

·临床研究·

幕下中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症三例报告 并文献复习

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【摘要】目的 报告3例幕下中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症病例,分析其病因和临床表现。**方法与结果** 临床症状主要表现为反复发作性头痛或癫痫(3例),伴听力明显减退(2例);腰椎穿刺脑脊液外观呈浑浊血性液体,红细胞计数增加、蛋白定量升高(2例);头部或颈椎MRI显示小脑半球、脑桥、中脑表面铁沉积,增强后病灶无强化表现(3例),同时可见颈静脉孔区占位性病变(例1)、颈髓表面血管迂曲及C₆₋₇椎体水平硬膜外积液、C₇硬膜缺损(例2)或侧脑室后角旁出血(例3);全脑血管造影无异常发现。临床诊断为幕下中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症(I型2例、II型1例),病因分别为神经鞘瘤、外伤致硬脊膜缺损或脑血管畸形。针对病因施行左侧C₇硬膜缺损修补术(例2)或左侧枕叶血肿清除术(例3),术后病情明显好转,头痛症状消失。**结论** 幕下中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症病因异质性较强,详尽的辅助检查对避免误诊或漏诊具有重要提示意义。

【关键词】 含铁血黄素沉着症; 中枢神经系统; 硬膜; 脑脊髓液; 磁共振成像

Infratentorial superficial siderosis of central nervous system: three cases report and literature review

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【Abstract】Objective To report 3 cases of infratentorial superficial siderosis of central nervous system and analyze its etiology and clinical manifestations. **Methods and Results** The main clinical symptoms were recurrent headache or epilepsy (3 cases) with obvious hearing loss (2 cases); the appearance of cerebrospinal fluid of lumbar puncture was cloudy and bloody fluid, with increased red blood cell count and protein quantity (2 cases). MRI scan of head or cervical spine showed siderosis deposition on the surface of cerebellum hemisphere, pons and midbrain without enhancement, and occupying lesion at jugular foramen was seen at the same time (Case 1); tortuous vessels on the surface of cervical spinal cord, epidural effusion at the level of C₆₋₇ vertebral body, C₇ dural defect (Case 2) or paraventricular hemorrhage (Case 3). There were no abnormal findings in angiography of the whole brain. The clinical diagnosis was infratentorial superficial siderosis of central nervous system (type I 2 cases, type II 1 case). The causes were neurilemmoma, traumatic dural defect or cerebrovascular malformation. According to the cause of the disease, the left C₇ dural defect repair (Case 2) or left occipital lobe hematoma removal (Case 3) were performed. The patients' condition improved significantly and the headache disappeared. **Conclusions** The etiology of infratentorial superficial siderosis of central nervous system is heterogeneous. Detailed auxiliary examination is of great significance in avoiding misdiagnosis or missed diagnosis.

【Key words】 Hemosiderosis; Central nervous system; Dura mater; Cerebrospinal fluid; Magnetic resonance imaging

This study was supported by the "Major New Drug Development" Major Science and Technology Projects of China (No. 2017ZX09304028).

Conflicts of interest: none declared

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2021.10.011

基金项目:“重大新药创制”科技重大专项项目(项目编号:2017ZX09304028)

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中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症(SSCNS)是一种慢性、间断性、少量蛛网膜下腔出血引起的含铁血黄素在脑、脊髓、脑神经等软膜沉积的中枢神经系统少见疾病^[1],病因大多与肿瘤、外伤、脑血管畸形、颅脑手术、神经根撕脱等疾病有关,部分患者亦可无明确致病原因,为特发性铁沉积症^[2]。中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症的病理生理学基础是红细胞崩解为血红蛋白释放至脑脊液,后者进一步分解为有毒亚铁离子,在正常情况下,这种毒性离子可被Bergmann胶质细胞和小胶质细胞产生的铁蛋白结合形成含铁血黄素,但当亚铁离子的产生超过铁蛋白的结合能力时则引起中枢神经系统损伤^[3]。根据铁沉积部位,中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症可分为皮质铁沉积症(cSS)和幕下铁沉积症(iSS)两种^[4],临床主要表现为“三联征”即神经性耳聋、小脑性共济失调、锥体束征,但头痛、认知功能障碍、嗅觉减退、癫痫发作、眼外肌麻痹等症状亦有文献报道;SWI或梯度回波序列(GRE)检查可以发现脑、脊髓、脑神经表面呈低信号改变,此为其特征性影像学表现^[2]。根据上述典型临床表现和影像学特点对中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症尤其是幕下铁沉积症做出诊断并不困难,然而有一部分病例由于临床表现不典型或临床医师认识不足易造成漏诊或误诊^[5]。本文报告3例幕下铁沉积症病例,并进行相关文献复习,以提高对该病的理解和认识。

