

## · 梅毒螺旋体与中枢神经系统感染 ·

# 梅毒性视神经炎 12 例临床分析

李琳 王佳伟

**【摘要】目的** 总结梅毒性视神经炎临床特点和病理生理学机制。**方法** 回顾分析 12 例梅毒性视神经炎患者的临床症状与体征、实验室检查、电生理学检查、影像学检查、治疗及预后。**结果** 12 例患者(18 只眼)均以视力下降为主要表现,呈急性或亚急性起病,呈单眼或双眼先后发病,视力损害程度不尽一致,伴视野缺损、眼底改变;脑脊液白细胞计数增加、蛋白定量升高;血清快速血浆反应素试验(RPR)和梅毒螺旋体血凝试验(TPHA)阳性,脑脊液 RPR 试验/甲苯胺红不加热血清试验和 TPHA 试验阳性;视觉诱发电位 P100 波潜伏期延长、波幅降低;MRI 显示视神经萎缩、视神经眶内段或视神经全长异常信号;予水剂青霉素静脉滴注和苄星青霉素肌肉注射后视力好转。**结论** 神经梅毒作为视神经炎的病因临床并不常见,应注意与特发性视神经炎和缺血性视神经病变相鉴别,梅毒血清学和脑脊液检测有助于诊断,早期诊断和规范治疗对视力恢复至关重要。

**【关键词】** 视神经炎; 神经梅毒; 血清学试验; 脑脊髓液

## Clinical analysis on 12 cases of syphilitic optic neuritis

LI Lin<sup>1</sup>, WANG Jia-wei<sup>1,2</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Neurology, <sup>2</sup>Medical Research Center, Beijing Tongren Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100730, China

Corresponding author: WANG Jia-wei (Email: wangjwcq@163.com)

**【Abstract】Objective** To explore the clinical characteristics and pathophysiological mechanism of syphilitic optic neuritis. **Methods** The clinical signs and symptoms, laboratory tests, electrophysiological examinations, imaging features, treatment and prognosis of 12 cases with syphilitic optic neuritis admitted in our hospital from January 2014 to March 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** The main clinical manifestation was vision loss in 12 patients (18 eyes), with acute or subacute onset, monocular attack or one after other. Degrees of visual loss differed among these patients. They also presented visual field defect and ocular fundus changes. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) examination showed increased white blood cell and protein. Rapid plasma reagin (RPR) assay and Treponema pallidum hemagglutination assay (TPHA) in serum were positive. RPR assay/toluidine red unheated serum test (TRUST) and TPHA in CSF were positive. Visual-evoked potential (VEP) showed prolonged latency and declined amplitude of P100 wave. MRI revealed optic atrophy, abnormal signs in medial orbital part or overall length of optic nerve. The vision was improved after intravenous injection of aqueous penicillin and muscular injection of benzathine benzylpenicillin. **Conclusions** Neurosyphilis is a rare cause of optic neuritis. Differential diagnosis should be paid attention on syphilitic optic neuritis from idiopathic optic neuritis and ischemic optic neuropathy. Serologic test and CSF examination will be helpful for a clear diagnosis. Besides, early diagnosis and standard therapy are essential for vision recovery.

**【Key words】** Optic neuritis; Neurosyphilis; Serologic tests; Cerebrospinal fluid

梅毒是由梅毒螺旋体(TP)感染引起的慢性传染病,可以累及全身多系统,传播途径主要为垂直传播、血液传播和性传播。尽管我国在 20 世纪

60 年代采取一系列控制措施遏制了梅毒的蔓延,但自 20 世纪 80 年代以来,梅毒发病率复又升高。神经梅毒既往认为仅是晚期梅毒表现,但晚近研究显示,中枢神经系统受累可出现于梅毒各个阶段,约 20%未经治疗的梅毒患者可出现无症状性神经梅毒、10%进展为症状性神经梅毒<sup>[1]</sup>。既往有文献报道以复视、视力下降、眼睑下垂为突出表现的神经梅毒<sup>[2-3]</sup>,提示神经梅毒可能引起视神经萎缩、视神

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2016.07.007

作者单位: 100730 首都医科大学附属北京同仁医院神经内科  
(李琳、王佳伟), 中心实验室(王佳伟)

通讯作者: 王佳伟 (Email: wangjwcq@163.com)

经炎、葡萄膜炎、视网膜脱离、视盘炎、虹膜睫状体炎等,其中,以视神经炎为主要表现的神经梅毒临床易忽视。本研究回顾分析近年首都医科大学附属北京同仁医院神经内科收治的12例梅毒性视神经炎患者的临床资料,以期指导临床诊断与治疗。

## 临床资料

### 一、病例选择

1. 诊断标准 神经梅毒的诊断参照《梅毒、淋病、生殖器疱疹、生殖道沙眼衣原体感染诊疗指南(2014)》<sup>[4]</sup>:(1)非梅毒螺旋体血清学试验阳性,极少数晚期患者可呈阴性。(2)梅毒螺旋体血清学试验呈阳性。(3)腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查白细胞计数 $\geq 5 \times 10^6/L$ ,蛋白定量 $>500 \text{ mg/L}$ ,并且无引起脑脊液异常的其他原因;脑脊液荧光密螺旋体抗体吸收试验(FTA-ABS)和(或)性病研究实验室试验(VDRL)阳性,若无条件行FTA-ABS试验和VDRL试验,可以梅毒螺旋体明胶凝集试验(TPPA)和快速血浆反应素试验(RPR)/甲苯胺红不加热血清试验(TRUST)替代。疑似病例须同时符合临床表现,上述诊断标准(1)~(3)中的脑脊液常规检查异常(排除其他原因),有或无流行病学史;确诊病例须同时符合疑似病例标准,以及上述诊断标准(3)中的脑脊液TPPA试验和RPR试验阳性。

