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· 病例报告 ·

Alström 综合征诊疗 1 例

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Diagnosis and treatment of Alström syndrome: a case report

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患儿男, 2岁, 汉族, 2019年7月1日因双眼畏光1年、眼球震颤3d于潍坊眼科医院就诊。患儿为第2胎第2产, 足月剖宫产, 出生体质量2800g, 否认新生儿吸氧史及抢救史, 否认

外伤史及手术史, 父母否认近亲婚配, 否认家族史。眼科检查: 双眼上睑轻度下垂, 眼球垂直震颤, 无明显中间带, 双眼畏光, 追物反应差。盐酸环喷托酯滴眼液扩瞳后检影验光: 右眼



+7.50 DS/-2.00 DC×180°,左眼+9.00 DS/-2.50 DC×180°;双眼前节无明显异常;眼底检查可见双眼视盘边界清、色偏淡,C/D 约为 0.4,视网膜血管走行可,动脉偏细(图 1)。完善脑电图及颅脑 MRI 检查,均未见明显异常。初步诊断:(1)双眼畏光原因待查;(2)双眼眼球震颤;(3)双眼屈光不正。为明确诊断,建议行基因检测。患儿父母签署知情同意后,抽取患儿及其父母静脉血,基因检测发现患儿携带 *ALMS1* 基因(MIM# 606844)复合杂合突变 c.10819C>T(p.Arg3607Ter)和 c.10343G>A(p.Trp3448Ter)(图 2)。第 1 个杂合变异为位于 16 号染色体 10 819 号核苷酸由胞嘧啶 C 变为胸腺嘧啶 T,导致 3 607 位点精氨酸残基被终止密码子所代替,变异来源为表型正常的母亲;第 2 个杂合变异为位于 15 号外显子 10 343 号核苷酸由鸟嘌呤 G 变为腺嘌呤 A,导致 3 448 位点色氨酸残基被终止密码子所代替,变异来源于表型正常的父亲,符合家系共分离。第 2 个变异未见报道,在 1 000 基因组数据库(1 000 Genomes Database)和东亚人口数据库(ExAC_EAS)的搜索结果显示,正常人群中未携带该基因位点变异,是新发现的变异位点。这 2 个无义突变可使肽链合成提前终止,产生截短蛋白质,导致基因功能丧失。保守性分析发现,*ALMS1* 基因第 3 607 位精氨酸、3 448 位色氨酸在人、黑猩猩、恒河猴、犬、牛中高度保守(图 2)。根据美国医学遗传学学会的判定标准,第 1 个变异为致病性(pathogenic)变异,第 2 个变异为疑似致病性变异。根据临床特征、基因检测及家系分析结果,修订诊断为 Alström

