

· 神经免疫学基础与临床研究 ·

神经元表面抗体相关脑炎脑电图特点分析

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【摘要】目的 总结神经元表面抗体相关脑炎临床表现、脑电图和头部MRI特点,探讨脑电图对判断疾病复发或波动的意义,以及与MRI病灶相对应的脑电图特点和各临床病程分期的脑电图特点。**方法** 共23例神经元表面抗体相关脑炎患者,根据临床病程分期分为上升期、极期、下降期和恢复期,记录脑电图背景活动、慢波分布范围、痫样放电和极度δ刷,分析其与疾病复发或波动的关系、与头部MRI表现的一致性,以及各病程分期的脑电图特点。**结果** 23例患者中19例为抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(NMDA)受体脑炎、3例为抗富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活基因1抗体相关脑炎、1例为抗γ-氨基丁酸B型受体脑炎。临床症状发生率由高至低依次为精神症状或认知功能障碍、癫痫发作、意识障碍、言语障碍和运动障碍。发病30.50 d内6例脑电图背景活动为慢波,其中2例疾病复发或波动;5例背景活动为α节律,无一例复发或波动。有极度δ刷与无极度δ刷的抗NMDA受体脑炎患者首次住院时间($Z = -0.785, P = 0.433$)和疾病复发或波动发生率(Fisher确切概率法: $P = 0.155$)差异均无统计学意义。各病程分期脑电图背景活动与头部MRI表现并不完全匹配。上升期和极期脑电图背景活动多为慢波,且慢波分布范围相对较广泛;自下降期开始,背景活动以α节律为主;恢复期慢波分布范围缩小。**结论** 疾病早期脑电图背景活动可能与疾病复发或波动有关。各病程分期脑电图改变与头部MRI表现的不匹配提示应重视神经元表面抗体相关脑炎患者的神经功能检查。不同病程分期脑电图特点不同。

【关键词】 自身免疫疾病; 脑炎; 受体,N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸; 受体,GABA; 脑电描记术; 磁共振成像

Analysis of EEG features of neuronal surface antibody associated encephalitis

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【Abstract】Objective To summarize the clinical manifestations, EEG and head MRI features of neuronal surface antibody associated encephalitis, and to investigate the role of EEG in determining the relapse or fluctuation of this disease, characteristics of EEG corresponding to head MRI, and EEG features in different clinical stages. **Methods** A total of 23 patients with neuronal surface antibody associated encephalitis were divided into ascent, climax, descent and recovery stage according to their clinical course. The relation between EEG background activity, distribution of slow wave, epileptiform discharge, extreme delta brush (EDB) and relapse or fluctuation of the disease was analyzed. The relation between EEG features and head MRI abnormalities, and also EEG features in different stages were analyzed. **Results** There were 19 anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor encephalitis patients, 3 anti-leucine-rich glioma-inactivated 1 (LGI1) antibody associated encephalitis and one anti-γ-aminobutyric acid B receptor (GABA_BR) antibody associated encephalitis. The frequencies of clinical presentations were psychological or cognitive dysfunction, epileptic seizure, conscious disturbance, speech dysfunction and movement disorder in descending order. Within 30.50 d from onset, 6 patients demonstrated slow wave background, of whom 2 relapsed or fluctuated; 5 patients had α rhythm background and none of them relapsed or fluctuated. In patients with anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis, the difference in first hospital stay ($Z = -0.785, P = 0.433$) and relapse or fluctuation (Fisher's exact probability: $P = 0.155$) between EDB group and non-EDB group

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was not significant. There was no apparent correlation between EEG background activities and head MRI abnormalities in different stages. In ascent and climax stage, EEG background activities were predominantly slow wave, and the distribution of slow wave was relatively broader. EEG background changed to α rhythm from descent stage and slow wave distribution decreased in recovery stage.

Conclusions Some presentations of EEG, such as early background activities may be correlated with disease relapse or fluctuation. The incompatibility of EEG and head MRI suggests the importance of functional examinations in patients with neuronal surface antibody associated encephalitis. EEG features vary in different stages.

