

· 神经免疫学基础与临床研究 ·

免疫性坏死性肌病临床特点分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨免疫性坏死性肌病的临床表现和辅助检查特点。**方法** 共107例坏死性肌病患者,采用2004年欧洲神经肌肉病中心公布的特发性炎性肌病分类标准中免疫性坏死性肌病诊断标准,57例明确诊断为免疫性坏死性肌病,回顾分析其危险因素、临床表现、实验室检查、心电图、肌电图、骨骼肌MRI和肌肉病理学特点。**结果** 57例患者中女性患者比例略高于男性(男女比例1.00:1.59),高峰发病年龄40~59岁(43.86%,25/57);临床分型包括特发性免疫性坏死性肌病、结缔组织病相关性免疫性坏死性肌病、他汀相关性免疫性坏死性肌病、肿瘤相关性免疫性坏死性肌病;临床症状均以近端肌无力为主,可同时出现远端肌无力(28.07%,16/57);血清肌酸激酶水平升高(420~15 320 U/L);血清抗信号识别颗粒抗体阳性率较高(54.55%,24/44);肌电图呈现肌源性损害(91.11%,41/45)和自发性电位(33.33%,15/45);大腿肌肉MRI可见肌肉水肿(92.59%,25/27)和脂肪浸润(59.26%,16/27);肌肉病理学除坏死肌纤维外,亦可见肌纤维膜主要组织相容性复合物-1阳性(98.25%,56/57)和毛细血管壁膜攻击复合物沉积(92.98%,53/57)。**结论** 免疫性坏死性肌病各年龄阶段均可发病,高峰发病年龄为40~59岁,特发性免疫性坏死性肌病为最常见的临床亚型,临床主要表现为近端或远近端肌无力,骨骼肌以外系统受累少见,血清抗SRP抗体阳性率较高,大腿肌肉MRI以肌肉水肿改变为主。

【关键词】 肌炎; 自身免疫疾病; 信号识别颗粒; 肌电描记术; 磁共振成像

Analysis on clinical features of necrotizing autoimmune myopathy

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical manifestations and auxiliary examination features of necrotizing autoimmune myopathy (NAM). **Methods** According to the inclusion criteria from European Neuromuscular Center (ENMC) International Workshop on idiopathic inflammatory myopathies published in 2004, 57 patients were diagnosed as NAM from 107 patients with necrotizing myopathy (NM). The risk factors, clinical symptoms, laboratory tests, electrocardiography (ECG), electromyography (EMG), skeletal muscle MRI and muscle pathology were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** There were more female patients than male patients (male : female = 1.00 : 1.59), with the peak onset age during 40 to 59 years old (43.86%, 25/57) in this study. Clinical types included idiopathic NAM, NAM with connective tissue disease, statin-associated NAM and NAM with cancer. Muscle weakness mainly affected proximal muscle, while it may simultaneously affect distal muscle (28.07%, 16/57). Serum creatine kinase (CK) elevated apparently (420~15 320 U/L). Serum anti-signal recognition particle (SRP) antibodies were detected in 24 out of 44 patients (54.55%). A total of 41 in 45 patients (91.11%) were detected myogenic damage on EMG, and 15 patients (33.33%, 15/45) also had spontaneous potentials. Thigh muscle MRI showed edema in 25 out of 27 patients (92.59%) and fatty infiltration in 16 out of 27 patients (59.26%). Other than necrotic fibers, major histocompatibility complex-1 (MHC-1) on sarcolemma were positive in 98.25% (56/57) cases, and membrane attack complex (MAC) deposition on capillary walls was detected in 92.98% (53/57) cases. **Conclusions** NAM can happen in all ages, mainly during 40 to 59 years old. Idiopathic NAM is the main type. Its main manifestation involves weakness of proximal muscle, sometimes with distal muscle. Extra-muscle symptoms are rare. Serum anti-SRP antibodies are common in NAM and edema is prominent change in thigh MRI.

