

· 临床研究 ·

原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变

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【摘要】 回顾分析4例原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变患者临床与影像学资料,表现为发热(2例)、视物模糊(2例)、双侧下肢无力(2例)、单侧下肢无力(1例)、偏侧肢体无力(1例)、偏身感觉减退(1例)、双侧外展神经麻痹(1例)和周围神经病变(3例);脑脊液压力升高(210~270 mm H₂O,3例)、白细胞计数增加[(50~380)×10⁶/L,3例]、蛋白定量升高(1.30~2.56 g/L,3例);MRI以颅内多发异常信号为特征。经大剂量激素冲击治疗3例恢复良好、1例于6个月后复发。原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变临床鲜见,腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查和头部MRI检查对诊断具有重要意义,大剂量激素冲击治疗效果良好。

【关键词】 干燥综合征; 中枢神经系统

Central nervous system involvement in primary Sjögren's syndrome

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【Abstract】 Clinical and imaging data of 4 cases of primary Sjögren's syndrome (pSS) combined with central nervous system (CNS) lesions were retrospectively analyzed. Clinical symptoms of 4 patients were as follows: 2 cases had fever; 2 cases had blurred vision; 2 cases had lower extremity weakness; one case had single lower limb weakness; one case had unilateral limb weakness; one case had hemisensory reduction; one case had bilateral abducens paralysis; 3 cases had peripheral neuropathy. Analysis of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) revealed increased CSF pressure (210~270 mm H₂O) in 3 cases, increased number of leukocyte [(50~380)×10⁶/L] in 3 cases, and increased protein (1.30~2.56 g/L) in 3 cases. Brain MRI showed multiple lesions in white matters. After high-dose steroid therapy, 3 cases had good prognosis, and one had recurrent lower extremity weakness after 6 months. pSS combined with CNS lesions is rare. Lumbar puncture and brain MRI is important for diagnosis, and high-dose steroid therapy may have good therapeutic effect.

【Key words】 Sjögren's syndrome; Central nervous system

原发性干燥综合征(pSS)是以外分泌腺受累为主的慢性自身免疫性疾病,主要表现为皮肤和黏膜干燥,除外分泌腺受累外,还可引起其他广泛性症状与体征。其神经系统并发症发生率为0~60%^[1],原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变临床表现多样,以中枢神经系统病变为首发表现者临床诊断更加困难,极易误诊或漏诊。为提高临床医师对原发性干燥综合征的认识,笔者对中国医科大学附属盛京医院2008~2012年诊断与治疗的4例原发性

干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变患者的临床资料进行回顾分析,将结果报告如下。

临床资料

一、一般资料

共4例原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变患者,男性1例,女性3例;年龄25~56岁,平均为47岁;均符合2002年干燥综合征国际分类(诊断)标准^[2]。

二、临床表现

本组4例患者中3例以中枢神经系统症状首发、1例既往诊断为原发性干燥综合征;2例呈急性发病、1例呈亚急性发病、1例为慢性病程。均表现

为不同程度眼干、口干症状,同时伴发热(2例)、视物模糊(2例)、双侧下肢无力(2例)、单侧下肢无力(1例)、偏侧肢体无力(1例)、偏身感觉减退(1例)、双侧外展神经麻痹(1例)和周围神经病变(3例)。

三、辅助检查

1. 实验室检查 本组4例患者红细胞沉降率(ESR)为28~56 mm/h(0~20 mm/h);3例抗核抗体(ANA)阳性、4例抗干燥综合征A型(SSA)和B型(SSB)抗体阳性;3例血清IgG 8.95~17.05 g/L(6.95~15.15 g/L)、3例IgA 1.71~9.05 g/L(0.97~3.20 g/L),2例补体C3 0.06~0.12 g/L(0.90~1.80 g/L)、2例补体C4 0.01~0.06 g/L(0.10~0.40) g/L。腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查3例压力210~270 mm H₂O(1 mm H₂O=9.81×10⁻³ kPa),80~180 mm H₂O,1例正常,外观均透明清亮;3例白细胞计数为(50~380)×10⁶/L[(0~10)×10⁶/L],均以单核细胞为主,1例正常;3例蛋白定量1.30~2.56 g/L(0.15~0.45 g/L)、1例正常;葡萄糖和氯化物均于正常值范围;细菌涂片、墨汁染色、抗酸染色和囊虫酶标试验均呈阴性。本组有3例患者治疗期间反复行脑脊液检查,提示随着临床症状的好转,其脑脊液白细胞计数和蛋白定量均下降。

