

·临床研究·

抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体脑炎与髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白抗体相关疾病并存的临床特征

曹丽平¹, 马晓宇², 吴远华¹, 王婧琪², 舒崖清², 孙晓渤², 李小晶³, 邱伟²

(1. 广州中医药大学第五临床医学院, 广东 广州 510405//贵州中医药大学第一附属医院脑病内科 贵州 贵阳 550001; 2. 中山大学附属第三医院神经内科, 广东 广州 510630; 3. 广州市妇女儿童医疗中心神经内科, 广东 广州 510000)

摘要:【目的】探讨抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(NMDAR)脑炎与髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白(MOG)抗体相关疾病并存患者的临床特征。【方法】回顾性分析2015年2月至2019年8月广东省中山大学附属第三医院神经内科和广州市妇女儿童医疗中心神经内科共同收治的36例抗NMDAR脑炎患者,其中17例为与MOG抗体相关疾病共存的并存组,19例为单纯抗NMDAR脑炎的对照组。分析总结两组患者的首发症状、影像学特征、实验室检查、治疗及预后情况。【结果】与对照组比较,并存组患者在发病性别方面男性多于女性,少合并卵巢畸胎瘤,部分患者首发症状表现为抗NMDAR脑炎不常见的脱髓鞘症状,脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体滴度波动在(1:1~1:100),血清MOG抗体滴度波动在(1:25~1:1280),病灶影像学不仅表现为累及皮质及皮质下,还表现为皮质下白质病灶或累及脊髓。从治疗及预后分析,两组患者经免疫治疗后症状均有改善,经3~50个月随访,并存组3例有复发,对照组1例有复发,均再次对免疫治疗反应良好。【结论】临床上抗NMDAR脑炎与MOG抗体相关疾病并存的患者在发病性别上以男性居多,成人多于儿童,合并肿瘤的情况少见,对免疫治疗反应良好,推测此类患者在免疫致病机制上具有相对的特异性。

关键词:抗NMDAR脑炎;MOG抗体相关疾病;临床特征分析

中图分类号:R74 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1672-3554(2020)06-0858-09

Clinical Characteristics of Cases with Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate Receptor Encephalitis and Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Antibody Associated Diseases

CAO Li-ping¹, MA Xiao-yu², WU Yuan-hua¹, WANG Jing-qi², SHU Ya-qing², SUN Xiao-bo², LI Xiao-jing³, QIU Wei²

(1. The Fifth Clinical Medical College of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou 510405, China//The First Affiliated Hospital of Guizhou University of Chinese Medicine, Guiyang 550001, China; 2. Department of Neurology, the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510630, China; 3. Department of Neurology, Guangzhou Women and Children Medical Center, Guangzhou 510000, China)

Correspondence to: QIU Wei; E-mail: qiuwei@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Abstract:【Objective】To investigate the clinical characteristics of Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor encephalitis coexisting with myelin oligodendrocyte antibody (MOG). 【Methods】Retrospective analysis was performed on 36 patients with anti-NMDAR encephalitis who were admitted to the Department of Neurology of the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University and the Department of Neurology of Guangzhou Women and Children Medical Center from February

收稿日期:2020-04-14

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(81971140,81771300),广东省自然科学基金(2020A1515010053),白求恩基金会“共享阳光-重大疾病临床科研合作项目”(2020009)

作者简介:曹丽平,广州中医药大学在职博士生,研究方向:中医脑病,E-mail:1064593898@qq.com;邱伟,通信作者,博士生导师,教授,研究方向:神经免疫病,E-mail: qiuwei@mail.sysu.edu.cn

2015 to August 2019. Among them, 17 patients were in the coexisting group with MOG antibody related diseases and 19 patients were in the control group with simple anti-NMDAR encephalitis. The first symptoms, imaging features, laboratory examination, treatment and prognosis of the two groups of patients were analyzed and summarized. 【Results】 Compared with the control group, there were more male than female patients in the coexisting group, so fewer of them were complicated with ovarian teratoma. In some patients, the first symptoms were atypical demyelination of anti-NMDAR encephalitis. The titer of cerebrospinal fluid anti-NMDAR antibody (1:1 ~ 1:100) and serum MOG antibody (1:25 ~ 1:1 280) fluctuated. The imaging findings showed not only cortical and subcortical involvement but also subcortical white matter involvement or spinal cord involvement. From the analysis of treatment and prognosis, the symptoms of patients in both groups were improved after immunotherapy. After 3-50 months of follow-up, 3 patients in the coexisting group and 1 patient in the control group had recurrence, and all of them responded well to immunotherapy again. 【Conclusions】 Clinically, the incidence of Anti-NMDAR encephalitis and MOG antibody related diseases mostly occur in male patients, with more adults than children. Combined tumor is rare, and the patients have a good response to immunotherapy. It is speculated that such patients have a relatively specific immune pathogenesis.

