

## · 神经肌肉病 ·

# 短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征一家系临床表型及基因突变分析

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**【摘要】目的** 总结短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征临床表型和基因突变特点。方法与结果女婴患儿,1个月14d,临床表现为智力和运动发育迟滞、肌张力下降、癫痫发作,发作类型为痉挛发作和全面性强直发作;体格检查可见左侧面部和左上腹部咖啡牛奶斑;尿液乙基丙二酸、甲基琥珀酸和全血丁酰肉碱水平升高;发作间期视频脑电图可见爆发-抑制波形;头部MRI显示,左侧大脑半球和右侧额叶皮质发育畸形;基因检测显示,患儿存在ACADS基因c.795+1G>A纯合突变,分别来自携带该位点杂合突变的父母。患儿明确诊断为短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征,该家系明确诊断为短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征家系。在服用泼尼松4mg/(kg·d)和左乙拉西坦30mg/(kg·d)基础上,增加维生素B<sub>2</sub>10mg/(kg·d)口服。随访至今,未再出现癫痫发作。**结论** 短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征临床表现为智力和运动发育迟滞、肌张力下降和早发性癫痫性脑病,尿液乙基丙二酸、甲基琥珀酸和全血丁酰肉碱升高,并可能导致皮质发育畸形。ACADS基因c.795+1G>A纯合突变可以致病,为首次报道。

**【关键词】** 氨基酸代谢障碍,先天性; 表型; 基因; 突变; 系谱

## Clinical phenotype and gene mutation of short-chain acyl-coenzyme A dehydrogenase deficiency in a Chinese family

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**【Abstract】Objective** To analyze the clinical phenotype and genetic characteristics of short-chain acyl-coenzyme A dehydrogenase deficiency (SCADD). **Methods and Results** The proband was one month and 14 days old girl, who presented mental and motor retardation, hypotonia and epileptic seizures (convulsive seizures and generalized tonic seizures). Physical examination showed café-au-lait-spot on her left face and left upper abdomen. Ethylmalonic acid and methylsuccinic acid in urine and butyryl carnitine in whole blood were elevated. Inter-ictal discharges in video electroencephalogram (VEEG) showed burst-suppression wave. Cranial MRI demonstrated multiple cortical malformations in the left cerebral hemisphere and right frontal lobe. Genetic test showed the patient had c.795+1G>A homozygous mutation of ACADS gene inherited from asymptomatic parents who carried heterozygous mutations in the same locus. The patient was clearly diagnosed as SCADD, and her family was diagnosed as SCADD pedigree. The patient was treated by prednisone [4 mg/(kg·d)] and levetiracetam [30 mg/(kg·d)], and then oral vitamin B<sub>2</sub> [10 mg/(kg·d)] was added. No seizures recurred as yet. **Conclusions** Clinical manifestations of SCADD include mental and motor retardation, hypotonia, early-onset epileptic encephalopathy, elevated ethylmalonic acid, methylsuccinic acid in urine and butyryl carnitine in whole blood, and it might result in cortical malformations. The homozygous mutation c.795+1G>A of ACADS gene was pathogenetic, and was reported for the first time.

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**[Key words]** Amino acid metabolism, inborn errors; Phenotype; Genes; Mutation; Pedigree

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短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征[SCADD, 在线人类孟德尔遗传数据库(OMIM)编号:201470]是罕见的常染色体隐性遗传性疾病,其致病基因是ACADS基因,系短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶(SCAD)功能缺陷导致的线粒体β氧化功能障碍性疾病。Amendt等<sup>[1]</sup>于1987年通过测定皮肤纤维母细胞酶活性而首次明确诊断。临床严重程度差异较大,轻型患者无明显临床症状,严重患者表现为喂养困难、生长发育迟滞、癫痫发作、肌张力下降等。本研究回顾分析中国一短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征家系的临床资料,总结其临床表型和基因突变特点,以期提高临床医师对疾病的认识。