2. 一般资料 选择2014年1月~2016年3月在我院神经内科明确诊断的12例梅毒性视神经炎患者,男性7例,女性5例;年龄23~68岁,平均51岁;病程7天至1年,平均101.75 d;3例有明确的不洁性生活史,2例可见皮肤梅毒疹但未行正规驱梅治疗。

### 二、临床表现

1. 临床症状与体征 12例患者(18只眼)均以视力下降为主要表现(表1),7例(10只眼)呈急性起病,4例(6只眼)呈亚急性起病,1例(2只眼)呈慢性病程;4例(4只眼)以左眼发病,2例(2只眼)以右眼发病,6例(12只眼)以双眼先后发病;7例(10只眼)无伴随症状,4例6只眼伴眼部胀痛、1只眼无伴随症状,1例(1只眼)伴视物变形和色觉障碍;2例出现头晕。12例患者(18只眼)视力为仅残留光感(1例1只眼)至正常、中位视力0.3。8例患者(14只眼)出现视野缺损,2例(4只眼)视野正常,2例(4只眼)未明确描述视野缺损情况。5例患者(8只眼)眼底异常,均表现为视盘水肿、边界不清,其中1例(2只眼)还可出现视盘周围少量出血,1例(1只眼)可出现黄

斑水肿。

2. 实验室检查 (1)血清学检查:12例患者血清RPR试验和梅毒螺旋体血凝试验(TPHA)均呈现阳性,其中1例合并人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)阳性。(2)脑脊液检查:12例患者脑脊液RPR/TRUST试验和TPHA试验均呈阳性。腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查压力 $80\sim230 \text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$ ( $1 \text{ mm H}_2\text{O} = 9.81 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kPa}$ , $80\sim180 \text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$ )、平均( $143.00 \pm 44.67$ ) $\text{mm H}_2\text{O}$ ,其中1例颅内压升高;白细胞计数为 $(2\sim20) \times 10^6/\text{L}$  $[(0\sim4) \times 10^6/\text{L}]$ 、中位计数为 $8 \times 10^6/\text{L}$ ,其中8例白细胞计数增加;蛋白定量为 $300\sim680 \text{ mg/L}$ ( $150\sim450 \text{ mg/L}$ )、平均( $419 \pm 151$ ) $\text{mg/L}$ ,其中3例蛋白定量升高;葡萄糖和氯化物均于正常值范围。

3. 电生理学检查 本组有5例患者(7只眼)行视觉诱发电位(VEP)检查,3例(4只眼)P100波潜伏期明显延长,3例(4只眼)P100波波幅减低。

4. 影像学表现 12例患者均行眼眶MRI检查,5例(8只眼)可见视神经萎缩(图1a);5例(7只眼)可见视神经长T<sub>2</sub>信号(图1b),累及视神经眶内段或视神经全长;3例(4只眼)视神经未见明显异常。

### 三、治疗及预后

本组患者一经明确诊断,即予水剂青霉素 $4 \times 10^6 \text{ U}$ (1次/4 h)静脉滴注,治疗14 d后改为苄星青霉素 $2.40 \times 10^6 \text{ U}$ (1次/周)肌肉注射,治疗3周。本组12例中8例(12只眼)视力明显改善,3例(4只眼)视力好转,1例(2只眼)转至当地医院治疗、失访。

### 典型病例

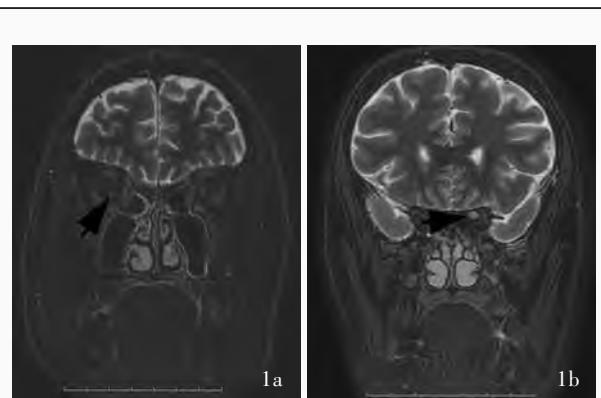
患者 男性,68岁,主因左眼视物遮挡伴视力下降13 d,于2016年3月14日入院。患者13 d前无明显诱因突发左眼左上角视物遮挡,1 d后遮挡部位转为视野中心,伴进行性视力下降、轻微眼眶疼痛,4 d后左眼视力降至0.7,无视物模糊、变形,无视野缺损,无眼眶肿胀。当地医院视野检查显示右眼与生理盲点相连下方视野缺损,左眼生理盲点扩大周边视野缺损;眼底荧光血管造影术(FFA)显示左眼视盘高荧光;视觉诱发电位显示双眼振幅降低,右眼P100波潜伏期延长。为求进一步诊断与治疗,至我院就诊。既往高血压病史10余年,血压最高为 $190/110 \text{ mm Hg}$ ( $1 \text{ mm Hg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$ ),平时服用硝苯地平缓释片 $20 \text{ mg/d}$ ,血压控制在 $130\sim140/80\sim90 \text{ mm Hg}$ ;右眼缺血性视神经病变18个月,遗留视力0.1。个人史及家族史均无特殊。入院后体格检