2. 影像学检查 头部MRI显示,1例表现为双侧半卵圆中心、侧脑室周围、侧脑室后角、基底节区、胼胝体干和压部、脑干多发长T₁、长T₂信号,增强后病灶无强化效应,FLAIR成像呈高信号,扩散加权成像(DWI)呈局部稍高信号(图1a~1d),并于6个月后复发(图1e~1f);1例表现为左侧小脑、胼胝体,以及双侧半卵圆中心、侧脑室周围和基底节区长T₁、长T₂信号(图2a,2b),增强后病灶无强化效应,FLAIR成像呈高信号(图2c),DWI呈局部稍高信号(图2d);其余2例表现为双侧半卵圆中心点状长T₁、长T₂信号(表1)。

四、治疗方案

本组4例患者中3例于神经内科、1例于风湿免疫科明确诊断,均予甲泼尼龙1000 mg/d静脉滴注,连续冲击治疗5 d后逐渐减量至泼尼松10 mg/d口服,直至停药;3例同时静脉滴注免疫球蛋白(IVIg,0.40 g/kg),连续治疗5 d。2例伴发热者辅助应用头孢曲松钠4 g/d静脉滴注,治疗3 d后体温降至正常。4例患者住院21~25 d,临床症状与体征均有不同程度好转,1例治疗后6个月因单侧肢体无力而再次就诊,余3例随访6个月无复发。

讨 论

据文献报道,原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变的发生率为15%~25%,也有文献报道高达68%^[3],其原因可能与不同中枢神经系统病变之判断标准有关。原发性干燥综合征病理学基础可能是血管炎,不排除淋巴细胞对中枢神经系统的浸润,这样可以解释部分患者颅内病灶不符合血管分布的特点,同时病变呈多部位不对称性^[4]。

原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统的临床表现与抗核抗体、SSB抗体表达水平无关,而SSA抗体阳性患者中枢神经系统病变更严重且更广泛^[5]。腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查对判断病情严重程度具有一定临床意义:急性期,淋巴细胞计数明显增加、IgG合成率升高且寡克隆区带阳性,而蛋白定量于正常值范围或仅轻度升高,偶明显升高,本组4例患者中3例白细胞计数增加、以单核细胞增多为主且伴蛋白定量不同程度升高,与既往文献报道一致。

原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变临床表现多样,包括局灶性和弥漫性累及脑和脊髓,明确诊断主要依靠临床特征,同时结合各项辅助检查结果。脑部病变包括局灶性和弥漫性病变,前者主要表现为局部感觉和运动异常、失语、癫痫发作、构音障碍和视觉减退等;后者以急性或亚急性脑病、无菌性脑膜脑炎、心理障碍和认知功能障碍等症状与体征为主。本组有1例青年女性患者,以发热、视物模糊、双下肢无力为主要表现,同时伴发热,脑脊液压力升高、白细胞计数增加,MRI显示双侧多发片状异常信号,病变范围广泛,部分病灶存在细胞毒性水肿表现。结合病史和头部影像学改变,考虑为无菌性脑膜脑炎,多次行血液和脑脊液病原学检查,均呈阳性,经风湿免疫科会诊以及抗可提取性核抗原(ENA)抗体谱等项检查明确诊断为原发性干燥综合征;予大剂量甲泼尼龙冲击治疗和静脉滴注免疫球蛋白,病情恢复良好,6个月后因再次肢体无力就诊,复查MRI显示复发,建议患者长期口服免疫抑制剂环磷酰胺(50 mg/d)。MRI检查是首选方法,表现为皮质下、侧脑室周围白质T₂WI和FLAIR成像高信号^[6]。本组4例患者影像学表现与文献报道基本一致,2例表现为双侧半卵圆中心点片状T₂WI高信号、T₁WI低信号,推测可能存在局部小血管闭塞;2例为弥漫性病变,病变主要分布于

