

1例原发性肥大性骨关节病合并结肠腺瘤和癫痫的报道

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摘要

通过报道一例罕见的原发性肥大性骨关节病(PHO)合并结肠腺瘤的患者的临床特点及诊疗经过, 以提高临床对该病的认识。在本病例中, 我们介绍了一位60岁男性, 2岁左右出现头面部皮肤结节状增厚, 杵状指\趾, 骨膜增厚, 未行正规诊治, 此次因癫痫发作入院, 既往结肠腺瘤手术史, 根据患者的病史和临床检查结果, 进行了基因检测。发现存在HPGD基因C.310-311del:p.L104fs移码突变。结合相关文献探讨PHO的临床特征及本例患者伴发结肠腺瘤的原因。

关键词

原发性肥大性关节病, 结肠腺瘤, HPGD

A Report on a Case of Primary Hypertrophic Osteoarthropathy Complicated with Colonic Adenoma and Epilepsy

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Abstract

By reporting the clinical characteristics, diagnosis and treatment process of a rare case of primary hypertrophic osteoarthropathy (PHO) complicated with colonic adenoma, the aim is to enhance the clinical understanding of this disease. In this case, we present a 60-year-old male who developed nodular thickening of the skin on his head and face, club-like fingers and toes, and thickened periosteum at the age of 2. He did not receive formal treatment. This time, he was admitted to the hospital due to epileptic seizures and had a previous history of colon adenoma surgery. Based on the patient's medical history and clinical examination results, genetic testing was conducted. A frameshift mutation of C.310-311del:p.L104fs in the HPGD gene was discovered. Based on relevant literature, the clinical characteristics of PHO and the causes of colonic adenoma in this patient were explored.

Keywords

Primary Hypertrophic Osteoarthropathy, Colonic Adenoma, HPGD

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1. 引言

原发性肥大性骨关节病(primary hypertrophicosteoarthropathy, PHO)是一种由 15-羟基前列腺素脱氢酶(15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase, HPGD)基因或溶质载体有机阴离子转运体家族成员 2A1 (solute carrier organic anion transporter family member 2A1, SLCO2A1)基因突变所致的罕见遗传性疾病,多为常染色体隐性遗传,临床主要表现为杵状指、进行性皮肤增厚和骨膜增生。HPGD 基因是 PHO 致病基因之一[1]。结肠腺瘤是起源于结肠粘膜上皮的良性肿瘤,因与结肠癌的发生密切相关,被认为是一种癌前病变[2]。本文报道 1 例 PHO 合并结肠腺瘤的患者,查阅国内外文献,目前尚未发现 HPGD 基因变异的 PHO 合并结肠腺瘤的病例报道,本文描述并分析其临床特点。

2. 临床资料

患者男性,61 岁,为第一胎顺产,独生子,父母非近亲结婚。因“发作性肢体抖动 7 天,再发 13 小时于”2024 年 1 月入我院。患者自幼面部多发结节,关节肿大、杵状指,未正规诊治,患者 7 天前无明显诱因出现右上肢麻木放电样感觉,随后出现右上肢抖动持续约 2 分钟,未在意,13 小时前患者再次出现右上肢麻木放电样感觉,随后出现四肢抽搐,持续约 5 分钟缓解,发作后无其他不适,院外未诊治,为求进一步治疗,来我院。

既往史:2018 年因“发现结肠息肉 3 年”入院,住院期间行肠镜检查,肠镜检查结果显示:结肠多发息肉。在我院行“肠镜下息肉切除术”,术后常规病理提示:可见息肉样无两枚,大者大小 0.5*0.3*0.3 cm,小者直径 0.2 cm,切面灰白质软。检查结论:(结肠)低级别管状-绒毛状腺瘤(I 级)。个人史:未婚未育,父母已故,非近亲结婚,家族中无类似病史。查体:面部皮肤粗糙、结节状回型额纹、鼻翼宽大、手指长、杵状指、趾,双足足趾拥挤,第四趾畸形、双侧髋关节肿大(见图 1),下腹正中可见陈旧性手术瘢痕,愈合可。神经内科查体:神志清,精神可,言语流利,记忆力、计算力,时间、空间定向力正常,四