**表1** 12例梅毒性视神经炎患者的临床资料

**Table 1.** Clinical data of 12 patients with syphilitic optic neuritis

Case	Sex	Age (year)	Duration	Type of onset	Symptom	Associated symptom	Vision		Visual field		Fundus	
							Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right
1	Female	50	10 d	Sudden	Visual loss of two eyes successively	Distending pain in the eyes	0.7	0.6	Normal	Normal	Optic disc edema, obscure boundary of the optic disc	Optic disc edema and obscure boundary
2	Male	42	4.50 months	Sudden	Visual loss of two eyes successively	None	Hand motion	0.2	Full visual field	Full visual field	Clear boundary and pallor of optic disc	Clear boundary and pallor of optic disc
3	Male	53	15 d	Sudden	Visual loss of the left eye	None	0.3	0.7	Half of the temporal visual field reserved	Normal	Optic disc edema and hemorrhage	Optic disc edema and hemorrhage
4	Male	23	21 d	Gradual	Blurred vision of the right eye	None	1.2	1.2	—	—	Clear boundary of optic disc	Clear boundary of optic disc
5	Male	53	One year	Gradual	Visual loss of two eyes successively	Distending pain in the eyes, headache, sensation of dizziness, diplopia	Light visual field defect	0.05	Majority of the visual field	Majority of the visual field	Clear boundary and pallor of optic disc	Clear boundary and pallor of optic disc
6	Female	60	40 d	Sudden	Visual loss of two eyes successively	Dizziness, distending pain of the left eye	0.7	0.6	Edge of the visual field defect	Edge of the visual field defect	Clear boundary of optic disc	Clear boundary of optic disc
7	Female	51	2 months	Gradual	Visual loss of the right eye	Metamorphopsia, dyschromatopsia	1.0	0.3	Edge of the visual field defect	Edge of the visual field defect	Clear boundary of optic disc	Clear boundary of optic disc
8	Male	56	7 d	Sudden	Visual loss of the left eye	None	0.3	0.7	—	—	Optic disc edema, macula lutea edema, intravenous circuitry and expansion	Clear boundary of optic disc
9	Male	54	One year	Chronic	Visual loss of two eyes successively	None	1.5	0.9	Normal	Normal	Clear boundary of optic disc	Clear boundary of optic disc
10	Female	51	10 d	Sudden	Visual loss of the left eye	None	0.3	0.5	Visual field defect	Visual field defect	Optic disc edema	Optic disc edema
11	Female	51	6 months	Subacute	Visual loss of two eyes successively	None	0.8	Hand motion reserved	Center vision	Full visual field defect	Clear boundary of optic disc	Clear boundary of optic disc
12	Male	68	13 d	Sudden	Visual loss of the left eye	Distending pain of the left eye	0.2	0.1	Edge of the visual field defect	Majority of the visual field	Optic disc edema, obscure boundary of the optic disc	Clear boundary of optic disc

—, not done, 未检测



**图1** 男性患者,53岁,临床诊断为梅毒性视神经炎。眼眶MRI检查所见 1a 冠状位T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,右侧视神经萎缩(箭头所示) 1b 冠状位T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,左侧视神经高信号(箭头所示)

**Figure 1** Orbit MRI findings of a 53 - year - old male diagnosed as syphilitic optic neuritis. Coronal T<sub>2</sub>WI showed atrophy of the right optic nerve (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Coronal T<sub>2</sub>WI showed abnormal high - intensity signal in the left optic nerve (arrow indicates, Panel 1b).

查:神志清楚,语言流利;面纹对称,伸舌居中;左眼视力为0.2、右眼0.1,双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约为2 mm,对光反应迟钝,眼球各向运动充分,眼底检查左侧视盘边界欠清晰,右侧边界清晰、色泽尚可;颈部柔软、无抵抗;四肢肌力和肌张力正常,腱反射对称存在,病理征未引出,共济运动和感觉系统未见明显异常。实验室检查:血尿便常规无明显异常,血清红细胞沉降率(ESR)为30 mm/h(0~15 mm/h)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)14 mg/L(0~8 mg/L),血清抗梅毒螺旋体特异性抗体阳性,TRUST试验滴度1:128;腰椎穿刺脑脊液外观无色、透明,压力170 mm H<sub>2</sub>O,细胞总数 $10 \times 10^6/L$ 、白细胞计数 $4 \times 10^6/L$ ,蛋白定量、葡萄糖和氯化物均于正常值范围,脑脊液TPPA试验阳性、TRUST试验阴性。Humphrey视野计行视野检查,右眼与生理盲点相连下方视野缺损,左眼周围视野缺损、中心视野保留(图2);视觉诱发电位显示,双眼P100波潜伏期延长、右眼P100波波幅降低(图3);眼眶MRI显示,左侧视神经眶内段纤细,视神经萎缩可能性大,右侧视神经管内段和颅内段长T<sub>2</sub>信号,左侧视神经管内段和眶内段局限性略长T<sub>2</sub>信号(图4)。临床诊断为双侧视神经炎;神经梅毒。予水剂青霉素 $4 \times 10^6 U$ (1次/6 h)静脉滴注,治疗14 d出院,出院时左眼视力0.7、右眼0.1;Humphrey视野计行视野检查左眼视野缺损减轻(图5)。出院后遵医嘱继续予苄星青霉素 $2.40 \times 10^6 U$ (1次/周)肌肉注射,治疗3周后随访,左眼视力恢复

