

颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗的获益与风险 Meta分析

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【摘要】 目的 系统评价颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗的获益与风险。方法 以 intracranial hemorrhages, intracerebral hemorrhages, brain hemorrhages, antiplatelet, restart, resumption 等英文词汇计算机检索1990年1月1日-2018年6月1日美国国立医学图书馆生物医学信息检索系统(PubMed)、荷兰医学文摘(EMBASE/SCOPUS)、Cochrane 图书馆等数据库收录的关于颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗的病例对照研究或队列研究,采用Newcastle-Ottawa量表(NOS)和RevMan 5.2统计软件进行文献质量评价和Meta分析。结果 共获得4403篇英文文献,经剔除重复和不符合纳入标准者,最终纳入12项高质量(NOS评分 ≥ 6 分)临床研究共4191例颅内出血患者(重启抗血小板治疗组1325例,未重启抗血小板治疗组2866例)。Meta分析显示,与未重启抗血小板治疗相比,重启抗血小板治疗可以降低颅内出血患者缺血性血管事件发生率($RR = 0.700, 95\% CI: 0.570 \sim 0.850; P = 0.001$),但不增加颅内出血复发或血肿扩大风险($RR = 0.830, 95\% CI: 0.580 \sim 1.170; P = 0.290$)、血管性死亡事件风险($RR = 1.300, 95\% CI: 0.920 \sim 1.840; P = 0.140$)。结论 颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗可以降低缺血性血管事件风险,且不增加颅内出血复发或血肿扩大以及血管性死亡事件的风险。

【关键词】 颅内出血; 血小板聚集抑制剂; Meta分析

Benefits and risks of resumption of antiplatelet therapy in patients after intracranial hemorrhage: a Meta-analysis

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【Abstract】 Objective To assess the benefits and risks of resumption of antiplatelet therapy in patients after intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) by Meta-analysis. **Methods** Retrieve relevant case-control studies or cohort studies from online databases (January 1, 1990-June 1, 2018) as PubMed, EMBASE/SCOPUS and Cochrane Online Library with key words: intracranial hemorrhages, intracerebral hemorrhages, brain hemorrhages, antiplatelet, restart, resumption. Selection of studies was performed according to pre-designed inclusion and exclusion criteria. Quality of studies was evaluated by using Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS). All data were pooled by RevMan 5.2 software for Meta-analysis. **Results** The research enrolled 4403 articles, from which 12 high-quality (NOS ≥ 6 scores) studies were chosen after excluding duplicates and those not meeting the inclusion criteria. A total of 4191 cases (1325 cases with resumption of antiplatelet therapy and 2866 cases without resumption of antiplatelet therapy) were included. Meta-analysis showed that comparing with non-resumption of antiplatelet therapy, resumption of antiplatelet therapy was effective in reducing the incidence of ischemic vascular events ($RR = 0.700, 95\% CI: 0.570-0.850; P = 0.001$). There were no significant differences in the risk of ICH recurrence or hematoma expansion ($RR = 0.830, 95\% CI: 0.580-1.170; P = 0.290$) and the incidence of vascular death ($RR = 1.300, 95\% CI: 0.920-1.840; P = 0.140$) between patients with and without resumption of antiplatelet therapy. **Conclusions** Resumption of antiplatelet therapy in patients after primary ICH effectively reduced the risk of ischemic vascular events, without significant increase of risk of ICH recurrence or hematoma expansion and the occurrence of vascular death.

【Key words】 Intracranial hemorrhages; Platelet aggregation inhibitors; Meta-analysis

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抗血小板治疗是缺血性血管事件一级和二级预防的基石,一方面,抗血小板药可以有效降低缺血性血管事件发生率;另一方面,抗血小板药可能增加出血风险^[1],尤其是老年人和未经治疗的高血压患者,在大剂量应用抗血小板药的情况下,脑出血风险进一步增加^[2-3]。通常认为,颅内出血是抗血小板治疗的相对禁忌证^[4-5],对于存在血栓栓塞风险的颅内出血患者是否应继续应用以及何时开始应用抗血小板药一直是临床争论的热点。然而目前颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗的相关临床数据十分有限,尚缺乏颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗获益与风险分析的随机对照临床试验,亦无该方面的循证医学证据。本研究旨在系统评价颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗的获益与风险,以为颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗的临床决策提供理论依据。