【Key words】 Myositis; Autoimmune diseases; Signal recognition particle; Electromyography; Magnetic resonance imaging

免疫性坏死性肌病(NAM)是一组以坏死和再生肌纤维、无或仅少量炎性细胞浸润为主要病理改变的炎症性肌病^[1-3]。不伴炎性细胞浸润的坏死性肌病(NM)早在1947年由McCombs和MacMahon^[4]描述,而“坏死性肌病”的概念于1963年由波兰学者Krolikowska等^[5]提出,此后,相继出现越来越多坏死性肌病的报道,尤其是肿瘤相关性免疫性坏死性肌病^[6-8],然而上述报道并未涉及坏死性肌病与免疫学机制的关系。直至1991年,Emslie-Smith和Engel^[9]报告3例坏死性肌病患者,病理改变为毛细血管壁增厚和膜攻击复合物(MAC)沉积,临床表现与结缔组织病和肿瘤相关,且免疫抑制治疗有效,由此揭示其免疫学发病机制。在现有的分类标准中,如经典的1975年Bohan/Peter标准(简称B/P标准)^[10],免疫性坏死性肌病归于多发性肌炎(PM)^[2]。后续的相关研究显示,此类疾病在发病机制、临床特点和病理改变等方面均与多发性肌炎存在诸多不同之处^[11-12]。2004年,欧洲神经肌肉病中心(ENMC)公布的特发性炎性肌病分类标准明确提出免疫性坏死性肌病诊断标准^[13],确定其是一类与皮肌炎(DM)、多发性肌炎、散发性包涵体肌炎(sIBM)、重叠性肌炎并列的独立炎症性肌病^[14]。明确诊断需依据此类疾病的临床表现并结合肌肉病理学结果进行综合分析。

免疫性坏死性肌病可以分为不同临床亚型,主要包括他汀相关性^[15-16]、肿瘤相关性^[17]、结缔组织病相关性^[1,9]和特发性免疫性坏死性肌病^[18],其中,特发性免疫性坏死性肌病进一步包括伴抗信号识别颗粒(SRP)抗体免疫性坏死性肌病^[19-20]。Kassardjian等^[18]报告,免疫性坏死性肌病各亚型中特发性免疫性坏死性肌病占50%、他汀相关性免疫性坏死性肌病占35%、肿瘤相关性免疫性坏死性肌病占10%、结缔组织病相关性免疫性坏死性肌病占5%;其中,特发性免疫性坏死性肌病之伴抗SRP抗体免疫性坏死性肌病占24%。目前尚无关于我国免疫性坏死性肌病不同亚型构成比的报道。免疫性坏死性肌病的共同临床表现是近端肌无力,尤以下肢显著,心脏和肺部受累少见^[15-16,18]。目前国内关于免疫性坏死性肌病临床特点的研究较少。鉴于此,在本研究中,我们回顾分析近年北京大学第一医院诊断与治疗的107例坏死性肌病患者的临床资料,探讨我国免疫性坏死性肌病的临床表现和辅助检查特点。

临床资料

一、病例选择

1. 诊断标准 参照2004年欧洲神经肌肉病中心公布的特发性炎性肌病分类标准中免疫性坏死性肌病诊断标准^[13]:(1)临床表现以近端肌群肌力减弱为主。(2)血清肌酸激酶(CK)水平升高。(3)至少满足下述实验室诊断标准中一项,①肌电图显示插入电位和纤颤电位、正锐波或复合重复放电的自发性增加,或者短时限、低波幅、多相的运动单位动作电位(MUAP)。②MRI短时间反转恢复(STIR)序列显示肌肉组织内弥漫性或斑片状异常信号,提示水肿。③血清肌炎特异性抗体(MSAs)阳性。(4)肌肉病理学呈现以大量坏死肌纤维为主的组织学形态异常,几乎无炎性细胞或仅少量血管周围炎性细胞浸润,肌束膜炎性细胞浸润不明显;光学显微镜可见膜攻击复合物沉积于小血管壁或电子显微镜可见管杆毛细血管,而血管内皮细胞管网包涵体不常见。