Key words: anti-NMDAR encephalitis; MOG antibody related diseases; analysis of clinical characteristics

[J SUN Yat-sen Univ(Med Sci), 2020, 41(6):858-866]

抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(N-methyl-D aspartate, NMDAR)脑炎是自身免疫性脑炎(autoimmune encephalitis, AE)中最常见类型,约占AE患者的80%^[1-2]。通常由自身免疫介导而引起脑实质弥漫性或多发性炎性病变,临床表现为精神行为异常、癫痫发作、认知障碍、言语及运动障碍等一系列复杂的神经精神综合征^[3]。髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白(myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein, MOG)是表达于中枢神经系统少突胶质细胞膜和髓鞘表面的一种糖蛋白,具有高度免疫原性。近年来,MOG抗体作为一种新的脱髓鞘疾病诊断的血清学生物标志物而被报道^[4],认为是中枢神经系统炎性脱髓鞘疾病(ADS)中的重要自身免疫抗体和细胞免疫反应的靶点^[5],在急性播散性脑脊髓炎(ADEM)、视神经脊髓炎(NMO)、多发性硬化(MS)、视神经炎(ON)等疾病中均有发现。抗髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白免疫球蛋白G抗体(anti-myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein, IgG MOG-IgG)相关疾病(MOG-IgG associated disorders, MOGAD)被认为是一种免疫介导的中枢神经系统炎性脱髓鞘疾病,抗MOG-IgG可能是MOGAD的致病性抗体^[6]。近年国内外开始报道,临床上患者同时合并抗NMDAR脑炎与MOGAD的病例^[7-9],然而报道样本量少。本文通过回顾性分析抗NMDAR脑炎与MOG抗体相关疾病并存患者与单纯抗NMDAR脑炎患者的临床资料特点,探讨其并存的可能免疫机制,以期为临床早期诊治该病提供依据。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性收集2015年2月至2019年8月广东省中山大学附属第三医院神经内科和广州市妇女儿童医疗中心神经内科共同收治的36例抗NMDAR脑炎患者,其中17例为与MOG抗体相关疾病同时存在的并存组,19例为单纯抗NMDAR脑炎的对照组。抗NMDAR脑炎的诊断,参照2016年Graus与Dalmau提出的诊断标准和2017年中华医学会发布的《中国自身免疫性脑炎诊治专家共识》^[10-11]。MOGAD参考Jarius诊断标准^[12]和2020年中国免疫学会神经免疫分会发布的《抗髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白免疫球蛋白G抗体相关疾病诊断和治疗中国专家共识》^[6]。本研究取得中山大学附属第三医院伦理委员会同意及患者知情同意。

1.2 研究方法

收集研究对象的临床资料,具体包括一般资料、首发症状、实验室检查、影像学特征、治疗和预后情况。通过门诊复诊及电话途径进行随访。应用改良Rankin量表(Modified Rankin Scale, mRS)评分进行生活能力及预后评估,mRS评分 ≤ 2 分为预后较好, > 2 分者视为预后不良。

所有患者的脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体滴度和血清MOG抗体滴度的检测均在广东省中山大学附属第三医院神经内科实验室采用基于细胞的免

疫荧光检测 (cell based assay, CBA), 此方法使用转染全长人 MOG 或 NMDAR 的活细胞测定患者血清中的 MOG-IgG 或 NMDAR-IgG。将全长人 MOG 或 NMDAR 亚克隆到 pIRES2-EGFP 质粒中。使用 Lipofectamine2000 试剂将它们用于瞬时转染 HEK293T 细胞。转染后 36 h, 将细胞用 40 g/L 多聚甲醛固定 20 min 后, 在室温下与来自患者和对照组的离心血清 (1:20, 用含 10% 山羊血清的 PBS 稀释) 孵育 30 min。除去孔内液体, 并用 PBS 洗涤 3 次后。然后用抗人 IgG (1:1 000; Thermo Scientific) 的 AlexaFluor 546 二抗在室温下对细胞进行免疫标记 1 h。使用 Zeiss Axiovert A1 荧光显微镜获得图像 (图 1)。