【Key words】 Autoimmune diseases; Encephalitis; Receptors, N-methyl-D-aspartate; Receptors, GABA; Electroencephalography; Magnetic resonance imaging

自身免疫性脑炎是一组累及中枢神经系统、以神经精神症状为主要表现的自身免疫性疾病。根据免疫反应针对抗原的不同,可将广义的自身免疫性脑炎分为以下几种类型^[1]:神经元内抗体相关脑炎(即经典的副肿瘤性边缘性脑炎),神经元表面抗体相关脑炎[或神经元表面抗体综合征(NSAS)]^[2],介于上述两种类型之间的细胞内突触蛋白(如谷氨酰脱羧酶)抗体相关脑炎,未发现明确抗原的其他自身免疫性脑炎[如急性播散性脑脊髓炎(ADEM)]。相比经典的副肿瘤性边缘性脑炎,神经元表面抗体相关脑炎是一种新型自身免疫性脑炎,即狭义的自身免疫性脑炎。此类疾病由机体对神经元表面(如离子通道、受体等)的自身免疫反应所致。近10余年来发现多种抗神经元表面抗体及相关自身免疫性脑炎,对此类疾病的认识也不断深入。然而,其临床表现的多样性、病情发展与转归的复杂性对临床医师提出了挑战。脑电图作为一种神经功能检测方法,广泛应用于对神经元表面抗体相关脑炎的诊断与治疗,相对于免疫学检测和头部MRI检查更普及、经济负担更轻、临床应用价值更实际。既往国内外研究显示,病程早期脑电图对疾病诊断具有一定提示意义^[3],且特定的脑电图表现亦提示疾病不同严重程度和预后^[4-6]。然而,关于脑电图与疾病复发或波动、头部MRI表现之间的关系,以及疾病不同时期脑电图特点的针对性研究较少。鉴于此,本研究回顾分析近年北京大学第一医院诊断与治疗的23例神经元表面抗体相关脑炎患者的临床资料,总结其临床表现、脑电图和头部MRI特点,探讨脑电图对判断疾病复发或波动的意义,以及与MRI病灶相对应的脑电图特点和各临床病程分期的脑电图特点,以期有利于临床准确评价病情和判断预后。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 诊断标准 神经元表面抗体相关脑炎的诊断参照2012年Zuliani等^[2]提出的标准:(1)具有已知综合征表现[如边缘性脑炎(LE)、眼球阵挛肌阵挛综合征等]并排除其他病因;或部分符合已知临床综合征表现,同时满足以下3项条件:①急性或亚急性起病(<12周)。②具备至少1项中枢神经系统炎症证据,包括脑脊液[如淋巴细胞计数增加、特异性寡克隆区带阳性或IgG指数升高];MRI[如边缘性脑炎样综合征出现其他原因无法解释的颞叶内侧T₂WI和(或)FLAIR成像高信号,或小脑脑沟强化征象]或功能影像学[如急性或亚急性期¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖(¹⁸F-FDG)PET呈葡萄糖高代谢或SPECT显像呈高灌注];炎症性神经病理改变(如组织活检术显示淋巴细胞浸润或其他免疫激活征象)。③除外其他病因。(2)血清或脑脊液发现已知的抗神经元表面抗体。(3)对免疫治疗有应答。满足上述标准即可明确诊断为神经元表面抗体相关脑炎。2016年,Graus等^[7]提出新的自身免疫性脑炎诊断标准,新的诊断标准弱化抗体检测和对免疫治疗的反应在诊断中的作用。本研究纳入病例均参照2012年的诊断标准,抗体检测呈阴性的可疑病例未予诊断。

2. 纳入与排除标准 (1)符合2012年诊断标准的神经元表面抗体相关脑炎。(2)至少在北京大学第一医院进行1次脑电图检查。(3)目前处于恢复期。(4)排除既往癫痫、其他脑炎等可能影响脑电图结果的疾病;排除其他自身免疫性疾病。