2. 排除标准 合并甲状腺功能异常患者,阳性家族史患者,免疫组织化学染色或基因检测提示遗传性肌病患者。

3. 一般资料 选择2011年1月~2015年12月在北京大学第一医院神经内科就诊的经肌肉病理学明确诊断的坏死性肌病患者107例,其中57例符合2004年欧洲神经肌肉病中心公布的特发性炎性肌病分类标准中免疫性坏死性肌病诊断标准^[13],男性22例,女性35例;发病年龄6~81岁、平均(47.46±18.12)岁,其中,发病年龄<20岁4例(7.02%)、20~39岁13例(22.81%)、40~59岁25例(43.86%)、60~81岁15例(26.32%);病程为21天至5年,中位病程5个月;急性发病(≤1个月)7例、亚急性发病(>1~3个月)29例、慢性发病(>3个月)21例。

二、临床表现

1. 危险因素 根据临床是否合并危险因素^[18],57例患者分为特发性免疫性坏死性肌病43例、他汀相关性免疫性坏死性肌病4例、肿瘤相关性免疫性坏死性肌病3例和结缔组织病相关性免疫性坏死性肌病7例,其中,3例肿瘤相关性免疫性坏死性肌病患者合并胃癌、升结肠癌和肺癌,7例结缔组织病相关性免疫性坏死性肌病患者中2例合并系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)、1例合并类风湿性关节炎(RA)、1例合并硬皮病、1例合并干燥综合征(SS)、2例合并混合

性结缔组织病。

2. 临床特点 (1)骨骼肌症状:57例患者临床均表现为近端肌无力,16例还出现远端肌无力。肌无力症状呈双侧对称性53例(92.98%),下肢重于上肢27例(47.37%)、上肢重于下肢16例(28.07%)、上下肢受累均等14例(24.56%),主要表现为颈屈肌肌力减弱34例(59.65%)、吞咽困难13例(22.81%)、呼吸困难7例(12.28%)、咀嚼困难4例(7.02%),同时出现肌肉疼痛19例(33.33%)。(2)其他症状:发生率依次为体重下降占42.11%(24/57)、间质性肺病占21.05%(12/57)、丘疹或斑疹占15.79%(9/57)、发热占14.04%(8/57)、关节疼痛占8.77%(5/57)、心慌占7.02%(4/57)、雷诺现象占5.26%(3/57)。

3. 实验室检查 (1)血清肌酸激酶检测:57例患者均于免疫抑制治疗前检测血清肌酸激酶水平为420~15320 U/L(正常参考值25~170 U/L),中位值4660 U/L,提示骨骼肌严重破坏。(2)血清抗核抗体(ANA)检测:本组有38例患者行血清抗核抗体检测,其中28例(73.68%)呈阳性(<1:80)。(3)血清肌炎抗体谱检测:本组有44例患者行血清肌炎抗体谱检测,其中,24例(54.55%)血清抗SRP抗体强阳性,14例(31.82%)抗Ro52抗体阳性(4例呈弱阳性、5例呈阳性、5例呈强阳性),10例(22.73%)抗SRP和Ro52抗体均阳性,3例(6.82%)抗PM/Scl-75抗体阳性(2例呈弱阳性、1例呈阳性),2例(4.55%)抗Ku抗体阳性(1例呈弱阳性、1例呈强阳性),1例(2.27%)抗EJ和SRP抗体均强阳性。本组均未检出抗PL-7、PL-12、Mi-2、OJ、Jo-1、PM/Scl-100抗体。

