LUAD, like such as B cell, macrophage and DC. Conclusion BCCIP is correlated with prognosis and immune infiltrating in LUAD. Suppression of BCCIP may be a potential approach to preventing and treating LUAD.

PO-0824

经硬镜放置 Dumon 硅酮支架 1010 枚操作体会

柯明耀、雍雅智、张美华、林连城 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨经硬镜放置 Dumon 硅酮支架的操作技巧。

86 例新型冠状病毒肺炎患者胸部 CT 的影像学演变特 点的描述报告

李毅、俞绮虹、翟亮、李波、古博、吴松、李月川 天津市胸科医院呼吸与危重症医学科

观察新型冠状病毒肺炎胸部 CT 影像学在疾病不同时 期的变化规律

PO-0826

2019年-2021年4月安徽医科大学第二附属医院戒烟 门诊吸烟者特征及戒烟影响因素

裴文婧、叶静、刘鹏程 安徽医科大学第二附属医院

分析 2019 年 1 月-2021 年 4 月安徽医科大学第二附 属医院戒烟门诊就诊者的社会人口学特征及戒烟的影 响因素,以指导吸烟者科学有效地戒烟。

PO-0827 **巨气管支气管症 3 例**

张斌 荆州市中心医院

分析巨气管支气管症(tracheobronchomegaly, TBM)患者的临床特征,以提高认识,利于早期诊 治,改善预后。

PO-0828 免疫功能正常宿主肺诺卡菌病 1 例及文献复习

魏红、张俊慧 天津市静海区医院

结合文献复习本病,提高对本病认识及肯定早期病原 学检查在治疗中地位。

PO-0829

晚期肺癌患者并脓胸及支气管胸膜瘘一例并文献复习

杨琳、贾艳云、张进召、王蒙蒙 西安医学院第一附属医院 肺癌合并脓胸及支气管胸膜瘘鲜有报道,缺乏可靠的 预防方法,及时的诊断和个体化治疗对预后至关重要。

PO-0830

1 例误诊为肺炎的 Löfgren 综合征病例分析

张媛媛、张有志、李圣青 复旦大学附属华山医院

通过 1 例误诊为肺炎的 Löfgren 综合征病例诊治经过 吸取经验。

PO-0831

经内科胸腔镜肺大泡穿刺、固化及 APC 治疗对不同 直径肺大泡治疗疗效研究

何正兵¹、刘文广¹、洪彦科¹、李勇¹、侯菊花²、廖 风云¹ 1. 益阳市中心医院

2. 益阳医学高等专科学校

经内科胸腔镜肺大泡穿刺固化及 APC 治疗,通过对 比 A 组 (>5cm 肺大泡), B 组 (3cm-5cm 肺大泡), C 组 (<3cm 肺大泡)治疗后疗效,分析内科胸腔镜 治疗肺大泡在哪组更佳,以便指导临床呼吸介入治疗。

PO-0832 呼吸康复对呼吸机依赖患者焦虑恢复的影响

秦志强 广西壮族自治区人民医院 广西医学科学院

机械通气患者焦虑和抑郁发生率高。本研究探讨呼吸 康复治疗对呼吸机依赖患者焦虑的治疗效果。

Chronic Hypoxia Promoted Pulmonary Arterial Smooth Muscle Cells Proliferation through Upregulated CaSR-TRPC1/6 Pathway

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2. 广东省中医院

Object Although both calcium-sensing receptor (CaSR) and canonical transient receptor potential (TRPC) proteins contribute to chronic hypoxia (CH)induced pulmonary arterial smooth muscle cells (PASMCs) proliferation, the relationship between CaSR and TRPC in hypoxic PASMCs proliferation remains poorly understood. The goal of this studywas to identify that CH promotes PASMCs proliferation through CaSR-TRPC pathway.

Methods Rat PASMCs were isolated and treated with CH. Cell proliferation was assessed by cell counting, CCK-8 assay, and EdU incorporation. CaSR and TRPC expressions were determined by qPCR and Western blotting. Store-operated Ca²⁺entry (SOCE) was assessed by extracellular Ca²⁺ restoration.

Results In PASMCs, CH enhanced the cell number, cell viability and DNA synthesis, which is accompanied by upregulated expression of CaSR, TRPC1 and TRPC6. Negative CaSR modulators (NPS2143, NPS2390) inhibited, whereas positive modulators (spermine, R568) enhanced, the CHinduced increases in cell number, cell viability and DNA synthesis in PASMCs. Knockdownof CaSR by siRNA inhibited the CH-induced upregulation of TRPC1 and TRPC6 and enhancement of SOCE and attenuated the CH-induced enhancements of cell number, cell viability and DNA synthesis in PASMCs. However, neither siTRPC1 nor siTRPC6 had an effect on the CH-induced CaSR upregulation, although both significantly attenuated the CHinduced enhancements of cell number, cell viability and DNA synthesis in PASMCs.

Conclusion These results demonstrate that upregulated CaSR-TRPC1/6 pathway mediating PASMCs proliferation is an important pathogenic mechanism under hypoxic conditions.

PO-0834

1 例肉芽肿性血管炎伴大气道及纵隔占位病例报道

张玉、尚玉龙 徐州市肿瘤医院

肉芽肿性多血管炎是一种少见病,单纯累及大气道及 纵隔的病例则更为少见。 PO-0835

中国肺结核合并 2 型糖尿病患者的临床特点及预后分 析

张世杰

四川大学华西医院

肺结核是发病率和死亡率较高的传染病之一。糖尿病 会使患结核病风险增加 2-3 倍,同时增加结核病不良 治疗转归的风险,表现为痰菌阴转延迟,导致死亡、 治疗失败及完成疗程后复发的风险增加。本研究回顾 性分析了肺结核合并 2 型糖尿病患者的临床特点及预 后。

PO-0836 **累及气道的复发性多软骨炎 1 例**

焦婷、张洁、张明 西安交通大学第二附属医院

探讨累计气道的复发性多软骨炎 1 例的临床特点及诊断方法。

PO-0837

Construction and validation of a bronchoalveolar lavage cell-associated gene signature for prognosis prediction in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

Yuechong Xia、cheng lei、danhui yang、hong luo 中南大学湘雅二医院呼吸与危重症医学科

Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a chronic and progressive interstitial lung disease. It is urgent to identify biomarkers to precisely predict mortality.

Methods Gene expression data of bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) cells and clinical information were downloaded from the Gene Expression Omnibus database. We identified key modules associated with prognosis using weighted gene co-expression network analysis (WGCNA). Then we screened genes with the least absolute shrinkage and selection operator Cox regression. Finally, we constructed a prognostic gene signature using multivariate Cox regression. The risk model was evaluated using the time-dependent receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and the concordance index. Additionally, the risk model was validated using an external independent dataset. **Results** Two key modules, strongly associated with

by WGCNA. Four genes, including TLR2, CCR2, HTRA1, and SFN, were screened to construct the prognostic model. In the training cohort, the patients

in the high-risk group had significantly lower survival rates than those in the low-risk group (p < 0.001). The areas under the curve (AUCs) for one-year, two-year, and three-year survival rates were 0.773, 0.772, and 0.752, respectively. In the testing dataset, the patients with a high-risk score had a significantly worse prognosis than those with a low-risk score (P = 0.020). The AUCs for one-year, two-year, and three-year survival rates were 0.760, 0.717, and 0.748, respectively. The concordance index (C-index) of the prognostic model in the training set was 0.72 (95% CI; 0.66–0.77).

Conclusion Our study provides new insights into the prognostic value of BAL cells in IPF and it may be helpful to assist clinicians in making treatment decisions for the personalized management of IPF.

PO-0838

基于贝叶斯网络肺结节诊断模型的构建

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构建基于贝叶斯网络的新型肺结节诊断模型。

PO-0839

CIDO: The Community-based Coronavirus Infectious Disease Ontology

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Object Current COVID-19 pandemic and previous SARS/MERS outbreaks have caused a series of major crises to global public health. We must integrate the large and exponentially growing amount of heterogeneous coronavirus data to better understand coronaviruses and associated disease mechanisms, in the interest of developing effective and safe vaccines and drugs.

Methods Ontology has emerged to play an important role in standard knowledge and data representation, integration, sharing, and analysis. We have initiated the development of the community-based Coronavirus Infectious Disease Ontology (CIDO).

Results As an Open Biomedical Ontology (OBO) library ontology, CIDO is an open source and interoperable with other existing OBO ontologies. In this article, the general architecture and the design patterns of the CIDO are introduced, CIDO representation of coronaviruses, phenotypes, anticoronavirus drugs and medical devices (e.g. ventilators) are illustrated, and an application of CIDO implemented to identify repurposable drug candidates for effective and safe COVID-19 treatment is presented.

Conclusion The Coronavirus Infectious Disease Ontology (CIDO) is a community-based ontology that

supports coronavirus disease knowledge and data standardization, integration, sharing, and analysis.

PO-0840

Factors influencing the intention to promote pulmonary rehabilitation for patients with COPD among clinical practitioners: A cross-sectional study

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Object The aim is to understand the current situation and management mode of the pulmonary rehabilitation(PR) in hospitals, and investigate the factors that influence clinical practitioners' promotion of PR in COPD patients, to improve the overall level of the clinical practitioners with PR and promote the implementation of the therapy.

Methods This cross-sectional study used a structured self-compiled questionnaire from a paper published in the International Journal of COPD by Taiwan scholars in 2017. All questionnaires had acceptable internal consistency reliability and good content validity indices. In December 2020, we received responses from 100 clinical practitioners who need to communicate directly with COPD patients in medical work from hospitals in Tianjin. The information was collected online via answering questions by mobile phone or other electronic products. It was analysed to examine their knowledge, attitudes, subjective norms, self-efficacy, and behavioral intentions concerning the promotion of the PR. The qualitative part explored the reason that clinical practitioners considered pulmonary rehabilitation programs were difficult to achieve.

Results Among participants,82% were female, and medical staff of the Grade3A hospital accounted for 96%. The average age of the respondents was (33.8±6.7) years old, including 47 nurses and 47 doctors. According to the survey, 49 people have bachelor's degrees and people have master's degrees and 49 above. Only 59% knew the definition of PR, while 38% knew that the best phase for the implementation of PR in COPD patients was GOLD grade 2 (moderately severe COPD). The vast majority (91%) of participants agreed or strongly agreed that PR benefits COPD patients. Moreover, medical workers with PR experience in clinical practice had more positive subjective norms and higher levels of self-efficacy than those without such experience

(P<0.05) . Multivariate linear regression analysis showed that the levels of PR-related knowledge in the technical department were significantly lower than in the clinical department, the levels of people aged 25-

35 were significantly lower than those aged 36

and above. The attitude toward PR among nurses was significantly higher than doctors(all P<0.05).Logistics regression analysis showed that attitudes, self-efficacy and behavioral intentions were the main factors influencing the intentions of clinical practitioners to promote the participation of patients with COPD in PR.

Conclusion In this study, we found that clinical practitioners showed a positive attitude toward promoting pulmonary rehabilitation. There are three urgent problems to be solved for the extensive development of pulmonary rehabilitation: knowledge and skills of the doctor, the participation of respiratory therapists and applicability of individualized treatment. The main barriers to full implementation were the required time and financial support.

PO-0841

电话随访指导对慢阻肺患者个人与社会经济负担的影 响观察

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是一种具有气流阻塞特 征的慢性支气管炎和(或)肺气肿,可进一步发展为肺 心病和呼吸衰竭的常见慢性疾病,致残率和病死率很 高,全球40岁以上发病率已高达9%~10%,给个人 和社会造成了比较沉重的经济负担。临床工作中我们 观察到慢阻肺住院期间症状缓解较快,维持比较理想, 出院一段时间后便容易出现病情反复院外治疗,而且 可能再次出现急性加重入院治疗。我们设想如果进行 电话随访指导,能否改变这一现状,维持病情稳定, 减少急性加重发生,从而减少患者个人和社会的经济 负担?为观察电话随访指导对慢阻肺患者个人与社 会经济负担的影响,我们在出院病例中随机选取慢阻 肺患者 36 人进行研究。

PO-0842

35 例肺结节病纵隔淋巴结影像学特点分析

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探讨 II/III 期肺结节病纵隔淋巴结影像学特征。

PO-0843

慢性低氧通过上调钙敏感受体导致肺静脉血管重塑的 机制研究

彭公永、曹伟涛、傅振利、洪玮、李冰、冉丕鑫 广州医科大学附属第一医院

肺血管重塑是低氧性肺动脉高压(HPAH)发病主要 环节。低氧不仅引起肺动脉血管重塑,也可以导致肺 静脉血管重塑。肺静脉,尤其是肺内肺静脉,是肺血 管外周阻力形成的重要组成部分,肺静脉血管重塑导 致肺血管外周阻力增加,参与HPAH的发病。然而, 低氧导致肺静脉重塑的机制尚不清楚。本研究旨在探 索慢性低氧导致肺静脉重塑的机制。

PO-0844

Outcome and predictors in heart failure patients with prolonged mechanical ventilation in Taiwan

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Object Rationale: Cardiac dysfunction is one of the several common factors related to Prolonged prolonged mechanical ventilation (PMV) has been attributed to severala number of factors, and cardiac dysfunction is one of the common causes. To improve the weaning rate and further reduce the associated healthcare costs, we conducted a study to investigated the weaning success rate of patients with heart failure (HF) patients who receivedwith PMV and the factors associated withto the weaning success in these patients.

Methods Methods: This was a retrospective observational study onof patients withheart failure(HF) patients who received PMV in a 24-bed respiratory care center (RCC) between January 2011 and December 2013. We recorded demographic data, weaning outcomes, days lengths of RCC stay and ICU stays, tracheostomy rate, and in-hospital mortality. The main outcome was weaning success, which was defined as more than five days entirely free from the mechanical ventilator support. A Bbinary logistic regression analysis was used fortoto identifying the individual respective effect of independent predictors on the main outcomes.

Results At total, There were 117 patients with HF patients and 634 patients withoutnon- HF patients treated in the RCC during the study period were included. The HF group showedhad a significantly lower rate of weaning success (40.2% vs. 51.7%, P < 0.05) and a trend for higher rate of in-hospital mortality (46.2% vs. 37.5%, P = 0.11). InAmong the HF group, the successfully weaned patients showedhad a higher Glasgow coma scale (GCS)

score (10 vs. 7, P < 0.001), required less hemodialysis support (23.4% vs. 50%, P = 0.014), and exhibited a higher albumin level (2.86 vs 2.62, P = 0.012). The left ventricular ejection fraction and Btype natriuretic peptide (BNP) were similar in the patients with HF patients with successful weaning or and those with unsuccessful weaning were similar. Based on tAhe multivariable analysis, revealed Tthe most crucial predictors for weaning success in multivariable analysis werewas a higher GCS (P < 0.001) score. Other clinically important essential important predictors were the regular use of ßbetablockers use (P = 0.022), decreased hemodialysis support (P = 0.025), and without no dobutamine infusion (P = 0.041). The Ssuccessfully weaned patients in the HF group showedhad a significantly lower in-hospital mortality rate (23.4% vs. 61.4%, P < 0.001).

Conclusion Our results suggest that PMV the pPatients with HF who received PMV showedhad lower weaning rate and higher mortality rates than did the patients without HF. The patients with HF patients with an enhancedbetter conscious level and reduceddecreased hemodialysis use were more likely to be weaned from the mechanical ventilatorventilation.

PO-0845

中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值 与尘肺病患者肺通气功能 障碍程度的相关性研究

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探讨中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(NLR)与尘肺病患 者肺通气功能障碍程度的关系及其意义。

PO-0846

头孢他啶/阿维巴坦在治疗碳青霉烯耐药革兰阴性杆 菌感染的高龄老年医院获得性肺炎/呼吸机相关性肺 炎患者中的临床应用经验

杨琤瑜、李敏静、周基安、龚瑾、李向阳、朱惠莉 复旦大学附属华东医院

碳青霉烯耐药革兰阴性杆菌(CRO)的出现和感染 率的增加对全球公共卫生构成了重大威胁,给临床治 疗带来了极大的困难。头孢他啶/阿维巴坦 (CAZ/AVI)由第三代头孢菌素与新型的β-内酰胺酶 抑制剂组成,对革兰氏阴性耐药菌具有较强的杀菌活 性。老年患者是院内肺部感染高发群体,治疗难度较 大。本研究描述了CAZ/AVI在治疗CRO感染的高龄 老年 HAP/VAP 患者中的经验。 PO-0847

半硬质内科胸腔镜与纤支镜代内科胸腔镜检查的优缺 点比较

唐莉、孙建 成都医学院第一附属医院

探讨半硬质内科胸腔镜与纤支镜代内科胸腔镜在单侧 胸腔积液患者诊断中的优缺点比较。

PO-0848

血嗜酸性粒细胞水平指导慢阻肺急性加重患者分层治 疗的临床研究

魏东晖、李津娜、曹洁 天津医科大学总医院

分析不同水平血嗜酸性粒细胞(Eosinophil, EOS) 的 慢 性 阻 塞 性 肺 疾 病 急 性 加 重 期 (Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, AECOPD)住院患者的临床特点,探讨血 EOS 在介导 COPD 患者临床表现、化验检查指标、 激素治疗反应性和再入院预测价值中的作用。

PO-0849

气道内超声定量测量正常气道管壁结构的探索性研究

陈娉娉、黎秀玉、李静 广东省人民医院

构建气道内超声定量测量正常气道管壁结构的方法, 获得管壁测量的正常值。

PO-0850

支气管内曲霉菌球 10 例临床分析

张永祥、李月川、马晖、叶蓁、张莹 天津市胸科医院

支气管内曲霉菌球是一种少见的肺曲霉病,本研究探 讨该疾病的临床特点及诊疗策略,以期提高对该病的 认识水平.

Mucosal Associated Invariant T Cells Were Polarized Toward Th17 in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Wenjia Qiu、Huili Zhu HUADONG hospital

Object Tht aim of this study was to define phenotype, clinical relevance, and functions of MAIT cells in COPD patients. And the mechanism responsible for MAIT cell reduction in peripheral blood was to explored.

Methods Peripheral bloods from 75 patients with COPD and 50 controls were collected and analyzed by flow cytometry. We analyzed the number, activation and migration function, and secretory function of MAIT cells in peripheral bloods. To verify our conjecture, lung tissues from COPD patients and controls were also collected. The phenotypes and functions of individual lung cells were detected by flow cytometry. Immunohistochemistry and immunofluorescence were used to quantitatively analyze the expression of MAIT cells

Results In COPD patients, the precentage of MAIT cells were decreased in peripheral blood. MAIT cells have the ability to produce more IL-17 and less IFN-g compared to healthy individuals. We found that HLA-DR expression levels reflected the degree of inflammation and the proportion of IL-17 was significantly correlated with lung function in peripheral blood. In addition, the proportion of MAIT cells were highly expressed in the pulmonary parenchyma, and the increased expression of CXCR2, CXCL1 indicated that MAIT cells had the potential to migrate to inflammatory tissues.

Conclusion We assessed the phenotype and function of MAIT cells in COPD patients. Our comparative analysis between peripheral blood and pulmonary parenchyma of COPD patients raises the possibility that activated MAIT cells may migrate into the inflamed tissue. Of importance, the levels of MAIT cells appear predictive of the course of the COPD. It is noteworthy that IL-17A secretion correlates with the positive evolution of clinical parameters, raising the possibility thatMAIT cells play a potential role.

PO-0852

慢性阻塞性肺疾病和肺结核互作调节机制

乐艳青

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺,COPD)和肺结核 (PTB)是危害人类健康的重大疾病,越来越多研究 表明慢阻肺与肺结核存在相互作用,然而其交互作用 的机制不明,因此本研究主要探讨慢阻肺和肺结核的 交作调节机制。 PO-0853

血清肿瘤标志物联合高分辨率 CT 影像学特征对孤立 性肺结节良恶性的诊断价值

康凯丽

锦州医科大学附属第一医院

探讨血清肿瘤标志物联合高分辨 CT(high-resolusion CT,HRCT)影像学特征对孤立性肺结节(solitary pulmonary nodule,SPN)良恶性的诊断价值。

PO-0854

EBUS 引导下肺脓肿开窗引流对重症患者预后的影响

陆小凤、周国旗、曾庆松 遵义市红花岗区人民医院

本研究比较常规治疗及 EBUS 技术开窗引流治疗重症的肺脓肿患者的临床疗效。

PO-0855

一项关于炎症生物标志物与肺动脉高压因果关系的孟 德尔随机化研究

宁瑶²、沈湘波²、廖静¹、陈远威¹、王健¹、汤海洋 ¹、董利民²

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炎症信号通路失调是肺动脉高压发病机制的关键因 素之一(Pulmonary hypertension, PH)。在观察 性研究中发现循环细胞因子和生长因子,如白细胞介 素 2 (Interleukin-2, IL-2)、巨噬细胞集落刺激因子

(Macrophage colony stimulating factor, MCSF) 和血管内皮生长因子 (Vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF) 可能是炎症的调节剂,促进了肺动脉 高压的发生和发展。我们旨在使用孟德尔随机化 (Mendelian randomization, MR)研究方法评估 IL-2 受体拮抗剂 (IL-2 receptor antagonist, IL2Ra)、 MCSF、VEGF 对发生肺动脉高压发生风险的影响, 这是一种克服反向因果关系和残余混杂的方法。

内源性硫化氢通过调控 Nrf2 信号通路减轻 CSE 诱导的肺泡上皮细胞铁死亡

王莹、陈亚红 北京大学第三医院

探究香烟烟雾提取物(Cigarette smoke extract, CSE)能否诱导肺泡上皮细胞铁死亡以及内源性硫化 氢(hydrogen sulfide, H2S)能否通过调控核因子 NF-E2 相关因子(Nuclear factor-erythroid 2-related factor 2, Nrf2)信号通路拮抗 CSE 诱导的肺泡上皮细 胞损伤。

PO-0857

Deubiquitylase USP14 regulates MFG-E8 stability and suppresses ferroptosis induced by cigarette smoke extract in airway epithelial cells

Yanan Cui 、Zihang Zeng、Lijuan Luo、Herui Li、 Yan Chen

The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University

Object The development of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) may be associated with ferroptosis of airway epithelial cells. The effects of milk fat globule epidermal growth factor VIII (MFG-E8) on ferroptosis have not been evaluated and the mechanisms for its disposal are also unknown. The purposes of this study were to determine whether MFG-E8 can protect against cigarette smoke extract (CSE)-induced cell ferroptosis and explore whether deubiquitylase USP14 is an essential regulator of MFG-E8.

Methods In our study, MFG-E8, glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4), xCT (SLC7A11) protein expression were detected by western blotting. We also analyzed the association between USP14 and MFG-E8 in human bronchial epithelial cells (BEAS-2B and HBECs) under the intervention of CSE.

Results CSE could induce BEAS-2B and HBECs ferroptosis. MFG-E8 was decreased in the CSE induced ferroptosis. Recombinant human MFG-E8 could partially reverse the CSE induced ferroptosis. In addition, USP14 was a deubiquitylase of MFG-E8. USP14 interacts with, de-polyubiquitylates and stabilizes MFG-E8. The USP14 protein degraded in a dose-dependent course with CSE treatment. Overexpression USP14 could increase the expression of MFG-E8 and suppress ferroptosis induced by CSE in BEAS-2B and HBECs.

Conclusion USP14 regulates MFG-E8 via the ubiquitin-proteasomal degradation system and the USP14–MFG-E8 signalling axis plays a critical role in suppressing ferroptosis induced by CSE in airway epithelial cells.

PO-0858

QCT 在单向活瓣肺减容患者选择和疗效评估中作用 的回顾性分析

刘心瑒、谈敏、刘洋、宋小莲、王昌惠 上海市第十人民医院

探讨定量 CT(Quantitative CT, QCT)在单向活瓣 肺减容患者选择和疗效评估中的作用。

PO-0859

心理护理干预在丙型肝炎患者治疗中的效果评价

芦思佳

北辰医院

评价心理护理对丙型肝炎住院治疗患者的效果。方法: 将 130 例丙型肝炎患者随机分为两组,每组各 65 例。 对照组给予常规护理、健康教育,观察组在对照组的 基础上给予心理护理全过程。护理前后,对两组患者 应用焦虑自评量表(SAS)、抑郁自评量表(SDS)评分, 并进行护理满意度调查。结果护理后,观察组的 SAS、SDS 评分均低于对照组(P<0.05);观察组的 治疗依从性明显好于对照组(P<0.05)。结论:进行心理 护理干预,能提高患者对丙肝知识的认识,能增强患 者治疗的依从性、战胜疾病的信心,提高疗效,改善 生活质量,促进患者康复。

PO-0860 发现纵隔淋巴结肿大半月-淋巴瘤可疑病例 1 例

李潇 西安交通大学第二附属医院

报告 1 例半月前胸部 ct 提示纵隔淋巴结肿大及肺部感染,纵隔淋巴结及肺部活检提示炎性病变,但其他肺 外表现仍不能忽视,以期引起重视。 PO-0861 鹦鹉热支原体肺炎一例并文献复习

卢芳、马晖 天津市胸科医院

宠物经济逐渐兴盛,密切接触存在安全隐患。通过报 道我院鹦鹉热支原体肺炎一例,阐述鹦鹉热支原体肺 炎的特点,及 mNGS 检测在疾病诊断中的价值。

PO-0862

pleuroparenchymal fibroelastosis presenting with recurrent pneumothorax and bilateral pleural effusion: A case report

Yongxiang Zhang 、Yuechuan Li、Li Yang、Hui Ma、

Zhen Ye、Ying Zhang Tianjin Chest Hospital

Object Idiopathic pleuroparenchymal fibroelastosis (IPPFE) is a term used to describe an entity belonging to idiopathic interstitial pneumonia and usually characterized with progressive exertional dyspnea and pneumothorax. A IPPFE case with recurrent pneumothorax and bilateral pleural effusion has not been reported.

Methods A case of a 28-year-old woman without smoking history was initially admitted to our hospital due to dry cough and progressively worsening dyspnea. High resolution computed tomography (HRCT) revealed pneumothorax in the right upper zone and infiltration in the bilateral upper zone. Biopsy of right upper lobe and right pleura revealed obvious fibrosis and elastosis in thickening pleura and subpleural parenchyma, which are in keep with IPPFE.

Results 5 months later, the patient was readmitted for progressive hypoxaemia and respiratory distress. Imaging showed bilateral apical pleural thickening with concurrent bilateral pleural effusion. The patient was given antibiotics therapy and discharged.

Conclusion Here, we report an unusual IPPFE case with recurrent pneumothorax with bilateral pleural effusion. IPPFE should be considered if a case presents with bilateral pleurae thickening and subpleural parenchymal lesions with an upper lobe predominance. Elastin fiber stain should be performed routinely in patients with the similar clinical and radiologic features of IPPFE if biopsy specimen can be obtained. Pleural effusion may implicate disease progression and poor prognosis

PO-0863

24 小时动态监测胃液 pH 值与吸入性肺炎发生的相关 性

周欢 遵义市红花岗区人民医院

探讨 24h 动态监测食道 PH 在吸入性肺炎(AP)患者中 发生的相关性。

PO-0864 康复护理对慢阻肺患者生活质量的影响分析

蒲蕾、嘉素彬 兵团医院

探讨康复护理对慢阻肺患者生活质量的影响

PO-0865

支气管热成形术治疗难治性哮喘的安全性、有效性临 床研究

刘心瑒、刘洋、宋小莲 上海市第十人民医院

探讨支气管热成形术治疗难治性哮喘的安全性、有效性,探索不同哮喘表型、基线肺功能及不同 BT 有效激活次数的患者临床疗效的差异,探寻影响疗效的可能临床因素。

PO-0866 **心理护理在局麻下行支气管镜检查中的重要性**

周欢 遵义市红花岗区人民医院

目的研究辅助心理护理在局麻下行气管镜检查过程中 的效果。

给药方式对抗炎纳米粒子在急性肺损伤小鼠中的保护 作用 及体内靶向分布的影响

刘夏荔、杨红 上海市第一人民医院松江分院

急性肺损伤 (ALI) /急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS) 是一种以肺内过度炎症为特点的呼吸系统危重症。 TLR 信号通路在 ALI/ARDS 中起重要作用。本课题组 前期研发出一种新型抗炎纳米粒子 P12, 能够调节巨 噬细胞的多条 TLR 信号通路,并在脂多糖 (LPS) 诱 导的 ALI 小鼠模型中表现出良好的疗效。本实验的目 的是探究 P12的不同给药方式 (包括通过气管、尾静 脉和腹腔给药) 对 ALI 小鼠治疗效果、P12 在肺部细 胞的靶向性和体内分布的影响。

PO-0868

肝 X 受体激动剂对肺气肿小鼠模型的保护作用

于芬芳 Nanjing First Hospital

评估肝 X 受体(Liver X receptor, LXR)激动剂对香烟烟雾(cigarette smoke, CS)联合脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS)诱导的慢性阻塞性肺疾病小鼠模型的影响,并探究其潜在的作用机制。

PO-0869

NLRP3 炎症小体在二氧化硅诱导的肺上皮损伤中的 作用研究

周宏、孔辉、解卫平 江苏省人民医院(南京医科大学第一附属医院)

探讨 NLRP3 炎症小体在 SiO2 诱导的肺上皮损伤中的 作用及其对肺上皮再生、重构的影响,探索 NLRP3 炎症小体参与相关呼吸系统疾病发生发展的可能机制。

PO-0870

门脉海绵样变性合并结核性胸腔积液 1 例

焦婷、张洁、张明 西安交通大学第二附属医院

探讨门脉海绵样变性合并结核性胸腔积液的临床特点 及诊断方法。

PO-0871

免疫治疗:晚期肺癌合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的新 希望

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肺癌和慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)有着共同的致病 因素和许多共同的生理病理机制,合并 COPD 的晚 期肺癌发生率并不低。然而,目前关于合并人群治疗 方案的报道不多,治疗方案也尚未形成共识和标准化。 针对以上问题,本文将对合并 COPD 的晚期肺癌患 者的发病机制、治疗方案及疗效等作一综述,以探索 该类人群的优选治疗方案和改善预后。

PO-0872

慢性阻塞性肺疾病与气道微生物群关系的研究现状

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5. 上海交通大学医学院呼吸病学研究所

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)已成为高发病率、高死亡率的全 球疾病负担之一,在传统的支气管扩张剂、糖皮质激 素、抗生素等治疗措施之外,新的防治措施和治疗靶 点亟待开发。近年来随着 16S rRNA 扩增子测序等分 子诊断学和宏基因组学技术的发展,关于 COPD 气 道微生物的研究已取得较多进展,本文对目前 COPD 与气道微生物群的研究现状及进展作一综述。

峰流速仪自我监测在改善支气管哮喘患者生活质量中 的作用观察

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支气管哮喘是是由多种细胞和细胞组分参与气道慢性 炎症性疾患。产生气道高反应性出现广泛多变的可逆 性气流受限,并引起反复发作的喘息、气急、胸闷 或咳嗽等症状,常在夜间和(或)凌晨发作、多数患者 可自行缓解或经治疗缓解。支气管哮喘症状产生必然 伴随着峰流速减低,而且峰流速的变化常常发生在症 状明显变化之前。这促使我们进一步思考:峰流速监 测能否提前发现异常,及时消除诱发因素并调整用药, 减少急性发作就诊次数从而改善支气管哮喘患者生活 质量?为观察峰流速仪自我评定对支气管哮喘症状控 制中是否有积极作用,我们在门诊及出院病例中随机 选取支气管哮喘患者 32 人进行研究。

PO-0874

高原模拟对高原脱习服综合征的干预研究

魏春华、温明春、孟冰、韩晶、寇电波、夏田田、张 淑萍

潍坊卫恩医院/潍坊护理职业学院临床医院

研究高原模拟装置对高原脱习服综合征干预治疗的有 效性及安全性

PO-0875

肝 X 受体抑制臭氧所致小鼠肺部炎症和气道重塑

于芬芳

Nanjing First Hospital

臭氧(O3)暴露可导致气道炎症、高反应性和气道 重塑。我们检测了O3诱导的COPD小鼠肝脏X受体 (LXRs)的功能,并试图阐明其抗炎作用的分子机 制。

PO-0876 Drug-induced Eosinophilic Lung Diseases

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Object This purpose of this thesis is to describe the clinical manifestations, imaging features, treatment and prognosis of ELD caused by antibiotics, NSAIDs, 5-aminosalicylic acids to guide clinical diagnosis and treatment of drug -induced ELD.

Methods PubMed (MEDLINE and Medical Subject Headings) was searched for all case reports describing drug-induced EP or drug-induced ELD published between 1990 and 2021 **Results**

Eosinophilic lung diseases (ELD) encompass a heterogeneous group of diffuse parenchymal lung diseases that are characterized by pulmonary tissue and(or) peripheral blood eosinophilia, accompanied by pulmonary infiltration. ELD is classified by chronicity and etiology and drug-induced ELD is the main cause of secondary ELD.Many drugs have been associated with ELD, while antibiotics and NSAIDs are the most commonly reported drugs. The extent of clinical involvement is heterogeneous, ranging from mild or asymptomatic symptoms to death. Treatment involves discontinuation of the offending drug and treatment with corticosteroids in respiratory failure. This review mainly describes the clinical manifestations, imaging features, treatment and prognosis of ELD caused by antibiotics, NSAIDs, 5-aminosalicylic acids to guide clinical diagnosis and treatment of drug -induced ELD.

Conclusion Hundreds of drugs and chemicals are involved in the causation of EP after being ingested or inhaled. As new agents are introduced the list of the disease is expected to grow and timely reporting of suspected drug-related adverse reactions is necessary for health professionals to facilitate the characterization of patients at risk, early identification of disease, and appropriate management. Druginduced ELD should be alerted when patients develop respiratory symptoms and laboratory tests suggest eosinophilia and exposure to medication recently. After timely withdrawal, most could obtain a favorable prognosis. A further study with more focus on mechanism and biological targeted therapy is therefore suggested.

上下气道呼出气一氧化氮在支气管哮喘合并过敏性鼻 炎患者中的临床意义

赵大辉¹、曹璐¹、孟耸¹、张歆刚¹、解立新¹、李承 龙²、陈一冰¹ 1. 中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心呼吸科 2. 北京大学第一医院,北京大学临床研究所

探讨上气道呼出气一氧化氮(FnNO)及下气道呼出 气一氧化氮(FeNO50 、FeNO200)、肺泡一氧化 氮(CaNO)在哮喘伴和不伴过敏性鼻炎患者中的临 床价值。

PO-0878

慢性肺曲霉病患者接受抗真菌治疗期间失访原因的分 析及对预后的影响

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分析慢性肺曲霉病患者接受抗真菌治疗过程中的失访 原因,探讨影响失访率和预后的主要因素。

PO-0879

Xpert MTB/RIF 及 TB-DNA 对于初治涂阴肺结诊断 价值比较

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比较分枝杆菌实时聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测测 试和第一代 Xpert MTB / RIF 在涂片阴性肺结核 (PTB)中的诊断功效。

PO-0880

超声辅助治疗急性呼吸窘迫综合征合并急性肺心病的 临床进展

董洋、孙荣丽 青岛市中心医院

目前急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)合并急性肺源性 心脏病(ACP)的发生率仍高达22%~25%,肺动 脉漂浮导管(PAC)是肺动脉高压诊断的"金标准", 用于确定其严重程度并指导治疗。但有关液体和导管 治疗及肺动脉导管在重症患者管理中临床有效性评价 的研究显示, PAC 增加并发症的发生率且无明显临 床获益,其使用开始减少。近年来,床旁即时超声特 别是超声心动图在临床的应用日益广泛,在ARDS合 并 ACP 的诊治中发挥越来越重要的作用, 它可以辅 助诊断 ARDS 肺部病变及其合并症, 早期诊断急性 肺栓塞,监测右心功能,精准指导治疗方向并优化血 流动力学, 有益于改善患者的预后, 并具有快捷无创、 价格低廉、无辐射、可重复以及床旁实时等优点。在 早期 ACP 管理中, 超声心动图可以快速获得心室大 小和功能的信息,评估心排出量对治疗的反应性,观 察通气周期中下腔静脉宽度的变化,通过被动抬腿试 验等测试容量反应性来评估前负荷是否充分,为呼吸 与危重症医师早期评估ARDS病人病情提供了重要的 治疗依据。

PO-0881

替奈普酶在肺栓塞患者中的疗效及安全性分析:一项 系统评价及 Meta 分析

席霖枫 ¹、张竹 ²、张帅 ²、张云霞 ²、翟振国 ²、王辰 ¹

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2019 年欧洲指南推荐高危 PE 首选溶栓治疗,而中 危 PE 是否行溶栓治疗目前仍有争议。替奈普酶 (TNKase)作为第三代新型溶栓剂,较以往的链激 酶、尿激酶及阿替普酶具有较高的纤维蛋白特异性, 较长的血浆半衰期及较简便的使用方法等特点,目前 已批准用于急性心肌梗死的溶栓治疗,其在急性缺血

性脑卒中的研究也提示疗效不劣于阿替普酶,但在急性 PE 中的疗效及安全性仍未知。本研究旨在对 TNKase 在急性高危/中危 PE 中应用的疗效及安全性 进行荟萃分析及系统评价。

A case of sinus histiocytosis involving the lung and mediastinal lymph nodes

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Object Sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy (SHML) is a rare hematological disease, whereby the malignancy and mortality rates are dependent on the organ of origin.

Methods This study reported a case of repeated low fever with chest and back pain, whereby eosinophilia was determined in peripheral blood over repeated visits. Chest computed tomography (CT) revealed consolidation of the left lung and enlargement of the hilar and mediastinal lymph nodes; however, other examinations found no obvious abnormalities and anti-inflammatory treatments (Prior to admission to our hospital, β -lactam/ β -lactamase inhibitors, quinolones, and macrolides were given successively) were ineffective. Subsequently, whole-body positron emission tomography (PET)-CT was performed with a novel contrast medium.

Results Pathological biopsy of mediastinal lymph nodes with this novel high contrast medium demonstrated that lung and mediastinal lymph node abnormalities were a result of SHML. Induction of thalidomide chemotherapy relieved the cough and chest pain, in addition to normalizing eosinophils.

Conclusion As such, it is necessary to exclude hematological diseases by clinical imaging and pathology in patients who are experiencing chest and back pain, combined with eosinophilia.

PO-0883

血清 Copeptin、D-D 联合 CT 肺动脉造影检查在急性肺栓塞诊断评估价值

覃少佳

来宾市人民医院

分析血清 Copeptin、D-二聚体(D-D)水平联合多层 螺旋 CT 肺动脉造影检查在急性肺血栓栓塞症(PTE) 中的诊断评估价值

PO-0884 同时性多原发癌

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提高同时性多原发癌的诊治认识。

PO-0885

Can cidofovir provide a survival benefit for adenovirus infection patients? A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Object Adenovirus infection can cause severe pneumonia even in immunocompetent adults.Cidofovir is the preferred antiviral treatment for adenovirus infection in many medical centre. However, whether cidofovir provides a survival benefit is controversial. So we conducted a metaanalysis to assess the evidence.

Methods Healthcare databases were searched in May 2021, including PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Web of Knowledge, Clinical.trails, CNKI and WANFANG DATA. Data extraction and risk of bias assessments were undertaken. Data were analysed using RevMan 5.3.

Results After screening, we identified 5 studies involving 138 participants with adenovirus infection. Studies showed that there was no significant difference on the death rate between patients using

cidofovir or not [OR=0.64, 95%CI (0.24,1.74)] ,

P=0.38.

Conclusion Cidofovir can not improve the outcome of adenovirus infectious patients. While this result should be studied with better designed clinical trials.

PO-0886

气管镜下高频电刀术联合化疗治疗中央型 NSCLC 的 疗效观察

廖军红 江门市人民医院

观察支气管镜下高频电刀术联合化疗治疗中央型非小 细胞肺癌的疗效。
可溶性环氧化物水解酶参与慢性阻塞性肺疾病气道上 皮间质化转化

杨霭琳、于悦、吴艳军、何馨、李云霄、聂姗、王浩 彦、于刚刚 首都医科大学附属北京友谊医院

探究可溶性环氧化物水解酶(sEH)对慢性阻塞性肺疾 病气道上皮间质转化的影响

PO-0888 **误诊为肺癌的 IgG4-RD 一例**

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IgG4 相关性疾病是一种免疫介导的炎症伴纤维化疾 病。常见于中老年男性,平均发病年龄大于 50 岁。 主要表现为受累脏器的肿胀或者炎性假瘤形成,以血 清 IgG4 水平升高,受累组织中富含主要分泌的淋巴 浆细胞为特征。临床表现:亚急性起病,多无全身症 状,表现为局部肿大、肿块压迫或阻塞、结构破坏所 产生的临床表现,部分器官可出现功能衰竭。可累及 全身各系统。最常见于胰腺、肝胆系统、唾液腺(颔 下腺、腮腺)、泪腺、后腹膜腔、淋巴结,亦可累 及肾脏、肺、主动脉等脏器。影像上见组织器官局限 性或弥漫性肿大。实质脏器的肿块在 PET-CT 上可有 SUV 值增高。故对肺部占位性病变应警惕 IgG4 相关 性疾病,避免误诊。

PO-0889

纤维支气管镜联合快速现场评价对肺部感染的诊断价 值

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探讨纤维支气管镜联合快速现场评价(rapid on-site evaluation, ROSE)技术对肺部感染的诊断价值。

PO-0890

The Respiratory Mycobiome Dynamic is Associated with 3-Year Mortality in AECOPD Patients

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Object Infection was the most common cause of exacerbations in COPD patients. Mortality rate was increased in AECOPD patients with lung infection and low lymphocyte. However, few studies had characterized respiratory mycobiome alteration in AECOPD patients and the relationship between respiratory mycobiome and the outcome of AECOPD. The prognostic value of respiratory mycobiome was unclear in patients with AECOPD.

Methods A total of 150 sputum samples were collected from 68 AECOPD patients in 2016 to identified fungal species by using ITS sequencing. 44 patients were enrolled and 34 subjects were followed for three years after discharged. We performed microbiome analyses to find the relationship between mycobiome and the outcome of AECOPD.

Results This is a 3-year prospective cohort study. In our study, a total of 44 patients with AECOPD were enrolled and 34 patients were followed for 3 years. The patients were divided into two group according to 3-year mortality status: Non-Survival group (n=9. 26.47%) and Survival group (n=25, 73.53%). We found alpha diversity decreased in the Non-Survival group than the Survival group (PD Whole Tree, p=0.033). Candida spp. was more abundant (p=0.009) while the blood lymphocyte counts was lower (p=0.030) in the Non-Survival group than the Survival group. Survival curve analysis showed higher mortality in patients with higher relative abundance of Candida spp. (HR: 5.273, 95% CI: 1.221-22.78, p=0.0083). Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis showed the Candida spp. was a significantly strong predictor for disease outcome (urea under curve 0.7911).

Conclusion The sputum mycobiome was associated with 3-year mortality in AECOPD patients. Among Non-Survival patients, the fungal alpha diversity was decreased and the relative abundance of Candida spp. was significantly higher. It indicated lung mycobiome might be the prognostic markers of AECOPD patients that predict disease outcome.

PO-0891

新型自噬抑制剂 Compound A 在 LPS 诱导的急性肺 损伤中的作用及机制研究

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急性肺损伤(ALI)是指心源性以外的各种肺内外致 病因素引起肺毛细血管内皮细胞和肺泡上皮细胞损伤, 造成弥漫性肺间质及肺泡水肿,从而导致的急性低氧 性呼吸功能不全或衰竭,患者死亡率高,治疗效果不 佳。已有研究发现细胞自噬的上游分子 mTOR 对 ALI 有重要的调控作用,本课题拟利用新型自噬抑制剂进 一步研究自噬在 LPS 诱导的急性肺损伤的作用及机 制。

PO-0892

Electrical Impedance Analysis for Lung Cancer: A Prospective, Multicenter, Blind Validation Study

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9. Chinese Alliance Against Lung Cancer

Object Cancerous tissue has lower impedance and higher conductance when compared to normal tissue; thus, we could apply electrical impedance analysis to differentiate cancerous disease. To evaluate the efficacy and safety profile of electrical impedance analysis in diagnosing pulmonary lesions.

Methods From October 2017 to August 2019, we conducted a prospective, multicenter study among patients with pulmonary lesions recruited from 4 clinical centers who underwent electrical impedance analysis to obtain a Conductance Index. If the patient's conductance ≥29 indicates a high risk of malignancy. Conductance <29 suggests low risk. Final diagnoses depended on histology and 2-year follow-up.

Results In total, 418 patients accomplished the whole protocol, with 186 true-positives, 145 truenegatives, 52 false-positives, and 35 false-negatives. The sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic yield were 84%, 74%, and 79%, respectively, which did not alter by age, sex, smoking history, and body mass index of patients, nor affected by lesions types. The test was more sensitive in malignant lesions than benign lesions (84% vs. 74%, p = 0.01), and the sensitivity of small lesions was just as well as large lesions (p = 0.13). However, it has lower sensitivity at the right middle lobe (p = 0.002) than other lobes. Large lesions have lower specificity (p = 0.004). Four hundred eighty-four patients who underwent the analysis received safety evaluation. No adverse incidence was relevant to the test.

Conclusion Electrical impedance analysis was a safety and efficient risk stratification for pulmonary lesions, especially for those patients suspicious of lung cancer.

PO-0893

基于智谋理论的分阶段教育促进慢性阻塞性肺疾病患 者 呼吸功能锻炼依从性的研究

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研究基于智谋理论的分阶段教育运用于慢性阻塞性肺 疾病(COPD)中的价值及对患者呼吸功能锻炼依从 性的影响。

PO-0894

基于微信平台的健康干预管理模式对胸外科患者护理 满意度及生活质量的影响

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分析胸外科患者实施基于微信平台的健康干预管理模 式的作用。

PO-0895

Improved diagnostic yield of transbronchial lung biopsy in peripheral pulmonary lesions: combination of endobronchial ultrasound and rapid on-site evaluation

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Object To evaluate the value of rapid on-site evaluation (ROSE) during endobronchial ultrasound transbronchial lung biopsy (EBUS-TBLB) for peripheral pulmonary lesions (PPLs).

Methods One hundred and six PPLs patients who received EBUS-TBLB were enrolled in this study. The samples obtained from each operation were performed simultaneously. The results of ROSE were compared with those of pathological diagnosis. **Results** The diagnostic accuracy, sensitivity and specificity of ROSE during EBUS-TBLB for PPLs were 82.1%, 89.6% and 77.1%, respectively. The operation times and biopsy times were shorter for operations when ROSE was negative (20.5 ± 7.9 vs 28.3 ± 7.6 min, P<0.05; 1.6 ± 0.9 vs 2.8 ± 0.6 times, P<0.01). No serious operative complications were observed.

Conclusion ROSE has diagnostic value for PPLs during EBUS. It can reduce operation times, biopsy times and complications. ROSE combined with EBUS is an effective and safe method for the diagnosis of PPLs.

以漏出液为表现的乳头状胸膜间皮瘤一例并文献复习

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分化良好的乳头状间皮瘤(Well-differentiated papillary mesothelioma, WDPM)是一种罕见的临床病理类型,多见于腹膜,通常在手术中偶然发现,胸膜异常罕见,需提高临床医生对该病的认识。

PO-0897

AI 辅助评估肺腺癌基因类型转变一例

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探索利用基于人工智能(artificial intelligence, AI)的 CT 图像分析方法,预测临床肺腺癌患者在靶向治疗过程中发生耐药基因突变的过程。

PO-0898

SERPINC1 基因致病突变致肺栓塞 1 例

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探讨 SERPINC1 基因致病突变所致易栓症的临床表现及诊断要点,提高对该基因的认识。

PO-0899

褪黑素通过 ApoE/LDLR 路径调控巨噬细胞极化抑制 流感病毒引发的细胞焦亡的分子机制研究

徐蒙蒙、季爽、康佳颖、叶晶晶、费广鹤 安徽医科大学第一附属医院呼吸与危重症医学科

探讨褪黑素 (Melatonin) 能否通过调控 ApoE/LDLR 路径诱导巨噬细胞向 M2 型极化减轻流感病毒 (IAV/H3N2) 诱导的细胞焦亡。

PO-0900

Artificial Intelligence vs. LungRADs for Lung Nodule Diagnosis in an Asian Population

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Object LungRADs is a standardized clinical evaluation algorithm for screening Chest CT detected pulmonary nodule diagnosis. It is unclear whether this algorithm that was developed and validated in North America is generalizable to East Asian populations.

Methods An Artificial Intelligence lung nodule detection and diagnosis strategy (12 Sigma Technologies) using 3D Convolutional Neural Networks (3D CNN) was developed using North American Populations and was refined by training on East Asian Populations. The 3D CNN network for nodule detection and nodule category assessment is an end-to-end fully convolutional neural network, which consists of a convolution path followed by a deconvolution path.

We compared the performance of the AI models (ZSDBScore) to LungRADs using 189 patients from Zhongshan Hospital Fudan University in Shanghai for whom a ground truth nodule diagnosis was available.

For 189 patients, there were 226 nodules including 93 solid and 133 subsolid (78 pure ground glass opacification and 35 mixed ground grass opacification). We investigated the overall, solid, and subsolid datasets. The threshold for the positive study was AI Score > 0.4098 and for LungRADs was category 4A and 4B.

Results The AUC of the AI ZSDBScore was higher than LungRADs overall and for the subsolid nodule subset. For solid nodules, the AUC of LungRADs was higher than AI ZSDBScore. Specifically for the AI ZSDBScore, the sensitivity and specificity, respectively were: Overall- .92 / .74; Subsolid- .92 / .63; and solid- .93 / .83.

Conclusion There are important differences in the epidemiology of lung cancer and pulmonary nodules between North American Populations and East Asian Populations that include an increased prevalence of subsolid lesions in Asia. We show that the AI ZSDBS algorithm trained on East Asian populations performs better than LungRADs for the diagnosis of lung nodules in East Asian patients. We expect that these studies will facilitate the refinement and validation of AI and other nodule diagnosis approaches that are modeled on the local epidemiology.

Changes and significance of regulatory B cells in children with allergic asthma receiving mite-specific immunotherapy

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Object To investigate the changes of Regulatory B cells (Breg) in allergen immunotherapy in children suffering from mite allergic asthma and discuss the possible significance in the treatment.

Methods We enrolled 20 patients suffering from mite allergic asthma and undergoing build-up phase mite subcutaneous immunotherapy (SCIT) for 4-6months. The blood was taken for testing before SCIT and at the end of the build-up phase. (1) the proportion CD19+CD24highCD27+Breg, Th1, Th2, Th17, Treg cells and the expression of Breg-related cytokines CD80, CD86, CD1d were tested by flow cytometry; (2) IL-10, TGF-β, IFNG, T-bet, IL-4, GATA3, IL-17A, RORyt, FOXP3 mRNA levels were detected in peripheral blood by real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR; (3)IL-10 and TGF-B concentrations were tested by ELISA in peripheral plasma.

Results (1) The ratio of CD19+CD24highCD27+Breg, IL-10 mRNA, , transcription factors T-bet, GATA3, and RORrt mRNA and IL-10 and TGF- β protein levels in peripheral plasma , were significantly increased at the end of the the build-up phase than before the treatment(P<0.05);(2) At the end of the build-up phase, the proportion of Th1, Th2, Th17, Treg cells in CD4+ T cells and the cytokines CD80, CD86, CD1d did not change significantly (P>0.05).

Conclusion When children with asthma who are allergic to mites receive SCIT treatment, the number of Bregs and IL-10-mediated immune regulation are the main factors in the build-up phase. Treg may not play a key role in this phase.

PO-0902

如何应用物联网辅助中小学生防控新冠肺炎、流感和 普通感冒

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应用"物联网三防控 nCapp 中小学生版"辅助中小学生防控新冠肺炎、流感和普通感冒,提高防控效率。

PO-0903

Developing an algorithmic diagnosis model of COVID-19 with data from a cloud-plus-terminal telemedicine system: Evidence from China

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Object Since the first confirmed case of COVID-19 in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, this new coronavirus disease has been reported in 84 countries, affecting more than 10 million people in the past 6 months. In the early stage of this pandemic, it was difficult to guickly identify cases or COVID-19 patients due to limited access to reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) nucleic acid tests and availability of medical expertise outside major hospitals, which were overwhelmed by the inflow of patients. To solve this problem, a group of respiratory and infectious diseases experts in China developed and started piloting a cloud-plus-terminal telemedicine system called New-Coronavirus Intelligent Assistant Application (nCapp). In this article, we introduce the system and provide initial evidence of its effectiveness in diagnosing COVID-19 cases. Methods A total of 102 frontline doctors (all of

the experts of respiratory and infectious diseases experts) voluntarily enrolled in the Capp system. They used the nCapp terminal, which is a mobile phone application integrated into the most popular Chines social media WeChat, to record patient data and their medical decisions. These data were uploaded, in real-time, to a database hosted by Alibaba Cloud Intelligence (Ali Cloud). During the peak of the COVID-19 outbreak in China (Feb to Apr telemedicine svstem 2020). this collected behavioural and clinical information of 3313 patients who visited the hospitals in 19 Chinese provinces (including Hubei, the then epic centre of the COVID-

19). Specifically, patient information included (age. sex. COVID-19-related demographics symptoms (dry cough, breathlessness, fatigue, fever, persistent fever after antibiotic treatment), exposure history (visit of outbreak regions, contact with confirmed COVID-19 patients, contact with patients with respiratory symptoms), relevant medical history (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, coronary heart disease, diabetes, and hypertension). clinical tests done in the corresponding hospital (chest CT scan, lymphocyte percentage, blood oxygen saturation, percentage of C-reactive protein increase, percentage of Initial white blood cell decrease), and the results of RT-PCR nucleic acid tests.

Results Facilitated by such an unusually comprehensive dataset of a large number of suspected and confirmed cases of COVID-19 patients, our goal is to develop an algorithm-assisted model of rapid and accurate diagnosis. We employed a number of supervised machine learning algorithms (i.e., logistic regression, random forest, and multi-layered perceptron) for classifying positive versus negate COVID-19 cases. The random forest classifier performed best in the classification task. Random forest was able to produce a highly accurate prediction model (ROC AUC = 0.92) and the results are not just over-fitting (i.e., out of sample prediction accuracy of 84%, against a null model of 55%). Time of a patient's visit to the hospital, percentage of CRP increase, symptoms of fatigue, contact with a person with cough in 3 weeks, appeared to be the most important predictors. Excluding data on clinical tests (chest CT scan, lymphocyte percentage, blood oxygen saturation, percentage of C-reactive protein increase, percentage of Initial white blood cell decrease), random forest classifier was able to produce a similarly powerful prediction model (ROC AUC = 0.92; out of sample prediction accuracy of 74%).

Conclusion This evidence suggests that algorithmassisted prediction models are able to produce classification results of COVID-19 cases that closely approximate those of the RT-PCR nucleic acid tests and expert opinions, even without any reliance on clinical tests. Such prediction models, when applied in the cloud-plus-terminal system, could be widely used by clinicians at community medical centers or even by the general public for timely diagnosis. Their application could complement medical expertise and resources available at major hospitals in providing a timely and accessible diagnosis of COVID-19, thereby alleviating the spread of the diseases at the community level and the congestion of medical resources. PO-0904

14.15-EET 通过调控铁死亡减轻脂多糖诱导的小鼠急 性肺损伤

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探讨 14,15-环氧二十碳三烯酸(14.15-EET)减轻脂 多糖(LPS)诱导小鼠急性肺损伤(ALI)的作用及 其机制。

PO-0905

Role of serotonin 2A receptor of hypoglossal nucleus on the central regulation of genioglossus in chronic intermittent hypoxic rats.

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Object Hypoglossal (XII) motoneurons are activated by type 2 receptors for serotonin (5-HT). This activation is especially strong during wakefulness which facilitates diverse motor functions of the tongue, including the maintenance of upper airway patency in obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) patients. We tested the effect of chronic intermittent hypoxia on 5-HT_{2A}R protein expression in different regions of the hypoglossal nucleus and whether 5-HT_{2A} receptor in the XII nucleus takes part in the central regulation of the genioglossus during CIH.

Methods Adult male Wistar rats (n = 42) were studied to explore the influence of $5ht_{2A}$ receptor activation of hypoglossal nucleus on the central control of the genioglossus at different stages of CIH. These rats were divided into four groups:normoxic (NO) group, CIH group, CIH + PBS group, and CIH

+ M100907 (a selective 5-HT_{2A} antagonist) group. First,we counted 5HT_{2A}R protein expression levels in the prHN(Bregma-12.94mm) , poHN(Bregma-

14.04mm)、ventral、dorsal parts of of hypoglossal nucleus respectively.Then we microinjected M100907 (1 mM, 60 nl) and PBS (0.1mM, 60 nl) into the caudal (ventral) part of hypoglossal nucleus.

Results The 5HT_{2A}R protein expression level after days of chronic intermittent hypoxia was 21 increased in the caudal (ventral) part of the hypoglossal nucleus (P<0.05); while its expression in the caudal (dorsal) part did not change significantly (P>0.05); its expression in the first (dorsal/ventral) part did not change significantly either(P>0.05). The responses of the genioglossus corticomotor area to magnetic stimulation transcranial (TMS)were recorded on the 1st, 7th, 14th, and 21st day of CIH. The CIH group showed significantly shorter TMS latencies on days 1.7.14 and 21(4.03±0.41vs.4.62±0.32,4.25±0.27vs4.76±0.37,4. 33±0.36vs.4.82±0.47ms.4.43±0.22vs.4.97±0.52.P<

0.05).But TMS amplitudes on days of CIH did not change. Compared to the CIH+PBS group, the CIH+M100907 group showed decreased TMS responses (longer latencies) on the 1st, 7th and 14th day $(4.19\pm0.19$ vs.4.871±0.38 ms.4.33±0.57 vs 4.98±0.52

ms,4.43±0.36 vs 4.88±0.42ms,P<0.05).

Conclusion This investigation studied the impacts of $5-HT_{2A}$ receptor on the HN in CIH conditions and revealed that the effects on the HN caused by CIH could be partly ameliorated by $5-HT_{2A}$ antagonist, which might open new perspectives for the development of pharmacological treatment for OSA.

PO-0906

在 1017 名内外科患者中验证患者自测版 Caprini 血 栓风险评估表的有效性

吴一凡、翟振国、张竹、孙爱华 中日友好医院

Caprini血栓风险评估量表(CRS)是目前应用最广泛的 静脉血栓栓塞症(VTE)风险评估量表之一。但由于医 务人员需要较长时间完成这份量表,这限制了这份量 表的实际使用。因此,我们的目标是创建一个中文版 患者自测版 CRS,并且验证其有效性。

PO-0907

糖尿病合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性发作患者病原学及 耐药性分析

周倩娜、张纳新 天津市第三中心医院

探讨合并糖尿病对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性发作期 (AECOPD)患者病原学的影响。

PO-0908

一例 PD-1 治疗肺腺癌致免疫性心肌炎的个案护理

徐光英 青岛市中心医院

总结一例 PD1 治疗肺恶性肿瘤中引起免疫性心肌炎 的护理经验。

PO-0909

支气管上皮细胞表达脂联素在慢阻肺急性加重期炎症 机制中的作用研究

刘虎、许建英 山西白求恩医院

 前瞻性分析细菌感染所致慢阻肺急性加重期患者 血清不同构型脂联素【高等分子量体(HMW)和球 状异构体(gAd)】水平,探讨患者抗感染治疗前后 血清脂联素水平的变化。

 利用脂多糖(Lipopolysaccharide,LPS)、凋亡 细胞和不同炎症因子刺激人支气管上皮细胞,分别测 定脂联素水平的变化,寻找人支气管上皮细胞表达、 分泌脂联素的影响因素,探讨慢阻肺急性加重过程, 肺微环境的改变对支气管上皮细胞表达脂联素的影响。
 利用脂联素干预支气管上皮细胞,观察脂联素在 LPS诱导支气管上皮细胞炎症反应的影响,探讨脂联 素在慢阻肺急性加重过程中的作用,

PO-0910

Abnormal Glucose Metabolism Leads to Severe COVID-19 Due to Hyperinflammation

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Object We aimed to describe the clinical features of novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients with or without diabetes, focusing on the effect of abnormal glycated hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) levels on inflammation reaction and disease severity.

Methods 190 patients with COVID-19 were included in this study. Clinical and laboratory characteristics were collected and compared between moderate, severe, and critical cases, as well as between diabetes, pre-diabetes and non-diabetes cases. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were constructed to determine the diagnostic ability of HbA1c for disease severity. Logistic regression was used to explore the relation between HbA1c levels and critical COVID-19.

Results HbA1c levels on admission were significantly different in patients with moderate, severe, and critical diseases (P<0.001). The COVID-19 patients with higher levels of HbA1c often had bilateral pneumonia and consolidation in CT images, which more common in seriously ill patients. Correlation analysis demonstrated that HbA1c levels positively correlated with erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein, procalcitonin, serum ferritin, and interleukin-2R levels. In addition, the HbA1c levels positively correlated with white blood cell counts and neutrophil ratios, and inversely correlated with lymphocyte ratios. Moreover, the area under the ROC curve (AUC) of HbA1c levels to distinguish between moderate and severe-critical diseases was

0.938 (95% CI 0.906-0.970). The increasing odds of critical COVID-19 were associated with HbA1c levels

> 6.4% (47 mmol/mol) (aOR 4.241 [95% CI 1.981-9.080], P<0.001), and the increasing odds of severe COVID-19 were associated with HbA1c levels \geq 5.7% (39 mmol/mol) (aOR 22.537 [95% CI 8.192-62.002], P<0.001).

Conclusion Abnormal glucose metabolism can cause a hyperinflammatory state of COVID-19, which manifests as a severe disease.

PO-0911 **主肺动脉重度栓塞一例**

刘静怡、张明生 静海县医院

报告一例右房血栓至重度肺栓塞患者治疗过程。

PO-0912

间歇低氧通过 AMPK/mTOR 信号通路诱导自噬及减 弱内皮细胞凋亡的体外研究

丁慧、呙恒娟、唐欣、张静、曹洁 天津医科大学总医院

本研究的旨在探究间歇性缺氧 (IH) 是否上调自噬以 及自噬对人脐静脉内皮细胞 (HUVEC) 内皮细胞凋亡 和功能障碍的作用。

PO-0913

Whole exome sequencing identifies two single nucleotide polymorphisms on HLA-DRB5 in a Familial sarcoidosis in China

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Object Sarcoidosis is a multisystem granulomatous disorder which etiology has a possibly genetical and immunological trait. Familial aggregation and ethic prevalence suggested the genetic predisposition and inherited susceptibility to sarcoidosis. The objective was to identify suspect risk loci for familial sarcoidosis patients

Methods We conducted whole exome sequencing on 2 sarcoidosis patients and 5 healthy family members of a Chinese sarcoidosis family for casecontrol study. The two sarcoidosis patients are siblings who showed chronic disease prognosis.

Results The gene ontology results showed single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on 3 genes including HLA-DRB1, HLA-DRB5, and KIR2DL4 associated with both 'Antigen processing and presentation' and 'regulation of immune response'. Sanger sequencing verified 2 nonsynonymous

HLA-DRB5 mutations on (rs696318 and rs115817940) located on 6p21.3, both of which located on MHC II beta 1 region. HLA-DRB5 mainly expressed on antigen presenting cells, recognized and presented exogenous antigens which is important to the immune response against pathogens. The structural model simulated on ProtParam protein analysis by ExPASy predicted the hydropathy index have changed on two mutation sites (rs696318: p.F96L(-1.844 to -1.656), and rs115817940: p.T106N (-0.322 to -0.633)), which indicated the probability of changes in peptidebinding selectivity. Conclusion Our results firstly indicated that 2

nonsynonymous mutations on HLA-DRB5 have been identified in two siblings in a Chinese Han familial sarcoidosis family while healthy members without. Other nonsynonymous SNVs on immune related candidate genes we have detected including HLA-DRB1 (rs17885501) KIR2DL4 and (chr19 55316364 and chr19 55316398). KIR2DL4 related to extracellular peptide presenting and Class MHC mediated antigen processing and 1 presentation respectively. In summary, two HLA-DRB5 alleles detected in this Chinese sarcoidosis family may influence the genetic susceptibility and disease chronic progression through peptide mutations on Class II MHC molecule among two affected family members.

PO-0914

新冠疫情下医务社工在医联体建设中的角色和作用— —以呼吸专科医联体为例

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面对突如其来的新冠肺炎疫情,呼吸学科由大学科发展成为强学科已刻不容缓,依托呼吸专科医联体提升 区域内各级医疗机构呼吸学科医疗服务能力,建设优 质高效的呼吸疾病防治服务体系,并在这一过程中探 究医务社工的角色和作用。

Abrogation of Transcription Factor KLF-2 upregulate sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor 1(S1P1) expression in Neutrophil asthma via PPARγ

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- 3. 中南大学生命科学院

Object Asthma is a heterogeneous chronic disease of the airways, characterized by either predominant eosinophilic or neutrophilic, or even mixed eosinophilic/neutrophilic inflammatory patterns. Infiltration of the airways by neutrophils is a recognized feature of chronic severe asthma, but the underlying mechanisms still remains largely unknown.

Methods All clinical specimens were collected from asthma patients in inpatient and outpatient care from April 2014 to March 2016 in the Department of Geriatric Respiratory Medicine from Hunan Provincial People's Hospital. The control group specimens were collected from the Department of Health Physical Examination of Hunan Province People's Hospital. The diagnostic criteria for asthma and the classification of mild, moderate and severe asthma were performed according to the Global Initiative for Asthma guidelines (GINA 2012). Establishment of eosinophilic and neutrophilic asthma models in guinea pigs. Neutrophils were isolated from the peripheral blood of the guinea pigs, healthy human volunteers, and asthma patients.Cellsurface markers exposure was quantified by flow cytometry. We detected the mRNA expressions of KLF2 and S1P1 by Q-PCR, and protein expressions of these by western bolt, as well as the migration of neutrophils by transwell assay. HL-60-drived neutrophil-like cells in logarithmic growth phase were seeded in triplicate in 6-well plate (1x 105 cells per well) with the lentivirus at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 8 and with a final polybrene concentration of 8µg/mL. Then, We detected the mRNA expressions of KLF2, S1P1 and PPARγ by Q-PCR, and protein expressions of these by western bolt in HL-60-drived neutrophil-like cells.

Results Here, we found that with the aggravation of asthma severity, the mRNA and protein expression of S1P1 in neutrophils was gradually up-regulated, and the percentage and the migration rate of neutrophils in peripheral blood of asthmatic patients was gradually increased, KLF2 is negatively related to them. Furthermore, in asthma mouse model, we found similar alterations to KLF2 and S1P1. But, in neutrophil-like cells, after KLF2 was silenced, the expression of SIP1 decreased. Therefore, KLF2 did not directly regulated the expression of S1P1 in asthma neutrophils. And then, we found that PPARy may have played an important role in this through metabonomics research study. For further study, with down-regulation of KLF2 in neutrophillike cells, PPARy significantly increased in the mRNA and protein expression levels, and PPARy agonists also upregulate S1P1 expression.

Conclusion Taken together, our data suggest that KLF2 mediated S1P1 expression in Neutrophils via PPARy signaling. These results indicated that higher level of S1P1 increased the migration of neutrophils, but it was regulated indirectly by KLF2 in neutrophils, KLF2-PPARy-S1PR1 signaling axis may represent a new treatment target for neutrophilic airway inflammation in patients with asthma.

PO-0916

单细胞 RNA 测序揭示大鼠肺部炎症中内皮细胞亚群 参与中性粒细胞募集

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- 3. 四川大学华西医院呼吸与危重症医学科

慢性炎症在肺癌的发生发展中起着至关重要的作用, 我们在化学诱导大鼠肺癌过程中观察到肺部炎症的发 生。本研究旨在利用单细胞 RNA 测序(scRNA-seq), 以更高的分辨率阐明该炎症过程的发生机制。

PO-0917

家族聚集性慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者肺功能损害程度的 评估价值

王媛 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

评估家族聚集性慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者肺功能损害程 度

PO-0918

新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情形势下呼吸内科病房管理体会

姜亭亭

厦门医学院附属第二医院

提高新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情形势下,呼吸内科病房管 理质量

慢阻肺机械通气镇静对肺保护的作用机制研究

王洪州 四川省科学城医院

探讨慢阻肺机械通镇静对肺保护作用及机制。

PO-0920

光动力疗法在呼吸系统肿瘤中的应用及研究进展

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与传统的手术、化疗和放疗方法相比,PDT 有创伤小、 靶向性强、对周围组织的不良影响小、全身不良反应 少以及可与其他肿瘤学程序结合应用等优点,本文通 过总结光动力疗法在呼吸道肿瘤中的应用及研究进展, 供我国呼吸科以及其他相关学科的医师在进行呼吸道 肿瘤的光动力治疗实践时进行参考。

PO-0921

危重症患者中心静脉导管相关性血栓的危险因素分析 及列线图预测模型的建立

王宁、崔朝勃 衡水市人民医院

分析危重症患者中心静脉导管相关性血栓的危险因素, 建立预测列线图预测模型。

PO-0922

Lrrk2 对博莱霉素诱导的小鼠纤维化肺重塑的调控作 用研究

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肺纤维化是一种慢性进行性且发病进程不可逆的肺部 疾病,可导致肺部结构破坏,肺功能紊乱,最终可致 死亡。已有文献报道 *LRRK2 (leucine rich repeat kinase 2)*的突变与人帕金森病的发生密切相关。小 鼠肺中 *Lrrk2* 基因高水平表达,而尚未有报道 *Lrrk2* 是否影响肺纤维化的发生和进展。本研究首次探索 Lrrk2 对博莱霉素诱导的小鼠纤维化肺重塑的调控作用。

PO-0923 流式分选肺癌单细胞的方法优化

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优化流式细胞仪 MoFlo Astrios EQ 384 孔板单细胞分选方法,为肺癌单细胞测序、单克隆等研究奠定基础。

PO-0924

100 例气管插管后气管狭窄相关因素的临床分析

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气管插管后气管狭窄属于医源性气管狭窄,是气管插 管的并发症之一,多表现为气管内肉芽反复增生,气 管软化、塌陷,疤痕形成,出现不同程度的呼吸困难、 胸闷等症状。随着重症医学的发展,气管插管作为传 统抢救措施,临床应用越来越多,由气管插管造成的 气管狭窄的患者数量也在逐年增加。已有报道提示插 管后气管狭窄与气道管理、基础病等相关,但缺乏大 样本、系统的研究报道。本研究通过对较大样本的插 管后气管狭窄病例进行回顾性,探索插管后气管狭窄 发生的危险因素。

PO-0925

肺癌患者 39 例行 PD-1 治疗所致胃肠道不良反应的 护理

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总结 39 例肺癌患者接受 PD-1 治疗所致恶心呕吐等胃肠道不良反应的护理经验。

骨化性气管支气管病一例并文献分析

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骨化性气管支气管病(TO)是一种罕见的良性大气道疾 病。特征为气管、支气管粘膜下层 1-3 毫米大小的骨 化结节性病变,能引起管壁变硬,管腔狭窄甚至阻塞。 其病因尚不清楚,因缺乏典型的临床表现易误诊、漏 诊。

PO-0927

两种机械通气模式在治疗 COPD 合并Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭 中的效果比较

邓丽娟

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目的对比慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)合并II型呼吸衰竭患者采用肺保护性通气、序贯通气的治疗效果。

PO-0928

Long-term PM2.5 exposure aggravates lung inflammtion by regulation of IL24 mRNA stablity through m6A modification in mice

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Object To explore the mechanism of how long-term PM2.5 exposure aggravated lung inflammtion in mice.

Methods Longterm PM2.5 exposure mice model were constructed. The histological characteristic changes in mice lung tissues were observed after Hematoxylin-eosin (H&E) and Periodic Acid-Schiff (PAS) staining. The total m6A levels were measured in vitro using the colorimetric quantification method. The transcript and protein levels of m6a methytransferases, METTL3, were determined after PM2.5 exposure in vivo and in vitro RT-qPCR and immunofluorescence hv staining. Transcriptome-wide profiling of m6A modification and mRNA expression were conducted by MeRIP-seq and RNA-seq. IL24 mRNA stability was assessed by using Dctinomycin.

Results The lung tissue pathology of PM2.5exposured mice showed atypical hyperplasia of bronchiolar epithelium and widening of alveolar septum. In the same time, PM2.5 exposure aggravated mucus production and secretion with higher goblet cells hyperplasia. m6A levels in human bronchial epithelial cells were significantly increased after PM2.5 exposure. The expression levels of methytransferase METTL3 was up-regulated after PM2.5 exposure. Moreover, the up-regulation of METTL3 was verified by immunofluorescence staining and we observed that METTL3 localized in the nucleus. By using conjoint analysis of m6A-RIPseq and RNA-seq data, we identified a total of 100 genes. KEGG enrichment showed that the altered genes were mainly involved in cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, etc. IL24 was identified as the key dene, whose m6A level and expression level were both increased. In addition, after treating cells with Dctinomycin to block the de novo synthesis of RNA, the inhibition of METTL3 resulted in a decreased stability of IL-24 mRNA, which demonstrated that reduced m6A modification could decrease IL-24 mRNA stability.

Conclusion Taken together, we demonstrated that long-term PM2.5 exposure aggravated lung inflammtion in mice by up-regulation of IL24, in which the methytransferase METTL3 played a key role in mediating the stability of IL24 mRNA.

PO-0929

Mobile Low-Dose Computed Tomographic (LDCT) Scanning combined with Remote Reading: a feasible approach to lung cancer screening among rural population

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Object Low-dose computed tomographic (LDCT) screening has been proven to be powerful in detecting lung cancers in early stage. However, it's hard to carry out in less-developed regions in lacking of facilities and professionals. The feasibility and efficacy of mobile LDCT scanning combined with remote reading by experienced radiologists from superior hospitalfor lung cancer screening in deprived areas was explored in this study.

Methods A prospective cohort was conducted in Mianzhu, Sichuan, between July 2020 and September 2020. Mianzhu is a representative of rural area in western China. Residents over 40 years old were invited for lung cancer screening by mobile LDCT scanning combined with remote image reading or local hospital-based LDCT screening. Rates of positive pulmonary nodules and detected lung cancers in the baseline were compared between the two groups.

Results Among 8073 candidates with preliminary response, 7251 eligibilities were assigned to the mobile LDCT with remote reading (n = 4527) and

local hospital-based LDCT screening (n = 2724) for lung cancer. Basic characteristics of the subjects were almost similar in the two cohorts except that the mean age of participants in mobile group was relatively older than control (61.18 vs. 59.84 years old, P < 0.001). 1778 participants with mobile LDCT scans with remote reading (39.3%) revealed 2570 pulmonary nodules or mass, and 352 subjects in the control group (13.0%) were detected 472 ones (P < 0.001). Proportions of nodules less than 8 mm or subsolid were both more frequent in the mobile LDCT group (83.3% vs. 76.1%, 32.9% vs. 29.8%, respectively; both P < 0.05). In the baseline screening, 26 cases of lung cancer were identified in the mobile LDCT scanning with remote reading cohort, with a lung cancer detection rate of 0.57% (26/4527), which was significantly higher than control (4/2724 = 0.15%, P = 0.006). Moreover, 80.8% (21/26) of lung cancer patients detected by mobile CT with remote reading were in stage I, remarkedly higher than that of 25.0% in control (1/4, P = 0.020). Conclusion In view of the initial results comparing the findings of mobile LDCT unit and hospital-based LDCT, with significant demonstration of both positive detections and lung cancer diagnosis, mobile LDCT combined with remote reading is probably a potential mode for lung cancer screening in rural areas. This might be helpful in alleviating the weakness of facilities distant regions in lung cancer screening.

PO-0930

二硫二吡啶在肺纤维化动物模型中的预防和治疗作用

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观察二硫二吡啶(Dithiodipyridine)在肺纤维化模型 小鼠中的预防和治疗作用。

PO-0931

移动医疗在慢性阻塞性肺疾病肺康复管理中应用的研 究进展

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肺康复是慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)的主要疾病管 理方式之一,目前肺康复的效果已得到证实,但仍受 到时间、空间等因素限制。近年来移动医疗技术的新 兴和发展,因其突破时间和空间的限制,具有信息化 程度高、速度快、效率高、成本低及满足患者个性化 需求等特点,逐渐被运用于 COPD 肺康复的管理中, 也为慢性阻塞性肺疾病肺康复管理提供了新的方式。 本研究目的:总结国内外移动医疗在 COPD 患者肺 康复管理中的应用现状,以期为临床肺康复的实施提 供一定的指导价值。以期为临床肺康复的实施提供一 定的指导价值。

PO-0932

有氧训练对缓解期慢性阻塞性肺疾病的疗效观察

兰岚

福建中医药大学附属第二人民医院

观察有氧训练对于 COPD 的疗效。

PO-0933

基于 SEER 数据库的肺肉瘤样癌预后因素分析和生存 预测模型建立

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肺肉瘤样癌(Pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma, PSC)是一种极为罕见的侵袭性肿瘤,仅占非小细胞 肺癌(Non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)的0.1-0.4%。由于 PSC 的侵袭性强,即使早期手术,患者 预后仍较差,极易产生局部浸润和远处转移。由于其 罕见性和异质性,临床上关于 PSC 的研究大多是病 例报道或小型回顾性研究,对于 PSC 患者的预后评 估通常靠临床医生的个人经验。我们利用监测、流行 病学和最终结果(Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, SEER)数据库获得的数据,探讨影响 PSC 患者预后的因素,以及构建列线图预测 PSC 患 者的3年和5年生存率,可以帮助临床医生根据 PSC 患者的个人情况评估预后。

PO-0934

The role of heat shock protein 90α on the pyroptosis of airway epithelial cells in asthma by regulating the damaged DNA-cGAS-STING pathway

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Object Pyroptosis is a kind of programmed cell death that induces the inflammatory cascade and plays an important role in the inflammatory response of asthma. Heat shock protein 90 (HSP90), as an important molecular chaperone in cells, is directly involved in the regulation of DNA damage and repair.

It has been reported that the allergen causes significant DNA damage of airway epithelial cells. and the activation of the cGAS-STING pathway to participate in the occurrence of asthma by sensing cytoplasmic dsDNA. Inhibition of HSP90α can effectively block the activation of NLRP3 in pyroptosis. So we established both in vitro and in vivo asthma model with house dust and mite (HDM) treatment explored whether HSP90a could be involved in airway epithelial cell pyroptosis by regulating the DNA damage-cGAS-STING pathway to promote the occurrence and development of asthma.

Methods C57BL/6 mice and normal human bronchial epithelial cell line HBE cells were used to build the asthma model induced by HDM. Comet assay, Western blot, immunofluorescence were used to detect the DNA damage. Western blot, immunohistochemistry, real-time PCR and ELISA were used to detect the expression of HSP90α, pyroptosis and cGAS-STING Pathway.

Results We found that HDM induced DNA damage in airway epithelial cells and initiated a rapid DNA damage response represented by nuclear γ H2AX Foci fomation. The expression of HSP90α significantly increased in HDM-induced epithelial cells. And HDM aggravated the cleavage of GSDMD, the release of mature IL-1 β and the activation of cGAS-STING pathway. Gene knockdown of HSP90α and 17-AAG, inhibition of HSP90α, could significantly inhibit HDM-induced DNA damage, the activation of cGAS-STING pathway and expression of cleavage GSDMD.

Conclusion 1. HDM could induce the upregulation of HSP90 α and occurrence of Pyroptosis in airway epithelial cells.

2. HDM could induce the DNA damage and activation of cGAS-STING pathway in airway epithelial cells.

3. Gene knockdown or inhibition of HSP90 α in airway epithelial cells could alleviate DNA damage-cGAS-STING pathway and pyroptosis.

PO-0935

22 例抗 γ 干扰素自身抗体阳性马尔尼菲篮状菌病患 者临床特征研究

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- 3. 呼吸疾病国家重点实验室
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观察 HIV 阴性马尔尼菲篮状菌病患者抗 γ 干扰素自身 抗体水平,并探讨抗 γ 干扰素自身抗体与患者临床特 征的相关性。 PO-0936

呼吸康复对降低肺癌术后并发症及死亡率的临床价值

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呼吸康复是提高运动耐力和肺功能的有效途径之一。 可减少肺切除术后并发症及死亡率。因此,我们更新 了数据并进行了系统的分析。

PO-0937

光动力治疗在恶性胸膜间皮瘤中的研究进展

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恶性胸膜间皮瘤 (Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma, MPM) 是一种罕见的胸部恶性肿瘤,中位生存时间 大约为 12 个月,目前无根治性治疗方法,多采用基 于 手 术 切 除 的 综 合 治 疗 模 式 。 光 动 力 治 疗 (Photodynamic Therapy, PDT)已被认为是恶性 胸膜间皮瘤术中清除镜下残余病灶的有效方法之一, 随着技术的不断改进,其在恶性胸膜间皮瘤治疗中的 研究有了一些新的进展,本文将综述这一进展以供临 床及科研参考。

PO-0938

Wnt5a/Ca2+信号通路在二氧化硅诱导小鼠巨噬细胞 铁死亡中的调控作用

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探讨 Wnt5a 信号在二氧化硅诱导的小鼠巨噬细胞铁 死亡过程中的调控作用。

海藻糖对大鼠气道平滑肌细胞增殖、凋亡的影响

肖波、黄海明、姚冬、侯丽霞 桂林医学院附属医院

探索海藻糖对大鼠原代气道平滑肌细胞(Airway Smooth Muscle Cells, ASMCs)增殖、凋亡的影响。

PO-0940

贝纳利单抗成功治疗嗜酸性肉芽肿性多血管炎——个 案报道

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探究抗贝纳利单抗(benralizumab)治疗嗜酸性肉芽 肿性多血管炎(eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, EGPA)的有效性及安全性。

PO-0941

慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重患者再入院的相关危险因 素分析

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本研究探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重患者再入院的相关危险因素。

PO-0942

抗 lgE 单克隆抗体治疗联合呼吸道疾病有效性和安全 性分析

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探讨抗 lgE 单克隆抗体(奥马珠单抗)治疗联合呼吸 道疾病(支气管哮喘合并上气道疾病)的临床疗效及 安全性。 PO-0943

气道上皮细胞 miR-206 对哮喘患者气道 IL 25 和 TSLP 表达的调节作用和机制

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探究 miR-206 及其靶基因 CD39 在哮喘气道上皮中的 表达情况,以及 miR-206 调节气道上皮 IL-25 和 TSLP 表达的具体机制。

PO-0944

IL-17A 刺激支气管上皮来源的外泌体 microRNAs 研 究

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探讨经 IL-17A 刺激后正常人支气管上皮细胞(NHBE) 产生的特异性外泌体 microRNAs 及其功能。

PO-0945

Dynamic observation of autophagy and transcriptome profiles in a mouse model of bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis

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Object To explore the relationship between autophagy and pulmonary fibrosis, we explored the dynamic changes in autophagy in different phases of a bleomycin-induced mouse fibrosis model. Additionally, we also identified the differentially expressed genes and signaling pathways in different stages of bleomycin-induced mouse fibrosis using transcriptomic sequencing.

Methods In the current research, we dynamically observed a bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis mouse model after 3, 7, 14, 21 and 28 days and investigated the expression of autophagy markers. Autophagy-related genes expression was also analyzed in specific cells from publicly available database of 3 human and 1 animal studies of pulmonary fibrosis with single cell sequencing technology Then, RNA-Seq was used to analyze the gene expression and associated functions and pathways in fibrotic lung tissue on different days post-bleomycin. In addition, short time series expression miner (STEM) analysis was performed to explore the temporal postbleomycin gene expression.

Results Through analyzing autophagy related genes and validation from public datasets, we found no critical role of autophagy in the pathogenesis of pulmonary fibrosis. Through STEM analysis, continually up- or downregulated profiles also did not demonstrate the critical role of autophagy in the development of fibrosis. Furthermore, gene ontology annotations showed that continually (GO) upregulated profiles were mainly related to fibrosis synthesis, extracellular space, and inflammation while enriched pathways were mainly related to the PI3K-Akt signaling pathway, ECM-receptor interactions and focal adhesion signaling pathway. For continually downregulated profiles, GO annotations mainly involved sarcomere organization, and muscle contraction muscle fiber development. The enriched KEGG sianalina pathways were the cAMP signaling pathway, cGMP-PKG signaling pathway, calcium signaling pathway and cardiac muscle contraction.

Conclusion Autophagy may not critically and consistently change during the development of pulmonary fibrosis at different stages post-bleomycin in a mouse model. Those continually up- or downregulated profiles in the current research including gene profiles, and the corresponding functions and pathways may provide mechanistic insights into IPF therapy.

PO-0946

KL-6 和 SP-A 水平对间质性肺疾病患者的预后价值

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间质性肺病(ILD)的临床病程高度可变,这使得评估 患者预后变得困难。血清表面活性蛋白 a (SP-A)和 KL-6 是已知的作为预后指标的生物标志物。然而, 这些生物标志物患者的临床或病理生理差异尚未得到 很好的评价。我们通过治疗前后 SP-A 和 KL-6 水平 的比较,探讨其临床和病理生理差异。

PO-0947

嗜酸性肉芽肿性多血管炎与重度哮喘临床特征及肺功 能对比研究

杨晓婧、谢佳星、张筱娴、董聪、马健娟、吴鹏辉、 欧昌星、李游、袁丁、林慧敏、张清玲 广州医科大学附属第一医院 探究嗜酸性肉芽肿性多血管炎与重度哮喘的临床特征 和肺功能差异。

PO-0948

miR-126a-3p在呼吸机相关性肺损伤中的作用和机制 研究

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既往研究表明,内皮特异性miR-126参与调控内皮炎 症、血管生成和血管完整性。本研究旨在探讨内皮特 异性miR-126a-3p在VILI过程中的表达变化及其对 肺部炎症反应和血管内皮屏障功能的作用和分子机制, 希望为预防或改善VILI提供新的治疗策略。

PO-0949

Itaconate attenuates lipopolysaccharide-induced murine acute lung injury via inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome activation and oxidative stress

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Zhang²、Guang-He Fei²、Hui-Mei Wu²

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Object Acute lung injury (ALI) and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) are common clinical severe respiratory disorders while no effective pharmacological treatment in the present. The activation of NLRP3 inflammasome and oxidative stress play an extremely vital role in the pathogenesis of ALI. Macrophage is one of the most important innate immune cells, being capable of producing reactive oxygen species (ROS) and exacerbating inflammation. Itaconate, as the most typical endogenous metabolite produced by activated macrophages, is synthesized from cisaconitic acid decarboxylation in the tricarboxylic acid cycle. Itaconate eserts significant anti-inflammatory and antioxidant functions, however, its role in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced acute lung injury (ALI) remains unknown. The current study aims to investigate the effect of itaconate on LPS-induced ALI and the underlying mechanism.

Methods C57BL/6J mice were randomly divided into four groups: control group, LPS group (2.5 mg/kg), LPS+itaconate group (30 mg/kg) and LPS+MCC950 group (10 mg/kg). Further, Raw264.7 cells were to illustrate the effects of itaconate (30 mM, 100 mM, 150 mM) in vitro. H&E staining was used to evaluate the pathological changes of lung tissue. Western blot and immunohistochemistry were applied to detect the expression of NLRP3, caspase1 (p20), IL-1 β , oxidative stress markers (nitrotyrosine, 8-OHdG), and mitochondrial fission/fusion proteins. The lung tissue ROS level was analyzed by DHE probe staining, while the intracellular ROS level in Raw264.7 cells was tested with 2,7-dichlorofuorescin diacetate (DCFH-DA) fluorescent probe.

Results In the murine ALI model. LPS induced remarkable alveolar interstitial edema, wall thickening, inflammatory cells infiltration and increased pro-inflammatiory cytokines production. However, such LPS-induced effect was strikingly attenuated by itaconate treatment. Meanwhile, LPS exposure strongly increased the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome with higher protein expression of NLRP3, IL-1 β and caspase1, elevated oxidative stress related proteins (nitrotyrosine, SOD2 and 8-OHdG) and ROS level, enhanced mitochondrial fusion/fission with increased expression of Optic Atrophy 1 (OPA1), Mitofusion 2 (Mfn2), Dynaminrelated protein 1 (DRP1) and Fission 1 (Fis1). However, these LPS-induced proteins changes were starkly suppressed by itaconate. Furthermore, MCC950, a NLRP3-inflammasome inhibitor, significantly ameliorated lung tissue injury, and suppressed LPS-induced activation of NLRP3 inflammasome, oxidative stress and mitochondrial fusion/fission. In vitro, we found that LPS stimulation increased inflammatory cytokines in the cell supernatant, promoted the generation of ROS, upregulated NLRP3 inflammasome activation, and mitochondrial fission/fusion in Raw264.7 cells, but itaconate significantly reduced ROS levels and protein expression of NLRP3, IL-1 β , caspase1, nitrotyrosine, OPA1, Mfn2, DRP1, and Fis1.

Conclusion Collectively, our results demonstrated that LPS-induced ALI was ameliorated by itaconate remarkably, which in connection with NLRP3 inflammasome inactivation and decreased oxidative stress. Therefore, itaconate may be exploited therapeutically as a novel drug candidate for ALI/ARDS.

PO-0950

超细纤维支气管镜在介入诊疗中有效性及安全性浅析

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探讨 BF-XP60 型纤维支气管镜在介入治疗中安全性。

PO-0951

一例肺癌患者使用帕博利珠单抗致全身剥脱性皮炎的 护理

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目的 报告一例肺癌患者使用帕博利珠单抗免疫治疗 后导致全身剥脱性皮炎的护理经验。 **方法** 对一例发生全身剥脱性皮炎的肺癌患者从病情 观察、早发现、保护性隔离、皮肤护理、疼痛和心理 护理等方面进行全面个性化护理。

结果 治疗后患者皮炎临床症状基本消失、病情好转 出院。

结论 完善剥脱性皮炎患者的临床观察,并给予有效 全面的护理干预,能提高临床治疗效果,促进患者康 复。

PO-0952

基于循证的肺不张患者体位管理策略的制定与实践

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基于循证方法制定肺不张患者体位管理策略,通过实 践评价体位管理策略的应用效果。

PO-0953

耐碳青霉烯肺炎克雷伯菌血流感染患者临床特征回顾 性分析与预后模型的初步研究

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描述肺炎克雷伯菌血流感染的一般临床特征,分析耐碳青霉烯肺炎克雷伯菌血流感染(CRKP BSI)的危险因素及预后危险因素,初步建立预后评分系统。为临床对于耐碳青霉烯肺炎克雷伯菌血流感染的预防和预后评估提供参考。

PO-0954

Effect of microcirculation guided PEEP on pulmonary microvascular flow during mechanical ventilation

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Object In ARDS, the effects of mechanical ventilation on local pulmonary blood flow and pulmonary circulation are limited in traditional studies. In this study, SDF was used to monitor the effects of different peeps on pulmonary microcirculation in normal and ARDS experimental pigs. Besides, we will also was compare the degree of lung injury between low tidal volume lung protective ventilation

and microcirculation guided pulmonary circulation protective ventilation in ARDS.

Methods In this study, 8 experimental pigs were intubated after anesthesia, sedation and analgesia were continuously infused by intravenous pump, and then mechanical ventilation with low tidal volume (VT = 6ml / kg) was performed. Peep was set at 0.5,10,15 and 20cmH2O levels from low to high, and SDF probe was placed to measure the pulmonary microcirculation under physiological conditions firstly. Then, the ARDS model was established by injecting oleic acid into the 8 experimental pigs. Low tidal volume (6ml/kg) and high tidal volume (15m /kg) mechanical ventilation were used for mechanical ventilation sequentially. Peep was set to 0,5,10,15,20 cmH2O levels from low to high. The changes of pulmonary microcirculation were observed by SDF probe under different tidal volume and peep, and the microcirculation parameters (including MFI, PVD, PPV, etc.) were measured. Finally, the experimental pigs were randomly divided into low tidal volume lung protection group (n = 4)and microcirculation guided pulmonary circulation protection group (n = 4). In the low tidal volume lung protection group, VT=6ml/kg, peep= 8cmH2O, FiO2=60%; in microcirculation guided pulmonary circulation protection group: according to microcirculation MFI parameters, ensure MFI > 2.5 to set peep, set tidal volume to ensure plateau pressure less than 30 cmH2O, FiO2 60%. The pigs in the two groups were mechanically ventilated for 3 hours. The oxygenation index of the pigs in the two groups was monitored, and the EVLWI and PVPI were measured to evaluate lung injury.

Results Under physiological conditions, with the increase of PEEP, the pulmonary microcirculation showed a trend of gradual deterioration (MFI: 2.5 ± 0.9 vs. 2.2 ± 0.8 vs. 1.6 ± 1.1 vs. 1.0 ± 0.2 vs. 0.8 ± 0.4 , p < 0.05; PVD: 5.3 ± 2.9 vs. 4.7 ± 2.8 vs.

3.9 ± 2.1 vs. 3.1 ± 1.8 vs. 2.9 ±2.2, p < 0.05; PPV: 97

 \pm 6 vs. 90 \pm 7 vs. 81 \pm 5 vs. 72 \pm 8, p < 0.05). The model of ARDS was successfully established by oleic acid injection. The PaO2 / FiO2 of ARDS pigs was less than 100, indicating that they were in severe ARDS state. When peep was set at a low tidal volume (6ml / kg), it was found that with the increase of PEEP, the changes of pulmonary microcirculation showed a trend of first improvement and then deterioration. When peep=15cmH2O, the indexes of pulmonary microcirculation in ARDS group were significantly better than those in other levels of PEEP (MFI: 1.2 \pm 0.6 vs. 1.6 \pm 0.5 vs. 2.2 \pm 0.3 vs. 2.6 \pm 0.6

vs. 1.3 \pm 0.3, p < 0.05; PVD: 3.3 \pm 1.1 vs. 3.9 \pm 1.2

vs. vs. 4.2 ± 1.1 vs. 4.9 ± 0.8 vs. 3.0 ± 1.2 , p < 0.05; PPV: 81 ± 6 vs. 84 ± 8 vs. 86 ± 5 vs. 92 ± 7 vs. 79 ± 11 , p < 0.05). When high tidal volume (15ml / kg) was set, the pulmonary microcirculation index was significantly worse than that of low tidal volume under the same peep, and did not change with the change of PEEP (MFI: 0.8 ± 0.5 vs. 0.9 ± 0.6 vs. 1.0 ± 0.4 vs. 0.8 ± 0.5 vs. 0.9 ± 0.3 , p > 0.05; PVD: 2.8 ± 1.0 vs. 3.1 ± 1.1 vs. 3.0 ± 0.6 vs. 2.7 ± 0.9 vs. 2.8 ± 0.8 , p > 0.05; PPV:74 ± 4 vs. 76 ± 6 vs. 72 ± 2 vs. 73 \pm 3 vs. 71 \pm 4, p > 0.05). After 3 hours of mechanical ventilation, it was found that the oxygenation index in the microcirculation guided pulmonary circulation protection group was better than that in the low tidal volume lung protection group

(PaO2 / FiO2: 265 ± 32 vs. 208 ± 45 , p < 0.05) . EVLWI was less (P < 0.05) and PVPI was unchanged (P > 0.05).

Conclusion Under physiological conditions, the increase of PEEP can lead to the gradual deterioration of pulmonary microcirculation. In ARDS, pulmonary microcirculation can be improved by PEEP during low tidal volume lung protection ventilation. High tidal volume mechanical ventilation can cause obvious damage to pulmonary microcirculation, which cannot be alleviated by regulating peep. At present, the strategy of low tidal volume lung protection oriented peep setting during mechanical ventilation strategy can improve pulmonary microcirculation perfusion, which is worthy of further study in the future.

PO-0955 成人脓胸的临床特征分析

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评估成人脓胸的临床特点、病原谱分布以及治疗效果, 着重分析脓胸患者中单一感染革兰阳性菌与革兰阴性 菌的临床表现差异,分析肺炎并发脓胸的危险因素。

PO-0956

LEARNS 模式健康教育在静脉血栓栓塞症预防控制 中的应用效果评价

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天津市胸科医院

探索 LEARNS 模式健康教育对静脉血栓栓塞症患者 静脉血栓栓塞症知识掌握情况、自我管理效能及生活 质量的影响。

PO-0957

头孢他啶/阿维巴坦治疗耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯杆 菌感染的疗效及影响因素分析

史少明、孙文逵 江苏省人民医院(南京医科大学第一附属医院) 评价头孢他啶/阿维巴坦治疗耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷 伯杆菌(CRKP)感染的临床疗效。

PO-0958

CpG oligdeoxynucleotides suppresses endoplasmic reticulum stress via JNK signal in OVA-induced allergic airway inflammation

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Object Asthma is one of the most common chronic, non-communicable diseases of the respiratory system, and its prevalence is increasing year by year. Endoplasmic reticulum stress plays an extremely vital role in the pathogenesis of asthma. Macrophages are one of the most important innate immune cells, and their polarization plays an important role in endoplasmic reticulum stress and the pathophysiology of asthma. In our previous study, CpG-ODN can effectively inhibit the TH2 type response and reduce the production of IL5, IL13 cytokines. The p-JNK/JNK signaling pathway has been reported to control adaptive responses to intracellular and extracellular stresses, such as the production of inflammatory cytokines, ER stress and so on. CpG has been reported to alleviate inflammatory diseases through the JNK pathway. However, whether CpG can alleviate OVA-induced ER stress and its precise mechanism have not been confirmed.

Methods Five-week-old C57BL/6 mice were randomly divided into five groups: control group, OVA group, OVA+SP600125 group (30 mg/kg), OVA+CpG group (30 mg/mice), OVA+CpG+SP600125 group (30mg/mice+30 mg/kg). Meantime, Raw264.7 cells were used to investigate the effect of CpG on OVA-induced endoplasmic reticulum (1.5 mM, 5 mM) in vitro. The cellularity of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) was classified and counted by Wright':s-Giemsa staining. HE and PAS staining methods were applied to analyze airway inflammation. The protein expression levels of IL-5, IL-13, p-JNK, JNK, GRP78, XBP1 , CHOP and ATF6α in tissues were detected by Western blotting and immunohistochemistry. Correspondingly, the ER stress markers were detected by immunofluorescence in Raw264.7 cells. Results In the OVA-induced allergic airway significantly inflammation, CpG suppressed inflammatory cells infiltration and goblet cell hyperplasia. Meantime, daily treatment of CpG notably reduced OVA-induced protein expression of Th2 cytokine such as IL-5 and IL-13. Moreover, OVA exposure strongly increased the activation of ER stress with higher protein expression of ATF6 α , GRP78, XBP1 and CHOP. However, these OVAinduced proteins changes were strongly suppressed by CpG. Besides, exposure to OVA significantly increased the expression of p-JNK, but it has no effect on the total expression level of JNK. Correspondingly, CpG treatment can reduce the

expression of p-JNK, and can not affect the total level of JNK. Furthermore, SP600125, an antagonist of JNK, significantly mitigated allergic airway inflammation, and suppressed OVA-induced activation of ER stress. In addition, we also found that OVA stimulation increased the expression of ER stress markers in Raw264.7 cells, and CpG can significantly reduced their expression level via suppressing the phosphorylation of JNK. **Conclusion** These results indicated that CpG-ODN

mitigates allergic airway inflammation via suppressing the activation of ER stress, and such effect may be resulted from inhibiting the activation of p-JNK.

PO-0959

肺泡灌洗液宏基因组二代测序在肺结核诊断中的应用

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肺泡灌洗液宏基因组二代测序在肺部感染的病原学诊断中有巨大价值,本文评估了 mNGS 在临床疑诊肺 结核患者中的诊断价值。

PO-0960

EGFR 突变状态对 NSCLC 术后患者预后的影响

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通过收集手术后非小细胞肺癌患者驱动基因二代测序 结果及各临床病理特征,主要分析EGFR驱动基因突 变状态与临床病理特征的关系,同时主要探讨EGFR 驱动基因突变状态对于手术后NSCLC患者无进展生 存期的影响,为非小细胞肺癌患者制定个体化精准化 的治疗方案提供理论依据。

PO-0961

新生儿黄疸: 过敏性疾病发生的一个危险因素

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过敏性疾病是目前较常见的疾病,在全球,鼻炎的患 病率在不断增加,对社会和个人都构成重大的医疗负 担。过敏性疾病的发展会受到新生儿时期疾病的影响, 新生儿期间患有黄疸是其中一个影响因素,且其产生 影响的机制不明。现已有研究显示过敏性疾病与机体 的T细胞及其分泌的细胞因子有关,同时T细胞的分 化,功能受到脂质代谢的影响。本文基于新生儿脐带 血血清代谢结果,探究新生儿黄疸对过敏性疾病发生 影响的机制。

PO-0962 成人耳源性慢性咳嗽 3 例

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耳源性咳嗽是导致慢性咳嗽的罕见原因,少见有个案 报道。现回顾分析临床所见三例确诊患者的临床表现 特征及治疗效果,探讨耳部探查在慢性咳嗽中的诊断 作用。

PO-0963

去泛素化酶 UCHL1 调控非小细胞肺癌培美曲塞耐药 的作用机制

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多靶点抗叶酸代谢药物培美曲塞(PEM)作为非小 细胞肺癌(NSCLC)的一线治疗药物,其耐药现象 频繁且耐药机制仍不甚清楚。本研究旨在探讨泛素羧 基端酯酶 L1(UCHL1)介导 NSCLC 中 PEM 耐药的 作用及机制。 PO-0964

基于项目反应理论结合概化理论的 IPF-PRO 量表的 研制与评价

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研制特发性肺纤维化患者报告结局量表(IPF-PRO) 并进行评价,为 IPF 临床诊疗决策及疗效评价提供有 效工具。

PO-0965

ELANE 基因突变致散发型先天性中性粒细胞减少一 例

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先天性粒细胞减少症 (Congenital neutropenia, CN) 是一种罕见的先天性骨髓衰竭性疾病,以多种基因缺 陷致外周循环血中的中性粒细胞绝对值(Absolute neutrophil count, ANC)减少为主要特征的一组异质 性疾病,其中中性粒细胞弹性酶 (ELANE) 突变最 为常见,该基因突变常为常染色体显性或隐性遗传, 也有散发病例报道。该病可通过详细询问病史及外周 血 ANC 监测寻找诊断思路,基因检测有助于确诊。 本文详细分析一例重度中性粒细胞减少,反复感染患 者的临床资料及诊治过程,并进行相关文献复习,总 结临床特点,为该疾病提供诊断思路。

非 HIV 感染患者播散性偶发分枝杆菌合并马尔尼菲篮 状菌病一例

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Background Mycobacterium fortuitum is a rapidly growing non-tuberculous mycobacterium (NTM) with weak pathogenicity. Here, we present a rare case of disseminated M. fortuitum and Talaromyces marneffei coinfection in a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) negative patient.

Case presentation A 28-year-old female was admitted to our hospital due to 2 months of swelling of lymph nodes on the right side of her cervix, accompanied by repeated low fever for more than 1 month. Biopsy of the right cervical lymph node and endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial fine aspiration(EBUS-TBNA) both needle suaaested granulomatous inflammation. The bacterial culture and mycobacteria examination of the lesion as well as HIV antibody test were all negative. Disseminated marneffei infection was diagnosed Τ. bv the quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) results from the blood showing 1798 copies/ul. Medication of amphotericin B combined with cefoxitin was administered for suspected NTM infection in the meantime. However, the oncedropped fever recurred and the lymph nodes continued to swell. Metagenomics next-generation sequencing (mNGS) detection of the lymph nodes indicated M. fortuitum. After combination treatment with amphotericin B, voriconazole, linazolamide, and imipenem, the patient's body temperature returned to normal, the lymph node swelling was gradually reduced, and the lung lesion was absorbed.

Conclusion We report a case of an HIV-negative patient diagnosed with disseminated M. fortuitum and T. marneffei coinfection with nonspecific clinical manifestation, in order to heighten awareness of these infections.

PO-0967

Anti-PD-L1 antibody alleviate pulmonary fibrosis by inducing autophagy via inhibition of the PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway

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Object Pulmonary fibrosis is one of the refractory diseases of the respiratory system with severe morbidity and mortality, and lack of effective treatment. Programmed cell death 1 ligand 1 (PD-L1),

transmembrane protein in humans, The а combination of PD-L1 and PD-1 can inhibit the "injury" of normal cells and tissues in the human body after T cell activation, thereby exerting a negative effect on the immune response. regulatory Pulmonary fibrosis and cancer have similar pathophysiological process. In recent years, PD-1/PD-L1 blockade with monoclonal antibody provides significant clinical benefits for patients with malignant tumors. However, its relationship with pulmonary fibrosis is still unclear.We aim to explore the expression of PD-L1 in pulmonary fibrosis and whether PD-L1 blockade with monoclonal antibody can attenuate pulmonary and its mechanism through animal fibrosis experiments in vivo and in vitro experiments.

Methods In vivo experiment:C57BL/6 mice between 4~6 weeks were randomly divided into 5 groups: control group, BLM group, anti-PD-L1 group, BLM-anti-PD-L1 100µg group,BLM-anti-PD-

L1 200µg group. The pathological conditions of lung fibrosis were determined by H&E staining, Masson's trichrome staining, hydroxyproline detection and immunohistochemistry. In vitro experiments:TGF-B1. as an inducer of pulmonary fibrosis cell model, after treatment with anti-PD-L1 antibody, the activation, proliferation and migration ability of lung fibroblasts were detected by western blot, gPCR, EdU proliferation experiment and cell scratch experiment. At the same time, the effect of anti-PD-L1 antibody on autophagy level and PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway related protein expression in pulmonary fibrosis models in vivo and in vitro was detected by electron microscopy and immunofluorescence.

Results PD-L1 is highly expressed in both in vivo and in vitro models of pulmonary fibrosis.Anti-PD-L1 antibody can significantly improve bleomycininduced structural disorder and collagen deposition mouse lung tissue:and can improve the in proliferation, migration, activation and extracellular matrix deposition of lung fibroblasts induced by TGFβ1.In vivo and in vitro models of pulmonary fibrosis, the level of autophagy is obviously insufficient, Anti-PD-L1 antibody can promote the conversion of LC3I to LC3II; After using autophagy inhibitors CQ and 3MA, it can inhibit the improvement effect of anti-PD-L1 antibody on pulmonary fibrosis. PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway is activated in pulmonary fibrosis, and anti-PD-L1 antibody can activate autophagy by inhibiting the PI3K-AKT-mTOR signaling pathway to reduce pulmonary fibrosis.

Conclusion the results above shown that Anti-PD-L1 antibody can reduce pulmonary fibrosis, and the potential mechanism might through inhibiting fibroblast activation and promoting autophagy via suppressing PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway. It might provide a novel thought for the treatment of pulmonary fibrosis.

GPNMB expression impacts prognosis and immune infiltration in cancers

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Object Glycoprotein non-metastatic gene B (GPNMB) can regulate tumor progression by interacting with T cell function. However, the association between GPNMB and tumor-infiltrating immune cells and prognosis of various cancers is poorly understood.

Methods We lise the Oncomine and TIMER database to investigate GPNMB expression in multiple tumors. The PrognoScan database, Kaplan-Meier plotter are used to analyze tumor prognosis of GPNMB. R packages are used to performed multivariable cox regression analysis. We use TIMER and GEPIA database to explore the association between GPNMB expression and tumor immune infiltration levels, and immune cell markers. GPNMB related transcription factors and transcription-target networks are investigated via TTRUST database and GeneMANIA.

Results A high level of GPNMB expression was significantly associated with poor prognosis in stomach adenocarcinoma(STAD).A high level of GPNMB expression was significantly associated with favorable prognosis in lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD). Besides, GPNMB expression level can impact the prognosis in STAD and LUAD patients with lymph node metastasis. Moreover, GPNMB expression level has significant relationships with B cells. CD8+ T cells. CD4+ T cells. macrophages. neutrophils, and DCs infiltrating levels in STAD and LUAD. Besides, various immune gene markers of STAD and LUAD are significantly related to GPNMB addition, the GPNMB expression. In related transcription factors MITF and are TP53. The transcript-target networks are mainly responsible for signal transduction in response to DNA damage, DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator, mitotic G1 DNA damage checkpoint, G1 DNA damage checkpoint.

Conclusion These results indicate that GPNMB prognosis and is significantly associated with immune infiltrating levels in various cancers patients, especially in STAD LUAD patients. and Multiple immune gene markers of STAD and LUAD are significantly related to GPNMB expression, especially monocyte, macrophage polarization, and functional T cells gene markers. Our study signifies that GPNMB plays an essential role in prognosis prediction and immune infiltration of STAD and LUAD.

PO-0969

Antitumour effect of neoantigen-reactive T cells induced by RNA mutanome vaccine in mouse lung cancer

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Object Object: Current research reveals that that humans mount a mutation-specific T cell response to epithelial cancers. Neoantigens are epitope peptides which can be recognized by T cells, thus stimulating specific antitumour immune response. Lung cancer neoantigen possesses high tumor specificity and immunogenicity, making it an ideal target for adoptive cell therapy.We aimed to investigate the antitumour effect of neoantigen-reactive T(NRT) cells induced by RNA mutanome vaccine, which may serve as a feasible and effective therapeutic approach for lung cancer.

Methods Methods: We predicted candidate neoantigens according to the mutant gene analysis by sequencing the mouse Lewis cells and C57BL/6 mouse tail tissue. RNA vaccine was prepared with the neoantigens as the template.We assessed antitumor efficacy, cytokine secretion and pathological changes after adoptive transfer of NRT cells in vitro and vivo experiments.

Results Results: We identified 10 nonsynonymous somatic mutations and successfully generated NRT cells. The percentage of T-cell activation proportion was increased from 0.072% in conventional T cells to 9.96% in NRT cells. Interferon- γ secretion augmented from 17.8% to 24.2% as well. As an in vivo model, adoptive NRT cell infusion could promote active T-cell infiltration into the tumour tissue and could delay tumour progression.

Conclusion Conclusions: NRT cells induced by RNA mutanome vaccine exert a significant antitumour effect in mouse lung cancer, and adoptive NRT cell therapy might be considered a feasible,effective therapeutic approach for lung cancer.

PO-0970

不同无创通气模式在重度睡眠呼吸暂停综合征治疗中 的应用研究

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探讨对比自动双水平气道内正压通气(Auto BIPAP)、 持续正压通气(CPAP)不同无创通气模式用于重度睡 眠呼吸暂停综合征(OSAHS)患者临床治疗的效果。

气管插管病人鼻胃管成功留置数天后在食道内反折 1 例报道

李俊 宜宾市第二人民医院

危重症患者的病情严重,随时可能发生变化,极易发 生营养不良,加重病情恶化,增加死亡率。肠内营养 支持可以为危重患者提供营养物质,解决其营养不良 问题,是改善患者疾病预后的基础。使用无创呼吸机 辅助呼吸过程中,常因呼吸困难、不能脱机导致无法 经口进食,有较高的营养风险,可能会严重影响患者 的治疗效果,增加病人的住院时间及治疗费用,增加 患者病死率。经鼻胃管行肠内营养支持是为其提供营 养供给普遍途径。长期留置鼻胃管常导致腹泻、误吸、 鼻饲管堵管等并发症,鼻胃管体内反折较少见,影像 报道更是缺乏。本文将一家三甲综合医院呼吸与危重 症医学科1例气管插管患者鼻胃管成功留置数天后在 食道内反折的病例进行报道,希望为气管插管留鼻置 胃管患者的护理提供一定的经验。

PO-0972

武汉市新型冠状病毒肺炎住院患者和隔离观察人员的 心理状况调查

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2020 年 2 月,在武汉市新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情形势 最严峻时,通过问卷调查的形式,调查住院患者及集 中隔离观察人员的心理状况,分析两者的区别及主要 影响因素,探讨新冠疫情对人们心理健康的影响,希 望为改善新冠疫情下人们的心理健康状况提出建议。

PO-0973

免疫细胞数目与重症肺炎病情及预后关系的研究

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中性粒细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞、嗜碱性粒细胞、淋巴细胞及其亚群为主的免疫细胞数反应 CAP 患者的免疫状态,探究免疫细胞与肺炎的关系以及重症 CAP 患者的免疫特点和预后的关系

PO-0974

The prevalence and clinical significance of anti-Ro-52 autoantibody in polymyositis/dermatomyositis associated interstitial lung disease

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Object To investigate the prevalence and clinical significance of anti-Ro-52 autoantibody in polymyositis/dermatomyositis associated interstitial lung disease (PM/DM-ILD).

Methods Patients diagnosed with PM/DM-ILD from January 2015 to April 2020 at Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital were enrolled and classified into two groups based on the presence or absence of anti-Ro-52 antibody. The demographics, clinical characteristics, therapeutic information, and follow-up were collected and analyzed.

Results A total of 346 patients with PM/DM-ILD were recruited, of whom 244 (70.5%) were anti-Ro-52 positive. Among the 244 patients, 45 patients (18.44%, 45/244) had an isolated anti-Ro-52 positive and 199 (81.56%, 199/244) had co-occurrence of anti-Ro-52 and other myopathies associated antibodies (MSAs). Anti-Jo-1 (38.19%, 76/199) was the most frequent antibody that co-existed with anti-Ro-52, followed by anti-MDA5 (21.11%, 42/199) and anti-EJ (18.59%, 37/199). The forced vital capacity (FVC) %-predicted, forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1) %-predicted and diffusion capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide (DLCO) %predicted in patients with anti-Ro-52 positive were significantly

reduced than those without (P=0.014, P=0.041, P=0.002). More patients with anti-Ro-52 positive received a combination of corticosteroid and immunosuppressants treatment compared to those without anti-Ro-52 (P=0.018, Table 1). The mortality was similar between the two groups.

Conclusion Anti-Ro-52 is highly prevalent in PM/DM-ILD and often co-exists with other MSAs. The presence of anti-Ro-52 was associated with severe pulmonary function at baseline but had insignificant effect on outcome. Further study is needed to investigate the exact role of anti-Ro-52 in the pathogenesis in PM/DM-ILD.

血液病合并毛霉感染的特征和死亡预测模型

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分析血液病合并肺毛霉菌病患者的临床特征、诊断治 疗情况以及预后,建立死亡预测模型并进行验证,寻 找死亡的高危因素,提高对血液病合并肺毛霉菌病的 认识以早期干预治疗,提高血液病合并毛霉感染患者 的生存率。

PO-0976

肺康复训练对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者的疗 效观察

刘佩玲、陈刚 河北医科大学第三医院

比较慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期住院患者单纯内科药物治疗与联合肺康复训练的临床疗效。

PO-0977

Welch Allyn 生命体征检测仪在呼吸科临床护理工作 中的应用

杨文柳

襄阳市中心医院

探讨 Welch Allyn 生命体征检测仪在呼吸科临床护理 工作中的应用价值。

PO-0978

Coverage and Influencing factors of Influenza Vaccination among the elderly in Minhang District, Shanghai

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4. Jiangchuan Community Health Service Center, Minhang District, Shanghai

5. Zhuanqiao Community Health Service Center, Minhang District, Shanghai **Object** Influenza is a significant public health problem and the elderly are at a greater risk of contracting the disease, they benefit from influenza vaccination, but the number of elderly people in Shanghai, who are vaccinated is far insufficient. To describe the influenza vaccination coverage and to identify its influencing factors, and to understand the reasons for not receiving influenza vaccination among the elderly in Minhang District, Shanghai.

Methods The influenza vaccination coverage among the elderly in Minhang District of Shanghai was described by collating the data of influenza vaccination from August 1, 2014 to July 30, 2019 for elderly people aged ≥60 years provided by Minhang District Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). And a telephone survey was conducted among vaccinated and unvaccinated older adults during the 2018-2019 influenza season using a selfdesigned questionnaire in August-December 2020. Binary logistic regression model was performed to determine the factors associated with influenza vaccination.

Results The coverage rate of influenza vaccination among the elderly was 0.68 %, 0.62%, 0.67% and 0.92% in the 2014/2015-2017/2018 influenza season respectively. However, the coverage rate in 2018/2019 season was 1.36%, which was significantly increased. A total of 1.450 (74.7%) vaccinated and 1,491 (62.1%) unvaccinated elderly people completed the questionnaire. Higher influenza vaccination was associated with females (odds ratio (OR):1.937), independent livina (OR:8.700), self-perceived poor health status (OR:4.445), having recommendations from physicians (OR:5.052) or family members (OR:3.449), former smokers (OR:4.509), past pneumococcal vaccination (OR:52.172) and past influenza infection (OR:15.184). In addition, the elderly with chronic bronchitis (OR:1.808), COPD (OR:3.161), bronchiectasis (OR:5.146) and diabetes mellitus (OR:2.030) were positively associated with vaccination. Compared to the unvaccinated elderly people, the vaccinated had higher awareness of influenza vaccine. The main reasons for not receiving influenza vaccination were believing they were healthy and did not need to get vaccinated (40.0%), not having heard of influenza vaccine before (33.1%) and not knowing when and where to get vaccinated (20.0%).

Conclusion The influenza vaccination coverage rate was relatively low among the elderly in Minhang District, Shanghai. The awareness and willing about vaccinations in elderly people should be increased. Our results might contribute to future intervention strategies to increase vaccination coverage among elderly people.

感染 SARS-CoV 15 年后与 SARS-CoV-2 的交叉免 疫反应检测及外周血单个核细胞转录组分析

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严重急性呼吸系统综合症冠状病毒 2 (SARS-CoV-2) 与 严重急性呼吸系统综合症冠状病毒 (SARS-CoV) 具有高度同源性,它们分享相似的基因和蛋白序列, 临床表现相似,侵入细胞方式相同。两者的交叉反应 已有报导,但存在矛盾之处,因此,我们进一步验证 SARS-CoV 与 SARS-CoV-2 的交叉反应,同时通过 研究 SARS 康复者 15 年后的一个免疫情况,预测 COVID-19 多年后的免疫状态。

PO-0980

Assessment of Financial Toxicity Among Advanced Lung Cancer Patients in Western China

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Object Lung cancer is the primary reason of cancercaused disability adjusted life years. Medical cost burden impacts patient's well-being through decreasing income, cutting daily expenses, leisure activities and exhausting savings. De Souza and colleagues developed and validated the COmprehensive Score for Financial Toxicity (COST). Our study aims to quantify the financial burdens of cancer therapy, to explore the relationship between financial toxicity and HRQoL in advanced lung cancer population.

Methods Patients aged \geq 18 years with confirmed stage III to IV lung cancer were eligible. The COST questionnaire verified by de Souza et al. was used to identify financial toxicity. Multivariable linear regression analysis with log transformation univariate analysis and Pearson correlations were used to performed the analysis.

Results Most of the patients had an income of < $\pm 50,000$ (\$7,775) annually (90.8%, n = 138/152). The insurance condition of the cohort was that the majority of the cohort had social insurance (64.5%), 20.4% of them had commercial insurance, 22.0% of them had both. Patients who were younger age ($50 \sim 59$, P < 0.001), employed but on sick leave, and lower income reported increased levels of financial toxicity (P < 0.05). The risk factors for high financial toxicity: (i) younger age ($50 \sim 59$), (ii) <1 month of savings, and (iii) being employed but on sick leave. Increased financial toxicity is moderately correlated with a decrease in QoL.

Conclusion Increased financial toxicity(lower COST) is related to poorer psychological status and certain demographics. Financial toxicity is moderately correlated with a HRQoL, and it may have a demonstrable correlation with HRQoL measures.

PO-0981

经鼻高流量氧气湿化治疗呼吸衰竭患者疗效研究

宋福娟

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探讨经鼻高流量氧气湿化治疗呼吸衰竭患者中的疗效。

PO-0982

慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并冠心病患者可溶性晚期糖基化 终产物受体的初步研究

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探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)合并冠心病患者血中可溶性晚期糖基化终产物受体(sRAGE)的变化情况及临床意义。

PO-0983 一例恶性肥胖低通气综合征病例报告

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背景:恶性肥胖低通气综合征 (MOHS) 被描述为 OHS 的一种亚型,其特征是严重肥胖、肥胖相关的 低通气和多器官功能障碍。由于疾病知晓率低和治疗 不充分, MOHS 死亡率较高。

病例介绍:一名 53 岁的男性被诊断出患有 MOHS, 表现为极度肥胖和多器官异常。在接受无创通气

(NIV)治疗后,生命得以挽救。在为期六个月的肺 康复 (PR) 计划结束时,观察到患者呼吸参数、BMI、 呼吸暂停低通气指数 (AHI) 和肺动脉高压方面的改善。 两年后,患者仍处于良好状态。

结论:本案例凸显了对 NIV 抢救 MOHS 患者的认识 和正确使用。此外,在这种情况下探索了 PR 的可能 治疗作用。

GALNT2 promotes cell proliferation, migration, and invasion by activating the Notch/Hes1-PTEN-PI3K/Akt pathway in lung adenocarcinoma

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Object Lung adenocarcinoma(LUAD) is the most common histological subtype of lung cancer with high incidence and poor prognosis. GALNT2 performs contradictorily in different tumors and our study aimed to investigate the function of GALNT2 in lung adenocarcinoma.

Methods We used network tools and tissue microarray immunohistochemistry to measure the expression levels of GALNT2 in LUAD. Kaplan-Meier curves and Cox regression methods were used in survival analysis. We detected the role of GALNT2 in cell lines by Cell Counting Kit-8, colony formation, transwell, and wound healing assays. We performed Western blotting to evaluate downstream protein levels.

Results GALNT2 was highly expressed in LUAD samples and indicated a poor prognosis. Knockdown of GALNT2 suppressed cell line proliferation, migration, and invasion abilities, while overexpression of GALNT2 enhanced those phenotypes. Moreover, GALNT2 activated Notch/Hes1-PTEN-PI3K/Akt signaling axis.

Conclusion Our data confirmed the cancerpromoting effect of GALNT2, and might provide a new approach for LUAD therapy.

PO-0985

二甲双胍通过活化 pp2A 抑制体外肺癌细胞生长和侵袭与肿瘤体内形成。

周小虎

江山市人民医院

二甲双胍对肺癌的发展有抑制作用,但是其分子机制 尚不明确。通过该研究旨在探讨肺癌治疗中二甲双胍 的抑癌作用是否有 PP2A 的活化作用的参与。剂量相 关的二甲双胍治疗减少肺癌细胞增殖中 A549 或 H1651 的表达,本研究探讨 PP2A 活化是否参与二甲 双胍对肺癌细胞的抗癌作用。二甲双胍治疗剂量依赖 性降低或 H1651 A549 肺癌细胞增殖,在体外生存和 trans-well 入侵能力,可部分逆转了冈田酸(OA)治 疗,α4 过度(O/Eα4)或击倒 PP2A 催化亚基 A 和 B(sh-PP2Ac)。免疫印迹分析进一步表明,二甲双胍治疗显 著降低 Ser184 磷酸化的伯灵顿,Ser62 Myc 的磷酸化 和 Akt Ser473 磷酸化,所有已知的 PP2A 敏感的网站, 这可能是部分被 OA 治疗,拯救 O/Eα4 或 sh-PP2Ac。 异种移植试验使用 A549v/J 裸小鼠皮下注射表明 O/ Eα4 或 sh-PP2Ac 增加阻力的异种移植肿瘤比较野生型相比,二甲双胍治疗和免疫印迹分析肿瘤组织细胞增殖细胞核抗原标志的表达(增殖细胞核抗原)以及Myc和Akt丝氨酸磷酸化,所有这一切都可能是部分由O/Eα4或 sh-PP2Ac 逆转。我们的数据表明 PP2A激活是肺癌细胞中二甲双胍抗癌活性的一部分。

PO-0986

合并非小细胞肺癌的慢性阻塞性肺病患者的急性加重 的相关临床特征分析

储小伟

江苏省苏北人民医院

1、研究慢性阻塞性肺病(COPD)患者发生非小细 胞肺癌(NSCLC)的可能危险因素,以及探讨合并非 小细胞肺癌对慢性阻塞性肺病急性加重(AECOPD) 的影响,以减少此类患者急性加重,改善预后,提高 生活质量。

PO-0987

ICS 治疗低嗜酸性粒细胞的慢性阻塞性肺疾病伴哮鸣 音患者稳定期疗效的回顾性分析

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探讨 ICS 治疗低嗜酸性粒细胞慢性阻塞性肺疾病伴哮鸣音患者稳定期的疗效。

PO-0988

呼出气一氧化氮在慢性阻塞性气道疾病个案管理中的 应用

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慢性阻塞性气道疾病包括支气管哮喘(哮喘)、慢性 阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)、支气管扩张(支扩)及闭 塞性细支气管炎(BO)等,均需要很好的个案管理。 本研究探讨呼出气一氧化氮((Fractional exhaled nitric oxide, FeNO)在慢性阻塞性气道疾病个案管 理中的应用。

基于临床症状表现特征的支气哮喘诊断策略决策树模 型分析

刘国梁、张晓岩、贾玉萍 中日友好医院

分析探讨临床症状表现特征对于支气管哮喘的临床诊断价值以及决策树模型的应用效能。

PO-0990 硬质气管镜并发症的临床观察

高鸿、张楠 应急总医院

评估硬质气管镜在临床应用中的并发症。

PO-0991 肺癌患者社会支持与自尊的相关性研究

吴美女 厦门市第二医院呼吸病医院

探究肺癌患者社会支持与肺癌患者自尊的相关性,明确肺癌患者社会支持与自尊的社会水平。旨在对肺癌病人的临床护理中提供参考依据

PO-0992

气道上皮细胞胆固醇代谢紊乱在香烟烟雾诱导的慢阻 肺中的作用及机制研究

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD),简称慢阻肺,是一种具 有高全球发病率和死亡率的常见疾病,其主要特征是 不完全可逆的气流受限,包括小气道阻塞和肺气肿。 气道上皮细胞是呼吸系统中最先与外界环境接触的细 胞类型,不仅有屏障保护功能,还能分泌多种细胞因 子和生长因子。吸烟是慢阻肺最主要的危险因素。香 烟烟雾暴露会导致气道上皮细胞损伤和炎症因子分泌, 促进慢阻肺发生发展。除了是慢阻肺的危险因素以外, 香烟烟雾也会增加心血管疾病的风险。常被用于治疗 动脉粥样硬化的他汀类药物,主要是通过降低胆固醇 水平起作用,现在有研究报道在呼吸系统疾病中具有 抗炎作用。胆固醇属于脂质中的类脂,在动物组织细 胞中是不可或缺的重要成分。胆固醇的代谢紊乱会造 成细胞及组织器官的损伤,并进一步导致多种疾病。 然而香烟烟雾诱导的慢阻肺发病过程中气道局部胆固 醇代谢的表型及其可能调控慢阻肺炎症反应的作用及 机制并不明确,需要我们去进一步探索。本课题主要 研究慢阻肺气道上皮细胞内胆固醇代谢的可能变化及 其对慢阻肺发病过程的作用及机制。

PO-0993

支气管哮喘、慢性阻塞性肺疾病及支气管哮喘合并慢 性阻塞性肺疾病患者呼吸道细菌微生物组学的差异比 较

周娇 遵义市第一人民医院

初步探究支气管哮喘、慢性阻塞性肺疾病及支气管哮 喘合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者呼吸道细菌微生物组学 的多样性及丰度,并比较三者间呼吸道细菌微生物组 学差异。

PO-0994 快速进展性性间质性肺疾病

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快速进展性间质性肺疾病是一种罕见的致命性肺部疾 病,目前国内外对于本病的报道多见于抗MDA5抗体 阳性的皮肌炎(DM)、尤其是临床无肌病皮肌炎 (CADM)亚组患者中。1999年,日本学者首先报 道其临床特征,提出了快速进展性间质性肺疾病 (Rapidly progressive interstitial lung disease, RP-ILD)的概念。此后,有学者认为所有的间质性肺炎, 无论特发性还是继发性,包括 IIP、CTD-IP、药物性 IP、HP 或肺血管炎等,只要满足以下条件均可诊断 为快速进展性间质性肺炎(RPIP),即 RP-ILD:1) 1 个月内不明原因的呼吸困难恶化2)HRCT新出现 双侧磨玻璃影和/或实变影3)氧合指数 PaO2/FiO2(P/F)<3004)排除明显感染、气胸、肺 栓塞、心力衰竭及其他引起急性肺损伤的原因。

皮肌炎/多发性肌炎并发间质性肺病的 CT 定量分析与 肺功能及 ILD-GAP 分期的相关性研究

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探讨 CT 定量分析对皮肌炎/多发性肌炎并发间质性肺病(DM/PM-ILD)的评估价值。

PO-0996

中药治疗变应性鼻炎:代谢组学的变化

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变应性鼻炎突发的鼻塞,打喷嚏,流涕等症状会给患 者带来十分大的困扰,虽然已有各种针对鼻炎发病机 制的药物,但治疗仍然充满挑战性。近年来,使用中 药治疗变应性鼻炎的患者增多,但其药理机制尚不清 楚。本文基于血清代谢水平,结合患者使用两种中药 (散风通窍滴丸及通窍鼻炎片)治疗前后症状的改变,

检测患者血清中代谢物,探讨中药治疗变应性鼻炎的 药理机制。

PO-0997

播散性非结核分枝杆菌病引起溶骨性破坏的回顾性分 析

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总结分析播散性非结核分枝杆菌病并溶骨性破坏患者 的临床和实验室特征、影像改变、治疗和预后。

PO-0998

Choice of Treatment for Stage IA Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Patients Ineligible for Surgery: Ablation or Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy?

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Object To compare the survival outcomes of ablation and stereotactic body radiotherapy(SBRT)

in inoperable patients with stage IA non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

Methods Using the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database,we identified 6,395 patients with stage IA NSCLC who had complete clinical information from 2004 to 2015. Kaplan–Meier analysis was performed to determine the propensity score based on theclinical characteristics of patients with stage IA NSCLC. Overall survival (OS) was comparedbetween patients with stage IA NSCLC who were treated with ablation and SBRT after adjusting, stratifying, or matching.

Results Kaplan–Meier analysis demonstrated no significant difference in survival curves (log-rank,p>0.05) between the ablation and SBRT groups. Compared with the SBRT group, the hazard ratio(HR) (95% confidence interval [CI]) of OS was 0.930 (0.817–1.058, p=0.269) in the ablation group on univariate analysis. On multivariate analysis, similar effects on OS (HR: 0.974, 95% CI: 0.858–1.105, p=0.680) were seen in patients with stage IA NSCLC in both the groups.

Conclusion This study suggests that survival does not differ significantly between patients withstage IA NSCLC treated with ablation and SBRT. These results will be helpful for patients with stageIA NSCLC who are ineligible for surgery.

PO-0999

Anlotinib inhibits PFKFB3-driven glycolysis in myofibroblasts to reverse lung fibrosis

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Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a fatal disease in which the normal alveolar network is gradually replaced by fibrotic scars. Current evidence implicates metabolic alterations is correlated with the differentiation of fibroblasts into myofibroblasts in IPF. Here, we tried to decipher whether anlotinib, a novel multitargeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor, could alleviate bleomycin induced pulmonary fibrosis and explore the possible mechanisms.

Methods In this study, C57BL/6 mice were intraperitoneally injected with anlotinib immediately or 7 days after BLM injection to investigate the preventative and therapeutic effects of anlotinib on bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis. Additionally, we used primary mouse lung fibroblasts and the IMR90 cell line to examine the effects of anlotinib on fibroblasts. We measured the intracellular and extracellular lactate levels, glucose consumption and ECAR of myofibroblasts to access the glycolysis in fibroblasts. We performed RIP and Polysome analysis to investigate the novel mechanisms of anlotinib-induced glycolysis.

Results Anlotinib suppressed the bleomycininduced expression of Fibronectin, collagen I and α - SMA and improved pulmonary function. In vitro, anlotinib inhibited the TGF- β 1-induced expression of fibrotic markers, proliferation and migration of myofibroblasts. Anlotinib inhibited the PFKFB3-dependent glycolysis in myofibroblasts. RIP and Polysome analysis studies revealed that the RNA binding protein (RBP) PCBP3 posttranscriptionally regulates PFKFB3 expression by increasing PFKFB3 translation and thus promotes the glycolysis in myofibroblasts.

Conclusion Our data suggest that anlotinib exerts potent antifibrotic effects in the lung by downregulating PCBP3, decreasing PFKFB3 translation and inhibiting glycolysis in myofibroblasts. Anlotinib may be a novel and potent candidate for protection against pulmonary fibrosis.

PO-1000

隐源性机化性肺炎与结缔组织病相关性间质性肺疾病 比较分析

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本项目拟采用临床流行病学调查方法收集内蒙古民族 大学附属医院呼吸内科住院符合隐源性机化性肺炎 (COP)与结缔组织病相关性间质性肺疾病(CTD-ILD) 患者,分析和比较两者的临床表现、实验室检查结果、 肺功能、胸部HRCT表现、治疗方案及预后,探讨两 组患者各自的特征,为二者的鉴别诊断提供依据,指 导临床工作。

PO-1001

金属支架治疗良性气道狭窄安全性和有效性的荟萃分 析(471 病例分析)

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2005 年美国食品和药物管理局发出关于良性气道疾 病谨慎使用金属支架的警告,指出由于支架相关并发 症的风险和取除困难,使用金属支架只能作为良性气 道狭窄最后的治疗选择才可考虑放置。但是,目前尚 缺乏金属支架治疗良性气道狭窄的循证医学依据。为 探讨金属支架治疗良性气道狭窄的安全性和有效性, 现对已发表的研究进行荟萃分析。 PO-1002 **变应性鼻炎患者在不同年龄段的代谢族**谱

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变应性鼻炎是一种常见的过敏性疾病,常在儿童时期 发生,表现为打喷嚏、鼻塞,对许多人的健康生活造 成了负面影响。由于变应性鼻炎的治疗大多只能够缓 解症状,无法治愈,大部分的患者在儿童时期发病后, 长大成人后仍会受到鼻炎的困扰。鉴于儿童及成人在 机体免疫力上的差别,儿童患者及成人患者在发病机 制上应有一定的差别,而临床用药也需要有所针对, 但暂未见相关的研究。本文尝试通过代谢组学方法, 解析儿童及成人变应性鼻炎患者的发病机制,为治疗 提供新的思路。

PO-1003

UK5099 inhibits macrophage activation independent of mitochondrial pyruvate carrier mediated metabolism

Linyu Ran Shanghai East Hospital

Object Elevated glycoysis is essential for the classical activation of macrophages, but how glycolytic metabolites buildup engages in this process remains unelucidated.

Methods Recent studies reported that mitochondrial pyruvate carrier (MPC) mediated pyruvate transportation is required in the activation of macrophages by LPS (M_LPS), as wildly used MPC inhibitor UK5099 reduced key inflammatory LPS cytokines production in stimulated macrophages. Using genetic depletion model, we found that MPC mediated metabolism is dispensable for the activation of M_LPS.

Results While UK5099 could effectively inhibits MPC at approximately 5 μ M, higher concentrations (25 μ M) are required to inhibit inflammatory cytokines production. Importantly, UK5099 reduces cytokines production not only in WT but also in macrophages that lacks of MPC expression. Apart from MPC inhibition, excessive UK5099 also impairs mitochondrial electron transportation chain, HIF-1 α stabilization and the expression of inflammatory cytokines genes.

Conclusion Taken together, UK5099 inhibits inflammatory response in M_LPS duo to its off-target effect rather than MPC inhibition.

3D 打印口腔矫治器治疗单纯鼾症、OSAHS 的临床 研究

王雪严、苏晓丽 中南大学湘雅医院

探讨 3D 打印口腔矫治器治疗单纯鼾症、轻中度阻塞 性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征的有效性和安全性。

PO-1005

建立急性气管创伤动物模型的实验研究

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建立和评估锐器伤、化学性损伤、医源性损伤等造成 的急性气管创伤大鼠模型。

PO-1006

The long-term efficacy of radioactive particle stent in the treatment of tracheal adenoid cystic carcinoma: a case report

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The Second Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen Medical College

Object Tracheal adenoid cystic carcinoma (TACC) is a low-grade malignant tumor originating from the tracheal mucosa or submucosal glands. The clinical incidence is quite rare, but it is the second most common histological type of tracheal tumors. Current treatment methods include surgery, radiotherapy, endoscopic interventional therapy, and chemotherapy. Here we report a case of TACC treated with radioactive particle stent.

Methods A 49 years old female with no significant history of past illness, was admitted to the local hospital because of paroxysmal cough and shortness of breath. Bronchoscopy showed stenosis of the lower trachea, swelling and congestion of the mucosa, widening and unsmooth of the carina, both the left and right main bronchial orifices were narrow (stenosis≥50%). The biopsy of the carina showed adenoid cystic carcinoma. Further PET-CT examination showed no metastases in other parts. staged as cT4N0M0. As the obvious stenosis of the patient's trachea, we used high-frequency electrocautery to remove the new organisms in the airway and then inserted a Y-shaped metal stent graft into the airway through a bronchoscope to expand the airway on July 16, 2018. Since the patient refused surgery and external radiation therapy, the Y-shaped metal stent graft was removed and replaced with a Y-type sigma stent graft carrying 40 radioactive ¹²⁵I seeds on July 24, 2018. After 2.7

months of internal radiotherapy, the Y-shaped particle stent was taken out on October 15, 2018. The patient's overall symptoms improved significantly. Regular bronchoscopy afterwards showed that the lesions were stable, the new organisms in the airways had receded, and the trachea brushing showed no tumor cells. And followup of the chest CT condition was stable. Reexamination of the patient in July 2020 showed that tumors in the upper and middle trachea recurred and grew. On July 20 and July 21, 2020, she underwent photodynamic therapy (PDT) of local lesions under bronchoscope, and the new organisms disappeared successfully. In November 2020, the patient had a worsening cough again, and the middle and upper trachea tiny neoplasm was seen under the bronchoscope. Ċonsidering recurrence. on November 18, 2020, a straight stent carrying 16 radioactive ¹²⁵I particles was placed in the upper trachea through bronchoscope. And the radioactive particle stent was removed on January 12, 2021. After 2 months of radiotherapy, the lesions in the upper and middle trachea resolved, and only a small amount of granulation tissue proliferated.

Results In this case, we combined bronchoscopy intervention with radiotherapy and used radioactive particle stent to treat inoperable TACC, achieved a relapse-free survival time of nearly 2 years.

Conclusion In conclusion, radioactive particle stent can significantly expand the narrow airway lumen and effectively kill tumor cells, achieve a longer relapse-free survival time. This technology is expected to provide a safe and effective treatment option for inoperable TACC patients.

PO-1007

揿针耳穴联合腧穴治疗肺癌化疗患者睡眠障碍的疗效 观察

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观察揿针耳穴联合腧穴治疗肺癌化疗患者睡眠障碍的 临床疗效。

PO-1008

Resveratrol attenuates fungus induced allergic lung inflammation by alleviating endoplasmic reticulum stress via Akt/mTOR pathway

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Object Respiratory fungal exposure, especially Aspergillus fumigatus, is known to be associated with various allergic pulmonary disorders. Resveratrol has shown pleiotropic effects against allergic inflammation and oxidative response. The research aims to investigate the effects resveratrol play on Aspergillus fumigatus (Af)-induced allergic lung inflammation.

Methods Female mice were injected intraperitoneally with Af extract emulsified with aluminum on day 0 and 7 and intranasally challenged with Af extracts solved in saline on day 14 and 15. Resveratrol or dexamethasone was injected intraperitoneally 1h before each challenge. Mice were sacrificed for serum, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF), and lungs 24 hours after the last challenge. The control group was administered with saline. BEAS-2B was used to investigate the effects and mechanisms that resveratrol has on Af-exposed airway epithelial cells.

Results H&E staining showed that resveratrol and dexamethasone attenuated airway inflammation and flow cytometry revealed that eosinophils in BALF were reduced by resveratrol and dexamethasone. The protein levels of IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 in the BALF and mRNA levels of type 2 cytokines and proinflammatory cytokines including IL-6, TNF-α, as well TGF-B, were decreased after resveratrol as administration. Furthermore, resveratrol suppressed Af-induced lung endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress manifesting as reduced expressions of PERK. ATF4. CHOP, and GRP78. TUNEL staining and western blot analysis of cleaved caspase-3 and cleaved caspase-7 demonstrated that lung apoptosis was also inhibited by resveratrol. In vitro, ER stress and Akt/mTOR pathway were activated in Af-exposed BEAS-2B cells, both of which were effectively ameliorated when pretreated with resveratrol. Besides, downregulation of the Akt/mTOR pathway using LY294002 while inhibition of ER stress using 4u8C suppressed the ER stress and apoptosis in Afexposed BEAS-2B cells, respectively.

Conclusion Our findings showed that resveratrol alleviated the Af-induced allergic inflammation and apoptosis through inhibiting ER stress via Akt/mTOR pathway, exerting therapeutic effects on the fungus-induced allergic lung disorder.

PO-1009

The incidence, risk factors and stage-related outcomes of acute kidney injury in critically ill patients with COVID-19: a multicenter study

Linyu Ran Shanghai East Hospital

Object Acute kidney injury (AKI) is associated with worse outcome in patients with infection. However, the epidemiological feature of AKI and stage-related outcomes among critically ill patients with COVID-19 is poorly understood.

Methods In this multicenter retrospective study, we recruited consecutive adult patients from 11 designated ICUs for caring for COVID-19 in Wuhan, China. AKI was defined according to the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) criteria and the primary outcome was in-hospital mortality. Potential risk factors of AKI as well as the association between AKI stages and in-hospital mortality were analyzed.

Results A total of 323 ICU patients with COVID-19 were included in the study and 44.6% (144/323) of

them had experienced AKI during hospital stay. In comparison with patients without AKI, patients who developed AKI tended to be older, had higher proportion of chronic kidney disease (CKD), more likely to develop acute organ dysfunction and had higher SOFA score. As high as 86.1% AKI patients coexisted with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), among whom 84.3% AKI occurred after the development of ARDS. Multivariate analysis showed that medical history of CKD, ARDS and SOFA score were independently associated with occurrence of AKI. Increasing AKI severity was associated with hospital mortality when adjusted for other potential variables: odds ratio of stage 1 = 3.003 (95 % CI 1.329-6.786; p = 0.008), stage 2 = 5.380 (95 % CI 1.626-17.799; p = 0.006), and stage 3 = 22.384 (95 % CI 7.774-64.457; p<0.001).

Conclusion In this large-scale, multicenter study, we found that more than 2 in 5 critically ill patients with COVID-19 experienced AKI during their hospital stay. The development of ARDS is a strong risk factor of AKI. Increasing AKI severity is associated with increased in-hospital mortality.

PO-1010

新冠疫情下呼吸专科护理培训课程设计与实施

黄萍

宜昌市第二人民医院

目的:新冠疫情下,呼吸专科患者护理需求和发展趋势为目标,优化并实施护理培训课程。

PO-1011

Molecular mechanisms and roles of ATM in bleomycin-induced airway inflammation by regulating DNA damage response

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Object Bleomycin is a chemotherapy for tumor, its biggest side effect is respiratory damage. Using bleomycin may cause fatal secondary pneumonia. In recent years, more and more studies have been focused on the role of DNA damage responses in inflammation. However, the role and molecular of DNA damage response mechanisms in bleomycin-induced airway inflammation are unclear. Ataxia telangiectasia-mutated gene (ATM) is a key regulator of the DNA damage response signaling pathway. Therefore, this study aims to establish airway inflammation models induced by bleomycin, and explore the role and molecular mechanisms of DNA damage response mediated by ATM in airway inflammation. We will provide new theoretical basis for the prevention and control of airway inflammation. Methods Levels of DNA damage proteins were analyzed by Western blot after bleomycin exposure and ATM knockdown. Flow cytometry was used to observe changes of apoptosis and cell cycle in

bleomycin-induced airway inflammation. At the same time, RT-qPCR was used to determine whether ATM-mediated DNA damage response could regulate airway inflammation. In addition, after treatment with bleomycin, releases of cytoplastic double-stranded DNA in airway epithelial cells were detected by immunofluorescence staining. Furtherly, cGAS is one of DNA sensors, and airway epithelial cells were treated with cGAS siRNA to explore molecular mechanisms of ATM in bleomycin-induced airway inflammation by regulating DNA damage response in-deep.

Results Increased releases of cytoplastic dsDNA and expression of γ H2A.X in airway epithelial cells were found after bleomycin treatment. Knockdown of ATM gene can down-regulate bleomycin-induced expression of γ H2A.X, FANCD2 and FANCI, reduce bleomycin-induced apoptosis and further blocked the cell cycle in the G1 phase. Meanwhile, ATM knockdown significantly upregulated the expression of inflammatory cytokines induced by bleomycin, including TNF- α and CXCL2. Further results showed that cGAS-STING signaling pathway was involved in the bleomycin-induced airway inflammation. Inhibition of cGAS downregulated the expression of TNF- α induced by bleomycin.

Conclusion Bleomycin -induced airway inflammation can be increased by inhibition of ATM-mediated DNA damage response, which may be achieved through cGAS-STING signaling pathway.

PO-1012 单发性与多发性肺结节的临床特征分析

郑娟、徐兴祥 江苏省苏北人民医院

探讨单发性、多发性肺结节患者的临床特征及其区别。

PO-1013

集束化护理对呼吸与危重症医学科低氧血症患者经鼻 高流量湿化氧疗效果的影响

王载米 贵州省人民医院

探讨集束化护理对呼吸科低氧血症患者经鼻高流量湿 化氧疗效果的影响。

PO-1014

ATM 介导的 DNA 损伤应答对 PM2.5 诱导的气道炎 症的作用及分子机制

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随着全球工业化进程的加快,PM2.5环境污染问题日 趋严重。PM2.5颗粒能通过诱导慢性炎症环境导致肺 部结构和功能损伤,并引起慢阻肺、哮喘等气道炎症 性疾病的发病率增加。近年来,越来越多的研究开始 关注 DNA 损伤应答在炎症反应中的作用。然而,目 前关于 DNA 损伤应答在 PM2.5 诱导的气道炎症中的 作用及分子机制尚不明确。共济失调毛细血管扩张突 变基因 (ataxia telangiectasia-mutated gene, ATM) 是 DNA 损伤应答信号通路的关键调控分子。本研究 拟利用 PM2.5 构建气道炎症模型,探讨 ATM 介导的 DNA 损伤应答在气道炎症中的作用及潜在分子机制, 从而为气道炎症的防治提供新的理论依据。

PO-1015

两例肾移植后感染马尔尼菲篮状菌病例报道并文献复 习

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目的 总结移植后感染 TM 患者的临床特征、治疗及转归。

方法 回顾性分析广西医科大学第一附属医院既往2例 肾移植后经病原学确诊感染 TM 的患者,并回顾器官 移植后确诊 TM 感染患者的文献。

结果本文共报道2例均来自中国广西,2例均为男性, 分别在使用免疫抑制剂8个月和3个月后诊断马尔尼 菲篮状菌感染。2例移植后均规律服用麦考酚钠肠溶 片、他克莫司、强的松或泼尼松预防排斥反应,因为 出现咳嗽、气促、发热入院,肺部CT提示感染,通 过肺泡灌洗液、外周血送检NGS确诊为马尔尼菲篮 状菌感染,抗TM治疗方案为均为单用伏立康唑治疗。 1例治疗后好转,1例治疗时间过晚死亡。文献复习 共14篇,其中纳入14例移植后确诊TM的患者,其 中肾移植的有11例,骨髓移植的有1例,肺移植的 有2例。其中1例供者曾去过疫源地,其他13例患 者均有疫源地旅游史或居住史。使用免疫抑制剂后26 个月发现感染 TM 的有 2 例,大于 6 个月发现的有 11 例, 1 例不详。14 例在移植后均使用免疫抑制剂 预防排斥反应发生。最常见的临床表现有咳嗽、发热、 气促、腹痛等,感染的部位有肺、泌尿系、腹腔等, 确诊主要通过血、骨髓、胸腹水、组织活检、分泌物 进行培养或送检 mNGS 等。14 例患者中有 6 例接受 了两性霉素 B 序贯伊曲康唑的治疗后病情好转, 随诊 未复发,有1例接受两性霉素B单药治疗好转随诊未 复发,有1例接受了伏立康唑序贯伊曲康唑治疗后病 情好转随诊未复发,有1例接受了伏立康唑单药治疗 好转未复发,有3例接受治疗时间过晚病情危重死 亡.1 例未接受抗真菌药物死亡, 1 例治疗不详死亡。 结论 免疫抑制剂的应用是移植后发生机会性感染的 主要原因, 在 TM 的流行疫区, 出现发热、肺部阴影、 皮肤结节、淋巴结肿大等, 要警惕播撒性 TM 感染。 需要及时加用抗真菌药物、评估免疫状态调整免疫抑 制药物。

PO-1016

沧州地区慢性阻塞性肺病患病率及其相关危险因素的 研究

杜文禹、徐锋、邓爱兵、李绚梅 沧州市人民医院

了解沧州地区慢阻肺的患病率,并分析其相关危险因素。

PO-1017 5 年成人气管、支气管异物的回顾性临床分析

朱贵朝、甘婵 贵港市人民医院

探讨成人气管、支气管异物的支气管镜下特点、治疗 方法及并发症的处理。

PO-1018

宏基因组二代测序在下呼吸道感染中的应用价值探讨

毛水连、颜春松 南昌大学第二附属医院

(1) 比较 mNGS 与传统病原学检测方法对 LRTI 病 原学诊断的差异; (2)探讨 mNGS 在 LRTI 的诊断与治疗中的应用价 值。

PO-1019

两性霉素 B 和伊曲康唑诱导治疗艾滋病合并马尔尼菲 篮状菌病预后影响的 meta 分析

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由于各种因素的影响,对于诱导治疗 AIDS 合并该菌病的抗真菌药物尚无标准选择。本研究通过 Meta 分析总结分析两性霉素 B 和伊曲康唑诱导治疗 AIDS 合并 TM 感染患者的预后影响,为临床用药选择提供更多的参考依据。

PO-1020

沧州地区慢阻肺患者肺功能与体重指数相关性研究

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探讨沧州地区慢阻肺患者 BMI 与肺功能主要指标的相 关性

PO-1021 Comparative analysis reveals significant peptides related to asthma mechanism

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Object Asthma is a kind of chronic inflammatory and allergic disease. Peptides are important in immune response to asthma. Our study aims to identify peptidomic profiles between asthmatic mice and non-asthmatic mice. **Methods** House dust mite (HDM) was utilized to

build the asthmatic mouse model. Lung tissues were tested by histological analysis and liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). **Results** Histological analysis showed eosinophils infiltration, thickening of the bronchial wall, swelling and hyperemia of the mucosa. 108 of 1564 peptides were identified as significant

differential expression (fold change > 2 or fold

change < 0.5, p < 0.05), containing 44 upregulated and 64 downregulated peptides. GO analysis demonstrated that the functional precursor proteins of the identified peptides were primarily associated with actin polymerization or depolymerization, receptor-mediated endocytosis (RME) and regulation of inflammatory response. KEGG analysis revealed the peptides were associated with SNARE interactions in vesicular transport, bacterial invasion of epithelial cells and tight junction signalling pathways. Precursor proteins analysis revealed that peptides derived from glutamic acid-rich protein like 3 (SH3BGRL3) may be related to the incidence of asthma.

Conclusion Our results put forward hypotheses on asthma and mechanisms, and evidence for the candidate treatment sites of peptides in asthma.

PO-1022

胸肌面积(PMA)对男性慢阻肺患者临床意义的观 察研究

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肌肉萎缩是慢阻肺重要合并症之一,与疾病严重程度 和预后相关,在临床实践中却易被忽视。近年来,胸 部定量 CT 技术在慢阻肺疾病评估中价值日益凸显, 而 2014 年发表于 ATS 年报的一篇研究提示可通过胸 部定量 CT 技术对胸肌面积(Pectoralis major area, PMA)进行检测。通过 COPDgene 等大样本、多中 心、前瞻性队列研究证实,胸肌面积受全身运动和呼 吸影响较小,可较好的反映全身肌肉质量的改变,有 助于肌肉萎缩的评估。

本研究拟运用胸部定量 CT 技术对胸肌面积 (PMA) 进行定量检测,探讨该指标对男性慢阻肺患者的临床 意义。

PO-1023

免疫功能正常者肺诺卡菌感染并支气管扩张一例

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2. 锦州医科大学十堰市太和医院研究生培养基地

提高医务人员对肺诺卡菌感染的认识,以减少误诊, 避免延误诊疗,降低该病的死亡率。

PO-1024

Silencing ZIC2 abrogates tumorigenesis and anoikis resistance of non-small cell lung carcinoma cells by inhibiting Src/FAK signaling

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Object Aberrant expression of zinc finger protein (ZIC) family has been extensively reported to contribute to progression and metastasis in multiple human cancers. However, the functional roles and underlying mechanisms of ZIC2 in non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) are largely unknown.

Methods ZIC2 expression was evaluated using qRT-PCR, western blot and immunohistochemistry, respectively. Animal experiments in vivo and functional assays in vitro were performed to investigate the role of ZIC2 in NSCLC. Luciferase assays and chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) were carried out to explore the underlying target involved in the roles of ZIC2 in NSCLC.

Results Here, we reported that ZIC2 was upregulated in NSCLC tissues, and high expression of ZIC2 predicted worse overall and progression-free survival of NSCLC patients. Silencing ZIC2 repressed tumorigenesis and reduced the anoikis resistance of NSCLC cells. Mechanical investigation further revealed that silencing ZIC2 transcriptionally inhibited Src expression and inactivated Src/FAK signaling, which further attenuated the anoikis resistance of NSCLC cells. Importantly, our results showed that the number of circulating tumor cells (CTCs) was positively correlated with ZIC2 expression in NSCLC patients.

Conclusion Collectively, our findings unravel a novel mechanism implicating ZIC2 in NSCLC, which will facilitate the development of anti-tumor strategies in NSCLC.

PO-1025

芝麻酚对间歇低氧大鼠认知的作用及机制研究

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本研究通过间歇低氧大鼠模型的建立,以芝麻酚干预 为手段,首先检测对间歇低氧大鼠认知功能,其次从 氧化应激、细胞凋亡等方面阐述芝麻酚对间歇低氧大 鼠认知障碍的神经保护机制。

外泌体在慢性气道疾病诊断中的应用

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研究外泌体在慢性气道疾病的发生、发展过程中所起的重要作用。

PO-1027

多重聚合酶链反应技术对判定住院儿童肺炎病原学的 初步研究

王贵清、董晓艳 上海交通大学附属儿童医院

了解住院儿童肺炎的病原学,探讨多重聚合酶链反应 (multiple polymerase chain reaction, mPCR)技术的临床应用价值

PO-1028 10 例首诊合并胸腔积液的淋巴瘤临床分析

胡铭虹、翁端丽 龙岩市第一医院

分析总结首诊合并胸腔积液的淋巴瘤患者的临床特征。

PO-1029

沉默长链非编码 RNA DGCR5 对肺腺癌细胞增殖、 侵袭迁移及 Wnt/β-catenin 信号通路的影响

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研究沉默长链非编码 RNA DGCR5 对肺腺癌细胞增 殖、侵袭迁移及 Wnt/β-连环蛋白(β-catenin) 信号 通路的影响,探讨 DGCR5 对肺腺癌的可能作用机制。 PO-1030 以肺泡蛋白沉积症起病的干燥综合征继发肺间质病变 一例

张译、彭红、贺文龙 中南大学湘雅二医院

本文报道了一例未经治疗自行好转的肺泡蛋白沉积症 老年女性患者,继而出现气促加重,影像进展,肺部 影像表现为胸膜下线条状、网格状及蜂窝状影及牵拉 性支扩表现,风湿免疫相关抗体阳性,诊断为干燥综 合征继发肺间质病变的病人,经激素、丙种球蛋白治 疗后好转。肺泡蛋白沉积症与干燥综合征两者的关系 不明,均与自身免疫紊乱相关,该病例提示我们,肺 泡蛋白沉积症与干燥综合征之间可能存在某种联系, 具体愿意有待进一步探寻。

PO-1031

Nrf2 激活剂缓解低氧性肺动脉高压大鼠肺血管重构

葛亮 恩施州中心医院

探讨核因子 E2 相关因子 2 (Nrf2) 激活对低氧性肺 动脉高压 (PAH) 大鼠血管重构的影响,并初步探讨 其机制。

PO-1032 表现为胸腔积液的假性硬脊膜囊肿一例

王乃志、张建 胜利油田中心医院呼吸与危重症医学科

假性硬脊膜囊肿多是由于脊柱术后脑脊液漏所致。

PO-1033 心理护理在支气管扩张伴咯血患者中的应用

彭园 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探讨心理护理在支气管扩张伴咯血患者中的应用效果。

腹部穴位联合多频震动治疗仪在老年脑卒中患者便秘 护理中的应用分析

王诗尧、李欣欣、孙丹丹、朱莉 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨腹部穴位联合多频震动治疗仪在老年脑卒中患者 便秘护理中应用效果分析。

PO-1035

静脉用环磷酰胺治疗 γ-干扰素抗体阳性合并马尔尼菲 篮状菌感染患者临床疗效观察及文献复习

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马尔尼菲篮状菌感染患者合并 γ-干扰素抗体阳性时常 常易复发,感染重,呈难治性感染。本研究探讨静脉 使用环磷酰胺对 γ-干扰素抗体滴度及患者临床预后的 作用。

PO-1036

基于智能随访的延续护理对气道狭窄患者治疗依从性 及疗效性的研究

金星星

重庆医科大学附属第一医院

探讨智能随访管理小程序在气道狭患者延续性护理中 的应用效果

PO-1037

Epidemiology and co-infection patterns in patients with respiratory tract infections in southern China between 2018 and 2020.

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Object Respiratory tract infections (RTIs) are the most prevalent diseases in the world, and a deeper understanding of the RTIs revealed different etiologies in children and adults. The difficulty in rapidly diagnosis of the pathogens and considerable

overlap between the clinical syndromes contributing to the inappropriate use of antibiotics in humans with RTIs. The study updates the epidemiological characteristics of respiratory pathogens in children and adults in southern China from 2018 to 2020, aiming to provide reference for clinical diagnosis of patients with RTI and to reduce unreasonable antibiotic use.

Methods In this work, a total of 134,552 nasopharyngeal or throat swabs collected from patients in 407 hospitals were analyzed. The presence of 14 respiratory viruses (influenza A virus [IAV], influenza B virus [IBV], parainfluenza viruses [PIV], respiratory syncytial virus [RSV], adenovirus RHV1. rhinovirus IADV1. human human metapneumovirus [HPV], human coronavirus[HCoV], human bocavirus [HBoV], epstein-Barr virus [EBV], cytomegalovirus [CMV], herpes simplex virus [HSV], mvcoplasma pneumoniae [MP], and chlamydia pneumoniae [CP]) was assessed by PCR/RT-PCR. **Results** The most common respiratory pathogens found in southern China were ADV (16.19%), RSV (15.48%), RHV (11.51%), IAV (10.93%), MP (8.95%), ÈBV (8.70%), PIV (7.67%), and IBV (5.44%). IAV and ADV were the most prevalent pathogens in adults (11.68%) and children (17.10%), respectively. More precisely, the most frequent pathogens in different age categories were: ADV (16.30%) and RSV (18.93%) in 0-4-year old children, IAV (16.68%) and ADV (20.36%) in children 5-14-year old children, Epstrein-Barr virus (EBV) and IAV in adults 15-49years old (7.48% and 15.43%, respectively) and 50-64-years old (8.74% and 9.76%, respectively), and IAV (7.37%) and IBV (2.43%) in 65-105-year old elderly. These three years have witnessed an increase in pandrug resistance to PIV in the 0-4 y, 5-14 y, and 65-105 y categories, and to RHV in the 5-14 y and 15-49 y categories. Generally, the period of high incidence of positive detection rate of the pathogens covered fewer months in adults than in children, except for EBV. Most pathogens showed a sharp decline in 2020. In upper RTIs, 77.27% (17/22) of the co-infections involved ADV, with ADV/RHV poly-infections being the most frequent (8/22). In lower RTIs, ADV-infected patients had a co-infection rate with MP, PIV, RHV or RSV, of 19.51% (48/246), 15.45% (38/246), 14.63% (36/246), and 14.63% (36/246), respectively. In patients with lower RTIs, only IAV, IBV, and EBV, were detected as coinfectious pathogens.

Conclusion In southern China, IAV and ADV were the most frequent respiratory pathogens affecting the adults and the children, respectively. Moreover, there may be a cross-reactivity between ADV, RHV, PIV, and MP. These data should be taken into consideration by the local authorities when designing strategies to prevent co-infections in patients.

晚期肺癌患者合并恶性胸腔积液的危险因素分析

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观察晚期肺癌伴恶性胸腔积液患者的临床特征,探讨 晚期肺癌患者合并恶性胸腔积液的危险因素,为临床 个性化治疗提供依据。

PO-1039

血清 CMV-IgM 在特发性肺纤维化中的临床意义

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探讨血清巨细胞病毒抗体 IgM (Cytomegalovirus antibody IgM , CMV-IgM) 在特发性肺纤维化

(Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IPF) 中的临床意 义。

PO-1040

The role of SOX2 in drug resistance of lung cancer stem cells and its potentiality as a new therapeutic target

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Object Isolate and identify human lung squamous carcinoma stem cell from clinical samples, verify the characteristics of stem cell resistance. Subsequently, drug screening is carried out in vitro, and the mechanism of how effective drugs is proven to provide a potential therapeutic target and also to make an experimental basis for diagnosis and co-treatment of lung squamous cell

Methods 1. Collect clinical specimens of advanced lung squamous cell carcinoma after surgery, obtain human primary stem cells through MACS stem cell isolation protocol, and then detect the effective components of culture medium to initially set up an effective system for laboratory stem cell isolation and culture protocol. From the literature and the analysis of the TCGA database, the specific proteins of lung squamous cell carcinoma stem cells are used as follow: SOX2, EpCam, CD44. Different methods are used to identify stem cells, including western blot, g-PCR and flow cytometry. We also sort these cells based on cytokeratin expression and culture the EpCam (+) / Cytokeratin(-) cells for further use. At the same time, through the cultivation of monoclonal cells and induced differentiation of parental CSCs, DNA sequencing was done on these samples and verified that Hippo signaling pathway may play an import role in lung squamous carcinoma.

2. First, we verified the sensitivity to cisplatin in stem cells, and then performed western blot to detect the protein changes after cisplatin 3days treatment. And then use the CCK8 and Titer Glow reagents to screen for sensitive drugs in 2D and 3D cultured cells and also in zebrafish models. Through drug synergy experiment, we verified that proteasome inhibitors (PIs) could be used in combination with cisplatin to effectively improve the effeteness of cisplatin.

3. It was showed by qPCR that PIs can degrade SOX2 mRNA expression within 6hrs. So, the luciferase reporter experiment was used to verify the effect of PIs on the stability of SOX2 mRNA. To explore the possible mechanism of PIs in stem cells, we set up western blot, which showed that PIs were able to inhibit the expression of SOX2. We then confirmed the result by immunofluorescence. SOX2 expression was Significantly reduced observed from all of the above experiment. We then did knockdown assay to down regulated the expression of SOX2 by siRNA and shRNA, the experiments revealed the role of SOX2 in promoting the proliferation of LUSC. Inhibition of SOX2 can not only increase the sensitivity of tumor cell to cisplatin and YAP inhibitor, but also inhibit the proliferation of stem cells. At the same time, the knockdown western blot also showed that the SOX2 may have a part in the Hippo signaling regulation through YAP1.

4. We also conduct the intervention experiments in LUSC cell lines and SCLC cell lines to further verified the effectiveness of PIs. We did in vivo assay using cell lines to show that CFZ and Cisplatin combination treatment may have a very promising effect on reducing tumor size and weight.

Results 1. We have set up a stem cell isolation protocol using MACS separation method. The characteristics of LUSC stem cells can be further determined by detecting the expression of specific

protein markers as CD44、EpCam and SOX2.

2. CCK8 results shown that cancer stem cells are resistant to cisplatin, which is consistent with clinical information, suggesting that stem cells may be one of the main cell groups resistant to chemotherapy drugs. Synergy experiment indicated that PIs could act synergistically with cisplatin, and PIs inhibit the proliferation of stem cells by inhibiting the expression of SOX2. Also, PIs have an effect in differentiated cells as well as LUSC and SCLC cell lines.

3. SOX2 is an important transcription factor that maintains the characteristics of stem cells and contribute to the drug resistance. The expression of SOX2 in differentiated cell is significantly reduced, and without SOX2 the sensitivity to cisplatin is increased. Knock down of SOX2 can inhibit stem cell proliferation and increase the sensitivity of cells to cisplatin. In the meantime, SOX2 may have a role in the Hippo signaling activation through YAP1 regulation.

Conclusion 1. SOX2 is highly expressed in LUSC stem cells, which can promote the proliferation of stem cells and maintain the stemness of stem cells. It is one of the main factors that affecting the resistance of stem cells to chemotherapy drugs. Knock out of SOX2 can inhibit cell proliferation and at the same time promote cell sensitivity to chemo drugs.

2. PIs can not only inhibit stem cells proliferation by inhibiting SOX2 expression but also inhibit the proliferation of tumor cells. Combined treatment with chemotherapeutic drugs can reduce the concentration of chemo drugs.

3. In lung squamous cell carcinoma, the Hippo signaling pathway may affect cell differentiation. SOX2 may participate in the regulation of Hippo signaling through YAP1 expression.

PO-1041

Pulmonary manifestations of Erdheim-Chester disease: clinical characteristics, outcomes and comparison with Langerhans cell histiocytosis

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Object Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare form of non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis that typically affects many organs, including the lung and pleura. However, there are few studies concerning pulmonary involvement in ECD patients.

Methods We performed a retrospective study of the clinical features, radiological characteristics and treatment outcomes of 54 consecutive ECD patients at Peking Union Medical College Hospital between January 2013 and October 2020. Data for adult Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) patients with pulmonary involvement diagnosed from January 1990 to November 2019 in our center were also retrospectively analyzed. Clinical and radiological characteristics between these two cohorts were compared.

Results The median age of diagnosis of the 54 ECD patients was 48 years (range 9-66 years). Fortynine patients (91%) had pulmonary involvement; 14 (25.9%) had respiratory symptoms. Chest computed tomography (CT) scans revealed lung involvement in 49 (91%) patients and pleural involvement in 34 (63%). Thirty-three (61%) patients had interstitial lung disease (ILD) with varying degrees of interlobular septal thickening (57.4%), micronodules (55.6%), and ground-glass opacities (48.1%). Diffusion dysfunction was the most frequent pattern in the pulmonary function test, and the median predicted diffusion lung capacity for carbon monoxide was 65.1% (37.5-111% predicted). ECD LCH patients with pulmonary and involvement showed significant differences in

smoking status (10.3% VS 59.3%, P<0.001), respiratory symptoms (28.6% VS 57.5%, P=0.001) such

as cough and pneumothorax (0 VS 23.9%, P<0.001), and radiological findings, including cysts (P<0.001), opacities (P<0.001), and pleural thickening (P<0.001). With a median followup duration of 24 months (range, 1–84 months), the estimated 3-year OS of this entire cohort was 90.2%. Patients with ILD tended to have worse PFS than those with no ILD (P = 0.29).

Conclusion Pulmonary involvement is usually asymptomatic and therefore underestimated among ECD patients. Typical findings on CT scans include interlobular septal thickening, micronodules, ground-glass opacities, and pleural thickening. Regarding clinical and radiological manifestations, the pulmonary involvement of ECD is quite different from that of LCH.

PO-1042

IL-5 相关单克隆抗体治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病的研究与 进展

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是一种可预防也可治疗的 疾病,在中国甚至全世界都很常见,但它又是不能治 愈的[1,2]。多达 40%的慢性阻塞性肺病患者存在嗜 酸性炎症[3],白介素 5 (IL-5)在骨髓嗜酸性粒细胞 的分化、成熟等重要生长过程中起关键作用[4]。目 前针对 IL-5 且已入临床实验的相关单克隆抗体包括 IL-5 拮抗剂 mepolizumab 和 IL-5R 拮抗剂 benralizumab。两者对慢阻肺患者有一定疗效,尤其 对具有嗜酸性表型的慢阻肺患者。

PO-1043

关注和解释疗法对化疗期肺癌患者疲乏及睡眠质量的 影响

宋进欣 天津市第一中心医院

探讨关注和解释疗法对化疗期肺癌患者疲乏及睡眠质 量的效果
新式手绘导航法-简单、易学、不烧脑

龚臣 广西医科大学第一附属医院

普及、推广新式手绘导航法,简单、易学

PO-1045

IncRNA HOTAIR 通过 miR-17-5p / ATG2 / ATG7 / ATG16 轴调节自噬并影响脂多糖诱导的急性肺损伤

李裕军、梁志科、何桦、黄晓梅、莫泽珣、谭锦文、 郭伟鸿、赵子文、魏树全 华南理工大学附属第二医院(广州市第一人民医院)

通过微阵列分析获得了 1289 个差异表达的 IncRNA 或信使 RNA (mRNA)。 LPS 刺激实验组中的 HOTAIR 显著上调。

PO-1046

头孢他啶/阿维巴坦联合亚胺培南对泛耐药铜绿假单 胞菌的体内外协同杀菌作用研究

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2. 首都医科大学呼吸系感染临床诊疗与研究中心

3. 清华大学-北京大学生命科学联合中心

研究发现,泛耐药铜绿假单胞菌 (Extensively drugresistant P. aeruginosa, XDRPA) 可导致患者机体 局部感染甚至全身播散型感染,可用的治疗药物有限, 其对新型抗菌药物头孢他啶/阿维巴坦 (CZA) 耐药 形式严峻,病死率较高。因此,亟待探寻针对此类耐 药菌株的联合用药策略。

PO-1047

姜黄素通过下调 SRPK1 抑制肺癌 A549 细胞增殖

乔曼

天津市中西医结合医院

研究姜黄素对人肺癌细胞株 A549 增殖的影响,并分析 SRPK1 在其中的作用

PO-1048

人工智能应用于新型冠状病毒肺炎的系统评价

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2019 年 12 月以来,由新型冠状病毒 (SARS-CoV-2) 感染所致的新型冠状病毒肺炎 (COVID-19) 已蔓延 至 200 多个国家,造成了巨大损失。随着人工智能的 快速发展,人工智能已被广泛的应用于医学领域。 许多研究报告了将人工智能应用于 COVID-19,包括 诊断、公共卫生、临床决策、治疗、疫苗开发、监测 以及 COVID-19 患者的管理。本研究系统的评价了人 工智能 (AI) 技术在 COVID-19 中的应用,尤其是在 诊断、预后评估、预测流行趋势以及开发安全、有效 的药物和疫苗等方面的应用,并讨论了其潜在的局限 性。

PO-1049

Acute Effect of rhBNP on Pulmonary Hypertension due to Chronic Lung Disease

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Object Patients with pulmonary hypertension due to chronic lung disease and/or hypoxia (CLD-PH) have much lower survival rates. Unfortunately, targeted therapy with pulmonary vasoactive agents is not recommended for patients with CLD-PH.

Methods Patients with CLD-PH who met the criteria of mean pulmonary arterial pressure (mPAP) >25 mmHg and pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP) <15 mmHg were enrolled. The patients screened by echocardiography were and continuously administered either Recombinant human brain natriuretic peptide(rhBNP) or placebo (0.9% normal saline) during the initial 24-h period in a random fashion. After a 6-h wash-out period, the drugs were switched and administered for an additional 24 h. Pulmonary hemodynamic parameters were measured at 2, 4, 8, 12, 20, and 24 h.

Results From ten of fourteen screened patients with CLD-PH enrolled in this study. All patients were in acute exacerbation state and excepted heart failure by PCWP. Echocardiography revealed pulmonary arterial systolic pressure (PASP) of 73.40±13.91mmHg and right ventricular ejection fraction of 52.3±9.19%. Compared to

placebo group, rhBNP group had significantly reduced PASP [65.50 ± 16.81 mmHg vs. 46.50 ± 9.54 mmHg (p<0.001)], pulmonary arterial diastolic pressure (PADP) [25.70 ± 9.17 mmHg vs. 18.80 ± 5.45 mmHg (p=0.01)], mPAP [39.80 ± 10.13 mmHg vs. 28.40 ± 6.15 mmHg (p<0.001)], and pulmonary vascular resistance at 24 h [11.00 ± 3.93 wood unit vs. 6.60 ± 1.44 wood unit (p=0.001)]. Furthermore, the trend of the pulmonary hemodynamic parameters reduction was observed as early as 2-h rhBNP administration.

Conclusion rhBNP administration produces an acute effect on pulmonary artery hemodynamics in patients with CLD-PH at exacerbation.

PO-1050

LncRNA HOTAIR 通过激活 LPS 诱导的急性肺损伤 中的 NF-κB 途径增强炎症反应

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核因子 κB(NF-κB)激活增加了细胞因子的表达, 并进一步导致了肺损伤被认为是急性肺损伤(ALI) 的主要机制。在这里,我们着重探讨长非编码 RNA (LncRNA) HOX 转录物反义 RNA (HOTAIR)和 NF-κB 在 LPS 诱导的 ALI 中的潜在调控机制。

PO-1051

不同炎症表型 AECOPD 及 ACO 患者临床特征和糖 皮质激素治疗反应比较

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比较不同炎症表型 AECOPD 及 ACO 患者的临床特征 及对糖皮质激素治疗的反应情况,为进一步指导糖皮 质激素的应用提供参考。

PO-1052

局部晚期食管癌免疫治疗联合化疗序贯放疗后肺炎发 生情况及其危险因素

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免疫治疗在肺癌、黑色素瘤上的成功应用成为实体瘤 治疗的典范, ESCORT、ATTRACTION3和 KEYNOTE181又证明了以PD-1或PD-L1抑制剂为 代表的免疫治疗药物能够延长晚期食管癌患者的生存 时间,既往的研究又告诉我们,免疫药物应当尽早使 用,放化疗前应用比放化疗后应用更能够激发人体 T 细胞活性,然而免疫治疗后进行胸部放疗又会增加免 疫性肺炎合并放射性肺炎的风险,极大的威胁患者生 命,因此本研究主要为了探索局部晚期食管癌免疫治 疗序贯放化后肺炎的发生情况以及相关危险因素。

PO-1053

HOXC10 expression is an independent marker for distant metastasis in patients with LUAD

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Object Lung cancer ranks first in cancer-related deaths due to metastasis. HOX genes are reportedly related to tumor progression and clinical outcome in various tumors. However, the clinical role of HOXC10 in lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) remains vague.

Methods Bioinformatics analyses was performed to detect the expression of HOX genes in metastatic LUAD using data from TCGA. The effects of HOXC10 expression and its clinical role were further evaluated by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in TCGA dataset and LUAD clinical specimens. VEGFA and CD31 were further tested by IHC. The circulating tumor cell (CTC) cluster was further verified using Subtraction enrichment (SE) and iFISH of blood in clinical samples. The relationship between HOXC10 expression and VEGFA, microvascular density (MVD) as well as CTC cluster number was analyzed by statistical method.

Results Results: Our bioinformatical results found that HOXC10 was the most upregulated HOX gene in LUAD. And HOXC10 was dramatically overexpressed in LUAD compared with adjacent normal tissue, which predicted worse distant metastasis-free survival (DMFS). Furthermore, HOXC10 was highly expressed in LUAD clinical samples, and its overexpression is significantly correlated with the pathological grade, clinical stage, N classification, and M classification. Importantly, overexpression of HOXC10 indicates poorer DMFS in clinical stage and pathological grade in human LUAD samples. Statistical analysis indicated that HOXC10 was an independent predictor for DMFS in LUAD. Notably, the high levels of HOXC10 were positively correlated with the expression of angiogenic markers, VEGFA and MVD, and the number of CTC clusters.

Conclusion Conclusions: HOXC10 upregulation plays an important role in the aggression and metastasis in LUAD, which indicated a promising therapeutic target and an independent factor for the prognosis for LUAD patients.

PO-1054

STAT6 和 PAX8 在肺内孤立性纤维性肿瘤中的表达 及临床意义

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研究原发性肺内孤立性纤维性肿瘤(primary intrapulmonary solitary fibrous tumors, pSFTs)中 信号转导和转录激活因子 6 (signal transducer and activators of transcription 6, STAT6)、配对盒蛋白 8 (pair box 8,PAX8)的表达情况及临床意义。

PO-1055

经鼻高流量湿化氧疗使用相同流速不同氧浓度对慢性 阻塞性肺疾病合并Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭患者血气结果的影响

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观察经鼻高流量湿化氧疗状态下,不同吸入流速及氧浓度对慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并 []型呼吸衰竭患者血气结果的影响。

PO-1056

PaO2/FiO2 和 IL-6 是重症监护 COVID-19 患者死亡 的危险因素

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通过回顾性分析确定重症监护病房(ICU)住院的新 冠肺炎(COVID-19)患者死亡的危险因素。

PO-1057

Association of the location and initial degree of malignant central airway stenosis with the risk of severe restenosis after interventional bronchoscopy

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Object Therapeutic bronchoscopy is one of the effective methods in the treatment and management of malignant central airway stenosis (MCAS). However, restenosis after therapeutic bronchoscopy frequently occurs and severe restenosis (SR) can be life-threatening. Therefore, this study aimed at investigating the risk factors for SR after therapeutic bronchoscopy.

Methods The data of 233 consecutive cases with MCAS who were subjected to therapeutic bronchoscopy between 2015 and 2020 at a tertiary hospital were collected. Patients were divided into SR group and non-SR during 6 months after therapeutic bronchoscopy. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to determine the risk factors for SR.

Results SR during 6 months after therapeutic bronchoscopy occurred in 39.5% (92/233) of patients. The location and the initial degree of MCAS were associated with SR, as assessed by multiple logistic regression analysis (p<0.05). The risk of SR after therapeutic bronchoscopy in the left main bronchus, right main bronchus, and right intermediate bronchus increased, compared to the risk when of MCAS was located in the trachea (OR (95% CI) of 8.821 (1.850-25.148), 6.583 (1.791-24.189), and 3.350 (0.831-13.511), respectively). In addition, the initial degree of MCAS was positively associated with an increased risk of SR (OR, 1.020; 95% CI, 1.006-1.035).

Conclusion MCAS located in the left main bronchus, right main bronchus and right intermediate bronchus, as well as the higher initial degree of MCAS were independent risk factors for SR during 6 months after therapeutic bronchoscopy.

利伐沙班在治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重 (AECOPD)合并肺栓塞的有效性、安全性的研究

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探究利伐沙班在治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重 (AECOPD) 合并肺栓塞的有效性及安全性。

PO-1059

散发型淋巴管肌瘤病患者尿液 TSC2 突变与西罗莫司 治疗反应的关系

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散 发 型 淋 巴 管 肌 瘤 病 (sporadic lymphangioleiomyomatosis, S-LAM) 是一种几乎只 累及女性的罕见肿瘤性疾病,可导致患者肺功能与运 动能力逐渐下降。S-LAM 主要由 *TSC2* 基因突变所 致,但并非所有患者均可测得 *TSC2* 突变,*TSC2* 突 变情况与疾病预后、治疗反应的相关性亦不明确。西 罗莫司(又称雷帕霉素)是第一个治疗 S-LAM 的靶 向药物。本研究建立了一个包含 22 例初次接受西罗 莫司治疗的 S-LAM 患者的前瞻性队列,通过检测用 药前受试者尿液中 *TSC2* 突变情况并进行随访,探究 尿液 *TSC2* 突变与西罗莫司治疗反应的关系。

PO-1060

不同嗜酸性粒细胞水平的慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重 期患者临床分析

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分析不同外周血嗜酸性粒细胞(Eosinophils, EOS) 水平 AECOPD 患者的临床特点,比较其差异,探讨 外周血 EOS 对指导 AECOPD 患者病情评估、临床治 疗、临床转归等方面的价值。

PO-1061 **4 例放线菌病临床分析**

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探讨放线菌病的临床特征,提高该病的早期诊治率。

PO-1062

外周血炎性指标与晚期非小细胞肺癌进展时间相关性 的分析

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研究晚期非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 患者中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值 (neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、血小板与淋 巴细胞比值(platelet to lymphocyte ratio, PLR)、淋 巴细胞与单核细胞比值 (lymphocyte to monocyte ratio, LMR) 与患者进展时间的相关性。

PO-1063

Curcumin regulates alveolar epithelial senescence in pulmonary fibrosis on C/EBPβ activation

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Object The incidence rate of Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is increasing while no specific therapeutic drug at present. This study proposed that the expression of CCAAT enhancer binding proteins (C/EBP β) phosphorylation may be involved in the process of alveolar epithelial cell senescence, cell surface changes and the occurrence and evolution of pulmonary fibrosis (PF).

Methods In this regard, the effect of curcumin on phosphorylation and abnormal expression of C/EBPβ as well as the aging of alveolar epithelial cells and the pathological characteristics of PF were analyzed. Besides, the effects of C/EBPß phosphorylation on the senescence, phenotypic transformation and extracellular matrix synthesis of alveolar epithelial cells were investigated. In order to study the role of C/EBPβ phosphorylation in the regulation of C/EBPß nucleation, we analyzed the binding sites of C/EBPβ and α-smooth muscle actin (a-SMA) gene promoter, explored the relationship between C/EBPβ protein and α-SMA mRNA, and unearthed the molecular mechanism of C/EBPß phosphorylation that induced alveolar epithelial cell senescence.

Results It was observed that curcumin interfered with the alveolar epithelial cell aging and extracellular matrix synthesis at molecular level by regulating C/EBP β phosphorylation, which may provide scientific and theoretical basis for targeted gene therapy of PF. It was found that C/EBP β phosphorylation could promote the expression of p16ink4a, a molecular marker that relate to aging in human lung epithelial A549 cells. The C/EBP β gene knockout A549 cells could antagonize the aging of epithelial cells.

Conclusion Curcumin may regulate the phosphorylation of C/EBP β by aggravating the senescence of alveolar epithelial cells, thereby culminating in injury and abnormal repair of alveolar epithelial cells which promoted PF.

PO-1064

USP21 介导 TET2 去泛素化保护 COPD 气道上皮细 胞凋亡

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表观遗传通过弥合遗传变异与环境危险因素调控 COPD 的发生发展。基因关联研究显示 DNA 去甲基 化酶 TET2 的遗传变异与低 FEV1 显著相关,吸烟是 COPD 的环境危险因素,气道上皮细胞凋亡是 COPD 的发病机制之一,然而 TET2 参与 COPD 发 病的具体机制尚未明了。TET2 活性可受泛素化修饰 调控,USP21 是去泛素化酶,但是目前 尚未有研究 探索 USP21 与 TET2 蛋白活性的关联。本研究旨在 探究 TET2 蛋白在 CSE 诱导的气道上皮细胞凋亡中 的作用机制并探讨 USP21 与 TET2 蛋白活性的关系。

PO-1065

1 例 lemierre 综合征的病例报道

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通过 1 例病例报道提高对 lemierre 综合征的认识,达 到较高的早期诊断率及提高早期治疗的有效性 PO-1066

大黄酸通过抑制 STAT3 缓解 OVA 诱导的哮喘炎症反 应

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1. 观察大黄酸对 OVA 诱导的哮喘气道炎症的缓解作 用;

2. 探讨大黄酸是否通过抑制 STAT3 的激活缓解哮喘 炎症。

PO-1067 肺吸虫病误诊支气管扩张症 1 例并文献复习

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提高医务人员对肺吸虫病的认识和重视程度,降低该 疾病的误诊率及漏诊率,减少严重并发症的发生,改 善患者生活质量。

PO-1068

慢阻肺急性加重有不同表型吗?附 166 例的回顾性分 析

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嗜酸性细胞(EOS)在慢阻肺发病中的作用不太清 楚,近年发现外周血 EOS 升高的患者使用 ICS 比 EOS 正常的患者可以更多的获益。部分慢阻肺急性 急性加重(AECOPD)时也发现 EOS 增多,但是 AECOPD 时 EOS 增多的意义不甚清楚。本文回顾性 地分析了我院住院的 AECOPD 患者 EOS 增多的情 况,试图探讨 EOS 在 AECOPD 中的临床意义

Clinical analysis of hypereosinophilic syndrome first presenting with asthma-like symptoms

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Object Clinical manifestations of hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES) are diverse. This study aimed to summarize the clinical characteristics of HES with asthma-like onset as the first symptom and compare these characteristics and treatment strategies between idiopathic and parasitic HES.

Methods We retrospectively analyzed 36 HES patients with asthma-like symptoms as the first episode between January 2013 and October 2019 at our institution. Data of patients with HES of an unknown cause (HES_{US} group) and parasitic infection (HES_R group) were analyzed.

Results The HESUS and HESR groups included 16 and 20 patients, respectively. There were more male patients in the HES_R group (P<0.05). Wheezing and dry rale are the most common symptom and sign. There were no significant differences in the symptoms and signs between the two groups. The most often misdiagnosed disease was bronchial asthma. The peripheral blood eosinophil count was significantly increased in both groups (P>0.05). Abnormal pulmonary function mainly manifested as obstructive ventilatory disorder and mixed ventilatory disorder. Chest computed tomography showed ground-glass exudation, extensive patches, consolidation, nodules, and pleural effusion. Histopathological examination showed eosinophilic vasculitis infiltration without or granuloma. Glucocorticoids had a significant therapeutic effect, and the HESR group required combined deworming drugs. The duration of glucocorticoid therapy in the HESUs group was significantly longer than in the HES_R group (P<0.05). The overall prognosis was good, and 81.25% of the patients were clinically cured in the HES_R group; however, relapse occurred easily in the HESUS group.

Conclusion Asthma-like symptoms, obstructive ventilatory disorder or positive bronchial dilation test, and poor response to inhaled corticosteroids are not necessarily indicative of refractory asthma; HES should be considered. The clinical characteristics of HES of different etiologies are similar. Systemic glucocorticoid therapy is preferred for both idiopathic and parasitic infections. Idiopathic HES is treated with prolonged corticosteroids and relapses easily.

PO-1070

TGF- β -induced α -SMA expression is mediated by C/EBP β acetylation in human alveolar epithelial cells in vitro

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Object Through in vitro model, this study sought to determine whether binding of acetylated CCAAT/enhancer binding protein β (C/EBP β) to alpha-smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) promoter could affect the activity of the latter as well as assess if it is essential for epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) and extracellular matrix deposition in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF).

Methods The expression of EMT and C/EBPβ in A549 cells with transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-β) as pulmonary fibrotic model were detected via western blotting and gPCR. Determination of collagen-I expression via ELISA was performed. The luciferase activity was used to examine the activity of C/EBPB. Knockdown of C/EBPB was performed via siRNA experimentation protocol. We also investigated the effect of deacetylation of C/EBPß on EMT using sirtuin 1 (SIRT1). The binding ability of C/EBP β with α -SMA promoter was affirmed via chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) and electrophoresis mobility shift assay (EMSA). The relationship of α-SMA and acetylated C/EBPβ was investigated by co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP).

Results SiRNA-mediated knockdown of C/EBPß in TGF-_{β1}-induced A549 cells attenuated myofibroblast differentiation and ECM deposition. The extent of association between acetylated C/EBPβ and α-SMA promoter was dynamically monitored. It was confirmed that deacetvlation of C/EBPß in A549 cells successfully ameliorated TGF- β 1-induced EMT, as shown by reduction in α -SMA expression and excessive collagen-I accumulation. Conclusion The EMT and fibrotic effect of TGF-B1 is dependent on acetylated C/EBPβ-mediated regulation of α-SMA gene activity. C/EBPβ acetylation may play a central role in pulmonary fibrosis.

PO-1071

呼吸内科压力性损伤链式管理的临床应用研究

郑敏

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探讨呼吸内科压力性损伤链式管理的临床应用效果。

继发性 T790M 突变的发生及其使用奥希替尼的真实 疗效

柏洪、陈余清 蚌埠医学院第一附属医院

探究临床中获得性 T790M 突变非小细胞肺癌患者的临床特征及其使用奥希替尼的疗效。

PO-1073

125 I 放射性粒子气管支架治疗恶性气道狭窄15例疗 效观察

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黄石市中心医院

探讨 125I 放射性粒子气道支架在恶性中央气道狭窄 治疗中的疗效及安全性

PO-1074

抗 IFN-γ 抗体对 HIV 阴性马尔尼菲篮状菌患者 Th1/Th2 细胞分化的影响

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研究 HIV 阴性马尔尼菲篮状菌病 (TSM) 患者外周血 中 Th1/Th2 细胞的表达及意义,探讨马尔尼菲篮状菌 (TM) 感染 HIV 阴性宿主后机体免疫反应类型;明 确抗 IFN-γ 抗体 (AIGAs) 与 HIV 阴性 TSM 患者 Th1/Th2 细胞的相关性。

PO-1075

RIPK3 介导的Ⅱ型肺泡上皮细胞坏死性凋亡在肺纤 维化中的作用及机制初探

周爱媛¹、谭芬¹、陈平¹、Augustine MK Choi² 1. 中南大学湘雅二医院 2. Weill Cornell Medicine

受体相互作用蛋白激酶 3 (Receptor-interacting protein kinase-3, RIPK3) 是坏死性凋亡的关键调控 分子,已被证实参与了人类多种疾病的发生发展。本 研究主要探讨坏死性凋亡在肺纤维化中的作用,明确

II型肺泡上皮细胞(Type II alveolar epithelial cell, AEC2)坏死性凋亡在肺纤维中是否有关键作用,并进一步探讨其机制。

PO-1076

铥激光技术治疗中央气道恶性肿瘤的体外安全性及应 用性研究

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研究铥(Tm)激光技术不同直径光纤、不同功率对 肺恶性肿瘤的切割效率、汽化效率、止血效果以及热 损伤深度,以了解铥激光的有效性及安全性。

PO-1077

药物诱导睡眠内窥镜评估阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者上 气道阻塞状态 1 例

张静、周伟、李彩丽、冯靖、曹洁、陈宝元、王彦 天津医科大学总医院

报告药物诱导睡眠内窥镜(DISE)评估阻塞性睡眠 呼吸暂停(OSA)患者上气道狭窄和阻塞情况 1 例

PO-1078 肺癌、肠癌双原发癌 2 例报道

韦坤辰、陈杨、唐昊 海军军医大学第二附属医院(上海长征医院)

上海市长征医院收治 2 例以肺癌为首发癌,在使用 PD-1 免疫治疗期间再次出消化道肿瘤。患者,男, 68 岁,主诉因"确诊肺癌 2 年余,肛门停止排便排气 一天"就诊,小肠镜检查见空肠的中段见一实性占位, 于全麻下行腹腔镜探查+小肠肿瘤切除术。结合术后 病理与免疫组化,考虑原发性小肠肿瘤(多原发 癌)。另一患者,男,82岁,主诉因"确诊肺癌 9 月 余,腹胀便秘 2 周"就诊,结肠镜检查见距肛门 5cm 直肠后壁一 4cm 肿块,全麻下行腹腔镜直肠癌根治 术 (Dixon) + 末端回肠造口术,结合术后病理与免 疫组化,考虑原发性直肠肿瘤(多原发癌)。目前 两位患者均持续随访中。肺癌、肠癌双原发癌在临床 中较为少见,明确诊断时应结合术后病理与免疫组化, 贯彻精准治疗的理念。

PO-1079 游离脂肪酸与重症肺炎相关性

陈虹

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急性肺损伤/急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ALI/ARDS)是由 多种因素引起的过度放大或失控的炎症反应,其机制 复杂,目前尚未研究清楚。从创伤和骨折引起的急性 脂肪栓塞综合征中,开始注意到血游离脂肪酸(FFA) 在急性肺损伤中的作用。同时也发现在应激状态下, 脂质代谢也发生了改变。本次研究观察血 FFA 及其 他血脂指标与重症社区获得性肺炎(SCAP)预后的 相关性。

PO-1080

脂肪栓塞大鼠外周血脂肪细胞特异性蛋白 FABP4 水 平的研究

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提出从分子水平对脂肪栓塞(FE)进行诊断的新思路, 通过动物实验探索脂肪细胞特异性蛋白 FABP4 与 FE 的关系。

PO-1081

影像学以双肺间质纤维化为主要表现的原发性肺腺癌 一例

李燕、田觅、庄谊、代静泓、蔡后荣 南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院

提高临床医师对以肺间质纤维化为主要表现的肺癌的 临床特点和影像学表现的认识,减少漏诊、误诊。

PO-1082

IIIB、IIIC 期及 Ⅳ 期肺癌患者的肺功能及通气功能障 碍相关因素分析

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调查 IIIB、IIIC 期及 IV 期肺癌患者的肺功能及通气功 能障碍分布情况、与临床因素的相关性。

PO-1083

国内 103 例原发性肺淋巴上皮瘤样癌文献复习

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探讨我国 30 余年来原发性肺淋巴上皮瘤样癌的临床 特点。

PO-1084

Prognostic value of human epididymis 4 in connective tissue disease-associated interstitial lung disease with a usual interstitial pneumonia phenotype

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Object Overexpression of human epididymis protein 4 (HE4) was previously described in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and cystic fibrosis (CF), but whether serum HE4 concentrations can be considered a potential biomarker in connective tissue diseases (CTDs) with the usual interstitial pneumonia phenotype (UIP-CTDs) is still unknown. **Methods** A total of 55 CTD patients with the UIP phenotype and 52 healthy controls were enrolled in this study. The serum levels of HE4 and Krebs von den Lungen-6 (KL-6) were evaluated in the two cohorts. Kaplan–Meier curves were used to assess survival, and Cox proportional hazards regression was used to identify risk factors for mortality.

Results The serum concentrations of both markers were higher in patients with UIP-CTD than in healthy controls (292.3 [196.6, 400.4] versus (79.5 [49.2, 101.4] pmol/L for HE4 and 1091.0 [779.0, 1654.0] versus 171.0 [77.0, 261.0] IU/ml for KL-6). In UIP-CTD patients, the levels of HE4 were correlated with disease severity and C-reactive protein concentrations. The cutoff level of HE4 for identifying decedents from survivors was set at 277.5 pmol/l (area under the receiver operating characteristic curve [AUC] 0.767 and 95% confidence interval 0.642-0.891). The serum HE4 (>277.5 pmol/l) levels and GAP scores were related to an increased risk of mortality (HR= 3.884, p= 0.034 and HR=1.480, p=0.028, respectively).

Conclusion Serum HE4 levels may be utilized as a biomarker in patients for evaluating the severity of disease and predicting the prognosis for UIP-CTD.

安罗替尼联合化疗治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的疗效及毒 副作用分析

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探讨安罗替尼联合化疗治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC)的疗效及毒副作用

PO-1086

Pathogen Spectrum of Talaromyces marneffei Coinfections, and Their Relationship with Anti-Interferon-γ Autoantibodies

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Object We describe the spectrum of coinfecting pathogens among 186 HIV-negative patients with Talaromyces marneffei (TM) infection and coinfection with other pathogens.

Methods Retrospective study in Guangxi

We conducted a retrospective review of the medical records of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)negative patients with talaromycosis. We searched the records of 11 tertiary referral hospitals in Guangxi, China, from January 1, 2002, to September 30, 2020, identify HIV-negative individuals to with talaromycosis (Supplementary Figure 1). The study was approved by the Ethical Review Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University (2018.KY-E-094). The need for informed consent was waived due to the retrospective nature of the study.Systematic literature review search strategy

We searched PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, BIOSIS Library, China Journals Full-text Database, and Chinese Electronic Periodical Services for original case reports and cohort studies on Talaromyces marneffei published in English between January 1, 1985, and September 30, 2020. We used the keywords "penicilliposis," "Penicillium marneffei," "talaromycosis," "Talaromyces marneffei," and "T. marneffei." The references of the retrieved articles were reviewed for additional relevant citations. The abstracts of all identified articles were viewed, and the full-text versions of relevant articles were retrieved for data extraction and analysis

Results A total of 43 different pathogens were found among these 186 patients. The most common pathogens were nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) (27.4%), Mycobacterium tuberculosis (25.8%), Candida (19.9%), Aspergillus (9.1%), human herpes virus (8.6%), Salmonella (8.6%), cytomegalovirus (6. 5%), Epstein-Barr virus (5.9%), Burkholderia cepacia (5.9%), and Staphylococcus aureus (4.8%) (Figure 1A and B). In addition to infection with TM, 63.9%, 19.4% 9.7%, 4.8% 1.6%, and 0.5% patients had one, two, three, four, five, and six species, respectively, of coinfecting pathogens (Supplementary Figure 2).

To clarify the correlation between AIGA titer and the number of coinfecting pathogens, 15 patients with TM monoinfection were categorized as the control group, of which, eight (53%) were AIGA positive. Of the 186 patients with coinfections, 58 were tested for AIGAs (20 cases with qualitative results from the literature review, and 38 cases with AIGA titers from our study). Of these patients, 56 (97%) were AIGA positive. The median AIGA titer in patients with coinfection (24827.8 ng/mL, (interquartile range [IQR]: 10280.8–63735.6 ng/mL) was significantly higher than that of the patients with TM monoinfection (median: 5970.4 ng/mL, IQR: 621.7–10294.9 ng/mL, P<0.001) (Figure 1C).

Conclusion The titer of anti-interferon- γ autoantibodies is closely related to the number of pathogens, suggesting that AIGAs maybe an important susceptibility factor to TM and coinfection.

PO-1087

肺恶性肿瘤患者应用免疫检查点抑制剂导致肝损伤 1 例

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目的 恶性肿瘤免疫治疗是当前肿瘤治疗和研究领域 的热点,已有多种免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICIs)被中国国家药品监督管理 局(NMPA)批准用于晚期非小细胞肺癌、小细胞癌的 治疗。肝脏作为人体重要的代谢解毒器官,同时是重 要的免疫相关器官,是免疫相关的不良事件 (immune-related adverse effects, irAEs)的常见受累 器官。希望通过本病例提高对 ICIs 引起 irAEs 肝毒性 的认识,利于临床上对 irAEs 肝毒性的管理。

方法 1 例诊断为左肺上叶鳞癌的肺恶性肿瘤患者行二 线的两次免疫治疗后出现肝脏毒性分级 3 级的肝脏损 伤,分析临床上的可疑药物、处理 irAEs 和选择合适 治疗药物的诊疗过程。

结果本例患者3级肝脏损伤考虑与免疫治疗药物信迪 利单抗相关,常用保肝药物异甘草酸镁、阿拓莫兰等 治疗数天效果欠佳,加用静脉甲强龙,肝功能水平明 显好转,后序贯为泼尼松口服逐渐减停,约8周后患 者肝功能水平恢复正常。

结论 本报告介绍了 1 例成功干预了 ICIs 免疫治疗导 致 irAEs 肝毒性的病例,临床上需高度重视 irAEs, 警惕免疫治疗导致的 irAEs 发生。

Cigarette and IL-17A synergistically induces bronchial epithelial-mesenchymal transition via C-EBP β signaling in COPD mice

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Object Cigarettes smoking and IL-17A contribute to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and have a synergistical effect on bronchial epithelial cell proliferation. C-EBP β could be induced by IL-17A and up-regulated in COPD. We aim to explore the effect of cigarettes and IL-17 on bronchial EMT in COPD mice and potential mechanism involved with C-EBP β in this study.

Methods COPD model was established with widetype and IL-17A knock-out mice by exposing to cigarettes. Primary bronchial epithelial cells were separated from wide-type mice and cocultured with cigarette smoke extract (CSE) or/and IL-17A. E-Cadherin and Vimentin expressions in lung tissues and in bronchial epithelial cells were detected by immunofluorescence staining. IL-17 and C-EBPβ distributions in lung tissues and IL-17R expression in bronchial epithelial cells were assessed by immunohistochemistry staining. C-EBPβ protein expression was assessed by western blotting. When C-EBPβ was silenced by siRNA, E-Cadherin and Vimentin expressions in the cells were detected as well.

Results E-Cadherin distribution was less and Vimentin distribution was more in bronchus of COPD mice than controls. IL-17A and C-EBP β expressions were higher in lung tissues of COPD mice than controls. Those were attenuated in IL-17A knock-out COPD mice. In vitro, C-EBP β protein expression in bronchial epithelial cells was highest in CSE+IL-17A group, followed by CSE group and IL-17A group. E-cadherin expression in vitro is lowest and Vimentin expression is highest in CSE+IL-17A group, followed by CSE group. Those could be inhibited by C-EBP β silenced.

Conclusion Cigarette and IL-17A could synergistically inducing bronchial EMT in COPD, which may be due to EMT of bronchial epithelial cells via inducing C-EBP β signaling. Our findings contribute to a better understanding on the interaction between COPD and lung cancers, which will provide novel avenues in preventing tumorigenesis of airway in the context of cigarette smoking.

PO-1089

PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂联合放化疗治疗非小细胞肺癌的 疗效预测标志物研究进展

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为临床更合理地应用 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂联合放化疗 治疗非小细胞肺癌提供依据。

PO-1090

对我院胸外科 1488 例肺癌围手术期慢性阻塞性肺疾 病的诊断和管理现况调查

嵇桂娟、瞿海燕、吴婷、李海侠、张昊、陈碧 徐州医科大学附属医院

调查围手术期肺癌患者 COPD 的患病率、诊断、围 手术期吸入治疗和患者对疾病认知情况,了解围手术 期肺癌患者合并 COPD 的诊疗现况。

PO-1091

二代测序在肺癌免疫相关性肺炎合并耶氏肺孢子菌感 染中的早期诊断

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探讨早期识别接受免疫检查点抑制剂治疗的肺癌患者 耶氏肺孢子菌感染发生率,通过肺泡灌洗液(BALF) 宏基因组二代测序技术对免疫相关性肺炎患者宿主免 疫功能低下肺癌患者合并耶氏肺孢子菌感染的早期诊 断的临床价值。

PO-1092

Follistatin-like 1 半倍缺失减轻 LPS 诱导的小鼠急性 肺损伤

刘兴祖、宁文、李莲 南开大学

Follistatin-like 1 (FSTL1)是一个分泌型糖蛋白, 胞外 它通过介导细胞与微环境的作用, 在胚胎发育、心血 管疾病、类风湿性关节炎、肺纤维化、肺动脉高压和 哮喘中都起着重要作用。而目前关于 FSTL1 在急性 肺损伤中的功能尚无详细报道。本研究我们将利用 FSTL1 基因敲除小鼠结合 LPS 诱导的小鼠急性肺损 伤模型, 探索 FSTL1 在急性肺损伤中的角色和分子 机制。

PO-1093

延续护理 APP 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者健康管理中 的应用研究

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评价延续护理 APP 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 患者健康管理中的应用效果。

PO-1094 **外泌体环状 RNA 在肿瘤中的作用**

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Exosomes, extracellular vesicles with diameters ranging from 30 to 150 nm, are widely present in various body fluids. Recently, circRNAs have been identified in exosomes, the biogenesis, release, and uptake of which may be involved in the regulation of the endosomal sorting complex required for transport (ESCRT complex) machinery and relevant proteins. After release, exosomes can be selectively taken up by neighboring or distant cells, and the contained circRNAs serve as a miRNA sponge to interfering with tumor immunity and the microenvironment. This process possibly facilitates tumor growth, invasion, metastasis, angiogenesis and drug resistance. Unlike linear RNAs, circular RNAs have a special circular covalently bonded structure, which give them a higher tolerance to exonucleases. Due to their conservation, abundance and tissue specificity, exosomal circRNAs may play roles as special molecular markers in some diseases, especially in tumours.

we summarize the recent progress on exosome circRNAs biogenesis and release which will be helpful to discover novel biomarkers, therapeutic targets and their potential significance in diagnosis and treatment of cancers PO-1095

基于生物信息学分析的 IL-33 在肺癌免疫环境中的表 达和意义

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利用生物信息数据库分析 IL-33 在肺腺癌样本中的表达,并分析其对肺腺癌免疫环境的影响及临床意义。

PO-1096

全程包绕胸腹主动脉的非霍奇金淋巴瘤 1 例

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报道临床上较为罕见的一种以呼吸系统症状为首发表 现的累及胸腹主动脉的淋巴瘤,加深临床医师对本病 的认识,当临床上再次遇到类似影像学表现的患者时, 能够快速鉴别其他主动脉相关疾病,快速确诊,为淋 巴瘤的治疗赢取时间,实现早发现早治疗的目的。

PO-1097

Talaromyces marneffei and Mycobacterium tuberculosis Co-infection in Patient with High Titer Anti-Interferon-γ Autoantibodies and Partial Complement Factor I Deficiency

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Background: Anti-interferon-gamma (IFN- γ) autoantibody and complement factor I (CFI) deficiency are associated with intracellular pathogens and invasive bacterial infections, respectively. High-titer anti-interferon (IFN)- γ autoantibodies is strongly associated with intracellular pathogens such as Nontuberculous mycobacteria and Talaromyces marneffei, but Mycobacterium tuberculosis is uncommon.

Case presentation: We report a HIV-negative Chinese male with severe, disseminated, coinfection (Talaromyces marneffei, Mycobacterium tuberculosis), with high-titer anti IFN- γ autoantibodies, and CFI gene mutation who rapidly developed sepsis and died. Patient but not control serum inhibited IFN γ -induced CD4+T cells STAT-1 phosphorylation and Th1 cell differentiation in normal peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs).

Conclusion: HIV-negative individuals with relapsing, refractory, fatal double or multiple intracellular pathogen infections, especially Talaromyces marneffei infection, clinicians should be aware that HIV negative individuals with may have multiple immunodeficiencies, that are unrecognized. Systematic genetic and immunological investigations should be performed.

PO-1098

Dihydroquercetin suppresses the cigarette smoke extract induced ferroptosis in vitro by activating Nrf2-mediated pathway

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Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a treatable and preventable disease characterized by persistent respiratory symptoms and airflow limitation. The occurrence and development of COPD is mediated by a variety of factors, including inflammation, oxidative stress, apoptosis and ferroptosis. Dihydroquercetin (DHQ) is a kind of flavonoid with strong anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects. However, their protective activity against cigarette smoke extract (CSE)-induced ferroptosis and its underlying mechanisms still remain unclear. The present study was conducted to investigate the protective role of DHQ in CSE induced ferroptosis in human bronchial epithelial (HBE) cells.

Methods HBE cells were cultured with CSE with or without the pretreatment of DHQ (40, 80 μ M). The cell viability was accessed by CCK-8 kit. The content of MDA and SOD were determined by MDA and SOD assay kits respectively and the ROS generation was detected by DCFH-DA assay. Protein expression levels of GPx4, SLC7A11 and Nrf2 were measured by western bolt.

Results Results showed that pretreatment of DHQ significantly elevated GPx4 and SLC7A11 protein expression. The excessive MDA and ROS production and depleted SOD production induced by CSE could reverse by pretreatment of DHQ. Besides, we also found that DHQ can increase the levels of Nrf2 in a concentration-dependent manner. Additionally, after administering a Nrf2 inhibitor, ML385, the protective effect of DHQ has been significantly reduced.

Conclusion In conclusion, our results show that DHQ protects HBE cells from ferroptosis induced by CSE treatment via Nrf2 depended signaling pathway.

PO-1099

肺泡蛋白沉积症合并奴卡菌感染一例并文献复习

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提高临床医师对肺泡蛋白沉积症(pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, PAP)的认识,避免可能诱发、加重感染的因素,改善患者预后。

PO-1100

槲皮素通过 PI3K/Akt 信号通路调控巨噬细胞极化改 善气管损伤后狭窄

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研究槲皮素通过 PI3K/Akt 信号通路调控巨噬细胞极 化进而对气管损伤后狭窄的改善情况。

PO-1101

肺炎克雷伯杆菌 CTX-M 耐药基因差异表达的机制研 究

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探寻肺炎克雷伯杆菌 CTX-M 耐药基因差异表达的机制

PO-1102 The role of interleukin(IL)-35 in the pathogenesis of bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis in mice model

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Object Interleukin 35(IL-35), as a novel cytokine, has been reported in a variety of immune-related diseases and inflammatory diseases. It can play an immune role by regulating and inducing Regulatory T cells (Tregs) to participate in the occurrence of fibrosis. However, its role in pulmonary fibrosis remains unclear. In this study, bleomycin (BLM) induced pulmonary fibrosis mice model was used to explore the function of IL-35 in BLM-induced pulmonary fibrosis mice model and to demonstrate the relation between IL-35 and Treg cell, and fibrocytes in the mechanism pulmonary fibrosis.

Methods C57 male mice was transfected with AAV6- IL35-GFP overexpression virus and was injected bleomycin to establish pulmonary fibrosis mice model. The bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) was used to detect the expression of IL-10, TGF- β 1 and IL-35 in BALF by ELISA. HE staining and Masson staining of lung tissue was used to detect the changes of pulmonary fibrosis severity in mice. Immunohistochemistry was used to detect the expression of α -SMA and Colleagen-1 in lung tissues of mice. The expression of EBI3 and p35 in lung tissues of mice were detected by qRT-PCR and Western-blot. The ratio of fibrocytes, Tregs and

ITR35 cells in lung tissue of mice was determined by flow cytometry.

Results The expression of EBI3 and P35 in the lung tissues of mice with overexpression of IL-35 were higher than those of the control group (P<0.01). The expression of IL-35 and IL-10 in BALF of BLMinduced pulmonary fibrosis model mice were lower than those of the negative virus control group (P<0.01), and the expression of TGF-B1 was higher than that of the control group (P<0.01). The proportion of fibrocytes in the lung tissues of BLMinduced pulmonary fibrosis model mice was significantly lower than that in the control group (P<0.01), and the proportion of Foxp3+Treg cells and iTR35 cells was significantly higher than that in the control group (P<0.01). The degree of pulmonary fibrosis induced by BLM in IL-35 overexpression group was significantly attenuated.

Conclusion IL-35 could attenuate the bleomycin induced pulmonary fibrosis by promoting the proliferation of Treg cells and iTR35 cells and inhibiting the recruitment of fibrocytes in lung.

PO-1103

硬质支气管镜下放射性 125I 粒子气道支架置入术对 恶性气道狭窄的治疗及护理效果

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总结恶性气道狭窄患者进行硬质支气管镜下放射性 125I 粒子气道支架置入术治疗和护理的疗效。

PO-1104

84 例成人肺静脉狭窄临床特征分析

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分析成人肺静脉狭窄(pulmonary vein stenosis, PVS)患者的病因及临床特征,提高临床医生对 PVS的认识,减少漏诊、误诊的发生。

PO-1105 **河北省呼吸内镜应用现状调查**

王毅、蔡志刚 河北医科大学第二医院

了解河北省二级、三级医院呼吸内镜应用现状,同时 为提高河北省呼吸内镜诊疗技术临床应用的安全性、 规范性提供依据。

PO-1106

高致病性冠状病毒感染时的固有免疫应答:精准治疗 的潜在靶点?

张锦涛、梁子婷、张东、董亮 山东省千佛山医院

In the early 2000s, emerging coronaviruses which are highly pathogenic, including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), posed a significant threat to public health. With the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) globally, coronaviruses, especially highly pathogenic coronavirus (HPCoVs), are causing worldwide concern. Over the past year, a growing number of case series have emerged, and the immune responses in patients induced by coronaviruses had become progressively prominent and affect patient outcomes. With the everincreasing emergence of pathogenic coronaviruses, ascertaining complete mechanisms and properly controlling host immunity, particularly innate immunity in virus-infected subjects, is necessary to protect against infection and avoid overreaction. In this review, we provide an overview of the current state of knowledge regarding the mutual interaction between innate immunity signaling and HPCoVs on the course of infection, both in beneficial and deleterious aspects. Based on the current findings, we sought to elucidate the underlying mechanisms behind exuberant inflammatory response and the resultant manifestation of infected patients, and further identify potential targets for precision therapy.

PO-1107

二代基因测序协助诊断马尔尼菲篮状菌引起肺部感染 1 例

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马尔尼菲篮状菌病是由马尔尼菲篮状菌引起的一种深 部真菌感染性疾病,多发生在 HIV 感染或有其他免疫 抑制患者中,临床上也可见发生于非 HIV 感染的免疫 功能正常者[],后者临床表现缺乏特异性,诊断困难。 二代基因测序可克服传统培养的弊端,对疑难感染性 疾病的诊断具有重要提示意义,本文就一例二代基因 测序协助诊断马尔尼菲篮状菌肺部感染病例进行报道, 以供临床参考。

PO-1108

无创正压通气结合呼吸训练操对慢阻肺患者稳定期肺 康复的效果研究

王菲

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探究无创通气治疗结合呼吸训练操的方式对慢性阻塞 性肺疾病患者稳定期进行肺康复治疗的效果观察。

PO-1109

肿瘤相关巨噬细胞在非小细胞肺癌中的研究进展

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作为一种恶性肿瘤,肺癌是癌症相关死亡最常见原因。 其主要分小细胞肺癌(SCLC)与非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC) 两种类型,其中最常见亚型为 NSCLC。随着对肿瘤 认识的加深,新的治疗治疗手段不仅集中于靶向肿瘤 细胞本身,还逐渐认识到破坏肿瘤和其所在微环境中 间质细胞之间相互作用的重要性。肿瘤相关巨噬细胞 (TAMs)广泛存在于肿瘤微环境(TME)中,是 TME 中占 比最高的细胞成分。证据表明 TAMs 与 NSCLC 的发 生、发展有密切的联系。因此 TAMs 有可能成为肺癌 治疗的潜在靶点。本文从 TAMs 的来源、极化、与 NSCLC 肿瘤细胞的相互作用以及靶向 TAMs 等多个 方面的研究进展进行综述。

PO-1110 下呼吸道乳头状瘤 19 例临床特征分析

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探 讨 下 呼 吸 道 乳 头 状 瘤 (Lower respiratory papillomatosis, LRP)的临床特征及预后,提高临床 诊治水平。

PO-1111 **儿童肺移植 12 例经验**

刘峰¹、赵高峰²、刘晓飞²、蒋华驰¹、金玉麟¹、李 慧星¹、黄健¹、陈静瑜¹ 1. 无锡市人民医院 2. 郑州大学第一附属医院

总结 12 例儿童肺移植的临床经验。

PO-1112

非 HIV 感染肺孢子菌肺炎患者临床特征分析

王自栋、阎锡新 河北医科大学第二医院

了解非 HIV 感染肺孢子菌肺炎(PCP)患者的临床特征

PO-1113

SIRT6 去乙酰化 RORyt 促进 IL-17A 介导的 EMT 及 胶原沉积导致哮喘气道重构

文晓霞、全景云、苏国媚、钟宇、黄彤、熊志林、赖 天文

广东医科大学附属医院

1、明确 SIRT6 参与调控哮喘模型气道上皮细胞 EMT 的发生及相关信号转导机制;

2、验证 SIRT6 调控气道上皮细胞 EMT 的信号转导 因子的作用,从而深入阐明支气管哮喘气道重塑的机 制。

PO-1114

超声心动图与胸部 CT 在高原性肺动脉高压 患者诊断 中的临床价值研究

韩奕岑、郭璐 四川省医学科学院·四川省人民医院

本研究旨在评估心脏超声以及胸部 CT 与右心导管相关性,以及对 HAPH 患者的临床诊断效力。

衰老标记物在支气管扩张中的表达特征及临床意义

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3. 呼吸疾病国家重点实验室

旨在探讨衰老标记物在支气管扩张(支扩)患者外周 血单个核细胞的表达情况和部分衰老标记物在支扩肺 组织不同解剖部位上皮细胞中的表达特征,并分析它 们与支扩严重程度、急性加重和临床指标的相关关系。

PO-1116

肺曲霉和念珠菌感染的分子诊断前瞻性研究

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3. 杭州缔蓝生物技术有限公司

本研究应用新型的分子诊断手段荧光 PCR 方法探索 在肺曲霉和念珠菌感染诊断中的作用。

PO-1117

Serum exosome miRNA might be a novel liquid biopsy to identify Leptomeningeal metastasis in non-small cell lung cancer

Qiuli Xu

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Object The survival time of patients with leptomeningeal metastasis (LM) of lung cancer is very short, and the clinical characteristics of LM are varied, making the clinical diagnosis difficult. At present, a positive CSF fluid (CSF) cytology result remains the gold standard for diagnosing LM in lung cancer; however, the process of collecting CSF is traumatic and far less convenient than blood collection. With the development in technology, an increasing number of studies prefer to use liquid biopsy to diagnose or predict the occurrence of the disease. Therefore, we aimed to explore whether serum exosomal miRNA can replace miRNA from CSF to identify or predict the occurrence of LM

Methods Herein, four pairs of serum and CSF samples were collected at four different time points from a patient with LM from non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Serum and CSF exosomes were extracted. Western blot (CD63, TSG101) and

electron microscope analyses were used to verify exosome extraction, after which exosomal miRNA sequencing was performed. Next, exosomal miRNA from serum and CSF samples from seven patients with LM and 30 patients without LM were collected for validation.

Results Sequencing results of serum exosomal miRNA and CSF exosomal miRNA showed that there were 44 exosomal miRNAs stably coexpressed at four different time points. Then, three common miRNAs related to LM were found (hsamiR-483-5p, hsa-miR-423-5p, and hsa-miR-342-5p). Subsequently, exosomal miRNA was extracted from serum and CSF samples from seven patients with LM and 30 patients without LM for verification, and the expression of these exosomal miRNA was detected. The results showed that miRNA-483-5p and miRNA-342-5p significantly differed in LM-/+ patients (P = 0.0142 and P = 0.0031, respectively), whereas miRNA-423-5p had no difference (P = 0.0921). Additionally, as the symptoms improved. the expression of these miRNAs decreased or remained stable

Conclusion Serum exosomal miRNA (hsa-miR-483-5p, and hsa-miR-342-5p) may be involved in LM of lung cancer and may replace CSF to predict LM in NSCLC

PO-1118

Kartagener 综合征 1 例并文献复习

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分析原发性纤毛运动障碍(primary ciliary dyskinesia, PCD)的特殊类型 Kartagener 综合征的临床特点及实 验室检查。结合文献总结原发性纤毛运动障碍的诊疗 进展

PO-1119

Differences of Clinical Features and Prognosis between Mycoplasma Pneumoniae Necrotizing Pneumonia and Non-Mycoplasma Pneumoniae Necrotizing Pneumonia in Children

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Object This study retrospectively analyzed and compared MPNP and non-MPNP (N-MPNP) in children. The clinical features and prognosis of pneumonia (N-MPNM) can provide a powerful basis for clinicians to identify NP early so that it can be treated in time and reduce the incidence of complications.

Methods A retrospective analysis was performed, including 31 children with a clinical diagnosis of NP in the hospital from January 1, 2013 to January 31, 2020. A total of 11 children with MPNP were included

in the observation group and the other 20 children with other pathogens were included in the control group. The clinical manifestations, laboratory data, imaging findings, treatments and outcomes were analyzed.

Results The proportion of dyspnea cases was significantly higher in the N-NPMP group than that in the MPNP group (P = 0.02). The LDH level of all patients in the MPNP group was higher than the normal value, with a median value of 805.0 U/L, which was significantly higher than those in the N-NPMP group (414.0 [299.9–540.6] U/L; Z = -2.518; P = 0.012). The white blood cells (WBCs) count of the N-NPMP group was 17.8 (11.1-21.7) × 109/L, which was significantly higher than that of the MPNP group (10.2 [6.3-14.1] × 109/L; P < 0.05). The mean time of pulmonary necrosis in the MPNP group was 20.9 ±6.9 days, which was higher than that of the N-MPNP group (16.8 ±6.1 days; t = 3.101; P = 0.004). The incidence of pleural effusion in the N-NPMP group (19 patients, 95%) was significantly higher than that in the MPNP group (six patients, 54.55%) (P = 0.013). Among them, two patients received bronchoscopy lavage at a maximum four times, and the cases of plastic bronchitis were seen only in the MPNP group (3 cases; P = 0.037). The length of stay was 18 (10–22) days in the MPNP group and 23.5 (13.5-47) days in the N-NPMP group and no significant difference was observed between the two groups (Z = -1.923, P = -0.055).

Conclusion 1. MP infection is the most common infection in children with NP in the Suzhou area. There is no gender and age difference between MPNP and N-NPMP, but the bacterial infection was mainly observed in the N-NPMP group.

2. Children in the N-NPMP group have more severe clinical symptoms, were more prone to shortness of breath, had a longer hospital stay, and had earlier imaging manifestations of necrosis, whereas children in the MPNP group were more likely to have plastic bronchitis. The level of WBC and LDH and the nature of pleural effusion can be used to identify MPNP and N-MPNP to some extent.

3. The prognosis of MPNP was better than that of N-MPNP. There were no death cases. Pleural thickening, pulmonary fibrosis, and bronchiectasis were the most common sequelae. Compared with N-MPNP, the recovery time of lung imaging in MPNP was shorter.

PO-1120

护理团队在 VTE 防治中的角色与定位

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讨论护理团队在 VTE 防治中的角色与作用

PO-1121

慢性阻塞性肺疾病与外周血嗜酸性粒细胞

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综述慢阻肺与外周血嗜酸性粒细胞关系相关文献。

PO-1122

Clinical features and management of endobronchial hamartoma: a single center experience

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Object Endobronchial hamartoma (EH) is an endobronchial tumor with a low incidence. Due to the rarity of the disease, large-scale representative case series studies are lacking, the characteristics of EH are poorly described. With the advances in medical technology, especially the application of bronchoscopic techniques, clinical diagnosis and treatment strategies of EH need to be updated. The present study aimed to investigate the clinical characteristics and management of EH to comprehensively and systematically improve the understanding of this disease.

Methods A retrospective medical database review was conducted at a single-center large teaching hospital in China from the period of July 2000 through June 2020. Eligibility criteria included the pathological diagnosis of EH and age over 18 years. The imaging and bronchoscopic procedure log will also be used to confirm eligibility. Clinical characteristics and follow-up data were collected. **Results** Out of 333 patients with pathologically

confirmed pulmonary hamartoma, a total of 14 pathologically confirmed of cases EH (4.2%) were identified. Twelve patients (85.7%) with EH presented with nonspecific symptoms such as cough, chest tightness, hemoptysis, chest pain, and fever. Chest Computed Tomography (CT) showed airway space-occupying 8 patients (57.1%) and obstructive lesion in pneumonia in 11 patients (78.6%). All patients underwent bronchoscopy, and the positive rate of bronchoscopy diagnosis was 57.1%. Eight patients were treated by interventional bronchoscopy, using electrocautery, argon plasma coagulation (APC), and cryotherapy. Mild pneumothorax and pneumomediastinum occurred in one patient who after oxygen therapy. No was cured serious complications such as massive hemorrhage, airway perforation, airway fire and hypoxia were observed. The other 6 patients underwent pulmonary lobectomy. Thirteen patients had follow-up imaging and 2 patients underwent follow-up bronchoscopy, no recurrence was found. Conclusion EH is a rare benign endobronchial tumor with nonspecific clinical symptoms. The typical

chest CT findings of EH are endobronchial lesions that may contain calcification or fat density, obstructive pneumonia or even atelectasis may be present in the distal luna parenchyma. Bronchoscopy plays a vital role in the diagnosis of EH and offers a safe and effective modality for the treatment of EH. The management of EH should be individualized. Surgery should be considered for patients with irreversible lung injury or difficulty in differentiating benign and malignant lesions.

PO-1123

经硬镜气管 Y 型硅酮支架置入治疗食道癌食管金属支架术后气管食管瘘的疗效分析

广州医科大学附属第一医院

探讨经硬质支气管镜取出食管金属支架并置入气管 Y 型硅酮支架,治疗食道癌食管金属支架置入术后形成 气管食管瘘的临床疗效。

PO-1124

延续护理对肺癌患者心理情绪和生活质量的改善作用 分析

胡迪 成都市第五人民医院

探讨延续护理对肺癌患者心理情绪和生活质量的改善 作用

PO-1125 **肺粘液腺癌一例**

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患者男性, 61 岁, 主因"咳嗽、咳痰、喘息半月"入院。 患者于入院前半月出现咳嗽、咳黄痰, 爬楼或剧烈运 动后出现喘息明显, 休息后可缓解。既往糖尿病、冠 心病、高血压病史。胸部 CT:右肺多发磨玻璃密度 阴影,右下肺实变影(图 1A)。肿瘤标志物:糖类 抗原 CA153 39.9U/ml,余正常。患者应用多种抗生 素抗感染治疗,复查胸部 CT 示右下肺肿块无著变, 右肺渗出影较前加重(图 1B)。后患者痰量明显增 多,为稀水样透明状,约 200-300ml/日,喘息较前 加重,氧饱和度 88.0%。复查胸部 CT 示右下肺肿块 明显增大,双肺呈弥漫性肺泡磨玻璃渗出影,右肺为 著(图 1C)。PET-CT (2020.8.7):右肺下叶实变, FDG 代谢不均匀增高,考虑肿瘤性病变,两肺弥漫 多发磨玻璃密度影,FDG 代谢未见异常。患者行经 皮肺穿刺活检,病理(图 2)回报考虑腺癌,免疫组 化:TTF-1(+),NapsinA(+),CK7(+)。外 周血基因检测:EGFR 野生型,AXL 基因、PREX2 基因错义突变。患者口服马来酸阿法替尼片 40mg 1 次/日治疗,1月后复查胸部 CT:右下肺肿块略减小, 双肺渗出病变较前局限(图3A)。2月后患者咳喘症 状基本消失,复查胸部 CT:右下肺遗留少许索条影, 余已基本吸收(图 3B)。

PO-1126

流感病毒继发流感嗜血杆菌共感染小鼠模型的建立及 黏附分子与细菌生长的相关性探讨

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流感病毒感染易继发流感嗜血杆菌的感染,进一步加 重疾病的严重程度,增加死亡风险。而黏附分子在宿 主炎症反应和流感嗜血杆菌定植中发挥着关键作用, 但尚不清楚黏附分子类型与流感感染后流感嗜血杆菌 的定植和侵袭的相关性。因此,本研究通过建立甲型 流感病毒 (A/Puerto Rico/8/34, H1N1) (PR8) 合并未 分型流感嗜血杆菌 (NTHi) 感染小鼠模型,进而对 黏附分子与 NTHi 定植的相关性进行探讨。

An investigation on the effect of Rosalastat and DMOG on the severity of Klebsiella pneumoniae pneumonia in diabetes mellitus and the expression of HIF-1 α in mice.

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- 3. 抚顺矿业集团总医院(抚顺矿务局总医院)

Object Clinical studies have shown that the pneumonia patients complicated with diabetes always perform much more severe clinical manifestations, prolonged hospitalization duration

PO-1127

and higher hospitalization costs. Hypoxia inducible factor-1(HIF-1), a hypoxia responsive element, is involved in many infectious disease. The aim of this study was to investigate the role of HIF in the pathogenesis of Klebsiella pneumoniae pneumonia in diabetic mice. Considering that a kind of clinical drug, HIF hydrolase inhibitor, rosalrestat (FG4592), has been on the market, a separate group of animals was set up to observe the effect of FG4592 on pneumonia.

Methods All the 270 SPF 8-week-old male C57/bl6 mice were randomly divided into: control group, diabetic non-infected group, non-diabetic infected group, diabetic infected group, diabetic-DMOG infected group and diabetic-FG4592 infected group. One week before infection, DMOG (30mg/kg) and FG4592 (10mg/kg) were injected intraperitoneally every two days in diabetic-DMOG infected group and diabetic-FG4592 infected group until the samples were taken. The other models were established as before, the infection and inflammatory reaction were evaluated by the general state of mice, animal behavior, survival rate, lung tissue weight, lung tissue pathology, bacterial load of lung tissue and spleen tissue, serum cytokines and alveolar lavage fluid (BALF) cytokines. HIF-1a expression in lung tissue was detected by Western blot and immunohistochemistry. The above indexes were compared among the mentioned groups.

Results 1. General status and survival rate: Compared with diabetic infected group, diabetic-DMOG infected group and diabetic-FG4592 infected group showed improved general condition, increased activity, decreased purulent secretion and improved survival rate (P< 0.05).

2. Pathological findings of lung tissue: Compared with diabetic infected group, diabetic-DMOG infected group and diabetic-FG4592 infected group showed reduced hyperemia and edema in lung tissue, less consolidation and less lung weight (P< 0.05).

3. HE staining of paraffin section: Compared with diabetic infected group, the degree of inflammatory cell infiltration in lung tissue of diabetic-DMOG infected group and diabetic-FG4592 infected group were significantly reduced(P < 0.05).

4. Serum and BALF cytokines: Compared with diabetic infected group, the levels of inflammatory factors in serum and BALF in diabetic-DMOG infected group and diabetic-FG4592 infected group were significantly lower(P< 0.05).

5. Colony count of lung and spleen: Compared with diabetic infected group, diabetic-DMOG infected group and diabetic-FG4592 infected group had lower bacterial load(P < 0.05).

6. HIF-1 α level in lung tissue: Compared with diabetic infected group, HIF in lung tissue of diabetic-DMOG infected group and diabetic-FG4592 infected group was activated.

Conclusion Overexpression of HIF-1 α by DMOG and FG4592 can reduce the infection condition of diabetic mice with Klebsiella pneumoniae, improve the survival rate, accelerate the bacterial clearance, and reduce the inflammatory reaction.

PO-1128

一例以发热为首发表现胸部影像学表现为双肺多发结 节伴空洞的肾集合管癌

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目的 肾集合管癌(CDC)为临床少见肿瘤,以发热 为首发表现且胸部影像学表现为双肺多发结节影伴空 洞极为少见。通过本例报告,以期提高呼吸专科医师 对发热待查及特殊影像学特征的诊疗水平。

材料与方法回顾性分析经治的一例以发热为首发表现最终诊为 CDC 患者的临床诊疗过程。

结果 患者男,55岁,既往有泌尿系结石5年,曾行 体外碎石术,术后恢复可;脑梗塞1年,无后遗症。 此次临床主要表现为反复高热伴双下肢疼痛、肉眼血 尿2月,头面部皮疹,体温正常时疼痛缓解,抗真菌、 抗细菌药物对发热无效;胸部CT提示双肺多发结节 伴空洞,肾脏MRI提示左肾脓肿、腹膜后近左肾门 多发肿大淋巴结;血常规提示白细胞增多、中性粒细 胞比例增高,PCT轻度升高,血培养、肺泡灌洗液 和肾脓肿穿刺液、骨髓穿刺液涂片及培养均阴性,其 他传统病原学检测如G实验、GM实验、T-SPOT、 XpertMTB/RIF等均阴性;自身免疫性疾病相关抗体 阴性;肿瘤标志物全套阴性。PET-CT提示左肾肿块 伴坏死、左肾门多发肿大淋巴结、双侧肾上腺结节样 增粗、胰腺及十二指肠水平多发结节、双肺结节伴空

洞、双侧胸腔及心包少量积液伴多发结节、全身皮下 及肌肉弥漫多发结节、全身骨骼弥漫多发骨质破坏,

上述病灶均代谢增高。超声引导下竖脊肌结节穿刺活 检病理提示肾集合管癌。综上,患者诊为左肾集合管 癌伴多发转移(肾上腺、肺、皮肤软组织、骨、胰十 二指肠、胸膜、心包)。期间反复高热,给予解热镇 痛药物退热效差。患者一般情况较差,告知患者家属 化疗风险大,家属商议后要求出院。

结论 CDC 可以发热为首发表现,而泌尿系统症状不明显,胸部影像学表现为双肺多发结节影伴空洞;多系统受累且抗感染治疗无效时,即使肿瘤标志物正常,仍需考虑肿瘤性疾病;对于发热患者,常规检查手段不能明确发热原因时可考虑行 PET-CT。

Impact of Air Pollutants on Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Acute Exacerbation Daily Hospital Visits: a 6-Year Real-World Observational Study

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Object To investigate the effect of various pollutant particles on the number of outpatient and inpatient visits for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease acute exacerbation (AECOPD), in order to characterize the effect of each pollutant and its sensitive population.

Methods All cases of inpatient or outpatient visits to our hospital with a diagnosis including AECOPD from 2013-2019 were included and counted by number of visits per day. Environmental data were obtained from meteorological and air pollutant data recorded by the China Meteorological Administration in Guangzhou from 2013-2019. Clinical characteristics and environmental data were described and plotted. Air pollutant data was analyzed Spearman correlation analysis and the pvalue was corrected by fdr method. With semiparametric generalized additive model (GAM) used to model lagged and cumulative effects, and cubic smoothing spline functions used to incorporate mean daily air temperature, relative humidity, mean air pressure and mean wind speed and as potential confounders, we analyze the impact of airborne sulphur dioxide (SO2), respirable particulate matter (PM2.5, PM10), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), carbon monoxide (CO), and ozone (O3) on daily outpatient and inpatient visits for AECOPD. Inpatient visits were additionally analyzed in subgroups according to with factors of advanced age, circulatory underlying disease, severer clinical grade or not. The software used was R 3.5.1.

Results A total of 36,855 patients were included, of which 22,345 were outpatients (including 7,392 emergency cases, accounting for 33.1%) and 14,510 were inpatients (of which 10,090 (69.5%) were smokers and 8,366 (57.7%) were patients with combined circulatory system diseases); 20,840 (56.5%) patients were not younger than 75 years old. 32325 male cases (87.7%). Correlation analyses suggested stronger correlations between air pollution indicators and meteorological indicators, except for the association between SO2 and temperature (r=-0.88-0.96, all p<0.01). The cumulative effects of outpatient visits were modeled, with ER value as 3.69%, 2.90%, 12.79%, 72.27% and 4.75% for PM2.5, PM10, SO2, CO and NO2 respectively, and peak occurrence times of approximately 10d, 9d, 6d, 20d and 9d. The effect of hospitalization was slightly weaker compared to outpatient visits; The ER value for PM2.5, PM10, SO2, CO and NO2 were 2.84%, 1.77%, 14.16%, 29.29% and 2.58%, respectively, with peak times of occurrence at approximately 21d, 21d, 37d, 5d and 0d. The subgroup analysis of hospital admissions suggested that the association with air pollution

indicators differed significantly between the older and non-older age groups. The association was significantly stronger in patients of advanced age. The association was stronger in patients with comorbid chronic circulatory disease. However, the trend was not significantly different when stratified by clinical class.

Conclusion PM2.5, PM10, SO2, CO and NO2 were more significantly associated with hospital visits of AECOPD, especially the outpatient. The peak effect of PM10, SO2 and NO2 on outpatient visits arise mostly in less than 2 weeks, while CO in 3 weeks, with the greatest effect. COPD patients with comorbid circulatory system illness and those older than 75 years are more susceptible to air pollutants.

PO-1130

经硬镜放置 Dumon 硅酮支架 823 例的护理配合体会

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总结全麻下经硬质支气管镜硅酮支架置入的护理配合 经验。

PO-1131 成人重症社区获得性肺炎病原学及预后因素分析

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社区获得性肺炎(CAP)是最常见的呼吸系统疾病之一, 大部分 CAP 预后良好。少数患者由于高龄或者合并 基础疾病可发展为重症肺炎,重症社区获得性肺炎 (SCAP)如不及时诊治则具有极高的病死率。早期进 行病原学诊断对 SCAP 的诊治及预后具有重要意义。 二代测序(NGS)是近年来新兴的病原体检测方法,具 有覆盖病原体广,耗时短,检测敏感等优点。本研究 目的是了解中国医科大学附属第一医院成人重症社区 获得性肺炎病原学构成,比较 NGS 与传统病原学检 测方法的病原体检出情况,并分析影响患者预后的相 关因素。

Calpain 5 attenuates CSE-induced apoptosis and inflammation in BEAS-2B cells via NF- κ B/I κ B α signaling pathway

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Object To clarify the role of CAPN5 in CSE-induced apoptosis and inflammation of BEAS-2B cells.

Methods Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and western blotting (WB) was performed to detect the location and expression of FTO protein were detected by quantitative real time polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) in human and mice lung tissues. In BEAS-2B cells with CAPN5 si-RNA or CAPN5 plasmidtransfected, expression of CAPN5, P65, P-P65, IkBa, P- IkBa and apoptosis proteins (BCL2, BAX, cleaved caspase3) were measured by WB, the level of CAPN5, inflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and IL-6 mRNA were detected by qPCR, flow cytometry (FCM) was performed to analyze apoptosis index.

Results CAPN5 expression was found mainly in airway epithelium and significantly down-regulated in COPD-smoker than non-COPD and non-smoker groups, as well as emphysema mice and CSE-BEAS-2B treated cells. Silencina CAPN5 significantly down-regulated BCL2, IkBa and upregulated P-P65, BAX and cleaved caspase3 proteins expression, which were accompanied by increased levels of IL-1β, IL-6 mRNA and apoptosis index. Overexpression of CAPN5 partly inhibited IκBα degradation and P65 activation, reduced CSEinduced inflammation and apoptosis.

Conclusion CAPN5 regulates NF- κ B/I κ B α signaling pathway to attenuating CSE-induced inflammation in BEAS-2B cells, may participate in the pathogenesis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

PO-1133

运动训练和康复治疗慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压的疗 效

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背景: 慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压 (Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, CTEPH) 患者的运动能力降低。运动训练可以提高肺动脉高压 患者 (pulmonary hypertension PH) 的运动能力和 生活质量,但关于运动训练对 CTEPH 患者的影响的 资料较少,本荟萃分析的目的是评价运动训练在 CTEPH 中的有效性和安全性。方法: 我们利用 PubMed、EMBASE 和 Cochrane 数据库对 2021 年 12 月前发表的相关文献进行 meta 分析。主要结果是 6 分钟步行距离(six-minute walk distance, 6MWD) 的变化。我们还评估了运动训练对峰值摄氧率(peak oxygen uptake, peak VO2)、右心导管血流动力学 (haemodynamics)、N 端脑型利钠肽 (NT-proBNP) 和生活质量(quality of life,QOL)的影响。结果:共纳 入 6 项研究, 234 名运动训练参与者。结果显示, 在 合并分析中,运动训练显著改善了 6 分钟步行距离 67.99 m (95% CI: 32.74 to 103.25) 和 (WMD 88.16 m, 95%CI: 66.19 to 110.13), 峰值摄氧率为 1.84 ml/min/kg (95% CI: 0.72 to 2.96) (P< 0.001), 平均肺动脉压力 (mean pulmonary artery pressure, mPAP)显著下降了 -12.17mmHg(95% CI:-14.53 to -9.82)。另外, NT-ProBNP 背景: 慢性血栓栓塞性肺 动脉高压 (Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, CTEPH) 患者的运动能力降低。运动 训练可以提高肺动脉高压患者 (pulmonary hypertension PH) 的运动能力和生活质量, 但关于 运动训练对 CTEPH 患者的影响的资料较少,本荟萃 分析的目的是评价运动训练在 CTEPH 中的有效性和 安全性。方法: 我们利用 PubMed 、 EMBASE 和 Cochrane 数据库对 2021 年 12 月前发表的相关文献 进行 meta 分析。主要结果是 6 分钟步行距离 (sixminute walk distance, 6MWD)的变化。我们还评估 了运动训练对峰值摄氧率(peak oxygen uptake, peak VO2)、 右 心 导 管 血 流 动 力 学 (haemodynamics)、N 端脑型利钠肽 (NT-proBNP) 和生活质量(quality of life,QOL)的影响。结果:共纳 入 6 项研究, 234 名运动训练参与者。结果显示, 在 合并分析中,运动训练显著改善了 6 分钟步行距离 67.99 m (95% CI: 32.74 to 103.25) 和 (WMD 88.16 m, 95%CI: 66.19 to 110.13), 峰值摄氧率为 1.84 ml/min/kg (95% CI: 0.72 to 2.96) (P< 0.001), 平均肺动脉压力 (mean pulmonary artery pressure, mPAP)显著下降了 -12.17mmHg(95% CI:-14.53 to -9.82)。另外, NT-ProBNP 在运动训练后有轻度下降, SF-36 量表在 12/15 周运动训练后身体功能、一般健 康知觉、心理健康等方面均有改善。此外,运动训练 耐受性良好,退出率低,运动训练期间未发生重大不 良事件。结论:运动训练课可显著提高 CTEPH 患者 的运动能力、心肺健康和生活质量。然而,还需要更 多的大规模多中心研究来证实运动训练对 CTEPH 患 者的有效性和安全性。 关键词:运动训练,肺动脉高压,运动不耐受,心肺 健康

肺泡灌洗液隐球菌荚膜多糖抗原胶体金法对肺隐球菌 病的诊断价值

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探讨支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中的隐球菌荚膜抗 原胶体金免疫层析法(CrAg-LFA)检测对肺隐球菌 病的诊断价值。

PO-1135

Selection Strategy for Sedation Depth in Critically III Patients on Mechanical Ventilation

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Object Analgesia and sedation therapy are commonly used for critically ill patients, especially mechanically ventilated patients. From the initial nonsedation programs to deep sedation and then to on-demand sedation, the understanding of sedation therapy continues to deepen. However, according to different patient's condition, understanding the individual patient's depth of sedation needs remains unclear.

Methods The public open source critical illness database Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care III was used in this study. Latent profile analysis was used as a clustering method to classify mechanically ventilated patients based on 36 variables. Principal component analysis dimensionality reduction was used to select the most influential variables. The ROC curve was used to evaluate the classification accuracy of the model.

Results Based on 36 characteristic variables, we divided patients undergoing mechanical ventilation and sedation and analgesia into two categories with different mortality rates, then further reduced the dimensionality of the data and obtained the 9 variables that had the greatest impact on classification, most of which were ventilator parameters. According to the Richmond-ASS scores, the two phenotypes of patients had different degrees of sedation and analgesia, and the corresponding ventilator parameters were also significantly different. We divided the validation cohort into three different levels of sedation, revealing that patients with high ventilator conditions needed a deeper level of sedation, while patients with low ventilator

conditions required reduction in the depth of sedation as soon as possible to promote recovery and avoid reinjury.

Conclusion Through latent profile analysis and dimensionality reduction, we divided patients treated with mechanical ventilation and sedation and analgesia into two categories with different mortalities and obtained 9 variables that had the greatest impact on classification, which revealed that the depth of sedation was limited by the condition of the respiratory system.

PO-1136

The Clinical Phases of Checkpoint Inhibitors-Pneumonitis in Cancer Patients: A Multicenter Experience

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Object Checkpoint-inhibitors pneumonitis (CIP) is one of the fatal immune-related adverse events (irAEs). However, the development process of CIP, which may provide management advice in the future, lacks investigation. In this article, we propose new clinical phases of CIP basing on clinical features, radiography, histology, laboratory test, and give precise management advice according to different phases.

Methods We conducted a multicenter retrospective analysis of eligible patients who were treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) and developed CIP. Clinical characteristics, radiological features, histologic features, and laboratory tests were obtained. After comprehensively analyzed these features, we proposed acute, subacute, chronic phases of CIP, and summarize the characteristics of each phase.

Results A total of 57 patients with CIP were selected from 811 patients treated with ICIs from three institutions. 52 patients reached the acute phase, 22 patients reached the subacute phase and 11 patients reached the chronic phase. The average time from the beginning of CIP to different phases was calculated (4.9 weeks for acute phase, 4.9~13.1 weeks for subacute phase, and 13.1 weeks for chronic phase). The common symptoms included cough, shortness of breath, expectoration, and fever. From the acute phase to the chronic phase, the symptoms gradually relieved and the grade of CIP

and performance score decreased (p < 0.05). For example, 65.4% of patients had shortness of breath at rest in the acute phase while no patients had it in the chronic phase (p=0.025). Moreover, the number of asymptomatic patients increased with the process of CIP (7.7% vs 27.3% vs 36.4%, p=0.012). The most common HRCT features in all phases were ground-glass opacities and/or patchy shadows (94.1%). Other features included stride shadow (31.4%), interlobular septal thickening (19.6%), consolidation (17.7%), diffuse nodular lesion (15.7%), air bronchogram (14.6%), reticular opacities (9.8%), and traction bronchiectasis (9.8%). Although the HRCT features were various, the main change of radiologic features between the acute phase and the chronic phase was the absorption of the lesions (11/11), and three patients in the chronic phase (3/11)remained traction bronchiectasis. For histologic features, most patients had fibrinous exudation in the acute phase (5/8), and most had organization in the subacute phase (5/6). The slide in the chronic phase showed the loss of normal lung tissue structure and diffuse fibrotic changes. Besides, other histologic changes including alveolar epithelial hyperplasia, alveolar septal thickening, interstitial fibrosis, and lymphocyte infiltration, became severer with the development of CIP and brought the disease to a fibrosis state. Moreover, the level of IL-6, IL-10 and hsCRP increased in the acute phase and decreased through the process of CIP (IL-6: 19.9 vs 11.5 vs 5.7, p=0.045; IL-10: 4.9 vs 3.2 vs 2.0, p=0.032; hsCRP: 83.7 vs 19.4 vs 18.6, p=0.026).

Conclusion According to clinical characteristics, radiologic features, histologic features, and laboratory tests, the development of CIP can be divided into three phases: acute, subacute, and chronic phase. The acute phase usually lasts less than 5 weeks and is symbolized by inflammation changes. When patients are in this period, they may have severer symptoms and radiologic features, and high levels of IL-6, IL-10, and hsCRP. In contrast, the histologic changes are mild and dominated by inflammation changes such as fibrinous exudation. The chronic phase usually happens 13 weeks after the beginning of CIP and is symbolized by fibrotic changes. When patients are in this period, most of the symptoms have relieved and most of the lesions have been absorbed. Besides, the level of IL-6, IL-10, and hsCRP becomes normal. The histologic features of remained lesions are severer than the acute phase and dominated by fibrotic changes. The characteristics of the subacute phase are between the acute and chronic phases. Based on the clinical phases, we proposed that glucocorticoids should be avoided to be used in the chronic phase of CIP as the reason that the remained lesions are mainly fibrotic changes. And anti-fibrotic treatment can be considered to help CIP patients obtain a better outcome.

PO-1137

白介素-26 通过上调肿瘤细胞 CXCR4 表达促进恶性 胸腔积液形成的机制研究

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研究白介素-26 对肺癌细胞所发挥的作用及其具体机制。

PO-1138

Early Prediction of Mortality, Severity and Length of Stay in the Intensive Care Unit of Sepsis Patients Based on Sepsis 3.0 by Machine Learning Models

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Wang、Dongkai Li、Huan Chen、Weiguo Zhu、 Yun Long

Peking Union Medical College Hospital

Object Early prediction of the clinical outcome of patients with sepsis is of great significance and can guide treatment and reduce the mortality of patients. However, it is clinically difficult for clinicians.

Methods A total of 2,224 patients with sepsis were involved over a 3-year period (2016– 2018) in the intensive care unit (ICU) of Peking Union Medical College Hospital. With all the key medical data from the first six hours in the ICU, three machine learning models, logistic regression, random forest and XGBoost, were used to predict mortality, severity (sepsis/septic shock), and length of ICU stay (LOS) (>6 days, ≤6 days). Missing data imputation and oversampling were completed on the dataset before introduction into the models.

Results Compared to the mortality and LOS predictions, the severity prediction achieved the best classification results, based on the area under the operating receiver characteristics (AUC), with the random forest classifier (sensitivity = 0.65, specificity = 0.73, F1 score = 0.72, AUC = 0.79). The random forest model also showed the best overall performance (mortality prediction: sensitivity = 0.50, specificity = 0.84, F1 score = 0.66, AUC = 0.74; LOS prediction: sensitivity = 0.76) among the three models. The predictive ability of the SOFA score itself was inferior to that of the above three models.

Conclusion Using the random forest classifier in the first 6 hours of ICU admission can provide a comprehensive early warning of sepsis, which will contribute to the formulation and management of clinical decisions and the allocation and management of resources.

PO-1139

COPD 临床表型和无创正压通气: 一项观察性研究

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在西班牙的慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南(GesEPOC) 中,根据急性加重的频率和主要临床表现,患者被分 为四种临床表型。在这项研究中,我们观察因慢性阻 塞性肺疾病急性加重(AECOPD)而住院的不同临 床表型的患者使用无创正压通气(NPPV)的情况。

PDCA 循环管理法对老年患者自主气道廓清能力的影响

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运用基于 PDCA 循环管理法提高老年患者的自主气道 廓清能力。方法:对 2019 年老年患者自主气道廓清 能力情况进行调查,以数据为基础构建 PDCA 循环管 理方案,通过计划、执行、检查、行动4个环节实现 提高老年患者的自主气道廓清能力。自 2021 年1月 起针对老年患者的自主气道廓清能力问题进行管理方 案调整,实施 PDCA 循环管理。分别统计 2019 年、 2020 年管理数据,比较不同时期老年患者的自主气 道廓清能力、患者及家属满意度。结果:2020 年老 年患者的自主气道廓清能力均显著高于 2019 年(P <0.05)。2020 年老年患者及家属满意度均显著高 于 2019 年(P <0.05)结论:通过 PDCA 循环,可 有效提高老年患者自主气道廓清能力。

PO-1141

探究糖尿病合并肺炎克雷伯杆菌肺炎的感染特点以及 HIF-1α 的表达情况

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临床研究显示糖尿病患者合并感染时临床表现更重, 住院时间更长,住院花费更高。肺部感染时局部会出 现缺氧微环境,低氧诱导因子-1α(HIF-1α)是一种 低氧反应元件,参与许多感染的发生与发展。本研究 通过动物实验探索糖尿病合并肺炎克雷伯杆菌肺炎的 病程特点并,观察 HIF-1α 在糖尿病合并肺炎克雷伯 杆菌肺炎中的表达情况。

PO-1142 37 例危重症患者应用 ECMO 治疗的安全管理

张萍、杨淇英 贵州省人民医院

总结 2017 年 3 月至 2020 年 9 月,呼吸与危重症医学 科 应 用 体 外 膜 肺 氧 合 技 术 (Extracorporeal Membrance Oxygenation, ECMO)在 37 例危重症患者 救治中的安全管理经验。

PO-1143

循环血 microRNA 表达谱分析在慢性阻塞性肺疾病 相关肺动脉高压中的应用研究

蔡茜 长沙市第三医院

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病肺疾病相关肺动脉高压循环血中的 microRNA 表达。

PO-1144 **人文关怀护理在肺癌患者中的应用**

王利明 武汉市中心医院

探究将人文关怀护理融入肺癌患者中的应用效果。

PO-1145

CD47 多肽的筛选和在小鼠皮下肺癌模型中的应用

姜志龙、潘林约 、陈智鸿 、朱蕾 复旦大学附属中山医院

CD47 是表达在多种组织细胞和免疫细胞上的受体, 参与细胞的繁殖、衰老和免疫反应。肿瘤细胞上表达 的 CD47 与巨噬细胞上表达的 SIRP-alpha 结合后, 抑制巨噬细胞的吞噬功能。本研究筛选和合成了能阻 断 CD47/SIRP-alpha 信号通路的多肽片段,在动物 模型体内和细胞水平探讨该片段对小鼠肺癌细胞株 LLC 生长的影响和免疫学机制。

A Clinical study of Bronchial Thermoplasty in the treatment of refractory asthma

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2. Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital, Tongji University

Object To investigate the safety, effectiveness and medical resource saving of Bronchial Thermoplasty in the treatment of refractory asthma, as well as the difference of curative effect between different asthma phenotype groups and lung function groups. Methods A retrospective study was conducted to review the clinical data of bronchial thermoplasty in the treatment of refractory asthma from February 2014 to February 2018. The number of acute attack of asthma, the number of hospitalization due to asthma, the number of emergency and unplanned outpatient visits, the percentage of eosinophils (EOS%), serum immunoglobulin E (IGE), exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO), lung function, chest imaging and asthma control questionnaire (ACQ), asthma quality of life score (AQLQ) and symptom-free questionnaire were observed and recorded The adverse respiratory events and complications were observed. Results 1. Observing the symptom control indexes of asthma patients before and after BT treatment, we found that the number of asthma acute attacks, asymptomatic days and ACQ score of patients 1 year after BT treatment were significantly improved compared with those before operation, and the difference was statistically significant. The results show that BT treatment can help patients achieve good asthma control. In the observation of airway inflammation index, this study found that the EOS% of peripheral blood in patients after operation was significantly lower than that before operation, the difference was statistically significant. The improvement of serum IgE and FeNO had no statistical difference.

2. For the safety of BT, our study mainly carried out the follow-up of postoperative adverse events, 17 patients with BT treatment, a total of 51 times of BT treatment, no postoperative BT related respiratory serious adverse events occurred.

3. Maintenance dose variation, inhaled corticosteroid dosage [(350.00 ± 133.84) and [(3.00 ± 1.20) times/year]] were decreased significantly, P < 0.05. However, there FEV1%pred has nothing to do with the efficacy.

Conclusion Tracheoplasty is safe and effective in the treatment of refractory asthma. It can significantly improve the quality of life and asthma symptom control of patients with refractory asthma. It is suitable for patients with different asthma phenotypes. The long-term benefit of BT treatment also suggests that BT may have a more long-term mechanism than thermal ablation to reduce airway smooth muscle. PO-1147

一种非抗生素类新型抗感染生物制剂: Ad5-BPl23– Fcγ 重组病毒用于防治耐药性 G-菌感染的的探索研 究

王阳、曹彬 中日友好医院

Ad5-BPI23–Fcγ 重组病毒的目的基因产物在体外和 体内的表达及其抗耐药性 G-菌感染的免疫保护作用 进行了探索性研究。

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PO-1148
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MiR-22-3p 通过 MET/STAT3 信号通路抑制肺癌细胞 生长

杨侠、单虎、张明、李维、明宗娟、白莹 西安交通大学第二附属医院

MiR-22-3p 在多种肿瘤中表达下调,但其在肺癌中的 表达模式和作用尚不清楚。鉴于 microRNAs 在肿瘤 进展中的重要作用,我们检测了 miR-22-3p 在肺腺癌 中的表达和功能。

PO-1149

熏烟和间歇低氧重叠暴露大鼠气道重塑及肺组织代谢 组学变化

庄妍、曹洁 天津医科大学总医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 (OSA)同时发生,称为重叠综合症(OVS)。通 过熏烟合并间歇低氧动物模型的建立,模拟OVS患 者的肺损伤模式。通过对炎症、气道重塑、肺组织重 构、黏蛋白分泌以及基于GC-MS的非靶向代谢组学 的检测分析,进一步明确两种疾病对于肺损伤的作用 机制。

PO-1150

T型硅酮支架置入治疗成人重度喉气管狭窄1例

郭祖源、唐纯丽、李时悦 广州医学院广州呼吸疾病研究所

成人喉气管狭窄(LTS)是一种潜在威胁生命的疾病, 其病因及其临床表现复杂多样,难以诊断和治疗。尽 管目前在部分病例中通过开放性手术或呼吸介入手段 能使患者得到较好的治疗,但在许多病例中对于患者 的治疗难度大,且病情常反复。本报告描述了一例 45 岁女性因与外伤相关的喉气管狭窄而就诊的病例, 该病例可为此类患者的治疗提供参考。

PO-1151

Integrated analysis of copy number variation and gene expression data in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, caused by genetic and environmental factors. Increasing studies have revealed that copy number variations (CNVs) are associated with risk of human diseases, including COPD. Nonetheless, information on CNVs that influence COPD is rare.

Methods The present study was performed with whole genome sequencing (WGS) to detect CNVs in COPD patients and normal controls, with bioinformatics analysis to identify potential functions of the genes that located in regions of COPD-specific CNVs. Furthermore, the study combined CNVs with gene expression profile from cigarette smoke extract (CSE) stimulated-human bronchial epithelial (HBE) cell model, to further identify CNV-driven differentially expressed genes (DEGs).

Results A total of 120 COPD patients and 120 normal controls were collected for CNV analysis. After quality control and filtering, 1062 copy number gains and 548 copy number losses of DNA fragments were screened out. Of these, 541 and 56 genes were identified in regions of COPD-specific copy number gains and losses, respectively. Functional analysis showed that these genes were mainly enriched in oxidation-reduction process, autophagy and VEGF signaling pathway. The network analysis of protein-protein interaction (PPI) showed that UBE2H was a seed node of the hub module, in which genes were mainly enriched in ubiquitin mediated proteolysis. By integrating CNVs and gene expression data, six genes including OSGIN1, AHRR, MAD1L1, CCND1, CDKN1C and RPH3AL were selected as CNV-driven DEGs.

Conclusion In this study, integrated analysis of genomic and expression profile was firstly constructed in COPD, which may be helpful to provide new insights and strategy for studying the pathogenesis and precision medicine of COPD.

PO-1152

肾移植术后耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎病例分析及文献回顾

吴芳芳、陈孝涌、郑雅莉、王闪闪、张云霓 厦门大学附属翔安医院

耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎 (PJP) 是肾移植术后重症肺炎的 重要病原菌之一,病情进展迅速需及时干预。本文拟 通过对我院收治的肾移植术后 PJP 患者进行病例回 顾,探讨其临床特点及早期诊断策略。

PO-1153

康复训练在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的应用

王利明

武汉市中心医院

通过对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者康复训练的深入研究, 分析护理措施的临床效果,提出相关建议。

PO-1154

磁性管理模式在呼吸与危重症医学科护士护理质量管 理中的效果运用

张萍、吴瑞明 贵州省人民医院

探讨磁性医院护理管理模式下呼吸与危重症医学科护 理人员的工作体验及病区护理质量管理的效果。

PO-1155

PM2.5 对河北省石家庄地区慢性阻塞性肺疾病加重发 生风险的影响及其与其他大气污染物的交互作用

宋贝贝 河北医科大学第二医院

探究 PM2.5 对石家庄地区的 COPD 急性加重发生风险的影响及其与其他大气污染物的交互作用

Peripheral Blood Autoantibodies Against to Tumor-Associated Antigen Predict Clinical Outcome to Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor-Based Treatment in Advanced NSCLC

Yuan Yue Peking Union Medical College Hospital

Object To study the relationship between the expression level of tumor-associated autoantibodies (TAAbs) and the survival, response and occurrence of irAE in patients with NSCLC after immunotherapy, and to find potential biomarkers.

Methods The subjects of the study were 132 patients who received immunotherapy in the Department of Respiratory Medicine of Peking Union Medical College Hospital due to inoperable stage III or IV non-small cell lung cancer from July 2017 to September 2020. Collect clinical data of these patients, including peripheral blood to test 37 kinds of tumor-associated antigen autoantibodies before immunotherapy (22 autoantibodies are brand-new and have never been reported and analyzed in the literature), patients' medical history, clinical stage, pathological tissue classification, immunotherapy effect, progress free survival(PFS), occurrence of irAE. According to whether the autoantibodies of 37 tumor-associated antigens tested are positive (detected by ELISA method), the relationship one or several combinations of between autoantibodies and the patients' PFS, response and irAE after immunotherapy is found through statistical methods.

Results 1.The 99 patients were randomly divided into training cohort/validation cohort. Chi-square test and regression analysis proved that the BRCA2 ZNF768 PARP MAGEA4 autoantibody combination is an independent predictor of whether irAE will occur after immunotherapy in patients with advanced NSCLC (p=0.038, HR=5.812).

2.Use Kaplan-Meier curve and Cox regression on the training cohort/validation cohort to prove that the P53 CAGE MAGEA4 GAGE7 UTP14A IMP2 PSMC1 autoantibody combination is an independent predictor of immunotherapy pfs for patients with advanced NSCLC (p=0.028 HR=0.417).

Conclusion 1.The risk of irAE after receiving immunotherapy in advanced NSCLC patients who have positive BRCA2 ZNF768 PARP MAGEA4 autoantibody panel is 5.812 times that of the patients with the negative panel.

2. The risk of disease progression after receiving immunotherapy in advanced NSCLC patients who have positive P53 CAGE MAGEA4 GAGE7 UTP14A IMP2 PSMC1 autoantibody panel is 0.417 times that of the patients with the negative panel.

3. The expression of TAAbs in peripheral blood can be used as a predictor and biomarker of the effect of immunotherapy and the occurrence of irAE in patients with advanced NSCLC. PO-1157

香烟烟雾诱导肺上皮细胞衰老及 IGFBP3/ERK/NF-к В 通路在其中的作用

戴龙霞、戴子喻、关安琪、陈琼 中南大学湘雅医院

探 讨 香 烟 烟 雾 诱 导 肺 上 皮 细 胞 衰 老 及 IGFBP3/ERK/NF-кB 信号通路其中的作用。

PO-1158

ACE2 在小鼠主要组织器官中的表达定位

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探讨新型冠状病毒关键门户受体血管紧张素转换酶 2 (Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, ACE2)在小 鼠主要组织器官中的表达定位。

PO-1159 **呼吸内镜在肺脓肿的应用**

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探索呼吸内镜在肺脓肿的应用,为今后规范应用呼吸 内镜诊疗此类疾病积累经验

PO-1160

以红斑样皮下结节为首发表现的结节病 1 例

祝家彬、张建、李书文、王超、王慧 胜利油田中心医院

部分结节病以皮肤为首发表现,易于被呼吸与危重症 医学科医生忽视,而就诊于皮肤科。从而长期以皮肤 病进行治疗,延误诊断。因此,我们提供1例以结节 样红斑为首发表现的结节病1例,以提高大家对该病 的警惕性。

高尔基体膜蛋白 GOLM1 对肺腺癌 PC9 细胞株的磷酸化蛋白质组学的影响

张雷、李国平、何翔、熊安英

国家呼吸系统疾病临床研究中心成都市第三人民医院 分中心成都市呼吸健康研究所 过敏与精准医学实验 室

分析高尔基体膜蛋白 GOLM1 高表达后对人肺腺癌 PC9 细胞内所有蛋白质的磷酸化水平变化,探究 GOLM1对 PC9 细胞生物学功能的影响以及促进细胞 骨架组织的调节涉及到的肺癌发生发展机制。

PO-1162

分析 V-AECMO 联合 CRRT 及机械通气治疗 12 例爆 发性心肌炎患者的护理效果

张萍、严潇、吴寿美 贵州省人民医院

探讨 12 例爆发性心肌炎患者行 V-AECMO 联合连续 肾脏替代疗法 (CRRT) 及机械通气治疗爆发性心肌 炎的护理经验。

PO-1163

基层肺功能筛查效率及成本分析

李薇、黄可、董芬、方方、贾存波、杨汀 中日友好医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(简称慢阻肺)是我国最常见的 慢性呼吸疾病,在我国具有高患病率、高死亡率、高 疾病负担的特点。肺功能检查作为确诊慢阻肺的唯一 方法,在我国普及率极低。**为提高肺功能检查率、评 估慢阻肺分级诊疗可行性**,本研究依托"幸福呼吸项 目",在全国多个省市为基层医疗机构配备简易肺功 能仪,通过追踪二三级医院及基层医疗机构肺功能开 展情况、实施效率、人员情况,评估二级三医院及基 层医疗机构肺功能筛查效率及成本,分析基层确诊慢 阻肺、二三级医院诊治的分级诊疗措施的可行性。 PO-1164 染发剂相关非小细胞肺癌伴肺内囊状转移 1 例

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以弥漫性囊状改变为主要表现的肺癌极少见, 临床医 师对其认识不足,易误诊为支气管扩张、间质性肺疾 病等。本文介绍1例染发剂相关非小细胞肺癌伴肺内 囊状转移病例,以提高对恶性肺部囊性病变的认识。 女性患者,49岁,因"咳嗽、咳痰、右侧胸痛2月余" 入院。起病以来体重减轻 5Kg。既往有 10 年高血压 病史, 无吸烟史及职业暴露史, 近 10 余年每月染发 1 次。入院查体:体温 37.8℃,脉搏 125 次/分,呼 吸 29 次/分, 血压 189/122mmHg, 鼻导管吸氧 3L/min 时动脉血氧饱和度为 92%。半卧位, 双肺呼 吸音粗,可闻及散在哮鸣音及大量细湿罗音,余无特 殊。入院后辅助检查:血常规:白细胞 16.2×109/L, 中性粒细胞占 81.6%, 血红蛋白 146g/L; 血气分析: PH 7.507, PaO2 60.2mmHg, PaCO2 34.9mmHg (1mmHg=0.133kPa) ; CA125 100.3U/ml (0-35 U/ml); CA19-9 > 1000 U/ml (0-34 U/ml); 冒泌 素释放肽前体 123pg/ml (0-69.2pg/ml); 血清 B 型 尿钠肽前体 2328pg/ml (pg/ml)。心电图提示窦性 心动过速。胸部 CT 提示双肺弥漫性厚壁囊状影、小 结节影,右下肺大片实变影并空洞形成,右侧胸腔积 液(少量)(图1)。大便及尿常规、癌胚抗原、降 钙素原、输血前四项、凝血功能、甲状腺功能、痰细 菌+真菌培养、1, 3-β-D 葡聚糖检测、半乳甘露聚糖 抗原检测、y 干扰素释放试验、自身免疫抗体、中性 粒细胞胞浆抗体、超声心动图、肺动脉 CTA 未见异 常。入院后支气管镜检查未见异常。对右下肺病变行 超声引导下经皮肺穿刺活检术,病理提示为腺癌(图 2), 免疫组化提示 CK7 (+) (图 3), TTF-1(-),CK5/6(-),Ki-67(+,约 20%), p40 (-), NapsinA (-)。EGFR、ALK、ROS1 均为野生型。上腹部增 强 CT 提示肝转移。头颅、肾上腺增强 CT 及全身骨 显像未见异常。诊断为右下肺非小细胞肺癌-非特殊 类型 T4N0M1b 双肺、肝脏转移 Ⅳ A 期 PS1 分 EGFR/ALK/ROS1野牛型。出于经济上的考量, 患者 于确诊后放弃治疗出院。电话随访中患者呼吸困难呈 进行性加重,于出院4月后死于呼吸衰竭。

Th17/Treg Cell Imbalance Played an Important Role in Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection Compromising Asthma Tolerance In Mice

Tianyun Shi 、Na Li、Yanchao He、JingJing Feng、

ZhouFang Mei、Yong Du、Zhijun Jie Shanghai Fifth People's Hospital, Fudan University

Object Mucosal tolerance is induced early in life and is an important mechanism of protection from diseases, such as asthma. Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a main cause of bronchiolitis and pneumonia in infants. Clinical studies have found that there is a strong association between RSV infection in infancy and later development of asthma, but the underlying mechanisms are unclear.

Methods Twenty-four female BALB/c mice at 3 to 4week-old were randomly divided into Control group and OT+RSV group,Asthma group,OT group.All mice were housed under SPF conditions.First, the mice were treated with OVA or PBS to establish asthma and oral tolerance models .Then.RSV infected the OT mice for acute asthma exacerbation.Finally , the mice were sacrificed under anesthesia and the total IgE protein in serum was measured by ELISA. The total cell counts and differential cells in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid(BALF)were counted after Wright-Giemsa staining. Lung pathology was determined by HE staining. The gene expressions of Th1/Th2 and Th17/Treg cytokines were measured by real-time protein expressions of Th17/Treg were measured by Flow cytometry PCR.The cytokines analysis.

Results We found that RSV infection could break the oral immune tolerance state.RSV infection increased the mRNA expression of IL-17A and IL-17A/Foxp3(the transcription factor forkhead box P3) in OT mice, but the mRNA expression of IL-4 and other T helper(Th)2 cytokines did not change significantly. As detected by flow cytometry analysis, RSV infection elevated Th17 cell levels and correspondingly decreased Regulatory T(Treg) cell levels in the hilar lymph nodes (HLNs) and mesenteric lymph nodes (MLNs), but there were no significant differences in the spleen or peripheral blood.We hypothesized that an imbalance in Th cells played an important role in RSV infection compromising asthma tolerance.

Conclusion RSV infection disrupted asthma tolerance by increasing the Th17/Treg ratio rather than the Th1/Th2 ratio.Therefore, altering the Th17/Treg ratio has been identified as a potential therapeutic target in asthma caused by RSV or another virus.

PO-1166

异甘草素对 SIO2 诱导的矽肺纤维化的作用及机制研 究

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探讨异甘草素(Isoliquiritigenin,ISL)对二氧化硅 (Silica,SiO2)诱导的小鼠矽肺纤维化的作用及其 分子机制。

PO-1167

免疫检查点抑制剂治疗相关性心肌炎病例两例及文献 回顾

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免疫检查点抑制剂可以导致全身各系统的不良反应, 而心肌炎是其中最致命的一种。本文介绍两例接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗后发生心肌炎的患者的诊治。

第一例患者是一位 77 岁的老年男性,因患有脊索瘤 接受三线疗法:免疫检查点抑制剂信迪利单抗联合安 罗替尼治疗,在治疗的第3周出现胸闷、呼吸困难、 上睑下垂等症状。通过其临床症状、血清标志物、心 电图、超声心动图及心脏 PET-MRI 表现,该患者被

诊断为免疫检查点抑制剂相关性心肌炎合并重症肌无力。该患者接受甲强龙治疗,起始以 480mg/天剂量 冲击治疗,随后在 4 周时间里逐渐减量指 40mg/天, 期间随访心肌损伤标志物逐渐下降,提示心肌炎恢复 良好。

第二例患者是一位 69 岁的老年女性,因患有晚期非 小细胞肺癌,接受免疫检查点抑制剂卡瑞利珠单抗联 合培美曲塞及贝伐珠单抗治疗,在开始治疗后 20 天 出现心悸症状。通过其临床症状、血清标志物、心电 图、超声心动图表现,该患者被诊断为免疫检查点抑 制剂相关性心肌炎。该患者接受甲强龙 240mg/天起 始剂量冲击治疗,并逐渐减量指 40mg/天,随访心肌 标志物恢复并出院。但该患者随后发生重症肌无力, 对激素、免疫球蛋白等治疗无应答,最终死于呼吸肌 无力。

我们总结这两例病例经验,早期诊断、早期干预,包 括及时停用免疫检查点抑制剂、足量使用激素治疗, 可以改善免疫检查点抑制剂相关心肌炎患者的预后。

骨髓移植患者肺结核合并结核脓胸及液气胸的不典型 影像学表现一例

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患者男, 27岁, 主因"异基因造血干细胞移植术后 5 个月,间断发热12天"于2021-03-07收入院。患者5 个月前因骨髓增生异常综合征行异基因造血干细胞移 植术(父供子, HLA 5/10 半相合, B+供 B+), 应用 醋酸泼尼松、环孢素抗排异治疗。12 天前无明显诱 因出现发热, Tmax 39.9℃, 无咳嗽、咳痰、胸闷, 完善胸部 CT 提示双肺胸膜下和沿支气管血管束分布 的结节和斑片状实变影(图 1a-图 4a)。既往:骨髓 增生异常综合征2年,4个月前查T-SPOT.TB阳性, 结核 GeneXpert 阴性。有输血史。入院查体无特殊。 入院后予美罗培南、替考拉宁抗细菌,二性霉素 B 脂质体、泊沙康唑抗真菌,更昔洛韦抗病毒治疗,体 温仍间断升高, Tmax 可达 40.2℃, 考虑抗感染效果 不佳, 应完善病原学检查。患者血小板低, 波动于 10~30×10^9/L,予输注血小板后完善胸腔穿刺术及 支气管镜检查。胸腔穿刺术提示: 胸水 PH 值: 7.50, 比重: 1.024, 蛋白质定性: ++, 红细胞: 24900/ul, 白细胞: 2603/ul, 单个核: 12%, 多个核: 88%; 胸水生化: 总蛋白 35.4g/L, 白蛋白 19.4g/L, 乳酸脱 氢酶 1434U/L, 腺苷脱氨酶 74.6U/L, 葡萄糖 1.53mmol/L; 胸水结核 GeneXpert 阳性, 利福平耐 药基因阳性。支气管镜下可见气管及各支气管粘膜光 滑,无新生物、分泌物及出血,右中叶内侧段下支行 支气管肺泡灌洗,细胞分类:巨噬细胞 31%,淋巴 细胞 36%, 分叶核细胞 33%; BALF 送检结核 GeneXpert 阳性,利福平耐药基因阳性;右下叶前基 底段远端 TBLB 病理回报抗酸染色阳性。考虑患者肺 结核 (利福平耐药) 合并结核脓胸诊断明确, 予患者 异烟肼、吡嗪酰胺、乙胺丁醇、左氧氟沙星抗结核治 疗,并转入结核病专科医院治疗。2 周后复查胸部 CT 提示双肺原结节和实变影、液气胸较前明显好转 (图 1b-图 4b)。

本例患者影像学表现仅为双肺胸膜下和沿支气管血 管束分布的结节和斑片状实变影,未见典型肺结核的 结节、空洞、树芽征混合出现的表现,其相关原因可 能为患者骨髓移植后应用免疫抑制剂,免疫细胞功能 不全,导致不易形成空洞等典型结核影像学表现。患 者胸水白细胞明显升高,且 GeneXpert 阳性,符合 结核脓胸诊断,应予患者积极胸腔闭式引流以预防胸 廓塌陷,但患者血小板低,胸腔闭式引流存在相对禁 忌,故暂缓行闭式引流。

本例提示我们,在免疫抑制患者中,病原体感染可 能造成不典型的影像学表现,因此应尽量在除外禁忌 的情况下尽早完善病原学检查,以改善患者的近期和 长期预后。

PO-1169

B 细胞源外泌体在肺孢子菌感染中对其他免疫细胞的 调控作用研究

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近年来研究发现接受 B 细胞靶向药物治疗的患者易感肺孢子菌肺炎(Pneumocystis pneumonia, PCP)。研究旨在明确 B 细胞释放的外泌体在肺孢子菌感染过程中对其他免疫细胞的调控作用。

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PO-1170
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一例气管插管拔管后患者于支气管镜引导下行留置胃 管操作

于淼 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

目的 提高支气管镜在临床危重病人疑难护理操作领 域的广泛应用,减轻患者痛苦,减轻患者经济负担。 材料与方法 患者经口气管插管 57 天后脱机成功,给 予拔除气管插管。拔管 45 小时后给予更换胃管, 患 者呛咳明显,检查发现胃管每次均进入气道而非胃内。 分析留置胃管失败原因:因患者插管时间过长,拔管 后患者会厌关闭不全;留置胃管过程中,气道持续开 放, 抢占食道位置, 致使胃管多次插入气道内。因患 者病情较重,不宜离开病房前往内镜中心留置胃管, 所以仅能应用科室现有仪器设备。遂决定床旁应用支 气管镜引导下留置胃管。第一步: 医生下支气管镜进 入气道,过程顺利;第二步:护士经鼻插入胃管至咽 部; 第三步: 医生观察支气管镜并同时指导护士调整 胃管方向,使胃管避开气道进入食道;第四步:医生 护士共同确定胃管在胃内, 护士固定胃管。结果 医 生通过支气管镜顺便观察了患者支气管情况,吸出支 气管内痰液,进一步了解了患者病情。结论 支气管

镜在呼吸科应用比较广泛,可检查支气管阻塞、肺不 张和咳血原因及出血部位,观察支气管内有无肿瘤、 结核、异物或分泌物,吸出分泌物和取出异物等。对 于此患者的特殊情况,支气管镜发挥协助留置胃管的 作用,并且是关键。过程顺利,操作简单,没有给患 者带来痛苦的同时也没增加患者经济负担。

PO-1171

2017-2020 哮喘急性发作住院患者的回顾性分析

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通过分析哮喘急性发作住院患者的临床特点以及治疗 情况,了解本地区哮喘急性发作就诊患者的特点,为 制定更加规范化、精细化的诊疗方案提供参考依据。

PO-1172

异甘草素对 TGF-β1 诱导的 A549 细胞中 EMT 的作 用及机制研究

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通过观察异甘草素(Isoliquiritigenin, ISL)对转化生长 因子 β1 (transforming growth factor, TGF-β1) 诱 导 A549 细胞所构建的上皮-间质转化 (epithelialmesenchymal transition, EMT) 模型的影响,来探 讨 ISL 对肺纤维化的作用及可能机制。

PO-1173 CAP 住院患者中肺曲霉病临床分析

李桂娟 天津医科大学总医院

通过对 2010.01 至 2020.10 住院确诊及临床诊断为肺 曲霉病的 144 例患者的临床资料进行回顾性研究和分 析,旨在加强对该病的认知。

PO-1174

Exosomal miR-552-3p isolated from BALF of patients with silicosis induces fibroblast activation

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Object Systematically studiy the role of epithelial cell-derived exosomes in fibroblast activation, improve the understanding of exosomal miRNA-mediated cell-to-cell communication and its key role in fibroblasts activation and silicosis, and clarify the mechanism underlying silicosis and may facilitate identification of predictive biomarkers for this condition.

Methods In this study, exosomes from the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) of patients with silicosis were isolated, and then were co-cultured with primary lung fibroblasts to observe the function of these exosomes. The next-generation sequencing used to profile exosomal technology was miRNA sequences from BALF in silicosis and control groups. Functional annotation and analysis of highly expressed differentially miRNAs were genes. Then perform to predict target the findings were validated in human samples and mouse models. MiR-552-3p and its putative target gene CAV1 have been further studied in silicosis model mice, and A549 cells exposed to silica by gT-PCR and western blotting.

Results A total of 110 miRNAs are differentially expressed, of which 40 are up-regulated and 70 are down-regulated. The level of exosomal miR-552-3p increased in human BALF samples, silicosis model mice, and A549 cells exposed to silica. Inhibition of exosomal miR-552-3p suppressed the expression of fibrosis markers. Then we verified that CAV1, the target of miR-552-3p, may participate in the ERK/JNK/p38 signaling pathway. In addition, high levels of miRNA resulted in the upregulation of alpha-smooth muscle actin and the inhibition of caveolin 1 in A549 cells. P-ERK, p-JNK and p-p38 are up-regulated, indicating the potential activation of this signaling pathway.

Conclusion Our study showeded that exosomes in BALF during silicosis and exosomes secreted by epthelial cells exposed to silica can induce activation of fbroblasts. The underlying mechanism may involve transport of epithelial cells oriented miR-552to fbroblasts via exosomes, leading to 3p deregulation of caveolin-1 and uncontrolled activation of the ERK/JNK/p38 signaling pathway and resulting in phenotype transdifferentiation of fbroblasts. Our study highlights the important role of miR-552-3p-mediated exosomal intercellular communication derived from epithelial cells in silicosis and demonstrates its enormous potential for monitoring and treating this condition.

晚期肺癌患者心理韧性现状调查及影响因素分析

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调查晚期肺癌患者心理韧性现状,并探讨其影响因素

PO-1176

NICU 有创呼吸机辅助治疗患者呼吸康复治疗策略

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目前 NICU 患者呼吸康复尚处于初始探索阶段, 很久 以来大多医疗机构针对 NICU 患者的康复训练多偏重 于肢体活动、吞咽功能等常见的、较为重要的功能障 碍方面,而神经疾病重症患者潜在的呼吸功能障碍及 其引发的不良影响常常被忽视,尤其对带有机械通气 的患者应进行的呼吸康复治疗更加缺乏认识。中枢神 经系统损伤患者部分肢体出现瘫痪, 非瘫痪侧肢体由 干各种原因处于制动状态,将会出现ICU获得性衰弱 的症状。对于在 NICU 的机械通气患者进行早期肢体 主动及被动活动,能减少患者 ICU—AW 的发生率。 目前 NICU 医护人员已经采用机械通气的方式改善重 症神经系统疾病患者的肺通气和氧合情况, 机械通气 会引起 VAP、呼吸肌无力等并发症的发生, 而机械 通气撤离的成功与否主要取决于呼吸肌功能及其驱动 力,机械通气时间延长、撤机困难及呼吸肌肌力下降 三者互为因果,导致恶性循环。所以对于机械通气的 NICU 患者而言,除了进行四肢骨骼肌的主动和被动 训练,还应该进行呼吸训练,通过早期活动和针对肋 间内肌、腹壁肌等呼气肌及吸气肌训练,这样既可以 增强呼吸肌肌力和耐力,也可以加强肺组织弹性活力, 改善肺通气和肺换气功能,最终提高患者咳嗽能力和 减少肺部感染, 缩短机械通气时间和脱机时间, 当患 者脱离呼吸机时,进行呼吸康复有助于培养自主呼吸 能力,可有效避免长期机械通气过程中呼吸肌无力, 进一步提高脱机率和拔管成功率,最终改善患者结局, 促进患者的早日康复。

PO-1177

一例类鼻疽伯克霍尔德菌肺炎合并肝脾脓肿病例

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类鼻疽是由类鼻疽伯克霍尔德菌(简称: 类鼻疽菌) 导致的一种热带传染性疾病,主要分布在热带及亚热 带地区,覆盖澳洲北部、东南亚各国,其中我国的海 南、广西等地是类鼻疽的重要疫源地 1,2。类鼻疽菌 是一种革兰氏阴性的兼性胞内寄生菌,主要存在于疫 区的土壤和水环境等中,能通过呼吸道和破损的皮肤 黏膜等途径感染机体,病变可累及皮肤软组织、肺、 肝、脾、脑等脏器,临床表现多种多样,急性类鼻疽 败血症的死亡率达 20~60%3,4。2006 年美国疾病预 防控制中心(CDC)将其提升为Ⅰ类生物恐怖剂 (Tier 1 select agent),并在泰国及本土建立类鼻疽 研究中心。2012 年新英格兰杂志报道了类鼻疽的全 球流行趋势,估算类鼻疽在澳洲和东南亚的疾病疫区

球流行趋势,估算类鼻疽在澳洲和东南亚的疾病疫区 发病率达 50/1000005。2016 年 Nature Microbiology 报道了类鼻疽的全球流行形势和危害评估数据,估算 2015 年全球类鼻疽罹患人数可能已超 16 万人,死亡 8.9 万人,死亡率达53.9%6。虽然我国有类鼻疽的疫 源地,但是类鼻疽并不为临床医生所广泛知晓,尤其 是疫源地外的医护人员更是知之甚少。本文报告了一 例类鼻疽伯克霍尔德菌肺炎合并肝脾脓肿病例,共同 探讨类鼻疽诊疗的规范化,供同行学习交流。

PO-1178

人工智能技术应用于支气管镜检查质量控制的功能开 发及临床验证

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- 4. 重庆大学附属三峡医院

支气管镜检查(bronchoscopy)是诊治呼吸系统疾 病的关键步骤,然而不同医师之间操作水平参差不齐, 这将会影响疾病的诊治。为此,本研究基于人工智能 技术 (artificial intelligence, AI)构建支气管镜检查质 量控制系统,以在支气管镜检查期间识别包括段支气 管以上的各级管腔,提示检查进程、规范操作,来减 小内镜医牛技能差异,改善日常支气管镜检查质量。

PO-1179

强直性脊柱炎患者接受抗肿瘤坏死因子-α 治疗后继 发单纯疱疹病毒肺炎1例

周童、裴永坚、俞金国

苏州大学附属第二医院

Introduction: Herpes simplex virus pneumonia is usually occurs in immunocompromised patients. However, the diagnosis of HSV pneumonia still faces with some challenges.

Case Report: We report the case of a 29-year-old man with a 3-day history of was fever with nausea . He began to receive anti-TNF-α therapy a month and a half ago because of AS. Chest CT demonstrated multiple miliary nodules and patchy GGO with air bronchogram locally ,and with bilateral pleural effusion. After admission he underwent bronchoscopy combined with BALF collection. BALF analysis with mNGS revealed HSV-1 as well as a few other potential pathogens. He quickly improved clinically after antiviral treatment and was discharged on hospital day #5.

Conclusion: This case report supports the value of mNGS in diagnosing of HSV pneumonia, and highlights HSV pneumonia is a potential adverse effect in anti-TNF-α treatment.

PO-1180

早期经络注血疗法治疗慢阻肺急性加重期患者临床评 价

谢波

东莞市中西医结合医院

探索早期经络注血疗法治疗慢阻肺急性加重期患者临 床评价。

PO-1181 经皮穿刺肺活检术的护理

徐鸿雁 宜昌市中心人民医院

总结在 CT 引导下经皮穿刺肺活检术术前术后的护理 效果

PO-1182

病理确诊的肺放线菌病 30 例临床特点及诊断分析

王新航

福州肺科医院

通过总结分析肺放线菌病的临床及影像学特点,分析 诊断方法,提高临床医生对该病的认识与诊断。

PO-1183

19G EBUS-TBNA 穿刺针用于肺部或纵隔疾病诊断 的研究

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本研究旨在评估一种新型国产 19G EBUS-TBNA 穿 刺针用于肺部或纵隔疾病诊断的有效性与安全性。

PO-1184

疑似支气管扩张的巨气管支气管症1例

任毅 天津医科大学总医院

提高对巨气管支气管症 (tracheobronchomegaly, TBM)的认识,减少漏诊。

PO-1185 弥漫性肺脑膜瘤病一例并文献复习

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目的:分析微小肺脑膜瘤样结节 (MPMN) 中的特殊 类型弥漫性肺脑膜瘤样结节 (DPM) 的临床、影像 学、病理所见,提高临床医生对 DPM 的认识。 方法:回顾性分析复旦大学附属中山医院呼吸与危重 症医学科 2021 年收治的 1 例 DPM 患者的临床资料。 结果:患者女,67岁,因"体检发现肺部多发结节4 年余, 气短 3 月"入院。4 年间多次行胸部高分辨率 CT 示双肺弥漫性微小结节影,胸膜下为著。结核、 真菌及肿瘤标记物均正常。支气管镜下未见明显异常。 超声支气管镜下活检病理示:间质纤维组织增生,散 在淋巴细胞浸润。后行胸腔镜肺活检,病理示(右肺 中叶部分) 微小脑膜瘤样结节(多枚), (右下肺部

分)微小脑膜瘤样结节(多枚),免疫组化示上皮膜抗原、孕激素受体、生长抑素受体 2a 均为阳性,符合微小肺脑膜瘤样结节特点,未发现其他肺实质病变,结合影像特点最终诊断为 DPM。未行特殊治疗,随诊 3 月后复查胸部 CT 病变无明显加重。 结论: DPM 是 MPMN 的罕见类型,临床表现缺乏特异性,影像学表现为双肺弥漫性分布的微小结节影,多位于外周,病理检查有助于早期确诊。

PO-1186

经纤支镜超声导向鞘引导的经支气管肺活检术在肺外 周结节的临床价值研究

杨燕、刘继东、杨长林 攀枝花市中心医院呼吸与危重症医学科

研究经纤支镜超声导向鞘引导的经支气管肺活检术 (EBUS-GS-TBLB)在肺外周结节诊断的临床价值 及安全性。

PO-1187

呼吸介入治疗后恶性气道再狭窄时间窗初探

周韧志、朱思遥、严丹、涂军伟、王赛斌 金华市中心医院

探讨呼吸介入治疗后恶性气道再狭窄的时间窗及狭窄 程度。

PO-1188

无创机械通气呼气灵敏度选择对急性左心 衰患者人 机配合影响的临床研究

王丽丽、张弘、陈霞、徐德祥 青岛市中心医院

探讨呼气灵敏度(Expiratory triggering sensitivity ETS)对压力支持通气(Pressure support ventilation PSV)时急性左心衰竭(Acute left ventricular failure ALHF)患者呼气同步性及舒适度 的影响。 PO-1189

呼吸重症监护病房间质性肺病患者的预后评价与预测 模型的建立

李柄志、钱欢、曹元、张颖、欧灵、邓文静、樊娜、 方萍、杨栓盈 西安交通大学第二附属医院

探讨呼吸重症监护病房(Respiratory Intensive Care Unit, RICU)中间质性肺病患者的临床特点,比较其 差异,分析影响其最终预后好坏的因素,并建立预测 模型。

PO-1190

整体护理干预模式对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者希望水平 的影响研究

周艳 贵州省人民医院

探讨整体护理干预模式对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者希望 水平的影响及评价其康复效果。

PO-1191

支气管热成形术(BT)治疗重症支气管哮喘的安全 性及有效性研究

胡强、李明凤、宋本艳、江平飞 攀枝花学院附属医院

探讨支气管热成形术(BT)治疗重症支气管哮喘的 安全性及有效性,提高本地区对重症哮喘的治疗水平 及医疗质量,保证医疗安全。

PO-1192 **气道开放方法在儿科窒息护理抢救中的临床效果**

朱亚琼 空军军医大学西京医院

探讨气道开放方法在儿科窒息护理抢救中的临床效果。

便携式蓝牙肺功能仪在中国社区慢性气道疾病患者的 应用

肖珊、吴繁、王梓晖、冉丕鑫、周玉民 广州呼吸健康研究院

将便携式蓝牙肺功能仪测量的参数与传统肺功能仪测 量的参数进行一致性比较,验证便携式肺活量计测量 肺功能的准确性和有效性。

PO-1194

鼻咽拭子与诱导痰两种取样方法在新型冠状病毒核酸 筛检中的比较研究

李玉、季翔、许志赟 山东大学齐鲁医院

COVID-19 主要存在于肺泡中,引起以下气道肺泡损 伤和呼吸衰竭为特征的炎症反应。鼻咽拭子标本核酸 检测阳性率尚不理想。探讨新型冠状病毒核酸检测中 敏感度高的取样方法。

PO-1195

淋巴管平滑肌瘤病患者呼吸健康与妊娠问题(附两例 报告)

徐文君、周一平、王亚磊、刘念 中山大学附属第八医院

探讨淋巴管平滑肌瘤病(LAM)的诊断、治疗以及患者的呼吸健康与妊娠问题。

PO-1196

ECMO 在 ANCA 相关血管炎引起弥漫性肺泡出血综 合征中的应用

刘红梅 河南省人民医院

探讨 ANCA 相关血管炎引起弥漫性肺泡出血、急性呼吸窘迫综合症时, ECMO 应用策略。

PO-1197

肺部超声评分对重症 COPD 机械通气患者撤机的预 测价值

房宇坤、吴丽君、沈青、严杰、陈清勇 联勤保障部队解放军 903 医院

肺部超声评分对重症 COPD 机械通气患者撤机的预 测价值

PO-1198 肺癌患者衰弱症状现状调查研究

吴雪琴

贵州省人民医院

了解肺癌患者衰弱现状,并探讨其相关的危险因素。

PO-1199

Discovery of tumor immune infiltration related snoRNAs for predicting tumor immune microenvironment status and prognosis in lung adenocarcinoma

Rongjun Wan、Lu Bai、Juan Jiang、Chengping Hu、

Qiong Chen、bingrong zhao、Yuanyuan Li Xiangya Hospital, Central South University

Object Lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) is difficult to diagnose early, treat, and has high mortality rate. Studies in mounting numbers have demonstrated that small nucleolar RNAs (snoRNAs) play a critical role in the tumor immune infiltration and development of a variety of solid tumors. However, there were no study on the correlation between tumor-infiltrating immune-related snoRNAs and lung adenocarcinoma.

Methods We filtered 6 immune-related snoRNAs based on tissue specificity index (TSI) and expression profile of all snoRNA between all lung adenocarcinoma cell lines from Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia (CCLE) and 21 kinds of immune cells from Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database. Further we developed a tumor-infiltrating immune-related snoRNA signature (TIISR signature) based on expression profiles of filtered snoRNAs from 479 LUAD samples by random survival forest (RSF) algorithm, then we analyzed the value of this TIISR signature in assessing tumor immune infiltration, immune checkpoints inhibitors (ICIs) treatment response and prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma between high and low TIISR risk score groups.

Results Our study found that the TIISR signature showed significant differences in biological characteristics, and was able to assess the level of tumor immune cell infiltration, and thus predict the prognosis and responsiveness to immunotherapy in lung adenocarcinoma patients. Patients with high TIISR score had a less tumor immune cell infiltration and worse prognosis, while this group of patients had higher immune checkpoint expression and were more likely to benefit from ICIs treatment.

Conclusion This study demonstrated the unique value of snoRNA in assessing tumor cell immune infiltration, the developed TIISR Score could predict tumor immune infiltration status and prognosis. Furthermore, TIISR signature also might be a meaningful indicator for personalized treatment of lung adenocarcinoma, to effectively identify the patients who might benefit from immunotherapy.

PO-1200

A novel clinical model assisting diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnea among hospitalized patients by machine learning

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Object Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) is featured by partial or complete airflow limitation caused by the intermittent collapse of the airway during sleep. With a high potential socio-economic burden, the prevalence of OSA remains underestimated in the general population. Being a major potential risk of cardiometabolic and neurocognitive chronic conditions, mere daytime sleepiness, snoring and sometimes obesity would be considered as indicators of OSA in clinical work. Besides, the current standard diagnosis of OSA relies on laboratory-based polysomnography which is timeand effort-consuming. So we established an algorithm based on routine test results of hospitalized OSA patients to predict the possibility of OSA diagnosis which improves diagnostic efficiency by screening and implies underlying pathogenic mechanisms.

Methods Clinical data of 165 patients were collected from a sleep center who have undergone polysomnography in a tertiary hospital from 2018 to 2020. The original data were stratified by sex and Body Mass Index (BMI) to balance the proportion. Parameters including gender, snoring, daytime sleepiness, hypertension, impaired glucose regulation, tobacco smoking, age, BMI, complete blood count, blood chemistry tests, Apnea-(AHI) tested Index Hypopnea were for multicollinearity and then screened by Lasson regression to diminish the bias. The selected parameters were fitted into an unpruned Classification and Regression Tree (CART) model before a modified model was generated by pruning on k-fold cross-validation. Random sampling from the original dataset was applied as a validation cohort. All the aforementioned analytic steps were accomplished in R.

Results Demographic data of the original patient population demonstrated an overwhelming proportion of obese males for confirmed OSA diagnosis which implied possible selection bias of polysomnography receivers and negligence of OSA risk in females. Within the routine clinical data of hospitalized potential OSA patients, multicollinearity demonstrated that the count of neutrophils, the ratio of neutrophils/lymphocytes, the level of globulin and the ratio of albumin/globulin were strongly correlated. Gender, snoring, daytime sleepiness, hypertension, impaired glucose regulation, tobacco smoking, age, BMI, the level of hemoglobulin, the level of globulin, the count of platelets, the level of direct bilirubin, the level of uric acid, the level of blood urea nitrogen, the level of creatinine were chosen for fitting CART model. In conclusion, gender, BMI, and the level of globulin were selected as superior decision nodes. Besides, parameters representing liver function play a role merely in the female group. The receiver operating characteristic curve of the validation cohort showed an acceptable result. Intriguingly, none of the well-accepted indicators that may lead a clinician's suspicion of OSA diagnosis such as snorina. davtime sleepiness. unexplained hypertension, impaired glucose regulation was finally included in the predictive model.

Conclusion CART model could be useful as an assisting prior diagnostic tool on hospitalized patients for OSA. Instead of sending potential OSA patients to sleep centers for overniaht polysomnography based on personal experience, OSA screening requires different primary parameters drawn from big data and validated. A diagnostic algorithm derived from the general population of this disease could be efficient and indicative. The cardinal features fitted in the model imply relevance between OSA pathogenesis and systemic inflammation. The obvious clinical heterogeneity between different genders calls for further investigation.

PO-1201

同轴生理盐水进针法在 CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺活检中 的应用研究

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本研究初步探讨同轴生理盐水进针法对减少 CT 引导 下经皮肺穿刺活检常见并发症发生的应用价值。

人肺泡细胞在肺衰老过程中的异质性

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人衰老过程中常伴发慢性肺部疾病,探索人肺的细胞 类型及其在衰老过程中的变化。

PO-1203

COPD 患者稳定期自我管理效能的质性研究

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探寻 COPD 患者稳定期自我管理效能的体验、促进 因素与阻碍因素,为临床深入开展 COPD 患者自我 管理研究及家庭护理提供参考。

PO-1204

碘造影诱导免疫治疗相关全身多系统不良反应

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以免疫检查点抑制剂 (Immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICIs)为代表的的免疫治疗已成为恶性肿瘤治疗的重 要手段之一。该策略通过重新启动并维持肿瘤-免疫 循环,恢复机体正常的抗肿瘤免疫反应,彻底改变了 当前的癌症治疗格局,已在肺癌等多种实体瘤中展示 出了强大的抗肿瘤活性。然而, ICIs 治疗就像一把双 刃剑,一方面表现出显著的抗肿瘤效应,延长了癌症 患者的生存期,另一方面也会通过过度激活自身免疫 等机制引起一系列免疫相关不良反应(irAEs)。随 着免疫检查点抑制剂的广泛应用, irAEs 发生越来越 普遍, 正确识别 irAEs 的高危因素, 探寻可能的发病 机制,将为更好使用ICIs提供指导。碘造影剂是影像 学检查常用的造影剂,包括增强 CT 和血管造影等, 碘造影剂除可能造成患者肾功能的损害外,还可引起 过敏反应,严重者可以出现过敏性休克,碘造影剂是 否会诱发 irAEs 尚未见报道。我们在这报道 4 例肺癌 患者免疫治疗后,使用碘造影后发生全身多系统不良 反应的案例系列,并尝试建立免疫治疗不良反应小鼠

模型,探索可能的分子机制,旨在探索肿瘤免疫治疗 后发生的免疫治疗相关的不良反应背后的机理以及探 索碘造影剂这类致敏物质在免疫治疗宿主身上是否有 增强的效应。我们的研究发现碘造影剂可诱发 irAEs, 主要表现为全身多系统性损伤,该现象可能与碘剂激 活T细胞反应有关。该研究提示在对接受 ICIs 治疗患 者行碘造影时,需进鉴别可能的高危患者,密切监测 机体免疫状态,及早识别处理可能出现的 irAEs。

PO-1205

Spirometric lung age estimation for Chinese population and its application in chronic respiratory diseases.

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Object Lung age (LA) is a simplified concept to make spirometry data easier to understand, but it is not widely used due to some limitations. The aim of this study was to develop new estimation equation of lung age and to explore the application value of lung age in chronic respiratory diseases.

Methods Retrospective spirometric data of aged 18-80 years non-smoking healthy Chinese was used to develop the estimation equation of lung age. Models were respectively built by multiple linear regression, piecewise linear regression, and cubic nature spline method, and the goodness of fit was assessed by the adjusted coefficient of determination (R^2) . The difference between lung age and the chronological age (Δ lung age) of healthy subjects was calculated and the upper limit (ULN) of normal was analyzed. Severity of airflow limitation for COPD and asthma derived from GOLD recommendation. were Propensity score matching (PSM) was performed to balance age, height and sex between healthy subjects and patients of COPD and asthma. Δ lung age of patients with different severities of airflow limitation of COPD and asthma were analyzed. The diagnostic value of Δ lung age in patients of COPD and asthma was analyzed with ROC curve analysis.

Results A total data of 2931 healthy subjects, 300 patients of COPD and 289 patients of asthma was included in the analysis. Among the equations built by different methods and composed of different variables, the one with the best goodness of fit was built by the spline method, which was presented as followed: male: LA (years)= $2.25+0.49 \times \text{Height}$ (cm)+ns (FEV₁)+ $3.47 \times \text{FEF}_{50\%}$ (L/s)- $8.92 \times \text{FEF}_{75\%}$ (L/s), *P*<0.001, adjusted *R*²=0.660, RSE (residual
I_A standard error)=8.693; female: (vears)=28.49+0.36×Height (cm)+ns (FEV1)+4.45×FEF50% (L/s)-12.52×FEF75% (L/s), P<0.001, adjusted R²=0.689, RSE=8.544. Analysis of Δ lung age of the healthy subjects showed that Δ lung age was negatively correlated with chronological age, and age-dependent ULN of \triangle lung age was derived by the regression model between Δ lung age and chronological age, that was, ULN of Δ (years)=12.243-0.323×Age lung age (years)+1.645×7.037 (RSE). A constant ULN of Δ lung age was also derived by calculating the 95thpercentile of the healthy subjects, which was 12.5 years. The Δ lung age in patients with COPD (stage I. II. III. and IV) and the matched healthy subjects was 6.04±6.45, 28.18±9.30, 53.71±7.40, 69.72±8.18 and -6.53±9.67 years, respectively. For patients of asthma, Δ lung age in stage I, II, III, IV and was 54.29±12.45 5.60±7.87. 31.62±11.48, and 69.30±12.99 years, respectively, compared with -0.54±9.00 years in the matched healthy subjects. Significant differences of Δ lung age were demonstrated between different severities of airflow limitation both in COPD and in asthmatic patients (P all <0.01). Age-dependent ULN of Δ lung age can identify more COPD patients than the constant ULN of 95th-percentile, with 66.7% of stage I patients and 100% of stage II-IV patients exceeded the agedependent ULN. ROC curves analysis showed that Δ lung age could identify patients with COPD and asthma from the healthy subjects (AUC (95%CI): 0.917 (0.901, 0.932), P<0.01). With a cut-off of 14.35 years, the sensitivity and specificity could reach 75.2% and 97.2%

Conclusion Estimation equations of lung age were developed by a novel method of spline. Lung age may be used in the assessment of chronic respiratory patients for both health care providers and patients by better understanding and easier management.

PO-1206

有创呼吸机、无创呼吸机序贯治疗重症慢阻肺 II 型呼吸衰竭的临床疗效观察

应健愉

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判定有创呼吸机、无创呼吸机序贯方法,对重症慢阻 肺 II 型呼吸衰竭患者治疗的效果。方法: 撷取我院 2019 年 7 月~2020 年 7 月收治的 50 例重症慢阻肺 II 型呼吸衰竭患者,通过患者入院先后顺序分组,分为 实验组与参照组,两组人数均为 25 例。实验组接受 无创呼吸机序贯治疗,参照组采用有创呼吸机治疗, 比较两组的临床效果。结果:治疗前,实验组和参照 组在血气分析指标方面比较,未见统计学的意义(P >0.05);治疗后,两组血气分析指标比较,差异性 突出(P < 0.05)。结论:重症慢阻肺 II 型呼吸衰竭 患者接受无创呼吸机序贯治疗的效果较好,主要表现 在可改善患者血气分析指标方面,所以存在临床方面 应用的价值。

PO-1207

肺淋巴管肌瘤病合并结核病三例并文献复习

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淋巴管平滑肌瘤病(Lymphangioleiomyomatosis, LAM) 是一种罕见的、病因不明的、累及多系统的低 度恶性肿瘤性疾病,多见于育龄期女性,肺脏是主要 受累器官, 典型表现为双肺弥漫性囊性改变。结核病 是由结核分枝杆菌引起的慢性传染病,活动性肺结核 通常是体内潜伏病灶中的结核菌重新活动和释放的结 果,常见于免疫力低下的人群。鉴于 LAM 合并结核病 例国内外报道不多,本文总结我院近年来诊治的 LAM 合并结核患者 3 例, 病例 1 于 2014 年无明显诱 因出现活动后气促,完善相关检查后确诊为 LAM 并 给予西罗莫司治疗,2020 年出现咳嗽、咳痰,伴右侧 胸痛,发现其合并结核杆菌及真菌感染;病例2于 2019 确诊为 LAM, 2017-2020 年间反复处于结核活 动期;病例 3 于 2019 年 9 月因呼吸困难、气促不适 4 月入院,诊断为 LAM 并予西罗莫司治疗,10 月患者 出现间断发热伴咳嗽,完善相关检查后诊断为 LAM 合并结核。此外,结合现有国内外文献,讨论 LAM 患者对结核的易感性及内在机制, LAM 患者首选药 物雷帕霉素的使用是否会增加结核杆菌感染的风险, 以及 LAM 合并结核感染的患者的治疗方案,提醒临 床医生注意 LAM 患者呼吸系统长期感染时需警惕合 并结核的可能,并为临床治疗该类患者提供借鉴。

基于数据挖掘及免疫组化技术分析 EphA5 在肺腺癌 中的表达

李杰

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探索促红细胞生成素产生型人肝细胞受体 A5(Erythropoietin-producing hepatocellular receptor A5, EphA5)在肺腺癌中的表达。

PO-1209

党参多糖对肺血栓栓塞模型大鼠的作用及机制研究

苏姗娜

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本研究采用 SD 大鼠颈外静脉回注自体血体外凝集血 栓制备 PTE 大鼠模型,给予党参多糖(高剂量组 20 mg/kg、中剂量组 10 mg/kg、低剂量组 5 mg/kg)连 续灌胃 14 天;模型组除造模手术全程不给予其他干 预;假手术组只进行与造模相同的手术操作,但无自 体血栓的回注;空白对照组全程不给予任何干预。全 程给药结束后,观察动物的临床表现;血气分析仪检 测血氧饱和度;巨噬细胞吞噬实验检测巨噬细胞吞噬 能力;Masson 染色检测肺纤维化程度;免疫组织化 学染色与 Western blot 检测肺组织血栓素(TXA2) 合成酶、前列环素(PGI2)合成酶的表达水平。

PO-1210

新型冠状病毒肺炎住院患者病毒核酸转阴以及疾病预 后的相关因素分析

俞绮虹 天津胸科医院胸内科

研究新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)住院患者病毒 核酸转阴以及疾病预后的相关因素。

PO-1211 890 例单侧胸腔积液临床特点分析

胡绳、马李杰、肖贞良 西部战区总医院

探讨 890 例患者单侧胸腔积液的临床特点

PO-1212

累及肺部的多中心透明血管型 Castleman 病 3 例报 告

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Castleman 病(CD)是一种罕见的淋巴组织增生性疾病, 临床分型分为:单中心型(UCD),最常见的病理 类型为透明血管型(HV);多中心型(MCD),病理 多为浆细胞型(PC)以及混合型。累及肺部是CD 严重的并发症,是其死亡的常见原因。对于呼吸科医 生来说,更容易误诊。而且,对于HV-MCD病例报 告很罕见,特别是累及肺部病例的临床特征及预后目 前没有报道。

PO-1213

SFTPB 通过调节 PTGS2 表达和炎症水平影响慢阻肺 发生与发展

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肺表面活性蛋白 B (Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein B, SFTPB)是与肺稳态相关的关键蛋白,其基 因多态性与慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)相关。然而,迄今为 止很少有研究证实 SFTPB 参与 COPD 发生与发展中 的作用。

PO-1214 外周血嗜酸性粒细胞计数水平对慢阻肺患者肺康复治 疗获益价值的影响

陈亚娟、蔡继君、黎友伦、税莉莉 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

评估不同外周血嗜酸性粒细胞计数水平对慢性阻塞性 肺疾病 (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, COPD) 患者行综合肺康复治疗获益价值的影响。

溶瘤病毒联合顺铂瘤体内注射治疗纵膈恶性肿瘤一例

万南生 天津医科大学总医院

目的:临床探讨观察全麻下 EBUS-TNBA 瘤体内注射 溶瘤病毒+顺铂治疗纵膈恶性肿瘤疗效及安全性。材 料: 男性患者 63 岁,因"咳嗽、咳痰伴活动后喘息 20 年, 咯血半月"于2020-07-10入院, 既往"慢性阻塞性 肺疾病"。1月前后背及肋侧缘疼痛, 胸闷喘息加重, 半月前出现咯血, 2-3 次/天, 胸部增强 CT: 后纵隔 内软组织肿块影 7.4cm×5.7cm, 右肺中间支气管受 压变窄, 右肺动脉干受压如图 1。血气分析: PaO2 61mmHg、PaCO2 49mmHg。肿瘤标志物: NSE:38.25ug/L (0-16.3) ↑ . ProGRP:1536.33pa/ml (0.00-63.0) ↑ CEA:5.83ng/ml (0.00-5.00) ↑。2020-07-13 全麻下 置入硬镜,采用 EBUS-TBNA 于隆突下淋巴结区域穿 刺活检, ROSE 可见可疑核异质细胞, 病理结果: 小 细胞癌。方法:诊断为小细胞肺癌,拟行依托泊苷+ 顺铂化疗,患者肺功能差,伴随大气道部分受压,憋 气明显 PS 评分低, 第一次化疗未能完成。于 2020-07-27 顺铂 20mg+重组人 5 型腺病毒注射液 2 支、 2020-08-21 顺铂 10mg+重组人 5 型腺病毒注射液 2 支分别行全麻气管镜下瘤体注射,经过第一次瘤体内 药物注射患者症状改善、瘤体减小(如图 2)并同时 行全身化疗。结果:患者 PS 低及肺功能差,无法全 身化疗,经过两次瘤体内 EBUS-TBNA 顺铂+溶瘤病 毒注射(如图 3、4),瘤体负荷减轻,症状改善, 观察无明显不良反应。结论:肺部恶性肿瘤局部瘤体 药物注射如化疗药物铂类、溶瘤病毒为全身治疗一种 有效补充,改善症状,延长肿瘤生存期。

PO-1216

肺癌细胞表达 TNFR2 的生物学意义及对恶性胸腔积 液微环境的影响

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既往研究发现肿瘤细胞表达 TNFR2 可以促进自身的 增殖和活性,而 TNFR2 在肺癌细胞上表达的生物学 作用以及肿瘤细胞表达 TNFR2 对 MPE 免疫微环境 的调控作用尚未阐明。

PO-1217

The Modulation of Interferon Regulatory Factor-1 via Caspase-1–Mediated Alveolar Macrophage Pyroptosis in Ventilator-Induced Lung Injury

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Object To examine the role of interferon regulatory factor-1 (IRF-1) and explore the potential molecular mechanism in ventilator-induced lung injury.

Methods Wild-type C57BL/6 mice and IRF-1 gene knockout mice/Caspase-1 knockout mice were mechanically ventilated with a high tidal volume to establish a ventilator-related lung injury model. The supernatant of the alveolar lavage solution and lung tissues of these mice were collected. The degree of lung injury was examined by hematoxylin and eosin staining. The protein and mRNA expression levels of IRF-1, caspase-1 (p10) and interleukin[1] (IL)-1β (p17) in lung tissues were measured by western blot and quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, respectively. Pyroptosis of alveolar macrophages was detected by flow cytometry. An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay was used to measure the levels of IL-18, IL-18, IL-6, and high mobility group box protein 1 (HMGB-1) in alveolar lavage fluid.

Please confirm or correct the definition or expansion of all abbreviations in the abstract.

Results IRF-1 expression and caspase-1dependent pyroptosis in lung tissues of wild-type mice were significantly upregulated after mechanical ventilation with a high tidal volume. The degree of ventilator-related lung injury in IRF-1 gene knockout mice and Caspase-1 knockout mice was significantly improved compared to that in wild-type mice, and the levels of IL-16, IL-18, IL-6, and HMGB-1 in alveolar lavage solution were significantly reduced (P < 0.05). The expression levels of caspase-1 (p10) and IL-1β (p17) proteins in lung tissues of IRF-1 knockout mice with ventilator-related lung injury were significantly lower than those of wild-type mice, and the level of pyroptosis of macrophages in alveolar lavage solution was significantly reduced.

Conclusion IRF-1 may aggravate ventilator-induced lung injury by regulating the activation of caspase-1 and the focal death of alveolar macrophages.

PO-1218 EBUS-TBNA 重复穿刺的有效性分析

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超声内镜引导下的经支气管针吸活检(EBUS-TBNA) 由于其可视化穿刺的特点,具有极高的诊断准确率 (93%-97%),已成为纵膈淋巴结及病灶活检的首 选诊断方法。但EBUS-TBNA不可避免的存在活检样 本不理想,无法诊断的情况,可能是样本过少,也有 可能是活检样本病变不典型,甚至活检样本为正常组 织。目前对于EBUS-TBNA活检样本不理想时的处理 方法并未达成共识,通常临床医生会选择再次进行 EBUS-TBNA 以期获得正确的结果,但少有研究探究 EBUS-TBNA 重复穿刺的效果。故本课题组通过回顾 性分析广州医科大学附属第一医院接受 EBUS-TBNA 的患者,筛选出因为样本不理想再次接受活检的患者, 探索重复穿刺的有效性。

PO-1219

吸氧对特发性自发性气胸胸腔气分压的影响及其临床 意义

谷松涛、李月川、贾玮、张冬睿、焦丽娜、张雅婷 天津市胸科医院

探讨高浓度吸氧前、后特发性自发性气胸不同临床分 型患者胸腔气分压的变化特点及治疗价值

PO-1220

光动力治疗气管腺样囊性癌 9 例临床研究

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光动力是治疗中央型及周围型肺癌的重要方法,但光动力在气管腺样囊性癌的应用中少有报道。本研究的目的是评估光动力在气管腺样囊性癌中的疗效及安全性。

PO-1221

甲基化组和转录组联合分析揭示 EGFR 野生型且 PD-L1 低表达肺癌的潜在治疗靶点

王国胜 同济大学附属东方医院

针对 PD-1/PD-L1 的免疫检查点抑制剂 (ICI) 在晚期 非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 中显示出显著的治疗效果。 然而,表皮生长因子受体 (EGFR) 野生型 NSCLC 且 PD-L1 低表达的患者,治疗选择仍然有限。因此,强 烈需要确定这一亚组 NSCLC 的潜在治疗靶点。

PO-1222

PU.1 调控香烟烟雾所致内皮祖细胞肺部归巢和生物 学功能障碍的作用机制研究

何雪¹、李窕¹、罗丽娟¹、赵熠阳¹、陈琳²、陈燕¹ 1. 中南大学湘雅二医院 2. 中南大学湘雅二医院; 福建医科大学附属第二医院

1. 观察内皮祖细胞(endothelial progenitor cells, EPCs)的慢阻肺患者肺部归巢的数量,同时测定慢 阻肺患者肺部转录因子 PU.1 的表达; 2.探究 PU.1 在 体外香烟烟雾提取物(cigarette smoke extract, CSE)所致 EPCs 功能障碍中的作用及机制。

PO-1223 新冠治疗药物对肺干/祖细胞影响的研究

王建海、李雪、李玉、李宽、张秋阳、王琦、陈怀永 天津市海河医院

目前尚无针对 COVID-19 的特效药物,根据 SARS-CoV-2 复制及感染细胞的机制,多种临床药物被列为 新冠肺炎患者治疗的候选药物。上述药物是否影响肺 脏干/祖细胞的增殖及分化,进而影响受损上皮细胞 的修复,目前仍是未知的。本研究采用三维类器官模 型和小鼠模型研究新冠治疗药物对肺干/祖细胞的影 响。

脑脊液及血液配对 NGS 检测在 NSCLC 脑膜转移患 者中的临床应用

刘祝琳、周浩冬、李力、何勇 陆军特色医学中心(大坪医院)

大约 3-5%晚期非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 会出现脑膜 转移。而驱动基因阳性的晚期 NSCLC 脑膜转移发生 率高达 9.4%,且预后差。既往研究提示,在肺癌脑 膜转移患者中,脑脊液 (CSF) 二代测序 (NGS) 检测有望发现驱动基因及耐药机制,而血液 NGS 检 测敏感性可能不及脑脊液 NGS 检测,但样本量小。 本研究拟评估脑脊液及血液配对 NGS 在 NSCLC 脑 膜转移患者中的临床应用。

PO-1225

Tetrandrine alleviates silicosis by inhibiting canonical and non-canonical NLRP3 inflammasome activation in lung macrophages

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家重点实验室

4. 北京协和医学院病理生理学系

Object Silicosis caused by inhalation of silica particles leads to more than ten thousand new occupational exposure-related deaths yearly. Exacerbating this issue, there are currently few drugs reported to effectively treat silicosis. Tetrandrine is the only drug approved for silicosis treatment in China, and despite more than decades of use, its efficacy and mechanisms of action remain largely unknown.