3. 一般资料 选择2013年7月-2016年2月在北京大学第一医院住院治疗的神经元表面抗体相关脑炎患者共23例,男性6例,女性17例;发病年龄

2~79岁；中位年龄8(5,22)岁；首次住院时间10~42d，中位时间22(19,28)d；病程1~26个月，中位病程7(5,18)个月。

二、研究方法

1. 临床资料收集 记录患者性别、首次发病年龄、首次住院时间、临床症状与体征、是否合并肿瘤、疾病复发或波动等资料。既往有学者根据临床表现将抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(NMDA)受体脑炎的病程分为前驱期、精神症状期、无反应期、运动过度期和逐渐恢复期^[8]。本组患者因治疗等原因并非包含所有5期病程，同时该病程分期不能充分体现病情演变过程，而且针对抗NMDA受体脑炎的病程分期可能不适合直接推广至其他神经元表面抗体相关脑炎，因此，我们根据病情严重程度，参考Gitiaux等^[5]的方法将神经元表面抗体相关脑炎的病程分为以下几期：(1)上升期，数天至数周内病情呈逐渐加重的时间点。(2)极期，病情最严重，且数天至数周内无明显变化的时间点。(3)下降期，数天至数周内病情呈逐渐好转的时间点。(4)恢复期，病情基本恢复正常或残留后遗症的时间点。其中，“复发”定义为病情达恢复期并持续一段时间后再次出现同种疾病；“波动”定义为病程中出现多个上升期或下降期，且无恢复期。

2. 血清或脑脊液抗神经元表面抗体检测 所有患者均于入院后1周内采集肘静脉血2ml，于离心半径6cm、转速3000r/min离心3min，取上清液。同时腰椎穿刺留取脑脊液2ml。采用基于转染细胞的免疫荧光法(IF)半定量检测血清和脑脊液抗神经元表面抗体水平，胞膜或胞质呈荧光反应为阳性细胞。

3. 脑电图检查 所有患者均于入院前或入院后1周内首次行脑电图检查，采用日本NIHON KOHDEN公司生产的1200C型脑电图仪，氯化银盘状电极，参照国际10-20系统安置电极，采样频率为500Hz，高频滤波70Hz、低频滤波0.53Hz，灵敏度为10μV/mm，描记时间为20分钟至4小时。记录脑电图背景活动、慢波分布范围、痫样放电和极度δ刷(EDB)。背景活动可以分为慢波(0.30~7.50Hz)和α波(8~13Hz)，慢波分布范围分为≤2个脑区和>2个脑区^[9]。异常脑电图定义为背景活动异常、出现痫样放电或极度δ刷。

4. 头部MRI检查 所有患者均于入院前或入院后1个月内首次行头部MRI检查，采用美国GE公司

生产的GE Signa Excite 1.5T MRI扫描仪，梯度场强为40mT/m，8通道头部表面线圈，扫描序列包括：(1)横断面T₁WI序列，重复时间(TR)2200ms、回波时间(TE)20ms，扫描视野(FOV)240mm×240mm，矩阵320×256，激励次数(NEX)1次，层厚6mm、层间距1mm，扫描18层，扫描时间57s，扫描范围自顶叶至枕骨大孔。(2)横断面T₂WI，重复时间5400ms、回波时间120ms，扫描视野240mm×240mm，矩阵352×352，激励次数1次，层厚6mm、层间距1mm，扫描18层，扫描时间63s，扫描范围自顶叶至枕骨大孔。(3)横断面T₂-FLAIR序列，重复时间8300ms、回波时间125ms、反转时间(TI)2100ms，扫描视野240mm×240mm，矩阵288×288，激励次数1次，层厚6mm、层间距1mm，扫描18层，扫描时间168s，扫描范围自顶叶至枕骨大孔。(4)横断面扩散加权成像(DWI)，重复时间4100ms、回波时间118ms，扫描视野250mm×250mm，矩阵128×128，激励次数2次，扫描层厚6mm、层间距1mm，共扫描18层，扫描时间33s，扫描范围自顶叶至枕骨大孔。异常MRI定义为出现单侧或双侧颞叶内侧T₂-FLAIR高信号，或符合脱髓鞘或炎症改变的多灶性灰质和(或)白质高信号^[7]。

5. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示，行Fisher确切概率法。正态性检验采用Shapiro-Wilk检验。呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距[M(P₂₅, P₇₅)]表示，采用Mann-Whitney U检验。以P≤0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、临床表现

23例神经元表面抗体相关脑炎患者中19例经临床和抗体检测明确诊断为抗NMDA受体脑炎，其中血清和脑脊液抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(NMDAR)抗体均阳性15例、血清抗体阳性1例、脑脊液抗体阳性3例；3例为抗富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活基因1(LGI1)抗体相关脑炎，其中血清抗LGI1抗体阳性2例、脑脊液抗体阳性1例；1例为抗γ-氨基丁酸B型受体(GABA_BR)脑炎，血清和脑脊液抗GABA_BR抗体均阳性。23例患者根据脑炎是否复发或波动分为复发或波动组和非复发或波动组。(1)复发或波动组：共5例患者，男性1例，女性4例；首次发病年

