

特发性炎症性肌病合并噬血细胞综合征的诊治进展*

浙江大学医学院附属第一医院 梁钧昱 林进*, 杭州 310003

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特发性炎症性肌病 (idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, IIM) 是一组主要以肌肉组织炎症及坏死相关的四肢近肌无力为临床表现的结缔组织病^[1]。皮炎 (dermatomyositis, DM) 和多发性肌炎 (polymyositis, PM) 为 IIM 最常见的两个亚型, 具有特征性向阳疹、Gottron 征而无或极轻微肌肉受累的患者, 则称为无肌病性或轻肌病性皮炎 (clinically amyopathic dermatomyositis, CADM)^[2,3]。IIM 患者总体死亡率较高, 在不同的研究中报道不一, 发病后 10 年死亡率约为 51% ~ 91%^[4]。近年来中美两国的两项临床回顾性研究中, IIM 患者死亡率约为 4.5%^[4,5]。除皮肤肌肉受累外, IIM 患者常伴随间质性肺病、关节炎、心脏受累、肿瘤和继发性噬血细胞综合征 (secondary hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, sHLH) 等并发症, 导致患者的近期及远期预后不佳^[3]。

sHLH 是一种致命的高炎症反应综合征, 以组织细胞增生及骨髓、脾脏或淋巴结等部位的噬血现象为典型特征。其最常见的临床表现包括发热、脾肿大和血细胞减少。而相对少见的临床表现包括神经系统症状、淋巴结肿大、水肿、皮疹和黄疸等^[6,7]。sHLH 可发生于任何年龄人群, 并且常继发于系统性感染、免疫功能缺陷及恶性肿瘤等^[8~10]。尽管目前已有 HLH-2004 指南^[11] 指导噬血细胞综合征 (HLH) 的治疗, 仍有相当比例 HLH 患者, 特别是 sHLH 患者对治疗反应不佳。弥漫性结缔组织病, 尤其是 IIM 患者并发 sHLH, 容易漏诊及误诊, 且大部分患者预后不良, 目前 IIM 合并 sHLH 的临床研究不多, 因此很有必要加强对 IIM 患者合并 sHLH 的关注和认知。

流行病学与发病诱因

既往关于结缔组织病患者合并 sHLH 的临床研究多集中于全身型幼年特发性关节炎、系统性红斑

狼疮和成人 Still 病等^[12~15], 而炎症性肌病患者中 sHLH 的研究多为病例个案报道。日本学者纳入 24 例 DM 患者, 其中 4 例诊断为 sHLH^[16]。另一个单中心 424 例 IIM 患者的研究, 经回顾性分析发现 18 例 (4.2%) 合并 sHLH^[17]。值得注意的是, 一部分 sHLH 病例并没有在住院期间得到及时诊断, 可能与该合并症的发生率低, 以及临床认知缺乏及误诊漏诊有关。

目前 sHLH 的具体机制仍然不明确, 一般认为与巨噬细胞及 T 细胞的过度活化、炎症因子风暴、细胞毒性 T 细胞相关的获得性免疫缺陷、Toll 样受体相关的固有免疫活化, 以及 MAGT1、ITK、CD27、IKBKG 或 GATA2 基因缺陷等相关^[18~22]。sHLH 可继发于恶性肿瘤、感染、自身免疫性疾病或生物制剂等所导致的免疫抑制状态^[19]。IIM 患者发生 sHLH 的危险因素包括细菌、真菌、EB 病毒等感染, 间质性肺病的急性进展, 以及 IIM 高疾病活动度; 而后两者往往伴随巨噬细胞活化和大量炎症因子释放的异常免疫过程。因此 IIM 患者中 sHLH 的发生往往被认为是感染与自身免疫异常共同作用的结果^[23~27]。然而, 肌炎相关抗体在 IIM 患者发生 sHLH 的角色尚不明确。既往有个案报道抗 MDA5 抗体阳性^[28], 抗 PL-12 抗体和抗 Ro52 抗体阳性^[29], 也尚无相关基因改变的报道。因此, 肌炎相关抗体和遗传背景在 IIM 患者中 sHLH 发生发展的作用, 可能是未来研究的方向。

