

金华市首例新型冠状病毒肺炎确诊出院病例 治疗经验分享

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【摘要】 目的 介绍金华市首例新型冠状病毒肺炎(简称新冠肺炎)患者的诊治经过。**方法** 金华市中心医院收治金华市首例新冠肺炎患者,给予抗病毒及对症支持治疗后,最终救治成功,介绍临床诊治过程,分享救治体会。**结果** 患者为 25 岁男性,因“咽痛、咳嗽、咳痰 4 d”,于 2020 年 1 月 24 日收入隔离病房。① 流行病学特征:患者 4 d 前无明显诱因出现咽痛、咳嗽、咳痰,以干咳为主;1 月 14 日曾赴武汉旅游;既往血压偏高,平时未规律测量治疗。② 临床表现:入院体温 37℃,呼吸频率 16 次/min,脉搏 101 次/min,血压 164/123 mmHg (1 mmHg≈0.133 kPa);意识清楚,咽红,扁桃体无肿大;双肺呼吸音粗,未闻及干湿啰音,心律齐,四肢活动可,双下肢无明显水肿。③ 辅助检查:2020 年 1 月 20 日胸部 CT 平扫未见明显异常;1 月 21 日血常规:白细胞计数(WBC) $7.53 \times 10^9/L$,中性粒细胞比例 62.6%,淋巴细胞比例 25.0%,单核细胞比例 12.2%,淋巴细胞计数 $1.88 \times 10^9/L$,红细胞计数(RBC) $5.73 \times 10^{12}/L$,血红蛋白(Hb) 176 g/L,血细胞比容(HCT) 0.52,血小板计数(PLT) $263 \times 10^9/L$,超敏 C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP) 1.9 mg/L。④ 病毒检测:1 月 24 日市疾病预防控制中心回报咽拭子采样新型冠状病毒(2019-nCoV)核酸初筛阳性,诊断为新冠肺炎。⑤ 治疗经过:入院后予洛匹那韦/利托那韦 2 片(每片含洛匹那韦 200 mg 和利托那韦 50 mg)口服,每 12 h 1 次;同时给予干扰素 $\alpha-2b$ 5 000 kU 雾化,每 12 h 1 次,进行联合抗病毒治疗;为缓解咳嗽症状,给予患者孟鲁司特钠 10 mg 口服,每晚 1 次。1 月 24 日下午,加用磷酸奥司他韦 75 mg 口服,每日 2 次,进行抗病毒治疗。2 月 1 日停用磷酸奥司他韦。2 月 2 日患者体温正常持续 3 d 以上,呼吸道症状明显缓解,肺部影像学未见明显异常,连续 2 次 2019-nCoV 核酸检测阴性,病情好转,解除隔离出院。**结论** 本例新冠肺炎病例属于普通型,整体治疗顺利有效,病情无反复。应提高症状不典型的新冠肺炎病例的早期确诊率,采取正确的普通型新冠肺炎患者抗病毒方案。

【关键词】 新型冠状病毒肺炎; 新型冠状病毒; 治疗; 经验分享

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Diagnosis and treatment experience sharing and analysis of 1 case of corona virus disease 2019 in Jinhua City

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【Abstract】 Objective To introduce the diagnosis and treatment process of the first case of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Jinhua City. **Methods** Jinhua Central Hospital admitted the first case of COVID-19 in Jinhua. The patient was treated by antiviral and symptomatic support. The final treatment was successful. The clinical diagnosis and treatment process was introduced, and the experience of treatment was shared. **Results** The patient was a 25-year-old male admitted to the isolation ward on January 24, 2020 due to "sore throat, cough and expectoration for 4 days". ① Epidemiological characteristics: the patient developed pharyngeal pain, cough and expectoration, mainly dry cough without obvious inducement 4 days ago; on January 14, the patient went to Wuhan for tourism; the blood pressure was high in the past, without regular measurement and treatment. ② Clinical manifestations: admission temperature 37℃, respiratory frequency 16 times/min, pulse 101 bpm, blood pressure 164/123 mmHg (1 mmHg≈0.133 kPa); clear consciousness, pharyngeal red, no swelling of tonsil; two lungs breathing sound thick, no dry and wet rales, rhythm neat, limb activity, no obvious edema of both legs. ③ Auxiliary examination: on January 20, chest CT showed no obvious abnormality; on January 21, blood routine examination: white blood cell count (WBC) $7.53 \times 10^9/L$, neutrophil ratio 62.6%, lymphocyte ratio 25.0%, monocyte ratio 12.2%, lymphocyte count $1.88 \times 10^9/L$, red blood cell count (RBC) $5.73 \times 10^{12}/L$, hemoglobin (Hb) 176 g/L, hematocrit (HCT) 0.52, platelet (PLT) $263 \times 10^9/L$, hypersensitive C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) 1.9 mg/L. ④ Virus detection: on January 24, the Municipal Center for Disease Control reported positive 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) nucleic acid test by throat swab, and the patient was diagnosed as COVID-19. ⑤ Treatment process: after admission, the patient was given 2 tablets of lopinavir/ritonavir (each tablet contains 200 mg of lopinavir and 50 mg of ritonavir), once every 12 hours; at the same time, the patient was given 5 000 kU of interferon- $\alpha 2b$ by atomization, once every 12 hours for combined antiviral treatment; in order to alleviate cough symptoms, the patient was given 10 mg of montelukast sodium, once a night. On the afternoon of January 24, 75 mg of oseltamivir phosphate was orally taken twice a day for antiviral treatment. On February 1, oseltamivir phosphate was stopped. On February 2, the patient's body temperature was normal for more than 3 days, the respiratory

