

·神经系统遗传性疾病·

发作性运动诱发性运动障碍临床表型分析

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【摘要】 研究背景 癫痫性运动诱发性运动障碍是一组由突然动作诱发的非随意性运动障碍性疾病,表现为反复发作的短暂性肌张力障碍或舞蹈样动作,具有高度临床和遗传异质性。本研究旨在总结中国癫痫性运动诱发性运动障碍临床表型特点。**方法** 采集195例原发性癫痫性运动诱发性运动障碍患者临床资料,采用自行设计的癫痫性运动诱发性运动障碍登记表记录并整理,分析和总结癫痫性运动诱发性运动障碍临床表型特点,并比较家族性与散发性患者临床表型差异。**结果** 195例癫痫性运动诱发性运动障碍患者男女比例为4.42:1,平均发病年龄为(12.32±3.49)岁,单纯型162例(83.08%)、复杂型33例(16.92%),16例(8.21%)合并特发性震颤,144例(73.85%)发作前有先兆,发作形式包括肌张力障碍(134例,68.72%)、舞蹈样动作(8例,4.10%)和二者混合形式(53例,27.18%),134例(68.72%)发作时面部受累,115例(58.97%)发作频率<10次/d、54例(27.69%)10~20次/d、26例(13.33%)>20~30次/d,117例(60%)发作持续时间<10 s、58例(29.74%)>10~30 s、20例(10.26%)>30~60 s,散发性131例(67.18%)、家族性64例(32.82%),78例(40%)未服用药物,117例(60%)服用抗癫痫药物患者中106例症状完全控制、8例偶有发作、3例未见明显缓解。其中,家族性组发病年龄低于($t=2.376, P=0.019$)、发作持续时间短于($\chi^2=7.731, P=0.021$)散发性组。**结论** 通过大样本临床数据分析和总结中国癫痫性运动诱发性运动障碍临床表型特点,以期为临床诊断与治疗提供帮助。

【关键词】 运动障碍; 表型

Clinical phenotype analysis of paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia

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【Abstract】 **Background** Paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia (PKD) is a disorder characterized by recurrent and brief dystonic or choreoathetoid attacks that are induced by sudden voluntary movement with highly clinical and genetic heterogeneity. We aimed to investigate the clinical features of PKD in a large Chinese population. **Methods** One hundred and ninety five patients diagnosed as primary PKD were recruited. For all of the participants, neurological examinations were conducted and clinical manifestations were recorded and summarized in self-made uniform registration form for PKD patients. Clinical characteristics were statistically analyzed and compared between familial and sporadic PKD patients. **Results** Among all of the 195 PKD patients in the present study, the gender ratio was 4.42:1 (male:female). The average age of onset was (12.32±3.49) years. There were 162 patients (83.08%) manifested with pure form and 33 (16.92%) with complicated form of PKD. Among them 16 patients (8.21%) had essential tremor (ET), and 144 patients (73.85%) had premonitory symptom. The percentage of patients

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manifested as dystonia, chorea and mixed form during episodic attacks were 68.72% (134/195), 4.10% (8/195) and 27.18% (53/195) respectively. There were 134 cases (68.72%) had facial involvement. It was recorded that 115 (58.97%), 54 (27.69%) and 26 (13.33%) patients had frequency of attack < 10 times/d, 10–20 times/d and > 20–30 times/d respectively. The percentages of patients whose duration of attack < 10 s, 10–30 s and > 30–60 s were 60% (117/195), 29.74% (58/195) and 10.26% (20/195) respectively. There were 64 patients (32.82%) with family history of PKD and 131 (67.18%) were sporadic PKD patients. Up to 40% (78/195) of patients did not require/take medications, as they had minor clinical manifestations or concerns about the side effects of anticonvulsants. Among 117 patients (60%) prescribed with anticonvulsants, 114 patients showed a good response, including complete control (N = 106) and partial control (N = 8), and 3 patients were nonresponsive. In comparison with sporadic PKD patients, familial PKD patients had earlier age of onset ($t = 2.376$, $P = 0.019$) and shorter duration of attack ($\chi^2 = 7.731$, $P = 0.021$) respectively. **Conclusions** We summarized the clinical characteristics of PKD patients in mainland China. Through the analysis of large sample data, we hope to improve and standardize the diagnosis and treatment of PKD clinically.

