

## ·临床研究·

# 儿童发作性运动诱发性运动障碍视频脑电图特征

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**【摘要】目的** 总结儿童发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的视频脑电图特点及其临床意义。**方法** 回顾分析9例发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患儿的视频脑电图资料。**结果** 9例患儿中男性8例、女性1例,年龄6.25~15.17岁、平均( $7.10 \pm 3.24$ )岁,病程1~12个月、平均( $6.12 \pm 2.58$ )个月。9例患儿共监测到45次临床发作,发作持续时间5~35 s、平均( $9.21 \pm 4.35$ )s,临床表现为舞蹈样动作并手足徐动10次、肌张力障碍并站立不稳6次、舞蹈样动作并手足徐动和肌张力障碍并站立不稳29次;均由突发性运动诱发,其中2例(2/9)亦由过度换气诱发、1例(1/9)由惊吓刺激诱发;4例(4/9)发作前存在肢体僵硬、肢体麻木或其他感觉异常等先兆。9例患儿发作期呈现正常背景节律或被大量运动伪差覆盖,未见痫样放电、背景节律改变或局限性慢波节律等异常征象;发作间期背景活动正常,2例(2/9)呈非特异性异常,表现为额区或枕区间断性慢活动,1例(1/9)可见中央-颞区(Rolandic区)棘波。5例患儿(5/9)富脯氨酸跨膜蛋白2(PRRT2)基因突变阳性。**结论** 儿童发作性运动诱发性运动障碍发作间期视频脑电图可见非特异性异常和痫样放电,发作期临床表现和同步脑电图对明确诊断意义重大。

**【关键词】** 运动障碍; 脑电描记术; 儿童

## Video electroencephalogram features of paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia in children

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the features and clinical significance of video electroencephalogram (VEEG) about paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia (PKD) in children. **Methods** The clinical data of 9 children with PKD in our hospital from January 2015 to January 2017 were reviewed and analyzed. **Results** Nine patients were 8 boys and one girl, with age of 6.25–15.17 years, average ( $7.10 \pm 3.24$ ) years, and duration 1–12 months, average ( $6.12 \pm 2.58$ ) months. All patients were monitored 45 times of clinical paroxysms, with duration lasting for 5–35 s, average ( $9.21 \pm 4.35$ ) s. Clinical manifestations included 10 times of simple choreoathetosis, 6 times of dystonia and unsteady stand, 29 times of choreoathetosis, dystonia and unsteady stand. Clinical paroxysms of all patients were induced by sudden movement, among whom 2 cases (2/9) were induced by hyperventilation and one case (1/9) by starle. Four cases (4/9) had aura such as rigidity and numbness of limbs and paraesthesia before the onset. The ictal VEEG showed normal background rhythm or was covered by a large number of motion artifacts. Abnormal signs such as epileptic discharges, background rhythm changes or local slow waves were not seen. During interictal phase, background activities were normal. Two cases (2/9) showed nonspecific abnormalities, including frontal or occipital discontinuous slow waves, one case (1/9) showed centro-temporal (Rolandic area) spikes. Five cases (5/9) were positive for proline-rich transmembrane protein 2 (PRRT2) gene. **Conclusions** There may be interictal nonspecific abnormalities or epileptic discharges in VEEG of children with PKD. The clinical manifestations and synchronous VEEG during the attack period are of great significance to make clear diagnoses.