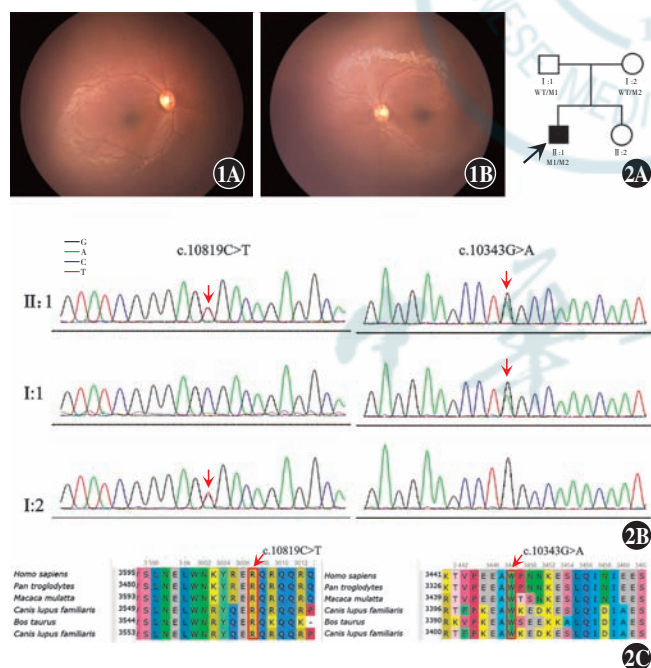


图 1 患儿 2 岁时双眼眼底照相(Retcam) 双眼视盘边界清、色偏淡,C/D 约 0.4,视网膜血管走行可,动脉偏细 A:右眼 B:左眼

图 2 患者家系图及基因测序图 A:家系图 □:正常男性;○:正常女性;■:男性患者;▲:先证者 WT:野生型;M1:c.10343G>A;M2:c.10819C>T B:基因测序图 先证者携带 *ALMS1* 基因复合杂合突变 c.10819C>T(箭头)和 c.10343G>A(箭头)。先证者父亲携带 c.10343G>A(箭头),先证者母亲携带 c.10819C>T(箭头) C:突变位点的氨基酸序列与多个物种的同源蛋白序列对比 3 607 位氨基酸 Arg,3 448 位氨基酸 Trp 属于高度保守序列

综合征,遗传方式为常染色体隐性遗传。2022 年 5 月 4 日,患儿 4 岁 11 个月,智力发育基本正常,身高 123 cm,体质量 40 kg,身体质量指数为 26.44 kg/m²;颈部、腋下可见污褐色至灰色的色素性、乳头瘤样角化性皮损(图 3);听力正常;心脏彩色超声检查示左心稍大,三尖瓣少量反流;腹部彩色超声检查示肝脏、胆囊、胰腺、脾脏、肾脏均未见明显异常;甲状腺彩色超声检查可见低回声结节,约 0.2 cm×0.2 cm,边界清,内回声均质;空腹血糖、血脂、肝功、肾功、血常规、尿常规基本正常。眼科检查:右眼+6.50 DS/-1.25 DC×180=0.2,左眼+7.50 DS/-1.75 DC×180=0.05,双眼眼压正常,双眼上睑轻度下垂,平视时上睑缘遮盖瞳孔约 1/3(图 3),角膜映光不合作,交替遮盖试验可见双眼均自外侧回到正中,双眼眼球垂直震颤,无明显中间带。双眼前节未见明显异常,眼底检查可见双眼视盘边界清、色略淡,C/D 约为 0.4,视网膜色泽灰暗,动脉变细,未见骨细胞样色素沉着(图 3)。黄斑光学相干断层扫描(optical coherence tomography,OCT)示双眼黄斑中心凹结构欠清晰,光感受器层结构紊乱,左眼黄斑区视网膜前可见高反射信号(检查欠合作)(图 3)。色觉检查不能理解,视网膜电图、视野、眼底自发荧光等检查不能配合。建议配戴光致变色眼镜,增加运动、控制饮食,每 6 个月复查听力、视力、血糖、血脂、肝功、肾功、血常规、尿常规、心脏彩色超声以及腹部彩色超声。

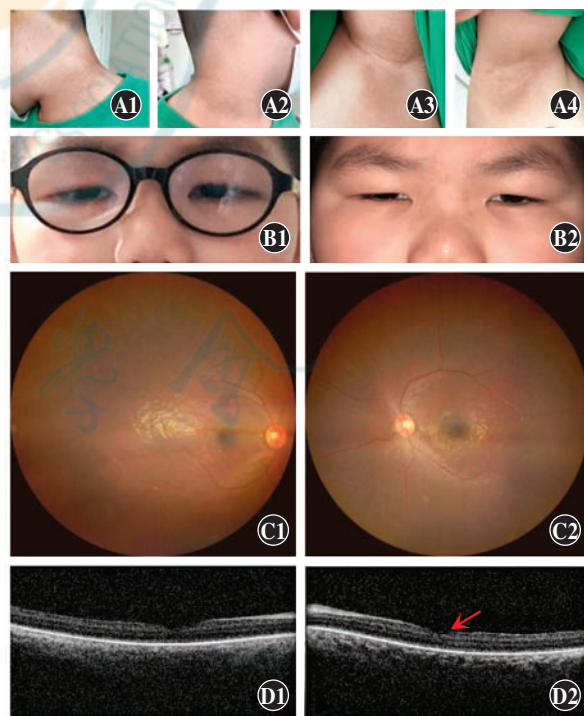


图 3 患儿 4 岁 11 个月时眼部及全身检查结果 A:颈部及腋下皮肤照相 颈部及腋下可见污褐色至灰色的色素性、乳头瘤样角化性皮损-黑色棘皮病(A1,A3:左侧;A2,A4:右侧) B:面部照相 双眼上睑轻度下垂,平视时上睑缘遮盖瞳孔约 1/3,因患儿畏光症状明显,无法拍到角膜映光点(B1:戴镜;B2:不戴镜) C:彩色眼底照相 双眼视盘边界清、色略淡,C/D 约为 0.4,视网膜色泽灰暗,动脉变细,未见骨细胞样色素沉着(C1:右眼;C2:左眼) D:黄斑 OCT 双眼黄斑中心凹结构欠清晰,光感受器层结构紊乱,左眼黄斑区视网膜前可见高反射信号(箭头)(检查欠配合)(D1:右眼;D2:左眼)