龄3~50岁,中位年龄为6(3,8)岁;首次住院时间20~37d,中位时间34.00(22.50,35.50)d。3例(3/5)有前驱症状,主要于发病前数天至1个月发生上呼吸道感染。临床症状发生率由高至低依次为精神症状或认知功能障碍(5例,5/5)、意识障碍(5例,5/5)、癫痫发作(4例,4/5)、言语障碍(4例,4/5)和运动障碍(4例,4/5),其中,精神症状或认知功能障碍主要表现为失眠、情绪异常、躁狂、幻觉和工作记忆下降等;癫痫发作类型全面性发作3例(3/5)、部分性发作3例(3/5)、癫痫持续状态(SE)2例(2/5);意识障碍主要表现为嗜睡、意识模糊和谵妄等;言语障碍主要表现为强迫性语言、言语减少等;运动障碍主要表现为姿势异常、肌张力障碍等。无一例合并肿瘤。4例(4/5)头部MRI异常。(2)非复发或波动组:共18例患者,男性5例,女性13例;首次发病年龄1.50~79.00岁,中位年龄为9.50(5.75,34.25)岁;首次住院时间10~42d,中位时间为22.00(17.25,26.25)d。7例(7/18)有前驱症状,主要于发病前数天至1个月发生上呼吸道感染。临床症状发生率由高至低依次为精神症状或认知功能障碍(18例,18/18)、癫痫发作(17例,17/18)、意识障碍(14例,14/18)、言语障碍(12例,12/18)和运动障碍(10例,10/18),其中,癫痫发作类型全面性发作11例(11/18)、部分性发作12例(12/18)、癫痫持续状态6例(6/18)。3例(3/18)合并肿瘤,其中2例为女性,年龄分别为19和22岁,均合并畸胎瘤,予手术治疗;1例为男性,71岁,合并结肠管状腺瘤,未予治疗。8例(8/18)头部MRI异常。本组3例抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者中2例视频脑电图(VEEG)记录到面-臂肌张力障碍发作(FBDS)。

二、脑电图与首次住院时间和疾病复发或波动

本组23例患者发病至首次行极期脑电图检查时间12~180d,中位时间为30.50(20.25,53.75)d。以中位值为界,发病30.50d内行脑电图检查11例,6例背景活动为慢波,2例疾病复发或波动;5例背景活动为 α 节律,无一例疾病复发或波动。19例抗NMDA受体脑炎中3例脑电图可见极度8刷,首次住院时间20~42d、中位时间25(20,42)d,出现疾病复发或波动2例(2/3);余16例脑电图未见极度8刷,首次住院时间10~37d、中位时间22.00(18.25,27.75)d,出现疾病复发或波动3例(3/16),二者首次住院时间($Z = -0.785, P = 0.433$)和疾病复发或波动发生率(Fisher确切概率法: $P = 0.155$)比较,差异

均无统计学意义。

三、脑电图与头部MRI

23例患者中11例于上升期行脑电图和头部MRI检查(图1a),MRI提示脑炎改变4例,其中2例呈颞叶内侧T₂-FLAIR成像高信号,脑电图均为弥漫性慢波;2例表现为多灶性皮质或皮质下T₂-FLAIR成像高信号,脑电图均未见明显异常。7例于极期行脑电图和头部MRI检查,MRI提示脑炎改变3例,其中1例表现为左侧额叶和颞叶脑回肿胀,脑电图呈现以左侧前头部为主的不规则慢波;1例表现为左侧额叶和顶叶皮质下散在T₂-FLAIR成像高信号,脑电图呈现左侧额区、中央区和顶区较多慢波;1例表现为双侧额叶、顶叶和枕叶白质多发T₂-FLAIR成像高信号,脑电图均呈现双侧大脑半球弥漫性慢波,以右侧显著。7例于下降期行脑电图和头部MRI检查(图1b),MRI提示脑炎改变4例,其中2例表现为皮质或皮质下T₂-FLAIR成像高信号,脑电图均呈现双侧枕区不规则 α 节律;2例表现为基底节区T₂-FLAIR成像高信号,脑电图均呈现弥漫性不对称性慢波。4例于恢复期行脑电图和头部MRI检查,MRI提示脑炎改变3例,其中1例表现为双侧放射冠和顶叶多发T₂-FLAIR成像高信号,脑电图未见明显异常;1例呈现双侧大脑半球皮质下多发T₂-FLAIR成像高信号,脑电图为弥漫性慢波;1例表现为左侧额叶皮质下T₂-FLAIR成像高信号,脑电图呈现双侧额极和前颞区慢波,以左侧显著。

