

抗富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活基因1抗体相关脑炎 癫痫发作和脑电图特征

卢强 关鸿志 柳青 黄颜 金丽日 周祥琴 崔丽英

【摘要】目的 总结抗富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活基因1(LGI1)抗体相关脑炎的癫痫发作和脑电图特征。**方法** 回顾分析35例经实验室检查明确诊断且随访满2年的抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者的临床表现、影像学和脑电图特点、治疗及预后。**结果** 35例抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者中31例(88.57%)表现为癫痫发作,主要呈现复杂部分性发作;13例(37.14%)表现为面-臂肌张力障碍发作。影像学主要表现为双侧(16例)或单侧(12例)内侧颞叶T₂WI和FLAIR成像高信号;¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖(¹⁸F-FDG)PET主要呈现颞叶和(或)基底节区高代谢(22/24例)。31例行视频脑电图监测,23例背景活动异常,呈现弥漫性慢波或以额颞区为主的局灶性慢波;18例表现为以颞前区为主的痫样放电;22例视频脑电图捕获到发作,其中18例记录到癫痫发作,13例表现有颞叶起源的复杂部分性发作(10例)或单纯部分性发作(7例),7例单纯部分性发作患者中5例为竖毛发作,4例为肌阵挛发作,1例继发全面性强直-阵挛发作;6例面-臂肌张力障碍发作患者中2例可见继发颞叶起源的痫样放电。27例患者予抗癫痫药物治疗,25例癫痫发作患者中4例发作频率减少≥50%,11例面-臂肌张力障碍发作患者均无效;8例(29.63%)出现过敏反应。35例患者均行免疫调节治疗,33例静脉注射免疫球蛋白、33例予激素、4例予吗替麦考酚酯、2例予硫唑嘌呤,发作频率均减少≥50%。逐渐停用抗癫痫药物,17例随访1年内停药,26例随访2年时停药。随访2年,29例未再出现癫痫发作,仅2例进展为慢性癫痫。**结论** 抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎是具有一定临床特征的自身免疫性边缘性脑炎,典型表现为面-臂肌张力障碍发作和起源于颞叶的癫痫发作(以竖毛发作为最常见先兆),伴记忆力下降、精神行为异常和低钠血症等。早期诊断、及时予免疫调节治疗,预后良好。

【关键词】 边缘叶脑炎; 肿瘤抑制蛋白质类; 癫痫; 免疫疗法; 脑电描记术

Clinical seizure features and EEG pattern in patients with anti-leucine-rich glioma-inactivated 1 antibody-associated encephalitis

LU Qiang¹, GUAN Hong-zhi¹, LIU Qing¹, HUANG Yan¹, JIN Li-ri¹, ZHOU Xiang-qin¹, CUI Li-ying^{1,2}

¹Department of Neurology, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100730, China

²Neurosciences Center, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing 100730, China

Corresponding author: CUI Li-ying (Email: pumchcuily@sina.com)

[Abstract] **Objective** To summarize clinical seizures and electroencephalography (EEG) characteristics of patients with anti - leucine - rich glioma - inactivated 1 (LGI1) antibody - associated encephalitis. **Methods** Clinical manifestations, imaging and EEG characteristics, treatment and prognosis of 35 patients with anti-LGI1 antibody-associated encephalitis, who were clearly diagnosed by laboratory examinations and followed up for 2 years, were analyzed. **Results** Thirty-five patients included 26 males and 9 females, median age 57.35 years. Of all 35 cases, 31 cases (88.57%) had epileptic seizures, mainly as complex partial seizure (CPS), and 13 cases (37.14%) had faciobrachial dystonic seizures (FBDS). Brain MRI showed T₂WI and FLAIR high-intensity signals in bilateral (16 cases) or unilateral (12 cases) mesial

