

# 脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症两例分析

胡东洋 钱海蓉 戚晓昆 姚生

**【摘要】** 目的 总结脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的临床表现、辅助检查、诊断与治疗及预后特点。方法与结果 选择 2017 年 2 月至 2018 年 2 月共 2 例老年女性脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症患者,均表现为认知功能障碍、步态异常、日常生活活动能力下降;腰椎穿刺脑脊液压力和白细胞计数大致正常,蛋白定量均升高(988 和 975 mg/L),1 例  $\beta$ -淀粉样蛋白 42 和 40( $A\beta_{42}$  和  $A\beta_{40}$ )下降、1 例  $A\beta_{42}$  下降;1 例为 *ApoE* 基因型  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$  型、1 例为  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$  型;MRI 均可见片状融合的长  $T_1$ 、长  $T_2$  异常信号影,磁敏感加权成像(SWI)可见多发皮质和皮质下微出血灶;均诊断为脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症;予甲泼尼龙冲击序贯治疗,症状明显改善。结论 除认知功能障碍外,步态异常也是脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的主要临床表现,典型影像学改变是  $T_2$ WI 和 FLAIR 成像融合的白质异常高信号影,伴 SWI 皮质和皮质下多发微出血灶。具有典型临床表现和影像学改变时,明确诊断脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症无须行脑组织活检术,大多数患者免疫调节治疗有效。

**【关键词】** 脑淀粉样血管病; 炎症; 淀粉样  $\beta$  蛋白; 磁共振成像

## Analysis on two cases of cerebral amyloid angiopathy-related inflammation

HU Dong-yang, QIAN Hai-rong, QI Xiao-kun, YAO Sheng

Department of Neurology, the Sixth Medical Center, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100048, China

Corresponding author: QIAN Hai-rong (Email: bjqhr@hotmail.com)

**【Abstract】 Objective** To study the clinical features, auxiliary examination, diagnosis and treatment, and prognosis of cerebral amyloid angiopathy-related inflammation (CAA-ri). **Methods and Results** Two elderly female cases with CAA-ri during February 2017 to February 2018 in our hospital were reported. Both of them manifested with cognitive impairment, gait abnormality and decreased daily life ability. Lumbar puncture of 2 cases showed the pressure of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) was normal, white blood cell (WBC) count was generally normal and protein quantification was increased (988 and 975 mg/L). One case presented decreased CSF amyloid- $\beta$  protein 40 ( $A\beta_{40}$ ) and 42 ( $A\beta_{42}$ ), and the other one had decreased  $A\beta_{42}$ . One case was apolipoprotein E (*ApoE*)  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ , and the other was  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ . Brain MRI showed long  $T_1$  and long  $T_2$  abnormal signals with flaky fusion, and susceptibility-weighted imaging (SWI) showed multiple cortical and subcortical microhemorrhage. They were diagnosed as CAA-ri, and the symptoms were obviously improved after methylprednisolone impulsive sequential therapy. **Conclusions** In addition to cognitive impairment, gait abnormality can also be the main clinical manifestation of CAA-ri. Typical imaging changes are white matter hyperintensity on  $T_2$ WI and FLAIR fusion sequences, with multiple cortical and subcortical hemorrhagic lesions on SWI. Once the typical clinical and imaging changes meet the diagnostic criteria, the diagnosis of CAA-ri can be made without biopsy. Immunotherapy is effective for most patients.

**【Key words】** Cerebral amyloid angiopathy; Inflammation; Amyloid beta-protein; Magnetic resonance imaging

**Conflicts of interest:** none declared

脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症(CAA-ri)是血管壁对  $\beta$ -淀粉样蛋白( $A\beta$ )炎症反应而导致的疾病,临床主

要表现为认知功能障碍伴局灶性神经系统症状,如头痛、癫痫发作和脑卒中样发作等。大多数脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症患者对免疫调节治疗有效,临床症状和影像学病灶均有所改善。目前,国内相关文献报道较少,临床医师对疾病认识不足,诊断方法有限。解放军总医院第六医学中心 2017 年 2 月至

