

· 病例报告 ·

ACVRL1 基因变异的遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症致脑出血一例

贾俊丽 王勤周 戴廷军 崔谊 徐广润

【关键词】 毛细血管扩张,遗传性出血性; 脑出血; 动静脉畸形; 基因; 突变; 病例报告

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Cerebral hemorrhage caused by hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia with ACVRL1 gene mutation: one case report

JIA Jun-li¹, WANG Qin-zhou¹, DAI Ting-jun¹, CUI Yi², XU Guang-run¹

¹Department of Neurology, ²Department of Radiology, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Ji'nan 250012, Shandong, China

Corresponding author: XU Guang-run (Email: xuguangrun@163.com)

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患者 男性,68岁。主诉反复发热26天,胸闷、憋喘6天,右侧肢体活动欠灵活4天,于2022年1月27日入院。患者26天前因“受凉”出现发热,体温最高可达39℃,以夜间显著,伴头晕、头痛、盗汗和全身乏力,无咳嗽、咳痰,自行服用布洛芬和感冒颗粒(具体剂量不详),仍反复发热;6天前再次出现发热症状,并伴胸闷、憋喘,以及咳嗽、咳痰(呈白色黏液状)。至当地医院就诊,以“发热待查”收入院(1月21日),次日CT检查显示,右侧额叶及左侧顶叶高低密度影;右肺上叶条索状影伴钙化灶,局部支气管扩张;肝左叶呈低密度影。住院期间病情加重,并逐渐出现嗜睡、言语不清;右侧肢体活动障碍,表现为右手不能持物、不自主抖动、右下肢无法行走。腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查(1月23日),白细胞计数 $61 \times 10^6/L$ [(0~5) $\times 10^6/L$],氯化物117.0 mmol/L(120~130 mmol/L),蛋白定量496 mg/L(150~450 mg/L),免疫球蛋白IgG 85.40 mg/L(<34 mg/L)。头部MRI平扫(1月24日)显示右侧额叶及左侧顶叶以出血性改变为主,右侧额叶皮质、左侧额叶和颞叶皮质以

及双侧小脑半球多发性、疑似新发梗死样病灶;增强扫描显示,右侧额叶病灶呈环形、斑片状强化,左侧顶叶病灶呈结节状强化。入院后予以利奈唑胺、尼莫地平(具体剂量不详)静脉滴注,病情未见好转。为求进一步诊断与治疗,于1月25日至我院急诊,以“脑膜炎、颅内感染、脑梗死待查”收入院。急诊观察期间予对症支持治疗,亚胺培南1000 mg/次(2次/d)、甘露醇125 ml/次(3次/d)静脉滴注。既往有鼻出血史30余年,余无特殊。

入院诊断与治疗过程 体格检查:体温35.9℃,心率74次/min,呼吸17次/min,血压为121/63 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)。自主体位,查体不配合,舌体可见多处扩张的小血管,心、肺、腹部检查未见异常。呈嗜睡状态,构音障碍,记忆力、计算力下降。双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约3 mm,双侧眼动灵活,对光反射灵敏;双侧鼻唇沟对称,听力正常,咽反射存在,伸舌居中。四肢肌张力正常,双上肢肌力正常、双下肢肌力4级;双手快复轮替动作缓慢,双侧指鼻试验稳准,跟-膝-胫试验不配合,感觉系统无异常,Romberg征检查不配合,四肢腱反射正常,双侧病理征阴性,脑膜刺激征阴性。实验室检查:血常规红细胞计数 $3.05 \times 10^{12}/L$ [(4.30~5.80) $\times 10^{12}/L$],血红蛋白93 g/L(130~175 g/L),血清白蛋白27.60 g/L(40~55 g/L)、γ-谷氨酰转移酶(GGT)

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作者单位:250012 济南,山东大学齐鲁医院神经内科(贾俊丽、王勤周、戴廷军、徐广润),放射科(崔谊)

