

遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症2例报道

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[摘要] 该文报道2例遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症(HHT)患儿, 患儿1为12岁男童, 因间断咳嗽、气喘10余年入院。患儿及其母亲、外祖母有鼻衄史。患儿既往有脑动静脉畸形破裂出血史。基因检测示患儿存在ENG基因c.277C>T(p.Arg93*)杂合突变。患儿2为13岁女童, 因发现口唇发绀1年余入院, 有反复鼻衄史, 存在肺弥散功能重度下降、肺动脉高压、肺远端血管扩张、双肺细小结节状交通支。HHT患儿呼吸系统症状不典型, 早期非常容易漏诊、误诊, 可通过肺部CT或心脏右声学造影等检测手段协助诊断, 基因检查可提高该病诊断率。

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[关键词] 遗传性毛细血管扩张症; 呼吸系统; 临床特征; 肺动脉高压; 儿童

Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia: a report of two cases

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Abstract: This article reports two children with hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT). Patient 1 was a boy aged 12 years and was admitted due to intermittent cough and wheezing for more than 10 years. This boy and his mother and grandmother had a history of epistaxis. The boy had a history of the rupture of cerebral arteriovenous malformations. Gene detection showed a heterozygous mutation, c.277C>T(p.Arg93*), in the ENG gene. Patient 2 was a girl aged 13 years and was admitted due to cyanosis of lips for more than 1 year. The girl had a history of recurrent epistaxis and the manifestations of severe decline in pulmonary diffuse function, pulmonary hypertension, dilation of blood vessels at the distal end of lungs, and small arteriovenous communications in both lungs. Children with HHT often lack typical respiratory symptoms, which may lead to missed diagnosis and misdiagnosis in the early stage. Pulmonary computed tomography or right cardiac acoustic contrast can help with the diagnosis of HHT, and gene detection can improve the early diagnostic rate of this disease.

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Key words: Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia; Respiratory system; Clinical feature; Pulmonary hypertension; Child

患儿1, 男, 12岁, 因间断咳嗽、气喘10余年, 加重1d就诊。患儿自2岁起受凉或感染后易出现咳嗽、气喘, 咳嗽以刺激性干咳为主, 夜间明显, 急性发作时有呼吸困难, 每月1~2次, 每次持续3~10d不等, 无发热、乏力、盗汗、消瘦等症状。1d前患儿咳嗽、气喘明显加重, 于我院就诊。既往史: 6岁时因“脑动静脉畸形破裂出血”行开颅探查+畸形切除+血肿清除术。患儿及其母亲、外祖母有多次鼻衄史。入院体检: 神志清楚, 精神可。胸廓无畸形, 可见轻微呼吸三凹征。

双肺叩诊呈清音, 双肺可闻及哮鸣音。心腹体检无异常。辅助检查: 血常规、肝肾功能、电解质、心肌酶、下呼吸道需氧培养、肺泡灌洗液检测未见异常。支气管镜检查示支气管炎。肺功能正常, 支气管激发试验阳性, 呼出气一氧化氮40ppb。鼻-肺底CT气道平扫三维成像示(1)支气管炎, (2)双肺散在磨玻璃影。全外显子组测序示患儿存在ENG基因c.277C>T(p.Arg93*)杂合突变, 经美国医学遗传学与基因组学学会指南^[1]判定为致病性变异, 已有文献报道该变异^[2], 最终该患儿诊

断为(1)支气管哮喘,(2)遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症(hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, HHT)。经规范治疗后咳嗽、气喘好转出院。

