

欧洲 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症诊断与护理家庭指南手册(2011 版)解读

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【摘要】 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症诊断与护理家庭指南手册是在欧洲神经肌肉病治疗协会主导下,与美国肌营养不良协会、美国家庭患者肌营养不良协会和世界家庭患者肌营养不良协会共同合作完成,并得到美国疾病控制与预防中心为期 3 年的资金支持。指南连续两期刊登在 *Lancet Neurol*, 从不同学科视角对 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症进行全方位的研究和评价, 内容涵盖诊断, 激素治疗, 康复管理, 矫形治疗, 呼吸肌、心脏和胃肠道护理, 社会心理治疗, 外科手术及急诊注意事项等各方面, 推荐为首选的 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症诊断与治疗指南。

【关键词】 肌营养不良, 杜氏; 家庭; 指南; 综述

Interpretation of "Diagnosis and management of Duchenne muscular dystrophy: a guide for families (2011 version)"

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【Abstract】 The guideline "Diagnosis and management of Duchenne muscular dystrophy" was supported by a 3-year-long project guided by US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with patient advocacy groups [Muscular Dystrophy Association (MDA), Parent Project Muscular Dystrophy (PPMD) and United Parent Projects Muscular Dystrophy (UPPMD)] and Translational Research in Europe: Assessment and Treatment of Neuromuscular Disease (TREAT-NMD) network. The main document was published in *Lancet Neurol* in 2010. The recommendations are based on an extensive study by 84 international experts in Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) diagnosis and care who were chosen to represent a broad range of specialties. This guideline covers diagnostics, steroid treatment, rehabilitation, orthopedics, pulmonary, cardiac, gastrointestinal, psychosocial, surgical and emergency management of DMD. This guideline is recommended as the first choice by TREAT-NMD for DMD diagnosis and care.

【Key words】 Muscular dystrophy, Duchenne; Family; Guidelines; Review

Duchenne 型肌营养不良症(DMD)是临床最常见的儿童致死性遗传性肌肉病, 其特点是患儿自 3~4 岁开始出现快速进展性肌力减退, 于 20 岁左右死于呼吸和循环衰竭。一旦明确诊断, 患儿父母和整个家庭即陷入痛苦、绝望、孤立无援的境地。如何护理好、照料好患儿? 如何积极配合医疗机构提高患儿生活质量? 如何在患儿有限的生命中最大限度地满足其生理、心理和社会需要等方面的要求?

如何规划患儿未来人生均是患儿家长所面临的问题。

Duchenne 型肌营养不良症诊断与护理家庭指南手册(以下简称指南)^[1-2]是在欧洲神经肌肉病治疗协会(TREAT-NMD)主导下,与美国肌营养不良协会(MDA)、美国家庭患者肌营养不良协会(PPMD)和世界家庭患者肌营养不良协会(UPPMD)共同合作完成,由 84 位国际知名 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症专家参与,从 70×10^3 余个方案中以不同学科视角对 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症进行全方位研究和评价,涵盖诊断、治疗、康复和护理各方面。指南采用通俗的语言和简便实用的内容,对不同病程

表1 Duchenne型肌营养不良症病程各阶段所需诊断与治疗方案^[1-2]**Table 1. Diagnosis and treatment required at different stages of DMD^[1-2]**