【Key words】 Movement disorders; Phenotype

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发作性运动诱发性运动障碍[PKD, 在线人类孟德尔遗传数据库(OMIM)编号:128200]是发作性运动障碍的最常见类型, 系一组突然动作诱发的非随意性运动障碍性疾病, 发作时以异常运动或姿势为特征, 如肌张力障碍、舞蹈样动作、手足徐动、投掷样动作等, 可持续数秒至数十秒, 发作间期正常^[1]。自2011年首个致病基因PRRT2基因克隆以来, 发作性运动诱发性运动障碍在分子生物学和功能影像学等领域取得显著进展^[2-8], 逐渐受到临床医师和研究者们的关注。本研究回顾分析195例发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患者的临床资料, 总结中国发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的临床表型特点。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

选择2008年8月–2016年12月在上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院神经科就诊的原发性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患者共195例, 均符合原发性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍诊断标准^[1]: 由突然动作诱发; 发作持续时间短暂(<1 min); 发作期意识清晰; 发病年龄1~20岁, 如有家族史, 发病年龄适当增宽; 苯妥英钠或卡马西平可以有效控制癫痫发作; 神经系统检查和神经电生理学检查正常; 同时能够配合完整的神经系统查体和详细的病史采集。排除其他继发性因素, 如癫痫、多发性硬化

(MS)、中枢神经系统感染、代谢性疾病(如甲状腺功能减退症或甲状腺功能亢进症)、心源性运动障碍等。本研究经上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院道德伦理委员会审核批准, 所有患者及其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

二、研究方法

1. 临床资料采集 采用上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院神经科自行设计的发作性运动诱发性运动障碍登记表, 由神经科医师和研究生记录并整理发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患者的临床资料, 包括性别, 年龄, 发病年龄, 发作类型, 婴儿惊厥、偏头痛、发作性共济失调等其他发作性疾病病史, 合并症, 先兆比例, 发作形式, 累及部位, 面部受累, 发作频率, 发作持续时间, 家族史, 自愈倾向等, 将上述临床资料录入计算机并建立数据库, 比较家族性与散发性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍临床表型特点。

2. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 16.0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, 采用 χ^2 检验; 计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 采用两独立样本的t检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的临床表型
195例发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患者, 男性

159例,女性36例;年龄8~65岁,平均(29.43±13.41)岁;发病年龄4个月至27岁,平均(12.32±3.49)岁,其中161例(82.56%)于7~15岁(青少年期)发病;单纯型发作性运动诱发性运动障碍162例(83.08%),复杂型发作性运动诱发性运动障碍33例(16.92%),其中19例有婴儿惊厥病史、13例有偏头痛病史、1例有发作性共济失调病史;合并特发性震颤16例(8.21%);所有患者(195例,100%)均由突然动作诱发,亦可由突然加速(137例,70.26%)和意图动作(67例,34.36%)诱发,其中114例(58.46%)和36例(18.46%)分别于情绪紧张和疲劳状态下症状加重;144例(73.85%)发作前有先兆,主要来自单侧或双侧肢体远端并向近端蔓延;发作形式包括肌张力障碍(134例,68.72%)、舞蹈样动作(8例,4.10%)和二者混合形式(53例,27.18%);发作时80例(41.03%)累及单侧肢体,43例(22.05%)累及双侧肢体,49例(25.13%)累及单侧或双侧肢体,23例(11.79%)双侧交替发作;134例(68.72%)发作时有面部障碍,表现为表情僵硬、瞪眼、龇牙、咧嘴和构音障碍等;115例(58.97%)发作频率<10次/d,54例(27.69%)发作频率为10~20次/d,26例(13.33%)发作频率>20~30次/d;117例(60%)发作持续时间<10 s,58例(29.74%)10~30 s,20例(10.26%)>30~60 s;散发性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍131例(67.18%),家族性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍64例(32.82%);83例(42.56%)完全或不完全自愈,自愈年龄19~34岁、平均(21.51±4.42)岁;78例(40%)未服用药物,117例(60%)服用抗癫痫药物(AEDs)患者中89例予卡马西平、17例予奥卡西平、11例予其他抗癫痫药物(如苯妥英钠、托吡酯、丙戊酸钠、拉莫三嗪和氯硝西洋);服用卡马西平(50~100 mg/d)的89例患者中86例完全控制、2例部分控制、1例未见明显缓解,服用奥卡西平(75~150 mg/d)的17例患者中13例症状完全控制、4例部分控制,总体而言,服用抗癫痫药物的117例患者中106例(90.60%)症状完全控制、8例(6.84%)发作频率下降但偶有发作、3例(2.56%)未见明显缓解(1例予卡马西平,2例予丙戊酸钠)。

