

·临床研究·

Hallervorden-Spatz病:三例报告并文献复习

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【摘要】目的 探讨 Hallervorden-Spatz 病之临床和影像学特点。**方法与结果** 回顾分析 3 例 Hallervorden-Spatz 病患者临床资料。其中 2 例临床表现为锥体外系症状,影像学符合典型“虎眼征”,诊断明确;1 例阳性体征为痉挛步态伴严重构音障碍,锥体外系症状不典型,缺乏不自主动作,T₂WI 显示典型“虎眼征”,20 年后复查时双侧苍白球前内侧高信号区明显缩小,符合不典型 Hallervorden-Spatz 病。**结论** 典型 Hallervorden-Spatz 病儿童期发病、病程短,可根据以锥体外系症状为主的临床体征和 T₂WI 显示典型“虎眼征”而获得早期诊断;非典型 Hallervorden-Spatz 病青少年期发病、病程长,锥体外系症状可不典型,T₂WI“虎眼征”可随病程出现动态变化。

【关键词】 泛酸激酶相关性神经退行性疾病; 苍白球; 磁共振成像

Hallervorden-Spatz disease: 3 cases report and review of literatures

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[Abstract] **Objective** To review and explore the clinical and imaging characteristics of Hallervorden-Spatz disease (HSD). **Methods and Results** The clinical features of 3 patients with HSD were analyzed retrospectively. Case 1 was male with the onset age of 3 and duration for 5 years. The main positive signs of case 1 were paroxysmal involuntary twist of limbs, accompanied by sweeping fingers and clenched fists, with intermittent opisthotonus. T₂WI showed symmetrical hypointensity in bilateral globus pallidus with central pieces of uniform hyperintensity. Case 2 was female with the onset age of 8 and duration for 12 years. The main positive signs of case 2 were persistent head and neck dystonia showing excessive supine position. T₂WI showed irregular hyperintensity focusing on anteromedial of globus pallidus. The main clinical manifestations of the 2 cases were extrapyramidal symptoms, which conformed to classical "eye-of-the-tiger sign". They were clearly diagnosed as typical HSD. Case 3 was male with the onset age of 15 and duration for 29 years. The main clinical features of case 3 included spastic gait and remarkable dysarthria. The extrapyramidal symptoms were atypical, which lacked of involuntary movements. Case 3 had classical "eye-of-the-tiger sign" at the age of 15 years old, however, "eye-of-the-tiger sign" (globus pallidus high signals) were obviously shrunk 20 years later. Therefore, this case belonged to atypical HSD. **Conclusions** According to the above mentioned, typical HSD was characterized by onset at childhood and short duration, and could be diagnosed according to extrapyramidal symptoms, and typical "eye - of - the - tiger sign" on T₂WI. Atypical HSD was characterized by onset at childhood and relatively longer duration; the extrapyramidal symptoms might be atypical, and "eye-of-the-tiger sign" of T₂WI probably played as dynamic changes along with the course extension.

[Key words] Pantothenate kinase - associated neurodegeneration; Globus pallidus; Magnetic resonance imaging

Hallervorden-Spatz 病(HSD)又称苍白球黑质红核色素变性或泛酸激酶相关神经变性(PKAN),属于常染色体隐性遗传性疾病^[1]。典型病例于儿童早

期发病,表现为渐进性肌张力障碍、肌强直、舞蹈样动作、构音障碍、精神智力异常改变,以及视觉障碍等。大多数患者存在泛酸激酶 2(PANK2)基因缺陷,该基因定位于第 20 号染色体^[1],编码蛋白为 PANK2。目前认为,此类患者有过量的铁离子沉积于苍白球,并在此基础上继发神经元变性坏死、神经胶质增生;T₂WI 显示的典型表现称为“虎眼征

(eye-of-the-tiger sign)”。随着MRI技术的临床应用,磁共振波谱(MRS)在Hallervorden-Spatz病诊断中的作用不断提升^[2],2009~2011年河北燕达医院共诊断3例Hallervorden-Spatz病患者,现结合文献对其诊断要点进行分析。