四、脑电图与病程分期

本组23例患者各病程分期脑电图均呈现异常,表现为上升期和极期慢波分布范围较广、下降期和恢复期慢波分布范围逐渐缩小(图2)。5例于上升期行脑电图检查,其中4例背景活动为慢波,5例显示>2个脑区的慢波分布,5例可见痫样放电;15例于极期行脑电图检查,其中11例背景活动为慢波,13例显示>2个脑区的慢波分布,7例可见痫样放电;7例于下降期行脑电图检查,其中3例背景活动为慢波,5例显示>2个脑区的慢波分布,3例可见痫样放电;12例于恢复期行脑电图检查,其中3例背景活动为慢波,2例显示>2个脑区的慢波分布,6例可见痫样放电。

讨 论

神经元表面抗体相关脑炎是近年研究较多的新型自身免疫性脑炎,由机体对神经元表面的自身

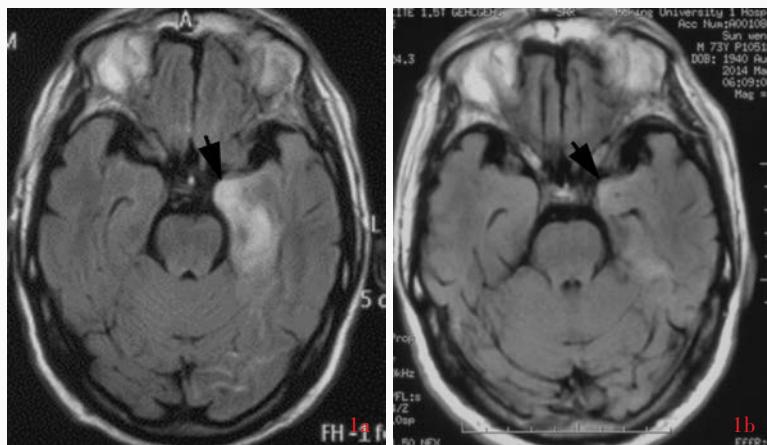


图1 男性患者,73岁,临床诊断为抗GABA_AR脑炎。头部MRI检查所见 1a 上升期(发病后5 d)横断面FLAIR成像显示左侧颞叶内侧高信号(箭头所示) 1b 下降期(发病后2月余)横断面FLAIR成像显示左侧颞叶内侧高信号较前明显减少(箭头所示)

Figure 1 A 73 - year - old male patient was diagnosed as anti-GABA_AR antibody associated encephalitis. Head MRI findings In ascent stage (5 d after onset), axial FLAIR showed hyperintensity in the left medial temporal lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). In descent stage (more than 2 months after onset), axial FLAIR showed a decrease of the hyperintensity of left medial temporal lobe than before (arrow indicates, Panel 1b).

免疫反应介导。目前已发现的与脑炎相关的抗神经元表面抗体主要包括,以抗NMDAR抗体为代表的抗突触受体抗体、以抗LGI1抗体为代表的抗电压门控性钾离子通道(VGKC)复合物抗体及其他表面抗体^[7]。本研究23例患者以抗NMDA受体脑炎多见,其次为抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎和抗GABA_AR脑炎,与既往流行病学资料相符^[10]。各种类型的神经元表面抗体相关脑炎临床症状具有相似性,常构成一组综合征,但不同类型也可以具有特征性临床症状,如抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎常合并面-臂肌张力障碍发作^[11-12]。本研究临床症状发生率由高至低依次为精神症状或认知功能障碍、癫痫发作、意识障碍、言语障碍和运动障碍,与既往文献报道相似^[13],其中,复发或波动患者意识障碍发生率较高,提示其较非复发或波动患者的病情更严重。不同类型神经元表面抗体相关脑炎合并肿瘤的发生率亦不相同,有文献报道,抗NMDA受体脑炎合并肿瘤的发生率随年龄的增长而增加,12岁以下患儿为0~5%、18岁以上女性患者为58%且多合并畸胎瘤^[14],与本研究结果相一致。由此可见,神经元表面抗体相关脑炎临床症状复杂,正确评价和预测疾病进展是临床医师面临的重要挑战。

