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婴儿期 Klippel-Trenaunay 综合征并精神运动发育迟缓病例报道及文献复习

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摘要:Klippel-Trenaunay 综合征(KTS)又称先天性静脉畸形骨肥大综合征,好发于儿童及青少年。临床以多发性皮肤血管瘤、肢体静脉曲张、骨及软组织肥大为特征。其病因尚不清楚,可能为遗传性血管壁间质组织发育异常所致。目前尚无特异的治疗方法,手术及介入治疗主要是减轻症状和治疗并发症。对于婴儿期出现偏侧肢体肥大并血管瘤的患儿应长期随访,早期诊断,早期干预以防止并发症。近年来有报道利用超声进行产前诊断,对及时发现和处理有重要意义。本文报道 1 例婴儿期 KTS,以口腔黏膜血管瘤伴出血、颜面及肢体不对称性肥大为特点,并伴精神运动发育迟缓,CT 见侧脑室、三脑室扩张。

关键词:Klippel-Trenaunay 综合征;血管瘤;精神运动发育迟缓;婴儿

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Klippel-Trenaunay Syndrome Combined with Psychomotor Retardation in Infancy: a Case Report

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ABSTRACT: Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome (KTS) was a rare congenital syndrome characterized by capillary malformations, soft tissues and bone hypertrophy, and varicose veins, mostly involved in one side of the body. Vascular malformations could be involved in multiple organs. The cause of the syndrome was unknown, which might be dysplasia for congenital vascular wall interstitial tissue. There was no specific treatment, surgical and interventional treatment were mainly to alleviate the symptoms. KTS infants with limb hemangiomas or asymmetric hypertrophy should be a long-term follow-up for early intervention. Ultrasound played an important role in prenatal diagnosis. We presented one KTS infant in early stage, who was characterized with oral mucosa hemangiomas, asymmetric hypertrophy of limbs, as well as psychomotor retardation. Cranial CT indicated that the lateral ventricle and the three ventricle were enlarged.

Key words: Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome; Hemangioma; Psychomotor retardation; Infant

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前言

Klippel-Trenaunay 综合征(KTS)又称先天性静脉畸形骨肥大综合征,是一种罕见的低血流量毛细血管 - 淋巴管 - 静脉混合畸形(CLVM),如果患儿合并发生动静脉畸形,则称为 Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber 综合征^[1]。KTS 主要临床表现为侧面肢体受累,从而会累及全身包括头面部、四肢、口腔及神经系统及内脏器官等。患者常因并发症而影响生活质量,死亡率约为 1%^[2]。由于 KTS 病情较严重,因此多采用多种学科联合治疗,提高临床治疗效果,其中影像学检查是确定治疗方案的主要依据之一^[3,4],KTS 的治疗主要包括保守治疗和临床手术^[5],随着年龄的增长,病情逐渐加重,保守治疗并不能有效控制疾病的发展,从而致残和致死,因此临床主张在婴儿时期进行手术治疗^[6-8]。现将

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我们诊断的 1 例婴儿期 KTS 报告如下。

1 临床资料

患儿男,6月,因“右侧面部、肢体肥大 6 月”就诊。G₂P₁⁺,38⁺²周,足月剖宫产,出生体重 3600 g。出生史无异常,无家族遗传史。生后即发现口腔黏膜、躯干及颜面部血管瘤,且集中于右侧。右侧面部和肢体较左侧肥大,此后面部和肢体不对称逐渐明显。查体:神志清楚,反应迟缓,抬头不稳,不能独坐,不能翻身,智力发育仅为 3 个月龄智力水平。体重 11 kg。头围 46.5 cm,前囟 3 cm×3 cm。颜面不对称,右侧较左侧肥大,口唇粘膜可见一 2×1 cm 鲜红色血管瘤,见图 1。胸腹部正中线为界,右侧胸背部皮肤红色充血性红斑。右臂围 18 cm,左臂围 17 cm,大腿围右 30.5 cm,左 28 cm,小腿围右 24 cm,左 22 cm。胸廓对称,肋下缘外翻;心肺腹查体无异常发现。左侧睾丸已下降,右侧未扪及。肌张力正常,腱反射存在,病理反射未引出。辅助检查:骨盆双下肢 X 线:右侧大腿较对侧粗大,软组织增厚,右股骨远端较对侧增粗,骨盆双侧对称,如图 2。头颅 CT:左侧外侧

裂池稍扩大,侧脑室、三脑室扩大,第4脑室形态正常,中线结构无移位,见图3。腹部B超:右肾57×23×28 mm,左肾55×22×26 mm,肝脏、脾脏、胆囊未见异常。超声心动图:心脏形态、结构及血流未见异常。实验室检查:血气分析提示代谢性酸中毒;生化指标除ALT 113 U/L,AST149 U/L,LDH 306 U/L,余未见异常。诊断:Klippel-Trenaunay综合征;精神运动发育迟缓。予以规律神经康复训练及对症治疗,门诊定期随访观察。



