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## 13例SCN2A基因突变相关儿童神经系统疾病表型分析\*

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**摘要目的:**总结并分析SCN2A基因突变引起的儿童神经系统疾病相关表型谱特点。**方法:**采用回顾性研究,收集2018年6月至2021年6月在上海交通大学医学院附属上海儿童医学中心神经内科诊治的患儿,并经二代基因测序检测,纳入SCN2A基因突变者,研究并总结患儿神经系统临床表型特点。**结果:**共纳入13例SCN2A突变患儿,包括新生突变9例和遗传性突变4例。其中11例患儿伴有癫痫发作,发作年龄为1日龄~1岁11月龄,4例在新生儿期起病(36%),1~3月龄起病2例(18%),4~12月龄起病2例(18%),1岁后起病3例(27%);发作类型中强直阵挛发作、痉挛发作、局灶性发作均各有4例(36%),阵挛发作1例(9%)。另有2例无癫痫发作的患儿,1例表现为全面性发育迟缓,另一例表现为发育迟缓合并孤独症谱系疾病。11例癫痫患儿中,丛集性发作患儿10例。遗传性突变4例患儿中2例智力、运动发育正常;9例新生突变的患儿中8例伴有运动、智力发育落后,1例发育正常。11例癫痫患儿表型中良性家族性新生儿癫痫1例,新生儿惊厥2例,婴儿痉挛症2例,不能分类的早发性癫痫性脑病3例,儿童期起病的癫痫性脑病2例,热厥附加症1例。**结论:**SCN2A基因突变引起的儿童神经系统疾病以癫痫表现居多、癫痫表型谱广,少数表现为不伴癫痫发作的发育迟缓和孤独症谱系疾病。

**关键词:**SCN2A突变;儿童;临床表型

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## Phenotype of SCN2A Gene Mutation-related Neurological Diseases in Children of 13 Cases\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To analysis the spectrum of children neurological diseases caused by SCN2A gene mutation. **Methods:** Patients who were treated in the Neurology Department of Shanghai Children Medical Center from June 2018 to June 2021 and texted with SCN2A mutations by next-generation sequencing (NGS) were included. **Results:** There were 13 patients (9 boys and 4 girls) with SCN2A mutations were included. Totally 13 SCN2A mutations were identified. 9 patients had de novo mutations and 4 patients had mutations inherited from parents. There are 11 patients had epilepsy. The age of these children's epilepsy start was from 1 day to 1 years and 11 months. 4 children with seizure started in neonate period (36%), 2 children started between 1 month and 3 months of age (18%), and there were 3 children with seizure started beyond one year old (27%). For the seizure types: the focal seizure, spasm seizure and tonic-clonic seizure each were observed in 4 patients(36%), clonic seizure was observed in 1 patient. In addition, there were two children without seizures, one of them presented with generalized developmental delay and the other with developmental delay combined with autism spectrum disease. Two of four patients with inherited mutations had normal development; eight of nine patients with de novo mutations had abnormally development delay. In these 11 epilepsy children, one was diagnosed of benign familial infantile epilepsy, 2 had neonatal convulsion, 3 had encephalopathy with early infantile onset epilepsy, 2 had West syndrome and 1 had febrile seizures plus. There are 10 patients' seizures expressed in clusters. **Conclusions:** Epilepsy was the common neurological disease in children with SCN2A gene mutation. Epilepsy has a wide spectrum, and a few of them were detected of developmental delay and autism spectrum disorders without seizures.

**Key words:** SCN2A mutation; Children; Phenotype

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## 前言

儿童癫痫发病率较成人高,根据大规模调查患病率约为0.4~0.7%<sup>[1]</sup>。癫痫的病因复杂,临床中常见有代谢性、遗传性、结构性、感染性、免疫性和原因不明性等<sup>[2]</sup>,儿童致病原因半数以上为遗传性病因导致<sup>[1,3]</sup>。SCN2A基因编码电压门控钠通道NaV1.2,是在动作电位启动和传导过程中起作用的主要神经元钠通道之一。SCN2A突变主要影响早期发育时期,但逐渐也发现一些突变表现为晚发性神经系统疾病<sup>[4]</sup>。SCN2A基因突变引起的神经系统疾病表型逐渐增多,从良性新生儿和婴儿癫痫,以及早期就表现出来的严重的癫痫性脑病,如Ohtahara综合征、恶性迁移性局灶性癫痫(EIMFS)、West综合征等。另外,在不伴有癫痫发作的智力发育迟缓/或孤独症谱系疾病患者中也发现了该基因异常<sup>[5-7]</sup>。目前为止,表型异质性的机制尚不明确,突变的功效差异可从某一方面解释了表型的多样性,以及抗癫痫药物(AEDs)的疗效。本文对上海交通大学医学院附属上海儿童医学中心神经内科病房或门诊就诊过的SCN2A基因突变的患儿的临床特点及基因突变特点进行分析,结合既往文献报道的支持,将表型及基因突变特点联系起来综合分析,对该基因突变引起的儿童神经系统疾病的诊疗提出一些思路和方法。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

