

· 病例报告 ·

以神经系统症状为首发表现的系统性红斑狼疮一例

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【关键词】 红斑狼疮,系统性; 神经症性障碍; 病例报告

【Key words】 Lupus erythematosus, systemic; Neurotic disorders; Case reports

Systemic lupus erythematosus with neurological manifestation as initial symptom: one case report

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患者 女性,32岁。因发作性头晕、呕吐8个月,意识不清2d,于2014年6月5日入院。患者于8个月前无明显诱因出现头晕、视物旋转,伴恶心、呕吐,左侧耳鸣、听力下降,发热、体温最高时达38℃。当地医院头部CT检查未见明显异常,临床诊断为“病毒性脑炎”,予以更昔洛韦(具体剂量不详)抗病毒治疗后好转。6d前再次出现上述症状,低热、体温37.5℃,当地医院复查CT显示左侧颞叶低密度影,腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查压力300 mm H₂O(1 mm H₂O=9.81×10⁻³ kPa),蛋白定量2.86 g/L(0.15~0.45 g/L),仍诊断为“病毒性脑炎”,继续予更昔洛韦抗病毒治疗;2d前出现意识不清、呼之不应、小便失禁,1d前出现抽搐发作、上肢屈曲,每次持续数十秒,为求进一步明确诊断与治疗,以“意识不清待查”收入我院。

既往史、个人史及家族史 均无特殊。

体格检查 患者体温38℃、心率112次/min、呼吸20次/min、血压115/70 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)。呈昏睡状态,查体欠合作;双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约2.50 mm,对光反射灵敏;四肢腱反射正常,Babinski征阴性,脑膜刺激征阴性。心、肺、腹部检查未见明显异常。

辅助检查 (1)实验室检查:血常规白细胞计

数8.50×10⁹/L[(4~10)×10⁹/L],中性粒细胞比例0.81(0.50~0.75),丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)为56.40 U/L(0~41 U/L),乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)667.60 U/L/L(135~225 U/L),肌酸激酶(CK)375.90 U/L(24~194 U/L),C-反应蛋白(CRP)16.10 mg/L(0~2.87 mg/L),α-羟丁酸脱氢酶(α-HBDH)590.90 U/L(72~182 U/L),丙种球蛋白37.10 g/L(20~30 g/L);垂体功能试验、甲状腺功能试验、感染四项、抗心磷脂抗体(ACA)、女性肿瘤筛查均阴性,血氨水平正常。腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查压力105 mm H₂O,Pandy试验阳性,总细胞数237×10⁶/L,白细胞计数37×10⁶[(0~8)×10⁶/L],蛋白定量1.96 g/L,IgG 0.92 mg/ml(0~0.02 mg/ml),24 h IgG 合成率82.67 mg(0~10 mg),寡克隆区带(OB)阴性,墨汁染色和抗酸染色均阴性。血清IgG 16 mg/ml(0~11.49 mg/ml),补体C4 0.04 g/L(0.10~0.40 g/L),IgM 0.26 g/L(0.48~2.12 g/L),SM抗体和核糖核蛋白(RNP)抗体呈强阳性。(2)影像学检查:入院后头部MRI检查显示,左侧颞叶白质、外囊片状稍短T₁和长T₂信号,增强扫描可见左侧颞叶、小脑脑沟、脑桥局部脑膜明显强化;双侧侧脑室扩大、脑沟脑裂增宽,呈轻度脑萎缩表现(图1~3)。临床诊断:神经精神狼疮。予以甲泼尼龙500 mg/d连续冲击治疗7d,以及复合维生素B 2 ml/d等神经营养药物对症支持治疗7d,患者意识恢复、症状改善,遂出院。