4. 心电图检查 本组57例患者均行心电图检查,1例出现心房颤动、4例可见T波改变。本组有48例行超声心动图检查,6例异常,表现为左室壁增厚2例、左室舒张功能障碍1例、节段性室壁运动异常合并双侧心房扩大及二尖瓣和三尖瓣反流1例、二尖瓣狭窄1例、节段性室间隔运动异常1例。

5. 肌电图检查 本组有45例患者行针极肌电图检查,41例(91.11%)呈现肌源性损害,其中15例出现自发性电位、1例出现肌强直电位;4例(8.89%)无明显肌源性或神经源性损害。本组有34例患者行神经传导速度(NCV)检查,4例(11.76%)出现神经传导速度减慢,其中1例为双侧腕管综合征(CTS),1例为右侧正中神经感觉神经传导速度减慢,1例右侧正中神经、双侧尺神经和左侧腓浅神经感觉神经传导速度减慢,1例为双侧尺神经感觉神

经传导速度减慢。

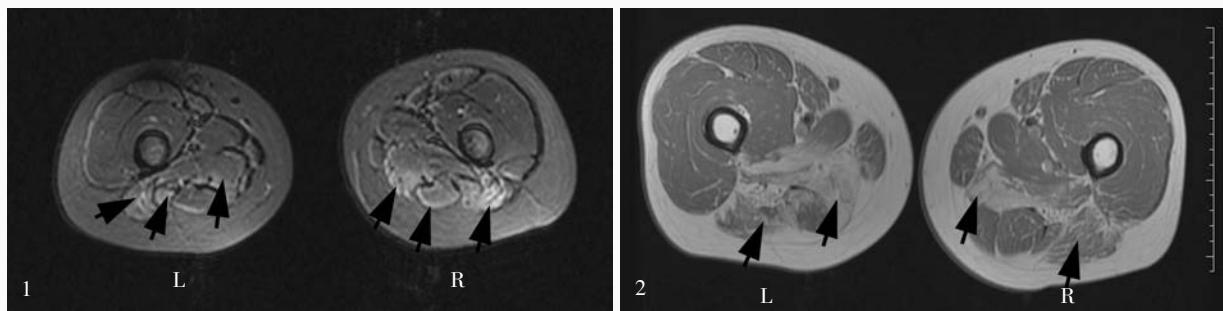
6. 骨骼肌MRI检查 本组有27例患者行双侧大腿肌肉MRI检查,25例(92.59%)可见肌肉水肿(图1),16例(59.26%)可见脂肪浸润(图2),8例(29.63%)可见肌萎缩,无一例出现肌肉肥大;3例(11.11%)出现肌筋膜水肿,1例(3.70%)出现皮下组织水肿。其中,4例非成年期起病患者(6~15岁)骨骼肌MRI均可见肌肉水肿。

7. 骨骼肌病理学检查 所有患者骨骼肌组织学形态可见散在分布的坏死肌纤维(图3a),其中绝大部分(56例)出现散在分布的再生肌纤维(图3b)。免疫组织化学染色,53例可见CD68⁺巨噬细胞浸润,侵入坏死肌纤维(图4a)和(或)肌内衣(图4b),34例可见少数CD4⁺T细胞浸润(图4c),32例可见个别CD8⁺T细胞浸润(图4d),5例可见个别CD20⁺B细胞浸润;56例肌纤维膜和(或)胞质主要组织相容性复合物-1(MHC-1)阳性,其中21例肌纤维膜MHC-1弥漫性阳性(图4e)、34例局灶性肌纤维膜MHC-1阳性、1例仅少数肌纤维胞质MHC-1阳性;53例毛细血管壁和(或)肌纤维膜膜攻击复合物沉积,其中25例毛细血管壁膜攻击复合物沉积(图4f)。