资料与方法

一、文献检索

参照 PRISMA 原则^[6],采用预先设计的文献检索策略,分别以“intracranial hemorrhages, intracerebral hemorrhages, brain hemorrhages, antiplatelet, restart, resumption”等英文词汇作为检索词,计算机检索美国国立医学图书馆生物医学信息检索系统(PubMed)、荷兰医学文摘(EMBASE/SCOPUS)、Cochrane 图书馆等国外数据库收录的关于颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗的病例对照研究或队列研究,同时查阅纳入研究的参考文献以补充可能遗漏的相关临床研究。语种限制为英文。检索时间为 1990 年 1 月 1 日–2018 年 6 月 1 日。

二、纳入与排除标准

1. 纳入标准 (1)研究类型:颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗的病例对照研究或队列研究。(2)研究对象:颅内出血系经头部 CT 证实的自发性颅内出血,包括脑出血、脑室出血、蛛网膜下隙出血、硬膜下血肿,发病前正在接受抗血小板治疗,排除颅脑创伤(TBI)、中枢神经系统肿瘤、凝血功能异常等导致的颅内出血。(3)干预措施:试验组为颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗(重启抗血小板治疗组),对照组为颅内出血后未重启抗血小板治疗(未重启抗血小板治疗组)。(4)结局指标:颅内出血复发或血肿扩大、缺血性血管事件[包括急性冠脉综合征、缺血性卒中、短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)和急性肢体缺血]、血管性死亡(定义为颅内出血或缺血性血管事件导

致的死亡)^[7]。

2. 排除标准 (1)动物实验、综述和个案报道等。(2)重复报告。(3)研究对象的纳入与排除标准不明确或不合理。(4)失访率较高或随访时间不符合研究设计。(5)干预措施为抗血小板治疗联合抗凝治疗。(6)结局指标不明确或非量化指标如图像等。

三、文献筛选及数据提取

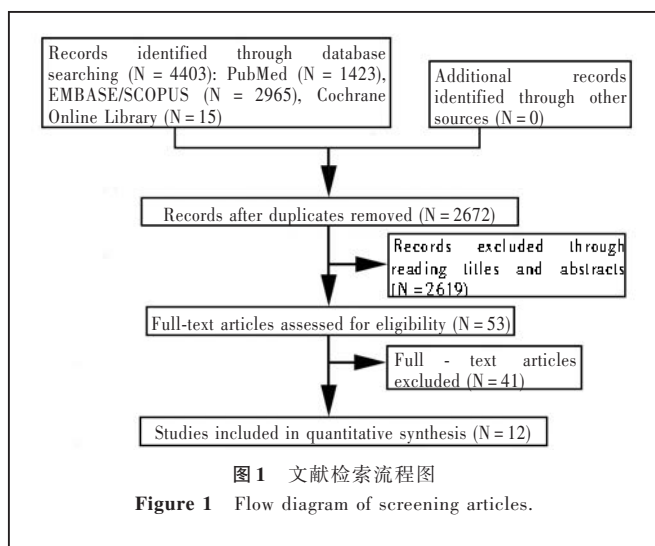
由两位相互独立的评价者根据纳入与排除标准筛选文献。首先,通过阅读文题和摘要,剔除重复、不符合纳入与排除标准的文献;其次,对可能纳入的文献进一步阅读全文并交叉核对结果;最后,对存有异议的文献,通过讨论或请第三位研究者协助解决分歧。对资料存疑或资料缺失的文献,通过与作者或通讯作者联系,尽可能获得确认或补充。对符合纳入标准的文献提取以下数据资料:(1)一般资料,包括文题、作者、来自国家或地区、发表日期等。(2)研究特征,包括研究对象的一般资料、各组基线可比性如出血部位、干预措施、随访时间等。(3)结局指标,颅内出血复发或血肿扩大、缺血性血管事件、血管性死亡。

四、质量评价

由两位相互独立的评价者采用 Newcastle-Ottawa 量表(NOS)^[8]评价病例对照研究或队列研究的方法学质量,分别对研究对象的选择、组间可比性和暴露因素测量进行评价:(1)研究对象的选择,共 4 分,分为 4 项条目,即重启抗血小板治疗组病例的确定是否恰当、是否具有代表性,未重启抗血小板治疗组病例的选择和数量确定是否恰当。(2)组间可比性,共 2 分,仅 1 项条目,即研究设计和统计分析中重启抗血小板治疗组与未重启抗血小板治疗组的可比性。(3)暴露因素测量,共 3 分,分为 3 项条目,即暴露因素的确定、是否采用相同方法确定重启抗血小板治疗组和未重启抗血小板治疗组的暴露因素、有无应答率。总评分为 9 分,评分 ≥ 6 分为高质量文献、 < 6 分为低质量文献。