**【Key words】** Movement disorders; Electroencephalography; Child

发作性运动诱发性运动障碍(PKD)是少见的神

经系统疾病,临床表现为突发的发作性肢体和(或)躯干舞蹈样动作、手足徐动、肌张力障碍,导致运动停顿或不能,可由起始运动、体位和姿势改变等诱发<sup>[1]</sup>。由于该病具有反复发作、发作时间短、部分抗癫痫药物(AEDs)治疗有效等特点,临床易误诊为癫

痫。视频脑电图(VEEG)是诊断与鉴别诊断的重要方法。本研究回顾分析9例发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患儿的视频脑电图资料,探讨儿童发作性运动诱发性运动障碍视频脑电图特征及其临床意义。

## 临床资料

### 一、病例选择

1. 诊断标准 发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的诊断符合2004年Bruno等<sup>[2]</sup>提出的标准:(1)发病年龄1~20岁。(2)由突发性运动诱发的发作性运动障碍。(3)发作持续时间短暂(<1 min)。(4)发作期无意识障碍。(5)服用苯妥英或卡马西平可以控制癫痫发作。(6)排除其他器质性疾病。

2. 一般资料 选择湖南省儿童医院神经内科脑电图室2015年1月~2017年1月监测到临床发作的9例发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患儿,男性8例,女性1例;年龄6.25~15.17岁,平均( $7.10 \pm 3.24$ )岁;病程1~12个月,平均( $6.12 \pm 2.58$ )个月;既往均无发作性运动诱发性运动障碍病史。本研究经湖南省儿童医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,所有患儿及其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

### 二、临床表现

1. 视频脑电图 9例患儿均采用日本光电工业株式会社生产的1200C型视频脑电仪监测2~8 h,参照国际10-20标准放置19导联记录电极,必要时增加四肢表面肌电,监测过程中进行标准化睁闭眼、闪光刺激、过度换气、睡眠诱发,以及突发的运动、姿势变换或惊吓刺激,由两位富有经验并获得中国抗癫痫协会认证的脑电图室医师进行结果判读。9例患儿监测到45次临床发作,发作持续时间5~35 s,平均( $9.21 \pm 4.35$ )s,临床表现为舞蹈样动作并手足徐动10次、肌张力障碍并站立不稳6次、舞蹈样动作并手足徐动和肌张力障碍并站立不稳29次,且同一例患儿临床表现刻板雷同。9例患儿均由突发性运动诱发,其中2例(2/9)亦由过度换气诱发、1例(1/9)由惊吓刺激诱发。本组有4例患儿(4/9)发作前存在肢体僵硬、肢体麻木或其他感觉异常等先兆。9例患儿发作期均呈现正常背景节律或被大量运动伪差覆盖,未见痫样放电、背景节律改变或局限性慢波节律等异常征象(图1,表1)。9例患儿清醒期发作间期背景活动均正常;2例(2/9)思睡期呈现非特异性异常,表现为额区或枕区间断性慢活动;1例(1/9)睡眠中可见中央-颞区(Rolandic区)

棘波。

2. 影像学 9例患儿均采用德国Siemens公司生产的3.0T MRI扫描仪行头部MRI检查,仅1例(1/9)显示右侧侧脑室后部等T<sub>1</sub>、等T<sub>2</sub>信号影,考虑灰质异位可能性大。

3. 实验室检查及基因检测 9例患儿均于清晨抽取外周静脉血行血液生化检测,未见明显异常;均行富脯氨酸跨膜蛋白2(PRRT2)基因编码区外显子点突变检测,5例(5/9)呈阳性。