1.3 统计方法

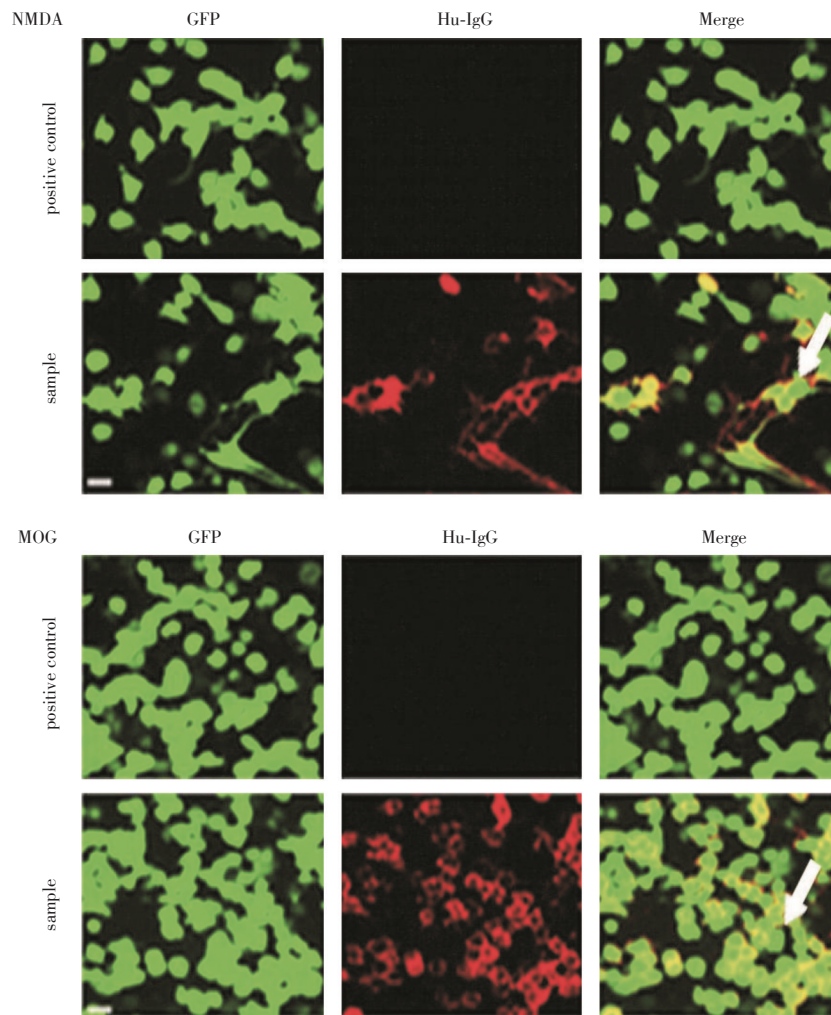
本研究采用 SPSS 25.0 软件进行统计分析, 对

于符合正态分布及方差齐性要求的数据, 用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 非正态分布的计量资料用中位数和四分位数 $M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$ 描述。两组计量资料比较采用独立样本 t 检验或 Wilcoxon 秩和检验进行比较, 两组分类资料比较采用 Fisher 确切概率法, 统计学检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

两组患者一般资料中, 从发病性别方面分析, 并存组男性多于女性, 而对照组女性多于男性; 从发病年龄方面分析, 两组患者均趋于年青化, 但两组在性别、年龄方面差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$; 表 1)。



Green represents the transfected target antigen cell, and red staining alone represents the target antibody. The red line and green Merge shown by the arrow represent the overlap of the two antibodies, indicating that the target antibody is detected positive.

图1 脑脊液 NMDAR-IgG 及血清 MOG-IgG 检测情况

Fig.1 Detection of NMDAR-IgG and serum MOG-IgG in cerebrospinal fluid

表1 两组患者一般临床资料特征
Table 1 General clinical data characteristics of patients in both groups [n, M(P₂₅ ~ P₇₅)]

| Groups | N(Man/Female) | Age/years |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Coexistence | 17(10/7) ¹⁾ | 22(15 ~ 32) |
| Control | 19(8/11) ¹⁾ | 24(11 ~ 33) |
| χ^2/Z | - | 0.13 |
| <i>P</i> | 0.51 ¹⁾ | 0.90 ²⁾ |

1) Fisher's exact test was used, 2) Wilcoxon rank-sum test was used.