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作者单位:100730 中国医学科学院 北京协和医学院 北京协和医院神经科(卢强,关鸿志,柳青,黄颜,金丽日,周祥琴,崔丽英);100730 北京,中国医学科学院神经科学中心(崔丽英)
通讯作者:崔丽英(Email:pumchcuily@sina.com)

temporal lobes. ^{18}F -fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose (^{18}F -FDG) PET examination showed hypermetabolism in temporal lobe and/or basal ganglia (22/24). Thirty-one patients performed video EEG (VEEG) examination, among whom 23 patients showed abnormal background activity, manifesting as diffuse slow waves or regional slow waves in frontotemporal region; 18 cases showed anterior temporal epileptic discharges. There were 22 cases grasping seizures in VEEG, among whom 18 cases obtained epileptic seizures and 13 of them were temporal lobe onset CPS (10 cases) or simple partial seizure (SPS, 7 cases) including pilo-erection seizure in 5 cases, myoclonic seizure in 4 cases and secondary generalized tonic-clonic seizure (GTCS) in one case. Two of 6 FBDS patients showed epileptic discharges followed by temporal lobe onset. Twenty-seven cases received oral antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), among whom 4 of 25 patients with epileptic seizures had reduced frequency $\geq 50\%$, while 11 FBDS patients had no effect, 8 cases (29.63%) had anaphylaxis. Thirty-five patients received immunomodulation treatment, including intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg) in 33 cases, corticosteroids in 33 cases, mycophenolate in 4 cases and azathioprine in 2 cases, the seizure frequency of all patients reduced $\geq 50\%$ after treatment. After hospital discharge, 17 patients stop taking AEDs within one year and 26 patients stop taking AEDs within 2 years. Of the patients who were followed up for 2 years, 29 cases achieved epileptic seizure free, only 2 patients developed to chronic epilepsy (anti-LGI1 antibody were negative while seizures were not free). **Conclusions** Anti-LGI1 antibody-associated encephalitis is a kind of autoimmune limbic encephalitis with specific clinical characteristics, often presenting with FBDS and temporal lobe seizures (typically with pilo-erection aura) combined with amnesia, psychiatric disorder/abnormal behavior and hyponatremia. Early diagnosis and timely immunotherapy can achieve good prognosis.

[Key words] Limbic encephalitis; Tumor suppressor proteins; Epilepsy; Immunotherapy; Electroencephalography

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抗神经元表面抗体相关自身免疫性脑炎包括抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(NMDA)受体脑炎、自身免疫性边缘性脑炎(LE)及其他自身免疫性脑炎综合征等类型,其中,抗富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活基因1(LGI1)抗体相关脑炎是自身免疫性边缘性脑炎的最主要类型^[1]。本研究回顾分析近4年北京协和医院诊断与治疗的35例抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者的临床资料,总结其临床表现、影像学和脑电图特点、治疗及预后,以期提高临床医师对该病的认识。

临床资料

一、病例选择

1. 诊断标准 抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎的诊断参考《中国自身免疫性脑炎诊治专家共识》^[1]的诊断要点:(1)急性或亚急性发病,进行性加重。(2)临床表现符合边缘性脑炎或表现为面-臂肌张力障碍发作(FBDS)。(3)脑脊液细胞学白细胞数目正常或呈现轻度淋巴细胞反应。(4)头部MRI显示,双侧或单侧内侧颞叶异常信号或无明显异常。(5)脑电图呈现异常。(6)血清和(或)脑脊液抗LGI1抗体阳性。

2. 一般资料 选择2011年7月~2015年7月北京协和医院诊断与治疗的经实验室检查明确诊断

且随访满2年的抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者共35例,男性26例,女性9例;年龄26~79岁,平均57.35岁;病程0.33~10.50个月,平均2.69个月;间接免疫荧光法(IF)检测血清抗LGI1抗体均呈阳性(1:10~1:320),脑脊液抗LGI1抗体均呈阳性(1:1~1:100)。本研究经北京协和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、临床表现

