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## B型尼曼-匹克病一例附文献复习\*

袁燕慧 谢品浩 董海波 陈兰昕 李娟 欧阳建<sup>△</sup>

(南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院血液科 江苏南京 210008)

**摘要 目的:**报道一例B型尼曼-匹克病患者的病例资料,提高对该病的认识。**方法:**观察1例B型尼曼-匹克病患者的临床表现、骨髓涂片及骨髓活检结果,并进行相关的文献复习。**结果:**B型尼曼-匹克为自幼发病,无神经系统受损表现,伴有肝脾肿大、外周血三系降低,骨髓涂片及活检结果可见尼曼-匹克细胞。**结论:**尼曼-匹克病是一种罕见的鞘磷脂沉积性遗传性疾病,临床表现多样,骨髓、肝脾淋巴结病理及基因检测是确诊的关键方法,此病预后差,无特效治疗药物。

**关键词:**尼曼-匹克病;骨髓;鞘磷脂;遗传性疾病**中图分类号:**R569.1 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2015)02-257-04

## Niemann-Pick Disease Type B-a Case Report with Literature Review\*

YUAN Yan-hui, XIE Pin-hao, DONG Hai-bo, CHEN Lan-xin, LI Juan, OUYANG Jian<sup>△</sup>

(Department of Hematology, the Affiliated Drum Tower Hospital of Nanjing University Medical School, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210008, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To report a case of Niemann-Pick type B so as to help improve the knowledge of this disease. **Methods:** The clinical manifestations, results of bone marrow smear and bone marrow biopsy of 1 case of Niemann-Pick type B were studied with literature review. **Results:** Niemann-Pick type B was manifested hepatosplenomegaly and pancytopenia since childhood without neurological symptoms. The diagnosis of Niemann-Pick disease was made by bone marrow smear and biopsy. **Conclusion:** Niemann-Pick disease was a rare hereditary disease with sphingomyelin deposition. It had no distinctive clinical characteristics. Bone marrow, liver, spleen, lymph node pathology and gene detection constituted a crucial method of diagnosis. Niemann-Pick displayed a poor prognosis without specific drugs.

**Key words:** Niemann-Pick; Bone marrow; Spingomyelin; Hereditary disease**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R569.1 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2015)02-257-04

### 前言

尼曼-匹克病又称鞘磷脂沉积病,为常染色体隐性遗传性疾病,临床罕见。本文现报道我院收治的一例B型尼曼-匹克病患者的病例资料,并进行相关的文献复习。

### 1 病例资料

患者,女,21岁,因“发现肝脾肿大16年”入院。患者于16年前发现肝脾肿大,多次复查血常规均提示“三系降低”,但无明显不适,能胜任日常生活,智力正常。家族中无类似患者。查体:神志清,贫血貌,皮肤无瘀点瘀斑,肝脏肋下3cm,无触痛,脾脏甲乙线7cm,甲丙线10cm,丁戊线2cm,质韧,表面光滑,无压痛,神经系统检查无异常。实验室检查:血常规示白细胞 $1.6 \times 10^9/L$ ,中性粒细胞44.6%,淋巴细胞46.5%,血红蛋白104g/L,血小板 $60 \times 10^9/L$ 。生化全套:ALT 66.5U/L,AST 124.3U/L,TBIL 25.4 μmol/L,DBIL 7.4 μmol/L,甘油三酯2.47mmol/L,HDL-C 0.22 mmol/L,血糖、胆固醇及肾功能均正常。骨髓细胞学示骨髓增生明显活跃,粒系41%,红系46%。粒系增生明显活跃,中性中、晚幼粒细胞比例增高,中性杆状核粒细胞、

中性分叶核粒细胞比例减低。红系增生明显活跃,早幼红以下阶段比例均增高,成熟红细胞大小不均,可见椭圆形红细胞、泪滴样红细胞。淋巴细胞比例减少,占10.5%。单核细胞比例正常。全片见巨核细胞217个,血小板可见。其他:全片可见较多尼曼-匹克细胞(见图1-3),其特征:胞体较大,直径约60-100μm,核较小,偏位,多为1个,偶见双核,核染色质呈粗网状,胞浆泡沫状,呈蜂窝状改变,瑞氏染色见个别泡沫细胞胞浆有蓝色颗粒。骨髓活检示骨髓组织增生活跃,脂肪组织大致正常,可见大量尼曼-匹克细胞,呈单个散在和成簇排列(见图4-5)。骨髓染色体示正常女性核型:46,XX[7]。

### 2 讨论

尼曼-匹克病属先天性糖脂代谢紊乱疾病,是由于细胞溶酶体中神经鞘磷脂酶(acid sphingomyelinase, ASM)缺乏或酶活性低下,导致神经鞘磷脂代谢障碍,其在单核-巨噬细胞和神经组织细胞中沉积,即成为尼曼-匹克细胞。此病最早由尼曼医生于1914年报道,主要分为四型:A型和B型是由于编码ASM的SMPD1基因突变所致,该基因位于第11号染色体(11p15),由6个外显子编码ASM的629个氨基酸<sup>[1]</sup>,该基因突