4. 既往史及家族史 9例患儿中1例(1/9)有婴儿期良性惊厥病史,1例(1/9)有热性惊厥病史,1例(1/9)父亲有发作性运动诱发性运动障碍病史。

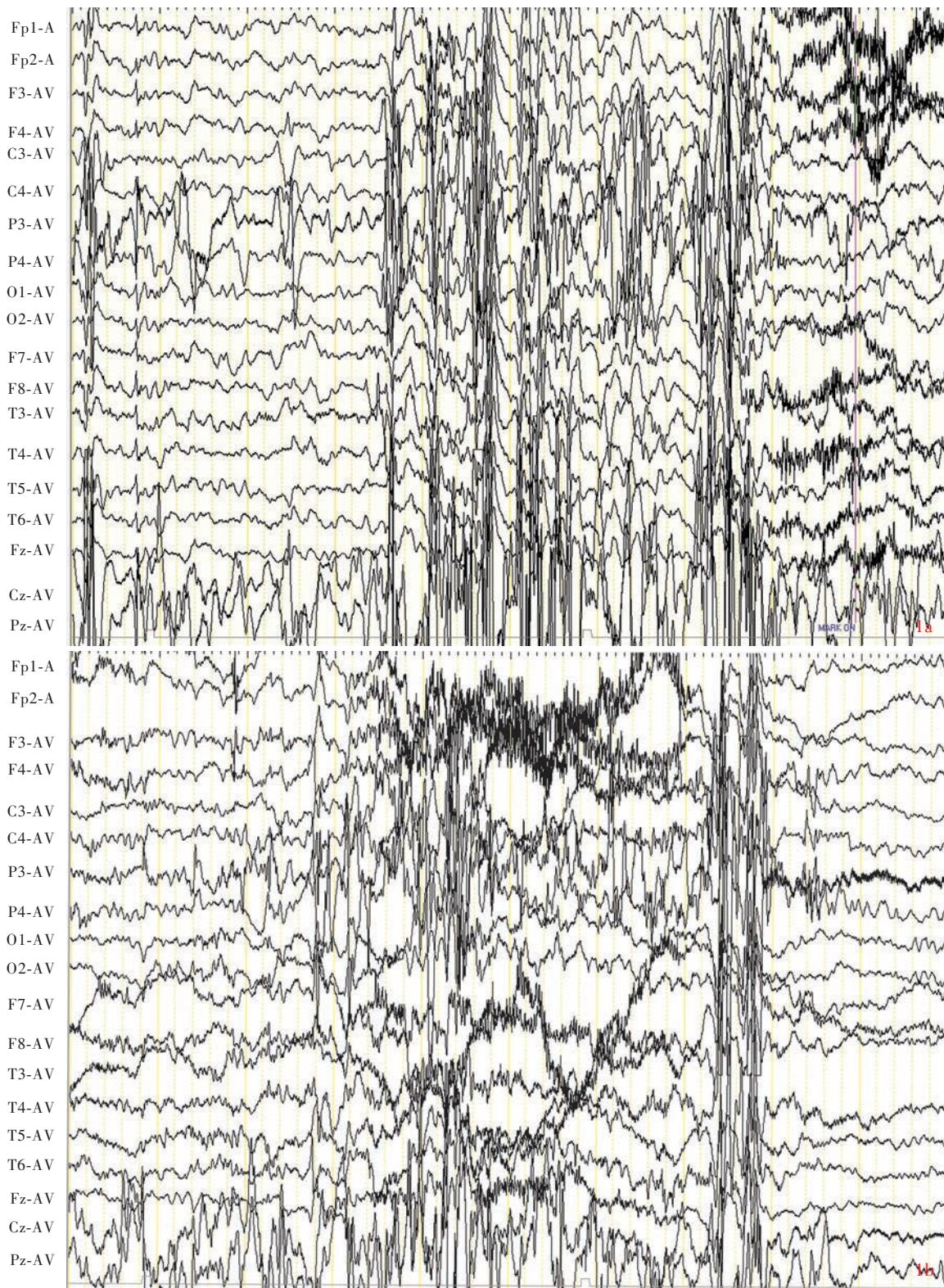
### 三、治疗及转归

本组有2例患儿初次诊断为癫痫,予丙戊酸和左乙拉西坦治疗无效。9例患儿诊断明确后予小剂量奥卡西平5 mg/(kg·d)口服,治疗1周后5例发作完全控制,维持此剂量2~3年;4例发作频率减少,但未完全控制,每周增量1~2 mg/(kg·d)至发作完全控制,并维持此剂量2~3年,其中药物剂量最高达9 mg/(kg·d)。

9例患儿随访3~30个月,平均为( $11.11 \pm 1.39$ )个月;2例连续治疗2年后尝试停药,1例停药后3个月无发作,1例停药后1个月复发,继续予以奥卡西平维持剂量治疗,发作控制良好。目前仍在随访中。

