

· 神经病理与人脑组织库建设 ·

帕金森病合并脑小血管病人脑组织病理学分析： 附一例报告并文献复习

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【摘要】目的 报道1例帕金森病合并脑小血管病人脑组织的病理学特点。**方法与结果** 男性患者,69岁,猝死后9.50小时由首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院国家神经系统疾病临床医学研究中心人脑组织库完成脑组织捐献及接受工作。生前诊断为帕金森病,曾行脑深部电刺激术,但无脑小血管病的临床诊断。按照国际标准化脑库的脑组织处理流程,大体标本观察可见脑干黑质和蓝斑显著色素脱失,以及脑深部电刺激路径;组织病理学除帕金森病晚期(Braak分期V期)病理表现外,还可见脑深部电刺激术后病理改变,以及额叶、颞叶、扣带回、基底节区和脑干等区域存在微小血管平滑肌细胞增生、管壁增厚变硬、玻璃样变、管腔狭窄,小血管周围间隙扩大,白质微梗死和小血管微出血的脑小血管病病理改变。最终病理诊断为帕金森病(Braak分期V期),脑深部电刺激术后,脑小血管病。**结论** 该例捐献者脑组织以帕金森病的临床诊断入库,病理证实除帕金森病和脑深部电刺激术后病理改变外,同时并存脑小血管病病理改变,提示应重视老年人群的多病共病。

【关键词】 帕金森病; 深部脑刺激法; 大脑小血管疾病; 病理学; 人脑组织库(非MeSH词)

Brain pathological analysis of Parkinson's disease combined with cerebral small vessel disease: one case report and literature review

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【Abstract】 Objective To report on the pathological characteristics of brain tissue in a case of Parkinson's disease (PD) with cerebral small vessel disease (CSVD). **Methods and Results** The male patient, 69 years old, was suddenly died. His brain tissue was donated and accepted by the Human Brain Tissue Bank of China National Clinical Research Center for Neurological Diseases, Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University, 9.50 h after sudden death. The patient was diagnosed with PD, and had undergone deep brain stimulation (DBS), but there was no clinical diagnosis of CSVD. We processed the brain tissue according to standardized procedure of international brain banks. Gross observation showed there was significant discoloration in the substantia nigra and locus caeruleus. The DBS pathway was also visible. Microscopic observation showed in addition to advanced stage of PD (Braak stage V), pathological changes of DBS could also be seen, as well as CSVD pathological changes such as microvascular smooth muscle cell proliferation, thickening and hardening vessel walls, hyaline degeneration, lumen stenosis, severe perivascular dilatation, white matter microinfarction and microhemorrhage in frontal lobe, temporal lobe, cingulate gyrus, basal ganglia, brainstem and other areas. The final pathological diagnosis was PD

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(Braak stage V) after DBS and CSVD. **Conclusions** This brain tissue was enrolled into the brain bank for the clinical diagnosis of PD. Pathological examination showed that in addition to the pathological changes of PD and DBS, CSVD was also coexisted. This case suggests that attention should be paid to the multiple comorbidities of neurological diseases of the elderly.

[Key words] Parkinson disease; Deep brain stimulation; Cerebral small vessel diseases; Pathology; Human brain bank (not in MeSH)

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Conflicts of interest: none declared

帕金森病(PD)是老年人群常见神经变性病,其典型病理改变为黑质多巴胺能神经元减少、 α -突触核蛋白(α -Syn)聚集和路易小体(LB)形成^[1]。脑小血管病(CSVD)同样是老年人群常见脑血管病,其病理改变为脑小动脉、小静脉和毛细血管病变导致的腔隙性梗死(LACI)、脑微出血(CMBs)、扩大的血管周围间隙(EPVS)等^[2]。目前尚无关于这两种疾病关联性的定论^[3-6],且缺乏相关病理学研究。本文报道1例行脑深部电刺激术(DBS)的帕金森病患者,临床并无脑小血管病的诊断,但人脑组织尸检时发现与帕金森病共存的脑小血管病病理改变,并在此基础上复习相关文献,总结帕金森病、脑深部电刺激术后和帕金森病与脑小血管病共病的人脑组织病理学特点及其研究进展,以为老年人群脑疾病多病共病研究和精准医学提供依据。