二、家族性与散发性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的临床表型比较

195例发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患者根据是否有家族史分为家族性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍组(家族性组)和散发性发作性运动诱发性运动

障碍组(散发性组)。(1)家族性组:64例患者,男性48例,女性16例;年龄8~65岁,平均(30.09±11.55)岁;发病年龄4个月至27岁,平均(11.48±3.83)岁;单纯型发作性运动诱发性运动障碍54例(84.38%),复杂型发作性运动诱发性运动障碍10例(15.63%),其中3例有婴儿惊厥病史、7例偏头痛病史;合并特发性震颤6例(9.38%);44例(68.75%)发作前有先兆;发作形式表现为肌张力障碍50例(78.13%)、舞蹈样动作2例(3.13%)和二者混合形式12例(18.75%);发作时25例(39.06%)累及单侧肢体,12例(18.75%)累及双侧肢体,14例(21.88%)累及单侧或双侧肢体,13例(20.31%)双侧交替发作;47例(73.44%)发作时累及面部;39例(60.94%)发作频率<10次/d,17例(26.56%)10~20次/d,8例(12.50%)>20~30次/d;47例(73.44%)发作持续时间<10 s,14例(21.88%)为10~30 s,3例(4.69%)>30~60 s;39例(60.94%)未服用药物,25例(39.06%)服用抗癫痫药物患者中23例症状完全控制、2例部分控制。(2)散发性组:131例患者,男性111例,女性20例;年龄9~41岁,平均(23.70±18.01)岁;发病年龄6~23岁,平均(12.73±3.25)岁;单纯型发作性运动诱发性运动障碍108例(82.44%),复杂型发作性运动诱发性运动障碍23例(17.56%),其中16例有婴儿惊厥病史、6例偏头痛病史、1例发作性共济失调病史;合并特发性震颤10例(7.63%);100例(76.34%)发作前有先兆;发作形式表现为肌张力障碍84例(64.12%)、舞蹈样动作6例(4.58%)和二者混合形式41例(31.30%);发作时55例(41.98%)累及单侧肢体,31例(23.66%)累及双侧肢体,35例(26.72%)累及单侧或双侧肢体,10例(7.63%)双侧交替发作;87例(66.41%)发作时累及面部;76例(58.02%)发作频率<10次/d,37例(28.24%)发作频率10~20次/d,18例(13.74%)>20~30次/d;70例(53.44%)发作持续时间<10 s,44例(33.59%)10~30 s,17例(12.98%)>30~60 s;39例(29.77%)未服用药物,92例(70.23%)服用抗癫痫药物患者中83例症状完全控制、6例部分控制、3例未见明显缓解。由表1可见,两组患者临床表型比较,性别、发作类型、合并症、先兆比例、发作形式、累及部位、面部受累、发作频率、服用抗癫痫药物比例和药物疗效差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05),而家族性组发病年龄低于(P=0.019)、发作持续时间短于(P=0.021)散发性组且差异有统计学意义。

