

## · 病例报告 ·

# 抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体脑炎合并畸胎瘤二例

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【关键词】 脑炎； 受体，N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸； 畸胎瘤； 病例报告

【Key words】 Encephalitis; Receptors, N-methyl-D-aspartate; Teratoma; Case reports

## Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor encephalitis combined with teratoma: two cases report

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**例1** 女性,28岁,因头痛、发热7 d,精神异常5 d,进行性加重,伴间断性抽搐发作1 d,于2015年4月25日入河北省人民医院。患者7 d前出现发热、感冒,体温最高达39.6 ℃,伴头痛、恶心、呕吐,无头晕,外院头部CT和脑电图检查均未见明显异常,临床高度怀疑“病毒性脑炎”,予抗病毒治疗(具体方案不详)后头痛症状好转,仍有低热(37.6 ℃)。5 d前间断出现幻觉、错觉,持续约10 min后自行缓解,同时感觉人物形态改变、年代感错乱、不识家人,外院头部MRI检查未见明显异常,继续抗病毒治疗。1 d前与家人交流时出现抽搐发作,外院予地西泮25 mg静脉注射和苯巴比妥0.10 g肌肉注射后好转,意识恢复后仍情绪紧张,睡眠和食欲较差,为求进一步诊断与治疗,至河北省人民医院就诊,门诊以“病毒性脑炎?”收入院。入院后予更昔洛韦300 mg静脉滴注抗病毒、丙戊酸钠缓释片(德巴金)500 mg口服抗癫痫治疗,治疗1 d后出现强哭、强笑,间断性躁动、谵妄,夜间睡眠差,吐字不清。实验室检查:血常规中性粒细胞比例0.80(0.50~0.70)、淋巴细胞

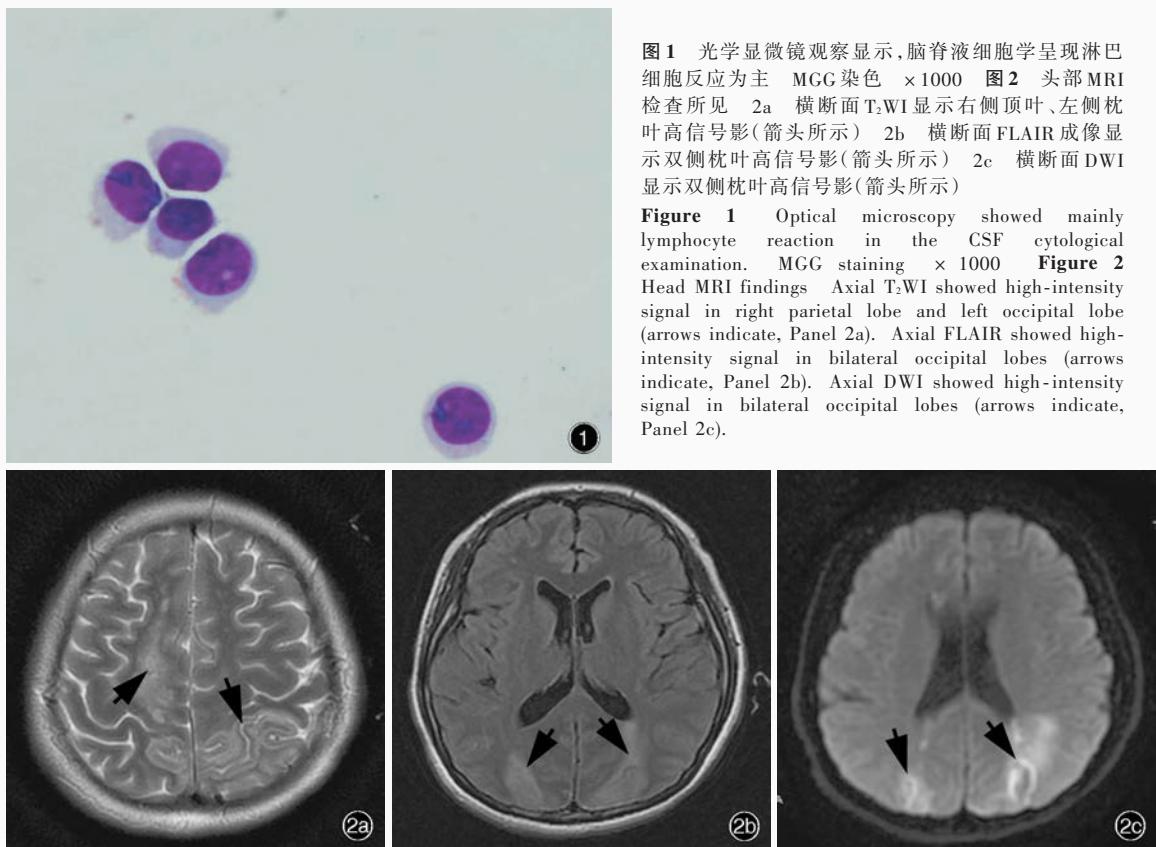
比例0.16(0.20~0.40),中性粒细胞计数 $6.89 \times 10^9/L$ [ $(1.80 \sim 6.30) \times 10^9/L$ ];腰椎穿刺脑脊液外观无色、透明,压力270 mm H<sub>2</sub>O( $1 \text{ mm H}_2\text{O} = 9.81 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kPa}$ , $80 \sim 180 \text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$ ),白细胞计数 $29 \times 10^6/L$ [ $(0 \sim 8) \times 10^6/L$ ],蛋白定量、葡萄糖和氯化物均于正常值范围,细胞学淋巴细胞反应为主(图1),单纯疱疹病毒(HSV)阳性。影像学检查:头部MRI未见明显异常。予以甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠40 mg/d静脉注射治疗4 d,病情持续加重,出现浅昏迷、四肢不自主抖动、口腔分泌物增多,激素增至500 mg/d冲击治疗1 d,病情无好转,仍间断性抽搐发作。遂请河北医科大学第二医院神经内科会诊,考虑自身免疫性脑炎可能,进一步检测血清抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(NMDAR)抗体呈弱阳性、脑脊液呈强阳性,明确诊断为抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(NMDA)受体脑炎。在原有治疗基础上,静脉注射免疫球蛋白20 g/d,连续治疗5 d。期间患者出现深昏迷,频繁癫痫发作,持续约1 min后自行缓解,发作频率3次/d。动脉血气分析显示,血氧饱和度(SaO<sub>2</sub>)降至0.87(0.95~1.00),遂于2015年4月30日转入重症监护病房(ICU),予气管插管呼吸机辅助通气,继续上述治疗。20 d后(5月20日)复查头部MRI显示,双侧顶枕叶、右侧胼胝体和扣带回长T<sub>1</sub>、长T<sub>2</sub>信号,FLAIR成像呈稍高信号,扩散加权成像(DWI)呈大片状高信号(图2)。考虑青年女性自身免疫性脑炎患者多合并肿瘤,进一步行肿瘤标志物筛查,癌胚抗原125

