

· 病例报告 ·

伴抗胶质纤维酸性蛋白抗体阳性的复发性短节段脊髓炎一例

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【关键词】 脊髓炎； 神经胶质原纤维酸性蛋白质； 病例报告

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Anti-glial fibrillary acidic protein antibody positive recurrent short spinal segment myelitis: one case report

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患者 男性,36岁。因左侧胸背部疼痛10天,于2021年1月16日入院。患者10天前因“感冒”诱发左侧胸背部疼痛,局部皮肤及躯干过伸时触痛明显,活动后症状减轻,病程中无肢体麻木无力、大小便障碍。为求进一步诊断与治疗,遂于2021年1月16日至我院就诊,门诊以“急性脊髓炎待查”收入院。既往史、个人史及家族史无特殊。

诊断与治疗经过 体格检查:患者体温36℃,心率80次/min,呼吸16次/min,血压130/87 mm Hg (1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)。心、肺、腹部检查无异常。神志清楚,语言流利,脑神经检查无异常;双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约3 mm,对光反射灵敏,无眼震;步态正常,四肢肌力、肌张力、腱反射正常,左侧T_{6~8}皮节痛觉过敏,双侧肢体感觉正常,双侧病理征未引出,脑膜刺激征阴性。实验室检查:血尿便常规、血液生化、凝血四项、红细胞沉降率(ESR)、风湿三项[类风湿因子(RF)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、抗溶血性链球菌素O(ASO)]、甲状腺功能试验[促甲状腺激素(TSH)、三碘甲状腺原氨酸(T₃)、甲状腺素(T₄)、抗甲状腺过氧化物酶(TPO)抗体]、维生素B₁₂、叶酸、抗可提取核抗原(ENA)抗体谱、肿瘤标志物、抗中性粒

细胞胞质抗体(ANCA)、乙肝五项、丙型肝炎病毒抗体、梅毒螺旋体(TP)抗体、人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)抗体等项指标均无异常。腰椎穿刺脑脊液呈清亮、透明,压力120 mm H₂O (1 mm H₂O = 9.81 × 10⁻³ kPa, 80~180 mm H₂O)、白细胞计数、蛋白定量、葡萄糖、氯化物、乳酸、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、寡克隆区带均于正常值范围,风疹病毒(RV)、单纯疱疹病毒(HSV)、巨细胞病毒(CMV)检测阴性;脑脊液和血清脊髓炎相关自身免疫抗体检测,抗水通道蛋白4(AQP4)和髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白(MOG)抗体阴性,血清抗胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)抗体阳性(1:100,图1)、脑脊液抗GFAP抗体阴性。电生理学检查:双眼视觉诱发电位(VEP)未引出异常波形。影像学检查:胸腹部、盆腔CT及头部MRI检查均无异常。胸椎MRI显示T₇水平脊髓稍增粗,呈条状长T₂信号,边界欠清晰(图2a),增强后病变呈斑点状强化(图2b),拟诊急性脊髓炎。予以甲泼尼龙500 mg/d静脉滴注,连续治疗3天,左侧胸背部疼痛消失,住院1周出院。出院后口服醋酸泼尼松60 mg/d,序贯减量(每3天减5 mg直至停药)。停药2月余,再次因左侧胸背部疼痛2天,于2021年5月23日入院。入院后检查:左侧T_{6~8}皮节痛觉过敏,余神经系统检查无异常;血尿便常规、血液生化、凝血四项未见异常;头部MRI平扫及增强扫描无异常;胸椎MRI显示T₇水平髓内异常信号影,增强后病灶呈明显强化(图

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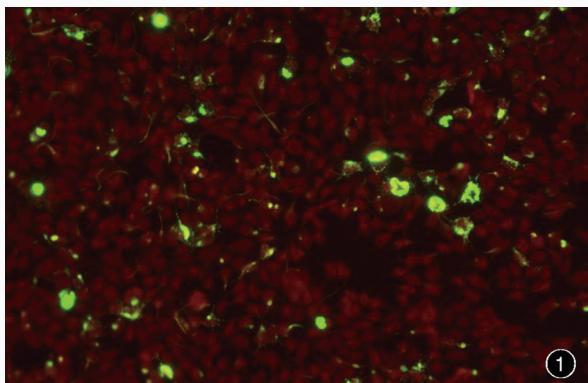


图1 CBA法显示血清抗GFAP抗体阳性 间接免疫荧光染色 中倍放大

Figure 1 CBA assay showed anti-GFAP antibodies were positive. IFA staining Median power magnified

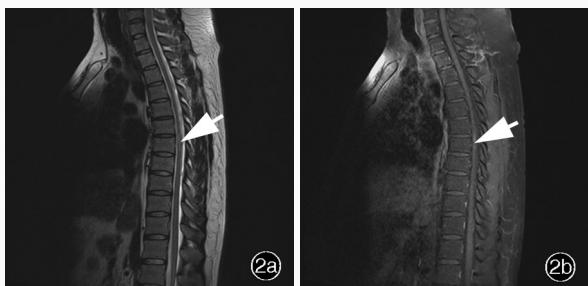


图2 首次入院时胸椎MRI检查所见 2a 矢状位T₂WI显示T₇水平髓内异常高信号影(箭头所示) 2b 矢状位抑脂增强T₁WI显示病灶轻度强化(箭头所示)

Figure 2 Spine MRI findings on the first admission Sagittal T₂WI showed abnormal hyperintensity in T₇ intramedullary level (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Sagittal fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed slightly enhancement in the lesion (arrow indicates, Panel 2b).