病例介绍

例1 女性,30岁。因反复发作性头痛伴听力减退18个月,于2018年8月13日入院。患者18个月前劳累后突发剧烈头痛伴恶心及喷射状呕吐,呕吐物为胃内容物,间断发作约7天头痛症状自行缓解;但右耳听力逐渐减退,并伴高调“蝉鸣”样耳鸣。12个月前因左耳听力不断下降配置双耳助听器;10个月前再次突发剧烈头痛,持续3~4小时后逐渐缓解,此后头痛症状间断发作,双耳听力下降持续加重。1个月前再次至当地医院就诊,头部MRI显示右侧颈静脉孔区占位性病变,T₂WI显示大脑半球、小脑半球、脑干表面呈低信号(图1a~1c)。为求进一步诊断至我院门诊就医,头部MRI检查显示右侧颈静脉孔区占位性病变,增强后病灶无明显强化,考虑神经鞘瘤(图1d)收入院。患者既往体格健康,否认家族史,否认吸烟史、饮酒史。

诊断与治疗经过 入院后体格检查生命体征

平稳,心肺腹部查体未发现阳性体征。神经系统检查双耳听力显著下降,以右侧明显,左侧Rinne试验阳性、右侧阴性,Weber试验偏左。入院后第2天行腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查,脑脊液外观浑浊、呈橘红色(图2),初压70 mm H₂O(1 mm H₂O = 9.81 × 10⁻³ kPa, 80~180 mm H₂O),红细胞计数3560个/mm³,蛋白定量1200 mg/L(150~450 mg/L)、葡萄糖2.57 mmol/L(2.50~4.50 mmol/L)、氯化物119.50 mmol/L(111~128 mmol/L);细胞学检查可见小淋巴细胞、单核细胞和中性粒细胞,未见肿瘤细胞。纯音电测听提示双耳听力明显减退(图3)。入院后3天行全脑血管造影检查,无异常发现。临床诊断:幕下铁沉积症。建议行右侧颈静脉孔区占位性病变切除术,患者拒绝手术,自行出院。出院后3个月电话随访,头痛症状仍间断发作,听力异常如前。

例2 男性,28岁。因反复发作性头痛、听力减退16年,加重伴发作性抽搐1年余,于2018年6月27日入院。患者16年前无明显诱因出现反复发作性头部胀痛,严重时可伴恶心及非喷射状呕吐,每年约发作10次,多次头部CT检查均未见明显异常,经甘露醇(剂量不详)静脉滴注症状可部分缓解。自发病即伴随双耳听力异常并呈进行性减退,2年前配置助听器。入院前18个月夜间睡眠中突发短暂性意识丧失、呼之不应,双眼上翻、双上肢屈曲、双下肢伸直,持续约1分钟抽搐停止,当地医院急诊头部CT、MRI等均未见明显异常;腰椎穿刺脑脊液外观清亮,初压90 mm H₂O,红细胞计数20个/mm³,蛋白定量570 mg/L、葡萄糖及氯化物均于正常参考值范围;予以左乙拉西坦0.50 g/次(2次/d)口服。为求进一步诊治至我院就诊。患者7岁曾因车祸发生严重颅脑创伤,自诉“颅内出血”但未遗留后遗症。否认家族史,否认吸烟史、饮酒史。

诊断与治疗经过 入院后体格检查生命体征平稳,心肺腹部查体无阳性体征。神经系统检查双眼呈持续性水平眼震和垂直眼震,双耳听力明显减退,以左侧明显,Rinne试验阳性,Weber试验偏右。入院次日行腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查,压力90 mm H₂O,红细胞计数19个/mm³,蛋白定量590 mg/L、葡萄糖3.71 mmol/L、氯化物125 mmol/L;细胞学检查可见小淋巴细胞、中性粒细胞和单核细胞。入院第2天头部T₂WI及GRE序列显示双侧小脑半球表面呈低信号改变(图4a,4b),增强扫描可见脑干、颈髓表面迂曲走行的静脉(图4c,4d);颈椎MRI显示左侧C_{6~7}椎