1. 临床症状 本组35例患者主要表现为记忆力下降32例(91.43%)、癫痫发作31例(88.57%)、睡眠障碍28例(80%)、精神行为异常22例(62.85%)、定向力障碍17例(48.57%)、面-臂肌张力障碍发作13例(37.14%)、低钠血症12例(34.29%)、多汗5例(14.29%)、低热4例(11.43%)、心律失常3例(8.57%)。

2. 影像学表现 本组35例患者均行头部MRI检查,28例(80%)呈异常征象,主要表现为双侧内侧颞叶(海马和杏仁核) T_2 WI和FLAIR成像高信号16例(45.71%),其中2例(5.71%)合并基底节区 T_1 WI高信号,单侧内侧颞叶(海马和杏仁核) T_2 WI和FLAIR成像高信号12例(34.29%,图1);余7例

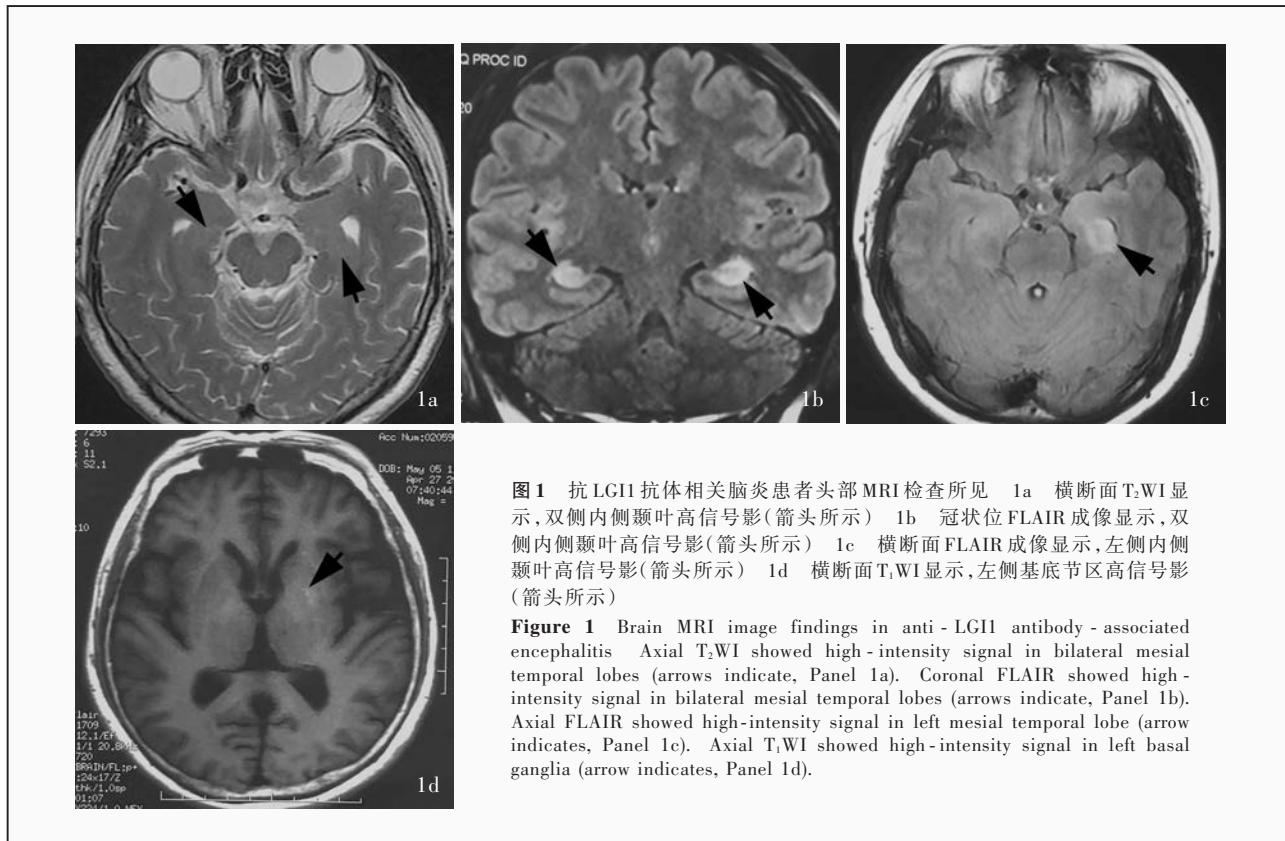


图1 抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者头部 MRI 检查所见 1a 横断面 T₂WI 显示, 双侧内侧颞叶高信号影(箭头所示) 1b 冠状面 FLAIR 成像显示, 双侧内侧颞叶高信号影(箭头所示) 1c 横断面 FLAIR 成像显示, 左侧内侧颞叶高信号影(箭头所示) 1d 横断面 T₁WI 显示, 左侧基底节区高信号影(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Brain MRI image findings in anti - LGI1 antibody - associated encephalitis Axial T₂WI showed high - intensity signal in bilateral mesial temporal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 1a). Coronal FLAIR showed high - intensity signal in bilateral mesial temporal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 1b). Axial FLAIR showed high-intensity signal in left mesial temporal lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Axial T₁WI showed high-intensity signal in left basal ganglia (arrow indicates, Panel 1d).