五、统计分析方法

采用 Cochrane 协作网提供的 RevMan 5.2 统计软件进行 Meta 分析。采用 Mantel-Haenszel(M-H)模型计算计数资料相对危险度(RR),效应量的检验水准为 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。根据 Higgins 等^[9]的方法,各项研究之间的异质性检验采用 χ^2 检验,异质性定量判断采用 I^2 检验,当 $P > 0.100$ 和 $I^2 \leq 50.000\%$ 时,无异质性,



采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析;当 $P \leq 0.100$ 和 $I^2 > 50.000\%$ 时,存在异质性,分析其异质性来源,采用随机效应模型进行合并效应分析。通过敏感性检验对Meta分析结果的稳定性进行评价:将固定效应模型与随机效应模型相互转换,统计量RR值转换为比值比(OR),重新计算95%CI,经上述转换后所得研究结论一致则表明Meta分析结果稳定,反之则不稳定。采用Egger法对所纳入文献的潜在发表偏倚进行检验,以 $P > 0.05$ 为不存在发表偏倚。

结 果

一、文献检索结果

经过初步检索获得相关英文文献共计4403篇,剔除重复文献1731篇,经阅读文题和摘要,剔除不符合纳入标准文献2619篇,进一步阅读全文剔除文献41篇,最终纳入12篇文献^[7,10-20]计4191例自发性颅内出血患者(重启抗血小板治疗组1325例,未重启抗血小板治疗组2866例),均为高质量文献(NOS评分 ≥ 6 分)。文献检索流程参见图1,所纳入文献的基线资料和质量评价参见表1。

二、Meta分析结果

1. 颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗对缺血性血管事件的影响 共9项临床研究^[10-16,18-19]计3092例自发性颅内出血患者(重启抗血小板治疗组1090例,未重启抗血小板治疗组2002例),各项研究之间不存在异质性($P = 0.110, I^2 = 38.000\%$),故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析。结果显示,重启抗血小板治疗组患者缺血性血管事件发生率低于未重启抗血小板治疗组且差异有统计学意义($RR = 0.700,$

95%CI: 0.570 ~ 0.850, $P = 0.001$;图2),表明颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗可以有效降低缺血性血管事件发生率。

2. 颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗对颅内出血复发或血肿扩大的影响 共11项研究^[7,10-19]计3470例自发性颅内出血患者(重启抗血小板组1199例,未重启抗血小板组2271例),各项研究之间存在异质性($P = 0.020, I^2 = 52.000\%$),故采用随机效应模型进行合并效应分析。结果显示,重启抗血小板治疗组与未重启抗血小板治疗组患者颅内出血复发或血肿扩大发生率差异无统计学意义($RR = 0.830, 95\%CI: 0.580 \sim 1.170, P = 0.290$;图3),表明重启抗血小板治疗并不增加颅内出血复发风险,亦不加剧原出血灶的恶化。

3. 颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗对血管性死亡事件的影响 共4项临床研究^[7,10,14,20]计1492例自发性颅内出血患者(重启抗血小板治疗组341例,未重启抗血小板治疗组1151例),各项研究之间不存在异质性($P = 0.130, I^2 = 47.000\%$),故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析。结果显示,重启抗血小板治疗组与未重启抗血小板治疗组患者血管性死亡事件发生率差异无统计学意义($RR = 1.300, 95\%CI: 0.920 \sim 1.840, P = 0.140$;图4)。

三、敏感性分析

在比较颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗与未重启抗血小板治疗获益与风险的临床研究中,剔除异质性较高文献,RR值与OR值变换后研究结论一致,表明Meta分析结果稳定;将固定效应模型与随机效应模型相互转换后缺血性血管事件发生率、颅内出血复发或血肿扩大发生率结论改变,表明Meta分析结果欠稳定(表2)。

四、发表偏倚

Egger法显示,缺血性血管事件发生率($P = 0.894$)、颅内出血复发或血肿扩大发生率($P = 0.751$)、血管性死亡事件发生率($P = 0.109$)比较的文献均不存在发表偏倚,可以忽略发表偏倚对研究结果的影响。

讨 论

本Meta分析通过系统评价存在血栓栓塞事件风险的颅内出血患者重启抗血小板治疗的病例对照研究或队列研究,探讨其获益与风险。颅内出血后存在出血复发风险,也存在缺血性血管事件风