既往研究显示,某些非特异性脑电图改变,如弥漫性节律性δ活动、额区或颞区间断性节律性δ活动、极度δ刷等,可能对疾病早期诊断和病情严重程度评价有一定辅助意义^[14]。典型的新生儿δ刷表现为短暂性复合8~20 Hz快波的δ节律,通常呈对称性但不同步,可出现于各脑区而额区少见,且发生于清醒期和睡眠期。抗NMDA受体脑炎患者可以出现类似δ刷的特异性脑电图改变,称为极度δ刷,

最早于2012年由Schmitt等^[4]提出,表现为持续性节律性δ活动上重叠以β节律为主的快波,通常呈对称性且同步,广泛分布于各脑区,极度δ刷的出现可能预示住院时间延长和预后不良。此后的临床研究和病例报告进一步支持上述观点^[6,14-20]。极度δ刷的病理生理学机制尚不十分明确,目前认为与NMDAR阻断后导致其介导的电活动变化有关^[4]。在本研究中,有极度δ刷的患者首次住院时间与无极度δ刷的患者无明显差异,可能是由于入组病例中有些并非首次入院或有极度δ刷的病例数较少;二者疾病复发或波动发生率也未见明显差异,仍可能与有极度δ刷的病例数较少有关。此外,本研究结果还显示,发病早期(≤ 30.50 天)有2例疾病复发或波动患者均为脑电图背景活动为慢波,背景活动为α节律的患者无一例疾病复发或波动。持续性弥漫性慢波由皮质下病变致皮质失去传入性冲动所致,其程度和数目可以反映病情严重程度^[9]。既往关于抗NMDA受体脑炎的研究显示,弥漫性高波幅慢波与严重的神经功能障碍相关,考虑与NMDAR在维持皮质激活状态中的作用有关^[5]。推测易复发或波动的患者可能发病急骤且严重,神经元表面受体介导的神经传导通路早期受损严重,尚待进一步扩大样本量的临床研究加以验证。此外,本研究并未探讨复发或波动患者不同病程分期血清或脑脊液抗体的表达变化,故无法证实发病时神经元表面受体阻断较严重是否因抗体较多或较持续所致。

神经元表面抗体相关脑炎头部MRI多正常或呈非特异性改变。大规模队列研究显示,仅23%~50%的抗NMDA受体脑炎患者出现头部MRI异常改变,表现为额叶、顶叶和颞叶内侧白质病变^[21]。一