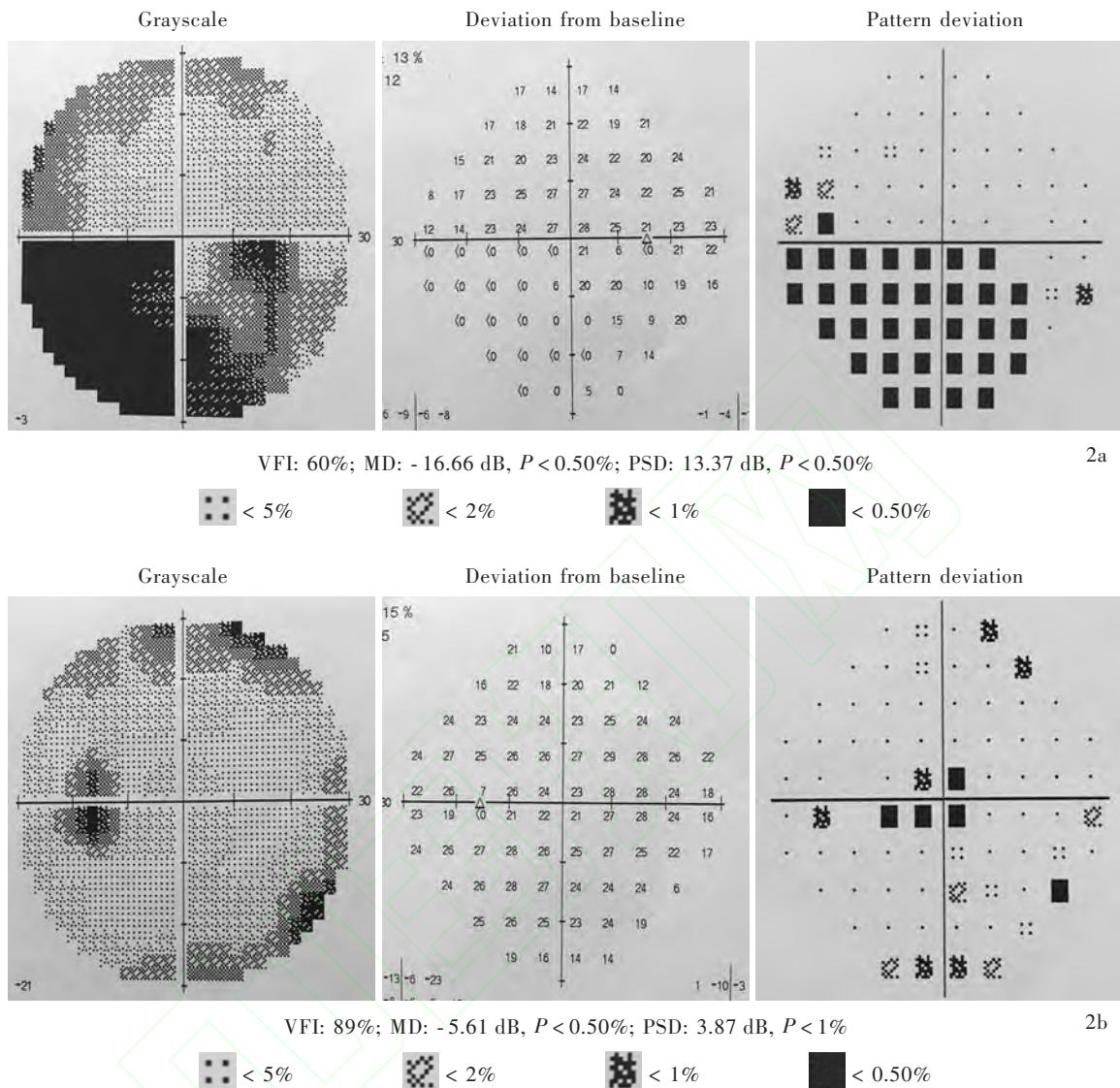
至0.8、右眼0.1。

## 讨 论

20世纪80年代,梅毒在我国死灰复燃,且近年来发病率逐年升高。来自中国疾病预防控制中心(CDC)的统计数据显示,2010年我国共有梅毒患者358 534例,较2009年增长16.43%;2011年共有梅毒患者419 306例,较2010年增长11.70%<sup>[5]</sup>。由此可见,我国梅毒日趋流行,防控任务十分艰巨。

梅毒螺旋体可以侵犯全身各系统和器官,其感染中枢神经系统时症状不典型,根据受累部位不同,神经梅毒可以分为5种主要类型<sup>[6-7]</sup>,即无症状性神经梅毒、脑(脊)膜梅毒(梅毒性脑膜炎和梅毒性硬脊膜炎)、脑(脊)膜血管梅毒、实质性神经梅毒(麻痹性痴呆和脊髓痨)、梅毒性树胶肿。神经梅毒累及视神经的病理生理学过程为,梅毒螺旋体侵及脑(脊)膜及其血管,造成脑(脊)膜炎症反应和小动脉血管内膜炎,亦可累及自脑膜延续而来的视神经鞘膜和发自颈内动脉的眼动脉及其分支,进而出现视神经炎症反应、退行性变和缺血性改变,甚至视神经周围炎、视网膜病变、视神经萎缩等。由于神经梅毒临床表现和病理生理学过程多样,被称为“万能的模仿者”,误诊率较高<sup>[8]</sup>。本组12例患者入院时初步诊断为单纯视神经炎或视神经缺血性病变,进一步行梅毒血清学和脑脊液检测后方明确诊断为神经梅毒,由此可见,以视力下降为主要临床表现的神经梅毒误诊率较高,详细的病史询问和实验室检查至关重要。

