

抗富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活蛋白1抗体相关脑炎 脑电图特征分析

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【摘要】目的 总结抗富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活蛋白1(LGI1)抗体相关脑炎脑电图特征。**方法与结果** 回顾分析2014年4月至2019年5月首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院诊断与治疗的27例抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者的临床及脑电图特征。(1)临床特征:主要表现为记忆力减退[74.07%(20/27)]和精神异常[51.85%(14/27)]。(2)实验室检查:血清抗LGI1抗体阳性率达100%(27/27),脑脊液抗LGI1抗体阳性率为92.59%(25/27),部分患者伴低钠血症[66.67%(18/27)]、肿瘤标志物升高[33.33%(9/27)]、巨细胞病毒IgG阳性[36.36%(8/22)]。(3)影像学特征:头部FLAIR成像高信号占51.85%(14/27),主要累及颞叶和海马;¹⁸F-FDG PET提示高代谢占14/17,主要累及颞叶、海马和基底节区。(4)脑电图特征:脑电图异常19例(70.37%),包括单纯面-臂肌张力障碍发作(FBDS)10例、局灶性发作伴意识障碍4例、FBDS伴局灶性发作和意识障碍3例、FBDS伴局灶性发作1例、单纯局灶性发作1例;发作间期15例(55.56%)可见异常波形,包括局灶性慢波9例、弥漫性慢波3例、局灶散发性尖波伴慢波2例、局灶性快慢复合波1例;发作期8例(29.63%)发作10 s内出现异常电活动,包括额区和前中颞区波幅增高、频率减慢的演变4例,顶区、枕区和后颞区演变2例,中央区演变1例,广泛性低电压1例;8例(29.63%)可见临床下痫样放电,包括额区和前中颞区6例,顶区、枕区和后颞区2例;9例(33.33%)明确发作起源部位,包括前中颞区5例,中央区和顶区2例,顶区、枕区和后颞区2例。**结论** 抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎脑电图异常率较高,背景改变多为波幅降低、频率减慢;发作间期以散发性尖波伴慢波为主,符合边缘叶脑炎脑电图特征;发作期及临床下痫样放电呈现以额颞区为主的痫样放电。

【关键词】 脑炎; 自身免疫疾病; 癫痫; 脑电描记术

EEG characteristics of anti-leucine-rich glioma-inactivated 1 antibody-associated encephalitis

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【Abstract】Objective To summarize the clinical and EEG characteristics of anti-leucine-rich glioma-inactivated 1 (LGI1) antibody-associated encephalitis. **Methods and Results** The clinical data and EEG characteristics of 27 patients diagnosed with anti-LGI1 antibody-associated encephalitis in Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University from April 2014 to May 2019 were retrospectively analyzed. 1) Clinical features: the main manifestations were memory loss [70.47% (20/27)] and mental abnormality

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[51.60% (14/27)]. 2) Laboratory examination: serum anti-LGI1 antibody was positive in all patients, 92.59% (25/27) cerebrospinal fluid anti - LGI1 antibody was positive, some patients were accompanied by hyponatremia [66.67% (18/27)], elevated tumor markers [33.33% (9/27)], and cytomegalovirus IgG was positive [36.36% (8/22)]. 3) Imaging features: head FLAIR showed hyperintensity in 51.85% (14/27) mainly accumulated temporal lobe and hippocampus, and ¹⁸F-FDG PET showed high metabolism in 14/17 mainly accumulated temporal lobe, hippocampus and basal ganglia. 4) EEG characteristics: there were 19 cases (70.37%) of EEG abnormalities, including 10 cases of faciobrachial dystonic seizures (FBDS) alone, 4 cases of focal onset with disturbance of consciousness, 3 cases of FBDS with focal onset and disturbance of consciousness, one case of FBDS with focal onset, one case of focal onset alone. Abnormal waves occurred in 15 cases (55.56%), including focal slow wave activity in 9 cases, diffuse slow wave activity in 3 cases, focal radiating sharp wave activity with slow wave activity in 2 cases, focal fast activity with slow wave activity in one case. Abnormal electrical activity occurred in 8 cases (29.63%) within 10 s after the onset of the movement, including 4 cases in the frontal and anterior mesotemporal region, 2 cases in the parietal, occipital and posterior temporal region, one case in the central region, and one case in a wide range of low voltage. Epileptiform discharge was observed in 8 cases (29.63%), including 6 cases in the frontal and anterior mesotemporal regions, 2 cases in the parietal, occipital and posterior temporal regions. In 9 cases (33.33%), the origin of seizures could be determined, including 5 cases in the anterior mesotemporal region, 2 cases in the central and parietal regions, and 2 cases in the parietal, occipital and posterior temporal regions. **Conclusions** The abnormal rate of EEG in anti-LGI1 antibody-associated encephalitis was high, and the background changes were mostly slow background and low amplitude. There were mainly scattered sharp waves and slow waves in the interattack period, which was consistent with the EEG characteristics of marginal lobe encephalitis. Epileptiform discharges were predominate in frontal and temporal lobes during seizures and clinical periods.

