

伴脑膜炎和(或)脑炎的 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征临床特征分析

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【摘要】 目的 总结伴脑膜炎和(或)脑炎的 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征的临床特征。方法与结果 回顾分析首都医科大学附属北京同仁医院 2009 年 1 月至 2022 年 12 月诊断与治疗的 23 例 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征患者的临床特点, 20 例(86.96%) 并发神经系统症状, 以头痛为主(19 例, 82.61%); 11 例(47.83%) 脑脊液压力增高, 14 例(60.87%) 白细胞计数增加, 11 例(47.83%) 蛋白定量升高; 头部 MRI 以白质脱髓鞘改变为主(8/14 例), 视神经 MRI 表现为视神经和视乳头炎症性病变(12/14 例); 视觉诱发电位主要呈现潜伏期延长(10/16 例), 光学相干断层扫描主要表现为视网膜渗出(8/15 例)和视网膜神经上皮层脱离(7/15 例); 眼底照相以视盘水肿为主(17/18 例), 荧光素眼底血管造影主要表现为葡萄膜炎(9/15 例)。经激素冲击和静脉注射免疫球蛋白治疗后, 14 例接受随访, 神经系统症状完全缓解, 11 例视力预后良好, 3 例视力改善不明显。结论 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征可伴发脑膜炎和(或)脑炎症状, 其脑脊液特点与病毒性脑膜炎相似, 对于早期疑似 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征的患者, 可完善腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查和影像学检查等辅助早期诊断与治疗。

【关键词】 葡萄膜脑膜脑炎综合征; 脑膜炎; 脑炎; 脑脊髓液; 磁共振成像

Clinical characteristics of Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome combining with meningitis/encephalitis

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【Abstract】 Objective To summarize the clinical characteristics of Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome (VKHS) combining with meningitis/encephalitis patients. **Methods and Results** The clinical data of the inpatients of Beijing Tongren Hospital, Capital Medical University from January 2009 to December 2022 with VKHS combining with meningitis/encephalitis were retrospectively analyzed. A total of 23 patients were included in the study, of which 20 patients (86.96%) had neurological symptoms, with headache being the most common (19 cases, 82.61%), 11 patients (47.83%) had increased cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) pressure, 14 patients (60.87%) had increased CSF white blood cells, and 11 patients (47.83%) had increased CSF protein. The brain MRI mainly showed white matter demyelination (8/14 cases). Optic nerve MRI showed inflammatory lesions of optic nerve and optic papilla (12/14 cases). The visual evoked potential (VEP) mainly showed prolonged latency (10/16 cases). The optical coherence tomography (OCT) showed retinal exudation (8/15 cases) and retinal neurocortical detachment (7/15 cases). The main results of fundus photography were disc edema (17/18 cases). The main manifestation of fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA) was uveitis (9/15 cases). After intravenous hormone and intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg) treatment, 14 patients were followed up, and neurological symptoms were completely relieved, 11 patients had good visual prognosis, and 3 patients had no obvious visual improvement. **Conclusions** VKHS might present with meningitis/encephalitis symptoms, and the CSF characteristics of these patients were similar to those of viral meningitis. For those with early suspicions of VKHS, CSF examination and imaging examination might assist in early diagnosis and treatment.

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【Key words】 Uveomeningoencephalitic syndrome; Meningitis; Encephalitis; Cerebrospinal fluid; Magnetic resonance imaging

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Vogt-小柳-原田综合征(VKHS)亦称特发性葡萄膜大脑炎或眼-脑-耳-皮综合征,是一种以双眼肉芽肿性葡萄膜炎为特征的系统性自身免疫性疾病,主要表现为葡萄膜炎、听觉障碍、脱发、白发、白癜风、脑膜炎和(或)脑炎症状^[1],其中,以视力下降为首发表现者常就诊于眼科^[2],若首发症状为伴发热、头痛、恶心呕吐的脑膜炎等中枢神经系统表现者则于神经内科就诊,但因上述症状缺乏特异性易误诊、漏诊。本研究以首都医科大学附属北京同仁医院近 14 年诊断与治疗的 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征患者为观察对象,分析其伴发脑膜炎和(或)脑炎的比例并总结其临床特点,以期提高临床对该病的诊断与治疗水平。

