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12例伴有皮质下梗死和白质脑病的常染色体显性遗传性 脑动脉病的临床及影像学特征

易芳¹, 唐海云², 许宏伟¹, 周琳¹, 胡雅岑¹, 孙启英¹, 姚凌雁¹, 杨欢³, 周亚芳¹

(中南大学湘雅医院 1. 老年病科; 2. 放射科; 3. 神经内科, 长沙 410008)

[摘要] **目的:** 分析伴有皮质下梗死和白质脑病的常染色体显性遗传性脑动脉病(cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with the subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy, CADASIL)患者的临床和影像学特征。**方法:** 收集2013年1月至2018年12月在中南大学湘雅医院通过基因确诊的CADASIL患者12例, 回顾性分析其临床表现、危险因素、MRI影像学特征和Notch3基因突变。**结果:** 12例患者年龄为(47.25±9.49)岁, 临床表现以认知障碍(75%)和脑卒中事件(58.3%)最常见, 2例表现为脑出血。合并偏头痛少见(25%)。MRI均存在累及脑室旁和深部白质的脑白质高信号(white matter hyperintensities, WMH)和腔隙及血管周围间隙(perivascular spaces, PVS)扩大。WMH主要累及额顶叶(100%)、颞叶(83.3%)、外囊(66.7%)、枕叶(41.6%)、胼胝体(41.6%)和颞极(33.3%); 腔隙主要累及额叶(91.6%)、顶叶(83.3%)、颞叶(66.7%)、基底节区(66.7%)、脑干(41.6%)、枕叶(33.3%)、小脑(8.3%); 扩大的PVS均位于基底节区(100%), 部分累及皮层下(45.4%)。脑出血患者WMH程度较轻(Fezakas评分为1~2分), 且外囊无受累。16.7%患者存在颅内大动脉狭窄。12例患者中共检测到8种不同的Notch3基因突变, 位于6号外显子的c.1013G>C p.(Cys338Ser)为CADASIL新的致病突变。**结论:** 本组以脑出血为表现的患者脑白质病变较轻, 基因型亦有特异性, 其临床表型可能与影像学、基因表型相关。

[关键词] 皮质下梗死和白质脑病的常染色体显性遗传性脑动脉病; 磁共振成像; Notch3基因; 脑白质高信号; 腔隙; 血管周围间隙

Clinical and image features for 12 cases of cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with the subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy

YI Fang¹, TANG Haiyun², XU Hongwei¹, ZHOU Lin¹, HU Yacen¹, SUN Qiyang¹,
YAO Lingyan¹, YANG Huan³, ZHOU Yafang¹

(1. Department of Gerontology; 2. Department of Radiology;
3. Department of Neurology, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410008, China)

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第一作者(First author): 易芳, Email: yifang_xy@126.com, ORCID: 0000-0003-3685-9047

通信作者(Corresponding author): 周亚芳, Email: nuoyafangzhouzyf@126.com, ORCID: 0000-0002-1689-4462

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the clinical and image features for 12 patients of cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarct and leucoencephalopathy (CADASIL).

Methods: A total of 12 CADASIL patients were collected in Xiangya Hospital of Central South University from January 2013 to December 2018. The clinical manifestation, risk factors, MRI imaging data and NOTCH3 mutations were analyzed retrospectively.

Results: The mean age of 12 patients was (47.25±9.49) years. The clinical manifestation was most common in cognitive impairment (75%) and stroke events (58.3%), and 2 cases showed cerebral hemorrhage. Migraine was only seen in 25% patients. All MRI showed white matter hyperintensity (WMH), lacune and enlarged perivascular space (PVS). WMH mainly occurred in the frontal parietal lobe (100%), temporal lobe (83.3%), external capsule (66.7%), occipital lobe (41.6%), callosum 41.6% and the temporal pole (33.3%), while lacune mainly appeared in frontal lobe (91.6%), parietal lobe(83.3%), temporal lobe(66.7%), basal ganglia (66.7%), brain stem (41.6%), occipital lobe (33.3%), cerebellum (8.3%). Enlarged PVS located in the basal ganglia (100%), partly under the cortex (45.4%). WMH of the patient with intracerebral hemorrhage was mild (Fezakas score 1–2), which was not found in external capsule. 16.7% of the patients had intracranial arterial stenosis. In 12 patients, 8 different Notch3 mutations were detected. The c1013G>c p. (Cys338Ser) located in exon 6, which was a new pathogenic mutation of CADASIL.