典型病例

例1 男性,8岁,以行走不稳于3岁发病,病程5年。神经系统检查:表情呆板,可配合部分检查;构音困难,不能对答。锥体外系症状表现为四肢肌张力亢进,以下肢明显,颈部肌张力亢进,动作迟缓,呈阵发性四肢不自主扭动,伴指划、握拳,偶出现角弓反张(图1a)。小脑共济检查不能合作;双侧面纹对称,双耳听力存在,示齿、伸舌不能;四肢肌力大致正常,无肌萎缩;双侧Babinski征阴性。感觉系统检查欠合作。实验室检查:血常规、肝肾功能试验、血清铁离子结合力、铜蓝蛋白、电解质、甲状腺和甲状旁腺功能试验结果均于正常值范围。眼底检查可见视网膜色素变性(图1b,1c)。头部CT和脑电图检查均无异常(图1d)。MRI检查显示双侧苍白球前内侧对称出现T₂WI低信号区,后者中心被不规则的片状高信号“点睛”,即典型“虎眼征”(图1e)。患儿足月顺产,父母非近亲结婚,无家族遗传史。临床诊断:典型Hallervorden-Spatz病。予以左旋多巴口服治疗,无效。

例2 女性,20岁,以行走不稳发病,伴夜间视力下降。8岁发病,病程12年。神经系统检查:表情呆板,简单计算力尚可,逻辑判断力略差,不能答话。四肢和颈部肌张力亢进,头颈部肌张力失常,持续性头部后仰位姿势(图2a),弓形足。小脑共济检查不能合作;听力尚可,示齿、伸舌欠合作;四肢肌力基本正常,无肌萎缩;四肢腱反射活跃,双侧Babinski征可疑阳性;双侧深、浅感觉对称存在。实验室检查:各项指标均于正常值范围。眼底检查可见视网膜色素变性。头部MRI检查显示典型的“虎眼征”(图2b)。患者足月顺产,父母非近亲结婚,无家族遗传史。临床诊断:典型Hallervorden-Spatz病。予以左旋多巴口服治疗,无效。

例3 男性,44岁,以行走不稳发病,伴双下肢肌力减弱。15岁发病,病程29年。神经系统检查:

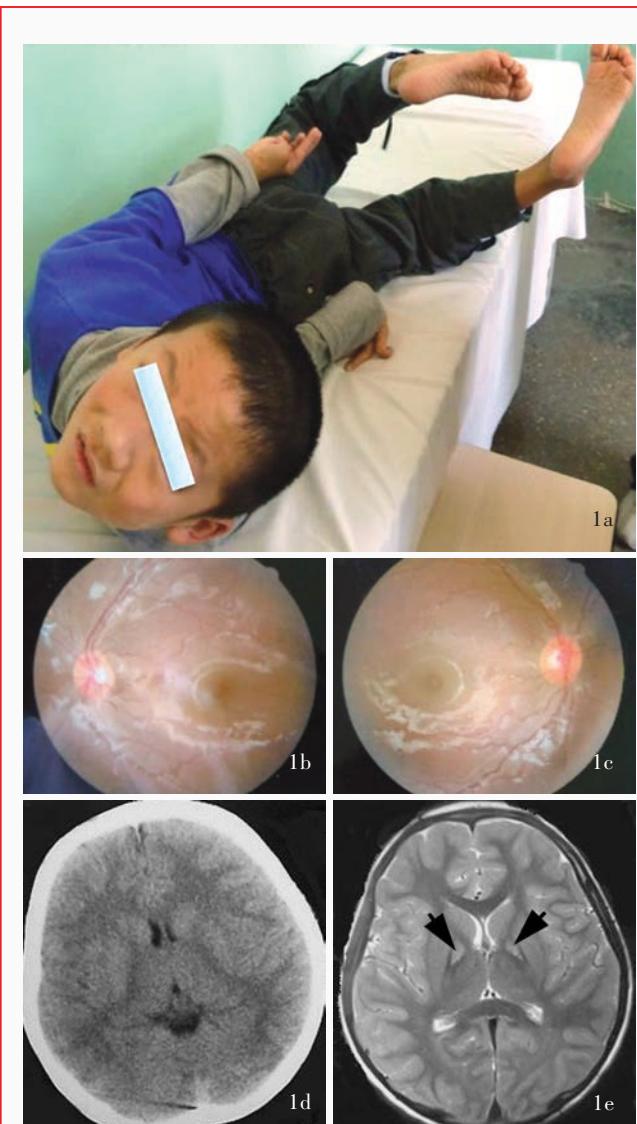


图1 例1患儿,男性,8岁。临床诊断:典型Hallervorden-Spatz病 1a 呈现阵发性全身角弓反张姿势 1b,1c 眼底检查显示左眼和右眼视网膜色素变性 1d 横断面CT检查双侧苍白球无明显异常 1e 横断面T₂WI显示典型的“虎眼征”(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Case 1 was a 8-year-old boy, the clinical diagnosis of whom was typical Hallervorden - Spatz disease. Paroxysmal opisthotonus was found in physical examination (Panel 1a). The eye fundus examination showed retinitis pigmentosa of both eyes (Panel 1b, 1c). Axial CT showed no abnormality of bilateral globus pallidus (Panel 1d). Axial T₂WI showed classical "eye-of-the-tiger sign" (arrows indicate, Panel 1e).

傻笑面容,理解力、判断力基本正常;明显构音障碍。锥体外系症状表现为四肢肌张力亢进,以下肢明显,颈部肌张力增强;无不自主动作及肌张力失常;无小脑征;视力正常,双侧眼球活动到位;面部感觉对称,无面舌瘫;听力正常;四肢有力,拄拐可行走;双上肢腱反射对称,双下肢腱反射活跃,双侧



图2 例2患者,女性,20岁。临床诊断:典型Hallervorden-Spatz病 2a 查体呈现持续性不自主头部后仰姿势 2b 横断面T₂WI显示典型的“虎眼征”(箭头所示)

Figure 2 Case 2 was a 20-year-old female, the clinical diagnosis of whom was typical Hallervorden-Spatz disease. Sustained involuntary head and neck hypokinesia was shown in physical examination (Panel 2a). Axial T₂WI showed classical "eye-of-the-tiger sign" (arrows indicate, Panel 2b).

Babinski征阴性;双侧深、浅感觉对称存在。实验室检查:各项指标均于正常值范围。头部CT检查无异常(图3a)。MRI检查显示典型的“虎眼征”(图3b),且随着病程的延长,T₂WI高信号区呈逐渐缩小趋势(图3c);另外,这种小片状高信号可见于T₂-FLAIR成像(图3d)和T₁WI(图3e)。患者足月顺产,父母非近亲结婚,无家族遗传史。临床诊断:不典型Hallervorden-Spatz病。予多巴丝肼(美多芭)1/4片(2次/d)口服,剂量逐渐增至1/2片(4次/d),以及巴氯芬5mg(3次/d)口服,逐渐增至10mg(3次/d),疗程达1个月时痉挛步态和构音障碍有所改善,停药后即复发。

讨 论

Hallervorden-Spatz病由Hallervorden和Spatz在1922年首次报告^[3],是一种常染色体隐性遗传性疾病。患者一般于10岁或青少年早期发病,根据临床表现和基因学检测或影像学结果可早期诊断^[4]。

一、临床特点

1. 典型Hallervorden-Spatz病 其平均发病年龄为(13.70 ± 5.90)岁,亦称为早发型或儿童型^[5]。孙斌等^[6]曾报告一Hallervorden-Spatz病家系,共随访15年,6名子女中2名女性和1名男性发病,总病程15~20年。临床主要表现为锥体外系症状,多以下肢强直、舞蹈手足徐动症为首发症状,伴视力下降

(视神经萎缩或视网膜色素变性),疾病早期还可出现皮质脊髓束损害表现;大多数患者于中晚期出现认知功能障碍,至疾病晚期则因严重肌张力障碍而致吞咽困难、构音障碍、眼睑痉挛或角弓反张等。本组例1患者3岁时以行走不稳定发病,逐渐出现全身肌张力不对称性增高和四肢不自主扭动,但锥体束无明显损害;至发病5年时已不能行走,全身呈角弓反张状态。例2患者8岁时以行走不稳和视力下降发病,临床表现以锥体外系症状为主,在病程10年时出现持续性头部后仰位姿势、不能言语和进食,双侧病理征可疑阳性,智力明显减退。此2例患者均伴眼底视网膜色素变性,临床特点相似且与典型临床表现基本吻合,故均将其归为典型Hallervorden-Spatz病。

