

· 代谢性肌病临床研究 ·

晚发型糖原贮积病Ⅱ型患者呼吸功能临床研究

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【摘要】 研究背景 晚发型糖原贮积病Ⅱ型(又称Pompe病)是一种主要累及骨骼肌的全身性遗传代谢性疾病,由溶酶体内酸性 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性缺乏所致。呼吸衰竭是主要死亡原因。**方法** 对11例经酶学、肌肉病理检查和基因突变分析证实的晚发型Pompe病患者进行立卧位用力肺活量(FVC)、第1秒用力呼气量(FEV₁)、最大吸气压(MIP)、最大呼气压(MEP)和咳嗽峰流速(CPF)测试,与预测值进行对比并计算立位至卧位FVC变化(Δ FVC)百分比,分析呼吸功能与发病年龄、病程、运动功能、 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性之间的关联性。**结果** 11例患者均存在肺功能异常,其中立位FVC和FEV₁下降者各10例、 Δ FVC下降者8例、MIP下降者11例、MEP下降者10例、CPF下降者10例;卧位FEV₁/FVC均于正常值范围。相关分析显示,立位FVC和 Δ FVC与患者发病年龄、病程、运动功能、 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性不存在关联性。**结论** 呼吸功能障碍在晚发型Pompe病中较为常见。呼吸功能障碍主要表现为限制型通气障碍,以吸气肌无力突出。

【关键词】 糖原贮积病Ⅱ型; α -葡萄糖苷酶类; 呼吸功能试验

Clinical study of respiratory function in patients with late-onset glycogen storage disease type II

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【Abstract】 **Background** Late-onset glycogen storage disease type II (GSD II, Pompe disease) is an autosomal recessive disease exhibiting progressive proximal skeletal muscle weakness and respiratory muscle involvement, caused by deficiency of the lysosomal enzyme acid α -glucosidase (GAA). Most of patients died of respiratory failure. **Methods** Eleven patients with late-onset glycogen storage disease type II underwent respiratory function evaluation, whose diagnosis was confirmed by muscle pathology, GAA activity assay and gene analysis. Respiratory function evaluation included upright and supine position of forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume at the first second (FEV₁), maximal inspiratory pressure (MIP), maximal expiratory pressure (MEP) and cough peak flow (CPF). All data were compared with predicted value. The decreased value between upright and supine position FVC (Δ FVC) were calculated. The correlation between respiratory function and the age of onset, disease course, motor function, GAA activity were analyzed. **Results** All of 11 patients with late-onset glycogen storage disease type II showed declined respiratory function compared with predicted value. The upright FVC, upright FEV₁, Δ FVC, MIP, MEP and CPF declined in 10, 10, 8, 11, 10, and 10 patients, respectively. All patients had normal FEV₁/FVC in both upright and supine position. There was no correlation between upright FVC, Δ FVC and the onset age, disease course, motor function, GAA activity statistically. **Conclusions** Pulmonary dysfunction is common in late-onset glycogen storage disease type II, with restrictive ventilatory impairment more predominant, which is caused by inspiratory muscle weakness.

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【Key words】 Glycogen storage disease type II; Alpha-glucosidases; Respiratory function tests

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糖原贮积病Ⅱ型(GSDⅡ,又称Pompe病)是一种由溶酶体内酸性 α -葡糖苷酶(GAA)缺乏导致的全身性遗传代谢性肌病,诊断主要依靠酸性 α -葡糖苷酶活性检测和GAA基因突变分析^[1],依据发病年龄和临床表现分为婴儿型和晚发型。晚发型Pompe病(LOPD)主要累及四肢骨骼肌和呼吸肌,随访观察时除评价患者肢体力量和运动功能外,还需重点观察其呼吸功能。在晚发型患者中,呼吸功能障碍进展缓慢而隐匿,初期仅表现为因慢性缺氧而导致的易疲劳、嗜睡、难以集中精力;至晚期,由于呼吸肌特别是膈肌障碍显著而出现呼吸困难,表现为端坐呼吸和夜间不能平卧,呼吸衰竭是主要死亡原因^[2-4]。由于患者呼吸肌功能无法由肌肉MRI或电生理学检查准确评价^[5],目前主要采用呼吸功能检测以评价晚发型患者呼吸肌功能^[6]。在本研究中,我们对北京大学第一医院近年诊断与治疗的11例晚发型Pompe病患者进行横断面呼吸功能检测,以分析其与发病年龄、病程、运动功能、酸性 α -葡糖苷酶活性之间的关联性。