Methods To this end, we used multiple cardiopulmonary function test, as well as markers for inflammation and fibrosis to investigate the effectiveness of tetrandrine of early and late therapeutic administration. Moreover, using singlecell RNA sequencing, transcriptomics of lung tissue and quantitative microarray analysis of serum from silicosis and control mice, as well as experimental validation, our results provide a novel description of the target pathways for tetrandrine.

Results In particular, we confirmed that Tet in both early and late treatment regimens exerted credible, therapeutic effects on cardiopulmonary function, inflammation, and fibrosis for silicosis mice. Additionally, relying on the hint of transcriptomics and quantitative inflammatory microarray analysis, we identify the canonical and non-canonical NLPR3 inflammasome signal cascades as downstream targets of Tet to suppress silicosis-associated inflammation and fibrosis in vivo by q-PCR and Western Blotting. More importantly, combining the single cell RNA-seq analysis and experimental validation, we found that Tet was capable of targeting pulmonary macrophages to inhibit the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome in vitro.

Conclusion Taken together, our work showed that tetrandrine yielded promising results against silicosis-associated inflammation and fibrosis. Moreover, based on multi-omics, we verified that tetrandrine attenuated silicosis by inhibiting both the canonical and non-canonical NLRP3 inflammasome activation pathways in lung macrophages, which further lied the groundwork for understanding its molecular targets.

PO-1226

板党多糖通过阻断 MAPK 通路抑制人肺癌 A549 细 胞增殖

龚年金

恩施州中心医院

研究板党多糖对人肺癌细胞 A549 增殖、凋亡的影响 以及分子机制。

PO-1227

肺癌患者焦虑抑郁情绪与社会支持的相关性研究

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探讨肺癌患者焦虑抑郁情绪与社会支持的相关性,为 进一步对肺癌患者进行心理干预,缓解焦虑、抑郁情 绪提供理论依据。

PO-1228

护理目标管理在重症肺炎患者机械通气中的应用

周洋 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨护理目标管理在重症肺炎患者机械通气中的应用。

转录因子 PU.1 在肺气肿小鼠内皮祖细胞动员和肺部 归巢过程中的作用研究

何雪、李窕、罗丽娟、陈琳、陈燕 中南大学湘雅二医院

探究转录因子 PU.1 在肺气肿小鼠的内皮祖细胞 (endothelial progenitor cells, EPCs) 动员和肺部 归巢过程中的作用及其潜在机制。

PO-1230

杆黄草通过调控 WNT4 抑制 TGF-β 诱导肺纤维化相 关基因表达

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- 3. 西南医科大学附属医院

探讨赶黄草通过调控 WNT 信号通路中的 WNT4 抑制 TGF-8 诱导的的肺纤维化。

PO-1231

糖尿病相关指标对社区获得性肺炎患者预后的影响

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研究糖尿病相关指标(血糖、糖化血红蛋白和糖尿病 并发症等)对合并社区获得性肺炎(communityacquired pneumonia, CAP)的2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)住院患者预后的影响。

PO-1232

4、5、6级支气管树的命名和重命名

林昌建 福建省立医院

随着介入呼吸病学的推广和普及,越来越多的呼吸人 开始涉足呼吸介入领域,各种各样的新技术如雨后春 笋,层出不穷。但是令人遗憾的是,相应的气道解剖 学、支气管树段以后的分级研究工作却很少有学者系 统性的探索,相关的著作也鲜有问世,或者部分学者 不愿拿出来分享。我认为气道解剖学研究非常重要, 也是每个呼吸介入人必须要掌握一项基本功,能够显 著地提高支气管镜操作效率,尤其是对于肺外周结节 的精准定位至关重要。

PO-1233

A novel prognostic signature based on fiveimmune-related genes for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

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Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a highly fatal lung disease with a median survival of 2-4 yeas. The poor prognosis is due to the limited therapies on the one hand, and the lack of effective prognostic indicators on the other hand. This study aimed to construct a novel prognostic signature of IPF to assist the management of IPF patients in the process of treatment.

Methods IPF samples were acquired from Gene Expression Omnibus(GEO). immune-related genes (IRGs) were obtained from ImmProt database. Univariate Cox regression analysis was adopted to screen significantly prognostic IRGs for IPF patients. Multiple Cox regression analysis was used to construct the prognostic signature.

Results A total of 112 IPF patients were included in this study. Compared with healthy subjects, there were a total of 52 prognosis-related DEGs of IPF patients, of which 37 genes were identified as IRGs. Five genes (CXCL14, SLC40A1, RNASE3, CCR3, and RORA) out of these IRGs were significantly associated with overall survival (OS) and utilized for establishment of the prognostic signature. IPF patients were divided into high-risk and low-risk groups based on the prognostic signature. Significant differences in the OS probability were observed between high-risk and low-risk IPF patients in both training cohort and validation cohort. The AUCs of the ROC curve for the prognostic signature in the training cohort and validation cohort were 0.858 and 0.837, respectively.

Conclusion In conclusion, we developed a validated and reproducible IRG-based prognostic signature that should be helpful for the personalized management of patients with IPF, providing new insights into the relationship between the immune system and IPF.

甲基丙二酸血症发病有关的基因突变病例报告

王欣、丁圣刚 安徽医科大学第一附属医院

Identification of genetic sequence variations associated with the pathogenesis of methylmalonic aciduria

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Objective: To identify novel genetic variants in Metabolism Of Cobalamin Associated C (MMACHC) gene encoding cbIC protein that may be associated with methylmalonic aciduria (MMA) pathogenesis.

Materials and methods: DNA from a female child diagnosed as having MMA, together with DNA from her healthy father and mother, was used for wholeexome (next-generation) sequencing and targeted gene sequencing. The results were analyzed using Exome Aggregation Consortium data and the Genome Aggregation Database. The results were further confirmed using Sanger sequencing.

Results: Next-generation sequencing results indicated that the MMACHC gene in the child had compound heterozygous mutations. Her father and mother were carriers, suggesting that the child's heterozygous mutation was inherited from her father and mother. Moreover, the functional prediction scores from SIFT, MetaSVM, and FATHMM software presented that the heterozygous mutation may be harmful.

Conclusions: A variety of variations in many exons of the MMACHC gene is capable of contributing to MMA. The pathogenicity of the mutations identified in the provided study has not been previously reported, however, prediction software found that they would be harmful. Our findings introduced penetrating insight into MMA pathogenesis and suggested a basis for the performance of pharmacological therapies.

PO-1235

TPX2 通过自噬通路促进肺腺癌细胞增殖并介导 EGFR-TKI 耐药

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我们前期经数据库挖掘发现 Xklp2 靶蛋白(targeting protein for Xklp2, TPX2)在肺腺癌中高表达, 且与表

皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(EGFR-KTI)继发 性耐药密切相关。进一步探索 TPX2 参与肺腺癌发生 发展及参与继发性耐药的机制,有助于寻找肺腺癌治 疗新的潜在治疗靶点或逆转耐药。

PO-1236

1 例下腔静脉血栓形成围产期诊疗体会并文献复习

张佼、宋鸿碧 贵州省人民医院

1 例下腔静脉血栓形成围产期诊疗体会并文献复习 张佼 a,赵舒 a,张有成 a,宋鸿碧 a * ,刘嘉 b,袁 忠全 c,郝晓韵 d

(作者单位:贵州省人民医院, a.产科, b.麻醉科, c. 影像科, d.超声科

贵州贵阳 550001,张佼与赵舒为共同第一作者) 摘要:

目的总结1例下腔静脉血栓形成病例围产期管理及多 学科协作(multidisciplinary team, MDT)诊疗体会, 探讨围产期静脉血栓栓塞症(venous thromboembolism, VTE)的防治策略。

方法 回顾性分析贵州省人民医院产科收治的 1 例较 危重的下腔静脉血栓形成病例的临床病历资料,针对 诊疗过程进行文献复习。

结果 1 例 41 岁高龄孕妇,急诊以"停经 38+3 周,左 下肢疼痛 1+天"收住入院。经相关检查确诊下腔静脉 及双下肢静脉栓塞,且下腔静脉堵塞段最上端距离右 心房下腔静脉开口处已接近肝静脉水平,且下腔静脉 旁已形成丰富的椎旁静脉丛回流。患者因即将临产,

经 MDT 讨论, 2 次不同路径尝试放置腔静脉滤网均 未成功的前提下, 气管插管全麻行剖宫产术中产钳助 产分娩, 避免按压子宫增加腹腔压力导致血栓脱落;

术后评估度过出血高风险阶段后,于术后第6小时开 始给予低分子肝素钙 5000 IU q12h 皮下注射抗凝治 疗,同时严密监测出血情况、凝血功能变化;于术后 第6天评估产科情况均恢复正常,遵嘱改为口服利伐 沙班 20mg QD 抗凝治疗3月后复查腹部B超提示下 腔静脉及双下肢静脉血流通畅,术后8个月再次复查 腹部B超仍提示下腔静脉血流通畅,疗效满意,母儿 平安。

结论 孕产妇是 VTE 发生的高危人群,常因妊娠相关的一些生理表现掩盖 VTE 病情,若未早期识别并进行及时处置,严重者可能导致 VTE 相关的孕产妇死亡。产科医生应注重围产期 VTE 的预防和诊治,遵

照 VTE 防控相关指南,针对孕产妇这类特殊人群, 采取快速有效的个体化防治措施,重视围产期 VTE 疾病的早期识别、及时干预,提高静脉血栓栓塞症规 范预防率,减少 VTE 相关并发症发生,降低甚至避 免 VTE 相关孕产妇死亡事件的发生。 关键词 下腔静脉血栓;静脉血栓栓塞症;围产期;

多学科协作;抗凝治疗。

PO-1237

评估 FeNO 水平对 Omalizumab 在重度过敏性哮喘 患者早期治疗疗效的预测能力

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评估重度过敏性哮喘的临床生物学特征,以及奥马珠 单抗(Omalizumab)对不同呼出气一氧化氮 (FeNO)水平的重度过敏性哮喘患者(Severe allergic asthma,SA)治疗的早期(治疗后12周)疗 效观察,评估分析治疗前基线FeNO水平是否可以作 为影响Omalizumab在重度过敏性哮喘患者早期治疗 有效的独立影响因子。

PO-1238

偶联免疫分层与治疗候选物鉴定在肺腺癌患者中的应 用

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近年来,个性化癌症免疫治疗,尤其是分层驱动的精 准治疗获得了广泛关注。然而,由于临床队列的异质 性,未偶联的分层/治疗分析可能会导致在确定理想 的治疗选择时出现混淆。

PO-1239

基于深度学习的新型冠状病毒肺炎辅助诊断系统

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新型冠状病毒肺炎(Coronavirus Disease 2019, COVID-19),中文简称"新冠肺炎",已经在全世界 广泛传播开来。新型冠状病毒核酸检测阳性作为确诊 的首要标准。然而,核酸检测会受到病程、标本采集、 检测过程、检测试剂等因素的影响,因此阴性结果也 不能排除新型冠状病毒感染。而 CT 作为一种无创医 学成像技术,可以显示出与 COVID-19 相关的某些肺 部特征表现。因此,CT 可作为 COVID-19 早期筛查 和诊断的有效方法。开发一款利用胸部 CT 图像来自 动检测 COVID-19 的系统是有必要的。

PO-1240

PRMT5 promotes EMT through regulating Akt activity in human lung cancer

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Object The type II protein arginine methyltransferase 5 (PRMT5) has been engaged in various human cancer development and progression types. Nevertheless, few studies uncover the biological functions of PRMT5 in the epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) of human lung cancer cells, and the associated molecular mechanisms and signaling cascades are entirely unknown.

Methods we show that PRMT5 is the ectopic expression in human lung cancer tissues and cell lines. Further study reveals that silencing PRMT5 by lentivirus-mediated shRNA or blocking of PRMT5 by specific inhibitor GSK591 attenuates the expression levels of EMT-related markers in vivo, using the xenograft mouse model.

Results our results show that down-regulation of PRMT5 impairs EGFR/Akt signaling cascades in human lung cancer cells, whereas re-expression of PRMT5 recovers those changes, suggesting that PRMT5 regulates EMT probably through EGFR/Akt signaling axis.

Conclusion our results demonstrate that PRMT5 serves as a critical oncogenic regulator and promotes EMT in human lung cancer cells. More importantly, our findings also suggest that PRMT5

may be a potential therapeutic candidate for the treatment of human lung cancer.

PO-1241

Interleukin-6/18 因子异常预示癌症患者感染 COVID-19的不良预后

邓常文

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有关癌症患者 COVID-19 的发病率、疾病严重程度和 死亡率的现有数据表明,该人群具有较高的疾病负担 和较差的预后,尤其是缺乏预测这些患者严重程度和 死亡率的生物标志物。

PO-1242

ESRP1 和 NOX4 在人气道上皮间质转分化的机制研 究

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探索 NOX4、ESRP1 的表达与 COPD 上皮间质转分化的机制研究。

PO-1243

正念减压疗法对肺癌化疗患者自我效能及生活质量的 影响

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目的:探讨正念减压疗法对肺癌化疗患者自我效能及 生活质量的影响。

PO-1244

The value of transbronchial lung biopsy in the diagnosis of lymphangioleiomyomatosis

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Object Transbronchial lung biopsy (TBLB) in the diagnosis of lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) is not a common approach, although TBLB is often performed in diffuse lung diseases. We aimed to examine the diagnostic value and safety of TBLB in LAM patients based on the data collected in our center.

Methods We reviewed LAM patients registered in our LAM Clinic from December 8, 2006, to December 31, 2019. All patients with definite or probable diagnosis of LAM who had been examined using TBLB were included. All available pathology slides were reviewed by an experienced LAM pathologist. All complications were reviewed by the medical records and confirmed using telephone interviews. **Results** The pathology results of 86 patients (including 74 definite LAM and 12 probable LAM) were available. The positive rate of TBLB in LAM patients was 49/86 (57.0%). The positive rates of SMA, HMB-45, ER, and PR in LAM patients were 97.6%, 93%, 84.6%, and 78.4% respectively. The positive rate of TBLB was 40%. 60% and 60.8% in patients with CT Grade I, Grade II, and Grade III respectively, and the difference was not significant. Patients who had 3-4 or 5-6 biopsied specimens had a higher rate of diagnosis than those with 1-2 biopsied specimens. Four patients (5.6%) reported pneumothorax. No major hemoptysis was reported. **Conclusion** TBLB is a feasible and safe procedure for obtaining a pathological diagnosis of LAM. Taking more than 2 samples during the biopsy procedure increased the rate of diagnosis.

PO-1245

应用无创机械通气 COPD 患者睡眠障碍相关因素分 析

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调查应用 NIPPV 的 COPD 患者睡眠质量,并探讨影响 其睡眠质量的相关危险因素。

PO-1246

Airway smooth muscle cell phenotype switching in asthmatic airway remodeling

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Object Airway smooth muscle cells (ASMCs) phenotype switching is often accompanied with clinicopathological alterations in smooth

muscle that contributes to airway dysfunctions, such as abnormal contraction and microenvironment disturbance. However, the underlying mechanism has not been clarified yet.

Methods The present study investigated the effects of transforming growth factor (TGF)- β 1 on asthma pathophysiology, especially on the modulation of ASMCs phenotype.

Results Airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR), inflammation and remodeling were observed in house dust mite (HDM)-sensitized mice, including increases of immunoglobulin E, interleukin (IL)-4, IL-13 and TGF- β 1 in BALF. Moreover, ASMCs proliferation (PCNA), hypertrophy (α -SMA),

and parasecretion (matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-9 and MMP-13), implying an unbalance of the heterogeneous ASMCs population between contractile and proliferative/synthetic phenotypes in asthmatic mice. In vitro, The TGF- β 1-mediated phenotype switching of ASMCs was assessed by TEM. The proliferative/synthetic ASMCs appeared flattened with numerous cytoplasmic processes and an elongated oval nucleus containing little or no The cytoplasm heterochromatin. contained mitochondria, highly developed Golgi cisternae and numerous profiles of rough endoplasmic reticulum. Conclusion The present findings sketch a novel profile of ASMCs phenotype switching in asthmatic airway remodeling, suggesting that targeted intervention of proliferative/synthetic ASMCs may provide a new idea for the treatment of asthma.

PO-1247

急性肺栓塞溶栓失败原因分析及处理策略

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肺血栓栓塞症(pulmonary thromboembolism, PTE) 为肺栓塞最常见类型,按照疾病的严重程度可分为低 危、中危(包括中-低危和中-高危)、高危组。其中 高危组和部分中-高危组患者病情重、存活率低,若 不能及时救治则易在短时间内死亡,现阶段最常见、 最普遍的治疗方式为溶栓治疗,但溶栓治疗后仍有部 分患者病情持续加重、甚至死亡。本文将探讨急性肺 栓塞溶栓失败的原因及处理策略。

PO-1248

内科经皮气管切开同步放置 Montgomery T 管治疗 喉气管狭窄的可行性探索

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喉气管成形加 Montgomery T 形管置入是治疗喉气管 狭窄有效的方法之一。以往对于喉气管狭窄患者多在 气管切开置管一周后再行 T 管置入,患者住院时间长, 花费大,二次操作加重气切口创伤及感染机会。因此, 本中心探索在全身麻醉经硬质支气管镜辅助下内科经 皮气管切开,同步置入 Montgomery T 型硅酮支架治 疗喉气管狭窄的疗效及可行性。

PO-1249

噻托溴铵喷雾剂作用于老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加 重期患者的疗效及安全性研究

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探讨噻托溴铵喷雾剂作用于老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病急 性加重期患者的效果及安全性,对临床治疗提供参考。

PO-1250

医院获得性肺炎克雷伯杆菌下呼吸道感染的临床特征 及细菌耐药性的初步分析

徐菁、丁玲、朱晔涵 苏州大学附属第一医院

我们对苏州大学附属第一医院呼吸与危重症医学科住院且临床细菌学标本检出肺炎克雷伯菌(KP),特别是碳青霉烯类耐药的肺炎克雷伯菌(CRKP)的患者的临床资料作回顾性分析,以提高对医院获得性KP所致的LRTI的诊治水平。

PO-1251

GOLD 指南新旧 ABCD 分级标准对 COPD 患者的影 响比较

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GOLD 指南更新中,新的 ABCD 分级标准比旧的 ABCD 分级标准简单,但两种分级标准对病人产生的 影响并未完全清楚。

PO-1252

培美曲塞双周疗法对比最佳支持治疗应用于高龄老年 晚期非鳞非小细胞肺癌的探索研究

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观察单药培美曲塞双周疗法应用于高龄老年非鳞非 小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)的疗效和安全性,并与同期 单纯支持对症治疗治疗的患者比较,探索适于高龄老 年非鳞 NSCLS 的治疗方案

PO-1253

肺栓塞患者中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值升高与下肢近 端深静脉血栓形成的关系

田雪婧、孔辉、刘扣英、朱毅、解卫平 江苏省人民医院

肺栓塞(PE)多来源于下肢静脉血栓。PE 可与不同 形式的下肢深静脉血栓(DVT)并存,包括近端深静脉 血栓(PDVT)、远端深静脉血栓(DDVT)和非深静脉血 栓(DVT)。肺动脉栓塞的增加可能伴随下肢静脉血栓 相应减少,因此,下肢 DVT 状态的不同,可能与 PE 患者中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比率(NLR)升高及 PE 严重 程度相关,可为其机制研究提供新视角。

PO-1254

Peroxinredoxin6 通过调控自噬介导的衰老延缓慢性 阻塞性肺疾病的发生发展

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过氧化物酶 (Peroxiredoxin, PRDX) 6 是一种具 有高效抗氧化能力的蛋白,可通过抗氧化应激作用发 挥保护作用。研究已发现在疾病发生发展中 PRDX6 能激活自噬,而对衰老则有抑制作用。慢阻肺是与衰 老密切相关的疾病。本研究目的是探索细胞内 PRDX6 是否通过调控自噬和细胞衰老参与慢阻肺的 发生发展。

PO-1255 **梗阻性肥厚型心肌病引起肺部树芽征一例**

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2. 复旦大学附属中山医院呼吸科

【摘要】患者咳嗽、胸闷、气促2月余,胸部CT表现为树芽征(tree-in-bud pattern, TIB)和磨玻璃斑片影,考虑感染引起的小气道病变可能,予以抗感染及对症治疗后患者症状无好转。入院后查氨基末端利钠肽前体(amino-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)升高,结合肺部磨玻璃影,考虑心源性肺水

肿可能,进一步完善心脏超声明确为梗阻性肥厚型心 肌病、左室流出道压差明显升高; 经针对性改善心 功能治疗后患者症状好转,肺部病灶吸收。本文重点 介绍树芽征形成的病因、机制及鉴别诊断思路,提高 临床医生对树芽征的认识。【关键词】树芽征;梗阻 性肥厚型心肌病; 慢性心功能不全; 微血管

PO-1256

中国汉族和蒙古族人群中 VEGFA 多态性与 COPD 的 相关性

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本研究旨在阐明中国汉族和蒙古人群中血管内皮生长 因子 A (vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGFA) 基因单核苷酸多态性 (single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)与慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)之间 的关系。

PO-1257

OSAHS 患者血清 BDNF、MG 水平与轻度认知障碍 的相关性研究

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研究阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(Obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)患者血清脑源性神经营养因子(Brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)、甲基乙二醛(Methylglyoxal, MG)水平与轻度认知障碍间的相关性,探究其临床应用价值。

PO-1258

Isthmin1 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的作用研究

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研究 Isthmin1 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的作用。

鲍曼不动杆菌外膜蛋白 A 通过 mTOR 信号通路抑制 中性粒细胞细胞免疫功能

彭春红、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

目的: 鲍曼不动杆菌(A.baumannii)外膜蛋白 A(OmpA) 和毒力有关,在其致病性中起重要作用。然而,其在 机体免疫功能过程中的确切病理生理作用仍不清楚。

PO-1260

AECOPD 住院患者院内死亡的危险因素分析:一项 多中心回顾性研究

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, COPD) 急性加重在世界许多地区导致较 高比例的住院和死亡,本文通过探讨急性加重期慢性 阳 寒 性 肺 疾 病 (acute exacerbation of COPD. AECOPD)住院患者院内死亡的危险因素,有助于 早期干预,改善预后。

PO-1261

支气管结核患者血糖水平对就诊时病情及治疗效果的 影响

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明确合并 2 型糖尿病的支气管结核 (Endobronchial tuberculosis, EBTB) 患者的血糖水平是否影响就诊 时的病情及 EBTB 的疗效。

PO-1262

Associations between Gut microbiota and asthma endotypes: A Cross-Sectional Study in south China based on patients with newly diagnosed asthma

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Object

The heterogeneity of asthma is responsible for the f ailure of asthma therapy. However, the mechanistic underpinnings of different asthma endotypes remai n poorly understood. To analyze gut microbiome pr ofile in different inflammatory phenotypes of treatme nt-naive asthma, investigate associations between intestinal microbiota

and

different asthma phenotypes, so as to open new av enues for asthma treatment.

Methods

In this crosssectional study, fresh stool samples wer e obtained from 20 healthy subjects and 47 patients newly diagnosed as bronchial asthma prior to any i ntervention between July 2020 and December 2020 in the Third-Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-

sen University. Asthmatic patients were further divided into

allergic or non-

allergic corhorts. Intestinal microbiota was analysed by 16S rRNA next-generation-

sequencing. Patient characteristics, including clinica I parameters, lung function, serum interleukin 4 (IL-4) and IgE level, and fraction of exhaled nitric oxide (FENO) values, were assessed for analysis. Differe nces on within-

sample phylotype richness and evenness (alpha div ersity) were detected between control subjects

and asthmatic patients. Statistically significant dissi

milarities between samples were present for all used metrics and features of gut bacterial co

mmunity structure were evaluated in relation to exte nsive clinical characterisation data collected from as thmatic patients.

Results

Demographic parameters such as age, gender and BMI were not statistically different between asthmati c and healthy subjects. Instead, FENO values, seru m IgE and IL-4 levels were significantly greater in asthmatic patients compared to healthy controls, while FEV1, FEV1%pre

and FEV1/FVC ratio, were significantly lower in ast hmatic subjects. Gut microbial compositions were si gnificantly different between asthmatic and healthy groups. Species including Ruminococcus gnavus, C lostridium clostridioforme and Bifidobacterium pseu docaternulatum were significantly enriched in asthm atic patients, while Roseburia intestinalis and Rose buria inulinivorans were significantly depleted in the se patients. The alpha-

diversity of gut microbiome was significantly lower i

n asthmatic

patients compared with control subjects. FENO valu es, blood EOS counts, serum IgE and IL-

4 levels were greater in allergic asthmatic patients c ompared with non-

allergic ones , although there were no significant diff erences of α -diversity between allergic and non-allergic asthmatic patients. Microbiome between all ergic and non-

allergic asthmatic patients were also different, as tw enty-

eight differential species were identified and 17 of th ese species were significantly different from those i n healthy controls. The area under the receiver oper ating characteristic curve (AUC/ROC) of the 17 diffe rential reached 0.953 to detect asthma, and 0.967 t o stratify allergic/non-

allergic asthma. Specifically, combination of Rumino coccus bromii (R.bromii), Brevundimonas vesiculari s (B.vesicularis) and Clostridium disporicum (C.disp oricum) resulted in an AUC of 0.839 to discriminate healthy/asthma cohort, and 0.743 in allergic/non-

allergic cohort. Functional analysis found that variou s metabolic pathways were enriched in asthmatic gr oup. LASSO logistic regression model revealed an optimal set of 16 microbiome-

encoded pathways was associated with asthma, as the AUC reached 0.977 in distinguishing asthma fro m controls. Specifically, three pathways, PPAR sign aling pathway, Carotenoid biosynthesis, and Flavon oid biosynthesis were significantly positively correlat ed with allergy-

associated clinical index, including FENO, IgE, IL-4 and EOS. Integration of Clostridium disporicum, fl avone and flavonol biosynthesis, and serum IL-

4 achieved an AUC of 0.929 to classify patients with asthma, while Clostridium colinum and its associat ed functional pathway exhibited an AUC of 0.78 to d istinguish allergic patients from those nonallergic ones.

Conclusion

We demonstrated distinct taxonomic composition of gut microbiota in different asthmatic phenotypes, hi ghligted significant relationships between gut micro biota composition and asthma phenotypes. Our stu dy might provide additional support for considering i ntestinal microbial signatures in delineating asthma phenotypes.

PO-1263 神经安定药相关中枢性发热1例报告

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目的 探讨中枢性发热的特征、诊断以及治疗。方法 回顾性分析我院诊断的 1 例中枢性发热患者临床资料, 并复习相关文献。结果 患者女性, 76 岁,长期卧床, 有帕金森病史,规律服用"多巴丝肼片 187.5mg qid、 苯海索片 1mg bid、雷杀吉兰片 1mg tid、罗替高汀贴 片 1 片 qd"治疗,因为持续高热长达 6 月余而入院, 住院期间反复痰、肺泡灌洗液培养出"多重耐药铜绿 假单胞菌、MRSA、耐碳青霉烯铜绿假单胞菌、木糖 氧化无色杆菌、脑膜炎毒性伊丽莎白菌"等,一直诊 断 HAP, 予以"美罗培南、左氧氟沙星、依替米星、 利奈唑胺、氟康唑、替加环素、头孢哌酮钠舒巴坦钠、 亚胺培南西司他丁、哌拉西林舒巴坦、多粘菌素 B、 头孢他啶阿维巴坦"等治疗,热峰未见下降。其后发 现患者肺部病变在吸收好转,但依然持续高热,且一 般情况好, 血象及 CRP 正常、PCT 和 ESR 及肝肾功 能未见明显异常、血管炎自身抗体等正常、血培养阴 性、PET全身未见异常,患者双侧腋下及腹股沟体温 不对称(相差约 0.5℃),高热前无寒战,脉搏、心 率未随体温升高而增快, 躯干皮温高, 四肢皮温低、 无汗,使用非甾体类抗炎药、激素(甲强龙、地塞米 松)等退热无效,最后考虑为中枢性发热可能,以物 理降温为主,予以停用所有抗生素以及"盐酸帕罗西 汀", 停药后体温逐渐恢复正常。结论 中枢性发热在 发热病因中较为少见,在中枢神经系统病变的患者、 特别是应用抗帕金森药物的同时,出现持续高热、应 用退热药效果不佳、四肢及躯干体温不对称的等特征, 应考虑中枢性发热可能。

PO-1264

不同特征稳定期 COPD 患者呼出气一氧化氮与血嗜酸性粒细胞相关性的对照研究

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血嗜酸性粒细胞(EOS)计数已成为 COPD 患者应 用吸入糖皮质激素治疗的指征,但呼出气一氧化氮 (FeNO)在稳定期 COPD 患者诊断治疗中的应用价 值仍不清楚,本研究以支气管哮喘患者作为对照,观

察不同特征的稳定期 COPD 患者的血 EOS 和 FeNO 的相关性,探讨 FeNO 在稳定期 COPD 患者中的应 用价值及其局限性。

Unusual cause of massive hemoptysis: case series of primary cardiac sarcoma

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Object Haemoptysis is a potentially life-threatening emergency and requires rapid diagnosis and treatment. Haemoptysis can be a sign of many different diseases. Massive haemoptysis and pulmonary haemorrhage caused by cardiac malignancies is extremely rare but can be lethal. The following are two cases of massive hemoptysis due to primary cardiac sarcoma diagnosed by our medical center to help clinicians understand and identify this unusual cause.

Methods Case1. A 23-year-old man visited the hospital for emergency treatment because of sudden massive haemoptysis and severe dyspnoea during the past five days. Tuberculous pericardial effusion was diagnosed six months ago and antituberculous therapy was received. At this point his pulmonary HRCT scan showed multiple patchy, high-density shadows on both lungs and an inhomogeneous enhanced mass shadow in the right atrium. The patient's shortness of breath became increasingly serious, and after treatment with antimicrobial drugs. fever and haemoptysis were still present. showed bilateral pulmonary Bronchoscopy haemorrhage, but the bacterial culture of bronchial secretions was negative. His respiratory failure was progressing rapidly. The patient had no surgical indications for respiratory failure due to massive haemoptysis. He died of respiratory failure.

Case2. A 50-year-old man came to the Department of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine for treatment because of chest distress and shortness of breath for 5 months, repeated hemoptysis for 3 months and massive hemoptysis for 1 day. He has been a smoker for 30 years, 3-4 cigarettes per day. Idiopathic pericardial effusion and communityacquired pneumonia with pleural effusion were diagnosed 5 months ago. At this time, the echocardiography showed: 1. fusiform hypoechoic mass of right atrium posterior wall. 2. enlargement of right atrium. Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed right atrial mass lesion. Pulmonary HRCT showed multiple exudative lesions in both lungs. Bronchoscopy shows multiple active bleeding of the right bronchus. He soon received endotracheal intubation and invasive ventilator assisted ventilation due to aggravation of respiratory failure, and died of respiratory and circulatory failure without surgical conditions.

Results Case1.Histopathological findings in cardiac tissue samples showed myxofibrosarcoma, and the immunohistochemical results were as follows: Vimentin(+), Ki-67(+, approximately 30%), Des(-), HMB45(-), Myogenin(-), MyoD1(-), S100(-), and SMA(-);

Case2. The specimen pathology examination showed in leaf tissue source sex malignant tumor, namely angiosarcoma, and the immunohistochemical results were as follows: FLI - 1 (+), CD31 (+), CD34 (+), Ki67 (+, approximately 20%), D240 (-), (-), WT - 1 CK5/6 (-), P53 (-), PD - L1 (-).

Conclusion The main goals of the diagnostic workup for haemoptysis are to identify the site and cause of the bleeding. Haemoptysis can be a symptom of many different diseases. Among the many different causes of haemoptysis, the most frequent cause worldwide is tuberculosis, followed by inflammatory diseases of the airways and bronchial carcinoma and metastases. Massive haemoptysis carries a worse prognosis, and early diagnosis and surgical treatment are critical. It is uncommon for patients with primary cardiac sarcoma to be referred to the Department of Respiratory Critical Care because of massive hemoptysis, so we describe these two cases. Therefore, the etiology of pulmonary hemorrhage should be considered for cardiac fibrosarcoma. Rapid and accurate diagnosis of cardiac sarcoma as the cause of massive hemoptysis and diffuse pulmonary hemorrhage is difficult, which is a big challenge for medical clinicians. Misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis should be avoided as far as possible, because the early diagnosis and surgical treatment of these patients are extremely significative for their prognosis.

PO-1266

电磁导航支气管镜联合多种方式诊断肺外周病变:— 项前瞻性、多中心研究

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- 5. 武汉市中心医院

我们报告了一种用于肺外周结节的新型电磁导航支气管 镜 系 统 (electromagnetic navigation bronchoscopy system, ENB)的实际应用策略,以便根据病变特征和临床医生的个体操作偏好找到最佳诊断方式。

从代谢组学角度慢性阻塞性肺疾病的无氧和有氧能量 代谢通路探索和机制分析

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探索无氧和有氧两条能量代谢途径于 COPD 疾病进展中的机制及临床意义, COPD 患者长期处于缺氧和炎症环境, 部分重症患者营养状态较差, 呼吸和运动功能受限, 在疾病的不同阶段能量代谢水平可能有着显著差异。

PO-1268

胶体金法检测指尖血中 SARS-CoV-2 抗体在 SARS-CoV-2 感染者筛查中的应用与评价

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评价三种新型冠状病毒(SARS-CoV-2)抗体胶体金试剂盒检测指尖血中 SARS-CoV-2 特异性抗体在 SARS-CoV-2 感染者筛查中的应用。

PO-1269

无创正压通气在重叠综合征并 II 型呼衰患者中的精细 化管理

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重叠综合征患者在疾病的不同阶段,其肺容积参数及 肺部力学特征均不相同,通过客观评判患者的各项生 理学指标,以此指导选择个体化呼吸治疗方式及对无 创正压通气进行精细化管理。

PO-1270 **胸腺瘤合并肺部病变 2 例**

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病例 1: 患者女性, 37 岁,因"咳嗽咳痰 4 月"就诊。 患者 4 月前"受凉后"出现咳嗽、咳黄脓痰,伴有活动 后气促,休息后可缓解,无发热盗汗、无咯血胸痛、 无乏力纳差等,至医院行肺部 CT:双侧肺部多发支 气管扩张并多发感染,前纵隔中等强化占位病变,性 质不明,胸腺瘤可能性大。予以哌拉西林他唑巴坦抗 感染等对症支持治疗后患者病情好转,后行纵隔肿瘤 切除术,术后病理提示(前纵隔肿瘤)小圆形细胞肿 瘤,结合免疫组化符合胸腺瘤 B2 型。术后患者自觉 咳嗽、咳痰气促症状较前加重,痰液为白色粘稠痰液、 气促在活动后出现,休息后可稍缓解,无发热盗汗、 无咯血胸痛,支气管镜:支气管化脓性炎症,真菌培 养:丝状真菌,G试验145.9pg/ml,予以伏立康唑抗 真菌、左氧氟沙星、哌拉西林他唑巴坦抗感染等对症 支持治疗,因患者合并胸腺瘤,考虑患者潜在"免疫 功能低下"可能,予以加强辅助排痰,建议患者使用 丙种球蛋白。

PO-1271

Prognostic analysis of lung adenocarcinoma based on DNA methylation regulatory factor clustering

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Object To screen key markers in prognostic analysis of lung adenocarcinoma based on DNA methylation regulatory factor clustering.

Methods In this study, we classified LUAD using the NMF clustering method and obtained 20 DNA methylation regulatory genes to determine the pattern of DNA methylation regulation, and grouped patients for further analysis. The risk score model was analyzed in TCGA dataset and external validation set, and the correlation between risk score and DNA methylation regulation gene expression was explored. We analyzed the correlation between the prognostic model and immune infiltration and immune checkpoints. Finally, we analyzed the GO and KEGG functions of the prognosis model and established the Nomogram model and decision tree mode.

Results The survival analysis of ClusterA and ClusterB was significantly different. Survival analysis showed that patients with a high risk score had a poor prognosis. Survival models (Tobacco, T, N, M, Stage, Gender, Age, Status and risk score) were abnormal correlated with T cells and Macrophage. The higher the risk score associated with smoking and the higher the Stage, the more severe the disease was in LUAD patients and the immune system was maladjusted. Immune infiltration and abnormal expression of immune checkpoint genes in LUAD's prognostic model were associated with risk score. The prognostic models are mainly enriched in Cell Cycle and DNA Replication.

Conclusion The characterization of DNA methylation regulatory patterns is helpful to improve our understanding of the LUAD immune microenvironment and provide guidance for the

Increased METEORIN-LIKE (Metrnl) expression promotes lung inflammation in asthma

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Object To study the role and mechanism of Metrnl in bronchial asthma.

Methods Serum Metrnl expression in asthmatic patients in discovery and validation cohorts was detected. The effect of Metrnl on eosinophil recruitment into the airways in a murine model of eosinophilic asthma and on human airway epithelial cell function in vitro was determined.

Results Increased serum Metrnl levels correlated with asthma severity, poor asthma control, decreased lung function and eosinophils in peripheral blood in a discovery cohort of 105 asthmatics and 20 control subjects. We validated the increase in serum Metrnl levels in the COREA cohort (748 asthma, 161 healthy controls) with levels being consistent over a 1-year follow-up period. Increased Metrnl expression was elevated in the serum and bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) of a mouse model of asthma and mainly located within lung macrophages. Metrnl mRNA and protein expression and release from mouse macrophages was up-regulated by IL-4/IL-13 in a JAK/STAT-dependent manner. Recombinant Metrnl drove eosinophilic airway inflammation in vivo in mice and enhanced the expression of the eotaxin receptor CCR3 in epithelium and inflammatory cells in mouse and human airway epithelial cells in vitro. Sputum metrnl significantly correlated with mRNA sputum eosinophils and with CCR3 mRNA expression in bronchial airway epithelial cells in the U-BIOPRED consortia.

Conclusion Metrnl is a biologically relevant cytokine of eosinophils in asthma. Our study suggests that,

among the possible mechanisms involved, Metrnl may regulate eosinophil infiltration through CCR3 expression.

PO-1273 肺源性干细胞及其在急性肺损伤修复中的作用研究进 展

论文汇编

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肺部再生医学和干细胞研究是近年来一个快速发展的 研究主题,它为治疗难治性肺部疾病(如急性肺损伤) 提供了新思路。在正常情况下,肺组织细胞更新速率 相对较低,但肺损伤信号可激活肺内干细胞群,使其 重新进入细胞周期,参与修复肺损伤,部分肺源性干 细胞甚至具有抗炎和调节免疫的作用。尽管肺源性干 细胞的存在已是公认的事实,但是人们对肺源性干细 胞的特性以及其修复肺损伤的机制仍知之甚少。为促 进肺源性干细胞进一步的研究,本文总结了包括2型 肺泡上皮细胞、支气管肺泡上皮细胞、基地细胞和肺 间质干细胞在内的4种肺源性干细胞的相关研究进展。

PO-1274

Krebs Von den Lungen-6 as a predictive indicator for the risk of secondary pulmonary fibrosis and its reversibility in COVID-19 patients

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Object Dysregulated immune response and abnormal repairment could cause secondary pulmonary fibrosis of varying severity in COVID-19, especially for the elders. The Krebs Von den Lungen-6 (KL-6) as a sensitive marker reflects the degree of fibrosis and this study will focus on analyzing the evaluative efficacy and predictive role of KL-6 in COVID-19 secondary pulmonary fibrosis. Methods The study lasted more than three months and included total 289 COVID-19 patients who were divided into moderate (n=226) and severe groups (n=63) according to the severity of illness. Clinical information such as inflammation indicators, radiological results and lung function tests were collected. The time points of nucleic acid test were also recorded. Furthermore, based on Chest radiology detection, it was identified that 80 (27.7%) patients developed reversible pulmonary fibrosis and 34 (11.8%) patients developed irreversible pulmonary fibrosis.

Results Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis shows that KL-6 could diagnose the severity of COVID-19 (AUC=0.862) and predict the occurrence of pulmonary fibrosis (AUC = 0.741) and irreversible pulmonary fibrosis (AUC=0.872). Importantly, the cross-correlation analysis demonstrates that KL-6 rises earlier than the development of lung radiology fibrosis, thus also

illuminating the predictive function of KL-6. We set specific values (505U/mL and 674U/mL) for KL-6 in order to assess the risk of pulmonary fibrosis after SARS-CoV-2 infection. The survival curves for days in hospital show that the higher the KL-6 levels, the longer the hospital stay (P<0.0001).

Conclusion In conclusion, KL-6 could be used as an important predictor to evaluate the secondary pulmonary fibrosis degree for COVID-19.

PO-1275

Apelin 通过调控氧化应激和糖酵解对小鼠急性肺损 伤的影响及其机制

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肾素-血管紧张素系统(RASS)在ALI/ARDS发生发展过程中扮演重要角色,Apelin作为血管紧张素II (Ang II)1型受体(AT1)相关蛋白(APJ)的内源性配体,是ACE2的第二催化底物,其与APJ形成的Apelin/APJ系统是RASS的新成员,且在肺组织中高水平表达。本研究旨在从细胞氧化应激和糖酵解角度,探讨外源性给予Apelin对小鼠急性肺损伤的作用及相关机制。

PO-1276

DOCK2 is a biomarker for predicting the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma and associated with immune infiltration

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Object Dedicator of cytokinesis 2 is an atypical guanine exchange factor, which is specifically expressed in hematopoietic cells and regulates the activation and migration of immune cells by activating Ras--related C3 botulinum toxin substrate (Rac). However, the role of DOCK2 in lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) is not clear.

Methods In this study, we performed bioinformatics analysis of lung adenocarcinoma data downloaded from TCGA (The Cancer Genome Altas) and GEO (Gene Expression Omnibus), and combined with online databases such as LinkedOmics, TIMER and TISIDB. Finally, combined with clinical lung adenocarcinoma samples, we verified the expression of DOCK2 in tissue and its effect on the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma.

Results In the TCGA lung adenocarcinoma data set, the expression of DOCK2 was down-regulated in tumor tissues and verified in multiple independent cohorts. In addition, the low expression of DOCK2 indicates a poor survival rate in both TCGA and other GEO data sets and in our clinical samples. COX regression analysis showed that the low expression of DOCK2 was an independent risk factor for overall survival. Functional network analysis shows that DOCK2 participates in immune response through interleukin production, neuroinflammatory response. acquired immune response. leukocyte migration and activation of lymph node cells, and is related to multiple immune-related pathways. In addition, the expression of DOCK2 was significantly correlated with many kinds of tumor infiltrating immune cells. Conclusion Combined with bioinformatics analysis and clinical sample verification, our study shows that DOCK2 can independently predict the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma and is related to immune infiltration. As a promising prognostic indicator and potential target of immunotherapy, the potential effect of DOCK2 on lung adenocarcinoma and its molecular mechanism are worthy of further discussion.

PO-1277

以肺动脉高压起病的青年男性肺纤维化病例 1 例

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目的: 报道疑似家族性 IPF1 例患者的临床和影像学 特点。

方法:对1例以肺动脉高压起病的青年男性肺纤维化 病例进行临床-影像诊断,并探讨其临床影像学特点。

结果:患者为青年男性,有长时间吸烟史,病情呈进 行性加重,表现为慢性活动后呼吸困难、咳嗽;体查 双肺基底部爆裂音,双手杵状指,肺功能:重度混合 性肺通气功能障碍,肺弥散功能重度损伤。影像具有 普通型间质性肺炎的特点。

结论:对于起病早,病程进展快的肺纤维化患者,诊 断不仅需要密切结合临床、影像学、病理学,亦需要 灵活运用基因检测的方法。

PO-1278

33 例新型冠状病毒肺炎临床及胸部 CT 影像学特征分 析

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分析并总结新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)患者的 临床及影像学特征。

基于危险因素和临床特征的慢阻肺诊断及分级预测机 器学习模型

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)的患病人数在全球约 4 亿,我国接近 1 亿,早期诊断是该病最有效的防控手 段。但该病在全球范围的漏诊率一直在 70%以上。 既往研究表明,肺功能检测因普及率低和基层质控较 差不适合社区筛查,目前多推荐以问卷形式在社区中 进行主动病例寻找。但传统问卷和建模方式存在预测 能力有限、外部适用性差等缺陷,而机器学习模型能 较好的克服上述问题,在不少疾病预测中展示了优于 传统问卷的效能。鉴于此,本研究拟基于危险因素和 临床特征等条目,通过机器学习方式建立慢阻肺诊断 和分级预测模型,以期填补国内外研究空白。

PO-1280

改良三向瓣膜式中长导管在呼吸与危重症医学科患者 中 的应用观察

姜晓丽、刘倩、朱明芝 徐州医科大学附属医院

探讨改良中长导管在呼吸与危重症医学科应用安全性 及效果。

PO-1281

遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症的肺血管并发症及其病 理生理学机制

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遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症(HHT),又称 Rendo -OslerWeber 病,是一种常染色体显性遗传疾病,患 病率约为 1/5000,其特征为鼻出血、毛细血管扩张 和动静脉畸形。HHT 的诊断及治疗不足,所有已知 的导致 HHT 的基因突变均与转化生长因子-β (TGF-β) 信号通路相关。本文对 TGF-β 在 HHT 中肺血管疾病 (PVD)(包括肺动静脉畸形(AVM)和肺动脉高压(PH)) 发生中的作用进行综述。

PO-1282

保肺定喘汤联合肺康复训练对慢性阻塞性肺病稳定期 患者的疗效观察

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研究保肺定喘汤联合肺康复训练对慢性阻塞性肺病稳 定期患者的临床疗效。

PO-1283

一例于纤维支气管镜下行光动力治疗肺癌 合并气管 狭窄病人的护理

赵雪姣 贵州省人民医院

总结一例于纤维支气管镜下行光动力治疗的肺癌合并 气管狭窄、闭塞病人的护理经验。

PO-1284

Development and Validation of a Risk Assessment Model for Venous Thromboembolism in Patients with Invasive Mechanical Ventilation

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Object The most common presentations of venous thromboembolism (VTE) are deep vein thrombosis (DVT) of lower extremities and pulmonary embolism (PE). Patients with invasive mechanical ventilation may be at high risk of acquiring VTE. As a fatal complication, early diagnosis of VTE is of great significance to improve the prognosis of critical patients. Although there are several risk assessment models to predict the risk of VTE among hospitalized patients, a study has shown that they were not reliable predictors of VTE for patients in intensive care unit (ICU). At present, there is a lack of VTE risk assessment model for patients with invasive mechanical ventilation. The aim of this study was the development of risk assessment models for

prediction of improvement of VTE in patients with invasive mechanical ventilation.

Methods There were 6734 patients with invasive mechanical ventilation collected from Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care-III (MIMIC-III) database, and 181 patients were diagnosed with VTE after invasive mechanical ventilation among them. Patients were randomly divided into the training group and internal validation group. Besides. a total of 168 patients with mechanical ventilation were enrolled as the external validation group in Nanfang Hospital affiliated to Southern Medical University, and 78 patients were diagnosed with VTE after invasive mechanical ventilation among them. In the training group, continuous variables were converted into categorical variables by ROC curve analyses. And then, multivariate logistic regression was performed based on predictive factors derived from stepwise forward-selection multiple logistic regression and least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) regression analysis to develop two Risk Assessment Models, namely I and II, for the prediction of VTE, respectively. Subsequently, the significant predictive factors from the developed models were used to construct nomograms. Model selection between the two risk assessment models was performed by evaluation of the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC), goodness of fit with calibration curves and clinical net benefit with decision curve analyses (DCAs).

Results Risk Assessment Model I included prior history of VTE, in-hospital immobilization, infection, glucose, respiratory rate and activated partial thromboplastin time as variables, while Risk Assessment Model II included prior history of VTE, in-hospital immobilization, infection, glucose, the use of antiplatelet and activated partial thromboplastin time as variables. AUC for RAM-1 and RAM-2 were 0.808 and 0.811 (P=0.576) in the training group, respectively. In the internal validation group, AUC for RAM-1 and RAM-2 were 0.737 and 0.761, respectively, and RAM-2 performed better (P=0.00276). In the external validation group, AUC for RAM-1 and RAM-2 were 0.699 and 0.680, respectively, and they were not significantly different (P=0.126). Calibration curves suggested good concordance between predicted and observed results for both RAM-1 and RAM-2, and RAM-1 performed better. DCAs showed that the ability of two RAMs to predict the occurrence of VTE was superior to a 'treat-all-patients' or 'treat-no-patient' management approach. To sum up, RAM-1 performed better than RAM-2.

Conclusion A simple risk assessment model for VTE in invasively ventilated patients was developed with reasonable performance, which included prior history of VTE, in-hospital immobilization, infection, glucose, respiratory rate and activated partial thromboplastin time as variables. AUC for this risk assessment model was 0.826, 0.771 and 0.770 in the training group, internal validation group and external validation group, respectively.

PO-1285

Association between body mass index and outcome of COVID-19 pneumonia among patients in Wuhan, China: a retrospective cohort study

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It remains unclear whether body mass index (BMI) is associated with COVID-19 pneumonia. In this study, we aimed to investigate the relationship between BMI and outcome of COVID-19 pneumonia.

PO-1286

大剂量卡泊芬净在重症耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎呼吸衰竭患 者中的挽救治疗

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探讨大剂量卡泊芬净在复方磺胺甲噁唑(TMP-SMZ) 禁忌的重症耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎(PJP)呼吸衰竭患者 中应用的安全性及有效性。

PO-1287

ANCA 相关性血管炎并发弥漫性肺泡出血患者的临床 特征分析

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弥漫性肺泡出血(DAH)是 ANCA 相关性血管炎 (AAV)的严重并发症。目前关于 AAV 患者并发 DAH 的临床研究有限,故本研究拟分析并发 DAH 的 AAV 患者临床特征,提高临床医师对其认识。

PO-1288

新型冠状病毒肺炎患者出院 8 个月后随访观察研究

张圣丁、白文学、岳俊卿、秦璐、张聪、许淑云、刘 先胜、倪望、谢敏

华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院呼吸与危重症 医学科

评估新型冠状病毒肺炎患者康复出院后 8 个月的远期 预后及相关危险因素。

Diagnostic value of circulating genetically abnormal cells combined with imaging artificial intelligence in benign and malignant pulmonary nodules

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Object To evaluate the diagnostic value of circulating genetically abnormal cells (CACs) combined with imaging artificial intelligence (AI) in pulmonary nodules.

Methods From May 2020 to April 2021, patients with pulmonary nodules who had received pathology and CACs examination in the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University were enrolled. Patients were divided into two groups according to the nature (benign or malignancy) of pulmonary nodules. The CACs were identified by four-color fluorescence in situ hybridization, CACs were defined as peripheral blood mononuclear cells with mutations on chromosome 3 (3p22.1, 3q29) and chromosome 10 (10q22.3, CEP10). The CAC counts, imaging omics data, serum tumor marker (CEA, CYFRA21-1, NSE) and demographic characteristics of the patients were collected for further analysis. The area under curve(AUC) of receiver operating characteristic (ROC) was used to compare the diagnostic efficiency of CAC counts, AI, Mayo Clinic model, CEA, CYFRA21-1, NSE and the combination of different indicators. Quantitative data were reported as (X±S) and Mann Whitney test or independent sample t-test was used to perform statistical test. Categorical data were expressed as n (%) and analyzed using the chi-square test or Fisher's exact probability test. Spearman rank correlation coefficient or chi-square value was calculated to analyze the correlation between CAC counts, imaging AI and demographic characteristics. The P < 0.05 was considered significant. SPSS 21.0 was adopted for statistical analysis.

Results In total 93 of 111 patients were included, among which 39 were male, and 54 were female, with a mean age of 53.11±10.74. There were statistically significant differences between benign and malignant group in gender (P=0.003), smoking history(P=0.035), and type of nodules (P=0.001) between the benign group and the malignant group, while there were no differences in age, family history of cancer, diameter of nodules, multiple nodules, upper lobe nodules, and burr signs. The distribution of CACs and AI between benign and malignant group was statistically significant, with P < 0.001 and 0.002, respectively. The AUC of CAC counts, AI, Mayo Clinic model, CEA, CYFRA21-1, NSE in the diagnosis of benign and malignant nodules was 0.779, 0.696, 0.468, 0.543, 0.519, 0.494, respectively. According to the AUC result, when cutoff value is set to 2.5, CACs has the highest Youden Index, with sensitivity of 76.3%, specificity of 64.7%, PPV of 78.9% and NPV of 61.1%, respectively. When setting PNAIDS of 69.5% as the cutoff value, the sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV were 76.3%, 58.8%, 76.3% and 58.8% respectively. The correlation matrix analysis showed a significant correlation between CAC counts and age (r=0.311, P=0.002), NSE and diameter (r=0.323, P=0.008). The combination of CACs and AI through logistic regression presents the highest diagnostic efficiency among other combinations, with the AUC of 0.832, Youden Index of 0.539, sensitivity of 62.7 %,

specificity of 91.2%, PPV of 94.9%, NPV of 59.3%.

Conclusion CACs could be a potential biomarker for early diagnosis of lung cancer in patients with undefined lung nodules. More importantly, the diagnostic rate was improved when a combination of CACs and AI was used.

PO-1290

ARHGAP10 inhibits the epithelial-mesenchymal transition of non-small cell lung cancer by inactivating PI3K/Akt/GSK3β signaling pathway

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Object Rho GTPase activating protein 10 (ARHGAP10) has been implicated as an essential element in multiple cellular process, including cell migration, adhesion and actin cytoskeleton dynamic reorganization. However, the correlation of ARHGAP10 expression with epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) of lung cancer cells is unclear and remains to be elucidated. Herein, we investigated the interaction among the trait of EMT and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) pathological process.

Methods Immunohistochemistry were conducted to evaluate the expression of ARHGAP10 in NSCLC tissues. CCK-8 assays, Transwell assays, scratch assays were applied to assess cell proliferation, invasion and migration. The expression levels of EMT biomarkers and active molecules involved in PI3K/Akt/GSK3 β signaling pathway were examined through immunofluorescence and Western blot.

Results ARHGAP10 was detected to be lower expression in NSCLC tissues compared with normal tissues from individuals. Moreover, overexpression of ARHGAP10 inhibited migratory and invasive potentials of A549 and NCI-H1299 cells. In addition, ARHGAP10 directly mediated the process of EMT via PI3K/Akt/GSK3β pathway. Meanwhile, activation of the signaling pathway of Insulin-like growth factors-1 (IGF-1) reversed ARHGAP10 overexpression regulated EMT in NSCLC cells.

Conclusion ARHGAP10 inhibits the epithelialmesenchymal transition in NSCLC via PI3K/Akt/GSK3 β signaling pathway, suggesting agonist of ARHGAP10 may be an optional remedy for NSCLC patients than traditional opioids.

报告格式现状的调查:一项全国性、横断面的多中心 研究

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本研究旨在探讨我国肺量计检查报告格式的现状。

PO-1292

贵州省某县基层医生慢性呼吸系统疾病诊疗现状调查 及分析

林洁如 贵州省人民医院

本研究主要调查贵州省某县域内所有基层医疗机构内 科和全科医师对于慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治、预防现状, 了解县域内基层医院医师对慢阻肺的认知及综合管理 能力。

PO-1293 急性高危肺栓塞患者预后的原因分析

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本文主要通过回顾性分析高危肺栓塞(PTE)患者的 临床特征、实验室检查、影像学表现及干预措施,探 讨该类患者出现不同预后的原因。

PO-1294

MMEF 和 FEV1 关于哮喘临床特征相关性的比较

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最大呼气中期流速(MMEF)是用力呼出气量为 25~75%肺活量间的平均呼气流量,它占预计值百分 比小于 65%为异常,提示存在小气道功能障碍 (SAD)的可能,与哮喘的发生和进展有关,因此本 研究旨在探讨小气道指标 MMEF 是否比第一秒用力 肺活量 (FEV1)更加灵敏提示疾病严重程度以及炎 症水平。

PO-1295

YEARS 评分简化的 Wells 评分和修正的 Geneva 评 分对急性肺栓塞诊断的预测价值

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以计算机断层扫描肺血管造影(computed tomographic pulmonary angiography, CTPA)作为 诊断或排除肺栓塞的金标准,探讨 YEARS 评分对急 性肺栓塞诊断的预测价值并与传统评分对比,以期发 现更适合临床疑诊肺栓塞的评分模型,从而减少 CTPA 的过度应用。

PO-1296

支气管扩张症患者肺泡灌洗液分离菌株与急性加重的 关联性分析

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通过对支气管扩张症患者的肺泡灌洗液标本培养鉴定 分离菌株,探讨其与急性发作的相关性。

PO-1297 Birt-Hogg-Dubé 综合征 1 例报道

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BHD 综合征是一种罕见遗传性疾病。本文报道 1 例 62 岁女性因胸闷、气促就诊,有相关家族病史,查 体见额面、颈部多发皮疹,影像学示双肺多发囊性病 变,外周血基因测定示 FLCN 新突变位点,诊断为 BHD 综合征。结合本病例进行 BHD 综合征发病机制、 诊断与鉴别诊断及相关临床表现的探讨。

肺康复训练对 COPD 合并结核患者心理状态及生活 质量的影响

张春艳、孙芳 河南省胸科医院

探讨肺康复训练对慢性肺阻塞疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 合并肺结核 患者肺功能、运动功能、心理状态及生活质量的影响。

PO-1299

呼吸肌之膈肌功能障碍综述

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膈肌是机体主要呼吸肌,其收缩功能的正常对肺通气 功能稳定至关重要。任何影响膈神经传导通路上的病 变均会导致膈肌功能障碍,其临床表现为卧位性呼吸 困难、运动耐量下降、睡眠障碍,严重影响患者生存 质量。重症ICU插管患者可表现为呼吸机依赖、脱机 困难,日益引起广大医务工作者重视。目前其诊断是 建立在动/静态超声影像学、肺功能、膈神经刺激实 验的基础上。治疗主要取决临床表现和病因治疗:包 括对无症状单侧膈肌功能不全患者的动态临床观察、 膈肌折叠术、膈肌起搏器置入术、呼吸机机械通气等 治疗。我们初步对膈肌功能障碍的诊疗进行综述,为 临床更好开展膈肌功能障碍研究打下基础。

PO-1300

Impact of dual orexin receptors antagonist on mice behaviors and depression in chronic intermittent hypoxia conditions

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Object Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is anincreasingly prevalent sleep disorder characterized by recurrent episodes of decreased or absent inspiratory airflow durina sleep. resulting in chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH). Psyc hological and personality changes are often reported patients in with OSA. Orexin produced in lateral hypothalamus (LH) are implicated in obesity, locomotor and anxiodepression.

Methods C57BL/6 mice were exposed to chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) for 3 weeks to resemble OSA. Orexin level in LH was measured by radioimmunofluorescence analysis. Suvorexant was applied as dual orexin receptors antagonist. Tail suspension test, forced swimming test, and sucrose preference test were used to assess depression in mice. HomeCage Scan was used to analysis nocturnal activities of mice. Factor analysis was used to separate the 28 activities into meaningful groups.

Results CIH downregulated the expression of orexin A in LH of mice, and suvorexant aggravate the decrease of orexin A. The immobility time of tail suspension test and forced swimming test was prolonged after CIH treatment. Percentage of sucrose preference was decreased by CIH. The administration

of suvorexantreversed the extension of immobility time and decrease of sucrose the preference percentage induced by CIH. CIH increased frequency of the most nocturnal activities during wake period, especially high and moderate physical activitv. while decreased the frequency of eating. Suvorexant partially reversed the increase of physical activities induced by CIH while aggravate the decrease of eating behavior. Conclusion CIH induces depression and increase nocturnal physical activities in mice, and suvorexant, adual orexin receptors antagonist. could reverse these changes induced by CIH. CIH inhibit eating behavior of mice, and could the inhibition was probably achieved through the inhibition of the orexinergic nervous system.

PO-1301

Adiponectin inhibits the activation of lung fibroblasts and pulmonary fibrosis through regulating NF-κB pathway

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Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a common pulmonary interstitial disease with high mortality.Adiponectin (APN) has been reported as an effective therapy in fibrotic-related diseases. This study aimed to investigate the potential effects of APN in IPF.

Methods BALB/c mice were injected with bleomycin (BLM) and then treated by different doses of APN (100, 200 and 500 μ g/kg). Body weight of mice was recorded. Immunohistochemical, H&E and Masson staining were performed to evaluating pulmonary histopathological changes. ELISA and Western blot were performed to assess tissue inflammation. Besides, human lung fibroblasts HELF were stimulated by TGF- β 1 and then treated by different

doses of APN (2.5, 5 and 10 µg/ml). Cell proliferation, inflammation and fibrosis were measured by MTT, EdU assay, colony formation assay, ELISA and Western blot.

Results APN significantly attenuated BLM induced body weight loss, alveolar destruction and collagen fiber accumulation in mice (p < 0.05). APN decreased the expression of α -SMA, Collagen I and AdipoR1, and inhibited the concentration of TNF- α , IL-6, IL-1 β and IL-18 in lung tissues (p < 0.05). In TGF- β 1 treated HELF cells, cell viability, proliferation and colony formation were inhibited by APN (p < 0.05). Additionally, the expression of α -SMA, Collagen I and AdipoR1, and pro-inflammatory cytokines were inhibited by APN (p < 0.05). APN inhibited the phosphorylation of IkB and the translocation of p65 into nucleus.

Conclusion APN was suggested as an effective agent in controlling IPF progression. The antifibrotic effects of APN might be through inhibiting NF- κ B signaling pathway.

PO-1302

肺腺癌合并马尔尼非青霉菌感染一例

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探讨肺癌合并马尔尼菲蓝状菌病的临床特点、肺部影 像学表现和病理改变,提高对该病的认识。

PO-1303

肺腺癌并发肺栓塞过程中 miRNA-IncRNA-mRNA 相 互作用的转录组分析

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背景:肺癌是全球范围内流行的疾病,而肺栓塞是肺 癌最常见的并发症之一,致残率及致死率极高,目前 尚缺乏相关的能够同时预测肺癌及后续并发肺栓塞的 标志性生物学分子。

PO-1304

以单一颅神经受累为首发表现的非小细胞肺癌脑膜转 移病例报告

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Title: NSCLC meningeal metastases with isolated intracranial nerve involvement as the initial presentation: case report

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Leptomeningeal metastasis (LM) is usually a latestage complication of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Clinical features of LM present with pleomorphic manifestations encompassing symptoms and signs in three domains of neurologic function: (1) the cerebral hemispheres, (2) the cranial nerves, and (3) the spinal cord and roots. Here we describe two cases of LM from lung adenocarcinoma presenting isolated cranial neuropathy initially, involving fatal and oculomotor nerves. Case 1 was a 62-vear-old woman diagnosed with stage IV (T4N3M1c) lung adenocarcinoma. A first cerebral contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) suggested multiple brain metastases, choroid plexus metastases of the right cerebral crus and bilateral lateral ventricle and temporal crus. She was initially treated with pemetrexed plus lobaplatin, in addition to bevacizumab for two cycles. SD was evaluated after review of the CT revealed stabilization of the primary lung lesions, mediastinal lymphadenopathy, as well as MRI showed reduction of the brain metastases, based on the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) version 1.1. But she guit the therapy for intolerance of adverse events. About one month after the last treatment, in September 2020, she developed peripheral facial paralysis for the left side and a third cerebral contrast-enhanced MRI was implemented. Apart from multiple metastatic brain lesions, a newly emerged metastasis to the left facial nerve was revealed. Later, lumbar puncture was carried out and oncocytes were found in CSF. Case 2 was a 47-yearold man diagnosed with stage IV pulmonary adenocarcinoma (T4N3M1c) with liver metastasis and multiple bone metastases while cerebral MRI at diagnosis showed no abnormality. Next generation sequencing (NGS) of the bronchial mucosal biopsy sample revealed 18.41% positive rate for gene fusion in ALK, and Roche RT-PCR detected EGFR T790M mutation. Crizotinib was chosen for first-line treatment. Less than three months after initial treatment, he developed blurred vision and drooping evelids in the left eve. Physical examination was consistent with left oculomotor palsy. A metastasis to the left oculomotor nerve was revealed by cranial MRI. LM was confirmed by lumbar puncture finally. In conclusion, for patients with NSCLC, especially those with adenocarcinoma, if symptoms of cranial mononeuropathy developed, nerve metastasis should be considered. Involved cranial nerve can be easily located by symptoms and neurological examination, and cerebral contrast-enhanced MRI can facilitate the diagnosis of isolated nerve metastasis by revealing abnormal enhancement on corresponding nerve.

HuR/ELAVL1 stabilize osteopontin mRNA in TGF-β1-induced fibroblast-myofibroblast transition and bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis

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Object To investigate the impact of inhibiting HuR on fibroblast-myofibroblast transition (FMT) and pulmonary fibrosis.

Methods The expressions of mRNA and protein of HuR and other key RBP candidates were measured by qRT-PCR and WB in lungs of IPF patients and rat lungs of bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis. The effects of HuR overexpression or knockdown on lung fibroblasts were analyzed. CMLD-2 was used as mall molecular inhibitor of HuR both in vitro in TGF- β 1-treated lung fibroblasts as well as in experimental lung fibrosis.

Results The level of cytoplasmic HuR was significantly elevated in IPF lungs and TGF- β 1-transformed myofibroblast. HuR enhanced the stimulatory effects of TGF- β 1 on fibroblasts, while HuR knockdown inhibits TGF- β 1-induced FMT. CMLD-2 inhibits TGF- β 1-induced proliferation and FMT of lung fibroblasts in a dose-dependent manner, and attenuates bleomycin-induced lung injury and fibrosis in mice. Osteopontin was identified by CLIP-seq as the key deferentially expressed gene in TGF- β 1-induced FMT. HuR stablize osteopontin mRNA and protein.

Conclusion HuR mediates TGF-β1-induced fibroblast-myofibroblast transition and pulmonary fibrosis possibly through stabilize osteopontin. Inhibition of HuR by CMLD-2 is potentiated for treating pulmonary fibrosis.

PO-1306

侵袭性气管支气管曲霉菌病 3 例并文献复习

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探讨侵袭性气管支气管曲霉菌病的临床特点、影像学 表现、支气管镜表现、诊治及预后,以期提高对该病 的认识。

PO-1307

Identification of Clusterin as a serum biomarker candidate contributed to the lung fibroblasts activation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Object Fibrosis in peripheral airways contributes to airflow limitation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Nevertheless, key critical proteins still remain poorly understood. Thus, we intended to identify potential differentially expressed proteins (DEPs) between smokers with or without COPD patients, and explore the effects of one of the biomarker candidates on lung fibroblasts, together with the possible mechanism(s).

Methods DEPs were analyzed by the isobaric tags for relative and absolute quantitation (iTRAQ)-based proteomic analysis. The mRNA and/or protein expression of Clusterin was confirmed in COPD patients and 12% cigarette smoke extract (CSE)treated human bronchial epithelial (HBE) cells at indicated times. In addition, COPD in vitro model was established by administration of 8% CSE to normal human lung fibroblasts (NHLFs) at indicated times. Thereafter, the effects of CSE and/or silencing of Clusterin on proliferation, inflammatory response, differentiation and collagen matrix deposition in lung fibroblasts were analyzed.

Results A total of 144 DEPs were acquired between COPD patients and smoker samples. Clusterin was identified as a biomarker candidate by proteomics. Moreover, we found that Clusterin was significantly increased in COPD patients and correlated with clinical data. Besides, Clusterin was also significantly increased in CSE-treated cells. CSE statistically inhibited human lung fibroblasts proliferation, promoted inflammatory response, differentiation, and collagen matrix deposition and induced cell apoptosis, however, the above effects were partly reversed by silencing of Clusterin.

Conclusion Our results suggest that Clusterin might play significant roles in airway fibrosis of COPD by regulation of lung fibroblast function.

PO-1308

一例老年肺癌患者术后并发大量皮下气肿的综合护理 结合心理护理

田玲玲

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肺癌是最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,也是发病率和死亡率 较高的恶性肿瘤之一。肺癌根治手术因切除肺组织较 多常常并发皮下气肿。本科 2020 年 7 月收治 1 例老 年肺癌患者,住院期间因意外事件出现大量皮下气肿, 呼吸困难,经过治疗和护理后顺利出院。

患者住院期间的主要问题和护理措施:

皮下气肿 胸腔闭式引流护理;保持负压吸引有效
 1. 皮下气肿 胸腔闭式引流护理;保持负压吸引有效
 性;加强病情观察;知识宣教。

2.疼痛 与医生沟通药物干预;穴位按压;心理指导, 解释安慰。

3.不合作,不接受康复训练有效沟通; MDT 疼痛管 理 (药师、医护联合);心理护理。

4.健康风险:VTE 的发生 指导患者多饮水;术后活动;穿弹力袜;踝泵运动。

经过医生积极救治及护理人员精心护理,本例患者 气胸及皮下气肿逐渐吸收,皮下气肿后第3天胸部X 射线片示双侧气胸及广泛性皮下气肿明显吸收,右侧 仅少量胸腔积液,顺利拔管。患者痊愈出院,取得满 意治疗效果。

管道管理需要医护人员和病人及家属共同参与,有效 的管道管理可减轻患者痛苦,减少并发症的发生。赞 美、激励有利于患者增加自信,也是矫正患者不合作 的一种社会支持力量。穴位按压可以减轻部分患者的 疼痛

PO-1309

Disease Activity of Pulmonary Sarcoidosis Assessed by MRI and Comparison with Pulmonary Function Changes:Preliminary Results

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Object The clinical course and the prognosis of sarcoidosis are highly variable. The degree of activity is usually evaluated by changes in pulmonary function tests (PFTs) and chest CT in combination with clinical symptoms with ACE levels. The hypothesis is that the inflammation, or the activity of sarcoidosis could be assessed by MRI.

Methods We retrospectively analyzed the records from patients with sarcoidosis who were routinely followed up by pulmonary function test, and also had lung MRI, at Peking University First Hospital from January 2017 to December 2018. PFTs were performed within 3 weeks of MRI examination. An expert radiologist who was blinded about the clinical scenario made judgement about the activity of thoracic lymph nodes and pulmonary parenchyma by T1WI, T2WI and DWI. The activities were graded into inactive (score 0), mild active (score 1), or active (score 2). The changes of PFTs (Δ FVC, and, Δ DLco) greater than 5% were deemed meaningful. The correlations between PFT changes and MRI score were studied.

Results Seven patients with mean age of 60 years (range 37-73) underwent ten MR scans. For lung parenchyma, there were four images inactive, two in mild activity, and four in activity. So did in thoracic lymph nodes. The MRI activity score of the lung parenchyma and lymph nodes showed good concordance with PFTs. The sensitivity of MRI for the activity of sarcoidosis is 100%, the specificity is 75%, positive predictive value (PPV) is 86%, and negative predictive value (NPV) is 100%. MRI seemed to be more sensitive than PFT changes.

Conclusion MRI can be used potentially to determine the disease activity of sarcoidosis, with high consistency between lung parenchyma and lymph node. Based on current data, MRI is superior to PFTs in defining sarcoidosis activity and there may be room for improvement if better sequences were implemented in MRI lung scan.

PO-1310 淋巴管肌瘤病的临床队列研究

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淋巴管平滑肌瘤病(Lymphangioleiomyomatosis,

LAM) 是一种累及多系统的罕见病。本研究建立了 LAM 的临床队列,研究 LAM 的临床特征,对肺功能 和血清血管内皮生长因子(Vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF-D)水平进行随访,以了解 LAM 的预后和转归,同时研究西罗莫司在 LAM 治疗 中的安全性和有效性。

PO-1311 预见性护理干预对呼吸 ICU 高龄患者谵妄的效果分析

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探讨预见性护理干预对呼吸 ICU 高龄患者谵妄的效果。

肺功能诊断与脉冲振荡诊断小气道功能障碍的一致性 研究

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中国成人肺部健康研究显示 20-80 岁人群中小气道功 能障碍(small airway dysfunction, SAD)患病率高、 疾病负担重。诊断 SAD 较为准确的方法是采用脉冲 振荡,但脉冲振荡仪器在大多数医院尚未配备,目前 临床上常用肺功能来诊断 SAD,然而肺功能诊断 SAD 同脉冲振荡诊断 SAD 的一致性及准确性尚不明 确。因此本研究探讨肺功能诊断 SAD 同脉冲振荡诊 断 SAD 的适用性及一致性。

PO-1313

Predictive values of the YEARS algorithm, simplified Wells score, and modified Geneva score in the diagnosis of acute pulmonary embolism

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Object Using computed tomography pulmonary angiography (CTPA) findings as the gold standard to diagnose or exclude pulmonary embolism, this study aimed to examine the predictive value of the YEARS algorithm in the diagnosis of acute pulmonary embolism and compare it with those of traditional scores. The present findings may help find a more suitable scoring model for identifying suspected pulmonary embolism cases in clinical practice, helping reduce the use of CTPA.

Methods This retrospective study included 676 inpatients who had undergone CTPA examination (between April 2018 and December 2020) due to clinically suspected pulmonary embolism. Variables of interest included the patients' medical history, clinical presentation, and auxiliary examination findings. The YEARS algorithm, simplified Wells score, and modified Geneva score were used to assess the risk of pulmonary embolism; CTPA was

used as the gold standard for the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism.

Results A total of 174 (25.7%) patients were diagnosed with pulmonary embolism by CTPA examination. The sensitivity and negative predictive values of the YEARS algorithm (89.66%, 90.72%, respectively) were higher than those of the simplified Wells scores (66.09%, 85.95%) and modified Geneva scores (62.07%, 83.33%). However, its specificity (35.06%) was lower than that of the simplified Wells (71.91%) and Geneva (65.74%) scores. The simplified Wells score had the highest DOR (4.99), followed by the YEARS algorithm (4.68), and the modified Geneva score (3.14). In addition, combining the simplified Wells score with D-dimer levels of >0.5 mg/mL improved the specificity and DOR values relative to those achieved with the simplified Wells score alone (74.26% vs. 71.91%, and 5.08 vs. 4.99, respectively).

Conclusion Diagnostic efficacy of the simplified Wells score is better than that of the YEARS algorithm or modified Geneva score. Combining D-dimer levels of >0.5mg/mL with the simplified Wells score may help improve the efficacy of pulmonary embolism diagnosis.

PO-1314

三级甲等医院新入职护士的自我效能感和成就动机的 相关性研究

张玄 贵州省人民医院

了解贵阳市三级甲等医院不同学历层次的新入职护士 在自我效能感和成就动机方面的差异及原因,以期为 临床护理教学提供参考和借鉴.

PO-1315

体外膜肺氧合 ECMO 危重症患者运用信息化、核查 单院外转运的安全管理

张萍、吴瑞明、杨淇英、姚磊 贵州省人民医院

运用信息化、核查单合作模式更好地优化危重患者院 外转运流程,降低转运途中不良事件发生率,提高危重 患者院外转运安全性及护理质量。

气道支架治疗插管后气管狭窄的价值分析

叶芬芬、周锐 中南大学湘雅二医院

探讨气道支架在治疗气管插管或气管切开后继发良性 气道狭窄患者中的疗效和并发症发生情况,指导临床 支架的选择。

PO-1317

时间管理在慢阻肺急性加重期患者护理风险管理中的 应用

李杰红

中日友好医院

将时间管理方法应用到慢阻肺急性加重期患者的临床 护理中,查看其降低临床护理风险的应用效果,指导 临床护理工作。

PO-1318

Cigarette smoke-induced epithelial cell-derived exosomes regulate the apoptosis of endothelial cells

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Object The purpose of this study was to investigate the intercellular communication between alveolar epithelial cells and pulmonary microvascular endothelial cells, and the roles of exosomal miRNAs on the regulation of the apoptosis of endothelial cells. Methods Rat alveolar epithelial cells (RLE-6TN) were treated with cigarette smoke extract(CSE) in different final concentrations (0, 0.5%, 1%, 2.5% and 5%) for 48h, and the cell proliferation was tested by CCK-8 assay. Then we isolated and collected exosomes by differential ultracentrifugation from epithelial cell conditioned media (CM) after CSE treatment. We co-cultured the exosomes with primary rat pulmonary microvascular endothelial cells(RPMECs) for 24h~48h, and the endothelial cell apoptosis was detected by Annexin V (AV) and PropidiumIodide (PI) staining. The expression of apoptosis related protein was analyzed by Western blotting. Then the miRNA profiles of CSE-induced epithelial cells-derived exosomes was examined and analvzed. We validated the expression differentially expressed miRNA by quantitative realtime polymerase chain reaction (gPCR), and tested the regulation effect of miR-101b-3p on the apoptosis of RPMECs via co-culture experiments and miR-101b-3p mimic and inhibitor transfection.

Results The results showed that CSE stimuli could significantly inhibit cell proliferation and increase the apoptosis rate of epithelial cells. In co-culture experiments, we found that exosomes induced by 2.5%CSE significantly promoted the apoptosis rate of endothelial cells, while exosomes induced by 1%CSE had no direct effect on the regulation of endothelial cells but increased the apoptosis rate induced by CSE. Compared with non-CSE induced epithelial cell-derived exosomes, the miRNA profiles suggested that 66 miRNAs down-regulated and 45 miRNA up-regulated in CSE-induced exosomes (≥2-fold change and P<0.05). Through qPCR, we confirmed the expression of the top10 significantly up-regulated miRNA (including miR-188-5p, miR-10b-3p, miR-21 and so on) in epithelial cell-derived exosomes treated by CSE. Then we found that miR-101b-3p had the highest fold change in CSE-induced exosomes. Overexpressing miR-101b-3p significantly increased the apoptosis rate of RPMECs, while inhibiting miR-101b-3p decreased the apoptosis rate. Surprisingly, we found that miR-101b-3p regulated the apoptosis via targeting Notch1, and the expression levels of miR-101b-3p were inversely correlated with Notch1 expression in RPMECs.

Conclusion Our study demonstrated that cigarette smoke regulated the apoptosis rate of endothelial cells via the modified epithelial cell-derived exosomes, and exosomal miR-101b-3p could be a regulator on endothelial cells apoptosis, which might be involved in COPD pathogenesis.

PO-1319

Diagnostic value of medical thoracoscopy in pleural effusion

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Object A retrospective analysis of 264 cases of pleural effusions from January 2014 to March 2021 in the Department of respiratory medicine of Shanghai Changzheng Hospital.

Methods Analyze the benign and malignant characteristics of pleural effusion through the microscopic manifestations, pathological results and the nature of pleural effusion.

Results Among the 264 patients, there were 143 cases of pleural metastasis of malignant tumor, including 109 cases of pleural metastasis of lung adenocarcinoma (41.3%), five cases of pleural metastasis of pulmonary small cell carcinoma (1.9%), three cases of unidentified pulmonary origin (1.1%),

three cases of squamous cell carcinoma (1.1%), six cases of pleural metastasis of breast cancer (2.3%), one pleural metastasis of gastric cancer (0.4%), one case of pleural metastasis of renal carcinoma (0.4%), one case (0.4%) of ovarian tumors, one case of thymic carcinoma (0.4%), eleven cases of pleural metastasis of unknown origin (4.2%). There were 11 primary pleural tumors,

including 6 malignant pleural mesotheliomas (2.3%) and 5 benign pleural mesotheliomas (1.9%). Among 84 cases of benign lesions confirmed by thoracoscopy, seventy-one cases were tuberculous pleural effusion, two cases were empyema, three cases were pneumonia, two cases were pulmonary hypertension, one case was pleurisy, one case was connective tissue disease, one case was chylothorax, one case was hepatitis C. one case was schistosomiasis, and one case was Meniere's syndrome. Eleven patients (4.2%) could not be detected by thoracoscopy because of pleural adhesion, and 15 patients (5.7%) were not diagnosed with unknown pathological results. In 143 cases of malignant pleural effusion, one hundred and thirty-three cases were clearly diagnosed by medical thoracoscopy, and the accuracy of diagnosis was 93%. Seventy-one cases of tuberculous pleural effusion were confirmed by thoracoscopy and biopsy, four cases could not be examined by thoracoscopy due to adhesion, and were confirmed by other examinations such as pleural fluid microorganism, the diagnostic accuracy was 94.7%.

Conclusion The main cause of malignant pleural effusion is malignant pleural metastasis, in which lung cancer was the most common (81.8%), and adenocarcinoma accounted for 76.2%; Pleural metastasis of breast cancer is the most common source of metastasis from other sites. Pleural mesothelioma is also one of the causes of malignant pleural effusion, but it is rare. Tuberculosis is the most common benign pleural effusion, up to 84%. Multiple nodular changes, pleural neoplasms and mass-like changes were more common in malignant pleural effusion, while adhesion zone, inflammatory changes, pleural congestion and miliary nodular changes were more common in benign pleural effusion. Medical thoracoscopy has high safety and fewer complications.

PO-1320

IP3R attenuates oxidative stress and inflammation damage in smoking-induced COPD by promoting autophagy

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Object Tobacco smoking is one of the most important risk factors for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). However, the most critical genes and proteins remain poorly understood. Therefore, we aimed to investigate these hub genes and proteins in tobacco smoke-induced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), together with the potential mechanism(s).

Methods Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were analyzed between smokers and COPD patients. mRNA and protein expression of IP3R was confirmed in COPD patients and extracted smoke solution (ESS)-treated human bronchial epithelial (HBE) cells. Moreover, expression of oxidative stress, inflammatory cytokines and/or autophagy-related

protein was tested when IP3R was silenced or overexpressed in ESS-treated and or 3-MA-treated cells. A total of 30 GEGs were obtained between COPD patients and smoker samples.

Results IP3R was identified as one of the key targets in tobacco smoke-induced COPD. In addition, IP3R was significantly decreased in COPD patients and ESS-treated cells. Loss of IP3R statistically increased expression of oxidative stress and inflammatory cytokines in ESS-treated HBE cells, and overexpression of IP3R reversed the above functions. Furthermore, the autophagy-related proteins (Atg5, LC3 and Beclin1) were statistically decreased and p62 were increased by silencing of IP3R cells, while overexpression of IP3R showed contrary results. Additionally, we detected that administration of 3-MA significantly reversed the protective effects of IP3R overexpression on ESSinduced on oxidative stress and inflammatory injury. Conclusion Our results suggest that IP3R might exert a protective role against ESS-induced oxidative stress and inflammation damage in HBE cells. These protective effects might be associated with promoting autophagy.

PO-1321

贝达喹啉联合背景抗结核药治疗耐多药结核病的有效 性及安全性临床分析

吴国兰、陈晓红、郭志平、陈秀平、陈素霞 福州肺科医院

临床分析观察贝达喹啉联合常规抗结核药物治疗耐 多药肺结核患者的有效性及安全性

PO-1322

自噬调控 CSE 刺激 NCI-H292 细胞黏蛋白 Muc5ac 高分泌的作用机制

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探明细胞自噬在烟雾提取物(CSE)诱导的气道黏液 高分泌中的作用机制

PO-1323 **RICU 床边交接班规范流程的行动研究**

曹超 宜昌市中心人民医院

探讨 SBAR 交接班法对 RICU 危重患者床边交接规范的作用。

强化优质护理模式对 COPD 合并Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭行无 创呼吸机治疗患者的影响

孙兰兰

贵州省人民医院

探讨强化优质护理模式对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD) 合并II型呼吸衰竭行无创呼吸机治疗患者的影响。

PO-1325

经鼻高流量氧疗治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重合并 Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭的临床疗效观察

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探讨经鼻高流量氧疗(HFNC)治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (简称慢阻肺)急性加重合并 II 型呼吸衰竭的临床疗 效。

PO-1326

Birt-Hogg-Dubé 综合征合并先天性挛缩畸形一家系的临床表现及遗传学分析

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探讨一个 Birt-Hogg-Dubé 综合征(Birt-Hogg-Dubé Syndrome, BHD 综合征)合并先天性挛缩畸形 (congenital contractural arachnodactyly, CCA)或 者 Beals Hecht 综合征(Beals Hecht syndrome, BHS)家系的临床特征和基因变异特点。 PO-1327

不同抗真菌药物作为马尔尼菲篮状菌感染患者起始治 疗药物的疗效:一项系统回顾和荟萃分析

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目前治疗马尔尼菲篮状菌感染的抗真菌药物尚无统 一的选择标准,且相关研究也有限。本研究总结分析 了不同抗真菌药物作为起始治疗药物对马尔尼菲篮状 菌感染患者的疗效,可为实际药物选择提供更多参考 依据。本研究针对不同抗真菌药物对马尔尼菲篮状菌 感染患者的预后影响进行了荟萃分析, 主要结果是全 因死亡率。全文共纳入 8 项研究的 975 名患者, 其 中1项为随机对照试验,其余为回顾性研究。在这些 患者中, 582 例起始治疗使用两性霉素 B, 31 例 (9.28%) 死亡, 其余 393 例起始治疗使用伊曲康唑, 54 例 (14.00%) 死亡。与伊曲康唑相比, 使用两性 霉素 B 起始治疗马尔尼菲篮状菌感染可显著降低死 亡率 (RR: 0.61; 95%CI: 0.41-0.90; P=0.01; I² = 4%)。亚组分析可得不同地区(国内、国外)及 样本量<100的研究中,两性霉素 B 起始治疗马尔尼 菲篮状菌感染相较伊曲康唑在预后影响上均无明显优 势(RR: 0.60; 95% CI: 0.32, 1.13; P = 0.11; I² = 44%; RR: 0.61, 95% CI: 0.37, 1.00; P = 0.05; I² = 0%; RR: 0.71; 95% CI: 0.39, 1.29; P = 0.26; I² = 0%)。当研究样本量≥100 时,两性霉素 B 起始 治疗马尔尼菲篮状菌感染相较伊曲康唑可显著降低死 亡率(RR: 0.54, 95% CI: 0.32-0.92; P=0.02; I²=46%)。因此,在马尔尼菲篮状菌感染起始治疗 药物的选择上,两性霉素 B 相较伊曲康唑更好。

Combinative analysis of RNA-seq and proteomics reveals potential molecular targets in TGF-β1-induced fibroblast-myofibroblast transition

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Object To investigate the key signals that may be involved in fibroblast-myofibroblast transition (FMT).

Methods Lung fibroblasts (LFB) were activated by TGF- β 1 (5ng/ml) for 4 or 48 hours in vitro and subjected to a linked transcriptomic-proteomic (iTRAQ) analysis to identify key RBP candidates.

Results A trend towards FMT was observed in TGF- β 1-treated LFB. 248 proteins were up-regulated in 48h compared with 4h, while 98 proteins were downregulated. 381 RNA were up-regulated in 48h compared with 4h, while 50 RNAs were downregulated. 43.56% of RNA and protein expression was positively correlated, with 2.92% significantly positively correlated. The expression of Hspd1 and Hsph1 was further identified as potential key regulators of FMT.

Conclusion We identified several candidate signals that are supposedly involved in the process of FMT transition. Further investigations are required to confirm them and their effects.

PO-1329 恶性胸腔积液采用内科胸腔镜下胸膜固定术的治疗的 临床应用研究

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胸膜固定术(Pleurodesis)是指在胸膜腔内注入硬化剂 或机械摩擦等方法引起胸膜产生弥漫性无菌性炎症反 应,使脏层与壁层胸膜广泛粘连,以闭锁胸膜腔而达 到治疗为目的一项技术。恶性胸腔积液(malignant pleural effusion, MPE)是指原发于胸膜的恶性肿瘤 或者是肺部、纵膈及胸外组织器官的恶性肿瘤直接侵 犯胸膜和通过血道、淋巴道转移至胸膜引起的恶性疾 病,发生率高,是恶性肿瘤常见并发症之一,据统计, 美国每年 MPE 的发病人数超 150000 人,预后差, 平均生存期往往不到 6 个月,临床症状重,难以控制, 目前均在摸索对症治疗阶段,缺乏大样本的疗效,安 全性评估及可行性判断。本研究旨在 探讨恶性胸腔 积液采用内科胸腔镜下胸膜固定术治疗的安全性、有 效性及可操作性,为临床治疗恶性胸腔积液寻找安全, 有效与可行性的临床治疗方法,

PO-1330

基于生物信息学研究 CXCL13 在 非小细胞肺癌中的 作用

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利用生物信息学,研究 CXCL13 在非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC)中的作用。

PO-1331

Clinical Characteristics of Inflammatory Indicators and Therapeutic Outcome of Intergrated Chinese and Western Medicine in COVID-19 Patients

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Object To explore the clinical characteristics of inflammatory indicators and the therapeutic effects of combined Western and Traditional Chinese Medicine treatment in patients with mild type COVID-19 in order to better guide clinicians in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Methods Data of 83 patients with novel type of coronavirus infection (COVID-19) admitted to the department of Respiratory Department of the Second People's Hospital of Jingzhou City, from January 28 to March 1, 2020 were collected retrospectively. White blood cell (WBC), lymphocyte count (LYM), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), D-dimer, interleukin-6 (IL-6), serum levels of inflammation indicators such as Serum amyloid A (SAA), procalcitonin (PCT), percentage, and SAA / hs-CRP ratio. Therapeutic data, Arbidol, Lianhua Qingwen Capsule, Antibiotics and Oxygenation, were obtained and analyzed.

Results The Eighty-three patients with COVID-19 were mainly diagnosed with fever, cough and sore throat. Serum WBC, LYM,ESR, hs-CRP, D-dimer, IL-6, SSA, PCT levels and SSA / hs-CRP ratios were $(4.2 \pm 1.2) \times 109 / L$, $(2.4 \pm 0.8) \times 109 / L$ $8.6 \pm 2.3 mm / 1 h$, $42.7 \pm 9.1 mg / L$, $0.4 \pm 0.2 mg / L$, $7.4 \pm 1.2 ng / L$, $60.6 \pm 5.4 mg / L$, $0.3 \pm 0.1 \mu g / L$, 6.5 ± 0.3 , hs -CRP, SSA, SSA / hs-CRP ratiowas statistically significant compared with the percentage of LYM (P <0.05), and the percentage of SSA / hs-CRP ratio was 77.11%.

All patients received Arbidol and Lianhua Qingwen Capsule, and recovery was within 7-14 days.

Conclusion Serum hs-CRP and SAA levels are increased in patients with mild type SARS-CoV-2 infection, but the SAA / hs-CRP ratio has higher clinical diagnostic value. Arbidol and Lianhua Qingwen Capsule have a potential synergistic effect in patients with mild type COVID-19.

PO-1332 大容量肺泡灌洗治疗尘肺的疗效观察

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观察评价大容量全肺灌洗术对尘肺的疗效

PO-1333

mNGS 检测确诊血清学阴性肺炎支原体肺炎一例

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血清学方法是临床诊断肺炎支原体感染的常用方法, 抗肺炎支原体 IgM 抗体阴性的患者往往被排除支原体 感染的可能。在此我们报道一例抗肺炎支原体 IgM 抗 体阴性,而肺泡灌洗液宏基因组二代测序确诊肺炎支 原体肺炎的病例一例。

患者男性,33岁,因"咳嗽,咽痛10天,加重伴发热 6天",于2019年10月21日入院。

患者 10 天前受凉后出现咽痛,间断咳嗽,干咳为主, 偶咳少量白痰,伴鼻塞,流涕,喷嚏。6 天前,患者 咳嗽加重,咳少量黄痰,气紧,并出现发热,体温波 动于 37.5 - 38.6 度,畏寒,无寒战。自服退热药后 体温降至正常,6 - 8 小时后体温再次升高。于当地 诊所经"头孢类"治疗2 天,症状好转。3 天前,患者 于当地医院胸部 CT 示双下肺炎症,左下肺为著,双 侧胸膜增厚粘连;血常规示 WBC 8.6*109/L,N 86%。 给予头孢米诺 2g BID 联合注射用阿奇霉素 0.5g QD 静滴治疗3 天,患者症状无缓解,来院就诊。 既往史、个人史: 吸烟 10 余年, 20 支/日, 饮酒 10 余年,3-4两白酒/日。余无特殊。 婚育史:未婚未育。 家庭史:无家族遗传病史。 体格检查:生命体重平稳,咽喉部充血,呼吸略促, 全身浅表淋巴结未触及,口唇无紫绀,颈软无抵抗, 颈静脉无怒张, 气管居中, 无胸腹矛盾运动。 胸廓正 常,肋间隙正常,胸骨无压痛,双侧呼吸动度对称, 语颤对称, 未触及胸膜摩擦感。 双肺叩诊呈清音, 双 肺呼吸音粗,未闻及明显干湿啰音,未闻及胸膜摩擦 音。 入院诊断: 1.双肺肺炎 入院后考虑患者系社区获得性肺炎,已经头孢菌素、 阿奇霉素抗感染治疗而无明显疗效,故予以莫西沙星 0.4g 静滴 QD 治疗。同时进行相关检查: 血常规:WBC 11.16*109/LN 82.9%;CRP 218.22 ESR: 113 肝肾功: ALT 208; AST 107; GGT 532; ALP 191; LDH 860 输血四项: 阴性 10 月 22 日我院胸部 CT: 双肺散在炎症, 双肺下叶 部分肺实变; 气管及左右主支气管管壁稍增厚伴周边 渗出性改变,炎性改变可能;双侧胸腔少量积液;纵 隔内多发稍大淋巴结。 痰涂片:找到阳性球菌;未见真菌;未见抗酸杆菌 呼吸道病原体 IgM 抗体九联筛查:嗜肺军团菌血清 I 型、肺炎支原体、Q 热立克次体、肺炎衣原体、腺病 毒、呼吸道合胞病毒、甲型流感病毒、乙型流感病毒、 副流感病毒均阴性。 患者于 2019 年 10 月 23 日行纤支镜检查:声带正常。 气管、左右主支气管、左右侧各叶段粘膜充血肿胀明 显,可见纵行皱襞,以左下叶、右中叶为著,管腔内 黄白色分泌物, 气管粘膜表面可见结节状突起, 部分 沿软骨环分布,局部呈白色颗粒状,支气管镜可部分 吸除, 隆突动度好。在左下叶基底行肺泡灌洗, 回收 约 10ml 送微生物学等检查在左下叶基底开口、气管 行粘膜活检6次,取得少量组织送检,术中出血明显, 予以肾上腺素止血后活动性出血明显减少。 10 月 26 日肺泡灌洗液送检病原学 mNGS 报告:检 出《高置信度》阳性指标,肺炎支原体、30种口腔/ 呼吸道定植菌,肺炎支原体检出序列数:4370;基 因组覆盖度 375384 bp/ 45.41%, 估计浓度: 2.7E+03

考虑患者纤支镜气道弥漫性炎症改变,10 月 23 日加 用甲强龙 40mg qd。 考虑患者纤支镜下见多发性结节样穿越,部分沿软骨 环分布,病理示鳞化伴局灶中度不典型增生,伴坏死, 需排除自身免疫性疾病,故完善相关检查。10月26 日自身抗体、抗 ANCA 抗体、风湿三项均阴性。 2019年10月24日起,患者未再发热。

诊断:双肺支原体肺炎;肝功能不全(支原体感染所 致可能)

停用甲强龙,并继续予以莫西沙星抗感染,并予以止 咳对症治疗。

10月29日,患者咳嗽,咳痰、咽痛、气促症状较前 明显缓解,复查胸部CT示:与10月22日胸部CT 对比,双肺病变较前减少,气管及支气管管壁增厚较 前已不明显,周围渗出影大部分吸收,双侧胸腔积液 吸收。治疗有效,患者出院。

讨论:

肺炎支原体社区获得性肺炎的常见病原体,成人多数 症状较轻,呈自限性,以呼吸道受累最为常见,其他 系统症状较为少见。本例患者出现肝功能损害,行肝 炎病毒学检测及自身抗体检测均为阴性,故考虑支原 体感染所致肝脏损伤可能性大。

临床上,血清学检测是肺炎支原体感染的常用诊断手段,其敏感性和特异性都较高,但仍有一定的假阴性 或假阳性结果。本例患者肺炎支原体 IgM 抗体阴性, 但肺泡灌洗液 mNGS 检测发现高序列数的肺炎支原 体,结合胸部 CT 表现,考虑肺炎支原体肺炎诊断成 立。对于大环内既往肺炎支原体感染的首先治疗药物 为大环内酯类,而近年来大环内酯类耐药支原体泛滥, 国内耐药率达 80%以上。患者院外经阿奇霉素治疗 3 天,症状无缓解,考虑系大环内酯类药物耐药所致。 酯类耐药的肺炎支原体,氟喹诺酮类药物敏感性仍然 较高,故本例患者使用莫西沙星治疗后取得较好的疗效。

本例提示:

在血清学阴性的肺炎支原体肺炎的诊断中,病原学 mNGS 可以作为一个有效的替补手段;

.在大环内酯类耐药高居不下的现状下,莫西沙星等 氟喹诺酮抗生素可以作为支原体感染的首选治疗药物。

PO-1334

解聚素基质蛋白酶 9 (ADAM9) 在慢性阻塞性肺疾 病气道重塑中作用的研究

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小气道重塑和肺气肿是慢阻肺的主要组织病理改变, 前者是慢阻肺发病的始动环节。多种基质金属蛋白酶

(MMP)家族成员已被证实参与慢阻肺发病过程。 解聚素基质蛋白酶 (ADAM)家族与 MMP 同属锌依 赖蛋白酶超家族,其家族成员多为细胞膜结合型蛋白 酶分子,除降解细胞外基质外,还可剪切细胞表面粘 附和信号分子,参与细胞间粘附、迁移、增殖、分化 等行为。ADAM9 是该家族经典成员,晚近研究提示 其可能参与肺气的肿形成,但在气道重塑中的作用尚 未被研究。

PO-1335

孕妇并发肺结核应用体外膜肺氧合治疗出血并发症的 防治

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总结 1 例孕妇患者并发肺结核导致 ARDS 应用体外膜 肺氧合(extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, ECMO)治疗 88 天,出血并发症防治的经验。

PO-1336

Circulating Tumor Cells PD-L1 Expression Detection and Correlation of Therapeutic Efficacy of Immune Checkpoint Inhibition in Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

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Yuequan Shi、Dongming Zhang、Jing Zhao、Wei

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Object This study investigated whether PD-L1 expression of circulating tumor cells (CTCs) in peripheral blood can serve as a predictive biomarker for immunotherapy efficacy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer.

Methods We employed a negative enrichment method to isolate CTCs. Anti-CD45 antibodyconjugated immuno-magnetic beads were used to remove blood-derived cells. DAPI positive, and CD45 negative cells were defined as CTCs. Programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression status was determined and compared on CTCs and matched tissues. The correlation between CTC PD-L1 expression and patients' prognostic features was estimated through the Kaplan-Meier method.

Results CTCs released a higher detection rate of PD-L1 expression than tumor tissues(53.0% vs 42.1%). No correlation was observed between them, with a concordance rate of 42.3%, 49 patients received immune checkpoint inhibitor (ICI) therapy. Patients with tissue PD-L1 positive achieved better PFS but without statistically significance (mPFS 4.8 months for PD-L1 TPS ≥1% vs 3.6 months for PD-L1 TPS < 1%, log-rank p = 0.151). Tissue PD-L1 expression was associated with an improved overall (ORR)for response rate immunotherapy. The ORRwas 47.1% in cases with TPS≥1% and 9.1% in TPS < 1% group (p = 0.011).A trend for longer PFS was observed in cases with PD-L1 positive CTCs but not statistically significant (mPFS of 5.6 months for CTC PD-L1 + vs 3.3 months for CTC PD-L1 -; log-rank p = 0.519). However, the disease control rate (DCR) was significantly enhanced among CTC PD-L1 positive patients (81.8% vs 52.4%, p = 0.039). The comprehensive PD-L1 expression status on CTCs or tissue can serve as a notable supplementary predictorto the efficacy of immunotherapy.36 patients detected PD-I 1 expression on either tissue or CTCs and released a mPFS for 5.6 months (95% CI 3.6 to 7.5 months), significantly longer than those without PD-L1 identification (n=9, mPFS of 1.4 months,95% CI 1.3 to 1.5 months; log-rank p = 0.032). The multivariable Cox proportional-hazard model revealed that the tissue or CTC PD-L1 expression was associated with a lower risk of disease progression (HR 0.44, 95% CI 0.20–0.96; P = 0.039).

Conclusion CTCs and tumor tissues reveal heterogeneous expression of PD-L1 in NSCLC patients. Patients with PD-L1 expression on circulating malignancy cells or tissue at baseline was associated with a significantly prolonged PFS based on a negative CTC enrichment method.

PO-1337

特发性慢性嗜酸性粒细胞性肺炎 1 例

陈进

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特发性慢性嗜酸性粒细胞肺炎属于一种病因不明的变态反应综合征,是肺嗜酸性粒细胞浸润症的一种,在间质性肺病中占比 < 3%。临床诊断病例少,现报道1 例特发性慢性嗜酸性粒细胞性肺炎患者,以提高对该病的认识。

PO-1338 **支气管镜在弥漫性肺疾病诊断中的研究进展**

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弥漫性肺疾病病种类型繁多,不同病种在临床以及医 学影像资料上均具有一定的相似之处,难以进行有效 诊断。比如部分间质性肺炎在采用皮质激素治疗过程 中容易发生感染,但是难以有效区分患者是病情加重 还是发生感染。

PO-1339

Tocilizumab in the treatment of COVID-19 pneumonia: real-world data from a case series and the literature review

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Object Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a life-threatening disease, the cytokine storm syndrome in patients appears to have a close association with high mortality. To determine whether tocilizumab shows favorable results in severe COVID-19 patients as well as in patients with high levels of serum IL-6 who attained no benefit from standard care.

Methods A retrospective study of four patients who received tocilizumab was conducted from Feb 19 -March 31, 2020 at Leishenshan Hospital, Wuhan, China. Clinical data of patients were compared before and after the administration of the agent.And the literature review was conducted in Pubmed by useing exploded medical subject headings and appropriate corresponding keywords.

Results Following the administration of IL-6R antagonist, there was not much difference in the clinical feature improvements and CT images in two patients. The other two patients presented with recurrent fever and needed ventilation. ECMO was supported in one case 11 days after using IL-6R blockade, and the patient died of DIC 2 days later after ECMO application. One patient died with a pneumothorax and ARDS 5 days after being infused with IL-6R inhibitor. Elevated levels of neutrophils and reduced amounts of lymphocytes were observed in two patients. Meanwhile, serum IL-6 surged 1–3 days after administration and then decreased, maintaining a high level. Cytokines of TNF- α and IL-10 were shown with the same trend at a low level.

Conclusion Administration of tocilizumab was not shown a favorable outcome in this preliminary uncontrolled case series. Given the limited benefit our patients received, we suggest that patients' clinical conditions, comorbidities, and disease severity should be taken into consideration to improve clinical decision making. Early intervention with TCZ may be more effective than application amid a cytokine storm cascade. More large-scale randomized clinical trials are required to evaluate the efficacy and safety of IL-6 antagonist in treating patients with COVID-19.

PO-1340

CT 引导下肺穿刺病灶组织宏基因组学二代测序检测 肺部感染病原学的临床应用

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探讨 CT 引导下肺穿刺病灶组织宏基因组学二代测序 (mNGS) 对肺部感染病原学体检测的应用价值。

PO-1341 膈肌起搏治疗在机械通气患者中的应用

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探讨膈肌起搏治疗在机械通气患者中的应用效果。

PO-1342

一个杵状指家系的遗传学分析

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杵状指(趾)是指末梢指(趾)节背面的软组织无痛性增 生、肿胀,是一种临床上比较常见的体征,根据其病 因可分为继发性、特发性和遗传性。本研究对一个同 时含有继发性杵状指患者和原发性杵状指患者的家系 进行遗传学分析,明确两个患者的遗传学诊断。

PO-1343

How does Cigarette Smoking Affect Airway Remodeling in Asthmatics?

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Asthma is a very common chronic respiratory disease, and acute attacks of asthma can be seriously life-threatening, so effective management is vital, which requires us to figure out the pathogenesis of asthma. Asthma is a kind of airway inflammatory disease with the participation of multiple cells, and the prolongation of the course of the disease will lead to airway remodeling. Airway remodeling will reduce the responsiveness of asthma patients to inhaled hormones, resulting in irreversible or partial irreversible airflow limitation. and persistent airway hyperresponsiveness in patients with asthma. Therefore, it is necessary for us to find out the factors that affect the occurrence and development of airway remodeling in asthma. In fact, smokers are not uncommon in patients with asthma. However, there is no systematic description of how smoking promotes airway remodeling in asthma. This article will summarize the effects of smoking on airway remodeling in asthma and describe the progress of the current methods for evaluating airway remodeling.

PO-1344

Predicting future exacerbations by using forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) in patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: pre- or post- bronchodilator?

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Object To access predictive value of pre- or postbronchodilator FEV1 for future moderate and severe exacerbations in patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease(COPD).

Methods This study was a multicenter, prospective observational study based on the Chronic Pulmonary Diseases Database, which was setup by the Second Xiangva Hospital of Central South University. Patients with COPD were recruited in our study and followed-up for one year. At baseline visit, spirometry was performed strictly in accordance with the American Thoracic Society criteria and only high quality results were included in our study. For each patient, pre- and post- bronchodilator forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) was expressed in general ways, as FEV1% pred, FEV1 z-score, FEV1 quotient(FEV1Q), FEV1 divided by height(Ht) squared (FEV1·Ht⁻²) and Ht cubed (FEV1· Ht⁻³). We also categorized the airflow limitation in the following methods: GOLD criteria(80%, 50% and 30%) and quartiles of FEV1 % pred, quartiles of FEV1·Ht⁻³ and FEV1Q, quartiles and specified cut-off

points of FEV1 z-scores and FEV1.Ht-2. Then each participant was followed up every 6 months to record the occurrence of moderate and severe exacerbations during one year follow-ups. To compare the predictive values between pre- and post- bronchodilator FEV1 in different expression methods and staging systems, the area under receiver operating curves (ROC-AUC), net reclassification improvement (NRI), and integrated discrimination improvement (IDI) were analyzed. For categorical NRI, the cut-off value of risk categories were defined as 25%, 35% and 50%. The continuous NRI was also performed to analyze the proportion of correctly reclassification without predefined risk categories between two models.

Results A total of 1013 patients with COPD were enrolled in our final analysis. Our results showed that all the pre- and post- bronchodilator responses in absolute FEV1, FEV1 % pred, FEV1 z-scores, FEV1 · Ht⁻², FEV1 · Ht⁻³ and FEV1Q had statistically significant difference between the patients with and without frequent exacerbations. The univariate and multivariate logistic-regression analysis assessing the risk prediction for future exacerbations revealed that all the pre- and post- bronchodilator responses in absolute FEV1, FEV1 % pred, FEV1 z-scores, FEV1·Ht⁻². FEV1·Ht⁻³ and FEV1Q discriminated the risk of frequent exacerbations well in patients with COPD. In addition, we found that there was no statistically difference of the predictive capacities between the models based on pre- and postbronchodilator data when using the same FEV1 expression. As to the predictive value of staging systems, only GOLD classification and quartiles of FEV1 · Ht⁻² consistently discriminated the risk of frequent exacerbations well. Interestingly, among pre-bronchodilator models, all comparison methods showed that GOLD classification performed best in predicting the risks of frequent exacerbations. Among models determined by post- bronchodilator data, the predictive value between GOLD classification and other staging systems depended on which comparison method we used.

Conclusion All the pre- and post- bronchodilator responses in absolute FEV1, FEV1 % pred, FEV1 z-scores, FEV1·Ht⁻², FEV1·Ht⁻³ and FEV1Q predicted well to the risk of frequent exacerbations in patients with COPD, and GOLD classification performed best in predicting the risks of frequent exacerbations among predictive models based on pre-bronchodilator responses.

PO-1345

Microfluidic biomimetic lung cancer model to study the role of STC-1 in lung cancer metastasis

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Object Lung cancer metastasis is closely related to the tumor microenvironment. To confirm the molecular mechanisms of lung cancer metastasis impacting on microenvironment, will cut off the underlying pathways which involved in the improvement of seeds on the soil and thus may provide a novel therapeutic target for lung cancer patients. The complexity of the molecular mechanisms network, the limitations of existing research technology, making mechanism of lung cancer metastasis remains unclear. This project plans to dynamically monitored the role of STC-1 on microfluidic biomimetic lung cancer model in lung cancer metastasis, in order to provide key targets for lung cancer. Methods 1. Lung cancer on a microfluidic bionic lung cancer model

A microfluidic bionic lung cancer model was constructed to reproduce the pathological process of metastasis, and to achieve dynamic monitoring for a variety of indicators. It provides a technology platform for the subsequent molecular mechanisms of lung cancer and microenvironment.

2. Application of Proteomics Technique to screen key molecule for interactions of lung cancer and microenvironment

iTRAQ technology was to screen differential expression of proteins of lung cancer cells and fibroblasts; key molecules were screening through protein interaction network data, statistical enriched KEGG pathways, GO-BP enrichment map information, and so on; It provides a clear basis for possible molecular mechanisms of lung cancer and microenvironment.

3. Validation studies on key molecular for interactions of lung cancer and microenvironment

The function of STC-1 interactions of lung cancer and microenvironment with the bionic chip microfluidic platform and conventional platforms.It provide new ideas for microfluidic chip technology and proteomics technologies in the field of cancer biology.

Results In this study, we developed a bionic microfluidic device to recreate an in vitro tumor microenvironment to investigate the invasion capacity of cancer cells with respect to tumor cell interactions with CAFs in real-time. By proteomic analysis, we targeted on some proteins of cancer cells which might be related to cancer invasion and Finally, we targeted STC-1and metastasis. confirmed its function in cancer progression through cell and animal experiments, as well as human tissue assessment. These cancer findinas suggested STC-1 should be considered a new regulator of lung cancer invasion and metastasis via PI3K-Akt signaling pathway. Our findings indicate that the combination of microfluidic chip and proteomics was a robust platform for the study of lung cancer metastasis.

Conclusion This project dynamically monitored STC-1/PI3K/AKT pathway and EMT associated proteins changes on bionic chip platform, conventional in vitro platforms, and in vivo animal model. We confirmed that STC-1 caused EMT by activating PI3K / AKT signaling pathway, in order to promote lung cancer metastasis and provide key targets for lung cancer. The verification about reliability of the results in bionic chip will provide a new research platform for the study of lung cancer metastasis.

骨化性气管支气管病 1 例报告

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报告 1 例骨化性气管支气管病病人诊治经过,提高对 骨化性气管支气管病的认识

PO-1347

稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者疼痛特征的分析

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探讨稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者的疼痛特征及相关影响因素。

PO-1348

PHB2 promotes tumorigenesis via RACK1 in non-small cell lung cancer

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Object Lung cancer has the highest mortality rate among cancers worldwide, with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) the most common type. Increasing evidence shows that PHB2 is highly expressed in other cancer types; however, the effects of PHB2 in NSCLC are currently poorly understood. In the present study, we sought to explore the potential function of PHB2 in NSCLC.

Methods PHB2 expression and its clinical relevance in NSCLC tumor tissues were analyzed using a tissue microarray. The biological role of PHB2 in NSCLC was investigated in vitro and in vivo using immunohistochemistry and immunofluorescence gene expression knockdown staining, and cell proliferation assay, overexpression, flow cytometry, terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) assay, wound healing assay, Transwell assay, western blot analysis, gRT-PCR, coimmunoprecipitation, and mass spectrometry analysis.

Results Our major finding is that PHB2 facilitates tumorigenesis in NSCLC by interacting with and stabilizing RACK1, which further induces activation of downstream tumor-promoting effectors. PHB2 was found to be overexpressed in NSCLC tumor tissues, and its expression was correlated with clinicopathological features. Furthermore, PHB2 overexpression promoted proliferation, migration, and invasion, whereas PHB2 knockdown enhanced apoptosis in NSCLC cells. The stimulating effect of PHB2 on tumorigenesis was also verified in vivo. In addition, PHB2 interacted with RACK1 and increased its expression through posttranslational modification, which further induced activation of the Akt and FAK pathways.

Conclusion Our results reveal the effects of PHB2 on tumorigenesis and its regulation of RACK1 and RACK1-associated proteins and downstream signaling in NSCLC. We believe that the crosstalk between PHB2 and RACK1 provides us with a great opportunity to design and develop novel therapeutic strategies for NSCLC.

PO-1349

Application of Neck Ultrasound in the diagnosis of Sarcoidosis

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Object To explore the significance of neck ultrasound (NUS) combined with contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in the diagnosis of sarcoidosis. **Methods** 88 patients with evidence of intrathoracic lymphadenopathy and suspected sarcoidosis with enlarged cervical lymph nodes underwent NUS, CEUS, fine-needle aspiration (FNA) and core needle biopsy (CNB) when technically feasible were retrospectively analyzed in this study. Seven characteristics such as enhanced mode (EM),

resolution time (RT), Color Doppler Flow Imaging

(CDFI) , fading time (FT) , peaking stateuniformity (PTSU), strengthen the area (STA) and symmetry were considered to perform the logistic regression model.

Results Of 88 patients included in this study. sarcoidosis was accounted in 20 cases, tuberculosis 23 cases, malignancy in 22 cases and in inflammatory lymph node in 23 cases. There were statistically significant differences in symmetry, lymphatic hilum, homogeneity, CDFI pattern and elasticity score between the sarcoidosis and nonsarcoidosis groups via NUS. Similarly, we also acknowledged a statistically significant differences in enhanced mode, homogeneity, presence or absence of necrosis between the sarcoidosis and nonsarcoidosis groups via CEUS to further group the non-sarcoidosis into tuberculosis, malignancy or inflammatory disorder. The percentage correction of prediction was 90% (18/20).

Conclusion NUS combined with CEUS has characteristic features in sarcoidosis with cervical lymph node involvement, which is helpful for its diagnosis and differential diagnosis. The binary classification model of NUS combined with CEUS features can help differentiate sarcoidosis from nonsarcoidosis groups.
合并中耳炎及肺部损害的肉芽肿性血管炎一例

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减少 GPA 的误诊、漏诊

PO-1351

铜绿假单胞菌 PA3611 蛋白诱导支气管上皮细胞间充 质细胞转化的机制研究

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探讨 PA3611 蛋白在支气管上皮细胞间充质细胞转化 过程中的作用及其相关机制。

PO-1352 烟草中成分苯并芘和镉抑制骨骼肌再生的机制探究

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骨骼肌是人体中再生能力比较强的组织。当骨骼肌再 生存在问题时,机体正常生命活动会受到不良影响。 在患有慢性阻塞性肺疾病(Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)的病人当中,经常伴 有骨骼肌功能异常(Skeletal muscle dysfunction, SMD)。吸烟作为诱发 COPD 的重要因素之一,其 影响骨骼肌再生机制并不清楚。

PO-1353

支气管肺淀粉样变性合并强直性脊柱炎 1 例

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目的:探讨支气管肺淀粉样变性病的临床表现、诊断、 治疗及预后。方法:对1例支气管肺淀粉样变性合并 强直性脊柱炎病人的临床表现、实验室检查及治疗进 行总结。结果:①病人主要症状为气促,咳嗽、咳痰; ②查体闻及肺部干啰音,见脊柱后凸,脊柱活动受限; ③HLA-B27(+),血λ轻链、κ轻链下降,λ/κ值正常, 血清蛋白电泳见: IgA、IgG、IgM、轻链-κ及λ型M 蛋白均阴性,血清白蛋白降低,α1、α2、β1、β2球蛋 白均升高。④肺功能提示极重度混合性通气障碍;⑤ 胸部 CT 表现为支气管壁增厚,双肺弥漫分布粟粒样、 小结节状、网格状密度增高影;⑥支气管肺组织活检, 病理结果显示:刚果红染色偏光镜下见双折光性。结 论:支气管肺淀粉样变性病临床少见,症状主要表现 为气促,诊断依靠病理活检,刚果红染色偏光镜下表 现出双折光性,目前尚无特异性治疗方法,氧疗可改 善患者临床症状。

PO-1354

肺康复对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者生活质量的综合疗效 观察

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探究肺康复治疗对稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD) 患者运动能力、生活质量、营养、心理等综合状态的 临床疗效。

PO-1355

3D 打印技术在肺结节中的应用

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目的:综述 3D 打印技术在肺结节中的应用。

材料与方法:本文通过检索 PUBMED 及中国知网近 2 年关于 3D 打印技术应用于肺结节的文献,综述了 3D 打印技术在肺结节中的应用。第一,3D 打印技术 可用于模型制造。Hong D 等人运用融合沉积建模 3D 打印技术制造表示患者特定解剖结构和肺部 CT 图像 强度的模型。结节的平均绝对差和平均相对差的准确 度分别小于0.55±0.30mm和3.72±1.64%(平均差95% 可信区间)。这种模型可以用来精确校准 CT 密度和 验证量化测量软件,并能提高医学生读片能力。 第二,3D 打印技术可用于肺结节的定性。李达等人 运用 3D 打印技术与 64 层 CT 增强扫描对 120 例肺孤 立性结节患者的术前结节形态 CT 图像进行评价,并 评估它们对鉴别孤立性肺结节良恶性的价值。3D 重 建的诊断准确率为86.23%,灵敏度为91.86%,特异 度为82.35%,阳性预测值为92.94%,阴性预测值为 80.00%,均高于CT增强扫描。

第三, 3D 打印技术可用于肺结节的定位。Lei Zhang 等人使用 3D 打印技术创建了一个导航模板来帮助经 皮肺结节定位。在 190 名具有周围小肺结节 (< 2 厘 米)的患者中进行了 CT 或 3D 模板引导的肺结节定 位,模板引导组和计算机断层引导组之间的定位器偏 差没有显著差异, 使用 3D 打印导航模板定位周围小 肺结节的有效性和安全性不逊色于 CT 引导下定位, 同时还能简化定位程序并且减少患者的辐射暴露。 Weivan Sun 等人创建的 3D 导航模板成功地在 16 名 多发性肺结节患者中定位了所有 34 个结节, 定位过 程的中位持续时间为 10.0 分钟 (IQR, 8.5-12.6 分 钟),中位辐射暴露为 235mGy-cm (IQR, 195-254mGy·cm), 气胸发生率为 5.9%。由于操作过程 中不需要 CT 引导定位时的定位器重定向步骤, 操作 时间进一步缩短, 气胸等并发症的发生率也因此降低。 结果和结论: 3D 打印技术在肺结节有着重要意义, 有助于肺结节的良恶性判定以及解剖定位。

PO-1356

支气管封堵支架可以即时停止危及生命的咯血

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了解一种新型的支气管封堵支架对外周病灶引起的大咯血的疗效和副作用。

PO-1357

呼出气一氧化氮在支气管哮喘-慢性阻塞性肺疾病重 叠诊治中的应用价值

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呼出气一氧化氮(fractional exhaled nitric oxide, FeNO)在临床被用来检测嗜酸粒 细胞的气道炎症, 监测哮喘气道炎症,评估糖皮质激 素反应性,并作 为哮喘的治疗工具。然而,FeNO 在 ACO 和 COPD 患者中的确切作用尚待确定。本研究通过分析 ACO、 哮喘、COPD 及健康对照组的临床特征、FeNO 及肺 功能的差异,旨在探讨 FeNO 在 ACO 临床诊疗中的 意义。

PO-1358

miR-142-5p/YAP1 轴在非小细胞肺癌中抑制奥希替 尼耐药的机制研究

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探索 miR-142-5p 抑制奥希替尼在非小细胞肺癌中耐 药的机制。

PO-1359

吸入氮氧化物致严重急性化学肺炎 1 例

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本文报道过量吸入氮氧化物气体导致化学性肺炎 1 例。 浓硝酸是一种强酸,易挥发,在空气中产生大量氮氧 化物(主要为 NO2)。长期吸入氮氧化物会导致肺 部器质性病变,呼吸道感染机会增加。临床上极少见 因人体大量吸入硝酸雾气导致的急性化学性肺炎。本 文对救治的 1 例误吸氮氧化物中毒患者临床资料进行 整理分析,探讨氮氧化物中毒致严重急性化学性肺炎 患者的临床表现及影像学特点,以提高对本病的认识, 为同行提供参考。

PO-1360 以咯血为表现嗜肺军团菌肺炎一例

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分析嗜肺军团菌肺炎的临床特点、诊断及治疗方法, 提高临床医生对该病的认识。

PO-1361

Durable Response of Afatinib in an Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC) Patient with EGFR Exon 18 Missense Mutation: A Case Report

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Object Small cell lung cancer (SCLC) with driver gene mutations is rare.

Methods Here, we presented a SCLC patient harboring EGFR mutation benefiting from targeted therapy and immunotherapy plus chemotherapy.

Results A 78-year-old man was diagnosed with advanced SCLC with lung, liver, bone, and kidney metastasis (T4N2M1 IV B) in our center. Nextgeneration sequencing (NGS) in tissue revealed missense mutation of EGFR exon 18 p.G719S. Then afatinib was given orally to the patient as a first-line treatment, and the lung mass decreased significantly 2 months later. At the 8th month, chest CT showed that the lung lesions were larger than before, and the blood NGS showed EGFR mutation and TP53 mutation. The patient was then administrated with 1 cycle of "albumin paclitaxel 200mg + irinotecan 160mg + nedaplatin 80mg + Atezolizumab 1200mg", but developed mild bone marrow suppression. Therefore, we halved the dose of albumin paclitaxel and continued the previous regimen. After two cycles, the patient achieved good partial remission (PR). However, the patient had progressive disease (PD) in the 6th course of immunotherapy plus chemotherapy because chest CT revealed slightly enlarged lung masse and new lung nodules. At present, we have doubled the dosage of albumin paclitaxel and continue immunotherapy plus chemotherapy without further evaluation of the efficacy.

Conclusion To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case of SCLC harboring a rare EGFR mutation that has never before been reported. The patient benefited from afatinib and achieved a partial response with a progression-free survival of 8 months. He also benefited from subsequent immunotherapy plus chemotherapy after the resistance to targeted therapy. Our case provides meaningful treatment reference for follow-up similar patients.

PO-1362

Immune-inflammatory features mediated the relationship of duration from symptom onset to hospitalization with in-hospital death

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Object Patients with severe coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) had longer duration from symptom onset to hospitalization (DSHO). And the prolonged waiting time to hospitalization was an independent risk factor associated with adverse prognosis including critical illness incidence (invasive ventilation or intensive care unit admission or death) and death rate. However, there were few studies that explored the underlying mechanism about the relationship of duration from symptom onset to admission with in-hospital adverse outcomes in patients with COVID-19, particularly, the in-hospital death.

Methods Participants with confirmed COVID-19 aged≥18 years old were enrolled. And these patients

were divided into four groups by the quartiles (Q) of DSHO, Q1 group was less than 25th waiting time to hospitalization, Q2 group was 25th or less than 50th awaiting time, Q3 was 50th or less than 75th awaiting time, Q4 group was 75th or more than awaiting time. Mediation analysis was used to explore the relationship of DSHO and in-hospital death.

Results We enrolled 1346 participates with COVID-19 who were categorized into 4 groups according to quartiles (9 [5, 14] days) of DSHO: Q1 <5d (n=302), 5-9d (n=310), Q3 10-14d (n=369). 02 Q4 >14d (n=365). Compared with DSHO < 5d group, the DSHO 10-14d group had reduced immune levels of lymphocytes, ALB, Т cells. but evaluated inflammation level of neutrophils, AST, NLR, CRP, IL-6. As expectedly, patients in the DSHO < 5d group had the lowest death rate, but unexpectedly, patients in DSHO 10-14d group not in the DSHO > 14d group had the highest death rate. Furthermore, mediation analysis found neutrophils, lymphocytes, AST, ALB, CD3⁺ T cells, NLR, CRP partially mediated the relationship between DSHO and in-hospital death.

Conclusion We demonstrated the duration from symptom onset to hospitalization was correlated with in-hospital death particularly among 10-14 days mediated by the immune-inflammatory features, neutrophils, such as lymphocytes, eosinophils, CD3⁺ T cells and CRP. This study identified that, corresponding to the dynamics of laboratory parameters, the second week duration from symptom onset to hospitalization was the critical period should pay much attention. Future studies are needed to demonstrate whether duration from symptom onset to hospitalization could predict prognosis of COVID-19, and so contribute to the enhancement of therapeutic efficacy of COVID-19.

PO-1363

气囊漏气试验在预测机械通气患者拔管后上气道梗阻 的临床意义

严光彩

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探讨气囊漏气试验在评估机械通气患者拔管后发生上 气道梗阻的临床意义及相关影响因素

慢阻肺患者疫苗接种现状及影响因素

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调查慢阻肺患者流感或肺炎疫苗接种现状,分析影响 疫苗接种的因素。

PO-1365

宏基因二代测序辅助诊断重症军团菌肺炎一例

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前言:嗜肺军团菌是社区获得性肺炎主要病原体之一, 其所致的肺炎病死率较高,但因其临床表现不典型, 给临床早期诊断及治疗造成了一定的困难。宏基因组 学第二代测序技术 (next-generation sequencing, mNGS)在诸多感染中被广泛应用,对于病原体的确 定有很大帮助。

摘要:患者女性,56岁,因"食欲减退、乏力5天, 发热 1 天"入院。既往存在睡眠障碍,近 10 年口服佐 匹克隆或安定助眠; 高血压 7 年; 吸烟 30 年*20 支/ 天, 饮酒 30 年*2 两/天。血常规: 白细胞 8.14*109/L, 中性粒细胞比例 (NEU%) : 89.70%; C 反应蛋白 (CRP) >370mg/L; 尿常规: 潜血 3+, 蛋白 1+, 酮体-; 生化: 钠(Na)126.6mmol/L, 氯 90.5mmol/L, 二氧化碳结合力 21.2mmol/L,白蛋白 35.8g/L, 谷丙 转氨酶 (ALT) 88.9U/L, 谷草转氨酶 (AST) 236.4U/L, 尿素 16.7mmol/L, 肌酐 (Cre) 110.5umol/L, 尿酸 416.7ummol/L, 肌酸激酶 4636.5U/L。肌红蛋白>400ng/ml;动脉血气分析: PH7.458 PCO2 29.90mmHg PO2 57.3mmHq,PO2(A-a) 197.30mmHg,SO2 90.70%, RI 344.00%。D-二聚体: 4.30mg/L, PTT 33.0 秒, 纤维蛋白原 6.49g/L, NT-proBNP 319.1ng/L, PCT: 0.715ng/L。 胸 CT 提示双肺炎症。 呼吸道病原体九联检回报:嗜肺军团菌1型(LP-1) 阳性,余均为阴性。mNGS(血液):嗜肺军团菌 DNA 特异序列数 34; 给予哌拉西林他唑巴坦联合莫 西沙星抗感染治疗,辅助吸氧、扩张气管、化痰、保 肝、保肾、补液等对症支持治疗。治疗5天后体温降 至正常,复查肝功能、肾功能、电解质恢复正常,血 象下降,白蛋白水平回升,肌酸激酶及肌红蛋白水平 明显下降。治疗 10 天复查胸 CT 炎症较前减少 (图

4-6),继续治疗至 21 天出院。出院后电话随访,患 者恢复良好,出院后 1 个月门诊复查胸 CT 炎症吸收 明显,仅残留少量纤维条索影(图 7-9)。 讨论:军团菌肺炎临床表现多样化,肺外表现相对突 出,病情凶险,病死率高。军团菌有"苛性菌"之称, 传统培养方法周期长,阳性率低。宏基因组学第二代 测序技术主要用于重症感染病原体的检测,尤其在病

毒及少见病原体的检测中体现出较好的检测效能,与 传统培养方法共同构成了临床医生的左膀右臂,对临 床诊疗贡献巨大,值得推广。

PO-1366

MiR-21 通过靶向 PARP-1 调控人支气管上皮细胞增 殖和凋亡

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探讨 miR-21 对人支气管上皮细胞 16HBE 增殖凋亡等 生物学行为的影响及其机制。

PO-1367

肺泡蛋白沉积症合并白色念珠菌感染的免疫学特征 分析

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大约 90%的肺泡蛋白沉积症病例是自身免疫性的, 自身免疫性肺泡蛋白沉积症与抗粒细胞-巨噬细胞集 落刺激因子 (GM-CSF)的高水平自身抗体有关。这 些自身抗体会影响表面活性蛋白的清除而导致疾病。 患者在麻醉的情况下进行大容量全肺灌洗是肺泡蛋白 沉积症常用的治疗手段。在治疗过程中可以灌入50L 的生理盐水进行机械性地清除肺泡内的沉积的表面活 性蛋白,有助于改善肺的通气功能。但也通过临床实 验证明了雾化吸入 GM-CSF 可以治疗肺泡蛋白沉积 症。对于自身免疫性疾病通常是有病原体感染等诱因 诱发疾病的,该病例入院时痰培养检测显示感染白色 念珠菌,对于肺泡蛋白沉积症合并真菌感染的免疫学 特征有助于快速、精准地判断病因及精准治疗。该病 例的肺泡蛋白沉积症或许由真菌感染诱发,在发病早 期可见 CD4/CD8 比值倒置(0.59)、CD8+T 淋巴细 胞亚群比例升高,提示感染及急性炎症; B 淋巴细胞 的比例高于正常值。通常 B 细胞用于分泌免疫球蛋白 (lg), B 细胞比例升高,表明 B 淋巴细胞克隆增生, 也是自身免疫性疾病的一个特征性表现。

PO-1368

探讨无创呼吸机对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 患者的疗效分析

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观察研究无创呼吸机在治疗阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通 气综合征(OSAHS)中的疗效。

PO-1369

疑诊间质性肺疾病患者临床及影像诊断的回顾性对照 分析

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分析考察间质性肺疾病的影像诊断及与最终诊断的的 关系

PO-1370

CD39/CD73 及其介导的腺苷信号通路在肺癌免疫调 控中的作用及研究进展

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肺癌是世界上发病率最高的癌症,目前的肺癌治疗 方案如化疗、放疗及靶向治疗等均已取得了重大进展, 但化疗药物明显的毒副反应、靶向治疗药物的高耐药 率等给肺癌的治疗带来了诸多挑战。近年来,免疫治 疗进一步增加了肺癌患者的生存机会,但仍有相当一 部分患者不能从中获益,因此需要探索更多的免疫标 志点增加患者的获益机会。目前 CD39/CD73 是肺癌 免疫治疗研究的热点,本文就 CD39/CD73 介导的腺 苷信号通路在肺癌发生发展的作用及当前的研究进展 作一综述。

PO-1371 **浅谈心理护理在肺癌患者治疗中所起的作用**

吴敏 宜昌市中心人民医院

探讨肺癌患者的心理需求,研究肺癌患者的心理变化, 除药物治疗外,给患者提供更多的心理护理,为患者 提供更贴心的服务,从而让患者能够积极的配合医护 治疗,树立积极的生活态度,促进患者 自身机体与 心理的康复。

PO-1372 抗 MDA5 抗体阳性皮肌炎相关性间质性肺炎 1 例

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目的 抗黑色素瘤分化相关基因 5 抗体(抗 MDA5 抗体) 是一种肌炎特异性抗体,多见于皮肌炎患者。本文报 道 1 例抗 MDA5 抗体阳性的无肌病性皮肌炎相关性 间质性肺炎(CADM-ILD),探讨该病的临床诊疗及预 后。

方法 通过报道 1 例抗 MDA5 抗体阳性 CADM-ILD 患 者的诊疗过程,并复习相关资料,以提高对该病的认 识。

结果 患者中年女性,因"反复咳嗽 20 天、气喘 2 周,加重伴发热 1 周"入院。胸部 CT 提示双肺间质性肺炎,肌酶特异性抗体谱提示抗 MDA5 抗体 lgG (+++), 抗 Ro-52 抗体 lgG (+++),确诊抗 MDA5 抗体阳性 CADM-ILD,经大剂量糖皮质激素联合免疫球蛋白冲击治疗后,症状未见明显缓解,患者最终因呼吸衰竭治疗无效而死亡。

结论 抗 MDA5 抗体在肌炎患者中阳性率约 13%-16%, 在肌炎合并间质性肺病患者中高度特异。抗 MDA5 抗体阳性 CADM-ILD 病情进展快,病情危重,预后 极差,病死率高。目前仍缺乏有效的治疗药物及方案, 仍需进一步发现研究。

呼吸治疗师给与床旁实时干预对无创正压通气治疗的 疗效观察

孙磊、杨秀娜、董莉、胡美娜、刘会涛 石家庄市第三人民医院

床旁实时干预对 COPD 患者无创正压通气治疗的疗 效观察

PO-1374

Tumor-derived Microparticles Promote DC2.4 Cells Maturation and the Polarization of RAW264.7 to M1 Profile

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Object Tumor-derived Microparticles (TMPs) which carry nucleic acids and proteins of cancer cells were widely studied in tumor diagnosis and tumor prognosis. In recent years, TMPs were used in cancer treatment research because of its function as drug carriers and immunogenicity. To further understand its role in tumor immunity and explore that whether TMPs are suitable for tumor vaccine, we study the function of TMPs in the maturation of Dendritic Cells (DCs) and the polarization of macrophages to M1 phenotype.

Methods In this study, we use LLC cell culture to prepare TMPs after exposing to UV light, then use scanning electron microscopy (SEM), western blot, and dynamic light scattering (DLS) analysis to characterize TMPs. Then we investigate the immunogenicity of TMPs by using Coomassie bright blue (CBB) to analyze the proteins of TMPs compared with parent cancer cells. And then TMPs are co-incubated with dendritic cell line DC2.4. Through the aid of flow cytometry analysis result for MHC II expression, Elisa for TNF-a production, and western blot for CCR7 expression of DC2.4 cells, we find the influences of TMPs in the migration ability of DC2.4 and the pathway of immune response. Next. we explore the effect of TMPs in the polarization of macrophage to M1 profile. After RAW264.7 cells incubated with TMPs, we analyze the results of activation apoptosis experiment by flow cytometry analysis and find the change of TNF-a expression by Elisa. Through all of these results, we can know that whether TMPs can be used for tumor vaccine to activate anti-tumor immunity.

Results First, SEM image and the result of western blot and DLS analysis show that TMPs are uniform spherical morphology with expected size, which confirm that TMPs are successfully isolated. Then, the result of Coomassie bright blue (CBB) show the protein profile of TMPs is highly similar to parent cancer cells, so it can be presumed that TMPs have homogenous immunogenicity as parent tumor cells and have the potential to activate the immune system as tumor antigen. RNA-seq analysis on DC2.4 cells after incubated with TMPs reveal the upregulation of RNA associated with metabolic pathways. By this result, we presume that TMPs can promote DC2.4 cells maturation. And then DCs with up-regulation of MHC II molecular, CCR7 expression, and TNF-a production after incubated with TMPs further confirm our hypothesis that TMPs can be taken up by DC2.4 cells and promote DC2.4 cells maturation. Next, we prove that TMPs can promote macrophage polarization to M1 profile to kill tumor cells by analyzing the flow cytometry analysis result of the activation apoptosis experiment. The result of Elisa shows that RAW264.7 cells with up-regulation of TNF-a production after incubated with TMPs also support this conclusion.

Conclusion Our results confirm that TMPs not only contain enough tumor antigens but also can promote the DCs maturation and the polarization of macrophages to M1 profile. Therefore, our study is expected to provide a new insight that TMPs can be used as excellent materials for cancer vaccines.

PO-1375

Kimura disease complicated with multiple venous thromboembolism: a case report

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Background: Kimura disease is a rare and benign chronic inflammatory soft tissue disorder with unknown etiology usually involved young Asian males. The typical characteristics consist of painless papules or nodules with a predilection for the head and neck region. Embolism complication is rare in Kimura disease.

Case presentation: Herein, we report a 19-year-old man with an elevated level of peripheral eosinophilia and serum immunoglobulin E represented as multiple venous thromboembolism involved deep lower vena, right atrium, and pulmonary artery. A painless mass was found later in the right upper arm. The biopsy of the mass revealed Kimura disease. After the therapy of rivaroxaban and prednisone, the thrombus disappeared.

Conclusions: This case highlights the embolism complication in Kimura disease. We need to be on the alert of the Kimura disease in the patient with hypereosinophilic syndrome and unknown cause of thrombosis.

抗菌肽 CGA-N12 通过抑制炎症反应抑制体内和体外的白色念珠菌感染

李小华、徐礼裕 福州市第一医院

抗菌肽(AMPs)已被证明可以抑制多种病原体。CGA-N12 是一种具有结构稳定、抗念珠菌活性高、安全性好等特点的抗菌肽。然而,CGA-N12 是否能有效抑制白色念珠菌目前还不清楚,本研究拟探究 CGA-N12 能否有效抑制白色念珠菌及其作用机制。

PO-1377

儿童神经肌肉疾病患者的睡眠呼吸障碍特征及呼吸管 理

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分析神经肌肉疾病(NMD)患儿的睡眠呼吸障碍 (SDB)特征,提高对儿童 NMD 合并 SDB 的诊治认 识,掌握 NMD 儿童呼吸管理方法,精准把握该类儿 童无创呼吸治疗时机。

PO-1378

First-generation EGFR-TKIs plus monoclonal anti-angiogenesis drugs in advanced non-smallcell lung cancer patients with EGFR mutant : A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Object

combining first-generation EGFR-TKIs with the monoclonal anti-angiogenesis drugs has therapeutic value in non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients with EGFR mutant, but the efficacy remains conflicting. To determine the status of this combination therapy for NSCLC, we conducted a meta-analysis and systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs).

Methods

Relevant electronic databases were systematically searched using keywords and manual review. RCTs comparing first-generation EGFR-TKIs combining monoclonal anti-angiogenesis dugs with firstgeneration EGFR-TKIs monotherapy or plus placebo for NSCLC patients were searched, including data on outcome measures of overall survival (OS), progression-free survival (PFS), objective response rate (ORR), and rate of grade 3 or grater adverse events(AEs, G). This study is registered with PROSPERO (CRD422020186187).

Results

A total of 7 RCTs were included. combining firstgeneration EGFR-TKI with the monoclonal antiangiogenesis drugs resulted in significant improvement in PFS (HR, 0.66; 95 % CI 0.52–0.84; p < 0.01), but did not improved OS(HR, 0.94; 95 % CI 0.68–1.29; p = 0.69) and ORR(RR, 1.11; 95 % CI 0.96–1.28; p = 0.15). The AEs (G(RR, 1.63; 95 % CI 1.36–1.95; p < 0.01) associated with monoclonal anti-angiogenesis drugs was generally higher.

Conclusion

The presented evidence suggests that firstgeneration EGFR-TKI plus monoclonal antiangiogenesis drugs show limited beneficial effect but higher toxicity in advanced NSCLC patients with EGFR mutant comparing first-generation EGFR-TKI. Thus, the combination therapy should not be recommended for conventional clinical application. Further studies should focus on longer follow up and safety.

PO-1379 **药物相关性弥漫性肺泡出血 1 例**

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弥漫性肺泡出血(DAH)是一种以肺泡毛细血管基底膜 广泛破坏.终末细支气管以远的肺腺泡内广泛出血, 充满了含铁血黄索的巨噬细胞在间质内堆积为特征的 临床综合征,主要表现为呼吸困难、咯血、缺铁性贫 血、胸部弥漫性肺泡浸润或实变。2020年10月我们 收治1例快速进展性 DAH 患者,经过治疗后最终好 转出院,现将诊治过程报道如下:

PO-1380

晚期非小细胞肺癌伴恶性胸腔积液患者存在EGFR 敏 感突变的相关性分析

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研究晚期非小细胞肺癌伴有恶性胸腔积液且表皮生长 因子(epidermal growth factor, EGFR)基因突变阳 性患者的临床病理特征,以期为临床及时准确判断及 个体化治疗提供依据。

Repetitive Intra-Tracheal Delivery of Ad5CMV-Cre to E-cadherin Floxed Mice Causes Airway-Restricted E-cadherin Knockdown and Lung Emphysema after Short-term Cigarette Smoke Exposure

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Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (CÓPD). the 4th leading cause of mortality worldwide, is primarily caused by cigarette smoke (CS). Emphysema is a main pathological characteristic of COPD. Animal models are very important to investigate cellular and molecular mechanisms leading to disease pathogenesis and progression. It is compelling to introduce a new COPD model in mice as current models take 6-12 months for disease development. E-cadherin, a kev transmembrane protein in the adherens junction complex, is decreased in patient with COPD, though whether it has a causal role in the pathogenesis or progression of the disease is less certain. We focus on the role of E-cadherin in the pathogenesis of COPD and investigate

whether downregulation of E-

cadherin would cause emphysema development, either at baseline or with a second insult of cigarette smoke.

Methods 30 mice were divided into 3 groups: PBS control, virus control (Ad5CMVeGFP) and Ecadherin knockdown (Ad5CMVCre-eGFP). 0.5 mm fiberoptic light source was applied as an introducer to direct the intubation cannula into the mouse trachea. With this procedure, we were able to repetitively (every 8 days) utilize non-invasive intubation to introduceAd5CMVCre-eGFP to Ecadherin floxed mice to attain a reliable lungrestricted E-cadherin knockdown model. PBS/Ad5CMVeGFP / Ad5CMVCre-eGFP were instilled into mouse airway every 8 daysfor one month.Pulmonary function wasevaluated and compared.Bronchoalveolar lavage wascollected and flow cytometric analysis were conducted with singlecell suspensions from whole lungs. To quantify the changes in lung structure, we used the nonlavaged left lung for quantitative histological analysis. The right lung was stored at 80°C for RNA and protein analysis. Cytokines expression level were measured with real-time polymerase chain reaction and Elisa.

Results Our data indicates that E-cadherin knockdown leads to an increase of lymphocytes from bronchoalveolar lavage and increase in vimentin (a key EMT marker) from lung tissue homogenate. We noticed deterioration of pulmonary function and enlargement of the alveoli in E-cadherin knockdown group (but there was no significance in statistics), which might suggest that reduction of E-cadherin expression play a causal role in emphysema development.

Conclusion Our study provides a better understanding of the role of E-cadherin in COPD progression in mice. Furthermore, our mouse model allows for routine pulmonary function testing and identifies a novel COPD model that takes significantly less time than current models. This COPD mouse model will be a practical tool in analyzing the signaling pathways altered in disease pathogenesis and for investigating novel therapies targeting cigarette smoke-associated lung emphysema.

PO-1382

Comparisons of clinicopathological features of non-small cell lung cancer with different cumulative antibiotic consumption: a preliminary study

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Object The association between antibiotic use and risk of cancer is unclear. Observational studies indicated that antibiotic use was an independent risk factor for lung cancer occurrence. Antibiotic exposure might promote carcinogenesis via disruption of commensal microbiota which could contribute to dysregulation of host immune homeostasis. The type and dose differences of antibiotics have varied effects on cancer likelihood, but whether past antibiotic treatment courses have a role in cancer pathological features is still unknown. We sought to explore the differences of clinicopathological features of non-small cell lung cancer patients with different cumulative antibiotic consumption and provide preliminary clues for the potential association between antibiotic consumption and lung cancer evolution.

Methods A cohort of 213 patients with non-small cell lung cancer and 39 patients with benign pulmonary diseases who underwent surgical resection between March 2019 and April 2020 were prospectively enrolled. The antibiotic exposure details before admission were obtained during history-taking. The enrolled participants were grouped by the product of antibiotic treatment courses per year and the number of cumulative exposure years. The relevant clinicopathological features, including gender, age, status, TNM smoking staging, pathological characteristics and radiographic features of pulmonary nodules were collected. Univariate analyses were applied for comparisons between groups.

Results The differences of baseline characteristics (gender, age, smoking status, TNM stage) among groups of different antibiotic exposure were not significant. Patients receiving different antibiotic exposure seemed to share similar pathological types (x2=2.107, P=0.716), rates of STAS (Spread Through Air Spaces; x2=2.022, P=0.364), keratinizing degree in squamous cell carcinoma (x2=3.048, P=0.550), degree of differentiation (x2=2.807, P=0.591), subtypes of adenocarcinoma (Acinar: x2=0.397, P=0.820; Papillary: x2=1.471, P=0.479; Lepidic: x2=0.188, P=0.911; Solid: x2=0.504, P=0.777; Micropapillary: x2=5.055, P=0.080). Moreover, antibiotic doses did not have an impact on the incidence of multiple primary lung cancer (x2=0.501, P=0.973). For peripheral solitary malignant pulmonary nodules, distribution of solid, partly solid and ground glass morphology across patients with different antibiotic exposure was similar (x2=2.261, P=0.688).

Conclusion Our work does not support that repeated use of antibiotics increase the risk of lung cancer. We reveal that cumulative antibiotic consumption does not influence common clinicopathological characteristics of non-small cell lung cancer patients. Future studies with greater sample size, more detailed antibiotic exposure and simultaneous commensal microbiome analysis may help confirm the results and provide possible explanations.

PO-1383 轻中度慢阻肺患者的定量 CT 参数与小气道病变的关 系

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应用高分辨 CT 和后处理软件,探讨目前可测量的定量 CT 参数与反映小气道病变的肺功能指标(含肺量计指标、脉冲振荡指标)的相关性。此外,采用 R 软件构建基于定量 CT 参数的轻中度 COPD 诊断预测模型,并进行模型的评价与验证。

PO-1384

宏基因组测序分析良性气管狭窄局部微生物组成及差 异性

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摘要:宏基因组测序研究良性气管狭窄的病原体组成, 初步探索微生物在气管损伤性狭窄中的作用,为进一 步研究气管狭窄的发生机制提供科学理论依据。

PO-1385 **戒烟与慢性阻塞性肺疾病**

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目的 了解不同国家慢性阳寒性肺疾病 (以下简称慢 阻肺) 戒烟现状及戒烟给慢阻肺患者带来的获益。方 法 我们从普通人群对慢阻肺的知晓率,不同国家慢 阻肺患者戒烟的现状,慢阻肺患者未戒烟的原因,影 响患者戒烟的因素,不同戒烟方式的效果,以及戒烟 给慢阻肺患者带来的获益六个方面进行了总结。结 果 普通居民对慢阻肺疾病名称知晓率 8%-14%。在 不同国家中, 26.3%-80.4%的慢阻肺吸烟者未戒烟。 成瘾、社会与文化、改变吸烟习惯等是慢阳肺吸烟者 未戒烟的原因;年龄、文化程度、收入水平、对慢阻 肺的知晓情况、戒烟动机等因素与慢阳肺戒烟相关。 行为认知干预、药物干预及两者联合的干预是有效的 戒烟干预措施。戒烟能够改变慢阻肺的进程,减轻症 状,减少未来住院的风险及死亡风险,减轻经济负担。 结论 普通居民对慢阻肺的认识普遍偏低。吸烟是慢 阻肺的主要危险因素,但仍有很多慢阻肺患者在持续 吸烟。香烟成瘾及其他因素造成慢阻肺吸烟者未戒烟 的原因。 戒烟是慢阻肺最重要的干预措施, 包括行为 认知及药物干预。戒烟能够改变慢阻肺的进程。

PO-1386 肺结核继发纤维化性纵膈炎一例

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患者, 男, 69岁, 因"呼吸困难 1 月, 加重 2 天"入院。 1 月前上楼时出现胸闷气促, 伴肢体无力, 10 天前在 当地行 CTA 检查提示"肺栓塞", 下肢超声未见深静脉 血栓, 给予"达比加群酯"抗凝治疗后症状有所好转。 2 天前上楼时再次出现胸闷气促及肢体无力。既往史: 10 月前曾发现胸腔积液及心包积液, 未正规诊治。1 月前发现心房颤动。入院后 CT 肺动脉造影提示纵隔 阴影伴肺动脉占位。超声提示胸腔积液; 肺动脉增宽, 重度肺动脉高压(估算 PASP 106mmHg), 左房及 右心大, 三尖瓣重度返流, 左室松弛功能减退。胸腔 积液穿刺化验示漏出液, ADA 3U/L, 涂片、培养、 X-PERT、细胞学、沉渣病理阴性。考虑纵隔型肺癌 可能。支气管镜见右中叶支气管开口、左主支气管及 左第二分嵴处粘膜分别可见一结节样新生物,部分覆 以坏死。EBUS 可在相当于 4L 和 4Ri 位置探及病灶 及肿大淋巴结,于该处行 EBUS-TBNA。ROSE 两处 活检均未见肿瘤细胞。左主支气管及左第二分嵴新生 物活检:支气管粘膜慢性炎伴间质纤维增生,纤维素 渗出及坏死组织,抗酸染色阴性,TB-DNA 阳性,符 合结核杆菌感染。EBUS-TBNA:病灶处见出血,纤 维素渗出及坏死组织,少量支气管粘膜慢性炎,抗酸 染色阳性,TB-DNA 阳性。确诊为肺结核,纵隔淋巴 结核(双肺,涂阴,初治),纤维化性纵隔炎,重度 肺动脉高压,胸腔积液。予标准 HRZE 四联抗结核治 疗 3 月后患者胸闷症状好转,体力活动如常,复查 CT 示胸腔积液吸收。

PO-1387

肺康复对 COPD 患者自我管理及生活质量的影响

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是最常见的呼吸慢病, 发病率、死亡率均较高。随着急性加重次数的增多, 患者的运动及日常生活能力逐渐下降,导致生活质量 低下,造成沉重的家庭和社会负担。

肺康复在呼吸慢病中的应用,可以有效减轻患者康 复期呼吸困难、气短、胸闷等症状,改善日常自我照 顾能力差、家庭及社会负担重的现象。

PO-1388

紧急 BPA 序贯 PEA 成功治疗重症慢性血栓栓塞性肺 动脉高压伴大咯血 1 例

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患者男性,36岁,主因"间断胸闷、气短3年,加重 伴咯血半月"就诊于我院。3年前,患者无明显诱因出 现胸闷、气短,未予诊治。11个月前,患者上述症 状再次加重,外院CTPA显示左肺动脉主干完全阻塞, 右肺动脉多发充盈缺损。考虑急性高危肺栓塞,给予 溶栓治疗。溶栓过程中,患者出现大咯血,单次咯血 量约 500ml,紧急气管插管行机械通气治疗,并给予 垂体后叶素止血。后经低分子肝素抗凝治疗2周,症 状及影像学均无明显改善。遂就诊于我院, 超声心动 图估测 sPAP84mmHg, 提示肺动脉高压, 右心增大。 怀疑 CTEPH 伴急性肺栓塞,完成右心导管检查:可 见左侧肺动脉主干闭塞,导丝无法进入,右下肺动脉 主干次全闭塞,测肺动脉压力 PAP79/43(58)mmHg、 PVR1014.86DS/cm^5 RAP8/1(5)mmHg CO4.17L/min、CI2.21L/min/m2, 诊断 CTEPH 明确。 考虑患者存在严重呼吸困难,心功能评估为 WHO IV 级,生命体征不稳,无法立刻接受肺动脉血栓内膜剥 脱术 (PEA) 。经多学科专家讨论, 行急症肺动脉球 囊扩张成型术(BPA),于右下肺动脉干狭窄部位应 用球囊反复扩张。术后患者呼吸困难减轻, 咯血好转, 给予利奥西呱靶向药物及华法林抗凝治疗。9 个月前 患者症状稳定,右心导管检查: PAP93/34(54)mmHg , PVR561DS/cm^5 CO6.13L/min, 6MWD324m, 心功能WHOⅡ级, 于 我院接受 PEA 手术治疗, 术中可见慢性机化血栓阻 塞左肺动脉主干,予以充分剥离。术后患者 PAP 降 至 30/11mmHg, PVR110DS/cm^5, 继续规律服用 利奥西呱及抗凝药物治疗。受疫情影响,患者分别于 2021年4月、2021年5月于我院接受第二次和第三 次 BPA 治疗, 复查右心导管: PAP45/23(30)mmHg、 RAP16/13(15)mmHg CO5.50L/min CI2.91L/min/m2。患者目前病情稳定,运动耐力好转, 6MWD582m, 心功能恢复至 WHO I级, 规律接受 随访治疗。

PO-1389

Bilateral Pneumothorax and Hemoptysis Diagnosed with Vascular Ehlers Danlos Syndrome and A Novel Missense COL3A1 Mutation

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Object Vascular Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (vEDS) is a rare autosomal dominant disorder resulting from COL3A1 gene mutation and characterized by lifethreatening connective tissue disorder.

Methods Patient concerns We present a young male patient with vEDS who developed recurrent pneumothorax and hemoptysis. The patient agreed to give his consent and authorize the photographs, X-ray, CT scan and laboratory findings to be published. Diagnosis The patient was diagnosed vEDS based clinical manifestations, on histopathological examination through transbronchial cryobiospy and confirmed by the identification of COL3A1 gene mutation. Intervention

After two days intercostal drain his X-ray showed the lung reexpansion, and the patient was able to leave the hospital. Nowadays, we often heard from the patient he has repeated relapses of pneumothorax and admitted to the local hospital.

Results To our knowledge, this is the first report of vEDS case which gets some clues though transbronchial cryobiopsy and finally diagnosed by a gene test.

Conclusion Our report emphasizes the importance of early diagnosis vEDS by gene test at the onset of pulmonary complication might help us to prevent patients get life-threatening arterial complications.

PO-1390

多浆膜腔积液合并类鼻疽伯克霍尔德菌感染一例

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明确患者多浆膜腔积液的病因,并制定治疗方案。

PO-1391

EFNA3 can serve as potential prognostic biomarker for LUAD patients and relate to immune infiltrating level: a comprehensive analysis of the Eph/Ephrin family

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Object Ephrin receptors (Eph) and their ligands called ephrins, function in various disease processes. However, the specific mechanism of Eph/ephrins in lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) are still unclear.

Methods Oncomine and GEPIA databases were used to explore the differential expression of Eph/ephrins in LUAD. The Kaplan-Meier plotter was selected to explore the prognostic value of Eph/ephrins. The cBioPortal database was used to analyze the genetic variation of the EFNA3 gene. Clinical LUAD tissue was analyzed hv immunohistochemistry identifying the clinical value of identifying the ephrin-A3 protein. Weighted Coexpression Network Analysis (WGCNA) and Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) identified the potential regulatory mechanism of EFNA3. Finally, we investigated the relationship between EFNA3 and tumor infiltrating immune cells (TIICs).

Results EPHA10, EFNA3/4/5 and EPHB1/2 mRNA expression levels were significantly increased in LUAD. EFNB1/2 and EPHB6 expression levels were significantly decreased. Prognostic analysis showed that EFNA3, EFNB1/2, and EPHB2 expression were significant correlate with both overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS) in LUAD patients. Next, the expression of the EFNA3 protein was increased in LUAD tissues and was designated as an independent risk prognosis factor. Mechanistically, EFNA3 may be involved in nuclear division, synaptic function, and ion channel activityrelated pathways. Moreover, EFNA3 was negatively associated with immune, stromal infiltration, and several TIICs. Additionally, higher expression of EFNA3 was significantly correlated with OS in pancancer patients.

Conclusion This study revealed the abnormal expression and prognostic value of Eph/Ephrin family members in LUAD. In addition, it is emphasized that EFNA3 may be a novel biomarker for the diagnosis and prognosis of LUAD patients.

PO-1392

COVID-19 患者痰液来源外泌体表达 SARS-CoV-2 核 蛋白,且调控 EV 亚群的免疫环境及蛋白表达

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In response to the present coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, it is important to understand the infection pathogenesis of SARS-CoV-2. Sputum samples from 20 COVID-19 patients and healthy controls were collected, respectively. During the isolation of infectious SARS-CoV-2 virus, exosome-like vesicles were found associated with virions under transmission electron microscope. Next, the expression of IL6 andTGF-ß increased in exosomes derived from the sputum of patients, and these were highly correlated with the expression of theSARS-CoV-2 N protein. Further, proximity barcoding assay (PBA) was used to investigate the immune related proteins in the exosomes, as well as the relationship between exosomes and SARS-CoV-2 N protein in COVID-19 patients' samples. Particularly, to investigate the differential contribution of the specific exosome subsets, the protein expression of a single exosome was detected and analyzed for the first time. Among the 40 exosome subpopulations, 18 were found to have significant differences. The exosome subpopulation regulated by CD81 were most likely to correlate with the changes in the pulmonary microenvironment after SARS-CoV-2 infection. This study provides evidence on the association between exosomes and SARS-CoV-2 virus, promotes our understanding on possible pathogenesis of SARS-CoV-2 infection and the possibility of nanoparticles drug intervention in viral infection.通过收集 20 个新冠患者的痰液与 20 个

健康人做比较,通过单个外泌体测序的方法,检测新 冠肺炎患者痰液中的外泌体,识别外泌体-病毒共表 达蛋白,分析病毒传播特点、了解新冠肺炎发病机制。 同时根据病毒-外泌体共表达的表面蛋白,得到的亚 群及其表达量、解析每个亚群的蛋白指纹特征。 我 们发现在新冠患者的外泌体中可以检测到 SARS-CoV-2 相关蛋白,同时患者来源的外泌体中炎性蛋白 的含量都增加,说明外泌体参与了新冠疾病的免疫反 应。另外通过不同亚群的变化比较,发现主要是 CD81 调控的外泌体更容易感染新冠病毒,这可能主 要是通过黏附因子的过度表达及整合素家族的相互作 用来促进病毒的携带的。

PO-1393 光疗对癌因性疲乏的干预效果研究

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通过对肺癌患者接受明亮的白光治疗前后的癌因性疲 乏症状量表的分析研究,以期在在理论上阐明明亮的 白光治疗对缓解肺癌患者癌因性疲乏症状的临床意义; 在关键技术上破解肺癌患者癌因性疲乏的临床评估难 题;建立起对肺癌患者癌因性疲乏的干预模型。

PO-1394 组织细胞肉瘤 1 例报告

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患者男,63岁,因"咳嗽、咳痰20天,加重伴发热 6天"入院。入院前20天,患者因受凉后出现咳嗽、 咳痰,6天前感咳嗽症状加重伴发热,最高体温为 38.5℃,于当地医院完善胸部CT后考虑"肺部感染", 予以抗感染治疗后症状无明显缓解,遂至我院住院治 疗。既往史无特殊。有吸烟史30年,每日约10支, 已戒烟约14年。否认特殊家族史。入院查体患者一 般生命体征平稳,神志清,精神可,皮肤黏膜无黄染 和出血点。右颈部可触及1枚蚕豆大小肿大淋巴结, 无触痛,质韧,活动度可,表面光滑。心肺腹查体无 特殊,双下肢无水肿。辅助检查血常规示轻度贫血, 铁蛋白367.41 ng/ml,余大小便常规、凝血、电解质 肾功、肝功、血沉、C反应蛋白、降钙素原、癌胚抗 原、乙肝丙肝、艾滋、梅毒等未见明显异常。胸部增 强 CT 提示右侧颈根部、右肺门及纵隔内多发淋巴结 肿大;右肺下叶外基底段实性结节,右肺多发实性微 小结节(图1)。于2021-03-25行eBUS-TBNA术, 术后病理提示散在异型细胞(图2),考虑恶性肿瘤, 结合形态和免疫组化结果,倾向组织细胞肉瘤。免疫 组化标记为 P63(-) TTF-1(-) WT-1(-) D2-40(-) MC(-) CK5/6(-) CK 弱(+) Vim(+) HMB45(-) MelanA(-) S100(-) CEA(-) AB(-) Ki-67>50%(+) CD3(-) CD20(-) PAX-5(-) CD30(-) CD15(-) GraB(-) TiA1(-) EMA(-) ALK(-) CD68 部分(+) Lys 部分(+) CD21(-) CD23(-) CK7(-) Des(-) MyoD1(-)。予以"多柔比星+异 环磷酰胺"化疗后症状缓解,现规律治疗及随访。

PO-1395

雾化吸入布地奈德及利多卡因对全麻支气管镜检查后 不良反应影响

王世寿、冯涛、安然、王瑞卿、蔺晨、汤立建 胜利油田中心医院

探讨雾化吸入布地奈德及利多卡因对于全麻支气管镜 检查后不良反应的影响。

PO-1396 一例非典型肺部肿瘤的病例分享

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肺癌是全球最常见癌症,2012 年新发病例数约为 180万,而死亡病例数就高达160万。肺癌主要分为 非小细胞肺癌(约85%)和小细胞肺癌(15%)。 其中非小细胞肺癌中,肺腺癌发病率逐年增长,已成 为非小细胞肺癌中最常见亚型,几乎占全部肺癌的 40-50%,且总体生存率较低。据美国国家监测、流 行病学和最终结果(Surveillance Epidemiology and End Result,SEER)数据库发布,肺癌的组织学类型 分布具有性别差异,女性罹患腺癌和鳞癌的比例分别 为45%和21%,而男性分别为33%和36%。该病例 通过分享一例非典型肺部肿瘤病变的患者诊断、治疗 及后续随访,提醒临床医师警惕非典型肺部肿瘤的影 像学表现,以防错过最佳治疗时机。

老年肺部感染不同剂量去甲万古霉素谷浓度分析

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比较不同剂量去甲万古霉素治疗老年肺部感染患者的血药谷浓度。

PO-1398

肿瘤相关成纤维细胞在肺癌免疫抑制中的研究进展

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PO-1399 医护一体化新型压力性损伤护理模式对 ICU 病人的影 响

张阳、杨敏、惠妙玲 西安医学院第一附属医院

分析医护一体化新型压力性损伤护理模式对 ICU 病人的影响。

PO-1400

检查点激酶 1/2:特发性肺纤维化和继发性肺动脉高 压治疗新靶点

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特发性肺纤维化(idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IPF) 是一种慢性致死性肺部疾病,以进行性肺组织重构为 主要病理特征,预后极差,而当 IPF 继发肺动脉高压 (pulmonary hypertension, PH)时,患者预后将进 一步恶化,生存率堪比晚期肿瘤。目前临床上的治疗 IPF 的药物有限,并且尚没有针对 IPF-PH 的治疗药 物,故寻找有针对性的治疗靶点和药物迫在眉睫。由 于在 IPF-PH 发生发展过程中,成纤维细胞和肺动脉 平滑肌细胞(pulmonary arterial smooth muscle cells, PASMCs)均过度增殖和凋亡抵抗。这一共同细胞表 型提示他们可能分享共同的分子信号通路。DNA 损 伤反应(DNA damage response, DDR)是由多种 蛋白酶介导的一个精致调控和严格监管的 DNA 损伤 修复过程。在持续性损伤刺激下,DNA 损伤反应将 持续激活,这在维持细胞存活及其增殖能力不可或缺。 检查点激酶 1 和 2(checkpoint kinase,CHK1 / 2) 是 DNA 损伤反应的关键组成部分,本研究将主要评 估 CHK1 / 2 在 IPF 和 IPF-PH 的发展和进程中的作 用。

PO-1401

影响分析理论对机械通气患者呼吸机相关性肺炎的预 防研究

卢娟 龙里县人民医院

探讨影响分析理论的护理干预在机械通气患者呼吸机相关性肺炎预防中的价值。

PO-1402

中文柏林问卷在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者的应 用价值评价

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背景:阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 (OSAS) 是一种常见的疾病,具有较高的发病率和死亡率。本研究目的我们旨在评估柏林问卷对中国疑似 OSAS 患者的预测准确性。

目的:我们研究的目的是验证针对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂 停综合征 (OSAS) 的柏林问卷 (BQ) 的中文翻译,并 探讨该筛查问卷是否可用于帮助识别具有更高风险的 社区 OSA 患者。

PO-1403

1 例侵袭性肺毛霉菌病患者的护理

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总结 1 例侵袭性肺毛霉菌病患者的护理经验。护理要 点:糖皮质激素联合抗真菌药物控制毛霉菌所致变态 反应的护理,右肺上叶切除术快速康复护理,全身营 养支持及心理支持护理。药物联合治疗2月,肺部病 灶缩小后顺利手术切除,无并发症发生,术后7d出 院继续抗真菌治疗,定期复查。

PO-1404 弥漫性胸膜疾病的临床影像特征

黄洁 西安市第一医院

探讨弥漫性胸膜病变(DPD)的 CT 影像特征,评价 CT 检查对 DPD 的诊断及鉴别诊断价值。

PO-1405

流感病毒性肺炎合并侵袭性肺曲霉菌病并发肺血栓栓 塞治疗 1 例

郝兴亮 胜利油田中心医院

摘要: 1 例无免疫缺陷和基础疾病中年男性患者,因 发热、咳嗽、咳痰 10 天入院。入院后支气管镜检查 灌洗液甲型流感病毒 H1N1 阳性、灌洗液 GM 试验 5ug/L,痰培养及灌洗液培养均为烟曲霉菌,与病人 肺部影像学改变相符合,诊断流感病毒性肺炎合并侵 袭性肺曲霉菌病(IPA),治疗期间出现肺血栓栓塞 (PTE)及深静脉血栓形成(DVT),临床药师参与 临床诊疗,并分析奥司他韦、伏立康唑、华法林、达 比加群酯等相互作用,规避了药品不良反应,提高治 疗疗效。

PO-1406 36 例肺转移癌的临床表现及特征分析

高亭 咸阳市中心医院

探讨咸阳市中心医院就诊的 36 例确诊为肺转移癌患 者初诊时主要的临床表现,并分析 36 例肺转移癌患 者临床特征及主要病理来源,指导临床诊疗工作。 PO-1407

晚期非小细胞肺癌患者 PD-L1 表达及免疫治疗相关 临床研究

刘湘宁、陈闽江、李霁、王孟昭 中国医学科学院北京协和医院

本文旨在通过晚期非小细胞肺癌患者肿瘤 PD-L1 的 检测,研究影响其表达的基本临床因素及标本病理特 征,并探究 PD-L1 的表达在接受与未接受免疫治疗 的晚期非小细胞肺癌患者中的预后价值。

PO-1408

经支气管镜钬激光消融术治疗良性气道狭窄 44 例临 床分析

黄孝娴、邢西迁 云南大学附属医院

探讨支气管镜下(包括可弯曲支气管镜及硬质支气管 镜)钬激光治疗良性气道狭窄的疗效及安全性。

PO-1409 TBCB与TBLB对于弥漫性实质性肺病的诊断效能对 比

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过去针对弥漫性实质性肺病内科通常用到诊断方法主要是 TBLB,近年来 TBCB 的应用也受到重视。本文旨在探讨相较于传统的 TBLB,TBCB 的诊断效能,为临床推广应用提供依据。

PO-1410

全 外 显 子 测 序 诊 断 DNAH9 纯 合 突 变 导 致 Kartagener 综合征一例

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原发性纤毛运动障碍(Primary ciliary dyskinesia, PCD)是一种遗传性运动纤毛疾病,具有典型慢性 鼻窦炎、支气管扩张、内脏反位三联征的患者统称为 Kartagener综合征。既往研究多报道呼吸道症状明显 的 PCD 患者伴或不伴内脏反位,而 PCD 具有广泛的 遗传异质性和临床变异性,部分患者虽有内脏反位但 呼吸道症状较轻,容易导致漏诊。充分认识 PCD 的 临床表型和基因型的相关性,有助于 PCD 病人的早 期诊断与治疗。

PO-1411

Immunogenicity and safety of an inactivated vaccines Covid-19 Vaccine, BBIBP-CorV

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Object The present COVID-19 pandemic needs more efforts to test Covid-19 Vaccine. We aimed to evaluate the safety and immunogenicity of an inactivated Covid-19 Vaccine, BBIBP-CorV, in medical staffs.

Methods Medical staffs aged 20–61 years, whose real-time PCR assay were negative from the beginning to the end of this study, were assigned to receive the inactivated Covid-19 Vaccine, BBIBP-CorV on days 0 and 28. Blood samples were collected at 0, 15, 28 days after the first dose of vaccination and 10, 30 days after the second dose of vaccination for the test of IgA, IgG and IgM. Safety were also monitored.

Results A total of 81 medical staffs completed two doses of immunization. Covid-19 Vaccine, BBIBP-CorV elicited significant raise of IgG. After 30 days of second doses of immunization, the seroconversion rate was up to 97.5%. IgA levels increased between 0 and 7 days after the first dose of vaccination, and declined before the second dose of vaccination, after which the levels augmented and also declined sharply between 38 and 58 days.The IgM kinetics were similar to IgA. All adverse reactions were mild and no serious adverse events were reported.

Conclusion This Covid-19 Vaccine, BBIBP-CorV is immunogenic and safe in people from 20 years to 61 years of age. This vaccine generates a robust humoral immune response, especially involving IgG, which is magnified by the second vaccination.

PO-1412

LncRNA LINC00926 通过结合 NCL/ILF3 蛋白在人 支气管平滑肌细胞增殖中的作用研究

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探究 LINC00926 通过结合 NCL/ILF3 蛋白在人支气管 平滑肌细胞增殖中的作用,为寻找慢阻肺气道重塑的 干预靶点提供新的理论基础

PO-1413

巨噬细胞源外泌体在肺孢子菌感染早期免疫反应中的 作用

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肺孢子菌肺炎(Pneumocystis Pneumonia, PCP) 是一种潜在危及生命的真菌感染性疾病,常见于免疫 功能低下的人群。非 HIV 感染的 PCP 的发病率呈上 升趋势。巨噬细胞是抵抗肺孢子菌的重要免疫细胞, 在 PCP 中免疫机制尚未完全阐明。外泌体是细胞间 的通讯体,巨噬细胞能释放外泌体触发免疫应答。巨 噬细胞源外泌体在 PCP 中作用尚无报道。

PO-1414

远程探视在呼吸重症监护室探视管理中的应用

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探讨呼吸重症监护室探视管理中实行远程探视的应用 和效果。

Protective effect of bicyclol against pulmonary fibrosis viaregulation of microRNA - 455 - 3p in rats

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Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), a chronic, progressive and irreversible disease, needs long term treatment. Bicyclol was found to play a great role in pulmonary fibrosis, and the present study is to explore how bicyclol affects IPF with the involvement of microRNA - 455 - 3p (miR - 455 - 3p) and Bax.

Methods Bleomycin(BLM) was used to induce the IPF model in Sprague - Dawley rats to detect the expression of miR - 455 - 3p, Bax, and B - cell lymphoma factor 2 (Bcl - 2). Moreover, to further investigate the mechanisms of bicyclol, the BLM induced fibrotic cell model was used after the lung epithelial cells HPAEpiC received miR - 455 -3p knockout treatment. The rats were then treated with vehicle and bicyclol, respectively. The apoptosis Bax/Bcl - 2 were of fibrotic cells and identified.Inhibition function of bicyclol was optimal at a dose of 150 mg/kg. Bicyclol inhibited cell apoptosis and reduced Bax/Bcl - 2 expression in rats. miR -455 - 3p could potentially bind to Bax gene. Bicyclol reduced the levels of methylenedioxyamphetamine, superoxide dismutase, and glutathione in rat lung tissue,inhibited the apoptosis of rats with IPF and upregulated miR - 455 - 3p expression.

Results In vitro studies showed that bicyclol significantly promoted miR - 455 - 3p expression in HPAEpiC fibrosis. Bicyclol inhibited fibrosis - induced apoptosis of HPAEpiC in alveolar epithelial cells through promoting miR - 455 - 3p, which inhibited Bax expression in IPF. Bicyclol may suppress the apoptosis of alveolar epithelial cells by upregulating miR - 455 - 3p.

Conclusion This study laid a theoretical foundation for further understanding of IPF and searching for new molecular therapeutic targets.

PO-1416

Analysis of the curative effect of Y-type silicone stent implantation through rigid bronchoscopy in the treatment of tracheoesophageal fistula by post esophageal metal stent placement for esophageal cancer

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2. 广州呼吸健康研究院

Object To evaluate the curative effect of removing the esophageal metal stent under rigid

bronchoscopy and inserting Y-type silicone stent in the tracheal to treat the tracheoesophageal fistula after esophageal metal stent placement for esophageal cancer.

Methods Participants: Patients who were diagnosed with esophageal cancer and tracheoesophageal fistula in our department from January 2018 to May 2021;

Inclusion criteria: 1. Metal stent placement and continuous indwelling in esophagus; 2. Trachea, carina or left /right main bronchial fistula; 3. With or without trachea, main bronchial stenosis; 4. Metal stent incarceration cannot be removed by digestive endoscopy or surgery.

Exclusion criteria: The abnormal anatomy of the airway and the rigid bronchoscopy cannot be inserted or the general anesthesia cannot be tolerated.

Remove the esophageal metal stent: Under the condition of general anesthesia and muscle relaxation, ventilation is maintained by tracheal intubation, and the esophagus is inserted into the esophagus through a 14mm rigid scope. The necessary balloon expansion and thermal ablation are performed. The incarcerated metal stent were folded and rotated by rigid forceps for removing;

Insert the tracheal Y-type silicone stent: remove the tracheal intubation and replace the 14mm rigid bronchoscopy. According to the location, size, number, and diameter of the fistula, to cut the Y-type silicone stent and insert at the bedside. When the fistula is too large, it is combined with covered metal stent; Reexamination of bronchoscopy at 1 week, 1, 3, 6, and 12 months after operation, regular outpatient follow-up and chest CT.

Results A total of 15 patients were enrolled, including: 12 males and 3 females; 11 cases combined with radiotherapy and 4 cases without; 8 cases with external airway pressure stenosis and 7 cases without; 6 cases with single fistula and 9 cases with multiple fistulas. All cases completed the planned bronchoscopy operation and successfully resuscitated the extubation under the condition of general anesthesia. Among them, the diameter of the esophageal metal stent was 19±2.3mm and the length was 68±8.6mm; the length of the fistula was 26±14.5mm; the diameter of tracheal Y-type is 18-14-14mm: the length of the Y-type stent: tracheal portion is 65±18.5mm, left main bronchus is 35±5.5mm, right main bronchus is 18±6.3mm. In 3 cases, the fistula at the left bronchus was too large and needed to be combined with ultraflex metal stent graft, all of which were 14x40mm. dyspnea and airway obstruction were relieved in all cases immediately after operation, the fistulas were completely closed/covered, no significant reflux, and clinical remission was achieved. During the follow-up period, no significant migration of stents has been found, and airway obstruction due to tumor proliferation has been founded in 4 patients who require interventional treatment to maintain the curative effect; Only few granulation tissue hyperplasia were founded at the end of the main bronchial stent in 6 patients, There were no death or immediate complications related to stent or interventional operation.

Conclusion The tumor tissue would invade the whole esophageal wall in advanced esophageal cancer, and the upper and middle esophageal anterior wall are adjacent to the posterior wall of the trachea and the left main bronchus, when the esophageal metal stent is oversize, it will compress the tube wall and cause ischemic necrosis, and easier to cause fistula. Radiation not only injure the tumor tissue but the regeneration ability of normal esophageal tissue. To remove the incarcerated esophageal metal stent in the esophagus under a rigid bronchoscope, which can prevent the fracture of the stent puncturing the tube wall or tearing and expanding the fistula further. At the same time, the Y-type silicone stent can be implanted in the trachea to repair the fistula. Large fistula can be blocked by combining with a metal covered stent, which has a significant curative effect on interdicting infection caused by reflux, maintain airway ventilation, and prolong survival time.

PO-1417

医护助协同模式在无陪护病房护理管理中的应用

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讨论医护助协同模式在无陪护病房护理管理中应用的成果。

PO-1418

209 例电磁导航支气管镜联合非气管插管麻醉单孔 VATS 一体化手术治疗肺磨玻璃结节的护理体会

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广州医科大学附属第一医院

总结 209 例电磁导航支气管镜联合非气管插管麻醉 (Tubeless)单孔电视胸腔镜 (video-assisted thoracic surgery, VATS) 一体化手术在肺磨玻璃结节围手 术期的护理体会。

PO-1419

自我效能干预联合呼吸康复训练对慢性阻塞性肺疾病 患者肺功能及生活质量的影响

宋倩雯

龙里县人民医院

观察自我效能干预联合呼吸康复训练对慢性阻塞性肺 疾病(COPD)患者肺功能及生活质量的影响。

PO-1420

结核性脑膜炎脑脊液结核杆菌 DNA 与腺苷脱氨酶检 测的临床分析

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探讨脑脊液结核杆菌 DNA(TB-DNA)、腺苷脱氨酶 (ADA)在结核性脑膜炎(TBM)早期诊断的价值

PO-1421

Clinical Characteristics and Prognosis of Patients With Interstitial Pneumonia with Autoimmune Features

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Object To describe the clinical characteristics of patients diagnosed with interstitial pneumonia with autoimmune features (IPAF), and investigate the factors associated with the prognosis of these patients.

Methods This was a single-center retrospective study enrolling individuals diagnosed with IPAF in the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University.

Results A total 106 individuals diagnosed with IPAF were included in our study from October 2015 to April 2018. The median age was 61 years old, and women (66.98%) were predominant. The most common features in the clinical and serological domains were Raynaud's phenomenon (16.98%), ANA \geq 1:320 titre (61.32%), respectively. In the domain of morphology, non-specific interstitial pneumonia (NSIP) was the most common HRCT pattern (52.83%) and histopathological feature (28.26%). The most common feature in multi-compartment involvement was unexplained intrinsic airway disease (63.21%). There were 74 (69.81%) patients were treated with corticosteroids and/or immunosuppressive agents. During a median follow-up period of 2 years, 23 (21.70%) patients died. The COX regression

analysis showed that: age \geq 66.5 years old, smoking history, FVC% predicted < 58.245%, CEA \geq 4.985ng/mL, IgM \geq 1.015g/L are independent risk factors in IPAF patients.

Conclusion IPAF was more common in middleaged women. The most common clinical, serological and morphological features were Raynaud's phenomenon, ANA≥1:320 titre, NSIP pattern and unexplained internal airway disease, respectively. IPAF patients benefited from corticosteroids and/or immunosuppressive agents and the treatment plan is the same as CTD-ILD. The study found that elder smokers, high level of CEA, IgM, and lower FVC% predicted are independent risk factors that affect the survival of IPAF patients.

PO-1422

吸入 CDDO-NO 对野百合碱诱导大鼠肺动脉高压的作 用

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NO 是重要的血管内皮源性舒张因子,单硝酸异山梨 酯 (ISMN) 是 NO 供体,由于 ISMN 对体循环降压 作用明显,在治疗肺动脉高压中应用受限。2-氰基-3,12-二氧齐墩果烷-1,9(11)-二烯-28-酸 (CDDO) 甲 酯 (CDDO-Me),是一种半合成齐墩果酸衍生物, 通过激活 Nrf2 及抑制 NF-kB 发挥抗炎、抗氧化及抗 纤维化效应,本课题组基于 CDDO-Me 及 ISMN 化学 结构特点合成 CDDO-NO,是具有抗炎、抗氧化作用 的新型 NO 供体型 CDDO-Me 衍生物。本课题探索吸 入不同浓度 CDDO-NO对野百合碱诱导大鼠肺动脉高 压的作用,诣在为 CDDO-NO 后续临床试验提供相关 依据。

PO-1423 气管插管危重患者口腔护理临床实践心得体会

范晨微 龙里县人民医院

气管插管是临床常用的辅助通气手段,可为危重症患 者提供呼吸支持,维持患者呼吸功能,辅助临床治疗,临 床应用意义重大。但是气管插管作为一种侵入性治疗 手段,存在较高的呼吸机相关性肺炎等并发症风险,可 引发患者肺部严重感染,甚至危及全身,死亡风险较高, 因而必须积极预防该类并发症。口腔与呼吸道相通, 而口腔内病原菌是诱发呼吸机相关性肺炎的重要危险 因素,因而必须做好口腔护理,以降低肺部感染风险。 PO-1424

基于 GEO 的吸烟者小气道上皮细胞的生物信息学分 析

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通过生物信息学的方法分析正常非吸烟者和正常吸烟 者的小气道上皮细胞的差异基因。从分子水平上探讨 吸烟引发小气道上皮改变的可能机制。

PO-1425

Rare variants in MMP19 are associated with familial or sporadic idiopathic interstitial fibrosis

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Object Gene variants have been identified in patients with either familial or sporadic idiopathic interstitial fibrosis (IPF). These variants may account for the partial risk of IPF. The aim of this study was to identify the potential new genes of familial and sporadic IPF as well.

Methods A han family in northern China included 16 members among which 4 affected IPF were investigated. Two probands in this family were IPF. Wholewith dizygotic twins exome sequencing (WES) was used to identify germline variants underlying disease phenotypes in the members of this family. Candidate rare variants were further validated using Sanger sequencing in 119 patients with sporadic IPF. Plasma proteins of the above candidate genes were also measured in 16 family members, 119 patients with sporadic IPF and 120 age and sex matched healthv controls using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

Results In the Chinese han family, a candidate rare variant was identified in the gene encoding for matrix 19 (MMP19) that metalloproteinase cosegregated with disease and was a nonsense mutation (c.1222C>T) in exon 9. The c.1222C>T gained a premature stop coden and make encoding sequence shorten, which may damage the protein function. The MMP19 c.1222C>T was identified in all familial IPF and six offspring from generation III and IV . Sanger sequencing revealed 7.6% (9/119) sporadic IPF patients with three variants in the MMP19 (c.13C>T, c.1499C>T, c.1316G>A). The genetic risk analysis for pulmonary fibrosis showed c.1499C>T and MMP19 c.1316G>A were

significantly associated with increased risk of IPF (OR 3.66, p=0.028 and OR 8.64, p<0.001). The plasma levels of MMP19 were significantly higher in patients with both sporadic and familial IPF compared with that in healthy controls (all p<0.001).

Conclusion Variants in MMP19 may be associated with familial or sporadic IPF, which provide a potential new clue of the pathogenesis of IPF.

PO-1426

肺功能检查在重症新冠肺炎肺康复患者治疗中意义分 析

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新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)是一种急性感染性肺 炎,是由一种 β 属新型冠状病毒(2019-nCoV)引起 的.COVID-19 主要靶器官是肺部,患者经过治疗,达到 出院的标准,但仍有患者动则喘气心慌症状,存在不同 程度的肺功能受损,需要进行肺康复治疗,肺功能检 查在康复期患者肺康复治疗中有着指导性价值

PO-1427

环状 RNA-hsa_circRNA_100906 通过 miR-324-5p-Hippo 轴调控特发性肺纤维化的发生发展

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特发性肺纤维化(idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IPF)是一种原因不明的慢性进行性纤维化间质性肺 疾病,缺乏有效的干预措施。环状 RNA 的失调在特 发性肺纤维化的发展中起着至关重要的作用。因此, 进一步了解异常表达的 circRNA 的生物学机制对于发 现新的,有希望的特发性肺纤维化治疗靶点至关重要。 PO-1428

IL-33 对鲍曼不动杆菌肺炎小鼠 Treg/Th17 细胞失衡 的调节机制研究

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从 Treg/Th17 细胞平衡角度观察 IL-33 对感染鲍曼不 动杆菌肺炎小鼠肺组织内 IL-10、IL-17 的影响,并初 步探讨其作用机制。

PO-1429

红景天苷对吸烟大鼠肺结构破坏和肺动脉高压的干预 作用及机制研究

胡瑞成、谭媚、张美娟 湖南省人民医院

探索红景天苷对吸烟大鼠肺结构破坏和肺动脉高压的 干预作用及机制。

PO-1430

智能雾化系统在门诊患儿雾化吸入治疗中的应用研究

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研究门诊智能雾化系统对患儿雾化吸入依从性、雾化 吸入治疗效果以及家属满意度的影响。

PO-1431

109 例阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征患者无创通 气治疗压力情况及其相关因素分析

蒋雪龙 ¹、张庆龙 ¹、陈冬梅 ¹、马士林 ¹、李剑平 ¹、 郭红 ¹、石娟 ¹、李敏 ¹、何忠明 ¹、韩芳 ²、韩美荣 ¹ 1. 克拉玛依市中心医院 2. 北京大学人民医院

分析 109 例阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (OSAHS)患者夜间无创通气治疗的压力情况及其 相关影响因素。

机械牵张对气道基底干细胞增殖影响的研究

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气道上皮细胞是维持气道功能最重要的细胞,其数量 和功能的维持依赖于气道基底干细胞的(BC)的分 化和增殖进行补充,尤其是在经历某些刺激后,BC 的正常功能可以使气道上皮自身完成修复。机械通气 是治疗危重症病人的常用手段,但是机械通气后的病 人在呼吸过程中因其气道被过度牵拉而产生气道损伤, 产生插管后良性气道狭窄,而这可能与BC受到牵拉 后的功能异常有关。因此,本研究旨在体外模拟在机 械通气的情况下,明确牵张应力对气道基底干细胞 (BC)分裂增殖的影响,探讨呼吸机相关性气道上 皮损伤的病理生理过程。

PO-1433

基于呼吸训练-运动康复锻炼干预对慢性阻塞性肺疾 病急性加重期患者肺功能及生活质量的影响

宋钊锐

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探讨基于呼吸训练-运动康复锻炼干预对慢性阻塞性 肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)患者肺功能及生活 质量的影响。

PO-1434

初探结缔组织病相关性间质性肺疾病患者肺内微生物 组特征

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探讨结缔组织病相关性间质性肺疾病(connective tissue related interstitial lung disease, CTD-ILD)肺内 微生物组特征;对比稳定期与急性加重期 CTD-ILD 肺内微生物组差异

PO-1435

miR-133a-3p 通过靶向 RFC3 增强顺铂对非小细胞肺 癌的化学敏感性

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关于 miR-133a 与肺癌的关系,已有研究表明,miR-133a 过表达显著增加了 A549 / DDP 细胞对于 DDP 的敏感性。我们的研究旨在探讨 miR-133a-3p 对于顺 铂(cisplatin,DDP)治疗 NSCLC 时耐药性产生的 潜在作用,并对可能的作用机制进行研究。

PO-1436

特发性肺间质纤维化研究的新进展

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特发性肺间质纤维化(IPF)是一种常见的间质性肺 疾病(ILD),病理表现为肺组织正常结构破坏,成 纤维细胞增生、肺泡上皮异常修复以及细胞外基质大 量沉积,临床特点为患者逐渐加重的呼吸困难和肺功 能进行性下降。随该病的发病率、患病率逐年升高, 并发症不断恶化导致临床治疗难度大、患者死亡风险 升高。IPF 的发病机制逐渐被人们深入研究并得到广 泛重视。本文就 IPF 的发病特点、研究机制及治疗等 方面展开综述。

目前关于 ILD 的诊断尚未达到统一, 据一项 41 个国 家参与的国际调查研究显示, 仅 58%的 IPF 患者可获 得积极抗纤维化治疗,这主要与 IPF 发病原因错综复 杂、发病机制具体不清有关。IPF 具有家族聚集倾向, 曾被认为是一种遗传学疾病,具有遗传易感性并且患 病率与年龄和性别有关。研究发现,内质网应激和 UPR 的激活会促进细胞凋亡,利于肺纤维化的重建; 肺泡上皮细胞受损后可通过整连蛋白等多种途径激活 TGF-β,导致成纤维细胞活化,促进肌成纤维细胞形 成、细胞基质如1型胶原等过量沉积和上皮-间质转化 过程。有研究学者证实物理屏障存在使较薄的组织上 皮和内皮下细胞外基质不能顺利到达受损部分,而 MMP 功能障碍会导致基质成分沉积和降解失衡, 最 终促进肺纤维化和重塑形成。此外,凝血级联反应的 激活和 PDGF、TGF-β 等介质有促进纤维化作用,加 剧病情进一步进展。肺部不可逆纤维化是 IPF 致死的 重要原因。目前的治疗方案已从单纯抗炎转为抗纤维 化治疗,临床常使用糖皮质激素、免疫抑制剂、抗氧 化剂以及细胞因子活性阻断剂等以抑制肺纤维化进展, 同时结合肺康复治疗以减缓肺纤维化引起肺扩张能力 和呼吸功能下调。但临床治疗手段有限,并不能有效 控制 IPF 疾病进展。因此,寻找新的治疗靶点和方向

对于延缓患者肺功能进行性下降和生存期的延长至关 重要。IPF 是多种原因引起的肺纤维化综合征,受遗 传和环境因素共同影响,发病与内质网应激、炎症因 子和生长因子分泌、TGF-β过度激活、成纤维细胞聚 集及分化等密切相关。目前临床尚无有效治疗方案, 未来需根据 IPF 发病机制努力寻找新的靶向治疗药物。

PO-1437

肺癌合并慢性阻塞性肺病患者免疫治疗的安全性及疗 效分析

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研究真实世界中 PD-1 抑制剂治疗肺癌合并慢性阻塞 性肺病患者的安全性及疗效。

PO-1438

钙蛋白酶抑制剂 Calpeptin 在脓毒症膈肌功能障碍中 的作用研究

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探究钙蛋白酶抑制剂 Calpeptin 在脓毒症膈肌功能障碍中的保护作用及其分子机制。

PO-1439

舒适护理和呼吸功能锻炼干预在改善慢阻肺急性期患 者肺功能和生活质量中的效果

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观察舒适护理和呼吸功能锻炼干预在改善慢阻肺急性 期患者肺功能和生活质量中的效果。

PO-1440

医院-社区-家庭延续护理平台的建设对慢性阻塞性肺 疾病患者居家无创呼吸机使用效果的观察

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探讨基于医院-社区-家庭延续护理平台的护理干预对 慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者居家无创呼吸机使用效果的观察。

PO-1441

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气患者持续气道正压通气治 疗依从性及影响因素

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探讨阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气(OSA)患者持续 气道正压通气(CPAP)的治疗依从性影响因素

PO-1442

心理护理对 ICU 气管插管呼吸机支持清醒患者心理状 态的影响

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探究对重症加强护理病房(RICU)气管插管呼吸机 支持清醒患者进行护理时,将心理护理应用于其中的 效果。

PO-1443

Respiratory physicians' awareness and referral of pulmonary rehabilitation in China: a crosssectional study

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Object Pulmonary rehabilitation (PR) has demonstrated physiological, symptom reducing, psychosocial, and health economic benefits in multiple outcome areas for patients with chronic respiratory diseases. Awareness and referral of physicians are key elements for the PR promotion. However, the awareness and referral of PR in respiratory physicians in China has been scarcely studied up to now. This study aims to explore respiratory physicians' perceptions towards PR and assess the referral of PR in China. **Methods** A self-administered questionnaire was developed according to the PR practice guidelines and was distributed to respiratory physicians in hospitals via Wechat and e-mails to assess their attitudes toward and knowledge of PR. Physicians' general information, the perceptions about PR treatment, experience, and treatment barriers were collected and assessed.

Results Up to October 11, 2019, 520 questionnaires with detailed content were collected out of the 612 received questionnaires, with an effective rate of 84.97%. Among the participants, 508 (97.69%) heard about PR, 442 (85.00%) were aware of it, and only 68.27% provided patients a referral of PR before the survey. Education, region, and working time are significant factors that influence respiratory physician's awareness of PR. The percentage of referral was influenced by physicians' education, region and working time. Absence of PR facility was the main barrier for respiratory physicians to provide PR referral.

Conclusion Knowledge level of the Chinese respiratory physicians on PR and referral of PR remains insufficient to support the delivery of PR to patients with chronic respiratory diseases. Training on this topic and PR centers building will be useful for this condition.

PO-1444

多粘菌素 B 联合替加环素治疗心胸外科手术后合并 CRAB 的重症 VAP

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我科近日采用多粘菌素 B 联合替加环素对 3 例心胸 外科手术后合并 CRAB 感染的危重 VAP 进行治疗。 3 例病人中, 第 1 例男 70 岁, 因 A 型主动脉夹层动 脉瘤行 Bentall+Debranch 术; 第2例男70岁, 因冠 脉左主干病变+双支病变行冠状动脉旁路移植术;第 3 例男 75 岁, 患者因右肺上叶腺癌行右肺上叶肺癌 根治术及纵膈淋巴结清扫术。3 例患者均在术后合并 下呼吸道感染致呼吸衰竭,予再次行气管插管机械通 气治疗。前后分别由我院心外科和外院转至 RICU。 3 例多次采集下呼吸道细菌培养均为 CRAB; 第 1 例 和第3例均发生了感染性休克;第1例和第3例均发 生急性肾功能不全。其中第1例急性肾功能不全发生 在术前,肌酐清除率为 34.1ml/min*1.73m2,考虑与 A 型主动脉夹层动脉瘤相关; 第 3 例发生急性肾功能 衰竭发生在术后,肌酐清除率为 40.6ml/min*1.73m2, 考虑与感染性休克有关: 3例均符合中华医学会 2013 年制定的《医院获得性肺炎诊断、预防和治疗指南》

中的 VAP 的诊断标准, 且均有呼吸衰竭和/或感染性 休克,均符合重症 VAP 的诊断; 3 例 CRAB 药敏相 似但均不一致,考虑有同一株来源的可能性。3 例 CRAB 仅对替加环素 (MIC=2)和粘菌素 (MIC≤0.5) 敏感。第 1 例头孢吡肟 (MIC=16)和左氧氟沙星 (MIC=4)及米诺环素 (MIC=8)中敏,第 2 例头孢 哌酮钠/舒巴坦钠 (MIC=32)和头孢吡肟 (MIC=16) 及米诺环素 (MIC=8)中敏,第 3 例头孢吡肟 (MIC=16)和米诺环素 (MIC=8)中敏。其它种类 抗生素 CRAB 均耐药; 3 例均在确诊 CRAB 的 VAP 后予静脉给予多粘菌素 B 50mg/q12h 联合替加环素 50mg/q12h,首剂 100mg,治疗 2 周;第 2 例治疗 2 周后病情好转停用,后再次加重,又予同方案 3 周治 疗;第 1 例由于急性肾功能不全出现感染性休克后血 肌酐持续升高,同时予 CRRT 治疗 2 周。

3 例 CRAB 的重症 VAP 均迅速体温降至正常, 氧合 改善, 成功停用机械通气, 顺利拔除气管插管。血常 规、尿量、肾功能及血肌酐逐渐恢复正常。胸部 X 线 原浸润影吸收好转。3 例病患均救治成功, 顺利出院; RICU 住院时间第 1 例 97 天, 第 2 例 49 天, 第 3 例 38 天; 但 3 例出院前痰培养均仍为 CRAB, 并没有 被清除。

总之,由于学科的特性,心胸外科术后发生 VAP 的 几率远高于其它学科; VAP 致病菌中高耐药革兰氏 阴性菌比例逐年增多。尤其是 CRAB 已经成为困扰 ICU 医生的难题;多粘菌素 B 联合替加环素治疗心胸 外科手术后合并 CRAB 的重症 VAP 是一个有效的选 择; ICU 的院内感控非常重要,可以通过隔离后专医 专护、床旁环境消毒、加强医护人员手卫生和终末消 毒的常态化措施尽可能的减少高耐药菌在医院内的传 播。

PO-1445

基于胸部 CT 平扫测量的肺小血管横截面积在慢性阻 塞性肺病中的应用探索

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基于胸部 CT 平扫测量肺小血管横截面积,评估其与 慢性阻塞性肺部疾病(COPD)病情严重程度的关系, 探索其应用价值。

123 例病理诊断肺结节病临床特征分析

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通过回顾性分析肺结节病的临床特点,提高对该病临 床特征的认识,减少漏诊误诊,改善患者预后,减少 致残,提高社会及经济效益。

PO-1447

Severe type 7 adenovirus pneumonia in an immunocompetent adult by metagenomic next-generation sequencing:A case report

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Background: Human adenovirus (HAdV) is one of the common pathogens causing human respiratory infections, but less likely to cause severe infections, especially in immunocompetent adults. Here we report one case of severe adenovirus pneumonia in an immunocompetent adult diagnosed by metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS).

Case presentation: The patient was a 24 years old

female, suffering from an irregular fever for over 20

days, with a highest temperature at 39.8 $^\circ C$, accompanied by a slight nonproductive cough. She was diagnosed with "pneumonia" in local hospital and prescribed " penicillin、 azithromycin "for 5 days, but the symptoms were poorly controlled therefor transferred to our hospital . PE: T 38.9 °C, P 104 bpm, R 26/min, BP 114/86mmHg, fine moist rale heared in the right lower lober. Lab: WBC 12.92*10^9/L 、 CRP 46.35mg/L,PaO2/FiO2 226.No causative bacteria or virus were detected in throat swab tests or sputum culture tests. Multiple lung opacities in the right lung were observed during computed tomography (CT) scanning (Fig. 1). A bedside bronchoscopy was performed , and 1245 reads of type 7 adenovirus were detected in BALF by mNGS. The patient was treated with oxygen therapy, ganciclovir, y-globulin, quinolone antibiotics .and was discharged two weeks after admission in good general conditions and practically no lungs opacities.

Conclusions: Since symptoms of respiratory infections caused by human adenovirus are mostly nonspecific, mNGS test is an effective method for diagnosis of adenovirus pneumonia.

Keywords: Adult adenovirus pneumonia ; mNGS

PO-1448

支气管舒张试验中肺功能指标的变化在 FEV1 ≥80% 预计值的疑诊支气管哮喘患者诊治中的预测价值

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由于目前支气管激发试验难以在基层推广,轻度支气管哮喘(哮喘)患者很难达到支气管舒张试验 (BDTs)的诊断标准,致使轻度哮喘患者诊断困难。 探索 BDTs 中大小气道的可逆性联合呼出气一氧化氮 (FENO)在1秒用力呼气容积(FEV1)≥80%预 计值且 BDTs 阴性的疑诊哮喘患者诊治中的预测价值。

PO-1449

一例肺部阴影伴发热多饮多尿的深入探索

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通过一例因肺部阴影伴发热、多饮多尿就诊我科的患 者复习发热伴肺部阴影专家共识,并以点及面进行深 入探究,提升对系统性疾病肺部病变及其他部位病变 导致症状的临床敏锐性。

PO-1450

SOCS3 调控间歇低氧相关海马神经元凋亡对阿尔兹 海默症影响的作用及机制研究

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阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OSA)为阿尔茨海默症(AD) 的重要危险因素。前期研究发现 OSA 模式间歇低氧 (IH)暴露可激活小胶质细胞引发神经炎症和氧化应 激,并通过介导海马神经元凋亡导致认知障碍的发生。 IH 相关神经炎症、氧化应激及海马神经元凋亡可能 加重 AD 的机制尚未完全阐明。

A prospective diagnostic study of percentage of neutrophils with intracellular bacteria in neonatal VAP: the rapid bedside assessment of VAP in NICU

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Object To examine the diagnostic accuracy of percentage of neutrophils with intracellular bacteria (NICB%) in tracheal aspirate fluid (TAF) for VAP in mechanically ventilated neonates and to derive a diagnostic tool.

Methods We serially collected tracheal aspirate fluid (TAF) samples from mechanically ventilated preterm infants with or without ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP). The reference standard for VAP was based on CDC criteria. Diff-Quik stain were performed to identify the intra-neutrophil bacteria, and the percentage of neutrophils with intracellular bacteria was calculated in a blinded fashion. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were constructed to determine the optimal cut-off for the percentage of neutrophils with intracellular bacteria for the identification of VAP, and the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC), diagnostic sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV) were computed.

Results We analyzed Diff-Quik stained slides of 115 TAF samples from 33 intubated preterm infants. Of these 14 patients developed VAP with an incidence of 42%. Klebsiella (32%), Coagulase-negative staphylococci (CoNS) (21%), Enterobacter (16%) and S. Aurens (11%) were the most common isolated pathogens. The optimal cut-off for the NICB% determined by the ROC curve for distinguishing VAP in mechanically ventilated neonates is 5.6%, with which AUC-ROC was 0.718 (95% CI 0.618 - 0.879,

p < 0.05), sensitivity was 73.3%, specificity was72%.

Considering the NICB% of 5.6% as a cut-off, 62.61% (72/115) of NICB% were true negatives, 3.49% (4/115) were false negatives, 9.57% (11/115) were true positives, and 24.35% (28/115) were false positives. Depending on the chosen threshold score, the NPV and PPV are 94.74% and 40.54%, respectively.

Conclusion Percentage of neutrophils with intracellular bacteria in TAF does not have sufficient accuracy for diagnostic evaluation of VAP in intubated preterm infants, but it does have a high negative predictive value to facilitate prompt rule-out of VAP and help to make more informed decision about antibiotic treatment and reduce antibiotics exposure.

PO-1452

Microarray analysis of microRNAs in lung tissues of mice with mitomycin-induced pulmonary veno-occlusive disease

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Object Pulmonary veno-occlusive disease (PVOD) is characterized by increased pulmonary vascular resistance and right heart dysfunction. Currently, there is lacking of effective treatment except for lung transplantation. Therefore, it is great significance to explore new molecular targets for the prevention and treatment of the disease. This study was to investigate the microarray analysis of microRNAs (miRNA, miR) in lung tissues of mice with mitomycin-induced PVOD.

Methods Fifteen rat were divided into two groups: the control group (N = 5) and PVOD group (N = 10). We measured mean pulmonary arterial pressure (mPAP) and right ventricular hypertrophy index (RVHI). Pathological changes including lung tissue, lung venules and capillary were detected. Western blot was used to detect general control nonderepressible 2 (GCN2) protein expression. We analyzed miRNA profiles of the rat lung in control group and PVOD group.

Results There were severe pulmonary vascular remodeling in rat with mitomycin-induced PVOD. Including pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells hypertrophy, pulmonary arteriovenous vasculitis, pulmonary edema, and alveolar wall thickening. In addition, mPAP and RVHI were significantly increased in PVOD rat (P < 0.05). However, the protein expression of GCN2 was significant decreased (P < 0.05). Among 1030 distinct miRNA transcripts in lung tissues, a total of 106 differentially expressed were screened and identified by There were 64 miRNAs were microarrav. significantly (\geq 2-fold change and P < 0.05) upregulated and 42 were downregulated in PVOD rat. According to the fold changes, the top ten upregulated miRNAs were miR-543-3p, miR-802-5p, miR-493-3p, miR-539-3p, miR-495, miR-380-5p, miR-214-5p, miR-539-5p, miR-190a-3p and miR-431. The top ten downregulated miRNAs were miR-201-3p, miR-141-3p, miR-1912-3p, miR-500-5p, miR-3585-5p, miR-448-3p, miR-509-5p, miR-3585-3p, miR-449c-5p and miR-509-3p.

Conclusion There was significant difference in miRNAs expression in the lung of rat with PVOD when compared with normal rat.

吸烟对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征严重程度的影响研 究

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探讨吸烟对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(OSAHS) 严重程度的影响

PO-1454

Ginsenoside Rb3 alleviates CSE-induced TROP2 upregulation through p38 MAPK and NF-κB pathways in airway basal cells

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Object Smoking-mediated reprogramming of the phenotype and function of airway basal cells (BCs) disrupts airway homeostasis and is an early event in COPD-associated airway remodeling. Here, we examine the molecular mechanisms mediating the upregulation of trophoblast antigen 2 (TROP2) in BCs exposed to cigarette smoke extract (CSE) and explore the efficacy of ginsenoside Rb3 in the possible treatment of COPD.

Methods Immunohistochemistry was performed on large and small airway tissue specimens from nonsmokers and smokers. Primary airway BCs were isolated from healthy individuals. TROP2 expression was detected in BCs after exposure to CSE, inhibitors of p38/MAPK and NF-kB pathways, or ginsenoside Rb3 in a monolayer culture. Effects of CSE and ginsenoside Rb3 on TROP2 and markers of BC proliferation, inflammation and EMT were further verified in an air-liquid culture (ALI) model.

Results TROP2 expression was upregulated both in the large and small airway epithelia of smokers and was positively correlated with the smoking index. CSE exposure increased TROP2 expression in BCs in a time and dose dependent manner in vitro. p38 MAPK and NF-kB pathways were activated by CSE, and the corresponding antagonists inhibited TROP2 expression. Ginsenoside Rb3 downregulated TROP2 expression induced by CSE, and alleviated the enhanced inflammation, BC hyperplasia and EMT changes.

Conclusion TROP2 was increased in airway BCs exposed to CSE and regulated through p38 MAPK and NF-kB pathways. Ginsenoside Rb3 alleviated CSE-induced TROP2 expression and restored the disrupted epithelial homeostasis, thus highlighting its potential in COPD treatment.

PO-1455 帕伯利珠单抗相关垂体炎一例

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程序性细胞死亡受体-1 (PD-1) 抑制剂帕伯利珠单 抗相关垂体炎临床罕见,本文报道一例帕伯利珠单抗 相关垂体炎患者的诊治以提高 PD-1 抑制剂相关垂体 炎的认识。

PO-1456

基于代谢组学的靶向游离脂肪酸谱筛选恶性肺结节的 潜在生物标志物

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本研究拟应用代谢组学方法研究比较良恶性肺部结节 患者的血浆游离脂肪酸谱,并探究其能否作为区分恶 性肺结节与良性肺结节的潜在生物标志物,从而帮助 临床医生提高恶性肺结节的诊断率。

PO-1457

改良叩背法联合临床护理保护在肺部感染患者中的效 果观察

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探讨改良叩背法联合临床护理保护在肺部感染患者护 理中的效果。

PO-1458

定量 CT 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的特征分析及其分型、 评估和预测价值

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探索慢阻肺的定量 CT 特性及不同影像学分型的疾病 特征;定量 CT 在辅助慢阻肺诊断,评估和预测临床 结局(肺功能、症状、急性加重情况)中的价值。

PET/CT 引导下经皮肺恶性结节微波消融及穿刺活检 一例

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PET/CT 在肺恶性肿瘤的的诊断、分期、治疗中具有 较高的敏感性和特异性,它可以提供靶向病变的代谢 活性来指导穿刺部位的选择,而关于 PET/CT 检查在 肺结节的微波消融及活检方面罕见报道。我们报告一 例 PET/CT 明确肺结节为恶性病变后,并行 PET/CT 引导下经皮肺恶性结节微波消融及活检治疗。与 CT 引导下肺结节微波消融术相比,PET/CT 引导肺结节 微波消融具有精准性、安全性高、创伤小、恢复快, 未来值得临床推广应用。

PO-1460

RICU 患者肺泡灌洗液 (BALF) 病原菌分布及药敏 分析

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探讨 XXX 医院 RICU 呼吸机相关性肺炎患者支气管 镜肺泡灌洗液(BALF)病原菌分布及其药敏情况,为指 导临床医生合理用药提供理论依据。

PO-1461

lodine-125 seed brachytherapy combined with pembrolizumab for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer after failure of first-line chemotherapy: a report of two cases

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Object Although immunotherapy regimens for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) have improved survival in selected subpopulations, its efficacy remains less than ideal because of the underlying resistance and multimodal combination strategies are needed to optimize its efficacy. Radiotherapy has potent immunomodulatory effects and may contribute not only to local control but may also augment systemic antitumor immune response, thus the integration of

radiotherapy with immunotherapy is a conceptually promising strategy for metastatic NSCLC patients. lodine-125 radioactive seed implantation, which makes up for the shortcomings of external brachytherapy, has been adopted in various kinds of malignancies. However there were scant data about iodine-125 brachytherapy combined with immunotherapy.

Methods We herein report two cases of advanced NSCLC patients treated with computed tomography (CT)-guided percutaneous iodine-125 seed implantation and pembrolizumab after failure of first-line chemotherapy.

Results 1 was confirmed Case lung adenocarcinoma stage T4N3M1c, IVB on August 15, 2018, with negative mutation of the driving genes. After 4 cycles of fist-line chemotherapy consisting of pemetrexed 800 mg (500 mg/m2) combined with cisplatinum 120 mg (75 mg/m2), the effect was evaluated partial response (PR). Pemetrexed was then used for maintenance chemotherapy for 16 cycles and the effect was evaluated progressive disease (PD) on January 11, 2020. Second biopsy again confirmed lung adenocarcinoma with a PD-L1 tumor proportion score (TPS) of 70% and negative mutations of driving genes. Then pembrolizumab was used and iodine-125 seeds were percutaneous implanted into the tumor in the right upper lobe via CT guidance 2 days after immunotherapy. Postoperative CT showed mild pneumothorax without the need of drainage. After 8 cycles of immunotherapy the effect was evaluated PR on 2020, with almost complete October 23. disappearance of the tumor in the right upper lobe and a remarkable reduction in the size of 2R and 4R lymph nodes. Except for rash (grade 1) and hypothyroidism (grade 2), which were treated promptly without any serious consequence, there were no other treatment-related adverse events during the follow-up.

Case 2 was confirmed lung squamous carcinoma with PD-L1 TPS of 1% and negative mutations of driving genes after bronchoscopic biopsy of the masses in the right main bronchus and the left upper bronchus, and the stage was T4N3M0, III C. His chest CT after admission on August 14, 2019 revealed a tumor in the left hilum causing the occlusion of the left upper bronchus, 90% stenosis of the right main bronchus due to the tumor obstruction, as well as tumors in the anterior mediastinum and the left lower lobe. We performed endoscopic procedures using electrocautery snare, argon plasma coagulation (APC), and forceps to ablate the tumor in the right main bronchus to relieve his wheeze. Additionally we adopted 3 cycles of fist-line chemotherapy consisting of docetaxel 130 mg (75 mg/m2) combined with cisplatinum 130 mg (75 mg/m2). The effect was evaluated PD on December 17, 2019. Then iodine-125 seeds were percutaneous implanted into the tumor in the anterior mediastinum via CT guidance, which caused a complication of mild pneumothorax without the need of drainage, and 2 days later pembrolizumab was used. When he finished another 7 cycles of immunotherapy, the effect was evaluated PR on December 23, 2020, with almost-complete disappearance of the tumor in the anterior mediastinum and the left lower lobe, as well as a remarkable reduction in the size of the tumor in the left hilum and the patient survived in a good condition without any treatment-related adverse event but mild rash.

Conclusion lodine-125 seeds bring few adverse events and effectively amplify the antitumor immune response induced by immunotherapy, thus this combined therapy might be a promising alternative for NSCLC.

PO-1462

Programmed Cell Death-1 (PD-1) Inhibitorsassociated myasthenia gravis, myositis, and myocarditis overlap syndrome: A fatal case report and literature review

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Object Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have significant effects in various malignant tumors. ICIs cause immune-related adverse events (irAEs), but ICI-related overlap syndrome of myasthenia gravis, myositis and myocarditis are rare.

Methods We report an 51-year-old female with type B1 thymoma who developed overlap syndrome after one cycle of immunotherapy combined with chemotherapy. In view of the case, we reviewed the literature for ICI-associated overlap syndrome, and summarized and analyzed the clinical features of these cases.

Results The patient developed malaise, bilateral dyspnea after one ptosis and cvcle of sintilimab plus chemotherapy. The patient was diagnosed with ICI-related overlap syndrome of myasthenia gravis, myositis and myocarditis. Thus, glucocorticoids, received high-dose she immunoglobulin, pyridylamide bromide, ventilatorassisted ventilation, plasma replacement and life support therapy. After 2 more months of treatment, her clinical condition greatly improved, stable primary tumor lesion. with In addtion, we summarized 6 cases of immunotherapyassociated overlap syndrome. The age ranged from 30 to 67, and most of them (5/6) were female; the main symptoms include dyspnea, dysphagia, bilateral ptosis, weakness of limbs and other discomforts; and half (3/6) of the patients died after treatment failure.

Conclusion ICI-related overlap syndrome of myasthenia gravis, myositis and myocarditis has a high fatality rate and should be treated in time. High-dose hormones are the key to treatment.

PO-1463

专项质量控制小组 AB 角模式在呼吸与危重症医学科 护理质量管理中的应用

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研究分析专项质量控制小组 AB 角模式在呼吸与危重 症医学科护理质量管理中的应用效果。

PO-1464

个体化护理干预对间质性肺炎患者生存质量和呼吸困 难的影响分析

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分析个体化护理干预对间质性肺炎患者生存质量和呼吸困难的影响。

PO-1465

KRAS 基因突变类型与非小细胞肺癌临床病理分析

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探讨非小细胞肺癌(non—small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者 KRAS 基因突变类型与其临床病理特征的关系。

PO-1466 安全型无损伤针二步结构式垂直固定法在输液港插针 中的应用

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探讨安全型无损伤针二步结构式垂直固定法在输液港插针中的应用效果。

以颜面部水肿为首发的晚期囊样肺癌一例

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探讨囊样肺癌的临床特征。

PO-1468

呼吸系统疾病数据元及数据标准规范的初步研究

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标准化、规范化的呼吸系统疾病数据元是临床信息采 集和建立呼吸系统疾病大数据的基础,也是各临床研 究及国际多中心有效交流、合作的基础。尽管目前已 有关于医疗卫生信息数据编码规则和指引,但缺少较 为详尽的临床各专科疾病相关标准数据集。

PO-1469

间质性肺疾病与肺部肿瘤关系的研究进展

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间质性肺疾病(ILD)与肺部肿瘤是呼吸科两大常见 病种。ILD 与肺部肿瘤的关系体现在:1.ILD 本身是 肺部肿瘤的特殊亚型,例如 LAM、PLCH、肿瘤性微 血栓栓塞症。2.ILD 继发恶性肿瘤,例如 IPF 继发恶 性肿瘤发生率可达约 13%,石棉肺可继发恶性胸膜 间皮瘤,pSS-ILD 可继发淋巴瘤,PAP 继发肺癌。 ILD 合并肺部恶性肿瘤时需细心诊断,多学科会诊, 避免漏诊、误诊。治疗上需兼顾两种疾病,通过多学 科会诊选择合理的治疗方式。治疗 ILD 的抗纤维化药 物可能有利于控制肺癌。3.肺部肿瘤在影像学上表现 为间质性改变,例如癌性淋巴管炎,弥漫性微结节转 移,弥漫性磨玻璃影,多发实变影,弥漫性囊性转移, 纤维化型 ILD 影,Cheerios 麦圈征。4.肺部肿瘤治疗 继发 ILD。化疗、放疗、靶向治疗、抗血管生成治疗、 免疫治疗均可能合并 ILD,影响患者预后。现有放射 性肺损伤共识、免疫治疗相关肺炎和药物性 ILD 等诊 治共识可供临床诊治参考。

PO-1470

早期肠内营养联合微生态制剂治疗 RICU 老年 COPD 呼吸衰竭的 临床研究

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探讨早期肠内营养联合微生态制剂治疗对呼吸重症监护病房(respiratory intensive care unit, RICU)中慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)呼吸衰竭老年患者的临床疗效,包括营养状况、感染及炎症指标、免疫指标、血气分析指标、肝肾功能、肠道菌群失衡、不良反应发生率、平均住院日、死亡率的影响。

PO-1471

标准化沟通方式在 RICU 重症患者床边交接班中的应 用

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探讨"现状-背景-评估-建议"(SBAR)沟通方式作为 标准化沟通方式在呼吸与危重症医学科重症监护室重 症患者床边交接班中的应用效果。

PO-1472

Whole-exome sequencing identified CFTR variants in two consanguineous families in China, including a novel CFTR mutation p.V470E

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Object Cystic fibrosis (CF) is an autosomal recessive disease caused by genetic variants of the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) gene. It is a common hereditary disease in Caucasians while rare in Chinese. Till now, only 87 Chinese patients have been reported with molecular confirmations. The variant spectrum and clinical features of Chinese CF patients are obviously different from Caucasian. The object of this study is

to investigate the clinical features and variant spectrum of CFTR in Chinese.

Methods Whole-exome sequencing was applied to analyze the exome of 3 individuals who only have typical CF phenotype in the respiratory system from 2 consanguineous families. Protein domain and structure analysis were applied to predict the impact of the variants. Sanger sequencing was applied to validate the candidate variants.

Results A previously reported homozygous variant in CFTR (NM_000492.4: c.1000C>T, p.R334W) was identified in proband I . A novel homozygous variant in a polymorphic position (NM_000492.4: c.1409T>A, p.V470E) was identified in 2 individuals in the family II. The novel CFTR variant predicted to be diseasecausing is the first, to the best of our knowledge, to be reported in CFTR. However, in vitro validation is still needed.

Conclusion Our finding expands the variant spectrum of CFTR, reveals a clearer distinction of clinical phenotype and the variant spectrum between Chinese and Caucasian CF patients, and contributes to a more rapid genetic diagnosis and future genetic counseling.

PO-1473

原发性支气管肺癌 (肺泡细胞癌) 2 例并文献复习

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总结 2 例诊断和治疗支气管肺泡细胞癌的临床过程, 加强对该疾病的认识。

PO-1474

肺部病灶快速进展的脓肿分枝杆菌一例

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探讨脓肿分枝杆菌致病特点,提高临床医生对该病的 认识及诊治水平。

PO-1475

加味苏子降气汤治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期痰 浊壅肺证的临床观察

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运用加味苏子降气汤治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重 期(AECOPD)痰浊壅肺证患者,通过观察治疗前 后中医证候积分、肺功能(FEV1%Pred)、血清肺 泡表面活性蛋白 D(SP-D)及降钙素原(PCT)的 变化,评估加味苏子降气汤治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急 性加重期的痰浊壅肺证临床疗效,探讨其作用机制, 为临床治疗本病提供理论依据。

PO-1476

Pulmonary actinomycosis diagnosed by radial endobronchial ultrasound coupled with metagenomic next-generation sequencing: A case report and brief literature review

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Object Pulmonary actinomycosis (PA) is an uncommon pulmonary infectious disease that often is misdiagnosed.

Metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) is a highly sensitive and culture-independent new molecular technology for precise infectious disease diagnosis. Here we report a PA case diagnosed by the

combination of a radial endobronchialultrasonography guide sheath (R-EBUS-GS) and mNGS, along with

a brief review of the literature.

Methods A 65-years-old man visited our hospital for his fifteen-day continuous fever and dry cough. His temperature was 39.0° C. Except for the abnormal leucocytes (WBC) :13.2 109/L and Creactive protein (CRP):112 mg/ L, his serum biochemistry was normal. Both his chest X-ray and HRCT scan revealed a fuzzy mass lesion in the upper lobe of the right lung. He received empirical antibacterial therapy of Cefoxitin, Levofloxacin, Piperacillin-Tazobactam and Loratadine successively but failed. Thus the patient was transferred to our hospital. Repetitive HRCT found the lesion did not change. For the diagnosis, a bronchoscopy and a percutaneous lung puncture were performed but no definite diagnosis confirmed. The patient refused videoassisted thoracic surgery(VATS). Finally, another bronchoscopy with R-EBUS-GS was performed, and the BALF specimen was collected and sent for mNGS and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing

(Chavalertsa-kul et al., 2017). Using the BGISEQ-100 platform (BGI Biotechnolo-gy company) on DNA extracted from the BALF, and data from high throughput sequencing analysis for comparing with the Microbial Genome Databases (Ai et al., 2018), a total of 40 sequencing reads of Actinomycetes belonging to Cladothrix actinomyces were detected (Figure 1F). Thus a diagnosis of PA was comfirmed. **Results** We prescribed a course of azithromycin (0.5. intravenous/oral, QD) for six months. Three days after the antibiotic treatment, his symptoms improved markedly and he was discharged one week later. During the 6-months course of azithromycin, the chest HRCT revealed a remarkable absorption of the lung lesion (Figure 1 G and H). Until now, his status has remained stable for the 9-month follow-up.

Conclusion To our knowledge, this may be the first PA case diagnosed by REBUS-GS coupled with mNGS. In conclusion, we report the clinical features of a patient with pulmonary actinomycosis diagnosed by a new diagnostic modality. This case may indicate that the combination of R-EBUS + GS and mNGS will become a promising

tool for PA or other complicated respiratory infections in the future.

PO-1477

Lymphangiomyomatosis in male : a summary analysis of the literature from 1986 to 2020

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Object Objective:Further research is needed to determine the clinical characteristics of lymphangiomyomatosis (LAM) in males to improve the diagnosis and to evaluate current treatment options. We reviewed all available literature from 1986 to 2020, including LAM cases with and without TSC, to compare the differences in clinical features and outcomes between the two groups

Methods A systematic literature search was performed using CNKI, PubMed, EMBASE and Cochrane, we conducted an evidence-based literature review searching for all reported cases of LAM in males during the past 34 years (April 1986-October 2020). The obtained reports were reviewed for demographics and final diagnosis. Medical records of these patients were reviewed to extract the following data: age, sex, smoking history, TSC– LAM, clinical presentation, imaging studies, results of the biopsy, diagnoses, misdiagnosis, treatment and prognosis

Results 26 studies involving 36 patients were included in this study. Patients' age ranged from 1 month to 79 years (median 34 years). The initial manifestations included dyspnea (6/36, 16.7%), pneumothorax (5/36, 13.9%), abdominal pain (5/36, 13.9%), respite (4/36, 11.1%) and chylothorax (3/36, 8.3%). The most common symptoms of LAM in males were dyspnea (10/36, 27.8%), followed by pneumothorax (10/36, 27.8%), cough (8/36, 22.2%),

hemoptysis (4/36, 11.1%), respite (4/36, 11.1%), chylothorax (3/36, 8.3%). Five patients (13.9%) diagnosed with LAM were asymptomatic. In addition, There were 9 patients (9/36, 25%) with definite tuberous sclerosis (TSC). Half of the 9 male TSC patients were associated with progressive dyspnea. Patients with TSC were more likely to present with gradual onset of dyspnea. However, there was no significant difference in the onset of dyspnea between patients with TSC and those without TSC (P=0.08). The 5 patients with TSC were associated with progressive dyspnea. Patients without TSC had a higher incidence of being asymptomatic than patients with TSC, but there was no significant difference (P=0.09). In addition, 6 patients with TSC had renal AMLs with an early onset. TSC-LAM patients were more likely to have renal AMLs compared with patients without TSC (P<0.01). All of those TSC patients with renal AMLs had multiple tumors or bilateral involvement and more than one extrapulmonary region was involved. which included skin, liver, kidney or intracranial lesions. The thin-walled air-filled cysts throughout bilateral lungs were seen in 15 males out of 36 (41.7%). Cysts in males were generally smaller and less severe than females. 35 patients (97.2%) were pathological diagnosed based on findings. Misdiagnosis was found in patients. Patients with TSC seem to be diagnosed earlier than patients without TSC and these two groups differed significantly in the survival rate of LAM (P<0.05), and TSC maybe predict the outcomes of patients.

Conclusion In conclusion, our pooled analysis showed that LAM is easy to be ignored in males, there is underdiagnosis and the treatment options are limited. Our study found that patients with TSC showed more typical characteristics compared with those without TSC, and tended to be diagnosed earlier. We also found that patients with TSC-LAM were likely to have a long-term survival time compared with those without TSC. Considering the sex characteristics, whether there are gender differences in certain aspects of LAM disease remains to be determined, including treatment and pathogenesis. Finally, current treatment strategies for LAM are limited and more effective treatment approaches are needed.

PO-1478

肺癌放疗过程中微生物菌群的变化及其对放射副损伤 影响的研究

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肺癌是我国最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,其死亡率占所有 的恶性肿瘤之首。放射治疗在肺癌的综合治疗中起到 重要作用。然而,由于早期肺癌发病隐匿,缺乏特异 性症状,多数肺癌患者就诊时己处于疾病进展期,甚 至发生局部或远处转移。现有的肺癌诊断和预后评测 指标敏感性和特异性均较差,亟需探寻更理想的诊断 及预后评测标志物。

PO-1479

一例成人塑性支气管炎:一种罕见的多因素疾病

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塑性支气管炎(Plastic bronchitis,PB) 是一种罕见且 可能致命的疾病。死亡率从 6%到 60%,取决于潜在 病因。主要见于儿童,成人病例相对少见。本研究分 析芜湖市第二人民医院 2021 年 3 月收治的一例成人 PB 患者的临床诊治过程,结合文献,进一步探讨 PB 的发病机制、诊断及治疗特点。

PO-1480

经食道 EBUS-TBNA 对纵膈、肺门淋巴结及病灶的 诊断价值

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探讨以超声支气管镜经食道对纵膈、肺门淋巴结及病 灶进行针吸穿刺活检的诊断价值,探索一种在不适合 经气道操作或经气道 EBUS 无法探测到对病变合适的 穿刺路径时经食道完成的诊断技术。

PO-1481

肺腺癌伴恶性胸腔积液及肺鳞癌伴恶性胸腔患者的基 线特征分析

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通过分析肺鳞癌伴恶性胸腔积液或肺腺癌伴恶性胸腔 积液的患者的基线特征,了解肺鳞癌伴恶性胸腔积液 患者及肺腺癌伴恶性胸腔积液患者在临床特征分布是 否存在差异; PO-1482

非艾滋病(AIDS)和艾滋病患者感染马尔尼菲篮状 菌(TM)的临床和实验室检查、肺部影像学特点分 析

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通过分析非艾滋病(AIDS)和艾滋病患者感染马尔 尼菲篮状菌(TM)的临床和实验室检查、肺部影像 学特点,分析这两类患者感染马尔尼菲肺炎的不同之 处。

PO-1483 一例被误诊为慢阻肺的气管蹼

韩进、费建文、戴红 烟台市烟台山医院

一例被误诊为慢阻肺的气管蹼

病例特点: 1、患者徐某某, 男, 66 岁, 农民, 既往 "高血压、下肢静脉曲张"病史。吸烟50年, 吸旱烟, 平均每月 1 斤烟叶。2、因"反复咳嗽、喘憋半年, 加 重 1 月"于 2019年 9 月 24 日入院。3、入院时查体: 神志清楚、呼吸平稳, 桶状胸, 肋间隙增宽, 双肺叩 诊过清音, 听诊呼吸音低, 未及干湿啰音。4、入院 后辅助检查: 肺功能检查: VC MAX 98.4%, FEV1% 41.2%, FEV1/FVC 32.43%。胸部 CT 示双肺细支气 管炎, 建议抗炎治疗后复查; 右肺中叶高密度灶, 考 虑部分肺叶膨胀不全; 双肺纤维结节灶; 建议 1 年复 查。阅片可见气管中下 1/3 交界处(主动脉弓横跨部 位)及右中间支气管(右肺动脉横跨处)狭窄。初步 诊断: 1. 慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重 2. 高血压 3 级 (极高危组) 3. 下肢静脉曲张。

9 月 27 日患者住院期间中午进食扇贝时突然出现呼吸困难,吸呼双相均有呼吸困难,呼气相为主,呼气时伴有响亮的断续鼾音(患者及同病房病人均否认其呛咳)。经平喘药物及激素等药物抢救,患者呼吸困难有所减轻,但仍不能平卧,并伴有阵发性呼吸困难发作,遂转重症监护病房行气管插管、呼吸机辅助呼吸。经口气管插管后行床旁支气管镜检查,镜下见较多的脓性分泌物。28 日顺利脱机,带气管插管状态下复查胸部 CT 较前无明显变化。拔出气管插管、当日夜间再次咳喘,不能平卧,叩背排痰后缓解。29 日行床旁支气管镜检查,镜下见气管上段、声门穹隆下膜状物阻塞管腔,以活检钳钳除,送检病理。

论文汇编

病理结果:送检纤维素性渗出物,伴大量急慢性炎细 胞。

最终诊断: 气管蹼

该病例的特点是:

1.患者呼吸困难发作时有响亮的喉部断续鼾音,该声 音不同于典型的鼾音、哮鸣音及湿啰音,极其罕见, 但很有特点(有当时的录像及录音)。

2.气管蹼属于先天性气管畸形,多见于婴幼儿,成人病例报道极少(仅在1篇文献中有3例报道)。该患者自幼患有气管蹼,至老年时方被诊断,而且蹼几乎完全阻塞气管,更为罕见。

3.该患者桶状胸极其明显,且合并有长期大量吸烟史 和慢性咳喘病史,极易误诊为慢阻肺。第 1 次胸部 CT 扫描未能包含颈部,故未能在 CT 上发现病灶。

第 1 次气管镜检查及第 2 次胸部 CT 是在气管插管的 状态下做的,病灶被气管插管穿破并挤压,因此亦未 能发现病灶。直至第 2 次气管镜时,已经拔除了气管 插管,方发现了病灶。

4.气管蹼是罕见疾病,在发现病灶后很长时间内仍未 能对号入座,曾一度被认为是纤维素性支气管炎,后 在大量文献查阅后才明确了气管蹼的诊断。

PO-1484

微信平台的应用对稳定期慢阻肺患者肺康复依从性的 效果观察

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目的: 探讨微信平台的应用对稳定期慢阻肺患者肺康 复依从性的影响。

PO-1485

Effect of high-fat diet on the respiratory function and diaphragm fiber types related with its mitochondrial mechanism in mice

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Object To explore the role of mitochondrial mechanism on the respiratory function and diaphragm fiber injury in high-fat diet (HFD) induced obesity mice.

Methods Twenty healthy male C57BL/6 mice were randomly divided into two groups with 10 mice each, which were fed with normal-fat diet (NFD) and HFD for 16 weeks, respectively. The parameters of respiratory function, glycolipid metabolism and the lipid content of diaphragm were measured. The pathological changes, muscle fiber phenotype, mitochondrial ultrastructure, and the expression of mitochondrial dynamic genes and proteins in diaphragmatic tissues measured were and determined by nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide nitro-blue tetrazolium (NADH-TR) staining, real-time polymerase chain reaction and western blotting. Results Compared with the NFD group, the tidal volume was significantly decreased by 25.8% (P=0.004) and the Penh value was increased by 18.4% (P<0.001) in the HFD group. The levels of fasting blood glucose, serum insulin, triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (TC), free fatty acid and leptin in the HFD group were higher than those of the NFD group (P<0.01), while the soluble leptin receptor level was lower (P=0.018). The contents of TG, TC and fatty acid were also significantly higher (P<0.001), and lipid droplets deposited in the diaphragm of HFD group. In HFD group, the disorder-arranged diaphragmatic muscle fibers was observed with abnormal NADH-TR staining, and the proportion of myosin heavy chain type I (MHC- I) muscle fibers in the diaphragm were significantly decreased (P=0.034). The mitochondria of diaphragm were swollen, cristae were broken, and even vacuoles were formed in the HFD group. HFD significantly down-regulated the expression of mitochondrial fusion protein 2 and sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca2+-ATPase in diaphragmatic muscle, while up-regulated the mitochondrial fission related protein (all P<0.01). Conclusion HFD can damage respiratory function MHC-I muscle fiber of diaphragm in mice, which may be related to the imbalance of mitochondrial dynamics.

PO-1486

OSAHS 患者蛋白尿与肾功能变化及影响因素分析

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了解 OSAHS 患者蛋白尿的发生率和早期肾功能变化的情况,并分析其影响因素。

TrxR2 基因在肺腺癌凋亡信号通路中的作用

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应用裸鼠移植瘤模型体外研究 TrxR2 基因在肺腺癌细胞系凋亡信号通路中的作用机制。

PO-1488

外泌体 tRNA 来源的小 RNA 片段对非小细胞肺癌的 预后价值

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Transfer RNA, an important molecule involved in protein translation, can produce many small noncoding RNAs and participate in a variety of biological processes. Fragments derived from tRNA (tRFs) have gradually attracted attention. The specific functional role of tRFs contained in exosomes is worth exploring.

PO-1489

流量-容积曲线呈典型蝶形改变的临床分析

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探讨肺量计检查中流量-容积(Flow-Volume, F-V)曲线 呈典型双蝶形改变患者的临床特点。

PO-1490

探究指导性加强患者自我健康护理干预在支气管哮喘 患者中的应用效果

贺彩华 贵州省人民医院

目的: 探究指导性加强患者自我健康护理干预在支气 管哮喘患者中的应用效果。 PO-1491

特发性胸膜肺弹力纤维增生症 3 例并文献复习

田觅

南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院

提高对胸膜肺弹力纤维增生症(pleuroparenehymal fibroelastosis, PPFE)的临床特征、胸部影像学和病 理组织学的认识,提高临床诊治水平。

PO-1492

MiR-21 regulates the proliferation and apoptosis of human bronchial epithelial cells by targeting PARP-1

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Object To explore the effect and mechanism of miR-21 on the proliferation and apoptosis of human bronchial epithelial cells 16HBE.

Methods Human bronchial epithelial cells (16HBE) were cultured, transfected with miR-21 mimics and miR-21 inhibitor. Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1) siRNA and pcDNA3.1/PARP-1 were co-transfected with miR-21 inhibitor and miR-21 mimics respectively. CCK8 experiment and flow cytometry were used to detect the changes of 16HBE cell proliferation and apoptosis. Dual luciferase report experiment was performed to verify the targeting relationship between miR-21 and PARP-1. Fluorescence quantitative PCR experiment and Western blot experiment were used to detect the expression of PARP-1, the potential target gene of miR-21, and the change of downstream AKT phosphorylation level.

Results Overexpression of miR-21 promoted 16HBE cell proliferation and inhibited apoptosis, while inhibition of miR-21 suppressed 16HBE cell proliferation and promoted apoptosis (P<0.05). Overexpression of miR-21 caused a decrease of PARP-1 expression in 16HBE cells and an increase of AKT phosphorylation level (P<0.05), while the opposite result was observed after miR-21 inhibition (P<0.05). Dual luciferase experiments confirmed that miR-21 directly targeted and combined with PARP-1 mRNA on the predicted sites. The promoting effect of miR-21 on 16HBE cell apoptosis were reversed by overexpressing PARP-1, and vice versa.

Conclusion MiR-21 can promote the proliferation and inhibit the apoptosis of human bronchial epithelial cells by inhibiting the expression of PARP-1. The AKT signaling pathway may be involved in this mechanism.

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者应用吸入剂中护士多样化宣教 效果观察

王雅珍 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者应用吸入剂中护士多样化 宣教效果对患者吸入药物治疗的影响。

PO-1494 精准的和弦:基因检测探究肺大泡之谜

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该患者主要受累器官为肺,其它脏器如皮肤、肾均未 见异常,起病以气胸发作为主要表现,通过肺 CT 检 查发现双肺多发囊泡影,又为中青年女性,非常容易 和 LAM 诊断相混淆,该患者先后两次肺组织病理检 测均排除了 LAM 的诊断,此时我们应该不要忘记可 以通过基因检测的手段帮助我们去进一步明确是否有 BHD 等一系列以"肺囊泡影为影像学特征"的呼吸系统 罕见病的诊断。在基因检测手段的协助下,这例患者 BHD 得以诊断,并且动员患者家族进行的相关检查, 发现其子 FLCN 基因同样发生致病性变异,为其家族 的优生优育提供了有效信息。

PO-1495

原发性蛋白沉积症行分次单侧全肺灌洗的护理与观察

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肺泡蛋白沉积症(PAP)是一种少见的呼吸疾病,原 发性病因不明,多认为与脂质代谢障碍所致,目前全 肺灌洗为治疗该病最有效的治疗方法。其作用机制是 以机械性冲洗方法去除积聚在肺泡内的磷脂类物质, 从而改善肺泡通气和换气功能。但由于灌洗后肺内会 有550-600ml的残留液体,很难快速被吸收,从而影 响肺的氧合,采用分次单侧全肺灌洗安全性及效果好 于序贯性全肺灌洗。大全肺灌洗有一定的技术难度和 风险性,灌洗后发生肺不张及肺水肿风险高,本文通 过探讨如何利用精心化管理原则,医护及麻醉师的通 力合作下,完善术前检查与指导、做好术中配合与记 录及术后快速康复的护理,从而减少并发症的发生机 率。提高灌洗的效果。

PO-1496

异鼠李素通过 RIG-I/JNK 通路抑制甲型 H1N1 流感病 毒介导的 I 型 IFN 引起的炎症放大作用

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甲型流感病毒(IAV)感染在全球范围内造成高发病率 和高死亡率,主要归因于对宿主引起的过度炎症损伤。 据报道 I 型干扰素(IFN)可通过激活正反馈环路放大流 感病毒介导的炎症反应。异鼠李素是天然的黄酮类化 合物,具有免疫调节和抗病毒作用。截至目前关于异 鼠李素对流感病毒介导的炎症反应尚未见报道。因此 本研究旨在探究异鼠李素在 I 型 IFN 对甲型流感病毒 介导的炎症级联反应的调节作用。

PO-1497

认知行为疗法联合持续性护理干预对急性肺栓塞患者 的临床应用

李巍 天津市胸科医院

探究认知行为疗法联合持续性护理干预对于急性肺栓 塞患者临床应用的效果。

PO-1498 西安市某三甲医院 ICU 护士氧疗知信行现况 调查及 影响因素分析

巫瑞¹、潘东英²

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西安市某三甲医院 ICU 护士氧疗的知信行现状调查; 了解西安市某三甲医院 ICU 氧疗工作展开的情况;分 析影响该三甲医院 ICU 护士氧疗知识和态度的主要因 素;为 ICU 护士氧疗相关知识继续教育计划的制定提 供一定的支持依据,促使 ICU 医护人员熟悉氧疗相关 知识,落实氧疗标准,提高 ICU 病人氧疗安全性和有 效性。 PO-1499 FAM98A 作用机制的研究进展

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FAM98A 是一个新的蛋白,研究发现它是具有 NN-CH 结构域的钙调理蛋白家族中的一员,可能通过影 响微管的活性,从而引起疾病或肿瘤的发生。目前世 界上对 FAM98A 的研究较少,仅有的研究证实 FAM98A 与子宫内膜癌、非小细胞肺癌、卵巢癌、结 直肠癌、宫颈癌和乳腺癌的恶性行为密切相关, FAM98A 还被证实与骨硬化病和2型糖尿病有关,同 时在细胞应激过程及急性脑卒中发病过程中发挥重要 的作用。本文对 FAM98A 的研究进展进行综述。

PO-1500

院内鲍曼不动杆菌同源基因型与耐药分析探讨

赵丹、彭春红、林洁如、邵松军、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

了解我院鲍曼不动杆菌的分子流行特征,分析其基因同源性,为医院感染控制提供实验室依据,探讨多位 点序列分型技术的应用。

PO-1501

结核分枝杆菌耐药基因芯片在复治肺结核患者中的临 床应用价值

赵丹、彭春红、余红、饶珊珊、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院

探讨复治肺结核患者中评价结核分枝耐药基因芯片检测的临床应用价值。

PO-1502

THE POTENTIAL FOR INHIBITION OF CHECKPOINT KINASES 1/2 IN PULMONARY FIBROSIS AND SECONDARY PULMONARY HYPERTENSION

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Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a chronic lung disease characterized by exuberant tissue remodeling and associated with high unmet medical need. Outcomes are even worse when IPF results in secondary pulmonary hypertension (PH). Importantly, exaggerated resistance to cell death, excessive proliferation and enhanced synthetic capacity are key endophenotypes of both fibroblasts and pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells (PASMCs), suggesting shared molecular pathways. Under persistent injury, sustained activation of the DNA damage response (DDR) is integral to the preservation of cells survival and their capacity to proliferate. Checkpoint kinase 1 and 2 (CHK1/2) are key components of the DDR. The objective of this study was to assess the role of CHK1/2 in the development and progression of IPF and IPF+PH.

Methods Lung tissues, LFs and PASMCs were obtained from PF patients and health control. CHK1/2 and other protein expression levels were monitored by western blotting, and their location were confirmed by immunofluorescence. Vitro experiments were performed in LFs and PASMCs isolated from IPF patients, and BLM mice and BLM-MCT rats were used for vivo experiment.

Results Increased expression of DNA damage markers and CHK1/2 were observed in lungs, remodeled PAs and isolated fibroblasts from IPF patients and animal models. Blockade of CHK1/2 expression or activity induced DNA damage overload and reverted the apoptosis-resistant and fibroproliferative phenotype of disease cells. Moreover, inhibition of CHK1/2 was sufficient to interfere with TGF-b1-mediated fibroblast activation. Importantly, pharmacological inhibition of CHK1/2 using LY2606368 attenuated fibrosis and pulmonary vascular remodeling leading to improvement in mechanics and respiratorv hemodynamic parameters in two animal models mimicking IPF and . IPF+PH.

Conclusion This study identifies CHK1/2 as key regulators of lung fibrosis and provides a proof of principle for CHK1/2 inhibition as a potential novel therapeutic option for IPF and IPF+PH.

PO-1503

宏基因组二代测序在下呼吸道感染性疾病中的结果分 析

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研究宏基因组二代测序技术(mNGS)在下呼吸道感 染疾病的病原体分布及其对下呼吸道感染疾病的诊断 价值。

武汉地区新冠肺炎"复阳"患者的临床特点

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分析武汉地区"复阳"的新冠肺炎患者的临床特点并找 寻"复阳"患者潜在的标志

PO-1505

Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection increased transepithelial conductance of pig tracheal epithelia partly by inhibiting the PP2A activity

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Object Pseudomonas (P.) aeruginosa is a major opportunistic human pathogen, causing chronic or severe lung complications in patients with nosocomial infections, airway diseases, burns, cancer or immunodeficiency. A strong inflammation response occurs when bacteria penetrate the airway epithelial layer. It is unclear how P. aeruginosa manipulates epithelial cells to initiate its pathogenic invasion.

Methods To investigate the underlying mechanism, we first inoculated P. aeruginosa at the multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 200, 10 and 0.1 to cultured epithelia from pig trachea and then used the Ussing Chamber method to measure the transepithelial short-circuit current (Isc) and conductance (Gt).

Results Our data showed that compared to the control Krebs solution, bacterial treatments in all MOI groups had little or no effect on responses of lsc to different drugs that inhibit or stimulate different ion transporters. Gt at 1hr was similar among the control and all MOI groups. However, an increase in the Gt of epithelia was observed after 4hr inoculation of the bacteria in the MOI 10 and 200 groups and a marked increase in Gt for all groups at 7hr. Similar results were found in freshly excised epithelia of pig trachea after the bacterial inoculation. These data suggest that the junctional integrity of tracheal epithelia is targeted by P. aeruginosa at the early stage of pathogenesis with less influence by the number of MOI tested in this study.

To understand how P. aeruginosa enhanced Gt, the filtered Krebs solution after incubation with bacteria for 7 hr and the UV-treated and normal bacteria were tested on the cultured epithelia. The data showed that only normal bacteria, not other two treatments, evidently increased Gt. The data suggest that the bacterial toxin may come from live bacteria and require a direction contact with cultured epithelial cells for increasing Gt. To further investigate the cellular mechanism that induces the Gt increase, several signaling inhibitors were tested but all of these inhibitors failed to prevent the Gt increase of cultured pig tracheal epithelia by P. aeruginosa at MOI 200. Moreover, most of inhibitor treated alone without bacterial inoculation had no effect on Gt. except for the PP2A inhibitor that profoundly increased Gt after 9 hr treatment. The data indicating that inhibition of PP2A-mediated dephosphorylation may be associated with the Gt increase by P. aeruginosa. To test this hypothesis, we began by testing another PP2A inhibitor cantharidin and found the same effect on enhancing Gt. Moreover, the PP2A stimulator FTY720 and C2, if treated alone, had no effect on bacteria-induced Gt increase, whereas combination of FTY720 and C2 together showed a significant reduction in the Gt increase by P. aeruginosa. These data demonstrate that the activation of PP2A activity may prevent the bacteriainduced Gt increase of cultured pig tracheal epithelia. In addition, the data suggest P. aeruginosa may release certain substances that inhibit the PP2A activity of cultured pig tracheal epithelia.

Conclusion Our data reveal that inhibition of PP2A may involve in the initial invasion mechanism of P. aeruginosa in airway epithelia, implying a therapeutic target for preventing bacteria from penetrating the respiratory surface.

PO-1506

SIX5 激活的 LINC01468 通过招募 SERBP1 调节 SERPINE1 mRNA 的稳定性和翻译来促进肺腺癌细 胞的生长和迁移

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越来越多的证据证明长链非编码 RNA (long noncoding RNAs, IncRNAs) 在包括肺腺癌 (lung adenocarcinoma, LUAD) 在内的多种癌症的进展中 发挥着关键作用。本研究旨在探讨 IncRNA 激活调控 因子 DKK1 (LINC01468) 在 LUAD 中的作用及潜在机 制。

PO-1507

呼吸道病原体核酸检测在稳定期矽肺患者中的应用价 值

杭文璐、赵杰、李佛萧、吕梦源、杜永亮 徐州医科大学院第二附属医院

探讨呼吸道病原体核酸检测(NADRP, Nucleic acid detection of respiratory pathogens)在稳定期矽肺患者中的应用价值。
FMEA 质量管理工具在俯卧位通气患者风险管理中的 应用

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目的 探讨基于失效模式与效应分析 (Failure Mode and Effects Analysis,FMEA) 的质量管理工具在俯卧 位通气患者风险管理中的应用,降低俯卧位通气实施 过程的风险。

PO-1509

PDCA 循环在提高患者约束器具松紧正确率中的应用

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为提高医护人员对约束带松紧度的正确率,减少病人 皮肤破损、压力性损伤等并发症的发生。约束带松紧 不正确不仅不能有效预防非计划性拔管,甚至会增加 发生率,导致同时还会给病人带来生理、心理和社会 等等方面负面影响。约束过松导致约束作用失效,约 束过紧导致患者局部皮肤勒伤、血液循环障碍,甚至 引起水肿、坏死。

PO-1510

呼吸专科护士团队在三甲医院非呼吸专科肺康复同质 化管理中的作用

刘丹 十堰市太和医院

目的 探究呼吸专科护士团队在三甲医院非呼吸专科 肺康复同质化管理中的应用效果。

PO-1511

黄曲霉致病的变态反应性支气管肺曲霉病 1 例及文献 复习

曾宪升 襄樊市中心医院

变态反应性支气管肺曲霉病 (allergic brochopulmonary aspergillosis, ABPA) 是 一种以曲霉诱发变态反应为主要特点的疾病, ABPA 在哮喘患者和肺囊性纤维化患者的发病率分别为 2-32% 和 3-25%,其中烟曲霉致病多见。 ABPA 的症状 和体征没有明显特异性, 且目前尚无完全统一的诊断 标准, 临 床医师对 ABPA 认识不足, 临床早期诊断困 难,极易漏诊及误诊, 从而导致不可逆性肺损害。现对 1 例黄曲霉致病的无哮喘病史而被误诊为其他疾病从 而延误 ABPA 诊断的病例进行报道, 希望通过典型病 例, 使临床医师加深对 ABPA 的认识。

PO-1512

云南大理州 79 例恙虫病临床和流行病学分析

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对恙虫病患者的临床特点并进行探查分析,为临床诊 治提供参考。

PO-1513

吸入刺激性气体致急性肺损伤 1 例并文献复习

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通过 1 例吸入刺激性气体致急性肺损伤病例,提高大家对此病诊断以及治疗的认识。

PO-1514

基于人文关怀的 DOPS 评估在新护士规范化培训中 的应用

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探讨基于人文关怀的改良 DOPS 评价模式在新护士 规范化培训中的应用效果。

PO-1515 **血清和组织 IgG4 阴性的肺玻璃样变一例**

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Pulmonary hyalinizing granuloma (PHG) is defined as IgG4 related sclerosing disease, which typically presents with fibrosclerotic inflammatory and lymphocytic infiltration and characterizes by IgG4+ plasma cells in serum and histopathology. Here, we report a case of a 46-year-old-man with a history of cough, dry eve and asbestos exposure for twenty years. Nodular lesions were detected accidentally in the right lung. The serological and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid tests showed no clinically detectable aetiology. The lesions had a maximum standardized uptake value (SUVmax) ranging from 2.5 to 4.2 by positron 18-fluorodeoxyglucose emission tomography (FDG-PET) and suspected pulmonary malignancy on computed tomography (CT) imaging. Eventually, the patient underwent thoracoscopic surgery. The pathology indicated hyalid granuloma surrounded by interstitial lymphocyte proliferation with negative IgG4 staining in tissue. It is different from previous reports showing the histologic characterizes of PHG with serum and tissue IgG4positive plasma cells. This case presents a patient with PHG mimicking malignancy on CT imaging and displays the current manifestation of dual-negative serum and tissue IgG4 plasma cells in PHG.

PO-1516

GPC3 is a prognostic biomarker and correlated with immune infiltration in lung adenocarcinoma

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Object Lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) remains a major disease with significant morbidity and mortality. Glypican-3 (GPC3) is a cell membrane glycoprotein involved in the control of proliferation and survival, but the mechanisms whereby it drives immune infiltration in LUAD remain uncertain.

Methods Gene Expression Profiling Interactive Analysis (GEPIA) was applied to analyze the expression of GPC3 in LUAD. We determined the effect of GPC3 on survival of LUAD patients by survival module. Then, datasets of LUAD were downloaded from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database. The correlations between the clinical information and GPC3 expression were analyzed using logistic regression. Univariable survival and multivariate Cox analysis was used to compare several clinical characteristics with survival. We also explore the relationship between GPC3 and cancer immune infiltrates using CIBERSORT and correlation module of GEPIA. In addition, we use TIMER to explore the collection of GPC3 expression and immune infiltration level in LUAD and to explore cumulative survival in LUAD.

Results The mRNA expression of GPC3 were found to be down-regulated in LUAD tissues. The univariate analysis stated that an increased expression of GPC3 was significantly correlated to the following parameters: T stage, N stage, M stage, and Pathologic stage. The multivariate analysis using logistic regression, indicated that increased GPC3 expression significantly correlated with the tumor T stage, N stage. Moreover, multivariate analysis revealed that the up-regulated GPC3 expression is an independent prognostic factor for good prognosis. The CIBERSORT algorithm applied initially to the 22 immune cell subtypes helped assess their differing concentrations in the high and low GPC3 expression groups. Eosinophils, iDC, Mast cells, NK cells, TFH, and Th2 cells are main immune cells effected by GPC3 expression. In CIBERSORT databases, we found that GPC3 is correlated with 13 types of TIICs: activated B cell, activated CD4 T cell, central memory CD4 T cell, effector memory CD8 T cell, eosinophils, immature B cell, gamma-delta T cell, immature dendritic cell, mast cell, memory B cell, natural killer T cell, regulatory T cell, and type 2T helper cell. In TIMER databases, we found that GPC3 expression level has significant positive correlations with infiltrating levels of B cell, CD8+ T cell, CD4+ T cell, Macrophage, Neutrophil and DCs in LUAD. Cumulative survival was related to B cell, and DCs in LUAD.

Conclusion These findings suggest GPC3 is a key factor which governs immune cell recruitment to LUAD tumours, potentially playing a vital role in governing tumor immune infiltration and thus representing a candidate prognostic biomarker in LUAD patients.

PO-1517

Pembrolizumab+化疗+抗血管生成应用于年轻的原 发性肺腺癌患者 2 例

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Primary pulmonary mucinous adenocarcinoma (PPMA) is an unusual histological type of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and rare prevalence at young age. There is no standard first-line therapy for advanced PPMA in children and young adults. The present study report two rare cases of PPMA with wild-type ALK and EGFR gene. One is a 13-year-old boy (Case#1), another is a 27-year-old male (Case#2). They were misdiagnosed with the pulmonary infection on the onset and were poor with of antibiotics.We intensive courses chose pembrolizumab (2mg/kg) and chemotherapy plus angiogenesis inhibitors (4mg/kg) for Case#1 and Case#2 as first-line treatment. The two patients' symptoms improved, and the lung lesions were markedly reduced on radiology. This study illustrates the promising outcome for advanced PPMA with immunotherapy and chemotherapy plus angiogenesis inhibitors at young age.

误诊为支气管恶性肿瘤的 PD1/PDL1 阴性的原发性纤 维鞘瘤一例

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Schwannomas are homogeneous tumors of schwann cells and occur at peripheral and cranial nerves on the upper limbs, the head and neck area. Rarely, a bronchial schwannoma may appear in the lung and be misdiagnosed as lung neoplasms. Here, we report a 56-year old woman with a 5.8 × 7.0 × 2.8 cm lesion in her right upper lobe bronchus. The lesion had a maximum standardized uptake value (SUVmax) of 8.5 by 18-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET). Bronchoscopy showed a mass obstructing the bronchus that bled easily. Despite repeated biopsies, a lung malignancy could not be excluded, and surgical resection was subsequently performed. Pathological examination demonstrated a primary bronchial schwannoma that was positive for molecular markers S-100 and SOX-10, negative for immune checkpoint marker PD-1/PD-L1 but also demonstrated certain uncommon pathological features. This case highlights the heterogeneity of bronchial masses and the diagnostic challenge for differentiating benign and malignant tumors in the thorax.

PO-1519

血清肌酐/胱抑素 C 水平对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加 重期合并肌力低下的诊断价值

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探讨血清肌酐/胱抑素 C 水平对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期 (AECOPD) 合并肌力低下的诊断意义。

PO-1520

我国基层医疗卫生机构慢阻肺呼吸康复的实施现状及 展望

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为中国慢阻肺患者的规范化管理提供更多的高质量临 床实践,提高患者的生活质量,改善疾病的转归。

PO-1521

护理干预在 COPD 合并呼吸衰竭行气管插管中的应 用效果分析

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探讨护理干预对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)合并呼 吸衰竭行气管插管中的效果。

PO-1522 一例发热伴淋巴结肿大病例分享

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诊治过程:患者女,52岁。因"反复发热2周"于入院。 入院查体:躯干散在多发暗红色大小不一皮疹,全身 可触及多发黄豆大小浅表淋巴结。入院后予"哌拉西 林舒巴坦+左氧氟沙星"抗感染治疗5天,患者精神状 态变差,仍有反复发热,并出现咳嗽、活动后气促明 显,全身重度浮肿,伴指脉氧下降。进一步行左腹股 沟淋巴结活检术,病理均示"淋巴结炎,未见异常的 淋巴细胞"。并行骨髓穿刺及活检术,均未见明确异 形淋巴细胞。血标本宏基因测序查到肺炎克雷伯菌。 经两轮抗感染治疗及激素治疗,患者体温正常4天后 再次发热,考虑患者诊断不清,建议患者转至广州上 级医院。我院病理张玻片会诊意见如下:组织改变符 合皮病性淋巴结炎伴朗格汉斯细泡组织细胞增生。最 后诊断考虑:皮病性,非特异性淋巴结炎。予甲泼尼 龙冲击治疗后好转,带药出院。

疾病认识: 皮病性淋巴结炎 (dermatopathic lymphadenitis, DL)于 1937年由 Pautrier和 wolinger 首次报道,又称 Pautrier-woringer 综合征,因病变淋 巴结内常出现多数胞质内含脂质空泡的泡沫细胞及含 有黑色素颗粒的巨噬细胞,也称为脂性黑色素性网状 组织细胞增生症。DL 属于良性淋巴结增生性疾病, 临床少见,常继发于皮肤疾病。无痛淋巴结病伴有发 烧是最常见的表现。临床表现主要为发热、多发的无 痛性淋巴结肿大、皮疹(全身性红皮病、色素沉着伴 阵发性剧烈瘙痒)等。诊断主要靠淋巴腺穿刺活检。 光镜下主要表现为非特异性炎症反应,淋巴腺构存在, 淋巴腺滤泡间区增生扩大,充以大量的指状网状细胞、 Langerhans 细胞和组织细胞,并伴有嗜酸性粒细胞、 嗜中性白细胞、少量免疫母细胞和浆细胞浸润,淋巴 滤泡改变不明显,上述增生细胞成份形成低倍镜下滤 泡间区淡染的明显特征。

结论: 1.针对疑难发热病例,一定要详细病史询问及 全面的体格检查避免遗漏,病史及体格检查对初始诊 断方向非常重要。2.初始治疗无效,需考虑诊断方向 是否错误,积极完善各项检查,重要的病理标本必要 时甚至可多次重复活检避免漏诊及误诊。3.本例患者 临床症状不典型,前后两次淋巴结活检无法明确诊断, 极易造成漏诊和误诊。如果碰到临床和病理不符的情 况,需进一步深究,不断提高专业素养是临床医生和 病理医生终身奋斗目标。

PO-1523

大众对"网约护士"接纳度及其影响因素的调查分析

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调查大众对"网约护士"的接纳度并分析其影响因素,为进一步推广"互联网+护理服务"的模式奠定基础.

PO-1524

Analysis of treatment strategies for patients with stage IIIA-N2 non-small cell cancer: data to illustrate the truth

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Object Objectives: The treatment of patients with stage IIIA-N2 non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) remains a controversial topic. Therefore, we aimed to develop an optimal treatment strategy for patients with stage IIIA-N2 NSCLC.

Methods Methods: Using the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results registry, we identified 17,499 patients with stage IIIA-N2 NSCLC (8,777 women and 8,722 men) with complete clinical information from 2004 to 2015. The Kaplan–Meier analysis was used to determine the P values based on patient characteristics. The COX regression analysis was used to determine the hazard ratios (HRs) and confidence intervals (CIs). Lung cancerspecific survival (LCSS) was compared among patients treated with different treatment methods.

Results Results : The LCSS of patients who underwent surgery (HR: 0.367, 95 % CI: 0.336-0.400, P < 0.001), chemotherapy (HR: 0.645, 95 % CI: 0.597-0.698, P < 0.001), and radiotherapy (HR: 0.664, 95 % CI: 0.615-0.717, P < 0.001) was higher than the LCSS of patients without treatment in stage IIIA-N2 NSCLC. Surgery resulted in higher LCSS than chemotherapy (HR: 1.350, CI: 1.250–1.458, P < 0.001) and radiotherapy (HR: 0.909, CI: 1.737–2.099, P < 0.001). The combination of surgery plus chemotherapy was superior to surgery alone (HR: 0.688, CI: 0.624–0.758, P < 0.001) and the surgery plus radiotherapy combination (HR: 0.715, CI: 0.592–0.865, P < 0.001). There was no statistically significant difference between the surgery plus chemotherapy plus radiotherapy combination and the surgery plus chemotherapy plus radiotherapy combination (HR: 1.017, CI: 0.930–1.113, P > 0.05).

Conclusion Conclusion: Our study revealed that the combination of surgery plus chemotherapy is the optimal choice for operable patients with stage IIIA-N2 NSCLC. For stage IIIA-N2 NSCLC patients, who were unable or unwilling to undergo surgery, the chemotherapy plus radiotherapy combination is the most optimal treatment strategy.

PO-1525 Significance of an autoantibody panel in early diagnosis of lung cancer

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Object Tumor-associated autoantibodies (TAAbs) have shown great potential for early detection of lung cancer (LC). The purpose of this study is to evaluate the diagnostic value of a panel of TAAbs (Seven kinds of autoantibodies-test, SKAT), including serological expression of p53, CAGE, GBU4-5, SOX2, MAGE- A1, PGP9.5 and GAGE7 antibody, for LC, especially for early-stage LC.

Methods SKAT results as well as chest CT images were collected retrospectively from 380 patients with LC and 223 patients with benign pulmonary nodules (BPN) from first affiliated hospital of the fourth military medical university during 2017/01/01 and 2019/06/30, and were analyzed to assess the correlation between the expression of the 7 TAAbs and several clinical characteristics including gender, age, smoking history, nature of pulmonary lesions and tumor stage. Sensitivity, specificity, and other diagnostic indicators of SKAT were calculated and compared between different groups. Besides, the value of the combination of SKAT and CT diagnosis in the differentiation between malignant pulmonary nodules and the benign was also evaluated.

Results The expression of the 7 TAAbs was not associated with gender, age or smoking status, but was associated with lung cancer and tumor stage. The overall expression level of the 7 TAAbs in LC group was higher than that in BPN group. Even in the subgroup of early-stage LC, the serum level of 5 TAAbs (p53, PGP9.5 GAGE7, MAGEA1, CAGE) was higher than that in BPN group. In addition, Area under the cure (AUC) of ROC (receiver operator characteristic), specificity and sensitivity of SKAT were 0.745, 89.2% and 54.5% respectively. The panel's sensitivity in advanced LC subgroup and

early-stage LC subgroup was 65.8% and 42.0%, respectively. Moreover, the risk for pulmonary nodules to be identified as LC for patients with positive results of SKAT was 5.7 times (OR 95% CI 3.4-9.7) higher than that for patients with negative results of SKAT. Combined use of SKAT and CT diagnosis increased the positive predictive value to 94.9% (p=0.002) and reduced the false positive rate to 3.4% (p=0.095).

Conclusion SKAT is effective in early diagnosis of lung cancer and could be an assistive approach integrated to CT scan to distinguish malignant pulmonary nodules from the benign ones.

PO-1526

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征合并睡眠相关过度运动性 癫痫 1 例

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目的:分析1例阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(OSA) 合并睡眠相关过度运动性癫痫(SHE)病例的临床症 状、vPSG、影像学特点,随访治疗效果,提高临床 医生对 OSA 共病 SHE 的认识。

方法:回顾性分析北京大学国际医院睡眠中心 2021 年收治的 1 例 OSA 共病 SHE 患者的临床资料。

结果:患者男,34岁,焊工,因"打鼾10余年,夜间 憋气、异常动作 8 年,加重半年"主诉入院。2011 年 开始家属发现患者夜间睡眠时打鼾,呼吸暂停情况具 体不详, 2013 年开始出现夜间睡眠中憋气, 偶有睡 眠中异常动作,反复在身上抓握,具体发作频率记忆 不清,未重视。2020年11月开始出现半夜憋醒,醒 来时感全身抖动、四肢无力,床也抖动,持续约 10 余秒, 一晚上发作 3-4 次。住院 vPSG 监测提示 AHI 19.5 次/小时,视频中可见分别于 22:40、0:35、1:20、 2:31、3:58均由睡眠期(慢波背景下)开始先出现右 手、头部的不自主运动,后继发于对侧上肢,同时心 率加快,出现头部上抬同时四肢僵硬后伴轻微抖动、 呼吸加快,持续约1分钟结束。给予 APAP 治疗后患 者夜间憋醒及异常动作发作次数及持续时间均较呼吸 机治疗前减少。进一步完善视频脑电图,监测期间 (15 小时) 未监测到临床发作, 在发作间期, 睡眠 期右侧额、中央区间断性可见少量 3-4Hz、低-中波 幅的慢波活动。癫痫 MR 提示右侧额叶皮层发育不良 可能。综合上述检查结果,诊断 OSA 合并 SHE。出 院后建议无创呼吸机治疗、奥卡西平口服。出院1月

后随访,患者未使用呼吸机治疗,口服奥卡西平 150mg/日,未出现夜间憋醒及憋醒后异常动作。 结论:由于夜间睡眠行为异常具有多种形式及病因, 不能用单纯的睡眠呼吸相关疾病解释时,临床更需注 意鉴别。

PO-1527

肺动脉肉瘤伴肺动脉瓣狭窄一例并文献复习

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目的 提高对肺动脉肉瘤的认识和诊治水平。

PO-1528 一例肺上皮-肌上皮癌报告

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上 皮 - 肌 上 皮 癌 (Epithelial-myoepithelial carcinomas, EMC) 属于恶性涎腺肿瘤。肺原发性涎 腺型肿瘤 (salivary gland-type tumor, SGT) 更是罕 见,约占肺原发性恶性肿瘤的 0.1%~0.2%,其中肺 上皮-肌上皮癌作为一种低度恶性、低转移率的肿瘤 仅占 1.0%。目前国内肺原发性的上皮-肌上皮癌报道 数较少,多以回顾性研究为主,尚缺乏前瞻性临床研 究指导。本文分享 1 例气管隆突处上皮-肌上皮癌的 临床资料,进一步探讨该疾病的诊疗及预后。

鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎 48 例临床特征分析

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探讨鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特点、影像学、实验室 检查及治疗策略。

PO-1530

脂多糖构建慢性肺部炎症小鼠模型及其肺部免疫应答 机制初步探讨

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慢性肺疾病(Chronic lung diseases, CLD) 指一系列 病程迁延致肺功能受损的肺部器质性疾病。由于呼吸 道结构异常或黏液清除障碍, CLD 患儿较正常儿童 更易罹患呼吸道感染; 在原发病 CLD 未得到有效控 制情况下, 其呼吸道感染较普通患儿程度重、病程长, 并且常发生反复下呼吸道感染(Recurrent lower respiratory tract infection, RLRI), 甚至发展为慢性感 染。RLRI 或慢性感染在 CLD 原有器质性疾病基础上, 通过持续高强度肺部炎症,造成气道永久性结构损伤 和肺功能损害,最终导致患者呼吸衰竭和死亡;因此, 感染相关的慢性肺部炎症下肺部结构改变与相关机制 的探讨显得尤为重要。

本研究将通过研究气管内多次滴入不同浓度 LPS 后 小鼠存活率、肺组织病理和肺功能变化,探讨 LPS 适宜剂量并构建小鼠慢性肺部炎症模型;初步探讨肺 部免疫应答机制在 LPS 致慢性肺部炎症中的作用。

PO-1531

可弯曲支气管镜术在儿童气管异物的应用附 113 例特 征分析

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探讨可弯曲支气管镜术在儿童气管异物中的应用及病例临床特征分析。

PO-1532

奥马珠单抗对重度哮喘患者免疫细胞影响的体外研究

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探讨奥马珠单抗对免疫系统细胞的影响,深入了解奥 马珠单抗的治疗机理,为奥马珠单抗治疗重度哮喘患 者的个体化精准治疗提供依据。

PO-1533

家庭监测呼出气一氧化氮与移动肺功能在支气管哮喘 管理中应用的初步研究

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初步探索家庭动态监测呼出气一氧化氮(FeNO)、 移动肺功能在哮喘日常管理中的应用价值。

Isorhamnetin inhibits amplification of influenza A H1N1 virus inflammation mediated by interferon via the RIG- I /JNK pathway.

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Object Infection with influenza A virus (IAV) causes high morbidity and high mortality globally, which is closely related to the IAV-induced excessive inflammatory damage to the host. Interferon (IFN) amplifies the influenza virus-mediated inflammatory response by forming a paracrine signal feedback loop, which is considered to be an important cause of immune injury. Isorhamnetin has a wide spectrum of beneficial pharmacological properties, including an-ti-inflammatory and antiviral effects. The regulatory effect and mechanism of isorhamnetin on influenza virus-mediated inflammation have not been reported. Therefore, we conducted this study to investigate the regulatory effect of isorhamnetin on IAV (H1N1)-mediated inflammation, with the goal of providing a new approach to the de-velopment of anti-influenza therapeutics.

Methods A549 cells were pre-treated with IFN- β (50 ng/mL) for 4 h followed by IAV (H1N1) infection to simulate the inflammation amplification effect caused by the paracrine effect of IFN- β . The antiinflammation activity of isorhamnetin against amplification inflammation of interferon mediated by IAV (H1N1) was assessed by performing quantitative real-time (qRT)-PCR, western blotting, and ELISA assays in A549 cells.

Results Compared with the virus infection group, the IFN- β pretreatment virus infection group did have an upregulated level of pro-inflammatory cytokine expression, which were inhibited by isorhamnetin significantly via the retinoic acid-induced gene I (RIG-I)/c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) signaling pathway. Molecular docking studies further verified that isorhamnetin interacts with JNK.

Conclusion Our work is the first to demonstrate the anti-inflammatory activity and mechanism of isorhamnetin during influenza virus infection. Isorhamnetin significantly improves the ex-cessive inflammatory response mediated by IAV (H1N1) infection mainly via the RIG- I /JNK pathway. Additionally, isorhamnetin showed the apparent antiviral effect of H1N1 in vitro.

PO-1535

呼吸科常用抗生素静脉输液终末药液量现状调查

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了解呼吸科住院患者经静脉输注抗生素最后剩余在输 液工具内的液体情况,为临床静脉输液后减少抗生素 浪费提供可靠数据依据。

PO-1536

综合性肺康复对慢阻肺病人白介素-17 和骨质疏松的 影响

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探讨综合性肺康复对稳定期老年中重度慢性阻塞性肺 疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 患者血清中白介素-17(IL-17)和骨质疏松的影响。

PO-1537

RELM-β 经 Ca2+/PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路对低氧性肺 动脉高压的作用机制研究

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目前,慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)位居全球死亡原 因第三位,仅次于冠心病及卒中。肺动脉高压(PH) 是 COPD 的重要并发症,慢性肺疾病相关的 PH 值与 患者肺功能降低、生活质量受损、氧气需求量增加及 死亡率的增高有密切联系。近年普遍认为低氧性肺血 管重塑(HPSR)是 COPD 并发低氧性肺动脉高压形 成的主要机制。研究表明,肺动脉平滑肌细胞

(PASMCs) 增殖对于肺血管重塑起到了重要作用。 我室前期研究发现低氧条件下 RELM-β 通过 Ca2+/PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路促进 PASMCs 增殖,但 在前期实验中,采用慢病毒转染干预 RELM-β表达, 不能完全去除 RELM-β影响,实验结果也证实慢病毒 转染后低氧条件下 PASMCs 仍有增殖,故本次实验 采用 RELM-β 基因敲除大鼠进行进一步研究。 PO-1538 **肺结节病 1 例**

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结节病是一种系统性、病因不明的以非干酪样坏死 性肉芽肿性病变为病理特征的疾病。可累及全身多个 器官,较多累及淋巴结、肺、肝、脾及皮肤等,好发 于 20~40 岁女性, 最常累及呼吸和淋巴系统, 临床 表现多种多样。结节病的病理学特征为肉芽肿形成, 这些肉芽肿由被单核细胞、淋巴细胞和成纤维细胞包 围的巨噬细胞、组织细胞以及多形核巨细胞组成。现 报道1例肺结节病合并胸腔积液、心包积液,提高对 该病的诊断及认识。本例 45 岁女性, 主因咳嗽、气 促 2 月入院入院后完善胸部增强 CT 见双侧锁骨上窝、 纵隔、双肺门区、左心膈角区多发肿大淋巴结(图 1);腹部超声提示肝门区多发低回声声像图(考虑 淋巴结可能)、术前四项、大便常规、抗 ANA 谱、 抗中性粒细胞胞浆抗体、自免肝抗体、抗"O"、类风 湿因子未见明显异常。血气分析提示低氧血症,患者 全身多发淋巴结肿大, 胸腔积液、心包积液, 近期体 重下降明显,目前不能排外淋巴造血系统疾病可能, 予行淋巴结活检进一步明确, 颈部淋巴结病检报告: 慢性肉眼肿性炎,建议临床行 PCR 检查 (图 2); 气管镜检查见气管、左右主支气管、双侧各叶段支气 管多发结节,黏膜肥厚,并在支气管黏膜结节处行活 检(图3),病理也提示慢性肉芽肿性炎(图4); 结核杆菌 qPCR 检测报告:未查见结核杆菌 DNA 片 段(图 5);患者结节病理活检均提示肉芽肿性炎, PCR 检测未查见结核杆菌,除外淋巴结结核,最终 明确诊断肺结节病, 查阅相关文献后予"甲泼尼龙"抗 炎等对症支持治疗, 后 2019-07-02 复查胸部 CT 平 扫+增强示双侧锁骨上窝、纵隔、双肺门区、左心膈 角区多发软组织结节及肿块影较前明显缩小, 左肺上 叶、下叶及右肺上叶、中叶肺动脉主干受压较前减轻, 右肺下叶肺动脉主干显示较前清楚; 2.心包积液及左 侧胸腔积液大部分已吸收(图 6),出院后改为口服 醋酸泼尼松片减 25mg 口服 QD,以后每半月减 5mg, 减至 10mg 我科复诊; 2020-05-11 门诊复查胸部 CT 见双侧锁骨上窝、纵隔、双肺门区、左心膈角区多发 软组织结节及肿块影较前缩小, 心包积液及左侧胸腔 积液基本吸收, 双肺多发粟粒、结节影较前明显增多 (图 7),符合结节病的肺部影像学表现,嘱患者继 续规律口服激素治疗,定期随访复查。

PO-1539 肉芽肿性肺疾病诊断不典型肺结核1例

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肉芽肿性肺疾病(GLD)或称肺肉芽肿病(1ung granulomatosis),是一组病因不同但以肉芽肿性炎 症和肉芽肿形成为共同病理特征的肺部疾病的总称。 所谓肉芽肿 (granuloma)是指巨噬细胞及其演化的细 胞(如上皮样细胞、 多核巨细胞)聚集和增生所形成的 境界清楚的结节状病灶,是一种特殊类型的慢性增生 性炎症。肺脏肉芽肿性疾病是临床病理工作中较为常 见的病变,包括一组不同病因的疾病,其疾病谱广泛, 由于 该病的治疗及转归截然不同, 因此正确诊断尤 为重要。临床上,肺脏肉芽肿性疾病常需取组织进行 病理检查。在病理诊断上,不同病因的肺部肉芽肿性 疾病在病变分布、肉芽肿形态、有无坏死及坏死形态、 浸润的炎症细胞等方面各具特点,对鉴别诊断有重要 意义;有时需结合临床、影像学表现综合诊断,尤其 是对于一些小的活检标本 (如支气管黏膜活检、超声 支气管镜活检、穿刺活检标本等)。肉芽肿性肺疾病 并不是一种独立的疾病,病因较多,治疗上也存在很 大差别,因而如何确定其诊断极为重要。目前我国尚 无肉芽肿病病因学研究资料,但由于我国是结核病高 发国家, 结核病可能仍然是国内肉芽肿性肺疾病的首 要病因。现报道肉芽肿性肺疾病诊断不典型肺结核 1 例,以提高对该病的诊断及治疗。

PO-1540

研究嗜酸性粒细胞数值及血清总 lgE 对反复呼吸道感 染患儿的治疗意义

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研究嗜酸性粒细胞数值及血清总 lgE 在反复呼吸道感 染患儿的治疗意义。

肺炎儿童血液增殖性成纤维细胞的来源及其存在意义

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在炎症或机械力导致的组织损伤中,成纤维细胞被激 活、增殖而产生大量细胞外基质,执行对损伤组织的 修复作用。我们前期在对肺部感染儿童的血液单个核 层细胞进行贴壁培养时发现存在增殖性成纤维样细胞, 主要以小年龄患儿为主。本研究拟进一步探讨血源性 成纤维细胞与婴幼儿肺炎表型的相关性、来源、表面 分子标志物及其在炎症纤维性修复中的可能作用

PO-1542

AICE 法在预防 RCU 患者中心静脉导管相关性感染中的应用

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探讨实施 AICE 法在预防中心静脉导管相关性血流感染的应用效果

PO-1543

RDW、NLR和 HRR 在非小细胞肺癌患者进展中的临 床意义

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肺癌是世界范围内与癌症相关的死亡的主要原因,非 小细胞肺癌是其中之一。肺癌(NSCLC)占所有肺 癌病例的 85%。炎症已经被证明是恶性肿瘤的特征 之一细胞因子介导的肿瘤微环境是肿瘤发生的重要因 素之一。本研究的目的是观察和评价红细胞分布宽度 (RDW)、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比率(NLR)和 血红蛋白与红细胞比率在非小细胞肺癌进展中临床意 义。

PO-1544

红细胞分布宽度/白蛋白比值对 ARDS 患者预后判断 价值的研究

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本文旨在探讨 RDW、ALB 及 RDW/ALB 比值在急性 呼吸窘迫综合征患者 60 天生存预后中的价值。

PO-1545

内科肺癌患者自我同情、压力知觉与应对方式之间的 相关性研究

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了解内科住院的肺癌患者自我同情、压力知觉水平, 及采取的应对方式,并分析其相关性,为后期干预性 研究提供理论依据。

PO-1546

A Novel Acute Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis Model Induced by Aspergillus Niger and Lipopolysaccharide

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Object Inhalation of fungal spores is a strong risk factor for severe asthma and experimentally leads to the development of airway mycosis and asthma-like disease in mice. However, in addition to fungal spores, humans are simultaneously exposed to other inflammatory agents such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS), with uncertain relevance to disease expression. We seek to determine how inhalation of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) influences the expression of allergic airway disease induced by the allergenic mold Aspergillus niger (A. niger).

Methods C57BL/6J mice were intranasally challenged with the viable spores of A. niger with and without 1 μ g of LPS over two weeks. Airway hyperreactivity was assessed by increases in respiratory system resistance in response to intravenous acetylcholine by the whole body, semi-invasive plethysmography. Inflammatory cell recruitment in the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and lung was determined by flow cytometry. ELISA was used to quantify antigen-specific immunoglobulins in the sera and the level of cytokines and chemokines

in the lung supernatant. Histopathological changes were explored by histology stains.

Results 1. Fungal-challenged mice developed airway hyperreactivity accompanied by predominant airway eosinophilia and substantial IL-5, IL-13 secreting T_H2 immune cells, and IL-17A-secreting T_H17 cells, together with increased circulating IgE, antigen-specific total IgG and fungus-specific IgG1. Significant secretion of the T_H2 cytokines IL-4 and IL-13 and the T_H2-related chemokine CCL11 (eotaxin) was observed from deaggregated lungs of these mice. Mucus hyperplasia and increased cellular infiltration and peri-bronchovascular bundle cellularity were found in the lung.

2. The administration of LPS in mice induced obvious neutrophilia in the airway and lung with eminent peribronchovascular inflammation infiltrate and the absence of airway hyperreactivity, evident T_H immune responses, immunoglobulin secretion and mucus production.

3. In comparison to mice challenged only with A. niger, the addition of LPS (1 µg) to A, niger abrogated hyperresponsiveness airway and strongly attenuated airway eosinophilia, mucus production and T_H2 responses while enhancing T_H1 and T_H17 cell recruitment to the lung. At the same time, the administration of A. niger and LPS led to predominant neutrophil recruitment in the airway and lung with an elevation of IL-17A, TNF- α , IL-1 β and CXCL1 in the lung supernatant. Total IgE, antigenspecific total IgG and fungus-specific IgG1 were unaffected by the addition of LPS and histologically we found a severe, diffuse lung inflammatory infiltrate with scattered, poorly-formed parenchymal granulomas.

Conclusion In contrast to the strongly allergic lung phenotype induced by fungal spores alone, the addition of LPS abrogates asthma-like features, replacing them with a phenotype more consistent with acute hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP). These findings extend the already established link between airway mycosis and asthma to HP and describe a robust model for further dissecting the pathophysiology of HP.

PO-1547

联合检测血炎症指标在鉴别 社区获得性肺炎和肺结 核中的应用价值

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探讨联合检测白细胞计数(WBC)、红细胞沉降率 (ESR)、降钙素原(PCT)及 C-反应蛋白(CRP) 在社区获得性肺炎(CAP)和肺结核(PTB)鉴别诊 断中的应用价值。

PO-1548

一例非哮喘性嗜酸粒细胞性支气管炎致气道结节病 例体会

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, 以"反复咳嗽 4 月, 加重伴发热 1 周"入院。在某三 甲中医医院诊断为"哮喘"给予布地奈德吸入好转,因 担心毒副作用更换为中药治疗后症状时轻时重,入院 前一周, 咳嗽明显加重伴有发热, 体温最高 38.9℃, 社区给予头孢霉素治疗3天无明显好转,查血常规白 细胞总数 17.3*109/L, 嗜酸粒细胞(Eos)比例 74%, 一氧化氮呼出气测定(FeNO) 108ppb, 胸部 CT 提 示双肺间质改变,可见"树芽征",红细胞沉降率 (ESR) 107mm/h, IgE 4470iu/ml, 行气管镜检查 见气管中下段, 左右支气管上下叶开口有多发的白斑 样结节,右中叶开口结节活检病理报粘膜慢性炎,考 虑真菌感染给予伏立康唑 200mg 静滴 12 小时每次联 合莫西沙星 0.4 抗感染治疗 3 天,体温降至正常,咳 嗽无明显缓解。入院第6天复查胸部CT提示肺部渗 出病变明显增多,遂复查气管镜检查见气管中下段, 左右支气管上下叶开口有多发的白斑样结节明显增多, 再次取右肺下叶内基底支开口处结节行病理检查仍提 示粘膜慢性炎(图d),行灌洗液送mNGS报嗜麦芽 窄食单胞菌,灌洗液行结核杆菌核酸检测阴性,离心 涂片细胞分类嗜酸粒细胞比例 30%, 气管中断白苔 样结节刷片可见嗜酸粒细胞,加用甲泼尼龙 40mg 1 日 /次, 更换抗生素为头孢哌酮/舒巴坦 3.0 12 小时每次, 患者咳嗽症状好转,复查胸部 CT 提示双肺渗出病变 明显好转,再次复查气管镜见气管中段结节明显减少, 左右支气管上下叶开口白斑样结节接近消失, 离心涂 片细胞分类嗜酸粒细胞比例 3%, 可见吞噬细胞。复 查血常规白细胞总数 13*109/L, 嗜酸粒细胞比例 3%, ESR 16mm/h, IgE 3650iu/ml, 肺功能正常, PEF日 内变异率 10%, 诊断为非哮喘性嗜酸粒细胞性支气 管炎明确,出院后给予布地奈德吸入,患者未再出现 咳嗽,正常工作。

吸烟习惯与睡眠呼吸暂停时间介导阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂 停患者白日嗜睡的性别差异

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白日嗜睡是阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OSA)的常见症状。这一症状在男性 OSA 患者中更为常见, 然而相关机制尚不清楚。本研究旨在于评估 OSA 患者白日 嗜睡的性别差异在控制年龄与 OSA 严重程度的情况下是否仍然存在, 同时探讨影响 OSA 患者白天嗜睡的因素。

PO-1550

PORT 置管后异物不适感与肩关节活动度的相关性研究

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探讨输液港(PORT)置管术后患者的异物不适感与 肩关节活动状况的危险因素及其相关性分析。

PO-1551

纳米介导 IFN-γ 靶向抑制肺结核分枝杆菌的研究

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结核分枝杆菌存在广泛的耐药性变异,因此,对耐 药结核病患者的化学药物治疗仍然是我国结核病预防 和控制面临的严峻问题。细胞因子 IFN-γ 具有促进脂 滴形成,阻断结核菌摄取细胞营养、抑制细菌生长繁 殖,调控巨噬细胞吞噬等作用。针对结核菌特异性的 免疫调节治疗势必成为提高结核病疗效的新方向。 PO-1552

老年晚期非小细胞肺癌患者化疗期间肺部真菌感染的 预后相关影响因素分析

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探讨老年晚期非小细胞肺癌患者化疗期间肺部真菌感 染的预后相关影响因素分析

PO-1553

累及气管支气管的复发性多软骨炎 2 例疗效分析

黄孝娴 云南大学附属医院

总结复发性多软骨炎患者诊疗过程中的相关临床经验, 以期提高对该疾病的认识,提高早期诊断率,改善预 后。

PO-1554 **肝肺综合征 1 例并文献复习**

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探究肝肺综合征(HPS)的发病机制、临床症状、 CT 表现及治疗方式的最新进展。

PO-1555

Serum albumin in furry animals as a crossreactive component may causes more severe allergic symptoms

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Object The prevalence of allergies has increased significantly in the past decade. And further research on allergic diseases caused by furry animals is of great importance for clinical prevention, diagnosis and treatment. To identify the sensitization profile and clinical association of various furry animal crude extracts and components based on CRD.

Methods 211 patients with allergic rhinitis (AR) sensitized to cat and or dog were recruited, and the Specific Immunoglobulin E (slgE) of various furry animals (such as dog / cat extract and its components, pigeon, parrot, duck, chicken, sheep, rat, mouse, goose, cow and horse extract) were

measured to analyze the sensitization profiles, cross reaction and clinical relevance.

Results 91.67% of cat sensitized patients were sensitive to Fel d 1, while only 16.03% of cat sensitized patients responded to Fel d 2. Can f 1 and Can f 5 as the major components of dog, the positive rates were 23.53% and 16.18%, respectively. 20% of patients were sensitized with other 10 furry animal allergens, and the positive rate was between 0-19.12%. There was a significant correlation between components (Can f 1-5 and Fel d 2) and 5 furry animals (mouse, sheep, horse, rat, cow), especially between serum albumin (Can f 3, Fel d 2) and furry animals. The sensitization rate of most of the animal crude extracts and components in patients with serum albumin positive was significantly higher than that of the patients with serum albumin negative. Especially for mouse, sheep, horse, rat and cow, which OR value were more than 10 times. The VAS of symptoms and life quality in the serum albumin sensitized patients was higher than that in unsensitized patients, and lipocalin sensitized patients' quality of life was also worse.

Conclusion Serum albumin Fel d 2 and Can f 3, rather than lipocalin or prostatic kallikrein, as minor allergens in cats and dogs, significantly cross-reacted with 5 uncommon furry animals. Serum albumin sensitization significantly increases the risk of sensitization to other furry animals and makes allergic rhinitis symptoms worse.

PO-1556

新型冠状病毒肺炎患者出院后病毒核酸复检阳性的临 床特征和危险因素研究

余雯文、叶华、郑隆、周伟龙、李继法 乐清市人民医院

分析达到出院标准且出院后复查新型冠状病毒核酸阳 性的新型冠状病毒肺炎患者的临床特征和危险因素, 与病毒核酸复检阴性患者进行比较。

PO-1557

体外膜肺支持下全肺灌洗治疗尘肺合并重症肺泡蛋白 沉积症(PAP)一例体会

张超、高宝安、官莉 宜昌市中心人民医院

探讨在体外膜肺支持下通过全肺灌洗治疗尘肺合并重症肺泡蛋白沉积症的有效性及安全性

PO-1558

稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者 LABA/LAMA/ICS 三 联与 LABA/LAMA 或 LABA/ICS 二联药物吸入治疗 临床获益差别的 Meta 分析

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这篇论文是使用 meta 分析的方法,评价 LABA/LAMA/ICS 治疗组与 LABA/LAMA 或 LABA/ICS的治疗组对于稳定期COPD患者在急性加 重风险、肺功能变化、临床症状及不良事件发生情 况等结局指标上的差异,意图进一步明确三联治疗 方案治疗的可行性及必要性。

PO-1559

Triglyceride/High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Ratio is associated with the mortality of COVID-19: an observational study

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Triglyceride to high density lipoprotein cholesterol (TG/HDL-c) ratio is crucial when researching metabolic and vascular diseases, and its involvement in COVID-19 was sparsely elaborated on. The purpose of the study was to explore if there were any associations between the TG/HDL-c ratio and COVID-19 prognosis.

PO-1560

一例气管神经鞘瘤合并高血压患者的高频电刀及冷冻 术治疗后精细化干预护理体会

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探讨支气管镜下高频电刀及冷冻术治疗一例气管神经 鞘瘤合并高血压患者的术后精细化干预护理体会。

新冠肺炎疫情下咽拭子后位取样法的提出与计算机模 拟仿真验证

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2. 中南大学湘雅二医院

 中国人民解放军国防科学技术大学,系统工程学院 军事建模与仿真系

新冠肺炎大流行期间,核酸病毒检测具有早期初步筛 查、灵敏度高、特异性强等优点,但是其检测结果的 可靠性,需要从患者感染周期、人员操作、取样部位、 样本质量、试剂盒性能等多方面因素来综合评估。而 一线医务人员作为咽拭子采集的主力军面临着感染病 毒的巨大风险。在咽拭子取样的过程中对患者咽部的 的刺激可诱发患者咳嗽等产生飞沫导致医务人员通过 呼吸道感染病毒,增加职业暴露的风险。为降低一线 医务人员感染病毒风险,笔者在基于广泛的文献查阅 后提出咽拭子后位取样法并通过计算机仿真测评技术 验证传统咽拭子取样与后位取样的效果。

PO-1562

朱琏抑制 II 型手法治疗烟草依赖症状的临床观察

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探讨朱琏抑制 II 型手法针灸治疗烟草依赖症状的临床 疗效,为治疗烟草依赖寻找一种新的干预措施。

PO-1563

中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值与重症哮喘关系的研究

乔宇 徐州市第一人民医院

探讨外周血中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(neutrophillymphocyte ratio, NLR)与重症哮喘的关系。

PO-1564

血清学相关指标对慢阻肺合并肺动脉高压的诊断价值 及意义

段雅静、成孟瑜

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探讨血清 γ-氨基丁酸(γ-aminobutyric acid, GABA)、 去甲肾上腺素 (Norepinephrine, NE)、内皮素-1 (Endothelin-1, ET-1)及血管内皮生长因子(Vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)在慢阻肺合并肺动 脉 高 压 (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease complicated with pulmonary hypertension, COPD-PH)患者中的诊断价值。

PO-1565

导航一体化系统介导下支气管镜手术的应用研究

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探讨在临床护理中应用虚拟支气管镜导航(VBN)一体化系统介导下经支气管肺活检手术对肺周围病灶的诊断价值,进而为临床护理工作提供一定的借鉴和参考以提高护理质量。

PO-1566

Characterization of SARS-CoV-2 subgenomic RNA dynamics in severe COVID-19 patients

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- 3. 武汉金银潭医院

Object Subgenomic RNA (sgRNA) is an RNA intermediate generated coronavirus during replication in actively infected cells. Little is known about its dynamics and relationship with clinical symptoms in patients with Coronavirus diseases 2019 (COVID-19).To obtain а thorough understanding of the association between sgRNAs and clinical manifestation, we performed sgRNA quantification of 268 samples including throat swabs, gut swabs, and plasma from severe COVID-19 patients recruited in the Lopinavir Trial for Suppression of SARS-CoV-2 in China (LOTUS China Trial) [ChiCTR2000029308] .

Methods In the LOTUS China Trial, throat swabs, gut swabs, and plasma samples were collected on day 1 (before lopinavir–ritonavir was administered), 5, 10,14, 21, 28 days after admission.147 throat swabs, 74 gut swabs and 46 plasma samples were collected from 117 COVID-19 patients recruited in the LOTUS China trial (ChiCTR2000029308). We compared sgRNA load in patients with different illness duration, outcome, and comorbidities.

Total nucleic acids were extracted from 400 µl of serum throat swab, gut swab, and plasma using the NucliSENS easyMAG apparatus according the manufacturer's instructions. A final 80 µl elution were obtained from each sample and stored at -80°C until use. A set of primers and probe covering the leader sequence and 5' end of ORF E were used to detect sgRNA, as described in previous study. SARS-CoV-2 genome RNA was detected using primers and probe targeting the coding region of E gene. Quantification of sgRNA and genome RNA was conducted on QX200 Droplet Digital PCR System.

ELISA protocols were developed for detecting IgG and IgM against S, N, and receptor binding domain (RBD) of SARS-CoV-2.The purified full-length N protein, extracellular domain of S proteins, and RBD protein were used as coating antigens, respectively. Horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat antihuman IgG (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) was diluted to 1:60,000 working solution and used as the second antibody.

Results sgRNA were detected in all the three types of samples, with lower load than that of genome RNA in the same sample . Both sgRNA and genome RNA load decreased more slowly in the plasma than that in throat swabs and gut swabs. sgRNA lasted 25 days after illness onset in the throat swabs, followed by 17 days in the plasma and 13 days in gut swabs. However, genome RNA can exist in the throat swabs and gut swabs for over 30 days post illness onset, followed by 24 days in plasma. Few samples showed sgRNA positive 10 days after treatment, both in Lopinavir-Ritonavir treatment and Standard Care groups. Meanwhile, most of these samples still showed genome RNA positive 14 days after Lopinavir-Ritonavir and standard treatment. In all the 4 timepoints, the percentage of positive samples for sgRNA or genome RNA showed no difference between Lopinavir-Ritonavir and standard treatment group, and also no difference between patients with death and recovery outcome.

Patients with diabetes and heart diseases showed higher pharyngeal sgRNA at the first day (p=0.016 and 0.013, respectively) but no difference at 5 days after treatment, compared with patients without such commodities. Patients with hypertension and cerebrovascular diseases showed no difference in the pharyngeal sgRNA levels at both 1 and 5 days after treatment, compared with patients without these two commodities. sgRNA levels in the initial infection showed no correlation with the serum antibody against spike, nucleoprotein, and receptor binding domains at 10 days later.

Conclusion SARS-CoV-2 sgRNA presented in throat, plasma, and gut samples from the severe

COVID-19 patients and lasted for a long duration. sgRNA load in the throat showed poor correlation with patient's clinical features and antibody raised later. sgRNA might be not a good biomarker to predict patients' clinical outcome and infectious virus presence. We still need to develop a better tool to predict patient's clinical outcome and immune response.

PO-1567

MiR-29b regulates Th2 cell differentiation in asthma by Targeting Inducible B7-H3 and STAT3

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Children's hospital of Coochew Chiversity

Object MicroRNAs play an important role in T cell responses. However, how microRNAs regulate Th cells in asthma remains poorly defined. The purpose of this study was to clarify the role and mechanism of miR-29b in asthma.

Methods In this study, we detected miR-29b, B7-H3 and STAT3 in the peripheral blood of children with asthma, explored the relationship between these molecules through in vitro cell culture, and verified it by animal model.

Results MiR-29b levels were decreased in the peripheral blood mononuclear cells from children with asthma. In vitro studies found that the expression of miR-29b in macrophages was decreased and the expression of B7-H3 and STAT3 was increased after dust mite stimulation. The luciferase assay confirmed the direct binding of miR-29b to STAT3. After down-regulation of miR-29b in macrophages, the expressions of B7-H3 and STAT3 in macrophages were increased. Doing the opposite, the expressions of B7-H3 and STAT3 were decreased. After the addition of B7-H3 or STAT3 antibodies in vitro, the differentiation of naive T cells into Th2 cells was reduced. and after adding both B7-H3 and STAT3 antibodies, the number of Th2 cells was even lower. In OVA induced mice asthmatic model, the expression of B7-H3 and STAT3 decreased in the lung tissues of mice after the upregulation of miR-29b in lung, the expression of Th1 cells increased while the expression of Th2 cells decreased in the alveolar lavage fluid, the levels of IL-4, IL-5 and IL-13 decreased while the level of IFNy increased in the peripheral blood and lung tissues, and the pathological changes of lung tissues were alleviated.

Conclusion The expression of miR-29b is decreased in asthmatic children. MiR-29b can inhibit Th2 cell differentiation by inhibiting B7-H3 and STAT3 pathways at the same time, and reduce asthmatic immune inflammation.

The HDL from septic-ARDS patients with composition changes exacerbates pulmonary endothelial dysfunction and acute lung injury induced by cecal ligation and puncture (CLP) in mice

Liu Yang、Yingmin Ma Beijing Youan Hospital, Capital Medical University

Object Septic-acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), characterized by the acute lung injury (ALI) secondary to aberrant systemic infammatory response, has high morbidity and mortality. Despite increased understanding of ALI pathogenesis, the therapies to prevent lung dysfunction underlying systemic infammatory disorder remain elusive. The high density lipoprotein (HDL) has critical protective efects in sepsis and its dysfunction has a manifested contribution to septic organ failure. However, the adverse changes in HDL composition and function in septic-ARDS patients are large unknown. This article aims to investigate HĎL remodeling in septic-ARDS.

Methods We analyzed the changes of HDL composition from 40 patients with septic-ARDS (A-HDL) and 40 matched normal controls (N-HDL). To determine the deleterious functional remodeling of HDL, A-HDL or N-HDL was administrated to C57BL/6 and apoA-I knock-out (KO) mice after cecal ligation and puncture (CLP) procedure. Mouse lung microvascular endothelial cells (MLECs) were further treated by these HDLs to investigate whether the adverse efects of A-HDL were associated with endothelial dysfunction.

Results Septic-ARDS patients showed signifcant changes of HDL composition, accompanied with signifcantly decreased HDL-C. We further indicated that A-HDL treatment aggravated CLP induced ALI. Intriguingly, these deleterious efects of A-HDL were associated with pulmonary endothelial dysfunction, rather than the increased plasma lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Further in vitro results demonstrated the direct efects of A-HDL on MLECs, including increased endothelial permeability, enhanced expressions of adhesion proteins and proinfammatory cytokines via activating NF-kB signaling and decreased junction protein expression.

Conclusion Our results depicted the remodeling of HDL composition in sepsis, which predisposes lung to ARDS via inducing ECs dysfunction. These results also demonstrated the importance of circulating HDL in regulating alveolar homeostasis.

PO-1569

Different value of HDL-C in predicting outcome of ARDS secondary to bacterial and viral pneumonia: A retrospective observational study

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Object High density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C) concentration decreases in septic patients and the

low level of HDL-C is associated with poor prognosis. However, no study has yet analyzed its prognostic implication specifically in pneumonia-ARDS cohort. This article aims to evaluate the prognostic value of HDL-C levels in ARDS patients secondary to bacterial and viral pneumonia.

Methods This was a retrospective observational study on 108 pneumonia-ARDS patients in RICU from 2017 to 2019. These patients were stratified into bacterial ARDS group (56) and viral ARDS group (52). The primary outcome was the association between HDL-C levels and 28-day mortality.

Results HDL-C levels were statistically lower in bacterial ARDS patients than those in viral ARDS patients (p<0.001). There were statistic negative correlations between HDL-C and APACHE II/SOFA score in bacterial ARDS patients (r=-0.284, p = 0.034 and r=-0.369, p = 0.005), but not in viral ARDS patients (r=-0.103, p = 0.469 and r=-0.225, p = 0.108). ROC analysis demonstrated that HDL-C had superior prediction value for 28-day mortality and identified HDL-C < 0.42 mmol/L was significantly associated with adverse outcomes in bacterial ARDS patients. The low HDL-C was an independent risk factor for death of bacterial ARDS patients (OR 0.027, 95% CI [0.001_x0001_0.905], P = 0.044).

Conclusion HDL-C might be a valuable marker to assess the 28-d mortality for bacterial ARDS patients rather than viral ARDS patients.

PO-1570 绿脓菌素引起肺泡 II 型上皮细胞间充质转化和自噬以 及两者关系研究

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上皮间充质转化(Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition, EMT)是上皮细胞向具有间充质表型细胞转化的过程, 使细胞正常功能受损,在肺组织纤维化的发生发展过 程中扮演着重要角色。自噬是通过对功能受损的细胞 器、结构错误的蛋白质以及入侵的病原体等物质降解 再利用来维持细胞平衡的过程,一定程度的自噬可以 减轻某些因素引起的细胞损伤。本研究目的在于通过 用绿脓菌素(pyocyanin, PCN)刺激肺泡 II 型上皮细胞 A549,观察是否出现了上皮间充质转化和自噬现象, 以及自噬是否能够减轻上皮细胞间充质转化水平及两 者之间的关系。

肺组织宏基因组二代测序对肺部感染病原体检测的意 义

陈雪冰、苏珊珊、林鹏程、叶君如、李玉苹 温州医科大学附属第一医院

旨在通过比较肺组织 mNGS 与常规检测的检测性能, 来了解肺组织 mNGS 对肺部感染病原体的检出能力 是否优于常规检测。并试图了解目前肺部感染的常见 病原体。

PO-1572

基于互联网支扩平台支扩患者全程个案管理模式的构 建及实证研究

何龑、毛燕君 上海市肺科医院

构建并实证研究基于互联网平台的支扩患者全程个案管理模式。

PO-1573

具有病灶游走性 CT 特征的肺炎型肺腺癌伴胸膜转移 1 例

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患者, 男, 74 岁, 因无明显诱因下渐出现胸闷、活 动后气促1月余入院,伴咳嗽咳痰,白色泡沫痰较多, 首先外院就诊,查肺功能提示轻度混合型通气功能障 碍,查血常规示中性粒细胞稍高,肺CT平扫(2021 年4月2日) 提示双肺间质性炎症, 右下肺为著, 纵 膈淋巴结轻度肿大, 双侧少量积液。予头孢他啶联合 左氧氟沙星经验性抗感染,并行支气管镜检查, BALF 细胞学检查示有少量异型细胞, 未取病理 (具 体原因不清)。查痰培养、自身抗体、风湿免疫等均 阴性。癌胚抗原、鳞癌抗原、NSE 等均正常,细胞 角蛋白片段 11.0ng/ml, 糖类抗原 CA153 89.5 U/ml, 糖类抗原 CA125 40.9 U/ml, 再予患者查 PET-CT (2021年4月20日)示: 双肺间质性水肿, 胸腔积 液,双肺多发小结节,其余未见异常代谢病灶。诊疗 期间,患者症状未见好转,为进一步诊治,患者要求 出院,后患者至我院就诊。予复查肺部 CT 平扫 (2021年5月7日):影像表现与4月20日PET-

CT 肺部病灶相仿。患者拒绝再行气管镜检查。胸水 B 超示:双侧胸腔积液,左侧较多,胸腔穿刺置管引 流出淡黄色液体,胸水 CEA 27.9,生化:白蛋白 28 g/L,常规:李凡它试验 2+,3 份胸水脱落细胞检查 均阴性。

PO-1574

COPD 患者感染罕见豚鼠耳炎诺卡菌并致死的一例报 告

顾倩倩^{1,2}、黄晶^{1,2}、林玲^{1,2}、吕冬青^{1,2}、吴小脉^{1,2}、 颜双泉^{1,2}

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目的:诺卡菌病是一种罕见的,危及生命的,机会性, 化脓性感染。诺卡菌病多由呼吸道吸入病原菌或经外 伤感染引起,通常是以机会性感染发生肺部或播散性 感染,也有报道发生于免疫功能正常的患者,而豚鼠 耳炎诺卡菌所致诺卡菌病更为罕见,约占所有诺卡菌 感染的 3-5%,COPD 患者感染诺卡菌可快速进展, 因临床表现及影像学缺乏特异性,培养周期长,早期 诊断困难,致死率高。通过分析本例患者的临床特征, 以期提高广大临床工作者对豚鼠耳炎诺卡菌在 COPD 患者中发病特征的认识,提高对该病的识别率。

方法:回顾分析一位最终经病原学确诊感染豚鼠耳炎 诺卡菌肺炎的老年 COPD 病例,通过收集该患者既 往诊治经过,有无接触史,入院后的临床表现、用药 经过、辅助检查结果,尤其是影像学表现及演变经过, 详细描述该病原体感染后患者的临床表现和演变过程。

结果:该患者无诺卡菌相关环境接触史,非免疫缺陷 患者,但有频繁使用糖皮质激素病史。肺内初期以无 明显特征性的多发结节为表现,随着病程进展,逐渐 出现部分病灶坏死,该患者伴有低蛋白血症及胸腔积 液和既往报道的诺卡菌的临床表现符合,但该患者的 胸水呈红褐色,和我们通常认知的胸膜相关疾病的胸 水明显不同,最后,该患者病情呈急剧进展的过程, 和通常意义上认为的诺卡菌呈缓慢进展的认识有明显 不同。

结论:在基础肺功能很差的 COPD 患者中, 豚鼠耳 炎诺卡菌可以快速进展, 早期识别本病至关重要。对 于 COPD 患者, 肺部 CT 具有多发斑片、肿块、实变、 空洞影, 尤其合并胸腔积液和低蛋白血症的需要考虑 诺卡菌感染的可能,本例患者胸腔积液呈红褐色,猜 测和大量诺卡菌进入胸膜腔导致化脓性炎及侵袭小血 管导致胸腔内出血有关,胸水这一表现可能有一定的 提示意义。该患者病情呈急剧进展,和通常意义上认 为的诺卡菌呈缓慢进展的认识有不同,具有警示意义。 通过本例,为广大临床工作者加深对 COPD 合并豚 鼠耳炎诺卡菌肺炎的认识起到积极的作用。

PO-1575

Galactosaminogalactan 通过 TNF-α-NF-kB 途径激 活中性粒细胞 NADPH 氧化酶

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烟曲霉胞外多糖 galactosaminogalactan (GAG) 能减 少中性粒细胞在感染部位的募集,通过增加细胞内活 性氧诱导中性粒细胞凋亡是其潜在机制之一。但 GAG 对中性粒细胞表达化学引诱物的影响及其增加 细胞内活性氧的机制尚不清楚。本研究的目的是探索 GAG 对中性粒细胞表达化学引诱物的影响以及 TNFα 在活性氧增加中的作用。

PO-1576

pulmonary lymphangitic carcinomatosis as a primary manifestation from cholangiocarcinoma: a case report

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Diagnosis in cases with pulmonary lymphangitic carcinomatosis as a primary manifestation is difficult. A 78-year-old male patient was admitted to our hospital due to dyspnea lasting for a month, aggravating for two days. Chest computed showed irregular thickening of tomography interlobular septum, diffuse beaded nodular shadow distributed in bronchial vascular bundle, interlobular septum, subpleural. Positron emission tomographycomputed tomography showed hepatic hilar malignant lesions (biliary origin?). It was possible that bilateral lung metastases may be accompanied by lymphangitis. Lung biopsy showed metastatic adenocarcinoma. Unfortunately ,the patient did not agree to biopsy of hilar lesions. We clinically diagnosed pulmonary lymphangitic carcinomatosis from cholangiocarcinoma. We should consider pulmonary lymphangitic carcinomatosis in the differential diagnosis of patients with pulmonary symptoms as the main complaint and irregular thickening of interlobular septum and diffuse beaded nodular shadow.

PO-1577

Foxp2 inhibits Th9 cell differentiation and attenuates allergic airway inflammation in ovalbumin-induced asthma mouse model

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Object This study aimed to explore the effect of forkhead box P2 gene (Foxp2) on T-helper 9 (Th9) differentiation in asthmatic mice.

Methods The asthmatic mouse model induced by ovalbumin (OVA) and CD4+T cells which were cultured with TGF-B, IL-4, and anti-IFN-y were applied in vivo and in vitro, respectively. ELISA, flow cytometry, gRT-PCR and Western blot were performed to examine IL-9 secretion. Th₉ cells number. cell transcription Th9 factor expression. HE and PAS glycogen staining were used to assess pathological changes of lung tissues and determine the airway mucus secretion.

Results Anti-IL-9 mAb dramatically reversed elevated Th9 cells and IL-9 expression in the lung tissues and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) of asthmatic mice. Foxp2 was downregulated in BALF and lung tissue of asthmatic mice and Th9 cells. Overexpression of Foxp2 inhibits Th9 cell differentiation in vitro and improves airway inflammation in vivo.

Conclusion Our study confirmed that overexpression of Foxp2 attenuates the allergic asthma by inhibiting Th9 cell differentiation.

PO-1578

Mesenchymal stem cells derived-exosomes inhibit macrophage pyroptosis and alleviate acute lung injury

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Object The average mortality rate of ARDS is still high. Acute lung injury (ALI) is an important pathological process of ARDS. Exosomes may mimic the regulatory functions of their parental cells. However, it is not clear which cell-secreted exosome is suitable for treating ALI, and the mechanism for exosome-mediated alleviation of ALI has not been elucidated to date. The purpose of this study is to investigate the efficacy of exosomes derived from two cell types in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced ALI and explore the underlined potential mechanisms related to alveolar macrophage (AMs) pyroptosis.

Methods Two cell-derived exosomes were used to intervene on ALI. The effects of exosomes on ALI were evaluated by histopathology, lung wet/dry ratio, Chest CT and other methods. Then evaluate whether MSCs-Exo can play an anti-AMs pyroptosis effect by histological and cytological levels.

Results Exosomes derived from mesenchymal stem cells maintain the characteristics of their parental cells and alleviate lung injury. In ALI, AMs occur pyroptosis after lung injury and produce proinflammatory factors. Moreover, MSCs-Exo inhibits AMs pyroptosis to alleviate ALI, its effect was inhibited caspase-1 activation to achieve.

Conclusion Our results indicated that MSCs-Exo was effective in treating ALI. The mechanism of MSCs-Exo alleviates ALI may through inhibiting caspase-1 activation in AMs pyroptosis to achieve. Therefore, MSCs-Exo is a new treatment option in the early treatment of ALI.

PO-1579

Cox健康行为互动模式在慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者中的 应用效果

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探讨 Cox 健康行为互动模式对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者 的抑郁、自我管理水平、呼吸困难及生活质量的影响。

PO-1580

经支气管镜介入治疗成人气管支气管神经鞘瘤疗效评 价

王婷、金贝贝、王娟、邱小建、王玉玲、张杰 首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院

气管支气管神经鞘瘤是非常罕见的神经源性肿瘤,目前的治疗方法主要包括手术和介入性支气管镜治疗。 目前国内外有少量文献报道了经支气管镜介入治疗气 管支气管神经鞘瘤的研究,但大多为个案报道,对其 远期疗效及复发情况了解甚少。本研究旨在探讨介入 性支气管镜治疗成人气管支气管神经鞘瘤的可行性、 有效性和安全性。

PO-1581 **治疗肺小结节中西医"A+X"模式的思路探讨**

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近年来,随着低剂量 CT 的普及,肺小结节的筛查率 正逐年提高。现代医学迅速发展的筛查技术和检测手 段为肺小结节的诊断评估提供重要依据。根据肺小结 节的性质、数量、形态、大小等予以不同时间的随访 观察,并以周期内结节生长或衰亡速度作为判断结节 良恶性的标准。持续存在或表现出恶性征象的结节可 行增强 CT、PET-CT、AI 影像等进一步检查,也可 行穿刺活检、消融或手术切除。中医发挥治未病的优 势, 在肺小结节的早期干预上取得了一定的疗效。虽 众多中医专家学者们在肺小结节的辨证论治上没有形 成统一的中医指南,但在肺小结节多以痰瘀互结,重 在化痰散结化瘀上的认识是一致的。多选用山慈菇、 猫爪草浙贝母、半夏、白芥子等化痰散结,三棱、莪 术、桃仁等药物活血化瘀。在审因论治上,形成了肺、 脾、肾三脏本虚、肝气不畅、肺络不通等多方面认识。 现代医学定义肺小结节为 6~10mm 病灶, 且恶性率 相对不高,运用消融、手术切除等手段,临床证据多 相对不足。中医对肺小结节的认识可追溯肺积等说法。 肺积初期,正气尚盛,邪气虽固但不十分旺盛,其特 点是积少质弱,重在攻邪。故审因论治下,不管是肺、 脾、肾三脏本虚,还是肝气不畅,亦是肺络不通,都 以化痰散结、祛瘀通络为"A"去标是可行的。但要兼 顾审因论治治根本"X"和攻邪不能太过的原则,以免 伤其根本。因此,本文拟探讨一条以"化痰散结化瘀+ 审因论治"的全新中西医结合"A+X"模式治疗肺小结节 的诊疗思路,为更多的临床医生治疗肺小结节提供参 考。

关键词: 肺小结节; 化痰散结化瘀; 审因论治; "A+X" 模式;

免疫检查点抑制剂相关性肺炎的中西医诊治进展

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免疫治疗是继传统的手术、放疗、化疗后恶性肿瘤治 疗主要手段,其中免疫检查点抑制剂 (immune checkpoint inhibitor,ICI) 是近年来肿瘤治疗领域取得 的重大进展, 然而 ICI 激活免疫系统, 不可避免地导 致一系列免疫相关不良反应,免疫检查点抑制剂相关 性肺炎(immune checkpoint inhibitors associated with pneumonia CIP)就是其中的并发症之一。CIP 一般表 现应用 ICI 过程中新突然出现的咳嗽、活动耐受性降 低、呼吸困难,发热和胸痛症状。影像学表现多种多 样,以磨玻璃病变为主,其次为非特异性间质性肺炎、 隐源性机化性肺炎、过敏性肺炎、急性间质性肺炎。 在最新的研究发现部分患者也可出现肉瘤样肉芽肿或 胸腔积液。目前 PD-L1 作为疗效的生物标志物, 最 近已应用于实际临床实践。一般来说, PD-L1 上升调 节与较高的 ICI 疗效相关。除临床症状、影像学表现 外, 生物标志物也可作为诊断 CIP 重要线索。在西医 治疗上按照病情的分级进行治疗,对于症状较轻,进 行临床观察,病情严重的情况下治疗以激素为主,至 对于糖质激素的疗程,各指南推荐有所差异。如果 48h 病情无改善,则加用其他免疫抑制药(英夫利昔单 抗,麦考酚酯,环磷酰胺)。在中医临床诊治过程中, 并没有明确的认识,但从疾病过程中发现,可归属中 医"肺痹"范畴,患者长期与邪气抗争,肺气损耗而导 致肺虚, 气血无力会致使血液运化受阻, 淤血内停。 脾失健运、痰浊滋生,其根本为本虚标实之证。该病 症主要是以正气亏损为主,并贯穿疾病始终。我们通 常采用清肺化痰: 陈皮进行化痰, 从而使痰消除, 使 得气机变得更顺畅;杏仁调节肺气,梳理开通气管堵 塞。我们在临证过程中,配合活血化瘀之法,桃仁通 便润肠、祛瘀活血,三棱、莪术破血、活血。益气扶 正:加用黄芪、人参、南北沙参补易正气。全文就免 疫检查点抑制剂相关肺炎的中西医诊治进展进行综述。

PO-1583

氯沙坦联合环磷腺苷葡胺对肺心病患者心肺及免疫功 能的影响

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探讨氯沙坦联合环磷腺苷葡胺对肺心病患者心肺功能 和免疫功能的影响。

PO-1584

Antitussive and anti-inflammatory effects of total lignans of Asarum Heterotropoides in a cough hypersensitivity guinea pig model induced by Diesel Engine Particle

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Object To investigate the antitussive and antiinflammatory effects of total lignans of A. Heterotropoides (TLA) in a cough hypersensitivity guinea pig model induced by excessive deposition of Diesel Engine Particle(DEP).