2. 非典型Hallervorden-Spatz病 发病年龄多在10岁以上,亦称晚发型或成人型^[2,6]。病情进展缓慢,临床表现类似于家族性帕金森病^[7],如肌强直、静止性震颤、慌张步态、姿势不稳,以及发音缓慢、声音低沉等;部分患者可伴眼睑痉挛、畏光、吞咽困难、大小便失禁、智力减退。T₂WI显示“虎眼征”可为临床表现复杂的非典型患者提供强有力的诊断依据。本组例3患者发病较晚,15岁时出现对称性双下肢僵直,病程较长、呈缓慢进展,至44岁末次就诊时病程已达29年,临床主要表现为双下肢肌张力明显增高,缺乏不自主动作;40岁时出现明显的双下肢痉挛步态,无髌、踝阵挛,病理征阴性,呈傻笑面容,严重构音障碍,饮水呛咳。其临床表现与帕金森病等其他锥体外系疾病不相符,最重要的是T₂WI显示“虎眼征”,故支持非典型Hallervorden-Spatz病。

二、遗传学特点

据文献报道,Hallervorden-Spatz病之致病基因定位于20p12.3~13,Zhou等^[1]于2001年首次克隆出该致病基因,可编码PANK2蛋白,发生PANK2基因突变的Hallervorden-Spatz病被称为泛酸激酶相关神经变性^[8]。PANK2基因突变一般分为截短突变和错义突变^[8],前者主要见于典型病例,导致PANK2蛋白活性完全丧失,后者以不典型病例为主,PANK2蛋白仍具部分活性。PANK2蛋白在泛酸(维生素B₅)磷酸化形成辅酶A过程中发挥重要作用。PANK2蛋白活性不足或缺失即造成泛酸磷酸化转导通路缺陷,进而导致胱氨酸利用不充分,胱

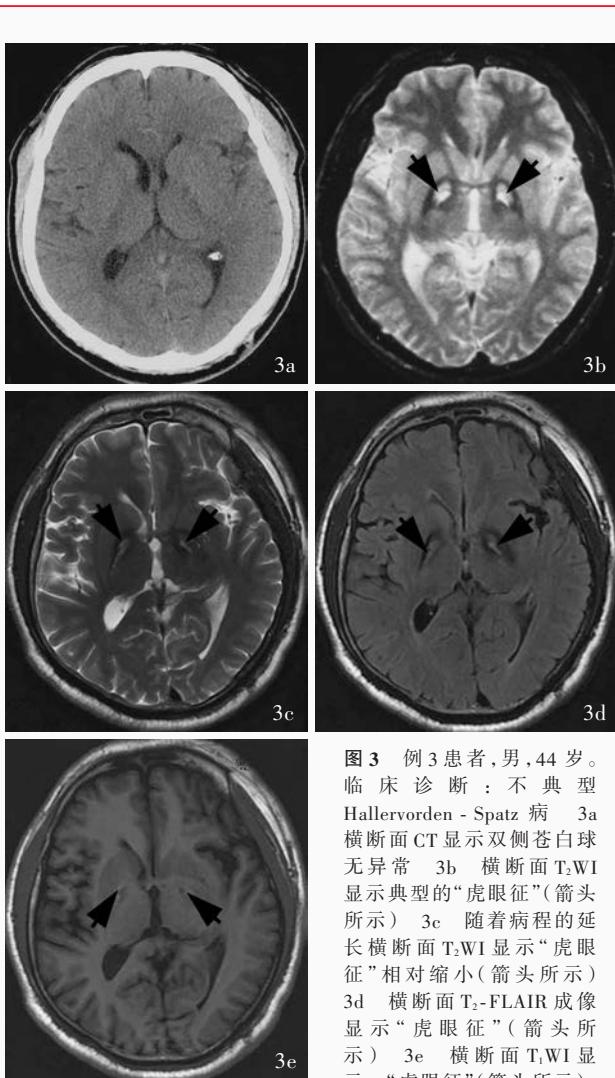


图3 例3患者，男，44岁。
临床诊断：不典型
Hallervorden - Spatz 病
3a 横断面CT显示双侧苍白球
无异常
3b 横断面T₂WI显示典型的“虎眼征”(箭头所示)
3c 随着病程的延
长横断面T₂WI显示“虎眼
征”相对缩小(箭头所示)
3d 横断面T₂-FLAIR成像
显示“虎眼征”(箭头所示)
3e 横断面T₁WI显
示“虎眼征”(箭头所示)，
但征象不如T₂WI典型

