

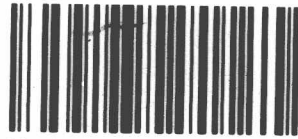
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CLINICAL

HEMATOLOGY



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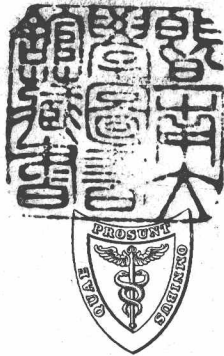
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SECOND EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED

ILLUSTRATED WITH 197 ENGRAVINGS AND 14 PLATES, 10 IN COLOR



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TO MY WIFE

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

SINCE the first edition of this book was written many advances have been made in hematology. Currently the discovery of the chemical structure and the synthesis of the *Lactobacillus casei* factor ("folic acid"), as well as the demonstration that this substance (pteroylglutamic acid) can produce a remission in pernicious anemia and related forms of macrocytic anemia, promises to open the way to the discovery of the nature of the antipernicious anemia liver factor and should make possible the elucidation of many of the details of the chemical steps which lead to the synthesis of hemoglobin. Knowledge has accumulated concerning the rôle of other vitamins in hematopoiesis. Studies of mineral metabolism and of the porphyrins have been aided and advanced, in particular, by the isotope technics. The discovery of the Rh factor and the elucidation of the rôle this plays in hemolytic transfusion reactions and in the pathogenesis of hemolytic disease of the newborn ("erythroblastosis fetalis") represents another signal advance. The introduction of the nitrogen mustards for the treatment of Hodgkin's disease and related disorders is important in that it has been thus shown that chemical agents are capable of producing effects like those hitherto associated with the action of irradiation. It may be reasonably expected that other similarly acting and yet less toxic agents may be found.

These, as well as numerous other advances in hematology are considered in the present edition. Almost every page has been modified in one way or another and many have been rewritten. A number of new illustrations have been added, both black and white and plates in color. Development of our knowledge of the factors concerned in erythropoiesis and greater understanding of the details of the breakdown of the red corpuscles, have led to the introduction of an entirely new chapter which deals with what might be looked upon as "the metabolism of the erythrocyte." It may be expected that in this fascinating field much more will be learned in future years and it is to be hoped that similar advances may take place in regard to our knowledge of the leukocyte; perhaps in that way an approach can be made to an understanding of leukemia and the discovery of a means for eradicating this inexorable disease.

The author is again indebted to his friends and associates for their help. The proofs have been thoroughly reviewed by my wife as well as by Doctors J. J. Dubash and Charles M. Huguley who have, in addition, given much useful advice, as have also Doctors G. R. Greenberg, G. E. Cartwright, Moisés Grinstein, Hans H. Hecht and B. V. Jager. To his secretary, Miss Alida Woolley, much thanks is due.

MAXWELL M. WINTROBE

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
JUNE, 1946



PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

As knowledge is gained and a subject is better understood, it should become more simple rather than more difficult. Yet hematology has appeared to the average physician to grow constantly more complex, in spite of the fact that great progress has been made in this field and a clearer concept of the factors governing hematopoiesis as well as of the disorders of blood formation has been evolved.

The introduction of new methods, the description of new disease syndromes and the application of new terms have contributed to the apparent complexity of the subject. The literature, moreover, has grown voluminous and the task of the physician who must keep abreast of many fields is overwhelming.

To bring together the accumulated information in the field of hematology in a systematic and orderly form, to sift the important from the less significant, to describe the newer methods which are of practical value and to make note of those which are less essential, to outline details of differential diagnosis, to describe the indications for and methods of treatment, and to make clear as far as present knowledge permits the nature of the underlying physiological disturbances, are the objects of this book.

To fulfill these objects a book must be comprehensive, complete and authoritative. To this end thousands of publications have been consulted. This information has been so organized that it should be readily accessible. In addition, a bibliography of some 2400 references is provided in order that the interested reader may obtain still more information if he so wishes. The bibliographies are found at the end of each chapter and the text of the chapter serves as an index to the contents of each bibliography. Monographs and articles furnishing more complete bibliographies are so designated.

Emphasis is placed on the importance of accurate diagnosis as a prerequisite to efficacious treatment. The use of therapeutic measures without discrimination and the administration of "shotgun" antianemic remedies indicate the need for a clear understanding of the indications for liver, iron, vitamins and other substances. The effective employment of these and other therapeutic agents is discussed in detail.