视神经炎按照病变部位可以分为视乳头炎、视网膜炎、眼球后视神经炎和视神经周围炎等;按照病因学可以分为特发性视神经炎、自身免疫性视神经炎、感染和感染相关性视神经炎、其他无法归类的视神经炎,其中,特发性视神经炎又可分为特发性脱髓鞘性视神经炎、视神经脊髓炎相关性视神经炎和其他中枢神经系统脱髓鞘疾病相关性视神经炎<sup>[9]</sup>。特发性脱髓鞘性视神经炎常累及单眼,呈急性起病时视力损害一般较轻、也可正常,视力下降多于数天至2周内进行性加重,于3~4周内逐渐恢复;约90%患者伴眼眶周围或眼球后部疼痛,且眼球转动时加重<sup>[10]</sup>;视野改变以中心视野缺损多见,也可见旁中心暗点、弓形暗点、水平视野和周围视野缺损等;94%患者MRI可见视神经异常信号<sup>[11]</sup>。视神经脊髓炎相关性视神经炎的视力损害症状较



VFI, visual field index, 视野指数；MD, mean deviation, 平均缺损；PSD, pattern standard deviation, 模式标准差。The same for Figure 5

图2 治疗前 Humphrey 视野计行视野检查所见 2a 右眼与生理盲点相连下方视野缺损 2b 左眼周围视野缺损、中心视野保留

**Figure 2** Humphrey visual field test findings before treatment. The right eye revealed visual field defect below the horizon that was connected to the physiological blind spot (Panel 2a). The left eye showed peripheral visual field defect and central visual field reservation (Panel 2b).

重,甚至无光感,通常累及双眼,约78%患者至少单眼视力≤0.01,视力恢复差<sup>[12-14]</sup>;首次发病时约60%患者可见脊椎MRI异常。本组患者脑脊液白细胞计数和蛋白定量升高及头部MRI显示视神经长T<sub>2</sub>信号均提示炎症反应,12例患者(18只眼)视力下降程度不尽一致,多不伴眼痛和转眼痛,与文献报道相符<sup>[15]</sup>,有可能成为特发性视神经炎与神经梅毒致视神经炎的鉴别诊断要点之一。另一重要鉴别诊

断要点为缺血性视神经病变,其中,前部缺血性视神经病变的典型表现为数小时或数天内单眼无痛性视觉功能迅速丧失;水平视野缺损最为常见,可为旁中心暗点和弓形暗点;普遍对比敏感性下降也较为常见;发病初期可见视盘水肿,呈苍白色或充血改变,视盘旁亦可见“火焰”状出血。本组12例患者中5例入院时初步诊断为缺血性视神经病变,国内外均未见相关报道,考虑其机制可能为:第一,梅

