

## · 临床病理报告 ·

# 中枢神经系统曲霉菌病

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**【摘要】** 研究背景 中枢神经系统曲霉菌感染临床罕见,本文报道1例经病理确诊的中枢神经系统曲霉菌病患者,分析其临床特点并复习文献,总结诊断与治疗要点。**方法与结果** 女性患者,50岁,临床主要表现为进行性四肢无力、癫痫发作、认知功能下降、性格改变,系统性炎症及免疫学指标未见明显异常,脑脊液常规、生化、细胞学、病原学检测未见明显异常;头部MRI显示双侧额顶叶异常信号伴片状、环形强化,脑膜强化;脑组织活检提示血管炎及脑组织坏死伴出血,六胺银染色可见有分隔的真菌菌丝,分叉呈45°;最终确诊为中枢神经系统曲霉菌病,经抗真菌治疗后症状好转,复查MRI病灶较前缩小。**结论** 中枢神经系统曲霉菌病可发生于免疫功能正常人群,临床表现缺乏特异性,脑脊液可无炎症改变,宏基因组学第二代测序可呈阴性,脑组织活检术是诊断的“金标准”,早期、足量、足疗程予以伏立康唑抗真菌治疗可以改善预后。

**【关键词】** 曲霉菌病; 中枢神经系统真菌感染; 伏立康唑; 活组织检查; 病理学

## Central nervous system aspergillosis

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**【Abstract】** **Background** Central nervous system aspergillosis is clinically rare. We present one case of central nervous system aspergillosis diagnosed by pathology, analyze its clinical features, review the literature, and summarize key diagnostic and therapeutic points. **Methods and Results** The patient, a 50-year-old woman, presented clinically with progressive weakness in limbs, epileptic seizures, and cognitive decline. Systemic inflammation - immune markers and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis showed no significant abnormalities. Head MRI revealed abnormal signals in both frontal and parietal lobes with patchy and ring-enhancing lesions and meningeal enhancement. Neuropathology suggested vasculitis and brain tissue necrosis with hemorrhage. Periodic acid methenamine staining revealed fungal hyphae with apparent septation and branching at 45° angles. The final diagnosis was central nervous system aspergillosis. Following antifungal and other symptomatic treatments, the patient's symptoms improved, and follow-up brain MRI showed reduction in lesion size. **Conclusions** Patients with central nervous system aspergillosis may not have a clear underlying immunodeficiency, and clinical manifestations are lack of specificity. CSF may show no inflammatory changes, and metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) may be negative. Brain biopsy is the primary diagnostic method. Early, adequate and full-course antifungal treatment with voriconazole can improve the prognosis.

**【Key words】** Aspergillosis; Central nervous system fungal infections; Voriconazole; Biopsy; Pathology

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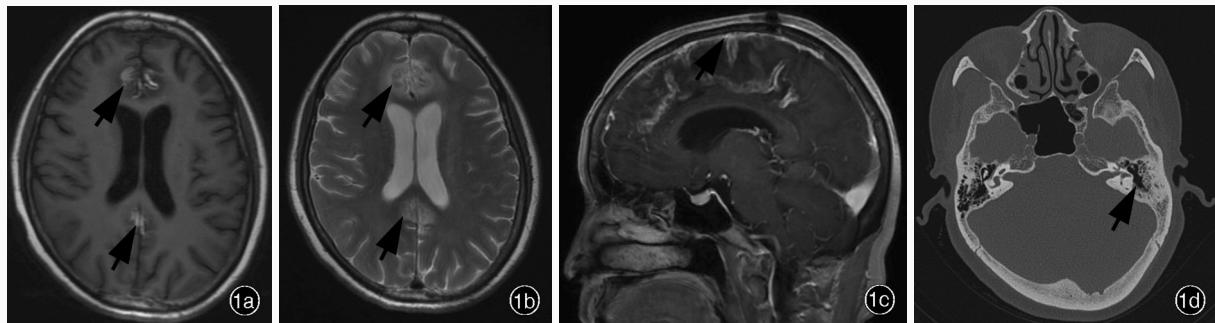
中枢神经系统曲霉菌病是曲霉菌(Aspergillus)侵袭感染脑实质、脑膜、脑血管及海绵窦等颅底结构引起的侵袭性曲霉菌病<sup>[1-3]</sup>。由于器官移植技术的进步、免疫抑制剂的应用及人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)的感染流行等,中枢神经系统曲霉菌感染发生率逐年升高,免疫功能正常人群中的病例数亦有所增加<sup>[4-6]</sup>。中枢神经系统曲霉菌病的临床表现包括头痛、局灶性神经功能缺损、癫痫发作、精神行为异常等,因缺乏实验室检查及特异性影像学表现而难以诊断,未经治疗病死率高达80%~100%<sup>[1]</sup>。本文报道1例经病理学检查确诊的中枢神经系统曲霉菌病患者的诊断与治疗经过,并复习相关文献,以期提高临床对疾病的认识。