表1 家族性组与散发性组患者临床表型的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of general data between familial and sporadic PKD patients

Item	Familial PKD (N = 64)	Sporadic PKD (N = 131)	χ^2 or <i>t</i> value	<i>P</i> value	Item	Familial PKD (N = 64)	Sporadic PKD (N = 131)	χ^2 or <i>t</i> value	<i>P</i> value
Sex [case (%)]			2.706	0.100	Phenomenology [case (%)]			3.939	0.140
Male	48 (75.00)	111 (84.73)			Dystonia	50 (78.13)	84 (64.12)		
Female	16 (25.00)	20 (15.27)			Chorea	2 (3.13)	6 (4.58)		
Age of onset ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	11.48 ± 3.83	12.73 ± 3.25	2.376	0.019	Dystonia and chorea	12 (18.75)	41 (31.30)		
Complicated PKD [case (%)]			5.741	0.057	Frequency of attack [case (%)]			0.156	0.925
Infantile convulsion	3 (4.69)	16 (12.21)			< 10 times/d	39 (60.94)	76 (58.02)		
Migraine	7 (10.94)	6 (4.58)			10–20 times/d	17 (26.56)	37 (28.24)		
Episodic ataxia	0 (0.00)	1 (0.76)			> 20–30 times/d	8 (12.50)	18 (13.74)		
ET [case (%)]	6 (9.38)	10 (7.63)	0.173	0.677	Duration of attack [case (%)]			7.731	0.021
Premotor sensation [case (%)]	44 (68.75)	100 (76.34)	1.281	0.258	< 10 s	47 (73.44)	70 (53.44)		
Laterality [case (%)]			6.821	0.078	10–30 s	14 (21.88)	44 (33.59)		
Unilateral	25 (39.06)	55 (41.98)			> 30–60 s	3 (4.69)	17 (12.98)		
Bilateral	12 (18.75)	31 (23.66)			AEDs [case (%)]			0.885	0.642
Unilateral or bilateral	14 (21.88)	35 (26.72)			Complete	23 (92.00)	83 (90.22)		
Unilateral and bilateral alternating	13 (20.31)	10 (7.63)			Incomplete	2 (8.00)	6 (6.52)		
Face involvement [case (%)]	47 (73.44)	87 (66.41)	0.987	0.320	Nonresponsive	0 (0.00)	3 (3.26)		

Two-independent-sample *t* test for comparison of age of onset, and χ^2 test for comparison of others。PKD, paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia, 发作性运动诱发性运动障碍; ET, essential tremor, 特发性震颤; AEDs, antiepileptic drugs, 抗癫痫药物

讨 论

发作性运动障碍是一类以反复发作的非随意性运动障碍为主要特征的罕见神经系统疾病,具有高度临床异质性和遗传异质性。发作性运动诱发性运动障碍是发作性运动障碍的最常见类型^[9],按照病因可以分为原发性和继发性,其中,原发性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍根据有无家族史又分为家族性和散发性,家族性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍呈常染色体显性遗传。2011年首次证实PRRT2基因是发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的致病基因之一,定位于16p11.2,包含4个外显子,热点突变为c.649dupC(p.Arg217ProfsX8)^[2-3,10-11],编码富含脯氨酸跨膜蛋白2(PRRT2)。PRRT2蛋白是由340个氨基酸组成的一次跨膜蛋白,其氨基末端(N末端)较长朝向胞内,羧基末端(C末端)较短朝向胞外^[12]。PRRT2蛋白表达于神经元突触,通过与突触结合蛋白1/2(Syt1/2)相互作用参与钙离子的快速识别,从而参与神经递质的释放过程^[13-14]。婴儿惊厥、良性家族性婴儿惊厥(BFIS)、婴儿惊厥伴阵发性舞蹈手足徐动症、家族性偏瘫型偏头痛、发作性共济失调、热性惊厥、偏头痛、发作性非运动诱发性运动障碍

