

·临床研究·

## 抗体双阳性伴脊髓炎的自身免疫性星形细胞病临床特点

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**摘要:**【目的】探讨胶质纤维酸性蛋白抗体(GFAP-IgG)和水通道蛋白4抗体(AQP4-IgG)双阳性伴脊髓炎的自身免疫性胶质纤维酸性蛋白星形细胞病(GFAP-A)临床特点,旨在提高临床医师对此疾病的认识与诊治。【方法】本项目为一项回顾性病例对照研究,纳入伴脊髓炎的GFAP-A病例,收集伴随AQP4-IgG阳性的病例资料,汇总后进行综合分析。【结果】纳入55例GFAP-A,其主要临床症状包括头痛、发热、脊髓炎、视觉异常、行为异常、共济失调、意识障碍、癫痫发作、运动障碍、认知障碍和其他症状等。其中31例合并脊髓炎,并有8例为GFAP/AQP4双阳性伴脊髓炎。8例双阳性病例均表现有排尿困难和感觉平面障碍,MRI检查均可见明显的脊髓病灶,其中7例有超过三个脊椎节段的长病灶。本研究选择了8例GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳性伴脊髓炎、16例GFAP-IgG单阳性(除了AQP4-IgG阴性外,神经元抗体和少突、胶质细胞抗体均阴性)伴脊髓炎以及同时期诊断的47例AQP4-IgG单阳性(无伴随其它神经相关抗体)伴脊髓炎的视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(NMOSD)进行了统计学分析。经统计学分析,GFAP-IgG单阳组与GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳组的临床特点无明显统计学差异。GFAP-IgG单阳组与AQP4-IgG单阳组在性别比例、发热、头痛、共济失调、行为异常、视觉异常、MRI放射性血管样强化、脑脊液蛋白水平、脑脊液氯水平、脑脊液糖/血糖比值、脑脊液蛋白/脑脊液糖比值等均有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ )。GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳组与AQP4-IgG单阳组在发热、脑脊液蛋白水平有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ )。【结论】GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳性脊髓炎相对少见,临床表现上排尿困难和感觉平面障碍较为突出,脊髓MRI多表现为超过三个脊椎节段的长病灶,与AQP4单阳性的脊髓炎病例的临床特点存在统计学差别。

**关键词:** 胶质纤维酸性蛋白;自身免疫性胶质纤维酸性蛋白星形细胞病;抗体

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### Coexisting Autoimmune Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)-IgG and Aquaporin4 (AQP4)-IgG in Patients with Myelitis

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**Abstract:**【Objective】To analyze the clinical features of patients with coexisting GFAP-IgG and AQP4-IgG in myelitis.【Methods】We performed a retrospective analysis of patients with myelitis and GFAP-IgG.【Results】Totally 55 cases of autoimmune GFAP astrocytopathy (GFAP-A) were collected. The clinical manifestations included headache, fever, myelitis, abnormal vision, abnormal behavior, ataxia, disturbance of consciousness, epilepsy, dyskinesia, cognitive dysfunction, and other manifestations. Thirty-one cases were accompanied by myelitis, and 8 cases were GFAP/AQP4 double positive with myelitis. The 8 double-positive cases all showed dysuria and sensory plane disturbance. The MRI of spinal

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cord showed lesions in eight patients, seven of which had spinal cord lesions more than three segments, and three of which had Gadolinium enhancement. CSF showed the increasing level of white blood cell count or protein in six patients and decreasing level of glucose signally in one patient. In this study, 8 cases of GFAP/AQP4 IgG double positive with myelitis, 16 cases of GFAP IgG single positive (except AQP4 IgG negative, neuron antibody, oligodendrocyte antibody and glial cell antibody are negative) with myelitis, and 47 cases of AQP4 IgG single positive (without other neural related antibodies) with myelitis NMOSD were selected. There was statistically difference between single positive group with GFAP-IgG (sGFAP-A) and double positive group with GFAP-IgG (dGFAP-A) and AQP4-IgG in fever and CSF protein level ( $P < 0.05$ ).【Conclusions】GFAP/AQP4-IgG double-positive myelitis is relatively rare, which is different from the AQP4 single-positive myelitis in clinical features. The clinical manifestations include urination and defecation difficulties, sensory dysfunction. Spinal cord MRI usually manifests as long lesions extending over three vertebral segments, and cerebrospinal fluid examinations often indicate increased levels of white blood cells or protein.

