

·论著·

血清NMO-IgG阳性视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病患者的 临床分析

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摘要 目的:探讨血清视神经脊髓炎-免疫球蛋白G(NMO-IgG)阳性的视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(NMOSDs)患者的临床和影像特点。**方法**:纳入34例NMO-IgG阳性NMOSDs患者,回顾性分析其临床表现、实验室指标和影像学结果。**结果**:34例NMOSDs患者中,男女比例为1:16,首发年龄为(44.65±5.27)岁。首发症状为感觉异常(52.94%),肢体无力(44.12%),视力下降(29.41%),低热、嗜睡(8.82%),顽固性呃逆呕吐(8.82%),复视(2.94%),行走不稳(2.94%)。临床综合征为脊髓炎(82.35%),视神经炎(50.00%),最后区综合征(14.70%),间脑综合征(8.82%),大脑综合征伴有NMOSD特征性大脑病变(17.65%),其他脑干综合征(14.70%)。临床发作次数1~8次,平均(2.41±0.63)次,24例(70.59%)为复发-缓解病程,10例(29.41%)为单相病程。MRI表现:颅内病灶的发生率依次为脑干35.29%、大脑半球17.65%、间脑8.82%、视交叉8.82%。脊髓病灶以颈胸髓(50.00%)同时累及最为常见,其次为胸髓(17.65%)、颈髓(14.70%)。长节段脊髓受累(≥3个节段)24例(70.59%),其中11例(32.35%)≥10个椎体节段。免疫指标:血清NMO-IgG阳性率100%,脑脊液NMO-IgG阳性率29.41%;抗核抗体阳性率38.24%;甲状腺过氧化物酶抗体增高率32.35%;甲状腺球蛋白增高率17.65%。**结论**:NMO-IgG阳性NMOSDs患者以中年女性多见,首发症状以感觉异常、肢体无力及视力下降为多,脊髓炎和神经炎是最常见的临床综合征,多表现为复发-缓解病程;MRI病灶以颈胸髓同时受累最为常见,且多≥3个脊柱节段;常合并多种免疫指标异常。

关键词 视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病;神经脊髓炎-免疫球蛋白G;磁共振成像;诊断

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Analysis of Clinical Features of NMO-IgG-Positive Patients with Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorders DENG Bing-mei, KANG Jian-jie, YANG Hong-jun, DENG Wen-ting, XIANG Wei, XIONG Tie-gen, PENG Kai-run. Department of Neurology, Guangzhou Military Region General Hospital, Guangzhou 510010, China

Abstract Objective: To explore the clinical manifestations and MRI features in serum NMO-IgG-positive patients with neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (NMOSDs). **Methods:** Thirty-four serum NMO-IgG-positive patients with NMOSDs were recruited to the study. Retrospective analyses of clinical material, laboratory statistics, and imaging data were performed. **Results:** Among the 34 patients with NMOSDs, the male to female ratio was 1:16, and the average onset age was (44.65±5.27) years old. Symptoms during the first attack were abnormal sensation (52.94%), limb weakness (44.12%), diminished vision (29.41%), low-grade fever and somnolence (8.82%), intractable hiccups and vomiting (8.82%), diplopia (2.94%), and stumble (2.94%). Clinical syndromes included myelitis (82.35%), optic neuritis (50.00%), area postrema syndrome (14.70%), diencephalic syndrome (8.82%), cerebral syndrome with NMOSD-typical brain lesions (17.65%), and other brainstem syndromes (14.70%). The number of attacks was 1~8, with an average of (2.41±0.63). Twenty-four patients (70.59%) experienced a relapsing-remitting disease course, and 10 patients experienced a monophasic disease course. MRI showed occurrence rates of intracranial lesions to be 35.29% in the brainstem, 17.65% in the cerebral hemisphere, 8.82% in the diencephalon, and 8.82% in the optic chiasma. Spinal cord lesions were most frequently located in the cervicothoracic cord (50.00%) and were also commonly in the thoracic cord (17.65%) and cervical cord (14.70%). Twenty-four patients (70.59%) showed long spinal cord lesions (≥3 vertebral segments), and among these, the lesions of 11 patients (32.35%) extended over 10 vertebral segments. Serum NMO-IgG-positive rate was 100%, and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) NMO-IgG-positive rate was 29.41%. Antinuclear antibody (ANA) positive rate was 38.24%; thyroid peroxidase antibody increase rate was 32.35%; thyroglobulin antibody increase rate was 17.65%. **Conclusion:** Serum NMO-IgG positivity with NMOSDs is commonly seen in middle-aged females. Abnormal sensation, limb weakness, or visual loss is usually one of the primary symptoms during onset. Myelitis and optic neuritis are common clinical syndromes. Most patients experience a relapsing-remitting course of disease. The focal lesion is usually located in the cervicothoracic cord, spanning ≥3 spinal segments. Additionally, abnormal immune parameters are frequently seen.