【Key words】 Encephalitis; Autoimmune diseases; Epilepsy; Electroencephalography

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抗富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活蛋白1(LGI1)抗体相关脑炎是一种抗神经元细胞表面抗原抗体相关自身免疫性脑炎(AE),糖皮质激素、静脉注射免疫球蛋白(IVIg)及血浆置换等免疫治疗效果较好,甚至可痊愈^[1]。由于抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎与其他类型脑炎临床表现、实验室和影像学检查结果相似,临床鉴别诊断困难;抗LGI1抗体虽敏感性和特异性较高,但部分地区受医疗条件限制无法进行抗体检测或检测周期较长或出现假阴性结果,从而延误诊断与治疗^[2],因此,早期诊断对提高治疗效果和改善患者预后具有重要意义。脑电图作为一种无创性便捷检查手段,对神经系统疾病的诊断具有重要意义,疾病早期即可出现异常脑电改变。抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎脑电图多表现为弥漫性或局灶性慢波活动^[3],脑电改变范围和严重程度可反映神经病变范围和神经功能损害程度^[4]。目前,国内抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎主要为个案报道,鲜见脑电图特征研究。本研究以首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院近6年诊断与治疗的27例抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者为研究

对象,总结其临床特征、发作期与发作间期脑电图特征,以为疾病早期诊断提供理论依据。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 诊断标准 抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎的诊断符合《中国自身免疫性脑炎诊治专家共识(2022年版)》^[5],血清和(或)脑脊液抗LGI1抗体阳性,并至少满足以下4项条件中的3项:(1)存在亚急性发病(3个月内迅速进展)的工作记忆缺陷、癫痫发作、精神症状等边缘系统症状。(2)头部MRI显示FLAIR成像呈双侧颞叶内侧高信号。(3)脑脊液白细胞计数增多($>5 \times 10^6/L$)和(或)脑电图提示源自颞叶的痫样放电或慢波活动。(4)合理排除中枢神经系统感染、代谢异常、肿瘤等其他病因。

2. 纳入与排除标准 (1)符合抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎诊断标准。(2)行长程视频脑电图(LT-VEEG)检查。(3)临床资料完整。(4)排除合并其他神经系统疾病,既往曾行颅脑手术,合并严重心、肺、肝、肾

功能障碍的患者。

3.一般资料 选择2014年4月至2019年5月在我院神经病学中心癫痫科及感染免疫科诊断与治疗的抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者共27例,男性20例,女性7例;年龄34~78岁,平均(58.00±11.57)岁;病程8~720 d,中位病程50(30,150) d。

二、研究方法

1.临床资料采集 (1)社会人口学资料:性别、年龄。(2)疾病相关资料:病程、临床表现[癫痫发作、面-臂肌张力障碍发作(FBDS)、记忆力减退、幻听、发作性幻嗅、头痛、精神障碍]、合并肿瘤。(3)实验室指标:血清钠、肿瘤标志物、血清和脑脊液抗LGI1抗体、脑脊液病毒学指标[风疹病毒(RV)IgG、巨细胞病毒(CMV)IgG、单纯疱疹病毒Ⅰ型和Ⅱ型(HSV-1和HSV-2)IgG、EB病毒(EBV)IgG、柯萨奇病毒IgG、弓形虫抗体IgG]。(4)影像学指标:头部MRI及¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖(¹⁸F-FDG)PET征象。(5)长程视频脑电图指标:监测时间、发作类型、发作起源、持续时间特征性改变。(6)治疗相关资料:糖皮质激素、静脉注射免疫球蛋白、免疫抑制剂(吗替麦考酚酯)、抗病毒药物、抗癫痫发作药物(ASM)、抗精神病药物的应用。

2.统计分析方法 采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用Fisher确切概率法。通过Shapiro-Wilk检验进行正态性检验,呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,行两独立样本的t检验;呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] 表示,采用Mann-Whitney U检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组27例患者临床表现主要包括记忆力减退占74.07%(20/27)、精神异常占51.85%(14/27)、幻听占3.70%(1/27)、发作性幻嗅占3.70%(1/27)、头痛占3.70%(1/27)。实验室检查,低钠血症占66.67%(18/27),肿瘤标志物升高占33.33%(9/27),血清抗LGI1抗体阳性占100%(27/27),抗体滴度为1:10~1:320,脑脊液抗LGI1抗体阳性占92.59%(25/27),抗体滴度为1:10~1:100;22例行脑脊液病毒学检查,36.36%(8/22)巨细胞病毒IgG阳性。影像学检查,14例(51.85%)头部FLAIR成像呈高信号,分别位于颞叶3例、海马6例、颞叶和海马4例、