临床资料

一、病例选择

1. 诊断标准 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征的诊断符合 Rao 等^[3]提出的《Vogt-小柳-原田综合征诊断标准》:(1)首次发生葡萄膜炎前无眼球穿通伤和眼科手术史。(2)临床表现和实验室检查结果不支持其他眼部疾病。(3)双眼发病,因就诊时病程不同,须至少满足以下两项中的一项,①早期表现,弥漫性脉络膜炎,伴或不伴前葡萄膜炎、玻璃体炎症反应或视盘充血,伴局灶性视网膜下积液和(或)浆液性视网膜脱离。②晚期表现,病史中出现上述早期表现,同时存在眼部脱色素(“晚霞”样或“夕照”样眼底、Sugiura 征)或其他眼部症状[“钱币”样脉络膜视网膜脱色素瘢痕、视网膜色素上皮凝集和(或)迁移、慢性或反复发作性前葡萄膜炎]。(4)神经系统或听觉系统异常(就诊时症状可能已经缓解),包括免疫性脑(脊)膜炎(单独或联合出现身体不适感、发热、头痛、恶心、腹痛、颈项强直,仅出现头痛则不支持)、耳鸣、脑脊液淋巴细胞计数增加。(5)脱发、白发或皮肤色素减退斑,且发生于神经系统和眼部症状后。同时具备(1)~(5),诊断为完全性 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征;至少具备(1)~(3)以及(4)或(5)中一项,诊断为不完全性 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征;同时

具备(1)~(3),诊断为可能的 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征(仅表现为眼部症状)。

2. 纳入与排除标准 (1)符合 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征的诊断标准。(2)年龄 ≥ 14 岁。(3)临床资料完整。(4)排除其他病因性脑炎^[4]和(或)脑膜炎^[5],其他神经系统疾病,既往有脑部手术史,以及合并严重心、肺、肝、肾功能障碍患者。

3. 一般资料 选择 2009 年 1 月至 2022 年 12 月在我院神经内科住院治疗的 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征患者共 23 例,男性 11 例,女性 12 例;发病年龄 15~66 岁,中位值 42(30,49)岁;病程 2 天至 4 年,中位病程 30(15,90) d;首次发病 18 例(78.26%),复发 5 例(21.74%);完全性 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征 3 例(13.04%),不完全性 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征 20 例(86.96%)。

二、临床特征

1. 临床症状 (1)眼部症状:23 例患者均存在眼部症状,包括视力下降占 91.30%(21/23)、结膜充血占 56.52%(13/23)、眼痛占 43.48%(10/23)、流泪占 13.04%(3/23)、视物变形占 13.04%(3/23)、畏光占 8.70%(2/23)、眼胀占 4.35%(1/23)等。(2)神经系统症状:20 例患者存在神经系统症状,包括头痛占 19/20、恶心占 5/20、头晕占 3/20、呕吐占 3/20、颈项强直占 1/20。(3)耳部症状:12 例患者存在耳部症状,包括耳鸣占 9/12、听力下降占 7/12、眩晕占 1/12。(4)皮肤症状:5 例患者存在皮肤症状,包括皮肤色素减退斑占 2/5、脱发占 2/5、白发占 1/5。

2. 实验室检查 (1)脑脊液检查:本组 23 例患者均行腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查,压力 90~330 mm H₂O (1 mm H₂O = 9.81 × 10⁻³ kPa),中位值为 150(120, 240) mm H₂O,其中 11 例(47.83%)压力升高(正常参考值 80~180 mm H₂O);白细胞计数为(0~334) × 10⁶/L,中位值 68(4, 120) × 10⁶/L,其中 14 例(60.87%)白细胞计数增加[正常参考值(0~8) × 10⁶/L],以单核细胞为主;蛋白定量 93~1226 mg/L,中位值为 460(273, 614) mg/L,其中 11 例(47.83%)蛋白定量升高(正常参考值 150~450 mg/L);细菌及