表 1 所纳入 12 项临床研究的一般资料和质量评价

Table 1. Basic characteristics and quality assessment of included 12 studies

| Study | Country | Group | N | Sex [case (%)] | | Age (year) | Site of ICH | Type of antiplatelet | Timing of antiplatelet resumption | Follow-up | NOS (score) |
|---|---------|------------------|-----|----------------|-------------|---------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Male | Female | | | | | | |
| Viswanathan, et al ^[10] (2006) | USA | Antiplatelet | 46 | 114 (55.07) | 93 (44.93) | 55.00 | Lobar, deep cerebral | Aspirin | 5.40 months | 19.50 months | 7 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 161 | | | | | | | | |
| Biffi, et al ^[11] (2010) | USA | Antiplatelet | 16 | 8 (8/16) | 8 (8/16) | 74.10 ± 6.10 | Lobar | Aspirin | 7.50 months | 34.30 months | 8 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 88 | 53 (60.23) | 35 (39.77) | 72.20 ± 8.20 | | | | | |
| Flynn, et al ^[12] (2010) | UK | Antiplatelet | 120 | 58 (48.33) | 62 (51.67) | 70.30 | Lobar, deep cerebral | Aspirin/ clopidogrel/ dipyridamole | 14.80 months | 36.50 months | 8 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 297 | 151 (50.84) | 146 (49.16) | 69.70 | | | | | |
| Jia and Zhou ^[13] (2011) | China | Antiplatelet | 100 | 68 (68.00) | 32 (32.00) | 61.74 ± 14.85 | Lobar, deep cerebral | Aspirin/ clopidogrel | 6.30 months | 12.00-38.00 months | 6 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 156 | 95 (60.90) | 61 (39.10) | 63.12 ± 13.91 | | | | | |
| Weimara, et al ^[14] (2011) | Germany | Antiplatelet | 132 | 266 (58.46) | 189 (41.54) | 68.50 | Lobar, deep cerebral | — | — | 23.50 months | 7 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 323 | | | | | | | | |
| Chong, et al ^[15] (2012) | China | Antiplatelet | 56 | 38 (67.86) | 18 (32.14) | 64.20 ± 1.70 | Intracerebral, subdural, subarachnoid | Aspirin | 27.80 ± 4.10 months | 62.20 months | 7 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 384 | 236 (61.46) | 148 (38.54) | 58.50 ± 0.80 | | | | | |
| Teo, et al ^[16] (2014) | China | Antiplatelet | 8 | 8 (8/17) | 9 (9/17) | 74.30 ± 10.50 | Lobar, deep cerebral, cerebellum, brainstem, intraventricular | Aspirin/ clopidogrel | — | 2.50 years | 7 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| Chen, et al ^[17] (2015) | China | Antiplatelet | 72 | 156 (57.99) | 113 (42.01) | 67.10 ± 12.10 | Intracerebral | Aspirin | — | — | 6 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 197 | | | | | | | | |
| Nielsen, et al ^[18] (2015) | Denmark | Antiplatelet | 527 | 640 (62.02) | 392 (37.98) | 78.00 | Intracerebral, subdural, subarachnoid | Aspirin/ thienopyridines | 24.00 d | 5.00 years | 7 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 505 | | | | | | | | |
| Guha, et al ^[19] (2016) | Canada | Antiplatelet | 85 | — | — | 72.30 ± 13.60 | Subdural | Aspirin/ clopidogrel | — | 3.10 months | 7 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 79 | | | | | | | | |
| Teo, et al ^[7] (2017) | China | Antiplatelet | 37 | 28 (75.68) | 9 (24.32) | 70.90 ± 11.80 | Intracerebral | Aspirin/ clopidogrel | 87.00 d | 3.50 years | 7 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 72 | 45 (62.50) | 27 (37.50) | 73.70 ± 11.60 | | | | | |
| Chen, et al ^[20] (2018) | USA | Antiplatelet | 126 | 85 (67.46) | 41 (32.54) | 65.00 | Lobar, deep cerebral | — | Within 90.00 d | — | 8 |
| | | Non-antiplatelet | 595 | 358 (60.17) | 237 (39.83) | 62.00 | | | | | |

—, not available, 未提及。ICH, intracranial hemorrhage, 颅内出血; NOS, Newcastle-Ottawa Scale, Newcastle-Ottawa 量表

险。多项研究显示,颅内出血后缺血性血管事件发生率高于出血复发率^[7,11-14,18],提示颅内出血患者面临缺血性血管事件的风险高于出血复发风险,因此,应更加重视对颅内出血后缺血性血管事件的预防。作为缺血性卒中二级预防三大基石之一的抗血小板治疗,在脑卒中预防中具有重要作用。抗血小板治疗可以降低缺血性卒中复发风险^[21]。本Meta分析结果亦显示,重启抗血小板治疗可以降低缺血性血管事件发生率,提示颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗有利于缺血性血管事件的预防。然而对于抗血小板治疗启动的时机尚存争议,各项研究结