对象与方法

一、观察对象

1. 纳入标准 (1)符合Pompe病临床表现和肌肉病理改变,酸性 α -葡糖苷酶活性明显下降或缺乏,GAA基因突变分析证实存在突变,并能配合进行呼吸功能检测。(2)经北京大学第一医院伦理道德委员会批准,受试者知情并签署知情同意书。

2. 一般资料 选择2003年11月~2013年3月在我院门诊或住院治疗的晚发型Pompe病患者共计11例,临床资料参见表1。男性4例,女性7例,其中儿童型6例、成年型5例;发病年龄3~32岁、平均16.64岁,明确诊断年龄13~33岁、平均24岁;发病至明确诊断时间1~18年,平均7.30年。本组患者以下肢无力(8例)、查体发现血清转氨酶或肌酸激酶(CK)水平升高(2例)及呼吸衰竭(1例)发病。临床主要表现为以下肢为主的四肢无力(10例),伴呼吸困难(5例),极少(1例)表现为呼吸困难而不伴四肢力减弱;部分患者(4例)需行夜间无创性双水平

气道正压通气(BiPAP)辅助呼吸,大多数患者(7例)血清肌酸激酶水平升高(303~2391 IU/L);肌电图检查呈肌源性损害者5例,其中3例显示肌肉复合重复放电。本组有9例患者行肌肉病理检查,8例肌纤维内呈空泡变性,5例高碘酸-雪夫(PAS)染色可见部分肌纤维空泡内沉积物深染,非特异性酯酶活性增加;1例未见明显特征性改变。GAA基因突变分析除1例(例5)仅检测到1个杂合性点突变,其余10例均为复合杂合突变。

二、研究方法

1. 肢体功能评价 据Walton & Gardner-Medwin(WGM)评分标准^[7],对患者肢体功能进行评价,共分为0~10分:0分,表现为临床前症状,日常生活不受限;1分,可正常行走,但跑步受限;2分,姿势或步态异常;3分,上楼梯无需扶栏辅助;4分,行走无需辅助,但无法自行上楼梯;5分,行走无需辅助,但无法自行从椅子上站起;6分,需拄拐或其他辅助器械方可行走;7分,无法自主活动,但坐在椅子上无需扶靠,可使用轮椅,进食和活动不受限;8分,坐在椅子上无需扶靠,但无法使用轮椅,进食和活动受限;9分,无法坐在椅子上,进食和活动受限;10分,完全卧床。

2. 酸性 α -葡糖苷酶活性检测 采用干血滤纸片阿卡波糖抑制法进行测定。采集患者外周静脉血0.50 ml,滴于检测用滤纸片上,制成3~4个直径为10~15 mm的干血滤纸片,室温避光晾干、4℃保存备用。以孔径为2 mm的打孔器制备直径约2 mm的干血滤纸片,置于1.50 ml EP管中,每个样本分别设置实验组和本底对照组各2管,每组各加一张直径为2 mm的干血滤纸片。在酸性缓冲液中加入40 μl的阿卡波糖(80 μmol/L)以抑制外周血白细胞同工酶之活性,以底物4-甲基伞形酮- α -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷酸(4-MUG)与干血滤纸片中的酸性 α -葡糖苷酶充分反应24 h后中止反应,于激发光波长355 nm、发射光波长460 nm条件下测定4-MUG荧光吸收值,以荧光强度表示酸性 α -葡糖苷酶活性,正常参考值为10~60 pmol/(punch·h)。

3. 肺功能检测 采用德国Jaeger公司生产的

表1 11例晚发型Pompe病患者临床资料、肌肉病理及GAA基因突变分析结果**Table 1.** Clinical data, muscle pathology and GAA gene test results of 11 subjects