肢肌力、肌张力正常，双侧巴氏征阴性。

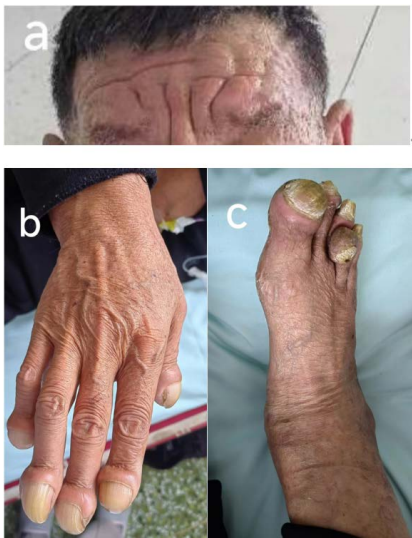


Figure 1. It can be seen that the skin on the patient's forehead is thickened and wrinkled (a), and the fingers and toes are clubbed (b, c)
图 1. 可见患者额部皮肤增厚、褶皱(a)，杵状指\趾(b, c)



Figure 2. Shows clubbing of the fingers and toes, thickening of the local diaphysis of the tibia and fibula, thickening of the periosteum, and degenerative changes in both feet
图 2. 可见杵状指\趾、胫腓骨局部骨干增粗、骨膜增厚、双足退行性变

辅助检查：2024-01-13 血常规 + CRP、粪便沉渣分析 + 隐血试验、甲功三项、肝功、肾功、心肌酶谱、血清生长激素、胰岛素样生长因子-1、甲状旁腺激素、血浆乳酸未见明显异常。2024-01-13 双手及前

臂正位片、双足及小腿正侧位片(见图 2): 1 双手杵状指及双足杵状趾, 双手及双足末节指骨/趾骨部分骨质吸收 2 双尺桡骨及双胫腓骨局部骨膜增生, 双尺桡骨、双胫腓骨局部骨干增粗 3 双腕关节、双足退行性变。2024-01-14 长程脑电图(图 3): 左侧额极、额、前颞区阵发出低中幅交波、尖慢波。2024-01-16 颅脑增强 MR (见图 4): 左侧额叶中央前回异常信号, 呈斑片状 T1WI 低信号、T2-FLAIR 高信号影边缘稍模糊, 增强扫描未见强化影。全外显子测序并一代测序验证 HPGD 基因 Chr4:175439135-175439136 移码突变(见图 5)。

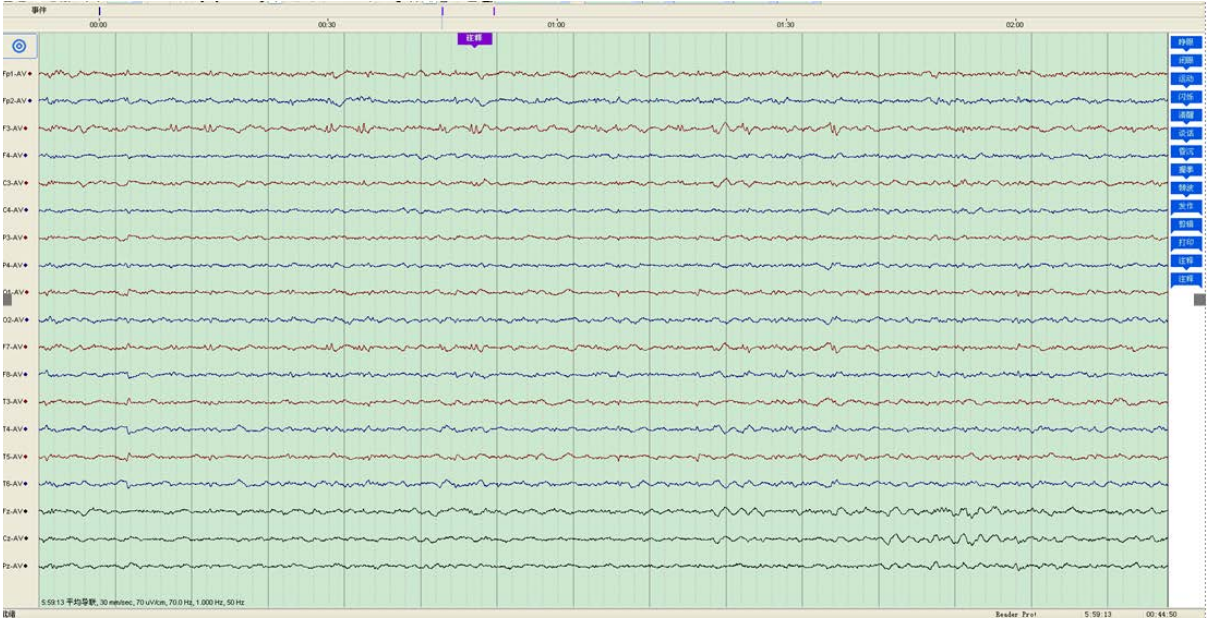


Figure 3. Video electroencephalogram of the patient: During sleep, low and medium amplitude alternating waves and sharp and slow waves occur in the left frontal pole, frontal and anterior temporal regions
图 3. 患者视频脑电图: 睡眠期左侧额极、额、前颞区阵发出低中幅交波、尖慢波

