

· 诊治分析 ·

肯尼迪病临床特征分析

赵璐璐, 余列, 卢宏

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【摘要】 目的 分析肯尼迪病的临床特征。**方法** 回顾性选取2017年5月至2020年11月于郑州大学第一附属医院就诊的16例肯尼迪病患者,收集患者的临床资料,包括一般资料、实验室检查结果、神经电生理检查结果、MRI检查结果、雄激素受体(AR)基因检测结果。采用Spearman秩相关分析探讨第一外显子CAG序列重复次数与发病年龄、肌酸激酶(CK)水平的相关性。**结果** 16例患者均为男性,平均发病年龄(40.8 ± 10.5)岁;平均病程(6.0 ± 4.7)年;5例有疾病家族史。主要临床表现为肢体无力、肌萎缩和延髓麻痹,常伴有雄激素不敏感综合征、肌束震颤、内分泌功能紊乱等表现。15例患者行CK水平检查,其中11例升高;14例患者行性激素检测,其中8例促黄体生成素升高,9例垂体泌乳素升高,5例雌二醇升高,1例睾酮升高;15例患者行血脂指标检测,其中3例总胆固醇升高,11例三酰甘油升高,4例高密度脂蛋白下降;15例患者行血常规检查,其中3例出现正细胞正色素性贫血。15例患者行肌电图检查,其中13例可见部分运动神经潜伏期延迟,传导速度减慢,波幅降低;12例可见部分感觉神经传导速度减慢,波幅降低;所有患者可见典型的神经源性损伤。2例患者行下肢肌肉MRI检查,均可见肌肉萎缩、脂肪沉积及压脂高信号。16例患者AR基因检测结果显示,第一外显子CAG序列重复次数为43~64次。Spearman相关分析结果显示,第一外显子CAG序列重复次数与发病年龄呈负相关($r_s = -0.559$, $P = 0.024$),与CK水平无直线相关关系($r_s = 0.269$, $P = 0.333$)。**结论** 肯尼迪病主要表现为肢体无力、肌肉萎缩,常伴有乳房发育、肢体震颤、肌束震颤、内分泌功能紊乱等表现,且第一外显子CAG序列重复次数越多,患者发病年龄越早。

【关键词】 肯尼迪病;临床特征;雄激素;雄激素受体

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Clinical Characteristics of Kennedy Disease ZHAO Lulu, YU Lie, LU Hong

Department of Neurology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450000, China

Corresponding author: LU Hong, E-mail: zzu_luhong1@163.com

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze clinical characteristics of Kennedy disease. **Methods** A total of 16 patients with Kennedy disease who were treated in the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University from May 2017 to November 2020 were retrospectively selected, and the clinical data of the patients were collected, including general information, laboratory test results, neurophysiological examination result, MRI examination result, androgen receptor (AR) genetic testing result. Spearman rank correlation analysis was used to explore the correlation between the number of repeats of the CAG sequence in the first exon and the age of onset and creatine kinase (CK) level. **Results** All the 16 patients were male, the mean age at onset was (40.8 ± 10.5) years old, the average disease duration was (6.0 ± 4.7) years, and 5 cases had a family history of disease. The main clinical manifestations were limb weakness, muscular atrophy and bulbar paralysis, often accompanied by androgen insensitivity syndrome, muscle bundle tremor and endocrine dysfunction. CK level examination was performed in 15 patients, of which 11 had elevated CK. Sex hormone testing was performed in 14 patients, of which 8 had elevated luteinizing hormone, 9 had elevated pituitary prolactin, 5 had elevated estradiol, 1 had elevated testosterone. Blood lipid index detection was performed in 15 patients, of which 3 had elevated total cholesterol, 11 had elevated triacylglycerol, 4 had decreased high density lipoprotein. Blood routine examination was performed in 15 patients, of which 3 had normocytic normochromic anemia. Electromyography was performed in 15 patients. Among them, 13 patients showed delayed latency of partial motor nerves, slowed conduction velocity, and decreased amplitude; 12 patients showed conduction velocity and decreased amplitude of partial sensory nerves; typical neurogenic lesions was seen in all patients. Muscle atrophy, fat deposition and hyperintensity of fat suppression were seen in both 2 patients with MRI

examination of lower extremity muscles. The AR gene detection results of 16 patients showed that the CAG sequence repeats in the first exon ranged from 43 to 64 times. The results of Spearman rank correlation analysis showed that the number of CAG sequence repeats in the first exon was negatively correlated with the age of onset ($r_s = -0.559, P = 0.024$), but had no linear correlation with the level of CK ($r_s = 0.269, P = 0.333$). **Conclusion** Kennedy disease is mainly manifested as limb weakness, muscle atrophy, often accompanied by breast development, limb tremor, fasciculation, and endocrine dysfunction. The more repeats of the CAG sequence in the first exon, the earlier the patient's age of onset.