讨 论

本组资料显示,免疫性坏死性肌病的发病人群以成人为主,尤以40~59岁者居多(43.86%),平均发病年龄47.46岁,略低于文献报道的63岁(31~84岁)^[18];本组有4例16岁以下患儿,其中2例血清抗SRP抗体阳性,与文献报道的非成年期发病的免疫性坏死性肌病发病年龄为5、9和15岁相符^[21~22];本组女性患者比例稍高于男性(男女比例1.00:1.59),高于文献报道的1.0:1.1^[18]。

本组免疫性坏死性肌病的主要临床亚型是特发性免疫性坏死性肌病,约占75.44%(43/57),与文献报道的特发性免疫性坏死性肌病是最主要的临床亚型相符,而发生率远高于文献报道的51%^[18];既往认为,他汀相关性免疫性坏死性肌病是第2位临床亚型^[18],而在本组资料中,结缔组织病相关性免疫性坏死性肌病仅次于特发性免疫性坏死性肌病,占12.28%(7/57);本组肿瘤相关性免疫性坏死性肌病占5.26%(3/57),低于文献报道的10%^[18];除硬皮病、混合性结缔组织病^[9]、系统性红斑狼疮^[23]外,本组资料还显示,免疫性坏死性肌病亦可合并干燥综合征和类风湿性关节炎。病毒性肌炎仅见



L, left, 左侧; R, right, 右侧

图1 女性患儿,11岁,临床诊断为特发性免疫性坏死性肌病之伴抗SRP抗体免疫性坏死性肌病。发病后1个月大腿肌肉横断面MRI短时间反转恢复(STIR)序列可见左侧股二头肌、半腱肌和大收肌异常高信号影(箭头所示),考虑水肿;**图2** 男性患者,48岁,临床诊断为特发性免疫性坏死性肌病之伴抗SRP抗体免疫性坏死性肌病。发病后5个月大腿肌肉横断面T₁WI显示,左侧大腿后群肌肉和大收肌异常高信号影(箭头所示),提示脂肪浸润;右侧股二头肌和大收肌异常高信号影(箭头所示),提示脂肪浸润

Figure 1 An 11-year-old female patient was diagnosed as idiopathic NAM with anti-SRP antibody positive. Thigh axial MRI short-tau inversion recovery (STIR) sequence one month after onset showed high-intensity signal of bilateral biceps femoris, semitendinosus, adductor magnus, and right semimembranosus (arrows indicate), considering edema. **Figure 2** A 48-year-old male patient was diagnosed as idiopathic NAM with anti-SRP antibody positive. The thigh axial T₁WI 5 months after onset showed high-intensity signal of left posterior group thigh muscles and adductor magnus, and right biceps femoris and adductor magnus (arrows indicate), indicating fatty infiltration.