2.2 首发症状

并存组17例患者中,头痛、发热者4例(4/17),癫痫发作者3例(3/17),精神行为异常者3例(3/17),复视者2例(2/17),言语障碍者1例(1/17),不自主运动者1例(1/17),面部麻木者1例(1/17),视物模糊者1例(1/17),视物旋转者1例(1/17)。对照组19例患者中,头痛、发热者5例(5/19),癫痫发作者4例(4/19),精神行为异常者5例(5/19),失眠1例(1/19),认知障碍2例(2/19),不自主运动者1例(1/19),肢体麻木者1例(1/19)。两组患者的首发症状多表现为抗NMDAR脑炎典型临床表现,如头痛、发热,癫痫发作和精神行为异常,但并存组部分患者表现为不常见的脱髓鞘症状,如复视、面部麻木和视物模糊,两组患者在首发症状表现方面差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表2)。

2.3 实验室检查

2.3.1 血清学检测 两组患者均接受过甲状腺功能及抗体、结缔组织病相关抗体和肿瘤标志物的检测,其中并存组2例患者(2/17)和对照组13例患者(13/19)甲状腺功能及抗体异常,余检测结果未见明显异常。两组患者血清学检测结果的异常多表现为甲状腺功能及抗体异常,其中对照组患者例数多于并存组(13 > 2)。

2.3.2 脑脊液检查 两组患者均接受过腰椎穿刺术取脑脊液检查,其中并存组13例患者(13/17)完成了压力检测,3例(3/17)压力升高,分别为220、250和250 mmH₂O;14例(14/17)脑脊液白细胞计数升高,为(6 ~ 473) × 10⁶/L,细胞学分类以淋巴细胞为主;5例(5/17)脑脊液蛋白水平升高,为0.46 ~ 2.24 g/L;17例患者脑脊液糖、氯水平基本正常。对

照组15例患者(15/19)完成了压力检测,6例(6/19)压力升高,波动在185 ~ 330 mmH₂O;11例(11/19)脑脊液白细胞计数升高,为(6 ~ 210) × 10⁶/L,细胞学分类以淋巴细胞为主;18例(18/19)脑脊液蛋白、糖、氯水平基本正常。两组患者脑脊液检查中,部分表现为脑脊液压力、白细胞数升高,但两组患者的脑脊液蛋白、糖、氯水平基本正常。

2.3.3 神经元抗体滴度检测 两组患者均完成了脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体滴度、血清MOG抗体滴度检测,其中并存组脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体滴度波动在(1:1 ~ 1:100),血清MOG抗体滴度波动在(1:25 ~ 1:1280);对照组脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体滴度波动在(1:1 ~ 1:320),血清MOG抗体滴度阴性。两组患者神经元抗体滴度检测中,针对脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体滴度(1:1)患者中,并存组有1例,对照组有2例;抗体滴度(1:10)患者中,并存组和对照组各有1例;抗体滴度(1:32)患者中,并存组有6例,对照组有5例;抗体滴度(1:100)患者中,并存组有9例,对照组有10例;抗体滴度(1:320)患者中,仅对照组有1例;经统计分析两组患者在脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体滴度方面差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表2)。

2.4 脑电图检查

并存组17例患者中有16例接受过脑电图检查,其中2例患者(2/16)提示癫痫样放电,另14例表现为非特异性慢波。对照组19例患者中有11例接受过脑电图检查,其中1例患者(1/11)提示癫痫样放电,另10例(10/11)表现为非特异性慢波。两组患者脑电图检查表现为非特异性慢波患者居多,癫痫样放电见于少部分患者。

2.5 影像学检查

2.5.1 MRI检查 并存组17例患者均接受过头颅MRI检查,其中15例(15/17)出现颅内病灶,病灶累及皮质、皮质下15例(15/17),脑干5例(5/17),基底节区6例(6/17),丘脑2例(2/17),小脑2例(2/17),胼胝体1例(1/17),脑膜1例(1/17)。病灶表现为斑点、斑片状长T2WI及FLAIR异常信号;4例(4/17)病灶表现为点状、斑片状异常强化;部分病例详见图2。5例患者(5/17)接受过颈胸髓MRI检查,其中2例(2/5)发现异常病灶,表现为受累脊髓肿胀,病灶呈斑片T2WI及FLAIR异常信号,且>3个椎体节段,未见强化;部分病例详见图3。1例以视物模糊为首发症状的患者接受过视神经

MRI检查,表现为双侧视神经内斑片状稍长T2WI异常信号,增强见轻度强化。

对照组19例患者均接受过头颅MRI检查,其中11例(11/19)出现颅内病灶,病灶累及皮质、皮质下11例(11/19),脑干1例(1/19),基底节区1例(1/19),丘脑2例(2/19),胼胝体1例(1/19)。病灶表现为斑点、斑片状长T2WI及FLAIR异常信号;19例患者均未见病灶异常强化。1例患者(1/19)接受过颈胸髓MRI检查,表现为受累脊髓肿胀,病灶