患儿2,女,13岁,因发现口唇发绀1年余入院。1年前家长发现患儿口唇发绀,无气促、乏力,无明显活动耐力下降,未予重视。今为寻找原因遂于我科就诊。既往史:患儿11岁时行颅咽管瘤切除术,近2~3年有反复鼻衄史。系收养儿童,患儿出生史、家族史不详。入院体检:神志清楚,全身皮肤巩膜无黄染,前胸可见数个蜘蛛痣,较大者1.5 cm×1.5 cm。心肺体检无异常。腹部膨隆,无压痛和反跳痛。肝肋下10 cm,剑突下6 cm,质中,边缘钝。脾肋下6 cm,质中,边缘钝。四肢可见杵状指/趾。辅助检查:卧立位血气分析示(FiO₂ 21%,卧位)pH 7.422, PaCO₂ 30.4 mm Hg, PaO₂ 43.2 mm Hg, SaO₂ 78.9%, PO₂ (A-a, T) 69.3%; (FiO₂ 21%,立位)pH 7.429, PaCO₂ 30.2 mm Hg, PaO₂ 37.4 mm Hg, SaO₂ 71.4%, PO₂ (A-a, T) 75.3%,立位时缺氧加重。血常规、肝肾功能、电解质、心肌酶正常。甲状腺功能示超高敏促甲状腺素0.006(参考值:0.51~4.30 mIU/L)。雌激素47.82 ng/mL(参考值:卵泡期45.4~854.0 ng/mL,排卵期151~146 ng/mL),促肾上腺皮质激素(早晨8时)1.06 ng/mL(参考值:1.6~13.9 ng/mL)。肺功能示肺弥散功能重度下降。腹部CT平扫增强示门脉高压症(脾大、少量侧支循环开放)。肺HRCT、肺动脉血管造影(CTA)、心脏彩超未见异常。心脏右声学造影气泡试验示强阳性,肺动静脉瘘可能性大。心脏大血管成像CTA示肺动脉高压、肺远端血管扩张。右心导管检查及肺动脉造影术诊断示双肺细小结动静脉交通支。最终该患儿诊断为HHT。治疗上考虑患儿已耐受长期缺氧,无行介入栓塞治疗指征,以吸氧及对症治疗为主。患儿目前一般情况可,无活动耐力下降表现。

讨论: HHT也称为Rendu-Osler-Weber综合征,是一种罕见的常染色体显性遗传病,发病率约1/5 000,随着二代测序技术的发展,该病的诊断率有着极大地提升^[3]。本病可导致皮肤、黏膜和各组织器官中异常血管形成,多个系统可受累,其中呼吸系统是最常见的受累系统^[4]。HHT临床诊断标准为:(1)鼻衄;(2)皮肤黏膜毛细血管扩张症;(3)内脏受累;(4)有家族史;符合3

项以上可临床诊断为HHT^[5]。目前报道引起HHT的基因主要有ENG、ACVRL1(也称ALK1)、MADH4(也称SMAD4)、GDF2基因,85% HHT病例是由ENG或ALK1基因突变所致^[6]。本文中患儿1有鼻衄、脑血管畸形及家族史,基因检测存在ENG基因突变,故确诊为HHT。该患儿肺部血管未见畸形,但有慢性咳嗽,诊断为支气管哮喘,且抗哮喘治疗有效,考虑与HHT无关。HHT常见呼吸系统症状有气促、发绀、呼吸困难、咯血等。少数患者临床表现为慢性咳嗽,其病理机制尚不明确,主要原因可能为肺部瘘管刺激胸膜造成的顽固性咳嗽,经栓塞治疗后症状缓解^[7]。本文中患儿2有鼻衄、皮肤及肺血管受累,故诊断HHT。该患儿发绀并伴有肝硬化、肺动脉高压,心脏右声学造影气泡试验发现肺动静脉瘘可能,经肺动脉造影证实为弥漫性肺动静脉瘘。

这2例患儿的诊断过程提醒我们,HHT患儿临床症状不典型,早期非常容易漏诊、误诊,可采用肺部CT、气泡对比超声心动图、肺部CTA等检测手段协助诊断,基因检测可提高该病的诊断率。当合并有肺部血管畸形时,常见并发症为肺动脉高压,临床上应予以重视。

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