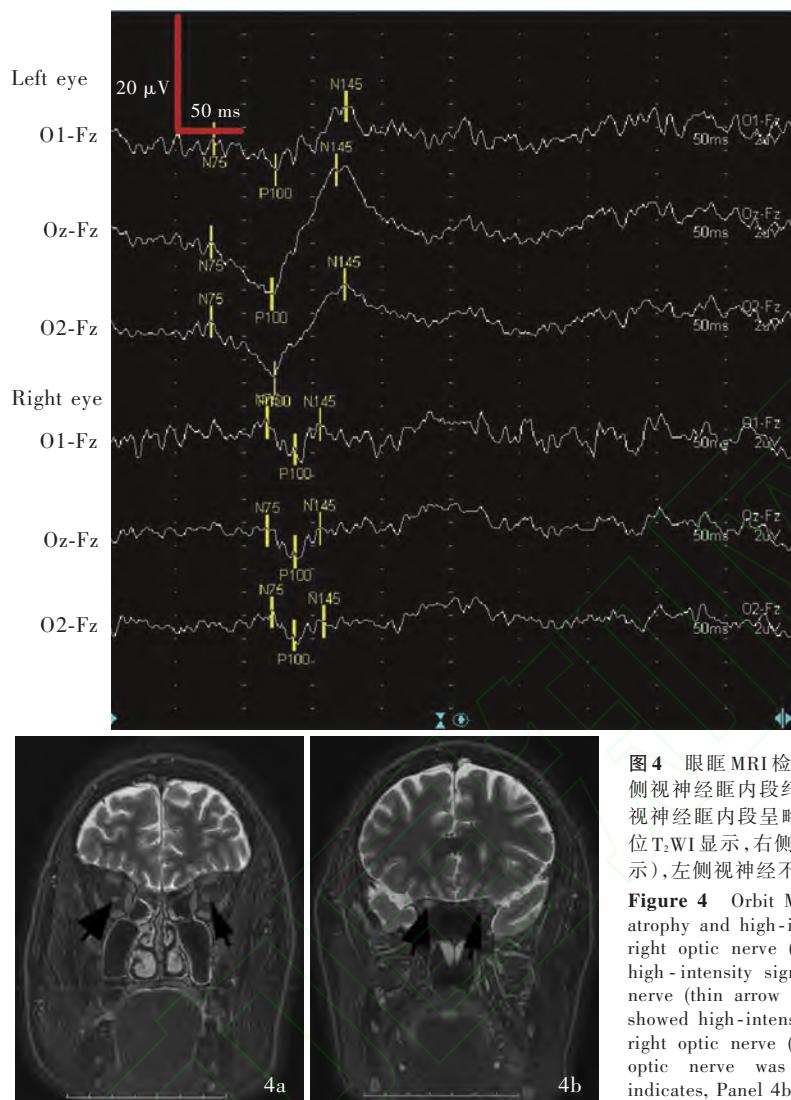


图3 视觉诱发电位显示,双眼P100波潜伏期延长,右眼P100波波幅减低

**Figure 3** VEP showed that the latency of P100 wave in both eyes prolonged and the amplitude of P100 wave in the right eye decreased.

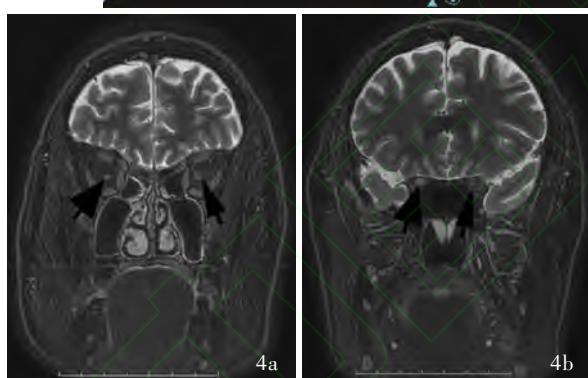


图4 眼眶MRI检查所见 4a 冠状位T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,右侧视神经眶内段纤细,呈高信号(粗箭头所示);左侧视神经眶内段呈略高信号(细箭头所示) 4b 冠状位T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,右侧视神经颅内段呈高信号(粗箭头所示),左侧视神经不明显(细箭头所示)

**Figure 4** Orbit MRI findings. Coronal T<sub>2</sub>WI showed atrophy and high-intensity signal of the orbital part of right optic nerve (thick arrow indicates), and slightly high-intensity signal of the orbital part of left optic nerve (thin arrow indicates, Panel 4a). Coronal T<sub>2</sub>WI showed high-intensity signal of the intracranial part of right optic nerve (thick arrow indicates), and the left optic nerve was not clearly visible (thin arrow indicates, Panel 4b).

毒螺旋体经视神经周围鞘膜侵及视神经;第二,炎症反应累及视神经滋养动脉导致血管内膜炎和血栓形成,故临床表现为缺血性视神经病变。

本组12例患者治疗后视力不同程度恢复。目前,神经梅毒治疗方案为:水剂青霉素 $24 \times 10^6$  U/d[即 $4 \times 10^6$  U/(1次/4 h)]静脉滴注,连续10~14天,或普鲁卡因青霉素 $2.40 \times 10^6$  U/d肌肉注射,同时丙磺舒2 g/d(4次/d)口服,连续治疗10~14天;经上述常规治疗后,继续苄星青霉素 $2.40 \times 10^6$  U/(1次/周)肌肉注射,连续治疗3周<sup>[16]</sup>。对青霉素过敏的患者,最理想的方法是脱敏治疗,从低剂量开始脱敏,逐渐增加剂量。但是由于在临幊上难以实施,常用替代疗法。替代疗法主要应用头孢菌素类、四环素类和红霉素类抗生素。梅毒患者在初次注射青霉素

或其他高效抗梅毒药物4~6小时内,部分患者出现不同程度发热、寒战、头痛、乏力等流行性感冒样症状,并伴梅毒症状与体征的加重,这种现象称为赫氏反应(Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction)。约50%一期梅毒、约75%二期梅毒以及早期先天性梅毒均可出现此种反应。妊娠梅毒出现赫氏反应可引起早产或胎儿窘迫。晚期梅毒赫氏反应少见,一旦出现,可引起严重继发性反应。为预防赫氏反应的发生,青霉素治疗前或同时加用泼尼松可减少赫氏反应严重程度。抗组织胺类药物无效<sup>[16]</sup>。神经梅毒患者均应进行随访,每6个月检查1次脑脊液,直至脑脊液各项指标恢复正常;如果治疗6个月后脑脊液白细胞计数无下降或治疗2年后脑脊液白细胞计数未降至正常,应再次治疗。