Item	Stage 1 (presymptomatic)	Stage 2 (early ambulatory)	Stage 3 (late ambulatory)	Stage 4 (early non-ambulatory)	Stage 5 (late non-ambulatory)
Characteristics	Can be diagnosed at this stage if CK found to be raised or if positive family history Might show developmental delay but no gait disturbance	Gowers' sign Waddling gait Might be toe walking Can climb stairs	Increasingly labored gait Losing ability to climb stairs and rise from floor	Might be able to self propel for some time Able to maintain posture Might develop scoliosis	Upper limb function and postural maintenance is increasingly limited
Diagnostics	Diagnostic examination and genetic counselling (in Stage 1 and 2)			Likely to be diagnosed by this stage unless delayed for other reasons (eg, concomitant pathology, in Stage 3-5)	
Neuromuscular management	Anticipatory planning for future developments Ensure immunisation schedule is complete	Continue assessment to ensure course of disease is as expected in conjunction with interpretation of diagnostic testing At least 6-monthly assessment of function, strength, and range of movement to define phase of disease and determine need for intervention with glucocorticoid, ongoing management of glucocorticoid regimen, and side-effect management (in Stage 2-5)			
Rehabilitation management	Education and support Preventive measures to maintain muscle extensibility/minimise contracture Encouragement of appropriate exercise/activity Support for function and participation Provision of adaptive devices, as appropriate (in Stage 1 and 2)		Continue previous measures Provision of appropriate wheelchair and seating, and aids and adaptations to allow maximum independence in ADL, function and participation (in Stage 3-5)		
Orthopedic management	Orthopedic surgery rarely necessary (in Stage 1 and 2)		Consider surgical options for Achilles tendon contractures in certain situations	Monitor for scoliosis: intervention with posterior spinal fusion in defined situations Possible intervention for foot position or wheelchair positioning (in Stage 4 and 5)	
Pulmonary management	Normal respiratory function Ensure usual immunisation schedule includes 23-valent pneumococcal and influenza vaccines	Low risk of respiratory problems Monitor progress (in Stage 2 and 3)		Increasing risk of respiratory impairment Trigger respiratory assessments	High risk of respiratory impairment Trigger respiratory investigations and interventions
Cardiac management	Echocardiogram at diagnosis or by age 6 years	Maximum 24 months between investigations until age 10 years annually thereafter	Assessment same as in the younger group Increasing risk of cardiac problems with age; requires intervention even if asymptomatic Use of standard heart failure interventions with deterioration of function (in Stage 3-5)		
GI, speech/swallowing, nutrition management	Monitor for normal weight gain for age Nutritional assessment for over/underweight (in Stage 1-4)				Attention to possible dysphagia
Psychosocial management	Family support, early assessment/intervention for development, learning, and behavior	Assessment/intervention for learning, behavior and coping Promote independence and social development (in Stage 2-4)			Transition planning to adult services

CK, creatine kinase, 肌酸激酶; ADL, activities of daily life, 日常生活活动能力; GI, gastrointestinal, 胃肠道

阶段 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症患儿家长予以悉心指导,帮助他们引导患儿逐渐有效参与诊断、治疗、康复和护理各过程。指南自公布以来,成为欧洲神经肌肉病治疗协会认可的 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症诊断与治疗指南。

为了给国内 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症患儿及其家长带来国外临床人文护理新理念和现代医学新思想,笔者学习和翻译了指南(共12章),并对其进行解读,期望不仅能给患儿及其家长提供相关帮助,同时也能成为医务人员常用的参考手册。

指南在引言中强调 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症的最佳治疗方案需多学科合作和不同领域专家参与,不仅须由一位医师负责对所有医疗建议进行统筹,而且要求患儿及其家长积极配合医师进行个性

化治疗。

指南还将 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症病程各阶段所需诊断与治疗方案进行详细划分和说明(表1),使家长能够了解各阶段患儿的医疗对策,以便提前作好准备。例如,处于第1阶段(隐匿期)的患儿,除因有家族史或其他原因行血清肌酸激酶(CK)检查而早期发现外,绝大多数患儿症状轻微,不会引起家长注意,仅表现为开始走路或说话时间较晚,故此阶段诊断率低。

一、诊断

Duchenne 型肌营养不良症系 Xp12 染色体编码抗肌萎缩蛋白(dystrophin)的 DMD 基因突变所致。鉴于此,指南强调了基因检测的重要性。

1. 基因突变者和携带者检测及遗传咨询 一些

表2 Duchenne型肌营养不良症激素治疗剂量^[1-2]**Table 2. Doses for starting and maintaining steroids in the treatment of DMD^[1-2]**