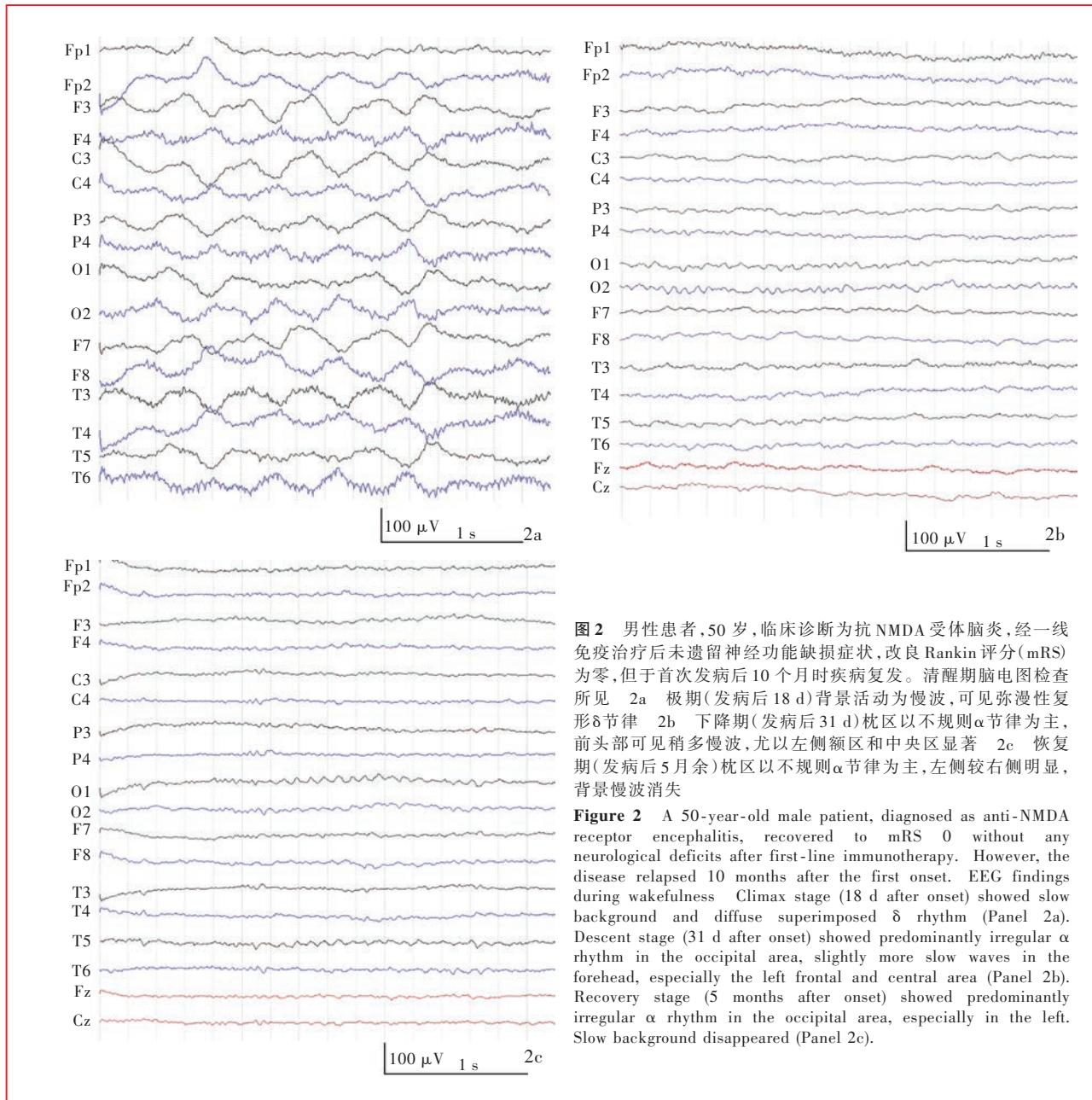


图2 男性患者,50岁,临床诊断为抗 NMDA 受体脑炎,经一线免疫治疗后未遗留神经功能缺损症状,改良 Rankin 评分为零,但于首次发病后10个月时疾病复发。清醒期脑电图检查所见 2a 极期(发病后18 d)背景活动为慢波,可见弥漫性复形δ节律 2b 下降期(发病后31 d)枕区以不规则α节律为主,前头部可见稍多慢波,尤以左侧额区和中央区显著 2c 恢复期(发病后5月余)枕区以不规则α节律为主,左侧较右侧明显,背景慢波消失

Figure 2 A 50-year-old male patient, diagnosed as anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis, recovered to mRS 0 without any neurological deficits after first-line immunotherapy. However, the disease relapsed 10 months after the first onset. EEG findings during wakefulness. Climax stage (18 d after onset) showed slow background and diffuse superimposed δ rhythm (Panel 2a). Descent stage (31 d after onset) showed predominantly irregular α rhythm in the occipital area, slightly more slow waves in the forehead, especially the left frontal and central area (Panel 2b). Recovery stage (5 months after onset) showed predominantly irregular α rhythm in the occipital area, especially in the left. Slow background disappeared (Panel 2c).

项纳入42例抗VGKC复合物抗体相关脑炎的影像学研究结果显示,78.57%患者(33/42)出现颞叶内侧(包括海马和杏仁核)体积增大和T₂-FLAIR成像高信号^[22]。由于抗NMDA受体脑炎发病率远高于其他神经元表面抗体相关脑炎,故总体上头部MRI异常率仍较低。与常规结构性MRI不同,脑电图是一种功能检查手段。本研究通过分析同一病程分期的脑电图与头部MRI,发现二者并不完全匹配,7例次MRI表现为皮质或皮质下T₂-FLAIR成像高信号,其中,6例次表现为局部高信号,仅2/6例次脑电图呈现与病灶对应的慢波;1例次表现为弥漫性皮质

或皮质下高信号,脑电图呈现弥漫性慢波。5例次MRI表现为颞叶内侧或基底节区等深部病变,脑电图均呈现弥漫性慢波。既往关于功能影像学的研究也显示出与结构性影像学的不同,例如,SPECT显像显示,包括边缘系统在内的全脑组织代谢均受到影晌^[23];静息态fMRI显示,脑默认网络与双侧海马的功能连接明显减弱^[24],提示神经元表面抗体相关脑炎导致的神经功能损害较结构损害严重。因此,此类患者应重视神经功能的评价。脑电图是目前最易获取的功能检查手段之一,其对神经元表面抗体相关脑炎功能连接的研究具有潜在价值。