(20%)未见明显异常。本组有24例患者行¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖(¹⁸F-FDG)PET显像,主要呈现颞叶和(或)基底节区高代谢22例(91.67%),余2例(8.33%)未见明显异常。

3. 癫痫发作特点 本组31例出现癫痫发作的患者中21例表现有复杂部分性发作(CPS),发作频繁,每日发作数次;20例表现有全面性强直-阵挛发作(GTCS),发作频率较少,病程中仅1~2次;11例表现有单纯部分性发作(SPS),包括竖毛发作6例、幻嗅3例、心慌2例、恶心和(或)胃气上升感2例;8例表现有肌阵挛发作;13例表现有面-臂肌张力障碍发作。

4. 脑电图特点 本组31例出现癫痫发作的患者均行视频脑电图(VEEG)监测,采用日本光电株式会社生产的18导联脑电图仪,按照国际10-20系统安置电极,发作较频繁的患者进行1 h描记,每日均有发作的患者进行长程描记直至捕获到发作,无发作的患者进行24 h描记。结果显示,23例(74.19%)背景活动异常,表现为弥漫性慢波或以额颞区为主的局灶性慢波;18例(58.06%)表现为以颞前区为主的痫样放电。22例(70.97%)视频脑电图捕获到发作,其中18例记录到癫痫发作,13例表现

为颞叶起源的复杂部分性发作(10例)和(或)单纯部分性发作(7例),7例单纯部分性发作患者中5例呈现竖毛发作(图2);4例(22.22%)表现为肌阵挛发作;1例(5.56%)继发全面性强直-阵挛发作。本组有6例面-臂肌张力障碍发作患者行视频脑电图监测,4例无痫样放电,2例可见继发颞叶起源的痫样放电。

三、治疗及预后

1. 抗癫痫药物治疗及预后 本组有27例患者予以抗癫痫药物(AEDs)治疗,药物种类1~4种,平均2.04种。25例癫痫发作患者中4例发作频率减少≥50%(有效);5例虽发作频率减少≥50%但同时予免疫调节治疗,故无法评价药物疗效;余18例均为药物难治性癫痫。11例面-臂肌张力障碍发作患者予抗癫痫药物治疗,均无效。27例患者中8例(29.63%)出现过敏反应,包括卡马西平和奥卡西平过敏6例、丙戊酸钠过敏2例、左乙拉西坦过敏1例、左乙拉西坦和(或)拉莫三嗪过敏1例(二者同时应用、同时停用,故无法判断)。

2. 免疫调节治疗及预后 本组35例患者均行免疫调节治疗,33例(94.29%)静脉注射免疫球蛋白(IVIg)、33例(94.29%)予激素、4例(11.43%)予吗替