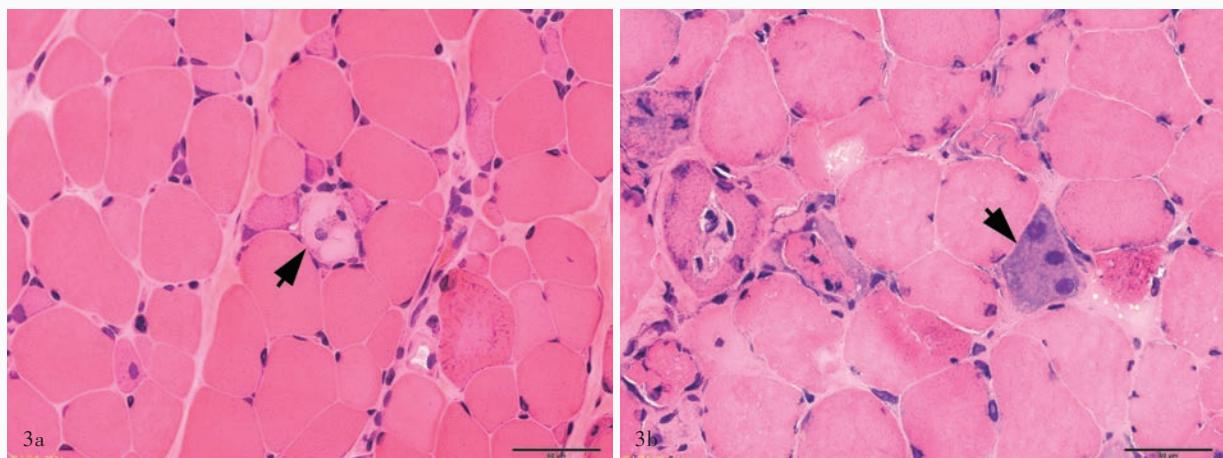


图3 光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 ×400 3a 可见散在分布的坏死肌纤维(箭头所示) 3b 可见散在分布的再生肌纤维(箭头所示)

Figure 3 Optical microscopy findings HE staining ×400 Necrotic muscle fibers were scatteredly distributed (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). Regenerating muscle fibers were scatteredly distributed (arrow indicates, Panel 3b).

于文献报道^[1,24-26],起病急骤,本组无病程≤2周患者,尽管未行病毒学检测,但临床表现均不符合病毒性肌炎特点。

本组免疫性坏死性肌病患者临床症状均以对称性近端肌无力为主,与文献报道相一致^[15,18];本组有28.07%(16/57)患者出现远端肌无力,但远端肌群肌力均不低于4级,低于文献报道的41%^[18],由此可见,免疫性坏死性肌病患者远端肌群受累并不少见;本组有59.65%(34/57)患者出现颈屈肌肌力减弱,低于文献报道的78%^[18],故免疫性坏死性肌病中颈屈肌肌力减弱较为常见;本组有22.81%(13/

57)患者出现吞咽困难,低于文献报道的35%^[18];本组有12.28%(7/57)患者出现呼吸困难,低于文献报道的37%^[18];本组有33.33%(19/57)患者同时出现肌肉疼痛,与文献报道的34%~50%相符^[18,27-28]。免疫性坏死性肌病患者较少伴骨骼肌系统以外症状,与文献报道的发生率不超过20%相似^[29],其中,皮疹和间质性肺病较为常见。免疫性坏死性肌病患者较少合并心脏损害^[1,14],有文献报道,50例患者中11例心电图可见束支传导阻滞,包括左侧和右侧束支传导阻滞和分支传导阻滞,无一例心房颤动;最常见的超声心动图异常为心脏舒张功能受限,但大