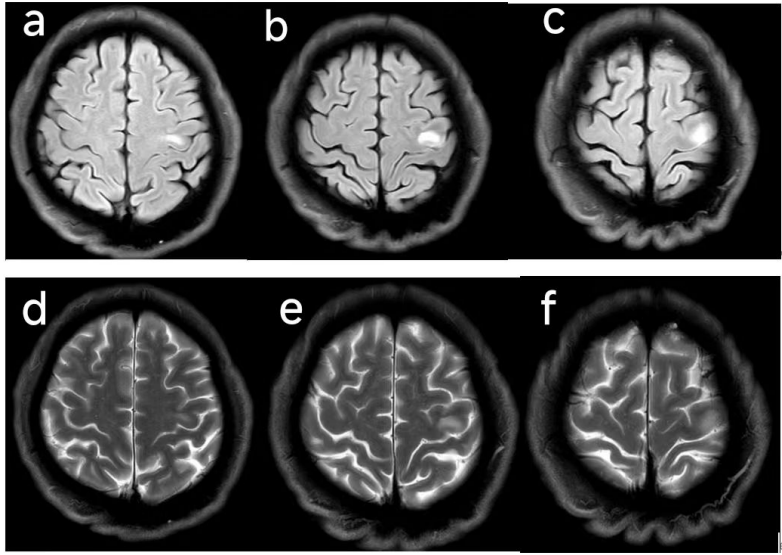


Figure 4. (a~c) FLAIR sequence, (d, f) T2 sequence, high signal shadow of T2-FLAIR in the central anterior gyrus of the left frontal lobe, slightly high signal on T2WI, no enhancement of the lesion
图 4. (a~c) Flair 序列, (d, f) T2 序列, 左侧额叶中央前回 T2-FLAIR 高信号影, T2WI 稍高信号, 病灶无强化

一代测序验证结果:

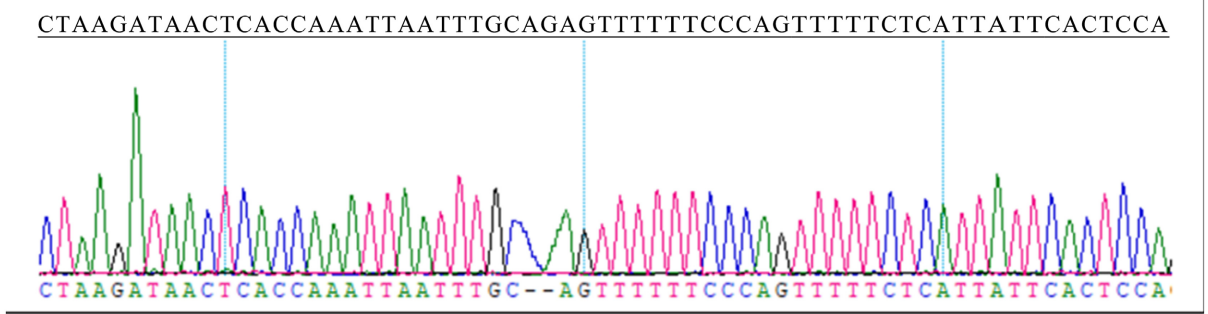


Figure 5. Gene testing results: Whole exome sequencing and first-generation sequencing verified that a homozygous frameshift mutation occurred in exon 3 of the HPGD gene (Chr4:175439135-175439136), resulting in c.310_311del:p.L104fs

图 5. 基因检测结果: 全外显子测序并一代测序验证 HPGD 基因第 3 号外显子发生纯和移码突变(Chr4:175439135-175439136), 导致 c.310_311del:p.L104fs

诊疗经过: 根据临床表现及辅助检查, 诊断为原发性肥大性骨关节病(PHO), 骨质融合、局灶性癫痫, 结肠腺瘤。给予奥卡西平 300 mg po bid, 出院随访患者 18 个月患者未出现癫痫发作。