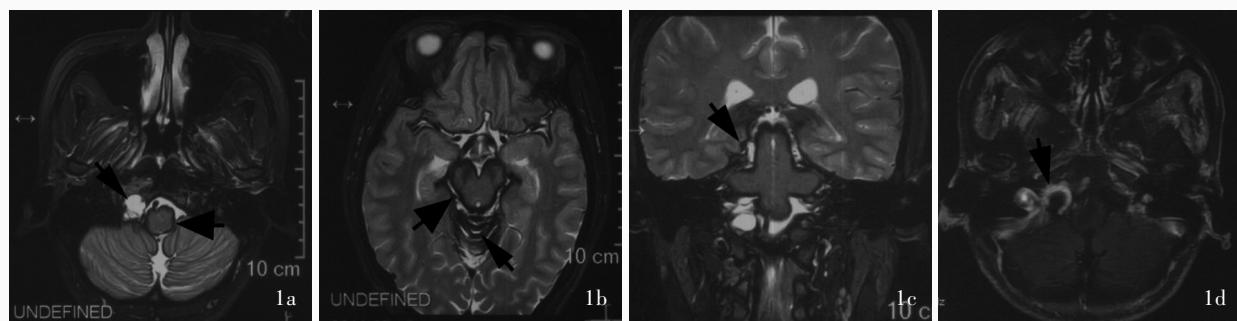


图1 例1头部影像学检查所见 1a 入院前1个月经延髓层面横断面T₂WI显示,延髓表面线样低信号(粗箭头所示),右侧颈静脉孔区呈异常高信号影(细箭头所示) 1b 入院前1个月经大脑脚层面横断面T₂WI显示,中脑表面(粗箭头所示)和小脑半球表面(细箭头所示)均呈低信号改变 1c 入院前1个月经桥臂层面冠状位T₂WI显示,颞叶内侧表面呈低信号影(箭头所示) 1d 入院时横断面增强T₁WI显示,右侧颈静脉孔区异常信号影无明显异常强化改变(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Head imaging examinations findings in Case 1 One month before admission, axial plane of medulla oblongata: linear hypointensity changes in the surface of medulla oblongata (thick arrow indicates), hyperintensity changes in the right jugular foramen (thin arrow indicates) in T₂WI (Panel 1a). One month before admission, axial plane of peduncle cerebri: hypointensity changes in the surface of midbrain (thick arrow indicates) and cerebellum hemisphere (thin arrow indicates) in T₂WI (Panel 1b). One month before admission, coronal plane of pontine arm: hypointensity changes in the surface of medial temporal lobe in T₂WI (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). No enhancement of mass occupying in the right jugular foramen in axial plane enhanced T₁WI after admission (arrow indicates, Panel 1d).

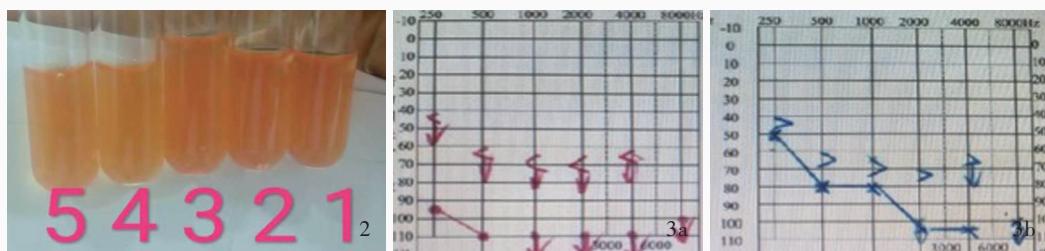


图2 入院第2天腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查,脑脊液外观浑浊,呈橘红色 **图3** 纯音电测听提示双耳听力明显下降 3a 右耳纯音测听图(<表示骨导、●表示气导)显示右耳听阈显著升高(正常听阈<25 dB) 3b 左耳纯音测听图(>表示骨导、X表示气导)显示左耳听阈显著升高(正常听阈<25 dB)

Figure 2 Cerebrospinal fluid orange muddy appearance in lumbar puncture after 2 d of admission. **Figure 3** Electroaudiometry of right ear: < denoted bone conduction, ● denoted air conduction, the hearing threshold of this patient increased obviously (Panel 3a). Electroaudiometry of left ear: > denoted bone conduction, X denoted air conduction, the hearing threshold of this patient increased obviously (Panel 3b).