Doses of glucocorticoid
Initial dose
The recommended starting dose of prednisone is 0.75 mg/(kg·d) and that of deflazacort is 0.90 mg/(kg·d), given in the morning. Some children experience short-lived behavioral side effects (hyperactivity, mood swings) for a few hours after the medication is given. For these children, administration of the medication in the afternoon may alleviate some of these difficulties
Maintenance dose
For ambulatory individuals, the dosage is commonly increased as the child grows until he reaches approximately 40 kg in weight. The maximum dose of prednisone is usually capped at approximately 30 mg/d, and that of deflazacort at 36 mg/d. Non-ambulatory teenagers maintained on longterm steroid therapy are usually above 40 kg in weight and the prednisone dosage per kg is often allowed to drift down to the 0.30–0.60 mg/(kg·d) range. While this dosage is less than the approximate 30 mg cap, it demonstrates substantial benefit. Deciding on the maintenance dose of steroids is a balance between growth, how good the response to steroids is and the burden of adverse effects. So this decision needs to be reviewed at every clinic visit based on the result of the tests done and whether or not side effects are a problem that can not be managed or tolerated. In boys on a relatively low dosage of steroids (less than the starting dose per kg body weight) who start to show functional decline, it is necessary to consider a "functional rescue" adjustment. The dosage of steroids is increased to the target and the individual is then reevaluated for any benefit in approximately 2–3 months. There is no consensus on the optimal steroid dosage if initiated in the non-ambulatory individual. Nor is it known how effective steroid treatment is in preventing scoliosis or in stabilising cardiac or respiratory function in this setting. This issue warrants further study

Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿为DMD基因自发突变所致,另一些患儿的基因突变则源于遗传因素。一旦明确患者存在基因突变,其母亦应接受基因检测以确定是否为突变基因携带者。如果证实其母为携带者,应于再次妊娠前进行遗传咨询,其女性亲属(包括姨母、姊妹、女儿)也应行基因检测,以评价是否有生育Duchenne型肌营养不良症男性患儿和女性携带者的风险。即使女性并非携带者,也存在生育Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿的低风险,因为基因突变可能发生在卵细胞内,称为生殖细胞嵌合体。也有少数女性携带者晚年可能出现心功能衰竭和下肢无力,基因检测有助于识别此类风险,使其尽早获得恰当的医疗建议。

2. 参与临床试验患儿的筛查 进行基因检测的同时还要进行基因登记的管理(<http://www.dmdregistry.org>),以便可以进行某些基因突变类型的国际间合作研究。目前,多项针对DMD基因突变类型的临床研究正在进行中,基因检测和基因登记的重要意义在于确认患儿是否适合参加这些研究。值得注意的是,已进行的基因检测是否符合公认的标准,是否能够检出确切的基因突变,是否需行进一步的基因检测。同时,进行基因登记时需记录确切的基因突变类型。

二、神经肌肉的护理、肌力和功能的维持

Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿为何需要进行评估、何时进行何种评估均是患儿家长关心的问题。指南建议,患儿应每6个月由临床医师进行一

次检查,每4个月由理疗师或职业治疗师进行一次检查,内容包括肌力、关节活动度、卧位起立、计时测试(步行特定距离和上特定楼层楼梯的时间)、运动功能和日常生活活动能力。

关于肌肉症状的药物治疗方面,有许多新药正在研发中,而指南仅建议应用已有充分证据的药物。目前公认的唯一有效方法是激素治疗。患儿运动功能趋于稳定或处于平台期(4~6岁)是进行激素治疗的最佳时机。行激素治疗前,应确认完成国家规定的各种疫苗的接种。指南对激素治疗剂量的建议参见表2。

三、康复管理

指南强调Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿需终身接受康复治疗(包括物理治疗和职业治疗),指出康复治疗的关键是维持肌肉伸展性、预防关节挛缩和防止皮肤出现张力。接受物理治疗时,需每4个月听取专业物理治疗师的意见,为使关节挛缩最小化,指南建议,每周至少进行4~6次拉伸运动。拉伸是一种综合性的康复干预,包括主动拉伸、助动拉伸、被动拉伸和持久拉伸。在拉伸过程中需使用定位、夹板、矫形器和站立设备等。常规对踝、膝和髋关节拉伸非常重要,随着时间的推移,患儿上肢肌力减退逐渐显现,上肢伸展运动也是必要的,尤其是指、腕、肘、肩关节的拉伸。例如,肘关节的拉伸是将肘关节伸直,同时轻度向外旋转,每次至少10秒(×3次),每天至少2次。夜用固定夹板(踝足矫形器)可用于协助控制踝关节挛缩,在患儿丧失