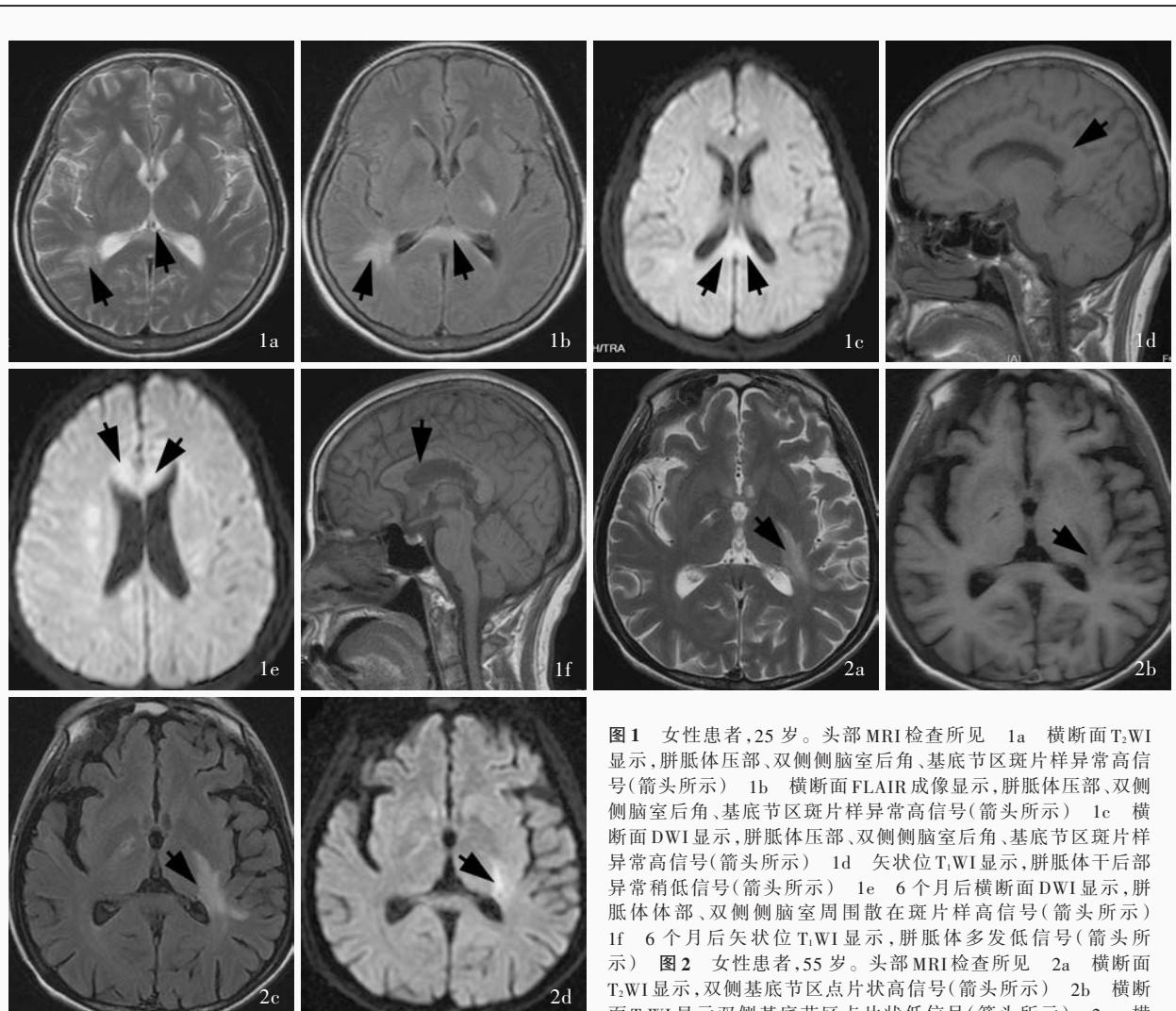


图1 女性患者,25岁。头部MRI检查所见 1a 横断面T₂WI显示,胼胝体压部、双侧侧脑室后角、基底节区斑片样异常高信号(箭头所示) 1b 横断面FLAIR成像显示,胼胝体压部、双侧侧脑室后角、基底节区斑片样异常高信号(箭头所示) 1c 横断面DWI显示,胼胝体压部、双侧侧脑室后角、基底节区斑片样异常高信号(箭头所示) 1d 矢状位T₁WI显示,胼胝体干后部异常稍低信号(箭头所示) 1e 6个月后横断面DWI显示,胼胝体体部、双侧侧脑室周围散在斑片样高信号(箭头所示) 1f 6个月后矢状位T₁WI显示,胼胝体多发低信号(箭头所示) **图2** 女性患者,55岁。头部MRI检查所见 2a 横断面T₂WI显示,双侧基底节区点片状高信号(箭头所示) 2b 横断面T₁WI显示双侧基底节区点片状低信号(箭头所示) 2c 横断面DWI显示,双侧基底节区斑片样高信号(箭头所示) 2d 横断面FLAIR成像显示,双侧基底节区点片状高信号(箭头所示)

Figure 1 MRI findings of a 25-year-old female patient. Axial T₂WI showed patchy high-intensity signals in the splenium of corpus callosum, bilateral posterior horn of lateral ventricle and basal ganglia (arrows indicate, Panel 1a). Axial FLAIR showed patchy high-intensity signals in the splenium of corpus callosum, bilateral posterior horn of lateral ventricle and basal ganglia (arrows indicate, Panel 1b). Axial DWI showed patchy high-intensity signals in the splenium of corpus callosum, bilateral posterior horn of lateral ventricle and basal ganglia (arrows indicate, Panel 1c). Sagittal T₁WI showed slightly low-intensity signal in posterior trunk of corpus callosum (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). The patient had recurrent extremity weakness after 6 months. Axial DWI showed scatteredly patchy high-intensity signal in the corpus callosum and