Case	Sex	Onset age (year)	Age at diagnosis (year)	Symptom of onset	Main symptom and sign	Muscle biopsy	GAA gene mutation
1	Male	15	23	Lower limb weakness	Limb weakness	Vacuolar changes in muscle fiber	p.Cys108Tyr and p.Arg672Trp
2	Male	6	13	Respiratory difficulty	Respiratory difficulty	No significant pathological change	p.Asp645Glu and p.Trp746Cys
3	Female	12	30	Lower limb weakness	Lower limb weakness, respiratory difficulty	—	p.Gln81X and p.Trp746Cys
4	Female	3	16	Elevated transaminase	Lower limb weakness, proximal muscle atrophy	Vacuolar changes in muscle fiber	p.Trp746Cys and p.Glu888X
5	Female	10	14	Difficulty in going upstairs	Limb weakness, prominent in the lower limb	Vacuolar changes in muscle fiber	p.Trp746Cys
6	Female	12	24	Frequent wrestling	Lower limb weakness, respiratory difficulty	—	p.Glu521Lys and p.Glu721X
7	Female	32	33	Elevated creatine kinase	Lower limb weakness	Vacuolar changes in muscle fiber	c.-32-13T>G and p.Glu888X
8	Female	23	30	Lower limb weakness	Lower limb weakness, respiratory difficulty	Vacuolar changes in muscle fiber	p.Asp645Glu and p.Trp746Cys
9	Male	28	31	Difficulty in squatting	Difficulty in walking and going upstairs	Vacuolar changes in muscle fiber	p.Pro545Leu and p.Glu888X
10	Female	23	29	Lower limb weakness	Lower limb weakness, respiratory difficulty	Vacuolar changes in muscle fiber	p.Gln81X and p.Trp746Cys
11	Male	19	20	Difficulty in standing	Lower limb weakness, respiratory difficulty	Vacuolar changes in muscle fiber	p.Pro545Leu and p.Gly665Arg

—, muscle biopsy not done, 未行肌肉组织活检

Master Screen Body + IOS + PFT 肺功能仪, 按照美国胸科学会/欧洲呼吸学会(ATS/ERS)肺活量检测标准和技术规范进行测定。检测项目包括立位和卧位用力肺活量(FVC)、第1秒用力呼气量(FEV₁)、最大吸气压(MIP)、最大呼气压(MEP)及咳嗽峰流速(CPF)。(1)FVC和FEV₁测定:根据流速-容量曲线的操作规范, 嘴患者于平静呼吸后最大限度吸气, 再以最大用力、最快速度完全呼出, 测定呼出的全部气量, 计算从立位至卧位用力肺活量变化(ΔFVC)之百分比[$\Delta FVC(\%) = (\text{立位 FVC} - \text{卧位 FVC}) / \text{立位 FVC} \times 100\%$]。FVC和FEV₁测定均在上述同一动作中完成。(2)呼吸功能检测:采用Black和Hyatt^[8]法测定口腔阻断压, 即MIP和MEP, 评价呼吸肌功能。使患者呼出气体至余气量(RV)位, 再尽最大限度吸气, 重复并记录可维持2 s的最大负压值, 以此评价患者吸气时肌肉收缩力(即MIP)。使患者尽最大限度吸气至肺总量(TLC)位, 再用力呼气, 重复并记录能维持0.90 s的最大正压值, 以此评价患者呼气肌功能(即MEP)。(3)CPF测定:嘱患者深吸气后用力咳嗽, 记录咳嗽时流速, 不能直立者, 其身高取双手指尖距;卧位通气采取去枕平卧位。所有预测值均根据患者性别、年龄、身高、体重由计算机软件自动生成。

三、统计分析方法

采用Excel 2007软件进行数据录入与整理, SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据计算与分析。服从正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 晚发型Pompe病患者立位和卧位肺功能, 以及 ΔFVC 与发病年龄、病程、运动功能、酸性 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性之间的关联性行Spearman秩相关分析。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

由表2可见, 本组患者肢体功能评分为0~5分, 平均(2.61 ± 1.24)分; 酸性 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性0.25~8.05 pmol/(punch·h), 平均2.60 pmol/(punch·h)。