Key words neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders; NMO-IgG; magnetic resonance imaging; diagnosis

视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders, NMOSDs)是一种中枢神经系统(central nervous system, CNS)自身免疫性炎性脱髓鞘疾病,临床多呈复发时相,具有严重致残性,常见脊髓和/或视神经永久性损害^[1]。NMO-IgG主要结合于CNS水通道蛋白4(aquaporin-4, AQP4),又称水通道蛋白-4抗体(water channel aquaporin-4 antibody, AQP4-Ab)^[1,2],是NMOSDs的特异性生物学标志物,具有高度敏感性和特异性^[3]。NMO-IgG阳性的NMOSDs患者为复发的高危人群,早期诊疗NMO-IgG阳性患者,可改善其预后。本研究较全面地回顾性分析我院近年收治的34例血清NMO-IgG阳性NMOSDs患者的临床表现、实验室指标及影像学特点,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入2015年1月至2017年10月广州总医院收治的NMOSDs患者34例,均符合2015年NMOSDs的国际共识诊断标准^[1],血清NMO-IgG阳性,至少具备以下核心临床特征之一^[1]:视神经炎(optic neuritis, ON);急性脊髓炎;最后区综合征;急性脑干综合征;症状性睡眠发作或急性间脑综合征并有典型的间脑MRI病灶;症状性大脑综合征并有典型的大脑MRI病灶。排除多发性硬化(multiple sclerosis, MS)、急性播散性脑脊髓炎等。

1.2 方法

记录患者的性别、首发年龄、首发症状、临床表现、实验室指标及MRI结果。

1.2.1 实验室检查 血和CSF标本为患者住院期间获得,分别送检血清和CSF NMO-IgG。抗体均由广州金域检验公司检测,采用间接免疫荧光检测法,试剂盒来源于德国EUROIMMUN公司,按照说明书严格执行操作步骤。其他血液指标如抗核抗体(antinuclear antibody, ANA)、甲状腺球蛋白和甲状腺过氧化物酶抗体等由我院检验科检测。

1.2.2 MRI检查 颅脑及脊髓MRI由我院磁共振室完成,采用GE3.0T HDxt磁共振成像仪扫描。颅脑MRI扫描条件如下:轴位T₁WI、T₂FLAIR层厚5 mm,层间距1 mm;矢状位T₂WI层厚为4 mm,层间距为1 mm。FSE T₁WI: TR=550 ms, TE=13 ms; T₂WI: TR=3 080 ms, TE=110 ms; T₂FLAIR: TR=8 000 ms, TE=152 ms;增强扫描条件同T₁WI。脊髓MR扫描条件:矢状位T₁WI、T₂WI和轴位T₂WI层厚3 mm,层间距1 mm。T₁WI: TR=600 ms, TE=11 ms; T₂WI: TR=2 840 ms, TE=

113 ms;增强扫描采用T₁WI+抑制增强序列。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 17.0软件分析数据。通过描述性分析对各变量的分布进行统计描述;计数资料以例(%)表示;符合正态分布的计量资料以(均数±标准差)表示, P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床表现