基底节区1例;17例行¹⁸F-FDG PET显像,14例(14/17)表现为颞叶、海马、基底节区高代谢。长程视频脑电图监测,监测时间12~140 h,中位时间36(16,48) h;脑电图呈异常表现19例(70.37%),分别为单纯FBDS 10例、局灶性发作伴意识障碍4例、FBDS伴局灶性发作和意识障碍3例、FBDS伴局灶性发作1例、单纯局灶性发作1例;脑电图背景改变7例(25.93%),主要表现为背景变慢、波幅变低;发作间期15例(55.56%)可见异常波形,分别为局灶性慢波9例、弥漫性慢波3例、局灶散发性尖波伴慢波2例、局灶性快慢复合波1例,分别发生于额区5例、前中颞区4例、额区和前中颞区4例、枕区和后颞区1例、广泛性改变1例。发作期8例(29.63%)发作10 s内出现异常电活动,分别表现为额区和前中颞区波幅增高、频率减慢的演变4例,顶区、枕区和后颞区演变2例,中央区演变1例,广泛性低电压1例;8例(29.63%)无临床症状但脑电图显示痫样放电即临床下痫样放电(图1),发生于额区和前中颞区6例,顶区、枕区和后颞区2例;9例(33.33%)可明确发作起源部位,位于前中颞区5例,中央区和顶区2例,顶区、枕区和后颞区2例。

本组27例患者据是否发生FBDS分为FBDS组(14例)以及无FBDS组(13例)。(1)FBDS组:发作持续时间1~3 s/次,发作频率3~700次/d;分别累及面部及上肢7例、上肢2例、面部1例、下肢1例、面部及四肢1例、四肢2例。3例于发作期出现异常脑电改变,均表现为发生FBDS 4 s内广泛性低电压伴局灶性节律改变,波幅逐渐升高、频率逐渐减慢并逐渐扩散至相邻导联,随后恢复背景节律,其中1例出现约3 min的长周期样改变,与频繁发生FBDS相关,演变被FBDS打断但可自发重启(图2);1例发生双侧FBDS,而脑电图仅呈现左侧顶区、枕区和后颞区尖波演变(图3);1例表现为左侧额区、颞区低波幅慢波节律性演变。(2)无FBDS组:有6例临床主要表现为自动症、肌强直、竖毛发作、心慌、惊吓,其中3例脑电图正常、3例脑电图背景波幅降低,7例未见临床发作。8例发作间期可见局灶性散发性尖波伴慢波,5例可见发作期局灶性波幅增高、频率减慢的演变。5例存在临床下痫样放电;6例可明确发作起源部位;3例发作期可见竖毛发作,同期脑电图表现为一侧额颞区中波幅θ节律波幅增高、频率减慢的演变;1例发作期可见左上肢动作停止、僵硬、上抬,持续约40 s,同期脑电图表现为动作开始时右侧中