体水平硬脊膜外积液(图4e)。入院后2周时全脑血管及脊髓血管造影无异常发现。入院3周后因突发剧烈头痛伴恶心、呕吐再度行腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查,外观呈橘红色、微浑浊,压力290 mm H₂O,红细胞计数3197个/mm³,蛋白定量630 mg/L、葡萄糖为3.10 mmol/L、氯化物为128 mmol/L。临床诊断:幕下铁沉积症。继续口服左乙拉西坦0.50 g/次(2次/d)治疗,住院27天头痛症状缓解出院,听力无改善。出院后9个月(2019年4月25日)为确定病因联系患者再次入院行颈椎椎管内探查术,术中发现左侧C₇椎体硬膜缺损,局部有多个碎骨片残留(图5a),硬膜缺损处可见脑脊液流出,脊髓表面含铁血黄素沉积,术中行硬膜修补术;术后硬膜组织标本病理检查为新近出血以及含铁血黄素沉积(图5b)。术后2周出院,定期电话随访,未再出现头痛及癫痫发

作,但听力减退症状仍如前。

例3 男性,28岁。主因间断性头痛16月余、加重20余天,于2018年8月22日入院。患者16个月前无明显诱因突发全头部胀痛,伴喷射状呕吐(胃内容物),当地医院急诊头部CT显示左侧侧脑室后角旁低密度影,病灶中心呈略高密度改变;MRI显示左侧侧脑室后角内异常信号;MRA未见异常。拟诊脑出血原因待查,未予治疗。此后平均每2~3个月发作1次,病情严重时需服用大量非甾体抗炎药(NSAID)方能缓解。入院前3周头痛加剧,服用镇痛药亦难以缓解,当地医院头部GRE序列扫描显示双侧大脑半球、脑干、小脑半球、脑沟及脑池弥漫性低信号,左侧侧脑室后角邻近区域异常信号,考虑中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症(图6a~6c),未予治疗。入院前1天因再度剧烈头痛伴恶心呕吐,至我院急