Conclusion: The patients with cerebral hemorrhage have mild WMH and specific genotype, indicating that the clinical characteristics of CADASIL with cerebral hemorrhage may be related to image features and genotype.

KEY WORDS

cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarct and leucoencephalopathy; magnetic resonance imaging; Notch3 gene; white matter hyperintensity; lacune; enlarged perivascular spaces

伴有皮质下梗死和白质脑病的常染色体显性遗传性脑动脉病(cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarct and leucoencephalopathy, CADASIL)是遗传性脑小血管病中较常见的一种类型,发病率为(2~5)/10万或更高^[1]。其他遗传性脑小血管病包括CARASIL和COL4A1基因相关的脑小血管疾病、遗传性脑视网膜血管病、法布里病(Fabry's病)等。随着近年来对脑小血管病的关注, CADASIL的检出率逐步提高,迄今已有数千家系被报道^[2],但检出率仍显著低于发病率。虽然临床研究已获得了长足的进步,但基因与临床表型的相关性、影像学表现特点、早期诊断和治疗等很多重要问题尚未阐明,需要进一步研究。本研究通过分析经中南大学湘雅医院诊断的12例CADASIL患者的临床及影像学特征,以进一步丰富对该病的认识,提高其确诊率。

1 资料与方法

收集和纳入2013年1月至2018年12月于中南大学湘雅医院住院诊疗的经基因诊断确诊的CADASIL

患者共12例,其中男性9例,女性3例,各患者之间无血缘关系。CADASIL诊断标准^[3]如下: 1)发病情况。中年或青年起病,常染色体显性遗传,多无高血压、糖尿病、高胆固醇等血管病的危险因素。2)临床表现。脑缺血性小卒中发作、认知障碍或情感障碍等表现中的1项或多项。3)颅脑磁共振(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)。大脑白质对称性高信号病灶,颞极和外囊受累明显,伴有腔隙性脑梗死灶。4)病理检查。血管平滑肌细胞表面颗粒状嗜铁物质(granular dense osmiophilic material, GOM)或Notch3蛋白免疫组织化学(以下简称免疫组化)染色呈现阳性。5)基因筛查检出Notch3基因突变。满足前3条加第4或第5为确定诊断。临床资料收集、病理及基因检测均经患者或家属知情同意,临床资料包括患者的基本信息、临床表现、危险因素、血清结果、认知功能筛查等。所有患者行3.0T MRI检查,扫描序列包括T1加权成像(T1 weighted image, T1WI)、T2加权成像(T2 weighted image, T2WI)、液体衰减反转恢复序列(fluid attenuated inversion recovery, Flair)、弥散加权成像(diffusion weighted image, DWI)、磁敏感加权成像

(susceptibility weighted image, SWI)、磁共振血管成像(MR angiography, MRA)。2例患者行数字剪影脑血管造影(digital subtraction angiography, DSA)检查。影像学资料由放射科与神经内科医师共同完成阅片, 所有患者经广州金域医学检验中心行Notch3基因检测确诊。

2 结果

2.1 临床特征

12例患者中男9例(75%), 女3例(25%), 发病年龄30.00~55.00(47.25±9.49)岁。发现脑血管病危险因素者8例(66.7%), 其中2例高血压, 6例高脂血症, 1例糖耐量异常。合并危险因素者发病年龄为(46.75±10.92)岁。8例患者可获得明确家族史。临床表现包括卒中事件7例(58.3%), 偏头痛3例(25%), 认知障碍9例(75%), 情感障碍5例(41.6%), 包括淡漠、抑郁、易激惹, 头晕3例(25%)。其中首发症状为急性脑梗死5例(41.6%), 急性脑出血2例(16.7%), 头晕2例(16.7%), 认知障碍3例(25%)。颈部血管彩色B超发现颈动脉或锁骨下动脉斑块者8例(66.7%)。2例皮肤活检发现GOM, 12例基因检测均发现Notch3基因突变。4例患者经1~5年随访, 发生多次卒中事件, 最多者达4次。其中2例表现为复发性脑出血或复发性脑梗死合并脑出血。