### 病历资料

患者 女性,50岁,主因四肢相继无力、僵硬11个月,发作性抽搐7个月,记忆力下降、性格改变4个月,于2023年2月2日入院。患者入院前11个月无明显诱因出现右下肢间断性力弱,行走时右倾,未予重视。8个月前突发右下肢无力、摔倒,无意识障碍、抽搐发作,当地医院腰椎穿刺脑脊液压力不详,白细胞计数 $2 \times 10^6/L$ [(0~5) $\times 10^6/L$ ]、蛋白定量490 mg/L(150~450 mg/L)、葡萄糖4.98 mmol/L(2.50~4.50 mmol/L)、氯化物水平121 mmol/L(120~132 mmol/L);脑脊液宏基因组学第二代测序(mNGS)未见异常;头部MRI增强扫描显示双侧额顶叶及胼胝体异常信号,呈片状或环形强化,周围水肿明显,邻近软脑膜强化,考虑“胶质瘤”可能,遂行左侧额叶病变切除术(2022年7月21日),术后病理学检查显示,病变脑组织坏死伴较多淋巴细胞及组织细胞浸润,坏死灶周围神经胶质细胞增生,其内可疑真菌菌丝,未予确诊及特殊治疗。7个月前患者突发四肢抽搐,呼之不应,双眼向一侧凝视,持续2~3 min,数分钟后意识恢复但不能回忆发作过程,当地医院予卡马西平200 mg/次(2次/d)口服,仍有间断发作,每约15天发作1次;4个月前出现右侧肢体无力伴僵硬,记忆力减退,反应迟钝,性格急躁、易怒;进行性加重至3个月前,右下肢无法活动,并逐渐出现左下肢无力伴僵硬,可抬离床面,左上肢力弱。为求进一步诊断与治疗,至我院门诊就诊,门诊以“颅内病灶,原因待查”收入院。患者自发病以来,精神、睡眠、饮食差,大小便正常,体重明显减轻。自幼有反复左侧中耳炎发作史,最近一次

发作为5个月前,表现为左侧中耳流脓,未行病原学检测,局部清理后好转;有反复口腔溃疡发作史,近2年未发作;无口干、眼干、皮疹、光过敏、雷诺现象等,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℃,脉搏72次/min,呼吸18次/min,血压138/96 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa);神志清楚,反应迟钝,对答切题,记忆力、计算力减退,脑神经检查未见异常,右上肢肌力4级、右下肢0~1级,左上肢肌力5级,左下肢近端3级、远端0~1级,四肢肌张力增高,腱反射亢进,无法独自站立、行走,左上肢指鼻试验、快复轮替动作正常,其余肢体共济运动不配合,感觉系统无明显异常,双侧Babinski征阳性,颈项抵抗,颏胸距三横指。实验室检查:血、尿、便常规,糖化血红蛋白,血清总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C),肝肾功能试验,甲状腺功能试验,凝血功能,肿瘤标志物筛查,维生素B<sub>12</sub>和叶酸,红细胞沉降率(ESR)、高敏C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP),免疫球蛋白(IgG、IgM、IgA),补体C3、C4均于正常值范围,血清脂质甘油三酯(TG)2.30 mmol/L(0.45~1.70 mmol/L);抗核抗体(ANA)阴性,抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体(ANCA)之核周型(pANCA)1:10,胞质型(cANCA)、蛋白酶3(PR3)-ANCA、髓过氧化物酶(MPO)-ANCA均呈阴性;T淋巴细胞计数598个/ $\mu l$ (940~2140个/ $\mu l$ ),T4细胞计数273个/ $\mu l$ (550~1200个/ $\mu l$ ),T8细胞计数为237个/ $\mu l$ (380~790个/ $\mu l$ ),B淋巴细胞计数为42个/ $\mu l$ (160~350个/ $\mu l$ ),自然杀伤细胞计数为206个/ $\mu l$ (155~550个/ $\mu l$ );乙型肝炎表面抗原(HBsAg)、乙型肝炎核心抗体(HBcAb)和乙型肝炎e抗体(HBeAb)阳性;外周血G试验、GM试验、隐球菌抗原定性测试、布氏杆菌凝集试验、结核杆菌感染T细胞斑点试验(T-SPOT.TB)均呈阴性;中耳拭子真菌涂片未见菌丝和孢子,真菌培养为青霉属(活菌量4 CFU)。腰椎穿刺脑脊液无色、透明,常规、生化、寡克隆区带于正常值范围,细胞学检测未见异常;细菌涂片、培养及药敏试验,真菌涂片、培养及药敏试验,抗酸染色,墨汁染色,隐球菌抗原定性测试,单纯疱疹病毒(HSV)抗体,结核/非结核分枝杆菌核酸检测,结核分枝杆菌及利福平耐药检测(GeneXpert),巨细胞病毒(CMV)和EB病毒(EBV)DNA检测均呈阴性;脑脊液mNGS测序未见异常。影像学检查:头部MRI显示,左侧额部术后改变,双