采用回顾性研究,收集2018年6月至2021年6月在上海儿童医学中心神经内科门诊或病房诊治的患儿,对其进行基因检测发现SCN2A基因突变者纳入研究。查阅患儿及其家属的临床资料,门诊或电话随访患儿的病情情况。主要包括一般临床表现、头颅影像学、脑电图、治疗以及后期随访情况,进行系统分析。本研究经上海儿童医学中心医学伦理委员会批准,所有患儿家属均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

提取患儿及家庭成员外周血2 mL,装入乙二胺四乙酸抗凝管,送至我院遗传实验室。使用标准酚氯仿法提取白细胞基因组DNA,紫外分光光度计于260 nm和280 nm波长处定量测定基因组DNA。采用PCR扩增技术和Sanger测序法靶向获取二代测序全外显子基因进行高通量检测。测序结果采用DNA Star软件包中SeqMan软件进行对比。进一步采用一代测序对这部分患儿的家系成员相关突变位点进行验证。对检出的SCN2A基因突变,根据美国医学遗传学和基因组学会(ACMG)规定标准进行致病性判定。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床表型特点

13例患儿中,有11例罹患癫痫,起病年龄为1日龄至1岁11月龄,新生儿期起病4例(4/11,36%),1至3月龄起病2例(2/11,18%),3月至1岁起病2例(2/11,18%),1岁后起病3例(3/11,27%)。1例(患儿5)生后3~4个月仍竖头不稳,各个大运动里程碑延迟,期间无癫痫发作。1例(患儿7)早产儿(胎龄20周)生后发育迟缓,后出现孤独症谱系疾病症状,该患儿截

至随访结束亦无明显癫痫发作。10例患儿癫痫发作具有丛集性,1例发作有热敏感特点。11例癫痫患者的发作类型多种,其中痉挛发作、强直阵挛发作、局灶性发作均各有4例(36%),阵挛发作1例(9%)。癫痫发作时间小于5分钟患儿8例,发作持续时间大于5分钟者占3例,发作最长持续时间长达数小时。11例癫痫患儿表型中良性家族性新生儿癫痫1例,新生儿惊厥2例,婴儿痉挛症2例,不能分类的早发性癫痫性脑病3例,儿童期起病的癫痫性脑病2例,热厥附加症1例。有2例患儿截止随访结束无癫痫发作,其中1例为全性发育迟缓,1例为发育迟缓合并孤独症谱系疾病。SCN2A基因遗传性突变的患儿中共有4例伴有神经系统疾病家族史。其中2例患儿及家系(例6,8)伴有智力、运动发育的落,另外2例智力、运动发育正常。新生突变的9例患儿中,8例伴有智力以及运动发育落后。见(表1)。

### 2.2 基因型分析

共收集到13例SCN2A基因突变患儿,其中男9例。13种不同基因杂合突变中,最为常见为错义突变共计10种,剪切位点变异1种,无义突变1种,重复突变1种。先前文献报导已知突变9种,另外新发现未报导突变4种。遗传性突变患儿4例,新生突变患儿9例。见(表2)。

### 2.3 相关辅助检查以及治疗结果

10例癫痫患儿中,在发作缓解前均至少进行过1次的视频脑电图检查。有4例脑电图结果显示背景活动慢,1例显示节律不规律,另外5例脑电背景未见异常;同时发作间期监测到异常放电脑电图共8例,其中局灶性或多灶性痫样放电3例,广泛性放电2例,3例存在高峰失律。3例监测到的临床发作,均为痉挛性发作,2例患儿的VEEG显示正常。12例患儿行头颅影像学检查,其中4例正常。8例异常中4例双侧侧脑室扩大;2例脑沟偏深;1例脑岛暴露;1例蛛网膜下腔宽;2例侧脑室后角异常信号考虑髓鞘化异常;1例胼胝体发育不良;2例存在脑外间隙增大;1例可疑局部脑膜增厚伴异常信号。

