



在线全文

以心悸为首发症状的儿童急性淋巴细胞白血病造血干细胞移植后合并巨细胞病毒脑炎1例报告*

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【摘要】 造血干细胞移植后合并巨细胞病毒脑炎罕见且致命,病死率可高达90%以上。巨细胞病毒脑炎罕见且缺乏特异性的临床表现,临床诊断较为困难。本文首次报道1例儿童急性淋巴细胞白血病移植后早期(移植后81 d)出现巨细胞病毒脑炎,以心悸为首发症状,临床进展快,治疗效果不佳。该病例可促进临床医生进一步认识造血干细胞移植后中枢神经系统并发症的高危因素和临床特征,对待无诱因的心率增快,即使没有脑炎相关典型神经系统表现,仍需要警惕颅内感染的可能,早期识别和处理可能会改善此类患者的结局。

【关键词】 急性淋巴细胞白血病 儿童 造血干细胞移植 巨细胞病毒感染 脑炎

Cytomegalovirus Encephalitis Presenting With Palpitations as the Initial Symptom After Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation to Treat Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in a Child: A Case Report CHEN Yulin^{1,2}, ZHANG Xiaoping³, XIAO Ling⁴, QIAO Lina^{1,2}, HE Guoqian^{1,2△}. 1. Department of Pediatrics, West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Key Laboratory of Birth Defects and Related Diseases of Women and Children of the Ministry of Education, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 3. Department of Pediatrics, Longchang City People's Hospital, Longchang 642105, China; 4. West China School of Medicine, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

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【Abstract】 Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) patients may develop cytomegalovirus encephalitis, a rare but life-threatening complication with a mortality rate exceeding 90%. Cytomegalovirus encephalitis is rare and does not have specific clinical manifestations, which makes clinical diagnosis more difficult. This article reports a pediatric case of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) with early onset (81 d after transplantation) cytomegalovirus encephalitis after HSCT, with palpitations presenting as the initial symptom. The patient exhibited rapid clinical progression and the treatment was ineffective. This case report can help clinicians gain further understanding of the high-risk factors and clinical features of central nervous system complications following HSCT. When encountering unexplained tachycardia, clinicians should still be vigilant for the possibility of intracranial infection even in the absence of typical neurological manifestations associated with encephalitis. Early recognition and management may help improve the outcomes of such patients.

【Key words】 Acute lymphoblastic leukemia Child Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
Cytomegalovirus infection Encephalitis

病毒感染是异基因造血干细胞移植(allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, allo-HSCT)后常见并发症^[1-2],也是导致非复发死亡的主要原因之一。巨细胞病毒(cytomegalovirus, CMV)是一种普遍存在的疱疹病毒,在初次感染后会终生潜伏^[3],并在免疫抑制后重新激活。CMV感染可出现各种表现^[4],从无症状CMV血症到致命的疾病,包括胃肠道感染(食管炎、结肠炎)、眼部表现(视网膜炎、葡萄膜炎)、肺炎等^[5]。然而allo-HSCT

后导致的中枢神经系统CMV脑炎较为少见且致命^[2]。此外,中枢神经系统CMV感染常缺乏特异性的临床表现,诊断较为困难。本研究报道了1例儿童急性淋巴细胞白血病在移植后早期(第81天)出现的CMV脑炎,与既往成人和儿童病例中较晚发病时间相比具有显著的早期发病特点,且以心悸为首发症状。现报道如下。

1 病例资料

1.1 病史

一例15岁男童因“移植后81 d出现心悸”入院。患儿行父供子单倍体半相合allo-HSCT,分别回输父亲骨髓及外周血干细胞[HLA 7/12, CD34⁺细胞计数 5.48×

* 北京生命绿洲公益服务中心新锐肿瘤支持治疗课题研究公益项目
(No. cphcf-2023-100)资助

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出版日期: 2024-11-20

$10^6/\text{kg}$, 总有核细胞(total nucleated cells, TNC) $12.97 \times 10^8/\text{kg}$ 。中性粒细胞、血小板分别于移植后11 d、14 d植入。移植后25 d实现完全嵌合。移植后出现“植入综合征、口腔黏膜炎、出血性膀胱炎、肛周脓肿”等,经治疗后均好转。移植后29 d,每周常规监测发现外周血CMV阳性(2.08×10^3 copies/mL),诊断为巨细胞病毒血症,先后予更昔洛韦(5 mg/kg , q12 h, 移植后29~31 d共3 d)、膦甲酸钠(60 mg/kg , q8 h, 移植后32~81 d共50 d)抗病毒治疗。同期逐渐减量免疫抑制剂剂量[甲泼尼龙(30 mg , qd, 移植后29~45 d共17 d; 16 mg , qd, 移植后46~81 d共36 d)、环孢素(75 mg , q12 h, 移植后29~45 d共17 d; 75 mg , qd, 移植后46~81 d共36 d)],监测CMV-DNA滴度逐渐降低,但未转阴。此时患儿出现心悸,伴睡眠障碍,加用安定类药物可助眠,无发热、胸闷、黑蒙、头痛、呕吐、抽搐等表现。