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2019.01.011

作者单位:100048 北京,解放军总医院第六医学中心神经内科

通讯作者:钱海蓉,Email:bjqhr@hotmail.com

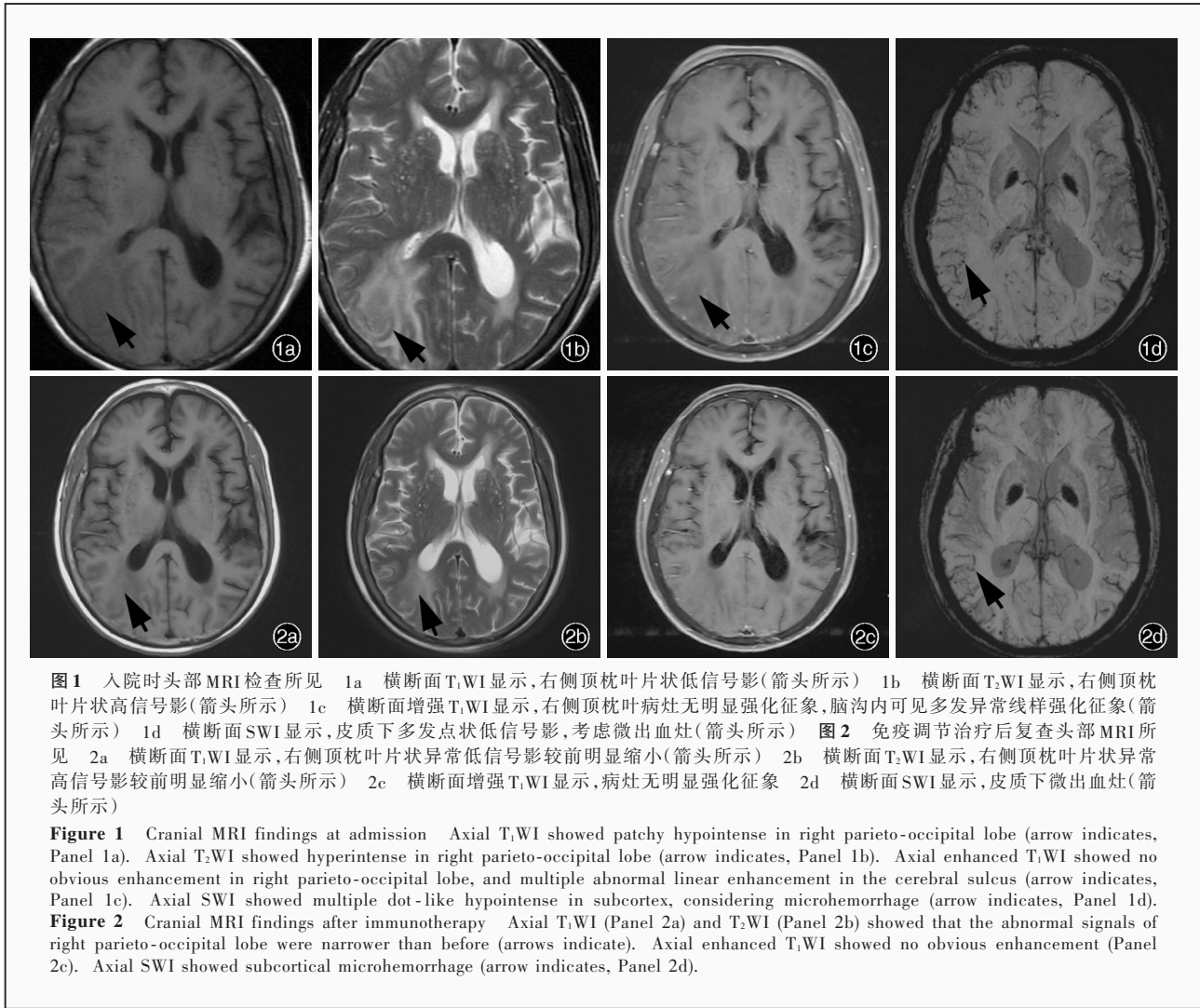
2018 年 2 月诊断与治疗 2 例老年女性脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症患者,总结其临床表现、辅助检查、诊断与治疗、预后等特点,并复习相关文献,以期提高临床的诊断与治疗水平。

### 临床资料

**例 1** 女性,75 岁,主因记忆力减退 1 年余、行走不稳 5 个月,呈进行性加重 3 个月,于 2017 年 2 月 20 日入院。患者 1 年余前(2016 年初)无明显诱因出现记忆力减退,表现为记不起家人和朋友姓名,找不到物品等,无头晕、头痛,无肢体麻木、肌力减弱,未予重视;5 个月前(2016 年 9 月)无明显诱因出现行走不稳,步基变小,偶有跌倒,无其他伴随症状,未予重视;症状进行性加重,3 个月前(2016 年 11 月)出现日常生活活动能力明显下降,穿衣、如厕等需在他人帮助下完成,无其他伴随症状。患者自发病以来,精神、睡眠可,饮食正常,大小便正常,体重未见明显变化。既往高血压病史 40 年,血压最高达 170/100 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa),长期服用坎地沙坦 8 mg/d 和美托洛尔 47.50 mg/d,血压控制良好;个人史及家族史无特殊。入院后体格检查:神志清楚,语言流利,记忆力、计算力、理解力和定向力较差,脑神经检查未见明显异常;左侧肢体肌力 5 级,右侧 5 级,肌张力正常;双侧痛温觉、震动觉对称存在,双侧指鼻试验和快复轮替动作稳准,左侧跟-膝-胫试验欠稳准,右侧正常,左侧膝反射、踝反射减弱,右侧正常;双侧 Babinski 征、Chaddock 征阳性。实验室检查:血常规,血液生化,甲状腺功能试验,血清 C-反应蛋白(CRP),抗核抗体(ANA)谱、抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体(ANCA)和抗心磷脂抗体(ACA),免疫球蛋白 IgG、IgA 和 IgM 以及补体 C4,血清免疫球蛋白  $\kappa$  轻链和  $\lambda$  轻链,尿液免疫球蛋白  $\kappa$  轻链和  $\lambda$  轻链,血清肿瘤标志物、维生素 B<sub>12</sub> 和叶酸均于正常值范围,补体 C3 1530 mg/L(790 ~ 1520 mg/L);腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查压力 180 mm H<sub>2</sub>O(1 mm H<sub>2</sub>O = 9.81 × 10<sup>-3</sup> kPa, 80 ~ 180 mm H<sub>2</sub>O),白细胞计数 4 × 10<sup>6</sup>/L[(0 ~ 4) × 10<sup>6</sup>/L],蛋白定量为 988 mg/L(150 ~ 450 mg/L),葡萄糖、氯化物均于正常值范围,寡克隆区带(OB)阴性,IgG 指数 1.19(< 0.70),副肿瘤综合征(PNS)相关抗体阴性, $\beta$ -淀粉样蛋白 42(A $\beta$ <sub>42</sub>) 414.56 pg/ml(567 ~ 1027 pg/ml)和  $\beta$ -淀粉样蛋白 40(A $\beta$ <sub>40</sub>) 71.54 pg/ml(138 ~ 244 pg/ml)。基因检测显示,载脂蛋白 E(ApoE)基因型为  $\epsilon$ 3/ $\epsilon$ 3 型。简易智能