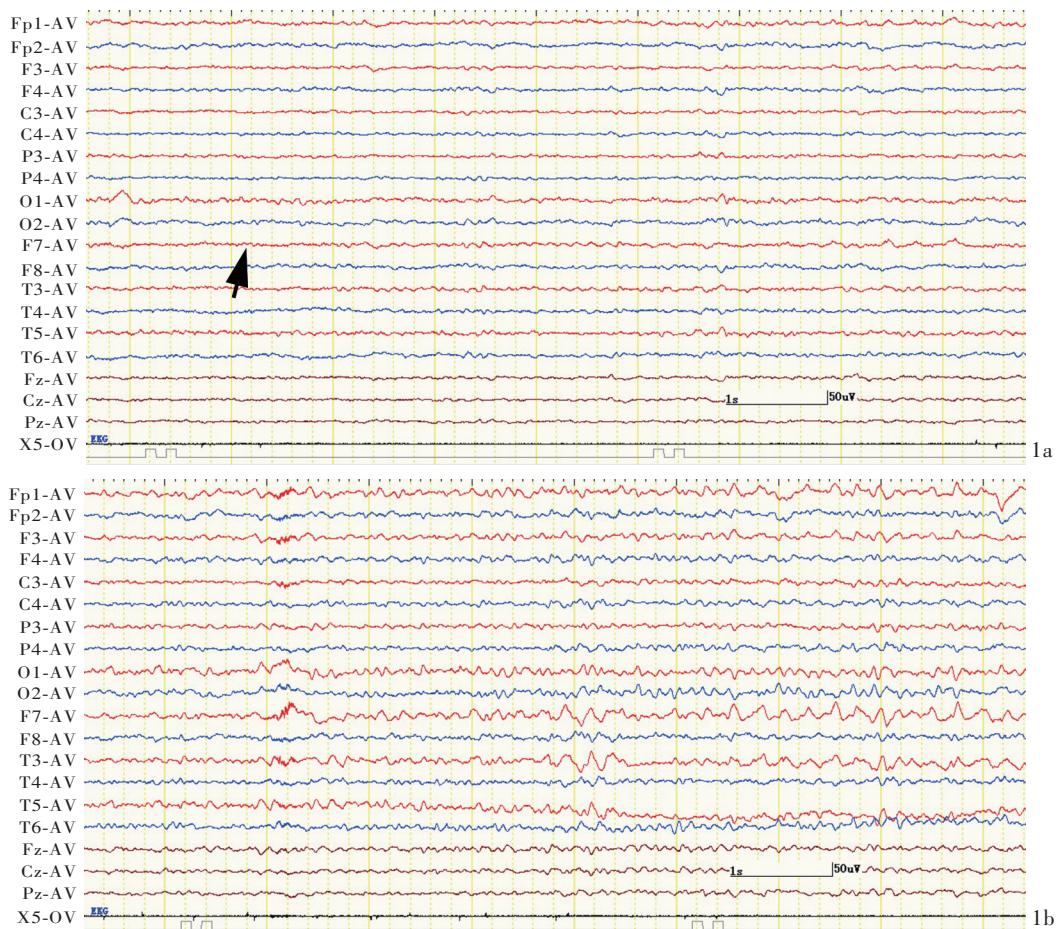


图1 男性患者,70岁,长程视频脑电图监测临床下痫样放电过程 1a 左侧前中颞区背景节律改变(箭头所示) 1b 随后出现左侧颞区低波幅θ节律波幅逐渐增高,同期未见临床明显行为改变

Figure 1 A 70-year-old male patient, LT-VEEG monitored the process of epileptic discharge. Background rhythm changed in left anterior and middle temporal region (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). The amplitude of low amplitude θ rhythm in the left frontotemporal region increased gradually, and there was no obvious behavioral change in the same period (Panel 1b).

央区中波幅β节律波幅增高、频率减慢的演变。两组患者临床资料比较,FBDS组低钠血症比例高于无FBDS组($P=0.046$),其余指标组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$,表1)。

本组有1例患者仅接受抗癫痫发作药物治疗,余26例患者均接受免疫治疗,分别为激素联合静脉注射免疫球蛋白14例(53.85%)、单纯激素治疗7例(26.92%)、单纯静脉注射免疫球蛋白2例(7.69%)、激素联合静脉注射免疫球蛋白同时辅以吗替麦考酚酯3例(11.54%);7例(26.92%)联合抗病毒药物;8例(30.77%)联合抗精神病药物;22例(84.62%)联合抗癫痫发作药物。本组27例患者随访14~64个月,中位时间37(25,48)个月;末次随访时11例(40.74%)改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分降至零,11例(40.74%)为1分,4例(14.81%)为2分,1例(3.70%)

为4分;遗留症状主要为肢体抽搐占25.93%(7/27),记忆力减退占11.11%(3/27),失神发作占7.41%(2/27),短暂性意识障碍、恶心、恐惧各占3.70%(1/27)。本组有5例(18.52%)患者治疗后复发,复发时间1.00~3.30年,其中1例5年后确诊为直肠癌。

讨 论

抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎是2010年方被确认的新型自身免疫性脑炎^[6],在欧洲其发病率为(0.83~0.84)/100万^[7~9]。国内于2013年首次报道该病,目前相关研究较少,具体发病率尚不明确^[9]。抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎好发于中老年人,各年龄段均可发病,男性多于女性^[10~12]。首发症状通常为癫痫发作,发生率约82%^[6];FBDS为特征性表现,发生率为23%~70%^[13~14]。FBDS由Irani等^[3]于2011年首次