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作者简介:袁燕慧(1980-),女,硕士,主治医师,电话:025-83304616-53331,E-mail:yuanyanhui1016@hotmail.com

△通讯作者:欧阳建,E-mail:ouyang211@hotmail.com

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变导致溶酶体中 ASM 缺乏,鞘磷脂不能有效降解。A 型称为急性神经型,多在出生后六月前发病,表现为肝脾肿大、反复肺部感染、进行性神经系统退行性病变,多在 3 岁前死亡。B 型又称慢性非神经型,症状最轻,预后最佳,极少甚至没有神经系统病变,表现为肝脾肿大、高血脂、肺部间质性病变及外周血一系或多系降低,多可存活至成人。C 型和 D 型是由于 NPC1 或 NPC2 基因突变所致,NPC1 位于 18 号染色体(18q11),编码一种由 1278 个氨基酸组成的细胞膜蛋白,NPC2 位于 14 号染色体 (14q24.3), 编码一种可与胆固醇相结合的可溶性溶酶体蛋白

白,NPC1 或 NPC2 基因突变可导致细胞内胆固醇运输障碍<sup>[2]</sup>。C 型又称慢性神经病型,患儿 1-2 岁时通常发育正常,以后逐渐出现神经系统症状,呈亚急性或慢性病程,表现为小脑共济失调、构音困难、吞咽困难、肌张力障碍等,多在 10-25 岁死亡。D 型被认为是一种具有加拿大 Nova Scotia 血统的患者类型,具有与 C 型等位的缺陷基因。本患者年幼时发病,无神经系统症状,主要表现为肝脾肿大、血三系降低、骨髓涂片及活检证实为尼曼 - 匹克病,属于 B 型。