3. 讨论

PHO 是一种罕见的遗传性皮肤和骨质异常的疾病, 多为常染色体隐性遗传, 该疾病在 1868 年被 Friedrich 首次发现, SLCO2A1 基因和 HPGD 基因为 PHO 的致病基因[3]。PHO 主要临床表现为皮肤增厚、杵状指趾, 骨膜增厚。该患者基因检测结果提示 HPGD 基因移码突变。

HPGD 基因位于人基因 4q33-q34, 含 7 个外显子, 该基因编码 15-羟基前列腺素脱氢酶(15-PGDH)[4], 可调节进入细胞内的前列腺素。HPGD 是 PHO 的致病基因之一, 患者多在 2 岁左右发病, 男女发病比例一致, 临床表现为杵状指趾、面部多发结节、关节肿大, 该患者 2 岁左右出现上述症状, 符合伴 HPGD 基因突变的 PHO 的发病特点。

本患者曾因结肠息肉在我院行手术治疗, 术后常规病理报告结果提示结肠低级别管状-绒毛状腺瘤。查阅国内外文献, 发现一例家族性 SCLO2A1 基因杂义突变中三位男性出现杵状指伴结肠癌、结肠腺瘤的报道[5], 全外显子组测序在 3 名患有杵状指的男性中分离的 SLCO2A1 基因中发现杂合无义突变(G104X)。其中两名男性进一步表现出明显的早发性结肠肿瘤, 一名患有早发性结肠癌, 另一名患有早发性无蒂锯齿状结肠腺瘤。到目前为止, 未发现 PHO 伴 HPGD 基因突变伴结肠腺瘤的临床报道, 该患者为首例 PHO 伴 HPGD 基因突变伴结肠腺瘤的报道, 该报道中患者为结肠低级别管状-绒毛状腺瘤, 为混合型结肠腺瘤, 癌变率在管状腺瘤和绒毛状腺瘤之间, 无蒂锯齿状结肠腺瘤也属于结肠腺瘤的特殊类型, 其癌变风险因亚型而异; 15-PGDH 可以降解进入细胞内的前列腺素 E2 (PGE2), PGE 2 可以刺激细胞增殖、血管生成和运动, 同时抑制细胞凋亡和免疫监视[6]。此外, 有相当多的证据表明, PGE 2 产生的抑制剂可以防止人类结肠肿瘤形成[7]。这种现象已在小鼠模型中得到证实, HPGD 敲除小鼠显示结肠 PGE 2 水平增加, 同时对结肠肿瘤的诱导非常敏感[5], PGE2 是一种促炎因子, 在结肠癌高风险人群中高表达, 会使结肠癌风险增加[8]。

癫痫是多种病因引起脑神经元过度放电导致反复性、发作性和短暂性的中枢神经系统功能失调的疾病。该患者因癫痫发作入院, 患者颅脑增强磁共振提示左侧中央前回异常信号, 根据患者影像学特点, 考虑为局灶性皮层发育不良(FCD)可能性大, 建议立体定向脑组织活检, 很遗憾患者拒绝。患者出生时顺产, 无脑外伤病史, HPGD 基因突变使人体细胞内的 PGE2 降解异常[6], 相关研究道, PGE2 会促进神经细胞炎症因子产生和反应性神经胶质增生[9], 但是该患者癫痫发作与 FCD 关系较大, 该患者给予奥卡西

平治疗后随访 18 个月, 未再出现癫痫发作。

查阅国内外文献, c.310_311delCT 该位点变异, 在两对土耳其兄弟姐妹[10][11]、一名韩国患者[12]、两对中国兄弟姐妹[13]和七名散发性中国患者[13]中报告为致病性变异。上述患者临床表现均为 PHO 迹象。还有一例临床表现为 PHO 伴发小腿软组织肿瘤[14], PHO 伴发结肠腺瘤为 PHO 该位点变异首次报道, 这一发现拓宽了 PHO 的临床表现范围, 并为 HPGD 基因变异提供了独到的见解。

PHO 是一种遗传和临床表现异质性疾病, 分子诊断及分型依赖于基因检测, 本患者有典型的临床表型如皮肤增厚、杵状指, 同时合并少见表型, 本患者为首例报道 HPGD 基因突变的结肠腺瘤。为丰富 PHO 的基因突变数据库提供帮助, 结肠腺瘤属于结肠癌的癌前病变, 建议 HPGD 基因变异合并 PHO 的患者定期结肠镜筛查, 早期发现并切除可降低结肠癌风险。

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