Laboratory procedures of value in diagnosis are in the main quite simple and can be carried out in the office of the average physician. They are considered in detail. A departure from the usual custom has been made, however, in that the technical methods are not all grouped in a single section but are described in the various chapters of which they logically

form a part. This is done because the objects and principles of a laboratory test must be thoroughly understood if it is to be well performed and correctly interpreted. Only those procedures which do not come within the scope of the various specific chapters are described in the chapter on methods. The vital importance of technical precision is stressed and the limits of accuracy of various procedures are indicated.

There is in this book no departure from accepted terminology. Instead an attempt is made to give a clear interpretation of the terms now employed. Furthermore, no glossary of hematological terms has been prepared. It is believed that the meaning of a name or descriptive phrase is best expressed in the text where it is used. The index serves as the key to the definitions of the various terms.

In a book on hematology adequate illustration is essential. Nevertheless the cost must not be prohibitive to the student and physician. The excellent illustrations which have been published by a number of writers prove that much of the essential detail of cells, including even the leukocytes, can be demonstrated in engravings without the aid of color. For these reasons colored plates have been used sparingly in this book and serve to amplify rather than to displace illustrations in black and white. This saving in expense has permitted the inclusion of many illustrations of clinical features which have been neglected in most books on hematology.

Although it forms no part of clinical hematology, an Appendix giving the blood findings in 46 species of animals, including non-mammals, as well as a bibliography of literature on comparative hematology, is included in this book because I have been called upon to supply such information frequently and know that it is not readily accessible elsewhere. Many of the blood determinations have been made in our own laboratories.

Photographs, drawings and roentgenograms of patients have been used freely for illustration, through the courtesy of Dr. Warfield T. Longcope, my chief, to whom I am also indebted for the opportunity to study all of the cases with hemopoietic disorders on the medical service and to use the records which have been accumulated with great care over a period of many years. Dr. Edwards A. Park has very kindly allowed me the privilege of seeing many patients in the Department of Pediatrics.

It is with pleasure that I express my gratitude to those students of the Department of Art as Applied to Medicine of the Johns Hopkins University who have prepared many of the drawings which are reproduced here. Thanks are due particularly to Miss Laura Orstedt, Miss Dagmar Haugen, Miss Marjorie Hoag and Miss C. M. Shackleford. I am also indebted to W. F. Prior Company, Inc., for permission to reproduce a number of the plates prepared under my direction which appear in Tice's Practice of Medicine.

I am particularly grateful to Dr. Oliver P. Jones for his helpful advice

and criticism and to my many associates at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for the same reasons, including especially Dr. J. William Pierson and his staff in the Department of Roentgenology, Dr. Alan M. Chesney, Dr. Arnold Rich, and Dr. Harry Eagle. Thanks are due also to Dr. Edward A. Gall, Dr. Jacob Furth and Dr. Samuel Richman, and to the authors and publishers of articles from which illustrations have been reproduced. These are acknowledged in the text. The hundreds of investigators who have generously furnished reprints of their papers have made my task very much easier and I have thought of their kindness many times as this book was being written.

My wife has been my chief assistant in the preparation of the manuscript and in the reading of proofs, and my debt to her for this and for her patience and encouragement is great. Mrs. Norma Strobel, my secretary, Dr. Conrad Acton and the members of my laboratory staff gave valuable assistance in the preparation of the manuscript and charts. The staff of Messrs. Lea & Febiger have been both patient and skilful in their work of publication.

M. M. WINTROBE

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CELLS OF THE BLOOD IN THE EMBRYO, INFANT AND ADULT

Blood Formation in the Embryo	29
The Blood of the Fetus	30
The Interrelationship of the Blood Cells	33
The Bone Marrow	36
Anatomy	36
Physiology	38
Methods of Examination	40
At Autopsy	40
During Life	41
Teased Preparations	45
Supravital Preparations	45
Dry Imprints	45
Smears	45
Sections of Bone Marrow	45
Dangers and Limitations of Sternal Biopsy	47
The Normal Bone Marrow	47
The Bone Marrow in Disease	48
Extramedullary Hematopoiesis	49
Bibliography	51