通讯作者:徐广润,Email:xuguangrun@163.com

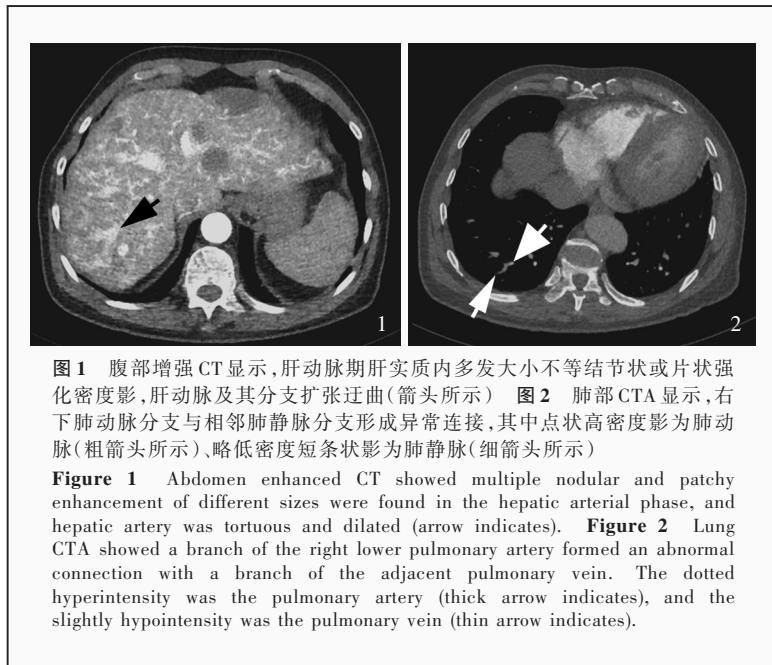


图1 腹部增强CT显示,肝动脉期肝实质内多发大小不等结节状或片状强化密度影,肝动脉及其分支扩张迂曲(箭头所示) **图2** 肺部CTA显示,右下肺动脉分支与相邻肺静脉分支形成异常连接,其中点状高密度影为肺动脉(粗箭头所示)、略低密度短条状影为肺静脉(细箭头所示)

Figure 1 Abdomen enhanced CT showed multiple nodular and patchy enhancement of different sizes were found in the hepatic arterial phase, and hepatic artery was tortuous and dilated (arrow indicates). **Figure 2** Lung CTA showed a branch of the right lower pulmonary artery formed an abnormal connection with a branch of the adjacent pulmonary vein. The dotted hyperintensity was the pulmonary artery (thick arrow indicates), and the slightly hypointensity was the pulmonary vein (thin arrow indicates).

200 U/L(10~60 U/L)、碱性磷酸酶(ALP)174 U/L(45~125 U/L)、癌胚抗原(CEA)为6.47 ng/ml(0~5 ng/ml)、血浆D-二聚体9.88 μg/ml(<0.50 μg/ml)、高敏肌钙蛋白I(hs-cTnI)630.88 ng/L(<17.50 ng/L)、N端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)水平为1243 pg/ml(≥900 pg/ml);炎症指标超敏C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP)84.46 mg/L(0~10 mg/L)、红细胞沉降率(ESR)水平为80 mm/h(0~15 mm/h)、血浆白细胞介素-6(IL-6)79 pg/ml(0~5.90 pg/ml)、前降钙素(PCT)水平为0.113 ng/ml(<0.10 ng/ml);免疫指标血清抗心磷脂抗体(ACA)IgG 44.70 U/ml(<10 U/ml)、抗干燥综合征A型抗体(SSA)阳性、抗核抗体(ANA)阳性(1:80);乳酸(Lac)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、肿瘤标志物、抗β2糖蛋白1抗体、狼疮抗凝物检测、蛋白电泳、结核分枝杆菌核酸定量检测、乙肝五项、梅毒螺旋体(TP)抗体、人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)抗体等均无异常。影像学检查:心脏彩超显示射血分数70%,肺动脉收缩压约80 mm Hg,提示重度肺动脉高压。腹部CT显示肝实质内多发血管瘤,腹腔干、肝动脉增粗,肝动脉及分支扩张迂曲(图1);肺部CT可见右肺上叶纤维灶、钙化灶,牵拉性支气管扩张,双侧胸腔积液,肺动脉干增粗;肺部CTA显示肺动脉干、双侧肺动脉及分支增粗,分支走行稍迂曲,右下肺动脉分支与邻近肺静脉分支异常连接(图2);头部MRI显示双侧额顶叶、左侧颞叶多发类圆形异常信号影,T₁WI呈多发低信号(图3a)、T₂WI和