**图 1** 入院时头部影像学所见 1a 横断面 T<sub>1</sub>WI 显示, 双侧额顶叶片状高低混杂信号影(箭头所示) 1b 横断面抑脂 T<sub>2</sub>WI 显示, 双侧额顶叶片状稍高低混杂信号影(箭头所示) 1c 矢状位增强 T<sub>1</sub>WI 显示, 左侧额叶病灶脑回状强化(箭头所示) 1d 横断面颞骨 CT 显示, 双侧外耳道通畅, 左侧乳突窦气化不良, 乳突内可见少许软组织密度影(箭头所示), 符合中耳乳突炎改变

**Figure 1** Head imaging findings on admission Axial T<sub>1</sub>WI showed patchy mixed hyperintensity and hypointensity in both frontal and parietal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 1a). Axial fat suppression T<sub>2</sub>WI showed patchy slightly mixed hyperintensity and hypointensity in both frontal and parietal lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 1b). Sagittal enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed gyral enhancement of a lesion in the left frontal lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Axial temporal bone CT showed patency of both external auditory canals, poor aeration of the left mastoid sinus, and the presence of slight soft tissue density within the mastoid (arrow indicates), consistent with changes of left-sided otomastoiditis (Panel 1d).

侧额顶叶大片状异常信号伴出血, 脑干异常信号, 增强扫描呈片状和环形强化, 脑膜强化(图 1a~1c); 左侧中耳乳突炎。MRA 显示, 左大脑前动脉 A2 段明显狭窄或闭塞。MRV 显示, 左侧横窦、乙状窦显影浅淡。颞骨薄层 CT 扫描显示, 左侧中耳乳突炎, 未见左侧鼓膜(图 1d)。胸部 CT 显示, 双肺下叶散在条索影, 提示炎症性改变可能; 双肺上叶微结节, 气管憩室, 双侧胸膜略增厚, 右侧肋骨多发陈旧性骨折。腹部和盆腔 CT 显示, 胆囊欠清晰, 余未见异常。复习外院脑组织切片[2022 年 7 月 21 日行左侧额叶病变切除术, 手术切片行 HE 染色和六胺银(PASM)染色], HE 染色显示左侧额叶占位性病变切除术后改变, 脑组织坏死, 散在出血灶, 较多泡沫细胞, 以及血管炎和血管闭塞(图 2a, 2b); 六胺银染色可见真菌菌丝, 菌丝似有分隔, 分叉呈 45°(图 2c)。我院进一步行脑组织切片抗酸染色、奴卡菌染色均阴性, 脑组织标本 mNGS 测序无异常。最终病理诊断为中枢神经系统曲霉菌病, 建议伏立康唑治疗, 同时心理医学科会诊考虑抑郁。共住院 22 天, 出院后转至当地医院行伏立康唑 0.20 g/次(2 次/d)静脉滴注抗真菌治疗, 巴氯芬 10 mg/次(2 次/d)口服改善肌张力、卡马西平 200 mg/次(2 次/d)口服控制癫痫发作, 艾司西酞普兰 10 mg/晚口服改善抑郁, 治疗 3 个月复查头部 MRI 显示病灶较前缩小(图 3)。出院后 1 年电话随访, 患者卧床, 四肢僵硬明显减轻、无力无明显变化, 未再出现癫痫发作, 抑郁情绪好转。