**Key words:** glial fibrillary acidic protein; GFAP-A; antibody

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水通道蛋白4(aquaporin 4, AQP4)抗体阳性的视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders, NMOSD)和自身免疫性胶质纤维酸性蛋白星形细胞病(autoimmune glial fibrillary acidic protein astrocytopathy, GFAP-A)均属于自身免疫性星形细胞病(autoimmune astrocytopathy)的范畴<sup>[1-4]</sup>。相对于NMOSD,GFAP-A是近年来提出一个更新的概念,其特异性标志物为GFAP-IgG,GFAP-A主要的临床症状包括了发热、头痛、脑病、脊髓炎、视力的异常,甚至有癫痫、痴呆和自主神经功能障碍<sup>[2-5]</sup>。NMOSD的常见表现为视神经炎与脊髓炎,也常伴脑部病灶,累及下丘脑等部位也会出现睡眠过度等脑病症状<sup>[6]</sup>。GFAP-A长节段脊髓炎与视神经异常也常见<sup>[2-7]</sup>。因此,NMOSD和GFAP-A在临床上具有一定相似性,临床上需要进行鉴别、区分。有研究发现NMOSD和GFAP-A的临床和影像学特征有所不同。在本组的前期研究中发现,出现两种或三种以上自身抗体在GFAP-A并不少见<sup>[8]</sup>,部分GFAP-A合并AQP4-IgG阳性,符合NMOSD的诊断标准。然而,GFAP-IgG和AQP4-IgG双阳性的脊髓炎的临床特征尚未见系统报道。本研究探讨了GFAP-IgG和AQP4-IgG双阳性的脊髓炎病例特点,旨在提高临床医师对GFAP-A的认识与诊治。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

纳入从2013年3月至2019年6月在广州医科大学附属第二医院神经内科检测GFAP-IgG阳性且临床资料齐全的GFAP-A病例55例,本研究为

回顾性研究,收集的资料包括年龄、性别、病程、前驱感染、临床表现、脑与脊髓MRI特征、实验检测和诊治预后。对照组为同时期检测的47例AQP4-IgG阳性伴脊髓炎的NMOSD。主要临床表现为下肢无力、尿便障碍,MRI显示有脊髓病灶,且排除其它脊髓病,即为脊髓炎。研究得到广州医科大学附属第二医院伦理委员会批准(批号:2017-hs-23),并在事先告知患者其标本可能会被纳入相关的研究工作的情况下获得患者的知情同意。

### 1.2 GFAP-IgG和AQP4-IgG抗体检测

GFAP-IgG通过基于组织和/或基于细胞方法检测脑脊液,具体见以往报道<sup>[2]</sup>。AQP4-IgG通过基于细胞方法检测血清,详见研究组以往的研究<sup>[2]</sup>。

### 1.3 统计分析

统计分析采用SPSS 11.0完成。二组计数资料比较,采用Fisher确切概率法计算,计量资料通过非参数检验Kruskal-Wallis  $H$  检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳组与两单阳组互相对比

55例GFAP-A中,男性30例,女性25例,中位发病年龄43(16~78)岁,32例(58.2%)。有前驱感染病史,并且其中5例有肿瘤病史。55例病例主要临床症状包括头痛(60%, 33/55)、发热(58.2%, 32/55)、脊髓炎(56.4%, 31/55)、视觉异常(29.1%, 16/55)、行为异常(20%, 11/55)、共济失调(18.2%, 10/55)、意识障碍(12.7%, 7/55)、癫痫发作(10.9%, 6/55)、运动障碍(7.3%, 4/55)、认知障碍(10.9%, 6/