临床表现与诊断

sHLH 最常见的临床表现为发热、脾肿大和血细胞减少等。在 18 例 IIM 合并 sHLH 患者中, 100% 出现持续高热 ($T > 38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$)、脾肿大、血细胞明显减少和高铁蛋白血症, 与其他疾病伴发 sHLH 病例类似^[17]。另有 55.6% 患者出现高三酰甘油血症, 66.7% 出现低纤维蛋白原血症, 50% 的患者骨髓涂片中可看到噬血现象。值得注意的是, 所有的 18 例患者均合并有间质性肺病, 其中 13 例在住院期间

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* 通信作者: 林进, E-mail: linjinzju@zju.edu.cn

出现间质性肺病的快速进展。而在日本学者的小样本研究中^[16],4例IIM合并sHLH患者中3例合并间质性肺病。也有报道IIM合并sHLH患者出现神经系统受累^[30~32],影像学表现为脑干、颞枕叶等部位T2相局部强化肿胀,2例出现全身强直痉挛性癫痫发作^[30]。因此,临床上IIM患者若出现发热、肝脾肿大、进行性的血细胞水平下降,需警惕sHLH的发生,合并sHLH的患者部分可出现神经系统受累,尤其在脑叶受累的患者可出现继发性癫痫发作。

目前sHLH的临床诊断主要依赖于HLH-2004标准^[11]。在临床实践中,NK细胞活力、sCD25检测、淋巴结穿刺、脾脏穿刺、反复的骨髓穿刺在很多医疗机构中开展仍然有限,造成IIM患者中sHLH的识别困难,易发生漏诊误诊^[17]。

治疗与预后

在结缔组织病患者中,sHLH为一项致命的并发症^[33,34]。合并sHLH的患者近期死亡率为77.8%,显著高于不伴有sHLH的IIM患者(6.5%)^[17]。而在日本学者的报道中,虽经过积极的治疗,4名并发sHLH的IIM患者仍有2人死亡。对于IIM患者合并sHLH的识别和治疗任重道远。

sHLH的治疗分为炎症反应的抑制及原发病的治疗。参照HLH-94^[35]及HLH-2004诊疗指南^[11],糖皮质激素及免疫抑制药物的应用,包括环孢素、VP-16等,是首选的诊疗方案。一旦出现神经系统受累时,可考虑给予甲氨蝶呤+地塞米松鞘内注射。对于药物治疗效果不佳的IIM合并sHLH患者可考虑干细胞移植。然而,也有学者质疑HLH-94及HLH-2004治疗方案在IIM合并sHLH患者中的治疗作用,提出阿那白滞素、免疫球蛋白、糖皮质激素、环孢素和托珠单抗等药物疗效更好^[36]。

在IIM患者中,及时行药敏试验并根据药敏试验结果调整抗生素,比经验性使用抗生素更能减少sHLH发生^[17]。此外,使用霉酚酸酯的患者,与其他药物相比,或可减少并发sHLH。免疫球蛋白并未减少IIM患者sHLH的发生及预后改善^[16,37~40],前者的使用在很多情况下更可能与患者病情较重有关,后续有待大样本临床研究和动物实验中证实。此外,有2名IIM合并sHLH患者在传统治疗基础上,接受了血浆置换疗法,预后良好^[28,41]。1例IIM合并sHLH患者接受英夫利西单抗的治疗,病情改善明显^[42]。生物制剂-肿瘤坏死因子抑制剂(tumour necrosis factor- α inhibitors, TNFi)对于sHLH来说是

一把双刃剑,既可抑制sHLH过程中的炎症风暴,另一方面,TNFi所导致的免疫抑制状态也可诱发sHLH^[43]。既往甲氨蝶呤也有类似报道,2004年德国学者曾报道1例甲氨蝶呤诱发幼年型皮炎患者产生sHLH^[44]。随着对sHLH发病机制研究的进展,靶向作用于干扰素- γ (IFN- γ)、CD52及Janus激酶通路等靶点的治疗或许是sHLH治疗的未来方向^[45]。

总结与展望

IIM患者中,sHLH是一个少见但具有极高致死率的并发症,其发生发展与感染和自身免疫反应异常等因素相关。对出现持续发热、肝脾肿大、血细胞进行性下降和高铁蛋白血症的IIM患者,需警惕sHLH的发生。对于合并神经系统受累的IIM合并sHLH患者,需注意诱发继发性癫痫。IIM合并HLH的治疗,首选激素和包括霉酚酸酯、环孢素等免疫抑制剂联用。血浆置换及部分生物制剂或许可用于sHLH的治疗。未来随着对包括肌炎相关抗体、基因改变、信号通路等在内的sHLH发病机制的研究深入,会有更多的治疗药物及技术涌现。

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