【Key words】 Kennedy disease; Clinical characteristics; Androgen; Androgen receptors

肯尼迪病是一种罕见的X连锁遗传性进行性下运动神经元病,其是X染色体q11-12上雄激素受体 (androgen receptor, AR) 基因第一外显子编码的多聚谷氨酰胺链的CAG重复序列异常延长所致的^[1]。肯尼迪病的发病率约为1/40 000^[2],但其发病率具有地区差异性,在芬兰的西部及日本的一些地区肯尼迪病发病率较高^[3]。肯尼迪病患者主要表现为四肢及球部肌肉无力伴萎缩,多数患者有雄激素不敏感综合征,如乳房发育、性功能低下等。此外,肌束震颤、肢体震颤等临床表现也较为常见。由于其发病率较低,临床表现多样,早期症状缺乏特征性,故常被误诊、漏诊。本研究回顾性分析郑州大学第一附属医院确诊的16例肯尼迪病患者的临床特征,以期提高临床医生对该病的认识,提高其早期诊断率。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性选取2017年5月至2020年11月于郑州大学第一附属医院确诊的16例肯尼迪病患者,所有患者符合欧洲神经科学联合会指南中肯尼迪病的诊断标准^[4]。

1.2 研究方法 收集患者的临床资料,包括:(1)一般资料:包括性别、发病年龄、病程、疾病家族史、首发症状、临床表现。(2)实验室检查结果:包括肌酸激酶 (creatinase kinase, CK) 水平、性激素、血脂指标、血常规指标。(3)神经电生理检查结果:患者肌电图检查均在环境温度适宜的条件下进行,包括运动神经传导、感觉神经传导、神经源性损伤情况等。(4)MRI检查结果:采用德国Siemens Skyra 3.0T MRI扫描仪和18通道体部线圈。患者取仰卧位,头先进,自由呼吸。T1WI:重复时间 (time of repetition, TR) 600 ms,回波时间 (time of echo, TE) 18.0 ms; T2WI: TR 3 500 ms, TE 85.0 ms。短时间反转恢复 (short time inversion recovery, STIR) 序列T2WI: TR 3 000 ms, TE 60.0 ms。(5) AR基因检测结果:应用PCR结合Sanger技术进行AR基因检测,观察第一外显子CAG序列重复次数。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 25.0统计学软件进行数据处理。计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示;计数资料以相对数表示;采用Spearman秩相关分析探讨第一外显子CAG序列重复次数与发病年龄、CK水平的相关性。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料 16例患者均为男性;发病年龄25~55岁,平均(40.8 ± 10.5)岁;病程1~20年,平均(6.0 ± 4.7)年;5例有疾病家族史;首发症状:双下肢无力11例,乳房发育2例,双上肢无力2例,手部震颤1例;临床表现:肢体无力16例,舌肌萎缩13例,手部震颤10例,乳房发育10例,舌肌震颤8例,延髓麻痹5例,感觉异常4例,腱反射亢进2例。

2.2 实验室检查结果 15例患者行CK水平检查,其CK水平为115~1 360 U/L (参考范围为39~308 U/L),其中11例升高。14例患者行性激素检测,其促黄体生成素为2.76~16.10 U/L (参考范围为1.70~8.60 U/L),其中8例升高;垂体泌乳素为8.29~31.48 g/L (参考范围为4.04~15.20 g/L),其中9例升高;雌二醇为9.71~82.34 ng/L (参考范围为11.30~43.20 ng/L),其中5例升高;睾酮为4.30~9.66 g/L (参考范围为2.49~8.36 g/L),其中1例升高。15例患者行血脂指标检测,其总胆固醇为3.92~9.47 mmol/L (参考范围为 < 5.20 mmol/L),其中3例升高;三酰甘油为1.02~28.57 mmol/L (参考范围为 < 1.70 mmol/L),其中11例升高;高密度脂蛋白为0.40~1.55 mmol/L (参考范围为 > 0.91 mmol/L),其中4例下降。15例患者行血常规检查,其红细胞计数为($3.87 \sim 5.41$) $\times 10^{12}/L$ [男性参考范围为($4.30 \sim 5.80$) $\times 10^{12}/L$],血红蛋白为115~170 g/L (男性参考范围为130~175 g/L),血细胞比容为0.361~0.495 (男性参考范围为0.400~0.500),平均红细胞体积为82.6~97.5 fl (男性参考范围为82.0~100.0 fl),平均红细胞血红蛋白浓度为320~355 g/L (男性参考范围为316~354 g/L);3例患者出现贫血,均为红细胞计数、血红蛋白、血细胞比容下降,平均红细胞体积、平均红细胞血红蛋白浓度正常的正细胞正色素性贫血。