Figure 3 Case 3 was a 44-year-old male, the clinical diagnosis of whom was atypical Hallervorden - Spatz disease. Axial CT showed there was no abnormal density in bilateral globus pallidus (Panel 3a). Axial T₂WI showed classical "eye-of-the-tiger sign" (arrows indicate, Panel 3b). Axial T₂WI showed the "eye-of-the-tiger sign" was relatively narrow with the prolongation of disease course (arrows indicate, Panel 3c). Axial T₂-FLAIR revealed "eye-of-the-tiger sign" (arrows indicate, Panel 3d). Axial T₁WI showed "eye -of-the-tiger sign" (arrows indicate), but it was less typical than that in T₂WI (Panel 3e).

氨酸过量聚集即与铁离子相螯合,导致半胱氨酸复合铁蓄积和氧自由基生成增加,后者则参与球形体(spheroid)和色素的形成,最终导致神经元变性、死亡^[9]。苍白球、丘脑底核和黑质网状部等均存在大量泛酸激酶受体,可能是过量铁离子沉积后最先累及这些部位的原因。本文3例患者均无家族史,其中例1和例2为独生子女,例3有姊弟各1名,均身体健康;所有患者均未行基因学检测。有文献报道,苍白球等部位形成的空泡内可见大量α-突触共

核蛋白(α-Syn),主要参与Lewy小体形成,但Lewy小体对Hallervorden-Spatz病表型并无明显影响,推测α-突触共核蛋白在Hallervorden-Spatz病的发病过程中可能起一定作用^[10]。极少数患者血清蛋白电泳显示,前β-脂蛋白明显减少,甚至缺失,同时伴外周血棘红细胞增多、视网膜色素变性、脑组织铁离子沉积,Houlden等^[11]称其为HARP综合征。

三、神经影像学特点

在基因学检测尚未在临床广泛应用的情况下,T₂WI显示“虎眼征”即成为明确诊断Hallervorden-Spatz病的主要依据。近年来,MRS在Hallervorden-Spatz病双侧苍白球神经轴索缠绕和神经胶质细胞增生的定性和定量诊断中的价值日益受到重视^[2]。

1. 可能机制 铁离子蓄积对神经元具有损害作用。动物实验结果表明,大鼠一侧黑质注射高剂量铁剂(40 μg)可造成多巴胺能神经元变性缺失^[12];临床试验显示,Hallervorden-Spatz病患者苍白球铁离子水平平均为1911 μg/g,同时还有少量锌、铜和钙离子等沉积,提示神经元损害^[13]。新生儿中枢神经系统不含铁离子,随着年龄的增长,正常人体内铁离子以铁蛋白的形式沉积于苍白球,铁蛋白为含不成对电子的顺磁性物质,可使T₂弛豫时间缩短,故T₂WI呈低信号^[12-13]。当铁蛋白发生病理性沉积时,破坏苍白球中心的神经元,神经元缺失、空泡形成,使T₂弛豫时间延长,故T₂WI呈高信号;但此时血液和脑脊液铁离子水平正常。因此,许多学者将Hallervorden-Spatz病归为脑组织铁沉积性神经变性(NBIA)^[14]。但有时亦可因磁场强度、脉冲波、特定扫描技巧、洗片或读片时光线强度等原因,使铁离子沉积所形成的明显低信号被“淡化”^[15]。鉴于此,对于高度怀疑而影像学缺乏“虎眼征”的患者,应排除上述因素的干扰。

2. MRI影像学特点 Chang和Lin^[16]对国外近10年报道的Hallervorden-Spatz病“虎眼征”特点进行综合分析,发现所有伴PANK2基因突变的Hallervorden - Spatz病患者均可见“虎眼征”,而94.08%患者(143/152)有“虎眼征”并伴PANK2基因突变。绝大多数典型Hallervorden-Spatz病患者可检测到PANK2基因突变和“虎眼征”,而非典型患者伴PANK2基因突变者仅占33%^[15],部分可见“虎眼