表2结果显示, 与预测值相比, 本组患者肺功能均呈现不同程度下降。(1)立位肺功能:立位FEV₁/FVC比值均于正常值范围, 为80.21%~97.22%, 平均($89.91 \pm 5.96\%$), 表明无明显阻塞。立位FEV₁测值占预测值的37.27%~112.54%, 平均($45.46 \pm 26.71\%$), 其中FEV₁于正常值范围者1例、轻度下降(60%~79%)1例、中度下降(40%~59%)3例、重度下降(<40%)6例。立位FVC测值占预测值的21.97%~115.43%, 平均为($43.72 \pm 27.51\%$), 其中FVC于正常值范围者1例、轻度下降(60%~79%)者

表2 11例晚发型Pompe患者肢体功能、酸性α-葡萄糖苷酶活性及肺功能检查结果**Table 2.** Limb function, GAA activity and pulmonary function of 11 subjects

Case	Age (year)	WGM (score)	GAA activity (pmol/punch·h)	Upright FVC* (L)	Upright FEV ₁ * (L)	Upright FEV ₁ /FVC (%)	Supine FVC (L)	Supine FEV ₁ (L)	Supine FEV ₁ /FVC (%)	MIP* (kPa)	MEP* (kPa)	CPF (L/s)
1	23	3	2.25	3.56 (72.30%)	3.18 (76.00%)	89.33	2.92	2.43	83.22	5.97 (54.00%)	5.56 (37.90%)	5.64
2	13	2	3.96	0.92 (40.90%)	0.88 (47.00%)	95.65	0.70	0.56	80.00	2.22 (33.13%)	4.64 (109.10%)	2.46
3	30	2	0.60	1.08 (33.40%)	1.04 (37.20%)	96.30	0.77	0.58	75.32	2.53 (22.50%)	2.84 (32.40%)	3.16
4	16	4	0.25	1.08 (37.10%)	1.05 (42.40%)	97.22	1.28	1.19	92.97	1.92 (31.10%)	1.40 (44.56%)	2.48
5	14	3	4.04	1.21 (46.90%)	0.97 (44.10%)	80.17	1.02	0.76	74.51	2.02 (32.30%)	1.92 (47.80%)	1.66
6	24	3	1.15	1.19 (33.50%)	1.11 (35.70%)	93.28	0.80	0.74	92.50	2.81 (24.90%)	3.34 (36.50%)	3.33
7	33	0	3.32	3.62 (115.40%)	3.06 (112.50%)	84.53	3.52	2.77	78.69	6.62 (59.00%)	4.50 (52.40%)	7.51
8	30	2	1.10	0.85 (25.40%)	0.69 (23.70%)	81.18	0.64	0.50	78.13	5.83 (52.00%)	2.30 (26.20%)	0.96
9	31	3	8.05	1.12 (21.90%)	1.02 (23.90%)	91.07	1.09	0.99	90.83	1.98 (18.20%)	2.00 (13.90%)	2.80
10	29	2	0.44	0.89 (27.50%)	0.78 (27.80%)	87.64	0.58	0.53	91.38	2.17 (19.20%)	2.62 (29.50%)	3.01
11	20	5	3.46	1.31 (26.90%)	1.21 (29.30%)	92.37	0.62	0.55	88.71	2.73 (24.50%)	3.82 (25.90%)	2.81

*"()" refers to the proportion of measured value in predicted value。WGM, Walton & Gardner-Medwin Scale, WGM 评分; GAA, acid α-glucosidase, 酸性α-葡萄糖苷酶; FVC, forced vital capacity, 用力肺活量; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume at the first second, 第1秒用力呼气量; MIP, maximal inspiratory pressure, 最大吸气压; MEP, maximal expiratory pressure, 最大呼气压; CPF, cough peak flow, 咳嗽峰流速。

1例、中度下降(40%~59%)者2例、重度下降(<40%)者7例。(2)卧位肺功能:卧位FEV₁/FVC比值均于正常值范围,为74.51%~93.06%,平均(84.20±7.20%)。本组仅1例(例4)卧位FVC高于立位,其余10例均卧位较立位下降[△FVC为2.68%~52.67%,平均(19.84±19.15)%];下降幅度分别为<10%(2例)、10%~30%(5例)、>30%(3例)。(3)呼吸肌功能:MIP测值占预测值的18.20%~59.00%,平均(33.71±14.61%),其中MIP中度下降(40%~59%)3例、重度下降(<40%)8例。MEP测值占预测值的13.90%~109.10%,平均(41.53±25.00)%;其中MEP于正常值范围(>80%)1例、中度下降(40%~59%)3例、重度下降(<40%)7例。(4)CPF:仅1例(例7)患者CPF于正常值范围,其余10例均<6 L/s,其中1例为4~6 L/s、7例2~4 L/s、2例<6 L/s。

