

·论著·

确诊型前庭性偏头痛42例临床特征及相关检测结果分析

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摘要 目的:分析确诊型前庭性偏头痛(dVM)的临床特征及相关检测结果,优化dVM诊断标准。**方法:**按照Bárány学会诊断标准,纳入就诊于我院的dVM患者42例,对其临床资料进行回顾性分析。**结果:**本组患者年龄为24~68岁,平均(48.9±11.9)岁;男女比例为1:4.3。38.1%(16例)为头运动诱发眩晕,61.9%(26例)为自发性眩晕;64.3%(27例)dVM患者发作持续时间>1 h;73.8%(31例)为无先兆偏头痛,52.4%(22例)的患者偏头痛起病早于前庭症状;81.0%(34例)患者有畏光、畏声的表现;50.0%(21例)有晕动症,26.2%(11例)患者伴听力受损,温度试验后33.3%(14例)患者伴单侧半规管功能减低,同时有40.5%的患者伴温度试验不耐受。30.9%(13例)的dVM患者中枢眼动异常,38.1%(16例)免疫相关指标异常患者,其中血清甲状腺抗体阳性10例(62.5%)。**结论:**dVM以女性多见,眩晕多呈自发作,症状持续时间多>1 h,偏头痛起病多早于前庭症状,发作时多伴畏光畏声;晕车史及双温试验不耐受亦不少见。
关键词 前庭性偏头痛;前庭;偏头痛;晕车;双温试验
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Analysis of Clinical Characteristics and Related Test Results in 42 Cases of Definite Vestibular Migraine SHEN Bo, LI Xiang, QIU Shi, ZHAGN Lv-ming, YANG Xu. Department of Neurology, Aerospace Center Hospital (Peking University Aerospace School of Clinical Medicine), Beijing 100049, China
Abstract **Objective:** To analyze the clinical manifestations and related test results of definite vestibular migraine (dVM), optimizing its diagnostic criteria. **Methods:** According to the diagnostic criteria of the Bárány Society, 42 dVM patients admitted to our hospital were included. Their clinical data were retrospectively analyzed. **Results:** The age ranged from 24 to 68 years, with an average age of (48.9±11.9) years. The male-to-female ratio was 1:4.3. 38.1% (16 cases) were vertigo induced by head movements and 61.9% (26 cases) were spontaneous vertigo. 64.3% (27 cases) had a duration of seizures longer than 1 hour. 73.8% (31 cases) were non-aura migraines and 54.2% (22 cases) of patients had migraine onset earlier than vestibular symptoms. 81.0% (34 cases) of patients had photophobia and photophobia. 50.0% (21 cases) had motion sickness and 26.2% (11 cases) had hearing impairment. 33.3% (14 cases) had unilateral semicircular canal impairment after temperature test and 40.5% showed temperature test intolerance. 30.9% (13 cases) of patients with dVM had abnormal central eye movements. 38.1% (16 cases) had abnormal immune-related indicators including 10 cases (62.5%) had serum thyroid antibodies. **Conclusion:** dVM is more common in women. Vertigo usually occurs spontaneously and symptom duration is longer than 1 h in most instances. Migraine onset occurs earlier than vestibular symptoms, which is often accompanied by photophobia. A history of motion sickness and intolerance in double temperature tests are not rare.
Key words vestibular migraine; vestibule; migraine; motion sickness; double temperature test

研究表明,前庭性偏头痛(vestibular migraine, VM)在普通人群的终生患病率为16%^[1]。在2012年Bárány学会和国际头痛学会的偏头痛分类小组委员会共同制定的第3版国际头痛疾病分类(International Classification of Headache Disorders, ICHD)标准^[2]中给出了确诊型VM(definite vestibular migraine, dVM)的诊断标准。但目前dVM的诊断标准仅为眩晕和偏头痛的症状

学组合,在临床上极易被泛化诊断而导致误诊。本文旨在通过深入分析42例dVM的临床特征、前庭相关检查及实验室免疫相关检查,寻找更多有助于dVM诊断的临床证据,为dVM的早期诊断提供帮助。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

连续收集2017年8月31日至2019年8

月31日在航天中心医院(北京大学航天临床医学院)门诊的dVM患者42例,均符合ICHD(第3版)中dVM的诊断。本研究已通过本院伦理委员会审批,所有患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

按预先设计的眩晕患者调查表记录患者性别、年龄、病史、眩晕诱发因素、与活动及体位关系、症状表现、持续时间、病程及伴随症状和家族史。进行体格检查、眼震电图(Videonystagmograph, VNG)检查、免疫学检查等。dVM诊断标准(ICHD第3版):①有至少5次中重度的前庭症状发作,持续5 min~72 h。②既往或目前存在符合ICHD诊断标准的伴或不伴先兆的偏头痛。③50.0%的前庭发作时伴有至少1项偏头痛性症状:头痛(至少有下列2项特点:单侧、搏动性、中重度疼痛、日常体力活动加重头痛);畏光及畏声;视觉先兆。④难以用其他前庭或ICHD疾患更好地解释。对患者的各项临床数据进行比较分析。

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS 25.0软件包对数据进行处理。计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,计数资料用百分数表示。

2 结果

本组共纳入dVM患者42例,其中男性8例(19.1%),女性34例(80.9%),男女比例约为1:4.3;dVM患者的年龄范围为24~68岁,平均年龄为(48.9±11.9)岁。