CHAPTER II

THE ERYTHROCYTE

Morphology and Normal Values

Discovery of the Erythrocyte and Early Studies	55
Normal Development of the Erythrocyte	55
1. Pronormoblast	56
2. Basophilic Normoblast	56
3. Polychromatic Normoblast	56
4. Orthochromatic (Acidophilic) Normoblast	57
5. Diffuse Basophilia	58
6. Granule Red Corpuscle	63
7. Mature Red Corpuscle	63
The Megaloblast Series	63
The Mature Red Corpuscle	65
Structure	65
Function of the Erythrocyte	66
Red Corpuscles of Various Mammals and Lower Vertebrates	66
Elliptical Red Corpuscles	68
Abnormal Forms of the Erythrocyte	70
Normal Values for Number of Erythrocytes, Quantity of Hemoglobin and Volume of Packed Red Cells	72
"Per cent" of Hemoglobin	72
Physiological Variations	74
Normal Values for the Size and Hemoglobin Content of the Red Corpuscle	78
Physiological Variations	79

The Response to Increased Demands for Hemoglobin and Red Corpuscles	80
Rôle of the Spleen	80
Increased Activity of the Hematopoietic System	81
Reticulocytosis	81
Other Morphological Changes in the Red Corpuscles	83
Thrombocytosis and Leukocytosis	83
Bibliography	83

CHAPTER III

THE ERYTHROCYTE—(Continued)

The Production and the Destruction of the Red Corpuscles

Chemical Composition of the Red Corpuscle	88
The Requirements for Red Cell Production	90
Amino Acids and Protein	90
Iron	91
Iron Metabolism	91
Copper	94
Cobalt, Nickel, Manganese and Other Minerals	96
The B Vitamins	97
Pyridoxine	97
Riboflavin	98
Nicotinic Acid	99
"Folic Acid," Lactobacillus casei Factor, Vitamin B _c , Vitamin M, Xanthopterin, Vitamins B ₁₀ , B ₁₁	99
Extrinsic Factor and Antipernicious Anemia Principle	101
Miscellaneous Substances	102
Pyrrol-containing Pigments	102
"Secondary Anemia" Liver Fraction	102
Ascorbic Acid	102
Thyroid Hormone	103
Fate of the Red Corpuscle	104
Life Span of the Red Corpuscles	104
Extent of Normal Blood Destruction	104
Manner of Destruction	105
Hemoglobin Catabolism	106
Verdohemoglobin	107
Mesobilirubinogen	108
Stercobilinogen	108
The Van den Bergh Reaction	109
Coproporphyrins	111
Disturbances in Pigment Metabolism and Abnormal Pigments	111
Carboxyhemoglobin	112
Methemoglobin	112
Idiopathic Methemoglobinemia	112
Sulfhemoglobin	113
Methemalbumin	113
"Enterogenous Cyanosis"	113
"Inactive" Hemoglobin	113
Porphyrinuria	114
Porphyria	114
Congenital Porphyria	114
Acute Porphyria	115
Porphobilinogen	116
Evidence of Exaggerated Red Cell Destruction	117
Blood, Urine and Stools	117
Icterus Index (Meulengracht Test)	119
Van den Bergh Test	120
Tests for Urobilinogen and Urobilin	121
Fluorescence in the Presence of Zinc Salts	121
Ehrlich's Aldehyde Reaction	121

Agglutination and Hemolysis of Red Corpuscles	123
Pseudoagglutination	123
Isoagglutination	123
Cold Hemagglutination	123
Hemolysis	124
Erythrocyte Fragility Test	125
Bibliography	127

CHAPTER IV

THE LEUKOCYTES

Description of the Leukocytes	139
The Myeloid Series	139
The Myeloblast	139
Myelocytes	143
Metamyelocytes or "Juvenile" Forms	144
Polymorphonuclear Neutrophils	147
Eosinophils	147
Basophils ("Mast" Leukocytes)	148
Macropolycyte	148
Pegler's Familial Anomaly of the Granulocytes	148
Lymphocytic Series	148
Lymphoblast	149
Plasma Cells	150
Monocytic Series	150
Monoblast	150
Monocyte	151
Premonocyte	151
Epithelioid Cell	154
Macrophage, Clasmatocyte or Histiocyte	155
Function and Biologic Properties of the Leukocytes	156
Fate of the Leukocytes	158
Normal Values for Leukocytes	159
Physiological Leukocytosis	159
Systems for Differential Counting	161
The Technic of the Differential Count	163
Normal Values for Different Types of Leukocytes	164
Variations of Leukocytes in Disease	165
Leukocytosis. Neutrophilia	165
Causes of Neutrophilia	165
Factors Affecting the Magnitude of Neutrophilia	168
Leukopenia	169
Causes of Leukopenia	170
Leukopenic Index	171
Neutropenia Without Leukopenia	171
Pathogenesis of Leukopenia	171
Eosinophilia	172
Basophilic Leukocytosis	175
Lymphocytosis	175
Plasma Cells	177
Monocytosis	177
Interpretation and Prognostic Value of the Leukocytic Picture	178
Leukemoid Blood Pictures	179
Bibliography	180