果不尽一致。2015年美国心脏协会(AHA)/美国卒中协会(ASA)制定的自发性脑出血管理指南^[22]也提出,颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗的具体时间不定,应综合评价血栓栓塞事件和出血复发的风险,结合患者整体情况,遵循个体化原则。

本Meta分析结果显示,重启抗血小板治疗并不增加颅内出血的复发风险,亦不加剧原出血灶的恶化。Teo等^[7]发现,抗血小板治疗不增加颅内出血的复发风险,但收缩压 > 140 mm Hg (1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa; HR = 4.280, 95% CI: 1.010 ~ 18.110, P = 0.048)和淀粉样脑血管病(HR = 24.340, 95% CI:

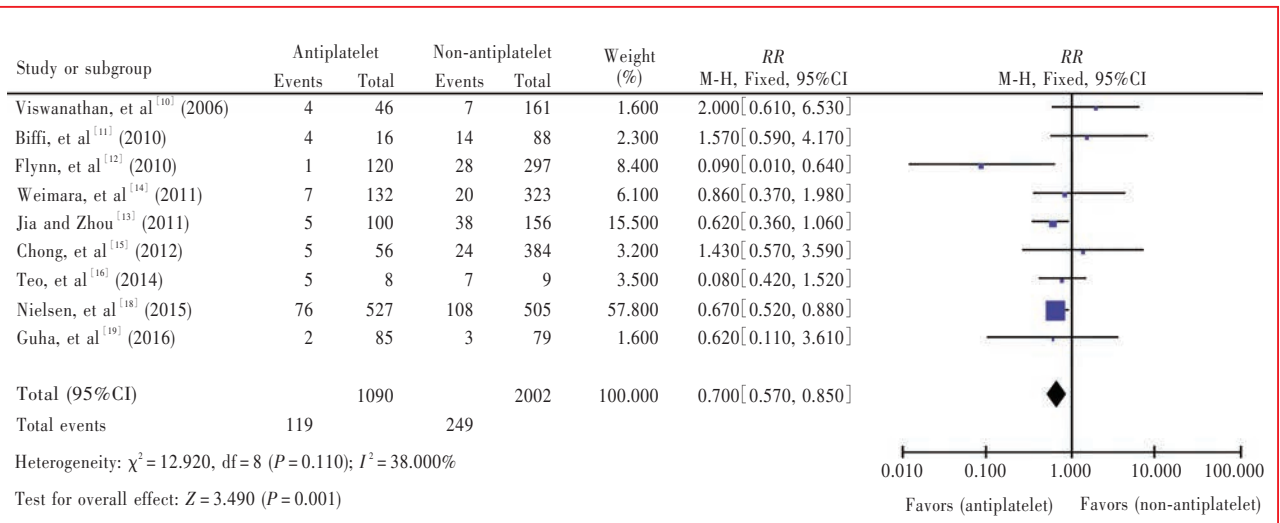


图2 重启抗血小板治疗组与未重启抗血小板治疗组患者缺血性血管事件发生率比较的森林图

Figure 2 Forest plot for comparison of the incidence rate of ischemic vascular events after ICH between 2 groups.