呈斑片T2WI及FLAIR异常信号,且>3个椎体节段,未见强化。

两组患者MRI病灶均表现为累及皮质及皮质下,但并存组患者还表现为皮质下白质病灶,可累及脊髓。两组患者在病灶区域分布方面差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表2)。

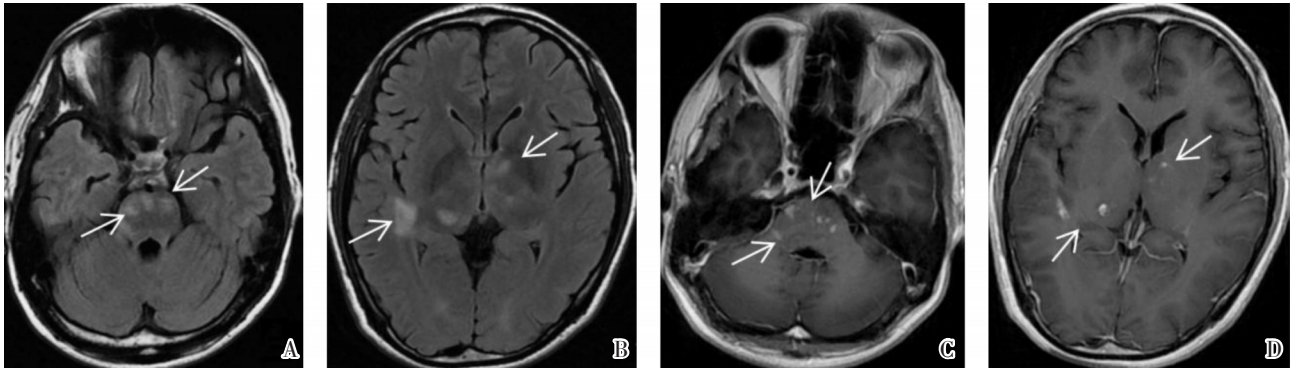
2.5.2 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT检查 并存组17例患者中,3例(3/17)患者接受过此项检查,其中2例(2/3)异常,1例提示颞叶、枕叶及丘脑代谢低;另1例提示

表2 两组患者首发症状、抗NMDAR抗体滴度及头颅MRI病灶区域比较

Table 2 Comparison of initial symptoms, Anti-NMDAR antibody titer and cranial MRI lesion area between the two groups [n(%)]

| First symptoms or Titer of anti-NMDAR antibody or Diseased region | Groups (n = 36) | | χ^2/Z | P |
|---|----------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Coexistence (n = 17) | Control (n = 19) | | |
| Headache, Fever | 4 (23.5) | 5 (26.3) | - | 0.47 ¹⁾ |
| Epileptic seizure | 3 (17.6) | 4 (21.0) | | |
| Mental behavior disorder | 3 (17.6) | 5 (26.3) | | |
| Diplopia | 2 (11.8) | 0 (0.0) | | |
| Lalopathy | 1 (5.9) | 0 (0.0) | | |
| Abnormal movements | 1 (5.9) | 1 (5.3) | | |
| Facial numbness | 1 (5.9) | 0 (0.0) | | |
| Blurred vision | 1 (5.9) | 0 (0.0) | | |
| See things rotating | 1 (5.9) | 0 (0.0) | | |
| Insomnia | 0 (0.0) | 1 (5.3) | | |
| Cognitive disorder | 0 (0.0) | 2 (10.5) | | |
| Numbness of limb | 0 (0.0) | 1 (5.3) | | |
| Titer of anti-NMDAR antibody (1:1) | 1 (5.9) | 2 (10.5) | -0.26 | 0.79 ²⁾ |
| Titer of anti-NMDAR antibody (1:10) | 1 (5.9) | 1 (5.3) | | |
| Titer of anti-NMDAR antibody (1:32) | 6 (35.3) | 5 (26.3) | | |
| Titer of anti-NMDAR antibody (1:100) | 9 (52.9) | 10 (52.6) | | |
| Titer of anti-NMDAR antibody (1:320) | 0 (0.0) | 1 (5.3%) | | |
| Cortical, subcortical | 15 (88.2) | 11 (57.9) | - | 0.58 ³⁾ |
| Brainstem | 5 (29.4) | 1 (5.3) | | |
| Basal ganglia region | 6 (35.3) | 1 (5.3) | | |
| Thalamus | 2 (11.8) | 2 (10.5) | | |
| Epencephalon | 2 (11.8) | 0 (0.0) | | |
| Callosum | 1 (5.88) | 1 (5.3) | | |
| Meninx | 1 (5.88) | 0 (0.0) | | |