病例资料

患者 男性,69岁,退休人员,大学本科学历。2019年9月3日猝死后9.50小时,由首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院国家神经系统疾病临床医学研究中心人脑组织库(以下简称国家中心脑库)完成脑组织捐献及接受工作。患者17年前(2002年)无明显诱因出现行走时左下肢不利,继而出现左手精细活动迟缓,伴左侧肢体不自主抖动,静止和紧张时明显,上述症状逐渐进展至双侧肢体。15年前(2004年)在当地医院诊断为帕金森病,予苯海索(安坦)、金刚烷胺、司来吉兰(具体剂量不详)治疗后症状部分改善。13年前(2006年)动作笨拙加重,出现小碎步、行走前冲,夜间翻身费力,先后予以多巴丝肼(美多芭)、培高利特、吡贝地尔(具体剂量不详)治疗,患者症状改善时间逐渐缩短。11年前(2008年)出现行走困难伴跌倒,存在“剂末现象”和“开关现象”且部分“关”期不可预测,简易智能状态检查量表(MMSE)评分28、汉密尔顿抑郁量表17项

(HAMD-17)评分9、Beck抑郁量表(BDI)评分7、匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(PSQI)评分6、帕金森病非运动症状问卷(NMSQuest)评分12。2008-2011年定期随诊并调整药物,先后予多巴丝肼、卡左双多巴(息宁)、恩他卡朋、金刚烷胺、司来吉兰等(左旋多巴等效剂量700~1066 mg/d),最初效果良好,后逐渐出现“开”期缩短伴异动。8年前(2011年)因药物治疗效果不满意,于首都医科大学宣武医院行脑深部电刺激术,术后“关”期症状显著减轻,症状波动改善。5年前(2014年)术后再次出现“关”期行走困难,偶有冻结步态,调整药物为卡左双多巴、恩他卡朋、司来吉兰、金刚烷胺和罗匹尼罗[左旋多巴等效剂量(LED)1400 mg/d]后症状改善。3年前(2016年)出现烦躁、易激惹、情绪低落,先后予以文拉法新、氯氮平(具体剂量不详)等药物治疗。2年前(2017年)脑深部电刺激装置电池逐渐耗尽,患者生活不能自理。2019年9月3日于养老院中死亡,死因为猝死。既往有缺血性卒中和糖尿病史10余年(药物应用和控制情况不详);吸烟史11年,已戒烟40年;31岁时(1981年)曾发生一氧化碳中毒,未遗留后遗症;余个人史及家族史无特殊。

国家中心脑库处理 国家中心脑库于患者死亡后9.50小时完成脑组织捐献及接受工作,并按照国际标准化脑库的脑组织处理流程,将一半脑组织(左侧)固定、另一半脑组织(右侧)新鲜保存^[7]。称重整个脑组织1.44 kg,表面脑沟无增宽、脑回无萎缩,双侧大脑额中回上部可见电极插入的凹陷。左侧脑组织置于10%中性甲醛溶液中浸泡固定4周后,制备层厚3 mm的冠状切片;右侧脑组织直接制备层厚1.20 cm的冠状切片。大体标本观察,双侧电极自大脑皮质插入后向斜下方走行,途经双侧大脑皮质下白质、尾状核头外侧白质和内囊膝部,达苍白球内侧部(GPi),电极途径的周围脑组织质地柔软;右侧枕叶白质可见大小约15 mm×10 mm的软