入院查体:体温 36.8°C ,呼吸 20 min^{-1} ,血压 $108/70 \text{ mmHg}$ ($1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$),安静下心率波动于 $110 \sim 140 \text{ min}^{-1}$ 。神志清楚,双侧瞳孔等大等圆,对光反射正常。心音有力,心律齐,心动过速。颈软,肌力、肌张力正常,深浅反射均可引出,双侧巴氏征阴性。

辅助检查:血常规:白细胞 $6.1 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$,中性粒细胞比例72%,淋巴细胞比例11%,血红蛋白 78 g/L ,血小板 $83 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$,C反应蛋白、环孢素血药浓度、肝肾功能、电解质、肌钙蛋白、甲状腺功能及心脏超声正常。动态心电图示窦性心动过速,平均心室率 138 min^{-1} ,最快心室率 175 min^{-1} ,最慢心室率 92 min^{-1} 。

既往史:患儿2018年11月于我院诊断为急性淋巴细胞白血病L2型(TP53、TCF3-PBX1阳性,中危组)。按照CCCG-ALL-2015方案规律化疗,期间脑脊液检查正常,D19、D46骨髓持续完全缓解,分子生物学TP53、TCF3-PBX1持续转阴。结束化疗后2个月,常规检查外周血发现幼稚细胞11%,骨髓涂片(原始细胞76%)以及骨髓微小残留病灶(47.55%)提示早期复发,行CD19-嵌合抗原受体T细胞免疫疗法(chimeric antigen receptor T-cell immunotherapy, CART)细胞治疗,D14骨髓涂片完全缓解、流式转阴。于确诊复发后2个月,完善移植前EB病毒(EB virus, EBV)、CMV、真菌、血培养等病原学筛查,均为阴性,头颅CT正常。

1.2 诊疗经过

入院后继续予膦甲酸钠(60 mg/kg , q8 h, 移植后82~88 d共7 d)抗病毒,输注丙种球蛋白、人冻干免疫球蛋白以及营养心肌等治疗。并继续减量甲泼尼龙(8 mg , qd, 移植后82~88 d共7 d)及环孢素(75 mg , qd, 移植后82~87 d共6 d; 25 mg , qd, 移植后88 d, 共1 d)。期间患儿

意识清醒,对答正常,神经系统查体阴性,心悸无加重。移植后86 d复查CMV-DNA滴度降至 1.03×10^3 copies/mL。移植后88 d患儿突然出现嗜睡,可唤醒,给予降颅压治疗并停用安定类药物,但仍进展至昏睡,查体:深昏迷,Glasgow评分6分,呼吸节律规则,双侧瞳孔等大等圆,约4 mm,对光反射正常,颈阻阳性,咽反射、腹壁反射、提睾反射、双侧腱反射均未引出,双侧巴氏征阴性。完善头颅CT示中脑形态饱满,双侧额、颞叶局部、中脑、双侧背侧丘脑实质及双侧内囊后肢密度减低(图1)。当日(移植后88 d)行脑脊液检查:有核细胞 $3 \times 10^6 \text{ L}^{-1}$,蛋白显著增高(3524.9 mg/L),脑脊液糖、氯化物及乳酸脱氢酶正常,未查见幼稚细胞,同时完善脑脊液病原体宏基因检查。考虑病毒性脑炎可能性大,予甘露醇降颅内压、地塞米松减轻脑水肿等治疗。但患儿病情仍进行性加重,压眶无反应,呼之不应,呼吸节律不规则,经皮血氧饱和度下降至75%,家属放弃治疗,患儿出院后死亡。后续脑脊液病原体宏基因检查结果提示巨细胞病毒。

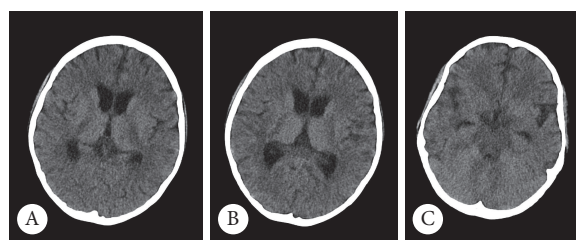


图1 患儿昏迷后头颅CT显示广泛结构密度降低

Fig 1 Cranial CT of the comatosed child revealed extensive structural density reduction

A, Dorsal thalamus; B, posterior limb of the internal capsule; C, bilateral frontal and temporal lobes and the midbrain.