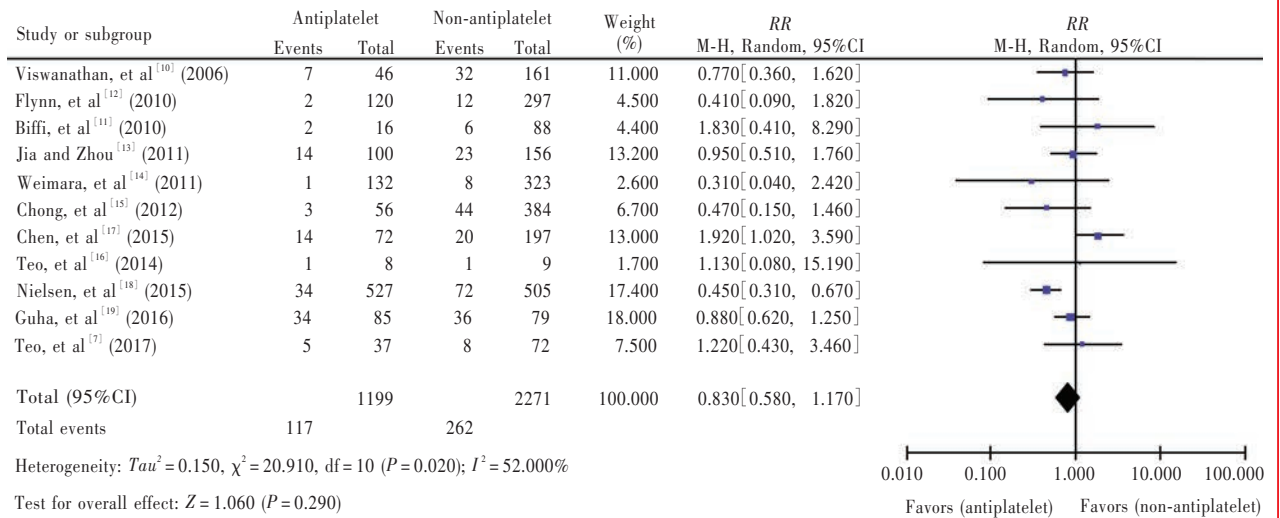


图3 重启抗血小板治疗组与未重启抗血小板治疗组患者颅内出血复发或血肿扩大发生率比较的森林图

Figure 3 Forest plot for comparison of the incidence rate of ICH recurrence or hematoma expansion after ICH between 2 groups.

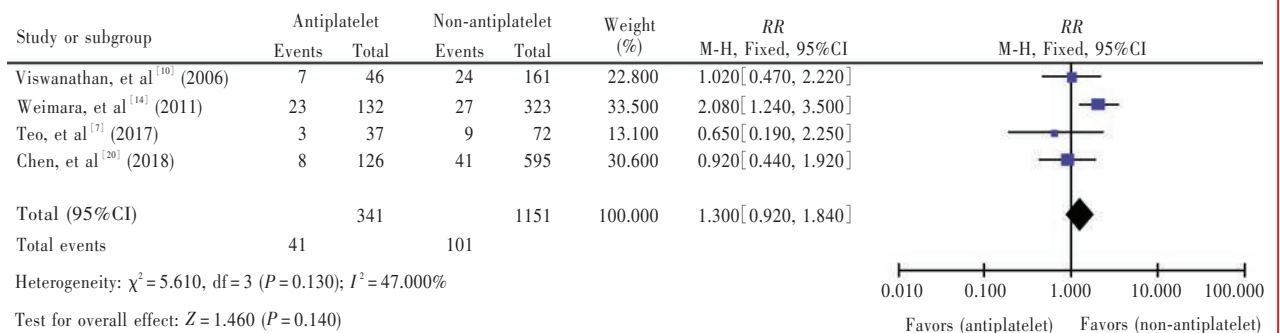


图4 重启抗血小板治疗组与未重启抗血小板治疗组患者血管性死亡事件发生率比较的森林图

Figure 4 Forest plot for comparison of the incidence rate of vascular death after ICH between 2 groups.

2.800 ~ 211.470; $P = 0.004$) 是颅内出血复发的危险因素, 表明重启抗血小板治疗前应严格控制血压, 以降低颅内出血复发风险; 同时对于合并淀粉样脑

血管病的患者重启抗血小板治疗应慎重。本 Meta 分析评价颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗对颅内出血复发或血肿扩大的影响, 各项研究之间存在异质

表 2 剔除低质量文献、效应模型相互转换和统计量值变换后的敏感性分析

Table 2. Sensitivity analysis of interconversion between fixed effects model and random effects model, and exchange of statistic values

| Item | Excluding low-quality articles | | | Switching model | | | Exchange of statistic value | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | RR value | RR 95%CI | P value | RR value | RR 95%CI | P value | OR value | OR 95%CI | P value |
| ICH recurrence or hematoma expansion | 0.920 | 0.720-1.160 | 0.470 | 0.730 | 0.600-0.900 | 0.002 | 0.790 | 0.520-1.180 | 0.250 |
| Ischemic vascular events | — | — | — | 0.810 | 0.590-1.130 | 0.220 | 0.650 | 0.500-0.830 | 0.001 |
| Vascular death | — | — | — | 1.210 | 0.720-2.030 | 0.480 | 1.340 | 0.910-1.980 | 0.140 |

—, low-quality articles were not included, 无低质量文献。ICH, intracranial hemorrhage, 颅内出血