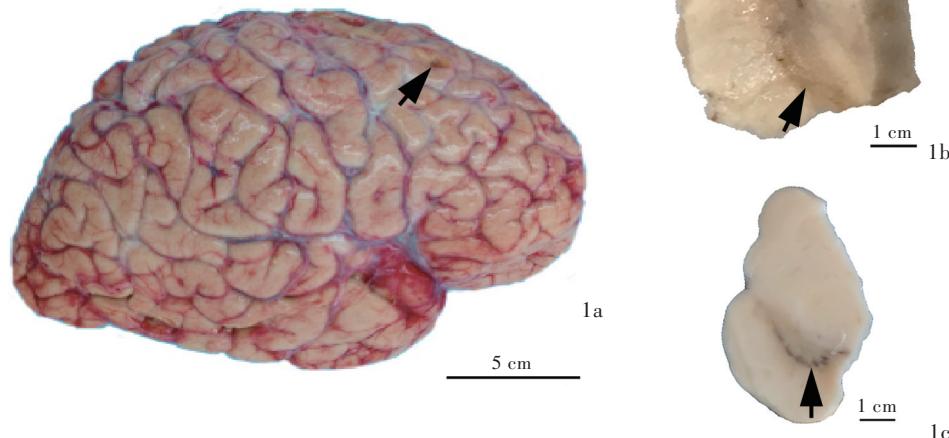


图1 大体标本观察所见 1a 整个脑组织表面正常, 脑沟无增宽、脑回无萎缩, 双侧大脑额中回上部可见电极插入点(箭头所示) 1b 中脑黑质明显色素脱失(箭头所示) 1c 正常脑组织黑质正常(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Gross examination of the brain. The surface of the brain was normal without sulcus widening and atrophic gyri. The insertion sites of DBS were on bilateral upper midfrontal gyrus (arrow indicates, panel 1a). The substantia nigra of the midbrain was decolorized (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). At normal brain tissue, the substantia nigra was normal (arrow indicates, Panel 1c).

化灶;脑干黑质和蓝斑显著色素脱失;小脑未见异常(图1)。进一步对关键脑区(包括额叶、运动区、颞叶、海马、基底节区、中脑、脑桥、延髓、小脑)和兴趣区(ROI, 包括尾状核头部电极入路和大脑皮质电极入点)取材, 取材后固定的脑组织经脱水、石蜡包埋, 制备层厚5 μm的切片, 行HE染色和免疫组化染色, 免疫组化检测用抗体包括磷酸化α-Syn(1:2000, 首都医科大学杨慧教授惠赠)、α-Syn(1:2000, 美国BD Transduction Laboratories公司)、β-淀粉样蛋白(Aβ, 克隆号:4G8, 1:2000, 美国Biolegend公司)、微管相关蛋白tau蛋白(MAPT, 克隆号:AT8, 1:2500, 美国Thermo Scientific公司)。组织学形态可见黑质和蓝斑区含黑色素的神经元明显减少, 一些残留的神经元内含有嗜伊红染色的路易小体。免疫组化染色显示, 除顶叶和小脑外, 额叶、颞叶、扣带回、基底节区、脑干等区域均存在广泛的α-Syn高表达, 以及不同程度的α-Syn聚集和路易小体形成病理改变, 即路易相关性病理(LRPs), 尤以磷酸化α-Syn阳性提示更显著的神经轴索和星形细胞斑(astrocytic plaques)病理改变, 表明磷酸化α-Syn参与早期的路易相关性病理形成和特征性改变(图2), 亦可见Thal分期2期、阿尔茨海默病联合登记组

织(CERAD)神经斑分期2期的神经炎性斑[NPs, 亦称老年斑(SP)]], 但未见tau蛋白病理改变^[8-9], 符合帕金森病晚期(Braak分期V期)病理表现^[10]。除帕金森病病理改变外, 还可见电极路径存在明显的神经元缺失, 以及星形胶质增生和炎性细胞浸润的炎症性改变, 符合脑深部电刺激术后病理改变(图3a)。额叶、颞叶、扣带回、基底节区和脑干等区域存在微小血管平滑肌细胞增生、管壁增厚变硬、玻璃样变、管腔狭窄, 小血管周围间隙扩大, 白质微梗死和小血管微出血, 大脑皮质未见明显神经元减少, 符合脑小血管病病理改变(图3)。最终病理诊断为帕金森病(Braak分期V期);脑深部电刺激术后;脑小血管病。

讨 论

帕金森病是仅次于阿尔茨海默病的老年人群常见神经变性病, 其65岁以上人群患病率为1%~2%^[11]。典型病理改变为黑质多巴胺能神经元减少, 同时可见残留的多巴胺能神经元存在α-Syn聚集和路易小体形成^[1]。Braak等^[10]将散发性帕金森病的病理分期共分为6期, I期, 累及嗅球和前嗅核、舌咽神经延髓段和迷走神经背核; II期, 累及延