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**图1** 光学显微镜观察显示,脑脊液细胞学呈现淋巴细胞反应为主 MGG染色  $\times 1000$  **图2** 头部MRI检查所见 2a 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示右侧顶叶、左侧枕叶高信号影(箭头所示) 2b 横断面FLAIR成像显示双侧枕叶高信号影(箭头所示) 2c 横断面DWI显示双侧枕叶高信号影(箭头所示)

**Figure 1** Optical microscopy showed mainly lymphocyte reaction in the CSF cytological examination. MGG staining  $\times 1000$  **Figure 2** Head MRI findings Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed high-intensity signal in right parietal lobe and left occipital lobe (arrows indicate, Panel 2a). Axial FLAIR showed high-intensity signal in bilateral occipital lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 2b). Axial DWI showed high-intensity signal in bilateral occipital lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 2c).

(CA125)42.36 U/ml(<35 U/ml)。妇科B超显示右侧卵巢肿物,遂请妇产科会诊,临床诊断为右侧卵巢占位性病变,畸胎瘤可能?遂于5月27日行右侧卵巢肿瘤切除术,术后病理学检查可见表皮和皮脂腺两种分化成熟的组织(图3),最终病理诊断为右侧输卵管系膜囊肿,成熟囊性畸胎瘤。同时启用第2疗程静脉注射免疫球蛋白20 g/d,连续治疗5 d。术后仍遗留四肢和口面部不自主运动。于术后12 d(6月8日)复查脑电图显示双侧额顶区大量δ波,尤以左侧显著,继续上述治疗,临床症状无明显改善,主动出院。术后3个月随访时患者不自主运动逐渐好转,术后11个月随访时生活自理,可扶物行走,正常交流。

**例2** 女性,31岁,因发热、精神异常10 d,意识不清伴间断性抽搐发作8 d,于2015年4月25日入河北医科大学第二医院。患者10 d前生气后出现发热,体温最高达39 ℃,伴兴奋、言语增多、记忆力下降、食欲减退,外院头部MRI显示双侧额顶叶深部脑白质多发斑点样异常信号,性质待定。为求进一步诊断与治疗,至河北医科大学第二医院门诊就