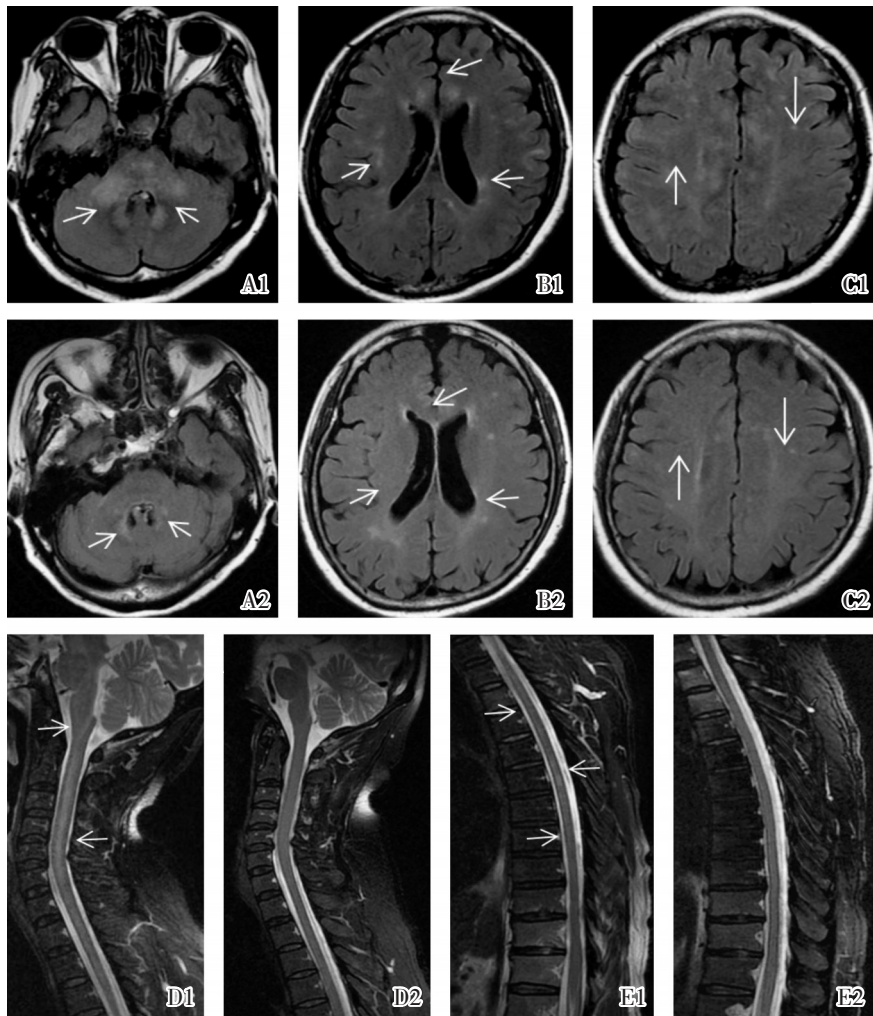
1), 3) Fisher's exact test was used ; 2) Wilcoxon rank-sum test was used.



These images showed abnormal signals in pons (A, arrow); right temporal lobe, bilateral thalamus (B, arrow); speckles and patches after enhancement (C, D, arrow).

图2 并存组病例8患者 MRI-FLAIR

Fig.2 MRI-FLAIR images of case 8 in the coexisting group



These images showed abnormal signals in pons, brachium pontis, cerebellum (A1, arrow), periventricular lateral ventricle (B1, arrow), frontal lobe, parietal lobe, and center of semicovale (C1, arrow). After 2 years of treatment, the lesions were smaller and partially disappeared (A2, B2, C2, as shown by arrows). MRI-T2 FS FRFES showed swelling and thickening of the spinal cord and extensive patchy abnormal signals (D1, E1, arrow). Reexamination one year after treatment showed no obvious swelling and thickening of the cervical and thoracic spinal cord, and patchy abnormal signals basically disappeared (D2, E2, arrow).