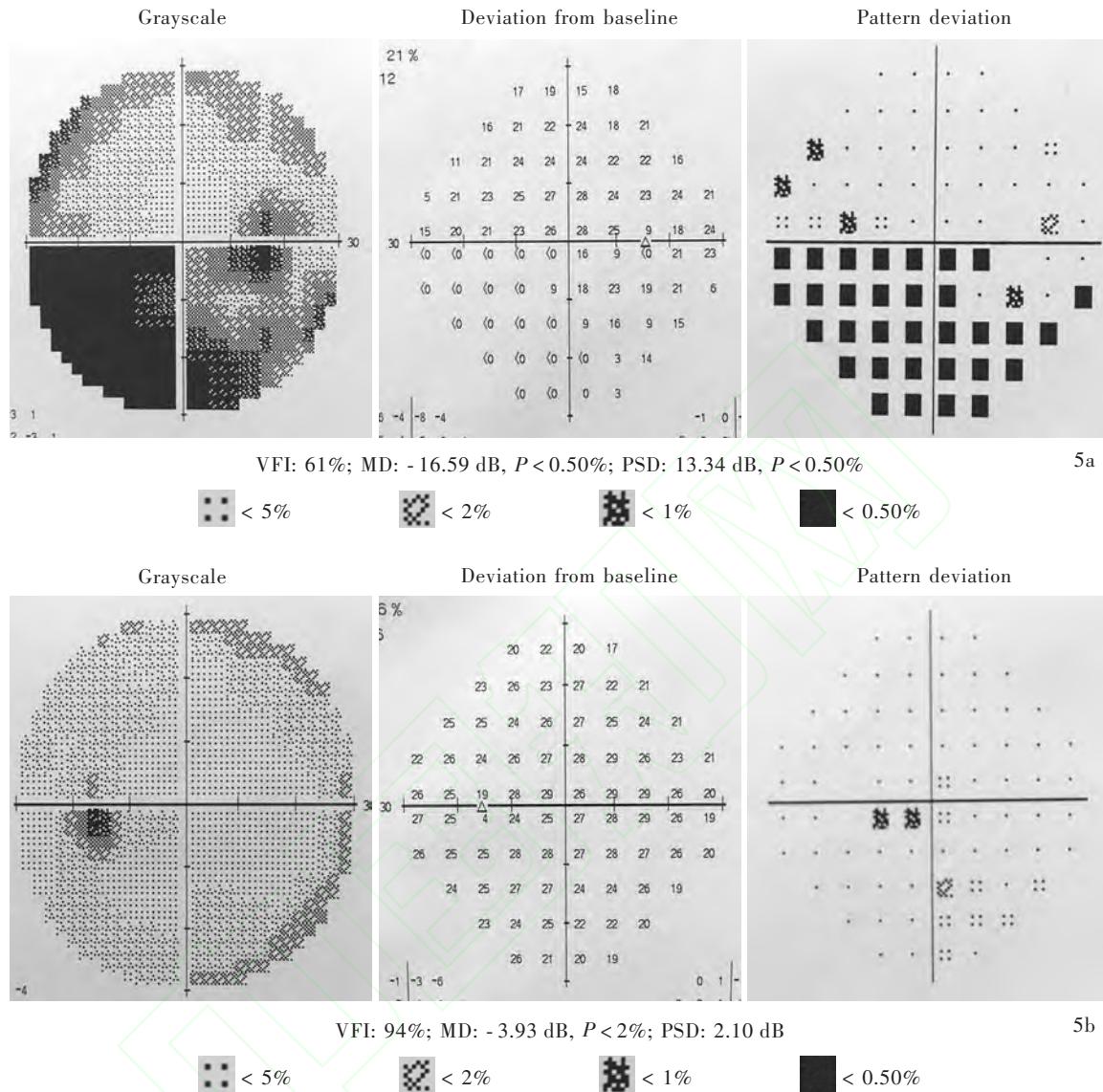


图5 治疗后Humphrey视野计行视野检查所见 5a 右眼视野缺损未见明显好转 5b 左眼周围视野缺损减轻

Figure 5 Humphrey visual field test findings after treatment Visual field defect in the right eye showed no obvious improvement (Panel 5a). Peripheral visual field defect in the left eye was alleviated (Panel 5b).

## 结 论

神经梅毒作为视神经炎的病因临床并不常见，早期诊断和规范治疗对视力恢复至关重要。临 床工作中对以视力下降为主要临床表现的患者应警惕神经梅毒的可能，梅毒血清学和脑脊液检测有助于诊断。

## 参 考 文 献

- [1] Long ZH. Practical syphilology. Beijing: China Population Publishing House, 1991: 23-173.[龙振华. 实用梅毒学. 北京: 中国人口出版社, 1991: 23-173.]

- [2] Wang Z, Wu XY, Wang B, Xue L, Xue H, Xue SZ. Clinical analysis of 60 neurosyphilis cases. Zhongguo Xing Ke Xue, 2015, 24:65-67.[王倬, 吴洵昳, 王蓓, 薛笠, 薛徽, 薛少真. 神经梅毒 60 例临床表现分析及诊治体会. 中国性科学, 2015, 24:65-67.]
- [3] Xue JZ, Xiang XL. Analysis of 8 cases of neurosyphilis with optic neuritis as the only symptom. Zhongguo Shi Yong Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2015, 18:34-35.[薛建中, 项晓丽. 视神经损害为唯一表现的神经梅毒 8 例分析. 中国实用神经疾病杂志, 2015, 18:34-35.]
- [4] National Center for STD Control, China CDC; Venereal Group of Chinese Society of Dermatology; Venereal Disease Committee of Dermatologists Branch in Chinese Medical Doctor Association. Guideline for diagnosis and treatment of syphilis, gonorrhea, genital herpes and genital tract chlamydia trachomatis infection. Zhonghua Pi Fu Ke Za Zhi, 2014, 47:365-