诊,临床考虑“病毒性脑炎?”,予抗病毒治疗(具体方案不详)后症状无明显好转。8 d前无明显诱因出现意识障碍,呼之不应,伴间断性抽搐发作,持续约10 min后自行缓解,发作频率1~2次/d。4 d前腰椎穿刺脑脊液外观无色、透明,压力220 mm H<sub>2</sub>O,白细胞计数 $27 \times 10^6/L$ ,蛋白定量、葡萄糖和氯化物均于正常值范围,细胞学呈现淋巴细胞反应为主(图4)。临床诊断“病毒性脑炎?”,予抗病毒治疗(具体方案不详),症状无明显好转。此后出现频繁抽搐发作,发作频率4~5次/d,收入重症监护病房,予气管插管呼吸机辅助通气,咪唑哇仑10 mg/h静脉泵注、丙戊酸钠1 mg/(kg·h)静脉滴注治疗1 d后,症状较前好转,但仍遗留口角间断性不自主抽动,并出现多痰、不易咳出、吞咽困难、不自主吐舌、咀嚼和双手摸索动作,在此基础上,静脉注射免疫球蛋白32.50 g/d,连续治疗5 d。复查脑脊液(4月27日),常规、生化均于正常值范围,细胞学仍以淋巴细胞反应为主,临床诊断“病毒性脑炎不排除”。加用喷昔洛韦0.25 g/d静脉注射抗病毒治疗,治疗8 d后症状无明显好转,并出现口腔分泌物增多、不自主咀

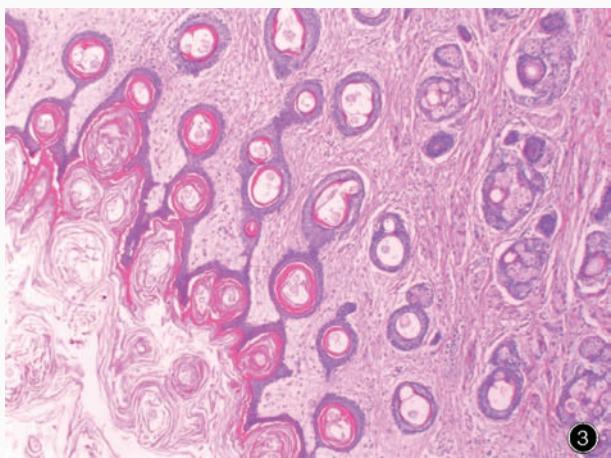


图3 光学显微镜观察可见表皮和皮脂腺两种分化成熟的组织 HE染色  $\times 40$  图4 光学显微镜观察显示,脑脊液细胞学呈现淋巴细胞反应为主 MGG染色  $\times 1000$

**Figure 3** Optical microscopy showed two kinds of mature tissues: epidermis and sebaceous gland. HE staining  $\times 40$  **Figure 4** Optical microscopy showed mainly lymphocyte reaction in the CSF cytological examination. MGG staining  $\times 1000$