本次所纳入患儿随访年龄分布为6个月至17岁。其中出现癫痫症状患儿11例,7例患儿(占63%)发作得以完全控制(年龄为12天至2岁8个月),未有效控制患儿4例(随访年龄为1岁3个月至7岁)。症状控制患儿7例中,单独服用一种药物得以控制为4例,其中单独服用左乙拉西坦1例,单用奥卡西平药物2例,另外一例单独服用苯巴比妥。剩余三例患儿需要联合口服2至3种药物控制症状发作,其中1例患儿联合使用托吡酯和氨己烯酸药物,1例患儿口服丙戊酸和硝西泮药物,另外1例患儿使用左乙拉西坦和奥卡西平药物。4例控制不佳的患儿中3例发作不能控制的患儿,曾尝试使用3种以上抗癫痫药物。

奥卡西平、拉考沙胺、拉莫三嗪等钠离子通道阻滞剂在6例患儿中服用。其中5例患儿使用奥卡西平,3例取得了有效控制,2例加重,1例过敏停药;1例使用拉考沙胺为无效;1例使用拉莫三嗪无效。另外在使用非钠离子通道阻滞剂类抗癫痫药物的患儿中,共有10例患儿使用过包括左乙拉西坦、托吡酯、氯硝西泮等非钠通道阻滞剂类。共4例使用丙戊酸患儿,3例无效,1例有效。部分患儿使用左乙拉西坦药物,总计6例患儿,其中4例无效,2例有效。3例使用了苯巴比妥类,其中2例

表 1 SCN2A 基因突变患儿一般资料及临床表型  
Table 1 General data and clinical phenotype of children with SCN2A gene mutation

Patient	Gender	Onset Age	Follow-up time	Last follow-up Age (M)	Developmental Level	Seizure Type	Clinical Phenotype
1	Female	7M	2Y1M	2Y8M	DD	SS, NCSE	WS
2	Male	23M	2Y2M	4Y3M	DD	SS	Childhood DEE
3	Male	20M	3Y6M	6Y3M	DD	SS	Childhood DEE
4	Female	1D	6M	6M	DD	FS, SE	NC
5	Male	4M	2Y9M	9Y7M	DD	General DD	General DD
6	Male	3D	2Y6M	7Y	DD	GTCS	Neonatal DEE
7	Male	3M	2Y	17Y	DD	ASD	DD, ASD
8	Female	3M	2Y	2Y3M	DD	FS, CS	Early infantile DEE
9	Male	2D	1Y3M	1Y3M	Normal	GTCS	NC
10	Male	23M	2Y1M	4Y6M	Normal (fever-sensitive)	FS, GTCS	FS+
11	Female	1D	1Y4M	1Y4M	Normal	FS	BFNS
12	Female	7M	1Y3M	1Y3M	DD	SS	WS
13	Male	2M	1Y8M	1Y8M	DD	GTCS, SE	Early infantile DEE

Note: M=Months; D=Days; WS=West Syndrome; ASD=Autism Spectrum Disorder; DD=Developmental Delay; BFNS=Benign Familial Neonatal Seizures; NC=Neonatal Convulsion; DEE=Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathy; FS+= Febrile Seizures plus; FS=Focal Seizures; GTCS=Generalized Tonic Clonic Seizures; CS=Convulsive Seizures; SS=Spasm Seizures; SE=Status Epilepticus; NCSE=Non-Convulsive Status Epilepticus.

无效,1例有效。4例使用托吡酯,其中1例有效,3例无效。3例使用氯硝西泮,其中1例有效,2例无效。1例使用地西泮无效。有4例患儿曾使用促肾上腺皮质激素和/或强的松,4例均无效。3例患儿曾尝试氨己烯酸,2例有效,1例无效。2例患儿曾尝试生酮饮食治疗,1例有效,1例初期有效、控制4个月后复发至治疗初期发作频率、但发作程度、持续时间有减轻。2例使用VitB6均无效,2例使用吡仑帕奈均无效。