## 讨 论

本文病例为中年女性, 亚急性发病, 进行性加重, 表现为四肢相继无力伴僵硬, 癫痫发作, 记忆力下降, 性格改变; 既往有反复中耳炎、口腔溃疡病史。神经系统查体: 无法独自站立、行走, 反应迟钝, 记忆力、计算力减退, 双上肢肌力 4~5 级, 双下肢近端肌力 3 级(右侧更差)、远端 0~1 级, 四肢肌张力增高, 腱反射亢进, 双侧病理征阳性, 脑膜刺激征阳性。定位诊断:(1)四肢无力、肌张力增高, 腱反射亢进, 双侧病理征阳性, 定位于双侧锥体束, 以左侧为著。(2)四肢抽搐伴意识丧失, 考虑为全面性发作, 结合认知功能下降, 定位于大脑皮质。(3)脑膜刺激征阳性, 定位于脑膜。头部 MRI 提示双侧额顶叶及脑膜病变可解释上述症状与体征。定性诊断: 患者为中年女性, 亚急性发病, 进行性加重, 既往有反复中耳炎、口腔溃疡病史, 临床以锥体束、大脑皮质、脑膜受累为主要表现, 头部 MRI 显示双侧额顶叶异常信号伴片状、环形强化, 脑膜强化, 脑组织活检提示炎症性改变。病因主要考虑炎症:(1)自身免疫性疾病, 如白塞病、复发性多软骨炎、类风湿关节炎等可累及中枢神经系统引起脑膜脑炎表现, 本文患者既往有口腔溃疡病史, 应注意与白塞病相鉴别, 但系统性炎症、免疫学指标无明显异常, 无白塞病相关眼、肠道受累, 影像学及病理学亦不支持诊断, 影像学上, 神经白塞病好发于静脉引流薄弱区域, 如脑干、丘脑等中线结构及深部神经核团, 而本