及家族性和散发性发作性过度运动诱发性运动障碍患者也存在PRRT2基因突变。提示上述发作性疾病包括发作性动作诱发性运动障碍可能属PRRT2基因相关疾病谱范畴,统称为PRRT2相关疾病(PRD)^[15-18]。在目前报道的病例中,约61.5%家族性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍为PRRT2基因突变所致,此外,尚有12.5%~89.5%散发性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍无PRRT2基因突变^[5,19-20],提示存在除PRRT2基因外的其他可能致病基因。

在本研究中,发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患者发病年龄4个月至27岁,以7~15岁青少年为高发,男女比例4.42:1,散发性病例男女比例5.55:1。发作性运动诱发性运动障碍多由突然动作诱发,如起立、接电话或起跑等,运动速度和幅度改变以及意图动作或在持续动作中加入其他动作时可诱发,此外情绪紧张、疲劳等亦可诱发。73.85%患者发作前有发作预感,表现为受累肢体无力感、受累部位肌肉紧张感、浅感觉不一和头晕等。部分患者在先兆症状后通过减慢患肢动作以阻止发作。发作形式包括肌张力障碍、舞蹈样动作或混合发作,多为单侧发作,亦可双侧同时或交替发作。同一家系发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患者临床表现相似^[15]。

有2/3患者发作时累及面部肌肉,出现挤眉弄眼和构音障碍。发作频率多于青春期达高峰,自发缓解年龄为20~30岁,部分患者30岁后很少发作甚至完全自愈。比较家族性与散发性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患者的临床表型特点,发现家族性患者发病年龄较早、发作持续时间较短,而其他临床表现无差异。原发性发作性运动诱发性运动障碍应与癫痫、心源性运动障碍、癔症、特发性肌张力障碍、先天性肌强直等相鉴别,并排除可能的继发性因素,如颅脑创伤、中枢神经系统肿瘤、中枢神经系统感染、甲状腺疾病和自身免疫性疾病等^[1,21-23]。

综上所述,本研究从大样本水平描述和总结中国发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的临床表型特点,并比较家族性与散发性患者临床表型差异。在临床实践中,应进一步提高临床医师对发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的认识,重视临床医师(包括神经内科和儿科医师)的培训,明确诊断标准和鉴别诊断要点,帮助患者第一时间诊断,并使其明确经合理的药物治疗可以有效控制疾病,且随年龄的增长可能出现自发性缓解。尽管发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的发病机制以及临床表型与基因型的关系尚未明确,但随着研究的不断深入,其临床异质性和遗传异质性之谜将被解开,同时也将给新致病基因的发现和发病机制的研究提供新的视野。

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• 临床医学图像 •

椎管内肠源性囊肿

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Intraspinal enterogenous cyst

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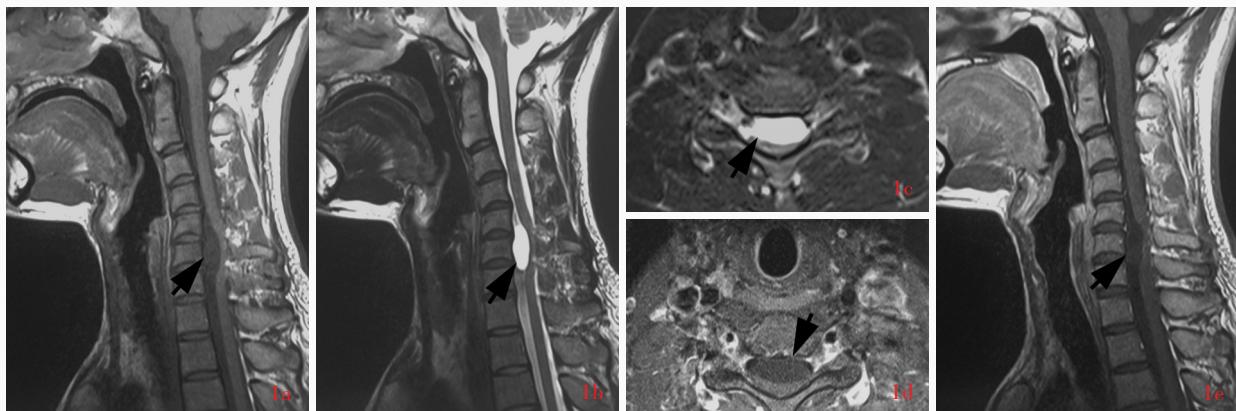