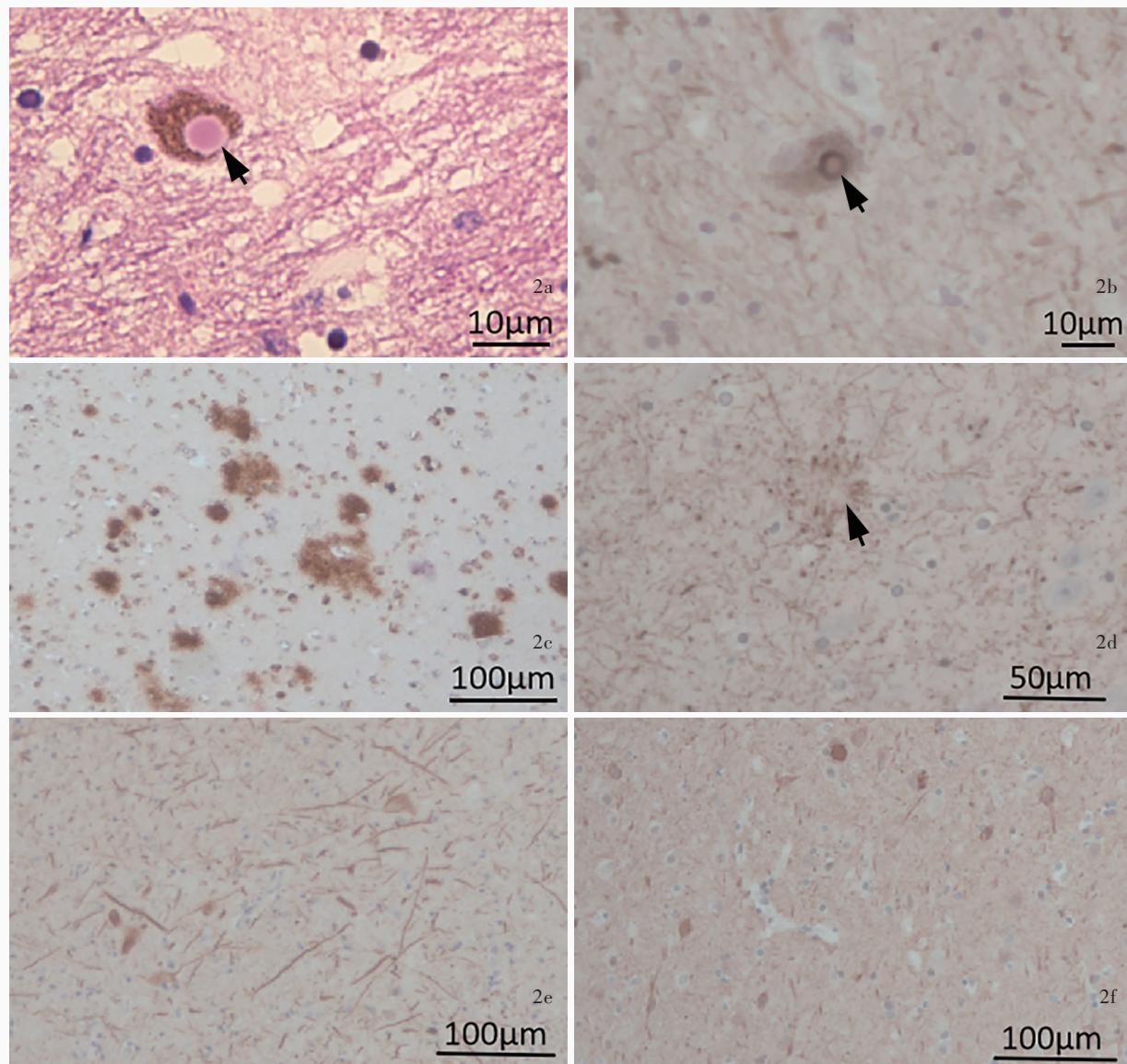


图2 光学显微镜观察所见 2a 黑质多巴胺能神经元胞质内可见路易小体形成(箭头所示),周围包绕清晰且略淡染的嗜伊红圆边 HE染色 $\times 400$ 2b 黑质多巴胺能神经元胞质内可见路易小体形成(箭头所示),强阳性表达磷酸化α-Syn 免疫组化染色(EnVision二步法) $\times 400$ 2c 颞叶皮质Aβ呈阳性,提示神经炎性斑形成 免疫组化染色(EnVision二步法) $\times 40$ 2d 斑片样富集磷酸化α-Syn呈阳性(箭头所示) 免疫组化染色(EnVision二步法) $\times 200$ 2e 黑质和海马CA2区强阳性表达磷酸化α-Syn,提示大量路易轴突 免疫组化染色(EnVision二步法) $\times 40$ 2f 颞叶、颞叶、扣带回和基底节区可观察到磷酸化α-Syn和α-Syn聚集的神经元 免疫组化染色(EnVision二步法) $\times 40$