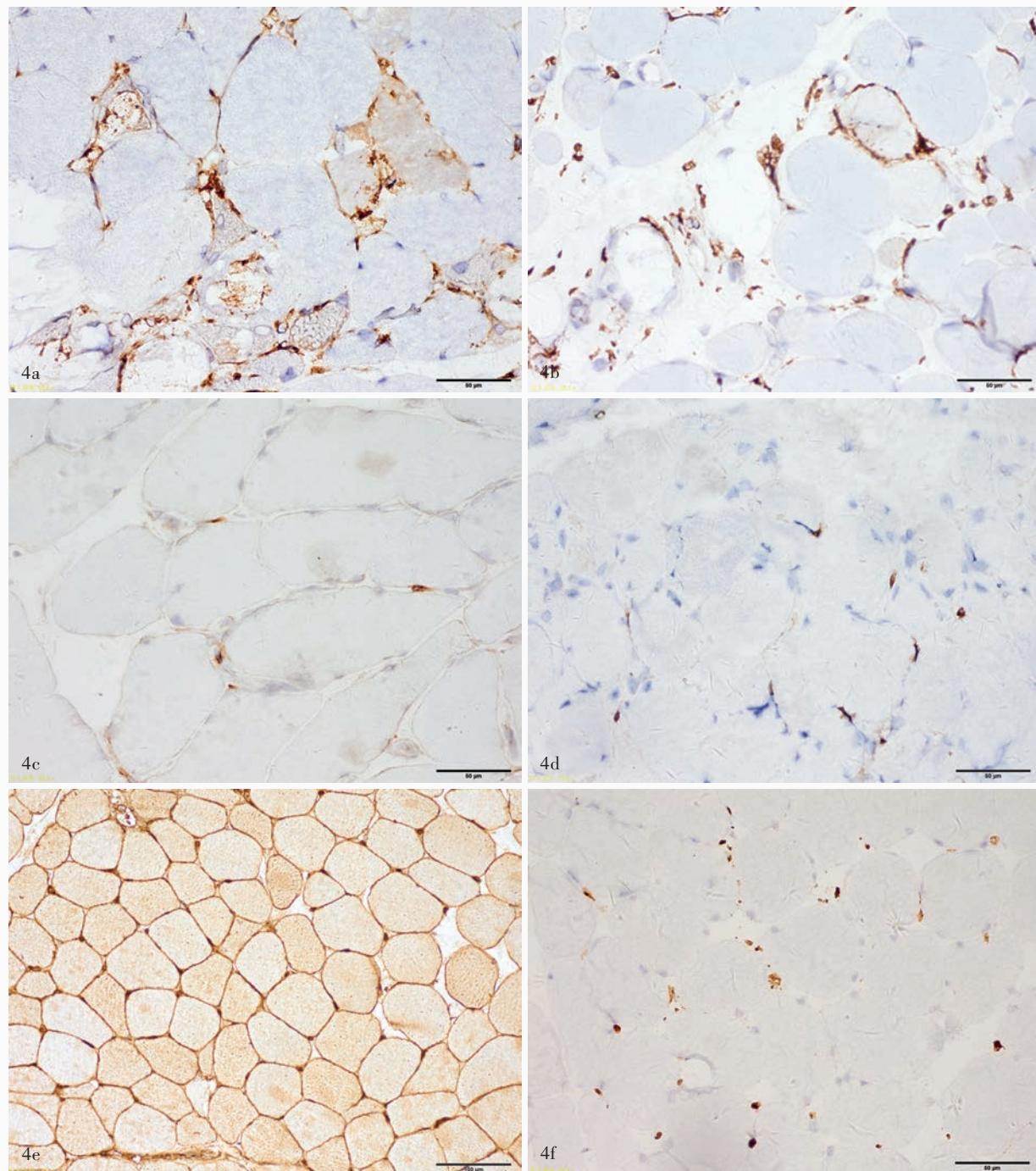


图4 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) 4a 棕黄色的CD68⁺巨噬细胞侵入坏死肌纤维 ×400
4b 棕黄色的CD68⁺巨噬细胞侵入肌内衣 ×400 4c 肌内衣CD4⁺T细胞浸润 ×400 4d 肌内衣CD8⁺T细胞浸润 ×400
4e 肌纤维膜MHC-1呈弥漫性阳性 ×200 4f 可见毛细血管壁膜攻击复合物沉积 ×400

Figure 4 Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) CD68⁺ macrophages staining in brown invaded necrotic fibers (Panel 4a). ×400 CD68⁺ macrophagoes staining in brown invaded endomysium (Panel 4b). ×400 CD4⁺ T cells invaded endomysium (Panel 4c). ×400 CD8⁺ T cells invaded endomysium (Panel 4d). ×400 MHC-1 was diffusely expressed on sarcolemma (Panel 4e). ×200 MAC deposition on capillary walls could be seen (Panel 4f). ×400