病例1在住院期间先后予以妥泰、硝西泮、妥泰、德巴金、ACTH发作控制不佳。有发作形式改变,不再出现典型点头拥抱样痉挛,出现反复抿嘴、屏气、流涎、目光呆滞、反应减弱,查体提示颈部僵硬,同期脑电图见双侧枕区、后颞区持续高波幅1-2Hz慢波,静推安定后临床发作停止,同期脑电图慢波波幅下降,持续20秒左右。之后患儿每天仍有反复发作,发作时间数分钟至数小时不等,伴有一过性口唇青紫、心率快、氧饱和度下降。考虑为非惊厥持续状态,予安定、鲁米那等镇静后无明显缓解,遂转监护室,予咪达唑仑静脉维持,镇静维持后患儿无抿嘴、流涎、青紫发作,后转回神经科继续治疗,并开始生酮饮食治疗,患儿发作控制,逐渐减停其他抗癫痫药后出院。出院后随访患儿仍有发作,数天发作1次,形式同既往痉挛发作,患儿外院就诊,加用奥卡西平后发作明显加重,后停药,加用氨己烯酸、卫克泰控制不佳后停药。截止随访结束,患儿坚持生酮饮食,偶有小发作,生长发育较前明显进步。见(表3)。

### 3 讨论

SCN2A基因位于染色体2q24.3,内涵26个外显子,可编码电压门控钠离子通道α2亚基(NaV1.2)。SCN2A基因与神经系统的发育密切相关,该基因突变可导致发育落后、孤独症以及周期性共济失调等<sup>[8-17]</sup>。这在本组病例也有相同发现,病例5表现出严重精神运动发育迟缓,病例7存在发育迟缓合并孤独症谱系疾病,这两例病程中均未见癫痫发作。

SCN2A基因突变类型广泛,最常见为错义突变,另外其他包括无义突变、剪切位点突变点以及移码突变等<sup>[7]</sup>。本组病例有类似发现,13例患儿中10例表现为错义突变。自从第一例SCN2A突变的癫痫患者的报道和SCN2A突变在良性家族性新生儿癫痫(BFNIS)中的发现至今<sup>[18]</sup>,目前已有超过80余项SCN2A突变的病例被报道,发育性癫痫性脑病、智力残疾(ID)和自闭症相关的严重表型的报道,丰富了该基因相关的临床表型。既往有研究将SCN2A基因突变相关临床表型分为三大类,包括1)BFNIS,为新生儿/婴儿期发作性癫痫,在婴儿晚期或幼儿期发作消失,患儿有正常的认知发育,为常染色体显性遗传,约占所有表型的20%。2)发育性癫痫性脑病(或DEE),以严重的癫痫发作为主要特征,婴儿或儿童早期发病,伴有神经发育障碍,约占所有已发表病例的60%以上。3)智力缺陷(ID)和/或自闭症,不出现或晚出现癫痫发作。

从癫痫治疗方面来看,1)BFNIS:有研究提示有BFNIS家族史的患儿,癫痫很容易被AEDs控制<sup>[19-21]</sup>,甚至在没有治疗的情况下自行停止。然而,也有研究发现部分患儿对早期包括苯巴比妥(PB)、托吡酯(TPM)、左乙拉西坦(LEV)和丙戊酸盐

表 2 SCN2A 基因突变患儿基因型分析  
Table 2 Genotype analysis of children with SCN2A gene mutation

Patient	Variant(c.)	Chromosome genomic position	Variant(p.)	ACMG classification (reported)	Zygosity
1	MM(c.3631G>A)	Chr2:166223837 (NM_001040142)	p.E1211K (p.Glu1211Lys)	pathogenic(Y)	/inheritance
2	MM(c.4912C>T)	Chr2(GRCh37):g. 166245228C>T (NM_021007.2)	p.Arg1638Cys	likely pathogenic(N)	heterozygous/de novo
3	MM(c.5318C>T)	(NM_021007.2)	p.Ala1773Val	likely pathogenic(Y)	heterozygous/de novo
4	MM(c.2305A>G)	Chr2(GRCh37):g.166187995A>G (NM_021007.2)	p.Ile769Val	likely pathogenic(Y)	heterozygous/de novo
5	NM( c.3616G>T)	Chr2(GRCh37):g.166223822G>T	p.Glu1206*	pathogenic(Y)	heterozygous/de novo
6	Whole gene duplication	Chr2(GRCh37)	/	likely pathogenic(Y)	heterozygous/de novo
7	Splice site mutation c. 605+1G>A	Chr2(GRCh37):g.166165305G>A (NM_021007.2)	/	pathogenic(Y)	heterozygous/maternal
8	MM(c.752T>C)	Chr2(GRCh37):g. 166166887T>C (NM_021007.2)	p.Val251Ala	likely pathogenic(Y)	heterozygous/de novo
9	MM(c.781G>A)	Chr2(GRCh37):g. 166166916G>A (NM_021007.2)	p.Val261Met	pathogenic(Y)	heterozygous/paternal
10	MM(c.1924G>A)	Chr2(GRCh37):g. 166179918G>A (NM_021007.2)	p.Gly642Arg	likely pathogenic(N)	heterozygous/de novo
11	MM(c.2620A>G)	(NM_021007.2)	p.Ile874Val	likely pathogenic(N)	heterozygous/ maternal
12	MM(c.2588G>A)	(NM_021007.2)	p.Arg853Gln	pathogenic(Y)	heterozygous/ paternal
13	MM(c.668G>A)	Chr2(GRCh37): 166165924G>A (NM_001040142)	p.R223Q(p. Arg223Gln)	pathogenic(Y)	heterozygous/de novo