55)和其它症状(20%, 11/55)。

31例合并脊髓炎的病例中,8例合并有血清AQP4抗体阳性,7例伴一种或多种神经元、胶质细胞抗体阳性,其余16例为单纯GFAP-IgG阳性。本研究选择了8例GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳性伴脊髓炎、16例GFAP-IgG单阳性(除了AQP4-IgG阴性外,神经元抗体和少突、胶质细胞抗体均阴性)伴脊髓炎以及同时期诊断的47例AQP4-IgG阳性伴脊髓炎的NMOSD进行了统计学分析。

47例NMOSD组中,男性3例,女性44例,中位发病年龄40(17~66)岁,全部AQP4-IgG阳性,无伴随其它神经相关抗体。

统计分析结果显示GFAP-IgG单阳组与GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳组的临床特点无明显统计学差异。GFAP-IgG单阳性与AQP4-IgG单阳组在性别比例、发热、头痛、共济失调、行为异常、视觉异常、MRI

放射性血管样强化、脑脊液蛋白水平、脑脊液氯水平、脑脊液糖/血糖比值、脑脊液蛋白/脑脊液糖比值等均具有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ ;表1-3)。GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳组与AQP4-IgG单阳组在发热症状、蛋白水平上具有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ ;表3)。

## 2.2 GFAP-IgG和AQP4-IgG双阳性的临床特征

本研究总结了GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳组病例的临床资料,发现:8例双阳性病例的平均起病年龄为37.3(23~50)岁,均有排尿便困难、感觉平面障碍的临床表现,7例病例的脊髓MRI表现有超三个脊椎节段的长病灶,3例伴随钆增强,6例病例的脑脊液检查有细胞数或者蛋白水平升高,1例脑脊液糖水平明显下降。缓解期的治疗中,4例患者长期口服小剂量激素(甲泼尼龙片,4~8 mg/d),4例患者长期口服小剂量激素和吗替麦考酚酯,详见表4。

表1 三组的基线资料对比

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of three groups of patients [n, n (%), n/N]

Groups	GFAP-IgG single positive	AQP4-IgG single positive	GFAP/AQP4 IgG double positive	P1	P2	P3
n	16	47	8			
Mean age at onset/years(range)	47 (18~66)	40 (17~66)	39 (23~50)	N.S	N.S	N.S
Male/Female	6/10	3/44	2/6	N.S	0.006	N.S
MRI Brain "Radial enhancement"	4 (25)	0	1 (12.5)	N.S	0.003	N.S
Spinal cord symptoms	13(81.3)	39(83)	7(87.5)	N.S	N.S	N.S

N.S: no significance; P1: GFAP-IgG single positive compared with GFAP/AQP4-IgG double positive,  $P<0.05$ ; P2: GFAP-IgG single positive compared with AQP4-IgG single positive,  $P<0.05$ ; P3: GFAP/AQP4-IgG double positive compared with AQP4-IgG single positive,  $P<0.05$ .

表2 三组的临床资料对比

Table 2 Comparison of clinical manifestations between different groups of patients [n (%)]

Groups	GFAP-IgG single positive	AQP4-IgG single positive	GFAP/AQP4 IgG double positive	P1	P2	P3
Fever	7(43.6)	0	3(37.5)	N.S	<0.000 1	<0.000 1
Headache	9(56.3)	1(2.1)	2(25.0)	N.S	<0.000 1	0.052
Ataxia	4(25.0)	1(2.1)	0	N.S	0.013	N.S
Abnormal behavior	4(25.0)	1(2.1)	1(12.1)	N.S	0.013	0.052
Dyskinesia	2(12.5)	0	0	N.S	N.S	-
Cognitive dysfunction	1(6.25)	2(4.2)	0	N.S	N.S	1
Disturbance of consciousness	1(6.25)	0	0	N.S	N.S	-
Epilepsy	0	0	0	-	-	-
Abnormal vision	2(12.5)	36(76.6)	4(25.0)	N.S	<0.000 1	N.S

表3 三组的腰穿资料对比

Table 3 Comparison of cerebrospinal fluid examinations among three groups patients