symptoms were significantly relieved, and there was no obvious abnormality in pulmonary imaging. The respiratory pathogen nucleic acid test was negative for two consecutive times, the condition improved, and the patient was discharged from isolation. **Conclusions** This COVID-19 case was common type, and the whole treatment is successful and effective without any relapse. Early diagnosis of novel coronavirus pneumonia should be improved, and the right antiviral strategy should be performed in common type COVID-19 patients.

【Key words】 Corona virus disease 2019; 2019 Novel coronavirus; Treatment; Experience sharing

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2019 年底出现的不明原因肺炎病例临床表现非常类似病毒性肺炎^[1]。在对患者下呼吸道样本进行的深度测序分析中检测出一种新型 β 属冠状病毒,被命名为新型冠状病毒(2019-nCoV)。与之类似的严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒(SARS-CoV)和中东呼吸综合征冠状病毒(MERS-CoV)由于具有广泛的传播性及较高的致死率,在过去的 20 年中,已累计出现超过 10 000 例病例, SARS-CoV 感染的病死率为 10%, MERS-CoV 感染的病死率为 37%^[2-3]。目前,新冠肺炎疫情已呈全球暴发趋势^[4-6],我国各省市及自治区也先后发布重大突发公共卫生事件一级响应以应对疫情。金华市作为浙江省中部地区的重要交通枢纽,人员流动性较大,金华市中心医院作为新冠肺炎定点医疗机构,成为疫情的重要战场,重症医学科、呼吸科、感染科及相关科室的一线医护人员对金华地区的疑似及确诊患者进行了积极有效的诊治。本研究旨在介绍并分析金华市区首例治疗成功出院患者的诊治过程。

1 病例简介

患者男性, 25 岁, 因“咽痛、咳嗽、咯痰 4 d”, 于 2020 年 1 月 24 日 03:36 收入本院隔离病房。患者 4 d 前无明显诱因出现咽痛、咳嗽、咯痰, 以干咳为主; 有疫区旅居史: 1 月 14 日曾赴武汉旅游; 既往血压偏高, 但未规律测量和治疗。入院查体: 体温 37℃, 呼吸频率 16 次/min, 脉搏 101 次/min, 血压 164/123 mmHg (1 mmHg $\approx$ 0.133 kPa); 意识清楚, 精神可, 咽部发红, 扁桃体无肿大; 双肺呼吸音粗, 未闻及干湿啰音, 心律尚齐, 四肢活动可, 双下肢无明显水肿。2020 年 1 月 20 日胸部 CT 平扫未见明显异常; 1 月 21 日血常规: 白细胞计数(WBC) $7.53 \times 10^9/L$, 中性粒细胞比例 62.6%, 淋巴细胞比例 25.0%, 单核细胞比例 12.2%, 淋巴细胞计数 $1.88 \times 10^9/L$, 红细胞计数(RBC) $5.73 \times 10^{12}/L$, 血红蛋白(Hb) 176 g/L, 血细胞比容(HCT) 0.52, 血小板计数(PLT) $263 \times 10^9/L$, 超敏 C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP) 1.9 mg/L。病毒检测: 1 月 24 日金华市疾病预防控制中心回报咽拭子采样