Figure 2 Optical microscopy findings There was Lewy body formation in the cytoplasm of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra (arrow indicates). The eosinophilic inclusion was surrounded by a pale ring (Panel 2a). HE staining $\times 400$ There was Lewy body formation in the cytoplasm of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra (arrow indicates), which was strong positive for phosphorylated α-Syn immunostaining at the edge (Panel 2b). Immunohistochemistry staining (EnVision) $\times 400$ Aβ immunohistochemistry revealed the senile plaque formation in the temporal cortex (Panel 2c). Immunohistochemistry staining (EnVision) $\times 40$ Phosphorylated α-Syn immunohistochemistry also revealed plaque like staining (arrow indicates, Panel 2d). Immunohistochemistry staining (EnVision) $\times 200$ There were many phosphorylated α-Syn positive neurites in the substantia nigra and hippocampal CA2, revealed a lot of Lewy axon (Panel 2e). Immunohistochemistry staining (EnVision) $\times 40$ There were many phosphorylated α-Syn and α-Syn positive neurons in the basal ganglia, anterior cingulate, frontal and temporal cortices (Panel 2f). Immunohistochemistry staining (EnVision) $\times 40$

髓脑桥被盖,包括网状结构、中缝核、网状核和蓝斑;Ⅲ期,累及中脑特别是黑质致密部;Ⅳ期,累及中脑深部神经核团和前部脑叶;Ⅴ期,累及前额叶

和新皮质高级感觉联合区;Ⅵ期,累及新皮质一级感觉联合区和运动前区,偶有初级感觉皮质(S1)和初级运动皮质(M1)受累。该病理分期目前已受到

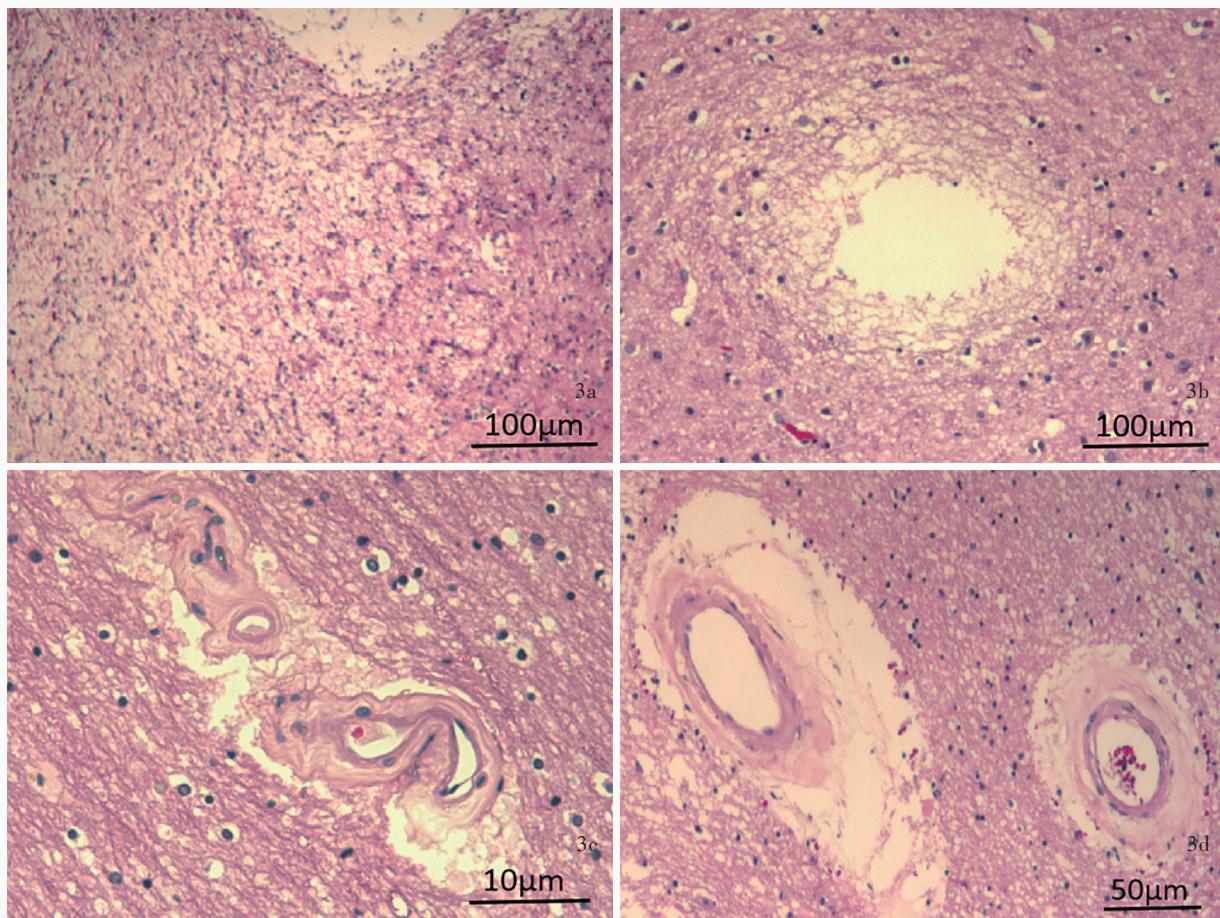