状态检查量表(MMSE)评分 9 分,蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)评分 5 分。影像学检查:头部 MRI 显示,脑内可见多发异常信号影,尤以顶枕叶病灶显著,可见额颞顶枕叶皮质下白质片状长 T<sub>1</sub>、长 T<sub>2</sub> 信号影;增强扫描大脑半球、小脑半球和脑沟可见多发异常强化征象;磁敏感加权成像(SWI)显示,皮质和皮质下散在点状低信号影(图 1)。MRA 显示,颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄。MRV 未见明显异常。临床诊断为脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症,予以甲泼尼龙 500 mg/d(× 3 d)静脉滴注冲击治疗,此后每 3 天剂量减半,减量至 40 mg/d 静脉滴注后改为序贯口服,每周减量 4 mg/d 直至停药。患者共住院 26 d,出院时病情明显好转,记忆力减退、行走不稳及穿衣、洗漱、如厕等日常生活活动能力较前明显改善;MMSE 评分 17 分,MoCA 评分 9 分;复查 MRI 显示,右侧顶枕叶异常信号影较前缩小,增强扫描未见明显强化征象,SWI 可见散在点状低信号影(图 2)。出院后定期随访,记忆力较出院时稍下降,步态未见异常。

**例 2** 女性,80 岁,主因行走困难、肢体抖动伴精神行为异常 1 月余,于 2017 年 11 月 13 日入院。患者 1 月余前(2017 年 10 月初)无明显诱因出现行走困难,表现为慌张步态、小碎步,易向前跌倒,伴右侧肢体不自主抖动,持物、用力时显著,症状进行性加重,进展为不能独立行走,偶有尿失禁,无头晕、头痛等其他伴随症状;此后家属发现其语言减少,记忆力明显下降,出现胡言乱语、精神行为异常等。患者自发病以来,睡眠、饮食正常,小便正常,需药物辅助排便,体重无明显变化。既往高血压病史 10 余年,血压最高 170/95 mm Hg,规律服用硝苯地平 30 mg/d 和奥美沙坦 20 mg/d,血压控制良好;2007 年曾行嗜铬细胞瘤切除术,术后恢复良好;个人史及家族史无特殊。入院后体格检查:神志清楚,语言流利,记忆力、计算力、理解力和定向力较差;双耳听力下降,双侧 Rinne 试验气导大于骨导,Weber 试验居中,余脑神经检查未见明显异常;双侧肌力 5 级,右侧肌张力增高,尤其右上肢呈齿轮状,左侧肌张力正常;右侧指鼻试验和跟-膝-胫试验欠稳准,Romberg 征不能配合;双侧痛温觉和震动觉对称存在;双侧肱二头肌、肱三头肌、膝腱、跟腱反射减弱;双侧 Hoffmann 征、Babinski 征、Chaddock 征阴性。实验室检查:血常规,血液生化,甲状腺功能试验、血清 C-反应蛋白,抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体、抗心磷脂抗体、抗双链 DNA(dsDNA)抗体、抗干燥综合



**图1** 入院时头部MRI检查所见 1a 横断面T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,右侧顶枕叶片状低信号影(箭头所示) 1b 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,右侧顶枕叶片状高信号影(箭头所示) 1c 横断面增强T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,右侧顶枕叶病灶无明显强化征象,脑沟内可见多发异常线样强化征象(箭头所示) 1d 横断面SWI显示,皮质下多发点状低信号影,考虑微出血灶(箭头所示) **图2** 免疫调节治疗后复查头部MRI所见 2a 横断面T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,右侧顶枕叶片状异常低信号影较前明显缩小(箭头所示) 2b 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,右侧顶枕叶片状异常高信号影较前明显缩小(箭头所示) 2c 横断面增强T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,病灶无明显强化征象 2d 横断面SWI显示,皮质下微出血灶(箭头所示)

**Figure 1** Cranial MRI findings at admission Axial T<sub>1</sub>WI showed patchy hypointense in right parieto-occipital lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed hyperintense in right parieto-occipital lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Axial enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed no obvious enhancement in right parieto-occipital lobe, and multiple abnormal linear enhancement in the cerebral sulcus (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Axial SWI showed multiple dot-like hypointense in subcortex, considering microhemorrhage (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). **Figure 2** Cranial MRI findings after immunotherapy Axial T<sub>1</sub>WI (Panel 2a) and T<sub>2</sub>WI (Panel 2b) showed that the abnormal signals of right parieto-occipital lobe were narrower than before (arrows indicate). Axial enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed no obvious enhancement (Panel 2c). Axial SWI showed subcortical microhemorrhage (arrow indicates, Panel 2d).