2.3 神经电生理检查结果 15例患者行肌电图检查,其中13例可见部分运动神经潜伏期延迟,传导速度减慢,波幅降低;12例可见部分感觉神经传导速度减慢,波幅降低;所有患者可见典型的神经源性损伤。

2.4 MRI检查结果 2例患者行下肢肌肉MRI检查,均可见肌肉萎缩、脂肪沉积及压脂高信号,见图1。

2.5 AR基因检测结果 16例患者AR基因检测结果显示,第一外显子CAG序列重复次数为43~64次。

2.6 第一外显子CAG序列重复次数与发病年龄和CK水平的相关性分析 Spearman秩相关分析结果显示,第一外显子CAG序列重复次数与发病年龄呈负相关($r_s = -0.559, P = 0.024$),与CK水平无直线相关关系($r_s = 0.269, P = 0.333$),见图2、3。

3 讨论

肯尼迪病是一种罕见的伴X连锁隐性遗传的迟发性进行性脊髓延髓肌萎缩性疾病^[1]。因其早期症状不明显,漏诊率、误诊率较高。基因检测是其诊断的“金标准”,但诊断成本较高。

本研究16例患者均为男性,发病年龄为25~55岁,平均(40.8 ± 10.5)岁,与既往研究结果^[5]相似;首发症状以双下肢无力为主,与国内报道结果^[6]相似。但ATSUTA等^[7]在对223例日本肯尼迪病患者的研究中发现,手部震颤可能为肯尼



注: A为T1序列, B为T2序列, C为压脂序列

图1 肯尼迪病患者双下肢MRI检查图像

Figure 1 MRI images of both lower limbs in patients with Kennedy disease

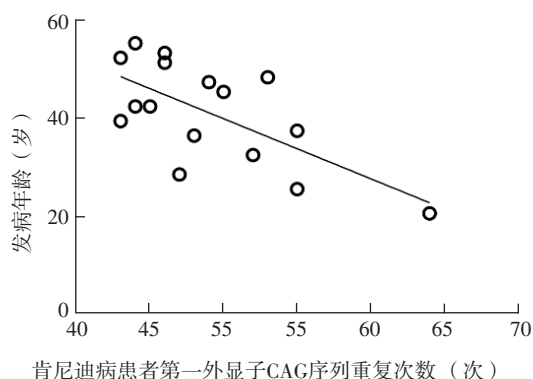
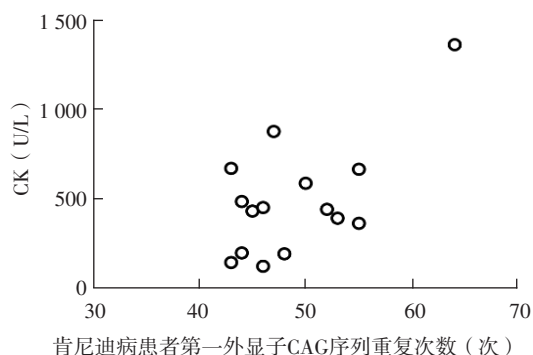


图2 肯尼迪病患者第一外显子CAG序列重复次数与发病年龄的相关性
Figure 2 Correlation between the number of repeats of CAG sequence in the first exon and the age of onset in patients with Kennedy disease



注: CK=肌酸激酶

图3 肯尼迪病患者第一外显子CAG序列重复次数与CK水平的相关性
Figure 3 Correlation between the number of repeats of CAG sequence in the first exon and CK level in patients with Kennedy disease

迪病常见的早期症状 ($n=126$) ; 对57例美国肯尼迪病患者的研究发现, 最常见的首发症状是肌肉抽动 ($n=22$)^[8]。由于早期临床症状较为轻微, 多数患者是在肢体无力较为明显时才选择就诊, 因此应提高人们对肯尼迪病首发症状的认识。