表1 Hallervorden-Spatz病与帕金森病和肝豆状核变性的主要鉴别特点**Table 1.** The main identifying characteristics among Hallervorden-Spatz disease, Parkinson's disease and Wilson's disease

Disease	Pathogenesis	Genetic characteristic	MRI	Therapeutic principle
HSD	Excessive iron deposited in before the inside of bilateral globus pallidus and mesh of substantia nigra, etc	Autosomal recessive hereditary disease, partly onset scattering	Before the inside of bilateral globus pallidus obviously showed symmetry low signal area, in the center of low signal area focally appeared high signal, which was called "eye-of-the-tiger sign"	No special treatment; Levodopa, baclofen could relieve some symptoms
PD	The dopaminergic neurons of substantia nigra had dysfunction of producing dopamine, lack of dopamine in the brain, so the acetylcholine relatively increased	The most adult type belonged to sporadic cases, and youth type was more associated with heredity	No specific changes	Adequate levodopa (800–2000 mg/d) treatment could significantly improve symptoms
HLD (WD)	Disorder of copper metabolism, excessive copper deposit in the basal ganglia, liver, cornea (K-F ring)	Autosomal recessive hereditary disease, and a few sporadic cases were also associated with heredity	Bilateral thalamus, lenticular nucleus, dentate nucleus and brainstem showed high signal in T ₂ WI, and the lenticular nucleus and caudate nucleus rarely showed low signal	Penicillamine displacing copper treatment was effective

HSD, Hallervorden-Spatz disease, Hallervorden-Spatz病; PD, Parkinson's disease, 帕金森病; HLD, hepatolenticular degeneration, 肝豆状核变性; WD, Wilson's disease, Wilson病

征”。而且典型患者在双侧苍白球出现“虎眼征”之前,已有81%的PANK2基因突变患者可见双侧黑质铁离子沉积所致T₂WI低信号,而不伴PANK2基因突变者仅占58%^[15]。除典型的“虎眼征”外,部分患者仅有双侧苍白球或黑质铁离子沉积所致T₂WI低信号,甚至始终无铁离子沉积^[16]。Hickman^[17]报告1例缺乏疾病初期影像学资料的Hallervorden-Spatz病患者,30岁就诊时T₂WI仅显示苍白球和大脑脚大量铁离子沉积而无典型的“虎眼征”。Baumeister等^[18]报告1例典型病例,9岁时出现典型“虎眼征”、16岁时这种影像学特征消失。本文例1患者T₂WI显示双侧苍白球均匀片状高信号影,例2患者高信号区形状不规则且主要集中于苍白球前内侧;但是二者双侧苍白球均呈对称性改变,呈现典型的“虎眼征”,结合二者以锥体外系症状为主的临床特点,明确诊断Hallervorden-Spatz病并不困难。例3患者于1992年1月–2012年7月先后接受4次MRI检查,前3次均未考虑Hallervorden-Spatz病,第4次在我院明确诊断。该例患者15岁初次MRI检查时即显示典型的“虎眼征”,19年后复查时双侧苍白球前内侧的高信号区缩小,至末次MRI检查时(20年后),其高信号区又进一步缩小。我们推测,可能与病变部位神经元坏死区域部分吸收后,铁离子继续沉积有关。虽然例3患者“虎眼征”不断变化,但末次MRI检查时仍可见,且同期临床症状逐渐加重,故诊断Hallervorden-Spatz病毋庸置疑。患者临床症状加重与神经元坏死区域的大小并非完全一致,其临床症状的严重程度不能根据影像学所见的神经元坏死