## 临床资料

### 一、临床特征

先证者 女婴,1个月14d,主因间断性抽搐发作14d,于2017年4月24日入院。患儿14d前(出生后1个月)无明显诱因出现癫痫发作,表现为右侧肢体僵硬抖动,右侧口角和眼睑抽搐,持续约10s后自行缓解,发作频率2~3次/d,或者表现为低头耸肩,抱球样动作,成串发作,每串发作10~20余次,发作频率为5~6串/d,清醒期或睡眠期均有发作。外院诊断为“癫痫”,予以托吡酯5mg/晚、苯巴比妥5mg/(kg·d)静脉注射和维生素B<sub>6</sub>20mg/(kg·d)静脉滴注,癫痫发作无缓解。为求进一步诊断与治疗,至我院就诊。患儿出生后2d呛奶导致肺炎,治疗(具体方案不详)后痊愈;患儿第2胎第2产,足月顺产,出生时体重3kg,无窒息史和产伤史,出生后母乳喂养,无喂养困难;父母非近亲婚配,身体健康,有1兄,12岁,身体健康;家族中无类似疾病病史,否认家族遗传性疾病病史。入院后体格检查:体温正常,心率137次/min,呼吸35次/min,头围37cm,体重4.40kg,左侧面部和左上腹部可见1cm×2cm咖啡牛奶斑2块,无发绀;神志清楚,反应尚可,竖头不稳,双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径3~5mm,对光反射灵敏,各向眼动充分,可追光、追物,无不自主运动,无眼球震颤;四肢肌力、肌张力大致正常,脑膜刺激征阴性,双侧Babinski征阳性,余项检查无明显异

常。实验室检查:血常规血红蛋白86~78g/L(120~150g/L);血浆氨55.25μmol/L(11~40μmol/L),血清乳酸为3.14mmol/L(0.50~2.20mmol/L);先天性宫内感染筛查呈阴性;血清电解质、肝肾功能试验、血糖和血液pH值均正常;尿液气相色谱-串联质谱(GC-MS/MS)有机酸分析乙基丙二酸0.179g/g肌酐(0.001g/g肌酐),甲基琥珀酸为0.017g/g肌酐(0.001g/g肌酐);全血串联质谱(MS/MS)酰基肉碱谱分析丁酰肉碱0.84μmol/L(0~0.50μmol/L)。影像学检查:头部MRI显示,左侧大脑半球和右侧额叶皮质发育畸形(图1)。神经电生理学检查:视频脑电图(VEEG)显示,发作间期可见弥漫性爆发-抑制波形,尤以左侧后头部显著(图2),记录到多次痉挛发作、全面性强直发作。临床诊断为大田原综合征,皮质发育畸形。予泼尼松4mg/(kg·d)口服,癫痫发作无缓解,增加左乙拉西坦30mg/(kg·d)口服,治疗2周后癫痫发作完全缓解。

### 二、基因检测

采集先证者及其父母外周静脉血各5ml,盐析法提取白细胞基因组DNA,送检北京信诺佰世医学检验所进行二代基因测序(NGS),全外显子测序(WES)显示,患儿存在ACADS基因c.795+1G>A纯合突变,其父母携带ACADS基因c.795+1G>A杂合突变(图3)。

### 三、治疗与转归

根据临床表型和基因检测结果,患儿明确诊断为短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征,该家系明确诊断为短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征家系。在泼尼松4mg/(kg·d)和左乙拉西坦30mg/(kg·d)口服基础上,增加维生素B<sub>6</sub>10mg/(kg·d)口服。患儿共住院6d,出院后随访至今,未再出现癫痫发作。目前11个月,体重7.50kg。体格检查:竖头稳,独坐不稳,不能爬,四肢肌张力下降,关节松弛,右手精细动作欠佳,右侧肢体肌力4级、左侧大致正常。目前仍在随访中。

## 讨 论

短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征是罕见的常

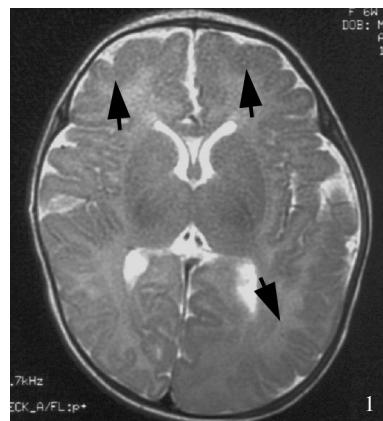


图1 头部横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,左侧大脑半球皮质和右侧额叶皮质脑沟变浅(箭头所示)

**Figure 1** Head axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed sulci became shallow in cortex of left cerebral hemisphere and right frontal lobe (arrows indicate).