FLAIR成像呈外周高信号、中心低信号(图3b,3c);DWI显示左侧顶叶、右侧额叶多发高低混杂信号影(图3d);SWI显示左侧顶叶、右侧额叶多发低信号影(图3e);增强后可见左侧顶叶、右侧额叶病灶呈斑片样强化(图3f)。影像学检查提示肝动静脉畸形、肺动静脉畸形、肺动脉高压和脑血管畸形,综合临床症状、病史及辅助检查考虑遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症(HHT)、多发性脑出血。遂采取对症治疗,以亚胺培南1000 mg/次(2次/d)和利奈唑胺200 mg/次(2次/d)静脉滴注抗感染,甘露醇125 ml/次(2次/d)静脉滴注降低颅内压,以及乙酰谷酰胺600 mg/d静脉滴注改善神经功能。患者共住院

17天,拒绝行基因检测自行出院,出院

时神志清楚,右侧肢体运动功能有所改善。出院后遵医嘱外用复方薄荷脑滴鼻液1 mg/次(3次/d),口服艾地苯醌30 mg/次(3次/d)和胞磷胆碱200 mg/次(3次/d)。同年3月3日复诊时同意行基因检测,采集患者肘静脉血5 ml行全外显子组测序(WES,北京金准医学检验所),结果显示,存在ACVRL1基因(NM_000020.3)外显子c.1120C>T(p.Arg374Trp)杂合突变(图4),根据美国医学遗传学和基因组学会(ACMG)指南判断为致病性变异^[1],最终确诊为ACVRL1基因变异的遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症、多发性脑出血。出院后7个月电话随访自述右侧肢体运动功能明显好转,但仍反复鼻出血,言语欠流利。

讨 论

HHT是一种罕见的常染色体显性遗传性疾病,全球患病率约为1/5000,其特征性表现为毛细血管扩张和动静脉畸形(AVM)^[2],疾病后期可出现脑卒中、脑脓肿及脑出血等严重并发症^[3]。贫血、慢性胃肠道出血、肝动静脉畸形导致的门静脉高压、高输出量心力衰竭均可增加HHT患者死亡风险^[4],因此早期筛查及诊断至关重要。

目前,HHT的诊断采用Curacao标准^[5]:(1)自发性反复鼻出血。(2)皮肤黏膜毛细血管扩张,常见于口唇、手指和鼻腔等。(3)内脏受累,胃肠道、肝、肺或脑等出现动静脉畸形。(4)家族史,即一级亲属