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讨 论

该例患者为青年女性,急性发病、慢性病程,病

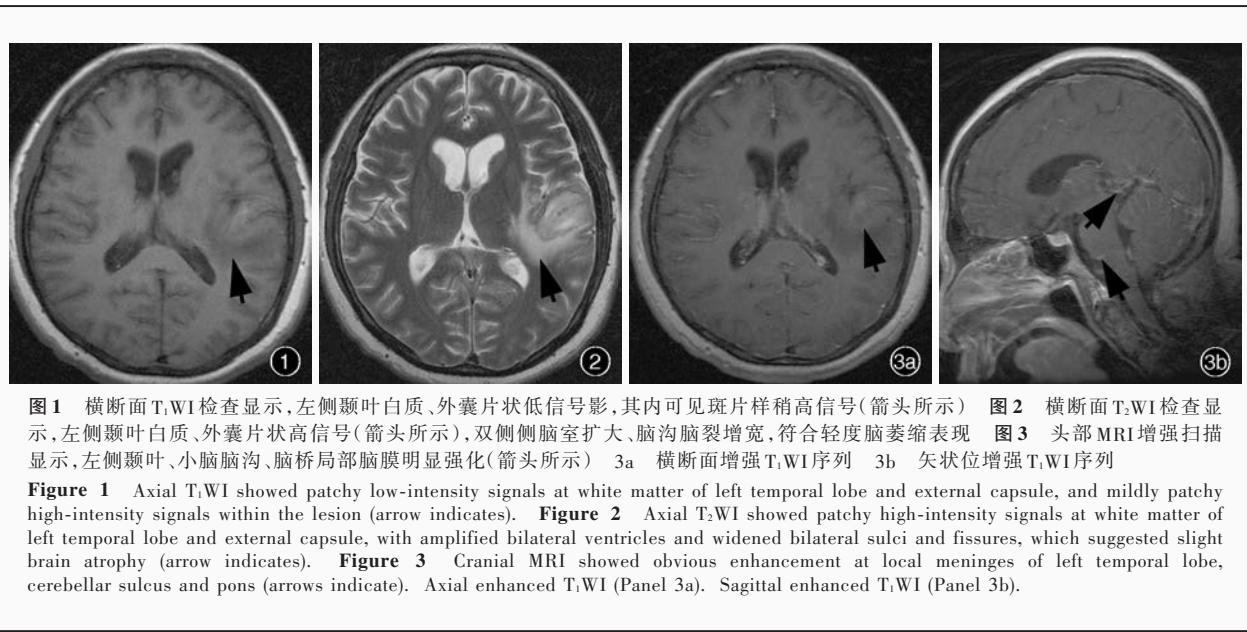


图1 横断面T₁WI检查显示,左侧颞叶白质、外囊片状低信号影,其内可见斑点样稍高信号(箭头所示) **图2** 横断面T₂WI检查显示,左侧颞叶白质、外囊片状高信号(箭头所示),双侧侧脑室扩大、脑沟脑裂增宽,符合轻度脑萎缩表现 **图3** 头部MRI增强扫描显示,左侧颞叶、小脑脑沟、脑桥局部脑膜明显强化(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Axial T₁WI showed patchy low-intensity signals at white matter of left temporal lobe and external capsule, and mildly patchy high-intensity signals within the lesion (arrow indicates). **Figure 2** Axial T₂WI showed patchy high-intensity signals at white matter of left temporal lobe and external capsule, with amplified bilateral ventricles and widened bilateral sulci and fissures, which suggested slight brain atrophy (arrow indicates). **Figure 3** Cranial MRI showed obvious enhancement at local meninges of left temporal lobe, cerebellar sulcus and pons (arrows indicate). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 3a). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 3b).

程中伴发热、癫痫发作,外周血检测提示机体存在炎症反应,腰椎穿刺脑脊液压力升高、白细胞计数和蛋白定量升高,表明存在中枢神经系统炎症反应。炎症反应包括特异性和非特异性两种类型,前者指由特定病原体,如细菌、真菌、结核分枝杆菌引起的中枢神经系统感染,临床症状进展迅速,脑脊液蛋白定量明显升高,葡萄糖降低;后者指由自身免疫性疾病、肿瘤等引起的炎症反应,结合脑脊液Pandy试验阳性、24小时IgG合成率升高,脑脊液墨汁染色和抗酸染色阴性,外周血和脑脊液肿瘤标志物筛查、脑膜刺激征均呈阴性,支持自身免疫性疾病导致的中枢神经系统炎症反应。影像学检查显示,病灶位于左侧颞叶白质和外囊,皮质相对未受累,病灶形状不规则,水肿和占位效应不明显,呈稍短T₁、长T₂信号,增强扫描左侧颞叶、小脑脑沟和脑桥局部脑膜均可见强化,并伴轻度脑萎缩,结合患者血清SM和核糖核蛋白抗体阳性,以及血清补体C4和IgM水平降低,而且SM抗体对系统性红斑狼疮特异性极高^[1-4],支持神经精神狼疮(NPSLE)诊断^[5-6]。采用以糖皮质激素为主的免疫抑制治疗^[7-8]。

该例患者的鉴别诊断主要是以多发性硬化为主的脱髓鞘疾病,包括多发性硬化、视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(水通道蛋白谱系疾病)、同心圆硬化等,此类疾病具有复发-缓解之特征,影像学显示其脱髓鞘病灶多位于脑室周围白质,急性期病灶可呈现“开环”样强化,但几乎不出现脑沟脑裂增宽、脑膜强化和脑萎缩改变;而且实验室检查亦鲜见自身抗