## 讨 论

发作性运动诱发性运动障碍是临床少见的常染色体显性遗传性运动障碍性疾病,发病率仅为1/150 000,通常发生于儿童和青少年,男女比例为3~4:1。本组患儿均为学龄期儿童,且男性多于女性,符合该病的流行病学特点<sup>[3]</sup>。临床主要表现为单个肢体、单侧肢体、四肢或躯干发作性肌张力障碍或单纯舞蹈样动作半手足徐动,可伴面部怪异表情,由起始运动、体位和姿势改变、过度换气和惊吓刺激等诱发,脑电图和MRI通常无异常,视频脑电图是重要诊断手段。视频脑电图监测时,为尽可能监测到临床发作,运动诱发试验和过度换气试验是必须的,必要时可予适当的惊吓刺激。本组患儿脑电图背景节律均正常,部分患儿出现额区和枕区非特异性慢波,与既往研究结果相一致<sup>[4]</sup>。本组有1例(1/9)年龄为7.25岁的男性患儿记录到低位Rolandic区棘波。中央-颞区(Rolandic区)棘波是儿



**图1** 男性患儿,10.25岁,临床诊断为发作性运动诱发性运动障碍 1a 临床表现为舞蹈样动作并手足徐动和肌张力障碍并站立不稳,伴面部怪异表情时,视频脑电图可见正常背景节律和大量运动伪差 1b 发作过程中为防止跌倒,维持重心稳定坐下时,视频脑电图可见正常背景节律和大量运动伪差,发作持续时间约16 s

**Figure 1** A boy with age of 10 years and 3 months was clinically diagnosed as PKD. He showed a sign of choreoathetosis, hypotonia and astasia with strange look on his face. VEEG showed normal background rhythm and a large number of motion artifacts (Panel 1a). In an attack, the boy remained full awareness and chose to sit down to avoid falling down. VEEG showed normal background rhythm and a large number of motion artifacts. The whole paroxysm lasted 16 s (Panel 1b).

**表1** 9例发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患儿的临床资料**Table 1.** Clinical data of 9 children with PKD

Case	Sex	Age (year)	Duration (month)	Paroxysm (times)	Paroxysm duration (s)	Manifestation of paroxysm	Induction of paroxysm	VEEG				IEDs	MRI PRRT2
								Aura	Synchronized VEEG during paroxysm	Background rhythm	Nonspecific abnormal finding		
1	Male	7.25	1	4	6	Dystonia/ choreoathetosis	Sudden movement	-	Normal background rhythm with movement-caused artifacts	Normal	Frontal slow wave	-	- +
2	Male	10.50	5	3	5	Dystonia/ choreoathetosis	Sudden movement/ hyperventilation	-	Normal background rhythm with movement-caused artifacts	Normal	-	- +	+
3	Male	10.25	3	9	10	Dystonia/ choreoathetosis	Sudden movement/ startle	-	Normal background rhythm with movement-caused artifacts	Normal	-	Mild temporal spike wave	- -
4	Female	6.25	7	5	16	Dystonia	Sudden movement	+	Normal background rhythm	Normal	-	- -	+
5	Male	11.33	12	4	35	Choreoathetosis	Sudden movement	-	Normal background rhythm	Normal	-	- -	+
6	Male	7.42	8	5	16	Dystonia/ choreoathetosis	Sudden movement	+	Normal background rhythm with movement-caused artifacts	Normal	-	- -	-
7	Male	8.92	6	5	8	Dystonia	Sudden movement	-	Normal background rhythm	Normal	Occipital slow wave	-	- +
8	Male	15.17	4	6	7	Dystonia/ choreoathetosis	Sudden movement/ hyperventilation	+	Normal background rhythm with movement-caused artifacts	Normal	-	- -	-
9	Male	15.00	9	4	8	Dystonia/ choreoathetosis	Sudden movement	+	Normal background rhythm with movement-caused artifacts	Normal	-	- -	-