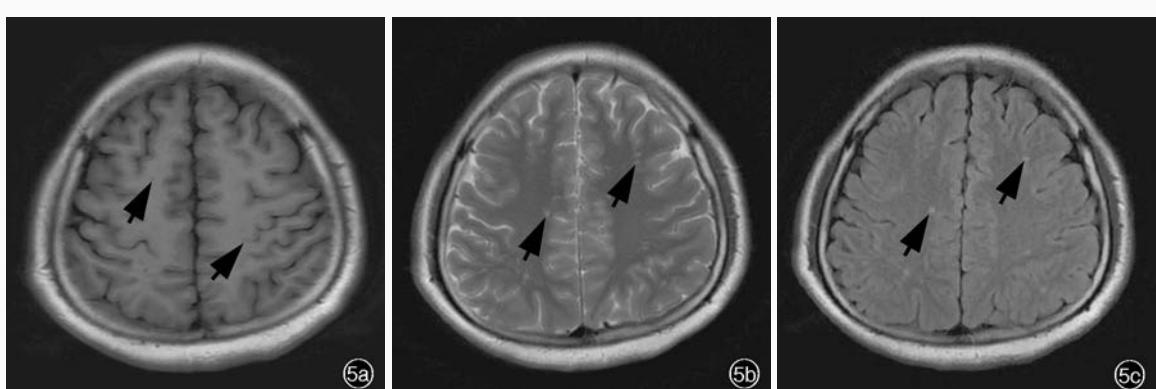
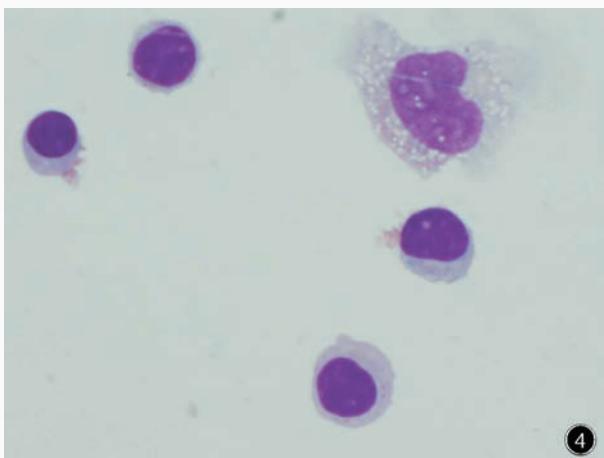
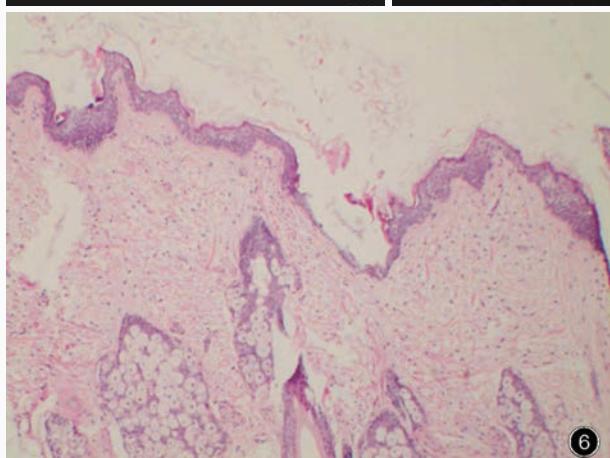


图5 头部MRI检查所见 5a 横断面T<sub>1</sub>WI显示双侧额顶叶低信号影(箭头所示) 5b 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示双侧额顶叶高信号影(箭头所示) 5c 横断面FLAIR成像显示双侧额顶叶高信号影(箭头所示)

**Figure 5** Head MRI findings Axial T<sub>1</sub>WI showed low - intensity signal in bilateral frontal and parietal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 5a). Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed high - intensity signal in bilateral frontal and parietal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 5b). Axial FLAIR showed high - intensity signal in bilateral frontal and parietal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 5c).

**Figure 6** Optical microscopy观察可见表皮和皮脂腺两种分化成熟的组织 HE染色  $\times 40$



**Figure 5** Head MRI findings Axial T<sub>1</sub>WI showed low - intensity signal in bilateral frontal and parietal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 5a). Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed high - intensity signal in bilateral frontal and parietal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 5b). Axial FLAIR showed high - intensity signal in bilateral frontal and parietal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 5c). **Figure 6** Optical microscopy showed two kinds of mature tissues: epidermis and sebaceous gland. HE staining  $\times 40$

嚼症状较前频繁,可将气囊咬断,遂予气管切开术。头部MRI检查(5月9日)显示,双侧额顶叶皮质和皮质下多发异常信号(图5)。脑电图显示背景波低平,可见双侧对称性7~9 Hz伴3~5 Hz、波幅5~40 μV的慢波。进一步检测血清抗NMDAR抗体呈阴性、脑脊液呈强阳性,明确诊断为抗NMDA受体

脑炎,予甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠1 g/d静脉注射冲击治疗,连续治疗5 d。妇科B超显示右侧卵巢肿物,遂请妇产科会诊,临床诊断为可疑畸胎瘤? 遂于5月20日在腹腔镜下行右侧卵巢切除术,术后病理学检查可见表皮和皮脂腺两种分化成熟的组织(图6),最终病理诊断为右侧卵巢成熟畸胎瘤,输卵管血管

扩张充血。同时启动第2疗程静脉注射免疫球蛋白32.50 g/d,连续治疗5 d,病情无明显好转,仍遗留面部和肢体间断性抽搐发作。家属要求转院,遂出院。出院后电话随访,发病后3个月可与人交流,发病后1年生活自理,可独立行走、独立与人交流。