图3 并存组病例11患者头颅 MRI-T2 FLAIR

Fig.3 MRI-T2 FLAIR images of case 11 in the coexistence group

脑桥、延髓代谢高。同时均未提示合并有其他系统肿瘤病变。对照组19例患者中7例(7/19)患者接受过此项检查,6例(6/7)异常,5例分别提示顶叶、颞叶、枕叶代谢低;另1例提示额叶、基底节代谢高。同时均未提示合并有其他系统肿瘤病变。两组患者中部分完成了 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT检查,病灶区域表现为颞叶、枕叶代谢低的特异性表现。

2.6 治疗及预后情况

两组患者均应用了甲泼尼龙静脉治疗后小剂量口服维持,部分联合使用了免疫球蛋白、利妥昔单抗注射液、硫唑嘌呤或吗替麦考酚酯。所有患者的症状均有所改善,mRS评分均下降1~2分。经3~50个月的随访,并存组3例有复发,对照组1例有复发,4例患者复发病变的严重程度均较首次发作为轻,经再次免疫治疗后症状改善,后续随访期内未再复发。

3 讨论

抗NMDAR脑炎是一类由抗NMDA受体GluN1亚基抗体作用于中枢神经系统(CNS)引起的脑部异常炎症反应疾病,其发病以青年女性为多见,常合并卵巢畸胎瘤,与颅内病毒感染存在可能的联系^[13-15]。MOG抗体是免疫球蛋白IgG1的一种亚型,参与维持CNS髓鞘的完整性及相关免疫调节^[16],可介导自身免疫性脱髓鞘病。近年来,随着抗NMDAR脑炎合并多重神经元自身抗体叠加综合征的报道逐渐增多,初步表明临床客观存在抗NMDAR脑炎与MOGAD并存的情况,两者存在共同的免疫致病机制。一方面,可能是针对少突胶质细胞的靶向免疫致病,NMDAR和MOG这两种抗原同时存在于少突胶质细胞表面,当受到异常免疫攻击时,这两种抗原可能同时或相继受累,从而产生抗体共同致病。另一方面,可能归因于免疫重建,在减少剂量或停止免疫治疗后,免疫系统将从免疫抑制中逐渐恢复,这就导致免疫细胞攻击自身抗原^[17],可能诱发抗NMDAR抗体和MOG抗体共同引起中枢神经系统炎症病变。

本研究发现抗NMDAR脑炎与MOGAD并存患

者具有相对特异的临床特征。此类患者发病年龄趋向年轻化22(15~32)岁,男性多于女性(10:7)。除此外,并存患者中仅有1例合并卵巢畸胎瘤,这与单纯的抗NMDAR脑炎以青年女性多见,常合并畸胎瘤有所不同,提示畸胎瘤可能不直接参与并存患者的致病过程,与Titulaer等^[18]报道的结果一致。本研究中并存组和对对照组患者均以抗NMDAR脑炎典型表现多见,首发症状以头痛、发热、癫痫发作和精神行为异常为主;但并存组部分患者中出现了抗NMDAR脑炎不常见的与MOGAD相关症状,如复视、视物模糊、面部麻木,而未出现失眠、认知障碍此类抗NMDAR脑炎常见的症状。因此,当抗NMDAR脑炎患者临床合并有其他症状时,需及时对抗MOG抗体等指标进行检测。

抗NMDAR脑炎头颅MRI可表现为无明显异常,或仅有散在的皮质、皮质下点片状病灶,部分可累及边缘系统;少数病例兼有MOGAD的影像学特点,大脑白质或者脑干受累^[14]。而 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT敏感度高于MRI,表现为双侧枕叶代谢明显减低,伴额叶与基底节代谢升高^[19]。本研究中并存组和对对照组患者的头颅MRI主要表现与既往报道相符,此外,2例并存组患者的颈胸髓MRI提示脊髓受累;1例视神经MRI提示双侧视神经受累,表明当抗NMDAR脑炎患者出现脱髓鞘相关临床症状时,进行必要的脊髓、视神经MRI检查有助于并存患者的早期诊断。脑脊液抗NMDAR抗体滴度和血清MOG抗体滴度可作为并存患者的诊断性辅助指标,但两者对病情的评价作用尚未明确^[20-22]。本研究表明,在并存患者中,两种抗体滴度与病情预后尚无直接关系。治疗方面,并存组和对对照组所有患者经免疫抑制治疗后,mRS评分均下降1~2分,临床症状均有所改善,提示并存患者对免疫治疗反应仍然良好,可以得到较好的转归,且持续免疫抑制治疗有减少并存患者复发可能。

综上所述,临床上抗NMDAR脑炎与MOG抗体相关疾病并存的患者在发病性别上以男性居多,成人多于儿童,合并肿瘤的情况少见,对免疫治疗反应良好,推测此类患者在免疫致病机制上具有相对的特异性。后续尚需扩大样本量的研究。