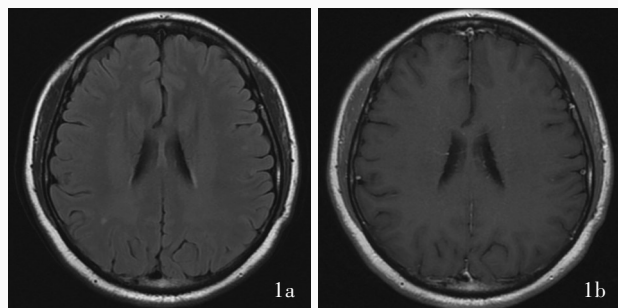


图1 女性患者,46岁,临床诊断为不完全性 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征。头部MRI检查提示多发脱髓鞘改变 1a 横断面T₂-FLAIR成像显示,双侧额颞叶和右侧顶叶皮质下多发点状稍高信号影 1b 横断面增强T₁WI未见异常强化征象

Figure 1 A 46-year-old female patient clinically diagnosed as incomplete VKHS. Brain MRI showed multiple demyelinating changes. Axial T₂-FLAIR showed multiple spot slightly hyperintensity in bilateral frontotemporal lobe and right parietal lobe (Panel 1a). Axial enhanced T₁WI showed no abnormal enhancement (Panel 1b).

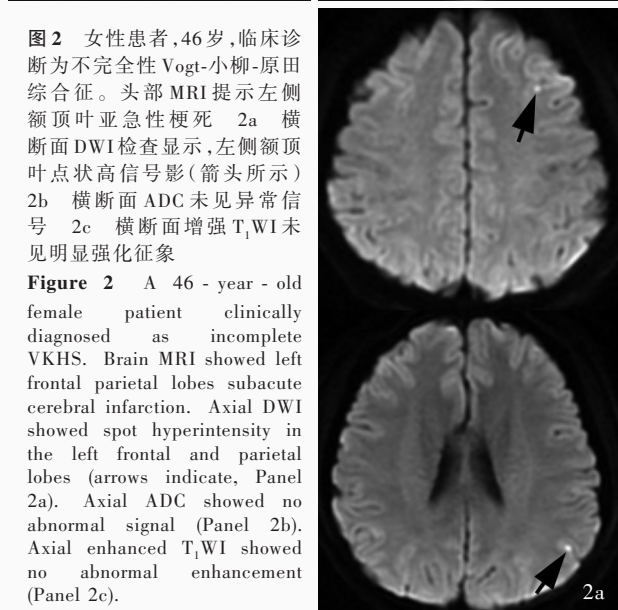
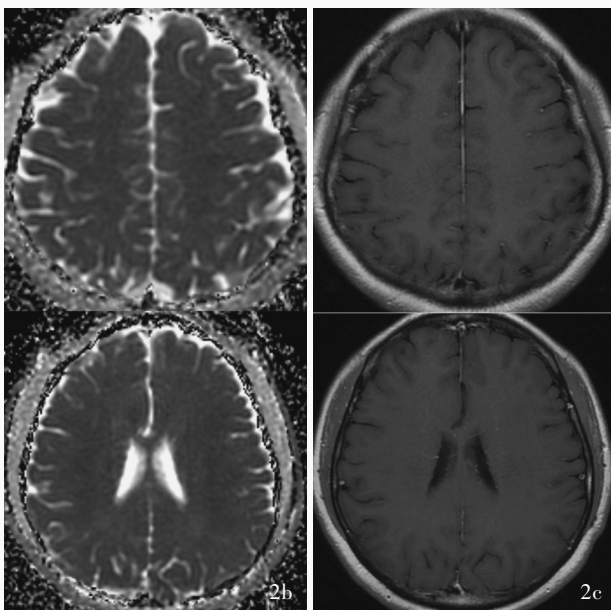


图2 女性患者,46岁,临床诊断为不完全性 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征。头部MRI提示左侧额颞叶亚急性脑梗死 2a 横断面DWI检查显示,左侧额顶叶点状高信号影(箭头所示) 2b 横断面ADC未见异常信号 2c 横断面增强T₁WI未见明显强化征象

Figure 2 A 46-year-old female patient clinically diagnosed as incomplete VKHS. Brain MRI showed left frontal parietal lobes subacute cerebral infarction. Axial DWI showed spot hyperintensity in the left frontal and parietal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 2a). Axial ADC showed no abnormal signal (Panel 2b). Axial enhanced T₁WI showed no abnormal enhancement (Panel 2c).