34例NMO-IgG阳性的NMOSDs患者中,男2例(5.88%),女32例(94.12%),男女比例为1:16;首次发病年龄为12~77岁,平均(44.65±5.27)岁;首发症状中,感觉异常18例(52.94%),肢体无力15例(44.12%),视力下降10例(29.41%),其中双眼视力下降6例(17.65%),单眼视力下降4例(11.76%),低热、嗜睡3例(8.82%),顽固性呃逆呕吐(intractable hiccup and nausea, IHN)3例(8.82%),视物重影1例(2.94%),行走不稳1例(2.94%)。病程中出现的临床综合征中,脊髓炎28例(82.35%),其中24例为长节段脊髓炎(longitude extensive transverse myelitis, LETM),见图1;ON 17例(50.00%);最后区综合征5例(14.70%),见图2;间脑综合征3例(8.82%),见图3;大脑综合征伴有NMOSD特征性大脑病变6例(17.65%);其他脑干综合征5例(14.70%)。视神经和脊髓同时受累14例(41.18%)。7例(20.59%)存在可能诱因,其中感冒5例(14.71%),不明原因发热1例(2.94%),过敏1例(2.94%)。34例患者中临床发作次数1~8次,平均(2.41±0.63)次,24例(70.59%)为复发-缓解病程,10例(29.41%)为单相病程。

2.2 实验室指标

血清NMO-IgG阳性34例(100.00%),CSF NMO-IgG阳性10例(29.41%)。抗核抗体阳性13例(38.24%),甲状腺过氧化物酶抗体增高11例(32.35%),甲状腺球蛋白增高6例(17.65%)。

2.3 MRI表现

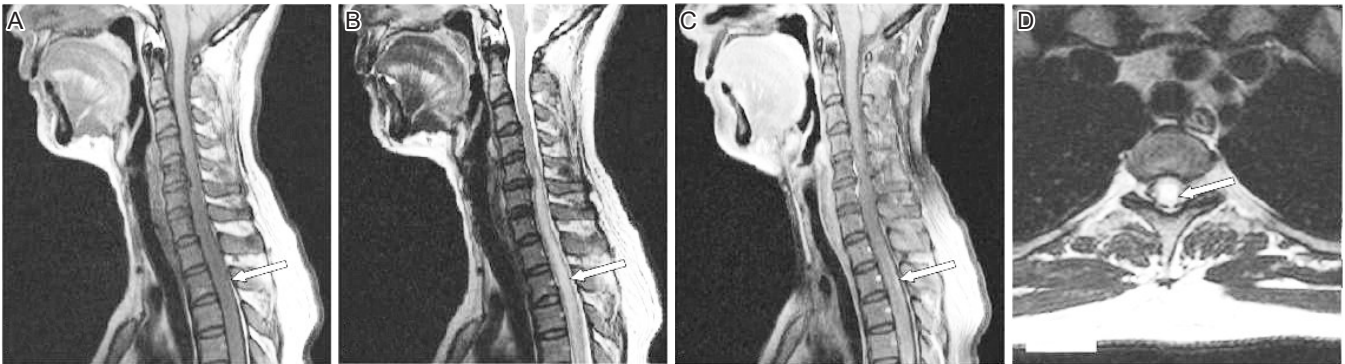
病灶位于颈脊髓17例(50.00%),颈髓5例(14.70%),胸髓6例(17.65%),长节段脊髓(≥3个椎体节段)受累24例(70.59%),见图1,其中≥10个椎体节段11例(32.35%)。病灶位于脑干12例(35.29%),其中累及延髓9例(26.47%),累及延髓最后区5例(14.70%),见图2;累及间脑3例(8.82%),见图3;累及视交叉3例(8.82%)。病灶位于大脑半球6例(17.65%),主要分布于半卵圆中心(3例,8.82%)、放射