Groups	GFAP-IgG single positive	AQP4-IgG single positive	GFAP/AQP4 IgG double positive	<i>P</i> 1	<i>P</i> 2	<i>P</i> 3
Lumbar puncture pressure/mmH <sub>2</sub> O	113(60~180)	130(50~260)	128(120~150)	N.S	N.S	N.S
CSF-Glu/(mmol/L)	2.8(2.3~6.2)	3.36(2.3~6.84)	2.6(1.3~3.3)	N.S	N.S	N.S
CSF-Protein level/(g/L)	729(210~2 344)	308(112~1 218)	593(410~1 121)	N.S	0.001	0.006
CSF-WBC/×10 <sup>6</sup> /L	18(1~230)	5(0~163)	21(2~28)	N.S	N.S	N.S
CSF-Cl/(mmol/L)	120(105~134)	123((115~131)	115(110~124)	N.S	0.014	N.S
S-Glu/(mmol/L)	5.95(3.60~13.90)	4.73(3.53~14.33)	4.3(3.9~7.1)	N.S	N.S	N.S
CSF-Glu/S-Glu	0.47(0.25~1.01)	0.68(0.31~1.25)	0.55(0.32~0.85)	N.S	0.015	N.S
CSF-Pro/CSF-Glu	256(78~2 541)	88(26~378)	195(157~850)	N.S	0.001	0.006
CSF-WBC/CSF-Glu	6.00(0.16~93.00)	1.36(0~70.00)	9.00(0.06~151.5)	N.S	N.S	N.S
CSF-Cl/CSF-Glu	42.0(19.2~59.4)	36.9(19.3~54.6)	44.4(45.2~84.8)	N.S	N.S	N.S

N.S: no significance; *P*1: GFAP-IgG single positive compared with GFAP/AQP4-IgG double positive, *P*<0.05; *P*2: GFAP-IgG single positive compared with AQP4-IgG single positive, *P*<0.05; *P*3: GFAP/AQP4-IgG double positive compared with AQP4-IgG single positive, *P*<0.05.

表4 8例GFAP-IgG和AQP4-IgG双阳性临床资料特点

Table 4 Characteristics of clinical data of 8 cases with GFAP/AQP4 double positive with myelitis

NO.	Age / years	Gender	Time from onset to this admission	Clinical manifestations	Cerebrospinal fluid examinations				Brain MRI	Spinal cord MRI	Long term treatment options
					WBC count / (×10 <sup>6</sup> /L)	Protein level / (mg/L)	Glu / (mmol/L)	Cl / (mmol/L)			
1	35	Female	3-months	Weakness of both legs, Urinary and bowel disorders	65	625	3.1	111	Normal	T6-11	Low-dose hormone maintenance treatment
2	40	Female	4-days	Numbness and weakness of both legs, Urinary disorders, Fever	200	1121	1.3	112	Radial vascular enhancement	C3-T6, with punctuate pattern enhancement	Hormone+MMF
3	43	Female	1-month	Fever, Numbness and weakness in the limbs, Dizziness, Choking cough due to drinking water, Blurred vision, Urinary disorders headache, weakness of both legs, urinary and bowel disorders	3	407	2.6	123	Normal	C2-4	Hormone+MMF
4	23	Male	10-days	fever, abnormal vision, mental retardation, weakness of both legs, urinary and bowel disorders	11	947	2.5	116	Normal	T1-10	Low-dose hormone maintenance treatment
5	24	Female	10-months	fever, abnormal vision, mental retardation, weakness of both legs, urinary and bowel disorders	30	421	2.5	121	Right basal ganglia, bilateral lateral ventricles, no enhancement	C5-T10	Low-dose hormone maintenance treatment

续表

NO.	Age / years	Gender	Time from onset to this admission	Clinical manifestations	Cerebrospinal fluid examinations				Brain MRI	Spinal cord MRI	Long term treatment options
					WBC count / ( $\times 10^6 / L$ )	Protein level / (mg/L)	Glu / (mmol/L)	Cl / (mmol/L)			
6	46	Female	2-months	blurred vision, numbness in the limbs, Urinary and bowel disorders	2	560	2.2	120	Normal	T2-3, with Gad-olinium-enhanced	Low-dose hormone maintenance treatment
7	50	Male	15-days	headache, numbness and weakness in the limbs, Urinary and bowel disorders	49	649	3.3	115	Normal	C1-5, with Gad-olinium-enhanced	Hormone+MMF
8	37	Female	9-years	abnormal vision, weariness, urinary and bowel disorders	9	410	2.6	110	Bilateral medial border of thalamus, third ventricle wall	C2-6	Hormone+MMF