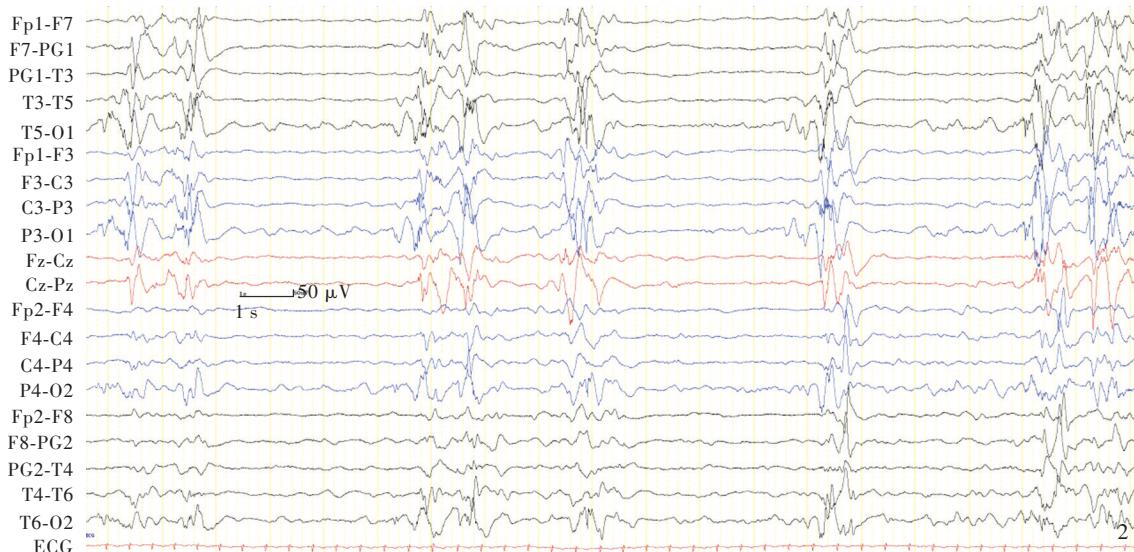


图2 发作间期视频脑电图可见全导联爆发-抑制波形

**Figure 2** Burst-suppression wave was detected during inter-ictal VEEG.

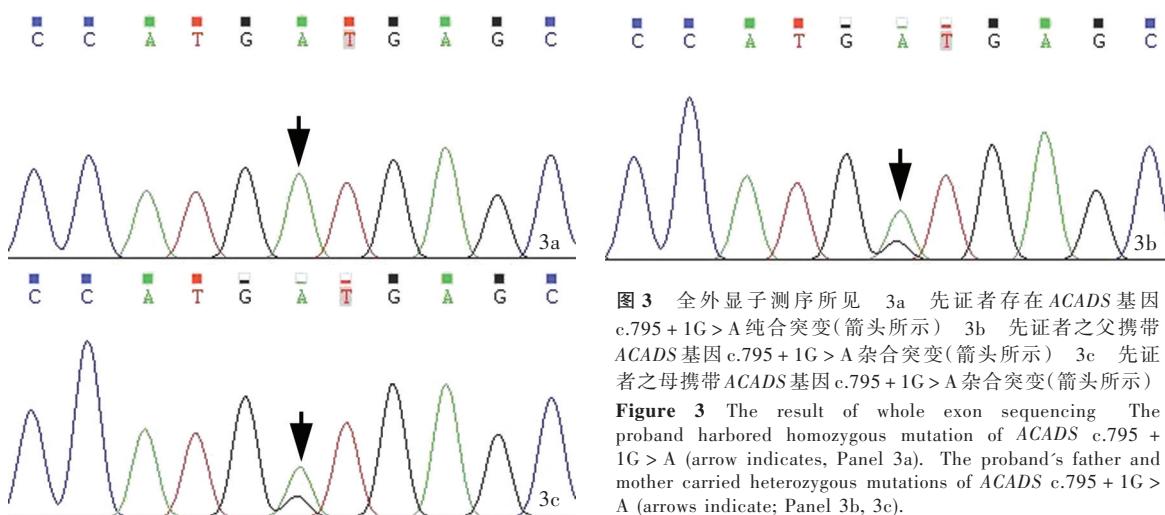


图3 全外显子测序所见 3a 先证者存在ACADS基因c.795 + 1G > A纯合突变(箭头所示) 3b 先证者之父携带ACADS基因c.795 + 1G > A杂合突变(箭头所示) 3c 先证者之母携带ACADS基因c.795 + 1G > A杂合突变(箭头所示)

**Figure 3** The result of whole exon sequencing. The proband harbored homozygous mutation of ACADS c.795 + 1G > A (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). The proband's father and mother carried heterozygous mutations of ACADS c.795 + 1G > A (arrows indicate; Panel 3b, 3c).

染色体隐性遗传性疾病。美国加利福尼亚州新生儿患病率为1/34 632<sup>[2]</sup>, 我国一项尿液气相色谱-串

联质谱有机酸新生儿筛查研究显示,1 230 024例新生儿中17例罹患短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合

征,新生儿患病率约1/84 117<sup>[3]</sup>。

短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶参与线粒体短链脂肪酸β氧化,催化短链脂酰辅酶A转化为反烯脂酰辅酶A,最终生成乙酰辅酶A和1个少2个碳原子的脂酰辅酶A。短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶辅酶是黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸(FAD),主要底物是丁酰辅酶A。