病毒(包括风疹病毒、巨细胞病毒、单纯疱疹病毒、EB病毒、弓形体)抗体检测均呈阴性;1例抗Ro52抗体阳性;2例抗甲状腺微粒体(TM)抗体阳性。(2)血清学检查:23例患者均行血清学检查,血常规、生化、肿瘤标志物筛查,以及其他风湿免疫指标抗可提取性核抗原(ENA)谱、抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体(ANCA)、抗双链DNA抗体(dsDNA)、抗核抗体(ANA)均于正常值范围。

3. 影像学检查 (1)头部MRI:本组23例患者均行头部MRI平扫和增强扫描,14例(60.87%)可见异常征象,包括白质脱髓鞘改变8例(图1)、陈旧性缺血5例、亚急性脑梗死1例(图2)。(2)视神经MRI:本组有19例行视神经MRI平扫和增强扫描,14例(14/19)呈异常征象,包括视神经和视乳头炎症性改变12例(图3,4)、玻璃体下积液2例(图5)。

4. 神经电生理检测 (1)视觉诱发电位(VEP):16例患者行VEP检查,14例(14/16)异常,表现为潜伏期延长占10/16、图形视觉诱发电位(P-VEP)未引

出占3/16、波幅降低占2/16。(2)光学相干断层扫描(OCT):16例患者行OCT检查,15例(15/16)异常,包括视网膜渗出8例、视网膜神经上皮层脱离7例(图6)。(3)脑电图检查:5例行脑电图检查,4例呈边缘状态,可见少量慢波。

5. 眼底检查 (1)眼底照相:23例患者均接受眼底照相,18例(78.26%)存在异常表现,包括视盘水肿17例、黄斑渗出1例。(2)荧光素眼底血管造影(FFA):15例患者行FFA均呈现异常,包括葡萄膜炎9例、视网膜炎6例。

三、治疗与转归

本组23例患者共住院8~28d,中位时间为14(12,19)d。住院期间均接受免疫治疗,静脉滴注甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠1000mg/d(9例)、500mg/d(12例)和250mg/d(2例),连续3d后剂量减半,再3d后改为口服醋酸泼尼松1mg/(kg·d),每1~2周减5mg,减至15~20mg时缓慢减量,维持至少6个月。1例联合静脉注射免疫球蛋白0.40g/(kg·d),连续5d。



图3 女性患者,46岁,临床诊断为不完全性 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征。视神经横断面抑脂增强 T₁WI 显示,双侧视神经鞘膜(粗箭头所示)及球筋膜囊(细箭头所示)增厚、强化,提示双侧视神经炎可能

Figure 3 A 46-year-old female patient clinically diagnosed as incomplete VKHS. Optic nerve axial fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed bilateral optic nerve sheath (thick arrows indicate) and the bulbar fascia sac (thin arrows indicate) were thickened and strengthened, possibly considering bilateral optic neuritis.



图4 女性患者,49岁,临床诊断为完全性 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征。视神经 MRI 提示双侧视乳头炎症性病变可能性大 4a 横断面 T₂WI 显示,双眼球后壁低信号影(箭头所示) 4b 横断面抑脂增强 T₁WI 显示,双眼球后壁强化征象,以左侧为著(箭头所示)

Figure 4 A 49-year-old female patient clinically diagnosed as complete VKHS. Optic nerve MRI showed high possibility of bilateral optic papilla inflammation. Axial T₂WI showed hypointensity on the posterior wall of both eyes (arrows indicate, Panel 4a). Axial fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed enhanced signals on the posterior wall of both eyes, with more obvious in the left eye (arrows indicate, Panel 4b).

