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恶性胸腔积液是一组临床常见综合征,恶性胸膜间皮瘤、肺癌、乳腺癌、淋巴瘤等是导致恶性胸腔积液的常见病因。尽管诊断方法和手段较多,但胸腔积液细胞沉淀中找到恶性细胞或在胸膜活检组织中观察到恶性肿瘤的病理改变仍然是确定恶性胸腔积液诊断的“金标准”。近年来多项研究结果倾向持续胸腔引流作为恶性胸腔积液治疗方法的首选,对多年来胸膜固定术的一线治疗地位提出了挑战。

恶性胸腔积液;持续胸腔引流;胸膜固定术;胸腔镜

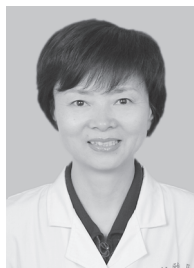
Interpretation of expert consensus 2014 on diagnosis and treatment of malignant pleural effusion. HU Cheng-

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Abstract Malignant pleural effusion MPE is a common clinical syndrome which usually caused by pleural mesothelioma lung cancer breast cancer lymphoma and so on. There are multiple methods to diagnose MPE but the “gold standard” way remains cytological identification of malignant cells within pleural effusion or the pathology of the pleural biopsy specimen shows pathological manifestations of malignant tumor cells. Many studies shows that continues drainage of malignant pleural effusion becomes a first choice which is a strong challenge for pleurodesis as the first-line therapy against MPE for years.

Keywords malignant pleural effusion continues drainage pleurodesis thoracoscope



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MPE

MPE

1

“ ”

MPE

40% ~ 75%

MPE

62% ~ 90%

2013

malignant plural ef-

fusion MPE

2014

MPE

2

MPE

1

410005

10%

11 - 12

12

2

13

3 CT PET-CT 13 MPE

MPE

21-1 CA125 CA19-9 MPE

3

MPE

4

MPE

4

5 MPE

5

6 MPE

6

7 10 ~ 14 F 1 F =

0.33 mm

7

8

8

9 81% ~ 100% 61%

65% ~ 76%⁹

10

10

11

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