图1 KTS面部特征:右侧面部较左侧肥大,下唇粘膜可见一2×1cm血管瘤

Fig.1 KTS facial features: on the right side of the face is on the left side of the mast, lower lip mucosa is a 2×1 cm hemangioma



图2 KTS骨盆及双下肢X片:骨盆双侧对称,右侧大腿较对侧粗大,软组织增厚,右股骨远端较对侧增粗

Fig.2 KTS pelvis and double lower limbs X-ray: pelvic bilateral symmetry, and the right thigh from the contralateral thick, soft tissue, thickening the right femur distal to lateral enlargement

2 讨论

KTS又称先天性静脉畸形骨肥大综合征,发病率约为1/20000-40000例活产婴儿,多为散发性,无明显性别差异^[1]。KTS有三大特征:(a)多发性皮肤血管痣(瘤),多发生于患侧肢体;(b)肢体软组织或骨偏侧肥大,或两者并存;(c)肢体静脉曲张。如果患者同时具备其中两项特征,即可诊断^[2]。KTS的病因



图3 头颅CT:侧脑室、三脑室扩大

Fig.3 Skull CT: lateral ventricle, thre ventricle enlarged

和发病机制尚不清楚。目前认为,是由于胚胎时期发育成血管和软组织的中胚层发育异常所致^[1,2]。中胚胎层发育一旦出现异常,则会导致肢体出现较多的浅静脉脉,随着血管管径的扩大,血流量增加;同时抑制深静脉的发育,甚至出现闭塞等,从而诱发临床表现。有研究发现,KTS的部分发病可能与位于染色体5q区域中的AGGF1基因出现异常突变密切相关^[9,10],主要是由于突变的AGGF1基因会加速血管的生成,并诱发其畸形发育。KTS患者携带有致死性基因突变,纯合子胚胎不能存活,而杂合子胚胎存活且表型正常,当杂合子受到二次突变后导致KTS表型发生,符合不完全显性遗传理论^[2-4]。不完全显性遗传理论能够解释KTS家系罕见的原因,以及嵌合体个体的出现^[2,10]。

KTS为系统性血管发育异常的疾病,病变可累及多系统多器官,合并神经系统病变者少见。有研究报道,KTS患者可出现颅内血管动静脉畸形,引起抽搐、头痛、肢体麻木等症状^[11]。Bouchard-Fortier G等^[12]在KTS患者的病变肢体和无病变肢体的腓肠神经中均发现神经外膜动静脉吻合支和神经内膜血管缠结。在本例中,患儿合并精神运动发育迟滞,头颅CT提示侧脑室、三脑室扩大,其原因不明,推测可能与脑血管发育异常致缺氧缺血性脑损伤相关。KTS患者静脉数量增多、管径扩大,导致静脉血流缓慢瘀滞,可引起局部组织缺氧缺血,从而出现代谢性酸中毒。

KTS皮肤病变多见于新生儿期及儿童期,临床表现主要为单侧皮肤出现血管瘤,并伴随发生色素沉着,或伴随出现静脉曲张,多见于四肢,与脊髓节段性神经支配区相吻合,同时发现患病同侧肢体的骨骼及软组织增大。患病的肢体还可能继发性出现皮肤疾病及血栓栓塞^[1]。本例患儿出生后即发现口腔黏膜、躯干及额面部可见血管瘤,且集中于患侧。KTS患儿患肢的骨骼肌软组织出现肥大现象后,其提及均不断增加,严重的患者还会出现指端畸形、脱钙及关节肿胀变形等,X线可助诊断。约10%的KTS患儿可伴发尿路畸形^[13]。

KTS最常见的并发症是疼痛、出血、蜂窝织炎^[1,14]。88%的患者均有明显的疼痛症状,其主要原因包括:(1)慢性静脉功能不全;(2)蜂窝织炎;(3)血栓性静脉炎;(4)深静脉血栓形成;(5)血管

畸形的钙化;(6)生长性疼痛;(7)骨组织内血管畸形;(8)关节炎;(9)神经源性疼痛。而慢性静脉功能不全可能加重或诱发其他原因引起的疼痛^[1,8]。本例患儿年龄小,尚未发现静脉血栓形成及蜂窝织炎等表现。

KTS 病情复杂,变异多,目前手术及介入治疗大多是减轻症状,尚无特异的治疗方法^[15,16]。对于在出生时或婴幼儿期出现肢体不对称肥大和皮肤黏膜血管瘤的儿童,应长期随访,以便早期诊断及进行合理有效的干预,防止并发症出现^[14]。常用于治疗血管瘤的药物,如强的松、干扰素等对 KTS 并无效果^[17,18]。目前,已有报道使用超声技术在妊娠期评估下肢静脉系统发育状况对 KTS 进行产前诊断^[19,20],这对于 KTS 的早期发现和处理有重要意义,但目前尚缺乏统一标准和大样本证据支持。

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