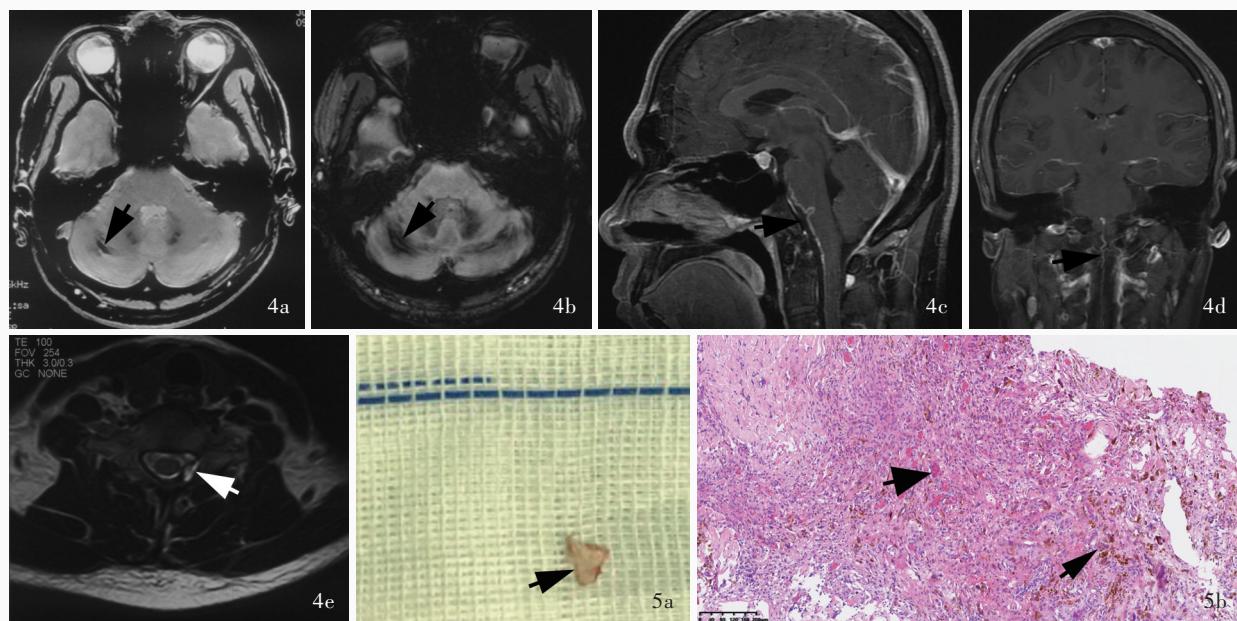


图4 例2头部影像学检查所见 4a 横断面T₂WI显示小脑表面呈低信号(箭头所示) 4b 横断面GRE序列小脑半球表面呈低信号(箭头所示) 4c 矢状位增强T₁WI显示, 脑干及上部颈髓表面可见迂曲走行的静脉(箭头所示) 4d 冠状位增强T₁WI显示, 脑干及上部颈髓表面可见迂曲走行的静脉(箭头所示) 4e 颈椎横断面T₂WI显示C₇椎体左侧硬膜外液体积聚(箭头所示) **图5** 颈椎椎管内探查术及病理学检查所见 5a 术中发现C₇硬膜缺损处局部破碎骨片残留(箭头所示) 5b 术后组织病理观察显示, 硬脊膜组织含铁血黄素(细箭头所示)和红细胞(粗箭头所示)沉积 HE染色 低倍放大

Figure 4 Imaging findings of Case 2. Hypointensity changes in the surface of cerebellum in axial T₂WI (arrow indicates, Panel 4a). Hypointensity changes in the surface of cerebellum in axial GRE (arrow indicates, Panel 4b). Tortuous vessels in saggital plane in the surface of brainstem and upper cervical spinal cord were seen in T₁WI (arrow indicates, Panel 4c). Tortuous vessels in the surface of brainstem and upper cervical spinal cord were seen in coronal enhanced T₁WI (arrow indicates, Panel 4d). Axial T₂WI showed epidural fluid collection in the left C₇ level of cervical spine (arrow indicates, Panel 4e). **Figure 5** Cervical spinal canal exploration and pathology results of Case 2. Local osseous fragment detected from the broken site of dural spinal matter during operation (arrow indicates, Panel 5a). Hemosiderin (thin arrow indicates) and erythrocyte deposition (thick arrow indicates) were seen in the pathology of the dural spinal mater (Panel 5b). HE staining low power magnified

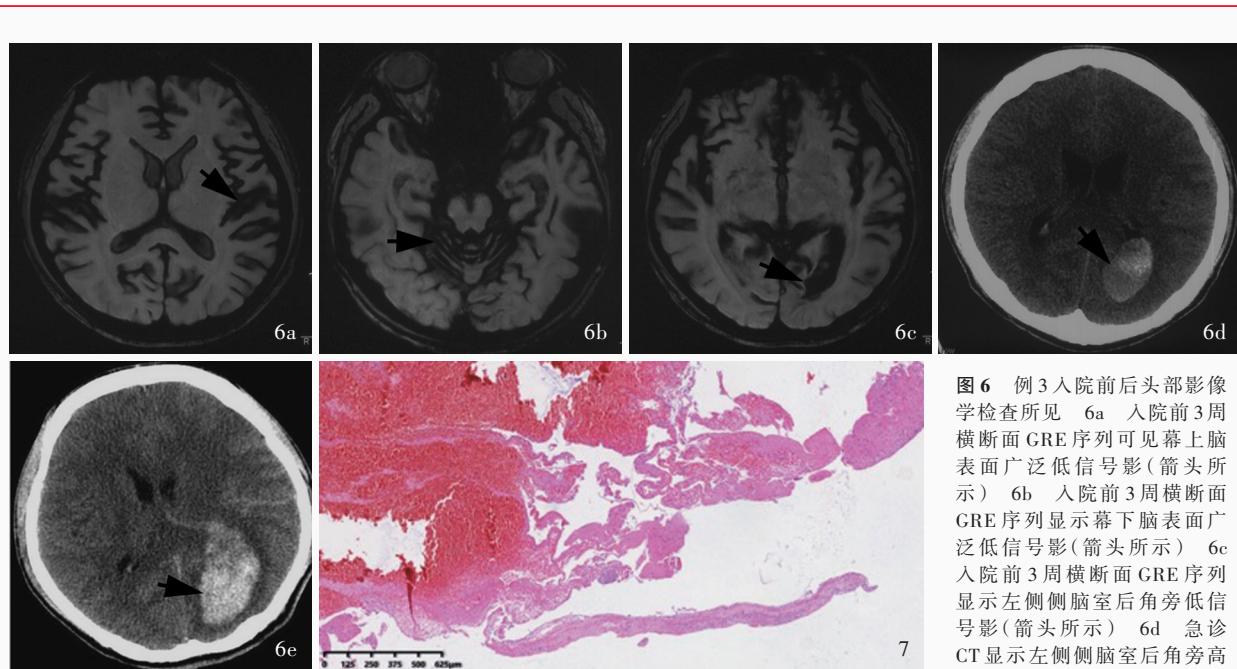
诊就医, 头部CT显示左侧侧脑室后角旁出血, 出血量约15 ml(图6d), 予甘露醇125 ml/8 h脱水降低颅内压, 并收入神经内科病房。既往体格健康, 否认家族史。少量吸烟, 饮酒10年、已戒酒3年。