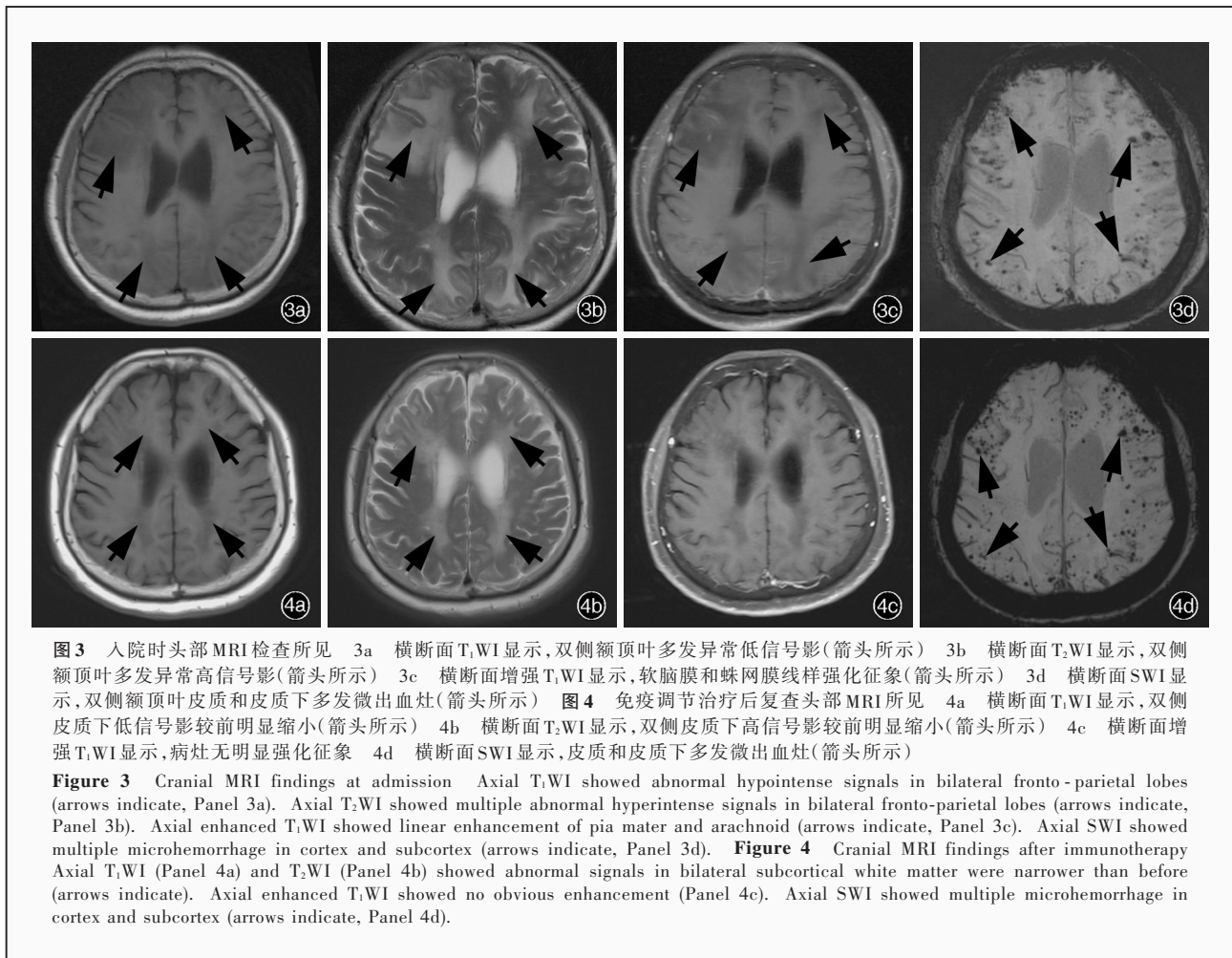
征A型和B型抗体(SSA和SSB)、抗核糖核蛋白(RNP)抗体,血清肿瘤标志物、维生素B<sub>12</sub>和叶酸均正常;腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查压力为150 mm H<sub>2</sub>O,白细胞计数为4 × 10<sup>6</sup>/L,蛋白定量为975 mg/L,葡萄糖、氯化物均于正常值范围,寡克隆区带呈阴性,IgG指数于正常值范围,副肿瘤综合征相关抗体呈阴性,Aβ<sub>42</sub> 170.30 pg/ml。基因检测显示,ApoE基因型为ε3/ε4型。MMSE评分12分,MoCA评分4分,躯体生活自理量表(PSMS)评分23分,工具性日常生活能力量表(IADL)评分31分。影像学检查:头部MRI显示,颅内多发皮质下白质长T<sub>1</sub>、长T<sub>2</sub>异常信号影;增强扫描软脑膜、蛛网膜可见广泛强化征象,考虑淀粉样变性可能;SWI显示,皮质和皮质下多发点状低信号影,考虑微出血灶(图3)。MRA显示,颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄,右侧颈内动脉海绵窦段纤细、狭窄。MRV未见异常。临床诊断为脑淀

粉样血管病相关炎症,予甲泼尼龙1000 mg/d(×3 d)静脉滴注冲击治疗,此后每3天剂量减半,减量至40 mg/d静脉滴注后改为序贯口服,每周减量4 mg/d直至停药。患者共住院29 d,出院时行走困难、肢体抖动较前明显缓解,记忆力、计算力、理解力和定向力及日常生活活动能力较前明显改善;MMSE评分16分,MoCA评分11分,PSMS评分11分,IADL评分25分;复查头部MRI显示,颅内多发长T<sub>1</sub>、长T<sub>2</sub>异常信号影较前明显缩小,增强扫描未见明显强化,SWI仍可见多发点状低信号影(图4)。出院后定期随访,病情无明显变化。