## 讨 论

抗NMDA受体脑炎是近年发现的机体对NMDAR NR1亚基产生特异性反应的一种可治性、免疫相关性脑炎,临床主要表现为近记忆下降、精神行为异常和癫痫发作。目前,抗NMDA受体脑炎的确切发病率尚不明确,国内任海涛等<sup>[1]</sup>对284例不明原因脑炎进行筛查显示,约16.19%(46/284)的患者为抗NMDA受体脑炎。可发生于任何年龄段<sup>[2]</sup>,目前报道的发病年龄为6个月至85岁<sup>[3]</sup>,以青年女性多见,其中部分为副肿瘤性边缘性脑炎(PLE)。尽管副肿瘤性边缘性脑炎主要发生于中老年人群,但畸胎瘤相关性抗NMDA受体脑炎主要发生于青年女性。有研究显示,在577例明确诊断的抗NMDA受体脑炎患者中约38.13%(220/577)合并肿瘤,其中94.09%(207/220)为畸胎瘤<sup>[3]</sup>,国内也有类似病例报道<sup>[4]</sup>。畸胎瘤可以通过其产物等间接因素导致的远距离效应引起神经和精神症状,严重者可导致死亡,这些副肿瘤性神经精神症状是由于肿瘤表面的抗原通过某种机制诱发机体自身免疫,从而攻击与肿瘤抗原相似的神经元所致<sup>[5]</sup>,也有可能是由于肿瘤通过某种机制导致神经元抗原暴露,进而抗原抗体相结合使神经元损害引起相应临床症状,该过程中细胞免疫和体液免疫均参与致病。本组2例合并畸胎瘤的患者均为育龄期女性,也均有神经精神症状。

抗NMDA受体脑炎典型临床病程可以分为前驱期、精神症状期、无反应期、运动过度期和恢复期,各期之间无明显界限<sup>[6]</sup>。本组2例患者均出现前驱期发热症状,早期误诊为“病毒性脑炎”,且均于运动过度期才启动免疫抑制治疗,并在治疗后进行肿瘤筛查时发现卵巢畸胎瘤,均手术切除肿瘤。尽管本组2例患者均行免疫治疗和肿瘤切除术,但相比症状发展,治疗时间滞后,最终均出现中枢性低通气,需气管切开呼吸机辅助通气,随访至术后20余天,2例患者病情均无明显改善。

头部MRI对该病的早期诊断具有重要价值,但仍约有2/3的患者无异常。例1在第4次复查MRI

时才出现大面积异常信号,例2 MRI始终未见异常。脑电图的敏感性较头部MRI高,但无特异性,多为非特异性慢波<sup>[7]</sup>。例1在复查脑电图时出现大量δ波,病情较重,住院时间较长,与文献报道相一致<sup>[8]</sup>。约70%的患者在疾病早期即出现脑脊液轻度异常<sup>[9]</sup>,本组2例患者疾病早期脑脊液白细胞计数均轻度增加,而蛋白定量正常。畸胎瘤相关性副肿瘤性边缘性脑炎大多可检测到相关特征性抗体,且脑脊液抗体检测的敏感性高于血清。例1脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体呈强阳性、血清呈弱阳性,例2脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体呈强阳性、血清呈阴性,均支持上述观点。尽管例1脑脊液检出单纯疱疹病毒,但在积极抗病毒治疗后病情并无好转,且脑脊液和血清抗NMDAR抗体均阳性,结合临床症状,考虑为抗NMDA受体脑炎。但病毒感染与此病的关系尚不明确,是合并感染还是病毒感染后激活体内某些启动因子导致免疫机制紊乱,尚待进一步研究。

对于合并肿瘤的抗NMDA受体脑炎目前主要是肿瘤切除术联合一线免疫治疗。尽管畸胎瘤相关性副肿瘤性边缘性脑炎预后较其他大多数副肿瘤性边缘性脑炎佳,但仍受诸多因素的影响,如血清抗NMDAR抗体滴度、手术切除肿瘤时机和免疫治疗反应性差异等。本组2例患者预后不佳考虑与早期误诊、启动免疫治疗时间较晚、发现并切除肿瘤滞后等多种因素相关。高度提示早期诊断、及时治疗的重要性。

综上所述,抗NMDA受体脑炎临床并不罕见,青年女性患者合并肿瘤多见,且主要为畸胎瘤。临床医师应加深对此病的认识和警惕,做到早期诊断、及时治疗,进一步改善患者预后。

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## ***Encyclopedia of Computational Neuroscience published***

*Encyclopedia of Computational Neuroscience* (ISBN: 978-1-4614-6674-1, eBook ISBN: 978-1-4614-6676-5) was published by Springer-Verlag New York in 2015. The editors of this book are Dieter Jaeger (Department of Biology, Emory University) and Ranu Jung (Department of Biomedical Engineering, Florida International University).

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