图3 光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 3a 脑深部电刺激电极导管周围可见明显的神经元缺失,以及显著的星形胶质增生和海绵样变,符合脑深部电刺激术后病理改变 $\times 40$ 3b 额叶灰质可见陈旧性微梗死,未见明显炎症性改变 $\times 40$ 3c 微小动脉迂曲延长,管壁增厚,部分血管壁可见玻璃样变 $\times 400$ 3d 血管周围间隙扩大,管壁增厚,可见纤维性变性 $\times 200$

Figure 3 Optical microscopy findings HE staining There was severe neuronal loss and gliosis around the DBS tracts with spongiosis, which was accorded with pathological changes after DBS surgery (Panel 3a). $\times 40$ There was a microscopic lesion in the grey matter of frontal cortex without gliosis, indicating an old infarct (Panel 3b). $\times 40$ There were distorted small vessels with thickened vessel walls showing hyalinosis (Panel 3c). $\times 400$ There were severe perivascular dilatation and thickened vessel walls with fibrohyalinosis (Panel 3d). $\times 200$

广泛认可和应用^[12-16]。该例捐献者脑组织病理改变为黑质神经元丢失和神经元内路易包涵体形成,路易相关性病理累及 Braak 分期 I ~ V 期相关脑区,尚未累及 VI 期相关脑区,故病理诊断为 Braak 分期 V 期。帕金森病晚期(Braak 分期 V ~ VI 期)通常在大脑皮质可见老年斑,但其分布和严重程度较阿尔茨海默病轻微,该例捐献者老年斑 Thal 分期 2 期、CERAD 分期 2 期,无神经原纤维缠结(NFTs),符合帕金森病晚期病理改变。

帕金森病患者脑深部电刺激术后脑组织尸检和病理学检查国外已见诸多篇报道^[17-23],亦有专业的脑深部电刺激术脑库(Deep Brain Stimulation Brain Bank)行术后脑组织病理学研究,迄今已收集

100余例脑深部电刺激术后脑组织^[21],但目前国内尚无相关尸检研究。脑深部电刺激术后病理改变主要为慢性炎症反应,Haberler 等^[23]在此类患者的尸检脑组织中发现,电极导线周围存在典型三层病理反应,内层为 $< 25 \mu\text{m}$ 的纤维组织、中间层为 $< 500 \mu\text{m}$ 的纤维性神经胶质增生、外层为约 1 mm 厚的松散胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)反应性星形胶质细胞,此外,电极导线周围脑组织中间和周围还可见少量单核细胞和多核巨细胞。该例捐献者脑组织导管路径周围亦存在显著的星形胶质增生。激活的星形胶质细胞可产生多种神经营养因子,如中脑星形胶质细胞源性神经营养因子(MANF)、重组多巴胺能神经营养因子(CDNF)等^[19],从而发挥神

经保护或神经恢复作用。有学者提出,脑深部电刺激术治疗帕金森病的作用机制是抑制小胶质细胞和促进神经祖细胞增殖^[18,24]。脑深部电刺激术对帕金森病的治疗作用机制尚待进一步研究。