### 讨 论

脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症是临床罕见的中枢神经系统疾病,近年逐渐获得公认。2011年,Chung等<sup>[1]</sup>首次提出其诊断标准,但是由于文献报道较少,





**图 3** 入院时头部 MRI 检查所见 3a 横断面 T<sub>1</sub>WI 显示, 双侧额顶叶多发异常低信号影(箭头所示) 3b 横断面 T<sub>2</sub>WI 显示, 双侧额顶叶多发异常高信号影(箭头所示) 3c 横断面增强 T<sub>1</sub>WI 显示, 软脑膜和蛛网膜线样强化征象(箭头所示) 3d 横断面 SWI 显示, 双侧额顶叶皮质和皮质下多发微出血灶(箭头所示) **图 4** 免疫调节治疗后复查头部 MRI 所见 4a 横断面 T<sub>1</sub>WI 显示, 双侧皮质下低信号影较前明显缩小(箭头所示) 4b 横断面 T<sub>2</sub>WI 显示, 双侧皮质下高信号影较前明显缩小(箭头所示) 4c 横断面增强 T<sub>1</sub>WI 显示, 病灶无明显强化征象 4d 横断面 SWI 显示, 皮质和皮质下多发微出血灶(箭头所示)

**Figure 3** Cranial MRI findings at admission Axial T<sub>1</sub>WI showed abnormal hypointense signals in bilateral fronto-parietal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 3a). Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed multiple abnormal hyperintense signals in bilateral fronto-parietal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 3b). Axial enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed linear enhancement of pia mater and arachnoid (arrows indicate, Panel 3c). Axial SWI showed multiple microhemorrhage in cortex and subcortex (arrows indicate, Panel 3d). **Figure 4** Cranial MRI findings after immunotherapy Axial T<sub>1</sub>WI (Panel 4a) and T<sub>2</sub>WI (Panel 4b) showed abnormal signals in bilateral subcortical white matter were narrower than before (arrows indicate). Axial enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed no obvious enhancement (Panel 4c). Axial SWI showed multiple microhemorrhage in cortex and subcortex (arrows indicate, Panel 4d).

目前尚缺乏确切的发病率和患病率等流行病学资料。脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的平均发病年龄约 67 岁, 较淀粉样脑血管病(约 76 岁)略低, 较原发性中枢神经系统血管炎(约 45 岁)高<sup>[2]</sup>。其发病机制目前尚不清楚, 可能与中枢神经系统对 A $\beta$  免疫反应导致的炎症反应有关, 特异性 CD4<sup>+</sup>T 细胞聚集于 A $\beta$  沉积处<sup>[3]</sup>和脑脊液抗 A $\beta$  抗体水平增加均倾向证实这一理论<sup>[4]</sup>。Piazza 等<sup>[5]</sup>的研究显示, 与正常对照者相比, 散发性淀粉样脑血管病和多发性硬化(MS)复发患者脑脊液抗 A $\beta$  抗体水平无明显变化; 而脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症急性期脑脊液抗 A $\beta$  抗体水平特异性升高, 且与 A $\beta$  动员直接相关, 同时总 tau 蛋白和磷酸化 tau 蛋白水平升高, 至临床和影像学表现缓解后, 抗 A $\beta$  抗体水平逐渐恢复至正常, 且可溶性 A $\beta$ 、总 tau 蛋白和磷酸化 tau 蛋白水平降低, 支持脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的发病机制是特异性自身免疫反应所致, 直接由抗 A $\beta$  抗体介导。

脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症病理分型分为两种

亚型, 一种为血管周围炎性细胞浸润而无明显血管破坏; 一种为透壁血管炎过程, 表现为肉芽肿性炎症, 亦称为 A $\beta$  相关性血管炎(ABRA)。有研究显示, 仅就临床表现和预后而言, 无法在这两种病理分型之间找到差异, 提示这两种病理分型代表同种疾病——脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症, 且具有相似的临床表现和病程<sup>[6]</sup>。

脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症临床表现多样, 但不具有特异性, 最常见的临床表现是快速进行性认知功能障碍。本组 2 例患者均出现认知功能障碍和日常生活活动能力下降, 其中例 2 还出现精神行为异常。Chung 等<sup>[1]</sup>总结 70 例脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症患者的临床资料, 发现 53 例(75.71%) 出现认知行为改变, 包括记忆力减退、注意力不集中、痴呆、人格和行为改变、意识错乱和意识障碍, 29 例(41.43%) 出现头痛, 22 例(31.43%) 出现癫痫发作; 较少发生全身症状, 仅 5 例(7.14%) 出现发热, 局灶性神经功能缺损较为常见, 占 45.71%(32/70), 包括

18 例失语、12 例视野缺损、12 例单侧或轻偏瘫、6 例小脑共济失调、5 例迷走神经麻痹；78.57% (55/70) 患者出现以下 2 种或以上症状，包括头痛、癫痫发作、精神行为异常和局灶性神经功能缺损<sup>[1]</sup>。本组 2 例患者均出现步态异常，较少见诸文献报道，可能与较广泛的白质病变有关，也提示步态异常可以是脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的主要临床表现。

脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的实验室检查并未见特异性，腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查 45.24% (19/42) 患者白细胞计数增加，71.43% (30/42) 患者蛋白定量升高<sup>[1]</sup>。近年对脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症生物学标志物的研究越来越多，脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症患者 *ApoEε4* 等位基因携带率高达 80%，而无炎症反应的淀粉样脑血管病患者 *ApoEε4* 等位基因携带率仅 5%<sup>[4,7]</sup>，提示 *ApoEε4* 等位基因可能是脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的危险因素。Renard 等<sup>[8]</sup> 的研究显示，脑脊液  $A\beta_{40}$  可以作为淀粉样脑血管病和脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的生物学标志物。本组有 2 例患者脑脊液蛋白定量均升高， $A\beta_{42}$  水平均下降，提示疾病与  $A\beta$  沉积有关。亦有研究显示，抗  $A\beta$  抗体和  $A\beta$  PET/CT 显像可以用于脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的非侵入性诊断<sup>[9-10]</sup>。

脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症典型影像学改变是， $T_2$ WI 和 FLAIR 成像显示的融合的脑白质异常高信号，伴多发皮质和皮质下出血灶<sup>[11]</sup>。Corovic 等<sup>[12]</sup> 发现，脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的异常影像学改变分布较广泛，且病变位于多个大脑区域，包括颞叶占 37.67% (55/146)、顶叶占 36.99% (54/146)、额叶占 34.25% (50/146)、枕叶占 32.88% (48/146)；约 39.73% (58/146) 患者存在双侧病灶；其中有 64% (80/125)  $T_2$ WI 呈高信号，69.57% (80/115) 呈强化征象，83.33% (45/54) 存在微出血灶。本组 2 例患者 MRI 均可见片状融合的脑白质长  $T_2$  异常信号，SWI 可见多发皮质和皮质下微出血灶。

Kinnecom 等<sup>[7]</sup> 和 Chung 等<sup>[1]</sup> 等认为，具有典型临床表现和影像学改变时，可不经脑组织活检术而明确诊断脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症。2016 年，Auriel 等<sup>[13]</sup> 在 Chung 等<sup>[1]</sup> 研究的基础上提出基于临床和影像学表现的脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症诊断标准：很可能的 (probable) 脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症，(1) 发病年龄  $\geq 40$  岁。(2) 急性、亚急性或慢性发病。(3) 至少具备以下 1 种临床症状，即头痛、精神异常或行为改变、局灶性神经系统体征、癫痫 (并非

直接由急性脑出血所致)。(4) MRI 显示单发或多发性脑白质高信号病灶 (皮质、皮质下或深部脑组织)，呈非对称性并延伸至皮质下白质；且非对称性病灶并非既往脑出血所致。(5) SWI 显示存在  $\geq 1$  处皮质或皮质下出血灶 (脑出血、脑微出血、皮质表面铁沉积)。(6) 排除中枢神经系统肿瘤、中枢神经系统感染及其他因素。确定的 (definite) 脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症符合上述所有条件以及以下病理改变，(1) 血管周围、透壁或壁内炎症反应。(2) 皮质和脑膜受累区血管存在  $A\beta$  沉积。组织病理学是诊断脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的“金标准”，但有研究显示，符合很可能的脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症诊断标准的患者可以尝试经验性免疫调节治疗，从而避免有创性脑组织活检术，如果激素治疗 3 周无反应，再考虑行脑组织活检术<sup>[1]</sup>。

脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症临床诊断困难，应注意与以下疾病相鉴别。(1) 淀粉样脑血管病：系  $A\beta$  在皮质动脉、软脑膜动脉、小动脉和毛细血管病理性沉积所致<sup>[14]</sup>，临床以痴呆、精神症状、反复或多发性脑叶出血为主要表现；而脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的颅内微出血灶更多，*ApoEε4* 等位基因更常见，脑脊液  $A\beta_{42}$  水平更低<sup>[15]</sup>。(2) 可逆性后部白质脑病综合征 (PRES)：通常由高血压等诱发，发病急骤，影像学以脑后部受累常见；而影像学显示非对称性脑白质病变、颅内微出血灶以及免疫调节治疗反应良好则提示脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的可能性大<sup>[16]</sup>。(3) 中枢神经系统血管炎：临床表现为局灶性神经功能缺损、认知功能障碍、头痛等，MRI 以广泛性皮质和脑白质损害为主，但皮质和皮质下多发微出血灶少见。(4) 中枢神经系统肿瘤：脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症无论是临床还是影像学表现均易误诊为中枢神经系统肿瘤<sup>[17]</sup> (如中枢神经系统淋巴瘤<sup>[18]</sup>、胶质瘤等)，但 SWI 可见皮质和皮质下微出血灶，灌注成像 (PWI) 和磁共振波谱 (MRS) 显示脑血流量 (CBF) 减少、代谢正常。本组 2 例患者均符合很可能的脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症诊断标准，予经验性免疫调节治疗 2 周，临床症状明显缓解，复查 MRI 提示病灶明显缩小，遂未行脑组织活检术，随访 6 个月未复发。

脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的治疗药物主要是糖皮质激素，其次是环磷酰胺、硫唑嘌呤和吗替麦考酚酯。尽管单纯应用糖皮质激素与糖皮质激素联合免疫抑制剂的结局无明显差异，但约 50% 以上