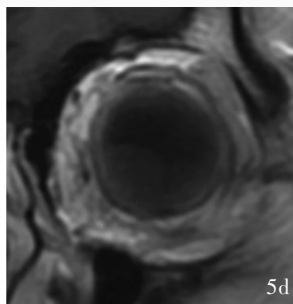
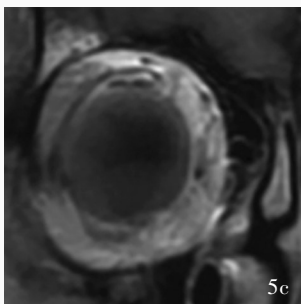
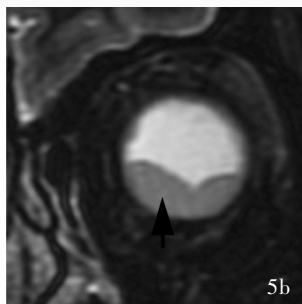
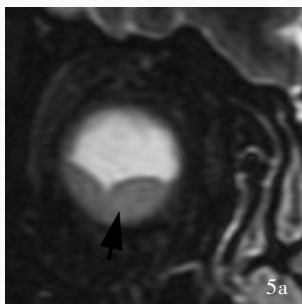


图5 女性患者,43岁,临床诊断为不完全性 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征。视神经 MRI 提示双眼玻璃体下积液 5a 冠状位抑脂 T₂WI 显示,右侧眼球后方“V”形稍高信号影(箭头所示) 5b 冠状位抑脂 T₂WI 显示,左侧眼球后方“V”形稍高信号影(箭头所示) 5c,5d 冠状位增强 T₁-FLAIR 成像未见明显强化征象

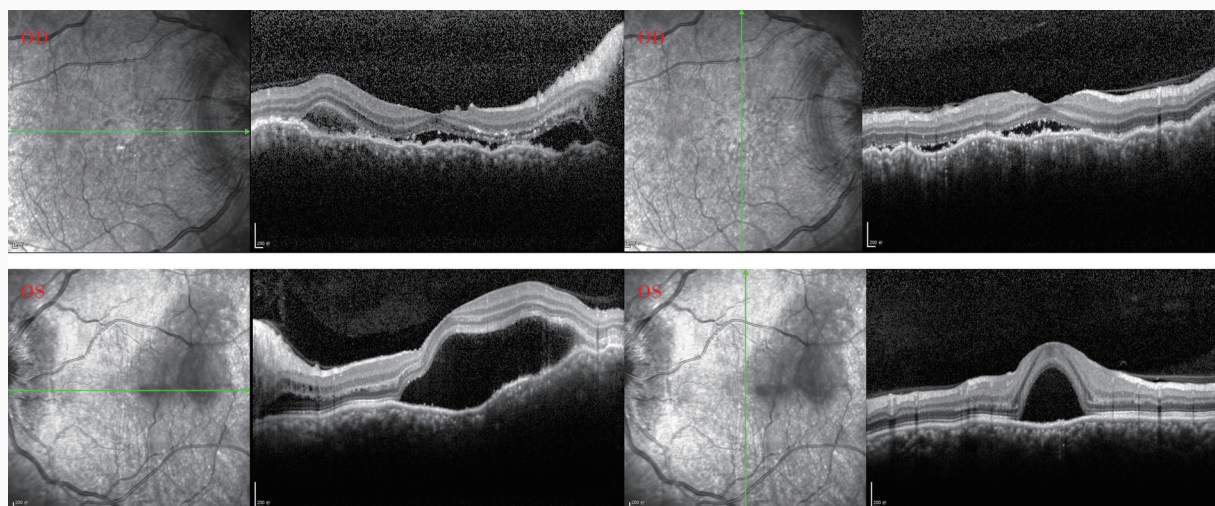
Figure 5 A 43-year-old female patient clinically diagnosed as incomplete VKHS. Optic nerve MRI showed bilateral subvitreal effusion. Coronal fat suppression T₂WI showed V-shaped slightly hyperintensity behind the right eyeball (arrow indicates, Panel 5a) and the left eyeball (arrow indicates, Panel 5b). Coronal enhanced T₁-FLAIR showed no significant enhancement (Panel 5c, 5d).