行走能力后,日用固定夹板可能更适合,但不推荐仍能行走的患儿使用这种装置;当患儿行走已相当困难甚至不能行走时,长下肢固定夹板(膝踝足矫形器)可用于这一阶段,这种矫形器有助于控制关节挛缩,维持行走能力,并可延迟脊柱侧弯的发生;当患儿丧失行走能力后,建议使用站立支架或电动站立轮椅进行站立训练;个别患者如指长屈肌紧张,可使用手休息夹板。随着病情进展,应提前考虑各种装置的种类,如呼叫按钮、可搬动台阶升降机和室内升降机等,为提高患者的独立性和参与性提供最好的支持。

四、矫形治疗

随着时间的推移,未行激素治疗的Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿脊柱侧弯发生率高达90%,而激素治疗可以降低脊柱侧弯风险或延缓脊柱侧弯时间。脊柱护理应包括脊柱侧弯监测,患儿于步行期复诊时应行临床脊柱检查,一旦发现脊柱侧弯,需行脊柱X线检查。如需行手术治疗,应选择有经验的矫形外科医师,并适当监测呼吸肌和心脏功能;于不能行走期复诊时应行脊柱侧弯的临床评价。指南建议,未行激素治疗的患儿,如果脊柱侧弯角度(Cobb角)>20°,应行脊柱后路融合术;行激素治疗的患儿,脊柱侧弯风险降低,脊柱矫形手术可延至Cobb角>40°。

五、呼吸肌护理

随着Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿的成长,病情随之发展,因此应建立有计划的、前瞻性的呼吸肌护理方法。可步行期患儿,每年至少进行一次肺功能检查;丧失独立行走能力的患儿,肺功能评价尤为重要,如用力肺活量(FVC)和咳嗽时呼气峰流速。随着患儿逐渐成长,观察其是否有呼吸困难,如平静时气短、气紧、讲长句费力等。如果患者发生肺部感染,除使用人工和机器辅助咳嗽外,应考虑应用抗生素,有条件者应进行痰培养,根据药敏试验选择有效抗生素。

随着病情进展、咳嗽越来越无力时,则采用无创性机械通气(NIV)以维持呼吸是维持健康状态的重要手段,也可予气管插管呼吸支持,不推荐氧气疗法。即使是病程后期,也需谨慎应用辅助性氧气疗法。氧气疗法虽然能够明显改善低氧,但也会掩盖潜在病因,如肺萎陷或呼吸不畅;此外,氧气疗法还会减弱呼吸驱动,导致二氧化碳潴留。必须行氧气疗法者,应密切监测血气分析,给予辅助呼吸。

六、心脏护理

心脏损害(如心肌并发症引起的心肌病或心律不齐导致的心悸等)通常贯穿Duchenne型肌营养不良症的整个病程,因此,心脏护理的重点是尽早发现和改善心功能。最迟应于6岁时进行心功能基线评价,包括心电图和超声心动图。10岁前应至少每2年进行一次心功能评价;10岁后或已出现心脏损害后,应每年或6个月检查一次,并开始药物治疗。指南建议,血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂(ACEI)为首选药物,其他药物如β受体阻断剂和利尿剂等也可用于Duchenne型肌营养不良症的心脏损害。

七、胃肠道护理

一旦明确诊断,患儿须终身预防营养不良或超重,年龄标准体重或体重指数(BMI)应维持在正常参考值的10%~85%(<http://www.nhs.uk/tools/pages/healthyweightcalculator.aspx>);亦应注意平衡膳食的摄取(<http://www.eatwell.gov.uk>)。指南建议,定期测量患儿身高和体重(丧失行走能力者应测量手臂长度),至少每3个月测量一次,有助于判断体重指数是否达标。明确诊断后和开始激素治疗前,应咨询营养师,至少应记录体重指数。

至疾病晚期,咽部肌无力可导致吞咽困难,表现为体重下降或生长发育中的患儿体重增长不足,当体重指数明显下降且经口进食流质困难时,应考虑放置胃管。此外,便秘和胃食管反流可见于年龄稍大的患儿,可适当应用盐类或刺激性肠道导泻剂(如硫酸镁)。

八、社会心理治疗

部分Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿可出现语言发育迟缓、学习困难、焦虑、烦躁、频繁争吵、易激惹和理解力差等神经行为障碍和神经发育障碍,加之患儿活动受限,使其与社会隔绝、不合群、参加社交活动机会减少。因此,应制定特殊的个体化教育发展计划(<http://www.deciph.org>)以帮助患儿解决出现的学习问题,培养患儿良好的社交技能、独立性和参与性,使患儿从儿科护理顺利过渡到成人护理。当患者存在抑郁症、攻击行为、强迫症或注意力缺陷多动障碍(ADHD)时,指南建议,应在专科医师监督下予以药物干预。