脑小血管病是一种由高血压、糖尿病等多种病因引起的脑小动脉、小静脉和毛细血管病变导致的疾病,发病隐匿,临床表现为认知功能障碍、步态平衡障碍、情绪低落、尿失禁等,易与其他神经系统疾病混淆^[2]。该例捐献者生前采取帕金森病长期治疗方案,并无脑小血管病的诊断,但脑组织尸检除帕金森病病理改变外,还存在脑小血管病病理改变。关于两种疾病的关联性研究,目前尚无定论。Schwartz等^[3]的病理学研究显示,帕金森病患者出现脑小血管病病理改变的概率低于正常对照组($P = 0.03$)。Bergkamp等^[4]发现,脑白质高信号(WMH)和脑萎缩等脑小血管病影像学改变可增加帕金森病风险。Wan等^[5]认为,帕金森病患者脑小血管病与帕金森病运动症状相关,基底节区血管周围间隙扩大与静止性震颤相关,额叶白质高信号与步态障碍相关。然而上述研究样本量均较小,尚待进一步行大样本临床病理研究以探究二者的关联性。虽然有证据表明脑深部电刺激术可以调控血管内皮生长因子(VEGF),增加血管内皮细胞厚度,改善帕金森病受损微血管的完整性^[19],但该例捐献者脑小血管病变涉及范围较广,不仅仅局限于基底节区以及额叶和额叶皮质下结构,故与脑深部电刺激术并无直接联系。

该例捐献者的病理学所见提示,脑小血管病在临幊上易被其他疾病掩盖。尽管帕金森病患者合并脑小血管病的发生率较小^[3],可能导致帕金森病快速进展或与帕金森病运动症状相关^[5-6]。因此,有必要在帕金森病患者特别是合并高血压或糖尿病等脑血管病危险因素的患者中,筛查有无脑小血管病的可能。然而,我国的脑组织病理学研究尚与国外存在一定差距,国外已有成熟的脑库(如哈佛脑库、欧洲脑库联盟、悉尼脑库等)助力脑组织病理学研究^[25-26]。目前我国的脑库建设正在逐步发展过程中,随着法规和政策的完善、社会组织的宣传、群众观念的转变,大力推广临床病理相关性研究有利于我国神经科学的发展。

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组织捐献以促进医疗卫生事业发展的无私捐献者们!

利益冲突 无

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【点评】 帕金森病是老年人常见的神经退行性疾病,脑深部电刺激术是治疗中晚期帕金森病的重要手段,其相关作用机制和病理改变均有待进一

步研究。本文作者对首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院国家神经系统疾病临床医学研究中心人脑组织库(简称国家中心脑库)中1例帕金森病捐献者的脑组织进行病理学检查,发现脑深部电刺激导管路径周围存在显著的星形胶质细胞增生,提示星形胶质细胞参与治疗机制,这是我国首例脑深部电刺激术治疗帕金森病后的脑组织尸检报道,为进一步阐明其治疗机制具有重要参考价值。

帕金森病和脑小血管病临床均表现为以姿势和步态障碍为特征的运动障碍、认知和情感障碍;影像学改变有较大差异,帕金森病主要表现为纹状体¹⁸F-多巴胺摄取减少,脑小血管病则出现腔隙性梗死、脑白质高信号和脑微出血等。本文捐献者存在糖尿病、吸烟等血管危险因素,同时还存在帕金森病晚期和脑小血管病病理改变,表明帕金森病与脑小血管病共病,为二者共病提供了确切的病理学证据。脑小血管病的临床症状可被帕金森病症状所掩盖,它可加重帕金森病运动症状和认知功能障碍。本文捐献者以帕金森病特征性表现为首发症状,且抗帕金森病治疗有效,故病程早期临床未考虑脑小血管病的诊断,而经脑组织尸检才发现存在脑小血管病,提示对于合并高血压或糖尿病等脑小血管病危险因素的帕金森病患者,还应意识到运动障碍与脑白质高信号密切相关,认知和情绪障碍程度与腔隙性梗死灶和脑微出血灶数目相关,可据此筛查老年人是否存在多病共病。

应注意的是,本文病例在病程晚期并未获得系统随访,故难以判定脑小血管病的发生时间,而脑库建设是采集志愿捐献者死后的脑组织并行病理学分析及相关研究,意味着脑组织的病理检查结果是脑疾病的终末阶段。本文病例提示我们,应对志愿捐献者进行终身、系统的脑健康管理,脑库建设所涉及的脑健康管理需要与临床截面性问诊不同的诊疗方式。脑组织病理学检查以及以脑库建设为观察终点的临床病例随访模式的变更,将有助于更好地解读神经系统疾病临床表现,提高神经科医师对神经系统疾病的认识,并最终实现“认识脑、保护脑、开发脑”的目标。

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