2.2 影像学表现

12例患者均行3.0T MRI检查, 扫描序列包括T1WI, T2WI, Flair, DWI, SWI和MRA。病例1经

5年随访, 共发生4次急性缺血性卒中事件, 每次均经MRI+DWI复查。所有患者存在累及脑室旁和深部白质的脑白质高信号(white matter hyperintensities, WMH)、腔隙或血管周围间隙(perivascular spaces, PVS)扩大。WMH由Fezakas分级标准^[4]评分, 其中室旁Fezakas评分为1者1例(8.3%), Fezakas评分为2者4例(33.3%), Fezakas评分为3者7例(58.3%), 累及胼胝体5例(41.6%); 深部白质Fezakas评分为1者1例(8.3%), Fezakas评分为2者3例(25%), Fezakas评分为3者8例(66.7%), 主要累及部位包括额顶叶12例(100%)、颞叶10例(83.3%)、枕叶5例(41.6%)、颞极4例(33.3%)、外囊8例(66.7%), 1例表现为复发性脑出血的患者脑白质病变程度轻(Fezakas评分1分), 且外囊无受累。腔隙累及部位包括基底节区8例(66.7%)、额叶11例(91.6%)、顶叶10例(83.3%)、颞叶8例(66.7%)、枕叶4例(33.3%)、脑干5例(41.6%)、小脑1例(8.3%)。PVS扩大11例(91.6%), 均位于基底节区(100%), 部分累及皮层下(5例, 45.4%)。7例患者表现为急性卒中事件, 其中5例发生一次或多次急性脑梗死, 梗死部位包括额叶4例(80%)、枕叶2例(40%)、顶叶2例(40%)、基底节区5例(100%)、侧脑室旁2例(40%)、脑干1例(20%); 1例患者表现为复发性脑出血, 累及基底节区和左顶叶, 同时SWI提示左侧小脑半球、双侧额顶颞枕叶均存在微出血(图1); 1例患者表现为复发性脑梗死合并脑出血。12例患者中8例完成MRA检查, 6例正常, 2例发现颅内血管狭窄(25%), 其中1例累及大脑中动脉远端及大脑后动脉近端(图2), 1例累及颈内动脉及大脑中动脉近端。2例完成DSA检查, 未见异常。

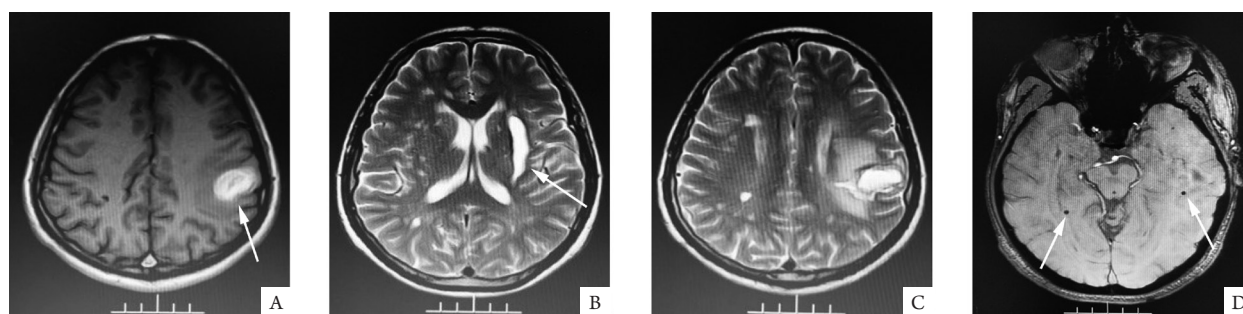


图1 患者3的MRI表现

Figure 1 MRI feature of patient 3

A: Subacute intracerebral hemorrhage by T1WI (white arrow) in left parietal lobe; B: Old intracerebral hemorrhage by T2WI (white arrow) in left basal ganglia and lacunes in bilateral basal ganglia; C: Lacunes in bilateral subcortex and mild WMH in both periventricular and deep white matter by T2WI (Fezakas 1); D: Cerebral microbleed by SWI (white arrow) in left temporal lobe and junctional zone of right temporal and occipital lobe