诊断与治疗经过 入院后体格检查生命体征平稳, 心肺腹部查体未发现阳性体征。神经系统检查神志清楚, 躁动; 双侧瞳孔等大、等圆, 直径4 mm; 颈项强直, 颈胸4横指, Kernig征阳性。继续应用甘露醇脱水、降低颅内压。入院次日全脑血管造影未见异常, 第7天复查CT显示左侧侧脑室后角旁血肿明显扩大(图6e), 第9天突发意识障碍, 左侧瞳孔散大、对光反射消失, 考虑脑疝形成, 遂行左侧枕叶开颅血肿清除术, 术后意识逐渐恢复正常。术后病理学检查于大量凝血组织中可见少许脑组织及血管壁, 血管壁形态不规则, 管壁厚薄不均匀, 提示脑血管畸形(图7)。临床诊断: 幕下铁沉积症, 脑血管畸形。共住院3周, 出院时头痛症状明显缓解。8个月后复诊, 自诉未再出现发作性头痛, 头部GRE序

列扫描铁沉积范围无明显变化。

讨 论

中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症按铁沉积部位可分为皮质铁沉积症和幕下铁沉积症, 皮质铁沉积症多见于淀粉样脑血管病(CAA)、中枢神经系统血管炎、可逆性脑血管收缩综合征(RCVS)、皮质静脉梗死等^[6-10]; 幕下铁沉积症发病率高于皮质铁沉积症, 可独立发生或与皮质铁沉积症同时存在。Wilson等^[4]将幕下铁沉积症分为两种类型, 其中I型为经典型, 铁沉积部位以小脑半球、脑干等部位为主, 病灶呈对称性分布, 患者多有头部、脊柱外伤或手术史, 80%的患者可见硬膜外液体积聚或包裹^[6,11-12], 并可伴有硬膜缺损, 椎管造影可见硬膜缺损部位积聚液体与蛛网膜下腔相通, 硬膜缺损部位易损血管常在轻微外伤等诱因下反复少量出血, 推测I型铁沉积与此相关, I型患者脑血管造影多无异常发现, 因此全脑血管造影检查对该型病因诊断无意



(箭头所示) 6e 入院第7天CT显示血肿体积明显扩大(箭头所示) 图7 左侧枕叶开颅血肿清除术后组织病理学观察,凝血组织中可见血管壁样组织,提示血管畸形 HE染色 低倍放大

Figure 6 Imaging findings of Case 3 GRE of head MRI 3 weeks before admission: hypointensity changes in the surface of supratentorial structures (arrow indicates, Panel 6a) and infratentorial structures (arrow indicates, Panel 6b); hypointensity changes in the posterior horn of the left ventricle (arrow indicates, Panel 6c). Axial CT showed hematoma in the area of posterior horn of the left ventricle and nearby areas (arrow indicates, Panel 6d). Axial CT showed the hematoma enlarged 7 d later (arrow indicates, Panel 6e).