CHAPTER V

BLOOD PLATELETS AND COAGULATION

The Blood Platelet	187
Morphology	187
Physical and Chemical Properties	188

The Blood Platelet—	
Origin of Blood Platelets	188
Megakaryocytes	190
Enumeration of Blood Platelets	191
Indirect Methods	192
Direct Methods	193
Volume Occupied by Platelets	194
Normal Values for Platelets	194
Variations in Platelets in Disease	195
Function of Platelets	196
Coagulation	197
Theories of Coagulation	197
Fibrinogen	198
Thrombin	198
Prothrombin	198
Thromboplastin	199
Failure of Circulating Blood to Clot	200
Factors Which Accelerate and Those Which Prevent Coagulation	200
Classification of Causes of Hemorrhage	204
Clinical Methods for the Measurement of Disturbances of Coagulation	204
Coagulation Time	204
Clotting Time of Recalcified Plasma	207
Calcium Time	207
Quantitative Determination of Prothrombin	207
Retraction Time of Blood Clot	209
Estimation of Bleeding Time	210
Capillary Fragility Tests	211
Significance of Coagulation and Capillary Fragility Tests	211 ^o
Bibliography	212

CHAPTER VI

THE BLOOD AS A WHOLE

General Physical and Chemical Considerations

The Total Quantity of Blood	217
Methods for Determination	217
Normal Values	219
Physiological Variations	222
Variations in Disease	222
The Specific Gravity of Blood	222
The Blood Viscosity	225
Suspension Stability of the Blood—The Sedimentation Test	226
The Nature of the Sedimentation Phenomenon	227
Methods	229
Normal Values and Physiological Variations	233
Variations in Disease	233
Bibliography	235

CHAPTER VII

THE PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIC OF BLOOD EXAMINATION

Obtaining the Specimen	239
Small Samples	239
Collection of Blood From Veins	239
Anticoagulants	241
Macroscopic Examination of the Blood	242
Technic	242
Volume of Packed Red Cells	242
Reddish-gray Layer of Packed Leukocytes and Platelets	244
Color and Opacity of the Blood Plasma	246
Cleaning the Hematocrit	247

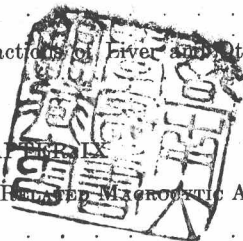
Other Methods for Determining Volume of Packed Red Cells	247
Enumeration of Red Corpuscles	248
Critique of Method	253
Enumeration of White Corpuscles	253
Inherent Error in Leukocyte Counting	254
Hemoglobinometry	254
Direct Color Comparison	255
Acid Hematin Methods	256
Alkali-Hematin Method	257
Carbon Monoxide Methods	258
Oxygen Capacity Method	258
Iron Content Method	258
Other Methods	259
Types of Instruments	259
Calibration of Instruments	260
Measurement of Heme Pigments Other Than Hemoglobin	261
The Measurement of the Size and Hemoglobin Content of Red Corpuscles	263
Determination of Size of the Red Corpuscles	263
Measurement of Cell Diameter	263
Measurement of Volume of Red Corpuscle	264
Measurement of Corpuscular Thickness	265
Estimation of Hemoglobin Content of the Red Corpuscles	265
Choice of Methods	268
Care and Preparation of Slides and Cover-glasses	271
Examination of the Wet Film of Blood	271
Darkfield Illumination	272
Supravital Staining	272
Preparation of Blood Smears	273
Cover-glass Technic	273
Slide Technic	274
Fixation of Smears	275
The Staining of Blood Smears	276
Choice of Methods for Microscopic Study of Leukocytes	280
Bibliography	281

CHAPTER VIII

ANEMIA: GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND TREATMENT

Definition of Anemia	285
Concept of the "Erythron"	285
Classification of Anemia	286
Morphological Classification	287
General Symptomatology of Anemia	292
Integumentary System	293
Respiratory and Circulatory Systems	294
Neuromuscular System	295
Gastro-intestinal System	296
Genito-urinary System	296
Metabolism	296
Other Systems	296
Treatment of Anemia	297
General Considerations	297
General Measures	299
Diet in Anemia	300
Transfusion of Blood	302
Method of Blood Typing	302
Errors in Blood Typing and Their Prevention	305
Indications for Transfusion	306
Choice of Methods	308
Effects, Good and Bad	311
Intra-group Hemolytic Reactions	314