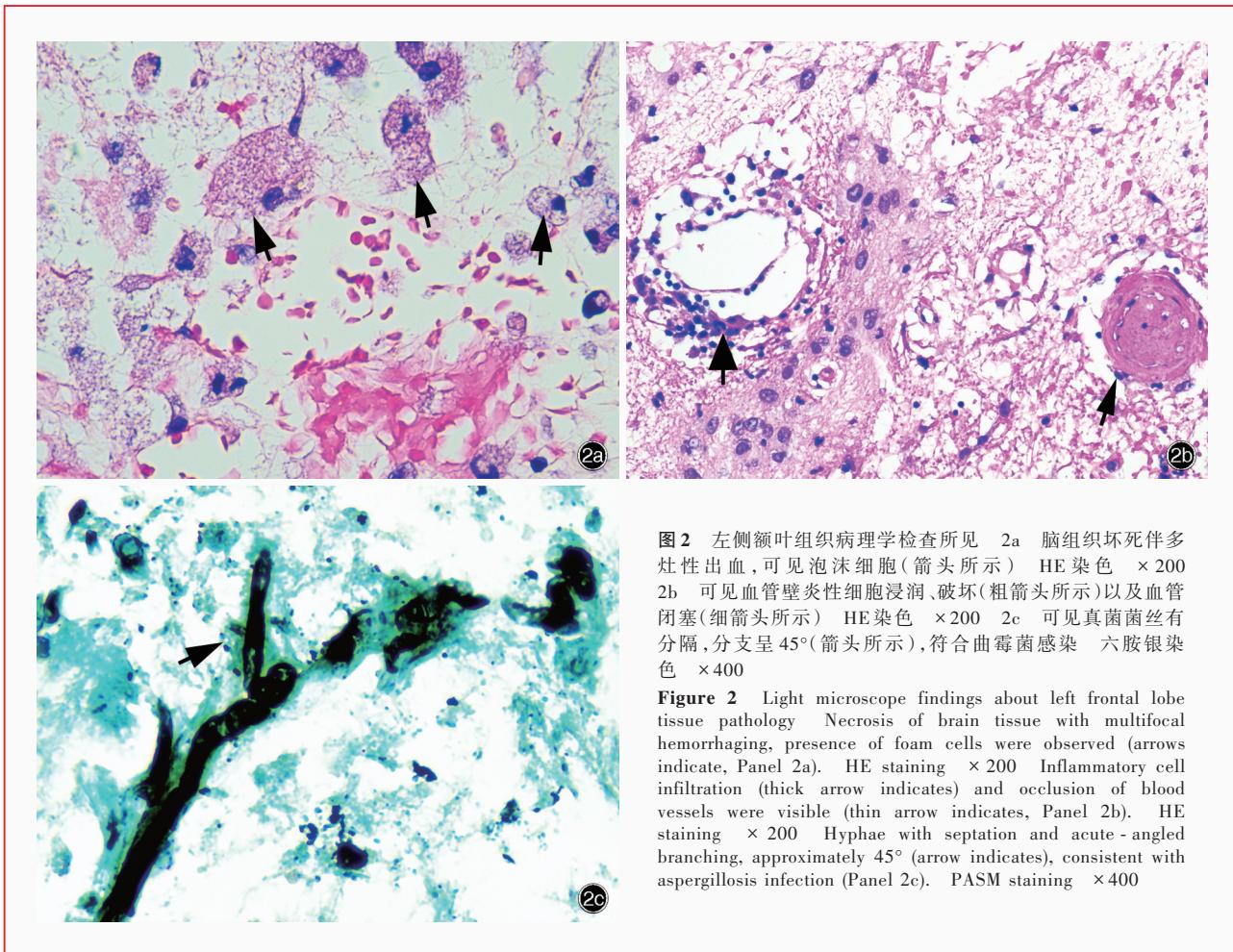


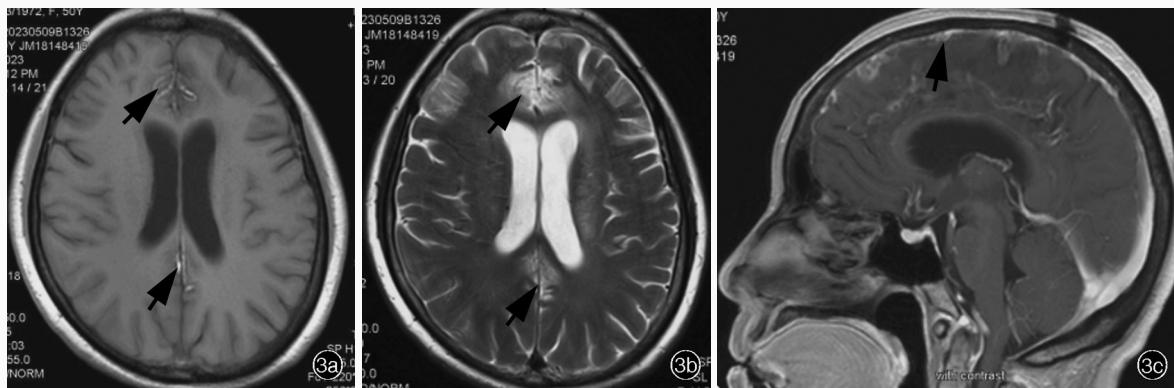
图2 左侧额叶组织病理学检查所见 2a 脑组织坏死伴多灶性出血,可见泡沫细胞(箭头所示) HE染色  $\times 200$   
2b 可见血管壁炎性细胞浸润、破坏(粗箭头所示)以及血管闭塞(细箭头所示) HE染色  $\times 200$  2c 可见真菌菌丝有分隔,分支呈45°(箭头所示),符合曲霉菌感染 六胺银染色  $\times 400$

**Figure 2** Light microscope findings about left frontal lobe tissue pathology. Necrosis of brain tissue with multifocal hemorrhaging, presence of foam cells were observed (arrows indicate, Panel 2a). HE staining  $\times 200$ . Inflammatory cell infiltration (thick arrow indicates) and occlusion of blood vessels were visible (thin arrow indicates, Panel 2b). HE staining  $\times 200$ . Hyphae with septation and acute-angled branching, approximately 45° (arrow indicates), consistent with aspergillosis infection (Panel 2c). PASM staining  $\times 400$