Figure 7 Pathology from the tissue of left occipital lobe hematoma removal showed the vascular walls around some coagulation tissue which indicated the vascular malformation. HE staining low power magnified

义。**I型**患者常无法追溯到明确的急性出血事件,90%以上的患者有耳聋、共济失调、锥体束征等单一或多个典型“三联征”表现。**II型**为继发型,大多数患者病史中有明确的脑出血或蛛网膜下腔出血等颅内出血事件,头部MRI可见陈旧性出血灶,铁沉积部位以第四脑室周围多见,可同时合并幕上铁沉积,部分**II型**患者可能合并有颅内血管畸形;与**I型**不同的是,**II型**患者多无“三联征”表现。根据Wilson等^[4]分类,本研究例1患者临床表现为反复头痛、听力下降、血性脑脊液,铁沉积模式及症状均符合**I型**幕下铁沉积症的诊断。例2具有明确的严重外伤史,二次入院时行颈椎椎管内探查术,术中发现C₇椎体水平硬膜缺损并有多个破碎的骨片嵌进硬膜。一般认为,体力活动为诱发此类患者头痛的主要原因,例2有颅脑创伤史,影像学检查显示幕下铁沉积和颈部硬膜下积液,符合**I型**幕下铁沉积症诊断。例3病史中有2次急性脑出血事件,但是无“三联征”表现,同时合并有皮质铁沉积症,枕叶颅内血肿清除术后组织病理检查提示脑血管畸形,符合**II型**幕下铁沉积症。

I型幕下铁沉积症患者发病隐袭,可反复发作,从首发症状至明确诊断可长达数十年以上,漏诊率或误诊率极高^[4]。本文例2患者从首次头痛发作至确诊经历17年之久,因患者存在反复头痛、血性脑脊液,以及脑干颈髓表面异常走行的血管等表现,临床医师更多关注是否存在脑或脊髓血管畸形。该例患者头部增强MRI提示脑干及颈髓表面走行迂曲的血管为脑桥前正中静脉、延髓前正中静脉和脊髓前正中静脉^[13],上述静脉在正常MRI平扫和增强检查中多不显示,但在铁沉积症中因含铁黄素沉积后引起继发性静脉压力增高,可在MRI检查中发现上述静脉走行迂曲,因此在临床诊断过程中应避免为了查找血管畸形原因而导致漏诊。与**I型**幕下铁沉积症不同,**II型**患者大多存在急性出血事件,因此其平均确诊时间明显短于**I型**^[4]。例3在同一部位发生2次脑出血,从首次头痛症状至最终确诊时间为16个月,出院8个月后随访未再出现头痛发作,但复查头部MRI显示铁沉积信号无明显改变。Lummel等^[14]对72例颅内动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血后铁沉积的患者进行平均47个月随访,发现

铁沉积范围无明显变化,推测与患者入院时脑出血量较大有关。

Levy等^[12]研究显示,特发性铁沉积症占所有中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症的比例为35%,但Wilson等^[4]认为,特发性铁沉积症的比例仅为6%,且部分患者在反复全脊椎MRI扫描、椎管造影等检查后仍能找到引起铁沉积的病因。目前我国缺乏针对中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症的大样本、系统性临床研究,大多为个案报道,且以临床特征和影像学表现为关注重点^[15-19],对病因的探索不足。许力等^[15]报告1例圆锥尾部黏液乳头状型室管膜瘤继发中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症患者,以听力、嗅觉减退和行走不稳为主要表现,脑干、小脑、大脑半球等部位存在广泛性铁沉积,经术后病理证实是室管膜瘤引起的铁沉积症。本研究例1患者头部MRI显示右侧颈静脉孔区病变,考虑神经鞘瘤可能;且颈静脉孔与硬膜关系密切,因此推测神经鞘瘤或颈静脉孔区病变可能是引起铁沉积的原因,由于患者拒绝接受进一步检查,未能进一步明确其确切病因。

既往研究认为,仅有30%的中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症患者表现为头痛症状^[20],但本文3例患者均以反复头痛发作为主要表现,提示以头痛为主要表现的铁沉积症患者并不少见。此外,例1患者的颈静脉孔区病变、例2癫痫发作均鲜有文献报道,提示尽管中枢神经系统表面铁沉积症并非罕见疾病,但其异质性表现和致病原因仍有待进一步探索。

利益冲突 无

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(收稿日期:2021-01-18)
(本文编辑:彭一帆)