9例失访,余14例患者随访21~176个月,中位时间82(47,129)个月,神经系统症状完全缓解。11例视力预后良好,其中7例双眼视力恢复至1.0,余4例自觉视力有所好转但未完全恢复;3例视力改善不明显,且遗留听力下降、耳鸣等症状。

讨论

Vogt-小柳-原田综合征临床罕见,发病率较低,好发于20~50岁人群,无明显性别差异^[6]。Vogt-小柳-原田综合征是我国常见的葡萄膜炎病因之一,流

行病学调查数据显示,国外葡萄膜炎患者中Vogt-小柳-原田综合征占比为13.5%^[7],国内达37.7%^[8]。Vogt-小柳-原田综合征是一种多系统炎症性疾病,其特征为含黑色素细胞的组织色素沉着、形成“晚霞”样或“夕照”样眼底以及各种皮肤毛发症状,如脱发、白发、白癜风^[9-10]。早期规范治疗可使大部分患者完全治愈,恢复较好的视力^[11-12];若不及时规范治疗,可并发白内障、继发性高眼压症或青光眼、脉络膜新生血管、多灶性和片状脉络膜视网膜萎缩、Dalen-Fuchs结节、黄斑病变、角膜带状变性、视网膜



OD, 右眼; OS, 左眼

图6 女性患者,49岁,临床诊断为完全性Vogt-小柳-原田综合征。OCT显示视网膜神经上皮层脱离;脉络膜表面波浪形改变,以右眼为著

Figure 6 A 49-year-old female patient clinically diagnosed as complete VKHS. OCT showed detachment of retinal nerve epithelium and wavy changes on choroid surface with more obvious in the right eye.

下纤维化等,可导致视力严重下降^[11,13-14]。Vogt-小柳-原田综合征的发病机制至今尚未阐明,目前认为可能由T淋巴细胞介导,感染因子触发CD4⁺T细胞对黑色素细胞的特异性蛋白反应^[15],同时易感基因*HLA-DRB1*0405*促进这一过程^[16]。目前的Vogt-小柳-原田综合征中国标准^[17]和分类标准^[18-19]主要侧重眼部症状和眼科检查,而临床实践中患者常处于疾病不同发展阶段,早期可因头痛、发热等症状就诊于神经内科,因此神经内科医师应同时关注眼部症状和神经系统症状,建议首诊患者积极进行眼科检查。

Vogt-小柳-原田综合征伴发中枢神经系统症状的发生率可达93%^[20],最常表现为头痛、颈项强直、发热、恶心、意识模糊等脑膜炎症状,亦可表现为罕见的局灶性神经功能缺损的脑炎症状,如轻偏瘫、人格改变、癫痫发作、共济失调、眼震、脑神经病变、下肢轻瘫和括约肌障碍^[21]。影像学表现为脱髓鞘改变,伴或不伴强化征象,可同时累及小脑半球、大脑脚、被盖、基底节、内囊、壳核和大脑半球、脊髓等多部位^[22-26]。本组23例患者中枢神经系统症状发生率为86.96%(20/23),以头痛为主(82.61%,19/23);影像学异常主要表现为脑白质脱髓鞘改变(34.78%,8/23),但病灶相对局限,症状较轻微,考虑颅内受累范围可能与疾病严重程度相关。Vogt-小柳-原田综合征患者对髓鞘碱性蛋白(MBP)具有超

敏反应^[27],针对髓鞘成分抗原或针对黑色素细胞和神经组织相关抗原的自身免疫可能在脑实质炎症中发挥作用。有文献报道,伴脑膜炎和(或)脑炎的Vogt-小柳-原田综合征患者脑脊液多核细胞比例增加或葡萄糖水平降低,与感染性脑膜炎或脑膜脑炎难以鉴别^[21],此类患者常伴发严重的神经系统并发症。然而本组患者脑脊液细胞学以单核细胞为主,与Kato等^[28]的研究相一致,考虑可能与疾病早期尚未形成严重不可逆的神经系统损害有关^[21]。