区域的大小来判断。因此,对于条件允许的医疗单位,应借助PANK2基因学检测,帮助诊断。

3. 其他影像学检查 MRS为一种无创性诊断技术,可以检测中枢神经系统化合物代谢变化,对神经轴索变性进行量化。N-乙酰天冬氨酸(NAA)/肌酸(Cr)和肌醇(mI)/Cr比值可分别用于量化神经轴突死亡和神经胶质细胞增生,NAA水平能够预测病灶局部神经元损害程度。MRS检查显示,Hallervorden-Spatz病患者苍白球NAA水平和NAA/Cr比值下降,提示该处存在神经轴突变性坏死^[2]。Kitis等^[19]报告1例6年病程的Hallervorden-Spatz病患者,MRS显示,双侧苍白球中心高信号区和周围低信号区NAA/Cr比值降低,mI/Cr比值增高。另外,Hallervorden-Spatz病患者静脉注射⁵⁹Fe标记的枸橼酸亚铁后,经PET-CT检查可见基底节放射性铁离子水平明显升高,且比正常对照者消退时间延迟,具有诊断参考价值^[15]。

四、实验室检查

Hallervorden-Spatz病的实验室检查指标缺乏特异性^[20],常规检查如血清铁离子、铜蓝蛋白、铜氧化酶活性、蛋白电泳等均于正常值范围。本组3例患者实验室检查无一项指标异常。骨髓巨噬细胞和外周血淋巴细胞Giemsa-Wright染色^[11]显示海蓝色组织细胞(sea-blue-histiocytes),可能有助于诊断。

五、鉴别诊断

Hallervorden-Spatz病需注意与帕金森病(PD)和肝豆状核变性(HLD)相鉴别(表1)。

同时还应注意与以下疾病相鉴别:亨廷顿病

(HD)、皮质基底节变性(CBD)、早发型多巴反应性肌张力障碍(DRD)、Leigh病、线粒体脑病等。上述疾病亦可伴豆状核病变,虽然其临床表现各有特点,但均与Hallervorden-Spatz病存在交叉,受累部位不同治疗效果亦有所差异, T_2 WI是否出现“虎眼征”可资鉴别。本文例3患者曾被误诊为痉挛性截瘫、共济失调等,因此,“虎眼征”对诊断Hallervorden-Spatz病至关重要。

六、治疗及预后

1. 治疗原则 目前仅能对症治疗,尚无肯定有效的治疗方法。本文3例患者尝试多种药物(包括足量左旋多巴),病情均无明显改善。最新研究显示,9例Hallervorden-Spatz病患者(7~39岁)经去铁酮(铁螯合试验)治疗后,苍白球铁离子 T_2 弛豫时间缩短且差异具有统计学意义,但患者临床表现并无明显改善^[21]。采用左旋多巴或巴氯芬对症治疗可暂时缓解部分症状。药物治疗无效并严重影响生活质量的患者,可考虑行立体定向双侧丘脑切开术或苍白球损毁术^[22],以改善肌张力,但其远期不良反应和并发症不容忽视。我们大胆设想,向脑组织内输注泛酸激酶使细胞内泛酸发生磷酸化,有可能成为未来Hallervorden-Spatz病的治疗靶点之一。

2. 预后 典型的Hallervorden-Spatz病患者明确诊断后平均生存期为11.80年^[5],病情进展较为迅速,一般于发病后15年内即不能行走、20岁前生活不能自理。非典型患者发病后10~20年仍能行走,生存期可超过30年^[7]。本组例1患者明确诊断时病情较为严重,后失访,估计预后不良;例2于1999年发病,至2009年明确诊断,2012年随访时已完全卧床,生活不能自理;例3发病30年后明确诊断,口服巴氯芬和多巴丝肼3个月时症状曾轻度好转,停药3个月后症状明显加重,再次复诊。