2019-nCoV 核酸初筛阳性; 入院诊断: 新冠肺炎。

2 诊疗经过

按照国家卫生健康委员会发布的《新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎诊疗方案(试行第三版)》^[7], 入院后予患者单人隔离, 进一步完善检查。经金华市诊疗专家组(由感染科、呼吸科、重症医学科专家组成)讨论, 给予患者洛匹那韦/利托那韦 2 片(每片含洛匹那韦 200 mg 和利托那韦 50 mg)口服, 每 12 h 1 次; 同时给予干扰素 α -2b 5 000 kU 雾化, 每 12 h 1 次, 进行联合抗病毒治疗; 为缓解咳嗽症状, 给予患者孟鲁司特钠 10 mg 口服, 每晚 1 次。1 月 24 日下午, 该患者入院后实验室检查提示 WBC、淋巴细胞计数较前下降(图 1), 进一步完善甲型、乙型流感病毒核酸检测以及支原体、衣原体检测, 经金华市诊疗专家组讨论后, 加用磷酸奥司他韦 75 mg 口服, 每日 2 次, 进行抗病毒治疗。2 月 1 日, 停用磷酸奥司他韦。2 月 2 日, 患者体温正常持续 3 d 以上, 呼吸道症状明显缓解, 肺部影像学未见明显异常, 连续 2 次呼吸道病原体 2019-nCoV 核酸检测阴性(采样时间至少间隔 1 d, 分别为 1 月 31 日及 2 月 1 日), 患者病情好转, 解除隔离出院。

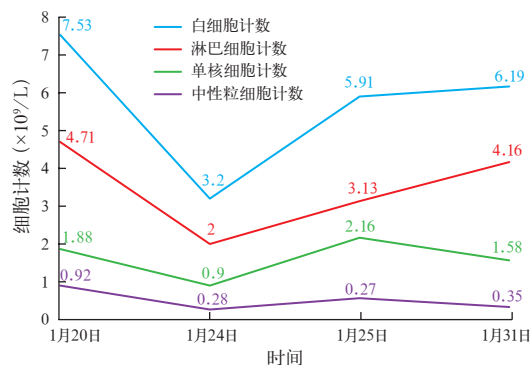


图 1 金华市中心医院收治的首例新冠肺炎患者血常规指标变化趋势

3 讨论

目前对于新冠肺炎的诊断标准, 国内多参考国家卫生健康委员会发布的《新型冠状病毒肺炎诊疗

方案(试行第七版)》^[8]。确诊病例多有典型的临床症状、近期武汉地区旅居史以及肺部影像学表现,最终确诊需依赖 2019-nCoV 核酸反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测。该病例的临床症状及胸部影像学表现均不典型,发病全程患者体温正常,多次胸部影像学检查(1月24日、1月29日胸部X线和1月24日、1月31日胸部CT)均未发现异常,最终确诊依赖于有效的流行病学史采集和 2019-nCoV 核酸 RT-PCR 检测阳性。但目前随着整体疫情的发展,各地已出现无明确武汉地区旅居史的确诊病例,防控的重点关注地区已由武汉市扩大至湖北省及周边确诊患者数较多的地区。流行病学史采集难度较前加大。另外 2019-nCoV 核酸 RT-PCR 检测需由市疾控中心定点检测,每日能满足的检测量有限,随着疑似病例的增加,很难完成全市医疗机构的需要。若后续再出现类似的病例,极易造成漏诊、误诊,一旦因漏诊、误诊造成疾病传播,后果严重,目前亟需建立相应方案以增加症状不典型新冠肺炎病例的确诊率。

目前对于新冠肺炎的治疗尚无特效药物,大多数药物都处于测试性治疗阶段。根据相关研究,可尝试应用于新冠肺炎的药物主要包括洛匹那韦/利托那韦、核苷类似物、神经氨酸酶抑制剂、瑞德西韦、多肽类融合抑制剂(EK1)、阿比多尔、RNA 合成抑制剂[如替诺福韦酯(TDF)、拉米夫定(3TC)]、炎症反应抑制药(如激素等)、中药(如舒风解毒胶囊、连花清瘟胶囊等)^[9]。近日,美国 1 例患者应用瑞德西韦治疗后好转,吉利德公司已与北京中日友好医院联合拟对新冠肺炎患者行研究性救治^[10]。另外《新型冠状病毒肺炎合并症处置专家建议》指出,多系统合并症的存在是导致病情恶化的重要因素^[11]。该病例的治疗方案参考《新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎诊疗方案(试行第三版)》^[7],并结合 1 月 21 日发布的《武汉协和医院处置 2019 新型冠状病毒感染策略及说明》^[12]及 1 月 22 日发布的《武汉同济医院新型冠状病毒肺炎诊疗快速指南》^[13]。对于抗病毒药物的选择,首选洛匹那韦/利托那韦联合干扰素 $\alpha-2b$ 方案,金华市诊疗专家组讨论后,加用磷酸奥司他韦抗病毒治疗,监测炎症指标变化,若出现细菌感染证据,则加用莫西沙星抗感染治疗,后患者病情平稳好转,故未加用莫西沙星。

本例新冠肺炎病例分型应属于普通型,整体治疗顺利有效,病情无反复。本病例的治疗在如何提高症状不典型新冠肺炎病例的早期确诊率,以及普

通型新冠肺炎患者抗病毒方案的选择经验方面,对于未来诊疗可能有所启示,故与各位同道分享。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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