根据2007年Rao等^[3]提出的《Vogt-小柳-原田综合征诊断标准》,疾病早期视觉障碍和神经系统症状不典型时,头部影像学或腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查证实脑膜脑炎,可有助于早期识别及诊断。MRI是检测Vogt-小柳-原田综合征患者脑或脊髓病变的首选方法,脑膜增厚或强化易与感染性脑膜炎相鉴别。目前已有学者发现,多模态成像可辅助临床更好地诊断和动态监测疾病进展^[29]。Vogt-小柳-原田综合征患者的脑脊液异常主要表现为白细胞计数增加(10~463个/mm³)和蛋白定量水平升高(40~128 mg/100 ml)^[23,30-32]。本组患者的脑脊液表现与无菌性脑膜脑炎类似^[33],且脑脊液异常率明显高于影像学检查异常率,表明对于早期Vogt-小柳-原田综合征患者,脑脊液检查可能较影像学检查更敏感,尚待进一步验证。

经早期诊断和及时治疗,Vogt-小柳-原田综合

征患者视力预后通常较好^[9,16,34-35]。Miyanaga 等^[36]将 32 例 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征患者分为两组, A 组经脑脊液检查辅助早期诊断并予大剂量激素冲击治疗, B 组予以常规流程的诊断与治疗, 发现 A 组 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征诊断率达 100%(22/22), 显著高于 B 组(6/10), 治疗后所有患者视力均至少恢复至 0.8。因此认为, 早期眼部症状不典型且影像学检查呈阴性结果时, 建议完善脑脊液检查以确定是否累及中枢神经系统, 有助于疾病的早期诊断与治疗, 从而挽救视力, 改善预后。此外, 对于常规激素和其他免疫抑制剂治疗欠佳或不宜长期治疗的患者, 阿达木单抗等生物制剂可能有效, 但长期有效性和安全性有待进一步评估^[37]。

本研究为单中心研究, 样本量较小, 可能存在选择偏倚; 回顾性研究方法使得出院后药物减量方案无法保持一致, 治疗存在异质性; 随访时间差异性较大, 失访患者相对较多; 结局观察指标主要为临床症状的转归, 缺乏影像学、电生理检测、眼底检查等客观指标, 对疾病转归的判断不够全面。未来尚待开展多中心、大样本、前瞻性研究, 进一步探讨腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查、影像学检查等能否有助于优化 Vogt-小柳-原田综合征的早期诊断、治疗及预后。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(三)

- 抗利尿激素分泌不当综合征
syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH)
- 抗双链 DNA 抗体
anti-double stranded DNA antibody(dsDNA)
- 抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体
anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody(ANCA)
- 可提取性核抗原 extractable nuclear antigen(ENA)
- 酪氨酸羟化酶 tyrosine hydroxylase(TH)
- 六胺银 periodic acid silver methenamine(PASM)
- 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表
National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS)
- 美国医学遗传学和基因组学会
American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG)
- 蒙特利尔认知评价量表
Montreal Cognitive Assessment(MoCA)
- 脑性耗盐综合征 cerebral salt-wasting syndrome(CSWS)
- 脑卒中患者姿势评价量表
Postural Assessment Scale for Stroke Patients(PASS)
- 凝血酶时间 thrombin time(TT)
- 脓毒症相关脑病 sepsis-associated encephalopathy(SAE)
- 前庭眼反射 vestibule-ocular reflex(VOR)
- 25-羟基维生素 D 25-hydroxy vitamin D[25(OH)D]
- 侵袭性肺曲霉病 invasive pulmonary aspergillosis(IPA)
- 曲线下面积 area under the curve(AUC)
- 全球疾病负担 Global Burden of Disease(GBD)
- 全外显子组测序 whole exome sequencing(WES)
- 人类免疫缺陷病毒 human immunodeficiency virus(HIV)
- 人类疱疹病毒 6 型 human herpes virus 6(HHV-6)
- 乳酸脱氢酶 lactate dehydrogenase(LDH)
- 三磷酸鸟苷环化水解酶 1
guanosine triphosphate cyclohydrolase 1(GCH1)
- 生长激素释放激素
growth hormone-releasing hormone(GHRH)
- 视觉模拟评分 Visual Analog Scales(VAS)
- 视觉诱发电位 visual-evoked potential(VEP)
- 视频脑电图 video electroencephalography(VEEG)
- 受试者工作特征曲线
receiver operating characteristic curve(ROC 曲线)