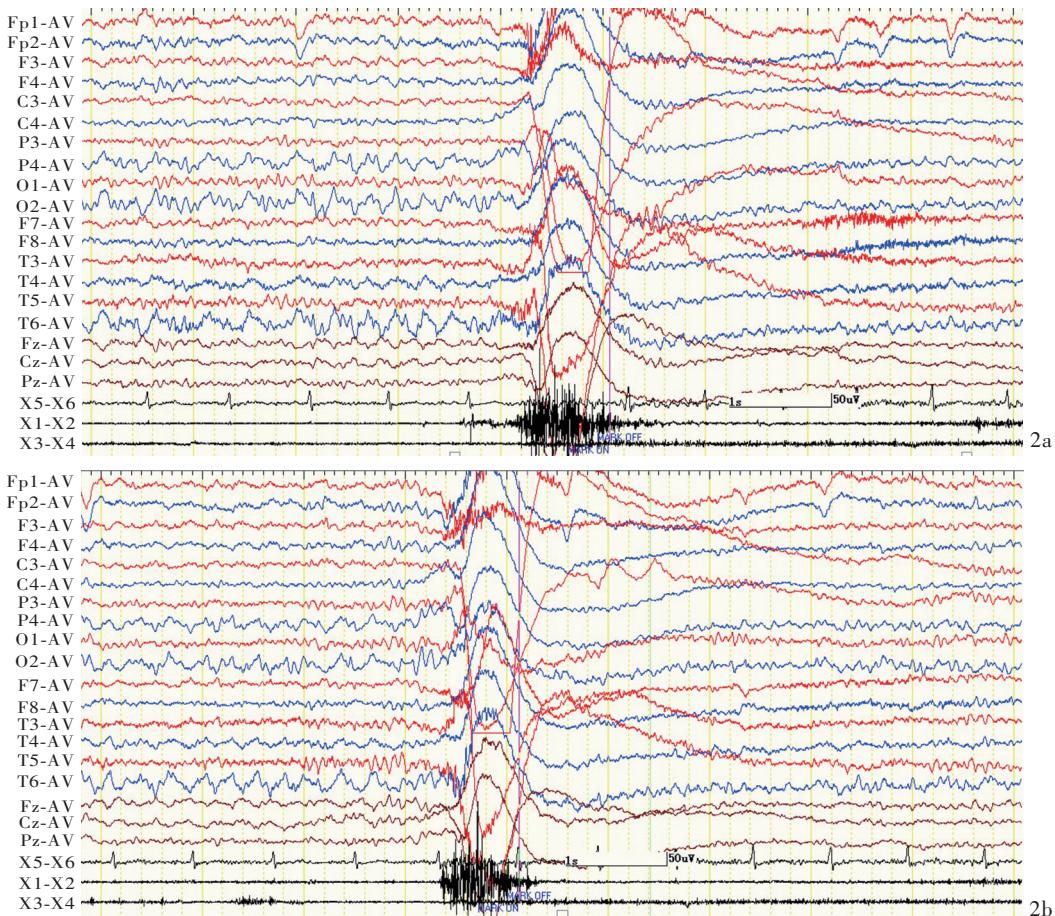


图 2 女性患者,69岁,发作时表现为左侧口角及上肢短暂性抽动,长程视频脑电图监测到典型 FBDS。2a 抽动发作时可见肌电伪差后的广泛性低电压,持续约3 s,右侧顶区、枕区和后颞区节律性改变,波幅逐渐升高、频率逐渐减少并扩散至相邻导联 2b 持续约3 min后再次出现上述肌电伪差及脑电改变

Figure 2 A 69-year-old female patient presented with an onset of FBDS with a left oral angle and transient twitches of the upper limb. LT-VEEG monitored typical FBDS. Generalized low voltage after myoelectric pseudo-difference could be seen during the attack, lasting about 3 s, rhythmic changes in the right parietal, occipital and posterior temporal regions, gradually increasing amplitude, gradually decreasing frequency, and spreading to adjacent leads (Panel 2a). After about 3 min, the above movements occurred again with myoelectric pseudo-difference and EEG changes (Panel 2b).

提出,持续时间短暂,通常不超过3秒,高峰发作频率为50次/d,睡眠期亦可发作,主要累及上肢及同侧面部和下肢,约66%患者发作时伴意识丧失,听觉刺激、情绪激动时可诱发或加重发作。FBDS通常发生于抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎早期,故这一特殊类型有助于抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎的早期诊断^[15]。

本组有4例患者表现为“鸡皮疙瘩”,文献上称为竖毛发作,是一种罕见的局灶性颞叶癫痫发作,可能与自身免疫性边缘叶脑炎(LE)相关^[16]。值得注意的是,本组患者发作性幻嗅、幻听各1例,二者均为颞叶癫痫表现,提示抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎可能损害颞叶。抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者低钠血症发生率为60%~88%^[17-20],可能是由于抗LGI1抗体与

下丘脑室旁核神经元结合,促进抗利尿激素(ADH)分泌,导致水潴留^[20]。本组患者低钠血症发生率约为66.67%(18/27),与文献报道相一致^[17-20]。约78%的伴低钠血症的抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者经免疫治疗后症状逐渐缓解^[6],符合免疫介导疾病特征,提示临床遇到难以纠正的低钠血症患者,应考虑抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎的可能。本组患者以记忆力减退为主要表现,抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者记忆力减退发生率为19.4%~100%^[21],表现为明显的情景语言记忆缺失,尤其是近事记忆减退和视空间能力障碍^[22]。LGI1蛋白可以损伤海马记忆系统,即使接受免疫治疗仍有约75%患者遗留永久性认知功能障碍^[10,23]。约57.67%的抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎患者可