九、外科手术治疗

无论是Duchenne型肌营养不良症相关手术(如肌肉活检术、关节挛缩术、脊柱矫形术或胃造口术),还是紧急外科手术,绝大多数情况需行全身麻

醉。基于安全性,指南建议,应让熟悉 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症的医务人员参与术中和术后护理,如果患儿正在进行激素治疗,术中需考虑是否予以应激剂量的激素治疗。此外,应避免应用肌肉松弛剂,特别是琥珀酰胆碱进行静脉麻醉,以免造成呼吸肌麻痹。

十、急诊注意事项

当发生紧急情况、需入院急诊时,应明确告诉医师患儿应用激素的情况;可步行期患者发生下肢骨折时,通常建议行外科手术治疗,如果发生椎骨骨折背部疼痛难忍,需骨科医师和内分泌科医师共同制定适当的治疗方案。呼吸功能达临界值的患者,须谨慎应用阿片类及其他镇静药,因呼吸功能受损的患者存在二氧化碳分压(PaCO_2)升高的风险;在无呼吸机辅助通气的情况下,氧气疗法可减弱呼吸驱动,导致二氧化碳潴留,应谨慎考虑;患儿

家中有呼吸机(或类似器材)应一同携带至医院。保存好患儿最近一次心功能检查结果[如左心室射血分数(EF)]、所服用药物及为其诊治的心脏科医师姓名等相关记录,这些资料有助于急诊科医师判断入院原因是否为心脏问题。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(三)

门控心肌灌注显像

gated myocardial perfusion imaging(GMPI)

面-肩-肱型肌营养不良症

facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy(FSHD)

鸟氨酸氨基甲酰转移酶

ornithine carbamyl transferase(OCT)

牛血清白蛋白 bovine serum albumin(BSA)

α -羟丁酸脱氢酶

α -hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase(α -HBDH)

强直性肌营养不良症 myotonic dystrophy(DM)

人工脑脊液 artificial cerebrospinal fluid(ACSF)

肉芽肿性多血管炎 granulomatosis with polyangiitis(GPA)

[韦格纳肉芽肿 Wegener's granulomatosis(WG)]

乳酸脱氢酶 lactate dehydrogenase(LDH)

射血分数 ejection fraction(EF)

神经肌肉接头 neuromuscular junction(NMJ)

神经微丝蛋白 neurofilament protein(NF)

神经炎性斑 neuritic plaques(NPs)

[老年斑 senile plaques(SP)]

神经原纤维缠结 neurofibrillary tangles(NFTs)

十二烷基磺酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳

sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE)

世界家庭患者肌营养不良协会

United Parent Projects Muscular Dystrophy(UPPMD)

视觉诱发电位 visual-evoked potential(VEP)

嗜酸性肉芽肿性多血管炎

eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis(EGPA)

收缩末期容积 end-systolic volume(ESV)

手持式肌力测定仪 hand-held dynamometry(HHD)

舒张末期容积 end-diastolic volume(EDV)

丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶 serine/threonine kinase(AKT)

酸性 α -葡萄糖苷酶 acid α -glucosidase(GAA)

髓过氧化物酶 myeloperoxidase(MPO)

糖原贮积病 glycogen storage disease(GSD)

体重指数 body mass index(BMI)

突触素 synaptophysin(Syn)

徒手肌力测定 manual muscle testing(MMT)

尾型同源盒转录因子2

caudal-type homeobox transcription factor 2(CDX2)

无创性机械通气 non-invasive ventilation(NIV)

无特定病原体 specific pathogen free(SPF)

系统性红斑狼疮 systemic lupus erythematosus(SLE)

细胞外基质 extracellular matrix(ECM)

显微镜下多血管炎 microscopic polyangiitis(MPA)

腺相关病毒 adeno-associated virus(AAV)

项目反应理论 item response theory(IRT)

信号传导与转录激活因子5

signal transducer and activator of transcription 5(STAT5)

Becker型肌营养不良症 Becker muscular dystrophy(BMD)