Methods TLA was isolated from the ethanol extracts of A. Heterotropoides. Male Hartley guinea pigs were randomly divided into 7 groups including Normal control group, DEP(1 mg/kg) model group, solvent group(DEP+5%Tween80). control DEP+SUHUANGZHIKEJIAONANG(SH, 300 mg/kg) group, DEP+TLA low-dosage group(50 mg/kg), DEP+TLA middle-dosage group(100 mg/kg), and DEP+TLA high-dosage group(200 mg/kg). A cough hypersensitivity guinea pig model was established by intranasally instilling DEP for 7 days. The Normal group was given an equal volume of normal saline. After guinea pigs were challenged with 0.4 M citric acid, the cough latency and cough frequency were recorded for 10 min by DSI FinePointeTM Whole Body Plethysmograph. BALF was collected for inflammatory total cell counts and differentials, and lung and tracheal tissues were taken for pathological observation. The tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFα), interleukin-8 (IL-8), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and substance P levels in lung tissue were detected via enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The cough receptor transient receptor potential ankyrin 1(TRPA1), transient receptor potential vanilloid 1(TRPV1), and P2X3 mRNA were detected.

Results 1. Cough sensitivity test: Compared with the control group, the number of coughs increased significantly (p < 0.01), and the cough latency was significantly shortened (p < 0.01) in the DEP(1 mg/kg)and solvent groups. Compared with the model group, after intragastric administration of TLA, low, medium and high doses of TLA significantly reduced the number of coughs (p < 0.05, p < 0.01, p < 0.01), and the cough latency was significantly reduced the number of coughs (p < 0.05, p < 0.01, p < 0.01), and the cough latency was significantly prolonged (p < 0.05).

<0.01, p <0.05, p <0.01). 2. Inflammatory cell counts and differentials in BALF: Compared with the model group, low, medium, and high doses of TLA significantly reduced the total number of inflammatory cells, the total number of neutrophils, and the percentage of neutrophils in BALF (p < 0.01, p <0.01, p <0.01). 3. Lungs and trachea pathology score and inflammatory factors: Compared with model animals. TLA reduced the infiltration of inflammatory cells and the damage of airway epithelium. The pathological score in each dose group of TLA was significantly reduced (p < 0.05, p <0.01, p <0.01), and it also significantly reduced IL-6, IL-8, TNF-α, and substance P levels in lung tissue (p <0.01), 4. Expression of TRPA1, TRPV1, P2X3 mRNA: Our data showed that middle and high doses of TLA can significantly reduce the expression of TRPA1 mRNA in lung tissues of guinea pigs induced by DEP(p <0.05, p <0.01). Additionally, high-doses of TLA can significantly reduce the expression of P2X3 mRNA in the lung tissue of guinea pigs induced by DEP (p <0.05). There was no significant difference in the expression of TRPV1 mRNA in the lung tissue of each group.

Conclusion Total lignans of A. heterotropoides (TLA) can effectively reduce DEP-induced cough hypersensitivity in guinea pigs, and the possible mechanism is to improve airway inflammation dominated by neutrophils to exert antitussive activity. It is suggested that TLA may be a potential strategy against chronic cough induced by air pollution.

PO-1585

Clinical significance of changes in serum inflammatory factors in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and pulmonary infection

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Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is often accompanied by pulmonary infection, inflammatory responses, decreased immunity, and decreased lung function. The relationships among the pulmonary inflammation index (PII), lung function, and immunity in COPD patients with pulmonary infection remain unclear.

Methods This retrospective observational study enrolled 234 participants (patients with COPD and pulmonary infection, patients with COPD without pulmonary infection, and healthy individuals) from January 2017 to December 2019.

Results Levels of interleukin (IL)-6 were lower and levels of IL-8 were higher in patients with COPD and pulmonary infection. Levels of white blood cells (WBCs), C-reactive protein (CRP), IL-6, IL-8, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α and CD8+ cells were higher, while levels of CD3+ and CD4+ cells, the CD4+/CD8+ ratio, forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV1), FEV1 % predicted (FEV1%pred), and FEV1/forced vital capacity (FVC) (FEV1%FVC) were lower in patients with COPD and pulmonary infection. Levels of WBCs, CRP, IL-6, IL-8, and TNF- α were negatively associated with FEV1, FEV1%pred and FEV1%FVC.

Conclusion Patients with COPD and pulmonary infection have high PIIs, decreased immunity, and poor lung function. PII is closely related to lung function and may represent a useful biomarker for the assessment of patients with COPD and pulmonary infection.

PO-1586

Small airway impairments and airway hyperresponsiveness in adult patients with asthma-like symptoms

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Object The bronchial provocation test (BPT) is the standard to determine the presence of airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR), which is the main characteristic of asthma. But it is expensive and has the risk of inducing bronchospasm. Small airway function measured with spirometry may plays a great role in asthma. Out study tried to assess whether small airway function tests could predict AHR in adult patients with asthma-like symptoms.

Methods A total of 724 subjects with asthma-like symptoms were evaluated. Results of spirometry and methacholine BPTs were analyzed in all participants.

Results Patients with positive AHR showed lower small airway function (P<.0001). Decreased FEF75%, FEF50% and FEF 25%-75% were all risk factors of positive AHR (OR, 4.922[2.955-8.199]; 8.477[5.336-13.466]; 6.621[4.168-10.517], respectively; P<.0001 for all). In subjects with positive results of BPT, there was moderate relationship between PD20FEV1 and FEF25%-75% (r=0.401; P < 0.0001), and there were weak relationships between

PD20FEV1 and FEF50% (r=0.344; P < 0.0001) as

well as FEF75% (r=0.384; P < 0.0001). Cutoff values of FEF25%-75% to predict positive AHR were 60.55% (AUC, 0.805[0.764-0.846]) and 51.55% (AUC, 0.865[0.806-0.924]) in subjects with borderline to mild AHR and moderate to severe AHR respectively. Cutoff values of FEF50% to predict positive AHR were 63.05% (AUC, 0.805[0.763-0.847]) and 54.00% (AUC, 0.833[0.755-0.911]) in subjects with borderline to mild AHR and moderate to severe AHR respectively.

Conclusion Small airway impairments have the potential value to predict the presence as well as severity of AHR in adult patients with asthma-like symptoms. However, a single cutoff value of small airway function to distinguish positive AHR from negative should be considered carefully.

多西他赛耐药细胞分泌外泌体通过 miR-373-3p 调节 PDCD4 表达促进肺癌进展

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探讨多西他赛耐药肺癌细胞及敏感肺癌细胞外泌体 miR-373-3p 表达差异,进一步阐述 miR-373-3p 调节 程序

PO-1588

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者认知功能改变及预测因素的 研究

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分析首次诊断阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(obstructive sleep apnea, OSA) 患者的主观日间嗜睡、神经认知功能改变特征,探究不同严重程度 OSA 患者的神 经认知功能差异及预测因素。

PO-1589

基于 MIMIC-III的 ICU 糖尿病与非糖尿病患者血糖水 平与死亡率相关性分析

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探讨 ICU 患者血糖水平与患者入院 7 天死亡率关系, 为 ICU 患者血糖控制提供参考。

PO-1590

肺通气灌注显像在定量评估哮喘患者肺功能中的应用

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探讨肺通气灌注显像(V/P SPECT/CT)在定量评估 哮喘患者肺功能中的应用及指导哮喘患者肺局部治疗 的潜在价值。

PO-1591

Correlation between blood glucose levels and mortality in diabetic and non-diabetic ICU patients based on MIMIC-III data

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Object To explore the relationship between blood sugar range and 7-day mortality rate in ICU patients, and to provide reference for blood sugar control in ICU patients.

Methods Retrospective Analysis of blood sugar and mortality in adults (≥18 years of age) who first moved into the ICU in the Critical Care Database (MIMIC-III). A total of 37157 patients were included in the diabetes group (n=9725) and non-diabetic group (n=27432) based on whether they had diabetes. 1. The relationship between patients' 7-day mortality and blood glucose value was assessed by Cox proportional hazards model;2. the use of Chisquared test analysis of diabetes group and nondiabetic group patients hospitalized 7 days mortality difference; 3. respectively, two groups of patients 7 days in the hospital blood glucose minimum, in the hospital lood sugar maximum, in the hospital blood glucose average three groups of type data;4. According to the blood glucose interval values corresponding to the mortality and death distributions of the two groups of different values, the relationship between different types of blood sugar values and hospitalization mortality in two groups of patients was analyzed.

Results 1. Cox proportional hazards model analysis showed that the risk factors for patients' 7-day death were the minimum blood sugar in hospital (the corrected risk ratio was 1.153, 95% CI (1.086-1.225), P<0.001), and the maximum blood sugar in hospital (the corrected risk ratio was 1.466,95% CI (1.381-1.556), P<0.001), the average hospital blood sugar ratio (corrected risk ratio: 1.581, 95% CI (1.458-1.715, P<0.001) and the 7-day mortality rate.2. The mortality rates of patients with diabetes (n=9725) and non-diabetic patients (n=27432) were 5% and 5.5% respectively, respectively, and there was a statistical difference in 7-day mortality rates between the two groups (P<0.05).3. The minimum blood sugar values of the two groups were 4.0±1.8 and 4.4±1.2(P<0.05). the maximum blood sugar values were 17.9±11.6 and 13.5±12.4(P<0.05), the average blood sugar were 8.6±2.1 and 6.9±1.2(P<0.05);4.Diabetic group patients minimum blood sugar>20mmol/L, average blood sugar <3.9mmol/L, 3.9mmol/L<maximum blood sugar<6.1mmol/L mortality rate was the highest, respectively, 47.8%, 66.7%, 12.7%. Nondiabetic patients with 15mmol/L<minimum blood sugar <20mmol/L. blood sugar average>20mmol/L.maximum blood sugar<3.9mmol/L mortality rate was the highest, respectively 64.7%, 85.8%, 42.9%.

Conclusion The 7-day mortality rate of ICU patients was related to whether they combined diabetes and average blood sugar. Enhanced monitoring and optimal blood sugar control can improve short-term mortality in severely ill patients.

PO-1592

IA 期非小细胞肺癌患者的治疗选择: 消融或立体定 向体放射治疗?

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To compare between the survival outcomes of ablation and stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT) in inoperable patients with stage IA non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

PO-1593

反复误诊为社区获得性肺炎的白塞病一例

彭丽红、杜艳萍、曾惠清 厦门大学附属中山医院

探讨酷似肺炎表现的白塞病的诊断,提高对疾病的正确诊断率,减少临床误诊漏诊。

PO-1594

EBUS-TBLB 联合 C-ROSE 对肺外周疾病的诊断价 值

梁龙、谢栓栓 上海市第十人民医院

目的 本研究旨在探讨支气管内超声引导下经支气管 镜肺穿刺活检术 (Endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial lung biopsy, EBUS-TBLB)联合快速 现场细胞学评价 (Cytological rapid on-site evaluation, C-ROSE) 取样诊断肺外周疾病 (Peripheral pulmonary lesions, PPLs)的价值。

PO-1595

新冠疫情期间胸水脱落细胞学检查制片流程经验分享

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《2019 新型冠状病毒肺炎临床实验室检测的生物安 全防护指南(试行第一版)》中明确提出,虽尚未证 实胸腔积液标本的传染性,但建议按有传染性处理。 为保护实验室人员生物安全,我实验室总结的一种适 用于新冠疫情期间胸水脱落细胞学检查的制片流程, 为各临床实验室操作时提供参考依据。

PO-1596

阿比多尔与阿比多尔联合洛匹那韦/利托那韦用药对 新型冠状病毒肺炎疗效对比

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分析阿比多尔与阿比多尔联合洛匹那韦/利托那韦对 治疗新型冠状病毒感染患者的临床疗效。

PO-1597 **乳糜胸的诊治研究进展**

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淋巴乳糜液因各种原因从胸导管或其它淋巴管外漏, 并积存于胸膜腔称为乳糜胸(Chylothorax),是一 种少见但重要的临床疾病。由于相对少见,临床医生 在临床工作中对其认识不够,本文旨在于简要归纳总 结其疾病特点,为临床诊治提供思路。

Develop and validate a COPD Quick Screening Questionnaire using statistical learning models

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Object To establish a precise and practical COPD screening tool for primary care settings.

Methods Predictive models for COPD were created using data from a multi-center randomized crosssectional survey of 5281 adult residents in Shanghai and validated in a monocentric prospective cohort of 958 adults who had spirometry test in a tertiary teaching hospital. Information of demographic characteristics and risk factors of COPD was collected using a standardized questionnaire. All participants had spirometry tests before and after administration of bronchodilator. The minimal set of predictors and statistical learning model which provided highest average area under the receiver operative characteristic curve (AUC) in identifying individuals with airway obstruction were selected to construct a new case-finding questionnaire.

Results A set of seven predictors was selected from a feature pool of 643 variables, which included age, morning productive cough, wheeze, years of smoking cessation, gender, job, and pack-year of smoking. In four statistical learning models (logistic regression, generalized additive model (GAM), extreme gradient boosting, and random forest), GAM model had the highest AUC value both on the developing cross-sectional data set (AUC = 0.813) and the prospective validation data set (AUC = 0.880). Our questionnaire outperforms the other three tools on the cross-sectional validation data set.

Conclusion We developed a simple and reliable COPD case-finding tool based on statistical learning model, which may reduce the cost and promote the early diagnosis and intervention of COPD in high-risk population.

PO-1599 关于咳嗽变异性哮喘诊疗相关问题的认识和思考

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咳嗽变异性哮喘(Cough variant asthma, CVA)是 一种特殊类型的哮喘,为我国慢性咳嗽的最常见病因, 其治疗上和典型哮喘的特殊之处有待阐明,同时明确 发展成典型哮喘的危险因素,并给予持续抗炎治疗, 可能有助于改善CVA的预后。本文就CVA与典型哮 喘在发病机制和气道炎症方面的区别与联系、发展成 典型哮喘的危险因素、治疗上的争议点等问题进行综 述,以期为CVA研究提供参考。 CVA 的气道抗炎治疗已经达成共识, 但吸入激素治 疗 CVA 的疗程尚无一致意见, 国内咳嗽指南推荐治 疗时间不少于8周。目前发现,未经规范治疗的CVA 有 30-40%在 3-4 年内可发展为典型哮喘, 长期吸人 糖皮质激素有可能减少 CVA 向典型哮喘进展的风险。 但大部分 CVA 患者长期停留在单纯咳嗽状态,并不 向典型哮喘演变。临床证据表明 CVA 也是一种异质 性疾病,可能存在单纯咳嗽型和典型哮喘演变型两种 临床表型。对单纯咳嗽型 CVA,缓解患者慢性咳嗽 和改善生活质量是主要治疗目标,像典型哮喘那样持 续气道抗炎治疗既没有现实的必要性,临床实践也缺 乏可行性, 而采取经临床研究验证并推荐的轻型哮喘 按需气道抗炎策略可能是理想的选择;而对典型哮喘 演变型 CVA, 长期气道抗炎治疗是控制病情和尽量 防止向典型哮喘演变的必然措施。目前的问题是缺乏 恰当的方法对上述两种表型的 CVA 进行有效筛选和 识别。有研究显示典型哮喘演变型 CVA 和单纯咳嗽 型 CVA 相比, 似乎发病年龄轻、诱导痰中嗜酸粒细 胞增加更明显、气道反应性更高以及病程更长,但尚 不足于据此决定对 CVA 患者是否进行长期气道抗炎 等差异化治疗,需要进一步的研究阐明这些问题。 CVA 与典型哮喘存在一定的区别与联系,两者在治 疗上的特殊之处有待阐明。明确发展成典型哮喘的危 险因素,并给予持续抗炎治疗,可能有助于改善 CVA 的预后。持续治疗及抗炎的疗程需要进一步前 瞻性研究评估,按需使用 ICS-福莫特罗是否有益于 CVA 患者有待循证医学证据的支持, 对于疑难病例 仍需采用个体化的治疗策略。

PO-1600

人文关怀护理模式在肺癌患者化疗期间的应用效果研 究

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探讨人文关怀护理模式在肺癌患者住院化疗期间的应 用效果及护理满意度。

269 例肺神经内分泌肿瘤的临床病理特征及影响肿瘤 转移的因素

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探讨肺神经内分泌肿瘤 (pulmonary neuroendocrine tumors) 的临床特征及病理结果,分析影响肿瘤转移的因素。

PO-1602

SARS 相关冠状病毒核衣壳蛋白特异性兔单抗表位作 图

田新贵、莫纯聪、周李灵、杨玉洁、周志超、游爱萍、 樊晔、刘文宽、李潇、周荣

呼吸疾病国家重点实验室,广州医科大学附属第一医 院(广州呼吸中心),广州医科大学

The emergency SARS-CoV-2, a member of severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronaviruses (SARSr-CoV), is still greatly harming the health of mankind. SARS-CoV-2-specific monoclonal antibody (MAb) was generated and the epitope was mapped.

PO-1603

Serum Cartilage Oligomeric Matrix Protein is decreased in patients with Pulmonary Hypertension: a potential protective factor

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Object Cartilage oligomeric matrix protein (COMP) was a protective factor in the cardiovascular system. Previous studies showed that hypoxia led to decreased COMP in rat models of pulmonary hypertension (PH). However, the expression pattern of COMP in the PH population was unclear.

Methods A total of 35 patients newly diagnosed with PH and 70 controls were enrolled in the study. Circulating COMP concentrations of serum samples were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and were analyzed the association with multiple clinical variables.

Results Serum COMP concentrations in the PH group were significantly declined in comparison with age- and sex-matched normal controls, especially in the female subgroup. No significant difference of COMP concentrations was observed in the etiological classification, heart function classification and risk stratification. Major hemodynamic

parameters, six-minute walk distance, N-terminal pro brain natriuretic peptide and short-term prognosis were not statistically associated with COMP. However, some echocardiography parameters, like tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion and mean right atrial pressure, were found the negative relation to COMP concentrations.

Conclusion In conclusion, serum COMP levels were decreased in the patients with PH, which was in accordance with its known biological effects. Its association with long-term prognosis was worth further exploring.

PO-1604

超声心动图对慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并肺动脉高压患者 的随访研究

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目的 三年随访研究慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)稳 定期 患 者 经 胸 超 声 心 动 图 评 估 的 肺 动 脉 高 压 (Pulmonary hypertension, PH)临床特征,及 PH 与 胸部 CT 相关参数,慢阻肺急性加重,及健康状况的 关系。

PO-1605

NLRP3 炎症小体抑制剂对急性肺损伤小鼠肺组织保 护作用研究

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目的:探讨NLRP3炎症小体抑制剂对急性肺损伤小鼠 肺组织保护作用及机制。

PO-1606 Worse clinical status of ICU survivors with COVID-19: a 6-month prospective cohort study

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Object Information is limited about the comprehensive assessment of the long-term outcomes of intensive care unit (ICU) survivors with COVID-19. The purpose of this study was to describe the mortality after discharge and health consequences of ICU survivors with COVID-19 at 6 months after illness onset, and to make a comparation with those of COVID-19 survivors without ICU admission.

Methods We conducted a prospective follow-up study to evaluate the survivors with COVID-19 at Jin Yin-tan Hospital, Wuhan, China, at 6 months after symptom onset. Our assessment included: symptoms, Modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) dyspnoea scale, exercise capacity expressed by 6-min walk distance (6MWD), healthrelated quality of life (HRQoL) by the EuroQol group's questionnaire, pulmonary function and chest HRCT imaging. The cohort was stratified into two groups: patients admitted to the ICU (ICU group) during hospitalization and those were not (non-ICU group).

Results A total of 2469 patients with COVID-19 were discharged from Jin Yin-tan hospital between Jan 7, and May 29, 2020. The mortality after discharge of ICU survivors was 5.6% (7/126), which was higher than that of non-ICU survivors of 1.1% (26/2343) (p<0.001). 1733 attended the follow-up visit at hospital, including 76 patients in ICU group (median age, 57.0 years [IQR 48.0,67.0]; male sex, 50 [65.8%]). The median follow-up time after symptom onset for patients with ICU admission and without was 199.0 and 186.0 days, respectively. Higher proportion of ICU survivors experienced fatigue compared with non-ICU survivors (65.2% vs 42.9%, p<0.001), especially in those who received mechanical ventilation (MV) during ICU stay (80.0%[MV] vs 44.8%[non-MV], p=0.002). 30.6% of ICU survivors had a mMRC score ≥ 1 while the proportion was 25.8% in non-ICU survivors (p=0.039). The median 6MWD of ICU survivors was numerically lower than that of non-ICU survivors (465.0m vs 495.0m, p=0.067). ICU group had more problems in mobility than non-ICU group (16.1% vs 6.6%, p=0.004), whereas there was no difference in the other four domains of EQ-5D-5L questionnaire between two groups (all p>0.05). In ICU group, 14 (38.9%) patients showed a total lung capacity (TLC) of less than 80% predicted and 17 (47.2%) had impaired lung diffusing capacity at follow-up; the most common abnormality in chest imaging was ground glass opacity (44.7%) and no consolidation was identified. ICU survivors had more residual lung lesions than those without ICU admission and a higher CT score (5.0[4.0,6.0] of ICU group vs 4.0[3.0,5.0] of non-ICU group, p<0.001). No matter in ICU group, non-ICU group or in total, CT score was negatively associated with TLC and lung diffusing capacity, but not correlated with 6MWD or self-assessment score of quality of life.

Conclusion Six months after symptom onset, most ICU survivors were beset by fatigue, particularly in those who required MV. High prevalence of reduced TLC and lung diffusion capacity was observed in ICU survivors, which was associated with the severity of residual lung lesion. After a recovery period of about 6 months, ICU survivors still had more structural and functional abnormalities in lung, and worse health status, clinically characterized by persistent fatigue, dyspnoea and impaired mobility, compared with COVID-19 survivors without ICU admission.

PO-1607

香烟诱导 3-磷酸肌醇依赖蛋白激酶 1 表达对气道黏液 高分泌的调节作用

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气道黏液高分泌(AMH)是慢性气道炎症性疾病的 重要病理生理特征。研究气道黏液高分泌的发生机制, 以有效控制气道黏液高分泌已经成为慢性气道炎症性 疾病研究中的重大课题。前列腺素 E2(PGE2)是 COPD 炎症过程中的重要炎性介质,PGE2 在参与 COPD 的慢性炎症的同时是否也参与了黏液高分泌的 调节,目前尚不清楚。3-磷酸肌醇依赖性蛋白激酶1 (PDK1)是体内重要的蛋白激酶,PDK1 信号系统 在细胞生长、存活以及血管形成中均发挥重要作用。 作为 AKT 信号的上游调节物,PDK1 是否参与了 PKC、AKT/PKB 信号系统的调控从而影响了气道黏 液的高分泌?以上问题目前国内外尚未见相关研究。 我们试图通过体内和体外实验探讨 PDK1 在香烟诱导 气道黏液高分泌及气道重构中的分子机制,为气道黏 液高分泌的治疗寻找新的靶点。

PO-1608

普通变异型免疫缺陷病 1 例及文献复习

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提高对普通变异型免疫缺陷病的认识以及治疗方法。

PO-1609

ONC201 induces the unfolded protein response (UPR) in high-and low-grade non-small cell lung cancer cell lines and leads to cell death regardless of platinum sensitivity

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Object Treatment of both platinum resistant high grade (HG) and low-grade

(LG) non-small cell lung cancer(NSCLC) poses significant challenges as neither respond well

to conventional chemotherapy leading to morbidity and mortality. Identification of

novel agents that can overcome chemoresistance is therefore critical. Previously,

we have demonstrated that NSCLC has basal upregulated unfolded protein response

(UPR) and that targeting cellular processes leading to further and persistent upregulation

of UPR leads to cell death. ONC201 is an orally bioavailable Dopamine Receptor

D2 inhibitor demonstrating anticancer activity and was found to induce UPR. Given

its unique properties, we hypothesized that ONC201 would overcome platinum resistance in NSCLC.

Methods Cisplatin sensitive and resistant HG NSCLC and two primary LG NSCLC

cell lines were studied. Cell viability was determined using MTT assay. Cell migration

was studied using wound healing assay. Apoptosis and mitochondrial membrane

potential were investigated using flow cytometry. Analysis of pathway inhibition was

performed by Western Blot. mRNA expression of UPR related genes were measured

by qPCR. In vivo studies were completed utilizing axillary xenograft models. Co-testing

with conventional chemotherapy was performed to study synergy.

Results ONC201 significantly inhibited cell viability and migration in a dose dependent

manner with IC50's from 1-20µM for both cisplatin sensitive and resistant HG and LG- NSCLC cell lines. ONC201 lead to upregulation of the pro-apoptotic arm of the UPR, specifically ATF-4/CHOP/ATF3 and increased the intrinsic apoptosispathway.

The compensatory, pro-survival PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway was downregulated.

In vivo,weekly dosing of single agent ONC201 decreased xenograft tumor size by-50% compared to vehicle. ONC201 also demonstrated significant synergy with paclitaxel in a highly platinum resistant NSCLC cell-line.

Conclusion Our findings demonstrate that ONC201 can effectively overcome chemoresistance in NSCLC cells by blocking pro-survival pathways and inducing the apoptotic arm of the UPR. This is a promising, orallybioavailable therapeutic agent to consider in clinical trials for patients with both HG and LG NSCLC.

PO-1610

郑氏康复疗法对 AECOPD 患者肺功能、呼吸困难程 度、 炎症因子及免疫功能的影响

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探讨郑氏康复疗法对中重度急性期慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (AECOPD)患者肺功能、呼吸困难程度、血清炎 症因子及免疫功能的影响。

PO-1611

硫化氢在呼吸系统疾病中的应用

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硫化氢(hydrogen sulfide,H2S)是一种具有典型的 恶臭气味的有毒气体,但近年来它成为继一氧化氮和 一氧化碳之后第三个重要的气体递质,参与很多生理 和病理过程。据报道,哺乳动物组织和器官中的许多 细胞类型在产生 H2S 的酶或葡萄糖氧化与硫元素之 间的氧化还原反应中产生 H2S。H2S 的病理作用尚 未完全阐明,目前的数据表明 H2S 可能具有双相效 应。H2S在肺部疾病中具有抗炎、抗病毒、改善细胞 代谢、保护机体免受氧化应激等作用,并有研究提出 H2S 是一种潜在的抗新型冠状病毒 (coronavirus disease -19,COVID-19)的防御机制。但当组织中发 生可令 H2S 快速释放的某些条件(如败血症)时, 它也具有促炎作用。内源性 H2S 合成和/或水平的紊 乱与加速肺老化和疾病(包括哮喘、慢性阻塞性肺疾 病和纤维化)的发展有关。本文中我们回顾了 H2S 作为肺部疾病生物标志物的应用,并讨论未来 H2S 为呼吸系统疾病(包括 COVID-19)不同炎症表型的 个体化治疗提供更多有用信息的潜力。

PO-1612 以咯血为首发症状的假性胸主动脉瘤一例

牟好、夏伟 宜昌市第二人民医院

假性动脉瘤心血管致死性急症,病死率极高。临床表 现多为剧烈的撕裂样胸痛,可放射至肩背及腹部,无 明显疼痛症状者少见,特别是以咯血为首发症状相对 罕见。呼吸科医师接诊时很少想到假性动脉瘤。本文 回顾性分析了我院收治的一例假性动脉瘤患者的诊治 经过,并总结了该患者的病例特点,为临床医生提供 经验,提高假性动脉瘤诊断率,减低病死率。

PO-1613 思维导图在慢阻肺患者肺功能锻炼中的应用

连晓颖、胡晓翠 武夷山市立医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是一种以持续气流受限 为主要临床特征、异常的气道炎症为主要病理特征的 慢性气道炎症。它与有害气体及有害颗粒的异常炎症 反应有关,致残率和病死率很高。思维导图是一种将 思维形象化的方法,它通过运用图文并重的技巧,将 一串枯燥信息变成彩色、高度组织性的图形,帮助记 记理解和启发,把各级主题的关系用相互隶属与相关 的层级图表现出来。思维导图充分运用左右脑的机能, 利用记忆、思维的规律,更好地帮助患者进行肺功能 锻炼。为了提高护士在慢阻肺患者肺功能锻炼中宣教 的全面性及有效性,提高患者肺功能锻炼的依从性, 通过将思维导图运用到慢阻肺患者肺功能锻炼中具有 重要研究意义。

PO-1614

EGFR 突变型肺腺癌靶向耐药后转化为小细胞肺癌的 研究进展

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摘要

肺癌在我国恶性肿瘤的发病率和死亡率中均高居第 一位,根据WHO的病理分类,肺癌按照治疗、预后 及生物学特征划分为非小细胞肺癌(non-small-cell lung cancer,NSCLC)与小细胞肺癌(small-cell lung cancer,SCLC)。其中NSCLC约占肺癌病理 类型的85%左右,而SCLC约占15%,在NSCLC 中肺腺癌约占50%。针对非小细胞肺癌的治疗,目 前有手术、经典放化疗、靶向治疗、免疫治疗以及多 种药物的联合治疗,得益于靶向治疗的进展,EGFR、 ALK、Met等基因突变的晚期非小细胞肺癌患者的生 存期得到明显的提高。

EGFR (18 外显子 G719X 突变/19 外显子缺失/21 外 显子L858R点突变等)突变是NSCLC最常见的敏感 突变, 20%的肺腺癌患者存在EGFR敏感突变, 大多 数患者在接受 EGFR-TKI 后都能获得较长的中位生存 时间。EGFR 敏感突变型肺癌患者对 EGFR-TKI 有强 大的反应, 但他们在经过一段时间后同样会不可避免 地获得耐药性,其中有 5%-15%的耐药是由于出现了 病理学转化, 而当中一种特别具有侵袭性的脱靶耐药 机制是 EGFR 突变型肺腺癌向小细胞肺癌的转化。 SCLC 是人类最致命的恶性肿瘤之一,相比肺腺癌, SCLC 的生物学行为上更具有侵袭性,且可选择的治 疗方式较少, 总的 5 年牛存率仅 6%左右, 显著低于 非小细胞肺癌。而由肺腺癌转化而来的 SCLC 在生物 学行为及预后上与原发小细胞肺癌具有相似结局。 目前对于肺腺癌是如何向 SCLC 转化, 以及转化后 治疗上的选择仍存在很多争议。本文综述总结了目前 关于EGFR突变型肺腺癌向小细胞肺癌转化的机制研 究,发生转化人群的临床、预后、病理和分子学特征, 如何早期甄别,以及当前对治疗上的选择和争议,以 期为临床医师决策提供参考。

PO-1615

基于 HIS 的慢性呼吸疾病管理信息系统的构建

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目的

建立慢性呼吸疾病管理信息系统,满足医院长期随访 管理患者的需求,实现慢性疾病的信息化、数据化管 理。

PO-1616

慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并焦虑症或/和抑郁障碍的原因 分析

李新 新疆医科大学第二附属医院

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病(简称为慢阻肺或是 COPD) 患者合并焦虑症或/和抑郁障碍的原因分析,并通过 此次研究找到影响因素,在临床中加以干预,减少发 病率;

北京市房山区不同级别医疗机构医师对慢性阻塞性肺 疾病开展肺功能检查认知程度调查研究

安晓洁、张慧敏、赵利学、邓赶飞、李春娟 北京市房山区良乡医院

了解北京市房山区不同级别医疗机构医师对慢性阻塞 性肺疾病开展肺功能检查的认知情况。

PO-1618

对比高流量湿化氧疗与鼻导管吸氧的治疗效果

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观察高流量湿化氧疗仪在呼吸重症监护室患者中的治 疗效果

PO-1619

Solid subtype predicts early bone metastases in sensitive EGFR-mutated lung adenocarcinoma patients after surgery

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Object This study aimed to explore the relationship between solid subtype and bone metastases (BM) in epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)-mutated lung adenocarcinoma patients after surgery.

Methods Patients with completely resected lung adenocarcinoma and sensitive EGFR mutation were included in our study. Patients with solid pattern were divided into solid-present group while the rest were in solid-absent group (Figure 1). CT (for chest and brain) was performed every 2-3 months. Bone scan was done every 4-6 months. BM was confirmed if one of the following criteria was fulfilled: (1) clinical or pathological confirmation of lung cancer and diagnosis of BM according to bone biopsy; or (2) pathologically diagnosed as lung cancer and with BM images. All patients received EGFR-TKI as the firstline treatment for progression after operation. Bone disease-free survival (bDFS), DFS and OS were assessed in this study. bDFS was defined as the time span between surgery and BM diagnosis.

Results From January 2007 to January 2017, 237 eligible patients were identified. Among them, 81 patients (34.2%) were solid-present. BM was observed in 94 patients (39.7%). Solid-present patients had significantly shorter bDFS than solid-

absent patients (14 months vs. 27 months; P < 0.001). The difference was still significant in patients with BM as first-site (12.5 months vs. 16.5 months; P = 0.016) and non-first-site progression (16.5 months vs. 45.5 months; P < 0.001) after surgery (Figure 2). In survival analysis, solid-present group showed a significantly shortened DFS (15 months vs. 19 months; P < 0.001) and OS (47 months vs. 77 months; P = 0.001) (Figure 3).

Conclusion These findings suggested that solid pattern predicted poor prognosis and early BM occurrence.

PO-1620

血清淀粉样蛋白 A、CRP 和 PCT 在判断社区获得性 肺炎病情和预后中的价值

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观察入院时血清淀粉样蛋白 A(SAA)、C 反应蛋白 (CRP)和降钙素原水平(PCT)与社区获得性肺 炎(CAP)病情和预后的关系。

PO-1621

157 例糖尿病合并肺真菌病患者的临床特征分析

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调查分析糖尿病合并肺真菌病人群不同致病菌的分布 及其临床特征

PO-1622

基因神经外胚层皮质 1 通过 MAPK 通路影响肺癌的 生物学功能

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从数据库中筛选出在肺癌组织中高表达的基因神经外胚层皮质 1(Ectodermal Neuronal Cortex 1, ENC1), 研究 ENC1 对肺癌细胞 A549 和 H1299 生物功能的影响。

慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性发作常见表型及 GOLD C、D 组别间患者临床特征分析

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目前对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性发作(AECOPD)常见表型及这些表型 GOLD 患者不同组别分布比例与其临床特征知之甚少,本研究依据 2019 版 GOLD COPD 指南比较慢性支气管炎型(CB)、肺气肿型(EM)、哮喘-COPD 重叠型(ACO)三种常见表型患者部分临床资料差异,并分析该三种常见表型患者归属于 GOLD C、D 组的比例及有关的临床特征,为 COPD 个体化治疗提供理论和实践参考。

PO-1624

CPAP 治疗缺血性卒中后中重度睡眠呼吸障碍的疗效 分析。

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睡眠呼吸障碍(SDB)在一般人群中非常常见,睡眠 呼吸障碍(SDB)的患者可能通过间歇性低氧血症、 交感神经活化、二氧化碳潴留、胸内压变化、内皮功 能障碍等机制导致心血管及缺血性脑卒中事件增加。 本研究通过评价持续气道正压通气(CPAP)治疗缺 血性脑卒中后中重度睡眠呼吸障碍(SDB)患者的疗 效。

PO-1625

VV-ECMO 患者俯卧位通气策略与实施细则

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体外膜肺氧合 (ECMO) 临床上主要用于心脏功能不 全和 (或) 呼吸功能不全的支持, 是治疗难以控制 的严重心力 衰竭和呼吸衰竭的关键技术 ARDS 是指 各种肺内 / 外致病因素导致的弥漫 性肺损伤, 进而出 现以顽固性低氧血症为特点的临 床综合征, 起病急、 病死率高。ECMO 可改善气体 交换, 快速纠正患者 的低氧血症及高碳酸血症, 为 患者的原发病治疗提 供时间窗。ECMO 在改善氧合 的同时, 可明显改善 缺氧等所致呼吸窘迫症状,从而减少由强烈自主呼 吸所引起的巨大跨肺压变化,以及与其相关的肺损伤; 与此同时,在 ECMO 支持 下也允许降低机械通气支 持力度,从而减少呼吸机相关肺损伤,实现"肺休息" 和肺保护的目的。但尽管应用了 ECMO 支持,有一 部分 ARDS 患者仍然存在顽固性低氧血症,因此可能 就要考虑 ECMO 联合俯卧位通气。 俯卧位通气可以 改善 ARDS 通气 / 血流比例, 促进肺复张, 减轻 VILI 的程度, 且有利于气道分泌物的引流,是重度 ARDS 患者行 之有效的治疗方式之一 。相关研究也 表明, 在使 用 VV-ECMO 期间联合俯卧位治疗可改 善肺组织静 态顺应性,减少呼吸机相关肺损伤发生, 加速 VV_x0002_ECMO 的撤离。但在实际操作过程 中, 应充分考虑 ECMO 管路的维护, 防止出现脱管、 打折、置管处 出血等并发症。此外俯卧位期间应适 当下调呼气末 正压防止肺泡过度扩张。文献报道在 实施俯卧位通气过程中严重并发症发生率非常低, ECMO 管路脱出、出血、血栓、气胸、心律失常等。 为保障高质量的完成风险大、专业性强的 ECMO 联 合俯卧位通气, 护理团队必须掌握其策略和细节, 加 强护理团队的培训及建立完善的制度规范。(详见课 件)

PO-1626 **家庭支持对肺癌化疗患者生存质量的影响**

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探讨家庭支持对肺癌化疗患者生存质量的影响

PO-1627 Body composition-specific asthma phenotypes: clinical implications

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Object Previous studies indicated limitations of body mass index (BMI) for defining disease phenotype. The description of asthma phenotypes based on body composition (BC) has not been largely reported. This study was to identify and characterize phenotypes based on BC parameters in patients with asthma.

Methods This was a prospective observational cohort that analyzed adult patients with stable asthma (n=541 for training and n=179 for validation). Cluster analysis was conducted by applying a 2-step process with stepwise discriminant analysis. Logistic regression models were used to evaluate the correlation between identified phenotypes and asthma exacerbation (AE). Using the same algorithm for cluster analysis in the independent validation set to perform external validation.

Results Three clusters had significantly different characteristics with associated asthma outcomes. External validation identified similarity of the participants in training and validation set. In the training set, cluster Training (T) 1 (29.4%) was "low level of skeletal muscle mass (SMM)", cluster T2 (18.9%) was "intermediate level of SMM with psychological dysfunction", and cluster T3 (51.8%) was "high level of SMM". Cluster T3 had a decreased risk of moderate-to-severe and severe AE in the following year compared with the other two clusters. The most important BC-specific factors contributing to being accurately assigned to one of these 3 clusters were SMM and visceral fat area (VFA).

Conclusion We defined 3 distinct clusters of asthma patients, which had distinct clinical features and asthma outcomes. Our data reinforce the importance of evaluating BC to determine nutritional status rather than BMI alone in clinical practice.

PO-1628

β-类酰胺类抗生素联合大环内酯类抗生素或氟喹诺酮 类抗生素在治疗社区获得性肺炎的疗效的 meta 分析

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比较 β-类酰胺类抗生素联合大环内酯类抗生素和 β-类酰胺类抗生素联合氟喹诺酮类抗生素在社区获得性 肺炎治疗中的价值

PO-1629

TNF-α 通过 FAK/RhoA 信号通路调控 Ezrin 蛋白活 性及 PMVECs 高通透性

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观察 Ezrin 蛋白在肿瘤坏死因子-α (tumor necrosis factor-alpha, TNF-α)诱导的肺微血管内皮细胞

(pulmonary microvascular endothelial cells, PMVECs) 高通透性中的分布和表达水平的变化;探索 Ezrin 蛋白是否通过 Ras 同源基因家族,成员 A(Ras homolog gene family, member A, RhoA)或者 粘着斑激酶 (focal adhesion kinase, FAK)信号通路 参与 TNF-α 诱导的 PMVECs 通透性增加;进一步检测 RhoA 和 FAK 信号通路在 TNF-α 诱导的 PMVECs 通透性增加中的关联性。以期探讨急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 中内皮屏障破坏的分子机制,进而寻找该综合征的治疗靶点。

PO-1630

Neural drive and respiratory muscle function in interstitial lung disease

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Object Dyspnea is common in the interstitial lung disease (ILD) patients. It has mainly been attributed to decline in lung function and impaired gas exchange. However, the contribution of respiratory muscle dysfunction to the dyspnea of ILD patients remains to be conclusively investigated. The impact of the respiratory muscle dysfunction on the exacerbation and mortality remains unclear.

To investigated the contribution of respiratory muscle dysfunction to the dyspnea of ILD patients and the impact of the respiratory muscle dysfunction on the exacerbation and mortality.

Methods 44 ILD patients were recruited. Neural drive , maximal transdiaphragmic pressure (Pdi max) , maximal inspiratory pressure (MIP) , maximal expiratory occlusion pressure (MEP) and Twitch transdiaphragmic pressure (TwPdi) were assessed. After this examination, the patients were followed up for 1 year.

Results The Pdi max and TwPdi remained unaltered. Neural drive was increased. The MIP and MEP were decreased. During one-year follow-up, 2 patients dropped out, 8 patients exacerbated, 8 patients died, 26 patients remained stable. The respiratory muscle function, lung function and the neuroventilatory coupling seemed to be decrease in mortality group and the exacerbated group. Significant difference was observed in the RV pred (%) between the stable group and the other two groups (P<0.05). TLC pred (%) was significantly decreased in the death(P<0.05).

Conclusion The diaphragmatic force generation seems to be preserved and the neural drive is increased in the investigated cohort of ILD patients.

The respiratory muscle function and neural drive may not be deteriorated significantly in the patients who are inclined to the acute exacerbation. The impairment of lung function may be related to the aggravation and mortality.

PO-1631

m NGS 在肺部感染中的诊断标准研究进展

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探讨 m NGS 在不同类型病原体的肺部感染中的诊断标准。

PO-1632

房间隔封堵器治疗肺癌术后支气管胸膜瘘 1 例介绍并 文献复习

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目的 支气管胸膜瘘(bronchopleural fistula, BPF) 是 肺癌术后严重的并发症之一,其发生率较低,但死亡 率高,预后差。传统治疗方法效果差,风险大,并发 症多,临床亟需新的治疗方案。本研究拟探讨和评价 应用房间隔缺损 (atrial septal defect, ASD) 封堵器 治疗 1 例肺癌术后支气管胸膜瘘的效果及预后。方 法 我院收治 1 例肺癌患者, 男, 55 岁, 因"痰中带血 10 天"入院, 胸部增强 CT 示右肺下叶占位并右肺门、 纵膈淋巴结肿大, 经皮肺穿刺病理回示鳞癌, 于 2019.11.06 行"右肺中下叶癌根治术", 术后 13 天出 现 BPF, 胸腔闭式引流见大量气泡逸出, 胸腔引流 出大量脓臭分泌物, 行胸部 CT 检查发现中间段支气 管残端瘘(图⑦),家属拒绝手术治疗。根据 CT 测 量瘘口直径及所在位置,最终决定使用房间隔缺损封 堵器治疗。12.19 日在全身麻醉下经口插入硬质镜, 发现右肺中间段支气管远端见残端瘘, 与胸膜腔相通, 瘘口见吻合钉悬挂(图2),取出吻合钉(图3), 用球囊测量瘘口直径约 12mm, 距支气管嵴约 8mm (图①),根据镜下测量数据,确定选用房间隔缺损 封堵器封堵为最终方案,先根据瘘口直径选择封堵器

的腰部直径,>瘘口直径1-2mm为佳,故选用腰部直径 14mm、腰长 5.5mm 封堵器,盘面分别为 25mm、 29mm。在支气管镜直视下,插入斑马导丝,使导丝 通过瘘口。9F输送鞘沿着导丝进入气管通过瘘口, 拉动输送鞘把封堵器远端盘面释放于瘘口远端即胸腔 内(图④),腰部放置于瘘口处,确定位置准确后, 释放第二个盘面于瘘口近端即支气管内(图⑤)并固 定于支气管嵴处,向前推压盘面封堵器位置固定无移 位(图⑥),确定瘘口完全封堵、位置完好、固定牢 固后,拧松连接 6F 钢缆,释放封堵器(图⑦),并 退出钢缆及输送鞘,过程顺利。结果术中见胸腔内 漏气明显减少,术后闭式引流加负压吸引,并加强抗 感染治疗,2天复查气管镜见封堵器位置及封堵均良 好(图⑧),胸腔闭式引流无气体逸出,胸腔积液引 流量明显减少。术后复查胸部 CT(图⑨依次为术前 5天、术后1天、术后6天、术后13天)显示封堵 器位置良好,胸膜残腔逐渐缩小,感染较前控制,胸 腔引流减少,后患者好转出院,定期门诊复查。结论 房间隔缺损封堵器治疗肺癌术后支气管胸膜瘘安全有 效,并发症少,患者获益大,应用前景光明。

PO-1633

特发性肺纤维化严重程度和预后相关因素分析

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研究血清 LN、IVC、PIIINP、HA 含量与 IPF 严重程 度与预后的相关性。

PO-1634

Combination of Apatinib and chemotherapy enhances anti-tumor and anti-angiogenic effects against non-small cell lung cancer

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Object Lung cancer is one of the most common malignancies in the world. Chemotherapy for advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) remains the first treatment choice. Recently, angiogenesis inhibitors have become a new means of lung cancer treatment. Apatinib, also known as YN968D1, is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor that selectively inhibits vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 (VEGFR2). It is potentially effective when combined with conventional antineoplastic agents, especially in cases where resistance to chemotherapy exists.Dll4-Notch-hey2 pathway is considered as a critical negative regulator of tumor angiogenesis, restraining excessive VEGF-induced sprouting and angiogenesis. vascular The expression of DII4 depends on continuous VEGF

signaling, but blockage of VEGF signaling pathway causes a rapid and marked decrease in the expression of DII4 in the tumor vessels. This study aimed to explore whether chemotherapy combined with vascular inhibitors can achieve better efficacy in NSCLC.

Methods Zebrafish A549 xenograft model was used to investigate the combination effect of Apatinib and chemotherapy agents in NSCLC.

In this study, we objectively evaluated the combination effects of Apatinib and several first-line chemotherapy agents against NSCLC both in vitro and in vivo.

Results In in vitro experiment, Apatinib demonstrated a slight inhibitory effect on the viability of A549 lung cancer cells, but compared with cytotoxic agents, IC50 value remained higher, suggesting it as a low toxic agent. Apatinib-based chemotherapy strategy had a greater anti-tumor single-agent treatment. effect than Apatinib combined with Pemetrexed has more optimal antitumor effects when compared with Gemcitabine or Paclitaxel in vitro, suggesting that Apatinib and Pemetrexed might act as an ideal alternative in the combination treatment.

In in vivo experiments, the LC50 value of Apatinib to zebrafish embryos was only half the value of Pemetrexed, suggesting that Apatinib is a low toxic and a highly safe agent. Our data showed that Apatinib strongly inhibited the formation of ISVs, but

did not affect the developed DAs, suggesting that Apatinib can effectively inhibit angiogenesis in tumors, but have little effect on its normal vasculature. This in turn demonstrated the high safety of Apatinib. In our study, we initially found that Apatinib directly inhibited the expression of VEGFR2 and Pemetrexed significantly enhanced this inhibitory effect in Zebrafish A549 Xenograft model. In addition. due to anti-angiogenic treatment of Zebrafish A549 Xenograft Model, compensatory upregulation of Efnb2a and Slit might be associated with antiangiogenic drug resistance and tumor relapse. To our surprise, when Zebrafish embryos were treated with Apatinib and Pemetrexed, the compensatory upregulation of slit2 and Efnb2a mRNA expression showed suppression to some extent. This suggested that Apatinib combined with Pemetrexed might delay the antiangiogenic drug resistance. Finally, Apatinib and Pemetrexed co-treatment also synergistically inhibited FGFR gene expression, which may in turn enhance antiangiogenic effect of Apatinib single agent.

Conclusion Our study has provided a strong rationale to combine Apatinib with current chemotherapeutic agents for treating advanced NSCLC in patients who do not harbor identifiable driver oncogenes. We believed that the combination of Apatinib and Pemetrexed is a promising therapeutic strategy for patients with advanced NSCLC.

PO-1635

医院-社区-家庭健康管理对慢阻肺患者自我效能及自 我管理能力的影响分析

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探讨医院-社区-家庭健康管理对慢阻肺患者自我效能 及自我管理能力。

PO-1636

The anti-aging protein klotho decreased in participants with excessive sleep

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Object The National Sleep Foundation's recommendations for sleep duration in 2015 as follow: young people and adults are recommended to sleep for 7-9 hours, and elderly people are recommended to sleep for 7-8 hours. Excessive or insufficient sleep duration is unfavorable for health. Previous research has shown that sleep duration was related to aging. Klotho is a multifunctional protein encoded by the klotho gene, and its expression level was associated with aging. Kuro-o finds that mice lacking Klotho exhibit premature aging syndrome. In contrast, the high level of klotho prolongs lifespan. There may be a fixed limit to the human life span. Aging is an inevitable process for human beings. However, the speed of aging is affected by many factors. Since sleep disorders and aging are common public health problems, and the a potential but largely unexplored association between sleep duration and the anti-aging protein klotho. The purpose of this study is to investigate the potential association between them using the data of NHANES from 2007 to 2016. We hypothesize that sleep duration is associated with the serum antiaging protein klotho concentration.

Methods A total of 13,765 participants who were measured klotho were included in this study from 2007 to 2016 in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey(NHANES) database. We only included sleep questionnaire indicators for those participants (n=13,725) who measured klotho. The concentrations of serum Klotho were measured by a commercially available ELISA kit produced by IBL International in Japan. The samples were analyzed in duplicate and the average of the two values was used to calculate the final value. Two quality control samples with low and high concentrations of Klotho were also analyzed in duplicate in each ELISA plate. Samples with more than 10% repeat results were marked as repeat analysis. If the values of the quality control samples were not within the 2SD range of the specified value, the entire analysis will be rejected and the sample analysis will be repeated. We collected the following self-reported outcomes related to sleep: sleep duration, trouble sleeping. Collected relevant covariates: age(years), gender, race, education level, marital status, income level,

Body mass index (BMI), smoking, alcohol use, diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and cancer.

R software (The R Foundation; https://www.rproject.org) and Empower (X&Y solutions, Inc., Boston, MA; http://www.empowerstats.com) were performed for all statistical analyses. P-values<0.05 were presented at the significance. To summarize the baseline characteristics of the participants, continuous variables were presented as mean ± standard deviation, and categorical variables are expressed as numbers and percentages. Univariate analysis was used to screen the factors that influence the levels of serum klotho. We used multiple linear regression to calculate non-adjusted and adjusted regression coefficients(B)and 95% CIs for serum klotho levels and evaluate the independent association between sleep duration and serum klotho levels. The threshold effect of sleep duration on serum klotho levels and the smoothing function were tested by piecewise linear regression. Two models were evaluated for serum klotho levels: The adjusted model I included variables whose regression coefficients changed >10% after the basic model was introduced or removed from the full model (age, race). the model II included variables in model I, the regression coefficient of covariable to the dependent variable of P-value < 0.1 (age; race; gender; education level; marital status; smoking; alcohol use; hypertension; coronary heart disease; stroke; liver disease; cancer.)

Results There were 13,725 participants included in this study. The mean age of the participants was 57.7 \pm 10.9 years. The mean sleep duration of the participants was 6.9 \pm 1.5 hours, and 29.5% of them had trouble sleeping. The mean serum klotho concentration of the participants was 854.3 \pm 308.2pg/ml.

There was a non-linear relationship between sleep duration and serum klotho level in smooth curve fitting. A threshold value (inflection point=5.5hours) between sleep duration and serum klotho level was detected in a two-piece linear regression analysis.

The association between sleep duration and serum klotho concentration was shown in Table 3 after adjusting for the model I and model II. We found that middle levels of sleep duration (5.5–7.5 hours) did associate with serum klotho concentration compared to lower levels (<5.5 hours) (β , 3.9; 95% confidence interval [CI], (-12.1, 20.0); P >0.05); however excessive sleep duration (>7.5 hours) decreased serum klotho levels were statistically significant compared with moderate and short sleep duration. However, moderate sleep duration (<5.5 hours) had no significant difference in serum klotho levels (β , -21.9; CI, (-38.6, -5.2); P<0.05).

Conclusion We found that sleep duration is associated with the serum anti-aging protein klotho, the serum anti-aging protein klotho level decreased

in participants with excessive sleep(>7.5hours). Because of the impact of sleep disorders on public health, further well-designed prospective studies are needed to evaluate the effect of sleep duration on anti-aging protein klotho.

PO-1637

隐源性机化性肺炎 9 例特征分析及文献复习

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通过分析经 9 例病理确诊隐源性机化性肺炎患者的 资料,总结临床、影像、病理学等特点,提高临床医 生对疾病的认识及诊断水平,减少漏诊、误诊。

PO-1638

Analysis of the efficacy and safety of triazole drugs and echinocandin drugs on pulmonary aspergillosis

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Nationalities **Object** To explore the efficacy and safety of triazole

drugs and echinocandin drugs on pulmonary aspergillosis, observe the effects of voriconazole, caspofungin, and micafungin on pulmonary aspergillosis and adverse drug reactions, at the same time, the efficacy analysis and toxic and side effects of the combined use of triazole drugs and echinocandins.

Methods A total of 72 cases of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis (IPA), chronic cavitary pulmonary aspergillosis with aspergillosis ball (CCPA), chronic fibrous pulmonary aspergillosis (CFPA) and chronic necrotizing pulmonary aspergillosis (CNPA) were divided into 4 types according to clinical characteristics, with 18 cases in each type. the six patients randomly assigned were respectively treated with voriconazole, voriconazole combined with caspofungin and voriconazole combined with micafengin. The amount of drug treatment was applied according to the standard of body weight. observe the white blood cell count. N%. serum GM. BLAF GM content changes, CRP, IgG, IgE, IgM, IgA, lung CT imaging changes, hospital stay, clinical toxicity and side effects.

Results The effective rates of voriconazole, voriconazole combined with caspofungin, and voriconazole combined with micafungin on invasive pulmonary aspergillosis were 78.36%, 90.71%, 90.20%, respectively, and the effective rates for chronic cavity pulmonary aspergillosis with

aspergilloma ball were respectively 76.35%, 90.05%, 90.18%: the effective rates for chronic fibrous pulmonary aspergillosis were 77.08%, 91.75%, 91.80%; the effective rates for chronic necrotizing pulmonary aspergillosis were 75.14%, 88.02%, 87.94%, Compared with Combination drug group and single drug group, P<0.05, the combination of the two groups P>0.05: the incidence of adverse reactions respectively.was 9.05%, 16.85%, 16.94%, Conclusion Voriconazole has excellent efficacy in the treatment of various types of pulmonary aspergillosis. The combination of triazole drugs and echinocandin is better than triazole drugs alone, significant difference between the two, for large lung lesions or with aspergilloma or with fibrosis or with multiple cavitation necrosis, the combination of triazole and echinocandin should be selected for therapy.

PO-1639

Fibroblast growth factor 10 attenuates particulate matter-induced airway inflammation through inhibition of the NF-κB signaling pathway

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Object This study was conducted to explore the protective effect of FGF10 on PM-induced airway inflammation in vitro and in vivo and delineate the underlying mechanism.

Methods As models of the inflammation, we used BEAS-2B cells cultured with FGF10 and PM for the in vitro experiment and C57BL/6 mice intratracheally instilled with FGF10 and PM in the in vivo experiment.

For in vitro experiments, PM was suspended in PBS at a stock concentration of 4 mg/ml, and BEAS-2B cells were treated with 200 μ g/ml PM. FGF10 (10 ng/ml) was used to treat BEAS-2B cells 1 h before PM stimulation. Pretreatment with 3-methyladenine (4 nM) or BAY 11-7082 (5 μ M) was performed 30 min before PM stimulation. For in vivo experiments, mice were treated with 25 μ I PBS containing 100 μ g PM per day by intratracheal instillation for 2 days. FGF10 (0.5 mg/kg) was instilled into the trachea 1 h before the intratracheal instillation of PM.

Results The results showed that PM caused the release of inflammatory factors IL6, IL8, TNF- α , and PGE2 in the supernatant of BEAS-2B cells and bronchioalveolar lavage fluid of mice, whereas FGF10 pretreatment significantly reduced the release of these inflammatory factors.FGF10 regulates the release of PM-induced inflammatory cytokines from BEAS-2B cells by inhibiting the activation of the NF- κ B signaling pathway

Conclusion FGF10 pretreatment blocks the activation of NF-KB signaling induced by PM stimulation, thereby reducing airway inflammation.

PO-1640 重型**-危重型新型冠状病毒肺炎 1 例并文献复习**

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新型冠状病毒肺炎 (COVID-19) 重型-危重型死亡率 高。本文报道 1 例重型-危重型新型冠状病毒肺炎患 者的临床特点、诊疗经过以及预后转归。经过抗病毒、 血浆置换、输注恢复期血浆、激素及短程抗生素等治 疗,患者新冠病毒核酸转阴后出院,并随访 6 个月。 总结该病例成功救治的经验,期待为此类患者的治疗 提供参考。

PO-1641

自噬流在 PM 诱导气道炎症中的变化及 FGF10 调控 自噬流的抗炎效应

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探讨自噬流在细颗粒物 (PM) 诱导气道炎症中的变化以及成纤维生长因子 10 (FGF10) 是否调控自噬流发挥抗炎效应。

PO-1642 原发性胸膜肺滑膜肉瘤 1 例诊治并文献复习

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通过探讨原发性胸膜肺滑膜肉瘤的临床表现、病理及 影像学特点、治疗和疾病进展情况,提高临床医生对 本疾病的诊疗水平。

PO-1643 一例重症腺型鼠疫患者成功救治报道

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目的 了解重症腺鼠疫临床表现及预后,探讨重症腺 鼠疫病例救治经验。

免疫治疗联合化疗及抗血管生成治疗在驱动基因阴性 晚期肺腺癌一线治疗中获益一例

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探讨免疫治疗联合化疗及抗血管生成治疗在驱动基因 阴性晚期肺腺癌一线治疗中的获益情况

PO-1645

Accuracy and Influencing factors of Pulmonary Artery Systolic Pressure estimated by Doppler Echocardiography: Comparsion with Right Heart Catheterization

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Object This study aimed to compare the accuracy of different tricuspid regurgitation (TR) methods in evaluating pulmonary hypertension (PH), and to explore the factors that affect the accuracy of pulmonary artery systolic pressure estimated by echocardiography (sPAP_{ECHO}).

Methods A total of 218 highly suspected pulmonary hypertension (PH) patients who underwent right heart catheterization (RHC) and echocardiography within 7 days were included. The degree of TR was classified as mild, moderate and severe, and signal quality is divided into three categories: A. B and C. The ratio of tricuspid annular systolic displacement (TAPSE)/ sPAPECHO was calculated. According to the tertiles of sPAP measured by RHC (sPAP_{RHC}), PH were classified into mild, moderate and severe level. The ratio of (sPAPECHO-sPAPRHC)/sPAPRHC was calculated and divided into three groups, namely, the underestimation group, accurate group and overestimation group by $\pm 10\%$ as the boundary. The correlation and consistency between TR derived parameters and RHC results were tested by Pearson and Bland-Altaman methods. With mPAP225mmHg measured by RHC as the standard diagnostic criteria of PH, ROC curve was used to evaluate the diagnostic efficacy. The influencing factors of sPAP_{ECHO} were analyzed by ordered regression analysis.

Results There were 197 PH patients and 21 non-PH patients. sPAP_{ECHO} had the greatest correlation coefficient (r=0.781, P<0.001) and best diagnostic efficiency (AUC=0.98) compared with other TR related methods. The results of orderly regression analysis showed that sPAP_{RHC} level, pulmonary artery wedge pressure (PAWP), tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE) / sPAP_{ECHO} and TR signal quality affected the accuracy of sPAP_{ECHO} (P < 0.05). The OR value of mild sPAP_{RHC} level was 66.42 (95%CI: 22.67, 194.63)

and 7.10 (95%CI: 3.41, 14.77) compared with that of severe sPAP_{RHC} level. Relative to the signal quality of class A, the OR value of class B signal quality was 0.34 (95%CI: 0.18, 0.66). The OR value of PAWP was 0.95 (95%CI: 0.89, 0.99) and the OR value of TAPSE/ sPAP_{ECHO} ratio was 0.004 (95%CI: 0.00, 0.07).

Conclusion sPAP_{ECHO} was superior than other TRrelated methods in screening PH. However, the sPAP_{RHC} level, TR signal quality, PAWP and TAPSE/sPAP_{ECHO} affected the accuracy of sPAP_{ECHO}.

PO-1646

表皮生长因子受体-酪氨酸激酶抑制剂对表皮生长因 子突变的男性非小细胞肺癌患者的疗效及影响因素分 析

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探讨表皮生长因子受体-酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(EGFR-TKI)对男性非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)患者的疗效及 其影响因素。

PO-1647

纤支镜支气管灌洗对儿童难治性支原体肺炎临床症状、 炎症因子水平的影响

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目的 研究纤支镜灌洗对儿童难治性支原体肺炎临床 症状、炎症因子水平的影响。方法 用随机数表法将 我院 2017 年 6 月至 2019 年 6 月收治的 80 例难治性 支原体肺炎分为观察组与对照组,各 40 例。对照组 给予常规治疗,观察组给予纤支镜支气管肺泡灌洗。 治疗 5-7 天评价疗效,并比较两组患儿治疗前后的炎 症因子水平变化。结果观察组治疗总有效率 95.13% 明显高于对照组 79.45% (P<0.05);观察组患儿退热 时间、咳嗽消失时间以及住院时间明显短于对照组

(P<0.05);与治疗前相比,两组患儿治疗后细胞介 素-6(IL-6),白介素-1(IL-1)水平明显降低,且 观察组治疗后 IL-6、IL-1 水平明显低于对照组 (P<0.05).结论 纤直镜支气管灌洗对难治性支原体 肺炎治疗可显著改善患儿临床症状、降低炎症因子水 平。

PaCO2 基线水平和降低程度与稳定期高碳酸血症 COPD患者长期家庭无创正压通气治疗效果有关:一 项随机对照试验的系统回顾和 meta 分析

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长期家庭无创正压通气 (LTHNIPPV) 治疗稳定期高碳酸血症 COPD 患者的证据仍有争议。这项 meta 分析的研究目的是确定在稳定期高碳酸血症 COPD 患者中,患者 PaCO2 的基线水平和经治疗后 PaCO2 的降低是否与 LTHNIPPV 的治疗效果相关。

PO-1649

安罗替尼治疗卡瑞利珠单抗毛细血管增生症有效 的 个案报道

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肺癌是世界范围内发病率及死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤之 一[1],多数确诊时已为晚期,肿瘤的治疗也由过 去的手术、放化疗发展到靶向治疗、免疫治疗时代, 延长了患者的生存期,改善了患者的生活质量,免疫 治疗是利用免疫检查点抑制剂重新激活自身免疫,解 除免疫逃逸,恢复免疫监视,使T淋巴细胞活化从而 抗肿瘤,同时免疫记忆可以保证抗肿瘤效应的持久性, 可有效延长病人的总生存期[2]。但免疫系统激活 后可导致多种不良反应发生,其中反应性毛细血管增 生症就是注射用卡瑞利珠单抗治疗过程中最常见的不 良反应之一[3]。本文为瑞利珠单抗治疗非小细胞 肺癌所致反应性毛细血管增生症后口服小分子抗血管 药物治疗的典型病例1例,希望对广大医务工作者的 实际临床工作有所帮助。 PO-1650

急性肺血栓栓塞症抗凝蛋白缺陷检测、诊治及预后相 关研究

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遗传性易栓症检测在静脉血栓栓塞症(Venous Thromboembolism,VTE)求因中有重要作用,但 目前没有明确的易栓检测指导意见。目前针对我国易 栓症检测的现状缺少相关的研究,遗传性易栓症在急 性肺血栓栓塞症(Pulmonary thromboembolism, PTE)患者中的诊治及预后也缺乏数据。

PO-1651 康复护理干预对慢性阻塞性肺疾病恢复期的影响探究

高利霞 宜昌市中心人民医院

探究康复护理干预对慢性阻塞性肺疾病恢复期的影响。

PO-1652

METTL3 通过介导 mRNA m6A 修饰调控慢性阻塞性 肺疾病肺上皮细胞自噬的机制研究

秦会平、王昌明、高枫、黄斌 桂林市人民医院

探索甲基化酶 METTL3 是否通过调控自噬通路相关 基因的 mRNA m6A 修饰,从而促进肺泡上皮细胞自 噬,导致慢性阻塞性肺疾病肺气肿的发生发展。

PO-1653 鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎临床分析

白淑荣、闫莹、张坚、马云涛、沈乐、孟丽娥 宁夏回族自治区人民医院

分析鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特点。
气道光学相干成像技术对于肺外周病变的诊断价值探 索

牛斌、熊安英、李燕舞、徐佳、卢红梅 成都市第三人民医院

气道光学相干成像技术已逐步进入临床,目前主要用于小气道早期病变的诊断,本文拟探索气道光学相干成像技术对于肺部外周病变的诊断价值;

PO-1655

慢性阻塞性肺疾病频繁急性加重的影响因素分析

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探索可预测慢性阻塞性肺疾病频繁急性加重的相关血 液学检测指标

PO-1656 耐药非结核分枝杆菌肺部疾病治疗进展

魏华英、杨洋、仵永枫、画伟、张玉林 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

非结核分枝杆菌 (nontuberculous mycobacteria, NTM)感染常引起肺部疾病,其中最常见的病原菌为 鸟分枝杆菌、脓肿分枝杆菌和堪萨斯分枝杆菌,通过 呼吸道、胃肠道和皮肤等途径侵入人体后,其致病过 程与结核病相似,病理所见也与结核病无很大差异 [1],因此在没有先进的检测方法之前常将其经验性 当作结核病来治疗。如今随检测手段的提高,NTM 感染也逐渐受到关注,但NTM 耐药性的产生以及体 内外药敏试验的不一致等问题也使其治疗愈加困难。

PO-1657 **支气管镜下活检止血方法的改进**

高胜东、王雪方 孝昌县第一人民医院

观察冷盐水稀释去甲肾上腺素的止血效果。方法在活 检出血处用冷盐水+去甲肾上腺素止血。结果 27 例 78%未出血。结论冰盐水+去甲肾上腺素止血效果良 好。一些提前的处理办法如肺动脉栓塞的方法,有效

PO-1658

基于 Nrf2ARE 信号通路探讨瑞舒伐他汀减轻肺炎链 球菌诱导的大鼠肺部炎症的作用

邓燕

遂宁市中心医院

探讨瑞舒伐他汀对脂多糖(lipopolysaccharides, LPS)诱导的大鼠急性肺损伤(acute lung injury, ALI)保护以及其对核因子 E2 相关因子 2 (nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, Nrf2)/抗氧化反应 元件 (antioxidant response element, ARE) 信号通 路的调控机制。

PO-1659

肺腺癌气腔内播散 31 例影像特征分析

陈阿云、陈进展 福建医科大学

探讨肿瘤细胞经气腔内播散(Spread Through Air Spaces, STAS)的肺腺癌患者的影像特征。

PO-1660

程序性细胞死亡受体 1/ 程序性死亡受体 1 配体 1 抗 体联合化疗药物治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌患者的有效性 及安全性研究

解婷 西安市第一医院

探讨 PD-1/PD-L1 抗体联合化疗药物治疗晚期 NSCLC 患者的有效性及安全性。

PO-1661

Peripheral Immune Phenotype and T Cell Receptor Repertoire in Pneumocystis Pneumonia in HIV-1 infected patients

Xiao Cui、Luxin Qiao、Yulin Zhang Beijing You An Hospital, Capital Medical University

Object Pneumocystis jirovecii (P. jirovecii) infection can cause Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP), which is a frequent AIDS-defining disease. The host immune response to PCP involves interaction between several immune cell subsets and cytokines, including CD4⁺T cells, CD8⁺T cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, neutrophils and soluble mediators. However, traditional immunological approaches including next-generation sequencing, flow cytometry and cytokine analysis limit the imagination of system immune response in PCP patients with severe immunodeficiency. So. the definite pathogenesis and immunological influences of P. jirovecii have not been fully elucidated. Here, mass cytometry and high-throughput T cell receptor (TCR) sequencing were used to profile the process of the host immune response to human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) and P. jirovecii infection.

Methods Sample Preparation of Mass Cytometry

Ten patients with P. iirovecii and HIV-1 infection were enrolled in this study. 10-milliliter of blood samples were collected in ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tubes from each patient at the time points of diagnosis. Blood samples were also collected from eight asymptomatic only-HIV infected patients and eight controls. Peripheral healthy blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) were collected from the patients. Then, mass cytometry (CyTOF) was used to characterize peripheral blood immune cells and only-HIV and PCP cvtokines of patients phenotypically and functionally.

High-Throughput TCR Sequencing

Genomic DNA from each blood samples was extracted by Genomic DNA Extraction Kits according to the manufacturer's protocol. The CDR3 regions of TCR β chain were amplified from genomic DNA using the multiplex PCR method. Libraries were loaded onto the Illumina XTen System, and reads of 151bp fragments were sequenced.

Statistical analysis

Statistical significance between three groups was determined using One-Way ANOVA, and paired t - test was used to test the statistical differences among before and after treatment groups. P-values were considered significant when < 0.05.

Results Dysregulated immune landscapes in HIV patients with P. jirovecii infection

The composition of cells groups differed largely in the control, only-HIV and PCP group . Peripheral blood of patients with only-HIV infection contained higher proportions of B cells, naive CD8⁺T cells and lower proportions of CD4+T cells, CD16⁺CD68⁺ macrophages than healthy control. PCP patients also showed increased proportions of monocytes and naive CD8+T cells, while the proportion of naive CD4+T decreased when compared to healthy controls. Interestingly. PCP patients showed increased levels of mononuclear macrophage cells when compared to only-HIV infected patients. These findings suggest that a dysregulated immune microenvironment presented in peripheral blood of PCP patients, which is consistent with previous knowledge of CD4+T cells, CD8⁺T and mononuclear macrophage cells during P. jirovecii infection.

Increased expression of IL-13, IL-16 among cases of PCP patients

Compared to control group, IL-19 was less expressed, while the production of IL-13, IL-16 were significantly higher in only-HIV and PCP patients. Moreover, CD244, a transmembrane protein present in NK cells, T cells, and other types of immune cells, had an increasing trend in only-HIV patients. Our results showed higher IL-13, IL-16 and lower IL-19 production in PCP patients, and may further improve the understanding of cytokine expression in infectious diseases.

TCR repertoire diversity and clonotypic expansion are low in PCP patients

To quantitative measure the change of TCR repertoire, the diversity index (the Shannon-Wiener index) and the number of clonotypes to estimate the diversity of TCR repertoires. Because of the skewed distribution, the ratio of highly expanded clones (HEC) and the cumulative percentage of the top 100 frequent TCRβ were also investigated to assess the distribution of TCR repertoire. The results documented that the diversity indices for peripheral blood of PCP patients were lower than those for the healthy controls. Clonotype numbers in PCP patients were lower than those in only-HIV groups. HEC were defined as clones with a frequency over 0.1%, and the cumulative percentage of top 100 frequent TCRB was used to assess clonal expansion. There was no difference in ratio of HEC between the three groups, while the cumulative percentage of top 100 frequent TCRβ in only-HIV and PCP patients was higher than the control group. Taken together, these data demonstrate that the PCP patients showed marked reduction of TCR repertoire diversity and clonotypic expansion.

Conclusion In summary, we presented the characteristics of immune cells and T cell repertoire based on mass cytometry and high-throughput TCR sequencing in PCP patients. As T cells play an important role in the immune response to PCP, this study provided a better understanding of TCR-mediated immunity in PCP.

PO-1662

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者支气管扩张形成后对疗效及预 后的影响

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分析、探讨支气管扩张形成对慢阻肺患者急性加重、

肺功能、临床症状、生活质量、预后的影响,并探讨 支气管扩张形成与慢阻肺繁急性加重及 30 天再住院 的关系。从而建立预警模型,以便为慢阻肺病程进展 中出现支气管扩张症进行早诊断、早防治,对慢阻肺 病程发展中出现支气管扩张进行早期预警和有效救治, 可延缓疾病进展,有助于临床的管理及治疗,减少频 繁急性加重,提高患者生活质量、改善预后。

替加环素对 ICU 中多重耐药鲍曼不动杆菌所致医院获 得性肺炎临床疗效回顾性研究

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多重耐药鲍曼不动杆菌 (MDR-AB) 是医院获得性肺炎 (HAP) 的重要病原菌,但临床治疗方法有限,替加环素被广泛用于这种耐药菌治疗,但是该药对监护病房 (ICU) 住院患者中,MDR-AB 所致 HAP 的临床疗效尚不确定。这项研究的目的是,调查分析在两家医院 ICU 中,接受替加环素治疗的 MDR-AB 肺炎患者的临床结局。

PO-1664

经支气管镜介入治疗在原发性支气管肺癌致中心气道 狭窄中的临床应用

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中心气道狭窄是各种原因诱发的气管、主支气管、中 间支气管或叶支气管的狭窄。随着原发性肺癌患病率 和治疗手段的增加,由肺癌引起的中心气道狭窄并不 罕见,通常会导致患者不良的体力状态和预后。经支 气管镜介入治疗使缓解气道狭窄及相关症状成为可能, 并有助于改善预后。本研究将通过描述本中心肺癌致 中心气道狭窄患者的临床特征,评估经支气管镜介入 治疗对改善患者预后的影响。

PO-1665

糖尿病合并肺念珠菌病风险预测模型的建立与验证

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本研究采用回顾性病例对照调查分析糖尿病合并肺念 珠菌病人群的临床特征,并利用常用的临床数据,构 建糖尿病患者罹患肺念珠菌病的风险预测模型,评估 其临床预测效能,旨在为临床决策提供快速可靠的客 观依据。

PO-1666

A simple and novel noninvasive method of estimating markedly elevated pulmonary vascular resistance in patients with pre-capillary pulmonary hypertension

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Qian Gao、 Jieping Lei、 Zhenguo Zhai China-Japan Friendship Hospital

Object Several echocardiographic methods to estimate pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) in patients with pulmonary hypertension (PH) have been proposed. So far, most studies have focused on relatively low PVR. We aimed to clarify the clinical usefulness of our new echocardiographic index of evaluating markedly elevated PVR in pre-capillary PH patients.

Methods We studied 129 consecutive patients with pre-capillary PH. We estimated the mean pulmonary artery pressure using echocardiography (mPAPEcho) and measured LV internal diameter at end diastole (LVIDd). The ratio of mPAPEcho / LVIDd was then correlated with invasive PVR. Using receiver operating characteristic curve analysis, a cutoff value for the index was generated to identify patients with PVR > 15 Wood units (WU).

Results mPAPEcho / LVIDd correlated well with PVR (r = 0.70, P < 0.0001). There was a better correlation between PVR and mPAPEcho / LVIDd in patients with PVR > 15 WU compared with TRV2 /TVIRVOT and sPAPEcho / LVIDd. A cut-off value of 1.14 had an 80.0% sensitivity and 74.7% specificity to determine PVR > 15 WU (AUC=0.840, p<0.0001).

Conclusion The index of mPAPEcho / LVIDd could become a novel and valuable method of identifying markedly elevated PVR in pre-capillary PH patients.

PO-1667

Early comprehensive pulmonary rehabilitation for hospitalized patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a randomized control trial

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Object In order to investigate whether an early comprehensive pulmonary rehabilitation (CPR) intervention initiated within 48 hours of hospital admission is safe and effective for acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) patients and reduces the risk of acute exacerbation over 12 months.

Methods In a randomised controlled trial of 108 patients hospitalised with AECOPD, participants were allocated to early CPR and usual care groups. Primary outcome was 6-minute walking distance (6MWD), and secondary outcomes were dyspnea (calculated by modified Medical Research Council scale, mMRC), quality of life (measured by COPD

assessment test, CAT) and inspiratory muscle strength (PImax) calculated at admission and discharge. All patients were followed up for 12 months.

Results All patients with AECOPD in both groups had an improvement in 6MWD at discharge (394.4 (96.7) vs 336.0 (117.0), P <.001 in CPR group; 399.2 (100.1) vs 367.4 (112.2), P <.001 in control group), mMRC (2 (1, 2) vs 3 (2, 3), P <.001; 2 (1, 2) vs 2 (2, 3), P <.001, respectively) and CAT (11.9 (5.5) vs 19.8 (6.7), P <.001; 13.7 (5.2) vs 19.9 (7.3), P <.001, respectively). Plmax did not increase in the usual care group (P >.05). While, patients in the early CPR group had more significant improvement in 6MWD (47.5 vs 23.0, P = .04) and Plmax (6.0 vs 0.4, P = .006) compared to the usual care group. There was no significant difference for numbers and severity of acute exacerbation after 12 months between the two groups (P >.05).

Conclusion Early comprehensive pulmonary rehabilitation after acute exacerbation of COPD led to a faster improvement in exercise capacity and inspiratory muscle strength compared to usual care. However, did not reduce the numbers and severity of acute exacerbation after 12 months.

PO-1668

灯盏花乙素对博来霉素诱导小鼠肺纤维化抑制作用及 机制研究

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本实验旨在研究灯盏花乙素在体内外肺纤维化模型中的作用;观察灯盏花乙素对 TGF-β1/Smads 信号通路的影响,探讨灯盏花乙素改善肺纤维化的作用机制, 旨在为肺纤维化的治疗提供新思路。

PO-1669

HnRNPA1/PKM2 信号通路对慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉 高压糖代谢异常的作用及分子机制研究

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慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压(chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, CTEPH) 是由一次或多次肺栓塞事件引起,以肺动脉血栓机化、 肺血管重构致血管狭窄或闭塞、肺动脉压力进行性升 高,最终导致右心功能衰竭为特征的一类疾病。 CTEPH发生过程中存在以肺动脉平滑肌过度迁移增 生为主的血管重构现象,可伴有代谢改变,其糖代谢 及活性氧物质(reactive oxygen species, ROS)生 成可能出现异常,但具体情况和机制尚不清楚。本研 究主要探讨CTEPH 患者糖代谢改变,并探讨核不均 一核糖核蛋白 A1 (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1, hnRNPA1)和活性氧物质对 丙酮酸激酶M2(Pyruvate Kinase M2, PKM2)的调 控作用及对CTEPH 糖代谢功能的影响,为临床 CTEPH治疗和干预提供新的靶点和方向。

PO-1670

EGFR 突变晚期肺腺癌经 EGFR-TKI 治疗后转化为鳞 癌一例报道并文献复习

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本文报告一例携带 EGFR 突变的晚期肺腺癌患者在一 线 EGFR-TKI 治疗后出现了罕见的腺癌向鳞癌的组织 学转化,随后予行化疗联合免疫治疗,一段时间后又 出现了肺部进展,再次活检提示腺癌复发。患者为 61 岁男性,初诊为 EGFR L858R 突变阳性的肺腺癌 (T2N3M1a IV 期),一线予吉非替尼治疗,PFS 为 27 个月,随后患者出现高热,两肺内出现快速进展 的多发转移;对肺内转移瘤进行穿刺活检,病理提示 鳞状细胞癌, NGS 检测保留原有 EGFR L858R 突变, 且 PD-L1 高表达(TPS > 50%),二线给予化疗联合 免疫治疗(紫杉醇针+卡铂针+帕博利珠单抗),患 者高热减退,肺部病灶快速缩小,二线治疗 PFS 为 8 个月;其后患者右上肺原发癌灶较前明显增大,但肺 部其他转移病灶稳定,对原发癌灶再次活检,病理结 果符合腺癌且保持原有 EGFR L858R 突变,予右上 肺原发病灶局部放疗,继续化疗联合免疫治疗。查阅 PubMed, 经 TKI 治疗后由肺腺癌转化为肺鳞癌的文 献, 共有 18 篇, 报道了 21 个病例, 加上本例共 22 例。女性(68%)比男性(32%)更多见,肺腺癌初始 EGFR 突变以第 19 外显子突变 (55%) 及 21 外显子 突变(41%)为主,先接受一代 TKI 吉非替尼(占 41%) 和厄洛替尼(占 41%) 治疗, TKI 治疗的中位 PFS 为 12 个月。91%的患者在鳞癌转化后仍然保持 了原有 EGFR 基因突变, 一半病例出现继发性 EGFR T790M突变。鳞癌转化后患者主要是继续接受TKI治 疗及联合其他治疗或化疗, 仅3例(包含本例)接受 了免疫治疗,其中2例已死亡,在鳞癌转化后分别存 活 17 个月和 8 个月,本例截至最后一次随访仍然存 活且病情稳定。对于转化性鳞癌的治疗方案,目前尚 无相应的指南推荐,仍需要更多研究来阐明肺腺癌经 TKI 治疗后病理转化为鳞癌的潜在机制以及探索鳞癌 转化后的有效治疗策略。

PO-1671

灯盏花乙素改善博来霉素诱导的小鼠肺纤维化

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本实验旨在研究灯盏花乙素在肺纤维化模型中的作用, 旨在为肺纤维化的治疗提供新思路。

PO-1672

IL-35 通过 TLR4/NF-кB 通路调控巨噬细胞极化缓解 脓毒症诱导性肺损伤

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脓毒症 (sepsis) 导致肺部免疫炎症反应紊乱而引起 肺损伤。白细胞介素 35 (Interleukin-35, IL-35) 是 一种新型抗炎因子。本研究探讨 IL-35 对脓毒症诱导 肺损伤的保护作用及相关机制。

PO-1673

Long non-coding RNA NEAT1 overexpression associates with increased exacerbation risk, severity, and inflammation, as well as decreased lung function through the interaction with microRNA-124 in asthma

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Object This study aimed to explore the association of long non-coding RNA nuclear-enriched abundant transcript 1 (IncRNA NEAT1) with exacerbation risk, lungfunction, and inflammatory cytokines in asthma. Methods A total of 170 patients with asthma in exacerbation, 170 patients withasthma in remission, and 170 healthy controls (HCs) were enrolled, and their plasmasamples were collected. The expressions of IncRNA NEAT1 and microRNA-124 (miRNA_x0002_124) in plasma were detected by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction;inflammatory cytokines in plasma were measured the Enzyme-linked by immuno x0002 sorbent assay (ELISA): and pulmonary ventilation function was detected by examina_x0002_tion of forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) and forced vital capacity (FVC). Results LncRNA NEAT1 expression was upregulated asthma patients in in exacer_x0002_bation compared with HCs and asthma patients in remission, and receiver operat x0002 ing characteristic curve exhibited that it was of good value in distinguishing asthma patients in exacerbation from HCs (AUC: 0.869 (0.830-0.908)) and asthma patientsin remission (AUC: 0.775 (0.724-0.825)). Furthermore, IncRNA NEAT1 was positively correlated with exacerbation severity. TNF-α. IL-1β, and IL-17, but negatively cor_x0002_related with IL-10, FEV1/FVC and asthma FEV1%predicted in patients. NEAT1 Additionally, IncRNA was negatively correlated with miR-124, and miR-124 was negatively associated with exacerbation risk. exacerbation severity, and inflammation, but posi_x0002_tively associated with lung function in asthma patients.

Conclusion Circulating IncRNA NEAT1 exhibits potential to be a new biomarker forelevated exacerbation risk and severity of asthma.

TRPC1 对慢性阻塞性肺疾病慢性气道炎症的影响

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探讨瞬时感受器电位通道 C1(TRPC1)在慢性阻塞性 肺疾病(慢阻肺)患者支气管黏膜上皮的表达水平及其 与慢性气道炎症之间的关系。

PO-1675

靶向 DNA 损伤应答增强肺癌免疫治疗的研究进展

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DNA 损伤应答 (DNA damage response, DDR) 是 机体细胞在遭受内源性或外源性因素干扰造成 DNA 损伤时,产生的涉及损伤识别、修复或清除以维持基 因组完整性和恢复细胞稳态的保护性反应。大多数肿 瘤在发生发展中存在 DDR 缺陷, 致使驱动基因差错 累积,如基因拷贝数的改变、重排和突变等,进而推 动肿瘤的克隆进化。目前,临床前研究已证实 DDR 通路抑制剂可以增加 SCLC 细胞系的 PD-L1 表达水 平, 并通过激活 STING 介导的固有免疫通路增强抗 肿瘤免疫。针对对小细胞肺癌及非小细胞肺癌的免疫 治疗样本基因测序结果分析也提示, DDR 相关基因 突变能够作为预测免疫治疗效果的标志。这可能是 DDR 缺陷能够增加肿瘤突变负荷(TMB),而基因 组发生了的突变刚好是在编码区, 它就可能会改变蛋 白氨基酸序列,形成新的抗原,进而通过增加肿瘤特 异性抗原负荷增强免疫原性。此外, DDR 通路抑制 剂如 PARP、ATR、ATM 等联合免疫治疗的临床试 验也在进行。本文就 DNA 损伤应答通路抑制剂增强 免疫治疗机制及相关临床研究作一综述。

PO-1676

品管圈活动在有创机械通气患者吸痰技术中的临床应 用研究

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探讨品管圈活动在护士有创机械通气患者吸痰技术中的应用效果。

PO-1677

NOX4-Derived ROS Promotes Collagen I Deposition in Bronchial Smooth Muscle Cells by Activating Noncanonical p38MAPK/Akt-Mediated TGF- β Signaling

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Object Airway smooth muscle (ASM) remodeling is a hallmark in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). NADPH oxidase 4- (NOX4-) mediated reactive oxygen species (ROS) production plays a crucial role in cell differentiation and extracellular matrix (ECM) synthesis in ASM remodeling. However, the precise mechanisms underpinning its pathogenic roles remain elusive.

Methods The expression of NOX4 and TGF- β 1 in the airway of the lung was measured in COPD patients and the control group. Cigarette smoke-(CS-) induced emphysema mice were generated, and the alteration of α -SMA, NOX4, TGF- β 1, and collagen I was accessed. The changes of the expression of ECM markers, NOX4, components of TGF- β /Smad, and MAPK/Akt signaling in human bronchial smooth muscle cells (HBSMCs) were ascertained for delineating mechanisms of NOX4mediated ROS production on cell differentiation and remodeling in human ASM cells.

Results An increased abundance of NOX4 and TGF- β 1 proteins in the epithelial cells and ASM of lung was observed in COPD patients compared with the control group. Additionally, an increased abundance expression of NOX4 and α -SMA was observed in the lungs of the CS-induced emphysema mouse model. TGF- β 1 displayed abilities to increase the oxidative burden and collagen I production, along with enhanced phosphorylation of ERK, p38MAPK, and p-Akt473 in HBSMCs. These effects of TGF- β 1 could be inhibited by the ROS scavenger N-acetylcysteine (NAC), siRNA-mediated knockdown of Smad3 and NOX4, and pharmacological inhibitors SB203580 (p38MAPK inhibitor) and LY294002 (Akt inhibitor).

Conclusion NOX4-mediated ROS production alters TGF- β 1-induced cell differentiation and collagen I protein synthesis in HBSMCs in part through the p38MAPK/Akt signaling pathway in a Smaddependent manner.

PO-1678

Temperature and latitude significant change COVID-19 Transmission in 52 cities

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Object We aimed to measure the association between the meteorological data and newly

confirmed cases while adjusting for effects of time trends and incubation period effect.

Methods This study took the incubation period effect into account and lag (Lag5) structure of the incubation period referred to the previous 5-day daily confirmed new cases and the daily meteorological data, including daily average temperatures ($^{\circ}C$), relative humidity (%), dew-point temperature ($^{\circ}C$), visibility (meter) and average wind speed (meter/hour) of all sampled cities from January 20 to March 4, 2020, were collected from the meteorological stations in China and other countries (Korea, Singapore). We aimed to measure the

association between the meteorological data and newly confirmed cases while adjusting for effects of time trends and incubation period effect. General additive model (GAM) with log link function and Poisson family was employed to explore the associations between daily meteorological data and daily confirmed newly cases since the daily confirmed newly cases approximately followed a Poisson distribution.

Results Through smooth regression, we show the geographical distribution of 52 cities in China and other countries (Korea, Singapore). At the same time, we mark the meteorological information and the number of new cases in each location in the map, showing the gradient of environmental change to understand the relationship help between geographical location and environment and the number of new cases per day in different countries and regions. The results showed that the number of new cases in each city was positively correlated with latitude (r = 0.361, P = 0.010). GAM analysis showed that the number of confirmed cases per day decreased with the increase of dew-point temperature, visibility, and relative humidity, and increased with the increase of incubation period effect.

Conclusion The number of new cases per day increased with the cumulative duration of the incubation period. In addition, Meteorological factors play an independent role in the COVID-19 transmission after controlling population migration. Local weather conditions with low dew-point temperature, low visibility, and low humidity likely favor the transmission.

PO-1679

The cause of death in pulmonary alveolar proteinosis: a systematic review of 1727 patients

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Object Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (PAP) is a rare disease characterized by progressive surfactant accumulation, resulting in hypoxemia respiratory failure and increased infection risk, even death. Patients with PAP have a diverse disease process, including spontaneous improvement, stable persistent symptoms or progressive

deterioration. Despite advances in the diagnosis and treatment of PAP over the years, there still some patients progress and eventually die. However, due to the low incidence, slow progression of PAP and limited sample size of death cases reported previously, the cause of death of PAP has not been reported systematically in large samples. This study aims to analyze the potential causes of death and the temporal and spatial distribution differences of PAP through a systematic review of the current literature.

Methods A systematic review of the case series and retrospective studies was conducted following PRISMA guidelines. Relevant studies will be searched using PubMed, Embase, China knowledge Network, Wanfang and web of science from the establishment of the databases to May 2021. The inclusion criteria for articles were: 1) patients diagnosed with PAP based on clinical symptoms and imaging findings, with or without lung biopsy; 2) Studies that reported the survival outcome and cause of death for patients. In addition, a total of 110 patients with PAP in our center were also included in the present study. The mortality and all causes of death were extracted and analyzed. Subgroup analyses were performed based on area, publication time and type of PAP. Comparison between groups was performed by Chi-square test.

Results A total of 462 eligible articles were included in this systematic review, including 1727 patients with PAP. Common causes of death include failure (52.8%), respiratory pulmonary infection (18%), tumor (7.7%) and complications of the whole lung lavage (WLL, 3.9%). The pulmonary infection that causes death in PAP patients is mainly Nocardia (35.7%), fungi (33.3%, among which 35.7%, 64.3% were Cryptococcus and Aspergillus, respectively), Tuberculosis (11.9%) and Gram Bacteria (such as Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia Coli). Among cases death due to tumors. most the common cause is lung cancer (33.3%), others include myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), brain tumors, etc. In addition, the fourth leading cause of death was complications of WLL, often due to hypoxemia during lavage. Other rare causes of death are brain abscesses (Nocardia), sepsis, gastrointestinal bleeding and myocardial infarction. The subgroup analysis revealed that the proportion deaths among autoimmune PAP (12.8% of vs 21.8% of secondary PAP , p=0.004), Asian populations(8.6% 18.9%/19.4%/19.1% of vs America/Europe/Others, p<0.001) and populations after 2010 (10.5% vs 17.5% of 2010, populations before p<0.001) significantly decreased compared with the controls. Moreover, the proportion of PAP patients dying from lung infections after 2010 was significantly lower than before 2010 (p=0.014). In addition, the current study found that secondary PAP is commonly secondary to hematologic tumors (37%, leukemia:17.8%: MDS:16.4%), organ transplantation (20.5%, lung:12.3%; renal: 8.2%), rheumatic immune disease (17.8%, systemic lupus erythematosus:8.2%, Behcet's disease :4.1%;

wegeners granulomatosis:4.1%) and occupational dust inhalation history (4.1%).

Conclusion This study is the first to report causes of death in PAP through a systematic review based on large sample sizes. Respiratory failure, pulmonary infection and tumor are the most common causes of death in patients with PAP. Notably, complications of WLL are one of the leading causes of death for PAP. Therefore, besides close surveillance for PAP itself, timely detection and treatment of pulmonary infection and tumor is also critical during the follow-up and management of PAP patients. Meanwhile, it is necessary to strictly follow the indications of the WLL and manage the complication appropriately.

PO-1680

低剂量溶栓治疗肺栓塞的新理念

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"司命之所属,无奈何也",从下肢 DVT 到肺动脉栓塞, 然后是滤器置入下腔静脉闭塞、双髂静脉闭塞,再到 慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压(CTEPH),出现右心衰, 最后急性肾功能不全,正所谓是"君有疾在腠理,不 治将恐深"。旨在为肺栓塞的低剂量溶栓治疗提供临 床依据。

PO-1681 肺动脉取栓和溶栓的治疗新理念

王锦 大连医科大学附属第二医院

通过对肺动脉取栓和溶栓的治疗进行探讨,旨在为肺 动脉肺动脉取栓和溶栓的血管外科治疗提供临床依据。

PO-1682 探讨肺血管畸形的栓塞治疗策略

王锦 大连医科大学附属第二医院

评价和探讨血管介入超选择靶向栓塞对肺血管畸形的 临床治疗效果和应用价值,旨在为"无切口解决大问 题"的肺血管畸形治疗的新理念提供临床依据。

PO-1683

经鼻高流量氧疗在治疗急诊慢性阻塞性肺疾病并 I 型 呼吸衰竭老年患者的疗效研究

黄敏

襄阳市中心医院

观察经鼻高流量氧疗(high-flow nasal canula, HFNC)在治疗急诊慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmoriary disease, COPD)并I型呼 吸衰竭老年患者的疗效。

PO-1684

急诊床旁肺部超声在急诊科重症监护室呼吸困难并气 胸患者中的临床应用价值

黄敏 襄阳市中心医院

探讨急诊床旁肺部超声在急诊科重症监护室呼吸困难 并发气胸患者快速筛查诊断中的临床应用价值。

PO-1685

Chronic intermittent hypoxia-induced mitochondrial injury in neuron modulates mice's cognitive dysfunction via acceleration of the TXNIP/NLRP3/Caspase-1 signaling pathway

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Object Oxidative stress and neuroinflammation induced by chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) are main pathological processes of cognitive dysfunction in patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). This study aimed to explore the mechanism of CIHinduced neuronal injury both in vivo and in vitro. Methods Microglial BV-2 cells and C57BL/6 mice were exposed to CIH, and HT-22 neuronal cells were cultivated with the medium supernatant of BV-2 cells. **Results** CIH promoted the production of intracellular reactive oxygen species and inflammatory cytokines in BV-2 cells, caused mitochondrial injury, and induced HT-22 cells apoptosis. RNA-Seq analysis revealed that the NOD-like receptor signaling pathway was involved in neuronal injury induced by the supernatant of BV-2 cells under CIH condition. TXNIP/NLRP3/Caspase-1 pathway was found to be upregulated by CIH. Overexpression of TNXIP facilitated neuronal apoptosis induced by CIH, indicating that activation of the TXNIP/NLRP3/Caspase-1 pathway modulated the CIH-induced neuronal apoptosis. Administration of the mitochondria-targeted antioxidant mito-TEMPO alleviated mitochondrial injury and suppressed upregulation of the TXNIP/NLRP3/Caspase-1 pathway, thereby alleviating CIH-induced neuronal apoptosis. In vivo experiments confirmed the results, where mito-TEMPO was found to ameliorate neuronal injury in hippocampus and mice's cognitive dysfunction exposed to CIH.

Conclusion CIH-induced mitochondrial injury in neuron mediates mice's cognitive dysfunction implication of TXNIP/NLRP3/Caspase-1 signaling pathway.

PO-1686

FEV3/FVC、FEV3/FEV6、FEV1/FEV6 等指标分析 无慢阻肺症状吸烟者小气道功能情况

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探讨使用第三秒用力呼出容积(FEV3)、第六秒用 力呼出容积(FEV6)、第三秒用力呼出容积与用力 呼出肺活量比(FEV3/FVC)、第三秒用力呼出容积 与第六秒用力呼出容积比(FEV3/FEV6)、第一秒 用力呼出容积比(FEV3/FEV6)、第一秒 用力呼出容积与第六秒用力呼出容积比 (FEV1/FEV6)等一系列指标分析第一秒用力呼出 容积与用力呼出肺活量比(FEV1/FVC)>70%,且 没有慢阻肺相关临床症状的慢性吸烟者的肺功能情况, 了解其早期小气道功能障碍情况,以及与吸烟指数 (pack-years, p/yrs)的相关性。并研究第一秒用力 呼出容积与第六秒用力呼出容积比(FEV1/FEV6) 是否可以评价早期小气道功能障碍。

PO-1687

The effect of short chain fatty acids on M2 macrophages polarization in vitro and in vivo Running title: short chain fatty acids inhibited M2 macrophages

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Object Alternatively activated macrophages (M2 polarization) play an important role in asthma. Short chain fatty acids (SCFAs) possessed immuneregulatory functions, but their effects on M2 polarization of alveolar macrophages and its underlying mechanisms are still unclear. Methods In vitro, murine alveolar macrophage MH-S cell line and human-derived macrophages were polarized to M2 subset with interleukin-4 (IL-4) treatment. The underlying mechanisms involved were investigated using molecule inhibitors/agonists. In vivo, mice were divided into five groups: CON asthma group. ovalbumin (OVA) group, OVA+Acetate group, OVA+Butyrate group and OVA+Propionate group. Mice were fed with or

without SCFAs (Acetate, Butyrate, Propionate) in

drinking water for 20 days before developing OVAinduced asthma model.

Results In MH-S, SCFAs inhibited IL-4-incuced protein or mRNA expressions of M2 markers in a dose-dependent manner. G-protein-coupled receptor 43 (GPR43) agonist 4-CMTB and histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor (trichostatin A, TSA), but not GPR41 agonist AR420626 could inhibit the protein or mRNA expressions M2markers, 4-CMTB. but not TSA, had no synergistic role in the inhibitory effect of SCFAs on M2 polarization. In vivo study indicated Butyrate and Propionate, but not Acetate, attenuated OVA-induced M2 polarization in the lung and airway inflammation. We also found the inhibitory effect of SCFAs on M2 polarization in human-derived macrophages.

Conclusion Therefore, SCFAs inhibited M2 polarization in MH-S likely through GPR43 activation. Butyrate and Propionate but not Acetate could inhibit M2 polarization and airway inflammation in asthma model. SCFAs also abrogated M2 polarization in human-derived macrophages.

PO-1688

抗合成酶综合征、干燥综合征相关间质性肺病 1 例报 道

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近年来,间质性肺病(ILD)尤其是结缔组织疾病继发 ILD 的发病率逐渐上升,现将一例抗合成酶综合征、 干燥综合征伴 ILD 的病例汇报如下:

陈 xx, 男, 62 岁。因"反复咳嗽半年,加重伴活动后 气促 1 月"入院。患者 2020-12-8 至肺科医院就诊, 肺功能示中重度限制性通气功能障碍,自身免疫抗体 等未发现阳性,结合胸部 CT 考虑特发性肺间质纤维 化,予吡非尼酮抗纤维化。此次出现活动后气急,于 2021-3-24 入院。查体:神志清晰, 气稍促, 问答切 题,查体合作。全身皮肤粘膜无黄染,无瘀点瘀斑, 无贫血貌, 口唇无紫绀, 无杵状指。双肺呼吸音稍低, 右肺底可闻及 Velcro 啰音。HR 90 次/分, 律齐, 未 及杂音,腹平软,无压痛与反跳痛,肝脾肋下未及。 双下肢无浮肿。入院部分检查:血常规:白细胞 15.9*109/L↑, 中性细胞百分比 75.8%↑; 血沉: 65mm/h↑; 血气分析: PH7.32↓, 二氧化碳分压 49.6mmHa↑, 氧分压 69.90mmHa」; 白蛋白 28.5g/L↓, 白/球比 0.7↓, 谷草转氨酶 46U/L↑; 乙肝 e 抗体 (+) , 乙肝核心抗体 (+) , HBV-DNA 2.24×102IU/ml↑; 肺功能: 限制型肺通气功能障碍 (轻度) , 弥散功能重度减退; 3-28 胸部 CT: 1.两 肺间质性肺病,以两下肺为著,考虑 IPF,请结合临

床随访。2.肺气肿,两肺多发肺大疱,右肺中叶钙化 灶。3.纵隔肿大淋巴结。4.附见:脾脏低密度灶。抗 核抗体(滴度),模型:胞浆颗粒型 1:1000 (++),模型: 核点型 1:320 。请风湿免疫科会诊考虑未分化结缔组 织病。04-02起甲强龙40mg 静滴 qd,同时恩替卡韦 抗病毒等对症治疗。虽查自身免疫抗体均阴性,但积 极寻找可能继发因素,尤其是风湿相关指标,遂激素 治疗同时行外送皮肌炎抗体及唇腺活检。04-09 病理 2(唇腺):小唾腺组织,腺泡萎缩,脂肪化生,间质内 淋巴细胞、浆细胞浸润(单灶>50 个/HPF)。泪腺分泌 试验 5min:右眼: 3mm/5min, 左眼: 9mm/5min。 外送 皮肌炎抗体回报示: 抗 EJ 抗体 IgG +++,抗 Ro-52 抗 体 lgG +++。再次仔细询问病情,患者诉有口干、乏 力,无明显皮疹。04-13 风湿免疫科会诊考虑干燥综 合征, 抗合成酶综合征。处理意见: 强的松 30mg qd 口服,根据病情逐渐减量,吗替麦考酚酯 0.75g bid 口服,外送 KL-6。因呼吸内科无吗替麦考酚酯权限, 故未使用, 拟让患者自购。KL-6 1358U/ml。

患者激素治疗中出现高热、畏寒、寒颤, Tmax: 39.5℃。咳嗽咳痰不明显。复查血常规:白细胞 19.7 *109/L↑, 中性细胞百分比 87.7%。降钙素原: 正常。 胸部 CT: 1.两肺间质性肺病, 以两下肺为著, 考虑 IPF, 较(2021-03-28)大致相仿,请结合临床随 访。 2.肺气肿, 两肺多发肺大疱, 右肺中叶钙化 灶。3.纵隔肿大淋巴结。4.附见:脾脏低密度灶。 痰 NGS: 屎肠球菌(2843),炭黑曲霉(5),EB 病毒(59)。04-14调整抗生素为:美平+万古+威凡, 奥司他韦。激素继续 40mg qd 静滴。患者当天体温 正常,后因抗生素能完全覆盖病原体,故未更换。因 存在感染,未加用免疫抑制剂。04-19 再次高热, tmax: 39.3℃,期间患者一直主诉口干,口腔溃疡, 左肘关节稍疼痛,下肢稍乏力。考虑感染未控制,测 万古霉素血药浓度未达标,稳可信改为 0.5g q6h。 04-21 复查血常规: 白细胞 9.6 *109/L↑, 中性细胞百 分比 75.6%。请风湿免疫科会诊,因考虑存在感染: 激素减量改为强的松早 15mg, 晚 10mg 口服。04-23 晨患者再次出现发热, 39.5℃, 血找疟原虫阴性。 考虑万古霉素药物浓度不达标,04-25 起抗感染方案 改为斯沃+美平+威凡, 激素加量调整为甲强龙 40mg bid 静滴。04-26 请华山医院抗生素研究所吴菊芳主 任会诊,认为患者发热首先考虑非感染性因素,用药 方案调整为:威凡+莫西沙星+SMZ 抗感染, 停用达菲, 保持激素用量不变,稳定后慢慢减量。患者自 04-24 后未再出现发热,精神可。出院时改为美卓乐 40mg qd po。1 个月后随访, 体温一直正常, 激素减量中。

该病例初始自身抗体均阴性,诊断 IPF。但通过仔细 询问病史及详细的体格检查, 后续发现相关自身抗体 阳性,结合胸部 ct,确诊为抗合成酶综合征、干燥综 合征相关 ILD,即可从激素中获益。在 CTD-ILD 的治 疗过程中,因激素及免疫抑制剂的使用,后续治疗过 程中是否继发感染往往是需要关注的问题。如果在治 疗过程中出现发热,如何快速地判断是继发感染还是 原发疾病的进展,亦或是激素减量不当所致,下一步 的治疗措施比较棘手,这对临床医生是一个很大的考 验。该病例病程相对复杂。在激素治疗的过程中,先 是出现高热,伴有明显的畏寒寒颤等细菌入血症状, 血象白细胞明显升高,结合痰 NGS 的阳性结果,考 虑此次发热是因继发感染所致。但抗感染后患者在激 素减量过程中再次出现发热,由于抗生素均敏感,在 抗感染保护下大胆尝试性增加激素量,体温再次正常, 故考虑第二次发热为激素减量过快所致(因患者未使 用免疫抑制剂)。

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PO-1689

支气管内膜结核误诊为支气管哮喘个案一例

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探讨支气管内膜结核误诊、漏诊原因及防范措施。

穿心莲内酯通过 Nrf2/HO-1 通路调控 EMT 和 ROS 减 轻百草枯介导的肺损伤

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百草枯(PQ)是农业生产中广泛应用的快速灭生性除 草剂,但该药对人体毒性极大。可经皮肤、呼吸道和 消化道吸收,随血液分布积聚在全身各处组织器官, 但肺组织含量最高,因此对肺伤害最大,容易出现急 性肺损伤,产生急性呼吸窘迫综合征,最终因呼吸衰 竭而死亡,该病由于缺乏有效的治疗手段,病死率极 高。因此早期干预至关重要。研究发现,穿心莲内酯 (Andro)能够减轻百草枯诱导的肺损伤,但潜在机制 不明。本研究旨在研究穿心莲内酯能否通过 Nrf2/HO-1 抗氧化通路抑制上皮-间充质转化(EMT)和 减少活性氧(ROS)的生成,对百草枯诱导的肺损伤起 保护作用。

PO-1691

BALF 中 mNGS 病原学检测在初始肺炎治疗失败中的诊断价值

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探讨 BALF 中 mNGS 对初始肺炎治疗失败中病原学的诊治价值,明确 mNGS 相对于传统病原学检测的方法优势。

PO-1692

房颤患者射频消融术前后运动心肺功能变化的初步临 床观察研究

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通过心肺运动试验(CPET)评价射频消融治疗持续 房颤后,心肺功能状态变化的临床观察。

PO-1693

高流量湿化氧疗治疗肺孢子菌肺炎合并呼吸衰竭 1 例 报告

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肺孢子菌肺炎(pneumocystis carinii pneumonia,PCP) 是 HIV 感染患者以及严重的免疫缺陷患者最常见的机 会性感染,后者包括先天免疫缺陷、移植受者、恶性 血液病、恶性肿瘤化疗以及长期糖皮质激素治疗等。 本病例是一例肝肾联合移植术后重症肺孢子菌肺炎患 者, 男, 45岁, 主因"发热、咳嗽3天, 活动后喘息 半天"入院。既往慢性乙型肝炎 20年,高血压史 8年, 糖尿病史3月余,8年前确诊肝硬化,行脾栓塞术; 入院前 5 月余行肝肾移植术,术后规律口服骁悉 (720ma.BID)、FK506 (5ma.BID)抗排异治疗,入院 前 2 月余因 CMV-DNA 501 拷贝/mL,口服更昔洛韦 (0.25mg.BID)治疗。入院当日患者出现活动后喘憋, 查体: T36.5℃, BP117/77mmHg, HR 137bpm, R 22 次/分, SPO2 92%, 双肺呼吸音粗, 右肺呼吸音 稍低, 查血气分析 PO2 44.5mmHg, PCO2 正常, 胸部 CT 提示双肺感染性改变,痰病原学微生物高通 量测序 (NGS) 提示耶氏肺孢子菌序列数 18567; G 试验 826pg/ml, CD4 细胞 114 个/ul, 结合患者病史、 化验检查结果,考虑诊断肺孢子菌肺炎 重型 |型呼吸 衰竭等。入院后予监护、储氧面罩吸氧(10L/min), 甲泼尼龙 40mg.Q12h 静点抗炎,复方磺胺甲噁唑 4 片.TID 口服抗 PCP 及对症治疗,患者病情仍进展,4 天后喘憋加重, SPO2 降至 85%, 予免疫抑制剂减量, 停更昔洛韦口服,甲泼尼龙加量至 60mg.Q12h 静点, 同时给予经鼻高流量湿化氧疗(HFNC)(氧流量 55ml/min,氧浓度 80%, 湿度+2, 酌情调整), 2天 后体温恢复正常,2周后患者咳嗽、喘憋好转,复查 胸部CT较前好转,改储氧面罩吸氧(8-10L/min), 4 天后改鼻管氧气吸入(4L/min),甲泼尼龙规律减 停,好转出院。本例病例患者为肝肾联合移植术后, 免疫抑制治疗过程中出现机会菌感染,病情危重,进 展快,予抗炎、抗感染及呼吸支持治疗后逐渐好转。 HFNC 是一个比较新的氧疗方法,对 I型呼吸衰竭的 患者具有积极的治疗作用,避免了有创呼吸支持治疗 的机械损伤及降低了合并感染风险,给患者带来了较 多的获益,此外病原学 NGS 也为肺孢子菌肺炎及其 他不明原因肺炎患者的早期诊断提供了重要的线索, 对临床诊疗具有重要意义。

Tanshinone IIA prevents acute lung injury by regulating macrophage polarization

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Object Acute lung injury (ALI) is a serious respiratory dysfunction caused by pathogen or physical invasion. The strong induced inflammation often causes death. Tanshinone IIA (Tan-IIA) is the major constituent of Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge and has been shown to display anti-inflammatory effects. The aim of the current study was to investigate the effect of Tan-IIA on ALI treatment.

Methods In this study, we used lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced ALI as the murine model. Lungs and serum samples of mice were extracted at 3 days after treatment. ALI-induced inflammatory damages were confirmed from cytokine detections and histomorphology observations. Effects of Tan-IIA were investigated using in vivo and in vitro ALI models. Tan-IIA mechanisms were investigated by performing western blot and flow cytometry experiments. A wound-healing assay was performed to confirm the Tan-IIA function.

Results The LPS treatment induced a cytokine storm that increased inflammatory damage. Higher levels of IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-a were detected at 3 days after LPS treatment, and alveolar epithelial damage and lymphocyte aggregation were observed. Tan-IIA treatment attenuated the LPS-induced inflammation and reduced the levels of inflammatory cvtokines released. The results of a test using an SB-265610 supplement indicated that Tan-IIA attenuated ALI not only by inhibiting neutrophils, but also by macrophage. Moreover, we found that macrophage activation and polarization after LPS treatment were abrogated after applying the Tan-IIA treatment. An in vitro assay also confirmed that including the Tan-IIA supplement increased the relative amount of the M2 subtype and decreased that of M1. Rebalanced macrophages and Tan-IIA inhibited activations of the NFkB and HIF pathways. Including Tan-IIA and macrophages also improved alveolar epithelial repair by regulating macrophage polarization.

Conclusion This study found that while an LPSinduced cytokine storm exacerbated ALI, including Tan-IIA could prevent ALI-induced inflammation and improve the alveolar epithelial repair, and do so by regulating macrophage polarization.

PO-1695

周细胞及其外泌体中 miRNAs 和模体的差异性表达

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外泌体 (esosome) 是由大多数细胞分泌的含有 microRNAs (miRNAs)的小泡。周细胞是支持血管发 育、重塑和稳态的壁细胞。差异 miRNAs 在周细胞及 其外泌体中的表达尚未见报道。在这里,我们探讨了 周细胞和外泌体中 miRNAs 的差异表达,进一步探讨 了在差异 miRNAs 中特异性表达的模体。

PO-1696

不同亚型抗合成酶综合征相关间质性肺病临床特征分 析

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探讨不同亚型抗合成酶综合征相关间质性肺病 ((ASS-ILD)临床特征。

PO-1697

高原地区 COPD 患者 HIF-2α 、BNP 与肺动脉压力的 相关性研究

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慢阻肺随病情的进展逐渐引起肺血管床减少、缺氧致 肺动脉收缩、血管重塑,导致肺动脉高压、右心室肥 厚、扩大,最终发生右心功能不全。高原地区慢阻肺 患者除了自身的疾病导致的低氧血症外,考虑与同时 受低氧、寒冷等特殊环境因素影响,发病率高于平原, 并且进展为慢性肺源性心脏病的几率高于平原,通过 对高原及平原地区慢阻肺患者血清中 HIF-2α、BNP 浓度水平的测定,分析其变化及意义,同时进行 HIF-2α、BNP 之间及二者与肺动脉收缩压、动脉血 氧分压(PaO2)、肺功能之间的相关性分析,旨在探讨 在高原缺氧环境下慢阻肺患者血清 HIF-2α、BNP 与 肺动脉压力的关系,对高原地区慢阻肺病情的预防、 评估及治疗提供理论依据。

脓肿诺卡菌感染致老年脓胸患者 1 例病例报道及文献 复习

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诺卡菌隶属于放线菌目系一种罕见但严重的肺部机会 感染性疾病,好发于免疫缺陷患者。肺诺卡菌病影像 学检查和临床表现均无特异性,难于检出,极易被误 诊,漏诊。本文报道一例老年男性诺卡菌脓胸患者, 将诊治过程报道如下并结合文献进行复习,提高对该 病的认识。

PO-1699 **气道基底细胞与 COPD 的发病机制**

杨丹榕、任涛 上海市第六人民医院

通过对气道基底细胞在 COPD 早期分子事件中作用 机制的详细阐述,为 COPD 的治疗提供新的思路。

PO-1700

高分辨胸部 CT 定量分析对哮喘-慢阻肺重叠的应用研 究

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探讨慢性阻塞性肺病(COPD)、存在气流受限哮喘 (Asthma FL+)及哮喘-慢阻肺重叠(ACO)患者高分 辨胸部 CT(HRCT)的特征差异及其鉴别诊断的价 值。

PO-1701

正常人和无睡眠呼吸异常慢病患者呼吸源性心率变异 初步分析

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整体整合生理学医学新理论-呼吸循环代谢等系统一体化调控提出了呼吸为循环指标变异性起源的假说, 我们对人睡眠期间的呼吸和心率变异分别分析,探索 心率变异的起源。

PO-1702 肺癌脑膜转移的靶向治疗进展

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Leptomeningeal metastasis (LM) diagnosed in approximately 3%-5% of patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) occurs more frequently in patients with NSCLC harboring epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutations or anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) rearrangements. Although tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy after LM diagnosis revealed an independent predictive factor of extended survival, the prognosis remains poor on early generation TKIs with a low ratio of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) to blood concentration. However, as substantial progress has been made in improving the characterization of LM genetic profiles, new generations of EGFR-TKIs and ALK-TKIs have been developed. We aim to discuss recent developments and therapeutic options in the management of LM in NSCLC with actionable mutations.

PO-1703

呼吸源性逐搏血压变化的初步实验研究

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在整体整合生理学医学新理论指导下,通过多导睡眠 图(PSG)和无创连续逐搏血压监测相结合,监测 患者睡眠状态下呼吸与血压、心率的变化,探讨呼吸 调控与血压、心率的相关性。

伴发大量胸腔积液的无口眼症状干燥综合征一例

曾祺

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目的 提高临床医牛对伴发大量胸腔积液日无口眼症 状干燥综合征的认识,减少漏诊及误诊。 方法 回顾 一例伴发大量胸腔积液且无口眼症状干燥综合征患者 的临床表现及影像学特点。结果 本例患者为老年男 性,有"高血压病、冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病"病史, 以"咳嗽、咳痰、胸痛、气喘"入院, 肺部 CT 提示双 肺少许炎症,入院后经胸腔置管引流,症状反复,内 科胸腔镜见胸腔内白色纤维条索分隔, 胸壁活检病理 提示大片坏死物及少量炎性肉芽组织,血清学抗核抗 体、自身免疫抗体中抗 Ro/SS-A (60) 抗体、抗 La/SS-B 抗体均阳性,应用甲泼尼龙治疗后临床表现 及影像学均明显改善。结论 干燥综合征是累及多种 外分泌腺体为主的慢性炎症性自身免疫系统疾病,也 可累及全身多个系统,内脏外分泌腺中呼吸系统为常 见受累器官,但呼吸系统主要表现为肺间质纤维化或 肺部浸润影,偶见胸膜炎,典型肺部病变为肺大疱, 另有小部分出现肺动脉高压,干燥综合征并发胸腔积 液病例罕见。临床医生需结合临床表现、实验室检查 及影像学特点准确诊断,以免漏诊、误诊而延误治疗。

PO-1705

在转移性 EGFR 突变非小细胞肺癌患者中采用免疫 疗法和培美曲塞序贯疗法实现持久的疾病控制

武旋、王子奇、张晓菊 河南省人民医院

The advent of immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) has revolutionized the management of several types of solid cancers including lung cancer by boosting the body's natural tumor killing response. However, it is undeniable that only a small proportion of patients with EGFR mutation could hold promise for inducing long-term responses in select patients with NSCLC and benefit from immunotherapy. Herein, we reported a 48-year-old man diagnosed with stage IV lung adenocarcinoma and EGFR L858R mutation who was administered with pembrolizumab monotherapy followed by pemetrexed received a 10-month progression-free survival. In this case, we showed that ICIs was effective in our patient with EGFR mutant NSCLC and discussed the characteristic of such patients who could benefit from immunotherapy. We suggested that EGFR-mutant patients with PD-L1 high expression (defined as $\geq 25\%$), L858R mutation, or smoking history, or pemetrexed pretreated may have a chance to benefit from the immunotherapy.

PO-1706 探讨自体心包片行肺动脉瓣畸形重建术的外科手术策 略

王锦 大连医科大学附属第二医院

本文就一例因肺动脉瓣二叶畸形合并重度狭窄,伴有 多发感染性赘生物的患者进行自体心包片肺动脉瓣三 叶瓣重建术的技术进行探讨,术中还为患者进行了室 缺修补,三尖瓣成形,术后肺动脉瓣口血流通畅,探 讨该成功的病例的手术技术,旨在为自体心包片行肺 动脉瓣畸形重建的治疗提供临床依据。

PO-1707

基于网络药理学分析六神胶囊通过抑制 NF-κB 信号 通路抗 A/Aichi/2/68(H3N2)流感病毒的作用机制

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目的:本研究利用网络药理学来预测六神胶囊中的活 性成分和信号通路,阐明其在 H3N2 诱导下的抗病毒 和抗炎活性及其潜在的药理作用机制。

PO-1708

老年性痴呆患者隐匿性肺部感染风险预测模型的构建 和验证

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分析老年性痴呆患者隐匿性肺部感染的危险因素并构 建风险预测模型

上肢臂力计用于心肺运动试验评估整体功能状态的临 床观察研究

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初步探讨上肢臂力计用于心肺运动试验(CPET)评 估整体功能状态的临床应用价值。

PO-1710

新型冠状病毒肺炎相关孤立性远端深静脉血栓的诊疗 方案

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部分 COVID-19 患者在疾病进展过程中病情突然恶化, D-二聚体水平显著升高,甚至发生猝死。对此,在 COVID-19 的防控和救治过程中,评估发生静脉血栓 栓塞症(venous thromboembolism,VTE)的风险, 旨在为对高危者实施有效的预防,对出现下肢肿胀、 氧合恶化、呼吸窘迫、血压下降等临床表现者需警惕 VTE 的发生,及时给予相应的治疗。

PO-1711

压力和流速波形分析在肺动脉高压中的研究进展

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肺动脉高压是一种经常导致右心衰竭的严重疾病。临 床上,平均肺动脉压和肺血管阻力仍然是评估肺动脉 高压严重程度和预后的最常用的血流动力学指标。但 是,他们仅描述了右心室液压负荷的非振荡成分,而 忽略了肺动脉的动态顺应性和波传播的贡献。动脉系 统中的压力波和流量波由心脏泵产生,心脏和循环系 统的主要生物力学特性,包括心脏收缩、心室-血管 耦合、大动脉硬度和微血管特性,都影响可以在血管 中测量的压力/流量波的模式。而在肺动脉高压的患 者中,我们可以通过多种手段,包括有创的右心导管 及无创的影像学方法等,获取压力和流速波形,而对 这些波形进行"解码",我们能获得传统测量方法可能 无法提供的对于疾病过程和治疗的见解。因此,研究 压力和流速波形对肺血流动力学的评价有重要意义。 这些"解码"的方法包括单纯的波形形态特征的分析以 及联合压力及流速波形基础上进行的波分离、波强度 等方法,以下我们将对这些方法以及相关进展进行综 述。

PO-1712

Fungal and bacterial microbiome dysbiosis and imbalance of trans-kingdom network in asthma

Chunrong Huang, Guochao Shi Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, School of Medicine

Object Fungal and bacterial microbiota play an important role in development of asthma. We aim to characterize airway microbiome (mycobiome, bacteriome) and functional genes in asthmatics and controls.

Methods Sputum microbiome of controls, untreated asthma patients and inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) receivingpatients was detected using high throughput sequencing. Metagenomic sequencing was used to examine the func-tional genes of microbiome.

Results 1. Mycobiome: α diversity was lower in untreated asthma group than that in controls. Mycobiome comPO-sitions differed among the three groups. Compared with controls, untreated asthma group has higher abundance

of Wallemia, Mortierella and Fusarium. Compared with untreated asthma patients, ICS receiving patients has higherabundance of Fusarium and Mortierella, lower frequency of Wallemia, Alternaria and Aspergillus. 2. Bacteriome: adiversity was lower in untreated asthma group than that in controls. There are some overlaps of bacteriome compositions between controls and untreated asthma patients which were distinct from ICS receiving patients. Untreatedasthma group has higher Streptococcus than controls. 3. Potential fungal and bacterial biomarkers of asthma: Trametes, Aspergillus, Streptococcus, Gemella, Neisseria, etc. 4. Correlation network: There are dense and homogenouscorrelations in controls but а dramatically unbalanced network in untreated asthma and ICS receiving patients, which suggested the existence of disease-specific inter-kingdom and intra-kingdom alterations. 5. Metagenomic analysis: functional pathways were associated with the status of asthma, microbiome and functional genes showed different correlations in different environment.

Conclusion We showed mycobiome and bacteriome dysbiosis in asthma featured by alterations in biodiversity, community composition, inter-kingdom and intra-kingdom network. We also observed several functional genesassociated with asthma.

血嗜酸性粒细胞及血尿酸在频繁急性加重型慢阻肺患 者中的表达特征

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探讨血嗜酸性粒细胞及血尿酸在频繁急性加重型慢性 阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者中的表达特征。

PO-1714

One example and Literature review of Arrhythmia Caused by Pituitrin

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Objective: To understand the side-effect of arrhythmia caused by pituitrin by taking a special example and reviewing the related literature articles. Methods: Taking a special case and review literature articles.

Results: Injecting a standard-dose of pituitrin via vein causes different kinds of arrhythmias, but there are fewer reports on brady-arrhythmias especially those related to atrioventricular block.

Conclusion: To treat massive hemoptysis by administering pituitrin via vein, it is necessary to exercise great precaution and therapeutic measures.

PO-1715

探讨新型冠状病毒肺炎合并心功能不全诊治策略

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新型冠状病毒 (2019-nCoV) 是一种 β 冠状病毒,除 主要引起呼吸系统病变外,尚能引起急性心肌损伤、 心律失常和心功能不全等心血管事件。中国疾病预防 控制中心对我国 72 314 例新冠肺炎分析发现,新冠 肺炎当前的粗死亡率为 2.6%,合并有心血管疾病时 死亡率高达 10.5%。由于我国心血管病人口基数多达 2.9 亿,占总人口近 20%,因而导致的死亡人数也多, 应引起足够重视。本文旨在为新型冠状病毒肺炎合并 心功能不全的诊治提供临床依据。

PO-1716

Insights into gut microbiome and its functional pathways in asthma patients through high-throughput sequencing

Chunrong Huang, Guochao Shi Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

Object To describe gut microbiome and functional genes of asthma

MethodsFecal microbiome in controls, asthma patients with and without inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) treatment was determined.

ResultsPatients with ICS had lower abundance of Alloprevotella, unclassified f Lachnospiraceae and nospiraceae NC2004 Lachgroup, hiaher abundance of Sutterella and Sphingomonas than patients without ICS. In all the asthma patients, there are microbial differences in aging distribution, different gender and dif- ferent asthmatic phenotypes. Asthma patients without ICS treatment had more microbial genes related to geraniol degradation, ethylbenzene degradation and bladder cancer than controls; 15 pathways showed significant difference between asthma patients with and without ICS treatment.

Conclusion We found gut dysbiosis in asthma and different functional pathways associated with both asthma and ICS.

PO-1717

长期规律使用吸入糖皮质激素对免疫检查点抑制剂治 疗肺癌合并 COPD 患者疗效的影响的单中心回顾性 研究

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以 PD-1/PD-L1 免疫检查点抑制剂为代表的免疫治疗 已经成为非小细胞肺癌患者的重要治疗手段。临床患 者中相当一部分肺癌合并中重度慢阻肺患者,长期规 律使用吸入激素治疗。但长期局部使用吸入激素可能 对肺组织局部免疫微环境造成影响,是否影响免疫检 查点抑制剂的疗效尚不清楚。本研究拟对这部分患者 展开回顾性研究,初步评价长期使用吸入激素对免疫 检查点抑制剂疗效的影响。

以肺部多发结节为表现的朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生 症 1 例

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朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症(Langerhans cell histicoytosis, LCH)是 Langerhans 组织细胞的克 隆增生性病变,其局部表现曾被称为嗜酸性肉芽肿。 其发病主要与吸烟后体内抗原激活,刺激巨噬细胞分 化,募集 Langerhans 细胞,促进炎症细胞增殖有关。 朗格汉斯细胞由单核-巨噬细胞系细胞分化而来,起 抗原呈递作用,且细胞表面表达 CD1a,可有较多的 嗜酸性细胞浸润形成嗜酸性肉芽肿。在肺部,炎症细 胞可沿小气道增殖形成影像学检查可见的肺结节表现。 朗格汉斯细胞组织增生症早期肺部影像学可表现为肺 部多发实性结节,少数可伴有小空洞样改变,因其早 期 CT 表现易与肿瘤性疾病、感染性疾病等混淆,故 需明确病理诊断以指导治疗。

PO-1719

莫西沙星治疗无铜绿假单胞菌危险因素老年慢性阻塞 性肺疾病急性加重期的疗效研究

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探讨莫西沙星单药治疗无铜绿假单胞菌感染危险因素 的慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者的临床应用价值, 评价其疗效和安全性。

PO-1720

Community-associated MRSA (CA-MRSA) pneumonia caused by Moxifloxacin-sensitive ST59 strain

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Object Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) caused by MRSA is uncommon, however, if we cannot treat it timely and correctly, the consequence will be severe. Therefore, it's essential to interpret the CA-MRSA genome in-depth.

Methods A moxifloxacin-sensitive methicillinresistant S. aureus (MRSA) strain was isolated from bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) of a Chinese man presenting community-acquired pneumonia (CAP). To further understand this strain (named WXPM60), we performed third-generation sequencing to analyze detailed genomics information and comparative genomic analysis was also carried out.

Results Phylogenetic analysis showed WXPM60 clustered with SA40, SA268, M013, SA957, HZW450, and ST243, and WXPM60 was classified as ST59 CA-MRSA. Comparative genomics of ST59 CA-MRSA strains showed that WXPM60 contained resistance genes mepA, murA, arIR, mgrA, mepR, tet (38) and mecA, which were consistent with other ST59 CA-MRSA strains. Among them, mepA, murA, arlS, arlR, mepR, tet (38) and nora were genes resistant to non-B-lactams. However, antimicrobial susceptibility test still suggested these corresponding antimicrobial agents were sensitive to WXPM60. Finally, we confirmed that this was a strain of CA-MRSA. The patient was successfully treated with moxifloxacin.

Conclusion Moxifloxacin may be another option for treating CA-MRSA pneumonia.

PO-1721

COPD 患者淋巴细胞与高密度脂蛋白比值与肺功能 的关系

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Purpose: This study aimed to explore the relation between lymphocyte to high-density lipoprotein ratio (LHR) and pulmonary function of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients compared with neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and plateletlympho_x0002_cyte ratio (PLR). Patients and Methods: In total, 154 participants (n = 77 with COPD and n = 77 without COPD) were recruited. LHR, NLR, PLR. lung function and other data were collected and compared. Pearson's correlation test and the receiver operating characteristics curves were used to compare the utility of LHR, NLR and PLR. Besides, univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were conducted. Results: COPD patients with poorer lung function had a lower LHR level (P < 0.001). In low LHR group, more patients underwent greater airflow limitation than the other group (P = 0.006). LHR positively correlated with forced expiratory volume in 1 second in percent of the predicted value (FEV1%) (r = 0.333, P = 0.003). At a cut-off value of 2.08, the sensitivity and specificity of LHR in predicting FEV1% < 50 were 93.2% and 55.6%, respectively, with an AUC of 0.770 (P = 0.001) better than NLR and PLR. Based on logistic regression analyses, it was proved that LHR was associated with decreased risk of FEV1 <50% predicted in COPD patients (odds ratio = 0.198, 95% CI: 0.048–0.811, P = 0.024). Conclusion: In contrast with NLR and PLR, LHR has higher accuracy for predicting pulmonary function in COPD; lower LHR level is independently associated with poorer pulmonary function

小鼠吸烟模型体内 HMGB1 的变化及氨溴索的干预作 用

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研究吸烟小鼠肺内 HMGB1 的水平变化以及氨溴索对烟熏导致的肺内炎症的作用。

PO-1723 **支气管颗粒细胞瘤一例**

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颗 粒 细 胞 瘤(granular cell tumors, GCT)的发病 率占软组织肿瘤的 0.5%,可发生在机体的任何组织 和器官,但以皮肤和头颈部最为多见,发生在呼吸系 统的 GCT 仅占 2%~6%,且以喉部多见,原发于支气 管者少见[1]。现报道 1 例支气管 GCT 患者,以提高 对本病的认识。

PO-1724

咽峡炎链球菌群合并厌氧菌感染误诊为结核分枝杆菌 感染一例病例报告

朱文芳、张宜文 安徽省胸科医院

该例病例介绍的为一长期发热患者,误诊为结核分枝 杆菌感染,诊断性抗痨治疗后出现高热,后胸水 NGS 证实患者为咽峡炎链球菌群合并厌氧菌感染所 致脓胸,予以替考拉宁及左氧氟沙星抗感染后患者体 温正常,肺部阴影完全吸收。

PO-1725

外周血 RDW 联合 NLR 对老年社区获得性肺炎患者 病情评估价值。

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探讨外周血红细胞体积分布宽度(RDW)联合中性粒细 胞淋巴细胞绝对值比率(NLR)对老年社区获得性肺炎 患者病情严重程度的预测价值。

PO-1726

经鼻高流量湿化氧疗在慢性阻塞性肺疾病伴 II 型呼吸 衰竭的研究进展

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经鼻高流量湿化氧疗 (high-flow nasal cannula oxygen,HFNC)是指通过单个加热回路和鼻塞管将 可调节氧浓度的高流量空氧混合气体输送给患者的一 种新型氧疗方式。HFNC 主要应用于各种原因导致的 急性低氧性呼吸衰竭,其临床疗效确切。但HFNC无 正压支持通气功能,限制了其在 || 型呼吸衰竭中的应 用。随着 HFNC 的适应症逐渐扩大,HFNC 用于慢性 阻塞性肺疾病伴Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭患者的临床病例越来越 多,临床证据表明同样可以改善血气指标,降低吸气 做功和呼吸频率,与无创通气 (non-invasive positive pressure ventilationg,NPPV)相比, 耐受性, 舒适性更好,气道湿化效果更佳;HFNC与NPPV交 替治疗,两者优势互补,成为新型的有潜力的混合通 气模式。本文对 HFNC 治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病伴Ⅱ型 呼吸衰竭的进展予以综述,分析了HFNC的生理学效 应及治疗机制、临床作用及优势。

PO-1727 **吡非尼酮对矽肺患者肺 HRCT 和肺功能影响**

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吡非尼酮具抗纤维化作用,用于特发性肺纤维化治疗; 该药物抗矽肺肺纤维化的研究仅见于大鼠;吡非尼酮 对人矽肺肺纤维化是否具有治疗作用,尚未见报道。 本研究采用HRCT和肺功能评估吡非尼酮对矽肺的治 疗作用。

NIrc5 Is Involved in Allergic Airway Inflammation and Negatively Regulates Inflammatory Signaling Pathway via TLR2/NF-kB.

Muzi Wang

Anhui Provincial Hospital (The First Affiliated Hospital of University of Science and Technology of China)

Object NLRC5, the largest member of the NLR family which are highly expressed in lung, spleen, and thymus has been reported to play a pivotal role in regulating inflammatory response. Some recent evidence suggests that NLRC5 can participate in Toll-like receptors (TLRs) signaling pathways and negatively modulate the NF-kB activation. However, there is little know about whether NLRC5 is involved in allergic airway inflammation and what is the underlying mechanism of NLRC5 to regulate the inflammation. In this study, we investigated whether NLRC5 involves in allergic airway inflammation and the interaction between NLRC5 and TLR2 in NF-kB inflammatory signaling pathway.

Methods Wild-type (WT) mice and TLR2-/- mice were sensitized and challenged with ovalbumin (OVA) to establish allergic airway disease model. The extent of allergic airways disease was analyzed through differential cell counts of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF), ELISA and lung tissue histological analysis. Western blot was applied to show the level of TLR2, NLRC5, NF-KB, NLRP3, ASC. We also stimulated the mouse macrophage cell line RAW264.7 with lipoteichoic acid (LTA) activated TLR2 signaling pathway and investigated wheather the expression level of NLRC5 and NF-KB has been changed. Then, TLR2 or NLRC5 was knocked down respectively by siRNA in RAW264.7 upon LTA infection, immunocytochemistry, western blot and ELISA were used to show different changes in the level of NF-kB and inflammatory responses.

Results 1. The expression of TLR2 and NLRC5 is both increased in OVA-induced allergic airway inflammation mice. 2. TLR2 contributes to the allergic airway inflammation and activation of NLRC5 in the mice. 3. LTA induces inflammatory response in RAW264.7 cells and activates NLRC5. 4. LTAinduced activation of NLRC5 is TLR2-dependent. 5. NLRC5 negatively regulates the activation of NF-κB as well as inflammatory responses via TLR2.

Conclusion our results have showed that NLRC5 participated in OVA-induced allergic airway inflammation through TLR2 signaling pathway, meanwhile it function as negative signal to regulate inflammatory responses via TLR2/NF-кB pathway in macrophages. These findings may provide potential immunotherapy targets in allergic airway diseases, and the negative regulation of NLRC5 in macrophages through TLR2/NF-кB suggests that may be an important intervention to protect the host from harmful pathogens.

PO-1729

复合性小细胞肺癌 13 年后复发误诊为肺孢子菌肺炎 一例

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探讨复合性小细胞肺癌复发的临床表现、影像学特征、 诊断治疗,提高对该病的认识。

PO-1730 Assessing Short-term Deterioration in Patients With COVID-19

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Object About 20% of patients with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) are in critical condition. Early identification of critical cases is important to timely treatment.

Methods A retrospective, single-center study performed to descript the characteristics of confirmed cases of COVID-19 and to explore indicators predicting short-time deterioration of illness.

Results Confirmed cases were much older (59.0±19.8 vs. 42.1±19.0; p<0.01) and more likely to have hypoxia (22/56 vs. 2/21; p = 0.02), pneumonia (55/56 vs. 14/21; p < 0.01), lymphopenia (0.88 vs. 1.47 ×10⁹/L; p=0.03), lower albumin (33.9±6.1 vs. 39.8 \pm 5.3: p < 0.01) and higher C-reactive protein (26.6 vs. 12.3 mg/L; p=0.02) than suspected cases. There were 1 mild, 30 moderate, 24 severe (PSI score, 85±45; SOFA score 3[1,15])and 1 critical case (PSI score, 149; SOFA score 13) in confirmed cases. The deterioration of illness is associated with an advanced age (p < 0.01), myocardial injury (p < 0.01), hypoxia (p < 0.01), comorbidities of hypertension (p=0.02) and cardiovascular disease (p=0.01), significant elevated leukocytes (p < 0.01). neutrophils (p < 0.01), C-reactive protein (p < 0.01) and lower albumin (p < 0.01). For moderate cases, 5 progressed to severe cases and 1 progressed to critical cases. 8 severe progressed to critical cases. The premonitory mode of deterioration of the disease was correlated with older age (p < 0.01; OR 1.1), lymphopenia (p < 0.01; OR 2.4), and neutrocytosis (p < 0.01; OR 5.0). Its predictive value for deterioration of COVID-19(AUROC, 0.913) is better than PSI score (AUROC, 0.819) or neutrophil-tolymphocyte ratio (AUROC, 0.741), but inferior to SOFA score (AUROC, 1.000).

Conclusion The premonitory mode of deterioration of COVID-19 was correlated with older age, lymphopenia and neutrocytosis. It performs better than PSI score but has challenges compared to the classic SOFA score.

动态 SOFA 评分评估危重症患者行 ECMO 上机治疗 预后的价值

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探索动态 SOFA 评分评估危重症患者行 ECMO 上机 治疗预后的价值。

PO-1732

免疫低下宿主肺孢子菌合并呼吸道病毒感染临床特征 分析

李丽娟、孙凌霄 中日友好医院

探讨免疫低下宿主肺孢子菌合并呼吸道病毒感染患 者的临床特征。

PO-1733

Clinical characteristics and prognostic risk factors of mortality in patients with interstitial lung diseases and viral infection: a retrospective cohort study

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Object Patients with interstitial lung disease (ILD) who subsequently develop viral infection have high rates of morbidity and mortality. However, few large-scale epidemiological studies have investigated potential prognostic factors for morbidity and mortality in this patient group. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to evaluate risk factors for morbidity and wortality in hospitalised patients with ILD and viral infection, as well as clinical characteristics.

Methods This retrospective cohort study included patients with ILD who were hospitalised for viral infection in two tertiary academic hospitals in China, between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2019. We analysed the prevalence of comorbidities, clinical characteristics, 30-day and 90-day mortality rates and prognostic risk factors.

Results A total of 282 patients were included; 195 and 87 were immunocompromised and immunocompetent, respectively. The most common underlying interstitial diseases were idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (42.9%) and connective tissue disease (36.9%). The 30-day and 90-day mortality rates were 20.6% and 22.3%, respectively. The disease severity and 90-day mortality (27.7% versus 16.1%) in the immunocompromised group were higher than those in the immunocompetent group. During the influenza season, an increase in influenza virus (IFV) (25.7%), respiratory syncytial virus (14.9%) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) (11.3%) cases was observed in the immunocompromised group. The most frequently detected virus in the immunocompetent group was IFV (44.8%), followed by respiratory syncytial virus (11.5%) and human rhinovirus (9.2%). During the non-influenza season, CMV (34.4%) was the main virus detected in the immunocompromised group. The 30-day and 90-day mortality rates of non-IFV patients were higher than those of IFV patients. Older age (>60 years), respiratory failure, persistent lymphocytopenia, invasive mechanical ventilation and non-influenza A virus infection were independent negative predictors of mortality.

Conclusion Patients with ILD who develop viral infection have high rates of morbidity and mortality, which are associated with increased age (> 60 years), respiratory failure, mechanical ventilation, persistent lymphocytopenia and non-influenza A virus infection. These risk factors should be carefully considered when determining treatment strategies for this patient population.

PO-1734

利多卡因联合舒泰经自制硅胶管舌后滴入麻醉用于纤 维支气管镜检查的效果观察

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探讨利多卡因联合舒泰经自制硅胶管舌后滴入麻醉用 于纤维支气管镜检查的麻醉效果。

PO-1735

自噬在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中对巨噬细胞的调控机制

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巨噬细胞在慢性阻塞性肺疾病(Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)的免疫炎症机制中发挥 重要作用,具有抗原提呈、分泌参与炎症反应的生物 学活性物质和吞噬功能,是在抗感染免疫应答过程中 的关键细胞,但具体机制不清。本文就自噬在 COPD 中对巨噬细胞不同功能影响展开综述。

The Degradation of Airway Epithelial Tight Junctions in Asthma Under High Airway Pressure Is Probably Mediated by Piezo-1

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Object We performed studies to investigate the effect of extra pressure on small airway epithelial TJs and its mechanism. We performed further studies to reveal the novel mechanical tension sensitive receptor Piezo-1 on the degradation of small airway TJs in the asthmatic mice model.

Methods Human small airway epithelial cells (HSAECs) were culture in microporous membrane set in a microporous membrane to simulate airway high pressure. TJs proteins were detected by western blot and visulized by confocal immunofluorescence. The function assessments of TJsin vitro, were performed by TER.

Results The results first confirmed that a novel mechanosensitive receptor, piezo-1, was highly expressed in the airway epithelium of asthmatic mice. Extra pressure induced the degradation of occludin, ZO-1 and claudin-18 in primary human small airway epithelial cells (HSAECs), resulting in a decrease in transepithelial electrical resistance (TER) and an increase in cell layer permeability. Through in vitro investigations, we observed that exogenous pressure stimulation could elevate the intracellular calcium concentration ([Ca2+]i) in HSAECs. Downregulation of piezo-1 with siRNA and pretreatment with BAPTA-AM or ALLN reduced the degradation of TJs and attenuated the impairment of TJ function induced by exogenous pressure.

Conclusion These findings indicate the critical role of piezo-1/[Ca2+]i /calpain signaling in the regulation of small airway TJs under extra pressure stimulation.

PO-1737

Clinical features and risk factors of respiratory viral pneumonia complicated with invasive pulmonary aspergillosis in adult patients

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Object Viral pneumonia especially non-influenza A virus complicated invasive pulmonary aspergillosis (IPA) has rarely been reported. We aimed to investigate the clinical features and risk factors of respiratory viral pneumonia complicated by IPA in adult patients.

Methods A total of 619 patients with viral pneumonia admitted to six academic hospitals in China between August 2016 and December 2019 were enrolled. Patients were divided into the influenza virus (IFV) and non-IFV groups, and the IPA and non-IPA groups. Patient characteristics were compared between the groups, and the risk factors of IPA were investigated using logistic regression. **Results** In the IFV group, 20.4% of IFV patients and 12.2% of non-IFV patients were diagnosed with proven and probable IPA (P<0.05). The highest proportion of IPA was in two or more virus groups (23.7%), followed by the IFV-B (20.0), IFV-A (16.6), adenovirus (7.9%), respiratory syncytial virus (7.1%), and parainfluenza virus (6.3%) in immunocompetent patients. In the immunocompromised group, there was no significant difference between the different virus groups (P>0.05). The risk factors of IPA in viral pneumonia were glucocorticoid use after admission, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, peripheral blood neutrophil count, solid organ transplant, dyspnoea, peribronchial consolidation, IFV infection, and two or more viral infections.

Conclusion The incidence of IPA in adult patients with IFV pneumonia was higher than that in non-IFV patients. The 30-day mortality rate of IPA patients was high. There were several independent risk factors of IPA in adult patients with viral pneumonia.

PO-1738

儿童流行性感冒的临床特征及流行病学分析

李蒙

黄河水利委员会黄河中心医院疾控科

分析不同类型流行性感冒儿童的临床特征及流行病学 特点。

PO-1739

FOXM1 在小细胞肺癌顺铂化疗耐药中的作用及其机 制研究

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探讨叉头框(Forkheadbox, FOX)M1 基因在小细 胞肺癌(Small celllungcancer, SCLC)顺铂化疗耐 药中的作用及机制。

PO-1740 miRNA 在 SCLC 诊断与治疗中作用的研究进展

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小细胞肺癌(small cell lung cancer, SCLC)是最具 侵袭性、病死率最高的恶性肿瘤,但其毁灭性的临床 结果背后的病理机制仍不清楚。微小核糖核酸 (micro-ribonucleic acid, miRNA)是一种由 19~22个 碱基组成的非编码单链小分子 RNA,具有调节肿瘤 病理进程、血管生成、转移和免疫逃逸等生物学功能, 其独特的生物学特性可作为 SCLC 诊断和治疗的生物 标志物,具有较大的潜在临床应用价值。目前, miRNA 在 SCLC 中作用的相关研究相对较少,对其 发生、发展起关键作用的调控机制仍有待明确。

PO-1741

浅谈肺康复训练对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者康复效果

代婧雅

宜昌市中心人民医院

研究系统性肺康复训练对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者稳定 期康复效果

PO-1742 **遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症一例**

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总结罕见疾病遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症 ([Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia, HHT) 的临床病例,提高临床对该疾病的认识方法:分析 我院就诊的1例患者,通过家族史、症状、体征及辅 助检查结果,参照国际诊断标准确诊遗传性出血性毛 细血管扩张症结果患者有反复鼻出血、缺铁性贫血、 消化道出血表现,常规治疗效果不佳,胃肠镜检查可 见上下消化道多发毛细血管扩张、畸形,且患者父亲 有类似反复鼻出血、贫血病史,符合 HHT 诊断标准 结论 该疾病少见且临床表现多样,对于治疗效果不 佳的反复自发性鼻出血、缺铁性贫血,内脏或多器官 有毛细血管病变或有类似家族史的患者,临床医生应 拓宽思路,注意考虑遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症的 可能。 PO-1743

Syndecan-1 作为预测脓毒症患者并发症和死亡率的 生物标志物:一项荟萃分析

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脓毒症是一种危及生命的感染反应。它与高死亡率和 器官损伤相关,并可进展为脓毒性休克。早期发现脓 毒症对改善预后至关重要。Syndecan-1(SDC-1) 可能是一种潜在的生物标志物,可用于预测脓毒症患 者的并发症。我们的目的是评估 SDC-1 在预测脓毒 症患者并发症和死亡率方面的价值。

PO-1744

23 例鹦鹉热肺炎临床特征分析

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分析鹦鹉热肺炎的临床特征,提高临床医生对该病的 诊治水平。

PO-1745

The Effectiveness and Safety of Transbronchial cryo-lung Biopsy under Soft Bronchoscope in the Diagnosis of Diffuse Lung Disease

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Object To investigate the efficacy and safety of soft transbronchial cyobiopsy (TBCB) in the diagnosis of diffuse lung disease (DPLD) without endotracheal intubation or rigid bronchoscope, fluoroscopy or general anesthesia in routine bronchoscopy examination room under analgesia and sedation. Methods In this retrospective study, 50 patients with DPLD with unknown etiology who were treated in the Affiliated Hospital of Guilin Medical College from May 2018 to September 2020 were collected, and 43 patients who successfully underwent flexible bronchoscopy TBCB were included. The specimens of the 43 patients obtained were subjected to pathological examination, pathogenic microorganism culture, etc, and analyzed through CRP diagnosis mode (clinical-radiologicalpathological) to confirm the effectiveness of TBCB in diagnosing the cause of DPLD, determine the cause of DPLD, and observe closely Record the complications and severity of TBCB, formulate a treatment plan and follow up.

Results 43 DPLD patients with unknown etiology successfully completed TBCB, and 1 patient failed to complete the final tissue biopsy due to severe coughing and increased heart rate. The total number of TBCB biopsy was 85 times, 1.98 (1, 4) times/case, the total number of effective tissue specimens obtained was 82 pieces, accounting for 96.5% (82/85), 1.91 (1, 4) pieces/case, the specimen size was 12.41 (1, 30) mm2. Finally, 38 cases were diagnosed, including 11 cases of IPF (Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis), 5 cases of CTD-ILD (Connective tissue-related interstitial lung disease), 5 cases of NSIP (Nonspecific interstitial pneumonia), 4 cases of tuberculosis, 4 cases of occupational lung injury, 3 cases of IPAF (Interstitial pneumonia with autoimmune characteristics), 1 cases of lung cancer, 2 cases of ILD (unclassified Interstitial lung disease), 1 case of HP (Hyoersensitivity pneumonitis), PAP (Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis) 1 case, 1 case of fungal infection, and the other 5 cases were unclear. Considering infectious diseases, the etiological diagnosis rate was 88.4% (38/43). Pneumothorax occurred in 4 cases (9.3%, 4/43), of which 1 case was mild, 3 cases (75%) of pneumothorax were closed by thoracic drainage, and 1 case (25%) was left untreated pneumothorax is absorbed; 22 cases of TBCB had no bleeding (51.2%), 21 cases had different degrees of bleeding according to different bleeding severity assessment methods, bleeding stopped after active and simple hemostatic treatment, no hemodynamic instability or cases requiring surgical treatment, more There were no deaths.

Conclusion There is no need for rigid endoscope or tracheal intubation, no fluoroscopy, or general anesthesia. TBCB, which can be performed under moderate sedation in a routine bronchoscopy room, is a minimally invasive, rapid, economical, effective and safe technology.

PO-1746 路邓葡萄球菌基因组学特征研究

符师宁、高占成 北京大学人民医院

路邓葡萄球菌是一种凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌,作为条件 致病菌,定植在人体鼻腔、腋窝、腹股沟区及下肢的 皮肤,可导致感染性心内膜炎、导管和假体相关感染, 其毒力与金黄色葡萄球菌相当。路邓葡萄球菌可分泌 路 邓 素 抑 制 耐 甲 氧 西 林 的 金 黄 色 葡 萄 球 菌

(Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, MRSA)等耐药菌的生长。对路邓葡萄球菌基因组特 点的总结,进一步认识路邓素合成、分泌的相关基因, 有助于新型抗生素的开发。

PO-1747

The promising therapeutic functions of Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells derived exosome in asthma

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呼吸与危重症医学科

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways in which many cells and cellular elements involve. Wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and coughing especially at night or in the early morning are considered as typical and common symptoms of asthma. At present, inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) and long-acting β-agonists (LABA) are standard treatments which have reached certain benefits. Traditional treatments also have much limitations, e.g., adverse reaction after a long term treatment and drug resistance. Studies have revealed that bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BMMSC) hold various curative effects in asthma and may benefit in a long-term with high safety. Extracellular vesicles' (EVs) enriched in body fluid were characterized as deliver combined with genetic message in vivo. Meanwhile, exosome also hold therapeutic potential in many diseases, which has become a research hotspot as a novel treatment. BMMSC derived exosomes could not only interfere with airway inflammation and remolding via multiple signaling pathways and factors in asthma, but also express potential as drug delivers. Thus, this review aims to clarify the relationship between asthma, bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, and exosome to provide innovate ideas for treating asthma.

PO-1748

呼吸训练器在对慢阻肺患者进行肺功能康复训练的应 用及对生活质量的影响

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探究呼吸训练器在慢阻肺患者的肺功能康复训练中起 到的临床干预效果。方法:选取我院于 2018.02-2020.10 期间所接纳治疗的慢阻肺患者 100 例,并采 用随机分组法将其分为对照组(50 例,采用常规肺 康复训练)以及观察组(50 例,采用呼吸训练器进 行肺康复训练),并对两组患者的最终康复效果进行 数据的统计和分析。结果:观察组肺功能和呼吸情况 均优于对照组(P<0.05),且QOL评分低于对照组 (P<0.05),差异具有统计学意义。结论:在慢阻 肺患者的肺功能康复训练中采用呼吸训练器,能够对 康复效果起到提高作用,值得在临床上进行推广运 用。

PO-1749

Bag-1 基因沉默对肺缺血再灌注 BCL-2 家族及钙超 载的调控

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2. 青岛大学

研究 BCL-2 结合抗凋亡基因 (BCL-2 associated anthanogen-1,Bag-1) 在肺缺血再灌注中的作用并 深入探讨其分子机制。以期为临床上治疗肺缺血再灌 注疾病提供新的思路。

PO-1750

CPAP 治疗依从性对妊娠合并 OSAHS 患者妊娠结局 的影响

谷亮、吴波 上海市青浦区中心医院

本研究拟探讨不同依从性持续气道正压通气(CPAP) 治疗对妊娠合并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合症 (OSAHS)妊娠合并症及结局的影响。

PO-1751

全外显子测序诊断原发性纤毛运动障碍 DNAH11 基 因突变一例

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原发性纤毛运动障碍(Primary ciliary dyskinesia, PCD; MIM:244400)是一种与纤毛运动相关的罕见 遗传疾病。多数患者为常染色体隐性遗传,而常染色 体显性遗传或 X 连锁隐性遗传罕见。PCD 临床表现 多样,如反复呼吸道感染、慢性耳鼻喉疾病、支气管 扩张症、男性不育、内脏反位等。其中慢性鼻窦炎、 支气管扩张、内脏反位统称为 Kartagener 综合征。 主要以反复呼吸道感染等典型临床表现及鼻呼出气一 氧化氮(nasalnitricoxide,nNO)含量、高速视频显微成 像(high-speedvideo-microscopyanalysis,HSVA)等辅 助检查为 PCD 诊断依据。但目前尚未有单一的检查 可作为 PCD 诊断金标准。PCD 诊断存在较高的误诊 及漏诊率。我们利用分子遗传学诊断技术,旨在挖掘 大量的潜在致病基因及新突变位点,丰富 PCD 遗传 图谱,为其早期诊断及遗传咨询提供更多依据。

PO-1752

Depletion of GGPPS1 alleviates mechanical ventilation induced lung injury by inhibiting autophagy through downregulating Rab37 expression

Qiuqi Lin、Yunlei Zhang、Bing Wan The Affiliated Jiangning Hospital of Nanjing Medical University

Object To investigate the role of geranylgeranyl diphosphate synthase1 (GGPPS1) in ventilatorinduced lung injury by inducing autophagy via regulating Rab37 geranylgeranylation.

Methods A murine VILI model was establish by hightidal volume ventilation in both wild-type and GGPPS1 knockout mice. The expression of GGPPS1, LC3, ATG5, Beclin1 and Rab37 was detected in the lung tissues was detected by Western-blot. Immunofluorescence was used to aggregation and evaluate LC3 Electron microscope was used to detect the autophagosome in the macrophage cells. Enzymelinked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to detect the the content of inflammatory factors including IL-1b, IL-6, IL-18 and TNF-a. The wet/dry ratio, total BALF proteins, and lung injury score were analyzed.

Results Depletion of GGPPS1 significantly alleviated the severity of ventilator induced lung injury in mice. Ventilation increased the level of antophagy in the macrophage cells. Depletion of GGPPS1 inhibited autophagy induced by ventilation in the macrophage cells. Activation of autophagy attenuates the decline of inflammation induced by GGPPS1 knockdown. Mechanically, depletion of GGPPS1 decreased the expression of Rab37 and geranylgeranylation of Rab37. decreased the Overexpression of Rab37 can activate autophagy and attenuate the decline of inflammation induced by GGPPS1 knockdown.

Conclusion GGPPS1 promotes the pathogenesis of VILI by modulating the level of autophagy in the macrophage cells. Rab37 mediates the regulation of autophagy by GGPPS1.

Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors Plus Single-agent Chemotherapy for Advanced Non-small-cell Lung Cancer after Resistance to EGFR-TKI

Haiyi Deng, Yilin Yang, Chengzhi Zhou The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University

Object Platinum-based chemotherapy remains the classic treatment option for patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who progress while receiving treatment with epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitors (EGFR-TKIs). In this study, we analyzed real-world outcomes of treatment with immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) combined with platinum-free chemotherapy in patients with NSCLC after developing resistance to EGFR-TKIs.

Methods This retrospective study included patients with mutation-positive NSCLC after developing resistance to EGFR-TKIs. Patients who received chemotherapy alone plus ICIs with or without antiangiogenic drugs between February 2019 and August 2020 were enrolled. Clinical characteristics, EGFR mutation status, response to ICIs, and adverse events (AEs) were retrospectively analyzed.

Results Eight patients were eligible and included in the analysis. The median age was 66 years, and 75% of the patients underwent at least two previous treatments. The overall response and disease control rates were 50% and 100%, respectively. At the time of survival analysis, the median progression-free survival was 6.5 months (95% confidence interval: 6.1–7.0). AEs of grades \geq 3 were observed in two patients (25%) and were not immune-related; there was no discontinuation of ICIs related to the occurrence of severe AEs.

Conclusion ICIs plus platinum-free, single-agent chemotherapy provides promising progression-free survival and overall response rate benefit, along with a low rate of severe AEs in patients with EGFR-TKI-resistant advanced NSCLC.

PO-1754

血清 CysC 及 NT-proBNP 水平在慢阻肺合并慢性肺 心病患者中的变化及临床意义

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研究 COPD 及 COPD 合并肺心病患者血浆 NTproBNP、Cys C 的水平变化以及 NT-proBNP 、Cys C 与其他临床检测指标之间的相关性。并分析 NTproBNP 与 Cys C 联合检测的灵敏度、特异度。探讨 NT-proBNP 与 Cys C 联合检测对慢性肺心病心力衰 竭患者的临床意义。

PO-1755

晚期非小细胞肺癌免疫检查点抑制剂治疗引起免疫相 关性血小板减少 1 例及文献综述

谢旺、章俊强、胡娜娜、操乐杰 中国科学技术大学附属第一医院(安徽省立医院)

Immune checkpoint inhibitors, including antibodies targeting programmed cell death protein-1 (PD-1) and its receptor programmed cell death ligand-1 (PD-L1), are being used with increasing frequency for the treatment of advanced human malignancies. The treatments of immune checkpoint inhibitors have got durable tumor inhibition and changed the treatment landscape in lung cancer. Immune-related adverse events (irAEs) including colitis, dermatitis, and pneumonitis are well described, but less frequent events, such as immune thrombocytopenia, are now emerging and may sometimes be severe or fatal. This review focuses on the epidemiology, clinical presentation, mechanisms, and prognosis of immune thrombocytopenia occurring in lung cancer patients induced by immune checkpoint inhibitors. present one patient with We also luna adenocarcinoma who received the PD-L1 inhibitor atezolizumab and developed severe thrombocytopenia.

PO-1756

A nomogram prognostic model for combined small-cell lung cancer

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Object Combined small-cell lung cancer (CSCLC) is the special subtype of small cell lung cancer (SCLC), which is composed of the SCLC component intermingling with any of non-SCLC type. This study is the first population-based analysis to develop an efficient prognostic nomogram for predicting the prognosis of CSCLC.

Methods A total of 814 patients with CSCLC diagnosed between 2004 and 2016 were identified from the Surveillance Epidemiology End Results (SEER) database, which were randomly partitioned 7:3 into training and validation datasets. Prognostic factors were determined and integrated into the nomogram using the training set to predict 6-month, 1-, 3- and 5-year survival probability of CSCLC patients. The model was validated by the concordance index (C-index) and calibration curves. Results On multivariable analysis, age, T stage, N stage, M stage, surgery, and chemotherapy were independent factors for overall survival (OS) and were selected to build the nomogram. The nomogram demonstrates satisfactory calibration both in the training and validation set. The C-index was 0.77 for the training set and 0.72 for the validation set. Based on the risk stratification model, we used the optimal cut-off value generated by X-tile

to classify patients into the low-, intermediate- and high-risk groups. Statistically significant differences among the three-risk groups were observed in CSCLC patients.

Conclusion We developed and validated a robust prognostic nomogram model for predicting the 6-month, 1-, 3- and 5-year survival probability in CSCLC patients.

PO-1757

食管憩室-支气管瘘金属组织夹夹闭术一例

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食管憩室-支气管瘘临床少见,易被误诊为肺部感染、 肺脓肿、支气管扩张等,以致患者病情反复,迁延不 愈。本文报道1例被误诊为肺部感染多年的继发于食 管憩室的食管-支气管瘘,详细介绍该患者的临床特 点及诊疗措施,以减少误诊误治,避免病情延误。 患者老年女性,因"反复咳嗽、咳痰10余年,加重伴 发热半月"就诊于我院。患者于10余年前因发热、咯 血就诊于当地医院,诊断"肺结核",抗结核治疗后症

状缓解不明显。其后近十年反复出现咳嗽、咳痰症状, 多次住院考虑均为"肺部感染",反复抗感染治疗。入 院前半月患者饮水呛咳后出现发热,伴咳嗽、咳黄脓 痰加重,胸部 CT 检查可见右下叶背段空洞伴液平, 右中下叶渗出实变,考虑右下叶肺脓肿伴中下叶肺炎, 以"右肺脓肿"收住院。

入院后完善支气管镜检查未见明显异常。电子胃镜 检查示: 食道憩室, 侧壁可见小瘘口。进一步完善食 道碘水造影示: 常规造影可见食管憩室, 但并未见明 确瘘口。嘱患者右侧半卧位, 反复吞服碘水多次后出 现呛咳, 随即可见造影剂经食管憩室细小瘘口进入右 肺野并进入右下叶空洞内, 最后进入右肺下叶背段支 气管腔内。诊断明确: 食管憩室-右下叶支气管瘘; 右肺脓肿。

经过我科、消化内科、胸外科多学科讨论后,因支 气管镜下瘘口未与近端支气管直接交通,我科支气管 镜下无法封堵;患者一般情况差,肺部感染重,合并 贫血、肾功能不全,且胸膜粘连,手术风险大,胸外 科不建议手术治疗;消化科建议尝试行内镜下瘘口金 属组织夹夹闭术。后经我科、消化内科协作,瘘口局 部先予以氩气喷凝,然后予金属组织夹夹闭创面及瘘 口。手术顺利,术后患者恢复良好,咳嗽、咳痰缓解, 进食后无明显呛咳。继续随访1年,患者病情稳定。

PO-1758

15 例肺硬化性血管瘤临床特点分析

马李杰、张庭秀、肖贞良 中国人民解放军西部战区总医院

探讨肺硬化性血管瘤的临床特点,以提高临床对肺硬 化性血管瘤的诊治能力。

PO-1759

125I 放射性粒子植入治疗晚期肺癌的临床分析

马李杰、张庭秀、刘合祥、肖贞良 中国人民解放军西部战区总医院

通过分析 132 例 CT 引导下 125I 放射性粒子植入治疗 肺癌患者的临床数据,评估评估粒子植入治疗在肺癌 中的疗效。

PO-1760

慢阻肺急性加重患者合并症对疾病影响的病例回顾性 对照研究

刘湘、卢玲、王莉、陈敏、邢祥菊、姚伟、王长征 重庆医科大学附属第三医院

探讨慢阻肺急性加重患者合并症对住院治疗、疾病严 重程度、负担等方面的影响,更好地防治具有合并症 的慢阻肺患者提出参考。

PO-1761

老年社区获得性肺炎患者并发深静脉血栓 的临床特 点及相关因素分析

马晓蓉、戴缤 首都医科大学附属北京世纪坛医院

目的:分析老年社区获得性肺炎(communityacquired pneumonia,CAP)患者合并深静脉血栓 (deep venous thrombosis, DVT)的临床特点以及相 关影响因素。

诱导痰尿酸在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重中的临床价 值

刘盼盼、赵蕾、王金睿 上海市浦东新区公利医院

研究慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)患者血清及诱导痰尿酸的表达水平,明确其是否可预测 COPD 急性加重风险并应用于 AECOPD 的早期诊断中。

PO-1763

支气管热成形术治疗重症哮喘疗效预测指标的探索研 究

苏柱泉、林丽琴、樊明粤、李时悦 广州医科大学附属第一医院

探索预测支气管热成形术(BT)治疗重症哮喘疗效 的临床指标,为筛选适用 BT 治疗的病例提供指导依 据。

PO-1764

无创正压通气与经鼻高流量氧疗交替使用在慢性阻塞 性肺疾病急性加重合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者中的应用

姜子峰、吴雪玲 苏州大学附属第二医院

探讨无创正压通气(NPPV)与经鼻高流量氧疗 (HFNC)交替使用在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重合 并II型呼吸衰竭患者中的临床疗效。

PO-1765

快速现场微生物学评价应用于呼吸重症监护室

陶毅、宋立成、解立新、王凯飞、付晗 中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心呼吸与危重症医 学科

分析快速现场微生物学评价(M-ROSE)应用于呼吸 重症监护室(RICU)的临床价值和对危重症患者预 后的影响

PO-1766

低分子量透明质酸通过 MyD88/TLR4 非依赖性信号 通路减少 LPS 介导的急性肺损伤实验研究

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2. 杭州师范大学附属德清医院

本研究旨在探讨低分子量透明质酸(200kda,LMM) 在体内外减轻 LPS 诱导的肺部炎症的机制。

PO-1767

NLR、PLR 在不同血嗜酸性粒细胞水平慢性阻塞性 肺疾病急性加重中的价值

侯媛媛、曾晓丽、包海荣、刘晓菊 兰州大学第一医院

本文通过分析不同血嗜酸性粒细胞(EOS)水平慢 性阻塞性肺疾病(简称慢阻肺)急性加重患者的临床 特征,探讨新型炎症标志物中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比 值(NLR)、血小板/淋巴细胞比值(PLR)在慢阻 肺急性加重中的价值。

PO-1768

粘液性水肿昏迷合并困难气道:病例报告并文献复习

曹柳兆、桑琳莉、赵蒙蒙、丁平、徐兴祥 江苏省苏北人民医院

甲状腺功能减退症是常见的内分泌疾病,其往往引起 非特异性的临床症状。粘液性水肿昏迷和甲状腺功能 减退性肌病是甲状腺功能减退的严重并发症,病死率 极高。我们介绍了由于粘液性水肿昏迷和肌病并伴 有上呼吸道阻塞而导致的拔管失败的罕见情况。该患 者系 54 岁老年女性,因昏迷和呼吸衰竭收住入我院 RICU。体格检查显示神志昏迷,肥胖,肤色苍白, 皮肤粗糙,头发稀疏,呼吸音粗,未闻及明显干湿罗 音,肌张力减退,下肢非凹陷性水肿。首次动脉血气 分析提示 II 型呼吸衰竭,胸部 CT 扫描显示少量胸腔 积液和心包积液。头部 CT 扫描未提示急性脑血管疾 病或其他中枢神经系统疾病。入院后进行机械通气后 意识逐步恢复,辅助检查提示 FT3、FT4 显著下降, TSH升高,肌酶升高,考虑诊断 II 型呼吸衰竭;甲状 腺功能减退性肌病的诊断,患者意识清醒,自发呼吸 可,低压力支持条件 PSV 模式通气下,生命体征稳 定,遂予脱机拔管序贯无创通气。拔管后呼吸机显示 潮气量低,并且患者迅速出现血氧饱和度下降,意识 改变。喉镜下发现声门周围的组织明显水肿,导致插 管困难,遂紧急行气管切开。经过甲状腺素补充等治 疗,患者逐步脱机。肌病及上气道梗阻等多方面因素 均可导致患者高碳酸血症及呼吸衰竭,而上气道梗阻 最终导致患者脱机困难,气管切开难以避免。粘液水 肿可发生于全身各个部位,粘液水肿导致上气道梗阻 的报道十分罕见,本研究拟通过病案报道及文献复习, 旨在引起临床医生的关注。如果遇到长期未治疗的 严重甲状腺功能减退症患者,必须在脱机拔管前通过 气囊漏气试验等评估上气道。对于这类患者,长期 气管切开术通常是不可避免的。

PO-1769

在慢性呼吸系统疾病中吸入性激素更易引起非结核 分枝杆菌感染,而不是结核分枝杆菌感染 : 一项系 统回顾与 Meta 分析

尤雅洁¹、时国朝²、倪梦颖² 1. 江苏省人民医院(南京医科大学第一附属医院) 2. 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

We investigate the association between ICSand mycobacterium in patients with chronic respiratory diseases

PO-1770

以呼吸道症状首发的结缔组织病相关间质性肺病的临 床特征分析

廖明瑛、包海荣、曾晓丽、刘晓菊 兰州大学第一医院

分析以呼吸道症状首发的结缔组织病(CTD)相关间 质性肺病(ILD)的临床特征,提高对以呼吸道症状 首发的结缔组织病相关间质性肺病(CTD-ILD)的认 识。

PO-1771 **无创呼吸机治疗依从性的研究进展**

刘文静 衡水市人民医院

在临床实践工作中,慢阻肺合并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停,两种疾病共存于同一个体的案例屡见不鲜,OS 患病率在不同研究中因研究人群及样本量的差异而不尽相同,文献显示 OSA 患者中合并 COPD 约 11%~41%,COPD 患者中合并 OSA 更是高达 50%左右[5-6]。对于疾病的高患病率,治疗及预防疾病急性加重显得尤为关键,无论对于频繁急性加重的 COPD 患者还是OSA 患者,更或是 OS 患者,无创正压通气(noninvasive positive pressure ventilation,NPPV)治疗可成为首选和初始治疗手段[7-9]。故从长远角度着眼,无创呼吸机的使用情况可能决定着患者的疾病预后。

PO-1772

广东省慢性咳嗽的诊治现状及生活质量的多中心调查

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3. 广东省三级综合医院

咳嗽是国内外患者寻求医疗帮助最常见的主诉,影响 全球约 10%的人口。目前关于中国慢性咳嗽的诊治 现状仍然是不清楚的。因此,我们将开展一项多中心、 横断面调查,以期了解广东省慢性咳嗽的诊治情况及 其对生活质量的影响。

PO-1773 不同分娩方式新生儿肺部超声表现

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探讨新生儿肺部超声表现,比较顺产和剖腹产新生儿 肺部超声的不同

IL-33 基因多态性在广西黑衣壮族儿童哮喘易感性研 究和总血清 IL-33 水平的相关性

李沛隆 昆明医科大学

了解 IL-33 (interleukin 33,IL-33) 基因 rs1342326,rs928413 位点单核苷酸多态性(Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, SNP)在广西壮族儿童人群中的分布频率并初步探究广西地区黑衣壮儿童哮喘 易感性及总血清 IL-33 水平的相关性。

PO-1775

慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者肺泡灌洗液中 CXCL13 的水平及临床意义

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分析与诱导性支气管相关淋巴组织(iBALT)相关趋 化因子 CXCL13 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期 (AECOPD)患者肺泡灌洗液中的变化及临床意义, 为 AECOPD 患者的精准化治疗提供依据。

PO-1776

贝达喹啉、德拉玛尼和氯法齐明在 MAC 亚种的 体外 药敏性分析

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4. 北京医院呼吸与危重症医学科 国家老年医学中心

了解三种抗结核新药贝达喹啉、德拉玛尼和氯法齐明 在鸟-胞内分枝杆菌复合群(MAC)亚种中的体外药 物敏感性,了解 MAC 亚种间对这三种药物是否存在 药敏差异,探索 MAC 肺病治疗的潜在有效药物。 PO-1777 肺栓塞患者的摄氧效率与运动耐力的相关性

陈淑娟 常州市第四人民医院

通过心肺运动试验研究恢复初期肺栓塞患者的摄氧效 率与运动耐力的相关性

PO-1778

对接受无创呼吸治疗的Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭患者进行优质护 理的效果观察

曹慧

武汉市中心医院分院

摘要:目的:对无创呼吸治疗的 II 型呼吸衰竭患者进 行优质护理的效果进行观察。

PO-1779

《我国肺功能检查影响因素文献分析及临床启示》

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了解患者拒绝肺功能检查的可能原因及研究进展,为 提高肺功能检查依从性策略的制定和相关研究的设计 提供线索和依据。

PO-1780 畸胎瘤患者 Hb 浓度校正前后对肺一氧化碳弥散量的 影响

刘瑞静 邢台医专第二附属医院

分析畸胎瘤患者不同 Hb 浓度校正前后对肺一氧化碳 弥散量的影响。

A longitudinal follow-up of COVID-19 patients in the convalescent phase showed recovery in radiological results, the dynamics of lymphocytes, and a decrease in the level of IgG antibody: a single-centre, observational study

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Object Given the high prevalence of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) globally, and the increased number of patients being discharged, it is necessary to understand the health consequences of COVID-19 to formulate and manage public policy concerning convalescent patients.

Methods A longitudinal follow-up investigation of 25 patients from a tertiary hospital in Henan provincial was conducted 8 weeks after discharge. Of these 15 attended a second follow-up patients. appointment 8 weeks after that. A throat swab reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis for SARS-CoV-2 and chest computerized tomography (CT) scans were implemented at the first follow-up appointment, and a total of 40 blood samples (25 from the first and 15 from the second follow-up appointment) were collected. Patients' levels of Immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody against S-Receptor binding domain (S-RBD) and Nucleocapsid Protein (NP) of SARS-CoV-2 and the subpopulation of lymphocytes were evaluated using an enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) test and flow cytometry, respectively.

Results At the first follow-up appointment, 10 of the 25 patients (40.0%) showed complete radiological resolution. Of these patients, 80.0% were classified as moderate, and 80.0% were younger (those whose age was ≤ the median age of all the patients). The predominant patterns of abnormalities included an irregular line (12/25, 48.0%), ground-glass opacity (GGO) (44.0%), and multiple GGOs (28.0%). At the first followup appointment, 40.0% (10/25) of patients still had lymphopenia. Of the 15 patients who were followed-up with twice, the ratio of lymphopenia was 80% (12/15), 60.0% (9/15), and 46.7% (7/15) at 0, 8, and 16 weeks after discharge, respectively. This was mainly due to a decrease in the cluster of differentiation (CD) 4+ T lymphocyte, which was observed in 60% (9/15), 60% (9/15), and 46.7% (7/15) of total patients at 0, 8, and 16 weeks after discharge, respectively. All of the patients were S-RBD and NP IgG antibody positive at the first followup appointment. 40.0% (6/15) and 66.7% (10/15) of patients showed a decrease over 50.0% in the level of NP and S-RBD IgG antibodies, respectively, at the second follow-up appointment. The NP and S-RBD IgG antibodies' levels declined to 44.6% (P=0.044) and 28.1% (P=0.18), respectively. 0 and 26.7% (4/15) of patients turned from NP and S-RBD IgG antibody positive to negative, respectively.

Conclusion About half of the patients still showed at least 1 abnormality in chest CT scans 8 weeks after discharge and lymphopenia 16 weeks after discharge. The level of the IgG antibody had declined by the follow-up appointment. Notably, the S-RBD IgG antibody declined more dramatically than that of NP. These results may have implications in the making of policies related to disease prevention, the long-term management of discharged patients, and vaccines' development.

PO-1782

烟曲霉感染时糖尿病小鼠中性粒细胞经 ERK1/2-NOX2 通路调控细胞内活性氧

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烟曲霉感染时糖尿病小鼠中性粒细胞活性氧生成异常 的机制目前尚不清楚,推测可能与 ERK1/2 异常激活 NOX2 有关。

PO-1783

恶性肿瘤相关静脉血栓形成内在机制及防治的研究进 展

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恶性肿瘤相关的静脉血栓(venous thromboembolism,VTE)形成是肿瘤患者死亡的主 要原因,包括动脉和静脉血栓栓塞症。恶性肿瘤并发 VTE风险的影响因素很多,包括癌症类型、分期、治 疗和伴随疾病等。恶性肿瘤并发 VTE 有更高的死亡 风险,因其临床症状与恶性肿瘤晚期表现具有一定的 不典型性,容易造成漏诊,目前存在多种原发性和复 发性 VTE 的风险模型来早期评估 VTE 发生率,但仍 需其他预测因子来改善模型效果以进一步区分 VTE 高风险患者。这篇综述概述了恶性肿瘤相关 VTE 形 成的流行病学、危险因素、生物标记物的内在机制及 VTE 的防治等研究现状,以提高对 VTE 的认识,实现 早预防、早诊断、早治疗。

基线 FENO 预测慢阻肺患者对 ICS 的治疗反应性: 一项非干预性真实世界研究

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FENO 在慢阻肺评价的意义尚不清楚,本研究首次在 非干预性真实世界中,通过对初诊慢阻肺患者的前瞻 性随访研究,探讨基线 FENO 对于慢阻肺 ICS 治疗 反应性的预测作用。

PO-1785

类固醇脱氢酶及羟基类固醇脱氢酶样蛋白 2 的研究进 展

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短 链 脱 氢 酶 (Short-Chain Dehydrogenases / Reductases, SDRs) 超家族是在所有生命领域都发 现的一个蛋白质超家族,具有低同源性的蛋白序列和 N 端保守基序的特征,该家族在催化各种底物的氧化 和 还 原 中 发 挥 重 要 作 用 。 类 固 醇 脱 氢 酶 (Hydrosteroid dehydrogenase,HSD) 也是 SDRs的 一员,同样具有 SDR 家族的典型特征,这些酶在机 体代谢中起着重要的作用,而且这些酶的一些抑制剂 已经用于临床治疗疾病。人羟基类固醇脱氢酶样蛋白 2 (hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase-like 2, HSDL2) 也是 SDRs 家族成员,由 N 段 SDR 结构域和 C 段固 醇载体蛋白 2 (Sterol carrier protein-2, SCP-2) 结 构域组成,该结构域含有过氧化物酶体靶向信号 (ARL)。

PO-1786

颈部坏死性筋膜炎伴下行性坏死性纵隔感染的诊断及 治疗

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总结归纳颈部坏死性筋膜炎伴下行性坏死性纵隔感染 的诊断和治疗方法,为更及时有效地治疗该类疾病提 供依据。 PO-1787 格列本脲抑制小鼠炎性相关肺癌的蛋白组学分析

翟婷婷、刘红 郑州大学第一附属医院

本研究通过建立炎性相关肺癌的小鼠模型,并给予格 列本脲治疗。采用 TMT 蛋白组学定量技术检测各组 小鼠肺组织的蛋白表达谱,筛选出差异蛋白,利用生 物信息学分析这些差异蛋白的主要功能和涉及的主要 通路,为后期探索格列本脲作用于炎性相关肺癌的蛋 白靶点、机制的研究奠定前期基础,为肺癌的治疗提 供新思路。

PO-1788

诺卡氏菌与铜绿假单胞菌共存致支气管扩张并感染 1 例报告

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关键词:诺卡氏菌、铜绿假单胞菌、支气管扩张 1. 病历资料: 患者女, 52岁, 以"反复咳嗽、气喘 10 余年,加重3天伴发热"于2020-09-11入院。患者于 入院前 10 余年来反复出现咳嗽、咳痰, 为黄色脓痰, 偶有痰中带血,多于感冒后加重,无胸胸闷、心悸, 无盗汗、乏力,无双下肢浮肿,曾多次就诊外院及省 协和医院院,诊断为"支气管扩张症、支气管哮喘", 给予抗感染、祛痰、平喘等治疗后症状可缓解,但反 复发作。3 天前上述症状再发,咳黄色脓痰,痰多不 易咳出,伴畏冷、发热,最高体温 39.0℃,无咯血, 无胸闷、心悸,无恶心、呕吐。查体:神志清楚,双 肺呼吸音清, 双肺可闻及湿性啰音。入院查肺部 CT: 双肺多发支气管扩张伴感染, 左肺下叶炎症。血常规: WBC 10.03x10^9/L, NE% 78%。入院后予以"哌拉 西林他唑巴坦+异帕米星"抗感染及化痰止咳等治疗, 治疗后3天后仍有低热,咳嗽较前有减轻,但痰仍较 多,呈黄色浓痰,进一步行纤支镜检查并送检肺泡灌 洗液培养, 培养结果提示诺卡氏菌与铜绿假单胞菌感 染, 细菌比例各占 50%。根据培养结果予加用"复方 新诺明片"口服抗感染治疗。经治疗后患者咳嗽好转, 咳痰明显减少,无发热,目前门诊多次随访病情稳定, 复查肺部 CT 病灶较前明显好转。

2.讨论:诺卡菌病是诺卡菌引起的化脓性肉芽肿性病 变。肺诺卡氏菌病起病缓急不一。免疫功能低下者常 呈急性起病。全身症状有发热,疲乏无力,厌食等。 呼吸道症状有咳嗽,黏稠脓痰,量通常不多,胸痛, 气急,咯血等。不治疗或治疗延误则转成慢性,出现 类似肺结核病的慢性感染的相应表现。 胸部 X 线呈现 炎症浸润、实变、单发或多发结节状阴影, 经常有脓 肿和空洞形成, 偶见厚壁空洞。病变分布以两下叶多 见,亦可呈粟粒样或弥漫性间质性浸润,约 1/3 患者 并发脓胸。确诊依赖痰、下呼吸道分泌物或胸液培养 以及肺活组织病理检查。血清学方法和皮肤试验无诊 断意义。治疗肺诺卡氏菌病首洗磺胺药,磺胺嘧嘧啶 6~12g/d, 分 4~6 次口服, 1 月后适当减量, 疗程 半年。磺胺甲噁唑/甲氧苄啶(复方磺胺甲噁唑)亦 可选择。据认为,联合氨苄西林或阿米卡星可起协同 作用。若磺胺药过敏,大环内酯和β-内酰胺抗生素亦 可选用。综上: 支气管扩张反复发作感染, 且经积极 抗感染治疗后疗效欠佳时应积极寻找致病菌,基层医 院应提高纤支镜肺泡灌洗等检查提高病原学诊断,进 一步提高临床疗效。

PO-1789

心肺运动试验评估心脑血管慢病患者的肺通气和气体 交换功能

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探讨心肺运动试验(CPET)评估心脑血管慢病患者的肺通气和气体交换功能。

PO-1790

Dynamic Changes of Amplitude of Low-Frequency Fluctuations in Patients With Asthma

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Object Growing evidence demonstrate that asthma patients have a high risk of cognitive decline and exhibit abnormal brain activity. The purpose of the study was to assess temporal variability of local brain activity in patients with asthma using the dynamic amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation (dALFF) method.

Methods Thirty-one patients and thirty-one healthy controls (HCs) closely matched in age, sex, and education were enrolled in this study. Full-brain static functional magnetic resonance imaging (rs - fMRI) scans for all subjects, calculated dynamic dALFF values for all subjects using sliding window methods, and conducted two sample t tests of standardized dALFF through the SPM12 toolkit to analyze dynamic intrinsic brain activity differences between the asthma and HC groups.

Results Compared with HCs, asthma patients exhibited increased dALFF values in the left Cerebelum 7b,the Temporal Inferior,the right Frontal Inferior Operculum,the left Occipital Superior,the right Frontal Middle,the left Rolandic Operculum and the left Parietal Inferior as well as decreased dALFF values in the right Cerebelum Crus _2, the left thalamus, the left Cerebelum_4_5 and the right Cuneu.

Conclusion Studies have shown that patients with asthma show abnormal dALFF in the bilateral cerebellum, visual cortex, sensory motor network, default mode network (DMN), and other participating cognitive control networks, which may reflect the occurrence of cognitive decline is the result of the interaction between brain structure and function. Therefore, abnormal dynamic spontaneous brain activity may give a new insight into the neurophysiological mechanisms of asthma and further provide a reliable theoretical basis for early diagnosis and effective intervention.

PO-1791

Antifibrotic and Anti-inflammatory Activity of the Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor SKLB-YTH-18 in Experimental Models of Lung Fibrosis

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Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is marked by the excessive accumulation of extracellular matrix, which participates in a variety of chronic diseases or in_x0002_juries and seriously threatens human health. Due to the side effects of clinical drugs, there is still a need to develop novel and less toxic drugs to treat pulmonary fibrosis. SKLB-YTH-18, a novel multi-kinase inhibitor, was developed through computer-aided drug design, *de novo* synthesis, and high-throughput screening by our group. In this study, we used the clinical drug nintedanib as a positive control and evaluated the activity of SKLB-YTH-18 in inhibiting lung fibrosis *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Methods Firstly, the pharmacokinetic parameters of YTH-18 were obtained by oral or intravenous administration in rats. Next, in vivo bleomycin (2 mg·kg⁻¹) bronchial instillation was used to establish pulmonary fibrosis model in C57BL/6 mice. The oral administration of YTH-18 (30 mg·kg⁻¹ and 60 mg·kg⁻¹) to explore its preventive effect on bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis. The animals were

sacrificed on the 14th day and 28th day respectively. Then, the content of inflammatory factors in the serum was testify by ELISA assay, and the tissue structure and collagen content were evaluated by H&E and Masson staining. Immunohistochemistry and Western blot were performed to explore the expression of fibrosis-related proteins: type I collagen (Collagen I) and α -smooth muscle actin (q-SMA) in mouse lung tissue. Moreover, we carried on Flow cytometry to detect the effect of YTH-18 on MDSCs(Myeloid-derived suppressor cells) and macrophages mouse lung tissue. in In the therapeutic model, drug intervention was started after the ninth day after BLM instillation, and lung tissue was taken on the 28th day to examine whether YTH-18 can reverse pulmonary fibrosis. Simultaneously conduct acute toxicity experiments to investigate the toxicity of the drugs. In vitro, the proliferation inhibitory activity of YTH-18 on fibroblast cells was demonstrated by MTT assay and the and immunofluorescence Western blot experiments were conducted to show the expression of Collagen I and α-SMA. Besides, the scratch experiment was used to explore the effect of YTH-18 on the migration of A549 cells induced by TGF-B1, and the protein expression of α-SMA and epithelial marker E-cadherin were exhibited by Western blot. **Results** The oral bioavailability of YTH-18 is 47%. which is better than that of nintedanib. In vivo, compared with the control group, YTH-18 could reduce the content of inflammatory cells in the mouse alveolar lavage fluid. At the same time, YTH-18 remarkably improved the destruction of lung alleviated collagen tissue and deposition. Additionally, the upregulation of α-SMA and Collagen I was observed in the lung tissue of bleomycin mice, which was abrogated by YTH-18 treatment. Flow cytometry verified that YTH-18 could suppress the secretion of MDSCs and macrophages in the lung tissue of fibrosis mice. During the period of inflammation subsided in mice, the experimental results as well as confirmed YTH-18 could further reverse the destruction of the lung tissue and decrease deposition of collagen. Most importantly, the acute toxicity test data showed the good safety of YTH-18. In vitro, CCK-8 experiment results show that YTH-18 inhibits the proliferation of NIH-3T3 and HPF in a concentration and time-dependent positive manner superior to the control nintedanib and the protein expression of α-SMA and collagen I induced by TGF- β 1 (5 ng·mL⁻¹) was significantly inhibited by YTH-18(5 μ M). Simultaneously, cell wound scratch assay showed that YTH-18(5 µM) blocked the migration of A549 cells induced by TGF- β 1 (5 ng·mL⁻¹). The results of immunofluorescence and western blot experiments also demonstrated that YTH-18(5 µM) inhibited the epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT) of A549 cells induced by TGF- β 1 (5 ng·mL⁻¹).

Conclusion Taken together, these preclinical evaluations suggested that YTH-18 could be a promising drug candidate for IPF treatment.

PO-1792

mmu_circ_0001359 修饰的脂肪干细胞外泌体 _x000B_通过增强 FoxO1 信号介导 M2 型巨噬细胞 极化在哮喘气道重塑中的作用研究

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3. 中国人民解放军海军军医大学

1、明确脂肪干细胞(ADSC)外泌体与哮喘气道修 复的关系

2、阐明 mmu_circ_0001359 修饰的 ADSC 外泌体促进 M2 型巨噬细胞极化的机制并验证其可通过 miR-183-5p/FoxO1 机制促进 M2 型巨噬细胞极化,进而改善哮喘气道炎症,减轻气道重塑

PO-1793

预测特发性肺纤维化预后的新指标: 3D-胸部 CT 估 算肺纤维化程度

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探讨 3D-CT (three-dimensional CT) 估算肺纤维化 程度,即肺纤维化体积 (fibrotic lung volume, FLV) 占肺总体积 (total lung volume, TLV)的百分比 (简称 CTFLV/TLV%)预测特发性肺纤维化患者的 预后。

PO-1794

More severe hyper-coagulation status, cytokine storm, and disease progression in coronavirus disease 2019 with persistent RT-PCR negative results: a multicenter prospective study

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Gelei Lan 、 Xueqing Du 、 Chunrong Huang 、

Ranran Dai、Wei Chen

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Object Persistent negative results of reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) from pharyngeal swabs are not rare in coronavirus

disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients, but their characteristics were not well studied.

Methods PCR confirmed and serum antibody confirmed patients with persistent negative PCR results hospitalized in two medical centers during February and March 2020 were included. Differences in clinical and laboratory characteristics as well as factors affecting their prognosis were analyzed.

Results There were 114 PCR confirmed and 17 serology confirmed cases included. Compared with PCR-confirmed patients, serology-confirmed patients were older and likely to have hypertension, vomiting, or symptoms of chest pain and dyspnea. In addition, higher levels of C-reactive protein, total bilirubin, D-dimer, fibrinogen, troponin, interleukin-6 and IL-8 were also found. Although with similar mortality, serology confirmed patients were more likely to have disease progression. High levels of D-dimer and IL-6 were possibly the underlying factors leading to their worse prognosis.

Conclusion Serology confirmed COVID-19 patients with at least three negative PCR results had different clinical characteristics and were likely to have disease progression, possibly due to more severe hyper-coagulation status and cytokine storm.

PO-1795

循环细胞外囊泡是预测癌症治疗反应的有效标志物

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Cancer remains one of the most challenging diseases, as many patients show limited therapeutic response to treatment. Liquid biopsy is a minimally invasive method that has the advantage of providing real-time disease information with the least damage to cancer patients. Extracellular vesicles (EVs) released by the parental cells and protected by lipid bilayer membrane structure represent an emerging liquid biopsy modality. Apart from promoting cell growth, proliferation, and migration, EVs and their cargos (mainly miRNAs and proteins) are also biomarkers for cancer diagnosis and prognosis. Furthermore, their alterations pre- and post-therapy can guide therapeutic strategy determinations for better-stratified therapy. In this review, we summarize the potential clinical significance of EVs and their cargos in therapeutic response monitoring and prediction in several cancers (mainly lung cancer, prostate cancer, breast cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioblastoma, and head and neck squamous cell carcinoma) and discuss the questions that require future investigation.

PO-1796 西安市哮喘患者吸入性过敏原分布特征

卢沂沂、刘昀 西安交通大学第二附属医院

探讨西安市哮喘患者吸入性过敏原的分布特征。

PO-1797

Association Between Longitudinal Change in Abnormal Fasting Blood Glucose Levels and Outcome of COVID-19 Patients Without Previous Diagnosis of Diabetes

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Object This retrospective study examined changes in fasting blood glucose (FBG) levels during hospitalization and their effect on risk of death for Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients without previously diagnosed diabetes.

Methods A model with low- and high-stable pattern trajectories was established based on a longitudinal change in FBG levels. We analyzed FBG trajectory-associated clinical features and risk factors for death due to COVID-19.

Results Of the 230 enrolled patients, 44 died and 87.83% had a low-stable pattern (average FBG range: 6.63-7.54 mmol/L), and 12.17% had a highstable pattern (average FBG range: 12.59-14.02 mmol/L). There were statistical differences in laboratory fifindings and case fatality between the two FBG patterns. Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that increased neutrophil count (odds ratio [OR], 25.43; 95% confifidence interval [CI]: 2.07, 313.03), elevated direct bilirubin (OR, 5.80; 95%CI: 1.72, 19.58), elevated creatinine (OR, 26.69; 95% CI: 5.82, 122.29), lymphopenia (OR, 8.07; 95% CI: 2.70, 24.14), and high-stable FBG pattern (OR, 8.79; 95% CI: 2.39, 32.29) were independent risk factors for higher case fatality in patients with COVID-19 and hyperglycemia but no history of diabetes.

Conclusion FBG trajectories were signifificantly associated with death risk in patients with COVID-19 and no diabetes.

应用免疫组库分析技术揭示新冠肺炎患者免疫反应特 征

牛学锋¹、颜奇鸿^{1,2}、梁欢¹、陈凌^{1,2} 1. 广州医科大学附属第一医院 2. 中科院广州生物医药与健康研究院

新冠病毒引发全球大流行,严重威胁公共卫生安全。 了解新冠病毒感染后的宿主免疫状态,解释疾病发生 的免疫病理机制,获得抗病毒保护性免疫应答机制, 对于 COVID-19 的防治具有极其重大的意义。

PO-1799

早期呼吸康复对重度慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重患者 预后影响的回顾性研究

叶世贤、赵东兴、苏冠升、刘妮、郑则广 广州医科大学附属第一医院

为了探讨真实世界重度慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)急 性加重(AECOPD)患者在住院期间实施早期呼吸康复 治疗的有效性。

PO-1800

Deep learning-based automatic feature mining method for respiratory medicine CT images

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Object Commonly used CT image feature mining methods adopt the principle of pattern matching, which is limited by the complex structure of CT images and the computational complexity of pattern matching, resulting in low accuracy and high mining cost. To this end, an automatic feature mining method based on deep learning for CT images of respiratory medicine was investigated. CT images were pre-processed using the maximum inter-class variance principle, and the processed images were segmented using a convolutional neural network. The segmented processed images were feature mined using an optimized support vector machine model. Simulation experiments verified that the studied feature mining method is feasible with an average improvement of about 10% accuracy and a lower mining cost.

Methods The converted CT gray image is divided into two categories according to the different pixel values in the image. The classification probability of the classified pixel points is as follows [4] :

(1)

In formula (1), is the probability that image pixel points belong to class ; is the probability that image pixels belong to a class ; The images were divided into and according to the threshold value of . is the gray scale range of the image; is the total number of pixels in the CT image; is the number of pixels in the image with a gray value of . The gray mean values of the two categories of pixels after classification are as follows [5]:

(2)

The gray mean of the whole CT image is , and the threshold of image pixel segmentation is successively increased by step size 1 within the gray range of the image. When the value of threshold is selected to maximize the calculation result of the following formula, the corresponding threshold is the optimal threshold of image binarization processing [6].

(3)

In the above formula, is inter-class variance. According to the optimal classification threshold, the binarization of the whole image is completed. The binarization image is divided into 8 connected regions. The pixel value in the bright region of the image is used to replace the pixel value on the boundary, and the isolated small points and boundary burrs are removed by starting the operation. After the above processing, the deep learning theory is used to segment the image.

Results The mining accuracy and recall rate data of the two image feature mining methods in the feature mining of the experimental image set are shown in table 1. In the process of feature mining in CT images of patients, the cost of feature mining in the two methods is shown in figure 2. The information in the chart is analyzed comprehensively to reach the final conclusion of this experiment.

Table 1 Comparison of the accuracy and recall rates of image feature mining methods /%

Serial number

Experimental group method

Control group method

By analyzing the data in the above table, it can be seen that the accuracy of the experimental group method in image feature mining is higher than 87%, while that of the control group method fluctuates between 77 and 85%. The average mining accuracy of the experimental group was 90.61%, and that of the control group was 80.96%. Compared with the control group, the average mining accuracy of the experimental group was about 10% higher. The average recall rate of the experimental group was 93.58%, higher than that of the control group (83.92%). Moreover, while maintaining high accuracy and recall rate, the time of image feature mining in the experimental group was less than that in the control group. All above indicate that the experimental group method has high mining accuracy and recall rate in CT image feature mining. By analyzing the trend of the curve in the figure below and the relationship between the curves, it can be seen that with the continuous increase of the amount of CT image data, the cost of the two methods in feature mining also increases. For high resolution CT image feature mining, the mining cost of control method is slightly lower than that of low resolution CT image feature mining. The cost of feature mining of CT images with different resolutions differs little in the experimental group and is much less than that of the control group. With the

increase of the amount of CT image set data, the mining cost of the experimental group method increased far less than that of the control group. In addition, the mining cost of the control group method increased more and more rapidly, while the cost growth rate of the experimental group method tended to be stable. The above contents indicate that the experimental group method has lower mining cost and better mining effect when the same amount of data is mined.

Figure 2 Cost comparison of image feature mining In summary, compared with the traditional feature mining method, the deep-learn-based automatic feature mining method of CT image in respiratory medicine studied in this paper has been significantly improved in terms of the accuracy and recall rate of feature mining. Moreover, the mining cost is lower and it is feasible.

Conclusion CT image plays a very important role in medical diagnosis. modern Through the interpretation of CT image information, doctors can make an accurate preliminary diagnosis of the patient's condition. The feature information mining of CT images is very critical for the diagnosis process of respiratory medicine. Therefore, this paper studies the automatic feature mining method of CT images in respiratory medicine based on deep learning. With the good performance of deep learning, the problems existing in traditional mining methods are improved. The simulation experiment shows that the recall and accuracy of the feature mining method in this paper are significantly improved compared with the traditional method, which proves that the method has superior feasibility and reliability.

PO-1801

Novel Plasma Candidates for Diagnostic and Therapeutic Biomarkers in Lymphangioleiomyomatosis

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Object Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) is a rare (affecting approximately five per million) and progressive cystic lung disease that occurs almost exclusively in women of reproductive age. The pathogenesis of LAM is the excessive proliferation of atypical smooth muscle like cells (LAM cells) and the occurrence of multiple cysts in lung tissue. Therefore, LAM is often considered as a low-grade metastatic tumor. Due to the rarity and diversity of initial symptoms of LAM, the diagnosis is challenging to establish, many cases are mislabelled as having asthma or emphysema, and the resulting respiratory failure can be fatal. Additionally, with pathogenic

mechanism unclear, treatment options for LAM are quite limited. Therefore, it is urgently needed to search for early screening biomarkers and novel curative targets for LAM.

Methods From April 2017 to October 2019, qualifield plasma samples were obtained to explore differences in 59 proteins between 67 LAM patients and 49 healthy controls by Luminex. We further performed a subgroup analysis based on whether LAM patients were combined with chylothorax, pneumothorax, systemic involvement, and obstructive ventilation dysfunction.

Results The levels of 22 molecules in plasma, including: LAG-3, IL-22, EGF, PDGF-BB, MCP-1, PD1, VEGF-D, IL-18, CD137, IL-1alpha, CD27, TNFbeta, BDNF, GRO-alpha, MIP-1alpha, RANTES, IL-21, CD80, IL-31, CD28, IL-1beta and IDO, were significant different between LAM patients and healthy controls (p < 0.05). For depicting the overall differences, we then classified 59 proteins into eight classifications according to the biological function. Each classification score was acquired by computing the weighted mean expression level of proteins in each category. Further statistical tests revealed that LAM patients displayed significantly higher level of growth factors (p = 0.006), as expected. Most interesting, however, the plasma level of costimulatory molecules was markedly decreased in LAM (p = 0.008). Next, we investigated whether there were any plasma molecules for LAM diagnosis had better predictive value than plasma VEGF-D-a widely recognized biomarker associated with LAM. Increased levels of EGF, PDGF-BB and decreased plasma levels of LAG-3, IL-22, MCP-1, PD1, IL-18, CD137 were related to a higher risk of ill-being, with area under the curve (AUC) values not less than VEGF-D. The prediction effect of LAG-3 was statistically better than VEGF-D (p = 0.026). The results of correlation analysis with differentially expressed plasma proteins and clinical index revealed that IL-18 was correlated negatively with St. George':s Respiratory Questionnaire score and pulmonary artery systolic pressure, meanwhile, had a highly positive correlation with lung function and 6-Minute Walk Test distance. A subgroup analysis of LAM patients suggested that VEGF-D, CD80 and HVEM were statistically different among LAM patients with chylothorax, LAM patients without chylothorax, and healthy people. In addition to VEGF-D, PD-L1 showed the potential to serve as screening tool to predict LAM patients with pneumothorax and LAM patients without pneumothorax.

Conclusion We performed a large-scale analysis of plasma proteins in women with LAM, and found plasma IL-18 levels could be a novel candidate therapeutic target for LAM, and plasma LAG-3 was likely to have better clinical value in the diagnosis of LAM than plasma VEGF-D.
IGF-1 对急性肺损伤小鼠肺纤维化发病机制的影响

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观察 IGF-1 (血清胰岛素样生长因子-1) 在急性肺损 伤所致小鼠肺纤维化中的表达情况,探讨其在小鼠肺 纤维化过程中的作用机制,为临床诊治提供依据。

PO-1803

Evaluating Allosteric Pathways in ACE2 – A Spectroscopic Study of Domains Cooperativity in the SARS-CoV-2 S1 protein Receptor

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Object Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), as a transmembrane protein, serves as the main entry point into cells for SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19). The domain of ACE2, which is specifically binding to the spike S1 protein of SARS-CoV-2, locates on the surface of cells in most human organs. The enzymatic domain of ACE2 on the surface of cells results in endocytosis and translocation of both the virus and the enzyme into endosomes located within cells. In response to a specific extracellular interaction, a single ACE2 may interact with S1 protein and ACE inhibitors, thereby initiating a wide range of signaling outputs and the entry point into cells for some coronaviruses.

Methods To understand this allosteric network in the ACE2, we utilized 19F NMR and pulsed EPR (DEER) spectroscopy via site-directed labeling in order to evaluate the response of individual the domains to ligands (inverse agonist, partial agonist, agonist) and S1protein or S1protein mimic. In cholesteryl hemisuccinate (CHS) and 2,2-didecylpropane-1,3-bis- β -D-maltopyranoside (LMNG) detergent micelles, inactive and active spectroscopic signatures are observed for the domain, using both NMR and double electron–electron resonance (DEER) spectroscopy.

Results While addition of agonist, and S1protein all result in a greater proportion of active signatures, the relative changes vary between different domains. In particular transmembrane domain is characterized by a high proportion of the active signature under basal conditions.

Conclusion This active orientation of transmembrane domain further stabilizes an activation intermediate state associated with domain and predisposes the receptor to functional. The domain-specific responses are validated by rigidity theory which predicts allosteric pathways and cooperativity.

PO-1804

Screening of potential protein biomarkers in Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid (BALF) for lung adenocarcinoma with diagnostic value by Liquid chromatography MS analysis (LC-MS/MS)

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Object Lung cancer leads the highest cancerassociated morbidity and mortality worldwide. Although routine CT surveillance and bronchoscopy implementation facilitated the detection rate of lung malignancy, some peripheral lung lesion in radiography remain indeterminate before surgery excision. So we try to screen out some novel protein biomarkers with diagnostic value in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF), so as to remedy the shortness of bronchoscopy biopsy and guide the evaluation for peripheral lung lesion.

Methods We presented a large-scale proteomic profiles in 26 lung benign nodule (LUBN) and 25 LUAD samples by Liquid chromatography MS (LC-MS/MS). Differentially expressed analvsis proteins (DEPs) were identified with LUAD vs LUBN fold change (FC) > 1.5 and LUAD vs LUBN t-test P value < 0.05. Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) database was used to identify enriched pathways by a two-tailed Fisher':s exact test to test the enrichment of the differentially expressed protein against all identified proteins. And differentially expressed protein database accession or sequence were searched against the STRING database for protein-protein interactions (PPI). Subsequently, all the DEPs were evaluated for technical reproducibility. Next, we selected proteins from dominant enriched pathways and hub proteins from PPI, which were all relevant to tumor occurrence and progression. Finally, the selected proteins were submitted to primary statistical analysis using R. Partial AUC (pAUC, 85% specificity) and AUC were calculated to estimate the diagnostic value of individual biomarker.

Results All the demographic characteristics except age and spiculation showed no significant difference between LUAD and LUBN. 381 differentially proteins (DEPs) expressed includina 143 upregulated and 238 downregulated proteins were identified with LUAD vs LUBN fold change (FC) > 1.5 and LUAD vs LUBN t-test P value < 0.05. The KEGG revealed that DEPs were enriched on canonical pathways involving lysosome, phagosome, cholesterol metabolism, complement and coagulation cascades. glycosaminoglycan degradation, PPAR signaling pathway, glycosphingolipid biosynthesis, fructose and mannose metabolism, focal adhesion, ECM-receptor interaction and so on. The main hub proteins were also recognized in PPI. After evaluation for technical reproducibility, 121 DEPs were preserved for further screening. Among them, we next selected those enriched on tumor-associated pathways and hub proteins in PPI, yielding 73 proteins for further analysis. Finally, partial AUC (pAUC, 85% specificity) and AUC were calculated simultaneously. The AUC ranged from 0.924 to 0.6225 and the pAUC varied from 0.08 to 0.007. The top 8 biomarkers containing VPS35, EPHX2, APOH, ACTN1, VDAC1, CIB1, CTSD, MDH2 based on AUC and partial AUC were focused on. Corresponding ROC curves of 8 biomarkers in terms of AUC were presented.

Conclusion This study identified a panel of potential protein biomarkers and revealed their functional pathways, providing potential novel biomarkers for diagnosis of lung adenocarcinoma.

PO-1805

Ⅱ型肺泡上皮细胞与肺纤维化关系研究进展

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Alveolar type 2 (AT2) cells represent the metabolically active lung cell population responsible for the biosynthesis of pulmonary surfactant. As progenitor cells in lung, AT2 cells have the ability to both self-renew and differentiate into alveolar type 1 (AT1) cells, which play a central role in alveolar niche homeostasis. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is characterized by abnormal interstitial inflammation and fibrosis, as well as destruction of alveolar structure. AT2 cells, as the key cells to maintain normal lung structure and function, play a casual role in the occurrence and development of pulmonary fibrosis. The repeated damage of AT2 cells caused by various factors may be a driver in IPF.

The persistence of the transitional states staining positive for KRT8 during the differentiation of AT2 to AT1 identified in the IPF lung highlights an arrest of cell trajectories in the epithelial cell lineage. Moreover, mutations in surfactant protein (SP)-C and foreshortened telomeres have long been associated with lung fibrosis. The dysfunction of AT2 quality control, such as endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress, mitochondrial damage, impaired autophagy, cellular apoptosis and senescence, inflammatory cell recruitment, profibrotic signaling and dysfunctional progenitor may drive downstream fibrotic remodeling in the IPF lung. As an initiating factor, damaged AT2 cells cause a pro-fibrosis cascade, including the release of a variety of chemokines, causing the aggregation of monocytes. neutrophils and macrophages, activating fibroblasts to differentiate into myofibroblasts and promoting epithelialmesenchymal crosstalk.

With in-depth understanding of this complex network, we will further identify targets and improve therapeutic strategies for lung fibrosis. PO-1806

2020 年深圳地区夏季儿童呼吸道合胞病毒感染的流 行特征分析

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探讨深圳地区 2020 年夏季流行的儿童呼吸道合胞病 毒感染的临床特点及病毒血清分型特点,为本地区呼 吸道合胞病毒的诊断、监测及防治提供依据。

PO-1807

SPRRs 家族基因与非小细胞肺癌的相关研究

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通过分析数据库中的基因信息,筛选可能作为非小细 胞肺癌生物标志物的特异基因,为非小细胞肺癌靶向 治疗提供新的思路。

PO-1808

The risk factors for urinary incontinence in adult female patients with chronic cough: A retrospective study

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Object Female patients with chronic cough are more likely to suffer from urinary incontinence (UI). There are few data in regard of risks related with UI in females with chronic cough.

Methods A cohort of adult female patients with chronic cough as sole or predominant symptom were recruited from cough clinic. Demographics, clinical features, comorbidity, medical history, and urinary incontinence was recorded by using a standard questionnaire. The risk factors for urinary incontinence in adult female patients with chronic cough were analyzed as compared with non-urinary incontinence (NUI) patients.

Results A total of 700 female patients with chronic cough were enrolled in this study, including 351(50.1%) patients with urinary incontinence and 349(49.9%) without urinary incontinence. The mean age of patients with urinary incontinence was 49.5 years old and the median duration of cough was 36 months, compared with 42.4 years of age and the median course of disease was 18 months in patients without urinary incontinence (p < 0.01). Multivariate logistic regression analysis was found that older age,

long duration of cough, severe cough symptoms, chronic sinusitis, exercise induced cough and abdominal muscle pain due to cough were risk factors for urinary incontinence in adult female patients with chronic cough, whereas a single cough is a protective factor, by comparison with serial of bouts.

Conclusion Urinary incontinence is a common complication in women with chronic cough. Several risk factors are identified for urinary incontinence, we should pay more attention for those female patients with these risk factors.

PO-1809

一例侵袭性支气管毛霉病行支气管镜检查所致大咯血 的护理

白莲、王丽、邢西迁 云南大学附属医院

探讨一例侵袭性支气管毛霉病行支气管镜引起大咯血 的护理。

PO-1810

中心静脉导管引流胸腔积液在基层医院中的应用体会

王国锋

沈丘县北郊乡卫生院

探讨中心静脉导管引流胸腔积液在基层医院应用中的 价值及意义。方法 以 52 例不同病因的胸腔积液为研 究对象,所有患者均采用中心静脉导管行闭式引流。 结果 均一次性置管成功,所有患者经 5—15 天置管 后,胸水引流干净。不良反应小,并发症少,疗效可 靠。结论 中心静脉导管引流胸腔积液与常规胸腔穿 刺抽液相比,安全、可靠、损伤小,值得在基层医院 临床推广应用。

PO-1811

Using contrast-enhanced CT and non-contrast enhanced CT to predict EGFR mutation status in NSCLC patients-a radiomics nomogram analysis

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- 3. 推想医疗科技有限公司

Object To identify EGFR mutation status in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) using

general radiomics signature from contrast-enhanced CT (CE-CT) and non-contrast enhanced CT (NE-CT) Methods 412 patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) were retrospective enrolled in this study. A total of 1092 radiomics features were extracted from manually segmented volumes. Three data usage methods including NE-CT only, CE-CT only, and combining NE-CT and CE-CT based on general features were compared. Five-fold crossvalidation was used to select the best machine learning algorithm. Area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC-AUC) was applied to evaluate the performance of the radiomic signature among different algorithms and data usage methods. Finally, a nomogram was developed using radiomics signature, clinical and radiological characteristics, and its performance was evaluated by discrimination and clinical usefulness.

Results Using best selected machine learning algorithm, the AUC was 0.727 in the testing set for NE-CT, and 0.739 in the testing set for CE-CT. A nomogram combining general radiomics signature, smoking history, emphysema and ILD achieved best performance among all methods, with an AUC of 0.842(CI:0.733-0.926) in testing set for NE-CT and an AUC of 0.850(CI:0.608-1.000) in testing set for CE-CT.

Conclusion The general radiomics signature based on NE-CT and CE-CT simultaneously outperformed models based on single CT type and can be applied to both NE-CT and CE-CT. The nomogram incorporated general radiomics signature, clinical and radiological characteristics holds promise for serving as a non-invasive method for EGFR mutation detection.

PO-1812

治疗性健康教育对老年慢阻肺患者生理心理状况的影 响

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探讨治疗性健康教育(therapeutic patient education, TPE)对老年慢阻肺患者疾病控制、生活质量、心理 状况等方面产生的影响。

循环肿瘤 DNA 在晚期非小细胞肺癌患者第一/二代 EGFR-TKIs 耐药后的临床应用

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晚期非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 传统的铂类化疗模式,在表皮生长因子受 体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂 (epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors, EGFR-TKIs) 出 现后发生了巨大变化。然而,EGFR-TKIs 治疗最终 都面临着耐药。耐药后患者的治疗模式,取决于 EGFR-TKIs 的耐药机制,对耐药机制的检测尤为重 要。传统上,组织基因检测仍是金标准,但其在取样、 并发症、异质性等方面局限。循环肿瘤 DNA (circulating tumour DNA, ctDNA) 的检测可以克服 组织检查的局限,本综述对现有的 ctDNA 检测方法 以及 ctDNA 在第一/二代 EGFR-TKIs 耐药后的应用进 行了阐述。

PO-1814 IL-33 与 ST2 比值对 AECOPD 的诊断效能

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探讨 IL-33 与 ST2 比值在慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 中的临床价值,并与 C 反应蛋白 (CRP)进行比较。

PO-1815

儿童重症肺炎支气管灌洗液肺炎链球菌血清分型研究

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肺炎链球菌是导致儿童重症肺炎的重要致病菌,比较 研究临床样本与分离培养菌株肺炎链球菌血清分型, 为临床诊治提供更为全面的流行病学数据。

PO-1816

Xbp1s-Ddit3 promotes MCT-induced pulmonary arterial hypertension

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Object Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) is a life-threatening disease characterized by vascular remodeling. Exploring new therapy target is urgent. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether and how spliced x-box binding protein 1 (xbp1s), a key component of endoplasmic reticulum stress (ERS), contributes to the pathogenesis of PAH.

Methods Forty male Sprague Dawley rats were randomly assigned to four groups: Control, Monocrotalin(MCT), MCT+AAV-CTL (control), and MCT+AAV-xbp1s. MCT was injected to induce pulmonary hypertension. Intratracheal injection of adeno-associated virus serotype 1 carrying xbp1s shRNA (AAV-xbp1s) was performed to knock down the expression of xbp1s. For mechanistic exploration, bioinformatic prediction of the protein network was performed on the STRING database, and further verification was performed by qRT-PCR, western blots and coimmunoprecipitation.

Results The xbp1s protein levels were found to be elevated in lung tissues of the MCT group. AAV mediated knock down of xbp1s effectively ameliorated the MCT-induced elevation of right ventricular systolic pressure (RVSP), total pulmonary resistance (TPR), right ventricular hypertrophy and medial wall thickness of muscularized distal pulmonary arterioles. The abnormally increased positive staining rates of PCNA and Ki67 and decreased positive staining rates of TUNEL in pulmonary arterioles were reversed in the MCT+AAV-xbp1s group. In mechanistic Ddit3 (DNA investigation, damage-inducible transcript 3) was identified as a downstream protein that interacted with xbp1s. Overexpression of Ddit3 restored the decreased proliferation rate and migration caused by silencing of xbp1s. The protein level of Ddit3 was also highly consistent with xbp1s in the animal model.

Conclusion Taken together, our study demonstrated that xbp1s-Ddit3 may be a potential target to interfere with vascular remodeling in PAH.

PO-1817

Protein expression shift and potential diagnostic markers through proteomics profiling of A549 lung cancer cells

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Object Adenocarcinoma lung cancer is a common type of lung cancer but the therapeutic and diagnosis are problematic. We focused on the protein expression of Adenocarcinoma lung cancer using A549 cancer cells and unveiled novel diagnostic makers and mechanisms in which methanol extracts of Calotropis procera ameliorate the disease.

Methods A549 lung cancer cell lines were obtained and we have 3 control groups and 3 treatment groups. The treatment groups were treated with 80 ug/ml of methanol extracts of Calotropis procera leaf and proteins were extracted for tandem mass tag mass spectrometry. Differential protein expression was performed between treatment groups and controls and the identified proteins were analyzed for pathway enrichment. Selected proteins were further validated in another set of samples using more quantitative method.

Results In the treatment versus control, about 413 proteins were upregulated while about 626 proteins were downregulated.

Conclusion This balanced proteomics method not only offers important understandings to protein expression and pathways but also discover potential diagnostic markers for adenocarcinoma lung cancer. It also reveals the molecular mechanisms in which the methanol extracts of Calotropis procera leaf prevent carcinogenesis.

PO-1818

Xbp1s promotes the development of lung adenocarcinoma through the p-jnk MAPK pathway

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Object Spliced x-box binding protein 1 (xbp1s) has been reported to participate in the pathogenesis of many tumors, but whether xbp1s plays a role in lung cancer remains to be elucidated.

Methods Western blot and qRT-PCR were performed to quantify the protein and mRNA level of target proteins. siRNA and plasmid transfection were performed to silence and overexpress xbp1s. EdU staing and CCK8 were performed to detect the proliferation and cell viability. Transwell assay and Scratch wound healing assay were performed to detect the migration and invasion ability. Colony formation assay and flow cytometry were performed to detect the colony forming ability and apoptosis.

Results The mRNA and protein expression of xbp1s was highly elevated in A549 cells compared to HBE, H1299, PC9, and H460 cells. Hypoxia further upregulated xbp1s expression in A549 cells. Silencing xbp1s in A549 cells resulted in decreased

proliferation, cell viability, colony formation, migration, invasion, wound healing rate and increased apoptosis. In contrast, overexpressing xbp1s in HBE cells led to the opposite results. The expression of related proteins (PCNA, MMP2, MMP9, Survivin, Bax/Bcl2, cleaved caspase3/caspase3, and cleaved caspase9/caspase9) showed a similar trend in biological experiments with A549 and HBE cells. Pjnk rather than p-erk or p-p38 was found to be the downstream effector of xbp1s. Inhibiting Jnk with SP600126 reversed the effects caused by xbp1s overexpression.

Conclusion Our study suggests that xbp1s-p-jnk functions as a prosurvival factor in A549 cells and could be a potential target for the treatment of lung adenocarcinoma.

PO-1819

不可分型流感嗜血杆菌生物膜在儿童急性呼吸道感染 中的作用

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探讨不可分型流感嗜血杆菌(NTHi)生物膜在儿童 急性呼吸道感染中的作用。

PO-1820

儿科门诊哮喘患儿个性化延续护理对哮喘治疗依从性 和哮喘控制率的效果分析

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哮喘是儿童最常见的慢性呼吸系统疾病之一,具有反 复发作的特点,其对儿童肺功能的损害可持续至成人 期,由于哮喘疾病治疗时间长,仅仅依靠急性期治疗 还远远不够,需对哮喘患儿采取个性化的延续护理干 预以提高治疗依从性,降低哮喘复发频率。

PO-1821

SARS-CoV-2 感染肺炎患者恢复期肺功能及影像特 点分析

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SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2) 引起的新型冠状病毒肺炎在全球范围 内流行,作为一种新型传染病, SARS-CoV-2 感染 肺炎患者恢复期肺功能和影像特点有待进一步分析。

本研究旨在探讨 SARS-CoV-2 感染肺炎患者恢复期 肺功能和影像的特点,以为临床诊疗工作提供参考。

PO-1822

心肺运动试验对肥厚型梗阻性心肌病患者行改良扩大 Morrow 手术治疗后临床转归的预测价值

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改良扩大 Morrow 手术是一种公认的治疗药物难治性 肥厚型梗阻性心肌病(HOCM)患者的外科治疗方法, 目前通过观察 Morrow 术后患者的气体交换功能来评 估患者术后恢复情况的研究在国内外极少,本次研究 探讨心肺运动试验(CPET)对 HOCM 患者行改良扩 大 Morrow 手术治疗后临床转归的预测价值。

PO-1823

粪菌移植治疗重症肺炎恢复期肠道功能紊乱 1 例报道 并文献复习

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目的:

重症肺炎(severe pneumonia,SP)是临床常见的危 重症疾病之一,可因病情迅速恶化发展,使多脏器功 能衰竭而死亡,一年内病死率高达27%。患者由于 严重感染而需要较长时间联合使用抗生素治疗,使肠 道微生物多样性减少和丰度下降,肠道功能紊乱,导 致患者消化吸收功能障碍,随之发生营养不良及免疫 力下降,甚至进展为多器官功能障碍。本案例通过粪 菌移植重建重症肺炎恢复期患者肠道菌群结构,治疗 患者肠道功能障碍。

方法:

一位 89 岁老年女性重症肺炎恢复期患者,由于长期 联合使用了多种抗生素,出现水样便,并反复低热, 通过基于 16SrDNA 技术检测该患者的粪便微生物群, 发现患者存在肠道菌群严重失调。该患者通过鼻空肠 管连续三天移植了来自健康供体的粪菌制剂,并收集 患者粪菌移植前和移植后的辅助检查结果。 结果: 对患者进行粪菌移植后患者的肺部感染灶减少,肠道 菌群结构得以重建,大便频率和性状恢复正常,血前 白蛋白升高,C反应蛋白明显下降。我们同时也发现 患者肠道菌群结构重建之后,患者的体温也逐渐下降 至正常水平,我们认为肠道菌群失调可引起重症肺炎 恢复期患者低热,重构肠道菌群结构可改善这一症状。 结论:

粪菌移植可以重建重症肺炎恢复期患者肠道菌群结构, 改善胃肠道功能,降低患者的炎症反应,改善患者的 营养状态,可作为改善重症肺炎恢复期患者预后的治 疗手段。

PO-1824

PeakPETCO2 combined with FEV1/FVC predicts vasodilator-responsive patients with idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension

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Object Cardiopulmonary exercise testing(CPET) and pulmonary function test(PFT) are important methods for detecting human cardio-pulmonary function. Whether they could screen out vasoresponsiveness in idiopathic pulmonary artery hypertension(IPAH) patients remains undefined.

Methods One-hundred and thirty-two IPAH patients with complete data were retrospectively enrolled. classified Patients were as vasodilatorresponsive(VR) group and vasodilatornonresponsive (VNR) group on the basis of the acute vasodilator test. Pulmonary function test and CPET were assessed subsequently and all patients were confirmed by right heart catheterization. We analyzed CPET and PFT data and derived a prediction rule to screen vasodilator-responsive patients in IPAH.

Results Nineteen of VR-IPAH and 113 of VNR-IPAH patients from 1 January 2014 to 1 January 2019 were retrospectively enrolled. Compared with VNR-IPAH patients, the VR-IPAH patients had less severe hemodynamic effects(lower RAP, m PAP, PAWP and PVR). And the VR-IPAH patients had higher anaerobic threshold (AT), peak partial pressure of end-tidal carbon dioxide(PETCO2), oxygen uptake efficiency(OUEP) and FEV1/FVC (P all < 0.05), while lower peak partial pressure of end-tidal oxygen(PETO2) and minute ventilation(VE)/carbon dioxide output(VCO2) Slope (P all < 0.05). FEV1/FVC (Odds Ratio[OR]: 1.14, 95% confidence interval[CI]: 1.02 - 1.26, P = 0.02) and PeakPETCO2 (OR: 1.13, 95%CI: 1.01 - 1.26, P = 0.04) were independent predictors of VR adjusted for age, sex and body mass index. A novel formula(=-16.17 + $0.123 \times PeakPETCO2 + 0.127 \times FEV1/FVC)$ reached a high area under the curve value of 0.8 (P= 0.003). Combined with these parameters, the optimal cutoff value of this model for detection of VR is -1.06, with specificity of 91% and sensitivity of 67%.

Conclusion Compared with VNR-IPAH patients, the VR-IPAH patients had less severe hemodynamic effects. The higher FEV1/FVC and higher peak PETCO2 were associated with increased odds for vasoresponsiveness. A novel score combining with Peak PETCO2 and FEV1/FVC provides high specificity in screening out vasoresponsiveness from IPAH.

PO-1825

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者血清中微小 RNA 的表达水平 及相关性

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目的 通过测定慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 患者及 非 COPD 患者血清中微小 RNA 的表达水平,及明确 有无相关性;明确不同程度的 COPD 患者血清中微 小 RNA 表达有无规律。

PO-1826

多次面对面强化指导是降低哮喘和 COPD 患者吸入 错误的有效措施

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吸入错误影响吸入药物使用的效果,进而导致疾病管 理不佳,但是改进措施却乏善可陈。面对面强化指导 (包括现场观看视频、指导者亲自演示和患者使用后 当场检查再次纠正错误)可能是降低错误的有效方法, 但是效果具体如何尚未可知。这项开放标签、低干预 研究评估了首次使用不同吸入药物的哮喘和慢性阻塞 性肺疾病患者,在经过2次强化培训后吸入错误对比 情况,以及与吸入错误有关的影响因素分析。 PO-1827

后疫情时代核酸采样人员梯队建设和管理方案

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探讨后疫情时代核酸采样人员队伍的建设以及管理方 案的制定,实现人力资源管理效能最大化,确保核酸 采样工作顺利进行。

PO-1828

Liver dysfunction in idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension: prevalence, characteristics and prognostic significance, a retrospective cohort study in China

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Object The aim was to elucidate the relationship between liver function and idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension (IPAH).

Methods 407 IPAH consecutive incident patients age 18 to 65 years were retrospectively enrolled from January 2008 to December 2018. The primary endpoint was all-cause mortality. The cut-off value was determined by receiver operating characteristic curve, which was validated by Cox proportional hazard model were internally validated by bootstrap analysis and used for survival analysis. The Cox model were (internally) validated and cross-validated AUCs should be reported.

Results The prevalence of abnormal liver function baseline tests (LFTs) at was 77.6%. Hyperbilirubinemia is the most common abnormal biochemical liver test: abnormal total bilirubin (TBIL in 51.6% patients). During follow-up, 160 patients died. Patients with mixed liver dysfunction have worse prognosis than those with normal LFTs or isolated abnormal bilirubin metabolism. Comparing with patients with hepatocellular injury, the survival of patients with abnormal bilirubin metabolism is lower. Multivariable Cox models revealed a positive association between TBIL, GGT and mortality showing that each Ig increment in TBIL and GGT was associated with a higher all-cause mortality (TBIL: HR, 4. 29 [1. 21-15. 27], P=0. 02; GGT: HR, 2. 76 [1. 18-6. 45], P=0. 02). A novel formula named liver function predict index (LFPI) was constructed (LFPI=-0.002*6MWD+1.014*lg GGT+1.458*lg TBIL) to predict prognosis. ROC curve analysis did further identify 2.729 as the best cutoff value for LFPI (AUC 0.75, P<0.001, sensitivity 79%, specificity 70%).

Conclusion Liver dysfunction is frequent in IPAH, and characterized by a predominantly cholestatic enzyme profile. LFTs abnormalities are associated with worse survival and LFPI was a new and simple predictor for prognosis of IPAH.

PO-1829

基于 SEER 数据库关于肺腺癌发病率及生存趋势的分 析研究

李丽、罗晓斌、赵勇 遂宁市中心医院

研究肺腺癌的流行病学和预后因素的最新趋势。

PO-1830

误吸对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重的影响

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探讨误吸对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者急性加重的影响及 其急性加重高危因素。

PO-1831

微血管密度计数对安罗替尼治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的 近期疗效和短期预后的预测价值

刘丹青、丁国正 安徽医科大学附属安庆医院

研究晚期非小细胞肺癌的微血管类别,并探讨微血管 密度计数与安罗替尼治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的近期疗 效及短期预后的相关性。

PO-1832 肺炎新视野-CIP

刘中华^{1,2}、赵瑞¹、李晓华¹、李东成¹ 1. 赤峰市医院 2. 中国医科大学附属第一医院(在读)

一般情况:患者杨*,男性,68岁,农民,居住赤峰 市,2020年08月17日入院。 主诉:咳嗽、咳痰伴气促3天,加重2天。 现病史: 患者自述 2020-08-15 无明显诱因出现咳嗽, 咳嗽呈阵发性, 咳少量白痰, 有痰不易咳出, 感气促, 有发热(未测体温),乏力。于家中未行任何诊治。 2 天前上述症状加重,后就诊于当地医院行胸部 CT 阅片示"双肺纹理增强,小叶间隔弥漫性增厚,多发 磨玻璃影, 左肺下实变, 右中叶小结节影, 左侧胸腔 少量积液",测量血压最低 60/40mmHg, 后予以"抗 感染、升压"等药物治疗(具体不详),血压逐渐趋 于平稳。2020-08-17 由当地 120 车送至我院急诊科, 急诊科完善相关检查后予以头孢唑肟、去甲肾上腺素 升压治疗,现为进一步治疗收入我科。病来未到过疫 情中高风险区,新冠核酸检测阴性。精神、食欲差, 睡眠不佳,大小便如常。近期体重下降(具体不详)。 既往史: 2020 年 2 月确诊食道恶性肿瘤, 曾行 4 周 期化疗(具体药物不详),否认其他治疗。2020年5月 25 日-2020 年 7 月 8 日行放疗。基础血压偏低, 90-100/60mmHg。吸烟饮酒史 40 余年, 量不定, 已戒 20 余年, 否认特殊职业接触史。 (2020.08.24 补充 病史)

入院查体:T: 36.5℃, 脉搏 58 次/分, 呼吸: 22 次/ 分,去甲肾上腺素治疗中血压:96/53mmHg,神志 淡漠, 平车推入病室, 查体合作, 皮肤黏膜未见皮疹、 黄染及瘀点瘀斑,四肢湿冷,浅表淋巴结未触及肿大, 口唇发绀, 咽部无充血, 扁桃体无肿大, 颈软, 气管 居中, 胸廓对称, 触觉语颤正常, 双肺叩诊为清音, 双肺呼吸音粗,双肺未闻及干湿性音,余无明显异常。 诊疗经过:予以积极抗感染、血管活性药物、氧疗、 液体复苏,预防 VTE 等治疗,感染缓解,但血小板 仍呈进行性下降,风湿免疫相关指标略有异常,骨髓 涂片未提示感染、肿瘤相关疾病,考虑免疫性血小板 减少症,追问病史,患者曾应用 PD-1 抑制剂信迪利 单抗,综合考虑患者诊断:免疫检查点抑制剂相关肺 炎(CIP),继续予以激素治疗,并补充血小板、血 小板生成素、免疫球蛋白等治疗,患者病情缓解出院, 继续口服激素逐渐减量至停药共 8 周,停药时复查血 常规未见明显异常,无明显咳嗽、咳痰、气短等呼吸 道症状,一般状态良好。

反思: 1.随着 PD-1 和 PD-L1 等免疫检查点抑制剂的 应用越来越广泛, CIP 应引起足够重视; 2.详细的病 史询问及补充问诊应存在于每次接触患者的过程中; 3.鉴别诊断要存在于整个诊疗过程中, 4.注意随访。

Transcriptomic analysis and validation by animal models reveal the pathogenesis and a novel biomarker of AECOPD

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Object Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) is the main factor that leads to the deterioration of the disease. Currently, the diagnosis of AECOPD mainly relies on clinical manifestations, and good predictors or biomarkers are lacking. We aim to explain the gene expression changes related to the disease at the transcriptional level and validate it in multiple levels, thereby revealing specific biomarkers and potential pathogenesis, and providing a research basis for diagnosis and treatment of AECOPD.

Methods Four patients with stable COPD, four patients with AECOPD, and five control subjects were enrolled. We performed RNA sequencing in peripheral blood mononuclear cells and KEGG pathway analysis. The mRNA level of target genes was verified by quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR) with an expanded sample size (27 patients with stable COPD, 30 patients with AECOPD, and 35 control subjects). ELISA and immunofluorescence were used to further identify the target proteins. Furthermore, the expression and function of the WNT/ β -catenin signaling pathway were assessed in animal models of COPD.

Results RNA sequencing showed that 54 genes were up-regulated and 111 genes were downregulated in the AECOPD, comparing with the stable COPD and the control subjects. Differentially expressed genes were mainly enriched in phosphoinositide 3-kinase/serine threonine-protein kinase (PI3K/Akt) pathway, mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPK) pathway, extracellular matrix (ECM)- receptor interaction, and WNT signaling pathway, et al. QPCR revealed that multigenes of the WNT/β-catenin signaling pathway were significantly down-regulated in AECOPD (P<0.05). and β-catenin protein was significantly decreased in the plasma of AECOPD and stable COPD (P<0.01), while phosphorylated β-catenin was significantly upregulated in peripheral blood mononuclear cells of AECOPD (P<0.05). Similarly, WNT ligands, WNT receptors, and downstream signaling molecules down-regulated, with were an increased phosphorylated β-catenin protein in COPD animal models. Activation of the WNT/β-catenin signaling pathway by lithium chloride reduced the expression of phosphorylated β-catenin and ameliorated the COPD-like airway inflammation in mice.

Conclusion WNT/ β -catenin signaling pathway is down-regulated in AECOPD patients and animal models of COPD. Increased expression of phosphorylated β -catenin in the blood might be a potential biomarker of AECOPD. Activation of the

WNT/β-catenin pathway may also represent a therapeutic target for AECOPD.

PO-1834

基于网络药理学探讨清肺渗湿汤治疗 EOS 升高型慢 阻肺的作用机制

殷彬、姜文青、杨晓萍 青岛市海慈医疗集团

通过网络药理学研究思路,探讨清肺渗湿汤治疗 EOS升高型慢阻肺作用机制。

PO-1835

一例合并多系统疾病使用无创呼吸机患者肺康复个案 护理

冯静 重庆医科大学附属第三医院

摘要:总结本科室一例住院时长达150天合并多系统 疾病使用无创呼吸机患者,护士除对患者行常规护理 外,针对患者制定个性化肺康复训练,从患者评估、 制定目标、制定康复处方到实施治疗,并实时评估调 整,取得临床效果,成功脱机,并且能进行床上翻身 活动,部分帮助能拉床栏坐立的护理案例。 关键词:多系统疾病无创呼吸机肺康复护理 前言:危重患者大多数需要卧床休息,卧床后导致机 体各项功能衰退,导致机体免疫能力功能减退和抗炎

能力减退,加重病情发展。对危重患者进行有效的肺 康复训练,能够帮助患者早期脱机,减少呼吸机相关 肺炎的发生,提高危重患者生存质量[1]。

- 1、病例介绍
- 1.1 基本情况
- 姓名:袁 XX 性别:男 年龄:81岁
- 主诉:咳嗽咳痰、气促9年余,加重1月

入院诊断: AECOPD、双肺支扩伴感染、一型呼吸 衰竭、冠心病、冠状动脉支架植入后状态、帕金森病 现病史: 患者9年余前开始出现反复咳嗽、咳痰、气 促,反复住院治疗,多家医院多次诊断为慢性阻塞性 肺疾病,8月前症状加重我院对症治疗好转出院,一 月前受凉症状加重,夜间不能平卧再次入院治疗。 既往史: 冠心病病史10年,2005年行冠脉支架植入 术,帕金森5年,自诉有痔疮病史,曾有大便带血表 现。

个人史: 吸烟史 40年, 已戒烟 10年。

婚育史:已婚,配偶健康状况良好,1子1女。 家族史:父母已故,无家族遗传史。 社会情况: 职业司机, 已退休, 家庭和睦, 家人对病 情关心,对疾病积极治疗。 入院 (2020-6-5) 一般检查: T 36.5℃ P 102 次/分 R 28 次/分 BP 132/80mmHg 疼痛 0 分,神志清楚,精 神差, 呼吸急促, 桶状胸, 肋间隙增宽, 叩诊呈过清 音,双肺可闻及哮鸣音,双下肢无水肿,生活部分自 理,跌倒高风险,压疮高风险。 实验室检查:动脉血气结果 PO2 41mmHg, PCO2 49mmHg, SPO2 78% CT 检查: 双飞散在炎症可能, 双飞支扩伴感染, 双 肺肺大疱形成, 主动脉及冠状动脉硬化。 1.2 住院历程: 6-5 (入院) 动脉血气: PO2 41mmHg1, PCO2 49mmHg↑, SPO2 78%↓, 提示 I 型呼衰。 CT 检查: 双飞散在炎症可能, 双飞支扩伴感染, 双 肺肺大疱形成, 主动脉及冠状动脉硬化。 二级护理,低盐低脂饮食,持续鼻导管吸氧,抗感染, 解痉平喘,雾化化痰,机械辅助排痰。 7-2 动脉血气: PO2 55mmHg↓, PCO2 52mmHg↑, TCO2 35mmol/L↑, 提示Ⅱ型呼衰。 痰培养: 烟曲霉菌复合群生长伏立康唑抗真菌及氟康 唑漱口治疗口腔真菌感染,其余同前。 7-28 动脉血气: PO2 56mmHg↓, PCO2 41mmHg, 提示 1 型呼衰。间断发热, 咳黄浓痰。纤支镜灌洗提 示继发性肺结核,一级护理,胃肠外营养支持,高流 量治疗仪辅助呼吸, 抗结核, 解痉平喘, 雾化化痰, 机械辅助排痰, 监测出入量, 预防深静脉血栓。 8-28CT 提示双肺病灶部分吸收提示抗结核治疗有效。 治疗同前。 9-12 无明显诱因解黑便总约 1400ml, HGB: 55g/L 上消化道出血,予以输血、抑酸,止血补液,抗休克。 9-22 肌酐: 112umol/L↑, 尿素氮: 15.25mmol/L↑, 动脉血气: PO2 108mmHg↑, PCO2 68mmHg↑, 提 示[[型呼衰。 提示急性肾损伤, 9-22 至 9-24 行血液净化治疗, 无 创呼吸机辅助呼吸(S/T模式),呼吸机辅助呼吸时 患者张口呼吸导致腹部轻度膨隆。 患者出现喘累加重,呼吸困难,神志清楚,予以一级 病重,心电监护及血氧饱和度监测,持续无创呼吸机 辅助呼吸,咳嗽无力,按需吸痰,留置胃管、深静脉。 及血液净化管道均固定妥善,引流通畅,患者长期卧 床,生活完全不能自理,压疮高风险,跌倒高风险, 患者颜面部及全身水肿。。

2、护理问题

2.1 气体交换受损 与呼吸肌疲劳和肺泡呼吸面积减少 有关

2.2 清理呼吸道无效 与无力咳嗽有关

2.3 皮肤完整性受损的危险 与患者长期卧床, 鼻面部 皮肤长期受压有关

2.4 营养失调 低于机体需要量 与腹胀、呼吸困难、痰 液增多有关

3、护理措施

3.1 常规护理:

3.2 专科护理: 肺康复 (9-24 血液净化治疗结束)

3.2.1 评估: 评估项目

①CAT 评估表

②一般情况(意识、生命体征、ADL、呼吸运动、咳 嗽咳痰颜色形状量情况)

③吞咽评估

④床上活动

⑤肢体肌力

⑥心情指数 (HEI)

⑦咳嗽咳痰能力

⑧目前情况 (动脉血气、胸片、CT、肺功能、疾病 情况)

3.2.2 制定目标:患者能成功脱机

3.2.3 制定康复处方(类型、时间、频率、强度)

3.2.4 肺康复治疗单(9-25 至 10-28)。

10-29 患者动脉血气示 PO2 92mmHg, PCO2 42mmHg, 血气结果较前好转, 予以间断脱机 (白天 行鼻导管吸氧, 夜间行无创呼吸机辅助呼吸), 继续 行肺康复训练, 并调整训练方案, 在原有训练项目上 增加主动训练和抗阻力训练。

3.2.5 评估比对(第一次复评 10-28、第二次评估 11-11)

- 4、护理结果:
- 9-24至11-11住院治疗期间

4.1 患者呼吸道通畅,协助患者能自主咳嗽咳痰,未 出现呛咳、误吸及痰液堵塞现象。

4.2 骶尾部及两侧髋部、鼻面部皮肤均未出现压力性损伤。

4.3 静脉管道固定通畅,未出现堵塞、感染及意外拔 出等情况。

4.4 患者呼吸困难得到缓解,腹胀较前减轻,成功脱机,能自行床上翻身,部分帮助行拉床栏坐立,患者活动耐力较差,持续行肺康复训练。

5、讨论与总结:

5.1 此患者病情复杂,全身水肿,无创呼吸机辅助呼 吸,血液净化治疗,抗感染,抗结核,输血,抗休克 等对症治疗原发疾病时,除对患者进行病情观察,基 础护理,皮肤护理,用药护理等常规护理外,不可忽 视患者肺部功能障碍的康复介入治疗,在密切检测下 实施早期康复治疗是安全可行的[1],使患者的肺功 能得到更快恢复,提升患者生存质量。

5.2 患者病情发展不同阶段需及时调整肺康复方案, 持续动态评估,制定个性化肺康复训练方案[5],并 在训练过程中增加反馈性及趣味性(闯关游戏、呼吸 训练视频),以此鼓励患者,增强患者自我效能,使 患者建立训练的兴趣与信心。

5.3 肺康复治疗应贯穿于患者入院-住院-出院-门诊复 查整个阶段,改善患者临床结局,出院后,肺康复训 练的随访和开展肺康复门诊,制定居家康复处方,建 立医院-社区-家庭的联动模式[6],但常常 COPD 患者 对呼吸康复的认知不足以及缺乏相关的社会支持,且 呼吸康复见效慢,运动后又有疲乏感,导致患者的主 观能动性不高,依从性低,希望通过医护人员的健康 宣教,最终改善患者的临床结局,所以,肺康复之路 任重而道远!

PO-1836

1 例老年糖尿病并发肺部感染合并胸腔积液的营养护 理

翟会娇、裴永菊 河南省人民医院

总结 1 例老年糖尿病并发肺部感染合并胸腔积液的营养护理经验,为后期老年卧床肺部感染、营养不良的 患者提供护理参考。

PO-1837 纤维素性支气管炎1例

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纤维素性支气管炎,又名纤维蛋白性支气管炎、塑性支气管炎,临床上通常表现为咳嗽、咳痰,甚至呼吸困难。在咳出典型的"树枝状"痰之前,患者常有病毒或其他呼吸道疾病的病史,该病的特征在于咳出"支气管管型"痰,这可能导致危及生命的气道阻塞。

尽管该病的发病机制尚不清楚,可能与过激的炎症反应、支气管淋巴系统损伤及气道上皮细胞功能受损、 黏液过度分泌等有关。本病例患者反复咳嗽、咳痰1 年余,入院前反复更换抗生素治疗效果不佳。在我院 治疗期间,通过将其咳出的支气管状痰样本送检病理, 结果显示纤维蛋白样物质及炎症细胞,从而得以诊断, 我们并进一步发现该患者纤维素性支气管炎与其淋巴 管阻塞有关。在此,我们对该病的诊疗过程进行回顾 及总结,并对该患者经药物及手术治疗后的疗效进行 了临床随访。

PO-1838

中医肺康复在呼吸系统疾病中的研究进展

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中医肺康复是中医康复学的一个分支,是基于患者整体病情而提出的一种全面干预患者的治疗手段,肺康复方案的制定和实施为患者带来了良好的疗效,有效的改善了患者的临床症状,提高了生活质量,延缓了疾病发展的进程,故受到越来越多的推广和使用,在此期间,肺康复方案也得到了不断的完善。在呼吸系统疾病中,最早开展中医肺康复的是慢性阻塞性肺疾病的患者,后期也逐步应用于其他肺疾病包括支气管哮喘、肺癌以及肺外科手术如肺移植、肺叶切除术后的康复治疗。大量的研究证据显示肺康复治疗对中重度患者的改善更加显著,越来越多的专家学者倡议重视肺康复治疗。

PO-1839

非小细胞肺癌患者免疫联合化疗导致免疫相关性肌炎 的护理体会

谢露萍 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

总结 2 例非小细胞肺癌患者行免疫联合化疗后,发现 肌炎的临床护理体会,护理重点包括病情观察,定期 监测心肌酶谱,糖皮质激素治疗过程中的观察与护理, 患者肌力的评估及肢体功能的锻炼,做好营养管理及 出院指导,经治疗和护理,住院七天,康复出院。

急性纤维素性机化性肺炎 1 例并文献复习

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摘要:目的:通过1 例急性纤维素性机化性肺炎 (AFOP) 病例报道及文献复习, 提高对 AFOP 临床 特征的认识。方法:分析本院 RICU 收治的 1 例明确 诊断 AFOP 患者,并通过万方数据库检索关键词"纤 维素性机化性肺炎"进行文献复习。结果:患者前期 考虑感染性病变, 初次行肺泡灌洗液 NGS 化验回示 白假丝酵母菌感染,持续给予广谱抗细菌及抗真菌治 疗,并动态调整抗感染方案,期间使用甲泼尼龙 (40mg,qd) 5 天,治疗后患者持续发热,胸部影像 学检查提示肺部渗出性病变及实变进行性加重,考虑 非感染性疾病可能,再次行支气管肺泡关系检查及经 支气管肺活检,肺泡灌洗液 NGS 化验阴性,活检结 果回示:肺组织纤维素性渗出性炎伴肺泡上皮高度增 生。调整治疗方案为甲泼尼龙(40mg,q12h),调整 治疗当天体温即降至正常, 氧合改善, 1 周后减量至 甲泼尼龙(40mg,QD),复查胸部 CT 提示病变部分 吸收好转,继续随访中。查阅文献可见 AFOP 可以急 性或亚急性方式起病,急性起病者进展快,死亡率极 高, 亚急性起病者大多预后良好。糖皮质激素是最常 用、最成功的治疗方式,通常推荐泼尼松冲击治疗, 并序贯甲泼尼龙口服维持治疗,但无确定的剂量范围 及疗程推荐,疗程应根据患者的临床表现、血气分析 和影像学吸收情况来确定。其余治疗措施括抗生素、 糖皮质激素、免疫抑制剂(霉酚酸酯,硫唑嘌呤和环 磷酰胺)、免疫球蛋白、肺移植、机械通气、体外生 命支持技术、局部肺叶切除等。结论: AFOP 是特发 性间质性肺炎的一种病理学类型,病因未明,对于 中老年患者,病史较长、常规抗感染治疗效果欠佳、 常规病原体检测结果阴性、肺部多发实变及游走性改 变特点者需警惕 AFOP, 应积极获取病理组织以明确 诊断,激素早期足量、长期维持治疗可改善预后,但 尚无明确的激素用量及疗程,且远期疗效未知。

PO-1841

The Analysis and Construction of LncRNAmRNA Networks in Lung Adenocarcinoma Based on Clinical Cohorts

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Object Long non-codingRNAs (IncRNAs) are transcripts of more than 200 nucleotides which are not translated into proteins.Dysregulation of mRNAs and IncRNAs were proposed to play critical roles in the occurrence and progression of lung adenocacinoma (LUAD). In the present study, we investigated LUAD samples by RNA-seq and identified a series of dysregulated RNAs in LUAD and further established IncRNA-mRNA coexpression networks. The functional networks of IncRNA-mRNA we established, might serve as valuable resource for future clinical and molecular research in LUAD, to reveal the biological functions and the potential interactions.

Methods Total RNA of lung adenocarcinoma patients were extracted for high-throughput sequencing. The R package was used to analyze the differentially expressed genes and construct the competitive endogenous RNA network and gene ontology (GO) analysis. Quantitative real-time PCR was performed to validate the expression of candidate mRNAs and IncRNAs in LUAD samples and cell lines.

Results We performed RNA sequencing from tumor samples and paired adjacent non-tumor samples from 3 patients with LUAD. And we eventually identified 4137 differentially expressed mRNAs, 944 IncRNAs. Of which, 2496 mRNAs (60.33%), 302 IncRNAs (31.99%) were upregulated compared to normal samples, while 1641 mRNAs (39.67%), 642 IncRNAs (68.01%) were downregulated. Eight dysregulated RNA candidates including 4 mRNAs and 4 IncRNAs were validated through RT-qPCR in another group of LUAD paired cohorts. SPP1 mRNA (p=0.013) was significantly upregulated in tumor samples compared to the adjacent controls, whereas SYN2 (p=0.0458), DNAH9 (p=0.0246) and C9orf72 significantly downregulated (p=0.0315) were compared with adjacent control. For IncRNAs, as LINC00939 (p=0.0441) and RGS20 (p=0.1213) were significantly upregulated in tumor samples. OR7E47P (p=0.0463) and TRHDE AS1 (p=0.0192) were markedly downregulated in tumor samples compared with non-cancerous controls. Coexpression network of IncRNAs and co-expression mRNAs was thereby constructed to investigate their interactions. Our analysis demonstrated that 50 IncRNAs might interact with 171 specific mRNAs. Molecular function (MF) revealed that candidate target genes were significantly enriched in chromosomal region, DNA packaging complex, neuron to neuron synapse, kinetochore, and condensed chromosome, centromeric region. For cellular component, these genes were significantly enriched in cell adhesion molecule binding, cadherin binding, amyloid-beta binding, scavenger receptor activity, and passive transmembrane transporter activity. The biological process (BP) analysis for these genes included urogenital system development, epithelial tube morphogenesis, mitotic nuclear division, serine/threonine kinase signaling pathway, and response to hypoxia.

Conclusion In conclusion, we constructed functional IncRNA-mRNA networks in LUAD based on clinical cohorts, revealed the potential biological functions of these dysrugulated RNAs. We hope this work will serve as a valuable resource for clinical targets and diagnosis of LUAD in the future.

PO-1842

COPD 患者肺康复知识和行为现状调查及疗效的研究

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目的: 了解 COPD 患者对疾病认知程度和对肺康复 训练的知晓程度,探讨肺康复训练对稳定期 COPD 患者肺功能和生活质量的影响。

PO-1843

肺泡巨噬细胞通过影响炎性单核巨噬细胞促进肺损伤 的恢复

侯飞、解立新 中国人民解放军总医院

免疫失衡是重症感染患者病情加重以及肺损伤发生的 重要原因,在新冠及流感病毒感染中出现的炎症因子 风暴可导致肺组织损伤加甚至多器官衰竭的发生。肺 泡巨噬细胞及炎性单核/巨噬细胞在免疫失衡的发生 中起到至关重要的作用,重症感染患者常出现肺泡巨 噬细胞较少而炎性单核细胞显著增多的现象。因此, 明确肺泡巨噬细胞以及炎性单核细胞在感染及免疫失 衡中的作用对重症肺炎的发病机制及治疗起到重要的 提示作用。 PO-1844

存在睡眠呼吸异常的慢病患者呼吸影响血压变异性的 初步分析

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基于整体整合生理学医学理论体系中呼吸引起循环指 标变异的假说,研究存在睡眠呼吸异常的慢病患者睡 眠期间呼吸和血压变异性的关系。

PO-1845

新型冠状病毒肺炎与流感肺炎中降钙素原水平的比较

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病毒性肺炎早期合并细菌感染严重影响患者预后,降 钙素原 (PCT) 在鉴别合并细菌感染方面具有一定作 用。本研究旨在将新型冠状病毒肺炎与流感肺炎相对 比,探索 PCT 在新型冠状病毒肺炎诊断及预后中的 价值。

PO-1846

40 年来中国大陆肺癌病理类型、性别、年龄构成及 吸烟状态分析

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统计分析近 40 年来中国大陆肺癌的病理类型、性别、 年龄构成及吸烟状态,进一步明确肺癌的发病现状。

PO-1847

Perspectives and management of atypical asthma in Chinese specialists and primary care practitioners -- A nationwide questionnaire survey

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3. Peking University First Hospital

4. Shanghai General Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

5. Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital, Capital Medical University

6. Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology

Object To evaluate the awareness/knowledge and clinical practice for the treatment of atypical asthma among respiratory specialists and primary care practitioners (PCPs) in China.

Methods A total of 1997 physicians participated in the questionnaire via WeChat. The questionnaire included six main items: physician demographic characteristics, awareness, diagnosis, medical prescription, assessment/education, and proposal.

Results Cough variant asthma (CVA) was physicians(1166 recognized by 97.51% of respiratory specialists and 799 PCPs), followed by chest tightness variant asthma (CTVA, 83.72%) and occult asthma (73.54%). Specialists were more likely to follow diagnostic recommendations than PCPs (P<0.01): however, 34,15% of physicians reported the utility of bronchodilation tests, airway provocation tests and peak expiratory flow monitoring. A total of 91.70% and 92.01% of physicians prescribed inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) or ICS plus long-acting beta-agonists (LABA) for CVA and CTVA, respectively. Physicians prescribed an ICS or ICS/LABA for 4 [2-8] or 8 [4-12] weeks for CVA and for 4 [2-8] or 5 [4-12] weeks for CTVA, and the prescription durations were significantly shorter for PCPs than for specialists (P<0.01). Further, 52.42% and 35.78% reported good control of CVA and CTVA, respectively, with significantly lower control rates for PCPs than for specialists (P<0.01). Additionally, specialists exhibited better assessment and educational habits than PCPs.

Conclusion While atypical asthma was identified by most specialists and PCPs, there remains a gap between management in real clinical practice and guideline recommendations, especially for PCPs. Further training of PCPs and clinical studies of atypical asthma are required to better improve outcomes.

PO-1848

云随访 PICU 白血病患儿出院后口服化疗药依从性的 影响因素分析

唐茂婷、袁亚柠、田大燕、黄燕婷、王春燕 四川大学华西第二医院

了解家属照顾从 PICU 出院后的急性淋巴细胞白血病 (acute lymphoblastic leukemia, ALL) 患儿口服化 疗药依从性及影响因素。 PO-1849

PVT1 在反复喘息或哮喘患儿中表达及对 ORMDL3 基因表达的影响

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深圳市儿童医院

探讨血清非编码 RNA PVT1(PVT1)在 6 岁以下反 复喘息或哮喘患儿中的表达水平及其对血清类蛋白样 蛋白 3 基因(ORMDL3)表达水平的影响。

PO-1850

MERS-CoV 感染在非洲单峰驼密接者中的流行情况

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- 3. 香港大学

中东呼吸综合征 (MERS) 于 2012 年 9 月首发于沙 特阿拉伯,并迅速传播至 27 个国家和地区,在过去 八年间于中东地区持续引起间歇性爆发。MERS-CoV 与 SARS-CoV、SARS-CoV-2 并称三大新型高 致病性人畜共患冠状病毒,均可导致病毒性肺炎,截 至目前 MERS 病死率位居榜首,高达 34.8%。研究 发现在中东地区,除人际传播外,单峰骆驼是人畜共 患性感染的主要传染源。研究发现非洲 70%以上的 单峰驼感染 MERS-CoV,但迄今为止非洲尚无一例 MERS 病例的报道。本研究旨在揭示非洲单峰驼是否 介导 MERS-CoV 向其密接人群的传播。

PO-1851 赛肤润联合造口护肤粉在失禁性皮炎患者的临床应用

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宜昌市中心人民医院

探讨赛肤润联合造口护肤粉在失禁性皮炎患者的临床 应用效果

PO-1852 多原发肺癌的诊疗进展

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近年来随着检测技术在健康体检中的广泛应用、病理 诊断技术的发展以及临床医师对多原发肺癌 (multiple primary lung cancer, MPLC)的重视, MPLC 的发病率和检出率逐年上升。目前诊断 MPLC 主要是依靠患者的临床表现、肿瘤的影像学特征、遗 传学特点、活组织病理检查等进行诊断。本文就近年 来关于多原发肺癌的诊断、鉴别诊断和治疗方面的研 究进展进行综述。以望给临床治疗工作提供一些诊疗 思路。

PO-1853

肺癌化疗患者并下呼吸道感染临床特点及影响因素分 析

王近瑜、冯学仁、刘志聪 湖州市中心医院

探讨肺癌化疗患者并发下呼吸道感染的临床特点以及 影响因素。

PO-1854

基于 NF-ĸB 信号通路的六神丸抗新冠病毒及其变异 株南非株体内外药效及作用机制研究

雷标、马钦海

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探究六神丸对 SARS-CoV-2 病毒感染肺炎小鼠的药 效及其对南非变异株(501Y.V2/B.1.351)的体外抗 病毒及其诱导的炎症作用及机制研究。

PO-1855 **肺纤维化 3D 体外模型研究进展**

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Pulmonary fibrosis is a serious pathological change of chronic lung disease. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a particularly severe form of interstitial lung disease, with a median survival time of 3 to 5 years after diagnosis. At present, there are no effective drugs to prevent the progression of fibrosis. Most drug candidates identified in preclinical animal studies failed in human clinical trials. Therefore, there is an emergent need of humanized in vitro models to understand the pathophysiology of the lungs and explore effective treatments before human clinical trials.

Three-dimensional (3D) models refer to embedding cells in a complex 3D environment with different polarity, exposing them to extracellular matrix (ECM) interactions and growth factor/ cytokine gradients, which mimics natural lung microenvironment. 3D models can replicate cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, matrix structure and stiffness.

In this review, the authors extensively describe current 3D vitro models of pulmonary fibrosis, including hydrogel systems, decellularized lung, lung spheroids and organoids, lung-on-chip models, bioprinting and precision-cut lung slices.

Among these models, we can use human tissue specimens for in vitro 3D culture. However, each model has its own limitations. For example, the lung spheroid cultures are often used to study the relationship between cells and the decellularized lung is used to investigate matrix-cell interactions by re-cellularizing it with recipient cells. Although current 3D models cannot replicate all features of human IPF, they each help us better understand the pathophysiological changes during the formation of pulmonary fibrosis and explore effective drugs.

The formation of pulmonary fibrosis involves multiple cells and factors. We should pay attention to the complex environment of pulmonary fibrosis and combine different in vitro 3D culture techniques to simulate a relatively real lung microenvironment to better understand the pathogenesis of pulmonary fibrosis and explore effective treatments for future.

Short-term exposure to ambient air pollution and small airway dysfunction: a cross-sectional study

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Object To investigate the associations of short-term exposure to ambient air pollutants with adult lung function in Shanghai, China.

Methods We included 4832 permanent residents in Shanghai aged \geq 20 years who participated in the cross-sectional China Pulmonary Health (CPH) study and had spirometry test before and after bronchodilator. Daily (24-hours) mean air pollution concentration data including particulate matter less than 2.5 mm and 10 mm in aerodynamic diameter (PM2.5 and PM10), sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and carbon monoxide (CO) on the day, the day before and two days before spirometry test were used. The effects of ambient air pollutants on lung function and peripheral blood cell counts were estimated separately using multivariable linear regression, adjusting for potential confounders.

Results Increase in the daily average of PM2.5, NO2, and SO2 on the day of spirometry test was associated with lower forced expiratory flow in first second/ forced volume capacity and lower forced expiratory flow at 25-75% of forced vital capacity (FEF25-75%). Increase in the daily average of PM10, SO2, and CO on the day of spirometry test was associated with lower peak expiratory flow. Increased daily average exposure to air pollutants on the day of spirometry tests, except for NO2, was significantly associated with lower percentage of neutrophils. The effects of air pollutants were more significant in never-smokers. The positive association between PM and leukocytes showed a time-lag effect.

Conclusion In this study, short-term exposure to ambient air pollutants was significantly associated with obstructive ventilatory dysfunction, especially small airway dysfunction.

PO-1857

ZW7: IMA、IL-38、DFR 水平变化与急性肺栓塞患 者危险分层和预后的相关性

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探讨缺血修饰白蛋白(IMA)、白细胞介素(IL)-38、 D-二聚体与纤维蛋白原比值(DFR)水平与急性肺 栓塞(APE)患者危险分层和预后的相关性

PO-1858

妊娠期哮喘患者血清微量元素与免疫功能的变化及意 义

周凌燕 湖州市中心医院

探讨妊娠期哮喘患者血清微量元素与免疫功能的变化 及意义。

PO-1859 社区获得性肺炎患者的临床特点

李墨涵、翁冰绚、李燕明 北京医院呼吸与危重症医学科

探索社区获得性肺炎(Community-acquired pneumonia,CAP)患者的住院资料,分析比较老年和非老年 CAP 患者的临床特点,以供临床参考。

PO-1860 **结肠癌单发囊性肺转移 1 例报道**

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报道及探讨一例结肠癌肺转移早期表现为单发薄壁囊 腔型肺癌的典型病例。

肺曲菌球咯血的介入治疗:动脉栓塞还是腔内注药?

季东翔、沈斌、施雪霏 湖州市中心医院

肺曲菌球(Pulmonary Aspergilloma, PA)多继发于肺 结核空洞、支气管扩张、肺大疱等空洞或空腔类疾病。 PA的治疗主要是预防威胁生命的大咯血,手术切除 应为首选。但许多患者可能无法耐受手术,而垂体后 叶素等药物止血效果欠佳。这时可考虑动脉栓塞 (artery embolization, AE)或经皮腔内注入药物 (percutaneous intracavitary instillation, PII)等微创 方法。可能是因为此病相对少见及大咯血的突发性, 动脉栓塞和腔内注药的随机对照研究尚未见报道。

PO-1862

鹦鹉衣原体感染致反应性关节炎一例

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鹦鹉衣原体是一种专性细胞内病原体,主要由家畜 和鸟类传播给人类。由于鹦鹉热的非特异性症状以及 通常只有重病患者才进行鹦鹉衣原体检测的事实, 该 疾病可能诊断不足和报道不足。有多个报道衣原体感 染后或志贺菌感染后可出现反应性关节炎,鹦鹉衣原 体是否引起反应性关节炎国内尚无相关数据, 鹦鹉热 后并发反应性关节炎如何诊治无依据,给临床治疗带 来困难。我们的病例为 65 岁男性, 农民, 有家禽接 触史,以发热、咳嗽、腹痛、肝损害、右下肺实变为 主症, 后经 BALF 送 mNGS 证实鹦鹉衣原体肺炎, 经可乐必妥和多西环素治疗共 23 天后症状缓解, 肺 炎大部分吸收后出院。患者出院停药1周后咳嗽逐渐 增加,再次发热,并出现游走性多关节疼痛,先后出 现双肩关节、双手指间关节、双膝关节、双腕关节、 左髋关节肿痛,此起彼伏,再次予多西环素、希舒美 等治疗无效,关节疼痛进展,新发右中肺、右上肺实 变,考虑鹦鹉热复发、出现反应性关节炎及经风湿科 医师会诊考虑合并类风湿性关节炎,先后改用莫西沙 星、可乐必妥药物及加用乐松、艾得辛后发热及关节 疼痛可逐渐缓解,复查肺部影像提示新发渗出吸收而 出院。出院后患者在呼吸科及风湿科门诊随访1月, 肺炎及关节痛无复发。由此可推测鹦鹉衣原体有引起 反应性关节炎可能。

PO-1863

非吸烟者暴露于生物质中导致的 COPD:不同的表型

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慢性阻塞性肺病最常见的原因是吸烟,在暴露于家用 生物质燃料的非吸烟患者中有越来越多的报告。这在 低收入和中等收入国家的农村妇女中尤其普遍。这些 患者的疾病很可能是不同的临床表型。生物质暴露的 慢性阻塞性肺疾病,非吸烟者,主要表现为慢性支气 管炎,更有可能是一种独特的表型,更有可能累及小 气道。

PO-1864

肺部恶性肿瘤患者家属心理体验的质性研究

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探讨肺部恶性肿瘤患者家属在患者病程中的心理体验。 为家属减轻焦虑及恐惧心理提供更有针对性的心理指 导提供参考。

PO-1865

Analysis of diagnostic delay and its influencing factors in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Object To explore the status of diagnostic delay and to clarify factors associated with it in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Methods A cross-sectional study was conducted in a Chinese tertiary hospital between July 2019 and February 2020. A total of 408 eligible outpatients with COPD were recruited, and relevant data were collected in the form of a questionnaire. Diagnostic delay was compared among different characteristics using the Wilcoxon test and Kruskal-Wallis H test. Correlation analysis was performed to further explore the factors related to diagnostic delay.

Results The median (interquartile range [IQR]) duration of diagnostic delay was 230 (range, 50–720) days. The proportions of COPD patients who chose tertiary, secondary, and first-level hospitals for the first visit were 53.7%, 29.9%, and

16.4%, respectively. Additionally, the proportions of patients who underwent pulmonary function tests for the first visit in tertiary, secondary, and first-level hospitals were 83.9%, 15.5%, and 1.5% (p < 0.001), respectively. In terms of characteristics related to diagnostic delay, there was a significant difference in residence, resident manner, COPD assessment test (CAT), modified Medical British Research Council (mMRC), age, forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) % predicted, years of education, and average family income (p < 0.001). Furthermore, diagnostic delay correlated with patients' level of knowledge about COPD and other characteristic variables (including age, years of education, resident manner, average family income, CAT, mMRC, FEV1% predicted, and FEV1/ forced vital capacity) to varying degrees.

Conclusion Our study indicated that varying degrees of diagnostic delay may exist in patients with COPD. Measures are needed to intervene in the potential factors related to diagnostic delay.

PO-1866

Isovalerylspiramycin I suppresses human nonsmall cell lung carcinoma through ROS-Mediated Oxidative DNA Damage

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Object Isovalerylspiramycin I (Ispl) is a compound purified from carrimycin, which is a genetic engineering drug independently developed by synthetic biology technology in China. It belongs to a 16 membered macrolide antibiotic. Exploratory experiments found that it not only has good antibacterial effect on a variety of bacteria, but also has the function of regulating cell physiology and proliferation, showing the potential of using as an anti-tumor drug. The Global Burden of Disease Study revealed that lung cancer is one of the leading causes of noncommunicable disease burden worldwide. Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) accounts for approximately 85% of lung cancers and remains a major cause of cancer-related deaths globally. Existing therapies are known to have some unavoidable side effects which is still a burden issue clinically, and novel strategies are urgently necessary. Therefore, we investigated the anti-tumor effect of Ispl on non-small cell lung cancer.

Methods We first examined the effects of Ispl on cell viability by CCK-8 (cell counting kit) and Colony Formation Assay. Then, we analyzed the apoptosis and cell cycle by flow cytometry, verified apoptosis by Immunoblotting. In vivo experiments, the antitumor effect of Ispl in a xenograft mouse model was evaluated. To further clarify the possible anti-tumor mechanism of lspl, the intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) level was detected hv Immunofluorescence, and the DNA damage was Immunohistochemistry, revealed by Immunofluorescence and Immunoblotting. The key differential expression genes which represent potential mechanisms of IspI's antitumor

effects were validated by real-time quantitative PCR and Immunoblotting.

Results In this study, we show that Ispl blocks nonsmall cell lung cancer cells growth in vitro and in vivo, arrests the cell cycle in G2/M phase and induces apoptosis in A549 and H460 cell lines, whereas the effects are not significantly observed in normal cells. We demonstrated that Ispl significantly induced the accumulation of ROS, which resulted in DNA damage in non-small cell lung cancer cells. To study the details of lspl, we analyzed the alteration of gene expression profiles after treatment with Ispl in nonsmall cell lung cancer cells. The findings showed that Ispl can affect various pathways, including p53, apoptosis and the cell cycle pathway, in a variety of non-small cell lung cancer cell lines. Therefore, we confirmed that Ispl suppresses human non-small cell lung carcinoma through ROS-Mediated Oxidative DNA Damage.

Conclusion Taken together, our findings indicate that Ispl has a significant anti-tumor effect through a variety of pathways, and its impact on normal cells is less than that of chemotherapy drugs. Lspl might be a promising therapeutic Chinese medicine for Non-small cell lung cancer treatment.

PO-1867 837 例儿童重症肺炎呼吸道病原分析

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探讨重症肺炎住院患儿的呼吸道病原及临床特征,以 期更好地指导临床用药。

PO-1868

A case of pulmonary lymphangiomyomatosis with multi-site angiomyolipoma

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Background: Lymphangiomyomatosis is a rare tumor disease, featured with diffuse cystic changes caused by the destructive proliferation of lymphangiomyomatosis cells, closely related to angiomyolipoma. However, cases of pulmonary lymphangiomyomatosis coexisting with multiple sites of angiomyolipoma in lung, liver, kidney and retroperitoneal peritoneum have never been reported.

Case presentation: A 48-year-old woman, with no special discomfort, undergoing a chest computed tomography scan revealed diffuse thinwalled cysts and multiple solid nodules in both lungs, the largest nodule located in the right lower lung. She had a right nephrectomy due to right kidney angiomyolipoma 30 years ago. The pathological manifestations of the right lower lung mass removed thoracoscopic was multifocal by surgery angiomyolipoma, which showed mutations in the

tuberous sclerosis complex gene. Abdominal magnetic resonance imaging scan shows that there is a huge mass of fat signal shadow behind the peritoneum and scattered multiple fatty signal nodules in liver parenchyma. Conclusions: Lymphangioleiomyomatosis and

angiomyolipoma are two different, but closely related rare neoplastic diseases. Pulmonary lymphangioleiomyomatosis may coexist with lung, liver, retroperitoneum and other multiple sites of angiomyolipoma in one patient.

PO-1869

咳嗽高敏综合征患者的脑功能活动变化

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咳嗽高敏综合征患者病因不明,对常规慢性咳嗽病因 治疗无效,是目前临床中的棘手问题。 咳嗽敏感性 增高是咳嗽高敏综合征患者重要的病理生理学特征, 既往基于慢性咳嗽基于任务态功能核磁共振成像 (functional magnetic resonance imaging, fMRI)的研 究发现吸入辣椒素激发后可诱导慢性咳嗽患者多个脑 区活动性增高,上行通路的兴奋性增强以及下行抑制 网络的减弱是介导咳嗽高敏的主要机制。但慢性咳嗽 是一个持续性过程,任务态 fMRI 并不能反映机体在 静息状态下个体持续的自发的神经活动,而这种静息 态下的脑功能活动异常亦可能参与了咳嗽高敏的发生。 因此,本研究拟基于静息态 fMRI 初步观察咳嗽高敏 综合征患者的脑功能活动变化,为咳嗽高敏综合征的 中枢咳嗽高敏机制提供理论依据。

PO-1870

利用 MIMIC-Ⅲ数据库探究合并高脂血症对 ICU 内肺 炎患者预后的影响

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通过重症数据库 MIMIC-III探究合并高脂血症对 ICU 内肺炎患者预后的影响,并探究这一影响在不同 ICU 间是否存在差异。 PO-1871

气管镜下药物注射治疗肺鳞癌的疗效及安全性分析

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与小细胞肺癌(SCLC)相比,非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC)有着对放化疗不敏感的特性,尤其是肺 鳞癌仍无特异并有效的治疗方案。本研究旨在探讨气 管镜下药物注射治疗肺鳞癌的有效性和安全性。

PO-1872

重症肺炎后闭塞性细支气管炎的危险因素分析

ΞP

深圳市儿童医院

探讨引起感染后闭塞性细支气管炎(Postinfectious bronchiolitis obliterans, PIBO)的重症肺炎的临床特 征及危险因素。方法

PO-1873

Notch1 activation of Jagged1 contributes to differentiation of bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells into endothelial cells

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Xinhua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

Object Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have shown therapeutic potential for engraftment to, differentiation into, endothelial cells (ECs). However, low-efficiency yields hinder their use as ECs for therapeutic vascularization.

Methods The Notch1 signaling pathway is key to optimal pulmonary development. Recent evidence shows that this pathway participates in angiogenesis. Herein, we found that in MSCs, Jagged1 is a target for Notch 1, Binding of which Notch 1 to Jagged1 induces a positive feedback loop that initiates differentiation of ECs.

Results In vivo, Notch1 overexpression in MSCs improved endothelial-specific marker expression and the number of small pulmonary vessels. Ex vivo, Jagged1 ligand was found to activate Notch1 in in the RBP-Jk-dependent MSCs. resulting expression of Jagged1 mRNA, a response that was blocked by Notch1 inhibition. Notch1 promoted the formation of cord-like structures on Matrigel. However, cigarette smoke extract inhibited this process, compared to that in control groups. Moreover, Notch1-overexpressing cells upregulated the expressing of HIF-1 α gene. The HIF-1 α is an angiogenic factor that binds Notch1, underscoring the critical role of Notch1 pathway in vessel assembly. Interestingly, this was abrogated by incubation with Notch1 shRNA.

Conclusion Notch signaling pathway promotes differentiation of MSCs in to ECs. It also regulates angiogenesis and transcription of specific markers on ECs. These results provide a mechanism that allows BM-MSCs differentiation into the ECs and identify Jagged1 as a Notch1 target.

PO-1874

基于格林模式儿童哮喘控制影响因素问卷的编制

陈园

湖南省儿童医院

编制信效度良好且能全面评估儿童哮喘控制影响因素的问卷。

PO-1875

Acapella 呼吸训练器联合抗结核改善肺结核患者支 气管狭窄一例

周丽娜、李庆云 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

中文:

气管支气管结核(TBTB)常引起严重的气道狭窄, 部分患者需要积极治疗,包括肺切除术。Acapella通 过气道振荡和呼气正压的联合作用来改善粘液纤毛清 除率,增加气道管腔直径,减少气道塌陷。一位 58 岁女性反复咳嗽咳痰两年,胸部 CT 显示右肺有片状 阴影,纤维支气管镜检查进一步提示右中支气管阻塞 及实质肉芽肿,行支气管结核分枝杆菌培养。抗结核 药物联合 Acapella 治疗 1 年后,肺结核和支气管狭窄 的支气管内病变消失。

英文:

Tracheo-bronchial tuberculosis (TBTB) could cause severe airway stenosis so as to some patients need aggressive treatment including lung resection. Oscillatory positive expiratory pressure (PEP) device works according to the combined principles of airway oscillation and positive expiratory pressure to enhance bronchial hygiene and increases diameter of airway lumen and prevent airway stenosis. A 58year-old woman underwent fibre-optic bronchoscopy two years after onset of cough with sputum, chest computed tomography presenting multiple patchy opaque shadows in right lung. Right middle lobe bronchus obstruction and parenchymal granuloma were found. Cultures of bronchial brash grew Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Endobronchial lesions of tuberculosis disappeared and bronchial stenosis was successfully avoided after eight months of combined anti-tuberculous and oscillatory PEP therapy.

PO-1876

ROCK/LIMK/Cofilin/MRTF-A 信号通路在大鼠气道 成纤维细胞活化中的作用

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研究 ROCK/LIMK/Cofilin/MRTF-A 信号通路在气道成 纤维细胞活化中的作用

PO-1877

硅酮支架对不同病变部位良性气道狭窄的有效性和安 全性临床分析

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探讨硅酮支架置入气道内不同部位后的临床疗效和并 发症情况,探索硅酮支架置入左主支气管与置入其它 部位的有效性和安全性的差异分析。

PO-1878 **外源性脂质性肺炎合并药物热一例**

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Background: Exogenous lipoid pneumonia (ELP) is a rare form of pneumonia caused by inhalation or aspiration of a fatty substance. It usually presents as chronic respiratory illness mimicking interstitial lung diseases. The constellation of chronic cough, and fever may comprise a wide range of differential diagnoses.

Case presentation: We make a case report of a 76year-old female who presented with fever and cough. Chest radiograph revealed findings bilateral consolidation in the lower lobes. Pathology micrograph of the bilateral consolidation showing lipid-filled vacuoles. On further questioning, the patient received a total amount of 500ml paraffin oil due to intestinal obstruction one month before admission, and aspiration occurred for three times. The diagnosis of ELP was made. After anti-infective and anti-inflammatory treatment, the symptom of fever did not improve. However, the patient's temperature returned to normal after intravenous fluids were discontinued.

Conclusion: Our case illustrates an unusual ELP presenting with drug fever that makes differential diagnosis more complicated. Clinicians should be aware of ELP pneumonia, which may present as infectious pneumonia.

PO-1879

不明原因发热合并低氧血症----脾淋巴瘤合并肺动静 脉瘘一例

侯欢

北京大学第一医院

一般情况:患者 42 岁男性,慢性病程,急性加重 主诉:间断发热伴憋气 1 年

现病史:患者1年前无明显诱因出现憋气伴紫绀,后 出现发热 (Tmax 38.7℃)。发热方面,完善感染、 肿瘤、免疫等病因筛查,无明显指向证据,后给予头 泡、奥司他韦、地塞米松治疗后体温正常。憋气方面, 因 I 型呼吸衰竭、D-Dimer 升高、肺通气灌注扫描左 肺上叶血流灌注减低,考虑肺栓塞可能,给予抗凝治 疗半年。20天前,患者受凉后出现发热(Tmax 39.6℃)、咳嗽、憋气,伴上感症状,无寒战、皮疹, 当地医院抗感染后无明显好转。9 天前患者进一步就 诊我院, 血气分析示 | 型呼衰; 血常规示单核细胞升 高为主; ESR 和 CRP 明显升高; PCT 0.49ng/ml; 生化: Alb 下降, ALP/GGT、LDH、铁蛋白升高; D-Dimer (-); 病原学 (-), 自身抗体仅 ANA、 ACL-IgM、抗 β2-GP1-IgM、抗 gp120 抗体 (+); CTPA 无肺栓塞征象;腹部 CT (-);予莫西沙星抗 感染后体温无明显下降,为明确发热和憋气原因进一 步就诊我科。

体格检查: BP 118/79mmHg, HR 111bpm, RR 20bpm, T 37.8℃, SpO2 93% (未吸氧)。神清, 急性发热面容, 巩膜黄染。心肺腹(-)。双下肢无 水肿。

主要辅助检查:

HGB 112→99g/L, PCT 0.54→10.97ng/ml, CRP 150-313mg/L, TBIL 最高 153.8umol/L, DBIL 最高 109.1umol/L。

血 NGS、血培养、骨髓培养、脑脊液病原学、莱姆 病抗体、布式凝集试验检查均(-)。 PET-CT:胆囊结石,脾大(约7个肋单位),葡萄

糖代谢轻度增高(SUVmax 4.1)。

骨髓流式检出 4.33%的 CD5+的 B 细胞, 免疫表型 CD19+, CD5+, CD20+, CD200+, FMC7part+,

CD10-, CD23-, CD43-, CD38-, CD138+, 未检 出轻链限制性表达。

骨髓活检:侵袭性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤累及骨髓。

脾活检:弥漫大 B 细胞淋巴瘤,非生发中心 B 细胞型。

肺灌注显像(-)。

纯氧试验 Qs/Qt=47%。

右心声学造影(+),考虑肺动静脉瘘存在(大量右向左分流)。

化疗 2 周期后复查纯氧试验 Qs/Qt=3%; 右心声学造影: 未见右向左分流。

诊治经过:患者炎症指标明显升高,诊断过程中与感染鉴别困难。抗感染治疗后患者体温和炎症指标无明显下降,淋巴瘤诊断明确后转入血液科化疗,化疗后患者体温和炎症指标下降至正常,憋气症状和氧合均明显改善,化疗2周期后复查纯氧试验和右心声学造影提示肺动静脉瘘消失。

病例特点评析:患者以不明原因发热和低氧血症为主 要表现,争对发热和低氧血症的病因完善相关检查, 最终诊断脾淋巴瘤和肺动静脉瘘。患者淋巴瘤表现极 其不典型,起初血液系统和 PET-CT 均无明显表现,

骨髓流式异常细胞比例低,后根据脾增大、胆红素进 行性升高和骨髓活检病理完善脾穿刺诊断明确。患者 低氧血症证实为肺动静脉瘘引起,经治疗原发病后肺 动静脉瘘消失。本病例首次报导了肺动静脉瘘合并 NHL,诊疗经过极其适合教学。

关键字: FUO 低氧血症 脾淋巴瘤 肺动静脉瘘

PO-1880

PDCA 在提高气管插管患者口腔护理规范执行率中的 应用

郭梅萍 江苏大学附属武进医院

目的: 探讨 PDCA 在提高气管插管患者口腔护理规范 执行率中的应用效果。

不同剂型糖皮质激素对慢阻肺合并骨质疏松患者疗效 及骨代谢的影响

刘敏敏、李再清 邵阳市中心医院

探讨不同剂型糖皮质激素(Glucocorticoid, GC)对急 性期慢性阻塞性肺疾病(Acute chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, AECOPD)合并骨质疏松 (osteoporosis, OP)患者疗效及骨代谢的影响。 方法收集邵阳市中心医院呼吸内科 2018年12月-2020年9月确诊为AECOPD合并OP(I级)患者 152例,其中常规治疗基础上予以布地奈德(2mg雾 化,3次/天,7天)治疗者78例和予以甲泼尼龙 (40mg静注,1次/天,7天)治疗者74例,对两组 进行前瞻性对照研究,比较两组GC治疗7天后肺功 能、血气分析、骨代谢指标,以评估其可能的不良反 应

PO-1882

分析 ICU 清醒患者接受心理护理干预对预防 ICU 谵 妄的临床效果

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江苏大学附属武进医院

目的研究应用心理护理干预为 ICU 清醒患者护理时 ICU 谵妄进行预防的效果。

PO-1883

SNAP 护理干预对 AECOPD 患者肺康复治疗依从性的效果观察

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基于患者需求的护理干预 (the support needs approach for patients, SNAP) 干预在慢阻肺急性加 重期患者护理中的临床应用价值,及对患者接受呼吸 康复治疗依从性的影响。

PO-1884

构建哮喘儿童护理问题评估体系在儿科门诊护理中的 应用

胡轶、谭茜、陆峰 柳州市人民医院

目前我国儿童哮喘的总体控制水平仍不理想,哮喘严 重影响儿童的身心健康,已成为危害儿童健康的主要 慢性疾病之一,给家庭和社会带来沉重的精神和经济 负担,通过奥马哈问题分类系统及干预类别构建哮喘 儿童护理问题评估体系信息系统在儿科门诊哮喘患儿 护理中的应用的研究,以提高患儿哮喘治疗依从性, 降低哮喘急性发作频率。

PO-1885

A diagnostic study of autofluorescence imaging during medical thoracoscopy for unexplained pleural effusion

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- 5. 北京航空航天大学

Object Autofluorescence imaging (AFI) is an effective supplementary diagnostic tool. However, its clinical application for pleural disease remains controversial. This study aimed to evaluate the diagnostic value of AFI during medical thoracoscopy for pleural disease in clinical practice.

Patients with unexplained Methods pleural effusion admitted to our clinical centres from 2018.12. to 2020.6. were enrolled. The pleural space of each case was thoroughly examined under white-light (WLT) and then by AFI. Pleural biopsy was the gold standard for diagnosis and the pleural malignancy was defined as a positive pathological result. The difference in the diagnostic sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV) between the two methods was assessed by comparing 95%CI values. operating characteristic Receiver curve and decision curve analysis were employed to analyze the diagnostic efficiency of these two methods.

Results 126 eligible patients were studied and 73 cases of the malignant pleural disease were finally diagnosed. A total of 1292 biopsy specimens from 492 pleural sites were examined for pathological

changes. The diagnostic sensitivity, PPV and NPV of AFI were 99.7% (95%CI, 98.7%-99.9%), 58.2% (95%CI, 55.2%-61.2%) and 99.2% (95%CI, 96.8%-99.9%). AFI was superior to white-light, with a sensitivity of 79.7% (95%CI, 76.2%-82.8%), PPV of 50.7% (95%CI, 47.5%-53.9%) and NPV of 62.8% (95%CI, 57.3%-67.9%). Subgroup analysis showed that AFI pattern type-III was more specific for pleural malignant disease than WLT (χ 2=4.123, P=0.042).

Conclusion AFI could further improve the diagnostic efficacy of medical thoracoscopy and be available for clinical practice with its better visualization, convenience, and safety.

PO-1886

表现为孤立性肺结节的浸润性腺癌影像学特征分析

刘清发、王凤强、王焱 山东省聊城市人民医院

探究影像上表现为孤立性肺结节(SPNs)的浸润性肺 腺癌的 CT 影像学特征。

PO-1887

Effect of methylation status of IncRNA-MALAT1 and microRNA-146a on pulmonary function and expression level of COX2 in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Ran Wang First affiliated hospital of Anhui Medical University

Object This study aimed to investigate the role of methylation of MALAT1 and miR-146a in the pathogenesis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Methods COPD patients were grouped according to their methylation status of MALAT1 and miR-146a promoters.

Results FVC. FEV1 and DLCO were the highest in the MALAT1 HYPO + miR-146a HYPER group and lowest in the MALAT1 HYPER + miR-146a HYPO group. The expression of MALAT1 in the MALAT1 HYPER + miR-146a HYPO and MALAT1 HYPER + miR-146a HYPER groups were lower than that in the MALAT1 HYPO + miR-146a HYPO and MALAT1 HYPO + miR-146a HYPER groups. MiR-146a was the most significantly upregulated in the MALAT1 HYPER + miR-146a HYPO group and most significantly down-regulated in the MALAT1 HYPO + miR-146a HYPER group. Moreover, both PGE1 and COX2 expression was the highest in the MALAT1 HYPO + miR-146a HYPER group and the lowest in the MALAT1 HYPER + miR-146a HYPO group. Furthermore, methylation of MALAT1 promoter was higher in the MALAT1 HYPER + miR-146a HYPO and MALAT1 HYPER + miR-146a HYPER groups, while the methylation of miR-146a promoter was higher in the MALAT1 HYPER + miR-146a HYPER and MALAT1 HYPO + miR-146a HYPER groups.

Conclusion In conclusion, our results established a signaling pathway of MALAT1/miR-146a/COX2. The overexpression of MALAT1 could increase the expression of COX2 by inhibiting the expression of miR-146a, thus affecting the pulmonary function of COPD patients.

PO-1888

假基因衍生的长非编码 RNASFTA1P 被下调,抑制 了肺腺癌的细胞迁移和侵袭

陈怡、施雪霏 湖州市中心医院

假基因曾经被认为是没有生物功能的基因组化石。有 趣的是,最近的证据表明,许多伪基因在人类癌症中 被转录,它们的改变导致了多种癌症的发展和进展。 很明显,许多伪基因转录不编码 RNA,并参与了非 编码基因组在人类癌症中的作用。在此基础上,一些 伪基因转录本目前被列为长非编码 RNA 类。

PO-1889

血清糖蛋白抗原类肿瘤标志物监测在特发性肺纤维化 患者中的临床价值

徐志礼 麻城市人民医院

监测常见糖蛋白抗原类肿瘤标志物——糖类抗原 199(CA199)、糖类抗原 125(CA125)、糖类抗原 153(CA153)三种标志物在特发性肺纤维化(IPF) 患者中的表达水平,探究肿瘤标志物检测的临床价值。

PO-1890

GHK-Cu 螯合物通过减轻上皮细胞损伤逆转 EMT 现 象对博来霉素诱导肺纤维化

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研究 GHK-Cu 螯合物对特发性肺纤维化 (Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis,IPF)小鼠肺组织的保 护作用,并探究可能的作用机制。

个体化强度的间歇式踏车训练在慢阻肺急性加重期中 的临床应用效果观察

刘盼盼、顾钰霞、赵蕾、孟迎夏 上海市浦东新区公利医院

探讨慢阻肺急性加重期患者住院期间早期接受肺康复治疗的临床安全性及临床疗效。

PO-1892

长链非编码 RNA 通过吸附 miR-149-5p 调控 IL-6 的 表达

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探讨 IncRNA 在 COPD 中的潜在生物学效应和具体分子机制

PO-1893

Application of 3-D Computed Tomography in Emphysematous Parenchyma Patients Scheduled for Bronchoscopic Lung Volume Reduction

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Object Emphysema is recognized as one of the phenotypes of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) with irreversibility, increasing prevalenceand underdiagnosis.Bronchoscopic lung volume reduction (BLVR) aims to remodel the over inflated lung to normal size by removing most of the non-functional parts of emphysema in COPD patients.Three dimensional (3-D) CT densitometry can be applied in target localization before lung volume reduction and evaluation of postoperative efficacy in COPD patients with emphysema.

Methods 7 COPD patients (all heterogeneous emphysema) undergoing endobronchial treatment with one-way valves were enrolled. Three dimensional image analysis software system was used to analyze the distribution of low-density areas < 950 Hounsfield unitsin both lungs pre- and post-3 months after operation. Meanwhile, all patients were performed standard pulmonary function test pre- and post-operation for retrospective analysis.

Results Seven patients underwent unilateral BLVR with 1 to 4 valves according to the range of emphysema. All patients showed a median increase in forced expiratory volume in 1 s of 30%, compared with baseline values. Hyperinflation (expressed as residual volume/total lung capacity ratio) was reduced by 15% (range 3–17%). The volumetric measurements showed a reduction of volume of the treated lobe among these 7 heterogeneous emphysematous patients. Meanwhile, the target lobe volume changes were inversely correlated with change in forced expiratory volume in 1 s in patients with heterogeneous emphysematous. These patients had significant improvement in exercise performance and quality of life measures.

Conclusion Compared with axial and multiplanar CT images, three-dimensional CT analysis can quantify the changes of lung volume, ventilation and perfusion, so as to accurately evaluate the distribution and resection recommendations of emphysema and rely less on the observer. On the other hand, this noninvasive examination brings convenience to the evaluation of postoperative efficacy.

PO-1894

侵袭性肺曲霉菌病伴播散性感染及继发性肺泡蛋白沉 积症

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Invasive pulmonary aspergillosisis ,the most devastating form of Aspergillus infection, usually threatens immunocompromised patients.Here we report a case of IPA in immunocompetent patient with disseminated infection and secondary pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, onset of limb convulsion, and hypoxemia.

A 44-year-old man with a history of asthma presented with intermittent convulsion of the right limb, different patterns of lung lesions and irregular shadows in the brain. Because of the elevated tumor markers, space-occupying lesions in the right lung and multiple high uptake lesions according to PET-CT, lung cancer was highly suspected with multiple metastases in a local hospital and managed with bevacizumab and Osimertinib, although pathological examinations did not identify tumor cells. He then experienced a clinical deterioration and progression in the follow up contrast chest CT scan, which revealed a right upper lobe cavity, filling defect in the right upper pulmonary vein and crazy-paving pattern in both lungs. On admission, he was alert, afebrile and hemodynamically stable. But his SpO2 was 92% on room air. Diffuse coarse rales were auscultated bilaterally in the lung. And a red bump was found on the right hip. The rest of the examination was unremarkable.Most strikingly, the galactomannan was 6.16 in serum. Blood cultures were negative. No abnormalities found obvious were under bronchoscopy. BAL was performed in the anterior segment of the right upper lobe. Considering the risks, biopsy was not performed. The BALF had a milky appearance and a thick layer of sediment was noted upon one hour. In BALF, a large amount of acellular bodies could be seen in a background of diffuse granular material that stains with PAS. And

galactomannan in BAL fluid was 8.82. On lumbar puncture cerebrospinal fluid pressure was 200mmH2 O. The total number of cells in CSF was 32/mm3 . The protein and glucose in CSF were normal. Smear and culture of the CSF for fungi, acid-fast bacilli, cryptococcus neoformans and other bacteria were all negative. At last, we sent the pus in right hip for culture as well as mNGS with peripheral blood. Both of them identified Aspergillus nidulans. Finally, invasive pulmonary aspergillosis with disseminated infection and secondary pulmonary alveolar proteinosis were diagnosed. Neither immune modulators nor whole lung lavage was applied during the treatment course. The severe limb convulsion subsided, the range of the filling defect area in pulmonary vein resolved, and radiological infiltrates in both lungs and head improved following the treatment alone by

Voriconazole after two weeks. In conclusion, IPA with disseminated infection can involve brain, lung, liver, heart, skin and other organs. Although not common, invasive aspergillosis can occur in immunocompetent patients. Aspergillosis can also cause secondary pulmonary alveolar proteinosis. Voriconzole is the fist-line treatment for IPA, which can cover Aspergillus nidulans.

PO-1895

12 例表现为支气管扩张的肺隔离症诊治分析

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提高对以支气管扩张为主要表现的肺隔离症鉴别诊断 能力。

PO-1896 **咯血的临床特点及支气管动脉栓塞治疗分析**

孙健

山东省立医院

探讨支气管动脉栓塞术(BAE)治疗咯血的临床分析、 诊断、疗效及并发症,为临床控制咯血、提高生活质 量提供依据。 PO-1897

支气管扩张症急性加重期病原菌的分布特征及耐药性 分析

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探讨我院成人支气管扩张症(支扩症)急性加重期呼吸 道病原菌的分布特征以及常见病原菌耐药情况,指导 临床治疗,提高临床疗效。

PO-1898

睡眠剥夺与白天嗜睡相关指标分析

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研究健康志愿者在多导睡眠监测(PSG)引导下急性选择性(快速动眼/慢波)睡眠剥夺(SD)对志愿者白天嗜睡情况的影响,探讨健康人群睡眠剥夺对日间活动的影响。

PO-1899

复合型小细胞肺癌序贯化放疗联合免疫治疗1例

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小细胞肺癌对放化疗敏感,本例复合型小细胞肺癌 EP 方案化疗 2 周期疗效评估不佳(SD),联合免疫 检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICI) 治疗后病情缓解(PR)。ICI 联合化疗 4 周期后行病 灶放疗,既往研究提示放疗增加免疫相关肺炎发生风 险,该患者序贯放疗结束 3.5 月后出现免疫相关肺炎, 报道如下。

PO-1900

T1-2N0M0 期复合性小细胞肺癌患者亚肺叶切除术与 肺叶切除术的比较

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越来越多的证据表明,在早期非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC)患者中,亚肺叶切除术与肺叶切除术相 比,生存率没有显着差异。然而对于T1-2N0M0期小

论文汇编

细胞肺癌(SCLC)患者,指南仍推荐肺叶切除术。 复合性小细胞肺癌(CSCLC)是SCLC的一种特殊 亚型,目前缺乏对比亚肺叶切除术与肺叶切除术对 T1-2N0M0期复合性小细胞肺癌患者预后影响的研究。

PO-1901

病例报道嗜酸性肉芽肿性多血管炎一例

查云岚、赵黎明 上海市东方医院(同济大学附属东方医院)

病例报告

PO-1902 病毒性肺炎所致急性肺栓塞一例

张一笑、杨媛华、邝土光、焦小净、刘佳玉 首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院

病例:患者男,64岁,因"间断咳嗽伴发热2周,喘 憋 1 周"于 2020-10-1 入院。患者 2 周前受凉后出现 咳嗽,为阵发性咳嗽,干咳,少痰,伴发热,体温波 动在 37.3-38.9℃之间,不伴畏寒、寒战,伴咽痛、 头痛,无喘憋,无胸痛及咯血,就诊于当地医院,予 阿奇霉素静滴(具体用量不详),咳嗽、咽痛较前缓 解,体温降至正常。1 周前患者再次出现发热,最高 体温 37.9℃,伴咳嗽加重,伴喘憋,活动后为主, 爬 2 层楼梯感不能耐受, 就诊当地医院, 行肺部 CT 检查(图 1a、2a),考虑"社区获得性肺炎",予"阿 奇霉素"静滴抗感染治疗 6 天, 患者咳嗽、喘憋症状 未见好转,出现少量咯血,血气分析示:氧分压 38mmHg, 二氧化碳分压 22mmHg, D-二聚体 2801ng/ml,为进一步治疗转入我院,入院后肺部 CT (图 1b、2b) 见"双肺小叶间隔增厚,多发磨玻璃 影、索条影、细网格影及囊状透亮影", cTNI 0.11ng/ml, NT-proBNP 1206pg/ml, D 二聚体 4200ng/ml, 动脉血气分析: PH 7.48, 二氧化碳分压 29mmHg,氧分压 59mmHg(未吸氧), AST 184U/L, ALT 234U/L,考虑"重症肺炎急性呼吸衰竭急性间质 性肺炎?",给予经鼻高流量 (FiO2 0.55, 氧流量 50L/min) 、无创通气 (S/T 模式, IPAP 10cmH2O, EPAP 5cmH2O, FiO2 0.55) 交替呼吸支持, 头孢 哌酮舒巴坦静滴抗感染、甲强龙 40mg Bid 静点,并 保肝、补液治疗。既往史:7年前因"频繁饮酒后呕吐" 于北京 301 医院行腹部 CT 发现"门静脉高压、脾大",

因肝酶轻度升高,予短期口服保肝药物治疗,后未规 律复查。否认家族性遗传病史。查体:体温 36℃, 心率 75 次/分, 呼吸频率 24 次/分, 血压 133/78mmHg。神清, 颜面部皮肤潮红, 可见色素沉 着,全身皮肤散见红色皮疹;桶状胸,两肺呼吸音低, 可闻及散在湿性啰音。心律齐, 各瓣膜听诊区未闻及 杂音, P2 > A2。腹部查体未见明显异常, 双下肢无 水肿。患者严重低氧低二氧化碳,外周血 D-二聚体 进行性升高,行 CTPA 示左右肺动脉及双上肺动脉、 双下肺动脉及其分支多发充盈缺损(图 3a、4a), 双下肢静脉超声示左侧股浅静脉、腘静脉、腓静脉、 胫后静脉、小腿肌间静脉血栓形成。诊断为急性肺栓 塞(中低危) 下肢深静脉血栓形成, 立即给予依诺 肝素肝素 0.6ml g12h 抗凝治疗。 患者抗感染及抗凝 治疗过程中积极行病原学检测,结果回报血巨细胞病 毒抗体 IgG+IgM 阳性, 巨细胞病毒 DNA 定量 4.22×103, 支气管肺泡灌洗液 EB 病毒核酸阳性, 鼻 病毒核酸阳性。患者既往肺部影像学未见间质性肺疾 病征象(图),此次不考虑间质性肺疾病急性加重所 致呼吸衰竭,结合以上病原学回报及肺部影像学考虑 诊断病毒性肺炎,遂停用静脉激素治疗。急性肺栓塞 查因方面,外周血肿瘤标记物、自身免疫十二项、易 栓症组合、同型半胱氨酸等未见明显异常, 腹部 CT 未见异常,考虑患者急性肺栓塞为病毒性肺炎所致。 肺栓塞方面予低分子肝素抗凝 16 天后序贯为利伐沙 班 15mg bid 口服后患者咳嗽、喘憋症状较前明显好 转,复查 CTPA+下肢深静脉超声示肺部感染吸收 (图 3b、4b),血栓较前明显吸收。

PO-1903

吸烟对老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者外周血 rs7971150 位点检测及脂代谢的影响

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探讨吸烟对老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者外周血 rs7971150 位点检测及脂代谢的影响。

Gremlin2 通过 TGF/BMP 信号通路激活成纤维细胞 促进肺纤维化

许王婷、宦才娟、周建英 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

特发性肺纤维化(IPF)是一种进行性肺部疾病,其表 现为持续性细胞外基质沉积,最终导致进行性呼吸衰 竭,导致患者死亡。GREM2最初被鉴定为TGF-β诱 导基因,编码属于一组基质细胞蛋白的小分泌糖蛋白, 其在成年后的高表达可能预示严重疾病的进展。我们 希望证实 Gremlin2 是成纤维细胞活化的关键调控因 子,来探究 Gremlin2 可能成为治疗 IPF 的一个潜在 的治疗靶点。

PO-1905

外周血中固有样淋巴细胞亚群失调和慢阻肺的急性加 重相关

刘萱琪、朱惠莉、葛海燕 复旦大学附属华东医院

慢性阻塞性肺部疾病是一种以慢性气道炎症和气道功 能受限为特点的呼吸道疾病,而固有样淋巴细胞是一 群重要的粘膜定植免疫细胞。此前有研究报道了慢性 阻塞性肺部疾病中固有样淋巴细胞的作用,但是固有 样淋巴细胞的和慢阻肺的临床特征以及预后的关系还 未被研究。我们的研究目的是确定固有样淋巴细胞亚 群的分布是否和慢阻肺患者的加重事件相关。 PO-1906

上海地区慢阻肺合并症分布以及基于合并症的急性加 重评分的构建

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- 12. 复旦大学附属华山医院
- 13. 上海市第五人民医院
- 14. 上海市第九人民医院
- 15. 复旦大学附属中山医院

慢性阻塞性肺部疾病是一种进行性发展不完全可逆的 气流受限的呼吸系统疾病,慢阻肺通常合并其他慢性 疾病时会提高患者急性加重的风险。但是目前来说慢 阻肺的合并症对患者预后的影响仍有争议。我们研究 目的是确定慢阻肺合并症对急性加重事件的影响并基 于合并症参数构建急性加重预测评分。

PO-1907

群体感应参与调控亚致死剂量阿奇霉素胁迫的铜绿假 单胞菌耐药进化

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铜绿假单胞菌(Pseudomonas aeruginosa, PA)是 一种革兰阴性杆菌,是医院获得性下呼吸道感染最常 见的致病菌之一¹,其定植与感染常见于结构性肺病 变如支气管扩张症、慢阻肺、肺囊性纤维化患者²⁻⁴。 现有研究表明,长程服用大环内酯类药物有助于改善 结构性肺病患者病情,减少急性加重次数、改善肺功 能、提高生活质量⁵⁻¹⁰。然而,长期小剂量的大环内 酯类药物胁迫后,结构性肺病定植菌如 PA 的耐药性 和毒力会发生改变。群体感应(Quorum sensing, QS)是指微生物群体在其生长过程中,由于群体密 度的增加,其生理和生化特性产生改变,显示出少量 菌体或单个菌体所不具备的特征¹¹。QS 参与细菌的 毒素分泌、生物膜形成、发光和色素及公共物质的产 生,并在铜绿假单胞菌抗生素耐药过程中发挥重要作 用。Lasl/R 系统和 Rhll/R 系统是群体感应最重要的 两个调控系统¹²,其中 *lasR* 编码信号分子受体蛋白 LasR, *rhlR* 编码信号分子受体蛋白 rhlR。故我们假 设:PA 经长期小剂量大环内酯类药物胁迫后耐药性 上升,而 QS 在其中起重要调控作用。

PO-1908

肺隐球菌病 CT 影像学动态吸收及相关因素研究

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研究非 HIV 肺隐球菌病(Pulmonary crytococcosis, PC)患者经氟康唑治疗后胸部 CT 病灶大小的动态变 化及相关因素,为临床疗效评估及确定合适的影像学 随访间隔提供依据。

PO-1909

1 例支气管动脉畸形伴咯血介入治疗后诱发造影剂脑 病患者的护理

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总结 1 例支气管动脉畸形伴咯血行支气管栓塞术后诱 发造影剂脑病的护理经验。患者入院后,护理人员先 以咯血相关护理为主。在经过介入治疗后,患者出现 造影剂脑病,此阶段以造影剂脑病及术后护理为重心, 同时辅以心理及康复护理,最终此例患者未留下后遗 症好转出院。

PO-1910

HX08-B 靶向新冠病毒受体 ACE2 抑制病毒感染的机 理研究

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探究小分子化合物 HX08-B 结合新型冠状病毒受体 ACE2, 抑制病毒入侵的分子机理。

PO-1911

阿法替尼治疗包含 EGFR S768l 罕见复合突变非小细 胞肺癌的 2 例病例报道

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表皮生长因子受体 (EGFR) 罕见突变的发生率明显 低于敏感突变——19 外显子缺失及 21 外显子 L858R 突变。具有 EGFR 罕见复合突变的非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 患者往往因其驱动基因的高度异质性对 不同类型的表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂 (EGFR-TKIs) 表现出不尽相同的敏感性。然而, 由于针对 EGFR 罕见突变 NSCLC 患者靶向治疗疗效 的临床数据有限,目前对于该类患者的治疗缺乏统一 的标准。本文报告了2例包含 EGFR S768I 罕见复合 突变的 NSCLC 患者接受了阿法替尼靶向治疗。其中 一名患者在肺癌根治术后复发时行基因检测发现具有 S768I/V774M 突变, 口服阿法替尼治疗后无进展生 存期 (PFS) 达到 21 个月, 最佳疗效达到部分缓解 (PR)。另一名晚期 NSCLC 患者在确诊时发现 S768I/V769L 突变存在, 经阿法替尼治疗后 PFS 达 到 10 个月,最佳疗效为疾病稳定(SD)。以上病例 提示,对于具有 S768I/V774M 或 S768I/V769L 复合

提示, 对于具有 3700/774141 或 3700/7709L 复口 突变的 NSCLC 患者, 阿法替尼可能是理想的治疗选择, 可为今后具有相同突变患者的治疗提供参考。

PO-1912

A Novel Hypoxia-Related Gene Signature With Strong Predicting Ability in nonsmall cell lung cancer Identified by Comprehensive Profiling

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Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the most common malignant tumor among males and females worldwide. Hypoxia is the typical feature of the tumor microenvironment and affects cancer development. Circular RNAs (circRNAs) have been reported to sponge miRNAs to regulate target gene expression and play an essential role in tumorigenesis and progress. This study aimed to identify the circRNAs could be used as the diagnostic biomarkers for NSCLC.

PO-1913

Risk factors of hypertension in obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome patients

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Object This study aimed to explore the clinical and polysomnography (PSG) characteristics of obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS) patients with hypertension, and to identify the risk factors associated with hypertension.

Methods From January 1, 2017 to August 31, 2020, totally 808 patients in a tertiary hospital were respectively enrolled in this research, and all patients were diagnosed with OSAHS by standard PSG. The patients were divided into isolated OSAHS and patients(n=392) OSAHS patients with hypertension(n=416). Clinical and PSG characteristics were compared between the two groups. The binomial logistic regression was used to explore the risk factors associated with hypertension in OSAHS patients. And an equation predicting hypertension was derived from risk factors.

Results OSAHS patients with hypertension were older and more obese, had larger neck circumference and waist circumference, and had a family history of hypertension compared with isolated OSAHS patients. A stepwise, multiple regression analysis identified age (odds ratio [OR], 1.057; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.043-1.070; P=0.000), waist circumference (OR, 1.043; 95% CI, 1.029-1.057; P=0.000), family history of hypertension (OR, 3.604; 95% CI, 2.598-5.000; P=0.000), and the rapid eye movement (REM) apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) (OR, 1.007; 95% CI, 1.000-1.014; P=0.037) as parameters that were positively associated with hypertension among OSAHS patients. Therefore, the predictive formula used to determine the risk of hypertension among OSAHS patients was . When Y was ≥0.245, then hypertension was predicted.

Conclusion Our predictive formula based on age, waist circumference, family history of hypertension, and REM AHI is useful for identifying groups at high risk for hypertension in the OSAHS population early, and better preventing and treating OSAHS-related hypertension.

PO-1914

乙酰半胱氨酸对 PM2.5 暴露人群血浆相关细胞因子 水平的影响

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目的:本研究通过观察户外工作者服用乙酰半胱氨酸 前后炎性因子和粘液蛋白的变化,了解乙酰半胱氨酸 对 PM2.5 暴露人群血浆 IL-17A、IL-10 和 MUC5AC 的影响。

PO-1915

Nontuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary disease in HIV-negative patients: A retrospective analysis of 13 cases

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Object

Non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) pulmonary disease in HIV-negative is rare and is usually misdiagnosed because of its nonspecific clinical features and imaging findings. The aim of this study was to promote awareness of this disease in HIVnegative patients among clinicians.

Methods

This retrospective study was conducted between May, 2013 and May, 2020 at the First Affiliated

Hospital of Guangxi Medical University. The clinical characteristics, laboratory test results, imaging findings, diagnosis, treatments and outcomes of the patients were analyzed.

Results 13 patients (10 female, 3 male) with a median age of 49 (range, 23–71) years were diagnosed with

NTM pulmonary disease. Cough, expectoration, and fever were the most prevalent symptoms. Chest computed tomography showed infiltration, nodules, bronchiectasis, cavities, pleural effusion, linear scarring, ground grass opacity, and mediastinal lymph node enlargement.8 patients had normal white blood cells. All the patients were misdiagnosed with tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchiectasis and lung cancer. The longest misdiagnosis time was 12 years. 8 patients received macrolide-based multidrug antibiotics therapy. 5 patients were treated by other therapies. 10 patients were improved after treatment, while two were worsened.

Conclusion

Having no specific clinical features and imaging findings, it is easily misdiagnosed. Final diagnosis is made via culture and gene sequencing. Macrolidebased multidrug antibiotics therapy are the primary treatment. Early diagnosis and timely treatment according to ATS guidelines are critical for an improved prognosis.

代谢重编程与特发性肺纤维化的研究进展

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IPF 是最常见的间质性肺病之一,是一种慢性进展、 不可逆转的肺部疾病,表现为肺间质组织的瘢痕、增 厚的形成,进而导致慢性呼吸衰竭。IPF 的特征在于 肺泡上皮细胞的凋亡,成纤维细胞灶的积累以及细胞 外基质和胶原蛋白的沉积。 IPF 诊断后平均生存期为 3-5 年。美国食品药品管理局 (Food and Drug Administration, FDA) 批准用于 IPF 治疗的两种药 物,吡非尼酮和尼达尼布仅在减少肺功能下降方面显 示出适度的获益。因此探索 IPF 的发病机制及研发新 的干预药物就显得十分重要。

代谢重编程是指肿瘤细胞即使在氧气足以支持线粒 体氧化磷酸化的情况下,也倾向有氧糖酵解过程。代 谢重编程并非肿瘤细胞独有,研究证实代谢重编程可 见于乳腺癌、肝纤维化和肾脏纤维化等多种疾病。将 代谢重编程作为突破点,将为 IPF 的防治研究提供新 的思路。本文综述了代谢重编程在 IPF 发病机理中的 作用,并就 IPF 潜在的治疗靶点进行综述。

得益于采用高通量技术的组学研究,我们发现代谢 重编程可能在 IPF 的发生发展中起到重要作用。通过 代谢组学, De Perrot 的研究小组发现介导 IPF 肺组 织重塑的特定代谢途径的鞘脂代谢途径被下调,而精 氨酸途径被上调。此外,与对照相比,在 IPF 中发现 糖酵解代谢、脂肪酸β-氧化、胆汁酸、血红素和谷氨 酸/天冬氨酸代谢改变。18F-氟脱氧葡萄糖(18Ffluorodeoxyglucose,18F-FDG)正电子发射断层显像 技术可显示葡萄糖摄取和糖酵解活性, 被临床广泛用 于葡萄糖代谢活性的检测。扫描显示 IPF 中 18F-FDG 摄取高于正常肺组织, 在 IPF 组织中观察到增 强的糖酵解。肺 18F-FDG 摄取可能是 IPF 严重程度 的标志。它能够预测 IPF 患者的无进展生存期,并对 IPF 患者进行危险分层。通过转录组测序 (RNAsequencing, RNA-Seq) 技术发现, 肺泡上皮细胞 (alveolar epithelial cells, AEC) 中与脂质合成代谢 有关的基因的下调。

PO-1917

重症与非重症社区获得性肺炎患者外周血单个核细胞 mRNA 表达谱差异研究

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通过采集重症及非重症 CAP 患者外周血单个核细胞 (PBMC),提取 RNA,通过芯片法比较两组 mRNA 的表达谱差异,并对差异表达 mRNA 的生物 功能进行生物信息学分析。

PO-1918

Five genes take part in the recruitment of neutrophils in ARDS

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Object The acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is a life-threatening lung condition resulting from direct and indirect insults to the lung. Most research on Neutrophils has been carried out that which plays a vital role in ARDS. The mechanism of neutrophils in ARDS is not clearly. The aim of this study was to identify neutrophils-related encoding RNA and gain an understanding of the biological functions in the ARDS of neutrophils.

Methods In this study, The GSE76293 dataset was used to find the different expression of neutrophilsrelated encoding RNA (DEGs) between ARDS and healthy volunteer samples (HVTS), subsequently, the DEGs were applied to the Gene Oncology (GO), Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG pathway), and disease oncology data (DO) functional annotation. At last, qRT-PCR experiment was used to verificate the mRNA translation level of 5 genes extracted from the neutrophils in blood from ARDS and HVTS.

Results We demonstrated that functional annotation of CXCL10, CCL5, ACE2, MX1, and IFNG genes were indicated that they were take part in the TNF signaling pathway, IL-17 signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, influenza A.They were related to the recruitment of neutrophils in ARDS. Besides, mRNA translation levels were all up-regulated by CXCL10, CCL5, ACE2, MX1, and IFNG compared to HVTS. **Conclusion** By collecting the RNA expression datasets from high-throughput gene expression profiling datasets, multiple biological markers are identified for the neutrophils in ARDS. This study provides that CXCL10, CCL5, ACE2, MX1, and IFNG are novels insights into the molecular mechanisms underlying in ARDS.

PO-1919

Comparison of COVID-19 and influenza characteristics

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Object The emergence of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) not only poses a serious threat to the health of people worldwide but also affects the global economy. The outbreak of COVID-19 began in December 2019, at the same time as the influenza season. However, as the treatments and prognoses of COVID-19 and influenza are different, it is important to accurately differentiate these two different respiratory tract infections on the basis of their respective early-stage characteristics.

Methods We reviewed official documents and news released by the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC), the United States CDC, and the World Health Organization (WHO), and we also searched the PubMed, Web of Science, Excerpta Medica database (Embase), China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang, preprinted bioRxiv and medRxiv databases for documents and guidelines from earliest available date up until October 3rd, 2020.

Results We obtained the latest information about COVID-19 and influenza and summarized and biological characteristics. compared their epidemiology, clinical manifestations, pathological mechanisms, treatments, and prognostic factors. We show that although COVID-19 and influenza are different in many ways, there are numerous similarities; thus, in addition to using nucleic acidbased polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and antibody-based approaches, clinicians and epidemiologists should distinguish between the two using their respective characteristics in early stages. Conclusion We should utilize experiences from other epidemics to provide additional guidance for the treatment and prevention of COVID-19.

PO-1920

46 例腺病毒相关塑型性支气管炎临床特征分析

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探讨儿童腺病毒相关塑型性支气管炎(Plastic Bronchitis,PB)的临床特点、治疗方法与疗效,以 提高对腺病毒相关 PB 的诊治水平。

PO-1921

Combination of CT score, blood mononuclear cell count, LDH, and plasma D-dimer for viral pneumonia diagnosis: a retrospective study

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Object The incidence of viral pneumonia as a result of increasing year by year, the mortality rate high, fast and accurate early diagnosis is important for guiding targeted management. In this study, we evaluated the diagnosis value of the combination of CT results and blood mononuclear cell count, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and plasma D-dimer for rapid assessment of viruses in patients with pneumonia, hence increasing the accuracy of diagnosis for the virual peneumonia.

Methods Patients (≥18 years) hospitalized with radiologically-confirmed pneumonia and underwent colloidal gold assay were recruited and clinical symptoms and management data were collected. Blood Mononuclear Cell Count, LDH and plasma Ddimer were measured as part of routine care. Clinical characteristics and biomarker levels were compared between cases with viral infection (test positive during colloidal gold assay), non-viral infection (test negative during colloidal gold assay). The areaunder-curve (AUC) of the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for varying biomarker levels were used to characterize their utility for discriminating viral from other types of pneumonia. Youden index was measured to determine the optimal cut-off threshold, and sensitivity, specificity, predictive values (positive and negative) were calculated. Reclassification analyses using net reclassification improvement (NRI) and integrated discrimination improvement (IDI) were used to assess the added value of multi-marker approach: NRI and IDI values were analyzed with their 95% CI. We investigated whether better diagnosis value could be achieved by combining CT characteristics and blood biomarker values.