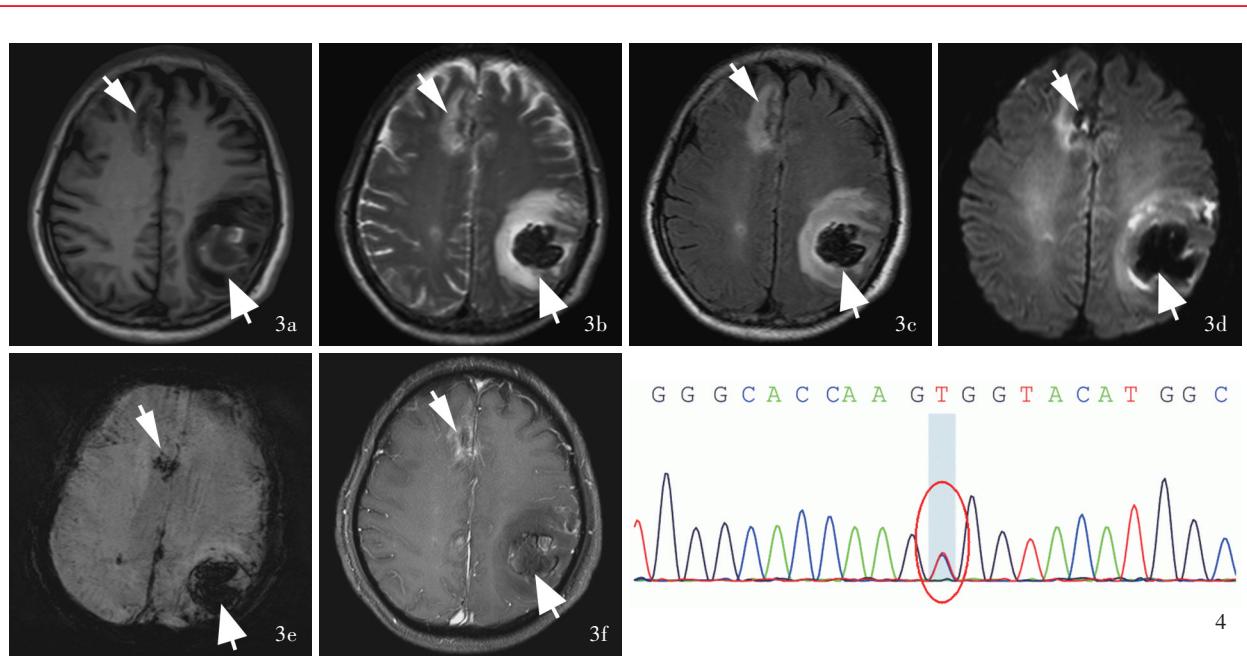


图3 头部影像学检查所见 3a 横断面T₁WI,左侧顶叶(粗箭头所示)、右侧额叶(细箭头所示)病灶呈多发低信号影 3b 横断面T₂WI,左侧顶叶(粗箭头所示)、右侧额叶(细箭头所示)病灶呈外周高信号、中心低信号 3c 横断面T₂-FLAIR成像,左侧顶叶(粗箭头所示)、右侧额叶(细箭头所示)病灶呈外周高信号、中心低信号 3d 横断面DWI,左侧顶叶(粗箭头所示)、右侧额叶(细箭头所示)病灶呈多发高低混杂信号影 3e 横断面SWI,左侧顶叶(粗箭头所示)、右侧额叶(细箭头所示)病灶呈多发低信号影 3f 横断面增强T₁WI,左侧顶叶病灶呈轻度斑片样强化(粗箭头所示),右侧额叶呈斑片样强化(细箭头所示) **图4** Sanger测序显示ACVRL1基因c.1120C>T(p.Arg374Trp)杂合突变(红色圆圈所示)

Figure 3 Head imaging findings Axial T₁WI showed multiple hypointensity in left parietal lobe (thick arrow indicates) and right frontal lobe (thin arrow indicates, Panel 3a). Axial T₂WI showed peripheral high and central low intensity in left parietal lobe (thick arrow indicates) and right frontal lobe (thin arrow indicates, Panel 3b). Axial T₂-FLAIR showed peripheral high and central low intensity in left parietal lobe (thick arrow indicates) and right frontal lobe (thin arrow indicates, Panel 3c). Axial DWI showed multiple hypointensity and hyperintensity in left parietal lobe (thick arrow indicates) and right frontal lobe (thin arrow indicates, Panel 3d). Axial SWI showed multiple hypointensity in left parietal lobe (thick arrow indicates) and right frontal lobe (thin arrow indicates, Panel 3e). Axial enhanced T₁WI showed slightly patch enhancement in the left parietal lobe (thick arrow indicates) and patch enhancement in the right frontal lobe (thin arrow indicates, Panel 3f). **Figure 4** Sanger sequencing showed ACVRL1 gene c.1120C > T (p.Arg374Trp) heterozygous mutation (red circle indicates).