体阳性^[9-10],鉴于此,该例患者可排除脱髓鞘疾病的可能。

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· 临床医学图像 ·

室管膜下瘤

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Subependymoma

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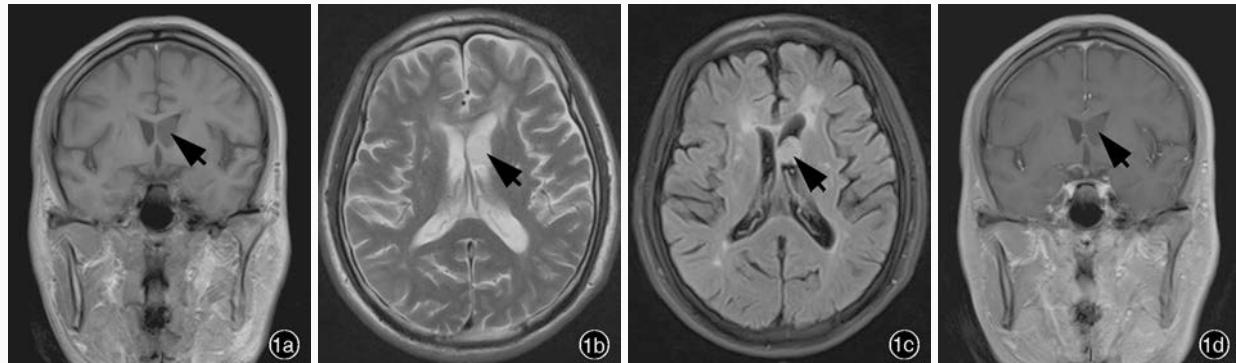


图1 男性患者,57岁,主因间断性头痛就诊。头部MRI检查显示左侧侧脑室占位性病变。行侧脑室肿瘤切除术。术后病理诊断为室管膜下瘤 1a 冠状位T₁WI显示,左侧侧脑室前部卵圆形略低信号(箭头所示),信号强度高于脑脊液,边界光滑,左侧侧脑室略扩大 1b 横断面T₂WI显示,病灶呈高信号(箭头所示),信号强度略低于脑脊液,边界光滑 1c 横断面FLAIR成像显示病灶呈不均匀高信号(箭头所示) 1d 冠状位增强T₁WI显示,肿瘤无异常强化(箭头所示)

Figure 1 A 57-year-old male patient had suffered from intermittent headache and came to clinic in February 2014. MRI showed a space - occupying lesion in the left lateral ventricle. Then an exploratory craniotomy was performed and postoperative pathological diagnosis was subependymoma. Coronal T₁WI showed an oval lesion with clear boundary, which showed slightly hypointensity located in the left lateral ventricle (arrow indicates). The intensity of the tumor was higher than that of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). The left lateral ventricle was slightly dilated (Panel 1a). Axial T₂WI showed a well-defined hyperintensity lesion in the left lateral ventricle (arrow indicates), which intensity was slightly lower than that of CSF (Panel 1b). Axial FLAIR showed the lesion with heterogeneously high intensity (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Coronal enhanced T₁WI showed that there was no obviously abnormal enhancement with the tumor (arrow indicates, Panel 1d).

室管膜下瘤是一种发生于脑脊液通路的生长缓慢的非侵袭性良性肿瘤,属WHO I级,多见于成年男性,好发于第四脑室、侧脑室、室间孔,亦可见于第三脑室和透明隔,发生于椎管内者见于颈髓和胸髓髓内,罕见髓外。CT表现为脑室内等或低密度影,部分病灶内可见细微点状钙化和小囊性变,增强扫描多无强化或仅呈轻度斑片样强化。MRI在诊断和评价室管膜下瘤方面优于CT:(1)病灶位于脑脊液通路(脑室、导水管和髓内),边界光滑,类圆形或轻度分叶,与周围脑组织分界清晰,无浸润。(2)T₁WI呈等或低信号,信号强度均匀、高或略高于脑脊液(图1a)。T₂WI呈高或稍高信号,信号强度低于脑脊液(图1b),FLAIR成像呈高信号(图1c)。病灶内可见含黏液的小囊性结构,部分伴少量钙化或含铁血黄素沉积。(3)由于肿瘤缺乏血供,增强扫描多无异常强化(图1d),少数病灶呈轻度斑片样强化。室管膜下瘤应与起源于脑室系统的肿瘤相鉴别,包括室管膜瘤、室管膜下巨细胞型星形细胞瘤、脑室内胶质瘤、中枢神经细胞瘤、脉络丛乳头状瘤、脑膜瘤、淋巴瘤等。室管膜瘤常见于儿童和中青年,钙化可见,好发于第四脑室,呈中度或明显强化。室管膜下巨细胞型星形细胞瘤多见于患结节性硬化症的青少年,病灶呈实性结节样改变,多伴强化。脑室内胶质瘤多累及脑室旁实质,病灶呈明显强化。中枢神经细胞瘤多见于成人,病灶起源于侧脑室壁或透明隔,为中度或明显强化的多囊泡样肿物。脉络丛乳头状瘤为卵圆形或分叶状富血管肿瘤,可见明显强化,多见于儿童幕上脑室系统脉络丛,可导致脑积水,易发生脊髓播散。脑膜瘤多位于侧脑室三角区,多见钙化,表现为明显均匀强化实质性肿物。

(天津市环湖医院神经放射科韩彤供稿)