文患者以大脑表面坏死性病变为主;病理学上,神经白塞病以小静脉周围炎症性改变为主,一般不出现大片状坏死软化灶,炎性细胞浸润以中性粒细胞为主,而本文患者左侧额叶大片坏死且炎性细胞浸润以单核细胞和淋巴细胞为主。(2)感染性疾病,如细菌、真菌、病毒等感染,本文患者无系统性感染证据,脑脊液炎症指标、病原学检查阴性,脑组织活检六胺银染色可见真菌菌丝似有分隔,分叉呈45°,故综合诊断为中枢神经系统曲霉菌病。鉴别诊断方面,本文患者双侧额顶叶异常信号伴强化征象,占位效应明显,应注意与中枢神经系统肿瘤如胶质瘤、转移瘤等相鉴别,脑脊液细胞学未见异形细胞,脑组织活检亦排除诊断。

中枢神经系统真菌感染是临床少见的致死性疾病,新型隐球菌、曲霉菌、根霉菌是常见病原体,其中曲霉菌感染约占5%<sup>[7]</sup>。曲霉菌是一类广泛分布于自然环境的丝状真菌,为机会性致病菌,以烟曲霉最为常见,约占70%,通常免疫功能低下人群

易感染;其次是黄曲霉,约占20%,常见于免疫功能正常人群<sup>[8-9]</sup>。中枢神经系统曲霉菌病的传播途径主要为:(1)血源性,如皮肤、肺部、胸膜、心脏、腹腔或盆腔等部位的感染经血行播散至中枢神经系统。(2)窦源性,如鼻窦、中耳、乳突等部位的感染经颅底结构向颅内浸润。(3)直接感染,如严重外伤或者外科手术直接感染中枢神经系统。(4)其他,亦有20%~30%的患者病原体传播途径不详<sup>[8-10]</sup>。本文患者既往左侧中耳炎反复发作,中耳拭子真菌培养为青霉属,考虑窦源性感染可能,然而不支持之处为:(1)窦源性感染多伴颅底结构破坏,继发硬脑膜炎症等,本文患者颞骨CT显示感染局限于中耳乳突,未见明显骨质缺损破坏,病变以双侧额顶叶及软脑膜受累为主,颅底病变不突出。(2)青霉属和曲霉属均属于囊菌门,但青霉属感染(除外马尔尼菲青霉菌)多引起浅表性疾病和过敏性疾病,如皮肤感染(甲真菌病和皮炎)、眼部感染(真菌性角膜炎和结膜炎)、耳真菌病及哮喘,罕见中枢神经系统感



**图3** 抗真菌治疗3个月后复查头部MRI所见 3a 横断面T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,双侧额顶叶片状低信号影,范围较前缩小(箭头所示) 3b 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,双侧额顶叶片状稍高低混杂信号影,范围较前缩小(箭头所示) 3c 矢状位增强T<sub>1</sub>WI显示左侧额叶病灶脑回状强化不明显(箭头所示)

**Figure 3** Head MRI findings after 3 months of antifungal treatment Axial T<sub>1</sub>WI showed patchy hypointensity in both frontal and parietal lobes, with a reduced extent compared to previous (arrows indicate, Panel 3a). Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed patchy slightly mixed hyperintensity and hypointensity in both frontal and parietal lobes, with a reduced extent compared to previous (arrows indicate, Panel 3b). Sagittal enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed less prominent gyral enhancement of a lesion in the left frontal lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 3c).

染<sup>[11]</sup>;马尔尼菲青霉菌则易引起系统性疾病,但绝大多数为免疫功能缺陷患者如获得性免疫缺陷综合征(AIDS)晚期<sup>[12-13]</sup>。因此,考虑血源性感染可能性大,而中耳青霉菌感染与中枢神经系统曲霉菌感染可能无关联性。