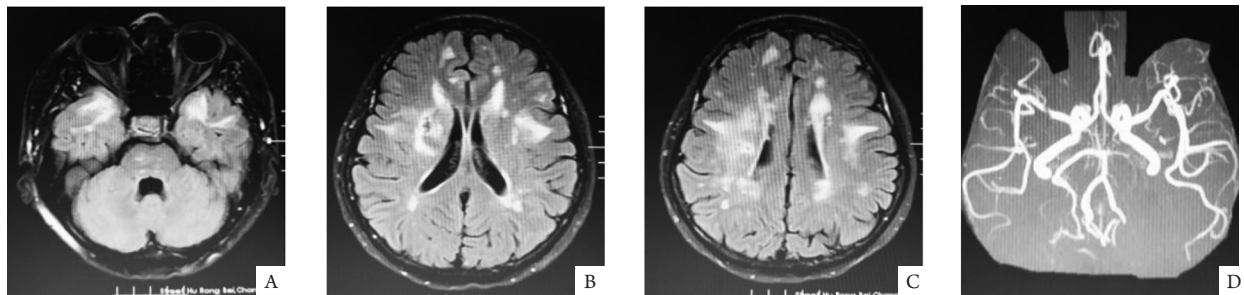


图2 患者5的MRI表现

Figure 2 MRI features of patient 5

A: Pons and the pole of temporal lobe, PVS in bilateral temporal lobe by T2 Flair; B: Severe WMH in both capsula externa, periventricular and deep white matter (Fezakas 3), PVS in bilateral basal ganglia by T2 Flair; C: Severe WMH in both periventricular and deep white matter (Fezakas 3) by T2 Flair; D: Arteriosclerosis in M2 segment of right middle cerebral artery, M3 segment of left middle cerebral artery, P1 segment of left posterior cerebral artery by MRA

2.3 基因突变分布

12例患者共检测到8种不同的Notch3基因突变, 分别位于3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 19号外显子。位于6号外显子的c.1013G>C p.(Cys338Ser)在作者之前的报道^[5]中已通过基因突变功能预测推断其为CADASIL新的致病突变, 其他突变均为已知致病突变。以脑出血为临床表现的2例患者均为c.1630C>T p.(Arg544Cys)突变。

3 讨论

本组患者年龄(47.25±9.49)岁, 男性明显多于女性, 发现脑血管病危险因素者8例(66.7%), 其中2例高血压, 6例高脂血症, 1例糖耐量异常。合并危险因素者发病年龄(46.75±10.92)岁, 较无危险因素者年龄(48.25±7.08)岁年轻, 提示脑血管病危险因素可能使CADASIL患者卒中事件的发病时间提前。

CADASIL的典型临床表现为偏头痛(通常为先天性偏头痛, 约30岁时发病)、反复发作的皮层下缺血事件(如短暂性脑出血发作, 成年后均可发病)、情绪改变(冷漠和抑郁为主要的精神症状)、认知下降(呈进展性下降, 主要影响执行功能)及癫痫发作(小发作为主); 不典型临床表现有肌病、周围神经病、精神分裂症样的器质性精神病、脊髓病变、病理性赌博、反复发作性的癫痫持续状态、双向情感障碍等^[2]。在本组患者中最常见的临床表现为认知障碍(75%)、皮层下缺血事件(41.6%)和情感障碍(41.6%)。亚洲CADASIL患者表现与欧美存在较大差异, 先天性偏头痛少见, 本组患者中偏头痛患者仅3例(25%), 均为无先兆偏头痛, 符合亚洲CADASIL患者的临床

特点^[6-7]。脑出血是CADASIL的少见症状, 近年来在国内外陆续有几十例报道, 本组有2例患者表现为脑出血(16.7%)。有研究^[8]表明CADASIL脑出血机制可能与高血压脑出血类似, 血压波动、高龄、使用抗栓或抗凝药物均为其危险因素。但本研究中脑出血患者并无上述因素, 提示有其他机制参与。Lee等^[9]报道了94例CADASIL患者中17%出现原发性颅内出血(intracerebral hemorrhage, ICH), 且均有R544C突变。Lian等^[10]分析了21例散发CADASIL伴脑出血患者, 其中存在较为普遍的R544C突变(45.0%)。本研究脑出血及SWI存在微出血的患者中, R544C突变比例为75%, 提示ICH表型和基因型之间的确存在联系。此外有研究^[10-12]提示: 脑微出血(cerebral microbleeds, CMB)负担(CMB数量≥9)是CADASIL患者中ICH的独立相关因素, 且CMB可以预测脑叶ICH患者的复发。本组患者表现为颅内出血的2例患者CMB均超过10个, 提示CMB负担可能在其脑出血的发病机制中起到重要作用。头晕在亚洲CADASIL患者中也是常见症状, 本组患者中头晕2例(16.7%), 有研究报道甚至有患者以此为唯一表现^[13]。CADASIL患者出现头晕可能与中枢前庭功能的损害相关^[14]。