冠区(2例,5.88%)、侧脑室旁(2例,5.88%)、胼胝体(2例,5.88%)、颞叶(2例,5.88%)。

3 讨论

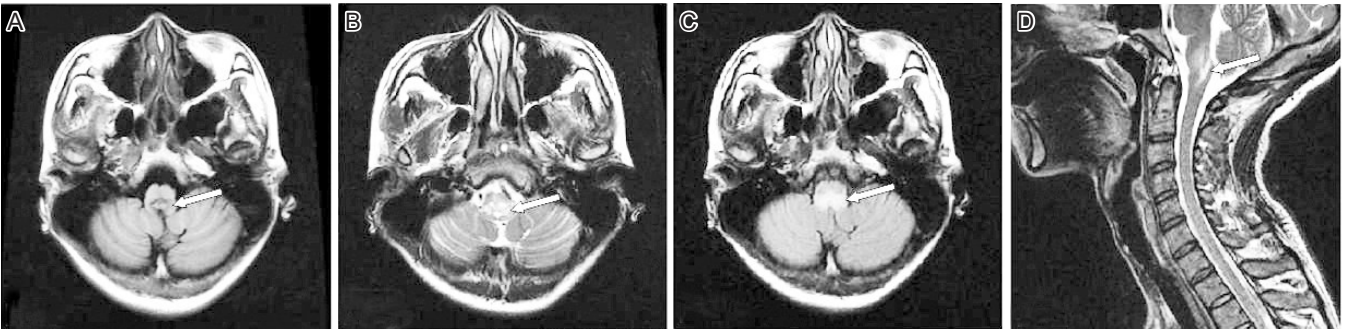
视神经脊髓炎(neuromyelitis optica, NMO)是一种以炎症性坏死为特点的 CNS 炎症性脱髓鞘疾病。2004 年, Lennon 等^[4]在 NMO 患者体内发现特异性抗体 NMO-IgG, 该抗体与 NMO 发病机制有关^[5]。2007 年, Wingerchuk 等^[6]将血清 NMO-IgG 阳性作为必要条件, 提出“NMOSDs”的概念。2015 年, 国际 NMO 诊断小

组对 NMOSDs 的诊断标准进行修订^[1], 统一 NMO 及 NMOSDs 的概念, 将血清 NMO-IgG 作为关键指标, 将 NMOSD 分为 NMO-IgG 阳性和 NMO-IgG 阴性或抗体状态未知两种亚型。其中, NMO-IgG 阳性患者常具有较高的复发率及更严重的神经系统损害^[3]。NMO 发病率男女比例约 1:6.60, 中位发病年龄为 39 岁^[7], 以非白种人多见, 我国以 NMOSDs 好发。本组 34 例 NMOSDs 患者中, 男女比例为 1:16, 明显高于国外研究^[8], 这提示在亚裔人群中, 女性发病比例可能相对更高, 特别是在 NMO-IgG 抗体阳性患者中。本组患



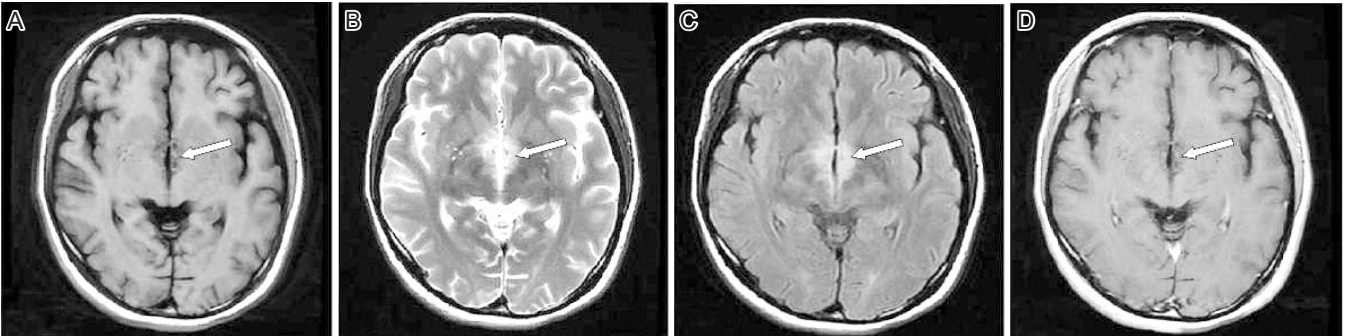
注:表现为长节段损害,C₅~T₁脊髓内见长节段连续长T₁(A)长T₂(B)信号影(箭头所示),边界欠清,累及双侧灰白质,增强扫描可见散在小片状轻度强化(C),受累脊髓稍肿胀,蛛网膜下腔变窄。横断面T₂WI(D)显示,胸髓横贯性病灶,呈高信号(箭头所示)