Results A total of 1934 inpatients with pneumonia who underwent colloidal gold assay at The Affiliated

Hospital of Chengde Medical University from January 2017 to January 2021 were included in the study. The patients were divided into two groups of the Virus IgM antibody positive group (n = 563) and the Virus IgM antibody negative group (n=1194) depend on the results of the colloidal gold assay. A total of 600 virus IgM antibody negative participants were identified from 1194 patients using a simple randomized method. Differences in clinical signs and symptoms across the groups were noted; CT score, blood mononuclear cell count, LDH and plasma Ddimer were substantially higher in viral pneumonia cases. For a LDH threshold of 693.595 U/L, the AUC of ROC was 0.805 for discriminating viral pneumonia from other pneumonia. For the combination of CT score and blood biomarkers, the AUC of ROC was 0.908. During the reclassification analyses of biomarkers and CT results using NRI and IDI. Categorical NRI showed that the net reclassification index of the three biomarkers added on top of CT results is 0.621 higher than that of the combination of three biomarkers. The continuous NRI showed a net reclassification index improvement of 1.3246 and IDI showed that the new model improved the comprehensive differential improvement index by 0.4617 compared with the old model.

Conclusion A rapid evaluation of multi biomarkers is helpful for auxiliary diagnosis of viral pneumonia, the combination of CT score and blood biomarkers can improve discrimination between viral pneumonia and other types of pneumonia in patients. Further studies are required to explore combination of biomarkers and CT assessment for use as definitive diagnostic tool.

PO-1922

淋巴管肌瘤病合并结缔组织病继发肺间质病 1 例个案 报道

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肺淋巴管平滑肌瘤病(PLAM) 是一种罕见的弥漫性肺间质病变,主要发生在育龄期女性[1],成年女性,发病率1/400,000;成年女性TSC患者LAM发病率30-40%。PLAM流行病学尚不完善,据报道[2-6]:其发病率为(1~7.5)/100万,好发于育龄期或绝经前妇女,怀孕可加重疾病症状,平均患病年龄为40岁,男性、儿童几乎未见此病报道[2-6]。到目前为止仍为原因不明的一种弥漫性肺部疾病,主要病理改变为支气管,淋巴管、血管内出现未成熟的平滑肌异常增生,以慢性进展的双肺弥漫性薄壁囊性病变为特征,病程中可反复出现气胸和乳糜胸,可合并肾血管肌脂瘤等肺外表现[2][7]。由于该病罕见,临床医师对其可能认识不足。结缔组织病相关肺间质病(connective tissue disease-associated interstitial

lung disease, CTD- ILD) 常见于多个 CTD, 与患者 不良预后密切相关。结缔组织疾病是一种免疫介导的 炎症性疾病,通常累及全身各个脏器,肺脏受累特征 性病变,且亚临床性肺病变最为普遍。目前 CTD-ILD 的诊断主要依赖于临床表现、肺高 分辨 CT 以及 肺功能检查,还缺乏有效的早期诊断方法;对于疾病 转归也没有可靠的预测指标;CTD- ILD 的治疗手段有 限,对免疫抑制治疗的反应尚无法预测。在临床中两 种疾病合并出现更为罕见,现将我科收治的 1 例 PLAM 合并 CTD-ILD 进行分析报道同时结合文献复 习,以提高对该病的认识,经过检验检查,病理检查 也给我们在临床诊治病人中提供了一定的经验。

PO-1923

管内型肺错构瘤 4 例病例报道及文献复习

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分析支气管内型错构瘤患者的临床资料,提高临床医 生对本病的认识。

PO-1924

Eosinophils may serve as CEA-secreting cells for allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) patients

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Object Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) is a condition characterized by an exaggerated response of the immune system to the fungus Aspergillus. This study aimed to assess the relationship between carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) and eosinophils in ABPA patients.

Methods We describes a case of a 50-year-old patient who was diagnosed with ABPA presenting with high level of CEA and eosinophils. Besides,we used immunohistochemistry and immunofluorescence to identify eosinophils and CEA in sections which were obtained by Endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial lung biopsy aspiration (EBUS-TBLB). The sections were then visualized using confocal microscopy. We also retrospectively analyzed a cohort of 37 ABPA patients between January 2013 and December 2019 in our hospital.

Results We found the patient whose serum CEA levels were consistent with eosinophils during the follow-up(r=0.929,P=0.022). The positive expression of CEA and abnormal expression of eosinophils was

higher in the ABPA tissue compared to the normal lung tissue. The co-localization was represented as pixels containing both red and green color in the image (with various shades of orange and yellow) which signified that eosinophils were immunohistochemically positive for CEA. Patients with higher levels of eosinophils had higher levels of CEA in the serum (P<0.001). The results of Pearson correlation analysis showed that the levels of eosinophils were positively correlated with serum CEA levels(r=0.459 and r=0.506 . P=0.004 and

CEA levels(r=0.459 and r=0.506, P=0.004 and P=0.001).

Conclusion Serum CEA level is elevated in ABPA patients. The elevated serum CEA level was shown to be normalized after treatment. Increased CEA levels in ABPA patients may be positively correlated with eosinophil levels, and eosinophils may be served as CEA-secreting cells in patients with ABPA.

PO-1925

6 型嗜肺军团菌肺炎并发肺脓肿一例 并文献复习

吴建辉、薛青、焦维克 宁德师范学院附属宁德市医院

分析军团菌引起肺脓肿/空洞的临床特征,探讨其诊 治方法。

PO-1926

肾病综合征出血热少尿期合并急性肺水肿早期识别及 护理

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首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

病情和治疗经过

患者,男性,26岁,从事工地水泥罐车司机工作, 系"间断发热、乏力4天,加重伴恶心、视物模糊、 尿少1天"入院。患者入院前4天无明显诱因出现发 热、畏寒、乏力、食欲欠佳,无咳嗽咳痰、恶心、呕 吐、腹痛、腹泻及皮疹等不适,入院前1天患者体温 最高39.5℃,伴明显乏力、恶心呕吐、视物模糊, 无明显腰痛,排尿次数及尿量减少。就诊当地医院, 考虑肾出血热综合征,急诊转至佑安医院。入院时体 检血压130/94mmHg,精神欠佳,双肺呼吸音清, 心脏无杂音,其他未见明显阳性体征,前一日尿量 500ml。辅助检查中血常规:白细胞16.7×109/L,血 红蛋白219g/L,血小板21×109/L,淋巴细胞百分比 11.8%,中性粒细胞百分比80.7%;生化:AST 94U/L,肌酐116 umol/L;凝血功能:D-dimer 639 ug/L,FDP 6.14mg/L;新冠核酸阴性;出血热抗体 IgM 阳性,IgG 阴性。

结合患者职业,病史和辅助检查诊断流行性出血热发 热期。

入院后经积极抗病毒、止血及对症处理,病情进入少 尿期,入院后第三天肾功能持续恶化肌酐达 811 umol/L,出现咳粉红色泡沫痰。辅助检查 NTproBNP 40196pg/mL,胸部 CT 提示双肺感染可能,

不除外肺水肿,综合评估后给予透析治疗。透析治疗 三天,患者 24 小时尿量达 1450 mL,胸闷气短好转, 病情进入多尿期。目前患者仍在接受后续治疗和恢复。 讨论

急性肺水肿是出血热严重并发症之一,常成为迅速死 亡的直接原因。由于病毒或其它因素的作用,使血管 通透性增加,血浆外渗。在少尿期,外渗的体液大量 被回吸收,血浆渗透压下降,肺毛细血管液体静力 压增加,液体渗透至肺间质和肺泡速度加剧,造成肺 水肿。

护理过程中密切关注病人生命体征的变化,如病人出 现,胸闷呼吸困难,咳嗽咳痰,痰中带血,需提高警 惕,通过进一步检查证实有无畸形肺水肿的发生。

透析治疗可迅速纠正体内的容量负荷,维持电解质和 酸碱平衡,帮助患者度过少尿期。

结论

早期识别出血热并发肺水肿,有效的透析治疗,精细的护理管理是患者康复的重要保障。

PO-1927

脓毒症患者临床特点分析及脓毒性休克评分模型预测 价值评估

吴森泉、李少媚、黎玉燕、赖政道、方年新、张平 东莞市人民医院

通过分析脓毒症患者临床特点及建立脓毒性休克评 分模型,辅助脓毒患者病情严重程度评估,为临床诊 治脓毒症提供理论支持。

急性呼吸窘迫综合征俯卧位通气的实践研究

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本文根据 2016 年《急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者机械通 气指南(试行)》中建议重度 ARDS 患者机械通气实 施俯卧位通气(PPV)治疗进行临床实践。

PO-1929

误诊为肺结核的肺结节病 1 例报告并文献复习

吴春艳

遵义市第一人民医院

BACKGROUND:Sarcoidosis is a rare multisystem autoimmune granulomatous disease with unknown etiology characterized by the presence of noncaseating granulomatous inflammation of involved organs. The respiratory system is affected in 95% of cases, with the skin, eye, lymph nodes, and liver next most commonly affected organs.The clinical presentations of NS can be very broad and Atypical, especially in atypical sarcoidosis, difficult with tuberculosis, lung cancer, lymphoma and other diseases to identify, which makes the diagnosis of such disease exceedingly challenging. CASE SUMMARY: This case portrays a 53-year-old female patient presenting with cough at our hospital whereby a computed tomography (CT) scan revealed the lymph nodes of Mediastinum and right bilateral hilar are swollen. For further examination, the patient underwent a PET/CT scan and lymph node biopsy at local hospital in Chongqing . The histopathological analysis showed granulomatous inflammation. Finally, pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed.After three months of regular anti-tb treatment, the patient came to our hospital to Rescan the CT, found that the swollen lymph nodes are larger than before, so admitted to our hospital. The diagnosis of Pulmonary sarcoidosis was made in our department after repeated lymph node biopsies and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).After oral prednisone treatment, the patient's symptoms disappeared and the CT scan was completely normal.CONCLUSION:Pulmonary sarcoidosis is very easily misdiagnosed as another disease, especially when the symptoms are atypical. Therefore, the sharing of this case and the review of Pulmonary sarcoidosis will help clinicians to improve their understanding of the disease.

Keywords: Pulmonary

sarcoidosis, misdiagnosed, pulmonary tuberculosis, Literature review, Autoimmunity, Case report.

PO-1930

Hsa_circ_0002062 is Involved in Pulmonary Vascular Remodeling via hsa-miR-942-5p-Mediated CDK6

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Object Currently, new strategies for the diagnosis and treatment of hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension (HPH) are urgently required. The unique features of circRNAs have unveiled a novel perspective for understanding the biological mechanisms underlying HPH and the possibility for innovative strategies for treatment of HPH. CircRNAs function as competing endogenous RNAs (CeRNA) to sequester miRNAs and regulate the expression of target genes. This study aimed to explore the roles of hsa_circ_0002062 on the biological behaviors of pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells (PASMCs) in hypoxic conditions.

Methods A number of in vitro assays, such as RNAbinding protein immunoprecipitation (RIP), RNA pulldown, and dual-luciferase assays were performed to interrelationship evaluate between the hsa circ 0002062, hsa-miR-942-5P, and CDK6. The potential physiological functions of hsa circ 0002062, hsa-miR-942-5P, and CDK6 in hypoxic PASMCs were investigated through were investigated through upregulating and downregulating approaches.Edu assay was used to determine the cell proliferative ability.Apoptosis analysis was detected by TUNEL assay.TUNELpositive myocytes were determined by IMS Image analysis System (Kilton Biotechnology, China), and the apoptotic rate was calculated.Cell migration was detected using a transwell chamber (Corning Costar, USA). Dual-luciferase reporter assay was performed to verify further whether hsa circ 0002062 or CDK6 hsa-miR-942was the target of 5P. Hsa_circ_0002062-wild-

type,Hsa_circ_0002062--mutant,CDK6-wild-type,

CDK6-mutant were inserted into pGL3-basic luciferase vector (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) in order to generate report plasmids. Dual-Luciferase Reporter Gene Assay System (E1910, Promega, USA) was used to detect the luciferase activity according to the manufacturer':s instruction. and the ratio of firefly to renilla luciferase activity was calculated. Finally, HPH Mouse Model was constructed using CDK6 overexpressed plasmid and shRNA interference plasmid, respectively, administrated through tail vein (once a day during modeling). The vascular remodeling of mice in different groups was analyzed by HE and Masson staining.

Results Taken together, we found the potential of hsa_circ_0002062 as a significant regulator in HPH development through its regulation on the hsa-miR-942-5P/CDK6 axis. Our results suggested that hsa_circ_0002062 played a stimulative role in pulmonary vascular remodeling. It can induce PASMCs proliferation by positively regulating CDK6 expression. The hsa_circ_0002062/ hsa-miR-942-5P/CDK6 axis promotes our understanding of

the molecular mechanisms involved in pulmonary vascular remodeling, which may serve as a novel therapeutic target for HPH.

Conclusion Thus, it would be necessary for us to excavate the downstream targets of hsa_circ_0002062 in detail and gain further insight into the hsa_circ_0002062 regulation mechanism in PH.Therefore, we speculate that hsa_circ_0002062 could serve as a candidate diagnostic biomarker and potential therapeutic target for HPH.

PO-1931

呼吸科 519 例 AECOPD 患者病原学特点及抗感染治 疗现状分析

王卫华、阎锡新 河北医科大学第二医院

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者病原菌的分布 构成及耐药性,分析病原菌感染与肺功能及氧疗方式 的关系及感染的危险因素,同时分析我科抗菌药物使 用现状及其与 2019 年 AECOPD 抗感染治疗中国专 家共识的符合率,以期指导并规范 AECOPD 的抗感 染治疗。

PO-1932 3282 例肺结核患者痰培养阳性菌株耐药情况分析

冯莹、任斐、马进宝 西安市胸科医院

回顾性分析西安市胸科医院 2019 年 01 月至 2020 年 12 月肺结核 (pulmonary tuberculous, PTB) 患者 痰分离株耐药性检测结果,为化疗方案的药品选择提 供参考。

PO-1933 新型冠状病毒肺炎患者治疗期间心理变化影响多因素 Logistic 分析及干预对策研究

李广涛 LIGUANGTAO 牡丹江市康安医院

目的:探讨新冠肺炎患者治疗期间心理变化影响多因素 Logistic 分析及干预对策。

PO-1934

支气管镜肺泡灌洗联合振动排痰治疗重度 COPD 患 者症状改善及炎症因子的影响

吴思旸

右江民族医学院附属医院

探讨纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗联合振动排痰治疗重度慢 性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者症状改善及血清 C-反应蛋白(CRP)、降钙素原(PCT)、肿瘤坏死 因子α检测(TNF-α)的影响。

PO-1935

广西壮族人群 TLR2 基因多态性与脓毒症的相关性研 究

陆江玉、罗维贵、蒋玉洁、黄霞、梁琼、李毅谦、覃 春艳、梁燕冰 右江民族医学院附属医院

探讨 TLR2 基因 rs3804100C/T 和 rs4696480A/T 位 点多态性与脓毒症发生的相关性,分析 TLR2 基因 rs3804100C/T和rs4696480A/T 位点多态性对脓毒症 患者血浆可溶性 Toll 样受体 2 (Soluble toll like receptor 2, sTLR2) 表达的影响,进一步选出脓毒症 患者中 TLR2 基因的易感或者不易感基因型和等位基 因,从而为脓毒症患者的诊疗及疾病预后提供新的理 论基础。

PO-1936

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停合并非酒精性脂肪性肝病患者的 临床特征分析

许青青、毛靖伟、唐海英 大连医科大学附属第一医院

通过回顾性分析 OSA 与 NAFLD 患者临床特征,分别探讨 OSA、NAFLD 及 OSA 合并 NAFLD 危险因素,阐明 OSA 对 NAFLD 影响,以期为临床预防及干预 OSA、NAFLD 及 OSA 合并 NAFLD 提供参考。

异甘草酸镁对肺纤维大鼠的保护作用及机制研究

高瑕、李万成 成都医学院第一附属医院

研究异甘草酸镁(MgIG)对博来霉素(BLM)诱导的肺纤维化大鼠的保护作用及机制。

PO-1938

扬州市城镇及农村慢性阻塞性肺病流行病学调查及相 关危险因素分析

陶玉坚、朱子言 扬州大学附属医院 扬州市第一人民医院

调查扬州市仪征真州镇地区居民慢性阻塞性肺病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 的患病情况,并与宝应多地农村的调查情况进行比较, 分析和探讨相关危险因素。

PO-1939

血嗜酸性粒细胞帮助判断哮喘患者规范化治疗的依从 性

冯婷、冯静 重庆医科大学附属第三医院

过分析哮喘急性发作住院患者血嗜酸性粒细胞 (EOS)绝对计数,帮助判断哮喘患者过去使用吸 入激素(ICS)等控制药物的依从性,为通过患者宣 传教育、改进护理、随访教育及护理监督,改善患者 规范治疗依从性,减少哮喘急性加重提供依据。

PO-1940

结核性及恶性胸腔积液临床鉴别诊断模型的建立及评 估

吴森泉、张平、李少媚、何毅珺、方锦龙、卢伟波、 方年新 东莞市人民医院

评价常见临床资料及实验室指标对鉴别结核性及恶性 胸腔积液的潜在价值,为临床特别基层医院鉴别结核 性及恶性胸腔积液提供参考。 PO-1941 浅谈缓和医疗在治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者中的进展

边明艳、卜丽 辽宁省金秋医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病日益成为全球性的疾病,不仅影响 着患者的生活质量,也导致巨大的经济负担。而缓和 医疗是慢性阻塞性肺疾病治疗过程中不可忽视的部分。 本文结合国内外缓和医疗在慢阻肺中应用的现状进行 阐述,探讨缓和医疗在慢阻肺患者治疗中的进展,旨 在增强医临床生缓和医疗意识,切实提高患者的生活 质量,为临床医护人员提供参考。

PO-1942

安罗替尼抑制小鼠肺纤维化模型的效应与机制的研究

魏良煜、宋小敏、李忱菲、李锋 上海市胸科医院

本研究拟探讨安罗替尼是否具有抑制博来霉素诱导的小鼠肺纤维化模型的效应及其机制。

PO-1943

探讨妊娠中晚期合并水痘带状疱疹病毒观察护理要点

王忠英、李玉华、刘晓燕 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

探讨妊娠中晚期合并水痘带状疱疹病毒(VZV)孕妇 的临床观察护理要点

PO-1944

呼吸与感染疾病科在新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情常态化下 的防控管理探究

王忠英、李玉华 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情对全人类健康构成严重威胁。 经过全国人民的不懈努力,我国疫情防控取得了阶段 性胜利,但仍时有零星散发病例出现,境外部分地区 新冠肺炎疫情呈加速上升态势,且变异病毒传播力及 传染性更强,"外防输入、内防反弹"防控形势依然严 峻。本文叙述疫情常态下,我院呼吸与感染疾病科防 控管理,以期与各医疗单位共同探讨。
类风湿关节炎合并新型冠状病毒肺炎 病例分析和探 讨

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目的: 探讨类风湿关节炎合并新型冠状病毒肺炎治疗 方案。

PO-1946

瞬时受体电位通道TRPA1/TRPV1通路在臭氧暴露诱导的小鼠气道高反应性模型中的作用与机制

李忱菲、李锋、张海 上海市胸科医院

瞬时受体电位通道 TRPA1/TRPV1 通路是机体的重要 感受器,在组织损伤和炎症发展中发挥着重要的作用。 拟研究 TRPA1/TRPV1 通路在急性臭氧暴露诱导的气 道炎症和气道高反应性(AHR)模型中的作用与机制。

PO-1947 鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特点

孙蕊芸、梁连春 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

鹦鹉热衣原体感染是一种人畜共患传染病,主要是接触携带致病菌的家禽分泌物后通过肺部吸入。传统的呼吸标本或血清学抗体检测缓慢,假阴性率高。 NGS 检测有助于快速检测病原体明确诊断,但是费 用高。有必要寻找鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的特征性临床指标,为临床诊断该病提供参考。

PO-1948

叙事护理对获得性免疫缺陷综合征和并肺孢子菌肺炎 患者生活质量的影响

高美霞、扈进芳、吕雪、张云 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

叙事,既描述个人的经历和故事,并将这些经历和故 事组织造成具体事件,叙事护理所关注的重点在于患 者描述的感受和经历,在讲述经历和故事的过程中, 能够反映出其身体、心理、社会、精神等各个层面的 需求,本文探讨在临床护理实践中,叙事护理对获得 性免疫缺陷综合征(AIDS)合并肺孢子菌肺炎(PCP) 患者生活质量的影响。

PO-1949

新型冠状病毒下多功能样本采集工作站的应用效果评 价

韩佳凝 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

探讨我院研发的多功能样本采集工作站在新型冠状病 毒感染肺炎(Coronavirus Disease2019,COVID-19, 以下简称新冠肺炎)背景下的应用效果。

PO-1950

血清 KL-6 水平在原发性干燥综合征合并间质性肺病 患者诊断及病情评估中的作用

张君、丁晶晶 南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院

本研究旨在分析原发性干燥综合征继发间质性肺病患 者临床特征及影像学特点,探讨血清学标志物在 pSS-ILD 疾病诊断和病情严重程度评估中的作用。

PO-1951

移动式多功能样本采集工作站的应用对医护人员的 心理焦虑状况的影响分析

韩佳凝、廉晓静、张莉莉、郭会敏、李玉华、井学敏、 刘薪 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

探讨在新型冠状病毒感染肺炎(Coronavirus Disease2019,COVID-19,以下简称新冠肺炎)流行 时移动式多功能样本采集工作站(以下简称:工作站) 的应用对医护人员的心理焦虑状况的影响。

延续护理应用于获得性免疫缺陷综合症合并结核患者 的研究

吕雪、高美霞、扈进芳、韩佳凝、张杰、候慧兰 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

分析延续性护理应用于获得性免疫缺陷综合症合并结 核患者的临床效果。探讨延续性护理干预对获得性免 疫缺陷综合症合并结核患者自我效能,生活质量的影 响作用。

PO-1953

个性化心理干预对支气管镜诊断艾滋病相关肺部感染 的影响

吴冬霞、马建红、李玉华、杨娜、张云 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

探讨适合艾滋病相关肺部感染患者行气管镜前的个性 化心理干预模式。

PO-1954

艾滋病合并肺结核患者的临床心理特点及心理护理分 析

张杰 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

分析艾滋病合并肺结核患者临床心理特点,并根据其 心理特点实施对应的心理干预,以此提高艾滋病患者 临床护理质量。

PO-1955

HIV 阳性的耐药结核患者的治疗预后及其影响因素的 Meta 分析

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合并人类免疫缺陷病毒(Human Immunodeficiency Virus, HIV) 感染导致耐药结核(Drug-resistant tuberculosis, DR-TB) 患者治疗成功率降低,病死率 升高,但 HIV 阳性的 DR-TB 患者的治疗预后及其影 响因素尚未完全阐明。本研究旨在系统评价 HIV 阳性 的 DR-TB 患者抗结核治疗疗效及其预后,同时探究 其影响因素,为临床治疗提供循证学证据支持。

PO-1956 翻身巾在艾滋病合并肺孢子菌肺炎患者中的应用

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压力性损伤,俗称,压疮,多发生于营养状况差,长 期卧床的患者。护理中需要按时翻身,艾滋病 (AIDS)合并肺孢子菌肺炎(PCP)患者在护理中, 由于疾病原因,限制患者活动,常呈被动体位,当出 现压力性损伤时,由于体位受到限制,压力性损伤不 易愈合。本文研究翻身时采用传统翻身法和翻身巾协 助翻身法,对艾滋病合并肺孢子菌肺炎患者压力性损 伤愈合情况的实施效果分析。

PO-1957

p38MAPK 信号通路对香烟烟雾诱导的 COPD 中 fractalkine 表达的调控作用

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研究 p38MAPK 信号通路对香烟烟雾诱导的 COPD 中 fractalkine(FKN)的表达的调控作用。

PO-1958

LncRNA NR-026690 在慢阻肺患者诱导痰巨噬细胞 中的表达及与粘液分泌的关系

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 是一种常见的慢性气道炎症性疾 病,特别是 COPD 急性加重(AECOPD),是导致 患者死亡的重要原因。但 AECOPD 发生发展的分子 机制尚未完全阐明,且 AECOPD 患者黏液高分泌的 机制仍有待进一步探究。本研究探讨 AECOPD 患者 治疗前后诱导痰巨噬细胞中长链非编码 RNA NR-026690及其可能的靶基因 EPAC1 的表达情况,并分 析与白介素 6、黏蛋白 5AC 的相关性,阐明 IncRNA NR-026690 参与 COPD 粘液高分泌的分子机制,为 AECOPD 患者的诊治提供新的靶点。

一组基于 DNA 复制的 COX 模型在肺鳞癌患者预后预 测及其临床应用中价值的探讨

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建立一组 DNA 复制相关的预测肺鳞癌患者预后的基因集

PO-1960

靶向脂质组学揭示流感肺炎中磷脂和溶血磷脂代谢失 衡

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流感病毒是引起人畜呼吸道感染的常见病原体,具有 高传染性,且潜伏期短。流感病毒感染涉及宿主免疫 和代谢的多种变化,其中脂类代谢是重要组成部分。 本研究旨在检测流感肺炎患者血清磷脂变化,有助于 早期疾病检测,并有望作为潜在的治疗靶点。

PO-1961

探讨膈肌肌电在检测慢阻肺和健康人中枢吸气时间起 点中的可行性

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对中枢吸气时间检测的准确性、时效性是保证机械通 气过程人机同步的核心环节。膈肌肌电是目前能检测 到的最早的生理信号,是未来作为触发呼吸机信号的 重要发展方向,但其与传统流量、气道压等触发信号 在检测中枢吸气起点上的对比仍然缺乏充足证据。本 研究目的为明确膈肌肌电在检测中枢吸气起点中的可 行性。 PO-1962

晚期肺癌合并结核患者接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗的疗效 和安全性的一项回顾性研究

徐菲、周建英 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

我国结核发病人数多,肺癌合并结核或者曾经感染结 核的患者不在少数,目前免疫治疗是肺癌治疗的一大 突破。基于此,我们想探讨此类患者真实世界中使用 PD-(L)1抑制剂治疗的疗效、安全性。

PO-1963

肺寄生虫病的临床特点分析

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通过对深圳市儿童医院 5 例肺寄生虫病患儿的临床资 料进行分析,并结合文献复习,以加深对肺生虫病的 临床特点、诊断、治疗及预后情况的了解。

PO-1964

12 年随访-基于克拉玛依市区 50 岁以上人群睡眠呼吸 紊乱的队列研究

张庆龙 ¹、蒋雪龙 ¹、石娟 ¹、李敏 ¹、吾云 ¹、韩美荣 ¹、陈冬梅 ¹、郭红 ¹、马士林 ¹、何忠明 ¹、韩芳 ² 1. 克拉玛依市中心医院 2. 北京大学人民医院

比较克拉玛依市区 50 岁以上阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 (OSA)及健康人群 12 年前后睡眠呼吸紊乱及其死 亡率发生情况。

PO-1965

一例特殊的肺部感染患者诊治——正确解读实验室检 查有助于肺结核早期发现

宗兆婧、刘丽 遵义医科大学附属医院

背景

肺结核是结核分枝杆菌感染引起的肺部传染性疾病。 在结核病发病早期也可以出现眼葡萄膜炎、皮肤结节 红斑等自身免疫导致的超敏反应。但目前内科医师和 眼科医师对此缺乏足够的诊断意识。

病例介绍

男性, 22岁, 因"反复发热1月"于2020年2月15日 入院。最高体温40℃, 右侧胸痛, 并逐渐出现胸闷、 气促。1 周前当地医院胸腔穿刺抽出2000ml 黄色胸 腔积液。仍有反复高热。2 天前出现腹泻。既往1年 前诊断"双眼葡萄膜炎",半年前左眼人工晶体植入术, 并予强的松、环孢素口服。入院查体:体温38.9℃, 脉搏130次/分,呼吸22次/分,血压125/69 mmHg。 体型消瘦,右侧胸腔积液体征,心脏未闻及杂音、腹 软无压痛。入院辅助检查: 胸部 CT 平扫提示双肺多 发结节;右肺中下叶渗出,右肺下叶部分肺不张;右 侧包裹性胸腔积液。彩超提示右侧胸腔 147mm×91mm包裹性积液,不易穿刺未定位。γ干 扰素释放试验不确定。PPD试验一般阳性。

诊疗经过:入院后先后头孢他啶、美罗培南联合莫西 沙星抗感染,伏立康唑抗真菌,异烟肼、利福平、乙 胺丁醇、吡嗪酰胺、链霉素抗结核治疗, 糖皮质激素 抗炎,仍反复高热。胸水彩超提示包裹性积液较前无 明显变化,无法定位。复查胸部 CT 未见明显变化; 骨髓穿刺提示感染像。 全腹部 CT 平扫提示部分肠管 增厚。肠镜检查见回肠末端溃疡。支气管镜检查镜下 见双侧支气管黏膜稍充血,支气管灌洗液 NGS 阴性。 支气管肺泡灌洗液、痰液、血液、24 小时尿沉渣、 骨髓、脑脊液均未找到病原菌。2020年3月5日行 B 超引导下介入穿刺, 胸腔内引流出液, 胸腔积液 Xpert MTB/RIF 提示结核分枝杆菌核酸检测阳性,检 出高;利福平常见耐药基因阴性。后经免疫调节治疗, 继续抗结核及抗炎处理,患者未再发热,胸部 CT 较 前吸收,视力较前恢复。最终诊断:继发型肺结核; 结核性脓胸; 肠结核? 双眼葡萄膜炎; 细胞免疫功能 低下。

讨论

肺结核的临床表现缺乏特异性,需要和其他所有的感染性疾病相鉴别。患者长期居住结核病高发地区, IGRA 阳性提示有结核分枝杆菌感染,且首发症状为 双眼葡萄膜炎表现,应考虑结核性葡萄膜炎。由于糖 皮质激素和免疫抑制剂的应用,若无抗结核药物保驾 护航,结核分枝杆菌潜伏感染的患者极易出现结核病 的活动。正确使用和解读相关的辅助检查结果,提高 诊断准确性,避免肺结核的全身播散和人群间传播。

PO-1966

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者戒烟状况及相关影响因素

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(1) 了解现实世界中,确诊慢性阻塞性肺疾病(以下简称慢阻肺)患者中目前吸烟者随访一年以后的戒烟率;(2) 比较慢阻肺目前吸烟者与既往吸烟者的临床特点;(3) 分析与戒烟相关的因素。

PO-1967

尽早干预对特发性肺纤维化合并肺癌的重要性

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多项研究表明特发性肺纤维化(IPF)患者易合并肺 癌(LC),且具有缺乏特异性临床表现,生存期短 及预后欠佳等特点。本研究的目的在于让临床医师应 充分认识到特发性肺纤维化合并肺癌(IPF-LC)的 潜在可能,争取做到早诊断、早干预,优化治疗方案, 最大程度改善患者的生存及生活质量。

PO-1968

膈肌超声技术在危重症患儿撤机结局预测价值的研究

薛洋、贾飞勇、李玉梅 吉林大学第一医院

较多的研究结果显示膈肌超声在预测成人撤机方面具 有一定的价值。然而目前膈肌超声在儿童方面的研究 较少。因此膈肌超声技术在危重症患儿撤机当中的应 用缺乏足够的循证医学证据,本研究的目的在于探讨 膈肌超声技术在危重症患儿撤机结局的预测价值。

110 例慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并肺癌患者肺功能的临床 研究

李虎明、丁静、韩志海、孟激光、陈旭昕、李泳群、 张燕、张春阳、陈韦 中国人民解放军总医院第六医学中心

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(简称慢阻肺)是一种常见慢性呼吸系统疾病,肺癌是慢阻肺常见的合并症,肺功能检查是慢阻肺患者的重要检查,然而,慢阻肺合并肺癌时肺功能有无变化?气道阻塞的严重程度与肺癌发生是否相关?这些均存在争议,研究肺功能指标与肺癌的关系具有一定的临床意义。

PO-1970

Niclosamide-loaded nanoparticles reverse pulmonary fibrosis by inhibiting Stat3 signal pathway

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Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a chronic, progressive, unrepairable, life-threatening and refractory interstitial lung disease. Although the two drugs have been approved by FDA for IPF, they only slow down the progression of the disease and have little effect on the prognosis. IPF patients urgently need safer and more effective alternative treatment. Niclosamide, an FDA-approved antihelminth drug, has been reported in recent years to have a wide range of clinical applications against tumors, bacterial and viral infections, and metabolic diseases. Recently, new studies have shown that niclosamide has a potential anti pulmonary fibrosis effect . However, Ncl had poor water solubility (0.23-1.6 µg/mL) and extremely low bioavailability. Therefore, improving the solubility and bioavailability of Ncl is conducive to the development of its therapeutic potential. Delivery systems based on biodegradable polymer nanoparticles contribute to the pharmacokinetics and biodistribution of drugs and to the targeted delivery of drugs to specific organs. Therefore, this article aims to develop a codelivery nanoparticle system to improve the solubility of Ncl and investigate its effect on preventing and treating pulmonary fibrosis and explore its mechanism of action.

Methods We used emulsifying solvent volatilization method to form nanoparticles containing NcI, and evaluated the drug release behavior in vitro by dialysis method. CCK8 was used to detect the cytotoxicity of NcI-NPs and NPs to NIH/3T3, human lung fibroblasts (HPF), and A549. Establishment of cell model induced by transforming growth factor-β1

(TGF-β1) to evaluate the effects of NcI-NPs on fibroblast activation, epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT) and TGF-β1/Smad2/3, Stat3 pathway. The preventive and therapeutic effects of NcI-NPs on bleomycin (BLM)-induced pulmonary fibrosis in vivo was measured by hydroxyproline content, H&E and Masson staining, IHC and Western blot. The content of immune cells in lung tissue was analyzed by flow cytometry.

Results Compared with free Ncl, Ncl-NPs has a slower release rate and higher water solubility in vitro. In addition, NcI-NPs suppressed TGF-β1-induced fibroblast activation and lung epithelial cell EMT, specifically by inhibiting the expression of a-SMA and Collagen I and EMT-related proteins: further. Ncl-NPs blocked TGF-β/Smad2/3 and Stat3 signal transduction. Importantly, NcI-NPs not only prevent BLM-induced pulmonary fibrosis in vivo, but also could reverse established pulmonary fibrosis. The effect of NcI-NPs at 1 mg/kg was equivalent to that of Ncl (5 mg/kg), and that of Ncl-NPs (2.5 mg/kg) was better than that of Ncl in vivo. It is worth noting that Ncl-NPs could regulate the imbalance of the lung immune microenvironment induced by BLM. Finally, H&E staining of the heart, liver, spleen and kidney initially showed the safety of NcI-NPs in vivo administration.

Conclusion These results suggest that NcI-NPs may ameliorate and reverse pulmonary fibrosis by inhibiting TGF- β 1-induced fibroblast activation and lung epithelial cell EMT, and blocking the signal transduction of TGF- β /Smad2/3 and Stat3, and support NcI-NPs as a viable treatment option that may bring benefits to patients with IPF.

PO-1971

IncRNA RP11-10A14.5: a potential prognosis biomarker for LUAD through regulation on profileration and metastasis

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Object Long non-coding RNAs (IncRNAs) are transcripts of more than 200 nucleotides. Emerging evidences indicated that IncRNAs may serve as a prognosis marker and play important role in lung cancer biology. This study aimed to investigate the diagnosis and prognosis value of IncNRA RP11-10A14.5 and its biological function on lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) cells.

Methods The differentially expressed IncRNAs in LUAD were analyzed using TCGA LUAD cohort. The relationship between the expression levels of RP11-10A14.5 in each stage of lung adenocarcinoma and survival prognosis was analyzed using the GEPIA database. The expression of RP11-10A14.5 in human LUAD cell line and normal human bronchial epithelial cell line was evaluated using polymerase

chain reaction assay. The cellular localization of RP11-10A14.5 in lung cancer cells was analyzed using FISH assay. The effects of knockdown or overexpression of RP11-10A14.5 on the proliferation, migration, invasion, cell cycle and apoptosis of lung adenocarcinoma cells were examined by MTT, cell invasion assay, scratch assay and flow cytometry assay. The effects of RP11-10A14.5 on the expression levels of apoptosis-related proteins and EMT related genes were examined by Western Blot and immunofluorescence assay.

Results 175 differentially expressed IncRNA were attained. The expression of RP11-10A14.5 was correlated with clinical stage. Overall survival and diseased free survival were significantly shorter in patients with high RP11-10A14.5 expression. The expression level of RP11-10A14.5 was elevated in lung adenocarcinoma cell lines. The results of FISH assay showed that RP11-10A14.5 mainly distributed in the cytoplasm. Knockdown of RP11-10A14.5 in H1299 cell line significantly inhibited the growth. invasion and migration ability of H1299 cells. Overexpression of RP11-10A14.5 significantly enhanced the growth, invasion and migration ability of H1299 cell line. Flow cytometry results suggested that RP11-10A14.5 did not significantly affect cell cycle function, but could significantly inhibit apoptosis. The results of Western Blot and immunofluorescence assay showed that the expression levels of BAK, BAX, CASPASE-3 and Ecadherin were reduced and the expression level of Vimentin was enhanced after overexpression of RP11-10A14.5, while knockdown of RP11-10A14.5 increased the expression levels of BAK, BAX and

CASPASE-3, and decreased the expression levels of Vimentin.

Conclusion In summary, RP11-10A14.5 may serve as a diagnosis and prognosis biomarker for LUAD patients and promote the development and progression of LUAD through apoptosis inhibition and EMT stimulation.

PO-1972

急性嗜酸性粒细胞性肺炎 1 例报道及文献复习

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通过本例病例报道结合文献复习,提高对急性嗜酸性 粒细胞肺炎 (Acute Eosinophilic Pneumonia AEP) 的认识。 PO-1973

赫曼斯基-普德拉克综合征合并非特异性间质性肺炎 一例

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病史特点:

患者以进行性呼吸困难为主要症状,病程中无口干、 皮疹、关节疼痛症状,自身免疫指标均阴性,排除 CTD-ILD; 患者长期务农但未接触温室大棚及农药, 近1年未务农,症状仍存在,可排除农业相关吸入性 肺炎;丈夫近7年养鸽子,患者本人未直接接触鸽子, 激素治疗后影像学无明显变化, 故暂不支持过敏性肺 炎; 根据高分辨率计算机断层扫描显示未见蜂窝样改 变,不符合典型 UIP 表现, 排除 IPF: 影像学及肺组 织病理符合 NSIP 表现,诊断非特异性间质性肺炎, 目前已口服醋酸泼尼松片联合吡非尼酮抗纤维化治疗。 感染科会诊考虑为慢性乙型肝炎病毒患者且目前乙型 肝炎病毒激活中风险, 口服吡非尼酮过程中天门冬氨 酸氨基转移酶由 38.75 U/L 升至 79 U/L, 丙氨酸氨基 转移酶由 34.45 U/L 升至 228 U/L, 考虑不能耐受吡 非尼酮,需暂停吡非尼酮治疗,继续给予醋酸泼尼松 片 25 mg 口服治疗,同时加用保肝、抗乙型肝炎病毒 药物治疗。

PO-1974 血清 IL-26 动态变化对老年重症肺炎病情评估及预后 价值

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分析血清白介素-26(interleukin-26,IL-26)、C 反应 蛋白(C-reactive protein,CRP)、降钙素原 (procalcitonin,PCT)、急性生理学和慢性健康状况 II (Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II, APACHE II)评分变化情况,研究其对老年重症 肺炎病情程度及预后诊断的价值。

Identification of the prognostic significance of somatic mutation-derived LncRNA signatures of genomic instability in lung adenocarcinoma

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Kaimin Mao、Zhengrong Yin、Yang Jin

华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院呼吸与危重症

医学科

Object Lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) is a highly heterogeneous tumor with substantial somatic mutations and genome instability, which are emerging hallmarks of cancer. Long non-coding RNAs (IncRNAs) are promising cancer biomarkers that are reportedly involved in genomic instability. However, the identification of genome instabilityrelated IncRNAs and their clinical significance has not been investigated in LUAD. Therefore, we aim to determine a group of LncRNAs associated with genome instability and interrogate their roleplaying in LUAD.

Methods We determined genome instability-related IncRNAs (GInLncRNAs) by combining somatic mutation and transcriptome data of 457 patients with LUAD in TCGA datasets and probed their potential function using co-expression network and Gene Ontology (GO) enrichment analyses. We then filtered GInLncRNAs by Cox regression and LASSO regression to construct a genome instability-related IncRNA signature (GInLncSig). We subsequently evaluated GInLncSig using correlation analyses with mutations, external validation, model comparisons, independent prognostic significance analyses, and clinical stratification analyses. Finally. we established a nomogram for prognosis prediction in patients with LUAD and validated it in the testing set and the entire TCGA dataset.

Results We identified 161 GInLncRNAs, of which seven were screened to develop a prognostic GInLncSig model (LINC01133. LINC01116. LINC01671, FAM83A-AS1, PLAC4, MIR223HG, and AL590226.1) with an AUC value of 0.772 in the training set and 0.73 in the testing set for the oneyear survival prediction of patients with LUAD. GInLncSig independently predicted the overall survival of patients with LUAD (P < 0.001) and displayed an improved performance compared to other similar signatures. Similarly, we observed that GInLncSig was also a prognostic factor in GEO datasets (P = 0.002). Furthermore, GInLncSig was related to somatic mutation patterns, suggesting its ability to reflect genome instability in LUAD. Finally, a nomogram comprising the GInLncSig and tumor stage exhibited improved robustness and clinical practicability for predicting patient prognosis.

Conclusion Our study identified a signature for prognostic prediction in LUAD comprising seven IncRNAs associated with genome instability, which may provide a useful indicator for clinical stratification management and treatment decisions for patients with LUAD.

PO-1976

普通病房院内感染防控:一例延迟诊断新型冠状病毒 肺炎的启示

黄艳媚、陈小可 深圳市福田区人民医院=中山大学附属第八医院

阐述新型冠状病毒肺炎的临床特点及疫情期间严格的 一级防护的重要性。

PO-1977

PDCA 循环模式对 OASHS 患者持续气道正压通气治 疗依从性的临床研究

谢棉棉 福建医科大学附属第二医院

探讨 PDCA 循环模式对提高阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通 气 综 合 征 (obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome, OASHS) 患者使用持续气道正压通气 (CPAP) 治疗依从性的效果。

PO-1978 咽喉反流相关性儿童慢性咳嗽的临床特征研究

王文建、王雪珂 深圳市儿童医院

咳嗽与反流相关,而反流的诊断因缺乏"金标准"常被漏诊、误诊,我院已开展 24h Dx-pH 监测,目的对咽喉反流相关性儿童慢性咳嗽的临床特征进行研究,为儿童慢性咳嗽临床诊断、治疗提供参考。

PO-1979

DIY 沙漏型金属覆膜支架治疗良性气管狭窄的初步研 究

邢西迁¹、杨姣²、黄孝娴¹、魏莉¹、王丽¹、白莲¹、 孙璐¹

1. 云南大学附属医院

2. 昆明医科大学第一附属医院

探讨气管插管后气管狭窄患者置入 DIY 沙漏型金属覆 膜支架的效果。

血管松弛及内皮保护剂在 COVID-19 治疗的前景

陈鲁妮¹、游让 海登山那²、奥克 隆奎斯特³、 Magnus 海登山那⁴、孙斌⁵、任力⁶

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2. 瑞典乌普萨拉大学医学院附属医院

3. 瑞典乌普萨拉大学植物细胞系

- 4. 瑞典 Dandervd 医院感染科
- 5. 首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院
- 6. 北京国家航天医学中心病理科

一氧化氮类药品在 1998 年 一氧化氮在心血管系统中 的信号传递功能获得诺贝尔医学或生理学奖。一氧化 氮是一种重要的气体信号分子,与 1996 年开始用于 儿科 ICU 缓解 ARDS。2003 年在北京 INO 用于 SARS 患者的紧急试用。取得了以外的发现-- 除了改 善患者低氧血症外,治疗有效的患者的肺部阴影吸收 加快。由于疫情消失,该研究未继续。

一氧化氮最近再次受到医学领域的重视。这种五色、 无味、通过面罩或鼻导管吸入的气体,

瑞典、奥地利、美国波士顿、阿拉巴马、路易斯安那等的医院,研究人员启动了一项临床试验,研究吸入一氧化氮对轻中症 COVID-19 患者的治疗效果。

PO-1981

Cytokine Storm and Immune Dysfuction in a Lethal Coinfection of Rhinovirus and Herpes Simplex Virus 1

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2. 广州医科大学, 呼吸疾病国家重点实验室

Object Lethal coinfection of rhinovirus (RV) and herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1) in human is rare and little is known to address this phenomenon. The purpose of this study was to investigate the reasons for the poor prognosis and to seek for predictors of high risk.

Methods The levels of 41 cytokine/chemokines, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) and tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases (TIMP) in the supernatants of sputum and serum were determined by luminex liquid microarray. Viral load and immune cells in PBMC at various time were analyzed in the lethal coinfection of RV and HSV-1. The correlation among cytokine/chemokines was analyzed.

Results Our results revealed a synergetic replication of RV and HSV-1 from day 39 to day 41 after disease onset. Cytokine storm with the unbalanced production of pro-inflammatory and antiinflammatory factors and strong covariation among those factors were demonstrated. The lower expression of CD3, CD4 T cells and NK cells, and higher production of CD8 T cells and B cells suggested an immune dysfunction. The expression of effector memory T cell (TEM) and CD45RA+ effector memory T cells (TEMRA) in CD4 and CD8 T cell were higher. Early antiviral drugs may be benefit for the control of viral replication and inflammatory response.

Conclusion Our results revealed that cytokine storm and immune dysfunction contribute to the progression of disease and may be the predictors for poor prognosis. Timely effective control of inflammatory response and early use of antiviral drugs may be beneficial.

PO-1982

重症肺炎患者肌肉变化及对日常生活能力影响的观察 性研究

易丽、李敏、詹庆元 中日友好医院

观察重症肺炎患者接受序贯康复治疗后外周肌肉质量、 膈肌功能、日常生活活动能力及肺功能变化。

PO-1983 ECMO 治疗重症肺炎 1 例

任腾、李王平、钱卫生 空军军医大学第二附属医院唐都医院

通过总结空军军医大学第二附属医院呼吸与危重症医 学科近期收治的 1 例重症肺炎合并呼吸衰竭使用体外 膜肺氧合治疗(ECMO)的成功案例,以提高大家对 重症肺炎合并呼吸衰竭、少见病原菌感染以及 ECMO治疗的认识。

PO-1984

低剂量阿奇霉素结合沙美特罗替卡松和噻托溴铵治疗 老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病的临床疗效分析

罗秋燕

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目的:全面分析老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患 者基础资料,对其药物(低剂量阿奇霉素+沙美特罗 替卡松+噻托溴铵)疗效进行探讨。

NK 细胞在小细胞肺癌发生发展中的作用

刘明、邱桂焕、李苏漾、周承志 广州医科大学附属第一医院

小细胞肺癌(SCLC)是一种最具侵袭性的肺癌类型, 恶性度高、进展快、转移早、易复发,预后差。尽管 免疫治疗联合化疗已成为 SCLC 患一线治疗选择,但 患者整体反应仍较差,亟待新的有效治疗策略。自然 杀伤(NK)细胞是一类无需预先致敏就能非特异性 杀伤肿瘤细胞的淋巴细胞,是癌症免疫治疗中的重要 一员,其在 SCLC 发生发展中的作用尚不清楚。

PO-1986

Efficacy and nephrotoxicity of intravenous polymyxin B in respiratory intensive care unit patients

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北京大学中日友好临床医学院中日友好医院呼吸中心呼吸与危重症医学科

 中国医学科学院北京协和医学院研究生院中日友 好医院呼吸中心呼吸与危重症医学科

3. 中日友好医院呼吸中心 呼吸与危重症医学科 国家

呼吸疾病临床医学研究中心

Object Polymyxin B (PMB) assumes an important role as salvage therapy for multidrug resistance (MDR) and extensive drug resistance (XDR) Gramnegative bacteria infections. However, there is limited literature on the efficacy and safety of PMB in Chinese patients with pulmonary infections caused by these organisms in intensive care units (ICU).

Methods A retrospective cohort study was conducted in ICU adult patients treated with PMB for at least 48 hours. Patients' response to PMB therapy was evaluated by improvement of body temperature and accessory examination. An area under the plasma concentration-time curve across 24 hours steady state (AUC_{ss,24h}) at of 50~100mg·h·L⁻¹ was used as target а pharmacokinetics/ pharmacodynamics (PK/PD) index. The onset of acute kidney injury (AKI) was defined by RIFLE criteria. Univariate and multivariate analyses were performed to determine the predictors for the effectiveness and nephrotoxicity of polymyxin B therapy.

Results A total of 62 patients were included. 58.1% of all patients had favorable clinical response to PMB therapy and there was a significant difference in clinical outcomes between the favorable and unfavorable response groups (19.5% vs. 88.5%; p=0.000). The target AUCss,24h was achieved in 57.6% of patients who had therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM). The AUC meeting the target

range (OR=4.91, 95% CI 1.28–18.87; p=0.021) and female sex (OR=5.79, 95% CI 1.26-22.66; p=0.024) were independently associated with favorable clinical outcomes of polymyxin B therapy. The overall incidence of AKI was 45.2%. Independent risk factors for the onset of AKI included glomerular filtration rate (GFR) < 60ml/min (OR=20.62, 95% CI 1.25-339.27; p=0.034) and concomitant loop diuretics (OR=10.76, 95% CI 1.07-108.60; p=0.044). Cox regression analysis showed that patients with GFR > 60 mL /min had a lower risk of AKI than patients with GFR < 60 mL /min (OR=0.323, 95% CI 0.153-0.685; p=0.003).

Conclusion Our study shows that PMB has a favorable effect on pneumonia caused by MDR and XDR bacteria in ICU. TDM is recommended during PMB therapy, and AUC_{ss,24h} meeting the target value and female were independently associated with favorable clinical efficacy. GFR < 60 mL /min and concomitant treatment with loop diuretics were predictors of nephrotoxicity. Patients with GFR < 60 ml/min had a higher risk of AKI.

PO-1987

持续气道正压通气治疗对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 (OSA)合并高血压患者夜间血压波动的影响

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- 2. 北京大学人民医院

探讨持续正压通气治疗(CPAP)对阻塞性睡眠呼吸 暂停(OSA)合并高血压患者夜间血压波动的影响。

PO-1988

莫西沙星治疗社区获得性肺炎临床疗效 Meta 分析

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社区获得性肺炎(community acquired pneumonia, CAP)是呼吸系统常见的感染性疾病,莫西沙星是氟 喹诺酮类抗菌药物一种,目前国内外指南均推荐其用 于成人 CAP 的治疗。而近年来亦有不少治疗 CAP 的 新型抗菌药物研发上市,目前尚无莫西沙星同新型抗 菌药物比较的循证医学研究。本研究利用 Meta 分析 方法,比较莫西沙星同其他抗菌药物尤其是新型抗菌 药物在 CAP 治疗中有效性和安全性的优劣。

SAMD9 基因变异导致 MIRAGE 综合征 1 例并文献复 习

谷加丽

深圳儿童医院

探讨 MIRAGE 综合征的临床特点和 SAMD9 基因变异特点,达到早期诊断的目的。

PO-1990

萝卜硫素对肺腺癌 A549 细胞侵袭和迁移的抑制 作用 及机制

邵松军、李珂、叶贤伟、 张湘燕、汪国雨 贵州省人民医院

探讨萝卜硫素 (SFN) 对肺腺癌 A549 细胞侵袭、迁移能力的抑制作用及其机制。

PO-1991

VEGF/SRC 信号通路介导胸膜屏障损伤及通透性增 高促进胸膜下肺纤

鲁雨枝

武汉市中心医院

探讨胸膜屏障在博莱霉素诱导的实验性肺纤维化中的作用及机制。

PO-1992

某集中医学观察点观察对象睡眠质量调查分析

贺亚楠、唐宝馨、赵春艳、李刚 上海市东方医院(同济大学附属东方医院)

疫情期间对集中医学观察点观察对象睡眠情况进行调 查分析,为医学观察人员管理提供参考数据。

PO-1993

Somatic symptoms and the factors influencing them in people observed at the centralized medical observation points during the coronavirus disease-19 pandemic

Yanan He 、Baoxin Tang、Chunyan Zhao、Gang Li East Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine

Object To explore the somatic symptoms and analyze their main influencing factors in the people observed at the centralized medical observation spots during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods A questionnaire survey was conducted on 450 people from March to May 2020. When the subjects first entered the centralized medical observation point, we explained the aims of the study to them, obtained informed consent, and gave them the QR code for filling the questionnaire online.

Results Two subjects (0.4%) had serious somatic problems while 12 (2.7%) had moderate somatic problems. The somatic symptoms causing trouble most frequently were: sleep problems (18.7%), exhaustion (18.0%), constipation or diarrhea (15.6%). The somatic symptoms were closely related to the anxiety level (r=0.667, p=0.000), sleep quality (r=0.627, p=0.000), and depression symptoms (r=0.629, p=0.000), and multiple linear regression analysis showed that these were the main factors influencing the somatic symptoms.

Conclusion The main factors influencing the somatic symptoms were anxiety level, sleep quality, and depression symptoms. However, the subjects did not experience more somatic symptoms than the general population. Centralized medical observation is safe and does not increase the psychological burden of the observers or cause disturbance in the physical symptoms.

PO-1994

外周血嗜酸性粒细胞水平在慢性阻塞性肺病急性加重 期患者中的临床分析

韩蓓 渭南市中心医院

分析外周血不同嗜酸性粒细胞(EOS)在慢性阻塞 性肺疾病急性加重期患者中的临床特点,探讨外周血 EOS 对指导

慢阻肺急性加重期患者病情评估、治疗、预后等方面 的价值。

老年肺栓塞并 COPD 治疗前后相关指标变化及预测 模型的建立

成潇¹、曾惠清²、蔡雪莹²、林秀丽²、黄叶梅²、陈 享星²、赖燕婷²、蔡雨晴²、李琪²、李艳萍² 1. 厦门大学附属中山医院 2. 厦门大学附属中山医院 (原:厦门中山医院)

探讨老年肺栓塞并 COPD 患者应用抗凝治疗前后相 关指标包括肺功能、动态心电图、D-二聚体及血气分 析变化,分析其相关因素并建立病情判断的预测模型。

PO-1996

Respiratory syncytial virus induced acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease via the upregulation of TLR3

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3. 遵义市第一人民医院(遵义医学院第三附属医院)

Object To investigate the role of toll-like receptor 3 (TLR3) in acute exacerbations of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)-induced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD).

Methods 30 serum/sputum samples from AECOPD patients, stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (SCOPD) patients, and normal people were collected. Nested PCR was used to detect the infection rate of RSV in COPD patients. The correlation between TLR3 mRNA and lung function damage was analyzed by blood gas and lung function analysis. The expression levels of IL-13, IL-32, INF- β , TNF- α , and IRF-3 in sputum and serum samples were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). BEAS-2B cells were infected with RSV, the expression of TLR3 mRNA was detected by RT-PCR and the expression of IFNβ, IL-13, IL-32, and TNF-α was detected by ELISA.

Results RSV was detected in 3 SCOPD and 8 AECOPD patients, but not in normal controls. The expression levels of TNF- α and IRF-3 in sputum and serum samples of RSV-positive group were higher than in RSV-negative group (P<0.05). TLR3 mRNA levels in RSV-positive group were significantly higher than those in the RSV-negative group (P<0.05). TLR3 mRNA expression was negatively correlated with oxygenation index and lung function. RSV infection of BEAS-2B cells led to increased expression of TLR3 mRNA and inflammatory factors IFN- β , IL-13, IL -32, and TNF- α . **Conclusion** RSV induces overexpression of TLR3, which then upregulates inflammatory factors to cause damage of lung function during COPD.

PO-1997

Integrated Trinity Test with RPA-CRISPR/Cas12a-Fluorescence for point-of-care detection of respiratory syncytial virus A or B

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3. 遵义医科大学第五附属 (珠海) 医院

Object To explore a new detection method based on RPA-CRISPR/Cas12a-Fluorescence assay system, which can detect RSV A or RSV B with simple, rapid, high amplification efficiency, high sensitivity and high specificity.

Methods The step-by-step RPA/Cas12a based fluorescence assay system was addressed for the detection of RSV A or RSV B. Moreover, based on step-by-step experiment, an integrated trinity test with RPA- CRISPR/Cas12a - Fluorescence (termed IT-RAISE) assay system was further explored to detect RSV A or RSV B, so as to save more time and simplify the operation process.

Results The IT-RAISE assay system was that after RSV A or RSV B target recognition, the reporter ssDNA was cleaved by Cas12a activated by different crRNA to detect the fluorescent signal generated, which was simple and high specificity. Moreover, this assay system also had high sensitivity and high amplification efficiency to detect 1.38 × 101 copies/µl of the RSV A or RSV B target sequence within 30 minutes.

Conclusion The IT-RAISE assay system has good clinical application value for detecting RSV A or RSV B with simple, rapid, high amplification efficiency, high sensitivity and high specificity.

PO-1998

Risk factors for antibiotic resistance and mortality in patients with bloodstream infection of Escherichia coli: a retrospective single-center study

兰溪市人民医院

Object Characterization of the epidemiology of Escherichia coli (E.coli) induced bloodstream infection (BSI) in the primary hospital is lacking. We investigated the data of patients with E.coli BSI in an inland city of East China to identify risk factors for antibiotic resistance and mortality. The clinical data of 388 patients with E.coli induced BSI were included

in the study. Blood cultures were performed and the antimicrobial susceptibility profiles of the resulting isolates were determined. Extended-spectrum betalactamases (ESBLs) were detected by disk diffusion confirmatory testing. Univariate and multivariate regression analysis was used to assess the risk factors for ESBLs-producing isolates and the mortality of BSI patients. The prevalence of ESBLs x0002 producing E.coli in BSI patients was 40.98%. BSI induced E.coli isolates were commonly susceptible to carbapenem and β-lactam/βlactamase inhibitor combinations. The nosocomial infection was the significant risk factor of ESBLs_x0002_producing isolates, with an OR (95%CI) of 2.05 (1.31-3.23). The overall mortality of patients with E.coli BSI was 13.66%. The multivariate analysis suggested that nosocomial infection, SOFA score, and caner were independent risk factors of mortality, with the OR(95%CI) of 2.94 (1.05-8.22), 1.41 (1.19-1.67), and 6.54 (1.87-22.92) respectively. For patients with nosocomial infection. higher SOFA score, and cancer, the monitor of BSI and antibiotic susceptibility should be enhanced. A timely epidemiological survey for local BSI patients is necessary to refine the clinical management guideline of primary hospitals.

Methods We investigated the data of patients with E.coli BSI in an inland city of East China to identify risk factors for antibiotic resistance and mortality. The clinical data of 388 patients with E.coli induced BSI were included in the study. Blood cultures were performed and the antimicrobial susceptibility profiles of the resulting isolates were determined. Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) were detected by disk diffusion confirmatory testing. Univariate and multivariate regression analysis was used to assess the risk factors for ESBLs-producing isolates and the mortality of BSI patients.

Results The prevalence of ESBLs-producing E.coli in BSI patients was 40.98%. BSI induced E.coli isolates were commonly susceptible to carbapenem and β -lactam/ β -lactamase inhibitor combinations. The nosocomial infection was the significant risk factor of ESBLs-producing isolates, with an OR (95%CI) of 2.05 (1.31-3.23). The overall mortality of patients with E.coli BSI was 13.66%. The multivariate analysis suggested that nosocomial infection, SOFA score, and caner were independent risk factors of mortality, with the OR(95%CI) of 2.94 (1.05-8.22), 1.41 (1.19-1.67), and 6.54 (1.87-22.92) respectively. For patients with nosocomial infection, higher SOFA score, and cancer, the monitor of BSI and antibiotic susceptibility should be enhanced.

Conclusion A timely epidemiological survey for local BSI patients is necessary to refine the clinical management guideline of primary hospitals.

PO-1999

Soluble form of suppression of tumorigenicity-2 predicts clinical stability of inpatients with community-acquired pneumonia

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Object The soluble form of the suppression of tumorigenicity-2 (sST2) is a biomarker for risk classification and prognosis of heart failure, and its production and secretion in the alveolar epithelium is significantly correlated with the inflammation-inducing in pulmonary diseases. However, the predictive value of sST2 in pulmonary disease had not been widely studied. This study investigated the potential value in prognosis and risk classification of sST2 in patients with community acquired pneumonia.

Methods Clinical data of ninety-three CAP inpatients were retrieved and their sST2 and other clinical indices were studied. Cox regression models were constructed to probe the sST2's predictive value for patients' restoring clinical stability and its additive effect on pneumonia severity index (PSI) and CURB-65 scores.

Results Patients who did not reach clinical stability within the defined time (30 days from hospitalization) have had significantly higher levels of sST2 at admission (p < 0.05). In univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis, a high sST2 level (\geq 72.8ng/mL) was an independent reverse predictor of clinical stability (P<0.05). The Cox regression model combined with sST2 and CURB-65 (AUC: 0.96) provided a more accurate risk classification than CURB-65 (AUC:0.89) alone (NRI: 1.18, IDI: 0.16,

p< 0.05). The Cox regression model combined with sST2 and PSI (AUC: 0.96) also provided a more accurate risk classification than PSI (AUC:0.93) alone (NRI: 0.06; IDI: 0.06, p< 0.05)

Conclusion sST2 at admission can be used as an independent early prognostic indicator for CAP patients. Moreover, it can improve the predictive power of CURB-65 and PSI score

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泛素连接酶 RNF8 和 CHFR 在肺癌发生中的作用与 机制研究进展

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对既往文献进行总结,进一步阐释 FHA-RING 泛素 连接酶在肺癌发生过程中的调控机制研究进展,以期 为临床上肺癌的治疗提供新的线索。

PO-2001

Mutations in CCNO result in Primary ciliary dyskinesia complicated with diffuse bronchiolitis: a case report and literature review

Liwei Gao beijing children's hospital

Object Primary ciliary dyskinesia (PCD) is a rare genomic disorder with a phenotype heterogeneity that depends upon the genotype. Critical gene mutants like CCNO can trigger severe respiratory disease, but limited data have been available until now.

Methods We received a patient with neonatal respiratory distress at birth and who had experienced a cough with accompanying wheeze for eight years. A high-resolution computed tomography scan of the patient's chest showed special findings that evolved year by year. According to the clinical and imaging findings, screenings of PCD-related genes revealed a compound heterozygous mutation of CCNO. We analyzed the genotype- and phenotype-oriented literature of CCNO-related PCD and compared the reported findings to those of our case.

Results A total of 43 patients with CCNO-related PCD from 30 families were reviewed and analyzed. Approximately 57.1% (24/42) of these patients were born in families where consanguineous marriage had occurred. Most patients experienced symptoms as neonates (85.3%). Recurrent respiratory tract infection (83.3%), neonatal respiratory distress (69.0%), and sinusitis/rhinorrhea (50.0%) were major manifestations, with chronic cough (35.7%), and recurrent otitis media (28.6%) being less common. Hearing loss, infertility, congenital heart defects, and hydrocephalus were even more rare, and heterotaxy was never seen. Bronchiectasis was the most common radiologic finding, while the patient in our study had presented with special findings of small diffuse nodules in both lungs, similar to diffuse panbronchiolitis (DPB). Thirteen different CCNO variants were identified, with most located in exon 1 (79.1%, 34/43), and c.258_262dupGGCCC mutation was the most common variant. Our participant had previously been diagnosed with c.263_267dupAGCCC and c.258_262dupGGCCC mutations from her mother and father, respectively.

Conclusion CCNO variants are rare in PCD patients but lead to more severe phenotypes than other genes. Neonatal respiratory distress is common, and diffuse bronchiolitis could be the primary radiologic feature of CCNO-related PCD.

PO-2002

MiR-96 induced non-small-cell lung cancer progression through competing endogenous RNA network and affecting EGFR signaling pathway

hao ding

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Object Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) has become a serious global health problem in the 21st century, and tumor proliferation and metastasis are the leading causes of death in patients with lung cancer. The present study aimed to verify the function of miR-96 and miR-96 in relation to competing with endogenous RNA regulatory network in NSCLC progression including proliferation and metastasis.

Methods Clinical data of miR-96 expression was collected from StarBase 2.0 developed by Sun Yatsen University. We used wound-healing, transwell and MTT assays to measure migration, invasion and proliferation of NSCLC cell lines after different treatment. Quantitative real time PCR and western blot were used to test differential genes expression. In order to identify target between genes (FOXO1 and DUSP1) and miR-96, luciferase assay was used. Luciferase activities in FOXO1 and DUSP1 wild type plasmid groups were compared to mutant groups.

Results qRT-PCR and online database results indicated that miR-96 is highly associated with NSCLC when compared to normal patients. In addition, miR-96 indeed induced migration, invasion and proliferation of NSCLC cell line. In addition, FOXO1 and DUSP1 are targets of miR-96 and these three molecules form competing endogenous RNA network. miR-96 related competing endogenous RNA network affects cell metastasis via epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) signaling.

Conclusion miR-96 can be considered as one of tumor-inducer and form competing endogenous RNA network with FOXO1 and DUSP1, which affects downstream EGFR signaling.

35 例胞内分枝杆菌肺病患者的临床特征分析

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2. 厦门大学附属第一医院杏林分院肺科

研究 35 例胞内分枝杆菌肺病住院患者的临床特点、 影像学特征、耐药性及治疗药物的选择。希望通过对 胞内分枝杆菌肺病病的临床特征的探讨,提高胞内分 枝杆菌肺病的诊疗能力。

PO-2004

环管理模式护理干预在哮喘儿童中的应用

焦林宏、李雨铮、郑海霞 深圳市儿童医院

探讨闭环式管理模式护理干预在支气管哮喘患儿中的 应用效果。

PO-2005

1 例误服管道疏通剂致咽腔狭窄伴食道化学性灼伤的 护理个案报告分析

贾新玲、李雨铮、郑海霞、丁富丽、邵艳冰 深圳市儿童医院

目的:通过对一例误服管道疏通剂致咽腔狭窄伴食道 化学性灼伤患儿的精细化及 MDT 多学科协作综合护 理,探讨精细化护理及 MDT 在患儿治疗及护理全程 中的作用及意义。

PO-2006

天津宝坻地区新型冠状病毒肺炎聚集性病例临床分析

张颖超、单淑香 天津市宝坻区人民医院

总结分析天津市宝坻区人民医院感染隔离病房收治的 新型冠状病毒肺炎 57 例的临床资料,为新型冠状病毒 肺炎的诊断和治疗提供参考。 PO-2007 **人体呼吸微生物组与呼吸系统疾病研究进展**

张颖超、单淑香 天津市宝坻区人民医院

微生物组由人体内所有微生物及其微生物产物组成。 大量研究证明,健康人体呼吸道含有丰富多样的微生 物物种,包括细菌,病毒和真菌,构成"健康"的呼吸 微生物组。微生物组的组分之间可能存在某些关键的 联系或平衡,当这些联系或平衡被干扰时,就可能会 导致微生物生态失调或产生"不健康"微生物组。微生 物组可以通过诸如抗生素,抗真菌剂和抗病毒治疗等 进行调控。呼吸微生物组的研究已经成为呼吸系统的 重要研究热点之一。随着我们对呼吸微生物组的理解 的迅速深入,特别是基于新一代测序工具的使用,有 望通过调整微生物组指导新的治疗举措,从而改善呼 吸系统疾病预后。

PO-2008

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者血浆来源胞外小泡肌特异性 miRNAs 的表达分析

王蒸 南京市第一医院

MicroRNAs(MiRNAs)是一类短小的非编码 RNA,在 生理和病理水平上参与基因表达的调控和多种细胞过 程的调控。此外,细胞外小泡(EV)是细胞在细胞外环 境中分泌的小的膜结合型小泡,含有功能性的 miRNAs。在呼吸系统疾病中,许多 miRNAs 的显著 解除调控已被证明。其中 miR-206、miR-133a-5p 和 miR-133a-3p 是横纹肌特异性 miRNA(myo-miRNA), 与慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者最常见的全身表现 之一骨骼肌功能障碍有关。然而,它们在 COPD 患 者中的循环表达尚未得到证实。

中西医结合治疗重型新型冠状病毒肺炎的回顾性研究

何飞、胡钦、李志会、仲成、邓旻 浙江大学医学院附属杭州市胸科医院/浙江省中西医 结合医院/杭州市红十字会医院

回顾性分析 47 例重型新型冠状病毒肺炎患者的临床 资料,探讨中西医结合治疗新型冠状病毒肺炎的临床 疗效。

PO-2010

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者呼吸困难的相关因素分析及护 理干预

闵思文、何龑上海市肺科医院

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者呼吸困难的相关影响因素 及其干预对策。

PO-2011 支气管上皮细胞与成纤维细胞的相互作用在 COPD 气道重塑中的机制研究

胡梦云、谢丽华、孙圣华 中南大学湘雅三医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, COPD) 是一种常见疾病,典型特点是不 可逆的气流受限,这是由于肺实质破坏和小气道重塑 引起的。此次试验观察了 COPD 小鼠模型肺组织的 肌成纤维细胞比例变化情况并测定肌成纤维细胞激活 相关通路变化情况,观察香烟烟雾提取物(cigarette smoke extract, CSE)对于支气管上皮及成纤维细胞 的影响,气道上皮细胞源性外泌体对成纤维细胞影响 及可能机制,由此初步探讨支气管上皮细胞及成纤维 细胞在 COPD 关于气道重塑中发病机制中的作用。

PO-2012

Notch1, Hes1, Ascl1 和 DLL3 蛋白表达在接受铂 类化学疗法的 SCLC 患者中的预后意义

陈娟 十十十年

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分析 Notch1, Hes1, Ascl1 和 DLL3 在小细胞肺癌 (SCLC)中的肿瘤表达,并探讨每种生物标志物与 铂双联化疗 (PDCT) 后临床特征和预后的潜在关联。

PO-2013

Psychological Impact During the First Outbreak of COVID-19 on Frontline Health Care Workers in Shanghai

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- 6. 上海同仁医院
- 7. 上海第八人民医院
- 8. 上海市同济医院
- 9. 上海市嘉定中心医院
- 10. 上海市瑞金医院
- 11. 上海松江区中心医院
- 12. 上海市第六人民医院
- 13. 上海市普陀区人民医院
- 14. 上海市青浦区中心医院

Object The COVID-19 pandemic is a significant health threat. Health care worker(HCWs) are at significant risk of infection which may cause high levels of psychological distress. The aim of this study was to investigate the psychological impact of the COVID-19 on HCWs and factors which were associated with these stresses during the first outbreak in Shanghai.

Methods Between February 9th and 21st, 2020, a total of 3114 frontline HCWs from 26 hospitals in Shanghai completed an online survey.The questionnaire included questions on sociodemographic characteristics, 15 stress-related questions and General Health Questionnaire-12

(GHQ-12). Exploratory factor analysis was applied to the 15 stress-related questions which produced four distinct factors for evaluation. Multiple linear regression models were performed to explore the association of personal characteristics with each score of the four factors. Binary logistic analysis were used to explain the association of personal characteristics and these four factors with GHQ-12.

Results There were 2691 valid surveys received. The prevalence of emotional distress (defined as GHQ-12≥12) was noted in 47.7% (95%CI:45.7%-49.6%) HCWs. Female (OR=1.43, 95%CI:1.09-1.86) were more likely to have psychological stress than male. However, less likely suffer psychological distress were observed in HCWs who work in secondary hospitals (OR=0.71, 95%CI:0.58-0.87), or had no contact history (OR=0.45, 95%CI: 0.35-0.58). HCWs who were nurses, married and having known contact history were highly likely to have anxiety. HCWs working at tertiary hospitals felt elevated anxietyregarding the infection, felt lack of knowledge and less protected compared to those who worked at secondary hospitals.

Conclusion Our study shows that the frontline HCWs had significant psychosocial distress during COVID-19 outbreak in Shanghai. HCWs felt lack of knowledge and had feelings of being not protected. It is necessary for hospitals and governments to provide additional trainings and psychological counseling to support the first-line HCWs.

PO-2014

南京市江北新区化工工人与钢铁工人慢性阻塞性肺疾 病流行病学调查

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目的 了解南京市江北新区化工产业工人和钢铁产业 工人慢性阻塞性肺病流行病学特征,发现职业危害因 素,为相关产业工人健康提供有益帮助。

PO-2015

miR-145 与 miR-497 经靶向 MTDH 抑制 TGF-β-诱 导的非小细胞肺癌上皮间质转化

尹琦

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MicroRNAs (miRNAs) 在包括非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC)在内的多种癌症中发挥着重要作用。本 课题我们研究了 miR-145 和 miR-497 经靶向作用于 MTDH在TGF-β-诱导的非小细胞肺癌上皮-间质转化 (EMT)过程发挥的作用。

PO-2016

肺腺癌及肺鳞癌患者 RIOX2/MDIG 基因表达情况及 对生存预后的影响

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肺癌具有较高的发病率和死亡率,已成为全球重要 的公共健康问题,研究与癌症发生发展相关的基因有 助于帮助发现新的生物标志物、早期诊断疾病、评估 患者预后并指导治疗。RIOX2/MDIG 基因作为一种致 癌基因,与多种癌症发生相关,本文旨在使用 TCGA 及 GEO 数据库挖掘探究 RIOX2/MDIG 基因于肺腺癌 及肺鳞癌组织中的表达情况,并且从基因表达水平或 基因甲基化水平分析其对患者预后的影响。

PO-2017

重度慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者下呼吸道病原 体分布及临床特征

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探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)患 者下呼吸道病原体分布及临床特征,为抗菌药物合理 应用提供依据。

DNA methylation analysis for the differential diagnosis of pleural effusion

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Object The prevalence of malignant pleural effusions (MPEs) is increasing worldwide. The study was designed with the objectives to assess the value of a novel panel of cancer-specific methylated genes for differentiating MPEs from benign pleural effusions (BPEs).

Methods During October 2019 and July 2020, more than 200 patients with pleural effusions admitted to the First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University and Shenyang Chest Hospital were included. After centrifugation at 4°C, pleural effusion sediment was collected for a RT-PCR-based in vitro diagnostic test, which was developed and characterized to quantify the DNA methylation of 3 genes (SHOX2, RASSF1A and HOXA9). A total of 115 contiguous pleural effusion samples were eventually collected from 115 patients confirmed by cytological and/or histological examination and clinical evolution.

Results Among the 152 pleural effusion samples, 101(66.5%) cases were malignant, including 46(45.5%) males and 55(54.5%) females, aged 40 to 85 years. There were 51(33.5%) benign cases, including 37(72.5%) males and 14(27.5%) females, aged 16 to 85 years. Among the 101(66.5%) patients with MPEs, there were 68 cases of lung cancer (54 cases of lung adenocarcinoma, 6 cases of lung squamous cell carcinoma, 4 cases of small cell lung cancer and 4 cases of unclassified lung cancer). 33 cases of extrapulmonary metastasis (5 cases of pleural mesothelioma, 14 cases of breast cancer, 6 cases of Gynecological Oncology, 4 cases of Gastrointestinal Cancer, 2 cases of hemopathy and 2 cases of others. Among the 51 BPE cases, 22 were tuberculous, 19 were parapneumonic effusion, and 10 was others. The diagnostic yields of the DNA methylation of 3 genes in MPEs were 43.6% (RASSF1A), 56.4% (SHOX 2) and 63.4% (HOXA9), respectively. And the specificity were 100% (RASSF1A), 96.1% (SHOX 2) and 98.0% (HOXA9), respectively. A two-gene combination of SHOX2 and RASSF1A has the optimum sensitivity of 74.3%, specificity of 96.1%, positive predictive value (PPV) of 97.4% and negative predictive value(NPV) of 65.3%. The diagnostic yield of combining 3 genes together were 80.2% (81/101), with the specificity of 94.1% (3/51). And the PPV and NPV of 96.4% and 70.6%, respectively.

Conclusion DNA methylation analysis of SHOX2, RASSF1A and HOXA9 has the potential use as a biomarker for differentiating MPE from BPE. The combined detection of RASSF1A and SHOX2 gene methylation was identified as an excellent method for the screening and surveillance of MPEs that exhibits high sensitivity and specificity, while HOXA9 might be a good supplement. The sensitivity and specificity of the diagnosis can be significantly improved by the three combined assays. PO-2019

GPR37 plays a role in promoting cancer in nonsmall cell lung cancer through Pl3K/Akt/mTOR pathway

Han Liu、Lei Song、Dan Li、Liping Peng、 Shucheng Hua the First Hospital of Jilin University

Object Lung cancer has long become the most common type of cancer in China, with non-small cell lung cancer accounting for the largest proportion. Even though the treatment of lung cancer has entered a new stage of targeted drugs, the prognosis of the disease is still not satisfactory. GPCRs are the largest family of membrane proteins in eukaryotes, and they play a vital role in cancer progression and metastasis. While GPR37 is a member of GPCR, most scholars believe that it is an orphan receptor, which hinders the study of its function, and its role in lung cancer has not yet been fully understood. This project intends to conduct the following research at the level of bioinformatics, molecular biology, etc.

Methods Through bioinformatics analysis, explore the abnormal expression of GPR37 in non-small cell lung cancer and its possible clinical application value, and verify it with clinical samples. Lentivirus packaging plasmid with overexpression and knockdown of GPR37 was constructed and transfected into A549, H1299 and H460 cells to obtain stable expression of GPR37 overexpression, empty vector group, GPR37 knockdown group and GPR37 knockdown control group. We conducted experiments on the effects of GPR37 on cell function in the above-mentioned different groups. Finally, we used GPR37 to study the molecular mechanism of inducing epithelial-mesenchymal transitions (EMT). activating the PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway and the Raf/MEK/ ERK pathway to promote the occurrence and development of tumors.

Results We found that GPR37 in tumor tissues of LUAD and LUSC was significantly higher than that in normal tissues, and the difference was statistically significant (P<0.001). In the overall survival analysis, we found that the prognosis of the GPR37 high expression group was worse than the GPR37 low expression group, and the difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). We found that the expression of GPR37 in tumor tissues in our center was significantly higher than that in paired adjacent tissues (P<0.001) . We also found that GPR37 was highly expressed in NSCLC cell lines, and there was a statistical difference between it and the normal cells group (P<0.001). The experiments proved that the overexpression of GPR37 gene could promote the proliferation, migration and invasion of NSCLC cells, could resist apoptosis and reduce the sensitivity chemotherapeutics, while of the GPR37 gene could inhibit knockdown of the proliferation, migration and invasion of NSCLC cells, could promote cell apoptosis and increased the sensitivity of chemotherapy drugs to a certain extent. In vivo experiments, the results proved that the overexpression of GPR37 could promote the

tumorigenesis and growth of NSCLC, and the knockdown of GPR37 gene could inhibit the tumorigenesis and growth of NSCLC. We found that GPR37 promoted the occurrence of EMT and would inhibit the occurrence of EMT in GPR37 knockdown. We found that GPR37 could activate key proteins in the PI3K/Akt/ mTOR pathway and promoted the pathway active. Similarly, in the GPR37 group key proteins were phosphorylated to promote the activation of the Raf/MEK/ERK pathway. GPR37 knockdown could inhibit the activation of PI3K/Akt/mTOR, Raf/MEK/ERK and the occurrence and development of NSCLC.

Conclusion In summary, these results indicate that GPR37 plays as a tumor promoting role in the occurrence and development of NSCLC. Knockdown of GPR37 could inhibit the occurrence and development of NSCLC. GPR37 may become a potential therapeutic target for the treatment of NSCLC.

PO-2020

肺巨大间皮囊肿一例报道

郭伟峰、何约明、庄锡彬、黄弘、徐萌、叶晓艺、吴 燕玲、傅志辉

福建医科大学附属泉州第一医院

通过分析一例肺巨大间皮囊肿的确诊,并结合文献报 道病例复习以助进一步提高临床医生对该病的认识。

PO-2021

Teach-back 在慢性气道疾病患者出院准备度的应用 分析

朱慧

上海市第一人民医院

探讨 teach-back 在慢性气道疾病患者出院准备度中 的应用,了解护患双方在出院准备度上的差异性,从 而提高责任护士出院宣教质量以及患者对出院宣教理 解的的完整性和有效性。

PO-2022

一例耐多药中耳结核临床分析

曹探赜、杜荣辉 武汉市肺科医院

耐多药中耳结核临床分析

PO-2023

TCF-1+ PD-1+ CD8+T 细胞是预测 NSCLC PD-1 单 抗治疗疗效及反应性的潜在标志物

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明确 TCF-1+ PD-1+ CD8+T 细胞是否与非小细胞肺 癌患者 (NSCLC) PD-1 单抗治疗反应性及疗效相关。

PO-2024

多学科团队护理模式在肺癌患者行 CT 引导下射频消 融术围术期的应用效果

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探讨多学科团队护理模式在肺癌患者行 CT 引导下射频消融术围术期的应用效果。

PO-2025

Diagnostic performance of D-dimer in predicting pulmonary embolism in tuberculous pleural effusion patients

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Object Tuberculous pleural effusion (TPE) patients usually have elevated D-dimer levels. The diagnostic performance of D-dimer in predicting pulmonary embolism (PE) in the TPE population is unclear. This study aimed to assess the diagnostic performance of D-dimer for PE in the TPE population and explore its potential mechanism.

Methods We retrospectively analysed patients who were admitted to Xinhua Hospital and Weifang Respiratory Disease Hospital with confirmed TPE between March 2014 and January 2020. D-dimer levels were compared between patients with and without PE. To test the diagnostic performance of Ddimer in predicting PE, receiver operating characteristic curve analysis was performed. Positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) were also reported. To explore the potential mechanism of PE in TPE, inflammatory biomarkers were compared between PE and non-PE patients.

Results This study included 248 patients (170 males and 78 females) aged 43 ± 20.6 years. Elevated Ddimer levels (≥ 0.5 mg/L) were detected in 186/248 (75%) patients. Of the 150 patients who underwent computed tomography pulmonary angiography, 29 were diagnosed with PE. Among the TPE population, the PE patients had significantly higher D-dimer levels than the non-PE patients (median, 1.06 mg/L VS 0.84 mg/L, P < 0.05). The optimal cut-off value for D-dimer in predicting PE in TPE was 1.18 mg/L, with a sensitivity of 89.7% and a specificity of 77.8% (area under curve, 0.893; 95% confidence interval, 0.839 to 0.947; P < 0.01). The PPV was 49.1%, while the NPV was 96.9% at a D-dimer cut-off of 1.18 mg/L for PE. PE patients had lower median WBC and interleukin (IL)-8 values (5.14×109 /L VS 6.1×109 /L, P < 0.05 ; 30.2 pg/ml VS 89.7 pg/ml, P < 0.05) but a higher median IL-2 receptor value (1964.8 pg/ml VS 961.2 pg/ml, P < 0.01) than those in the non-PE patients.

Conclusion D-dimer is an objective biomarker for predicting PE in patients with TPE. A D-dimer cut-off of 1.18 mg/L in the TPE population may reduce unnecessary radiological tests due to its excellent sensitivity, specificity, and NPV for PE. The imbalance of prothrombotic and antithrombotic cytokines may partly be attributed to the formation of pulmonary emboli in patients with TPE.

PO-2026

Study protocol for a single-center, prospective, non-blinded, randomized, 24-month, parallelgroup study to compare the efficacy of antifungal treatment on aspergillus infection recurrence after aspergillus globulectomy.

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Object Aspergillus globulus is a kind of Aspergillus parasitized in the pulmonary cavity. The hazards of Aspergillus is a life-threatening hemoptysis. Routine treatment is following-up, if symptoms such as hemoptysis can be treated surgically, but whether antifungal treatment before and after surgery, and the course of antifungal treatment, the current guidelines at home and abroad are not clear.

Methods To evaluate the difference of recurrence risk and safety of antifungal drugs in aspergilloma patients with pathologically confirmed aspergilloma after surgery by single-center, randomized, Parallel Grouping and prospective 2-year clinical study.

Results Through regular visits to make clear which treatment program is more advantageous to improve the quality of life of patients, reduce the recurrence of aspergilloma, and ultimately improve the prognosis of patients with aspergilloma.

Conclusion To provide high-quality medical evidence for the efficacy of anti-fungal treatment on aspergillus infection recurrence after aspergillus globulectomy.

PO-2027

胃食管反流食管外症状、体征暨案例剖析

曹国强 陆军特色医学中心(大坪医院)

提高呼吸内科医生胃食管反流相关呼吸系统疾病的临 床诊治能力。

PO-2028

上海市徐汇区全科医生慢性阻塞性肺疾病及肺康复相 关知识的认知调查

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1. 上海市徐汇区中心医院

2. 复旦大学附属中山医院

通过对上海市徐汇区 12 家社区卫生服务中心全科医 生慢性阻塞性肺疾病及肺康复相关知识掌握情况进行 调查分析,为提升全科医生慢性阻塞性肺疾病管理能 力提供依据。

PO-2029

TRPC1-Ca2+ / Fractalkine(CX3CL1)通路在低氧诱 导下肺血管平滑肌增殖中的作用*

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探索 TRPC1-Ca²⁺/Fractalkine(CX3CL1)通路在 PAR 的主要效应细胞 HPASMCs 的作用及机制,寻找低氧 诱导的 HPASMC 增殖、肺动脉重构的作用靶点。

PO-2030

广西某三甲医院吸烟状况及控烟认知和简短戒烟干预 情况的调查

冯天达、梁友芳、白晶、龙静铧、蔡筱雯、零恒莉 广西医科大学第一附属医院

了解广西某三甲医院工作人员吸烟状况及控烟认知和 临床医生简短戒烟干预服务开展情况,为制定该院工 作人员控烟干预提供科学依据。

PO-2031 烟草戒断症状与药物不良反应的诊断和鉴别诊断

晨兮、童瑾 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

烟草依赖是一种慢性成瘾和高复发疾病。吸烟者常需 药物辅助戒烟。但戒烟药(伐尼克兰和安非他酮)的 部分不良反应与烟草戒断反应较为相似,易将两者混 淆而擅自停药,致戒烟失败。目前国内外鲜有对此的 研究报道。本文通过甄别戒断反应和药物不良反应, 帮助医务工作者和戒烟人群更系统和全面地了解其区 别和处理方式,有利于安全高效地戒烟。

PO-2032

支气管扩张合并非结核分枝杆菌感染的临床特征、菌 种和耐药情况

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探讨支气管扩张合并非结核分枝杆菌(NTM)感染 患者的临床特征、影像学特点、菌种、耐药情况及治 疗药物的选择。

PO-2033

以间质性肺病急性加重为首发的抗苯丙氨酰 tRNA 合 成酶 (抗 Zo) 综合征一例

王玺、唐海燕、黄珺君、章巍、阙呈立 北京大学第一医院

报告国内首例以间质性肺病急性加重为首发的抗苯丙 氨酰 tRNA 合成酶(抗 Zo)综合征病例。

PO-2034

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征患者卵泡抑素样蛋 白 1 测定及临床意义

季磊 ^{1,2}、陈碧 ¹、张文辉 ¹、何军 ¹、孙宜田 ¹、陈锐 ² 1. 徐州医科大学附属医院

2. 苏州大学附属第二医院

研究卵泡抑素样蛋白 1(FSTL1)在不同程度阻塞性 睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)患者血清中 的变化及其意义。

PO-2035 肺炎克雷伯菌致全身多发脓肿 1 例报道

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2. 上海一康康复医院

探讨肺炎克雷伯菌致全身多发脓肿的诊治经验。

PO-2036

Conversion of Extracellular Matrix in Lung of C57BL/6 Mice with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and the Role of Various Cell Types

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Object Long-term smoking, the primary reason for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), could cause aberrant conversion of extracellular matrix (ECM) in lung, contributing to emphysema and/or small airway remodeling. Therefore, we aimed to illustrate the effects of smoking on lung ECM in COPD mice, identify different roles of various cell types, and explore the potential mechanism in primary lung fibroblasts.

Methods To construct COPD model, C57BL/6 mice (8w) underwent daily 2-hour passive smoking for 2 months and were intratracheally instilled with LPS (1mg/ml, 2ml/kg) at day 1 and 15. The control group was simultaneously kept under normal conditions. Pulmonary function testing and H&E stain were the performed to evaluate model. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) was performed to assess the distinct conversion of ECM in alveolar and small airway regions. Quantitative PCR was used to identify the differentially-expressed ECM molecules in HLF1 and BEAS-2B cell lines stimulated by cigarette smoke extract (CSC). Peripheral lung tissues were isolated under a stereoscopic microscope, and explanted for primary culture of alveolar fibroblasts. Different mRNA expression of TGFb1-related signal pathway was detected by PCR microarray.

Results Compared with the control group, shortened cilia length and increased tight junction of epithelium in small airway as well as increased mean linear intercept in alveoli were observed in the COPD group. Pulmonary function testing showed a slight increase in airway resistance, decreased tidal volume, increased FEV0.3/FVC%, and prolonged expiratory time. Masson staining showed no difference in collagen deposition around small airways. IHC showed that smoking down-regulated Elastin and Decorin in small airways as well as Decorin in alveoli. MMP1 and MMP9-positive cells were slightly increased, and the thickness of hvaluronic acid increased in the loose connective tissue around airways and vessels. No difference of Versican, Fibronectin MUC5AC and was observed. Quantitative PCR showed that low concentration of CSC up-regulated Versican and HYAL1, and downregulated Versican at high concentration in HLF1. CSC could also reduce Elastin and up-regulate Perlecan, Tenascin C and Fibronectin in BEAS-2B. PCR microarray showed that Agt, Gli2 and Txnip were up-regulated, and Aipl1, Cryab, Hey1 and Mdb1 declined in primary alveolar fibroblasts of COPD mice, which might suggest the abnormality of JNK, Shh and Notch pathways.

Conclusion Decreased Decorin and upregulation of MMP1 and MMP9 positive cells in alveoli of COPD mice might be associated with alveolar rupture. Damaged epithelial cilia might be related to increased tight junctions and decreased Elastin in small airways.

PO-2037

肺癌患者在新冠期间的心理影响因素

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研究分析肺癌患者在新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情期间的心 理影响因素,为临床针对性干预提供指导。

PO-2038

肺气肿指数在慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊断中的应用价值

丁琦、魏霞、李洁、许淑娣、李瑞丽 西安市第九医院

探讨肺气肿指数在识别慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的诊断效能。

PO-2039

组蛋白去乙酰化酶 2 通过调控 NF-KB 信号通路抑制 烟草烟雾诱导的肺气肿小鼠骨骼肌萎缩和衰老

李超、邓招惠、郑桂贤、谢婷、霍增榆、韦鑫燕、白 晶

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香烟烟雾 (CS) 是慢性阻塞性肺病 (COPD) 最主要的危险因素。CS 不仅引起慢性气道炎症和肺部损伤,而且还参与骨骼肌功能障碍 (SMD) 的发生。既往研究表明,组蛋白去乙酰化酶 2 (HDAC2) 在COPD 的发生和发展中发挥着重要作用。本研究的目的是探讨 HDAC2 在 CS 诱导的骨骼肌萎缩和衰老中的作用。

PO-2040

Pathogenic variants identified by whole-exome sequencing in Chinese patients with primary ciliary dyskinesia

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Liu、Xiangxia Zhang、Yingyun Fu

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Object Primary ciliary dyskinesia (PCD) is an autosomal recessive disorder. The genetic factors contributing to PCD pathogenesis remain elusive for approximately 20–35% of patients with complex and abnormal clinical phenotypes. Our study aimed to identify causative variants of sporadic PCD genes using whole-exome sequencing (WES).

Methods All patients were diagnosed with PCD based on clinical phenotype or transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of cilia. WES and bioinformatic analysis were then conducted for patients with PCD. Identified candidate variants were validated by Sanger sequencing. Pathogenicity of candidate variants was then evaluated using in silico software and the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) database.

Results In total, 15 rare variants were identified in patients with PCD, among which were three homozygous causative variants (including one splicing variant) in the PCD-associated genes CCDC40 and DNAI1. Moreover, two stop-gain heterozygous variants of DNAAF3 and DNAH1 were classified as pathogenic variants by the ACMG criteria.

Conclusion Our study demonstrated that patients with PCD carry rare causative variants of multiple genes. Our findings indicated that not only known causative genes but also other functional genes should be considered for heterogeneous genetic disorders.

基于 ARCS 模型的翻转课堂教学方式对提高基层医 院肺功能检查实践培训的效果观察

何金凤 荆州市中心医院

运用 ARCS 模型的翻转课堂教学方式提高基层医院 医护人员肺功能检查实践培训效果。

PO-2042

LEF1 与非小细胞肺癌预后、免疫浸润和 T 细胞功能 相关性研究

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淋巴增强结合因子 1 (Lymphoid enhancer-binding factor 1, LEF1) 是 Wnt 通路下游的转录因子, 在肿 瘤细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭和调节肿瘤微环境中发挥重 要作用。本研究旨在探索 LEF1 与非小细胞肺癌 (Non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 患者预后、 免疫浸润和T细胞功能的相关性。

PO-2043

HDAC9 在烟草烟雾诱导小鼠骨骼肌再生障碍中的影响研究

郑桂贤、白晶、李超、邓招惠、谢婷、刘彩雁、黄春 琴、霍增榆、韦鑫燕 广西医科大学第一附属医院呼吸与危重症医学科

研究 COPD 合并肌少症患者骨骼肌再生障碍的机制, 探讨 HDAC9 是否是烟草烟雾作用的靶点,为该疾病 治疗提供新思路。

PO-2044 肺癌化疗患者积极度现状及其影响因素分析

付新云、田薇、彭思然 贵州省人民医院

调查肺癌化疗患者积极度水平及其影响因素。

PO-2045

多学科合作情景模拟教学查房提高护士专业 核心能 力的研究

付新云、周明星 贵州省人民医院

观察多学科合作情景模拟教学查房对提高护士专业核 心能力的效果,以期提升护士临床综合护理水平和能 力。

PO-2046

家庭教育-环境改良的延续性护理对哮喘患者治疗依 从性的影响

付新云、杨红、王琼娇 贵州省人民医院

研究以家庭作为护理中心的护理模式对哮喘患者治疗 依从性的影响。

PO-2047

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者疾病感知现况及其影响因素分 析

吴瑞明、曾婷、陈仁华 贵州省人民医院

调查慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者疾病感知现况并分析其影 响因素。

PO-2048

新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情期间呼吸科病房 管理体系的 构建及实践

吴瑞明、贺彩华、龚衍 贵州省人民医院

构建新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情期间呼吸内科病房管理体 系模式并应用于临床实践,以最大程度地降低院内感 染新型冠状病毒肺炎的风险,确保患者及医护人员安 全。

ICU 护士对体外膜肺氧合护理相关知识认知水平的调 查

吴瑞明、曾婷、付新云 贵州省人民医院

调查 ICU 护士对体外膜肺氧合 (extra-corporeal membrane oxygenation, ECMO) 护理相关知识的认知现状,分析存在的问题并提出相应对策。

PO-2050

舒适护理模式对肺癌患者负性情绪及生活质量的影响 研究

陈仁华、龚衍、关鸿艳 贵州省人民医院

研究舒适护理模式对肺癌患者负性情绪及生活质量的 影响。

PO-2051 4S 肺康复技术在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者 的应用

陈仁华¹、杨婧²、曾婷¹、李芳¹ 1. 贵州省人民医院

2. 松桃县苗族自治县人民医院

探究 4S 肺康复技术在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期 患者的应用。

PO-2052

多学科协作肺康复管理在慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者中的 应用研究

曾婷、汪柏琳、沈静玲 贵州省人民医院

探讨多学科协作肺康复管理在慢性慢性阻塞性肺疾病 患者管理中的应用效果。 PO-2053

多学科协作式肺康复在稳定期 COPD 患者中的应用 研究

曾婷、赵雪姣、吕文婷、周兰 贵州省人民医院

探讨多学科协作式肺康复护理模式对稳定期 COPD 患者自我效能感、运动耐力及生活质量的影响。

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PO-2054
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专职化护理小组模式在胸腔引流治疗胸腔积液中 的 效果研究

曾婷、谢桂香、张玄、周艳 贵州省人民医院

探讨专职化护理小组模式在胸腔引流治疗胸腔积液中的护理效果。

PO-2055

中国 Birt-Hogg-Dubé 综合征患者的临床与遗传学特 点:一项报道病例的系统综述

周王继¹、刘克强^{2,3}、徐凯峰¹、刘雅萍⁴、田欣伦¹ 1. 中国医学科学院北京协和医学院北京协和医院呼吸 与危重症医学科

- 2. 上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院
- 3. 上海市儿科医学研究所

4. 中国医学科学院北京协和医学院基础学院医学遗传 学系

总结已报道的中国 Birt-Hogg-Dubé 综合征 (BHD) 患者的临床和遗传学信息。

PO-2056 肺腺癌合并肺曲霉菌病继发肺栓塞反复咯血误诊 1 例 并文献复习

张龙举 遵义市第一人民医院

肺腺癌合并曲霉菌并发肺栓塞临床少见,患者反复咯 血,容易误诊,因此需提高认识。

无创正压通气时不同吸气努力对呼吸力学参数测算的 影响

陈宇清

上海市胸科医院

评估无创正压通气(noninvasive positive pressure ventilation, NPPV)时不同吸气努力对肺力学模型呼吸力学参数测算精度的影响。

PO-2058

Alterations of oral microbiota in patients with obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome treated with continuous positive airway pressure: A pilot study

Anke Hu¹, Chih-Yuan Ko², YiMing Zeng² 1. Zhongshan Hospital, Xiamen University

2. 福建医科大学附属第二医院

Object Obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS) is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, including hypertension. In our previous study demonstrated that oral microbiota alteration in patients with OSAHS, particularly in the genera Aggregatibacter and Porphyromonas, might influence the development of hypertension. Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) is the main therapy for OSAHS and OSAHS-associated hypertension. However, the role of oral microbiota post CPAP treatment remains unknown.

Methods In the following morning after PSG and the overnight CPAP treatment, sterile swabs were used to scrape the oral mucosa (involving buccal mucosa, tongue, soft palate and hard palate) of the patients before brushing their teeth. we conducted 16S rDNA pyrosequencing and bioinformatic analyses to compare the bacterial composition of oral specimens from patients with OSAHS before and after overnight CPAP treatment.

Results After the treatment with CPAP, the relative abundances of the genera Gemella was significantly whereas Staphylococcus. decreased. f_Lachnospiraceae, Parabacteroides and f_Ruminococcaceae were significantly increased. Conclusion Our findings provide that there is oral microbiota alteration in patients with OSAHS after CPAP treatment and some patients with hypertension, suggesting that CPAP therapy OSAHS-associated ameliorates hypertensionmediating oral microbiota.

PO-2059

miR-184 靶向 TNFAIP2 调控肺癌血管新生的分子机 制

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探讨微小 RNA-184 (miR-184) 靶向肿瘤坏死因子 a 诱 导 蛋 白 2(Tumor Necrosis Factor-A-Inducible Protein-2, TNFAIP2)对肺癌增殖、血管新生的作用 及其分子机制。

PO-2060

基于 GEO 和 TCGA 数据库的非小细胞肺癌预后标志 物鉴定

杨华军、李小平、黄贵川、张龙举 遵义市第一人民医院

非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)是世界上最常见的恶性肿 瘤之一。缺氧是肿瘤微环境的典型特征,影响肿瘤的 发展。循环 rna (circRNAs)是一种海绵状 miRNAs, 通过调控靶基因的表达,在肿瘤的发生、发展中发挥 重要作用。本研究旨在鉴定可作为非小细胞肺癌诊断 标志物的 circRNAs。

PO-2061

新型冠状病毒肺炎血清铁蛋白与系统性炎症的相关性 研究

杨华军、龚玲、黄毅、刘代顺 遵义市第一人民医院

新型冠状病毒肺炎发病率高,传播性强,目前无特效 药物,加强对新型冠状病毒肺炎系统性炎症的认识有 利于提高治愈率,降低发生脓毒血症的风险,从而提 高治愈率和生存率。

PO-2062

敲减 NAMPT 基因调控 TGF-β1 诱导的人胚肺成纤维 细胞的生长和自噬功能

何杰

成都医学院第一附属医院呼吸与危重症医学科

探 讨 烟 酰 胺 磷 酸 核 糖 转 移 酶 (Nicotinamide phosphoribosyl transferase, NAMPT)基因的表达

对转化生长因子 β1 (transforming growth factor β1,TGF-β1) 诱导的人胚肺成纤维细胞 (MRC-5) 生 长及自噬功能的影响。

PO-2063

Development and external validation of a noninvasive prediction model for identifying eosinophilic asthma based on multidimensional assessment

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Object Identification of eosinophilic asthma (EA) using sputum analysis is important for disease monitoring and individualized treatment. But it is laborious and technically demanding. We aimed to develop and validate an effective model to predict EA with multidimensional assessment (MDA).

Methods The asthma patients who underwent a successful sputum induction cytological analysis were consecutively recruited from March 2014 to January 2021. The variables assessed by MDA were screened by least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) and logistic regression to develop a nomogram and an online web calculator. Validation was performed internally by a bootstrap sampling method and externally in the validation cohort. Diagnostic accuracy of the model in different asthma subgroups were also investigated.

Results In total of 304 patients in the training cohort and 83 patients in the validation cohort were enrolled. Five variables were identified in the EA prediction model: gender, nasal polyp, blood eosinophils, blood basophils and FeNO. The C-index of the model was 0.86 (95% CI: 0.81-0.90) in the training cohort and 0.82 (95% CI: 0.72-0.89) in the validation cohort. The calibration curve showed good agreement between the prediction and actual observation. The decision curve analysis (DCA) also demonstrated that the EA prediction model was clinically beneficial. An online publicly available web calculator was constructed (https://asthmaresearcherlimin. shinyapps.io/ DynNomapp/).

Conclusion We have developed and validated a multivariate model based on an MDA, which can accurately predict EA irrespective of smoking status, allergy, asthma control status, asthma onset, airflow limitation and treatment status.

PO-2064

慢性阻塞性肺疾病院前筛查模型的初级构建

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通 过 观 察 研 究 慢 性 阻 塞 性 肺 疾 病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,COPD) 患者特异性 相关因素,构建 COPD 院前筛查模型,以提高 COPD 高危人群肺功能检查实施率,从而降低慢阻肺 的漏诊率及死亡率。

PO-2065

T-SPOT 检查联合胸腔积液腺苷脱氨酶对 COPD 合并 结核性胸膜炎鉴别意义

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探讨血清淋巴细胞培养+结核杆菌 γ-干扰素释放试验

(T-SPOT)检查联合胸腔积液腺苷脱氨酶(ADA) 对 COPD 合并结核性胸膜炎的鉴别诊断价值,并探 寻最佳临界值。

PO-2066

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停能否导致肺动脉高压——争议尚 存的问题

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呼吸系统疾病和/或缺氧所致肺动脉高压这一分类中 涉及到的呼吸系统疾病包括了睡眠呼吸暂停 (OSA)。尽管 OSA 动物模型能够得到肺动脉高压、 右心功能障碍这一结局,但既往关于 OSA 与肺动脉 高压的文章并没有直观的回答单纯 OSA 是否能导致 肺动脉高压,而且结论尚不完全一致和有争议。本文 希望通过梳理既往关于 OSA 与肺动脉高压的文章, 回答 OSA 能否导致肺动脉高压这一问题。

PO-2067

老年社区获得性肺炎住院患者合并贫血对肺部感染严 重程度及预后的影响研究

李云山

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探讨贫血对老年社区获得性肺炎住院患者肺部感染严 重程度及预后的影响,为治疗老年社区获得性肺炎住 院患者合并贫血的治疗提供客观依据。

PO-2068

肺炎支原体感染致婴幼儿毛细支气管炎与日后喘息的 关系:一项2年随访的临床研究

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中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨肺炎支原体(MP)感染致婴幼儿毛细支气管炎 与日后喘息的关系,分析肺炎支原体感染引起日后喘 息和反复喘息的危险因素。

PO-2069

血管紧张素 II、D-二聚体在社区获得性肺炎病情 及预 后评估中的价值

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探讨 Angll、D-二聚体在 CAP 病情严重程度及 28 天 预后评估中的价值,并与传统的 CRP、PCT、PSI 评 分等指标进行对比探究它们之间的相关性。

PO-2070

Altered gut microbiome and metabolome in adult patients with non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis

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Object This study aims to characterize the gut microbiome and gut metabolome in patients with non-cystic fibrosis (CF) bronchiectasis and to assess

the gut microbiota's potentiality as biomarkers for bronchiectasis.

Methods We performed a multi-omics-based approach, identifying the gut microbiome and metabolic profiles in patients with non-cystic fibrosis (CF) bronchiectasis. Fecal samples collected from non-CF bronchiectasis patients (BE group, n=61) and healthy volunteers (HC group, n=37) were analyzed by 16S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) sequencing. The BE group was divided into two groups based on their clinical status: acute exacerbation (AE group, n=31) and stable phase (SP group, n=30). Further, (lipid chromatography-mass metabolome spectrometry, LC-MS) analyses were conducted in randomly selected patients (n=29) and healthy volunteers (n=31).

Results Decreased fecal microbial diversity and differential microbial compositions were observed in bronchiectasis patients, with a significant enrichment of 15 genera and a decline of eight genera in the SP group compared with the HC group. Subsequent correlation analyses indicated that there were correlations between the differential genera and clinical parameters such as bronchiectasis severity index (BSI) and time of acute exacerbations. Bronchiectasis-associated gut microbiota were screened out, with eight genera exhibiting high accuracy in distinguishing SP patients from HCs in the discovery cohort (area under the curve, AUC = 0.936) and validation cohort (AUC = 0.867) using a random forest model. Fecal metabolomic analyses suggested a distinct fecal metabolome of bronchiectasis patients, with 44 differential metabolites identified within the SP and HC groups. Further correlation networks were applied to illustrate the relations connecting diseaseassociated genera and metabolites.

Conclusion To our knowledge, this is the first study to demonstrate that bronchiectasis patients exhibit distinct gut microbial and metabolic characteristics at both the clinical status of stable and AE. With a set of gut microbial genera achieving high accuracy in the discrimination of bronchiectasis patients, the gut microbiota has shown great potential as a noninvasive biomarker in bronchiectasis. Those candidates and related involvement in bronchiectasis should be further verified in animal models. Our findings may provide a theoretical basis for research on the underlying mechanism of the "gut-lung axis" in non-CF bronchiectasis pathogenesis.

PO-2071

Long Noncoding RNA COPDA1 Promotes Airway Smooth Muscle Cell Proliferation in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Object To gain better understanding of the mechanism of COPD, we investigated the IncRNA

and mRNA profiles in the lung tissue of patients with COPD.

Methods According to the analysis, one of the significantly different IncRNAs, COPDA1, might participate in the occurrence and development of COPD. Lung tissues were collected from nonsmokers, smokers, or smokers with COPD for RNA sequencing. Bioinformatic analysis and cell experiments were used to define the function of COPDA1, and the effects of COPDA1 on intracellular Ca21 concentration and cell proliferation were examined after knockdown or overexpression of COPDA1.

Results A number of variations of IncRNAs were found in the comparison of nonsmokers, smokers, and smokers with COPD. GO (Gene Ontology) and KEGG (Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes) pathway analyses indicated that smoking was involved in the activation of cytokines and the cell cycle, which is associated with COPD. According to the IncRNA-mRNA-coexpressing network and enrichment analysis, COPDAz1 and one of its target genes, MS4A1 (membrane_x0002_spanning 4domains family, subfamily A) were investigated, and we discovered that the expression of MS4A1 was closely associated with IncRNA COPDA1 expression in human bronchial smooth muscle cells (HBSMCs). Further study showed that IncRNA COPDA1 upregulated the expression of MS4A1 to increase store_x0002_operated calcium entry in the HBSMCs, resulting in the promotion of the proliferation of smooth muscle cells as well as of airway remodeling. Conclusion COPDA1 might be involved in the regulation of certain signaling pathways in COPD, might promote the proliferation of HBSMCs, and might also be involved in facilitating airway remodeling.

PO-2072

PM2.5 促进人支气管平滑肌细胞增殖

郑梦凝、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院

研究大气细颗粒物(PM2.5)对人支气管平滑肌细胞 (HSMC)增殖的影响。

PO-2073

Macrophage pyroptosis plays an important role in PM2.5-induced atypical hyperplasia of bronchial epithelium via NLRP3 inflammasome activation

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Object To explore whether the macrophage pyroptosis mediated by NLRP3 inflammasome is

involved in regulation of PM2.5-induced carcinoma of the lungs.

Methods We established chronic long-term exposure mice model to delve into the underlying mechanisms of PM2.5-induced lung cancer through the induction of EMT in vivo. Then we confirmed that PM2.5 could induce EMT in alveolar epithelial cells in vitro. At last, we blocked NLRP3 inflammasome by selective inhibitor MCC950 to explore the potential mechanism mediating PM2.5 induced EMT.

Results Chronic PM2.5 exposure caused macrophage aggregation and pulmonary bronchial cells atypical hyperplasia. Chronic long-term PM2.5 stimulation induced EMT in vivo. Chronic PM2.5 exposure activated macrophage pyroptosis and NLRP3 inflammasome in vivo.Chronic PM2.5 exposure caused sustained cytokine secretion activity 283 of NLRP3 inflammasome induced macrophage pyroptosis in vivo.Chronic PM2.5 exposure induced the activation of NLRP3 303 inflammasome-induced pyroptosis in Raw264.7 cell.IL-1ß caused protein expression of EMT markers of A549 cells. Inhibition of NLRP3 inflammasome alleviated PM2.5 induced EMT.

Conclusion Taken together, our results suggest that the activation of macrophage pyroptosis mediated by NLRP3 inflammasome contributes to the EMT induced by PM2.5 exposure and blocking the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome may be a promising target for reversing the EMT event in PM2.5 induced lung cancer.

PO-2074

肺康复在家庭无创通气中治疗 COPD 患者的应用及 管理

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探讨肺康复在家庭无创通气治疗 COPD 患者中的应用及管理.

PO-2075

基于 Citespace 的呼吸机相关性肺炎的研究热点可视 化分析

王瑞、刘素彦 天津医科大学总医院

了解近十年国际上呼吸机相关性肺炎领域研究的热点 及前沿,为呼吸机相关性肺炎的研究提供参考。

CC16 mitigates airway inflammation and damage in house dust mite-induced asthma through inhibiting HMGB1-mediated airway epithelial cell apoptosis

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2. 复旦大学附属华东医院

Object House dust mite (HDM) inhalation can cause airway epithelial damage which is implicated in the process of airway inflammation in asthma. High mobility group box 1 (HMGB1) is critically required for cellular damage and apoptosis as an important endogenous danger signal. Recently, Clara cell 16KDa protein (CC16) has been identified to exert anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory influence in various injury-related diseases model. However, little is known about its ability to protect against airway epithelial injury in allergic asthma. This study was aimed to clarify the protective roles of CC16 on airway epithelia in HDM-induced asthma and the regulation of HMGB1 by CC16.

Methods Mice were sensitized and challenged by HDM extract and administrated intranasally with CC16 (5ug/g or 10ug/g) or saline in the challenged period. The BEAS-2B human airway epithelial cell line were cultured with CC16 or the control vehicle and then exposed to HDM. Knockdown or overexpression of HMGB1 was induced by cell transfection.

Results CC16 treatment decreased airway inflammation and histological damage of airway epithelium dose-dependently in HDM-induced asthma model. Airway epithelia apoptosis upon HDM stimulation was noticeably abrogated by CC16 in vivo and in vitro. In addition, upregulation of HMGB1 expression and its related signaling were also detected under HDM conditions, while silencing HMGB1 significantly inhibited the apoptosis of BEAS-2B cells. Furthermore, the activity of HMGB1mediated signaling was restrained after CC16 treatment whereas HMGB1 overexpression abolished the protective effect of CC16 on HDMinduced airway epithelia apoptosis.

Conclusion Our data confirm that CC16 attenuates HDM-mediated airway inflammation and damage via suppressing airway epithelial cell apoptosis in a HMGB1-dependent manner, suggesting the role of CC16 as a potential protective option for HDM-induced asthma.

PO-2077

优质精细护理干预对使用无创呼吸机患者的应用效果 观察

张萍、陈梅、李芳 贵州省人民医院

探讨优质精细护理干预对无创呼吸机治疗慢性阻塞 性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)患者的效果影响。

PO-2078

多学科团队主导的呼吸慢病管理门诊的构建与实施

杨杰

贵州省人民医院

目的:构建并实施以多学科团队为主导的呼吸慢病管 理门诊,为慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者全程管理模型的建 立提供参考借鉴。

PO-2079

胸膜孤立性纤维性肿瘤 15 例临床病理学观察及分析

王靖、汪锋、郭彦 内蒙古自治区人民医院

观察胸膜孤立性纤维性肿瘤(SFP)的临床病理学特征 及免疫学表型、探讨其诊断及鉴别诊断。

PO-2080

真实世界中非小细胞肺癌合并恶性胸腔积液患者的胸 水治疗模式

潘鹏飞、李玉 山东大学齐鲁医院

分析山东地区四家医院的非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC) 合并恶性胸腔积液(MPE)患者的胸腔内治疗方法 的疗效及不良反应。

不同严重程度支气管哮喘与血清分泌型磷脂酶 A2-X 的相关性研究

许梅

贵州省人民医院

本研究旨在探讨血清分泌型磷脂酶 A2-X (secreted phospholipase A2 group X, sPLA2-X) 与哮喘的关联,并研究其与哮喘严重程度的相关性。同时分析 sPLA2-X 与哮喘相关炎症因子(包括白介素-17、白介素-6、中性粒细胞、C-反应蛋白、降钙素原)及动脉 血气分析的相关性,为哮喘的诊治提供新的策略与思路。

PO-2082

Study on the mechanism of long non-coding RNA-ICL promoting lung cancer in COPD patients

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Object The incidence of lung cancer in COPD patients is dozens of times that of healthy controls. Increased NF-kB activity is considered to be an important sign of COPD progression. This study explored whether there is a NF-kB/miR19-3p/NKRF circular regulatory pathway and the regulatory mechanism of long non-coding RNA-ICL (IncRNA-ICL) in COPD patients with lung cancer.

Methods To detect the activity and phosphorylation of NF-kB, the content of inflammatory factors TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6, and the content of long-chain noncoding RNA-ICL in the alveolar lavage fluid of 21 pairs of COPD patients with lung cancer. In vitro experiments verified the NF-kB/miR19-3p/NKRF circular regulatory pathway and the regulatory mechanism of IncRNA-ICL on this pathway.

Results (1) The activity of NF-kB in the alveolar epithelium of COPD patients with lung cancer was up-regulated by about 4.31 times, and the degree of phosphorylation was up-regulated by 3.75 times (P<0.01, vs. COPD patient group); (2) NF-kB in the lungs of COPD patients with lung cancer Highly expressed in epithelial cells. The expression of inflammatory factors TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6 in the alveolar lavage fluid of COPD patients with lung cancer was significantly higher than that in COPD patients (P<0.01, vs COPD patient group); (3) In vitro mechanism studies showed that NF- The kB protein inhibitor NKRF is the negative regulation target gene of miR19-3p. The nuclear transcription factor NF-kB can bind to the transcription factor binding site on the miR19-3p promoter to positively regulate the transcription of the latter. It can competitively bind miR19-3p with the 3'UTR region of NKRF gene in the form of ceRNA, thereby inhibiting the expression regulation of miR19-3p to its target protein NKRF. (4) Quantitative testing data showed that the relative content of LncRNA-ICL in lung epithelial cells of COPD patients with lung cancer was about 69.13% lower than that of COPD patients (n=21, P<0.01, vs COPD patient group).

Conclusion There is a continuously activated NFkB/miR19-3p/NKRF circular regulatory pathway in the alveolar epithelium of patients with COPD and lung cancer. It is suggested that the continuous activation of this pathway may be a characteristic regulatory mechanism of lung cancer susceptibility in COPD patients. The low expression of LncRNA-ICL may be an independent risk factor for COPD patients with lung cancer.

PO-2083 肺部块影并发"支气管树"1 例

伍春霞、黄仕聪、潘龙芳 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

肺部块影并发"支气管树",特殊病例总结临床经验教 训,互相交流学习!

PO-2084

快慢呼吸训练联合动机性访谈对老年 COPD 患者焦 虑情绪、日常生活能力的影响

杨芳、赵春燕、屈磊 中国人民解放军中部战区总医院汉口院区

慢性阻塞性肺患者出现呼吸短促与活动受限时,往往 焦虑、抑郁等负面情绪,导致生存质量明显下降。本 研究分析快慢呼吸训练联合动机访谈对老年 COPD (慢性阻塞性肺疾病)患者焦虑、抑郁情绪及日常生 活能力的影响。

PO-2085

集束化护理对呼吸内科无创呼吸机使用患者相关并发 症的影响

赵春燕、杨芳 中部战区总医院汉口院区

分析集束化护理对呼吸内科无创呼吸机使用患者相关 并发症的影响。

近亲家系中 DNAAF2 纯合突变导致 Kartagener 综合 征伴脊柱侧弯

杨丹晖^{1,3,4}、罗红^{2,3,4}

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原发纤毛运动障碍(PCD)是一种单基因遗传病, 目前已发现 50 余个致病基因。其中具支气管扩张、 慢性鼻窦炎和内脏反位的典型三联征者称为 Kartagener综合征,约占PCD总数的50%。PCD具 有广泛的遗传异质性和临床变异性,既往有PCD合 并男性不育的报道,但是PCD合并脊柱侧弯罕见报 道。充分认识PCD的临床表型和基因型的相关性, 为后续PCD诊疗提供新的治疗靶点和理论依据。

PO-2087

视频联合模具教学法在呼吸科护生教学的应用效果分 析

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研究在呼吸科的护生教学中,使用视频联合模具教学 法的教学效果。探讨一种更有效的教学方法。

PO-2088

opacities

in

both

A case of intravascular large B-cell lymphoma with diffuse ground glass lesion on chest computed tomography diagnosed using transbronchial cryobiopsy

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Object Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma (IVLBCL) is a rare extra-nodal subtype of non-Hodgkin's diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. IVLBCL with diffuse lung lesions is very rare and difficult to diagnose. Transbronchial cryobiopsy, as an emerging procedure, plays an important role in the diagnosis of the disease.

Methods We report a case of a 68-year-old man who presented with high fever of unknown origin for 3 weeks and nonproductive cough for 1 week. **Results** A chest computed tomography (CT) scan revealed multiple nodules and ground glass

lungs.

After

treatment

with methylprednisolone for 2 weeks as hypersensitivity pneumonitis, the patient's fever recurred, with no resolution of lesions on chest CT. IVLBCL was finally diagnosed using transbronchial cryobiopsy and bone marrow puncture.

Conclusion Although IVLBCL is a rare disease, it should be considered in patients with persistent fever with diffuse lung lesions. Transbronchial cryobiopsy should be conducted early for its diagnostic superiority.

PO-2089 GATA6 在大鼠肺动脉平滑肌细胞异常增殖中的研究

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探讨 GATA6 在血小板源性生长因子(PDGF)-BB 体外诱导大鼠肺动脉平滑肌细胞(PASMCs)异常增 殖中的作用及分子机制。

PO-2090

SAM protects against autoimmune emphysema of rats

Cheng Zhang 、Ben-xue Li、Jia-yi Li Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital

Object This study aimed at investigating the protective effects of S-adenosylmethionine (SAM),one methyl donor, on this experimental emphysema.

Methods Thirty-two rats were randomly divided into four groups: a normal control group, a model group, a methylprednisolone group and a SAM group. Pathological changes in lung tissues were observed ,mean liner intercept (MLI) and mean alveolar number (MAN) measured. The levels of antiendothelial cell antibody(AECA) in serum,the alveolar septal cells apoptosis and perforin gene promotor methylation in CD4+T cells of spleens were investigated.

Results The MLI, AECA levels and apoptosis index (AI) of alveolar septal cells were greater, while the MAN and the methylation above were decreased in the model group than in the normal control group.so were the measurements in the model group than the SAM group and in the methylprednisolone group. The MLI, AECA levels and AI were decreased in the SAM group while the MAN was greater as compared with the methylprednisolone group(All P above<0.05).The methylation levels were hiaher in the SAM group than in the model group (P<0.05).

Conclusion SAM protects against autoimmune rats by partly reversing emphysema of the hypomethylation of perforin gene promoter of CD4+T cells ,reducing the levels of AECA ,attenuating the apoptosis of alveolar septal pathological cells and improving the lung changes .The intervention effect may be better than that of methylprednisolone in rats.

PO-2091

一年内慢阻肺患者 AECA 和肺功能持续减退的关系

张程、薛会红、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

本研究通过检测慢性阻塞性肺疾病(Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD, 慢阻肺) 稳定期患者血清中抗内皮细胞抗体 (Anti- endothelial cell antibody, AECA)的表达水 平,并进行一年的动态随访,探讨AECA和肺功能减 退的关系。

PO-2092

不同抗凝药治疗合并肾功能不全的静脉血栓栓塞症的 有效性和安全性的网状 Meta 分析

范国辉、王丁一、吴司南、翟振国 中日友好医院

比较不同抗凝药物及其剂量对合并肾功能不全的 VTE 患者的有效性和安全性。

PO-2093

内科胸腔镜在渗出性胸腔积液中的作用: 82 例回顾 性分析

钟国英、龚玲 遵义市第一人民医院

这项回顾性分析的主要目的是评估内科胸腔镜在渗出性胸腔积液诊断及治疗中的作用。

PO-2094

Brigatinib reverses ST3GAL4-induced osimertinib resistance through inhibition of aberrant N-glycosylation of c-Met in non-small cell lung cancer.

Rui Han, conghua lu, caiyu lin, yong he Departments of respiratory disease,Daping Hospital,The Third Affiliated Hospital&Research Institute of Surgery of Army Medical University

Object Osimertinib, a third-generation irreversible epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR-TKI), provides remarkable clinical benefit for patients with EGFR-TKI sensitizing. Unfortunately, osimertinib can be changed to acquired resistance eventually occurs, which limits its clinical effects. There is currently no effective method to overcome this acquired resistance. The current study aims to identify a new method to overcome acquired osimertinib resistance.

Methods We studied the role of ST3GAL4 in osimertinib resistance in vitro and in vivo, and to find potential approaches to reverse ST3GAL4-mediated resistance.

Results Here, we identify the role of ST3GAL4 regulate aberrant c-Met glycosylation at N785 sites is responsible for its protein stability and induce sialyltransferase osimertinib resistance. The ST3GAL4 catalyzes c-Met sialylation at N-glycans to maintain its high expression. Knockdown of ST3GAL4 by brigatinib attenuates c-Met-mediated osimertinib resistance in NSCLC cells, which showed synergy with osimertinib in osimertinibresistant cells with high ST3GAL4 levels, but not in those with low ST3GAL4 levels. Abnormal c-Met glycosylation mediated by ST3GAL4 overexpression can be physiologically important and clinically relevant in patients with NSCLC. Notably, the combination of brigatinib and osimertinib results in enhanced therapeutic efficacy in osimertinibresistance NSCLC tumors.

Conclusion Collectively, our findings implicate that aberrant N-glycosylation of c-Met was responsible for ST3GAL4-induced osimertinib resistance and might be a promising strategy for brigatinib - osimertinib combination to reverse ST3GAL4-induced osimertinib resistance.

PO-2095 **原发于纵隔的滑膜肉瘤合并 PRS1 例**

伍春霞、韩晓黎、黄仕聪 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

原发于纵隔滑膜肉瘤合并 PRS 病例少见,分享特殊 病例,总结临床经验,互相交流学习。 PO-2096 p47phox 介导水飞蓟素对 COPD 的治疗及作用机制 研究

徐琳、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 是全球第三位导致死亡的疾病, 严重影响人民群众的身体健康,因此受到广泛的关注。 COPD主要影响着肺实质和外周气道,最后导致肺组 织渐进的、不可逆损伤,部分病人进而引起机理不明 的胃溃疡、呼吸衰竭、肺源性心脏病及右心衰竭等严 重并发症。在 COPD 的发病过程中 NADPH 氧化活 性发挥极重要的作用,通过阻断 p47phox 通路抑制 吞噬及非吞噬细胞内的 NOXs 活性。从而减轻 COPD 患者氧化应激反应,为治疗 COPD 提供新方 向和新的思路。



PU-0001

Glycolysis define two prognostic subgroups of lung adenocarcinoma with different mutation characteristics and immune infiltration signatures

山东大学齐鲁医院

Object Increasing evidences have proved that malignant tumors are associated with energy metabolism. This study was aimed to explore biological variables that impact the prognosis of patients in the glycolysis-related subgroups of lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD).

Methods MRNA expression profiling and mutation data in large LUAD samples were collected from the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database. Then we identified the expression level and prognostic value of glycolysis-related genes, as well as the fractions of 22 immune cells in the tumor microenvironment. The difference between glycolysis activity, mutation and immune infiltrates were discussed in these groups, respectively.

Results 255 glycolysis-related genes were identified from Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA), of which 43 genes had prognostic values (p < 0.05). Next, we constructed a glycolysis-related ceRNA network which related to the survival of LUAD. Then two subgroups of LUAD (cluster 1 and 2) were identified by applying unsupervised consensus clustering to 43 glycolysisrelated genes. The survival analysis showed that the cluster 1 patients had a worse prognosis (p < 0.001), and up-regulated differentially expressed genes (DEGs) are interestingly enriched in malignancyrelated biological processes. The difference between two subgroups is SPTA1, KEAP1, USH2A and KRAS among top 10 mutated signature, which may be the underlying mechanism of grouping. Combined high tumor mutational burden (TMB) with tumor subgroups preferably predict prognosis of LUAD patients. The CIBERSORT algorithm revealed that high TMB samples were concerned with increased infiltration level of memory B cells, Plasma cells, CD4 memory activated T cells, Macrophages M1 and activated Mast cells in cluster 2, while reduced infiltration of

Monocytes, resting dendritic cells and resting mast cells were captured in cluster 2.

Conclusion In conclusion, significant different gene expression characteristic were pooled according to the two subgroups of LUAD. The combination of subgroups, TMB and tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes signature might be novel prognostic biomarkers in LUAD.

PU-0002

匹多莫德辅助氨溴特罗对老年支原体肺炎患者炎症因 子及 GM-CSF、KL-6 血清表达的干预作用

徐琳 贵州省人民医院

观察匹多莫德辅助氨溴特罗治疗老年支原体肺炎患者 炎症因子及 GM-CSF、KL-6 血清表达的干预作用。

PU-0003

Let7f-5p 通过靶向 MAPK6 减轻肺炎体外模型的炎症损伤

徐琳 贵州省人民医院

肺炎导致全球每年约 130 万儿童死亡,目前肺炎发生、 发展的作用机制尚不明确。内毒素是肺炎形成的主要原 因,因此针对性开发内毒素活性成分的作用机制研究对 儿童肺炎作用机制的了解及治疗是至关重要的。近年来, microRNA (miRNA) 在疾病中的重要性已经得到越来 越多的关注,已经有研究对肺炎中差异表达 miRNA 进 行报道,hsa-let-7f-1 作为 miRNA 的一员,在肺炎中下 调表达,有利于肺炎相关病原体向肺上皮细胞的侵袭和 转移,或降低肺损伤修复功能,但是其作用机制尚不清 楚。本研究拟应用脂多糖诱导人肺癌细胞系 A549 和人 正常成纤维细胞 WI-38 肺炎体外模型,拟筛选出差异表 达最为显著的 miRNA 并探索该 miRNA 在炎症细胞中 的作用机制。

PU-0004

研究延续性护理联合呼吸锻炼对肺癌患者出院后呼吸 功能的影响

黄伟超

上海市肺科医院 (上海市职业病防治院)

目的:观察延续性护理联合呼吸锻炼对肺癌患者出院后 呼吸功能的影响。

PU-0005

针对性护理干预联合健康教育在呼吸科支气管镜介入 患者护理中的应用效果分析

李晏 贵州省人民医院

研究针对性护理干预联合健康教育在纤维支气管镜检查中的应用效果。

PU-0006

肺诺卡菌病 1 例并文献复习

余倩、张昌志、姚红梅、刘琳、刘维佳 贵州省人民医院

学习肺诺卡菌病 (pulmonary nocardiosis, PN) 的临床 特征、发病机制、诊断和治疗,以提高临床对肺诺卡菌 病的认识,早期干预,减缓疾病的进程。

PU-0007

探讨重症超声在 ICU 病房患者动脉穿刺置管中的临床 效果

贺红梅 贵州省人民医院

探讨重症超声在重症加强护理病房患者动脉穿刺置管 中的临床效果..结论:在重症加强护理病房患者动脉穿刺 置管中,采用重症超声引导穿刺置管的方法更加行之有 效,而且穿刺耗时更短,能有效减少穿刺次数,对抑制并发症有良好的作用,临床使用效果突出.

PU-0008

细胞学现场快速评估 (rapid on-site evaluation,ROSE) 在肺恶性肿瘤细胞学诊断中的应用价值

李洁、魏霞、崔亚娟、丁琦、米九运、周志刚、许淑娣、 李瑞丽、任京婷 陕西省西安市第九医院

探讨经支气管镜肺部肿物活检联合细胞学现场快速评估 (rapid on-site evaluation,ROSE) 在肺恶性肿瘤细胞 学诊断中的应用价值。

PU-0009

综合性护理干预对内科 ICU 机械通气患者 VAP 及治疗 效果的影响分析

贺红梅 贵州省人民医院

探讨在对 ICU 机械通气患者治疗期间综合性护理干预 措施所发挥出的作用

PU-0010

呼吸与危重症医学科护理安全隐患分析和防范对策探 讨

贺红梅 贵州省人民医院

分析呼吸与危重症医学科存在的护理安全隐患,并分析 有效的防范对策

PU-0011

支气管镜介入技术在支气管胸膜瘘中的作用

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- 3. 贵州省人民医院

气道瘘是由于各种原因造成气道管壁的完整性受到破 坏,且与周围器官或组织(如胸腔、食管等)发生连通 形成瘘口的疾病。可分为先天性和继发性两种。包括气 管食管瘘、支气管胸膜瘘和气管纵隔瘘、气管胃瘘、气 管胆道瘘等。良性气管食管瘘、气管纵隔瘘最常见的病 因是插管后损伤(80%)、直接气管创伤和感染,恶性 气管食管瘘多因肿瘤侵袭或作为癌症治疗的并发症而 发生。

支气管胸膜瘘是支气管树与胸膜腔之间存在的异常通 道,常发生于外科手术、各种感染性疾病(肺脓肿、肺 结核)、外伤、肿瘤等。气管胸膜瘘的局部危险包括残 端闭合不良,以及脓胸和术前放疗;全身因素包括患者 的营养状况、糖尿病、脓毒症的存在和术前化疗,随着 大量气道分泌物经瘘口进入胸腔,往往可导致严重胸腔 感染,表现为胸闷、气喘、高热,或经瘘口咯脓血痰, 手术切口亦可形成窦道。其发生率 0.93%~4.40%。 本文探讨支气管镜介入技术在支气管胸膜瘘的临床应 用及评价治疗效果。

PU-0012

肢端肥大症患者的气道和睡眠障碍

崔运华、何家富 襄阳市中心医院

肢端肥大症是一种由生长激素 (GH) 分泌过多引起的多 系统疾病。肢端肥大症患者可能出现睡眠呼吸紊乱 (SDB),如睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(SAS)。本研究的 目的是评估肢端肥大症患者是否存在睡眠障碍,以及呼 吸、心血管和上呼吸道系统的全身并发症。

PU-0013

Clinical analysis and literature review of 14 cases of chlamydia psittaci pneumonia confirmed by metagenomic next generation sequencing

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Object Objective: To explore the common clinical features, laboratory and imaging findings, diagnosis and treatment of Chlamydia psittaci (CP) pneumonia and provide evidence-based clues for early diagnosis, accurate treatment and prognostic improvement of the disease.

Methods Methods: Clinical data of 14 cases of CP pneumonia treated in our hospital were reviewed; the characteristics of CP infection were analyzed; and the diagnosis was carried out by metagenomic next generation sequencing (mNGS) technique, based on which an appropriate treatment plan was developed.

Results Results: Based on the diagnosis obtained by mNGS in the context of the clinical presentation, all 14 cases of CP pneumonia, including 3 cases of the severe form and 2 cases of relapse were cured successfully after routine antibiotic treatment, and no recurrence occurred within 2 months.

Conclusion Conclusion: A profound understanding about the epidemiologic history and typical clinical manifestations of CP pneumonia can help identify the disease in the early stage, apply accurate treatment and improve the prognosis. mNGS is an effective means to diagnose psittacosis and provide supportive arguments for subsequent treatment.
2 例成人卡塔格内综合征患者临床及遗传学分析

余倩、杨斌、刘琳、刘维佳 贵州省人民医院

卡塔格内综合征(Kartagener syndrome, KS), 也被称为 内脏反转-鼻窦炎-支气管扩张综合征, 或家族性支气管 扩张, 是一种常染色体隐性遗传性疾病, 分为完全型和 不完全型。在本研究中, 通过 2 例卡塔格内综合征患者 临床及遗传学分析, 旨在探讨由基因突变引起的卡塔格 内综合征的临床和遗传特征, 总结该病的诊断和治疗, 以提高临床对卡塔格内综合征的认识, 早期干预, 减缓 疾病的进程。

PU-0015

值得警醒 2 则病例

张丽 武夷山市立医院

从临床实践中及时发现问题,并解决它。

PU-0016

非小细胞肺癌术前新辅助免疫治疗进展

徐艳菊、彭春红、吕秀芝、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院

肺癌是世界范围内导致肿瘤相关死亡的主要原因,可切除非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 病人常接受手术和辅助化疗,然而,这些病人在治疗后仍有很高的复发和死亡的风险。

PU-0017

哮喘控制水平、肺功能下降与诱导痰 IL-6 表达水平的相 关性分析

刘蕊

西安市第四医院

通过对比哮喘不同控制水平患者诱导痰 IL-6 表达水平, 探究哮喘控制水平、患者肺功能与诱导痰 IL-6 表达水平 的相关性。

PU-0018

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征合并支气管哮喘的 临床研究

吴丹、万自芬、叶贤伟、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

探讨阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)合并 支气管哮喘(简称哮喘)患者的临床特点.

PU-0019

硅酮支架置入在隆突旁气管残胃瘘中的应用

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对于癌症引起的气管食管瘘,有病例研究报道显示,支 架置入组生存期平均 3.4 月。

气道和手术切除后的残胃联通称为气道残胃瘘。残胃内 的内容物进入到呼吸道,易出现反复肺部感染,甚至危 及生命。在临床上常出现外科手术后,因肿瘤扩散、感 染、营养不良等的瘘口,尤其是近隆室处,外科难以再 行处理,此时支气管镜介入技术可以较为完美处置。

2017 年深圳单中心腺病毒肺炎暴发流行回顾性研究分析

卢志威、王和平、鲍燕敏、郑跃杰 深圳市儿童医院

人类腺病毒(HAdVs)与呼吸、胃肠道、眼科、泌尿生殖 系统和神经系统感染有关。HAdVs 导致下呼吸道感染的 儿童,往往预后差,死亡率高,并发症严重,后遗症严 重。探讨儿童腺病毒肺炎的临床特征,为临床及时诊治 提供依据。

PU-0021

胸腔镜对未确诊胸腔积液的诊断价值

崔运华、何家富 襄阳市中心医院

胸腔镜检查最常见的适应证之一是未确诊的胸腔积液, 占所有胸腔积液病例的 25%,尽管进行了初步检查,但 仍未确诊。本研究的目的是评估在我院进行的胸腔镜检 查的诊断率。

PU-0022

新冠肺炎防控立体化培训体系搭建经验

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周边国家和地区新冠肺炎疫情依然呈现暴发蔓延态势, 外防输入压力持续加大。新型冠状病毒肺炎,防范措施 包括:控制传染源、切断传播途径、保护易感人群。结 合我国新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情的防控工作及相关要求, 立足本地具体情况,探讨建立医院应对新冠肺炎防控立 体化管理体系,为疫情防控体系的构建提供基础。

PU-0023

PCDHGA9/Beclin1/β-catenin 通路在肺纤维化 中的 调节作用及机制研究

邵松军、张湘燕、饶珊珊、龙运芝、汪国雨、袁国航 贵州省人民医院

探讨 PCDHGA9/Beclin1/β-catenin 通路对肺纤维化的 调控机制, 阐明萝卜硫素在肺纤维化组织细胞中的干预 作用。

PU-0024

ECMO 技术在贵州的推进与普及

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1972年, Hill 首次报导成功应用 ECMO 抢救外伤患者。 随着医疗技术、材料技术、机械技术的不断发展, ECMO 的支持时间不断延长,成人的疗效不断提高,从而被更 广泛地用于临床危重急救,更好地发挥急救功能。

ECMO 是一种体外生命支持系统,当人体循环和/或呼吸功能受损时,通过人工膜肺氧合起到心肺替代作用,为心肺功能恢复提供时间。它是代表一个区域危重症急救水平的一门技术。尤其是新冠肺炎疫情期间,ECMO的知名度及认知度明显提升。

贵州省处于西部欠发达地区, ECMO 技术推进较为延迟。但近年与国内发展基本同步, 我省三级医疗机构逐渐开展。

PU-0025

快速现场评价技术在肺隐球菌病诊断中的应用

叶玲、洪苓苓 厦门市第五医院

快速现场评价(rapid on-site evaluation, ROSE)已成 为目前呼吸介入病学中不可缺少的一部分,它可以在支 气管镜检查、肺穿刺等介入操作过程中由细胞或微生物 病理学家对穿刺标本进行现场制片和染色并快速评价、 向操作者反馈穿刺是否成功、减少无谓穿刺、提供初步 诊断,本文主要探讨 ROSE 在肺隐球菌病中的诊断价值

PU-0026

S100A6 在鉴别良恶性胸腔积液中的价值

霍晓颖、杨春燕 西安市第四医院

通过比较 S100A6 蛋白在不同类型胸腔积液中的表达差异,评估这一标记物鉴别良恶性胸腔积液的价值。

PU-0027

呼吸内科老年住院患者的常见护理问题分析及护理对 策

卢昌梅 龙里县人民医院

分析呼吸内科老年住院患者的常见护理问题并给出相 应的护理对策。

PU-0028

头孢他啶阿维巴坦治疗碳青霉烯耐药肺炎克雷伯菌脓 毒性休克的临床分析

孙禾¹、何春凤¹、施毅²、李强¹

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2. 南京大学医学院附属金陵医院

探讨头孢他啶-阿维巴坦 (Ceftazidime-avibactam, CZA) 治疗耐碳青霉烯耐药的肺炎克雷伯菌 (Carbapenemresistant Klebsiella Pneumoniae, CRKP)脓毒性休克的 疗效和安全性。

PU-0029

体重指数对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重合并呼吸衰竭 患者临床结局的影响

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本研究旨在探究体重指数(BMI)对慢性阻塞性肺疾病 急性加重(AECOPD)合并呼吸衰竭患者的临床结局的 影响。

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PU-0030
王真教授治疗慢性咳嗽经验撷英
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探析王真教授治疗慢性咳嗽的临床经验。

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PU-0031
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大剂量氨溴索在重症肺炎集束化治疗中的应用探讨

徐俊马

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探讨大剂量氨溴索在重症肺炎集束化治疗中的应用价值。

PU-0032

肺康复治疗在慢阻肺患者中的疗效观察

赵滢 贵州省人民医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病是困扰人类健康的一大疾病,除常规 药物治疗外,近年来呼吸康复治疗在临床中亦发挥较大 作用,本文旨在探讨肺康复治疗在慢阻肺患者中的疗效观察。

PU-0033

以急进性间质性肺炎为首发症状的抗 MDA5 阳性皮肌 炎 3 例并文献复习

赵滢 贵州省人民医院

皮肌炎 (DM) 是一种以皮肤、肌肉为主要受累器官并可 累及多系统、多器官的自身免疫病, DM 常见的并发症 为肺间质病变[间质性肺疾病 ILD), 其发生率为 23.1%~65.0%。其中抗黑色素瘤分化相关基因 5(MDA5)阳性的皮肌炎起病更为凶险,治疗效果差,常 常易合并急进性肺间质病变 (RP-ILD),现回顾性分析 我院 3 例该疾病患者,结合文献复习探讨该类疾病的治 疗及预后。

PU-0034

致命性大咯血—异位支气管动脉-肺静脉瘘 1 例

刘彩雁、黄春琴、郑桂贤、李超、白晶 广西医科大学第一附属医院

异位支气管动脉-肺静脉瘘临床罕见,患者多死于致命性 大咯血,诊治难度大,本病例为少见血管异位给临床诊 治带来一定难度。

PU-0035

镇静镇痛集束护理对 ICU 气管插管患者谵妄的影响评 价

张清 贵州省人民医院

目的 以 ICU 气管插管患者为研究对象,分析镇静镇痛 集束护理模式在患者谵妄护理中的价值. PU-0036 运用 ECMO 转运重症爆发性心肌炎患者 1 例

杜锡潮 贵州省人民医院

探讨应用体外膜肺氧合(ECMO)转运重症爆发性心肌 炎患者临床经验。

PU-0037

分析肺康复护理对重症呼吸衰竭患者治疗期间的护理 应用

刘亚 贵州省人民医院

针对 ICU 重症呼吸衰竭患者展开肺康复护理干预,探究 分析肺康复护理模式的临床意义

PU-0038

经纤维支气管镜治疗1例血管性血友病患者大咯血后左 肺不张体会

杜锡潮 贵州省人民医院

探讨血管性血友病患者大咯血后左肺不张经纤维支气 管治疗经验。

PU-0039

喘息服务在新冠疫情期间呼吸科病房管理中的应用研 究

刘耀华 深圳市儿童医院

探讨喘息服务在新冠疫情期间呼吸科病房管理中的应 用效果研究

肺栓塞患者应用综合护理干预的疗效观察

张敏、李晓莉 贵州省人民医院

研究综合护理干预方法对肺栓塞患者的疗效。

PU-0041 肺吸虫感染致胸腔积液 1 例并文献复习

林璐云 龙里县人民医院内二科

肺吸虫病是一种人畜共患的自然疫源性疾病,常因生食 鱼虾蟹患病。本文结合相关文献分析我院收治1例以胸 腔积液及肺部渗出为主要表现的肺吸虫患者,提高临床 医师对该类疾病的认识。

PU-0042 肺毛霉菌病的临床流行病学特征

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2. 中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九 00 医院呼吸内科 与重症医学科

毛霉菌广泛存在于自然界中,对正常人通常无致病力, 为机会性感染真菌,只有在机体抵抗力明显降低时才有 可能侵入组织,引起疾病。毛霉菌病为毛霉菌感染者, 其具有侵袭力强、进展快、致死率高的特点,目前在人 群中发病率每年约1.2/100万人。随着器官移植的发展 和越来越多的肿瘤患者接受治疗,免疫抑制人群的增加, 毛霉菌的感染被越来越多的关注和报道。而此次印度新 冠疫情仍十分严峻,每日新增确诊人数和死亡人数仍在 不断攀升。且近期,在印度越来越频繁报道既往接受皮 质类激素治疗的新冠痊愈者在1-2周内出现毛霉菌感染, 其病死率高达50%以上,提高临床对毛霉菌病的早期识 别和诊治意义重大。

根据累及的器官不同,毛霉菌病可分为鼻脑型、肺型、 胃肠型、播散型、皮肤型以及其他混合类型。肺毛霉菌 病为毛霉菌感染中最常见一种,约占所有毛霉菌病的 24%,其绝大多数发生于白血病或恶性肿瘤接受抗菌治 疗的患者,尤其是化疗前长期使用抗菌药,化疗后中性 粒细胞减少的患者。毛霉菌病是一种罕见的病死率很高 的真菌感染疾病,而其中肺毛霉菌病的致死率最高,早 期诊断并个体化治疗是提高毛霉菌病治愈率的关键,本 文将系统性综述肺毛霉菌病感染的流行病学、临床和影 像特征、治疗和预后,以期为临床医师在临床决策时提 供参考。

PU-0043

1 例耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎患者复方磺胺甲噁唑剂量调整分 析

姚芳 内蒙古自治区妇幼保健院

1952 年,肺孢子菌首次在人类肺炎患者尸体解剖的肺 组织中分离得到,后证实其为真菌,并正式命名为耶氏 肺孢子菌,由其引起的肺炎称为耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎 (PCP)。随着免疫抑制剂、肿瘤化疗药物的应用,PCP 的发病率明显上升。

PU-0044

Plasma hepcidin level is associated with clinical biomarkers in patients with sepsis

Shubin Li, Zhenli Wu, Dejun Sun Inner Mongolia people's Hospital

Object Sepsis is a severe complication of bacterial, fungal, or viral infections and is currently defined as a lifethreatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection. To fight the global burden of sepsis, early treatment and rapid diagnosis are key elements. The innate immune response pathways induce various antimicrobial mechanisms, including depletion of iron available to pathogens at the systemic and cellular levels. Hepcidin is majorly involved in iron metabolism, leading to functional iron deficiency in inflammation. This study aimed at exploring rapid changes in hepcidin in

patients with sepsis receiving adequate antibiotic treatment.

Methods Thirty patients were diagnosed with sepsis, fulfilling the 2016 updated sepsis3.0 guidelines. All patients were evaluated by microbiological tests and cultures, sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score, and plasma levels of hepcidin, leucocytes, C-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin (PCT), and lactate. Samples were taken every morning for 5 consecutive days. Hepcidin was analysed using mass spectrometry. Other routine blood chemistry analyses were performed at the Inner Mongolia people's Hospital clinical laboratory. Pearson correlation analyses were performed to investigate if there were any correlations between the hepcidin with other analysed infection index biomarkers.

Results Maximal levels of hepcidin (median 57 nmol/L; reference 1-12 nmol/L) were seen at the time of inclusion. Median hepcidin concentrations had already reached the maximal levels at 24 h to 96 h after inclusion into the study, then declining steadily similar to PCT levels. Hepcidin demonstrated a statistically significant positive correlation with CRP, PCT, leucocytes and SOFA scores (P = 0.405, P=0.428, P=0.376, P=0.321 p < 0.001).

Conclusion The results of this study suggest that combined measurements of hepcidin and other infection index could be useful to early distinguish sepsis.

PU-0045

miR-195-5p 通过靶向 NTRK2 对人肺癌细胞增殖、侵 袭与凋亡的调节作用

邱丹 遵义医学院第三附属医院

探讨 miR-195-5p 靶向 NTRK2 在肺癌患者中的表达及 其临床意义。

PU-0046

miR-195-5p 在肺癌患者中的表达及临床意义

邱丹 遵义医学院第三附属医院

探讨 miR-195-5p 在肺癌中的表达及临床意义。

PU-0047

Serum neurofilament light chain or glial fibrillary acidic protein in the diagnosis and prognosis of brain metastases

Xinqing Lin 、Haiyi Deng、Chengzhi Zhou The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University

Object Brain metastases (BM) remains the most cumbersome disease burden in patients with lung cancer. This study aimed to investigate whether serum brain injury biomarkers can indicate BM, to further establish related diagnostic models, or to predict prognosis of BM.

Methods This was a prospective study of patients with lung diagnosed cancer with BM (BM group), with lung cancer without BM (NBM group), and healthy participants (control group). Serum neurofilament light chain (NfL) and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) were detected at baseline. We identified and integrated the risk factors of BM to establish diagnostic models.

Results A total of 159 patients were included (n = 37, 58, and 64 in the BM, NBM, and control groups, respectively). Serum biomarker levels were significantly higher in the NBM group than in the control group. Higher serum NfL and GFAP concentrations were associated with BM (odds ratios, 3.06 and 1.79, respectively). NfL (area under curve [AUC] = 0.77, p < 0.001) and GFAP (AUC = 0.64, p = 0.02) had diagnostic value for BM. The final diagnostic model included NfL level, age, Karnofsky Performance Status. The model had an AUC value of 0.83 (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.75-0.92). High

NfL concentration was correlated with poor overall survival of patients with BM (hazard ratio, 3.31; 95% Cl, 1.22–9.04; p= 0.019).

Conclusion Serum NfL and GFAP are promising diagnostic biomarkers for BM in patients with lung cancer. We established a model that can provide individual diagnoses of BM. Higher NfL level was associated with poor prognosis of patients with BM.

PU-0048

综合护理对肺癌患者情绪状态和临床依从性 的影响

梁远秋 贵州省人民医院

探讨对肺癌患者给予综合护理干预后对其情绪状态以 及临床依从性产生的影响。

PU-0049

正念疗法联合自我认知行为在肺癌焦虑患者中的应用 效果

梁远秋 贵州省人民医院

探讨正念疗法联合自我认知行为干预对肺癌焦虑患者 的影响。

PU-0050

5 例咳嗽晕厥患者的护理

李靖 天津市第三中心医院

目的 咳嗽晕厥是指由于剧咳引起的一过性意识丧失,晕 厥发作后可以完全恢复,不留后遗症,常有跌倒而致外伤 现象发生,我科半年内收治 5 例典型咳嗽晕厥的病例做 出护理体会。 PU-0051

扩张型心肌病合并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者的临床特 征

刘娅钦、万自芬 贵州省人民医院

探讨扩张型心肌病合并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者的临 床特点

PU-0052

表现不典型的一例金葡菌肺炎

姚红梅、赵煜、闫席席、张翊玲、吕秀芝、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

提高临床医生对非典型金葡萄肺炎的认识,争取早日诊 断与治疗,提高患者预后。

PU-0053

肥胖作为青少年儿童人群重度阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停的 预测因子

刘娅钦、万自芬 贵州省人民医院

研究行多导睡眠监测确诊为阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停的儿 童队列,检测肥胖和重度 OSA 之间的关系。

PU-0054 **贝纳特柯克斯体感染一例报导**

陈国欢 莆田学院附属医院

见附件

(患者陈玉瑞,男,66岁,以"发热1周,咳嗽、咳痰 伴腹部不适2天"于2021-04-2117:14:42入院。 现病史:缘于入院前1天始受凉后出现反复发热,体温 最高达39.0℃,热不定时,自服退热药(具体不详)后 体温可降至正常,但反复,无咳嗽、咳痰,无胸痛、咯 血、盗汗、纳差、消瘦、乏力,无恶心、呕吐、腹痛、 腹泻,无眼黄、尿黄,无尿频、尿急、尿痛,无皮疹、 皮下出血点、四肢关节肿痛等,未重视及诊治。2 天前 出现咳嗽、咳痰,多为单声咳,咳白色泡沫痰,量少, 伴腹部闷胀不适,就诊盛兴医院,经药物治疗(具体不 详),症状无好转。今为求进一步诊治,遂来我院,为 进一步明确发热原因,门诊拟"发热原因待查"收住我科。 发病以来,精神疲乏,睡眠一般,食欲差,食量较日常 减少约 1/3,大小便正常,体重无明显变化。

PU-0055

气管上段硅酮支架外固定简易改良的应用

崔海洋 贵州省人民医院

气管上段气管狭窄是经口气管插管或气管造口术后最 常见并发症。对于不能手术患者常常使用硅酮支架置入 保持气道通畅,但常常因为气管软化、剧烈咳嗽等原因 导致硅酮支架位移,导致硅酮支架不能良好的固定于狭 窄段。本报告描述了一种改良的支架外固定技术,在3 名连续患者中使用的结果。

PU-0056

采用改良的皮下注射依诺肝素的方法对肺栓塞患者 进 行治疗的效果分析

陈丽娟 贵州省人民医院

探讨分析采用改良的皮下注射依诺肝素的方法为深静脉血栓及肺栓塞患者进行治疗的临床效果。

PU-0057 冷冻探针在去除气管支气管异物中运用

崔海洋 贵州省人民医院

异物吸入气道在成人中比在儿童中更常见。然而,它的 发病率并没有随着时间的推移而降低。异物吸入是一种 潜在的威胁生命的紧急情况,75%的病例发生在3岁以下的儿童.然而,气管异物也确实发生在成年人和老年人身上。

PU-0058

肺组织中 ACE2 表达的相关因素:来自 FEV1/FVC 和 FEV1 正常的人群的病理证据

包婺平、张雪、金宇飚、郝慧娟、杨富、殷东宁、陈曦、 薛艺抒、韩蕾、张旻 上海市第一人民医院

老年、男性、吸烟、肥胖、嗜酸性粒细胞和血型等危险 因素是否与人类健康肺组织中ACE2以及促炎症细胞因 子的表达是否相关尚不清楚。

PU-0059

后疫情时代重症监护病区现状管理与提升策略

罗晓庆 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探讨新冠疫情对公共卫生和医院应急管理带来的重大挑战,分析后疫情时代重症监护病区应对突发重大疫情的应急管理现状,总结重症监护病区在疫情常态下应采取的有效应急管理措施,旨在提升综合医院重症监护病区今后在面临公共卫生事件的应对策略。

PU-0060

危重患者机械通气人工气道管理的研究进展

何明欣 海南医学院

人工气道是将导管直接插入气管或经上呼吸道插入气 管所建立的气体通道,以便为气道有效引流和保持畅通, 以及给予机械通气和治疗肺部疾病提供条件。人工气道 作为危重患者救治的重要手段,它的建立会破坏鼻咽部 到终末细支气管黏膜表面存在的纤毛黏液系统,降低对 外界环境损伤的自身防御能力,使呼吸道感染风险增加。

Analysis of clinical cough characteristics in patients with subacute cough

Yuanpeng Li, Tianlin li, Hsiung Ying Huang, Liang Chen, Ying Huang Tsai, dongping xu Xiamen Changgung Hospital

Object To analyze the characteristics of nocturnal cough and throat itching in patients with subacute cough and their relationship with exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO).

Methods A retrospective analysis was conducted on 679 patients with subacute cough in Xiamen ChanggungHospital from January 2018 to April 2019. The incidence of nocturnal cough and/or throat itching, and the ratio of increased FeNO(\geq 25 ppb) were counted. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of increased FeNO were then calculated for nocturnal cough, throat itching and their combined symptoms.

Results A total of 679 patients were included in this study. There were 286 males with an average age of 36.84 ± 10.67 years and 393 females with an average age of 38.17 ± 12.58 years. The positive rate of nocturnal cough was 67.1 % (458 cases), the positive rate of throat itching was 80.9 % (552 cases), and the positive rate of nocturnal cough and throat itching was 57 % (387 cases). 309 patients have increased FeNO (\geq 25ppb), accounting for 46% of patients in this study. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of increased FeNO in nocturnal cough were 49.56%, 62.89%, 73.46% and 37.57%, respectively. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of FeNO in throat itching were 47.28%, 62.20%, 84.47% and 21.35%, respectively. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of FeNO in two symptoms were 46.87%, 69.64 %, 94.50 % and 10.54 %, respectively. ROC prediction analysis was performed on FeNO ≥ 25 ppb for nocturnal cough, throat itching and the combined

detection of the two symptoms, respectively. The results showed that the area under the ROC curve (AUC) of nocturnal cough was 0.588, P = 0.00, with statistical significance. AUC of throat itching was 0.551, P = 0.073, with no statistical significance; AUC of joint symptom detection was 0.591, P = 0.023, with statistical significance.

Conclusion Most patients with subacute cough experience nocturnal cough and/or throat itching symptoms, and about half of them have increased FeNO. The combination of the two symptoms has a certain role in predicting the increase of FeNO, and has a certain clinical value in judging whether inhaled hormones can be used to treat cough.

PU-0062 重度支气管哮喘的护理

王睿荣、王娟 岐山县医院呼吸与危重症医学科

探究重度支气管哮喘的护理措施。

PU-0063

气道灼烧致 ARDS 一例

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1.呼吸道烧伤的概念及严重程度分级 2.呼吸道烧伤导致 ARDS 发病机制 3.治疗方案的选择

PU-0064

呼吸重叠综合征患者中性粒细胞凋亡机制的研究进展

李鑫

天津医科大学总医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 (OSA)是临床最常见的两种呼吸系统疾病,当 COPD 与 OSA 并存时称为呼吸重叠综合征(OS)。与单纯患有 COPD 或 OSA 的患者相比, OS 患者的心血管疾病发 病率更高, 损害也更严重。血管内皮细胞功能受损与心 血管疾病关系密切, 而多形核中性粒细胞 (PMN) 凋亡 延迟是内皮细胞损伤过程中的关键环节。低氧情况下, PMN 凋亡延迟可导致炎症因子和活性氧释放增加, 引 起内皮细胞损伤和严重的心血管功能障碍。因此, 了解 OS 患者低氧情况下 PMN 凋亡机制对减少其心血管损 害至关重要。

PU-0065

一例罕见纹带棒杆菌及鲍曼不动杆菌肺部感染的药学 实践

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本文对一例老年患者纹带棒杆菌及鲍曼不动杆菌感染的治疗过程进行用药分析,期望能从中获得收益,为今后临床药师开展相关疾病的药学服务提供参考依据。

PU-0066

MDT 全程管理抗血管生成药物治疗小细胞肺癌患者长 生存病例分享

顾岩¹、王美娜²
 1. 内蒙古医科大学附属医院
 2. 内蒙古医科大学

多学科联合会诊 (MDT) 全程管理小细胞肺癌患者多线 治疗,联合抗血管生成药物治疗获得长生存个案分析。

PU-0067

Risk factors for prolonged length of hospital stay in acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) patients: a multicenter cross-sectional study

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Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a worldwide public health problem and one of the leading causes of mortality and morbidity. Acute exacerbation of COPD (AECOPD), a severe status of COPD, is characterized by worsening of respiratory manifestations and associated with increased mortality. It was reported that AECOPD accounted for about 13% of all admitted patients. Mounting evidence showed that length of hospital stay (LHS) was independently associated with the severity of AECOPD. Although the risk factors for hospitalization in AECOPD were well explored, the predictors for prolonged LHS in AECOPD patients were still not very clear.

In developing countries, AECOPD causes a heavy burden on the health care system. The direct and indirect costs of AECOPD at least include health care resources devoted to the diagnosis, illness management, workability loss, premature mortality, and family caregiver costs. Dalal AA, et al. found that the average cost was \$9,745 for standard admission, and \$33,440 for an ICU stay in hospitalized AECOPD patients. Chen YH, et al. showed that length of ICU stay, non-invasive or invasive ventilation intervention, and use of antibiotics and systemic steroids were the major predictors of hospitalization costs in AECOPD. Therefore, LHS was noticeably associated with the medical costs of hospitalized AECOPD patients.

LHS was essential for the prediction of AECOPD severity. However, the definition of prolonged LHS in AECOPD was still in controversy. In a cohort study, Mushlin AI et al. showed that the mean LHS was 6 to 7 days in AECOPD patients. They also found that longer LHS was associated with increased PCO2 levels, symptoms of more than 1 day, and antibiotic

treatment at the time of admission. In another prospective study, Crisafulli E et al. divided the AECOPD patients into normal (≤7 days) and prolonged LHS (>7 days) groups. Their results showed that prolonged LHS were independently associated with mMRC (modified Medical Research Council) dyspnea score ≥ 2 and the presence of acute respiratory acidosis. In a retrospective study, 8 days were obtained to define the prolonged LHS in hospitalized AECOPD. Meanwhile, in another prospective cohort study, 9 days was used as the threshold of prolonged LHS in AECOPD. They revealed that baseline dyspnea, physical activity level, and hospital variability were the independent predictors of prolonged LHS in hospitalized AECOPD patients. Simultaneously, Wang Y. et al found that LHS above the 75th percentile was 11 days in AECOPD patients. And, they also identified that admission between Thursday and Saturday, heart failure, diabetes, stroke, high arterial PCO2, and low serum albumin level were independently associated with prolonged LHS in AECOPD patients. Thus, prolonged LHS of AECOPD remains controversial.

Collectively, in our study, 7 days and 11 days were used as the cutoffs of mild prolonged LHS and severe prolonged LHS in AECOPD patients, respectively. The aim of this cross-sectional study was to identify the independent risk factors for prolonged LHS in hospitalized AECOPD patients.

Methods In this multicenter cross-sectional study, 598 AECOPD patients were screened. Finally, the LHS of 111 patients were <7 days, 218 were 7-10 days, and 100 were ≥11 days. Demographic data, underlying diseases, symptoms, and laboratory findings were collected. Multiple logistics regression was performed to investigate the independent risk factors for prolonged LHS in AECOPD patients.

Results The significant differences in 12 variables were found by univariate analysis. Subsequently, our results identified that the rates of hypertension and chronic cor pulmonale (CCP), neutrophils-to-lymphocytes ratio (NLR), and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) were independently associated with prolonged LHS in AECOPD patients. Furthermore, we found that LHS were significantly

positively correlated with NLR, ESR, the rates of hypertension and CCP.

Conclusion Collectively, our results showed that severe inflammatory condition, hypertension, and CCP were the risk factors of prolonged LHS in AECOPD. These data indicate that the degree of bacterial infection is positively correlated with AECOPD severity, and, AECOPD combined with hypertension and/or CCP are related to a worse outcome. Therefore, advanced preventive treatment and effective management for AECOPD complications should be applied at the early stage.

PU-0068

Diagnostic and Clinical Application Value of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) for Progressive Massive Fibrosis of Coalworker Pneumoconiosis: Case Reports

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Object The purpose of this study was to evaluate the diagnostic and clinical application values of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for progressive massive fibrosis (PMF) of coalworker pneumoconiosis (CWP).

Methods High-field superconducting magnetic resonance instruments were used to examine conventional sequences for 25 CWP cases (with 39 PMF) and 34 lung tumor-like lesion cases (with 21 lung cancer cases). The imaging results of T1WI, T2WI, and spectral presaturation with inversion recovery (SPIR) were compared to obtain the differences among their MRI signal performances.

Results Through MRI, 39 PMF pneumoconiosis lesions showed equal, low or equally low, and uneven signals on T2WI and fat suppression (SPIR) (38/39, 37/39). Structural changes in the large shadows of pneumoconiosis lesions were clear and included focal nodules, fibrous stripe shadows, and vascular conditions. Moreover, lung cancer and other lung tumor-like lesions showed high signals on T2WI (30/32)

and SPIR (31/32) and an especially obvious difference on SPIR.

Conclusion MRI has good specificity to identify the characteristics of PMF lesions of CWP, as well as has high application value for differential diagnosis with lung cancer and other lung tumor-like lesions.

PU-0069

内科静脉治疗护理中护患沟通技巧的应用

胡晓解、杨豫宛、韩思妤 贵州省人民医院

探讨内科静脉治疗护理中护患沟通技巧的使用效果,从 而提升护理工作效率及内科静脉治疗患者的满意度。

PU-0070

一例伪装成肺脓肿或肺癌的绒毛膜上皮癌:伴有非典型 影像学表现的病例

顾倩倩、吕冬青、颜双泉、吴小脉、林玲 浙江省台州医院、台州恩泽医疗中心(集团)恩泽医院

绒毛膜癌是一种高度恶性的滋养细胞肿瘤,早期即侵犯 血管,极易发生全身多处广泛转移,在欧洲和北美,绒 毛膜癌的发病率约为 1/40000,分为妊娠性绒癌和非妊 娠性绒癌,多数表现为阴道持续不规则流血,而对于以 肺部转移灶相关症状为首发症状,如出现咯血、胸闷、 胸痛等临床表现,这部分患者因临床首诊医师多为内科 医师,往往容易忽视妇科既往史的询问。绒癌肺转移典 型的影像学表现以多发病变为主,绒癌单个巨块型肺转 移少见。对于以肺孤立病灶首发无子宫病变的绒癌,由 于临床表现不典型,临床医生对这一罕见疾病的认识不 足,往往导致误诊或漏诊,进而导致延误治疗甚至引起 全身转移。

PU-0071

晚期肺癌住院患者对止痛药规范化使用认知情况的调 查研究

吴美女

厦门市第二医院呼吸病医院

调查研究晚期肺癌患者对规范化使用止痛药的认知情 况及其依从性情况,探讨目前晚期肺癌病人使用止痛药 的情况以及影响患者非规范化治疗的主要因素。

PU-0072

二代测序在鹦鹉热家庭聚集性病例诊治中的应用

王行行、王导新 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

在新冠疫情流行的大背景下,对家庭聚集性发热病例需引起重视。本文报道了二代测序在一组一周内出现的家庭聚集性发热病例中的诊治过程。

PU-0073

健康教育在支气管哮喘护理中的应用

周明星 贵州省人民医院

探析在高血压患者护理中实施健康教育措施的效果。

PU-0074

预见性护理干预在肺栓塞患者中的应用效果分析

周明星 贵州省人民医院

探讨预见性护理干预在肺栓塞患者中的应用及对并发症发生率的影响。

匹多莫德联合布地奈德福莫特罗粉吸入剂对哮喘患者 免疫功能及肺功能的影响

吴丹、姚红梅、叶贤伟、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

观察匹多莫德联合布地奈德福莫特罗粉吸入剂对支气管哮喘患者肺功能及免疫功能影响性.

PU-0076

槲皮素对 LPS 诱导的大鼠气道粘液高分泌的作用

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探讨槲皮素对脂多糖(LPS)诱导大鼠气道粘液高分泌的作用。

PU-0077

肾静脉瘀滞指数对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者合并肺动脉 高压的评估

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研究肾静脉瘀滞指数 (RVSI) 对慢阻肺患者合并肺动脉 高压诊断作用的评估

PU-0078 **间质性肺病患者的焦虑抑郁**

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间质性肺病是一种慢性呼吸系统疾病,其临床症状较多 并相互叠加,导致患者焦虑抑郁症状被忽视。近期研究 表明,慢性呼吸系统疾病患者的抑郁症状呈现增加的趋 势, 焦虑抑郁不仅使生活质量降低和运动能力下降, 还 会导致间质性肺病的急性加重并增加入院率。因此, 临 床医师不仅需要关注呼吸系统相关症状, 也应充分了解 间质性肺病患者的心理健康状况。本文对间质性肺病焦 虑抑郁的发病率以及相关危险因素做了相关的概述, 有 助于早期发现焦虑抑郁并给予适当的治疗, 以减轻患者 间质性肺病的症状。

PU-0079

评判思维在重症肺炎护理中应用观察

吴迪、王巍、张青、熊艳平 宜昌市中心人民医院

探讨评判性思维在重症肺炎护理中的应用疗效。

PU-0080

补充维生素 D3 对老年慢阻肺患者合并 D 缺乏或不足者 营养指标及免疫功能的影响

聂晓红、罗立、张剑、李雪梅、朱鹏飞、赖晓蓉 成都医学院第二附属医院(核工业四一六医院)

探讨老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)患者血清25羟 维生素 D [25(OH)D]水平以及补充维生素 D3 对其合并 D 缺乏或不足慢阻肺患者营养指标及免疫功能的影响。

PU-0081

右胸巨大孤立性纤维瘤 1 例报道

阳一 四川省成都市成都医学院第一附属医院呼吸与危重症 学科

探讨胸内孤立性纤维瘤(solitary fibrous tumor, SFT) 的诊断方法、治疗方法以及治疗效果,提高对该病的诊 疗水平。 PU-0082 诺卡菌病的诊治进展

叶涛、杨杰、傅昌瑜 广西贺州市人民医院

综述诺卡菌病近年来的诊治进展,以提高诊治水平

PU-0083

氧化应激与急性肺损伤的关系及研究进展

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急性肺损伤与急性呼吸窘迫综合征作为严重的呼吸系统疾病,长期以来一直备受关注。而 ALI/ARDS 与如今 肆虐的新冠疫情也有着密切的联系,本文将收集归纳有 关二者联系的研究,供读者参考。

PU-0084

一例反复多浆膜腔积液患者报道

李佳艺、王中新、张程 贵州省人民医院

患者,莫某某,男,14岁,因"胸闷、腹胀7+月,加重 伴全身水肿4+月"入院。

PU-0085 ECMO 治疗重症暴发性心肌炎一例报道

李佳艺、杜锡潮、张培蓓、张程 贵州省人民医院

患者,杨某某,男,21岁,因"发热伴胸闷 6 天,加重 3 天"入院。

PU-0086

One patient – three primary cancers: colon, kidney and pulmonary: A case report

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2. 西安交通大学第一附属医院

Object To investigate the treatment of a patient with multiple tumors.

Methods Chest Positron Emission Tomography – Computed Tomography Scan (PET-CT) examination revealed multiple short burr nodules in the upper lobe of the right lung with a few mediastinal lymph node enlargements. Percutaneous lung puncture biopsy was performed and the histological result indicated a poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma stage IV, pT2N0M1. The immunohistochemical test supports pulmonary origin and the final diagnosis was primary lung cancer in the right upper lobe with right acetabulum metastasis.

Results The case was reviewed by the multidisciplinary team, and the patient underwent a thoracoscopic radical operation of the right upper lobe. The surgery went well, and after two weeks the patient discharged from hospital. On follow up one month later, CT scan showed posterior vena cava lymph node, bilateral hilar lymph node and mediastinal lymph node enlargement. Subsequent treatment has been five sessions of local radiotherapy was and four sessions of chemotherapy comprising Pembrolizumab 200mg, Abraxane 300mg and Cisplatin 60mg. Subsequently because the blood test results suggested abnormal liver and kidney function Cisplatin was stopped. Pembrolizumab 200mg and Abraxane 300mg were continue for four cycles, Pembrolizumab 200mg was used as maintenance therapy for three cycles, and Ibandronate 6mg was used to protect bone. Over the last year, to date, the patient tolerated therapy well and CT scans showed unremarkable changes.

Conclusion Metachronous multiple primary carcinoma refers to the existence of two or more types of carcinoma. With the development of diagnostic

techniques, the detection rate of metachronous multiple primary carcinoma has been increasing in recent years, but the incidence three primary carcinomas is rare. Genetic tests have ruled out familial inheritance of pulmonary cancer or gene mutations of other unknown hereditary factors my be involved, and the shared environment and lifestyle also play into familial disease. More attention should be paid to the investigation of metachronous multiple primary carcinomas. Multi-center cooperation is essential in such complex cases and close follow-up is needed to support the treatment decision making and increase survival rates.

PU-0087

淋巴结比率在 I-III 期小细胞肺癌中的预后价值:倾向性 评分匹配分析

阳昊、梅同华 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

探讨淋巴结比率(lymph node ratio, LNR, 病理阳性淋巴结数目与检查淋巴结数目的比值) 在预测手术切除的 I-III 期小细胞肺癌 (small-cell lung cancer, SCLC) 患者预后的临床价值。

PU-0088

烟草烟雾对男性生殖的影响

周琪丰、童瑾、曾歆 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

烟草烟雾可对男性生殖系统健康造成危害。本文综述 了烟草烟雾对男性生殖系统结构和功能影响的研究进 展,为控烟的意义及指导提供有力的理论依据。

PU-0089

渗出性胸腔积液闭式胸膜活检的临床分析

傅翔

厦门市第五医院

胸膜活检术是肺科诊断常用手段之一,对于渗出性胸腔 积液的诊断,尤其是在疑为肿瘤性,结核性疾病鉴别诊断 等方面有着重要的意义。

PU-0090

Nd:YNG 激光治疗致气道燃烧 1 例并文献复习

胡智敏 武汉市肺科医院

总结 YNG 激光治疗严重并发症"气道燃烧"的危险因素,预防此严重并发症的发生。

PU-0091

Small-airway dysfunction was involved in pathogenesis of asthma: evidence from two mouse models of asthma

Yishu Xue 、Wuping Bao、Yan Zhou、Qiang Fu、 Huijuan Hao, Lei Han, Dongning Yin, Yingying Zhang, Xue Zhang, Min Zhang Shanghai General Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

Object Growing evidence of small-airway dysfunction has been found in asthma patients. Few studies have evaluated mechanism of small-airway dysfunction in mouse models of asthma. We aimed to explore the correlationship between small-airway spirometric variables and large-airway function or inflammation in different endotypes of asthma mouse models.

Methods Ovalbumin (OVA) sensitization/challenge were used to construct T2-high asthma model and OVA combined with ozone exposures (OVA+ozone) were used for T2-low asthma model with increased neutrophils. Spirometries, measurement of airway

responsiveness (to acetylcholine chloride), ELISA of cytokines in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF), pathological analyses of lung slices stained by Hematoxylin-Eosin (HE), Periodic Acid-Schiff (PAS) and Masson were performed. Muc5ac expression in lung tissue was examined by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Smooth muscle α-actin as a marker of airway smooth muscle was measured by immunohistochemistry.

Results Infiltration of inflammatory cells in lung tissue and increased inflammatory cytokines in BALF were observed in both OVA and OVA+ozone group, with control group. Peribronchial compared hypersecretion and collagen deposition existed in mouse models of asthma. OVA+ozone group demonstrated more neutrophils infiltration and peribronchial smooth muscle proliferation than OVA group. Large airway obstruction, small-airway dysfunction and airway hyperresponsiveness was confirmed in both asthma models. Small-airway functional variables such as MMEF (Mean Mid Expiratory Flow, average flow between 25%-75% Forced Vital Capacity) and FEF50 (Forced Expiratory Flow at 50% of Forced Vital Capacity) were positively correlated with large-airway function, and had stronger negative correlation with airway inflammation, mucus secretion and responsiveness than large-airway function.

Conclusion Small-airway dysfunction existed in our two endotypes of mouse models of asthma and was associated with severe airway inflammation and mucous hypersecretion as well as airway hyperresponsiveness. Small airway may be an important target in asthma treatment and small-airway variables deserve more concern in pathogenesis of asthma in research of animal models.

PU-0092

烟雾吸入所致急性呼吸窘迫综合征的高龄病例 1 例

曾歆、童瑾、周琪丰 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

烟雾吸入性急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)是火灾致死的 主要原因。目前对于烟雾吸入性 ARDS 治疗没有统一的 方案,尤其是重症高龄患者。本文报道1例救治成功的 火灾烟雾吸入致 ARDS 的病例,以提高对本病的认识。

PU-0093

红细胞分布宽度升高在AECOPD患者预后中的作用:一项回顾性研究

朱梦培、彭红星、曾玉兰 华中科技大学同济医学院附属梨园医院

慢性阻塞性肺病(COPD)仍然是威胁人们健康的一大疾病。本研究旨在探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期 (AECOPD)患者入院时红细胞分布宽度(RDW)的增加 与住院时间的关系。

PU-0094 结缔组织病引起肺损害 1 例个案报道

赖雅娟 厦门大学附属第一医院

探究和认识关于结缔组织病引起的肺损害病因和发病 机制,以及探究结缔组织病引起肺损害的最佳的治疗方 法。

经电子支气管镜下冷冻联合 EP 方案化疗治疗伴气道浸 润小细胞肺癌的疗效观察

覃仕鹤、杨华 湖北民族大学附属民大医院

探讨经电子支气管镜下冷冻联合 EP 方案化疗治疗伴气 道浸润小细胞肺癌的疗效观察

PU-0096

北京市平谷区儿童家长抗菌药知信行调查

万小满、申昆玲

国家儿童医学中心 首都医科大学附属北京儿童医院呼吸科 国家呼吸系统疾病临床医学研究中心

通过调查北京市平谷区儿童家长对抗菌药的认知、态度 和行为,发现当前儿童家长关于抗菌药知信行的误区, 并分析其相关影响因素,为健康宣教等提供参考依据。

PU-0097

探讨 BTPNA 技术在肺脓肿治疗中的应用

陈增健 晋江市安海医院

探讨 BTPNA 技术在肺脓肿治疗中的应用

PU-0098

两种不同症状相关概率计算方法对胃食管反流性咳嗽 诊断精度的比较研究

张利、邱忠民 上海市同济医院

探讨两种不同的症状相关概率(SAP)计算方法在胃食 管反流性咳嗽 (GERC) 中的诊断价值,优化 SAP 计算 在 GERC 诊断中的应用。

PU-0099 吸烟与间质性肺疾病的研究进展

谢明萱、林佳宁、蒋晨、陈琼 中南大学湘雅医院

间质性肺疾病(interstitial lung disease, ILD)是一组 以肺泡单位的肺实质炎症和肺间质纤维化为病理基础, 以渐进性呼吸困难、限制性肺通气功能障碍和低氧血症 为临床表现的异质性非肿瘤和非感染性肺部疾病的总称,大量证据表明吸烟与某些特殊类型 ILD 的发生发展 密切相关。

PU-0100

Metagenomic next-generation sequencing might play an essential role in the pathogenic diagnosis of Chlamydia Psittaci Pneumonia: a case report

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Object To explore the role of Metagenomic nextgeneration sequencing (mNGS) in the diagnosis of Chlamydia Psittaci Pneumonia (CPP), which is a type of pneumonia caused by Chlamydia psittaci.

Methods A 42-year-old male patient was admitted with a cough for five days and a fever for two days. On admission, the patient had a high white blood cell count of 8.22×10⁹/L, neutrophils percentage of 82.3%. More clinical measurements were listed as follows. Creactive protein (CRP) was 179.91 mg/L, Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) was 57 mm/h, and Procalcitonin (PCT) was 0.433 ng/ml. The RNA nucleic acid detection for 2019-nCoV was negative. The chest computed tomography (CT) scan detected multiple patchy hyperdense shadows, with an air bronchogram inside. In addition, there was no significant abnormality in tumor markers and pre-transfusion examination. The diagnosed community acquired pneumonia of the patient was according to the results of CT, pathological symptom and laboratory examination. The antiinfection treatment with piperacillin sodium sulbactam sodium and levofloxacin was employed as initial treatment, followed by a strengthened anti-infection treatment (biapenem combined with moxifloxacin). To identify the pathogenic bacteria, we conducted a bronchofibroscopy for the patient, and retained bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BLAF). Part of BALF was used for routine culture and staining, and the rest for mNGS. According to the mNGS results, the antibiotic was changed to azithromycin for treatment.

Results The initial empirical anti-infection treatment demonstrated no effectiveness in improving the patient's pathological symptoms. The patient remained the high fever with a maximum temperature of 39.6 °C. The strengthened anti-infection treatment improved the chest tightness and fatigue, but not the fever. Mycoplasma pneumonia and Chlamydia antibody test of the patient were negative. On the 6th day after admission, the clinical laboratory reported that sputum culture and blood culture were negative. The bronchofibroscopy found that the mucous membrane was congested, and no new organisms and purulent secretions were found in the bronchi. No pathogenic bacteria were found in routine tests. However, mNGS revealed the presence of Chlamydia psittaci in BALF. Based on the mNGS results, the antibiotic was changed to azithromycin for treatment, which quickly cured the fever and significantly improved the symptoms of chest tightness and cough. After 2 weeks of azithromycin treatment, the patient's chest CT showed that the lung lesion was less severe than before. After discharge, the patient continued taking azithromycin treatment for two months, and CT test confirmed that the chest lesions had been absorbed.

Conclusion The existing methods of CPP diagnosis (pathogen isolation and identification, immunofluorescence, complement binding test, ELISA, conventional PCR and fluorescent PCR) are expensive, time-consuming, and prone to false-negative results. As a novel precision medical technology, mNGS can directly obtain pathogen information from patients' diseased tissues and body fluids. Our study indicated that mNGS could play an essential role in the pathogenic diagnosis of

infectious pathogens, which are valuable in guiding clinical treatment.

PU-0101

铜陵市 29 例新型冠状病毒肺炎患者流行病学与临床特 征描述性研究

杨德湘、王沣、方平 铜陵市人民医院

探讨铜陵市 29 例新型冠状病毒肺炎(Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia, NCP) 患者的流行病学和临床特征。

PU-0102

Comprehensive analysis of aquaporin superfamily in lung adenocarcinoma

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Object Lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) is the most common subtype of lung cancer with an increasing morbidity and mortality. Previous studies have demonstrated that aquaporins (AQPs) family members were correlated with tumor progression and metastasis in several kinds of malignancies. However, their biological behaviors and prognostic values in LUAD have not been comprehensively elucidated.

Methods RNA sequencing and real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) were used to assess AQP1/3/4/5 genes expressions in LUAD patients using GEPIA, UALCAN database. And then, Kaplan-Meier analysis, cBioPortal, GeneMANIA, Metascape, TISIDB and TIMER were utilized to determine the prognostic value, genetic alteration and immune cell infiltration of AQPs family members in LUAD.

Results We found that AQP3 expression was significantly elevated and AQP1 expression was obviously reduced in LUAD patients, whereas the expression levels of AQP4 and AQP5 exhibited no significant changes. The Kaplan-Meier survival analysis indicated that the higher expressions of AQP1/4/5 were related to longer overall survival (OS). Of interest, AQP3 was significantly correlated with the clinical tumor stage and lower AQP3 expression showed favorable prognosis in LUAD patients, which suggested that AQP3 may be a potential prognostic biomarker for the survival of patients. Through functional enrichment analysis, the functions of these four AQPs genes were mainly involved in the passive transport by aquaporins, water homeostasis and tetramerization. AQP1/3/4/5 protein Moreover. expression were strongly associated with tumorinfiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) in LUAD.

Conclusion These findings may provide novel insights into developing molecular targeted therapies in LUAD.

PU-0103

阿法替尼、奥西替尼先后治疗 EGFR 复合突变、PD-L1 高表达肺腺鳞癌重复致间质性肺炎 1 例

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为治疗同时存在 EGFR 复合突变、PD-L1 高表达的晚 期 NSCLC,使用 EGFR-TKI 药物出现间质性肺炎积累 经验

PU-0104

Lnc01287/miR-4500 通过 TGF-β/Smad 通路影响特发 性肺纤维化进展的相关机制

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探索 Lnc01287/miR-4500 通过转化生长因子 β(TGFβ)/Smad 通路影响特发性肺纤维化进展的相关机制。

PU-0105

Cerebral infarction after drug-eluting bead bronchial arterial chemoembolization due to the mechanical force-mediated opening of an errant passage

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Object Drug-eluting bead bronchial arterial chemoembolization (DEB-BACE) has been proven to be a feasible and well tolerated treatment option for patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who are ineligible for or refuse to receive standard chemotherapy.

Methods Here, we report a rare complication of multiple cerebral embolic infarcts, mainly in the posterior cerebral circula-

tion, in a patient with squamous cell lung cancer who was performed with DEB-BACE.

Results We hypothesized that lung cancer led to hypertrophy, tortuous bronchial arteries, and the possible formation of multiple unvisualized anastomoses between the bronchial arteries and pulmonary veins. During the injection, the mechanical forces disrupted the unvisualized anastomoses, which opened errant emboli passages through the pulmonary vein and allowed off-target embolization of the intracranial arteries.

Conclusion We recommend an increase in the injection pressure during the bronchial arterial angiography to 150 pounds per

square inch (psi) or higher to mimic the mechanical forces (in this case was 100 psi), gentle management

and being alert to coughing, particularly coughing with bloody sputum, during the embolization procedure, to prevent or avoid this potentially fatal complication.

PU-0106

基于文献计量学可视化分析 2010-2019 年期间急性呼 吸窘迫综合征的研究现状

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近十年来,有关急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 的论文已达数千篇。本研究 旨在利用文献计量学方法评价急性呼吸窘迫综合征的 研究热点和未来发展趋势。

PU-0107

布地奈德福莫特罗联合肺力咳治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病 急性加重期的临床研究

张颖超、单淑香 天津市宝坻区人民医院

探讨布地奈德福莫特罗联合肺力咳治疗慢性阻塞性肺 疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)的临床效果。

PU-0108

宏基因二代测序技术在呼吸道感染病原体检测中的应 用

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探讨宏基因二代测序技术 (mNGS) 在呼吸道感染病原 体检测中的应用。

PU-0109

Clinical Value of Metagenomic Next-Generation Sequencing of Blood Cell-Free DNA for the Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases

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Object Metagenomic Next-Generation Sequencing(mNGS) has been applied in detection pathogens for infectious diseases as a promising technique because of its broad-range pathogen detection, noninvasive sampling, and rapid diagnosis. However, reports on the application of mNGS have focused on the detection of plasma cfDNA, while the detection of blood cfDNA remain scarce.

Methods Here we provided a new mNGS technique using blood cfDNA detection and applied it to the analysis of 16 patients with clinical infectious diseases.

Results Among them, pathogenic bacteria were detected in blood cells of 8 patients. It is significant that 2 patients have detected Mycobacterium tuberculosis, and 2 patients have detected Klebsiella pneumoniae (consistent with plasma test results).

Conclusion Therefore, we believe that the mNGS of blood cfDNA detection is important for the diagnosis of intracellular infection bacteria. It can be used as a correspondence between plasma cfDNA detection and complement each other, so it has potential clinical practical value.

PU-0110 新型冠状病毒的概述

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由严重的急性呼吸系统综合症冠状病毒 2 (SARS-CoV-2) 引起的冠状病毒病 2019 (COVID-19) 最近已成为大

流行病。由于 SARS-CoV-2 的突然出现和迅速传播正在 危害全球健康和经济,因此迫切需要制定遏制病毒传播 的策略。目前,可以使用各种诊断试剂盒测试 SARS-CoV-2,以更快地启动适当的治疗并限制病毒的进一步 传播。几种药物已在体外证明抗 SARS-CoV-2 的活性或 潜在的临床益处。此外,全球的机构和公司都在不懈地 努力开发针对 COVID-19 的疗法和疫苗。考虑到爆发的 紧迫性,我们将重点放在 SARS-CoV-2 感染的诊断,治 疗和疫苗开发方面的最新进展,以帮助指导应对当前 COVID-19 大流行的策略。

PU-0111

基于 Notch/STAT 信号通路及 YAP 蛋白研究艾叶挥发 油提取物对间质性肺病的调控作用

刘露、钱小军、朱俞俊 宜春市人民医院

本课题研究艾叶挥发油 α-萜品烯醇治疗间质性肺炎大 鼠的调控机制及治疗效果。

PU-0112

以胸膜病变为主要表现的小细胞肺癌病例分析

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肺癌 (Lung cancer) 在癌症相关病死率中占首位, 据统 计在 2015 年, 肺癌导致 169 百万人死亡。小细胞肺癌 (Small cell lung cancer, SCLC) 占所有肺癌中约 10-15%。尽管近来对非小细胞肺癌 (Non-small cell lung cancer NSCLC) 的治疗有显著进步, 但总体生存率在 小细胞肺癌仍然低。恶性胸腔积液 (Malignant pleural effusion MPE) 在非小细胞肺癌中常见, 但在小细胞肺 癌中少见。现介绍 1 例经厦门大学附属中山医院呼吸与 危重症医学科诊治的以胸膜病变为主要表现的小细胞 肺癌病例。

PU-0113

重症肺炎心肌损伤标志物与炎症指标临床意义的研究

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探讨重症肺炎患者心肌损伤标志物与炎性指标相关性的变化及临床意义。

PU-0114

A prognostic nomogram for acute respiratory distress syndrome in the intensive care unit: a MIMIC population-based study

、、、、 西安交通大学医学院第一附属医院

Object Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) has a high incidence and mortality in the intensive care unit. Furthermore, research has also found that ARDS not only affects patient survival rates, but also seriously contributes to physical and cognitive disorders of survivors. It is pivotal to predict patient outcomes on initial presence or early in the disease process, advantageous in appropriate treatment decisions and resource allocation. Therefore, the research is devoted to develop and validate a prognostic nomogram for patients with ARDS.

Methods A total of 584 ARDS patients older than 18 years were extracted from the Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care III database. According to the ratio of 7:3, 584 ARDS patients were randomly divided into the modeling and the validation group. Log-Rank test was used to analyze the difference of survival curve between two groups. The proportional hazards assumption is required before Cox regression. If hazard ratio does not change with time, it is considered that the proportional risk assumption is satisfied. Independent predictors were determined using multivariate Cox regression analysis and then assembled to predict survival. The discrimination of proposed nomogram was evaluated by C-index and

the uniformity of proposed nomogram was evaluated by calibration curve.

Results A total of 584 ARDS patients admitted to ICU were enrolled. There was no significant difference in survival curve between the two groups. The mortality rates in modeling group at in-hospital, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, 180-day and 1-year were 99(24.2%), 97(23.8%), 110(26.9%), 193(47.3%), 214(52.4%) and 227(55.6%), respectively. The mortality rates in validation group at in-hospital, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, 180-day and 1-year were 49(27.8%), 46(26.1%), 56(31.8%), 91(51.7%), 101(57.3%) and 106(60.2%), respectively.

Independent factors from multivariate Cox model to prognosticate 60-day/90-day survival probability were retrieved. we demonstrated 24-hour urine volume, Glasgow Coma Scale, lactate dehydrogenase and partial pressure of oxygen/fraction of inspired oxygen were independent prognostic factors for 60-day mortality, and 24-hour urine volume, type of first admission to ICU, lactate dehydrogenase and partial pressure of oxygen/fraction of inspired oxygen were independent prognostic factors for 90-day mortality of ARDS patients following ICU admission. Figure 1 (see the attached document) demonstrates two prognostic nomograms that were constructed based on multivariate Cox regression model in terms of the significantly independent predictors. Specially, the nomogram was generated by assigning a weighed score on the point scale to each of the independent prognostic parameters. A higher score calculated from the sum of the assigned number of points for each predictive indicator in the nomogram correspond to a higher likelihood of decease.

The C-index of 60-day/90-day mortality in the modeling population is respectively 0.738 and 0.671, while the C-index of the internal validation population is 0.662 and 0.584, respectively. Figure 2 (see the attached document) illustrates that in predicting the 60-day/90day survival probability of ARDS patients in the ICU, the calibration curves of the prognostic model in the modeling group and the validation group are close to the standard curves, which shows that the prognostic model displays a good consistency. **Conclusion** In summary, the proposed nomogram gives rise to accurately prognostic prediction for critically ARDS patients admitted to ICU. These proposed nomograms with easily obtainable biochemical parameters objectively and accurately predicted the prognosis of patients with ARDS. These nomograms may be useful for clinical decision making and early detection of patients for whom optimization of clinical care and initiation of specific therapies should be considered during this critical period.

PU-0115

利奈唑胺对脓毒血症合并革兰阳性球菌感染的疗效分 析

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观察利奈唑胺对脓毒血症合并革兰阳性球菌感染患者的临床疗效及安全性。

PU-0116

Efficacy and safety of novel targeted drugs in the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension: a Bayesian network meta-analysis

Wenhai Fu, Wenjun He, Yuexin Li, Yangxiao Chen, Jingyi Liang, Hui Lei, Lin Fu, Yanghang Chen, Ni Ren, Qian Jiang, Yi Shen, Ran Ma, Tao Wang, Xinni Wang, Nuofu Zhang, Dakai Xiao, Chunli Liu First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University

Object Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) is a severe and fatal clinical syndrome characterized by high blood pressure and vascular remodeling in the pulmonary arterioles, a rapidly progressing disease of the lung vasculature poor prognosis. Although PAH medication made significant advances in recent years, the efficacy and safety of the medication are unsatisfactory. Therefore, we aimed to update and

expand previous studies to explore the efficacy and safety of PAH-targeted medications.

Methods Relevant articles were searched and selected from published or publicly available data in PubMed, Cochrane Library, CNKI, PsycInfo, and MEDLINE (from inception until October 1, 2020).We included placebo-controlled and head-to-head trials of 17 targeted drug used for the acute treatment of adults (allowing patients under 14 years old if most of the participants were adults)) with PAH. We excluded non-RCTs and trials that were incomplete or included participants with the remaining WHO PH groups. In network meta-analysis, we assessed the studies' risk of bias according to the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions. To evaluate the efficacy and safety of PAH therapies, 5 efficacy outcomes (six-minute walking distance (6MWD), mean pulmonary arterial pressure (mPAP), WHO functional class (WHO FC) improvement, worsening clinical events, death), and 2 safety outcomes (adverse events (AEs), serious adverse events (SAEs)) were selected. And 6MWD was regarded as the primary efficacy outcome.A Bayesian network meta-analysis was used to compare the differences between different interventions. Results are presented as the pooled estimates of odds ratios (ORs) or weighted mean difference (WMD) (95% CI).

Results 50 trials included with 10,996 participants were selected. In terms of efficacy, all targeted drugs were more effective than placebo. For 6MWD, Bosentan + Sildenafil, Sildenafil, Bosentan + Iloprost were better than others. Bosentan + Iloprost and Bosentan + Sildenafil were better for mPAP. Bosentan + Iloprost and Ambrisentan + Tadalafil were more effective in improving WHO FC. Bosentan + Tadalafil and Bosentan + Iloprost had the highest probability to reduce the incidence of clinical worsening. It's demonstrated that Ambrisentan had apparent benefits in reducing all-cause mortality. In terms of safety, no therapies had been shown to reduce SAEs' incidence significantly, and Ambrisentan + Tadalafil significantly increased the incidence of adverse events.

Conclusion All targeted drugs were more efficacious than placebo in patients with PAH. We recommend

Phosphodiesterase 5 inhibitor (PDE5i) + Endothelin Receptor Antagonists (ERA) and Prostacyclin analogs (ProsA) + ERA as the best choice for clinical treatment of PAH patients. However, in the future, clinicians should choose according to the patients' individualized situation and the patients' requirements when developing cure strategies.

PU-0117 老年性支气管哮喘的代谢组学特征

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随着人口老龄化日益加剧,老年性哮喘患病率不断上升,已成为社会重要的健康问题,但目前对老年性哮喘的认识匮乏。本研究旨在探讨老年性哮喘的代谢组学特征。

PU-0118

色氨酸及其代谢产物在过敏性哮喘机制中的研究进展

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探讨色氨酸及其代谢产物在过敏性哮喘机制中的研究 进展

PU-0119

1 例以皮肌炎为首诊的肺癌临床报道并文献复习

陈玥龙、戴枥湾、黎友伦、郭述良 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

探讨皮肌炎合并肺癌患者的临床特点、治疗方法及预后。

LncRNA MALAT1 通过靶向 miR-200a 对非小细胞肺 癌细胞增殖的影响

胡一明、张艺、徐旭燕 咸宁市中心医院

研究 IncRNA MALAT1 通过靶向 miR-200a 对非小细胞 肺癌细胞增殖的影响。

PU-0121

培养阴性的重症肺炎抗菌药物降阶梯治疗的安全性

程超、李云鹏 襄阳市中心医院

本研究以死亡率和多药耐药(MDR)病原体发生率为基础,调查以脓毒症和脓毒症休克为表现的培养阴性的肺炎患者的抗生素降阶梯治疗(ADE)的预后。

PU-0122

Network Pharmacology Strategy to Investigate the Pharmacological Mechanism of HuangQiXiXin Decoction on Cough Variant Asthma and Evidence-Based Medicine Approach Validation

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5. Jiangyin Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jiangyin Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine

Object To investigate the pharmacological mechanism of HuangQiXiXin decoction (HQXXD) on cough variant asthma (CVA) and validate the clinical curative effect. **Methods** The active compounds and target genes of HQXXD were searched using TCMSP. CVA-related target genes were obtained using the GeneCards database. The active target genes of HQXXD were compared with the CVA-related target genes to identify candidate target genes of HQXXD acting on CVA. A medicine-compound-target network was constructed using Cytoscape 3.6.0 software, and a protein-protein interaction (PPI) network was constructed using the STRING database. Gene ontology (GO) function enrichment and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway enrichment analysis were performed using RGUI3.6.1 and Cytoscape 3.6.0. We searched the main database for randomized controlled trials of HQXXD for CVA. We assessed the quality of the included studies using the Cochrane Reviewers'Handbook. A meta-analysis of the clinical curative effect of HQXXD for CVA was conducted using the Cochrane Collaboration's RevMan 5.3 software.

Results We screened out 48 active compounds and 217 active target genes of HQXXD from TCMSP. The 217 active target genes of HQXXD were compared with the 1481 CVA-related target genes, and 132 candidate target genes for HQXXD acting on CVA were identified. 5e medicine-compound-target network and PPI network were constructed, and the key compounds and key targets were selected. GO function enrichment and KEGG pathway enrichment analysis were performed. Meta-analysis showed that the total effective rate of the clinical curative effect was significantly higher in the experimental group than the control group.

Conclusion The pharmacological mechanism of HQXXD acting on CVA has been further determined, and the clinical curative effect of HQXXD on CVA is remarkable.

痰培养念珠菌阳性与医院获得性肺炎 (HAP) 患者 30 天 生存率独立相关

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- 2. 复旦大学附属中山医院急诊科
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医院获得性肺炎 (HAP) 是老年人群重要的疾病负担。 念珠菌是肺内常见定植菌,同时也是重要的机会致病菌。 本研究目的在于通过入选符合条件的 HAP 患者,研究 呼吸道念珠菌阳性与 HAP 病情进展及预后之间的相关 性。

PU-0124

以呼吸衰竭为首发表现的弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 1 例

杨澄清

武汉市肺科医院

提高对伴呼吸衰竭的弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤肺浸润病 例的诊治能力。

PU-0125

尼达尼布在1例间质性肺炎合并肺癌患者中的疗效报道

姜懋、孟婕 中南大学湘雅三医院

To analyze the effect of nintedanib on a patient with interstitial pneumonia and lung cancer.

PU-0126 肺泡灌洗液二代测序技术在肺孢子菌肺炎中的诊断价 值

王青

长沙市中心医院 南华大学附属长沙中心医院

探讨肺泡灌洗液 (BALF) 的二代测序技术 (NGS) 在肺 孢子菌肺炎中的应用价值。

PU-0127

动脉性肺动脉高压的危险分层

华晶、王娜、郑浩、季颖群 上海市东方医院(同济大学附属东方医院)

研究动脉性肺动脉高压危险分层量表的内容及其在临床诊治中的指导意义。

PU-0128

S100A2 Silencing Relieves Epithelial– Mesenchymal Transition in Pulmonary Fibrosis by Inhibiting the Wnt/b-Catenin Signaling Pathway

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Object Pulmonary fibrosis (PF) is a progressive and lethal disease with poor prognosis. S100A2 plays an important role in the progression of cancer. However, the role of S100A2 in PF has not yet been reported. In this study, we explored the potential role of S100A2 in PF and its potential molecular mechanisms.

Methods qRT-PCR and western blot were used to explore the EMT-related biomarkers in the corresponding experiment.

Results Increased expression of S100A2 was first observed in lung tissues of PF patients. We found that downregulation of S100A2 inhibited the transforming growth factor- β 1 (TGF- β 1)-induced epithelial– mesenchymal transition (EMT) in A549 cells. Mechanically, TGF-b1 upregulated β -catenin and the phosphorylation of glycogen synthase kinase-3 β , which was blocked by silencing S100A2 in vitro. Furthermore, lithium chloride (activator of the Wnt/ β catenin signaling pathway) effectively rescued S100A2 knockdown-mediated inhibition of EMT in PF.

Conclusion In conclusion, these findings demonstrate that downregulation of S100A2 alleviated PF through inhibiting EMT. S100A2 is a promising potential target for further understanding the mechanism and developing a strategy for the treatment of PF and other EMT-associated diseases.

PU-0129

年轻男性慢性干咳诊断为皮炎芽生菌感染 1 例

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研究以慢性干咳为临床表现,肺部异常结节病灶的鉴别 诊断、诊疗与处理原则。

PU-0130

Association between chest CT features and clinical course of Coronavirus Disease 2019

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2. 长沙市第一医院 (长沙市传染病医院、长沙市公共卫)

生救治中心)

Object This retrospective study aims to illustrate the radiographic characteristics of Coronavirus Disease 2019 and the correlation with the clinical course.

Methods 195 hospitalized patients confirmed as Coronavirus Disease 2019 at First Hospital of Changsha, Hunan Province from December 31, 2019 to February 20, 2020 were enrolled. Chest computed tomography scan, clinical data and laboratory tests results were collected accordingly. Variable characteristics were recorded, radiographic evolution and outcome were analyzed along with the time course. Representative laboratory tests results were analyzed based on the image findings.

Results Majority of the patients showed bilateral (73.8%), multiple lobes involvements (75.9%), peripheral distribution (83.1%), ground-glass opacification (41.0%), increased vascular margins (63.1%), long axis parallelism (55.9%), patchy groundglass opacities beneath the pleura (51.3%) and consolidation (45.6%). According to the repeated radiology analysis, patients of improving/stable group tended to have younger age compared with worsening group (45.3±15.0 VS. 59.3±13.5, P<0.001). Based on the laboratory test results, patients with positive image findings shared elder age, 46.0 (35.0-60.0)VS.31.0 (12.0-37.0) P<0.001, and higher chance developing fever(P<0.05); higher level of lymphocytes, C-reactive protein, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and lactate dehydrogenase; lower level of white blood cells, neutrophil and albumin(P<0.001).

Conclusion There are several specific image changes along with the disease progression may be helpful in early recognition and differential diagnosis of Coronavirus Disease 2019. Comprehensive assessments of both imaging feature and laboratory test results may offer an intact knowledge of Coronavirus Disease 2019.

PU-0131

利伐沙班和华法林在急性肺栓塞患者介入中的应用及 对动脉血气指标、炎症反应、VTE 和并发症的影响

马宣、王学锷、芦莎、李超然、谢琳霞、王惠、闫蕾、 王青、朱运奎 西安国际医学中心医院

探讨利伐沙班与华法林在急性肺栓塞介入治疗中的作 用及安全性。

18 例肺栓塞不同抗凝方案治疗的疗效分析

伍义兰 遵义市遵义市第一人民医院

了解不同抗凝方案对肺栓塞的治疗效果。

PU-0133

DP 方案治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌近期疗效观察

伍义兰 遵义市遵义市第一人民医院

观察多西他赛与顺铂联合化疗方案治疗晚期非小细胞 肺癌(NSCLC)的临床疗效及毒副反应。

PU-0134

固有免疫细胞在间质性肺炎中的作用及研究进展

李学任、彭守春 天津市海河医院

固有免疫系统是人体免疫反应第一道防线,包括物理黏 膜屏障、固有免疫细胞及固有免疫分子,多个固有免疫 细胞参与间质性肺疾病发生发展中发挥重要作用,本文 就固有免疫细胞及其研究新进展进行综述。

PU-0135

五种慢性疾病患者患四种不同类型肺癌现状的研究

陈伟、梅茵、姜祎 北京医院

通过对糖尿病、冠心病、高脂血症、高血压、肥胖(BMI) 患者患不同类型肺癌的调查统计分析,了解五种慢性疾 病患者患四种不同类型肺癌的现状,为临床确诊肺癌类 型提供参考,从而缩短确诊时间,提高确诊正确率。 PU-0136

儿童哮喘标准化病历系统在哮喘儿童全程标准化管理 中的应用

董意妹、刘晓莉、郑跃杰 深圳市儿童医院

总结广东省儿童哮喘标准化病历系统在哮喘儿童全程 标准化管理中的应用体会。

PU-0137

血清 B 型利钠肽水平对慢阻肺急性加重期患者预后影 响的 Meta 分析

冯新宇、曾玉兰 华中科技大学同济医学院附属梨园医院

目的系统评价血清 B 型利钠肽 (BNP) 或 N 末端 B 型 利钠肽前体 (NT-proBNP) 水平对慢性阻塞性肺病急性 加重 (AECOPD) 患者预后的影响。

PU-0138

赖氨酸羟化酶2在肺纤维化胶原沉积中的作用及机制研 究

邵松军、饶珊珊、刘维佳、张湘燕、叶贤伟、龙运芝、 汪国雨 贵州省人民医院

赖氨酸羟化酶2在肺纤维化胶原沉积中的作用及机制研 究

PU-0139

AT1R、ACE 及 PAI-1 基因多态性的表达与 AECOPD 并发肺心病的相关性研究

马宣、朱运奎 西安国际医学中心医院

研究 I/D 多态性和血管紧张素 II 1 型受体(AT1R)、血 管紧张素转化酶(ACE)及纤溶酶原活化剂抑制物-1 (PAI-1)基因多态表达与慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)并发肺心病的相关性。

PU-0140

膜联蛋白 a2 通过调节整合素相关功能对 ards 损伤程 度影响的机制研究

陈小瑞 重庆医科大学

急性呼吸窘迫综合征是呼吸系统或其他系统疾病导致 肺泡损伤而诱发非心源性肺水肿,进而导致肺或全身的 炎症。急性呼吸窘迫综合征表现为难治性低氧血症,胸 部影像学提示双肺渗出改变。发病机制中存在免疫细胞 介导的肺泡-毛细血管损伤,血管通透性增高致使血浆、 血浆蛋白涌至肺间质与肺泡腔,形成肺水肿。临床表现 出乏氧、呼吸困难等症状。在临床上有 30-40%的病死 率,其治疗方案以呼吸通气的支持治疗为主,暂未找到 特异性疗法。膜联蛋白是一类钙依赖性膜磷脂结合蛋白。 膜联蛋白存在于细胞膜、胞质和胞外。膜联蛋白在细胞 膜构架的形成、膜聚合、内吞和胞吐中均扮演重要角色。 膜联蛋白 a2 (Annexin 2) 作为膜联蛋白家族的重要成 员, 是一种由 ANXA2 基因编码,与细胞骨架动力学关系 密切,参与多种细胞存活、增殖、迁移以及信号转导的多 效蛋白。在研究中发现其可导致内皮屏障的通透性增高。 近期研究表明, 在血流动力学异常的情况下, 膜联蛋白 a2 可通过激活整合素 alpha5,促使内皮细胞激活。另 有研究表明,整合素 alpha5 可通过 PI3K/Akt 通路减轻 肺部损伤。通过膜联蛋白 a2 经由整合素 alpha5 对肺内 皮细胞屏障产生影响的方面开展研究,进一步探索急性 呼吸窘迫综合征的潜在治疗方案。

PU-0141

传统健身功法对肺癌术后康复训练的研究进展

王璇 内蒙古自治区人民医院

介绍中国传统健身功法对肺癌术后患者康复锻炼的影 响。

PU-0142

新冠疫情早期天津地区发热门诊患者临床特征分析

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2. 天津武警特色医学中心医研部

 天津武警特色医学中心呼吸与危重症医学系感染性 疾病科

探讨天津地区新冠疫情早期发热门诊来诊患者临床特征, [s1]为进一步疫情防控和疾病诊疗提供借鉴。 [s1]宋体 全角标点符号 或参考稿约 下同

PU-0143

肺静脉闭塞致顽固性咯血一例

江瑾玥、李一诗、郭述良 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

通过追踪一例顽固性咯血患者的病因,提醒临床医生在 阅读咯血患者的肺血管影像时,不要将注意力只集中在 支气管动脉和肺动脉,而忽视肺静脉,从而造成漏诊和 误诊。此外,在支气管镜下取活检应慎重,情况不明时 暂缓活检,避免大咯血导致窒息甚至死亡。

PU-0144

MPV、PDW 与 AECOPD 合并呼吸衰竭的相关性分析

谢尚余

广东医科大学附属医院

1. 评估 AECOPD 合并呼吸衰竭组与 AECOPD 不合并 呼吸衰竭组之间年龄、性别、吸烟史、BMI、FEV1/FVC、 平均血小板体积(MPV)、血小板分布宽度(PDW)、 白细胞计数(WBC)、中性粒细胞比例(NE)等指标的 差异。

2.探讨 MPV、PDW 与 AECOPD 合并呼吸衰竭的相关 性。

3.分析 AECOPD 合并呼吸衰竭的危险因素。

血脂在晚期 NSCLC 患者 EGFR-TKI 疗效中的预测作用

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本研究旨在探讨接受 EGFR-TKI 治疗的晚期 NSCLC 患者的血脂与远处转移、疾病进展、EGFR T790M 突变的相关性及其对临床疗效的预测作用。

PU-0146

Absolute neutrophil count in peripheral blood predicts prognosis in lung cancer patients treated with anlotinib

、、、、、、 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

Object Anlotinib is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor which can antagonize tumor angiogenesis and tumor cell proliferation. In the field of lung cancer treatment, anlotinib has been widely used as a thirdline therapy. However, reliable prognostic markers predicting the efficacy of anlotinib are lacking. We initiated a retrospective study to investigate the prognostic value of the serological inflammatory biomarker in anlotinib treatment.

Methods Patients with advanced lung cancer treated with anlotinib monotherapy were enrolled. Cox regression were conducted to analyze the significant factors related to the progression free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS). According to the median cutoff value, the objective response rate (ORR) was compared. Meanwhile, we created survival curves between two groups for further verification and used receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis to assess the predictive ability of the inflammation index.

Results Among seventy-one patients included in our cohort, themedian PFS was 5.5 months (IQR, 4.0-8.0) and the median OS was 9.5 months (IQR,6.8-11.2). The ORR and DCR was 16.9% and 84.5%, respectively. According to the results of

univariate and multivariate analysis,ANC were the only indicators relative with both PFS (HR=1.095, 95% CI1.030-1.163, P=0.003) and OS (HR=1.057, 95% CI 1.003-1.113, P=0.037). In theANC≥4.58group, ORR was relative lower (8.1% vs 26.5%, P=0.057) but with nosignificance; The PFS and OS was relative shorter (medianPFS 5.0 [95% CI 4.4-9.6] vs 7.0 [95% CI 4.4-5.7], P=0.024; median OS 7.3 [95%CI 4.7-10.0] vs 17.6 [95% CI 12.3-22.9], P < 0.001). ANC had relativelyhigh discriminatory ability to predict 10-month survival with the AUC of 0.729.The sensitivity and specificity were 82.5% and 67.7%.

Conclusion Elevated pre-treatment ANC was related to the poor prognosis. Patients with lower level of peripheral blood-based inflammatory biomarkers—ANC might be the beneficiary of anlotinib.

PU-0147

中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂钙蛋白(NGAL)联合单核细 胞趋化因子-1(MCP-1)在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重 中的诊断价值

陈星如 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

本研究主要探讨中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂钙蛋白 (NGAL)联合单核细胞趋化因子-1(MCP-1)在慢性阻 塞性肺疾病急性加重合并肺炎(AECOPD-CAP)及 GOLD分级方面的诊断价值。

PU-0148

FEV1 与血 EOS 评估慢性阻塞性肺疾病的管理策略

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主题词: 一秒量; 嗜酸性粒细胞; 慢阻肺;管理策略 目的: 通过一秒量 (FEV1) 与外周血 (EOS) 评估吸入 糖皮质 (ICS) 治疗 100 例慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的临 床观察建立"评估-回顾-调整"长期随访的管理流程。给予 初始治疗后, 注意观察患者对治疗的反应, 重点评估呼 吸困难和急性加重发生情况是否改善, 了解是否存 在过度治疗的可能。探讨慢阻肺管理策略,减轻患者病 史率,提高生存质量。

PU-0149 亚段肺栓塞的诊治进展

古博 天津市胸科医院

肺栓塞 (pulmonary embolism, PE) 是心血管疾病死 亡的第三大病因, 仅次于冠心病、卒中, 但是作为亚段 肺栓塞 (subsegmental pulmonary embolism,SSPE), 其临床过程不同于近端肺栓塞。本文旨在回顾近年来亚 段肺栓塞的相关报道, 为其诊治提供依据。

PU-0150

初诊为慢性支气管炎的 DPB 一例

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本文报道1例初诊为慢性支气管炎的弥漫性泛细支气管炎(DPB)病例。

PU-0151

Plasma metabolic profiling in patients with silicosis and asbestosis

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Object To explore the circulating metabolites and related pathways in silicosis and asbestosis exposure to different mineral dusts.

Methods Plasma of 30 silicosis, 30 asbestosis, and 20 healthy controls was analyzed using liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry. Metabolic

networks and the relevance of the identified metabolic derangements were explored.

Results Compared with healthy controls, 37 and 39 dysregulated plasma metabolites were found in silicosis and asbestosis respectively, of which the levels of 22 metabolites differed. Three major pathways were identified, among which arginine and proline metabolism was identified as the most closely related metabolic pathway.

Conclusion The types and quantities of up-regulated metabolites including lipids, amino acids, and carnitines were differed between silicosis and asbestosis. Pathways inducing lung fibrosis were common to mineral dusts exposure, while pathways related to oxidative stress and tumorigenesis differed between silicosis and asbestosis.

PU-0152

盐酸达克罗宁胶浆作润滑剂在支气管镜检查中的应用

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- 1. 泉州市第一医院
- 2. 中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第 910 医院

探讨涂抹盐酸达克罗宁胶浆在支气管镜麻醉检查中的 应用效果。

PU-0153

乙酰半胱氨酸雾化吸入在新型冠状病毒肺炎中的 临床 应用

陈代刚 贵州省遵义市第一人民医院

乙酰半胱氨酸雾化吸入在新型冠状病毒肺炎 (coronavirus disease 2019, COVID-19) 中的临床疗 效。

重症新型冠状病毒肺炎合并细菌感染的抗凝药物治疗

陈代刚 贵州省遵义市第一人民医院

探索重症新型冠状病毒肺炎(Corona virus disease 2019, COVID-19)合并细菌感染患者的抗凝药物治疗策略。

PU-0155

超声对社区获得性肺炎的临床价值分析

赖燕婷、曾惠清 厦门大学附属中山医院

探讨肺部超声(LUS)对社区获得性肺炎(CAP)的诊断价值并分析其声像图特征。

PU-0156

经皮肺穿刺肺组织做 GeneXpert MTB / RIF 检测对菌 阴肺结核诊断临床研究

蒲德利 贵阳市第二人民医院

目的 探讨经皮肺穿刺肺组织做 GeneXpert MTB/RIF 检 查对菌阴肺结核诊断价值及安全性。

PU-0157

认识分子生物学和二代测序方法对肺结核的确诊意义

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1. 延安大学医学院

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3. 西安医学院

我国是结核感染高发国家,因症就诊我国特色,也是肺 结核病人散布在呼吸科的重要原因。痰涂片和培养一直 是诊断活动性肺结核的主要手段,但因检出率较低,肺 结核确诊经常依据不足。 2018 年 5 月 1 日实施国家最新结核病分类标准及诊断 标准,在活动性肺结核确诊方法里,增加了分子生物学 阳性肺结核,需满足以下两个条件:胸部影像学有活动 性肺结核相符的病变;仅分枝杆菌核酸检测阳性。 二代测序病原学诊断技术在疑难和危重患者的应用已 得到广泛认识,《中国宏基因组学第二代测序技术检测 感染病原体的临床应用专家共识》指出,对于胞内感染 菌,如结核分枝杆菌和军团菌的序列数阈值相对比较低,

通常有 1/100 万即可考虑可信。 深入认识新的检查方法在临床实践的应用价值,为后续 快速提高肺结核诊断水平,对我国肺结核防控具有重要

PU-0158 肺粘液腺癌误诊一例并文献复习

黄炎 荆州市第一人民医院

意义。

肺粘液腺癌与肺炎表现类似,极易混淆,通过对本病例 的报道、总结此类疾病的临床特点及诊疗方法,加强对 肺粘液腺癌的认知,提高该病的确诊率以及减少误诊率

PU-0159

一例血卟啉光动力治疗肺癌患者的观察与护理

李娜、黄晔、陶德利 昆明市延安医院

一例气道恶心肿瘤光动力治疗术前术后的护理。经过精 细化护理,减少患者的副反应,增加患者治愈的信心, 减轻不良反应,提高治疗效果。

PU-0160

安罗替尼三线治疗非小细胞肺癌的临床疗效观察

张燕 遵义市第一人民医院

探讨安罗替尼三线治疗非小细胞肺癌对患者生活质量 及不良反应的影响。

肺大疱合并叶外型肺隔离症1例

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

探讨肺隔离症的特点、单孔胸腔镜手术在肺隔离症中的 应用。

PU-0162

1 例肺栓塞误诊为社区获得性肺炎的病例报告

张燕 遵义市第一人民医院

肺栓塞 (pulmonary embolism,PE) 是以各种内源性或 外源性栓子堵塞肺动脉或其分支引起肺循环障碍的临 床病理生理综合征, 是一种常见的心血管急症,是继中 风和心脏病发作之后全球第三大心血管死亡原因,具有 发病急促、死亡率高等特点, 是呼吸科的危重症之一, 其中肺血栓塞栓塞症 (PTE) 最常见。

PU-0163

以宏基因组二代测序为基础的评分系统在卡氏肺孢子 菌肺炎诊断中的价值

宫原、高宝安、官莉、陈世雄、金柱 宜昌市中心人民医院

对肺孢子菌肺炎患病人群的临床特点进行分析统计,并 根据临床特点制定出早期诊断评分系统,达到对具有肺 孢子菌肺炎患病高危因素人群的早期预警、早期诊断从 而使患者得到及时治疗、改善预后的目的。

PU-0164 **软性支气管镜下冷冻肺活检 21 例分析**

王睿荣¹、巨永利¹、杨岚²、王娟¹、魏亚芝¹、李媛¹、 巨芳萍¹、邱保娣¹、刘倩¹

1. 岐山县医院呼吸与危重症医学科

2. 西安交通大学第一附属医院呼吸与危重症医学科

观察软性支气管镜下冷冻肺活检对弥漫性间质性肺疾病(DILD)的诊断价值。

PU-0165

铜陵市农村肺癌早诊早治项目肺癌筛查结果分析

杨德湘、王沣、陈晨、方平 铜陵市人民医院

分析安徽省铜陵市 2019~2020 年农村居民肺癌早诊早 治项目实施方案及筛查结果,探索适宜农村的肺癌早诊 早治实施办法。

PU-0166

布地奈德联合多索茶碱治疗慢阻肺的临床疗效探讨

黄勤 潜江市中心医院

探讨布地奈德联合多索茶碱治疗慢阻肺的临床疗效。

PU-0167

复方苦参注射液联合化疗治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的多 指标疗效观察

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

通过临床观察多西他赛加顺铂治疗老年晚期非小细胞 肺癌,联合复方苦参注射液治疗的近期临床疗效、生存 质量、止痛效果、化疗不良反应。

护士长电子工作日志在护士长管理中的应用与探索

杨静

河南省三门峡市中心医院

护士长是医院基层科室护理工作的领导者和管理者,要做好病区管理,除了要明确自己的基本任务及精通业务 技术外,还应具有科学的管理方法。

研发并应用护士长电子工作日志,是以避免纸质日志的不足。杜绝护士长遗忘、丢失质控及待处理事件信息, 有效构建护士长日常工作、质控的闭环管理。

PU-0169

Role of ferroptosis in epithelial cell injury and inflammation induced by cigarette smoke

Xin Tang, Jing Zhang, Jie Cao Tianjin Medical University General Hospital

Object This study was designed to explore the role of ferroptosis in epithelial cell injury and inflammation induced by cigarette smoke (CS), and whether the epithelial cell injury, inflammation, and ferroptosis were alleviated by curcumin (CUR).

Methods Morphological changes in cells and lung tissues were observed using an optical microscope and hematoxylin & eosin staining. Cytotoxicity and cell viability were measured by lactate dehydrogenase release CCK-8 and assays, respectively, to analyze the damage in BEAS-2B cells. The level of IL-6 and TNF- α in the cell supernatant and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid was detected by ELISA. The contents of malondialdehyde (MDA), reactive oxygen species (ROS), glutathione (GSH), and iron were determined using a related assay kit. Ferroptosisrelated protein levels were detected by Western blot.

Results CS extract (CSE) increased cell death and cytotoxicity and decreased cell viability in BEAS-2B cells. The levels of IL-6 and TNF- α were increased in the BEAS-2B cell supernatant treated with CSE. Besides, increased MDA and ROS; reduced GSH; excessive iron; downregulated SLC7A11, GPX4, and FTH1 levels; and upregulated TFR1 level were observed in CSE-treated BEAS-2B cells. These changes were rescued by pretreatment of ferrostatin-1, deferoxamine, or CUR. Moreover, CUR mitigated the lung epithelial injury, inflammation, and ferroptosisrelated changes caused by CS in rats.

Conclusion Ferroptosis could be involved in lung epithelial cell injury and inflammation induced by CS. CUR could alleviate CS-induced epithelial cell injury, inflammation, and ferroptosis, thereby contributing to the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

PU-0170

观察血清异常糖链糖蛋白表达和细胞免疫功能对肺癌 预后的影响

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

观察血清异常糖链糖蛋白(TAP)表达和细胞免疫功能 对肺癌患者预后的影响。

PU-0171

肺奴卡菌病一例报告

曾环峰、招轩娜、孙杰 广东医科大学附属医院

探讨肺奴卡菌病的临床特征,提高对肺奴卡病的临床认 识及诊疗水平。

miR-451a alleviates the lung adenocarcinoma cell malignant properties via targeting YWHAZ/14-3-3zeta

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 The First People's Hospital of Zunyi (The Third Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical University)
 Zunyi Medical University

Object miR-451a was tumor suppressor gene. YWHAZ functions as an oncogene for a variety of human malignancies, but the potential mechanism of the above two in lung cancer is still unknown.

Methods qRT-PCR was used to determine the expression of miR-451a and YWHAZ. The biological functions of miR-451a and YWHAZ were verified by CCK8, clone formation, invasion, migration and scratch assay in vitro. Kaplan-Meier was used to analyze the relationship between the level of YWHAZ and the overall survival of LUAD and LUSC patients. Dual luciferase reporter assay was employed to examine the interaction between miR-451a and YWHAZ. Western blot was used to study the proliferation and apoptosis pathway. SCID mice subcutaneously injected with knockdown YWHAZ were performed to further validate.

Results miR-451a was lower in lung adenocarcinoma tissues and lung adenocarcinoma cells, while the expression of YWHAZ was higher. The dual luciferase report experiment showed that miR-451a can target YWHAZ mRNA 3'-UTR binding, resulting in a decrease in YWHAZ expression. Overexpression of miR-451a could inhibit the proliferation, migration and invasion of lung adenocarcinoma cells and promote cell apoptosis in vitro. The high expression of YWHAZ was related to the low survival rate of lung cancer patients. The metastases in lung tissues of mice with the YWHAZ knockdown group were significantly reduced in vivo.

Conclusion miR-451a can target YWHAZ and provide target and molecular marker for the diagnosis and treatment of lung adenocarcinoma. YWHAZ can be

used as an independent risk factor for the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma.

PU-0173

Pirfenidone mediates cigarette smoke extract induced inflammation and oxidative stress in vitro and in vivo

Yiming Ma 、Lijuan Luo、Xiangming Liu、Herui Li、 Zihang Zeng、Xue He、Zijie Zhan、Yan Chen The Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University

Object Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects are two main pharmacological mechanisms of pirfenidone (PFD) besides the anti-fibrotic effect. This study aims to investigate whether PFD could mediate cigarette smoke extract (CSE) induced inflammation and oxidative stress in vitro and in vivo.

Methods BALB/C mice and alveolar epithelial (A549) cells treated with CSE were established as disease models in vivo and in vitro, and effects of PFD treatment on disease models were further measured. Hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining was used to evaluate the pathological changes in lung tissues of mice. CCK-8 assay kit was applied to measure the cells treated by viability of A549 different concentrations of PFD. Inflammation cytokine expression in cell supernatants was measured with ELISA kits. The mRNA and protein levels of inflammation and oxidative stress-related factors were determined by real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction analysis (RT-qPCR) and Western blot. Furthermore, myeloperoxidase (MPO), malondialdehyde (MDA), and total antioxidant capacity (T-AOC) were measured to detect the antioxidative activity of lung tissues. Moreover, an assay kit with fluorescent probe 2',7'-dichlorofluorescin diacetate (DCFH-DA) was used to evaluate the intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation.

Results In vitro and in vivo, PFD significantly reversed TNF- α , IL-1 β , CCL2, SOD1, and CAT mRNA level changes led by CSE; in addition, PFD significantly decreased the ratio of p-p65 to p65, and increased Nrf-

2 protein level compared with CSE group. In mice, high-dose (100mg/kg/d) PFD significantly reversed MPO and MDA increases induced by CSE. In A549 cell supernatant, PFD dramatically reversed the elevated levels of TNF- α and IL-1 β induced by CSE. Furthermore, PFD could significantly reverse the increased level of ROS induced by CSE in A549 cells. **Conclusion** Our study reveals the potential role of PFD in regulating inflammatory response and oxidative stress induced by CSE.

PU-0174

下呼吸道细菌性核酸检测在肺部感染中的临床诊断价 值

李云飞 遵义市第一人民医院

探讨下呼吸道细菌性核酸检测在肺部感染中的临床诊 断价值。

PU-0175 **巧合还是必然,这是一个问题**

刘春漪、江德鹏 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

分享一例变生意外的临床病例

PU-0176

有创机械通气序贯高流量湿化氧疗在重症肺炎并呼吸 衰竭治疗中的应用价值

喻廷凤 益阳市中心医院

探究有创机械通气序贯高流量湿化氧疗在重症肺炎并 呼吸衰竭治疗中的应用价值。

PU-0177 快速康复理念在单孔胸腔镜肺癌根治术的应用

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

探讨快速康复外科 (FTS) 理念在单孔胸腔镜 (VATS) 辅助下肺癌根治手术围手术期的临床疗效。

PU-0178

Effects of long-term macrolide therapy at low doses in stable COPD

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2. 南京医科大学附属第一人民医院

Object To evaluate, via exploratory meta-analysis, the efficacy of long-term macrolide therapy at low doses in stable COPD.

Methods A systematic literature search was performed in PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane database from inception to March 28, 2019. Randomized controlled trials (RCT) which reported long-term use of macrolides in prevention of COPD were eligible.

Results A total of 10 articles were included in this study. It was found that there was a 23% relative risk reduction in COPD exacerbations among patients taking macrolides compared to placebo (P<0.01). The median time to first exacerbation was effectively prolonged among patients taking macrolides vs placebo (P<0.01). Sub-group analysis showed erythromycin was advantageous and older patients were less responsive to macrolides.

Conclusion Long-term low dose usage of macrolides could significantly reduce the

frequency of the acute exacerbation of COPD. The treatment was well tolerated, with few adverse reactions, but it was not suitable for the elderly. It is recommended that this treatment regimen could be used in patients with GOLD grading C or D, because they have a higher risk of acute exacerbation and mortality. It needs to be further discussed whether this treatment should last for 12 months or longer.

PU-0179

Ontology-based Meta-analysis on COPD-specific Host-microbiome Interactions

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4. Guizhou Medical University

Object Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is currently the third leading cause of death in the world. The microbiome is a major pathogenesis factor in COPD. To better understanding, the hostmicrobiome interactions in COPD patients would facilitate the rational design of measures for prevention and treatment against COPD progression and exacerbation. Ontology is an emerging informatics field that emphasizes logical organization and representation of complex data and knowledge, supporting advanced data and knowledge integration and analysis. In biomedical research, ontologies are critical to data classification, representation of standards, and advanced search and analysis. In this study, we performed the systematic literature search and identified a list of bacteria that increased or decreased in COPD patients compared to proper controls given different conditions, and then analyzed the results using our recently developed communitybased Ontology of Host-Microbiome Interactions (OHMI; https://github.com/OHMI-ontology/OHMI; PMID: 31888755) as a platform.

Methods COPD-related microbiome literature was searched on PubMed with the keywords "microbiome,"

"microbiota," and "COPD". Each up-or down-regulated bacterium to be included in the study required that the the bacterial alteration in COPD-associated microbiome must be concluded from the original peerreviewed experiment-based research paper(s). The meta-analysis identified enriched (increased) or depleted (decreased) microbe in COPD patients compared to healthy controls, severe COPD patients vs moderate counterparts, and exacerbation COPD patients vs stable patients. Only those enriched (increased) or depleted (decreased) microbe in COPD patients compared to healthy controls with significant statistics (p-value < 0.05) were included in the next analysis. All the differentially regulated bacteria were mapped to the corresponding terms in the NCBI Taxonomy ontology (NCBITaxon). The Ontofox tool was then used to extract the bacterial terms and their associated ancestors in NCBITaxon in a hierarchical structure. Such information was also ontologically annotated and represented in the Ontology of Host-Microbiome Interactions (OHMI) as previously described. Protégé OWL-editor was used for ontology edit and visualization.

Results Our literature mining study identified 130 bacterias at different taxonomical levels that were increased or decreased in the respiratory system of COPD patients. Experimental assays identifying differential bacterial profiles included traditional culture-based approaches, 16S rRNA sequencing, and metagenomic sequencing. Using ontology-based bacteria classification, we found the differences between up-regulation and down-regulation bacteria under different conditions of COPD. Their taxonomical relationship under the levels of species, genus, family, order, class, phylum, and kingdom were also identified. To analyze the same species and genera under different conditions, we classify these bacteria into three categories, COPD vs healthy controls, severe COPD patients vs moderate counterparts, and exacerbation COPD patients vs stable patients. 1. Proteobacteria and Firmicutes were commonly found in the respiratory tract of COPD patients. Citrobacter was decreased in COPD patients compared to healthy control. 2. Haemophilus spp. increased in COPD
patients compared to healthy control groups, COPD exacerbation patients compared to stable control groups, and decreased in severe COPD groups compared to moderate groups. 3. Streptococcus Pneumoniae increased in the COPD patients compared to healthy controls and COPD exacerbation patients compared to stable groups.

Conclusion Our novel ontology-based literature metaanalysis supported systematic knowledge annotation, integration, and analysis, leading to the discovery of critical insights in COPD pathogenesis. Our study identified 13 species increased and 5 species depleted in the respiratory airway microbiota of COPD patients. We will build relationships between microbes and COPD with different conditions in OHMI in further study.

PU-0180

多学科合作营养风险筛查及营养干预在小儿肺炎患儿 中的应用研究

李雨铮

广东省深圳市儿童医院

评价营养风险筛查及营养干预对小儿肺炎早期营养支 持、临床指标及临床结局的影响

PU-0181

阻断 IL-6 信号可有效改善甲苯二异氰酸酯诱导的激素 抵抗型哮喘

陈树煜、邓瑶、陈荣昌 深圳呼吸疾病研究所/深圳市人民医院

越来越多的证据表明白介素 6 (IL-6) 信号在变应性哮喘的发展中起关键作用。然而,IL-6 信号在甲苯二异氰酸酯 (TDI) 诱导的混合型粒细胞气道炎症中的作用仍不清楚。目前临床上 IL-6R 单克隆抗体 (anti-IL-6R mab, 托珠单抗) 已经应用于其他难治性疾病并取得不错的疗效,然而其在重症哮喘中的作用尚缺乏体内证据。因此, 本研究的目的是: (1) 分析 IL-6 信号在 TDI 哮喘中的 作用, (2) 并评价托珠单抗对 TDI 诱导的激素抵抗型 哮喘的影响。

PU-0182

Association of red blood cell distribution width levels with connective tissue disease associated interstitial lung disease (CTD-ILD)

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Object The aim of this study was to evaluate the clinical value of red blood cell distribution width (RDW) levels in patients with connective tissue disease associated interstitial lung disease (CTD-ILD).

Methods We retrospectively reviewed 213 CTD-ILD patients and 97 CTD patients without ILD from February 2017 to February 2020. Hospital and office records were used as data sources. CTD-ILD patients were followed-up.

Results Patients with CTD-ILD had significantly higher levels of RDW than those with CTD without ILD (P<0.001). The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUROC) of RDW levels for discriminating CTD-ILD from CTD without ILD was 0.64 (95%CI: 0.57-0.70, P<0.001). The cutoff value of RDW for discriminating CTD-ILD from CTD without ILD was 13.95% with their corresponding specificity (55.9%) and sensitivity (70.1%). Correlation analyses showed that the increased RDW was significantly correlated with decreased DLCO%predicted (r=-0.211, P=0.002). Cox multiple regression analysis indicated that RDW(HR=1.495, P<0.001) was an independent factor in the survival of CTD-ILD. The best cutoff value of RDW to predict the survival of patients with CTD-ILD was 14.05% (AUC= 0.78, 95%CI: 0.72-0.84, P<0.001). The log-rank test showed a significant difference in survival between the two groups (RDW>14.05% and RDW<14.05%).

Conclusion RDW levels were higher in CTD-ILD patients and had a negative correlation with

DLCO%predicted. RDW may be an important serum biomarker for severity and prognosis of patients with CTD-ILD.

PU-0187 先天性纵隔型支气管囊肿误诊 2 例报道

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

探讨先天性纵隔型支气管源性囊肿的临床特征、诊断、 治疗方式和分析误诊的原因。

PU-0188

联合噻托溴铵对哮喘-慢性阻塞性肺疾病重叠综合征患 者的治疗效果观察孟鲁司特

韩颖莉 贵阳市第二人民医院贵阳脑科医院

探究分析孟鲁司特联合噻托溴铵对哮喘-慢性阻塞性肺 疾病重叠综合征患者的治疗效果。

PU-0189

非小细胞肺癌合并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者生存率预 测列线图模型的建立和验证

刘威、胡克 武汉大学人民医院

建立非小细胞肺癌合并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者生存 率预测模型并进行内部验证,指导临床诊疗。

PU-0190

睡眠剥夺与心血管脑神经系统相关并发症的研究进展

刘威、胡克 武汉大学人民医院

随着生活物质水平不断提升,社会的竞争压力逐渐加重, 各方面的压力导致人们的睡眠质量急速下降, 由睡眠剥 夺(sleep deprivation, SD)而导致的多种健康问题或健 康风险逐渐引起了社会的广泛关注。

PU-0183

肺康复训练对 COPD 患者肺功能和排痰能力的影响

朱英 荆州市第一人民医院

探讨肺康复对 COPD 患者肺功能和排痰能力的影响。

PU-0184

老年气道异物吸入病例一例并文献复习

李伯君 天津市胸科医院

探讨老年人气道异物的临床特点及治疗方法。

PU-0185

健康教育在 COPD 患者使用无创呼吸机治疗中的应用

韩玉芹 荆州市第一人民医院

提高患者生活质量、探讨健康教育在 COPD 患者使用 无创呼吸机治疗中的应用效果。

PU-0186 肺功能检查时与患者沟通方法的体会

程芸 荆州市第一人民医院

探讨在肺功能检查时与患者的沟通方法,以取得满意的 诊断效果。

Development and internal verification of a deterioration risk score for COVID-19 triage on admission: a multicenter nested case-control study.

Hongbing Peng¹, Chao Hu², Wusheng Deng³, Lingmei Huang⁴

- 1. Loudi Central Hospital
- 2. 湘潭市中心医院
- 3. 邵阳市中心医院
- 4. 岳阳市第一人民医院

Object Active treatment before deterioration of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) can improve the prognosis. Thus, there is a crucial need for a deterioration risk score of COVID-19 (DRS-COVID-19) to identify patients with a high risk of deterioration and perform triage.

Methods We conducted a multicenter nested casecontrol study with 200 confirmed symptomatic COVID-19 patients. A combination of the least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO), directed acyclic graph (DAG) and change-in-estimate (CIE) was used to screen out independent risk factors for the multivariate logistic regression model (DRS-COVID-19) from 41 variables in epidemiological, demographic, clinical and imaging data. DRS-COVID-19 can be used to predict the risk of future deterioration (a composite endpoint of deterioration: progression, severe, critical and mortality). The performance of the model was evaluated in terms of discrimination, calibration and accuracy, clinical application through internal validation by the bootstrap resampling (1000 times). We used a nomogram and a network calculator to present the model.

Results In the nested case-cohort, 50 cases reached the compound endpoint, including 12 progression, 23 severe, 13 critical and 2 mortality cases. Six independent risk factors (dyspnea, incubation period, age, lymphocyte count, C-reactive protein and semiquantitative CT score) were selected and included in the DRS-COVID-19 model. The score has good fitting (Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness, P = 0.45), high discrimination (the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve, AUC, 0.980; 95%CI, 0.965-0.996) as well as excellent calibration and clinical benefits. The precision-recall (PR) curve showed the model to excellent classifier be an (AUCPR 0.924). We prepared a nomogram and a freely available online calculator (https://deteriorationrisk-score-of-covid-19.shinyapps.io/DynNomapp/). Conclusion In the study, the proposed DRS-COVID-19 model based on the clinical characteristics at admission is helpful to perform triage and achieve early active treatment of aggravated high-risk COVID-19 patients, improve the clinical prognosis and optimize the medical resources.

PU-0192

慢性阻塞性肺疾病评估测试问卷有助于识别焦虑抑郁

刘美杉、李宇娜、尹丹枫、黄克武 首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院

评价慢阻肺评估测试问卷(COPD assessment test, CAT)在识别慢阻肺患者焦虑抑郁中的价值。

PU-0193

乙酰半胱氨酸雾化治疗在开胸肺癌根治术后的应用

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

探讨吸入用乙酰半胱氨酸溶液在开胸肺癌根治术后的 应用效果。

荆州城区下呼吸道感染病原体分布及药敏分析

肖宇、肖卫 荆州市第一人民医院

本研究对荆州市第一人民医院呼吸内科 2017 年-2019 年因下呼吸道感染住院的患者进行病原学检查和药敏 结果分析。了解荆州城区的下呼吸道感染的病原学分布、 对抗生素的耐药情况及耐药菌株的变迁。

PU-0195

组蛋白去乙酰化酶诱导肺泡上皮细胞发生内质网应激

朱红兰 遵义医科大学第三附属医院

探讨组蛋白去乙酰化酶是否可诱导肺泡上皮细胞发生内质网应激

PU-0196

IL-6 在新型冠状病毒肺炎治疗中的展望

钟正平、林明琴、骆书伟 遵义市第四人民医院

通过总结 IL-6 的特性及其在新型冠状病毒肺炎 (COVID-19)患者中的变化规律及应用情况,为 COVID-19的分子治疗提供一定思路。

PU-0197 原发性肺癌术后鼻尖转移癌1例

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

探讨原发性肺癌术后鼻尖转移癌特点及治疗。

PU-0198

组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂通过上调 Smad 抑制肺泡上 皮细胞上皮间质转化的研究

朱红兰 遵义医科大学第三附属医院

研究组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂 SAHA 在肺泡上皮细胞 上皮间质转化中作用的分子机制。

PU-0199

疫情期间慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者多元化居家管理策略 应用效果评价

李春玉 荆州市中心医院

评价新型冠状病毒肺炎突发公共卫生事件期间,慢性阻 塞性肺疾病患者多元化居家管理策略的应用效果。

PU-0200

观察孟鲁司特联合噻托溴铵对哮喘-慢性阻塞性肺疾病 重叠综合征患者的治疗效果

韩颖莉 贵阳市第二人民医院贵阳脑科医院

目的:探究分析孟鲁司特联合噻托溴铵对哮喘-慢性阻塞 性肺疾病重叠综合征患者的治疗效果。

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PU-0201
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实施心理护理对肺癌患者负面情绪的改善效果及满意 度分析

曹磊磊、许飞 南昌大学第一附属医院

探讨实施心理护理对肺癌患者负面情绪的改善效果及 满意度。

非小细胞肺癌中环状 RNA (circ-0001955) 通过调控微 小 RNA (miR-646) / FZD4 轴激活 Wnt 通路促进肿瘤 的发展

贾剑超、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院

报道称 FZD4 (frizzled homolog 4)是一种跨膜受体,介 导 Wnt 信号转导,导致核β-catenin 的积累和 Wnt 靶基 因的激活继而促进肺癌细胞的增殖。环状 RNA (circRNAs) 被认为是与人类癌症有关的功能性非编码 RNA。然而,在非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)中, circRNAs 促进 FZD4 诱导细胞 发生失调并异常增殖的机制尚未清楚。因此,我们初步 探讨了在 NSCLC 中环状 RNA (hsa_circ_0001955)和 FZD4 促进肺细胞异常增殖的功能和机制。

PU-0203

原发性肺透明细胞癌 1 例

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

探讨原发性肺透明细胞癌的特点及手术治疗。

PU-0204

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停相关的恶性心律失常

王建青¹、赵丹¹、王彦¹、刘素彦¹、陈宝元¹、朱磊² 1. 天津医科大学总医院

2. 天津市肿瘤医院 (天津医科大学肿瘤医院)

探讨阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OSA)与恶性心律失常的关系, 为临床个体化治疗提供理论依据。

PU-0205

特发性肺纤维化合并肺腺癌误诊为肺曲霉菌病2例报道

刘小琴、赵琪、李慧、曹敏、苗立云、蔡后荣、肖永龙 南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院

回顾性分析 2 例特发性肺纤维化合并肺腺癌患者误诊为 合并曲霉菌病患者的临床特点和治疗经过。

PU-0206

Meta - analysis of chest CTfeatures of patientswith COVID - 19 pneumonia

Ying Zheng、suqin ben Shanghai General Hospital

Object perform a meta - analysis regarding the chest computedtomography (CT) manifestations of coronavirus disease - 2019 (COVID - 19) pneumoniapatients.

Methods PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane Library databases were searched from1 December 2019 to 1 May 2020 using the keywords of "COVID - 19 virus," "the 2019novel coronavirus," "novel coronavirus," and "COVID - 19." Studies that evaluated the CTmanifestations of common and severe COVID - 19 pneumonia were included.

Results Among the9736 searched results, 15 articles describing 1453 common patients and 697 severepatients met the inclusion criteria. Based on the CT images, the common patients wereless frequent to exhibit consolidation (odds ratio [OR] = 0.31), pleural effusion (OR =0.19), lymphadenopathy (OR = 0.17), crazy - paving pattern (OR = 0.22), interlobularseptal thickening (OR = 0.27), reticulation (OR = 0.20), traction bronchiectasis (OR =0.40) with over two lobes involved (OR = 0.07) and central distribution (OR = 0.18) while more frequent to bear unilateral pneumonia (OR = 4.65) involving one lobe(OR = 13.84) or two lobes (OR = 6.95) when compared with severe patients. Other CTfeatures including ground - glass opacities (P = .404), air bronchogram (P = .070), nodule(P = .093), bronchial wall thickening (P = .15), subpleural band (P

= .983), vascular enlargement (P = .207), and peripheral distribution (P = .668) did not have a significantassociation with the severity of the disease. No publication bias among the selectedstudies was suggested (Harbord's tests, P > .05 for all.) **Conclusion** We obtained reliable estimatesof the chest CT manifestations of COVID - 19 pneumonia patients, which might providean important clue for the

diagnosis and classification of COVID - 19 pneumonia

PU-0207

原发性巨大肺肉瘤 1 例

任占良 陕西中医药大学附属医院

探讨原发性巨大肺肉瘤的特点及治疗。

PU-0208

胸膜间皮瘤一例

何秋林 成都医学院第一附属医院

探讨恩度联合顺铂胸腔灌注治疗恶性胸膜间皮瘤的疗 效

PU-0209

慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者并发肺栓塞危险因 素的 Meta 分析

吴建华、孙玉景、任建国、王耀勇 山西省汾阳医院

系统分析慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期 (AECOPD) 患者并发肺栓塞 (PE) 的危险因素。

PU-0210 肺吸虫病致胸腔积液一例

李依婷、曹超 宁波市第一医院

通过分析胸腔积液为主要表现的肺吸虫病例一例,提高 医务工作者对肺吸虫病的重视和认知。

PU-0211

铜陵地区抗菌药物使用频度与鲍曼不动杆菌耐药率的 相关性分析

王沣 铜陵市人民医院

分析常见抗菌药物使用频度与鲍曼不动杆菌 (Acinetobacter baumannii, AB) 耐药性的相关性,为规 范临床合理用药提供依据。

PU-0212

Anxiety and depression are associated with reduced quality of life, increased cough duration and history of anaphylaxis in chronic cough

Yiting Li, Chao Cao, Yunxin Ji Ningbo First Hospital

Object Cough is a common symptom of many diseases, and chronic cough has led to a substantial socioeconomic burden globally. Psychiatric comorbidities are reported in many chronic diseases. However, the relationship between mental disorders and chronic cough remains unclear.

Methods 238 patients (96 males and 142 females) with chronic cough were enrolled in this study. Responses were collected using the Cough Visual Analog Scale, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), and the Leicester Cough Questionnaire. **Results** According to the HADS, 9.2% and 6.3% of patients were identified as having anxiety and depression, respectively. Patients with anxiety and

depression were more likely to have a reduced quality of life. Cough duration, cough severity and history of anaphylaxis were also found as risk factors for reduced quality of life in patients with chronic cough. A longer duration of cough was positively associated with increased symptoms of anxiety, but the severity of cough was not. 31.1% of patients reported a history of anaphylaxis; more severe symptoms of anxiety and depression were observed in these patients. Also, more female patients were found with a history of anaphylaxis and reduced cough-related quality of life. Conclusion Patients with symptoms of anxiety, depression, longer cough duration, more severe cough and a history of anaphylaxis may reduce the quality of life in patients with chronic cough. Cough duration and a history of anaphylaxis are associated with symptoms of anxiety and depression. Therefore, increased attention is needed for the mental health of patients with chronic cough, particularly in those with long cough duration or a history of anaphylaxis.

PU-0213

Management of severe pulmonary alveolar proteinosis: how to perform whole-lung lavage safely-a retrospective study

Qiang Chen, Li Zhang, Yue chuan Li, Guan hua Li, Xiao yun Zhao Tianjin chest hospital

Object Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (PAP) is a rare disease characterized by alveolar accumulation of surfactant material with resulting hypoxemia and reduced lung function. Whole-lung lavage (WLL) is a well-established treatment option for PAP. However, patients presenting with PAP are often suffer from the complications after WLL, such as hemodynamic collapse, pneumothorax, hydrothorax, refractory hypoxemia and events that resulted in termination of the procedure. We observed that a more restrictive, accurate lung lavage fluid management might lead to a shortened length of hospitalization and a decreased rate of complications in our patients. The aim of this

article is to provide a detailed management experiences of WLL, especially the innovation mode of the lung lavage fluid management system.

Methods We present 5 patients with idiopathic PAP, each one had been treated twice with WLL. Management involves accurate lung lavage fluid management through the 'weighing system' designed by our center, maintenance of satisfactory ventilation, prevention of secondary pulmonary complications, and adequate postoperative management. Our preferred method is to lavage one lung at a time, with the patient supine, filling to functional residual capacity (FRC) and repeating cycles of drainage and instillation with chest percussion until the effluent is clear. In our technique, saline for lung lavage and the recruited lavage weighed as accurately as possible before and after the lung lavage ,instead of measuring lavage volume only. Individual operative reports were reviewed for procedure characteristics (duration, order of WLL, lavage weight) in all of cases during the procedure. Preoperative diagnostic tests including radiographic imaging (chest x-ray, computed tomography (CT) of the thorax), arterial blood gas (ABG), pulmonary function tests (PFTs), bronchioalveolar lavage (BAL), results were reviewed. Patient oxygen saturations and oxygen requirements were collected preoperatively, intraoperatively, following extubation and upon hospital discharge. At the same time, we also conducted clinical follow-up of the patient at 1 month and 6 months to observe the prognosis and the occurrence of complications.

Results Successful WLL, realized by accurate lung lavage fluid management through the 'weighing system' designed by our center, by visual clearing of lavage fluid, was completed in 90% of cases. Whole lung-lavage was terminated prematurely in 10% of cases(refractory hypoxia most common), while 10% of cases were found to have 30-day complications. There were no cases of intraoperative death, hemodynamic collapse, pneumothorax/hydrothorax, or need for emergent re-intubation. Postoperative clinical follow-up at our institution within 6 months of WLL showed 80% of patients reported improvement in symptoms and/or functional status. The intra-patient mean interval

between two consecutive WLLs was 15.7 ± 13.6 months. When baseline data among never lavaged and PAP patients lavaged at least once were compared, the need for lavage was significantly associated with serum biomarkers (CEA, Cyfra, LDH), lung function parameters forced vital capacity (FVC), and lung diffusing capacity (Dlco).With the accurate lung lavage management, the clinical complication of WLL were significantly reduced compared with previous case reports.

Conclusion WLL remains first line therapy for PAP. Considerable knowledge and experience has been acquired in the performance of this procedure since it was initially described in 1964. There are no guidelines standardizing the procedure. Careful planning especially the restrictive, accurate lung lavage fluid management of this procedure is essential to optimize safety and efficacy. Our study provided a detailed experience of the technique, equipment needed and logistic considerations as well as providing a simple and operative lavage fluid management system for WLL, which effectively reduce the incidence of complications.

PU-0214

护理预防干预对呼吸重症监护病房医院感染的影响

杨豫宛、何姮、陈梅、黄进燕 贵州省人民医院

研究护理预防干预因素对医院重症监护病房中医院感 染的影响。

PU-0215 噻托溴铵联合茚达特罗治疗慢阻肺的疗效观察

扶泽南 遵义市第一人民医院

观察噻托溴铵联合茚达特罗治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病的 疗效。 PU-0216

社区两种不同筛检流程对慢性阻塞性肺疾病检出效果 的对比

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- 2. 东环街卫生服务中心
- 3. 市桥街卫生服务中心

对比分析两种慢性阻塞性肺疾病的初筛流程,探讨有利于社区开展的模式。

PU-0217

骨化性气管支气管病 1 例报道并文献复习

舒鹰、李荆萍 潜江市中心医院

通过对1例骨化性气管支气管病患者资料复习及查阅相 关文献,提高对该病的认识。

PU-0218

特发性肺纤维化综述

李彭媚 荆州市第一人民医院

总结特发性肺纤维化的病理生理学,环境、遗传、表观 遗传重编程、分泌、上皮细胞、成纤维细胞、免疫系统 等对 IPF 的作用。

RIPK3 expression and prognostic analysis in lung squamous cell carcinoma

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2. 中南大学湘雅医院

Object To illuminate RIPK3 expression and prognostic analysis in lung squamous cell carcinoma(LUSC).

Methods In this analysis, RIPK3 expression in LUSC tumor tissues was evaluated across the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) and The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) databases. All TCGA-LUSC samples were divided into high expression RIPK3 (H-RIPK3) group and median/low expression RIPK3 (M/L-RIPK3) group, and the survival analysis was performed basing on the TCGA profile. The correlation between RIPK3 expression and clinical traits was analyzed in the UALCAN database. A Cox regression analysis was prepared to address the influence of independent factors on overall survival (OS) of LUSC patients. Then, Pearson analysis was performed to screen the related genes of RIPK3. Metascape software predicted the interaction of RIPK3 and performed a functional enrichment analysis. The Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway related to RIPK3 was analyzed by a single-gene's Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GESA). Finally, in the combination of the Estimation of STromal and Immune cells in MAlignant Tumours using Expression data (ESTIMATE) algorithm, single-sample gene set enrichment analysis (ssGSEA) method, and Tumor immune dysfunction and exclusion (TIDE) algorithm, the immune infiltration landscape and response to immunotherapy between H-RIPK3 and M/L-RIPK3 groups were analyzed.

Results We found that the expression of RIPK3 was significantly downregulated in tumor tissues comparing to normal tissues (all P < 0.001), and the decreased RIPK3 mRNA level was significantly correlated with poor OS in the TCGA cohort (P = 0.042). An expression analysis performed in the TCGA and GEO databases revealed that RIPK3 was

significantly downregulated in tumor tissues normal tissues (all P < 0.001). comparing to Decreased RIPK3 mRNA expression was significantly correlated with poor OS in the TCGA cohort (P = 0.042). Furthermore, in reformed smoker (≥ 15 years; P = 0.027), males (P = 0.022), stage I - II (P = 0.021), and advanced age (\geq 65; P = 0.044), the downregulation of RIPK3 expression was more significant for the OS prognostic value. RIPK3 had also been proved to be an independent prognostic factor. Functional annotations indicated that RIPK3 and its related genes were involved in the immune and inflammatory response signaling pathways. ESTIMATE and ssGSEA analysis found that the H-RIPK3 group had a higher ESTIMATE score, and most of the immune cells had a superior degree of infiltration in the H-RIPK3 group. Moreover, TIDE analysis demonstrated that the H-RIPK3 group may respond to the treatment with immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs). Conclusion In this study, through a series of bioinformatics analyses, we found that RIPK3 was capable of affecting the prognosis of LUSC patients by participating in a large number of immune-related pathways. Our research also provided a theoretical basis for clinical immunotherapy of LUSC patients.

PU-0220 靶向治疗药物恩沙替尼副反应1例

戢太兵 武汉亚心总医院

分享新型靶向治疗药物恩沙替尼副作用 1 例,供大家一 起学习。

PU-0221

奥马珠单抗治疗老年哮喘临床分析

姚红梅、石庆柳、余倩、张翊玲 贵州省人民医院

探讨奥马珠单抗治疗老年哮喘的临床疗效及安全性

肺炎克雷伯菌的耐药率与抗菌药物使用频度的相关性 分析

方平、王沣 安徽省铜陵市人民医院

了解肺炎克雷伯菌(KPN)的耐药性与常见抗菌药物使用频度的相关性,为抗菌药物的管理和合理使用提供依据

PU-0223

雾化吸入抗菌药物辅助治疗呼吸系统感染性疾病的有 效性及安全性分析

王思思¹、武俊平²、邵红霞²、李雪²、吴琦³

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- 3. 天津医科大学总医院

本研究采用荟萃分析的方法,针对国内外已发表的在呼吸系统感染性疾病的治疗及辅助治疗中,运用了抗菌药物雾化吸入这一给药方式的研究进行综合分析,旨在对 其有效性和安全性作一系统评价。

PU-0224

慢性阻塞性肺疾病与 2019 冠状病毒病患者下呼吸道微 生态菌群对比分析

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2019 冠状病毒病 (COVID-19, 也称新型冠状病毒肺炎) 是由人冠状病毒 SARS-CoV-2 引起,以呼吸系统感染为 主的全身系统性疾病。主要表现为发热、咳嗽、呼吸困 难等症状。慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD, 简称慢阻肺) 是常见的慢性呼吸系统疾病,表现为反复发作的咳嗽、 气促和进行性加重的呼吸困难等。慢阻肺居全世界死亡 原因的第三位。Meta 分析表明慢阻肺患者感染 COVID-19 的风险增加 5 倍以上,同时也是 COVID -19 患者发 展成重症的最强预测指标。呼吸系统疾病感染常引起微 生态菌群失衡,使共生菌群减少,机会致病菌增多。掌 握上述患者下呼吸道细菌的变化将为临床诊治选择抗 生素、抗病毒药、激素等引起菌群变化的药物提供新的 思路。

PU-0225

信迪利单抗单药治疗 PD-L1 阴性晚期肺鳞癌一例

胡学进 重庆市璧山区人民医院

评估 PD-L1 阴性晚期肺鳞癌患者免疫治疗效果。

PU-0226

Efficacy of Integrated Traditional Chinese Medicine and Western Medicine for Treatment of Pneumoconiosis: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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- 4. 江苏省中医院呼吸科

Object To evaluate the effectiveness of combination of traditional Chinese medicine with western medicine for pneumoconiosis.

Methods We systematically searched for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) describing the treatment of pneumoconiosis by CM- included therapy using PubMed, Embase, The Cochrane Library, Web of Science, SinoMed, CNKI, VIP and Wanfang Databases from their inception to April 4, 2021. The outcome measures included functional capacity, 6-

minute walking distance (6MWD), blood gas analysis, St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ), modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) dyspnea scale, hematological biomarkers associated with fibrosis, and humoral immunity index.

Results Twenty-three RCTs, comprising a total of 2073 cases were included in the present meta-analysis. Of these, 1063 patients were treated by Chinese integrated Chinese and western medicine and 1010 cases were treated by routine treatment. The results showed that the combined treatment improved FEV1/L (MD 0.28, 95% CI 0.15 to 0.42, P<0.0001), FEV1% (MD 5.31, 95% CI 2.13 to 8.48, P=0.001), FVC/L(MD 0.37, 95% CI 0.19 to 0.55, P<0.0001), FEV1/FVC% (MD 2.95, 95% CI 0.91 to 4.98, P=0.004), 6MWT (MD 33.84, 95% CI 13.61 to 54.01, P=0.001), PO2 (MD 7.28, 95% CI 2.43 to 12.13, P=0.003) , and decreased mMRC (MD -0.46, 95% CI -0.62 to -0.29, P<0.00001) and SGRQ (MD -10.32, 95% CI -15.02 to -5.63, P<0.0001). However, there was no significant difference in TGF-B1 (MD 0.88, 95% CI -0.26 to 2.02, P=0.13) and IgA, IgM, IgG (MD 0.45, 95% CI -0.16 to 1.06) between CM and control groups.

Conclusion The systematic review indicated that CM+WM treatment can improve pulmonary function and activity tolerance in patients with pneumoconiosis. In view of the high heterogeneity of the research, more large-scale and high-quality RCTs are warranted to clarify our findings.

PU-0227

11472 株常见革兰氏阴性杆菌的 分布特点及耐药性分 析

方平 安徽省铜陵市人民医院

分析铜陵市人民医院住院患者常见革兰氏阴性杆菌感 染病原菌分布及耐药特征,为指导临床医师合理使用抗 菌素提供科学依据。

PU-0228 提高患者肺康复依从性的思考

冯蕊蕊

内蒙古自治区人民医院

肺康复治疗的目的是稳定或逆转疾病的全身表现,减轻 患者的呼吸困难症状、增强患者的活动能力、改善患者 的生活质量,减少医疗费用。近年来,肺康复技术在呼 吸系统慢性疾病患者中的应用日渐成熟,且能明显改善 患者的心肺功能和生活质量。但肺康复的依从性还有待 提高。本文通过查阅文献,总结其他康复相关领域经验, 旨在为提升患者肺康复运动的依从性,改善患者的生活 质量,减少医疗费用提供依据。

PU-0229

延续性护理干预在肺癌化疗患者防治深静脉血栓效果 研究

程丽 内蒙古医科大学附属医院

分析和探究延续性护理干预在肺癌化疗患者防治深静 脉血栓的影响。

PU-0230

不同胸膜角度下 CT 引导经皮肺穿刺活检评估胸膜下结 节的临床价值

冯伟 武汉市肺科医院

分析不同胸膜角度下 CT 引导经皮肺穿刺活检评估胸膜 下结节的临床价值。

超高龄 OSA 患者的临床特征分析并文献复习

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超高龄患者的 OSA 诊断常常被忽略,本研究旨在分析 总结 80 岁以上的老龄 OSA 患者的临床特征及死亡情 况,并进行文献复习。

PU-0232

circ0000419 通过 miR-147/RAB3IP 通路调控肺癌增 殖的机制研究

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肺癌是我国发病率和死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤,研究肺癌 发生发展的分子机制对其未来的诊断、治疗及预后有着 重要的意义。环状 RNA 是一种特殊的非编码 RNA,与 传统线性 RNA 不同,circRNA 通过反向剪接形成稳定 的闭环结构,不受 RNA 外切酶的影响,表达稳定,不 易降解。研究表明,circRNA 分子富含 microRNA (miRNA)结合位点,在细胞中起到 miRNA 海绵的作 用,进而解除 miRNA 对其靶基因的抑制作用,升高靶 基因的表达水平,进而调控疫病的进程。目前,多项研 究表明,circRNA 深入参与肺癌、胃癌、食管癌等多种 恶性肿瘤的发生发展。本研究通过探索 circ0000419 在 肺癌发展中的功能,深入研究其分子机制,为肺癌的诊 断、治疗提供新的思路。

PU-0233 27 例隐源性机化性肺炎的的数据体现

刘青清、欧阳若芸、梁青春 中南大学湘雅二医院

病因尚不明确的 OP 称为隐源性机化性肺炎 (cryptogenic organizing pneumonia, COP),属于特 发性肺间质病变中的一种少见类型。多形性、多边形及 游走性的影像学特点对诊断 SOP 具有一定意义,最终 需依靠组织病理学确诊。糖皮质激素对大部分 COP 患者疗效理想,但停药或减量过快易引起复发。

通过分析隐源性机化性肺炎 COP 患者临床表现、影像、 病理的特点及治疗方法,提高对该疾病的认识和诊治水 平。

PU-0234

胸闷、红细胞增多为主诉的阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气 综合征一例

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探讨红细胞增多与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 的关系

PU-0235

特殊病例的"特事特办":一例新型冠状病毒肺炎患者的 远程营养治疗

阿丽玛、郭瑞芳、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院

本文通过分析一例新型冠状病毒肺炎(简称新冠肺炎) 患者远程营养治疗的全过程,探讨如何在新冠肺炎救治 过程中提供合理的营养治疗及营养监测。

PU-0236

住院患者静脉血栓栓塞症护理相关性预防措施的研究 进展

赵帆、邵翔 中日友好医院

对住院患者 VTE 预防中的护理干预措施进行总结,希望能够对住院患者进行临床护理预防 VTE 提供借鉴和参考。

疆藏多民族地区牧民慢性阻塞性肺病流行病学分析

隆寰宇、郭岩斐 北京医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, COPD)是一种可以预防和治疗的常见疾病,该病发病率和死亡率均较高,但在全世界范围内牧民的 COPD 患病情况仍缺乏了解。本研究旨在调查 2015-2016 年新疆西藏多民族地区 15 岁及以上牧民 COPD 的患病率,并分析其相关危险因素,为 COPD 的防治提供依据。

PU-0238

Single-inhaler Triple vs Single-inhaler Dual Therapy in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: A Meta-analysis of Randomized Control Trials

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Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a worldwide public health challenge with a high prevalence. morbidity, and mortality. Regular administration of inhaled drugs including long-acting beta2-agonists (LABA), long-acting muscarinic antagonists (LAMA), and inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) is widely acknowledged as a major component of treatment of COPD. The Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) management strategy recommends using ICS/LABA+LAMA for patients with persistent breathlessness, exercise limitation or persistent exacerbations, but it doesn't specify when to use single-inhaler triple therapy. Single-inhaler triple therapy may be of benefit in patients with COPD, by decreasing inhaler errors, improving adherence rates, and decreasing healthcare costs. In some RCTs comparing triple therapy with dual therapy in COPD there might be a bias resulting

from use of multiple inhaler devices. This metaanalysis included only RCTs that compared ICS/LABA/LAMA vs. LABA/LAMA or ICS/LABA using a single device.

Methods We systematically reviewed the randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of single-inhaler triple therapy in patients with COPD. We used the following search terms in the PubMed, MEDLINE (OvidSP), EMBASE and Cochrane Library databases to investigate the effect of single-inhaler triple therapy in COPD. Primary end points were: the effect of single-inhaler triple therapy on all-cause mortality, risk of acute exacerbation of COPD (AECOPD), and some safety endpoints, compared with single-inhaler dual therapy. Cochrane Collaboration's tool was used to assess quality of each randomized trial and risk of bias.

Results A total of 25,171 patients suffering from COPD were recruited for the 6 studies: 11,420 patients were treated with single-inhaler triple therapy, 5,588 patients were treated with LABA/LAMA FDC and 8,163 patients were treated with ICS/LABA FDC. This metaanalysis indicated that single-inhaler triple therapy resulted in a significantly lower rate of all-cause mortality than LABA/LAMA FDC (risk ratio, 0.70; 95% CI 0.56 - 0.88; P < 0.01). Single-inhaler triple therapy reduced the risk of exacerbation compared to ICS/LABA FDC (rate ratio, 0.85; 95% CI 0.81 - 0.88; P < 0.01) and LABA/LAMA FDC (rate ratio, 0.74; 95% CI 0.67 - 0.81; P < 0.01). Time to first exacerbation was significantly longer in patients under single-inhaler triple therapy, compared with those on ICS/LABA FDC (hazard ratio, 0.86; 95% CI 0.82 - 0.90; P < 0.01) and LABA/LAMA FDC (hazard ratio, 0.86; 95% CI 0.82 -0.90; P < 0.01). Trough FEV1 increased significantly more under single-inhaler triple therapy than under ICS/LABA FDC (mean difference, 103.4 ml; 95% CI 64.65 - 142.15; P < 0.01). Single-inhaler triple therapy was not associated with an increase in adverse events or serious adverse events (P > 0.05) when compared with single-inhaler dual therapy. Risk of pneumonia was however significantly higher with ICS/LAMA/LABA FDC than with LABA/LAMA FDC (risk ratio, 1.55; 95% CI 1.35 - 1.80; P < 0.01).

Conclusion This meta-analysis aimed to investigate the long - term effects of single-inhaler triple therapy, compared with single-inhaler dual therapy (ICS/LABA or LABA/LAMA FDC) for the treatment of COPD. Our results suggest that the ICS/LAMA/LABA FDC was more effective in reducing all-cause mortality than LABA/LAMA FDC, and more effective in reducing risk of moderate or severe COPD exacerbations and prolonging time to first exacerbation than ICS/LABA or LABA/LAMA FDC. Furthermore, single-inhaler triple therapy had a significantly higher impact on both lung function (FEV1 trough) compared to ICS/LABA FDC. However, risk of pneumonia was significantly higher with ICS/LAMA/LABA FDC than with LABA/LAMA FDC.

PU-0239

全麻支气管镜冷冻治疗在成人异物吸入中的应用

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本研究回顾性研究了全麻支气管镜冷冻疗法应用于成人气道异物取出的安全性和有效性。

PU-0240 发热待查患者确诊线索分析

张明生 天津静海区(人民)医院

目的:探讨不明原因发热患者诊治过程中有价值的线索。

PU-0241

慢阻肺护理专科门诊在稳定期 COPD 患者肺康复训练 中的应用

陈凌波

萍乡市人民医院

目的探究慢阻肺护理专科门诊在稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者肺康复训练中的应用效果。

PU-0242

右美托咪定在病毒性肺炎机械通气患者中的应用

王中新、余红 贵州省人民医院

探讨呼吸重症监护病房病毒性肺炎机械通气患者予以 右美托咪定治疗的临床疗效与安全性。

PU-0243

Public Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Behaviors Towards Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) during a National Epidemic – China

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Object The rapid outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) posed a serious threat to China, followed by compulsive measures taken against the national emergency to control its further spread. This study was designed to describe residents' knowledge, attitudes and practice behaviors (KAP) during the outbreak of COVID-19.

Methods An anonymous online questionnaire was randomly administrated to residents in mainland China

between Mar 7 and Mar 16, 2020. Residents' responses to KAP were quantified by descriptive and stratified analyses. Multiple Logistic Regression model was employed to identify risk factors associated with KAP scores.

Results A total of 10,195 participants were enrolled from 32 provinces of China. Participants of the \geq 61 years group had higher KAP scores (adjusted Odds Ratio [ORadj] =4.8, 95% Confidence Interval [CI]: 3.0-7.7, P<0.0001), and the married participants and those in low income family had higher scores of KAP (ORadj=1.2, 95% CI:1.1-1.3; ORadj =1.8, 95%CI:1.6-2.2, respectively, both P<0.0001). The participants living with more than two family members had higher scores in an increasing ORs when the family members increased (ORadj =1.3, 95%CI:1.1 -1.6, P=0.013; ORadj =1.3, 95%CI:1.1-1.6, P=0.003; ORadj =1.3, 95%CI:1.0-1.6, P=0.02; for groups of 2, 3-4 and \geq 5, respectively).

Conclusion More than 85% of participants responded positively towards the mandatory public health interventions implemented nationwide by the Chinese authorities. These effective practices seem to be related with a proper attitude generated by the increased knowledge and better awareness of the risks related to the pandemic COVID-19 and the consequent need for safe and responsible behavior.

PU-0244

应用血液 NGS 诊断布鲁氏杆菌病 1 例

杨晶 湘潭市中心医院

布鲁氏菌病是一种由布鲁氏菌引起的动物源性传染性 疾病,近几年来发病率逐步升高。布鲁氏菌可以引起人 体多器官损害且缺乏典型的临床表现,因此临床上存在 误诊、误治。

PU-0245

降钙素原测定在卒中相关性肺炎诊断中的研究进展

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降钙素原测定在卒中相关性肺炎诊断中的研究进展本 文为综述

PU-0246

典型病例分享-肺奴卡菌一例分享

孙禾、顾霞、陈思、李强 上海市东方医院

84 岁女患。以"反复咳嗽、咳痰 30 余年, 加重 1 周"为 主诉入院。诉时有咳黄脓痰,质粘,不易咳出;间断发 热;偶有咳血,为痰中带血丝;症状迁延并逐渐加重; 入院前1周受凉后上述症状再次加重,夜间尤甚。活动 耐力明显下降,伴有纳差,恶心。近年来每年因发热咳 嗽、咳痰、呼吸困难加重住院 2-3 次。既往曾诊断"支气 管扩张症","温德米尔夫人综合征"。查体:轮椅推入病 房,体形消瘦,营养不良,呈慢性消耗状态,有杵状指 趾。双肺呼吸音低,可闻及散在的湿性啰音,粗大的痰 鸣音, 双侧双下肺野为著, 心率: 92次/分, 律齐, 各瓣 膜听诊区未闻及杂音,腹部查体无异常发现,双下肢未 见浮肿,生理反射存在,病理征未引出。主要辅助检查: 入院血常规:WBC 8.52X109/L, NE% 72.2%; 血清淀 粉样蛋白 276.42; CRP 153.11mg/L; PCT 0.052 ng/ml; ESR 75mm/h; LPS 166.8 pg/L, 胸部 CT: 沿支气管分 布的, 双肺多发的实变、渗出影, 伴树芽征和支气管扩 张, 实变病灶中可见到小含气囊腔, 病变主要累及右肺 中叶, 左舌叶及双下肺。四肢血管超声未见到静脉血栓。 血液肿瘤标记物(-);结缔组织病及血管炎相关化验(-); 细胞及体液免疫相关检查(-);痰普通细菌涂片、培养、 DNA (-) 抗原抗体检测 (-) 外周血 T-SPOT (-), 结核 杆菌抗体(-),痰抗酸杆菌涂片、培养、特染、DNA, XPERT 均 (-) 非结核分枝杆菌涂片、培养、特染均 (-) 呼吸道常见病毒 PCR DNA(-), RNA (-)。入院行全麻 支气管镜下肺泡盥洗术加支气管肺泡灌洗液病原学检

测。镜下所见:气管至左右主支气管及各叶段支气管腔 内见到大量的脓性分泌物,各叶段支气管粘膜充血水肿, 触之易出血,右肺中叶及左舌叶粘膜可见到点状溃疡, 吸除腔内脓性分泌物,各叶段支气管内注入 0.9% NaCl 局部冲洗,后于右肺中叶及左舌叶行支气管肺泡灌洗, 盥洗液细胞学结果示:无色浑浊,细胞总数 720 个,NE% 95%。盥洗液 NGS DNA 示豚鼠耳炎奴卡菌序列数 6397 个, RNA 豚鼠耳炎奴卡菌序列数 23 个,人副流 感病毒 1 型序列数 10979 个。

PU-0247

N-末端脑钠肽前体在老年人肺血栓 栓塞症和心力衰竭 中的作用

樊蓉 荆州市第一人民医院

探讨 N-末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)在以急性呼吸困 难为主要临床表现的急性肺血栓栓塞症(APE)和充血 性心力衰竭(CHF)中的鉴别诊断价值。

PU-0248

小细胞肺癌组织中 DNA 甲基转移酶表达及其整体甲基 化的分析

杨洁、俞兰、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科

相对于非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)而言,小细胞肺癌 (SCLC)发病率较低,占肺部恶性肿瘤的15%~25%, 但其恶性程度较高。与其他癌症相似,SCLC的发生伴 随着一系列的表观遗传学改变,而LINE-1和AluYb8这 两个重复序列的甲基化程度与肿瘤的恶性程度相关。本 文通过检测SCLC组织中DNA甲基转移酶(DNA methyltransferase,DNMT)(包括DNMT1、DNMT3A 与DNMT3B以及DNMT3B的六种异构体)的表达及其 整体甲基化的变化,探讨这些变化与SCLC的关系,为 NSCLC早期诊断、风险评估、预后判断和干预治疗提 供新的靶点。 PU-0249

罕见的硬化性肺细胞瘤 1 例:多发、巨大伴多处转移并 致死

张卫东、魏金星、吴晓明、梁庆正 河南省胸科医院

报道 1 例罕见表现的硬化性肺细胞瘤,提高广大临床工作者对硬化性肺细胞瘤的认识,并警惕其可致死。

PU-0250

结核病分子生物学诊断技术研究进展

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本文将对结核病分子生物学诊断技术的最新研究进展进行综述。

PU-0251

小胶质细胞 NLRP3-IL-1β 轴在脓毒症神经炎症中的作 用的研究

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严重脓毒症幸存者的神经退行性病变几率明显上升。 脓毒症可致中枢神经系统急性非感染性炎症反应,如果 不能顺利消散,可引起慢性神经炎症及神经退行性疾病。 小胶质细胞持续激活是脓毒症急性神经炎症向慢性转 换的的关键病理因素,但其机制尚未阐明。Nod 样受体 蛋白3(Nod-like receptor protein 3, NLRP3)是细胞 内固有免疫受体,白介素-1β(Interleukin-1β, IL-1β)是 重要的细胞因子。本研究的目的是探索小胶质细胞 NLRP3-IL-1β轴在脓毒症神经炎症中的作用,帮助人们 更深入地理解脓毒症后发生慢性神经炎症和神经退行 性病变的机制。

小气道功能障碍的免疫炎症改变

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小气道功能障碍(small airway dysfunction, SAD) 在中 国人群中具有较高的患病率。虽然大部分人无临床表现, 但它却与慢阻肺、哮喘等以气道炎症为特征的慢性气道 疾病的发生密不可分。因此本研究探究免疫炎症反应在 SAD 的发生中的重要作用。

PU-0253

miR-34b-5p 与诱导性多能干细胞分化为Ⅱ型肺泡上皮 细胞的相关性研究

李治颖、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院

特发性肺纤维化(idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IPF) 是 由肺泡上皮细胞凋亡、肺泡上皮持续性损伤、成纤维细 胞过度激活引起的慢性疾病,严重威胁老年人群健康。 诱导性多能干细胞(induced Pluripotent Stem Cells, IPCs)在特定条件下可分化为II型肺泡上皮细胞(Type II alveolar epithelial cells, AEC2s),可以用于移植治 疗 IPF。miR-34b-5p 是一种在肺发育过程中发挥重要作 用的转录调控因子,在内细胞团向内胚层分化并发育形 成肺泡的各个阶段表达出现波动。本研究旨在对向 AEC2s 分化不同阶段的 IPCs 过表达 miR-34b-5p,以 探究其对 IPCs 分化为 AEC2s 的影响,从而在体外获得 更加成熟的 AEC2s。

PU-0254

福多司坦片联合持续气道正压通气运用于老年 OSAHS 患者治疗的临床效果

卢翔 江阴市人民医院东南大学医学院附属江阴医院

OSAS 是临床常见的一种睡眠疾病,其特征是睡眠时呼 吸道暂时停止,常见症状为:打鼾、缺氧、嗜睡、晨起 头昏等。OSAS 为睡眠呼吸障调节混乱障碍疾病,我国 约 2%~4%的中老年人均患此症。临床经多导睡眠系统 监测显示 OSAS 最突出的临床指标是呼吸状态指数 (AHI)快速增加、最低脉搏降低血氧饱和度降低[2]。 福多司坦片是一种用于治疗呼吸道感染和支气管炎的 半胱氨酸衍生物。因此本次研究选取我院 60 例患者分 组实施福多司坦片联合 CPAP 治疗,观察疗效。

PU-0255

肿瘤标记物在肺腺癌和鳞癌中的表达水平和检测意义

江洪艳 遵义市第一人民医院

研究肺腺癌和肺鳞癌患者血清癌胚抗原(CEA)、糖类 抗原 125(CA-125)、糖类抗原 153(CA-153)、非小 细胞肺癌相关抗原(CYFRA21-1)、鳞状上皮细胞癌抗 原(SCC)的表达水平及检测意义。

PU-0256

多导睡眠呼吸监测和高血压相关联系

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睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征与于高血压疾病的关系,以 及如何更好地控制血压。

PU-0257

Current status of treatment of cancer_x0002_associated venous thromboembolism

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Object Patients with cancer are prone to develop venous thromboembolism (VTE) that is the second leading cause of mortality among them. Cancer patients with VTE may encounter higher rates of VTE

recurrence and bleeding complications than patients without cancer.

Methods Treatment of established VTE is often complex in patients with cancer. Treatment of cancerassociated VTE basically comprises initial treatment, long-term treatment, treatment within 6 months, treatment beyond 6 months, treatment of recurrent VTE, and treatment in special situations. Decision of antithrombotic therapy, selection of anticoagulants, duration of anticoagulation, decision of adjuvant therapy, and adjustment of regimen in special situations are the major problems in the treatment of cancer-associated VTE.

Results Therapeutic anticoagulation is the key of the key in the treatment of cancer-associated VTE. In addition to the efficacy and safety of low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) that has been fully demonstrated, direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) are increasingly showing its advantages along with the accompanying concern in the treatment of cancer-associated VTE. The latest ASCO, ITAC and NCCN guidelines agree with each other on most aspects with respect to the treatment of cancer-associated VTE, whereas differ on a few issues.

Conclusion Encompassing recent randomized controlled trials, clinical trials, and meta-analyses, as well as the comparison of the latest authoritative guidelines including the NCCN, ASCO, and ITAC guidelines in this field, the objective of this review is to present current overview and recommendations for the treatment of cancer-associated VTE.

PU-0258

50 例电子支气管镜在支气管扩张症合并感染治疗中的 临床价值

张云勇、石顺江 正安县人民医院

深入探究支气管扩张症合并感染患者治疗中电子支气 管镜的应用方法以及治疗效果。

PU-0259 脱氧鬼臼毒素抑制非小细胞肺癌的生长

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- 1. 成都医学院第一附属医院
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化疗作为非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 治疗的主要手段之一, 化疗过程中产生的肿瘤 多药耐药性和严重的副作用成为化疗发挥临床治疗效 果的主要障碍。因此开发低副作用的新的抗癌药物具有 迫切临床需要。近年来, 从中草药中提取的具有生物活 性的化合物逐渐成为抗肿瘤药物开发的研究热点。作为 天 然 黄 酮 类 化 合 物 , 脱 氧 鬼 臼 毒 素 (Deoxypodophyllotoxin,DPT) 具有有效广谱抗肿瘤活 性。本研究通过体内外实验探讨 DPT 是否具有抑制 NSCLC 肿瘤生长的生物学活性。

PU-0260

Oral administration of probiotics reduces the incidences of chemotherapy-induced diarrhea and oral mucositis: a systematic review and metaanalysis

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Object Chemotherapy caused serious diarrhea and oral mucositis. The adverse reactions always interrupt or change therapeutic regime, and subsequently affect patient prognosis and overall survival. Oral administration of probiotics represents a therapeutic choice for adverse reactions in cancer patients. Herein, we aimed to thoroughly evaluate the protective effects of probiotics on cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy and summarize the mechanisms underlying the action.

Methods The databases of PubMed, Embase, ClinicalTrials.gov and Web of Science were searched from inception to Jan. 20th, 2021 for identifying the studies in which oral administration of probiotics were used to reduce the incidences of chemotherapyinduced adverse reactions, and the records of the clinical trials lasted for more than 12 months. The protocol of the systematic review and meta-analysis had been registered in the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO registration number: CRD42020220650).

Results A total of twelve randomized controlled trials with 1060 patients were included in the meta-analysis. Our results showed that taking probiotics orally significantly reduced the risk of diarrhea at all grades (≥ 1 grade) (RR = 0.82, 95% CI: 0.72, 0.94) with Pvalue equal to 0.139 and severe diarrhea (\geq 2 grades) (RR: 0.66; 95% CI: 0.49, 0.91) with P-value equal to 0.156 induced by chemotherapy in the cancer patients in comparison with the control groups. Consistently, the incidence of oral mucositis at all grades (≥ 1 grade) (RR: 0.87; 95% CI: 0.77, 0.97) with P-value equal to 0.120 and severe oral mucositis (\geq 3 grades) (RR: 0.67; 95% CI: 0.56, 0.81) with P-value equal to 0.277 obviously declined because of oral administration of probiotics. Interestingly, the subanalysis revealed that taking probiotics orally benefited incidence reduction of the adverse reactions in Asian patients (RR: 0.60; 95%CI: 0.48, 0.75), but they did not work in European (RR: 0.84; 95%CI: 0.60, 1.19) and American patients (RR: 0.71, 95%Cl: 0.08, 6.27). Eggers test P value indicates that there is no publication bias.

Conclusion Our meta-analysis clearly showed that oral administration of probiotics significantly reduced the incidences of chemotherapy-induced diarrhea and oral mucositis in cancer patients. However, the components of probiotics have to be further classified and optimized before the widely clinical application.

PU-0261

EOS 阳性 AECOPD 患者临床特征及预后预测价值探讨

宋明、张晶晶、贺小玉、何彩秀 铜川矿务局中心医院

探讨嗜酸性粒细胞(EOS)阳性慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性 发作(AECOPD)患者临床特征及预后预测价值 PU-0262

CEA、NSE、CYFRA21-1、SCC 在肺肿物诊断的临床 应用价值观察

郭智通

厦门医学院附属第二医院

观察癌胚抗原(CEA)、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)、 细胞角蛋白 19 片段(CYFRA21-1)、鳞状细胞癌抗原 (SCC)在肺肿物诊断中的价值。

PU-0263

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征患者在睡眠中对记 忆的影响

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阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(Obstructive Sleep Apnea Hypopnea Syndrome, OSAHS)是睡眠障碍中 的常见疾病,其主要通过慢性间歇性低氧和睡眠片段化 导致多系统损害,认知功能障碍是其中之一。临床上 OSAHS 患者常常主诉注意力下降,记忆力减退的问题。 记忆属于认知的一部分,记忆包括三个主要阶段:编码, 巩固存储,检索提取。大量证据提示睡眠对记忆的巩固 存储阶段有至关重要的作用。目前学术界主流观点认为 记忆存储于神经元与神经元之间的连接中,睡眠期间大 脑将白天获取的信息整合。这一过程大脑皮层活跃,突 触间的连接传导增强,促进记忆存储。OSAHS 患者如 何通过睡眠过程的改变影响了记忆巩固。本文将 OSHAS 患者的记忆改变及可能机制进行综述,并探讨 通过神经影像学技术发现 OSAHS 患者记忆改变机制的 可能性。

1 例重症肺炎 ARDS 合并脓毒症气管切开患者的俯卧位 通气护理

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脓毒症是由感染引起的全身炎症反应综合征,可引起 脓毒性休克、MODS、DIC等严重并发症,为临床危重 病患者的重要死亡原因之一。我国每年有 300 万患者并 发脓毒症,死亡率高达 33%。由于脓毒症发病机制与机 体多系统、多器官病理生理改变密切相关,还未能完全 阐明。脓毒症患者之间临床表现存在差异,要注重个体 化护理,减轻病人的痛苦;幸存者预后差,现有的临床 指南多注重短期生存,关于预后的数据不足,给护理工 作造成了很大的难题。本篇论文的目的为探索如何采用 综合护理干预措施提高患者的生存质量,特别是气管切 开是俯卧位通气的相对禁忌症的情况下,完成操作及护 理,减少并发症的发生,促进长期恢复,改善预后;并 为其他人进行相关护理研究提供经验,推动脓毒症护理 的发展。

PU-0265 **铁死亡在 COPD 中的作用研究**

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铁死亡是新近发现的细胞程序性死亡模式,呈铁依赖性, 与磷脂过氧化和游离铁介导的芬顿反应密切相关。已有 研究表明氧化应激、退行性变与铁死亡密切相关。而慢 性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)作为一种衰老相关疾病,与 氧化应激密切相关。本研究证明铁死亡参与 COPD 的 发生发展。

PU-0266

Efficacy of chloroquine phosphate in the treatment of COVID19 combined with diabetes mellitus and structural pulmonary disease: A case report

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First Affiliated Hospital of Jinzhou Medical University

Object

To investigate the efficacy of chloroquine phosphate i n the treatment of COVID-19 patients.

Methods

In Jinzhou Treatment Center, I reported a 58-yearold woman who was diagnosed with COVID-19 with fever and cough for 1 week. After the treatme nt with a variety of antiviral drugs for one month, the p atient with a history of diabetes and bronchiectasis w as not better. According to the *Diagnosis and Treatm ent Protocol for Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (Trial Version 7)*, the patient's nucleic acid tests became ne gative after oral administration of chloroquine phosph ate for 2 days. Therefore, the following case report w as carried out.

On the basis of the *Diagnosis and Treatment Protocol for Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (Trial Version 6)*, t he isolation and discharge criteria were released: (1) body temperature back to normal for more than 3 day s; (2) respiratory symptoms improve clearly; (3) pulm onary imaging shows obvious absorption of inflammat ion; (4) nucleic acid tests negative twice consecutivel y on respiratory tract samples (sampling interval of at least 24 hours). Those who meet the above criteria ca n be discharged. However, in the first line of clinical a ntiepidemic, I found a patient was diagnosed with CO VID-

19 (common type) and bronchiectasis with infection a nd type 2 diabetes. After one month of treatment with a variety of antiviral drugs and traditional Chinese me dicine, the patient met the first three standards of disc harge criteria in *Diagnosis and Treatment Protocol for Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (Trial Version 6)*, but her lower respiratory tract samples were tested positi ve in nucleic acid tests repeatedly. Considering the p atients with underlying diseases such as bronchiectas is and diabetes, on the one hand, she was treated wit h bronchodilator and expectorant atomization, and at the same time, she was given hypoglycemic treatmen t and psychological intervention. Under the condition t hat her myocardial enzyme and electrocardiogram we re normal and the patient had no obvious discomfort, chloroquine phosphate antiviral therapy was given (5 00mg each time, orally twice daily for 1 week).

Results

After 2 days of chloroquine phosphate administration, the lower respiratory tract nucleic acid test was negat ive and she was discharged in accordance with article 4 of discha

rge criteria in *Diagnosis and Treatment Protocol* for Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (Trial Version 6). T wo nucleic acid tests were negative during the contin uous isolation period (7 days and 14 days) after disch arge. During the period of medication, there was no a dverse reaction.

Conclusion

After monotherapy or combined antiviral therapy, the clinical symptoms of this patient were relieved, but th e nucleic acid did not turn negative. Considering that i t might be related to the underlying disease bronchiec tasis, followed by diabetes and low immune function. Therefore, under the condition of controlling blood su gar, dilating airway and increasing immune function, c hloroquine phosphate was given and good curative ef fect was obtained. Continue to use the drug for 1 wee k. Novel coronavirus nucleic acid tests of sputum, nas opharyngeal swab, blood and urine were all negative i n the first and second week of intensive isolation, whi ch may be related to insufficient glycosylation of virus receptor, hinder virus invasion and replication.

Chloroquine phosphate is effective in the treatment of patients with COVID-19 whose nucleic acid tests are positive. It is an old drug for treating malaria, got COVID-19 as a new indication, and its efficacy and adverse reactions still need to be observed in clinical use.

PU-0267 低氧诱导因子-1α 与肺部恶性肿瘤发生发展的相关性进展研究

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临床上低氧与低氧诱导因子-1α (hypoxia-inducible factor-1α)的表达与多种肿瘤的远处转移增加和低生存 率息息相关,恶性肿瘤的 HIF-1α 信号通路影响级联反 应中的多个步骤,并且 HIF-1α 与肿瘤微环境相互作用 对肿瘤的发生发展产生重大影响,而 HIF-1α 介导的免 疫抑制对患者的治疗和预后产生巨大阻碍,但同时我们 期待未来能有更合适的协同疗法和更针对性抗癌药物 对 HIF-1α 机制介导的肿瘤的诊疗产生新的突破。

PU-0268

肺功能检查在呼吸系统慢性病管理中的运用

莫薇 贵阳市第二人民医院贵阳脑科医院

目的 探讨肺功能检查在呼吸系统慢性病管理中的运用。

PU-0269

特发性肺纤维化 (IPF) 药物治疗的系统综述

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特发性肺纤维化 (IPF) 是一种慢性, 进行性, 致命性间 质性肺疾病, 其特征是肺上皮细胞功能紊乱和损伤以及 异常的肺重构, 临床表现为肺功能进行性不可逆性下降, 预后不良, 大部分患者诊断后中位生存期仅 3 到 4 年。 自 2014 年起尼达尼布 (nintedanib) 和吡非尼酮 (pirfenidone) 被批准用于临床治疗后, IPF 患者的预 后有所改善, 且具有良好安全性及耐受性。但尼达尼布 和吡非尼酮仅能降低并不能完全阻止或改善肺功能的 下降, 这促使新型药物及联合用药方案的不断产生以期 提高 IPF 患者的总体预后。

慢阻肺患者应用布地奈德联合噻托溴铵治疗的效果与 不良反应分析

陈艳 贵阳市第二人民医院

目的:分析慢阻肺患者应用布地奈德联合噻托溴铵治疗的效果与不良反应。

PU-0271

早期护理干预对呼吸重症监护病人肺功能和并发症的 影响观察

袁琴琴、杨珈文 常州市第二人民医院

探讨在呼吸重症监护患者的临床护理中,早期护理干预 的实施效果。

PU-0272

磺胺脱敏治疗肾移植术后肺孢子菌肺炎一例病例报告

张固琴、王玉瑞 武汉大学中南医院

报道一例肾移植术后肺孢子菌肺炎患者的临床表现及 磺 胺 脱 敏 治 疗 过 程 , 并 探 讨 肺 孢 子 菌 肺 炎 (Pneumocystis pneumonia, PCP) 患者的治疗方案及 磺胺脱敏方案的选择。

PU-0273

Pulmonary cryptococcal infection after COVID-19 recovery: A case report and literature review

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Object Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus called severe acute respiratory syndrome

coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It was first reported in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019, and quickly developed into a global pandemic. By reviewing the clinical data of 1 patient with cryptococcus pneumoniae infection after recovered from COVID-19 and reviewing relevant literature, the following possible clinical consequences of COVID-19 were discussed and corresponding relevant management strategies were proposed.

Methods A 64-year-old female patient diagnosed with COVID-19 was cured and discharged. Follow-up laboratory tests showed that CD4+ cell count reduced and abnormal CD4+/CD8+ cell ratio, and a solid growing lesion was found on computed after two months after tomography (CT) scan discharge. Ineffective broad-spectrum antibiotics treatment and positive cryptococcal capsular polysaccharide antigen test results indicating the suspicious invasive pulmonary fungal infection due to immunodeficiency. After anti-fungal treatment, the right lung lesion were significantly absorbed.

Results A 64-year-old female patient diagnosed with COVID-19 was cured and discharged. Follow-up laboratory tests showed that CD4+ cell count reduced and abnormal CD4+/CD8+ cell ratio, and a solid growing lesion was found on computed tomography (CT) scan after two months after discharge. Ineffective broad-spectrum antibiotics treatment and positive cryptococcal capsular polysaccharide antigen test results indicating the suspicious invasive pulmonary fungal infection due to immunodeficiency. After anti-fungal treatment, the right lung lesion were significantly absorbed.

Conclusion After recovery from COVID-19, T cell count decline may occur, accompanied by host immune dysfunction. Clinicians should pay more attention to secondary infections caused by weakened immunity of COVID-19 patients after recovery, whom might be vigilant against opportunistic pathogens such as Cryptococcus.

Resveratrol inhibits MUC5AC expression by regulating SPDEF in lung cancer cells

Zhenhua Ni 、Yuhua Lin、Xiongbiao Wang Putuo Hospital

Object MUC5AC was recently identified to play important roles in the proliferation and metastasis of malignant mucinous lung tumor cells. Resveratrol (Res), a natural compound with anticancer effects in lung cancer cells, has been reported to inhibit mucin production in airway epithelial cells. This study aimed to investigate the inhibitory effect of Res on MUC5AC expression in lung mucinous adenocarcinoma cells and the potential mechanisms. Methods Mucus-producing A549 human lung carcinoma cells were used to test the effects of Res on SPDEF and MUC5AC expression. Gene and protein expression was assessed by real-time quantitative PCR (qPCR), immunofluorescence and western blotting assays. SPDEF lentivirus was used to upregulate SPDEF expression levels in mucusproducing A549 human lung carcinoma cells. Cell proliferation was assessed by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) assay.

Results We found resveratrol decreased MUC5AC expression in time dependent manner in A549 cells. Resveratrol-induced MUC5AC downregulation was attenuated by SPDEF overexprssion. Meanwhile, resveratrol treatment markedly decreased both SPDEF mRNA and protein expression. In addition, Res treatment increased A549 cell chemosensitivity to DDP by inhibiting the SPDEF-MUC5AC axis.

Conclusion Our results indicate that the SPDEF-MUC5AC axis is associated with DDP sensitivity and that Res decreases SPDEF and MUC5AC expression, which provides a potential pharmacotherapy for the prevention and therapeutic management of mucinous adenocarcinoma.

PU-0275

含氯消毒剂致吸入性肺炎一例报道

余晓丹、陈梅、陈一凡 成都市第五人民医院

含氯消毒剂在新冠肺炎疫情中是常用的消毒剂,报道一 例含氯消毒剂致吸入性肺炎,为规范合理使用消毒剂提 供借鉴。

PU-0276

哮喘患者呼出气一氧化氮、白介素-5 和白介素-17 的水 平变化及临床意义

张忱忱、柴文戌 锦州医科大学附属第一医院

呼出气一氧化氮(FeNO)、肺泡一氧化氮浓度(CaNO)、 白介素-5(IL-5)和白介素-17(IL-17)是近年来的研究热点, 本研究对 FeNO、CaNO、IL-5 和 IL-17 在支气管哮喘 (哮喘)疾病诊疗过程中的临床意义进行分析。

PU-0277

The role of mesenchymal stem cells derived exosomes in chronic asthma airway remodeling

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- 2. 郑州大学第一附属医院

Object Bronchial asthma is a common chronic airway inflammatory disease characterized by airway hyperresponsiveness, airway inflammation, and airway remodeling. Although inhaled corticosteroids can effectively control asthma symptoms and reduce airway inflammation, they cannot reverse airway remodeling. This study aimed to evaluate the role and underlying mechanism of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) derived exosomes in airway remodeling in asthma.

Methods ①MSC-derived exosomes were extracted using ultracentrifugation method combined with total exosome isolation kit and identified by electron microscopy, NTA analysis, and Western Blot; 20VA sensitization and challenge were used to construct chronic asthma model, MSCs-derived exosomes were administrated intranasally before and after challenge independently. Airway inflammation was assessed by HE staining, PAS staining, and ELISA. Masson staining and immunohistochemical staining (α-SMA, Collagen I, Collagen III) were used to determine the level of airway remodeling: 3 In Vitro, asthmatic human bronchial smooth muscle cells (BSMCs) were treated with MSC-derived exosome. Cell proliferation was analyzed by CCK8 assays, while the scratch test and transwell method were used for cell migration. Western blotting was used to detect the expression of PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway; ④ After MSCderived exosome intervention, gRT-PCR was used to screen out the differentially expressed miRNA (miR-145-5p) in BSMCs. Then miR-145-5p expression in MSC-derived exosome was measured by qRT-PCR, and bioinformatics prediction, fluorescein Enzyme reporter gene was used to verify the downstream target gene (KLF4). (5) In Vitro, BSMCs were transfected and divided into six groups: NC mimic, miR-145-5p mimic, NC inhibitor, miR-145-5p inhibitor, miR-145-5p inhibitor+si-NC, miR-145-5p inhibitor+si-KLF4. CCK8 and the transwell test measured cell proliferation and migration. Western Blot detected the PCNA protein expression. Then in an attempt to examine the effects of MSC-derived exosome miR-145-5p, BSMCs were co-cultured with exosomes derived from hMSCs over-expression and downexpression of miR-145-5p. The cell viability was measured by CCK8. The cell migration ability was measured by the transwell test. PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway were detected by Western Blot. (6) To prove the effect of miR-145-5p derived from MSCderived exosome in chronic asthma, exosomes were extracted from hMSCs transfected with miR-145-5p mimic. The airway inflammation level was assessed by HE staining, PAS staining, ELISA. Masson staining, and immunohistochemical staining (α-SMA, Collagen I, Collagen III) were used to determine the level of airway remodeling.

Results ① TEM revealed MSC-derived exosomes were typically rounded nanoparticles with a diameter between 30-100nm, and NTA showed a similar size distribution. Western blot revealed MSC-derived exosomes were expressed exosome markers including TSG101and HSP70. 2 Compared with the chronic asthma group, the CA+pre-MSC-exo prevention group, and the CA+MSC-exo treatment group reduce airway inflammatory cell infiltration, mucous cell proliferation, and the IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 levels in BALF and serum. At the same time, MSCderived exosomes prevent extracellular matrix deposition and α-SMA and Collagen I expression. As for Collagen III, the CA+pre-MSC-exo prevention group reduced the deposition of Collagen III, whereas there was no statistically significant difference in the CA+MSC-exo treatment group (p>0.05). ③ In Vitro, MSC-derived exosome inhibited the cell viability and migration ability of BSMCs and the expression of PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway. ④ In Vitro, the results showed that miR-145-5p be the most top upregulated in BSMCs after treated with MSC-derived exosome. Moreover, we demonstrated the interaction of miR-145-5p with the target gene KLF4 by the luciferase reporter assay. (5) The data from CCK8, and blot, transwell Western showed that overexpression of miR-145-5p could significantly decrease the BSMCs proliferation and migration ability. On the contrary, the down-regulated of miR-145-5p promoted the proliferation and migration of BSMCs. When transferred miR-145-5p inhibitor and si-KLF4 in BSMCs simultaneously, it can reverse the effect of miR-145-5p. Besides, BSMCs were co-culture with exosomes from hMSCs over-expressing miR-145-5p contributed to more enhanced suppression of cell ability, proliferation, and migration in BSMCs. In contrast, exosomes from hMSCs down-expressing miR-145-5p resulted in opposite effects. 6 Compared with hMSCs-exo treatment, a more obvious reduction in the total numbers, differential cell counts of inflammatory cells, the cytokines IL-4, IL-5, IL-13 level in hMSCs-exo over-expression treatment. Similar to these results, the data from HE staining and PAS staining showed that miR-145-5p mimic-MSC-exo has

a more significant therapeutic effect on alleviating airway inflammation (inflammatory cell infiltration and mucous cell proliferation) and airway remodeling (Masson staining and immunohistochemistry staining). And Western blot showed that exosomes from hMSCs over-expressing miR-145-5p contributed to more enhanced suppression in the expression of KLF4 protein and PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway.

Conclusion MSC-derived exosomes carry miR-145-5p regulates the expression of KLF4 in vivoand in vitro, inhibits the expression of PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway, inhibits the proliferation and migration of BSMCs, and alleviates airway remodeling in asthma.

PU-0278

体外膜肺氧合紧急救治危重症患者的临床护理

杨淇英

贵州省人民医院

探 讨 体 外 膜 肺 氧 合 (extracorporealmembraneoxygenation, ECMO) 在治 疗过程中的护理配合要点。

PU-0279

累及肺、纵隔淋巴结、心脏的青年男性结节病一例

单霞、全春冉、闫小逸、朱颖 南京医科大学附属江宁医院

结节病是原因未明的多系统非干酪性肉芽肿性疾病,以 肺脏及胸内淋巴结受累最为常见(>90%),仅约5%合 并心脏结节病[1]。心脏结节病典型的临床表现有心脏 传导阻滞及心律失常、充血性心力衰竭以及猝死。尽管 心脏结节病少见,但因为心脏结节病的死亡率较高,且 和其他疾病有时候难以鉴别,临床医生需提高对该病的 认识。本文报道一例累及肺、纵隔淋巴结及心脏的青年 男性结节病一例,经 EBUS-TBNA 检查并排除其他疾病 后诊断为结节病,通过超声心动图、增强 CMR 延迟钆 显像等综合考虑为心脏结节病,给予激素及抗心衰治疗 后,肺部病灶好转、纵隔淋巴结缩小,心脏 EF 值改善。 PU-0280

COVID-19 常态化防控下 COPD 患者住院期间营养状况及影响因素分析

邵婵 常州金坛人民医院

本研究旨在对疫情常态防控下的慢性阻塞性肺部疾病患者营养状况进行调查研究并分析其影响因素。

PU-0281

胸水 ADA 和血清 CA125 对肺部疾病所致单侧胸腔积 液的诊断价值

张庭秀、马李杰、肖贞良 西部战区总医院

探讨胸水腺苷脱氨酶 (ADA) 和血清糖类抗原 125 (CA125) 对肺部疾病所致单侧胸腔积液的诊断价值

PU-0282 深圳地区 130 例儿童慢性咳嗽的病因分析

卢清华 深圳市儿童医院

研究分析新冠疫情背景下深圳地区儿童慢性咳嗽的病 因构成及临床特点。

新型冠状病毒肺炎临床特征及康复者血浆疗效分析

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- 4、钟锋4、蔡举瑜4
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- 3. 武汉市金银潭医院北六科
- 4. 嘉应学院医学院医学系

探讨新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)的临床特征以及康复者恢复期血浆治疗的效果。

PU-0284

呼出气一氧化氮检测在哮喘-慢阻肺重叠综合征诊治中 的作用

张妍、刘永瑞 济宁市第一人民医院

呼出气一氧化氮是诊断气道炎症的重要检查项目,本文 重点探讨呼出气一氧化氮在哮喘-慢阻肺重叠综合征 (ACO)的诊治中的应用。

PU-0285

免疫检查点抑制剂治疗晚期肺癌后出现免疫相关性 | 型 糖尿病的护理体会

郑妙芬 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院之江院区

本文通过对这两列患者的诊治过程及护理干预进行总 结分析,制定了一系列护理干预措施,以期提高责任护 士对免疫检查点抑制剂治疗晚期肺癌患者出现 I 型糖尿 病不良反应的认知及重视,通过护理干预,旨在早期预 防、早期发现,早期治疗,避免严重不良反应的发生, 协助医生对肿瘤患者进行全程管理。

PU-0286 器官功能障碍的免疫治疗后不良反应管理一例

孙娴雯、项轶 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

近年来,免疫治疗逐渐成为晚期肺癌患者的一线治疗选择,在临床取得良好获益的同时,面临较多不同阶段不同程度的不良反应,诊断与治疗存在明显的异质性和个体差异,往往有共性的问题值得探讨。

PU-0287

六君子汤化裁在新型冠状病毒肺炎恢复期的应用

张晶 福建省第二人民医院

六君子汤化裁在新型冠状病毒肺炎恢复期的应用

通过对临床新冠肺炎病机特点的梳理,笔者认为在余毒 未清、正虚邪恋的恢复之际,五脏虚损尤其肺脾气虚多 见,故拟健脾补肺基本方"六君子汤"化裁应用于新冠肺 炎恢复期以达培土生金,固护正气,祛邪外出之效

PU-0288

抗 TIF1-γ 自身抗体阳性的 IPAF 患者在一年内新发诊 断为 IVB 期肺鳞癌病例的个案报道

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2. 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

通过此少见病例随访过程中异常发现的报道,并结合文献复习,提出抗 TIF1-γ 自身抗体阳性的初诊 IPAF 患者需要更为严密随访胸部 CT 等影像学检查,以警惕病程后期出现恶性肿瘤的可能性。

关于1例耶氏孢子菌肺炎合并脑干病变的临床诊断及治 疗分析

陈晓蛟 南京医科大学附属江宁医院

探究1例耶氏孢子菌肺炎合并脑干病变临床诊断及治疗 分析。

PU-0290

V-V ECMO 联合 CRRT 治疗一体化支持的护理体会

陈琳

贵州省人民医院

总结静脉-静脉转流 (V-V) V-V ECMO 联合连续肾脏替 代治疗 (CRRT) 一体化支持的护理体会。

PU-0291

ICU 老年患者应用伏立康唑不良反应的观察与护理

董迎春 西安交通大学第一附属医院

研究 ICU 老年患者应用伏立康唑不良反应的观察与护理。

PU-0292

Efficacy and safety of nitrate supplementation on exercise tolerance in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A meta-analysis

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2. The People's Hospital of Gaozhou

Object Exercise intolerance was common in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients and has badly affected the quality of life. The efficacy and

the safety of nitrate supplementation on exercise tolerance in COPD patients was evaluated in this meta-analysis.

MethodsMedical databasesincludingCochraneLibrary,EMBASE andPubMed weresearchedfrom inception to October 2020 for randomized controltrials (RCTs) in treatingCOPDwith nitrate supplementation.COPD

Results Nine trials were identified. Compared with placebo, nitrate supplementation has no significant effect in : the exercise endurance time (SMD: 0.06; 95% CI: -0.39 to 0.52; P = 0.79), exercise capacity (SMD: 0.30; 95% CI: -0.21 to 0.80; P = 0.25), oxygen consumption (SMD: -0.04; 95% CI: -0.33 to 0.25; P = 0.80), resting systolic blood pressure (MD: -3.77; 95% CI: -12.12 to 4.57; P = 0.38), systolic blood pressure after exercise (MD: -4.66; 95% CI: -15.66 to 6.34; P = 0.41), resting diastolic blood pressure (MD: 0.89; 95% CI: -4.41 to 6.19; P = 0.74), diastolic blood pressure after exercise (MD: -0.21; 95% CI: -5.51 to 5.10; P = 0.94), heart rate (MD: -2.52; 95% CI: -7.76 to 2.73;P = 0.35) and arterial oxygen saturation (MD: -0.44; 95% CI: -2.38 to 1.49; P = 0.65). No severe adverse effects from nitrate supplementation reported in the included trails

Conclusion Current evidence suggests that nitrate supplementation may be safe but not effective on exercise tolerance in COPD patients.

PU-0293

Blockade of FABP4 attenuates pulmonary fibrosis through inhibiting HIF1α-regulated aerobic glycolysis

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Object Recent studies have indicated that Fatty acid binding protein 4 (FABP4) and aerobic glycolysis plays an important role in the progression of pulmonary fibrosis (PF). However, whether aerobic glycolysis

contributes to FABP4-induced ECM production in PF has not yet been determined.

Methods In vivo, the bleomycin (BLM)-induced ALI mouse model was successfully established. Then the mice treated with FABP4 inhibitor BMS309403. In vitro, we stimulated the human lung fibroblasts (HLF-1) cells with hrFABP4,3PO or HIF-1α siRNA

Results Our result showed the mice treated with the BMS309403 prevented **BLM-induced** severe inflammatory cell infiltration, increased interstitial collagen deposition, FABP4 increased and the increased lactate. Then in vitro, the exposure of HLF-1 cells to recombinant FABP4 (hrFABP4) resulted in an increase in the expression of a-collagen I and HIF-1α proteins, increased glucose uptake and lactate level. While FABP4-induced these changes were ameliorated by pretreatment with FABP4 inhibitor BMS309403. Sequentially, treatment of HLF-1 cells with 3PO or suppression of HIF-1a blocked the effects of FABP4

Conclusion In summary, FABP4 signaling blocking shows a protective effect in BLM-induced PF mouse model and in HLF-1 cells FABP4 can promote ECM production though upregulating expression of HIF-1 α to induce an increase of aerobic glycolysis

PU-0294 肺栓塞的诊疗现状

张昌志、余倩、刘维佳 贵州省人民医院

急性肺栓塞(acute pulmonary embolism,APE)是呼吸系 统一种较为常见的血管疾病,具有较高的发病率、漏诊率、 误诊率和死亡率。因此,对肺栓塞尽早作出正确的诊断至 关重要。本文对现阶段国内外医学界有关 APE 治疗方 案(如抗凝、溶栓、导管介入及外科 PE 切除术)的最新 研究进展进行总结,有助于指导临床医师选择合适的治 疗方法以降低病死率,改善患者预后。

PU-0295

咪达唑仑、丙泊酚序贯镇静对 ICU 机械通气患者谵妄的 影响

张盈

西安交通大学第一附属医院

研究咪达唑仑、丙泊酚序贯镇静对 ICU 机械通气患者谵 妄影响。

PU-0296

变态反应性支气管肺曲霉菌病

张昌志、余倩、饶珊珊 贵州省人民医院

学习变态反应性支气管肺曲霉菌病 (allergic bronchopulmonaryaspergillosis,ABPA)的发病机制、临床表现、肺部影像学特征及治疗方法。

PU-0297

呼出气一氧化氮检测在慢性咳嗽患者诊治中的作用

张妍 济宁市第一人民医院

呼出气一氧化氮是诊断气道炎症的重要检查项目,本文 重点探讨呼出气一氧化氮在慢性咳嗽患者的诊治中的 应用。

PU-0298

高原地区内科住院患者肺栓塞临床特点分析

杨丽青、高凌云 四川省医学科学院·四川省人民医院

了解高原地区住院患者肺栓塞发生率、临床特点.

驱动基因野生型 NSCLC 的后线靶向治疗

孙娴雯、赵婧雅、项轶 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

本文介绍一例晚期非小细胞肺癌患者在初始驱动基因 阴性的情况下,后期出现阳性后应用靶向药物获得良好 获益的病例。

PU-0300

阳—

改变病情抗风湿药 (DMARDs) 使用时长与类风湿关节 炎合并肺间质病变的相关性研究

四川省成都市成都医学院第一附属医院

明确 DMARDs 用药时长越长是否是更易导致 RA 患者 发生肺间质改变的因素之一,从而为调整 DMARDs 使 用时长以减少 RA 患者发生肺间质改变提供一定的依据。

PU-0301

苇茎汤加味对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期炎性因子 和免疫因子影响机制的研究

晋发、朱颖、高海燕、张秀伟 南京医科大学附属江宁医院

研究苇茎汤加味治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期对 患者炎症和免疫功能的影响效果,分析相关可能机制。

PU-0302

心脏移植受者围术期继发带状疱疹病毒感染的延迟撤 机护理

王辉、高春华、俞超 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

总结2例心脏移植受者围手术期继发带状疱疹病毒感染的延迟撤机护理。

PU-0303

Bronchial Variation: Anatomical Abnormality May Predispose Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Xianwen Sun 、 Yingni Lin、 Yongjie Ding、 Shiqi Li、 Hongpeng Li、 Qingyun Li

Department of Respiratory Medicine and Critical Care Medicine, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

Object Noxious particulate matter in the air is a primary cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The bronchial tree acts to filter these materials in the air and preserve the integrity of the bronchi. Accumulating evidence has demonstrated that smoking and air pollutants are the most prominent risk factors of COPD. Bifurcations in the airway may act as deposition sites for the retention of inhaled particles, however, little is known concerning the impacts of abnormalities of the bronchial anatomy in the pathogenesis of COPD.

Methods Studies have reported significant associations between bronchial variations and the symptoms in COPD. In particular, it has been shown that bronchial variations in the central airway tree may contribute to the development of COPD. In this review, we identified three common types of bronchial variation that were used to formulate a unifying hypothesis to explain how bronchial variations contribute to the development of COPD. We also investigated the current evidence for the involvement of specific genes including fibroblast growth factor 10 (Fgf10) and bone morphogenetic protein 4 (Bmp4) in the formation of bronchial variation.

Results Finally, we highlight novel assessment strategies and opportunities for future research of bronchial variations and genetic susceptibility in COPD and comorbidities.

Conclusion Our data strongly highlight the role of bronchial variations in the development, complications, and acute exacerbation of COPD.

Surfactant protein A modulates the activities of the JAK/STAT pathway in suppressing Th1 and Th17 polarization in murine OVA-induced allergic asthma

上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院

Object To investigate the role SPA (surfactant protein A) played on the treatment of asthma and its potential mechanism.

Methods The asthmatic mouse model was established by OVA immunization and testified by Histopathology staining. The cytokine production was testified by ELISA. The mouse CD4+ T cells, splenocytes and CNS cells were isolated by magnetic selection. The splenocyte proliferation was tracked by CFDA-SE. The determination of CD4+ T cells subgroups was applied by Flow cytometry analysis. The mRNA expression was examined by RT-qPCR analysis and the protein expression was examined by Western blot.

Results SPA improves asthma by inducing appropriate tolerance. SPA decreases the total leukocytes and CD4+ T cells in vivo, further reduces the Th1 cells and increase Th2 and Treg cells and suppresses the mRNA expression of T-bet and RORyt in asthma mice. Furthermore, SPA also reduces the production of related cytokines in splenocytes, indicating that it ameliorates asthma mainly through the suppression of the differentiation of Th1 and Th17 cells and weakening of the immune responses. Moreover, SPA can effectively modulate the Notch pathway to suppress Th1 and Th17 differentiation.

Conclusion SPA could effectively modulate the JAK/STAT pathway by suppressing Th1 and Th17 differentiation, thus preventing asthma. The present study revealed the novel immunomodulatory activity of SPA and highlighted the importance of further investigating the effects of SPA on asthma.

PU-0305

1 例鹦鹉热衣原体感染致重度 ARDS 患者俯卧位通气治 疗的循证实践

王辉、高春华、俞超 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

总结了 1 例感染鹦鹉热衣原体患者继发重度 ARDS 的循证实践方案。

PU-0306

Coagulopathy is a major extrapulmonary risk factor for mortality in hospitalized patients with COVID-19 with type 2 diabetes

Xiaoyan Chen、yuanlin song Department of Pulmonary Medicine, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Object To investigate the risk factors for the death in patients with COVID-19 with type 2 diabetes mellitus(T2DM).