短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷导致丁酰辅酶A β氧化障碍,蓄积的丁酰辅酶A经代谢旁路生成大量丁酰肉碱、丁酰甘氨酸、乙基丙二酸和甲基琥珀酸<sup>[4-5]</sup>。乙基丙二酸可以抑制肌酸激酶(CK)活性,增加脂质过氧化和蛋白质氧化,降低大脑皮质谷胱甘肽水平和抑制电子传递链活性而产生毒性。丁酸盐有脱乙酰酶作用而导致神经细胞毒性。ACADS基因突变可以导致蛋白结构异常,异常折叠蛋白在线粒体内蓄积,引起线粒体功能障碍,导致能量代谢障碍和细胞凋亡。

短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征临床症状缺乏特异性,严重程度不一。严重者婴儿期发病,表现为喂养困难、生长发育迟滞、癫痫发作、肌张力下降、代谢性酸中毒、低血糖、嗜睡、肌肉病等;轻者发病较晚,仅表现为慢性肌肉病,甚至无明显临床症状<sup>[6]</sup>。Pedersen等<sup>[7]</sup>报告114例短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征患者,20.18%(23/114)表现为生长发育迟滞、喂养困难和肌张力下降,25.44%(29/114)表现为生长发育迟滞、癫痫发作,29.82%(34/114)表现为生长发育迟滞、肌张力下降而不伴癫痫发作。该例患儿胎儿期和新生儿期体格发育基本正常,婴儿早期发病,以癫痫发作为首诊症状,随后出现喂养困难、肌张力下降,至婴儿晚期体格发育明显落后于同龄儿童。既往文献报道,短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征的癫痫发作类型多为全面性发作,但该例患儿癫痫发作表现为痉挛发作和全面性强直发作,托吡酯和泼尼松治疗无效,改为左乙拉西坦和维生素B<sub>6</sub>后完全控制发作,随访至11个月未再出现癫痫发作,但智力和运动发育迟滞、肌张力下降仍显著。随着新生儿遗传代谢性疾病筛查的普及,发现部分无临床症状的新生儿短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征患儿,研究显示,新生儿筛查与临床发现的患儿在疾病进展上差异较大,前者仅表现为非特异性临床症状,如呕吐、腹泻、肌张力稍低;后者则多表现为智力和运动发育迟滞、肌张力下降、癫痫发作、嗜睡等<sup>[8]</sup>。短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征临床表型与基因型和生化指标的相关性尚无定论,