中有确诊的HHT患者。符合上述4项标准中3项及以上即可明确诊断为HHT。本文患者反复鼻出血多年,舌体可见多处扩张的小血管,影像学检查提示肝、肺及脑动静脉畸形,基因检测显示ACVRL1基因c.1120C>T(p.Arg374Trp)杂合突变,故明确诊断为HHT。

HHT致病基因主要包括ENG、ACVRL1、SMAD4等,约90%的HHT患者系由编码内皮糖蛋白的ENG基因或编码活化素受体样激酶1(ALK1)的ACVRL1基因变异引起,仅2%的患者为SMAD4基因变异致HHT伴幼年性息肉综合征。上述基因编码产物均通过转化生长因子-β(TGF-β)超家族通路参与细胞信号转导^[6],TGF-β通过结合TGF-βⅡ型受体,使该受体磷酸化并募集TGF-βⅠ型受体ALK1或ALK5,其中,ALK1在内皮细胞胞质中磷酸化SMAD1/5/8蛋白,进而激活SMAD4形成SMAD1/5/8-SMAD4复合

物并转移至胞核,调节靶基因的转录,促进内皮细胞增殖、迁移,形成新生血管;而ALK5使SMAD2/3蛋白磷酸化,激活SMAD4形成SMAD2/3-SMAD4复合物,抑制血管内皮细胞增殖、迁移,并促进细胞外基质产生和血管成熟^[7]。此外,ALK1还可以与内皮糖蛋白形成复合物,后者与骨形态发生蛋白(BMP)相结合,可调节促血管生成相关基因的表达,进而促进血管生成与发育^[8]。本文患者存在ACVRL1基因c.1120C>T(p.Arg374Trp)突变,使其编码ALK1的第374位色氨酸替换为精氨酸,从而破坏ALK1途径的信号转导,导致异常血管生成。

HHT外显率随年龄的增长而逐渐增加,约40岁时接近100%,部分症状与体征常延迟出现,但约97%的患者60岁前可确诊^[9]。肺动静脉畸形多见于ENG基因变异所致的HHT1型,部分患者可无临床症状或表现为呼吸困难、低氧血症和杵状指,严

重时可出现咯血、血胸、脑血管病及脑脓肿等^[10]。*ACVRL1*基因变异所致的HHT2型通常表现为肝动静脉畸形,主要包括肝动脉-门静脉、肝动脉-肝静脉和门静脉-肝静脉分流,多数患者可无明显症状,约8%的患者表现为高输出量心力衰竭、门静脉高压、胆道疾病或肝性脑病等^[11],且对于肝脏受累的HHT患者,首选检查为多普勒超声,其次为CT^[12]。本文患者存在*ACVRL1*基因变异,腹部CT提示肝动静脉畸形,与既往文献报道的临床表型相一致;肺动脉CTA提示肺动静脉畸形,提示HHT诊断时不应盲目依赖基因型与临床表型的相关性,需完善辅助检查以免漏诊。此外,*ACVRL1*基因变异可诱发肺动脉高压,作为HHT的罕见并发症,其发病率不足1%,根据病因分为毛细血管前型和毛细血管后型,前者为肺血管病变所致,出现肺血管阻力增加,心输出量及左心房舒张末压可正常或降低^[10];后者系肝动静脉畸形使心输出量增加,导致高血流动力学状态,并由此继发的左心衰竭所致,肺血管阻力正常,但心输出量及肺毛细血管楔压升高,超声心动图用于常规筛查,右心漂浮导管检查为其诊断的“金标准”^[13]。本文患者肺部CTA提示肺动脉高压,心脏彩超显示肺动脉收缩压约80 mm Hg、射血分数70%,且伴肝动静脉畸形,因此考虑可能为毛细血管后型肺动脉高压。