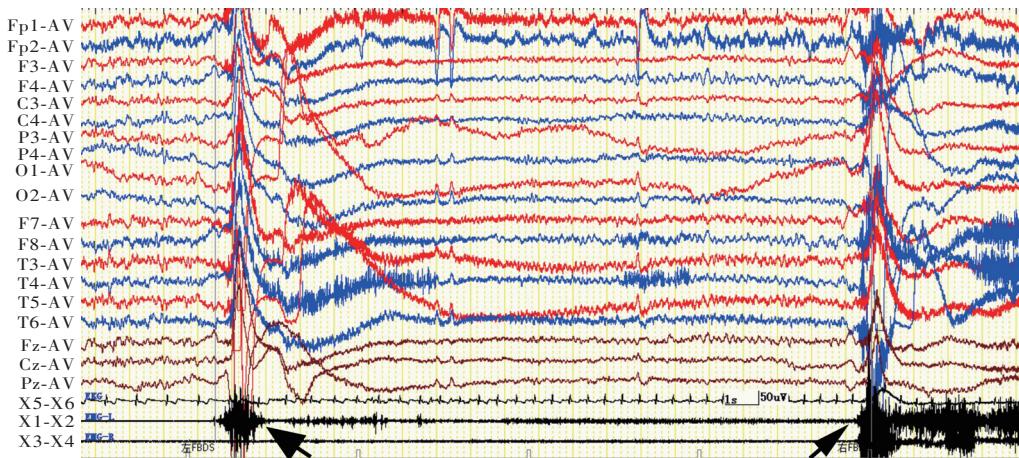


图3 男性患者,66岁,长程视频脑电图监测到频繁FBDS(约30 min发作1次)。临床表现为突发左上肢抬举伴口角左侧偏斜或右上肢抬举伴口角右侧偏斜,呼之不应,持续约1 s后自行缓解,同期脑电图可见左侧肌电伪差后的低电压,持续约4 s(粗箭头所示),左侧顶区、枕区和后颞区最先出现尖波改变,波幅逐渐升高、频率逐渐减慢并扩散至相邻导联,并出现右侧肌电伪差(细箭头所示)

Figure 3 A 66-year-old male patient had frequent FBDS during the LT-VEEG, the clinical manifestations were sudden left upper limb lift with left side deviation of mouth angle or right upper limb lift with right side deviation of mouth angle and unresponse to call, which lasted about 1 s and then spontaneously solved. During the same period, EEG showed low voltage after left myoelectric pseudo-difference, lasting about 4 s (thick arrow indicates), and sharp wave changes first appeared in the left parietal region, occipital region and posterior temporal region. The amplitude gradually increased, the frequency gradually slowed down and spread to adjacent leads, and the right myoelectric pseudo-difference appeared (thin arrow indicates).

以出现精神异常,主要包括情感障碍、行为异常、冷漠、幻觉、躁动、妄想、焦虑、抑郁、人格改变、食欲改变等^[24]。抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者亦可伴发肿瘤,发生率为 5%~11%^[6,25-26],本组患者血清肿瘤标志物升高的阳性率为 33.33%(9/27),但明确诊断抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎时并未发现肿瘤,其中 1 例发病 5 年后确诊直肠癌,但其住院期间肿瘤标志物筛查未见异常。目前认为,血清和(或)脑脊液抗 LGI1 抗体阳性是诊断抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎的“金标准”,本组患者血清抗 LGI1 抗体均呈阳性(1:10~1:320),脑脊液抗 LGI1 抗体阳性率 92.59%(25/27, 1:10~1:100)。Irani 等^[27]指出,虽然血清抗 LGI1 抗体滴度可高于脑脊液 127 倍,但仍建议同时行血清和脑脊液抗 LGI1 抗体测定。临床证据充分但未检出抗 LGI1 抗体的患者无法明确诊断为抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎,动态监测临床症状及影像学征象变化的同时可予以试验性治疗^[28]。典型抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者头部 MRI 表现为单侧或双侧颞叶内侧和海马受累,部分患者可累及基底节区^[29]。研究发现,基底节区 T₁WI 高信号是伴 FBDS 的抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎的特征性影像学标志物,而不伴 FBDS 者无基底节区异常,提示基底节功能障碍可能参与抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者 FBDS 的发生^[30-31]。¹⁸F-FDG PET

有助于抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎的早期诊断,其高代谢检出率高达 90%^[25]。部分抗 LGI1 抗体阴性或头部 MRI 无异常的抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者,¹⁸F-FDG PET 显像可见基底节区和颞叶内侧代谢增高^[27]。然而遗憾的是,本组有 10 例(37.04%)患者因医疗费用问题未行 PET 检查。