图 1 瑞氏染色,放大 1000 倍

Fig.1 Wright's staining, magnified 1000 times

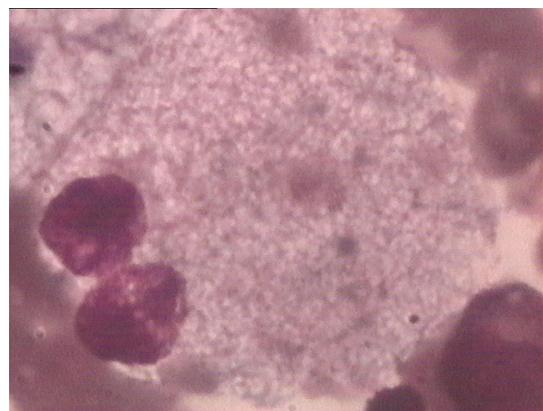


图 2 瑞氏染色,放大 1000 倍

Fig.2 Wright's staining, magnified 1000 times

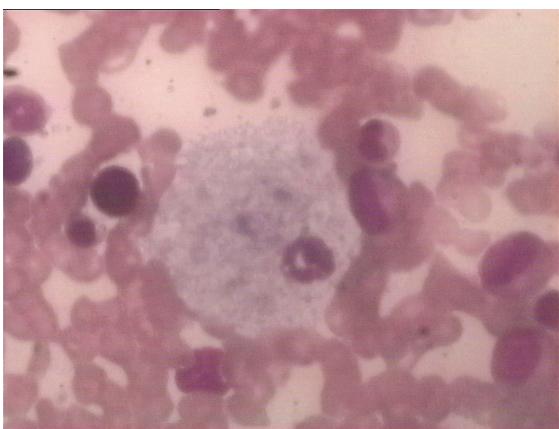


图 3 瑞氏染色,放大 400 倍

Fig.3 Wright's staining, magnified 400 times

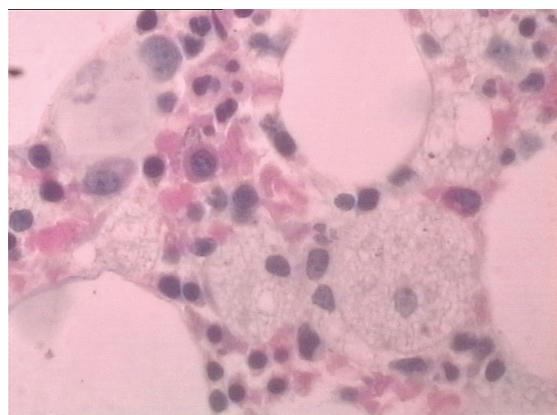


图 4 苏木精 - 姬姆萨 - 酸性品红(HGF)染色,放大 400 倍

Fig.4 Hematoxylin-Giemsa-acid fuchsin staining, magnified 400 times

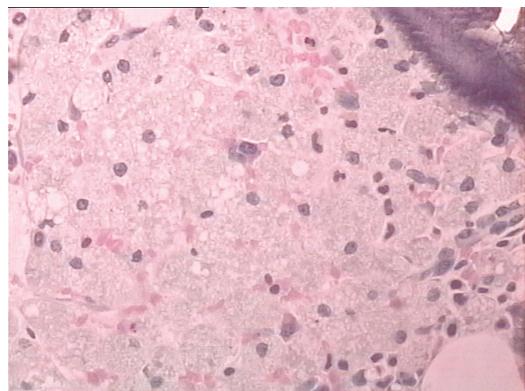


图 5 苏木精 - 姬姆萨 - 酸性品红(HGF)染色,放大 100 倍

Fig.5 Hematoxylin-Giemsa-acid fuchsin staining, magnified 100 times

尼曼 - 匹克病是一种具有明显致病性、死亡率较高的威胁生命的疾病。McGovern 等随访 103 例 B 型尼曼 - 匹克病患者(1992 年 -2012 年),18 人死亡,中位死亡年龄 15.5 岁,死亡原因包括肺炎、肝功能衰竭及出血,大多数病人 21 岁前死亡,儿童死亡率达 19%<sup>[3]</sup>。Wasserstein 等 10 年纵向研究 29 名 B 型尼曼 - 匹克病患者,自然病程主要表现为肝脾肿大、进行性脾功能亢进,高血脂,肺功能恶化及肝功能异常,基因分析显示纯合子△R608、P323A、P330R 较其他基因型预后好<sup>[4]</sup>。尼曼 - 匹克病患者通常伴有血脂异常,具体机制不明,体外研究显示 ASM 基因敲除小鼠的巨噬细胞内鞘磷脂积聚,从而导致胆固醇转运障碍<sup>[5]</sup>。McGovern 分析 40 例儿童尼曼 - 匹克病(A 型 10 例,B 型 30 例),100% 患者高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)降低,62% 患者甘油三酯升高,67% 患者低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)升高<sup>[6]</sup>。本文报道的患者表现出 HDL-C 降低、甘油三酯升高与文献报道一致。

国内有 13 篇文献个案报道了总共 15 例 B 型尼曼 - 匹克病例<sup>[7-19]</sup>,其中女性 10 例,男性 5 例,中位发病年龄 6 岁。所有患者无神经系统受损害表现,智力发育正常。93% 的患者(14/15)临床表现为肝脾肿大;87% 的患者(13/15)表现为外周血一系或多系降低;1 例患者骨髓正常,另 1 例未行骨髓检查,经脾脏切除术后病理诊断,其余 13 例骨髓均可见泡沫样的尼曼 - 匹克细胞;47% 的患者(7/15)可见肺部粟粒状影;27% 的患者(4/15)肝功能异常;20% 的患者(3/15)甘油三酯或胆固醇升高;20% 的患者(3/15)眼底见樱桃红斑;其他少见表现为发热、浅表淋巴结肿大等。5 例患者因脾功能亢进行脾脏切除术,术后血象明显改善,但其他临床及实验室指标无好转。

尼曼 - 匹克病的诊断依据:血神经鞘磷脂酶活性测定、尿神经鞘磷脂排泄量测定、骨髓检查、肝脾或淋巴结活检及基因分析<sup>[20]</sup>。国内主要根据临床症状和骨髓涂片或肝脾、淋巴结活检找到尼曼 - 匹克细胞确诊。尼曼 - 匹克细胞由于体积较大,常分布于片尾,阅片时要注意观察片尾有无体积较大、形态不规则或分类不明的异常泡沫样细胞,以防漏诊。

尼曼 - 匹克病的治疗尚无特效药物,以对症治疗为主,如肺部病变低氧血症者吸氧、肝功能损害者保肝、高血脂者降脂治疗。Victor<sup>[21]</sup>及 Shah<sup>[22]</sup>分别报道了脐血及骨髓移植治疗尼曼 - 匹克病 B 型的个案,移植减缓了疾病进展,肝脾缩小,肺部病变明显好转。但 ASM 基因敲除的尼曼 - 匹克鼠模型研究提示造血干细胞移植对鼠神经系统症状无改善<sup>[23]</sup>,故移植适合治疗非神经型尼曼 - 匹克病(B 型)。脾肿大伴有重度脾功能亢进者可行全脾或部分脾切除术,但脾切除术后可能因为尼曼 - 匹克细胞在肺部集聚增多而加重肺部病变<sup>[24]</sup>。酶替代治疗:动物模型显示重组人 ASM 替代治疗 ASM 基因敲除的小鼠,其肝脾肺神经鞘磷脂储存量明显下降,但对神经系统症状改善无效<sup>[25]</sup>,故适合非神经型尼曼 - 匹克病的治疗,美国已完成酶替代治疗非神经型尼曼 - 匹克病(B 型)的 I 期临床试验<sup>[26]</sup>。未来的研究方向主要为基因治疗(SMPD1)<sup>[27]</sup>、糖脂类合成抑制剂、分子伴侣、补充辅助因子锌等。

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