患者临床症状改善<sup>[6]</sup>。一项关于脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的系统综述显示,98 例脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症患者中有 85 例予免疫抑制治疗,其中 57.65% (49/85) 治疗后临床症状改善,14.12% (12/85) 无明显变化,28.24% (24/85) 进行性恶化;13 例未予免疫抑制治疗,其中 4/13 例临床症状改善,8/13 例进行性恶化,1/13 例失访<sup>[6]</sup>。业已证实免疫球蛋白具有抗 A $\beta$  特性,有文献报道,静脉注射免疫球蛋白 (IVIg) 对复发的脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症患者有益,预示免疫球蛋白可能是脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症治疗的另一种选择<sup>[19]</sup>。研究显示,约 26% 患者减药或停药后出现复发或恶化,复发时影像学可见新发病灶,主要位于额叶,可位于原发部位,亦可位于其他部位;复发多见于首次发作后 3 个月至 8 年,主要表现为轻度认知损害 (MCI) 及全脑皮质和皮质下萎缩,CT 和 (或) MRI 显示广泛性皮质下损害,增强扫描无强化征象,与血管源性水肿区域相对应,与慢性脑叶、皮质、皮质下微出血有关<sup>[2]</sup>。对于减药或停药后病情恶化或复发的患者,重新治疗或增加免疫调节治疗有效<sup>[1,20]</sup>。Liang 等<sup>[21]</sup> 报告 1 例具有极少微出血灶的脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症患者,预后良好,提示颅内微出血灶可能是预测脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症预后良好的影响因素。

目前国内关于脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症的文献报道较少,临床医师对疾病缺乏认识,易漏诊或误诊。该病是潜在可治愈的疾病,对于很可能的脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症患者,在无病理学诊断的情况下可尝试免疫调节治疗。

利益冲突 无

### 参 考 文 献

- [1] Chung KK, Anderson NE, Hutchinson D, Synek B, Barber PA. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy related with inflammation: three case reports and a review [J]. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*, 2011, 82:20-26.
- [2] Kang YC, Wei WS. Progress on cerebral amyloid angiopathy-related inflammation [J]. *Zhongguo Lin Chuang Shen Jing Ke Xue Za Zhi*, 2015, 23:697-701. [康远程, 魏文石. 脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症反应的研究进展 [J]. *中国临床神经科学杂志*, 2015, 23:697-701.]
- [3] Melzer N, Harder A, Gross CC, Stummer W, Niederstadt T, Meuth SG, Marziniak M, Grauer OM, Wiendl H. CD4(+) T cells predominate in cerebrospinal fluid and leptomeningeal and parenchymal infiltrates in cerebral amyloid beta-related angiitis [J]. *Arch Neurol*, 2012, 69:773-777.
- [4] DiFrancesco JC, Brioschi M, Brighina L, Ruffmann C, Saracchi E, Costantino G, Gakimberti G, Conti E, Marzorati L, Remida P, Tagliavini F, Savoirdo M, Ferrarese C. Anti - A  $\beta$  autoantibodies in the CSF of a patient with CAA - related inflammation: a case report [J]. *Neurology*, 2011, 76:842-844.
- [5] Piazza F, Greenberg SM, Savoirdo M, Gardinetti M, Chiapparini L, Raicher L, Nitri R, Sakaguchi H, Brioschi M, Billo G, Colombo A, Lamzani F, Piscoquito G, Carriero MR, Giaccone G, Tagliavini F, Ferrarese C, DiFrancesco JC. Anti-amyloid  $\beta$  autoantibodies in cerebral amyloid angiopathy-related inflammation: implications for amyloid-modifying therapies [J]. *Ann Neurol*, 2013, 73:449-458.
- [6] Castro Caldas A, Silva C, Albuquerque L, Pimentel J, Silva V, Ferro JM. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy associated with inflammation: report of 3 cases and systematic review [J]. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2015, 24:2039-2048.
- [7] Kinnecom C, Lev MH, Wendell L, Smith EE, Rosand J, Frosch MP, Greenberg SM. Course of cerebral amyloid angiopathy-related inflammation [J]. *Neurology*, 2007, 68:1411-1416.
- [8] Renard D, Collombier L, Demattei C, Wacongne A, Charif M, Ayrignac X, Azakri S, Gaillard N, Boudousq V, Lehmann S, Menjot de Chanpfeur N, Thouvenot E. Cerebrospinal fluid, MRI, and florbetaben - PET in cerebral amyloid angiopathy-related inflammation [J]. *J Alzheimers Dis*, 2018, 61:1107-1117.
- [9] Carmona-Iragui M, Fernández-Arcos A, Alcolea D, Piazza F, Morenas-Rodríguez E, Antón-Aquirre S, Sala I, Clarimon J, Dols-Icardo O, Camacho V, Sampedro F, Munuera J, Nuñez-Marin F, Lleó A, Fortea J, Gómez-Ansón B, Blesa R. Cerebrospinal fluid anti - amyloid -  $\beta$  autoantibodies and amyloid PET in cerebral amyloid angiopathy - related inflammation [J]. *J Alzheimers Dis*, 2016, 50:1-7.
- [10] Charidimou A. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy - related inflammation biomarkers: where are we now [J]? *J Alzheimers Dis*, 2016, 50:9-11.
- [11] Raghavan P, Looby S, Bourne TD, Wintermark M. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy - related inflammation: a potentially reversible cause of dementia with characteristic imaging findings [J]. *J Neuroradiol*, 2016, 43:11-17.
- [12] Corovic A, Kelly S, Markus HS. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy associated with inflammation: a systematic review of clinical and imaging features and outcome [J]. *Int J Stroke*, 2018, 13:257-267.
- [13] Auriel E, Charidimou A, Gurol ME, Ni J, Martinez-Ramirez S, Boulouis G, Piazza F, DiFrancesco JC, Frosch MP, Pontes-Neto OV, Shoamanesh A, Reijmer Y, Vashkevich A, Ayres AM, Schwab KM, Viswanathan A, Greenberg SM. Validation of clinicoradiological criteria for the diagnosis of cerebral amyloid angiopathy-related inflammation [J]. *JAMA Neurol*, 2016, 73:197-202.
- [14] Weber SA, Patel RK, Lutsep HL. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy: diagnosis and potential therapies [J]. *Expert Rev Neurother*, 2018, 18:503-513.
- [15] Renard D, Tatu L, Collombier L, Wacongne A, Ayrignac X, Charif M, Boukriche Y, Chiper L, Fourcade G, Azakri S, Gaillard N, Mercier E, Lehmann S, Thouvenot E. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy and cerebral amyloid angiopathy - related inflammation: comparison of hemorrhagic and DWI MRI features [J]. *J Alzheimers Dis*, 2018, 64:1113-1121.
- [16] Rajczewska-Oleszkiewicz C, Cyganek A, Stadnik A, Dziewulska D. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy - related inflammation: a case report presenting diagnostic difficulties [J]. *Neurol Neurochir Pol*, 2018, 52:298-305.
- [17] Ronsin S, Deiana G, Geraldo AF, Durand-Dubief F, Thomas-Maisonneuve L, Formaglio M, Desestret V, Meyronet D, Nighoghossian N, Berthezène Y, Honnorat J, Ducray F. Pseudotumoral presentation of cerebral amyloid angiopathy -