无法检测抗 LGI1 抗体的情况下,抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者发生 FBDS 前通常难以明确诊断,头部 MRI 无异常征象,约 24% 患者脑电图可见痫样放电^[3],提示疾病早期脑电图敏感性较高,有助于早期诊断^[28]。本组患者脑电图异常率为 70.37%(19/27),其中背景改变占 25.93%(7/27),多为波幅降低、频率减慢;发作间期以额区和颞区局灶慢波活动为主,发作期脑电改变和临床下痫样放电以额区和前中颞区为主。2020 年,亚洲一项系统综述纳入 13 项临床研究计 139 例抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者,108 例行脑电图监测,75%(81/108) 脑电图异常,表现为局灶性或弥漫性慢波占 48.42%(46/95)、痫样放电占 26.32%(25/95),尤以前颞区为主^[32]。本组有 8 例表现为频繁的临床下痫样放电,其中 7 例伴认知功能障碍。研究显示,慢性临床下痫样放电易导致认知损害,考虑抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者认知功能障碍可能与此有关^[33]。一项纳入 10 例临床表

观察指标	FBDS组 (n=14)	无FBDS组 (n=13)	统计量值	P值
性别[例(%)]			—	0.209
男性	12(12/14)	8(8/13)		
女性	2(2/14)	5(5/13)		
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	60.07 ± 11.94	55.08 ± 10.84	1.281	0.212
病程 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75}), d$]	45.00 (26.00, 127.00)	60.00 (25.00, 240.00)	78.500	0.550
记忆力减退[例(%)]	10(10/14)	10(10/13)	—	1.000
精神异常[例(%)]	5(5/14)	9(9/13)	3.033	0.128
低钠血症[例(%)]	12(12/14)	6(6/13)	—	0.046
血清肿瘤标志物升高 [例(%)]	4(4/14)	5(5/13)	—	0.695
脑脊液抗 LGI1 抗体阳性 [例(%)]	13(13/14)	12(12/13)	—	1.000
脑脊液病毒学检查	9	13		
CMV IgG 阳性 [例(%)]	2(2/ 9)	6(6/13)	—	0.380
MRI 异常	6	8	—	1.000
颞叶、海马[例(%)]	6(6/ 6)	7(7/ 8)		
基底节区[例(%)]	0(0/ 6)	1(1/ 8)		
¹⁸ F-FDG PET	10	7		
高代谢[例(%)]	10(10/10)	4(4/ 7)	5.204	0.051
脑电图异常[例(%)]	9(9/14)	10(10/13)	—	0.678
脑电图背景改变 [例(%)]	4(4/14)	3(3/13)	—	1.000
发作间期异常波形 [例(%)]	7(7/14)	8(8/13)	0.363	0.547
发作期异常电活动 [例(%)]	3(3/14)	5(5/13)	0.938	0.420
临床下痫样放电 [例(%)]	3(3/14)	5(5/13)	0.938	0.420
明确发作起源部位 [例(%)]	3(3/14)	6(6/13)	1.854	0.236

—, Fisher's exact probability, Fisher 确切概率法。Two-independent-sample *t* test for comparison of age, Mann-Whitney *U* test for comparison of duration, and χ^2 test for comparison of others, 年龄的比较行两独立样本的*t*检验, 病程的比较行 Mann-Whitney *U*检验, 其余指标的比较行 χ^2 检验。FBDS, faciobrachial dystonic seizures, 面-臂肌张力障碍发作; LGI1, leucine-rich glioma-inactivated 1, 富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活蛋白 1; CMV, cytomegalovirus, 巨细胞病毒; ¹⁸F-FDG, ¹⁸F-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose, ¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖

现为 FBDS 的患者中, 2 例发作期可见脑电图痫样放电, 表现为 FBDS 后左侧大脑半球节律性 4~5 Hz 放电; 3 例发作间期脑电图呈弥漫性慢波, 其中 1 例可见频繁额区和颞区临床下痫样放电; 1 例脑电图未见明显异常^[34]。Chapelet 等^[35]发现, 抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者存在脑电图非特异性局灶性放电但不伴临床发作。Rizzi 等^[36]发现, 抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者发生 FBDS 时可见左侧额区和颞区低电压,