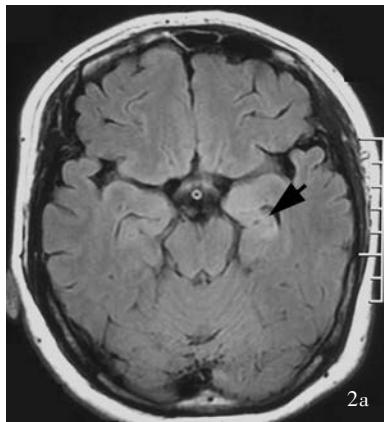
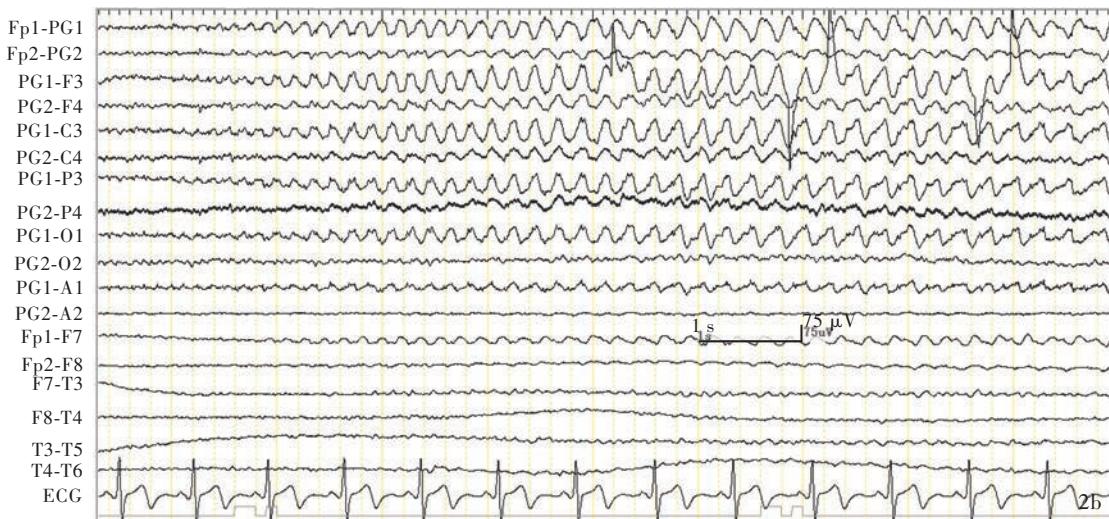


图2 女性患者,38岁,临床诊断为抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎,表现为竖毛发作
2a 横断面FLAIR成像显示,左侧内侧颞叶高信号影(箭头所示)
2b 发作期视频脑电图显示,左侧颞前区起源的低波幅快波节律逐渐演变为θ节律(PG1为左侧蝶骨电极,PG2为右侧蝶骨电极)

Figure 2 A 38-year-old female was diagnosed as anti-LGI1 antibody-associated encephalitis and presented pilo-erection seizure. Axial FLAIR showed high-intensity signal in left mesial temporal lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Ictal VEEG showed fast wave with lower amplitude rhythm in left anterior temporal gradually changed to θ rhythm (PG1 indicated left sphenoid electrode and PG2 indicated right sphenoid electrode, Panel 2b).



麦考酚酯、2例(5.71%)予硫唑嘌呤,治疗后癫痫发作频率均减少≥50%。

3.停药与随访 27例服用抗癫痫药物患者逐渐停药,17例(62.96%)随访1年内停药,26例(96.30%)随访2年时停药(其中1例仍有癫痫发作但自行停药)。本组35例患者随访2年,4例无癫痫发作患者均未出现癫痫发作,31例癫痫发作患者中29例(93.55%)未再出现癫痫发作、2例(6.45%)进展为慢性癫痫(抗LGI1抗体呈阴性但仍有发作)。