Methods We retrospectively enrolled inpatients with COVID-19 from Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital (Wuhan, China) between December 25, 2019,and March 3, 2020. The epidemiological and clinical data

were compared between non- T2DM and T2DM or between survivors and non- survivors. Univariable and multivariable Cox regression analyses were used to explore the effect of

T2DM and complications on in-hospital death.

Results A total of 1105 inpatients with COVID-19, 967 subjects with without T2DM (n=522 male, 54.0%) and 138 subjects with pre- existing T2DM (n=82 male, 59.4%) were included for baseline characteristics analyses. The complications were also markedly increased in patients with pre- existing T2DM, including acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) (48.6% vs 32.3%,

p<0.001), acute cardiac injury (ACI) (36.2% vs 16.7%,p<0.001), acute kidney injury (AKI) (24.8% vs 9.5%,p<0.001), coagulopathy (24.8% vs 11.1%, p<0.001), and hypoproteinemia (21.2% vs 9.4%, p<0.001). The in-hospital mortality was significantly higher in patients with pre- existing T2DM compared with those without T2DM (35.3% vs 17.4\%, p<0.001). Moreover, in hospitalized patients with COVID-19 with T2DM, ARDS and coagulopathy were the main causes of mortality, with an HR of 7.96 (95% CI 2.25 to 28.24, p=0.001) for ARDS and an HR of 2.37 (95% CI 1.08 to 5.21, p=0.032) for coagulopathy. This was different from inpatients with

COVID-19 without T2DM, in whom ARDS and cardiac injury were the main causes of mortality, with an HR of 12.18 (95% CI 5.74 to 25.89, p<0.001) for ARDS and an HR of 4.42 (95% CI 2.73 to 7.15, p<0.001) for cardiac injury.

Conclusion Coagulopathy was a major extrapulmonary risk factor for death in inpatients with COVID-19 with

T2DM rather than ACI and AKI, which were well associated with mortality in inpatients with COVID-19 without T2DM.

PU-0307

肺心病患者缺氧诱导因子-1a 与氧分压及肺动脉压的 相关性研究

李小平 遵义市第一人民医院

探讨慢性肺源性心脏病(Chronic Pulmonary Heart Disease, CPHD) 患者血清缺氧诱导因子 1a(HIF-1a)与动脉氧分压及肺动脉压的相关性。

PU-0308

优质护理在慢性阻塞性肺气肿患者护理中的应用效果

陈欣荣 武警特色医学中心

研究优质护理在慢性阻塞性肺气肿患者护理中的应用 效果。

PU-0309

血清肝素结合蛋白诊断重症肺炎的价值

厦门市第二医院

探讨分析血清肝素结合蛋白(HBP)诊断重症肺炎的临床价值。

PU-0310

肺炎球菌疫苗对慢性阻塞性肺疾病的作用及其接种策 略进展

吴奕星、张静 复旦大学附属中山医院

肺炎链球菌是导致慢性阻塞性肺病急性加重和合并社 区获得性肺炎(CAP)的重要致病原。

PU-0311

人性化护理干预对提高呼吸科患者满意度的作用分析

高仙 宜昌市第一人民医院 (三峡大学人民医院)

研究分析人性化护理干预对提高呼吸科患者满意度的 作用与价值。

PU-0312

EBUS-TBNA 与常规支气管镜活检术对表现为支气管 外压性狭窄的肺恶性肿瘤诊断效果的比较

何馨、吴艳军、聂姗、徐波、贾楠、杨霭琳、姚志刚、 王浩彦 首都医科大学附属北京友谊医院

探讨 EBUS-TBNA 在表现为支气管外压性狭窄的肺部 恶性肿瘤的应用价值。

The role of CD40, CD86 and glutathione Stransferase omega 1 in the pathogenesis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Desheng Sun 、 Rong Lin、 Yao Ouyang Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College

Object To explore the pathogenesis of COPD by observing the changes of CD40, CD86 and GSTO1 in the blood of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Methods Patients with acute exacerbation of COPD were contrasted with the healthy and non-smoking ones and smoking but without COPD ones. The changes of CD40, CD86 and GSTO1 in the peripheral blood, collected from different groups, were detected by flow cytometry and western blotting respectively.

Results Compared with the non-smoking group and smoking but without COPD group, the expression of CD40 and CD86 of the patients with COPD increased significantly, but the expression of GSTO1 decreased. CD40 and CD86 were negatively correlated with FEV1%, while GSTO1 was positively correlated with FEV1%, and negatively correlated with CD40 and CD86.

Conclusion CD40, CD86 and GSTO1 may play a role in the pathogenesis of COPD.

PU-0314

CYFRA21 —1 、CEA 联合测定对良恶性胸水的鉴别 诊断价值

沈文富 建湖县人民医院

探讨细胞角蛋白 19 片段(CYFRA21 —1) 、癌胚抗原 (CEA) 联合测定对良、恶性胸水的鉴别诊断价值

PU-0315

支气管哮喘和 COPD 患者 FeNO 水平及支气管壁厚度的相关性研究

胡伟华

荆州市第一人民医院 长江大学第一临床医学院

探讨成人支气管哮喘和 COPD 患者呼出气一氧化氮 (FeNO) 与支气管壁厚度及内径的相关性。

PU-0316

脓肿分枝杆菌肺病患者 9 例临床特征分析

黄志萍、段敏超 广西医科大学附属武鸣医院

了解脓肿分枝杆菌肺病的临床特点。

PU-0317

持续气道正压通气对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 患者 血清血管紧张素转换酶水平影响的研究

沈文富、李红苗 建湖县人民医院

探讨持续气道正压通气(CPAP)治疗阻塞性睡眠呼吸 暂停综合征(OSAS)患者血清中与心血管疾病相关的 血管紧张素转换酶(angiotensin converting enzyme,ACE)水平的变化。

PU-0318

不同严重程度的成人哮喘患者血清 IL-37、IL-24 的表达 及相关性研究

李双、张天托 中山大学附属第三医院

本文通过检测人体血清标本中IL-37、IL-24的表达水平, 并对人体外周血标本中炎性细胞进行分类计数,结合患者 FeNO(呼出气一氧化氮)检测、ACT 评分、肺功能检 测等指标,分析不同严重程度哮喘患者各因素之间的相关性,为哮喘患者的诊治提供参考依据。

PU-0319

噻托溴铵吸入剂联合小剂量阿奇霉素治疗 COPD 稳定 期疗效观察

熊庄莉 潜江市中心医院

目的:探讨噻托溴铵吸入剂联合小剂量阿奇霉素口服治 疗慢性阻塞性肺病(COPD)稳定期患者的临床疗效。

PU-0320

对慢阻肺合并呼吸衰竭老年患者应用不同护理模式的 临床效果及对血气指标与肺功能的影响分析

徐红兰 建湖县人民医院

对慢阻肺合并呼吸衰竭老年患者应用不同护理模式的临床效果及对血气指标与肺功能的影响进行实验分析。

PU-0321

二代测序技术在肺癌免疫治疗相关肺部不良反应诊断 中的应用

赵裕沛、朱益敏、徐小勇、庞薇、徐文慧、刘梦云 江苏省第二中医院

探讨二代测序技术在肺癌免疫治疗相关肺部不良反应诊断中的应用价值。

PU-0322

内科胸腔镜在胸膜疾病中的应用价值

李淑芬 内蒙古自治区人民医院

胸膜疾病是内科的常见病,但是胸膜疾病的诊断相对困难,本研究旨在探讨内科胸腔镜在胸膜疾病中的应用价值。

PU-0323

100 例无痛支气管镜与常规支气管镜在呼吸疾病中的应 用探讨

张云勇 正安县人民医院

探讨 100 例无痛支气管镜与常规支气管镜在呼吸疾病 中的应用效果及影响。

PU-0324

糖尿病酮症酸中毒合并纵隔气肿1例报道

张卫东、薛明强、魏金星 河南省胸科医院

报道1例严重糖尿病酮症酸中毒引起纵隔气肿患者,提 高临床医师对本病的认识。

PU-0325

抗甘氨酰 tRNA 合成酶综合征患者临床特征分析

龚柳阳、陈美芳、徐有祖 浙江省台州医院

抗合成酶综合征 (antisynthetase syndrome, ASS) 是 临床罕见的一类自身免疫性疾病,是特发性炎性肌病的 特殊类型,此病经常累及肺部,表现为间质性肺病,症 状不典型,易漏诊误诊。目前已经发现 8 种抗合成酶抗 体,抗甘氨酰 tRNA 抗体 (抗 EJ IgG)为其中一种。不 同抗体的 ASS 可能存在不同的临床特征,目前相关的 文献报道都很有限。为了增加临床医生对该病的认识, 提高早期诊断率及治疗成功率

PU-0326

气管镜病理检查痰菌阴性肺结核 1 例并文献复习

李奎

重庆市璧山区人民医院

在临床上的常见传染病中, 菌阴肺结核是不可小觑的 一类疾病, 有相关的研究表明, 我国肺结核疾病中约 有 70% 为菌阴肺结核。临床上对该疾病的诊断没有十 分明确的"金标准", 给临床诊断菌阴肺结核带来不便, 疾病漏诊、误诊的现象频发。尽管目前临床上涌现很多 新的诊断方法, 但缺少真正能够快速获得准确诊断结 果的价廉技术

PU-0327

闭式胸膜活检术在渗出性胸腔积液中的诊断价值

展平、吕镗烽、宋勇 中国人民解放军东部战区总医院

胸腔积液在临床工作中常见。根据 Light 标准可分为渗 出液和漏出液。胸腔穿刺术和胸水生化学分析在诊断不 明原因胸腔积液中起了重要的作用。但是渗出液病因复 杂,仍有约 40%渗出性胸腔积液通过胸腔穿刺术难以诊 断,需要进行胸膜活检。闭式胸膜活检术因其技术简单、 操作方便、价格低、创伤小等优点在临床上广泛应用, 在渗出性胸腔积液的诊断中发挥重要的作用。此研究旨 在探究闭式胸膜活检术在渗出性胸腔积液中的诊断价 值。

PU-0328

肺康复护理对 COPD 稳定期患者肺功能及生活质量的 影响

张振维 山西医科大学附属太钢总医院

本次研究的主要目的在于分析,针对处于慢性阻塞性肺 疾病稳定期的患者采取肺康复护理的临床效果,观察患 者肺功能和生活质量的改变情况。

PU-0329

MSC-Extracellular Vesicles Modulate Human Macrophages in ARDS towards Anti-inflammatory Phenotype via Transfer of miRNA181a-5p which activates PTEN-pSTAT5-SOCS1 Signalling

Yue Su, Anna Krasnodembskaya Queens University Belfast

Object To determine the intracellular signaling pathway involved in SOCS1 regulation by MSCs Methods Human monocyte-derived macrophages (MDMs) were co-culture with MSC-CM/MSC-EVs in the presence of LPS or plasma from ARDS patients hypoinflammatory/ with hyperinflammatory subphenotype from HARP2 clinical trial. Stimuliinduced MDMs were treated with MSC-extracellular vesicles (MSC-EVs) for 24h. C57BL/6 mice were instilled with LPS to generate acute lung injury (ALI) model, and PBS, MSC-EVs, miR181a overexpressed-MSC-EVs, miRscr-MSC-EVs, locked nucleic acid (LNA) miR181-MSC-EVs, LNA miRNA scramble-MSC-EVs (LNA miRscr-MSC-EVs) were injected into mice through tail vein. Murine alveolar macrophages (AMs) were isolated from bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) and stained with CD68, pSTAT5 and SOCS1 antibodies. Western blot and ELISA were used to quantify protein expression and to test proinflammatory cytokine production.

Results MSC-EVs downregulated the secretions of TNF- α and IL-8 in MDMs in the presence of LPS or ARDS plasma, and this effect was critically dependent

SOCS1 expression. Silencing SOCS1 on of expression by specific siRNA abrogates MSC downregulation of pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion, suggesting that SOCS1 upregulation is important for MSC effect on macrophage cytokine secretion. Mechanistically, it was found that MSC upregulation of SOCS1 was dependent on STAT5 phosphorylation suggesting that STAT5 could be involved in the regulation of SOCS1 expression. To further investigate the role of STAT5 signalling in MSC-EV effect in MDMs, AC-4-130, a specific pharmacological STAT5 inhibitor that targets on SH2 domain was used to suppress pSTAT5 activation. AC-4-130 treatment abolished the effect of MSC-EVs on SOCS1 upregulation and proinflammatory cytokine secretion. Interestingly, MSC-EVs have a stronger effect in activating STAT5 signalling pathway and upregulating SCOS1 expression in the group of hyperinflammatory ARDS patient plasma than the plasma in hypo-inflammatory group.

EVs isolated and subjected to next generation sequencing (NGS) targeted to small RNAs using Illumina platform. NGS analysis revealed that EVs express up to 284 known miRNAs as identified in miRBase v21. Of those, 20 miRNAs were significantly enriched in EVs compared to their parent MSCs, suggesting that these are selectively incorporated into EVs during EV maturation in the ARDS environment. Notably, miRNA181a was among the most highly expressed miRNAs in EVs compared to parent MSCs and BALF. Transfer of miR181a-5p in MSC-EVs downregulated phosphatase and tensin homolog subsequently activated pSTAT5 (PTEN) and signalling leading upregulation of SOCS1 to expression, contributing to proinflammatory cytokine production. In vivo, MSC-EVs, miR181a overexpressed-MSC-EVs, miRscr-MSC-EVs, and LNA miRscr-MSC-EVs alleviated severity of lung injury and upregulated pSTAT5 and SOCS1 expression in alveolar macrophages while PBS and LNA miR181-MSC-EV treatments had no effect.

ConclusionmiR181a-PTEN-pSTAT5-SOCS1signalling axisisanovelpathwayinvolved in macrophage polarization towardsanti-

inflammatory phenotype in clinically relevant ARDS model.

PU-0330

表格式出院回访本在内科系统的使用效果

胡晓解、张萍 、杨豫宛、韩思妤 贵州省人民医院

探讨表格式回访本在内科系统的使用效果,从而减少护 士的书写内容,减轻护士工作负担,提升工作效率。

PU-0331

HMGA2 的表达对肺癌差异表达基因甲基化的调控作用

霍雪、霍雪、俞兰、孙德军 内蒙古自治区人民医院

分析评价 HMGA2 在肺癌细胞基因组甲基化状态以及下 游基因的表达情况,明确 HMGA2 促进肺癌发生的分子 机制,为肺癌靶向治疗及预后中的作用提供新的理论依 据,明确 HMGA2 表达与肺癌临床意义的关系。

PU-0332

HMGA2 促进肺癌发生的分子机制研究

武婷、俞兰、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院

肺癌是恶性肿瘤中最常见且导致全球癌症死亡人数最 多的疾病之一。2020年全球癌症死亡病例 996 万例, 其中肺癌死亡 180 万例, 远超其他癌症类型。肺鳞状细 胞癌目前已被列为非小细胞肺癌的第二大最常见组织 学亚型, 约占所有肺癌的 37%。HMGA2 是高运动性组 (HMG)蛋白家族的成员,包含 AT -hook 的基本结构域, 并赋予它们在富含 A 和 T 核苷酸的序列上结合 DNA 小 沟槽以及在染色质上组装转录或增强子复合物的能力。 HMGA2 除了作为转录协同调控因子外,还可以直接调 控基因的转录激活,在多种肿瘤组织中均有表达上调。 HMGA2 也被认为参与了肺癌相关通路的调节,高表达 HMGA2 与肺癌转移及预后不良密切相关。HMGA2 是 上皮细胞向间充质细胞转化(epithelial to mesenchymal transition, EMT) 相关的非编码 RNA 的功能靶点。研 究表明 miRNA let-7 的低表达与患者肺癌术后的临床结 局有关,提示预后不良。HMGA2 在非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC)组织中的表达水平高于正常肺组织,但在不同 临床和病理特征的 NSCLC 组织中存在差异。本项目旨 在分析评价 HMGA2 在肺癌细胞基因组甲基化状态以及 下游基因的表达情况,明确 HMGA2 促进肺癌发生的分 子机制,为肺癌靶向治疗及预后中的作用提供新的理论 依据,明确 HMGA2 表达与肺癌临床意义的关系。

PU-0333

METTL3 促进重症哮喘小鼠 Th17 细胞优势分化

冯玲、许玉竹、高燕、易荣、陈雀飞、王琳、周钱辉、 李典武、陈宇、熊佳丽、颜又新、刘毅 株洲市中心医院

观察重症哮喘小鼠肺组织及脾源性 CD4+T 细胞 METTL3 的表达, 探讨 METTL3 对 Th17 细胞分化的影 响。

PU-0334

综合护理干预对慢性粒细胞白血病化疗患者负性情绪 及生活质量的影响

舒开丽 天津市北辰医院

探讨综合护理干预对慢性粒细胞白血病化疗患者负性 情绪及生活质量的影响,为慢性粒细胞白血病化疗患者 护理干预措施的制定提供科学依据。

PU-0335

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者规范吸入药物减少再次住院的 观察分析

贺小玉 陕西铜川矿务局中心医院

观察呼吸与危重症医学科 2019 年 01 月 01 日至 2020 年 12 月 31 日期间住院诊断为慢性阻塞性肺疾病的患 者规范化吸入长效支气管扩张剂/激素(LABA+ICS)或联 合长效胆碱能受体拮抗剂(LAMA),患者再次住院次 数的分析。

PU-0336

PDGF-BB promotes Lung adenocarcinoma cell invasion and metastasis by activating the STAT3 pathway to upregulate PD-L1 expression

- 1. 复旦大学附属中山医院徐汇医院
- 2. 上海市第四康复医院
- 3. 上海市胸科医院

Object Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) tops the list of human cancers in morbidity and mortality. Controlling and treating NSCLC metastasis is a significant challenge. Studies have shown that both PDGF-BB and PD-L1 are associated with the invasive metastasis of NSCLC. However, it is not clear whether there is a link between them. Here, we evaluated and explored the association and the mechanism of interaction between them.

Methods In in vitro assays, we would use the A549 lung adenocarcinoma cell line. Flow cytometry, Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8), was used to detect the cells' PD-L1 expression and proliferation. Realtime fluorescence polymerase chain reaction, pGL3 plasmid transfection, and dual fluorescein assay were performed to analyze PDGF-BB-mediated transcription of PD-L1 in cells. The cells' invasion and metastatic ability were analyzed by Transwell migration assay, invasion assay, clone formation assay, and Western blot for EMT-related protein detection. We also analyzed the promoter binding sites
of PDGF-BB upregulated PD-L1 by chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assay.

Results PDGF-BB promotes invasion, migration, EMT state activation, and clonogenic ability of A549 cells. Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3), a signaling pathway downstream of PDGF-BB, was also involved in regulating the same ability of A549 cells. STAT3 phosphorylation positively correlated with PD-L1 expression level as well. We further demonstrated that PDGF-BB could upregulate PD-L1 expression level through the STAT3 pathway and revealed the promoter binding site of STAT3 and PD-L1 activated by PDGF-BB.

Conclusion Our results show that PDGF-BB can activate the STAT3 signaling pathway in the NSCLC adenocarcinoma cell line to upregulate PD-L1 expression, ultimately promoting invasive migration ability. The PDGF-PDGFR pathway may become a potential combination therapeutic target for lung cancer immunotherapy.

PU-0337

基于 Mimics 个体化三维重建联合径向超声支气管镜在 肺外周结节诊断中的价值

王剑 杭州市余杭区第一人民医院

探讨 Mimics 软件三维重建虚拟支气管树联合径向超声检查在肺外周结节诊断中的应用价值。

PU-0338

基于 Mimics 软件构建多种肺部疾病的三维模型

王剑 杭州市余杭区第一人民医院

探索 Mimics 软件构建肺部疾病三维模型的可行性,为肺部疾病诊疗提供新思路。

PU-0339

环磷腺苷葡胺对人脐静脉血管内皮细胞增殖、迁移、管 腔形成及凋亡的影响

王剑

杭州市余杭区第一人民医院

探索环磷腺苷葡胺(Meglumine cyclic adenylate, MCA) 对人脐静脉血管内皮细胞(HUVEC)增殖、迁移、管腔形 成及凋亡的影响。

PU-0340

Bioinformatic analysis of differentially expressed genes and pathways in IPF

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- 2. 河南省间质性肺病与肺移植医学重点实验室
- 3. 郑州大学第一附属医院胸外科
- 4. 郑州市慢性呼吸道疾病重点实验室
- 5. 河南省呼吸内科中心

Object To explore the differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in human IPF by bioinformatics method, and to elucidate the pathogenesis of IPF from the gene level. **Methods** Gene expression profile GSE110147 was downloaded from GEO database. DEGs between patients with IPF and healthy donors were analyzed using the GEO2R tool. Gene ontology (GO) and KEGG pathway enrichment analysis were performed utilizing package of "clusterprofiler" in the R software, followed by functional annotation and protein-protein interaction (PPI) network construction in STRING online tool. In the final, the results were analyzed synthetically.

Results A total of 9183 DEGs were identified, of which 4545 genes were downregulated and 4638 genes were upregulated. MMP1, SPP1 and BPIFB1were the top three most significantly upregulated DEGs. In contrast, VTRNA1-1, SNORD41 and SNORA3A were the three most significantly downregulated DEGs. These DEGs played an important role in the occurrence of IPF through the MAPK (mitogen-activated protein kinase) signaling pathway. In addition,

50 DEGs were enriched in PD-L1 expression and PD-1 checkpoint pathway in cancer.

Conclusion Bioinformatics analysis revealed that IPF may mediate the occurrence of lung cancer through PD-L1 expression and PD-1 checkpoint pathway, which provides clues for the pathogenesis of IPF and lung cancer.

PU-0341 **罕见部位吸入性肺炎一例**

张权、吴尚洁 中南大学湘雅二医院

吸入性肺炎是由吸入或误吸刺激性物质引起的常见疾 病。据估计,在被诊断患有社区获得性肺炎(CAP)的人 群中,有5%至15%的人患有这种疾病,预计在未来几 十年,这种疾病将在老龄化社会中占据更大的比例。而 吸入性肺炎和当前新冠肺炎在某些方面有相似之处,仅 考虑影像学改变两者会有误诊的风险。这是一个罕见的 吸入性肺炎的案例,病变同时发生在右肺的中上叶,把 这个病例列出来,在我们的临床实践中可能具有一定的 参考和教育价值。另外在我们的后疫情时代,指导如何 及时作出吸入性肺炎和新冠肺炎的鉴别诊断从而减少 医护患感染、改善患者预后并降低死亡率。

PU-0342

Mimics 软件后处理技术与胸部 CT 对气胸致肺压缩程 度的对比研究

王剑 杭州市余杭区第一人民医院

探讨利用 Mimics 软件评估气胸肺压缩程度的可行性, 并和胸部 CT 比较两者对气胸肺压缩程度计算的精准性 和相关性。

PU-0343

PDCA 在新冠疫情常态化期呼吸科病房的管理应用

武丹华 苏州大学附属第二医院

探讨 PDCA 循环在呼吸科普通病房新冠疫情常态化管理实践中的应用及效果。

PU-0344

Prognostic value of carbonic anhydrase IX in lung Cancer, a meta-analysis

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The Affiliated Jiangning Hospital of Nanjing Medical University

Object The prognostic value of carbonic anhydrase IX (CA IX) expression in lung cancer remains controversial. This meta-analysis aimed to clarify the association of CA IX expression with survival in lung cancer.

Methods PubMed, Embase and the Cochrane Library database were examined for eligible studies. The hazard ratios (HR) and their 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated to evaluate the relationship between CA IX expression and overall survival in lung cancer patients.

Results A total of 13 studies, including 1919 patients, were enrolled in the final meta-analysis. Our metaanalysis results demonstrated that CA IX overexpression was associated with adverse overall survival (OS) in patients with lung cancer (HR = 1.60, 95% CI: 1.37-1.87, P < 0.001). Subgroup analysis by tumor histology indicated that high expression of CA IX was correlated with poor OS only in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) (HR = 1.65, 95% CI: 1.41-1.94, P < 0.001), but not in small cell lung cancer (SCLC) (HR = 1.04, 95% CI: 0.57-1.89, P = 0.905). The results of publication bias and sensitivity analysis showed that our conclusion was relatively stable and reliability. **Conclusion** The summarized evidence from our metaanalysis showed that high expression of CA IX could be a biomarker of poor OS in NSCLC.

PU-0345

延伸护理对间质性肺疾病患者依从性及生活质量的影 响

孔令梅 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

延伸护理对间质性肺疾病患者依从性及生活质量的影 响

PU-0346

我国传统医药文化对于我国高发传染病肺结核和乙肝 等病毒性肝炎根本防治的重要启示

郑荣领 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

探讨我国传统医药文化对于我国高发传染病肺结核和 乙肝等病毒性肝炎根本防治的重要启示。

PU-0347 **发热、喘息、肺部阴影**

胡兆秋、李双 潍坊市第二人民医院

汇报一例发热、喘息、肺部阴影病人的曲折诊治经历, 探讨该患者病情诊断的矛盾性,既演变的合理性,为临 床类似患者的诊疗提供新思路。

PU-0348

CNTN-1 upregulation promotes malignant progression of lung adenocarcinoma cells via activation of epithelial-mesenchymal transition

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Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400010, China

Object Tumor metastasis and invasion are the main impediments of lung adenocarcinoma successful treatment. Previous studies demonstrate that chemotherapeutic agents can elevate malignancy of cancer cells other than their therapeutic effects. In this study, the effects of transient low-dose cisplatin treatment on the malignant development of lung adenocarcinoma cells (A549) were detected, and the underlying epigenetic mechanisms were investigated.

Methods EMT-associated phenotypes, including alterations in cellular morphology and marker (E-cadherin, N-cadherin and Vimentin) expression, were compared in A549 cells and low-dose cisplatin induced A549 cells by using real-time time PCR and Western blotting. Other methods, including CNTN-1 overexpression inA549 cells were also used to investigate the role of CNTN-1 in mediating the EMT phenotype and the resulting malignant progression of cancer cells in vitro and in vivo.

Results The findings showed that A549 cells exhibited epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT)-like phenotype along with malignant progression under the transient low-dose cisplatin treatment. Meanwhile, lowdose cisplatin was found to induce contactin-1 (CNTN-1) upregulation in A549 cells. Subsequently, we found that further overexpressing CNTN-1 in A549 cells obviously activated EMT process in vitro and in vivo, and caused malignant development of A549 cells in vitro.

Conclusion we conclude that low-dose cisplatin can activate EMT process and resulting malignant progression through upregulating CNTN-1 in A549 cells. The findings provided new evidences that low concentration of chemotherapeutic agents could facilitate malignancy of carcinoma cells via activating EMT process other than their therapeutic effects.

PU-0349

延伸护理对慢阻肺患者依从性及生活质量的影响

孔令梅 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨延伸护理对慢阻肺疾病患者出院后遵医行为依从 性及生活质量的影响。

PU-0350

上呼吸道感染护理中持续质量改进方法的干预效果分 析

周宏 中国人民解放军西部战区总医院

目的:分析将持续质量改进方法应用在呼吸道感染护理中的效果。

PU-0351

肺部阴影并嗜酸性粒细胞增高

胡兆秋、韩伟 潍坊市第二人民医院

汇报一例病史复杂、多脏器受累的病人诊疗经过,探讨 多学科会诊的必要性。

PU-0352

综合护理干预对妊娠合并支气管哮喘患者的应用

孔令梅 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

对妊娠合并支气管哮喘的患者采取综合护理措施可能 对患者的病情转归起到关键的辅助作用。 PU-0353

米尔伊丽莎白菌肺炎预后及耐药性研究

徐存来、熊军芳、曹卓、潘炯伟 丽水市人民医院

:回顾性研究我院 41 例米尔伊丽莎白菌肺炎患者的预 后及其耐药性。

PU-0354

粘金黄杆菌及铜绿假单胞菌肺炎危险因素及耐药性比 较

徐存来、熊军芳、曹卓、潘炯伟 丽水市人民医院

比较粘金黄杆菌及铜绿假单胞菌肺炎危险因素及耐药 性。

PU-0355

咽峡炎后败血症 (lemierre 综合征) 个案报道

马肖龙 嘉兴市第一医院

探讨咽峡炎后败血症 (Lemierre syndrome, LS 综合征) 的诊断及治疗方法。

PU-0356

Low-dose carboplatin reprograms tumor immune microenvironment through STING signaling pathway and synergizes with PD-1 inhibitors in lung cancer

Li Zhou, qiuli xu, litang huang, tangfeng lv, yong song Jinling Hospital

Object Although the combination of chemotherapy and immunotherapy is a hot topic in lung cancer, little is understood regarding the possible mechanisms behind their synergy. Moreover, safety is a major concern for clinicians while performing chemotherapy. Therefore, it is important to determine the appropriate dose and period of chemotherapy for combining it with immunotherapy, and investigate the underlying synergistic mechanism.

Methods RNA sequencing, qPCR, Western blotting, flow cytometry, immunohistochemistry and immunofluorescence were used to observe the immunomodulatory effects of carboplatin treatment in mouse models. The safety of low-dose carboplatin was evaluated by MTT assay, weight change rate, blood routine test, liver and kidney function test and HE staining of small intestine and colon tissue structure. RNA interference was used to verify the intrinsic role of tumor STING in anti-tumor immune response.

Results Here, we showed that carboplatin can induce DNA damage and activate the canonical STING/TBK1/IRF3 pathway and non-canonical STING-NF-KB signaling complex. Further, low-dose carboplatin changed the "cold" tumor into a "hot" tumor via the signaling hub STING, augmenting CD8+ T-cell infiltration, increasing PD-L1 expression, and hence potentiating the anti-tumor effect of PD-1 inhibitors; importantly, there were no adverse effects. Furthermore, knocking down STING in tumor cells effectively reversed PD-L1 upregulation and STING pathway activation, and reduced the anti-tumor effect of low-dose carboplatin and carboplatin-PD-1 inhibitor combination.

Conclusion Our findings collectively reported a previously unexplored role of low-dose carboplatin targeting in the STING pathway and provided an economical, useful and safe option for improving the efficacy of PD-1 inhibitors in lung cancer.

PU-0357

对心理护理在老年慢阻肺患者护理中的应用价值及满 意度进行研究。

陈宏 山西医科大学第六医院

对心理护理在老年慢阻肺患者护理中的应用价值及满 意度进行研究。

PU-0358

cGAS-STING axis contributes to acute lung injury induced by lipopolysaccharide

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Object The role of NOD-like receptor protein 3 (NLRP3)-mediated pyroptosis in acute lung injury (ALI) has been well identified previously. Stimulator of interferon genes (STING) is an indispensable adaptor protein, which could regulate inflammation and pyroptosis during infection; however, its role in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced ALI remains obscure. This study aimed to explore whether STING participated in the development of LPS-induced ALI as well as the underlying mechanism.

Methods We used cGAS-KO and STING-KO mice to investigate the roles of cGAS-STING axis in LPS-induced ALI.

Results We confirmed that LPS significantly enhanced the expression and phosphorylation of STING in lung tissue and primary macrophages from mice. STING deficiency relieved inflammation and oxidative stress in LPStreated murine lungs and macrophages. Meanwhile, STING deficiency also abolished the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome and pyroptosis; however, NLRP3 overexpression by adenovirus offset the beneficial effects of STING deficiency in macrophages treated with LPS. Additionally, the level of mitochondrial DNA (mt-DNA) significantly increased in macrophages after LPS treatment. Intriguingly, although exogenous mt-DNA stimulation did not influence the level of STING, it could still trigger the phosphorylation of STING as well as pyroptosis, inflammation, and oxidative stress of macrophages. And the adverse effects induced by mt-DNA could be offset after STING was knocked out. Furthermore, the inhibition of the sensory receptor of cytosolic DNA (cyclic GMP-AMP synthase, cGAS) also blocked the activation of STING and NLRP3 inflammasome, meanwhile, it alleviated ALI without affecting the expression of STING after LPS challenge. Furthermore, cGAS inhibition also blocked the production of cGAMP induced by LPS, indicating that mt-DNA and cGAS could activate STING-NLRP3mediated pyroptosis independent of the expression of STING. Finally, we found that LPS upregulated the expression of transcription factor c-Myc, which subsequently enhanced the activity of STING promoter and promoted its expression without affecting its phosphorylation.

Conclusion Collectively, our study disclosed that LPS could activate STING in a cytosolic DNA-dependent manner and upregulate the expression of STING in a c-Myc-dependent manner, which cooperatively contribute to ALI.

PU-0359

ICU 机械通气患者感染鲍曼不动杆菌的临床特征及预后 因素

陈晨 铜陵市人民医院

析 ICU 机械通气患者感染鲍曼不动杆菌(AB)的临床 特征及对预后的影响。

PU-0360

Potential role of GST- π in lung cancer stem cell cisplatin resistance

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Object Cancer stem cells (CSCs) are responsible for tumorigenesis, chemoresistance and metastasis. Chemoresistance is a major challenge in the management of lung cancer. Glutathione-sulphurtransferase- π (GST- π) plays an important role in the origin and development of various types of cancer by regulating the cellular redox balance. Recent investigations have demonstrated that GST- π is associated with the chemoresistance of lung CSCs (LCSCs). However, the mechanism of GST- π in lung cancer, particularly in LCSCs, remains unclear. The aim of the present study was to explore the potential role of GST- π in stemness and cisplatin (DDP) resistance of LCSCs.

Methods In the present study, lung cancer cell spheres were established using the A549 cell line, which according to our previous research, was confirmed to exhibit characteristics of stem cells. Next, GST-π protein expression, apoptosis percentage and intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) concentration in A549 adherent cells and A549 cell spheres were analyzed by western blotting and flow cytometry, respectively. Finally, DDP resistance, ROS concentration and GST-π expression in LCSCs were analyzed following the interference with GST-π using DL-buthionine-(S,R)-sulphoximine and Nacetylcysteine.

Results he results revealed that the GST- π protein expression in the A549 cell spheres (1.45±0.07) was higher than in the A549 adherent cells (1.25±0.06) (P<0.05). And, the percentage of apoptosis in the A549 cell spheres was clearly decreased compared with that of the A549 adherent cells (5.01±0.31 vs. 9.79±0.66%; P<0.05). Similarly, the intracellular ROS concentration of the A549 cell spheres was lower compared with the A549 adherent cells (272.67±16.04 vs. 326.33±12.34; P<0.05). Compared with the DDP-treated A549 adherent cells, the ROS concentration of the DDPtreated A549 cell spheres was found to be clearly decreased (585±12.12 vs. 768.67±9.02), and the percentage of apoptosis was also decreased (17.04±1.55% vs. 41.33±1.28%) (all P<0.05). Furthermore, compared with the intracellular ROS and concentration (585.00±12.12) apoptosis percentage (15.01±1.08%) of the D group, the values in the B + D group were significantly increased (1,651.00±28.62 and 32.11±2.32%, respectively; all P<0.05). However, the GST- π protein expression in the B + D group (0.51 ± 0.05) was clearly decreased compared with the D group (1.12±0.05; P<0.05). And, compared with those in the D group, the ROS levels (452.33±16.16) apoptosis and percentage $(9.97\pm1.74\%)$ in the N + D group were decreased (all P<0.05; Figs. 6 and 7). Of note, the GST- π protein expression (0.95±0.04) was still slightly decreased in the N + D group (P<0.05).

Conclusion These results suggested that $GST-\pi$ may be important for LCSC drug resistance by downregulating ROS levels. These findings may contribute to the development of new adjuvant therapeutic strategies for lung cancer.

PU-0361

铜陵地区社区获得性下呼吸道感染病原学分析

陈晨 铜陵市人民医院

分析铜陵地区社区获得性下呼吸道感染 (LRTI) 住院患 者病原学分布特点; 测定主要病原菌对常用药物的敏感 性。

PU-0362

中重度慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重患者中肺栓塞患病 率和预后影响

吴思敏

湖北省荆州市第一人民医院

我们旨在确定中重度慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重病情 加重的危重患者肺栓塞(PE)的发生率和预后影响[重症 监护病房(ICU)病死率和时长(LOS)]。

PU-0363

自拟中药汤剂对脂多糖诱导大鼠急性肺损伤的保护作 用及机制研究

李若欣 锦州医科大学附属第一医院

目的:2020年辽宁省新冠肺炎锦州救治中心的25名患者应用自拟中药汤剂后取得较好疗效,故拟大鼠急性肺损伤模型来探讨该汤剂治疗脂多糖(LPS)诱导大鼠急性肺损伤(ALI)的保护作用及机制。

PU-0364

新型冠状病毒肺炎患者的护理体会

李影 天津市北辰医院

通过护理一例新型冠状病毒肺炎患者,经过严密的观察 病情变化,给予抗病毒清肺对症治疗后,及时的心理疏 导和精心的心理护理,患者积极配合治疗,促进了患者 康复。在新型冠状病毒的肺炎治疗过程中,心理护理对 于患者接受治疗和康复都起了很大的作用,患者的治愈 出院,为我们患者抗击疫情增加了信心,希望能为临床 护理新型冠状病毒肺炎患者提供了一个参考。

锦州救治中心 25 例新冠肺炎临床特点和流行病学特征 分析

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1. 锦州医科大学附属第一医院
2. 锦州市传染病医院
3. 大连医科大学附属第一医院
4. 中国医科大学附属第一医院
5. 锦州市卫生健康委员会
6. 锦州市中医院
7. 中国医科大学附属第四医院
8. 锦州医学院附属第一医院
9. 锦州医学院附属第三医院

10. 锦州市中心医院

分析 25 例新型冠状病毒肺炎确诊病例临床特点和流行 病学特征,为疫情防控和患者的治疗提供依据。

PU-0366

浅析上海市某三甲教学医院规培医生在 PCCM 工作期 间心理状态

梁四维 上海市同济医院(同济大学附属同济医院)

分析规培医生在 PCCM 工作期间的心理状态,探索改善善规培医生心理状态方法。

PU-0367

慢阻肺肠道菌群代物 SCFAs 与 ILC2 功能关系的研究

姜敏、王晶、李争、徐丹、荆晶、谭希、李风森 新疆医科大学附属中医医院

研究慢阻肺、急性加重期慢阻肺肺、肠组织中 nILC2s 和 iILC2s 的变化及其调控原因。

PU-0368

抗 RO-52 抗体在恶性肿瘤治疗后发生间质性肺炎患者 中的预测意义

李宗煜 树兰 (杭州) 医院

恶性肿瘤目前已经成为严重威胁中国人群健康的主要 公共卫生问题之一,目前化疗、放疗、靶向及免疫是肿 瘤的主要治疗手段,然而多种研究发现肿瘤治疗后部分 患者会出现严重的间质性肺炎甚至死亡,为了降低和及 时发现肿瘤患者治疗后发生间质性肺病的风险,特别是 放疗及免疫治疗的患者,本研究旨在从特异性炎性肌病 谱中发现对恶性肿瘤治疗后出现间质性肺炎风险的预 测指标,并探索其可能的预测价值和意义。

PU-0369

无创呼吸机治疗 COPD 合并呼吸衰竭的护理方法探讨。

夏宗应¹、无² 1. 贵阳市第二人民医院 2. 无

对 COPD 合并呼吸衰竭患者采用无创呼吸机和整体护 理干预治疗、分析其情况。

PU-0370

针对性心理干预对减轻肺癌化疗患者焦虑的效果研究

史丽娜 天津市北辰医院

对于针对性心理干预对于减轻肺癌化疗患者焦虑的影 响进行研究。

PU-0371 肺门淋巴结结核病例

高燕 重庆市璧山区人民医院

近年肺结核患者逐渐增多,而肺门淋巴结常见于儿童及 青少年,分享1例肺门淋巴结结核病例。

PU-0372

Case Report: Nintedanib for pembrolizumabrelated pneumonitis in a patient with non-small cell lung cancer

Xiaohong Xie, Haiyi Deng, Chengzhi Zhou The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University

Object Immune checkpoint inhibitor (ICI) may lead to severe checkpoint inhibitor-related pneumonitis (CIP). The routine treatment of CIP was based on systemic corticosteroids. However, the therapies are limited for patients who are unsuitable for steroid therapy.

Methods We present the first successful treatment of nintedanib for pembrolizumab-related pneumonitis in a patient with advanced non-small cell lung cancer.

Results We reported on a single case of a 58-year old male with clinical stage IV lung adenocarcinoma. He was then administered 100 mg of pembrolizumab (2mg/kg, every 3 weeks) combined with bevacizumab by the local physician. The patient developed grade 3 pembrolizumab-related pneumonitis, after the third pembrolizumab infusion. The initial dosage of methylprednisolone (80mg/day) did not improve his clinical symptoms and we decided to deliver him with methylprednisolone (40mg/day) and added nintedanib (150mg bid) to CIP treatment. After treatment, his clinical condition greatly improved, with obvious radiological improvement and stable primary tumor lesion.

Conclusion Nintedanib combined with corticosteroid therapy might be an option for patients with CIP, especially for those with poor response to steroid-based therapy. Further studies are urgently needed to elucidate the detailed mechanism of combined regimen strategy to prevent and treat CIP.

PU-0373

肺内巨大上皮样炎性肌纤维母细胞肉瘤一例报告并文 献复习

嵇桂娟、罗涛、张文辉、陈碧 徐州医科大学附属医院

探讨一种肺内少见肿瘤-上皮样炎性肌纤维母细胞肉瘤 的临床表现、病理分子类型及治疗

PU-0374

超声支气管镜检查诊断纵隔感染性病变 2 例

贾玮、张冬睿、谷松涛、李娜 天津市胸科医院

采用超声支气管镜引导下针吸活检 (endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration, EBUS-TBNA)对 1 例纵膈团块影及 1 例肺部 阴影并纵隔淋巴结增大进行诊断,评估超声支气管镜检 查在诊断纵膈病变中的价值。

PU-0375 **具有免疫特征的间质性肺炎**

周志刚 西安市第九医院

探讨具有自身免疫相关特征的间质性肺炎 (IPAF) 的特征,进一步提高对本病的认识。

COVID-19 患者的临床特征、实验室异常和 CT 表现以 及重症患者的危险因素:系统评价和 meta 分析

谢静媛、王琴、许阳阳、张田利、陈露、左学颖、刘嘉 欣、黄莉棠、展平、吕镗烽、宋勇 中国人民解放军东部战区总医院

新型冠状病毒 (COVID-19) 是全球公共卫生关注的新兴 大流行病。我们旨在总结大流行初期 COVID-19 患者的 特征,并探讨疾病进展的危险因素。

PU-0377

The earliest point of APACHE-II to predict outcome among Intensive Care Unit Patients

Yao Tian、Yang Yao、Jing Zhou 、 Shengyu Wang The first affiliated hospital of xi'an medical university

Object The Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II (APACHE II) score is used to determine disease severity and predict outcomes in critically ill patients. However, there is no dynamic APACHE II score for predicting hospital mortality. The aim of this study was to explore the earliest time point to predict hospital mortality in ICU by dynamically evaluating APACHE-II score.

Methods Study data of demographics and comorbidities from the first 24 h after ICU admission were retrospectively extracted from MIMIC-II, a multiparameter intensive care database. APACHE-II scores were calculated on days 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 14 and 28. The area under the Receiver operating characteristic(ROC) curves was calculated to assess the predictive value of APACHEII sore. Hospital survival was visualised using Kaplan-Meier Curves.

Results A total of 6374 eligible subjects were extracted from the MIMIC-II. Mean APACHE II score on day 1 were 18.4 \pm 6.3, hospital and ICU mortality was 19.1% and 15.7%, respectively. The earliest time point where APACHE-II score predicted ICU mortality was on day 3 with an area under the cure of 0.666 (0.607-0.726)(P < 0.0001). The best tradeoff for preciction was found at 17 score, more than 17 score predicted mortality of non-survivors with a sensitivity of 92.8% and PPV of 23.1%. Survival curve analysis confirmed that the hospital mortality of patients with Apache II score greater than 17 was higher than that of patients with Apache II score less than 17 (P < 0.0001). Conclusion APACHE-II on day 3 is the earliest prognostic marker and 17 score provided the best dignostic accuracy to predict hospital mortality for ICU patients. These finding will help medical make clinical judgment.

PU-0378

Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation as a bridge versus non-bridging for lung transplantation: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Jianrong Zhu

Wuxi People's Hospital

Object Whether extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) as a bridge to lung transplantation (BTT) can achieve a similar survival to non-BTT remains controversial.

Methods We conducted this meta-analysis to compare the outcomes between ECMO BTT and non-BTT to facilitate better clinical decision-making. Seven databases were searched for eligible studies comparing ECMO BTT and non-BTT. The primary endpoints included survival, intraoperative indicators, postoperative hospitalization indicators and Nineteen studies postoperative complications. (involving 7061 participants) were included in the final analysis. The outcomes of overall survival (OS), overall survival rate (OSR), graft survival rate (GSR), in-hospital mortality, postoperative hospital days, postoperative ICU days, postoperative ventilation time, blood transfusion volume and postoperative complications were all better in the non-BTT group. Results The total mortality in ECMO bridging was

23.03%, in which the top 5 causes of death were right heart failure (8.03%), multiple organ failure (7.03%),

bleeding (not cranial) (4.67%), cranial bleeding (3.15%) and sepsis (2.90%).

Conclusion In summary, Non-BTT is associated with better survival and fewer complications compared to BTT. When ECMO may be the only option, the patient and medical team need to realize the increased risk of ECMO by complications and survival

PU-0379

Circular RNA 0006349 promotes glycolysis and malignancy of non-small cell lung cancer cells through the microRNA-98/MKP1 axis

Chu Qin

Wuxi People's Hospital affiliated to Nanjing Medical University

Object The involvements of dysregulated circular RNAs (circRNAs) in human diseases have been increasingly recognized. In this study, we focused on the function of a newly screened out circRNA, circ_0006349, in the progression of non-small cell lung cancer and the molecules of action.

Methods The NSCLC circRNA dataset GSE101684, microRNA (miRNA) dataset GSE29250 and mRNA dataset GSE51852 obtained from the GEO database were used to screen the differentially expressed genes in NSCLC samples. Tumor and normal tissues were collected from 59 patients with NSCLC. Expression of circ_0006349, microRNA-98 (miR)-98 and MAP kinase phosphatase 1 (MKP1) in collected tissue samples and in acquired cells was determined. The binding relationships between miR-98 and circ_0006349/MKP1 were predicted and validated. Altered expression of circ_0006349, miR-98 and MKP1 was introduced in NSCLC cells, and then the growth, apoptosis and glycolysis of cells were detected. Results Circ_0006349 and MKP1 were upregulated, while miR-98 was poorly expressed in the collected tumor tissues from patients as well as in the acquired NSCLC cell lines compared to the normal ones. Circ_0006349 was found as a sponge for miR-98 to enhance MKP1 expression. Silencing of circ_0006349

suppressed the growth of Calu-3 and H1299 cells, and it reduced glycolysis, glucose uptake and the production of lactate in cells as well. In this setting, further downregulation of miR-98 or upregulation of MKP1 recovered the malignant behaviors of cells.

Conclusion This research suggested that circ_0006349 upregulates MKP1 expression through absorbing miR-98, enhances proliferation and glycolysis in cells, therefore promoting NSCLC development.

PU-0380

环黄芪醇 (CAG) 通过抑制肺上皮细胞焦亡缓解 LPS 诱导的小鼠急性肺损伤

雍朝英、王导新 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

越来越多的证据表明, 焦亡, 即促炎性程序性细胞死亡, 与急性肺损伤(ALI)有关。环黄芪醇是一种三萜皂苷类化 合物, 具有抗病毒、抗衰老、抗炎等多种药理作用。然 而, 环黄芪醇在 ALI 小鼠中的研究还比较少。本研究目 的是探讨环黄芪醇能否通过抑制细胞焦亡减轻脂多糖 引起的肺上皮细胞焦亡, 减轻肺部炎症反应。

PU-0381

宏基因组二代测序技术在呼吸系统 感染性疾病诊疗中 的应用进展

刘洁 无锡市人民医院

宏基因组二代测序技术(mNGS)是一种无偏好、敏感性高、特异性强的分子生物学检测 手段,目前已广泛应用于临床多种感染性疾病的辅助诊断,极大提高了患者的生存率和治愈率。近年来,mNGS临床应用研究的报道越来越多,本文主要就mNGS在呼吸系统感染性疾病诊疗方面的应用优势和所面临的挑战进行综述。

成人哮喘患者病情控制现状调查及影响因素分析

杨颖

天津市胸科医院

本研究通过调查成人哮喘患者病情控制的现况,并分析 其影响因素,为提高哮喘患者的认知和改善影响因素提 供科学依据。

PU-0383

集束化管理策略在机械通气患者早期活动中的应用

王颖、郭润玲 山西省汾阳医院

讨集束化管理策略在机械通气患者早期活动中的应用。

PU-0384

肺移植患者营养评估与营养支持研究进展

周莹 无锡市人民医院

肺移植(Lung transplantation, LTX)是临床终末期肺部 疾病 ELSD 最佳治疗手段, 肺移植术后肺康复是提高手 术成功率及长期生存率的关键[1]。患者多因病史较长且 术后营养不良而引起多种并发症, ESLD 属于消耗性疾 病,患者多因疾病消耗最终呈现出类似于肿瘤晚期患者 恶病质的表现,营养不良的发生率在 20% ~ 70%, 若同 时合并有呼吸衰竭, 高达 60%的患者会发生营养不良, 而使用机械通气的患者营养不良的发生率则超过 70% [2]。但是对肺移植患者进行评估时,发现其营养状况往 往被忽视,一部分患者因各种原因在术前术后未进行营 养风险筛查及营养干预,影响了术后康复。美国 90.2% 的医疗机构都有营养风险筛查指南,其中仅 45.9%的医 疗机构使用标准化评估表格,而能对所有患者进行营养 评估的仅占 10.6%[3]。

PU-0385 心肺运动试验在评估哮喘患者运动耐力中的应用

郑亚黎 厦门大学附属中山医院

探讨心肺运动试验(CPET)在支气管哮喘慢性持续期中的诊断价值及与静态肺功能的对比研究。

PU-0386

Eosinophil count and lung cancer: a two-sample Mendelian randomization study

Zhufeng Wang、Mei Jiang、Jiaxing Xie、Shiyue Li

Object Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer related deaths worldwide. Growing evidence adds to the results from observational studies of cancer patients exhibiting eosinophilia. However, previous studies are susceptible to confounding factors, inadequate attention to variation by histology or reverse causality. The role of the eosinophil count is still unknown whether the cell contributes to tumor immune surveillance or neoplastic evolution. The association and the causal effect between eosinophil count and lung cancer remain unclear.

Methods We analyzed summary data of eosinophil count and lung cancer from the genome-wide association study (GWAS) using two-sample Mendelian randomization (MR) method. We obtained summary data of eosinophil count from UK Biobank and INTERVAL studies (European: 172,275; South Asian: 8,142; East Asian: 86,890 individuals), data of cancer patients from Consortium and luna International Lung Cancer Consortium (ILCCO, 11,348 cases and 15,861 controls) to investigate possible causal effect of eosinophil count on lung cancer. Secondary results according to different histological subtypes of lung cancer were also implemented.

Results Two-sample Mendelian randomization (MR) methods indicated that eosinophil count might be a protective factor in the progression of lung cancer and its histological subtypes in European. But it might be a

risk factor in Asian, especially in the association between squamous cell lung cancer in east Asian. Weighted median method and MR-Egger method indicated that eosinophil count was associated with a 28% - 40% higher risk of squamous cell lung cancer in east Asian [odds ratio (OR) = 1.28, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.07 - 1.50, p = 0.024 and OR = 1.40, 95% CI: 1.11 - 1.69, p = 0.031]. Pleiotropy was not presented through MR pleiotropy test (p = 0.117).

Conclusion Our study suggested that eosinophil count was a causal risk factor in the progression of squamous cell lung cancer in east Asian. Further studies evaluating the potential mechanisms are needed.

PU-0387

组合 NSCLC 患者基线外周血细胞计数、炎标及瘤标对 吉非替尼治疗的预后价值

李江华、李力、何勇 陆军特色医学中心 (大坪医院)

建立基于患者基线外周血细胞计数、炎标及瘤标水平的 综合预后风险指数(Prognostic risk index, PRI),并评价 其对 NSCLC 患者接受吉非替尼治疗的预后价值。

PU-0388

系统性硬化症合并间质性肺疾病 1 例并文献复习

龚雪巍、夏伟、曾天星、赵明栋 宜昌市第二人民医院

提高对系统性硬化症合并间质性肺疾病的认识。

PU-0389

重症急性胰腺炎患者行早期肠内营养的临床护理观察

孙秋红 天津市北辰医院

通过分 1 例重症急性胰腺炎(SAP)患者早期开通肠内营养的治疗,分析其营养治疗方案。得出重症急性胰腺炎患应尽早开放肠内营养支持治疗,为今后相关临床护理问题提供参考。

PU-0390

肺炎合併急性呼吸窘迫症候群使用俯臥及高頻震盪胸 壁治療之呼吸照護經驗

余貞瑩、彭綏劭 中港澄清醫院-呼吸治療師

本案例探討一位肺炎合併呼吸窘迫症候群病人

PU-0391

间质性肺疾病患者肺孢子菌肺炎的临床特征研究

饶珊珊、李珂、赵滢、邵松军、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

总结间质性肺疾病(ILD)合并人肺孢子菌肺炎(PCP)的临床特点。

PU-0392

2020~2021 年度龙里县人民医院肺结核收治及治疗情 况分析

石丽 龙里县人民医院

分析贵州省龙里县人民医院收治肺结核患者病例的临 床特征及治疗效果,为治疗及防控肺结核提供依据。

以发热为首要表现的淋巴浆细胞淋巴瘤/华氏巨球蛋白 血症 1 例报道并文献复习

汪旺、胡斌、江富来、宁美玲、方平 铜陵市人民医院

探讨淋巴浆细胞淋巴瘤/华氏巨球蛋白血症(LPL/WM)的临床特征、诊治要点及治疗手段。

PU-0394

肺癌靶向治疗后进展免疫治疗后获新生个案报道

吕秀芝 贵州省人民医院

患者, 女, 34岁, 主因"咳嗽、咳痰 1+月", 2+年前于当 地医院 (2018-11-09) 胸水病理细胞涂片: 镜下见多量 核大、深染、异型细胞,呈巢团样结构,考虑恶性肿瘤 细胞, 肺部 CT 平扫示: 1.右肺门团片影、右肺多发结 节 (恶性病变并转移? 结核不全除外)。入院后完善 肺 部增强 CT: 2018.11.16 考虑右肺下叶周围型肺癌 (28mm×16mm)并右肺、右侧胸膜、右肺门淋巴结多 发转移可能性大。右侧胸腔少量积液。2018.11.26(胸水 引流物)纤维素凝块中见腺癌细胞,免疫组化标记结果支 持为肺来源。2018.11.23(胸水细胞块)查见散在腺癌细 胞,HE 形态结合病史及免疫组化标记结果考虑肺来源。 浅表淋巴结彩超: 双侧颈部、腋窝、腹股沟、锁骨上未 探及肿大淋巴结。诊断诊断:右侧原发性支气管肺腺癌 并右肺门淋巴结、右肺、右侧胸膜多发转移 (T1N1M1 IV 期)。2018.11.26 胸水基因检测检测到 EGFR 基因 21 号外显子 L858R 阳性突变。遂予服用吉非替尼治疗 10 月, 期间复查肺部 CT 提示肿块缩小、肿块维持等。 2019.08.01 复查肺部 CT:对比 2019-06-28CT 检查: 右肺上叶肺门旁病灶(30mm×18mm)、右肺下叶前基 底段病灶、右肺多发结节灶均较前稍增大,后改用奥西 替尼治疗 14 月。期间复查肺部 CT 提示病灶逐渐缩小, 最小达 13mm×5mm。(2020.12.12-2020.12.17)于我 院门诊复查肺部增强 CT 可见右肺上叶前段肺门旁病灶 (25mm×22mm×22mm), 较 2020.09.03 增大, 排除相 关禁忌后于(2020.12.14-2020.12.16)予卡铂注射液+ 注射用培美曲塞二钠化疗、贝伐珠单抗抗血管内皮生长 因子、卡瑞利珠单抗免疫完成第一周期治疗, 化疗后稍

感恶心、呕吐,后自行缓。后规律于我科予该方案治疗 6周期,2021.03.24复查肺部CT:与2021-2-7片比较: 右肺上叶前段肺门旁病灶(25mm×17mm×18mm),较前 变化不大。右肺多发慢性炎性灶,较前未见明显变化; 右肺下叶前基底段病灶,较前变化不大。右肺小结节, 较前未见明显变化。根据患者复查检查结果、临床表现, 该患者目前病情控制稳定,考虑可维持治疗。

PU-0395

吡非尼酮治疗结缔组织病相关间质性肺病临床疗效观 察

饶珊珊、邵松军、赵滢、徐文玲、张昌志 贵州省人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科

观察吡非尼酮在结缔组织病相关间质性肺病(CTD-ILD) 中的治疗效果。

PU-0396

肺热宁治疗 AECOPD (痰热壅肺型) 的临床疗效观察

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观察肺热宁合剂治疗 AECOPD (痰热壅肺型)的临床疗效,准确客观评价肺热宁合剂的临床有效性及药品安全性,为痰热壅肺型 AECOPD 患者提供新的有效中药制剂。

Investigation on potential correlation Between the RNA-binding protein of evolutionarily conserved MEX3 family and non–small-cell lung cancer

Jingjing Deng 、Ming Zhang、Hualiang Zhang、Linfeng Cao、Guoxin Hou、Chao Lu、Zhixian Fang、Xiaodong Lv

The First Hospital of Jiaxing, Affiliated Hospital of Jiaxing University

Object As mRNA binding proteins, MEX3 (muscle excess 3) family highlights its unique characteristics and plays an emerging role in post-transcriptionally regulating programmed of biological processes, including tumor cell death and immunological relevance. These have been shown to be involved in various diseases, however, the role of MEX3 in nonsmall-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) has not been fully elucidated. In this study, we found that the sequence or copy number of Mex3 gene did not change significantly, which can explain the stability of malignant tumor development through the COSMIC database. Further, gene expression in NSCLC was examined using the OncomineTM database, and the prognostic value of each gene was analyzed by Kaplan-Meier analysis. The results showed that overexpressed of Mex3A, Mex3B, Mex3C and Mex3D were associated with significantly lower OS in patients with NSCLC and LUAD, while overexpressed of Mex3D was associated with significantly poorer OS in patients with LUSC. We also applied the Tumor Immune Estimation Resource (TIMER) tool to assess the correlations between distinct MEX3 and the infiltrating immune cell landscape. Thus, our study lays the framework for utilizing MEX3 in better understanding the complexity and heterogeneity of NSCLC and for developing strategies for therapy in NSCLC patients.

Methods

Catalogue of somatic mutations in lung cancer (COSMIC) database analysis.

The COSMIC database9 is a free online resource that provides information on gene mutations, gene fusions,

genome rearrangement, and copy number variation in human cancers. We used this authoritative resource to construct a catalog of somatic mutations affecting Mex3. All data were extracted on February 20, 2021 (COSMIC v92 version).

OncomineTM analysis.

To determine individual mRNA expression levels of Mex3 in different cancer types, a data entry from October 2020 to February 2021 was searched in the OncomineTM database10 (http://www.oncomine.org/). The OncomineTM 4.5 Research Edition is a webbased data mining database with cancer microarray information designed to facilitate the expression of genome-wide analysis and comparative transcriptome data analysis for major cancer types and normal tissues. It currently contains 715 data sets (86,733 samples). In this study, mRNA levels in data sets were compared between lung cancer patients and healthy controls. P=0.05, fold-change value >1.5 and gene ranking top 10% were selected as thresholds.

Kaplan-Meier survival analysis.

The prognostic values of Mex3 members (Mex3 A-D) specifically expressed in NSCLC samples were evaluated by overall survival using the Kaplan-Meier plotter11,12 resource. Hazard ratios (HR) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) and log-rank P-values were calculated subsequently. To evaluate the prognostic value of each member, the patient samples were divided into two groups (high vs. low expression group) according to the median gene expression value. Then, according to these settings, GraphPad Prism 7 software (GraphPad Software, Inc.) was used to generate Kaplan-Meier survival curve. The Affymetrix identity (ID) of each gene in NSCLC was validated and summarized in Table I [Affymetrix ID (Jetset best Probe13) of Mex3A-D genes in the Kaplan-Meier plotter]. In the present study, the 'array quality control' option was selected to 'exclude biased arrays and the results of the figures were obtained by univariate Cox regression analysis.

TIMER database analysis.

The Tumor Immune Estimation Resource (TIMER 2.0, timer.comp-genomics.org/) is a web server for comprehensive analysis of tumor-infiltrating immune

cells14, which includes 10,897 samples across 32 cancer types from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) to estimate the abundance of six TIIC subsets (B cells, CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, macrophages, neutrophils, and dendritic cells)15. The mRNA expression data of Mex3A-D in lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) and lung squamous cell carcinoma (LUSC) samples were analyzed for correlation with tumor infiltration of 6 immune cell types. In addition, information about tumor purity was obtained from TIMER.

Results In conclusion, from the study, there were no major alterations in the sequence or copy number of the Mex gene that could account for the development of the malignancies by COSMIC database. Further, the OncomineTM database was used to examine gene expression in NSCLC, and the prognostic value of gene was analyzed by Kaplan-Meier analysis. The results indicated that overexpressed Mex3A, Mex3B, Mex3C and Mex3D were associated with lower prognosis in all NSCLC and LUAD. Among them, Mex3D is also highly expressed in LUSC. In addition, Mex3B and Mex3C expression were positively related to tumor purity and had positive correlation with infiltrating levels of CD8+T cells and CD4+T cells in TIMER.

Conclusion These data reflect the potential association of MEX3 in non-small cell lung cancer. But of course, our research needs to be improved and deepened. In the future, we need to further analyze its post-transcriptional regulatory mechanism and immunomodulatory effects, which is currently the focus of tumor immunotherapy direction.

PU-0398

合并肺结核的新型冠状病毒肺炎的临床特征及转归分 析

滕佩坤、韩秀迪、刘学东 青岛市市立医院

新型冠状病毒肺炎(Coronavirus disease 2019, COVID-19)是全球重大突发公共卫生事件,目前 SARS-CoV-2 感染人数已超 1 亿多人,死亡人数超过 300 多万 人。而结核病仍然是威胁公共卫生的主要呼吸道传染病,已造成严重的社会负担。肺结核与 COVID-19 有类似的临床特点,要注重与其他疾病的鉴别诊断。然而目前关于二者混合感染的研究相对匮乏,明确两种传染病的临床特点、转归具有重大现实意义。

PU-0399

支气管胸膜瘘一例并文献复习

江文洪 江山市人民医院

提高对支气管胸膜瘘(BPF)的临床表现、早期诊断及 合理治疗的认识,减少临床漏误诊。

PU-0400

Mixed invasive pulmonary Mucor and Aspergillus infection: a case report and literature review

Peikun Teng, Xiudi Han, Shuli Zhang, Dong Wei, Yi Wang, Deshun Liu, Xuedong Liu Qingdao Municipal Hospital

Object Invasive pulmonary mucormycosis (IPM) is a rare life-threatening opportunistic fungal disease with a high mortality rate of 40%-80%. The incidence of IPM was approximately 9.2% of all mucormycosis, but it had the highest mortality rate, with 66.6%. A definitive diagnosis of IPM depends on histopathology with or without a positive culture results for respiratory tract specimens or lung tissues. Invasive pulmonary aspergillosis (IPA) is more common than IPM. In previous studies, IPA was the most common invasive pulmonary fungal infection in China, accounting for 37.9% of all invasive pulmonary fungal infection cases, with a mortality rate of 35%-80%. Delayed diagnosis and improper treatment result in the high mortality rate. Galactomannan (GM) is a specific cellular wall constituent of Aspergillus, which is used for the early treatment of IPA. Identification of hyphae from histopathological tissues with or without culture of respiratory tract specimens or lung tissues can distinguish IPA from IPM. Here, we have reported a case of IPA and IPM coinfection caused by uncontrolled diabetes mellitus that was successful treated.

Methods We retrospectively analyzed the clinical data of patients with mixed invasive pulmonary Mucor and Aspergillus infection and reviewed the related literature. We searched databases Pubmed, Wanfang and Chinese National Knowledge infrastructure(CNKI) using the keyword "pulmonary Mucor and Aspergillus" by May 2021.

Results A 54-year-old women presented with nausea, vomiting due to diabetic ketoacidosis, and subsequently uncontrolled fever. Serial chest computed tomography successively showed a nodular shadow, air crescent sign and obstructive pneumonia. Serum and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid(BALF) combined with the first bronchoscopy revealed the presence of GM, but adequate treatment with voriconazole showed no improvement. Repeated bronchoscopy revealed progressive occlusion and white moss in the middle trunk of the right lung. The pathology revealed Mucor infection, but no Her Aspergillus infection. received intravenous amphotericin B (AmB). The initial dose of AmB was 5 mg/day, which was then increased to 25 mg/day for 2 weeks. The patient's renal function was gradually deteriorating. Hence, AmB was switched to liposome AmB for 11 days; however, renal function damage occurred again. After using AmB for 5 days, the patient's clinical symptoms and related auxiliary examinations showed further deterioration. Therefore, oral posaconazole 10 mg twice daily was added with the aggravation of disease. Her clinical manifestations did not improve. Lobectomy of the middle and lower lobes of the right lung confirmed the diagnosis of IPM and IPA coinfection. Approximately 2 weeks after lobectomy, the patient was discharged with a normal body temperature. To the best of our knowledge, this is the 11th report of IPA and IPM coinfection. Previously, 10 cases have been reported, including three cases of hematological diseases, two cases of trauma, two cases of diabetes, one case of decompensated liver cirrhosis, of one case

drowning, and one case of long-term treatment with cortisol for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Taking our case into consideration, patients with a history of uncontrolled diabetes accounted for more than one-fourth of cases of IPM and IPA coinfection. Bronchoscopy plays an indispensable role in diagnosing pulmonary fungal disease, as do the etiology and GM test. The level of GM released, reflecting the degree of infection, is proportional to the Aspergillus load, which can be measured in the serum and the BALF. GM levels in the BALF and the serum decreased to normal after administration of voriconazole, suggesting that continuous monitoring of GM helps monitor therapeutic effects. Notably, the GM test did not play a role in the diagnosis of IPM. Among the 10 patients with IPA and IPM coinfection caused by different risk factors, the diagnosis of IPA in four patients was based on the positive BALF-GM test results, which suggests that physicians should emphasize the increased value of the BALF-GM test in the diagnosis and treatment of early IPA. The global guideline for mucormycosis strongly recommend aggressive surgery and high-dose liposomal AmB treatment. In our case, the patient developed clinical failure after antifungal therapy for 26 days, but the clinical failure was associated with inadequate treatment with AmB or liposome AmB due to poor renal function that recovered after lobectomy, similar to a case reported by Bergantim et al. Intramucosal injection of antifungal drugs through bronchoscopy may be a choice that needs to be further explored.

Conclusion Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus is a risk factor for IPM and IPA. When pulmonary mycosis is clinically suspected, dynamic monitoring of GM levels in the serum and the BALF and bronchoscopy should be performed. IPA and IPM coninfection unresolved with antibiotics and antifungals should be surgically treated. Clinicians should raise awareness of mixed infection when no clinical improvement occurs after one-category treatment for fungal infection, especially for susceptible hosts.

不明原因肺部影像学改变快速进展的转移性肺钙化1例

刘发明、刘前、杜庆迪、尹金植 吉林大学第二医院

提高呼吸科医生对转移性肺钙化的临床表现、实验室检 查、胸部影像学、病理组织学的认识。

PU-0402

GLCCI1 负向调控 CCL5 募集嗜酸性粒细胞参与哮喘激 素敏感性降低机制

葛欢、冯俊涛 中南大学湘雅医院

支气管肺组织中嗜酸性粒细胞的浸润是过敏性哮喘发 病的重要病理生理特征。一些重症哮喘患者尽管接受了 大剂量糖皮质激素治疗,肺内仍持续存在嗜酸性粒细胞 浸润。我们课题组前期研究表明,糖皮质激素诱导转录 基因-1 (GLCCI1)的表达水平与糖皮质激素的临床疗效 存在关联。我们发现,与野生型小鼠相比,GLCCI1敲 除小鼠气道中嗜酸性粒细胞计数增加。在嗜酸粒细胞的 募集过程中,Eotaxins和CC类趋化因子配体5(CCL5) 是被关注最多的趋化因子。我们试图探讨在GLCCI1表 达降低状态下,嗜酸性粒细胞趋化因子的表达是否增强 从而使嗜酸性粒细胞募集增多,诱导糖皮质激素敏感性 减低。

PU-0403

呼出气一氧化氮在气道炎症性疾病中的应用价值

陈辉 华润武钢总医院

研究呼出气一氧化氮在气道炎症性疾病中的应用价值。 方法:本次研究将 2019 年 6 月 1 日至 2021 年 1 月 31 日,我院收治的 124 例气道炎症性疾病患者与 100 例 健康成人作为研究对象,将其分为对照组与观察组。观 察组患者采用一氧化氮(N0)测定仪(型号:纳库仑呼气 分析仪 Sunvou-CA2122),根据《无创气道炎症性疾病 的临床应用中国专家共识》标准进行使用。 PU-0404

老年人感染时单独使用抗生素于联合使用抗生素的收 益与危害

王娇 铜川矿务局中心医院

我国老年人口持续增加,且老年人器官功能逐渐衰退, 肝功能下降、肾脏代谢功能下降,导致药物的吸收、分 布、代谢均低于年轻人,且老年人多处于抵抗力低下状 态,易被细菌感染,或既往曾反复使用抗生素,导致细 菌产生耐药,面对这种矛盾,老年人感染时是否需要联 合使用抗生素来获得较好的疗效?故此实验用以评估 老年人感染时单独使用抗生素于联合使用抗生素的收 益与危害。

PU-0405

结缔组织病相关间质性肺疾病合并肺动脉高压的临床 特征

饶珊珊、韩婧、邵松军、赵滢 贵州省人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科

总结分析结缔组织病相关间质性肺疾病(CTD-ILD)合并肺动脉高压(PH)的临床特征。

Infectious emergency response capacity of frontline medical staff during the COVID-19 epidemic: a cross-sectional study in Zhoushan, China

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Object China was severely affected by coronavirus disease in the past. Our objectives were to identify the level of infectious emergency response capacity (IERC) among frontline medical staff (FMS) during the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak in Zhoushan, China.

Methods To assess the IERC levels among FMS, the Chinese Core Emergency Response Competencies of Infectious Disease Scale (CCERCIDS), a self-made questionnaire on the sociodemographic characteristics of the participants, and the Chinese version of the Connor–Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) were adopted.

Results Among the 144 respondents, 125 (85.81%) had medium to high levels of IERC. The IERC levels varied according to subjective preparedness (P<0.01), age (P<0.05), and professional title (P<0.05). Among the nine dimensions of IERC, the scoring rate in dimension G was found to be the highest (83.60%), whereas that in dimension I and dimension C were lowest. Moreover, CD-RISC was positively correlated with IERC (r=0.445, P<0.01).

Conclusion This research reveals the level of IERC among FMS in China and provides a theoretical basis for further education according to infectious emergency response.

PU-0407

膈肌电刺激联合膈肌超声在慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并Ⅱ 呼吸衰竭无创通气中的运用研究

苏建、王迎难、倪吉祥 宜昌市第一人民医院(三峡大学人民医院)

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并 II 呼吸衰竭无创通气患者 早期予以膈肌电刺激同时予以膈肌超声评估膈肌移动 度对于评估无创通气疗效的运用研究

PU-0408

慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并心血管疾病患者中应用 β 肾上腺 素能受体阻滞剂对生存和肺功能的影响:系统综述和 Meta 分析

杨燕丽

中国医学科学院北京协和医院

对于慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)合并心血管疾病(CVD) 患者,系统评价应用 β 肾上腺素能受体阻滞剂 (BBs) (包括心脏选择性 BBs 和非心脏选择性 BBs)对于肺 功能和生存的影响。

PU-0409

腹式深呼吸训练治疗胃食管反流性咳嗽的临床随机对 照研究

牛珊珊、王圣元、余莉、徐镶怀 上海市同济医院

探讨腹式深呼吸训练对于胃食管反流性咳嗽(GERC) 患者的咳嗽症状、消化道症状群、气道反流症状、咳嗽 敏感性及生活质量、睡眠质量、心理症状群的影响。

长链非编码 RNAs BCYRN1 通过上调瞬时感受器电位 通道1表达来促进哮喘大鼠气道平滑肌细胞增殖和迁移

张晓宇、张岸楠、陈卓昌、赵丽敏 河南省人民医院

长链非编码 RNAs (IncRNAs)通过调控蛋白的表达在 多种生物学过程中发挥重要的作用。然而, IncRNAs BCYRN1 在气道平滑肌细胞 (ASMCs)的功能还没有 被报道。

PU-0411

肺曲霉菌病1例

郝红 重庆市璧山区人民医院

患者李 XX, 男, 61 岁, 因"咳嗽 8+天"入院。入院前 8+ 天患者无明显诱因出现阵发性干咳, 夜间明显, 剧烈咳 嗽时伴有气促, 伴有低热。院外给予"庆大霉素"抗感染 治疗后症状无明显缓解。明确患者咳嗽原因。

PU-0412

基于抖音平台自我管理干预对小气道功能障碍患者肺 功能的研究

苏小满 厦门大学附属中山医院

通过抖音平台对肺功能小气道功能障碍患者进行为期 三个月的自我管理干预。评价小气道功能障碍患者的生 活质量评分以及肺功能指标。探究新型的自我管理干预 模式对小气道功能减退患者的影响。

PU-0413

五味子乙素通过促进 miR-150 的表达下调长链非编码 RNA BCYRN1 表达来抑制哮喘大鼠气道平滑肌细胞增 殖和迁移

张晓宇、石山领、张岸楠、赵丽敏、陈卓昌 河南省人民医院

探讨五味子乙素对哮喘大鼠气道平滑肌细胞增殖和迁 移的作用机制。

PU-0414

一例重度沼气中毒致心脏骤停合并多器官功能不全患 者病例报导

赵珊珊、陈璞莹 呼和浩特市第一医院

患者基本情况:患者孙某,男,59岁,因意识不清伴呼 吸困难 5 小时入院。患者 5 小时疏通污水管道时吸入沼 气出现意识不清,摔倒在污水井下,被消防队救出后由 "120"送往我院, 患者呼吸急促, 口唇发绀, 在运送途中 出现心脏骤停,给予心肺复苏及电除颤后恢复自主心律, 但仍意识不清,入急诊科时血氧饱和度明显降低,仅70% 左右,给予气管插管有创通气后为进一步治疗收入我科。 既往:体健。入院查体:T: 37.8℃, BP: 86/45mmHg, HR: 151 次/分, R: 30 次/分, 浅昏迷, 瞳孔等大等圆, 直径约 2mm, 对光反射迟钝, 双肺呼吸音粗, 可闻及散 在干湿性啰音, 心率 151 次/分, 心音低钝, 未闻及明显 病理性杂音,腹软,肠鸣音弱,双下肢无明显水肿,生 理反射存在,病理反射未引出。辅助检查:血常规提示 白细胞计数及中性粒细胞百分比明显升高,降钙素原明 显升高,肌红蛋白大于检测高限,超敏肌钙蛋白 T 轻度 异常,肝功能、肾功能、心肌酶均明显各项高,血气分 析提示低氧血症,乳酸值明显升高,并有代谢性酸中毒。 心电图示全导联 ST-T 改变, 全胸片示双肺弥漫性渗出 性病变。

肥胖、迟发性肺泡低通气、下丘脑功能障碍:ROHHAD 综合征一例

赵瑞、董霄松、韩芳、高占成 北京大学人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科

本文报告了1例中国儿童 ROHHAD 综合征,以及双水 平无创呼吸机治疗的随访结果,旨在加强本病的早期识 别和干预。

PU-0416

慢阻肺患者六分钟步行试验诱导的运动性低氧的评估 及预测方法探究

杨露露、何佳泽、曲木诗玮、杨汀 中日友好医院

探究慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者六分钟步行试验 (6MWT)诱导的运动性低氧(EID)的发生率及适合基层 和社区医疗单位预测其发生的简便准确的方法。

PU-0417

健康教育路径在老年慢阻肺护理中的应用效果

潘惠珍 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨健康教育路径对老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺) 患者自我护理能力和健康行为的干预效果。

PU-0418 一例气管脂肪瘤

陈晶 金华市中心医院

报道一例气管内脂肪瘤,为临床医生提供诊断思路及参 考。

PU-0419

美氟尼酮通过抑制肺泡上皮细胞 EMT 而减轻肺纤维化

韩媛媛、孟婕

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特发性肺纤维化 (IPF) 是一种慢性、进行性、致死性的 间质性肺疾病,患者中位生存期仅为 3~5 年。目前, 药物治疗屈指可数且疗效有限。美氟尼酮 (Mefunidone, MFD) 是本课题组研发的一种新型吡啶酮类药物,具有 抗肾纤维化作用,但在肺纤维化中的作用未被证实。本 研究旨在观察美氟尼酮治疗博来霉素小鼠肺纤维化疗 效,并进一步探讨其药理学机制。

PU-0420

Mangiferin mitigates lipopolysaccharide-induced lung injury by inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome activation

Ning Li、Qing Geng 武汉大学人民医院胸外科

Object Mangiferin (MF) is a natural phytopolyphenol, which displays potential pharmacological properties involving antibacterial, anti-inflammation, antioxidant and anti-tumor. However, little is known about the roles of MF in lung injury. The aim of this study is to demonstrate the modulatory effects and molecular mechanisms by which MF operates in sepsis-induced lung injury.

Methods To examine the protective properties of MF, an in vivo model of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced lung injury in mice and an in vitro model of LPS-treated JA77.4 cells were established, respectively.

Results The results revealed that MF treatment significantly relieved LPS-induced pathological injury and inflammatory response in murine lung tissues. Meanwhile, MF treatment also inhibited nucleotidebinding oligomerization domain (NOD)-like receptor family, pyrin domain-containing protein 3 (NLRP3) inflammasome activation and pyroptosis induced by LPS. In macrophage-specific NLRP3 deficiency mice treated with LPS, MF showed little protective effects. NLRP3 overexpression by adenovirus could also offset the beneficial effects of MF in LPS-treated JA77.4 cells. Furthermore, we found that MF could suppress the expression of NLPR3 and pyroptosis of macrophages by inhibiting the nuclear translocation of the nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) subunits P50 and P65.

Conclusion MF protects against lung injury and inflammatory response by inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome activation in a NF-kB-dependent manner in macrophages, which provides promising therapeutic candidate in the treatment of lung injury.

PU-0421

Application Value of Broadband 3-Dimensional Impulse Oscillometry in COPD

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Object To explore the correlation of respiratory resistance in stable COPD patients measured by broadband 3-dimensional impulse oscillometry (3D-IOS) and traditional pulmonary function test (PFT). To access the diagnostic value of 3D-IOS in COPD.

Methods A total of 107 COPD patients and 61 healthy subjects as controls were chosen to collect and statistically analyze the data of R5, R5–R20, R20, X5 and Fres measured by broadband 3D-IOS and FEV1%pred, FVC%pred and FEV1/FVC by PFTs. The diagnostic value of broadband 3D-IOS parameters in COPD was evaluated by receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC). 3D-colored images used to show dynamic changes of respiratory resistance in COPD.

Results The COPD group showed significant increases in R5, R20, R5–R20 and Fres, and a decrease in X5 (P< 0.05). With the increase of GOLD grade, R5, R5–R20 and Fres increased whereas X5 decreased (P< 0.05). Compared with FEV1%pred,

FVC%pred and FEV1/FVC in the COPD group, R5, R5–R20 and Fres were negatively collated (P< 0.05), whereas X5 was positively collated (P< 0.01). R20 was uncorrelated with the traditional lung function parameters (P> 0.05). Fres and FEV1/FVC (r=– 0.467), and X5 and FEV1%pred (r=0.412) showed the strongest correlation. The AUC of R5, R5–R20, X5 and Fres was 0.7808, 0.7659, 0.8947 and 0.9095, respectively. Typical 3D-colored images of COPD displayed a green pattern in the inhalation phase and yellow–red–blue graduation in the expiration phase.

Conclusion R5, R5-R20, X5 and Fres measured by broadband 3D-IOS can reflect the change of respiratory resistance in COPD. And they have good correlation with the traditional lung function parameters (FEV1%pred, FVC%pred, FEV1/FVC). Fres has the highest diagnostic accuracy. Comprehensive analysis of R5, R5–R20, Fres and X5 helps to determine the degree of respiratory obstruction in COPD. X5 and Fres can reflect changes in lung tissue compliance. 3D-colored images can visually show the change of respiratory resistance and reactance in COPD.

PU-0422

微生物菌群:肺癌早期诊断及辅助治疗的新视角

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肺癌的发病率和死亡率在全球范围内均位于前列,研究 表明联合放化疗、靶向治疗和免疫治疗比单一治疗具有 更显著的疗效,但患者在治疗过程中出现耐药及不良反 应以及早期筛查的不够普及等仍是临床上的一大难题, 探索更多的辅助手段来提升疗效并降低毒副作用以及 实现早期诊断成为当前肺癌治疗的研究热点。肺部和肠 道微生物的丰度及多样性可直接或间接地影响肺癌的 发生和发展。因此,我们总结了人体微生物在肺癌的发 生发展以及诊疗过程中发挥的重要作用及其可能的机 制,以期促进微生物在肺癌诊疗中的临床应用。

纵隔 castleman 病 1 例报告

陈享星、张孝斌、王淼、曾惠清 厦门大学附属中山医院

提高对 Castleman 病 (Castleman disease, CD) 的临床认识及诊断水平。

PU-0427

浅谈一例羊水栓塞导致感染性休克重症患者的抢救经 历

周晶 西安医学院第一附属医院

探讨一例迟发羊水栓塞导致感染性休克产妇的救治经 验

PU-0424

肺康复锻炼在慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期的疗效观察

饶珊珊、张程、张翊玲、李芳、贺彩华、吴瑞明 贵州省人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科

观察肺康复锻炼对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)稳定期 患者的临床获益。

PU-0425

急性肺栓塞患者肺动脉压影响因素相关性分析

贾秀珍 内蒙古自治区人民医院

对比急性肺栓塞患者并发肺动脉高压与无肺动脉高压 患者的临床资料差异性,分析急性肺栓塞患者肺动脉压 影响因素及相关性。

PU-0426

肺康复训练在重症肺炎有创机械通气患者中的疗效观 察

饶珊珊、李芳、贺彩华、余红、王中新、吴瑞明 贵州省人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科

观察肺康复训练对重症肺炎有创机械通气患者的影响。

PU-0428

Growth differentiation factor 11 induces skeletal muscle atrophy via a STAT3-dependent mechanism in pulmonary arterial hypertension

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Object Skeletal muscle wasting is a clinically remarkable phenotypic feature of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) that increases the risk of mortality. Growth differentiation factor 11 (GDF11), centrally involved in PAH pathogenesis, has an inhibitory effect on skeletal muscle growth in other conditions. However, whether GDF11 is involved in the pathogenesis of skeletal muscle wasting in PAH remains unknown.

Methods GDF11 levels and muscle size were assessed in the monocrotaline (MCT) rat. PAH-derived effects on muscle fibres were investigated in C2C12 myotube cultures. The downstream targets of GDF11 were also identified in vitro. The pathway illustrated was antagonised in vivo.

Results In this work, we revealed new role for growth differentiation factor 11 (GDF11)/STAT3 signalling as potential regulators of skeletal muscle atrophy in PAH. We found that GDF11 is overexpressed in pulmonary vascular endothelial cells in monocrotaline (MCT) treated rat, models of PAH accompanied by an increase in local catabolic markers (Fbx32, Trim63, Foxo1 and protease activity). In addition, the association of GDF11 and muscle atrophy was found in in vitro skeletal muscle cell culture.

STAT3/socs3/iNOS was found to mediate a muscle atrophic effect of GDF11 through upregulating Fbx32, Trim63, Foxo1 and protease activity. We also found that inhibiting STAT3 with Stattic rescued GDF11mediated muscle atrophy in myotubes and in rats with MCT-induced PH without significantly affecting pulmonary pressures.

Conclusion Our study suggests that the GDF11 plays a key role in the development of muscle wasting in MCT-treated PAH. GDF11's effects on muscle could be mediated by the activation of STAT3 proteolysis. Proteasome-dependent protein degradation was identified as signs of skeletal muscle wasting in PAH. Socs3 and iNOS are also involved in MCT-treated muscle wasting which is mediated by STAT3. Inhibition of both stat3 and 26S ribosomal protein unit by a specific inhibitor could rescue GDF11-induced atrophy, making STAT3 inhibition a potential target to prevent muscle wasting in PAH.

PU-0429

慢性阻塞性肺疾病相关评估工具在贵州省部分医院的 应用情况

李朝霞 贵州省人民医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病目前的病情评估建立在肺功能及相 关问卷评估的基础上,本文章抽样调查了贵州省部分医 院呼吸内科的 mMRC、CAT 评分的规范应用,以评估 目前慢阻肺病人的规范诊断治疗情况。

PU-0430 肺栓塞 20 例病例分析

张誉耀 贵阳市第二人民医院贵阳脑科医院

探讨肺栓塞的临床特点和诊治方法,以期减少肺栓塞的漏诊率和死亡率。

PU-0431

无创早期肺癌筛查利器-痰液基因甲基化检测发现影像 学阴性肺癌 1 例

李恩成、王琪 大连医科大学附属第二医院呼吸与危重症医学科

肺癌发病率和死亡率居恶性肿瘤之首,且发病呈现年轻 化趋势,肺癌早期筛查、早期诊断是治愈肺癌最有效的 办法。近年来,虽然低剂量螺旋 CT、电子支气管镜、胸 腔镜、血清生物标志物、痰细胞学等检查不断应用于临 床,但肺癌的早诊早治比例仍较低,大多数患者一经发 现即为晚期。因此亟需一种肺癌早期诊断的新方法出现。 基因启动子区域的超甲基化是肿瘤发生的早期事件,本 研究拟利用 Lung-Me[™] 肺癌基因甲基化检测患者痰液 SHOX2、RASSF1A 基因甲基化来预测患者早期肺癌风 险。

PU-0432

白色念珠菌肺炎诊疗病例 1 例

黎涛峰 广东医科大学附属医院

通过回顾广东医科大学附属医院1例白色念珠菌肺炎患者的临床资料,分析其临床特征,提高对白色念珠菌肺炎这类疾病的认识,为早期诊断、治疗提供帮助。

PU-0433

肺功能锻炼对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的作用

李朝霞 贵州省人民医院

了解 COPD 患者进行肺功能锻炼是否对呼吸困难、运动能力和健康相关生活质量有有益影响;并了解呼吸功能锻炼对慢性阻塞性肺病患者是否有不利影响。

呼吸重症监护室 (RICU) 肺部物理治疗对肺部感染预后 的临床分析

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目的:研究呼吸重症监护室 (RICU) 通过肺部物理治疗应用于肺部感染患者的疗效对比。

PU-0435

Analysis of Risk Factors and Prognosis of Fluconazole-nonsensitive Candida Tropicalis Bloodstream Infection

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Object To investigate the clinical characteristics, risk factors and prognostic factors of fluconazolenonsensitive Candida tropicalis bloodstream infection. Methods A retrospective investigation was carried out by including clinical data of Candida tropicalis bloodstream infection in the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University medical school from July 2013 to June 2019. An analysis was performed concerning the clinical characteristics, risk factors, treatment regimens and prognosis of patients with fluconazolenonsensitive Candida tropicalis bloodstream infection. Furthermore, univariate analysis of the potential risk factors and prognosis were identified by using $\chi 2$ test or Fisher's exact probability test. Multivariate analysis of risk factors adopted binary Logistic regression, and multivariate analysis of prognosis was achieved by Cox regression.

Results A total of 100 cases of patients with Candida tropicalis bloodstream infection were enrolled in the study, including 64 males, with an average age of (53.0 ± 17.4) years. Of the 100 cases, there were 44 cases (44.0%) in the fluconazole-nonsensitive group,

and 56 cases (56.0%) in the fluconazole-sensitive group. In addition, 64 cases were cured, 36 cases died, and the mortality rate was 36.0%. Logistic regression analysis showed that exposure to azole antifungal agents within 2 weeks (OR=5.725, P=0.001) was a high risk factor for fluconazole-nonsensitive Candida tropicalis bloodstream infection. Furthermore, Cox regression analysis revealed that hematological malignancy (OR=0.066, P=0.023), the infection of fluconazole-nonsensitive strains (OR=0.137, P=0.002), indwelling catheter (OR=0.136, P=0.007) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (OR=0.205, P=0.002) were independent risk factors for the death of patients with Candida tropicalis bloodstream infection. Moreover, target therapy of sensitive antifungal agents (OR=5.593, P=0.002), indwelling cavity drainage tube (OR=8.782, P=0.012) was a protective factor for the survival of patients.

Conclusion Exposure to azole antifungal agents was a independent risk factor for fluconazole-nonsensitive Candida tropicalis bloodstream infection. Hematological malignancy, the infection of fluconazole-nonsensitive strains, indwelling catheter and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are risk factors for the death of patients with Candida tropicalis bloodstream infection. Target therapy of sensitive antifungal agents and indwelling cavity drainage tube can reduce the mortality of these patients.

PU-0436

电子支气管镜检查在不典型胸内结核中的诊断价值

吴秀秀、裴迎华、张杰 首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院

探讨不同电子支气管镜检查方法在不典型胸内结核中的诊断价值。

支气管哮喘并纵隔气肿、社区获得性肺炎一例

谭焜耀 重庆市荣昌区人民医院

临床病例分析交流

PU-0438

结核感染 T 细胞斑点实验对不同免疫状态结核患者的诊 断价值研究

杨帆、胡良安 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

探究结核感染 T 细胞斑点实验 (T-SPOT.TB) 对不同免疫状态结核患者的诊断价值差异。

PU-0439

从一例患者再谈规范内科胸腔镜检查在结核性胸膜炎 诊断中的地位

刘庆华 上海市东方医院(同济大学附属东方医院)

进一步学习规范内科胸腔镜检查在结核性胸膜炎诊断 中地位

PU-0440

重症监护病房肥胖低通气综合征患者的临床特征及诊 治

张文辉、郝璐、季磊、孙宜田 江苏徐州医科大学附属医院

通过回顾性分析重症监护病房肥胖低通气综合征患者 的临床资料,了解严重肥胖低通气综合征患者的临床特 征及诊治情况

PU-0441 支气管扩张症合并肺诺卡菌病——类 Lady Windermere 综合征

牟向东、赵景全、蔡存良、郭文佳、曾璞 北京清华长庚医院

提高对支气管扩张症 (支扩)合并诺卡菌感染的认识。

PU-0442

The role of epigenetic abnormalities and intervention in OSA target organs

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Object The purpose of this thesis is to explore the relationship between OSA and epigenetics and offer better diagnosis and treatment options.

Methods We concluded studies searched in the PubMed and Web of Science databases use search strategy "(OSA or IH) and epigenetics".

Results Chronic intermittent hypoxia-mediated epigenetic alterations are involved in the progression of OSA and diverse multiorgan injuries, including cardiovascular disease, metabolic disorders, pulmonary hypertension, neural dysfunction and even tumors. This study provides deeper insights into the disease mechanism of OSA and potential applications of targeted diagnosis, treatment and prognosis in OSA complications.

Conclusion Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a common condition that has considerable impactson human health. Epigenetics has become a rapidly developing and exciting area inbiology, and it is defined as heritable alterations in gene expression and has regulatory effects on disease progression. However, the published literature integrating both of them is not sufficient. The purpose of this thesis is to explore the relationship between OSA and epigenetics and offer better diagnosis and treatment options. Epigeneticmodifications mainly manifest as

modifications DNA posttranslational in and histoneproteins and regulation of noncoding RNAs (ncRNAs). Chronic intermittent hypoxia(CIH)mediated epigenetic alterations are involved in the progression of OSA and diverse multiorgan injuries, cardiovascular including disease. metabolic disorders, pulmonary hypertension, neural dysfunction and even tumors. This study provides deeper insights into the disease mechanism of OSA and potential applications oftargeted diagnosis, treatment and prognosis in OSA complications.

PU-0443

冬病夏治穴位贴敷对尘肺病患者生存质量、免疫功能和 肺功能影响临床研究

严薇 湖南省职业病防治院

探讨中药穴位贴敷对尘肺病患者生存质量、免疫功能和 肺功能的改善效果。

PU-0444

震荡呼气末正压技术在 AECOPD 患者中的应用观察

刘小毅 达州市中心医院

讨论震荡呼气末正压治疗(OPEP, Oscillatory Positive Expiratory Pressure)技术在 AECOPD 患者中的应用。

PU-0445 Pulmonary Metastatic Adenocarcinoma

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Object A 66-year-old man presented to the respiratory department with a 1-month history of progressively worsening cough and expectoration. The contrast-

guided computed tomography (CT) of the chest confirmed a mass occupying the upper lobe of the left lung, and multiple enlarged lymph nodes in the mediastinum of the lung. Histologic examination of the enlarged lymph node specimen obtained during bronchoscopy was confirmed as adenocarcinoma. The CT-guided biopsy also confirmed Adenocarcinoma. Genetic tests for EGFR L858R were also positive. Moreover, magnetic resonance imaging of the cranial cavity revealed multiple intracranial space-occupying lesions, these were considered pulmonary metastases. A diagnosis of left lung adenocarcinoma was made and the pathologic grading of carcinoma was T4N2M1. It was decided that outpatient treatment without any further surgery, radiotherapy or chemotherapy would be most appropriate; treatment with oral Gefitinib was initiated. After the 9 month follow-up visit, a repeat chest CT indicated that the mass became smaller and the patient had no reoccurrence of symptoms.

Methods One patient with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma was retrospectively analyzed, and the general clinical data of the patient, including gender, age, past medical history, etc., were collected.

PU-0446

支气管胸膜瘘一例并文献复习

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提高对支气管胸膜瘘 (BPF) 的临床表现、早期诊断及 合理治疗的认识,减少临床漏误诊。

呼吸康复管理平台在 COPD 护理专科门诊患者延续护 理中的应用效果分析

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探究呼吸康复管理平台在 COPD 护理专科门诊延续护理中的应用效果。

PU-0448

安宁疗护在肺癌患者健康管理中的应用

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肺癌不管是在中国还是世界范围内,都是一种难以攻克 的疾病。特别是到了肺癌中晚期时,患者全身各器官功 能日渐衰竭,不管是生理还是心理上都承受着巨大的痛 苦。安宁疗护是一种具有人性化、组织化、制度化的救 护方案,是医学人道主义精神的充分体现,为肺癌晚期 患者及其家属提供全方位的照护和人文关怀,进一步提 高临终病人生命历程的质量,让患者有尊严、无遗憾、 无痛苦的离开,从而达到"优逝"。

PU-0449

中国哮喘患者中采用哮喘控制测试指导治疗与常规治 疗的疗效比较分析

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- 4. 复旦大学附属中山医院青浦分院(上海市青浦区中心 医院)
- 5. 上海市浦东新区人民医院
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- 7. 上海市浦东新区公利医院
- 8. 上海市第五人民医院(上海市闵行区传染病医院)
- 9. 上海市杨浦区中心医院
- 10. 中国人民解放军第四五五医院
- 11. 上海市闸北区市北医院
- 12. 上海市同仁医院

在中国哮喘患者中比较哮喘控制测试 (ACT) 指导的治疗与常规治疗 (UC, 凭医师判断) 的有效性。

PU-0450

曲霉菌 IgG 联合 GM 试验诊断慢阻肺患者肺曲霉病的 价值分析

唐玫艳

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曲霉菌免疫球蛋白 G (Immunoglobulin G, IgG) 联合 半乳甘露聚糖 (galactomannan, GM) 试验诊断慢阻肺 患者肺曲霉病的价值分析。

中国社区慢阻肺肺健康服务的需求和方案设计:混合方 法研究

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了解社区的慢阻肺患者及全科医生慢阻肺和肺康复的 知识水平、慢阻肺的管理现状。了解慢阻肺患者和全科 医生对肺健康服务项目设计的意见,该项目可包含肺康 复中的健康教育、运动、自我管理、戒烟指导和心理疏 导等。

PU-0452

Hydrogen sulfide involved in the cih-induced carotid body hyperactivity through upregulating AT1 Expression

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Object To explore the mechanism of Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S) involving the increased Carotid Body (CB) activity caused by chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH).

Methods In animal study, the rats were divided into three groups: normoxia group (Con group), CIH group and CIH + L-PAG group (enzyme inhibitor of H2S production). The following parameters were measured: hypoxic ventilation response, hydrogen sulfide production in carotid body tissue level ex vivo, expression of AT1. In cells study, PC12 cells were divided into: normoxia group, AOAA group, DTT group, Losartan group, IH group, IH + AOAA group, IH + DTT group and IH + losartan group. The following indicators were determined, (1) the intracellular calcium concentration; (2) the expression of AT1; (3) the Ssulfhydrylation level of Sp1; (4) the binding of Sp1 to the promoter region of AT1 gene.

Results The basal ventilation volume (64.5± 9.9 ml/min vs. 40.5 ± 5.6 ml/min, P < 0.001) and hypoxic ventilation (79.6 ± 13.1 ml/min vs. 60.3 ± 10.5 ml/min, P < 0.001) in CIH group were significantly higher than in Con group, while there was no significant increase in CIH +L-PAG group (P = 0.478). The H2S produced by CB tissue between groups had the same pattern as ventilation. The expression of AT1 in CIH group was significantly higher than in Con group $(3.79 \pm 0.43 \text{ vs.})$ 1.58 ± 0.17 , P < 0.001), while L-PAG inhibited upregulation of AT1 expression caused by CIH. In cells study, IH significantly upregulated the expression of AT1 and increased the intracellular calcium concentration ([Ca2+]i) of PC12, which could be inhibited by AOAA, DTT and Losartan. IH resulted in S-sulfhydrylation of Sp1 and promoted the binding of Sp1 to AT1 gene promoter.

Conclusion IH upregulated the expression of AT1 through S-sulfhydration of Sp1 and increases the activity of carotid body.

PU-0453

Association of PM2.5 with Hospitalizations for Chronic Respiratory Disease in Southern China: a Province-wide Time Series Analysis

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- 4. 广东省卫生健康委员会

Object What contributes to the city-level disparity in the relationships of PM2.5 and hospitalizations for Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) remained unclear. We aimed to assess the modification effects of citylevel characteristics on this association.

Methods We collected daily concentrations of PM2.5 and hospital admission data from 21 cities across Guangdong Province in China. We adapted a generalized additive model (GAM) with quasi-Poisson distribution to assess the associations of daily concentration of PM2.5 with hospitalizations for CRD. City-specific characteristics on PM2.5 level, economy, medical condition, population and urbanization were obtained and the modification effects were assessed by meta regression method.

Results With per 10-unit increase of PM2.5 at lag0-6, the percentage change of hospitalizations for CRD was 5.7% in Chaozhou, 6.2% in Dongguan, 3.6% in Foshan, 1.8% in Guangzhou, 3.1% in Heyuan, 6.7% in Huizhou, 4.8% in Jiangmen, 6.0% in Jieyang, 6.3% in Maoming, 2.8% in Meizhou, 1.3% in Qingyuan, 7.6% in Shantou, 3.9% in Shanwei, 0.3% in Shaoguan, 4.9% in Shenzhen, 7.2% in Yangjiang, 5.1% in Yunfu, 6.2% in Zhanjiang, 2.0% in Zhaoqing, 6.1% in Zhongshan, 8.6% in Zhuhai, and the pooled estimate was 4.6%

(range: 3.6 to 5.6%). Large heterogeneity was observed between city-specific estimates (I2 = 76.1%). With per 10µg/m3 increase in city-level 5-year average concentration of PM2.5, the city-specific percentage change of hospitalizations for CRD would decreas by 3.1% (95%CI: 5.4 to 0.9, P value = 0.009). The modification effect of long-term exposure of PM2.5 could explain 39.9% of between-city variance. Significant modification effects of other city-specific characteristics were not observed.

Conclusion City-level annual concentration of PM2.5 contributed to the city-level disparity in the relationships of PM2.5 and hospitalizations for CRD in Southern China. People live in the relative less polluted region should be alert to the adverse effect of short-term exposure of PM2.5.

PU-0454

运用 FOCUS-PDCA 模式提高护理人员提出首优护理问题

侯惠玲 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨 FOCUS-PDCA 模式在提高护理人员提出首优护理问题准确性中的应用效果。

PU-0455

Histone deacetylase 8 regulates NF-κB related inflammation in asthmatic mice through H3K9ac

- 1 2 1 1
- 1. 中国医科大学附属第一医院
- 2. 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

Object To investigate the target of histone deacetylase 8 (HDAC8) in the pathogenesis of asthma and its mechanism of regulating airway inflammation in asthma.

Methods BALB/C mice were divided into the normal group, asthma group, dexamethasone group and PCI-34051 group. The airway hyper-responsiveness was assessed by non-invasive whole-body plethysmography. HE staining, AB-PAS staining, Masson's trichrome staining, ELISA and Western blotting were used to evaluate the levels of NF-κB related inflammation in the lung tissue. The expression and activity of HDAC8 and H3K9ac in lung tissue were assessed by immunohistochemistry, Western blotting and fluorescence methods.

Results Treatment with PCI-34051 reduced the airway hyperresponsiveness (3.48±0.73 vs. 2.00±0.37) and airway inflammation, which was associated with decreased IgE (15.16±1.03 vs. 32.61±3.36 ng/ml), IL-(12.45±2.83 vs. 26.86±1.13 ng/ml), total 4 inflammatory cells (36.33±5.68 vs. 98.04±9.27 ×104/ml) and eosinophils (8.92±2.39 vs. 37.64±6.98 x104/ml), as well as inflammatory cells infiltration (2.13±0.63 vs. 3.84±0.44 points), goblet cell metaplasia (43.19±3.84 vs. 87.52±7.21 %) and subepithelial fibrosis (38.26±7.24 vs. 69.14±8.35 $\mu m2/\mu m)$ in the lung tissue. HDAC8 and H3K9ac expressions in epithelial cells and inflammatory cells of mice in the PCI-34051 group was reduced and the activation level of NF-kB pathway in the lung tissue was also decreased.

Conclusion HDAC8 is closely related to the inflammatory reaction in the pathogenesis of asthma, which may affect the activation of NF-κB pathway by regulating the acetylation modification level of H3K9 site on histone in lung tissue, thus regulating the inflammatory level related to asthma.

PU-0456

Assessment Model for Carotid Body Chemosensitivity in Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea

Hong Peng Li、Qing Yun Li 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

Object The carotid body (CB) is a major peripheral respiratory chemoreceptor. In patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), high CB chemosensitivity (CBC) is associated with refractory hypertension and insulin

resistance and known to further aggravate OSA. Thus, the identification of high CBC (hCBC) among OSA patients is of clinical significance, but detection methods are still limited. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the association of CBC with OSA severity and to develop a simplified model that can identify patients with hCBC.

Methods In this cross-sectional study of subjects who underwent polysomnography (PSG), CBC was measured using the Dejours test. We defined hCBC as a decrease of >12% in respiratory rate (RR) after breathing of pure O2. The association of CBC with OSA severity was explored by logistic regression, and a model for identifying hCBC was constructed and confirmed using receiver operating characteristic analysis.

Results Patients with OSA (n=142) and individuals without OSA (n=38) were enrolled. CBC was higher in patients with OSA than in those without OSA (% decrease in RR, $15.2\%\pm13.3\%$ vs. $9.1\%\pm7.5\%$, P<0.05). Apnea-hypopnea index (AHI), fraction of apnea-hypopnea events in rapid-eye-movement sleep (Fevents-in-REM), and longest time of apnea (LTA) were associated with hCBC independently (odds ratio [OR]=1.048, OR=1.082, and OR=1.024 respectively; all P<0.05). The model for identifying hCBC allocated a score to each criterion according to its OR values, i.e., 1 (LTA >48.4 s), 2 (AHI >15.7 events/hour), and 3 (Fevents-in-REM >12.7%). A score of 3 or greater indicated hCBC with a sensitivity of 79.4% and specificity of 88.2%.

Conclusion High CBC is associated with the severity of OSA. A simplified scoring system based on clinical variables from PSG can be used to identify hCBC.

PU-0457

医务社工利用游戏治疗介入哮喘患儿的优势探析

陆俪平、杜桢、孙德俊 内蒙古自治区人民医院

社会的进步、生活水平的提高、家电、汽车、各大工业 对环境的影响越来越严重、同时也导致哮喘的发病率大 大增高。特别是小儿哮喘,这是儿童常见的慢性呼吸道 疾病。由于哮喘常反复发作,难以根治,所以严重影响 患儿的身心健康,也给患儿家长带来了沉重的经济负担 和精神压力。为了解决哮喘患儿目前存在雾化吸入治疗 依从性较低、易产生负面情绪以及家庭护理不科学等问 题。

PU-0458

气管上段淋巴瘤致管腔堵塞 90%以上病例分享

陈璞莹、格日勒、王飞 呼和浩特市第一医院

提高对大气道少见肿瘤的诊断及气管镜下介入治疗的 能力。

PU-0459

The expression profile of mRNA and miRNA in the lung of mice exposed to PM2.5 collected from Baoji, China: A integrated analysis between mRNA-seq and miRNA-seq

Shuiping Dai West China Hospital, Sichuan University

Object Some epidemiological evidences showed exposure of airborne fine particulate matter (PM2.5) was associated with lung dysfunction. However, the mechanisms of the interaction between mRNA and miRNA involved in PM2.5-induced lung dysfunctions has not been fully understood.

Methods In this study, we exposed male Balb/C mice to PM2.5 collected from Baoji city, China for 8 weeks using a whole-body exposure system. Micro-CT and histopathological analysis were used to observe the lung dysfunctions. The integrated analysis between mRNA-seq and miRNA-seq were used to demonstrate the molecular mechanism of PM2.5-induced lung injury.

Results Micro-CT and histopathological analysis found that PM2.5 caused obvious lung dysfunctions including inflammatory response and pulmonary fibrosis. The integrated analysis between mRNA-seq and miRNA-seq demonstrated the differentially expression genes (DEGs) in lung were enriched in immune pathway including B cell receptor signaling and cell adhesion molecules (CAMs). The further analysis among the selected 27 genes unveiled cd19, pik3cd, and cd8b1 might be the key genes for lung dysfunction. The multiple correlation analysis and canonical correlation analysis (CCA) documented the inorganic components (i.e., CI-, Ti, AI, and Zn) and organic compounds (i.e., Benzo(a)pyrene and octadecane) might be the key environmental factors. Conclusion The adverse effects of PM2.5 in midscale city in China on respiratory system of mice and associated molecular pathway, target genes were demonstrated here for the first time.

PU-0460

Impacts of Frailty on Prognosis in Lung Cancer Patients: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Shuiping Dai West China Hospital, Sichuan University

Object Frailty is a common geriatric syndrome and is described as a limited ability to compensate and recover from stressors. Lung cancer is largely diagnosed in old age, when frailty is common and might have predictive value on prognosis. Therefore, we performed a systematic review to evaluate the prognostic role of frailty in lung cancer.

Methods The online PubMed, Web of Science, CNKI and Wanfang literature databases were searched to identify all related articles that reported the predictive value of frailty for mortality and therapeutic toxicity. Review Manager 5.3 was used to analyze results by standard meta-analysis methodology.

Results Seven studies with 3921 lung cancer patients enrolled in this review. Patients in two studies received chemotherapy, two studies radiotherapy, two studies surgery, one study not reported. Compared to non-frail patients, frail patients had a higher risk of overall mortality (Hazard Ratio (HR) = 1.57, 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.32-1.87), and therapeutic toxicity (Odds Ratio (OR) = 2.60, 95% CI, 0.82-8.24). Prefrail patients also showed higher overall mortality and therapeutic toxicity than non-frail patients (HR = 1.20, 95% CI, 1.05-1.38; OR = 1.72, 95% CI, 1.18-2.51, respectively). **Conclusion** Frailty is a powerful predictor of overall mortality and therapeutic toxicity in lung cancer patients.

PU-0461

脉冲振荡法与呼出气一氧化氮分数测定在特发性肺纤 维化中应用的研究进展

周士婷 中南大学湘雅二医院

摘要:脉冲振荡法 (IOS) 和呼出气一氧化氮分数测定 (FeNO) 是两种评估肺功能的检测方法,能够提供标 准化肺功能测试中没有捕捉到的重要功能信息。在本文 中,我们对其在 IPF 中应用的研究进展进行综述,同时 还探讨了这两种检测手段的局限性及其在 IPF 中应用的 价值。这两种方法对于 IPF 说,都可能是比较有前途的 疾病评估和检测工具。因此,将 IOS 和 FeNO 方法进行 标准化是有必要的。本篇文章对以上两种肺功能检测方 法的应用提出新的见解,并为未来 IPF 的定制指南开发 提供参考。

PU-0462

淋巴管生成与肺癌的研究进展

马亚文、刘丽华 广西医科大学第一附属医院

肺癌是当今世界常见的恶性肿瘤之一, 肺癌的高死亡率 和肺癌细胞的早期转移有很大关系, 近年来越来越多的 研究发现淋巴管生成与肺癌淋巴结转移以及不良预后 相关, 因此了解淋巴管生成的分子机制和抑制淋巴管的 生成对于肺癌的治疗有着迫切的需要。本篇综述总结了 近年来淋巴管生成与肿瘤进展之间的相关分子机制以 及其对肺癌发生、转移及预后的重要作用, 旨在为肺癌 的治疗提供更多策略, 为改善肺癌的生存及预后提供参 考。 关键词:肺癌,淋巴管生成,淋巴结转移

PU-0463

大肠埃希氏菌临床分离及耐药性的 5 年监测

王琳琳、杨剑虹、杨丽葭、吴春阳、曹季军、连增志、 周锦桃 太仓市第一人民医院

了解苏州大学附属太仓医院近5年大肠埃希氏菌的分布 及耐药情况,为临床经验治疗提供参考。

PU-0464

1 例清醒重症新型冠状病毒肺炎患者经鼻高流量氧疗联 合俯卧位通气护理

张利敏 无锡市人民医院

回顾性分析1例清醒重症新冠病毒肺炎患者的临床资料, 患者给予经鼻高流量氧疗、俯卧位通气、早期肺康复、 心理支持、营养支持等综合护理干预措施,有效改善患 者临床症状,对患者病情恢复起到积极促进作用,为重 症新型冠状病毒肺炎患者的护理提供经验。

PU-0465

肠内营养在 ICU 重症胰腺炎治疗中的护理干预效果

习文艳 天津市北辰医院

探究肠内营养护理干预在 ICU 重症胰腺炎治疗中的护理干预效果。

探讨不同雾化吸入在支气管哮喘护理中对患者气喘、血 氧饱和度及呼吸道刺激的改善效果。

徐妤娇 无锡市人民医院

探讨不同雾化吸入在支气管哮喘护理中对患者气喘、血氧饱和度及呼吸道刺激的改善效果。

PU-0467

间质性肺疾病中的一种特殊表型----进展性肺纤维化

周培、彭红 中南大学湘雅二医院

摘要:间质性肺疾病(Interstitial lung disease, ILD) 分类复杂,病因不明,治疗难度大,而在 ILD 范围内, 除特发性肺纤维化(Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IPF) 外,有一部分患者经过治疗后,纤维化程度继续增加, 肺功能继续恶化和早期死亡率上升,其预后类似于特发 性肺纤维化,我们把这一类具有相似的进展特征的疾病 称为进行性纤维化性间质性肺疾病(Progressive Fibrosing Interstitial Lung Diseases, PF-ILD)。PF-ILD 是近些年来新提出的概念,目前国内外并没有明确 的指南或共识指导这类疾病的诊断与治疗。本综述通过 对进行性间质性肺疾病的定义、流行病学、诊断、治疗、 预后及未来的研究方向进行了阐述,这将有利于提高我 们对 PF-ILD 患者的管理。

PU-0468

Colopleural fistula caused by stereotactic body radiation therapy of recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma: a case report

Linlin Wang, jintao Zhou Taicang Hospital Affiliated to Soochow University

Object Colopleural fistula is a rare clinical problem that is rarely reported in the literature. Nontraumatic colopleural fistula has been reported to occur from tumors of the splenic flexure of the colon, or as a complication to repairs of strangulated diaphragmatic hernias. In this paper, we report a case of colopleural fistula secondary to stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) for a recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma. It was diagnosed by clinical symptoms; fecal fluid drained in the chest tube; a computed tomography scan; and iodine, water-soluble medium contrast esophagography. Antibiotic administration along with drainage and completion of a terminal loop ileostomy ultimately resolved the condition. This is the first report of SBRT as a cause of colopleural fistula.

Methods Colopleural fistula is a rare clinical problem that is rarely reported in the literature. Nontraumatic colopleural fistula has been reported to occur from tumors of the splenic flexure of the colon, or as a complication to repairs of strangulated diaphragmatic hernias. In this paper, we report a case of colopleural fistula secondary to stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) for a recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma. It was diagnosed by clinical symptoms; fecal fluid drained in the chest tube; a computed tomography scan; and iodine, water-soluble medium esophagography. Antibiotic contrast administration along with drainage and completion of a terminal loop ileostomy ultimately resolved the condition. This is the first report of SBRT as a cause of colopleural fistula.

Results Colopleural fistula is a rare clinical problem that is rarely reported in the literature. Nontraumatic colopleural fistula has been reported to occur from tumors of the splenic flexure of the colon, or as a complication to repairs of strangulated diaphragmatic hernias. In this paper, we report a case of colopleural fistula secondary to stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) for a recurrent hepatocellular diagnosed carcinoma. lt was by clinical symptoms; fecal fluid drained in the chest tube; a computed tomography scan; and iodine, water-soluble contrast medium esophagography. Antibiotic administration along with drainage and completion of a terminal loop ileostomy ultimately resolved the condition. This is the first report of SBRT as a cause of colopleural fistula.

Conclusion Colopleural fistula is a rare clinical problem that is rarely reported in the literature. Nontraumatic colopleural fistula has been reported to occur from tumors of the splenic flexure of the colon, or as a complication to repairs of strangulated diaphragmatic hernias. In this paper, we report a case of colopleural fistula secondary to stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) for a recurrent hepatocellular diagnosed carcinoma. lt was by clinical symptoms; fecal fluid drained in the chest tube; a computed tomography scan; and iodine, water-soluble contrast medium esophagography. Antibiotic administration along with drainage and completion of a terminal loop ileostomy ultimately resolved the condition. This is the first report of SBRT as a cause of colopleural fistula.

PU-0469 一例顽固性脓胸经胸腔镜手术治疗后的护理

李修伟 无锡市人民医院

内科胸腔镜是一种呼吸系统疾病诊疗过程中常用的内 镜技术,是在可视情况下通过内镜导管吸净积液、积脓, 彻底清除纤维分隔、脓苔及坏死组织,剥除纤维板,治 疗脓胸及包裹性胸腔积液,使肺复张。具有创伤小、手 术时间短、对心肺功能影响小、术后并发症少、术后恢 复快等优点,大大缩短疗程[1-2]。在临床上广泛应用。 现报道一例内科胸腔镜手术清除局部顽固脓液患者的 护理。

PU-0470

分析护理干预在支气管哮喘并过敏性鼻炎患者护理中 的效果

贾蒙蒙 无锡市人民医院

讨论护理干预在支气管哮喘并过敏性鼻炎患者护理中的效果。

PU-0471

血清 PCT、CRP 对细菌性肺炎的诊断价值

格日勒 呼和浩特市第一医院

探讨细菌性肺炎应用血清降钙素原(PCT)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)的诊断价值。

PU-0472

LncRNA XR_596701 protects H9c2 cells against intermittent hypoxia-induced injury through regulation of the miR-344b-5p/FAIM3 axis

- 1. 福建医科大学附属第二医院
- 2. 福建医科大学附属第一医院

Object Long noncoding RNAs (IncRNAs) participate in various biological processes and cardiovascular diseases. Recently, a novel IncRNA XR_596701 was found to be differentially expressed in obstructive sleep apnea (OSA)-induced myocardial tissue compared to normal myocardial tissues. However, the pathological effect and regulatory mechanism of XR_596701 in intermittent hypoxia (IH)-mediated cardiomyocytes damage have not been studied.

Methods The subcellular localization of XR_596701 was determined by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH). Gene expressions of XR_596701 and miR-344b-5p were detected by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) in IH-induced H9c2 cells. Cell proliferation was measured by 5-ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine (EdU) staining assay. Cell apoptosis was detected by Hoechst 33342/PI staining and immunofluorescence (IF). Apoptotic protein of H9c2 cells was measured by western blot. The direct interaction between XR_596701 and miR-344b-5p as well as miR-344b-5p and Fas apoptotic inhibitory molecule 3 (FAIM3) were examined using dual-luciferase reporter assay. The significance of XR_596701 and miR-344b-5p on cell proliferation and

apoptosis was evaluated by using gain-of-function and loss-of-function approaches.

Results XR_596701 was up-regulated, while miR-344b-5p down-regulated in IH-induced H9c2 cells. Functionally, suppression of XR_596701 and overexpression of miR-344b-5p inhibited cell proliferation and promoted cell apoptosis in H9c2 cells. The roles of XR_596701 were achieved by sponging miR-344b-5p. And the function of miR-344b-5p was reversed by targeting FAIM3. Additionally, FAIM3 mediated IH-induced H9c2 cells damage by XR_596701.

Conclusion XR_596701 was serve as a novel IncRNA that indicated protective roles on proliferation and apoptosis of IH-induced H9c2 cells through the miR-344b-5p/FAIM3 axis, which could enhance our understanding of the mechanisms for OSA-associated cardiac injury.

PU-0473

Association between multiple sexual partners and lung cancer: result from a two-sample of Mendelian randomization analysis

Jiana Chen^{1,2}, Zhenyu Huo^{1,2}, Fan Ge^{1,2}, Yi Lu^{1,2}, Caichen Li¹, Yaokai Wen^{1,2}, Jianxing He¹, Wenhua Liang¹

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 广州医科大学

Object According to the global cancer statistics 2020, lung cancer has been the leading cause of death among cancers in both male and female patients. The American Cancer Society estimates that 228 820 new lung cancer cases and 135 720 lung cancer deaths are projected to occur in the United States in 2020, indicating almost 372 deaths from lung cancer each day. Thus, early identification of potentially modifiable risk factors is of significance for better prevention of lung cancer. Interestingly, epidemiologic findings suggested that different sexual partners may be associated with an increased risk of lung cancer. However, there are few studies that comprehensively

evaluating their correlation and the causal effect still remains uncertain. With a two-sample Mendelian randomization (MR) approach, we were able to systematically investigate the causal relationship between genetically predicted different sexual partners and lung cancer risk.

Methods We utilizing 36 number of sexual partnersrelated single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) as instrumental variables (IVs) identified by the latest genome-wide association studies (GWASs). In addition, in order to investigated the correlation between genetically predicted number of sexual partners and the risk of lung cancer, we obtained GWAS summary data from the International Lung Cancer Consortium (ILCCO), with a total of 11,348 cases and 15,861 controls. Study-specific estimates were summarized using inverse variance weighted (IVW) method. To further evaluate the pleiotropy, the weighted median and the MR-Egger regression method were implemented. Meanwhile, subgroup analyses according to different pathological types of lung cancer were also conducted.

Results The results of MR analysis suggested a causal effect of different sexual partners on lung cancer incidence, with evidence of an increased risk for overall lung cancer [odds ratio (OR): 1.7647; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.1882-2.6209; p = 0.0049]. However, subgroup analyses showed no important causal relationships between different sexual partners and lung adenocarcinoma (OR = 1.5865; 95% CI 0.8680-2.8997, p = 0.1337) and squamous cell lung cancer (OR =1.6763; 95% CI 0.9168-3.0651, p = 0.0933). In addition, no pleiotropy was found in our study.

Conclusion Based on 11,348 cases and 15,861 controls, our current MR analysis indicated that genetically predicted different sexual partners was causally associated with a relatively increased risk of lung cancer, supporting a causal role of different sexual partners in the development of lung cancer. Our findings could provide guidance for clinicians on the prevention and early discovery of early-stage lung cancer. And further studies are warranted to elucidate the possible association between different sexual
partners and lung cancer risk, as well as its underlying mechanisms.

PU-0474

奧希替尼显著改善EGFR 突变阳性晚期非小细胞肺癌 脑膜转移患者的生存

叶秋月、钟巍、赵静、陈闽江、潘瑞丽、徐燕、王孟昭 中国医学科学院北京协和医院

奥希替尼是三代不可逆小分子 EGFR-TKI,能有效渗透 血脑屏障。此研究主要探讨 EGFR 突变阳性非小细胞肺 癌脑膜转移(leptomeningeal metastases,LM)患者的 预后影响的相关因素,以及相比未经奥希替尼治疗的患 者,奥希替尼对于 EGFR 突变阳性 NSCLC 脑膜转移患 者能否改善生存获益。

PU-0475

两例肺腺癌患者靶向治疗耐药并文献复习

迟翔宇、姜淑娟 山东省立医院

肺癌是一种高致死率的疾病,具有高度的异质性和可塑性。肺腺癌患者在表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂 (epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitor, EGFR-TKIs)治疗1年左右可能会发生获得性 耐药,耐药机制复杂,其中组织病理学类型发生转化是 其重要机制之一;本文为探索肺腺癌经EGFR-TKIs治 疗耐药后组织病理学类型转化的机制及有效的治疗方 法。

PU-0476 改善肺癌化疗患者恶心呕吐症状的护理方式研究

陈恬 厦门医学高等专科学校附属第二医院厦门市集美医院

探讨改善肺癌化疗患者恶心呕吐症状的护理方式及其 实施效果

PU-0477

Silence of the Heat Shock Protein 27 Enhances the Radiosensitivity of Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Cells

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Object the role of HSP27 in NSCLC cells induced by irradiation was studied

Methods Cell viability was detected by cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8). Cell apoptosis, mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) and cell cycle were assessed by flow cytometry. Quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) and Western blot assays were applied to evaluate the various factors expression.

Results Our results observed that si-HSPB1 markedly suppressed cell viability and arrested the G2/M phase of cell cycle in A549 cells exposed to 6 Gy irradiation via decreasing cyclin B1 and cyclin G1 expression. Besides, si-HSPB1 promoted cell apoptosis and inhibited MMP of cells exposed to 6 Gy irradiation, followed by down-regulating the levels of B-cell lymphoma-2 (Bcl-2), mitochondrial cytochrome c (cycto c) and pro-caspase-8 while up-regulating Bcl-2 associated X protein (Bax), cytosol cycto c and cleaved-caspase-8.

Conclusion silence of HSPB1 could heighten the radiosensitivity of NSCLC via inhibiting cell viability and MMP, arresting cell cycle G2/M phase, and expediting cell apoptosis. HSPB1 may be a potential radiosensitizer to treat NSCLC.

法舒地尔二氯乙酸盐对低氧性肺动脉高压大鼠的治疗 作用及其机制探讨

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应用慢性缺氧诱导的大鼠肺动脉高压模型,探索一种水溶性双激酶抑制剂法舒地尔二氯乙酸盐 (fasudil dichloroacetate, FDCA) 对低氧性肺动脉高压 (hypoxic pulmonary hypertension, HPH) 大鼠的治疗作用及其相关机制。

PU-0479

Small airway dysfunction in pneumoconiosis

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Object Although several histological studies have documented airway inflammation and remodelling in the small airways of dust-exposed workers, little is known regarding the prevalence and risk factors of small airway dysfunction (SAD) in pneumoconiosis. The present study investigated the prevalence and characteristics of spirometry-defined SAD in pneumoconiosis and assessed the risk factors for associated with SAD.

Methods A total of 1,255 patients with pneumoconiosis were invited to participate, of whom 1,115 patients were eligible for final analysis. Spirometry was performed to assess SAD using the following three indicators: maximal mid-expiratory flow and forced expiratory flow 50% and 75%. SAD was defined as at least two of these three indicators being less than 65% of predicted value. Logistic regression analyses were used to analyse the relationships between clinical variables and SAD.

Results Overall, 66.3% of patients with pneumoconiosis had SAD, among never-smokers the prevalence of SAD was 66.7%. The proportion of SAD did not differ among the subtypes of pneumoconiosis. Patients with SAD had more severe airflow obstruction, air trapping, and diffusion dysfunction. All patients with combined pneumoconiosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease had SAD. Overall, aged 40 years and older, female sex, heavy smoking, body mass index \geq 25.0 kg/m2 and pneumoconiosis stage III were significantly associated with increased risk of SAD.

Conclusion Spirometry-defined SAD was highly prevalent in Chinese patients with pneumoconiosis, regardless of pneumoconiosis subtypes and smoking status, indicating a problem that cannot be overlooked when monitoring the respiratory health of dust-exposed workers.

PU-0480

综合性护理干预对 COPD 合并慢性呼吸衰竭后患者生 活质量及负性情绪的影响

陈英 宁德市医院 (原宁德地区第二医院)

研究并探讨综合性护理干预对慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并 慢性呼吸衰竭患者生活质量及负性情绪的影响

PU-0481

恶性肿瘤经过免疫检查点抑制剂治疗后并发免疫相关 性肺炎 3 例并文献复习

曾金武、冯茜茜、李兴、朱峰、张迎、马经平 荆州市中心医院

探索恶性肿瘤患者经过免疫检查点抑制剂治疗后并发 免疫相关性肺炎(IIP)的临床特点 分析我科室诊治的3例恶性肿瘤(1例肺癌,1例胆囊 癌,1例淋巴瘤)经免疫检查点抑制剂治疗后发生 IIP 患 者的临床数据: IIP 发生时间,临床表现,影像资料, 治疗方案以及预后

PU-0482

关于高通量测序在非小细胞肺癌中的临床应用研究综 述

沈若怡、黄建安 苏州大学附属第一医院

本文主要探讨了高通量测序在诊断、治疗及预后评估等 方面对非小细胞肺癌的临床应用研究,为促进非小细胞 肺癌的个体精准化治疗进行展望。

PU-0483 29 例儿童心因性咳嗽的临床分析

杨玉莲、孙丽红 广州医科大学附属第一医院(广州呼吸中心)

目的:心因性咳嗽或习惯性咳嗽在临床上经常被忽视, 虽然并不罕见,但其临床特征尚不清楚。观察分析儿童 心因性咳嗽临床特征。

PU-0484

Using Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid for active pulmonary tuberculosis laboratory diagnosis

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- 3. 重庆市巴南区人民医院

Object Objective: To evaluate the diagnostic efficiency of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) for MycobacteriumTuberculosis (MTB) infection using laboratory methods.

Methods Methods: A retrospective study was conducted in patients diagnosed with active pulmonary

tuberculosis (APTB) and lacking sputum quality/quantity. BALF collected during the operation processes of Electric bronchoscopy were tested using Ziehl-Neelsen staining acid-fast bacilli smear microscopy (Z-N-AFB-SM), GeneXpert MTB/RIF (Xpert), loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP), or culturing with BACTEC[™] Mycobacterial Growth Indicator Tube[™] 960 (MGIT). Chi-square test was used for statistic analysis.

Results Results: 331 suspected APTB patients were enrolled in this study. 224 of them were sputum-scarce. 89 were sputum-sufficient andnegative in both Z-N-AFB-SM and MGIT 960 testing. Of the sputum sufficient patients, BALF-testing confirmed APTB diagnosis in 20.2% (18/89) via Z-N-AFB-SM, and 53.0% (35/89) via MGIT. The total positive rates of BALF testing via four aforementioned methods were 18.2% (57/313), 66.4% (168/253), 61.0% (83/136) and 48.2% (140/290) respectively. The positive rate of MTB discovered in BALF collected by well-trained respiratory physicians are significantly higher than those collected by anesthetists (χ 2=22.48, P<0.01). Total adverse events incidence of BAL was 1.9% (6/313).

Conclusion Conclusion: BALF has a similar sensitivity and specificity for APTB laboratory diagnosis. It can be used as a complementary diagnostic method for APTB when sputum availability is poor. The proficiency of BALF collection is an important factor affecting the detection results.

PU-0485

肿瘤患者 PICC 置管后并发症的常见因素分析和护理观 察

杨立艳 天津市北辰医院

经外周静脉置入中心静脉导管具有操作简单、导管柔软、 留置安全、保留时间长、提高药效,减少长期反复穿刺 的痛苦等优点,因此对于长期化疗的肿瘤患者,PICC 置 管已广泛应用于其化疗和对症治疗中。但PICC 置管后 会出现多种并发症,通过对肿瘤患者 PICC 置管后并发 症的原因及预防护理进展,保证患者的安全和管道的正常使用,延长导管留置时间,提高护理质量。

PU-0486

信息化管理在监护室低值耗材管控中的应用研究

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探讨信息化管理模式在监护室低值耗材管控的应用效 果

PU-0487

The role of long non-coding RNAs in asthma: A potential opportunity to combat the disease

广西医科大学第一附属医院

Object Abstract: Asthma is a common complex disorder characterized by hyper-responsiveness and chronic inflammatory airway disease in children and adults worldwide. The prevalence of asthma is increasing with each passing year. Long non-coding RNAs (IncRNAs), regarding as a potentially promising path, have received increasing attention in exploring the biological regulation of chronic airway diseases, although they have no or limited protein - coding capacity. This review highlights the functional roles and clinical significance of IncRNAs in the pathogenesis of asthma and provides directions for diagnosing and treating asthma in the future.

Methods 《中华医学杂志英文版》重点号投稿摘要。

Abstract: Asthma is a common complex disorder characterized by hyper-responsiveness and chronic inflammatory airway disease in children and adults worldwide. The prevalence of asthma is increasing with each passing year. Long non - coding RNAs (IncRNAs), regarding as a potentially promising path, have received increasing attention in exploring the biological regulation of chronic airway diseases, although they have no or limited protein - coding capacity. This review highlights the functional roles and clinical significance of IncRNAs in the pathogenesis of asthma and provides directions for diagnosing and treating asthma in the future.

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Asbestosis compares with fibrotic hypersensitivity pneumonitis on high-resolution computed tomography

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- 3. 职业病与中毒医学科

Object Asbestosis and fibrotic hypersensitivity pneumonitis (FHP) are fibrotic interstitial lung diseases due to inhalation exposure, for which the differential diagnosis based on image findings is essential clinically, especially in developing countries. The purpose of the study is to compare the imaging features between asbestosis and FHP, and to explore the differential diagnostic value.

Methods A comparative study was conducted in 204 patients with asbestosis and 74 patients with FHP. The clinical data and chest HRCT images were collected with predesigned chart. International Classification of HRCT for Occupational and Environmental Respiratory Diseases was used to describe chest imaging features of the patients. The imaging features of asbestosis and FHP were analyzed by diagnostic test.

Results The patients with asbestosis were older and had a longer latent period than FHP. The irregular and/or linear opacities were the main signs of preponderant asbestosis, with lower lung accompanied by ground glass opacities and mosaic attenuation. 98.5% of asbestosis had benign pleural abnormalities, of which more than 1/3 had diffuse pleural thickening with parenchymal bands and/or rounded atelectasis. The distribution of pleural abnormality in mediastinal and diaphragmatic pleura were only seen in asbestosis, and the specificity of diagnosis for asbestosis was high in comparison to FHP. Subpleural dots or pleural abnormalities distributed in the diaphragm had moderate sensitivity and high specificity for indicating asbestosis in

comparison to FHP. The observer' reliability in the evaluation of the imaging features of honeycombing, pleural calcification, lymphadenectasis and calcification of lymph node was good.

Conclusion HRCT imaging features may distinguish asbestosis from FHP with the findings of the subpleural dots and pleural abnormalities distributed in the diaphragmatic pleura.

PU-0489

兴奋"皮质运动中枢-膈神经"环路促进 COPD 肺康复 1 例

高焕、王志梅、袁捷、马战平、孙昉昉、刘莉君、梁海 瑛、杨栓柱、蔡绪明、张军城 陕西省中医医院

皮质运动中枢-膈神经环路障碍是引起慢阻肺(COPD) 呼吸功能衰竭的病理机制之一。神经调控可兴奋该环路、 有促进肺康复的潜力。但国内研究相对较少。现报到 1 例神经调控治疗对 COPD 肺康复的影响。

PU-0490

关于养老机构执行常态化疫情防控措施和挑战

戎雪瑶

中南大学湘雅医院老年医学科,国家老年疾病临床医学 研究中心(湘雅)

探讨疫情常态化下的养老产业该何去何从,面临哪些挑战。

PU-0491

放疗联合唑来膦酸治疗非小细胞肺癌骨转移联创效果 观察

武良权、杨健 南京市江宁医院

观察放疗联合唑来膦酸治疗非小细胞肺癌骨转移的临 床效果

气道取石球囊封堵后行肺叶切除术抢救不明原因致死 性大咯血 1 例

杨云凤²、肖谊¹、刘艳红¹、李艳丽¹、严代玲¹、杨雅 吉¹

1. 昆明市延安医院呼吸与危重症医学科一区

2. 昆明市延安医院呼吸与危重症医学科一区

致死性大咯血是临床常见的危急重症,死亡率高达 13-15%。近期,我科采用支气管镜探查活动性出血部位并 经取石球囊封堵患侧后行肺叶切除术成功抢救不明原 因致死性大咯血 1 例,现报道如下。

PU-0493

护理干预在多导睡眠呼吸监测中的效果观察及价值分 析

邹美红、许飞 南昌大学第一附属医院

本次研究将着手于研究护理干预手段在患者接受导睡眠呼吸记录监测中的效果和价值。

PU-0494

连续性有创动脉压监测的临床护理

赵静 天津市北辰医院

利用有创血压监测技术对危重病人如休克病人、一些心 脏手术和其他重大手术时,对血压进行实时变化的监测 与护理。 PU-0495

呼气峰流速仪联合 acapella 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的 应用研究

罗艳、王婷婷、李赵兰 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

探讨呼气峰流速仪联合 acapella 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (简称慢阻肺)中的应用效果。

PU-0496

慢病管理专科护士在呼吸科门诊慢病管理中的实践

罗艳、杨相梅、何娇 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

探讨慢病管理专科护士在呼吸门诊慢病管理中的实施 效果。

PU-0497

高流量湿化治疗仪温度对呼吸衰竭患者的氧疗效果探 讨

陈海宾 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨高流量湿化治疗仪(HFNC)温度法对呼吸衰竭患者的氧疗效果。

PU-0498

表现为支气管内肿物的罕见肺诺卡菌病1例并文献复习

张灿辉、吴建辉 宁德师范学院附属宁德市医院

探讨表现为支气管内肿物的肺诺卡菌病的临床表现、治 疗及预后

重症鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎五例临床分析并文献复习

张灿辉 宁德师范学院附属宁德市医院

探讨重症鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎患者的临床特点及诊治。

PU-0500

巨噬细胞胞外诱捕网在 PM 诱导的气道炎症中的作用及 机制研究

郑夸、吴银芳、郜沈玮、应颂敏、陈志华、沈华浩、李 雯 浙江大学医学院附属第二医院

探究巨噬细胞胞外诱捕网(Macrophage extracellular trap)在 PM 诱导的气道炎症中的作用及机制。

PU-0501

Prone Position Ventilation in Critically III Adults with Moderate-to-severe ARDS: A Meta-analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

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2. 遵义医科大学附属医院

Object To determine the safety and efficacy of prone position ventilation (PPV) in critically ill patients with moderate-to-severe acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) compared to the supine position ventilation (SPV).

Methods We searched those databases including Web of Science, PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE and Cochrane Register of Controlled Trials from the creation dates to January 16, 2020, using the keywords "prone position ventilation" and "acute respiratory distress syndrome" to identify randomized controlled trials, which were included in this systematic reviews or meta-analyses. Critically ill patients with moderate-to-severe ARDS were performed by PPV compared to SPV in clinical randomized controlled trials. Included were randomized trials comparing the mortality and complications of prone and supine positioning during mechanically ventilated patients with ARDS and then evaluating the efficacy and safety. The primary outcome was 28-day mortality and 90-day mortality. The secondary outcomes were an evaluation of complications and mechanical ventilation length. Meta-analyses used study-level fixed effects model and conducted using a fixed-effect or random-effect model. Risk ratios, risk differences, and 95% confidence intervals, were measured.

Results Nine RCTs (including 2236 patients, of whom 1147 were ventilated in the prone position) were fulfilled entry criteria. Meta-analysis revealed prone positioning can reduce 28-day mortality and 90-day mortality (28-day mortality: RR, 0.85 [95% CI, 0.73 to 0.99], p = 0.04, I2 = 78%; 90-day mortality: RR, 0.86 [95% CI, 0.74 to 0.98], p = 0.03, I2 = 85%). In terms of complications, prone positioning was significantly associated with the occurrence of pressure ulcer (RR, 1.23 [95% CI, 1.08 to 1.41], p = 0.002, I2 = 0%;

Conclusion Prone positioning ventilation is able to improve the prognosis of patients with moderate-to-severe ARDS, but it also increases some adverse events including pressure ulcer.

PU-0502

Feasibility of evaluate PD-L1 expression using small biopsy specimens from Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Patients

Minjiang Chen 、 Yan Xu、 jing Zhao、 Ji Li、 Xiangning Liu、 Wei Zhong、 Mengzhao Wang peking union

Object Programmed cell death ligand-1 (PD-L1) is a useful biomarker in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients who are probably benefit from immunotherapy. In most patients with advanced stage NSCLC, only small biopsy specimens were available

for the evaluation of PD-L1 expression. In this study, we evaluated the feasibility of test PD-L1 expression on small biopsy samples.

Methods Small specimens of advanced NSCLC patients obtained via computed tomography (CT) guided core-needle biopsy, transbronchial biopsy (EBB), or endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) were collected. Tumor cell count, tissue sufficiency for IHC were evaluated and compared. The clinical course of patients who received immunotherapy in the study population have also been examined.

Results The tissue acquisitions for PD-L1 testing in three groups were all above 90%, which were not statistically significant different. The PD-L1 expressions were concordant in most of the patients with more than one sample (8/11). In EBB group, PD-L1 positive patients has higher objective response rate (ORR) (53.2% vs 26.9%, P=0.048) and longer progression free survival (PFS) (312 vs. 179 days, P=0.035) than negative patients. In core needle biopsy group, patients with positive PD-L1 expression also trend to have higher ORR and longer PFS. However, in the EBUS-TBNA group both ORR and PFS were similar between patients with positive or negative PD-L1.

Conclusion This study shows that EBUS-TBNA, EBB and core needle biopsy provides samples adequate for PD-L1 testing. The predictive value of PD-L1 expression on different small sample still warrants further studies.

PU-0503

Gut lymph purification regulates monocyte activity in rats with ischemia reperfusion injury induced sepsis

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2. 遵义医科大学附属医院

Object To confirm that gut lymph purification (GLP) based on oXiris regulates monocyte activity by targeting the removal of ischemia-reperfusion injury (IRI)-induced intestinal toxic substances (ITSs) in rats. **Methods** Sepsis was induced by intestinal IRI in 24 adult male Sprague-Dawley rats that were randomly divided into the control, intestinal IRI, and IRI+GLP groups. The gut lymph fluid (GLF) was drained for 180 minutes. The ITSs levels and the proliferation, apoptosis and positive expression rates of MHC-II molecules of monocytes coincubated with the GLF were detected.

Results Endotoxin, TNF- α , IL-4, IL-6 and IL-10 levels in the lymph and plasma of the IRI group were significantly higher than those of the control group (p < 0.01). Compared with the IRI group, GLP treatment significantly decreased the ITS levels (p < 0.05). Monocyte proliferation and the positive expression rate of MHC- II molecules were significantly reduced after co-culturing with GLF upon IRI (p < 0.01), and the apoptotic rate was significantly increased (p < 0.01). However, culturing monocytes with GLP significantly enhanced the monocyte proliferation, increased the positive expression rate of MHC- II monocytes (p < 0.01), and reduced the apoptotic rate (p < 0.01).

Conclusion GLP therapy based on oXiris effectively removed ITSs from the GLF after IRI, thereby blocking the main process of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome by regulating monocyte activity.

oXiris (Gambro) GLP in Gut IRI-induced ALI Based on "DAMPs of Gut-lymph-lung Pathway"

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2. 遵义医科大学附属医院

Object To explore the protective mechanism of oXiris (Gambro) gut lymph purification (GLP) on acute lung injury (ALI) caused by gut ischemia-reperfusion injury (GIRI) in rats.

Methods Based on the GIRI model of rats, we reconstructed a novel model of the oXiris GLP system. The experimental rats were divided into four groups: (i) Sham group; (ii) GIRI group; (iii) GIRI + gut lymph drainage (GLD) group; and (iv) GIRI + GLP group. The lung tissue samples of each group of rats were taken for HE staining, and the expression levels of apoptotic index in the lung tissues of each group of rats were detected by qPCR and WB. ELISA was used to detect the level of DAMPs in peripheral blood and gut lymph fluid (GLF). Extracted mononuclear macrophages and observed functions. Lymphocytes their were separated, cultured with or without mononuclear phagocytes (MPs), and flow cytometry was used to detect the apoptotic status of each group. Primary type Il alveolar epithelial cells (AEC II) were isolated from the lung tissues of each group of rats. The microstructure of AEC II was observed under transmission electron microscope (TEM); the apoptosis of each group was detected by flow cytometry; RT-qPCR and WB detected the expression level of apoptosis index in each group.

Results In the GIRI group, GIRI-induced obvious destruction of alveolar structure, markedly thickened alveolar walls, inflammatory cell infiltration, and significantly increased HMGB-1 and IL-6 levels in lymph and serum, and significant HSP70 and IL-10 levels reduce. GIRI + GLP group significantly improved the lung tissue damage of GIRI rats, reduce the content of HMGB-1 and IL-6 in the lymph and serum,

and increase the content of HSP70 and IL-10. Lymphocytes isolated from rats in each group were cultured or co-cultured with MPs and we found that compared with other groups, the apoptosis rate of MPs in the GIRI + GLP group was significantly reduced, and the content of IL-6 and IL-10 in the cell supernatant also increased significantly. On the other hand, type II alveolar epithelial cells (AECII) were isolated from the lung tissue of each group of rats. We found that the organelle structure in the cell structure of the GIRI + GLP group was significantly improved compared with the GIRI group.

Conclusion oXiris GLP blocks the interaction of DAMPs of gut-lymph-lung pathway and MPs to inhibit inflammation and cell apoptosis, thereby reducing ALI induced by GIRI.

PU-0505 慢性阻塞性肺疾病的早期诊断及预防

李倩 内蒙古自治区人民医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)称得上是最不动声色的杀 手,是一种比较常见的慢性呼吸系统病症,具有进行性 发展、不可逆等特点,严重危害患者的身体健康,影响 其生活质量。因此,预防或延缓疾病进展是高度相关的。 我们评估了已发表的数据,对能帮助慢性阻塞性肺疾病 做出早期诊断和预防的方法进行分析。

PU-0506

成人 SFTPC 基因突变相关家族性间质性肺疾病 2 例并 文献复习

吴挺挺、虞亦鸣、唐攀 、庄起东、张筠、赖宁燕、丁群 力 宁波大学医学院附属医院

提高对成人 SFTPC 基因突变相关家族性间质性肺疾病的临床表现、影像表现、诊断和治疗的认识。

学龄前反复喘息儿童哮喘预测指数分析

龚凤仪^{1,2}、孙丽红^{1,2}

- 1. 广州医科大学附属第一医院
- 2. 广州呼吸健康研究院

观察学龄前反复喘息患儿的相关危险因素特征,比较改 良哮喘预测指数(mAPI)和严格哮喘预测指数(API) 的预测能力。

PU-0508

1 例胺碘酮致间质性肺炎患者报道及文献复习

周倩倩、徐晓玲、胡晓文、徐飞 中国科学技术大学附属第一医院(安徽省立医院)

胺碘酮是最常用的抗心律失常药物,不良反应较多,其 中间质性肺炎为严重不良反应之一。本文报道胺碘酮致 间质性肺炎患者一例,总结患者临床及影像学特点,并 随访患者 12 月,了解胺碘酮肺损害的临床症状及治疗 后肺部 CT 情况。 PU-0510 重症监护病房患者血管内导管相关并发症的诊疗新进 展

邵世锋 陆军特色医学中心(大坪医院)

血管内导管在全世界广泛使用,本综述对近年来血管内 导管相关并发症的诊断、治疗、预防进行了系统阐释。

PU-0511

探讨主动呼吸循环技术联合多频震动排痰对慢性阻塞 性肺疾病急性加重期患者排痰效果的干预效果

余丽红、宋玉 武汉市中心医院

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者排痰干预中联 用多频震动排痰与主动呼吸循环技术的效果

PU-0512

1 例胺碘酮致间质性肺炎患者报道

PU-0509

重症 ANCA 相关性血管炎病例

陈璞莹、张瑞连 呼和浩特市第一医院

通过分享一例重症 ANCA 相关性血管炎肺泡出血成功 气管拔管病例一例,说明呼吸支持对该类患者的重要作 用。 周倩倩、徐晓玲、胡晓文、徐飞 中国科学技术大学附属第一医院(安徽省立医院)

胺碘酮是最常用的抗心律失常药物,不良反应较多,其 中间质性肺炎为严重不良反应之一。本文报道胺碘酮致 间质性肺炎患者一例,总结患者临床及影像学特点,并 随访患者 12 月,了解胺碘酮肺损害的临床症状及治疗 后肺部 CT 情况。

PU-0513 人工智能在肺癌诊治中的应用

周曜婕、陈勃江、李为民 四川大学华西医院

肺癌是全球因癌症死亡的主要原因病因之一。随着对肺 癌研究的深入,癌症的异质性逐渐得到重视,因而针对 肺癌的精准医疗管理是目前研究者所关注的方向。由众 多先进技术组成的人工智能(AI)已广泛应用于医疗领域。其中,基于传统机器学习的影像组学也在对医学图像的信息挖掘方面做出了重大贡献。随着人工智能和影像组学的探索,对于肺癌的早期诊断、特异性表征和预后研究都取得了巨大进展,引起了全世界的关注。本文将简要的介绍人工智能包括深度学习、传统影像组学在当前肺癌精准管理中的探索和应用。

PU-0514

新型隐球菌引起肺部感染病例及文献复习

王磊、郝斌威、刘先胜、刘虎 山西白求恩医院 (山西医学科学院 同济山西医院)山 西医科大学第三医院

目的:提高临床医师对新型隐球菌引起肺部感染的诊断 及治疗水平,以减少此类患者的误诊、误治。

PU-0515

优质护理模式对特发性肺纤维化治疗的影响

马丽颖 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

观察在同等治疗方案下,优质护理模式对于特发性肺纤 维化 (IPF) 治疗的影响作用。

PU-0516

维罗非尼治疗后获得性 MET 基因扩增肺腺癌一例

凌明珠 一浙江省新华医院

肺癌是我国最常见的恶性肿瘤之一。近几年,由于靶向 治疗的研究进展,晚期非小细胞的生存期得到较大改善。 常见的靶向治疗靶点有表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)、间变性淋巴瘤激酶 (anaplastic lymphoma kinase, ALK)和 c-ros 原癌基 因 1 酪氨酸激酶(c-ros oncogene 1 receptor tyrosine kinase,ROS 1)等,并且针对这些靶点的靶向药物已在 国内上市,对于这些靶点的研究较为成熟。但是对于少 见靶点如鼠类肉瘤病毒癌基因同源物 B1 (v-raf murine sar-coma viral oncogene homolog B1, BRAF), 突变 患者少, 该靶点抑制剂针对非小细胞肺癌的治疗也尚在 研究阶段, 因此国内相关临床报道较少, 对于 BRAF 抑制剂耐药机制也不明确。现将本院一例维罗非尼治疗后 间质上皮转化因子 (mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor, MET) 基因扩增的肺腺癌病例报道如下。

PU-0517 肺功能检查在干预慢阻肺中的重要性

王亮亮

重庆医科大学

在本文中我们选取 2008 年 7 月 2011 年 8 月我院所收 治的 53 例慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者进行肺功能检测的临 床资料.其中男 30 例,女 23 例,患者年龄 39 81 岁,平均 年龄为 65.2 岁,病程一般为 2 8 年.入院时我们依据患 者病情轻重程度将其分为 16 例为轻度肺气肿患者,9 例为中度肺气肿患者,4例重度肺气肿患者,其余的24例 单纯慢性支气管炎患者.所选病例患者在年龄、性别、病 程上相比无显著性差异(P 0.05).在本文中我们选取 2008年7月 2011年8月我院所收治的53例慢性阻 塞性肺疾病患者进行肺功能检测的临床资料.其中男 30 例,女 23 例,患者年龄 39 81 岁,平均年龄为 65.2 岁,病 程一般为 2 8 年.入院时我们依据患者病情轻重程度将 其分为 16 例为轻度肺气肿患者,9 例为中度肺气肿患 者,4 例重度肺气肿患者,其余的 24 例单纯慢性支气管炎 患者.所选病例患者在年龄、性别、病程上相比无显著性 差异(P 0.05).

PU-0518 支气管舒张试验

朱莉娜 贵阳市第二人民医院贵阳脑科医院

正确理解支气管舒张试验定义和方法,提高支气管舒张 试验阳性率。

患者参与式出院计划在提高肺结节微创手术出院准备 度的研究

龙琴 陆军军医大学第二附属医院 (新桥医院)

观察患者参与式出院计划在提高肺结节微创手术患者 出院准备度的效果,为患者提供优质的出院服务。

PU-0520

鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎 1 例报告

潘自贤 贵阳市第二人民医院贵阳脑科医院

分享病例

PU-0521 利伐沙班对预防肺癌相关肺血栓栓塞的研究进展

杨玉婷、杨华

1. 湖北民族大学附属民大医院

2. 湖北民族大学

肺血栓栓塞症 (pulmonary thromboembolism,PTE) 是 肺癌的严重相关并发症之一,也是肺癌患者死亡的主要 原因之一。新型口服抗凝药利伐沙班,是国内上市最早 的直接因子 Xa 抑制剂,相对于传统的低分子肝素及华 法林预防具有更大的优势。基于此,本文将近年利伐沙 班对预防肺癌相关 PTE 的研究进行总结,旨在为阐述 利伐沙班在肺癌相关 PTE 中的预防地位优势及其临床 医生用药提供参考。

PU-0522

miR-502-3p 靶向 TPX2 抑制肺腺癌细胞功能

白旸煜彦¹、李济伟¹、郑雅莉¹、高占成² 1. 厦门大学附属翔安医院 2. 北京大学人民医院

TPX2 (Targeting protein for Xklp2) 可编码微管相关蛋白,在细胞有丝分裂纺锤体形成过程中发挥重要作用。 TPX2 在肺腺癌中高表达并与预后相关,耗竭 TPX2 可 阻止肿瘤生长。本研究通过寻找 TPX2 的特异性靶向 miRNA,探索其功能及作用机制,以期寻找可能的治疗 靶点。

PU-0523

经支气管镜治疗局限性支气管扩张症合并感染的临床 探讨

熊安洲 武汉市中西医结合医院(武汉市第一医院)

探讨支气管镜代替静脉使用抗生素治疗局限性支气管 扩张症合并感染的临床有效性及安全性。

PU-0524

一次性真空采血管头盖在气管堵管护理中的巧用

杨洁 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

使用真空采血管头盖在患者病情稳定后需要试堵管,最终拔除气管切开内套管

PU-0525

延续护理在改善 COPD 患者生活质量中的应用效果

胡金林 宜昌市第一人民医院(三峡大学人民医院)

探讨延续护理在改善慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者生活质量中的应用效果。

肺功能及影像学检查在患者发展为慢性阻塞性肺疾病 前的变化探讨

张灵 遵义市第一人民医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(慢阻肺)是呼吸系统疾病中的常见病 和多发病,患病率和病死率均居高不下,严重影响病人 的劳动力和生活质量。慢阻肺造成巨大的社会和经济负 担,根据世界银行/世界卫生组织发表的研究,预计至 2020年慢阻肺将占世界疾病经济负担的第五位。早期 发现,早期诊断是缓解这一趋势的途径之一。

PU-0527

工字形美皮康敷料对无创呼吸机患者预防压力性损伤 的护理

李应兰、熊慧、姚远 贵州省人民医院

总结 2020 年 10 月到 2021 年 5 月 98 例无创呼吸机患 者使用美皮康敷料预防皮肤压伤的护理。

PU-0528

Lung group 3 innate lymphoid cells are increased in the initiation of asthma and can promote Th17 immunity in mice sensitized and challenged with OVA

Yang Zhao¹、Hanxiang Nie¹、Gan Zha¹、Shoajun He² 1. Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University 2. 武汉大学中南医院

Object Abnormal Th17 immunity took part in the pathogenesis of asthma. However, Th17 pathway incompletely explain the early immune responses. New-found group 3 innate lymphoid cells (ILC3) may be involved in the pathogenesis of asthma.

ILC3 Methods The cells secretions of in different organ in the different phase of asthma were investigated by flow cytometry. Then the expressions of ILC3 related cytokines (IL-17A, IL-17F, IL-22 and IL-21), the levels of retinoic acid-related orphan receptor t (ROR)-γt mRNA and Aryl hydrocarbon receptor (Ahr) mRNA, airway resistance (RL) and dynamic compliance (Cdyn) were all measured. The modulatory influences of ILC3 cells on Th17 immunity in vitro were detected by using co-culture experiments. The in vivo effects of ILC3 cells on Th17 immunity were further determined using Rag-2-/- mice with ILC depletion and further adoptive transfer of ILC3 from wild-type mice.

Results The levels of lung ILC3 cells were increased in initiation of asthma in mice sensitized and challenged with OVA. The concentrations of related cytokines, RORyt mRNA and Ahr mRNA were raised in allergen sensitization and challenge stage in mouse models of asthma. ILC3 cells promote proliferation of Th17 cells and Th17 related cytokines production in vitro. The levels of Th17 cells and Th17 related cytokines were increased by adoptive transfer of the ILC3 cells to ILC-depleted- Rag-2-/- mice. However, no difference of RL and Cdyn were observed after adoptive transfer of the ILC3 cells to ILC-depleted-Rag-2-/- mice.

Conclusion Our studies show lung ILC3 cells were increased in the initiation of asthma in mice sensitized and challenged with OVA. Functional ILC3 cells could enhance Th17 immunity in mice sensitized and challenged with OVA.

PU-0529

纤支镜肺泡灌洗联合高频胸壁振荡在慢阻肺合并 CAP 中的临床价值

邓艳、江德鹏 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探讨纤支镜肺泡灌洗联合高频胸壁振荡在慢性阻塞性 肺疾病(简称慢阻肺)合并社区获得性肺炎(CAP)患 者中的疗效及其临床应用价值。

成年人不同气道部位纤毛细胞的形态及功能探索

陈诗颖¹、彭杨¹、方章福¹、关伟杰¹、王德云² 1. 呼吸疾病国家重点实验室,广州呼吸健康研究院,广 州医科大学附属第一医院,广州医科大学 2. 新加坡国立大学耳鼻咽喉头颈外科

呼吸道粘膜的纤毛细胞在抵御外界异物(如烟草、病原体和过敏原等)刺激中发挥着重要的功能。然而,目前仍未有研究系统地阐述不同部位呼吸道纤毛细胞的形态以及功能。本研究旨在定量评估成年人呼吸道不同区段(下鼻甲、支气管和细支气管)上皮层纤毛细胞分布密度、长度、超微结构以及摆动功能。

PU-0531

协同护理模式对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者慢病管理的效 果研究

黎娟

天津市北辰医院

探讨协同护理模式对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者慢病管理的效果。

PU-0532

以咳嗽为主要表现下呼吸道蠊缨滴虫感染1例并文献复 习

陈杰 遵义医科大学附属医院

提高不明原因咳嗽病因及蠊缨滴虫下呼吸道感染的诊 断、发病机制。

PU-0533 **强化护理安全管理在防范护理风险中的应用**

施培培 西部战区总医院

目的 探讨强化护理安全管理在防范护理风险中的应用。

PU-0534

以间质性肺病为首发表现的抗合成酶综合征1例并文献 复习

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- 1. 济宁市第一人民医院
- 2. 济宁市第一人民医院呼吸科

探讨以间质性肺病为首发表现的抗合成酶抗体综合征 临床特征、诊断分类、治疗。

PU-0535

Abnormal immunity of non-survivors with COVID-19: predictors for mortality

Yang Zhao, Hanxiang Nie, Ke Hu, Xiaojun Wu, YunTing Zhang, Mengmei Wang, Tao Wang, Zhishui Zheng, Xiaochen Li, Shaolin Zeng Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University

Object The number of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) cases has rapidly increased all over the world. Specific information about immunity in non-survivors with COVID-19 is scarce. This study aimed to analyse the clinical characteristics and abnormal immunity of the confirmed COVID-19 non-survivors.

Methods In this single-centered, retrospective, observational study, we enrolled 125 patients with COVID-19 who were died between January 13 and March 4, 2020 in Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University. A total of 414 randomly recruited patients with confirmed COVID-19 who were discharged from the same hospital during the same period served as control. The demographic, clinical characteristics and

laboratory findings at admission, and treatment used in these patients were collected. The immunity-related risk factors associated with in-hospital death were tested by logistic regression models and Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve.

Results Non-survivors (70 years, IQR 61.5-80) were significantly older than survivors (54 years, IQR 37-65) (P<0.001). 56.8% of non-survivors was male. Nearly half of the patients (44.9%) had chronic medical illness. In non-survivors, hypertension (49.6%) was the most common comorbidity, followed by diabetes (20.0%), coronary heart disease (16.0%). The common signs and symptoms at admission of non-survivors were fever (88%), followed by cough (64.8%), dyspnea (62.4%), fatigue (62.4%) and chest tightness (58.4%). Compared with survivors, non-survivors had higher WBC count (7.85 vs 5.07×109/L), more elevated neutrophil count (6.41 vs 3.08×109/L), smaller lymphocyte count (0.69 vs 1.20×109/L) and lower platelets count (172 vs 211×109/L), raised concentrations of procalcitonin (0.21 vs 0.06 ng/mL) and CRP (70.5 vs 7.2 mg/L) (P<0.001). This was accompanied with significantly decreased levels of CD3+ T cells (277 vs 814 cells/µl), CD4+ T cells (172 vs 473 cells/µl), CD8+ T cells (84 vs 262.5 cells/µl, P<0.001), CD19+ T cells (88 vs 141 cells/µl) and CD16+56+ T cells (79 vs 128.5 cells/µl) (P<0.001). The concentrations of immunoglobulins (Ig) G (13.30 vs 11.95 g/L), IgA (2.54 vs 2.21 g/L), and IgE (71.30 vs 42.25 IU/ml) were increased, whereas the levels of complement proteins (C)3 (0.89 vs 0.99 g/L) and C4 (0.22 vs 0.24 g/L) were decreased in non-survivors when compared with survivors (all P<0.05). The nonsurvivors presented lower levels of oximetry saturation (90 vs 97%) at rest and lactate (2.40 vs 1.90 mmol/L) (P<0.001). Old age, comorbidity of malignant tumor, neutrophilia, lymphocytopenia, low CD4+ T cells, decreased C3, and low oximetry saturation were the risk factors of death in patients with confirmed COVID-19. The frequency of CD4+ T cells positively correlated with the numbers of lymphocytes (r=0.787) and the level of oximetry saturation (r=0.295), Whereas CD4+ T cells were negatively correlated with age (r=-0.323)

and the numbers of neutrophils (r=-0.244) (all P<0.001).

Conclusion Abnormal cellular immunity and humoral immunity were key features of non-survivors with COVID-19. Neutrophilia, lymphocytopenia, low CD4+ T cells, and decreased C3 were immunity-related risk factors predicting mortality of patients with COVID-19.

PU-0536

抑制 circRNA ABCB10 的表达对肺腺癌细胞生物学特性的影响

彭春红

贵州省人民医院

目的探讨 circRNA ABCB10 在结直肠癌组织和细胞中的表达及其对细胞生物学行为及 PD-LI 表达的影响。

PU-0537

PTX-3 在非小细胞肺癌患者血清中的表达及其临床意 义

彭春红、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

肺癌是对人类健康威胁最大的疾病之一,发病率高,死 亡率高。PTX3 在多种恶性肿瘤中均有表达.该研究旨在 探讨 PTX-3 在非小细胞肺癌患者血清中的表达水平及 其临床意义.

PU-0538

Increased MMP12 expression is associated with eosinophilic inflammation in asthma

Yuxia Liang、Yubiao Guo

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Object To screen and validate MMP12 may as a diagnostic biomarker and therapy target in asthma.

Methods The expression of MMP12 in induced sputum samples was verified by real-time quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR). The correlation between the expression levels of MMP12 and eosinophilic related indicators (FeNO, the percentage of eosinophils in peripheral blood (EOS%), and IgE) were analyzed.

Results MMP12 was significantly upregulated in induced sputum of asthmatic patients compared to the healthy control (p=0.0014) (Figure 1A). The area under curve (AUC) of receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was 0.7867 (p=0.0019) (Figure 1B). MMP12 expression positively correlates with FENO (r2=0.3047, p=0.0497), EOS% (r2=0.3869, p=0.0124) ,and IgE (r2=0.3833, p=0.0175) (Figure 2A-C). These data suggest that MMP12 may be related to eosinophilic inflammation in asthma.

Conclusion MMP12 was significantly highly expressed in induced sputum of asthma and was associated with eosinophilic related indicators, which provide novel insights into asthmatic diagnose and therapy in future.

PU-0539

193 例 C-TBNA 中不同组别淋巴结的诊断效能评价

李业山、李世荣、林玲、吴兆艳、袁义、陆召辉、杨刚 芜湖市第二人民医院

评估 Wang 氏不同组别淋巴结在 C-TBNA 中诊断效能。

PU-0540

Research Update of Acquired Tracheoesophageal Fistula

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Object Acquired Tracheoesophageal Fistula (aTEF) is an abnormal pathway between trachea and esophagus, which is caused mainly by digetsive or respiratory tract cancer and violent intubation and so on. It is so difficult to diagnose and treat that it remains high mortality. To familiarize clinicians with Acquired Tracheoesophageal Fistula including its clinical manifestination, diagnosis and treatment, in the following this disease is described in detail.

Methods A full search of databases PubMed Database, Embase, Web of Science for relevant trials was conducted, articles with keywords regarding Acquired Tracheoesophageal Fistula mainly after 2010 were selected.

Results Esophagography, bronchoscopy and CT play an important role in the diagnosis of aTEF. Multidisciplinary Treatment, including Pulmonology Department, Thoracic Surgery Department, Radiology Department, and Gastroenterology Department are needed to make an optimal treatment strategy for the disease. All of conservative treatment, surgery, interventional bronchoscopy can be used in the treatment of aTEF, among which interventional bronchoscopy may be the most promising.

Conclusion Multi-disciplinary Treatment is essential for the diagnosis and treatment of aTEF. Interventional Bronchoscopy is a novel and practical technique for the treatment of disease.

快速现场评价在肺癌诊断中的实时性和准确性研究

冯爱然、洪苓苓 厦门市第五医院

从实时性和准确性方面,探讨快速现场评价 (Rapid On-Site Evaluation, ROSE) 技术在肺癌诊断中的临床意义。

PU-0542

慢阻肺患者急性加重程度与炎症因子水平研究

王宪刚、张永 内江市第一人民医院

分析慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重(AECOPD)不同程度 患者中的炎症因子水平,讨论炎症因子在 AECOPD 患 者抗炎治疗中的指导价值。

PU-0543

维生素 D 结合蛋白与呼吸系统疾病关系的研究进展

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维生素 D 结合蛋白 (VDBP) 是一种多功能血浆球蛋白, 是循环中维生素 D (VD) 的结合蛋白和转运载体,它将 VD 运输到各效应器官而发挥生物学功能。研究结果表 明,VD 和作为其转运蛋白的 VDBP 与多种呼吸系统疾病 如哮喘、间质性肺炎、小细胞肺癌、肺结核等的发生、 发展相关,但 VDBP 如何参与调控上述疾病机制仍不明 确。近年来,研究还发现,VDBP 与气道炎症的严重程 度和哮喘的发作相关。然而,VDBP 与呼吸系统疾病的 关系,包括其基因的多态性、血浆和痰液中的浓度与呼吸 系统疾病的关系尚未完全明了,因此需要更多的研究来 揭示此信号通路在呼吸系统疾病发生、发展中的作用, 为相关疾病的诊断、治疗和预后判断提供新依据。现综 述维生素 D 结合蛋白与呼吸系统疾病之间的相互联系。 PU-0544 肺炎克雷伯杆菌肺炎双肺多发空洞伴血小板减少

李梦杰、周杰、王艳 青县人民医院

肺炎克雷伯杆菌肺炎双肺多发空洞伴血小板减少少见, 我们报道1例

PU-0545

不同类型咳嗽患者痰液中 VDBP 水平的差异

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本研究拟通过 ELISA(酶联免疫吸附剂测定)方法检测慢 性咳嗽患者诱导痰标本中的 VDBP 浓度,探讨不同类型 咳嗽患者痰液中 VDBP 水平的差异及其对临床诊断、预 后判断及治疗方案选择的价值。

PU-0546

血清钙结合蛋白 S100A12、PCT、C 反应蛋白在成人社 区获得性肺炎患者中的诊断和预后价值研究

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- 3. 西南医科大学附属医院

探讨血清钙结合蛋白 S100A12 和 PCT、CRP、SAA 在 成人社区获得性肺炎严重程度评估、预后判断方面的价 值研究。

PU-0547

嗜酸性粒细胞在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的研究进展

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)是全球发病率和死亡率较高的常见

病, COPD 的社会和经济负担与日剧增, 尽管在症状的 治疗和急性加重的预防方面取得了进展, 但改善疾病进 展或影响死亡率的进展很少, 需要更多的相关研究。无 论是在病情稳定期间还是在病情加重期间,在 COPD 患 者的气道、组织和循环中都发现了嗜酸性粒细胞。本综 述主要探讨嗜酸性粒细胞在 COPD 中发挥的作用及在 嗜酸性粒细胞与再入院关系, 以便更好的指导临床决策。

PU-0548

延续护理模式对慢阻肺患者依从性及生活质量的影响

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探讨延续护理模式对慢阻肺患者依从性及生活质量的 作用效果。

PU-0549

Identification of Key Genes of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by Bioinformatics-based Analysis

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Object

Bioinformatic analysis was used to compare the gene expression profile between chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(COPD) patients and healthy people, and the genes characteristics of COPD and potential targets for diagnosis or treatment were preliminarily identified.

Methods The GSE151052 gene expression profile was downloaded from the gene expression omnibus (GEO) and the differentially expr essed genes (DEGs) were analyzed by Limma package of R software. The volcano plot is

implemented by the R software package ggplot2; the heat map is displayed by the R software package pheatmap. The functional enrichment analysis of DEGs were performed by Metascape. Moreover, the interaction (PPI) protein-protein network and hub genes were constructed and the significant modules were analyzed by the molecular complex detection (MCODE) in Metascape. Hub genes correlation graphs are displayed by R software package pheatmap. Results А total of 91 DEGs were screened, including 46 upregulated genes and 45 downregulated genes. DEGs were mainly involved in these biological including processes, chemotaxis, inflammatory response, acute inflammatory response, myeloid leukocyte mediated immunity, and antimicrobial humoral response and so on. A total of 11 hub genes were obtained, including CXCL9, CXCL10, CXCL12, CCL5, CX3CR1, SAA1, FPR1, APLNR, PTX3, ORM1, and HBB. Two MCODEs were obtained. The genes in two MCODEs mainly involved these biological process and pathways, such as peptide ligand-binding receptors, G alpha (i) signalling events, neutrophil degranulation, neutrophil activation involved in immune response and so on. Compared with the control group, the most significant positive correlation change was found between CCL5 and CXCL12, and the most significant negative correlations change was found between ORM1 and CXCL9,CXCL10.

Conclusion DEGs and hub genes can contribute to understanding the molecular mechanism of COPD and providing potential gene targets for the diagnosis and treatment of COPD. CXCL9, CXCL10, CXCL12, CCL5 and ORM1 are likely to be the key genes.

PU-0550

营养支持护理在 RICU 重症患者护理中的应用效果分析

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在呼吸重症监护室重症患者护理中应用支持护理,探讨 分析其应用效果。

"Poor effort" does not account for reduced forced vital capacity in asthmatic children

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Object Poor forced vital capacity (FVC) effort has been considered to be the main reason for FVC reduction by the ATS/ERS guideline, however this has rarely been mentioned in previous studies. The present study aims to determine whether reduced FVC in asthmatic children is correlated to poor FVC effort.

Methods A total of 209 asthmatic children within 5-13 years old were included and divided into reduced FVC ("Restricted", n=66) and typical obstruction group ("Obstructed", n=143). Forced expiratory flows before and after bronchodilation were recorded in asthmatic children. The differences in clinical characteristics, spirometric results, FVC effort and bronchodilator response were compared between two groups. Exhalation time (ET) was divided into effective ET (ETe) and plateau ET (ETp) by the start point of exhalation plateau on the time-volume curve. FVC effort was assessed by ET, ETp and back extrapolated volume (EV)/FVC (%).

Results Asthmatic children in the "Restricted" group had significantly higher slow vital capacity (SVC)/FVC (%), higher EV/FVC (%), shorter ET, shorter ETe and longer ETp, when compared to those with "Obstructed". In the "Obstructed" group, ET (r=0.201, P=0.016) and ETe (r=0.496, P<0.001) positively correlated with FVC, and ETp (r=-0.224, P=0.007) negatively correlated with FVC. In the "Restricted" group, FVC positively correlated with ETe (r=0.350, P=0.004), but not ET and ETp. FVC z-score significantly correlated with total IgE (n=51, r=-0.349, P=0.012) and with FEF25-75% zscore (n=66, r=0.531, P<0.001) in the "Restricted" group. The further logistic regression revealed that the risk of "Restricted" increased by 1.12 (95% CI: 1.04-1.22, P=0.005) with every 1% increase in %∆FVC. In subjects with "Restricted" and bronchodilation tests, %ΔFVC was significantly associated with FeNO

(n=29, r=0.386, P=0.039), FEF25-75% z-score (n=29, r=-0.472, P=0.010), and SVC/FVC (%) (n=19, r=0.477, P=0.039), but not with EV/FVC (%), ET, ETe or ETp (P>0.05).

Conclusion These findings suggested that "poor FVC effort" does not account for the FVC reduction in asthmatic children. Short ET and high SVC/FVC (%)are characteristics of reduced FVC.

PU-0552

肺炎支原体肺炎患儿口咽部常见细菌及临床意义

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了解肺炎支原体肺炎(MPP)患儿口咽部常见细菌及临床 意义。

PU-0553

肺阴影伴嗜酸粒细胞增多

李硕、刘丹、赵海燕、曹洁 天津医科大学总医院

患者女,63岁,因间断胸痛1月余,加重半月入院。患者1月前劳累后出现左下季肋部胸痛,深呼吸症状加重, 右侧卧胸痛减轻,无咳嗽、咳痰、咯血,无胸闷、憋气。 半月前胸痛加重,为双下季肋胸痛,疼痛有游走感,伴 发热2天,体温最高38.3℃,伴盗汗、乏力。外院就 诊,血常规:WBC 17.04×109/L,RBC 4.81×1012/L,Hb 126g/L,PLT 178×109/L,EO% 25.7%,EO# 4.38×109/L。 胸部强化CT:双肺胸膜下多发结节,占位性病变?;右 肺中叶及左肺上叶小结节;左侧少量胸腔积液;纵隔及 双侧腋窝区多发淋巴结。予口服莫西沙星,后患者胸痛 稍缓解,仍间断低热。体重未见明显下降。既往2型糖 尿病24年,发现嗜酸性粒细胞增高8年,未诊治。左 眼视网膜脱落术后。磺胺类药物过敏史。查体心肺未见 异常,左侧大腿皮下可扪及肿块。

呼出气体一氧化氮及血清维生素 D 在儿童慢性咳嗽疾病中的水平及临床意义分析

陈丽、尚云晓、蔡栩栩、韩晓华、冯雍 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨呼出气体一氧化氮(FeNO)及血清维生素 D 在儿 童慢性咳嗽疾病中的水平,揭示呼出气体一氧化氮可以 帮助临床快速区分慢性咳嗽疾病的病因,并且明确血清 维生素 D 水平对儿童慢性咳嗽的影响。

PU-0555

Elevated KL-6 level predicts the severity, progression, acute exacerbation and poor outcomes of interstitial lung disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Object Interstitial lung disease (ILD) is a specific form of chronic fibrosing interstitial pneumonia with various etiology. The severity and progression of ILD usually predicts the poor outcomes of ILD. Otherwise, Krebs von den Lungen-6 (KL-6) as a potential biomarker reflecting the severity and progression of ILD. This meta-analysis is to clarify prognostic value of elevated KL-6 level in ILD.

Methods EBSCO, PubMed and EMBASE were systematically searched on for articles exploring the prognosis of ILD published between January 2000 and March 2021. For comparisons between-groups, the standard mean difference (SMD) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) or weighted mean difference (WMD) and 95%CI were computed as the effect sizes. For the relationship between adverse outcome of ILD and elevated KL-6 concentration, hazard ratio (HR) and its 95%CI were used to estimate risk factor of ILD. Results Our result showed that ILD patients in both severe group and progressive group had higher KL-6 level, the KL-6 level of patients in severe group was 703.41(U/ml) higher than that in mild group. The KL-6 level in progressive group was 325.98 (U/ml) higher than that in non-progressive group. Meanwhile, The KL-6 level of patients in acute exacerbation (AE) group was 740.80 (U/ml) higher than stable group. Something interestingly, compared with pre-treatment group, KL-6 of ILD patients in the post-treatment group depicted significant difference SMD (95%) 0.24(0.04-0.45). Lastly, the higher KL-6 level in ILD patients predicted the poor outcomes. The KL-6 level in nonsurvivor group was 389.85 (U/ml) higher than in survivor group. The pooled HR (95%CI) about elevated KL-6 level predicting the mortality of ILD was 2.05(1.50-2.78), as well as the HR (95%CI) for progression of ILD was 1.98(1.07-3.67).

Conclusion Elevated KL-6 level indicated more severe, more progressive, and predicted the higher mortality and poorer outcomes of ILD.

PU-0556

PCR 荧光探针法检测呼吸道合胞病毒的临床意义

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采用 PCR-荧光探针法检测呼吸道合胞病毒,与 ELISA 方法比较,探讨其临床意义。

PU-0557

米其林内酯通过抑制 NF-κB 信号通路改善哮喘小鼠气 道炎症

王佳、尚云晓 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

观察米其林内酯(Micheliolide, MCL)对哮喘小鼠气道炎 症及 NF-κB 信号通路的影响。

Circltgb5 调控肺动脉平滑肌细胞功能参与动脉性肺动 脉高压的分子机制研究

苏化、应可净 浙江大学医学院附属邵逸夫医院

探究 circltgb5 在 PAH 发生的作用及作为 PAH 早期诊断的循环标志物的可能性。

PU-0559

甲胎蛋白在一例女性肺部高级别胎儿型腺癌中的异常 表达-案例报告

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FLAC 是一种浸润性腺癌,与假腺期的胎儿肺相似(怀 孕后 8–16 周)。由于组织病理学和临床表现的差异, FLAC 被进一步分为低级别胎儿型肺腺癌(L-FLAC)和 高级别胎儿型肺腺癌(H-FLAC)。 H-FLAC 通常与其 他常规类型的肺腺癌相关,而产生α甲胎蛋白(AFP) 的肺腺癌更是罕见,其特性尚未完全阐明。我们最近在 一名 51 岁的女性患者中遇到了此类 FLAC。

PU-0560

儿童重症肺炎支原体肺炎所致塑型性支气管炎的临床 特点及危险因素分析

姚慧生、韩晓华 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

结分析儿童重症肺炎支原体肺炎所致塑型性支气管炎的临床特点,寻找发生塑型性支气管炎的危险因素,为 判断预后和综合制定治疗方案提供参考。 PU-0561 **非编码 RNA 在肺动脉高压中的研究进展**

苏化、应可净 浙江大学医学院附属邵逸夫医院

本文就 miRNAs、线性 IncRNAs、circRNAs 的产生、作 用机制及其在肺动脉高压发生、发展中的作用和机制做 了综述,为肺动脉高压的精准诊治提供新思路。

PU-0562

Baicalin relieves Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection induced lung injury through regulating microRNA 221 to inhibit the TLR4/NF κB signaling pathway

Han Zhang, Yunxiao Shang Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, China

Object Mycoplasma pneumoniae (MP) is a common pathogen that can cause respiratory infections. MP pneumonia(MPP) leads to numerous complications, including lung injury and even death. The present study aimed to investigate the protective effects of Baicalin treatment on MP infection-induced lung injury and the molecular mechanism underlying these effects.

Methods Briefly, after mice were infected intranasally by MP and treated with Baicalin (80 mg/kg), serum levels of MP-immunoglobulin M (IgM) were detected by ELISA. The expression levels of C-reactive protein detected (CRP) in lung tissue were bv immunohistochemistry and the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) was examined by ELISA. Inflammatory factors and inflammatory cells in the BALF were assessed.

Results The expression levels of microRNA(miR)-221 in lung tissue were examined by reverse transcription -quantitative PCR and pathological changes in lung tissue were detected by h&E staining. Cell apoptosis was evaluated by TUNEL assay and the protein expression levels of TLR4, MyD88 and NF-KB were detected by western blotting. Baicalin treatment

significantly reduced serum levels of MP-IgM and CRP expression in lung tissue during MP infection. In addition, Baicalin decreased the levels of IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-18 and TNF- α in the BALF, and the number of inflammatory cells. Baicalin also reduced the inflammatory infiltration in lung tissue induced by MP infection, improved the pathological changes detected in lung tissue, reduced apoptosis, and downregulated the protein expression levels of TLR4, MyD88 and NF - κ B. Furthermore, Baicalin treatment downregulated the expression of miR-221 and the protective effects of Baicalin were attenuated by miR - 221 overexpression.

Conclusion In conclusion, Baicalin has a therapeutic effect on mice with MP infection-induced lung injury, which may be related to inhibition of miR - 221 expression and regulation of the TLR4/NF - κ B signaling pathway.

PU-0563

PPAR-γ 通过抑制 Nox4 表达拮抗 ARDS 模型的 ENaC 表达失调

陆小凤、周国旗、邹丽、曾庆松 贵州省遵义市红花岗区人民医院

本研究通过抑制 Nox4 观察 LPS 诱导的 ARDS 大鼠模型中对 TGF-β1、PPAR-γ及 ENaC 蛋白的影响,同时初步探讨 PPAR-γ可能通过抑制 Nox4 表达拮抗 LPS 诱导的 ENaC 表达失调。

PU-0564

支气管炭末样色素纤维化的支气管超声影像学特点

陆小凤¹、周国旗¹、刘代顺²、蔡小燕¹、曾庆松¹、邹 丽¹、朱婷婷¹、罗先跃¹

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观 察 支 气 管 炭 末 样 色 素 纤 维 化 (bronchial anthracofibrosis, BAF) 患者支气管超声影像学特点,为该疾病防治提供有效的临床线索。

PU-0565

Exosomes derived from human bone marrowmesenchymal stem cells suppress proliferation of bronchial smooth muscle cells and lung injury in asthmatic mice through a microRNA-188/JARID2/Wnt/β-catenin axis

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Object The functions of exosomes in allergic diseases have aroused increasing concerns. This paper aims to explore the effects of exosomes derived from human bone marrow-mesenchymal stem cells (hBM-MSCs) on the asthma progression and the mechanism involved.

Methods Exosomes were extracted from hBM-MSCs and identified. Human bronchial smooth muscle cells (BSMCs) were induced with transforming growth factor (TGF)-β1 to mimic an asthma-like condition in vitro and then treated with exosomes. The proliferation, apoptosis and the migration potentials of BSMCs were detected. Differentially expressed microRNAs (miRNAs) in cells after exosome treatment were screened using a microarray analysis. The target mRNAs of miR-188 were explored. Altered expression of miR-188 and JARID2 was introduced into exosometreated BSMCs. A mouse model with asthma was induced by ovalbumin (OVA) and treated with exosomes for in vivo study.

Results The hBM-MSC-derived exosomes significantly reduced the abnormal proliferation and migration of the TGF- β 1-treated BSMCs. miR-188 was the mostly enriched miRNA in exosomes, and JARID2 was identified as a mRNA target of miR-188. Either downregulation of miR-188 or upregulation of JARID2 blocked the protective effects of exosomes on BSMCs. JARID2 activated the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. In the asthmatic mice, the hBM-MSC-derived exosomes reduced inflammatory cell infiltration, mucus production and collagen deposition in murine lung tissues.

Conclusion This study suggested that hBM-MSCderived exosomes suppress proliferation of BSMCs and lung injury in asthmatic mice through the miRNA-188/JARID2/Wnt/ β -catenin axis. This study may provide novel insights into asthma management.

PU-0566

诱导痰细胞分类在儿童肺炎支原体肺炎早期诊断中的 临床意义

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探讨诱导痰细胞分类计数在儿童肺炎支原体肺炎(MPP) 早期诊断中的临床意义。

PU-0567

Significance of RNA N6-Methyladenosine Regulators in the Diagnosis and Subtype Classification of Childhood Asthma Using the Gene Expression Omnibus Database

Bing Dai 、Yunxiao Shang Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University

Object RNA N6-methyladenosine (m6A) regulators play important roles in a variety of biological functions. Nonetheless, the roles of m6A regulators in childhood asthma remain unknown.

Methods In this study, 11 significant m6A regulators were selected using difference analysis between nonasthmatic and asthmatic patients from the Gene Expression Omnibus GSE40888 dataset. The random forest model was used to screen five candidate m6A regulators (fragile X mental retardation 1, KIAA1429, Wilm's tumor 1-associated protein, YTH domaincontaining 2, and zinc finger CCCH domain-containing protein 13) to predict the risk of childhood asthma.

Results A nomogram model was established based on the five candidate m6A regulators. Decision curve analysis indicated that patients could benefit from the nomogram model. The consensus clustering method was performed to differentiate children with asthma into two m6A patterns (clusterA and clusterB) based on the selected significant m6A regulators. Principal component analysis algorithms were constructed to calculate the m6A score for each sample to quantify the m6A patterns. The patients in clusterB had higher m6A scores than those in clusterA. Furthermore, we found that the patients in clusterA were linked to helper T cell type 1 (Th1)-dominant immunity while those in clusterB were linked to Th2-dominant immunity.

Conclusion In summary, m6A regulators play nonnegligible roles in the occurrence of childhood asthma. Our investigation of m6A patterns may be able to guide future immunotherapy strategies for childhood asthma.

PU-0568

肺功能检查在儿童社区获得性肺炎中的作用及临床意 义

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儿童社区获得性肺炎 (community acquired pneumonia, CAP) 是儿童最常见的呼吸系统感染性疾病之一, 肺功 能检查是早期检出大小气道病变, 评估疾病的病情严重 程度较客观指标。但 CAP 患儿中的肺功能数据较少。 本研究通过对 CAP 患儿的临床及影像学表现和同期肺 功能表现的资料分析, 旨在探索早期行肺功能检查在儿 童 CAP 诊疗中的价值。

PU-0569

复治肺结核患者耐药相关性多因素回归分析

李媛媛、苏东栋、阿尔泰 新疆医科大学第八附属医院

分析实验室检测指标与复治肺结核患者耐药的独立相 关性,并评估其预测价值。

经支气管镜应用医用胶封堵肺癌全肺切除术后多发小 孔状支气管胸膜瘘 1 例

宋嘉、李亚清、祝丁 浙江省肿瘤医院

报道1例经支气管镜应用医用胶封堵肺癌全肺切除术后 多发小孔状支气管胸膜瘘的病例。

PU-0571

毛细胞白血病合并军团菌肺炎一例报道

李萍、陈愉 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

探讨军团菌肺炎的诊治特点,旨在提高临床医生对该病 的认识,改善患者预后。

PU-0572

支气管肺泡灌洗液 TB-DNA 联合 ADA 定量检测对涂阴 活动性肺结核的诊断价值探讨

何艳 贵阳市第二人民医院贵阳脑科医院

探讨对支气管肺泡灌洗液 (BALF) 行结 核 分 枝 杆菌 核酸 扩增 荧光 检 测 (TB-DNA) 联合腺苷脱氨酶 (ADA) 定量测定对涂阴活动性肺结核的诊断价值。

PU-0573

延续护理对肺癌癌痛患者的作用

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肺癌癌痛患者因长期在家得不到及时有效的用药及疼 痛护理,而延续性护理能帮助肺癌患者减轻疼痛,缓解 精神和心理压力,改善生活质量。延续护理对肺癌癌痛 患者有重要意义,应提高慢性疼痛病人的延续护理水平, 充分发挥延续护理的意义。本文就近年来延续护理对肺 癌癌痛患者患者的作用进行综述,给临床提供一定的指导作用。

PU-0574

一例延迟诊断的儿童变应性支气管肺曲霉病并文献复 习

陈雪芬 武警特色医学中心

探 讨 变 应 性 支 气 管 肺 曲 霉 菌 病 (allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, ABPA)的临床表现、 影像学特点、诊断和治疗方法,提高对变儿童 ABPA 的 认识,从而达到早期诊断和治疗。

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PU-0575
重症间质性肺疾病临床特点分析
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刘秀稳、陈雪芬 天津市武警特色医学中心

分析重症间质性肺疾病 (SILD) 患者临床特点和治疗。

PU-0576

肺腺癌关键基因的生物信息学筛选及鉴定

邓文静、白莹、明宗娟、李维、吕欣、王煜、张梦颖、 张龙、袁竞妍、杨拴盈 西安交通大学第二附属医院

利用生物信息学分析方法筛选肺腺癌预后的关键基因, 建立预测模型。

一例骨化性气管支气管病与肺结节病共存患者病例报 道及文献复习

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- 4. 长江大学附属荆州医院 荆州市中心医院细胞室
- 5. 长江大学附属荆州医院 荆州市中心医院放射科
- 6. 长江大学附属荆州医院 荆州市中心医院风湿免疫科

提高临床医师对骨化性气管支气管病及肺结节病的认 识。

PU-0578

电子支气管镜下观察小细胞肺癌化疗疗效

黎萍 宜春市人民医院

肺癌死亡率在恶性肿瘤中高居首位,小细胞肺癌 (small cell lung cancer, SCLC) 是肺癌恶 性程度最高的一种, 其倍增时间短,患者在治疗过程中易发生迅速耐药,且 复发后病情迅速恶化。通过观察支气管镜观察小细胞肺 癌患者的气管镜下改变情况,及早评估患者化疗效果。

PU-0579

胺碘酮致间质性肺炎1例及文献复习

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胺碘酮是最常用的抗心律失常药物,间质性肺炎是其严 重不良反应,肺部毒性作用包括急性、慢性间质性肺炎, 肺纤维化,机化性肺炎,多数发生在用药后 6d 至 60 个 月。有研究表明肺毒性的发生可能与高龄,用药持续时 间、累及剂量,高水平的去乙基代谢物,心胸外科手术 史,碘化造影剂,慢性肺部疾病以及同时存在呼吸道感 染有关。本文通过 1 例个案结合复习相关文献,对胺碘 酮的肺毒性及其诊治作一回顾。

PU-0580

Portable sleep monitors versus polysomnography for central sleep apnea in patients with heart failure

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Object The Cheyne Stoke respiration (CSR) is frequently in patients with heart failure (HF) and correlated with severity of HF. We aimed to evaluate the correlation of plasma B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) level in HF patients with presence of CSR and to identify the portable sleep monitor (PM) as screening tool of CSR in HF patients.

Methods We enrolled 39 patients who were ejection fraction <50% and stability of heart failure condition, visited to cardiology clinic from June 2018 to June 2019. All patients underwent blood test and portable sleep monitor and of these, 22 patients received overnight polysomnography (PSG). The BNP levels were determined by using Fluorescence immunoassay technique. Comparison of apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) from PSG, PM (automatic and manual scoring) and correlation of PSG and PM were analyzed.

Results Of those enrolled participants, 12 patients (30.7%) had CSR and 27 patients (69.2%) had no significant CSR. BNP levels were significantly higher in HF patients with CSR compared to patients without CSR (mean 771.5 vs 183.9, P= 0.012). There were statistically significant difference between the mean AHI events from PSG and automatic scoring of PM (40.0 vs 23.7 vs 29.5 events/hour respectively, P <0.001). The AHI measurements using manual scoring

PM and PSG had moderate significant correlation (r = 0.69; P = 0.014) but no correlation in between automatic scoring PM and PSG (r = 0.68; P = 0.05).

Conclusion Plasma BNP level is positively associated with the presence of the CSR in heart failure patients. The manual scoring portable monitor device can be applied on the screening of CSR in HF patients, which was superior to the automatic scoring.

PU-0581

新冠肺炎流行期间集束化护理管理呼吸科发热患者的 对策

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探讨新冠肺炎流行期间集束化护理小组进行集束化干 预的经验

PU-0582

Experimental Study on the Effect of Si and P Ion Content in SiO2 Exposure Environment on the Degree of Pulmonary Fibrosis

徐州医科大学第二附属医院

Object Background: Silicosis is a public health issue in developing countries for long and cannot be completely cured.

Objective: To study the changes of ion content with TNF- α and TGF- β expression in alveolar lavage fluid (BALF) at different time points in rats exposed to silica and to investigate their correlation with pulmonary fibrosis.

Methods Methods: 42 rats were randomly divided into control group (n=12) and exposure group (n=30). Tissues of right lower lungs were collected and fixed for further Hematoxylin-eosin (HE) and Masson staining. We collected the BALF to examine the

inflammatory cytokines of TNF- α and TGF- β and measured the ion contents in BALF.

Results Results: The increase of TNF- α level was earlier than TGF- β . The content of silica in BALF was significantly increased after exposure and reached the maximum at 7th day, similar to the curve of cytokine TGF- β level. However, phosphorus ions increased quickly after gradual decline of silicon ion and roughly proportional to the curve of degree of fibrosis.

Conclusion Conclusions: Crystalline silica exposure can cause changes in TGF- β and TNF- α in BALF, and accompanied with fibrosis and ions content variation. The abnormal expression of phosphorus ion may have significance in the occurrence and development of silicosis.

PU-0583

肺微生物组在间质性肺病中的研究进展

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近年来随着微生物组学研究的深入,发现肺微生物组可 以通过调控菌群平衡、代谢产物、炎症反应及免疫反应 等多方面影响肺部损伤与修复,参与各类慢性气道疾病。 目前对于肺微生物组改变与间质性肺病的发病及进展 的关系尚不明确。故本文就肺微生物组在各类间质肺病 中的研究进展作简要综述。

PU-0584

Multiple Organ Involvement in Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis: A Case Report

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Object Granulomatosis with polyangitis (Wegener's granulomatosis) is an antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (PR3-ANCA)-associated vasculitis, which commonly involves the upper and lower respiratory tracts and kidneys. Central nervous system involvement is reported in less than 11%, and rarely present at onset.

Methods We report a case of a 46-year-old female patient with eye, ear and nose involvement. She was given methylprednisolone impact therapy (500mg qd. iv drop) for three days. Afterwards, cyclophosphamide (0.4g qw iv drop) and prednisone (60 mg qd po) were given.

Results Granulomatosis with polyangitis (Wegener's) with large organ involvement, affecting the central nervous system structures require a rapid diagnosis and intensive medication treatment in order to prevent or reduce irreversible damage. Our experience confirms the findings reported in the literature that the severe forms of the disease are associated with increased probability of achieving remission, which reflects increased responsiveness of such patients to immunosuppressant therapy.

Conclusion GPA can present with manifestations of multiple organ involvement. This case highlights that comprehensive clinical examination, laboratory test, radiological imaging and pathological examination are important for the diagnosis of GPA. Multidisciplinary intervention and careful follow-up are needed to relieve the symptoms and prevent the relapse of GPA.

PU-0585

The Research on Correlative Factors of Metamemory in Snoring Patients

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Object To explore the sleep related factors of metamemory among snoring patients.

Methods 417 snorers were convenient sampled. They were investigated by the general information questionnaire, polysomography(PSG) and the questionnaire of metamemory in adulthood(MIA).

SPSS25.0 statistical software was used to conduct ANOVA, nonparametric test, LSD multiple comparison, and generalized linear regression analysis on the data. Results There were statistical significant differences in the scores of strategy dimension, task dimension, change ability dimension, dimension, anxietv dimension, achievement dimension and track dimension of the metamemory of snoring patients with different characteristics in sleep state (P<0.05). The results of logistic regression analysis showed that frequency of apnea, blood oxygen saturation, maximum heart rate, hypopnea index, snoring index were the related factors of metamemory of snoring patients (P<0.05).

Conclusion Different sleep characteristics were associated with the metamemory of snoring patients, which it is dominated by hypopnea index. Health care workers should pay more attention to the population of high frequency of apnea, low oxygen saturation, fast heart rate, high hypopnea index and snoring index, and take active measures to help them improve their level of metamemory.

PU-0586

The Association Between the Incidence Risk of Pneumonitis and PD-1/PD-L1 Inhibitors in Advanced NSCLC: A Meta-analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

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Object Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have shown a significant efficacy for patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). However, checkpoint inhibitor pneumonitis (CIP) is a rare but severe and lifethreatening adverse event. Hence, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the incidence and risk of CIP in patients with NSCLC.

Methods Pubmed, Embase, Cochrane Library and ClinicalTrials.gov (http://clinicaltrials.gov/) were searched up to December 15, 2020. Studies regarding all-grade and high-grade pneumonitis were included. The data was analyzed using meta-packages of R 3.6.0.

Results A total of sixteen randomized controlled trials including 9500 patients were identified for further evaluation. The overall incidence of all-grade and highgrade CIP was 5.22% and 2.02%, respectively. Compared with conventional chemotherapy, patients treated with ICIs significantly increased risk of allgrade (RR= 4.11, P< 0.0001) and high-grade (RR=3.16, P< 0.0001) pneumonitis. Subgroup analysis ICIs combined showed the with chemotherapy was associated with a higher incidence of CIP than monotherapy alone (6.21% vs 4.73%, P = 0.01). And the rate of death owing to CIP is higher than chemotherapy-mediated pneumonitis.

Conclusion There were a higher incidence and risk of pneumonitis with the application of ICIs when compared to chemotherapy. Higher mortality rate of pneumonitis was more frequent in ICIs group. Thus, early detection, proper administration and optimal management are needed for physicians prevent potentially CIP deterioration.

PU-0587

抗 MDA5 抗体相关皮肌炎伴肺间质纤维化 1 例报告

王小平、向常娥、罗晓春 兴山县人民医院

阐述抗 MDA5 相关皮肌炎的诊疗思维, 帮助临床医生及时发现抗 MDA5 相关皮肌炎,减少误诊、误治。

PU-0588 **拨开迷雾,终见真章**

崔金和、陈国欢、卓德斌、郑桂林 莆田学院附属医院

探讨宏基因组二代测序在重症社区获得性肺炎的应用

PU-0589

肺炎克雷伯氏杆菌致多处感染1例

刘志清、张明生 天津市静海区医院

探讨高毒力肺克表现的多样性,总结治疗经验,提高治疗水平。

PU-0590

In-hospital costs of an admission for coronavirus disease 2019

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- 3. 兰州市肺科医院

Object The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is creating considerable human, social and economic costs for every country worldwide. In this study we aimed to evaluate the direct medical costs of COVID-19 at an infectious disease hospital in Gansu Province, China.

Methods We retrospectively evaluated 39 patients with COVID-19 on hospitalization costs at Lanzhou Pulmonary Hospital, Gansu province, China, between January 2020 and April 2020. Diagnosis of COVID-19 was in compliance with the 'Guidelines of COVID-19 (trial version 6)' established by the National Health Committee of the People's Republic of China (NHC). The collected data included basic characteristics of patients (e.g., age, gender) and medical information (e.g., epidemiological history, comorbidities, vital signs, symptoms, signs and hospital costs).

We used a micro-costing method to evaluate the hospitalization cost of each patient after discharged, basing on detailed cost information. All normally distributed continuous variables were described using means with standard deviation (SD). Continuous variables with gross skewness were reported using a median with interquartile range (IQR). Risk factors for increased costs were identified via both simple linear and multiple linear regressions. Complications were analysed using Kruskal-Wallis test and variance analysis.

Results From January 21, 2020 to April 3, 2020, a total of 40 patients with COVID-19 were admitted to the Lanzhou Pulmonary Hospital. 39 convalescent patients were included in our study. There were 15 females (38.5%) and 24 males (61.5%) with a median (IQR) age of 33 (24-52) year-old, and 8 imported cases. Eight patients (20.5%) had one or more comorbidities, including diabetes (10.3%), hypertension (10.3%), Alzheimer's disease (2.6%), depressive disorder (2.6%), pericardial effusion (2.6%). The presenting symptoms included cough (53.8%), fever (30.8%), shortness of breath (23.1%), dry throat (17.9%), fatigue (17.9%). Thirty-seven patients were discharged and two died, giving a crude mortality rate of 5.1%.

The mean length of hospital stay was 14 ± 5.7 SD days. Fourteen patients (36%) required ICU admission and the mean length of stay in ICU was 12 ± 4.9 SD days. The total cost of per COVID-19 patient at the hospital ranged from 4151.89 RMB to 70134.23 RMB with a mean cost of 18517.63 \pm 14619.94 SD RMB. The mean cost of the different components included medication costs (7421.06 \pm 1711.63 SD RMB), TCM costs (2074.20 \pm 306.64 SD RMB), ward stay costs (1106.69 \pm 43.84 SD RMB), Diagnosis costs (460.62 \pm 365.63 SD RMB), treatment costs (1856.00 \pm 263.20 SD RMB), nursing costs (1747.92 \pm 120.00 SD RMB), laboratory costs (2128.18 \pm 192.56 SD RMB), radiology costs (1599.02 \pm 109.39 SD RMB).

The costs of human immunoglobulin, xuebijing injection, interferon, moxifloxacin, tienam,

methylprednisolone, 0.9% sodium chloride injection, enteral nutritional emulsion(TPF-T), cefoperazone sulbactam sodium, ceftriaxone sodium were the top ten in drugs. The tolal costs of top ten medication were 324864.86 RMB, accounting for 87.7% of the total medication costs (including medication cost and TCM cost). The three medications with the highest per capita cost were human immunoglobulin, xuebijing injection, cefoperazone sulbactam sodium

Conclusion The findings of this study highlight the considerable expenses due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the urgent need for developing safe and effective drugs and vaccines to control COVID-19 transmission and infection. To our knowledge, there are few studies to estimate hospitalization costs of COVID-19 based on a micro-costing approach. The findings of this study highlight the considerable expenses due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the urgent need for developing safe and effective drugs and vaccines to control COVID-19 transmission and infection. In addition, hospitalizition costs increase with increasing severity of COVID-19.

PU-0591 尖端赛多胞霉菌肺炎一例

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提高对尖端赛多胞霉菌肺炎的认识。

Prognostic factors of lung cancer patients treated with anIotinib

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Object Our study aimed to evaluate the main factors affecting the efficacy of anlotinib in order to determine the therapeutically dominant populations.

Methods The medical records of lung cancer patients who had been treated with anlotinib from July 2018 to February 2020 at Renji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiaotong University were retrospectively reviewed. The optimal cutoff value of prognostic nutritional index(PNI) for predicting efficacy was determined according to receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and the areas under the ROC curve.

Results The overall disease control rate(DCR) of 44 lung cancer patients was 93.2%(41/44). The median PFS was 5.0 months (95% CI:2.2-7.8) and median OS was 6.5 months (95% CI:3.6-9.3). Results of the multivariate analysis indicated that hand-foot syndrome and high PNI score were independent protective factors of PFS and OS.

Conclusion Anlotinib was effective in treating locally advanced or advanced lung cancer. Pretreatment high PNI and presence of hand-foot syndrome after treatment were independent prognostic markers for good OS and PFS.

PU-0593 传染性单核细胞增多症

孙自钱、黄晓慧 重庆市梁平区人民医院

传染性单核细胞增多症主要是由 EB 感染引起的急性 自限性疾病。多见于儿童,成年人比较少见。由于缺乏 特异性临床症状与体征,容易误诊及漏诊。通过分享此 病例,进一步加深和扩展临床医师对少见病的诊治思维。

PU-0594

免疫力正常的成年女性肺部隐球菌感染病例报告一例

任心怡、孙建 成都医学院第一附属医院

提高临床上对免疫力正常成年人对肺部隐球菌感染诊 疗的认识

PU-0595

盐酸安罗替尼治疗非小细胞肺癌的临床研究

张璐 贵州省人民医院

目的研究盐酸安罗替尼治疗非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 的临床效果。

PU-0596

重组人血管内皮抑制素联合化疗治疗晚期非小细胞肺 癌的临床研究

张璐 贵州省人民医院

目的观察重组人血管内皮抑制素联合化疗治疗晚期非 小细胞肺癌的临床疗效及毒副作用。

A Comparison of Clinical Characteristics in Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19 Pneumonia and Influenza Pneumonia in China

Linrui Xu 、Fengming Luo West China Hospital of Sichuan University

Object The aim of this study was to compare the clinical characteristics in hospitalized patients infected by COVID-19 virus and influenza virus.

Methods 460 patients with COVID-19 and 230 patients with influenza were retrospectively enrolled in the present study. We analyzed and compared their clinical manifestations, laboratory and CT imaging characteristics, treatments, and prognosis.

Results COVID-19 patients had fewer underlying diseases and exhibited more fatigue symptoms but less respiratory symptoms than influenza patients. COVID-19 patients had a higher level of lymphocyte percentage and a lower level of neutrophil granulocyte percentage, CRP, and BNP. Ground-glass opacities and fibrous stripes were more commonly found in CT images of COVID-19 patients, but pleural effusion was more commonly found in influenza patients. Complication rates were lower in COVID-19 patients than influenza patients, but in-hospital mortality within 14 or 28 days were not different in two groups.

Conclusion COVID - 19 has a stronger transmission capacity in those without underlying diseases and presents fewer respiratory symptoms but more obvious fatigue symptoms than influenza. Left upper lobe involvement with ground-glass opacities and fibrous stripes were more commonly found in CT of COVID-19 patients. In-hospital mortality within 14 or 28 days seems to be no difference in two groups.

PU-0598

高热,肺部阴影,菌阴肺结核1例

金洪

新疆塔城地区人民医院

肺结核的诊断一般情况下通过对患者临床症状的观察、 检验痰结核菌、肺部影像检查等方式能够得出准确的诊 断结果。但是菌阴肺结核因为无细菌学证据,导致其肺 结核诊断的难度上升,可能会导致误诊、漏诊的出现。 现报道1例菌阴肺结核(临床诊断病例)给予抗痨治疗 好转,以提高基层医生对该病的认识。

PU-0599

支气管灌洗液宏基因组测序辅助诊断原发性肺隐球菌 2 例

赵年

昆山市第一人民医院 (江苏大学附属昆山医院)

肺部隐球菌感染临床表现无明显特异性, 早期多无明显 症状,少数可表现为咳嗽、咳痰、胸痛等症状,大多数 患者血常规、C 反应蛋白正常; 胸部 CT 呈双肺多发实 质性斑片状或弥漫性间质浸润,或呈结节、斑块影,可 累及胸膜。病原学是诊断肺隐球菌的重要依据,痰培养 和涂片检查的阳性率低于 25%, 传统的支气管镜样本病 原体检测方法包括支气管肺泡灌洗微生物培养、涂片显 微镜和组织病理学检查,组织病理学检查对真菌和隐球 菌的检测有利,但对其他病原菌的诊断无优势。 血清隐 球菌荚膜多糖抗原 (CRAG) 检测具有很高的诊断价值, 在免疫缺陷肺隐球菌患者中 CRAG 具有较高的敏感度 和特异度,我国指南建议将血清隐球菌荚膜多糖抗原乳 胶凝集试验阳性作为临床疑似诊断标准[1],但非免疫 功能缺陷单纯肺隐球菌病患者的 CRAG 的阳性率并不 高 (约 56%),因此阴性不能排除感染[2]。mNGS 是一 种高效、短周期的高通量测序方法,为疑难、危重感染 提供快速精准的诊断依据[3]。

IRF4 is correlated with the conversion to a Th17like phenotype in regulatory T cells from the malignant pleural effusion

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 南京医科大学

Object RORyt+Foxp3+ (Th17-like) Tregs are a plastic Treg subset implicated in immune-related diseases; however, the mechanism of Treg phenotypic transformation in malignant pleural effusion (MPE) has not been elucidated.

MethodsThepercentageofCD4+CD25+Foxp3+Helios+ and

RORyt+Foxp3+ Tregs from peripheral blood and pleural effusion mononuclear cells were measured. The level of interferon regulatory factor 4 (IRF4) mRNA expression was detected by quantitative real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction. The effects of IRF4 on the induction of Tregs from patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) were evaluated in vitro. Correlation assays between IRF4 expression and the frequency of RORyt+Foxp3+ Tregs were performed.

The Results frequency of CD4+CD25+Foxp3+Helios+ Tregs and CD4+RORyt+ Th17 cells were both increased in the MPE of NSCLC patients. The group of double-positive Foxp3+RORyt+ Treg phenotype were identified in the pleural effusion. A significant increase in the frequency of Foxp3+RORyt+ Tregs was found in MPE compared with non-malignant the pleural effusion (NPE). Compared to NPE, the relative level of IRF4 expression was increased in the MPE. IRF4 expression was positively associated with the frequency of Foxp3+RORyt+ Tregs in the PE. In vitro, the level of Helios mRNA and protein expression was reduced in induced Tregs following IRF4 overexpression. Additionally, the level of RORyt protein

expression was substantially increased. However, ectopic Helios expression in induced Tregs reversed the effects induced by enhanced IRF4 expression. **Conclusion** IRF4 may serve as a potential molecule that promotes the conversion of regulatory T cells from MPE to a Th17-like phenotype by modulating Helios.

PU-0601

低分子肝素诱导性血小板减少一例及文献复习

刘雪健

中国医科大学附属盛京医院

HIT (肝素诱导性血小板减少症) 是使用肝素类药物过程 中出现的抗体介导的肝素不良反应,临床上以血小板减 少为主要表现,可引发动静脉血栓形成,严重者导致死 亡[1]。临床上长期卧床、手术术后及肺栓塞等疾病肝素 使用率很高,但目前尚无确切发生率相关数据,美国胸 科医师协会提供数据为 0.1%-5%[2]。血栓形成及栓塞并 发症是 HIT 致残致死的主要原因,尽管随诊诊疗进步预 后相对改善,但因 HIT 导致死亡及截肢的比例高达 20%-30%[3]。大部分 HIT 发病为普通肝素诱导,低分子肝素 引起 HIT 相对少见,本文对一例低分子肝素诱导 HIT 进 行分析及文献回顾,以提高对此类不良反应的监护及认 识。

PU-0602

三线晚期肺小细胞癌应用安罗替尼治疗的临床观察

李小青 厦门医学院附属第二医院

研究安罗替尼治疗三线晚期肺小细胞癌的临床疗效及 安全性。

重视非冠脉病变的急性致命性胸痛

孙小富、李菲 绵阳市中医院/成都中医药大学附属绵阳医院

分析非冠脉病变的急性致命性胸痛临床特征及检查方法、预后,为基层医院的急性胸痛诊治提供更广阔的思考空间。

PU-0604

Relationship among SAgs of Streptococcus pyogenes and geographical location and emmgenotyping

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4. Wuhan Children's Hospital, Tongji Medical College,,Huazhong

University of Science & Technology

Object To analyze the effects of geographical location and *emm*-genotyping on the distribution of superantigen genes of *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

Methods We recently analyzed the the influence of geographical location and *emm*-genotyping on the distribution of superantigen genes of *Streptococcus pyogenes* isolated from scarlet fever patient. Among them, 52 strains were from Beijing (*emm*1.0 31 strains, *emm*12.0 21 strains), and 62 were from Shanghai (*emm*1.0 29 strains, *emm*12.0 33 strains). The polymerase chain reaction technology was performed to amplify 13 common superantigen genes of *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

ResultsBetweenemm1.0andemm12.0,among the Beijing strains the carrying rates of speA,speH,speI andspeJ were significant

different (P<0.001), but the carrying rates of speA, speH, speI, speJ and speK of the Shanghai strains were quite different (P<0.05). Between Beijing and Shanghai, significant differences appeared among the frequencies of speC, speH, speJ, and speK in emm1.0 strains (P<0.05), but in emm12.0 strains, these differences occurred in speC, speH, speI, speJ, and speK genes (P<0.05). Conclusion The distribution S. of pyogenes superantigen genes varies with geographical location and emm-genotyping.

PU-0605

硅酮支架治疗气管切开后狭窄的疗效观察

杨敏玉 厦门医学院附属第二医院

分析硅酮支架在气管切开后狭窄患者的有效性和安全 性。

PU-0606

呼出气一氧化氮与小气道功能预测慢性咳嗽患者支气 管高反应性

丁金盾、邱章伟、徐晓婷、戴元荣 温州医科大学附属第二医院

评估呼出气一氧化氮(FeNO)及小气道功能指标预测 慢性咳嗽患者气道高反应性 (AHR) 的价值。探究 AHR 严重程度与 FeNO、肺通气功能及脉冲振荡肺功能 (IOS) 各参数之间相关性。

研究急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 机械通气患者使用不同方式进行吸痰及对肺功能和临床预后的影响。

刘振峰 遵义市红花岗区人民医院

研究急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 机械通气患者使用不同方式进行吸 痰及对肺功能和临床预后的影响。

PU-0608

活动性肺结核使用 DR 和 CT 进行诊断的影像学相关性 分析

刘振峰 遵义市红花岗区人民医院

研究 DR 和 CT 技术对活动性肺结核筛查的临床探讨。

PU-0609

恶性淋巴瘤伴发恶性胸腔积液 1 例

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汇报 1 例由恶性淋巴瘤引起的恶性胸腔积液的病例,以 期引起对不明原因胸腔积液诊疗的高度重视。

PU-0610

成功救治抗 MDA5 抗体相关皮肌炎合并急进性间质性 肺疾病的临床经验与文献分析

邱婷、陈恩国、张舸、张冀松、丁敬刚 1. 浙江大学附属邵逸夫医院 呼吸与危重症医学科 2. 浙江大学附属邵逸夫医院 重症医学科

抗 黑 色 素 瘤 分 化 相 关 基 因 5 (melanoma differentiation associated gene 5, MDA5) 抗体相关皮 肌炎患者常在发病初期就出现急进性间质性肺疾病

(rapidly progressive interstitial lung disease, RP-ILD) 合并呼吸衰竭,常规大剂量糖皮质激素和免疫抑制剂治 疗效果不佳,进展凶险,死亡率高。国内外有关临床治 疗研究少,缺乏标准的治疗方案供参考。为提高抗 MDA5 抗体相关皮肌炎合并 RP-ILD 患者救治水平,该 研究分析了本院成功救治的患者临床治疗方案。

PU-0611

经冷冻肺活检确诊以嗜血细胞综合征为临床表现的肺 结核一例

陈玥龙、戴枥湾、李一诗、黎友伦、郭述良 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

报道 1 例以嗜血细胞综合征为表现, 经冷冻肺活检确诊 肺结核的病例。

PU-0612

宏基因二代测序技术在诊断不明原因肺部感染中应用 价值的研究

王春喜、张纳新 天津市第三中心医院

 1 比较 mNGS 技术与传统实验室检测方法在不明原因 肺部感染病原学诊断上的效能。
 2 探讨 mNGS 技术在肺部感染病原学诊断中的应用价 值。

PU-0613

EBUS-TBNA 在纵隔淋巴结用于肺癌分期中的临床应 用分析

秦志群 潜江市中心医院

探讨经超声内镜下针吸活检术(EBUS-TBNA)对纵隔 肿大淋巴结的肺癌行针吸病理学及确定肺癌临床分期 的应用价值。

Characteristic of SDB of patients waiting for heart transplantation and the changes in SDB after the surgery

Zhaofu Zeng 、Ke Hu 武汉大学人民医院

Object Sleep-disordered breathing (SDB), especially central sleep apnoea (CSA) which usually manifests as Cheyne-Stokes respiration, is well-known in patients with chronic heart failure and is strongly associated with the severity of the patient's cardiac dysfunction and worse prognosis. End-stage heart failure refers to cardiac decompensation, extremely low cardiac function and heart disease that cannot be cured by traditional medical treatment and conventional surgery, which are caused by various reasons. The most effective therapy is heart transplantation. However, there is still controversy whether heart transplantation can eliminate SDB and Cheyne-Stokes respiration. То explore the characteristic of SDB of patients waiting for heart transplantation and the changes in SDB after the surgery, we conducted this study.

Methods 34 eligible patients who were hospitalized to receive heart transplantation during the time from September 2018 to December 2019 in the Departments of Cardiovascular Medicine and Cardiovascular Surgery, Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University were the targets of the study. All of them performed Polysomnography (PSG). Based on corresponding results, they were divided into three groups: non-SDB group, CSA group and obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA) group. Their clinical characteristics, use of drugs and results of PSG before heart transplantation were compared. Besides, the relation between pretransplant left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) and parameters of Cheyne-Stokes respiration was analyzed. After heart transplantation, the results of PSG, echocardiography and so forth of patients from non-SDB group and CSA group before and after the surgery were contrasted.

Results 1. Among the 34 patients waiting for heart transplantation, 31 were males and 3 were females, aged 30-79 years, with an average age of 52.1±11.4 years, and an average body mass index of 22.9±5.0 kg/m2. There were 22 cases of dilated cardiomyopathy, 9 of ischemic heart disease, 1 of congenital heart disease, 1 of valvular heart disease and 1 of hyperthyroid heart disease.

2. About 76% of those patients had SDB, primarily CSA with Cheyen-Stokes respiration. Based on the results of PSG, the 34 were divided into 3 groups: 22 in CSA group, 4 in OSA group, and 8 in non-SDB group. There were no statistically significant differences in LVEF, PaCO2, NT-proBNP, age, gender, and kind of heart disease of patients between the CSA group and the non-SDB group, while the Epworth score, the mean body mass index and PaCO2 among the OSA group were obviously higher than patients from non-SDB group. No significant distinction was found in the use of drugs among the three groups while waiting for heart transplantation. Meantime, in contrast with SDB group, patients from CSA group and OSA group had a higher percentage of SpO2<90% in their sleeping time and lower minimum nocturnal oxygen saturation. Compared with the CSA group, the AHI of OSA group was significantly higher, and SpO2 much lower.

3. The average LVEF of 34 patients in this study was 31.1 ± 7.6 %, and 22 had CSA, of which 21 showed typical patterns of Cheyne-Stokes respiration. LVEF negatively correlated with circle length (CL) (r = -0.493), but it displayed no obvious correlation with other parameters. The linear regression analysis in patients with Cheyne-Stokes respiration revealed a negative correlation between LVEF and CL (F = 6.087, P < 0.05). The regression equation was CL = 112.5 - (1.31 × LVEF).

4. 21 patients successfully underwent heart transplantation, of which only 15 conducted PSG about 2 weeks after surgery. Among the patients of CSA group, one still had CSA, one transformed into OSA. However, the group witnessed a significant decrease in AHI, a complete disappearance of Cheyne-Stokes respiration and a huge increase in PaCO2 and LVEF. As for the non-SDB group, they didn't develop SDB

after the transplantation, with no significant changes in PaCO2. But their LVEF increased conspicuously.

Conclusion Patients waiting for heart transplantation are susceptible to SDB, mainly in the form of Cheyne-Stokes respiration with CSA. However, heart transplantation may eliminate the Cheyne-Stokes respiration in patients with chronic heart failure.

PU-0615

The combination of intermittent electrical stimulation with acute intermittent hypoxia strengthens genioglossus muscle discharge in chronic intermittent hypoxia-pretreated rats

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- 2. 武汉大学人民医院

Object Exploring whether the genioglossus discharge in chronic intermittent hypoxia(CIH) - pretreated rats could be enhanced by intermittent electrical stimulation combined with acute intermittent hypoxia(AIH).

Methods Rats were pretreated with CIH for 4 weeks and then were randomly divided into 6 groups: time control, intermittent electric stimulation, AIH, intermittent electric stimulation + AIH, continuous electric stimulation and continuous hypoxia exposure. The genioglossus discharges were recorded and compared before and after stimulation. Normoxictreated rats were grouped and treated with the same stimulation protocols.

Results Intermittent electrical stimulation or AIH temporarily increased the activity of the genioglossus discharge, in which the degree of the increase was significantly higher in CIH-pretreated rats than in normoxic rats. After intermittent electrical stimulation, AIH evoked a sustained elevation of genioglossus discharge activities in CIH-pretreated rats, in which the degree of the increase was significantly higher than in rats induced by a single intermittent electrical stimulation. **Conclusion** Intermittent electrical stimulation combined with AIH strengthens the genioglossus plasticity in CIH-pretreated rats.

PU-0616

A Improves Cognitive Function Impairment in Mice Exposed to Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia

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- 2. Renmin Hospital Of Wuhan University

Object The orexin neuron in lateral hypothalamus(LH) was involved in the regulation of sleep-wake. However, the effect of orexin A (OXA) on cognitive function impairment resulting from diverse diseases remains controversial. In this study, we would clarify the effect of OXA on cognitive function impairment in mice exposed to chronic intermittent hypoxia(CIH).

Methods Thirty-two male C57BL/6 mice were randomly divided into the following four groups: normoxia control (NC)+normal saline (NS), NC+OXA, CIH+NS and CIH+OXA group. The CIH mice models were established for 4 weeks. OXA was injected into the right lateral ventricles of mice by a micro-injection system. Water maze test was used to assess spatial memory abilities of mice . The expression of OXA and c-Fos in LH were analyzed by immunofluorescence staining. The change of apoptosis and oxidative stress in hippocampus were measured respectively using TUNEL, western blot and biochemical analysis.

Results Behavioral tests revealed that the escape latency and time of arriving platform in CIH+NS group significantly increased than that of NC+NS group(P<0.05), but the time in CIH+OXA group markedly decreased than that of CIH+NS group(P<0.05). Similarly, the CIH+NS group was worse than NC+NS group in terms of the number of platform crossing and time in the target quadrant, which could be improved after OXA treatment (P<0.05). CIH+NS group remarkably increased the expression of c-Fos+/OXA+ in LH compared with NC+NS group (P<0.05). We found that the relative indicators of apoptosis and oxidative stress in the hippocampus of the CIH+NS group significantly changed compared with the NC+NS group, but the change of apoptosis
and oxidative stress could be attenuated by microinjection of OXA (P<0.05).

Conclusion OXA might improve cognitive function impairment in mice exposed to CIH by inhibiting hippocampal apoptosis and oxidative stress.

PU-0617

脑缺血再灌注诱导免疫抑制与肺部感染易感性的相关 性

赵东、胡克 武汉大学人民医院

探讨脑缺血再灌注小鼠诱导的免疫抑制与肺部感染易 感性的相关性。

PU-0618

Telmisartan attenuates kidney apoptosis and autophagy-related protein expression levels in an intermittent hypoxia mouse model

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Object Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is associated with renal impairs. As a novel pathophysiological hallmark of OSA, chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) enhances apoptosis and autophagy. The present study aims to evaluate the effect of telmisartan on CIH-induced kidney apoptosis and autophagy in a mouse model of OSA.

Methods Mice were randomly allocated to normoxia, CIH, and CIH+telmisartan groups (n = 12 in each group).The CIH exposure duration was 12 weeks. Mice in the CIH+telmisartan group received telmisartan administration. The terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick-end labeling (TUNEL) assay and western blotting of Bax and cleaved caspase-3 were conducted for evaluating apoptosis in kidney tissue. While the autophagyrelated proteins, beclin-1 and LC3, were also observed via western blotting. **Results** The percentage of apoptotic cell in the CIH group was significantly higher than that of normoxia group; meanwhile, Bax and cleaved caspase-3 protein levels were increased in the CIH group than those of normoxia group (all p < 0.05). Compared with the normoxia group, mice in the CIH group had greater autophagy-related proteins (beclin-1 and LC3) expression. When compared to the CIH group, both the renal apoptosis and autophagy in the CIH+telmisartan group were decreased.

Conclusion The CIH accelerates renal apoptosis and autophagy levels. Telmisartan ameliorating those levels suggests that it might prevent renal impairs from the CIH in OSA patients.

PU-0619

吉非替尼和厄洛替尼 T790M 突变发生率的比较

王典 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)定向酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(TKIs) 吉非替尼、厄洛替尼和阿法替尼已被批准用于治疗 EGFR 激酶激活突变的非小细胞肺癌,但耐药性迅速上 升,最常见的原因是受体 ATP 位点的二次 T790M 突变。 T790M 突变导致对酪氨酸激酶抑制剂的耐药性在各代 抑制剂中的发生率不一致,本研究通过对使用吉非替尼、 阿法替尼的 NSCLC 患者进行随访,对比第一代及第二 代酪氨酸激酶抑制剂中 T790M 突变的发生率。

PU-0620

硬化性肺细胞瘤术中冰冻病理诊断经验分析

武慧、汪锋 内蒙古自治区人民医院

总结并探讨硬化性肺细胞瘤(PSH)的临床病理特征, 旨在提高术中冰冻切片诊断的准确率。

非 HIV 型耶氏肺孢子菌感染 1 例

胡灏 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

提高对非 HIV 型肺孢子菌肺炎认识

PU-0622

高海拔地区阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征患者 24 小时血压变化的特征分析

吕云辉¹、郭东瑾²、梁绍敏²、窦亚伦²、郭竞宇^{1,3}、 赵彬吉^{1,3}、周佳瑾^{1,3}

- 1. 云南省第一人民医院
- 2. 云南新昆华医院
- 3. 昆明理工大学附属医院

观察高海拔地区阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (OSAHS) 患者睡眠前后及 24 小时血压变化与平原地 区 OSAHS 患者的差异。

PU-0623

肺泡灌洗液高通量测序检测在初治失败肺炎诊断中的 价值

黎萍 宜春市人民医院

探讨肺泡灌洗液高通量测序检测在初治失败肺炎诊断中的价值。

PU-0624

一例免疫检查点抑制剂相关肺炎病例的思考

王静 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

通过一例免疫检查点抑制剂相关肺炎病例的回顾性分析思考肺癌治疗过程中免疫检测点抑制剂应用的一些注意事项。

PU-0625

肺纤维化合并肺气肿与未合并肺气肿患者的临床比较 分析

杨锡光、陈慧 金华市中心医院

比较肺纤维化合并肺气肿与未合并肺气肿患者的临床 特征的差异。

PU-0626

IL-6 and osimertinib resistance in EGFR mutant NSCLC

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Object

Osimertinib, a 3rd generation EGFR-TKI, is the firstline standard-of-care therapy for NSCLC patients with EGFR mutations, while acquired drug resistance will inevitably occur. IL-6 is a keystone cytokine in inflammation and cancer, while its role in osimertinib efficacy was unknown.

Methods We retrospectively assessed patients with histologically-confirmed advanced EGFR-mutant NSCLC who had been treated with gefitinib at Daping Hospital, Army Medical University, from March 1st 2014 to Dec 31th 2020. Patients with baseline blood IL-6 levels were included, and those with unknown mutational status, or confirmed bacterial infection, or those without response evaluation were excluded. We then analyzed the association between pretreatment plasma IL-6 levels with EGFR-TKI efficacy. Besides, Proteomics, high-throughput transcriptome sequencing (RNA-Seq), siRNAs, and Compound screening were used to study the mechanism of IL-6-induced osimeertinib resistance.

Results In the current study, we found that clinically, plasma IL-6 level predicted osimertinib efficacy in EGFR mutant NSCLC patients. Significantly increased IL-6 levels were found in patients with acquired resistance to osimertinib. In osimertinib-sensitive lung cancer cell lines, addition of IL-6 or endogenous overexpression of IL-6 directly induced osimertinib resistance. Next, proteomics revealed LAMA5 (Laminin α 5) and PTK2, protein tyrosine kinase 2, also called focal adhesion kinase (FAK), were activated in osimertinib-resistant cells. Laminin $\alpha 5$ and FAK were activated by IL-6 treatment, and siRNA knockdown of LAMA5 or PTK2 reversed IL-6-mediated osimertinib resistance. Then, through single cell clone selection, we established osimertinib-resistant cell lines with high or low IL-6 levels. siRNA knockdown of LAMA5 or PTK2 reversed osimertinib resistance only in cell lines with high IL-6 levels, not in those with low IL-6 levels. Next, using a large-scale compound screening, we identified ibrutinib as a potent inhibitor of IL-6 and Laminin α 5/FAK signaling, which showed synergy with osimertinib in osimertinib-resistant cells with high IL-6 levels, but not in those with low IL-6 levels. In vivo, this combination significantly inhibited tumor growth of xenografts bearing osimertinib-resistant tumors.

Conclusion Taken together, we conclude that laminin α 5/FAK signaling was responsible for IL-6-induced osimertinib resistance, which could be reversed by combination of ibrutinib and osimertinib.

PU-0627

胸腔镜诊断原因不明的胸腔积液的价值

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探讨内科胸腔镜在诊断不明原因胸腔积液中的临床应 用价值以及恶性胸腔积液与结核性胸腔积液的临床指 标比较。

PU-0628

艾夫吉夫联合泡沫敷料在使用呼吸机的病人发生压疮 中的应用效果

杨洁

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观察艾夫吉夫联合泡沫敷料在使用呼吸机的病人发生 压疮中的应用效果

PU-0629

Omalizumab 对不同 FeNO 水平的严重过敏性哮喘患 者治疗的疗效观察

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评估重度过敏性哮喘的临床生物学特征,以及奥马珠单抗 (Omalizumab)对不同呼出气一氧化氮 (FeNO)水平的重度过敏性哮喘患者 (Severe allergic asthma,SA)治疗的疗效观察。

PU-0630

新疆喀什地区一例气管插管后上气道瘢痕狭窄致呼吸 困难病例报道

李力、李海东、孙东振、库尔班、杨勇林、刘新忠 1. 中国人民解放军陆军特色医学中心呼吸与危重症医 学科

2. 中国人民解放军第 950 医院高原病科

3. 中国人民解放军第 958 医院呼吸与危重症医学科

目的:本研究拟报道一例不明原因呼吸困难患者,携带 报告为"正常"的胸部 CT,于多家医院就诊,先后诊断为 "支气管炎"、"哮喘",但症状无改善。接诊后,经仔细询 问病史、查体、仔细阅读"正常"胸部 CT,并完善气管镜 检查,最终明确诊断为气管插管后上气道瘢痕狭窄所致 呼吸困难。

非小细胞肺癌患者血浆 D-二聚体联合纤维蛋白原水平 检测与肿瘤分化程度的关系和临床意义

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肿瘤分化程度对于早期诊断、远处转移、预后评价乃至 于靶向和免疫治疗的疗效都具有明确的临床意义。但是 由于取材的限制、疾病的病程变化、部分病人无法耐受 多次有创的检查方法和无法量化的病理诊断标准,存在 着一些分化程度不明或难以判断分化程度的病例,亟需 新的指标预示或初步判断患者的肿瘤分化程度。本研究 回顾性分析了 283 例从 2019 年 1 月至 2020 年 12 月 于本医疗中心收集的病历资料,通过分析危险因素和诊 断效能,来评价 D-二聚体和纤维蛋白原水平与非小细胞 肺癌分化程度的关系以及潜在的临床意义。

PU-0632

持续正压通气治疗对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合 征患者白细胞介素-23 及 C 反应蛋白的影响

周晓蕾、张曼林、张娟、邝红萍 河南省胸科医院

通过检测阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (OSAHS) 患者应用无创正压通气 (CPAP) 治疗前后血清白细胞 介素-23 (IL-23) 及 C 反应蛋白 (CRP) 浓度的变化, 探讨 OSAHS 患者的发病机制及治疗。

PU-0633 MDA5 阳性皮肌炎并 ILD1 例

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提高对 MDA5 阳性皮肌炎并 ILD 的认识和诊治水平。

PU-0634

品管圈活动在慢阻肺患者呼吸功能锻炼中的应用

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探讨品管圈活动在慢阻肺患者呼吸功能锻炼依从性中 的应用效果。

PU-0635

药物治疗联合肺康复治疗在老年间质性肺炎治疗中的 临床效果分析

胡蝶 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

对同时为老年间质性肺炎患者实施药物治疗、肺康复治疗的临床效果进行探讨。

PU-0636

贝伐珠单抗胸腔内注射治疗肺癌对相关恶性胸腔积液 控制情况及安全性的作用分析

刘旋 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探讨为肺癌患者实施贝伐珠单抗胸腔内注射治疗对相 关恶性胸腔积液的控制效果及安全性。

PU-0637

血清超高降钙素原水平的脓毒症患者病原菌分布和耐 药性分析

李果、徐华、庞先琼、阳明明、邓华、胥静 西充县人民医院

探讨血清超高降钙素原水平 (PCT>100ug/L) 的脓毒症 患者病原菌分布和耐药性情况,为临床诊断及用药提供 参考。

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)对中青年 人群生活质量的影响

曾春艳 厦门医学院附属第二医院

研究阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)对中 青年人群生活质量的影响。

PU-0639

急性肺栓塞的介入治疗分析

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对急性肺栓塞的介入治疗效果展开研究。

PU-0640

Genetic liability for insomnia and asthma risk

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Object Evidence from observational studies suggested that insomnia is associated with an increased risk of asthma. Nevertheless, whether the association is causal is unknown because observational studies are susceptible to residual confounders and reverse causality. With a Mendelian Randomization (MR) approach, we were able to evaluate the causality between insomnia and asthma. Methods We extracted 149 insomnia-related singlenucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) as instrumental variables (IVs) from published genome-wide association studies (GWASs). Summary data of individual-level genetic information of participants were obtained from the Medical Research Council Integrative Epidemiology Unit (MRC-IEU) (53,598 cases and 409,335 controls). The inverse varianceweighted method was applied to estimate the causation between insomnia and asthma. To further evaluate the pleiotropy, the MR-Egger and Weighted median methods were implemented.

Results The results of MR analysis indicated that genetic liability to insomnia was associated with significantly higher odds of asthma [odds ratio (OR) 1.0145; 95% CI 1.0104-1.0186, p < 0.0001]. The association remained in multivariable MR analysis with adjustment for depression, smoking, and education, which are genetically correlated with insomnia. Moreover, the results of the weighted median and MR-Egger regression methods suggested that there was no evidence of directional pleiotropy (p = 0.24). Figure 1 shows the scatter plot of SNP-specific effects for the associations with insomnia and asthma.

Conclusion Our study indicated that insomnia is a causal risk factor in the development of asthma. The association between insomnia and asthma risk may be mediated by increased sympathetic nervous system, and chronic inflammation. However, further work is needed to elucidate the potential mechanisms.

PU-0641 非免疫缺陷患者肺孢子菌肺炎 3 例与文献回顾分析

曹万英 铜川矿务局中心医院

提高对非免疫缺陷患者肺孢子菌肺炎认识,以期早期诊断、早期治疗并改善预后。

Nrf2 regulates downstream genes by targeting miR-29b in severe asthma and the role of grape seed proanthocyanidin extract in a murine model of steroid-insensitive asthma

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Object To examine the relationship between Nrf2miR-29b axis and severe asthma and to detect whether grape seed proanthocyanidin extract (GSPE) relieve severe asthma via this axis.

Methods We extracted peripheral blood mononuclear cells from healthy controls, patients with non-severe asthma (nSA) and severe asthma (SA), respectively. BALB/c mice were assigned into four groups: (1) Control group; (2) OVA+LPS; (3) DXM; (4) GSPE+DXM. The mice were sensitized by intraperitoneal injection with 0.1 mL solution containing 20 µg OVA and 2.25 mg aluminum hydroxide gel on days 1 and 14. Mice were intranasally sensitized with 10 µg LPS on day 27 and then challenged with aerosolized OVA (1% w/v) 20 min/day from days 28 to day 30. The DXM and GSPE+DXM groups mice were injected with DXM (5 mg/kg/d) on days 29-30. The mice in GSPE+DXM group were fed daily with GSPE (100 mg/kg/d) before the OVA challenge per day on days 28-30. Control mice were sensitized and challenged using PBS instead. We performed quantitative real-time PCR, western blot and luciferase reporter assay in animal and cell models Results SA group demonstrated significantly lower concentrations of Nrf2 (0.4212 ± 0.07460 [SA]; 0.7302 ± 0.02473 [nSA; p<0.05]; 1.215 ± 0.09599 [control; p<0.001]), Nrf2 mRNA (0.7856 ± 0.2212 [SA]; 2.849 ± 0.3860 [nSA; p<0.001]; 3.382 ± 0.1609 [control; p<0.001]) and miR-29b (1.946 ± 0.5868 [SA]; 4.647 ± 0.6566 [nSA; p<0.05]; 6.109 ± 0.3491 [control; p<0.001]) compared to both control and nSA groups. Platelet derived growth factor C (PDGFC), phosphoinositide-3-kinase regulatory subunit 1

(PIK3R1) and collagen type III alpha 1 (COL3A1) were the target genes of miR-29b. In a murine model of steroid-insensitive asthma, GSPE+DXM treatment, but not DXM, significantly decreased IL-4 (113.9 ± 4.277 pg/ml vs. 151.7 ± 4.361 pg/ml, p < 0.001), IL-13 (3.673 ± 1.014 pg/ml vs. 11.91 ± 1.140 pg/ml, p < 0.001) and TGF-B1 (10.12 ± 0.3106 ng/ml vs. 12.85 ± 0.2847 ng/ml, p < 0.05) expression and increased IFN-y $(39.70 \pm 1.716 \text{ pg/ml vs. } 17.41 \pm 3.076 \text{ pg/ml, p} < 0.05)$ expression compared with the OVA+LPS group. Additionally, GSPE+DXM significantly elevated the expression of Nrf2 (+188%, p<0.05), Nrf2 mRNA (+506%, p<0.05) and miR-29b (+201%, p<0.05), and reduced the expression of PDGFC (-72%, p<0.01), PIK3R1(-40%, p<0.05) and COL3A1 (-65%, p<0.05) in comparison with the OVA+LPS group.

Conclusion Our results elucidated that Nrf2-miR-29b axis was involved in the pathogenesis of severe asthma, and preventive use of GSPE could relieve the severity of asthma via regulating Nrf2-miR-29b axis, which highlighted further investigations on underlying mechanisms toward better management of severe asthma.

PU-0643 https://cts2021.sciconf.cn

韩雪娇、李鑫、赵海燕 天津医科大学总医院

分享一例 B 细胞淋巴瘤引起胸腔积液患者诊治体会。

PU-0644

纪念中国共产党成立 100 周年(1921-2021),提高我 国感染性与传染性疾病的防治科学水平

郑荣领

首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

纪念中国共产党成立 100 周年,探索如何提高我国感染性与传染性疾病防治的科学水平。

改良经皮扩张气管切开术用于重症医学科患者的临床 效果观察

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探讨改良经皮扩张气管切开术(MPDT)在重症医学科中的临床应用效果。

PU-0646

两种量表对中国基层慢性阻塞性肺疾病的筛查价值评 价

邓炜静、管碧清、郑湘毅 广州市番禺区健康管理中心

评价两个筛查量表对评估慢性阻塞性肺疾病(CPOD)的筛查价值。

PU-0647

新型冠状病毒 (COVID-19) 的致病现状

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从 2019 年底开始,中国武汉首次爆发了一种新型不明 原因肺炎,后经研究发现为严重急性呼吸系统综合症冠 状病毒 2 (SARS-CoV-2)。此后,它已蔓延到中国大 部分地区和世界各地,从而影响到全世界个人的健康。

PU-0648

血压正常性肺栓塞的危险分层:和肽素的预后影响

姜紫微

哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院

探究 Copeptin 在血压正常的肺栓塞患者危险分层的作用。

PU-0649

无创呼吸机在呼吸衰竭合并睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合 征患者中的应用价值体会

王怡 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

对呼吸衰竭合并睡眠呼吸暂停通气综合征患者受治过 程中无创呼吸机的应用价值展开分析和探讨。

PU-0650

Vitamin E for Primary Prevention of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and Lung Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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- 3. 甘肃省妇幼保健院

Object The role of vitamin E in the primary prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer remains controversial. Prior animal studies have consistently reported that the level of antioxidants is related to lung function and the risk of COPD. Higher vitamin E status plays a role in antioxidant defenses and reduces oxidant damage to tissues associated with lower COPD and lung cancer risk. However, studies in people seem to have reached the opposite conclusion from animal experiments. Researchers found that supplementation with vitamin E in male smokers did not reduce the risk of lung cancer. Given that, we conducted this meta-analysis to systematically review evidence and assess the association of vitamin E use for primary prevention with the risk of COPD and lung cancer. We explored the effects of vitamin E alone or in combination on the risk of morbidity and mortality in both COPD and lung cancer, and grouped the population by smoking status and sex to reduce unnecessary confusion.

Methods The two researchers searched PubMed, Web of Science, Cochrane Library and EMbase for all randomized trials comparing vitamin E supplements with placebo from the earliest available date through May 20, 2021. The primary outcome was incidence or mortality of COPD and lung cancer. A standardized form was used to abstract the data from each publication. Data were extracted by the authors independently, and the results were compared to ensure the validity and accuracy of data extraction. We judged the risk of bias for each domain according to the criteria defined in chapter 8 of the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions. Report pooled relative risks with 95% confidence intervals were calculated with fixed-effect and randomeffects model meta-analyses. Small-study effect was assessed using Egger's test. When allowed by available data, we also performed subgroup analyses by smoking status and sex to explore potential heterogeneity.

Results This review includes 9 studies in which adults without lung disease were randomly assigned to receive vitamin E or placebo. There were no statistically significant effects of the use of vitamin E on lung cancer incidence and mortality. For COPD, the increased use of vitamin E is related to a low risk for women (RR 0,90, 95% CI 0.82 to 0.99 P=0.03) but a high risk for men (RR 1.07, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.13 P=0.02). In smokers, higher vitamin E status is associated with higher COPD risk (RR 1.07, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.13)

Conclusion We did not find that the intake of vitamin E has a protective effect on the incidence of and death from lung cancer, but the use of vitamin E may protect women from the incidence of COPD. The use of vitamin E in male smokers without lung disease may be associated with a high risk of COPD. This finding may inform discussions with patients about vitamin E for the primary prevention of COPD and lung cancer. Vitamin E supplementation is not recommended for male smokers to prevent COPD. More research is needed to confirm this conclusion, and further

research is needed to explore the best vitamin E dose for the population.

PU-0651

基于 GEO 数据库分析影响纳武单抗及派姆单抗治疗非 小细胞肺癌

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目的 运用基因表达芯片数据库采用生物信息学方法筛 选影响纳武单抗和派姆单抗治疗非小细胞肺癌疗效的 差异基因,为临床上这两种常用免疫治疗药物的选择及 治疗预后判断提供参考。

PU-0652

生物信息学分析 FGG 与 FGA 在吸烟所致 COPD 中的 表达

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目的:慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是一种常见的慢性疾 病,被认为来自于各种终生的、动态的和累积的基因-环 境相互作用,吸烟是其中最主要的危险因素。我们尝试 利用生物信息学筛选吸烟诱导慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD)的关键基因,寻找参与COPD发病机制的潜 在生物标志物。

PU-0653

基于 SEER 数据库的肺肉瘤样癌预后因素分析

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背景和目的: 肺肉瘤样癌 (Pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma, PSC) 是一种极为罕见的侵袭性肿瘤, 仅占 非小细胞肺癌 (Non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 的 0.1-0.4%。我们利用监测、流行病学和最终结果 (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, SEER)

数据库获得的数据,探讨影响 PSC 患者预后的因素, 以及构建列线图预测 PSC 患者的 3 年和 5 年生存率, 可以帮助临床医生根据 PSC 患者的个人情况评估预后。

PU-0654

克林霉素联合伯氨喹二线治疗耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎一例

杨婉琴、刘玮、赖国祥 联勤保障部队第九〇〇医院

耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎 (Pneumocystis jirovecii Pneumonia, PJP) 是一种机会性感染疾病,常见于免疫力低下者, 如艾滋病患者,器官移植患者,肿瘤患者等。甲氧苄氨 嘧啶-磺胺甲恶唑 (Trimethoprim - sulfamethoxazole, TMP-SMZ) 是治疗该病的一线药物,但是不良反应及耐 药等情况的出现限制了它的使用。本文介绍一例白塞病 患者因反复发热就诊,支气管肺泡灌洗液经宏基因组二 代测序技术 (mNGS)确诊耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎,予复方 磺胺甲恶唑治疗后出现过敏性皮炎,改用二线治疗方案 "克林霉素+伯氨喹"成功治愈患者。

PU-0655 咳嗽、纵隔淋巴结肿大、胸腔积液

李津娜 天津医科大学总医院

患者男性,46岁,主诉间断咳嗽半年余,胸CT示纵隔 淋巴结增大,右侧少量胸腔积液为明确诊断收入院

PU-0656

呼吸系统疾病发生 VTE 的危险因素及预防性抗凝现状

张丽娜、董丽霞 天津医科大学总医院

既往的研究观点认为预防性抗凝在亚洲人群中是不必要的,而近年的研究表明这一问题可能被低估了,目前 国内外对于呼吸系统疾病预防性抗凝的相关研究相对 较少。本文就临床常见的呼吸系统疾病易发 VTE 的危 险因素及目前抗凝现状作一综述。 PU-0657

IL-37、IL-24 的表达与成人哮喘病情相关性研究

李双、邹小玲、李洪涛、张天托 中山大学附属第三医院

研究不同病情严重程度的成人哮喘患者 IL-37、IL-24 的 表达水平,探讨其与哮喘控制程度的相关性。

PU-0658

右室功能障碍标志物对血压正常的急性肺栓塞严重不 良事件的预后价值

姜紫微 哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院

通过基于目标定向超声心动图 (GDE)的 RVD,心脏生物标志物和通过计算机断层扫描(CT)的左右心室比率, 对正常血压急性 PE 患者的 SAE 发生率进行比较。计算简化的肺栓塞严重度指数 (sPESI)。记录 30 天内的死亡和再入院情况。

PU-0659

观察侧卧位通气治疗对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者循环功 能影响

刘小毅 达州市中心医院

探讨侧卧位通气治疗对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(简称慢阻肺) 患者循环功能影响。

以亚急性重症肝炎起病的 Good 综合征一例并文献回顾

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对 Good 综合征进行总结,加强临床医生对该病的认识。 若能及时干预、积极治疗,有望逆转不良结局。

PU-0661

A case of severe myocarditis complicated with myasthenia gravis associated with antiprogrammed cell death-1 (Toripalimab) therapy for thymic carcinoma:Case report

Dan Xue Fujian Medical University Union Hospital

Object Immune-associated myocarditis is a rare immune-associated adverse reaction with less than 1% chance of occurrence, but possesses a high mortality rate. Its main treatment modalities are hormones and immunosuppressive drugs.

Methods This article presents a patient with immuneassociated severe myocarditis treated with plasma exchange.

Results A patient with lung adenocarcinoma treated with early surgery and radiotherapy with poor tumor control developed severe myocarditis combined with severe myasthenia after the addition of 1 course of Toripalimab. After admission, the patient was treated with hormone and intolizumab, but the symptoms did not improve.

Conclusion The possible cause of severe myocarditis caused by PD-1/DP-L1 inhibitors may be the overactivation and hyperactivity of T cells, and the early use of plasma exchange has a positive effect on patients with immune-related adverse effects.

PU-0662 停用咪达唑仑致戒断综合征 1 例报告

苏学文 内蒙古自治区人民医院

探讨长期较大剂量应用咪达唑仑突然停药出现药物戒 断综合征的临床特点

PU-0663

血压正常的肺栓塞患者 PaO2/PaCO2 比值的预后意义

姜紫微 哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院

动脉血氧分压(PaO(2))/二氧化碳分压(PaCO(2))比值预 测 PE 近期预后的价值目前尚不清楚,这也是本研究的 目的。

PU-0664

Pulmonary adenocarcinoma with recurrent cough: a case report

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Object Objective to improve the understanding of pneumonic lung cancer and reduce misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis.

Methods A 68-year-old female was admitted to hospital on February 2, 2021, because of "repeated cough and expectoration for more than half a year, aggravated for one week".Patients started without obvious incentives for half a year ago to cough white mucus, to the local people's hospital hospitalization,Chest computed tomography: There is a large increase in density in the lingual segment of the upper lobe of the right lung and the middle lobe of the right lung, with bronchial inflation sign in the parenchyma. Shallow light density shadow with a size of about 0.8×0.5cm can be seen in the outer basal segment of the lower lobe of the right lungd, diagnosed as "pneumonia". During the hospitalization, the patient had a fever and the highest body temperature was °C ,symptoms relieved after anti-infective 41 treatment;But a week ago, the patient's cough and expectoration worsened.Re-examination of chest CT lesions showed no obvious absorption,to our department for further diagnosis and treatment. The patient was in good health and denied the history of chronic disease. Physical examination: The vital signs were stable, the superficial lymph nodes were not touched, the lips were slightly cyanotic, the breathing sounds of both lungs were thick, and a little wet rale could be heard.Admission diagnosis is: the nature of lung lesions to be examined: pneumonia? Tuberculosis? lung cancer?Admission examination and diagnosis and treatment process:hr-CRP 32.5mg/L、IL-6 21.35pg/ml.No abnormality was found in the whole set of tumor markers.G test and GM test were negative.TSOPT-TB (+) .Electronic bronchoscopy: inflammatory changes of bronchial mucosa;Acid-fast bacilli were not detected in sputum and brushes for 3 times、TB-DNA (-) .NGS of lavage fluid has no clinical significance.

Results CT-guided puncture biopsy was performed in the right lower lobe of the lung on Feb. 8.Immunohistochemistry: adenocarcinoma.Diagnosis: pulmonary adenocarcinoma of pneumonia type.

Conclusion Experience:Pneumonic lung cancer is a special imaging type of peripheral lung cancer that is rare in clinic. It lacks the common mass shadow or nodular shadow of the tumor, and takes large exudation or consolidation as the main imaging manifestation, which is easy to be confused with pneumonia. in clinic, it is often misdiagnosed as pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis and so on.The disease mainly occurs in middle-aged and elderly women, and adenocarcinoma of the lung is more common. In clinical work, for pneumonia which is ineffective to antibiotics, when there are more PTLC features in imaging, it is necessary to consider the

possibility of lung cancer. Lung puncture or tracheoscopy should be carried out in time to obtain pathological diagnosis as soon as possible so as not to delay missed diagnosis and misdiagnosis.

PU-0665

一种孤立性肺结节恶性概率的预估模型

吴正琮、郑宏宗、敖日影 福鼎市医院

通过单因素与多因素分析筛选出恶性孤立性肺结节 (SPN) 危险因子,建立恶性概率预估模型,并评价其 在鉴别诊断中的作用。

PU-0666

常见病毒感染对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期炎症反 应的影响

张翊玲、姚红梅、路苹 贵州省人民医院

研究 AECOPD 合并常见病毒感染的病原学特点及感染指标 PCT、CRP、IL6 表达情况、肺功能、血气及抗感染的影响,进一步研究常见病毒感染后对 AECOPD 影响。

PU-0667

BIPAP 对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重合并呼吸衰竭的 临床效果观察

吴华育、林星远、黄柳芝 福鼎市医院

观察双水平气道正压通气(BIPAP)对慢性阻塞性肺疾病 急性加重合并呼吸衰竭的临床效果。

血清和胸水中联合生物标志物及比值鉴别多种类型胸 腔积液的回顾性研究

姜紫微 哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院

胸腔积液是一种常见的临床表现,数百万人患有胸膜疾 病。在此,本回顾性研究旨在评估血清和胸膜液中的生 物标记物和比率,以鉴别诊断多种类型的胸腔积液,并 寻找一种新的胸腔积液诊断策略。

PU-0669

左氧氟沙星联合头孢哌酮舒巴坦治疗老年肺炎的 临床 效果观察

谢建春

福鼎市医院

观察左氧氟沙星联合头孢哌酮舒巴坦治疗老年肺炎的 临床效果。

PU-0670

行了尝试。

鲍曼不动杆菌的治疗进展

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监测数据表明, 耐碳青霉烯类鲍曼不动杆菌 (Carbapenem-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii, CRAB)的分离率和感染率在全球范围内逐渐增加,并 有多次 CRAB 院内感染暴发的报道。AB 易对多种抗菌 药物产生耐药性,已经分离出许多 MDRAB、泛耐药鲍 曼 不 动 杆 菌 (Extensive Drug Resistant A. baumannii,XDRAB)和全耐药鲍曼不动杆菌 (Pan Drug Resistant A. baumannii,PDRAB)菌株。为了应对这种

情况,国内外学者对其他类型抗菌药物或者联合疗法进

PU-0671 感染后机化性肺炎 6 例临床分析

李娜 厦门医学院附属第二医院

对感染后机化性肺炎患者的临床资料进行分析,探讨其 临床特点及治疗方法。

PU-0672

M2 macrophage-derived exosomes alleviates airway smooth muscle fibrosis progression

chulu li、yunxiao shang Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University

Object Emerging evidence has suggested the functions of exosomes in allergic diseases including asthma.

Methods By using mouse model with asthma was induced by ovalbumin (OVA) and treated with M2-Exos, we explored the roles of M2 macrophage-derived exosomes (M2-Exos) in pediatric asthma progression and the potential molecules.

Results M2-Exos significantly alleviated OVA-induced fibrosis and inflammatory responses in mouse lung tissues, and inhibited abnormal proliferation and invasion, and fibrosis-related cytokine production in PDGF-BB-treated ASMCs. miR-370 was significantly upregulated after M2-exos treatment. FGF1 was identified as a target of miR-370. Downregulation of miR-370 by Lv-miR-370 inhibitor or overexpression of FGF1 blocked the protective roles of M2-Exos in mouse and cell models. M2-Exos were found to inactivate the MAPK signaling pathway, which was recovered by further miR-370 inhibition or FGF1 overexpression.

Conclusion Collectively, we conclude that M2-Exos carry miR-370 to alleviate asthma progression through downregulating FGF1 and the MAPK/STAT1 signaling pathway, and may offer novel insights into asthma treatment.

A nomogram forecasting model to analyze the risk of bronchiolitis obliterans in children with refractory mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia

Qi Cheng han zhang, yunxiao shang, yuetong zhao, ye zhang, donglin zhuang Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University

Object

To summarize and analyze the acute phase clinical features, imaging features and treatment of obliterative bronchitis (OB) caused by refractory mycoplasma pneumonia pneumonia (RMPP), and to predict the risk factors that affect bronchitis obliterans.

Methods Retrospectively collected 65 cases of patients with OB caused by RMPP who were hospitalized in Shengjing Hospital Affiliated to China Medical University from January 2016 to December 2020. 75 cases of children diagnosed as RMPP in hospital during the same period were selected and did not develop OB. Analyze the clinical data of all children, including: gender, age, fever time, blood routine, CRP, PCT, D dimer, lactate dehydrogenase, whether mixed infection, extrapulmonary involvement, consolidation site, consolidation range More than 2/3 of the lung lobes, pleural effusion, the timing and treatment of macrolides, the timing and treatment of hormones, and the timing and performance of bronchoscopy were compared. The differences between the two groups were compared. Use the multiple logistic regression model to construct the best-fit nomogram model. Use the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC) and the Hosmer-Lemeshow test to evaluate the identification and calibration of the nomogram.

Results Single factor analysis between the two groups, fever time, white blood cell count, PCT, D dimer, lactate dehydrogenase, lung consolidation range, macrolides use timing, hormone use timing, bronchoscope mirror timing, bronchus There are statistical differences in plastic phlegm plugs under the microscope. According to multiple logistic regression

analysis, the time of fever, the timing of macrolides, the timing of hormones, the timing of bronchoscopy, and the independent factors influencing the occurrence of bronchitis obliterans have been included in the nomogram. The AUC-ROC value of Nomogram is 0.955 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.922~0.989). The Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test showed a good calibration of the nomogram (p=0.856).

Conclusion Children with RMPP have a fever longer than 14 days to help predict the occurrence of obliterative bronchitis early. The early use of macrolides, hormones and bronchoscopy can help reduce the occurrence of obliterative bronchitis. This study also successfully constructed a nomogram prediction model for children with RMPP complicated with OB, which is helpful for early screening of children with RMPP at high risk of bronchitis obliterans for targeted intervention.

PU-0674

变应性支气管肺曲霉菌病 28 例临床分析

张明华 恩施州中心医院西医部

总结分析变应性肺曲霉菌(Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, ABPA)的临床表现、影像学,以探讨其临床特点,提高临床诊断率,降低误诊率,做到早期诊断和治疗。

PU-0675

支气管息肉状纤维上皮性增生伴表面上皮鳞化及增生 1 例报告

蔡华锋 西安市胸科医院

支气管息肉状纤维上皮性增生伴表面上皮鳞化及增生 1 例报告

肺泡呼出气一氧化氮联合开源 CT 对常见小气道功能障 碍疾病诊疗意义

姜红宇、常晓悦 包头市中心医院

分析肺泡呼出气一氧化氮(CaNO)测定对小气道功能 障碍疾病(SAD)的诊断价值;探讨 CaNO 与肺功能小 气道指标及开源 CT 部分肺容积参数是否具有相关性、 开源 CT 后处理技术对小气道功能障碍疾病的临床诊疗 意义。

PU-0677

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合症与甲状腺功能减退 相关性研究进展

周品益、吕云辉 昆明理工大学医学院附属医院/云南省第一人民医院

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合症 (OSAHS) 是一种普 遍存在的影响儿童和成人的疾病, 是导致多器官损伤、 衰竭, 甚至死亡的重要原因, 未经治疗的 OSAHS 后果 是广泛的, 影响着身体每个系统, 包括神经系统、呼吸 系统、心血管系统和内分泌系统。甲状腺功能减退是引 起 OSAHS 的危险因素之一, 可以加快疾病的进展。在 某些研究中也表现出 OSAHS 增加了甲状腺功能减退的 发生率, 尤其是亚临床甲状腺功能减退, 其中的机制尚 未得到很好的解释。

PU-0678

Secondary pulmonary alveolar proteinosis treated by large-volume whole lung lavage with ecmo support: A case report

yuan gong, Baoan Gao, Li Guan, Shixiong Chen, Chao Zhang, Zhu Jin Yi Chang Central People's hospital

Object A 27-year-old boy suffered from 2 years of repeated wheezing, ongoing coughing and breathing difficulties due to long-term exposure to marble dust for

8 years. The high-resolution computed tomography scan showed the classic "crazy paving" pattern. The lung function test showed very severe obstructive ventilatory dysfunction and severe CO diffusion barrier. The patient was subsequently diagnosed with secondary alveolar proteinosis. Due to the severity of respiratory insufficiency, lung lavage cannot be performed under one-lung ventilation. Therefore, with the support of ECMO, we perform whole lungs lavage for the patient at the same time. After that,the patient's hypoxia condition improved significantly. ECMO was removed on the first day after whole lungs lavage, the tracheal intubation was removed on the second day, The patient was discharged from the hospital under anaerobic support.

Methods N Results N Conclusion N

PU-0679

非小细胞肺癌靶向治疗研究进展 (综述)

张莹、张明生 天津市静海区医院

非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 是肺癌最常见的病理类型。大 多数患者确诊时已为晚期,失去手术机会需要接受化疗 或靶向治疗。近年来随着靶向治疗药物的研究进行, NSCLC 靶向治疗取得了长足的进展。EGFR 基因的激 活突变和 ALK 基因的重排是 NSCLC, 靶向治疗的重要 分子特征。目前已发现多个具有预后和预测作用的基因 改变,包括 ROS、RET、MET、KRAS 等在 NSCLC 靶 向治疗中起到重要的预测作用。对肿瘤生物学的进一步 了解和靶向药物的开发,开创了非小细胞肺癌个性化治 疗策略的时代,不仅使肿瘤控制和生存期得到改善,而 且提高了生活质量。

关键词:非小细胞肺癌;靶向治疗;表皮生长因子;进 展

Epidemiology, clinical characteristics, and prognostic factors of atopic children hospitalised for adenovirus infection

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Object Atopy may be associated with the severity of disease and poor prognosis after adenovirus (Adv) infection in children. Our aim was to observe the clinical characteristics and pulmonary radiological changes in atopic children with Adv pneumonia in China.

Methods Children hospitalised for Adv pneumonia from June 2018 to Dec 2019 were analysed. All children were divided into three groups: atopic with Adv, non-atopic with Adv, and atopic without Adv infection. Each group was further divided into mild or severe infection groups according to disease severity. Standard treatment was initiated after admission and regular follow-up evaluations were conducted at 1 month after discharge. Baseline and clinical characteristics, and pulmonary radiological changes of atopic and non-atopic children were collected. Risk factors associated with small airway diseases in Adv pneumonia patients were analyzed.

Results A total of 200 children were included; 120 children were hospitalized for Adv infection and 80 atopic children without Adv infection were selected as controls. Of the Adv patients, 42 patients were designated to the atopic group and 78 patients were designated to the non-atopic group. Based on the history of atopy, a total of 122 patients, both with and without Adv, were atopic and 78 patients were non-atopic. There were 80 cases of mild infection (30 atopic cases and 50 non-atopic cases) and 40 cases of severe infection (12 atopic cases and 28 non-atopic cases). The 80 atopic without Adv infection children were further divided into two groups according to the disease severity (40 with mild infection and 40 with severe infection) (Figure 1).

1.1 Baseline and laboratory characteristics of children were hospitalised with atopy and non-atopy

Of the 200 children, there were 62 boys and 60 girls in the atopic group, and 45 boys and 33 girls in the nonatopic group. There was no difference in sex, age, neutrophil count, and lymphocyte count in blood routine test (P>0.05) between the atopic and nonatopic group. However, eosinophil counts in atopic group were significantly higher than that in non-atopic group. (P<0.05; Table 1).

1.2 Differences in clinical characteristics of atopic and non-atopic children with mild adenovirus infection

Considering that children with different levels of severity after infection show different results on the chest HRCT, we compared clinical features between children with mild and severe pneumonia, respectively. The number of children in the atopic group (with Adv or without Adv infection) with mild pneumonia, severe cough, wheezing, and chest HRCT indicating small airway lesions at admission and 1 month after discharge were significantly higher than those in the non-atopic group (P<0.05). There was no significant difference in hospitalization duration, duration of fever, among the three groups (P>0.05; Table 2).

1.3 Differences in clinical features and radiological changes between atopic and non-atopic children with severe Adv pneumonia

The cases of wheezing during hospitalization and after discharge in the atopic group (with Adv or without Adv infection) with severe pneumonia was significantly higher than that in the non-atopic group (P<0.05). A total of nine atopic children with small airway lesions were admitted to the hospital (5 cases with excessive permeability, three cases with mosaic sign, and one case with bronchial wall thickening). There were significant differences in the number of patients who had small airway lesions during hospitalization and after discharge among the three groups (P<0.05). The number of patients with small airway diseases during hospitalization and after discharge in the atopic group (with Adv or without Adv infection) with severe pneumonia was significantly higher than those in the non-atopic group (P<0.05). There was no statistical difference in blood oxygen saturation, CRP levels, hospitalization time, and duration of fever among the three groups (P>0.05; Table 3).

1.4 Risk factors associated with post-Adv pneumonia with small airway diseases

Because small airway disease is the most common complication of post-Adv infection, we compared the baseline characteristics and symptoms of the children with pneumonia with and without small airway diseases to identify the risk factors of small airway disease. According to the imaging findings, 200 children were divided into two groups according to the presence or absence of small airway lesions. We found that in the small airway diseases group, the number of patients with atopy, severe infection, and a family or personal history of asthma were statistically higher compared with patients in the non-small airway disease group (P<0.05; Table 4). We also performed a multivariate analysis to identify risk factors associated with small airway diseases in post-Adv pneumonia patients. We found that family history of asthma (OR 2.1 [95% CI 1.8-3.0]), personal history of asthma (OR 2.7 [95% CI 2.1-3.1]), atopy (OR 2.1 [95% CI 1.8-3.2]), severe infection (OR 1.9 [95% CI 1.0-2.7]), and Adv infection (OR 1.4, [95% CI 0.9-2.0]) were independent factors associated with the development of small airway disease on the chest HRCT scan (Table 5). The risks of small airway disease in children who had a family history of asthma, personal history of asthma, and severe infection, atopy, and Adv infection were 2.1, 2.7, 1.9, 2.1, and 1.4 times higher than children without these characteristics, respectively.

Conclusion Atopic children with Adv infection experience more severe coughing during hospitalisation and are prone to wheezing and small airway disease on the HRCT. Family and personal history of asthma, atopy, severe infection, and Adv infection were independent factors associated with the development of small airway disease on the chest HRCT scan.

PU-0681

hsa_circ_0026782 对肺腺癌细胞增殖、迁移及凋亡的 作用的研究

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探讨环状 RNA hsa_circ_0026782 是否在肺腺癌中通过 靶向调控 CMTM4 抑制肺腺癌的增值、迁移,促进细胞 凋亡

PU-0682

慢性阻塞性肺疾病临床呼吸指导及护理体会

张浠 武汉市中心医院

研究与分析慢性阻塞性肺疾病临床呼吸指导及护理效 果,以及为临床治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病提供科学依据。

PU-0683

全身淋巴结、肠道非结核分支杆菌感染 1 例

贺一峻、孟婕 中南大学湘雅三医院

收集非结核分支杆菌感染病例,总结临床诊治经验

PU-0684

肺功能检查配合困难相关性因素分析调查

刘全英、杨杰 贵州省人民医院

探讨在肺功能检查中,患者配合困难的原因,以利于提供针对性的护理干预,增加肺功能检查有效性。

探讨肺通气功能检查在教师这个行业的重要性

刘全英、钱佳北、李晏 贵州省人民医院

探讨应用简易肺功能仪【耶格】,在教师这个行业中肺 通气功能检查的重要性。

PU-0686

以反复胸腔积液为表现的肺腺癌 1 例

杨艳 昆明市第三人民医院

目的提高对肺癌的认识,减少误诊漏诊。

PU-0687

单纯性肺动脉瓣粘液瘤 1 例并文献复习

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3. 西安交通大学第二附属医院胸外科

探讨单纯肺动脉瓣粘液瘤临床特征及鉴别诊断。

PU-0688

一例大咯血合并小隐静脉血栓患者的护理体会

潘婷

苏州大学附属第二医院

本文报道了1例既往有矽肺、高血压、双下肢静脉曲张 及轻度二尖瓣关闭不全病史的患者,因大咯血收治我科, 在止血治疗期间,发生小隐静脉血栓,即下肢浅静脉血 栓。

PU-0689 鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎临床特点及诊治分析

郭锋、董利民、沈湘波、刘旭、李为洲、李小玲、陈素 婷、张祖华、欧阳志成、肖丹 萍乡市人民医院

探讨鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特点及早期诊治方法。

PU-0690

Application and research progress of histone deacetylase inhibitors (HDACi) in pulmonary fibrosis

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Object In order to clarify the role of histone deacetylase inhibitor (HDACi) in pulmonary fibrosis.

Methods we searched the database for relevant literatures on HDACi and pulmonary fibrosis, and summarized the latest literatures.

Results Epigenetic regulation, such as histone modification and DNA methylation, plays an increasingly important role in IPF. Through the regulation of histone modification, it can affect the occurrence and development of IPF. HDACs not only participate in the development of tumor, but also are proved to be related to the process of organ fibrosis. HDACi affects the development of protein function by changing the acetylation level of histone or non histone. At present, HDACi and gene transcription are mostly used in the treatment of skin lymphoma. Many studies have shown that there is a common signal pathway in the occurrence of tumor and lung fiber. Therefore, the role of HDACi in pulmonary fibrosis needs a new understanding.

HDACi suppresses HDACs function by concealing the catalytically active fragment of HDACs. Furthermore, it alters histone and non histone acetylation status to further prevent gene transcription and bring about cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, cell differentiation, autophagy, anti angiogenesis, and so on. Several studies have established that HDACs can severely reduce levels of tumor suppressor genes (TSGs). Alternately, HDACi can upregulate TSGs levels, delay tumor growth, and induce tumor cell death in vitro. Similar to nonpathological conditions, HDACi can inhibit the growth and cytotoxicity of tumor cells via acetylation modification of target proteins. In fact, scarcely acetylated histone proteins are correlated with development of numerous hematological tumors and malignant solid tumors. At present, HDACi has entered the clinical trial stage as a new class of anti-tumor drugs. It exerts significant inhibitory action on tumor proliferation and angiogenesis, and induces programmed cell death and cell differentiation of a variety of tumor cells, while having almost no effect on healthy cells. Its anti-tumor activity is especially promising due to its high efficiency and low toxicity .

TSA is the most common HDACi used in clinical settings and it inhibits Group I and II HDACs. It works by suppressing TGF - β 1-stimulated collagen I via reducing the levels of conversion factors. In mice, HDACi can prevent cardiac interstitial fibrosis induced by abnormal expression of HDAC2 related nucleoprotein. Other studies have discovered that deacetylation of the Fas protein gene promoter leads to the down-regulation of Fas proteins in the fibroblasts of IPF patients, whereas TSA up-regulates Fas gene expression and promotes cell apoptosis, induced by the Fas signaling pathway. Other reports have suggested that TSA enhances thymocyte differentiation antigen 1 (Thy-1) expression in pulmonary myofibroblasts and suppresses fibroblasts proliferation, thereby serving an anti fibrotic role. Recent studies discovered that excessive deacetylation of the cyclooxygenase gene promoter can reduce the expression of cyclooxygenase gene and aggravate pulmonary fibrosis, whilst vorinostat, an inhibitor of HDAC, can reduce the deacetylation state of cyclooxygenase, thus increasing expression of cyclooxygenase and producing prostaglandin E2 that serve an anti-fibrotic role.

Conclusion In conclusion, there are strong evidences that HDACis can suppress both tumor and fibrosis. Therefore, they hold great potential as therapeutics for

pulmonary fibrosis. However, its mechanism remains elusive. Hence, future investigations on the different types of HDACis and their role and mechanism in the suppression of pulmonary fibrosis are warranted.

PU-0691

A case report: squamous cell lung cancer mimicking lung abscess complicated by empyema after TTNA

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Object Introduction: Primary lung abscess and secondary lung abscess associated with malignancy particular squamous cell lung cancer can occasionally have similar clinical presentations, chest imaging and bronchoscopic findings.Here, we report a case of squamous cell lung cancer presenting as a lung abscess complicated with empyema due to transthoracic needle aspiration(TTNA).

Patient concerns: A 61-year-old male presented to our outpatient clinic with chief complaints of four months of progressive cough developing into recurrent syncope. Radiological examinations were suggestive of a highdensity mass located in the right lower lobe of the lung. An abscess was suspected, and treatment with piperacillin/tazobactam was initiated; the possibility of a malignant abscess remained.

Methods Diagnosis: Bronchoscopy and TTNA were performed, however, there was no cytological and histological evidence of carcinomatous abscess. A follow-up chest computer tomography(CT) scan showed an increase in the size of the lesion with pleural effusion. We then performed repeat TTNA and percutaneous tube placement under CT guidance. The patient was diagnosed with a squamous cell lung carcinoma complicated by empyema.

Results Interventions: After draining purulent fluid thoroughly, the patient received a video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS) lobectomy of the right lower lobe.

Outcomes: A subsequent pathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of a non-keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma with substantial necrosis and severe atypical hyperplasia of the bronchial squamous epithelium. The patient was discharged from the hospital on day 43 post-admission.

Conclusion Conclusion: Squamous cell lung carcinoma can present as a lung abscess and is likely localized to the left lower lobe. To harvest pathological specimens, repeat TTNA should be considered. This case underscores the care needed for complications of TTNA, especially empyema.

PU-0692

Clinical, Imaging and ROSE features in five cases of Chlamydia psittaci pneumonia

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Object To investigate the clinical, imaging, and corresponding rapid on-site cytological evaluation (ROSE) features of Chlamydia psittaci pneumonia to improve clinical understanding of the disease and provide information for rapid diagnosis.

Methods Clinical data for patients with C. psittaci pneumonia from June 2019 to January 2021 in the Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, General Hospital of Tianjin Medical University, were reviewed, and the clinical, imaging, and corresponding ROSE features of the patients were summarized.

Results Five cases were definitively diagnosed as C. psittaci pneumonia, including three males and two females. The age of onset was 60-85 years old. All patients had a definite history of contact with birds. The main symptoms of the disease were fever, no obvious respiratory symptoms, or dry cough only. Among the inflammatory indexes, C-reactive protein was increased in most patients. Most cases were complicated with abnormal coagulation function, obvious ferritin increase, abnormal immune indexes,

and abnormal tumor markers. Two patients were weakly positive for Legionella antibody, four cases were complicated with respiratory failure, two were complicated with heart failure, and five had liver function damage. Imaging manifestations included consolidation of one lung or one lobe near the pleura with solid density and peripheral exudation shadows, in which obvious bronchial inflation sign could be seen, reaching the far end of the consolidation. All patients were diagnosed with community-acquired pneumonia on admission. The initial empirical anti-infection were ineffective. treatments Finally, fiberoptic bronchoscopy was performed, and ROSE revealed numerous infiltrating foam macrophages. myofibroblasts, fibroblasts, and lymphocytes, which showed clear pneumonia-like pathological changes. The patients were diagnosed as having C. psittaci infection by metagenomic next-generation sequencing of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid; they were given tetracycline drugs (doxycycline or minocycline) combined with hormone therapy, and the prognosis was good.

Conclusion C. psittaci pneumonia is a rare clinical disease, and its imaging features are easily confused with Legionella pneumonia or adenovirus pneumonia. Therefore, by understanding the clinical characteristics of the disease, accurate differential diagnosis can be made in time to prevent delayed treatment.

PU-0693

肺癌患者合并下肢深静脉血栓的预防及护理进展

潘婷 苏州大学附属第二医院

下肢深静脉血栓与肿瘤的关系非常密切,临床上约有 1/4 的肺癌病人合并有下肢深静脉血栓的发生,基于国 内外对深静脉血栓预防护理的研究成果,本文主要归纳 了在肺癌患者研究中的关键问题,概述了肺癌患者下肢 深静脉血栓形成的病因,发病机制和风险评估。以及如 何预防及护理,以便降低下肢深静脉血栓的发生率,提 高肺癌患者的预后。

两种常用祛痰药对稳定期慢阻肺患者的临床疗效对比 研究

侯天芳、陈乾华 中国医科大学航空总医院

探讨两种祛痰药物对稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD) 患者的临床疗效对比研究。

PU-0695

肺功能舒张试验对慢性阻塞性肺疾病早期诊断的意义

邓伟先 厦门市第二医院

分析第1秒用力呼气容积占预计值百分比(FEV1%pred) 大于等于70%同时 FEV1/FVC 小于70%的患者的肺功 能,探讨肺功能舒张试验对慢性阻塞性肺疾病早期诊断 的价值。

PU-0696

HIF-1α/BNIP3 通路对类中性粒细胞自噬、调亡的影响

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- 4. 湖南省老年医学研究所呼吸疾病研究所

在细胞水平上探索 HIF-1α/BNIP3 通路对类中性粒细胞 自噬、凋亡的影响,为中性粒细胞性哮喘发病机制的研究 提供理论依据。

PU-0697

老年起病类风湿相关间质性肺炎的血清学及 HRCT 特点分析

敖翔¹、黄源义¹、何丽²

 1. 长江大学附属荆州医院 荆州市中心医院放射科
 2. 长江大学附属荆州医院 荆州市中心医院呼吸与危重 症医学科

分析老年起病类风湿关节炎(EORA)的患者的血清学及 HRCT 的特点。

PU-0698

重症哮喘合并格林一巴利综合征 1 例

李广生、李月川、李冠华 天津市胸科医院

支气管哮喘和急性炎症性脱髓鞘性多发神经病(格林一 巴利综合征:Guillain-Barre Snydrome,GBS)的发生均 与机体免疫机制有关,细胞免疫和体液免疫在其发生发 展中发挥了重要作用。但两种疾病同时发生比较罕见, 尤其是在机械通气患者中,我们将收治的1例此类患者 的诊疗过程报告如下,以增强临床医生对该病的认识 和理解。

PU-0699

1 例支气管舒张试验阴性哮喘病例分析

李雅文、李昕 宁夏医科大学总医院

探讨肺功能严重降低, 且疑似哮喘患者, 支气管舒张试 验阴性, 该如何处理。

Clinical features and nasal inflammation in asthma and allergic rhinitis

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Object Asthma and allergic rhinitis (AR) are widely considered to be the most common chronic inflammatory disorders. Although many studies have reported association between asthma and AR, it is not clear whether nasal inflammation is presented in patients with asthma. Additionally, whether the association holds at nasal inflammation in asthma and AR remains unexplored. This study was performed to investigate the clinical features, disease severity, and upper airway inflammation among patients with asthma, AR, and asthma comorbid AR.

Methods Patients were divided into three groups: isolated AR (n = 22), isolated asthma (n = 23), asthma comorbid AR (n = 22). Asthma was diagnosed based on Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) guidelines. The definition of AR and asthma comorbid AR was confirmed following the Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma (ARIA) guideline. Demographic data, symptoms, pulmonary function, and nasal lavage fluid were obtained from all subjects. Asthma Control Questionnaire (ACQ) and Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (AQLQ) were assessed for patients with asthma and patients with asthma comorbid AR, respectively. IL-4, IL - 5, and IL-13, IL - 17, IL-25, IL -33, and S100 proteins were measured in the nasal lavage fluid with ELISA. Statistical analysis was conducted with GraphPad Prism 8 and SPSS 21.0.

Results No statistically difference was observed with regards to gender, age, smoking status, body mass index (BMI), and atopic history among patients with asthma, AR, and asthma comorbid AR. Compared with those with isolated asthma, patients with asthma comorbid AR showed a decreased total AQLQ score (6.11 \pm 0.47 vs. 6.45 \pm 0.35; p = 0.007), and a diminished physical activity score (5.76 \pm 0.61 vs. 6.35 \pm 0.54; p = 0.001;), suggesting a lower quality of life

and more severe physical limitations in patients with asthma comorbid AR. There was no significant difference in ACQ score between patients with isolated asthma and asthma comorbid AR (p = 0.901).

Pulmonary function was performed in all subjects. Compared with patients with isolated AR, patients with isolated asthma and asthma comorbid AR had significant lower values of predicted FEV1 (p < 0.001), FEV1/FVC ratio (p < 0.001), and MMEF75/25 (p <0.001). However, no significant difference was found in pulmonary function between patients with isolated asthma and asthma comorbid AR, including predicted FEV1, FEV1/FVC ratio, PEF, and MMEF75/25. Additionally, no significant differences in the levels of IL-4 (p = 0.116), IL-25 (p = 0.235), and S100A12 (p = 0.392) was observed in nasal lavage fluid among three groups. However, very low levels of IL-5, IL-17, IL-13, IL-33, S100A8, and S100A9 were detected in nasal lavage fluid in all three groups. In addition, strong positive correlations were observed between the levels of IL-4 and IL-25 in nasal lavage fluid (r = 0.838, p < 0.0001).

Conclusion In summary, patients with asthma, AR, and asthma comorbid AR shared a similar degree of Th2-type inflammation in the nasal lavage fluid. These findings supported the concept of "one airway, one disease". However, patients with asthma comorbid AR showed a lower quality of life than those of isolated asthma, which would be of great help for clinicians to pay attention to improve quality of life in asthma comorbid AR patients.

PU-0701

支气管哮喘患者血清 IL-25、IL-33 及嗜酸细胞趋化因子 与气道炎性反应的相关性研究

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新疆医科大学第七附属医院

探究血清白细胞介素-25 (IL-25)、白细胞介素-33 (IL-33)和嗜酸细胞趋化因子(Eotaxin)与支气管哮喘(BA) 患者气道炎性反应的相关性。

LCA CD56 CgA 在肺小细胞癌活检标本的意义

张帆 内蒙古自治区人民医院

探讨 LCA、CD56、CgA 在肺小细胞癌活检标本中的应用及意义。

PU-0703

肺癌骨转移伴疼痛患者的护理研究进展

沈宇岚 上海市肺科医院 (上海市职业病防治院)

疼痛是恶性肿瘤尤其是骨转移病人最常见的症状,给患 者带来极大身心压力,影响着患者的治疗积极性,疼痛 也逐渐成为第五大生命体征越来越受到重视。因此,对 肺癌骨转移疼痛患者进行有效的护理干预,改善患者由 疾病带来的痛苦,提高患者的生活质量显得尤为重要。

PU-0704

特发性肺纤维化合并感染的发病机制及治疗的研究进 展

姬宁、张纳新、高亮 天津市第三中心医院

特发性肺纤维化(idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IPF)是 一种病因未明的慢性进展性纤维化肺疾病,其中位生存 期短且预后差。 PU-0705 一种肺血管基因敲减动物模型的构建

孙得胜、刘虹延、欧阳瑶 遵义医科大学附属医院

探讨经大鼠的气道注入 AAV1-KLF4-shRNA 能否有效构建肺血管基因敲减动物模型。

PU-0706

个性化护理模式对无创呼吸机治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病 合并重症呼吸衰竭患者的临床效果

王艳丽 山西医科大学第六医院

探讨介入个性化护理模式在无创呼吸机治疗慢性阻塞 性肺疾病合并重症呼吸衰竭患者的临床效果。

PU-0707

IL-17 对大鼠气道平滑肌细胞增殖的影响

刘文静、李元芹、陈碧 徐州医科大学附属医院

探讨 IL-17 对气道平滑肌细胞(ASMCs)增殖的影响及其可能的信号机制。

PU-0708

巨噬细胞极化在缺氧性肺动脉高压中的作用探讨

孙得胜、刘虹延、欧阳瑶 遵义医科大学附属医院

观察缺氧性肺动脉高压大鼠肺组织中 CD68、Arg1 的表达变化,初步探讨缺氧性肺动脉高压与巨噬细胞极化的关系。

RICU 重症患者肠内营养合并胃潴留的相关因素及干预策略研究进展

陈余锋 厦门大学附属第一医院

探讨呼吸重症患者肠内营养合并胃潴留的相关因素及 干预策略。

PU-0710

A quantitative study based on computer aided detected system and discussion on the predictive value of thrombus burden for risk stratification of acute pulmonary embolism

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Object Based on a new method of measuring thrombus burden of acute pulmonary embolism (APE) by computer aided detected (CAD). We sought to evaluate the predictive value of thrombus burden on APE risk stratification and prognosis.

Methods We conducted a retrospective review of 276 PE patients from Beijing Hospital during January 2016 to January 2019. Two independent radiologists reviewed the computer detection system and quantified CTPA using occlusion index by CAD. The correlation between thrombus burden and APE risk stratification, prognosis and biomarkers was analyzed. Results Of 276 patients, 54 cases in the high-risk group and 222 cases in the low-risk group. Cardiac insufficiency, pulmonary hypertension, simplified pulmonary embolism severity index (sPESI) were differed between high-risk group and low-risk group. The level of oxygenation index in high-risk group was lower than that in low-risk group (t=3.136, P < 0.05). NT-pro-BNP and right atrium/left atrium (RA/LA) atrial transverse diameter ratio were higher than those in low-risk group (t=4.722, P < 0.05; t=2.033, P < 0.05). Thrombus burden in high-risk group is significantly higher than that in low-risk group (t=3.901, P < 0.05).

Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that pulmonary heart disease (OR=8.499, 95% CI:1.384-52.203), oxygenation index (OR=1.005, 95% CI:1.001-1.009) and thrombus burden > 12.5 (OR=2.339, 95% CI:1.107-4.944) were predictors of APE risk classification.

Conclusion Thrombus burden has certain correlation with clinical parameters and biomarkers, which can provide objective basis for clinic and can be used to predict severity of pulmonary embolism patients.

PU-0711

对比两种体外测量方法与危重症患者误吸相关性研究

刘敏 内蒙古自治区人民医院

目的基于鼻胃管末端结构的改变,对比两种体外测量方法与危重症患者误吸相关性,探索一种可以适用于临床结构各异的鼻胃管的体外测量的方法。

PU-0712

信息系统支持下"五分钟复查法"提高 RICU 交接班质量 的研究

陈余锋、林亚彬 厦门大学附属第一医院

科学的护理交接班是保证护理工作连续性、整体性、安 全性的重要环节,对提高护理质量、减少护理缺陷、确 保护理安全有重要的意义。

PU-0713

PCCM 护士的专业与守业

陈余锋 厦门大学附属第一医院

内容一 具体内容详见附件

最熟悉的陌生人——记照顾一位渐冻症患者,该患者为 气管切开患者,有创呼吸机辅助呼吸。

支气管动脉 CTA 在肺癌介入治疗前应用的价值分析

雍雅智 厦门医学院附属第二医院

分析应用 64 层 CT 血管造影(CTA)可了解支气管动脉(BA)的成像解剖学特征,从而为通过支气管动脉(BA)进行介入治疗提供有价值的参考。

PU-0715

衣原体感染后机化性肺炎一例

张金棒 天津医科大学总医院

提高对衣原体感染后机化性肺炎临床、影像及病理特点的认识。

PU-0716

肺腺癌组织 PD-1、 PD-L1 表达水平 与化疗后效果相关 性分析

钗丽干 内蒙古自治区人民医院病理科

探讨肺腺癌组织程序性细胞死亡蛋白-1(PD-1)及其配体(PD-L1)表达水平与肺腺癌放化疗后效果相关性分析

PU-0717

Persisting Cardiopulmonary Damage and Psychological Outcomes of Patients with COVID-19 Six Months after Hospital Discharge

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Object Some studies have shown that patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) still have sequelae after discharge. However, little is known about the long-term physical and psychological sequelae of patients.

Methods Patients with COVID-19 were followed up for 6 months. The psychological and physical status of patients was evaluated by DASS-21 questionnaire, medical history, laboratory examination, thoracic computed tomography (CT), and echocardiography.

Results 55 patients with COVID-19 were enrolled, and 11 (20%) patients still presented symptoms. The mean cell counts (cells/ul) of CD3+ cells, CD4+ and CD8+ T, B lymphocytes and NK cells elevated after 6-month discharge. In 36 patients treated with antiviral therapy, the proportion of ground-glass opacities decreased from 94% to 36% (P<0.001), consolidation from 56% to 11% (P<0.001), left ventricular diastolic dysfunction from 33% to 14% (P=0.016), while no significant statistical reduction in proportion of consolidation and left ventricular diastolic dysfunction was observed in patients without antiviral therapy (P>0.05). Among severe/critical patients, we found no statistically significant reduction in the proportion of ground-glass opacities, consolidation, and left ventricular diastolic dysfunction 6 months after discharge (P=0.250, P=0.500, P=0.063, respectively). Depression was observed in 6 (11.3%) participants, stress in 4 (7.5%), anxiety in 8 (15.1%), and among them 3 (5.7%) showed extremely severe anxiety.

Conclusion After 6-month discharge, the persisting cardiopulmonary damage was observed in recovery patients with COVID-19, especially in severe patients. Antiviral therapy may contribute to the recovery of

cardiopulmonary function. At the same time, the psychological implications should not be ignored.

PU-0718 探秘"双肺弥漫性钙化"

戴枥湾、陈玥龙、黎友伦、郭述良 重庆医科大学附属第一医院

患者殷某,男,58岁,因"反复咳嗽11年,喘累6月,加重10天"入院。11年前患者即出现反复咳嗽,伴间断咳痰,偶有饮水呛咳。1年前曾咳胃内容物,未予重视。 6月前,受凉后出现咳嗽症状加重伴喘累,上坡或平路快走既感喘累明显,外院行胸部ct提示:右肺中叶及双肺下叶考虑感染性病变伴肺内弥漫高密度影;双肺下叶部分支气管扩张;纵膈淋巴结肿大。10天前出现上述情况加重伴发热,体温最高38.4°C,为进一步就诊入我院。既往史:12年前曾因鼻咽癌行手术及放化疗。

PU-0719 ICOS 信号在 COPD 疾病进展中的作用及机制初探

李丹阳、熊先智 华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院

通过分析 ICOS+CD4+T 细胞和 ICOS+CD4+ Tregs 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者中的表型特征,探究诱导性共刺激分子(ICOS)介导的信号在 COPD 疾病进展中的作用。

PU-0720

社区营养与健康管理在 323 慢病防治中的应用

胡晓岚 湖北省黄石市中心医院

为配合贯彻落实省政府办公厅《湖北省影响群众健康突 出问题"323"攻坚行动方案》,将群众健康影响因素的管 理向前端延伸,开展"医卫融合"慢病规范管理工作,本 课题旨在通过社区营养与健康管理的落地实施,实现指 南规范的落地实施,真正发挥社区营养与健康管理健康 最后一公里的效应。

PU-0721 鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特征分析

曾金洁、张纳新 天津市第三中心医院

分析鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特征

PU-0722

Risk stratification of Lung Function by Lower Limit of Normal of FEV1/FVC for Long-term Survival Following Esophagectomy for Esophageal Cancer

Ke Lang, Tingting Wei, Xiaocen Wang, Yansha Song, Dong Yang, Yuanlin Song Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Object Pre-existing pulmonary disease may affect treatment choices and survival of patients underwent esophagectomy for the curative treatment of esophageal cancer. However, data on the prognostic function value of pulmonary tests (PFTs) in esophageal cancer patients' outcome, at the time of initial assessment of newly diagnosed patients, are scarce. Here we investigated the impact of airway obstruction defined by the lower limit of normal (LLN) of forced expiration volume in 1s (FEV1)/forced vital capacity (FVC) on postoperative complications and the long-term outcome patients of following esophagectomy.

Methods 821 Chinese patients receiving a radical esophagectomy for esophageal cancer in Zhongshan Hospitals between June 2012 and December 2015, were enrolled in the study. The criterion for the lower limit of the normal range was defined as a post-bronchodilator FEV1 /FVC of less than the fifth percentile in Chinese aged 4 to 80 years. Subjects were assigned to the obstruction group if the FEV1/FVC ratio was below 0.70 and below the LLN. If

the FEV1/FVC ratio, was below 0.70 but above the LLN, or if the FEV1/FVC was above 0.70 but below the LLN, subjects were assigned to the in-between group. Subjects that fit neither criteria were assigned to the normol group.

Results During the study period, 821 patients underwent esophagectomy for Esophageal cancer. The criterion of LLN classified 130 patients with an FEV1/FVC ratio below 0.70 into either the in-between group (28 cases) or the obstruction group (102 cases). Overall survival rate at 3 years was 75.98%, 64.29%, and 58.82% in normal, in-between, and obstruction groups, respectively (P<0.001). Multivariate analyses found that airway obstruction defined by LLN of FEV1/FVC ration was an independent risk factor for 3-year overall survival (P=0.002,HR=1.74(1.23-2.45)) and progression-free survival (p=0.022, HR=1.45(1.06-2.00)). The anastomotic leaks rates were significantly higher with airway obstruction group compared with normal and in-between groups(27.5% vs. 15.0% vs. 2.6%; P< 0.001).

Conclusion Preoperative FEV1/FVC affects longterm OS and PFS following esophagectomy for esophageal cancer independently. LLN assessment of the FEV1/FVC ratio might provide more accurate risk stratification in airway obstruction patients undergoing thoracic surgery for the curative treatment of esophageal cancer.

PU-0723

结缔组织病合并呼吸衰竭 25 例病因及预后分析

王艳红、张敬聪、巴俊慧、罗进梅、吴本权中山大学附属第三医院

目的 分析双肺多发病变导致呼吸衰竭为主要表现的结 缔组织病患者的临床特点,据其肺部病变的影像学特征, 结合临床表现,分析导致肺部病变的原因,同时评估疗 效及预后。

PU-0724 原发性肺隐球菌病 10 例临床分析

张小玲、杨慧 厦门医学院附属第二医院

分析 10 例原发性肺隐球菌病患者的临床特点,提高对肺 隐球菌病的临床诊疗水平,减少延诊,误诊。

PU-0725

生活环境暴露对支气管哮喘的影响

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广东省健康管理学会基层医疗及健康教育专业委员会

支气管哮喘(Bronchial Asthma)简称哮喘,是一种以慢 性气道炎症为特征的异质性疾病,临床表现为反复发作 的喘息、气急、胸闷或咳嗽等症状。近年来,随着社会 的发展,人们生活环境和习惯的改变,哮喘的患病率和 死亡率在全球范围内呈逐年上升趋势,给个人和社会带 来了巨大的负担,尽管目前许多防治哮喘发生的研究已 经取得了较大的进步,但哮喘发病的趋势仍未得到有效 的控制。现有研究表明哮喘发病的主要原因由遗传因素 或环境因素以及其共同作用而引起,除了遗传因素之外, 环境因素被认为是哮喘患病率升高的重要原因。本文就 生活环境暴露与哮喘间关系的研究进行综述,以期为哮 喘的预防和控制提供一定的参考依据。

PU-0726

全身麻醉下经喉罩电子支气管镜冷冻肺活检在弥漫性 肺疾病诊断中的应用

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探讨全身麻醉下支气管冷冻肺活检(TBCB)对弥漫性肺疾病(DLD)病因诊断的有效性和安全性。

注射用哌拉西林钠/他唑巴坦钠致药物热、中性粒细胞减 少、皮疹及肝功能异常 1 例

何方凯、吴峰妹、赵晓艳、李勇铭、李红 昆山市中医医院

总结 1 例注射用哌拉西林钠/他唑巴坦钠引起的药物热、 中性粒细胞减少、皮疹及肝功能异常不良反应的临床诊 治过程,提高临床医师的安全用药及药物治疗水平。

PU-0728

THE GENETIC BASIS FOR THE INHIBITED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBESITY AND LUNG SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

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Object Obesity is a medical condition in which excess fat in the body accumulates to the point that it may negatively affect health. It is increasingly regarded as a strong impact factor of several cancers, including the thyroid, esophagus, ovaries, colon, kidneys, endometrium, and gallbladder. To date, the relationship between obesity and the incidence of lung cancer remains inconclusive. In this study, we investigated the association between LSCC and obesity at the genetic level with the purpose of gaining a better understanding of the possible connection between obesity on LSCC.

Methods Obesity-gene and LSCC-gene relation data were acquired from Pathway Studio ResNet database (www.pathwaystudio.com). Each of these genes was previously implicated to be a biomarker or regulator with positive or negative polarity to obesity or LSCC. Then, a functional network analysis was conducted to explore common genes to construct obesity-driven LSCC pathologic pathways, including a diagnostic pathway and a prognostic pathway. After that, a gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) was used to test the functional profile of the genes involved in the obesity-

driven pathways. Finally, a protein-protein interaction (PPI) network was constructed to test the protein interactions that are available for study. All the results were presented within the main text and supplementary material, including obesity-genes, LSCC-genes, references supporting each of the relationships within the obesity-driven LSCC network, and enriched pathways from GSEA.

Results The large-scale literature data mining results showed that 396 genes were associated with LSCC, and 1462 genes were associated with obesity. Genes linked to LSCC and obesity present significant overlap (111 genes, right-tail Fisher's Exact test pvalue=4.72e-50). Network analysis revealed one obesity-driven diagnostic pathway for LSCC that included 25 genes. Among these 25 genes, obesity coregulated 17 genes with LSCC (HMGA2, CTNNB1, SPARC, PLPP2, ANGPT1, SHH, FBXW7, CDH1, CST3, MIR223, MAPK1, MIR221, TIMP1, CRP, LCN2, WNT5A, SRD5A1), and counter-regulated 8 LSCCtarget genes (CASP3, MIR21, PRKCI, EGFR, AHR, TP53, KDM1A, and ID1). A prognostic pathway was also uncovered, which included 5 LSCC regulators. Specifically, obesity activated 3 LSCC promoters (TNF, ACE, and SPARC) and 2 LSCC inhibitors (MIR486-1 and MIR375). The 26 out of 29 genes within the two obesity-driven pathways were significantly enriched with 43 Gene Ontology (GO) terms (FDR corrected pvalue<2.6e-05). The top 10 enriched GO terms (pvalue<3.30e-07) included rhythmic process, response to estradiol, reproductive structure development, response to a toxic substance, regulation of stem cell proliferation, response to wounding, regulation of endothelial cell migration, wound healing, lung development, and positive regulation of cellular protein localization. These pathways have been implicated with both obesity and LSCC. The pathway-base PPI analysis showed that most of these 26 genes were linked to each other and co-functioning within multiple common pathways.

Conclusion Our results suggested that obesity and LSCC may present complex connections at the genetic level. More negative than positive roles of obesity have been indicated for both the pathological development

and prognosis of LSCC. Our results might add new insights into the understanding of the roles of obesity in LSCC, which guarantee further study of the relationship between obesity and LSCC.

PU-0729

Predictive value of serum NSE and plasma D-dimer levels in advanced small cell lung cancer patients

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Object SCLC is a cancer with a short survival period. Therefore, it is extremely important to quickly assess the chemotherapy efficacy in SCLC patients and adjust their chemotherapy regimen in time. According to previous studies, the increase in plasma D-dimer or serum neuron-specific enolase (NSE) levels is related to tumor progression, decreased overall survival (OS) rate and poor prognosis. This study aimed to investigate the association between plasma D-dimer and serum NSE levels and clinical features, besides to evaluate the plasma D-dimer prognostic value in SCLC patients. The results of this study can help predict the SCLC progression and improve chemotherapy treatment outcomes.

Methods Peripheral blood samples from advanced SCLC patients undergoing chemotherapy from 2013 to 2019 were collected for the detection of D-dimer and NSE levels. Survival curves were obtained by Kaplan–Meier method and Cox proportional hazard model was employed for performing multivariate analysis.

Results Patients were separated into two groups based on the plasma D-dimer level prior to treatment: D-dimer≤0.55mg/L (D1) and D-dimer>0.55mg/L (D2). The brain, bone, lymph nodes and adrenal glands were more common in the patients in our study. There were 6 (35.3%) patients with lymph node metastasis in the D1 group whereas in the D2 group were mainly observed bone (34.0%) and brain (22.6%) metastases (P<0.05). Considering as elevated a NSE level before treatment, greater than 13.0 ng/ml, 8 and 45 patients in D1 and D2 groups presented an elevated NSE level, respectively (P<0.05). Regarding gender and tumor staging, no statistical difference was observed between the two groups (P>0.05) and in relation to age, there were 5 and 32 patients \geq 63 years old in the D1 and D2 groups, respectively (P<0.05).

The result was represented by M (P25, P75) and the relationship between the clinical rate and the ΔD (Dbef-Daft) was P<0.05. The median of ΔD in the PR, SD and PD groups were 0.21, 0.13 and -0.20 mg/L, respectively.

The median of serum NSE level decrease ΔN (Nbef-Naft) in the PR, SD and PD groups were 3.55, 2.39 and -5.31 ng/ml, respectively. The relationship between the clinical rate and the ΔN was P<0.05.

All patients were followed up for the OS rate calculation. The main results obtained were: i) there was no significant difference in OS regarding to age and gender; ii) the survival period of patients with tumor stage III was longer than those with stage IV; iii) the survival period of patients with low D-dimer level before treatment was longer than those with high level; iv) patients with normal NSE level before treatment had a longer survival time than those with an elevated NSE level; and v) the survival time of patients with brain metastases was lower than those with metastases from other sites .

According to the results of single factor analysis, the COX regression model was employed to execute the survival multivariate analysis. The results suggested that high levels of D-dimer and NSE before treatment, tumor stage IV and brain metastasis are independent prognostic factors for advanced SCLC patients .

Conclusion Plasma D-dimer and serum NSE levels before the treatment are independently related to the curative effect and overall survival in advanced SCLC patients .

216 例肺原位腺癌和微浸润腺癌的临床特征分析

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研究肺原位腺癌(adenocarcinoma in situ, AIS)和微 浸润腺癌(minimally invasive adenocarcinoma, MIA) 的临床特征,提高早期肺癌的诊断水平。

PU-0731

Aniotinib as a post-third-line therapy for the treatment of advanced nonsmall cell lung cancer

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Object There is no standard treatment strategy for the third-line and above treatment of advanced lung cancer. This study aimed to investigate the effects of anlotinib in patients diagnosed with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

Methods Data was collected from a group of advanced lung cancer patients who received anlotinib as a third-line or post third-line treatment between the years 2017 and 2019.. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to calculate the progression-free survival (PFS) of these lung cancer patients treated with anlotinib. Univariate analysis was performed using the log-rank test. Forest plot was used for sub-group analysis.

Results The median age of the 44 enrolled patients was 66 years (35-86). Male patients accounted for the majority (32/44, 73%). Using the ECOG performance status, there were 35 patients with \geq 2 points (31/44, 70%). Using pathological classification, 30 patients had adenocarcinoma (30/44, 68%), 14 patients had

squamous cell carcinoma (14/44, 32%). There were 13 patients with epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene mutations (13/44, 30%). Anlotinib was used as a third-line treatment for 26 patients and was used as a fourth-line or beyond treatment in 18 patients. Before treatment with anlotinib, 21 patients were treated with anti-tumor angiogenesis drugs such as bevacizumab or recombinant human endostatin. A total of 7 patients were treated with immunotherapy.

The enrolled patients received anlotinib monotherapy at a dose of 12 mg per day. If toxicity intolerance was observed, the dose was reduced to 10 mg per day and the short-term efficacy was evaluated using the international standard RECIST criteria. There were 0 CR patients, 2 PR patients, 37 SD patients and 5 PD patients. Median PFS and OS were 4.0 and 8.5 months, respectively. The objective response rate (ORR) was 5% and the disease control rate (DCR) was 89%.

Using univariate analysis, a detailed PFS and OS correlation analysis was conducted from patient characteristics including gender, age, pathological type, ECOG PS, genetic testing status, whether it was third-line or multi-line treatment and whether or not anti-tumor angiogenesis drugs or immunotherapy were used. Based on this analysis, the median PFS (mPFS) and median OS (mOS) of male patients were greater than female patients, the mPFS and mOS of patients with PS 0-1 points were greater than 2-3. For patients with EGFR genetic mutations, the mPFS was greater than wild-type patients and the mOS of patients without mutations was longer. The mOS of patients treated with anIotinib as a third-line treatment was significantly greater than that as receiving fourth-line and beyond (P<0.05).

The mPFS for all patients was 4.0 months (95% Cl 2.92–5.08). For all patients, the mOS was 8.5 months. All enrolled patients underwent toxicity assessment and no treatment-related deaths were identified. The main adverse reactions were fatigue, anorexia, handfoot syndrome, hypertension, bone marrow suppression, abnormal liver function and diarrhea. Among these cases, there were 6 cases (14%) of adverse reactions above grades 3, 1 cases of anorexia

(2%), 1 case of hand-foot syndrome (2%), 2 cases of hypertension (5%) and 2 cases of fatigue (5%). All adverse effects were effectively controlled with symptomatic treatment or adjusted drug dosage.

Conclusion Anlotinib demonstrated promising efficacy. It was also well tolerated and showed controlled toxicity in NSCLC patients.

PU-0732

鹦鹉热衣原体重症肺炎临床诊治 1 例

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回顾曾救治1例鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎诊治过程及所悟。

PU-0733

孤立性肺髓系肉瘤一例

郭亚涛、张素平、李丽、边志磊、倪然、万鼎铭 郑州大学第一附属医院

髓系肉瘤是由未成熟的髓系原始细胞在骨髓以外的器 官和组织浸润而形成的局限性恶性肿瘤。作为一个独立 发生的髓系肉瘤,无急性髓系白血病、骨髓增生异常综 合征或其他骨髓增殖性疾病病史,诊断时也无骨髓受累 的证据,称为孤立性髓系肉瘤。本研究目的为探讨孤立 性肺髓系肉瘤的临床特征。

PU-0734

3 型固有淋巴细胞在中性粒细胞性哮喘中的作用及激素 抵抗研究

刘婷、杨丹、刘春涛 四川大学华西医院

探索 ILC2 和 ILC3 是否分别主要参与嗜酸粒细胞和中 性粒细胞性哮喘发病过程,以及中性粒细胞性哮喘激素 抵抗的可能机制。

PU-0735

Diagnostic value of metagenomic next-generation sequencing in non-HIV infected patients with Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia: a retrospective study

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Object To evaluate the diagnostic value of metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) in non-HIV infected patients with Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PCP).

Methods We conducted a retrospective study. A total of 60 non-HIV infected PCP patients and 134 patients diagnosed with non-PCP pneumonia were included. Pneumocystis jirovecii and other co-pathogens identified by mNGS in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and/or blood samples were summarized. We compared the diagnostic performance of mNGS in PCP with conventional methods, including Gomori methenamine silver staining and serum (1,3)- β -D-glucan. Modifications of antimicrobial treatment for PCP patients after the report of mNGS results were also reviewed.

Results mNGS reached a sensitivity of 100% in diagnosing PCP, which was remarkably higher than Gomori methenamine silver staining (25.0%) and serum (1,3)-β-D-glucan (67.4%). The specificity of mNGS (96.3%) significantly surpassed serum (1,3)-β-D-glucan (81.4%). Simultaneous mNGS of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and blood samples in 21 PCP patients showed a concordance rate of 100% in detecting Pneumocystis jirovecii. Besides, mNGS showed a good performance in identifying copathogens of PCP patients. Initial antimicrobial treatment was modified in 71.7% of PCP patients after the report of mNGS results.

Conclusion mNGS is a powerful tool with good performance for the diagnosis of PCP and the detection of co-pathogens. mNGS of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and/or blood samples is suggested in patients with presumptive diagnosis of PCP. Blood

samples can be a good alternative of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid for mNGS when bronchoscopic examination is not feasible.

PU-0736

线粒体自噬与慢性阻塞性肺疾病的研究进展

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 作为全球第三大死亡原因, 是以持续性气流受限为特征。COPD 通常是由暴露于有 害气体或颗粒引起的,目前认为香烟烟雾是主要危险因 素,但其发病机理的细胞和分子机制尚未完全阐明,蛋 白酶-抗蛋白酶失衡,氧化应激和异常炎症反应等都是 COPD 可能的发病机制。自噬也参与 COPD 的而线粒 体自噬是自噬的一种,也参与 COPD 的发生发展

PU-0737

内科胸腔镜诊断罕见的干燥综合征继发淋巴细胞性间 质性肺炎一例

廖槐、戚培清、谢灿茂 中山大学附属第一医院

通过内科胸腔镜确诊一例干燥综合征(sjogren syndrome, SS)继发淋巴细胞性间质性肺炎(lymphoid interstitial pneumonia, LIP), 探讨 LIP 的发病机制, 诊 断和治疗方法。

PU-0738

肺磨玻璃结节术前支气管镜检查的必要性:一例双原发 肺癌病例报道

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多原发性肺癌的患病率较低。先前的几项研究集中于多 原发性肺癌的临床特征和外科治疗。然而,由于胸部 CT 的普及、气管镜检查技术水平的发展,在临床实践 中经常地遇到多原发性肺癌。多原发性肺癌发现的时机 异常关键,肿瘤的分期对之后的诊疗方案的制定起着至 关重要的作用。

PU-0739

Inflammatory Cell Driven Endotypes on Evaluation of Acute Exacerbations in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: A Cross Sectional Investigation Study

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The COPD, like Object heterogeneity of phenotypes and endotypes, have been gradually obtained attention and exploration in recent years. COPD may be the internal triggered, namely endotype-driven, of acute exacerbations. However, endotyping biomarkers of AECOPD are far from being consensus, and biomarkers are less accessible to low income areas and primary clinicians. This study aims to assess a broad inflammatory cell types at whole blood cell levels for their ability in distinguishing AECOPD, thus enables high-resolution disease endotyping and may lead to precision treatment of the disease.

Methods A cross sectional investigation study was executed. Participants with AECOPD were recruited and assessed for demographics, exposure factors, history course, frequency of AEs over the previous year, current days of AEs, symptom scores, infection markers, arterial blood gas cardiac troponin and D-dimer at baseline. Patients were grouping to the neutrophilic, lymphocytic, eosinophilic, monoblastic and oligocytic type by the whole blood cell levels. The correlation assessment was analysed by logistic regression.

 Results
 256 patients with AECOPD were included.

 The
 mMRC
 (OR=1.721, P=0.044), PCT
 (OR=2.077×1011, P<0.001), PaCO2 (OR=1.083, Paco2)</td>

P=0.003) and DD (OR=3.384, P=0.014) were positively correlated with the neutrophilic AECOPD (n=65). The cTn (OR=0.001, P=0.001) was negatively correlated with the lymphocytic AECOPD (n=6). The biomass exposure (OR=41.689,

P=0.005) was positively while days of AEs (OR=0.879, P=0.024) and cTn (OR=2.374×10-9, P<0.001) were negatively correlated with the eosinophilic AECOPD (n=14). The CRP (OR=1.087, P=0.015) was positively while PCT (OR=1.033×10-151, P=0.028) and cTn (OR=3.770×10-4, P<0.001) were negatively correlated with the monoblastic AECOPD (n=31). The cTn (OR=2960970, P<0.001) was positively while mMRC (OR=0.598 P=0.019), PCT (OR=7.503×10-8, P<0.001), PaCO2 (OR=0.943, P=0.010) and DD (OR=0.206, P=0.014) were negatively correlated with the monoblastic AECOPD (n=140).

Conclusion The neutrophilic AECOPD patients might accompanied by more severe dyspnea and carbon dioxide retention and the early respiratory support would be needed. Exposure to biofuels might increase eosinophils compared with other exposure factors in AECOPD patients wanted inhaled glucocorticosteroids. The oligocyte type patients might be suffered to acute hypoxic myocardial injury.

PU-0740

COPD 合并慢性肺源性心脏病急性加重期内型与临床 特征的关联分析

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背景与目的:目前慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)内型研究已然成为热点问题,然而目前尚未存在公认的 COPD 内型分型标准。COPD 伴随的炎症反应所引起的多种继 发性疾病可能引起肺血管重塑导致肺动脉高压进而合 并慢性肺源性心脏病,目前尚未有关于 COPD 合并慢 性肺源性心脏病内型研究的相关报道。有研究将 COPD 内型分为细菌感染、病毒感染、嗜酸粒细胞增高及寡细 胞四型,同时有研究将 COPD 内型分为中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞、嗜酸粒细胞增高型及寡细胞四型,本文基于此内型,分析 COPD 合并慢性肺源性心脏病急性加重期内型与临床指标相关性。

PU-0741

COPD 合并慢性肺源性心脏病影像学表型与临床特征的关联分析

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COPD 的异质性日益受到关注, 慢性肺源性心脏病是 COPD 最常见的合并症, 青海高海拔低氧环境普遍合并 慢性肺源性心脏病, 然而合并慢性肺源性心脏病的表型 研究尚未见报道。本研究旨在评估 COPD 合并慢性肺 源性心脏病的胸部影像学表型与临床医学特征的相关 性。

PU-0742

青海高海拔地区 COPD 患者影像学表型与临床特征的 关联分析

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 的异质性日益得到重视, 基于胸部影像学的表型, 考虑到青海高海拔低氧环境下 COPD 患者的肺部结构改变更易进展成肺气肿乃至肺大疱, 然而肺功能检查可能漏诊 COPD, 故而更需要积极的探寻青海高海拔地区 COPD 患者不同影像学表型与临床特征的关联分析。

以血性胸腔积液为表现的二期梅毒一例并文献复习

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分析梅毒致血性胸腔积液的临床特征,提高医生对二期 梅毒的认识。

PU-0744

嗜肺军团菌感染与治疗相关研究进展

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中国医科大学附属盛京医院滑翔分院

嗜肺军团菌 (Legionella pneumophila) 是一种革兰氏阴 性短小球杆菌,具有细胞兼性寄生的特性,为军团杆菌 属的亚型之一, 广泛存在于河流、湖泊、温泉等自然水 环境以及空调、加湿器、喷泉等人工水体环境中[1]。环 境中的嗜肺军团菌病原菌经空气传播, 自呼吸道侵入导 致嗜肺军团菌感染,引起以发热和呼吸道症状为主的军 团菌病[1]。军团菌病在 1976 年美国费城召开的退伍军 人大会上首次暴发流行并因而得名[2], 我国也于 1989 年发生了3次,此后该病在全球共发生过50多次,近 些年在欧洲、美国、澳大利亚等国家和地区也均有流行 [3]。据报道,无论是散发的、流行性的、医院的还是群 体性的感染嗜肺军团菌,均是致命的,在免疫力低下的 病人中更是如此[4,5]。若嗜肺军团菌感染没有得到及时 和正确的治疗,其致死率可高达 50 %[6]。众所周知, 预防是降低各种疾病死亡率的重要手段。有学者呼吁通 过定期检查与检测中央空调系统冷却塔水的方式来预 防嗜肺军团菌感染[7], 2011 年香港卫生防护中心也通 过封闭嗜肺军团菌污染的大楼来减少嗜肺军团菌感染, 然而嗜肺军团菌广泛存在于环境中且人们具有自主活 动性,阻断空气传播也难以实现并且仅依靠环境控制也 难以达到理想的预防效果,因此有必要寻找预防感染的 有效措施。研究显示,免疫力低下的人群更易感染嗜肺 军团菌[4,5],因而提高人体免疫力可能有助于预防军团 菌病。众所周知,疫苗是提高人体免疫力的关键手段之 一,因此研发有效的军团菌病疫苗可能是预防嗜肺军团 菌感染的有效措施。

PU-0745

炎症因子与肺动脉高压的关系及相关研究进展

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该文将以炎症因子与肺动脉高压的关系及研究进展进 行综述,以期为肺动脉高压提供潜在的药物靶点和新的 治疗策略。

PU-0746

成功救治 1 例急性肺栓塞临床特点分析

张云勇 正安县人民医院

分析成功救治的 1 例急性肺栓塞患者临床症状、体征及 辅助检查,提高大家对该疾病的临床诊断意识。

PU-0747

Transcriptome analysis to identify potential biomarkers of lung squamous cell carcinoma

Yan Yin、jianwen qin、dongsheng shi、liang zhai、bin liu、guangxin liu tianjin chest hospital

Object Lung squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC) accounts for approximately 30% of the primary lung cancer. We attempt to recognize molecular markers related to disease progression by differential expression analysis of mRNA and miRNA, provide a reference for LSCC diagnosis and treatment.

Methods mRNA expression profiles of GSE31552, GSE67061, GSE84784, GSE84776 and miRNA expression profile of GSE74190 were downloaded from Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database. The differentially expressed analyses were used to analyze the differentially expressed genes (DEGs) and differentially expressed miRNAs (DEMs). Afterwards, the functional enrichment analysis was conducted for DEGs, and targets prediction for DEMs as well. Ultimately, the regulated network of DEGs and DEMs was constructed, some candidates were selected out. Results A total of 450, 1225, 297 and 330 DEGs were identified in GSE31552, GSE67061, GSE84784 and GSE84776 expression profiles, respectively, and 84 overlapped DEGs with consistent expressions were contained in these sets of DEGs. These overlaps were enriched in 72 gene ontology (GO) terms and 7 pathways. 78 DEMs were identified in GSE74190 expression profile, and 2627 miRNA-gene target pairs were screened out. The regulated networks were visualized, 43 genes interacted with each other to form a gene cluster. The validation through TCGA database proved 41 genes in the gene cluster, investigating the reliability and validity of those obtained candidates. Conclusion TOP2A, CHEK1, RACGAP1, hsa-miR-497-5p and hsa-miR-200c-3p might be potential

PU-0748

一例发热伴"上感"症状病例汇报-不典型病原体感染

刁鑫 西安医学院第一附属医院

biomarkers of LSCC.

一例反复抗感染治疗无效的感染病例治疗体会

PU-0749

无乳链球菌乳腺脓肿并肺脓肿及肋骨骨髓炎1例

张东梅 天津市宁河区医院

通过报告无乳链球菌乳腺脓肿合并肺脓肿及肋骨骨髓炎1例,加强对感染脓肿部位及时切开引流及获取病原学、合适抗菌药物治疗的认识。

PU-0750

我国肺功能检查患者依从性影响因素的文献分析及临 床思考

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了解我国患者拒绝肺功能检查的可能原因及研究进展, 为提高患者肺功能检查依从性策略的制定、研究的设计 提供线索和依据。

PU-0751

CXCR4 knockdown prevents inflammatory cytokine expression in macrophages by suppressing the activation of the MAPK and NF-κB signaling pathways

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Object Recent evidence has shown that C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 (CXCR4) plays a crucial role in acute lung injury (ALI). Macrophages are key factors in the pathogenesis of ALI. The aim of this study was to investigate the role of CXCR4 in macrophages after lipopolysaccharide (LPS) stimulation and confirm that CXCR4 knockdown can inhibit inflammatory cytokines by suppressing mitogenactivated protein kinase (MAPK) and nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) signaling pathway activation.