本组dVM患者中,表现为头运动诱发眩晕16例(38.1%),自发性眩晕26例(61.9%)。前庭症状的持续时间为数秒至数天,<5 min 7例(16.7%),5~60 min 8例(19.0%),1~12 h 15例(35.7%),12~24 h 3例(7.1%),>72 h 9例(21.4%);持续时间>1 h的共27例(64.3%)。

本组dVM患者中,表现为无先兆偏头痛患者31例(73.8%),先兆偏头痛患者11例(26.2%),均为视觉先兆。前庭症状发作时伴畏光和畏声各34例(81.0%),伴偏头痛样头痛21例(50.0%),伴视觉先兆11例(26.2%)。

前庭症状与偏头痛样症状病史发作时的发生顺序不一,同时发作的患者14例(33.3%),前庭症状发作先于偏头痛样症状6例(14.3%),偏头痛样症状先于前庭症状22例(52.4%)。

既往有晕车史21例(50.0%)。伴听力受损患者11例(26.2%)。温度试验CP(Canal Paralysis)值>25%的

患者14例(33.3%),其中左侧半规管功能减低6例(42.9%),右侧半规管功能减低8例(57.1%)。温度试验后反应过强患者3例(7.1%)。温度试验不耐受患者17例(40.5%)。

所有患者均未出现凝视诱发眼震,自发眼震2例(4.8%);扫视异常1例(2.4%);视跟踪表现为Ⅲ型9例(21.4%);视动试验表现为双向视动减弱3例(7.1%);出现中枢性位置性眼震患者13例(30.9%);摇头眼震18例(42.9%)。

免疫检查异常患者16例(38.1%),其中血清甲状腺抗体阳性10例(62.5%),包括TGAb 8例(80%)和TPOAb 7例(70%);RF阳性2例(20%);抗核抗体阳性0例。

3 讨论

近年来,国际上VM的诊断标准在实践中不断完善。2001年,Neuhauser H等^[3]提出的偏头痛相关性眩晕的诊断标准,包括中重度发作性前庭症状及偏头痛。2004年,Luc Crevits等^[4]提出了新的诊断标准,2012年国际Barany学会和国际头痛学会的偏头痛分类小组委员会共同制定了VM诊断标准,这两个协会进一步认定了dVM的诊断标准。在临床实践中,我们发现由于VM诊断标准仅为眩晕和偏头痛的症状学组合,缺乏其他相关的更为灵敏的诊断证据,因此在诊断时亦极易泛化,导致误诊发生。若能进一步发现有助于首诊时VM确诊的最佳症状学及相关客观评价指标,将具有重要的临床价值和意义。

本研究发现,①大多数患者是中青年发病,且以女性(34例,80.9%)多见,与Dieterich等^[5]的结果一致。②在前庭症状方面,Neuhauser等^[6]研究发现,在dVM患者中,自发性眩晕占67%,位置性眩晕占24%。本研究发现,以自发性眩晕(26例,61.9%)最为常见,其次为头运动诱发的眩晕(16例,38.1%),与上述研究结果一致。本研究还发现,dVM患者的眩晕发作持续时间多>1 h(27例,64.3%),和Teggi等^[7]的研究报道亦类似。③在偏头痛方面,本研究发现,偏头痛主要是无先兆偏头痛(31例,73.8%),与Zhang等^[8]的研究相似,该研究中无先兆偏头痛患者为53例(79%),先兆偏头痛患者为8例(12%)。④在伴随的偏头痛样症状中,畏光(34例,81.0%)和畏声(34例,81.0%)最常见,而其他偏头痛样症状较少,均与Zhang^[8]及徐冰等^[9]的研究结果相似。Cohen等^[10]研究发现,不稳(134例,91%)在dVM患者前庭症状表现中最为常见,值得进一步完善

相关研究。

本研究结果还显示,约50.0%的dVM患者伴有晕车病史。Langhagen等^[11]研究表明,51%的dVM患者曾有晕车史,这提示晕车史可能有助于dVM的诊断。本研究亦发现,部分dVM患者伴有温度试验不耐受现象,这一点与Von等^[12]的研究相同。推测晕车、温度试验不耐受的现象,可能为中枢“敏感”的重要证据。

在本研究中还发现,dVM患者常伴有外周迷路受损(包括听力或外周前庭功能的减低)和免疫异常。Kang等^[13]研究显示,温度试验出现单侧半规管功能减低的患者占19%。本研究发现,26.2%的患者伴有听力症状,33.3%的患者伴有单侧半规管功能减低(外周前庭功能异常),与上诉结果一致。事实上,国际上一些学者认为VM患者伴有外周迷路受损可能与支配内耳的小脑前下动脉的分支——内听动脉血管痉挛有关,但这种机制还存在争议。本研究发现,23.8%(10例)的dVM患者血清甲状腺抗体阳性,表明这类dVM患者亦伴有全身免疫系统疾病,这些患者的外周迷路受损是否继发/伴发于全身免疫系统疾病值得进一步深入研究。以上数据提示,dVM是否存在原发性、继发性/伴发性的诊断层面问题,值得思考。相信进一步深入、多维度分析VM可能的病因学及发病机制等问题,将有助于VM的诊断更加精准化。

综上所述,dVM患者以女性多见,眩晕多呈自发作,症状持续时间多>1 h,偏头痛起病多早于前庭症状,发作时多伴畏光畏声;晕车史及双温试验不耐受有助于dVM的诊断;部分dVM患者伴有免疫学指标

异常,推测可能存在继发性/伴发的dVM,但其因果关系尚须进一步研究。

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