Note: Y=YES; N=Not; MM=missense mutation; NM=nonsense mutation.

(VPA)在内的各种 AEDs 的应用有耐药性,这主要发生在新生突变病例中。在这些病例中,通过使用钠通道阻滞剂,即苯妥英钠(PHT)、奥卡西平(OXC)等,可以控制癫痫发作。本项中 3 例 BFNIS 中 2 例使用奥卡西平得到有效控制。另 1 例奥卡西平因过敏性皮疹停药,后使用丙戊酸钠发作停止。针对 BFNIS 相关的 SCN2A 突变的功能学分析表明,显著的门控功能改变导致了功能学增强(GoF)效应<sup>[22-27]</sup>,这就解释了为何许多患者对钠通道阻滞剂(SCBs)有反应<sup>[25,28]</sup>。2)发育性癫痫性脑病(DEE):这是最常见的 SCN2A 相关疾病表型。对于早发性 DEE,最有效的 AED 是钠通道阻滞剂 (sodium channel blocker, SCB) 苯妥英 (phenytoin, PHT),其可以使 >50% 的癫痫发作减少 40%-80%,完全控制甚至高达 30%<sup>[7,29]</sup>。相比之下,SCB 在晚发型 SCN2A 相关癫痫中无效甚至存在严重不良反应。值得注意的是,PB 和 LEV 常用于新生儿癫痫的治疗,但对 SCN2A 相关的新生儿 / 早期婴儿的癫痫发作基本无效。对于晚发型 DEE,韦斯特综合征(West syndrome, WS)是最重要的癫痫特殊表型,在一項包含 29 例患者的研究发现,大多数 WS 患者存在药物抵抗,包括类固醇或 ACTH,这表明 SCN2A 相关 WS 尤其难以治疗。值得注意的是,经典的钠通道阻滞剂(CBZ、OXC 或 PHT)虽在婴儿癫痫早期应用常常有用,但在多达 25% 的 WS 病例中无效,或诱发癫痫发作加重,我们的病例中也得到相似结果。

既往在一例 IS<sup>[30]</sup>中发现,SCN2A 突变位点 E1211K 位于钠通道 α 亚基结构域 III 跨膜段 1 的高度保守区域。Ogiwara 等

人通过电生理分析,E1211K 突变显著改变了钠通道的功能性质,导致通道活性增强或减弱。相比于一些轻度病例,该突变更大幅度地改变了通道特性,提示 E1211K 突变与严重表型相关。我国香港报导一例相同突变位点的病例也具有相似的临床特征<sup>[31]</sup>,表明该突变对两者神经元兴奋性的影响方式相似,且对表型表达的影响是特异性的。该患者对大多数抗惊厥药物均无反应,后者尝试使用 KD 且随访时间大于 12 个月,发现该患者的癫痫发作控制有明显改善。这在我们病例 1 的治疗中也得到肯定,病例 1 的患儿作为第三例相同突变位点的亚洲患儿,其在住院期间出现严重的非惊厥性癫痫持续状态,每次发作长达数小时不能缓解,先后予以妥泰、硝西洋、妥泰、德巴金、ACTH、氨己烯酸、吡仑帕奈等多种药物均控制不佳。后期尝试生酮饮食治疗,逐渐减停所有抗癫痫药,出院后随访患儿发作频率减少,生长发育较前明显进步。值得一提的是,患儿曾外院就诊加用奥卡西平后引起发作加重遂停药。有研究表明,KD 后产生的酮类物质可以通过抑制谷氨酸转运和 ATP 敏感钾通道<sup>[32-35]</sup>的激活来减弱突触传递和神经元兴奋性,这些改变可能随着 SCN2A 突变引起的神经元兴奋性的改变而抵消。因此有研究认为这类患儿在 2 周岁后,可以考虑逐渐减少抗癫痫药物的使用,取而代之采用生酮饮食来控制抽搐症状<sup>[36]</sup>。