- related inflammation[J]. *Neurology*, 2016, 86:912-919.
- [18] Leclercq L, Mechtouff L, Hermier M, Nighoghossian N, Ducray F. Intravascular large B - cell lymphoma mimicking cerebral amyloid angiopathy - related inflammation [J]. *Revue Neurologique (Paris)*, 2017, 174:265-266.
- [19] Cenina AR, De Leon J, Tay KY, Wong CF, Kandiah N. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy - related inflammation presenting with rapidly progressive dementia, responsive to IVIg [J]. *Alzheimer Dis Assoc Disord*, 2015, 29:347-349.
- [20] Martucci M, Sarria S, Toledo M, Coscojuela P, Vert C, Siurana S, Auger C, Rovira A. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy - related inflammation: imaging findings and clinical outcome [J]. *Neuroradiology*, 2014, 56:283-289.
- [21] Liang JW, Zhang W, Sarlin J, Boniece I. Case of cerebral amyloid angiopathy - related inflammation: is the absence of cerebral microbleeds a good prognostic sign [J]? *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2015, 24:E319-320.

(收稿日期:2018-12-25)

## WFNS Congress Beijing 2019

Time: September 9–12, 2019

Venue: Beijing, China

Website: <http://www.wfns2019.org/>

The WFNS Congress Beijing 2019 will be held on September 9–12, 2019 in Beijing, China under the auspices of the World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies (WFNS), which is hosted by the Chinese Medical Doctor Association and Chinese Medical Association.

Founded in 1955, The WFNS is a professional and scientific non - governmental organization comprised of 130 members including 5 continental associations, 119 national or regional neurosurgical societies and 6 affiliate societies. WFNS is the highest academic organization of neurosurgery and the family of all neurosurgeons around the world. The WFNS Congress plays an important role in enhancing medical technology, strengthening academic exchanges and promoting collaborative research and exploration in neurosurgery and related disciplines.

"Glorious Neurosurgery" is the theme of WFNS Congress Beijing 2019. We will hold the opening ceremony on the Great Wall in the golden season. The conference hall is adjacent to the "Bird's Nest", the main venue of the 2008 Summer Olympics and the 2022 Winter Olympics. Apart from a perfect scientific program, we will work hard to organize a wealth of cultural activities and very interesting tours for you and your companions. We will also invite 150 young neurosurgeons from the developing countries especially along the "Belt and Road" regions to attend the congress free of registration fee, food and accommodation. Furthermore, we will provide international return fares and a month-long clinical training afterwards in Beijing to 50 of them free of charge in food and accommodation.

## Fifth European Stroke Organization Conference

Time: May 22–24, 2019

Venue: Milan, Italy

Website: <http://eso-conference.org/2019/>

The 5th European Stroke Organization Conference (ESOC) will take place in Milan, Italy, on May 22–24, 2019. ESOC 2019 will build on the enormous success of the last four European Stroke Organization (ESO) Conferences. ESOC is Europe's leading forum for discussing and disseminating the latest advances in stroke care.

Over 1800 abstracts were submitted to ESOC 2018 in Gothenburg. In the large clinical trials sessions, results from 10 major randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were presented, many of which with accompanying high impact publications. Our delegate numbers continue to grow year on year and we are confident ESOC 2019 will be the largest yet.

One of the highlights of ESOC 2018 was the presentation of the "European Action Plan 2018–2030" which builds on the experience and the format of the previous Helsingborg Declarations. This document was written by ESO in cooperation with the patient organization Stroke Alliance for Europe (SAFE), with the involvement of the World Health Organization (WHO).

ESOC 2019 will see presentations of major clinical trials, state-of-the-art talks by renowned clinicians and researchers and receive updates on the latest guidelines. We will be joined by the Italian Stroke Organization.