### 3 讨论

GFAP-A是一个具有争议性的疾病,目前还没有取得一致的共识。首先从发病机制上看,AQP4抗体具有致病作用,AQP4自身免疫病的特点是病灶内AQP4抗原表达缺失,星形细胞减少<sup>[5]</sup>。它的机制是AQP4抗体与表达于星形细胞终突的AQP4结合,激活补体,其下游通路涉及兴奋性氨基酸转运体-2内吞,最后导致髓鞘脱失及组织坏死。GFAP是星形细胞胞内表达的中间丝蛋白,GFAP抗体并不容易与其接触反应。动物模型研究提示GFAP特异的T细胞参与了GFAP星形细胞病发病<sup>[9]</sup>。因此,GFAP-IgG是疾病伴随的出现的产物或为诊断治疗的生物标志物,即GFAP-IgG只能作为疾病的旁观者。其次,抗体重叠在GFAP-A变中普遍存在,常见的有AQP4抗体、NMDAR抗体以及MOG抗体<sup>[10-11]</sup>。Lennon团队<sup>[11]</sup>发现在102例GFAP-IgG阳性病例中,40%伴随其它抗体,包括NMDAR-IgG最多见,而AQP4-IgG排第二位(10例)。我们之前报道<sup>[8]</sup>了10例两种或以上抗体阳性GFAP-A重叠综合症的病例,其中4例为AQP4-IgG阳性。在当两种或多种抗体共存在同一病例时,会给临床医生

带来诊断的困惑。AQP4-IgG等致病性抗体进一步强化了GFAP-IgG的旁观者角色。

虽然伴脊髓炎的GFAP-A与AQP4-IgG单阳性伴脊髓炎的NMOSD病例在临床上具有重叠的特点,但是从本研究的结果可以发现两者在临床表现、脑脊液指标和MRI特征上存在明显的异常。本研究的结果与Sechi<sup>[7]</sup>等报道的一组病例结果是一致的。因此,发热、头痛、共济失调、精神行为异常、视觉异常、MRI放射性血管样强化、腰穿脑液脊蛋白水平、氯水平、脑脊液糖/血糖比值、脑脊液蛋白/脑脊液糖比值在鉴别GFAP-A与NMOSD具有重要参考价值。将来可通过大数据分析对比,确定何种指标和相应阈值有助于诊断标准或共识的形成。

在本研究中,我们对伴脊髓炎的GFAP-A病例进行了分析,首次把GFAP-IgG单阳性脊髓炎(不伴其它自身抗体)和GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳性脊髓炎的临床特点进行了比较。结果发现两者并无明显差异,前述已证明GFAP-IgG单阳性脊髓炎与AQP4-IgG单阳性伴脊髓炎的NMOSD存在明显差异,因此认为GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳性脊髓炎具有GFAP-A特点。但是进一步的比较分析显示,GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳性脊髓炎与AQP4-IgG单阳

性伴脊髓炎的NMOSD比较,指标上大部分并没有明显的差异性。从目前小样本的对比分析仅发现GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳性脊髓炎在发热症状、蛋白水平上有别于AQP4单阳性伴脊髓炎的NMOSD。但是本研究的样本量小,仍需要大数据的资料来证实。

GFAP-A的诊断未见有统一的诊断标准,我们曾推荐<sup>[12]</sup>以下情况又不能用其它疾病解释情况下需要考虑GFAP-A而检测脑脊液GFAP抗

体:①临床表现为脑膜脑炎、脑炎、脑膜炎、脑膜脑脊髓炎、脊髓炎;②颅脑MRI显示特征性的血管样增强。但由于抗体重叠在GFAP-A中普遍存在,诊断标准未确定将困扰众多临床医生,将会影响治疗方案选择。但是对于合并AQP4-IgG病例,由于AQP4-IgG具有致病性,患者需要长期激素维持治疗和/或免疫抑制治疗,因此,GFAP/AQP4-IgG双阳性脊髓炎应按照NMOSD治疗方案为宜。

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