值得一提的是,在 1 个大规模 SCN2A 基因突变队列中,发现有 16% 的患者患有智力障碍 (Intellectual disability, ID) 和 / 或自闭症 (autism spectrum disorder, ASD)<sup>[7]</sup>。然而,这个数字可

表 3 SCN2A 基因突变患儿相关辅助检查以及药物治疗分析

Table 3 Analysis of adjuvant examination and drug therapy in children with SCN2A gene mutation

Patient	VEEG	MRI	Treatment effects	Treatment no effects	Treatment deteriorates
1	Slow BA, HA, 3times SS awake.	Bilateral FCV, widening CS of bilateral PA, severe At.	VGB, KD	VitB6, TPM, CZP, ACTH, H, VPA, PER, NZP, PB	OXC
2	Slow BA, HA, frequent bilateral fp and left fa spikes asleep, 1 time SS awake.	Abnormal signal at posterior horn of bilateral CV, HM.	VGB, TPM	ACTH, H, CZP	/
3	Irregular Rhythm of BA, general spikes (paroxysmal SW, SSW)	Widening extracranial space in Bilateral FA, PA, HM	/	ACTH, H, VPA	/
4	Normal	Normal	LEV	/	/
5	Not available	Normal	/	/	/
6	Not available	Hydrocephalus	/	All drugs stop.	/
7	Not available	Not available	/	/	/
8	Slow BA, focal spikes. 1 time FS contemporany with paroxysmal frontal origin SW-eneral high potential slow Waves.	Widening extracranial space in left FA.	OXC	LEV	/
9	Normal BA, general frequent spikes.	Normal	PB	/	/
10	Normal BA, right PA, right back PA slow Waves.	Bilateral widening FCV and cisterna magna.		LEV, OXC	/
11	Normal BA, transient focal SS.	Abnormal signal at posterior horn of left CV, HIE.	VPA, CZP	PB	/
12	Slow BA, HA, short spikes asleep, particularly bilateral posterior, left PA, OA spikes, 5 times SS during asleep	Thin callosum, Bilateral widening FCV, At	LEV(reduce), OXC(control)	ACTH, H, VGB, VPA, LEV, TPM, LCM, LTG, VitB6, PER, KD	OXC
13	Normal	Normal		LEV, TPM	/

Note: BA=Background Activity; FP=Frontal Pole; FA=Frontal Area; PA=Parietal Area; OA=Occipital Area; HA=Hypsarrhythmia; SW=Sharp Wave; SSW=Sharp-Slow Wave Complex; SS=Spasm Seizure; HM=Hypomyelination; At=Atrophy; FCV=Fetal Cerebral Ventriculomegaly; CS=Cerebral Subarachnoid; CV=Cerebral; Ventriculomegaly; HIE=Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy; OXC=Oxcarbazepine; PB=Phenobarbital; KD=Ketogenic Diet; LCM=Lacosamide; LTG=Lamotrigine; LEV=Levetiracetam; VPA=Valproate; TPM=Topiramate; H=Hormone; VGB=Vigabatrin; PER=Perampanel.

能被严重低估了。这些儿童通常在出生后 6 个月内发育正常，随后他们逐渐表现出运动迟缓的征象，并在社交和语言里程碑时出现严重延迟。有学者提出癫痫与孤独症谱系疾病可能属于同一类脑器质性疾病，只是损害的部位和程度有区别，但都需要早起识别及治疗。对于患有 ID/ASD 和儿童期起病的癫痫儿童来说，SCBs 是无效的，甚至会加重癫痫发作。在这一人群中，非钠通道阻滞剂 AEDs 往往是最佳选择<sup>[37-41]</sup>。

目前遗传性疾病的诊断金标准仍为基因检测的方法<sup>[42,43]</sup>。SCN2A 应该被认为是一种与大脑神经发育相关的基因，而不单一是癫痫、运动障碍或孤独症谱系相关基因。SCN2A 基因变异可作为婴幼儿期神经系统疾病筛查的候选基因之一，对于诊断不明、临床高度怀疑基因相关疾病的患儿，应尽快完善基因检测，基因表型和功能学相关联，根据发病机制精准用药，并需关注这些患儿的生长发育等问题<sup>[44]</sup>。

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