- [372] [中国疾病预防控制中心性病控制中心; 中华医学会皮肤性病学分会性病学组; 中国医师协会皮肤科医师分会性病亚专业委员会. 梅毒、淋病、生殖器疱疹、生殖道沙眼衣原体感染诊疗指南(2014). 中华皮肤科杂志, 2014, 47:365-372.]
- [5] Cheng J, Duan HY, Li AX. Current state of epidemiology, diagnosis and treatment of syphilis. Chuan Ran Bing Xin Xi, 2012, 25:58-60.[程娟, 段红岩, 李安信. 梅毒流行病学和诊疗现状分析. 传染病信息, 2012, 25:58-60.]
- [6] Wang WZ. Neurology. Beijing: People's Medical Publishing House, 2006: 1093-1099.[王维治. 神经病学. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2006: 1093-1099.]
- [7] Singh AE, Romanowski B. Syphilis: review with emphasis on clinical, epidemiologic, and some biologic features. Clin Microbiol Rev, 1999, 12:187-209.
- [8] Jantzen SU, Ferrea S, Langebner T, Gaebel W, Gries M, Arendt G, Dihne M. Late-stage neurosyphilis presenting with severe neuropsychiatric deficits: diagnosis, therapy, and course of three patients. J Neurol, 2012, 259:720-728.
- [9] Smith CH. Optic neuritis//Miller NR, Newman NJ. Walsh & Hoyt's clinical neuro - ophthalmology. 6th ed. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2004: 293-326.
- [10] de Seze J. Atypical forms of optic neuritis. Rev Neurol (Paris), 2012, 168:697-701.
- [11] Beck RW, Gal RL, Bhatti MT, Brodsky MC, Buckley EG, Chrousos GA, Corbett J, Eggenberger E, Goodwin JA, Katz B,
- Kaufman DI, Keltner JL, Kupersmith MJ, Miller NR, Moke PS, Nazarian S, Orengo-Nania S, Savino PJ, Shults WT, Smith CH, Trobe JD, Wall M, Xing D; Optic Neuritis Study Group. Visual function more than 10 years after optic neuritis: experience of the optic neuritis treatment trial. Am J Ophthalmol, 2004, 137:77-83.
- [12] Smith GT, Goldmeier D, Migdal C. Neurosyphilis with optic neuritis: an update. Postgrad Med J, 2006, 82:36-39.
- [13] Lai C, Tian G, Liu W, Wei W, Takahashi T, Zhang X. Clinical characteristics, therapeutic outcomes of isolated atypical optic neuritis in China. J Neurol Sci, 2011, 305(1/2):38-40.
- [14] Papais-Alvarenga RM, Carellos SC, Alvarenga MP, Holander C, Bichara RP, Thuler LC. Clinical course of optic neuritis in patients with relapsing neuromyelitis optica. Arch Ophthalmol, 2008, 126:12-16.
- [15] Chen Q, Hong B, Zhang CJ. Clinical analysis of nine neurosyphilis patients initiated with visual impairment. Nao Yu Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2012, 20:368-371.[陈强, 洪波, 张传金. 首诊以视力下降为主的9例神经梅毒患者临床分析. 脑与神经疾病杂志, 2012, 20:368-371.]
- [16] Workowski KA, Berman S; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Sexually transmitted diseases treatment guidelines, 2010. MMWR Recomm Rep, 2010, 59(RR - 12):1 - 110.

(收稿日期:2016-06-12)

## · 小词典 ·

## 中英文对照名词词汇(四)

- 扩散张量成像 diffusion tensor imaging(DTI)
- 蓝斑 locus coeruleus(LC)
- 粒细胞集落刺激因子 granulocyte colony-stimulating factor(G-CSF)
- 绿色荧光蛋白 green fluorescent protein(GFP)
- 氯吡格雷与阿司匹林预防缺血性事件的比较 Clopidogrel Versus Aspirin in Patients at Risk of Ischemic Events(CAPRIE)
- 麻痹性痴呆 general paresis of insane(GPI)
- 梅毒螺旋体 Treponema pallidum(TP)
- 梅毒螺旋体明胶凝集试验 Treponema pallidum particle agglutination assay(TPPA)
- 梅毒螺旋体血凝试验 Treponema pallidum hemagglutination assay(TPHA)
- GTP酶激活蛋白 GTPase-activating protein(GAP)
- 酶联免疫吸附试验 enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA)
- 美国睡眠医学学会 American Academy of Sleep Medicine(AASM)
- 蒙特利尔认知评价量表 Montreal Cognitive Assessment(MoCA)
- 免疫重建炎性综合征 immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome(IRIS)
- 脑电图 electroencephalogram(EEG)
- 脑干听觉诱发电位 brain stem auditory-evoked potential(BAEP)

- 皮质基底节变性 corticobasal ganglionic degeneration(CBD)
- 桥本脑病 Hashimoto's encephalopathy(HE)
- 轻度认知损害 mild cognitive impairment(MCI)
- 热休克蛋白 heat shock protein(hsp)
- 人类免疫缺陷病毒 human immunodeficiency virus(HIV)
- 日常生活活动能力 activities of daily living(ADL)
- 噻唑蓝 methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium(MTT)
- 神经白塞综合征 neuro-Behcet's syndrome(NBS)
- 神经传导速度 nerve conduction velocity(NCV)
- 神经肽Y neuropeptide Y(NPY)
- 视觉诱发电位 visual-evoked potential(VEP)
- 视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病 neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders(NMOSDs)
- 视野 field of view(FOV)
- 水痘-带状疱疹病毒 varicella-zoster virus(VZV)
- 水通道蛋白4 aquaporin 4(AQP4)
- 睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome(SAHS)
- 睡眠始发的快速眼动睡眠 sleep onset rapid eye movement period(SOREMP)
- 睡眠障碍国际分类 International Classification of Sleep Disorders(ICSD)
- 塌陷反应调节蛋白5 collapsin response mediator protein 5(CRMP5)
- 糖化血红蛋白 glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c)