+, positive, 阳性; -, negative, 阴性。VEEG, video electroencephalogram, 视频脑电图; IEDs, interictal epileptiform discharges, 发作间期痫样放电; PRRT2, proline-rich transmembrane protein 2, 富脯氨酸跨膜蛋白2

童期最常见的脑电活动,具有年龄依赖性,高峰年龄约为7岁,与此年龄段患儿大脑皮质感觉运动区兴奋性增高有关,常见于伴中央-颞区棘波的儿童良性癫痫(BECT),亦可见于其他多种非伴中央-颞区棘波的儿童良性癫痫患儿和少数正常儿童。董静静和刘晓燕<sup>[5]</sup>记录到452例正常儿童Rolandic区棘波,98例(21.68%)无惊厥发作病史。本组有4例PRRT2基因突变阴性患儿发作间期视频脑电图正常,5例PRRT2基因突变阳性患儿中2例呈非特异性异常、1例可见痫样放电,但是由于样本量较少,PRRT2基因突变对视频脑电图的影响尚待大样本病例对照研究的验证。

本组有2例患儿初次诊断为癫痫并予抗癫痫药物治疗,效果欠佳。发作性运动诱发性运动障碍具有反复发作、短暂、刻板等特点,临床易误诊为癫痫。既往有学者认为发作性运动诱发性运动障碍是一种反射性癫痫<sup>[6]</sup>。单一或单侧肢体肌张力障碍易认为是部分性发作,视频脑电图监测到临床发作可

资鉴别。额叶癫痫是儿童期常见的部分性癫痫,部分额叶起源的癫痫发作如过度运动自动症也可伴舞蹈样动作并手足徐动和肌张力障碍,并具有反复发作、短暂、刻板等特点,发作间期脑电图正常,发作期背景活动被大量运动伪差覆盖,发作时意识障碍轻微<sup>[7]</sup>,即使视频脑电图监测到临床发作,亦难以鉴别诊断。我们的临床经验是,发作性运动诱发性运动障碍是发作性运动障碍性疾病,发作时运动不能是核心,通常患儿发作时会寻找支撑以保持重心稳定;而过度运动自动症的核心是过度运动,且多数患儿是发作性“逃离”式运动。此外,额叶癫痫清醒期和睡眠期均有发作,甚至睡眠期发作更为多见,发作性运动诱发性运动障碍仅发生于清醒期、起始运动诱发的特点可资鉴别。

发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的发病机制目前尚不清楚,尽管存在不同假说,包括离子通道病、基底节病变等,但均无充足的实验室证据。迄今国内外学者对发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的致病基因

进行大量研究,认为 $PRRT2$ 基因是其致病基因<sup>[8-9]</sup>,本组有5例患儿 $PRRT2$ 基因突变阳性亦证实此观点。对于高度怀疑发作性运动诱发性运动障碍的患儿应行 $PRRT2$ 基因检测,以协助诊断。2012年,Heron等<sup>[10]</sup>研究显示, $PRRT2$ 基因亦是良性家族性婴儿惊厥(BFIC)和婴儿惊厥伴阵发性舞蹈手足徐动症(ICCA)的致病基因。本组有1例患儿既往有婴儿期良性惊厥病史,严格意义上应诊断为婴儿惊厥伴阵发性舞蹈手足徐动症。有文献报道,部分发作性运动诱发性运动障碍患儿家系中存在热性惊厥、癫痫等发作性疾病共病现象<sup>[11-13]</sup>,本组有1例患儿既往有婴儿期热性惊厥病史。上述研究均提示 $PRRT2$ 基因突变与发作性疾病存在更复杂、更深远的关系。

综上所述,儿童发作性运动诱发性运动障碍发作间期视频脑电图可见非特异性异常和痫样放电,发作期临床表现和同步脑电图对诊断与鉴别诊断意义重大,有条件的医疗机构应进行 $PRRT2$ 基因检测,以协助诊断。

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