around the bilateral lateral ventricles (arrows indicate, Panel 1e). Sagittal T₁WI showed multiple low-intensity signals in the corpus callosum (arrow indicates, Panel 1f). **Figure 2** MRI findings of a 55-year-old female patient. Axial T₂WI showed multiple patchy high-intensity signals in bilateral basal ganglia (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Axial T₁WI showed multiple patchy low-intensity signals in bilateral basal ganglia (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Axial FLAIR showed multiple patchy high-intensity signals in bilateral basal ganglia (arrow indicates, Panel 2c). Axial DWI showed scatteredly patchy high-intensity signal in bilateral basal ganglia (arrow indicates, Panel 2d).

侧脑室周围、基底节、小脑、脑干和胼胝体,以脱髓鞘改变为主,形状不规则,无占位效应,双侧不对称,病变不沿血管分布,考虑除血管因素外,可能系炎性细胞直接浸润所致,部分病变中心DWI呈高信号,提示存在细胞源性水肿、坏死。1例患者治疗后6个月复发,MRI增强扫描提示原有异常信号消失,但胼胝体体部和双侧侧脑室前角出现新发病变,提示可能存在持续的免疫系统损伤。本组4例患者

MRI均表现为多发性脱髓鞘改变,需注意与多发性硬化相鉴别。原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变主要呈反复性和多灶性,而时间和空间多发性亦是多发性硬化的病理学特点。原发性干燥综合征与多发性硬化的临床表现、脑脊液和影像学特点十分相似,鉴别诊断主要依靠年龄、全身症状和血清抗体表达变化。一般而言,多发性硬化以中青年好发,而原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病

表1 4例原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变患者的临床资料**Table 1.** Clinical data of 4 cases of central nervous system involvement in primary Sjögren's syndrome