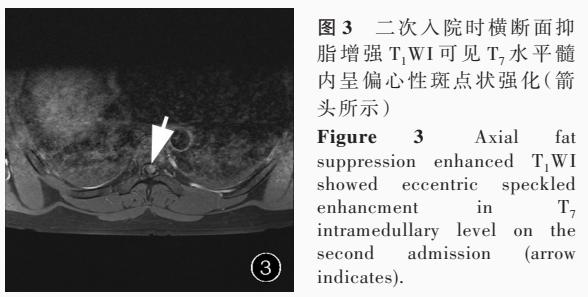


图3 二次入院时横断面抑脂增强T₁WI可见T₇水平髓内呈偏心性斑点状强化(箭头所示)

Figure 3 Axial fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed eccentric speckled enhancement in T₇ intramedullary level on the second admission (arrow indicates).

3)。因患者拒绝行腰椎穿刺故未行脑脊液检查,血清GFAP抗体阳性(1:10),抗MOG和AQP4抗体阴性,诊断为复发性脊髓炎。仍予甲泼尼龙500 mg/d静脉滴注冲击治疗,3天后疼痛症状完全消失,共住院2周。出院后口服醋酸泼尼松60 mg/d,序贯减量(每周减5 mg)至10 mg/d,长期维持治疗;同时辅助应用免疫抑制剂吗替麦考酚酯500 mg/d,服用2周后每周剂量增加500 mg,增至1500 mg/d,长期维持治疗。随访至今,无复发。

讨 论

短节段脊髓炎系脊髓病变长度小于3个椎体节段的脊髓炎,临床较为常见^[1-2],多发性硬化(MS)、视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(NMOSDs)、抗髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白免疫球蛋白G抗体相关疾病(MOGAD)、系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)、贝赫切特综合征(BD)等相关脊髓炎,以及原发性脊髓炎等病因不明的脊髓炎均可表现为短节段脊髓炎^[3-4]。其中,多发性硬化脊髓病变通常不超过2个椎体节段,病灶多分布于外周白质,且脊髓肿胀不明显^[5]。NMOSDs和MOGAD脊髓炎除抗AQP4或MOG抗体阳性外,病灶主要累及中央灰质,NMOSDs短节段脊髓炎患者复发时可有3个及以上椎体节段的长节段病变,而MOGAD短节段脊髓炎复发时则仍表现为短节段病变^[6-7]。与长节段脊髓炎相比,短节段脊髓炎更易复发或进展为多发性硬化,但预后更好^[8-10],故对于首次发病的急性脊髓炎患者,应积极进行病原学筛查,检测血清和脑脊液相关自身免疫抗体,并行脊髓MRI明确病因,尽早治疗。

在Li等^[10]开展的病例随访研究中,对44例急性脊髓炎患者平均随访2年,其中20例短节段脊髓炎患者,5例未再复发,余15例分别进展为复发性脊髓炎(9例)、NMOSDs(1例)和多发性硬化(5例)。Murphy等^[2]观察的77例短节段脊髓炎病例,25例(32.47%)进展为多发性硬化,并认为脑脊液寡克隆区带阳性($OR = 9.200, 95\%CI: 2.100 \sim 41.000; P = 0.004$)和随访时间长($OR = 1.300, 95\%CI: 1.000 \sim 1.600; P = 0.040$)是短节段脊髓炎进展为多发性硬化的危险因素^[2]。Schee和Viswanathan^[11]报告5例复发性短节段脊髓炎患者,脑脊液寡克隆区带均呈阳性,多次头部MRI检查,脑室周围、皮质、皮质相邻区、脑干、小脑等部位均未发现多发性硬化所特有的多发性长T₁、长T₂圆形或卵圆形病灶,但其临床表现却与多发性硬化高度相似,且对干扰素等疾病修正治疗(DMT)药物反应良好,复发率下降、疾病进程延缓。尽管研究显示,有26%的NMOSDs脊髓炎和38%的MOGAD脊髓炎患者MRI呈短节段病变^[6-7],但本文患者2次血清、1次脑脊液抗AQP4和MOG抗体检测均呈阴性,亦无视神经炎、最后区综合征、急性脑干综合征、间脑临床综合征和症状性大脑综合征等NMOSDs核心临床表现,视觉诱发电位正常,因此不符合NMOSDs和MOGAD的诊断标