本研究16例患者的临床表现均与既往文献报道的典型肯尼迪病临床表现相符, 主要临床表现是肢体无力, 常以下肢无力最早出现, 多为对称性, 近端无力, 而后累及上肢; 多伴有肌肉萎缩, 其中舌肌萎缩是较为特征性的表现; 常有肌束震颤, 而吞咽困难、饮水呛咳等延髓麻痹症状出现较晚。肯尼迪病常被认为是下运动神经元疾病, 近年来的研究表明其可能累及上运动神经元^[9], 本研究有2例患者出现腱反射

亢进, 提示该病可能累及上运动神经元^[10]。本研究有4例患者表现为感觉异常, 提示肯尼迪病不仅累及运动系统, 也可累及感觉系统, 这在既往研究中有报道^[11]。

本研究中15例患者行血脂指标检测, 其总胆固醇为3.92~9.47 mmol/L, 其中3例升高; 三酰甘油为1.02~28.57 mmol/L, 其中11例升高; 高密度脂蛋白为0.40~1.55 mmol/L, 其中4例下降; 与既往报道结果^[12]一致。14例患者行性激素检测, 其促黄体生成素为2.76~16.10 U/L, 其中8例升高; 垂体泌乳素为8.29~31.48 g/L, 其中9例升高; 雌二醇为9.71~82.34 ng/L, 其中5例升高; 睾酮为4.30~9.66 g/L, 其中1例升高; 与国内外研究结果^[6, 12]相符。11例患者CK水平升高, 提示有肌肉损伤, 但CK水平与第一外显子CAG序列重复次数无直线相关关系, 与既往报道结果^[13-14]一致。有研究发现, CK水平升高可能早于神经症状出现^[15], 可用于肯尼迪病的早期诊断, 但本研究并未收集到患者发病前的CK水平, 故需要其他研究进一步验证。

本研究中3例患者出现正细胞正色素性贫血, 其均无近期创伤史、血液系统疾病, 贫血考虑可能与AR基因功能异常相关, 但在现有的关于肯尼迪病的研究中, 尚未见患者贫血相关报道。雄激素可以促进红细胞生成^[16], ROY等^[17]研究表明, 睾酮治疗可以明显提高老年男性患者不明原因贫血的血红蛋白水平。内分泌学会指南建议睾酮治疗3个月以上的男性雄激素缺乏症患者最好定期监测血细胞比容^[18]。但是关于雄激素刺激造血的机制是直接刺激还是由促红细胞生成素间接介导尚存在争议^[19-20]。因此推测贫血可能为肯尼迪病的临床表现之一, 但是由于本研究样本量较小, 结果可能存在偏倚。

本研究中所有行神经电生理检查的患者可见神经源性损伤, 且多数患者有运动神经传导异常和感觉神经传导异常, 与既往研究结果^[21]相似。肌萎缩侧索硬化症患者通常无感觉神经传导异常, 可以此鉴别肯尼迪病和肌萎缩侧索硬化症^[8]。

本研究2例患者行下肢肌肉MRI检查, 均可见肌肉萎缩及脂肪沉积。DAHLQVIST等^[22]研究表明, 肌肉脂肪含量可以反映肌肉功能和疾病的严重程度。

正常人第一外显子CAG序列重复次数为14~32次, 肯尼迪病患者第一外显子CAG序列重复次数为32~68次^[7, 23]。本研究结果显示, 患者第一外显子CAG序列重复次数为43~64次, Spearman秩相关分析结果显示, 肯尼迪病患者第一外显子CAG序列重复次数与发病年龄呈负相关, 与既往研究结果^[7]一致。但本研究并未对疾病严重程度进行评估。

综上所述, 肯尼迪病主要表现为肢体无力、肌肉萎缩, 常伴有乳房发育、肢体震颤、肌束震颤、内分泌功能紊乱等表现, 且第一外显子CAG序列重复次数越多, 患者发病年龄越早。其诊断的“金标准”是基因检测。但本研究样本量较小, 需要进一步扩大样本量来验证本研究结论的可靠性。

作者贡献: 卢宏进行文章的构思、设计及可行性分析, 并对文章整体负责、监督管理; 赵璐璐进行资料收集及整理、论文撰写、统计学处理; 赵璐璐、余列进行论文的修

订, 负责文章的质量控制及审校。

本文无利益冲突。

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