中枢神经系统曲霉菌病的临床表现取决于病灶部位和范围。受累部位可以分为脑实质、脑膜及血管,脑实质受累主要表现为脑脓肿和肉芽肿性改变,脑膜受累可见脑膜肥厚、强化,侵袭血管则出现血管狭窄、脑梗死、蛛网膜下腔出血及霉菌性动脉瘤等<sup>[5,14-15]</sup>。本文患者颅内广泛受累,MRI显示双侧额顶叶脓肿形成,伴周围水肿带,占位效应明显,增强扫描呈不规则厚壁强化,脓肿壁与中央坏死灶之间呈环状不规则低信号,伴脑膜强化及继发沃勒变性;MRA可见左大脑前动脉A2段明显狭窄,考虑为感染继发的血管狭窄;整体符合中枢神经系统曲霉菌病影像学表现<sup>[15]</sup>。发病初期外院曾考虑“胶质瘤”可能,有研究对比分析颅内曲霉菌病与浸润性高级别胶质瘤的MRI和MRS特点,发现高级别胶质瘤病灶及其周围胆碱峰显著高于颅内曲霉菌病<sup>[16]</sup>,为二者的鉴别诊断提供了可行的检查方法。

临床诊断中枢神经系统曲霉菌病的方法主要包括病原学证据,如细胞学检测、曲霉菌培养、脑组织活检术、mNGS测序等,以及生物学标志物测定,如半乳糖甘露聚糖(GM)、1,3-β-D-葡聚糖(BDG)等;脑组织活检术仍是诊断的“金标准”<sup>[17]</sup>。GM是

曲霉菌细胞壁的多糖成分,BDG表达于念珠菌属和曲霉菌属细胞壁。多项小样本病例系列研究显示,血清GM和BDG等生物学标志物诊断中枢神经系统曲霉菌病的敏感性中等<sup>[18-19]</sup>。最新的研究显示,脑脊液GM试验诊断中枢神经系统曲霉菌病的灵敏度为80%,但是由于证据等级较低且缺少截断值,目前临床应用较少<sup>[19-20]</sup>。值得注意的是,监测脑脊液GM和BDG水平有助于中枢神经系统念珠菌和曲霉菌感染的疗效评估与预后预测<sup>[21-22]</sup>。本文患者临床以中枢神经系统受累为主,无外周感染表现,血清GM和BDG检测呈阴性考虑可能是由于血脑屏障阻止鞘内抗原溢出,导致其敏感性降低。

治疗方面,目前国内外指南均建议伏立康唑(口服或静脉注射)作为中枢神经系统曲霉菌病的一线治疗<sup>[1,23-24]</sup>。伏立康唑为中等亲脂性小分子,相较于其他抗真菌药物如伊曲康唑、泊沙康唑,具有良好的血脑屏障渗透性,应用时注意监测血药浓度。伏立康唑治疗无效时可考虑艾沙康唑、两性霉素B脂质体等药物<sup>[25-27]</sup>。除药物治疗外,还可手术切除病变。一项回顾性研究显示,外科手术如脓肿切除术、脓肿引流术、脑室分流术等联合伏立康唑抗真菌治疗可以显著提高患者生存率<sup>[24]</sup>。

综上所述,中枢神经系统曲霉菌病可发生于免疫功能正常人群,脑组织活检术是诊断的“金标准”,脑脊液BDG测定有助于评估病情,早期启动足量、足疗程的抗真菌治疗有助于改善预后。

利益冲突 无

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## ·读者·作者·编者·

### 《中国现代神经疾病杂志》编辑部关于稿件参考文献的要求

《中国现代神经疾病杂志》编辑部对来稿的参考文献一律按照GB/T 7714-2005《文后参考文献著录规则》采用顺序编码制著录,依照其在文中出现的先后顺序用阿拉伯数字加方括号标出。尽量避免引用摘要作为参考文献。内部刊物、未发表资料、个人通信等请勿作为文献引用。每条参考文献著录项目应齐全,不得用“同上”或“ibid”表示。参考文献中的主要责任者(专著作者、论文集主编、学位申报人、专利申请人、报告撰写人、期刊文章作者、析出文章作者)均全部列出。外文期刊名称用缩写,以*Index Medicus*中的格式为准,中文期刊用全名。每条参考文献均须著录起止页码。中英文双语形式著录时,文献序号后先列出完整的中文文献英译文,再列出中文文献。作者姓名的英译文采用汉语拼音形式表示,姓大写,名用缩写形式,取每个字的首字母,大写。期刊名称以汉语拼音注录。

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