图1 LETM患者脊髓MRI



注:延髓略肿胀,延髓背侧可见片状稍长T₁(A)稍长T₂(B)信号影,T₂FLAIR(C)呈高信号,未见明显占位效应。矢状位T₂WI(D)显示,延髓-颈髓交界区病灶呈“线样征”(箭头所示)

图2 最后区综合征患者颅脑MR



注:三脑室周围可见斑片状稍长T₁(A)、T₂(B)信号影,T₂FLAIR(C)呈高信号(箭头所示),增强扫描(D)局部可见不均匀强化,病变边界不清

图3 间脑综合征患者颅脑MR

者平均发病年龄为(44.65±5.27)岁,提示中年为好发年龄,与既往研究^[7]一致。首发症状以感觉异常、肢体无力最常见,其次为视力下降,且多数为双眼视力下降。横贯性脊髓炎是最常见的起病方式^[9],本组病例的临床综合征以脊髓炎最为常见,达82.35%,且绝大部分表现为LETM;其次为ON,达50%;视神经和脊髓同时受累41.18%,这与NMO-IgG主要攻击脊髓和视神经的病理生理学特点有关。延髓最后区是AQP4分布较密集的区域,易受抗体的攻击^[10],受累后可出现IHN等症状,可能与病灶累及延髓孤束核有关^[11]。IHN是部分NMOSDs患者的首发表现,亦是其特异性症状^[1,12]。本组病例中,最后区综合征5例,占14.70%,其中2例以IHN为首发症状,首诊于消化科,反复胃镜等检查均未见异常,神经内科会诊后,行头颅MR见“延髓最后区区长T₁、长T₂信号”,查血清NMO-IgG阳性,最后确诊为NMOSDs。这提示,此类患者易误诊为消化系统疾病而延误诊疗,故临床对以INH为首发症状而消化系统检查未见异常的患者,需神经系统查体及头颅MR检查以除外NMOSDs可能。间脑综合征也是NMOSD的核心症状之一,在本组中有8.82%。其中1例表现为“反复低热、嗜睡,每年发作一次,每次半月左右,共发作3次”,头颅MR见“丘脑、三脑室旁及左侧侧脑室三角旁白质大片状稍长T₁长T₂信号影,T₂flair呈高信号”,在当地医院诊为“脑炎”,给予激素治疗后缓解,后至我院后查NMO-IgG(++),确诊为NMOSDs(间脑综合征)。该病例提示,间脑综合征易误诊为脑炎等疾病,临床上对于反复发作,病灶主要累及脑室周围组织的病例需考虑NMOSDs。本组病例的临床发作次数1~7次,其中发作次数≥2次者70.59%,这提示大多数患者为复发缓解型,稍低于既往研究报道^[13],这可能与本研究的样本量偏小,且仅选择NMO-IgG抗体阳性患者有关。5%~35%的NMOSDs患者有前驱病毒感染史^[14],这可能与病毒或细菌感染产生炎症反应和组织破坏,导致AQP-4释放而诱发产生自身抗体有关^[15]。本组病例中,20.59%的患者存在感染等诱因。避免感染等诱因可能有助于减少复发。

血清NMO-IgG抗体水平对NMOSDs的严重程度及预后可能有预测意义^[16]。本研究选择血清NMO-IgG阳性的NMOSDs患者,其CSF NMO-IgG阳性率29.41%,提示血清NMO-IgG阳性率显著高于CSF,这与既往研究一致^[17]。随着研究的深入,发现可能存在其他致病抗体,如抗髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白