Case	Sex	Age (year)	Duration of CNS symptoms	Main clinical symptom	Positive sign	Positive chemical test result	CSF	Brain MRI	Prognosis
1	Female	25	10 days	Fever, lower extremity weakness, blurred vision	38 ℃, lower extremity muscle strength grade 4, binocular vision loss, slow light reflex	ANA positive; anti-SSA and anti-SSB antibodies positive; IgG, IgA increased; complement C3, C4 declined	210 mm H ₂ O, leukocytes 122 × 10 ⁶ /L, protein 2.10 g/L	Multiple high signals of T ₂ WI, low signal of T ₁ WI, high signal of FLAIR, partial slight high signal of DWI located in bilateral centrum semiovale, bilateral lateral ventricles, bilateral basal ganglia, bilateral posterior horn of lateral ventricle, trunk and splenium of corpus callosum. No enhancement was shown	Good (relapse 6 months later)
2	Female	56	18 months	Left limb weakness	Left upper limb muscle strength grade 4, leg grade 3; positive sign of the left pyramidal tract	ANA positive; anti-SSA and anti-SSB antibodies positive	220 mm H ₂ O, leukocytes 50 × 10 ⁶ /L, protein 1.40 g/L	Patchy high signal of T ₂ WI and low signal of T ₁ WI in bilateral centrum semiovale	Good
3	Male	52	9 days	Right limb numbness and weakness	Right extremity muscle strength grade 5, right side superficial hypoesthesia, positive sign of the right side of pyramidal tract	Anti-SSA and anti-SSB antibodies positive; IgG, IgA increased	180 mm H ₂ O, leukocytes 78 × 10 ⁶ /L, protein 1.30 g/L	High signals of T ₂ WI, FLAIR, low signal of T ₁ WI, partial high signal of DWI located in left cerebellum, corpus callosum, bilateral lateral ventricles, basal ganglia and centrum semiovale	Good
4	Female	55	40 days	Fever, lower extremity weakness for one month, diplopia for 10 d	37.8 ℃, restricted abduction of both eyes, lower extremity muscle strength grade 4	ANA positive; anti-SSA and anti-SSB antibodies positive; IgG, IgA increased; complement C3, C4 declined	270 mm H ₂ O, leukocytes 380 × 10 ⁶ /L, protein 2.56 g/L	Patchy high signals of T ₂ WI, FLAIR and two signal of T ₁ WI in bilateral centrum semiovale	Good

CNS, central nervous system, 中枢神经系统; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid, 脑脊液; ANA, anti-nuclear antibody, 抗核抗体; SSA, A type Sjögren's syndrome antibody, 抗干燥综合征A型抗体; SSB, B type Sjögren's syndrome antibody, 抗干燥综合征B型抗体

变主要累及40岁以上人群,且以外分泌腺受累多见;多发性硬化患者较少发生周围神经和脑神经病变^[3],而原发性干燥综合征极易出现周围神经病变,其发生率远高于中枢神经系统病变,本组4例患者中3例存在周围神经系统损害。有文献报道,原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变患者认知功能障碍常见,且经糖皮质激素和免疫抑制剂治疗后部分症状可逆转。

目前,对原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变的治疗尚无统一方案,大剂量激素冲击治疗是常用方法之一^[3],对于效果欠佳者,免疫抑制剂环磷酰胺疗效良好^[7]。静脉注射免疫球蛋白也是免疫相关性中枢神经系统病变的常用治疗方法之一,本组有3例患者接受此治疗,获得较好效果。

综上所述,原发性干燥综合征合并中枢神经系统病变临床表现多样,由于缺乏临床特征性表现和确切的诊断标准而使临床诊断困难;头部MRI检查用于筛查中枢神经系统病变极为敏感,是目前主要的辅助诊断方法。尽管对原发性干燥综合征的治疗尚存争议,但在大剂量激素冲击治疗的基础上辅

助应用免疫抑制剂是使临床症状缓解的重要手段。

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