Spearman秩相关分析显示,患者立位和卧位时FVC与发病年龄无关联性(立位:r_s=-0.305,P=0.361;卧位:r_s=-0.114,P=0.739);与病程无关联性(立位:r_s=-0.037,P=0.915;卧位:r_s=0.105,P=0.759);△FVC与发病年龄(r_s=-0.032,P=0.926)和病程(r_s=0.032,P=0.926)无关联性。患者立位和卧位时FVC与WGM评分无关联性(立位:r_s=-0.195,

P=0.565;卧位:r_s=-0.176,P=0.604);△FVC与下肢近端肌力(r_s=0.078,P=0.819)和WGM评分(r_s=-0.033,P=0.922)无关联性;立位FVC与酸性α-葡萄糖苷酶活性无关联性(r_s=-0.323,P=0.333)。

典型病例

患者 女性,30岁。主诉双下肢无力7年、进行性加重伴呼吸困难1年,于2012年3月至我院就诊。患者于7年前出现喜乘车厌步行、上楼费力,上至4楼后即出现胸闷、气喘,上车时需扶持或他人帮助。1年前自觉吸气不完全、无法正常唱歌,平路行走10 min即出现气喘,夜间常因胸闷憋醒,自以为体质虚弱未予以特殊治疗。5个月前乘车途中自觉呼吸困难送至当地医院,具体诊断与治疗经过不详;4个月前就诊于外院,行夜间双水平气道正压通气辅助呼吸后自觉胸闷症状明显好转。患者自幼生长发育尚可,体质较弱,小学时仰卧起坐不能,体育成绩较差,长跑无法坚持全程,但日常生活活动不受限。家族中无类似病史。为求进一步诊断与治疗至我院就诊。体格检查:神志清楚,语言流利;颈屈肌肌力2级;余脑神经检查未见明显异常。双上肢近端肌力4级、远端5级,左下肢近端肌力3级、

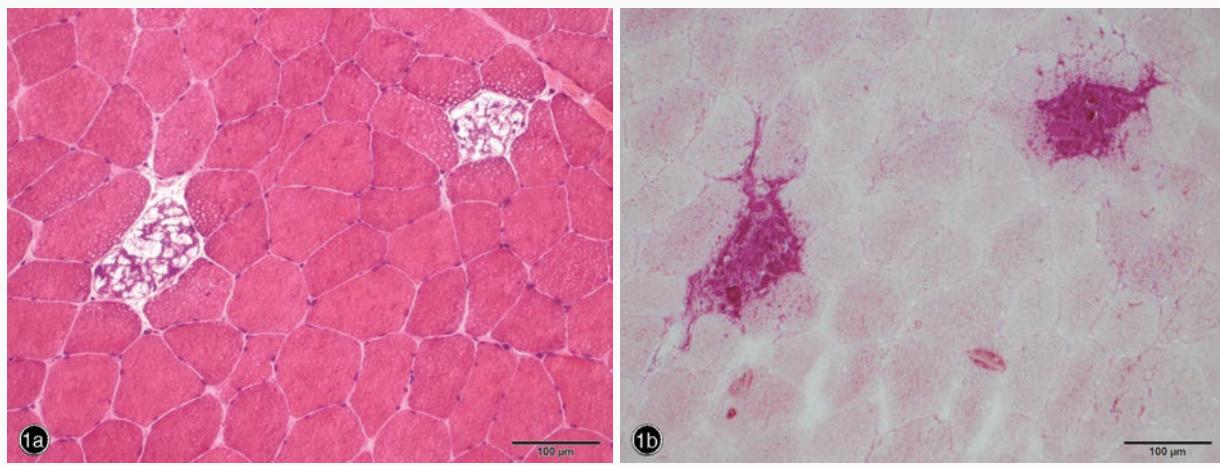


图1 例8患者肌肉病理检查所见 1a 部分肌纤维内可见空泡变性 HE染色 ×200 1b 部分空泡内充满PAS阳性物质并溢出肌纤维 PAS染色 ×200

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings of Case 8. A few vacuolated fibers could be seen (Panel 1a). HE staining ×200 The vacuolated fibers were fulfilled with PAS-positive materials (Panel 1b). PAS staining ×200