Methods In this study, we found that CXCR4 expression in lung tissue of ALI was significantly increased using immunofluorescence. We also found that the expression of CXCR4 in macrophages sorted from bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) of ALI was obviously upregulated through RT-qPCR. After CXCR4 knockdown using siRNA, we found that the expression of interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α) was obviously down regulated in macrophages. Additionally, the phosphorylation of p38,

Erk, and p65 was significantly decreased after CXCR4 knockdown through western blotting

Results Taken together, the present study suggests that CXCR4 knockdown may inhibit inflammatory cytokine expression in macrophages by suppressing MAPK and NF-κB signaling pathway activation. Therefore, CXCR4 knockdown may have potential clinical value in treating ALI.

Conclusion CXCR4, IL-6, TNF-α, Macrophage, MAPK, NF-κB

PU-0752

支气管活瓣治疗右肺中叶支气管扩张症导致的咯血一 例报道

徐平珍、徐卫华 浙江省立同德医院

报告支气管活瓣治疗右肺中叶支气管扩张症导致的咯 血一例

PU-0753

二代测序协助诊断 2 型糖尿病并肺毛霉菌病 1 例

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对糖尿病合并毛霉菌感染的流行病学、临床表现、诊断 及治疗进行总结和分析。

PU-0754

支气管肺泡灌洗液宏基因二代测序在免疫功能受损患 者肺部感染诊断中的应用

潘亦林、张鹏宇、张旻 上海市第一人民医院

宏基因组二代测序(mNGS)在检测感染方面似乎具有较大优势,但是,在支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中应用mNGS 诊断免疫功能受损患者下呼吸道感染的研究鲜有报道,本研究拟探讨此问题。

PU-0755

重度营养不良和迁延性肺部感染并自发性纵隔气肿、气 胸、气腹 1 例诊治反思

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- 广东省健康管理学会基层医疗及健康教育专业委员会

提高临床医生对此类病例的认识度和警惕性,做到发病前及早预防,发病后及时诊治,从而改善临床结局。

PU-0756

非小细胞肺癌中肿瘤微环境相关的预后分子筛选和预 测模型构建

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肺癌是全球范围内与癌症相关的死亡率的主要原因,而 肺腺癌 (LUAD) 是最常见的肺癌组织学类型。肿瘤微环 境 (TME) 是肿瘤局部浸润的免疫细胞、间质细胞及所 分泌的活性介质等,与肿瘤细胞共同构成的局部内环境。 越来越多的证据表明,TME 在肿瘤发生和发展中起着关 键作用。因此,我们致力于筛选出与 LUAD 预后相关的 TME 基因与建立 LUAD 预后模型。

PU-0757

抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体相关性血管炎 26 例临床分析

吕晓东 嘉兴市第一医院/嘉兴医学院附属第一医院

分析 ANCA 相关性小血管炎患者的临床特点

Pulmonary actinomycosis presented as recurred hemoptysis: one case report and literature review

Jie Gu、Tingting Zuo、Yanbin Chen The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University

Object To get better understanding of pulmonary actinomycosis.

Methods A retrospectively analysis of one case diagnosed in our hospital was performed.

Results A 76-year-old man was admitted to our hospital with complaints of recurred hemoptysis for one year. He was a heavy smoker with a history of COPD. On admission, the vital signs were T 38.6 °C, BP 145/75 mm Hg, heart rate 106 beats per minute, and respiratory rate 20 breaths per minute. Sputum cultures were negative for bacteria, fungi and mycobacteria. Contrast-enhanced CT revealed a mass that contain low-attenuation areas of necrosis and multiple small cavities with peripheral enhancement in left upper lobe. He was initially received voriconazole, but his condition did not improve, left upper lobectomy was performed. Postoperative pathological analysis revealed a definite diagnosis of pulmonary actinomycosis.

Conclusion Pulmonary actinomycosis is a rare bacterial infection, and often misdiagnosed.

PU-0759

Pneumomediastinum in Patients with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

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- 3. 香港亚洲心脏中心

Object Spontaneous pneumomediastinum is rare in clinical practice but occurs exceedingly common in patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome

(SARS) due to SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV), which is associated with poor outcomes. Little is known about the prevalence and outcomes of spontaneous pneumomediastinum in Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) due to SARS-CoV-2.

Methods This is an observational study based on a hospital-based registry involving a cohort of COVID-19 patients in Wuhan Asian Heart General Hospital.

Results Between January 2020 and March 2020, 821 consecutive patients with PCR confirmed COVID-19 including 716 patients with as non-severe disease (87.2%), 79 with severe disease (9.6%) and 26 as critical disease (3.2%). The overall prevalence of pneumomediastinum was 0.37% and the prevalence amongst those with non-severe disease, severe disease, and critical disease were 0.14%, 1.27%, and 3.8% respectively. None of the patients were treated with invasive ventilatory support prior to the diagnosis of pneumomediastinum. The mean duration from admission to the diagnosis of pneumomediastinum was 10 days ranging from 3 to 19 days. All patients were treated conservative and survived to hospital discharge with a mean length of hospital stay of 33.7 days (28 - 41 days).

Conclusion Spontaneous pneumomediastinum is an uncommon, though not rare, complication of COVID-19.

PU-0760

贵州黔南少数民族地区基层医院戒烟门诊烟民吸烟状 况调查

李沛琴、张芬、程小乔、杨丽丽、李艳、张宏燕 黔南州人民医院

调查贵州省黔南少数民族地区烟民吸烟情况,为更好地 开展戒烟门诊的工作提供依据。
PU-0761 透过肺功能识病

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肺功能检查是一种评价肺功能的检查方法,不仅能够评价肺脏通气功能,还可以评价弥散功能,在呼吸科占有举足轻重的地位,在外科科室更是术前评估肺脏的重要 手段。然而作为呼吸科医生,不仅需要掌握肺功能数值 的意义以及各种分度,还需要掌握各个曲线所代表的含 义,增强临床水平。2年多前我们收治一名以咳嗽、咳痰伴喘憋就诊的患者,通过肺功能流速-容积曲线图使疾病的诊断顺理成章,一定程度上减少了疾病诊断的曲折 性,使患者尽早获益。

PU-0762

细胞自噬对肺泡上皮再生修复功能的调控与肺纤维化 疾病发生发展的关系研究

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肺纤维化的死亡率高于大多数肿瘤,被称为一种"类肿瘤 疾病",目前临床尚无显著有效的治疗药物。改善肺泡上 皮再生修复功能才能从根本上修复肺泡上皮损伤。组织 稳态的维持和损伤后的再生依赖于健康的干细胞,干细 胞面对组织损伤时常常启动自噬。然而,细胞自噬调控 肺组织再生修复的分子机制目前还不明确,本研究的目 的是探讨细胞自噬基因 *Atg5* 对肺泡上皮再生修复功能 的调控与肺纤维化疾病发生发展的关系研究。

PU-0763

良、恶性胸腔积液的诊断生物标志物研究进展

刘仕楠、展薇、罗壮 昆明医科大学第一附属医院

胸腔积液是呼吸科的常见病、 多发病之一, 临床上多种疾病都可引起胸腔积液。 胸腔积液主要划分为两种类

型, 一种类型为良性, 另一种类型为恶性。而良、恶性 胸腔积液的鉴别一直是困扰医师的难点, 其中结核性胸 腔积液和恶性肿瘤所致的胸腔积液(主要是肺癌) 最为 突出。我们从良、恶性胸腔积液的诊断标志物来阐述其 鉴别点; 其中我们又从传统的、联合检测、新兴的生物 标志物来探讨。

PU-0764

The relationship between FXR and ferroptosis in non-small cell lung cancer

Dongfang Chen 、Hongyan Zhang、Lifang Zhao、 Xueqing Liu、Shan Xue、Handong Jiang Shanghai Renji Hospital

Object Ferroptosis is a newly defined form of regulated cell death, which is characterized by the accumulation of lipid peroxidation products. Farnesoid X receptor (FXR) is a member of the nuclear receptor superfamily and has emerged as a key player in the control of multiple metabolic pathways, including lipid synthesis, oxidation, absorption, and transport. FXR also has a certain impact on intracellular lipid peroxidation. Our study is aimed to explore the relationship between FXR and ferroptosis in NSCLC.

Methods NSCLC cell lines (PC-9, HCC4006) were transfected with FXR expression plasmid. The in vitro cell proliferation was assessed by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) assay. The expression of FXR and classic molecules in the ferroptosis pathway were detected by quantitative real-time PCR (RT-PCR) and western blot. Results NSCLC cells were treated with ferroptosis inducers Erastin and ML 210 for 72h, then the IC50 of these cells were detected. FXR overexpression was associated with higher IC50 in PC-9 cells. However, the IC50 was not found significantly different in HCC4006 cells regardless of FXR expression. Besides, after cells treated with ferroptosis inhibitor Ferrostatin-1 for 72h, we observed no significant changes of cell proliferation in PC-9 or HCC4006 cells regardless of FXR expression. No obvious relationship was found between FXR and classic molecules in the ferroptosis pathway in PC-9 or HCC4006 cells.

Conclusion FXR is neither directly involved in regulating ferroptosis nor related to the sensitivity/resistance of ferroptosis in NSCLC.

PU-0765

吡非尼酮治疗弥漫性肺间质纤维化 200 例分析

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探索临床使用吡非尼酮治疗弥漫性肺间质纤维化的效 果及使用方法。目前临床广泛使用的吡非尼酮治疗肺间 质纤维化,以影像诊断、症状为主,少有病理检查,尚 未做到联合诊断及病理分类,在使用的效果及使用方法 上存在一些问题,我们就这些问题进行一些分析和探索。

PU-0766

尘肺大容量灌洗防止水渗漏的经验(附 90 例分析)

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大容量肺灌洗中水渗漏容易导致失败,并导致低氧血症、 窒息等并发症,危及患者安全,我们对肺灌洗的水渗漏 问题进行了研究,探索水渗漏的3个关键节点:①外科 双腔管存在设计缺陷、卡位不好,与气管腔匹配不佳, 气囊封闭性不好;②体位不好;③更换单腔管前肺水未 排尽。我们设计了专用的双腔管来替代外科双腔管、专 门的转换开关,可以在排水后不马上换管,进行双腔通 气把水吹干后再换单腔管或直接拔管以防止水渗漏的 问题。

PU-0767

Mutation landscape and prognostic value of mTOR pathway in non-small cell lung cancer

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Object 1 Explore the mutational landscape of mTOR pathway in NSCLC. 2 To explore the survival difference of the three upstream pathways of mTOR pathway in NSCLC. 3 Based on the above studies, it is proposed to propose a new treatment strategy that can improve the prognosis of NSCLC patients.

Methods All available data between Jan 1, 2008 and Sep 31, 2018 were obtained by cBioportal from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA). We downloaded the survival data of patients with NSCLC from TCGA, and analyzed overall survival of these patients via R programming language.

Results We focused on three mTOR signaling pathways, including RAS/MAPK/mTOR pathway, PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway and LKB1/AMPK/mTOR pathway. RAS/MAPK/mTOR pathway (37.0%) holds the highest mutation frequency among the three signaling pathways. In this pathway, KRAS (23.8%) and BRAF (5.8%) were the most frequently mutated genes. including KRASG12C (41.7%) and BRAFV600E (19.5%) were separately the most frequent mutation sites. In PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway (18.0%), PIK3CA (6.9%) was the most frequently mutated gene, meanwhile E545K (24.5%) and E542K (16.3%) were the most frequent mutation sites. In LKB1/AMPK/mTOR pathway (15.0%), LKB1 (14.0%) was the most frequently mutated gene with numerous mutation sites. Survival analysis revealed that PI3K/AKT/mTOR mutations in pathway were significantly associated with a shortest overall survival.

Conclusion This study showed heterogeneity of biology and clinical prognostic value in patients with mTOR pathway mutations. It indicated that we should

select different treatments or combination treatments according to different mTOR pathway mutations for NSCLC patients.

PU-0768

The application of GERDQ in the study of the mechanism of chronic cough and gastroesophageal reflux disease in patients after esophagectomy

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Object Esophageal cancer is very common in China due to susceptibility genes, environment, diet, etc, especially squamous cell carcinoma, paimaryly Mountains. located Taihang in the The esophagectomy is the cornerstone of the treatment of esophageal cancer although common treatment options include esophagectomy, chemoradiotherapy, and immunotherapy. However, many complications are common after esophagectomy, such as chronic cough, gastroesophageal reflux disease(GERD), anastomotic leakage, anastomotic stenosis, etc.

Chronic cough and gastroesophageal reflux disease were common among the postoperative complications, usually empiric therapy, comprised proton pump inhibitors, gastrointestinal motive drugs, and lifestyle improvement, etc. However, 30% of patients still had no obvious improvement in their symptoms, which involved gastroesophageal reflux, aspiration, cough reflex, etc. The investigation for them, mainly focused on endoscopy, esophageal manometry, 24hour pH value changes in esophageal, and property of gastric reflux content in previously,which were limited in terms of operability by specialist in hospital.

The GERD questionnaire (GERDQ), included four positive predictors of symptom, heartburn, regurgitation, sleep disturbance, medication intervention and two negative predictors of symptom, epigastric pain and nausea, the scale ranging from 0 to 18 according to severity, The studies have confirmed that (GERDQ) instrument has high sensitivity and specificity of the prediction for GERD and GERD cough(GERC) respectively. Based on the simple of non-invasive examination in esophageal for family practioners, we try to study the mechanism of chronic cough and GERD in patients after esophagectomy by GERDQ.

Methods Between January 2015 to October 2019, 98 patients underwent esophagectomy in general surgery department of Changzhi People's Hospital were recruited. The patients were followed up via telephone for the presence of chronic cough with greater than 8 weeks and GERD (ie,heartburn, regurgitation). Exclusion criteria including asthma, COPD, interstitial pulmonary disease, upper respiratory tract infection in last 2 months, and the use of ACE inhibitors. Eleven patients were excluded for these reasons (2 for asthma, 5 for COPD, and 1 for interstitial pulmonary disease, and 3 for died). 87 patients accepted questionary.

GERDQ was used to assess the severity of GERD. Based on previous investigation, the score greater than or equal to 8 was considered to be strongly associated with GERD.

SPSS18.0 was used for analysis of data. Parametric data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD). Normally distributed continuous variables were compared via paired samples t tests and chi-square test for the classification variables. P < 0.05 was considered to significantly statistical.

Results Patients cohort

The study cohort comprised 41 patients with GERD and 48 with chronic cough, 35patients for females(40.7%), 74 patients for PPI experiment.The patient charateristics were shown Table 1.

The incidence of patients with chronic cough based on GERD status

The patients in GERD status had no significantly higher incidence of chronic cough than those without GERD group (P >0.05).As shown Table 2

The incidence of patients with chronic cough in GERD group based on GERDQ Score

The cohort comprised 41 patients in GERD group, and the patients had higher incidence of chronic cough in higher GERDQ score(\geq 8),P<0.05 as shown Table 3. **Conclusion** There may be association between GERD and chronic cough in patients with GERD after esophagectomy, especially in patients with GERD accompanied by the higher GERDQ scores. The further studies focused on property, volume, and range of reflux content, for the causal relationship between the reflux and cough.

PU-0769

IL-25 对哮喘小鼠嗜酸性粒细胞抗原递呈作用的研究

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阐明维持哮喘炎症的机制对哮喘的精确治疗至关重要。 嗜酸性粒细胞(EOS)在过敏性气道炎症中发挥了重要作 用。既往研究证实嗜酸性粒细胞能够递呈抗原;IL-25 可 以降低嗜酸性粒细胞凋亡,促进其表面粘附活性,然而, IL-25 是否可以影响嗜酸性粒细胞的抗原递呈功能目前 尚未明确。

PU-0770

肺尽心机 迷雾重重

王丽英、唐倩倩 成都市西区医院

加强临床医务工作者对肺吸虫病的学习,提高对该病的 认识。同时加强对群众的教育,从源头减少肺吸虫病的 发病率。

PU-0771

Pericarditis in a Patient With Adalimumab

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Object To describe the presentation of pericarditis in a patient with Adalimumab.Adalimumab has been

widely used as one of the most common anti-tumor necrosis factor (anti-TNF) ,which are the most widely used biologic drugs for treating immune-mediated diseases.However, less is known about the pericarditis as a complication of Adalimumab.

Methods This case report describes an 55-year-old man who taken Adalimumab for Crohn's disease and was admitted to the cardiac care unit in March 2020 pericarditis ,confirmed due to on echocardiography. The patient did not show other cardiac involvement during the clinical course. Detection of cardiac involvement with an ECG abnormality, echocardiography changes, hematological changes (with an increase in levels of white blood cell count , CRP , IL-6,Ddimer, and erythrocyte sedimentation rate.) .

Results An 55-year-old male without previous history of cardiovascular disease with repeated chest tightness for a week, especially in the chest area. His medications included adalimumab for Crohn's disease. Detection of cardiac involvement with an ECG abnormality, echocardiography shows moderate pericardial effusion, and hematological changes (with an increase in levels of white blood cell count, CRP, IL-6,D-dimer and erythrocyte sedimentation rate.). The patient was admitted to the intensive cardic care unit and an ultrasound-guided pericardiocentesis was performed.Based on the available information and clinical history, it was determined that adalimumab was responsible for the pericarditis.

Conclusion This report highlights the importance of the side effects of anti-TNF therapies. Anti-TNF α -induced autoimmunity should be considered in patients with pericardial effusion.

PU-0772

HIV 相关肺孢子菌合并巨细胞病毒肺炎一例并文献复习

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探讨 HIV 相关肺孢子菌肺炎合并巨细胞病毒肺炎的临 床特点,同时提高临床对此类患者诊疗的的认识。

单肺通气大容量肺泡灌洗治疗肺泡蛋白沉积症一例及 文献复习

陈军¹、周倩倩¹、胡代菊¹、胡晓文² 1. 中国科学技术大学附属第一医院安徽省立医院 2. 中国科学技术大学附属安徽省立医院

观察在全身麻醉单肺通气情况下大容量单肺灌洗治疗肺泡蛋白沉积症病例的疗效。

PU-0774

一氧化氮 (FeNo) 检测中护士指导患者沟通中技巧的重 要性

钱佳北、刘全英、李腌 贵州省人民医院

探讨护士在 FeNo 检测中与患者沟通指导技巧的重要性。

PU-0775

我国戒烟门诊发展现状综述

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吸烟已成为危害人类健康的重要因素之一, 戒烟可有效 阻止或延缓吸烟相关疾病的进展, 而戒烟门诊可为戒烟 者提供专业化的戒烟指导, 是帮助吸烟者戒烟的有效途 径之一。我国戒烟门诊经过20多年的积极创建与完善, 现已初具成效。为了解我国戒烟门诊现阶段发展现状, 本文就我国戒烟门诊的发展历程进行综述, 发现其面临 着知晓度低、药物配备率及使用率低、医务人员干预能 力及行动力不足等问题, 并提出加强宣传力度、提高戒 烟药物的使用率、提高医务人员的戒烟干预能力与行动 力、积极推进控制吸烟政策实施、探讨创新戒烟门诊发 展模式等发展对策, 以更好促进我国戒烟门诊的建设。

PU-0776

督灸联合膈肌起搏治疗肺脾虚型慢阻肺 稳定期患者的 临床研究

武晓

青岛市中心医院

研究督灸联合体外膈肌起搏对肺脾虚型慢阻肺稳定期 患者的呼吸功能、炎症指标及免疫功能的影响。

PU-0777

18F-FDG PET/CT 对肺腺癌患者 EGFR 突变状态的预 测价值

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在肺腺癌患者中探索 18F-FDG 摄取值对 EGFR 突变状态的预测价值。

PU-0778

IL-6 在中性粒细胞性哮喘中的作用研究

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建立合适的中性粒细胞性哮喘模型,验证 IL-6 在中性粒 细胞性哮喘中发挥的作用。

PU-0779

浅谈 IncRNA 在非小细胞肺癌发生、发展中的作用机制

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目前为止,肺癌仍是全球一种高发病率、高死亡率的疾 病,严重危害着人类的健康,其中非小细胞肺癌约占肺 癌总数的 85%。由于肺癌患者早期症状不明显,大部分 患者就诊时已经是晚期,已经错过了根治的最佳时期, 五年存活率较低,因此提高肺癌早期诊断率在提高患者 5 年生存率具有重要的意义。长链非编码 RNA (long non-coding RNA, IncRNA) 在基因表达和信号通路中 起重要作用, 越来越多的研究发现, IncRNA 与肺癌的 发生发展密切相关, 在肺癌中扮演着癌基因或抑癌基因 的角色。

PU-0780

Estradiol resolves pneumonia via $\text{ER}\beta$ in regulatory T cells

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ObjectCurrent treatments for pneumonia (PNA) are focused on the pathogens. Mortality from PNAinducedacute lung injury (PNA-ALI) remains high, underscoring the need for additional therapeutic targets.Clinical and experimental evidence exists for potential sex differences in PNA survival, with maleshaving higher mortality. In a model of severe pneumococcal PNA, when compared with male mice,age-matched female mice exhibited enhanced resolution characterized by decreased alveolar andlung inflammation and increased numbers of Tregs. Recognizing the critical role of Tregs in lunginjury resolution, we evaluated whether improved outcomes in female mice were due to estradiol(E2) effects on Treg biology.

Methods Flow cytometry was used to evaluate the Treg-suppressive phenotype in vitro. Treg-depleted mice (Foxp3DTR mice) was used to make conditional knock out the treg cells in mice. Treg adoptive transfer was used to rescue the streptococcus pneumoniae with cultured treg cells.

Results E2 promoted a Treg-suppressive phenotype in vitro and resolution of PNA in vivo. Systemic rescue administration of E2 promoted resolution of PNA in male miceindependent of lung bacterial clearance. E2 augmented Treg expression of Foxp3, CD25, and GATA3,an effect that required ER β , and not ER α , signaling. Importantly, the in vivo therapeutic effects of E2were lost in Treg-depleted mice (Foxp3DTR mice). Adoptive transfer of ex vivo E2-treated Tregs rescued Streptococcus pneumoniae–induce PNA-ALI, a salutary effect that required Treg ER β expression. E2/ER β was required for Tregs to control macrophage proinflammatory responses.

Conclusion Our findings support the therapeutic role for E2 in promoting resolution of lung inflammation after PNA via ER β Tregs.

PU-0781

外周血嗜酸粒细胞分层在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重 中的意义

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探讨外周血嗜酸性粒细胞分层与慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者的炎症指标、肺功能及再入院风险关系,阐明嗜酸性粒细胞在慢阻肺急性加重中的作用。

PU-0782

肺隔离症1例诊治思考

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探讨肺隔离症的临床特点、影像学特点、临床诊治及预 后,进一步提高诊断水平,防止漏诊、误诊。

PU-0783

Clinical characteristics and prognosis of T1N0M1 lung cancer: A population-based retrospective study

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2. 六安市人民医院

Object T1 with metastasis lung cancer has attracted much attention in recent years. Stage T1N0M1 lung cancer is a rare subgroup and poorly understood. The

study is aimed at describing the clinical characteristics and building a model to predict the prognosis of T1N0M1 lung cancer.

Methods Patients diagnosed with T1 metastasis lung cancer between 2010 and 2016 were selected from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database. Survival curves were estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method. The predictors of overall survival and cancer-specific survival in T1N0M1 were identified by univariate and multivariate Cox analyses. A nomogram prognostic model was constructed to predict the survival of T1N0M1 patients.

Results In total, 1822 patients with T1N0M1 were included in this analysis. Compared with the other T1 with metastasis lung cancer, the overall survival (OS) and cancer-specific survival (CSS) in the T1N0M1 group were worse than the T1N1-3M0 group, and better than the T1N1-3M1 group. The elderly, males, other races, small cell lung cancer (SCLC), and multiple metastases were risk factors for survival prognosis. All therapy (surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy) could improve the survival of these patients. A nomogram model was established to predict the survival of patients with T1N0M1 lung cancer based on multivariate COX analysis with high discrimination and calibration.

Conclusion Our study demonstrated that T1N0M1 has particular clinical features, and that age, race, sex, histology, metastasis site and therapy are significantly related to OS and CSS. Knowledge of clinical characteristics of patients with T1N0M1 is critical to guide individualized treatment and predicting prognoses.

PU-0784

健康教育在社区慢阻肺患者戒烟干预中的应用探讨

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烟草依赖是目前世界上公认的慢性病之一,尤其是对于 慢阻肺患者,吸烟将进一步影响患者肺功能,降低生活 质量,增加疾病的急性加重风险,因此,加强对该类患 者的健康管理显得尤为重要。本研究将健康教育应用于 社区慢阻肺吸烟患者的戒烟干预中,观察其效果并进行 有效性分析和总结。

PU-0785 **支气管内型肺错构瘤一例**

曹路 宜昌市中心人民医院

现将我院 2020 年 9 月发现的一例支气管内型肺错构瘤 病例报道如下

PU-0786

基于护理干预结合呼吸功能锻炼对肺癌手术患者肺功 能及生活质量的影响

崔豆豆、贾乐乐 内蒙古医科大学

探讨呼吸功能锻炼结合护理干预对肺癌手术患者生活 质量及肺功能的影响。

PU-0787

性激素通过支气管上皮细胞调控哮喘 Th1/Th2 分化与 机制

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探索哮喘环境中支气管上皮细胞对 CD4+T 细胞分化 的影响以及不同浓度的 17β-雌二醇和双氢睾酮通过哮 喘 BECs 对 Th2/GATA-3 和 Th1/T-bet 通路的影响和机 制。

吡咯喹啉醌通过调节 JAK-STAT 信号通路减轻小鼠过 敏性气道炎症

崔博、闵智慧、陈智鸿 复旦大学附属中山医院

吡咯喹啉醌(Pyrroloquinoline quinone, PQQ)是一种天然的氧化还原辅助因子,具有多种有益于人类健康的生理功能,包括降糖、抗炎和抗氧化等。本文将探讨 PQQ 对过敏性气道炎症的影响并揭示其机制。

PU-0789

Comparison of the Clinical Characteristics of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Disease and Avian Influenza A (H1N1) Complicated with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome[The research was carried out in: The Second Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen Medical College, 566 Shengguang Road, Jimei District, Xiamen]

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Object Both 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and avian influenza A (H1N1) are serious acute respiratory diseases with a predisposition to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Our aim was to compare the clinical characteristics of patients with COVID-19 and H1N1 influenza complicated with ARDS.

Methods We retrospectively studied data of 12 patients with ARDS (7 with COVID-19; 5 with H1N1 influenza) who were managed at The Second Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen Medical College and Xinglin Branch of the First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University between December 20, 2019 and February 29, 2020. We extracted the clinical information and outcomes from the hospital medical charts.

Results Patients with COVID-19 were older and were more likely to have underlying diseases. Low-tomoderate fever was more frequent and upper respiratory tract symptoms were less common in COVID-19 patients. Chest computed tomography of patients with COVID-19 more frequently revealed bilateral nodular patchy ground-glass opacities in the subpleural and central lobular regions. Heart disorders and pleural effusion were less frequent, and coagulopathy was more common in patients with COVID-19. The average duration of stay in the respiratory intensive care unit was longer in patients with COVID-19. The disease severity and clinical outcomes did not differ significantly between the two groups.

Conclusion Older age, higher comorbidity frequency, abnormal coagulation responses, longer hypoxemia duration, pulmonary fibrosis, and poorer clinical outcomes are the main characteristics in patients with COVID-19 who have ARDS. This calls for closer dynamic monitoring and more rigorous follow-up.

PU-0790

深度镇静镇痛下经硬镜置入硅酮支架治疗食管癌合并 气道狭窄的护理

张青 宜昌中心人民医院

探讨深度镇痛镇静下经硬质气管镜置入硅酮支架治疗 食管癌合并气道狭窄伴病人的护理配合要点。

侵袭性肺毛霉菌病合并过敏性支气管肺毛霉菌病重叠 综合征: 2 例病例报告及文献复习

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3.浙江大学医学院附属第一医院病理科 310003
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毛霉菌病是一种罕见的侵袭性真菌感染,死亡率高。在 侵袭性肺毛霉菌病中,出现过敏反应重叠的病例很少报 道。

PU-0792

Low-grade myofibroblastic sarcoma with abdominal pain, a stuffy nose, hearing loss, and multiple cavity effusion

Xueling Wu shanghai jiaotong university

Object Low-grade myofibroblastic sarcoma (LGMS) is a rare, low-grade, malignant tumor and is mainly composed of myofibroblasts with varying degrees of differentiation. LGMS results in considerable diagnostic difficulty.

Methods We report a case of LGMS that occurred in multiple organs, including the diaphragmatic pleura, and head and neck region.

Results A 34-year-old man was hospitalized in 2014 after coughing and shortness of breath for 10 days, and abdominal distension, abdominal pain, and bilateral lower extremity edema for 4 days. Before this admission, he had an abdominal tumor diagnosed in 1994 and 2003, a nasopharynx tumor in 2010, and a temporal lobe tumor in 2013. All tumors were resected surgically and the diagnosis was atypical fibrous histiocytoma and atypical fibrous xanthoma. Before surgeries for these tumors, no positron emission tomography-computed tomography (PET-CT) or whole-body scans were performed, and after surgery, there was no follow-up. After thoracoscopy and PET-CT after the most recent admission, the patient was diagnosed with LGMS with metastasis to the bone, nodes, and thoracic and abdominal cavities. The patient was discharged with albumin infusion treatment.

Conclusion Although LGMS is rare, it is potentially serious. Therefore, clinicians should be aware of such disease and make an early diagnosis and perform close follow-up.

PU-0793

MUC5B 在特发性肺纤维化中的研究进展

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总结 MUC5B 在特发性肺纤维化发生发展中的作用,深入探讨肺纤维化的发病机制,寻找治疗肺纤维的新型药物。

PU-0794

牙膏联合牙刷法对重症肺炎患者口腔护理的影响

范琳熠 柳州市工人医院

探讨牙膏联合牙刷法对重症肺炎患者口腔护理的影响。

PU-0795

系统化护理对呼吸衰竭机械通气患者干预效果研究

贾乐乐、崔豆豆 内蒙古医科大学

探讨系统化护理在呼吸衰竭机械通气患者中的干预效 果。

Cryptococcal pneumonia in a host with normal immune function: a case report

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The First Affiliated Hospital of Chengdu Medical College

Object Cryptococcal pneumonia in an immunocompetent young man with no previous specific medical history.

Methods The patient was given up to 12 days of fluconazole 0.4 g/day antifungal treatment.

Results After 12 days of fluconazole treatment, the patient's symptoms improved and the lesions were more resolved than before.

Conclusion We reported that a healthy person with relatively normal immune function had cryptococcus infection, initially misdiagnosed as bacterial pneumonia and lung cancer in an external hospital, after a two-year-long course of anti-infective treatment with no improvement. He was referred to our hospital for a puncture examination of a chest swelling and the pathological results showed that cryptococcus infection. The clinical symptoms and radiological manifestations were improved by daily infusion of 400mg of fluconazole. In this case, the patient had atypical clinical symptoms and the focus is limited to the lung. Serum cryptococcal capsular polysaccharide antigen should be detected as early as possible for suspicious patients, and combined with fiberoptic bronchoscopy or percutaneous lung biopsy can make early diagnosis. If anti-cryptococcal treatment is administered early, most patients have a good prognosis. However, special attention should be paid monitoring for to changes in haematological parameters such as hepatotoxicity and thrombocytopenia caused by fluconazole treatment.

PU-0797

Osimertinib coupled with Erlotinib alleviated acquired resistance to Osimertinib monotherapy in an advanced NSCLC patient with EGFR E746-A750 deletion: a case report

Xueling Wu shanghai jiaotong university

Object EGFR-mutant advanced NSCLC patients receive epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors (EGFR-TKIs) therapy as first-line therapy globally. EGFR-TKIs acquired resistance is the major reason for the failure of treatment regimen.

Methods The case we present here is that an advanced NSCLC Chinese male patient with acquired tertiary EGFR E746-A750 mutation responses to the combination of Osimertinib and Erlotinib, after Osimertinib monotherapy failure.

Results A 65-year old Chinese male patient with main complaint of dry cough was diagnosed with non-small cell lung adenocarcinoma with clinical staging of T4N3M1, stage IV (with pleural and bone metastasis) in January 2017. The patient accepted first-line treatment of Erlotinib according to his gene status of an EGFR exon 19 deletion mutation by tumor biopsy. After 24 months of progression-free survival, he experienced progressive disease and switched to take the second-line treatment of Osimertinib monotherapy with the emergence of EGFR T790M by plasm. Four months later, the patient relapsed again with brain metastasis and EGFR E746-A750 deletion in exon 19 was detected. Regarding of acquired resistance to first-generation and third-generation TKIs he got, the patient was set in a combination of Osimertinib and Erlotinib. After one month, the patient got dramatical clinical benefit from the combined treatment being evaluated as PR. Up to now, the drug combination is ongoing.

Conclusion NSCLC cells with acquired tertiary EGFR E746-A750 deletion become sensitive to combined therapy of Osimertinib and Erlotinib, after Osimertinib monotherapy failed. It shows an optional treatment for patients who develop acquired resistance to Osimertinib monotherapy clinically.

PU-0798

ADH1B 基因与肺腺癌的临床分期及预后的相关性研究

夏之、陈琼 中南大学湘雅医院

探究 ADH1B 基因在肺腺癌中的表达情况,明确与肺腺 癌患者的临床分期及预后的相关性。

PU-0799

A rare case of synchronous lung adenocarcinoma and pulmonary mucosa associated lymphoma in a patient

Xueling Wu shanghai jiaotong university

Object Both pulmonary mucosal-associated lymphoma and lung cancer are types of lung tumors. However, concurrence of both in a patient is rare.

Methods A 57-year-old male patient went to hospital because of acropachia and diagnosed with T1N2M0 IIIA stage of left lung adenocarcinoma, and following with chemotherapy and radiotherapy after surgery. Chest CT scan showed slow growth of nodule exudate in the upper lobe of the right lung. CT guided percutaneous lung biopsy and pathological diagnosis indicated mucosal associated lymphoma.

Results Our case is a rare manifestation of synchronous lung adenocarcinoma and lung mucosa-associated lymphoma which happened in a patient.

Conclusion When the treatment of lung lesions is poor, doctors should be aware of other lung tumors.

PU-0800

芪胶升白胶囊对肺癌放疗患者白细胞减少效果和对生 存质量的影响分析

陈波 厦门大学附属中山医院

探讨为肺癌放疗后白细胞减少症患者行芪胶升白胶囊 治疗的临床效果,以及用药后患者生活质量的改善情况。

PU-0801

9 例新冠病毒肺炎诊治体会

郭瑞海、袁新军、李富强 辉县市人民医院

总结新冠肺炎的诊治体会

PU-0802

从一例患者再谈内科胸腔镜的临床检查指征

刘庆华 上海市东方医院

讨论内科胸腔镜检查的临床应用指征

PU-0803

六分钟步行试验评估及监测数据库的建立在慢性阻塞 性肺疾病管理中的应用

张帮艳、叶贤伟、张程、张翊玲、路苹、郑梦凝、赵丽、 袁国航、于海智、贺彩华、李芳、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科

建立包含六分钟步行试验评估的慢性阻塞性肺疾病管 理监测数据库。探索慢性阻塞性肺疾病的综合防治模式, 提高慢阻肺的综合防治水平。

Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) with auto-EPAP in elderly patients with obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS)

1. Dongying City People Hospital

2. PLA Rocket Force General Hospital

Object To investigate the impact of different EPAP levels in NIV on elderly OSAHS patients.

Methods A comparative study, all patients were diagnosed with OSAHS, a total of 48 elderly patients were

included(age:(71±8.4

yrs,BMI:28.3±7.4kg/m2).Depending on the level of EPAP , all subjects were

randomly divided(1:1:1) into three groups: Narrow scale-EPAP group(EPAP min=8cmH₂O

,EPAPmax=10cmH₂O),Wide scale-EPAP group (EPAP min=4cmH₂O,EPAPmax=16 cmH₂O) and fixed EPAP group(EPAP=8cmH₂O), all patients underwent NIV, AVAPS-AE mode in both Narrow scale-EPAP group and Wide scale- EPAP group; AVAPS mode in the fixed EPAP group.

Results There were significant differences in leakage among the "Fixed-scale EPAP" and "Wide-scale EPAP group" (18.2±4.4L/min VS.15.4±2.5 L/min, p=0.037), lower occurrence of intra-abdominal hypertension in Wide-scale EPAP group than in Fixedscale EPAP group(p<0.05).There were no differences in lowest oxygen saturation(LSaO2) and improvement of Epworth Sleepiness Scale(ESS) and AHI among three groups. Compared with wide scale-EPAP group, higher occurrence of patient-ventilator asynchronization in fixed EPAP group: but there was no statistical differences(43.8% vs.

25.0%,X2=1.247,p=0.264).

Conclusion For elderly OSAHS patients, a varying range of EPAP maybe more likely to improve their comfort during NIV ,rather than a fixed EPAP level. But, there were no significant differences in changes in improvement of LSaO2 ,ESS and AHI, our results need further study.

PU-0805

Co-expression Of Helios In Foxp3+ Regulatory T cells And Its Role In Human Disease

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3. 南京医科大学

Object Regulatory T cells (Tregs) expressing the Foxp3 transcription factor are indispensable for the maintenance of immune system homeostasis. Tregs may lose Foxp3 expression, or be reprogrammed into cells that produce pro-inflammatory cytokines, for example, Th1-like Tregs, Th2-like Tregs, Th17-like Tregs, and Tfh-like Tregs. Accordingly, selective therapeutic molecules that manipulate Treg lineage stability and/or functional activity might have the potential to improve aberrant immune responses in human disorders. In particular, the transcription factor Helios has emerged as an important marker and modulator of Tregs. Therefore, the current review focuses on recent findings on the expression, function, and mechanisms of Helios, as well as the patterns of Foxp3+ Tregs co-expressing Helios in various human disorders, in order to explore the potential of Helios for the improvement of many immune-related diseases.

Methods The studies were selected from PubMed using the library of the Nanjing medical university in this review.

Results The findings of the included studies indicate that Helios expression stabilizes the phenotype and function of Foxp3+ Tregs in certain inflammatory environments. Further, Tregs co-expressing Helios and Foxp3 were identified as a specific phenotype of stronger suppressor immune cells in both humans and animal models. Importantly, there is ample evidence that Helios-expressing Foxp3+ Tregs are relevant to various human disorders, including connective tissue diseases, infectious diseases, solid organ transplantation- related immunity, and cancer.

Conclusion Thus, Helios+Foxp3+CD4+ Tregs could be a valuable target in human diseases, and their potential should be explored further in the clinical setting.

PU-0806

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on sleep medicine practices in a tertiary-teaching hospital in Tianjin of China

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Object The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has caused the redistribution of medical resources around the world. Many elective and non-urgent medical treatments are forced to be reduced or even stopped in order to deal with this serious infectious disease, sleep medicine practices are one of them. The purpose of this study is to analyze the changes in sleep medicine services before and after the COVID-19 pandemic, and to clarify the impact of the epidemic on it.

Methods We queried the electronic medical record system for patients attending our hospital suspected of sleep-disordered breathing (SDB) from January, 2019 to January, 2020, focusing on the changes in SDB management activities, including patient volumes, polysomnographic (PSG) and positive airway pressure (PAP) titration volumes, and so on, during pandemic compared with before.

Results Compared with before, the patient volumes of respiratory department monthly dropped significantly during COVID-19 pandemic (12154 vs 8896, P=0.000), so did the volumes of PSG and PAP (48 vs 38 and 33 vs 25, all P<0.05). During the early stage of the outbreak, SDB medical services were dramatically reduced, even laboratory-based PSG and manually PAP titration were cancelled in February. With the subsidence of COVID-19, SDB medical services gradually resumed to approximately half of the prepandemic level by April, then it rose steadily and

reached the level of the pre-pandemic in August. We found that PSG and PAP from outpatients were decreased due to the pandemic, while the examination of patients in the ward was not significantly affected. In the subgroup analysis of outpatients, the results showed that although the volumes of PSG and PAP has dropped significantly because of the pandemic, the proportion of patients has not changed significantly. The patients are mainly locals, and the proportion of patients from sleep specialist outpatient clinics is roughly equal to that non-sleep specialist outpatient clinics. The results also declared that the volumes of PSG and PAP was associated with the patient volumes of respiratory department in our hospital and epidemic condition of China during pandemic.

Conclusion It is cleared that the emergency of COVID-19 has had a major effect on the treatment management and diagnosis of SDB, fortunately, sleep medicine practices is gradually resuming with the subsidence of COVID-19. We cannot predict how long the infectious disease will continue and how it will develop, it may be necessary to restructure our sleep health service.

PU-0807

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者初始药物治疗现状分析

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调查真实世界中慢性阻塞性肺疾病(简称慢阻肺)患者 初始吸入药物治疗情况,与2017年慢阻肺全球防治倡议 (GOLD指南)推荐首选治疗方案进行比较,探讨双支 扩剂(LABA/LAMA)在我国上市及应用后对初始吸入药 物治疗方案的影响。

蛇床子素通过 NF-ĸB/MIF 通路抑制哮喘中巨噬细胞活 化

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明确蛇床子素对哮喘气道重塑的干预作用及作用机制, 以期为哮喘的诊断和治疗提供新的思路和药物靶点。

PU-0809

血清甘油磷脂谱在慢性阻塞性肺病急性加重期的变化

盖晓燕、郭成林、张丽娇、麦日排提·阿不力克木、王娟、 周庆涛、陈亚红、常春、孙永昌 北京大学第三医院

研究提示,甘油磷脂参与慢性阻塞性肺病(COPD)的 发病。本研究采取靶向代谢组学分析方法,探讨血清甘 油磷脂在慢阻肺急性发作期的变化,及不同亚型 AECOPD患者中的表达差异。

PU-0810

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停与各型癌症发病率关系的系统综 述和荟萃分析

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阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 (OSA) 是最常见的与睡眠有关的 呼吸障碍之一, 其特征是使用睡眠时上气道完全或部分 阻塞。关于阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 (OSA) 与癌症发病率 之间的关系, 在不同的研究中有相互矛盾的报道。本研 究的目的是通过荟萃分析确定 OSA 是否与所有类型癌 症的发病率独立相关。

PU-0811

TheAngiotensin-ConvertingEnzyme2/angiotensin(1-7)/MasAxisProtectsagainstPyroptosisinLPS-inducedlunginjurybyinhibitingNLRP3Activation

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Object Previous studies have suggested that pyroptosis may play an important role in LPS-induced acute lung injury (ALI), but the exact mechanism of pyroptosis induction and the role of Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)/Ang(1-7)/Mas axis in pyroptosis has not been investigated yet.

Methods The present study aimed to establish a mice model of ALI and clarify the involvement of pyroptosis and ACE2/Ang(1-7)/Mas axis.

Results The results showed that LPS induced pyroptosis in lung, demonstrated by increased expression of Gasdermin D (GSDMD), cleaved GSDMD, IL-1 β , and Caspase-1. Treatment of Ang(1-7) significantly reduced the severity of ALI and pyroptosis, while Angll significantly exaggerated them. Furthermore, ACE2 activator resorcinolnaphthalein (RES) significantly reduced the severity of ALI and pyroptosis, but ACE2 inhibitor MLN-4760 and Mas inhibitor A779 significantly exaggerated them, suggesting that the ACE2/Ang(1-7)/Mas axis was involved in the pyroptosis in LPS-induced ALI. In addition, Ang(1-7) and RES significantly decreased the levels of NLRP3, which were increased by AnglI and A779. NLRP3 knockout significantly reduced the severity of ALI and pyroptosis.

Conclusion In conclusion, pyroptosis played an important role in ALI induced by LPS. The ACE2/Ang(1-7)/Mas axis negatively regulated the pyroptosis and protected mice against LPS-induced ALI through NLRP3 inhibition. The present study expanded our understating of the role of ACE2/Ang(1-

7)/Mas axis in ALI by providing a novel explanation that it may regulate the pyroptosis in ALI.

PU-0812

注射用奥美拉唑致过敏性休克、急性心肌损害 1 例

刘志清、张明生 天津市静海区医院

提高对奥美拉唑可引起过敏性休克的关注。

PU-0813

Response Time of Circulating Biomarkers of Inflammation, Glucose Control and Lipid Metabolism to CPAP in OSA patients

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Object Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) is first-line therapy for moderate-to-severe the obstructive sleep apnea. Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) has become a global health burden. The current gold standard treatment for moderate-to-severe OSA is continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP). During the past two decades, circulating biomarkers of inflammation, glucose control, and lipid metabolism related to OSA have been investigated to evaluate to the effectiveness to CPAP treatment. However, the duration of CPAP treatment needed to produce a change in these biomarkers is an important

unanswered question, and there is no conclusive evidence about timing of CPAP benefits. Thus, we conducted a meta-analysis to explore the response time of several circulating biomarkers to CPAP treatment [(C-reactive protein (CRP); tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α); fasting blood glucose (FBG); fasting insulin (FINS); low-density lipoprotein (LDL); highdensity lipoprotein (HDL); total cholesterol (TC) and triglyceride (TG)].

Methods Searches of Pubmed and Embase database were completed. Two independent reviewers extracted data from 74 included studies. A meta-analysis was conducted which were combined using a random-effect (or fixed-effect) model and standardized mean difference (SMD) model. According to CPAP duration, studies were divided into three subgroups: short-term (less than 3 months), mid-term (3~6months), and long-term (greater than or equal to 6 months).

Results Those improved by short-term treatment include CRP [SMD: 0.75(CI:0.24, 1.26; P=0.004)], TNF- α [SMD: 0.48(CI:0.10, 0.86; P=0.014)], LDL [SMD: 0.39(CI:0.17, 0.60; P=0.000)], TG [0.20(CI:0.01, 0.39; P=0.042)]; improved in the mid-term treatment include HDL[SMD: -0.25(CI: -0.50, -0.01; P=0.044)]; TC [SMD: 0.17(CI: 0.02, 0.32; 0.025)]; Only CRP, LDL, HDL, TC could be further improved by long-term CPAP. For glucose metabolism, our analysis found CPAP can only effectively reduce FBG of OSA patients with high baseline level and CPAP failed to produce statistical change on FINS in any time point.

Conclusion The results imply that response time of circulating biomarkers of inflammation, insulin response, and dyslipidemia to CPAP differs in OSA patients. Inflammatory markers (CRP and TNF- α) could be used as indicators for short-term effectiveness of CPAP, while biomarkers of dyslipidemia (HDL and TC) for mid- to long-term. It will help to select the suitable indicators for the evaluation of effectiveness of CPAP at different treatment duration. More importantly, it helps clinicians determine whether the desired effect of CPAP is achieved within the specified time and when to add adjuvant treatments such as weight loss and medication

Cough hypersensitivity in patients with metabolic syndrome: a clinical finding and its possible mechanisms

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2. 上海市同济医院

Object To investigate the changes of cough sensitivity in patients with metabolic syndrome and its possible mechanisms.

Methods A total of 29 metabolic syndrome (MetS) patients with OSAHS (group-1), 22 MetS patients without OSAHS (group-2), and 25 healthy controls (group-3) were included. All participants underwent a routine physical examination and completed the gastroesophageal reflux disease questionnaire (GerdQ), and the inflammatory mediator profile were determined. The cough threshold for capsaicin, induced sputum cell count and cell classification, and inflammatory mediators in induced sputum supernatants were compared. The correlation between capsaicin cough sensitivity and various indicators in the MetS population was analyzed.

Results The minimum concentration of inhaled capsaicin needed to induce ≥2 coughs (C2) was significantly different among three groups (H = 13.856, P < 0.001) and lower for group-1 and group-2 than it for group-3 (P = 0.001, P = 0.003), which was similar with the C5 concentrations (the minimum concentration of inhaled capsaicin needed to induce ≥5 coughs). The percentage of neutrophils in induced sputum and the concentrations of calcitonin generelated peptide (CGRP), substance P (SP), and interleukin 8 (IL-8) in the sputum supernatant of group-1 and group-2 were significantly higher than those of group-3. Besides, the pepsin concentrations were significantly different among the 3 groups (F = 129.362, P < 0.001), which significantly was highest in group-1(P < 0.001) and lowest in group-3 (P < 0.001). In

group-1, IgC2 and IgC5 were both negatively correlated with the apnea-hypopnea index (AHI, r = -0.577, P = 0.001; r = -0.394, P = 0.035).

Conclusion Increased capsaicin cough sensitivity in MetS patients is closely related to sleep apnea and gastroesophageal reflux. For patients in MetS patients without OSAHS, gastroesophageal reflux is an important factor for increased capsaicin cough sensitivity. Airway inflammation, especially airway neurogenic inflammation, may also play a role in the pathogenesis of increased capsaicin cough sensitivity.

PU-0815

血清淀粉样蛋白 A 与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合症的关系研究

钱小军、谢绍华、刘露 宜春市人民医院

探讨血清淀粉样蛋白 A(SAA)与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 低通气综合征(OSAHS)关系

PU-0816

EGFR-TKI 相关皮疹的产生机制和治疗对策研究进展

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随着基因检测技术的产生和发展,已发现多种肺癌的驱动基因,如 EGFR、ALK、ROS1、MET等,其中针对 EGFR 突变所研发的 EGFR-TKIs 显著改善了 EGFR 突 变阳性患者的预后,但服用 EGFR-TKIs 过程中可出现 各类不良反应,其中皮肤损害最为常见,本研究在于明确 EGFR-TKI 相关皮疹产生的机制和治疗对策。

Diagnostic value of reflux episodes in gastroesophageal reflux - induced chronic cough

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Object As the gold standard for diagnosing gastroesophageal reflux - induced chronic cough (GERC), multichannel intraluminal impedance and pH-monitoring (MII-pH) makes the diagnosis of GERC more accurate, but the existing diagnostic criteria still have defects. This study aimed to explore the diagnostic value of the direct and objective index reflux episodes and related parameters from MII-pH in different types of GERC.

Methods Chronic cough patients suspected of GERC who successfully received MII-pH were enrolled. The differences in MII-pH parameters were analyzed among patients with different etiologies and the predictive diagnostic value of reflux episodes and related parameters were analyzed in patients with GERC, acid GERC, and non-acid GERC and compared with existing diagnostic criteria.

Results A total of 190 suspected GERC patients accepted MII-pH were enrolled, of whom 131 patients were finally diagnosed with GERC, and 59 patients were diagnosed with chronic cough caused by other causes. When the reflux episodes was used to diagnose GERC, the area under curve (AUC) was 0.684; when the acid reflux episodes and the ratio of acid reflux episodes were used to diagnose acid GERC, the AUC were 0.769 and 0.854, ; when the non-acid reflux episodes and the ratio of non-acid reflux episodes were used to diagnose non-acid GERC, the AUC were 0.735 and 0.705, respectively. When the non-acid reflux episodes > 58 and the proportion of non-acid reflux episodes >68.18% were used alone or in combination in diagnosing non-acid GERC, their diagnostic value was significantly better than SAP or SI (all P<0.05).

Conclusion The reflux episodes has a good diagnostic value for GERC, especially in the diagnosis of non-acid GERC.

PU-0818 **冠心病的营养护理**

徐阳阳 内蒙古医科大学

对冠心病的定义、诱因、其与营养素的联系及营养护理 进行综述。

PU-0819

Apelin 诱导 HMGA1 脱酰胺修饰促进肺癌细胞脂类代谢

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前期研究发现 apelin 促进肺癌细胞中 HMGA1 异常高 表达和诱导脂类关键激酶 SREBP 活化。由此进一步研 究 apelin 是否通过调控 HMGA1 促进 SREBP1 活化。

PU-0820

布洛芬致中毒性表皮坏死松解症 1 例

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中毒性表皮坏死松解症(Toxic epidermal necrolysis, TEN) 是一种罕见的威胁生命的典型药物诱导的皮肤粘 膜疾病,也是重症药疹中最为凶险的一种类型。1 例儿 童发生了 TEN,药师通过分析以确定致 TEN 的可疑药 物,以期临床医生能够提高警惕,采取正确的措施,减 少患儿的痛苦。

一例老年反复吸入性肺炎呼吸衰竭患者经气管镜引导 下经皮微创气管切开后脱机护理体会

王玲 厦门大学附属中山医院

探讨老年患者反复吸入性肺炎呼吸衰竭治疗、支气管镜 引导下经皮气管切开后脱机的护理要点。

PU-0822

血清lgE在支气管哮喘及重叠综合征患者中的临床价值

赵丽、叶贤伟、姚红梅 贵州省人民医院

支气管哮喘和慢性阻塞性肺疾病是两种不同的疾病,当 二者并存时,即所谓哮喘慢阻肺重叠综合征(asthma COPD overlap syndrome, ACOS)。ACOS 临床常见, 血清 IgE 含量在支气管哮喘的中对于判断气道炎症反应 以及对激素治疗的敏感性有一定临床价值,但是其在 ACOS 中少有研究。

PU-0823

气道支架在肺结核致气管、支气管狭窄患者中的疗效观 察

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观察气道金属支架在肺结核致气管、支气管狭窄患者中的疗效。

PU-0824

垂体后叶素对咯血患者血钾、心率水平影响的临床分析

赖松银

厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨垂体后叶素对咯血患者血钾及心率水平的影响。

PU-0825

呼吸科新入院患者新冠肺炎防护知识知晓率的现况调 查及健康教育的影响

汪美芳、黄思瑶 福建医科大学附属第二医院

探讨呼吸科新入院患者在新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)疫情期间对个人防护知识知晓率的情况,同时研究 入院宣教对新冠防护知识知晓率的影响。

PU-0826

组胺调节肥大细胞 Toll 样受体表达及细胞因子释放的 研究

谢国钢、包婺平、田雪、张雪、张旻 上海交通大学附属第一人民医院

组胺是肥大细胞活化后释放的主要炎症介质,研究发现, 组胺可以调节微环境中炎症细胞表面的Toll样受体表达 及炎症因子的分泌。本研究的目的在于明确组胺是否具 备调节肥大细胞表面Toll样受体表达及炎症因子分泌的 能力。

PU-0827

Peplau 人际关系理论在我国临床护理教学中的应用现 状

苏小满、何秀珍 厦门大学附属中山医院

介绍佩普劳人际关系理论的概念、观点、理论应用,并 对其在护理临床教学中的应用进展进行综述,提出教学 观点与佩普劳的人际关系理论相结合的教学方法。

叶黄素抑制肺癌细胞周期进展并诱导其凋亡

张丝雨、周琼 华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院

癌症是世界范围内的重大公共卫生问题,根据 2020 年 的全球癌症统计,肺癌发病率在恶性肿瘤中位居第二, 在因癌症死亡的病因中位居第一。据报道,叶黄素作为 类胡萝卜素家族的一员,在乳腺癌和前列腺癌等几种肿 瘤细胞中发挥抗肿瘤作用。然而,叶黄素在肺癌中的具 体作用鲜有报道。因此,本研究的目的是探索叶黄素是 否能在肺癌中发挥抗肿瘤作用。

PU-0829

A novel LMO7-ALK fusion variant in lung adenocarcinoma and the dramatic response to crizotinib

Ping Lin 联勤保障部队第九〇〇医院

Object Transforming anaplastic lymphoma kinase(ALK) gene fusion, important drive factor to lung adenocarcinoma, about 7% people harbored ALK fusion variants in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), which is frequently identified other than EGFR in advanced NSCLC. Different ALK fusion partners can influence the response to ALK inhibitors, so it is definitely meaningful to realize more rearrangement. Accordingly, Crizontinib is available to the first-line standard treatment for ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer.

Methods A 59-year old male, who was a smoker, was presented to our hospital for nodule of right inferior lobe of lung in November 2020 after annual physical examination. He experienced computed tomography, indicating multiple neck lymph nodes metastases from lung cancer (cT1bN3M1b,stage IV A). We chose computed tomography(CT)-guided fine-needle aspiration cytology of right lung tissue and the complete the immunohistochemistry staining of the specific tissue. Then Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) assay helped to detect gene mutation.

Results The computed tomography(CT)-guided fineneedle aspiration cytology of right lung tissue and the results of immunohistochemistry staining supported diagnose of lung adenocarcinoma. the We demonstrated the positivity in TTF-1 and NapsinA and negativity in CK5/6 and P40, which supported the diagnosis of primary lung adenocarcinoma toward. After acquiring the consent of the patient, with the help of Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) assay, we reported a novel LMO7-ALK fusion variant in advanced NSCLC, whose gene variant breakpoint was (L13, A20).The patient accepted crizotinib as first-line treatment and the primary tumor showed a dramatic response to crizotinib, with tolerating adverse reactions after 3 weeks and continues crizotinib until this writting.

Conclusion Considering this novel ALK gene fusion and the validity with crizotinib, it is essential that the presence of LMO7-ALK fusion should be well concerned in patients with advanced NSCLC to guide targeted therapy more precise. While precision detection methods, Using the NGS assay to identify more fusion partners with ALK gene may provide precision medicine more pregnant guidance.

PU-0830

miRNA 在气道重构中的研究进展

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气道重构是指气道组织由于反复慢性炎症刺激损伤及 不全性修复所导致的结构功能变化,多见于哮喘、慢性 阻塞性肺疾病等慢性气道炎症性疾病,是导致气道不可 逆性狭窄和气流受限的重要原因。MicroRNA (miRNA 或 miR)分子参与人体几乎所有的病理生理过程,是功 能优异的基因调控因子,近期研究发现 miRNA 通过不 同的通路和靶点影响气道平滑肌的增殖和迁移、上皮细 胞的增殖和粘附、成纤维细胞增生、气道血管生成、杯 状细胞的分泌和气道炎症的发生从而进一步影响气道 重构。现就 miRNA 在气道重构中的研究进展作一综述。

PU-0831

A case of severe myocarditis complicated with myasthenia gravis associated with antiprogrammed cell death-1 (teriplimumab) therapy for thymic carcinoma

Peilin Guo、dan xue、xiangqi 陈 Department of Respiratory Medicine

Object A rare clinical case is reported in which the case suggests a positive role of plasma exchange in the treatment of immune-related adverse events.

Methods none

Results Over the next 2 months, the dosage of methylprednisolone was gradually reduced from 80 mg/d intravenously to 20 mg orally, and he was transferred to a general ward for follow-up recovery therapy.

Conclusion The early use of plasma replacement in immune checkpoint inhibitor-related adverse reactions has a positive effect, which is conducive to the early and rapid improvement of clinical symptoms such as myasthenia gravis, myositis, and myocarditis in patients, preventing further aggravation of the disease, promoting recovery and improving prognosis. In addition, the study showed that male, previous history of chest radiotherapy, and combination therapy were high-risk factors for PD-1-associated immune pneumonia.8 However, this patient did not present with relevant clinical manifestations, and whether early use of plasma exchange is beneficial to reduce the occurrence of PD-1-associated immune pneumonia needs to be further investigated.

PU-0832 累及眼、耳、肺部的肉芽肿性多血管炎 1 例

陈秋娟 厦门大学附属第一医院

肉 芽 肿 性 多 血 管 炎 (granulomatosis with polyangiitis,GPA) 是一种系统性自身免疫性疾病,任何 器官均可受累,呼吸道、肺及肾累及较常见。过去 GPA 被认为是一种罕见疾病,但近些年来,越来越多的 GPA 病例被报道,GPA 的诊治不容忽视。本文报道 1 例合并 眼部、耳损害,伴双肺多发结节、空洞的 GPA 病例及 复习相关文献,希望在临床疾病诊断中提供参考价值。当 影像学表现存在耳损害、肺占位、肺空洞、支气管壁增 厚、狭窄,以及抗感染效果不佳的情况下,需注意有 GPA 可能性。

PU-0833

基于代谢组学技术探讨扶肺固肾饮治疗慢性阻塞性肺 疾病稳定期肺肾两虚型临床疗效机制研究

梁爱武、赖庆来、黄小玉、何妙仪 1. 广西中医药大学附属瑞康医院 2. 广西中医药大学

扶肺固肾饮在前期临床治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD) 稳定期肺肾两虚型效果明显,可改善患者症状和肺功能, 减轻炎症反应,但作用机制不明确,本研究选取 COPD 稳定期肺肾两虚型患者为研究对象,从代谢组学角度, 阐明 COPD 稳定期肺肾两虚型证候血清代谢特征,同 时推测出扶肺固肾饮治疗 COPD 稳定期肺肾两虚型患 者起效机制和作用通路。

目的:应用代谢组学技术研究 COPD 稳定期肺肾两虚 型血清代谢组成特征研究,阐明 COPD 稳定期肺肾两 虚型证候代谢特征。应用代谢组学技术,预测扶肺固肾 饮联合西药治疗 COPD 稳定期肺肾两虚型的作用机制, 推测出扶肺固肾饮治疗 COPD 稳定期肺肾两虚型患者 起效机制和作用通路。

新冠疫情期间大气污染对人群呼吸系统的影响

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研究新冠疫情封锁措施对大气污染及人群相关呼吸系 统疾病发病与死亡的影响。

PU-0835

Trans-omic profiling between clinical phenoms and lipidomes among patients with pneumoconiosis

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Object To further understand the regulatory mechanisms of lipidomic profiles in pneumoconiosis, and to explore the relationship between clinical phenomes and lipidomes.

Methods Plasma samples were collected from 48 patients with pneumoconiosis and 48 healthy volunteers after overnight fasting. The subject were men between 33 to 77 years of age with no history of other lipid metabolism disorders. A total of 426 molecular species in 11 lipid classes were analyzed by ultra-performance lipid chromatography-mass spectrometry.

The type-specific lipids were identified as more than one and half times elevated or declined significantly compared with pneumoconiosis subtypes (fold change > 1.5 and P value < .05). We next analyzed the correlation of lipid profiles with clinical phenomes in pneumoconiosis patients. The expression quantitative trait locus (eQTL) model was utilized to evaluate transnodules between lipidomic profiles and clinical phenomes.

Results Pneumoconiosis patients had significantly lower levels of serum cholesterol, triglyceride, highdensity lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol and body mass index (BMI) than healthy groups (P all < 0.05).

Lipid classes of PE and FFA were significantly increased in pneumoconiosis patients compared with the healthy control while those of LysoPC, and PC were significantly decreased. Among PE species, the levels of PE (16:0/16:1), PE(18:1/18:3), PE (18:1/18:2) and FFA(22:4) were significantly higher in pneumoconiosis patients.

Various lipid elements and the corresponding clinical phenotype were clearly seen in pH, lung function, mediastinal lymph node calcification and complication were highly correlated with lipid elements (VIP > 1). In addition, Up-regulated PE was corresponded to pH, smoking history and mediastinal lymph node calcification. The altered lipid elements of lung function and complications were mainly concentrated in TAG.

Conclusion We qualitatively and quantitatively measured plasma lipidomic profiles in pneumoconiosis patients and found that altered lipid panels between pneumoconiosis and healthy. Levels of PE and FFA elements significantly increased while PC and lysoPC decreased in patients with pneumoconiosis. Clinical trans-omics analyses demonstrated that some phenomes in pneumoconiosis might be generated from multiple metabolic pathways and metabolites, although those needed to be further confirmed by bigger studies including large population of patients in multicenters. Thus, our data suggested that trans-omic profiles between clinical phenomes and lipidomes might have the value to uncover the heterogeneity of lipid metabolism among pneumoconiosis and to screen out phenome-based lipid panels as biomarkers.

慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期住院患者出院后1年内死 亡的相关因素分析

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本研究主要分析因慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期 (Acute Exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases,AECOPD)住院的患者出院后 1 年内死亡的独立相关因素,构建回归模型以预测 AECOPD 患者出院后 1 年内的死亡风险,为筛选出慢 性阻塞性肺疾病 (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases,COPD) 终末期患者,给予其更加个体化的姑息治疗或者临终关 怀提供临床依据。

PU-0837

吉西他滨和顺铂联合化疗治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌效果 分析

吴展陵、钟敏华、谢志斌 孝感市中心医院

评价吉西他滨联合顺铂治疗非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 与 单独使用吉西他滨的疗效与安全性优劣。

PU-0838

A pilot study on plasma lipidomic profiles of giant pulmonary bulla

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Object Giant pulmonary bulla (GPB) is associated with severe clinical symptoms that accompany with poor outcomes without effective treatment. The aim of the study is to determine whether there are metabolic derangements that is independent of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and to explore potential biomarkers for prognosis in GPB.

Methods We performed untargeted lipidomics to identify differential lipids in blood plasma of 9 patients with COPD and 10 patients with COPD and GPB. Principal components analysis (PCA), orthogonal projection to latent structures-discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA) and variable importance in projection (VIP) scores were used to reveal metabolic derangements between the two groups.

Results A total of 582 kinds of lipids in negative ion mode and 577 kinds of lipids in positive ion mode were identified Lipid profiles were significantly different between COPD and GPB. And then, 11 kinds of lipid species were further identified, including LPC(16:1)+AcO, LPC(16:0)+AcO, LPC(18:2)+AcO, LPC(18:1)+AcO, PC(16:0/22:5)+AcO, LPE(18:0)-H, LPE(16:0)-H, LPE(18:2)-H, PE(18:1/18:2)-H, PC(18:2/18:2)+AcO, FFA(24:0). Of these 11 kinds of lipids, we found that lysophosphatidylcholine (LPC) was significantly higher expressed in COPD patients than patients with COPD and GPB.

Conclusion Lipids from the LPC pathway are higher expressed in the COPD group compared with patients

with COPD and GPB, the LPC (16:0) +AcO was especially significant. Considering their potential biologic properties, and the correlation between the two diseases, these lipids may play a role in the pathogenesis of COPD progresses into GPB. Lipidome analysis may become an important research tool that can lead to new drug targets and possible new biomarkers in COPD and GPB.

PU-0839

气管非霍奇金 T 细胞淋巴瘤一例并文献复习

朱芷若、肖奎、王瑶辉、童德、肖云、石志辉、贺文龙、 覃庆武、郑东元、向婧、夏淑兰、周锐、罗红 中南大学湘雅二医院

气管或支气管的淋巴瘤罕见,我院于 2021 年经支气管 镜诊断非霍奇金 T 细胞淋巴瘤一例。为提高临床医生对 此病的认识,我们对该病例进行整理报告并进行文献复 习。

PU-0840

血液炎症生物标记物预测 IIIB-IV 期非小细胞肺癌接受 化疗患者临床疗效及预后的价值

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本文探究了血液炎症生物标记物(SII、NLR、PLR 和 LMR)预测 IIIB-IV 期非小细胞肺癌接受一线化疗治疗 方案患者临床疗效及预后的价值。

PU-0841

温针灸联合沙美特罗替卡松粉吸入剂治疗 COPD 稳定 期临床研究

史兆雯、王雄彪 上海市普陀区中心医院

观察温针灸联合沙美特罗替卡松粉吸入剂治疗对 COPD 稳定期患者心肺功能、生活质量的临床疗效。

PU-0842

The value of small airway function parameters and fractional exhaled nitric oxide for predicting positive methacholine challenge test in asthmatics of different ages with FEV1 ≥ 80% predicted

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- 3. 同济大学附属同济医院
- 4. 复旦大学附属中山医院

Object Small airway function parameters (SAFPs) combined with fractional

exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) can predict a positive methacholine challenge test

(MCT) for asthma diagnosis. However, their predictive utility in patients with forced

expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) ≥80% predicted within different age ranges

remains unclear. This study aimed to assess the utility of SAFPs, alone or combined

with FeNO, to predict a positive MCT in patients in two age groups (<55

and ≥55 years) with asthma - suggestive symptoms and FEV1 ≥80% predicted.

Methods We enrolled 846 Chinese patients with suspected asthma and standard

spirometry, FeNO, and MCT findings. Using the area under the curves (AUCs), the

utility of SAFPs, alone or combined with FeNO, for predicting a positive MCT was

analyzed in a discovery (n = 534) and validation cohort (n = 312) in both age groups

with FEV1 ≥80% predicted.

Results In the discovery cohort, the optimal cut - off values for predicting a positive

MCT in patients aged <55 years (74.2% and 74.9% for forced expiratory flow

(FEF)50% and FEF25%-75%, respectively) were higher than those in patients aged ≥55 years (65.0% and 62.9% for FEF50%, FEF25%-75%, respectively). However, the optimal FeNO value in patients aged <55 years (43 ppb) was lower than that in patients aged ≥55 years (48 ppb). FeNO combined with SAFPs (FEF50%, FEF25%-75%) significantly increased the AUCs in both groups (≥55 years [0.851 for FEF50% and 0.844 for FEF25%-75%]; <55 years [0.865 for FEF50% and 0.883 for FEF25%-75%]) compared with a single parameter (p < 0.05). These findings were confirmed in the validation cohort. Compared with patients ≥55 years, those aged <55 years had higher and lower optimal cut - off values for SAFPs and FeNO, respectively. The AUCs of FeNO combined with SAFPs for predicting a positive MCT for asthma diagnosis were significantly higher than those of the individual parameters (p < 0.05) in both age groups.

Conclusion There were age - group differences in the utility of SAFPs combined with FeNO for predicting a positive MCT. Patients with an asthma - suggestive history and a normal FEV1 should be stratified by age when using SAFPs combined with FeNO to predict a positive MCT.

PU-0843 气管支气管结核 IV 型瘢痕闭塞再通一例

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气管支气管结核所致瘢痕狭窄或闭塞严重危害育龄期 青年女性的健康。

PU-0844

孟鲁司特钠片联合支气管炎片治疗咳嗽变异性哮喘的 疗效观察

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探讨孟鲁司特钠片联合支气管炎片治疗 CVA 的临床疗效。

PU-0845

Meta-Analysis of ERCC1 Protein Expression and Platinum Chemosensitivity in Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer

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Object To carry out the meta-analysis on the relationship between the expression of nucleotide excision repair cross_x0002_complementary enzyme 1 (ERCC1) protein and platinum chemosensitivity in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

Methods The literature on the expression of ERCC1 and platinum chemosensitivity in patients with advanced NSCLC was searched in computer, which was published from January 2009 to August 2019 on the databases such as China Journal Full_x0002_text Database (CJFD), China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang Database, VIP, PubMed, EMBASE, and others. Stata 15.0 was used for statistical analysis, and ethnicity subgroup analysis was taken.

Results Finally, 14 studies were included and 1337 patients were involved, of which 697 were ERCC1 positive, with a positive rate of 53.5%. ,e combined OR was 0.53 (95% CI: $0.30 \sim 0.79$; P < 0.01). ,e results of ethnicity subgroup analysis showed that there was no signifificant diffference, with OR of 0.50 (95% CI: $0.31 \sim 0.82$; P < 0.001) in Asian population and OR of 0.56 (95% CI: $0.30 \sim 1.07$) in Caucasian population.

Conclusion The sensitivity to platinum chemotherapy in patients with ERCC1 protein negative expression in the middle and late stages of NSCLC is better than that in patients with positive expression, especially in Asian population. ,ere is no correlation in Caucasian population.

PU-0846

经支气管镜针吸活检联合快速现场细胞学在基层医院 诊断纵隔、肺门占位性病变的临床研究

李红苗

建湖县人民医院

探讨经支气管镜针吸活检(C-TBNA)联合快速现场细 胞学(ROSE)在基层医院诊断纵隔、肺门占位性病变 的临床价值。

PU-0847

The emergence of various genetic alterations mediated the Osimertinib resistance of a patient harboring heterozygous germline EGFR T790M: a case report

bin liu、dongsheng shi tianjin chest hospital

Object Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) T790M is the major mechanism mediating resistance to first- and second-generation EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Despite the high frequency of EGFR activating mutations among East Asian lung cancer patients, germline T790M has been the subject of very little research. Questions remain as to whether germline T790M develops resistance to Osimertinib and if so, through which mechanisms. This study examined a patient harboring germline EGFR T790M who acquired resistance to Osimertinib therapy.

Methods After the failure of first-line icotinib therapy, which was administered for only 3 months, targeted next-generation sequencing of plasma samples collected at icotinib progression and the re-analysis of

the baseline tissue biopsy sample revealed EGFR T790M with allelic frequencies approximating 50%. Lymphocyte genomic deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) sequencing confirmed the germline heterozygous status of the T790M mutation.In addition to the EGFR T790M, a concurrent EGFR L858R was detected from the baseline tissue sample. Osimertinib therapy was initiated resulting in a partial response within 1 month of the commencement of the therapy. After 15.2 months of Osimertinib therapy, disease progression was evaluated due to the presence of pleural effusion.

Results The targeted sequencing of plasma and pleural effusion samples revealed the emergence of EGFR G719A, tumor protein p53 (TP53) Q136X, and the co-amplification of Cyclin D1, fibroblast growth factor (FGF) 19, FGF3, and FGF4.

Conclusion This case highlights the importance of conducting next-generation sequencing–based molecular testing during both diagnostic and disease progression assessments to reveal sensitizing mutations and mutations that could mediate primary and acquired resistance to targeted therapeutics.

PU-0848

SOCE 通道蛋白在哮喘气道平滑肌细胞表型转换及相关细胞外基质沉积中的作用

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探讨 SOCE (钙池操控钙内流) 通道蛋白在哮喘 ASMC (气道平滑肌细胞) 表型转换及 ECM (细胞外基质) 沉 积中的作用。

血浆 IMA、DJ-1 水平与 OSAHS 严重程度关系的研究

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本研究调查 IMA、DJ-1、CRP、BNP 水平与阻塞性睡眠 呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (obstructive sleep apneahypopnea syndrome, OSAHS) 严重程度的关系。

PU-0850

突入支气管腔内一例肺结核

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肺结核的临床表现与影像学表现多种多样,有些表现为 肺部结节形态。我们报道一例患者,表现为突入官腔的 结节,最后病理诊断为肺结核。

PU-0851

多导睡眠监测仪监测阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的护 理干预效果分析

肖青 建湖县人民医院

分析多导睡眠监测仪监测阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 的护理干预效果。

PU-0852

Running title: UCH-L3 promotes lung cancer proliferation

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Object Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolase-L3 (UCH-L3) is a deubiquitinase, which have a role in oncogenesis. This study was aim to explore the biological function of UCH-L3 in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods** Bioinformatics analysis was used to detect UCH-L3 expression in NSCLC tissues and normal lung tissues, and to analyze the relationship between UCH-L3 expression and survival of patients. qRT-PCR and western blotting assays were used to detect UCH-L3 expression in NSCLC tumor tissues and adjacent normal tissues. CCK-8 assay was performed to examine the effect of UCH-L3 on NSCLC cell proliferation. Flow cytometry assay was conducted to examine the effect of UCH-L3 on NSCLC cell cycle and apoptosis.

Results The expression of UCH-L3 in NSCLC tissues was markedly higher than in normal lung tissues, and high expression of UCH-L3 was positively associated with poor survival of patients. UCH-L3 knockdown significantly inhibited the proliferation of NSCLC cells, whereas UCH-L3 overexpression had the opposite effect. Moreover, UCH-L3 promoted NSCLC cells proliferation via accelerating cell cycle and inhibiting cell apoptosis.

Conclusion UCH-L3 is upregulated in NSCLC and positively associated with the poor survival, and its expression contributes to NSCLC cell proliferation by accelerating cell cycle and inhibiting cell apoptosis.

PU-0853

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAS)老年患者无 创血流动力学变化及其临床价值

郭国华、肖建宏 宁德市闽东医院

探讨阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAS)老年患 者无创血流动力学变化及其临床价值。

影响男性阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者阴茎 勃起功 能障碍的因素

李国平 浙江省立同德医院

探讨引起男性阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(OSAS)患者勃起功能障碍(ED)的因素及其可能机制。

PU-0855

纤维支气管镜治疗急危重症合并严重肺部感染的疗效 观察

李红苗 建湖县人民医院

探讨纤维支气管镜治疗急危重症合并严重肺部感染的疗效。

PU-0856

Tracheobronchopathia osteochondroplastica: a case report and literature review

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Object To introduce a typical case of tracheobronchopathia osteochondroplastica (TO), and to discuss the aetiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis and treatment strategy about the disease.

Methods Retrospectively analysis a case of TO in our hospital, summarize the clinical manifestation, laboratory findings and biopsy result. Discuss the aetiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis and treatment strategy of TO through literature review.

Results A 35-year-old male patient went to otolaryngology department of our hospital because of rhinobyon and increase of nasal discharge. Electronic laryngoscope indicated an increase of purulent secretion in nasal cavity. His chest CT indicated an incrassation and calcification of the trachea and bilateral bronchial system. Therefore, he came to us for further diagnosis and treatment. The patient had caught occasionally, without breath difficulty, fever, or hoarseness. He denied any smoking history, tuberculosis history or tuberculosis exposure. No positive sign was discovered in physical examination. Laboratory tests indicated an increase of blood glucose and tuberculosis antibody. His T-spot test, pulmonary function tests were normal. Electronic tracheoscopy indicated main trachea, carina, bilateral main bronchus and superior bronchus pervaded granular nodular which had a hard texture, and difficult to get biopsy. White necrotic tissue was distributed on the nodular. There was a slight constriction of the endotracheal cavity. The pathological section of the damage tissue indicated chronic inflammation of tracheal mucosa with squamous hyperplasia, and small eucinoid mass with calcification and ossification. The diagnosis of this patient is TO. He was suggested to perform a regular follow-up of chest CT and tracheoscopy if necessary. No specific treatment was given because of the lack of symptom.

Conclusion TO is a rare, benign airway disease with unknown aetiology. The incidence reported of TO is 0.1%. The condition is often ignored by patients because of lack of symptom. Meanwhile, the disease is often misdiagnosed as it has overlapping symptoms with other disease such as asthma. Misdiagnosis leading to unnecessary and incorrect medical treatment. Although the pathogenesis of this disease is still not fully understood, inflammation, metaplasia of elastic fibers and connective tissue in the submucosa was considered to be correlation of the occurrence of the disease. The patients of TO always have no symptom at the early stage, and as the progression of the disease, symptoms such as caugh, expectoration, breath difficulty, hemoptysis, or hoarseness occur. TO is often misdiagnosed as asthma, tuberculosis, relapsing polychondritis, or tracheobronchial amyloidosis. Moreover, TO can accompanied with malignant tumor. The diagnosis of TO including: 1) the submucosal calcification of tracheobronchial on chest CT, 2) airflow obstructive on pulmonary function test in

some patients, 3) main trachea, carina, bilateral main bronchus and superior bronchus pervaded granular nodular in tracheoscopy, 4) pathological confirmed as tracheal mucous calcification and ossification. However, some researchers claimed TO could be diagnosed with typical CT sign and the appearance of tracheoscopy, pathological diagnosis is not necessary. At present, there was no specific treatment strategy of TO. The treatment method is mainly aiming at relief symptoms. Some researcher indicated Inhaled glucocorticoids is effective. Surgery could be taken if the patient developed a severe breath difficulty.

PU-0857

慢阻肺急性加重期呼吸衰竭患者的急诊治疗方法及效 果观察

孙灵霞 建湖县人民医院

讨论慢阻肺急性加重期合并呼吸衰竭患者的急诊疗法 及效果。

PU-0858

社区获得性肺炎的中西医研究进展

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社 区 获 得 性 肺 炎 (Community-Acquired Pneumonia,CAP) 是在医院外感染的肺实质炎症性病 变,在临床上较为常见。近年来,由于各种因素的影响, CAP 发病率及病死率不断攀升,已成为全球第六大死因。 现将有关 CAP 的病因病机及近年来中西医治疗进行总 结与探讨,以指导临床治疗。

PU-0859

细胞外热休克蛋白 90α 通过 TGF-ß 信号通路调控细胞 衰老促进肺纤维化

钟文珊、刘媛媛、张津铭、陈蔚谋、卢烨、蔡绍曦、董 航明 南方医科大学南方医院

特发性肺纤维化是一种慢性、年龄相关性肺疾病,细胞 衰老是其主要发病机制之一。然而 IPF 中成纤维细胞衰 老的机制仍不明确。我们已有研究发现,eHSP90α 可促 进肺纤维化。我们旨在探讨 eHSP90α 是否可以调控细 胞衰老,并检测 1G6-D7 在年龄相关性肺纤维化中的作 用。

PU-0860

CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺活检并发脓胸 1 例病例报告并文 献回顾

叶蓁 天津市胸科医院

CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺活检术是一种安全、简便、准确 的诊断手段,为肺部良、恶性病变的鉴别以及临床治疗 方案的制定提供了重要的组织学依据,目前已被广泛应 用于临床。常见并发症主要有气胸、肺出血、针道出血、 咯血等,而脓胸则是少见并发症之一。现将我科 1 例 CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺活检并发脓胸患者临床资料进行分 析,结合相关文献讨论,以进一步明确该并发症发生的 原因及相关影响因素。以期降低并发症风险,保证患者安 全。

PU-0861

Recrudescent pulmonary nodules in a patient with type 2 diabetes

Feifei Yin、Huan Ge、Ying Li、Yongjun Tang、Juntao Feng

Xiangya Hospital, Central South University

Object Sorry, this article is just a case report. **Methods** Sorry, this article is just a case report. Results Case presentation A 46-year-old male forester was hospitalized in March 2020 due to a twomonth history of bloody sputum. He denied fevers, headache, night sweats, anhelation, chest pain and unintentional weight loss. The patient was a smoker of 1 pack years who reported a history of rotting earth exposure in 2012. Type 2 diabetes was first diagnosed in 2019, and the most significant medical history was hospitalizations in 2012 for bloody sputum. Thoracic computed tomography (CT) at another hospital showed a soft tissue density lesion in the inferior lobe of the right lung, and cancer was suspected. No cancer cells or other significant pathogens were found in his bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, and antibiotic treatment was ineffective. At the day of admission, serum concentrations of lung tumor markers, fungal serologic tests and HIV serology were negative. Thoracic CT of our hospital demonstrated multiple nodules with the presence of cavitary lesions and halo signs in the right lung (Figure 1A), which were similar to the previous CT performed in April 2012 (Figure 1B). In 2012, initial staining of pulmonary samples showed cryptococcal pneumonia. After 4 weeks of treatment with fluconazole (400mg/day), the patient stopped the drug and CT reexaminations spontaneously because of symptom remission. The pulmonary samples, collected again by percutaneous transthoracic needle biopsy in 2020, showed granulomatous inflammation (Figure 2A). Periodic acid-Schiff staining showed some spheroid organisms with red yeast walls (Figure 2B). In view of the recrudescent symptoms, similar affected region and same pathological features, a diagnosis of relapsed cryptococcal pneumonia was established. The patient refused lumbar puncture because he had no neurological symptoms. He was treated with fluconazole 400 mg/day. After 3 months of follow-up, the patient felt good without further episodes of bloody sputum and any signs of nervous system involvement. The follow-up CT showed a reduction in lung lesions (Figure 1C). We plan to continue antifungal treatment for at least 6 months.

Conclusion Cryptococcus is an opportunistic pathogen that can gain access into the body through the respiratory tree. The rate of relapse for patients

with cryptococcosis especially cryptococcal meningitis has gradually increased recent years. These recurrent episodes may have been precipitated by inadequate primary therapy (dose and/or duration), poor drug compliance and increased resistance to fluconazole.1 Overwhelming majority of reported relapse occur in AIDS-associated cryptococcosis, and risk factors include a CD4 cell count < 100/ml, antifungal therapy < 3 months over the past 6 months, and serum cryptococcal antigen titre 1/512.2 However, rarely have cases of relapse of isolated pulmonary cryptococcosis in the HIV-negative population been reported many years after the first diagnosis. Treatment with oral fluconazole (400mg/day, 6-12 months) seems to be sufficient in immunocompetent patients with isolated lung infection, but after an insufficient treatment course, it is likely that cryptococcus can remain dormant in innate immune cells for many years without any symptoms before being able to reactivate due to decreased immunity (e.g. diabetes).

PU-0862

Valsartan inhibits proliferation, migration and apoptosis of H466 through Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway

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Object To investigate the effects of valmisartan on the proliferation, migration and apoptosis of small cell lung cancer cells (H466) and the probable mechanism. **Methods** Small cell lung cancer cell line H466 was cultured in vitro. CCK-8 assay was used to detect the effect of valsartan at different concentrations on the proliferative activity of H466 cells. The survival fraction of H466 treated with different concentrations of valsartan was determined by colony-formation assay. The effect of valsartan at different concentrations on the migration ability of H466 cells was examined in the wounding healing assay. Hoechst staining was used to detected the effects of valsartan at different at different concentrations of the migration ability of H466 cells was examined in the wounding healing assay. concentrations on the apoptosis of H466. Westernblotting was adopted to detect the expressions of Bax, Bcl-2, Wnt3a, β -catenin, p-GSK-3 β , GSK-3 β and cyclin D1.

Results Different concentrations of valsartan treatment inhibited the proliferation activity, colony-formation rate and migration of H466 cells. Valsartan treatment promoted the apoptosis of H466 cells, significantly increased the expression of pro-apoptotic protein Bax and decreased the expression of anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2. The expression levels of Wnt3a, β -catenin, p-GSK-3 β and cyclin D1 in H466 cells decreased after treatment with valsartan, while the expression levels of GSK-3 β increased.

Conclusion Valsartan may play a role in the proliferation, migration and apoptosis of small cell lung cancer cells (H466), and one of the mechanisms is that valsartan down-regulates Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway in such process.

PU-0863

Does Anti-TB affect Immune checkpoint inhibitors effiacy? Case based clinical studies

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Object Lung cancer is a malignant tumor with the highest morbidity and mortality in China. The emergence of immunotherapy has improved the survival time of patients with advanced inoperable lung cancer. In addition, about a quarter of the world's infected with population is the TB bacterium. Tuberculosis patients have been largely excluded from clinical studies of immunotherapy for tumors. We hope to explore whether anti-TB treatment in tuberculosis patients will affect the efficacy of tumor immunotherapy by summarizing case studies.

Methods First of all, we reported a case of advanced lung adenocarcinoma with active pulmonary tuberculosis treated in our center. The patient received anti-TB treatment for 3 months after the diagnosis of tuberculosis, and the chest CT lesions were larger than before after reexamination. The patient was found to be complicated with lung adenocarcinoma after rebiopsy, and the high expression of PD-L1 was immunohistochemistry.Therefore, indicated by Tislelizumab monotherapy was given at the same time as continuing anti-TB therapy, and the efficacy of antitumor therapy was evaluated every 2 cycles. Then, through systematic retrieval by keywords in PubMed, Embase and academic conferences, we screened out the cases that received tumor immunotherapy during anti-tTB treatment, and made a summary analysis of the screened cases.

Results In the case reported in our report, the patient underwent chest and abdominal enhanced CT gastroscope examination after 2 cycles of Tislelizumab monotherapy, and it was found that the lung lesions were smaller than before, and the intragastric metastases in retroperitoneal lymph nodes were significantly smaller than before. The overall efficacy reached PR, and repeated reexamination of tuberculosis smear sputum culture was negative.

After searching and screening in PubMed Embase and conference papers, we finally found 9 cases that met the requirements, so we finally added one case in our center. We made a summary analysis of these 10 cases and found that anti-tuberculosis had no significant effect on the efficacy of ICIS, and 7 out of 8 cases that could be analyzed showed good effect. Patients with an ECOG score between 0 and 2 usually achieve good treatment outcomes.

Conclusion Prior studies suggest the use of antibiotics may reduce the effectiveness of the immune therapy, so the TB infection of tumor patients usually had no chance to immune therapy. But in our study found that the joint anti-TB drugs has little influence on the curative effect of ICIs. On the contrary, if the body condition is not bad, used in combination with anti-TB drugs and ICIs may be beneficial. However, considering that our study was based on the experience of case reports, further prospective clinical studies are needed.

PSG 同步 USCOM 监测在 OSAHS 患者早期心血管系 统功能状态评估中的应用价值

郭国华、肖建宏 宁德市闽东医院

探究多导睡眠监测(PSG)同步无创血液动力学监测 (USCOM)在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (OSAHS)患者早期心血管系统功能状态评估中的应 用价值。

PU-0865

延续性护理对围产期哮喘患者哮喘控制及生活质量的 影响

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探讨延续性护理对围产期哮喘患者哮喘控制及生活质 量的影响及作用

PU-0866

重症肺炎并肺结核感染1例

杨洁、田迎春、曹兵、邢西迁、何建林 云南大学附属医院

报告 1 例重症肺炎并肺结核感染病人诊治经过,提高对肺结核的认识

PU-0867

肺炎型肺黏液腺癌 1 例

欧佳莉、杨澄清、曹探赜、梅春林、周萌、刘修平 武汉市肺科医院

通过报道1例确诊为肺炎型肺黏液腺癌的患者的临床及 影像学特点,提高对肺炎型肺黏液腺癌诊断水平。

PU-0868

P2X3 受体拮抗剂 gefapixant 治疗难治性或不明原因 慢性咳嗽的两项 Ⅲ 期随机对照试验 (COUGH-1 和 COUGH-2)

陈琳 默沙东 (中国) 投资有限公司

COUGH-1 (NCT03449134) 和 COUGH-2 (NCT03449147)是两项 P2X3 受体拮抗剂 gefapixant 治疗难治性或不明原因慢性咳嗽 (RCC / UCC) 的 III 期、双盲、随机、安慰剂对照临床试验。

PU-0869

新型冠状病毒肺炎的中医药研究现状

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新型冠状病毒肺炎在祖国医学中属于"疫病"的范畴,临 床上以发热、干咳、乏力为主要症状,有的还会有咽痛、 鼻塞、流涕、肌肉酸痛和腹泻等表现,具有强烈的传染 性,人群普遍易感,已经造成全球大流行。现将有关新 冠肺炎的病因病机及中医药治疗方法进行总结与探讨, 以指导临床治疗。

与危重症科

Serum cortisol levels and adrenal gland size in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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 科

Object To explore the clinical significance of serum Cortisol (Cor) levels and adrenal gland size in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Methods We included 80 patients with COPD admitted to our hospital into observation group, and 80 healthy controls as control group. Serum Cor, Creactive protein (CRP) levels and adrenal gland size were measured. COPD patients were divided into several subgroups according to BODE (BMI, Obstruction, Dyspnea, Exercise capacity) index and forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1). And Cor levels and adrenal gland size between subgroups were compared. The Pearson Correlation was used to analyze possible correlations of adrenal gland size and Cor levels with partial pressure of oxygen (PaO2), partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO2), FEV1, forced vital capacity (FVC) and FEV1/FVC. After 30 days of follow-up, the patients were allocated into good-prognosis group and poorprognosis group. The clinical value of Cor levels in predicting prognosis was estimated by the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve.

Results Increased serum CRP levels were seen in the observation group, while Cor levels and adrenal gland diameter decreased (P<0.05 for each comparison). In the observation group, an increase in BODE index or decrease in FEV1 led to decreased Cor levels and adrenal gland diameter, as well as increased CRP levels (P<0.05 for each comparison). The Correlation

analysis showed that adrenal gland diameter and Cor levels were positively correlated with PaO2, FEV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC, but negatively correlated with PaCO2. The ROC curve indicated that Cor levels were valuable in predicting the prognosis of patients (AUC>0.7, P<0.05).

Conclusion Cor levels and adrenal gland size are closely associated with the severity of COPD, and Cor levels are predictive of prognosis of patients.

PU-0871

Pulmonary Infarction in Thromboembolism: Frequency, Clinical Features, and Clinical Implications in Chinese Patients

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Pulmonary embolism clinical Object is а pathophysiological syndrome caused by blockage of the pulmonary artery and its branches with various emboli, which resulted in pulmonary circulation disorders. Pulmonary infarction is one of the serious complications of pulmonary embolism and is generally considered as a rare disease in elderly patients with underlying cardiopulmonary issue. However, recent studies found that pulmonary infarction had a trend to occur in younger healthy patients. In order to elucidate the incidence, risk factors, clinical characteristics, diagnosis and treatment, and outcome, this study performed a retrospective analysis of patients with pulmonary infarction secondary to pulmonary embolism in the First Affiliated Hospital of the University of Science and Technology of China.

Methods We collected and analyzed the data of hospitalized consecutive cases of pulmonary infarction diagnosed by computed tomographic pulmonary angiography imaging from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2019 in the First Affiliated Hospital of the University of Science and Technology of China (Anhui Provincial Hospital). Statistical software SPSS25.0 was used to analyze the differences between pulmonary infarction patients and nonand infarction patients, identify the clinical characteristics, risk factors prognosis and of pulmonary infarction secondary to pulmonary embolism.

Results In this study, the incidence of pulmonary infarction was 41% (119/289) in patients with pulmonary embolism with a male-to-female ratio of 1.4:1, mean age of 60.0 ± 13.8 years, and mean height of 166.5 ± 7.9 cm. The most common manifestations were chest tightness (70 cases, 58.8%), swelling or pain in lower limbs (57 cases, 47.9%), and dyspnea (55 cases, 46.2%). Incidences of chest pain, hemoptysis and syncope were 27.7%, 19.3% and 16.8%, respectively. The ratio of typical triad pulmonary infarction with dyspnea, chest pain and hemoptysis were only 4.2%. The most common signs of pulmonary infarction were vessel sign (100 cases, 84.0%) and central lucency (91 cases, 76.5%) and Hampton's Hump sign (46 cases, 38.7%). Only 15% (14/92) of the pulmonary infarction cases were diagnosed correctly and the rest 85% (78/92) were mainly misdiagnosed as pneumonia (92%, 72/78). Compared with non-infarction group (66.1 ± 12.7 years old), the ages of pulmonary infarction group were younger (60.0 ± 13.8 years old, P < 0.001). Prevalence of PI in setting of PE decreased from 80% in 18 - 30 years group to 18% in above 80 years group. Higher height (166.5 ± 7.9 cm VS 163.4 ± 7.9 cm, P < 0.001), chest pain (27.7% VS 11.8%, P = 0.001) and hemoptysis (2.9% VS 19.3%, P <0.001) were more common in pulmonary infarction group with significantly lower prevalence of cardiovascular disease (49.6% VS 65.3%, P = 0.008) than noninfarction group. Compared with non-infarction group, grade 4 pulmonary thrombosis (95.8% VS 88.2%, P = 0.024) and pleural effusion (54.6% VS 24.7%, P < 0.001) were more common in pulmonary infarction group. Multivariate binary logistic regression analysis found that pleural effusion (OR = 5.356), hemoptysis (OR = 4.832), grade 4 pulmonary artery thrombosis (OR = 4.152) and height growth (OR = 1.059) were independent risk factors for pulmonary infarction secondary to pulmonary embolism. Compared with patients with pulmonary embolism in 18 - 40 years old group, patients with pulmonary embolism aged ≥81 years had a lower risk of secondary pulmonary infarction. There was no significant difference between the prognosis of pulmonary infarction group and noninfarction group. Patients with pulmonary infarction were discharged and followed up for 6 months without adverse clinical outcomes. The outcomes of PI were similar to those without PI. Resolution of PI was seen in 7% at 4 weeks, 71% at 12 weeks and 82% at 24 weeks follow-up, respectively.

Conclusion The incidence of pulmonary infarction was unneglectable in patients with pulmonary embolism, and neither typical triad nor Hampton's Hump sign was common. Pulmonary infarction was difficult to diagnose, and often misdiagnosed as pneumonia. Pleural effusion, hemoptysis, distal emboli, and height were independent risk factors for pulmonary infarction. The risk of pulmonary infarction was lower in elder patients than that of younger patients. The prognosis was similar to those of non-infarct patients, and the lesions would gradually return to normal in most patients.

PU-0872 新冠肺炎的中医治疗概况

陈冠蓉、佘晖 厦门大学医学院附属福州第二医院

对中医治疗新型冠状病毒肺炎 (Corona Virus Disease 2019, COVID - 19, 以下简称"新冠肺炎")的病因病机、 治则用药进行归纳总结,以期对临床实践有所帮助。

PDCA 循环在优质护理服务的应用

李晓委

青岛市中心医院/青岛大学医学院第二附属医院 (原青岛 纺织医院)

探讨 PDCA 循环在呼吸与危重症医学科优质护理服务 工作的应用,提高管理质量和效益。

PU-0874

肺癌组织中 HE4 表达及其与临床相关性研究

石慧、高丽霞 内蒙古自治区人民医院

探讨人附睾分泌蛋白 4(HE4)在肺癌及肺组织中的表达及与肺癌组织浸润、转移的关系。

PU-0875

肺炎克雷伯菌的耐药机制及研究进展

张驰、李鸿茹、陈愉生 福建省立医院

肺炎克雷伯菌是临床常见的机会性致病菌,也是院内感染的主要菌株之一,其致病能力强,破坏性大,对人体 多部位均会造成感染,甚至可能造成毒血症。近年来,随着抗生素的滥用,抗生素对克雷伯菌的杀菌效果日益 消退,为临床治疗工作带来了巨大的挑战。本文将对肺 炎克雷伯耐药菌株的耐药机制进行阐述,以期为临床抗 生素的合理选择提供理论依据。

PU-0876 RNA 结合蛋白 HuR 促进肺转移瘤微环境形成的作用和 机制

肖辉、郭海英 上海市第一人民医院

Lung metastasis is one of the major causes of cancerrelated deaths in patients with cancer (CRC). We have observed that HuR regulates exosomes (50-150 nm) secretion in CRC and HuR was detected in exosomes secreted only from HuR overexpressing cells. However, the role of exosomal HuR in lung metastasis from colon cancer is not yet defined. Here, we study the role of HuR-containing CRC-derived exosomes on impacting lung metastasis.

PU-0877

GLCCI1 通过抑制 IL-13/骨膜蛋白/TGF-β1 信号通路改 善哮喘小鼠气道重塑

荀秋芬、况九龙、杨青、王蔚、祝国风 南昌大学第二附属医院

气道重塑是支气管哮喘的主要特征之一。研究表明, GLCCI1 与哮喘患者的糖皮质激素疗效有关,但其功能 目前尚不清楚。我们前期研究发现,GLCCI1 在支气管 上皮细胞表达十分丰富,其在哮喘是表达降低,且 GLCCI1 基因敲除小鼠气道炎症、气道壁厚度及多种炎 症因子如 IL-13 的表达较野生型明显。IL-13 可通过诱导 上皮细胞释放 TGF-β 参与气道重塑的形成,而骨膜蛋 白作为 IL-13 的下游蛋白,可通过 MMP-2 和 MMP-9 途 径激活 TGF-β 信号通路。

PU-0878

重症肺炎合并脓毒性休克患者预后的影响因素

邓建 遵义市第一人民医院

分析重症肺炎合并脓毒性休克患者预后的影响因素。

表现为肺脓肿并呈自限性改变的肺隐球菌病一例报道

黄进宝、兰长青、赵君捷、林清华 1. Fuzhou Pulmonary Hospital of Fujian 2. The People's Hospital Affiliated to Fujian University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

报道一例表现为肺脓肿并呈自限性改变的肺隐球菌病, 以提高对本病的认识。

PU-0880

2 例重症军团菌肺炎及文献复习

付华丽、满宁 武汉亚心总医院

分析军团菌肺炎的临床表现、影像学特征、诊断及治疗 方法,以便临床医生早期诊治该病积累经验。

PU-0881 **肿瘤与免疫对话中的自**噬

李珂 贵州省人民医院

自噬是一种进化上保守的过程,其主要功能是对细胞内 外刺激做出反应以维持自身稳态,正常情况下,几乎所 有的真核细胞都保持基础的低水平自噬活性,但当内源 性或外源性代谢、氧化或化学因素导致细胞稳态失衡时, 细胞自噬活性则会大大提高。自噬活跃地参与细胞对能 量应激的代谢适应,该过程能够通过触发与诱导性刺激 幅度相当的反应来应对能量分子水平的下降,最终引起 细胞内储存的能量物质,包括糖、氨基酸、核苷酸和脂 肪酸的动员,因此,自噬通常被认为是一种生存机制, 与各种模式生物的寿命维持和延长有关。尽管从理论上 来讲,作为维持细胞稳态的基本保证,自噬受损可能会 造成细胞的恶性转化。但更多的证据表明,自噬对肿瘤 生物学具有双重影响,其抑癌或促癌作用取决于肿瘤的 类型,分期,驱动突变和其他变量。已经形成的肿瘤可 以从自噬介导的细胞稳态功能中获益,包括对营养物质 匮乏的肿瘤微环境的代谢适应,以及对放化疗的耐受性 邓。深入了解自噬对肿瘤生物学的影响离不开两个方面, 一是该过程中的非细胞自主性效应,二是肿瘤微环境的 其他细胞中的自噬功能。事实上,肿瘤微环境中的所有 细胞成分都会以不同速率发生自噬,从而直接影响间质、 免疫和肿瘤细胞之间的相互作用。自噬性应答的调控会 对肿瘤微环境的代谢和细胞组成产生强烈的影响,这反 过来又会支持或限制肿瘤的生长。

PU-0882

应用 CRISPR-Cas9 系统逆转耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯 菌耐药

李济伟、高占成、郑雅莉 厦门大学附属翔安医院

耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌 (carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae, CRKP)是过去几十年间出现的 一个重要的抗生素耐药性威胁,给临床治疗带来重大挑 战。我们拟应用 CRISPR-Cas9 系统清除 CRKP 中耐药 质粒,以逆转其耐药表型,恢复药物敏感性。

PU-0883 微小肺脑膜样结节的 CT 诊断及病理对照研究

吴婧 南京市第一医院

探讨微小的肺脑膜上皮样结节 (MPMNs) 的薄层计算机 断层扫描 (CT) 特征, 并使用病理学来解释这些特征的 形成机制,提高对该病的认识,帮助与早期肺癌的鉴别, 避免不必要的手术。

阿比多尔和洛匹那韦/利托那韦治疗新型冠状病毒肺炎 的疗效和安全性比较

袁亚婷、张孝斌、曾惠清 厦门大学附属中山医院

比较真实世界中阿比多尔及洛匹那韦/利托那韦治疗新 型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)的疗效和安全性。

PU-0885

4 例曲霉菌肺炎临床分析

付华丽、满宁 武汉亚心总医院

通过分析 4 例我科确诊的曲霉菌肺炎患者的临床、CT 表现及诊疗经过, 以提高临床医生对该病的认识及早期 治疗。

PU-0886

30 例咯血患者临床特征分析

付华丽、满宁 武汉亚心总医院

探讨分析我科咯血患者的临床特征、影像学、纤支镜、 治疗及预后。

PU-0887

甲氧西林耐药的金黄色葡萄球菌肺炎一例并文献复习

涂秋杰 荆州市第一人民医院

学习总结甲氧西林耐药的金黄色葡萄球菌肺炎的疾病 特点,发病机制及诊疗方法。 PU-0888

肺泡灌洗液的二代测序在肺部感染性疾病中的应用

付华丽、满宁 武汉亚心总医院

分析肺泡灌洗液二代测序在肺部感染性疾病中的价值, 以便临床医生及早明确诊断及治疗。

PU-0889

PLZF 通过调控记忆细胞促进哮喘免疫耐受的建立

李娜、揭志军 复旦大学附属上海市第五人民医院

研究野生型小鼠、哮喘小鼠和免疫耐受小鼠模型中调节 性T细胞(Treg)、中枢记忆T细胞(TCM)以及效应 记忆T细胞(TEM)的改变,并初步探索与多个免疫细 胞密切相关的早幼粒细胞白血病锌指蛋白 PLZF 在 TEM 中可能发挥的作用。

PU-0890

pH-Responsive Theranostic Nanoplatform of Ferrite and Ceria Co-engineered Nanoparticles for Anti-Inflammatory

Yuanyao Dou, Yimin Zhang, Caiyu Lin, Rui Han, Di Wu, Conghua Lu, Yong He Daping Hospital

Object Integrating multiple components to achieve both therapy and diagnosis in a single theranostic nanosystem has aroused great research interest in the medical investigator.

Methods In this work, a novel theranostic nanoplatform ferrite and ceria co-engineered mesoporous silica nanoparticles (Fe@Ce-MSN) antioxidant agent was constructed by a facile metal Fe/Ce-codoping approach in MSNs framework.

Results This resulted Fe3+-incorporated ceria-based MSN nanoparticles that possess a higher Ce3+ to Ce4+ ratio than this revealed by ceria only
The Fe@Ce-MSN nanoparticles. as-prepared nanoparticles exhibited an excellent efficiency of scavenging reactive oxygen species (ROS), which is attributed to the improvement of superoxide dismutase (SOD)-mimetics activity by increased Ce3+ content and the enhancement of catalase (CAT)-mimetics via inclusion of ferrite ion in nanoparticles. The fast biodegradation of Fe@Ce-MSNs, which is sensitive to mild acidic microenvironment of inflammation, can lead to accelerating Fe/Ce ions releasing, and the freed Fe ions enhanced T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging in inflammation site. In vitro cell models, PEGylated Fe@Ce-MSN nanoparticles significantly attenuated ROS-induced inflammation, oxidative stress, and apoptosis in macrophages by scavenging overproduced intracellular ROS.

Conclusion Thus, the novel pH-responsive theranostic nanoplatform shows great promise in ROS related disease treatment.

PU-0891

Vitamin D 缺陷在接受体外膜肺氧合成年患者的意义

余红、王中新、刘亚钦、王霄、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

在危重疾病中维生素 D 缺乏的患病率很高,并且与不良的临床结果有关。接受体外膜肺氧合 (ECMO) 的患者由于病情严重、膜肺吸附及严重免疫失衡等原因, Vitamin D 缺陷的发生率可能更高。研究的目的在于了解 Vitamin D 缺陷在接受体外膜肺氧合 (ECMO) 的患者中的意义。

PU-0892 **血清神经介素 U 在肺癌诊治中的临床意义**

李萌、王琪 大连医科大学附属第二医院

检测 NMU(Neuromedin U,神经介素 U)在外周血中的浓度并探索 NMU 在肺癌诊治中的临床意义。

PU-0893

Next-generation sequencing guides the treatment of severe pneumonia with initial empiric therapy failure

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Object In recent years, next-generation sequencing (NGS) has gradually developed in clinical applications because of its rapid detection of pathogens. The purpose of this study was to compare the clinical impact of NGS in addition to traditional pathogen detection methods in severe pneumonia patients with initial empiric therapy failure admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU).

Methods We conducted a multicenter, retrospective study in Hunan Province, China. Patients experiencing severe pneumonia with initial empiric therapy failure were divided into NGS group and control group. We paired the two groups by propensity score matching (PSM). The primary outcomes were mortality during hospitalization, treatment abandonment and improvement rate during hospitalization. The secondary outcomes were ventilator-free hours, length of hospital stay, expenses, oxygenation index(PaO2/FiO2), percentage of neutrophils(NE%), percentage of lymphocytes (L%), neutrophils to lymphocytes ratio (NLR), PLT, PCT, CRP, ESR, NTproBNP, and D-dimer, SOFA score, and APACHE II score.

Results ccording to PSM, 164 patients in matched pairs with 82 patients each in the control and NGS groups were included in final analysis. The treatment abandonment in the NGS group was significantly lower than this in the control group[18/82(22%) vs 34/82(41.5%), P=0.007] and the improvement rate was higher than in NGS group[(54/82(65.9%) vs 29/82(35.4%), P<0.001)]. However, there was no significant statistical difference of the mortality during hospitalization between the two groups [11/82(13.4%) vs 13/82(15.85%), P= 0.660]. In addition, for antimicrobial cost/day(P=0.043), antimicrobial/total

cost ratio(P=0.044), L%(P=0.013), NLR (P=0.010), change in CRP(P=0.006), ESR(P=0.013), change in ESR(P=0.006), NT-proBNP(P=0.039), change in NTproBNP(P=0.005), SOFA score(P=0.013), change in SOFA score(P=0.005), CURB-65 score(P=0.020), change in CURB-65 score(P=0.006), and change in APACHE II score from discharge to admission(P=0.011), the NGS group performed significantly better than the control group, and the differences were statistically significant.

Besides, the positive rate of NGS detection of pathogens was higher than traditional detection methods, especially in the detection of bacteria, viruses and parasites.

Conclusion NGS can guide the treatment of severe pneumonia patients with initial empiric therapy failure. The addition of NGS testing on the basis of traditional pathogen detection can find some pathogens that are not detected by traditional detection methods, which has positive significance for the improvement of some clinical indicators.

PU-0894

Oncogenic role of circular RNA 0006349 in nonsmall cell lung cancer cells through a competing endogenous RNA network involving the microRNA-98/MKP1 axis

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Object The involvements of dysregulated circular RNAs (circRNAs) in human diseases have been increasingly recognized. In this study, we focused on the function of a newly screened circRNA, circ_0006349, in the progression of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and the molecules of action.

Methods The NSCLC circRNA dataset GSE101684, microRNA (miRNA) dataset GSE29250 and mRNA dataset GSE51852 obtained from the GEO database were used to identify the differentially expressed genes in NSCLC samples. Tumor and normal tissues were collected from 59 patients with NSCLC. Expression of circ_0006349, miR-98 and MAP kinase phosphatase 1 (MKP1) in collected tissue samples and in acquired cells was determined. The binding relationships between miR-98 and circ_0006349/MKP1 were predicted and validated. Altered expression of circ_0006349, miR-98 and MKP1 was introduced in NSCLC cells to examine their roles in cell growth, apoptosis and glycolysis.

Results Circ_0006349 and MKP1 were upregulated, and miR-98 was poorly expressed in the collected tumor tissues and the acquired NSCLC cell lines. Circ_0006349 was identified as a sponge for miR-98 elevate MKP1 expression. Silencing to of circ_0006349 suppressed proliferation and increased apoptosis of Calu-3 and H1299 cells, and it reduced glycolysis, glucose uptake and the production of lactate in cells. On the basis of circ_0006349 knockdown, further downregulation of miR-98 or upregulation of MKP1 restored the malignant behaviors of cells.

Conclusion This research demonstrated that circ_0006349 de-repressed MKP1 expression through absorbing miR-98, which augmented proliferation and glycolysis of NSCLC cells and promoted cancer development.

PU-0895

肺栓塞合并抗磷脂综合征 6 例报道并文献复习

黄金城、王婉瑜 厦门大学附属第一医院

供临床医师提高对肺栓塞合并抗磷脂综合征的认识及争取早期诊断和治疗。

Clinical characteristics of 134 convalescent patients with COVID-19 in Guizhou, China

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- 1. Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital
- 2. 贵州大学医学院

Object Previous studies have focused on the clinical characteristics of hospitalized patients with the novel 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Limited data are available for convalescent patients. This study aimed to evaluate the clinical characteristics of discharged COVID-19 patients.

Methods In this retrospective study, we extracted data for 134 convalescent patients with COVID-19. Cases were analyzed on the basis of demographic, clinical, and laboratory data as well as radiological features.

Results Of 134 convalescent patients with COVID-19, 19 (14.2%) were severe cases, while 115 (85.8%) were non-severe cases. The median patient age was 33 years (IQR, 21.8 to 46.3), and the cohort included 69 men and 65 women. Compared with non-severe cases, severe patients were older and had more chronic comorbidities, especially hypertension, diabetes, and thyroid disease (P<0.05). Leukopenia was present in 32.1% of the convalescent patients and lymphocytopenia was present in 6.7%, both of which were more common in severe patients. 48 (35.8%) of discharged patients had elevated levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT), which was more common in adults than in children (40.2% vs 13.6%, P=0.018). A normal chest CT was found in 61 (45.5%) patients during rehabilitation. Severe patients had more ground-glass opacity, bilateral patchy shadowing, and fibrosis. No significant differences were observed in the positive rate of IgG and/or IgM antibodies between severe and non-severe patients.

Conclusion Leukopenia, lymphopenia, ground-glass opacity, and fibrosis are common in discharged severe COVID-19 patients, and liver injury is common in discharged adult patients. We suggest physicians develop follow-up treatment plans based on the different clinical characteristics of convalescent patients.

PU-0897

The clinical value of IncRNA MALAT1 and its targets miR- 125b, miR-133, miR-146a, and miR-203 for predicting disease progression in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients

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Object The study aimed to explore the correlations of long non-coding RNA MALAT1 (IncRNA MALAT1) and its targets microRNA (miR)-125b, miR-133, miR-146a, and miR-203 with acute exacerbation risk, inflammation, and disease severity of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Methods Plasma samples were obtained from 120 acute exacerbation COPD (AECOPD) patients, 120 stable COPD patients, and 120 healthy controls (HCs). RT_x0002_qPCR was conducted to detect IncRNA MALAT1 expression and its target miRNAs, and ELISA was performed to detect the inflammatory cytokines. Results LncRNA MALAT1 was highest in AECOPD patients followed by stable COPD patients and then HCs, which distinguished AECOPD patients from HCs (AUC: 0.969, 95% CI: 0.951-0.987) and stable COPD patients (AUC: 0.846, 95% CI: 0.798-0.894). Furthermore, IncRNA MALAT1 positively correlated with GOLD stage in both AECOPD and stable COPD patients. Regarding inflammatory cytokines, IncRNA MALAT1 positively correlated with tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), inter x0002 leukin (IL)-1β, IL-6, IL-8, IL-17, and IL-23 in both AECOPD and stable COPD patients. Besides, IncRNA MALAT1 negatively correlated with miR-125b, miR-146a, and miR- 203 in AECOPD patients and reversely correlated with miR-

125b and miR-146a in stable COPD patients. Notably, miR-125b, miR-133, miR-146a, and miR-203 were the lowest in AECOPD patients, followed by stable COPD

patients, and then HCs; miR- 125b, miR-133, miR-146a, and miR-203 negatively correlated with inflammation and GOLD stage in AECOPD and stable COPD patients.

Conclusion LncRNA MALAT1 exhibits clinical implications in acute exacerbation risk prediction and management of COPD via the inner-correlation with its targets miR-125b, miR-146a, and miR-203.

PU-0898

徒手经鼻空肠置管术治疗隐性吸入性肺炎 1 例报告

许东平、孙晋华 厦门长庚医院

探究徒手经鼻空肠置管术对治疗隐性吸入性肺炎治疗的效果。

PU-0899

超声支气管镜引导针吸活检术在纵隔淋巴结核疾病诊 断中的效果观察

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探讨超声支气管镜引导针吸活检术在纵隔淋巴结核疾 病诊断中的效果。

PU-0900

基于冠状病毒感染疾病本体论的 COVID-19 诊断建模、 表示和分析

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SARS-CoV-2 感染的诊断对于控制 COVID-19 大流行 至关重要。常见的诊断方法包括症状识别、胸部成像、 抗体和抗原的血清学检测以及核酸的分子检测。然而, 不同诊断方法的敏感性和特异性,尤其是基于 RT-PCR 的分子检测,存在差异。研究的目的在于探讨利用本体 论代表、分析 COVID-19 的诊断。

PU-0901

TMB 在非小细胞肺癌免疫治疗应用中的研究进展

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近年来,基于免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICIs)的免疫疗法正在成为治疗不同类型晚 期肿瘤的一种新型疗法,尤其是程序性死亡受体 (programmed death-1, PD-1)及其配体(PD-1 ligand, PD-L1)抑制剂在肺癌的治疗中取得了突破性的 进展,使得免疫治疗成为继放化疗、靶向治疗外晚期肺 癌患者的又一选择。但并不是所有患者均能从免疫治疗 中获益,因此需要通过有效的免疫治疗生物标记物的探 寻筛选出优势人群以利于精准免疫治疗的实施。肿瘤突 变负荷(tumor mutation burden, TMB)作为生物标记物 对免疫治疗的疗效预测在越来越多的研究中得到证实。 本文将对 TMB 在肺癌免疫治疗中的研究进展及目前存 在的挑战和困惑进行综述。

PU-0902

支气管动脉栓塞弹簧圈 封堵支气管胸膜瘘 1 例

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探讨支气管动脉栓塞弹簧圈对支气管胸膜瘘的疗效。

PU-0903

肺癌的诱因及发病机制

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国家癌症中心发布了最新的全国癌症统计数据,肺癌位 居男女恶性肿瘤死亡率的第一位,我国恶性肿瘤发病人 数首位,男性恶性肿瘤发病第一位。肺癌仍是严重威胁 人民健康的恶性疾病,但目前对于肺癌的发病诱因及发 病机制尚不完全清楚,了解肺癌的诱发因素及发病机制, 最大程度的避免或减少接触诱发因素以及对肺癌的发 病过程给以干预,从而预防肺癌的发生以及治愈或缓解 肺癌患者病情至关重要,现对肺癌的发病诱因及发病机 制作一综述。

PU-0904

经支气管冷冻肺活检确诊肺血管内 NK/T 细胞淋巴瘤 1 例

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通过支气管镜冷冻肺活检方法,成功确诊以发热、双肺 多发磨玻璃影为主要表现的肺血管内 NK/T 细胞淋巴瘤 1 例。

PU-0905

诱导痰 Galectin-3BP 及相关炎症因子水平检测在 中 性粒细胞型哮喘诊断中的价值

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探讨诱导痰半乳糖凝集素 -3 结合蛋白(Galectin-3BP) 及相关炎症因子水平检测在中性粒细胞型哮喘 诊断中 的价值。

PU-0906

肺活检术对肺癌循环肿瘤细胞含量影响的临床研究

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手术操作等人为干预因素是否可促进血行转移仍存争 议,本研究旨在观察、评估肺活检术(含非手术活检和 手术切除)对肺癌循环肿瘤细胞(circulating tumor cells, CTC)含量的影响,及其与肺癌血行转移的关系。

PU-0907

一例确定由头孢哌酮钠舒巴坦钠引起的皮疹 及头孢类 药物过敏反应探讨

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目的对1例头孢哌酮钠舒巴坦钠引起的迟发性过敏反应 病历进行分析,为医务人员安全合理用药提供参考。

PU-0908

Transfer of invitro CD4+T cells with hypomethylation of perforin promoter causes autoimmune emphysema of rats

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Object Our previous study suggested that hypomethylation of perforin promoter of CD4+T cells might be involved in apoptosis of alveolar septal cells associated with autoimmune emphysema of rats. Whether transfer of this kind of cells hypomethylated in vitro into naive immunocompetent rats also results in emphysema is unknown yet .The aim of this study was to verify the hypothesis above to cast light on the pathogenesis of autoimmune emphysema.

Methods Thirty rats were randomly divided into three groups: a model group (n=10), a normal control group (n=10) and a sham operation group (n=10).In the model spleengroup, derived CD4+T cells of normal rats were treated with 5-azacytidine (5-Aza), 1ml of complete Freund's adjuvant and 1ml Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) , then transferred into naive immunocompetent rats. The normal control group was injected with CD4+T lymphocytes in spleens of normal rats. For sham operation group, normal rats were injected intraperitoneally with 1ml of complete Freund's adjuvant and 1ml of PBS. Histopathological evaluations (mean linear Intercept (MLI) and mean alveolar numbers (MAN) were performed. Sera antiendothelial cell antibodies (AECA)

and lung vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)) were measured by ELISA and immunohistochemistry respectively, the apoptotic index (AI) of alveolar septal cells and the methylation levels of perforin promoter of CD4+T cells investigated by bisulfite amplicon sequencing and terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP Nick end labeling (TUNEL) respectively.

Results The levels AECA of sera and perforin promoter methylation of CD4+T cells, and MAN were lower in the model group than in the control and the sham operation group, while the MLI and the AI were greater (all P<0.05) .The methylation levels of perforin promoter were positively correlated with the MAN (r=0.747, P<0.05)and negatively correlated with AI, AECA, MLI, VEGF (r was -0.789, -0.746, -0.743, -0.660, respectively, all P<0.05) .

ConclusionTransferofinvitroCD4+Tcells with hypomethylation ofperforin promotercauses apoptosisofalveolarseptal cells,increased expression of AECA , decreased expressionof VEGF, and autoimmune emphysema of rats.

PU-0909

物联网技术在慢阻肺管理中的应用与展望

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本文对物联网技术在慢阻肺管理中的应用进行文献回顾,总结应用及研究现状,并剖析其中存在的问题与挑战。

PU-0910

Interoperable ontologies: the foundation of intelligent precision medicine

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Object In the current era of intertwined precision medicine and the Internet of Things, there has a huge challenge in organizing, sharing, integrating, and making sense of heterogeneous and complex biomedical big data. To meet the challenges, ontology provides the foundation of knowledge and data semantics and promotes the development of artificial intelligence. For the integration and analysis of heterogeneous knowledge and data, the nature of interoperability is key. The combination of artificial intelligence precise and precise medicine can be called intelligent precision medicine. The purpose of the research is to explore the application of Ontology in intelligent precision medicine.

Methods We propose an HIPPO hypothesis to clarify the positive correlation and synergistic influence between the interoperable ontology and the intelligent precision medicine (IPM).

Results We propose the usage of eXtensible Ontology Development (XOD) principles and tools to achieve the ontology interoperability and support advanced artificial intelligence tool development. Examples of interoperable ontologies and their applications in IPM are provided. The status of interoperable ontology development, the OntoChina initiative and its development, and the importance of medical ethics are also introduced and discussed.

Conclusion Interoperable ontologies is the foundation of intelligent precision medicine.

老年医院获得性真菌性肺炎 36 例临床分析

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对老年医院获得性真菌性肺炎进行回顾性分析并探讨 防治策略。

PU-0912

乌美溴胺/维兰特罗吸入粉雾剂与噻托溴铵吸入粉雾剂 治疗慢性阻塞性肺病近期疗效及安全性对比研究

李天林、余薇、陈亮、李远鹏、刘俊安、苏阿丽、黄巧 露 厦门长庚医院

探讨乌美溴铵/维兰特罗吸入粉雾剂与噻托溴铵吸入粉 雾剂治疗慢性阻塞性肺病 (GOLD2-GOLD4) 近期疗效 及安全性。

PU-0913

淋巴结瘘型支气管结核冷冻治疗的疗效分析

阮超 西安胸科医院

探讨淋巴结瘘型气管支气管结核在支气管镜下冷冻治 疗的有效性和安全性。

PU-0914

经支气管镜穿刺针吸活检术在纵膈或肺门淋巴结肿大 疾病病因诊断中的价值

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目的:探讨经支气管镜穿刺针吸活检术 (TBNA) 在纵膈 或肺门淋巴结肿大疾病病因诊断中的价值。

PU-0915

ONT 甲基化测序联合转录组测序分析肺癌甲基驱动基因

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通过对 12 例人肺癌样本进行 ONT 甲基化测序联合转 录组测序分析,探讨人肺癌样本中 DNA 6mA 甲基驱动 基因。

PU-0916

The Role of Fever Clinics in the Strategic Triage of Suspected Cases with Imported COVID-19

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Object Novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19) is an acute respiratory infectious disease caused by the novel coronavirus infection. The virus has the characteristics of human-to-human transmission and is extremely contagious. The main routes of transmission are through respiration, saliva and touch. In order to suppress the large-scale infection, the fever clinic of medical institutions is at a very critical position and plays a vital role as the primary gateway for disease treatment and epidemic prevention and control. How to correctly standardize the process of early screening of infection or suspected cases in the fever clinic, so as to achieve early detection, early reporting, early isolation, and early treatment have become a key part of the fight against the pandemic.

Methods A retrospective analysis of patients in the fever clinic of Central Hospital Affiliated to Shenyang Medical College from January 23 to March 1, 2020, was conducted in the present study.

Results It was found that 16 suspected cases of COVID-19 in the fever clinic were diagnosed with respiratory infections, accounting for 0.59%

Conclusion In case of a negative result in the second nucleic acid test, strategic triage and typing might be more conducive for the following nucleic acid tests for suspected cases in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic caused by missed diagnosis.

PU-0917

机械通气患者膈肌萎缩及呼吸锻炼效果

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机械通气 (MV) 是治疗严重呼吸衰竭有效治疗手段, 但 常导致膈肌萎缩。MV 18~ 69h 与 MV 2~3h 比较, MV 18~69h 的患者膈肌慢收缩纤维和快收缩纤维横断面面 积分别下降 57%和 53%。MV 5 天后膈肌萎缩发生率为 48%, 甚至有研究发现长期 MV 患者 77%发生膈肌萎 缩。在 MV 早期就可以发生膈肌萎缩, 而且膈肌萎缩在 MV 早期更为显著。膈肌萎缩的患者 MV 第 3、5、7 天 膈肌厚度分别比基础值降低 11.3%、13.0%和 16.3%。 另有报道, MV 3 天膈肌厚度平均每天下降 10.9%, 即 MV 24h、48h 和 72h 膈肌厚度分别较基础膈肌厚度下 降 10%、20 %和 26%。MV 模式和参数设置对膈肌萎 缩有影响, MV 支持力度越大, 膈肌萎缩发生率越高。 较长时间的呼吸肌锻炼能够改善 MV 患者呼吸肌功能。 呼吸肌锻炼 (respiratory muscle training, RMT) 主要是 通过增加吸气过程中增加吸气阻力即吸气负荷锻炼呼 吸肌,常用锻炼仪器吸气阈值仪 (inspiratory threshold device) 有单向活瓣, 吸气时产生阻力, 呼气时不产生 阻力。呼吸肌锻炼时,患者口含吸气阈值仪经口吸气, MV 患者则断开呼吸机管路与气管导管连接,将吸气阈 值仪连接到呼吸机导管, 当患者吸气压达到吸气阈值仪 设定的阈值时活瓣打开,允许气体流动进入肺脏,吸气 阈值仪增加的阻力在吸气全过程都存在。在肢体锻炼的 基础上呼吸肌锻炼组以吸气阈值仪负荷 40%最大吸气 压吸气压锻炼, 10 次呼吸为一组, 5 组为一节, 每天上 下午各一节,结果显示呼吸肌锻炼组最大吸气压和最大 呼气压均增加。准备进入撤机阶段的慢性阻塞性肺疾病 MV 患者, 呼吸肌锻炼组每天 2 次呼吸肌锻炼, 每次锻 炼 30 min 为止, 能够改善呼吸频率、氧分压和平均最 大吸气压。系统综述和 meta 分析发现, 呼吸肌锻炼组 经过吸气锻炼之后, 最大吸气压和最大吸气压较基线值 分别增加40%和63%,显著高于对照组的(18%和17%)。 此外, 通过呼吸肌锻炼可以改善 MV 患者呼吸肌功能从 而提高撤机成功率。

PU-0918

镇静催眠药物对睡眠呼吸暂停影响的新观点摘要

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睡眠呼吸暂停是常见的睡眠障碍之一,目前多以 CPAP 治疗为主,部分患者接受镇静催眠药物治疗。现有的研 究发现,多种镇静催眠药物对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 (OSA)的影响主要表现为不改变呼吸暂停低通气指数 (AHI)和最低动脉血氧饱和度、增加觉醒阈值、降低睡 眠潜伏期以及不改善 CPAP 治疗的依从性,对中枢性睡 眠呼吸暂停(CSA)的影响主要表现为降低 AHI 和平均 睡眠潜伏期,改善睡眠效率和睡眠结构,对于轻度和中 度睡眠呼吸暂停的患者来说,在 CPAP 治疗的同时给予 部分镇静催眠药物是相对安全的。

PU-0919

Clinical analysis of 5 cases of vasculitis involving pulmonary vessels

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Object Pulmonary vascular diseases can be divided into primary and secondary diseases. Clinically, a part of pulmonary vascular diseases is caused by vasculitis. This kind of diseases is usually poorly treated as primary pulmonary vascular diseases, while the effect is better after anti-vasculitis treatment. This article mainly analyzes and summarizes the clinical manifestations, imaging features, treatment and prognosis of pulmonary vascular disease in vasculitis patients for the benefit of diagnosis and prevention.

Methods A retrospective analysis was conducted on a total of 5 patients with vasculitis complicated with pulmonary vascular involvement in the Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine of Huazhong University of Science and Technology Union Shenzhen Hospital from August 2020 to May 2021.

Results In 5 patients, including 4 patients with breathing as the main symptoms, chronic onset, breathing symptoms in 2 to 20 years, this all exist pulmonary hypertension in 4 patients, 2 cases of existence, with all my heart, 2 cases exist right ventricular enlargement, pleural effusion is found in 4 patients, 2 cases of pericardial effusion and pulmonary embolism in 2 patients, The asthma symptoms of 2 patients with vasculitis complicated with pulmonary embolism were not improved after anticoagulant therapy before diagnosis of vasculitis, while the asthma symptoms were significantly improved after treatment of basic diseases of vasculitis after diagnosis of vasculitis complicated with pulmonary embolism. Only 5 patients primary symptom onset, 1 case of patients with syncope exist lower limb venous thrombosis, pulmonary artery thrombosis, thoracic and abdominal aorta more penetrating ulcer with thrombosis, vertebral artery, carotid artery, subclavian artery and cerebral artery more narrow, the patients with acute onset, before the diagnosis of vasculitis diagnosed pulmonary embolism after treatment of the pulmonary embolism absorb better, The patient refused anti-vasculitis treatment at the time, but on subsequent follow-up it was learned that the patient subsequently developed respiratory symptoms with post-activity dyspnea.

Conclusion Vasculitis involving the pulmonary vascular in diagnosis of pulmonary vascular disease patients, often with respiratory symptoms, easy simple diagnosis of pulmonary vascular diseases, respiratory physician should pay attention to improve the diagnosis and treatment of vasculitis involving the pulmonary vascular consciousness, pay attention to the two diseases that differentiates, vasculitis resistant

treatment in time, in order to improve the prognosis of patients.

PU-0920

痰中带血肺部阴影 1 例

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报道一例痰中带血肺部阴影患者的诊治。

PU-0921

MDA-5 抗体阳性皮肌炎相关间质性肺炎一例报道及文 献复习

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抗 MDA-5 抗体属于肌炎特异性抗体中的一种, 被广泛 认为是皮肌炎合并间质性肺炎的特异性抗体。抗 MDA-5 抗体阳性患者常合并快速进展性间质性肺炎, 严重破 坏肺部组织, 最后进展为致命性呼吸衰竭, 半年死亡率 高达 40%。目前, 关于 MDA-5 抗体阳性皮肌炎引起的 间质性肺炎的临床报道相对较少, 为提高对该病的认识, 现报道一例我院近期诊治的 MDA-5 抗体阳性皮肌炎相 关间质性肺炎, 并结合相关文献进行复习。

临床资料:患者男性,55岁,因咳嗽、咳痰 10 余天, 发热 4 天于 2021-02-07 入院。患者于入院前 10 余天受 凉后开始出现咳嗽,伴咳痰,为白色粘性泡沫痰,伴流 清涕,自行服用"止咳水"后症状无好转。于入院前 4 天 开始出现发热,体温最高 39℃,就诊于当地三甲医院, 胸部 CT示:双肺间质性肺病,以右肺中叶、双肺下叶 基底段为著。2019nCoV 核酸阴性。考虑"肺炎",给予 "左氧氟沙星"口服后仍有咳嗽、咳痰、发热,并出现有活 动后气促,就诊于我院急诊,予清热解毒、退热治疗后 症状稍缓解,拟"肺炎"收入我科。

诊疗经过:入院后完善相关检查:血常规:WBC: 10.23*10^9/L,NEU:82.7%。肺功能:中重度限制性 肺通气功能障碍,FENO:69ppb。KI-6:836U/ml。外 院胸部 CT 提示双肺间质性肺病。初步诊断:间质性肺 炎。入院后先后给予头孢哌酮他唑巴坦 2.5g bid、亚胺 培南西司他丁钠 1g q8h、莫西沙星 400mg qd 抗感染, 磷酸奥司他韦胶囊 75mg bid 抗病毒治疗。患者症状无 改善, 气促进行性加重, 于02-15 出现血氧饱和度下降, 转入本院 ICU 治疗。患者病程中见脐上、眉骨处皮肤红 色硬皮斑块状改变,完善皮肌炎相关抗体检测:抗 MDA-5 抗体 (+),抗 RO-52 抗体 (+)。结合皮肌炎相关抗 体检测结果、kl-6、皮疹症状、肺部影像学改变,诊断 MDA-5 相关皮肌炎明确。该病主要累及肺部,进展快, 且内科治疗效果不佳, 死亡率高。患者于 02-27 经抢救 无效死亡,死亡原因考虑:MDA-5 相关性肺间质纤维化。 此例病例给我们的启示: (1) 该患者以咳嗽、咳痰、气 促为主症收治入院,既往史无特殊,外院胸部 CT 提示 双肺间质性肺病,完善肺功能为中重度限制性肺通气功 能障碍,我们开始只考虑为普通型间质性肺炎。经过抗 感染、平喘、祛痰等治疗,疗效不佳,患者症状无改善 并且气促进行性加重,复查胸部 CT 渗出灶明显增多, 病情进展迅速,最后结合患者腹部皮疹情况,完善风湿 免疫疾病相关检查,最终才诊断为 MDA-5 抗体阳性皮 肌炎相关间质性肺炎。该病例提醒我们,在针对初步诊 断治疗后,若患者症状无改善或未达到预期治疗效果, 我们应多方位分析,鉴别可能导致的所有病因才能做到 不漏诊、不误诊,提高患者的治疗质量。(2)目前抗 MDA-5 阳性皮肌炎相关快速进展性间质性肺病的治疗 推荐首选联合治疗,包括糖皮质激素联合免疫抑制剂。 对联合治疗无反应的临床医生应考虑输注免疫球蛋白 或血浆置换治疗。对于已经出现威胁生命的严重难治性 呼吸衰竭的患者, 应考虑辅助 ECMO 或进行肺移植治 疗。该病例患者从明确诊断为 MDA-5 阳性皮肌炎相关 间质性肺炎到死亡仅有短短 5 天,虽然有积极抗感染、 大剂量激素冲击及辅以 ECMO 治疗, 但从复查胸部 CT 来看,肺部病灶情况进展迅猛,疗效不佳,预后极差, 最终家属因为自身原因而选择了放弃治疗。 纵观该患者 的整个病程,短时间内就出现了严重难治性呼吸衰竭, 有肺移植适应症,虽然最后并没有进行肺移植治疗,但 该病例告诉我们在诊断这类疾病的同时应尽早行肺移 植的可行性评估以期提高预后。

PU-0922

促癌基因 FRK 通过外泌体 miR-9-3p 靶向 NQO2 诱导 代谢重编程促进 NSCLC 转移

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非受体酪氨酸激酶 (Fyn-related kinase, FRK) 与非小 细胞肺癌病人不良预后相关,并促进 NSCLC 转移,但 其发挥促癌作用的分子机制尚未阐明。根据文献报道外 泌体在肿瘤转移方面的作用,推测 FRK 通过外泌体发 挥促癌作用。

PU-0923

GLCCI1 效应弱化通过增强 IRF1: GRIP1 和 IRF3: GRIP1 的竞争性结合诱导哮喘患者糖皮质激素抵抗

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GLCCI1 在调节糖皮质激素敏感性中起着重要作用,我 们最近证明GLCCI1表达缺陷可降低哮喘患者糖皮质激 素受体的表达。因此,本项目拟探索GLCCI1表达缺陷 是否通过上调IRF1:GRIP1和IRF3:GRIP1的结合来 减弱哮喘糖皮质激素敏感性。

PU-0924

位于 eccDNA 上的致癌基因 PLCG2 通过推动代谢重编 程转向氧化磷酸化促进 NSCLC 转移

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 染 色 体 外 环 状 DNA (extrachromosomal circle DNA,eccDNA)携带癌基因 驱动肿瘤发展,但 NSCLC 中 eccDNA 携带基因及其发 挥促癌作用的分子机制尚未阐明。

Metastatic pulmonary calcification: a case report

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Object To investigate the clinical features, differential diagnosis, diagnosis and treatment of metastatic calcification with lung as the main lesion, and to improve clinicians' understanding of metastatic calcification.

Methods The general data, imaging data, laboratory data, pathological examination results and treatment plan of one case of metastatic calcification were collected,

Results a 81-year-old female patient was admitted to hospital due to chronic cough and expectoration for more than 30 years, symptoms worsened and dyspnea for more than 6 months. Past stage IV chronic kidney disease has not been treated regularly. Physical examination showed low breath sounds in both lungs, and dry rales could be heard. Related auxiliary examinations were completed after admission, Chest CT examination showed the diffuse and loose nodules and masses of high-density shadows distributed along the bronchus and blood vessels were seen in both lungs, in addition symmetrical changes appeared in both upper lobes of the lung and most of the lesions in the mediastinal window had been consolidated. The CT value was about 100HU. (Figure.1) The PET-CT examination showed both lungs were diffused with cotton ball-like and paving stone-like dense shadows of varying sizes, occupying most of the lung tissue, and most of the mediastinal window could be seen. The maximum CT value is 123Hu, PET-CT showed diffuse and fuzzy-like FDG metabolism, SUVmax5.4. No obvious abnormality was found under bronchoscope. Phage cells and epithelial cells were occasionally seen in the lavage fluid, but no malignant cells were seen. Whole body bone imaging examination results showed the diffuse high density in both lungs with concentration of radioactivity. At the same time,

Patient-related tests indicated that the metagenomic sequencing of the lavage fluid indicated the presence of Candida albicans (sequence number: 4091), Candida glabrata (sequence number: 726), and Epstein-Barr virus (sequence number: 33). Sjogren's syndrome A antibody (WB) was weakly positive, C-reactive protein increased by 9.03, blood calcium was 2.95 mmol/l, and thyroid Parathyroid hormone was 15.60 pg/ml and calcitonin was7.85 pg/ml. The patient's renal function indicated that uric acid was 418 umol/l, creatinine was 191 umol/l, and glomerular filtration rate was 20.9 ml/min.After the patient's condition permits, the diagnosis of metastatic pulmonary calcification was confirmed by CT percutaneous lung puncture pathology.

Conclusion Metastatic calcification, common calcium deposits are: renal tubules, alveoli, gastric mucosa, etc. In this case, dyspnea is the first symptom and the lung is the main lesion. CT of the chest reveals multiple metastatic calcifications in the lung. The imaging findings are relatively special and the disease progresses quickly. If the patient's condition permits, the pathology should be taken as soon as possible to confirm the lesion. In nature, disease progression should be controlled as much as possible. The patient's symptoms and imaging features can easily be misdiagnosed as tumors, tuberculosis, or rheumatism. The causes of metastatic pulmonary calcification should be screened to prolong patient survival.

PU-0926

Treatment challenges in patients with early acute massive Pulmonary Thrombosis Embolism (PTE) after lung cancer surgery: a case report and literature review

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Object Early acute massive Pulmonary Thrombosis Embolism (PTE) after lung cancer surgery is one of the most fatal surgical complications. It is often accompanied by shock and hypotension, with high mortality rate. Due to surgical wounds, patients with early acute massive PTE after lung cancer surgery have a high risk of thrombolytic bleeding, which renders treatment more challenging and there is currently no standard protocol on how to safely and effectively treat these patients in the clinic.

Methods A 66-year-old woman after video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery for lung cancer, experienced sudden severe dyspnea, shock and hypotension with high D-Dimer, changed electrocardiogram (ECG), right ventricular dilatation, severe tricuspid regurgitation, and raised pulmonary arterial pressure on ultrasonic cardiogram (UCG), thromboses found on Ultrasonography of lower extremity vein. Because of her clinical manifestations and results of bedside auxiliary examinations, the patient was finally diagnosed with acute high-risk PTE after lung cancer surgery. 1.5 hours after onset of symptoms, thrombolysis using a continuous micropump infusion of 20 000 units/kg urokinase into the peripheral vein for two hours was initiated for this patient.

Results The patient died of massive hemorrhage after thrombolysis.

Conclusion Treatment for patients with early acute PTE after lung cancer surgery is challenging due to a high risk of thrombolytic bleeding at the surgical site. Real-time monitoring of vital signs during thrombolysis and Catheter-directed thrombolysis(CDT) are recommended for these patients, in order to use the minimum drug dosage for quick curative effects and a low risk of bleeding.

PU-0927 早期慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊断的研究进展

梁梦圆、李慧、张建初

华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院呼吸与危重症 医学科

慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 的患病人数多、死亡率高、 社会经济负担重。该疾病早期进展迅速,在确诊之前部 分病人已经出现了气道病变。此外,由于目前诊断方法 的局限性使得疾病的诊断往往出现在病情的后期。因此, 本文就近几年早期 COPD 诊断的研究进行综述。

PU-0928

呼吸内科本科教学教改现状

刘晨楠、蔡泓艺、吴炜景 福建医科大学附属第二医院

讨论呼吸内科本科教学存在的问题并结合我国临床教学的发展现状,探索呼吸内科临床教学改革的解决方案。

PU-0929

High flow nasal cannula (HFNC) vs. non-invasive ventilation in OHS with severe pneumonia patients: A prospective study

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Object To compare the clinical outcomes of HFNC with non-invasive ventilation(NIV) with auto-titrating EPAP for severe pneumonia patients with OHS(obesity hypoventilation syndrome).

Methods It was a prospective, randomized and controlled study. 60 severe pneumonia patients with OHS (27.3±8.9 yrs,BMI:40±8.9 kg/m²) were included, who had no a history of immunosuppressant therapy. Main criteria: 100 < PO₂/FiO₂ < 300 mmHg; APACHE-II :20-30. All subjects were randomly divided (1:1:1) into three groups: HFNC-group(Flow:50-60L/min,FiO2:40-60%); AVAPS- group (NIV with AVAPS mode, EPAP=8 cmH₂O) and AVAPS-AE (average volume assured pressure support auto-titrating EPAP)group: AVAPS-AE mode, maximum EPAP=14cmH₂O,minimum EPAP=4cmH₂O.

Results Higher occurrence of ventilator-induced lung injury(VILI) and patient-ventilator asynchrony were observed in AVAPS-group than in other groups (p<0.001) .28-day mortality rates of 20.0%(n=4) in

HFNC–group was significantly lower than in 45% (n=9) in "AVAPS-group and 30% (n=6) in AVAPS- AE group(p<0.05). There were no significant differences in changes of PO2/FiO2 between AVAPS-AE and AVAPS group(p>0.05). Degree of the comfortable during NIV in AVAPS-AE group were higher than in AVAPS group(p<0.05).

Conclusion Young OHS patients with severe pneumonia maybe could not benefit from noninvasive ventilation, either AVAPS or AVAPS-AE mode, and there were high mortality rate in both groups. HFNC seems to be superior to NIV in increasing VILI and 28day mortality rate. AVAPS-AE mode could improve the patient's comfort by auto-titrating EPAP level.

PU-0930 HMGB1 和 TLR4 在 ARDS 中的研究进展

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急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome,ARDS)是指继发于内皮-上皮屏障的破坏、肺泡损伤和肺水肿引起的呼吸窘迫、顽固性低氧血症和呼吸衰竭为特征的急性炎症性肺损伤,该比病目前尚未发现具体的高效药物治疗方法,具有高病死率的特点,炎症反应的失控是其发病机制的本质。高迁移率族蛋白B1(high mobility group box 1 protein,HMGB1)和 Toll样受体 4(toll-like receptor 4,TLR4)是促发炎性反应的关键介质,介导 ARDS 炎症发展的病理进程。因此,本文就 HMGB1、TLR4 的结构和两者两者之间的关联在ARDS 中的作用和相关治疗进展作一综述。

PU-0931

一例肺癌肺癌合并双下肢血栓栓塞患者下腔静脉滤器 置入联合导管接触溶栓术的护理

林燕琴

广州医科大学附属第一医院

总结肺癌合并双下肢血栓栓塞患者滤器及支架置入联 合导管接触溶栓患者的护理经验

PU-0932

A canine model of chronic bronchitis by sulfur dioxide inhalation

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Object Chronic bronchitis (CB) is characterized by productive cough with excessive mucus production, resulting in quality-of-life impairment and increased exacerbation risk. Although various animal models have been proposed, the comprehensive systematic assessment of a canine CB model is still very limited. This study was aimed to fully validate the outcome of sulfur dioxide (SO2) inhalation in building a CB model in canines.

Methods Eight labradors were included in the study to explore the feasibility of CB model by sulfur dioxide (SO2). Dogs were exposed to SO2 gas for 6 months with 2 hours/time, 3 times/week and symptoms were evaluated every ten days, bronchoscopy were performed every 30 days. Symptom scores, mucin, MUC5AC, MUC5B levels in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) were monitored during the whole process and pulmonary resistance, high-resolution computerized tomography (HRCT), hematoxylin-eosin (HE), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), periodic acid-schiff (PAS) and immunohistochemistry (IHC) stainings were evaluated at the end of model construction.

Results Inhalation of 200ppm SO2 in dogs have developed cough symptoms and remained at least for 2 months at 180 days in this CB model. Bronchial congestion and edema, the carina of trachea was hypertrophy and thickened, and there were mildly to severely increased secretions in airways by bronchoscopy. HE and SEM findings were consistent with bronchoscopy results, which showed goblet cells hyperplasia, ciliated cells shedding, and inflammatory cells infiltration. Total white cells count and the proportion of neutrophils, lymphocytes, eosinophils increased, macrophages proportion decreased (p<0.05). BALF mucin, MUC5AC and MUC5B continue to increase with time. PAS+, MUC5AC+ and MUC5B+ cells increasing in the bronchi (p=0.0029, 0.0171, 0.0295, respectively), and increase in pulmonary resistance (p=0.0004). MUC5B levels in BALF increased earlier than MUC5AC in the process of CB model, and has a high correlation with symptom severity (p<0.0001, R2=0.3577).

Conclusion Inhalation of 200ppm SO2 in dogs can be used to establish a CB model, and mucus hypersecretory in this model was accompanied by goblet cells hyperplasia, mucin, especially MUC5AC and MUC5B hyper-expression. MUC5B in BALF may be a warning signal for the development of CB in the early stage of onset.

PU-0933 mNGS 在评价老年性肺炎中的临床意义

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比较 mNGS 技术与传统实验室检测方法在老年患者肺 部感染病原学诊断上的优势。探讨 mNGS 在老年肺炎 病原学诊断中的潜在临床应用价值。

PU-0934

空间转录组技术揭示肺癌空间演化轨迹

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- 3. 四川大学华西医院呼吸内科

肿瘤异质性是肿瘤演化过程中普遍而又至关重要的特征,加深肿瘤异质性的认识对于临床治疗至关重要。基因表达的时空异质性是肿瘤异质性关键因素,本研究中我们采用了空间转录组学(Spatial Transcriptomics)技术对非小细胞肺癌(Non-Small Cell Lung Carcinoma)整个组织的空间基因表达的异质性进行探究,拟进一步了从基因空间表达层面去了解肿瘤发生相关分子机制。此

外,借助空间转录组数据构建了肿瘤亚克隆之间的空间 演化轨迹,挖掘肿瘤发生中时空演进分子,构建演进分 子空间可视化模型。

PU-0935

CT 引导下碘 125 粒子植入治疗肺癌骨转移的效果研究

谢晓娟 厦门医学院附属第二医院

研究 CT 引导下碘 125 粒子植入治疗肺癌骨转移的效果 与安全性

PU-0936 肺结核合并皮肤结核 1 例

梅春林 武汉市肺科医院

总结1例皮肤结核的临床资料,提高其诊疗水平。

PU-0937 慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期营养干预

张程、管媛 贵州省人民医院

综述慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期营养不良的发生机制、营养不良对肺功能的影响、营养不良的干预。

PU-0938

一例病例分享

李梦、王丽英 成都西区医院

肺曲霉的临床困惑

一、临床表现不典型,为基础疾病或药物治疗掩盖或混 渚

二、继发性感染常呈双重或复合菌感染,难以定主次

三、合格标本获取不易

四、实验室检查手段有限

五、结果的评判困难,难以确定病原性

PU-0939

Metagenomic next-generation sequencing for diagnosing Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia

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Object Rapid and accurate diagnosis of Pneumocystis jurovecii pneumonia (PCP) is crucial to inform clinicians whether and when to treat patients appropriately.

Methods Between April and December 2019, we performed a retrospective study to compare the concordance, specificity and sensitivity of metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) and real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). We sampled 83 different types of specimens (blood, sputum, bronchoalveolar lavage) from 38 patients with confirmed PCP and 5 patients with CAP, who underwent both tests. Next, we tested the bronchoalveolar lavage from 76 patients suspected of having PCP. most guiding significance through mNGS when predicting the characteristics of suspected PCP patients.

Results mNGS detected more positive samples than RT-PCR (50 vs. 44), especially for blood samples (16 vs.10). mNGS yielded a detection rate of Pneumocystis jurovecii of 46% for various specimens in 76 immunocompromised patients. The average diagnosis time was 2.5 days . mNGS revealed that the oxygenation index lower than 200, elevated immunoglobulin G levels, and lactate dehydrogenase levels greater than 255 mmol/L were independent risk factors of PCP **Conclusion** mNGS is superior to RT-PCR in detecting PCP in different types of specimens, especially in non-HIV immunocompromised patients.

PU-0940

正常人体气道上皮发育过程中分泌蛋白的时空表达变 化

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粘液分泌的改变与呼吸道阻塞性疾病的发生、发展密切 相关。粘液蛋白,包括克拉拉细胞 10-kD 蛋白(CC10)、 MUC5AC 和 MUC5B,主要由气道上皮分泌细胞(如杯 状细胞和克拉拉细胞)分泌,在大气道和小气道中的表 达和分布具有差异性。目前,仍未有研究采用体外上皮 细胞模型,对三种分泌型蛋白在大气道和小气道上皮发 育过程中的表达进行探索。

PU-0941

支气管胸膜瘘并难治性气胸治疗成功 2 例并文献复习

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总结两例成功治愈的支气管胸膜瘘并难治性气胸患者 的内科治疗经验,并结合文献报道对支气管胸膜瘘的治 疗方法进行复习,以提高临床对支气管胸膜瘘的认识, 为临床支气管胸膜瘘的治疗提供新的思路与借鉴。

探讨鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特点及诊疗方法

葛敏、邓玎玎 邵阳学院附属第一医院

探讨鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特点及诊疗方法。

PU-0943 放射性肺炎预测因子及其防治研究进展

李舒婷、陈湘琦 福建医科大学附属协和医院

放射性肺炎是胸部肿瘤放疗的并发症,本文整理了目前 放射性的相关文献,对放射性肺炎的发生机制、预测因 子和防治加以综述。

PU-0944

持续气道正压通气治疗 OSA 并 2 型糖尿病患者的疗效 观察

廖军红 江门市人民医院

探讨持续气道正压通气呼吸机治疗中重度阻塞性睡眠 呼吸暂停低通气综合征(obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)并2型糖尿病患者的治 疗效果的研究。

PU-0945

运用呼气振荡正压装置增加 copd 患者痰液清除率的 系统回顾和 Meta 分析

刘益群、郑敏、罗晓庆 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

振荡式呼气正压装置(OPEP)的目的是促进慢性阻塞性 肺病(COPD)患者的痰液清除,但其在治疗途径中的地 位尚不确定。本研究的目的是审查现有的文献,以建立 其使用的证据基础。

PU-0946

基于胸部 CT 影像的人工智能技术对肺腺癌亚型和生存 预后的预测

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This study aimed to investigate the deep learning and radiomics networks for predicting histologic subtype classification and survival of lung adenocarcinoma diagnosed through computed tomography (CT) images.

PU-0947

血清总 IgE 在某些呼吸道疾病中的意义简介

任京婷、魏霞、崔亚娟、周志刚、李洁、许淑娣、丁琦 西安市第九医院

血清 IgE 是一种分泌型免疫球蛋白, 是介导 I 型变态反 应的主要抗体, 有研究发现, IgE 抗体在启动与维持慢 性气道变应性炎症中发挥重要作用,其可以与嗜碱粒细 胞、肥大细胞等效应细胞表面的 IgE 受体相结合,启动一 系列生物学效应。有研究结果表明,气道重塑与气道炎症 在很大程度上与血清总 IgE 水平呈正相关。本文主要简 单介绍血清总 IgE 在一些呼吸道疾病中的意义。

PU-0948

以肺脓肿为表现的肺腺癌一例

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提高对肺空洞性病变的诊治认识。

Protective effect of liver X receptor agonist on emphysema in mice

Fenfang Yu Nanjing First Hospital

Object To estimate the effect of LXR agonist T0901317 on CS (cigarette smoke) and LPS (lipopolysaccharide) induced COPD in mice and to investigate the underlying mechanism.

Methods 18 male C57BL/6 mice were randomly divided into 3 groups: control group, CS+LPS group, CS+LPS+LXR agonist(40mg/kg) group; Mice received CS exposure for 6 weeks(4hs/day). LPS was administered intratracheally on day 1 and day 21. LXR agonist was injected intraperitoneally 1h before CS exposure.

Results Treatment with LXR agonist significantly suppressed the increased inflammatory cells and inflammation in lung tissue induced by CS and LPS exposure. Furthermore, the reduction in IL-6, IL-8 and TNF- α in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and serum was observed after LXR agonist administration. LXR agonist decreased the lipid accumulation in macrophages and lung tissues. LXR agonist played a role in inhibiting inflammation and improving lung lipid homeostasis induced by CS and LPS exposure through upregulating the expression of LXR α / ABCA1. In addition, the treatment with the LXR agonist prevented alveolar enlargement and alleviated airway remodeling in CS and LPS-induced mice.

Conclusion LXR agonist has potential for ameliorating the progression of COPD.

PU-0950 肺黏膜相关淋巴组织淋巴瘤一例

陈永乾 遵义医科大学第三附属医院/遵义市第一人民医院

肺黏膜相关淋巴组织淋巴瘤是一种罕见病,缺乏特异的临床症状,易误诊,现报告我院收治的1例病理证实的

肺黏膜相关淋巴组织型淋巴瘤,以提高对肺黏膜相关淋 巴组织淋巴瘤的认识。

PU-0951

多种免疫细胞在结节病发病机制中的作用

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结节病是一种病因不明的系统性炎症性疾病,其典型病 理学特征是巨噬细胞和淋巴细胞组织内浸润,并形成非 干酪性肉芽肿,主要累及肺部(包括纵隔淋巴结)。结 节病患者临床表现具有极大的异质性,其临床症状、自 然病程和疾病结果各不相同。结节病最初被认为是由 Th1型免疫反应驱动的疾病,但实际上其发病涉及多种 免疫细胞之间复杂的相互作用。

PU-0952 **膈肌起搏的可行性报告**

闫可颐 青岛市中心医院

对于 COPD 合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者,可以通过膈肌起搏 联合正压通气治疗,共同调节机体免疫功能,减轻炎症 反应,从而提高治疗成功率

PU-0953

1 例原发性肝癌患者 PD-1 抑制剂免疫治疗后免疫性肺 炎的护理

覃彦珠、彭婧 广州医科大学附属第一医院

本文通过对我科收治的 1 例原发性肝癌患者 PD-1 抑制 剂免疫治疗后免疫性肺炎进行护理,探讨免疫性肺炎的 临床症状及应用大剂量激素治疗免疫性肺炎后的护理, 为免疫性肺炎的治疗护理提供参考与借鉴,提高护理有 效性。

PU-0954

gigA/gigB 基因调节鲍曼不动杆菌 ATCC17978 的生长、 抗逆性和毒力的研究

姚亚克、周建英、周华 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

本研究旨在探讨 gigA/gigB 基因和 ptsP 基因在鲍曼不动杆菌 ATCC17978 生长、抗逆性和毒力中的作用。

PU-0955

Diagnostic Value of Endobronchial Ultrasound Combined with Rapid On-Site Evaluation of Transbronchial Lung Biopsy for Peripheral Pulmonary Lesions

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Object Rapid on-site evaluation (ROSE) has the potential to increase endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS) guide transbronchial lung biopsy (TBLB) accuracy in the diagnosis of peripheral pulmonary lesions (PPLs). However, studies have reported controversial results. The aim of the study was to evaluate the diagnostic value of EBUS-TBLB combination with ROSE in PPLs. Methods A total of 152 patients with PPLs underwent EBUS were enrolled and completed this study. Patients were divided into EBUS combined with ROSE group (EBUS+ROSE group) and EBUS group (EBUS group). The diagnostic yield, operation time and complications were compared between the two groups. Results The diagnostic yield in EBUS+ROSE group was 85.9%, the operation time was (24.6±6.8) min, the diagnostic yield in EBUS group was 70.3%, and the operative time was (32.4±8.7) min, there were significant differences in diagnostic yield (x2=5.456, P=0.016) and operation time (t=3.167, P=0.001)

between the two groups. No severe procedure related complications were observed, such as pneumothorax and hemorrhage.

Conclusion ROSE can improve the diagnostic yield and shorten the operation time. EBUS combined with ROSE is an effective diagnostic method for PPLs.

PU-0956

The Role of Endothelial Cells in Tumor Microenvironment

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- 3. Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
- 4. Shanghai Engineer & Technology Research Center
- of Internet of Things for Respiratory Medicine
- 5. Shanghai Respiratory Research Institution

Object Endothelial cells line the vascular system and play essential roles in regulating tumor initiation, progression, and metastasis.

Methods The application of single-cell RNA sequencing has identified distinct lineages of endothelial cells during the spatial-temporal evolution of the tumor microenvironment (TME).

Results Subgroups of endothelial cells exist that either promote or prevent tumor progression from noninvasive to the invasive stage. Mechanisms of functional tumor endothelial cells (TECs) include cytokine secretion, which activates receptors on the tumor cells and/or suppresses anti-tumor immune reaction via attenuating the cytotoxic responses of the immune cells.

Conclusion There are currently few available methods to detect TECs in the clinical setting; it would be a promising approach to leverage TECs targeted therapy to improve the current treatment regimens for early-stage cancer.

3D remodeling of Fish Bone by Coronary Artery Computer Tomography

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- 4. Shanghai Engineer & Technology Research Center
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5. Shanghai Respiratory Research Institution

Object A 57-year-old female, compliant of 3 days cough, white sputum, shortness of breath, and fever, CT scan found calcification in the left main bronchus, with multiple solid nodules in the bilateral lung. Three months later, the patient coughs out a fishbone with blood clots.

Methods The replicating CT scan found the calcification lesion dismissing after the foreign body out. We retrospectively collect all CT, PETCT, and CTA scans from this patient and compares the quality of each examination.

Results By comparison, we found the thinner CT, such as coronary artery CT is more closely image to the foreign body.

Conclusion By 3D remodeling of thin-layer scanning CT, we could precisely define the foreign body position and characteristics.

PU-0958 数字时代对医学的五大重要影响

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随着当代人工智能、深度学习等计算机信息技术 (Information Technology, IT)的迅速发展,越来越多 的行业开始运用大数据、云存储与云计算等方法来提高工作效率。

PU-0959

An Analysis of the Influences of the Application of Immersive Technologies in the Healthcare Industry

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Object Immersive technology is combined with virtual reality, augmented reality, and mixed reality. By fast increasing the living quality, higher expectations on medical care, especially for screening and chronic disease management, surpass the modern healthcare system's volume.

Methods While supported with the 5G, artificial intelligence, and easy-interacted operation system, the medical with immersive technologies provide a new spectrum of the industry. The virtual, telecom, vivid tools provide the frontline healthcare providers a brand new, safe, and highly efficient platform during the recent worldwide pandemic.

Results This paper will briefly introduce developing the medical system's immersive technologies and some successful cases such as BaiDx plus RealMax in Medicine (BRM), especially design for patients with pulmonary nodules.

Conclusion Immersive technologies will fundamentally change the way how people work, live, and communicate. In the healthcare industry, they will play a vital role in essential innovations in developing facilities, providing practical assistance to medical professionals, and transforming the healthcare system fundamentally. It is foreseeable that the application of immersive technologies will ultimately bring about transformations in healthcare products and services.

Application of Internet of Things in Chronic Respiratory Disease Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment and Management

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- 6. Shanghai Respiratory Research Institution

Object Chronic respiratory diseases are staggering health burdens affecting the lives of hundreds of millions of people around the world, contributing substantially to mortality and morbidity globally, including in the United States, China and Europe.

Methods Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), lung cancer, pneumonia, interstitial lung disease (ILD), and asthma are among the leading diseases that urge the development of effective prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and management of these diseases.

Results Medical Internet-of-Things (MIOT) is fast becoming one of the most promising approaches to achieving this largely due to its cost-effectiveness, non-invasive deployments, and automation capabilities.

Conclusion Coupled together with strategically leveraging artificial intelligence, continuous data collection, and real-time monitoring and response systems, MIOT shows potential to be an effective and efficient solution.

PU-0961

Moxifloxacin versus levofloxacin in the treatment of ventilator-associated pneumonia due to Stenotrophomonas maltophilia: a multicenter retrospective cohort study

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- 6. 芜湖市第二人民医院
- 7. 皖南医学院研究生院

Object Fluoroquinolones are potential alternatives in treating *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* infections due to its potent *in vitro* antimicrobial activity. Clinical evidence regarding the efficacy of fluoroquinolones in the treatment of *S. maltophilia* infections has been established. However, there is no evidence comparing the clinical efficacy among fluoroquinolones. In this study, we assessed the efficacy of fluoroquinolones treating ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) due to *S. maltophilia* by comparing moxifloxacin with levofloxacin.

Methods This is a multicenter retrospective cohort study of patients admitted between January 2017 and December 2020 with the diagnosis of VAP caused by *S. maltophilia* receiving either moxifloxacin or levofloxacin as the definitive therapy \geq 48 hours. Clinical outcomes, including 28-day mortality, clinical cure and microbiological cure, were analyzed by multivariable regression model and inverse probability of treatment weighted univariable regression model.

Results Of 78 patients with S. maltophilia VAP included, 42 received moxifloxacin, 36 received levofloxacin. 69.4% of patients were polymicrobial infection, and the appropriate initial therapy only happened in 17.2% of patients. The overall 28-day mortality was 33.2%. There was no difference of 28-day mortality (42.8% vs. 37.8%, p = 0.25) in the two groups, as well as no statistical significance in clinical

cure (32.6% vs. 33.9%, p = 0.89) and microbiological cure (38.6% vs. 39.1%, p = 0.84). Similar results were also shown in the inverse probability of treatment weighted univariable regression model and multivariable regression model.

Conclusion Fluoroquinolones are potential alternatives for *S. maltophilia* infections. There were no statistical significances between moxifloxacin and levofloxacin in 28-day mortality, clinical cure and microbiological cure rate when treating VAP caused by *S. maltophilia*.

PU-0962

健康教育对提高慢阻肺疾病患者肺功能及疾病知识的 价值探讨

李娟 兵团医院

分析对慢阻肺疾病患者实施健康教育的临床效果和应 用价值。

PU-0963

槲皮素通过 SIRT1/AMPK 激活自噬促进 NSCLC 凋亡的体外研究

丁慧、呙恒娟、唐欣、梁茂丽、李硕、张静、曹洁 天津医科大学总医院

槲皮素是广泛存在于水果和蔬菜的天然黄酮类化合物, 它在多种肿瘤研究中得到了广泛关注,据报道,其能诱 导 A549 和 H1299 两种人肺癌细胞的增殖和凋亡。本文 旨在探讨自噬在槲皮素对 A549 和 H1299 细胞中的作 用及其可能的分子机制。 PU-0964

气管镜肺泡灌洗液 TB-PCR 检查联合病理活检在气管 支气管结核诊断中的临床价值

李丹、叶贤伟、任雪姣、李宴 贵州省人民医院

探讨气管镜检查肺泡灌洗液 TB-PCR 检查联合病理活 检在气管支气管结核诊治中的临床价值,寻找提高气管 支气管结核诊断率及疗效的方法。

PU-0965

氩氦刀治疗非小细胞肺癌并发气胸的临床观察与护理

杨春月、戴丽娜、林辉亮 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨氩氦刀治疗非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 后气胸发生及 护理。

PU-0966

脉冲振荡法测定慢性阻塞性肺疾病呼吸阻抗与常规肺 功能检查的相关性分析

林挺岩、 陈湘琦 福建医科大学附属协和医院

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者以脉冲振荡法(IOS) 测定呼吸阻抗与常规肺功能检查的关系

PU-0967

慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重合并肺栓塞的研究进展

曹耀前 天津医科大学总医院

大多数国家有接近 6%的成年人罹患慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (慢阻肺),已成为全球主要的经济和社会负担。有研 究表明慢阻肺是肺栓塞的独立危险因素。本综述从多个 方面探讨了慢阻肺急性加重合并肺栓塞的发生发展,包 括流行病学、病理生理学、危险因素、临床特征、管理 及预后。

PU-0968

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停与自噬的研究进展

丁慧、呙恒娟、曹洁 天津医科大学总医院

自噬是细胞的自我更新过程,依赖溶酶体降解受损的细胞器和蛋白质。自噬水平升高或受损已被证明与多种疾病有关,包括代谢紊乱、恶性肿瘤、肺部疾病和神经退行性疾病。 本次审查旨在检查影响自噬对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 (OSA)发病机制的研究,以指导相关疾病的治疗。

PU-0969

综合性肺康复训练结合健康教育对稳定期慢性阻塞性 肺疾病患者运动能力和生存质量影响

徐光英、齐清华 青岛市中心医院

探讨综合性肺康复训练结合健康教育对稳定期慢性阻 塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 患者运动能力和生存质量的影响。

PU-0970 SOCS3 在 OSA 认知障碍中的研究进展

韩叶雷 天津医科大学总医院

SOCS3 是一种炎症反应通路的抑制因子,在免疫系统 和神经系统中起着炎症反应的反馈抑制作用。本综述为 了全面了解 SOCS3 在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停中发挥的作 用,我们整理了 SOCS3 在神经系统疾病中的研究进展, 收集了有关 SOCS3 的相关研究,以探索将 SOCS3 作 为治疗 OSA 认知障碍靶点的可能性。

PU-0971

慢性气道疾病患者痰液嗜酸性粒细胞水平与血液嗜酸 性粒细胞、呼出气一氧化氮水平的相关性分析

陈丹丹^{1,2}、王丹娜^{1,2}、林凯雄^{1,2}、杨珮^{1,2}、刘海平^{1,2}、 酆孟洁^{1,2}、王凌伟^{1,2} 1. 深圳市人民医院(深圳市呼吸疾病研究所) 2. 南方科技大学附属第一医院

气道嗜酸性炎症是慢性气道疾病(支气管哮喘、慢性阻 塞性肺疾病(COPD))嗜酸性炎症表型的重要特征。 血液嗜酸性粒细胞、痰液嗜酸性粒细胞及呼出气一氧化 氮(FeNO)在慢性气道疾病的临床意义尚存在争议。本 研究的目的是探索真实世界中慢性气道疾病患者痰嗜 酸性粒细胞与血嗜酸性粒细胞、FeNO的相关性。

PU-0972

2019—2020 年铜川市成人居民被动吸烟状况调查

闫嘉 铜川矿务局中心医院

对 2019—2020 年铜川市成人被动吸烟现况及其人群分 类特征进行调查,为对该人群制定避免被动吸烟措施提 供依据。

PU-0973

肺保护性通气与序贯通气在治疗 COPD 合并Ⅱ型呼吸 衰竭中的效果比较

王洪州 四川省科学城医院

目的 对比慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 合并 II 型呼吸衰 竭患者采用肺保护性通气、序贯通气的治疗效果。

不典型系统性血管炎并弥漫性肺泡出血一例

杨敏、罗红、贾玉楠、李柳村 中南大学湘雅二医院

提高对不典型系统性血管炎的认识,以利早期诊断改善预后。

PU-0975

慢阻肺机械通气镇静对肺保护的作用机制

邓丽娟 壤塘县人民医院

目的: 探讨慢阻肺机械通镇静对肺保护作用及机制。

PU-0976

急性肺水肿误诊为重症肺炎一例

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目的: 探讨拟似重症肺炎影像学改变病例与病理生理变 化的关系;

PU-0977

COVID-19 肺炎的肺部超声与入院时胸部 CT 的相关性

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肺超声(LUS)是一种准确、安全、廉价的辅助诊断多种急性呼吸系统疾病的工具, LUS 在新型冠状病毒肺炎 (coronavirus disease 2019, COVID-19)检查中的诊断 价值尚不确定。本研究的目的是探讨 COVID-19 相关性 肺炎的肺超声表现与 CT 表现的相关性。 PU-0978 侵袭性肺部真菌感染病例分享及文献复习

赵海燕 天津医科大学总医院

侵袭性肺部真菌感染的高危人群为血液系统疾病、外周 血中性粒细胞减少、患有艾滋病、器官移植、正在接受 免疫抑制剂治疗等免疫功能低下人群。越来越多的研究 报道, COPD 并发侵袭性肺曲霉菌病有较高的发病率和 死亡率,目前认为 COPD 是非经典免疫抑制宿主罹患 IPA 最主要的基础疾病,本文通过 COPD 合并侵袭性肺 部真菌感染病例复习,进一步探讨 IPFI 治疗及预后相关 因素。

PU-0979

Time trends and age-period-cohort effects on incidence of lung cancer in the USA by histologic type, 1992-2016

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- 3. 布朗大学

Object To measure time trends and birth cohort patterns in the incidence of lung cancer by histologic type in the United States from 1992 to 2016 by Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database.Potential risk factors underlying observed time trends are then discussed.

Methods Data were analysed by APC model and it were from the SEER program.Age-adjusted and age-specific incidence rates of squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, small-cell carcinoma were calculated for men and women separately between 1992 and 2016 in 5-year time intervals.Age-period-cohort analysis was then conducted for men and women, with age and period divided into 5-year intervals.

Results The overall age-adjusted incidence of lung cancer in the USA fell by more than 30% between 1992

and 2016, from 67.0 to 46.1 per 100,000.Age-adjusted incidence rates of all histologic types except adenocarcinoma fell steadily for both men and women over the study period. The age-adjusted incidence rate of adenocarcinoma rose slightly in women, from 18.0 to 21.6 per 100,000, and fell slightly overall in men, dropping from 25.3 in 1992–1996 to 21.9 in 2002–2006 before rebounding to 23.1 in 2012–2016. Birth cohort examination and age-period-cohort modeling showed a slight increase in the incidence of adenocarcinoma among both men and women over age 70, as well as an decreasing birth cohort trend for adenocarcinoma beginning with 1962 birth cohorts.

Conclusion Incidence of all major histologic types of lung cancer except adenocarcinoma has fallen steadily in the USA since 1992.These declines may be related to smoking cessation, use of filtered cigarettes, and changes in meat consumption patterns.

PU-0980

肺癌合并慢性阻塞性肺病现状调查及预后初探

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调查肺癌合并 COPD 诊断和职业现状,比较临床特征, 探讨 NSCLC 合并 COPD 预后影响因素。

PU-0981

振动排痰机配合雾化对长期卧床患者坠积性肺炎治疗 效果分析

孙依宁 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

针对长期卧床发生坠积性肺炎患者采取振动排痰机次数,配合雾化吸入治疗的疗效进行观察,减少插管上呼吸机的风险。

PU-0982

携带自噬基因LC3B靶向肺癌的双调控溶瘤腺病毒的构 建及其对肺癌细胞的杀伤作用的研究

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肿瘤特异性启动子调控的条件复制型腺病毒载体是肿瘤靶向治疗的重要载体,但肿瘤特异性启动子的严谨性是相对的,因此该载体仍会对正常细胞产生一定的毒副作用,特别是肝脏毒性,为了得到更安全的重组腺病毒,本研究结合 microRNA 技术,在腺病毒复制必需基因E1A和作为肺癌治疗基因的自噬基因LC3B基因的融合基因E1A-LC3B的3'UTR 与 polyA 之间插入肝脏特异性的 miR122 和肺癌特异性的 miR199 靶序列,构建双靶向的溶瘤腺病毒载体 Ad.SURp-E1A-LC3B-miR122/199,利用 miRNA 与靶序列结合后产生的沉默效应下调 EIA 的表达,在转录后水平进一步对重组腺病毒载体的复制起到负调控作用,从而在转录水平和转录后水平双向调控重组腺病毒载体的选择性复制,提高其安全性。

PU-0983 溶血巴斯德菌败血症

柯盼盼、钟素成 厦门海沧新阳医院

治疗溶血巴斯德菌引起的肺部感染

雾霾悬浊液诱导小鼠肺纤维化模型及其铁代谢研究

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- 2. 白求恩国际和平医院检验科

常用的实验动物肺纤维化模型包括博莱霉素、百草枯、 异硫氰酸荧光素 (Fluorescein isothiocyanate isomer, FITC) 等诱导实验动物的肺纤维化。文献报道多种肺部

PU-0984

疾病中肺铁稳态失衡。本研究拟建立由雾霾悬浊液诱导 小鼠肺纤维化模型,并研究此模型中的铁代谢特征。

PU-0985

实习护生突发性呼吸道传染病应对能力的培训管理

陈洁雅

广州医科大学附属第一医院

突发性呼吸道传染病指的是可能造成社会公众健康严 重损害的重大呼吸道传染病疫情,近年来突发性呼吸道 传染病的发生率有上升趋势,提升护理人员的应对能力 刻不容缓。实习护生是护理人才的后备军,处于从学校 教育过渡到临床实践的特殊时期,其职业防护知识和临 床技能知识均相对不足,难以应对突发的传染病事件。 实习护生作为临床护理队伍中的特殊人员,需要特别关 注和培训。实习护生的临床工作经验相对缺乏,在临床 工作流程、护理制度和操作技术等方面的能力相对不足, 同时护生大多缺乏系统的传染病知识和技能培训,缺乏 感染控制和预防应对能力,但护生在实习过程中大多时 间又必须接触患者以执行护理操作,从而存在一定的医 院感染传播风险。基于此,本单位制定了综合培训体系, 以提升护生的预防管理能力。

PU-0986 **变应性肺曲霉菌病 (ABPA) 1 例**

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变应性支气管肺曲霉病 (ABPA),简称变应性曲霉菌, 其特征为对存在于支气管分支的烟曲菌抗原呈现免疫 反应,并引起肺浸润和近端支气管扩张,是嗜酸性粒细 胞肺炎中相当常见的一种。通过分享此病例,进一步加 深和扩展基层呼吸科医师对临床少见病及疑难病的诊 治思维。

PU-0987

嗜酸性肉芽肿性多血管炎与重症哮喘自身抗体表达水 平的探索研究

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研究嗜酸性肉芽肿性多血管炎(EGPA)患者与重症哮喘患者外周血及痰中自身抗体的表达水平,寻找两者鉴别诊断的依据。

PU-0988

EGFR 20 号外显子插入突变型肺癌合并乙型病毒性肝炎 活动期治疗

姚红梅、邵松军、周跃、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

探索晚期肺腺癌 EGFR20 号外显子插入突变并乙型病 毒性肝炎活动期治疗方案及治疗效果。

PU-0989

Study on the risk assessment model of acute pulmonary thromboembolism severity

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Object Acute pulmonary thromboembolism is a common and potentially fatal disease in clinic, which has a very high risk of death if it is not diagnosed and treated in time. The purpose of this study is to explore the independent risk factors of in-hospital death in patients with acute PTE, and to establish the severity risk assessment model, so as to provide the prediction basis for reasonable treatment of PTE and improve the prognosis of patients

Methods Retrospectively collected the clinical materials of patients with acute PTE in West China Hospital of Sichuan University from September 1, 2016 to December 30, 2019. The main outcome event was all-cause in-hospital mortality, patients were divided into death group and control group. Demographic characteristics, comorbidities, symptoms, physical signs, laboratory and radiographic findings and treatment of the two groups were recorded. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis were performed to confirm the independent risk factors for in-hospital mortality of acute PTE, and a logistic model was established to evaluate the severity of PTE. According to the regression coefficient β value of the model, each variable was scored in equal proportion, and the assessment scale was established. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to determine the optimal predictive value and evaluate the performance of the model. The area under ROC curve (AUC) was compared among PESI, sPESI and our risk assessment scale

Results All together there were 553 acute PTE patients included in this study, of whom 57 were dead and 496 were survivor. The risk assessment scale of acute PTE severity : age \geq 80 years old (1.5 points), diabetes (1 point), active tumor (1 point), renal insufficiency (2 points), heart rate \geq 110 beats / min

(1 point) , syncope 1 (1 point) ,respiratory failure (1 point) , thrombocytopenia (1 point) , pleural effusion (1 point) . The ROC curve determined that the cut-off value for high-risk PTE population was \geq 2.75 points. The higher the total score, the more serious the condition of PTE patients.The area under the ROC curve of the acute PTE severity risk assessment scale was 0.870 (95% CI: 0.812-0.928, P < 0.01). The AUC of PESI and sPESI models were 0.793 (95% CI, 0.727-0.859; P < 0.01) and 0.730 (95% CI, 0.658-0.801; P < 0.01) respectively. Our scale is preferable at predicting the severity of acute PTE.

Conclusion The risk assessment model and scale constructed in this study can better evaluate the severity of patients with acute PTE, which provide the basis for the best clinical treatment.

PU-0990

重症肺炎患者采用人工叩击排痰与振动排痰的效果对 比

李娟

兵团医院

针对重症肺炎患者使用人工叩击排痰对比振动排痰效 果。

PU-0991

新生隐球菌病致病因素及机制研究进展

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隐球菌为一种广泛存在于自然界中的酵母菌,其既可以 感染免疫功能缺陷者,亦可以感染免疫功能正常者,引 起人类致病的主要有新生隐球菌和格特隐球菌,新生隐 球菌是我国的主要致病菌

PU-0992

中西医联合治疗社区获得性肺炎的临床研究进展

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近年来中医药特色疗法联合西医抗感染治疗 CAP 成效 显著,通过阅读近年来关于中西医联合治疗社区获得性 肺炎 (CAP) 的相关文献研究,对 CAP 疾病的研究进 展及其病因病机进行归纳总结,来指导临床实践。

Rituximab for the treatment of connective tissue disease-associated interstitial lung disease : A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Object Interstitial lung disease (ILD) is a common pulmonary disease and often associated with significant morbidity and mortality in the patients with connective tissue diseases (CTD). No gold standard therapies are available for CTD-ILD at present. Recently, several studies have proposed rituximab (RTX) may be effective in CTD-ILD. The aim of this study was to systematically evaluate the efficacy and safety of RTX for CTD-ILD.

Methods Studies were selected from PubMed, Embase and Cochrane Library up to July 20, 2019. Improvement rate and stable rate were extracted as the main outcomes and pooled using the weighted mean proportion with fixed or random-effects models in case of significant heterogeneity (I2>50%). Safety analysis was evaluated based on adverse events all the studies reported.

Results Eleven studies (257 patients) were included. The pooled improvement rate was 29% (95% CI, 0.24– 0.35) while the pooled stable rate was 53% (95% CI, 0.42–0.64). Anti-synthetase syndrome associated-ILD (ASS-ILD) and idiopathic inflammatory myopathies associated-ILD (IIM-ILD, non-ASS) had a higher improvement rate than other types. 87 adverse events associated with RTX or progressive ILD were reported among 263 cases, most of which were mild. Among 16 deaths, 14 died because of ILD progression, 1 of severe pulmonary arterial hypertension and 1 of pneumocystis jirovecii infection.

Conclusion RTX, exhibiting a satisfactory safety profile, is an effective treatment option for CTD-ILD, even in those who failed to response to other therapy. Further randomized trials are needed to assess the efficacy of rituximab comparing with other treatment in the CTD-ILD.

PU-0994

简化版肺栓塞严重程度指数对于肺癌合并肺栓塞患者 的应用价值

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探究简化版肺栓塞严重程度指数 (simplified Pulmonary Embolism Severity Index, sPESI) 对于肺癌合并肺栓塞 患者预后的应用价值。

PU-0995

东莞市儿童呼吸道病毒流行病学情况调研

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探讨东莞市儿童呼吸道病毒流行病学的情况,为临床诊断与治疗提供参考依据。

PU-0996

肺癌患者治疗相关性静脉血栓栓塞症的研究进展

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恶性肿瘤是血栓栓塞疾病的重要易感因素之一,近年来, 肿瘤相关的静脉血栓栓塞症(venous thromboembolism, VTE)的发病率逐年上升.肿瘤相关性 VTE 的住院患者 死亡风险和住院费用都显著增加,约 3.0%的肿瘤患者 的死亡原因与 PE 有关,仅次于肿瘤本身。VTE 最常发 生在胰腺癌、卵巢癌、肾癌、肺癌、胃癌以及血液系统 恶性肿瘤,其中肺癌患者发生 VTE 事件的概率约为普 通人群的 20 倍。血栓事件相关危险因素包括肿瘤相关 因素(包括肿瘤的类型和分期)、治疗相关因素(包括 手术、化疗、血管生成药物和护理干预)和患者相关因 素(包括共病、长期卧床和既往血栓形成)。本文主要 针对肺癌相关治疗手段与肺癌患者静脉血栓栓塞症发 生之间的关系展开综述。

MiR-646 suppresses proliferation and metastasis of non-small cell lung cancer by repressing FGF2 and CCND2

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Object MicroRNA-646 (miR-646) has been implicated in several other cancers; however, its functional mechanism in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) remains unclear.

Methods We obtained Primary tumor tissues and their corresponding adjacent nontumorous lung specimens from 49 NSCLC patients , purchased Four NSCLC cell line and a normal human bronchial epithelial cell line and BALB/c nude mice (aged 4-5 weeks). Then, we used experimental method, such as: gRT-PCR, Western blotting analysis, Oligonucleotide transfection, Cell proliferation and colony formation assays, BrdU incorporation and immunostaining , Transwell invasion assay, Dual-luciferase reporter assay, Lentivirus production.All data shown are presented as the mean \pm SEM of three in- dependent experiments. Results In this study, we observed the downregulation of miR-646 expression in NSCLC tissues and cell lines. Low-level expression of miR-646 was associated with metas_x0002_tasis and stage of NSCLCs. Functional assays showed that overexpression of miR- 646 could suppress NSCLC cell proliferation, clonogenicity, invasion, and inhibit epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT), whereas decreased miR-646 expression showed the opposite effects. Importantly, miR-646 overexpression attenuated in vivo tumor growth and metastasis in nude mice models. Mechanically, miR-646 directly targeted and suppressed fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2) and cyclin D2 (CCND2) expression. Reintroduction of FGF2 and CCND2 attenuated miR-

646-mediated sup_x0002_pression of proliferation and invasion in NSCLC.

Conclusion our results demonstrate that miR-646 acts as a tumor suppressor in NSCLC by targeting FGF2 and CCND2, and may serve as a therapeutic target for patients with NSCLC.

PU-0998

气管内温度测定在辅助诊断肺癌中的价值 44 例回顾性 分析

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初步探讨气管内温度测定在肺癌辅助诊断中的临床价值。

PU-0999

肺炎克雷伯菌肺脓肿并内源性眼内炎病例分析并文献 复习

香松林、寿志南 贵阳市第一人民医院

目的 分析总结肺炎克雷伯菌感染导致肺脓肿并内源性 眼内炎的临床特点, 以提高对此疾病的诊治。方法 回顾 分析我院 2020 年收治的 2 例确诊为肺炎克雷伯菌肺脓 肿并内源性眼内炎患者, 并结合相关文献进行复习。结 果 2 例患者年龄分别为 41 岁、45 岁,存在以下共同特 点:男性,有 2 型糖尿病,此次发病前未监控血糖;临 床表现均有发热、咳嗽、咳痰、视物模糊;单眼发病, 血培养肺炎克雷伯杆菌,对药敏抗生素均敏感;胸部 CT 表型为不同程度的双肺多发空洞。1 例合并肝脓肿、脓 胸,眼部 B 超提示视网膜脱落。1 例眼部 B 超提示玻璃 体浑浊明显。结论糖尿病是肺炎克雷伯菌合并内源性眼 内炎常见易感因素。患眼视力预后差。对肺炎克雷伯菌 感染合并内源性眼内炎的多器官受累患者,应多学科综 合治疗保驾下及早进行眼部手术干预,降低致盲率;有 条件的医院,应积极完善细菌毒力鉴定。

肝脓肿引流术后伴反应性胸膜炎一例

张绪虎 江苏省淮安市淮阴区袁集卫生院

反应性胸膜炎,大多为为肝、胆、胃、脾、胰等上腹部 手术后引起的一种少见并发症。胸腔积液为反应性胸膜 炎的严重表现形式,是胸部或全身疾病的一部分。对症 治疗,减轻患者的症状十分重要,大胆、合理使用激素 是可以减轻患者炎症反应,加快病情恢复。

本人于 2021-02-06 收治一例因"肝脓肿引流术后 12 天, 伴咳嗽、胸闷 2 天"患者。患者因"发热半月"拟诊"肝脓肿" 于 2021-01-13 就诊于三级医院,入院第7天行"肝脓肿" 引流, 引流后 3 天不发热。继续治疗 12 天, 拟出院。 出院前 2 天患者有"咳嗽、胸闷"症状, 查胸部 CT 示: "右侧胸腔积液"。2021-02-06 就诊于我院, 拟诊"右侧胸 腔积液"收治。患者咳嗽呈刺激性,活动时加重,伴有 胸痛,不能平卧。咳嗽无痰。近2周无畏寒、发热。"高 血压病 4 年"史 4 年。入院查体:体温 36.7℃,脉搏 78 次/分, 呼吸 18 次/分, 指脉氧: 95%。急性面容, 面蜡 黄, 唇轻度紫绀, 消瘦, 体弱。右侧胸廓饱满, 触觉语 颤减弱,双下肺叩诊浊音,右侧仅肺上部闻及呼吸音。 右上腹引流管,引流管通畅在位,切口清洁干燥无红肿。 辅助检查 血常规:基本正常。血液生化:基本正常。胸 部彩超示:右侧胸腔积液,深约 8.8cm 游离液性暗区。 入住当天 半卧位, 进食高蛋白质、高纤维素食物, 予中 等热量的食物, 增强机体抵抗力。注意观察患者胸痛及 呼吸困难程度、体温变化。保持呼吸道通畅,鼓励患者 积极排痰。予吸氧,心电监护,测7段血糖;暂停服二 甲双胍,胰岛素继续使用;哌拉西林舒巴坦+左氧氟沙星 抗感染; 强的松 20mg,qd, 布洛芬 0.1 po.tid 抗炎; 氨 茶碱解痉; 氨溴索祛痰; 支持治疗。第二天, 行右侧胸 腔穿刺,抽出淡黄色稍浑浊胸水 500ml,取样送检,注 入地塞米松 5mg。抽水后胸闷、气促缓解。胸水常规: 外观淡黄色, 比重: 1.025, 未见肿瘤细胞, 淋巴细胞: 0.55, 李凡他试验:阳性, 胸水生化 ADA: 55U/L, 蛋 白: 44g/L。第四天再行右侧胸腔穿刺, 抽出淡黄色胸水 200ml, 注入地塞米松 5mg, 强的松改 10mg.po.qd。停 用布洛芬, 停吸氧。第九天无不适主诉, 引流管通畅在 位,切口清洁干燥无红肿。予以出院。 随 访 最近一次随访 2021-05-27, 已经停用糖尿病药物,

随 访 最近一次随访 2021-05-27,已经停用糖尿病约初, 自测血糖, 血糖正常。

PU-1001

Metabolomics reveals process of allergic rhinitis patients with single-and double-species mite allergen immunotherapy

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2. State Key Laboratory of Respiratory Disease, The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, China

Object Allergen immunotherapy (AIT) is the only treatment that can change the course of allergic rhinitis, selecting mixed or single allergens as immune agents for AIT considered not leading to actual differences. It is necessary to compare the efficacy and the dynamic changes of inflammation-related of single-and double-species mite allergen immunotherapy (SM-AIT and DM-AIT, respectively).

Methods the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) score and Rhinoconjunctivitis Quality of Life Questionnaire (RQLQ) score and serum metabolomics were performed in AR patients during AIT.

Results VAS and RQLQ score showed no significant difference in efficacy between the two treatments. A total of 55 metabolites were identified, among arachidonic acid downstream metabolites (5(S)-HETE, 8(S)-HETE, 11(S)-HETE, 15(S)-HETE and 11-hydro TXB2) in the ω -6-related arachidonic acid and linoleic acid pathway reduced significant differences after one year treatment in SM-AIT and DM-AIT. 11(S)-HETE decreased significantly in SM-AIT, which could be used as a potential biomarker to distinguish the two treatment modality.

Conclusion Both SM-AIT and DM-AIT have therapeutic effects on patients with AR, but there is no significant difference in efficacy between them. The reduction of inflammation-related metabolites proved the therapeutic effect, and potential biomarkers may distinguish the options of AIT.

PU-1002 食管穿孔并纵隔、胸腔脓肿 1 例

吴璐璐¹、郑则广²

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食管穿孔通常是临床上的治疗难题, 死亡率可达 20%左 右。穿孔原因包括医源性损伤、吞食异物、创伤、自发 性穿孔等。食管穿孔的临床表现及其治疗根据穿孔部位、 大小及周围组织的感染情况、患者状态、治疗团队技术 水平等因人而异。食管穿孔常容易合并纵隔炎, 继而引 发胸、腹腔感染,甚至快速进展至全身败血症,通常需 要紧急处理。手术修复曾经是食管穿孔治疗的主流,但 近年来,内镜介入处理得到了越来越多的认可。外科手 术根据患者的穿孔病因有不同选择,包括一期修复,二 期修复,清创,食管切除,食管改道等,特别是食管本 身合并其他情况如肿瘤、狭窄等需一并处理的, 可通过 外科手术解决。内镜下介入治疗方法包括内镜下钳夹封 闭、支架置入、缝合等,一开始只应用于无法耐受手术 因此给予姑息性治疗的穿孔患者,但因内镜下治疗创伤 相对较小,对患者基础状态的要求比外科手术低,且随 着技术水平和材料研究的进步,目前内镜下治疗的安全 性、有效性得到越来越多的肯定。内镜治疗方法选择与 伤口大小、位置、组织水肿及、感染情况有关。本例患 者为一例 65 岁男性患者,农民,误食鱼骨 3 个月后逐 渐出现吞咽困难,进食时咽喉及胸骨后疼痛,后至完全 无法进食,并合并咳嗽、咳血性脓痰、活动后呼吸困难, 胸部 CT 检查提示食管穿孔并咽后间隙、纵隔感染,脓 肿形成, 双侧颈部、下颌部、腋窝多发皮下气肿。考虑 慢性进展 6 个月的颈段食管穿孔导致食管纵隔瘘, 合并 纵隔脓肿、胸腔脓肿、呼吸衰竭。患者穿孔位于颈段食 管,支架容易移位,且穿孔时间过长,伤口条件不佳, 难以进行缝合、钳夹等处理,同时患者纵隔、胸腔感染 较重,伴有发热、呼吸衰竭、营养不良,无法耐受外科 手术,因此只能采取保守治疗。本例患者通过禁经口饮 食、充分的纵隔、胸腔引流,气管切开后给予充分的通 气支持及气道管理,及配合合理的抗生素使用、营养支 持、康复管理,最终稳定了病情。

PU-1003

基层医院床边气管镜引导下困难胃管置入

唐顺广、蒋雪、胡叶平、黎克秀 南京市浦口区中心医院

探讨基层医院床边气管镜引导下困难胃管置入实用性, 观察对比不同口径镜子使用效果,不同方法对病人的影 响,置入胃管后清理等问题的处理

PU-1004

非小细胞肺癌少见驱动基因靶向治疗新进展

徐艳菊、彭春红、吕秀芝、袁国航、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院

随着精准医学时代的到来,靶向治疗是驱动基因阳性的晚期非小细胞肺癌重要的治疗手段之一。

PU-1005

俯卧位机械通气在重症肺炎合并 ARDS 患者中的应用 效果及护理要点

熊艳平 宜昌市中心人民医院

探讨重症肺炎合并 ARDS 患者应用俯卧位机械通气的 应用效果及护理要点。

PU-1006

CT 增强扫描造影剂渗漏后的处理方法及护理体会

杨文柳 襄阳市中心医院

探讨 CT 增强扫描造影剂渗漏后的处理方法及护理措施。

全真一气汤通过 PON1 调节 COPD 大鼠气道炎症-氧化 应激反应

王春娥、夏玉文 福建中医药大学附属第二人民医院

探讨全真一气汤抑制慢性阻塞性肺疾病大鼠肺组织气 道炎症-氧化应激反应的机制。

PU-1008

中国北方煤矿工人肺功能与臂踝脉搏波传 导速度的关 系

闫新华、曹洁 天津医科大学总医院

探讨中国北方煤矿工人分析肺功能与臂踝脉搏波传导 速度的相关性

PU-1009

鹦鹉热衣原体重症社区获得性肺炎 6 例临床分析

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探讨鹦鹉热衣原体重症社区获得性肺炎的诊断和治疗 方法。

PU-1010

扫描式葡萄糖监测联合胰岛素泵治疗2型糖尿病合并肺 结核的疗效观察

任艳

沈阳市第十人民医院沈阳市胸科医院

研究扫描式葡萄糖监测联合胰岛素泵治疗2型糖尿病合并肺结核的临床疗效。

PU-1011 重症肺炎并发胃肠功能衰竭

蓝歌雷、时国朝 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

重症肺炎是临床常见的急危重症之一,常并发急性胃肠 功能衰竭,在儿童和老年肺炎患者中最为常见。临床主 要表现为腹胀、肠鸣音减弱或消失,呕吐咖啡样液体等, 外周血炎症因子水平上升,胃肠道菌群紊乱。发病机制 尚未明确,目前认为重症肺炎导致胃肠道粘膜缺血缺氧, 进而导致肠粘膜屏障功能受损,产生内毒素血症和内源 性感染,加重全身炎症反应。现有治疗以综合治疗为主, 在治疗原发病(肺炎)的基础上,着重调整内环境稳定, 改善微循环,减轻胃肠道黏膜屏障功能损害。本篇综述 强调了重症肺炎患者在治疗原发疾病的基础上,要重视 防治胃肠道并发症,以降低病死率。

PU-1012

Predictors of high blood eosinophils in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, West China Hospital

Object Previous studies have suggested potential role of increased blood eosinophils in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) progression or exacerbation. The latest Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) strategy further recommended high blood eosinophils as an indicator for inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) therapy. Exploration for factors associated with blood eosinophils could help to interpret pathogenesis of COPD with eosinophilic inflammation and further optimize therapeutic strategies. Therefore, in this study, we aim to investigate clinical predictors of increased blood eosinophils in COPD in a Chinese cohort.

Methods COPD patients aged \geq 40 years were enrolled between June, 2012 and May, 2015 in Sichuan, a province with high COPD prevalence in Southwest China. Information regarding demographics, personal history, family history, living condition, oral hygiene status, respiratory symptoms, COPD assessment test (CAT), spirometry and routine blood test were collected at baseline and compared in three groups stratified by absolute blood eosinophil counts (<100 cells/µL, 100 - 300 cells/µL and \geq 300 cells/µL). Furthermore, we performed univariate and multivariate linear regression analyses to measure factors linearly linked with blood eosinophil level. P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results In total, 401 COPD participants were included (248 men and 153 women), with a mean age of 62.4 (standard deviation, SD 10.7) years. Mean forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) % predicted was 88.7 (SD 21.7) %. Among all participants, blood absolute eosinophil count ranged from 0 to 2358.8 cells/µL and median absolute eosinophil count was 140.7 cells/µL (interquartile range (IQR) 82.6-230.0 cells/µL). Univariate analyses revealed that male gender (p = 0.022), former smoking (p = 0.043), lower body mass index (BMI) (p = 0.029) and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) (p = 0.024), lower family income (p = 0.032), raising pets (p = 0.032) and biomass use during the past six months or longer (p = 0.004) were significantly associated with higher blood eosinophils. The multivariate regression model further revealed that male gender (unstandardized coefficient (B) = 52.979, 95 % confidence interval (CI): 3.386 to 102.571, p = 0.036), older age (≥40 years; B = 2.630, 95 % CI: 0.417 to 4.843, p = 0.020) predicted higher blood eosinophils, while HDL level was negatively correlated with blood eosinophil counts (B = -74.976, 95 % CI: -128.660 to -21.292, p = 0.006), which was also indicated in the model excluding male gender and age (B = -91.083, 95 % CI: -162.277 to -19.888, p = 0.012).

Conclusion This retrospective study suggests a median blood eosinophil count in patients with COPD, and potential clinical predictors of higher blood eosinophils, including male gender, older age (\geq 40 years) and lower HDL. These findings might contribute to the interpretation of elevated blood eosinophil level in COPD.

PU-1013

肺炎链球菌、肺炎克雷伯杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌、鲍曼不 动杆菌感染后 患者血清超敏 C 反应蛋白、PCT 变化及 临床特征分析

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分析慢性不同细菌感染后患者血清 C-反应蛋白和降钙 素原变化情况及临床特征分析。

PU-1014

Evaluation of four different scoring systems in COVID-19

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Object To compare the efficiency and prediction accuracy of four scoring systems (Pneumonia Severity Index (PSI), CURB-65, SMART-COP and MuLBSTA score) in predicting severity of patients with COVID-19. **Methods** In this prospective multi-center study, 130 COVID-19 pneumonia patients were enrolled, among them who treated in ICU or died defined as severe group (n=45), others as mild group (n=85). Epidemiological, demographic, clinical, experimental and radiological characteristics of the patients were used for risk scoring. ROC, Hosmer-Lemeshow's goodness of fit test and Brier scores were used to assess the discrimination and calibration of the selected scoring models.

Results Compared with mild patients, severe subjects had higher prevalence of hypoxemia, pleural effusion,

hypoproteinemia (all P<0.001), with increasing of blood urea nitrogen (BUN) (P<0.001) and blood glucose (P<0.05). On the contrary, decrease in mean corpuscular volume (MCV) (P=0.001) and lymphocyte count (P=0.001) was observed in severe patients. The PSI scoring had biggest AUC (AUC=0.877) with a cutoff value of 83.5 followed by CURB-65 (AUC=0.796, 95% CI 0.717-0.862), MuLBSTA (AUC=0.772, 95% CI 0.690-0.841) and SMART-COP (AUC=0.747, 95% CI 0.664-0.820). The good discrimination and calibration were further verified by 10000-replicated bootstrap (AUC=0.878), Hosmer-Lemeshow's goodness of fit test (P=0.27) and Brier score calculation (Brier score=0.124). Besides, the smaller Brier score in mortality prediction also suggest the high safety of PSI (Brier score=0.071).

Conclusion PSI system plays a satisfactory role in predicting the severe outcomes of COVID-19 patients. We look forward to its application in clinical practice to better differentiate patients and direct the treatment.

PU-1015

耶氏肺孢子菌基因分型研究进展——纪念更名二十载

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【摘要】耶氏肺孢子菌(Pneumocystis jirovecii, P. jirovecii) 是一种感染人的机会致病性真菌,可致严重的 肺 孢 子 肺 炎 (菌 Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia/Pneumocystis pneumonia PJP/PCP),尤其见于免疫机能低下者。2021年是耶氏 肺孢子菌更名 20 周年,由于肺孢子菌缺乏有效的体外 培养体系,很难清楚的了解其病原生物学特性和流行病 学特征,虽然分子分型的方法近年来得到了全面的发展 和研究, 然而由于缺乏基因分型方案的标准化和全球共 识,致使耶氏肺孢子菌临床分离株的流行病学及种群结 构、传染源追溯、传播特性以及 PJP/PCP 的发病机制 和防治等研究受到阻碍。为纪念耶氏肺孢子菌更名 20 周年,本文就其基因分型的研究进展进行综述。

PU-1016

The Effect of Air Pollution and Temperature on Pulmonary Function in Healthy People in Xi'an, China

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Object Temperature and air pollution has been reported to be associated with respiratory diseases. However, little is known about these effects on healthy people, and the potential interaction between the two factors is still uncertain. This study aims to estimate the effects of air pollution combined with temperature on lung function in healthy people.

Methods The lung function of 428 healthy people was measured in Xi'an, Shaanxi province of Northwest China in summer and winter. Meanwhile, the daily concentrations of air pollution and temperature were obtained from monitoring stations. Statistical analyses were assessed by generalized estimating equations (GEEs).

Results In winter, Every 10µg/m3 increase of PM2.5 concentration, PEF change amount is -0.015L/S(-0.028,-0.002), FEV1 is -0.007 L/S(-0.012,-0.001). The change is -0.022(-0.043,-0.001) and -0.010(-0.011,-0.009) after adjusting for SO2. In summer, PEF and FEV1 were were negatively correlated with the concontration of O3. We also found that temperature weaken the adverse effect of PM2.5 on lung PEF in winter but aggravated effect of O3 on FEV1 in summer. Lag effects showed that Lag0 of FEV1, FEV1/FVC and FEF25-75% were more strongly associated with PM2.5.

Conclusion Our findings indicate that Lung function was significantly negative correlated with O3 in summer and PM2.5 in winter, and a higher temperature has a greater impact on lung function in both summer and winter in Xi'an.

个性化教育用于慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者护理中的效果 分析

赵亚楠 新疆生产建设兵团总医院

探讨个性化教育用于慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者护理中的 效果分析。

PU-1018

综合护理干预对老年重症肺炎患者临床护理体会

王银平、鲁芹梅 湖北省第三人民医院(湖北省中山医院)

探讨对老年重症肺炎患者实施综合性护理干预的临床 效果及体会。

PU-1019

呼吸危重症患者个体化人文关怀策略建设的临床思考

张瑞、张锦 宁夏医科大学总医院

分析不同群体呼吸危重症患者不良心理的成因及不同 精神、情感需求,进一步探讨不良心理因素对临床预后 的影响,旨在降低心理因素对临床预后的不良影响,提 高医务人员人文素养,改善紧张的医患关系,构建和谐 医患环境,减轻医务人员工作压力。

PU-1020

基于个体化健康管理模式对慢性阻塞型肺疾病患者恢 期的干预效果

王丽丽、刘素彦 天津医科大学总医院

探讨基于个体化健康管理模式对慢性阻塞型肺疾病患 者恢期的干预效果 PU-1021

奥马珠单抗治疗中重度哮喘患者疗效分析

袁丁、马健娟、吴鹏辉、欧昌星、杨晓婧、李游、林慧 敏、张清玲 广州医科大学附属第一医院

分析奥马珠单抗治疗中重度哮喘患者的治疗效果及其 安全性。

PU-1022

IL-17 在甲苯二异氰酸酯诱导的哮喘模型中的双重生物 学作用

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越来越多新的证据表明 IL-17 (即 IL-17A) 在变应性气 道炎症的发病机制中起着关键作用。然而, IL-17A 在哮 喘发展中的确切作用仍存在争议。因此,本研究的目的 是探讨 IL-17A 在甲苯二异氰酸酯 (TDI) 诱导的过敏性 哮喘气道炎症的启动和进展中的作用。

Virtual Bronchoscopic Navigation and Endobronchial Ultrasound with a Guide Sheath without Fluoroscopy for Diagnosing Peripheral Pulmonary Lesions: A Randomized Trial

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Object Transbronchial sampling of peripheral pulmonary lesions (PPLs) is routinely performed under fluoroscopy. However, advanced ancillary techniques have gradually become available, such as virtual bronchoscopic navigation (VBN) and radial endobronchial ultrasound with a guide sheath (rEBUS-GS). Does fluoroscopy provide additional diagnostic value when combined with advanced ancillary techniques?

Methods This multicenter trial randomized patients with PPLs suspicious of malignancy to a VBN-rEBUS-GS-fluoroscopy group (the "fluoroscopy-guided group") or a VBN-rEBUS-GS group (the "non-fluoroscopy-guided group") between September 2018 and July 2019. The bronchoscope was advanced to the targeted bronchus under VBN guidance and the rEBUS-GS was inserted to confirm the lesion, with or without fluoroscopy. The primary endpoint was the diagnostic yield. Procedural times and complications were also recorded.

Results A total of 215 patients in the fluoroscopyguided group and 216 patients in the non-fluoroscopyguided group were eligible for analyses. The diagnostic yield in the non-fluoroscopy-guided group (84.3%) was not inferior to that in the fluoroscopyguided group (85.1%), with a diagnostic difference of 0.9% (95% confidence interval: -5.9%, +7.7%). Relative to the fluoroscopy-guided group, the nonfluoroscopy-guided group had shorter rEBUS, GS, and total operation times. The univariate analyses revealed that the non-fluoroscopy-guided group had a significantly higher diagnostic yield when the rEBUS probe was within the PPL, when the bronchus sign was leading to the PPL, and when the lesion was confirmed malignant. Multivariable analysis confirmed that rEBUS probe positioning and lesion nature were valuable diagnostic predictors. No severe complications occurred in either group.

Conclusion Transbronchial diagnosis of PPLs using VBN-rEBUS-GS without fluoroscopy is a safe and effective method that is non-inferior to VBN-rEBUS-GS with fluoroscopy. A good diagnostic yield was associated with rEBUS probe positioning within the PPL and lesions that were malignant in nature.

PU-1024

肺腺癌相关 circRNA 的差异表达及生物信息学分析

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应用生物信息学发掘肺腺癌 (LUAD)差异表达的 circRNA 并构建 circRNA-miRNA-Target gene 调控网 络图,为肺腺癌的发病机制提供新的思路。

PU-1025

叙事护理模式在呼吸重症患者家属中的应用

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探讨叙事护理模式在呼吸重症患者家属心理干预对患 者疾病治疗及护理过程中的影响。

高龄非小细胞肺癌 Ⅲ 期患者的免疫治疗一例并文献复 习

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肿瘤免疫治疗是继 EGFR-TKI 分子靶向治疗后的又一 重大突破,大大提高了晚期肺癌患者的5年生存率,目 前肿瘤免疫治疗主要还是和化疗或者放疗联用,本文所 提供的病例是一例 Ⅲ 期非小细胞肺癌的患者将肿瘤免 疫治疗作为一线治疗,为一线免疫治疗提供临床依据。

PU-1027

我国临床医生听诊技术应用现状及相关因素分析

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目的 了解我国临床医生听诊技术应用现状及相关因素, 明确肺部听诊技术应用情况。

PU-1028

副干酪乳杆菌感染相关肺脓肿

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副干酪乳杆菌是一种兼性厌氧菌的革兰氏阳性菌,是在 健康人群的胃肠道中广泛存在的一种益生菌,属于干酪 乳杆菌群中的一类。目前已知有Q14.L9、N1115、G15、 L1等亚种,属干酪乳杆菌亚种,其主要来源于健康动物 的胃肠道,由Lb.parcaseiHD1.7分泌,具有较好的温 度、酸碱度、胆汁的耐受性,在自然发酵的部分产品中 也有存在,其在人体的主要作用是维持并促进胃肠道等 消化系统内各种酶类及菌群的稳定,通过破坏致病菌细 胞膜的通透性,进而影响细胞膜的功能及结构,从而达 到抗菌的作用,其抗菌效果具有广谱性,然而,其在一 定条件下也具有致病性,致病性存在一定差异,可引起 心内膜炎,菌血症,腹膜炎及脑膜炎。 PU-1029

粟粒性肺结核继发噬血细胞综合征 1 例及文献回顾

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探讨结核继发噬血细胞综合征的临床特点及诊断的认 识

PU-1030

数字肺音人工智能 (AI) 分析及肺音图的临床验证

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- 5. 北京老年病医院
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验证肺音人工智(AI)肺音分析结果与医师临床听诊判断结果的一致性,评价肺音人工智(AI)肺音分析的临床应用价值。

PU-1031

新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情下呼吸科病房的防控策略及成 效

杨文柳 襄阳市中心医院

探讨新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情下呼吸科病房的防控策略 及效果。
急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者行俯卧位通气治疗的护理进 展

郭潇

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急性呼吸窘迫综合征(acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)是由肺内外多种因素(如肺炎、脓毒症、 严重创伤、吸入)引起的一种复杂的临床常见重症疾病, 其原发疾病多样、机制复杂,在重症监护病房 (ICU) ARDS的4周发病率高达10.4%,病死率高达40%~50%。 目前, ARDS 的主要治疗方法是治疗原发病及支持性机 械通气。目前得到一致认可的机械通气手段包括肺保护 性通气(小潮气量、高呼气末正压)、肺复张及俯卧位通 气 (prone positioning)。俯卧位通气治疗是 ARDS 患 者机械通气治疗的一个重要环节,但目前,在 ARDS 患 者行俯卧位通气治疗的过程中,护理措施仍有不足之处, 在依据中华医学会重症医学分会重症呼吸学组制定的 《急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者俯卧位通气治疗的规范化 流程》的基础上,本文对 ARDS 患者行俯卧位通气治疗 的护理措施进展做出综述,旨在提高 ARDS 患者俯卧位 通气治疗的效果及质量改进。

PU-1033

《Silence of the Heat Shock Protein 27 Enhances the Radiosensitivity of Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Cells》

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Object Herein, the role of HSP27 in NSCLC cells induced by irradiation was studied.

Methods Cell viability was detected by cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8). Cell apoptosis, mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) and cell cycle were assessed by flow cytometry. Quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) and Western blot assays were applied to evaluate the various factors expression.

Results Our results observed that si-HSPB1 markedly suppressed cell viability and arrested the G2/M phase of cell cycle in A549 cells exposed to 6 Gy irradiation via decreasing cyclin B1 and cyclin G1 expression. Besides, si-HSPB1 promoted cell apoptosis and inhibited MMP of cells exposed to 6 Gy irradiation, followed by down-regulating the levels of B-cell lymphoma-2 (Bcl-2), mitochondrial cytochrome c (cycto c) and pro-caspase-8 while up-regulating Bcl-2 associated X protein (Bax), cytosol cycto c and cleaved-caspase-8.

Conclusion Collectively, silence of HSPB1 could heighten the radiosensitivity of NSCLC via inhibiting cell viability and MMP, arresting cell cycle G2/M phase, and expediting cell apoptosis. HSPB1 may be a potential radiosensitizer to treat NSCLC.

PU-1034 不同检测方法在肺部感染性疾病的应用

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明确肺部感染性疾病的病源学及其重要,如何快速、准确的获得病原学结果,是一件极其有意义的工作。我们 观察了我们医院开展的不同的检测方法对临床的工作 的意义。

PU-1035

某三级教学医院呼吸重症病房抗菌药物管理 checklist 的临床应用及评价

张永、王雪、高山、侯婷婷、洪磊、朱裕林 蚌埠医学院第一附属医院

分析抗菌药物检查表 (checklist) 实施前后呼吸监护室 (RICU) 抗菌药物使用情况, 探讨抗菌管理 checklist 临床应用价值。

苏北医院肺癌驱动基因检测规范性调查分析

秦樱、徐兴祥 苏北人民医院

以国内外肺癌基因检测相关指南为准则,通过调查分析 苏北人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科住院经病理确诊为 肺癌的患者行基因检测的送检率、送检标本类型、送检 标本比例、送检标本阳性率等,来评估苏北人民医院肺 癌基因检测规范性,进一步反映真实世界中肺癌基因检 测现状,为规范临床肺癌基因检测提供一定的参考。

PU-1037

猫抓病

汪泱 苏州大学附属第一医院

摘要:猫抓病是一种自限性传染性疾病,疾病特征为局 部淋巴结肿大。我们观察了1例多发淋巴结肿大同时伴 有发热的患者。该患者入院前2个月发现淋巴结肿大, 多地就诊未能明确诊断,后予诊断性抗结核治疗。最终 因发热我科就诊,查C-反应蛋白 94.10mg/L;血常规、 生化全套、血沉、降钙素原、肿瘤全套、G/GM 试验、 血清蛋白电泳、血清黏蛋白测定、抗 CCP 抗体、T-SPOT、 免疫球蛋白G亚型、EBV、CMV、总lgE、肌炎抗体谱、 风湿组套等检查均未见明显异常。浅表淋巴结超声可见: 右侧腋窝淋巴结、右侧颈部 IV 区淋巴结、双侧腹股沟淋 巴结肿大。右腋窝、右肘窝淋巴结切片病理:坏死性肉 芽肿,病变呈星状结构,坏死周围为栅栏状组织细胞, 偶见多核巨细胞,形态提示为猫抓病。后追问患者个人 史,近半年饲养宠物猫。考虑诊断为猫抓病。后患者好 转出院。讨论:多种疾病如转移瘤、淋巴瘤等均可能导 致多发淋巴结肿大伴发热,结合病史,并获取标本病理 诊断至关重要。

PU-1038 先天性支气管闭锁 1 例并文献复习

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目的 通过分享1例先天性支气管闭锁患者的诊治过程, 提高临床医生对该疾病的认识。

方法 回顾 2021 年 3 月长海医院收治的 1 例先天性支 气管闭锁患者,并复习国内外相关文献,对先天性支气 管闭锁的临床特点、诊断及治疗等进行分析。

结果 患者女, 22 岁。因"间断咯血伴胸闷 1 月余"于 2021-03-12 收入院。患者于 2021-02-08 无明显诱因出 现咯血,发病前有咽部异物感,继而咳出约 2ml 鲜血, 稍感胸闷,无喘息、发热、胸痛、盗汗、消瘦等不适, 活动耐力无明显受限, 咯血每隔 2~3 天出现 1 次, 咯血 量无明显增多趋势,多为白色稀薄痰液中混合鲜红色血 液, 偶咳暗红色血块。2021-02-20 就诊于我院门诊行胸 部 CT 示右上肺透亮度增高, 予"云南白药胶囊"口服治 疗,患者未规律服药,仍间断咯血、胸闷,发病以来精 神、睡眠可,大小便正常。既往有腰椎间盘突出、阑尾 切除术病史。查体: T 36.0°C, 神清, 无口唇发绀、胸 廓畸形等,双肺听诊呼吸音清,未闻及明显干湿罗音, 心率 80 次/分, 律齐, 余无明显阳性体征。辅助检查: 血常规: WBC 5.88×109/L, N 47.6%, PLT 301×109/L, HGB 113g/L; 凝血功能: PT 14.3s, APTT 34.1s, INR 1.11, D 二聚体 0.21 ug/ml。 胸部 CT 示右上叶尖段支气 管未显影,右上肺可见局部透亮度增高。支气管镜下见 气道黏膜充血,右上叶尖段开口未见,行右上叶灌洗术, 细菌培养结果草绿色链球菌+, 肺炎克雷伯菌++, 抗酸 染色未查见抗酸杆菌。先天性右上肺尖段支气管闭锁诊 断明确,予口服左氧氟沙星预防性抗感染治疗,辅助祛 痰、止血对症处理。患者未再咯血,胸闷较前明显减轻, 偶有咳嗽,咳少量白色粘液痰,余无特殊不适。嘱患者 避免运动量过大,持续门诊随访中。 结论 先天性支气管闭锁是一种临床罕见的先天性支气 管发育异常,患者可出现咳嗽、咳痰、咯血、呼吸困难, 大多患者可无症状。本病例中患者先天性支气管结构异 常导致闭锁段近端支气管引流不畅、远端分泌物潴留,

以及患者发病前高强度训练肺通气量增大加重活瓣效 应致肺组织过度扩张损伤,导致间断咯血、胸闷。CT 三 维重建和支气管镜检查有助于明确诊断。

非小细胞肺癌脑转移危险因素的荟萃分析

陈珊珊、朱晓莉 东南大学附属中大医院

目前, 非小细胞肺癌的发病率和死亡率在所有恶性肿 瘤中居首位, 脑转移作为其常见的转移部位, 且发病 率呈上升的趋势, 这不仅带来各种中枢神经系统症状, 严重影响患者的生活质量, 而且其生存时间短, 预后 极差。 本篇荟萃分析的目的是评估非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 患者脑转移 (BM) 的危险因素, 以期对 患者及时干预及治疗, 在一定程度上改善预后, 提供 临床预防的理论依据。

PU-1040

肺动静脉瘘合并肺栓塞1例

许淑娣 西安市第九医院

病例资料:患者女性,83岁,有"冠心病 心房纤颤,大面积脑梗死"病史,以"间断胸闷、气短 30年,加重伴晕厥 2 小时"入院。入院查体:T 36.6℃,P 158次/分,R 24次/分,BP 130/80mmHg。口唇发绀,杵状指;胸廓对称,双肺呼吸音粗,可闻及湿性啰音;心率:163次/分,心律不齐,第一心音强弱不等;双下肢轻度水肿;四肢肌力 3 级,肌张力正常,病理发射未引出。血常规:WBC 3.75×109/L,RBC:5.68×1012/L,HGB179g/L。CRP: 9.27ng/ml。 血气分析: PH:7.43,PaCO2:32mmHg,PaO2:34mmHg,SaO2:69%Lac:2.10mmol/L。凝血:APTT:43.7s,D-二聚体: 5.85ug/ml,FDP: 28.33ug/ml。BNP: 2678pg/ml。

PU-1041

介入治疗经皮肺穿刺活检术后活动性血胸一例

石静 安徽省阜阳市人民医院

笔者搜集一例 CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺活检导致肋间动脉 出血的患者。后给予输血、止血等治疗效果欠佳,遂行 介入治疗,术中见穿刺区域肋间动脉形成假性动脉瘤, 给予栓塞治疗,获得良好的效果。与开胸探查术及胸腔 镜探查术治疗肺活检导致活动性血胸相比较,肋间动脉 栓塞术具有安全性高、创伤小、恢复快,值得临床推广 应用。

PU-1042

Nomogram 图预测慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者并发气胸的 风险

谢斌、陈琼 中南大学湘雅医院

构建有效 Nomogram 图风险模型预测慢性阻塞性肺疾 病(COPD)患者并发气胸的风险,为早期预防及治疗 COPD 并发气胸提供临床决策依据。

PU-1043

机化性肺炎的临床特征分析以及复发的危险因素分析

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- 3. 宁夏医科大学总医院 放射科
- 4. 宁夏医科大学总医院 重症医学科

对比分析隐源性机化性肺炎 (COP) 和继发性机化性肺炎(SOP)的临床及影像学特征;探讨隐源性机化性肺炎复发的危险因素。

PU-1044

气道介入治疗高龄复发气管腺样囊性癌1例报告

胡秀娟 天津市胸科医院

报告 1 例高龄复发气管腺样囊性癌患者,并文献复习气 管腺样囊性癌疾病的临床表现、影像学表现及病理特点。

巨噬细胞脂肪酸合成酶在金黄色葡萄球菌肺炎中的作 用及机制研究

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近年来随着免疫代谢领域的兴起,研究发现巨噬细胞脂 质代谢途径中的酶及代谢中间产物能影响其免疫功能 和疾病进展。脂肪酸合成酶 (FASN) 是细胞内源性脂肪 酸合成途径的关键酶,有文献报道它能影响巨噬细胞的 炎症反应,然而它对肺部感染是否有调控作用尚未有研 究报道。本课题拟探究巨噬细胞 FASN 在金黄色葡萄球 菌 (S.Aureus) 肺炎中的作用及机制。

PU-1046

不同 TNM 分期非小细胞肺癌血清 microRNA-124 表达 水平研究

葛亮

恩施州中心医院

分析不同 TNM 分期非小细胞肺癌患者血清 microRNA-124 的表达水平,为非小细胞肺癌提供可能的分子标志物。

PU-1047

一例重度肺动脉高压合并咯血、严重呼衰成功救治的病 例报导

张程、韩婧、李佳艺 贵州省人民医院

介绍 一例重度肺动脉高压合并咯血、严重呼衰病例成功 救治的经过,为临床上处理类似病例提供帮助。

PU-1048

气管插管患者呼吸机治疗拔管前无创呼吸机序贯治疗 的护理方法及效果研究

晏攀琴 天立広辺 1 ※ 2019 年一

重庆医科大学附属第二医院

针对 94 例气管插管患者,观察拔管前无创呼吸机序贯 治疗的护理情况,讨论优质护理的效果。

PU-1049

一例 IgG4 相关性肺病诊断及治疗

黄小冰 漳州正兴医院

通过一例肺炎型 lgG4 相关性肺病诊断,进一步对 lgG4 相关性肺病的发病机制、临床表现、影响学表现及治疗 有深处了解,避免误诊、漏诊。

PU-1050

脊柱畸形对肺功能的影响 北京大学第一医院呼吸和危 重症医学科 曹旭

曹旭、阙呈立、金哲 北京大学第一医院

探究脊柱畸形对肺功能的影响。

PU-1051

立体定向体部放射治疗(SBRT)用于早期非小细胞肺 癌根治的发展历程及其对介入呼吸病学的启示

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非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 是 我国发病率和死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤,严重危害居民的 生命健康。肺癌的预后与其临床分期密切相关,随着低 剂量螺旋 CT 筛查的广泛开展和居民健康管理意识的增 强,越来越多的早期肺癌得以被检出。针对这一部分病 人, 外科手术切除是目前的标准治疗方式。但伴随我国 人口老龄化现象的不断加剧,合并心肺基础疾病的肺癌 患者逐年增多,大量患者因为心肺等基础疾病或个人原 因无法接受外科手术。因此,进一步探索对心肺功能影 响更小、更微创、更易实施且具备良好重复性的非外科 治疗手段对于改善肺癌患者预后具有重要临床价值。立 体定向体部放疗 (Stereotactic body radiation therapy, SBRT) 是指应用高能放射设备对体部肿瘤进行准确定 位和照射,从而实现对局部肿瘤组织的杀灭。经过多年 的探索和实践,目前已经被多部指南推荐为早期不可手 术的 NSCLC 的标准治疗。与 SBRT 相似, 呼吸介入技 术因其创伤性小、可及性高等特点在呼吸系统疾病诊疗 中具有独特优势,同时得益于现代工程技术的发展,呼 吸介入医师实现快速、微创的肺部病灶的定位与处理, 这为将介入呼吸病学应用于早期 NSCLC 的根治提供了 契机,因而 SBRT 的成功经验对我们即具有非常重要的 启示意义。因此,本文通过对 SBRT 应用于早期 NSCLC 根治的发展历程进行回顾,总结其经验教训,以期对未 来将呼吸介入技术应用早期 NSCLC 的根治提供一些借 鉴.

PU-1052 **支气管哮喘的生物治疗**

吴月清 天津医科大学总医院

支气管哮喘 (哮喘) 是一种常见的慢性呼吸系统疾病, 该疾病发病率呈逐年上升趋势,据 2015 年一项流行病 学调查显示,全球支气管哮喘患者高达 3.58 亿,而在亚 洲成年人群中,哮喘发病率高达 0.7%-11.9%。而哮喘 的管理主要包括:患者教育、控制哮喘诱因、监测症状 及肺功能及药物治疗。其中,药物主要包括吸入性/全身 性糖皮质激素、β 受体激动剂、抗胆碱能药物及白三烯 调节剂等,但部分哮喘患者应用常规治疗后仍无法病情 仍无法得到有效控制,即重症哮喘患者,针对该类患者 生物治疗应运而生。各类生物制剂主要针对哮喘炎症过 程中细胞因子级联反应的各个环节,改善哮喘的慢性炎 症反应,减少糖皮质激素用量。目前临床应用的生物靶 向药物的主要有五大类:抗 lgE 单克隆抗体、抗 IL-5 单 克隆抗体、抗 IL-5R 单克隆抗体、抗 IL-4R 单克隆抗体 及其他正在进行临床试验的生物制剂。该综述主要针对 不同类型生物靶向药物进行回顾及汇总为支气管哮喘的临床治疗提供借鉴。

PU-1053

基于生物信息学分析 CA4 与 AGER 基因对肺腺癌生存 影响及可能作用途径

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研究通过基因表达数据库筛选出碳酸酐酶 IV (CA4) 基因及晚期糖基化终产物特异性抗体 (AGER)基因及分析其表达与患者临床特征及生存预后的关系,探索可能参与的信号通路。

PU-1054

Development and assessment of a predictive model for obstructive sleep apnea

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Object Obstructive sleep apnea is a kind of sleep respiratory disease with high prevalence and low diagnosis rate. With the progression of the disease, it will cause multiple organ damage, reduce the quality of life of patients and increase the economic burden. The aim of this study was to develop a predictive model of Chinese population suffering from obstructive sleep apnea.

Methods We studied 120 patients who have visited our hospital from August 2018 to December 2020 for a physical examination, demographic data, laboratory and ultrasound results and previous medical histories were collected. All of the patients took the polysomnography to determine if they had obstructive sleep apnea. The least absolute shrinkage and selection operator method was used to select the risk factors of obstructive sleep apnea and develop a predictive model. The accuracy of the predictive nomogram was evaluated by C-index, calibration plot and receiver operating characteristic curve. The clinical application value of the predictive model was analyzed by decision curve analysis.

Results The predictive model contains 8 risk factors, gender, body mass index, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, serum uric acid and triglyceride. The C-index of this predictive model is 0.847, the area under curve of the receiver operating characteristic curve is 0.894 and it is highly consistent with the correction curve. Decision curve analysis showed that the predictive model was clinically useful when intervention was decided if the threshold probability of a patient and a doctor is >28%. **Conclusion** This predictive model could be conveniently used to predict the risk of obstructive sleep apnea in the Chinese population.

PU-1055 肺诺卡菌感染病例 1 例

黄申晖 厦门大学附属第一医院

肺诺卡菌病是由诺卡菌引起的急性或者慢性感染性疾病,好发于免疫功能低下的患者,常见感染部位有肺、脑、肾脏、皮肤等。本文对2021年3月确诊的1例肺 诺卡菌感染病例进行报道。

PU-1056

双肺多发团片状影伴空洞

李书文、张建、祝家彬、戴孟达 胜利油田中心医院

提高医务工作者对新型隐球菌肺炎的诊治能力。

PU-1057 影像学多变的肺炎型肺癌一例

王雨婷 苏州大学附属第一医院

既往认为, 肺炎型肺癌是支气管肺泡细胞癌 (bronchioloalveolar carcinoma, BAC)的一种特殊类 型,2011年的肺癌分类标准取消了BAC的命名, 概念 上,肺炎型肺癌属于浸润性腺癌,后者范围更大。肺炎 型肺癌缺乏特异性症状和体征,咳大量黏痰是部分患者 晚期的特征表现,在影像学上多表现为类似炎性病灶的 斑片影、实变影,容易误诊为肺炎,对积极抗感染治疗 吸收不佳的肺炎应警惕肺炎型肺癌的可能,需尽早行活 检确诊。本文报道了一例初诊为肺炎的患者,其右上肺 实变病灶经抗感染治疗大部分吸收,遗留一结节影,后 患者症状反复,结节病灶增大呈团块样改变,伴两肺多 发斑片模糊影,经支气管镜肺活检明确诊断为肺腺癌。 肺炎型肺癌 CT 表现具有一定的特征,结合其动态变化 特点,尽早活检有助于提高诊断准确率。

PU-1058

利用床旁肺部 B 超进行有创呼吸机参数设定

景安薇 贵州省人民医院

对于机械通气患者,相比电阻抗成像评估需至少2人共同协助完成,床旁肺部超声评估省时省力,仅1人可独立完成,同时无创、易重复和无辐射。

PU-1059

鸟-胞内分枝杆菌复合菌组感染 6 例临床诊治分析

覃华姣、段敏超 广西医科大学附属武鸣医院

通过收集广西医析科大学第一附属医院和南宁市第四 人民医院诊断为 MAC 感染患者 6 例的临床资料并行综 合分析,以加强医务人员对该病的认识,提高诊疗技术。

床旁肺部超声在呼吸机相关性肺炎中的应用观察

景安薇 贵州省人民医院

评估肺脏超声检查在呼吸机相关性肺炎的诊断及治疗 疗效观察中的应用价值。

PU-1061

The change of personal habits and sleeping for lung cancer patients undergone surgery

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3. 石狮市总医院

Object To explore the effects of surgery on smoking and drinking habits and sleep quality of patients with lung cancer, and illustrate other influence of operation beyond treatment.

Methods 110 patients of lung cancer who had undergone surgical treatment were recruited from June 2019 to December 2019. Their clinical data (such as name, sex, age, histopathology of lung cancer, etc.) were collected. Questionnaires about sleep and daily life quality were conducted preoperatively and 6 months after operation, as well as follow-up. Chisquare test and rank correlation analysis were used to analyze the data.

Results 105 patients were actually followed up, with a loss of follow-up rate of 4.5%. 51 patients were male (47.6%) . The mean age was 60 years. The preoperative and postoperative smoking rates were 8.6% and 1.0%, the P value of χ 2 test was less than 0.05; The passive smoking rate of lung cancer patients before and after surgery was 51.40%, but the chi-square test indicated that the change of smoking habit of lung cancer patients had significance, demostrating a change in exposure to passive smoking. The postoperative drinking rate decreased by 17.1%. The

postoperative sleep duration of lung cancer patients was $8.3\pm$ 1.1 hours. The rank correlation analysis between sleep duration and sleep satisfaction was conducted, r=0.131, P>0.05, indicating that there was no correlation between them. However, the rank correlation analysis between postoperative sleep duration and daytime sleepiness showed a weak correlation, r=0.32, P<0.05.

Conclusion Surgical treatment can improve the enthusiasm and initiative to quit smoking and alcohol for lung cancer patients. Sleep satisfaction of lung cancer patients after surgery does not benefit from sleep duration, which may be affected by other factors.

PU-1062

人工智能、PET/CT 对肺结节良恶性诊断价值初探

李晓岚、徐兴祥 江苏省苏北人民医院

探讨人工智能、PET/CT 对肺结节良恶性的诊断与术后 病理结果的一致性,分析其对肺结节良恶性诊断价值的 差异,评价不同方法对肺结节良恶性诊断的临床价值。

PU-1063

肝肺综合征和门脉性肺动脉高压在肝硬化患者中的对 比

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肝肺综合征 (hepatopulmonary syndrome, HPS) 和门 脉性肺动脉高压 (Portopulmonary hypertension, PoPH) 是肝病的两种常见肺血管并发症。HPS 以肺内 血管扩张为特征,而 PoPH 以肺血管阻力升高为特征。 HPS 和 PoPH 的特点是不同的肺微血管重构,发生在 肺微循环的不同解剖部位。HPS 是在慢性肝病和/或门 脉高压的基础上出现肺内微血管异常扩张 (intrapulmonary micro-vessel dilation, IPVD)、气体 交换障碍、动脉血氧合作用异常而导致的一种严重肺部 并发症。PoPH 被定义为在门静脉高压症伴或不伴肝病 的情况下发生的肺动脉高压 (PAH),但不存在其他 PAH 病因。门脉高压是这两种疾病发病机制的关键因素,但两者在发病机制、诊断和治疗方面是不同的。HPS 对应于与肺内血管扩张发展相关的异常动脉氧合。 PoPH 是在门静脉高压和肺血管阻力升高的情况下的 肺动脉高压。这两种疾病都与肝硬化发病率和死亡率的 风险增加有关,在多达 20% 的肝硬化患者中可发现肝 肺综合征,任何出现呼吸困难或低氧血症的患者都应考 虑 HPS 的存在。PoPH 的发展最常见于肝硬化患者。 并且患者起初可能没有 PoPH 症状,如果不治疗, PoPH 的存活率通常比特发性 PAH (IPAH)差,因此, 通过筛查进行早期识别,评估这两种疾病的严重程度非 常重要。

PU-1064

Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma of the lungs: case report and literature review

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Object The author here reports a case of LCNEC by immunotherapy, and retrospective reviews the present research status and progress of LENCE and corresponding clinical treatment progress.

Methods This case will supply valuable information for the treatment options for LCNEC. A 64-year-old male smoker was treated for one month for blood in his sputum. Chest radiography and computed tomography revealed a 3-cm solitary tumor in the left upper lung. We treated the patient with thoracoscopic radical surgery for upper left lung cancer. Postoperative pathology shows pulmonary LCNEC

Results We performed postoperative chemotherapy with a double-drug regimen holding platinum. Then, bevacizumab, paclitaxel, and the PDL1 checkpoint inhibitor nivolumab were applied, but the patient progressed rapidly. Immunotherapy is an ineffective treatment possibility for these patients, even if PD-L1 expression is positive. A possible contributing factor is the timing of immunotherapy too late.

Conclusion nary large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma (LCNEC) is a rare but destructive tumor type,

accounting for approximately 1% of all lung cancers, associated with poor prognosis. LCNEC is challenging diagnosing using biopsy specimens. While current LCNEC therapies include surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy, it has not yet proved its greatest treatment strategies. Immunotherapy is rapidly emerging as

a possibility for lung cancer treatment. However, there are scant reports in the literature regarding LCNEC immunotherapy. Immunotherapy is an ineffective treatment possibility for these patients, even if PD-L1 expression is positive. A possible contributing factor is the timing of immunotherapy too late.

PU-1065

免疫相关不良事件预测肺癌患者免疫治疗的效果:一项 meta 分析

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2. 淮安市第一人民医院

既往研究表明,免疫相关的不良事件(immune-related adverse events, irAE)的发生与免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitors,ICI)的治疗效果具有相关性,但是还未有研究在肺癌领域进行此方面的荟萃分析。因此,我们在本文中进行了一项荟萃分析,用于研究 irAE 的发生是否可以预测肺癌患者 ICI 的治疗效果。

PU-1066

基于胸部影像的人工智能技术预测胸部常见征象和呼 吸常见疾病的研究

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- 1. 四川大学华西医院
- 2. 深睿医疗

To generate an AI system with large-scale datasets containing both computed tomography (CT) and chest radiography (CR) images for the automated detection of radiological abnormalities and discrimination of major respiratory diseases, serving as robust assistance in the diagnosis.

PU-1067

无诱发因素肺栓塞研究进展

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肺血栓栓塞症为肺栓塞最常见的类型,最常见的栓塞来 源是下肢和骨盆的深静脉血栓形成。经典肺栓塞危险因 素包括恶性肿瘤、手术、创伤、风湿免疫性疾病、感染 和补充雌激素等可逆性因素及不可逆性因素。对于有明 确诱发因素的肺栓塞,随着肺栓塞诊治与预防指南的不 断更新,不仅为该疾病规范化的诊断、评估、治疗提供 了依据,同时也显著改善了患者预后。然而,一些肺栓塞 患者没有可识别的危险因素,其抗凝治疗时间、院外随 访策略等尚无统一标准,复发的危险因素无标准预测模 型,导致无诱发因素肺栓塞有很高的复发率。本综述主 要概括了无诱发因素肺血栓栓塞症的研究进展。无诱发 因素肺栓塞对比有诱发因素肺栓塞发病年龄更轻, 男性 多于女性,临床表现不特异,造成了无诱发因素肺栓塞 的漏诊与误诊,诊断还需依靠 CTPA 及通气灌注扫描确 诊。无诱发因素 PE 或 VTE 患者抗凝治疗疗程要取决于 患者具体的出血风险和血栓形成及复发风险,以及患者 的价值取向和意愿等综合因素。有更高的复发率,延长 抗凝时间可以减少血栓复发,但停止抗凝治疗后,患者 并不能继续从前期的延长抗凝治疗中获益。在抗凝治疗 结束后规律复查监测 D-dimer 水平, 评估残余血栓均可 对复发有一定有一定参考意义。

PU-1068

Whether cough would impair work productivity and daily activity in patients with asthma? A crosssectional study

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Object Asthma as a chronic airway inflammatory disease has a high public health resource burden. However whether cough as one of common asthma symptoms would impair work productivity and daily activity in patients with asthma needs to be clarified.

Methods A cross-sectional study was designed to consecutively recruit patients with stable asthma from AustralAsian Severe Asthma Network (ASAN) from June 2016 to June 2019 at West China Hospital, Sichuan University, China. In terms of cough with lasting for at least 8 weeks, these patients with asthma were assigned into either chronic cough group (the CC group) or non-chronic cough group (the NCC group). The sociodemographic and clinical data were systematically collected. Work productivity and daily activity were assessed using the work productivity and activity impairment : general health (WPAI:GH) Questionnaire including five items representing two domains: work impairment (four items) and activity impairment(one item). The work productivity loss scores or daily activity impairment scores reflect degrees of impacts ranging from 0 to 10 (0 means "health problems had no effect on my work or daily activities", and 10 means "health problems completely

prevented me from working or doing my daily activities").

Results A total of 405 enrolled asthmatic patients were included in this study. 147 patients, were assigned to the CC group, of whom 76 (51.7%) were employed, and 258 patients were assigned to the NCC group, of whom 134(51.9%) were employed. No difference in gender, age, BMI, smoking status, medications assessed by GINA between two groups was found. The NCC group had a longer asthma duration (P=0.027) and less airway obstruction (74.9±19.5% vs. 70.8±21.9%, P=0.05). The CC group had lower ACT scores than the NCC group. The lower levels were marginal but not significant(19.4±4.3,20.0±4.2, P=0.085). Patients in the CC group had more work productivity loss (2.48 ± 2.42 vs. 1.88 ± 2.48, P=0.026) and activity impairment (2.82 \pm 2.43 vs. 2.30 \pm 2.48, P=0.019), but it had no difference in hours missed due to health problem (2.56±8.522 vs. 1.43±7.897, P=0.310).

Conclusion Cough as one of common asthma symptoms would results in significant impairment of the work productivity and daily activity, which had a potential implication for management of asthma in clinical practice. The present work also stresses the need for further research in assessing specifically cough related to asthma.

PU-1069

肺部感染与肺栓塞的关系

王霄 贵州省人民医院

了解肺部感染与肺栓塞之间的关系。

PU-1070

肺动脉血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉 切除术后运动训练效果比较系统回顾及荟萃分析

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尽管肺血栓栓塞性肺内膜切除术(PEA),慢性肺动脉高压(CTEPH)患者仍有运动能力的下降。运动训练可以提高PH患者的锻炼能力和生活质量(QoL),但关于运动训练对这些患者的影响的数据很少。荟萃分析的目的是评估PEA 后 CTEPH 运动训练的有效性和安全性。

PU-1071

电磁导航支气管镜在早期肺癌诊疗中的应用

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The diagnosis of lung cancer has long been a problem facing clinicians worldwide, and the emergence of electromagnetic navigation bronchoscopy (ENB) has played a critical role in the early diagnosis of lung cancer. Compared with other types of biopsy techniques (e.g., transthoracic needle biopsy, bronchoscopy, thoracoscopic biopsy, and thoracotomy), ENB guarantees high diagnostic accuracy and safety. In recent years, with the continuous development of ENB technology, the scope of its epitaxy has also expanded. This technology is no longer a simple auxiliary diagnosis test but an innovative technology that simultaneously assists in surgical treatment, opening new avenues of research for the treatment of early-stage lung cancer. However, ENB, as a human-mediated operating system, has some limitations and uncertainties in its actual clinical application and promotion, which need to be addressed as we continue to develop ENB technology. In response to the bottleneck in developing ENB technology in current clinical diagnosis and treatment, relevant scientific research and development personnel and clinicians have also performed continuing exploration and improvement of methods. However, to completely overcome the limitations of ENB, more technological innovations are needed. In this review, we describe the current major clinical application directions, application advantages, and limitations of ENB.

PU-1072 mNGS-获取病原学证据的底牌

谷明昊、刘学东 青岛市市立医院

病原学诊断始终是感染性疾病诊断中最重要的环节,现 代循证医学的环境下,无论是治疗依据还是医保政策, 抗生素的应用需要病原学证据的支持,但目前临床的检 测手段有着覆盖不全面,受限于病原菌数量等缺点,随 着现代医学技术的发展,越来越多的检测手段出现且被 应用于临床,以宏基因组学第二代测序(NGS)为代表, 覆盖范围广,灵敏度高,但其昂贵的价格使得医生们在 启用这项武器时畏手畏脚。本文分享一例我科收治的患 者在取得病原学证据时的艰难历程。

PU-1073

The clinicopathological features of BRG1-deficient Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and its response to immunotherapy

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Object BRG1-deficient NSCLCs have been more intriguing recently for its highly aggressive clinical behavior and no effective therapies. This study characterized the clinical and pathological features of BRG1-deficient NSCLCs and investigated their response to immunotherapy.

Methods Forty-seven cases with BRG1-deficient NSCLC were included. Immunohistochemical markers such as CK7, TTF-1, NapsinA, P40, HepPar-1, Ki-67, BRM, ARID1A and ARID1B were stained. Meanwhile,

the PD-L1 expression level, overall survival, progression-free survival and disease control rate of patients received immunotherapy were evaluated.

Results This study revealed that: (1) patients with **BRG1-deficient** NSCLC have а male predominance(M:F=8.4:1), smoker enrichment(76.6%) and poor prognosis(median OS: 7.0 months). (2) Histologically, BRG1-deficient NSCLCs presented significant morphological diversity and no lepidic pattern. Inflammatory infiltration and tumor necrosis was a prominent feature. Immunohistochemical showed distinctive uniform analyses а immunophenotype (TTF-1-/NapsinA-/CK7+) in 60.9% (28/46) of cases and HepPar-1 positive in 46.5% (20/43) of cases. BRM loss or significant reduction coexisted in 11.8% (4/34) of cases. No case (0/37) showed loss of ARID1A or ARID1B. (3) For 7 patients who received immunotherapy, 5 cases achieved a sustainable clinical response with the disease control rate of 71.4%. ICIs treated patients had better OS than those who received traditional settings (median OS,>14.0m[not reached] versus 5.5m). Moreover, patients received ICIs have a median PFS exceeding 6.0 months(not reached), while, median PFS on CP(Carboplatin/Cisplatin+ Pemetrexed) were only 5.0 months (IQR,2.3-7.0).

Conclusion BRG1-deficient NSCLC showed diverse histopathological patterns and a unique immunohistochemical and molecular phenotype. ICIs–based immunotherapy was an attractive therapy for BRG1- deficient NSCLC.

肺腺癌环状 RNA 差异表达谱分析及下游靶标分子相互 作用的研究

汪晓晓、李伟 蚌埠医学院

肺腺癌环状 RNA 差异表达谱分析及下游靶标分子相互作用的研究

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蚌埠医学院

【摘要】目的 筛选出肺腺癌组织与癌旁正常组织中差 异表达的环状 RNA,分析并验证其与下游靶标分子的相 互作用,寻找新的潜在的免疫治疗靶标。 材料与方法 通过微阵列分析肺腺癌及癌旁正常组织的 circRNA 差 异表达谱并筛选出差异显著的目标 circRNA;利用实时 荧光定量 PCR (qRT-PCR) 进一步扩大样本量验证目 标分子在癌组织、癌旁正常组织及相关细胞系中的表达。 生物信息学分析该分子的下游靶标, RIP、pull-down 等 实验验证其之间的相互作用及其生物学功能。 结果 根 据差异倍数、显著性筛选出表达显著上调的 circSPP1(hsa_circRNA_0001806),在20 例肺腺癌患 者肿瘤及其癌旁正常组织中验证该分子表达水平与测 序结果是一致;并且在3种肺腺癌细胞系表达水平明显 高于正常的支气管上皮细胞。通过功能实验我们发现在 肺腺癌细胞系中敲低目标分环状 RNA, PD-L1 蛋白的 表达量明显下降且对癌细胞的增殖、迁移有一定的抑制 作用。结论 circSPP1 在癌组织中及肺腺癌细胞系中显 著上调, 且与 PD-L1 蛋白的表达有一定的相关性, 该分 子有望成为新的免疫治疗靶标。

【关键词】 肺腺癌 环状 RNA 免疫治疗

PU-1075

定量 CT 参数联合血生化指标对体检肺气肿人群骨密度 的评估

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探讨在健康体检人群中 CT 发现的肺气肿分型及程度、 血生化指标、定量 CT(QCT)参数与骨密度(BMD)的关系, 并建立 BMD 的评估模型。

PU-1076

肺癌患者血细胞分类的变化情况

王霄 贵州省人民医院

学习肺癌与健康对照以及肺癌不同亚组间的血常规指 标差异,了解肺癌患者血细胞分类与疾病预后的关系。

PU-1077

回授法结合视频宣教对雾化吸入治疗慢阻肺患者的临 床疗效评价

宋进欣 天津市第一中心医院

探讨回授法结合视频宣教对雾化吸入治疗慢阻肺患者的临床疗效评价

PU-1078

多粘菌素 B 肺泡灌注在多耐鲍曼不动杆菌肺炎的效果 观察

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目的:研究硫酸多粘菌素 B 肺泡灌注治疗多耐鲍曼不动 杆菌感染肺炎的临床效果。

基于关联规则与复杂网络分析宋康教授治疗慢性阻塞 性肺疾病的中药规律

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利用中医传承辅助系统关联规则与复杂网络分析法挖 掘宋康教授治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病的用药规律。

PU-1080 NGS 是万能的吗?

冉雪梅 重庆市璧山区人民医院

患者老年男性, 89 岁。因"反复咳嗽、咳痰、喘累 20+ 年,再发加重伴头晕 14 天"入院。诊断为:1 慢性阻塞 性肺病伴有急性加重 2.Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭 3.脑梗塞。予以 无创呼吸机治疗。入院前患者无发热,偶有咳少许白色 黏液痰。入院第三天患者出现发热,最高温度 38.2℃,后 患者反复低热,本文旨在查找患者反复发热 27 天的原 因。

PU-1081

以神经系统症状为首发的重症军团菌肺炎一例报道及 文献复习

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本文报道了一例重症军团菌肺炎患者的诊治过程,并进 行相关文献复习,以提高临床医生对该病的认识。

PU-1082 呼吸道菌群在哮喘病理生理学中作用研究进展

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哮喘是肺部最常见的炎症性疾病。2019 年我国公立医 院哮喘出院人数达 23.43 万人, 较 2018 年增加了 1.42 万人,同比增长 6.43%。大多数哮喘病例遵循不同的过 程,包括病毒引起的喘息和过敏原致敏,这可能与个体 之间不同的潜在机制 (或内型) 有关。与之相对, 每一 组内型都会产生特定的哮喘特征,这些特征在患者的整 个生命过程中不断演变。在病症发生方面,哮喘可以在 成年期自发的缓解或重新发作,而由于导致哮喘出现和 消退的因素十分复杂,目前还无法精确全面的预防哮喘 的发生。尽管如此, 来越多的证据表明哮喘人群先天免 疫机制和微生物群的变化是获得性气道结构变化的主 要原因。16S 核糖体 RNA (16S ribosomal RNA, 16S rRNA) 是原核生物的核糖体中 30S 亚基的组成部分。 16S rRNA 测序这项技术已经被广泛的应用于测定人体 肺泡灌洗液、痰液、粪便、关节滑液的菌群数量与种类。 通过测定口腔、气道、肠道、关节等部位的菌群结构, 将有利于糖尿病、肠胃炎、感染以及呼吸道疾病的预防 以及治疗研究。本文将对近来年不同哮喘人群呼吸道气 道菌群方面的研究进行综述。阐述哮喘、气道菌群、炎 症、代谢变化之间的关系,并且对不同症状(如是否患 有类固醇初治特应性的哮喘人群)、不同发育阶段(如 婴儿与成人)人群的呼吸道菌群的差别加以总结。本文 将有利于哮喘的发病机制以及哮喘与呼吸道菌群之间 关系方面研究的后续开展。

PU-1083

Plasma C-reactive protein level is associated with the risk of restenosis after bronchoscopic interventions for malignant airway stenosis

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Object Malignant airway stenosis refers to airway stenosis caused by primary or metastatic malignant

tumors adjacent to the airways (such as lung cancer, esophageal carcinoma, tracheal tumors and mediastinal tumors). It frequently leads to a series of clinical manifestations including dyspnea, asphyxia, cough, hemoptysis, obstructive pneumonia and even threaten patients' lives. With the rapid development of respiratory intervention technologies, malignant airway stenosis has been effectively relieved. Despite the high successful rates of bronchoscopy interventional therapies, complications associated with interventional therapies are not rare. Interventional therapy-related complications include bleeding, infection, restenosis of the airway and airway-esophageal fistula. And airway restenosis is one of the most common complications after therapeutic bronchoscopic interventions, ranging from 5% to 19.4%.

CRP is a biomarker of inflammation and is a sensitive indicator for the progression of the inflammatory disease. Several studies indicated that CRP was associated with some restenosis events. However, there are few studies focusing on the relationship between CRP and airway restenosis. This study assumed that CRP was associated with malignant airway restenosis, and we explored the relationship between CRP and restenosis based on a retrospective study.

Methods This was a retrospective study involved 158 lesions with malignant airway stenosis underwent successful therapeutic bronchoscopic interventions in the upper first-class hospital between May 2015 and December 2019. According to whether restenosis occurred based on the computed tomography imaging three months after interventions, all lesions were divided into restenosis group (n=99) and nonrestenosis group (n=59). The degree of stenosis is calculated based on the cross-sectional area of the computed tomography imaging with the most severe stenosis. The degree of stenosis= (The area occupied by the tumor in the lumen / total area of the lumen)*100%.Variables included in the study were as follows: age, CRP, white blood cell, hemoglobin, gender, platelet, histological types(adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, small cell lung cancer and

other), smoking history; location of the lesions (central bronchus, left main bronchus, right main bronchus, right middle bronchus and peripheral airway), the initial degree of stenosis, dyspnea index, postoperative treatment (none, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapy, immunity therapy and combination therapy), degree of stenosis after intervention and comorbidities (COPD, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus). On the second day after admission, fasting blood samples were collected to measure biochemical indicators before using antibiotics.

Descriptive statistics were used to summarize baseline characteristics. Continuous variables were expressed as median (interquartile) and categorical variables were evaluated by calculating frequencies or percentages. Differences between two groups comparison were analyzed by t-test and chisquare test or the Fisher's exact test (categorical variable). Covariate analysis was used to adjust for potential confounders. The independent relationship between the level of plasma CRP concentrations and the risk of restenosis three months after interventional therapy for malignant airway stenosis was estimate by multiple regression analysis. A piecewise linear regression analysis was used to test the effect of CRP on restenosis after interventional therapy using a smoothing function. All statistical analyses were conducted by using R v3.5.1 with P < 0.05 as the significance threshold.

Results The level of plasma CRP was higher in the restenosis group compared to those in the non-restenosis group (p<0.001). In addition, the degree of stenosis in the past, the location of the lesion, histological types and airway stenting positively correlated with restenosis as assessed by univariate analysis.

The location of the lesion, airway stenting, postoperative therapies, COPD history, age, and the degree of stenosis in the past need to be adjusted through covariate analysis. After adjusting for these factors, the association between plasma CRP and the risk of restenosis three months after interventional therapy for malignant airway stenosis was analyzed by multiple regression. We found that the risk of restenosis three months after interventional therapy for malignant airway stenosis increased with the elevation of plasma CRP (adjusted odds ratio, 1.022; 95% confidence interval, 1.005–1.039). High-CRP cohorts (CRP≥34 mg/L) were more vulnerable to occur restenosis, compared with low-CRP cohorts (CRP<34 mg/L) (adjusted odds ratio, 2.776; 95% confidence interval, 1.187–6.490).

Further, we adjusted smoothed plots that suggested a positive relationship between the level of plasma CRP and the risk of restenosis three months after interventional therapy for malignant airway stenosis.

Conclusion The level of plasma CRP was associated with the increased risk of restenosis after interventional therapies for malignant airway stenosis.

PU-1084

非小细胞肺癌多种驱动基因的表达情况及临床特征分 析

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分析 非小细胞 肺癌 (Non-small Cell Lung Cancer,NSCLC) 多种驱动基因的表达情况及其相应的临床特征,为筛选非小细胞肺癌多种驱动基因分子靶向治疗的目标人群提供科学的理论依据,为优化非小细胞肺癌患者的靶向治疗提供参考依据。

PU-1085

肝硬化并发自发性细菌性腹膜炎患者血清与腹水 TNFα、 IL-6 和 IL-8 水平差异比较

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自发性细菌性腹膜炎是肝硬化失代偿期患者的严重并 发症,也是导致患者病 情明显加重和最终死亡的主要诱 发因素。较多研究报道认为炎症反应在 SBP 发生、发 展过程中占有相当重要的地位,血清和腹水炎症细胞因 子水平的升 高与患者病情预后恶化呈显著性相关。相 关研究发现, TNF-α 作为介导肝 脏组织严重损伤的炎 症细胞因子,可直接触发体内炎性反应过程或促进炎 性 介质大量合成和释放,最终使得血清和腹水中 IL-6 水 平显著增高。IL-8 是一种抗感染反应的炎症应答递质, 可有效诱导和激活活化的中性粒细胞,主要由免疫活性 细胞合成和分泌。国内相关研究显示,乙型肝炎肝硬化并 发 SBP 患者血清和腹水 TNF-α、IL-8 水平显著性升 高。本研究观察了肝硬化 并发 SBP 患者血清和腹水 肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6) 和白细胞 介素-8(IL-8)水平变化,现报道如下。

PU-1086

天津市新型冠状病毒肺炎 57 例重症患者临床特点及激 素治疗分析

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总结天津市新冠肺炎重症患者临床特点及救治方案指 导临床决策。

PU-1087

慢性阻塞性肺部疾病患者戒烟中护理干预应用效果

王璐、王璐 天津市北辰医院

目的: 分析在早期慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者戒烟中护理干 预产生的应用效果。

PU-1088

骨化性气管支气管病 1 例并文献分析

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骨化性气管支气管病(TO)是一种罕见的良性大气道疾 病。特征为气管、支气管粘膜下层 1-3 毫米大小的骨化 结节性病变,能引起管壁变硬,管腔狭窄甚至阻塞。其 病因尚不清楚,因缺乏典型的临床表现易误诊、漏诊。 对 TO 最重要的诊断工具是支气管镜检查,CT 成像和 活检可以帮助区别于其他疾病。目前还没有明确的治疗 方法,内窥镜治疗可用于治疗严重气道阻塞和改善患者 生活质量的时间。

PU-1089

Down-regulated MAC30 suppresses lung cancer invasion and EMT by inhibiting WNT/ β -catenin signaling pathway

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Object Over-expressed meningioma-associated protein (MAC30) was proved to be a biomarker for worse prognosis in non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). However, the regulated mechanism of MAC30 in epithelial–mesenchymal transition (EMT) and lung cancer invasion is unknown.

Methods Transformed growth factor (TGF- β) was used to induce EMT in A549 cells in vitro. MAC30 siRNA was transfected into cells to silence the gene expression. Real-Time PCR was prepared to assess the levels of MAC30 mRNA. Methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium (MTT) and Transwell invasion assays were performed to study the proliferation and invasion of A549 cells.

Results Expression of MAC30, EMT-related proteins, Wnt/ β -catenin signal and its downstream factors were explored by Western Blot. We found enhanced MAC30 expression in A549 cells. MAC30 Knockdown inhibited TGF- β -induced lung cell proliferation and invasion. Furthermore, elevated levels of mesenchymal markers (N-cadherin, vimentin) and decreased levels of epithelial markers E-cadherin in A549 cells with TGF- β incubation were reversed by MAC30 siRNA. Finally, MAC30 knockdown significantly suppressed TGF- β upregulated protein levels of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling and its downstream genes (survivin, c-myc and cyclin D1).

Conclusion To our known, we firstly confirm that MAC30 knockdown limits lung cancer growth and EMT

through inhibiting the activation of WNT/ β -catenin pathway.

PU-1090

无痛技术下经皮微波消融治疗肺部肿瘤的护理配合

张碧珠 厦门医学院附属第二医院

总结联合无痛技术行 CT 引导下经皮微波消融治疗肺部 肿瘤的护理配合。

PU-1091

VATS 下肺叶切除术后患者对使用呼吸训练仪的依从性 调查研究

吴萍、王红 成都市第二人民医院

调查 VATS (video-assisted thoracic surgery, 电视辅助胸腔镜手术)下肺叶切除术后患者对呼吸训练仪使用 依从性并分析其影响因素,为促进胸外科肺叶切除术后 患者的肺康复提供参考依据。

PU-1092

左肺高级别粘液表皮样癌并 ALK 突变 1 例及文献复习

张艳娜

厦门市第二医院

总结肺粘液表皮样癌的临床特点,提高对该病的诊治水 平。

Serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol is nonlinearly related to sleep-disordered breathing (SDB)

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Object Sleep-disordered breathing (SDB) is a prevalent sleep-related respiratory disorder characterized by snoring, central sleep apnea, obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), sleep-related hypoventilation, and hypoxemia. It increases the risk of stroke and affects the recurrence and outcome of short-term and long-term stroke amongst the general population. Previous studies also suggest that it is associated with dyslipidemia, hypertension, visceral pathological obesity, glucose tolerance, and cardiovascular diseases.

OSA is a common manifestation of SDB. Studies postulate that the total cholesterol (TC) and LDL-C of OSA patients do not increase compared to the non-OSA patients. However, a recent study suggested that OSA severity is independently associated with cholesterol and triglycerides concentrations[9]. Several studies suggest that sleep apnea is associated with an increase in triglycerides and a decrease in HDL-C. The serum HDL levels of OSA patients are significantly low compare to non-OSA patients.

Some cross-sectional studies regarding the relationship between the severity of apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) and HDL-C in OSA patients[9, 12, 14] have been done. However, the association between SDB severity and HDL-C levels has not been investigated. Because of the consequences of sleep-disordered on public health, we hypothesize that HDL-C is associated with SDB, this study aimed to explore the association between HDL-C and SDB.

Methods Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) collected between 2017 and 2018 was used herein. It included HDL-C, total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides, and self-reported SDB indicators of 2487 participants. The participants were divided into the SDB and non-SDB groups based on the findings of the survey questions. The association between serum HDL-C levels and SDB was subsequently evaluated by multiple regression analysis with a smooth curve fitting adjusted for the potential confounders.

Results There were 2487 participants included in the study; 599 in the SDB group and 1879 in the non-SDB group. Table 1 shows the demographic and blood lipids characteristics of the participants. The mean age of the SDB and the non-SDB group was 52.0 ± 17.3 and 47.0 ± 19.8 years, respectively (P<0.001). In the same line, the two groups had significant differences in gender, BMI, marital status, hypertension, diabetes, smoking, and alcohol use (P<0.05). The serum triglycerides concentration of the SDB group was significantly higher than the non-SDB group (P<0.001). The mean serum HDL-C levels of the SDB and the non-SDB groups were 51.4 ± 14.3 mg/dL and 54.3 ± 15.5 mg/dL, respectively (Table 1, P<0.001).

A non-linear relationship between serum HDL-C levels and SDB was observed in the smooth curve fitting after adjusting the confounding factors of age, gender, BMI, race, education level, marital status, hypertension, diabetes, smoking, alcohol use, and triglycerides (Figure 1). However, there was a threshold saturation effect at an inflection value of 92 mg/dL between serum HDL-C levels and SDB (Table 2).

Multiple regression analysis further revealed an association between higher HDL-C concentrations (>92 mg/dL) with low SDB prevalence compared to lower concentrations (<92 mg/dL). However, when the association between serum HDL-C levels and SDB was adjusted for adjustment criterion I and II, higher serum HDL-C concentrations levels reduced the prevalence of SDB (adjusted criterion I: OR, 0.23; 95% CI, 0.07-0.75; P<0.05 and adjusted criterion II: OR, 0.22; 95% CI, 0.07-0.72; P<0.05) (Table 3).

SDB subgroup analysis revealed a downward trend in serum HDL-C concentrations with aggravation of SDB (Figure 2). The serum HDL-C level in the frequent SDB group was the lowest compared to the occasional and rare group. (P<0.05).

Conclusion There is a non-linear relationship between serum HDL-C concentrations and SDB. However, high serum HDL-C (>92mg/dL) levels are a protective factor for SDB. This study provides a basis for the management of blood lipids in SDB patients. Nevertheless, large prospective cohort studies should be conducted to evaluate the association between HDL-C and SDB because of the serious public health implications of SDB.

PU-1094

老年住院患者常见呼吸系统疾病调查

王怀石 中南大学湘雅医院

本研究的目的了解影响老年人生存质量的老年常见呼吸系统疾病的种类。

PU-1095

HIV 阴性马尔尼菲篮状菌病患者抗 IFN-γ 抗体阳性预测 模型的建立

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2. 中山大学第八附属医院

描述抗 IFN-γ 抗体(AIGAs)阳性患者的地域分布,评 估 AIGAs 的临床价值,建立高效的高滴度 AIGAs 阳性 预测模型

PU-1096 非 HIV 感染肺孢子菌肺炎的诊治进展

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肺孢子菌肺炎 (Pneumocystis pneumonia, PCP) 是各 类继发或原发性免功能低下人群 (如艾滋病、实体器官 移植、抗肿瘤放、化疗和长期使用免疫抑制剂等) 最常 见的机会感染性真菌疾病,对免疫功能低下人群的生命 和生存质量构成严重威胁。近年来,针对人类免疫缺陷 病毒(HIV)感染患病人群的高效抗逆转录疗法和 PCP 常规化预防措施使得 HIV 相关的 PCP 的患病率较前下 降[1,2]。相反,由于各种新型免疫抑制疗法的普遍应用, 例如使用免疫抑制剂治疗恶性肿瘤,自身免疫性疾病和 其它良性炎症性疾病,以及实体器官移植(SOT)患者 数量的增加,非 HIV 感染患者中 PCP 患病率不断增加 [3]。与 HIV 患者相比,非 HIV 感染患者 PCP 的临床病 程更为严重,其住院时间延长,机械通气和重症监护病 房(ICU)的住院率更高[4]。本文对非 HIV 感染肺孢子 菌肺炎诊治相关的研究进展进行了综述。

PU-1097

高龄慢阻肺急性加重患者的病例回顾性对照研究

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我国已经进入老龄化社会,慢阻肺(COPD)也是我国 最常见的慢性疾病之一,也是以老年人发病为主的慢性 疾病。慢阻肺急性加重(AECOPD)是导致 COPD 病 情恶化、疾病进展、甚至死亡的重要原因。研究高龄患 者发生 AECOPD 有何特点,对老年人 COPD 的防治有 重要参考价值。

PU-1098

C/EBPβ acetylation is involved in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

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Object IPF is a progressive lung disease, characterized by excessive deposition of ECM. C/EBP β is involved in the development of pulmonary fibrosis. However, the regulation of C/EBP β in the context of pulmonary fibrosis is not clear. The study is to identify the C/EBP β acetylation in IPF.

Methods Lung from six IPF and six control samples were selected in this study. We investigated the expression of C/EBP β in lungs with Immunochemistry.

Moreover, the expression of C/EBP β mRNA via Real Time-PCR and its protein expression via Western Blot were performed. Meanwhile, the levels of collagen-I and α -SMA as markers of pulmonary fibrosis were also determined by Western Blot. Furthermore, we confirmed the relationship between α -SMA and acetylated C/EBP β by Co-Immunoprecipitation.

Results We found the elevated C/EBP β mostly locating in fibroblast foci in lungs of IPF. And the expression of C/EBP β RNA and protein were obviously increased in IPF (P <0.05), in which the proteins of α -SMA and collagen-I were enhanced (P <0.05). Furthermore, the stronger acetylation of C/EBP β binging to the α -SMA gene was shown in lung fibrosis (P <0.05).

Conclusion The increased expression of C/EBP β acetylation associated with α -SMA expression is involved in the development of pulmonary fibrosis.

PU-1099

Plasma hemoglobin level is related to the restenosis after Interventional bronchoscopy in patients with malignant airway stenosis.

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Object Lung cancer it one of the malignant tumors with the highest morbidity and mortality worldwide. A series of clinical manifestations of airway stenosis caused by malignant tumors can easily lead to respiratory critical illness. Patients can't bear severe dyspnea and the quality their life is seriously affected, while it may And may be in danger of suffocation at any time.

The development of respiratory intervention technique is an effective measure to alleviate malignant airway stenosis, including stent placement, laser therapy, cryotherapy, electrocautery, argon plasma coagulation, and photodynamic therapy.Howover, because of the incurability of malignant tumor, interventional bronchoscopy, as a palliative treatment, patients can recurrent airway stenosis after operation, its still a great challenge in clinical work.

The studies on restenosis are few and the risk factors remain unclear yet.

Anemia is a common complication of cancer. It can lead to tumor hypoxia, which can change the gene expression of tumor cells leading to tumor's progression.

We hypothesized that plasma hemoglobin may be related to the incidence of restenosis events. The aim of this retrospective study was to explore the association of plasma hemoglobin with the incidence of restenosis after Interventional bronchoscopy in patients with airway tumors.

Methods Patients with airway tumors who had undergone interventional bronchoscopy at a tertiary grade A hospital were enrolled between March 2014 and October 2020. Using multiple regression analysis to estimate the relationship between plasma hemoglobin and restenosis, with an adjustment for potential confounders.

Results A total of 170 lesions in 89 patients were collected in this study. Compared with none-restenosis group, the mean concentration of Hb was lower in restenosis group(P<0.05).In piecewise,linear regression analysis, the risk of restenosis after interventional bronchoscopy for malignant airway stenosis increased with the declination of the level of Hb(ajusted odds ratio,0.962,95% confidence interval,0.938-0.986)Multiple regression analysis showed that high-Hb cohorts were less vulnerable to occur restenosis after interventional bronchoscopy for malignant airway stenosis(ajusted odds ratio,2.899,95% confidence interval, 1.241-6.770)

Conclusion Our study found hemoglobin concentration related well with the incidence of after adjusting location, stent, post restenosis stenosis, histological types and post therapy. There is a linear correlation between the level of hemoglobin and the risk of restenosis in patients with malignant airway stenosis. Higher hemoglobin concentration (> 122g/L) is associated with a lower risk of restenosis. Although the mechanism of the concentrationdependent relationship between hemoglobin and the risk of restenosis haven't been elucidated, this finding may have valuable information for the selection and preoperative preparation of bronchoscopy patients.

The study emphasizes the importance of hemoglobin levels in restenosis and may have some significance for risk assessment and risk adjustment before interventional bronchoscopy. However, prospective studies involving larger samples and basic research in the future are needed to fully assess its clinical value and the mechanisms involved.

PU-1100

基于数字 PCR 方法检测外周血 circRNA 在肺腺癌早期 诊断中的价值

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筛选早期肺腺癌患者血浆中差异表达的目标 circRNA; 验证其对肺腺癌早期诊断的效能; 预测目标 circRNA 的生物学功能。

PU-1101

抗 IFN-γ 抗体通过 IFN-γ/STAT1/T-bet 通路调控 CD4+T 淋巴细胞向 Th1 分化的机制研究

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- 2. 中山大学附属第八医院
- 3. 广西医科大学第一附属医院

明确抗 IFN-γ 抗体 (AIGAs) 下调 CD4+T 淋巴细胞向 Th1 分化是否通过 IFN-γ/STAT1/T-bet 通路介导。

PU-1102 **外周血 NGS 监测指导晚期肺腺癌精准治疗 1 例**

韦坤辰、陈杨、唐昊 海军军医大学第二附属医院(上海长征医院)

【摘要】目的 非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)是中国和世界范 围内最常见、死因居第 1 位的恶性肿瘤。二代测序技术 (NGS)作为新的分子生物学技术,具有高通量低、灵敏度 高、成本低等优势,是探索恶性肿瘤分子机制并指导临床 诊疗的重要手段。上海市长征医院收治 1 例 EGFR19 外 显子缺失突变的晚期肺腺癌患者。方法 患者接受了多 次血浆 ctDNA 检测,根据检测结果积极调整治疗方案。 结果 经过四线治疗后,患者目前生存获益长达 49 个月, 且肺部病灶评估稳定。结论 动态监测非小细胞肺癌患 者基因突变结果,有助于为患者制定个体化的靶向治疗 方案,从而实现肺癌的精准化治疗。

PU-1103

1 例上肢骨折术后出现矛盾性栓塞死亡病例报道并文献 复习

冯莉^{1,2}、陈碧玉¹、韩文雅¹、赵猛¹、王梅芳¹、刘玉 全¹

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2. 锦州医科大学十堰市太和医院研究生培养基地

提高临床医务工作者对矛盾性栓塞的认识。

PU-1104

尼达尼布对放射性肺炎小鼠肺的保护作用及其机制研 究

周燕¹、王利民¹、李跃² 1. 杭州市第一人民医院 2. 淮安市第二人民医院

探讨尼达尼布对放射性肺炎小鼠肺的保护作用及可能 机制。

1 例高位胸腔胃-气管瘘封堵术后护理体会

巨宽心 太钢总医院

对 1 例于我科进行气管镜下介入治疗高位胸腔胃-气管 瘘封堵术后的患者护理进行分析总结

PU-1106

张念志教授治疗阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征经 验探析

汪诗清、陈晶晶、张念志 安徽中医药大学第一附属医院(安徽省中医院)

文章总结了张念志教授治疗阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通 气综合征(OSAHS)的临床经验。

PU-1107

Poldip2 knockdown protects against lipopolysaccharide-induced acute lung injury via Nox4/Nrf2/NF-κB signaling pathway

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3. 安徽医科大学

Object Polymerase δ -interacting protein 2 (Poldip2) has been reported to mediate acute lung injury (ALI), however, the underlying mechanism is poor understood. In the present study, our objective was to reveal whether Poldip2 regulates oxidative stress and inflammation in ALI mice and A549 cells exposed to lipopolysaccharide (LPS).

Methods Adeno-associated virus serotype 6 (AAV6) mediated short hairpin RNA (shRNA) targeted to the mouse Poldip2 gene (Poldip2shRNA) and a negative

AAV6 control (NCshRNA) were intratracheally C57BL/6 administrated to mice on background. Pulmonary pathology observation and lung injury score were examined to evaluate the protective effect of Poldip2 knockdown in the lungs. The expression of Poldip2, NADPH oxidase 4 (Nox4), Nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2(Nrf2), heme oxygenase-1(HO-1), nuclear factor kappa-B (NFκB) and p-NF-kB were respectively detected by Western blotting, immunohistochemistry and/or immunofluorescence. The Malondialdehyde (MDA) level, myeloperoxidase (MPO), superoxide dismutase (SOD)and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activities, Nox4 enzymatic activity, production of ROS, tumor necrosis factor-a (TNF-a) and interleukin- 1β (IL- 1β) were assessed simultaneously.

Results The results demonstrated that knockdown of Poldip2 effectively attenuated LPS-induced oxidative stress and inflammatory injury in lung tissues. LPS stimulation Meanwhile, increased protein expression of Nox4 and pNF-kB, activities of Nox4 and MPO, as well as production of TNF- α and IL-1 β while decreased protein expression of Nrf2 and HO-1 compared with those in the NCshRNA group, which was obviously reversed by Poldip2 knockdown. Concomitantly, Poldip2 knockdown significantly the of MDA and attenuated increased contents GSH-Px in SOD and decreased activities of NCshRNA+LPS group. Similarly, in the in vitro study, we found that knockdown of Poldip2 significantly suppressed LPS-induced oxidative stress and inflammation in A549 cells. Additionally, Nrf2 antagonist ML385 attenuated the inhibitory effects of Poldip2 knockdown mentioned above.

Conclusion These findings indicated that Poldip2 knockdown protects against LPS-induced ALI via regulating Nox4/Nrf2/NF-kB signaling pathway.

核糖体蛋白 S6 激酶及其作用机制的研究进展

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核糖体蛋白 S6 激酶 (S6k) 家族在哺乳动物细胞由 RPS6KB1 和 RPS6KB2 两个基因编码,包括 S6K1 和 S6K2 两个成员,在氨基酸序列、三维结构和功能等方 面高度同源。目前研究发现许多肿瘤患者都伴有 mTOR 信号通路及 S6K 的调控异常。S6K1 及 S6K2 可通 过 PI3K 及 mTOR 等途径被胰岛素样因子、生长因子等 激活,作用于 S6、elF4B、eEF2K、PDCD4、hnRNP 等,影响蛋白合成、细胞增殖及细胞凋亡,其失调与肿 瘤形成、增殖、转移及耐药性密切相关。S6K1 及 S6K2 在多种肿瘤组织中高表达,并与肿瘤患者预后及化疗药 物耐药性相关。因此探索 S6K 的作用机制,深入研究该 信号通路在肿瘤中的发病机制,探索其靶向治疗将对肿 瘤患者的生存起到重大的推进作用。本文对 S6K 的结 构、生物学功能、活化机制及在肿瘤中的功能做一综述。

PU-1109

基于"火郁发之"理论探讨升降散在肺系疾病中的应用

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基于"火郁发之"的理论探讨升降散的方义,并探讨升降 散运用于肺系疾病的临床特点及治疗原则。

PU-1110

Simultaneous isolation of Cryptococcus neoformans and Talaromyces marneffei from a single pulmonary lesion in an immunocompetent patient

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Cryptococcus neoformans and Talaromyces marneffei were Simultaneous isolated from a single pulmonary lesion in a 63-year-old female, who without immunodeficiency. Two weeks of intravenous amphotericin B and eight months of itraconazole significantly improved the patient's condition. Thus, when a single antifungal therapy is ineffective, care should be taken to rule out co-infection, even in immunocompetent patient. This case (two similar pathogens simultaneously infecting an apparentlyillustrates immunocompetent individual) the importance of thorough histopathologic examination even after identifying a primary abnormality and of good clinician-pathologist communication.

PU-1111

坏死性凋亡在肺部疾病中的研究进展

周爱媛、陈平 中南大学湘雅二医院

坏死性凋亡,是程序性细胞死亡的一种,主要由 RIPK1、 RIPK3 和混合谱系激酶结构域(Mixed Lineage Kinase Domain Like, MLKL)所调控。现有研究发现,坏死性 凋亡与肺部疾病的发生发展有着密切相关。本文将对坏 死性凋亡在常见肺部疾病中的具体作用展开综述。 PU-1112 肺癌诊断系统软件的开发

曾林淼、宋彬、肖建宏、郭良华 宁德市闽东医院

开发研制肺癌诊断信息管理系统软件,记录肺癌高危患者的临床资料信息,方便医务人员对肺癌高危病例的存储、统计、管理和查询。为肺癌临床和基础研究提供信息平台,满足临床科研需求。

PU-1113

矽肺病的细胞疗法

范明明、代华平、王辰 中日友好医院

综述矽肺疾病细胞疗法的临床前及临床研究,以期为临 床试验及临床应用提供参考

PU-1114

肺出血型钩端螺旋体病

陈虹 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

患者, 女, 55岁, 江西上饶 农民。入院时间: 2020年 10月20日。主诉: 乏力恶心 20余天伴少尿 4天。病 史概括:入院前 20 余天,患者从水稻田收完稻谷回到 家后,自觉乏力,肌肉酸痛,随后出现胸闷咳嗽咳痰, 痰中带血丝,入院前4天前出现少尿。就诊江西省上饶 市人民医院, 血生化提示贫血、血小板减少、肌酐升高 和 I 型呼吸衰竭, CT 提示两肺弥漫病变。 外院怀疑患者 Goodpasture 综合征, 建议患者来沪就诊。入我院后胸 部 CT 提示肺内病灶进展, 气管镜检查提示符合 DAH 改 变,实验室指标提示贫血、血小板减少和 I 型呼吸衰竭 加重,常规微生物培养和生物标记物检查未有明确提示。 BALF 的 mNGS 发现钩端螺旋体 (1 个序列) 和念珠菌 曲霉菌序列。外送 CDC 血清标本进一步证实为钩端螺 旋体感染,患者表现为肺出血型。后在感染科协助下, 给予青霉素联合莫西沙星、糖皮质激素及高流量氧疗等 支持治疗,患者 10 天便好转出院,回当地继续治疗。

通过这一病例提示 mNGS 技术在呼吸危重症和少见病患者的快速诊断中有着较好的优势和临床应用价值。

PU-1115

免疫检查点抑制剂治疗恶性肿瘤引起相关肺炎的临床 分析

邢祥菊、魏小玲、刘湘、王莉、卢玲、姚伟、王长征 重庆医科大学附属第三医院

分析恶性肿瘤患者接受免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitor ICI)治疗后发生免疫检查点抑制剂 相关肺炎 (checkpoint inhibitor pneumonitis CIP) 的临 床特点。

PU-1116

80 例 HAP 患者病原菌分布特点及耐药性分析

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观察 HAP 患者病原菌分布及耐药情况,为临床合理选用 抗菌药物提供参考。

PU-1117

2009-2019 年重庆地区急性呼吸道感染住院患儿副流 感病毒流行及临床特征分析

刘翔宇、龙鑫、翟惠、陈诗懿、邓昱、谢晓虹、臧娜、 谢军、罗征秀、罗健、李渠北、符州、任洛、刘恩梅 重庆医科大学附属儿童医院

探索重庆地区副流感病毒(Parainfluenza Virus, PIV) 流行规律与临床特征,为本地区 PIV 的预防提供流行病 学依据。

混合式教学在医务人员穿脱防护用品技能培训中的应 用效果分析

张萍、徐艳、栗欢、任钰 贵州省人民医院

应用混合式教学提高临床医务人员穿脱防护用品的正 确性,提升应对突发传染病应急能力的效果。

PU-1119

肺癌冰冻组织样本制备方法的优化

姚梦琳、李为民、张立 四川大学华西医院

通过优化空间转录组测序的前期冰冻样本制备方案,更 好的利用冰冻2年之内的冰冻组织样本,解决临床样本 获得新鲜组织困难的问题,降低收集样本的难度,可以 更好的利用资源丰富的生物样本库。

PU-1120

HDM 诱导 T2 型为主的哮喘小鼠及雷诺嗪对过敏性气 道炎症和气道高反应性的作用

吴玲玲、陈丽嫦、于化鹏 南方医科大学珠江医院

评估屋尘螨(HDM)诱导哮喘小鼠的特征及雷诺嗪对 AHR 的影响,并探讨其对 HDM 诱导哮喘小鼠气道炎症 和气道重塑的作用及可能的干预治疗方法。

PU-1121

抗菌药物的使用量与病原菌耐药性的相关性研究

吴瑶瑶、袁国航、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

探讨多重耐药肺炎克雷白杆菌重症肺炎的危险因素以 及该菌对常用抗菌药物的耐药情况,为防止和减少多重 耐药肺炎克雷白杆菌重症肺炎的发生以及合理使用抗生素提供参考依据。

PU-1122

对急性加重期慢阻肺患者进行优质护理的满意度分析

石爱军 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

研究急性加重期慢阻肺患者采用优质护理的效果。

PU-1123

慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并肺癌患者临床特征与危险因素 分析

白莹、马娟、明宗娟、张秋红、王煜、李维、杨侠、杨 拴盈 西安交通大学第二附属医院

分析 COPD 合并肺癌患者的临床特征以及 COPD 患者 发生肺癌的危险因素,为 COPD 中的肺癌高危人群筛 查提供思路,以提高肺癌的早期诊断率

PU-1124

IRF1 和 ADAM8 基因表达对支气管哮喘的调控作用研究

韩利梅 新疆医科大学第二附属医院

探讨干扰素调控因子-1(interferon regulatory factor-1, IRF-1) 和 去 整 合 素 金 属 蛋 白 酶 -8(disintegrins metalloproteinase-8, ADAM-8)基因表达情况与支气管 哮喘 (bronchial asthma, BA)患者肺功能、血清总 IgE (total IgE, TIgE)、外周血嗜酸性粒细胞(Eosnophils, EOS) 的相关性。

1 例福赛斯坦纳菌致肺脓肿病例报告并文献回顾

胡慧佳、李森华 杭州市第九人民医院

回顾该病例诊断过程及具体治疗疗效,并对国内外相关 资料进行复习,认识到肺脓肿病原微生物来源的多样性, 并明确宏基因组学二代测序在诊断病原菌不明的感染 疾病中的优势,以指导临床上诊断及治疗感染性疾病取 得更好的临床疗效。

PU-1126

The role of long form of thymic stromal lymphopoietin in epithelial mesenchymal transformation regulation on the migration and invasiveness of non-small cell lung cancer

Yujie Qiao, Cuiping Ye, Haohua Huang, Shaoxi Cai, Hangming Dong Nanfang Hospital, Southern Medical University

Object Primary bronchogenic lung cancer is a kind of malignant tumor originating from the tracheobronchial mucosa or gland, accounting for about 40% of all cancer-related deaths, and is the the most deadly cancer type worldwide. Among all types of lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the most common pathological type. Tumor metastasis is a process in which tumor cells spread from the primary site to another site and colonize and grow, which is the main cause of cancer-related deaths. Further understanding of the pathophysiological mechanisms of lung cancer metastasis, especially migration and invasion, will contribute to the development of clinical drugs for the treatment of advanced NSCLC, with a view to extending the overall survival of numerous lung cancer patients. Thymus stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP) is an important regulator of Th2 immune response, involved in apoptosis, proliferation, angiogenesis and other processes of malignant tumors, including breast cancer, colon cancer and pancreatic cancer. However, the role of TSLP in lung cancer has not been reported

so far. There are two subtypes of TSLP -- long form TSLP (IfTSLP) and short form TSLP (sfTSLP), and previous studies have suggested that the main inducible subtype of TSLP in tumors was IfTSLP. Therefore, this study aims to clarify the role of IfTSLP in the migration and invasion of NSCLC and to explore its underlying regulatory mechanisms.

Methods First, TIMER2.0 and UCSC Xena database were used to identify the expression of TSLP and TSLPR in NSCLC data sets. Second, immunohistochemistry was used to identify the expression of TSLP and TSLPR in cancer and paracancer tissues from NSCLC patients, and detected the expression levels of TSLP and TSLP receptor dimer complex in NSCLC cell lines. Subsequently, we examined the effect of IfTSLP on the migration and invasion of NSCLC cell lines by scratch assay and Transwell invasion assay. Furthermore, the effect of IfTSLP on EMT in NSCLC was detected by Western blot, Confocal, immunohistochemistry in cell and animal models, and the regulatory mechanism was explored.

Results In the TIMER2.0 and UCSC Xena database, we found that compared with normal tissues, TSLPR was highly expressed in lung adenocarcinoma, especially in recurrent carcinoma, while TSLP was highly expressed in lung squamous cell carcinomanormal tissues. In addition, TSLP and TSLPR were expressed in both NSCLC tissues and cells, and the expression levels of TSLP and TSLPR were significantly higher in cancer tissues than in adjacent-tumor tissues. We also found that IfTSLP could promote migration and invasion of NSCLC cells. Furthermore, IfTSLP could promote EMT in NSCLC in vivo and in vitro. By co-stimulating IfTSLP with TGF-β1 and using STAT5 inhibitor, we demonstrated that IfTSLP mediated EMT in NSCLC cells via the STAT5/ FOS /TGF-β1 signaling pathway.

Conclusion LfTSLP may promote EMT in NSCLC cells through activation of STAT5/ FOS /TGF- β 1 signaling pathway, and participate in tumor migration and invasion.

大气 PM2.5 损伤呼吸系统健康的潜在机制

李晶

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PM2.5 被认为可能是构成最大公共卫生危害的环境危险因素,与呼吸系统疾病的发生密切相关。笔者通过检索近 5 年来国内外学者对 PM2.5 研究的相关成果,发现 PM2.5 可通过炎症反应、氧化应激、DNA 毒性及细胞自噬等分子机制之间的相互关联,进一步导致黏液纤毛清除系统功能损伤、线粒体功能损伤及代谢组学变化,最终发生肺组织损伤。本文就 PM2.5 对呼吸系统的病理及分子机制做一综述,以期为进一步研发相关防治药物提供参考。

PU-1128

MiR-493-5p inhibits Th9 cell differentiation in Allergic Asthma by targeting FOXO1

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Object To verify whether and how miR-493-5p ameliorate asthma in Mice.

Methods The allergic airway inflammation is induced by Ovalbumin (OVA) in mice. CD4+ T cells from normal mice are cultured under Th9 cell conditions. IL-9 levels in mice and CD4+T cells are analyzed by RTqPCR, ELISA, flow cytometry and western blot. The miR-493-5p levels in mice and cells are detected by RT-qPCR. The interaction between FOXO1 and miR-493-5p is predicted by TargetScan and confirmed by dual luciferase assay. The pathological state is evaluated by H&E staining and Lung resistance is measured in the allergic mice treated with miR-493-5p agomiR before stimulation.

Results The miR-493-5p expression in OVA-induced mice decreases significantly, accompanied by a significant upregulation in IL-9, IRF4 and FOXO1 expression and proportion of CD4+Th9 cells. MiR-493-5p mimic inhibits the expression of IL-9, IRF4 and FOXO1 and Th9 cell differentiation, while the inhibitor promotes these effects. MiR-493-5p mimic represses FOXO1 expression through interacting with 3'UTR of FOXO1 mRNA. The rescue experiment proves that miR-493-5p regulates the differentiation of Th9 cell and the expression of IL-9 by targeting FOXO1. In addition, we find that miR-493-5p agomiR treatment inhibits the FOXO1, IL-9 and IRF4 expression, decreases the proportion of CD4+ Th9 cells, alleviates the pathological state of lung tissue and airway hyperreactivity in OVA-induced asthma mice.

Conclusion Our study confirmed that miR-493-5p inhibited Th9 cell differentiation in allergic asthma by targeting FOXO1.

PU-1129

The correlation between elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate(ESR) and the severity of COVID-19: A meta-analysis

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- 4. 福建省立临床医学院

Object Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19), elicited by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), is highly infectious and has already led to a large worldwide outbreak. In order to provide clinical and therapeutic guidance for the global pandemic, it is now urgent to identify laboratory markers which could predict the severity and prognosis of the disease. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), an economical, quick and convenient indicator of inflammation, has not yet been used to predict the severity of COVID-19. This study intends to investigate the correlation between erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and the severity of COVID-19. Methods Relevant studies published were searched in PubMed, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library, VIP and CNKI database by entering the following terms: "erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)", "coronavirus disease 2019", "2019-nCoV", "COVID-19" and "SARS-CoV-2 infection". Article screening and data extraction were performed by two independent investigators (ZW Xiao, XY Chen). If different opinions occurred, they would endeavor to reach a consensus by consulting the corresponding author. After reviewing the titles, abstracts as well as full texts of all the retrieved articles, we selected the ones that record data about the severity of COVID-19 cases as well as their according changes in ESR. The COVID-19 patients with distress syndrome (that is, when respiratory respiratory rate is no less than 30/min, Oxygen saturation no more than 93% at rest or PaO2/FiO2 no more than 300mm Hg), shock, ICU admission, or death were defined as severe1. High ESR was reported in patients diagnosed with severe COVID-19 according to the reference experimental parameters in each study. After extracting data by the exact binomial method, we conducted a meta-analysis with calculation of the individual as well as pooled odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) in severe COVID-19 cases and non-severe ones. Heterogeneity was assessed with the P value and I²statistic. All data was processed in the Review Manager 5.3.

Results Four studies were finally chosen in this metaanalysis which involve 322 COVID-19 patients in total, of whom 107 (33.2%) were with severe disease. The pooled OR demonstrated that the elevations of ESR were related to an almost 4-times increased risk of severe COVID-19 (OR, 4.06; 95% CI, 2.40, 6.87. p <0.001, I², 40%). A fixed-effects model was applied for no statistically heterogeneity was observed (P >0.1 and I²<50%).

Conclusion This laconic analysis manifested that measuring ESR might be necessary for predicting the aggravation of COVID-19. So far, we have proved that the elevations of erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) are correlated with severe COVID-19. The indicator might contribute to more accurate disease predictions and earlier clinical intervention.

PU-1130

银杏叶提取物治疗大鼠肺纤维化的实验研究

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探讨银杏叶提取物(GBE)对肺纤维化大鼠肺组织病理 改变及 IFN-γ/ IL-4、NF-κB p65 表达的影响。

PU-1131

呼吸科患者夜间存在的护理风险

嘉素彬 新疆生产建设兵团医院

呼吸科护理中存在较多的安全隐患,而且在夜间护理风 险更高,哮喘病、肺源性心脏病患者夜间死亡率极高, 因此需要特别关注。防止发生严重不良事件。

PU-1132

基于 RNA-seq 对 miR-576-5p 在肺腺癌中表达水平验 证和生物信息学分析

魏思亮、叶晶晶、费广鹤 安徽医科大学第一附属医院

探究 miR-576-5p 在肺腺癌样本中表达水平及相关生物 信息学分析。

PU-1133

肺移植术后康复现状

邓淑坤、袁鹏、吴波、范立、周仲华 无锡市人民医院

肺移植(lung transplantation,LT)是终末期肺病患者 最后的临床医疗方法。肺移植后依然存在诸如患者长期 免疫抑制状态、有氧耐力差以及手术本身的问题等都需 要通过系列的康复训练来得到克服,术后康复能减少肺 移植手术带来的不利因素,增强患者心肺耐力,改善患 者肺功能和预后,减少患者 ICU 停留时间和总住院天数, 提高患者生存质量。本文就肺移植的定义、肺移植患者 的功能障碍、康复评定内容、术后康复目标、康复介入 的时机、康复注意事项、康复治疗的内容及未来展望综 述如下。

PU-1134

磁性护理服务链模式在支气管动脉介入栓塞围术期护 理中的应用

贾聪

十堰市太和医院

分析大咯血患者行支气管动脉介入栓塞围术期护理采 用磁性护理服务链的应用效果及临床价值。

PU-1135

导向鞘引导超声支气管镜肺活检术在肺外周病变诊断 中的临床应用

林岩 厦门医学院附属第二医院

探讨导向鞘引导超声支气管镜肺活检术在肺外周病变 诊断中的临床应用价值。

PU-1136 **深入剖析,让"它"无所遁形**

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患者女,57岁,因"反复咳嗽、咳痰4年余,发现左锁 骨肿块6月余"于2021年3月11日入住我科。患者4 年前无明显诱因下出现咳嗽、咳痰,痰呈灰色粘稠样痰, 伴气促,未处理。2020年10月发现左侧锁骨处一肿块 并逐渐增大,近1周肿块表面出现脓点。4天前左侧颈 部新发一肿块,迅速增大,表面伴脓点,伴左上肢凹陷 性水肿并逐渐加重。2021-3-9至我院就诊,胸部CT提 示: 1.左侧前上胸壁肿块,恶性? 2.左侧胸腔积液并左 下肺膨胀不全; 3.左肺炎症。门诊拟"胸壁肿瘤? 胸腔积 液"收入我科。

PU-1137 **大咯血的介入治疗分析**

周怀志 孝昌县第一人民医院

观察呼吸科一例选择性支气管动脉栓塞术治疗大咯血。

PU-1138

危重症患者睡眠障碍与 ICU 获得性衰弱之间关系

崔越亭、张爱芝、王丽娟、王佩佩、王蓓 山西医科大学第二医院

探讨睡眠障碍与 ICU 获得性衰弱的相关性, 明确其是否为 ICU-AW 的独立危险因素, 以期寻找更佳的干预和治疗靶点, 为 ICU-AW 的发病机制、预防或治疗提供新思路。

PU-1139

Asthma Patients Benefit more than Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Patients in the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic

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- 4. 湖南省循证医学研究中心

Object Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has raised many questions about the role of underlying chronic diseases on disease outcomes. Despite this, there is limited information on the effects of COVID-19

on chronic airway diseases. We conducted the present study to address the impact of COVID-19 on patients with asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and ascertain the risk factors of acute exacerbations (AEs).

Methods This single-center observational study was conducted at the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University and involved asthma or COPD patients who had been treated for at least a year before the COVID-19 pandemic with inhaled combination corticosteroids (ICSs), budesonide, and one longacting beta-2-agonist (LABA), formoterol. We conducted telephone interviews to collect demographic information and clinical data between January 1, 2019, and December 31, 2020, focusing on respiratory and systemic symptoms and times of exacerbations. The data for asthma and COPD were compared, and the risk factors for AEs were identified using logistic regression analysis.

Results A total of 251 patients were enrolled: 162 (64.5%) had asthma, 89 had COPD, and none had COPD/asthma overlap. The frequency of AEs among patients with asthma was lower in 2020 than in 2019 (0.82±3.33 vs. 1.00±3.16; P<0.05). Moreover, patients with asthma visited the clinic less (0.37±0.93 vs. 0.49±0.94; P<0.05) and used emergency drugs less (0.01±0.11 vs. 007±0.38; P<0.05) during the COVID-19 pandemic. In contrast, among COPD patients, there were no significant differences in AE frequency, clinic visits, or emergency drug use. Moreover, patients with asthma visited clinics less frequently during the pandemic than those with COPD. Logistic regression analysis showed that a history of at least one AE within the last 12 months was associated with increased AE odds for both asthma and COPD during the COVID-19 pandemic (odds ratio: 13.73, 95% CI: 7.04-26.77; P<0.01).

Conclusion During the COVID-19 pandemic, patients with asthma showed better disease control than before, while those with COPD may not have benefited from the COVID-19 pandemic. For both asthma and COPD, at least one AE within the previous 12 months was a risk factor for AEs during the COVID-19 pandemic. Among asthma patients, the risk factors for AE during

the COVID-19 pandemic were urban environment, smoking, and lower asthma control test scores.

PU-1140

经皮肺穿刺活检术临床应用

周怀志 孝昌县第一人民医院

探讨应用 cT 导向经皮肺穿刺活检术及并发症的防治。

PU-1141

一波三折, 终将柳暗花明

刘唐娟、陈一强 广西医科大学第一附属医院

患者男,66岁,因"反复咳嗽、咳痰9月余"于2021-03-08入住我院。患者2020-06-05日出现咳嗽、咳痰,气 促逐渐加重,伴腹泻4-5次,为水样便,呕吐5-6次, 呕吐物为胃内容物,发热,体温39℃,头晕、畏寒、乏 力,至当地就诊,WBC:12.7×10^9/L,N%:95.2%; PCT:2.10ng/ml,风疹病毒抗体(lgG)阳性(+)、巨 细胞病毒抗体(lgG)阳性(+)、单纯疱疹病毒抗体 I 型(lgG)阳性(+),甲型流感病毒阳性(+)。胸部 CT示:病毒性肺炎?予美罗培南、莫西沙星、帕拉米韦 治疗。但仍有咳嗽、咳痰,反复多次就诊,肺内病灶未 吸收,现为进一步治疗来我院就诊,门诊拟"肺部阴影" 收入我科。自发病以来,体重减轻6Kg。

PU-1142

纤维支气管镜对诊断支气管内膜结核的重要作用的分 析

周怀志 孝昌县第一人民医院

探讨纤维支气管镜对胸部 CT 正常的支气管内膜结核患者的临床诊断意义。

支气管扩张大咯血的临床特点与治疗分析

周怀志

孝昌县第一人民医院

观察支气管扩张大咯血患者的临床特点,探讨其治疗方 法

PU-1144

以胸腔积液为首发表现的原发性肺淋巴瘤 1 例

蔡雪莹、曾惠清 厦门大学附属中山医院

原发性肺淋巴瘤病例少见,其临床诊治困难,现报道 1 例以胸腔积液为首发表现的肺非霍奇金 T 细胞淋巴瘤 并结合国内外文献进行复习,提高临床医生对该病的认 识。

PU-1145

OSAS 模型小鼠肠道屏障变化的观察

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观察 OSAS 模型小鼠肠道屏障的变化。

PU-1146

肝病患者院内感染分析

郭铮、安纪红 内蒙古自治区人民医院

肝病患者机体免疫力低下,长期使用抗生素药物治疗等 导致患者 易受病菌侵入,尤其是长期住院的患者易导 致院内感染的发生,在医院环境下,患者体内菌群失调 或一些条件致病菌等均会导致感染,而病 症严重、病情 较长患者受到感染的可能性更大。为了调查分析肝病患 者院内感染的原因,从而采取有效的防治措施,故对我 院收治的 156 例肝病患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析, 报告如下。

PU-1147

支气管哮喘采取舒利迭结合孟鲁司特钠治疗的临床效 果观察

刘雨 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探讨支气管哮喘患者在孟鲁司特钠基础上,取舒利迭加 用效果。

PU-1148

PPV: 实现机械通气循环保护的起点指标

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PPV 是机械通气时进行血流动力学监测的强制指标。机 械通气导致胸腔内压和跨肺压的改变是产生 PPV 的基 础,并导致了血流的效应。一方面,若合并低血容量状 态,机械通气时升高的胸腔内压对右室前负荷的影响将 主要影响心输出量,产生了 PPV 阳性的结果;另一方 面,跨肺压更多的来自肺泡压的变化,产生了右心过负 荷的增加,同样会导致高 PPV。尤其是自主呼吸较强, 跨血管壁压力将会特别高,呼吸不同步通气和纵隔摆动 可能会损害肺循环和右心功能。因此,根据 PPV 的产 生原理,PPV 高反应的是机械通气循环损伤/保护的全 程监测中起重要作用。通过 PPV 的监测可以将机械通 气的循环管理纳入到整个的上机和脱机过程中,指导机 械通气的循环保护。

RELM-β 调控 PLC-IP3/Ca2+信号通路对人肺动脉平滑 肌细胞增殖的作用 及机制研究

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低氧性肺动脉高压 (HPH) 是慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 的一种进行性和破坏性并发症。肺动脉平滑肌 细胞 (PASMCs) 增殖在 HPH 中起关键作用。抵抗素 样分子(RELMs)家族是一种富含半胱氨酸的分泌蛋白, 我们的前期研究表明,缺氧可诱导 RELM-β 在原代培养 的 PASMCs 中高表达,并能增加细胞内 Ca²⁺浓度促进 细胞增殖。然而, RELM-β 调控 Ca²⁺和细胞增殖的内在 机制尚不明确。研究表明,内质网和肌浆网钙库是细胞 内 Ca²⁺的主要来源,本研究拟探索 RELM-β 是否能通 过 PLC-IP³ 通路诱导内质网 Ca²⁺释放,进而在 PASMC 增殖中起作用。

PU-1150

带教 PCCM 肺功能单修学员及肺功能 规范化培训质量 万里行的学员 一点心得体会

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探讨研究贵州省人民医院肺功能检查培训基地 PCCM 肺功能单修学员的带教方法与肺功能规范化培训质量 万里行的学员比较得出的一些心得体会。

PU-1151 miR-150 与肺部疾病研究进展

蔡茜

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MicroRNA(miRNA)是存在于真核细胞内的一类内源性 基因编码的长度约 21-25 个核苷酸的非编码单链 RNA 分子,它以调控基因表达的方式参与了机体的很多的病理生理过程。miR-150 作为 miRNA 家族中的一员,已 被证实与肿瘤、心血管疾病、感染性疾病相关,与肺部 疾病的关系也十分密切。本文将针对 miR-150 与肺部疾病的研究进展进行综述。

PU-1152

Identification of AHNAK expression associated with the pathogenesis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by bioinformatic analysis

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Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) was a risk factor for lung cancer tumorigenesis. This study aimed to discover novel diagnostic biomarker for COPD patients and determine its underlying pathogenetic mechanisms.

Methods Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in COPD samples and normal controls were analyzed and utilized to construct a network associated with high-risk for COPD occurrence. Enrichment analysis was applied on the strength of Gene Ontology (GO) annotations and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway analysis. The RT-qPCR analysis was performed to determine 10 hub genes in COPD. ELISA assay was utilized to measured IL-1 β , IL-6, and IL-10 levels. Spearman's correlation analysis was conducted to detect the correlation between inflammatory cytokines and AHNAK expression. Cell proliferation and apoptosis were evaluated by CCK-8 and flow cytometry assays.

Results AHNAK, S100A6, S100A4, ANXA8, GSN, DDB1, PSMD4, USP5, COPE, and UBQLN2 were 10 hub up-regulated genes in COPD. Among them, AHNAK was significantly increased in COPD serum samples compared with non-COPD smokers and strongly correlated with inflammation. AHNAK level could also discriminate COPD from non-COPD with high accuracy.

Conclusion AHNAK may be a feasible biomarker playing crucial functions in the diagnosis and progression of COPD.

PU-1153

早期肺腺癌及区域淋巴结的免疫微环境中 CD8+T 细胞 分型研究

李丽、章梓郁、李源茂、王玉玲、李敏 中南大学湘雅医院

免疫编辑在肺癌发生发展起重要作用,对肺癌及其手术 清扫的淋巴结的适应性免疫景观的进行深入分析,可以 给早期肺癌的手术治疗方式、术后辅助治疗、以及免疫 治疗疗效预测提供参考价值。

PU-1154

MCDA-LFB 快速检测热带假死酵母菌方法建立及临床 评价

程雪琴、王梅芳 TAIHE HOSPITAL

建立一种特异、敏感、快速检测热带假丝酵母菌的多交 叉置换扩增技术结合 LFB 诊断方法。

PU-1155

探讨微小 RNA-205 微小 RNA-205 预测脓毒症性肾损 伤患者 28 天内转归的价值

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探讨微小 RNA-205 (miRNA-205) 预测脓毒症性肾损伤 患者 28 天内转归的临床价值。 PU-1156 重症肺炎的诊断方法与临床评估研究进展综述

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肺炎 (pneumonia) 是临床非常常见的一种呼吸系统感 染性疾病,由于肺炎早期往往缺乏典型症状、体征, 确诊之后的经验抗生素治疗用药不恰当等原因常使肺 炎迁延不愈,甚至逐渐加重发展为重症肺炎(severe pneumonia) [1],重症肺炎是死亡率最高的肺炎类型。 重症肺炎起病迅速、病情重,并发症多,多器官损害, 促使病情迅速恶化甚至直接导致患者死亡,故重症肺炎 的诊断和正确治疗仍为呼吸科的难题之一。重症肺炎除 具有肺炎常见呼吸系统症状外,尚有呼吸衰竭和其他系 统明显受累的表现,既可发生于社区获得性肺炎 (community -acquired pneumonia, CAP),亦可发生于 医院获得性肺炎(hospital acquired pneumonia, HAP)。 因此如何早期确切诊断重症肺炎,并在疾病早期即给 予有效的治疗成了广大医务工作者急需解决的问题。现 就重症肺炎的诊断、治疗等方面做一综述。

PU-1157

DINP 激活气道上皮细胞 NLRP3 炎症通路分泌 IL-1β 促进 ILC3 分化诱导中性粒细胞型哮喘

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邻苯二甲酸二异壬酯 (Diisononyl phthalate, DINP) 是 常用增塑剂,已报道有生殖和发育、神经、免疫等方面 的毒性,文献报道 DINP 暴露与过敏性疾病密切关联, 可能发挥佐剂效应加重 OVA 诱导哮喘的气道炎症,但 机制尚未明确。本研究探讨 DINP 暴露在小鼠哮喘模型 中的作用及潜在机制。

张念志教授从风痰瘀虚论治慢性咳嗽经验撷菁

张芮、张念志 安徽中医学院第一附属医院/安徽省中医院

总结张念志教授治疗慢性咳嗽的临床经验,以期为临床 诊治该病时提供更多的思路。

PU-1159

白日嗜睡对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气患者认知障碍 的影响

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探讨阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (OSAHS) 患者 认知障碍的影响因素。

PU-1160

抗菌药物干预对抗菌药使用及细菌耐药性的影响

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研究抗菌药物干预对抗菌药使用及细菌耐药性的影响。

PU-1161

吸烟史影响免疫检查点抑制剂在晚期非小细胞 肺癌中 疗效的 Meta 分析

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免疫检查点抑制剂 (immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICIs) 在晚期非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 的治疗中表现出显著的疗效, 同时许多学者们 关注各种临床特征和生物标志物在免疫治疗中的预测 作用,但目前研究发现它们的预测作用仍无统一结论。 本研究通过 meta 分析对现有的研究数据进行合并分析, 探讨不同吸烟史的晚期 NSCLC 的 ICIs 疗效差异,期待 能筛选免疫治疗的最佳受益者群。

PU-1162

胸部 CT 对于漏出性和渗出性胸腔积液的鉴别诊断价值

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探究胸部 CT 对于胸腔积液患者漏出液和渗出液的鉴别 诊断价值。

PU-1163

Epidemiological and clinical features of SARS-CoV-2 cluster infection in Anhui Province, Eastern China.

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Object COVID-19 has spread worldwide and become a pandemic. We report the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of cluster infections.

Methods Data of clustered cases were retrieved from the public health emergency monitoring information system of China. We analyzed the incubation period, generation gap, secondary attack rate, and viral load in various grouped cases.

Results Four cluster infections of COVID-19

As shown in Figure 1, there were four clusters of COVID-19 cases in Anhui Province. There were 36 individuals related to those four clusters, including 30 confirmed cases and 6 asymptomatic cases, referred to as cluster A (containing 5 cases), B (12 cases), C (7 cases), and D (12 cases containing 6 asymptomatic ones). Of these affected individuals, only four had a recent history of the sojourn in Wuhan 14 days before the onset of symptoms, of whom all were index cases interestingly. All of the four clusters involved four

generation cases, and the clusters were spread mainly through living together, chatting, and dining together among family and friends.

Demographic characteristics of the subjects

We analyzed a total of 245 patients from 60 cluster infections of novel coronavirus pneumonia. Demographic characteristics of the confirmed and asymptomatic cases were shown in Table 1. The minimum age was 1 year, and the maximum was 87 years. The average age of all subjects was 28.6 years. There were no statistical differences in age distribution between different generations ($x^2=2.350$, P=0.503). 121 cases were male (49.4%) and 124 females (50.6%). Farmers, business people, and students were the top three occupations, and over half of the infected were farmers (57.6%). COVID-19 infection cases were more in the northern Anhui Province (64.1%) and less in the south (15.5%). According to the intergenerational criteria for transmission, the 60 cluster infections involved four generations of cases. There were 14 cluster infections of index cases (23.3%), 32 cluster infections in the first generation (53.4%), 9 in the second generation (15.0%), and 5 in the third generation (8.3%). Confirmed cases formed the majority (92.2%). Asymptomatic cases accounted for 7.8%. The difference in the proportion of asymptomatic and confirmed cases between different generations was statistically significant (=8.532, P=0.027). The proportion of confirmed cases decreased, and asymptomatic cases were increased with the transmission algebra.

Secondary attack rate and clinical category

The secondary attack rate was 7.1% in the index cases, 5.0% in the first generation, 1.0% in the second generation, and 4.7% in total, which suggested that the secondary attack rate decreased with the increase of propagation algebra (P < 0.001), as shown in Table 2. In severity analysis, data showed that most patients were mild and moderate in the second and third generations. More severe patients were seen in the first-generation patients (35.0%) and remarkably the index cases (65.0%). With the transmission generation increases, the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection decreased,

and there were no confirmed or asymptomatic cases in the third generation close contactors.

Incubation period and generation gaps

The incubation period for a new coronavirus infection was 0-14 days, with an average of 3-7 days. The median incubation period was 9 days (0-17 days) based on the data of 39 cases with a clear history of single exposure. The median intergenerational interval of 119 cases was 6 days (2-15 days). There was no statistically significant difference between intergenerational incubation periods (=3.107, P=0.212). A total of 119 cases had an intergenerational interval of 6.0 days, and no statistically significant difference among intergenerational transmission was found (=0.098, P=0.952), as shown in table 3.

Viral load in COVID-19 patients

Specific rRT-PCR Ct values of SARS-CoV-2 gene ORF1ab and N in samples of throat swab collected from patients with COVID-19 were measured. The results showed that Ct values of gene ORFlab (n=87) didn't present significant differences between different clinical categories or transmission generations in those samples, and there was no significant difference between transmission generations either in Ct values of gene N. Nevertheless, the Ct values of gene N (n=58) were significantly different among different clinical categories (P=0.029), as shown in Table 4. Further analysis by Q test revealed that severe patients had significantly lower Ct value of SARS-CoV-2 than the mild and moderate ones (P=0.025).

Conclusion With the increase of transmission generation, secondary infection rate and severity decreased. Severe patients had a higher virus load. Patients in the incubation period and asymptomatic carriers were potential infection sources who might play an important role in transmission.

误诊为"新冠肺炎"的过敏性肺炎1例并文献报告

胡晓华 利川市人民医院

探讨过敏性肺炎的诊治及经验分享

PU-1165

睡眠低通气中的罕见病——先天性中枢性肺泡低通气 综合征 1 例报告

彭茂桓、赵瑞、张凯、李静、董霄松、韩芳 北京大学人民医院

先天性中枢性肺泡低通气综合征(congenital central hypoventilation syndrome, CCHS)是一类罕见病,以肺泡低通气为主要特点,且以睡眠期为重,可造成呼吸衰竭等情况。CCHS 多数在婴幼儿期起病,目前已证明主要由 PHOX2B 基因突变所致。鉴于其发病率低,国内目前仅报道 20 余例。现将我们收治的 1 例 CCHS 报告如下。

患儿, 男, 1岁3个月, 因14个月以来反复发热、咳 嗽、气促、发绀,多次就诊于外院并诊断为"重症肺炎、 II 型呼吸衰竭", 经气管插管辅助机械通气及抗感染治疗 后可好转。因发现患儿存在夜间二氧化碳潴留,遂于我 院就诊。入院后进行了多导睡眠监测及经皮 CO2 监测, 提示呼吸暂停低通气指数为 15.6 次/小时, 睡眠期平均 SpO₂为73%, 平均 TcpCO₂为63.2mmHg。同时, 送 检的患儿及其父母基因检测提示患儿存在 PHOX2B 基 因新发突变, 证实了 CCHS 的诊断。我们采取了经口鼻 面罩的双水平无创正压通气 (bi-level positive airway pressure, BiPAP) 治疗, 呼吸机模式设置为 S/T 模式, 呼吸频率为 16 次/分, IPAP/EPAP 为 19/8cmH2O, 通 过呼吸机数据及经皮 CO2 监测判断 BiPAP 效果并依据 情况调整呼吸机参数。最终 IPAP/EPAP 调整至 16/5ccmH2O, 经皮 CO2 监测显示夜间平均 TcpO2 由 49.8mmHg 提升至 73.1mmHg, 夜间平均 TcpCO2 由 63.2mmHg 降至 43.2mmHg, 患儿的低氧血症及高碳酸 血症均得到很好改善。

讨论: CCHS 中肺泡低通气的主要机制是中枢神经系统 对于低 O₂、高 CO₂ 的反应减弱或消失,临床上若出现 睡眠低通气,特别是婴幼儿,应考虑 CCHS 的可能,且 可进行 PHOX2B 基因检测进一步确诊。目前主要治疗 方法为呼吸支持,其中又包括气管切开机械通气、非侵 入性正压通气、膈肌起搏等,且需要终生管理。我们采 取的经口鼻面罩 BiPAP 治疗,对 CCHS 有效,可大大 改善患者预后,且无创的方式降低了并发症的风险,可 作为首选的初始治疗。

PU-1166

呼出气一氧化氮检测在肺占位性病变鉴别诊断中的价 值

李杰 江阴市人民医院

探讨呼出气一氧化氮测定(FeNO)在肺占位性病变鉴 别诊断中的价值。

PU-1167

情景模拟应急救治演练在省将军山医务人员转运新冠 肺炎患者中的应用效果

张萍、刘漫霞、李萌 贵州省人民医院

探讨情景模拟应急救治演练在培训省将军山医务人员转运新冠肺炎患者中的应用效果。

PU-1168

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者血清白介素 6、肿瘤坏死因子 α 水平与肺功能的相关性研究

吴瑶瑶、袁国航、崔海洋、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 患者血清白介素 6 (IL-6) 、肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF-α) 水平与肺功能相关性的 临床意义。

新辅助免疫治疗术后完全病理缓解 1 例

刘锡娇 重庆市璧山区人民医院

新辅助免疫治疗在早-中期肺癌的应用价值日益受到关注。本文报到一例 IIIA 期肺鳞癌患者经过信迪利单抗新辅助免疫治疗两周期后,行手术切除病理提示达到完全病理缓解。

病例报告:1)患者男,56岁,以"咳嗽、咳痰3月余,加重1周"为主要表现。2)查体:生命体征平稳。全身 浅表淋巴结未扪及肿大。右下肺呼吸音低,双肺未闻及 明显干湿啰音。心腹未见明显异常。3)辅查:胸部增强 CT:考虑右肺下叶背段及后基底段支气管粘液栓形成伴 相应肺组织不张可能性大,肿瘤性病变待排,纵隔及右 肺门多发淋巴结显示,右肺门淋巴结肿大。纤维支气管 镜检查:右中间支气管新生物,右下叶开口闭塞。活检

(右中间支气管)鳞状细胞癌。免疫组化结果:P40(+), CK5/6(+),EGFR(+),Kl67(20%+),P53(-)。 PD-L1蛋白表达检测:肿瘤细胞阳性比例分数TPS10%, 结果阳性。4)结合PET报告诊断:右肺鳞癌IIIA期。 5)治疗经过:予"信迪利单抗联合奈达铂+吉西他滨"新 辅助免疫治疗两周期。后行"胸腔镜右肺中下叶切除+淋 巴结清扫+胸膜粘连烙断+肋间神经阻滞术",术后病理 回示:右肺中下叶肺组织部分区域肺泡腔出血,部分区 域肺泡隔增宽,间质纤维组织增生、慢性炎,未见明确 癌组织,肺切缘肺组织未见明确病变,支气管切缘未见 明确癌组织,第8.9组淋巴结未见癌转移(0/4),第7 组淋巴结未见癌转移(0/1);第11组淋巴结未见癌转 移(0/5);第10组淋巴结未见癌转移(0/1);第2.4

新辅助治疗后的病理评估是对患者治疗疗效和预后评 估的重要手段,其临床价值已经在新辅助化疗的临床试 验中得到证实,该病例经信迪利单抗新辅助免疫治疗后 术后病理提示达到完全病理缓解,为今后肺癌的临床治 疗方案选择提供了借鉴。

PU-1170 肺功能的血清代谢组学研究

兰洁莉、胡婵婵、刘志强、宋建裕、唐旭威、林征、谢 骁旭、胡志坚 福建医科大学

从血清代谢组学角度寻找肺功能下降的潜在生物标志物,并阐明差异代谢物所涉及的代谢通路,以精准评估肺功能,为深入进行机制研究提供基础。

PU-1171

真性红细胞增多症伴肺动脉高压 1 例

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患者男, 86 岁。2015 年因血象异常行骨穿确诊为真性 红细胞增多症,长期予羟基脲、干扰素治疗,于2020.1 出现活动后胸闷、气短,此后症状逐渐加重,休息时也 会出现,伴有双下肢水肿,就诊于门诊查心脏彩超示: 右心、右室增大,肺动脉收缩压约 90mHg(三尖瓣估测 法), B 型钠尿肽(博适):1350.0g/ml, 门诊以肺动脉高压 原因待查收入院。查体:体温 36.2℃ 脉搏 86 次/分 呼 吸 21 次/分 血压 106/56mmHg, 口唇无发绀, 颈静脉 无怒张,双肺呼吸音粗,心音可,心律齐,P2>A2,剑 突下心音无增强, 各瓣膜区未闻及病理性杂音。腹软, 无压痛、反跳痛、肌紧张,双下肢水肿。入院检查:胸 部增强 CT:未见肺栓塞征象,肺动脉高压; ECT: 未见 典型肺栓塞性病变图像;睡眠监测:AH1.6次/小时;肺 功能: FVC:73.2%, FEV1:72.6%, FEV1/FVC 71.95%, TCO 21%, 支气管舒张试验(-), FeNo16 ppb, CaNO10.3ppb; 心脏彩超: 右心增大, 右室壁增厚, 右 室收缩功能下降,肺动脉高压(收缩压约 100mmHg)(三 尖瓣反流估测), 腹部 B 超: 未见肝大, 余未见异常; 肝 肾功能、游离甲功、自身抗体等化验无异常;考虑干扰 素相关肺动脉高压可能性大,停用干扰素及羟基脲,予 安立生坦 5mg, 每天一次, 利奥西呱 2mg 每天三次, 地高辛 0.125mg 每天一次, 呋塞米及螺内酯 20mg 每 日两次口服治疗;后复查(2020.7.10)患者肺动脉收缩 压约 95mHg, B 型钠尿肽(博适):454.0g/ml, 随访患者, 患者仍有胸闷憋气症状,但程度较前减轻;此例患者以 肺动脉高压及心功能不全收入院,经过全面筛查,未发
现引起肺动脉高压的常见病因,然而患者为骨髓增殖性 疾病并且长期应用干扰素的患者,因此考虑肺动脉高压 是否与患者应用干扰素相关,患者在确诊真性红细胞增 多症确诊5年后出现肺动脉高压,国外文献报道骨髓增 殖性疾病出现肺动脉高压的中位时间在发病后8-14年, 但多在原发疾病尚未得道良好控制下发生,患者自诉规 律用药及复查化验正常,既往无胸闷憋气症状出现,患 者在停用干扰素及羟基脲后,复查肺动脉压较前下降, 并且患者症状得到缓解,故考虑肺动脉高压可能与干扰 素治疗的相关性大。

PU-1172

内科胸腔镜在不明原因胸腔积液诊断中的临床价值

张立然、李方方 济宁市第一人民医院

探讨内科胸腔镜在不明原因胸腔积液诊断中的临床应 用价值。

PU-1173

肺曲霉病合并Ⅱ型呼衰、强直性脊柱炎患者的支气管镜 治疗 1 例

金笑燕、王维红 宁波市第一医院

肺曲霉病合并 II 型呼衰、强直性脊柱炎患者的支气管镜 治疗 1 例

金笑燕 宁波市第一医院 315000

本文回顾1例肺曲霉病合并II型呼衰、强直性脊柱炎男 性患者的临床资料,总结其诊治和护理过程。该患者临 床症状严重,基础疾病多,经全身抗真菌治疗副作用明 显,遂改予气管镜局部给予两性霉素B抗真菌治疗,同 时做好心理护理、体位护理等,经过10个月的治疗与 护理,患者病情明显改善。

PU-1174

Genetic analysis of a case with pulmonary fibrosis using whole exome sequencing

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Object To explore the genetic cause of a patient suspected for pulmonary fibrosis with repeated exertional dyspnea and dry cough to assess the reproductive risk for his family.