既往对初始期(相当于本研究上升期和极期)和中间期(相当于本研究下降期和恢复期)脑电图改变的研究显示,9例抗NMDA受体脑炎患者中6例慢波分布范围逐渐缩小、3例无明显变化^[5],与本研究结果相似。进一步分析各病程分期的脑电图特点显示,上升期和极期背景活动多为慢波,且慢波分布范围相对广泛;自下降期开始,背景活动以 α 节律为主;恢复期慢波分布范围缩小,提示脑电图背景慢波及其分布范围与病情严重程度相一致,即自上升期至恢复期呈现先加重后减轻之趋势。由于持续性弥漫性慢波与病情严重程度有关,故慢波的不同本质反应出病情严重程度。

综上所述,疾病早期脑电图背景活动可能与疾病复发或波动有关;各病程分期脑电图改变与头部MRI表现的不匹配提示应重视神经元表面抗体相关脑炎患者的神经功能检查;不同病程分期脑电图特点不同。考虑到本研究存在样本量较小、脑电图改变仅采用描述性分析发现可能的趋势而未行统计学分析、未纳入治疗等混杂因素的影响等不足,尚不能得出肯定结论,但为进一步研究设计提供了新的思路。

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Systems Biology of Alzheimer's Disease published

Systems Biology of Alzheimer's Disease (ISBN: 978-1-4939-2626-8, eBook ISBN: 978-1-4939-2627-5) will be published by Humana Press in 2016. The editors of this book are Juan I. Castrillo and Stephen G. Oliver, Department of Biochemistry & Cambridge Systems Biology Centre, University of Cambridge.

Alzheimer's disease (AD) and many other neurodegenerative disorders are multifactorial in nature, involving a combination of genomic, epigenomic, network dynamic and environmental factors. A proper investigation requires new integrative Systems Biology approaches, at both the experimental and computational level. The interplay of disease mechanisms and homeostatic networks will underlie the time of onset and rate of progression of the disease.

This book addresses such an integrated approach to AD. It aims to present Systems Biology, including both experimental and computational approaches, as a new strategy for the study of AD and other multifactorial diseases, with the hope that the results will translate into more effective diagnosis and treatment, as well as improved public health policies.

Written for the highly successful Methods in Molecular Biology series, practical and cutting - edge *Systems Biology of Alzheimer's Disease* is intended for post-graduate students, post-doctoral researchers and experts in different fields with an interest in comprehensive Systems Biology strategies applicable to AD and other complex multifactorial diseases (including other neurodegenerative diseases and cancers). This book aims to complement other excellent volumes and monographs on AD that cover fundamental, physiological or medical aspects of the disease.

The price of eBook is 103.52€, and hardcover is 124.99€. Visit link.springer.com for more information.

Behavioral Neurobiology of Huntington's Disease and Parkinson's Disease published

Behavioral Neurobiology of Huntington's Disease and Parkinson's Disease (ISBN: 978-3-662-46343-7, eBook ISBN: 978-3-662-46344-4) was published by Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg in May 2015. The editors of this book are Hoa Huu Phuc Nguyen (Institute of Medical Genetics and Applied Genomics, University of Tuebingen) and M. Angela Cenci (Department of Experimental Medical Science, Lund University).

Motor dysfunction and cognitive impairment are major symptoms in both Huntington's disease (HD) and Parkinson's disease (PD). A breakthrough in HD research was the identification of the gene that causes this devastating monogenetic illness. Similarly, several genes were found to cause familial forms of PD. With their identification, a plethora of genetic animal models has been generated and has revolutionized the understanding of the pathobiology and pathophysiology of these disorders. The models allow us to study the earliest manifestations of the diseases behaviorally and neuropathologically and help us understand how they progress over time. Additionally, neurotoxic animal models are still of high interest to the PD field, as they are being used to study e.g. mitochondrial dysfunction in PD. This book focuses on animal models of both diseases and how they have helped and will continue to help understand the behavioral neurobiology in these disorders.

The price of eBook is 118.99€, and hardcover is 149.99€. Visit link.springer.com for more information.