准^[12-13]。患者发病前无疫苗接种史,虽有“感冒”史,但脑脊液常规、生化、病毒学检查均未见异常,疫苗或感染所致脊髓炎的可能性极低;既往身体健康,红细胞沉降率、抗可提取核抗原抗体谱、抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体等检查均无异常,可排除结缔组织病相关脊髓炎。多发性硬化患者虽可表现为短节段脊髓炎反复发作,但本文患者头部MRI检查未见异常,脑脊液寡克隆区带阴性,不满足多发性硬化诊断标准及单纯脊髓型多发性硬化特征^[11,14]。本文患者急性发病,表现为左侧胸部皮节分布区痛觉过敏,脊椎MRI提示短节段病变并呈明显强化,激素治疗后症状迅速缓解,间隔2个月复发,再次采取激素治疗后症状缓解,故最终诊断为复发性短节段脊髓炎。

自身免疫性胶质纤维酸性蛋白星形胶质细胞病(GFAP-A)作为一种新近发现的中枢神经系统自身免疫性疾病,伴血清和(或)脑脊液抗GFAP抗体阳性,主要表现为呈急性或亚急性发病的脑膜脑炎、脑炎、脑膜脑脊髓炎或脊髓炎,尤以脑膜炎和脑膜脑脊髓炎最为常见^[15]。国外研究显示,约2.22%(2/90)GFAP-A患者单纯表现为脊髓炎^[16];但据国内2021年文献报道,表现为单纯急性脊髓炎的比例可达3/18^[17],提示仅以脊髓炎为首发症状或体征的GFAP-A患者可能并不少见。目前尚无GFAP-A诊断标准,由于脑脊液抗GFAP抗体阳性诊断GFAP-A的敏感性和特异性均高于血清,故多数学者不建议以血清抗GFAP抗体阳性作为唯一诊断依据^[15,18];但亦有将血清抗GFAP抗体阳性的长节段脊髓炎诊断为GFAP-A的报道^[19]。目前检测抗GFAP抗体的方法主要有细胞转染法(CBA)和组织转染法(TBA)两种,本文患者以急性短节段脊髓炎为主要表现,连续2次CBA法检测血清抗GFAP抗体均呈阳性,激素治疗效果显著,因条件所限未行TBA法,且其临床表现与文献报道的癫痫、痴呆、共济失调和自主神经功能障碍等GFAP-A典型症状与体征略有不同^[20-21],因此该例患者究竟是GFAP-A的罕见类型还是偶然伴随的自身免疫现象,尚待今后积累更多临床病例进行长期随访以阐明转归。

综上所述,本文报告1例伴血清抗GFAP抗体阳性的复发性短节段脊髓炎病例,提示临床医师对于短节段脊髓炎患者应尽早完善相关抗体检查,避免漏诊误诊,并积累相关病例总结临床特征,以进一步加深对疾病的认识。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

抗线粒体抗体	anti-mitochondria antibody(AMA)	National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS)
抗原呈递细胞	antigen-presenting cell(APC)	美国胃肠病协会
抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体	anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody(ANCA)	American Gastroenterological Association(AGA)
可逆性后部白质脑病综合征	posterior reversible leukoencephalopathy syndrome(PRES)	美国心脏协会 American Heart Association(AHA)
可逆性胼胝体压部病变综合征	reversible splenial lesion syndrome(RESLES)	美国重症肌无力基金会
客观缓解率	objective responderate(ORR)	Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America(MGFA)
扩展残疾状态量表	Expanded Disability Status Scale(EDSS)	美国卒中协会 American Stroke Association(ASA)
类风湿因子	rheumatoid factor(RF)	弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤
连接蛋白	connexin(Cx)	diffuse large B cell lymphoma(DLBCL)
连线测验	Trail Making Test(TMT)	免疫检查点抑制剂
路易小体	Lewy body(LB)	immune checkpoint inhibitors(ICIs)
毛细胞型星形细胞瘤	pilocytic astrocytoma(PA)	免疫相关不良反应
梅毒螺旋体	Treponema pallidum(TP)	immune-related adverse events(irAEs)
美国国家老龄化研究所-阿尔茨海默病学会	National Institute on Aging-Alzheimer's Association (NIA-AA)	脑淀粉样血管病
美国国家老龄化研究所-里根研究所工作小组	The National Institute on Aging, and Reagan Institute Working Group(NIA-Reagen)	cerebral amyloid angiopathy(CAA)
美国国立神经病学与卒中研究所	National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)	脑过度灌注综合征
美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表		cerebral hyperperfusion syndrome(CHS)
		脑-颞肌贴敷术
		encephalo-myo-synangiosis(EMS)
		脑血流自动调节
		cerebral autoregulation(CA)
		颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉
		superficial temporal artery-middle cerebral artery (STA-MCA)
		平均荧光强度
		mean fluorescence intensity(MFI)
		桥本甲状腺炎
		Hashimoto's thyroiditis(HT)
		全量表智商
		full-scale intelligence quotient(FIQ)
		人工智能
		artificial intelligence(AI)
		人类白细胞抗原
		human leukocyte antigen(HLA)
		人类免疫缺陷病毒
		human immunodeficiency virus(HIV)