讨论:Alström 综合征又称肥胖-视网膜变性-糖尿病综合征^[1],发病率极低,全球报告约 1 200 例^[2],估计患病率为 1/1 000 000~1/10 000^[3-5],多发生于父母近亲婚配^[6]。临床特点主要为视网膜变性、肥胖、2 型糖尿病、黑棘皮症、感音神经性耳聋、肾功能不全、高甘油三酯血症、扩张性心肌病、肺功能障碍、肝功能障碍及泌尿功能障碍,以及随年龄增长而发生的系统性纤维化^[7-8]。

Alström 综合征为常染色体隐性遗传性疾病,由位于染色体 2p13 的 *ALMS1* 基因突变引起。该基因包含 23 个外显子,编码 4 169 个氨基酸^[9-11]。迄今为止,文献已报道近 300 种 *ALMS1* 基因突变,大多数变异发生在外显子 8、16 和 10 中,分别占 51.5%、17.3% 和 16%^[12]。该例携带 *ALMS1* 基因复合杂合突变 c. 10819C>T (p. Arg3607Ter) 和 c. 10343G>A (p. Trp3448Ter), 分别位于 16 和 15 号外显子,生物信息预测提示为致病性。

Alström 综合征眼部表现为进行性视力损害、畏光和眼球震颤,症状通常出现在出生后 15 个月内。本例患儿出生后 12 个月时出现畏光,约 24 个月时发现眼球震颤,发病时间较文献报道略晚。回顾既往报道病例,绝大多数 Alström 综合征患者合并中度或高度远视,本例患儿与既往报道一致。眼底病变在幼儿期大多是轻微的,Dotan 等^[13]研究了 22 例 Alström 综合征患者,其中男 12 例,女 10 例;年龄 2~38 岁,平均 17 岁;OCT 成像结果显示,10 岁之前的患儿黄斑中心凹 OCT 改变通常是轻微的,但逐渐进展,表现出正常视网膜结构的破坏,光感受器和视网膜色素上皮的进行性丧失,视网膜全层呈高反射信号、严重的视网膜皱褶、视神经玻璃膜疣和玻璃体后脱离;视力与 OCT 黄斑变化的严重程度相关。本例患儿目前矫正视力达 0.2,眼球垂直震颤较 2 岁时减轻,畏光,但无夜盲,查体可见视网膜色泽灰暗,动脉变细,无色素沉着,黄斑 OCT 示双眼视网膜变薄,左眼黄斑区视网膜前可见高反射信号,与既往文献报道基本相符,但由于患儿畏光症状明显,检查配合度差,仍需定期复查,观察视网膜病变进展情况。

Alström 综合征预后较差,90% 患者 16 岁时完全盲,90.5% 患者童年期死于心脏衰竭,61.3% 患者成年期死于心脏衰竭或肾衰竭,生存期超过 50 岁者极为罕见^[8]。对于该类疾病,目前尚无有效预防和治疗手段,多为对症处理^[14]。目前本例患儿除肥胖、皮肤改变及眼部病变外,尚无心脏疾患、耳聋、糖尿病以及其他器官功能异常,建议其增加运动、控制饮食,以改善代谢异常,矫正屈光不正及配戴变色眼镜,改善其生活质量。

在既往对 Alström 综合征的研究中,大多是眼科检查结果的异常促使了进一步的基因检测和最终确诊,为尽早的多学科综合评估干预创造了条件。因此,作为一名眼科医师,对于儿童期明显肥胖、畏光、眼球震颤的患儿,应考虑 Alström 综合征的可能,及早进行基因检测明确诊断。虽然该病尚无有效治愈的方法,但有利于对患儿尽早进行病情评估,早期综合干预,以期改善预后和长期生存质量。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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