无临床症状的患儿随年龄增长是否出现临床症状尚待进一步研究。

短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征不同于常见的遗传代谢性疾病,低血糖、代谢性酸中毒等并非常见症状<sup>[9]</sup>。该例患儿血气分析、血清乳酸和空腹血糖均于正常水平。由于短链脂酰辅酶A β氧化障碍,通过代谢旁路生成丁酰肉碱、丁酰甘氨酸、乙基丙二酸和甲基琥珀酸,故尿液气相色谱-串联质谱有机酸分析乙基丙二酸和甲基琥珀酸水平升高,全血串联质谱酰基肉碱谱分析丁酰肉碱水平升高。既往有文献报道,短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征患儿可有痉挛症表现,且脑电图可见高度失律<sup>[10]</sup>,而该例患儿临床表现为大田原综合征,视频脑电图可见爆发-抑制波形,故推测该病可以表现为早期癫痫性脑病。该例患儿头部MRI显示广泛性皮质发育畸形,而既往关于短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征患儿头部MRI研究的报道较少。Chiplunkar等<sup>[11]</sup>报告1例经基因检测明确诊断的短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征患儿,行头部MRI检查,T<sub>2</sub>WI显示双侧基底节区和双侧额叶白质对称性高信号。Mikati等<sup>[10]</sup>报告1例经肌肉组织酶活性测定明确诊断的短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征患儿,头部MRI表现为脑回形态异常伴胼胝体发育不全。Cajaiba等<sup>[12]</sup>报告1例经生化指标测定明确诊断的短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征患儿,脑组织活检显示双侧额颞枕叶广泛性皮质发育畸形。遗传代谢性疾病与脑结构性病变的相关性尚不明确,结合既往文献报道推测,脑结构性病变可能系蓄积的异常代谢产物或氧化应激对神经细胞生长和移行过程产生影响所致。该例患儿以癫痫发作为首发症状,病因诊断中发现广泛性皮质发育畸形,考虑为脑结构性病变所致;婴儿早期发病,血液和尿液代谢产物异常,进一步行全外显子测序,发现遗传代谢性病因。因此,早期发病的癫痫患儿,即使存在脑结构性病变,仍不能忽视遗传代谢性疾病的可能。

ACADS基因是短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征的致病基因,定位于染色体12q24.31,包含10个外显子、412个氨基酸。ACADS基因突变多为错义突变<sup>[13]</sup>。有文献报道,ACADS基因致病性突变有近70种罕见突变和2种常见突变<sup>[4]</sup>。c.511C>T和c.625G>A是常见突变,ExAC数据库(<http://exac.broadinstitute.org/>)显示正常人群的携带率分别为3%和26%<sup>[4]</sup>;c.511C>T和c.625G>A亦为易感性突

变<sup>[14]</sup>,可能需要环境因素作用方可发病,患儿可以表现为对禁食或应激状态不耐受。普遍认为,有临床症状的短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征基因型多为罕见突变或常见突变的纯合突变,或者罕见突变和常见突变的复合杂合突变。不同种族的常见致病性突变不同,犹太人的热点突变为c.319C>T,其携带率为1/8;我国常见突变为c.1031A>G<sup>[3]</sup>。该例患儿携带的剪切位点纯合突变为c.795+1G>A,既往国内外尚未见诸报道。

短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征的治疗包括低脂饮食和药物治疗。由于疾病仅累及短链脂酰辅酶A的代谢,而中长链脂酰辅酶A仍可以通过β氧化提供能量,故虽提倡低脂饮食,但无需严格限制脂肪的摄入,避免禁食超过12小时,尤其是儿童期。治疗方法:急性期治疗,急性代谢障碍时,以碳水化合物作为能量来源,如果不能经口补充,可予10%葡萄糖8~10 mg/(kg·min)静脉滴注维持治疗,由于核黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸为短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶辅酶,可以修饰突变蛋白和稳定突变蛋白构象,有助于维持短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶蛋白功能稳定,故服用维生素B<sub>2</sub><sup>[15]</sup>。Maldegem等<sup>[16]</sup>采用大剂量维生素B<sub>2</sub>治疗短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征,治疗剂量为10 mg/(kg·d),最大剂量为150 mg/d,治疗后生化指标改善而临床症状无明显改变。晚近体外实验显示,辅酶Q<sub>10</sub>可以抑制短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征患儿纤维母细胞氧化应激反应<sup>[17]</sup>,且辅酶Q<sub>10</sub>是线粒体传递链的重要辅酶,可以改善能量代谢,故推测辅酶Q<sub>10</sub>是潜在的治疗药物。左卡尼汀的应用目前尚存争议,动物实验显示,左卡尼汀可以降低全血丁酰肉碱水平<sup>[18]</sup>,尚待进一步研究。