部分发病前均合并冠心病和高血压^[18]。本组仅1例心电图出现心房颤动,4例可见T波改变;6例超声心动图异常,主要表现为节段性室壁运动异常,其

中3例发病前已存在风湿性心脏病或高血压。

值得注意的是,不同临床亚型和血清抗体分型是可以重叠出现的。研究显示,肿瘤与血清抗SRP

抗体存在相关性^[30]。本组有2例肿瘤相关性免疫性坏死性肌病患者血清抗SRP抗体阳性,而无一例他汀相关性免疫性坏死性肌病患者血清抗SRP抗体阳性,与文献报道不符^[18]。本组资料显示,免疫性坏死性肌病患者血清肌酸激酶水平显著升高,中位值4660 U/L,约为正常参考值上限(170 U/L)的27.41倍,与文献报道的平均肌酸激酶水平为6600~15 000 U/L相近^[16,24,31]。本组有73.68%(28/38)患者血清抗核抗体阳性,高于文献报道的23%^[18]。本组检测7种肌炎特异性抗体(包括抗SRP、Mi-2、Jo-1、PL-7、PL-12、EJ和OJ抗体),其中,血清抗SRP抗体阳性率约为54.55%(24/44),高于文献报道的16%~24%^[18,32]。本组仅1例患者血清抗EJ和SRP抗体均强阳性,而文献未报道抗EJ抗体阳性的免疫性坏死性肌病患者^[18,27]。本组共检测4种肌炎相关抗体(包括抗Ro52、Ku、PM/Scl-75、PM/Scl-100抗体),其中,血清抗Ro52抗体阳性率为31.82%(14/44),稍低于其在皮肌炎和多发性肌炎患者中的阳性率(36.9%)^[33];抗PM/Scl-75抗体阳性率为6.82%(3/44)且均为抗SRP抗体强阳性患者,而文献未报道该特点^[15-16,27]。

本组约91.11%(41/45)患者肌电图呈现肌源性损害,与文献报道的92%~100%相一致^[18,27],其中15例(33.33%)出现自发电位,与文献报道的免疫性坏死性肌病患者均出现纤颤电位不符^[18];仅1例(2.22%)出现肌强直电位,且该例患者无他汀类调脂药应用史,亦与文献报道的约51%患者出现肌强直电位且更常见于他汀相关性免疫性坏死性肌病患者不符^[18]。

与其他炎症性肌病相似,免疫性坏死性肌病骨骼肌MRI改变仍以水肿为主^[32,34];但与皮肌炎^[35]不同的是,较少出现肌筋膜和皮下组织水肿,而以肌肉水肿为主。

综上所述,免疫性坏死性肌病各年龄阶段均可发病,高峰发病年龄为40~60岁,特发性免疫性坏死性肌病为最常见的临床亚型,临床主要表现为近端或远近端肌无力,骨骼肌以外系统受累少见,血清抗SRP抗体阳性率较高,大腿肌肉MRI以肌肉水肿改变为主。

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(收稿日期:2016-08-29)

神经肌肉病诊断与治疗及研究新进展学习班通知

由上海复旦大学附属华山医院主办的“神经肌肉病诊断与治疗及研究新进展学习班”[国家级继续教育项目:项目编号:J16-16-02(国)]拟定于2016年11月10-13日在复旦大学附属华山医院举办。

学习班以推广神经肌肉病诊断与治疗规范、讲授国内外研究新进展、培养神经肌肉病临床诊断与治疗能力为重点,涵盖神经肌肉病的诊断方法、诊断思路、疾病各论和治疗等各方面,将临床、影像学、电生理学、病理学和基因学等内容有机地融合在一起,形成立体的授课体系。内容主要包括:神经病理学基础之神经元基本病变,神经胶质细胞基本病变;警惕脑/脊膜炎性肿瘤病变;脑活检与淋巴细胞增生性病变的诊断与鉴别诊断;难治性癫痫临床病理诊断;对照尸检判断脑活检的准确性;周围神经病基本病理改变;多发性肌炎与免疫介导的坏死性肌病:同病异象还是同象异病?同时,学习班还将安排病理读片讨论,希望学员在理论学习后通过实践讨论进一步加深认识,提高神经肌肉病的临床诊断与治疗能力。欢迎广大神经内科医师、病理科医师和相关科研工作者积极参加。参加者考核合格后将授予国家级继续医学教育I类学分10分。

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