Methods Medical whole-exome sequencing (WES) were used to detect single-nucleotide variations and low-coverage massively parallel copy number variation sequencing (CNV-seq) were employed to verify suspected CNVs.

Results The results of WES suggested that the patient carried a hemizygous pathogenic variation for RTEL1 gene with NM_032957.4:c.2992C>T(p.Arg998*). The same deletion was found in his father.

Conclusion The congenital pulmonary fibrosis of the patient may be attributed to mutation of the RTEL1 gene, which has been verified for a role in pulmonary fibrosis. The WES and CNV-seq are of great value for the diagnosis of rare diseases.

PU-1175

EZH2 通过靶向 miR-493-5p 调控 FOXO1 的表达在支 气管哮喘发病中的作用

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果蝇 zeste 基因增强子同源物 2 (EZH2)与多种癌症和 其他疾病有关,但其在支气管哮喘中的作用尚不清楚。 在本研究中,我们探讨 EZH2 在支气管哮喘发病中的分 子机制。 PU-1176 骨化性气管支气管病 1 例

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骨 化 性 气 管 支 气 管 病 (tracheobronchopathia osteoehondroplastica, TO)是一种少见的气管内膜系统 的良性病变,主要以气管和主支气管黏膜下多发性骨和 软骨组织结节状增生为特征,通常引起气道狭窄。现报 道 1 例以慢性咳嗽为首发表现的骨化性气管支气管病 并结合国内外文献进行复习,提高临床医生对该病的认 识。

PU-1177

变态反应性支气管肺曲霉病的误诊分析

薛小敏 厦门大学附属第一医院

通过建立本中心 ABPA 临床队列,分析 ABPA 患者的临床特征、诊治特点及预后,以期提高临床上 ABPA 的整体诊治水平。

PU-1178 肺曲霉病的诊治进展

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曲霉是一种典型的丝状菌,广泛分布于自然界中。曲霉 病是感染曲霉所引起的是一种真菌病,皮肤、粘膜、眼、 外耳道、鼻、支气管、肺、胃肠道、神经系统等多器官 系统均可受到侵犯,重症病例可以发生败血症。免疫系 统功能正常的人,约有 90%的真菌病原体可在 24-48 小 时内清除,如果宿主的肺防御功能发生变化,曲霉孢子 可在呼吸道内生长,也可引起过敏性或侵袭性肺部相关 疾病。肺曲霉病是一种常见的肺部感染性疾病,早期诊 断存在一定困难,近年来,随着我国社会医疗信息技术 的迅速发展,肺曲霉病的诊断技术水平也得到了不断提 高,治疗技术也有很大进展。本文对曲霉的微生物特点、 发病机制及肺曲霉病的最新诊治进展做出综述。

PU-1179 性激素在支气管哮喘发病中的研究进展

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哮喘作为呼吸系统中的常见疾病,以胸闷、气短和咳嗽 为主要症状。研究发现哮喘的发病率、严重程度呈现性 别差异性。儿童期的男孩发病率较高,而这一现象在青 春期出现反转,并且青春期哮喘整体发病率下降,患者 以女性为主。成年后女性更易发生哮喘并进展成重症哮 喘。我们回顾了性激素在哮喘及免疫反应中作用的文献。 许多研究表明,每个阶段哮喘的发病率都存在一个性别 差异,且性激素会影响各种免疫细胞(巨噬细胞,树突 状细胞,B细胞,T细胞等)的成熟及分化。进一步研 究性激素是如何影响效应细胞使其加重或缓解哮喘的 机制将为哮喘的预防和治疗提供新的思路。

PU-1180 ANCA 相关性血管炎 1 例

王蔚 重庆市璧山区人民医院

提高对 ANCA 相关性血管炎的认识

PU-1181

油茶皂苷对哮喘小鼠胸腺基质淋巴细胞生成素介导的 Th2 优势免疫的影响

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通过使用不同浓度的油茶皂苷对卵清蛋白诱导的小鼠 过敏性哮喘进行干预,观察其疗效及探索其潜在的作用 机制,为进一步的临床应用提供实验依据。

肺泡蛋白沉积症合并小细胞肺癌一例

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男性, 62岁, 因"活动后气短3月, 加重2周"于2021-3-11-入院。患者 2020 年 11 月起出现活动后气短,伴 咳嗽、咳白粘痰,无发热。外院胸部 CT 示双肺弥漫磨 玻璃影,呈地图样分布。血气分析提示 | 型呼吸衰竭, 血常规、肝肾功、血沉、C 反应蛋白、BNP 正常。痰及 BALF 病原学结果(-), BALF 细胞学: 见红染无结构 物质。2021年1月复查胸部CT, 双肺弥漫性磨玻璃影 伴小叶间隔增厚, 病变局部减轻, 整体较前加重。2021 年2月患者咳嗽、活动后气短加重,伴右下胸痛。2021-3-6 胸部增强 CT 提示右侧大量胸腔积液,纵隔软组织 密度影,右侧胸膜多发结节状增厚,双肺磨玻璃密度影 较前略减轻。既往高血压、糖尿病史。吸烟 40 包年,否 认石棉接触史。入院查体: SpO2 80%@RA。右肺呼 吸音低, 第7肋以下叩诊浊音。入院查 LDH 317U/L, ESR、hsCRP 增高; ProGRP、NSE 显著升高。BALF 沉渣包埋 PAS、D-PAS 染色均为阳性,符合肺泡蛋白 沉积症(PAP),抗GM-CSF抗体(+)。诊断自身免 疫性 PAP 明确。 胸水符合渗出液, 病原学阴性; 胸水找 到瘤细胞,符合小细胞癌。CT 引导下胸膜结节穿刺活 检,病理符合小细胞癌,伴坏死。PET-CT 示右肺门、

纵隔淋巴结、胸膜、肝、骨多发转移。诊断小细胞肺癌 (广泛期,T3N1M1c,IVB期)。2021-3-24 开始 CE 方案化疗,目前已完成3程化疗,SpO2恢复正常,2程 化疗后复查胸部 CT:纵隔病灶、胸膜结节均较前明显 缩小,疗效评估为部分缓解。

讨论:患者小细胞肺癌 (SCLC)及自身免疫性 PAP 诊断均明确。PAP 病程早于 SCLC,呈进展趋势,随 SCLC治疗逐渐缓解。PAP 与 SCLC 的相关性目前尚不明确,

Hiraki 等曾报道 1 例 PAP 合并 SCLC 患者,在诊断 PAP 后 13 年诊断 SCLC, 诊断 SCLC 后 PAP 病变加重。本 例患者,PAP症状出现与 SCLC 发现时间相近,随 SCLC 化疗逐渐吸收,使我们不得不怀疑二者的相关性。部分 SCLC 患者可产生与 SCLC 细胞及神经系统存在交叉反 应的自身抗体,导致副肿瘤综合征。类似的,我们推测 SCLC 是否也可导致抗 GM-CSF 自身抗体的产生,从而 发生 PAP。当然这一推测还有待更多临床病理及免疫学 研究的证实。

PU-1183

埃克替尼耐药性的 HCC827 (HCC827IR) 细胞产生的 外泌体在肿瘤细胞逃逸的潜在作用

应亚男、邓在春 宁波大学医学院附属医院

肺癌是世界范围内重要的死亡原因之一,虽然时兴的癌 症免疫疗法是肺癌治疗的突破,但晚期肺癌的不良预后 仍导致较高的死亡率。近年外泌体在肿瘤进展方面的研 究呈现出持续火热的状态,其包含多种关键介质发生细 胞间通讯以及作为生物标志物、纳米级的运输载体,使 得外泌体成为肿瘤环境的重要组成成分,并与发生转移、 免疫逃逸、产生耐药性等过程密不可分。本课题前期已 完成了外泌体相关的细胞及分子生物学实验,且证实了 在体外中 HCC827IR 产生的外泌体有迁移、侵袭和加 速肿瘤细胞增殖的作用。本研究将采取动物实验进一步 证明在体内耐药肿瘤细胞产生的外泌体能使非耐药性 肿瘤细胞发生逃逸,这表明导致肿瘤逃逸的细胞间通讯 将成为研究耐药性的理想靶点。

PU-1184

TRPV1 在不明原因咳嗽中的作用机制及诊断价值

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2015 年 6 月网络版 CHEST 指南及专家小组报告, 将病因不明(即特发性) 或经验性治疗无效(即难治性) 的 慢 性 咳 嗽 统 一 称 谓 为 不 明 原 因 慢 性 咳 嗽 (unexplained chronic cough, UCC),其定义为咳 嗽持续时间大于 8 周,依据已发表的最佳临床指南进 行评估及治疗后仍不能解释者[1]。UCC 的发病机制近 十年的研究显示,"咳嗽反射高敏感性"可能是理解并管 理 UCC 的关键,它可发生在咳嗽反射过程的任一阶段, 如咳嗽感受器、迷走神经、咳嗽中枢等。因此,为更好 地理解"咳嗽反射高敏感性",三个新的概念被提出,分 别为喉部高敏感性(laryngeal hypersensitivity, LH)、 中枢反射高敏感性(central reflex hypersensitivity, CRH)及慢性咳嗽高敏感综合征 (chronic cough hypersensitivity syndrome, CCHS) [2]。其中, CCHS 是由 Morice 教授在 2010 年首次提出,将慢 性咳嗽由不同疾病的共同临床表现,转换为合并许多表型的一种疾病[3,4]。TRPV1分子是近年来在咳嗽反射路径发现的一个具有研究潜力的分子,以下就其在咳嗽反射通路中的作用机制及诊断价值进行综述。

PU-1185

规范化护理对 RICU 机械通气患者并发症及生活质量影 响

孙慧娟、程洁(通信作者)、曹燕华、高月、孙秋红 上海市肺科医院

探讨规范化护理对 RICU 机械通气患者并发症及生活质量的影响。

PU-1186

Value of Endobronchial ultrasound with guidesheath in the diagnosis of benign and malignant lung diseases

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Object To explore the value of ultrasound image of EBUS-GS in the diagnosis of benign and malignant lung diseases

Methods Retrospective analysis of the PLA 903 hospital from January 2018 to June 2019 154 routine EBUS-GS examination of patients' clinical data and test results, with pathological diagnosis as the gold standard, using a four-checkered table to calculate the analysis of radial ultrasonic tracheoscope ultrasound images for lung good, malignant lesions diagnosis sensitivity, specificity, positive prediction, negative prediction and diagnostic accuracy. The application χ value of ultrasound image characteristics of EBUS-GS for lung malignant disease prediction was compared by using methods such as testing and establishing a two-class Logistic regression model.

Results Among the 154 patients who underwent EBUS-GS examination in 903 Hospital of the PLA, 96

were benign lesions and 54 were malignant lesions, 4 were not clearly pathological. According to the gold standard of pathological diagnosis, the evaluation rate of ultrasound image was 98.05% (151/154), the consistency rate with the pathology diagnosis was 90.26% (139/154), the sensitivity was 88.42% (84/95), the specificity was 98.15% (53/54), the positive prediction was 98.82% (84/85) , and the negative prediction was 82.81% (53/64) . And EBUS-GS bronchial mirror under the malignant ultrasound image is mostly irregular, the boundary is not clear, discontinuous, the echo is basically uniform, the interior is mostly clumpy-like low echo, a small number of gas will appear dot-like high echo image. While the benign image is mostly rule (round or oval-based), the boundary is clear, continuous, the echo is mostly uneven, the internal high echo is mainly, most will appear point or spot-shaped high echo image. The acoustic characteristics of radial ultrasound are of some value to predict malignant diseases in the lungs, and the differences are statistically significant. (P < 0.05).

Conclusion The ultrasound image of EBUS-GS has a certain reference value for the diagnosis of benign and malignant lung diseases, which is helpful for the preliminary evaluation of benign and malignant lung diseases, and can provide a new basis for the early clinical diagnosis in the future.

PU-1187

IRE1α/XBP-1 信号参与介导脂多糖诱导的急性肺损伤 气道上皮 E-cadherin 损伤机制研究

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既往研究发现气道上皮细胞有可能参与了急性肺损伤 (ALI)的发病过程。E-cadherin 作为气道上皮细胞粘 附连接分子一员,其在于维持气道上皮细胞间结构的完 整性及气道固有免疫调节中发挥重要的作用。我们前期 研究发现 ALI 气道上皮细胞 E-cadherin 的表达明显降 低,然其确切机制仍不明确。本研究中,我们拟在体内 外实验探讨 IRE1α/XBP-1 信号对 ALI 气道上皮 Ecadherin 表达的调节作用。

PU-1188

吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变阳性晚期肺腺癌的有效性和 安全性分析

廖若敏、张杏怡 上海市第一人民医院

探讨吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变阳性晚期肺腺癌的有效 性和安全性。

PU-1189

急性呼吸窘迫综合征——关注肺继发性损伤

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Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is one of the most common severe diseases in clinic. With the continuous exploration of ARDS in recent decades, the understanding of ARDS have been constantly changed. ARDS is not a simple lung disease, but a clinical syndrome with various etiology and pathogenesis, and pathophysiological changes. However, in ICU, ARDS often occur after a few days of primary lung injury, or after a few days of treatment of other extrapulmonary severe diseases. At this time, it can usually progress rapidly to severe ARDS and is often difficult to treat. Under these circumstances, we cannot say that the occurrence and development of ARDS is related to primary lung injury, the real cause of ARDS development may be the "second hits" caused by our inappropriate treatment. In view of the limited effective treatments for ARDS, the strategic focus of ARDS has shifted to identifying potential or high-risk ARDS patients from the early stages of disease and implementing treatment strategies aimed at reducing ARDS and related organ failure. Future research should also focus on the prevention of ARDS.

PU-1190

ECMO 支持下大气道肿物切除 1 例

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交流 ECMO 支持下大气道肿物切除救治经验,提高大 气道严重狭窄气道介入治疗水平。

PU-1191

Airway Wall Thickening on CT is Associated with the Frequent Exacerbator Phenotype and Systemic Inflammation in COPD: a prospective case–control study

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Object Airway wall thickening in COPD is thought to be a result of airway inflammation and airway remodeling. This study investigates whether CTderived airway wall thickening is associated with the frequent exacerbator phenotype and systemic inflammation in COPD.

Methods We studied 106 frequent exacerbators (FE) and 106 infrequent exacerbators (IE) in stable COPD patients who were matched for sex, age and FEV1%pred in a 1:1 matching ratio. All patients were assessed for spirometry, chest CT and inflammatory variables. Multivariate logistic regression was used to assess the association between the frequent СТ exacerbator phenotype and quantitative parameters and inflammatory variables. Generalized linear regression determined the association between СТ inflammatory variables and quantitative parameters. The optimal cut-off point to identify frequent exacerbators was selected using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis.

Results Compared with infrequent exacerbators, frequent exacerbators had greater inner perimeter wall thickness of a 10 mm diameter bronchiole (Pi10) $(2.89\pm0.48$ vs. 2.54 ± 0.54 mm; P = 0.001), greater airway wall area percentage (WA%) (57.75±6.36 vs. 51.93±8.23 %; P = 0.001) and had higher concentration [median (25th-75th quartile)] of IL-1β [2.33 (1.95-2.80) vs. 1.46 (1.13-1.99) pg/ml; P = 0.001], IL-4 [4.49 (3.65-5.11) vs. 3.69 (3.01-4.37) pg/ml; P = 0.001], IL-6 [8.79 (6.60-10.69) vs. 6.83 (4.90-13.40) pg/ml; P=0.037]. After adjusting for sex, age, BMI, Post-BD FEV1%pred and smoking pack-years, Pi10 [OR 4.01(2.05-7.83); P=0.001], WA% [OR 1.12(1.06-1.17); P=0.001], IL-1β [OR 2.94(1.87-4.63); P=0.001] and IL-4 [OR 2.24(1.60-3.15); P=0.001] were independently associated with the frequent exacerbator phenotype. The odds of being a frequent exacerbator was 13-times greater in the Pi10 quartile (2.64-3.08 mm) than the lowest Pi10 quartile (≤2.32 mm) [OR 13.18(4.86-35.77); P=0.001] and there was a significant positive trend of increasing OR with increasing Pi10 quartile (P=0.001). The odds of being a frequent exacerbator was 30-times greater in the highest IL-1β quartile (≥2.57 pg/ml) than the lowest IL-1β quartile (≤1.34 pg/ml) [OR 30.84(9.88-96.26); P=0.001] and there was a significant positive trend of increasing OR with increasing IL-1β quartile (P=0.001). The odds of being a frequent exacerbator was 8-times greater in the highest IL-4 quartile (≥4.78 pg/ml) than the lowest IL-4 quartile (≤3.31 pg/ml) [OR 8.44(3.33-21.42); P=0.001] and there was a significant positive trend of increasing OR with increasing IL-4 quartile (P=0.001). IL-1β and IL-4 were independently positive correlated with Pi10. For Pi10, IL-1ß and IL-4 the area under the receiver operating characteristic curves were 0.722, 0.807 and 0.706 for identification of frequent exacerbators phenotype and corresponded with the optimal cut-off were 2.51mm, 1.686pg/ml and 4.316pg/ml.

Conclusion Airway wall thickening was independently associated with the frequent exacerbator phenotype and systemic inflammation in COPD, suggesting that airway remodeling and systemic inflammation contribute to the frequent exacerbation in COPD.

PU-1192

下呼吸道感染耐药性分析

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了解某院呼吸内科住院患者下呼吸道感染病原菌的分 布情况及其耐药特点,为临床合理用药提供依据。

PU-1193

以延续护理为基础的家庭氧疗对稳定期慢性阻塞性 肺 疾病患者的研究

谢桂香

贵州省人民医院

研究以延续护理为基础的家庭氧疗对稳定期慢性阻塞 性肺疾病患者的重要性。

PU-1194

肺癌细胞外泌体 miRNA30a-5p 促进血管内皮细胞增殖 及迁移研究

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评价血浆 miRNA30a-5p 作为肺癌诊断生物标志物可能 性;完成人肺腺癌细胞(A549)上清液外泌体提取与鉴定, 验证肺癌细胞上清液 miRNA30a-5p 存在形式及探索外 泌体 miRNA30a-5p 能否被血管内皮细胞摄取;通过生 物信息学方法系统分析 miRNA30a-5p 及 miRNA30a-5p 靶基因的生物学功能;研究肺癌细胞(A549)分泌的外 泌体 miRNA30a-5p 能否影响血管内皮细胞增殖、迁移、 内皮通透性及血管生成,进而参与肿瘤转移。

AcrAB-ToIC 外排泵系统在野生型与诱导型耐碳青霉烯 类肺炎克雷伯菌中的表达研究

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本课题小组通过亚胺培南梯度浓度肉汤多步诱导法已 成功建立 CRKP 菌株模型,本课题主要探讨亚胺培南诱 导后的耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯杆菌(CRKP)的耐药 机制中, AcrAB-ToIC 外排泵系统所起的作用,并比较野 生型与诱导型耐药菌株间 AcrAB-ToIC 外排泵系统表达 量的差异情况,对研制新型抗菌药物提供实验依据。

PU-1196

CB1 receptor antagonist rimonabant protects against chronic intermittent hypoxia-induced renal injury in rats

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Object Obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA) induced chronic kidney disease is mainly caused by chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH). Our study investigate the mechanism underlying CIHinduced renal damage and whether the cannabinoid receptor 1 (CB1R) antagonist rimonabant (Ri) alleviates CIH-induced renal injury.

Methods Male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into five groups: one normal control (NC) group, two chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) groups, and two CIH+Ri groups. Rats in the NC groups were exposed to room air, while the CIH groups were exposed to a CIH environment for 4 weeks (4w CIH group) and 6 weeks (6w CIH group), respectively. Additionally, rats in the CIH+Ri groups were administered 1.5 mg/kg/day Ri for 4 weeks (4w CIH+Ri group) and 6 weeks (6w CIH+Ri group), respectively. Following this, the rats were euthanized and kidneys were excised for downstream analysis. In the renal tissues, the

morphological alterations were examined via haematoxylin eosin (HE) staining and periodic acid schiff (PAS) staining, CB1R, Fis1, Mfn1, and p66Shc expression was assessed through western blot and immunohistochemistry , and the mitochondrial ultrastructural changes in kidney sections were assessed by electron microscopy.

Results CB1R expression in the 4w and 6w CIH groups was significantly elevated, and further increased with prolonged hypoxia; however, Ri prevented the increase in CIH-induced CB1R expression. Fis1 and p66Shc expression in the CIH groups were increased, but Mfn1 expression decreased. Ri decreased Fis1 and p66Shc expression and increased Mfn1 expression. Renal damage in the 4w or 6w CIH+Ri group was evidently improved compared with that in the 4w or 6w CIH group. CB1R expression was positively correlated with Fis1 and p66Shc and negatively correlated with Mfn1. Meanwhile, electron microscopy showed that the percentage of fragmented mitochondria in the tubular cells in each group was consistent with the trend of CB1R expression.

Conclusion CIH causes endocannabinoid disorders and induces abnormal mitochondrial dynamics, resulting in renal injury. Treatment with CB1R antagonists reduces CIH-induced renal damage by inhibiting dysregulated renal mitochondrial dynamics.

D-dimer-to-platelet ratio as a novel marker of inhospital adverse outcomes among patients with acute pulmonary embolism: A single-center retrospective study

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Object Acute pulmonary embolism (APE) is a common clinical emergency with serious consequences for patients. Therefore, accurate risk stratification and timely treatment strategies are the cornerstones of clinical management in patients with APE. In recent years, a variety of prognostic biomarkers have been shown to be prognostic indicators of APE. However, the results of these studies are contradictory. This retrospective study aimed to evaluate the value of D-dimer levels to platelet count ratio (DPR) in predicting the in-hospital prognosis of patients with acute pulmonary embolism.

Methods Patients with APE in respiratory and critical care units between January 2016 and August 2020 were screened. The basic clinical data of the patients, the blood routine, and coagulation tests were collected within 12 hours after admission, and the results of lower extremity vascular color ultrasound and CT pulmonary angiography were also collected. sPESI score was calculated for each patient. The associations between the DPR and other predictors and serious adverse events were analyzed with univariate and multivariate analyses.

Results A total of 134 (56.5%) patients were categorized into the low DPR group (DPR <4.55) and 103 (43.5%) in the high DPR group (DPR \geq 4.55) according to the cut-off value of for the DPR of 4.55 with a sensitivity of receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) 87.5% and a specificity of 62.0%, respectively. During the hospitalization, a total of 24

patients (10.1%) had serious adverse events (SAEs). DPR was closely related to hospitalized serious adverse events. DPR levels on addition were positively correlated with NT-pro BNP (r=0.331, p<0.001), cTnI levels (r=0.187, p=0.023) and central thrombus (r=0.215, p=0.001). The model that included DPR revealed a significant improvement in the accuracy of the predictive value compared with the sPESI score alone (AUC: 0.721 [95% CI: 0.636-0.807]; P < 0.001 vs AUC: 0.607 [95% CI: 0.496-0.718]; P=0.085; respectively.) Multivariate analysis showed that DPR (P=0.001) and the central pulmonary embolus position (P=0.011) were independent factors of SAEs of APE inpatients. The in-hospital SAEs rate was significantly higher in the high DPR group compared with the low DPR group.

Conclusion Our findings showed that DPR is seemed to be a novel marker of risk stratification in patients with APE. DPR, as a clinically simple, fast and easily accessible biomarker, may be used to identify these patients at higher risk for clinical adverse events, and individualization of therapeutic interventions to reduce DPR should be timely considered.

PU-1198

Expression of EGFR, ALK, ROS1, PD-L1 in Primary pulmonary lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma patients

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Object Primary pulmonary lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma (PPLELC), is a rare malignant tumor that is intimately relevant to Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). Few studies have investigated the frequency of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutation, anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) rearrangement, c-ros oncogene 1 kinase (ROS1) fusion and programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression in PPLELC. In this retrospective analysis, we investigated characteristics of gene mutations and PD-L1 expression of PPLELC.

Methods We surveyed a group of 53 patients with PPLEC and identified EGFR, ALK, ROS1 mutations and PD-L1 expression. EGFR exons 18-21 mutation was assessed by amplification refractory mutation system (ARMS). ALK or ROS1 rearrangement was detected with fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH). PD-L1 positivity in tumor cells (TCs) was assessed utilizing clone SP142 or 22C3.

Results EGFR mutation, ALK rearrangements occurred 0 times out of 53 cases of PPLEC, ROS1 rearrangements occurred 0 times out of 33 cases of PPLEC, the status of ROS1 fusion of the other 20 patients in this study was not tested due to lack of pathological specimens. 33 patients (62.3%) had PD-L1 expression ≥1%, 20 patients (37.7%) had PD-L1 expression <1%. PD-L1 positivity was not related with gender, age, smoking history, tumor stage.

Conclusion For the absence of EGFR, ALK, or ROS1 mutations in PPLELC, Tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) may not effectual medicines for this distinct type of lung cancer. A small number of patients have positive PD-L1 expression, which supports that immunotherapy may be a useful remedy against PELELC.

PU-1199

INF-y 联合铁死亡诱导剂诱导巨噬细胞铁死亡缓解肺纤 维化的作用及机制研究

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探究 INF-y 联合铁死亡诱导剂是否诱导巨噬细胞死亡及 对小鼠肺纤维化是否具有调控作用,并探究可能机制。

PU-1200

Reduction of Cholesterol and Blood Pressure Response in Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea After Continuous Positive Airway Pressure Treatment

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Object

This prospective and observational study was to investigate the characteristic of dippers and nondippers responses in patients with moderate to severe obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) after continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) treatment.

Methods Adults with suspected OSA were screened. 90 recruited patients undergoing overnight polysomnography and 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring (ABPM). 36 patients with moderate to severe OSA were included. Variables of the polysomnography, blood pressure. and biochemical measurements were analyzed. Participants were followed after 3-month and 6-month CPAP treatment.

Results

At baseline, the demographic characteristics, polysomnography variables, blood pressure, and lipid profile had no significant differences between dippers and non-dippers. The dipping ratio decreased significantly from 0.95 (95% CI 0.93 - 0.97) to 0.91 (95% CI 0.87 - 0.94) in non-dippers (p = 0.043) after 6-month CPAP treatment. The serum level of total cholesterol (T-CHO) and non-high-density lipoprotein (non-HDL) decreased significantly after 3-month and 6-month CPAP treatment. Similar results were found in non-dippers reverse to dippers group (n = 12). However, there was no significant change of lipid profile in dippers after CPAP treatment.

Conclusion Our study showed that decrease in dipping ratio, T-CHO and non-HDL in patients with moderate to severe OSA with non-dipping pattern after

CPAP treatment. The reduction of T-CHO and non-HDL may be related to blood pressure response in non-dippers reverse to dippers OSA patients.

PU-1201 **支气管内脂肪瘤一例报道**

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气管内脂肪瘤 (Endobronchial lipomas) 是一种罕见的 气道内良性肿瘤,本文结合近期天津胸科医院收治的气 管内脂肪瘤一例病例,复习相关文献、总结诊治经验, 介绍了该病的发病机制、影像特征、内镜表现及治疗方 法,为避免误诊、误治提供参考。

PU-1202 细胞外囊泡在哮喘中的作用及临床应用前景

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摘要:作为一种异质性疾病,支气管哮喘拥有不同表型 和内型,且对药物治疗反应不同,向诊疗手段提出了很 大的挑战。细胞外囊泡是近年来逐渐受到重视的一种细 胞通讯机制。不同起源和生理状态的细胞产生具有高度 的异质性的细胞外囊泡,一方面影响了炎症和结构细胞 的功能,可能在哮喘的发展过程中发挥作用;另一方面 凭借其生理特性,可能成为理想的哮喘非侵入性诊疗方 法。本文就细胞外囊泡在哮喘发病中的作用及临床应用 前景作一综述。

Abstract: Asthma, now, has been considered as a heterogeneous disease which can be divided into various phenotypes and endotypes, and has different response to drug treatment, thus posing a great challenge to the diagnosis and treatment. In recent years, extracellular vesicle as a kind of cell communication mechanism caught increasing attention. Cells with different origins and physiological states can produce different types of extracellular vesicles, which have high heterogeneity. On the one hand, extracellular vesicles can affect the function of inflammatory and structural cells, which may play roles in the occurrence and development of asthma; on the other hand, due to their special physiological characteristics, they may be ideal non-invasive methods for the classification and treatment of asthma. This review focus on the role of extracellular vesicles in the pathogenesis of asthma and its clinical application prospect.

PU-1203

纪念中国共产党成立 100 周年(1921-2021),弘扬中 华优秀传统医药文化,全面科学评价病原微生物,走中 国自己的抗感染之路

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纪念中国共产党成立 100 周年,探索如何全面科学评价 病原微生物,开创中国自己的抗感染之路。

PU-1204

Quantitative evaluation of pulmonary perfusion changes immediately and 3 months after single BPA in CTEPH patients by SPECT/CT imaging

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Object To analyse the changes of pulmonary perfusion before and after a single balloon pulmonary angioplasty (BPA) using perfusion SPECT/CT imaging in chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) patients for visualization and quantification of BPA therapy response.

Methods We enrolled 28 patients (36 BPA procedures) with CTEPH who underwent pulmonary perfusion

SPECT/CT and right heart catheterization before BPA (within 1-2 days), after BPA (within 3 days), and at the scheduled time of 3 months after BPA. The images were analyzed using perfused lung volume (PLV) and visual scores. One-way repeated measures ANOVA was applied to compare the change of PLV and visual scores between the 3 time points. Spearman correlation analysis was used to evaluate the correlation between the lung perfusion volume difference (Δ PLV%) and visual analysis.

Results After BPA, the changes of both SPECTderived perfusion defect score and PLV (various thresholds between 20% and 50%) at different time points were statistically significant (P < 0.001). Both visual scores and PLV (threshold, 30%) demonstrated a highly significant correlation in patients with CTEPH (P < 0.05 in different time points). Although there was no improvement in PLV within 3 days after single BPA (eg, 30% threshold: P = 0.552), the PLV at 3 months after BPA was improved compared with pre-BPA (1055.5±261.3 to 904.0±322.1 cm3, P = 0.002) and post-BPA (1055.5±261.3 to 833.5±32.4 cm3, P < 0.001). In addition, the hemodynamic parameters (mPAP: P < 0.001, PVR: P=0.007) of the perfusion volume improvement group at 3 months after BPA were significantly lower than those before the operation.

Conclusion Quantitative analysis of pulmonary perfusion using SPECT/CT images provides a direct measure of BPA therapy response, and the improvement of immediate negative pulmonary perfusion is correlated with established hemodynamic parameters.

PU-1205

哮喘与社会经济及心理相关因素的相关性分析

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探讨哮喘患者群体的流行病学、疾病临床特征与疾病控制及社会经济心理情况的关系,以期为哮喘患者更好的疾病管理和风险评估提供依据。

PU-1206

上肢运动对肿瘤患者 PICC 相关静脉血栓护理干预效果 研究现状

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经外周静脉穿刺中心静脉置管(peripherally inserted central catheter, PICC)应用于静脉营养、肿瘤化疗、 抗生素治疗等,作为常用静脉通道,尤其是对于肿瘤患 者,因其留置时间长、易操作、安全、避免药物外渗在 临床广泛使用。但在应用过程中 PICC 容易引起导管堵 塞、导管异位、导管相关性感染、静脉血栓形成等并发 症,影响治疗安全性 PICC 相关性血栓是最常见,最严 重的并发症之一,不仅增加了非计划拔管次数,还会 导致肺栓塞,严重威胁患者的生命安全。所以对 PICC 相关静脉血栓的研究显得尤为重要。本研究对于肿瘤患 者 PICC 相关静脉血栓形成危险因素、风险评估工具及 采取不同肢体运动护理干预的效果的现状调查,提出规 范、标准的上肢运动对于 PICC 相关静脉血栓的护理干 预必要性。

PU-1207

呼吸道感染微生物在宏基因组学中的应用研究

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社区获得性肺炎 (community-acquired pneumonia, CAP) 是在医疗保健机构之外的环境内罹患的肺实质感 染性炎症。放眼全球,各年龄组都有较高的发病率和死 亡率。仅仅在美国,每年大约就有超过 150 万例成人 CAP 住院患者,故 CAP 位居该国致死感染因素的首位。

新型肿瘤血管阻断剂增强肿瘤特异性T细胞抑瘤效应的 相关研究

邓常文

上海市东方医院

对于癌症中绝大多数类型的实体瘤,嵌合抗原受体 (CAR)T细胞的治疗研究仍然缺乏实质性进展。CART 细胞要有效地清除实体肿瘤,首先得有效迁移和浸润肿 瘤组织,增殖并持续足够长时间,去识别和破坏肿瘤微 环境中靶抗原阳性的细胞。不同于在血液瘤治疗中 CART细胞与肿瘤细胞相遇于血液循环,在实体肿瘤中, CART细胞必须跨越多个屏障才能到达肿瘤部位,包括 肿瘤部位的物理屏障,如血管屏障导致肿瘤内血管床和 基质异常,使得 CART 难以进入肿瘤内部。而本研究关 注的肿瘤血管阻断剂 CA4P,可以抑制血管内皮细胞微 管的聚集,导致细胞骨架中的微管蛋白聚合物不稳定,最 终诱导血管内皮细胞的快速形态学改变和血管通透性 的增加。因此成为增加 CART 肿瘤浸润及体内扩增的可 能选项,可能具有增强 CART 在实体瘤中的治疗效应。

PU-1209

重症肺炎老年患者吸烟史与不良预后的关系

林佳宁、陈琼 中南大学湘雅医院老年科

探讨用重症肺炎老年患者吸烟史与不良预后的关系。

PU-1210

糖尿病患者代谢紊乱对肺部细菌感染的影响

程思珺、陈愉 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

糖尿病患者由于血糖升高等代谢紊乱,导致机体免疫功 能受损、肺组织结构损伤和功能下降,有利于呼吸道病 原菌的生长,易发生肺部感染。 PU-1211 mNGS 确诊 RICU 耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎病例分析

许亚慧、曲斌斌、徐德祥 青岛市中心医院

探讨肿瘤患者放化疗后合并耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎(PCP) 的临床表现、实验室检查、影像学特征鉴别要点。

PU-1212

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者护理中综合护理服务的应用研 究:

余峥

宁德市医院

探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者护理中行综合护理服务的 应用效果。

PU-1213

二代测序诊断猫抓病性肺部感染一例

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猫抓病是由汉赛巴通体经猫狗等抓伤或咬伤等引起的 以皮肤原发病变和局部淋巴结肿大为特征 的一种亚急 性自限性立克次体传染病。常见的表现有皮损,淋巴结 肿大,发热等。以往诊断该疾病依赖于对特异性临床表 现以及特异性 IgG,病原体等检测。但目前火热的二代 测序的出现,为确定肺部感染的病原体提供了相对精准 的结果,对疾病的诊断和治疗具有重大的意义。本例患 者病初时表现为咳嗽咳痰伴发热,肺部 CT 提示:右肺 上叶下叶炎症合并肺脓肿考虑,建议抗炎后复查。右肺 上叶尖段结节,考虑结核球。初诊为"肺脓肿",当时予以 "头孢哌酮舒巴坦联合克林霉素针"抗感染治疗后病灶反 而增大。后患者行肺穿刺活检,穿刺标本病理提示:非 干酪样坏死性肉芽肿性炎。穿刺组织送检二代测序,提 示"猫立克次氏体, 5370 reads", 再次追问病史后患者 诉家中曾有养猫病史。最后诊断"猫抓病",予以左氧氟 沙星针及米诺环素抗感染治疗后患者好转出院。

2020年我院非发酵菌分布及耐药性分析

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通过统计以了解 2020 年福州市第二医院常见非发酵菌 分布、耐药性等特点,以便指导合理使用抗菌药物,减 少抗菌素耐药率。

PU-1215

一例经纤支镜灌注两性霉素 B 引发气胸后的思考

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对 1 例 61 岁男性患者,既往患肺结核,造成结核性毁 损肺,支气管扩张,双肺多发肺大疱,因反复咯血诊断 慢性肺曲霉菌病,经口服伏立康唑4个月仍有间断咯血, 在联合纤维支气管镜下局部灌注两性霉素 B 后咯血症 状有好转,但第二次纤维支气管镜局部灌注两性霉素 B 出现剧烈咳嗽导致健侧气胸引发的相关思考,文献报道 两性霉素 B 是多烯类抗真菌药,抗真菌谱 广且作用较 强,经静脉应用时,常用治疗量在肺部所达到的药物浓 度对真菌仅具有抑菌作用,毒性大,不良反应多见;经 气道黏膜吸收少而缓慢,刺激性不强。根据这些特点, 两性霉素 B 经支气管镜肺部局部注入具有较大优势,值 得临床推广。但结合本例出现健侧气胸,需进一步评估 经纤维支气管镜局部注入两性霉素 B 的适应症及禁忌 症,同时需完善相关治疗流程,减少并发症的发生,使 患者受益更多。

PU-1216

胸导管结扎有效治疗隐源性塑性形支气管炎

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患者,男性,26岁,因"间断咳嗽咳痰1年余"入院,胸 部 CT 表现为双肺弥漫性实变影、磨玻璃影,支气管检 查可见支气管管型赘生物堵塞官腔,血气分析表现为 I-型呼衰。经气管镜冷冻去除赘生物,患者症状可有明显 好转,但 3-5 天后患者再次出现症状加重,气管镜显示 双侧多个叶段支气管管型赘生物再次形成,经淋巴管造 影确定患者有淋巴管渗漏,经胸导管结扎治疗,术后 5 月、12 月随访患者症状消失,气管镜未见新的赘生物, 双肺原有病灶消失。

PU-1217

以下叶基底大叶肺炎为表现的免疫正常青年肺结核1例

张东梅 天津市宁河区医院

肺下叶基底部大叶肺炎表现而抗炎治疗不理想时,肺结 核是排查诊断之一。

PU-1218

火线追凶—重症肺炎背后的源头

赵雪、姜明明 沧州市中心医院

患者男, 56岁, 农民。主因咳嗽、咳痰、高热、呼吸困 难3天入院。患者缘于3天前患者出现咳嗽,咳大量黄 痰,伴呼吸困难,活动后症状加重,伴发热、寒战,体 温 41℃,当地县医院查胸部 CT 示: 左肺大片实变影, 左侧胸腔积(图 1-4),患者逐渐出现意识不清,立即 行气管插管,呼吸机辅助通气治疗(具体治疗不详), 为求进一步诊治入我院,入院查体 R 34 次/分, Bp 66/40mmHg, SPO2 84%。镇静状态, 保留气管插管, 口唇略紫绀,听诊左肺呼吸音低,右肺呼吸音可,可闻 及广泛痰鸣音。化验感染三项:白细胞:6.32*10^9/L、血 小板计数:29*10^9/L、中性粒细胞百分比:95.40%、淋巴 细胞百分比:3.30%、C-反应蛋白: 194.12mg/L、降钙素 原:2.870ng/m1,予以患者有创呼吸机辅助通气治疗,同 时予以比阿培南 0.3g1/8h 联合莫西沙星 0.4g1/日静点 抗感染治疗,追问病史,鸭场工作史2年,负责饲养鸭 子及打扫鸭粪等工作,考虑不除外衣原体等不典型病原 菌,加用多西环素 100mg 2/日 口服,后肺泡灌洗液 mNGS 结果回报:鹦鹉热衣原体(Chlamydiasittaci), 检出序列数 16302, 诊断明确, 停用比阿培南, 调整为

乳糖酸阿奇霉素 500mg1/日静点,患者感染重,血流动 力学不稳定,考虑脓毒症休克,积极抗感染治疗同时予 以患者液体复苏及去甲肾上腺素泵点维持血压,保证有 效组织灌注,并予以甲泼尼龙 40mg 1/12h 抗炎并逐步 减量,同时予以保肝、护胃、改善心功能及营养支持、 气道管理、重症康复等综合治疗,病情逐渐好转,意识 清楚,指氧 95%以上,感染指标下降,影像较前吸收, 予以脱机拔管,并顺利出院,出院半月后复查胸部 CT 影像较前吸收(图 11-16)。鹦鹉热衣原体感染是人畜 共患的疾病,一旦发现人类感染,尽早隔离、尽早诊断、 对症治疗,减少误诊是关键。此次患者能够得到有效治 疗关键是详细询问病史,早期留取血及下呼吸道标本送 检,给诊断提供了有效的依据,为患者疾病救治赢得了 时间。但本病症状影像不同步,治疗开始后体温迅速恢 复正常,但病变吸收较慢。

PU-1219

值得警醒的 2 则病例

张丽

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作为基层的呼吸科医生,我们虽在努力学习,艰难前行, 但是仍抵不住时代的洪流,知识的快速膨胀,医院的快 捷高效,这里的每一个故事背后我们是伤心的,但是最 最重要的是,我们必须学会吃一堑长一智,总结经验不 断进步。

PU-1220

无创机械通气 ETS 在 AECOPD 并呼吸衰竭及左心功 能不全中的治疗价值

王鹏飞 青岛市中心医院

观察呼气触发灵敏度在无创机械通气治疗慢性阻塞性 肺疾病急性发作期并发呼吸衰竭、合并左心功能不全治 疗中的意义。 PU-1221

Y 型硅酮支架治疗食管癌术后胸腔胃-支气管良性瘘 1 例

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背景:胸腔胃-气管/支气管瘘是导致食管癌术后患者较 高死亡率的并发症,发生瘘的原因可以是良性或者恶性, 临床上对该并发症的认识不足和治疗干预不当往往导 致不良结局,保守治疗、外科手术和气管镜下支架置入 封堵术都是可选的治疗方法。本文为良性胸腔胃-支气管 瘘的治疗提供案例以供临床参考。

病例资料:患者,71岁男性,2016年行食管癌根治术, 术后反复出现"食管癌术后吻合口狭窄",多次行食管扩 张术后进食困难缓解。2020年12月再次出现进行性进 食困难、恶心呕吐,伴咳嗽咳痰、饮水呛咳、发热等症 状, 肺部 CT 提示两肺感染性病变、气管瘘, 考虑吸入 性肺炎, 行气管镜及胃镜提示胸腔胃-左主支气管瘘, 主 因胸腔胃溃疡导致的良性瘘, 经禁食、积极抗感染等保 守治疗后,患者感染反复,发生脓毒性休克,遂行气管 插管后转入 ICU 治疗, 经充分评估后予行 Y 型硅酮支 架置入术,术中确定气管支架直径并适形裁剪,由推送 器经硬镜释放,配合可弯曲支气管镜,成功置入支架, 术后复查, 支架在位, 瘘口封堵良好, 后行胸腔胃瘘口 荷包缝合术,患者感染控制可,未见术后并发症。 结论:对于保守治疗无效和无法耐受外科手术的患者, 气管支架置入术创伤小、风险相对可控,成功的支架置 入可在短时间内缓解患者症状,是一种合适的对症和姑 息治疗方法,从而为后续治疗创造条件,延长患者生命。

PU-1222

中国不同类型肿瘤患者 HER2 基因 18 和 19 号外显子 罕见插入和缺失突变分析

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HER2 基因是一种重要的癌症驱动基因, 与 EGFR 基因 属同一家族。在 EGFR 和 HER2 基因中,激酶结构域 的插入和缺失突变 (KD indels)属于常见的驱动突变类 型。HER2 基因最常见的 KD indels 是 20 号外显子插 入,其他 KD indels 突变则鲜有报道。本研究旨在探索 少见 HER2 KD indels 突变在实体瘤中的作用。

PU-1223 ACTL6A 促进非小细胞肺癌恶性进展

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ACTL6A 基因在多种肿瘤中呈现高表达状态,与肿瘤病 人的预后及肿瘤细胞的恶性行为密切相关,目前在非小 细胞肺癌中研究甚少。因此,本研究旨在探究 ACTL6A 基因对非小细胞肺癌 (NCI-H1299、PC9、NCI-H520、 NCI-H1703) 增殖、迁移等生物学行为的影响。

PU-1224

Research progress of circRNA as a biomarker of sepsis: a narrative review

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Object Explore the possibility of circRNAs as markers of sepsis. Sepsis is an abnormal immune response of our body to infection that can lead to organ failure and death. Although the research on sepsis has been extensive in the past few years, sepsis-associated morbidity and mortality are still increasing. Early diagnosis and early treatment are important for patients with sepsis. Although many markers, including procalcitonin and C-reactive protein, have been proposed as diagnostic indicators of sepsis, there are still challenges in the early diagnosis and treatment of sepsis due to the lack of sensitivity and specificity of these substances. Recently, a large number of studies have found that circular RNAs (circRNAs) participate in a variety of biological functions, such as immune response, regulating the expression of miRNAs, and they are closely related to the occurrence and development of many diseases, including sepsis. However, the clear mechanism of the role of circRNAs

has not been fully elucidated. An increasing number of studies have confirmed that circRNAs have potential in the diagnosis and treatment of sepsis. By studying the regulatory mechanism of circRNAs in sepsis, we can search for new molecular intervention targets for the treatment of sepsis, which is conducive to the development of new molecular therapeutic drugs for sepsis.

Methods Methods: In the present study, we summarize and analyze the role of circRNAs in the pathogenesis of sepsis and discuss the possibility of circRNA as a biomarker for the diagnosis of sepsis.

Results The pathogenesis of sepsis is extremely complex. Understanding the molecular mechanism in the occurrence and development of the disease is the only way to understand its biomarkers and specific treatments. Increased research on circRNAs provides a new direction to diagnose and treat sepsis. With increasing studies on circRNAs, we have reason to believe that circRNAs will become a hotspot of sepsis research, and these researches will have a broad development prospect.

Other biological characteristics of circRNAs, such as tissue specificity, stability in blood, and relatively long half-life, not only make it a biomarker but also a new target for the diagnosis and treatment of sepsis.

At present, the research on the formation, classification, characteristics, and biological functions of circRNAs are in the initial stage. There is no corresponding clinical data, and a large number of clinical samples are needed for detection and analysis. The expression and regulation of circRNA genes and their role in the occurrence and development of sepsis warrant further study.

Conclusion Conclusions: The biological characteristics of circRNAs and their role in the occurrence and development of sepsis make them possible markers of sepsis.

安罗替尼在肺癌所致恶性胸腔积液治疗中的应用进展

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恶性胸腔积液 (malignant pleural effusions, MPE) 是 晚期肿瘤的常见并发症,肺癌是 MPE 最常见的病因。 MPE 的治疗原则是在针对病因的全身治疗的基础上对 胸腔进行局部治疗,治疗手段包括胸腔穿刺术、胸膜固 定术、胸腔埋管引流、胸腔内灌注治疗等。血管内皮生 长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF) 及 其受体是一组影响血管生成的重要配体和受体,是控制 血管生成的主要因素,在 MPE 的形成中发挥重要作用。 安罗替尼 (anlotinib) 是中国自主研发的多靶点酪氨酸 激酶抑制剂 (tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI), 能有效 抑制 VEGFR、血小板衍生生长因子受体 (plateletderived growth factor receptor, PDGFR)、成纤维生长 因子受体 (fibroblast growth factor receptor, FGFR)、 肥大/干细胞生长因子受体 (Mast/stem cell growth factor receptor, c-Kit) 、c-Met 等激酶,从而抑制肿瘤 血管生成和肿瘤细胞增殖。研究发现安罗替尼可改善晚 期非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 患者预后。本综述系统回顾了安罗替尼治疗非小细胞肺 癌所致恶性胸腔积液的研究进展,探讨安罗替尼临床应 用的疗效、安全性以及未来的发展方向。

PU-1226

ESRP1 as a prognostic factor of non-small cell lung cancer is related to EMT transcription factor of Twist

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Object Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is one of the most common fatal cancers in the world. However, there is still a need to identify specific biomarkers. This study aims to explore the role and underlying mechanism of the Epithelial splicing regulatory protein (ESRP1) in the development and progression of NSCLC

Methods 115 participants participated in the study of including 65 cases of non-small cell lung cancer, 20 cases of precancerous lesions and 30 cases of benign lung nodules. In vivo study, Histochemistry and Immunohistochemistry was used to evaluate the expression of ESRP1 and related transcription factor Twist in enrolled lung tissue. The survival analysis and related prognosis factors were evaluated by Kaplan-Meier curve and Cox regression. In vitro study, the expression of ESRP1 and EMT related transcription factor Twist and EMT related markers (E-Ca, N-Ca,

 α -SMA , Vimentin) were detected by Immunohistochemical and immunoblotting assay on lung adenocarcinoma cell lines (A549) triggered by transforming growth factor β 1 (TGF β 1)

Results Compared with normal lung tissue, ESRP1 expression was significantly increased in precancerous lesions and lung cancer. ESRP1 is an independent prognostic factor. ESRP1 and Twist expression were positively correlated. In vitro analysis showed that $TGF\beta1$ up-regulated the expression of the EMT transcription factor Twist while affecting the expression of the EMT regulatory factor ESRP1

Conclusion Our research shows that high expression of ESRP1 is an early event in the development of non-small cell lung cancer and is a prognostic biomarker, especially when used with Twist. Twist may negatively regulated the expression of ESRP1, and the emphasizing pathway is worthy of further study

Clinical Utility of Cryptococcal Antigen Detection in Transthoracic Needle Aspirate by Lateral Flow Assay for Diagnosing Non-HIV Pulmonary Cryptococcosis: A Multi-center Retrospective Study

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Object Lateral flow immunoassay (LFA) detection of cryptococcal capsular polysaccharide antigen (CrAg) is reported to be the most rapid and convenient laboratory method for diagnosing cryptococcosis. Few previous studies have reported measuring CrAg in lung aspirate obtained through CT-guided percutaneous transthoracic aspiration biopsy by LFA for diagnosing pulmonary cryptococcosis (PC). We evaluated the performance of LFA to detect CrAg using lung aspirate samples in a HIV-negative Chinese population.

Methods We retrospectively analyzed the data from 97 patients at the Fuzhou City First Hospital, Fujian Medical University and Fuzhou General Clinical Medical College, Fujian Medical University. CrAg in both serum and lung aspirate specimens were examined by LFA. We divided the patients who were diagnosed as PC into two groups, based on the results of the CrAg tests, patients positive for CrAg in both the serum and lung aspirate (group I) and those positive for CrAg in the lung aspirate but not in the serum (group II), and then analyzed their differences in imaging distribution, morphological characteristics, and concomitant signs.

Results Forty-seven patients were diagnosed with PC in all the 97 patients. The lung aspirates specimens were positive for CrAg in 46/47 patients with PC (97.9% sensitivity, 100% specificity, a positive predictive value of 100%, and negative predictive value of 98%) and there were no false-positive results in the non-cryptococcosis patients, revealing the diagnostic accuracy of 99%. Serum CrAg tests were positive in

36/47 patients with PC (76.6% sensitivity, 100% specificity, 88.7% accuracy, a positive predictive value of 100%, and a negative predictive value of 82%). The chest imaging data showed more single lesions in group II than group I, which reached statistical significance (P < 0.05). More lesions accompanied by halo signs were showed in group I (P < 0.01), whereas more accompanied by pleura stretch signs were found in group II (P < 0.01).

ConclusionForty-seven patients were diagnosed with PC in all the 97 patients. The lung aspirates specimens were positive for CrAg in 46/47 patients with PC (97.9% sensitivity, 100% specificity, a positive predictive value of 100%, and negative predictive value of 98%) and there were no false-positive results in the noncryptococcosis patients, revealing the diagnostic accuracy of 99%. Serum CrAg tests were positive in 36/47 patients with PC (76.6% sensitivity, 100% specificity, 88.7% accuracy, a positive predictive value of 100%, and a negative predictive value of 82%). The chest imaging data showed more single lesions in group II than group I, which reached statistical significance (P < 0.05). More lesions accompanied by halo signs were showed in group I (P < 0.01), whereas more accompanied by pleura stretch signs were found in group II (P < 0.01).

PU-1228

27 例发生耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎的肺癌患者肿瘤学特征分 析

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耶氏肺孢子菌肺炎 (Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia, PJP) 是一种可发生在实体瘤患者的机会性感染,死亡 率高。本研究拟总结我院肺癌患者发生发展耶氏肺孢子 菌感染的现状,推测 PJP 可能的危险因素,指导肺癌人 群中肺孢子菌肺炎的早期识别与预防。

应用飞利浦 Brilliance iCT 半肺薄层扫描标准算法三维 重建评估肺结节良恶性

王芳、李超、张硕、张军、张娇娇 芜湖市第一人民医院

探讨飞利浦 Brilliance iCT 半肺薄层扫描标准算法三维 重建在评估肺结节良恶性的临床价值

PU-1230

CYFRA21-1 is a more sensitive biomarker to assess the severity of pulmonary alveolar proteinosis

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Object Serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) and CYFRA21-1 are the commonly used biomarkers to identify patients with autoimmune pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (APAP). However, it is not clear which of the biomarkers is more sensitive to the severity of the patient's condition.

Methods APAP patients numbering 151 were enrolled in this study. All patients' severity was assessed through the severity and prognosis score of PAP (SPSP). Serum levels of LDH, CEA and CYFRA21-1 in APAP patients and the normal control group were subjected to comparative analysis. According to the respective laboratory upper limits of serum levels of LDH, CEA and CYFRA21-1, APAP patients were divided into higher and lower level groups and the groups were analyzed comparatively. Patients were divided into five groups based on SPSP. Of these, 88 patients had completed six months of follow-up. These patients, based on their SPSP results after six months in comparison with the baseline, were divided into three groups (aggravated group, relieved group, and stable group). We calculated sensitivity, specificity, and critical point of LDH, CEA and CYFRA21-1 between APAP patients and normal control group, and

between grade 1-2 and 3-5 through receiving operating characteristics (ROC) curve.

Results Serum LDH, CEA and CYFRA21-1 levels of patients with PAP were higher and distinctly related to PaO2, FVC, FEV1, DLCO, HRCT scores and SPSP. The SPSP of patients in higher-level LDH, CEA and CYFRA21-1 groups were higher than those of corresponding lower-level groups. Based on SPSP results, the patients were divided into five groups (the numbers of patients in the groups were, grade I, 20; grade II, 37; grade III, 40; grade IV, 38; grade V, 16). The serum level of CYFRA21-1 of patients with APAP in grade II was higher than that of patients in grade I and lower than that of patients in grade III but there was no apparent difference in serum levels of LDH and CEA between grade II and grade I or III. Serum CYFRA21-1 of patients with APAP after six months were higher than the baseline among the aggravated group. Serum LDH, CEA and CYFRA21-1 levels after six months among patients in the relieved group of patients with APAP were lower than the baseline. ROC correlating LDH, CEA and CYFRA21-1 values with APAP severity (between grade 1-2 and 3-5) showed an optimal cutoff of LDH of over 203 U/L (< 246 U/L), CEA of over 2.56 ug/L (< 10 ug/L), and CYFRA21-1 of over 5.57 ng/ml (> 3.3 ng/ml) (AUC: 0.815, 95% CI [0.748-0.882], sensitivity: 0.606, specificity: 0.877). Conclusion CYFRA21-1 was a more sensitive biomarker to assess the severity of APAP.

PU-1231

NLR、PLR 在肺血栓栓塞症患者的临床意义

张冬 内蒙古科技大学包头医学院第一附属医院

探讨肺血栓栓塞症 (Pulmonary thromboembolism,PTE) 患者 NLR、PLR 能否帮助鉴别 PTE 与肺部感染。

不同性质的肺部磨玻璃结节患者炎症及免疫因子水平 的比较研究

李杰

江阴市人民医院

比较不同性质的肺部磨玻璃结节患者的炎症因子与免 疫因子水平。

PU-1233

阿法替尼治疗使用含铂双药化疗联合免疫治疗出现进 展的肺鳞癌患者的研究进展

徐文玲 贵州省人民医院

在我国, 肺癌已成为癌症相关性死亡的主要原因。其中, 肺鳞状细胞癌 (SCC) 作为一种独特的组织学亚型,由 于其独特的临床病理特征,在治疗方案及治疗效果上选 择受到明显的限制。近年来,随着免疫治疗的不断发展, 鳞状细胞肺癌的治疗选择有所扩大,但仍然有限。而阿 法替尼作为一种选择性的,不可逆的 ErbB 家族阻滞剂, 在肺鳞状细胞癌患者中显示出生存获益。对于肺鳞癌患 者使用免疫治疗联合化疗治疗后不能耐受及出现疾病 进展的患者,阿法替尼作为二线及后线的治疗方案的生 存获益目前尚不清楚。本文主要通过收集肺鳞癌患者使 用含铂双药化疗联合免疫治疗方案不能耐受及出现疾 病进展后使用阿法替尼作为后续用药的研究,从而评估 该方案作为后线治疗的可行性。

PU-1234

BIM 联合 Scribble 预测晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗效果

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BIM 基因和 Scribble 均是参与细胞凋亡的重要介质。 BIM 基因的 BH3 域缺失,可引起凋亡受阻。Scribble 低 表达对肿瘤细胞增殖、肿瘤转移和耐药有促进作用。通 过检测 BIM 基因多态性和 Scribble 表达,探讨其与晚期非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 化疗效果的关系。

PU-1235

康复护理在提高慢阻肺患者生活质量中的应用

杨珩 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探究分析康复护理在提高慢阻肺患者生活质量中的应 用效果。

PU-1236

成人过度动态气道塌陷 1 例并文献复习

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1. 临床资料: 患者赵某, 男, 80岁。既往吸烟史 40年, 50支/日。因"反复咳嗽、喘憋 7 年余,加重半月"入院。 曾诊断"支气管哮喘、慢性阻塞性肺病",憋气反复出现, 活动受限,平素呼吸即可闻及"哨音",长期吸入"LABA、 LAMA、ICS",效果欠佳,反复使用口服激素。入院查 体:神志清,喘憋面容,听诊双肺粗,可及干啰音。入 院肺功能检查提示阻塞性通气功能障碍,支气管舒张试 验阳性。入院后先后给与吸入普米克令舒、静脉使用甲 泼尼龙及多索茶碱,效果不理想。后胸部 CT 见气道剑 鞘样狭窄。遂行气管镜检查,镜下见呼气相气道膜部向 管腔内膨出超过 50%,右中、下叶、左舌叶呼气相气道 胸闭。结合镜下表现,诊断成人过度动态气道塌陷,给 与无创呼吸机 CPAP 模式后症状明显好转,嘱在家长期 使用。

2. 讨论:过度动态气道塌陷 (EDAC) 一般指由于气道 膜部受累而造成其突向管腔比例>50%的病理状态分为 原发性及继发性。其中继发性 EDAC 可有感染、免疫损 伤、理化损伤等因素引起,常见与气管插管、切开、慢 性气道炎症等。其临床症状无特异性,可表现为反复喘 息、咳嗽、夜间憋醒等。如本例患者既往被考虑为"难治 性哮喘"。考虑 EDAC 患者可行动态呼吸相胸部 CT,比 较前后气管形态及管径变化有助于诊断。支气管镜是 EDAC 诊断的金标准,疑诊患者如无禁忌均应行该检查。 镜下常表现为:管腔剑鞘样或月牙样改变,膜部增宽, 呼气时气道塌陷明显,甚至闭塞,呼气时气道狭窄达50% 以上可诊断本病。其治疗包括针对原发病治疗、保守治 疗、无创通气支持、气道支架植入及外科手术治疗等。

PU-1237

长时间暴露于大气中颗粒物和慢性阻塞性肺疾病以及 成人哮喘发病风险的荟萃分析

杨华静、王梓晖、吴繁、周玉民、冉丕鑫 广州医科大学附属第一医院

通过荟萃分析,定量评估长期暴露于大气中颗粒物 PM2.5,PM10和成人哮喘及慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD) 发病风险之间的关系。

PU-1238 一例肺部烟曲霉菌感染病例报告

韩雪梅、赖雁平、李菲 天津医科大学第二医院

肺真菌病的发病率呈逐年上升趋势,已成为免疫功能受 损等患者继发感染致死的重要原因之一,而且很多免疫 功能相对正常者也有感染,因此越来越受到重视。但是 真菌病等临床症状不典型,实验室检查如 G 试验/GM 试 验敏感性及特异性也不够高,影像学表现也多不典型, 给临床诊断造成很大困难。

PU-1239

尼达尼布联合吡啡尼酮治疗特发性肺纤维化的研究进 展

徐文玲 贵州省人民医院

目的:特发性肺纤维化 (IPF) 是一种间质性肺疾病,以 肺部慢性、进行性瘢痕形成和常见间质性肺炎作为主要 的病理特征。近年来,该病的发病率进行性上升,预后 差。近年来,已有吡非尼酮和尼达尼布两种抗纤维化药 物为许 IPF 患者提供了选择,也只能减缓了疾病进展, 并不能治愈。尼达尼布是一种强效的酪氨酸激酶细胞内 抑制剂,已在多个国家被批准用于治疗 IPF。吡非尼酮 是一种吡啶酮衍生物,也被广泛批准用于治疗 IPF,但 两种药物联合治疗的疗效及不良反应发生率等尚不清 楚。本文通过收集关于尼达尼布联合吡啡尼酮治疗 IPF 的文献,从而评估联合用药治疗该类疾病的可行性。方 法:收集网上公开发表的关于使用尼达尼布联合吡啡尼 酮治疗 IPF 的相关研究。结果:有研究表明 IPF 患者可 以耐受吡非尼酮和尼达尼布联合使用,安全性与耐受性 可控,药物不良事件与每种药物的不良事件特征一致。 但联合治疗方案仍需大样本的研究数据支持。结论:对 于 IPF 患者,吡非尼酮和尼达尼布联合治疗是一项可选 方案,不良事件可控,这些研究结果对吡啡尼酮联合尼 达尼布联合治疗的研究有促进作用。

关键词:特发性肺纤维化(IPF);尼达尼布;吡啡尼酮。

PU-1240

品管圈在慢性阻塞性肺病急性发作健康管理中的应用 效果

吴金超、方思 武汉市中心医院

探讨品管圈在慢阻肺急性发作健康管理中的应用效果。

PU-1241

呼出气一氧化氮测定在成人哮喘中的应用价值分析

王敏 济宁市第一人民医院

在成人哮喘中的应用价值。

研究成人中疑似哮喘患者及健康者的 FeNO、血总 IgE 及嗜酸性粒细胞计数水平的差异性,进一步探究 FeNO

呼吸内科-家庭病床一体化护理干预对慢性阻塞性肺疾 病患者肺功能的影响分析

陈仁乙 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探讨呼吸内科家庭病床体化护理干预对 COPD 患者肺 康复的影响。

PU-1243

IV 期驱动基因阴性腺癌"免疫+"策略带来"1+1+1>3"疗 效获益一例

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背景:晚期非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 系统治疗经历了化 疗、靶向治疗及免疫治疗的变革,患者生存期不断延长。 对于驱动基因阴性人群,"免疫+"联合治疗已成为一线标 准治疗选择,突破了免疫单药方案对 PD-L1 表达水平的 要求与限制。由于免疫治疗与化疗、抗血管生成治疗广 泛的协同机制,更多的"免疫+"联合模式正被积极探索和 尝试。

患者情况:患者为老年男性,因"咳嗽伴胸闷3个月,逐 渐加重"就诊,根据影像学及病理学检查明确诊断为右肺 腺癌(cT3N3M1b ⅣA期)伴右侧肾上腺转移、驱动基 因阴性、PD-L1 高表达(>90%)。

治疗经过: 经患者和家属充分知情同意并签署知情同意 书后,患者于 2020 年 6 月 24 日至 2020 年 8 月 27 日 期间接受"替雷利珠单抗+培美曲塞+洛铂+重组人血管 内皮抑制素"方案治疗,共 4 个周期 (C1-4)。之后为避 免铂类药物毒性累积,于 2020 年 9 月 18 日至 2020 年 11 月 29 日期间调整为"替雷利珠单抗+培美曲塞+重组 人血管内皮抑制素"方案治疗,共 4 个周期 (C5-8)。随 后自 2020 年 12 月 20 日至 2021 年 5 月 8 日期间进入 "替雷利珠单抗+重组人血管内皮抑制素"维持治疗阶段, 至 2021 年 5 月 8 日,患者已完成 8 周期维持治疗 (C9-16)。期间,患者于 2020 年 8 月 5 日取出右主支气管 支架,2020 年 11 月 11 日接受 C 臂 X 光透视下 1125 粒子植入术。 影像学及疗效评价:患者治疗期间多次复查胸部 CT,可见肺病灶逐渐缩小,无进展生存期 (PFS)已接近 12 个月,总体安全性良好,显著生存获益。

PU-1244

基于宏基因二代测序成功诊治重症鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎 4 例并文献复习

郑菲、向永红、庞宗东、戴诗敏 广西壮族自治区民族医院

析总结4例重症鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特征及诊疗过程,以提高对少见非典型性肺炎的认识。

PU-1245

一例伴有听力下降、左眼失明、气道糜烂坏死患者的病 例报道

呙恒娟

天津医科大学总医院

患者, 女, 52岁, 主因"咳嗽、咳痰1年余, 加重半月" 现病史:患者1年余前出现打喷嚏、流涕,涕中带血丝。 后出现咳嗽、咳痰,多在夜间出现,痰中伴有血丝,自 觉与流涕有关,伴双耳听力下降,无乏力、盗汗,无头 晕、头痛,无胸痛、呼吸困难。就诊于当地医院予住院 治疗,诊断为"肺真菌感染、肺结核、神经性耳聋?",曾 服用伏立康唑治疗。半月前再次出现打喷嚏、流涕,后 出现咳嗽、咳痰,伴双耳听力下降。就诊于我院,查胸 CT 示肺部阴影。患者为求进一步诊治收入我科。患者 自本次发病以来,精神尚可,食欲正常,睡眠欠佳,大 便如常,小便如常,体重未见明显下降。既往史:过敏 性鼻炎1年余,双眼红肿、有分泌物1年余,左眼失明、 右眼视力下降。血糖曾升高,未确诊糖尿病,现未用药。 否认高血压、冠心病病史。 家族史: 母亲有鼻窦炎, 父 亲有气管炎,否认其他家族遗传性病史。职业:熟食加 工个人史、婚育史无特殊 体格检查: 查体: 体温 36.8℃ 脉搏 103 次/分 呼吸 18 次/分 血压 139/83mmHg。双眼结膜充血, 角膜肿 大, 晶状体混浊, 有脓性、血性分泌物, 左眼失明, 右

眼视力下降。双耳听力下降。甲状腺肿大。全身皮肤粘 膜无明显苍白黄染及新发出血点。口唇不绀,咽不红, 扁桃体不大。颈软,无抵抗,颈静脉无怒张。胸廓无畸 形,胸骨无压痛,肋间隙正常,胸壁无静脉曲张,双侧 乳腺未见异常。双侧呼吸运动对称,双肺语颤减弱,右 下肺叩诊呈实音,肺下界正常,双肺呼吸音稍粗,右肺 可闻及湿啰音和哮鸣音,未闻及干啰音。心率 103 次/ 分,心音可,心界不大,心律齐,各瓣膜听诊区未闻及 杂音。腹平坦,腹软,无压痛、反跳痛、肌紧张,双下 肢不肿。

入院后患者间断发热,伴食欲下降,化验检查:降钙素 原(定量) 0.21ng/mL,凝血功能:纤维蛋白原 6.75g/L ↑, D-Dimer 3591ng/ml(FEU) ↑, 肿标: 铁蛋白 1225.03ng/mL↑,糖类抗原 125 75.40U/mL↑,神经原 烯醇化酶 25.47ug/L↑。全血培养无菌落发育。抗酸杆 菌(-)。曲霉菌半乳甘露聚糖检测、曲霉菌 lgG 抗体检 测、呼吸病原体九项阴性。乙肝、丙肝、梅毒、艾滋阴 性。免疫全项ANCA-C型IIF 阳性,Anti-PR3-358 Ru/ml, 支气管镜检查诊断:鼻腔、主气管、左主支气管、右中 间支气管粘膜广泛糜烂坏死,左主支气管、右中叶狭窄, 性质待定。结核分枝杆菌脱氧核糖核酸检测 阴性(-), 利福平耐药检测 未检出。

2021/4/23 我院胸部 CT:1.右肺下叶大片实变及磨玻璃 密度影;2.左肺下叶小片实变、磨玻璃密度影及索条影, 牵拉邻近支气管扩张 以上考虑感染性病变,建议抗炎 治疗后复查;3.两肺间质纹理增多,间质病变;支气管 炎;4.右肺上叶微结节影,请结合临床复查;5.两肺散在 索条影,考虑慢性炎症或陈旧病变;6.右侧胸腔积液; 7.两侧胸膜增厚。

结合病史,诊断 ANCA 相关血管炎,肉芽肿性多血管炎 危象,累及到多系统,双耳听力下降,左眼失明、右眼 视力下,角膜溃疡,气管支气管糜烂坏死,风湿免疫科 会诊,予甲强龙 500mg 冲击 3 天治疗,并予丙种球蛋 白支持治疗,患者听力恢复,复查 ANCA-C 型 IIF 阳性, Anti-PR3- 167 Ru/ml,较前明显下降,激素减量加入环磷 酰胺治疗,目前患者恢复可,仍在随诊中。 PU-1246

METRNL 在支气管哮喘中的表达上调促进气道炎症产 生

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2. 南京医科大学第一附属医院(江苏省人民医院)

研究分泌蛋白 METRNL 在支气管哮喘疾病中的作用及机制。

PU-1247

无痛支气管镜检查及介入治疗 720 例临床分析

刘隽、丘灿明、王福娣、黄旺、苏新根、马海彬、刘远 铭、李文英、葛华友 龙岩市第二医院

探讨如何更好地进行支气管镜检查及相关的镜下介入 治疗,提高成功率及患者的接受度。

PU-1248

MLPR 对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期合并肺栓塞的 诊断价值

韩丽萍、何明旭、付甜、刘瑞娟 济宁市第一人民医院

通过回顾性分析评估单核细胞/大血小板比率(MLPR)在 慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)患者中作为 肺栓塞 (Pulmonary embolism,PE)诊断工具的价值。

全身侵袭性马尔尼菲蓝状菌感染合并高 lgE 综合征一 例

董佳佳、唐小燕 四川大学华西医院

目的:回顾分析 1 例诊断为全身侵袭性马尔尼菲蓝状菌 感染合并高 lgE 综合征患者的临床资料,探讨其发病机 制、临床特点、诊断、治疗与预后,进一步加深对该病 的理解与认识,为疾病的诊治提供帮助。

方法:回顾性分析于我院诊断的 1 例全身侵袭性马尔尼 菲蓝状菌感染合并高 IgE 综合征患者的临床特点和诊治 经过,并结合文献复习对临床资料加以总结分析。

结果: (1) 马尔尼菲蓝状菌 (Talaromyces marneffei, 简称 TM, 原名马尔尼菲青霉菌, Penicillium marneffei) 是丝孢目青霉属中唯一一种双相真菌,在不同培养温度 下会呈现不同形态。马尔尼菲蓝状菌是条件致病性真菌, 主要感染免疫缺陷人群,85%发生于艾滋病 (AIDS) 患 者, 引起 TM 病。该病是我国南方地区和东南亚国家免 疫缺陷患者最常见的机会性真菌感染疾病。(2)马尔尼 菲蓝状菌感染临床上可分为局限型和播散型,局限型以 肺部感染为主要临床特征,播散型是其最常见临床类型。 临床特征无特异性,多有"发热、皮疹、皮下肿物、咳嗽 咳痰、淋巴结肿大、肝脾肿大、白细胞可不升高,多伴 有贫血等"为主要表现,皮损多为软疣样丘疹。(3)高 IgE 综合征(Hyper-IgE Syndrome, HIES) 是一组罕见原 发性免疫缺陷病,以特征性面容和骨骼表现、顽固性湿 疹样皮炎、反复皮肤脓疮、肺部感染及血清 lgE 水平显 著升高为临床特征。患者存在炎症过程异常及相关免疫 调节缺陷。(4)本例患者存在 STAT3 基因杂合突变引 起 AD-HIES, 是导致患者发生免疫调节缺陷及全身侵袭 性真菌感染的基础。

结论: 原发免疫缺陷患者具有特殊的临床表现, 可能合并全身反复感染, 寻找其发病根源, 早发现早治疗, 对改善患者预后具有重大意义。

PU-1250 mNGS 在肺部感染性疾病的运用

魏萍

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高通量测序技术 (NGS) 诞生于上世纪 80 年代,具有 精确度高、通量大和信息量丰富等特点,在临床上和各 种科学研究中是非常重要的测序技术,被运用在诸多病 原体检测诊断中。鉴于此,本文探究肺部感染性疾病诊 断中采用 mNGS 技术的临床价值,旨在提高病原学的 诊断准确率,促使患者得到高效的治疗,增强患者治愈 率。

PU-1251

AECOPD 患者抗生素应用 Logistic 回归分析及郑氏 4s 康复锻炼干预作用研究

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探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)患者肺 部感染抗生素应用的危险因素及郑氏 4s 肺康复锻炼对 AECOPD 疾病转归的干预研究。

PU-1252

肺栓塞 50 例误诊及漏诊分析

刘隽、丘灿明、廖珍珠、曾海英 龙岩市第二医院

探讨肺栓塞易发生误诊与漏诊的原因,对肺栓塞的诊断 方法进行研究。

保肺定喘汤对慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期的临床疗效及 SP-D、CC-16 的影响

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研究保肺定喘汤对慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期的临床疗效及 SP-D、CC-16 的影响。

PU-1254

一例复杂脓气胸患者的内科综合救治总结

张巧丽、何剑 安宁市第一人民医院/昆明市第四人民医院

对一例复杂性脓气胸患者的内科治疗过程进行深入总结。

PU-1255

一例合并下肢静脉血栓和消化道出血的超高龄新型冠 状病毒肺炎病例的报道

马燕玲、张建初 华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院

患者,女性,97岁,退休职工,因"咳嗽发热5天"于 2020年1月29日收治武汉协和西院呼吸内科新冠肺炎 隔离病房。1月28日首次新冠冠状病毒核酸检测阳性, 入院诊断为新型冠状病毒肺炎确诊病例。2月6日患者 出现了双下肢凹陷性水肿,查D-二聚体5.03 ug/ml, 床边双下肢动静脉超声提示右下肢腓肠肌静脉丛血栓 形成。因患者血小板持续低下(波动在55-72G/L之间), 经多学科会诊后,2月7日予以利伐沙班片5g口服 qd 抗凝。2月16日夜间患者无明显诱因解鲜红色血便 (约200ml),伴有乏力和头晕,考虑可能与口服抗凝药 有关,故而停用利伐沙班。急查血示:血常规:红细胞 3.51T/L,血红蛋白111g/L,血小板64G/L,淋巴细胞 0.68G/L(19.4%);凝血功能示:PT16.1s,INR1.31, APTT 42.4 s, FIB 2.77g/l, TT 16.7 s。立即予以禁食 并加强护胃和止血等处理,改为重组人血小板生成素注 射液皮下注射升血小板治疗。2 月 25 日患者大便常规 复查阴性。2月29日患者体温恢复正常4天,咳嗽、 纳差等症状和精神状态等明显好转,复查肺部 CT 提示 病灶较前明显吸收, 连续两次病毒核酸检测阴性, 符合 新型冠状病毒肺炎出院标准痊愈出院。本例患者在治疗 过程当中不仅出现了 NCP 患者常见的并发症, 如低氧 血症、低蛋白血症及肝功能异常,而且还先后出现了较 危重的并发症:肺部混合性感染(细菌和真菌)、三系 减少、下肢静脉血栓栓塞症(vein thromboembolism, VTE)、消化道出血、心功能不全、肾功能异常以及电解 质紊乱等。通过本病例说明,新型冠状病毒容易累及全 身多个脏器和系统,尤其是重型/危重型、高龄/超高龄 NCP 患者, 应尽快完善相关检查, 通过多学科专家联合 诊疗,平衡利弊,采取针对性个性化的治疗方案,会使 患者获得更大的获益。

PU-1256

具有自身免疫特征的间质性肺炎患者的临床特点及预 后分析

赵丽红 天津市第一中心医院

探讨具有自身免疫特征的间质性肺炎患者的临床特点及预后不良的危险因素。

PU-1257

Prevalence of Obstructive Sleep Apnea among Hemodialysis Patients: a meta-analysis

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Object Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a common condition in chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients and is associated with increased cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Recent meta-analysis

has suggested the pooled estimated prevalence of SA among CKD and end stage renal disease (ESRD) patients was 47.5% (95%CI 28.8–66.9). Preceding studies and reviews about OSA are prominently focused on CKD, ESRD patients and renal transplant recipients, whereas, prevalence estimates of OSA in hemodialysis patients vary widely in the existing studies. This meta-analysis was to summarize the point prevalence of OSA in adults with hemodialysis patients.

Methods PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Collaboration, and the reference lists of relevant articles were searched to identify eligible studies that included patients aged≥18 years diagnosed with hemodialysis or OSA. We used a random-effect metaanalysis model to estimate the prevalence of OSA among hemodialysis patients. We also performed sensitivity analyses and assessments of publishing bias.

Results Sixteen studies (n=98,174 participants) were included in this meta-analysis. The result of analysis in random-effect model showed that the pooled prevalence was 37% (95% CI 31–44%) for OSA among hemodialysis patients, with significant heterogeneity between these studies (I2=99.7%, P<0.01). Sensitivity analysis further demonstrated the results to be robust. However, there was an evidence of publication bias.

Conclusion OSA is highly prevalent in patients with hemodialysis. Owing to the high heterogeneity, future well designed and large prospective studies are encouraged to confirm the findings and definitively clarify the potential biological mechanisms between chronic kidney disease and OSA.

PU-1258 **吸入技术评估装置的研究进展**

彭咏怡 广州医科大学附属第一医院

吸入装置在慢性呼吸系统疾病中使用较为普遍,特别是 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病和支气管哮喘患者中显得尤为重 要。药物通过吸入装置递送至肺内,这种给药方式不仅 可以起到治疗的效果,而且可以减少药物引起的全身不 良反应,并且可以提高药物在肺内的利用度。目前市售 的吸入装置有各自的递送药物原理,需要患者学会正确 的操作技巧才能成功地把药物输送到肺内,错误的操作 方式及选择了不适宜的吸入装置会给患者带来疗效不 佳、依从性差、经济损失等后果,而评估吸入技术的装 置可以减少以上不良后果的发生。本文将通过对有关吸 入评估装置进行综述,从而来提高患者及医生在选择吸 入装置前进行吸入技术评估的意识。

PU-1259

原发性纤毛运动障碍合并弥漫性泛细支气管炎1例

徐瑛婕、雷诚、杨丹晖、王荣春、郭婷、罗红 中南大学湘雅二医院

目的:弥漫性泛细支气管炎是一种以双肺呼吸性细支气 管炎症为特征的疾病,多伴有鼻窦炎,其病因多样,可 由遗传、免疫等多种因素引起。原发性纤毛运动障碍是 一种单基因遗传病,以支气管扩张、慢性鼻窦炎等为主 要表现,与弥漫性泛细支气管炎的表现有较多重叠。通 过分析一例弥漫性泛细支气管炎病例,探讨弥漫性泛细 支气管炎的鉴别诊断,揭示原发性纤毛运动障碍和弥漫 性泛细支气管炎之间的相关性。

PU-1260

基于深度学习的胸部 CT 辅助诊断系统在空洞型肺部疾 病中的应用研究

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肺空腔病变被定义为在肺实质内或者是占位、结节内的 一个含气的腔隙,经常被看作是透亮或着低衰减区。空 腔性病变的鉴别范围很广,包括各种感染、自身免疫性 疾病以及原发性和转移性恶性肿瘤。病理学上,良性的 空腔性病变可由肉芽组织、纤维组织、坏死组织和各种 炎症细胞组成;恶性空腔病变可表现为除癌组织以外, 在在癌腔壁内还可发现受损或残留的支气管软骨和血 管结缔组织小梁。尽管良恶性疾病在病理学上存在明显 差异,但由于图像上出现"相同疾病,不同阴影,不同疾 病,相同阴影",因此存在许多误诊(大约40%)。由于 这两者的治疗和预后有很大不同,如何准确、快速地确 定疾病的性质是临床治疗的关键。近年来,放射组学特 别是深度学习技术的迅速发展,为CT图像在疾病诊断 和治疗方面提供了无限的可能。在此,我们提出了一种 利用深度学习技术用于辅助诊断空洞性肺部疾病的性 质。这种无创且易于使用的方法将帮助临床医生为患者 做出治疗决定。

PU-1261

A Systematic Review of Myasthenia Gravis Complicated with Myocarditis

Wei Cheng 、Tian Sun、Cong Liu、Zijing Zhou、Jiaxi Duan、Yiyang Zhao、Min Yang、Ping Chen the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University

Object Among many of the autoimmune diseases observed in myasthenia gravis (MG) patients, myocarditis is one of the most critical disorders. The goal of this review is to systematically describe and investigate the characteristics of MG complicated with myocarditis.

Methods We identified 183 records in PubMed (MEDLINE), Web of Science and EMBASE from 1948 to September 10th, 2020. Studies were included if they presented clinical data on myasthenia gravis complicated with myocarditis.

Results Of the 35 patients from 28 studies in this review, 57.14% (20/35) were male, with a mean age of 59.11±15.87 years old. Dyspnea was the most common cardiac symptom accounting for over 60% in the study. Among the 35 patients, 13 cases of myocarditis occurred concomitantly with MG and the longest interval between MG and myocarditis was 7 years. Forty percent of patients developed myocarditis caused by immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI). Among the patients with myocarditis, over half of the patients were diagnosed by myocardial biopsy. After active immune regulation and symptomatic treatment, only

15 of 35 MG patients complicated with myocarditis have improved, 18 patients died during the hospitalization, 1 patient deceased because of tumor progression and 1 patient died 5 years later.

Conclusion The prognosis of patients with MG complicated with myocarditis is poor, and myocardial enzymes and other indexes need to be monitored for patients taking ICI drugs. Patients with dyspnea who are still not ideal treated by mechanical ventilation should be vigilant against the occurrence of MG complicated with myocarditis.

PU-1262

肺癌患者胸腔镜下肺部分切除术术后心肺并发症及住 院时间的影响因素分析

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回顾性分析肺癌患者电视辅助胸腔镜手术(VATS)下 行肺部分切除术术后心肺并发症(PCC)及住院时间的 主要影响因素,寻求影响 PCC 发生及住院时间的可能 的预测因素,为临床安全高效开展 VATS 下肺部分切除 术提供有价值的数据。

PU-1263

系统化培训对基层医护人员肺功能技术水平的影响

汪美芳、黄爱真 福建医科大学附属第二医院

探讨系统化培训对基层医护人员肺功能相关理论知识 和操作水平的影响。

NT-proBNP 在肺血栓栓塞症后血栓复发的预测价值

张冬

内蒙古科技大学包头医学院第一附属医院

评价 NT-proBNP 水平在急性肺血栓栓塞症中血栓复发事件中的预测价值。

PU-1265

一例社区获得性鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的病例分析

邱冬 苏州大学附属第一医院

通过回顾性分析我院1例社区获得性鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎 患者的诊断及治疗过程,为临床治疗该类疾病提供借鉴。

PU-1266

浅谈肺康复在慢性阻塞性肺疾病护理中的效果评价

代婧雅 宜昌市中心人民医院

分析肺康复在慢阻肺患者稳定期护理中的效果评价。

PU-1267

补肾益气方联合噻托溴铵治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病临床 疗效观察

董雅玲 南昌大学第二附属医院

COPD 的发病是一个缓慢而复杂的过程, 慢性支气管炎 症性损伤是引起 COPD 的重要原因。本病多见于老年 患者, 中医证型以肺肾两虚居多, 中医药干预本病有良 好疗效。通过前期研究发现, 临床验方补肾益气方, 治 疗气虚、肾气虚、肾阳虚型稳定期慢阻肺具有显著疗效。 本研究在前期研究基础上旨在探究补肾益气方联合噻 托溴铵治疗 COPD 的临床疗效。 PU-1268

血清降钙素原指导慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重患者抗 菌治疗疗效及预后的 meta 分析

吴新宇、宋丹丹、赵洪文 中国医科大学附属第一医院

系统评价血清降钙素原(PCT)在指导慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重(AECOPD)患者抗菌治疗的临床意义。

PU-1269

DSA 引导下支气管囊肿穿刺及聚桂醇硬化治疗 1 例

李为洲 萍乡市人民医院

支气管囊肿是一种比较少见的在胚胎时期呼吸系统发 育异常的疾病[1]。对于其最佳治疗方式目前仍不确切, 常规的治疗方法包括开胸手术治疗、胸腔镜囊肿切除等。 但支气管囊肿发病机制、是否手术、手术时机及手术范 围的判断等尚存在争议[2]。现就我科诊治的 1 例 DSA 引导下支气管囊肿穿刺及聚桂醇硬化治疗报告如下。 患者, 男性, 54岁, 因"咳嗽、咳痰1周"于2020 年3月20日入院。既往史:有慢阻肺病史6年,近2 年发作次数多, 既往 1 年前肺部 ct 提示: 右下肺占位 (大小 3.6cm×2.0 cm), 支气管囊肿可能, 未行外科手 术或肺穿刺治疗。查体:T 37.0 ℃ , P 83 次/min, R 21 次/min, BP 136/82 mmHg; 神志清楚, 胸廓无畸 形, 触诊语颤正常, 叩诊清音, 两肺未闻及干、湿啰音。 辅助检查: 胸部增强 CT 提示右下肺占位(大小 4.2 cmx2.9 cm), 较前增大, 考虑支气管囊肿可能(图1)。 肺功能提示中度阻塞性肺功能障碍。心电图提示未见异 常。

考虑此次复查 ct 提示支气管囊肿较前增大, 慢阻肺肺 功能减退, 为进一步明确诊断及改善病情, 采取在 DSA 引导下行支气管囊肿穿刺及硬化治疗术。患者取俯卧位, 经 DSA 扫描定位, 局麻后, 将库克穿刺针沿背部穿刺 点垂直进针(图 2)。穿刺成功后, 抽出巧克力色囊液, 粘稠, 分多次共抽出囊液 60ml。之后予以生理盐水反复 冲洗, 直至囊液逐渐变得清亮(图 3)。冲洗结束后, 往囊腔内注入聚桂醇注射液 10ml, 腔内保留(图 4)。 拔出穿刺针。再行 DSA 扫描, 未见出血、气胸、胸腔 积液等并发症出现。术后第 2 天复查肺部 ct 提示:右肺 支气管囊肿穿刺术后,囊腔大小与术前相似,可见空腔 和液平,未见胸腔积液及聚桂醇外渗(图 5)。术后 3 天患者好转出院。术后 2 个月后复查胸部 CT 囊肿明 显缩小(图 6)。继续随诊。

PU-1270

KLF2 对类中性粒细胞 L-selectin 启动子活性的影响

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研究 KLF2 对类中性粒细胞 L-selectin 启动子活性的影响

PU-1271

组蛋白去甲基化酶 KDM2A 在支气管哮喘大鼠中的作用 机制研究

王志霞、张志强、郭春、罗湘、王利江、刘燕、杨锐娟 新乡医学院第一附属医院

研究组蛋白去甲基化酶 KDM2A 在支气管大鼠气道炎症 及气道重塑中的作用及可能的分子机制。

PU-1272

抗γ干扰素抗体阳性播散性非结核分枝杆菌病合并荚膜 组织胞浆菌感染病例报道

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分析抗 γ 干扰素抗体阳性播散性非结核分枝杆菌病 (NTM) 继发组织胞浆菌感染的临床特征。 PU-1273 网络多媒体在护理继教中的实践

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武汉市中心医院
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新世纪以来, 互联网技术得到了迅速的发展, 已经渗透 进了人们生活中的方方面面,根大的改变了人们的思维 模式与生活方式,网络多媒体技术的广泛应用,也使得传 统教学模式受到一定的挑战,网络多媒体技术以计算机 技术与网络系统为基础,模拟真实或者真学习情境进行 信息传输的一种新型学习模式。也是现代化教学过程中 的发展趋势,对护理教学改革产生了很大的影响,在护理 学教学过程中,只有结合的实际情况,积极利用网络多媒 体进行教学,才能够不断提升教学效率,为今后的学习和 发展奠定良好的基础。

PU-1274

益气化痰祛瘀法治疗 AECOPD 的疗效评价及 Meta 分 析

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系统评价益气化痰祛瘀法治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期的疗效及安全性。

PU-1275

Induction of ASC pyroptosis requires gasdermin D or caspase-1/11-dependent mediators and IFNβ from pyroptotic macrophages

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Object Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have been used in cell-based therapies for a variety of disorders. Some factors such as inflammatory mediators in the diseased area might damage the survival of MSCs and

affect their efficacy. Pyroptosis is a form of programmed necrosis as a response for immune cells to cytosolic pathogenic stimuli. Whether MSCs develop pyroptosis under pathological stimulation, its underlying mechanism and biological significance are still unclear.

Methods We extract mouse adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells (ASCs), and use exogenous stimulants-LPS, flagellin, dsDNA and nigericin to directly stimulate ASCs or transfect them into cells for stimulation; Collect the culture supernatant from pyroptotic macrophages to simulate the disease microenvironment and incubate ASCs. The activation of gasdermin-D (GSDMD) and IL-1 β in ASCs and the secretion of LDH were detected respectively. We use small molecule inhibitors, gene knockout, and mRNA sequencing to explore the mechanism of ASCs pyrolysis. And we detect the effect of pyroptosis state on the ability of ASCs to resist Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection by in vitro infection experiments.

Results We found that LPS, flagellin, dsDNA, nigericin (NIG), or LPS combined with nigericin (LPS/NIG) could not induce pyroptosis in adipose-tissue derived mesenchymal stem cells (ASCs). However, when applied the culture media collected from LPS/NIGinduced pyroptotic bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDMs)to incubate ASCs, ASCs developed pyroptosis. Inhibition of caspases or deletion of Caspase-1/11in ASCs did not affect the pyroptotic macrophage media-triggered ASC pyroptosis while ablation of Gsdmd or Caspase-1/11 abolished BMDM pyroptosis induced by LPS/NIG. Media collected from LPS/NIG stimulated Gsdmd/or Caspase-1/11-/- BMDM could not induce pyroptosis of ASCs. In addition, RNAseq analysis showed that interferon (IFN) related genes were upregulated in pyroptotic ASCs. Adding IFNβ could boost LPS/NIG stimulated BMDM media-induced ASC pyroptosis. Surprisingly, the pyroptotic ASCs had a lower bactericidal ability toward P. Aeruginosa.

Conclusion Taken together, PAMPs alone cannot irritate pyroptosis on ASCs but SLNB which containing PAMPs and DAMPs could induce ASCs pyroptosis. And Induction of ASC pyroptosis requires gasdermin D

or caspase-1/11-dependent mediators and IFNβ from pyroptotic macrophages. Moreover, pyroptosis may reduce ASCs' ability to resist infection.

PU-1276 院内感染的肠球菌病的研究进展

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在过去的几十年中, 肠球菌已成为重要的院内感染的病 原体[1-3],随着现代医疗的不断进步,医学向向更密集、 侵入性的医疗治疗发展,使得这些条件致病菌患病率增 加,肠球菌可引起盆腔、腹腔、软组织及泌尿系感染, 严重的可导致菌血症和肠球菌性心内膜炎等, 而且临床 分离的肠球菌抗生素的耐药性逐年增加,使其发病率和 死亡率高。肠球菌对万古霉素 (VRE) 的耐药性快速传 播一直备受关注。许多医疗保健相关的菌株, 耐万古霉 素,同时也对青霉素以及高水平氨基糖苷类 (HLR) 耐 药。根据肠球菌的这一耐药性,出现了新兴的药物诸如 利奈唑胺, 奎奴普丁/达福普汀, 达托霉素等用于治疗 VRE 感染[4,5]。在过去的二十年中, 屎肠球菌已成为在 美国的多药耐药肠球菌感染的主要病原体[6]。 屎肠球菌 比粪肠球菌对抗生素耐药性更强,有超过一半的致病性 菌株表现耐万古霉素,氨苄青霉素,和高水平氨基糖苷 类抗生素。这一耐药菌引起的感染的治疗是困难的,产 生后果是严重的。在下面的章节中, 就肠球菌引起感染 的作一简要综述。

PU-1277

肺栓塞中差异表达的 IncRNAs、miRNAs 和 mRNAs 调控网络分析

何丽丽 新疆医科大学第三附属肿瘤医院

背景: 肺栓塞 (PE) 是一种发病率及死亡率均很高的流行性疾病,目前对其分子调控机制尚不明确。

组织 mNGS 确诊中间链球菌感染肺脓肿

顾岩 内蒙古医科大学附属医院

通过组织活检结合 mNGS 确诊肺脓肿的病原,

患者, 男性, 46 岁, 主诉: 持续咳嗽、咳痰 2 月余于 2021-03-31 入院。 现病史:患者 2 个月前无明显诱因出现咳嗽、晨起为著, 伴咳痰、为白色痰、性状不明, 无臭味, 每日咳 10 次左 右、患者于 2021-03-19 就诊当地医院胸部 CT 检查, 提示"肺脓肿"。建议进-步于上级医院治疗。2021-03-23 就诊于我院门诊, 完善胸部增强 CT 回报:右肺下叶后基 底段占位,考虑脓肿形成。右侧胸膜增厚, 口服法罗培

南, 200mg, tid, 症状较前缓解、痰色同前。患者仍有发热, 为进一步诊治入院。

PU-1279

Identification of active compounds and pharmacological mechanisms of Xiaoqinglong decoction for asthma based on network pharmacology and molecular docking technology

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The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University

Object Asthma has become the most common chronic respiratory disease in the world. Xiaoqinglong decoction (XQLD) has been described as a commonly used drug for treatment and prevention of asthma for thousands of years. However, its underlying molecular mechanisms have not been clarified completely. Therefore, network pharmacology and molecular docking technology were used to uncover the active compounds and pharmacological mechanism of XQLD in asthma.

Methods XQLD-related targets and bioactive ingredients and asthma-related targets were obtained from public databases. Cytoscape software was used to construct biological networks. DAVID database was

used to perform Gene Ontology and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genome (KEGG) enrichment analyses. Molecular docking was performed to further verify the internal relationship between the active ingredients and key targets.

Results A total of 169 bioactive ingredients and 259 gene targets of XQLD were identified. The network analysis indicated that quercetin, luteolin, licochalcone A, kaempferol, baicalein, and naringenin may be the candidate agents. MAPK3, MAPK1, STAT3, JUN, RELA, and AKT1 may be the potential drug targets. KEGG analysis suggested that hepatitis B, human cytomegalovirus infection, PI3K-Akt signaling pathway, IL-17 signaling pathway, and HIF-1 signaling pathway may play a significant role in treating asthma. Molecular docking results showed a good binding ability between small molecular ligands and the key target proteins.

Conclusion This study predicted the pharmacological mechanism of XQLD on asthma from a new perspective and provided a promising approach for the research of chemical basis and pharmacology in traditional Chinese medicine.

PU-1280

scvo2 检测在脓毒血症预后评估中的应用

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探讨中心静脉血氧饱和度 (scvo2) 检测在脓毒血症预后 评估中的应用价值。

PU-1281

PNA-TPP 靶向线粒体 Drp1 增强肺腺癌 A549 干细胞 球对顺铂的敏感性

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越来越多的证据表明, 肿瘤干细胞 (CSCs) 与癌症的进展、转移和化疗耐药密切有关。肽核酸-三苯基磷

(Peptide nucleic acid- triphenylphosphonium, PNA-TPP)携带针对线粒体 DNA 转录启动子的反义肽核酸, 能够影响其蛋白质编码,干扰线粒体能量代谢及动态相 关蛋白 1(Drp1)表达。本研究旨在探讨 PNA-TPP 靶向 Drp1 对肺腺癌 A549 干细胞球顺铂敏感性变化及其机 制。

PU-1282

Y 型硅酮气管支架置入治疗恶性气管食管瘘、气管残胃 瘘临床体会并文献复习

林洁如、叶贤伟、姚红梅、杜锡潮、崔海洋 贵州省人民医院

探讨 Y 型硅酮支架置入方法技巧及气管食管瘘、残胃瘘 封堵的相关临床问题。

PU-1283

Mental activities after dinner increase cigarettes consumption

Zhongbo Chen

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Object Tobacco smoking is the main risk factor for many diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as well as lung cancer and cigarettes smokers usually keep continuing smoke during their mental activities in the evening between dinner and sleep time on work days. So it is critical to elucidate the relationship between cigarettes daily consumption and mental activities after dinner.

Methods A survey designed by ourselves was finished among 369 patients who came to our clinic for smoking cessation. Age, gender, BMI, cigarettes consumption were recorded and analyzed. Statistically, Pearson correlation test and general liner model test were used.

Results Compared to <40 years' group, patients with mental activities after dinner consumed more cigarettes than those without mental activities (22.80±10.86vs. 30.88±18.69, P value <0.001). Pearson correlation test showed no interact effects on age and BMI, and general liner model test showed that the cigarettes numbers between smokers with mental activities after dinner and smokers without mental activities after dinner are different (P value <0.001). **Conclusion** Mental activities from dinner finish to sleep time increase cigarettes consumption. It provides evidence that mental thinking activities after dinner is a risk factor of tobacco using.

PU-1284

重症哮喘采用布地奈德混悬液联合氨溴索溶液的价值 分析

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入组本院 2017 年 10 月-2020 年 10 月收治的重症哮喘 患者共 100 例,随机分组,对照组的患者给予布地奈德 混悬液治疗,观察组则在对照组的基础上增加氨溴索静 脉推注治疗。比较两组治疗前后患者血气分析指标氧分 压、二氧化碳分压、炎症因子超敏 C 反应蛋白、肺功能 指标第一秒用力呼气容积、肺活量、重症哮喘治疗总有 效率、不良反应。

PU-1285

提高困难鼻饲管置管成功率的研究进展

段辉俐、杨芳 中部战区总医院汉口院区

通过对近年来相关文献的阅读,分析了广大护理同仁为 提高困难鼻饲管所做的大量研究和改革,介绍了置入鼻 饲管困难的原因,详细总结了应对这些困难置管的对策, 综述了提高困难鼻饲管置管成功率的一些方法及研究 进展。希望可以为以后的临床工作作出实用性较强的指 导。

保洁员规范化培训在省将军山医院感染防控中的效果 研究

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探讨保洁员规范化培训在医院感染防控中的应用效果。

PU-1287

经鼻高流量湿化氧疗在急性低氧性呼吸衰竭患者临床 意义及研究

马会平 济宁市第一人民医院

观察经鼻高流量湿化氧疗(high - flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy, HFNC) 或无创正压通气(noninvasive positive pressure ventilation, NPPV) 对轻中度急性低氧性呼吸衰竭患者(acute hypoxemic respiration failure, AHRF) 的临床作用。

PU-1288

非小细胞肺癌术后过继免疫治疗的系统性评价与 Meta 分析

任毕欣、施敏骅 苏州大学附属第二医院

采用 Meta 分析方法分析非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)术后 接受过继免疫治疗的疗效。

PU-1289

PDCA 模式在基层呼吸系统疾病早期筛查能力提升项 目肺功能培训的应用

黄丽媚、汪美芳 福建医科大学附属第二医院

目的 应用 PDCA 模式在基层呼吸系统疾病早期筛查能 力提升项目肺功能培训,推动基层肺功能检查的开展, 提升呼吸慢病早期筛查的能力

PU-1290

基于门诊的呼吸康复干预方式对老年慢性阻塞性肺疾 病患者肺功能及生活质量影响

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探索基于门诊随诊的呼吸康复干预能否使老年慢性阻 塞性肺疾病患者获益

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PU-1291
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Lac 增高持续时间在脓毒血症患者预后评估中的价值

何慧洁 内蒙古科技大学包头医学院第一附属医院

探讨血乳酸增高持续时间在脓毒血症患者预后评估中的临床价值。

PU-1292

RICU 患者机械通气期间实施肠内营养相关性腹泻的 原因分析与护理

张萍、刘亚、吴寿美、曹帅 贵州省人民医院

分析 RICU 患者机械通气期间实施肠内营养治疗发生腹泻的原因及护理对策。

Neuromodulation of the histaminergic nervous system on HN in CIH conditions

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Object Hypoglossal nucleus (HN) controls the movement of genioglossus (GG) muscle via hypoglossal motoneurons (HMNs). Dysfunction of GG muscle leads to airway occlusion and occurrence of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). Histamine produced by tuberomammillary nucleus (TMN) has a potent excitatory action on GG muscle activity. The aim of the study was to investigate the role histaminergic neurons plays in the regulation of HMNs.

Methods C57BL/6 mice were exposed to chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) for 3 weeks to resemble OSA. The histamine H3 receptor (H3R) antagonist ciproxifan was applied to increase histamine concentration in the brain. Histamine levels and GG activity were measured by liquid chromatography– tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) and electromyogram (EMG) separately. We separated HN and TMN and applied RNA-Sequencing to analyze them at transcriptome levels. The pathways of the differential genes were analyzed by the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes.

Results Significant decline of histamine and GG activity induced by CIH exposure could be ameliorated by ciproxifan. In HN, the pathway of histamine metabolism was down-regulated, and the cholinergic, serotoninergic, dopaminergic, glutamatergic pathways up-regulated. In the were group of normoxia+ciproxifan, the cholinergic, glutamatergic, dopaminergic, and serotoninergic pathways were upregulated. In the group of CIH+ciproxifan, the cholinergic, glutamatergic, serotoninergic, dopaminergic and GABAergic pathways were upregulated. While, in the TMN of the CIH group, the cholinergic, GABAergic, serotoninergic and glutamatergic pathways were up-regulated. In the normoxia+ciproxifan group, the serotoninergic and

cholinergic pathways were up-regulated. In the CIH+ciproxifan group, the glutamatergic pathway was down-regulated.

Conclusion This investigation revealed that negative effects on the HN and TMN caused by CIH could be partly ameliorated by ciproxifan. Histaminergic nervous system could regulate the HMNs via the cooperation with the glutamatergic, serotoninergic, cholinergic, dopaminergic and GABAergic pathways. This study might open new perspectives for the development of the pharmacological treatment for OSA.

PU-1294

替加环素在老年合并耐药鲍曼不动杆菌肺部感染患者 治疗中的效果分析

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探讨替加环素在老年合并耐药鲍曼不动杆菌肺部感染 患者治疗中的应用效果

PU-1295

一例 CA-MRSA 重症肺炎行 ECMO 治疗并文献复习

蔡开霞

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社区获得性耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌 (CA-MRSA) 肺炎在我国的流行情况和相关资料报道较少。CA-MRSA 导致的重症肺炎患者死亡率极高,及时选择恰当的呼吸支持方式可挽救患者生命。

质控护士运用手卫生依从性调查表在 RICU 院感管理 中的应用

张萍、杨梦雪、关鸿艳 贵州省人民医院

探讨手卫生依从性调查表在 RICU 院感管理中的应用 效果。

PU-1297

MLR、NLR、PLR 在支气管哮喘急性发作期临床价值的 研究

王梦瑶、张薇 哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院

支气管哮喘是一种常见的气道炎性疾病,其涉及多种细 胞成分,气道高反应性和可逆的气流受限为其主要特征。 目前哮喘是全世界最常见的慢性气道炎性疾病之一。 随着社会的进一步发展,支气管哮喘的发病率以及死亡 率逐年增加,及时的诊断和准确的病情评估是支气管哮 喘急性发作治疗的重中之重。目前临床常用呼出气一氧 化氮(FeNO)、肺功能诊断支气管哮喘急性发作,近年 来外周血炎症指标对于哮喘的诊断意义也不断凸显。本 研究旨在回顾性分析哮喘患者外周血单核细胞/淋巴细 胞比值(MLR)、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(NLR)、 血小板/淋巴细胞比值(PLR)的水平及以上三种炎症指 标与肺功能、FeNO指标之间的相关性,探讨 MLR、 NLR、PLR 三种指标在哮喘急性发作中对于诊断及病情 评估的价值。

PU-1298 成功治疗急性间质性肺炎合并肺拴塞一例报告

郑洪 天津市第一中心医院

急性间质性肺炎合并肺栓塞 1 例 天津市第一中心医院 (300192) 呼吸科 郑洪 病例介绍 患者女,77岁,主因"咳嗽咳痰喘息 12 天,加重 2 天" 于 2018.2.10 入院。

胸 CTA (18.2.9): 双肺弥漫性间质性炎症、右下肺动脉 多 发 分 支 栓 塞 。 2.16 CRP18.6ng/l , 铁 蛋 白>2000ng/ml。心脏超声:三尖瓣、肺动脉瓣反流(轻度), 左室舒张功能减低,主动脉硬化、心包积液(极少量)

胸 CT: (见图 1) 双肺磨玻璃影,间质性炎症。

治疗头孢哌酮舒巴坦、氟康唑、拜复乐抗感染 膦甲酸钠 (可耐)抗病毒。甲强龙 40mg ivqd。低分子肝素抗凝, 半个月后复查胸 CT (见图 2)),肺炎明显好转,复查 CRP 正常。带口服激素出院。最终诊断 急性间质性肺炎,急性肺栓塞,I型呼吸衰竭,低蛋白血

症,冠心病心功能不全,慢性胃炎。

3 个月后随访肺 CTA 肺栓塞消失,间质性炎症好转。

PU-1299

奥希替尼一线治疗 EGFR 突变阳性非小细胞肺癌耐药 机制及预后分析

聂乃夫¹、李江华¹、刘祝琳¹、丁振宇²、李力¹、何勇 1

- 1. 陆军特色医学中心 (大坪医院)
- 2. 四川大学华西医院

FLAURA 研究提示,三代 EGFR-TKIs 奥希替尼疗效优 于一代 EGFR-TKIs,已被各大指南推荐用于一线治疗 EGFR 突变阳性的晚期 NSCLC。然而,奥希替尼耐药 不可避免,且一线耐药机制可能与后线耐药机制有差异。 但相关研究样本量少,且缺乏中国人的数据。尽管已有 研究指出 C-Met 扩增、EGFR C797S 仍是奥希替尼一 线治疗后主要的耐药机制,但后续治疗策略如何选择以 及效果如何尚无定论。

PU-1300 **胸膜肺结节病 1 例**

刘修平 武汉市肺科医院

提高对胸膜肺结节病的认识,避免误诊及漏诊。

EOS 在支气管哮喘诊断及病情评估中的价值

王慧敏

内蒙古科技大学包头医学院第一附属医院

探讨外周血嗜酸性粒细胞 (EOS) 在支气管哮喘诊断及 病情评估中的价值。

PU-1302

Peripheral Lung Squamous Carcinoma With ROS1 Rearrangement Sensitive to Crizotinib: A Case Report

Guangdie Yang 、Yinan Yao、Wenjiang Ma The first affiliated hospital of Zhejiang university, school of medicine

Object ROS1 rearrangements have been identified as driver mutations, accounting for 1–2% of lung adenocarcinoma, but are extremely rare in case of lung squamous cell carcinoma.

Methods In this work, we report a lung squamous cell carcinoma in a patient with peripheral lung cancer radiological manifestation, harboring ROS1 rearrangement, with high sensitivity to crizotinib.

Results The chest CT scan of patient showed an atypical manifestation with diffused round high-density lesions and small pleural effusion in the bilateral lung, accompanied by multiple enlarged lymph nodes (LNs) in the mediastinum and right supraclavicular area. Compared those previous SCC patients receiving first-line treatment with crizotinib, our patient had a better treatment effect and a longer progression free survival (PFS)

Conclusion Our findings suggest that clinicians should pay more attention toward the occurrence of ROS1 rearrangements and the application of crizotinib for lung squamous cell carcinoma treatment.

PU-1303

The value of a seven-autoantibody panel combined with the Mayo model in the differential diagnosis of pulmonary nodules

Zhougui Ling Liuzhou Worker's Hospital

Object Identifying malignant pulmonary nodules and detecting early-stage lung cancer (LC) could reduce mortality. This study investigated the clinical value of a seven-autoantibody (7-AAB) panel in combination with the Mayo model for the early detection of LC and distinguishing benign from malignant pulmonary nodules (MPNs).

Methods The concentrations of the elements of a 7-AAB panel were quantitated by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in 806 participants. The probability of MPNs was calculated using the Mayo predictive model. The performances of the 7-AAB panel and the Mayo model were analyzed by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analyses, and the difference between groups was evaluated by Chisquare tests (χ 2).

Results The combined area under the ROC curve (AUC) for all 7 AABs was higher than that of a single one. The sensitivities of the 7-AAB panel were 67.5% in the stage I-II LC patients and 60.3% in the stage III-IV patients, with a specificity of 89.6% for the healthy controls and 83.1% for benign lung disease patients. The detection rate of the 7-AAB panel in the earlystage LC patients was higher than that of traditional tumor markers. The AUC of the 7-AAB panel in combination with the Mayo model was higher than that of the 7-AAB panel alone or the Mayo model alone in distinguishing MPN from benign nodules. For earlystage MPN, the sensitivity and specificity of the combination were 93.5% and 58.0%, respectively. For advanced-stage MPN, the sensitivity and specificity of the combination were 91.4% and 72.8%, respectively. The combination of the 7-AAB panel with the Mayo model significantly improved the detection rate of MPN, but the positive predictive value (PPV) and the

specificity were not improved when compared with either the 7-AAB panel alone or the Mayo model alone. **Conclusion** Our study confirmed the clinical value of the 7-AAB panel for the early detection of lung cancer, and in combination with the Mayo model could be used to distinguish benign from malignant pulmonary nodules.

PU-1304

浅谈肿瘤患者呼吸内科方面的护理风险与对策

郭欣潇

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【摘要】肿瘤分为良性肿瘤与恶性肿瘤,良性肿瘤较为普 遍,但对人体影响较小。恶性肿瘤严重影响患者的生命生, 须尽早的接受治疗。近年来,根据相关调查显示,我国恶 性肿瘤发病率呈现不断上升的趋势,恶性肿瘤病情复杂 多变,除需要进行针对性的治疗外,还需要采取有效的护 理工作,肿瘤呼吸内科患者在治疗过程中,如果护理人员 专业知识不足,在实施具体护理工作中出现失误,都可能 对整体治疗造成影响,带来护理风险。

PU-1305

胸腔积液中 T 淋巴细胞谱及功能相关分子研究

朱然然 南京医科大学附属江宁医院

检测良恶性胸腔积液中T淋巴细胞亚群及其表面功能相关分子的表达,为恶性胸腔积液的免疫学发病机制及临床诊疗提供实验依据。

PU-1306 GOOD 综合征1例

陈虹

上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

患者, 男, 58岁, 退休。主诉: 反复胸闷气促 5 周余。 入院时间: 2021-4-21。病史概况: 患者 16 年 2 月因胸 腺瘤, AB型, 在上海市胸科医院手术, 术后未放化疗。 18年3月起出现不明原因白细胞下降,伴咳嗽咳痰。外 院骨穿报告提示白细胞增生低下, 胸部 CT 提示支气管 扩张伴感染。此后反复呼吸道感染,伴呼吸困难进行性 加重。入院前5周患者因发热、咳嗽咳痰就诊于外院, 痰培养为 CRAB, 予以抗感染吸氧等治疗后症状改善不 明显而转入我院。入院后鼻窦部 CT 提示全鼻窦炎, 胸 部 CT 提示双肺毛玻璃影伴中下肺为主的树芽征和支气 管扩张症。血免疫球蛋白检查为 IgA/M/G/E 均低下,血 T细胞检查提示 CD4+下降, CD4+/CD8+比例导致。血 常规白细胞最低降至 0.3*10E9/L。骨髓涂片/活检/流式 检查提示粒细胞增生低下,其他两系基本正常,未见恶 性表现。患者血 CMV-PCR 阳性,痰培养多次 CRAB。 经 MDT 后考虑为 GOOD 综合征继发感染, 予以集落刺 激因子升白细胞、IVIG 补充免疫球蛋白、更昔洛韦抗巨 细胞病毒感染、阿米卡星+美满霉素抗 CRAB、伏立康 唑抗真菌、支气管扩张剂解痉平喘和 HFNC 纠正低氧治 疗后,患者好转出院。GOOD综合征为胸腺瘤后罕见的 副肿瘤综合征, 表现为以体液免疫缺陷为主的免疫功能 障碍。其发病机制尚不明确。肺部累及时多表现为弥漫 泛细和间质性肺炎表现。患者易发生机会性感染, 预后 较差,目前无特效治疗,以抗感染和补充免疫球蛋白为 ŧ.

PU-1307

COPD 患者血甘油三酯、肺功能与吸烟史的相关性分析

刘杰仪、林伟贤、余常辉、周子丽、梁世秀、周梓聪、 赵海金、孟莹、张卫珍、董航明、蔡绍曦 南方医科大学南方医院

慢性阻塞性肺病(COPD)是一种以持续性气流受限为 特征的慢性气道疾病, COPD 患者患病率逐年上升。 虽然气雾剂、氧疗等治疗方式对 COPD 的慢性防控具 有延缓疾病进程的作用[4],但寻找新的靶点仍然是 COPD 治疗中的重要环节。临床上发现,病情较重的 COPD 患者多为消瘦型体型,即使肥胖患者可能会合并 更多的并发症,肥胖的 COPD 患者仍比消瘦的患者预 后好,提示脂质与病情具有密切相关性。本研究拟探讨 血脂与 COPD 肺功能的相关性及预判 COPD 患者预后 的价值。
肺鳞癌患者化疗联合免疫及抗血管生成治疗 1 例

夏敬文、李圣青 复旦大学附属华山医院

患者 2020-3-11 起无明显诱因下出现咳嗽咳痰, 白色泡 沫痰为主,伴咽痒,体温38.1℃,至外院就诊,血常规 WBC 9.3*10^9/L, N 83%, Hb 121g/L, PLT 228*10^9/L, 甲乙流抗原阴性, CRP 9.93mg/L, 胸部 CT: 两肺炎症, 右下肺占位。予头孢呋辛、左氧氟沙星静脉抗感染治疗 3天后改为口服治疗至2020-3-31,咳嗽咳痰症状好转, 体温平。为进一步治疗 2020-3-31 收入我院。排除禁忌 后 04-03 行肺穿刺活检, 病理: 鳞癌。 04-14 行第 1 次 化疗, 方案【白蛋白紫杉醇 300mg d1 +卡铂 400mg d1+ 可瑞达 200mg d1】。5-7 行第 2 次化疗, 方案【白 蛋白紫杉醇 300mg d1 +卡铂 400mg d1+ 帕博丽珠单 抗 200mg d1】。2020-06-01 患者再次入院拟行第 3 次 化疗, 胸部 CT (2020-06-01) 示: 两肺多发结节; 转移 瘤? 2020-06-10 (肺活检) 病理提示肺泡上皮增生伴淋 巴、浆细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞浸润,间质局部纤维化,部 分肺泡腔内泡沫细胞聚集。结合临床。考虑免疫相关性 肺炎,予以醋酸泼尼松 35mg 治疗。并予保肝及护胃对 症治疗。嘱其每2周减量1片。但患者自行过快减量, 在1月内减量至每天10mg,至8-27复查肺部CT,患 者新发病灶吸收仍不理想,因此醋酸泼尼松加至每天 25mg, 至 9-27 复查肺部 CT 显示肺部新发病灶大部吸 收,遂予每周减量 5mg 计划。其中与 07-01、07-29 及 08-27 予白蛋白紫杉醇 300mg d1 +卡铂 400mg d1 进 行 3 次化疗。患者予 2020-11-20 停用激素,继续使用 K 药维持治疗, 一般情况稳定。

PU-1309

支气管动脉造影+栓塞术致造影剂脑病 1 例报道并文献 复习

陈云峰 福建医科大学附属第二医院

提高对支气管动脉造影+栓塞术致造影剂脑病的认识。

PU-1310

支气管扩张合并感染患者 N-乙酰半胱氨酸雾化临床效 果观察

周磊

浙江舟山医院

探讨雾化吸入 N-乙酰半胱氨酸治疗支气管扩张合并感 染患者的临床疗效观察。

PU-1311

Tinagl1 在非小细胞肺癌发生发展中的作用及其机制研究

叶佳妮、姚一楠、周建英 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

Tinagl1 (tubulointerstitial nephritis antigen-like 1),即 肾小管间质性肾炎样蛋白 1,是一种基质细胞蛋白,研 究发现其在乳腺癌、肝癌及胃癌等肿瘤中参与肿瘤细胞 增殖和迁移的调控,然而 Tinagl1 在非小细胞肺癌发生 发展中的作用仍不明确。本研究将就 Tinagl1 对非小细 胞肺癌肿瘤生长、转移的影响及其作用机制进行探讨。

PU-1312

一项自身对照研究——哮喘质量控制量表(ACRA)的 临床应用

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探讨哮喘质量控制量表的临床应用。

IPhone capture 三维扫描软件的准确性与精密性测试

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这项研究的目的是将 iPhone capture 扫描软件与目前 常使用的便携式三维扫描仪 (EinScan Pro 2X)进行比 较,从而评估软件使用的可行性。

PU-1314

肺部癌肉瘤一例治疗体会

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摘要:本文报道一例 68 岁男性患者因左肺上叶不张入院,经支气管镜等检查手段诊为肺部癌肉瘤,并于无痛支气管镜下进行肿瘤局部切除解除梗阻,术后进行抗血管生成药物靶向治疗,取得良好治疗效果。因癌肉瘤于临床罕见,特总结分享治疗体会。

PU-1315

以重症肺炎为首发表现的人畜共患人马鼻疽病一例并 文献复习

吴常明 漳州正兴医院

目的 探讨鼻疽伯克霍尔德菌引起肺炎的临床特点、诊断、治疗及预后。

PU-1316

68 例 COVID-19 出院病人外周血癌胚抗原水平与疾病 严重程度相关性分析

陈倩倩、金琳羚、孔辉、解卫平 江苏省人民医院(南京医科大学第一附属医院) COVID-19 是世界范围的流行的新发传染病。鉴于 COVID-19 死亡率和高度传染性,急需找到预测 COVID-19 预后及严重程度的生物学标志物。本文通过回顾性研 究68 例 COVID-19 出院病人外周血癌胚抗原水平(CEA) 与预后严重度相关性,探讨外周血 CEA 作为潜在预测 COVID-19 严重程度的生物学标志物可能性。

PU-1317

Is there an underlying immune deficiency in lung adenocarcinoma host infected with disseminated T. marneffei?

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Object two patients with lung adenocarcinoma combined with T. marneffei infection

Methods We report the clinical characteristics of two patients with lung adenocarcinoma combined with T. marneffei infection and detected their IFNγ autoantibody.

Results Two cases were male and had family history of cancer, presented as recurrent fever and cough. Their HIV antibody were negative, chest CT showing pulmonary nodules, exudative lesions and consolidation. They were all diagnosed with lung adenocarcinoma and T. marneffei infection by the pathologic examination and the culture of diseased tissue, respectively. After antifungal treatment, most of the lung shadow was absorbed, but the pulmonary nodules were enlarged, which was finally confirmed by pathology as lung adenocarcinoma. Finally, their serum IFN-y autoantibody was positive. Case1 was only received antifungal treatment with pulmonary lesion enlargement before diagnosis of lung cancer. While he was diagnosed with lung cancer, he discharged with abandoning treatment and died in February 2019. Case 2 took itraconazole capsules orally by 100mg twice a day and choosed icotinib for anti-tumor treatment Even if he was negative for the EGFR mutation,he died of lung cancer in April 2019.

Conclusion Lung cancer with T. marneffei infection is T. marneffei infection is clinically rare, easily missed because of their similar imaging findings. biopsies of multiple sites and multiple times is necessary. It is likely that the underlying risk factor of infecting T. marneffei is immunodeficiency caused by high titer IFN-y autoantibody rather than tumor. It is suggested that the IFN-y autoantibody should be tested routinely in **HIV-negative** T.marneffei infected patients. The fungal infection should be controlled before lung cancer treatment.

PU-1318

经鼻高流量氧疗对比无创通气对于 COPD 患者合并 Ⅱ 型呼吸衰竭降低 PCO2 的效果分析

吴松亮 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

探讨经鼻高流量氧疗和无创通气对于 COPD 患者合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者 PCO2 的降低效果的对比。

PU-1319

体外膈肌起搏治疗在慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并Ⅱ型呼吸 衰竭患者肺康复的应用研究

李瑛 陕西省第二人民医院

观察体外膈肌起搏治疗对慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并 II 型 呼吸衰竭患者的安全性及肺康复治疗效果。

PU-1320

外泌体 hsa_circ_0048534 调控 miR-218-5 p / TRPM7 影响非小细胞肺癌增殖、侵袭和化疗耐药

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circRNA 在包括 NSCLC 在内的人类癌症的发生和发展 中起着至关重要的作用,大多数 circRNA 在功能和机制 上尚未完全鉴定。本研究探讨 NSCLC 来源的血清外泌 体 hsa_circ_0048534 在血清,肿瘤组织中的表达与临 床病理特征的相关性;及对细胞侵袭、增殖、迁移和化 疗耐药性的机制。

PU-1321

APS 的探索我们一直在路上——血清学阴性的 APS 一 例

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通过介绍血清抗体阴性的抗磷脂综合征(APS)一例, 提高临床医务工作者对非标准抗磷脂抗体在 APS 诊断 价值的认识。

PU-1322

生物标志物在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征相关 肺动脉高压中的研究进展

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阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (obstructive sleep apnea hyponeasyndrome, OSAHS) 是以气体交换异 常、胸腔负压增大和频繁觉醒为特征的睡眠呼吸紊乱疾 病。夜间反复呼吸暂停和低通气造成慢性间歇缺氧, 二 氧化碳潴留, 交感神经兴奋性升高, 全身炎症和氧化应 激增强, 内皮功能障碍, 进一步引发和加重全身多系统 损害。OSAHS 与肺动脉 高压 (pulmonary Arterial hypertension, PH) 常同时存在, 是发生 PH 的独立危 险因素。OSAHS 相关 PH 患者的预后极差, 最终进展 为右心衰而死亡。OSAHS 相关 PH 的早期诊断、疾病 分层及预后评估对临床上指导治疗和改善预后具有重 要意义。生物标志物因其无创、便捷、廉价等优势被作 为筛查疾病、分层诊断和预后评估的常用手段。近年来, 越来越多有潜力的新型生物标志物被陆续发现。本文就 OSAHS 相关 PH 中生物学标志物的研究进展情况做一 系统综述。

PU-1323

无创通气联合俯卧位治疗新冠肺炎呼吸衰竭

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新型冠状病毒肺炎 (COVID-19) 已经成为全球流行性疾 病,目前已经导致接近 350 万例患者的死亡。COVID-19 重症患者多在发病一周后出现呼吸困难和 (或) 低氧 血症,严重者快速进展为急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)。 ARDS 是一种急性、弥漫性的炎症性肺损伤,为常见的 危及人类健康的呼吸危重症之一。轻型及普通型 COVID-19 患者预后好, 而重型及危重型患者治疗难度 大,病死率高。机械通气是救治 ARDS 患者的关键措施, 合理的机械通气治疗策略可以降低病死率。相对于有创 通气来说,无创通气最主要优势在于预防气管插管相关 并发症,减少患者不适,维持自主的气道保护机制。早 期使用无创通气可以减少轻度 ARDS 患者的气管插管 率。《新型冠状病毒肺炎诊疗方案第八版》中指出, PaO2/FiO2 低于 200mmHg 应给予经鼻高流量氧疗或 无创通气,并且在无禁忌的情况下,建议同时实施俯卧 位通气,即清醒俯卧位通气。以往绝大部分关于俯卧位 通气的研究是在镇静肌松后的气管插管患者中进行的, 是作为顽固性低氧血症的挽救性治疗。而在新冠肺炎患 者的救治中,更多的专家建议尽早实施俯卧位通气。俯 卧位通气对通气-灌注不均可以产生良好的生理学影响, 可有效改善 ARDS 患者的氧合, 有利于气道分泌物引 流,促进肺复张,还可以延缓重型向危重型的进展以及 降低气管插管率,与无创通气起到协同作用。并且清醒 俯卧位通气操作简单,不需要昂贵的器械及药物,不增 加医疗花费,几乎不发生不可预防的致死性并发症。因 此,对于尚未插管、无明显呼吸窘迫,但氧合较差、影 像学表现为明显的肺重力依赖区实变的患者,可尝试应 用无创通气联合清醒俯卧位通气,根据效果和耐受性调 整俯卧位时间,每天可以反复多次进行俯卧位。在对症 支持治疗的同时,及时改变临床思维,不应再将俯卧位 通气作为一种山穷水尽之后的补救措施。

PU-1324

一例硅酮支架置入治疗气管支气管软化症患者围手术 期的护理

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总结硅酮支架置入治疗气管支气管软化症 (tracheobronchomalacia,TBM) 围手术期的临床护理 要点

To summarize the perioperative clinical nursing points of silicone stent implantation in the treatment of tracheobronchomalacia (TBM)

PU-1325

黄芪苷通过 Inc949 介导的 TGF-β1-Smad 2/3 和 JNK 通路影响肺纤维化的发生发展

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特发性肺纤维化 (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IPF) 是一种机制不明、慢性进行性纤维化性间质性肺炎,目 前缺乏有效的治疗药物。课题组前期研究发现 Inc949 在 纤维化模型中显著上调,黄芪苷 (Engeletin) 是从黄芪 中提取的有效成分,具有抗炎、抗氧化和抗菌等生物活 性,本研究阐明了在肺纤维化体内外模型中,Engeletin 通过 Inc949 介导的 TGF-β1-Smad 2/3 和 JNK 通路减 轻肺纤维化的机制研究,希望为肺纤维化治疗提供一种 候选药物。

TGR5 在肿瘤微环境中调控肿瘤相关巨噬细胞的作用

赵丽芳、蒋捍东 上海交通大学医学院附属仁济医院

目前肺癌是全球范围内发病率和死亡率排名首位的恶性肿瘤,并且发病率逐年增长,已成为癌症致死和健康问题的主要因素之一,随着对肿瘤生物学的深入研究发现肿瘤是机体免疫逃逸的结果,肿瘤相关巨噬细胞噬肿瘤免疫微环境中高丰度的一类免疫细胞,参与构建免疫抑制的微环境协调促进肿瘤生长,明确如何调控肿瘤相关巨噬细胞功能在免疫治疗中具有重要意义。

PU-1327 确诊肺结节病一例

黄钰、满宁 武汉亚心总医院

分析肺结节病的临床表现、诊断及治疗方法,提高临床 医师对该病的认识。

PU-1328

The changes of physiopathology in serious COVID-19 patients during the treatment: a 29-day clinical observational study

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Object This study monitored the changes of immunologic biomarkers in COVID-19 patient infected with early virus strains during the treatment, and the aim was to provide the international strategy of clinical monitoring in patients with COVID-19.

Methods Four COVID-19 patients (case 1 [C1], case 2 [C2], case 3 [C3] and case 4 [C4]) from the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University during February 1 to 29, 2020 were selected. And a 29-day observational study was conducted on them. COVID-19 diagnosis was "Novel Coronavirus according to Pneumonia Diagnosis And Treatment Plan (Seventh Edition from China)". All of these patients were given supportive treatment after admission. The physiopathology biomarkers such as venous blood cells, C-reactive protein, coagulation function, biochemical indexes, myocardial function, lymphocyte count, cytokine, immune factors, urine chemistry and liver function were detected in the four patients at 5 time points: day 1 (1D), day 7 (7D), day 14 (14D), day 21 (21D) and day 28 (28D) of hospitalization, respectively. All the patients included in this study were male, considered as serious COVID-19, and complicated with acute respiratory distress syndrome.

Results Four patients showed positive results of IgG and IgM to SARS-CoV-2 in 1D, 7D, 14D, 21D and 28D. All of them presented different degrees of acute renal functional injury, and had combined myocardial injury except C2. Analysis of venous blood cells showed that there were very high levels of neutrophil ratio in peripheral blood (ranging from 89.9% to 95.3%), Ddimer (ranging from 451.0 mg/L to 2643.0 mg/L) and creatinine (ranging from 132.5 µmol/L to 322.2 µmol/L) respectively in all patients. In addition, among the cytokines detected in this study, serum levels of IL-6 were the highest (ranging from 20.9 kU/L to 92.2 kU/L) in all patients. With the intervention of clinical treatment, the number of CD3+CD4+T cells increased, while creatinine and creatine kinase decreased in all patients, and D-dimer gradually decreased after peaking at 7D in C2, C3 and C4, except C1 peaking at 14D. Interestingly, in C1 and C2, lactate dehydrogenase was also peaking at 7D, but in C3 and C4, lactate dehydrogenase was gradually decreased during the observation period. After treatment, the level of Creactive protein declined in C3 (14.8 mg/dL vs. 2.6 mg/dL) and C4 (11.7 mg/dL vs. 1.2 mg/dL), but

increase in C1 (6.2 mg/dL vs. 16.3 mg/dL) and C2 (11.7 mg/dL vs. 16.5 mg/dL).

Conclusion Different patients have different clinical manifestations. Reported the changes of immunologic biomarkers in COVID-19 patient infected with early virus strains during the treatment can increase the knowledge of virus strain evolution.

PU-1329

播散性脓肿分枝杆菌一例

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我们报道一例血培养检出脓肿分枝杆菌的发热患者。患 者男, 72岁, 主诉"发热、 胸闷 20余天"。 患者 20天前 无明显诱因出现发热,每日均有发热,最高体温 39.0℃, 体温高峰多出现于下午、夜间,需用退热药物才能降至 正常,无畏寒、寒战、盗汗。伴活动后喘息,偶有咳嗽, 白色粘痰 10ml/日,痰易咳出,无拉丝。入院后给予左 氧氟沙星、多索茶碱静脉滴注。治疗后体温高峰降至 38.3℃, 仍以下午、夜间发热为主。 PET-CT 检查提示: 双肺多发条片状及结节样高密度影,以双下肺为著,部 分代谢轻度升高,多考虑炎症,双侧胸膜局限性轻度增 厚; 双侧颈部、颌下、腋窝、腹股沟及纵隔内多发淋巴 结,代谢增高,多考虑炎性,但仍需除外淋巴瘤可能性; 反流性食管炎;主动脉壁及冠脉钙化;多椎体退行性变。 右侧腋窝肿大淋巴结粗针穿刺病理:镜下见淋巴细胞、 组织细胞、浆细胞、坏死的细胞碎片可见、考虑淋巴组 织增殖性病变。穿刺物石蜡切片病理:镜检见弥散的淋 巴细胞,组织细胞,坏死的细胞碎片及上皮样细胞,免 疫组化示 CD3(-), CD43(+), CD20(灶+), Pax-2(-), Ki-67(约 15%+), Kappa(灶+), CD10(灶+), Mum-1(-), Bcl-2(少数细胞+), Bcl-6(-), 依据免疫组化结果为反应 性淋巴细胞增生,结合细胞形态考虑肉芽肿性炎症可能; 特殊染色示 TB-DNA (-), 抗酸染色弱阳性, 不除外结 核。再次送检血培养标本,于需氧、厌氧各2瓶血样中 需氧培养检出分枝杆菌, 经复核并经 16S rRNA 核酸序 列比对,确认系脓肿分枝杆菌。经病理科、检验科、感 染科会诊后,最终诊断为播散性脓肿分枝杆菌感染。

PU-1330

愈结力对结核病患者营养代谢的调节作用研究

张帆、陈晓红 福建省福州肺科医院

研究和探讨配方食品愈结力对结核病患者营养代谢的 调节作用。

PU-1331

球囊扩张联合支架置入在恶性重度中央型气道狭窄中 的应用

刘艳红 昆明市延安医院

探讨球囊扩张联合支架置入在恶性重度中央型气道狭 窄患者治疗中的效果及可行性。

PU-1332

490 例小于 2 厘米肺结节良恶性的临床分析

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- 2. 苏州大学附属第一医院

研究小于 2cm 肺结节的影像学特征和 7 项肿瘤相关抗体 (tumor associated autoantibodies, TAAAs))水平, 提高早期肺癌的诊断水平。

PU-1333

呼吸衰竭之呼吸康复治疗案例

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一患者因"反复咳嗽咳痰 10 余年,再发伴胸闷气急 3 天, 加重伴意识障碍 5 小时"入院,诊断:慢性阻塞性肺病伴 有急性加重, II型呼吸衰竭, 肺性脑病,患者气管插 管呼吸机支持通气,拔管后无创呼吸机续贯治疗,期间 并发下肢深静脉血栓,积极抗凝加肺康复治疗,病情稳 定出院。

PU-1334

黄芪注射液联合胸腺肽肠溶片治疗慢阻肺急性加重的 临床疗效

卜丽娜、朱艳、温鸿清、贾卫红、路晨阳、刘志燕 陕西省西安市第三医院

研究应用黄芪注射液联合胸腺肽肠溶片治疗慢性阻塞 性肺病急性加重期患者对其炎性指标、血气分析、住院 天数,药物不良反应和年度再住院率的影响。

PU-1335

GPC1 和 PD-1 在非小细胞肺癌组织中表达及其与患 者预后的相关性

赵焕

南通市第六人民医院

探讨 GPC1 和程序性细胞死亡蛋白(PD)-1 在非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)组织中的表达及其与预后之间 的相关性。

PU-1336

一项评估新型光导纤维内镜对可弯曲支气管镜钳子管 道监测能力的临床研究

杨连跃 广州医科大学附属第一医院

评估一种新型光导纤维内镜对可弯曲支气管镜钳子管 道清洗消毒是否彻底的监测能力。

PU-1337

A Retrospective Study of the Related Common factors of COVID-19

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Object To provide reference for prevention and control of SARS-CoV 2 through analysis of related factors of patients diagnosed and suspected with COVID-19.

Methods Data of 40 confirmed cases and 24 suspected cases of COVID-19 admitted from January to February 2020

in Jingzhou Second People's Hospital were collected, and the differences in indicators and related factors

between the confirmed and suspected groups were compared.

Results There was no significant difference in patient age and APACHE II score between the two groups (P> 0.05).

Compared with the suspected group, WBC and Neut decreased in the diagnosed group, and the difference was statistically significant (p < 0.05). PCT, Lymph, hs-CRP, ALT, IL-6, LDH, CK and other indicators including; gender, fever, dry cough, limb soreness, fatigue, underlying disease, were not statistically significant (p > 0.05). There was no significant difference in the factors such as single lung lobe lesions and multiple lobe lesions (P > 0.05).

Conclusion There is no significant difference between the common COVID-19 patients and the suspected patients in terms of population characteristics, clinical manifestations and most laboratory tests.

气管导管扩张法在大气道梗阻治疗中应用研究

何小鹏 咸阳市中心医院

探讨气管导管扩张法在大气道梗阻治疗中的作用效果

PU-1339

移动医疗服务模式对慢阻肺患者自我管理影响的研究

吕媛媛

十堰市太和医院

对慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 患者的院外疾病自我管 理与治疗方法进行追踪调查,并对移动医疗服务模式的 应用效果与价值进行深层次研究,一期为慢阻肺患者的 慢病自我管理提供经验,改善患者的生活质量,同时节 约了社会医疗资源和家庭经济成本,从而推进慢病管理 事业发展。

PU-1340

NgBR 的生物学功能

朱莹、张利群、李建东 中国人民解放军总医院第七医学中心

NgBR 是网状蛋白家族 4 成员 Nogo-B 的受体,广泛分 布于机体的多种组织器官,并定位于细胞膜及内质网。 NgBR 参与了体内多种细胞的生理活动,如多萜醇合成、 脂肪代谢、胆固醇转运,血管重塑和生成,肿瘤的形成 以及中枢神经系统疾病等病理生理过程。对 NgBR 的结 构及功能的进一步探究,将有助于深入了解其参与各种 疾病的作用机制,为疾病的救治提供可能的临床思路。

PU-1341

以弥漫性奇里奥斯麦圈征为主要影像表现的转移性肺 肠型腺癌一例

李蒙¹、张静静¹、刘立凡¹、胡一平¹、臧凯旋¹、安云 霞²、张群成²、张晓菊²、汪铮² 1. 河南大学人民医院 2. 河南省人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科

28 岁女性, 教师。因"头痛 1 月, 咳嗽、头痛、呕吐 2 周"入院。外院曾怀疑"继发性癫痫", 行腰椎穿刺提示脑 脊液压力升高, 行胸部 CT 检查提示双肺弥漫性病变, 诊断考虑肺结核或肺癌可能性大,因未能明确诊断,以 "双肺弥漫性病变性质待查:结核?肺癌?"转至我科。 入院后查 T-SPOT.TB 正常; 血 CEA 69.17 ng/ml, CA199 187.37U/ml, AFP 159.79 U/ml。CT 提示双肺 弥漫性2-5mm直径磨玻璃结节,部分形成空洞并融合, 符合奇里奥斯麦圈征。于全麻下经硬质支气管镜高频喷 射通气,于右下叶外、后基底段支气管多处以 1.9mm 冷 冻探头行肺冷冻活检。标本取样满意,病理提示肺泡上 皮腺瘤样不典型增生,结合免疫组化结果,符合肺腺癌; 免疫组化标记: CD146 (-), CD31 (血管+), CK20 (-), CK7 (+), Ki-67 (热点区约 40%+), Napsin A (+), P53 (80%, 强+), TTF-1 (+), Villin (+), PD-L1 TPS 10% (22A3 抗体)。病理会诊确认患者为肺肠型腺癌,肺组 织来源。分子病理: EGFR 野生型, ALK 无融合, ROS1 无突变。全身骨 ECT 示多发骨转移。头颅 3.0T 磁共振 平扫+增强见多发脑转移病灶。肺癌 MDT 后诊断为: 肺 腺癌 Ⅳ 期, T4N3M1c (双肺, 多发骨转移, 脑转移), EGFR/ALK/ROS1 野生型。经与患者家属沟通后予培美 曲塞+卡铂化疗,同时予以脱水降颅压及对症支持治疗。 化疗 2 疗程后疗效评估为 PR,确诊后 OS 9.0 月。

PU-1342

吸烟年限与肺功能检查结果的相关性研究

林玲玲、李巧桂 福建医科大学附属第二医院

探讨吸烟年限与肺功能检查结果的相关性。

基于内科胸腔镜的胸腔积液分型探讨

何小鹏 咸阳市中心医院

探讨内科胸腔镜下胸腔积液的特征及分类

PU-1344 **感染与慢性阻塞性肺疾病**

吕美玉、靳玲玲、金寿德 哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 是一种常见、可以预防和 治疗的疾病,其特征在于持续的呼吸道症状和进行性的 气流受限。因其高发病率、高致残率、高死亡率,成为 世界慢性疾病的重大难题之一。COPD 的发病机制目前 尚未完全明确,主要认为与肺部炎症、氧化应激、蛋白 酶和抗蛋白酶失衡以及自主神经功能失调、气温变化等 因素有关,其中气道炎症机制越来越受到人们重视。

近年来,随着对 COPD 病因、发病机制、病理生理研 究的深入,环境因素、理化因素、不规范治疗等均会诱 发 COPD 急性加重,其中,感染是 COPD 急性加重最 主要的原因。感染会导致气道黏液分泌增加,气道阻塞, 最终出现气流受限,同时在 COPD 急性加重期容易继 发多种并发症,临床死亡率较高。慢性气道炎症是 COPD 的重要特征,主要以外周气道中炎症细胞的浸 润以及促炎介质的释放增加为特点, 引起气道结构变 化进而导致不可逆的进行性气流受限和肺功能下降低。 多种炎性细胞参与 COPD 的病理生理过程, 其中最重 要的是中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞、CD4+和 CD8+T 淋巴细 胞,其可产生多种化学介质(细胞因子、趋化因子等)。 另外,外界环境如吸烟也可激活巨噬细胞、气道上皮细 胞等免疫细胞,释放多种趋化因子,在 COPD 的发病机 制中起着关键作用。目前已有研究证实多种炎性因子参 与 COPD 的发生发展, 如肿瘤坏死因子-α、转化生长因 子-β、干扰素-γ以及白介素类等。TNF-α可激活 NF-kB 间接影响包括白介素 1、白介素 6 在内的多种炎症因子 的转录,促进中性粒细胞脱颗粒,释放蛋白水解酶,最 终促进 COPD 急性加重。

现阶段 COPD 急性加重期的治疗主要从药物治疗、氧 疗、肺康复、外科手术等方面着手。药物治疗包括支气 管的舒张剂、激素、PDE-4 的抑制剂和其它祛痰药、抗 氧化剂及疫苗等;长期家庭氧疗和无创通气支持主要适 用于极重度 COPD 患者。对于并发呼吸衰竭的患者,改 善生活质量,提高生存率是终极目标。肺康复治疗也是 现阶段研究的热点,包括呼吸生理治疗、肌肉训练、营 养支持、精神治疗等。外科治疗适用于有指征的病人, 主要包括肺大疱的切除术、肺减容术和支气管镜的肺减 容术等,能够改善部分病人的气流受限症状,增强患者 的运动能力,改善预后。本文就目前感染诱发的 COPD 反复急性加重进行综述。

PU-1345

奥马珠单抗治疗中重度过敏性哮喘的疗效分析

谭怀勇 苏州广慈肿瘤医院

探讨奥马珠单抗治疗中重度过敏性哮喘的临床疗效及 安全性。

PU-1346

Endobronchial cryptococcosis in an immunocompetent adult: A case report and literature review.

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Zhongshan Hospital Xiamen University

Object To explore the clinical features and diagnosis of Endobronchial cryptococcosis

Methods To analysize the clinical data of endobronchial cryptococcosis in an immunocompetent adult, and the literature was reviewed.

Results A 46-year-old Chinese woman was admitted to our hospital due to cough, sputum production,hemoptysis and intermittent fever for more than 20 days. Upon hospital admission, her physical examination findings were unremarkable except for the weakened respiratory sound in the right lung. Blood and urine routine test findings were also unremarkable. Major renal and liver function testing results were as follows: glutamate transaminase 26.2 µ/l, glutamate transaminase 19 µ/l, creatinine 70.3 µmol/l, urea 4.64 mmol/I.Serum tumor markers assays,the tuberculosis T cell spot test, sputum acid-fast staining, serum Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA quantification test findings were also unremarkable.T-lymphocyte subset assays indicated the decreased CD3+CD4+ count (14%) and the CD3+CD4+/CD3+CD8+ cell ratio (0.5). Both syphilis antibody and type I / II HIV screening tests were negative. Humoral immune function monitoring revealed of antinormal levels streptococcal O antibody (43.7 IU/ml), rheumatoid factor (< 10.6 IU/ml) and complement C3 (1.2 g/l). Anti-nuclear cytoplasmic antibody and antinuclear antibody assay, and anti-nuclear antigen spectrum and other antibody assays showed no evidence of rheumatoid diseases. Her pulmonary function test findings, including

spirometry, diffusing capacity and functional residual capacity, were unremarkable. Serum fungal Dglucan and aspergillus galactomannan antigen levels were negative.However,enhanced scanning of pulmonary computed tomography showed a lesion within the lateral segment of the right middle lobe with lymphadenopathy in the right hilum, the signs carcinoma with suggesting obstructive pneumonia.She was initially treated with moxifloxacin, hemostatic medications and mucolytics for 7 days, following which there was no significant amelioration in cough frequency or the volume of hemoptysis. At day 8 and onward, Cryptococcus neoformans capsular polysaccharide antigen in the bronchial lavage was tested positive. Brushing of the bronchial wall showed Gram-positive staining for the Cryptococcus neoformans which was spores of susceptible to fluconazole, voriconazole and amphotericin B.Histological examination of the endobronchial biopsy specimens revealed microscopically visible Cryptococci. However, cerebral magnetic resonance imaging and lumbar puncture revealed no evidence of cryptoccal meningitis. So she was initiated with intravenous fluconazole 400 mg per day. Cough, sputum production and hemoptysis partially ameliorated at day 15, and diminished at day 19.She was then discharged home with oral fluconazole 400 mg per day for an additional year.At month 6 during bronchoscopic reassessment, findings of epithelial brushing were unremarkable but Cryptococcus neoformans capsular polysaccharide antigen levels in the bronchoial lavage remained borderline positive. Airway cryptococcosis is frequently regarded as an opportunistic disease in immunocompromised patients, and is hence rare in immunocompetent patient. In addition, The incidence of pulmonary cryptococcosis is higher as compared with bronchial infiltration which has been scarcely documented.Generally, endobronchial cryptococcos is difficult clinical to diagnose because the and radiographic manifestations of endobronchial cryptococcos are varies but unremarkable.The differential diagnosis of cryptococcal disease in the lung parenchyma should be initially made, and the differential of diagnosis tuberculosis, tumor, aspergillosis, immune disorders, and other systemic diseaes should also be made.Including the present case, only 27 cases of primary endobronchial cryptococcosis been reported from have 1972.Bronchoscopic examinations for pathologic evaluation remain the gold standard of confirming the diagnosis of endobronchial cryptococcosis. But of the 27 cases, no case report with the diagnosis of endobronchial cryptococcos were made via the detection of cryptococcal capsular antigen in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid.So it is the first attempt to use cryptococcal capsular antigen detection in bronchial flushing fluid to assist diagnosis in the world and indicated the potential value of this assay approach for endobronchial cryptococcosis.

Conclusion In this case report, we have documented a immunocompetent patient with endobronchial mass lesion in the right middle lobe,whose clinical manifestations is atypical. This is the first case that builting upon the detection of cryptococcal capsular antigens in bronchial lavage fluid to confirm the diagnosis in the world. This attempt indicated that the potential value of this new assay approach for endobronchial cryptococcosis, apart from the pathological diagnosis and cryptococcal capsular antigen in the blood. Further studies with a larger sample size may be warranted to evaluate whether this test can be used as a substitute for pathological examination or as a way to quickly obtain the results of etiological examination.

PU-1347

超声引导下经皮穿刺活检对鉴别肺部周围型肿块的应 用价值

原淑莉

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评价超声引导下经皮穿刺活检对鉴别肺周围型肿块的 应用价值。

PU-1348

综述:肺炎克雷伯菌的耐药机制及研究进展

张驰、李鸿茹、陈愉生 福建省立医院

肺炎克雷伯菌是临床常见的机会性致病菌,也是院内感染的主要菌株之一,其致病能力强,破坏性大,对人体 多部位均会造成感染,甚至可能造成毒血症。近年来, 随着抗生素的滥用,抗生素对克雷伯菌的杀菌效果日益 消退,为临床治疗工作带来了巨大的挑战。本文将对肺 炎克雷伯耐药菌株的耐药机制进行阐述,以期为临床抗 生素的合理选择提供理论依据。

PU-1349

延续性护理干预在肺康复中的护理效果及对应激反应 的影响

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针对延续性护理干预在肺康复中的护理效果及对应激 反应的影响开展探讨 PU-1350

外泌体来源的 miRNAs 水平可预测非小细胞肺癌对奥 西替尼的耐药性

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- 1. 南京鼓楼医院
- 2. 南京大学医学院
- 3. 东部战区总医院

表皮生长因子受体 (EGFR) 突变的非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC)患者在接受第三代 EGFR-酪氨酸激酶抑制剂 (TKI)奥西替尼治疗后,不可避免地会产生耐药性。近年 来,外泌体 miRNAs 传递的耐药信息引起了人们的广泛 关注。然而,外泌体来源的 miRNAs 在奥西替尼耐药性 中的机制仍未被探索。

PU-1351

非小细胞肺癌患者呼吸道感染的影响因素及病原菌分 布

林文发

中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第 900 医院(原福州总医院)

原发性支气管肺癌简称肺癌,是我国及世界范围内发病 率及死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤之一,80%多的肺癌患者为 非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)。 肺癌患者常会出现多种感染性并发症,主要为革兰阴性 菌,革兰阳性菌感染次之,真菌感染率最低,且以呼吸 道为其主要感染部位,包括铜绿假单胞菌、肺炎链球菌、 金黄色葡萄球菌等病原菌相对常见。主要受年龄、肿瘤 分期、营养状况、侵入性操作、吸烟、住院时间长短及 抗生素使用等因素影响。明确感染的影响因素及病原菌 有助于改善非小细胞肺癌患者生活质量,对肺癌并发肺 部感染患者加强呼吸道管理等方法将有助于改善患者 的呼吸功能,减轻患者的临床症状,改善患者的预后。

小鼠鲍曼不动杆菌肺炎模型的建立及检测

林洁如、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

究有效建立小鼠鲍曼不动杆菌肺炎模型的方法并进行 相关炎症因子检测。

PU-1353

非结核分枝杆菌病 4 例报道及文献复习

李海峰、周磊、李略 浙江舟山市人民医院

非结核分枝杆菌 (Non-tuberculous mycobacteria,NTM) 是抗酸染色阳性的分枝杆菌中除 结核分枝杆菌复合群和麻风分枝杆菌以外的一大类分 枝杆菌的总称,广泛存在于水、土壤、灰尘等自然环境 中,对抗生素和消毒剂有抵抗力[。鉴于这些特点,NTM 在全世界都有并导致容易漏诊、难以诊断和难以治疗的 感染。我们通过病例报道的方式讨论非结核分枝杆菌的 影像学特点和治疗。

PU-1354 高位脊髓损伤患者成功脱机个案分享

曾晓文

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人体自主呼吸是受延髓的控制,延髓的运动纤维起于桥 脑的呼吸神经元群,穿过上颈髓,在脊髓内下行,作用 于脊髓 对侧的膈肌运动神经元,从而引起对侧膈肌有 节律的收缩,完成正常呼吸过程。高位脊髓损伤患者常 常伴有膈肌动力 不足, 进而出现肺容量的改变, 且约 2/3 的脊髓损伤患者出现呼吸困难是由于吸气肌麻痹导 致。膈肌是主要的吸气肌, 贡献了 60%—70%的吸气 功能,其产生的潮气量占静息呼吸的 75%—80%,而 膈肌受颈 3-5 节段支配。在接受机械通气的患者中,易 出现呼吸机肺炎等并发症,这可能导致脱机困难,功能 恢复受限。吸气肌训练可以提高脱机后的吸气肌力量和 耐力,改善该患者的呼吸困难和生活质量。

PU-1355

纵膈神经内分泌癌 (MNC) 一例

陈杨君、陆霓虹、刘梅艳、刘洪璐 昆明市第三人民医院

通过分析总结采用经皮穿刺活检方法诊断并给予微波 消融治疗1例纵膈神经内分泌癌(MNC)患者的经验, 为临床诊断及治疗该种罕见疾病提供借鉴。

PU-1356

芳香烃受体信号转导通路在绿脓菌素诱导巨噬细胞 IL-6 表达中的作用及机制研究

杨宪鑫、柴文戌、阎雪、刘梦茹 锦州医科大学附属第一医院

本研究探讨绿脓菌素对巨噬细胞 IL-6 表达的诱导作用 及芳香烃受体信号转导通路对绿脓菌素诱导 IL-6 表达 的影响,从而为临床治疗提供良好的理论依据。

PU-1357

支气管肺泡灌洗辅助治疗重症肺炎合并呼吸衰竭的疗 效及对炎性因子及氧合状态的影响

李瑞丽、魏霞、李洁、许淑娣、任金婷、丁琦、米九运 西安市第九医院

探讨支气管肺泡灌洗辅助治疗重症肺炎合并呼吸衰竭 的效果及对患者炎性因子的影响, 以期更好指导临床治 疗。

改良叩背护理法在老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并肺炎患 者中的应

李孝英 龙里县人民医院

探讨改良叩背护理法在老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并肺 炎患者中的应用。

PU-1359

富含组氨酸糖蛋白与血栓形成的相关研究

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PU-1360

PICC 和颈内静脉置管在肿瘤晚期化疗患者中的对比分 析

杨蓉 湖北省宜昌市中心医院

目的:对比分析 PICC 和颈内静脉置管在肿瘤晚期化疗 患者中的应用效果。

PU-1361

1 例马尔尼菲青霉菌感染患者临床诊断特点

易琼、吴尚洁、张艳 中南大学湘雅二医院呼吸与危重症医学科

了解马尔尼菲青霉菌感染患者的临床特点及诊断依据。

PU-1362

Protective role of mesenchymal stem cells transfected with miRNA-378a-5p in phosgene inhalation lung injury

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Object Phosgene-induced lung injury is an important type of acute lung injury (ALI). Currently, no effective clinical treatment has been developed yet. Our previous study revealed that expressions of 6 miRNAs were significantly increased in phosgene-induced lung injury. The screened miRNA with the most significant effect on hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) expression by mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) was transfected into MSCs. This study aimed to investigate whether the transfected MSCs had better therapeutic effects than MSCs alone.

Methods MSCs were co-cultured with miRNA mimics for 24h and 48h. HGF expression in culture supernatant was detected by ELISA. HGF expression in MSCs was detected by Western blot after being co-cultured with the selected miRNA inhibitor. The transfected MSCs were given to rats suffering from phosgene-induced lung injury. Expressions of TNF- α , IL-6, IL-1 β and IL-10, were assayed by ELISA. SP-C mRNA level RT-PCR. VE-CAD was tested by expression was tested by Western blot.

Results We found that miRNA-378a-5p most increased HGF expression among the six miRNAs.After transfection of MSCs with miRNA-378a-5p inhibitor,HGF expression was decreased. Compared with untreated MSCs, MSCs transfected with miRNA-378a-5p exhibited more significant decreases in lung injury score, white blood cell count and protein content while restoring respiratory indexes. Meanwhile, expressions of TNF- α , IL-6, IL-1 β were decreased while those of IL-10, SP-C and VE-cadherin were increased.

Conclusion In conclusion, MSCs transfected with miRNA-378a-5p were more effective in treating

phosgene-induced lung injury by repairing the secretion of alveolar epithelial cells and improving the permeability of vascular endothelial cells compared with MSCs alone.

PU-1363

Significance of metastatic lymph nodes ratio in overall survival for patients with resected Non– Small-Cell Lung Cancer

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Object TNM stage is widely applied to classify lung cancer and the foundation of clinical decisions. However, increasing studies have pointed out that this staging system is not precise enough especially for the N status. In this study, we aim to build a convenient survival prediction model that incorporated the current items of lymph node status.

Methods We collected data of resectable NSCLC(IA-IIIB) patients from Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database (2006-2015). X-tile program was applied to calculate the optimal threshold of metastatic lymph nodes ratio (MLNR). Then, independent prognostic factors were determined by multivariable cox regression analysis and enrolled to build a nomogram model. The calibration curve as well as the concordance index(C-index) were selected to evaluate the nomogram. Finally, patients were grouped based on their specified risk points and divided into three risk levels. The prognostic value of MLNR and examined lymph nodes number (ELNs) were presented in subgroups.

Results 40853 NSCLC patients after surgery were finally enrolled and analyzed. Age, metastatic lymph nodes ratio, histology type, adjuvant treatment, and AJCC 8th T stage were deemed as independent prognostic parameters after multivariable cox regression analysis. Nomogram was built using those variables and its efficiency in predicting patients' survival was better than the conventional AJCC stage system after evaluation. Our new model has a significant higher concordance index(C-index) (training set, 0.683 v 0.641, respectively; P<0.01; testing set, 0.676 v 0.638, respectively; P<0.05). Similarly, the calibration curve shows the nomogram was in better accordance with the actual observation in both cohorts. And then, after risk stratification, we found MLNR is more reliable than ELNs in predicting overall survival(OS).

Conclusion We developed a nomogram model for NSCLC patients after surgery. This novel and useful tool outperforms the widely used TNM staging system and could benefits clinicians in treatment options and cancer control.

PU-1364

采用 ptNGS 方法诊断布鲁氏菌性脓胸 1 例病例报道

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布鲁氏菌是一种革兰阴性胞内寄生菌,能感染人和动物 引起人畜共患传染病——布鲁氏菌病(简称布病)。人布 鲁氏菌病的主要临床表现为发热、多汗、肌肉酸痛、关 节痛及肝脾肿大等,临床易误诊为结核病或其他疾病。 本文通过报道 1 例布鲁氏菌性脓胸的诊断及治疗过程, 探索 ptNGS (Pathogen Targeted NGS) 在布鲁氏菌检 测方面的运用。

普通裂褶菌致肺部感染1例及 NGS 在诊断中的应用

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测序技术和生物信息学的飞速发展已使宏基因组新一 代测序 (mNGS) 成为临床诊断的重要。使用 mNGS 技 术从样本中直接提取少量 DNA, 通过将测序读数与准确 的参考基因组 (或标记)数据库链接来识别病原体,是 一种高通量测序方法,具有效率高,周期短的优点,对 于病毒、真菌、非典型病原体的诊断有着重要的提示意 义。患者男性,因"咳嗽2月余"入院,患者2月余前无 明显由于出现咳嗽,为阵发性,伴咳痰,咳白色粘痰混 合灰黄色硬条状痰,量少,约3次/日,不易咳出,伴活 动后胸闷、憋气, 遂来我院就诊。完善气管镜检查镜下 示: 右肺上叶前段和后段可见管腔狭窄, 后段可见大量 黄色脓栓形成,下叶内基底段及前基底段可见脓栓堵塞, 左肺上叶尖后段堵塞,舌叶及下叶少许脓性分泌物。病 理结果示: (肺纤支镜活检+涂片 2 张) 黏液及纤维素 样坏死物内见大量急、慢性炎细胞浸润及少许破碎支气 管粘膜上皮轻度增生,痰培养仅见正常菌感染,复查胸 部 CT 示:考虑双肺感染性病变,较前进展,此时 NGS 结果回报示: 裂褶菌属序列数 138, 群集裂褶菌序列数 138,予以诊断为裂褶菌引起的变态反应性肺真菌病。 予以应用伏立康唑治疗,患者咳嗽明显减轻,无咳痰, 较入院明显好转。随着 NGS 技术的不断发展, 虽然其 不能替代培养作为诊断的金标准,但在提高诊断率、缩 短住院时间方面发挥着重要作用。

PU-1366

血管紧张素 || 在重症肺炎中的作用及机制研究

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探讨血管紧张素 II 在重症肺炎中的作用及相关损伤机制的研究。

PU-1367 舒适护理在呼吸重症患者血糖管理中的应用

孙晓娜、李侠、邢乃姣 青岛市中心医院/青岛大学第二临床医学院

探讨舒适护理在呼吸重症患者血糖管理中的应用效果。

PU-1368

布地奈德福莫特罗对肺癌合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者 IL-6 表达水平及肺功能影响

于梓薇 青岛市中心医院

探讨布地奈德福莫特罗对于肺癌合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者的IL-6(白细胞介素-6)表达肺功能影响。

PU-1369

现实世界多症状慢阻肺患者不同药物初始治疗效果的 比较及相关因素分析

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (慢阻肺, COPD) 患者症状负担重, 多症状组(B和D组)在国内慢阻肺患者中占绝大比重, 缺乏针对现实世界多症状组慢阻肺患者初始治疗方案 比较的前瞻性研究。该研究旨在通过一种简易方便测量 的疾病指标,进一步了解多症状组慢阻肺患者不同初始 药物治疗方案的效果及影响因素,以确定可能从初始治 疗中受益的个体,将有助于临床决策和预后。

Nuclear factor-kappaB regulates the transcription of NADPH oxidase 1 in human alveolar epithelial cells

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Object Acute lung injury (ALI) is characterized by inflammation and oxidative stress. Nuclear factor-kappaB (NF- κ B) mediates the expression of various inflammation-related genes, including the NADPHoxidase family. This study aimed to identify the potential regulatory role of NF- κ B on NADPH oxidases in tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α)-induced oxidative stress in human alveolar epithelial cells.

Methods A549 cells were treated with TNF- α for 24 hours to establish ALI cell models. RT-PCR, western blot, assessment of oxidative stress, Alibaba 2.1 online analysis, electrophoretic mobility shift assays and luciferase reporter analysis were employed to identify the potential regulatory role of NF-KB on NADPH oxidases in TNF- α -induced oxidative stress in human alveolar epithelial cells.

Results The expression of NF- κ B/p65 was notably upregulated in TNF- α -stimulated A549 cells. NF- κ B knockdown by siRNA significantly inhibited the TNF- α induced oxidative stress. Moreover, NF-KB/p65 siRNA could inhibit the activation of NOX1, NOX2 and NOX4 mRNA and protein expression in TNF- α -stimulated A549 cells. The next study demonstrated that NF-KB activated the transcription of NOX1 by binding to the -261 to -252 bp (NOX1/ κ B2, TAAAAATCCC) region of NOX1 promoter in TNF- α -stimulated A549 cells.

Conclusion Our data demonstrated that NF- κ B can aggravate TNF- α -induced ALI by regulating the oxidative stress responseand the expression of NOX1, NOX2 and NOX4. Moreover,NF-KB could promote the NOX1 transcriptional activity via binding its promoter in TNF- α -stimulated A549 cells.

PU-1371

慢性呼吸衰竭氧疗护理探讨论文

宜昌市中心人民医院

总结慢性呼吸衰竭患者氧疗的护理措施,以提高其护理 效果。

PU-1372

耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌多粘菌素耐药机制的研究 进展

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急性呼吸道传染病病原谱和流行规律及重要病原变异 变迁特征研究",2017/1-2020/12,

MerR 及其基因网络在肺炎克雷伯菌耐碳青霉烯类药物 新作用机制的研究(2019J01178) 省自然科学基金 2019/04-2022/04 福建省立医院"创双高"火石基金项目 2019HSJJ11

【摘要】:目前多粘菌素是耐碳青霉烯肺炎克雷伯氏菌 (CRKP)引起感染的重要"最后一线"治疗方法。然而随着 临床上对多粘菌素耐药病例报道的增加,CRKP 耐多粘 菌素的可能耐药机制引起高度关注。本文就 CRKP 多粘 菌素可能耐药机制进行综述,介绍多粘菌素的作用机制, 分别从 LPS 修饰、双组分调控系统、质粒介导的耐药 基因、外排泵机制、生物被膜的产生等方面进行阐述, 并对目前 CRKP 感染的治疗进展进行总结,为其临床 应用提供参考。

【关键词】: 耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌、多粘菌素、 耐药机制

持续质量改进在 ICU 院内感染控制中的应用效果研究

谢迪

龙里县人民医院

分析在 ICU 院内感染控制当中持续质量改进的应用方法及效果。

PU-1374

舒适护理在 COPD 伴Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭患者无创呼吸机治 疗期间的应用效果

任娟 龙里县人民医院

探讨舒适护理在慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)伴 II 型呼吸衰竭患者无创呼吸机治疗期间的应用效果。

PU-1375

红霉素对烟草烟雾暴露下小气道纤维化的影响及机制 初探

霍健君、李梅华 广西医科大学第一附属医院 530021

探讨红霉素(EM)对烟草烟雾(CS)暴露下小气道纤 维化的影响及可能作用途径。

PU-1376 **两例神经肌肉病的肺功能表现**

金哲 北京大学第一医院

探讨神经肌肉病患者肺功能的不同表现形式。

PU-1377 肺结核患者咯血护理

张露

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摘要:肺结核也称"肺痨",是一种由结核分枝杆菌感染引起的呼吸系统传染病,病灶主要发生于肺组织、气管、 支气管和胸膜部位。世界卫生组织(WHO)发布的《2018 年全球结核病报告》显示,2017年全球的结核病潜伏感 染人群约为17亿(占世界人口的23%),新发结核病 病例约为1000万例,发病率为133/10万。这意味着, 每5个人中就有1人为结核分枝杆菌潜伏感染者,每10 万人中有133人为新发结核病患者。而肺结核患者约 1/3-1/2患者可能会出现咯血症状,咯血量多少不定,但 大量咯血处理不当可致患者窒息、休克甚至死亡。因此 本文对肺结核患者所致咯血因素、临床表现、急救处理 以及预防发生作出相应综述,用以发现肺结核患者咯血 先兆,加强对肺结核咯血患者护理,提高患者生存率。

PU-1378

脑转移灶数量预测不同 EGFR 突变状态的非小细胞肺 癌患者的生存预后

王成弟、宋璐佳、任鹏伟、何秋瑶、邵俊、刘丹、李为 民 四川大学华西医院

This research sought to evaluate the impact of the number of brain metastases in prognosticating nonsmall cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients accounting for the role of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutations.

Expression and prognostic analyses of the Kindlin family and their potential molecular mechanism in non-small cell lung cancer

Xiaoshan Su 、Weijing Wu、Yiming Zeng The Second Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University

Object The Kindlin family is newly discovered focal adhesion proteins consisting of three members (FERMT1, FERMT2 and FERMT3). Previous studies have revealed that Kindlins aberrant expression levels in various human cancer types and involved in tumorigenesis, tumor progression, and chemoresistance. Nevertheless, the expression patterns and prognostic significance of Kindlins in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) remain poorly elucidated.

Methods We analyzed the expression patterns and prognostic significance of the Kindlin family in NSCLC through Oncomine, GEPIA, Kaplan - Meier plotter, cBioPortal, GeneMANIA, STRING, and DAVID database. Additionally, the Kindlins mRNA expression levels were verified in NSCLC tissues and NSCLC cell lines by real-time PCR.

Results We observed that FERMT1 mRNA expression was markedly upregulated, whereas FERMT2 and FERMT3 were down-regulated in patients with NSCLC. The expression levels of FERMT1 and FERMT2 were obviously distinct in different tumor stages in NSCLC. The present results suggested that high FERMT1 expression was significantly correlated with poor overall survival (OS), while high FERMT2 expression was strongly associated with better overall survival (OS) and first progression (FP). Functional enrichment analysis has shown that Kindlins may be significantly correlated with intracellular signal transduction, ATP binding and the PI3K-Akt signaling pathway in NSCLC.

Conclusion Our study found that the Kindlin family may be potential therapeutic targets for NSCLC treatment, and FERMT1 and FERMT2 may be potential prognostic biomarkers of NSCLC. The research provides a new perspective on the distinct roles of Kindlins in NSCLC and likely has important implications for future effective therapeutic targets in NSCLC.

PU-1380

伊马替尼诱发非特异样间质性肺炎一例

王亚磊、张建全、黄艳媚、曹文娟、徐文君、潘绵鸾、 陈小可、刘慧、喻海琼、刘念、周黄超 中山大学附属第八医院

提高伊马替尼靶向治疗药物引起的间质性肺炎临床认识。

PU-1381

肺炎克雷伯菌感染急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者临床特征 及预后分析

温中薇、芮栋、廖潇潇、苏锐、凌宙贵 柳州市工人医院

了解肺炎克雷伯菌感染导致的急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS)患者的临床特征,探讨影响肺炎克雷伯菌感染 ARDS患者预后的因素。

PU-1382

RICU 呼吸机相关性肺炎患者肺泡灌洗液鲍曼不动杆菌 感染特点及耐药分析

袁国航、吴瑶瑶、路苹、邵松军、郑梦凝、赵滢、王中 新、余倩、余红、刘维佳、张程、刘琳、饶珊珊、叶贤 伟、张湘燕

贵州省人民医院

探讨 XXX 医院 RICU 呼吸机相关性肺炎患者支气管镜 肺泡灌洗液(BALF)病原菌分布及其耐药特点,了解 RICU 鲍曼不动杆菌流行情况及耐药特点,分析可能感 染的影响因素,为临床医生合理用药提供理论依据。

PU-1383 以肺动脉高压为首发表现的急性白血病一例

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中南大学湘雅二医院呼吸与危重症医学科

Abstract: The main clinical manifestations of acute leukemia include bone marrow failure and infiltration of leukemia cells. Herein, We report a very rare case of acute leukemia with pulmonary hypertension as the initial presentation. This suggests that when the cause of pulmonary hypertension is unknown, it is necessary to perform bone marrow puncture in time to understand whether there is hematological malignancy.

PU-1384

肺栓塞后综合征的评估及其生物标志物的研究进展

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肺栓塞后综合征是幸存的肺栓塞患者生活质量降低、运动能力下降的主要原因。

目的:介绍和讨论最近发表的与肺栓塞后综合征相关的 研究,提高了我们对肺栓塞后综合征了解。

方法:讨论了如何评估肺栓塞后综合征,以及提高对肺 栓塞后综合征发生发展的认识。本文详细讨论了肺栓塞 后综合征诊断的潜在生物标志物。

结果:肺栓塞后综合征 (Post-PE Syndrome),即急性 PE 发生以后,患者静息或活动状态下的肺动脉血流动 力学、右心功能状态及肺内换气功能等异常所导致的, 以其他疾病不能解释的持续 3 个月以上的呼吸困难、

活动受限、机体功能状态及生活质量下降等为主要表现

的临床综合征。它包括慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉 高压 (CTEPH)、慢性血栓栓塞症(CTED)及 PE 相关呼 吸困难(post PE-related dyspnea)。在患者完成至少 3 个月的有效抗凝治疗之前,不应进行肺栓塞后综合征 的评估。在接受 3 个月的肺栓塞治疗后,主诉呼吸困难 的患者需要进一步的诊断评估。D-二聚体与其他有前途 的生物标志物的诊断价值值得强调,包括细胞粘附分子、 P-选择素、细胞因子(白细胞介素 6 和 10)、纤维蛋白单 体复合物和凝血因子(因子 VIII)、NETS、ICAM-1。此外 还需通过进行超声心动图、心肺运动试验(CPET)、肺功 能试验和/或通气灌注扫描进行评估。

结论:肺栓塞后综合征是幸存的肺栓塞患者生活质量降低、运动能力下降的主要原因。建议对肺栓塞患者定期随访至少2年,肺栓塞后综合征没有很好的预防性治疗。 现迫切需要对其进行更深一步的研究。

PU-1385

Wnt6 在非小细胞肺癌中的表达及临床意义

田宇佳、赵辉 大连医科大学附属第二医院

本研究首次探讨 Wnt6 在 NSCLC 中的表达情况,评估 Wnt6 在 NSCLC 中的诊断性能和预后情况的相关性,有 望指导肺癌的早期诊断及预后评估和个体化治疗。

PU-1386

呼吸康复训练对慢性阻塞性肺疾病肺功能的研究

刘易英 宜昌中心医院

通过对比研究呼吸康复训练对慢性阻塞性肺疾病病人 的的肺功能的影响,了解肺康复训练的重要性

PU-1387

小 B 套细胞淋巴瘤合并乳糜胸 1 例及文献复习

朱颖 金华广福医院(原:金华市第三医院)

探讨以胸闷伴双侧乳糜胸为主要表现的小 B 套细胞淋 巴瘤 (MCL) 病例的临床特点及诊治策略及预后情况。 旨在提高临床医师对 MCL 合并乳糜胸的诊断及治疗水 平。

径向超声下肺活检对肺外周结节的诊断价值

徐毛冶 内蒙古自治区人民医院

探讨径向超声下肺活检对肺外周结节的诊断价值

PU-1389

心理干预对呼吸衰竭患者无创呼吸机通气治疗依从性 的影响

刘俊 龙里县人民医院

针对呼吸衰竭患者通过心理干预后,分析该护理方法对 无创呼吸机通气治疗依从性的影响。

PU-1390

胸部炎性肌纤维母细胞瘤临床特征及诊疗分析

金琳羚、宋玮、孔辉、解卫平 江苏省人民医院(南京医科大学第一附属医院)

探讨胸部炎性肌纤维母细胞瘤(inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor, IMT)的临床特点、诊断及治疗经验,以提高临床医师对该病的认识。

PU-1391

张念志教授从风咳论治感染后咳嗽经验浅析

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本着"急则治标,缓则治本"的原则,从"祛邪"、"补虚"两 方面治疗感染后咳嗽,以了解临床疗效、总结临床经验。 PU-1392 体外膜肺氧合支持下支气管镜介入治疗气道重度狭窄 1 例

文梅、满宁 武汉亚心总医院

脑外伤术后气管切开导致气管狭窄是临床常见的并发 症,目前气管狭窄主要的治疗手段是经支气管镜激光、 电凝、氩等离子体凝切术 (argon plasma coagulation, APC)、冷冻、球囊扩张和支架置入等介入治疗。但重 度狭窄患者在进行气道介入治疗时存在缺氧风险,在体 外膜肺氧合 (extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, ECMO)支持下进行支气管镜介入手术,维持患者体外 氧合的同时解除气道梗阻,可为此类患者的救治带来更 安全的选择。本文通过报道 1 例 ECMO 辅助下支气管 镜介入治疗气道重度狭窄病例,为此类病例诊疗提供新 的思路。

PU-1393

肺腺癌中差异表达非编码 RNA 的生物信息学整合分析

牛海文 新疆医科大学附属肿瘤医院

探讨肺腺癌患者中差异表达的 IncRNA 及其功能,为肺 腺癌的发生提供新的理论依据。

PU-1394

血清 25-羟维生素 D3 在儿童反复呼吸道感染中的变 化及临床意义

宋瑞霞、朱华 内蒙古自治区人民医院

探讨血清 25-羟维生素 D3 [25-(OH)D3]在儿童反复呼吸道感染中的变化及临床意义

肺泡蛋白沉着症动物模型的建立和应用

蔡嘉慧、李时悦、宋新宇、朱易平 呼吸疾病国家重点实验室, 广州呼吸健康研究院, 国家 呼吸医学中心

肺泡蛋白沉着症 (pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, PAP) 是一种罕见的呼吸系统疾病,其特点表现为肺泡 表面活性物质的代谢异常和肺泡巨噬细胞功能障碍。 PAP 患病率约为 7/百万人,可发生在所有年龄段,但鉴 于 PAP 起病隐匿且临床表现无特异性,轻症患者的不 重视或易被误诊为其他更常见的疾病,一定程度上低估 了 PAP 的真实患病率。然而,PAP 的发病机制尚未完 全阐明,治疗方法局限且疗效不稳定,亟需探索更安全、 有效和稳定治疗策略。

动物模型是开展疾病研究有效工具,对该疾病的发病 过程、治疗药物开发等临床前研究至关重要。目前,国 内外学者根据现研究较多的致病机制包括肺泡内环境 稳态失衡和粒细胞-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor, GM-CSF)信号 传导障碍开发构建了相应的动物模型:在肺泡稳态失衡 机制方面,包括气道吸入粉尘模型、表面活性物质生成 相关的基因敲除模型及腺苷脱氨酶基因敲除模型;在 GM-CSF 信号传导障碍机制方面,依据通路阻断的各个 环节如 GM-CSF 的产生、抗体中和、特异性受体功能障 碍及 GM-CSF 下游信号的异常建立了相应的动物模型, 其中应用最为广泛的是 GM-CSF 敲除及 GM-CSF 受体 基因敲除小鼠模型。动物模型的应用研究主要集中在 PAP 的治疗策略上,细胞治疗或联合基因治疗目前成为 PAP 治疗的两大方案,其安全性及有效性在动物模型上 得到了初步的验证。

现有的 PAP 动物模型均不能完全体现人类 PAP 的疾 病发病机制及表型,尤其是在最为常见的自身免疫性 PAP 研究应用中受限,仍需进一步的开发和改进,建立 更好地反应人类疾病特征的模型。细胞治疗或联合基因 治疗为 PAP 的治疗策略提供了新的方向。

PU-1396

黄石某三甲医院吸烟医务人员膳食补充剂服用及态度 情况分析

黄婷婷、王玲、任鸿萍 黄石市中心医院

旨在了解黄石某三甲医院吸烟及非吸烟医务人员膳食 补充剂服用及态度情况。

PU-1397

肺放线菌病1例

陈坤、肺放线菌病 1 例 福建医科大学附属南平第一医院

通过复习肺放线菌病的病例加强对肺放线菌病临床诊 治原则的认识,减少临床误诊。

PU-1398

Platelet-derived growth factor-BB induces pulmonary venous smooth muscle cells proliferation by upregulating calcium sensing receptor under hypoxic conditions

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The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University

Object Pulmonary hypertension (PH) is characterized by pulmonary vascular remodeling, which exists in both pulmonary arteries and pulmonary veins. Pulmonary vascular remodeling stems from excessive proliferation of pulmonary vascular myocytes. Plateletderived growth factor-BB (PDGF-BB) is a vital vascular regulator whose level increases in PH human lungs. Although the mechanisms by which pulmonary arterial smoothmuscle cells respond to PDGF-BB have been studied extensively, the effects of PDGF-BB on pulmonary venous smooth muscle cells (PVSMCs) remain unknown. We herein examined the involvement of calcium sensing receptor (CaSR) in PDGF-BB-induced PVSMCs proliferation under hypoxic conditions.

Methods Rat PVSMCs were isolated from intrapulmonary veins and treated with hypoxia. Cell proliferation was assessed by cell counting and EdU incorporation. CaSR expressions were determined by Western blotting. Extracellular Ca²⁺-induced [Ca²⁺]_i increase was assessed by extracellular Ca²⁺ restoration.

Results In PVSMCs, PDGF-BB increased the cell number and DNA synthesis under normoxic and hypoxic conditions, which was accompanied by upregulated CaSR expression. The influences of PDGF-BB on proliferation and CaSR expression in hypoxic PVSMCs were greater than that in normoxic PVSMCs. In hypoxic PVSMCs superfused with Ca2+free solution, restoration of extracellular Ca²⁺ induced an increase of [Ca²⁺]_i, which was significantly smaller than that in PDGF-BB-treated hypoxic PVSMCs. The positive CaSR modulator spermine enhanced, whereas the negative CaSR modulator NPS2143 attenuated, the extracellular Ca2+-induced [Ca2+]i increase in PDGF-BB-treated hypoxic PVSMCs. Furthermore, the spermine enhanced, whereas the NPS2143 inhibited, PDGF-BB-induced proliferation in hypoxic PVSMCs. Silencing CaSR with siRNA attenuated the extracellular Ca2+-induced[Ca2+]i increase in PDGF-BB-treated hypoxic PVSMCs and inhibited PDGF-BB-induced proliferation in hypoxic PVSMCs.

Conclusion These results demonstrated that CaSR mediating PDGF-BB-induced excessive PVSMCs proliferation is an important mechanism involved in the initiation and progression of PVSMCs proliferation under hypoxic conditions.

PU-1399

"投降式"上肢固定法对 ICU 患者的临床辅助疗效

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研究"投降式"上肢固定法对 ICU 患者临床预后及相关并 发症的预防作用

PU-1400

护理中断事件管理的研究进展

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护理中断事件 (nursing interruptions, NI) 指的是医生 或护士在指定的医疗工作环境中进行护理时受随机事 件因素影响出现注意力分散的现象,多发生在手术室。 目前研究集中在呼吸科护理中断、腹腔镜手术护理中断 以及用药管理护理中断,其是引起患者术后生活质量低 下的重要原因之一。影响护理中断事件的因素主要包含 人为因素及非人为因素,本综述就减少护理中断的干预 措施展开讨论,内容包含护理中断的定义、影响因素分 析以及减少护理中断的措施应对,旨在降低护理中断发 生率,提高患者生存质量,为临床管理与护理事件提供 理论参考。

PU-1401

Clinical Features and Risk Factors Analysis for Hemorrhage in Adults on ECMO

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Object The use of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) to support critically ill patients with cardiorespiratory dysfunction is increasing over the last decades. However, hemorrhagic complications remain occurring frequently during ECMO support, which have a significant impact on morbidity and mortality.To explore the clinical features and risk factors for hemorrhage in adults on extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), reducing the incidence rate of hemorrhage to improve the cure rate in adults on ECMO.

Methods A retrospective study was performed on the 60 patients, who were admitted to the Taihe hospital in Shiyan City, Hubei Province from February 2017 to October 2020. Including 18 patients developed hemorrhage complications and 42 patients did not. Demographic, laboratory tests, clinical manifestations prior to ECMO were collected to analysis the clinical features. Univariable and multivariable logistic analysis methods were used in our study to explore the risk factors for hemorrhage in adults on ECMO. ROC curve was used to evaluate the predictive of binary Logistic model. Comparing the blood transfusions between the two groups. Analysed the results of APTT, PLT, HGB before ECMO operated and bleeding occurred.

Results Logistic analysis showed that the longer duration of ECMO support, the higher APTT and lower PLT prior to ECMO were independent factors for hemorrhage in adults on ECMO. In addition, we found that cannula site was the most common bleeding site. Most bleeding events occurred within the first three days of ECMO therapy. After operation, APTT was prolonged while PLT and HGB were decreased. The amount of blood transfusion in the bleeding group was higher than that in the non-bleeding group significantly.

Conclusion Clinicians should evaluate the risk of hemorrhage based on patients' coagulation function, underlying disease as well as the duration of ECMO support. Especially in the first three days during ECMO support. Special attention should be given on cannula site, mucosal, dermal and digestive tract to alert hemorrhage. Raising the PLT transfusion threshold and determining the amount of blood transfusion accurately may prevent bleeding events effectively.

PU-1402 **隐源性机化性肺炎个案报告**

乔艳艳、王在强、冯艳珍、李婵、傅恩清 空军军医大学唐都医院

强调早期肺活检在隐源性机化性肺炎(cryptogenic organizing pneumonia, COP)诊断中的应用

PU-1403

睡眠剥夺对免疫系统的影响

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睡眠是一个重要的生理过程,具有重要的恢复功能,是 维持身体动态平衡的必要因素。人的一生中有将近 1/3 的时间在睡眠中度过,睡眠是人类重要的生理需求,当 人们处于睡眠状态中时,可以使大脑和身体得到休息、 恢复和休整。随着生活节奏的加快和社会压力的增大, 生活环境的改变,睡眠障碍的发生率愈加普遍,最新的 睡眠质量报告发现, 67.24%的国人出现失眠症状。许多 睡眠障碍和一些临床疾病引起的身体疼痛不适使患者 睡眠质量变差有关,如 PLMS、OSA、慢性纤维组织炎, 过敏性鼻炎、青少年类风湿性关节炎、帕金森病等。睡 眠在免疫系统调控中发挥着重要的作用。夜间睡眠期间, 一些免疫细胞的数量和促炎性细胞因子水平达到峰值, 而具有直接效应功能的细胞抗炎细胞(如 NK 细胞)和 抗炎性细胞因子水平在日间觉醒时达到峰值, 而睡眠破 坏后,免疫细胞数量和活性降低,炎症激活,引起免疫 防御功能下降,从而导致感染性疾病患病风险增加、疫 苗保护作用降低,心血管疾病、代谢性疾病和癌症的发 病率增加。目前,睡眠剥夺后免疫损伤的机制尚无明确 定论。因此,鉴别有效的免疫标志物和针对潜在的睡眠 与疾病之间途径的特定干预,以促进睡眠,增强机体抵 抗力,改进和增强炎症性疾病的治疗方法是目前研究的 重点。

应用 QCC 小组提高患者外周静脉留置针维护固定合格 率的临床实践

李凤玉、郑玉芳 厦门大学附属中山医院

探讨护理质量管理中开展 QCC 活动在呼吸与危重症医 学科提高患者外周静脉留置针维护固定合格率的实践 效果。

PU-1405

伐尼克兰预防已戒烟者复吸一例及文献分析

王晓丹、张捷青 复旦大学附属中山医院

既往酒石酸伐尼克兰多用于治疗正在吸烟者的烟草依赖。对于已戒烟者的烟草依赖程度目前没有适用的量表 或评分系统,也没有明确的治疗方法。本文介绍了一例 通过干戒戒烟8个月的既往吸烟者应用伐尼克兰成功预 防复吸的临床诊治经过,通过文献分析探讨了已戒烟者 预防复吸的心理干预及药物治疗等临床措施及相关进 展。

PU-1406

痰液 SHOX2 和 RASSF1A 基因甲基化检测在肺癌诊断 中的应用研究

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探究痰液 SHOX2 和 RASSF1A 基因甲基化检测对肺癌 诊断的临床价值。

PU-1407 肺癌与慢性阻塞性肺疾病

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近年来, 慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 合并肺癌发病率 逐渐上升, 死亡率也逐步提高。据调查, 肺癌的致病因 素包括吸烟、职业致癌因子暴露、空气污染、电离辐射、 遗传和基因改变等。在 COPD 患者中, 肺癌是导致患者 死亡的重要原因, 位居恶性肿瘤首位, 好发于老年人, 常见病理类型为非小细胞肺癌。大量研究资料表明,这 两种疾病的共同起源似乎不仅是烟草暴露、遗传易感性、 DNA 甲基化的表观遗传学改变,近年来认为局部肺部慢 性炎症和肺修复机制异常也被认为是肺癌发生的最重 要的潜在因素和机制,二者之间关系密切。2021 GOLD 指南指出,肺癌与肺气肿程度之间的相关性较肺癌与气 流阻塞程度之间的相关性更强,但目前与肺功能参数之 间的关系尚存争议, 也是目前研究的热点问题。研究显 示,患者肺功能受损程度愈加严重,患有肺癌的风险愈 会增加,临床病死率甚至有所提升。目前,肺癌的治疗 需要综合考虑患者的机体状况、病理学类型、临床分期 等等,主要采取多学科综合治疗模式,常见主要治疗方 法包括手术治疗, 化疗, 靶向药物治疗, 放射治疗以及 介入治疗,中医药治疗等。当 COPD 合并肺癌时,对于 疾病手术时机和治疗均会有延误,影响术后肿瘤修复过 程。但由于患者常常被呼吸系统疾病症状掩盖,早期症 状不典型,临床不能得到足够重视。因此,早期诊断对 于该病十分重要,倘若能从二种疾病好发因素、疾病共 同特征以及分子生物学关系进行更深一步研究将会大 大解决临床治疗难度大、预后差的问题,本文就此进行 综述。

PU-1408

人文关怀管理在防范静脉治疗护理风险中的作用

邹娟 武汉市中心医院

探讨在实施静脉治疗护理风险防范过程中,分析人文关 怀管理的临床应用价值。

Benefits and Harms of LMWHs Treatment in Acute Pulmonary Embolism with Renal Insufficiency, an Analysis from a Large Real-World Study

Dingyi Wang, Guohui Fan, Zhenguo Zhai China-Japan Friendship Hospital

Object Renal function is associated with the prognoses for acute PE. PE patients with different renal function and its interaction with LWMH usage have not been studied. The study aimed to investigate the prognosis of non-high risk acute PE patients with different renal function under real-world setting, especially among patients with usage of LMWH, on short-term outcomes.

Methods The CURES is an ongoing prospective, multicenter registry of acute PE in China. Adult patients diagnosed non-high risk acute PE from 2009 to 2015, with available data of creatinine clearance (CCr) were enrolled. Patients conducted systemic thrombolysis during hospitalization were excluded. Renal insufficiency was defined as CCr<60 ml/min. LMWH dosage was converted into IU/kg daily dose and presented as high dose (≥200 IU/kg/day)), medium dose (100-200 IU/kg/day)) and low dose (≤100 IU/kg/day). All-cause death, PE-related death, any bleeding and major bleeding during hospitalization were analyzed as endpoints.

Results A total of 5872 patients were eligible. Renal insufficiency occurred in 1311 (22.3%) patients. Compared to patients without renal insufficiency, $30 \le CCr < 60$ ml/min was associated with higher rates of PE related death and bleeding events, CCr < 30 ml/min was associated all-cause death and PE related death during hospitalization. The proportions of LMWH usage were: 90.20% in CCr ≥ 60 ml/min, 86.0 in $30 \le CCr < 60$ ml/min and 77.50% in CCr < 30 ml/min. High dose LMWH was applied in 18.10%, 21.90% and 19.80% in patients with CCr ≥ 60 ml/min, 30 to 60 ml/min and <30 ml/min, respectively, while low dose LMWH was applied in 16.70%, 19.10% and 29.20% in patients as CCr descending. After adjustment of age, low dose LMWH was related to higher rates of allcause death among patients with CCr ≥60 ml/min and 30 to 60 ml/min (OR 3.44, 95%CI 2.27-5.20, OR 2.34, 95%CI .07-5.13, respectively). High dose LMWH was not associated in death and bleeding events in any renal function group.

Conclusion Large variation of LMWH dosage was observed in real-world setting of PE treatments, especially in patients with renal insufficiency. Renal insufficiency was associated with adverse outcomes and affect the application of anticoagulants.

PU-1410

皮肌炎相关间质性肺炎 1 例病例分享

张芳 空军军医大学西京医院

分享1例皮肌炎相关间质性肺炎患者的临床特点。

PU-1411

6S 管理法在呼吸与危重症医学科重症监护室管理中的 应用

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探讨"6S"管理法在呼吸与危重症医学科重症监护室治 疗室及库房管理中的应用效果。

PU-1412

一例重度肺部感染并发巨型肺大泡形成及转归的个案 报道

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背景 巨型肺大泡 (GEB) 是少见大泡性疾病,常继发于 慢阻肺。偶见肺部感染、机化性肺炎伴发 GEB 报道。 现报告一例重度肺部感染、间质性病变基础上伴 GEB 快速形成病例,并对其形成机制、治疗策略及转归略加 探讨。**病例摘要** 患者房某, 男, 61 岁, 因"咳嗽、胸闷 伴发热 2 月"于 2021-05-17 转入我院。患者 3 月 25 日 无明显诱因出现咳嗽,咳少量白痰,及逐渐加重的胸闷 气喘,活动后为著, 4 月 2 日当地医院行胸部 CT 示右 肺外带为主的磨玻璃和细网格影,实验室检查示白细胞 数 21.54×10⁹/L,中性粒细胞百分比 92.3%,降钙素原 0.37ng/ml,诊断肺部感染,予帕拉米韦+环丙沙星+头孢 噻肟治疗,4月3日出现发热,体温最高 39.0℃,4月 6日胸部 CT 示右肺病变迅速进展,就诊于某省级医院, 多次痰、肺泡灌洗液细菌培养均检测出肺炎克雷伯杆菌; 先后予哌拉西林他唑巴坦、舒普深、泰能等抗感染治疗, 期间患者呼吸困难进行性加重,予糖皮质激素冲击治疗

(地塞米松 40mg qd 静滴×9 天) 后逐渐减量。4 月 18 日胸部 CT 示右侧气胸并 GEB 形成,同时病变开始累 及左下肺。予右侧胸腔置管引流, 4 月 29 日胸部 CT: 左肺病变明显进展。5月4日予甲泼尼龙80mg×6天、 60mg×6 天,同时予替加环素、米卡芬净、更昔洛韦、 复方新诺明抗感染治疗,至5月15日患者症状改善、 胸腔引流管无气体引出遂拔除,为处理GEB转入我院。 转入后胸部 CT:右肺 GEB、右侧包裹性液气胸,双肺 病变明显吸收并趋于稳定。在调整抗菌药物及激素逐步 减量同时,先后予经皮 GEB 内及胸腔内置管引流,11 天后右上肺 GEB 完全消失,及右下包裹性气胸也几近 完全消失,肺大泡内仍间断引流少量气体,6月7日患 者活动时 GEB 引流管脱出, 10 日复查胸部 CT, GEB 再次部分膨起, 遂予 GEB 置管, 在充分引出气体后泡 内注入 50%GS+红霉素 30 万 U, 12 日始 GEB 引流管 及胸腔引流管均无气体、液体引出, 15 日复查胸部 CT 示 GEB 完全消失, 无胸膜腔积气, 余肺复张良好, 患 者呼吸困难症状及一般状况明显改善。讨论急性肺部感 染所致肺实变基础上伴发 GEB 快速形成仅见于个案报 道,一般好发于炎症吸收消散期,有研究表明,其发生 与远端气道"活瓣机制"形成有关。在原发病控制和诱因 解除后,大多可自行消失,而无需外科干预。本例患者 同样未经胸腔镜干预, 经单纯置管引流后 GEB 逐步缩 小并消失。但在泡内引流管脱出后大泡再次部分膨起, 经再次引流和注入固化剂后消失。提示急性肺部感染基 础上伴发的 GEB, 在感染控制后, 对内科保守处理反应 良好。

PU-1413

Analysis of the pressure and related factors in non-invasive ventilation therapy in 109 patients with Obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome

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Object Objectives To analyze the pressure and related factors of nocturnal non-invasive ventilation in 109 patients with obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS).

Methods all patients at Karamay Central Hospital from April 2019 to Oct 2019 ,109 patients with OSAHS who underwent pressure therapy were enrolled in this study, and the Berlin Sleep Questionnaire and Sleepiness Scale performed. The physical examination included height, weight, neck circumference (NC) and abdominal circumference (WC), PSG and home overnight pulse oximetry(OPO), parameter Including respiratory disorder index (AHI), hypopnea index (HI), oxygen reduction index (ODI4), average oxygen saturation (MSaO2), minimum oxygen saturation (LSaO2), time spent with a saturation below 90% (SIT90). Night pressure titration was used to monitor the minimum pressure (Min pressure) and maximum pressure (Max pressure) of patients with no-invasive ventilation at night.

Results Total 109 patients with OSAHS Participate in this study, including 85 Han patients, mean age were (53.1 ± 14) years and 24 Uygur patients, mean age were (52.7 ± 9.9) years old, 80 males, mean age were (51.2 ± 13.6) years old, 29 females, mean age were (58.5 ± 9.0) years old, there is significantly difference on body mass index BMI (28.4±5.0 kg/m2 VS 32.2±5.7 kg/m2), LSaO2[(77.2±6.9)% VS 70.8±13.7 %]] and WC ((102±11) cm VS (110±12) cm)] between Han and Uygur patients with OSAHS (P <0.05). there is significantly difference on age (51.2±13.6 years vs 58.5±9.0 years), NC ((41.7±3.2) cm VS) (37.5±2.7) cm) and MSaO2 after treatment [(94.8±1.7)% vs

93.9 \pm 2.2%]] between Male and female patients with OSAHS (P<0.05), there is significantly difference on Pressure titration of Max pressure [(10.9 \pm 3.1cmH2O) VS (12.5 \pm 2.9cmH2O)] and Min pressure [(4.1 \pm 0.9cmH2O) VS (4.9 \pm 1.2cmH2O)] between patients with mild and severe patients with OSAHS (P<0.05). 90% of the pressure(P90) is (10.3 \pm 2.6) cmH2O,which is related to NC(r=0.26,P=0.01), AC(r=0.28,P=0.01), LSaO2 (r=0.22,P=0.04) and ODI4(r=0.28,P=0.01)

Conclusion The pressure of Non-invasive ventilation therapy were related with sleep disordered breathing, P90 Positively related to NC、WC、LSaO2 and ODI4. the Max pressure and Min pressure are increasing with the severity of OSA.

PU-1414

Evaluation of different sampling method to detect the expression of PD-L1

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Object To test the utility of various technique to detect the expression of PD-1 and PD-L1, including operation, bronchoscopy and percutaneous lung biopsy, (PCLB). **Methods** 428 patients pathologically diagnosed with NSCLC from Zhongshan Hospital Fudan University from September 2016 to September 2018 were enrolled. The sample should be obtained either from operation, bronchoscopy or PCLB. Among them, 45 patients accepted bronchoscopy and operation at the same time. The expression of PD-1 and PD-L1 were measured by SP142 clone antibody with a cut-off value of 5%. The expression of PD-1 and PD-L1 between three sampling methods were analyzed.

Results There are three groups, operation group with 365 patients, bronchoscopy group with 53 patients and PCLB group with 10 patients. Age, gender and pathology and emphysema showed no difference. Compared with operation group, the smoke history, invasion of lymph node and metastasis, advanced stage and combination with COPD severe degree in

bronchoscopy group and PCLB group were increased and less EGFR mutation and worse pulmonary function (P<0.05). The expression of PD-1 in immune cell and PD-L1 in both tumor cell and immune cell showed statistical difference amid three groups (P<0.05). Operation group showed higher PD-1 (49.3%) and PD-L1 (54.2%) in immune cell, while bronchoscopy and PCLB group showed higher PD-L1 in tumor cell, 62.3% vs 60.0% vs 23.0%, respectively, (P<0.05). Among 45 patients, the consistence of PD-L1 expression was poor between operation and bronchoscopy group neither with the cutoff of 1%, 5% or 50%.

Conclusion Samples from bronchoscopy or PCLB detected higher PD-L1 protein in tumor cell. Small tissue sample was feasible for detecting PD-L1 expression. Meanwhile, the results varied in terms of variant cut-off value or spatial and temporal heterogeneity.

PU-1415

Metagenomic next-generation sequencing in the family outbreak of psittacosis: First reported family outbreak of psittacosis in China under COVID-19

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Object

Chlamydia psittaci infection in humans, also known as psittacosis, is usually believed to be an uncommon disease which mainly presents as community-acquired pneumonia (CAP). It is usually sporadic, but outbreaks of infection may occasionally occur. In outbreaks, diagnosis and investigations were usually hampered by the non-specificity of laboratory testing methods to identify C. psittaci. In this study, we aim to describe the clinical spectrum of a family outbreak of psittacosis to provide physicians with a better understanding and recognition of this disease, and the value of metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) in the diagnosis of psittacosis pneumonia, especially in outbreaks.

Methods In this study, we use metagenomic nextgeneration sequencing (mNGS) in the diagnosis of a family outbreak of psittacosis under COVID-19 and described the clinical features of a family outbreak of psittacosis pneumonia.

Results Three members of an extended family of 6 persons developed psittacosis with pneumonia and hepatic involvement with common symptoms of fever and weakness. Two newly purchased pet parrots which had died successively were probably the primary source of infection. Imagings show lung consolidations and infiltrates, which are difficult to be differentiated from CAP caused by other common pathogens. mNGS identified the infecting agent as C. psittaci rapidly within 48h.

Conclusion

The results of this work suggest that there are not characteristic clinical manifestations and imagings of psittacosis pneumonia which can differentiate from CAP caused by other pathogens. The use of mNGS can improve accuracy and reduce the delay in diagnosis of psittacosis especially during the outbreak, which can shorten the course of the disease control. Family outbreak under COVID-19 may be related to the familial aggregation due to the epidemic. To our knowledge, this is the first reported family outbreak of psittacosis in China, and the first reported psittacosis outbreak identified by the method of mNGS in the world.

PU-1416

肺脓液诺卡菌病误诊为肺支气管扩张症 1 例报道

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探讨影像学为支气管扩张样表现的肺脓液诺卡菌感染的诊疗过程及体会,提高临床认识。

PU-1417

联合检测凝血筛查指标及 D-二聚体对新型冠状病毒肺炎 (COVID-19) 患者临床分型的诊断价值

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探讨凝血筛查指标和 D-二聚体检测结果对新型冠状病 毒肺炎患者临床分型的诊断价值。

PU-1418

Effect of TrxR2 on apoptosis signaling pathway of nude mice transplantation tumor

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Object To study the influence of TrxR2 gene on apoptotic signaling pathway and explore the role mechanism of TrxR2 in NSCLC apoptosis signal pathway.

Methods The phosphorylated antibody chip (PAK247) was used to detect the different expression protein after interfering with the TrxR2 gene expression,The expression of phosphorylation and downstream apoptosis related proteins was determined by protein printing to explore the role of TrxR2 in NSCLC apoptotic signaling pathway.

Results Using PAK247, transplantation of siRNA-TrxR and 42 phosphorylation proteins in nude mice and NC were obtained. Of these, 13 proteins were upregulated: Camk2a & Bad & Akt1 & Nfkbib & Akt2 & Nfkb1 & Mapk8/Mapk9/Mapk10 & Pten & Ikbkb & Tp53 & Casp3; 17 Protein species were downregulated:Pik3r1/Pik3r3 & Bcl2 & Bcl211 & Rela & Braf & Nfkb2 & Chek1 & Foxo1 & Map3k7 & Nfkbia & Foxo3/Foxo4 & Map3k5 & Ikbkg & Chek2 & Ikbkb. After the TrxR2 protein expression was silent, the p-JNK, Bad protein expression level was significantly increased in the TrxR2-siRNA nude mice group compared with the NC nude mice group.

Conclusion TrxR2 can regulate Bad/Bcl-2 expression through mitochondria-mediated JNK signaling pathway to affect the apoptosis of tumor cells, and to inhibit tumor growth and promote tumor apoptosis.

PU-1419

鹦鹉热支原体肺炎 2 例并文献复习

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鹦鹉热衣原体的主要宿主为鹦鹉及其他鸟类例(如鸽 子),人类通过直接接触或呼吸道吸入病原体而感染, 分析鹦鹉热衣原体感染的临床特征。

PU-1420

非小细胞肺癌来源外泌体的免疫效应和潜在生物标志 物

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非小细胞肺癌 (Non-Small-Cell Lung, NSCLC) 是肺癌 中最常见的组织学类型,发病率和死亡率位居世界首位。 免疫检查点抑制剂的应用给 NSCLC 患者带来了新希望, 但预测疗效的生物标志物的不足以及肿瘤免疫微环境 复杂调控机制不明。肿瘤源性外泌体已被证实参与肿瘤 细胞与宿主细胞信息的相互交流,是信号交流的中介, 参与肿瘤的发生、发展及转移,影响免疫治疗的疗效。 因此,非小细胞肺癌来源外泌体在 NSCLC 肿瘤免疫微 环境中的调控机制需要进一步研究以及探索肿瘤源性 外泌体作为 NSCLC 免疫治疗新的生物标志物和临床价 值的潜力。

PU-1421

树突状细胞与肺动脉高压

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本文总结了不同亚型 DC 在 PAH 发生发展中的作用及 机制,为肺动脉重构提供新的认识, 这可能为针对特定 DC 亚群、其激活和/或其效应子功能 的治疗带来新的机会。

PU-1422

硬镜下气管T管置入术在良性声门下气道狭窄中的应用

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探讨硬镜下气管T管置入术在良性声门下气道狭窄治疗中的应用。

PU-1423

肿瘤相关巨噬细胞在肺癌发生、发展中的作用

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肺癌是常见的恶性肿瘤之一,尽管肺癌治疗手段在不断 发展进步,如化疗方案的完善、针对驱动基因的靶向治 疗、抗血管生成治疗、免疫检查点抑制剂的应用以及上 述不同治疗方法的联合等明显改善了大多数肺癌患者 预后,但晚期患者预后仍然不乐观。近年来,与免疫相 关的肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME)的 研究受到越来越多的重视。TME 由肿瘤细胞、基质细胞 和募集的免疫细胞及它们的产物(如细胞因子和趋化因 子)组成,是肿瘤赖以生存和发展的微生态系统。巨噬 细胞是免疫防御过程中重要的效应细胞,具有高度异质 性和可塑性,隶属于单核巨噬细胞系统。浸润于肿瘤组 织的巨噬细胞称为肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumorassociated macrophages, TAMs),是TME 中浸润性 免疫细胞的主要成分,可通过多种途径促进肺癌的生长、 侵袭及远处转移。研究提示,肺癌组织中 TAMs 的浸润 水平和极化状态,与肺癌的治疗效果及患者预后显著相关。针对 TAMs 行靶向治疗或与化疗、PD-1/PD-L1 免疫治疗联合,在动物实验中展现出巨大的治疗潜力。本文就 TAMs 的生物学特性和在肺癌发生、发展中的作用以及在免疫治疗中的价值进行综述。

PU-1424

CLIC3 调控非小细胞肺癌上皮-间质转化的机制研究

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探讨 CLIC3 对非小细胞肺癌上皮-间质转化进程的影响及可能的机制。

PU-1425

Cigarette smoke induces EMT and progression of lung cancer via the PI3K/AKT/mTOR mediated autophagy

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Object Lung cancer is one of the most common malignant diseases worldwide. Although lots of breakthroughs have been achieved in the pathogenesis and treatment of lung cancer, the morbidity and mortality rates are not decreasing but increasing.Abundant evidence has shown that cigarette smoke (CS) is a crucial risk factor for lung cancer. Nevertheless, the mechanism underlying the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer remains unclear.

Methods In this study, we divided the C57BL/6 mice into non-CS-exposed group and CS-exposed group and established Lewis lung carcinoma subcutaneous tumor model, after different intervention, we measure the size of the tumor, assess the presence of invasion toward the skeletal muscle by HE staining, and detect the expression of autophagy-related proteins and Epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) markers by Western Blot (WB) and immunohistochemistry (IHC). To explore the potential mechanism, we also investigated the effects of cigarette smoke extract (CSE) on the autophagy activation and EMT alterations and progression of lung cancer cell in A549 and H1299. MDC staining, electron microscopy, immunofluorescence, WB, Transwell and other methods were performed to detect the effect of CSE on the autophagy and EMT indicators and migration and invasion ability of lung cancer cell lines. We used autophagy inhibitors chloroquine and Si Beclin-1 to explore the effect of CSE-induced autophagy on the progress of EMT and progression of lung cancer. We also detect the protein exprssion of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway to explore the possible mechanism of CSE to promote autophagy in lung cancer cells.

Results According to animal models, we found that compared with the non-CS-exposed group, the tumor volume of subcutaneous tumors was significantly increased, and the number of muscle invasions was significantly increased. The autophagy level was elevated(LC3II/I and Beclin-1 expression increased, P62 expression decreased) and EMT level was increased (E-cadherin expression decreased, Vimitin and N-cadherin increased)in the CS-exposed group. Acoording to cell experiments, we found in CSE groups of two cell lines A549 and H1299, the autophagy level was elevated and EMT level was increased in time dependent manner. And through further inhibiting autophagy of lung cancer cell lines caused by CSE via use of autophagy inhibitors chloroquine or Si Beclin- 1 ,the EMT phenomenon was weakened, and the increased migration and invasion ability of lung cancer cell lines caused by CSE was also significantly weakened. Furthermore, it showed that p-PI3K/PI3K, p-AKT/AKT, and pmTOR/mTOR gradually decreased as the duration of CSE intervention increased. By adding PI3K activator 740Y-P, we found that as the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway inhibition caused by CSE can be weakened, the elevated levels of autophagy in A549 and H1299 caused by CSE were decreased, and increased EMT levels caused by CSE were also decreased.

Conclusion These results suggest that cigarette smoke may induce induces EMT and progression of lung cancer via the PI3K/AKT/mTOR mediated autophagy.

PU-1426

Ommaya 囊植入脑室内化疗联合脑室-腹腔分流术治疗 非小细胞肺癌软脑膜转移 5 例的护理体会

吴达群

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非小细胞肺癌 (non-small-cell lung cancer,NSCLC)是 我国最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,其发病率和病死率呈逐年 上升趋势。其中,晚期 NSCLC 软脑膜转移 (Leptomeningeal Metastasis,LM)的发病率为3%~ 5%。近年有研究表明,随着新型靶向药物的出现, NSCLC 患者的生存期延长,但大部分抗肿瘤药物透过 血脑屏障的浓度较低,LM 的发病率也逐年提高。由于 脑脊液渗透性差、脑脊液的循环,传统治疗如全身静脉 化疗、局部放疗、全脑放疗、靶向治疗等疗效均不理想, 患者预后较差,中位生存期仅3个月左右。而免疫治疗 中,关于PD-1/PD-L1抑制剂在LM中应用的报道较少。 单纯应用 Ommaya 囊植入脑室内化疗治疗恶性肿瘤脑 膜转移患者预后不佳。有报道显示 Ommaya 囊植入脑 室内化疗联合脑室-腹腔分流术治疗恶性肿瘤脑膜转移 瘤有一定效果,但相关的护理却无报道。

PU-1427

经纤维支气管镜吸痰联合抗生素肺泡灌洗治疗对重症 肺炎的临床疗效观察

胡俊芳 黄石爱康医院

评价经纤支镜吸痰联合抗生素在目标肺段行支气管肺 泡灌洗术在重症肺炎中的治疗价值。

PU-1428

延续护理对肺癌合并肺血栓栓塞华法林抗凝依从性的 影响

乔敏 西安交通大学第二附属医院

探讨延续护理对肺癌合并肺血栓栓塞患者出院后华法 林抗凝治疗依从性的影响。

PU-1429

伏立康唑在侵袭性肺曲霉病患者治疗中不良反应的观 察及护理

王霞 天津市胸科医院

探讨伏立康唑用于侵袭性肺曲霉菌病患者治疗中的不 良反应及观察护理要点。

PU-1430

微信服务在对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者出院后进行延续 护理的效果评价

胡孝玢 天津市胸科医院

探讨微信服务在对慢性阻塞性肺疾患者者出院后进行 延续护理的效果评价。

PU-1431

1 例胸主动脉瘤术后合并膈肌麻痹患者的护理

陈新 天津市胸科医院

膈肌麻痹不仅会造成呼吸、消化系统损害,严重者会出 现呼吸衰竭。本文总结1例胸主动脉瘤术后合并膈肌麻 痹患者的护理,旨在为临床护理工作提供方法,提升临 床护士的护理技能,为患者提供优质护理服务,提高患 者满意度。

PU-1432 综合护理干预对行支气管镜检查患者的影响

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随着介入肺脏病学 这一新兴学科的发展,支气管镜检 查术已经成为临床呼吸道疾 病诊治过程中不可或缺的 检查、治疗方法。支气管镜检查是一 种侵入性检查项目, 患者会出现焦虑情绪。本研究探讨积极沟通、认知疗法、 聆听音乐及放松练习、社会支持等综合护理干预对行支 气管镜患者焦虑情绪的影响。

PU-1433

Microbial identifications in acute respiratory failure through metagenomic next-generation sequencing

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Object The usefulness of metagenomic Nextgeneration sequencing (mNGS) in identifications of pathogens was inconclusive, and the applications of mNGS in respiratory failure remain to be delineated.

Methods 130 patients with respiratory failure were reviewed, 185 specimens including blood, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF), sputum, pleural effusion, ascitic fluid and urine were tested by mNGS and culture methods. Clinical features and microbes detected were analysed.

Results mNGS outperformed culture method in positive detection rate of MTB (OR, ∞ ; 95% CI, 1- ∞ ; P < 0.05), bacteria (OR, 3.72; 95% CI, 2.4-5.78; P < 0.0001), fungi (OR, 4.36; 95% CI, 2.66-7.16; P < 0.0001), mycoplasma (OR, ∞ ; 95% CI, 3.1- ∞ ; P = 0.001) and virus (OR, ∞ ; 95% CI, 177.8- ∞ ; P < 0.0001). 20 patients (28 samples) were detected with Pneumocystis jirovecii by mNGS, but not culture method, most of those patients were immune impressive, the sequencing number of Pneumocystis jirovecii was higher in BALF than that in sputum and blood. The reads number of Klebsiella pneumoniae, Acinetobacter baumannii, Candida albicans, CMV and HSV1 in BALF were significantly higher than other sample types. Inconsistency results of mNGS and culture methods were found in ... patients. We also found that orotracheal intubation, Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and immune suppression were associated with higher detection rate of bacteria and virus by mNGS, higher WBC, CRP and PCT levels were related to higher and lower mNGS positive detection rate of bacteria.

Conclusion mNGS showed great potential applications in clinical diagnostics and research.

PU-1434

持续气道正压通气对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征治疗 失败的原因分析

赵丹、路苹、王霄、刘娅钦、万自芬、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院 探讨持续气道正压通气(CPAP)对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂 停综合征(OSAS)治疗的效果评价及失败原因分析。

PU-1435

鲍曼不动杆菌作为疫苗治疗感染的研究进展

赵丹、彭春红、余红、饶珊珊、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院

鲍曼不动杆菌抗原制备疫苗(主动免疫)和单克隆抗体疗法(被动免疫)的研究进展。

城市与县域医共体慢性呼吸系统疾病管理现状与调查 研究

张湘燕、赵丹、林洁如、赵丽、饶珊珊、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院

分析和探究医共体慢性呼吸系统疾病管理现状。

PU-1437

宏基因组二代测序在间质性肺病急性加重的结果分析

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研究宏基因组二代测序技术 (mNGS) 在间质性肺病急性加重期的病原体分布,以及它对于间质性肺病急性加 重期的诊断价值。

PU-1438

Curcumin increased the sensitivity of non-small cell lung cancer to cisplatin through the endoplasmic reticulum stress pathway

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Object Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is one of the most lethal cancers. Although cisplatin-based chemotherapies have been regarded as a promising treatment for NSCLC, cisplatin-resistance still remained to be one of the major clinical challenges. Curcumin, as a naturally occurring polyphenol, has been demonstrated to promote chemotherapeutic efficiency of NSCLC. However, the role of curcumin in cisplatin-resistant NSCLC has been rarely investigated. This study aims to investigate whether curcumin enhances cisplatin sensitivity of human NSCLC and its underlying mechanisms.

Methods The effects of curcumin on NSCLC cell (A549 and H1299) proliferation were first determined by CCK-8 assay. Then, flow cytometer was adopted to study the effect of cisplatin and curcumin on the apoptosis of NSCLC cells. To investigate the underlying mechanism, expression levels of endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-related proteins were analyzed by western blotting assay. Furthermore, the real-time quantitative PCR (qPCR) assay was carried out to detected mRNA levels related with ER stress.

Results Curcumin alone had a slight cytotoxic effect in cisplatin-resistant cells. In contrast, the combined curcumin and cisplatin treatment exhibits significant higher cytotoxic on NSCLC cell (A549/DDP and H1299/DDP) than cisplatin alone. It was further confirmed in cell apoptosis assay detected by flow cytometer, which showed that the addition of curcumin enhanced the cell killing ability of cisplatin against cisplatin-resistant A549/DDP and H1299/DDP. In addition, it was found that the expression levels of ER stress-related proteins C/EBP homology protein (CHOP), activating transcription factor 6 (ATF6), and caspase-4 increases substantially with the induction of curcumin, as well as the high mRNA levels related with ER stress.

Conclusion Curcumin increased the sensitivity of NSCLC to cisplatin through the ER stress pathway, so as to provide a new strategy and molecular target for overcoming the cisplatin-resistance.

PU-1439

帕罗西汀对慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并焦虑抑郁患者的心 理状态及肺功能的影响

段文丽 遵义市第一人民医院

目的:探讨对气虚痰瘀型稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者 采取益气化痰祛瘀法治疗的临床疗效。

PU-1440 中医药干预矽肺纤维化的研究进展

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矽肺患者长期吸入结晶二氧化硅颗粒后,组织病理学出 现矽结节及肺纤维化,难以逆转及恢复。但矽肺的发病 机制研究及治疗策略显著落后于医学进展及临床需求, 导致该病仍是棘手的临床难题。中药提取物或复方制剂 现已成为近年探索矽肺发病机制及治疗靶点的热点问 题。本文就中医药干预矽肺致纤维化过程中 TGFβ1/Smad 信号通路、氧化应激机制、凋亡及自噬等方面 的进展做一综述。

PU-1441

大黄对创伤性颅脑损伤术后合并 VAP 患者炎症反应及 免疫功能的影响

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探讨大黄对创伤性颅脑损伤术后 VAP 患者炎症反应及 免疫功能的影响。

PU-1442

血必净注射液对呼吸机相关性肺炎患者炎症指标及预 后的影响

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探讨血必净注射液对呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)患者炎 症级联反应以及预后因素的影响。

PU-1443

Prolonged SARS-Cov-2 shedding with rapid IgG antibody decay in a COVID-19 patient: A case report

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Background: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic is still spreading rapidly around the world. Recent cases with prolonged severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) RNA detection have been successively reported, and the phenomenon of false-negative real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) results of SARS-CoV-2 RNA or "repositive" was also described in COVID-19 patients.

Methods: We report a 69-year-old female with hypertension, suspected lung tumor, and previous history of total hysterectomy for hysteromyoma who presented with moderate COVID-19 symptoms and was positive for SARS-CoV-2 RNA by RT-PCR when she travelled from the USA to China.

Results: The patient required second and third rehospitalizations due to "repositive" SARS-CoV-2 throat swab test results during post-charge solitary isolation and observation, and serum SARS-CoV-2-IgG decayed rapidly before disappearing on illness Day 139 when the throat swab was still positive. The virus shedding lasted for at least 146 days (the last positive throat swab test result was on illness Day 146, and the first true-negative test result was on illness Day 151) since her initial positive test.

Conclusion: Prolonged SARS-CoV RNA viral shedding is prone to occur in an immunocompromised host, wherein changes in the host immune status can lead to repeated positive SARS-CoV-2 detection. Moreover, the SARS-CoV-2-IgG may decrease rapidly and disappear before virus removal, indicating there may be certain limitations on the protective effect of the SARS-CoV-2 antibody, which deserves clinical attention.

PU-1444

中草药有效成分抗肺癌血管内皮生长因子的研究进展

翟亮

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VEGF 靶向治疗是肿瘤治疗学的前沿课题,针对血管内 皮生长因子 (VEGF)及其受体的靶向治疗是目前肺癌 临床研究的热点之一。VEGF 靶向治疗被认为可防止形 成新的肿瘤血管,从而抑制肿瘤的生长,并可增强细胞 毒药物的作用。中药有效成分靶向肺癌 VEGF 及其受体 治疗的独特作用已有越来越多的实验研究证据,与其他 抗肿瘤药物治疗相比具有抗瘤谱广、毒副作用小、不易 损伤正常组织,不易发生耐药等特点。这种治疗高效、 安全,为筛选有效的抗肿瘤药物提供了新的思路,值得 深入研究。

PU-1445

Hypoxia up-regulates SIRT1 signaling pathway to promote EnMT in pulmonary artery endothelial cells

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Object To investigate the effect of hypoxia on pulmonary artery endothelial cells and the role of SIRT1 in EnMT, and to provide a research model for pulmonary disease and explain the pathogenesis of pulmonary disease.

Methods Pulmonary artery endothelial cells were divided into two groups and cultured in normoxic and hypoxic environments, respectively. QPCR, Western blot and immunofluorescence were used to detect endothelial cell specific marker protein and mRNA expression in each group, and the ability of endothelial cells migration was evaluated by scratch and transwell experiment.

Results The pulmonary artery endothelial cells in the normoxic group presented a typical pebble-like arrangement, and the endothelial cells in hypoxic culture showed a long spindle appearance. Hypoxia induced high expression of SIRT1, Jagged-1, Hes1, c-Src and CSL. Immunofluorescence showed that endothelial cells in hypoxic culture began to express the α -SMA, and the expression of vWF increased with hypoxia. Cell viability, scratch, and transwell results showed that endothelial cells in the hypoxic group were more capable of viability, and migration than those in the normoxic group. The induction of EnMT by hypoxia can be inhibited by using SIRT1-specific inhibitor DAPT and Jagged-1. This study also found that miR-7-5p can regulate endothelial SIRT1, indicating that miRNA is also involved in the process of endothelial mesenchymal transformation.

Conclusion Hypoxia promotes the transformation of endothelial cells into mesenchymal cells by opening the SIRT1 pathway, which may be involved in the occurrence of a variety of diseases in the body.

PU-1446

Diagnosis and clinical features of Chlamydia psittaci pneumonia:a report of 16 cases

tian fu

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Object To explore the clinical characteristics and main points of diagnosis and treatment of 16 cases of community-acquired chlamydia psittaci pneumonia, so as to improve the level for the diagnosis and treatment of C. psittaci pneumonia.

Methods We retrospectively reviewd clinical data of 16 bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) samples obtained from 16 patients with confirmed C. psittaci pneumonia detected by metagenomic next-generation sequencing(mNGS) between January 2019 to November 2020. **Methods** We retrospectively reviewd clinical data of 16 bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) samples obtained from 16 patients with confirmed C. psittaci pneumonia detected by metagenomic next-generation sequencing(mNGS) between January 2019 to November 2020.

Results Their mean age was 58.06±9.50 (range 37-69)years.There are 12 males.15 patients had a history exposure to birds or poultry explicitly.Clinical manifestations included moderate/high fever(16/16), cough and expectoration(9/16),respiratory failure(6/16),diarrhea(4/16),disturbance of

consciousness(3/16),muscle weakness(2/16). 13 patients had wet rales on auscultation.10 patients had myocardial damage, 9 patients had liver damage, 5 patients had hypokalemia ,and 4 patients had hyponatremia.Bone marrow smear: hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis syndrome(1/16). Chest computed tomography(CT):Airspace consolidation(15/16),ground-

glass opacity(15/16),reversed hato sign(2/16),the main distribution was subpleural regions.Transbronchial lung biopsy(TBLB) was taken in 2 patients. Pathology: Neutrophils and lymphocytes infiltrate in the alveolar wall and proliferative fibrous tissue, and inclusion bodies were found in part of the epithelium. 16 patients were timely adjusted for targeted antimicrobial drugs according to the mNGS results and improved of the disease.

Conclusion If there are defnite exposure history to birds or poultry,typical clinical features (moderate to high fever, cough, dyspnea, multiple organ involvement), computed tomography scan (subpleural Air-space consolidation ,Community-acquired) pneumonia should be alert to the possibility of infection.Implementation chlamydia parrots of metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) in BALF gives a great value tool for diagnosis of C. psittaci pneumonia.

PU-1447 慢阻肺型肺部炎症促进肺癌发生发展的机制

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)简称慢阻肺, 是一种常见的以持续的不 可逆气流受限为特征的可以预防及治疗的疾病,其典型 临床表现为反复咳嗽、咳痰、憋喘[1]。肺癌 (Lung cancer, LC) 是原发于支气管粘膜上皮及腺体的常见恶性肿瘤, 其在全世界的发病率及致死率均居于首位。既往多将慢 阻肺及肺癌作为两种单独的疾病分别研究,虽然它们具 有相似的危险因素,如吸烟、粉尘、空气污染等,但相 关的流行病学研究在去除吸烟等因素的影响后,发现慢 阻肺是肺癌发生的独立危险因素, 慢阻肺人群的肺癌发 生率较非慢阻肺人群增加 2-4 倍[2]。 慢阻肺被认为是一 种涉及多种类型的炎症细胞及炎症介质的慢性炎症性 疾病,可见气道炎症在其中扮演的关键角色。大量的研 究已经证实炎症在肿瘤的发生发展起着至关重要的作 用。那么,我们不仅思考,慢阻肺型肺部炎症与肺癌的 发生发展是否相关,又是通过哪些机制影响肺癌的发生 发展。本文将对慢阻肺型肺部炎症促进肺癌的发生及发 展的流行病学及相关机制进行综述。

PU-1448 **隐源性机化性肺炎 1 例报道**

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强调早期肺活检在隐源性机化性肺炎(cryptogenic organizing pneumonia, COP)诊断中的应用 方法:分析空军军医大学唐都医院收治的1例COP患 者。患者为55岁女性,护士,主因"反复发热1月余, 咳嗽、气短3周"入院。既往体健。1月余前无诱因出现 咽部不适,无发热及流涕,自行口服感冒药,症状缓解。 后出现持续发热,最高39.5℃,遂先后就诊于多家医院。 查白细胞、CRP明显升高。胸部CT示右肺下叶背段及 基底段高密度影,其内可见支气管充气征。先后给予多 种广谱抗生素及四联抗结核治疗,体温波动于38.1-39.5℃、伴咳嗽、气短。复查胸部CT示实变影较前扩 大。于我院行超声支气管镜检查:右肺下叶后基底段探
及异常低回声,在此处活检4块。病理诊断:右肺下叶 后基底段间质慢性炎细胞及少量嗜中性粒细胞浸润,肺 泡间隔增宽,不同程度纤维组织增生性玻变,支气管壁 灶状纤维组织增生,未见嗜酸性粒细胞浸润。另见数小 块纤维素样坏死物,其内混杂少量退变的炎细胞影,周 围黏液样包裹。

结果:肺组织病理活检提示隐源性机化性肺炎。给予甲 强龙 40mg/日,静滴,序贯口服醋酸波尼松片 20mg, 1/日。治疗后症状减轻,体温正常,肺部 CT 示实变影 几乎完全吸收。

结论:

COP 临床表现和影像学均无特异性, 肺组织病理活检 是确诊 COP"金标准"。临床上对胸部 CT 提示双肺多发 实变且抗感染治疗无效的患者应考虑该病可能,早期行 肺组织活检避免误诊。

PU-1449

EGFR-TKI for lung cancer patients with PIK3CA and K-ras mutation a Systematic Review and metaanalysis

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Object To study the effects of K-ras and PIK3CA gene mutations in non-small cell lung cancer on anti-EGFR-TKI treatment, and to conduct a systematic summary analysis to guide clinical practice

Methods Search all the documents that meet the search criteria through the pubmed database. The last search date is April 30, 2020. Screen according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Apply meta-analysis method to K-RAS and non-small cell lung cancer in EGFR-TKI treatment PIK3CA objective response rate (ORR), progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) were analyzed and compared.

Results A total of 57 articles were included in this study. Mutation in K-ras indicated poor ORR [0.36 (95% CI: 0.24-0.52, P = 0.99)], shorter OS [1.49 (95% CI: 1.36-1.64, P = 0.02)] and shorter PFS[1.35 (95%CI, 1.21-1.52)] in patients receive EGFR-TKIs.In addition, PIK3CA showed poor ORR [0.59 (95% CI: 0.16-2.24, P = 0.21)], shorter PFS [1.78 (95% CI: 0.9-3.52, P = 0.89)] and OS [2.04 (95% CI: 1.37-3.02, P = 0.39)] in patients receiving EGFR-TKI treatment.

Conclusion K-ras and PIK3CA gene mutations are not conducive to the survival of patients with non-small cell lung cancer treated with EGFR-TKI.

PU-1450

降钙素原在多重耐药病原体社区获得性肺炎诊疗中的 临床价值

吴思燕 徐州市第一人民医院

了解多重耐药病原体感染的社区获得性肺炎患者的降 钙素原水平及临床特征

PU-1451

Removing Different Number of Regional Lymph Nodes Affects Survival Outcome of Operable Patients with Stage IIA NSCLC (According the 8th Edition Staging)

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Object Objectives: To discuss the effect of removing different number of regional lymph nodes (RLNs) on survival outcome in operable patients with stage IIA non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

Methods Methods : Using the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results registry (SEER), we identified 3,362 patients with stage IIA NSCLC, who had complete clinical information from 2004 to 2015. The Kaplan–Meier analysis was used to determine the propensity score for these patients based on the preoperative characteristics. Lung cancer-specific survival (LCSS) and overall survival (OS) as the primary endpoints were compared in patients with different number of RLNs removed.

Results Results: There was a statistically significant difference on survival curve (log rank P <0.001) in stage IIA NSCLC patients removed different number of

RLNs by Kaplan–Meier analysis. Multivariable analysis showed that the HRs (95% CI, P) of no RLNs removed group and 1-3 RLNs removed group were 1.862 (1.494-2.320, P< 0.001) and 1.170 (1.002-1.366, P=0.047) comparing RLNs removed \geq 4 group, respectively. The LCSS of no RLNs removed group, 1-3 RLNs removed group and RLNs removed \geq 4 group were 47.4%, 59.3% and 67.0%, respectively. The mean survival time of no RLNs removed group, 1-3 RLNs removed group and RLNs removed group, 1-3 RLNs removed group and RLNs removed group, 1-3 RLNs removed group and RLNs removed \geq 4 group were 38.7 months, 51.2 months and 51.5 months, respectively.

Conclusion Conclusion : This study suggests that removing different number of RLNs can affect survival outcome of operable patients with stage IIA NSCLC, and patients removed more numbers of RLNs may obtain more positive effect.

PU-1452

B7-H1、B7-H4 和 Tfh 细胞在小细胞肺癌中的表达检测 以及与肺癌预后的关联研究

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研究 B7-H1、B7-H4 和滤泡辅助性 T 细胞(follicular helper T cell, Tfh)在小细胞肺癌中的表达检测以及与肺 癌预后。

PU-1453 肺粘膜相关淋巴组织淋巴瘤 1 例

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目的:分析 1 例肺粘膜相关淋巴组织淋巴瘤病例的临床 症状、影像学资料、实验室检查及病理结果,提高临床 医生对肺粘膜相关淋巴组织淋巴瘤的认识。 方法:回顾性分析西安交通大学第二附属医院呼吸与危 重症医学科 2020 年收治的 1 例肺粘膜相关淋巴组织淋 巴瘤患者的临床资料。 结果:患者女性,59岁,因"发现肺部阴影4年,胸部 隐痛3月"主诉入院。患者4年前因咽部不适行胸部CT 检查提示"右肺上叶及左肺下叶局部实变", 抗炎治疗无 吸收,后于某三甲医院行支气管镜检查,镜下未见异常, 支气管镜下活检病理回报"右肺上叶后段肺组织慢性炎", 此后1年内多次复查胸部CT,肺部阴影无变化,后因 无不适症状,未再复查。3月前无明显诱因出现阵发性 前胸部隐痛不适,每日发作数次,持续时间数分钟到数 小时不等, 与呼吸无关, 1月前轻微咳嗽、咳痰, 当地 医院复查胸部 CT 提示"双肺阴影位置同前, 病变范围稍 有增大"。入住我科后,肿瘤标志物、结核相关检查、自 身抗体阴性,支气管镜下"双侧支气管系统内可见较多黄 色黏稠分泌物", 病理回报"右肺上叶粘膜慢性炎伴淋巴 组织增生",再次超声引导下经皮肺穿刺活检,病理"右 肺穿刺组织,镜下示淋巴组织增生性病变,结合免疫组 化支持粘膜相关淋巴组织结外边缘区淋巴瘤"。患者转至 血液科进一步治疗。

结论:肺粘膜相关淋巴组织淋巴瘤临床相对少见,低度 恶性,临床症状无特异性,病变可局限于肺内数年而不 发生肺外侵犯,对于肺部出现实变影,抗炎治疗无好转, 长期随访无变化,需警惕肺粘膜相关淋巴组织淋巴瘤。

PU-1454

白介素 22 在支气管哮喘慢性气道炎症中的抗炎作用研 究

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首先,明确 IL-22 在哮喘患者和健康人外周血中的表达 是否存在差异;进一步确认 IL-22 差异表达在支气管哮 喘中的作用。

白介素 37 在支气管哮喘中的作用及其机制研究

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本研究旨在研究 IL-37 在哮喘患者中的表达情况及其对 小鼠哮喘炎症模型的改善程度,初步探索其影响哮喘 2 型免疫反应的作用模式及机制,为哮喘的靶向和个体化 治疗提供理论依据。

PU-1456

回顾性分析重度哮喘患者奥马珠单抗治疗反应性的生物标志物

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探讨奥马珠单抗治疗重度哮喘患者疗效的生物标志物, 为奥马珠单抗治疗重度哮喘患者的个体化精准治疗提 供依据。

PU-1457

Curcumin ameliorates allergic airway inflammation by regulating the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome

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Object The present study was to explore whether NLRP3 or NLRP3 inflammasome is involved in the protective effect of Curcumin against allergic airway inflammation in a mouse model of allergic asthma.

Methods BALB/c mice were randomly divided into three groups: control group, asthma model group, and Curcumin treatment group. Asthma model was established via intraperitoneal injection and aerosol inhalation of ovalbumin(OVA). 24 h after the last OVA exposure, inflammatory cell counts and classification in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) were analysed. Histopathological evaluation of the lung tissue was performed by hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) staining. Protein levels of NLRP3, the apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing the caspase activation and recruitment domain (ASC), and caspase-1 in lung tissues were detected by western blotting.

Results Curcumin treatment inhibited infiltration of inflammatory cells into the lung, reduced influx of eosinophils (P<0.001), lymphocytes (P<0.001), neutrophils (P<0.01), and macrophages (P<0.001) and Th2 cytokines (P<0.001) secretion in BALF. Furthermore, Curcumin treatment caused a distinct reduction of the levels of IL-18 and IL-1 β in BALF (P<0.001). Curcumin treatment also suppressed the protein expression of NLRP3, ASC and caspase-1 in the lung tissues (all P<0.001).

Conclusion Our data demonstrated that Curcumin ameliorated allergic airway inflammation by regulating the activation of NLRP3 and Th2 responses.

PU-1458

通过 mNGS 诊断鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎 6 例救治体会

贺晓艳 株洲市中心医院

探讨鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特点及诊治方法。

注射用硫酸多黏菌素 B 真实世界不良反应观察性研究

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研究应用多黏菌素 B 在治疗肺部感染时在真实世界的 安全性, 观察不良反应发生率, 分析相关危险因素

PU-1460

Prevalence and associated factors of suboptimal daily peak inspiratory flow and technique misuse of dry powder inhalers in outpatients with stable chronic airway diseases

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Object The present study aimed to investigate the prevalence and associated factors of suboptimal daily Peak Inspiratory Flow (PIF) and technical misuse of three commonly used Dry Powder Inhalers (DPIs) in outpatients with stable chronic airway diseases.

Methods Included in this study were 85 outpatients with stable asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), or Asthma-COPD Overlap (ACO) and had previously used any of Turbuhaler® (TUR), Diskus® (DIS), HandiHaler® (HAN) between December 2018 and September 2019. The patient's daily PIF against the resistance of a specific DPI and operation technique was investigated by two pharmacists by using In-check DIALG16 and a checklist.

Results Of the 85 patients, the proportion of patients with a suboptimal daily PIF and technical misuse was 38.8 and 65.9 respectively. In logistic regression, we observed that the factors that increase the risk for suboptimal daily PIF were: age (OR=1.06) and combination with respiratory diseases (OR = 6.59). The factor that decreases the risk for misuse was the higher education level (OR =0.63).

Conclusion Even if patients have received training at the time of initial prescription, the standardization of the use of DPIs by patients in our center was still unoptimistic. Age and combined with respiratory diseases were associated with suboptimal PIF. Higher education level decreased the incidence of technique misuse.

PU-1461

肺纤维化并脓肿分枝杆菌感染1例

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非结核分枝杆菌是条件致病菌,在间质性疾病感染的报 道很少,容易被基础疾病的呼吸道症状掩盖或误诊为普 通的呼吸道感染,影响治疗效果。本文报道报道1例肺 纤维化并脓肿分枝杆菌感染的病例,分享其诊疗过程, 总结其临床特点以便同道借鉴。

PU-1462

益气化痰祛瘀方对慢性阻塞性肺疾病 B 组稳定期患者 综合评估影响的观察

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观察益气化痰祛瘀方对慢性阻塞性肺疾病 B 组稳定期 患者综合评估影响。

NSE,proGRP 动态检测在小细胞肺癌诊疗中的价值

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通过对 40 例小细胞肺癌患者病情变化及不同方案,动 态检测 NSE,proGRP,对比三者的变化,从而鉴定 NSE ,proGRP 动态检测在小细胞肺癌诊疗中的价值, 为该病诊断及治疗提供依据,同时也为病情分期级及治 理方案提供参考

PU-1464

面罩漏气量对无创机械通气患者胃食管反流的影响

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探讨无创机械通气时不同面罩漏气量对胃食管反流相 关指标的影响

PU-1465

MBSR 对肺癌患者负性情绪、睡眠质量及生活质量效果的 Meta 分析

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评价 MBSR 对肺癌患者负性情绪、睡眠质量和生活质量的干预效果。

PU-1466 危重患者肺部感染病原菌分布及耐药性分析

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目的 了解危重病患者肺部感染的病原菌分布及其耐药 性%方法 对"\$%例危重病肺部感染患者#"?"次 阳性痰培养结果及药物敏感试验进行分析%结果 QB 球菌-C 株#占"?A\$>#其中金黄色葡萄球菌"!株&表皮葡 萄球菌""株#肠球菌属%株'Q^ 杆菌"\$?株#占@-A@># 主要为嗜麦芽寡养单胞菌&铜绿假单胞菌&鲍氏不动杆 菌&洋葱伯克霍尔德菌及肺炎克雷伯菌等'真菌%!株#占 -\$A!>#主要为白色念珠菌及热带念珠菌'药物敏感试 验显示不同病原菌对抗菌药物多重耐药率均较高#但不 同抗菌药物耐药率差异较大%结论 铜绿假单胞菌&肺 炎

克雷伯菌等其他 Q^A 杆菌均存在多重耐药'进行病原学 监测#了解流行菌株分布和耐药趋势#减少抗菌药物滥 用#

对于降低医院肺部感染发生率以及降低致病菌的耐药 率有着重要的意义%

关键词!重症监护病房'危重病患者'肺部感染'条件病原 菌'耐药率

PU-1467

Unsuccessful extracorporeal membrane oxygenation therapy for adult respiratory distress syndrome after severe paraquat poisoning

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Object The objectives of this study were to assess the timing and other factors associated with the outcome of patients undergoing ECMO after severe paraquat poisoning.

Methods Four patients diagnosed with PQ poisoning between January 2014 and March 2018 were retrospectively analyzed. Demographic characteristics, illness severity at the time of admission, and organ failure status before and after veno-venous (VV)-ECMO treatment were recorded.

Results Our results showed that four patients who underwent VV-ECMO treatment died. The first, second, third, and fourth patients died of cardiac arrhythmia because of heart failure; systemic inflammatory response syndrome and hepatic failure; intestinal bleeding; and multiorgan failure, respectively. The complications during ECMO support were plasma leakage and bloodstream infections.

Conclusion If multiple organ failure has occurred in most severe patients of paraquat poisoning, ECMO should not be considered as rescue therapy to support severe pulmonary failure.

PU-1468

鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎胸部 CT 影像学表现

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探讨鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎患者胸部 CT 影像学特点。

PU-1469

Severe Chlamydia psittaci pneumonia: clinical characteristics and risk factors

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Object Psittacosis ranges from a mild illness to fulminant severe pneumonia with multi-organ failure.

Methods We conducted a retrospective analysis designed to identify risk factors for severe Chlamydia psittaci pneumonia (C. psittaci pneumonia) by comparing the clinical characteristics of patients with severe and less severe forms of the disease. Epidemiological, clinical, laboratory, computed tomography (CT) imaging, and outcome data were collected.

Results We enrolled 27 patients with C. psittaci pneumonia, with a median age of 63 (range 47–82) years, and 23 of whom (85.2%) had a history of avian exposure. Dyspnea was seen in 15 patients with

severe C. psittaci pneumonia (100%), and four in 12 non-severe patients (33.3%) (P<0.01). Compared to non-severe patients, those with severe C. psittaci pneumonia had significantly higher levels of procalcitonin, urea nitrogen, lactate dehydrogenase, creatine kinase (CK), B natriuretic peptide (BNP), myoglobin, IL-6, and IL-10, as well as lower lymphocyte and CD8+ T cell counts, and PaO2/FiO2 ratio. Among patients with severe infection, CT showed that 46.7% had multi-lobar (more than two lobes) pneumonia, whereas its incidence was 0% in non-severe patients (P=0.01). Multivariate analysis revealed that the independent risk factors associated with severe C. psittaci pneumonia were abnormal CK (OR 15.2, 95% CI: 1.1-204.8, P=0.04) and BNP (OR 22.3, 95% CI: 1.8-281.9, P=0.02).

Conclusion A history of prior avian exposure in middle-aged patients should serve as a clue in the diagnosis of C. psittaci pneumonia, and patients with its severe form are more likely to develop dyspnea and progress into respiratory failure, with involvement of multiple lung lobes. Abnormal CK and BNP levels are risk factors associated with severe C. psittaci pneumonia.

PU-1470

Kajiichigoside F1 attenuates pulmonary function in a vivo model of cigarette smoke induced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is caused by exposure to toxic particles, as examplecigarette smoke (CS), leading to chronic bronchitis, mucus production, and a subsequent lung dysfunction. This study is to explore the anti-inflammation, apoptosis regulation effect of Kajiichigoside F1 on COPD model mice.

MethodsThe COPD modelwasestablishedby continuous cigarettesmoke stimulus.The Kajiichigoside F1 was administrated for 4 weeks.

After administration, the pulmonary function assay demonstrated that Kajiichigoside F1 promoted the pulmonary function recovery in COPD model mice. Results HE staining indicated that Kajiichigoside F1 ameliorated the structure damage. ELISA study revealed that Kajiichigoside F1 down-regulated the pro-inflammatory cytokines (TNF-α, IL-8, INF-γ) levels. TUNEL assay demonstrated that the Kajiichigoside F1 down-regulated the apoptosis ratio of lung cells. IHC staining demonstrated that KajiichigosideF1 downregulated the STAT3 levels and P65 levels. treatment. Conclusion This study revealed that Kajiichigoside F1 promising is а agent in COPD treatment.

PU-1471

16 层螺旋 CT 血管造影对肺栓塞的诊断及鉴别诊断

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探讨、分析 16 层螺旋 CT 肺动脉造影对肺栓塞的诊断 及鉴别诊断。

PU-1472

深部痰和血 NGS 联合检测诊断肺孢子菌肺炎合并巨细 胞病毒性肺炎 1 例报告并文献复习

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分析免疫检查点抑制剂相关肺炎在糖皮质激素治疗过 程中并发肺孢子菌肺炎(PCP)和巨细胞病毒 (CMV)肺 炎的临床特点,探讨免疫抑制状态与机会致病菌感染的 关系。

PU-1473

Thyroid hormones as biomarkers of lung cancer: A Retrospective Study

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Object Thyroid hormones are key regulators of several physiological processes including differentiation, embryonic development, proliferation, apoptosis, and metabolism. Several prospective studies have showed the relationship between hyperthyroidism and the incidence of cancer. However, the association of thyroid hormones with lung cancer remain controversial. The aim of this study was to determine the effects of thyroid hormone on lung cancer patients. We analyzed the level of thyroid hormone in lung cancer and healthy groups.

Methods We analyzed the level of thyroid hormone in lung cancer and healthy groups, total 238.

Results he results showed that serum TSH, TT4, TT3 and FT3 were significantly decreased while FT4 was increased in lung cancer compared with health physical examination group. The TT3, FT3 and FT4 levels were also associated with clinicopathologic data. **Conclusion** In conclusion, compared with healthy people, the level of TSH, TT3, TT4, FT3 and FT4 were significantly abnormal in patients with lung cancer. The levels of TT3 and FT3 are associated with age and tumor size. Meanwhile, serum FT4 levels are related with TNM stage. More importantly, TSH and FT3 acts as a biomarker for the diagnosis of lung cancer, and future work must be done on large-scale clinical specimens.

孤立性肺部小结节良恶性危险因素分析及预测模型的 建立

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分析直径≤15mm 孤立性肺小结节 (Solitary pulmonary nodule, SPN) 患者的影像学、肿瘤标志物及临床资料, 筛选出判断 15mm 及以下 SPN 性质的独立危险因素, 构建预测模型,并进一步绘制列线图模型, 辅助临床医 生评估孤立性 SPN 的良恶性, 以便制定 SPN 临床决策。

PU-1475

棕榈酸 C16:0 抑制非小细胞肺癌生长及机制研究

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脂质在细胞生存、增殖和死亡中至关重要。本课题组前 期研究发现非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)患者血浆中磷脂分 布于正常人相比具有明显异质性,其中棕榈酸(C16: 0)浓度明显降低。本研究着重探讨 C16:0 对 NSCLC 发 生发展的影响,并探索其可能关键靶点,从而证实 C16:0 通过调控 ASCL5 mRNA 及蛋白的表达抑制肺癌生长的 关键作用。

PU-1476

介入治疗在肺曲病的应用及其药物治疗进展

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探索介入治疗在肺曲菌病的治疗方法、临床适应证和 禁忌证、临床疗效、风险反应及其介入应用药物的治部 进展。

PU-1477 烟草依赖治疗的中西医方法概述

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烟草使用是当今世界最大的可预防的死亡原因。戒烟时 产生的烟瘾即烟草依赖症状是导致多数吸烟者戒烟失 败,选择复吸的重要原因。所以抑制烟草依赖是医学干预 戒烟的主要途径。本文通过整理文献记载并结合现代科 学研究并结合近年来科学研究成果,分析中西医学对烟 草依赖机理的认识,并对比现阶段中西医常用方法特点, 探讨中医药技术介入烟草依赖治疗的研究进展,以促进 临床治疗烟草依赖疗效的提升,并为中医药治疗烟草依 赖的进一步研究提供参考。

PU-1478

肺部超声对成人社区获得性肺炎的诊断价值研究

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探讨肺部超声在成人社区获得性肺炎(CAP)诊断中的临床应用价值。

PU-1479

以间质性肺疾病为主要表现的抗 MDA5 抗体相关皮肌 炎 9 例临床分析

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- 2. 青岛市即墨区人民医院

通过对以间质性肺疾病 (interstitial lung disease, ILD) 为主要表现的抗黑色素瘤分化相关基因 5 (melanoma differentiation associated gene 5, MDA5) 抗体相关皮 肌炎 (dermatomyositis, DM) 的临床特征和诊治经过进 行分析, 加深对该病的认识, 提高对该病的诊治能力。

丙烯醛通过 TRPA1 活化方式引起 A549 细胞 Nrf2 核 转位

孙文武、 张俊丽、曹建平、马壮 中国人民解放军北部战区总医院

丙烯醛引起呼吸道上皮细胞的 Nrf2(nuclear factorerythroid 2 related factor2)活化。丙烯醛也是一 种 TRPA1(transient receptor potential ankyrin-repeat 1)通道激动剂。然而,着这样过程中丙烯醛作用下 TRPA1的作用还不清楚。.

PU-1481

成人免疫缺陷相关肺炎

陈雪、马迎民、张玉林 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

艾滋病的传播和免疫抑制治疗的拓展带来免疫缺陷相 关肺炎 (IAP) 发病率逐年增加。IAP 的病原谱、临床特 征及预后与无免疫缺陷肺炎人群存在明显差异。社区获 得性肺炎、医院获得性肺炎和呼吸机相关肺炎这种依据 患病环境的肺炎分类法及其指南对于 IAP 临床指导价值 有限, 尤其对于那些社区获得但对自身免疫缺陷不知情 的初诊 IAP 人群。基于上述原因,本文对免疫缺陷的概 念与分类,常见免疫缺陷类型, IAP 病原谱,常见 IAP 的临床特点和治疗要点进行阐述,以期对相关临床工作 有所帮助。

PU-1482

支气管镜联合二代测序在艾滋病相关肺部感染诊断中 的应用进展

吉杉 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

作者: 吉杉、梁连春 单位: 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

摘要:肺部感染是获得性免疫缺陷综合征(简称"艾滋病")最常见的感染和最主要的死亡原因之一。肺部感染

病原体较多,且常合并混合感染,而上呼吸道痰液标本 留取方式不当,位置不准或患者无痰情况下很容易造成 疾病的误诊、漏诊。随着支气管镜技术的不断进步,肺 泡灌洗检查被广泛应用于艾滋病患者中。结合目前新技 术二代测序等检测方法大大提高了疾病的诊断率、缩短 了住院时间及减轻并发症的严重程度。

PU-1483

肺纤维化与代谢物的研究趋势:一项文献计量分析

马瑞敏 ^{1,2,3}、范亚丽 ^{1,2,3}、叶俏 ^{1,2,3}

- 1. 首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院
- 2. 间质性肺疾病临床诊疗与研究中心
- 3. 职业病与中毒医学科

利用文献计量分析,探讨肺纤维化相关代谢物的文献发 表趋势与研究热点。

PU-1484

T 淋巴细胞在重度慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期合并营 养不良患者的研究

潘新梅¹、罗维贵²、黄霞²

- 1. 右江民族医学院附属医院
- 2. 右江民族医学院附属医院呼吸内科

通过检测重度慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, AECOPD) 合并营养不良患者外周血 T 淋巴细胞计数, 探讨 T 淋巴细胞在重度 AECOPD 合并营养不良患者的 变化、临床意义,寻找重度 AECOPD 患者发生免疫功 能紊乱的病因。

PU-1485 一例肺动脉瘤的护理

陈宏 山西医科大学第六医院

肺动脉肉瘤是一种极其罕见的心脏肿瘤,

全世界仅有400例左右的相关报道。该疾病的主要难点 在于术前的诊断,因位于肺动脉内绝大多数情况下以血 栓多见。临床表现以进展性胸闷、胸痛和气急为主。我 科曾于2021年初收治1例肺动脉肉瘤病人,紧急前往 北京进行手术,术后返回我院继续治疗后顺利出院,现 将护理体会总结。

PU-1486

CT 肺动脉造影在血液恶性肿瘤患者 肺侵袭性霉菌感 染诊断中的应用

王淼

厦门大学附属中山医院

评价 CT 肺动脉造影 (CTPA) 在血液恶性肿瘤患者肺 部侵袭性霉菌感染 (IMD) 诊断中的应用价 值。

PU-1487

肺康复在慢阻肺治疗中的应用

程苗 陕西省第二人民医院

目的:适用于慢阻肺患者的康复治疗。

PU-1488

全麻下经硬镜硅酮支架置入治疗大气道狭窄的护理

陈宏 山西医科大学第六医院

探讨全麻下经硬质气管镜硅酮支架置入治疗大气道狭 窄的护理措施。

PU-1489

Relationship between serum leptin, resistin level and neural respiratory drive in elderly patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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2. 南京医科大学附属老年医院

Object To investigate changes of serum leptin, resistin and neural respiratory drive (NRD) in acute exacerbation and stable stages in elderly patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and the correlation between the above indexes.

Methods A total of 60 elderly patients with COPD were enrolled in this study. 30 patients who suffered acute exacerbation were included in the acute exacerbation group and 30 patients in stable condition were included in the control group. Serum leptin, serum resistin, NRD indices, lung function, arterial blood gas analysis, COPD assessment test(CAT) score and body mass index (BMI) were detected after admission in all participants. The patients with acute exacerbation were treated effectively according to the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease guideline(GOLD), and the patients in stable group were treated according to the average treatment time of acute exacerbation groups. When all the patients were adequately treated, all the examination above were repeated.

Results Patients of acute exacerbation group at the acute exacerbation stage had a higher level of CAT score, serum leptin and resistin, had a significant lower level of FEV1% predicted. PaO2/FiO2, VE/EMGdi%max and EMGdi%max/Leptin, compared with the control group or adequately recovered stage. The FEV1/FVC ratio in patients of acute exacerbation group were significantly lower in the acute exacerbation stage, compared with adequately recovered stage. In acute exacerbation group, there was a positive association between serum leptin level and EMGdi%max in both acute exacerbation and stable stages. And there was a negative association

between serum resistin level and VE/EMGdi%max in both acute exacerbation and stable stages.

Conclusion The serum leptin level is closely related to the neural respiratory drive indices in elderly patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, suggesting that leptin may play a role in the facilitation of respiratory central drive. However, the improvement of respiratory efficiency was not obvious with a higher level of leptin in acute exacerbation stage, and the serum resistin level was negatively correlated with neural respiratory drive efficiency, suggesting that leptin resistance maybe play a role in the regulation of respiratory center of elderly patients with AECOPD.

PU-1490

肾病综合征合并肺皮疽奴卡菌病一例并文献复习

周俊、邵向荣、吴峰 扬州大学附属扬州医院

提高对皮疽奴卡菌肺炎的临床表现、影像学特点、诊断、 治疗及预后的认识和诊治水平。

PU-1491

1 例喉部海绵状血管瘤合并严重甲亢、先心病患者经支 气管镜消融术的护理

孙璐、王丽、邢西迁 云南大学附属医院

探讨 1 例喉部海绵状血管瘤合并严重甲亢、先心病患者 经支气管镜消融术的护理。

PU-1492

糖皮质激素治疗隐源性机化性肺炎一例病例分析

胡俊芳、周红 黄石爱康医院

目的: 探讨隐源性机化性肺炎(COP)的发病特点以减少 误诊。

PU-1493

血清降钙素原、超敏 C 反应蛋白及 D-二聚体联合检测 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者预后预测中的价 值

周正华

广东省清远市慢性病防治医院

目的: 探讨血清降钙素原(PCT)、超敏 C 反应蛋白(hs-CRP)及 D-二聚体(D-D)联合检测在慢性阻塞性肺疾病 急性加重期(AECOPD)患者预后预测中的价值。

PU-1494

经纤维支气管镜气道内球囊压迫术治疗支气管扩张大 咯血的疗效观察

周正华

广东省清远市慢性病防治医院

观察经纤维支气管镜气道内球囊压迫术治疗支气管扩张大咯血的临床疗效。

PU-1495

PDCA 模式在使用吸入激素患者口腔真菌感染管理的 应用

谢晶晶 东南大学附属中大医院

分析呼吸科使用吸入型糖皮质激素患者在住院期间应用PDCA模式即P(plan)计划、D(do)执行、C(check)检查、A(act)处理,对预防口腔真菌感染率发生的管理效果。

基于微信平台的延续性护理对化疗间歇期 PICC 置管 患者的应用效果

谢晶晶 东南大学附属中大医院

探究基于微信平台的延续性护理在化疗间歇期 PICC 置管患者的应用效果。

PU-1497

Epidemiological and Clinical Characteristics of 217 Cases of COVID-19 in Jiangsu Province, China

Jun Zhou、feng jin、feng wu Affiliated Hospital of Yangzhou University

Object COVID-19 has become a worldwide epidemic disease and is a public health crisis. We aim to provide evidence for clinical diagnosis and assessment of severity by analyzing patients' clinical data and early laboratory re_x0002_sults and exploring the correlation between laboratory results and clinical classification.

Methods We enrolled 283 cases of suspected and diagnosed COVID-19 from 16 hospitals in Jiangsu Province from January to April 2020. The routine laboratory blood examinations, T lymphocyte subsets, and biochemical and coagu_x0002_lation function among different populations were contrasted by t test and chi-square (X²) test.

Results Cough, fever, and dyspnea could be helpful to diagnose COVID-19 infection (P<0.05). Patients who were older or had comorbidities tended to become severe and critical cases. Among all the patients, the most obvious ab_x0002_normal laboratory results were higher neutrophil count, CRP, total bilirubin, BUN, CRE, APTT, PT, and D-dimer, and lower blood platelet and lymphocyte count. CD3+ T cell, CD4+ T cell, and CD8+ T cell counts gradually de_x0002_creased with exacerbation of the disease (P<0.05).

Conclusion Cough and fever were the most common symptom. Patients with comorbidities were in more

serious condi_x0002_tion. The detection of inflammatory indexes, coagulation function, lymphocyte subsets, and renal function can help diagnose and assess the severity of COVID-19.

PU-1498

LncRNATUG1 facilitates Th2 cell differentiation by targeting the miR-29c/B7-H3 axis on macrophages

Huiming Sun, Zhengrong Chen children's hospital of soochow university

Object The role of long non-coding RNAs (IncRNA) in asthma remains unclear. In this study, we examined the role of long non-coding RNA taurine upregulated 1 (IncRNA TUG1) in asthma.

Methods Patients diagnosed with asthma according to the guidelines of the Global Initiative for Asthma were enrolled from the department of pulmonary medicine at the Children's Hospital of Soochow University. In addition, non-atopic healthy subjects were included as a control group. Peripheral blood samples from 3 patients with asthma exacerbation and 3 healthy children were used for IncRNA sequencing. In addition, 10 children with asthma exacerbation were recruited, and peripheral blood samples of acute or convalescent phase were collected for subsequent qPCR detection. All the subjects were instructed to avoid the use of asthma medication (such as glucocorticoids) prior to testing.

Results We found that IncRNA TUG1 is one of the differentially expressed IncRNAs in monocytes of asthmatic children and is associated with Th cell differentiation. LncRNA TUG1 and miR-29c are mainly distributed in the cytoplasm of macrophages. Our data suggested that IncRNA TUG1 increased in macrophages stimulated by House Dust Mite in a dose-dependent manner. Using loss- and gain of function strategy, we found that miR-29c might regulate Th2 cell differentiation by directly targeting costimulatory molecule B7-H3. Furthermore, down-regulation of IncRNA TUG1 decreased the level of GATA3 in CD4+T cells and was associated with miR-

29c/B7-H3 axis. Moreover, the dual-luciferase reporter assay confirmed that lncRNA TUG1 serves as a competing endogenous RNA to sponge miR-29c. According to the rescue experiment, lncRNA TUG1 regulated Th2 cell differentiation via miR-29c.

Conclusion these data suggest that IncRNA TUG1 in macrophages regulates Th2 cell differentiation via miR-29c/B7-H3 axis.

PU-1499

预后营养指数对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重病情严重 程度及预后情况相关性的研究

程蕾、庞剑、刘杰峰 中国人民解放军北部战区空军医院

探讨预后营养指数 (PNI) 与 AECOPD 病情严重程度的相关性及预后的影响。

PU-1500

慢性阻塞性肺病稳定期患者血清镁、钙和维生素 D 水平 与生活质量的 相关性分析

张勇

西安市第一医院

目的分析慢性阻塞性肺病稳定期患者血清镁、钙和维生素 D 水平与生活质量的相关性。方法连续性纳入 110 例 COPD 稳定期患者 110 例, 检测血清镁、钙和维生素 D 水平,并进行慢性阻塞性肺病评估测试(CAT 评分)、呼吸困难评分(mMRC 评分)和 BODE 指数评分。结论血清镁离子、钙离子和维生素 D 水平与 COPD 患者 生活质量密切相关。

PU-1501

肺腺癌自噬相关 LncRNA 预后风险模型的建立与分析

周钱辉

株洲市中心医院

探 讨 自 噬 相 关 LncRNA 在 肺 腺 癌 (lung adenocarcinoma, LUAD)中的潜在预后作用,并构建 LUAD 自噬相关 LncRNA 预后风险模型。

PU-1502

一例肺通气功能障碍患者围术期个案护理分享

周蕊、邱琼香 海口市人民医院

目的 报告一例肺通气功能障碍患者行肺癌根治术的围 术期护理经验。方法 术前予肺康复改善肺通气、提高氧 合,提高手术耐受性;术后采取个体化护理措施,包括 气道管理、疼痛管理、营养管理、肠道护理、早期锻炼、 多学科合作等促进患者快速康复。结果 患者在术后 21 天顺利出院。结论 结合外科预康复和快速康复理论,采 取个体化护理措施对肺癌术后康复起重要作用。

PU-1503 卡塔格内综合征之初体验

李静 重庆市江津区中心医院

临床发现一例卡塔格内综合征。患者中年女性,以反复 喀血入院。完善胸部 CT 提示支气管扩张、右位心、腹 部脏器转位。进一步完善鼻窦 CT 提示鼻窦炎。 卡塔格内综合征属于原发纤毛不动综合征的一种亚型, 是常染色体隐性遗传病,是因纤毛摆动异常导致其清除 粘液的能力下降,导致支气管扩张、鼻炎、中耳炎、角 膜异常、不孕不育、窦性头痛、嗅觉减退等。该病相对 罕见、但累及脏器较多,应重视多学科联合诊治。该病 是基因异常所致,应尽量完善基因检测以指导优生优育。 为早诊早治,应该加强基层医院对本病的认识。推而广 之,应加强对各类疾病在基因水平的探索、加强临床医 生尤其是基层人员在临床实践中的追因意识,助力健康中国。

PU-1504

细辛总木脂素通过促进巨噬细胞吞噬降低咳嗽敏感性 的机制研究

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2. 广东省南山医药创新研究院

柴油机尾气颗粒物 (Diesel exhaust particles, DEP) 是 空气颗粒物污染的重要来源,其在气道的沉积可能是引 起咳嗽高敏的重要诱因。本研究通过体内药效评价结合 体外细胞实验探究细辛总木脂素 (Total Ligans of Asarum, TLA) 通过促进巨噬细胞吞噬作用从而降低咳 嗽敏感性的作用及机制。

PU-1505

Predictive value of neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and bilirubin levels in the readmission of AECOPD

Binmiao Liang、Lu Dai West China Hospital of Sichuan University

Object To analyze acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) readmission events and to determine whether neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and bilirubin levels are associated with readmission after discharge due to AECOPD.

Methods A total of 170 patients with AECOPD were included. Patients were stratified into the readmission group if patients have two or more readmission within 2 years of the previous discharge and the non-readmission group with one readmission or none within 2 years of the last discharge. Data were collected and compared between groups. Then the patients were separated by the cutoffs of NLR and bilirubin level. The number of all-cause readmission within 2 years, time to first COPD-related readmission,

1-year and 2-year COPD-related readmission, 1-year and 2-year all-cause mortality were compared between groups respectively.

Results Compared with the readmission group, patients of the non-readmission group had a shorter length of hospital stay (P=0.034), more systemic corticosteroid use (P=0.007), higher NLR (P=0.001), higher bilirubin levels (P=0.010), and lower eosinophils (P=0.001). NLR bilirubin counts and levels on admission have significant association withcan significantly influence the number of all-cause readmissions (p=0.002, P<0.001, respectively). Lower bilirubin was associated with an increased risk of 1vear COPD-related readmission (OR 5.063, 95%CI 1.091-23.498) and 2-year COPD-related readmission (OR 4.699, 95% CI 1.269-17.396).

Conclusion For patients with AECOPD, longer hospital stay, and less use of systemic corticosteroids may be associated with a higher risk of readmission. NLR and bilirubin levels on admission may be related to the number of all-cause readmissions. Bilirubin can be regarded as a biomarker to predict readmission rates within 2 years after discharged throughout the course of the disease.

PU-1506

胸水 ADA 和血清 CYFRA21-1 对良恶性胸腔积液的诊断价值

胡绳、俞仁涛、马李杰、肖贞良 中国人民解放军西部战区总医院

探讨胸水腺苷脱氨酶(ADA)和血清细胞角蛋白 19 片段 (CYFRA21-1) 对结核性与恶性胸腔积液的鉴别价值。

超保守基因序列 uc.454 在非小细胞肺癌中的表达及临 床意义

周俊、黄玉民、吴峰 扬州大学附属扬州医院

探讨超保守基因序列 uc.454 在非小细胞肺癌中组织中的表达情况及临床意义。

PU-1508

肺癌术后相关支气管肺曲霉菌病 1 例

周倩倩、操乐杰、夏淮玲、夏大庆 中国科学技术大学附属第一医院(安徽省立医院)

报道一例肺癌术后 2 年余合并支气管肺曲霉菌病患者。 肺癌术后手术线继发支气管肺曲霉菌病属于罕见病。通 过本例患者回顾及文献复习,提高对此类疾病的诊治水 平。

PU-1509 中性粒细胞哮喘的蛋白酶/抗蛋白酶失衡

李静 重庆市江津区中心医院

基于哮喘气道慢性炎症的特点,越来越多的研究以诱导 痰白细胞分类,将哮喘分为4种炎症表型,包括嗜酸性 粒细胞性哮喘(EA:嗜酸性粒细胞高于标准值、中性粒 细胞不高于标准值)、中性粒细胞哮喘(NA:嗜酸性粒 细胞不高于标准值、中性粒细胞高于标准值)、混合细 胞性哮喘(MA:嗜酸性粒细胞和嗜中性粒细胞均高于标 准值)和寡细胞性哮喘(PA:嗜酸性粒细胞和嗜中性粒 细胞均低于标准值)中性粒细胞哮喘患病率是其中仅次 于嗜酸性粒细胞哮喘。中性粒细胞在 NA 中究竟有什么 作用?

蛋白酶/抗蛋白酶失衡是 COPD 的一种发病机制已经得 到广泛认同,其在哮喘发病机制中亦越来越被重视。而 中性粒细胞哮喘因其与 COPD 在临床表现上有一定重 叠,气道炎症都以中性粒细胞浸润为主,而中性粒细胞 可通过产生多种蛋白酶参与疾病发生发展。因而推测蛋 白酶/抗蛋白酶失衡在中性粒细胞哮喘发病机制中具有 一定地位。本文搜集近年来国内外在这方面的研究成果, 做一综述。

本文主要通过分析 MMP-9 (基质金属蛋白酶-9) /TIMP-1 (基质金属蛋白酶抑制剂-1) 系统, NE (中性粒细胞 弹性蛋白酶) /α1-AT (α1-抗胰蛋白酶) 系统, 来说明蛋 白酶/抗蛋白酶系统在中性粒细胞哮喘发病机制中的地 位和作用。

蛋白酶/抗蛋白酶系统的失衡在 NA 的发病机制中具有 重要地位,改善此系统的平衡或将有助于控制 NA 气道 炎症、减少粘液分泌、减轻气道高反应性、阻止气道重 塑。未来需要更深入的基础研究及动物实验等,来进一 步确定蛋白酶/抗蛋白酶系统在临床中的应用价值。

PU-1510

外周血 Th1/Th2/Treg 细胞及相应细胞因子水平在耐多药结核患者中的诊断价值及意义

如克亚木阿不都沙拉木、古丽巴哈尔阿不拉合买提 新疆医科大学第八附属医院

外周血 Th1/Th2/Treg 细胞及相应细胞因子水平在耐多药结核(MDR-TB)患者中的诊断价值及意义。

PU-1511

气管-胸胃瘘 1 例

青刚 广安市人民医院

探讨气管-胸胃瘘的诊治方法

PU-1512

脓毒症急性肺损伤相关危险因素及预后的预测模型分 析

廖敏 长沙市第三医院

究脓毒症急性肺损伤相关危险因素,并建立其不良预后 (呼吸窘迫综合征)的列线图模型

914

舒芬太尼联合咪达唑仑在 RICU 重症患者镇痛镇静中的 应用

左鼎 宜昌市中心人民医院

探讨舒芬太尼联合咪达唑仑在 RICU 重症患者镇痛镇静中的应用效果。

PU-1514

胸膜间皮细胞和肺成纤维细胞相互作用促进胸膜下肺 纤维化的发生

刘飞¹、向菲²、余帆²、贺新良²、叶红¹、马万里² 1. 华中科技大学同济医学院

2. 华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院

探讨胸膜间皮细胞 (pleural mesenchymal cells, PMCs) 与肺成纤维细胞之间的相互作用及其在胸膜下肺纤维 化发生中的作用。

PU-1515

胸膜屏障损伤和通透性增高促进胸膜下肺纤维化发生

鲁雨枝 ¹、熊亮 ¹、王小溶 ¹、宋琳婕 ¹、梁丽梅 ¹、叶红 ²、马万里 ¹

1. 华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院

2. 华中科技大学同济医学院

观察小鼠肺纤维化模型中胸膜屏障的完整性,并探讨胸膜屏障在博莱霉素诱导的实验性肺纤维化中的作用及 其机制。 PU-1516 Abl 蛋白激酶在海水淹溺性肺损伤中的作用及机制研究

王恺铖、白冲 海军军医大学第一附属医院(上海长海医院)

明确海水淹溺模型的建立条件,检测大鼠肺组织内磷酸 化的 c-Abl (p-c-Abl) 的表达情况,使用 c-Abl 的抑制剂 进行干预,明确干预后肺组织的损伤情况。了解不同组 大鼠肺组织内细胞因子水平及肺泡巨噬细胞中 p-c-Abl 的表达水平,进一步明确肺泡巨噬细胞内 p-c-Abl 的表 达变化及肺泡巨噬细胞的极化水平。明确 c-Abl 与 NFκB 信号通路之间的联系与可能的作用机制,检测其调 控细胞因子的功能。

PU-1517

嗜酸粒细胞性哮喘患者的免疫细胞和细胞因子表达模 式

杨玲、刘春涛 四川大学华西医院

研究初诊未治的嗜酸粒细胞性哮喘患者外周血T淋巴细胞、固有淋巴细胞和相关细胞因子的表达模式

PU-1518

9 例 D-二聚体阴性肺栓塞的临床特点分析

唐玲 重庆市第五人民医院

探讨 D-二聚体阴性肺栓塞的临床特点,降低肺栓塞的误诊率。

苏州地区不同类型过敏原对哮喘患儿肺功能的影响分 析

高媛媛、沈佳、李阳 苏州市苏州大学附属儿童医院

探讨苏州地区不同类型过敏原对哮喘患儿肺功能的影响,以及哮喘患儿的过敏原阳性率、免疫球蛋白水平、肺炎支原体感染情况。

PU-1520

抗菌肽的研究进展及挑战

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题目: 抗菌肽的研究进展及挑战。

第一作者:胡聪;第二作者:杨帆;通讯作者:陈湘琦。 第一作者、第二作者单位:福建医科大学协和临床医学 院,福州,邮编:350001;通讯作者单位:福建医科 大学附属协和医院呼吸内科,福州,邮编:350001。 目的:针对目前抗菌肽的研究进展,包括其来源,结构、 各种功能作用、抗菌的机制研究、所面临的问题及挑战 作相关的综合及叙述,旨在给相关研究者及从业人员提 供一些相关参考。

材料与方法:综述目前抗菌肽的研究进展及挑战。 结果和结论:抗菌肽(antimicrobial peptides, AMPs)广 泛存在于生物体内,是机体先天免疫系统中能抵御外源 性病原体的一类小分子多肽,其对细菌、真菌、病毒、 寄生虫及肿瘤细胞等有着广泛的抑制作用,具有抗菌谱 广、抗菌活性高、作用机理独特等优点。但是抗菌肽的 推广应用也面临着诸多问题,如成本高、产量低、生物 稳定性低、存在毒副作用等。本文主要阐述近年来抗菌 肽研究及应用的进展、发展前景及所面临的挑战。

PU-1521

|期非小细胞肺癌术后生存与复发影响因素研究进展

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肺癌发病率和死亡率居恶性肿瘤的首位,且近年来发病率呈现逐年上升的趋势。随着肺癌筛查的普及和诊断技术的提高,早期肺癌越来越多被发现。非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)占肺癌总数的80%-85%。手术切除是 | 期NSCLC 最主要的治疗方法,但仍有14-36%的患者最终死于术后复发,复发与各临床病理因素的关系在不同的研究中结果并不一致,尤其是采用第八版TNM分期系统后,尚缺乏大样本的研究。因此,深入探索 I 期 NSCLC 术后生存与复发的临床病理因素,找出其高复发风险人群,对降低术后复发率及改善预后具有重要的指导意义。

PU-1522

晚期肺内外神经内分泌癌的临床特征及生存预后分析

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分析晚期肺内外神经内分泌癌 (Neuroendocrine carcinomas, NECs)临床特征及生存预后,总结晚期肺内外 NECs 诊治经验,拟为晚期肺内 NECs 的小细胞肺癌临床治疗提供进一步指导。

PU-1523

特发性肺纤维化合并肺癌的研究进展

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- 3. 国家呼吸临床研究中心

特发性肺纤维化(idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IPF) 是一种以慢性炎症、成纤维细胞增殖和细胞外基质沉积 为特征的进行性肺疾病。肺泡结构被破坏,导致肺顺应 性降低,气体交换中断,最终导致呼吸衰竭和死亡。随 着年龄的增长, IPF 的发病率急剧增加,造成巨大的经 济和社会负担。一般情况下,从诊断到终末期呼吸功能 不全和死亡的时间大约是 2-4 年。目前,临床上越来越 多地出现 IPF 合并肺癌(IPF with lung cancer, IPF-LC) 的病例,相比于单纯 IPF 患者,该类人群生活质量下降, 中位生存期短,预后差。目前的观点认为 IPF 本身是肺 癌发生的独立危险因素,此外,遗传、分子和细胞过程 也促进了 IPF-LC 的发生和发展, IPF 与肺癌之间的紧 密联系表明 IPF 发病机制的潜在分子变化具有促进肿瘤 发生的作用。IPF-LC 的发病机制和治疗方案尚不清楚。 本文就 IPF-LC 的流行病学、发病机制及治疗等方面的 研究现状进行综述。

PU-1524

成人重症哮喘伴发肺气漏 1 例并文献复习

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哮喘急性发作时,常因支气管痉挛、水肿和粘稠分泌物 阻塞使空气不易呼出,肺泡和肺泡管过度膨胀,呼吸压力 变为剪切力,撕裂肺泡基底终致肺内空气沿支气管和血 管鞘外漏,产生诸如肺间质气肿、纵隔气肿、心包积气、 颈筋膜面积气、皮下气肿、气胸、气腹、肠积气、大血 管鞘积气等肺外气体,这些统称为:肺气漏(Pulmonary air leaks)。本文通过西藏1例肺气漏病人的报道,通 过对肺气漏进行文献复习,进一步提高对肺气漏的认识, 尽量避免临床上对肺气漏的漏诊,提高救治成功率。

PU-1525

中晚期非小细胞肺癌患者外周血 T 淋巴细胞功能的初步 探讨

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回顾性分析中晚期非小细胞肺癌患者 (NSCLC) 免疫治 疗疗效与临床指标的相关性;进一步探讨初治中晚期 NSCLC 患者淋巴细胞亚群失调及 CD8+PD-1+T 细胞 功能的情况,分析与患者炎症性指标是否存在相关性。

PU-1526

Application of standard DLCO simulator in quality evaluation of DLCO instrument

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- 3. State Key Laboratory of Respiratory Disease
- 4. Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Health

Object Simulating the patient to perform single-breath diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide(DLCO) test with using a standard DLCO simulator, to detect the accuracy of DLCO instrument and comparing the changes after maintenance of the instrument. Furthermore, we discussed the application value of this simulator test method in conjunction with biological control(BC) tests.

Methods A standard DLCO simulator(Hans Rudolph), with different concentrations of carbon monoxide mixture/different inhalation volumes(VI), was used to simulate patients to perform DLCO tests, detecting the accuracy of 4 DLCO instruments (2 brands each with 2 models) and analyzing the source of measuring error. Then the instrument was carried out corresponding maintenance according to the error, comparing the changes of instrument's accuracy before and after maintenance. Observing the coefficient of variation measured between the instruments in conjunction with BC tests, to analyze the change of the differences among the 4 instruments. Results The absolute errors of the DLCO of the 4 instruments before maintenance were respectively: 3.990±3.606, 3.352±4.239, 1.519±1.172, 1.845±0.475 mL/min/mmHg, and the error also varied among 4 instruments. After the corresponding maintenance for DLCO instrument, the absolute errors of the DLCO of the 4 instruments were respectively: 0.710±0.532, 0.869±0.664, 0.985±0.713, 1.125±0.290 mL/min/mmHg, and the errors of the instruments were reduced (P < 0.001) . In addition, the coefficient of variation of the BC tests between the 4 instruments

had dropped from 8.79%~15.06% before maintenance to 3.11%~5.77% after maintenance.

Conclusion There are significant differences in the accuracy of commonly used clinical DLCO instruments, and the variability of measurement between different instruments is large considerably. The method of quality evaluation in checking DLCO instrument with DLCO simulator is effective and feasible, which can check the accuracy of the instrument and discover the instrumental error. It is recommended to use the simulator for quality assessment on a regular basis.

PU-1527

探讨存在严重低氧血症肺泡蛋白沉积症患者在体外膜 肺氧合下行全肺大容量灌洗术

石福林 宜昌市中心人民医院

探讨存在严重低氧血症肺泡蛋白沉积症患者在体外膜 肺氧合下行全肺大容量灌洗术

PU-1528

气压治疗预防下肢深静脉血栓形成的效果

王贵明 宜昌市中心人民医院

观察气压治疗在预防病人下肢深静脉血栓形成中的作 用

PU-1529

管道标识在重症监护室护理质量安全管理中的应用探 讨

雷韦霞 宜昌市中心人民医院

探索管道标识在重症重症监护管理质量安全管理中的 应用

PU-1530

管道标识在重症监护室质量管理安全中的应用探索

雷韦霞 宜昌市中心人民医院

探索管道标识在重症监护室安全质量安全管理中的应 用

PU-1531

Nd: YAG 激光联合高频电圈套器切除声门上海绵状血 管瘤 1 例

黄孝娴、邢西迁 云南大学附属医院

血管瘤是一种常见的良性肿瘤,可发生于多种器官;声 门上海绵状血管瘤较为罕见,可导致气道严重阻塞,需 要手术治疗。

PU-1532 小细胞肺癌合并皮肌炎回顾性分析

杨晓璐 内蒙古医科大学附属医院

探讨小细胞肺癌合并皮肌炎患者的诊治思路及预后

PU-1533

The study on the association between C-reactive protein and depression in patients with lung cancer

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Object Lung cancer is one of the fastest-growing malignant tumors in morbidity and mortality. And depression is a common mental and psychological

complication of lung cancer. The pathogenesis of depression in cancer patients is complex and difficult to fully explain by psychosocial stress and health factors. Systemic inflammation can promote the development of depression and cancer, but whether systemic inflammation is related to the development of depression in lung cancer patients has not been determined. C-reactive protein (CRP), as a systemic inflammatory marker, may help identify the role of systemic inflammation in the development of depression in lung cancer patients and provide a new idea for the prevention and treatment of depression in lung cancer patients.

Methods 102 lung cancer patients diagnosed by pathology who received two cycles of chemotherapy were enrolled from December 2017 to October 2020. Self-rating depression scales (SDS) are used to assess the severity of depression; <50 as normal; ≥ 50 and <60 as mild; ≥60 and <70 as moderate; ≥70 as major depression. CRP values were measured with immune turbidimetry. Blood samples for the measurement of CRP were collected at 06:00 a.m. The serum CRP and SDS were observed before chemotherapy and within 1 week after two cycles of chemotherapy. The valve of change rate for CRP (SDS) after chemotherapy =[basic CRP (SDS)-after treatment (SDS)]/basic CRP (SDS). A paired t-test was used to compare CRP and SDS pre-and postchemotherapy. The differences between groups were compared using an independent sample t-test. Correlation analyses were analyzed using the Pearson correlation analysis. A P < 0.05 was defined as statistically significant.

Results The incidence of depression in patients with lung cancer was 48.04%; among them, 33.33%(34) was mild, 11.76%(12) was moderate depression and 2.94%(3) was severe depression. The basic CRP in depression patients was significantly higher than that in non-depression (P = 0.000). The SDS score decreased significantly in treatment responders than non-responders (P = 0.002). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the association between CRP and SDS is significantly for basic (r =0.525, P =0.000), no significant for chemotherapy after two cycles (r =0.077, P =0.440), and the valve of change rate between CRP and SDS also significant r = 0.427, P = 0.000). After correcting the possible influencing factors including age, education, income, smoking status, pathology, tumor diameter, tumor stage, short-term efficacy, and hemoglobin, the correlation analysis showed that the basic CRP is significantly associated with SDS (r = 0.404, P = 0.022), no significant for chemotherapy after two cycles of between (r = 0.079, P=0.667), the valve of change rate between CRP and SDS also significant (r = 0.439, P = 0.012) with a greater benefit seen in treatment responders (r = 0.664, P = 0.000) than that of non-responders (r = 0.424, P = 0.016).

Conclusion The incidence of depression in lung cancer patients is significantly higher, which may be partially answered by the inflammatory mechanism. In view of the evidence of inflammatory depression subtype and the difference of prognosis heterogeneity of lung cancer type chemotherapy, future studies should pay attention to the relationship between lung cancer type and depression occurrence and development, chemotherapy response.

PU-1534

HSP60调控香烟提取物诱发的TLR4-MyD88-NF-кB信 号通路和 NLRP3 炎性小体活化

欧国春、朱名梅 遂宁市中心医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)伴随着细胞应激和炎症的增加。HSP60 是一种高度保守的应激蛋白,作为免疫反应的细胞危险信号。本研究旨在探讨 HSP60 在 COPD 中的作用及其分子机制。

误诊为转移瘤的韦格纳肉芽肿一例

彭丽红、杜艳萍、曾惠清、蔡婧凰、黄茂宏、袁亚婷 厦门大学附属中山医院

探讨双肺多发结节的诊断和鉴别诊断

PU-1536

肺康复

潘选飞 雅安市人民医院

让更多患者与医务人员对于肺功能康复有一定的认识, 了解部分肺康复相关的知识。

PU-1537

一例 kartegener 综合征病例及文献复习

陈军

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背景:Kartagener 综合征是原发性纤毛运动障碍的一个 分支,是一种常染色体隐性遗传疾病,其临床特征为慢 性鼻窦炎、支气管扩张和原位反位。纤毛结构或功能异 常导致纤毛运动受损是 Kartagener 综合征的主要病理 生理问题。病例介绍:一名来安徽省庐江县的 16 岁男子, 高中学生,因反复发作的鼻塞、瘙痒和鼻旁炎不适,反 复咳嗽咳痰超过 10 年就诊我科。临床和影像学表现为 慢性鼻窦炎,支气管扩张,右位心和位置反转以及其他 脏器反转。他接受了口服抗生素、黏液溶解和胸部物理 治疗。经上述治疗后,患者症状好转。结论:在我国, Kartagener 综合征是一种慢性复发性鼻窦,肺感染。由 于没有简便、可靠的无创诊断试验,正确诊断往往要延 迟数年,可能导致慢性呼吸系统问题,降低生活质量。 Kartagener 综合征,遗传咨询和生育检测等问题应该得 到检测。 PU-1538 经支气管镜射频消融治疗肺癌病例分享

张群成、张晓菊、李向南、杨会珍、孙冠男 河南省人民医院

经支气管镜射频消融治疗肺癌病例汇报及治疗过程分 享;

(1)老年男性,65岁,左肺鳞癌术后,2016年因"左 肺上叶鳞癌"行左上肺切除,术后每年复查,右肺上叶 前段外侧支结节逐渐增大。考虑患者肺功能差,选择给 予经支气管镜射频消融治疗。射频消融治疗3个月后, 消融部位边界清晰,不能确定是否消融彻底,再次取活 检同时给予二次射频消融,消融范围覆盖原部位,病理 也提示肿瘤细胞残影,考虑消融彻底。

(2) 老年女性,72岁,体检发现双肺多发结节,左上 叶尖后段 (LB1+2c) 实性结节,其余为毛玻璃结节。患 者多发磨玻璃结节,给予选择气管镜射频消融。

PU-1539

经喉罩全身麻醉下常规支气管镜引导针吸活检术的临 床应用

孙军 宣城市人民医院

探讨经喉罩全身麻醉下支气管镜引导经支气管透壁针 吸活检术(TBNA)的应用价值。

PU-1540

支气管肺泡灌洗液 mNGS 病原体检测在社区获得性肺 炎诊治中的应用

蔡丽婷、田家伟、侯昕珩 江阴市人民医院

探讨 BALF mNGS 病原体检测在社区获得性肺炎诊治中的应用价值。

基层医院气管球囊在气道良性狭窄的运用

唐顺广、蒋雪 南京市浦口区中心医院

探讨基层医院气管球囊在良性气道狭窄的规范化运用 及注意事项

PU-1542

鸟分枝杆菌与热浴盆肺病

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了解鸟分枝杆菌复合体 (MAC) 与一种特殊的过敏性肺炎——热浴盆肺病 (HTL) 发生、发展的关系,提高对该病的认识,以便更好的预防和治疗。

PU-1543

新冠疫情特殊时期诊断马尔尼菲青霉菌肺炎一例并临 床思维

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新冠疫情下对马尔尼菲篮状菌致肺部感染的诊断过程 思考及认识;

PU-1544

Analysis of the total serum levels of IgE levels in patients with acute exacerbations chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Object Currently, no studies have demonstrated the relationship between IgE and AECOPD. Also, the utility of total serum IgE levels as a biomarker to guide AECOPD treatments remains to be determined. In this study, the total serum levels of IgE in patients with acute exacerbation chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) were investigated and correlated with the clinical characteristics.

Methods AECOPD patients hospitalized from July 2018 to July 2019 were included in this study. In this patient cohort, we investigated the demographic variables, body mass index, smoking history, lung function, the frequency of acute exacerbation episodes in the past 12 months, the course of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), medication history and tests, C-reactive complications. Routine blood protein levels and total IgE levels in the serum of patients were determined along with blood gas analysis. The length of hospital stay, mechanical ventilation during hospitalization, ICU admission, glucocorticoid administration, cumulative dose of glucocorticoid administration during hospitalization, duration of glucocorticoid administration, and the average dosage of glucocorticoid were also recorded. Results A total of 285 patients were included in the study that had a high proportion of males(74.1%). The proportion of patients with increased levels of T-IgE was 49.82%. According to the results of total IgE serum levels (> 60 kU/L as abnormal value), the patients were divided into high (n=142) and low high T-IgE groups (n=143). There was no significant difference in the dosage of glucocorticoid (including the number of patients receiving glucocorticoid, the average dosage of glucocorticoid, cumulative dosage

and medication time) between the two groups. Patients in the high T-IgE group had shorter hospital stays and a lower probability of mechanical ventilation compared to the low T-IgE group. After adjustment for confounding factors, T-IgE was negatively correlated with the length of hospital stay. Univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that low T-IgE was a statistically significant risk factor for mechanical ventilation and ICU admission in COPD patients.

Conclusion Increased levels of t-IgE were found in many AECOPD patients suggesting that an allergic phenotype may be displayed in AECOPD. AECOPD patients with elevated t-IgE had shorter hospital stays and lower risks of mechanical ventilation and ICU admission. Our data show that t-IgE may have value as a biomarker in evaluating the condition of patients and guiding treatment decisions in AECOPD patients.

PU-1545 CRRT 联合内毒素吸附对脓毒血症治疗效果影响

肖德力 宜昌市中心人民医院

探讨 CRRT 联合内毒素吸附对脓毒血症治疗效果的影响

PU-1546

从呼吸生理角度解读呼吸衰竭之病例 3 例分享

王东升、陈先梦、胡晓文、许启霞 中国科学技术大学附属第一医院(安徽省立医院)

通过对呼吸生理异常的分析,探讨导致呼吸衰竭的不同 病因。

PU-1547

关于持续使用舒芬太尼在晚期肺癌患者中运用提高患 者生活质量应用价值分析

方金花 宜昌市中心人民医院

持续使用舒芬太尼在晚期肺癌患者中运用提高患者生 活质量

PU-1548

miRNA-21 在支气管哮喘发生发展中的研究进展

许永壮、赵家义、吴明花 海军军医大学第一附属医院(上海长海医院)

题目:miRNA-21 在支气管哮喘发生发展中的研究进展 作者:许永壮,赵家义,吴明花 单位:海军军医大学第一附属医院全科医学科 邮编:200433 支气管哮喘是一种以慢性气道炎症和气道高反应性为 特征的异质性疾病。微小核糖核酸(miRNA)是小的非 编码核糖核酸,通常由 18-25 个核苷酸组成,在多种呼 吸系统疾病中发挥作用。miR-21 是微小核糖核酸家族 的重要成员,在哮喘的发生发展中发挥重要作用。本文 对 miR-21 在哮喘气道炎症、气道高反应性、气道重塑 中的作用,miR-21 的相关靶点以及 miR-21 在哮喘中的 临床价值进行综述。

PU-1549

Osimertinib as a second-line therapy in acquired EGFR T790M mutated lung adenocarcinoma patients with or without BM

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Object This study aimed to explore whether there is difference in efficacy of osimertinib between BM and

non-BM patients with an acquired EGFR T790M mutation after obtaining first-generation EGFR-TKI resistance. Additionally, it was also examined whether osimertinib combined with brain RT could bring additional survival benefits to the BM patients.

Methods A total of 120 eligible patients were finally included in this study. The patients were divided into two groups: patients with BM and patients without BM. The BM patients were further subdivided into BM progression after resistance to osimertinib group and non-BM progression after resistance to osimertinib group (Figure 1).

Results Patients with BM had worse PFS (17 months vs. 10 months, P < 0.001) and OS (55 months vs. 35 months, P < 0.001) than those without BM (Figure 2). In patients with BM in this study, BM progression after being resistant to osimertinib was associated with significantly shorter OS compared with non-BM progression (49 months vs. 28 months, P < 0.001). PFS was also shorter among patients with BM progression than those without BM progression after osimertinib resistance (19 months vs. 8 months, P < 0.001) (Figure 3). In patients diagnosed with BM, those with brain RT showed prolongation of OS than those without it (44 months vs. 26 months, P = 0.001) (Figure 4).

Conclusion We found that the efficacy of osimertinib alone as the second-line treatment for control of BM in advanced patients with EGFR T790M mutation after obtaining first-generation EGFR-TKI resistance may be more limited than in non-BM cases. Importantly, osimertinib combined with brain RT may exert survival benefits in BM patients.

PU-1550 支气管动脉畸形合并咯血 1 例并文献复习

刘松 西安医学院第一附属医院

目的: 探讨支气管动脉畸形临床表现、诊断和治疗方法。 方法: 总结 1 例支气管动脉畸形合并咯血患者的诊治经 过, 并结合文献进行复习。结果: 支气管动脉畸形合并 咯血 1 例,患者以咯血为临床主诉。支气管镜检查:右 肺下叶基底段结节样隆突,支气管动脉造影:右主支气 管动脉远端明显迂曲,并局限团块改变,左主支气管动 脉发出分支供应右肺,且远端明显迂曲,并局限团块改 变,遂分别选入左右支气管动脉开口,缓慢推注 PVA-700颗粒栓塞。结论:支气管动脉畸形以咯血为主要症 状,气管镜下见结节样突起,支气管动脉造影见血管增 粗、扭曲畸形的支气管动脉,可协助诊断,支气管动脉 栓塞是一种有效治疗方法。

PU-1551

CT 影像组学对磨玻璃肺结节诊断的临床应用价值

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2. 皖南医学院第一附属医院呼吸与危重症医学科

应用 CT 影像组学(Radiomics)探讨其在肺磨玻璃结节 (GGN)良恶性性质判定中的应用价值,比较两种不同影 像特征降维分析方法对影像组学模型效能的影响,并分 析基于不同分类器算法所建立的影像组学模型的诊断 效能。

PU-1552

女性恶性肺结节临床特征及预测因子分析

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回顾性分析女性肺结节患者的临床、影像学资料,为提 高临床医师对于女性恶性肺结节的诊断水平提供有参 考价值的临床指标。

艾滋病合并结核病的治疗进展

魏华英、杨洋、曾静、仵永枫、画伟、郭彩萍、张玉林 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

结核病(TB)是人类免疫缺陷病毒 (HIV) 感染者中常见的 主要机会性感染和死亡的主要原因之一。HIV 感染者患 活动性结核病的可能性大约是未感染者的 20 倍[1], 抗 逆转录病毒治疗药物和抗结核药物可能有相似的代谢 和消除途径而复杂化,因此合并感染者的治疗药物选择 至关重要。

PU-1554

癌性淋巴管炎在肺癌转移中研究进展

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因其高发病率和高死亡率, 肺癌成为恶性肿瘤研究和治疗的重点。肺癌性淋巴管炎 (Pulmonary Lymphangitic Carcinomatosis, PLC)是一种特殊形式的肺内转移癌, 是肺癌进展至终末期的表现之一。癌性淋巴管生成是 PLC 发病的病理基础, 其发生机制十分复杂。研究证实, 多种生长因子及其受体的过表达和信号通路的激活参 与其中。随着靶向药物的临床应用, 一些 PLC 有效治疗 的个案和研究相继报道, 表明 PLC 的治疗正由对症治 疗向对因治疗迈进。

PU-1555

A case of Pulmonary Nocardia Otitidiscaviarum

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Object To improve the understanding of diagnosis and treatment of Pulmonary Nocardia Otitidiscaviarum and compound sulfamethoxazole(Co-SMZ) hypersensitivity syndrome.

Methods We herein present a case of bronchiectasis with infection diagnosed by NGS as Pulmonary

Nocardia Otitidiscaviarum, which improved after Co-SMZ treatment, but showed hypersensitivity syndrome, and finally adjusted the treatment for improvement.

Results The patient was a 62-year-old female, used to be in good health, who was treated for "repeated cough and expectoration for 6 years, aggravated with fever for more than 10 days". The patient had recurrent cough, expectoration and yellow purulent in the past 6 years, and was diagnosed as "bronchiectasis with infection". Improved after anti-infective treatment. This time, the cough and expectoration worsened again, and he was admitted to hospital with fever for more than 10 days. There was no significant improvement after anti-infective treatment with mezlocillin and levofloxacin. Chest CT showed bronchiectasis with infection in the left lung and inflammation in lungs (figure 1). The white blood cell count ((WBC) 15.50*10^9 / L) and the percentage of neutrophils (75.6%) were examined. C-reactive protein 74.15 mg/L. Bronchoscopy was performed after admission: yellowish purulent secretions blocked the lumen in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe of the left lung (figure 2). Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) NGS detection of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid showed Nocardia Otitidiscaviarum. After the adjustment to sulfamethoxazole compound and piperacillin tazobactam anti-infective treatment, the symptoms of patients were significantly improved, re-examination of chest CT nidus absorption (figure 3). The patient was discharged after oral administration of compound sulfamethoxazole. 20 days later, the patient developed limb rash(figure 4) and hepatic and renal insufficiency, which was considered to be hypersensitivity syndrome caused by Co-SMZ and improved after treatment such as drug withdrawal, plasma exchange, hormone, gamma globulin shock and blood transfusion, and then adjusted to clindamycin anti-infective therapy.

Conclusion The patient was bronchiectasis with infection, and the effect of routine anti-infective treatment was not satisfactory. Finally, Nocardia Otitidiscaviarum was confirmed by NGS detection of BALF, which was improved after accurate treatment. For patients with bronchiectasis and other airway structural lesions complicated with infection, we should

be on guard against the possibility of special pathogens and improve etiological detection as soon as possible to reduce missed diagnosis and misdiagnosis. At the same time, for the treatment of Co-SMZ, we should guard against hypersensitivity syndrome and adjust the treatment plan in time to reduce the adverse reactions.

PU-1556

肺腺癌患者不同标本二代测序基因突变与其临床特征 相关性研究

董礼、刘斌 阜阳市人民医院

探讨不同标本来源的肺腺癌(Adenocarcinoma of Lung) 患者中 EGFR、KRAS、ERBB2 以及 ALK 四种驱动基因的突变表达情况及其与临床特征间的相关性。

PU-1557

支气管激发试验诊断哮喘的临床观察

张旭、阎锡新、张宇、边继美、关继涛 河北医科大学第二医院

分析强迫震荡连续描记呼吸阻力 (Astograph) 气道激发 试验在临床确诊哮喘患者的意义。

PU-1558

长期规律使用吸入糖皮质激素对免疫检查点抑制剂治 疗肺癌合并 COPD 患者疗效的影响:单中心回顾性分 析

周菁 中国人民解放军西部战区总医院

以 PD-1/PD-L1 免疫检查点抑制剂为代表的免疫治疗已 经成为驱动基因阴性非小细胞肺癌患者的重要治疗手 段。临床患者中相当一部分肺癌合并慢阻肺患者,需要 长期规律使用吸入激素治疗,长期局部使用吸入激素可 能对肺组织局部免疫微环境造成影响,但是否影响免疫 检查点抑制剂的疗效尚不清楚。本研究拟对这部分患者 展开回顾性研究,进一步明确长期使用吸入激素对免疫 检查点抑制剂疗效的影响。

PU-1559

内皮素-1 在急性呼吸窘迫综合征发病机制中的研究进展

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急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (Acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 发病率、死亡率高, 预后差, 缺乏有 效药物治疗手段。内皮素-1(Endothelin-1, ET-1)作为缩 血管因子广为人知, 然而, 在 ARDS 病理生理过程中, 内皮素-1 所发挥的作用却不仅仅如此。ET-1 在体内水 平升高从而激活嗜中性粒细胞,导致肺血管内皮通透性 增加,通过破坏肺泡-毛细血管屏障、抑制肺泡液清除、 促进炎症反应及增加血管通透性等作用参与 ARDS 发 病机制; 而关于 ET-1 受体拮抗剂的实验研究证明它们 在减轻 ARDS 炎症反应和 ARDS 临床治疗中的应用前 景。

PU-1560

高毒力肺炎克雷伯菌感染所致脓毒性肺栓塞一例

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近年来全球范围内日益增多的高毒力肺炎克雷伯菌感 染已成为重要的临床话题,本文报道1例高毒力肺炎克 雷伯菌感染所致脓毒性肺栓塞患者的临床表现、诊疗经 过。

降低 ICU 患者肠内营养相关性腹泻发生率的品管圈护 理实践

程岚、王汇 海军军医大学第一附属医院(上海长海医院)

探讨品管圈在降低 ICU 患者肠内营养相关性腹泻发生率中的应用效果

PU-1562

肺癌患者戒烟干预研究进展

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肺癌是世界上最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,发病率、死亡率 均处于首位,吸烟是独立的危险因素。大量患者确诊肺 肺癌后继续吸烟,严重影响患者预后及生活质量。而戒 烟是可以从中获益的,尽早戒烟患者也会最大获益。该 文通过综述近年来肺癌患者药物干预、非药物干预的研 究进展,为肺癌患者戒烟干预提供借鉴。

PU-1563

热毒宁注射液治疗儿童社区获得性肺炎的临床疗效观 察

肖惠玲 襄阳市中心医院

目的 探讨热毒宁注射液治疗儿童社区获得性肺炎的临 床疗效情况。方法 选择 2018 年 1 月-2018 年 12 月我 院收治 120 例儿童社区获得性肺炎作为研究对象, 采用 随机数表发法将其分为两组, 每组各为 60 例。对照组 采用基础药物治疗, 实验组采用基础治疗联合热毒宁注 射液治疗。比较两组患者治疗后的疗效、血尿常规和肝 肾功能指标。结果 实验组患者的治疗后有效率为 95.24%, 显著高于对照组 84.25% (P<0.05),两组患者 血尿常规指标和肝肾功能各项指标比较, 差异无统计学 意义(P>0.05), 均在正常范围内。结论 社区获得性肺炎 使用热毒宁注射液治疗可提高治疗有效率,用药期间血 尿常规和肝肾功能无异常,药物使用安全性较高.

PU-1564

孟鲁司特钠咀嚼片联合布地奈德治疗儿童支气管哮喘 的临床观察

肖惠玲 襄阳市中心医院

目的: 探讨孟鲁司特钠咀嚼片联合布地奈德治疗儿童支 气管哮喘的效果。方法:选取 2017 年 1 月至 2019 年 12 月我科收治的支气管哮喘 86 例,分为观察组和对照 组,观察组为接受孟鲁司特钠咀嚼片联合布地奈德治疗 患者,对照组患者仅选用布地奈德治疗,从咳嗽】喘息 缓解的天数来对比治疗效果。结果:观察组治疗有效率 明显高于对照组,患者肺功能指标优于对照组,差异具 有统计学意义(P<0.05)。结论 孟鲁司特钠咀嚼片联合 布地奈德在治疗支气管哮喘过程中具有更好的效果,有 利于促进患者临床症状好转。

PU-1565

抗 MDA5 抗体阳性的皮肌炎合并间质性肺病 1 例并文 献回顾

高琳、杨慧雪、王丽 南京市第一医院

皮肌炎是一类主要累及横纹肌,同时伴有皮肤损害的自 身免疫性疾病,常并发肺间质病变。近年来陆续发现皮 肌炎患者体内存在肌炎特异性抗体 ,其中抗黑色素瘤 分化相关基因 5 抗 体 与 肺 间 质 病 变 尤 其 是 急 进 性 肺 间 质 病 变 高度相关。抗 MDA5 抗体 相关皮肌炎患者 常在发病初期就出现 RP-ILD,激素和 常规免疫抑 制剂治疗效果不佳,死亡率高。本例病人治 疗成功和快速诊断、大剂量糖皮质激素冲击、器官支持、 JAK3 使用有关,予以 报道并做相关文献复习。

心理护理及健康教育对老年肺癌患者生存质量的影响

舒晓艳

宜昌市中心人民医院

评价心理护理及健康教育对老年肺癌患者生存质量的 影响

PU-1567

miR-145 通过靶向抑制 SMAD3 的表达抑制非小细胞肺 癌细胞侵袭能力

何高燕、罗晓斌、赵勇、罗丽 遂宁市中心医院

探讨 miR-145 靶向调控 SMAD3 的表达对非小细胞肺 癌细胞侵袭能力的影响

PU-1568

留置针穿刺在顺血管方向与逆血管方向中的应用

令狐敏 贵黔国际总医院

静脉留置针是抢救病人的生命通道,在临床上被广泛 应用,它既能减少病人在穿刺中的痛苦,避免造成不必 要的血管损伤,相对能保证输液安全的同时,也能减少 职业暴露的发生,保护医务人员的安全,大量研究探讨 留置针穿刺的主要影响因素,并发症及护理措施等,结 合大量文献内容,本文将研究静脉留置针在顺血管方向 和逆血管方向穿刺中的护理,以提高穿刺成功率、减少 不良反应,延长留置针置入时间,提高病人满意度为目。 PU-1569 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征与心脑血管疾病的 关系

高胜东 孝昌县第一人民医院

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)已为比较 常见的疾病,研究显示 OSAHS 是多种全身疾病的独立 危险因素,是对人类健康有影响的疾病之一,是心脑血 管疾病的独立危险因子。对成人睡眠呼吸暂停进行流行 病学调查发现:估计患病率 3~7%,易患因素包括年龄、 男性、肥胖、家族史、绝经、不健康行为如嗜好吸烟、 饮酒等。研究认为:阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (OSAHS)是一种越来越常见的疾病,是心脑血管疾病新 的危险因子。睡眠呼吸暂停、低通气可引起低氧血症、 高碳酸血症及睡眠结构紊乱,导致全身多器官损害,严 重危害身体健康。

PU-1570

支气管镜肺泡灌洗术治疗重症肺炎合并呼吸衰竭的疗 效 及对炎症因子指标的影响

解婷 西安市第一医院

本研究探讨了支气管镜肺泡灌洗术治疗重症肺炎合并 呼吸衰竭患者的疗效及对血清肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、 白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、C反应蛋白(CRP)等炎症因子 指标的影响

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PU-1571
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巴曲亭治疗支气管扩张伴咯血患者的临床观察

奥俊锋 孝昌县第一人民医院

观察巴曲亭静脉联合雾化在治疗支气管扩张伴咯血患者的有效性及安全性。方法:将我院 90 例支气管扩张 伴咯血患者随机分成两组,每组各 45 例。两组均给予 抗感染、止咳等对症支持治疗,观察组应用巴曲亭静脉 注射联合巴曲亭雾化止血治疗,对照组应用垂体后叶素、 6-氨基己酸等药物止血治疗,观察两组在咯血量、咯血 的总天数及出现头痛、腹痛等副作用方面的差异。结果: 观察组治疗咯血有效率为 88.9%(40/45),显效率 82%, 无咯血死亡病例,2例出现头痛、腹痛副作用,对照组 治疗咯血有效率为 84%(38/45),显效率 62%,无咯 血死亡病例,20例出现头痛、腹痛副作用,并且观察组 有5例患者反复咯血治疗10天,经内镜止血治疗后咯 血停止,对照组有7例患者1周内出现再次咯血,经我 院转我院介入科继续治疗。结论:巴曲亭静脉联合雾化 治疗支气管扩张伴咯血时,可以减少患者的总咯血量, 缩短患者咯血的总天数,并能明显减少使用药物的副作 用,具有疗效快、疗效好、远期止血效果好且副作用少 的特点。

PU-1572

比较口服不同亲和力重组耻垢分支杆菌调节免疫的差 异

解婷

西安市第一医院

Th1 与 Th2 的平衡紊乱是过敏性哮喘的免疫学基础, 本研究通过给予小鼠口服免疫不同亲和力屋尘螨抗原 Der p2 重组耻垢分枝杆菌,来比较其调节免疫应答的差 异。

PU-1573

低分子肝素钠在肺源性心脏病心力衰竭中的治疗效果 分析

奥俊锋 孝昌县第一人民医院

探讨低分子肝素钠在肺源性心脏病心力衰竭患者中的 治疗效果。方法 86 例肺源性心脏病心力衰竭患者, 随 机分为观察组和对照组, 各 43 例。两组均给予常规治 疗, 观察组同时给予低分子肝素钠治疗。观察血液流变 学指标, 评定治疗效果。结果 观察组治疗后的血液流 变学指标优于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 (P) PU-1574 慢阳肺疾病患者的心理特点与护理

奥俊锋 孝昌县第一人民医院

随着生物学模式向着生物-心理-社会医学模式的转变, 应用心理学知识对患者进行治疗护理,已经成为护理工 作的范畴。慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者存在着焦虑、沮丧、 抑郁、绝望等心理特点,针对这些特点,我们运用心理支 持,使患者树立治愈的信心,保持最佳的心理状态,以便早 日康复,使护理工作提高到一个新水平。

PU-1575

成人原发性纵隔淋巴结结核 8 例临床分析

陈利军、万毅新、张天明、李芳伟、李文君、王虹 兰州大学第二医院

对 8 例成人原发性纵隔淋巴结结核临床特点进行分析, 提高对本病的诊治水平。

PU-1576

EGFR 19Del、21-L858R 突变晚期肺腺癌患者的临床特 征与治疗疗效及预后分析

秦红亚、周金花、刘瑞娟、苗健龙 济宁市第一人民医院

探讨 EGFR 19Del 与 21-L858R 突变的晚期肺腺癌患者 的临床特征,并分析单纯 EGFR-TKIs 及其联合化疗一 线治疗晚期肺腺癌两种突变亚型的疗效及预后差异。

PU-1577 肺毛霉菌感染一例

温江湖 开远市人民医院

肺毛霉菌感染1例分享

肺癌免疫相关性急性肾损伤 1 例报道并文献复习

杨丹榕

上海市第六人民医院

本病例就免疫相关性的急性肾损伤 (acute kidney injury AKI)作一报道并文献复习;旨在加深对免疫相关性的急性肾损伤的了解,便于临床工作中早发现早诊断。

PU-1579

替加环素治疗鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎 2 例并文献回顾

倪力、张锋英 上海市普陀区人民医院

探讨鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特征、诊断及替加环素的治疗疗效。

PU-1580

肺结核患者利福喷丁处方错误原因分析

薛克营、左翠云、曾春艳、吴盈、江贵源 厦门医学院附属第二医院呼吸病医院

分析肺结核患者利福喷丁处方错误原因。

PU-1581

肺泡蛋白沉着症 1 例诊治分析并文献复习

蒋慧、杨树坤、乔伟 安徽皖北煤电集团总医院有限责任公司

探讨肺泡蛋白沉着症(PAP)发病原因、临床特征、肿 瘤标志物的动态变化、大容量全肺灌洗术的临床疗效及 安全性、提高临床医生对肺泡蛋白沉着症的认识、减少 漏诊、误诊 PU-1582

多聚左旋精氨酸通过上调气道上皮细胞合成 FBXO34 参与哮喘气道炎症进展

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支气管哮喘的发病率越来越高,其发病机制相当复杂。 嗜酸性粒细胞在哮喘患者的体液中呈显著增高。多聚左 旋精氨酸是嗜酸性粒细胞分泌的主要碱性蛋白的人工 合成的类似物。课题组前期对多聚左旋精氨酸处理的气 道上皮细胞进行测序,发现230个差异表达基因。本研 究旨在探究差异表达基因 FBXO34 在支气管哮喘中的 作用。

PU-1583

纤溶酶加抗凝治疗次大面积肺栓塞 12 例临床观察

薛克营、左翠云、曾春艳、吴盈、江贵源 厦门医学院附属第二医院呼吸病医院

观察纤溶酶加抗凝治疗次大面积肺栓塞的疗效和安全性。

PU-1584

肺隐球菌病 8 例临床分析

薛克营、左翠云、曾春艳、吴盈、江贵源 厦门医学院附属第二医院呼吸病医院

分析肺隐球菌感染的临床特点,提高对该病的诊治水平。

吉非替尼与厄洛替尼治疗非小细胞肺癌的临床分析

罗小平、吴均 建瓯市立医院

探讨吉非替尼与厄洛替尼治疗非小细胞肺癌的临床疗效。方法:选择 2018 年 12 月至 2020 年 12 月期间我院收治的 68 例 NSCLC 患者作为研究对象,将其按照随机数字表法分为对照组与观察组,每组患者数均为 34 例。分别采用厄洛替尼与吉非替尼治疗。比较 2 组临床疗效。

PU-1586

Nd: YAG Laser Photocoagulation Combined with high frequent electric snare for Pharyngolaryngeal Cavernous Hemangioma via a Transoral Approach: A case report

Xiaoxian Huang Affiliated Hospital of Yunnan University

Object BACKGROUND:A hemangioma is a common benign tumor which can be found in many organs,but rarely in supraglottic region.Cases of cavernous hemangiomas in supraglottic region can cause severe obstruction of the airway, which requires a surgical therapy.

Methods A 34-year-old man with a long-term history of snoring has progressive dyspnea after physical activity. The CT scan of chest revealed a mass in upper trachea. Electronic Bronchoscop revealed a large, irregular, lobulated mass. The base of the mass is located in the right vestibular fold, completely covering the glottis while part of it is embedded into the trachea to block the upper part of the trachea. The mass can move up and down with breathing. The patient recently experienced severe hyperthyroidism without carring out any intervention treatment. Preoperative CT enhanced examination, which could not be performed and the blood supply of lesions was not clear. The risk of intraoperative bleeding was high. Orotracheal intubation was performed under general anesthesia. **Results** The cavernous hemangioma was completely dissected by Nd : YAG Laser Photocoagulation Combined with high frequent electric snare with less intraoperative blood loss and silent band injury.Postoperative pathological examination confirmed cavernous capillary hemangioma.

Conclusion The blood supply of cavernous hemangiomas is abundant. The anatomical and functional relationship between the location of cavernous hemangiomas and surrounding structures should be considered in the treatment.Laser photocoagulation is one of the fastest, most effective least traumatic methods for cavernous and hemangiomas. Laser photocoagulation can effectively seal the blood vessels with less complications. The present case of a male patient with a large cavernous hemangioma in supraglottic region, treated with YAG laser and high frequent electric snare, demonstrates the efficacy of laser photocoagulation in treating cases of cavernous hemangiomas, without the risk of bleeding or airway obstruction. The favorable postoperative outcomes of the YAG laser and high frequent electric snare therapy demonstrated by this patient with Nd indicate that it can work well in treating such diseases.