综上所述,以智力和运动发育迟滞、肌张力下降、癫痫发作为主要表现的患儿出现尿液乙基丙二酸和甲基琥珀酸水平升高,全血丁酰肉碱水平升高时,应警惕短链脂酰辅酶A脱氢酶缺陷综合征的可能,进一步完善ACADS基因检测以明确诊断。对于早期发病的患儿,即使存在脑结构性病变仍应警惕遗传代谢性疾病的可能。

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## · 小词典 ·

### 中英文对照名词词汇(五)

铜蓝蛋白 ceruloplasmin(CP)	hereditary inclusion body myopathy(hIBM)
统一帕金森病评价量表	遗传性压力易感性周围神经病
Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale(UPDRS)	hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies (HNPP)
$\alpha$ -突触核蛋白 $\alpha$ -synuclein( $\alpha$ -Syn)	遗传性运动感觉神经病
脱氧核糖核苷三磷酸	hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy(HMSN)
deoxy-ribonucleoside triphosphate(dNTP)	胰岛素样生长因子-1 insulin-like growth factor-1(IGF-1)
微管相关蛋白1轻链3 microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3(MAP1LC3)	乙二胺四乙酸 ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid(EDTA)
吸气峰压 peak inspiratory pressure(PIP)	异柠檬酸脱氢酶 isocitrate dehydrogenase(IDH)
细胞色素C cytochrome C(Cyt C)	英国帕金森病协会
细胞色素C氧化酶 cytochrome C oxidase(COX)	United Kingdom Parkinson's Disease Society(UKPDS)
先天性肌营养不良症 congenital muscular dystrophy(CMD)	荧光原位杂交 fluorescence in situ hybridization(FISH)
线粒体DNA mitochondrial DNA(mtDNA)	用力肺活量 forced vital capacity(FVC)
线粒体脑肌病 mitochondrial encephalomyopathy(ME)	诱导型多能干细胞 induced pluripotent stem cells(iPSCs)
线粒体脑肌病伴高乳酸血症和卒中样发作	Miyoshi远端型肌营养不良症 Miyoshi myotrophy(MM)
mitochondrial encephalomyopathy with lactic acidosis and stroke-like episodes(MELAS)	运动单位动作电位 motor unit action potential(MUAP)
39项帕金森病调查表	运动神经传导速度 motor nerve conduction velocity(MNCV)
39-Item Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire(PDQ-39)	运动神经元病 motor neuron disease(MND)
心率变异性 heart rate variability(HRV)	运动神经元存活 survival motor neuronal(SMN)
I型单纯疱疹病毒 herpes simplex virus-1(HSV-1)	在线人类孟德尔遗传数据库
II型单纯疱疹病毒 herpes simplex virus-2(HSV-2)	Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man(OMIM)
Duchenne型肌营养不良症	真核翻译起始因子2B
Duchenne muscular dystrophy(DMD)	eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2B(eIF2B)
兴趣区 region of interest(ROI)	肢带型肌营养不良症
血管活性肠肽 vasoactive intestinal polypeptide(VIP)	limb-girdle muscular dystrophy(LGMD)
血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂	中国知识基础设施工程
angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor(ACEI)	China National Knowledge Infrastructure(CNKI)
血管内皮生长因子	肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )
vascular endothelial growth factor(VEGF)	重症肌无力 myasthenia gravis(MG)
血浆置换 plasma exchange(PE)	Li-Fraumeni综合征 Li-Fraumeni syndrome(LFS)
血-脑屏障 blood-brain barrier(BBB)	左旋多巴日等效剂量
遗传性包涵体肌病	levodopa equivalent daily dose(LEDD)