讨 论

抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎是2010年方被认识的新型自身免疫性边缘性脑炎^[2],国内于2013年报道首例病例^[3]。本研究结果显示,抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎好发于中老年人群,男性多于女性,呈急性或亚急性发病,临床表现为边缘性脑炎“三联征”,即记忆力下降、癫痫发作和精神行为异常,影像学和脑电图提示边缘系统受累,与既往文献报道相一致^[1-3]。

目前认为,面-臂肌张力障碍发作是抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎的特征性表现,对于该发作是否为癫痫发作尚存争议。本组有6例面-臂肌张力障碍发作患者行视频脑电图监测,2例继发颞叶起源的复杂部分性发作可见痫样放电,4例单纯发作无异常,提示该发作可能并非癫痫发作。由于面-臂肌张力障碍发作通常于疾病初期出现,故该特殊发作类型有助于早期诊断抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎^[4-6]。然而并非所有患者均表现有面-臂肌张力障碍发作,对于无发作的患者,应注意与其他抗体介导的边缘性脑炎相鉴别,血清和脑脊液相关抗体检测如抗Hu抗体、抗γ-氨基丁酸B型受体(GABA_BR)抗体、抗α-氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异恶唑丙酸受体(AMPAR)抗体等可资鉴别^[1,4,7]。除面-臂肌张力障碍发作外,顽固性低钠血症亦是抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎的特征性表现,本组有12例合并低钠血症。有文献报道,高达60%的抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者合并低钠血症,而低钠血症在其他自身免疫性脑炎中较少见,可能与LGI1在下

丘脑和肾脏共表达有关^[2]。

在本研究中,抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎的 MRI 主要表现为双侧(16例)或单侧(12例)内侧颞叶 T₂WI 和 FLAIR 成像高信号,与文献报道相一致^[8],是边缘性脑炎的共同影像学特征;亦可见基底节区 T₁WI 高信号(2例)。文献报道,基底节区 T₁WI 高信号是面-臂肌张力障碍发作的重要影像学特征^[9],有助于与其他自身免疫性边缘性脑炎相鉴别。对于 MRI 仅显示单侧颞叶异常信号尤其伴海马体积缩小的患者,应注意与伴海马硬化的内侧颞叶癫痫(mTLE-HS)相鉴别,抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎多呈急性或亚急性发病,发作频繁,可每日发作数次^[6,10],而伴海马硬化的内侧颞叶癫痫多呈慢性病程,发作频率少于抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎^[11]。本研究结果还显示,虽然同为起源于内侧颞叶的发作,抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎最常见的先兆是竖毛发作,不同于伴海马硬化的内侧颞叶癫痫,后者最常见的先兆是胃气上升感^[12]。竖毛发作俗称为“起鸡皮疙瘩”,是一种较少见的局灶性发作表现,主要起源于颞叶,可能与累及边缘系统至顶叶感觉皮质的自主神经中枢网络相关,有文献报道,竖毛发作可能与自身免疫性边缘性脑炎相关^[13],尚不足以证实竖毛发作是抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎的特征性表现,但提示临床医师遇见这一症状时应考虑抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎的可能。¹⁸F-FDG PET 显像亦有助于鉴别诊断,抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎表现为病变部位呈现高代谢,海马硬化则表现为低代谢。

在本研究中,与自身免疫性脑炎的癫痫发作相同,抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎的面-臂肌张力障碍发作和癫痫发作通常是药物难治性,但对免疫调节治疗反应良好,早期诊断并及时行免疫调节治疗至关重要,以避免不必要的长期抗癫痫药物治疗甚至因药物难治性而进行外科手术治疗^[14-15]。本组有 8 例患者对抗癫痫药物过敏,提示抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者特异性药物不良反应发生率较高,如果应用卡马西平、奥卡西平、拉莫三嗪等,应特别注意药物过敏反应。

综上所述,对于急性或亚急性发病的边缘性脑炎,呈面-臂肌张力障碍发作和起源于颞叶的癫痫发作尤其是竖毛发作,伴低钠血症等,高度提示抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎,早期诊断,及时行免疫调节治疗,预后良好。

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