Treatment of Anemia—	
Transfusion of Blood—	
Subgroups of A	314
M, N and P	315
Rh Factors	315
“Universal Donor”	318
Prevention of Transfusion Reactions	318
Treatment of Reactions	319
Treatment or Eradication of Cause of Anemia	320
Administration of Substances Specifically Lacking	322
Antipernicious Anemia Principle	322
Methods of Testing Potency of Anti-anemic Substances	324
Oral Therapy	325
Parenteral Therapy	325
Dosage	327
Involvement of the Central Nervous System	328
Effects of Treatment	329
Symptoms	329
Blood	329
Bone Marrow	333
Metabolism	334
Undesirable Effects	335
Maintenance Treatment	336
Failure of Liver Therapy	337
Iron	339
Relative Value of Various Sources of Iron	339
Administration of Iron	340
Effects of Iron Therapy	341
Copper and Other Metals, Various Fractions of Liver and Other “Accessory” Substances	343
Bibliography	344



PERNICIOUS ANEMIA AND RELATED MACROCYTIC ANEMIAS

Pernicious Anemia	352
Synonyms and Definition	352
History	352
Etiology	353
Geographical Distribution and Race	353
Age	354
Sex	355
Heredity, Family Predisposition	355
Personal Factors, Individual Susceptibility	355
Association With Other Diseases	356
Symptomatology	357
Mode of Onset and Initial Symptoms	357
Outward Appearance of the Patient	358
Body Temperature	358
Alimentary System	358
Circulatory System	360
Genito-urinary System	360
Nervous System	360
Laboratory Findings	362
The Blood	362
Erythrocytes	362
Leukocytes	365
Platelets	366
Red Cell Resistance	366
Blood Plasma	366
Total Blood Volume	366
The Bone Marrow	366

Pernicious Anemia—	
Laboratory Findings—	
Gastro-intestinal Secretions	368
Urine	369
Chemical and Other Evidences of Disturbed Metabolism	370
Diagnosis	372
Complications	375
Treatment	375
Prognosis	377
Pathology	378
Sprue, Idiopathic Steatorrhea and Celiac Disease	379
Definition, Synonyms and History	379
Etiology	380
Geographic Distribution and Climate	380
Race	380
Age	380
Sex	380
Heredity. Family Predisposition	380
Personal Factors. Individual Susceptibility	380
Association With Other Diseases	380
Symptomatology	380
Mode of Onset	381
Comparison of Clinical Picture With That of Pernicious Anemia.	381
Alimentary System	383
Skeletal System	383
Nervous System	384
Outward Appearance of the Patient	385
Laboratory Findings	385
The Blood and Bone Marrow	386
Gastro-intestinal Secretions and Stool	387
Chemical Evidences of Metabolic Abnormalities. Fat Metabolism	387
Carbohydrate Metabolism	388
Mineral Metabolism	388
Diagnosis	389
Complications	389
Treatment	392
Prognosis	392
Pathology	392
Other Nutritional Macrocytic Anemias	392
“Tropical” Macrocytic Anemia	392
Temperate Zones	394
Pellagra	394
Macrocytic Anemia Developing During Pregnancy. Pernicious Anemia of Pregnancy	395
Macrocytic Anemia in Association With Surgical Procedures or Organic Disease in the Gastro-intestinal Tract	397
Carcinoma of the Stomach	397
Gastrectomy and Gastro-enterostomy	397
Intestinal Strictures and Anastomoses	398
Chronic Dysentery. Regional Ileitis. Chronic Pancreatic Disease and Resection of Small Intestine	399
Macrocytic Anemia in Disease of the Liver	399
Infestation With Fish Tapeworm	400
Macrocytic Anemia in Hypothyroidism	402
Achrestic Anemia	404
Pathogenesis of Pernicious Anemia and Related Forms of Macrocytic Anemia	404
Nature of the Liver Factor	405
Rôle of Achylia Gastrica	406
Intrinsic Factor	407
Extrinsic Factor	407
Mode of Development of the Various Forms of Macrocytic Anemia	408
Criticism of Hypothesis	408
Possible Rôle of Toxins	411