性,其异质性来源可能是各项研究所应用的抗血小板药不同,不同药物可能导致出血事件的风险不同,且因所纳入文献数量较少,未能进行亚组分析。Nielsen 等^[18]进行 5 年随访研究,结果显示,重启抗血小板治疗的患者颅内出血复发率低于未重启抗血小板治疗患者,这是由于该项研究所纳入患者均有心房颤动,未评价患者心房颤动血栓危险度(CHADS₂-VASc 量表)和出血风险(HAS-BLED 量表)基线评分,且出血事件基线资料不确切,可能重启抗血小板治疗组患者基线出血风险低于未重启抗血小板治疗组,故存在潜在选择偏倚,可能给研究结果带来一定异质性。

本 Meta 分析结果显示,重启抗血小板治疗组与未重启抗血小板治疗组患者血管性死亡事件发生率差异无统计学意义。既往研究显示,颅内出血前抗血小板治疗与血肿扩大和病死率升高有关^[23-25],临床医师出于对抗血小板药可能导致致死性脑出血的担忧,终止颅内出血后抗血小板治疗。亦有学者持不同观点^[26-27]。Teo 等^[7]的研究显示,颅内出血后缺血性血管事件发生率高于脑出血复发;未重启抗血小板治疗的患者缺血性血管事件风险更高,且所有致死性缺血性血管事件均发生在未重启抗血小板治疗患者中。缺血性血管事件病死率和病残率均较高,有文献报道,急性冠脉综合征患者发病 30 天内病死率高达 14%^[28],缺血性卒中患者达 22.9%^[29]。抗血小板治疗可以有效降低缺血性心脑血管事件的风险^[30],降低脑卒中严重程度、改善神经功能^[31-32]。因此,对于颅内出血患者应考虑重启抗血小板治疗,尤其是脑出血复发风险较低患者。

在敏感性分析中,剔除高异质性文献、变换统计量值、转换效应模型后血管性死亡事件发生率研究结论一致,表明 Meta 分析结果稳定、可靠;但转换效应模型后缺血性血管事件以及颅内出血复发或

血肿扩大发生率研究结论改变,表明 Meta 分析结果欠稳定,故尚待更多研究进一步验证。

目前关于颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗获益与风险比较的研究较少,尚待高质量大样本多中心随机对照临床试验加以验证。目前,英国正在进行一项关于颅内出血后重启或停止抗血小板或抗凝治疗的随机对照临床试验(试验编号:ISRCTN71907627),目前已完成病例募集,预计截至 2018 年底完成随访工作,研究结果可能为颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗的效益与风险提供更强有力的证据。

一方面,本 Meta 分析纳入的文献均为观察性研究,属于非随机对照试验,存在一定选择偏倚,治疗过程中临床医师可能对存在高出血风险的患者避免应用抗血小板药,故使抗血小板治疗的风险被低估^[10]。另一方面,本 Meta 分析纳入对象的基线资料(如抗血小板药种类、剂量、重启抗血小板治疗时间、出血部位、出血量等)存在差异,研究数据有限,不能进行亚组分析。上述因素均可能对研究结果产生影响。

结 论

颅内出血后重启抗血小板治疗可以降低缺血性血管事件的风险,且不增加颅内出血复发或血肿扩大以及血管性死亡事件的风险,但尚待更多高质量随机对照临床试验的验证。

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· 临床医学图像 ·

小脑发育不良性节细胞瘤/Lhermitte-Duclos 病

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Dysplastic cerebellar gangliocytoma/Lhermitte-Duclos disease