PU-1587

基于结节最大径建立的孤立性肺结节良恶性预测模型

代王朔、唐华平、郝月琴、常金 青岛市市立医院东部院区

孤立性肺结节 (Solitary pulmonary nodule, SPN) 是早 期肺癌最重要的表现之一,如何及早预测其性质是富有 挑战性的问题。为此许多国外学者建立了多种预测模型, 但都不适用于中国人群。本研究以 SPN 最大径 8mm 为 界分层,建立了一个适用于我国人群的新型 SPN 良恶 性预测模型。

PU-1588 感染性肉芽肿性肺疾病的临床诊断

刘政 河北中石油中心医院

肺部感染性肉芽肿病变在临床诊断与鉴别诊断相对困 难,需要临床、影像、病理和实验室等多学科综合判断, 常见的感染性肉芽肿包括结核与非结核分枝杆菌、各类 真菌感染,如曲霉菌、隐球菌,球孢子菌感染等本文从 流行病学、临床、影像和病理的角度就这一话题给于综 述。

PU-1589

非感染性肉芽肿性肺疾病的临床诊断与治疗

刘政 河北中石油中心医院

非感染性肉芽肿性肺部疾病在肺部肉芽肿病变中占有 很大一部分比例,大家熟悉的肺部结节病、肉芽肿性多 血管炎,过敏性肺炎、异物性肉芽肿等相对常见,还有 一些像变异性肉芽肿性血管炎、支气管中心性肉芽肿、 坏死性结节病样肉芽肿病、淋巴瘤样肉芽肿病等相对不 多见的肉芽肿病变。本文就这些疾病的临床、影像、病 理和诊断等进行综述如下

PU-1590

肉芽肿性肺疾病研究进展

刘政 河北中石油中心医院

随着呼吸介入技术的蓬勃发展,越来越多的肺部肉芽肿 性病变被病理诊断,临床医师需要结合病理结果,对感 染性与非感染性肉芽肿性肺疾病进行鉴别。本文从肉芽 肿性病变的发病机制、临床分类、放射影像学、病理学 的角度进行综述,为临床医师提供准确的临床思维。 PU-1591 优化睡眠在一例特发行纤维化患者中的应用

马金良、郝俊萍 山东大学齐鲁医院

研究优化睡眠质量联合无创呼吸机及经鼻高流量在治疗 IPF 合并 SDB 患者。

PU-1592

COL6A6 通过 JAK 信号通路抑制非小细胞肺癌的增殖 和转移

乔涵 青岛市市立医院

胶原蛋白六 α 六链(COL6A6)在保持细胞结构完整性和 控制细胞活性方面起着至关重要的作用。已被证明是肿 瘤抑制基因和分子治疗靶点。然而, COL6A6 在非小细 胞肺癌中的作用机制尚未阐明。本分析的目的是确定 COL6A6 和非小细胞肺癌之间的关系。

PU-1593

APC 治疗原发性气管支气管肺淀粉样变性 5 例临床分 析

郭祖源、钟长镐、陈小波、陈愉、唐纯丽、李时悦 广州医科大学附属第一医院广州呼吸健康研究院

背景: 原发性气管支气管肺淀粉样变性 (PTBA) 是一种 少见的呼吸道疾病,病因及发病机制不明,目前缺乏有 效的治疗方案。

目的: 分析总结氩等离子体凝固术 (APC) 治疗 PTBA 5 例患者,为治疗 PTBA 提供借鉴。

房颤患者的运动病理生理学特征的临床研究报告

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本研究旨在通过心肺运动试验(CPET)对房颤的运动 病理生理学特征进行探讨。

PU-1595

COVID-19 肺炎一例诊治体会并文献复习

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分析 1 例 2019 新型冠状病毒肺炎 (COVID-19)患者的临床特征,提高临床医生对 COVID-19 的认识

PU-1596

糖尿病和入院血糖水平与危重病人短期预后的关系

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糖尿病和入院血糖对危重病人的短期预后的影响目前 尚不明确。我们旨在探索糖尿病和入院血糖是否会影响 危重病人的短期预后。

PU-1597

细菌感染的 COPD 急性加重期患者 IL-6 和血清淀粉样 蛋白 A 水平变化及临床意义

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探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)急性加重期患者白细 胞介素 6 (IL-6) 和血清淀粉样蛋白 A (SAA) 水平变化 及临床意义 PU-1598

208 例新型冠状病毒肺炎病例的临床特点

王倩、李菊 长江航运总医院武汉脑科医院

探讨新型冠状病毒肺炎的临床特征

PU-1599

The Peripheral Blood Oxidative Stress Markers for Obstructive Sleep Apnea --- A Meta-analysis

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Object The purpose of this study is to clarify the relationship between obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) and oxidative stress markers in blood.

Methods We conducted a systematic literature search of databases including PubMed and Embase for studies reporting circulating oxidative stress markers in patients with OSA and controls published from 1988 to June 2019. Standardized mean differences (SMDs) and 95% confidence intervals (95%CI) were calculated. Results Of the 2238 articles initially retrieved, 64 were included in our meta-analysis including 13 oxidative stress markers. The concentrations of malondialdehyde SMD=1.18 (95%CI:0.87,1.49;p=0.000) homocysteine (SMD=0.42;95%CI:0.01,0.82; p=0.045) thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (SMD = 1.82; 95%CI: 0.79, 2.86; p= 0.001) , advance oxidative protein products (SMD = 0.68; 95%CI: 0.14, 1.23; p= 0.014), total oxidant capacity (SMD = 1.32; 95%CI: 0.33, 2.31; p= 0.009) , asymmetric dimethylarginine (SMD=0.32, 95%CI:0.16,0.47;p=0.000) in the blood of patients with OSA were higher than those of the control group; whereas the concentrations of thoils (SMD = -0.37; 95%CI: -0.60, -0.15; p= 0.001) and

nitric oxide (SMD = -2.61; 95%CI: -4.02, -1.21; p= 0.000) were lower than in the control group.

Conclusion The oxidative stress markers in blood for patients with OSA were aberrant, indicating the imbalanced states of oxidation and antioxidation in OSA.

PU-1600

Positive regulation of TFEB and mitophagy by PGC-1 α to alleviate LPS-induced acute lung injury in rats

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Object Acute lung injury (ALI) exhibits the features of noncardiogenic pulmonary edema and acute inflammatory process, and it also displays significant morbidity and mortality rates. This work focused on identifying how overexpression of PPAR γ coactivator 1 α (PGC-1 α) positively regulated TFEB and mitophagy for resisting the lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-mediated ALI.

Methods The levels of autophagic proteins and inflammatory factors in LPS-induced ALI rats and primary type II alveolar epithelial cells were measured, respectively. Lung wet/dry ratios were calculated. Protein co-immunoprecipitation of PGC-1 α and TFEB was detected. To explore the interaction between TFEB and PGC-1 α , a luciferase reporter assay was conducted.

Results The results showed that overexpression of PGC-1 α decreases IL-1 and IL-6 but increases IL-10 in LPS-mediated ALI rats and type II alveolar epithelial cells (P < 0.05). Overexpression of PGC-1 α can reduce lung edema in LPS-mediated ALI rats (P < 0.05). Overexpression of PGC-1 α upregulates mitophagy-related proteins, such as TFEB, LC3B, Beclin, and LAMP1, and improves mitophagy in LPS-induced ALI. Protein immunoprecipitation indicated

that TFEB and PGC-1 α are interacting proteins. The luciferase reporter assay demonstrated that PGC-1 α positively regulated TFEB in the LPS-induced primary type II alveolar epithelial cells.

Conclusion PGC-1α protects LPS-induced ALI by decreasing inflammation and alleviating lung edema. The mechanism might be positive regulation of TFEB directly and then upregulation of mitophagy in LPS-induced ALI.

PU-1601

糖尿病患者合并肺隐球菌病 1 例并文献学习

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新型隐球菌又名溶组织酵母菌,是存在于土壤、鸽类、 牛乳、水果等中的腐生菌,也可存在人口腔中,可侵犯 人和动物,一般为外源性感染,但也可能为内源性感染, 对人类而言,它通常是一种条件致病菌。本菌大多由呼 吸道转入,在肺部引起轻度炎症,或隐性传染。亦可由 破损皮肤及肠道传入。当机体免疫功能下降时可向全身 播散,主要侵犯中枢神经系统,发生真菌性脑膜炎、脑 炎、脑肉芽肿等。肺隐球菌病患者临床表现并不特异,有 急有缓,包括从无症状的肺炎到重度急性呼吸窘迫综合 征。本病影像学特点为单发或多发结节样或团块状阴影, 常位于胸膜下,周边可见毛刺或晕征。免疫健全宿主常见 结节或团块内空洞形成,其次可表现为肺实质浸润,与其 他细菌性肺炎难以鉴别。现将 1 例糖尿病患者合并肺隐 球菌病病例报道如下。

PU-1602

气道平滑肌细胞的来源、结构、功能及分子标志研究新 进展

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哮喘为常见慢性气道疾病,目前困扰着全球三亿人。慢 性哮喘气道平滑肌层增厚则是气道重塑的核心病理改 变。气道平滑肌 (ASM) 位于气管和支气管树中,直至 末端细支气管,并随年龄、环境暴露等导致气道平滑肌 细胞 (ASMCs) 增生和/或肥大, 也可导致气道管腔缩 小,引起气道结构改变。目前,对哮喘气道重塑增厚肌 层"ASMCs"来源及分子标志还尚未完全清楚。本综述概 述了: 1.正常气道平滑肌来源及哮喘气道重塑增厚肌层 "ASMCs"的可能来源,如于自身增殖、增殖增多凋亡减 少;也提出了新的可能来源,如间充质干细胞和肌成纤 维细胞分化、自身 ASMCs 逆分化。2.对 ASMCs 结构、 收缩功能及收缩基础、表型可塑性进行总结,并对气道 平滑肌和骨骼肌细胞细胞内细胞器对比,发现 ASMCs 内线粒体含量仅为骨骼肌的 10%, 产生的能量也仅为骨 骼肌的 10%; 另外, 发现气管平滑肌细胞的细胞质主要 被肌丝占据,气道平滑肌的中间丝主要由结蛋白组成, 而血管平滑肌的中间丝主要由波形蛋白组成; 3.详细总 结了平滑肌细胞的分子标志物,并发现结蛋白可作为区 分气道平滑肌和血管平滑肌的特征蛋白。因此,全面了 解 ASMCs 的发育过程,哮喘气道重塑增厚 ASMCs 的 来源、结构、及其分子标志,为临床靶向 ASMCs 的哮 喘治疗及药物开发提供理论基础。

PU-1603

绿脓菌素引起肺泡॥型上皮细胞间充质转化和自噬以及 两者关系

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上皮间充质转化(Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition, EMT)是上皮细胞向具有间充质表型细胞转化的过程, 使细胞正常功能受损,在肺组织纤维化的发生发展过程 中扮演着重要角色。自噬是通过对功能受损的细胞器、 结构错误的蛋白质以及入侵的病原体等物质降解再利 用来维持细胞平衡的过程,一定程度的自噬可以减轻某 些因素引起的细胞损伤。本研究目的在于通过用绿脓菌 素(pyocyanin, PCN)刺激肺泡 II 型上皮细胞 A549,观 察是否出现了上皮间充质转化和自噬现象,以及自噬是 否能够减轻上皮细胞间充质转化水平及两者之间的关 系。

PU-1604

精细化护理干预应用于骨科老年患者肺部感染护理中 改善患者的临床症状分析

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目的: 探究分析精细化护理干预应用于骨科老年患者肺 部感染护理中改善患者的临床症状的效果。

PU-1605

Systems Bioinformatic Approach to Determine the Pharmacological Mechanisms of Radix Astragali and Radix Angelicae sinensis in Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

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Object Earlier meta-analysis has publicized that Radix Astragali (RA) and Radix Angelicae sinensis (RAS) are valuable to pulmonary function and exercise capacity in patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF). Objective: To regulate the pharmacological mechanism of RA and RAS in IPF treatment.

Methods Microarray datasets for IPF were examined in the Gene Expression Omnibus database and differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were recognized. Active compounds and target genes of RA and RAS were recognized using the Traditional Chinese Medicine Systems Pharmacology platform. The DEGs were combined with the active target genes to construct a medicine-compound-gene network and a protein-protein interaction network using Cytoscape software. Gene Ontology function enrichment, Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes pathway enrichment were studied using RGUI. A gene-pathway network was established using Cytoscape and molecular docking was done using AutoDock Tool and AutoDock Vina software.

Results We recognized 1,566 DEGs and 40 candidate target genes of RA and RAS acting on IPF. The six key active compounds prophesied were quercetin, kaempferol, stigmasterol, 7-O-methylisomucronulatol, formononetin and beta-sitosterol. Following network construction and enrichment, the two main pathways were acknowledged, namely the tumor necrosis factor signaling pathway and advanced glycation end products (AGE)-receptor for AGE signaling pathway. Preliminary molecular docking to confirm interactions between key compounds and their protein targets in the pathways was carried out.

Conclusion The pharmacological mechanisms of RA and RAS in IPF treatment have been further elucidated, which could show valuable in future studies on their mechanisms of action for treatment of IPF.

PU-1606 **浅谈肺功能检测中如何与老年患者建立良好的关系**

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肺功能检查需要患者以视、听觉功能及理解能力相协调 配合来完成的一项检查项目,大多数老年人性情随和、 易于交流,但也有一些老年人性格偏执、难以沟通。

PU-1607 两例双肺游走性蝶型阴影的诊断

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目的:分享两个双肺游走性蝶型阴影的病例,提出诊断 思路 材料与方法:两例专科医师诊断为"肺炎"有所延误的重 症病例。接诊医师经过详细收集、分析临床资料,阅读 一系列 CT 影像学图片、心彩超等辅助检查。从双肺游 走性蝶型阴影入手,参阅经典教材,最终得出正确的诊 断:一例为风湿性心脏病、二尖瓣狭窄,肺水肿;另一 例为隐原性机化性肺炎。

结果和结论:临床医师应自己读片,独立思考,才能得 出正确的诊断,而不要被专科医师的意见所误导。

PU-1608

A Case of EGFR-L858R Mutation Conferring Intrinsic Resistance to Icotinib in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Object Icotinib is a first-generation epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR-TKI) primarily used in treatment of NSCLC patients with a sensitizing EGFR mutation. A small subset of these patients display intrinsic resistance upon initial treatment with EGFR-TKIs.

Methods Although the molecular basis of resistance has yet to be elucidated, we suggest a concomitant concurrent MET amplification may be associated with intrinsic resistance to icotinib. Herein we report an advanced NSCLC patient with a sensitizing EGFR L858R mutation and MET amplification exhibiting disease progression in three weeks with first-line icotinib therapy. Addition of second-line chemotherapy allowed the patient to maintain a progression-free disease state for one month but was discontinued due to adverse effects. Biopsy samples at the time of initial diagnosis were sent for Foundation one test which showed EGFR L858R concurrent with MET amplification.

Results Furthermore, partial response was achieved after third-line combination icotinib and crizotinib treatment.

Conclusion This case suggests that an EGFR-L858R mutation with concurrent MET amplification may
confer intrinsic resistance to icotinib. For such patients, a combination treatment of icotinib and crizotinib may be beneficial.

PU-1609

无睡眠呼吸异常高血压患者睡眠期间的呼吸源性血压 变异初步报告

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基于整体整合生理学医学新理论,我们假设呼吸是循环 指标变异性的起源,通过分析血压变异性与呼吸的关系 来初步验证此观点。

PU-1610

正常人夜间睡眠期间呼吸源性血压变异初步报告

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基于整体整合生理学医学新理论,呼吸是循环指标变异性的起源,通过分析血压变异性与呼吸的关系来初步验 证此观点。

PU-1611

支气管结石 1 例并文献复习

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本文结合西安医学院第一附属医院呼吸与危重症医学 科收治1例支气管结石患者的诊治经过,查阅国内外相 关文献,对本病的病因及发病机制、临床表现、诊断及 治疗方法进行归纳,为临床工作提供参考。

PU-1612

Evaluation of the reporting quality in clinical practice guidelines for acute myeloid leukemia using the RIGHT checklist

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Object Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) remains an aggressive hematologic malignancy causing death worldwide. Clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) on the management for AML have great value in clinical practice. However, the reporting quality of the CPGs for AML has not yet been evaluated. This is the first study aiming to evaluate the reporting quality of the most recent CPGs for AML published worldwide using Reporting Items for Practice Guidelines in Healthcare (RIGHT) checklist.

Methods We systematically searched the PubMed, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang and Chinese Biomedical Literature (CBM) to extract CPGs for AML published between January 2016 and December 2020. The websites of guideline development organizations and medical associations were also searched. Two independent researchers assessed the compliance of the guidelines to each of the 35 items, and summarized the reporting rates of the seven domains of the RIGHT checklist.

Results By searching and screening, we identified sixteen guidelines, of which three (18.8%) were written in Chinese and thirteen (81.3%) were written in English. The average overall reporting rate of the sixteen guidelines is 52.9%, of which only seven CPGs (43.8%) have a reporting rate > 50%. The average reporting rates of the seven domains (basic information, background, evidence, recommendations, review and quality assurance, funding and declaration and management of interests, and other information) were 79.2%, 62.5%, 38.8%, 53.6%, 21.9%, 32.8%, and 43.8%, respectively. For the 35 items, the average reporting rate was 52.9%, and only sixteen items had a reporting rate >50%, of which 5 items were reported by all the guidelines. One item was not reported by any of the guideline.

Conclusion The reporting quality of the recently published AML guidelines remains poor. Although there is no doubt that the recommendations of CPGs have great value in clinical practice, the reporting quality of CPGs for AML still needs to be improved.

PU-1613

弥漫性囊性肺疾病的病因学研究: 1010 例回顾性分析

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弥漫性囊性肺疾病(DCLD)的诊断与鉴别诊断是一项临 床挑战,本研究希望通过回顾性分析我们中心的患者数 据来明确 DCLD 的病因分布。

PU-1614

新冠肺炎相关慢性肝损伤的防治策略

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旨在降低新冠肺炎引起的慢性肝损伤提供可行有效的 防治策略。

PU-1615

mNGS 技术助力非典型过敏性支气管肺曲霉病快速诊 断一例

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患者是一位 43 岁男性, 主诉为胸痛一月余, 入院时无 咳嗽、发烧或粘稠痰。他有 36 年的哮喘病史, 平素吸 入舒利迭治疗,近一年没有复发。计算机断层扫描(CT) 显示双肺多个粘液栓。外周血嗜酸性粒细胞计数 1380 细胞/mm3, 总 IgE 水平 1640IU/ml, Xpert-MTB/RIF 试 验和 GM 试验均阴性。由于患者无痰, 故未进行痰病原 学检查。病人被怀疑为过敏性支气管肺曲霉病(ABPA)。 然后进行无痛纤维支气管镜检查,获取粘液栓,进行真 菌学和组织病理学检查, 如显微镜检查、真菌培养和宏 基因组检测 (mNGS) 。支气管镜检查发现双侧肺支气 管有粘液和粘液栓。GM 试验、镜检和真菌培养均为阴 性, 但支气管灌洗液 mNGS 试验和支气管内膜穿刺组 织均迅速证实了烟曲霉的存在。同时血液试验中丝状真 菌的特异性 IgE 为 5.67IU/ml。支气管内膜穿刺组织的 病理学检查显示嗜酸性粒细胞浸润,真菌菌丝和夏科特 -莱顿晶体存在。根据 Asano 无囊性纤维化患者 ABPA 诊断标准(2020),患者因此被诊断为 ABPA,给予静 脉注射伏立康唑治疗(第一天: 0.4g, 每天两次, 然后 0.2g, 每天两次)。治疗 4 天后, 患者症状明显缓解。 住院 8 天后,病人迅速出院,改用口服伏立康唑 (0.2 克,每日两次)和强的松(40毫克,每日一次,约2周, 然后 30 毫克,每日一次,约1周,然后每周减少5毫 克)继续治疗。一个月后,患者接受 CT 扫描复查,发 现双肺多个粘液栓几乎消失。

尽管在近 70 年来 ABPA 被认为是一种独特的哮喘, 但 ABPA 诊断仍然很困难且往往容易延误诊断。虽然 ABPA 的诊疗标准较为灵活, 允许在有或无粘液栓直接 病原菌依据的情况下进行诊断, 但是通过直接明确粘液 栓内丝状真菌的存在或生长, 一方面确认了真菌病原学 诊断在 ABPA 诊疗中的作用, 另一方面也能够更好的将 感染与过敏性炎症联系起来。因此, 快速识别曲霉菌的 存在在诊疗 ABPA 中具有重要作用。在本例以非典型症 状 (胸痛) 为表现的 ABPA 诊疗中, 我们应用 mNGS 技 术一方面快速确认了烟曲霉的存在, 另一方面也排除了 可能的合并病原菌感染。因此, 未来, mNGS 可能在非 典型 ABPA 的诊疗中发挥重要的作用。

PU-1616

白介素 17 在肺部疾病中的研究进展

肖慧娟、代华平、王辰 中日友好医院

总结白介素 17 (IL-17) 在肺部疾病中的作用及作用机 制和针对 IL-17/IL-17R 通路的靶向药物的研究进展,为 一些目前尚缺乏有效治疗药物的肺部疾病提供潜在治 疗靶点和研究方向。

基于非共价组装的多酚纳米药物的抗肿瘤活性研究

马晓敏、李为民 四川大学华西医院

多酚化合物具有抗肿瘤、抗炎等多种生物活性,然而其 在生物医药领域的应用受限于较低的生物利用度及部 分多酚化合物溶解性差的特性,且单一的多酚化合物难 以达到理想的抗肿瘤效果。本研究以具有抗肿瘤活性的 姜黄素和 EGCG 两种多酚为原料构建纳米组装体 CE NP,旨在增加难溶性多酚化合物姜黄素的溶解度,同时 协同 EGCG 增强抗肿瘤活性,发展基于多酚的纳米抗 肿瘤药物。

PU-1618

针对Ⅱ型减压病所致肺损伤的治疗与研究

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随着我国海防事业的不断发展,海军从近海防御向远 海护卫转型,从"浅蓝"走向"深蓝",活动海域扩大,潜水 深度增加,由于潜水导致的一系列问题发生更为频繁, 大量的水下作业造成与潜水密切相关的减压病日益常 见。潜水时间过长、上浮速度过快或使用简易轻潜装具、 未使用氧气罐,进行减压结束后 12 小时内再度潜水的 反复潜水,会导致人体在水中感受到的压力环境急速改 变,引起溶解在机体组织和血液内的惰性气体游离而形 成气泡,引起机体不良反应或急性多器官功能障碍,从 而造成减压病。20%的潜水人员可发生该病,其出水后 症状出现时间长短不一: 1 小时内占 85%, 6 小时内占 99%, 6~36小时仅占1%。依据 Golding 减压病分级, 减压病分为Ⅰ型(轻型)和Ⅱ型(重型)两种类型,Ⅰ 型减压病可仅存在皮肤症状或淋巴结、淋巴管损伤及肢 端疼痛; Ⅱ型减压病涉及到呼吸、神经、心血管等多脏 器系统损伤,可损伤人体多个器官功能,患者病情严重, 其中肺损伤最终会发展为呼吸功能衰竭,是直接导致患 者死亡的重要原因,更是恢复治疗的重点内容。本文从 II 型减压病引起的肺损伤结合肺的病理生理过程出发, 汇 总并分析了国内外相关的临床前研究,对目前Ⅱ型减压 病肺损伤的修复策略进行综合评述,为重度减压病的临 床诊治与研究提供新的思路。

PU-1619

Function of Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells in Monocrotaline-Induced Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension through miR-191 via Regulation of BMPR2

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Object MicroRNAs (miRNAs) belong to a class of endogenous single-stranded, noncoding RNAs of approximately 22 nucleotides that repress mRNA translation or stability by binding to the 3' UTR of the target gene. In mammals, miRNAs are involved in more than 60% of all protein-coding processes. Among the various RNAs present in exosomes, miRNAs constitute 76.2% of the total RNAs, and miR-191 is one of the most abundant miRNAs in ASCs-Exos. A recent study has shown elevated miR-191 in the circulation of PAH patients. However, its function in PAH remains obscure. In this study, we aimed to investigate the effects of exosomal miR-191 on the growth of MCTPtreated HPAECs as well as the underlying mechanism. Furthermore, we also explored the function of ASCs transfected with miR-191 in the development of PAH in MCT-induced PAH rats.

Methods Using a coculture of ASCs and monocrotaline pyrrole (MCTP)-treated human pulmonary artery endothelial cells (HPAECs), we demonstrated that ASCs increased cell proliferation in MCTP-treated HPAECs. Results showed that ASCs-Exos improved proliferation of both control HPAECs and MCTP-treated HPAECs.

Results That BMPR2 signaling plays a critical role in the pathogenesis of PAH, which is evident from previous studies that showed deletion of BMPR2 in endothelial cells induced PAH in mice [40]. Furthermore, overexpression of miR-191 is associated with pulmonary hypertension [22]. Therefore, we explored the involvement of BMPR2 in miR-191 mediated enhancement of growth of HPAECs. Consistently with our previous hypothesis, miR-191 significantly decreased BMPR2 level. In the presence of the miR-191 antagomir, BMPR2 level increased, with corresponding improvement in symptoms of PAH. Therefore, BMPR2 was involved in miR-191-regulated survival of HPAECs.

Conclusion Our study showed that inhibition of miR-191 could ameliorate the development of MCTinduced PAH possibly via preventing BMPR2 degradation. Moreover, BMPR2 was involved in miR-191 mediated HPAECs proliferation. Taken together, we found that miR-191 could be a potential risk factor for PAH. Therefore, this study provided the basic insight into the use of anti-miR-191 as a therapeutic strategy against PAH. However, this is a preliminary study to unravel the possible mechanism of miR-191 and its application in PAH which warrants further studies to validate the above findings in patients. This study only illuminates the effect of miR-191 on HPAECs and rat PAH model. The next step would be to explore the exact mechanisms for application in human therapy.

PU-1620

PD-1 抑制剂诱导的一例爆发性 T1DM 病例及文献复习

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题目:PD-1 抑制剂诱导的一例爆发性 T1DM 病例及文 献复习

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单位:中国科学技术大学附属第一医院 (安徽省立医院) 目前:近年来肿瘤免疫治疗在肺癌的治疗中显示了愈发 重要的地位,程序性死亡受体1 (PD-1)抑制剂是免疫 检查点抑制剂 (immune-checkpoint inhibitor, ICI)中 的一种,在肺癌治疗中取得突破性进展,但同时也带来 与免疫紊乱相关的独特的不良反应,早期识别对于患者 的预后极为重要。本文报道1 例使用 PD-1 抑制剂治 疗晚期非小细胞肺癌后出现1 型糖尿病 (type I diabetes mellitus, T1DM)的病例。本文对该例患者诊 疗进行分析总结,以提高临床医师对免疫抑制剂诱导 的 T1DM 的认识和警惕。 方法:我院呼吸与危重症医学科收治一例 78 岁老年女性,因胸闷气喘 2 月行肺部 CT 检查,提示右肺阴影伴 胸腔积液,经皮肺穿刺病理提示肺腺癌,基因检测 EGFR、ALK、ROS1 均为野生型,患者及家属拒绝行化疗,予以卡瑞丽珠单抗免疫抑制剂治疗 13 周期后,患者出现纳差、呕吐等糖尿病酮症酸中毒 (DKA)相关症状。

结果:患者系基因野生型晚期非小细胞肺癌,既往否认 糖尿病,有高血压病史,使用 PD-1 抑制剂治疗 13 周期 后患者出现恶心、呕吐等症状,起病时外院血酮体阳性, 多次查空腹血糖 > 7mmol/L,随机血糖 > 11.1mmol/L, 诊断糖尿病明确,患者短期内出现血糖升高,住院后检 测糖化血红蛋白 7.5%,空腹 c-肽 0.01nmol/L,胰岛素 自身抗体、谷氨酸脱羧酶抗体、血尿淀粉酶、脂肪酶、 血皮质醇、促肾上腺皮质激素、性激素六项均为阴性, 诊断考虑免疫检查点抑制剂诱导的 1 型糖尿病 (ICIT1D),停止卡瑞丽珠单抗免疫治疗,同时使用三 餐前优思林 R+晚 10 点甘精胰岛素皮下注射治疗,血糖 控制稳定,患者临床症状改善。

3 个月 (5d ~ 23.6 月),早期缺乏相关监测指标,且 容易被临床医师忽视,在 ICI 治疗过程中需密切监测血 糖、糖化血红蛋白等指标,一旦发生严重并发症如酮症 酸中毒,需立即停止 ICI 治疗,并进行积极的对症处理, 目前对于 ICIT1D 的发病机制有待进一步研究。

PU-1621

慢性阻塞性肺疾病对老年大鼠认知功能的影响

刘冰 济宁市第一人民医院

探讨老年大鼠慢性阻塞性肺疾病模型建立后认知功能 的变化。

PU-1622

诊断性治疗变应性支气管肺曲霉菌病一例报道

李日平 玉林市第一人民医院

探讨变应性支气管肺曲霉菌病临床特征及诊治经验。

结节病合并干燥综合征一例并文献复习

虞有超、时国朝、邓伟吾、朱雪梅 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院

目的:结节病合并干燥综合征较为罕见,通过分析结节 病合并干燥综合征病例特征,以提高临床的诊治水平。 方法:本文回顾性分析 1 例结节病合并干燥综合征的老 年女性患者临床特点并复习国内外相关文献。

结果: ①病史回顾: 患者, 65 岁女性, 因"反复咳嗽咳 痰、发热2月"入院, 肺部CT提示两肺斑片影伴纵隔多 发淋巴结肿大,既往有口干、眼干5年,入院后查 SSA 抗体、Ro-52 阳性, 唾液腺、泪腺分泌实验阳性, PET-CT 示全身多发淋巴结肿大,病理活检锁骨上及纵隔淋 巴结明确非干酪样坏死肉芽肿改变, 经多学科会诊后最 终确诊原发性干燥综合征合并结节病, 经强的松、帕夫 林治疗后复查锁骨上淋巴结已逐步缩小。②文献复习 44 例, 女性为主(40例), 多数患者有眼干、口干、肺门 或纵隔淋巴结肿大,伴有 ANA、SSA、SSB、RF 等阳 性,病理明确结节病或(和)干燥综合征。已报道案例 的患者多经糖皮质激素或免疫抑制剂治疗后症状好转。 结论:结节病合并干燥综合征,女性多见,可有多个自 身抗体阳性, 以 ANA 和 SSA、RF 为主, 多发淋巴结肿 大是干燥综合征与结节病重要的鉴别点,通过淋巴结及 唇腺活检发现非干酪样性肉芽肿具有非常重要的意义。

PU-1624

肺泡蛋白沉积症

陈佶 开远市人民医院

一般情况:患者,男,25岁,外出务工人员。主诉:反 复咳嗽、咯痰、胸痛20余天,加重伴喘息气急、乏力1 周。现病史:患者20余天前无诱因出现咳嗽、咯痰,呈 阵发性连声咳,咯少量黄白色脓痰,伴胸部隐痛,咳嗽、 呼吸时明显,病后至广州一"区医院"就诊,输液治疗10 天(具体不详)后症状稍好转,停药后再次加重,1周 前开始出现喘息、气急伴全身乏力,返家后至我院就诊, 以"间质性肺炎"收住入院。既往史:2年前外出至广州一 玩具厂打工(具体工种不详),期间曾于2019年7月 患"肺部感染"住我院治疗,症状好转出院后未再次复查。 入院体格检查:体温:36.5℃;脉搏:92次/分;呼吸:26次 /分; 血压:110/90mmHg, SPO2:88%; 神清, 精神差, 呼吸急促, 口唇微发绀。双肺呼吸音粗, 可闻及少许细 湿啰音, 心率 92 次/分, 律齐, 无杂音。腹软, 无压痛、 反跳痛及肌紧张, 肝脾未触及。双下肢无水肿, 神经系 统查体无异常。主要辅助检查: 胸部 CT: 双肺内见散在 斑片状、片絮状阴影,边缘模糊。血气分析: PH 7.346, PO2 41.6mmHg, PCO2 37.1mmHg, Lac 3.0mg/L, HCO3 20.3mmol/L, BE -5.4mmol/L, FIO2 198, SaO2 79.1%; 肺功能: 重度限制性通气功能障碍。诊治经过: 入院后予"头孢哌酮舒巴坦钠 3.0 ivgtt q12h"联合"左氧 氟沙星 0.4 ivgtt qd"抗感染, "甲强龙 80mg"平喘治疗, 患者症状有所减轻, 经电子支气管镜检查, 肺泡灌洗液 过点酸雪夫 (PAS) 染色阳性, 明确诊断为 PAP。后行 全肺大容量盥洗,术后患者恢复良好,复查胸部 CT 双 肺病变明显吸收,院外随访2年,病情稳定。病例讨论: 肺泡蛋白沉积症 (PAP) 是一种少见的肺部弥漫性疾病, 它的发病机制尚不明确,临床表现以隐袭性渐进性或劳 累性呼吸困难和持续性干咳为主。发病年龄可见于各年 龄段, 以 20~50 岁为多, 男性多于女性。因 PAP 的临 床表现无特异性且个体差异很大,临床医生容易造成误 诊。特征性的影像学表现及经支气管镜肺活检病理是诊 断 PAP 的主要方式。确诊依据为在肺泡灌洗液中无定 型蛋白样物质沉积及过碘酸雪夫 (PAS) 染色阳性。目 前全肺灌洗术仍是 PAP 最经典有效的治疗方法。

PU-1625

呼吸医师的春天—一位基层呼吸医生对 PCCM 的理解

王睿荣、李媛、邱保娣 岐山县医院呼吸与危重症医学科

为了提高基层呼吸医生对 PCCM 理念的认识。

宏基因二代测序技术在艾滋病患者肺部感染中的临床 应用

贾琳¹、陈铭¹、仵永枫¹、郭彩萍¹、张玉林¹、金荣华²、马迎民¹

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- 2. 首都医科大学附属地坛医院

艾滋病患者肺部感染发病率及病死率高,其潜在病原谱 广,传统诊断方法有限,临床诊治难度大。宏基因二代 测序(metagenomic next-generation sequencing, mNGS)近年来成为协助感染性疾病病原学诊断的有利 工具,为尽早选择敏感抗感染药物提供依据。

PU-1627

肺癌患者对睡眠障碍的认知及应对方式的质性研究

张魏、周丹 海军军医大学第一附属医院(上海长海医院)

目的 深入了解肺癌患者睡眠障碍认知及应对方式的内 心体验,以期为医护人员制定有效的睡眠管理策略提供 参考。

PU-1628

某三甲医院十一年院内 VTE 临床特征及相关因素分析

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回顾性研究某三甲医院十一年间院内 VTE 患者的临床 特征及相关因素,为院内 VTE 患者的防治提供依据。

PU-1629

慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并结缔组织病相关性肺动脉高压 病例报告

龙娇、肖谊 昆明医科大学附属延安医院

慢阻肺相关性肺动脉高压在临床上较为常见,治疗时予 常规的氧疗、抗感染、舒张支气管、减轻心脏负荷及对 症支持治疗后,患者的病情通常能够得到有效改善。结 缔组织病合并慢阻肺共同导致肺动脉高压的情况在临 床上不多见,但是一旦并发有结缔组织病,将对患者的 病情和预后产生严重影响,若不能及时发现并针对性的 控制结缔组织病,患者的症状将得不到有效控制甚至出 现进行性加重,严重影响其生活质量和生存率。

PU-1630

肺微生态失衡影响肿瘤微环境中肿瘤相关巨噬细胞亚 群从而调节肿瘤免疫的机制研究

后望、李为民 四川大学华西医院

肿瘤免疫微环境中细胞亚群变化对于肺癌的发生发展 及抗肿瘤治疗具有重要作用。2019 年《Cell》报道肺定 植菌改变可促使 γδT 细胞上调表达部分炎症因子最终 促进肺癌迁移。本研究前期亦发现肺癌患者肺部微生态 参数与健康人群具有显著差异。故本研究主要借助多组 学技术手段探索肺微生态失衡条件下对肿瘤发生发展 的影响及背后的机制。

PU-1631

ICU 机械通气患者镇静剂耐受发生现状及相关因素分析

黄兵 四川大学华西医院

了解重症患者镇静剂耐受发生现状并探讨其相关因素, 为制定相应的医疗护理措施提供参考依据。

多因素综合的非小细胞肺癌体液样本基因检测预测模 型的建立

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建立对非小细胞肺癌患者体液样本进行基因检测的结 果更敏感、特异,且简单易行、经济的预测模型。

PU-1633

综合护理干预对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者康复 的影响

李蒙

黄河水利委员会黄河中心医院疾控科

综合护理干预对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(OSAHS) 患者康复的影响。

PU-1634

流感疫苗联合 23 价肺炎疫苗对老年呼吸系统疾病的防 治疗效观察

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流感疫苗联合 23 价肺炎疫苗对老年呼吸系统疾病的防 治疗效观察

PU-1635

Long non-coding RNA NEAT1 overexpression associates with increased exacerbation risk, severity, and inflammation, as well as decreased lung function through the interaction with microRNA-124 in asthma

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Object This study aimed to explore the association of long non-coding RNA nuclear-enriched abundant transcript 1 (IncRNA NEAT1) with exacerbation risk, lung function, and inflammatory cytokines in asthma. **Methods** A total of 170 patients with asthma in exacerbation, 170 patients with asthma in remission, and 170 healthy controls (HCs) were enrolled, and their plasma samples were collected. The expressions

of IncRNA NEAT1 and microRNA-124 (miRNA_x0002_124) in plasma were detected by realtime quantitative polymerase chain reaction; inflammatory cytokines in plasma were measured by the Enzyme-linked immuno_x0002_sorbent assay (ELISA); and pulmonary ventilation function was detected by examina_x0002_tion of forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) and forced vital capacity (FVC).

Results LncRNA NEAT1 expression was upregulated in asthma patients in exacer_x0002_bation compared with HCs and asthma patients in remission, and receiver operat_x0002_ing characteristic curve exhibited that it was of good value in distinguishing asthma patients in exacerbation from HCs (AUC: 0.869 (0.830-0.908)) and asthma patients in remission (AUC: 0.775 (0.724-0.825)). Furthermore, IncRNA NEAT1 was positively correlated with exacerbation severity, TNF- α , IL-1 β , and IL-17, but negatively cor_x0002_related with IL-10, FEV1/FVC and FEV1%predicted in asthma patients. Additionally, IncRNA NEAT1 was negatively correlated with miR-124, and miR-124 was negatively associated with exacerbation risk, exacerbation severity, and

inflammation, but posi_x0002_tively associated with lung function in asthma patients.

Conclusion Circulating IncRNA NEAT1 exhibits potential to be a new biomarker for elevated exacerbation risk and severity of asthma.

PU-1636

外周血 WBC、CRP、PCT、ESR 与慢性阻塞性肺病急性加重的相关性分析

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慢性阻塞性肺病是由多种炎症介质和炎症细胞参与,以 肺实质、肺血管和气道的慢性炎症为特点的疾病。有研 究表明外周血白细胞计数(WBC)、C反应蛋白(CRP)、 降钙素原(PCT)、血沉(ESR)等均可作为炎症指标 用以评估慢性阻塞性肺病患者的病情,但其与慢性阻塞 性肺病急性加重的关系仍有待进一步探讨。本研究旨在 探讨外周血 WBC、CRP、PCT、ESR 与慢性阻塞性肺 病急性加重的相关性,为慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重的 预测提供依据。

PU-1638

中药巴戟天的药用价值和临床应用

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巴戟天是一味有着几千年历史的传统中药,其味辛、甘, 性温。现代研究发现,巴戟天主要由糖类、蒽醌类、脂 类、有机酸、维生素等多种化合物组成,有着抗炎、抗 氧化、抗抑郁、平喘等多种生物学活性。巴戟天最初被 发现具有改善性功能、活血祛湿等功效,随着临床研究 的进一步开展,现在抑郁症、骨质疏松、支气管哮喘等 疾病中也展现出了多项值得深究的治疗潜能。本文围绕 巴戟天及其在不同疾病中的药理作用进行综述,以期为 巴戟天在临床治疗上的进一步推广提供重要方向。

PU-1639

LncRNA ANRIL/miR-125a axis exhibits potential as a biomarker for disease exacerbation, severity, and inflammation in bronchial asthma

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Object This study aimed to explore the correlation of IncRNA ANRIL/miR-125a axis with disease risk, severity, and inflammatory cytokines of bronchial asthma.

Methods Plasma samples from 90 patients with bronchial asthma at exacerbation (BA-E), 90 with bronchial asthma at remission (BA-R), and 90 controls (healthy sub_x0002_jects) were collected. The qPCR was used for lncRNA ANRIL and miR-125a detec_x0002_tion, and ELISA was adopted for proinflammatory cytokines detection. Participants' characteristics, laboratory tests, and the pulmonary

PU-1637

一例宿主免疫功能正常隐球菌肺炎合并脓胸病例报道 并文献复习

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复习相关文献,提高对于宿主免疫功能正常新型隐球菌 肺炎合并脓胸病例认识,提高临床诊断及治疗能力。 ventilation function examina_x0002_tions were recorded.

Results LncRNA ANRIL was negatively correlated with miR-125a in BA-E patients, BA-R patients, and controls. LncRNA ANRIL/miR-125a axis was upregulated in BA-E patients compared with BA-R patients and controls. ROC curve analyses illuminated that IncRNA ANRIL/miR-125a axis was of good value in distinguishing BA-E patients from BA-R patients and controls. As to pulmonary ventilation functions, IncRNA ANRIL/miR-125a axis was negatively associated with FEV1/FVC and FEV1%predicted in bronchial asthma patients, especially in BA-E patients. Regarding inflammation, IncRNA ANRIL/miR-125a axis was correlated with positively pro-inflammatory cy_x0002_tokines in bronchial asthma patients, especially in BA-E patients. In addition, IncRNA ANRIL/miR-125a axis was positively correlated with exacerbation severity in BA-E patients.

Conclusion LncRNA ANRIL/miR-125a is potentially indicative of disease exacerba_x0002_tion, exacerbation severity, and inflammation for bronchial asthma, while these find_x0002_ings are preliminary and need further confirmation.

PU-1640

液体活检在肺结节良恶性鉴别诊断中的研究进展

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肺癌(尤其是非小细胞肺癌)早期主要表现为肺内小结节, 随着低剂量螺旋 CT (LDCT) 在肺部体检筛查中的广泛 应用,肺结节的检出率也显著增加,判断结节良恶性是 早期发现肺癌的关键。2011 年美国国家肺癌筛查实验 (NLST)研究表明,LDCT 筛查可使得肺癌相关死亡率 降低 20.0%,但其假阳性率高达 96.4%。过高的假阳性 结果造成了医疗上的过度诊断和过度治疗的问题。如何 准确鉴别肺结节的性质,达到早期精准诊断,避免过度 治疗,已成为临床医生所面临的巨大挑战。近年来,随 着研究的深入及检测技术的发展,液体活检在肺结节良 恶性鉴别诊断中的应用日益广泛, 主要用于检测体液中 的肿瘤细胞或肿瘤衍生产物, 包括循环肿瘤细胞 (CTCs)、循环染色体异常细胞(CACs)、循环肿瘤 DNA(ctDNA)、微小核糖核酸(microRNA)、外泌体、 自身抗体(AAbs)和肿瘤相关血小板(TEPs)等。相 比于传统的组织病理活检,液体活检具有无创性、安全 性、便捷性、高重复性等优势,在肺结节良恶性鉴别诊 断方面具有潜在的临床应用价值。本文将从液体活检的 研究内容及其在肺结节良恶性鉴别诊断中的潜在应用 价值进行阐述,展现液体活检抟术在肺结节研究领域中 的巨大潜力,促进液体活检精准诊疗技术的发展。

PU-1641

TAK1 通过限制 RIPK1 的激活保护 TDI 诱导的哮喘小 鼠气道炎症

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转化生长因子 β 激活激酶 1 (TAK1) 是 MAPK (丝裂 原活化蛋白激酶)信号通路的重要上游激酶,研究表明 其在哮喘糖皮质激素抵抗形成的机制中发挥重要作用。 课题组前期研究发现阻断 MAPK 亚家族 JNK 可改善甲 苯二异氰酸脂 (TDI)哮喘小鼠气道炎症。本研究旨在进 一步探讨作为 MAPK 信号通路的上游激酶, TAK1 是否 参与调节 TDI 哮喘小鼠气道炎症及其可能机制。

PU-1642

哮喘气道上皮细胞标志物的筛查

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分析哮喘气道上皮细胞基因表达谱的变化情况,寻找哮 喘发生的标志物,为哮喘的早期诊断和及时干预提供一 种新的思路。

A randomized trial in the investigation of anxiety and depression in patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

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Object In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern. A small proportion of patients infected with COVID-19 go on to develop pneumonia. We speculated that COVID-19 may be likely to result in psychological disorders such as anxiety and depression. In this study, we conducted an investigation of anxiety and depression in patients with COVID-19.

Methods Sixty-five COVID-19 patients were randomly enrolled into this study. Anxiety and depression among participants were measured through the completion of anonymous Chinese-language Zung self-rating anxiety scale and self-rating depression scale questionnaires. Data were analyzed using independent samples t-tests, Mann-Whitney U-tests, and χ^2 tests.

Results The questionnaire results showed that 26.15% and 41.54% of participants suffered from anxiety and depression, respectively, although there was no significantly statistical difference between the proportions of COVID-19 patients with anxiety and depression. Statistically significant differences in employment status, partial pressure of oxygen, and corticosteroid application existed between moderateand severe COVID-19 patients (P<0.05). In particular, the partial pressure of oxygen was significantly lower in severe COVID-19 patients than in their moderate counter parts (71.31±23.54 vs. 101.06±34.43, U=156, P=0.006). Total lymphocytes was lower in severe group than in moderate group [1.659±0.643 vs. 0.745 (0.645, 0.928), U=109, P=0.000]. Also, a higher proportion of female than male patients had anxiety (x2=5.388, P=0.02). COVID-19 patients who received

antiviral medications also displayed a higher rate of anxiety (χ 2=4.481, P=0.034). Total lymphocytes between the non-anxiety and anxiety had statistical difference (U=321, P=0.019). Meanwhile, total lymphocytes between the non-depression and depression also had statistical difference (U=389.5, P=0.01)

Conclusion Among patients with COVID-19, females and those treated with antiviral medications were more likely to experience anxiety. In addition, our findings reflected the effect of anxiety and depression on immune system.

PU-1644

肺癌患者心理支持及社会关系支持对疾病的影响

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通过论证肺癌患者的心理干预及社会关系支持找出对 疾病的有力影响

PU-1645

八段锦训练对尘肺患者肺灌洗术后的疗效及运动能力、 生活质量的影响

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探讨八段锦训练对尘肺患者大容量全肺灌洗(wholelung Lavage, WLL)术后的疗效及对运动能力和生活质 量的影响。

Progranulin Ameliorates Lung Inflammation in an LPS-induced Acute Lung Injury Mouse Model by Modulating Macrophage Polarization and the MAPK Pathway

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Object Progranulin (PGRN) has been confirmed to exhibit anti-inflammatory activity. Nevertheless, the mechanisms of PGRN in acute lung injury (ALI) remain uncertain. The aim of this study was to explore the role of PGRN in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced ALI model and in primary bone marrow-derived macrophages, and its underlying mechanism.

Methods Mice were treated with recombinant PGRN protein to detect the effect of PGRN on mouse ALI. Bronchial alveolar lavage fluid (BALF) was analyzed to quantify inflammatory cytokines, and the lung wet-todry ratio was calculated to assess the degree of pulmonary edema. Histological staining was completed on lung tissues. CCK-8 assay was used to measure cell viability. Western blotting and polymerase quantitative chain reaction were performed to study the transcriptomic profiles during the MAPK pathway.

Results Recombinant human PGRN significantly suppressed cellular inflammatory response, increased lung permeability, and reduced the expression of inflammatory proteins in the BALF and serum, thus further improving survival time. Also, PGRN inhibited the LPS-induced M1 marker gene expression and enhanced M2 marker gene expression in vivo and in vitro. Further analysis revealed that PGRN suppresses the activity of the MAPK pathway in LPS-treated macrophages in a dose-dependent manner.

Conclusion PGRN exhibited anti-inflammatory activity and regulated macrophage polarization by suppressing the phosphorylation of the MAPK pathway.

PU-1647 核苷类化合物在哮喘治疗方面的进展

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背景及目的:国务院颁布的《健康中国行动 2019-2030 年》将慢性呼吸系统疾病防治行动列为十五项专项行动 的重点任务之一。哮喘是最常见的慢性呼吸系统疾病之 一,不仅严重影响患者的生活质量,甚至威胁生命。尽 管 ICS 是哮喘治疗的常用药物,但仍有少数患者对糖皮 质激素治疗不敏感,且部分患者对皮质类固醇的依从性 较差。本文旨在评价核苷类化合物在哮喘方面的治疗效 果及应用前景。

材料与方法:通过查阅、整理、归纳、分析近年相关文献,全面概括了核苷类化合物在治疗哮喘方面的研究进展。

结果: 核苷、核苷酸是构成 DNA 和 RNA 的基本结构单 元。除了作为遗传信息载体分子功能以外,核苷还参与 了其他多种重要的生理活动,如通过自分泌和旁分泌参 与细胞信号传导、能量代谢等多种细胞生理过程,因此 是一类非常重要的药物活性分子。碱基、核苷、核苷酸 类似物被广泛用于治疗恶性肿瘤、病毒和其他微生物感 染性疾病。Carlos M Galmarini 等人系统性归纳了临床 中用于治疗恶性肿瘤的核苷及碱基类似物的药理作用、 体内代谢过程。Lars Petter Jordheim 等人进一步补充 了核苷和核苷酸类似物在癌症和病毒性疾病中的应用 以及在肿瘤、传染性疾病中的作用机制和耐药机制。随 着肿瘤免疫治疗的兴起, 腺苷及其相关信号通路对肿瘤 微环境的固有免疫和适应性免疫起着关键的调节作用。 腺苷受体及其信号通路的免疫调节作用与多种疾病的 病理过程相关。近年来,已有多种靶向腺苷受体的化合 物被开发为哮喘治疗药物。除腺苷外,关于其他核苷在 炎症疾病中的研究较少,同时缺乏相关系统研究。近期 有文献报道尿苷表现出多种药理活性,在体外实验中, 尿苷可以抑制白细胞与血管内皮细胞的粘附;在动物实 验中,尿苷对 OVA 和 HDM 诱发的哮喘模型和 DSS 诱 导的结肠炎动物模型中均有明显的抗炎作用;对博来霉 素诱发的小鼠肺纤维化具有抗纤维化作用;在临床试验 中, 口服尿苷三乙酸酯通过降低线粒体毒性能安全有效 地预防 HIV 治疗过程中核苷逆转录酶抑制剂引起的脂 肪萎缩;此外,FDA已批准 Vistogard (尿苷三乙酸酯) 和 Xuriden (尿苷三乙酸酯) 用于卡培他滨用药过量的 解救以及遗传性乳清酸尿症。鸟苷作为另一种内源性核 苷,近年来关于鸟苷的研究主要集中在神经系统疾病。 最新研究发现尿苷、鸟苷通过 p38 MAPK 及 NF-κB 通 路降低炎症巨噬细胞 IL-6 的表达水平。在动物实验中, 除尿苷外,鸟苷也能抑制哮喘小鼠的气道炎症过程;鸟 苷、尿苷对哮喘小鼠的治疗作用可能与抑制 p38 MAPK 和 NF-κB 通路有关。

结论:在细胞、动物水平上,尿苷和鸟苷通过 p38 MAPK 及 NF-κB 通路对哮喘发挥一定的治疗作用。它们的安全 性已被临床实验或动物实验证实,因此具有作为哮喘治 疗新方法的潜能,目前还需要进一步研究它们在哮喘治 疗中的具体作用靶点。

PU-1648

诱导痰尿酸在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重中的临床应 用价值

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研究慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期 (AECOPD) 患者治 疗前后的诱导痰中的尿酸表达水平,明确其是否可预测 COPD 急性加重风险并应用于 AECOPD 的早期诊断中。

PU-1649

探讨早期系统性肺康复训练联合无创机械通气的应用 对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者肺功能及生活质量的影响

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探讨早期系统性肺康复训练联合无创通气对慢性阻塞 性肺疾病患者肺功能及生活质量的影响价值。

PU-1650

25 例 COVID-19 肺炎恢复期患者肺影像学改变

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We conducted a longitudinal study to analyze the CT findings of patients with non-severe and clinically

severe individuals who did not require invasive mechanical ventilation with COVID-19 pneumonia during acute and convalescent period.

PU-1651

Thyroid Dysfunction of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Object Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have been established as the cornerstone for advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), while thyroid adverse events (AEs) associated with ICIs have not been systematically documented. Therefore, we performed the meta-analysis to evaluate the effect of ICIs applications on the thyroid for NSCLC patients.

Methods We performed a systematic search of PubMed, The Cochrane Library, Web of science, and Embase for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) for eligible studies up to November 2020. Clinical trials reporting thyroid AEs including hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism and thyroiditis were enrolled. Data were evaluated as risk ratio (RR) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Heterogeneity was assessed and quantified (I2).

Results A total of 10 randomized clinical trials involving 6154 patients were included in this systematic review and meta-analysis. ICIs were found to have statistically significant higher risk of all grade hypothyroidism (RR: 7.03, P<0.0001), hyperthyroidism (RR: 4.88, P<0.0001) and thyroiditis (RR: 6.58, P=0.0014) compared with chemotherapy group. For grade \geq 3 adverse effects, there were no significant difference between the two groups.

Conclusion Our meta-analysis manifested that regimens with ICIs may significantly increase all grade of hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism and thyroiditis. ICIs induced more frequent and serious endocrine AEs compared with chemotherapy.

咯血伴凝血因子 XII 缺乏一例并文献复习

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摘要:目的 分析咯血伴凝血异常患者的临床特征与实 验室检查,探讨凝血异常的诊断分析。方法 回顾性分析 1 例咯血伴凝血因子 XII 缺乏患者的临床资料,并结合 相关文献进行复习。结果 患者因反复咯血 4 月入院, 实验室检查示活化部分凝血活酶时间 (APTT) 明显升高, 排除血常规、生化、肿瘤、免疫、甲功等异常造成的凝 血时间延长,完善凝血因子常规检查提示 XII 因子水平 低下,并且无 XII 因子抑制物存在,该患者予以抗感染 及止血治疗后好转,出院后有创操作无异常出血。结论 凝血因子 XII 缺乏患者临床少见,其凝血常规明显异常, 但无严重出血倾向,无需特殊处理。

PU-1653

以咯血为首发症状的胸主动脉瘤破裂

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1、病历资料

患者男性,74岁,因"咯血 2 小时"于2020年11月28 日急诊入院。患者 2 小时前无明显诱因出现咯血,鲜红 色为主,约200ml左右,伴有轻度胸闷气紧,无心悸胸 痛、发热畏寒、恶心呕吐等不适,二便基本正常。既往 史:有冠心病支架植入术,长期服用氯吡格雷抗血小板 治疗。高血压病病史22年,长期服用苯磺酸氨氯地平 片降压。个人史:既往有吸烟饮酒史。心电图示窦性心 律,肢体导联低电压趋势,ST段在1、aVL呈水平型压 低≥0.05mv,T波在1、aVL、V3~V6导联低平。急诊胸 部增强CT提示右肺中叶、左肺上叶及双肺下叶多发絮 状及斑片状密度增高模糊影,边界不清,尤以左肺上叶 为著,左肺上叶主动脉弓旁条片状稍高密度实变影,边 缘模糊,与主动脉分界不清。主动脉、冠状动脉多发高 密度影,主动脉弓增粗,瘤样突出扩张,钙化斑内移, 最大横径约7.2cm.无胸腔积液及胸膜增厚。

2、讨论

2.1 病因及分类 胸主动脉瘤分局部性及全身性两大类病因。局部因素主要是不明病因导致动脉中层弹性纤维断裂或者主动脉夹层、主动脉瓣或者局部损伤后继发病变所致。全身性因素包含遗传性疾病,例如家族性动脉瘤或者马凡氏综合征等。

2.2 临床表现 胸主动脉瘤常常多见于中老年人,病程 早期常常多无典型症状、体征可供鉴别,常在行影像学 检查时偶然发现。其动脉瘤壁所承受的张力与主动脉血 压水平、瘤体直径成正相关。在主动脉搏动的高压血流 压力反复冲击下,局部动脉瘤的直径以1~2mm/年 的速度进展, 合并高血压、动脉粥样硬化高危因素患者 其进程常加速,最终瘤体会破裂导致出血。动脉瘤一旦 形成,常不可逆转的持续性增大。中后期胸痛部位多以 前胸部、背部肩胛骨区域多见,性质以持续性钝痛居多, 若出现剧烈突发性撕裂样疼痛多提示并发主动脉夹层。 2.3 诊断与治疗 胸主动脉瘤诊断主要依靠影像学检查。 目前常优先选择 CT、MRI 及血管增强三维成像技术。 目前主要方式为外科手术治疗、介入治疗以及杂交治疗。 2.4 经验与教训 临床上患者以急性胸痛症状首发时, 应 常规考虑到主动脉夹层动脉瘤可能,尤其是伴有动脉粥 样硬化、高血压、家族性马凡氏综合征等高危因素患者。 反复咯血患者, 当予以积极抗感染、对症内科止血疗效 不佳甚至无效时,建议完善薄层胸部+血管增强CT、MRI 检查以排查。

PU-1654

局部灌注化疗栓塞术联合靶向药物治疗晚期肺癌

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我院南桥寺院部呼吸与危重症医学科于 2020 年 6 月 14 日收治了一名因"反复咳嗽 1+年,加重伴咯血 10+天" 住院患者。患者 44 岁男性,我院胸部增强 CT 提示右 肺门见团块状不规则软组织影,大小约 72MM*65MM, 考虑肿瘤性病变伴淋巴结转移可能,双肺多发结节状、 磨玻璃影,考虑转移可能,伴有右侧胸腔大量积液。入 院后完善无痛纤支镜检查进行活检、刷片、灌洗等,术 后病理报告明确肺腺癌,结合影像学表现,考虑肺腺癌 Ⅳ 期,已无外科手术切除指征;外周血肿瘤基因检测: EGFR 突变阳性,选用吉非替尼片(易瑞沙)行肺癌靶向治疗。

该患者伴有咯血症状,具有明确的介入手术适应症,联 系我院放射科建议行支气管动脉化疗灌注栓塞术,造影 后用微导管超选至肿瘤供血动脉行载药微球化疗栓塞 (DEB-TACE)术。

咯血是肺癌患者常见的一种并发症,约 30%的肺癌患者 发生咯血,其中 10%为大咯血,可危及生命,且影响肺 癌患者的生活质量,NSCLC NCCN V5 2019 推荐对于 严重咯血人群可进行栓塞治疗;DEB-TACE 在晚期肺癌 的治疗中取得良好的近期效果和预后,该患者治疗后 1 个月,复查胸部影像学检查结果提示肿瘤明显缩小、坏 死。载药微球支气管动脉化疗栓塞术作为一种新型的载 药、栓塞治疗方式,不仅可闭塞肿瘤供血血管,使其血 管闭塞,局部血流中断,并可加载化疗药物以及将药物 缓释到局部治疗区域。临床研究表明,使用载药微球后, 局部药物浓度较高,且全身毒性较低,使肿瘤组织内保 持较长时间较高药物浓度,进一步增强杀伤肿瘤的作用。

PU-1655

重组人血管内皮抑制素联合培美曲塞和顺铂治疗晚期 肺腺癌的临床研究

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探讨晚期肺腺癌患者在培美曲塞和顺铂化疗基础上,联 合重组人血管内皮抑制素治疗的效果及对相关肿瘤因 子水平的影响。

PU-1656

一例原发性肺癌合并溶牙放线菌导致脓胸病例报道并 文献学习

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文献报道的与原发性肺癌合并脓胸的病例很少见,其发 生率在 0.1%至 0.3%之间。在诊断肺癌合并脓胸的患者 中,83%的患者为首诊时及同时合并。 溶牙放线菌是 1958 年从龋齿病患者中分离出来的一种

共生菌,是正常口腔定值菌。据报道,口腔卫生、糖尿

病和频繁饮酒是肺放线菌病的危险因素,但30%的患者 中无基础疾病。溶牙放线菌引起的症状与其他放线菌类 似,常常累计颜面部、胸部、腹盆腔的感染,很少累计 中枢神经系统、骨骼和关节。

原发性肺癌合并溶牙放线菌感染脓胸的病例报道很为 少见。本例患者为一名 84 岁老年男性,诊断左肺鳞癌 (Ⅳ期,野生型),逐渐出现胸闷、气喘症状,合并拇 指指间皮肤破溃、流脓,予以胸水引流后,镜检脓球阳 性,胸水细菌培养见溶牙放线菌,诊断明确,后患者因 呼吸衰竭死亡。

检索国内外文献报道,原发性肺癌合并脓胸患者治疗困难,预后较差,大多生存率不足2年。

PU-1657

PM2.5 通过 Notch 信号通路影响哮喘小鼠 Th1/Th2 免 疫失衡的机制研究

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探讨细颗粒物(PM2.5)通过 Notch 信号通路,影响支 气管哮喘(简称哮喘)小鼠 Th1/Th2 免疫失衡的机制。

PU-1658

厦门市部分城区慢性阻塞性肺疾病流行病学调查

傅翔 厦门市第五医院

厦门市翔安区某社区进行抽样流行病学调查,了解 COPD 的患病率和危险因素。

PU-1659

白化病继发 IPAF 一例及文献复习

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白化病继发的 IPAF 较为少见,本文就一例与白化病相关的 IPAF 进行报道,结合文献复习,探讨其相关性。

不同 BMI 指数慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期老年患者 肺功能及血清细胞因子水平的差异分析

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探讨不同体质量指数 (BMI) 慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 急性加重期老年患者肺功能及 血清细胞因子水平的差 异,分析 BMI 与肺功能及血清细胞因子表达水平的关 系。

PU-1661

26 例囊腔型肺癌多层螺旋 CT 表现

魏渭、李文波、林伟 成都市第一人民医院

探讨原发性囊腔型肺癌的 MSCT 表现, 以提高此类肺癌的诊断准确率。

PU-1662

Patients with High TGR5 and Low PD-L1 expression subtype of NSCLC have a worse prognosis

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Object In order to further explore the role of TGR5 in tumor immune regulation, the study aimed to investigate the expression of TGR5 protein and PD-L1 protein in patients with NSCLC, and to analyze the prognosis.

Methods 160 NSCLC lung cancer and paracancerous tissue samples were collected and tissue microarray was constructed. Immunohistochemistry was used to detect the expression of TGR5 and PD-L1 proteins in lung cancer tissues. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis

was used to compare the overall survival time between the two groups and a survival curve was drawn.

Results The quantitative results of immunohistochemistry showed that the expression of PD-L1 in lung cancer samples with TGR5 low expression group was significantly higher than that of TGR5 high expression group. In the same location, PD-L1 expression was lower in lung cancer samples with high TGR5 expression, while PD-L1 expression was higher in lung cancer samples with low TGR5 expression. We further stratified all NSCLC patients and divided them into two subgroups: TGR5high PD-L1low and TGR5low PD-L1high. NSCLC patients with high TGR5 expression and low PD-L1 expression had a short overall survival and poor prognosis. The difference was statistically significant (P < 0.0001).

Conclusion Patients with High TGR5 and Low PD-L1 expression subtype of NSCLC have a worse prognosis, providing a clinical subtype for their outcomes of lung cancer patients.

PU-1663

丁酸盐通过抑制 HDAC 途径减轻 TDI 激素抵抗型哮喘 模型气道炎症

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短链脂肪酸 (SCFAs) 是肠道菌群发酵膳食纤维的终产物,其中乙酸、丙酸和丁酸含量最高。SCFAs 在哮喘防治中的作用逐渐受到重视,但其作用机制尚未阐明,课题组前期研究发现阻断 HDAC 可改善激素抵抗型甲苯二异氰酸脂 (TDI)哮喘小鼠气道炎症。本研究旨在进一步探讨 SCFAs 是否通过影响 HDAC 途径对 TDI 哮喘小鼠气道炎症发挥保护作用及可能机制。

A 族链球菌致脓肿 14 例诊治分析

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探讨儿童 A 族链球菌 (GAS) 致脓肿的临床特点、治疗 方法及预后。

PU-1665

利多卡因局麻联合可必特、布地奈德雾化对患者支气管 镜检耐受性的探索

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比较单用利多卡因局部喷药麻醉和可必特、布地奈德雾 化吸入联合利多卡因局部喷药麻醉对患者支气管镜检 耐受程度的差异。

PU-1666

慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压的流行病学及发病机制

郝日升 中日友好医院

慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压(Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, CTEPH)是一种严重威胁人 类生命的疾病,具有高致残率和高致死率。CTEPH 流 行病学资料匮乏且统计结果差异较大,其确切的发病率 和患病率尚不清楚。肺动脉内膜剥脱术(pulmonary endarterectomy,PEA)和靶向药物的应用极大改善了 CTEPH 患者的预后,但是 CTEPH 发病机制研究进展 缓慢,免疫—炎症—血栓在 CTEPH 演进过程中发挥重 要作用。本文主要综述了 CTEPH 在流行病学、发病机 制方面的研究进展。

PU-1667

Exosomal IncRNA TCONS_00064356 derived from injured alveolar epithelial type II cells affects the biological characteristics of mesenchymal stem cells

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Object Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a prevalent respiratory disease, and a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. There is still a lack of effective treatment to improve pulmonary structural abnormality and reverse the progression of COPD. Mesenchymal stem cell (MSC)-based therapies have attracted much attention and show promising clinical application prospects in COPD treatment. Understanding the communication between injured alveolar cells and MSCs will help us improve the efficiency of MSC-based therapies

Methods we showed that exosomes secreted by injured alveolar epithelial type II (AEC-II) cells could promote the proliferation and migration of MSCs, accompanied with increased expression levels of genes related to mitochondrial synthesis and transfer.

Results We identified 21 significantly dysregulated exosomal IncRNAs (16 upregulated and 5 downregulated) using IncRNA sequencing. In addition, we found that IncRNA TCONS_00064356-overexpressing MSCs showed increased proliferation and migration capacities and upregu_x0002_lated expression levels of the genes related to mitochondrial synthesis and transfer

Conclusion our study uncovers a new potential exosome-mediated communication pathway between injured AEC-II cells and MSCs and provides new targets and ideas for improving the efficiency of MSC-based therapies for COPD

一例强直性脊柱炎致间质性肺炎的病例报道

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间质性肺炎的病因复杂,大多治疗效果不佳。找到疾病 的原因,对疾病的发生发展及预后有很大的帮助。本文 报道的是一例强直性脊柱炎致间质性肺炎并合并真菌 感染的患者,回顾总结了患者 2016 年 1 月到 2020 年 9 月的临床及影像学特点,从而帮助了解强直性脊柱炎 致间质性肺炎的临床症状及影像表现。

PU-1669

CCNO 基因突变引起原发性纤毛运动障碍的临床特点

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探讨 CCNO 基因纯合突变引起原发性纤毛运动障碍 (PCD)的临床特点。

PU-1670

BMPR-II-SMAD3-MRTF 复合物对哮喘大鼠气道平滑 肌细胞的影响及其机制探讨

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探讨 BMPR-II、SMAD3、MRTF 在哮喘大鼠气道平滑肌 细胞(Airway smooth muscle cells, ASMCs)中的表达及 其对 ASMCs 的细胞活力、增殖能力、迁移能力及细胞 内钙离子浓度 ([Ca2+]i) 的影响,并深入探讨其作用机 制。

PU-1671 巨噬细胞在以纳米医学为基础的疾病治疗中的作用

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Macrophages are a major component of the immunoresponse. Diversity and plasticity are two of the hallmarks of macrophages, which allow them to act proinflammatory, anti-inflammatory, as and homeostatic agents. Research has found that cancer and many inflammatory or autoimmune disorders are correlated with activation and tissue infiltration of macrophages. Recent developments in macro_x0002_phage nanomedicine-based disease treatment are proving to be timely owing to the increasing inad_x0002_equacy of traditional treatment. Here, we review the role of macrophages in nanomedicine-based disease treatment. First, we present a brief background on macrophages and nanomedicine. Then, we delve into applications of macrophages as a target for disease treatment and delivery systems and summarize the applications of macrophage-derived extracellular vesicles. Finally, we provide an out_x0002_look on the clinical utility of nanomedicine-based disease macrophages in treatment.

PU-1672

抽丝剥茧,寻根究底 ------一例多系统结核反复发热 的诊疗过程

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病史介绍: 患者, 男, 41岁, 因"发热 10+月, 喘累 1 月"于 2021-1-6 入院。患者因反复发热于外院胸部 CT 提示双肺多发斑片影。痰抗酸杆菌 1+, X-pert: 结核分 枝杆菌复合群阳性。予以 HRZE (2020-12-10) 抗结核 治疗,体温无明显降低,院外先后予以左氧氟沙星、亚 胺培南、头孢派酮舒巴坦联合阿米卡星抗感染,以及氟 康唑抗真菌治疗,患者体温未见明显下降。患者无疫区 居住史,未接触新冠疑似病例。新冠病毒核酸检测阴性。 查体:右下肺呼吸音降低,可闻及少许湿啰音。入院诊断:1.发热原因待查:(1)结核耐药?(2)细菌感染? (3)真菌感染?(4)合并肿瘤?2.继发性肺结核双肺涂(+)培(未)x-pert(+)初治

诊疗过程:完善相关检查,痰抗酸杆菌:+++。血常规: WBC: 7.26×109/L, N: 79.6% CRP: 96.8mg/L PCT: 3.27ng/ml。血沉: 64mm/h。肝肾功: AST: 62U/L, 尿 酸: 817umol/L。癌谱: NSE:32.5ng/ml。机体免疫功能: CD4+T285 个/ul, CD8+T 211 个/ul。 胸腹部 CT: 双肺 多发弥漫性多形性病变, 右肺大片实变伴空洞形成与前 片比较病灶明显增多。大网膜内散在小结节、絮状影, 腹膜稍增厚。继续予以抗结核治疗(H+L2+莫西沙星+阿 米卡星+乙胺丁醇)、泰能抗感染以及对症支持治疗,患 者体温无明显降低。为除外颅内结核,完善头、磁共振, 腰穿检测,结果阴性。为除外血液系统疾病,完善骨穿 检查为阴性。痰 X-pert 检查提示阳性,利福平耐药阴性, 耐药结核可能性相对较小。为进一步排查肿瘤、NTM 以 及其他感染,进一步完善气管镜检查提示右下叶后基底 段管腔内坏死物。标本送脱落细胞为阴性。行 mNGS 检 查: 副流感嗜血杆菌 (4 拷贝), 结核分枝杆菌复合群 (349 拷贝),未发现真菌、细菌、寄生虫。结合相关 检测结果,多系统结核诊断明确,患者发热、病灶增多 原因考虑类赫氏反应可能性大,药物热不完全除外。停 用抗结核药物三天,患者体温仍无明显下降,排除药物 热因素。在抗结核药物基础上加用泼尼松 20mg bid, 患 者体温恢复正常。20 天后复查胸部 CT 提示双肺病灶较 前有吸收。好转出院。院外继续抗结核治疗,激素逐渐 减量。

结论:抗结核治疗过程中如患者出现体温无下降,病灶 增多等情况时,在排除其他因素后,需考虑类赫氏反应 可能。

PU-1673

乘抗击新冠肺炎疫情胜利的东风, 弘扬中华优秀传统医 药文化, 大力提高国人的肺功能水平, 彻底扔掉国人东 亚病夫帽子

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探索如何乘抗击新冠肺炎疫情胜利的东风,大力提高国 人的肺功能水平,彻底扔掉国人东亚病夫的帽子。 PU-1674 清醒俯卧位通气在新冠病人中的应用

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In the absence of effective specific therapy for COVID-19, finding a useful therapy from the available evidence is essential. It has been known that prone positioning could improve oxygenation and reduce mortality in patients with ARDS. Given the improvements in patients with typical ARDS and universality of the rationale behind prone positioning, it has been hypothesized that the application of prone position for awake COVID-19 patients whilst requiring basic respiratory support, may also benefits patients in terms of reducing the need for invasive mechanical ventilation, improving the oxygenation and potentially even survival. Indeed, some international guidelines have recommended to apply prone positioning in COVID-19 patients with ARDS. And several small observational trails have reported the early use of prone positioning in awake COVID-19 patients with ARDS to improve oxygenation and short-term outcomes, although high-level evidence of awake prone positioning for hypoxemic patients with COVID-19 is still lacking. This article aspires to review the current state of published literatures in COVID-19 patients including the physiology principles and a survey of recent applications, and to discuss the protocols of awake prone positioning.

The effectiveness of chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine in COVID-19 hospitalized patients: a retrospective study

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Object To explore the effectiveness of chloroguine or hydroxychloroquine in COVID-19 hospitalized patients Methods In this retrospective study, we enrolled 350 suspected patients with COVID-19 of the West Court of Union Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology from February 1 to March 8, 2020. All patients received standard supportive treatment and were divided into drug group or control group according to whether received CQ/HCQ treatment. The median duration of medication of CQ/HCQ was 3 (2-7) days. The primary outcome was the negative conversion time of SARS-CoV-2 since admission. The secondary outcomes were the chest CT imaging progress, discharge and mortality rates of the two groups. These outcomes were compared by using propensity score-weighted and propensity scorematched analyses based on patients' demographic-, laboratory-, and severity- characteristics. sensitivity analyses verify demonstrates the relationship between CQ/HCQ treatment and outcomes from multiple aspects.

Results A total of 338 suspected patients with COVID-19 were enrolled in the study. 68 patients who received oral CQ/HCQ were divided into drug groups, and 270 patients who did not receive CQ/HCQ were divided into control groups. Patients in the drug group were treated with CQ/HCQ during hospitalization. CQ was given 500 mg every 12 hours and HCQ was given 200 mg every 12 hours. The median time from admission to the start of medication was 15 days. The demographics, clinical characteristics, and baseline laboratory examination results of the two groups at admission were similar. In the inverse probabilityweighted analysis (IPTW), the negative conversion days SARS-CoV-2 of was 18.7 (HR,1.457 ,95%CI,1.078-1.968, p>0.05) in the drug

group versus 17.7 in the control group. The adjusted multivariate COX regression analysis and propensity matching yielded similar results.

Conclusion Among patients who are mainly severe and critically ill, our study suggests that the treatment with CQ/HCQ has no clear clinical benefit after evaluating multiple endpoint outcomes. the use of CQ/HCQ did not reduce or increase the hazards ratio of nucleic acid negative conversion days, CT improvement, discharge, and death. CQ/HCQ should be used with caution in the clinical treatment of COVID-19 after a comprehensive assessment.

PU-1676

复合性小细胞肺癌预后列线图的建立与验证

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复合性小细胞肺癌 (Combined small-cell lung cancer, CSCLC) 是小细胞肺癌 (small cell lung cancer, SCLC) 的一种特殊亚型,即 SCLC 中混有非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 成分的一类肿瘤。本研究是首个基于人群的分析,旨在构建预测 CSCLC 患者预后的列线图模型,并验证其效能。

PU-1677

儿童过敏性鼻炎并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征睡眠呼 吸障碍分析

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目的 分析儿童过敏性鼻炎 (AR) 并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂 停综合征 (OSAS) 的临床特点及睡眠呼吸障碍 (SDB) 特征,提高儿童 AR 并 OSAS 的诊治认识。

长链非编码 RNA MALAT1 在急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者外周血中的表达水平及临床意义

覃春艳、罗维贵、蒋玉洁、黄霞、梁琼 右江民族医学院附属医院

本研究旨在探讨长链非编码 RNA 转移相关的肺腺癌 转录本 1 (IncRNA-MALAT1) 在急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS) 患者外周血中的表达及其与血浆 MMP-9 水 平、炎症反应水平、疾病严重程度、死亡率之间的关系。

PU-1679

Different expression level of inflammatory cytokines and rhythm-related genes in sleep deprived juvenile model animals

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Object To explore the expression differences of inflammatory cytokines and biorhythm-related genes in different tissues of sleep deprived juvenile model animals.

Methods The juvenile animals were divided into two groups. The sleep-deprived juvenile flies were the experimental group, and the same age ones were the control group, the brain, gut, skeletal muscle labeled and recorded after microdissection, then the tissue chips were made. Extract mRNA from brain, gut, and skeletal muscle. Immunohistochemistry was used to analyze the expression of ROS and IL-6 in the tissue chip. To obtain mRNA sequence information with Nextgeneration sequencing technology. Biological information compares the expression of rhythm-related gene DEC2 and its expression level.

Results The expressions of ROS and IL-6 in the brain, gastrointestinal tract, and motor system of sleep deprived flies were significantly increased. The ratios of the experimental group and the control group were 2.13, 3.16, 1.89, and p were all less than 0.01. The difference in DEC2 expression was significantly

reduced. The ratio of the experimental group to the control group was 0.03, and p was less than 0.05.

Conclusion Sleep deprivation can cause the accumulation of inflammatory cytokines in the brain, gastrointestinal tract, and skeletal muscle, leading to immune damage. And the phenomenon of cell biological rhythm disorders is produced by inhibiting the expression of genes related to biological rhythms.

PU-1680

结节病并双侧大量胸腔积液 1 例

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结节病是一种多系统受累的肉芽肿性疾病,最常见的受 累部位为肺,通常表现为双侧肺门及纵膈淋巴结肿大。 结节病肺外表现最常见的部位包括:皮肤、眼、网状内 皮系统、肌肉骨骼系统、外分泌腺、心脏、肾脏和中枢 神经系统。本案例报道了一例非常罕见的结节病合并胸 膜结节(胸腔镜确诊),并以双侧反复胸腔积液为主要 表现。激素治疗敏感,纵隔肺门淋巴结明显缩小,胸水 吸收。

PU-1681

miR-143-3p inhibits endothelial progenitor cells proliferation and neovessels by blocking GPR 30 in childhood bronchial asthma

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Object Neovessels, which include the angiogenesis and the vasculogenesis, are involved in the key role in childhood bronchial asthma pathology. Endothelial progenitor cells which are their main sources, biological properties, functional mechanisms of tracheal remodel. G protein and its coupled receptors are regulated by microRNA via paracrine and autocrine to participate in cell proliferation and differentiation. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are noncoding RNAs that function in diverse biological processes. However, little is known about the precise role of microRNAs in the functioning of tracheal remodel and neovessels. Here, we investigated the potential role and mechanisms of the miR-143-3p inhibits neovessels by blocking GPR30.

Methods The expressions of miR-143-3p、 GPR30 were detected in endothelial progenitor cells with asthma and ones without asthma by Real-time PCR and Western blot. The miR-143-3p mimic was transfected into EPCs by Lipofectamine TM2000R and EPCs was also disposed by GPR30 blocker G15 and then the cell proliferation and cell cycle were tested by MTT and flow cytometry. Tube formation is used to evaluate the endothelial progenitor cell function.

Results The down-regulation of miR-143-3p and upregulation of GPR30 were observed in the endothelial progenitor cells with asthma (P<0.05); The expressions of GPR30 was lower in EPCs disposed by miR-143-3p mimic and G15 than untransfected group; miR-143-3p inhibited cell proliferation by blocking EPCs into G0/G1 phase. Moreover, qRT-PCR and Western blot analysis indicated that miR-143-3p negatively regulated the neovessels by downregulated the expression of GPR30. Subsequent analyses demonstrated that GPR30 was a direct and functional target of miR-143-3p, which was validated by the dual luciferase reporter assay. Most importantly, the overexpression of GPR30 effectively reversed the inhibition of miR-143-3p on the proliferation of EPCs.

Conclusion miR-143-3p may function as an inhibitor of asthma airway remodeling by suppressing EPCs cells via down regulation of GPR30 suggesting miR-143-3p as a potential therapeutic target for asthma.

PU-1682 解没食子酸链球菌巴氏亚种致化脓性胸膜炎 1 例报道

王雨墨、张峰 嘉兴市中医院

化脓性胸膜炎病原体以链球菌、葡萄球菌、肠杆菌、铜 绿假单胞菌等多久,此外尚有结核杆菌、阿米巴原虫、 放线菌等。鲜见解没食子酸链球菌巴氏亚种感染引起该 病的报道。现将我院收住 1 例解没食子酸链球菌巴氏亚 种导致化脓性胸膜炎做出报道,以提高临床医生对该致 病菌的认识并引起重视。

PU-1683

血炎症标志物对慢阻肺急性加重患者合并肺炎的预测 作用研究

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慢阻肺急性加重常常合并肺炎,研究血炎症标志物预测 合并肺炎对临床有重要的参考和指导价值。

PU-1684

肥胖儿童睡眠呼吸障碍特征分析

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分析肥胖儿童的睡眠呼吸障碍特征,提高对肥胖儿童合并睡眠呼吸障碍的认识。

PU-1685

无免疫抑制的重症肺隐球菌病合并 ARDS 一例并文献 复习

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肺隐球菌病是一种机会感染性疾病,通常无免疫抑制者 症状较轻,免疫抑制者症状较重。目前国内尚未见无免 疫抑制的重症肺隐球菌病合并 ARDS 的相关案例报道。 现报道一例无免疫抑制的重症肺隐球菌病合并 ARDS 的成功治疗案例,该案例的成功治疗经验对于临床医师 治疗重症肺隐球菌病将起到一定的参考价值。

PU-1686

火药爆炸致肺冲击伤多发伤 1 例

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爆炸伤已成为危害公共安全的重要危险因素之一。爆炸 过程中大量热量、动能和高压冲击波被迅速释放导致多 发伤,往往造成严重伤害。此种类型多发伤有其相对独 特的病理生理过程及发病机制,充分理解并尽早干预对 其预后具有重要意义。

PU-1687

门诊慢阻肺病人的临床特征分析:来自个人的经验

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了解慢阻肺门诊病人的临床特点,为慢阻肺病人的管理 提供基本参考。

PU-1688

Cell landscape atlas for patients with chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension after pulmonary endarterectomy constructed using single-cell RNA sequencing

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Object This study aimed to comprehensively characterize the cell repertoire and construct an atlas of cell landscape of the pulmonary endarterectomized tissues of patients with chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH).

Methods Five pulmonary endarterectomized tissues were collected from CTEPH patients who underwent pulmonary endarterectomy (PEA) surgery. 10x Genomics single-cell RNA sequencing (scRNA-seq) was performed, followed by the identification of cluster marker genes and cell types. Gene Ontology (GO) enrichment analysis was conducted to identify the key functions of each cell type.

Results A total of 17 cell clusters were characterized, corresponding to 10,518 marker genes. Based on marker genes, 17 cell clusters were classified into eight cell types based on marker genes, including fibroblast/smooth muscle cell, endothelial cell, T cell/NK cell, macrophage, mast cell, cysteine rich secretory protein LCCL domain containing 2 (CRISPLD2)+ cell, cancer stem cell, and undefined. The specific marker genes of fibroblast/smooth muscle cell, endothelial cell, T cell/NK cell, macrophage, mast cell, and cancer stem cell were significantly enriched for multiple functions associated with muscle cell migration, endothelial cell migration, T cell activation, neutrophil activation, erythrocyte homeostasis, and tissue remodeling, respectively. No significant GO function was enriched for the marker gene of CRISPLD2+ cell.

Conclusion Our study provides the first atlas of the cell landscape of the pulmonary endarterectomized tissues of CTEPH patients by scRNA-seq. Uncovering the function of these cell types will help us to better understand the pathophysiology of CTEPH.

PU-1689

运动心肺功能试验在外科手术患者术前评估中的应用

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介绍运动心肺功能试验 (CPET) 在呼吸科不同疾病中 的应用进展,及运动心肺功能试验原理及常用检查指标; 详细阐述运动心肺试验在胸外科及腹部手术中的应用, 及上述手术患者术前静息肺功能及运动心肺功能试验 对术后并发症的评估;综上详述,运动心肺运动试验 (CPET) 提供了一个全面的评估病人的运动能力, 耐 受手术等,因为它模拟了手术后的状态,并预测患者术 后并发症的发病率及死亡率,从而对患者术前进行手术 风险及危险进行分层。然而,它的广泛使用是有限的, 对行此检查患者的选择,并有些单一肺功能指标不能精 确判断患者的手术耐受性和并发症的发生,故需综合应 用各项肺功能指标,更精确的评价外科手术风险。同时 需要建立国内各家医院肺功能大数据联网,更快更加积 极的推动简易及精准的肺功能指标的预测方程的建立, 更好的指导外科手术患者术前肺功能预测术后病发症 的发生,提高手术安全性,是所有呼吸医生今后努力的 方向之一。

PU-1690

评估不同抗凝剂对中性粒细胞功能的影响

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评估比较不同抗凝剂对中性粒细胞功能的吞噬作用、活 化及凋亡功能的影响

PU-1691

肺癌合并肺栓塞的相关研究进展

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题目:肺癌合并肺栓塞的相关研究进展

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目的:研究肺癌合并肺栓塞的形成机制、临床表现、危险因素等相关内容进展

材料与方法: 综述

结果与结论:肺癌是最常见的恶性肿瘤,也是导致死亡的主要原因^[1]。静脉血栓栓塞(VTE)是癌症及其治疗的常见并发症,也是癌症患者死亡的主要原因^[2,3]。癌症患者发生静脉血栓栓塞(VTE)的风险是正常人的四倍,其中包括肺动脉栓塞(PE)和深静脉血栓^[4]。PE 和深静脉血栓是两个疾病在同一病程中的不同阶段,PE 为是指全身静脉系统的栓子经静脉系统回流到右心,阻塞肺动脉系统而引起的以肺循环障碍为基础的一系列临床病理生理综合征。本文着重以肺癌合并肺栓塞的形成机制、临床表现、危险因素等相关内容做一个综述。

PU-1692

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停合并肺癌的研究进展

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摘要:阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 (obstructive sleep apnea, OSA) 在夜间患者睡眠时形成周期性缺氧-复氧循环,即 间歇性缺氧 (intermittent hypoxia, IH)。肺癌是最常见 的恶性肿瘤,预后差。近年来,越来越多的研究探讨了 OSA 对肺癌的影响,提示 OSA 可增强肺癌细胞的增 殖、侵袭及迁移能力。这可能与 OSA 造成的间歇性缺 氧诱导 HIF-1α 增加及肺癌细胞中 PD-L1 表达增强有 关。本文综述了阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停与肺癌的关系及影 响肺癌的可能机制,总结了模拟 OSA 样间歇性缺氧合 并肺癌的细胞及动物模型。

睡眠呼吸暂停对死亡的影响

蒋雪龙、何忠明 克拉玛依市中心医院

探讨阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停对全因死亡的影响

PU-1694

不可分型流感嗜血杆菌对肺上皮细胞黏附能力比较研 究

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观察不同来源的不可分型流感嗜血杆菌 (NTHi) 对呼吸 道肺上皮细胞 (A549) 的黏附能力,探讨 NTHi 导致重 症肺炎的致病机制。

PU-1695

肺放线菌病 1 例报告

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肺放线菌病 1 例报告

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肺放线菌病是一种肺部慢性化脓性肉芽肿病变,临床 少见。其发病率低,年发病率约为1/30000,但其是致 死性感染性疾病,在肺部致死疾病中占比15%。因临床 医师对该病的认识不足,并且该病缺乏特异性的临床症 状、体征及影像学征象,实验室条件下培养放线菌阳性 率低,极易引起漏诊误诊。本病例是一例肺放线菌病患 者,男性,48岁,地板砖装修工人,主因"咳嗽1周, 加重3天"入院,既往有反复咳嗽病史,2019年因视网 膜脱落行手术治疗。患者入院前1周着凉后出现咳嗽, 偶咳,黄痰,伴发热、恶寒,体温最高38°C,自行降至 正常,热势未反复,当地诊所输液治疗(具体药物不详); 4 天后症状加重,遂就诊我院,行肺部 CT 提示双肺感 染性病变可能性大, 阅片可见病灶不典型, 有磨玻璃样 改变及团片影, 血常规示白细胞明显增高, 中性粒细胞 升高为主,为明确诊断收入院。入院当天查:神志清,精 神可, 双肺呼吸音粗, 左上肺呼吸音略低, 未闻及明显 干湿啰音, 心率 56 次/分, 律齐, 各瓣膜区未闻及明显 杂音。腹软,无压痛及反跳痛。双下肢无水肿。未吸氧 状态下,指氧饱和度 98%。入院后完善气管镜检查,送 检肺泡灌洗液回报放线菌属: Actinomyces graevenitzii, 特异序列数 1547, 给予哌拉西林钠他唑巴坦钠 4.5g ivgtt q8h 抗感染治疗 2 周,复查肺部病灶明显吸收,好 转出院, 出院后继续口服阿莫西林克拉维酸钾 2-4 周。 放线菌病临床少见,但依然要提高警惕,对非典型病例 的影像敏感度、气管镜检查及 mNGS 的及时实施对明 确诊断提供了帮助,本病例患者明确诊断迅速,为避免 病情进展赢得时机,本例报告目的旨在为临床医师提高 少见病的诊断思路提供一些经验。

PU-1696

Pseudo-progression of Eosinophil Infiltration in Lung Squamous-cell Carcinoma After Receiving Immunotherapy Plus Chemotherapy : A Case Report

林心情、周承志、刘明、李树本、王李强、邱桂焕 广州呼吸疾病研究所

Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) related pseudoprogression has gradually attracted attention, but the pseudo-progression of eosinophil infiltration is rarely studied. We reported a patient with stage IIIA lung squamous-cell carcinoma experienced increased tumor burden after receiving one cycle of nivolumab plus chemotherapy. Blood tests showed an increase in eosinophils and plasma inflammatory factors, and tissue biopsy revealed eosinophil infiltration of the mass. We explored the genetic changes in the original tumor tissue and post-treatment blood sample by target region sequencing. The results showed no specific driver genes but a high tumor mutation burden. Then the patient continued the previous treatment regimen and achieved an unexpected response. This case report provides hematological and histological evidence and strengthens the understanding of eosinophils' positive role in immunotherapy.

PU-1697

A knockdown of long noncoding RNA MIAT attenuates cigarette smoke-induced airway remodeling by downregulating miR-29c-3p–HIF3A axis

Wenchao Gu

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Object Explore the role of long-chain non-coding RNA (Inc Miat) in the pathogenesis of COPD.

Methods In in vivo and in

vitro experiments, a knockdown of MIAT (via a short hairpin RNA)

attenuated CS or CS-extract-induced inflammatory processes, epithelial-

mesenchymal transition (EMT), and collagen deposition.

Results According to bioinformatic analyses and luciferase reporter assays, MIAT

binds to microRNA-29c-3p (miR-29c-3p) and upregulates hypoxia-

inducible factor 3 alpha (HIF3A), a target gene of miR-29c-3p. When the

MIAT-specific short hairpin RNA and an miR-29c-3p inhibitor were

cotransfected into bronchial epithelial cells, the inhibitor reversed the

effect of the MIAT knockdown on cell proliferation, apoptosis,

inflammation, EMT, and collagen deposition.

Conclusion Overall, these results indicate that MIAT participates in CS-induced EMT and airway remodeling in COPD by upregulating miR-29c-3p–HIF3A axis output, thereby offering a novel promising biomarker for the assessment of COPD exacerbation induced by CS exposure.

PU-1698 GOLD 分组的慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的肺功能特点及

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为指导治疗,慢性阻塞性肺疾病全球倡议(Global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease, GOLD)2017 将肺功能从综合评估中移除,这项研究的 目的是分析不同 GOLD 分组的慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)患 者的肺功能特点及远期预后的差异。

PU-1699

远期预后

Long-term impact of coronavirus disease 2019 on pulmonary function, lung computerized tomography and health status in a cohort of survivors

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Object The aim of this study was to investigate the long-term sequelae of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) at 6 months after discharge.

Methods We evaluated the symptoms, electrocardiogram (ECG), pulmonary function, computed tomography (CT), 6-minute walk distance (6MWD), 36 item Short Form General Health Survey (SF-36), Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) and Self-Rating Depression Scale (SDS) at 6 months after discharge in Wuhan Union Hospital in the prospectively study.

Results 71 survivors with a median age of 60 years were enrolled, and 47(66%) were severe/critical patients. At 6 months after discharge, dyspnea (46%) was the most common symptom , followed by chest tightness on exercise (39%) and fatigue(32%). 58 (87%) survivors had impaired pulmonary function,

the most common impairments were RV(40) and DLCO(38), followed by FRC(24) and TLC(14). Severe/critical patients had significantly lower TLC and VC than mild/general patients. Additionally, patients who required mechanical ventilation (n=8) had significantly lower FVC, TLC, RV, VC and DLCO than those who did not. Most survivors (42/65, 65%) had fibrosis in CT and compared with the normal CT group, patients with fibrosis showed significantly lower TLC. Meanwhile, 6MWD, SF-36 and SAS were all significantly associated with the impairment of lung function.

Conclusion Persistent impairment of pulmonary function and health status of COVID-19 survivors were presented at 6 months after discharge, which indicates the necessity of long-term follow-up and appropriate pulmonary rehabilitation of survivors of COVID-19.

PU-1700

Efficacy of Surgery Combined with Chemoradiotherapy in Treating Limited-Stage Small Cell Lung Cancer and Prognosis Analysis

Wenchao Gu

Shanghai Pudong New Area People's Hospital

Object The aim of this study was to compare the efficacy of surgerycombined with conventional chemoradiotherapy in the treatment of limited-stage small cell lung cancer (LS-SCLC), and analyze the factors affecting prognosis.

Methods The clinical data of 122 LS-SCLC patients were collected and retrospectively analyzed. All patients were diagnosed via histopathology, of which 61 received surgery combined with chemoradiotherapy (comprehensive treatment group), and 61 underwent conventional chemoradiotherapy (chemoradiotherapy group).

Results According to stratification analysis of the TNM stage, the 1-, 3- and 5-year survival rates of the patients with stage I+II LS-SCLC were evidently higher in comprehensive treatment group than those in chemoradiotherapy group (p<0.05), while these rates

of the patients with stage IIIA LS-SCLC showed no statistically significant differences between two groups (p>0.05). According to univariate analysis, tumor site, T stage, N stage, clinical TNM stage, chemotherapy cycle and treatment method were of significant statistical significance for the survival time of the patients (p<0.05).

Conclusion Surgery combined with chemoradiotherapy may benefit the patients with stage I and II LS-SCLC, while radiotherapy combined with chemotherapy is more suitable for the patients at stage III. TNM stage is an independent factor affecting the prognosis of LS-SCLC.

PU-1701

尘肺合并非结核分枝杆菌肺病一例报道

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报告尘肺合并非结核分枝杆菌感染的临床表现。 何 X, 男, 31 岁, 因咳嗽、咯痰近 2 年余、活动性气急 1 年于 2017 年 2 月 11 日入我院。

PU-1702

恶性胸膜间皮瘤病 1 例并文献复习

陈燕 厦门大学附属中山医院

目的:恶性胸膜间皮瘤起源于胸膜的正常间皮细胞,恶性 程度高、预后不良,与其他疾病难以鉴别,容易漏诊, 为提高大家对恶性胸膜间皮瘤的认识。方法:通过对既 往病例的学习,并对相关文献进行复习。结果:本例患 者通过胸膜活检明确为弥漫型恶性胸膜间皮瘤(上皮 型),评估后无法手术,予"培美曲塞+顺铂"一线方案化 疗,患者症状缓解后出院。结论:恶性胸膜间皮瘤恶性 程度高,预后不良,应尽早提高对其认识,尽早诊治, 提高预后。

The characteristics and future exacerbations of more symptom patients with COPD

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Object The symptoms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) bring a huge burden to patients. In this study, we mainly aimed to analyze the clinical characteristics and related factors of more symptom patients with COPD. And the secondary aim was to analyze the future exacerbations after 18 months of follow-up.

Methods For this prospective observational study, stable COPD outpatients of the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University from September 2017 to April 2019 were enrolled and divided into more symptom group and less symptom group based on the global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease (GOLD) 2017 and followed-up for 18 months. Data on demographics, pulmonary function, COPD assessment test (CAT), Clinical COPD Questionnaire (CCQ), modified Medical Research Council (mMRC), exacerbations, mortality, and treatments were collected.

Results A total of 1206 subjects were included and the mean age was 64.5 ± 8.3 years. There were 859(71.2%) patients in the more symptom group, while 347 (28.8%) patients in the less symptom group. Compared with the less symptom groups, the more symptom patients were older, had lower education level and body mass index (BMI), higher CAT, mMRC and CCQ scores, more severe airflow limitation, and a higher proportion of Ex-smoker, biofuel exposure, and treatment with long-acting muscarinic antagonist + long-acting β2-agonist + inhaled corticosteroid (P < 0.05). In addition, the exacerbations and hospitalizations rates in the past year were higher in more symptom group (P < 0.05). The logistic regression model showed that more symptom was positively correlated with age, BMI, forced vital capacity, and CCQ. After 18 months of follow-up,

a total of 957 patients had analyzed the future exacerbations. Compared with the less symptom group, the more symptom patients had higher exacerbations and mortality rates, as well as a higher proportion of frequent exacerbators after 18 months of follow-up (P < 0.05).

Conclusion More symptom group accounted for most of the patients, and they were older, had higher airflow limitation, and had higher pharmacotherapy intensity compared with less symptom group. In addition, several independent risk factors of more symptom were identified. Therefore, more attention should be paid to the more symptom patients with COPD and their related risk factors.

PU-1704

慢性气道疾病相对稳定期最大吸气流速与肺功能的相 关性

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阐明慢性气道疾病相对稳定期最大吸气流速与肺功能 的相关性。

PU-1705

桑白皮杏仁汤对痰热阻肺证慢性阻塞性肺病急性加重 期患者 sTREM-1、sICAM-1 及 TNF-α 的影响

王群苹 嘉兴市中医医院

探究桑白皮杏仁汤对痰热阻肺证慢性阻塞性肺病急性 加重期 (AECOPD) 患者 sTREM-1、sICAM-1及 TNFα 的影响。

药物相关慢性咳嗽及其可能的机制

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本文将归纳总结引起药物性咳嗽的相关药物及其可能作用机制。

PU-1707

血管生成拟态在肺癌中的研究进展

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Vasculogenic mimicry (VM) is a network structure formed by tumor cells and extracellular matrix. Its function is similar to blood vessels, providing blood supply to tumors. VM is closely related to tumor growth, invasion, metastasis and prognosis of patients with advanced cancer. Various molecular mechanisms and signaling pathways are involved in the formation of VM. As a supplement to traditional blood vessels, targeting VM therapy will become a new anti-tumor treatment strategy. This paper summarizes the research status of VM and VM formation molecular pathways in lung cancer in recent years.

PU-1708

肺癌 EGFR-TKI 耐药机制及治疗对策研究进展

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肺癌仍是我国发病率和病死率最高的恶性肿瘤。随着精 准治疗的不断发展,靶向治疗的提示为肺癌患者的治疗 提供了新方向。其中,EGFR 是最常见的突变类型,针 对 EGFR 的抑制剂通过靶向 EGFR,阻断下游信号激 活,阻碍肿瘤的增殖、侵袭及迁移能力,大大提高了患 者的生存期和生活质量。但是随着治疗时间的延长,不 可避免地出现耐药,阻碍了肺癌患者的持续获益。因此, 深入了解具体的耐药机制对于寻找新的治疗策略具有 重要意义。本文通过对文献的阅读,总结目前研究发现 的肺癌 EGFR-TKIs 耐药的机制及针对这一耐药问题的 解决策略,以供科研工作者及临床医生作为参考。

PU-1709

头孢他啶-阿维巴坦耐药机制研究进展

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头孢他啶-阿维巴坦作为新型 β-内酰胺-β-内酰胺酶抑制 剂复合制剂,是美国 FDA 首个批准用于碳青霉烯耐药 肠杆菌(carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae, CRE)的抗菌药物,对肺炎克雷伯菌碳青霉烯酶 (Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase, KPC)、苯 唑西林酶-48(oxacillinases,OXA-48)、超广谱β-内 酰胺酶(extended-spectrumβ-lactamases,ESBL)和 头孢菌素酶(AmpCβ-lactamases,AmpC)有效,但 对金属β-内酰胺酶无效。近年来全球陆续有报道在有或 无头孢他啶-阿维巴坦暴露史的患者中分离出对其耐药 的菌株。本文对头孢他啶-阿维巴坦耐药机制进行综述, 旨为临床医师提供参考

PU-1710

The Potential Roles of Exosomes in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Object To highlight the unique role of immune-cellderived exosomes in disease through complex interactions and their potentials as potential biomarkers new types of COPD.

Methods We summarized the relationship between COPD and exosomes in recent years

Results The study of exosomes vs. COPD is an emerging and rapidly evolving field where we can use exosomes to develop therapeutic tools to prevent and stop lung injury caused by COPD.

Conclusion Although this review tried to highlight the latest evidence of exosomes from various cell sources as biomarkers and their potential for application in COPD treatment, in-depth researches are needed to be used in daily early diagnosis and treatment of COPD.

PU-1711

气管镜下消瘤联合注射顺铂和恩度治疗非角化型鳞状 细胞癌的病例研究

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研究目的: 鳞状细胞癌(SCC)是一种起源于支气管上皮 细胞的恶性上皮肿瘤, 表现出角化和/或细胞间桥。非角 化型属于中度分化, 多见于有鳞状上皮覆盖的部位。如 皮肤、口腔、唇、食管、宫颈、阴道以及鼻咽等处。此 外支气管、膀胱、肾盂等虽无鳞状上皮覆盖, 但可通过 鳞状上皮化生而形成鳞状细胞癌。我们的目的是加强对 SCC 病理分型的理解,并探讨电子支气管镜介入治疗支 气管鳞状细胞癌的临床疗效。

研究方法:分析了 2020 年 1 月青岛大学附属海慈医院 PCCM 科收治的一例左主支气管内鳞状细胞癌病例。随 访了气管镜下介入治疗的疗效和并发症。

研究结果:患者完成了治疗和随访。气管镜下肺组织活 检病理确诊为非角化鳞状细胞癌,行 PET-CT 显示无转 移。于气管镜下行肿瘤圈切,术后,原气道狭窄明显改 善,咳嗽和喘息症状缓解,镜下介入治疗达到预期效果。 术后 KPS 评分 90 分, PS 评分 1 分, mMRC 评分从术 前 3 分降至术后 0 分。术后行 DT60Gy/30fx 放疗治疗,

复查气管镜取肺组织活检,病理回示仍能见到部分癌细胞,立即进行气管镜下病变粘膜冷冻治疗及粘膜下恩度 顺铂注射治疗3次(21天1次),病变黏膜活检病理 未再发现癌细胞。术中、术后无不良反应。胸部CT、气 管镜每2个月检查一次。截至目前,病变部位无新病变, 原发性病变粘膜光滑,无复发。

研究结论: (1) 恶性程度不高的支气管鳞状细胞癌, 如 预检不转移, 特别是不能耐受全身治疗的患者, 可考虑 电子支气管镜介入治疗; (2) 内镜介入治疗联合粘膜下 注射治疗恶性病变安全、有效。

PU-1712 **胃液 PH 值与重症肺炎的相关性研究**

杨静

宁夏回族自治区人民医院

重症肺炎患者大多数因病情危重,易发生应激性溃疡可能。常规使用质子泵抑制剂,但使用后胃液 PH 值上升 直接导致胃内定植菌增多,胃液带菌,返流误吸呛咳容 易加重肺部感染。观察胃液 PH 值高低对重症肺炎的预 后的影响,得出 PPI 应充分评估后使用,否则易加重重 症肺炎。

PU-1713

过敏性哮喘螨变应原冲击脱敏安全性探讨

张秋兴、 王思勤、刘丹、林香花、尚聪聪、张文超、郭 维丽、杜文锦 河南省人民医院

特异性免疫治疗(脱敏治疗)是目前唯一可能改变过敏 性疾病自然进程的治疗方法,但传统脱敏治疗因在剂量 上升期注射频率高、需时长而致时间、经济费用增加, 从而致部分患者无法接受而放弃治疗。为改变传统脱敏 治疗在剂量上升期注射频率高、需时长而致时间、经济 费用增加这种状况,探讨短程快速冲击脱敏的安全性。

PU-1714

肺型 BHD 综合征致自发性气胸患者的护理

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总结1例肺型 BHD 综合征反复自发性气胸患者的护理。

气管镜内取活体水蛭术 5 例患者临床相关护理研究

吴寿美

贵州省人民医院

目的:探讨气管内活体水蛭的临床特征、诊断、治疗方 式、护理及健康宣教的方法

PU-1716

炎症指标与晚期非小细胞肺癌患者免疫治疗预后的相 关性分析

何帆、韩一平 海军军医大学第一附属医院(上海长海医院)

免疫检查点抑制剂是目前 NSCLC 新型治疗方法之一, 在 NSCLC 治疗中的地位日益突显。然而,鉴于不令人 满意的治疗反应和多变的癌症免疫环境,本研究评估炎 症指标水平在患者免疫治疗预后中的作用,为进一步探 索炎症指标的潜在临床价值,为 NSCLC 免疫治疗提供 筛查和预测依据。

PU-1717

大容量全肺灌洗对煤尘肺患者免疫细胞和细胞因子的 影响

陆华东、王斌、钟紫外、陈怡 湖州市中心医院

分析大容量全肺灌洗(Massive whole-lung lavage,MWLL)对早期煤尘肺患者血免疫细胞及细胞因子的影响,为煤尘肺患者的治疗前后疗效评估提供依据。

PU-1718

Short-term Efficacy of Advanced NSCLC Patients Receiving Anlotinib Hydrochloride as the First And Second-Line

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Object Anlotinib hydrochloride is a multitarget tyrosine kinase inhibitor that targets vascular endothelial growth factor receptor, fibroblast growth factor receptor, platelet-derived growth factor receptor, c-Kit, and c-MET; therefore, it exhibits both antitumor and anti-angiogenetic activities. A phase 3 trial showed anlotinib to improve progression-free survival and overall survival for second-line or further treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). This study aimed to retrospectively analyze the short-term efficacy of advanced NSCLC patients who did not receive or tolerate chemotherapy receiving a nlotinib hdrochloride as the first and second-line treatment.

Methods Data were retrospectively collected from March 2019 to October 2019 from a singlecenter.Patients with IIIB/IV NSCLC who did not tolerate chemotherapy or resisted to targeted treatment were eligible. The primary goal was to assess the overall response rate(ORR) and disease control rate(ORR) of patients who received Anlotinib. The secondary end point was safety of anlotinib.

Results A total of 69 patients were enrolled in this study. All included patients were treated with Anlotinib voluntary. Among them, 27 patients who never had antitumor therapy received Anlotinib for first-line treatment and 42 patients who did not tolerate chemotherapy or resisted to targeted treatment received Anlotinib for second-line treatment. More than 70% patient enrolled in this study had ECOG≥1. For the 27 patients who received Anlotinib for first-line treatment, the ORR and DCR were 26%(7/27) and 81%(22/27),respectively. For the 42 patients who received Anlotinib for second-line treatment, the ORR and DCR were 9%(4/42) and 86%(36/42),respectively.

Among the 69 patients, the total ORR and DCR were 16%(11/69) and 84%(58/69),respectively. The common adverse events were manageable such as hypertension,hand and foot syndrome and Oral mucositis. No drug-related mortality occurred.

Conclusion Among the patients in this trial, Anlotinib showed promising efficacy for patients who never had opportunity to accept targeted therapy and did not tolerate chemotherapy.Meanwhile,this finding suggests that anlotinib is well tolerated.Certainly,we need to develop further prospective multicencer clinical studies to ensure the results.

PU-1719

病例报告:1 例 ALK 重排阳性和 PD-L1 高表达 NSCLC 患者的临床转归

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观察 1 例 ALK 重排阳性和 PD-L1 高表达 NSCLC 患者 的临床转归

PU-1720

合并肺部病变的 Good 综合征 1 例并文献复习

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背景:胸腺瘤是成人最常见的前纵隔肿瘤。Good 综合 征(又称胸腺瘤相关免疫缺陷综合征)定义为在成人人 群中发病的低丙球血症联合胸腺瘤,常表现为免疫缺陷 所致的反复感染,目前尚无统一治疗标准,当考虑 Good 综合征时给予免疫支持治疗、避免和预防感染对患者预 后有益。

PU-1721

7种自身抗体在体检人群中的应用:一项真实世界研究

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探讨 7 种肿瘤相关抗原自身抗体在体检人群肺癌诊断 中的应用价值。

PU-1722

N-乙酰半胱氨酸对慢阻肺急性加重期呼吸肌力减退的 疗效观察

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探讨 N-乙酰半胱氨酸对呼吸肌力减退的治疗作用和临床症状的影响。

PU-1723 基因编辑在斑马鱼模式生物中的应用

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斑马鱼(Danio rerio)是一类体外受精、生存力强的脊椎 动物,体型较小,易于大规模饲养,成鱼每次产卵量大, 3个月后可性成熟。胚胎体外发育迅速,容易获取,胚 胎卵透明容易观察,方便研究者观察并干预早期发育的 全过程,利于研究分析发育阶段各个时期的特点。原发 性纤毛运动障碍(Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD)是 一种罕见的孟德尔式常染色体隐性疾病,由纤毛的结构 异常和/或功能缺陷引起,累积全身多个器官,临床表现 为反复呼吸道感染、支气管炎/支气管扩张、慢性中耳炎、 鼻窦炎、内脏反位和不孕不育。同时出现鼻窦炎、支气 管扩张、内脏反位三联征的称为 Kartagener 综合征, 50%的 PCD 患者可出现。迄今为止,已有 41 种 PCD 致病基因被发现。基因编辑技术是指在 DNA 水平经过 删除、插入等方式对 DNA 目标序列进行改造的技术。 斑马鱼因其独特的发育过程,目前已成为构建 PCD 模 型的理想模式生物之一。通过基因编辑技术在斑马鱼等 模式生物上构建疾病模型,为探索疾病发生的分子机制 和治疗提供实验模型。

关键字:斑马鱼;模式生物;原发性纤毛运动障碍;内 脏反位

PU-1724

一例肺癌合并肺栓塞患者消失的纤维蛋白原

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提高对肺癌合并肺栓塞出现纤维蛋白原降低的诊治水 平

PU-1725

日间嗜睡症状对 OSAHS 患者焦虑抑郁情绪的影响

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观察 OSAHS 患者日间嗜睡与焦虑抑郁情绪之间的关系。

PU-1726

Mortality predictors among patients with HIV!associated pulmonary tuberculosis in Northeast China: A retrospective cohort analysis

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Object The coexistence of pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection leads to high morbidity and mortality in these populations. Although antiretroviral therapy (ART) has decreased TB incidence in HIV!infected patients, this coexistence still prevails in China.

Methods Patients with HIV–PTB admitted to Beijing You An Hospital from 2014 to 2018 were retrospectively enrolled, and information on demographics, clinical characteristics, and laboratory findings were extracted from medical records. The results were expressed as the mean ± standard deviation (SD), median, and interquartile range (IQR), or frequencies and percen- tages. The survival rate after PTB diagnosis was estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method. To identify predictors of mortality, Cox pro-portional hazards regression were used with 95% confidence inter- vals (CIs). A significance level of ! = .05 (two!sided) was selected. Statistical analysis was performed using PASW for Windows version 18 (SPSS Inc.).

Results Predictors of death, including age (adjusted hazard ratio [AHR]: 1.03; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.00-1.05), tobacco use (AHR: 2.76; 95% CI: 1.54-4.94), history of tuberculosis (AHR: 3.53; 95% CI: 1.82-6.85), not being on ART (AHR: 2.94; 95% CI: 1.31-6.63), extrapulmonary tuberculosis (AHR: 2.391; 95% CI: 1.37-4.18), sputum smear positivity (AHR: 2.84; 95% CI: 1.61-4.99), CD4+ T cell count à 50 cells/µl (AHR: 3.45; 95% CI: 1.95-6.10), and initiating ART x000E 8 weeks after the initiation of antituberculous therapy (odds ratio: 3.30; 95% CI: 1.09–10.04). By contrast, there were no deaths among the six patients who began ART within 8 weeks after the initiation of antituberculous therapy. Age, tobacco use, not being on ART, extrapulmonary tuberculosis, sputum smear positivity, and CD4+ T cell count à50 cells/µl predict those patients at high risk of death among HIV!infected patients with PTB, and the time of initiating ART after the initiation of antituberculous therapy is also important for prognosis.

Conclusion Controlling risk factors can alter the mortality rate. Consequently, our investigation was designed to discover the associations between clinical factors and mortality among patients with HIV–PTB in Northeast China. Currently, individuals with HIV–TB coinfection in China tend to have poor immune status and low adherence to ART. Therefore, a two!way screening of patients with HIV and TB should be implemented, and prevention should be strengthened to minimize diagnostic delay and facilitate timely initiation of the treatment.

COVID-19 患者出院后康复治疗对肺功能的影响

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评价呼吸康复措施对COVID-19出院患者肺功能恢复及 生活质量改善情况。

PU-1728

鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的影像特点

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探讨鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的影像特点。

PU-1729

1 例 lgG4 相关肺炎性假瘤误诊为肺癌病例分析并文献 复习

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探讨 IgG4 相关肺炎性假瘤误诊的原因及防范措施。

PU-1730

Application status of M-Health in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: An overview of reviews

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Object This paper analyzes and summarizes the application of M-Health in home-based pulmonary rehabilitation for chronic obstructive pulmonary

disease(COPD) patients, aimed at providing reference for remote home-based pulmonary rehabilitation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Methods We searched the relevant literature and guidelines about "m health", "telemedicine", "mobile medicine", "smart medicine" and "COPD" at home and abroad in recent years. Through the analysis, induction and summary of the retrieved and screened literatures, the results are obtained.

Results The World Health Organization(WHO) defines m health as "medical and public health practices supported by mobile devices including remote monitoring, wearable devices, apps, etc. Among them, M Health app is widely respected, which can monitor the physical condition of patients in real time, and medical staff can analyze and monitor the information of patients, and provide timely guidance and intervention to patients. M Health started earlier in foreign countries and is more mature at present, but it is late in China. In recent years, the state has attached great importance to the Internet plus medical health and is committed to improving the management of chronic diseases in China. The application of m health has some advantages as follows: the research shows that the use of mobile medicine can effectively improve patients' disease cognition and self-management ability, provide convenience for patients to adjust treatment, improve patients' exercise endurance exercise compliance, effectively reduce and readmission rate, save medical costs and other advantages.there are still some problems in the application of m health. Most of the patients with COPD are the elderly, and they can't master and accept the intelligent applications; At present, the quality of applications is uneven, and there is a lack of unified standards and application specifications; In the context of "Internet plus", information dissemination is more extensive and fast. Besides its convenient and positive role, there is also a risk of easy disclosure. The laws and regulations in the field of mobile medical app are not perfect, Patients' physical and personal information, and patient privacy can not be guaranteed. Conclusion As a new way of disease management, m health service should be effectively promoted by

simple and effective management. Due to geographical reasons, the accessibility of hospitals and medical services is limited in traditional medicine. But, M health makes up for the traditional medical system resource allocation is uneven, unable to monitor the patient's home management compliance and disease changes.M health will change the management of chronic diseases from medical or rehabilitation center to home, make patients more convenient and effective self-management, reduce medical costs and improve patient compliance. For the existing problems, the relevant departments need to develop a more perfect legal system, standardize the standards of m health, so that patients can enjoy highquality service. In the future, more comprehensive and systematic m health procedures can be explored to promote the reform of China's medical system. At the same time, explore more effective ways to achieve m health, and further explore and improve the personalized customization method for COPD patients in China, It has a good development prospect.

PU-1731

系统性红斑狼疮髋关节置换术后肺栓塞 1 例

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2. 安徽省立医院

目的:通过学习 1 例系统性红斑狼疮髋关节置换术后肺 栓塞患者的临床特点,提高对系统性红斑狼疮及术后发 生肺栓塞风险的认识。

方法:回顾性分析蚌埠医学院第一附属医院收治的1例 系统性红斑狼疮(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE) 患者的临床资料,包括病史、实验室检查及影像学检查, 分析疾病特点及诊疗经过,结合相关文献讨论本病诊疗 思路及合并症危险因素分析。

结果:患者既往系统性红斑狼疮3年余,规律口服激素 治疗。患者因股骨头坏死于我院行人工髋关节置换术, 术后8天患者出现咯血及下肢肿胀。完善相关检查后确 诊为肺栓塞,经抗凝治疗后患者好转出院。

结论:血栓栓塞性疾病是术后常见严重并发症之一; SLE 的病理基础增加了血栓形成危险因素;长期使用糖 皮质激素可使血栓事件的风险进一步增加。SLE 及外科 术后要更警惕血栓形成的风险,做出早期预防及诊治。

PU-1732

Long-term changes in premature death of lung cancer in a developed region of China: a population-based study from 1973 to 2019

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Object Lung cancer is a leading cause of deaths worldwide, and its incidence shows an upward trend. The study in the long-term changes in premature death of lung cancer in a developed region of China has a great exploratiory significance to further clarify the effectiveness of intervention measures.

Methods Cancer death data were collected from the Mortality Registration System of Shanghai Pudong New Area (PNA). We analysed crude mortality rate (CMR), age-standardized mortality rate by Segi's world

standard population (ASMRW), and years of life lost (YLL) of lung cancer from 1973 to 2019. Temporal trends of CMR, ASMRW, and rate of YLL were calculated by joinpoint regression expressed as an annual percent change (APC) with corresponding 95% confidence interval.

Results 80,543,137 person-years were enrolled in this study in PNA from 1973 to 2019. There were 42,229 deaths in permanent residents from lung cancer. The CMR and ASMRW were 52.43/105 person-years and 27.79/105 person-years. YLL due to premature death from lung cancer was 481779.14 years, and the rate of YLL was 598.16/105 person-years. The CMR, and rate of YLL for deaths had significantly increasing trends in males, females, and the total population (P<0.001). The CMR in the total population increased by 2.86% (95% CI=2.66%-3.07%, P < 0.001) per year during the study period. The YLL rate increased with an APCC of 2.21% (95% CI = 1.92% to 2.51%, P < 0.001) per year. The contribution rates of increased values of CMR caused by demographic factors were more evident than non-demographic factors.

Conclusion The aging population, progress of treatment, smoking, and even environmental pollution may be the factors that affect the long-term changes in premature death of lung cancer in PNA from1973 to 2019. Our research can help us to understand the changes of lung cancer mortality, and our results could also be used for other similar cities in designing future prevention plans.

PU-1733 **气道支架——想说爱你不容易**

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患者女性,79岁,因"反复咳嗽、咳痰10年,再发伴气 紧2天"入院,入院诊断:1、慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加 重期2、食管上段鳞癌(cT3N2M0)伴双肺、气道转移, 放疗后复发免疫治疗后。胸部CT:1、食管不均匀管壁 增厚,局部管腔狭窄,以食管胸上段管壁增厚为著,周 围间隙模糊,结合病史,考虑食管癌放疗后改变可能; 纵隔内部分淋巴结肿大。食管及扫及胃内可见管线状影。 2、双肺间质性改变,不除外局部肺间质纤维化可能;双 肺肺气肿征;右肺门增大。3、双肺多发斑片影,以右肺 上叶前段、左肺下叶背段及各基底段较为显著,右肺上 叶前段小叶间隔不均匀增厚,并可见条片状影,考虑双 肺炎症可能,右肺上叶前段、左肺下叶背段不除外放射 性肺炎可能。4、双肺多发实性结节影,大者径约16mm, 位于左肺下叶后基底段,转移灶?5、右肺中叶体积缩小, 支气管狭窄,考虑右肺中叶不张。6、右侧胸腔少量积液 或胸膜粘连可能;左后下胸膜局限性增厚:性质待定。 7、双肺弥漫性小结节影伴纵隔、双肺门多发淋巴结钙化, 性质待定。8、气管内少许痰栓;气管壁增厚,气道狭窄, 右肺门增大伴相应支气管狭窄,肿瘤侵犯?入院后气管 镜提示: 气管上段混合性狭窄约 2/3, 患者呼吸困难逐 渐加重,吸氧,后改用无创呼吸辅助通气,控制感染后, 拟行非插管全麻下金属覆膜支架置入, 但麻醉科拒绝全 麻,故予静脉推注咪达唑仑及舒芬太尼后成功放置金属 覆膜支架,支架上下端覆盖狭窄处,患者呼吸困难明显 改善, 支架放置后可脱离无创呼吸机, 继续乙酰半胱氨 酸雾化,但1周后患者咳痰困难,呼吸困难再次加重, 复查气管镜见支架内部及远端大量粘稠痰液,予以清理 后可缓解,但每2-3天需再次气管镜下吸痰处理,2周 后, 患者隆突上方约 1-3cm 见菜花样新生物凸起, 表面 血管丰富,予氩气刀治疗后菜花样新生物回缩,但患者 呼吸困难仍反复发作,基本无咳痰能力,双侧主支气管 逐渐狭窄,约4周后患者感染加重,最终死亡。 经验教训及思考:患者老年高龄女性,食管癌晚期,气 管狭窄,有气道支架置入指征,但该患者置入金属覆膜 支架后排痰困难,生活质量最初改善明显,但很快急转 而下, 支架置入是否必要? 在隆突上再次出现新生物, 双侧主支气管狭窄后, 再置入 Y 型支架能否再延长患者 生命, 亦或是进一步影响患者排痰加速死亡? 本人认为 目前还没有即兼顾支撑力,又兼顾患者排痰能力的支架, 期待将来能有兼顾二者的支架,并且能够实现 3D 打印 而贴合更稳的新型支架。

院内感染中多重耐药鲍曼不动杆菌的治疗

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抗菌药物耐药已经成为影响全球公共健康的一个危险 因素之一。引起院内感染的主要细菌有鲍曼不动杆菌、 肠杆菌目菌(克雷伯杆菌、大肠埃希菌等)、铜绿假单 胞菌,对这些致病菌治疗的抗菌药物有限,且一线药物 治疗主要是碳青霉烯类抗菌药物。由于碳青霉烯类抗菌 药物的广泛应用,随着对碳青霉烯类药物耐药的出现, 缺乏可以替代的药物。最近,一些具有抗某些碳青霉烯 类耐药病原体活性的新药物已被批准用于临床,或已进 入临床开发的晚期。对临床上多重耐药鲍曼不动杆菌治 疗进行综述。

PU-1735

血管弹力图 (TEG) 在预测肺腺癌患者发生肺栓塞中的 应用

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静脉血栓栓塞症 (VTE) 是一种临床常见病, 且其发生 率在逐年增加,其中肺栓塞的发生是住院患者发生死亡 的常见原因之一,对于肺栓塞的诊断,目前仍主要依靠 CT 胸部血管三维重建增强扫描 (CPTA), 以及常见的 凝血监测指标,例如血小板数量、凝血酶原时间、活化 部分凝血活酶时间、D-二聚体等,作为辅助手段,目前 尚无良好的无创预测指标;肺癌,尤其是肺腺癌,是肺 栓塞形成的重要危险因素之一,对其血栓形成风险的评 估对患者的生存及预后有着极大影响,但其诊断、诊断 后随访、抗凝治疗选择仍为临床工作难点;血管弹力图 (TEG) 作为动态反映机体凝血及纤溶状态的指标,已 有文章证实,较出血风险而言,它在反映凝血状态变化 方面更具优势, 且能在常见凝血指标发生明显变化前更 早揭示凝血状态变化,同时,已有相关研究将该检测手 段用于肺癌相关的缺血性休克、前列腺癌、结肠癌等肿 瘤并发症研究中,因此 TEG 用于预测肺腺癌患者发生 肺栓塞具有良好前景,本文拟对 TEG 优于传统凝血指 标预测肺腺癌患者发生肺栓塞的可能机制做一综述。

PU-1736

Identification of Gene Markers for Survival Prediction of Lung Adenocarcinoma Patients Based on Integrated Multibody Data Analysis

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Object We constructed a prognostic-related risk prediction for patients with lung adenocarcinoma by integrating multiple omics information of lung adenocarcinoma clinical information group and genome and transcriptome. Blood samples and cancer and paracancerous lung tissue samples were collected from 480 patients with lung adenocarcinoma. DNA and RNA sequencing was performed on DNA samples and RNA samples. The first follow-up was carried out 3 months after discharge. Clinical information of patients including age, gender, smoking history, and TNM stage was collected. The Cox proportional hazard model evaluated more than 600 potential SNPs related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma. After LASSO analysis, we obtained 4 SNPs related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma (including rs1059292, rs995343, rs2013335, and rs8078328). Through the Cox proportional hazard model, 260 candidate genes related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma were evaluated. After subsequent analysis, 3 genes related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma (LDHA, SDHC, and TYMS) were obtained. All survived patients were spilt into a high-risk group ()and a lowrisk group () according to 4 SNPs and 3 genes related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma. The overall survival rate of patients in the high-risk group was lower than that in the low-risk group. The prognostic risk prediction index constructed by combining clinical information group and genomic and transcriptome characteristics of multiomics information can effectively distinguish the prognosis of patients with lung adenocarcinoma, which will provide effective
support for the precise treatment of patients with lung adenocarcinoma.

Methods 2.1. Blood Samples2.2. Plasma Separation2.3. Whole Genome DNA Extraction from Blood Cells

2.4. Sample Preparation before the Experiment2.5. RNA Extraction2.6. Sequencing

DNA and RNA sequencing was performed on DNA samples and RNA samples.2.7. Clinical Information Collection

2.8. Follow-Up2.9. Prognosis Analysis

Results 3.1. Clinical Information and Overall Survival Analysis of NSCLC PatientsThis study included 480 patients with lung adenocarcinoma with an average age of and a median survival time of 23.65 months. There was no significant difference with regard to age, gender, and smoking status of these patients. See Table 1for specific details.

Table 1

Clinicopathological characteristics of patients with lung adenocarcinoma.

3.2. Identification of SNPs Related to Lung Adenocarcinoma Prognosis

The Cox proportional hazard model evaluated more than 600 potential SNPs related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma. After LASSO analysis, 4 SNPs were acquired related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma, including rs1059292 (),rs995343 (), rs2013335 (), and rs8078328 (), as shown in Table 2.

Table 2

SNPs related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma.3.3. Identification of Prognostic Genes of Lung Adenocarcinoma

The Cox proportional hazard model evaluated 260 candidate genes related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma. After subsequent analysis, three genes related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma (LDHA, SDHC, and TYMS) were obtained, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Genes related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma.

3.4. Construction and Evaluation of Genetic Prognostic Index

According to the calculation of the SNP loci and genes obtained above, we divided all patients into a high-risk group () and a low-risk group (). As shown in Figure 1, the overall survival rate of patients in the high-risk group was lower, and the log-rank test indicated that the difference in survival rates between the high-risk and low-risk groups was statistically significant ().

Figure 1

Kaplan-Meier survival curves of patient survival between the high-risk group and the low-risk group. (a) Genetic index alone for analysis; (b) clinical index alone for analysis; (c) combined genetic and clinical index for analysis.

Conclusion Many phase III clinical trials and metaanalysis have shown that all the studied platinumbased two-line drugs have similar efficacy in the firstline treatment of advanced NSCLC. The remission rate is about 15% to 30%, the progression-free survival period is about 46 months, and the overall survival is about 8-10 months. Compared with platinum-based double glue, the newer combination therapy does not further improve the efficacy [13-15]. Although the efficacy of first-line chemotherapy has reached a plateau, the prognosis of patients with advanced NSCLC is still very poor. With the latest developments in pharmacogenomics research, chemotherapy regimens can be tailored for patients with advanced NSCLC to improve the efficacy and reduce the toxicity of chemotherapy based on the expression level or polymorphism of one or several genes.

As patients with advanced NSCLC cannot or are not suitable for surgery, it is clinically recommended to use radiotherapy or a combination of radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Taking advantage of the molecular and cellular differences between tumor cells and normal cells, molecular targeted therapy targeting cell receptors, genes, and regulatory molecules as drug targets has gradually become a new strategy for the current clinical treatment of lung cancer, such as angiogenesis inhibitors and epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors which have all been used in clinical applications. In addition, biological treatments including tumor vaccine technology, cytokine technology, monoclonal antibody technology, and gene therapy technology have gradually developed and transformed into clinical applications [16–18].

In this study, the genome and transcriptome data of 480 patients with lung adenocarcinoma were screened, and a total of 4 SNPs and 3 genes that were significantly related to the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma patients were obtained, which were used to construct prediction models. Using the genetic prognosis index calculated by the model, patients with lung adenocarcinoma were divided into high-risk groups and low-risk groups. The results of survival analysis showed that the survival rate between the groups was significantly different. From previous evidence, the variant-containing genotypes of rs1059292 in 5-flanking region of CD98 gene were significantly associated with an increased risk of death in lung cancer [19]. Besides, Guo et al. found that rs995343 of the MCT2 gene exhibited an association with poor survival of NSCLC patients [20]. However, due to the lack of previous evidence of rs2013335 and rs8078328 in lung cancer, further investigations are required. As for 3 genes obtained in the present study which were supposed to be associated with prognosis of lung cancer, previous studies reported that knockdown of LDHA, SDHC, or TYMS could impede lung cancer cell migration and invasion [21-23], suggesting three of them were correlated with prognosis of lung cancer.

This study also has some limitations. This study did not consider the relationship between somatic mutations, structural mutations, methylation, and other changes in the levels of lung adenocarcinoma, which will be analyzed in subsequent studies. This study fails to examine the relationship between SNPs and EGFR mutations. After the integration of genetic and clinical indexes, there is no significant increase in HR value compared with the single effect, suggesting that there may be mutual influence between genetic index and clinical index. The prediction model constructed based on the genetic information of the genome and transcriptome can well identify patients with poor prognosis and high risk of lung adenocarcinoma and can predict the prognosis of patients together with clinical prognostic factors, so it can provide basis for evaluating the prognostic risk of patients with lung adenocarcinoma.

PU-1737

Comparison of Clinical Characteristics and Survival between Portopulmonary Hypertension and Idiopathic Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension in Chinese Population

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Object Asian patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) had better survival than White and Black. Although Japanese population showed no different survival between portopulmonary hypertension (PPHTN) and idiopathic PAH (IPAH) in contrast to the worse survival in PPHTN than IPAH from western population, data from Chinese patients, an essential part of Asian ethnicity, haven't been well generated.

Methods We retrospectively analyzed 34 incident patients with PPHTN and 204 incident patients with IPAH between March 2008 and December 2020. Patients with systolic pulmonary artery pressure (sPAP) > 40 mmHg measured with Doppler echocardiography evaluated for pulmonary hypertension at our center were included in this cohort and then confirmed via right heart catheterization. Hemodynamic profile was measured by right heart catheterization. Survival analysis was estimated through the Kaplan-Meier method.

Results The mean follow up time was 61.5 ± 4.2 months. Compared to IPAH patients, cardiac index (P<0.001) was significantly higher, while pulmonary vascular resistance (P<0.001) and systemic vascular resistance (P=0.001) were significantly lower in PPHTN patients. The mean atrial pressure, pulmonary artery wedge pressures were not significantly different between the two groups. The 1-year, and 3-year survival rates of patients with PPHTN were estimated

to be 88.2%, and 85.3% which were statistically higher from those of IPAH cohort (72.5% and 63.2%, retrospectively).

Conclusion PPHTN patients had better hemodynamic profile and better survival than IPAH patients in Chinese population.

PU-1738

一例皮肌炎继发快速进展肺间质病变治疗分析

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多发性肌炎/皮肌炎患者常累及肺脏,以间质性病变为 主。抗黑色素瘤分化相关基因 (Autoantibodies against the melanoma differentiation-associated gene,MDA) 5 阳性的皮肌炎大多合并快速进展性间质性肺炎,预后 不良。以间质性肺疾病为首发表现的抗 MDA5 阳性皮肌 炎,极易造成误诊或漏诊良。

PU-1739

中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网在不同类型哮喘中的表达及机 制研究

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探讨中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网 (NETs) 在嗜酸性粒细胞表型哮喘及中性粒细胞表型哮喘中的表达,并进一步探讨 其作用机制。

PU-1740

Potential Anti-Coronavirus Agents and the Pharmacologic Mechanisms

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Object Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus clade 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is an emerging pathogen, which is similar to previous SARS-CoV and

Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) occurrences. However, we only get few understandings about the pathogenesis of SARS-CoV-2, which need to further be studied. The discovery of an agent that has a treatment efficacy against SARS-CoV-2 is very urgent.

Methods In this review, we briefly discuss the virology of this pathogen and focus on the available understanding of the pathogenesis and treatments of this pathogen including the uses of nucleoside analogues, protease inhibitors, interferons, and other small-molecule drugs, on the basis previous comprehensions of SARS and MERS.

Results These reviewed concepts may be beneficial in providing new insights and potential treatments for COVID-19.

Conclusion Taken together, SARS-CoV-2, the pathogen that is responsible for the coronavirus infectious disease-19 (COVID-19), is currently spreading throughout the world. Unfortunately, the major treatment regimen against SARS-CoV-2 consist of supportive treatments, and the clinical development of specific antiviral agents is still a primary concern. There are still numerous limitations in the current pandemic. First, the lack of evaluation approaches and ideal animal models that are used for testing drug activity among the different labs around the world is one of the obstacles to overcome, in order to discover effective drug treatments. Particularly, the absence of reproducible HCoV diseases has never been resolved in NHP models, which reduces the operability and reliability of results in vivo. Established suitable models require strict laboratory conditions and superior technology, which is also a problem. Therefore, few therapeutic options that have been applied in COVID-19 patients have been based on clear in vivo evidence of efficacy thus far, and meta-analyses of treatments have not indicated valid thera- pies. Specifically, current experimental systems for the study of the CoVs are not adequate to support the further development of antiviral agents. Second, the replication of CoVs can periodically produce progeny viruses with an abundance of genetic diversity. Recombination also fre- quently appears between viral genomes, and these gene level changes can lead to medication resistance if the muta- tions can alter the agents' target domains. Third, one of the urgent strategies for treatment regimens mainly depends on combinations with licensed drugs that are known to possess receivable safety profiles and broad-spectrum antiviral activities. Although many of these drugs have exhibited anti-coronavirus effects in vitro, their pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, and side effect aspects may not meet in vivo standards. Finally, virologic and patient-related ele- ments may pose challenges in the clinical study of COVID- 19. For example, the sample size and quality of the subjects may not reach the standard value, which results in the low reliability and operability of the test data.

PU-1741

误诊为"肺部感染"并反复发生胸闷的肺腺癌 1 例

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目的

肺癌在全球有较高的发病率,但是早期发现仍然较为困 难,特别是肺炎型肺癌,影像学上常表现为双肺结节、 斑片影,较易漏诊误诊,需要高度警惕。在肺癌的治疗 过程中,可能出现各种并发症,需要临床医生根据指南, 谨慎的制订治疗方案。

方法与结果

患者, 男, 73岁, 2019.10 无明显诱因下出现胸闷、气 短, 就诊后行肺 CT: 左肺上叶斑片影, 双肺多发结节。 外院就诊予以抗感染等治疗均无好转, 2020.7 就诊我院, 行肺穿刺, 病理提示腺癌, 以腺泡型为主, 基因结果回 报: EGFR 第 18 外显子突变 (46.7%), 免疫组化结果 回报: PD-L1 表达阴性, TPS < 1%。确诊左肺恶性肿瘤 (腺癌, T4N3M1a, IV 期, EGFR18 外显子突变, PS2 分), 予以阿美替尼片 110mgqd+安罗替尼 10mgqd 治 疗。患者症状好转, 规律用药随访。2021.3.患者出现出 现胸闷、胸痛反复, 肺 CT 示两肺多发小结节, 伴部分 渗出及实变影; 较前片增多进展, 肺内小结节增多伴密 度减低, 肺内实变影密度减低, 肺 CTA 示双肺动脉分支 栓塞, 予低分子肝素序贯利伐沙班抗凝, 患者胸闷好转。 2021 年 5 月患者复又出现胸闷, 肺 CT: 双肺多发小结 节,部分渗出实变,较前进展,肺CTA示双肺动脉分支 栓塞,较前相仿,行肺穿刺,病理仍提示为肺腺癌,EGFR 第 18 外显子突变,给予阿法替尼 40mg qd po+帕博利 珠单抗 200mg D1 抗肿瘤治疗,患者胸闷好转,目前随 访中。

结论

 反复治疗无效的肺部斑片影需高度警惕肺炎型肺癌 的可能;

 肺癌治疗过程中出现胸闷,除原发疾病外,需考虑肺 栓塞等其他可能情况;

3. 肺癌治疗过程中出现肺部阴影加重, 需反复进行病理和基因检测, 以便更好地制订下一步治疗方案。

PU-1742

肾癌伴下腔静脉癌栓、急性肺栓塞合并冠心病1例

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病历资料:

患者男, 68 岁, 因"活动后胸闷 5 月, 突发胸闷、呼吸 困难 2 天"急诊拟"非 ST 段抬高型心梗"于 2020-12-16 收入院。患者5月前出现活动后胸闷、气促,休息可好 转,无胸痛、心悸、咯血、反酸、呕吐等不适,未予重 视。2020-12-14 15:30 上楼梯时突发胸闷、呼吸困难、 大汗,休息不能缓解,16:00就诊于我院急诊行心电图 示窦性心动过速, ST 段压低 (II III AVF V4 V5 V6), cTnl 0.131µg/L↑, D-二聚体 14µg/ml。予抗血小板、扩 冠、抗感染、止咳化痰等治疗,患者仍感气促。自发病 以来, 食欲差, 精神、休息差, 近期体重无明显变化。 大便正常,小便见肉眼血尿。既往有慢性支气管炎病史, 吸烟史、饮酒史,发现右肾占位20天。查体:T37℃, P110次/分, BP: 110/60mmHg, 听诊心率 110次/分, 律齐,各瓣膜听诊区未闻及病理性杂音。双肺呼吸音粗, 右下肺闻及干湿性啰音。双下肢无明显水肿。入院后完 善检查,予心电监护、吸氧,阿司匹林、氯吡格雷抗血 小板,阿托伐他汀降脂稳定斑块,比索洛尔降低心脏氧 耗, 呋塞米、螺内酯利尿, 左氧氟沙星抗感染, 泮托拉 唑护胃,乳果糖通便,布地奈德+异丙托溴铵雾化吸入等 治疗。检验结果: 血常规 WBC 10.57×10^9/L↑, Plt 187×10^9/L, N 77.9%↑ Hb130g/L; 心肌标志物 cTnI 0.465µg/L↑、Myo 77ng/ml; BNP 807pg/ml↑; 白蛋白 34g/L, ALT 78U/L, 肌酐 120umol/L, LDL 2.08mmol/L,

葡萄糖 12.2mmol/L; CA125 71.8U/ml↑, 烯醇化酶 28ug/L ↑, D-二聚体 7.6ug/ml↑, 纤维蛋白原降解产物 41.7ug/ml↑, PaO2 67mmHg↓, PaCO2 28mmHg↓。 2020-12-18 行冠状动脉造影+PTCA+内支架植入术,造 影示前降支近中段狭窄约 70-80%, 回旋支远端狭窄 50%,送入雅培 3.0×33mm 球囊支架至 LAD 近段病变 处。2020-12-18 肺动脉 CT 增强造影提示双侧肺动脉主 干及分支大面积栓塞, 血管外科会诊后予依诺肝素钠注 射液 4000U 皮下注射 q12h 抗凝治疗, 2020-12-19 行 下腔静脉造影加滤器置入术,造影见下腔静脉右肾静脉 入口处约 3×1cm 充盈缺损边界不规则, Celect 腔静脉 滤器远端定位于肾静脉上方。肾动静脉增强 CT 示下腔 静脉支架植入术后,支架下段及右肾静脉瘤栓形成,右 肾癌伴右肾上腺、右腰大肌、L2 锥体、肝脏、两肺多发 转移。12-24 停依诺肝素,予华法林 3mg 1/晚 抗凝, 阿司匹林 75mg、氯吡格雷 75mg 抗血小板治疗, 监测 凝血功能。患者一般情况尚可, 气促、胸闷、咳嗽、咳 痰等症状较前明显缓解。目前呼吸科、心内科、血管外 科、泌尿外科密切随访中。

总结:

肺栓塞是癌症的常见并发症和死亡原因,具有较高的漏 诊率和误诊率,应当引起临床工作重视。癌症患者出现 不明原因呼吸困难时应及时行实验室检查和影像学检 查,并进行多学科评估和治疗。

PU-1743

Microbiota Imbalance Contributes to COPD Deterioration by Enhancing IL-17a Production via miR-122 and miR-30a

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Object The changes of microbiota in lungs could change interleukin-17a (IL-17a) expression by altering microRNAs (miRNAs) pro fi le, thus contributing to the pathogenesis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). In this study, we aimed to study molecular mechanisms ' underlying effect of microbiota imbalance on COPD deterioration. **Methods** Real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) were

performed to analyze expression of miRNAs and IL-17a mRNA. ELISA was used to evaluate abundance of IL-17a in plasma, peripheral blood monocyte, and sputum of COPD mice and patients. Luciferase assay was performed to explore underlying molecular mechanisms.

Results The expression of miR-122, miR-30a, and miR-99b were remarkably decreased in COPD mice, while the expression of IL-17a was notably increased in plasma, peripheral blood monocytes, and lung tissues of COPD mice. The levels of Lactobacillus/Moraxella and IL-17a expression were signi fi cantly enhanced in sputum of exacerbated COPD patients, along with notably decreased expression of miR-122 and

miR-30a. Luciferase assay con fi rmed that miR-122 and miR-30a played an inhibitory role in IL-17a expression.

Conclusion We identified miR-122 and miR-30a as differentially expressed miRNAs in sputum and plasma of COPD patients in exacerbation-month12 group. Furthermore, downregulated miR-122 and miR-30a expression associated with microbiota imbalance may contribute to COPD deterioration by enhancing IL-17a production.

PU-1744

Disparities of Sex Hormones between Portopulmonary Hypertension and Idiopathic Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension

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Object Sex hormones were associated with portopulmonary hypertension (PPHTN) and idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension (IPAH). However, the disparities of sex hormones between the two conditions haven't been disclosed. We aim to discuss the disparities of sex hormones between PPHTN and IPAH.

Methods A total of 34 PPHTN and 204 IPAH patients were enrolled. Sex hormones expressions and hemodynamics were compared with Student's ttest or Mann-Whitney test. Receiver operating characteristic curve and Kaplan-Meier method were employed to select the cut-off value and estimate the survival.

Results PPHTN patients had better hemodynamics than IPAH patients. Comparisons of sex hormones between the two sexes in PPHTN patients had more significant variables. Sex hormones expressions between PPHTN and IPAH patients were disparate. Discriminating PPHTN from IPAH was associated with higher testosterone expression in total (OR, 1.258; P=0.032) and male (OR, 1.898; P=0.017) patients. Testosterone expression of In 1.8639 nmol/L had the best value (AUC, 0.775; P=0.005; sensitivity, 90%; specificity, 61.5%). Total PPHTN patients with lower testosterone level (<In 1.8639 nmol/L, P=0.006) and male PPHTN patients with higher testosterone level (≥In 1.8639 nmol/L, P=0.031) had better 5-year survival.

Conclusion Sex hormones expressions were different between PPHTN and IPAH. Total PPHTN patients with low testosterone expression but male PPHTN patients with high testosterone expression had better survival than total and male IPAH patients respectively.

PU-1745

积极的肺动脉栓塞治疗肺癌咯血一例及文献回顾

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一例男性患者因"间断咯血半年,加重4天"入院,CT提示左肺下叶占位,行支气管镜检查,术中见左肺下叶气管血块阻塞,予吸引后咯血发作,急诊行介入治疗。介入术中行支气管动脉造影证实未见病变支气管动脉,遂行肺动脉造影,显示左肺下叶后基底段动脉主干受侵表现,但未见明显动脉瘤等常见出血间接征象,用可控弹簧圈栓塞该病变段级肺动脉主干,术后患者咯血量逐渐

较少至基本消失。术后再次行支气管镜检查并取活检, 病理证实为鳞状细胞癌。根据病理检测结果,患者接受 新辅助化疗,第一疗程结束后患者顺利出院,过程中无 咯血发作。根据该病例和结合文献回顾,我们认为,对 于考虑肺动脉相关肺癌咯血,必须进行术前 CTA 明确 肺动脉受累情况;对于考虑肺动脉为责任动脉的肺癌咯 血,可以放宽介入治疗指证,有可能减少致死性肺动脉 大咯血的发生,同时提高患者的无咯血生存期。

PU-1746

以快速进展的间质性肺炎为首发表现的 抗 MDA-5 阳 性皮肌炎一例

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多发性肌炎/皮肌炎患者常累及肺脏,以间质性病变为 主。抗黑色素瘤分化相关基因 (Autoantibodies against the melanoma differentiation-associated gene,MDA) 5 阳性的皮肌炎大多合并快速进展性间质性肺炎,预后 不良。以间质性肺疾病为首发表现的抗 MDA5 阳性皮肌 炎,极易造成误诊或漏诊良。

PU-1747 隐源性机化性肺炎 1 例并文献复习

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隐源性机化性肺炎是一种病因不明的肺间质性疾病,病 理上的定义是肺泡管和肺泡内存在息肉样肉芽组织。典 型的临床表现包急性或亚急性肺疾病,影像学表现为伴 有毛玻璃样阴影的致密实变[1]。COP 发病率较低,临床 上少见,缺乏特异性,诊断主要依靠病理诊断,在临床 工作中极易误诊。

三维 CT 参数对肺混合磨玻璃结节浸润性的临床预测价 值

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探讨肺混合磨玻璃结节 (mGGN) 的三维 CT 参数在病 变浸润性预测中临床应用价值。

PU-1749

反复肺量测定和戒烟建议对轻度慢性阻塞性肺病吸烟 者的影响

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戒烟是对慢性阻塞性肺病(COPD)患者最重要的治疗干预,其健康益处是直接和实质性的。已作出重大努力,以发展高戒烟率的方法。

PU-1750

误诊为间质性肺炎的肺癌一例

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了解肺癌的特殊影像特点,避免误诊误治,提高临床诊 治水平。

PU-1751

N-acetylcysteine improves inflammatory response in COPD patients by regulating Th17/Treg balance through Hypoxia Inducible Factor-1α pathway

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Object The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of NAC on COPD and the change of Th17/Treg cytokine imbalance.

Methods A total of 121 patients with stable COPD at stage of C or D were consecutively enrolled and randomly divided into 2 groups. Patients in the treatment group received NAC granules (0.2g*10 bags, 0.4g each time, 3 times/d) for half a year. The control group was treated with same amount of placebo therapy. The peripheral blood of the patient was collected and the cytokine, T lymphocyte subsets were detected.

Results We found oral administration of NAC could regulate Th17/Treg balance to resist inflammation in COPD patients. Serum testing showed that the proportion of Treg in CD4+ T cells has increased and the Th17/Treg ratio has decreased during the NAC treatment. In vitro studies, we found that NAC regulated Th17/Treg balance through Hypoxia Inducible Factor-1 α pathway.

Conclusion Our result could provide new diagnosis and treatment for elderly patients with COPD from the perspective of immunity ideas.

PU-1752

经皮肺穿刺后 ROSE 结合免疫组化诊断肺恶性黑色素 瘤1例

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恶性黑色素瘤具有恶性程度高、死亡率高等特点,早期 即可发生远处转移,多数由人体皮肤黑痣恶变产生的, 少数可见于直肠等消化道。原发性肺恶性黑色素瘤十分 罕见,偶见于病例个案报道,诊治具有一定困难。针对 肺恶性肿瘤,常用的取材手段是经支气管镜或经皮肺穿 刺活检。现将本科收治的 1 例应用 CT 引导下经皮肺穿 刺活检联合 ROSE、病理免疫组化确诊的以咳嗽、咯血 为首发症状的肺恶性黑色素瘤患者诊治经过报道如下, 分析其在 ROSE 检测的表现,并结合相关文献资料进行 总结,便于患者得到正确的救治。

PU-1753

1 例 OSA 患者调压失败后的治疗

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睡眠呼吸暂停 (OSA) 是一种常见病,常伴有多器官系统损害包括认知功能障碍、心脑血管损害以及嗜睡或失眠,造成生活质量下降。目前 OSA 的治疗是在调定压力水平后,进行持续气道正压通气 (CPAP)。本文报告 1 例以失眠为主诉的 OSA 患者因调定压力水平时并发 夜间惊恐发作,造成 CPAP 调压失败,但病人被给予镇静安眠药和 CPAP 10 cmH2O 压力后,睡眠改善,夜间惊恐发作消失。

PU-1754

LTA4H 基因多态性 rs17025122 检测在慢性阻塞性肺 疾病患者中的临床意义

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探讨 LTA4H 基因多态性 rs17025122 检测在慢性阻塞 性肺疾病患者中的临床意义。

PU-1755

TNFR-Fc 调节炎症反应-氧化应激通路减轻急性肺损伤

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急性肺损伤 (ALI) 是以肺的肺泡毛细血管膜屏障破坏导 致肺水肿,肺泡腔内蛋白渗出为特征的病理生理过程, 容易导致病情加重与患者死亡。目前,TNF-α和NF-κB 共共同参与的炎症反应-氧化应激通路被认为是 ALI 的 关键途径。我们认为,通过TNFR-Fc中和TNF-α而抑 制上述通路能降低对降低 ALI 过程中的肺组织破坏有帮 助。

PU-1756

阿奇霉素通过抑制 LOX 和 LOXL-2 的表达从而减轻 小鼠肺纤维化程度

童翔、范红 四川大学华西医院

肺纤维化是一种慢性且渐进发展的组织修复过程。肺纤 维化发生率可能被低估,预后较差,治疗药物有限。多 种因素可能导致肺纤维化发生,如病毒感染、慢性低度 炎症以及部分治疗药物等。目前肺纤维化发病机制尚未 完全阐明,为药物研发带来一定的挑战。阿奇霉素(AZM) 因其具有抗炎和免疫调节作用,并可部分抑制组织重塑, 可能对肺纤维化治疗有一定的益处,但具体作用及机制 尚不清楚。

PU-1757 **非免疫功能缺陷肺孢子菌肺炎1例**

黄进代 贵港市人民医院

肺孢子菌肺炎(pneumocystis pneumonia,PCP)是耶氏肺孢子菌引起的肺炎,多见于免疫功能缺陷的患者。本科曾收治1例无免疫功能缺陷的肺孢子菌肺炎病例。 1 临床资料 患者男性, 72岁, 因"发热、干咳、气促1周"入院。发 病后曾于外院住院诊治,诊断"肺炎"。予"予左氧氟沙星" 治疗1周病情无好转,干咳、气促症状逐渐加重,病出 现头晕、乏力症状,为进一步诊治传来我院。既往无基 础疾病。入院查体:T37.8℃,P92次/min,R26次/min, BP133/74mmHg, 浅表淋巴结未触及肿大。双肺呼吸音 粗,未闻及干湿啰音。心率 92 次/分,律齐,各瓣膜听 诊区未闻及杂音。 胸部 CT 检查示: 双肺间质、实质性 炎症,右肺下叶背段部分实变。新冠病毒核酸检测结果 阴性。抗 HIV 抗体阴性。 入院诊断: 肺炎。入院后予 阿奇霉素联合头孢曲松抗感染3天病情无好转,改用多 西环素联合哌拉西林他唑巴坦抗感染,同时行支气管镜 检查, 见支气管粘膜充血, 表面光滑, 管腔通畅, 未见 明显分泌物, 取肺泡灌洗液行涂片检查未见病原菌, TB-DNA 阴性, 灌洗液送 NGS 检查。 换抗生素 3 天后病情 仍无好转。灌洗液送 NGS 检查回报提示耶氏肺孢子菌, 完善外周血 CD4+细胞检测提示正常,改用复方磺胺甲 恶唑片抗感染,患者病情逐渐好转,体温下降正常,干 咳气促症状缓解, 1 周后复查胸部 CT 提示病灶明显吸 收。

2 讨论

肺孢子菌肺炎(pneumocystis pneumonia, PCP) 临床上 有两类易感人群,包括 HIV 感染人群尤其是外周血 CD4+ 细胞<200/mm3 者;非 HIV 感染患者例如肿瘤、 器官移植患者,以及其他使用免疫抑制药治疗的患者。 其主要症状包括发热、干咳和进行性呼吸困难。体征不 明显。 胸部 X 线片典型改变为双肺弥漫或者肺门旁分布 的磨玻璃影或者网格影,可以进展为实变影,CT 或 HRCT 表现包括散在或弥漫分布的磨玻璃影或实变影, 小叶间隔增厚。但是 PCP 的症状、体征和影像学表现 均不特异, 仅靠症状、体征和影像学表现无法与其他常 见病原菌肺炎鉴别。目前诊断 PCP 仍然有赖于病原学 诊断。由于尚无肺孢子菌的体外培养技术,病原学诊断 方法是在呼吸道标本中找到病原体。呼吸道标本包括痰、 诱导痰、BALF 和各种肺话检标本。本患者无免疫功能 缺陷基础病,临床表现符合社区获得性肺炎,经予覆盖 社区获得性肺炎常见病原菌的抗生素抗感染治疗无效, 随后进一步积极完善病原检查, 取肺泡灌洗液送 NGS 检查发现耶氏肺孢子菌,之后经针对性的予抗肺孢子菌 治疗后病情好转。临床工作中如遇到社区获得性肺炎治 疗效果不佳时,不要因无免疫功能缺陷基础病而忽略本 病, 需积极完善病原检查如 NGS 等, 以防漏诊。

PU-1758

沙美特罗替卡松联合小剂量阿奇霉素对临床控制期支 气管哮喘的疗效分析

徐志礼 麻城市人民医院

观察临床控制期支气管哮喘患者常规规律吸入沙美特 罗替卡松粉吸入剂 (50ug/250ug),同时辅以小剂量阿 奇霉素口服的疗效。

PU-1759

KRAS 突变非小细胞肺癌患者临床病理特征及预后分 析

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分析 KRAS 突变非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC) 患者的临床 病理特征及预后。

PU-1760

A Cross-sectional Survey on Clinical Status and Disease Burden of Patients with Asthma in Jinan, Shandong Province, China

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Object Asthma is a common chronic airway inflammation which produces a healthcare burden on the economy. To obtain a better understanding of the clinical status and disease burden of patients with asthma in China.

Methods A retrospective study based on the computerized medical records in the Jinan Health Medical Big Data Platform between 2011 and 2019 (n = 31,082) was carried out. The asthma severity of each patient was assessed retrospectively and categorized as mild, moderate or severe according to GINA 2018.

Results The results revealed that the majority (75.0%) of patients suffered from mild asthma. The proportion of those with mild asthma increased while the number of patients with moderate asthma decreased year by year. Most of the patients (> 97%) with any asthma severity never experienced an exacerbation in symptoms. Patients treated with ICS/LABA at emergency department visits had lower frequencies of exacerbations in the following year compared with non-ICS/LABA treated patients. COPD and GRED, two comorbidities related to asthma, were risk factors for asthma exacerbation. Finally, patients who suffered from exacerbations produced a heavier economic burden compared to the patients never suffered exacerbations.

Conclusion These results provide a reference for clinicians and patients to obtain a better treatment and therapy strategy management for asthma sufferers.

PU-1761

经电磁导航支气管镜消融联合肺段切除术治疗肺多原 发腺癌 1 例

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病例摘要:患者李某,66岁女性,体检发现双肺多发结 节半年余, 患者现无明显临床症状。既往高血压, 冠心 病病史。查体:生命体征稳定,神志清楚,浅表淋巴结 未触及肿大,双肺呼吸音清,未及干湿性罗音及胸膜摩 擦音,腹软,无压痛、反跳痛,肝脾未触及,双下肢无 水肿。胸部 CT 所示患者于右肺上叶前段及左肺上叶尖 后段分别可及一部分实性磨玻璃结节影,其中右肺上叶 病灶长径约 1.5cm, 左肺上叶病灶长径约 1.2cm, 病灶 内可见支气管相通。住院期间先后经支气管镜及经皮肺 穿刺活检分别诊断右肺上叶及左肺上叶病灶均为微浸 润型腺癌,临床考虑肺多原发腺癌。入院后进一步完善 相关化验检查,评估患者心肺功能。根据患者临床特点 及影像表现, 拟行杂交手术, 暨左肺上叶病灶经电磁导 航支气管镜系统微波消融术联合右肺上叶前段病灶切 除术。术中经电磁导航支气管镜系统引导抵达左肺上叶 尖后段病灶, 行 CBCT 再次确认抵达病灶位置。给予 80W 累计 8 分钟镜下微波消融治疗。术毕 CBCT 提示 消融区域包含原有病灶,消融效果满意。继之同台进行 胸外科右肺上叶前段病灶切除术,术中操作顺利,术毕 安返病房。术后1月复查,患者一般情况可,无特殊不 适主诉。 胸部 CT 提示右肺上叶前段切除术后改变,左 肺上叶尖后段消融区域部分实变,部分呈空泡样改变。 讨论: 双肺多叶多段病变的诊断和治疗是重要的临床问 题。传统的诊断方法包括经支气管镜肺活检和经皮肺穿 刺活检,但是对于特殊位置的病变或多发病变传统方法 诊断效能较低。治疗方法以外科手术切除为主,但是对 于基础肺功能较差或多叶段病灶的患者,手术难以完成。 电磁导航是一种较新颖的导航支气管镜系统, 操作中通 过工作导管前段的电磁探头引导支气管镜抵达病灶区 域进行活检或消融治疗,对于肺周围性病变具有较高的 诊断价值。在本病例中我们结合患者的临床和影像特点, 采取介入联合外科的杂交手术方式治疗。术中首先在电 磁导航支气管镜系统的引导下经支气管镜对左肺上叶 病灶进行微波消融,之后进行胸腔镜右肺上叶前段切除 术。手术过程顺利,术后1月评估疗效满意,目前仍在 随访过程中。电磁导航支气管镜系统引导下的支气管腔 内消融联合外科手术的治疗方案需要更多临床研究以 证实其应用价值。

PU-1762

T-box 转录因子家族基因在肺癌发生发展中研究进展

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研究T-box转录因子家族基因在肺癌发生发展中研究进展

PU-1763

肥胖低通气综合征的诊治进展

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肥胖低通气综合征 (Obesity-Hypoventilation Syndrome, OHS) 是睡眠相关呼吸障碍疾病中的一种重要而又常见的类型, 定义为肥胖 (体重指数≥30kg/m2)、白天高碳酸血症 (动脉二氧化碳分压≥45mmHg) 和睡眠呼吸紊乱

的组合,排除其他可能导致肺泡通气不足的疾病,如肺、 神经肌肉、代谢、或胸壁疾病等因素导致的高碳酸血症。 OHS 可造成呼吸、心血管、内分泌、神经等多系统的严 重损害,导致患者生活质量下降、并发症和合并症增多、 住院日延长、病死率增高。然而由于临床医生对该疾病 的认识不足,经常被误诊为慢性阻塞性肺病、阻塞性睡 眠呼吸暂停、神经肌肉疾病、肺心病等而没有得到精准 的治疗。

目前国内外研究均表明,OHS 在临床中并不少见,但很 容易被漏诊或误诊,如果不能及时的诊断和有效的治疗, 有可能会发展到急性呼吸衰竭,心力衰竭、脑梗死等多 系统损害甚至危及患者生命,因而应当引起临床医师重 视,尽早识别此病并合理干预,为患者选择个体化治疗 方案并长期管理随访,才能够减少并发症的发生,从而 减轻患者痛苦、提高患者生活质量。

OHS 的治疗目标主要包括纠正睡眠和清醒状态下的低 通气,改善生命质量,避免并发症。无创正压通气治疗 公认的 OHS 首选治疗方法,常用模式包括持续气道正 压通气 (continuous positive airway pressure, CPAP)、 双水平气道正压通气 (bi-level positive airway pressure, BiPAP)和平均容量保证压力支持通气 (averagevolume assured pressure support, AVAPS),自动三水 平呼吸 (Auto-Trilevel PAP)模式。目前许多观察性研 究显示了无创正压通气对肥胖低通气综合征患者的中 期和长期益处。患者长期家庭治疗首选何种 NIPPV模式目前存在诸多争议。

本 文 主 要 就 OHS 的病理生理、诊断及各种治疗方 式、常见治疗误区等方面的新进展进行综述,为临床医 师实施个体化精准治疗提供参考依据。

PU-1764

血管紧张素转化酶 2 及血管紧张素 II 对重症肺炎严重程 度和预后的评估作用

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探讨动态监测血浆血管紧张素转化酶 2 (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2, ACE2)、血管紧张素 II (angiotensin II,Ang II)水平对重症肺炎严重程度和预 后的评估作用。

PU-1765

Combination of Osimertinib and Trametinib successful treatment in an EGFR Mutant-Positive and Rare BRAF Mutation NSCLC Patient after 7 line therapy.

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Heterogeneity in acquired genetic alterations towards osimertinib treatment leads to the difficulties in understanding the plausible resistance molecular mechanism, as well as in addressing the acquired resistance in clinical practice. Recent studies and clinical cases established that BRAF mutation and rearrangement could drive the EGFR-independent resistance of osimertinib. Here we presented a 59year-old male patient diagnosed with EGFR mutationpositive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who harbored a rare BRAF p.D594N mutation after third line treatment of osimertinib and cabozantinib. The NGS results indicated that this mutation persisted after seventh line treatment of osimertinib and cabozantinib. It was suggested that this mutation could be involved in the drug resistance. The combination of trametinib and osimertinib showed durable response for 6 months). BRAF p.D594N is a kinase impaired mutation but leads to increased signal through MAPK pathway, which could activate the downstream signaling of EGFR and mediate the drug resistance. The dual inhibitions of MEK and EGFR were suggested to be effective to overcome this resistance. Our case here could be the first clinical evidence that the combination of trametinib and osimertinib was effective for EGFRmutant NSCLC patients with acquired BRAF p.D594N mutation. More supporting data and systematic validation studies are needed for comprehensive understanding of this therapy strategy and future applications.

PU-1766 **到底是什么感染?**

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迟某 男 61 岁。患者 1 周前开始无明显诱因出现右侧季 肋区疼痛,伴有胸闷、气短,偶有咳嗷,咳白色泡沫样 痰,无呼吸困难,无咯血,自觉低热,一般午间为主, 未予测量体温,无用药处理。2 天前就诊于林西金城医 院,肺 CT 回报:双肺感染,右肺上叶结节,主动脉硬化, 右侧胸腔积液,左侧胸膜增厚,纵隔多发淋巴结;胸腔彩 超提示:右侧胸腔见 8。90m 暗区;当地医院给与抗炎治 疗(具体用药不详),症状未见缓解,患者为进一步诊 治来我院,门诊以"胸腔积液"收住我科,步入病室,患者 自发病以来饮食睡眠可,大小便正常,近期无明显体重 变化。入院后先后完善胸腔穿刺、病理、血培养、胸水 培养、痰培养,最后胸水 mNGS 测序发现具核梭杆菌, 病理诊断考虑慢性炎症,经历 18 天的抗感染治疗,多 次复查肺部 CT,患者目前康复中。

PU-1767

2013-2021 年佑安医院恙虫病患者临床特征分析

吉杉、牟丹蕾、梁连春 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

了解恙虫病的流行特点、误诊情况、临床表现及药物治 疗情况,以提高恙虫病的早期诊治及缩短住院时间。

PU-1768

细胞治疗在肺泡蛋白沉积症中的应用

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肺泡蛋白沉积症 (PAP) 是一种以表面活性物质和泡沫 样肺泡巨噬细胞沉积为特点的间质性肺疾病,目前的主 要治疗手段为大容量全肺灌洗和外源性补充粒-巨噬细 胞集落刺激因子 (GM-CSF) 治疗。但二者的疗效和安 全性均不能令人满意。因此,找到一种安全、可靠的治 疗 PAP 的方法是非常必要的。作为一种新型的治疗手 段,细胞治疗成为 PAP 研究领域所瞩目焦点。笔者通 过系统回顾 PAP 的基础研究和临床研究, 归纳总结了 细胞治疗在 PAP 治疗方面所取得的成果。PAP 的干细 胞治疗主要集中于遗传性 PAP(hPAP),其主要的思 路为重建肺泡巨噬细胞池,使大量具备正常功能的巨噬 细胞在肺泡发挥作用。在基础研究层面,以 Csf2rb 基因 敲除小鼠为模型的研究取得了较多的成果, 主要借助的 手段为造血干细胞移植和经气管移植巨噬细胞,所使用 的细胞主要为骨髓或脐血来源(干)细胞、(肺泡)巨 噬细胞和诱导性多能干细胞,并有部分研究结合了通过 基因编辑技术完成了自体移植,这些方案的实施对小鼠 模型产生了较好的疗效。从临床研究来看,造血干细胞 移植的思路首先得到应用,有3例 hPAP 病人接受了造 血干细胞移植,并有1例病人获得了长期缓解。虽然目 前没有将基础研究的成果完全转化到临床研究,细胞治 疗的优势已经显现。因此, 细胞治疗为 PAP 的治疗提 供了重要的解决方案,也需要更多的临床研究完成对疗 效和安全性的进一步验证。

PU-1769

山奈酚抑制 NLRP3 炎症小体活化和细胞焦亡在脓毒症 中的作用机制研究

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本研究以 LPS 刺激的小鼠骨髓来源巨噬细胞(BMDMs) 建立脓毒症细胞炎症模型,探讨山奈酚对 ATP 诱导的 炎症小体活化和细胞焦亡的影响及其在脓毒症的作用 机制。

PU-1770

Imaging and clinical features of secondary pulmonary lymphoma

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Object Secondary pulmonary lymphoma(SPL) is the most common type of pulmonary lymphoma. However, there are few systematic studies on it. If clinicians are

not familiar with it, it is easy to cause misdiagnosis. Recognition of the imaging and clinical features of SPL is necessary for accurate diagnosis of the disease.

Methods From January 1, 2003 to December 1, 2019, the clinical data of 16 patients with SPL who were hospitalized in Shanghai Jiaotong University Affiliated Sixth People's Hospital were retrospectively collected. At the same time, Chinese and English literature search were conducted through online databases and 491 SPL cases with clinical or imaging data were selected for the study. The symptoms, signs and radiological findings of these 507 patients with SPL were analyzed.

Results The symptoms of SPL patients include cough, dyspnea, expectoration, chest pain, chest tightness, hemoptysis, fever, weight loss, fatigue, and night sweats. The main signs were superficial lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, dry/moist rales in the lungs. The most common CT finding of SPL was multiple/solitary nodule, followed by patchy consolidation, mass/mass-like consolidation, groundglass opacity, interstitial thickening and miliary opacity. Pleural effusion was found in 31.4% of the patients. Hilar/mediastinal lymphadenopathy was found in 38.5% of the patients. 31.8% of the patients showed multiple imaging findings at the same time. The lesions were more common in both lungs, often with multiple lobes involvement, predominantly in the lower lobes. Compared with Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL) group, fever, expectoration, dyspnea and weight loss were more common in non Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) group, and nodule/mass pattern, pneumonic/alveolar pattern were more common on CT. While in HL group, cough. superficial lymphadenopathy were more common. More HL patients had mixed pattern and hilar/mediastinal lymphadenopathy on CT (P<0.05).

Conclusion The symptoms of SPL were nonspecific and the imaging findings were various. HL patients were different from NHL patients in the symptoms, signs and imaging.

PU-1771

The differential diagnosis of secondary pulmonary lymphoma and lymphoma with pulmonary infection

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Object To explore the differential diagnosis method of secondary pulmonary lymphoma(SPL) and lymphoma with pulmonary infection.

Methods From January 1, 2003 to December 1, 2019,the clinical data of 16 patients with SPL and 89 patients with lymphoma and pulmonary infection who were hospitalized in Shanghai Sixth People's hospital were retrospectively collected. The clinical,laboratory,and radiological findings of patients with the two diseases were compared.

Results Patients in the SPL group were more likely to be asymptomatic, while those in the lymphoma with pulmonary infection group were more likely to have cough, expectoration, fever and moist rales in the lungs (P<0.05). The levels of white blood cell(WBC),neutrophil percentage(N%),C-reactive protein(CRP),procalcitonin(PCT) and 1,3-β-D-glucan in patients with lymphoma with pulmonary infection were significantly higher than those in patients with SPL(P < 0.05). For the differential diagnosis of SPL and lymphoma with pulmonary infection, PCT combined with CRP could increase the specificity to 91.3% with the sensitivity of 88.9%. 1,3-β-D-glucan assay combined with CRP could increase the specificity to 100.0% with the sensitivity of 88.9%. In terms of imaging, SPL patients had a wider distribution of lesions, often involving both lungs, more patients with lesions involving ≥ 3 lobes, air bronchogram and mixed type (coexistence of multiple imaging findings) were more common (P < 0.05).

Conclusion When lymphoma patients had lung lesions, SPL should be considered first if the patient was asymptomatic, the WBC, N%, PCT, CRP and 1,3- β -D-glucan were not high, the lung lesions show both

lungs and multilobes distribution, and multiple imaging manifestations coexisted with air bronchogram.

PU-1772 转录因子 SP1 在癌症中的研究进展

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转录因子 SP1 是 SP/Krüppel 样转录因子蛋白家族中一员,在不同细胞和组织中均广泛表达。可以结合启动子特定 DNA 序列转录调控多种基因,在胚胎发育、细胞生长和细胞分化等过程中发挥着重要作用。SP1 在肿瘤中表达增高,可通过多种机制影响肿瘤细胞的恶性表型。由于在肿瘤发生中的关键作用,近年来已成为肿瘤治疗的重要靶点。本文将对 SP1 的生理结构和调控机制以及在肿瘤中的治疗进展作一综述。

PU-1773

LncRNA LINC00115 facilitates lung cancer progression through miR-607/ITGB1 pathway

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Object The objective of this study was to investigate the expression and the underlying role of long intergenic non-protein coding RNA 115 (LINC00115) in lung cancer.

Methods The relative expression of LINC00115 and miR-607 in tumor tissues and cells was detected by real-time PCR. After overexpression or knockdown of LINC00115 expression in tumor cells, the changes in the proliferation, migration and invasion capacities were detected via Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) assay and Transwell assays. The interplay among LINC00115, miR-607 and integrin β 1 (ITGB1) was confirmed by bioinformatics analyses and luciferase reporter assay. In addition, tumor cells with LINC00115 knockdown were injected into nude mice to investigate the effect of LINC00115 on tumorigenesis in vivo.

Results LINC00115 was highly expressed in tumor tissues and cells. LINC00115 promoted the malignant properties of tumor cells. Investigation to its molecular mechanism revealed that LINC00115 functioned as a competitive endogenous RNA (ceRNA), regulating the expression of ITGB1 by sponging miR-607 to affect tumor growth.

Conclusion The LINC00115/miR-607/ITGB1 signaling axis might be a novel therapeutic target in lung cancer.

PU-1774

误诊为肺栓塞的肺动脉闭塞

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随着人们生活方式的改变,肺栓塞在临床实践中以不再 少见,多半以咯血、胸痛、呼吸困难为首发症状,经肺 动脉造影及通灌扫描可基本确诊。但仍有部分疾病需要 与肺栓塞相鉴别,如先天性肺动脉缺如、即发性肺动脉 闭塞等

PU-1775

CD47 blockade enhances therapeutic efficacy of cisplatin against lung carcinoma in a murine model

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Object Cisplatin (CDDP) is the first generation of platinum-based drug and is widely used to treat many cancers due to its potency. The present study aims to explore the effects of cisplatin (CDDP) on lung carcinoma and its relationship with macrophage phagocytosis.

Methods In in vitro study, murine and human lung cancer cell lines were applied and treated with CDDP, CD47 antibody (aCD47), or CDDP plus aCD47. In in

vivo study, a tumor xenograft animal model was treated with CDDP, aCD47, or CDDP plus aCD47. Real-time PCR was applied to determine the mRNA expressions. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), Western blotting, and Immunofluorescent staining were applied to determine the protein expressions. Flow cytometry was applied to analyze cell apoptosis, phagocytosis, and specific cell populations.

Results CDDP enhanced the expressions of CD47 in lung cancer cells. Interestingly, the blockage of CD47 enhanced the macrophages' phagocytic activity on the CDDP-treated tumor cells. The treatment of CDDP and aPD-1 exhibited anti-tumor effects and prolonged the LLC tumor-bearing mice survival time. Mechanistic studies revealed that the treatment of CDDP and aCD47 regulated the phagocytic activity of macrophage, percentage of CD8+ T cells, and cytokines (tumor growth factor (TGF)- β , interleukin (IL)12p70, and interferon (IFN)- γ) in the tumor-bearing model.

Conclusion CD47 blockade enhanced therapeutic efficacy of cisplatin against lung carcinoma in vivo and in vitro.

PU-1776

随访鼻一氧化氮变化对儿童慢性鼻窦炎的疗效评估及 病因分析的临床意义

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鼻呼出气一氧化氮 (fractional concentration of nasally exhaled nitric oxide, FnNO) 反应鼻窦与鼻腔为主的上 气道炎症。FnNO 检测具有简单、安全及无创的优点。 随访 FnNO 动态变化对儿童慢性鼻窦炎的疗效评估及 潜在病因分析的临床意义。

PU-1777 呼吸道微生物组学在艾滋病患者中的意义

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人呼吸道以环状软骨为界分为上呼吸道及下呼吸道。上 呼吸道由鼻、鼻窦、咽喉构成,下呼吸道包括从气管至 终末细支气管的整个支气管树。人呼吸道粘膜虽为相对 低营养环境,但同样定植大量微生物。传统观念认为微 生物定植主要集中在上呼吸道,下呼吸道相对洁净。传 统病原学检查手段如微生物培养等可能成为了这种认 识发展的桎梏。随着呼吸内镜及宏基因组学等技术的发 展,人们逐渐认识到呼吸道作为与"外界"交流的前哨器 官,不仅微生物菌群丰富,并且定居范围广泛,其实"干 净的肺脏"并不绝对洁净。大量文献提示人呼吸道微生物 种类与宿主所处的环境、免疫状态,是否合并慢性疾病, 是否使用抗生素等药物等等因素直接相关。艾滋病又称 获得性免疫缺陷综合征, 主要病理机制是 HIV 病毒侵入 人体后大量破坏 CD4+T 淋巴细胞,导致机体免疫功能 下降, 此类患者常常伴发机会性感染, 比如肺孢子菌肺 炎等。艾滋病患者呼吸道微生物种群与健康人群存在巨 大差异。近年来,随着"细菌的群体感应"等方面研究,我 们认识到细菌在群体生活中的相互联系及影响。既往对 胃肠道菌群失调研究较多,近年来对"肠-肺轴"的认识逐 渐深入, 让我们对肺外器官菌群对呼吸道的影响及益生 菌的应用有了更多了解。随着"微生物组"概念的提出, 目前对其研究逐渐成为热点,包括微生物和宿主细胞, 以及调节这些细胞相互作用的生物和非生物因子。但目 前为止,在认识微生物种类(细菌、病毒、真菌等)及 其代谢产物与宿主的相互作用方面仍知之甚少, 尤其在 免疫抑制宿主,如艾滋病患者中呼吸道微生物组的研究 仍很不充分,这种情况制约着艾滋病患者呼吸道疾患的 预防及治疗。此综述主要总结了当前对呼吸道微生物组 学在艾滋病患者中的相关研究。

呼吸训练器在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者肺康 复中的应用价值

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评价呼吸训练器对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者 生活质量、运动能力、肺功能及炎症因子的影响,探讨 其在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者肺康复中的应 用价值。

PU-1779

Evaluation of Clinical Features in Acute Exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease based on Blood Eosinophil Levels

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Object Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease is a common Chronic Disease characterized by persistent respiratory symptoms and airflow restriction, which can be prevented and treated. The morbidity and mortality of patients with COPD are always very high, which leads to repeated hospitalization of patients and aggravates the social and economic burden. In recent years, the levels of Eosinophil (EOS) as one of the clinical phenotypes to guide the treatment of COPD patients has gradually become a hot spot. The 2020 GOLD (Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) report pointed out the blood eosinophil levels can be used to guide the use of inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) in patients with COPD. During clinical works, Glucocorticoids are often used in the treatment of COPD patients to relieve dyspnea symptoms and improve the prognosis. This study by comparing the differences between basic information of admission and laboratory results durina hospitalization, their response to glucocorticoid treatment and follow-up outcomes in AECOPD patients with different blood EOS levels, to explore its guiding significance for clinical treatment.

Methods The basic data, laboratory tests and auxiliary examinations, dosage of glucocorticoids and prognosis follow-up of 253 patients with AECOPD who were hospitalized in the respiratory department of our hospital from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2019 by retrospectively analyzed. Patients were divided, from low to high, into EOS<100 cells/µl, 100 cells/µl≤EOS≤300 cells/µl, and EOS>300 cells/µl subgroup according to the two thresholds of blood EOS levels for ICS treatment grade recommended by 2020 GOLD report. Basic data, the classification of airflow limitation severity in COPD, blood test results at admission, arterial blood gas and lung function, glucocorticoid use, length of hospital stay and followup outcome of three subgroups were compared. SPSS 26.0 statistical software was used for data analysis. For all statistics, P<0.05 was considered statistically significant, P<0.001 was considered extremely statistically significant.

Results 1. A total of 253 patients with AECOPD were enrolled, including 108 patients (42.69%) in the EOS<100 cells/µl group, 120 patients (47.43%) in the 100 cells/µl≤EOS≤300 cells/µl group, and 25 patients (9.88%) in the EOS>300 cells/µl group. Three groups in gender, age, BMI, history of COPD, the classification of airflow limitation severity in COPD, lung function, exacerbation history in the past year, smoking history, smoking index, drinking history, pet feeding history and complicating diseases, arterial blood gas analysis, immunoglobulin E levels, ventilator utilization rate, hospitalization days, hospitalization expenses had no statistical difference(P > 0.05).

2. Before treatment, the levels of NE%, NLR and CRP in EOS<100 cells/µl group and 100 cells/µl≤EOS<300 cells/µl group were higher than those in EOS>300 cells/µl group (P<0.05), and LYM absolute value and LYM% were lower (P<0.05). The positive rate of bacteria and fungi in qualified sputum culture was higher in EOS<100 cells/µl group (P<0.05). CRP levels in the three groups decreased after treatment (P<0.05). 3. Compared with the other two groups, the EOS>300 cells/µl group have the highest positive rate of eosinophils in sputum smears (28% VS 0.9% VS 0.8%, P<0.001), lower days and cumulative dose in ICS and intravenous hormones, better response to glucocorticoid therapy, and the lowest mortality during the follow-up period (4.0% VS 23.2% VS 20.8%, P=0.049).

Conclusion The neutrophilic inflammation, cumulative days and dose of glucocorticoid are higher in AECOPD patients with lower blood EOS levels, its glucocorticoid response and mortality is higher during the follow-up period. The blood EOS levels can be used to evaluate the clinical features and to guide treatment in patients with AECOPD.

PU-1780

2020COVID 大流行期间无肌病性皮肌炎导致间质性肺病进展的个案报告

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Abstract

Clinically amyopathic dermatomyositis is characterized by typical skin lesions but no (amyopathic) or subclinical (hypomyopathic) evidence of muscle involvement. Progressive interstitial lung disease could occur in such patients. Patients with comorbid with interstitial lung disease have much worse prognosis. Diagnosis of such a condition represents a challenge during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, since severe acute respiratory syndrome and ground-glass attenuation on chest computed tomography could be the presenting features in both conditions. The index patient in this case report (a 45year-old woman with amyopathic dermatomyositis) was transferred to use with acute onset of fever, dyspnea, and abnormal lung findings on computed tomography in February 2020. PCR testing for SARS-CoV-2 was not available at the time. Chest CT scans revealed non-specific manifestations that could be either the signs of intestinal lung disease or SARS-CoV-2 infection. The ratio of lactate dehydrogenase isoenzyme 3 to total lactate dehydrogenase was of lactate dehydrogenase elevated; the ratio isoenzyme 1 to total lactate dehydrogenase was reduced. We speculate that the altered LDH isoenzyme pattern may be an early biomarker for cooccurrence of clinically amyopathic dermatomyositis and interstitial lung disease.

PU-1781

肺空洞的罕见病因:惠普尔养障体感染:个案报告及文 献复习

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Abstract

Background: The common causes of pulmonary cavity are tuberculosis, lung cancer and pulmonary abscess. The rare causes are some connective tissue diseases, some fungal infections and paragonimiasis, etc. Pulmonary cavity caused by Tropheryma whipplei infection has never been reported before. Little attention has been paid in the published literature to the respiratory features of Tropheryma whipplei infection.

Case presentation: A 26 year-old Chinese male presented with breathing-related chest pain on left for 4 days. His chest CT showed a cavity in the left upper lung. Blood routine test was normal. Tuberculin test and autoantibody were negative. So, bronchoscopy was performed. Next generation sequencing in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid only detected Tropheryma whipplei. He was diagnosed with Tropheryma whipplei infection and received intravenous ceftriaxone for 14 days, followed by oral trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazol. Six weeks after the beginning of antibiotic treatment, the cavity disappeared, leaving only a little patchy infiltration. To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of pulmonary cavity caused by Tropheryma whipplei. 15 cases of pulmonary parenchyma involvement were found by literature search. The most common respiratory symptom was cough (50.0%), followed by dyspnea/breathlessness (43.8%) and chest pain (31.3%). The extrapulmonary symptoms were arthralgia/arthritis (62.5%), weight loss (62.5%),

diarrhea (56.3%), fever (56.3%), abdominal pain (18.8%), sweating (18.8%), anorexia (12.5%). The most common findings in chest imaging were pulmonary nodules (50.0%), which could be solitary or diffuse, ground-glass or solid, including fine nodules or large nodules of several centimeters. The second was interstitial changes, accounting for 25.0%. There were 3 cases (18.8%) with patchy infiltration. Cavity was only seen in our case (6.3%). 4 cases (25.0%) had hilar/mediastinal lymphadenopathy. 4 cases (25.0%) had pleural thickening/adhesions and 2 cases (12.5%) had pleural effusion.

Conclusion: For patients with pulmonary cavity, Tropheryma whipplei infection should be considered as one of the differential diagnosis. Tropheryma whipplei infection can also be manifested as pulmonary nodules, interstitial changes and patchy shadows. If the cause of the disease is not found by routine examination, especially in patients with extrapulmonary symptoms, molecular method should be carried out as soon as possible.

PU-1782 **贝伐珠单抗致间质性肺疾病一例**

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总结贝伐珠单抗(Bevacizumab)致间质性肺疾病(Interstitial Lung Disease, ILD)的临床特征,提高医生在临床对该病的认识。

PU-1783

Acute lung injury after lung radiofrequency ablation for EGFR-Mutant Advanced Lung Cancer: A Case report and literature review

Yingying Qian、Juan Chen、Zhenhua Yang Nanjing First Hospital

Object Lung radiofrequency ablation (RFA) is an effective and safe local therapeutic option for the treatment of unresectable lung cancer. Several complications such as severe pneumothorax, hemoptysis, pulmonary abscess and bronchopleural fistula associated with this procedure have previously been warned. Thus, in this article, we report a case of a rare and severe complication after lung RFA.

Methods We present a case of life-threatening complication after lung RFA for non-operable EGFRmutant non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients with locally resistant lesions consisting of acute lung injury (ALI).

Results ALI after RFA was successfully treated with a multimodal conservative approach. We found that the addition of RFA might provide the clinical benefit of EGFR-mutant NSCLC patient treated with EGFR TKI.

Conclusion The ALI after RFA is a life-threatening complication and is required to establish an effective treatment strategy in time.

PU-1784

KIAA1456 在肺癌组织中的表达及其肺癌发生发展机制的研究

王淑玲 徐州市第一人民医院

肺癌是全世界范围内癌症相关死亡的主要原因,是威胁 人类健康的重要疾病。大多数患者在确诊肺癌时多数已 经处于晚期阶段,而肺癌患者总体治疗效果不佳。 KIAA1456蛋白在乳腺癌、结肠癌、膀胱癌、宫颈癌、 睾丸癌中呈明显低表达,被认为是一个潜在的抑癌基因。 而 KIAA1456 在肺癌中的表达及其作用机制仍不清楚。

EB 病毒肺炎 1 例并文献复习

袁媛、李楠、马吉勇 南京市第一医院

总结 EB 病毒肺炎患者的临床特点、诊断方法、治疗方法等,提高临床的诊疗水平。

PU-1786

儿童呼吸道变应性疾病吸入变应原调查研究

徐丽娜、郝创利 苏州大学附属儿童医院

了解儿童呼吸道变应性疾病常见的吸入变应原,分析不同年龄、性别、疾病、地域变应原检出特点。

PU-1787

二代测序技术 (mNGS) 辅助诊断的鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎 8 例临床特征分析

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目的:分析鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎患者的临床特征、治疗及 转归,提高临床医生对该病的认识,以便早期诊治,改善预后。

方法:回顾性分析 2018 年至 2021 年在广西医科大学 第一附属医院经二代测序技术辅助诊断的 8 例鹦鹉热衣 原体肺炎患者的临床资料。

结果:①8 例患者中男女各 4 例,年龄在 31-79 岁,中 位年龄 55.5 岁,秋冬季节发病,其中 3 例有明确的鸟 禽接触史。②临床症状以高热、干咳、乏力、头痛为突 出表现,部分患者可以出现咳痰、胸痛、头晕、恶心、 呕吐、腹泻等胃肠道症状,严重者可以出现呼吸衰竭。 ③实验室检查主要表现为 C 反应蛋白、血沉、降钙素原、 血清铁蛋白升高等炎症指标升高,部分患者可以出现白 细胞计数升高,少数患者还可以出现转氨酶升高,D-二 聚体升高,T 淋巴细胞计数降低以及贫血、低蛋白血症、 电解质紊乱、心肌酶谱异常。④CT 影像学主要表现为 实变、磨玻璃影等炎症渗出,两肺各叶均可受累,部分 患者可见胸腔积液。⑤8 例患者送检样本均为肺泡灌洗 液,通过二代测序技术检测发现鹦鹉热衣原体最终得以 明确诊断,单用喹诺酮类抗生素或喹诺酮类联合大环内 酯类/四环素类抗生素治疗有效。

结论:①鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎是一种人畜共患传染病,好 发于秋冬季节,临床表现以高热、咳嗽、乏力、头痛症 状最为常见,严重者可以出现呼吸衰竭,影像学以实变、 磨玻璃影等炎症渗出为主要表现,常累及多个肺叶,伴 或不伴有胸腔积液。②单用喹诺酮类或喹诺酮类联合大 环内酯类/四环素类抗生素治疗有效,预后良好。③二代 测序技术能够克服传统检测方法的局限性,快速获得病 原学结果,提高了鹦鹉热衣原体在社区获得性肺炎中的 检出率,具有较好的应用前景。

PU-1788

基于二代测序检测鹦鹉热衣原体合并 CRKP 引起重症 肺炎 1 例分析

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鹦鹉热属于传染性疾病,重症肺炎感染者少见,本文报 道1例重症鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎合并 CPKP 病例,该患者 有禽类接触史,临床表现主要为发热、呼吸衰竭、意识 障碍并重症监护室呼吸机辅助通气。肺泡灌洗液二代测 序方法检出鹦鹉热衣原体和耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯 菌,经治疗后好转。目前检查难以快速而精确的查出病 原体。对于重症患者,二代测序方法发挥重要作用。

Clinical characteristics and potential factors for recurrence of positive SARS - CoV - 2 RNA in convalescent patients: a retrospective cohort study

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Object The recurrence of positive SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR is frequently found in discharged COVID-19 patients but its clinical significance remains unclear. The potential cause, clinical characteristics and infectiousness of the recurrent positive RT-PCR patients need to be answered.

Methods A single-centered, retrospective study of 51 discharged COVID-19 patients was carried out at a designated hospital for COVID-19. The demographic data, clinical records and laboratory findings of 25 patients with recurrent positive RT-PCR from hospitalization to follow-up were collected and compared to 26 patients with negative RT-PCR discharged regularly during the same period. Discharged patients' family members and close contacts were also interviewed by telephone to evaluate patients' potential infectiousness.

Results The titer of both IgG and IgM antibodies was significantly lower (p = 0.027, p = 0.011) in patients with recurrent positive RT-PCR. Median duration of viral shedding significantly prolonged in patients with recurrent positive RT-PCR (36.0 days vs 9.0 days, p = 0.000). There was no significant difference in demographic features, clinical features, lymphocyte subsets count and inflammatory cytokines levels between the two groups of patients. No fatal case was noted in two groups. As of the last day of follow-up, none of the discharged patients' family members or close contact developed any symptoms of COVID-19.

Conclusion Patients with low levels of IgG and IgM are more likely to have recurrent positive SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR results and lead to a prolonged viral shedding. The recurrent positive of SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR may not indicate the recurrence or aggravation of COVID-19. The detection of SARS-CoV-2 by RT-PCR in the patients recovered from COVID-19 is not necessarily correlated with the ability of transmission.

PU-1790

针对耐药肺结核病护理干预措施的研究

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通过有效护理措施干预减少肺结核患者耐药发生率。

PU-1791

一例皮肤炭疽继发肺炭疽的护理

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摘要:总结一例皮肤炭疽继发肺炭疽患者的护理经验。 炭疽由炭疽芽孢杆菌 (Bacillus anthracis,也称为芽孢杆 菌)引起的动物源性传染病。其中,皮肤炭疽最常见, 约占全部病例的 95%, 肺炭疽最罕见, 但致死率较高, 主要通过呼吸道吸入带有芽孢的粉尘或气溶胶,也可继 发皮肤炭疽。我院于2020年9月收治1例皮肤炭疽继 发肺炭疽的患者。患者既往无特殊病史, 2020年9月 初以来,家中饲养的羊群出现聚集性死亡,入院 16 天 前,右前臂诉因虫蜇伤后出现皮肤疼痛,溃烂、加重伴 发热9天。入院时查体可见右上肢手掌、前臂可见数个 1角硬币大小水疱,伴皮肤破溃,右侧上臂可见非凹陷 性水肿,手掌及手臂呈青紫色,有渗液,皮温高。体温 38.5℃, 心率波动在 130 次/分, 呼吸 27 次/分, 血压 80/36mmhg。诊疗经过:入院后完善相关检查, 胸部 CT 提示多发片状影, 胸腔积液, 血清炭疽抗体阳性, 胸水 炭疽杆菌核酸弱阳性(三个位点CT值分别为33.7、37、 NEG)、皮肤分泌物炭疽杆菌核酸阳性。予患者抗感染、 补液、纠正贫血、营养支持及局部皮肤护理等对症治疗。

护理要点包括: 1 院感防控 根据我国的传染病防治法规 定, 肺炭疽病例应当按照甲类传染病管理, 因此, 对肺 炭疽患者需要实行较为严格的隔离措施, 看护人员采取 三级防护。制定相关流程:包括病室环境消毒流程、污 染被服送消流程、特殊感染器械送消流程、特殊标本送 检流程、污染垃圾处理流程以及患者外出检查流程, 对 流程涉及的相关科室进行告知并做好准备工作。2 皮肤 护理 根据皮肤炭疽的进展阶段, 给予分期皮肤护理, 针 对于碳痂较厚的部位, 本案例采用清创胶软化后逐渐清 除碳痂, 较等待碳痂自行脱落的方法缩短了皮肤愈合的 时间。

PU-1792

综合急救护理干预措施应用于急性肺栓塞患者的效果 观察

温晶晶 山西医科大学附属太钢总医院

探讨分析综合急救护理干预措施应用于急性肺栓塞患 者的临床效果。

PU-1793

支气管介入技术治疗结核性气道狭窄治疗研究进展

杜丹 贵州医科大学附属医院

本文综述支气管介入技术(球囊扩张、冷冻治疗、氩等 离子体凝固术、支架置入术)治疗结核性气道狭窄优缺 点的研究进展,为临床解决呼吸困难介入技术选择提供 循证依据。基于目前研究结果,支气管介入技术可改善 结核性狭窄病人生活质量,目前治疗方法可迅速恢复气 道通畅,缓解患者临床症状。本文将对支气管介入技术 特点、不同治疗方式优缺点作一综述。 PU-1794 **阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征研究综述**

牛云霞 山西医科大学附属太钢总医院

摘要:睡眠呼吸障碍指由于上气道阻力增加或呼吸中枢 驱动障碍等原因导致的低通气或呼吸暂停,并由此引发 一系列病理生理改变和临床症状的征候群,其发病率较 高,并发症多,潜在危害性大。睡眠呼吸障碍严重影响 患者的生活质量和生命质量。若睡眠呼吸暂停症状不及 时干预治疗,可以导致阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合 征 (obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)的发生。因此在人群中尽早发现睡眠呼吸障碍 疾病,将非常有利于提高个体和群体的生活质量。本文 主要综述阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征临床相关 研究现况及其治疗方法。

PU-1795

初步探讨细胞因子七项在非肿瘤患者感染性疾病的诊 断价值

吴森泉、张平、李少媚、姜义荣、赖应昌、江宏志、陈 卫民、黄潘文、周柳如 东莞市人民医院

探讨非肿瘤感染性疾病患者炎症因子水平的变化及其 潜在临床意义。

PU-1796

呼出气一氧化氮对哮喘-慢阻肺重叠诊断价值的 Meta 分 析

王越、阎锡新 河北医科大学第二医院

系统评价呼出气一氧化氮(FeNO)测定对哮喘-慢阻肺 重叠(ACO)的诊断价值。 PU-1797 肺泡蛋白沉积症一例并文献综述

蒋宛平、谷伟 南京市第一医院

背景: PAP 是一种罕见疾病, 定义为肺泡腔以及终末呼 吸性细支气管内类似于肺泡表面活性物质的脂蛋白样 物质聚集为病理特点, 并影响肺通气和换气功能的罕见 弥漫性肺疾病。全球各国均可见发病, 而自身免疫性 PAP分型占比超过90%。患者肺通气和换气功能障碍, 引起进行性呼吸困难等症状。 胸部 HRCT 可见典型"铺 路石征"改变, 显微镜检见 PAS 染色阳性物质沉积。目 前主流治疗方法有肺灌洗治疗、GM-CSF 替代治疗等。

PU-1798

观察双向质量反馈护理模式在慢阻肺中的护理效果

李美蓉 士 纲 白 医 图

太钢总医院

研究在慢阻肺中护理中双向质量反馈护理模式的应用 效果。

PU-1799

化疗联合抗血管生成药物在晚期肺鳞癌临床治疗效果 观察

梁燕冰、罗维贵、蒋玉洁、林剑勇、梁琼、黄霞 右江民族医学院附属医院

探讨使用多西他赛+奈达铂化疗联合安罗替尼抗血管生成药物对晚期肺鳞癌患者临床治疗效果。

PU-1800

小剂量尿激酶溶栓治疗肺栓塞的有效性及安全性观察

王志波 右江民族医学院附属医院

探讨连续使用小剂量尿激酶溶栓治疗肺血栓栓塞症 (PTE)的有效性及安全性。

PU-1801

阿美替尼联合顺铂及恩度胸腔灌注治疗非小细胞肺癌 恶性胸腔积液的短期疗效对比分析

李毅谦、罗维贵 右江民族医学院附属医院

回顾性分析 40 例肺癌合并恶性胸腔积液(malignant pleural effusion, MPE) 患者的临床资料,探讨阿美替 尼联合顺铂及恩度胸腔灌注治疗非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC)性恶性胸腔积液的短期疗效和不良反应。

PU-1802

伴 HIV 抗体假阳性无肌病性皮肌炎进展为间质性肺炎 一例

陈雪、张玉林 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

临床无肌病性皮肌炎是是皮肌炎的一种类型,属于免疫 性疾病,其中间质性肺炎是其最严重的并发症和主要死 亡原因,临床无肌病性皮肌炎合并间质性肺炎常进展快, 死亡率高,而其可产生与HIV有同源性的抗原,造成HIV 筛查假阳性。本文报道了一例中年男性患者,因"发热伴 活动后气喘20天"入院,进行性加重,迅速进展为静息 状态下气喘,初筛 HIV 抗体阳性,初步诊断怀疑肺孢子 菌肺炎 (PCP),经抗 PCP 治疗无效。后续两次 HIV 核 酸检测均阴性,遂排除了 HIV 感染。 患者肺部病变进展迅速,请外院呼吸科会诊,患者1月 前有头皮皮疹及右侧肢体肌肉疼痛史,考虑皮肌炎相关 间质性肺炎可能,患者抗 MDA5 抗体+++辅助支持诊断。 本病例回顾性分析了一例伴 HIV 抗体假阳性无肌病性 皮肌炎的诊疗经过,旨在为临床医生提供经验,提高诊断率。

PU-1803

基于 RNA-seq 技术探索肺孢子菌肺炎重症化机制的研 究进展

陈雪、张玉林 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

肺孢子菌肺炎 (PCP) 是耶氏肺孢子菌 (Pneumocystis jirovecii) 感染所引起的一种真菌性肺炎, 多见于免疫缺 陷人群(如艾滋病人、化疗后病人、骨髓移植及器官移 植病人、长期使用免疫抑制剂或糖皮质激素病人等)。 PCP 在免疫缺陷人群有较高的发病率和病死率,但是病 原诊断手段的匮乏和低精度给临床诊断带来很大压力; 同时 PCP 重症化机制未明及可靠预测指标的缺乏影响 了重症 PCP 的精准治疗和预后改善。因此, 亟需 PCP 精准病原诊断手段的同时,对于重症 PCP 发病机制研 究, 以期探寻 PCP 重症化原因及可能的预测指标尤为 重要。免疫缺陷是这类肺炎患者的主要特征。由此,肺 孢子菌基础上的呼吸道合并病原体感染及微生物状况、 宿主免疫系统与微生物之间的相互作用等是 PCP 发病 机制及重症化方面需要关注的重要环节。突破传统研究 手段局限的现代宏转录组 (RNA-seq) 技术, 使得上述 基于临床问题的科学研究变成现实,能够多维度探寻 PCP 重症化及高病死率的可能机制,为提高 PCP 治愈 率提供理论支持。

PU-1804

血必净在心肌缺血再灌注损伤大鼠血清因子 TNF-α 和 IL-6 的表达及对急性肺损伤的影响研究

黄表华

广西壮族自治区右江民族医学院附属医院

通过检测心肌缺血再灌注损伤大鼠血清肿瘤坏死因子α(TNF-α)、白介素-6(IL-6)含量以及显微镜观察肺 组织细胞病理学结构,探讨血必净干预对大鼠心肌缺血 再灌注损伤的血清因子及所致急性肺损伤的影响。

PU-1805

人文关怀在艾滋病合并肺结核患者护理中的作用研究

吕雪、高美霞、扈进芳 首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

分析人文关怀在艾滋病 (AIDS) 合并肺结核患者护理工 作中的临床效果。

PU-1806

无创呼吸机辅助通气治疗获得性免疫缺陷综合症合并 肺孢子菌肺炎的护理体会

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获得性免疫缺陷综合症(AIDS)合并肺孢子菌肺炎 (PCP),是 AIDS 常见的机会性感染和主要致死原因 之一,其典型症状是发热、咳嗽、进行性呼吸困难,且 相对于 AIDS 患者,PCP 肺炎患者进展更快,预后更差, 极易发展为呼吸衰竭。重点是做好氧疗,改善患者症状, 缩短住院时间,提高生存率,提高生存质量。本文主要 探讨获得性免疫缺陷综合症(AIDS)合并肺孢子菌肺炎 (PCP)患者低氧血症予以无创呼吸机辅助通气的护理 对策。

PU-1807

叙事护理在艾滋病合并鸟分枝杆菌感染患者 PICC 置 管中管理应用

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本研究通过采取叙事护理的方法,对艾滋病患者 PICC 置管后,加以指导,从而提高患者的依从性, PICC 置 管患者的导管留置时间、提高患者的生命质量提供参考 依据。

护理干预对行中心静脉导管治疗肺癌胸腔积液的影响 效果研究

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研究分析护理干预对行中心静脉导管治疗肺癌胸腔积 液的影响效果

PU-1809

肺康复在哮喘患者中的护理现状

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综述了哮喘患者肺康复的实施内容,旨在更好地为我国 哮喘患者肺康复的实施提供参考。

PU-1810

The diagnostic criteria of refeeding syndrome in critically ill patients: A multicenter prospective study

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Object Refeeding syndrome (RFS) is a group of metabolic disorders associated with refeeding after starvation. However, the diagnostic criteria of RFS are highly heterogeneous. This study aimed to identify the best diagnostic criteria of RFS in critically ill patients. **Methods** A multicenter, parallel, prospective trial enrolled patients (≥18 years) with mechanical

ventilation for more than 3 days. RFS, defined as newonset hypophosphatemia (<0.87mmol/L) within 72h after feeding and a decreased concentration of serum phosphate of more than 30%, from four hospital ICU of Zhejiang provinces in China. The primary endpoint was the 28-day mortality.

Results Between May 1, 2019 and April 30, 2020, 312 patients were enrolled. Of these, 302 patients were included and completed the trial. Except for APACHE II, there were no significant differences in age, gender, admission type, diagnosis, furosemide application, and hormone application. In the RFS2 and RFS3 groups, the APACHE II score was significantly higher than the non-RFS group (p=0.009 and p=0.01, respectively). In the nutritional baseline data, there were no significant differences between the groups in the PNI index, time to start of nutrition treatment, percentage of start nutrition within 48 hours, parenteral nutrition, feeding intolerance, and caloric intake and protein intake within first week. The NRS2002 score in group 2 and 3 was higher than the non-RFS group (p<0.001 and p=0.001, respectively). Moreover, the BMI index in group 3 was lower than the non-RFS group(p=0.001). Furthermore, the 28-day mortality increased in group 2 compared with the non-RFS group. The length of hospital stay in group 3 was significantly longer than that in the non-RFS group (p=0.008). More importantly, according to the preliminary RFS2 screening criteria, patients were further divided into patients with modified RFS and modified non-RFS. The nosocomial infection rate and 28- or 90-day mortality in the modified RFS group were higher than those of the modified non-RFS group (p=0.006 and p=0.02, respectively).

Conclusion The optimal criterion of RFS was a decrease in serum phosphate level of 0.65mmol/L and below, and a reduction of greater than 0.16 mmol/L within 72 h after starting nutritional support.

Let-7b-5p/DNMT1 在香烟致肺动脉平滑肌重塑中的作用

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Let7b 在肺发育、免疫、肿瘤等领域发挥重要作用,但 在肺动脉高压中的作用尚未阐明。

PU-1812

深部痰 mNGS 精准检测肺癌化疗患者卡氏肺孢子菌肺 炎 1 例

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目的:提高对肺癌化疗免疫低下患者并发肺孢子菌肺炎的认识和诊断水平。

方法: 报道一例深部痰 mNGS 精准检测肺癌化疗患者 并发肺孢子菌肺炎临床表现、诊断治疗经过以及转归。 结果:患者男60岁,咳嗽、憋气10月余,确诊肺癌6 月余,加重1月入院。患者10月前咳嗽、发热伴活动 后憋气入院,查胸部 CT 右肺实变影、结节影,癌胚抗 原 100.10ng/mL, 经 CT 引导肺活检病理:腺癌, 基因检 测未见异常突变靶点。分别于 2020-03-23、 2020-04-21、 2020-05-14、2020-06-13 四周期培美曲塞+奈达 铂化疗联合贝伐珠单抗抗血管生成,后全身评估进展, 2020-07-13、2020-08-26 于外院行白紫联合铂类化疗 2 周期。出院后无发热,无明显恶心呕吐,有咳嗽、咳痰, 为黄粘痰,伴胸闷、憋气,活动后加重。入院口唇紫绀, 双肺呼吸音粗,右肺可闻及湿性啰音。血气分析提示 | 型呼吸衰竭。CEA 37.99ng/mL, CYFRA211 12.12ng/ml; 血常规+CRP: WBC 11.51×10^9/L, NE 6.34×10^9/L。 2020-10-27 胸部 CT:1.肺癌、肺炎复查所见,较前进展。 治疗: 1.摸索: 持续高流量吸氧, 甲强龙 40mg qd 抗炎 解痉、茶碱平喘, 左氧氟沙星抗感染, 止痛对症治疗, 效差, 2020-11-05 复查血常规+CRP: WBC 10.63×10^9/L, NE 7.18×10^9/L, 2020-11-05 肺癌检测: CEA 33.57ng/mL, CYFRA211 4.86ng/ml。2.发现: 患 者病重,无法耐受气管镜检查,家庭经济条件可,拟行

肺癌免疫治疗,为排除感染 2020-11-7 行深部痰 mNGS 基因检测:肺炎链球菌 256 序列; 耶氏肺孢子菌 1 序 列,升级抗菌药物哌拉西林他唑巴坦 4.5g q8h,加用 复方磺胺甲噁唑 3 片 po tid,联合甲强龙 40mg qd治 疗4天,2020-11-11 复查血常规:WBC 12.03×10^9/L, NE 8.45×10^9/L; 2020-11-13 胸部 CT:1.肺癌、肺炎复 查所见,较前病灶范围略减小,部分病灶密度减低。3. 巩固:停用激素、特治星,继用复方磺胺甲噁唑 3 片 po tid,加用卡泊芬净 50mg qd 后 2020-11-20 胸部 CT:1. 肺癌治疗后复查所见,较 2020-11-13 日 CT 部分病灶 密度减低,症状好转,口服复方磺胺甲噁唑 3 片 tid 出 院,症状控制可。 结论:肺孢子菌肺炎 (PCP) 多见于如艾滋病患者等免

结论: 加港于國加爽(PCP) 多见了如又, 國內忠有等免疫缺陷人群, 随着恶性肿瘤放化疗患者人群扩大, 非 HIV 感染者的 PCP 发病率逐渐增多。此类 PCP 发病急, 进 展快, 易并发急性呼吸窘迫综合征, 甚至多脏器功能障 碍。影像学进展易首先考虑原发病进展, 因此及时诊断 和治疗是改善预后的关键。对于危重患者无法耐受经支 气管肺泡灌洗, 仅深部痰进行 mNGs 检测发现耶氏肺孢 子菌, 为临床诊疗提供思路。

PU-1813

晚期肺鳞癌患者光动力治疗 1 例汇报

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汇报晚期肺鳞癌患者光动力治疗 1 例

PU-1814

血清外泌体 miR-543、miR-4709-3p、miR-183-5p 在 肺腺癌诊断中的作用

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肺腺癌是是癌症所致死亡的重要原因之一。早期诊断肺 腺癌对肺癌的治疗及预后至关重要。本研究通过高通量 测序(HTS)检测肺腺癌与健康对照者的血清外泌体微 小 RNA(miRNA),筛选出差异表达的可作为早期诊断 肺腺癌的 miRNA,并在较大样本中进行验证,探讨外泌 体 miRNA 在肺腺癌诊断中的作用。

柴油机尾气暴露相关职业性哮喘的小气道结构变化特 征

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2. 青岛大学

柴油机尾气 (DE) 是环境空气中超细颗粒物 (PM) 的 主要来源,也是导致职业性哮喘的重要因素。我们运用 一种新的成像方法,对纳米级炭黑暴露工人进行研究发 现气道壁变厚,管腔变窄,但对慢性 DE 暴露引起的小 气道结构变化尚不清楚。

PU-1816

基于整体护理模式下 54 例艾滋合并卡氏肺孢子菌肺炎 患者的护理

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探讨艾滋病 (AIDS)合并卡氏肺孢子菌肺炎(PCP)患者 的病情观察和护理方法,以提高艾滋病感染者在院期间 的生活质量及就医获得感。艾滋病感染者因 HIV 侵入人 体免疫系统, CD4 计数明显降低,免疫力低下,从而导 致患者机会性感染发生率剧增,其中卡氏肺孢子菌肺炎 患病率占机会性感染病例第一位,住院患者病情较重, 病死率高,为提高艾滋病感染者在院期间护理质量,减 少并发症发生,降低病死率,通过整体护理干预,达到 良好的护理结局。

PU-1817 **肺功能康复的现状及研究进展**

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肺康复通过调节心血管功能、改善肺通气状况、增强呼吸肌力量、促进排痰等机制,达到缓解呼吸困难、纠正

低氧血症、预防肺炎、提高生活质量的目的。本文 拟对 肺康复的评估、治疗手段和目前存在的问题进行 综述。

PU-1818

Wnt 通路因子在非小细胞肺癌诊断中的作用

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目的 对 Wnt 信号通路中的 SFRP1、PRKCB2 蛋白进 行免疫组化检测,并结合相关临床资料分析以改善其作 为诊断非小细胞肺癌的生物标志物的作用。

PU-1819

一例气管镜下介入治疗气管支架置入术后的护理体会

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对1例于我科进行气管镜下介入治疗气管支架置入术后的患者护理进行分析总结,

PU-1820

Clinical characteristics of patients with anti-EJ antisynthetase syndrome associated interstitial lung disease and literature review

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Object Interstitial lung disease (ILD) is an extramuscular manifestation of antisynthetase syndrome (ASS). The aim of this study is to analyze the clinical characteristics of anti-EJ associated ILD in a large cohort of patients.

Methods Retrospective cohort study of patients with anti-EJ associated ILD. All available data of clinical

and laboratory characteristics, pulmonary function tests, laboratory parameters, high resolution computed tomography (HRCT) and treatment were collected and analyzed from medical records.

Results We identified 51 subjects. Average age at diagnosis was 55.6 years. Thirty-two of 51 patients were female. Concurrent autoantibodies against Ro52 were seen in 92.2% patients studied. HRCT patterns were mainly non-specific interstitial pneumonia (NSIP). The predominant myositis subset was amyopathic dermatomyositis (ADM) (41.2%) followed bv dermatomyositis and polymyositis. Thirty-four patients improved on corticosteroids alone or in combination with immunosuppressive drugs as treatment and ten patients were stabilized. However, eleven patients (21.6%) initially improved during 12.0±4.4 months, then progressively recurred despite steroid treatment (mean prednisone dose 11.6±3.5mg). The recurrence group included a significantly higher proportion of patients with NSIP pattern (p<0.05). In the literature review the most common manifestations of anti-EJ ASS were ILD (89.3%) and myositis (58.9%).

Conclusion ILD are common features of the anti-EJ ASS. Patients with anti-EJ ILD often had an onset of ILD with lower lung-predominant opacities and NSIP. Although the disease responded well to the initial combination therapy of corticosteroid and immunosuppressant, recurrence was frequent. NSIP pattern was significantly more frequent in the recurrence group.

PU-1821

分析雾化祛痰治疗联合电子支气管镜在支气管扩张合 并呼吸衰竭患者中的应用

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分析雾化祛痰治疗联合电子支气管镜检查在支气管扩 张合并呼吸衰竭患者中发挥的积极作用,探讨其应用价 值。

PU-1822

我院 10 年间肺泡灌洗液细菌培养及药敏结果分析

丁毅伟 中国人民解放军总医院第六医学中心

了解肺泡灌洗液细菌种类及耐药情况,为临床合理用药 提供依据。

PU-1823

2019-2020 年新冠疫情前后湖南省 16844 例呼吸道病 原体感染分析

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回顾圣维尔医学检验中心 2019-2020 年新冠疫情前后 呼吸道感染病原体检测中六种病原体流行情况及季节 性变化,探讨后疫情时期湖南省呼吸道病原体流行趋势。

PU-1824

优质护理对老年慢阻肺患者的肺功能和生活质量临床 效果评价

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探究优质护理对老年慢阻肺患者肺功能和生活质量临 床效果。

PU-1825

肥胖低通气综合征急性加重管理的研究进展

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由于肥胖症和阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停的高度流行,在临床 实践中很可能会遇到因肥胖低通气综合征 (Obesity hypoventilation syndrome, OHS) 导致的慢性呼吸衰竭 急性发作的患者。在本文中,我们讨论了与 OHS 相关 的发病率和死亡率,定义了 OHS 急性加重期的临床特 征,并回顾了其病理生理学。最后,我们总结了在 OHS 急性加重期使用无创正压通气的治疗策略以及合并症 的管理。通过讨论有关 OHS 急性加重管理的最新文献, 希望能够指导临床医师对这些具有挑战性的患者进行 评估、管理和治疗。

PU-1826

非霍奇金淋巴瘤合并人类冠状病毒 HKU1 肺炎 1 例

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报道1例应用二代测序技术检测肺泡灌洗液,诊断人类 冠状病毒HKU1感染的病例。本例患者基础病为非霍奇 金淋巴瘤,定期返院行化疗,本次入院后完善胸部增强 CT提示双肺弥漫性渗出灶,经二代测序技术病原学检 测,最终确诊人类冠状病毒HKU1感染。这提示在新型 冠状病毒流行期间,亦不能忽视其他冠状病毒感染的风 险和可能,尤其是合并严重基础疾病如恶性肿瘤的患者。

PU-1827

胸腔纹状棒杆菌感染的个案护理体会

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探讨胸腔纹状棒杆菌的个案护理,寻求该病的一般护理 方法。

PU-1828 子宫内膜癌肉瘤肺转移一例并文献复习

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本文报道了一例确诊为子宫内膜癌肉瘤并接受综合治 疗后的老年女性患者,在随访过程中出现呼吸道症状, 完善胸部 HRCT 示"左侧肺门占位伴左主支气管阻塞", 后行 CT 引导下肺穿刺活检,病理证实为转移性腺癌(子 宫内膜来源)。影像学以单发肺门占位为表现的肺转移 瘤并不常见,因此本文对该病例进行了详细介绍,并查 阅了相关文献进行分析和讨论,旨在为临床"中央型肺占 位性病变"鉴别诊断方面提供新的思路及参考,尽量避免 漏诊及误诊。

PU-1829

经鼻高流量湿化氧疗在肺间质纤维化合并急性 I 型呼吸 衰竭的应用 1 例伴文献回顾

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由于 ILD 分类、临床表现、预后的异质性,明确可从 HFNC 获益的 ILD 类型对于进一步救治有重要意义。

PU-1830

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征与主动脉疾病关系 的研究进展

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阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(Obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)已被证明是血管 功能障碍和高血压的致病因素,这些疾病可以促进主动 脉扩张和随后的主动脉夹层和破裂。本综述的目的是总 结目前有关 OSAHS 和主动脉疾病之间可能联系的研究 进展,并描述其潜在的机制,以期为 OSAHS 患者主动 脉疾病的临床预防和治疗提供理论基础。

PU-1831

胸腔穿刺术后引发颅脑积气 1 例病案报告

邓俊华、黄霞、韦枫 右江民族医学院附属医院

胸腔穿刺术是内科四大穿刺术之一, 胸腔穿刺术抽取积 液可以帮助诊断原因不明的胸腔积液及缓解肺受压迫 症状, 常见不良反应有胸膜反应、血气胸、局部蜂窝织 等,由胸腔穿刺术引发颅脑积气的现象很罕见。本文通 过对右江民族医学院附属医院呼吸内科1例行胸腔穿刺 抽液术后出现气颅病例的报告,旨在警惕脊柱旁包裹性 胸腔积液行胸腔穿刺术,应注意进行鉴别,评估好适应 症,避免误穿脑脊液等。

PU-1832

基于 SEER 数据库分析小细胞肺癌肝转移患者临床特 征及其预后影响因素

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探讨小细胞肺癌肝转移患者临床特征及其预后因素。

PU-1833

支气管扩张合并侵袭性肺曲霉病 1 例

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患者, 女, 55岁, 湖南宁乡人, 家庭妇女。因胸痛伴 痰中带血半月于 2020 年 12 月 13 日上午 8 时入院。半 月前患者无明显诱因出现胸痛,咳嗽时明显,伴每日痰 中带鲜红色血丝,及间断低热。查体:体温 36.6℃,全 身浅表淋巴结未触及肿大,双肺呼吸音清,左下肺可闻 及固定粗湿罗音。12月14日胸部CT示右肺上叶尖段 占位性病变, CT 值约 26Hu, 增强扫描边缘可见不均匀 强化,其内可见无强化低密度区,大小约 61×40mm, 边缘可见毛刺、分叶,邻近胸膜凹陷,相应小支气管堵 塞,其远端可见积气影,周围可见多发斑片状模糊影, 左肺下叶支气管呈囊状、柱状扩张, 纵膈多发淋巴结肿 大,最大直径约14mm。血常规正常。结核感染T细胞 斑点试验: TSPOT 阴性。PPD 皮试: 阴性。痰抗酸阴 性。痰 TB-DNA: 阴性。多次痰培养: 无菌生长。血培 养:阴性。血清G、GM:阴性。肺癌自身抗体、肺肿瘤 相关标志物正常。12月15日支气管镜检查:右上尖开 口狭窄,病理(右上尖支刷检):涂片中见中等量纤毛 柱状上皮细胞,中性粒细胞和少量淋巴细胞、组织细胞, (右上肺尖支) 粘膜组织活检:少许粘膜组织,粘膜下 水肿,纤维增生,急慢性炎细胞浸润,少许上皮增生, 特染: PAS (-), 抗酸 (-), 氯胺银染色 (-)。12月

21 日行 CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺活检,右肺上叶病变组织 送病理:镜下可见菌丝及孢子,形态符合曲菌,病变内 穿刺液送病原学高通量测序:烟曲霉,经病理及无菌穿 刺液 mNGS 确诊为侵袭性肺曲霉病,于12月23日予 静脉伏立康唑(负荷剂量(第1个24小时)400mg/次 Q12h,后续维持治疗200mg/次Q12h,12月29日序 贯口服出院。2021年3月24日门诊复查肺部CT 见右 肺上叶尖段病灶较前明显缩小(42mm×29mm)。

本例患者临床表现及影像学需与肺结核、肺癌、肺脓肿、肺包囊虫病相鉴别,鉴别要点:1.PPD、TSPOT 阴性, 痰抗酸及 TB-DNA 阴性,病理抗酸染色阴性除外肺结核。 2.肺癌自身抗体、肺肿瘤相关标志物正常,刷检及病理 未有肺癌相关依据。3.患者无畏寒、高热、咳脓臭痰, 血象正常,血培养及多次痰培养阴性,影像学无"气液平" 改变除外肺脓肿。4.患者非畜牧区人,无动物密切接触 史可除外肺包囊虫病。本例患者影像学为非典型肺曲霉 病影像,未见"空气新月征"、"洞丝征"、"悬球征",血清 GM 阴性,多次痰培养阴性,第一次活检的病理及特殊 真菌染色也未有曲霉依据,从而导致本例患者诊断困难。 本病患同时有肺结构性病变:支气管扩张,为免疫受损 患者,存在宿主因素,对此类高危人群需提高警惕真菌 感染,通过肺活检或支气管肺泡灌洗液尽量获得病原学 诊断。

PU-1834

PM2.5 对哮喘小鼠气道重塑及 Notch 信号通路的影响

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观察细颗粒物(PM2.5)对支气管哮喘(简称哮喘)小 鼠气道重塑及 Notch 信号通路的影响,探讨其影响哮喘 气道重塑的可能机制。

Inhibition BcI-6 expression ameliorate asthmatic characterics in mice

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Object The secretion of immunoglobulin by B cells is one of the core mechanisms of allergic reaction in asthma, which needs the assistance of follicular helper T(TFH) cells. Bcl-6 is the most important transcription factor that controls the differentiation of initial T cells into Tfh cells. We determine to explore the effects of Bcl-6 on Tfh cell differentiation, cytokine secretion, B cell secretion, airway inflammation and airway hyperresponsiveness in asthmatic mice.

Methods We adopt mouse model of ovalbumin (OVA) induced asthma to explore the intervention effect of Bcl-6. Initially, we divide BALB/c mice into 5 groups. There were the normal, asthmatic, Bcl-6 lentivirus interference, blank carrier, and Dexamethasone treated. The mice fed for 5 weeks before execution. We applied flow cytometry to detect the expression level of surface molecular markers of Tfh fine cells and their subsets in the peripheral blood of mice in each group. The differentiation level of CD4+ Bcl-6+ cells in spleen and lymph nodes was detected by immunohistochemical double staining method. The expression levels of Bcl-6 mRNA in peripheral blood, spleen and lymph nodes were detected by RT-PCR. And the Bcl-6 protein expression of those groups was detected by Western-blot. To explore the effects of inhibition Bcl-6 on the differentiation and secretion of cytokines of Tfh cells in asthmatic rats. The change of lung tissue immunohistochemistry and airway hyperresponsiveness were also recorded.

Results Comparing airway compliance and airway resistance. We found that DXM treatment group (Airway Compliance, Mean 0.04, SD 0.01, ml/cmH2O;

Airway Resistance, Mean 2.9, SD 1.2; cmH2O/sec) and Bcl-6 interference group (Airway Compliance, Mean 0.06, SD 0.02; ml/cmH2O; Airway Resistance, Mean 3.0, SD 0.8; cmH2O/sec) showed more significant improvement in compliance and decrease in airway resistance. At the same time, in the detection of Bcl-6 mRNA expression in each experimental group, there was a significant difference (P<0.01) between the Bcl-6 interference group (Mean 2.2, SD 0.5) and the DXM treatment group (Mean 1.8, SD 0.5) compared with the asthma group (Mean 4.5, SD 1.8). Also, it showed a significant decrease in the improvement of eosinophil ratio (Asthma, Mean 46.16, SD 11.51 vs Bcl-6 interference Mean 32.82, SD 7.8; DXM treatment, Mean 22.57, SD 5.6; %; P<0.01), serum secretion of IgE (Mean 1980, SD 410 vs Mean 3200, SD 600; ng/ml; P<0.01), but there was no significant difference when comparing the levels of IgG1 in serum and BALF at the same time. Correlation analysis also showed that TFH was strongly correlated with serum IgE expression (r=0.840, P<0.0001), but not with IgG1 secretion (r=0.221, P=0.188).

Conclusion Inhibition of Bcl-6 expression in mice can inhibit airway inflammation and airway hyperresponsiveness in asthmatic mice by inhibiting Tfh cell differentiation and reducing Tfh cell-mediated B cell differentiation and IgE production.

PU-1836

外周血脑钠肽前体、D-二聚体、血乳酸检测在慢性肺源 性心脏病诊治中的意义

徐志礼 麻城市人民医院

探讨、分析外周血脑钠肽前体(pro-BNP)、D二聚体、动脉血乳酸(Lac)检测在评估慢性肺源性心脏病病情进展中的意义。

YKL-40 能否作为间质性肺疾病 (ILD) 诊断及预后评估 的一个生物标志物?

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间质性肺病 (ILD) 预后不良,缺乏早期诊断以及疾病严 重程度评估的特异性生物标志物。既往研究发现 ILD 患者的 YKL-40 水平升高,但结果并不一致。因此,我 们进行 meta 分析以准确研究 YKL-40 与 ILD 之间的 关系。

PU-1838

常用慢阻肺筛查问卷应用效果评估:一项横断面研究

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橫向比较临床常用慢阻肺筛查问卷的应用效果,分析其 用于慢阻肺患者筛查的有效性和可行性,为我国基层慢 阻肺问卷筛查方法选择提供参考依据。

PU-1839

阿美替尼致重症间质性肺炎1例

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EGFR-TKI 导致相关的间质性肺炎是严重的不良反应, 致死率高,一旦发现,需要立即停药。阿美替尼国内首 创的第三代 EGFR-TKI 药物,可以改善 T790M 突变的 NSCLC 患者的 PFS,且安全性好,II 期临床试验研究 结果提示,244 名患者中无一人出现间质性肺炎,本文 报道 1 例阿美替尼引起的重症间质性肺炎的病例,以提 高临床医师对阿美替尼的认识。

PU-1840 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征合并高血压的危险 因素分析

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阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)被认为是 心脑血管疾病和代谢紊乱的独立危险因素。呼吸暂停低 通气指数(AHI)是评估疾病严重程度和指导治疗的标志 物。然而,单凭 AHI 并不能充分识别 OSAHS 患者合并 高血压的风险。本研究的目的是探讨 OSAHS 患者合并 高血压的危险因素,为 OSAHS 相关性高血压的早期诊 断和防治提供参考依据。

PU-1841

肥胖型哮喘个案报告及分析

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肥胖型哮喘 (obesity-related asthma) :是哮喘的一种新 表型,肥胖导致的哮喘具有非过敏或非 T2 表型。有证 据表明肥胖哮喘的儿童具有单核细胞活化和系统性 Th1 极化的表现,是由胰岛素抵抗和血脂异常介导,与肥胖 患者的肺功能缺陷有关 [1]。肥胖和哮喘及重症哮喘之 间似乎与体重相关,或偶然的,也有部分受基因影响, 也有可能是相互促进的 [2]。2021 年 3 月一位肥胖患 者来我院治疗,诊断为肥胖型哮喘,现报告如下,并进 行总结和分析。

1、病例资料

患者, 女, 27 岁, 2020 年 10 月曾于我院就诊, 当时 BMI为 64.3, 入院查肺功能提示: 轻度非特异性肺通气 功能障碍, 支气管舒张试验阴性, FeNO 17ppb, 诊断 为:支气管哮喘 (肥胖型哮喘)、变应性鼻炎。出院后 患者未规律吸入布地奈德福莫特罗粉吸入剂, 2021 年 3 月 22 日因"间断胸闷、气促 21 天"再次入院, 无咳嗽、 咳痰、胸痛、咯血、盗汗,这次住院体重较上次住院时 减轻 50 斤, BMI为 55.1, 胸片提示双肺未见异常。检 验结果: 嗜酸性粒细胞总数: 0.14*10^9/L,处于正常范围, 白 细 胞 及 中 性 粒 计 数 处 于 正 常 范 围; CRP: 53.92mg/L;PCT: 0.034ng/ml; 过敏性特异性 IgE 测定 (吸入及食物 7 项)未见异常。血脂四项:总胆固醇: 6.14mmol/L,高密度脂蛋白胆固醇: 1.05mmol/L,低密 度脂蛋白胆固醇: 4.28mmol/L。复查 FeNO: 9ppb。患 者与过敏相关指标未见明显升高,复查 FeNO 未见升高, 血脂四项异常,考虑为肥胖相关型的哮喘发作,住院期 间给予患者降脂、平喘、抑酸对症治疗,并建议规律吸 入信必可 160ug (1 吸 BID),患者症状好转,并于 2021 年 3 月 25 日出院。2021 年 4 月 7 日,再次因胸闷、气 促于门诊就诊,追问病史后,患者曾自行停用信必可, 再次告知规律吸入信必可、减肥的必要性,同时给予口 服孟鲁司特钠片 10mg 每晚一次。随后分别于 2021 年 5 月 7 日、2021 年 5 月 27 日、2021 年 6 月 7 日于我 院门诊复诊,患者哮喘症状控制较前改善。

讨论:肥胖型哮喘是支气管哮喘里的一种特殊类型。有 研究表明使用雾化布地奈德能减轻肥胖哮喘小鼠的气 道炎症,但对改善气道的重建及全身炎症无益。此外降 脂药辛伐他汀可减轻气道炎症及气道重构,并且还能够 改善血脂代谢紊乱,降低血清中瘦素水平,改善糖皮质 激素抵抗,降低哮喘症状,降低死亡率[3]。节食和锻 炼相结合在控制哮喘方面要优于单一方式[2],在哮喘 控制方面哮喘和肥胖之间有相互促进作用,同时找到肥 胖和哮喘的控制方法是治疗肥胖型哮喘的突破口。

PU-1842

护理干预对老年 COPD 患者生活质量的影响

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目的: 探讨护理干预对老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 患者生活质量的影响。

PU-1843

儿童寄生虫病外周血嗜酸性粒细胞增多临床特点的研 究

谷加丽 深圳儿童医院

总结儿童寄生虫病的外周血嗜酸性粒细胞增多特点。

PU-1844

Acute carbon monoxide poisoning in Shandong China: an observational study

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Object Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning remains a major cause of accidental injuries and multiple studies indicating that CO was also associated with a significantly severe or long-term toxicity to the central nervous system. Given that CO poisoning causes serious morbidity and mortality, a better understanding of epidemiological features and clinical characteristics of acute CO poisoning is crucial.

Methods We collected the clinical data of acute CO poisoning patients between November 2019 and April 2020 across Shandong province and analyzed its characteristics based on the weekly amount and the severity of the confirmed cases.

Results A total number of 21,088 of acute CO poisoning cases were included in our observation. The overall incidence of acute CO poisoning in these areas was approximately 0.021%. On severity rankings, there were 13,378 (63.44%) mild, 5,635 (26.72%) moderate and 2,075 (9.84%) severe cases, respectively. Interestingly, in our observation the coastal cities had more confirmed cases of acute CO poisoning. Meanwhile, the number of the confirmed cases was negatively correlated with the local mean daily temperature (P = 0.0167).

Conclusion In our observation, mild acute CO poisoning cases were held accounted for the majority of all confirmed cases in 2019 winter. In Shandong province, which is located in east China, the coastal cities are more susceptible than inland ones to CO poisoning.

长链非编码 RNA 在肿瘤代谢中的调控作用

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与正常细胞相比, 癌细胞表现出促进肿瘤生长和转移的特定代谢特征。长链非编码 rna (long non-coding RNAs, lncRNAs)通过多种机制在一系列生物过程中发挥广泛的调控作用。

PU-1846

中长线导管在呼吸内科危重症护理工作中的应用效果 及评价

韩一秋 襄阳市中心医院

探讨对呼吸内科危重症患者实施中线导管置管的临床 效应。

PU-1847 肺血栓的心电图特征及案例解析

曹国强 陆军特色医学中心(大坪医院)

结合案例分析肺血栓患者的心电图特征,提高呼吸专科 医生早期识别肺血栓的能力。

PU-1848

探讨 MPV 联合 NLR、PLR 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加 重中的临床预测价值

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目前慢阻肺导致的死亡率和疾病负担在中国单病种排 名均居第三位,而影响死亡的最常见原因是慢阻肺的急 性加重,探索简单、快速、经济可行的生物标志物预测 慢阻肺急性加重风险的临床意义更为重大,本研究主要 探讨 MPV 联合 NLR、PLR 预测慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重 (AECOPD)的临床应用价值。

PU-1849

尿酸与呼吸系统疾病的相关性研究进展

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尿酸 (UA) 作为人体嘌呤代谢的最终产物, 尿酸可促进 氧自由基生成、损伤血管内皮细胞、损害线粒体及溶酶 体、激活肾素一血管紧张素醛固酮系统、促进炎性反应、 导致血小板聚集黏附, 是心脑血管疾病发生的独立危险 因素。但尿酸也是一种强大的抗氧化剂, 具有清除羟自 由基、超氧阴离子和单态氧的功能。 目前研究发现在呼 吸道上皮组织中存在高浓度的 UA, 与其他氧化剂一起 发挥抗氧化作用, 可能对呼吸系统疾病具有重要作用。 目前呼吸系统疾病与高尿酸血症的研究还非常欠缺, 主 要集中于 UA 水平作为判断疾病严重程度及预后方面, 而机制研究少。

PU-1850

布地奈德混悬液联合乙酰半胱氨酸溶液雾化吸入对慢 性阻塞性肺病的治疗效果分析

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观察布地奈德混悬液联合乙酰半胱氨酸溶液(NAC)雾 化吸入对慢性阻塞性肺病(COPD)的治疗效果。

PU-1851

Evaluation of a medical consortium-based management for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Object Background and objective: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a major cause of morbidity and mortality. Strategies involving multi-

dimensional approaches for prevention and treatment of COPD are needed. In China, regional medical consortiums were successfully applied for chronic diseases including hypertension and diabetes. This study aimed to evaluate the efficiency of medical consortium-based management for COPD. Methods: This study was executed in the communities of Lanxi city, China. The patients were grouped in accordance with whether the hospitals they went to under medical consortium. We enrolled 142 COPD patients in management group and 147 COPD patients in control group. The control group of subjects were managed by standard care, while the patients in management group were managed with intensive medical intervention jointly by specialists in the hospital and general practitioners and health_x0002_care workers in community health centers.Results: After one-year follow-up, CAT sore and pulmonary function indexes was improved in COPD patients in management group, while decreased in patients in control group. The percentage of patients with Barthel ADL index (0-20) decreased in management group. Management patients also had higher level of fulfillment in rehabilitation skills and smoking cessation. Conclusion: Our medical consortium-based management for COPD showed effective in improvement of subjects' health status, functional ability and pulmonary functions.

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Conclusion Our medical consortium-based management for COPD showed effective in improvement of subjects' health status, functional ability and pulmonary functions.

PU-1852

小细胞肺癌临床特征分析的研究

郝颖

内蒙古医学院附属医院

肺癌是全球第一大癌症杀手,小细胞肺癌占肺癌总体的 13–15%。虽然小细胞肺癌具有高度的放化疗敏感性, 但其总体生存时间仍处于 7~10 个月,平均 2 年生存率 为 10~20%。小细胞肺癌的诊疗指南非常明确,近 30 年 没有根本性突破,基本上达到全球范围的规范化诊治, 但真实世界的情况我们不得而知。人们做了很多的研究 探寻影响 SCLC 预后的因素,但数据报道不一致,至今 没有确定的指标与生存相关。本研究搜集小细胞肺癌数 据,旨在观察真实世界当中 SCLC 患者的生存情况,探 寻影响 SCLC 生存的可能因素。

PU-1853

经支气管镜肺活检诊断肺粘膜相关淋巴组织淋巴瘤一 例

张蒙、程渊 北京大学第一医院

探讨支气管镜活检和支气管肺泡灌洗 (Bronchoalveolar lavage, BAL) 在肺粘膜相关淋巴组织 (mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue, MALT) 淋巴瘤中的诊断价 值。

Bronchial foreign body: a disease that should not be ignored

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Object This study aimed to analyze the clinical manifestations, sources, and treatment methods used in patients with a bronchial foreign body.

Methods We analyzed the basic characteristics, clinical signs, CT imaging presentations, pathological manifestations, pathological biopsy results, fiberoptic bronchoscopic surgical techniques, and interventional therapeutic approaches in seven patients with a bronchial foreign body.

Results Among the seven patients with a bronchial foreign body, there were three males and four females. Of the patients, five patients were over 50 years old. Duration of time since onset varied, ranging between six hours and 30 days. One patient had finger pulse oxygen saturation below 90%. Foreign body was the cause of presentation in all seven cases. Computed tomographic scans were normal in one patient, one patient showed a left lung disease, and five patients showed a right lung disease. The presence of the foreign body could be seen in only one patient. Pathological biopsies identified a chili peel in one case, a duck bone in one case, a tooth in one case, and peanuts in three cases. In the seventh patient, a pen cap was found without a pathological biopsy. Using fiberoptic bronchoscopy, the foreign bodies were found and removed in all patients. We also performed bronchial stenosis in three patient, bronchial stenosis with granulation tissue formation in two patients.

Conclusion Neglected foreign bodies in the bronchi could cause various complications and seriously affect the patient's health.

PU-1855

Autophagy-related tumor subtypes associated with significant gene expression profiles and immune cell infiltration signatures to reveal the prognosis of non-small cell lung cancer

山东大学齐鲁医院

Object Autophagy plays an important role in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and has dual functions in the tumorigenesis, including positive and negative effects. In this study, we aimed to establish novel autophagy-related tumor subtypes to distinguish the prognosis of NSCLC.

Methods In the present study, gene expression profiles, mutation data and clinical information obtained from the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA). Kaplan Meier-plotter could evaluate prognostic value of autophagy-related genes. Consensus clustering revealed autophagy-related tumor subtypes. Gene expression profiles, mutation data and immune infiltration signatures were identified, oncogenic pathways and gene-drug interactions were performed according to the different clusters.

Results Finally, a total of 23 prognostic genes were screened and consensus clustering analysis divided the NSCLC into 2 clusters. The mutation signature showed that 6 genes are special and immune infiltration signatures showed that higher fraction of immune cells was associated with cluster 1. The oncogenic pathways and gene-drug interactions also showed different patterns.

Conclusion Autophagy-related tumor subtypes have different prognosis. Understanding the subtypes of NSCLC are helpful to accurately identify the NSCLC and personalized treatment.

Linc00467 promotes lung adenocarcinoma proliferation via sponging miR-20b-5p to activate CCND1 expression

hao ding

Department of Respiratory Disease, Affiliated People's Hospital of Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province, China

Object Recently, numerous studies have demonstrated the emerging role of long non_x0002_coding RNAs (IncRNAs) in human cancers. Linc00467 is a newly defifined IncRNA and was reported to promote cell survival in neuroblastoma. However, the function of linc00467 in lung cancer is still unclear.

Methods We analyzed linc00467 expression and survival data derived from The Cancer Genome Altas lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) dataset as well as in collected LUAD tissues. Then, we silenced linc00467 expression in two lung cancer cell lines using small interfering RNAs and explored the effect of linc00467 knockdown on cell growth in vitro and in vivo. Moreover, we revealed a novel target gene of linc00467 and elucidated the underlying competitive endogenous RNA regulatory mechanism in lung cancer cells.

Results Our data suggested that linc00467 expression was elevated in LUAD tissues and correlated with overall survival of LUAD patients. Linc00467 knockdown resulted in reduced proliferation rate in lung cancer cells. Furthermore, we elucidated that linc00467 promoted CCND1 expression in lung cancer cells via functioning as a molecular sponge for miR-20b-5p.

Conclusion Linc00467/miR-20b-5p/CCND1 signaling pathway may provide new insights into lung cancer treatment.

PU-1857

A case report on the significant benefits of afatinib and apatinib in patients with oxitinib-resistant advanced non-small cell lung cancer.

hao ding、yuanyang zhao、yuxing chen

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Object To investigate the drug use of a patient with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who underwent multiline therapy and developed drug resistance after taking first and third generation of targeted drugs.

Methods The patients were reexamined with chest CT for several times to evaluate the lesion changes.

After progression, bronchoscopy was performed, and pathological and immunohistochemical examinations were completed.

Tissue and blood were sent for NGS dynamic detection.

Results Patients with cis-mutation of EGFR19del/T790M/C797S and HER2 amplification who received intensive preconditioning and combined treatment with afatinib and apatinib achieved a survival benefit of more than 10 months.

Conclusion The combination of afatinib and apatinib may be an effective treatment for oxitinib resistant patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer.

PU-1858

儿童呼吸内科护士对中心静脉通路维护质量改进效果 分析

丁富丽、李雨铮、贾新玲 深圳市儿童医院

探讨呼吸内科护士对病区中心静脉通路维护持续质量改进的效果。
宏基因组测序在诊断鹦鹉热衣 原体肺炎中的应用:5例 报告

吴晓冬、刘娟、李欣、彭双 华润武钢总医院

NGS 检测则无需对病原体进行分离培养,也不依赖已 知核酸序列,可直接对标本进行测序鉴别,大大节省了 检测时间,提高了诊断效率,在对未知物种及难以培养 的病原体鉴定方面具有无可比拟的优势。

PU-1860

慢性阻塞性肺疾病的骨质疏松症:一项系统回顾和荟萃 分析

王蒸 南京市第一医院

慢性阻塞性肺疾病与肌肉质量和功能的进行性丧失有 关。然而,仍有一个尚未得到满足的需求来定义和标准 化评估 COPD 患者石棺减少患病率的方法。我们对 COPD 患者中这种肺外表现的患病率进行了系统的回 顾和荟萃分析。

PU-1861

抗前列腺癌药物-比卡鲁胺致重度阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 低通气综合征一例

徐军、叶亮、谷伟 南京医科大学附属南京医院呼吸科 南京市第一医院

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)表现为夜 间打鼾伴有呼吸暂停,可引起高血压、冠心病、脑卒中 等多种心脑血管疾病,严重危害患者的生命健康。既往 已有多项研究提示部分药物可引发睡眠呼吸暂停,但目 前尚未有比卡鲁胺导致 OSAHS 的相关报道。比卡鲁胺 作为前列腺癌内分泌治疗的首选药物之一,是非甾体类 雄激素受体抑制剂,引发体重增加是其主要不良反应之 一。本文通过报道一例比卡鲁胺治疗相关的重度 OSAHS 患者的诊治经过,提高临床医师对 OSAHS 作 为比卡鲁胺治疗潜在并发症的警觉。 PU-1862 肺癌患者循环血 klotho 蛋白的评估

陈娟 南京市第一医院

抗衰老因子 klotho 已被鉴定为多种人类癌症 (包括肺癌) 中的肿瘤抑制因子。体外研究提供了证据,表明 klotho 表达会影响肺癌细胞的特性,但是缺乏体内结果。我们 研究的目的是评估循环中的 klotho 蛋白是否可能成为 肺癌的潜在生物标志物。

PU-1863

COPD 合并肺癌的临床特征研究

杜艳、王广东、刘群、马爱平 厦门大学附属第一医院

分析慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 合并肺癌的临床特征, 探究 COPD 并发肺癌的病理类型、临床分期以及肺功 能特点。

PU-1864

活化的 mTORC1 信号通路通过抑制 Sirt1 表达促进肺 纤维化的作用机制研究

杜艳、王广东、刘群、马爱平 厦门大学附属第一医院

验证 mTORC1-Sirt1 信号轴在特发性肺纤维化 (Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis, IPF)发病中的作用 机制,以提高临床医生对肺纤维化的认识,为探索对其 的治疗提供坚实的理论支持。

基于慢性疾病轨迹理论的护理干预在 COPD 患者中的 应用

闵思文、蒋金燕 上海市肺科医院

探讨基于慢性疾病轨迹理论的护理干预在慢性阻塞性 肺疾病患者中的应用效果。

PU-1866

肺炎支原体肺炎患者耐药感染的临床特点及耐药风险 分析

王鹏 南通市第一人民医院

分析肺炎支原体(MP)肺炎患者耐药(MR)感染的临床特 点及 MR 分析

PU-1867

miR-208a-3p promotes NSCLC proliferation and migration by suppressing IncRNA-MEG3 expression

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2. 南京市江宁医院

Object The disordered expression of maternally expressed gene 3 (MEG3) has been observed in non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC). However, the molecular mechanism accounting for this abnormal expression is not fully understood.

Methods MEG3 expression was detected by qRT-PCR in 51 cases of NSCLC and adjacent normal tissues. Then, the relationship between MEG3 and miR-208a-3p was assessed in vitro. Cell proliferation was assessed by CCK-8 and cell migration was explored by transwell migration assays. **Results** We observed that MEG3 expression was decreased in NSCLC tissues and negatively related to lymph node metastasis and differentiation. Moreover, MEG3 expression is regulated by miR-208a-3p expression. Furthermore, we found that the overexpression of miR-208a-3p reduced the level of MEG3 expression and increased proliferation and migration in NSCLC cells. Moreover, the depletion of MEG3 rescued the cell proliferation and migration induced by miR-208a-3p knockdown.

Conclusion Taken together, the results of this study reveal that miR-208a-3p promotes NSCLC tumorigenesis by negatively regulating MEG3 expression and functions as an oncogenic miRNA in NSCLC.

PU-1868

miR-182-5P 靶向 NOX4/Drp1/NLRP3 抑制气道上皮细 胞炎症。

王知广、朴红梅 延边大学附属医院

阐明 miR-182-5P 通过靶向 NOX4/Drp1/NLRP3 信号轴 抑制由 IL-13 诱导产生的气道上皮细胞炎症。

PU-1869

Clinical characteristics and risk factors of patients with positive fungal pathogen during acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a retrospective study

Lijuan Luo、Yan Chen

The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University

Object To investigate the isolation of common fungus and clinical features of AECOPD patients with positive fungal pathogen.

Methods Enrolled patients were divided into infection or colonization group. Clinical data were compared between groups. A univariate regression analysis was used to confirm risk factors of fungal infection in AECOPD patients.

Results The most frequent isolated fungal pathogen was *Candida albicans*, followed by *Aspergillus*. The infection group had more patients in GOLD D group, use antibiotic and corticosteroid before admission than the colonization group. In addition, the infection group had significantly higher ESR, CRP, PCT than the colonization group. However, compared with the colonization group, there were more patients treated with \geq 2 types of antibiotics and invasive mechanical ventilation in infection group. In the GOLD D group, antibiotics used in the previous three months, serum albumin < 40g/L, use antibiotics \geq 2 types and duration of hospitalization \geq 10d are risk factors for pulmonary fungal infection in AECOPD patients.

Conclusion The common fungus isolated in patients with AECOPD is *Candida albicans* and *Aspergillus*. AECOPD patients with fungal infection had worse prognosis than those with colonization. Empirical antifungal therapy is warranted to improve the prognosis for these patients.

PU-1870

Effect of glucocorticoids on mortality in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome: A metaanalysis

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Object To date, the efficacy of glucocorticoid therapy to reduce mortality in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) has remained controversial among the studies available. The present metaanalysis study aimed to further clarify the impact of glucocorticoid therapy on mortality in patients with ARDS by performing a pooled analysis of the previous data.

Methods The PubMed, Chinese Knowledge Infrastructure, Wanfang and Cochrane trials databases were searched for relevant studies published between 1966 and 2016. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that included the use of glucocorticoids in patients with ARDS and had reported on mortality were included. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for mortality were calculated.

Results A total of 10 RCTs were included in the metaanalysis. Of these, 4 studies used high-dose glucocorticoid therapy, while 6 used low-dose glucocorticoid therapy. In the pooled analysis, glucocorticoids were indicated to significantly reduce ARDS-associated mortality (OR=0.64, 95% CI: 0.48-0.85, P=0.002). Further subgroup analysis indicated the following: i) Long-term low-dose glucocorticoid therapy reduced ARDS-associated mortality compared with that in the control group (OR=0.60, 95% CI: 0.44-0.82, P=0.001), whereas high-dose shortterm glucocorticoid therapy did not reduce mortality (OR=0.82, 95% CI: 0.43-1.57, P=0.55). ii) Early initiation of glucocorticoid therapy was associated with reduced mortality compared with that in the control group (OR=0.60, 95% CI: 0.44-0.83, P=0.002); however, late initiation did not reduce mortality (OR=0.36, 95% CI: 0.03-3.76, P=0.39). iii) Therapeutic rather than preventive use of glucocorticoids reduced mortality (OR=0.65, 95% CI: 0.49-0.86, P=0.003).

Conclusion Overall, the present meta-analysis suggests that early initiation of long-term low-dose glucocorticoid therapy reduces mortality of patients with ARDS.

PU-1871

CD3+CD28-T cells promoted the proliferation and transdifferentiation of human lung fibroblasts and participate in the pathogenesis of IPF

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Object Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a rare chronic disease associated withaging. Immunosenescence characterized by an increase in the proportion of CD3+CD28-T cells promotes

fibroblast proliferation and participates in tissue fibrosis, but its role in pulmonary fibrosis needs further exploration.

Methods Flow cytometry was used to analyze the proportion of CD3 + CD28-T cells in the peripheral blood of 29 IPF patients and 10 normal controls. CD3 + CD28-T cells were sorted and co-cultured with human lung fibroblasts(HLF). The CD3 + CD28-T cell culture supernatant and the exosomes extracted from cell culture supernatant were applied to HLF. Finally, the proliferation of HLF was measured by CCK8 kit and the expression of α -SMA and Collagen I was detected by Western Blot and immunofluorescence methods.

Results The proportion of CD3+CD28-T cells in peripheral blood of patients with IPF(63.29%±18.91%) was significantly increased compared to the normal control group (40.96%±12.86%)(P=0.003). Compared with healthy subjects, CCK8 test results suggest that the culture supernatant of CD3 + CD28-T cells from IPF patients and extracted exosomes can significantly promote HLF proliferation (P = 0.02 and P=0.001 respectively). Higher α-SMA and Collagen I expression were observed using WB and immunofluorescence methods in HLF treated with CD3+CD28-T cells from IPF patients(P = 0.0036 and P=0.0231 respectively).

Conclusion The immunosenescence phenomenon exists in IPF patients. The CD3 + CD28-T cells can act on HLF through exosomes, promote the proliferation andtransdifferentiation of HLF, participate in the pathogenesis of IPF.

PU-1872

影像学为肺炎样表现的肺腺癌两例

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提高对影像学为肺炎样表现的肺腺癌诊断、鉴别诊断及 病理类型的认识。

PU-1873

哮喘患者外周血单个核细胞中 LTF 表达上调及其临床 意义

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探究哮喘患者外周血单个核细胞 (PBMC) 中 LTF 的表达情况,并分析与嗜酸性粒细胞炎症指标的相关性,进一步探究其临床诊断价值。

PU-1874

Identification of Metabolism-Associated Molecular Subtypes of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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1. Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

2. 山东中医药大学附属医院

Object The roles of metabolism in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) remain obscure in systemic inflammation and airflow limitation. This study aimed to identify the COPD molecular subtypes associated with airflow limitation on the basis of metabolism-related gene expression, which provided the opportunity to study the metabolic heterogeneity and the association of metabolic pathways with airflow limitation.

Methods Univariate linear regression and the Boruta algorithm were used to select metabolism-related genes associated with forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1) and FEV1/ forced vital capacity (FVC) in the Evaluation of COPD to Longitudinally Identify Predictive Surrogate Endpoints (ECLIPSE) cohort. COPD subtypes were further identified by consensus clustering with best- fit. Then, we analysed the differences in the clinical characteristics, metabolic

pathways, immune cell characteristics, and transcription features among the subtypes.

Results This study identified two subtypes (C1 and C2). C1 exhibited higher levels of airflow limitation and innate immunity than C2. Ten metabolic pathways were confirmed as key metabolic pathways. The pathways related to N-glycan, hexosamine, purine, alanine, aspartate and glutamate tended to be positively associated with the abundance of adaptive immune cells and negatively associated with the abundance of innate immune cells. In addition, other pathways had opposite trends. All results were verified in Genetic Epidemiology of COPD (COPDGene) datasets.

Conclusion The subtypes may help to accurately diagnose and further understand the metabolic mechanism of airflow limitation and systemic inflammation in COPD.

PU-1875

A case report of Hemoptysis caused by Treponema Pneumonia

XiaoLi Bao

Fuling Central Hospital Of Chongqing City

Object By sharing a case of hemoptysis caused by Treponema tartaricum pneumonia, clinicians should pay more attention to lower respiratory tract spirochete infection, especially when encountering some refractory pneumonia that causes hemoptysis, they need to be alert to spirochete infection.

Methods By analyzing the clinical data of a patient with hemoptysis caused by Treponema tartaricum pneumonia in Chongqing Fuling Central Hospital, with "Treponema tartaricum; pneumonia; hemoptysis; diagnosis" as Chinese keywords, we searched the CNKI database and Wanfang database respectively. And using "Treponema tartarica; Pneumonia; Hemoptysis; Diagnosis" as the English key words, we searched the relevant English literature in PubMed database, the retrieval time is from April 1993 to June 2019, From the perspective of the virulence factors and pathogenic mechanism of Plasmodium spirochetes, the clinical manifestations and diagnosis and treatment plans are shown when the lower respiratory tract and lungs are affected.

Results The patient, male, 51 -years -old, was admitted to the hospital with "hemoptysis for 2 days". Physical examination: Breath sounds in both lungs are slightly thicker, and thick wet rales can be heard in the lower left lung. CT enhancement of the chest showed that the posterior basal segment of the left lower lobe showed a mass of about 30.1mmx39.0mm. CT-guided puncture biopsy of the left lower lung lesion. Pathological biopsy revealed lung tissue fibroblast and alveolar cell proliferation with lymphocytes and plasma cells and neutrophil infiltration, consider acute and chronic inflammatory lesions. Lung puncture tissue mNGS results showed that Treponema genus, the number of detected sequences was 3680, of which the number of Treponema denticola was 1755, and the number of Treponema maltospira was 204. The diagnosis of Treponema pneumonia was clear.At the same time, The patient was treated with penicillin G standard anti-infective treatment, free from the risk of major hemoptysis, and his condition gradually stabilized until he was discharged from the hospital.

Conclusion Treponema pneumonia is similar to common bacterial pneumonia in clinical symptoms and signs, and has no specific serological markers. It is difficult to diagnose without molecular biological detection methods such as PCR and mNGS, and it cannot be distinguished from other microorganisms. Therefore, for some refractory infectious lung diseases in the clinic, lung puncture tissue or bronchoalveolar lavage fluid mNGS is an effective and reliable method for rapid diagnosis. For patients with severe lung infection, using this technology as soon as possible can quickly identify pathogens and make accurate results. Targeted therapy, significantly shorten the length of hospital stay and change its clinical outcome.

2 例乔治教堂诺卡菌肺感染病例并文献复习

梁艳敏

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分析 2 例乔治教堂诺卡菌肺感染疾病特点、发病诱因及 其鉴别,该病菌较少见,提高认识并相关文献复习。

PU-1877

食管癌食管气管瘘覆膜支架植入术围手术期护理

邱盼

武汉市中心医院

食管气管瘘是食管癌晚期患者危及生命的最为严重的 并发症之一,主要临床表现为反复呛咳及吞咽、进食困 难,极易并发难以控制的顽固性呼吸道感染,且很难自 行闭合,生活质量明显降低。食管气管瘘的发生率约为 6.89%,而且 2 个月内的死亡率高达 65% [3]。近些 年,覆膜支架置入术在临床上被广泛应用,是治疗食管 气管瘘最安全、有效的方法,能快速有效地缓解患者吞 咽困难、呕 吐、食管阻塞等症状,防止肺部感染,延长 生存期并改善生存质量。

PU-1878

传统方法与高通量基因测序在肺部感染性疾病病原体 检测中的比较

梁硕、陈娴秋、程克斌、张苑、李健雄、孙晓丽、陆海 雯、白久武、顾淑一、张黎、江平、徐金富 同济大学附属肺科医院/上海市肺科医院

The major causes of pulmonary infections are various microorganisms. This study aimed to compare the positive rates of pathogenic microorganism DNA/RNA high-throughput genetic sequencing (PMseq), which is an emerging technique, with traditional methods for pulmonary disease detection, and to investigate the differences in different sample types.

PU-1879

Community acquired lung abscess due to Serratia marcescens in an Immunocompetent Host confirmed by Percutaneous lung biopsy

Shuo Liang、Jinfu Xu

Department of Respiratory Medicine, Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine.

Object Serratia marcescens is an opportunistic pathogen causing nosocomial infections, especially in ICUs. It's rarely seen the reports about community acquired lung abscess due to Serratia marcescens infection in an immunocompetent host.

Methods we report a community acquired lung abscess caused by S. marcescens in an immunocompetent host confirmed by percutaneous lung biopsy with a literature review.

Results We got the results of drug susceptibility test of Serratia spp by percutaneous lung biopsy. After antiserratia treatment, the lesion was completely absorbed.

Conclusion It is important to early get the pathogen using sputum, bronchoscopy or percutaneous lung biopsy and to do drug sensitivity testing for the pathogen, then treatment of pathogens, for lung infection.

PU-1880

预见性护理对支气管哮喘患儿症状改善及行为问题的 影响

郭翠翠 郑州市儿童医院

分析预见性护理对支气管哮喘患儿症状改善及行为问 题的影响

Invasive Mechanical Ventilation may be an important factor of mortality in severe/critical COVID-19 pneumonia : a retrospective cohort study

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Object Many of severe COVID-19 patients are admitted to the hospital or even to the Intensive Care Unit(ICU). The present study was aimed to investigated the risk factors in death from COVID-19. **Methods** In this retrospective

study, all inpatients confirmed severe or critical COVID-19 from two tertiary hospital in Huangshi were included, who had been discharged or died by March 19,2020.

Demographic, clinical, treatment, laboratory data and information were extracted from electronic medical records and compared between survivors group and non-survivors group. The univariable and multivariable logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the risk factors associated with in-hospital death.

Results 81 patients were included in this study, of whom 55 were discharged and 26 died in hospital. In all patients, 36(44.4%) patients had comorbidity, including hypertension(27[33.3%]), diabetes(11[13.6%]) and coronary heart disease (CHD)(11[13.6%]), 16(19.8%) and patients accompanied with more than 2 kinds of underlying diseases. The proportion CHD of in nonsurvivors group was significantly higher than that in survivors group(26.9% vs 7.3%, P=0.032), but there were no differences in hypertension, diabetes and COPD between the non-survivors group and the survivors group. Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed increasing odds of in-hospital death associated with aspartate aminotransferase(AST)

and invasive mechanical ventilation (IMV) (P<0.001) (P=0.017).

Conclusion Invasive Mechanical Ventilation may contribute to mortality of severe/critical COVID-19 pneumonia, and with higher AST at admission was one of the indicators of poor prognosis.

PU-1882

Exploration of induced sputum BIRC3 levels and clinical implications in asthma

Lijuan Du、Yuxia Liang、Yubiao Guo Sun Yat-Sen University First Affiliated Hospital

Object To explore the expression levels and clinical implications of induced sputum BIRC3 in asthma.

Methods We collected 17 healthy controls and 37 asthmatic patients, the mRNA expression levels of BIRC3 in induced sputum of subjects were detected by using quantitative real - time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR). Then further validation was performed in primary bronchial epithelial cells (HBEpiC) induced by cytokines IL-4/IL-13. Finally, the correlation between the expression levels of BIRC3 and eosinophilic related indicators (FeNO, IgE and the percentage of eosinophils in peripheral blood (EOS%)) were analyzed.

Results There was no significant difference in age, sex and body mass index between 17 healthy controls and 37 asthmatic patients, the mRNA transcript level of induced sputum BIRC3 was significantly upregulated in asthmatic patients compared to the healthy control (p<0.0001) (Figure1A). The area under curve (AUC) of receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was 0.8824 (p<0.0001) (Figure1B). Besides, the expression level of BIRC3 was remarkably increased after IL-4 and IL-13 stimulated HBEpiCs (Figure1C). Through correlation analysis, we found the highly expressed BIRC3 significantly correlates with FeNO (rs=0.4841, p=0.0003), IgE (rs=0.3664, p=0.02) and EOS% (rs=0.4552, p=0.0013) (Figure1D-F).

Conclusion The expression levels of BIRC3 is significantly increased in induced sputum of asthma

and IL-4 / IL-13-stimulated airway epithelial cells. There was a significant correlation berween BIRC3 and asthma eosinophilic related indicators. The high expression of BIRC3 may act as a diagnostic biomarker in asthma.

PU-1883

一例 VATS 右下肺背段切除术后并发肠梗阻患者的护 理体会

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总结一例 VATS 右下肺背段切除术后并发肠梗阻患者的 护理体会,为临床护理提供参考。

PU-1884

慢阻肺患者护理中振动排痰护理的应用价值及对住院 时间的影响分析

张瑜 华中科技大学同济医学院附属武汉中心医院

观察在慢阻肺患者护理中实施振动排痰护理的应用价 值,分析对于住院时间的影响

PU-1885

麻杏石甘汤加减治疗 156 例 老年 CAP 患者的临床经 验分析

安亚东 西安市第一医院

分析 CAP(社区获得性肺炎)依据麻杏石甘汤加减的临床 疗效,为临床治疗提供单纯性抗感染及配合中药汤剂的 临床效果差异进行比较。 PU-1886

参麦注射液联合化疗对肺恶性肿瘤气阴两虚证患者免 疫功能辅助治疗 100 例

安亚东 西安市第一医院

目的探讨参麦注射液联合 GP 化疗方案对肺恶性肿瘤气 阴两虚证患者免疫功能的影响。

PU-1887

肺恶性肿瘤住院费用影响因素分析

安亚东 西安市第一医院

分析肺恶性肿瘤患者住院费用及其影响因素,为探讨降 低肺恶性肿瘤医疗费用提供参考。

PU-1888

清金化痰汤合二陈汤治疗呼吸机相关性肺炎的临床疗 效分析

安亚东 西安市第一医院

研究清金化痰汤联合二陈汤加减化裁对呼吸机相关性 肺炎的治疗效果,为临床治疗提供指导意义。

PU-1889

抗黑色素瘤分化相关基因 5 (MDA5) 抗体阳性 无肌病 性皮肌炎一例

曾天星、夏伟、赵明栋 宜昌市第二人民医院

无肌病性皮肌炎(ADM)是多发性肌炎和皮肌炎 (PM/DM) 是一种特殊临床类型,患者有典型皮炎表现,始终无肌 无力、肌痛、肌酶谱正常,缺乏明显肌病依据。本文报 道一例女性无肌病性皮肌炎一例并文献复习。

寄生虫性胸腔积液 1 例报告

肖碧 湖北民族大学附属民大医院

近年来,由于胸腔镜及胸膜活检技术的应用,使得更多的胸腔积液能够明确病因,发现了一些过去难以发现的寄生虫性胸腔积液。

PU-1891

NGS 诊断羌虫病合并重度急性呼吸窘迫综合征 1 例

晨兮、童瑾 重庆医科大学附属第二医院

近年来, 羌虫病, 因户外徒步旅行及灌木植被增多, 在 我国发病率有所上升[3]。全球每年危及十亿人的健康, 导致超过一百万人死亡[4]。在未经治疗的患者中死亡率 中位数为 6%, 合并多器官功能障碍的严重病例中, 死 亡率则可高达 24% [7]。恙虫病误诊较多,可达 47%[8]。 结合本例患者也是因早期未识别而致病情进展为 ARDS。因该病的认识和诊断对大部分临床医生较为陌 生,易误诊漏诊。通过此病例学习, 可增加对羌虫病诊 治的认识。

PU-1892

广西某三甲医院工作人员吸烟行为及影响因素分析

冯天达、梁友芳、白晶、龙静铧、蔡筱雯、零恒莉 广西医科大学第一附属医院

目的 了解广西某三甲医院工作人员吸烟行为及影响因素,为有效开展医院控烟工作提供科学依据。

3 例鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床及诊治特点

季磊、陈碧、张文辉、张蕊、孙宜田 徐州医科大学附属医院

探讨3例鹦鹉热衣原体肺炎的临床特点、诊治经验。

PU-1894

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征患者血清基质蛋白 Periostin 和 TNF-α 水平的变化研究

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阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)可引起肺 部疾病,而基质蛋白 (Periostin) 在气道重塑的发生发 展中起重要作用。此外,Periostin 和肿瘤坏死因子(TNFα) 在体内可以相互调节。本研究旨在观察 OSAHS 患 者血清 Periostin 和 TNF-α 水平的变化,并探讨其相关 性。

PU-1895

Integrated community-based interventions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

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Object The evidences for integrated community-based interventions for COPD were limited and whether such interventions can provide long-term benefit for patients with COPD remains unclear. We aimed to assess whether integrated community-based interventions could result in better health outcomes.

Methods A systematic search was performed in the following databases: MEDLINE via PubMed, the Cochrane Library, EMBASE, and Web of Science from January 1, 2005, to October 15, 2020, with language restriction on English. We included studies that implemented at least one of the community-based interventions below: (1) community-based physical

activity (aerobic or strength exercise, pulmonary rehabilitation exercises without specialised exercise equipment); (2) medication management (inhaler techniques, medications use); (3) self-management (monitoring of symptoms, action plan); (4) Other interventions (smoking cessation, nutrition counseling etc.). The primary outcome was change of postbronchodilator forced expiratory volume in 1 second (i.e., FEV1%pre) from baseline. The secondary outcomes were change in St.George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) total score, change in six-minutes walking distance (6MWD), all-cause mortality, all-cause hospital admissions, and all-cause hospitalization days. A sensitivity analysis was performed using the leave-one-out strategy to examine whether the result was biased or driven by a single estimate. The Cochrane handbook for systematic reviews of interventions (version 5.1.0) was adopted to perform the quality assessment of the included studies. The STATA13.0 software was used to perform the Funnel plot and Egger's linear regression tests.

Results 28 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were conducted with 15,765 patients enrolled. The sample sizes of participants ranged from 61 to 8271. The proportion of male ranged from 36.5 to 87.1%. The age of participants ranged from 60.6 to 76.48 years. Selfmanagement programs were implemented in 25 studies. Medication managements were carried out in 24 studies. Physical activities were conducted in 19 studies. Durations of the interventions were 24 months for 3 studies, 48 months for one study, 18 months for one study and 12 months for 23 studies. Integrated community-based interventions could reduce all-cause hospitalization days per patient [WMD (95% CI) -1.50 [-2.39, -0.61]], improve 6MWD and reduce SGRQ total score per year [WMD (95% CI) 10.75 [10.64, 10.86]; -3.36 [-5.30, -1.42]], while could not reduce yearly decline in the lung function [WMD (95% CI) 4.64 (-2.27, 11.54)], all-cause mortality [RR (95% CI) 0.91 (0.71, 1.10)] and all-cause hospital admissions [RR (95% CI) 0.81 (0.63, 1.04)] in COPD patients. Sensitivity analysis indicated that the pooled result was not driven by a single estimate. Randomization was mentioned in all 28 trials, and 22 trials definitely described the

generation of random sequence. Adequate allocation concealments were described in 15 trials. 21 trial reported a blind design of participants and personnel, and 7 trials did not undertake such a design. 22 trials reported a blind design of the outcome assessment, whereas 3 did not. 2 trial selectively reported the study results. Begg tests and Egger tests were performed and the P values were over 0.05, demonstrating that there was no potential publication bias among the studies.

Conclusion Integrated community-based interventions currently may improve the quality of life and exercise tolerance of COPD patients after a long-term intervention (i.e., > 12 months). Integrated community-based interventions could also reduce all-cause hospitalization days in COPD patients. Physical activity, medication management, self-management and long-term intervention might be specific elements and characteristics of integrated community-based interventions to release health problems and improve healthcare delivery for COPD patients.

PU-1896

基于触觉诱导的主动呼吸循环技术指导方法在支气管 扩张症患者中的应用效果

杨旭、曾秋璇、陈文利、黄平、林晓红、李佳颖、邓妙 贞

广州医科大学附属第一医院

比较触觉诱导式主动呼吸循环技术指导方法与传统讲 授法在支气管扩张症患者中的运用效果。

PU-1897

体重指数影响肺功能的探讨

洪平阳、赵锦裕、胡安可、郑亚黎、曾惠清 厦门大学附属中山医院

探讨体重指数对正常的肺通气功能的影响。

TGF-β1-TAK1-AMPKα 激活 PINK1-Parkin 通路介导 线粒体自噬调对哮喘气道重构的影响

朴艺花、朴红梅 延边大学附属医院(延边医院)

阐明 TGF-β1 通过 TAK1-AMPKα 激活 PINK1-Parkin 通 路调控线粒体自噬在哮喘气道重构中的作用,为临床哮 喘的治疗提供新的作用靶点。

PU-1899

Pulmonary actinomyces infection a rare cause of progressive fibrosing ILD:A Case Report

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Object The relationship between actinomyces infection and PF-ILD has not been reported.We are reported a case of PF-ILD combined with actinomyces infection to improve clinicians' diagnosis and treatment of this rare disease.

Methods High-resolution computed tomography (CT), lung function, clinical signs and symptoms ,second generation sequencing (NGS) of the alveolar lavage fluid and other tests were used to diagnose this type of disease.

Results PF-ILD and IPF have a progressive fibrosing clinical phenotype that is characterized by an increasing extent of fibrosis on high-resolution computed tomography (CT), decline in lung function, worsening of symptoms and quality of life, and early death despite current therapy.

Conclusion Studies in relationship with progressive fibrosing ILD and pulmonary actinomycosis, which will provide a better understanding of the clinical course of PF- ILD and their impact on patients.

PU-1900

SMAD3 rs36221701 T>C polymorphism impacts COPD susceptibility in the Kashi population

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Object Small mother against decapentaplegic (SMAD) family member 3 (SMAD3) is well correlated with the inflammatory response of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). A previous study indicated that the single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) rs36221701 of SMAD3 was related to the risk of inflammatory disease. Hence, given the pathogenesis of COPD is intently associated with smoking and gene polymorphism, this study aims to analyze the relationship between SMAD3 SNP rs36221701 and COPD susceptibility, and to explore whether the interaction is related to smoking status.

Methods We studied the association between the SNPs (rs36221701 and rs34307601) of SMAD3 and COPD susceptibility, a total of 541 COPD patients and 534 controls of the Uyghur population were recruited at the First People's Hospital and the village of Kashi. The interrelation of the SNPs with the risk of COPD was determined by calculating odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI).

Results We found a significant association between the SNP rs36221701 genotype and COPD risk in the non-smoking population. In the genotype models, "T/C" genotype decreased the risk of COPD (T/C versus T/T: OR = 0.59, 95% CI = 0.41-0.83, P < 0.05). In the genotype and recessive models, the COPD risk was increased in the "C/C" genotype (C/C versus T/T: OR = 5.40, 95%CI = 1.09-26.74, P < 0.05. C/C versus T/T+T/C: OR = 6.12, 95% CI = 1.24-30.25, P < 0.05). In addition, COPD susceptibility was not related to the genetic variations in the SNP rs34307601 (P>0.05). **Conclusion** In conclusion, we confirmed that the SNP rs36221701 of SMAD3 may be associated with COPD susceptibility in the Chinese Uyghur population, especially among non-smokers. Our data provide new light for the relationship between SMAD3 gene polymorphisms and COPD susceptibility in the Chinese Uyghur population.

PU-1901

KIF2A 调控自噬介导哮喘中 IL-33 的分泌

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KIF3A 是哮喘的易感基因,但 KIF2A 在哮喘中的作用机制却缺乏研究,既往测序结果表明发现 KIF2A 在哮喘患者上皮低表达,我们的目的是探讨 KIF2A 如何介导哮喘的发生发展

PU-1902

Kartagener syndrome in an adult with allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis: a case report

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2. 南京医科大学

Object Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) is a lung disease caused by fungal sensitization. Kartagener's syndrome is a subset of primary ciliary dyskinesia(PCD), an autosomal recessive inherited disorder characterized by the clinical triad of chronic sinusitis, bronchiectasis, and situs inversus. Concomitant occurrence of Kartagener syndrome with ABPA is unusual. After a review of the literature, we aimed to emphasize the possibility of Kartagener syndrome concurrent with ABPA.

Methods Herein, we report a case of Kartagener syndrome complicated with ABPA.

Results A 31-year-old male non-smoker presented with recurrent episodes of productive cough, chest tightness and wheezing for eight years. He fulfilled the criteria for ABPA serologically and radiologically. Given the classical triad and history of sterility, the patient was finally clinically diagnosed as Kartagener syndrome concomitant with ABPA. After the initiation of corticosteroid plus voriconazole therapy, marked clinical and radiographic improvements occurred.

Conclusion In clinical practice, If the patient has recurrent respiratory tract infection after regular hormone and antifungal therapy, with imaging revealing situs inversus, we need to be alert to the possibility of Kartagener syndrome. Certainly, the association between ABPA and Kartagener syndrome needs further study.

PU-1903

基于 TCGA 数据库 CEP112, SERPIND1 与吸烟有关的 肺鳞状细胞癌预后特征的联系

晏婉儿、谢绍华 宜春市人民医院

本研究主要为探究 SERPIND1 及 CEP112 基因对吸烟 有关的肺鳞癌的预后是否 有影响,是否可以作为为肺 癌预后的生物标志物进一步研究。

PU-1904

恶性综合征合并肺炎 3 例诊疗报告及文献复习

赵华昌 成都市第四人民医院

探讨恶性综合征(NMS)合并肺炎的临床特征,以提高医师对其识别和处置能力。

基于赋能理论的延续护理对肺癌患者生存质量的影响

吴瑞明、周莹、付新云 贵州省人民医院

探讨基于赋能理论的延续护理对肺癌患者生存质量的 影响。

PU-1906

社区卫生服务中心医护人员肺康复认知现状调查

吴瑞明、姚磊、张萍 贵州省人民医院

了解社区卫生服务中心医护人员肺康复认知情况,为社 区肺康复项目的有效开展提供参考。

PU-1907

经支气管冷冻肺活检应用于弥漫性肺疾病的临床分析

徐有祖、朱业飞 浙江省台州医院

目的: 评价经支气管冷冻肺活检 (transbronchial cryobiopsy, TBCB) 对弥漫性肺疾病 (diffuse lung disease, DLD)的诊断价值。

PU-1908 热毒宁注射液辅治肺结核并发热的临床观察

蔡志钢 湖北省黄石市第二医院

探讨热毒宁注射液对肺结核合并发热的疗效。

PU-1909

miR-548ar-3p对CSE所致的慢性阻塞性肺疾病的影响

张龙举 遵义市第一人民医院

为了研究 miRNA 对 CSE 所致的慢性阻塞性肺疾病的影响。

PU-1910

Time Series Study in Severe COVID-19 Patients

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The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, China.

Object Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is becoming a pandemic worldwide, causing more than 163 million people infected as of 17th, May, 2021. As reported, 7.3% to 15.7% of COVID-19 patients could develop into serious and critical illness during hospitalization and in these people, the mortality rate could reach up to 61.5% even with elaborate management in the COVID-19 isolated intensive care unit (ICU). Thus, it is necessary to carry out an analysis of time-based dynamic changes of laboratory indices in order to show the development of COVID-19 and early identify of the deterioration of the disease.

Methods A total of 63 critical ill COVID-19 patients who were admitted to (ICU) in Wuhan Union Hospital

(Hubei, China) with definite outcome (died or transferred out of ICU) were included in this study. Laboratory data including complete blood count, coagulation function, liver function, kidney function and etc. were recorded every day, and the primary end point of the study was death or out of ICU. The turning point is the day when laboratory indices began to show differences in levels between the survivors and the non-survivors and this trend continued to the primary end point. The dynamic laboratory examinations were presented as medians with IQR in order to describe the trend until the primary end point of the disease. We used the linear mixed model to analyze repeated measures before and after the turning point. The study was approved by the ethics commission of the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University (IRB:202051).

Results Of the 63 patients with a clear outcome, 43 died during hospitalization (non-survivors) and 20 were transferred out of the ICU (survivors). Before the turning point, no significant difference was appeared in the level of laboratory indicators between survivors and non-survivors. But after the turning point, some laboratory indicators have changed. The reduction of lymphocytes and platelets occurred at the earliest time point, 17 days and 13 days before the primary end point, respectively, followed by the increase of D-dimer (11 days before the primary end point) and the deterioration of renal function (7 days before the primary end point). The levels of B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) and high sensitivity cardiac troponin (hs-cTn) were also higher in non-survivors 5 days and 12 days before the primary end point although without statistical significance. After the turning point, all these changes will continue to the primary end point. It's worth noting that after the turning point, the level of procalcitonin in non-survivors was 4.5 times when compared with the level before the turning point, whereas the level of procalcitonin in survivors was 69%. In addition, other dynamic laboratory tests including white blood cell count, neutrophils count, hemoglobin, red blood cell count, c-reactive protein, activated partial thromboplastin time and fibrinogen were not significantly different between survivors and

non-survivors at most time points, with no obvious turning point.

Conclusion The dynamic and persistent damage of multiple organs and systems marked by the dynamic changes of lymphocytes, platelets, creatinine and cardiac injury markers were related to the mortality of critically ill patients with COVID-19.

PU-1911

Nd: YAG 激光治疗支气管包裹嵌顿 10 年异物 1 例

刘前、詹雪梅、杜庆迪、刘发明、尹金植 吉林大学第二医院

探讨 Nd: YAG 激光在支气管长期包裹嵌顿性异物中的 治疗价值,为嵌顿性支气管异物的取出提供更多选择。

PU-1912

舒适护理在老年性哮喘护理中的价值探究

邹福 武汉市中心医院

探究舒适护理在老年性哮喘护理中的价值。

PU-1913

气管镜下封堵后未愈合的良性支气管胸膜瘘患者其感 染及营养的相关性分析

王智娜、张楠、马洪明、高鸿 应急总医院

对良性支气管胸膜瘘气管镜下介入封堵后未愈合患者 的感染和营养指标进行回顾,分析其感染与其营养状况 指标的关系,为患者的治疗提供参考依据。

SPRR3 对哮喘气道炎症及 PI3K/AKT/NF-кB 通路的调 控作用

朱桂萍、金美玲 复旦大学附属中山医院

观察小分子脯氨酸富含蛋白 3 (SPRR3) 对哮喘小鼠气 道炎症的影响及对 PI3K/AKT/NF-кB 通路的调控作用。

PU-1915

活血通络法治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期临床观察

邱丽、杨胜利、赵家亮 荆州市中医医院

观察活血通络法治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期临床试 验

PU-1916

地尔硫卓联合阿奇霉素治疗肺心病肺动脉高压的疗效 观察

张李 遵义市第一人民医院

探讨地尔硫联合阿奇霉素治疗慢性肺源性心脏病 (chronic pulmonary heart disease,CPHD 肺动脉高压患 者的临床疗效。

PU-1917

雾化吸入氨基糖苷类抗生素治疗呼吸机相关性肺炎患 者安全性分析

丁琳 贵州省人民医院

有创呼吸机是重症监护室中治疗危重病人常用的治疗 方法,呼吸机相关性肺炎是患者常见的并发症,由于全 身性抗生素治疗 VAP 的副作用大,因此寻找新的治 疗方法引起广大医师关注,雾化吸入抗生素似乎是一种 可行手段,但仍需考虑局部使用的副作用,本文就成人 雾化吸入氨基糖苷类抗生素在呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP) 患者中的气管痉挛的发生率、肾毒性进行分析。

PU-1918

急性肺栓塞肺梗死研究进展

韩婧、陶禹至、余倩、刘维佳、张湘燕

- 1. 贵州省人民医院
- 2. 遵义医科大学附属医院
- 3. 贵州省人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科

对急性肺栓塞肺梗死的病理生理学、流行病学、诊断及 预后等方面的研究进展作综述。

PU-1919

Association between Mycoplasma pneumoniae induced bronchilitis in infant and wheezing: a 2 years follow-up

Nan Yang, Yunxiao Shang Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University

Object To assess the association between Mycoplasma pneumoniae (MP) induced bronchilitis in infant and wheezing; To explore the risk factors of wheezing after MP induced bronchilitis.

Methods 95 patients with MP induced bronchiolitis in pediatric respiratory ward of Shengjing Hospital from January 2016 to December 2018 were selected and followed-up for 2 years. Thed patients were divided wheezing group (34 cases) into and nonwheezing group (61 cases) . According to the wheezing time after MP induced bronchilitis, the patients were also divided into Recurrent wheezing group(22 cases) and non-RW group(73 cases) .The clinical data of the selected cases were collected and the risk factors were analyzed.

Results Low SaO2(< 92%) in hospitalization, Parental history of allergic rhinitis or eczema and Parental smoking were the risk factors of wheezing occurence after MP induced bronchilitis (P < 0.05). Cases with

Low SaO2(< 92%) in hospitalization had six - fold higher for wheezing occurence (OR:6.174, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.286-54.273; P < .05).Cases with Parental history of allergic rhinitis or eczema had four - fold higher for wheezing occurence (OR:4.061, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.239-13.311; P < .05).Cases with Parental smoking had three - fold higher for wheezing occurence (OR:3.374, 95% [CI]: 1.076-10.573; confidence interval Ρ < .05).Positive response to allergens, Low SaO2(< 92%) in hospitalization, and Parental smoking were the risk factors of recurrent wheezing occurence after MP induced bronchilitis (P < 0.05) .Cases with Positive response to allergens had seven - fold higher for recurrent wheezing occurence (OR:7.333, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.807-54.273; P < .01).Cases with Low SaO2(< 92%) had seven - fold higher for recurrent wheezing occurence (OR:7.279, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 2.012-26.723; P < .01).Cases with Parental smoking had five - fold higher for recurrent wheezing occurence (OR:5.314, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.525-18.516; P < .01).

Conclusion The patients who had the risk factors of Low SaO2(< 92%) in hospitalization, Parental history of allergic rhinitis or eczema and Parental smoking should be attention to the wheezing occurence after MP induced bronchilitis.Positive response to allergens, Low SaO2(< 92%) in hospitalization, and Parental smoking were the risk factors of recurrent wheezing occurence after MP induced bronchilitis.

PU-1920

一例道道坎、步步纠结的肺栓塞病例诊治分享

韩婧、张培蓓、王霄、余红、许梅、刘维佳

1. 贵州省人民医院

2. 贵州省人民医院呼吸与危重症医学科

通过对病例全程诊治经过分析,以提高肺栓塞规范化诊治水平。

PU-1921

Myasthenia gravis with pulmonary nocardia pneumonia and brain abscess misdiagnosed as brain metastasis from lung cancer

Mengning Zheng 、xiangyan zhang Guizhou provincal people's hospital

Object Pulmonary nocardiosis is a rare chronic suppurative granulomatous disease, which is easily misdiagnosed as lung cancer and other diseases. Early diagnosis is beneficial to the patient's rehabilitation.

Methods We herein report a case of myasthenia gravis in a 64-year-old female patient with a spaceoccupying lesion in the right lower lung. Her breast CT suggests high probability of lung cancer. Her head MRI indicates multiple nodules, considering metastases.

Results The BAL RNA next generation sequencing (NGS) technology is used to confirm the pulmonary nocardiosis. The patient responded well to TMP/SMX treatment.

Conclusion The present study aims to investigate the clinical characteristics of the disease in order to improve the understanding of the disease, diagnosis and treatment.

PU-1922

局部 RAS 系统在肺部疾病中的作用

刘志文、谢军平 南昌大学第二附属医院

探讨 RAS 系统在肺部疾病中的作用

Pulmonary actinomycosis masquerading as lung cancer

Mengning Zheng 、 xiangyan zhang Guizhou provincal people's hospital

Object Pulmonary actinomycosis is a rare chronic purulent granulomatous disease, which can be easily misdiagnosed as lung cancer, tuberculosis, and other diseases. However, diagnosis relies on histopathological evidence, and early diagnosis is conducive to the patient's recovery.

Methods Analyse a case of a 70-year-old man with a soft tissue density mass at the right lower lung was studied, with initial chest CT suggesting lung cancer.

Results Pulmonary actinomycosis was confirmed by subsequent pathological biopsy of lung tissues eventually. The patient responded well to antibiotics treatment.

Conclusion This case is to explore the clinical characteristics of the disease, providing insight into the disease, and its diagnosis and treatment.

PU-1924

LncRNA COPDA1 对大气细颗粒污染物 PM2.5 致人支 气管上皮细胞炎性因子改变的影响

郑梦凝、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院

研究LncRNA COPDA1 对大气细颗粒污染物(PM2.5)及 对人支气管上皮细胞(16HBE 细胞)炎性因子的影响。

PU-1925

血清白细胞介素 17 水平在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气 综合征及其合并症患者中的变化及意义

郑梦凝、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院

观察阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (OSAHS) 及其 合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 患者血清炎性因子白 细胞介素-17 (IL-17) 水平的变化。

PU-1926

肺康复在卒中相关性肺炎患者中的效果及预后分析

郑梦凝、张翊玲 贵州省人民医院

研究早期肺康复干预措施在卒中相关性肺炎患者康复过程中的意义。

PU-1927

Analysis of clinical characteristics of 24 cases of pulmonary Nocardia infection

Mengning Zheng 、xiangyan zhang、xianwei ye Guizhou provincal people's hospital

Object Analyze the clinical characteristics of pulmonary nocardiac disease, improve the understanding of the disease and diagnosis, and early diagnosis is conducive to the treatment of patients.

Methods The clinical data of 24 patients with pulmonary nocardiac disease from January 2012 to April 2021 were retrospectively analyzed.

Results The 24 patients were diagnosed with pulmonary nocardiac disease through different specimens. 23 cases had underlying diseases, 1 case was normal, and 3 cases had brain abscess. The main symptoms of the respiratory system include fever, cough, expectoration, chest pain and hemoptysis. Chest CT examination mainly showed pulmonary consolidation or infiltration, nodules or masses,

cavities and mediastinal lymphadenopathy. All 24 patients received a treatment plan containing compound sulfamethoxazole. After treatment, the patients' condition improved and their condition was stable during follow-up.

Conclusion Nocardiasis is more common in patients with underlying diseases or weakened immunity. The clinical manifestations are non-specific, and the proportion of CRP, PCT, and neutrophils increases significantly. Chest CT showed large consolidating shadows, patch shadows, bronchial inflation signs, and pulmonary cavities. Nocardia positive in sputum or lesion tissue culture is the key to the diagnosis of the disease. If necessary, NGS technology can be combined to detect Nocardia early. Sulfa drugs are the first choice for treatment.

PU-1928 **肺泡微石症的临床特征及分析**

郑梦凝、张翊玲 贵州省人民医院

肺泡微石症 (PAM) 是一种原因不明的、罕见的、以肺 泡内有大量钙盐沉积的微小结石及继发弥漫间质纤维 化为 特征的慢性肺部疾病,探讨其临床特点。

PU-1929

痰湿瘀肺证肺心病患者的 PAC-1、CD62P 的表达变化 及血府逐瘀胶囊的治疗作用

何媛、李冬生、迟航 天津市中西医结合医院·南开医院

研究血府逐瘀胶囊对痰湿瘀肺证肺心病患者 PAC-1、 CD62P 的表达的影响,讨论该药物对于肺心病患者的 治疗作用。

PU-1930

肺康复护理自我管理模式对慢阻肺患者生活质量影响

李芳 贵州省人民医院

目的: 分析肺康复护理自我管理模式对慢阻肺患者生活 质量影响。

PU-1931

院内静脉血栓栓塞护理防控管理体系的应用及效果分 析

龚衍 贵州省人民医院

探讨院内静脉血栓栓塞(Venous thromboembolism, VTE) 护理防控管理体系的应用及效果。

PU-1932

静疗小组在非小细胞肺癌化疗患者 PICC 置管中的应 用价值分析

龚衍 贵州省人民医院

探讨静疗小组在非小细胞肺癌化疗患者经外周静脉置 入中心静脉导管(PICC)置管中的应用效果。

PU-1933

Autophagy-related risk model associated with immune cell infiltration levels predict the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma

山东大学齐鲁医院

Object Autophagy plays an important role in lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD). In this study, we aimed to identify differentially expressed autophagy-related genes and establish a prognostic risk model to evaluate the prognosis of LUAD.

Methods The gene expression profiles and clinical information of LUAD patients were downloaded from the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database. The Human Autophagy Database (HADb) was used to extract genes involved in autophagy. Gene expression data from TCGA was analyzed by the limma package in R software. All expression levels of the autophagyrelated genes were visualized as volcano plot using ggplot2 package and pheatmap package in R software. Functional enrichment analysis was also performed for the differentially expressed autophagy-related genes. Then according to univariate Cox and multivariate Cox regression analysis, the independent prognostic autophagy-related genes were determined. Subsequently, the predictive risk model based on the risk score of independent prognostic autophagyrelated genes were established and validated. Correlation analysis between autophagy-related genes and clinicopathological variables were also explored. Finally, TIMER and TISIDB databases was used to further explored the correlation analysis between immune cell infiltration levels in and the risk score as well as clinicopathological variables in the predictive risk model.

Results A total of 222 genes from the HADb were identified as autophagy-related genes, and 28 of 222 genes were pooled to differentially expressed in LUAD. The most significant GO terms were autophagy (p=3.05E-07), and KEGG analysis results indicated that 28 autophagy-related genes were significantly enriched in ErbB signaling pathway (p<0.001). Then univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis screened 12 genes (APOL1, ATG12, ATG4A, BAK1, CAPNS1, CCR2, CTSD, EIF2AK3, ITGB1, MBTPS2, SPHK1, ST13) could serve as independent prognostic indicators and these genes were selected for the further exploration of the prognostic pattern. Survival analysis results indicated that this risk model could identify the prognosis (p=4.379 E-10). Combined with the correlation analysis results between autophagyrelated genes and clinicopathological variables, 6 autophagy-related genes were screened as prognostic genes. Among of them, SPHK1 expression level were

positively related to CD4+ T cells and Dendritic cell infiltration levels.

Conclusion In this study, we constructed a predictive risk model based on differentially expressed autophagy-related genes to predict the prognosis of patients with LUAD. The immune cell infiltration analysis provided a novel angle for monitoring the immune microenvironment status of LUAD.

PU-1934

Derivation and validation of a clinical model to identify cryptococcosis from suspected malignant pulmonary nodules: a dual-center case-control study

- 1. 同济大学附属肺科医院/上海市肺科医院
- 2. 上海交通大学附属上海市胸科医院

Object Cryptococcosis often manifests as solitary or multiple pulmonary nodules, which is easily mimicked lung cancer and causes subsequently unwanted thoracic surgery. We aimed to develop and validate a clinical model to identify cryptococcosis from suspected malignant nodules, which can avoid unnecessary surgery.

Methods A case-control study with evaluator blinding was designed and continuous patients with pulmonary nodules with pathological diagnosis а of cryptococcosis or cancer in two specialized pulmonary hospitals in Shanghai were included. All nodules in first screening computerized tomography were marked and independently reviewed by two researchers without knowing the diagnosis to ensure data quality and validity. All subjects were randomly split into a derivation set and another separate validation set at a ratio of 7:3. A clinical model was developed based on the multivariate logistic regression, then validated and assessed regarding the clinical utility when compared with other models (Mayo Clinic, Veterans Association, Brock University).

Results Totally 1042 nodules (506 cryptococcosis and 536 cancer) were studied. Predictors of cryptococcosis in this model included younger age, male, site in lower

lobe, morphological irregularity, the presence of Halo sign and Feeding vessel sign, solid nodule type. Dominant indicators of cryptococcosis in this model included Radiology, Age and Sex, named "RAS" score. This score ranges from -5 to 14 points and patients with lower scores have a higher probability of cryptococcosis. This model showed excellent discrimination with areas under the Receiver Operating Characteristic curve of more than 0.90 and great calibration, and also outperformed than other models as assessed by decision curve analysis and net reclassification improvement.

Conclusion The RAS score was an easy-to-use clinical model with a high predictive value for identify cryptococcosis from suspected malignant nodules, which may guide intervention choose in these nodules.

PU-1935

早期应用药物治疗慢性呼吸衰竭并肺性脑病临床分析

陈梅、黄进燕、王载米 贵州省人民医院

探讨早期应用药物治疗慢性呼吸衰竭合并肺性脑病患 者的疗效及临床分析。

PU-1936

肺炎支原体感染合并呼吸道哮喘患者血清免疫球蛋 白 和炎性因子及维生素 D 联合检测的临床意义

吾曼莉、黄毅 贵州省遵义市第一人民医院

拟探讨肺炎支原体感染合并呼吸道哮喘患者血清免疫 球蛋白、炎性因子及维生素 D 联合检测的临 床意义。

PU-1937

肺呼吸康复治疗在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者 中的应用研究

吾曼莉

贵州省遵义市第一人民医院

分析探讨肺呼吸康复治疗在慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加 重期患者中的应用效果。

PU-1938

薄层 CT 扫描在孤立性肺结节良恶性诊断中的应用价值 研究

吾曼莉 贵州省遵义市第一人民医院

分析薄层 CT 扫描在孤立性肺结节(SPN)良恶性诊断中的应用价值。

PU-1939

Association between obstructive sleep apnea and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in pediatric patients: a meta-analysis

- 1. 福建医科大学附属漳州市医院
- 2. 福建医科大学附属第一医院

Object Some studies have reported a relationship between obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in pediatric population. However, this issue remains controversial. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the association between OSA and NAFLD in pediatric population.

Methods We systematically searched PubMed, Web of Science, Embase for eligible studies. The data involving markers of NAFLD including alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), hepatic inflammation, hepatic fibrosis of both OSA group and control group were extracted. Pooled standardized mean difference (SMD) and weighted mean difference (WMD) were appropriately calculated through a fixed or random-effect model.

Results 9 cross-sectional studies with 1133 children and adolescents were included. OSA was significantly associated with ALT, AST, and NAFLD fibrosis stage, but not NAFLD inflammation grade. Subgroup analysis indicated that both mild OSA and severe OSA were significantly associated with elevated ALT and AST. Furthermore, in the studies with all main confounding factors (age, gender, and BMI) matched, OSA group had higher ALT and AST levels than control group.

Conclusion This meta-analysis suggested that OSA was associated with NAFLD evidenced by elevated liver enzymes and progressive hepatic fibrosis in pediatric population. Screening and monitoring of NAFLD in pediatric patients with obesity-related OSA are necessary.

PU-1940

C-reactive protein to albumin ratio as a prognostic factor of lung cancer patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Haoyu Wang、Ruiyuan Yang、Jing Jin、Dan Liu、 Weimin Li West China Hospital

Object Current studies showed that C-reactive to albumin ratio (CAR) may lead to poor prognosis of lung cancer. We conducted a meta-analysis to explore the impact of CAR in lung cancer and the prognostic value of it.

Methods We searched the databases of PubMed, Web of science, Embase, and Scopus up to Apr 24th, 2021 for relevant researches and merged the hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) to evaluate the association between CAR and overall survival (OS) in patients with lung cancer.

Results Fourteen studies involving 5154 patients were included in our meta-analysis. The results indicated that elevated level of CAR was correlated with poorer OS of lung cancer patients (HR=1.85, 95%CI: 1.50-2.30). The association remained consistent after

subgroup analysis and meta-regression stratified by tumor histology, therapy, sample size and cut-off value. In addition, our results were robust even after sensitivity analysis.

Conclusion CAR may be a prognostic factor of lung cancer, which can lead to poorer survival. However, further studies were necessary for evidence in clinical application.

PU-1941

探讨耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌(CRKP)感染患者的临 床特征

万自芬、刘娅钦、路苹、景安薇 贵州省人民医院

探讨耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌(CRKP)感染患者的临床特征及死亡的危险因素。

PU-1942 肺功能支气管舒张试验中出现误差的原因分析

杨杰 贵州省人民医院

支气管舒张试验是诊断支气管哮喘和 COPD 的重要检 查方法,为确保检查结果的准确性、真实性,分析出现 误差的原因为临床提供诊断依据。

PU-1943

肺动脉高压与脂肪肝

郑浩、李强、季颖群

- 1. 上海市东方医院 (同济大学附属东方医院)
- 2. 同济大学医学院

MCT-PAH 对血脂的调节能力,对肺动脉高压患者的脂 代谢管理提供依据。

肺功能表现为上气道阻塞图形的不典型哮喘 1 例报道

曹志敏、张程 贵州省人民医院

提高临床医生对肺功能图形表现为特殊类型的肺通气 功能异常的认识及对不典型支气管哮喘的诊断能力,降 低误诊率。

PU-1945

呼吸内科危重症患者应急护理干预措施及效果

杨豫宛、胡晓解、王载米、韩思妤 贵州省人民医院

探讨呼吸内科危重症患者应急护理干预措施及效果。

PU-1946

内科胸腔镜在胸水诊断中的作用

许鹏 宜春市人民医院

探讨内科胸腔镜对胸腔积液的诊断及治疗过程中的价 值

PU-1947 凝血功能六项检测对肺栓塞的诊断价值研究

曹志敏、韩婧 贵州省人民医院

探讨凝血功能六项不同的组合与 PTE 发生可能性的关系,充分的探索凝血功能检测在诊断 PTE 的价值,为 PTE 的早发现、早诊断、早治疗提供理论依据,减少 PTE 的漏诊、误诊。

PU-1948

探讨删除嗜酸性粒细胞及 Treg 细胞对小鼠支气管哮喘 模型 sPLA2-X 的影响

张翊玲、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

探讨支气管哮喘中的 sPLA2-X 与嗜酸性粒细胞的关联; 探讨支气管哮喘中的 sPLA2-X 与 Treg 细胞的关联。为 支气管哮喘的治疗提供新的思路与策略。

PU-1949

克林霉素联合卡泊芬净治疗肾移植后肺孢子菌肺炎疗 效观察一例

张立然 济宁市第一人民医院

探讨克林霉素联合卡泊芬净治疗肺孢子菌肺炎的疗效。

PU-1950

不明原因肺动脉高压合并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气 的临床特点

万自芬、刘娅钦、路苹、王霄 贵州省人民医院

观察不明原因肺动脉高压患者合并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂 停(OSA)的临床特点。

PU-1951

EB 病毒感染对细菌性肺炎炎症指标的影响及预后分析

张翊玲、姚红梅、叶贤伟 贵州省人民医院

目的本研究旨在分析 EB 病毒感染的细菌性肺炎患者是 否影响患者的炎症严重程度、预后、住院时间等,综合 分析 EB 病毒感染的患者及感染指标 PCT、CRP、IL6、 IL17、IL10、iNOS 表达情况。

支气管扩张合并感染患者血清中 sPLA2-X 表达情况及 与炎症指标相关性研究

张翊玲、徐琳、姚红梅 贵州省人民医院

研究支气管扩张合并感染患者血清中 sPLA2-X 表达情况及与感染指标 PCT、CRP、IL6、iNOS、IL17、IL33 相关性研究,进一步研究 sPLA2-X 对支气管扩张合并 感染患者影响。

PU-1953

血清 sPLA2-X 联合 IL-33 在支气管哮喘诊治中的临床 意义研究

张翊玲、姚红梅、路苹 贵州省人民医院

探讨外周血清分泌型磷脂酶 A2-X (sPLA2-X, secreted phospholipase A2 group X) 联合白细胞介素-33 (IL-33, interleukin-33) 在支气管哮喘诊治中的临床意义, 为哮喘的诊治及病情评估提供新的策略与方法。

PU-1954

结缔组织病相关性间质性肺炎感染 EB 病毒后情况分析

许梅 贵州省人民医院

研究结缔组织相关性间质性肺炎合并 EB 病毒感染患者 病原学特点及感染指标 PCT、CRP、IL6、iNOS、IL17、 IL33 等表达情况、血气分析及治疗的影响,进一步研究 EB 病毒感染后对结缔组织相关性间质性肺疾病影响。 PU-1955 重症肺炎合并口腔蝇蛆病 1 例报道

李玉彩、叶贤伟、张湘燕、石庆柳 贵州省人民医院

口腔蝇蛆病在今天生活环境较好的条件下比较罕见,那为什么仍会有散发病例,通过查阅文献,结合当下临床观察病例研究,了解口腔蝇蛆病的感染机制,临床表现、治疗以及护理

PU-1956

贵州省医疗工作者新冠肺炎接种情况

李玉彩、叶贤伟、张湘燕、张培蓓 贵州省人民医院

虽然新冠肺炎在国内已大范围控制,但仍需警惕输入性 病例,毕竟至今为各地仍不间断出现散发病例。预防及 减少新冠肺炎再次大势侵略行之有效的方法主要靠疫 苗接种,但疫苗的新起及其多种款式、多代性使得人群 对其安全性及有效性比较困惑,且有些合并症的人群不 易接种,外加疫苗的普及并未全面,进一步使疫苗接种 受到排斥。对贵州省医疗卫生人员进行疫苗接种意愿及 顾虑进行研究,了解目前省内疫苗接种情况及疫苗接种 最大疑虑。

PU-1957

细胞自噬在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的研究进展

张培蓓 贵州省人民医院

自噬是细胞自我降解过程,这种降解和再循环过程对于 细胞稳态和应激适应是必不可少的,并且在大多数真核 生命中是非常保守的;但过度的自噬则可能导致细胞的 死亡。但当细胞自噬不受调节或过度自噬发生,则可能 导致多种疾病,如神经退行性疾病、肿瘤、衰老等。在 呼吸系统疾病发病机制中,细胞自噬同样也起着关键作 用,因此自噬的研究将会为这些疾病的治疗提供新的策 略。

良性气道狭窄的介入治疗现状

张培蓓 贵州省人民医院

良性气道狭窄相比于恶性气道狭窄而言,种类更多、更 复杂,虽然易诊断,但多数良性气道狭窄患者就诊时气 道狭窄已经很重,给治疗带来一定的风险和困难。除了 外科手术治疗以外,介入治疗在良性气道治疗中反正迅 速,已成为良性气道狭窄的主要手段。

PU-1959

军团菌耐药现状及耐药机制研究进展

赵子睿、陈愉 中国医科大学附属盛京医院

军团菌广泛存在于自然界及人工水系,可引起重症肺炎, 病死率高。大环内酯和氟喹诺酮类药物是其主要治疗药 物,目前已发现其耐药的发生,临床上一旦发生耐药, 将影响预后。本文对环境及临床军团菌菌株的耐药现状 及可能的耐药机制进行介绍。

PU-1960

二甲双胍与肺癌合并糖尿病患者的疗效及预后相关性 研究

苗健龙 济宁市第一人民医院

探讨二甲双胍与肺癌合并糖尿病患者化疗及靶向治疗 的疗效相关性,为肺癌治疗提供新的理论依据。

PU-1961 肺癌的分子标志物研究进展

于海智 贵州省人民医院

肺癌全球范围内高发,恶性程度大,预后差,早期不易 发现。早期准确诊断肺癌的新方法对于有效治疗肺癌至 关重要。肺癌患者常有其遗传和表观遗传学改变。筛选 出具有特征性分子标志物对诊断早期肺癌十分关键。肺 癌全球范围内高发,恶性程度大,预后差,早期不易发 现。早期准确诊断肺癌的新方法对于有效治疗肺癌至关 重要。肺癌患者常有其遗传和表观遗传学改变。此综述 的目的是讨论目前发现特征性分子标志物,以便于患者 肺癌的诊断。

PU-1962

肺空洞性病变一例诊治思考

苗健龙 济宁市第一人民医院

肺鳞癌误诊1例总结分析。

PU-1963

The IncRNA HOTAIR regulates autophagy and affects lipopolysaccharide-induced acute lung injury through the miR-17-5p/ATG2/ATG7/ATG16 axis

Yuju Li, Zhike Liang, Hua He, Xiaomei Huang, Zexun Mo, Jinwen Tan, Weihong Guo, Ziwen Zhao, Shuquan Wei

华南理工大学附属第二医院 (广州市第一人民医院)

Object Long non-coding ribonucleic acids (IncRNAs) play critical roles in acute lung injury (ALI). We aimed to explore the involvement of IncRNA HOX transcript antisense intergenic ribonucleic acid (HOTAIR) in regulating autophagy in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)–induced ALI.

Methods Using in vivo and in vitro models, we assessed the biological function of IncRNA HOTAIR and miR-17-5p as well as their effects on cell proliferation and apoptosis. And the regulatory network involving HOTAIR, miR-17-5p and autophagy were also explored.

Results We obtained 1289 differentially expressed IncRNAs or messenger RNAs (mRNAs) via microarray analysis. HOTAIR was significantly upregulated in the LPS stimulation experimental group. HOTAIR knockdown (si-HOTAIR) promoted cell proliferation in LPS-stimulated A549 and BEAS-2B cells, suppressing the protein expression of autophagy marker light chain 3B (LC3B) and Beclin-1. Inhibition of HOTAIR suppressed LPS-induced cell autophagy, apoptosis, and arrested cells in the G0/G1 phase prior to S phase entry. Further, si-HOTAIR alleviated LPS-induced lung injury in vivo. We predicted the micro-ribonucleic acid (miRNA) miR-17-5p to target HOTAIR and confirmed this via RNA pull-down and dual luciferase reporter assays (LRAs). miR-17-5p inhibitor treatment reversed the HOTAIR-mediated effects on autophagy, apoptosis, cell proliferation, and cell cycle. Finally, we predicted autophagy-related genes (ATGs) ATG2, ATG7, and ATG16 as targets of miR-17-5p, which reversed their HOTAIR-mediated protein upregulation in LPS-stimulated A549 and BEAS-2B cells.

Conclusion Our results indicate that HOTAIR regulated apoptosis, the cell cycle, proliferation, and autophagy through the miR-17-5p/ATG2/ATG7/ATG16 axis, thus driving LPS-induced ALI.

PU-1964

外周血 NLR、PLR 对安罗替尼治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌 疗效的预测价值

崔睿^{1,2}、韩淑华^{1,2}

- 1. 东南大学附属中大医院
- 2. 东南大学医学院

探讨外周血中性粒细胞淋巴细胞比值(NLR)、血小板 淋巴细胞比值(PLR)在安罗替尼治疗晚期非小细胞肺 癌(NSCLC)疗效预测中的价值。

PU-1965

NGS 报告病原菌时的新参考——基于 PubMed 文献摘 要的呼吸道致病菌检索表

刘正平¹、杨露凝¹、徐九洋¹、王一民²、刘颖梅³、曹 彬²

- 1. 清华大学
- 2. 中日友好医院
- 3. 首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院

由于第二代测序 (next generation sequencing, NGS) 的高敏感性,其在诊断呼吸道感染病原体中的应用愈加 普及。但是 NGS 在报告样本中病原体时更易受到污染 的影响,并且无法区分定植菌和致病菌,这限制了 NGS 的可解读性。为了给 NGS 报告细菌时提供参考,我们 检索并筛选出了 PubMed 中细菌导致的呼吸道感染的 文献。

PU-1966

探讨吸入抗生素治疗呼吸机相关性肺炎疗效

丁琳 贵州省人民医院

雾化吸入抗生素可以提供高浓度的有效药物直接到感 染部位,同时最大限度地减少全身的影响,这对呼吸机 相关性肺炎的治疗是非常有吸引力的,本文就成人雾化 吸入抗生素在呼吸机相关性肺炎患者中的临床治愈率、 病死率、撤机成功率进行探讨。

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者从医院到社区无缝隙护理管理 模式的应用

熊慧

贵州省人民医院

探讨对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者实施从医院到社区无缝 隙护理管理模式的效果.

PU-1968

肺鳞癌并肺肉瘤样癌变一例及文献复习

邵松军、张湘燕、龙运芝、汪国玉 、许川 贵州省人民医院

对我科近期收治的1例肺鳞癌合并肺肉瘤样癌变患者的 临床资料进行分析,以提高临床医生对该类疾病诊疗的 认识。

PU-1969

Life-threatening hemoptysis accompanied by internal thoracic artery aneurysms in a 28-year-old perinatal woman, a case report

Yujun Li¹、Yuyao Wang²、Zhike Liang¹、Xiaomei Huang¹、Zexun Mo¹、Ziwen Zhao¹、Shuquan Wei¹ 1. 华南理工大学附属第二医院(广州市第一人民医院) 2. Department of Medicine, Danbury Hospital, Danbury, CT, USA

Object Life-threatening hemoptysis presents an immediate diagnostic and therapeutic challenge, especially during the perinatal period.

Methods Case presentation

Results A 28-year-old perinatal woman, with no significant past medical and surgical history, presented with repeating hemoptysis and respiratory failure. Computed tomography (CT) revealed a 2.1 ×3.2 cm inhomogeneous tumorous in the right superior mediastinum and right main bronchus obstruction with

atelectasis of right lung. Bronchoscopy showed a tumorous protrusion blocking the right main bronchus with active hemorrhage and malignancy was suspected. Bronchial artery embolization (BAE) was performed to control bleeding. The arteriogram revealed tortuosity, dilation and hypertrophy of right bronchial arteries and aneurysms of the internal thoracic artery (ITA). The bleeding completely stopped after BAE. Bronchoscopy was performed again to remove the residuals blood clots which was suspected for tumor at the beginning. The patient recovered soon after the procedure and was discharged.

Conclusion Life-threatening hemoptysis concomitant with ITA aneurysms in the perinatal women have not been reported previously, which may mislead clinical diagnosis and treatment options. BAE might be used as a first-line treatment irrespective of the underlying causes.

PU-1970

经鼻高流量吸氧在老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并呼吸衰 竭患者中的应用效果

关鸿艳 贵州省人民医院

探讨经鼻高流量吸氧在老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并呼 吸衰竭患者中的应用效果。

PU-1971

IncRNA HOTAIR 敲除通过抑制 A549 细胞中的 NF-кB 信号通路调节 LPS 诱导的炎症

黄晓梅、莫泽珣、李裕军、何桦、郭伟鸿、唐万娜、赵 子文、魏树全 广州市第一人民医院

NF-kB可促进炎症细胞因子表达, 是急性肺损伤 (ALI) 的主要致病机制。本研究着重探讨长非编码 RNA (IncRNA) HOX 转录反义 RNA (HOTAIR) 对 ALI 中 NF-kB 的影响。

将循证医学运用于体外膜肺氧合危重症患者院内外转 运

姚磊

贵州省人民医院

探讨将循证医学运用于体外膜肺氧合危重症患者院内 外转运的实施效果。

PU-1973

一例 CRRT 联合 V-AECMO 治疗横纹肌溶解患者的护理

姚磊 贵州省人民医院

探讨 CRRT 联合 V-AECMO 治疗横纹肌溶解患者的护理措施

PU-1974

肺肿物患者心理护理的调查研究

胡晓解、黄进燕 贵州省人民医院

提高肺肿物患者的心理护理意识,了解和把握患者的心理特征,提高肺肿物患者的生活质量及延长患者的生存时间。

PU-1975

MiR-23a 的检测在临床常见疾病诊断中的意义

张程、薛会红、张湘燕 贵州省人民医院

通过综述,介绍 MiR-23a 的检测在临床常见疾病诊断中的意义。

PU-1976

经鼻高流量吸氧治疗在呼吸机治疗呼吸衰竭撤机过程 中的应用

李洁、魏霞、丁琦、米九运、许淑娣、任京婷、李瑞丽 陕西省西安市第九医院

探讨经鼻高流量吸氧在呼吸机治疗呼吸衰竭患者撤机过程中的应用对比。

PU-1977

不同动脉置管监测血压在 RICU 患者中的应用

姚磊 贵州省人民医院

目的通过探讨不同动脉置管监测有创血压与无创血压 结果之间的差异性及相关性,为利用有效血压更准确地 指导临床抢救和治疗,提高动脉穿刺成功率、延长留置时 间,降低并发症提供理论依据。

PU-1978 重症肺炎并发感染性休克的治疗和护理

徐云岚 常州市第二人民医院

肺炎是严重危害人类健康的一种疾病,占感染性疾病中 病死率首位。重症肺炎引起毒血症并发感染性休克者称 为休克性肺炎(或脓毒性肺炎)。是发于感染的急性器 官功能损害,临床表现为发热、寒战、心动过速、神智 改变以及白细胞增高等[1]。重症肺炎主要的病原菌是肺 炎双球菌,患者的病情发展速度极快,病情危重,细菌 毒素影响了患者的运动中枢,造成小动脉以及微循环障 碍,进而扩张,有效血容量减少,导致周围循环出现衰 竭,进而引发休克,对患者的生命安全造成了严重威胁 [2]。严重感染及其相关的感染性休克是当前 ICU 内主要 的死亡原因,感染性休克的治疗和护理难度很大。现对 我院 RICU 收治的 23 例重症肺炎并发感染休克患者进 行回顾性分析,旨在总结休克性肺炎的临床治疗情况和 护理措施,报告如下。

精准护理对老年呼吸科医院感染的积极作用研究

邵静静 常州市第二人民医院

目的 为了探讨精准护理在预防老年呼吸科医院感染中 发挥的积极作用;



慢阻肺急性加重期应用痰热清注射液联合莫西沙星治 疗的疗效观察

路苹 贵州省人民医院

LT-02 慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并肺癌 26 例分析

王珏²、魏霞³、权瑞宇¹、李华⁴、解宝珠⁴ 1. 西安医学院

2. 西安医学院
3. 西安市第九医院(西安市铁路中心医院)

4. 延安大学医学院

LT-03

低糖高脂饮食对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的肺功能影响 的 Meta 分析

吴迪 荆州市第一人民医院

LT-04 柚皮苷对 TNF-α 诱导的人支气管上皮细胞炎症的影 响及机制研究

陈子瑜、吴斌 广东医科大学附属医院

LT-05 沙美特罗替卡松粉吸入剂对慢阻肺呼吸衰竭患者肺通 气及肺换气功能的改善效果探讨

扶泽南 遵义市第一人民医院

LT-06 中重度过敏性哮喘的重要选择:奥马珠单抗

陈曦、俞绮红、李月川 天津市胸科医院 LT-07 **时效性激励;慢性阻塞性肺疾病;自我管理**

邵静静 常州市第二人民医院

LT-08 **穴位贴敷联合穴位注射治疗慢性持续期哮喘的疗效研** 究

刘芳英、张秀莲、张善芳、王众福、钱叶长 上海市宝山区中西医结合医院

LT-09 趋化因子参与慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并认知功能障的研 究进展

胡如海 杭州师范大学附属医院 (杭州市第二人民医院)

LT-10

呼出气一氧化氮(FeNO)检测在慢性气道疾病诊治 中的应用

张云勇 正安县人民医院

LT-11 重症哮喘小鼠模型的建立方法及意义

解立旭、冯旰珠 南京医科大学第二附属医院

LT-12

老年慢阻肺合并肺结核临床治疗效果分析

潘晓杰 贵阳市第二人民医院贵阳脑科医院

LT-13 **吸气峰值流量在 COPD 中的研究进展**

祁子歆、柴燕玲 昆明医科大学第二附属医院

入院血液标记物对预测 COPD 患者合并社区获得性 肺炎的价值

高姝佩、段怡菲、陈晋卿、王坚苗 华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院

LT-15

中国南方地区花生过敏原 slgE 致敏患者合并花粉变 应原致敏特征分析

罗文婷¹、杨舒雯²、孙宝清¹ 1. 广州医科大学附属第一医院,广州呼吸健康研究 院,国家呼吸系统疾病临床医学研究中心,呼吸疾病 国家重点实验室,广州医科大学 2. 广州医科大学

LT-16

慢性阻塞性肺病患者血小板减少与 HIF-1α 的相关性 分析

李品、王美玲 内蒙古医科大学附属医院

LT-17

支气管热成形术治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的临床疗 效分析

龙发、胡斯育、付鹏、龙亮、黄文婷 中国科学院大学深圳医院(光明)

LT-18

营养支持及呼吸康复治疗对改善 COPD 患者肺功能 的价值

赖乾德、杨小芳、何莉 习水县人民医院

LT-19

慢阻肺与肺栓塞发生风险及诊断的相关性研究

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