图1 男性患者,29岁,因肩部疼痛1个月就诊。颈椎MRI显示椎管内髓外囊性占位征象。予颈椎椎管内占位性病变探查术。术后病理证实肠源性囊肿 1a 矢状位T₁WI显示,C₅₋₇水平椎管内髓外囊性信号影,长轴与脊髓平行,呈低信号,强度高于脑脊液(箭头所示) 1b 矢状位T₂WI显示,病变呈均匀高信号,可见“脊髓嵌入征”(箭头所示) 1c 横断面T₂WI显示,病变位于脊髓腹侧(箭头所示) 1d 横断面增强T₁WI显示病灶无强化(箭头所示) 1e 矢状位增强T₁WI显示病变无强化(箭头所示)

Figure 1 A 29-year-old male was admitted to our hospital to investigate one month history of shoulder pain. MRI showed an intradural extramedullary occupied lesion located in cervical spinal canal. Then an exploratory craniotomy was performed and postoperative pathological diagnosis was intraspinal enterogenous cyst. Sagittal T₁WI indicated an intradural extramedullary cystic hypointense lesion which intensity was higher than CSF located in the ventral subdural space through C₅₋₇ level. The long axis of lesion was parallel with the spine (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Sagittal T₂WI showed a subdural hyperintensity lesion with "spinal cord embedded syndrome" (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Axial T₂WI demonstrated a cystic hyperintensity appearing located in the ventral subdural space of spine cord and spine cord was compressed backwards obviously (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Axial enhancement T₁WI showed no enhancement within the lesion (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). Sagittal enhancement T₁WI showed no enhancement within the lesion (arrow indicates, Panel 1e).

肠源性囊肿是临床少见的内胚层发育障碍相关囊性病变,发病机制不清,多认为是胚胎发育第3周神经管与原肠分离障碍,残留前肠或呼吸芽等内胚层组织与脊索结合演变而来。好发于青少年,男女比例为3:2,多数发生于前中线处,以颈髓和上胸髓腹侧多见,腰骶髓少见,常伴先天性脊柱畸形(如脊柱裂、蝴蝶椎、半椎体、皮肤瘘等)、肠管移位、消化道憩室,少数发生于颅后窝、桥前池、脑桥小脑角等。临床症状与发生部位有关,主要为压迫症状和囊液渗漏导致的刺激症状,表现为囊肿所在部位神经根性疼痛,伴运动障碍。CT呈椎管内髓外圆形或卵圆形水样均匀低密度影,脊髓受压变扁。MRI显示病变边缘光滑,长轴与脊髓平行,囊壁菲薄,厚度均匀;T₁WI呈等或高于脑脊液信号(图1a),若囊液内含有较多蛋白质或陈旧性出血,则呈等或高信号;T₂WI呈等或低于脑脊液信号,脊髓明显受压变形,部分可见横断面或矢状位见囊肿嵌入髓内,称“脊髓嵌入征”(图1b,1c),少数甚至可见囊肿包埋于髓内;增强扫描病变无明显强化(图1d,1e),少数囊壁呈线样强化,多与假性鳞状上皮化生或炎症反应相关。不典型肠源性囊肿应注意与囊性神经鞘瘤和(或)神经纤维瘤、脊膜瘤、表皮样囊肿、皮样囊肿、畸胎瘤、脂肪瘤、蛛网膜囊肿、脊髓血管网织细胞瘤等髓外椎管内疾病相鉴别。

(天津市环湖医院神经放射科韩彤供稿)