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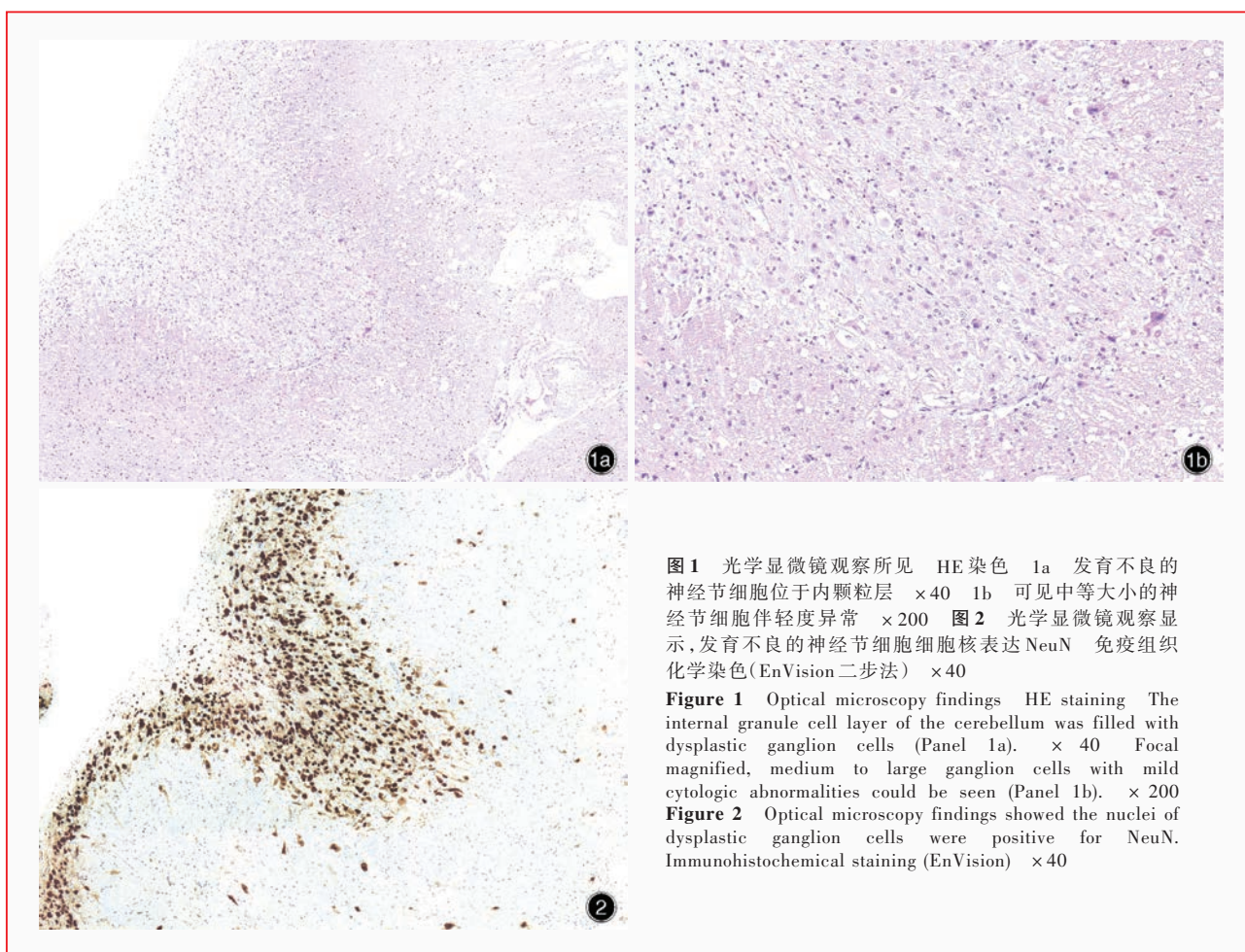


图1 光学显微镜观察所见 HE 染色 1a 发育不良的神经节细胞位于内颗粒层 ×40 1b 可见中等大小的神经节细胞伴轻度异常 ×200 图2 光学显微镜观察显示,发育不良的神经节细胞细胞核表达 NeuN 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision 二步法) ×40

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings HE staining The internal granule cell layer of the cerebellum was filled with dysplastic ganglion cells (Panel 1a). × 40 Focal magnified, medium to large ganglion cells with mild cytologic abnormalities could be seen (Panel 1b). × 200 **Figure 2** Optical microscopy findings showed the nuclei of dysplastic ganglion cells were positive for NeuN. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) × 40

小脑发育不良性节细胞瘤是临床罕见的良性小脑占位性病变,亦称为 Lhermitte-Duclos 病(LDD),由发育不良的神经节细胞在原小脑结构层次中形成占位性病变,增大的神经节细胞主要位于内颗粒层,使小脑皮质增宽。小脑发育不良性节细胞瘤是常染色体显性遗传性疾病 Cowden 综合征在中枢神经系统的主要表现。目前尚未确定病变是肿瘤性还是错构性,如果呈肿瘤性相当于 WHO I 级。组织学形态可见弥漫性增厚的小脑分子层和颗粒层内大量异常增生的神经节细胞(图 1),但原有结构仍相对保留;分子层外可见平行排列的异常有髓纤维;浦肯野细胞减少或消失,亦可见扩张血管和钙化灶。免疫组织化学染色,异常神经节细胞细胞核表达神经元核抗原(NeuN,图 2)和突触素(Syn)、而不表达同源性磷酸酶-张力蛋白(PTEN),胶质纤维背景表达胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP),神经纤维表达神经微丝蛋白(NF)。

(天津市环湖医院病理科阎晓玲供稿)