

抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体脑炎研究现状

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【关键词】 受体,N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸; 脑炎; 综述

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Update in the research of anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor encephalitis

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2007年,美国宾夕法尼亚大学教授 Dalmau 等^[1]提出了“抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(NMDAR)脑炎”的概念,系由机体针对NMDAR产生特异性IgG抗体导致的一种边缘性脑炎(LE)。此后,对该类型脑炎的研究如雨后春笋般成为临床最常见、最受重视的自身免疫性脑炎。

抗NMDAR脑炎最早发现于合并卵巢畸胎瘤的女性患者,近年研究显示,抗NMDAR脑炎可见于任何年龄阶段的男性和女性患者,但儿童和男性患者较少合并肿瘤^[2]。通常表现为一系列临床症状,包括前期的感染症状(如头痛、发热等),以及随后出现的精神行为改变、意识障碍、运动障碍、紧张和自主神经功能紊乱等,甚至需要呼吸机辅助通气^[3]。发病早期癫痫发作多见,亦可出现于病程的任何阶段^[3]。Rosenfeld等^[4]发现,幻觉、妄想、怪异行为和精神症状以成人常见,而异常运动、癫痫发作和感觉缺失则多见于儿童,后者极少需要呼吸机辅助通气。Viaccoz等^[5]及 Titulaer 和 Dalmau^[6]的流行病学调查资料显示,以癫痫发作为首发症状的抗NMDAR脑炎以男性居多且部分性发作多见,发病后约12天即出现精神症状或认知功能障碍;仅有14%的女性患者以癫痫为首发症状且全面性发作多

见,发病后约2天即出现精神行为异常。二者之所以不同,可能与体内激素水平有关。因此,对于无明显原因出现癫痫发作的男性患者,建议尽早完善血清或脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体检测,以免误诊。

Titulaer等^[7]对661例抗NMDAR脑炎患者进行分析,其中45岁以上31例,以男性居多,临床症状与体征较年轻患者轻微但预后不良,更易延误诊断与治疗。虽然抗NMDAR脑炎合并肿瘤的概率较低,但一旦发生多呈恶性,早期予足量免疫治疗可改善预后。目前对抗NMDAR脑炎的诊断主要依靠实验室检测特异性抗NMDAR抗体阳性。由于早期治疗是改善预后的关键,因此早期进行特异性抗体检测即显得尤为重要。Gresa-Arribas等^[8]研究显示,脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体的敏感性明显高于血清,预后不良或合并卵巢畸胎瘤患者血清和脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体滴度明显高于预后良好和不合并肿瘤患者。脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体滴度变化与疾病复发密切相关^[8],因此,脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体滴度有助于评价预后。德国妇产科学者 Mangler等^[9]对20例不伴有神经功能缺损症状的卵巢畸胎瘤患者进行抗NMDAR抗体检测,无一例呈阳性反应,故对此类患者不推荐行常规抗NMDAR抗体检测。Rosenfeld等^[4]发现,约30%的抗NMDAR脑炎患者脑电图可见异常“δ刷”,类似早产儿;此外,¹⁸F-FDG PET扫描可以发现额颞枕叶存在与疾病活动相关、呈梯度递减的葡萄糖代谢异常。推测一些脑电图和¹⁸F-FDG PET异常改变可能有助于抗NMDAR脑炎的诊断。国外相继有文献报道,复发性单纯疱疹病毒性脑炎

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(HSE)患者体内可以检测到抗NMDAR抗体,认为该抗体合成于感染后1~4周和神经功能缺损症状再次出现之前^[10-13]。Armangue等^[11]对34例单纯疱疹病毒性脑炎患者进行临床观察,其中2例检测到抗NMDAR抗体、9例不明神经元表面抗体阳性。单纯疱疹病毒(HSV)是否触发了抗NMDAR抗体或其他自身免疫性抗体的产生,以及单纯疱疹病毒性脑炎患者能否受益于免疫治疗尚待进一步研究,这将对单纯疱疹病毒性脑炎的治疗和抗NMDAR脑炎发病机制的了解具有重要指导意义。

约50%的抗NMDAR脑炎患者经早期一线免疫治疗病情可有所好转^[14],包括静脉滴注大剂量糖皮质激素、静脉注射免疫球蛋白(IVIg)或血浆置换疗法。对治疗后临床症状仍未改善的患者,则需予环磷酰胺或利妥昔单抗等二线免疫抑制剂^[4,14]。抗NMDAR脑炎患者康复过程十分缓慢,某些患者可遗留运动障碍或认知功能障碍。目前全世界关于抗NMDAR脑炎的标准治疗方案尚未达成共识,其潜在的发病机制和有效、合理的治疗方案将是下一步研究的重点。

自2011年笔者开展抗NMDAR抗体的临床研究以来,迄今在586例不明原因脑炎患者中发现80余例抗NMDAR抗体阳性,国内也陆续有相关病例报道^[15-17],但尚缺乏大样本人群研究。尽早规范抗NMDAR脑炎的诊断与治疗、降低临床误诊率、提高治疗水平已迫在眉睫。

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