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· 临床医学图像 ·

透明细胞型脑膜瘤

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Clear cell meningioma

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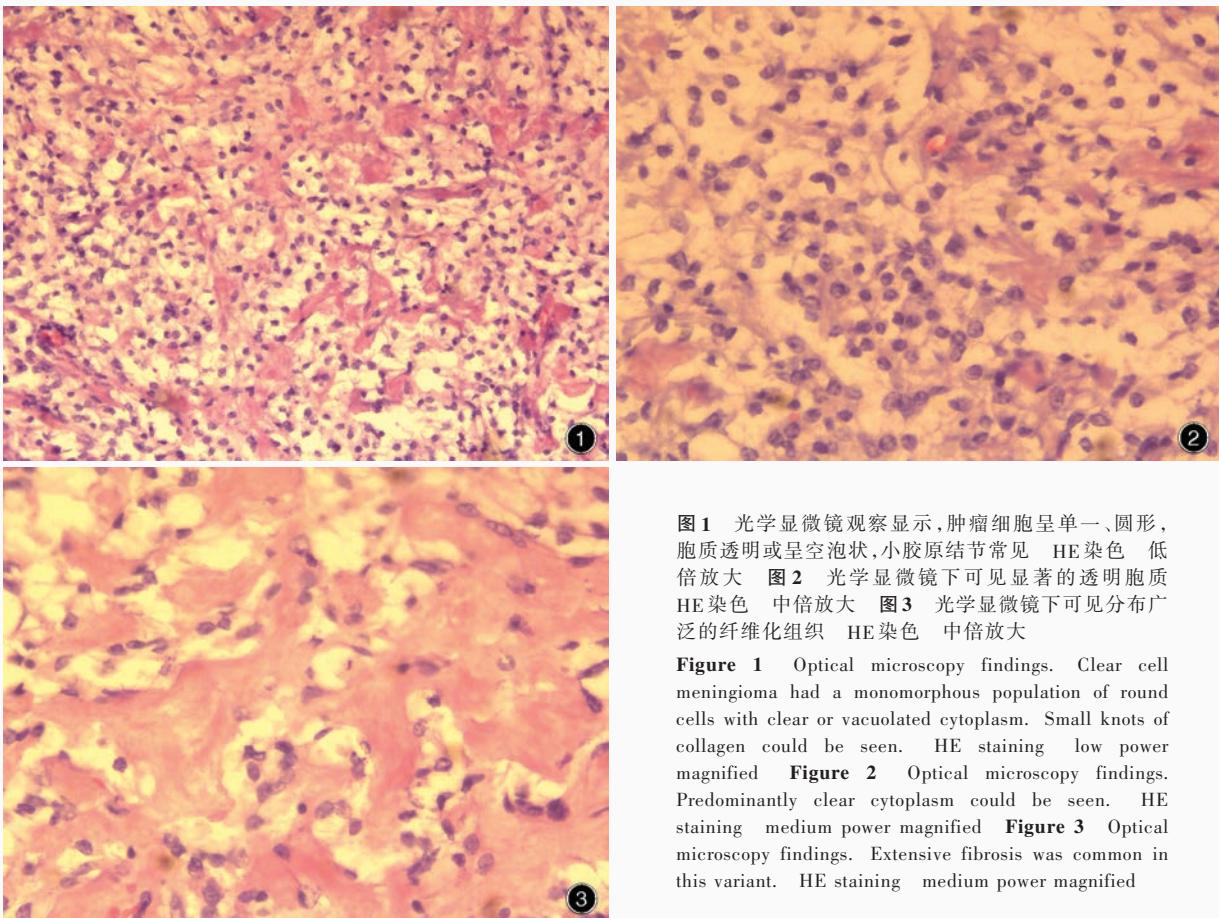


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞呈单一、圆形,胞质透明或呈空泡状,小胶原结节常见 HE染色 低倍放大 图2 光学显微镜下可见显著的透明胞质 HE染色 中倍放大 图3 光学显微镜下可见分布广泛的纤维化组织 HE染色 中倍放大

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings. Clear cell meningioma had a monomorphic population of round cells with clear or vacuolated cytoplasm. Small knots of collagen could be seen. HE staining low power magnified **Figure 2** Optical microscopy findings. Predominantly clear cytoplasm could be seen. HE staining medium power magnified **Figure 3** Optical microscopy findings. Extensive fibrosis was common in this variant. HE staining medium power magnified

透明细胞型脑膜瘤好发于脊髓和颅后窝,是临床少见的脑膜瘤亚型。肿瘤组织由多角形、胞质透明、富含糖原的肿瘤细胞组成,血管周围和间质胶原纤维丰富(图1,2);“旋涡”状结构常呈灶性分布但不明显,砂砾体鲜见。肿瘤组织内分布有丰富的结缔组织胶原纤维带,局部密集(图3)。其生物学行为具有侵袭性,术后易复发,偶有脑脊液播散,病理分级为WHOⅡ级。

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