HHT导致的脑血管畸形主要包括脑动静脉畸形、海绵状血管畸形、脑发育性静脉畸形(DVA)、毛细血管畸形、高流量软脑膜动静脉畸形、Galen静脉畸形以及混合畸形,其中,脑动静脉畸形最为常见,畸形血管破裂可导致脑出血,造成残疾或死亡^[14]。在Brinjikji等^[15]的Meta分析中,共纳入39项临床研究计5381例HHT患者,发现脑动静脉畸形发病率约为10.4%(95%CI:7.9%~13.0%),且HHT1型患者脑动静脉畸形发病率显著高于HHT2型($P < 0.0001$)。研究显示,头部MRI检测HHT患者脑血管畸形的灵敏度为80%、特异度94.4%,MRA的灵敏度和特异度分别为50%和92.9%,但二者均无法识别毛细血管畸形、供血动脉瘤及静脉流出道狭窄等畸形;DSA作为一种侵入性检查,可详细显示畸形血管的结构特征,并对其进行危险分层,预测未来破裂出血的风险,通常用于头部MRI或MRA异常HHT患者的后续检查^[16]。本文患者头部影像学检查提示脑内多发出血,且存在脑血管畸形,但遗憾的是未行DSA检查,无法明确脑血管畸形类型及对

其危险程度进行分级,难以预测再次破裂出血的风险,既往研究表明有脑血管畸形破裂史的HHT患者再出血率明显高于未破裂者($P = 0.003$)^[17],因此应密切随访,预防再次出血。

目前针对HHT尚无有效治疗方案,以对症治疗为主。血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)是血管生成的内皮特异性因子,可刺激内皮细胞增殖并促进新生血管形成,其表达水平升高可以导致血管畸形。贝伐单抗作为一种以血管内皮生长因子为靶点的单克隆抗体,可通过降低HHT患者体内血管内皮生长因子水平,抑制异常血管结构生成^[18]。一项多国家、多中心回顾性临床研究共纳入12个医疗中心计238例HHT患者,对贝伐单抗治疗前后血红蛋白含量、鼻出血严重程度、红细胞输注量和静脉铁输注量进行评估,结果显示,贝伐单抗治疗HHT患者慢性出血和贫血安全、有效^[19]。沙利度胺可增加血管壁细胞覆盖,改善血管壁完整性,促进血管发育成熟,预防血管畸形及破裂,但同时可能导致周围神经病变,故不建议长期应用^[20-21]。此外,免疫抑制剂(他克莫司、西罗莫司),酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(帕唑帕尼、索拉非尼),磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(PI3K)抑制剂(布帕利西布),以及抗血管生成素2抗体等药物正处于研究阶段,未来或可应用于临床^[6,22]。HHT患者早期应进行动静脉畸形常规筛查,避免急性出血、脑卒中、脑脓肿及肺动脉高压等严重并发症;对于动静脉畸形病例首选血管内介入栓塞术,其次可选择手术切除或放射治疗,肝动静脉畸形患者因并发症发病率和病死率高,应避免栓塞肝动脉,故出现难治性高输出量心力衰竭、门静脉高压和缺血性胆道坏死的患者,肝脏移植是唯一选择^[2]。存在静脉血栓栓塞或缺血性卒中的HHT患者,可予抗凝或抗血小板治疗,但需考虑出血风险,尽可能避免采用双重抗凝治疗^[23]。

本文报告1例HHT致脑出血病例,总结其临床表现和诊治经过,以期提高临床医师对该病的认知,避免漏诊或误诊。对于已经确诊的HHT患者,需尽早采取针对性治疗方案,改善预后,减少相关并发症,提高生活质量。必要时可建议患者家属行基因检测,早期采取干预措施。

利益冲突 无

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