与其他脑小血管病相同, CADASIL影像学异常表现为WMH, 腔隙或PVS扩大。WMH可广泛分布于额叶、侧脑室周围、基底节区、胼胝体甚至脑桥等部位, T2加权Flair上外囊、颞极、额上回的异常信号对诊断具有高度提示作用^[15]; 但亚洲人群颞极高信号比例较低, 为20.0%~45.8%^[16-17]。本组患者WMH亦广泛分布于室旁和深部白质, 其中额顶叶最常见(100%), 其次为颞叶10例(83.3%), 外囊8例(66.7%), 枕叶5例(41.6%), 胼胝体5例(41.6%), 颞极

4例(33.3%),符合亚洲患者的影像学特征。Fezakas评分2分以上者11例(91.6%),仅1例复发性脑出血患者病变较轻(Fezakas评分为1),另外1例脑出血患者Fezakas评分为2,提示以脑出血为表现的CADASIL脑白质病变特点不同,但样本数小,尚需进一步研究。CADASIL腔隙灶累及部位国内外数据亦有差异,有研究^[18]表明CADASIL腔隙灶最早出现的部位为额叶半卵圆中心和颞极,基底节和脑干出现相对较晚且较轻;而我国则以基底节、丘脑等深部结构最多见^[7]。本组患者中腔隙部位出现比例依次为额叶(91.6%)、顶叶(83.3%)、颞叶(66.7%)、基底节区(66.7%)、脑干(41.6%)、枕叶(33.3%)、小脑(8.3%),提示CADASIL的影像学表现在我国不同地区也存在异质性。扩大的PVS被公认为脑小血管病的特征性影像学表现之一,有研究^[19]提示半卵圆中心PVS扩大与脑淀粉样血管病(cerebral amyloid angiopathy, CAA)相关^[19]。本组患者PVS扩大均位于基底节区(100%),部分累及皮层下(45.4%),这可能是区别于CAA等其他小血管病的表现之一。CADASIL可出现颅内大动脉狭窄,本组患者中2例(16.7%)发现颅内血管狭窄,其中1例累及双侧大脑中动脉远端且与卒中事件相关,1例累及颈内动脉及大脑中动脉近端,与以往研究^[20-21]一致。

Notch3为CADASIL的致病基因,位于19p13.1-13.2,由33个外显子组成,编码一个由2 321个氨基酸组成的单一跨膜受体。目前已报道274种Notch3基因突变,绝大部分突变位于2~24号外显子的表皮生长因子(epidermal growth factor, EGF)样重复序列编码区,使半胱氨酸残基数奇数化,从而导致其编码的蛋白质异常积聚于小动脉壁,造成结构与功能异常^[22]。Notch3基因突变有几个热区,第一热区位于第4号外显子,高加索人占55.62%,其他热区位于第3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 18号外显子。本组患者有2例分别位于12和19号外显子,其他均位于上述热区。近期有不少CADASIL基因型与临床表型的关系的研究^[17, 23-24],提示发生在11号外显子(及之后的外显子)的突变与疾病晚发相关。本组患者中有1例11号外显子突变者的发病年龄为38岁,并不符合上述特点,但此为个例,故上述基因型与临床表型的关系需要更多样本的数据支持,以便进行进一步的研究。

综上所述, CADASIL患者的临床、影像学、基因表型各异,须引起临床医生足够的关注和重视,以达到早期确诊。以复发性脑出血为表现的CADASIL患者,其临床特点、影像学表现和基因型均有一定特殊性,有待进一步深入研究。

利益冲突声明: 作者声称无任何利益冲突。

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