(myelinoligodendrocyte glycoprotein, MOG)抗体^[18]。MOG是一种CNS特有的,只存在于少突胶质细胞表面,位于髓鞘最外层,含量极微的髓鞘蛋白成分。它具有很强的免疫源性,是免疫细胞和抗体首先攻击的靶抗原^[19]。在MS和NMOSDs患者的血清及CSF中能检测到抗MOG抗体(anti-MOGantibody, MOG-Ab)^[20]。MOG-Ab可通过激活细胞抗体和补体介导的细胞毒性作用,加重髓鞘脱失^[18]。但MOG-Ab在NMOSDs患者中的检出率明显低于NMO-IgG,其在NMOSDs中的诊断意义尚无定论。NMOSDs可合并其他自身免疫疾病,如干燥综合征、系统性红斑狼疮、重症肌无力或未分化结缔组织病等^[1,21],NMO-IgG阳性患者合并其他自身免疫病概率更高、临床症状更重^[13]。临床上,较多NMOSDs患者未达到合并结缔组织病的诊断标准,但常见合并多种血清其他自身免疫抗体阳性^[1,22]。自身免疫疾病的发病率低于自身抗体阳性率的可能原因是,自身抗体只有在对靶器官的破坏达到一定程度才能导致相应临床表现,达到自身免疫疾病的诊断标准。国外一项研究发现,12例NMO患者中4例血清抗甲状腺抗体阳性^[23]。本研究纳入的34例中,11例甲状腺过氧化物酶抗体增高,6例甲状腺球蛋白增高,提示甲状腺相关抗体阳性在NMOSDs患者中较常见。血清ANA的存在可能与NMOSDs疾病活动性相关^[21],本研究中ANA阳性13例(38.24%)。NMOSDs患者合并多种自身免疫抗体阳性,提示患者体内存在体液免疫的高反应性^[24],但这些抗体是否参与致病机制,是否与疾病复发相关,目前尚无定论。

近年来,关于NMOSDs脑内病灶的研究逐渐增多^[25]。50%~85%的患者存在脑内病灶,NMO-IgG阳性者脑内病灶的出现率更高^[26]。其颅脑MRI表现多样,易与MS、脑梗死、颅内占位性病变等混淆,探讨其影像学特征有助于早期诊断。NMOSDs所累及脑组织部位和形态不同于MS^[27],其主要累及侧脑室旁、下丘脑、胼胝体;第三、第四脑室和中脑导水管周围;视交叉;以及延髓的最后区^[28]。这些区域为AQP4高表达区,这也支持AQP4抗体参与NMOSDs的发病机制^[29]。本组病例的颅内病灶有半卵圆中心、放射冠区、侧脑室旁、胼胝体、三脑室周围(图3)和延髓最后区(图2)等,符合NMOSDs脑部病变的特点。12%~70%的患者有脑干受累^[30],AQP4抗体阳性的患者比抗体阴性的患者更易发生脑干损害^[31]。本组病例中,累及脑干损害者35.29%,26.47%累及延髓,14.70%累及延髓最后区(图2),与既往报道一致^[32]。NMOSDs患者脊髓病灶常

见,主要累及颈段和/或胸段脊髓^[30], LETM 常见^[31]。本组病例 82.35%有脊髓炎,其中 70.59%为 LETM,且有 32.35%累及的脊髓 ≥ 10 个节段,这提示更长节段脊髓受累可能是 NMO-IgG 阳性患者的突出表现^[13]。17 例患者颈胸段同时受累,提示颈胸段脊髓同时受累较常见。脊髓炎急性期可见脊髓肿胀(图 1B),增强后病灶明显强化,病灶位于脊髓中央(图 1D),多呈横贯性损害,累及大部分灰质和白质^[32]。脊髓病变严重者可见脊髓空洞形成,恢复期可见脊髓萎缩^[33]。部分患者颈髓病变可延伸至最后区,这是 NMOSDs 较特异的表现^[1,34]。

综上所述, NMOSDs 阳性患者以中年女性多见,首发症状以肢体无力、感觉异常及视力下降为主;常见临床综合征有视神经炎和脊髓炎,其次为最后区综合征、间脑综合征等;磁共振病灶以颈胸髓同时受累最常见;常合并多种免疫指标异常。对高度怀疑 NMOSDs 的患者应行血和 CSF 自身抗体及其他免疫相关指标的检查、颅脑和脊髓 MRI,尽早明确诊断。本研究是回顾性研究,样本量相对较少,且仅选择抗体阳性的 NMOSDs 患者,开展大样本的前瞻性研究,并进行病例追踪随访,将有助于提高早期诊疗率。

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