2 讨论

中枢神经系统CMV感染的早期识别至关重要,本病例因临床表现不典型(早期仅有心悸和睡眠障碍),导致延误诊断。强调了对移植后持续或难治性CMV血症患儿,尤其是无明确神经症状时,需高度警惕潜在的中枢神经系统感染。本文为造血干细胞移植后急性淋巴细胞白血病患者管理提供了新的警示,建议对不典型症状保持高度敏感,优化诊断流程和治疗策略以降低致死风险。

CMV脑炎通常被认为存在中枢神经系统症状,包括精神状态改变、失忆或癫痫发作;通过PCR可测定脑脊液中的高CMV载量;头颅影像学观察到炎症变化;以及排除其他病毒、细菌和真菌感染,创伤,代谢紊乱,肿瘤和其他非感染性疾病^[6]。此次报道的患儿有急性淋巴细胞白血病基础疾病,经规范化疗后出现早期复发,移植后持续

CMV病毒血症,病程中出现了心悸、神经系统症状、异常的颅脑CT表现和脑脊液中高水平CMV病毒载量,临床上考虑诊断CMV脑炎。

造血干细胞移植后CMV脑炎罕见且致命,发病率仅为0.1%~2.3%,病死率可高达90%以上^[7]。据报道,CMV脑炎的发生相对迟发^[7-8],而此次报道的患儿在移植后81 d即出现,发病时间在既往报道中相对较早,且此前尚未在儿童中报道CART以及造血干细胞移植后发生的CMV脑炎,在成人中仅有1例^[9]。然而,由于中枢神经系统CMV感染缺乏特异性的临床表现,诊断较为困难。此例患儿与典型脑炎表现(常见发热、意识改变、失忆、头痛、癫痫等)不具有相似性^[2-3],发病初期仅有心悸,后逐渐出现睡眠障碍,并且快速进展至昏迷,使其难以及时诊断和治疗。LI等^[10]报道的1例造血干细胞移植后的CMV脑炎与本病例相似,同样没有任何神经症状,早期仅通过弥散加权脑磁共振成像发现。由此强调了在造血干细胞移植受者中管理CMV脑炎的复杂性,并提出通过脑MRI和脑脊液PCR或高通量测序进行早期诊断的重要性。

既往研究表明^[7,11],此次报道的患儿发生CMV脑炎可能与持续CMV血症、免疫抑制状态、CART治疗及移植后免疫功能受损以及HLA低匹配等因素密切相关。患儿在既往治疗中长期使用抗病毒药物和多种免疫抑制剂(如皮质类固醇和环孢素)抑制了免疫系统的重建^[9],增加CMV再激活的风险。同时供者与患儿之间仅HLA 7/12匹配也可能在一定程度上增加发生移植物抗宿主病和感染风险。KAMPOURI等^[12]提出CMV的再激活在CART细胞治疗和接受皮质类固醇治疗的人群中不断增多,且与死亡率增加有关。研究显示,使用皮质类固醇治疗,特别是给药超过3 d,和/或与其他免疫抑制(2种免疫抑制药物)联合使用已被确定为CMV再激活的强预测因子^[13]。当发现CMV病毒血症时虽然已积极予抗病毒治疗及迅速减量免疫抑制剂,CMV滴度也快速下降,但持续未转阴,导致治疗困难。尽管早期给予预防抗病毒治疗,仍未能避免移植术后病毒再激活或感染^[14]。此次报道患儿的死亡可能归因于抗病毒药物在脑脊液中的生物利用度低^[15],长期接触抗CMV药物导致可能存在CMV耐药性突变^[3],免疫系统重建不良,以及临床对此类病例认识不足,早期脑炎症状不典型未进行脑脊液微生物分析,尽管定期监测外周血中CMV DNA的定量水平,但未对持续难治的CMV病毒血症进行突变检测等,上述因素导致患儿的病情迅速进展至不可逆,从而治疗失败。

因此,在没有神经系统症状的情况下,对于移植后存在复发、持续或难治性CMV病毒血症的患儿,及时尽早

发现,并行脑脊液病原学以及头颅MRI检查,是非常有必要的^[8]。该病例可促进临床医生进一步认识造血干细胞移植后中枢神经系统并发症的高危因素和临床特征,对待无诱因的心率增快,即使没有脑炎相关典型神经系统表现,仍需要警惕颅内感染的可能,早期识别和处理可能会改善此类患者的结局^[14,16-17]。

* * *

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Author Contribution CHEN Yulin is responsible for conceptualization, investigation, visualization, and writing--original draft. ZHANG Xiaoping and XIAO Ling are responsible for writing--original draft. QIAO Lina is responsible for supervision and writing--review and editing. HE Guoqian is responsible for conceptualization, funding acquisition, supervision, and writing--review and editing. All authors consented to the submission of the article to the Journal. All authors approved the final version to be published and agreed to take responsibility for all aspects of the work.

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Declaration of Conflicting Interests QIAO Lina is a member of the Junior Editorial Board of the journal. All processes involved in the editing and reviewing of this article were carried out in strict compliance with the journal's policies and there was no inappropriate personal involvement by the author. Other than this, all authors declare no competing interests.

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(2024-06-28收稿, 2024-10-16修回)

编辑 余琳



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Editorial Office of *Journal of Sichuan University (Medical Sciences)*