右下肢近端肌力4级,双下肢远端肌力5级;肌张力正常,四肢未见肌萎缩,无明显压痛,双侧腱反射对称引出,病理征阴性。实验室检查:心肌酶谱肌酸激酶139 U/L(25~170 IU/L)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)45 U/L(0~45 IU/L)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)为299 U/L(110~240 IU/L)。肌肉组织活检,肌纤维直径无明显异常,部分肌纤维内可见大量空泡,部分空泡内有大量糖原沉积,未发现炎性细胞浸润或间质增生改变(图1)。干血滤纸片法显示,酸性 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性1.10 pmol/(punch·h);GAA基因测序可见第14外显子c.1935C>A(p.Asp645Glu)和第16外显子c.2238G>C(p.Trp746Cys)呈复合杂合突变。结合临床表现、 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性检测及基因突变分析结果,明确诊断为晚发型Pompe病。

讨 论

本组晚发型Pompe病患者均通过酶学、肌肉病理检查和基因突变分析而明确诊断^[1]。尽管仅4例患者因夜间呼吸困难而需呼吸机辅助通气,但肺功能检测显示所有患者均不同程度下降,进一步证实呼吸功能障碍是晚发型Pompe病的主要症状,类似研究也曾见诸文献报道^[9]。对本组病例的观察发现,呼吸功能障碍可出现在疾病的任何阶段,但与患者发病年龄、病程无明显关联性,提示应密切关注Popme病患者的呼吸功能改变^[10-12]。

晚发型Pompe病进行性呼吸肌无力可造成呼吸负荷与呼吸功能之间的不平衡,是导致呼吸困难的

主要原因^[12]。高加索人种FVC测值为预测值的80.27%^[13],而本组患者仅为43.75%,我国台湾地区报告15例平均年龄为22岁的晚发型Pompe病患者,73%需呼吸机辅助通气^[14],提示我国Pompe病患者以呼吸功能障碍表现更突出。与其他相关研究结果相类似^[15],本组患者FVC和FEV₁均显著下降,而FEV₁/FVC于正常值范围,支持该病存在限制型通气障碍的结论^[11-12]。经对本组病例观察发现,呼吸功能下降与四肢肌无力程度不呈平行关系,而与呼吸肌无力存在直接关系,且Pompe病合并的脊柱侧弯、胸廓畸形等亦可加重患者限制型通气障碍。另外,立位至卧位FVC下降程度可以作为评价膈肌功能的良好指标。卧位FVC正常,可排除临床显著的吸气肌无力,本组11例患者中8例出现卧位FVC下降,其他研究也有类似报道^[15-16],提示此类患者存在较明显的吸气肌无力,尤其是膈肌无力,因为膈肌肌力占正常吸气肌的70%^[16]。卧位FVC下降也可见于肌萎缩侧索硬化症^[17],而Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者坐位和卧位FVC则无明显改变。本组患者MIP、MEP和CPF均有不同程度下降,表明Pompe病可同时累及呼气肌和吸气肌^[18]。相关分析显示,本组患者呼吸功能障碍与 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性下降程度无关。据文献报道,酶替代治疗也难以改善晚发型Pompe病患者之呼吸功能障碍^[15,19],但个别学者认为其可以使呼吸机的使用时间延后^[12]。提示呼吸肌无力的进展具有独立性,其中脊髓前角细胞损害参与呼吸功能下降的发生与发展。鉴于此,应定期

规律监测晚发型 Pompe 病患者之呼吸功能, 特别是通气功能, 及时发现呼吸肌无力病例, 适当施以呼吸功能训练以改善呼吸功能^[20], 及时辅助通气可使 5 年生存率提高至 75%^[6]。

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