随后左侧额中央区出现 10~15 秒的慢波。本研究 FBDS 组有 3 例发作时出现相关脑电图改变, 表现为发作后 4 秒内广泛性低电压, 伴局灶性节律改变、波幅升高、频率减慢并逐渐扩散至相邻导联, 随后恢复背景节律, 余 11 例发作期脑电图未见异常; 此外, 本研究有 1 例 FBDS 患者伴自动症, 表现为摸索动作伴意识障碍, 临床可见双侧 FBDS, 脑电图仅表现为左侧顶区、枕区和后颞区尖波演变, 右侧未见异常。研究显示, FBDS 可能与皮质及皮质下额叶-颞叶-基底节回路障碍有关, 纹状体和黑质功能障碍是 FBDS 的主要原因^[31]。Aurangzeb 等^[37]报告 2 例抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者, 右侧大脑半球出现无症状性重复性尖波, 持续时间长达 13 秒, 为短暂性周期性侧向痫样放电。Andrade 等^[38]报告 3 例 FBDS 患者, 脑电图改变早于发作 500 毫秒。目前, 关于 FBDS 是癫痫发作形式还是锥体外系受累的运动障碍形式尚存争议。Ramdhani 和 Frucht^[39]报告 1 例不伴 FBDS 的血清和脑脊液抗 LGI1 抗体阳性患者, 表现为左侧手指和足趾舞蹈样动作且无意识障碍, 脑电图无异常, 考虑为肌张力障碍。本研究 FBDS 组有 11 例发作期脑电图正常, 3 例发作时脑电图呈广泛性低电压, 其中 1 例单侧脑电图广泛性改变致临床双侧发作, 提示 FBDS 可能是一种脑深部电活动。Chen 等^[40]将 18 例抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者根据临床症状分为非 FBDS 组(6 例)、单纯 FBDS 组(4 例)和 FBDS 叠加组(8 例), 影像学检查均提示颞叶受累, 其中非 FBDS 组主要表现为颞中区癫痫相关症状, 如恐怖感、腹部上升感、凝视和自动症; FBDS 叠加组主要表现为 FBDS, 同时伴癫痫相关症状。Ishibashi 等^[41]报告的 1 例抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者 FBDS 发作期脑电图可见左侧中颞区节律性 α 波, 而发作间期脑电图无异常, 提示疾病不同时期脑电图表现不同。

激素和静脉注射免疫球蛋白效果欠佳时, 应尽早启用利妥昔单抗、环磷酰胺等免疫抑制剂作为补充治疗。长程免疫治疗药物包括吗替麦考酚酯、硫唑嘌呤等, 主要用于复发病例, 也可用于一线免疫治疗效果欠佳患者^[5]。本组有 3 例免疫治疗的同时辅以吗替麦考酚酯, 其中 1 例为 77 岁女性患者, 住院期间静脉注射免疫球蛋白 3 次, 但疗效欠佳, 最终辅以吗替麦考酚酯, 治疗后 27 个月随访时 mRS 评分 4 分, 提示预后不良, 应积极探查其他病因, 是否伴发肿瘤或其他类型自身免疫性脑炎; 余 2 例考虑

抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎复发,予免疫抑制剂吗替麦考酚酯,随访时 mRS 评分降至 1 分。本组有 8 例因医疗费用原因未接受静脉注射免疫球蛋白,其中 7 例接受激素治疗,1 例因存在糖皮质激素禁忌证,仅予以抗癫痫发作药物,治疗后 49 个月 mRS 评分降至零,逐渐减停抗癫痫发作药物。伴 FBDS 的抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者对抗癫痫发作药物的反应较差,多数患者仅对免疫治疗有效,然而免疫治疗延迟可以诱发癫痫持续状态(SE)甚至昏迷^[23],早期免疫治疗的主要目的是尽早将抗 LGI1 抗体降至正常水平,控制或减少癫痫发作,避免不可逆性脑萎缩和脑损伤^[18]。抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者肿瘤发生率较低,本组有 1 例 5 年后确诊为直肠癌。研究显示,5%~11% 的抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者合并胸腺瘤、小细胞肺癌、肾细胞癌、前列腺癌等,尤以胸腺瘤常见,但二者之间的关系尚不清楚^[6,25]。约 80% 的抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎患者接受激素或静脉注射免疫球蛋白治疗后 2 周,癫痫发作及认知功能障碍显著改善;约 70% 患者随访 2 年时预后良好,复发率为 27%~35%,少数患者需长期口服免疫抑制剂和抗癫痫发作药物^[25]。既往研究显示,抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎病死率为 6%~19%,早期识别、及时治疗可有效降低病死率^[6,25];且脑电图异常与高病死率密切相关^[42]。本组患者随访过程中无死亡病例,可能与本研究样本量较小有关,尚待扩大样本量进一步验证。

综上所述,抗 LGI1 抗体相关脑炎脑电图异常率较高,背景改变多为波幅降低、频率减慢;发作间期以散发性尖波、慢波为主,符合边缘叶脑炎脑电图特征;发作期及临床下痫样放电呈现以额颞区为主的痫样放电。

利益冲突 无

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