参考文献:

- [1] Marques Macedo I, Gama Marques J. Catatonia secondary to anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) encephalitis: a review [J]. *CNS Spectr*, 2020; 475-492. doi: 10.1017/S10928529-19001573.
- [2] Zandi MS, Lennox BR, Vincent A. The importance of keeping in mind the diagnosis of n-methyl-d-aspartate receptor encephalitis [J]. *Biol Psychiatry*, 2016, 80(4): e15. doi: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2015.08.038
- [3] Titulaer MJ, McCracken L, Gabilondo I, et al. Treatment and prognostic factors for long-term outcome in patients with anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis: an observational cohort study [J]. *Lancet Neurol*, 2013, 12(2): 157-165.
- [4] Jarius S, Kleiter I, Ruprecht K, et al. MOG-IgG in NMO and related disorders: a multicenter study of 50 patients. Part 3: Brainstem involvement—frequency, presentation and outcome [J]. *J Neuroinflammation*, 2016, 13(1): 281.
- [5] Peschl P, Bradl M, Höftberger R, et al. Myelin oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein: deciphering a target in inflammatory demyelinating diseases [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2017, 8: 529. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2017.00529
- [6] 中国免疫学会神经免疫分会. 抗髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白免疫球蛋白G抗体相关疾病诊断和治疗中国专家共识 [J]. *中国神经免疫学和神经病学杂志*, 2020, 27(2): 86-95. Neuroimmunity Branch of The Chinese Society of Immunology. Chinese expert consensus on diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with anti-myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein immunoglobulin G antibody [J]. *Chin J Neuroimmunol & Neurol*, 2020, 27(2): 86-95.
- [7] Fan S, Xu Y, Ren H, et al. Comparison of myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) antibody disease and AQP4-IgG-positive neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) when they co-exist with anti-NMDA (N-methyl-D-aspartate) receptor encephalitis [J]. *Mult Scler Relat Disord*, 2018: 144-152. doi: 10.1016/j.msard.2018.01.007
- [8] Sarigecili E, Cobanogullari MD, Komur M, et al. A rare concurrence: Antibodies against Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein and N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor in a child [J]. *Mult Scler Relat Disord*, 2019, 28: 101-103. doi: 10.1016/j.msard.2018.12.017
- [9] Zhou J, Tan W, Tan SE, et al. An unusual case of anti-MOG CNS demyelination with concomitant mild anti-NMDAR encephalitis [J]. *J Neuroimmunol*, 2018, 320: 107-110. doi: 10.1016/j.jneuroim.2018.03.019
- [10] Graus F, Titulaer MJ, Balu R, et al. A clinical approach to diagnosis of autoimmune encephalitis [J]. *Lancet Neurol*, 2016, 15(4): 391-404.
- [11] 中华医学会神经病学分会. 中国自身免疫性脑炎诊治专家共识 [J]. *中华神经科杂志*, 2017, 50(2): 91-98. Chinese Neurology Branch of Medical Association. Consensus of Chinese experts on diagnosis and treatment of autoimmune encephalitis [J]. *Chin J Neurol*, 2017, 50(2): 91-98.
- [12] Jarius S, Paul F, Aktas O, et al. MOG encephalomyelitis: international recommendations on diagnosis and antibody testing [J]. *J Neuroinflammation*, 2018, 15(1): 134.
- [13] Armangue T, Spatola M, Vlagea A, et al. Frequency, symptoms, risk factors, and outcomes of autoimmune encephalitis after herpes simplex encephalitis: a prospective observational study and retrospective analysis [J]. *Lancet Neurol*, 2018, 17(9): 760-772.
- [14] Guan W, Fu Z, Zhang H, et al. Non-tumor-associated anti-n-methyl-d-aspartate (nmda) receptor encephalitis in chinese girls with positive anti-thy-

- roid antibodies[J]. *J Child Neurol*, 2015, 30(12): 1582-1585.
- [15] Ogawa E, Nagai T, Sakuma Y, et al. Association of antibodies to the NR1 subunit of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors with neuropsychiatric systemic lupus erythematosus [J]. *Mod Rheumatol*, 2016, 26(3): 377-383.
- [16] Loos J, Pfeuffer S, Pape K, et al. MOG encephalomyelitis: distinct clinical, MRI and CSF features in patients with longitudinal extensive transverse myelitis as first clinical presentation [J]. *J Neurol*, 2020, 267(6): 1632-1642.
- [17] Van Obberghen EK, Cohen M, Rocher F, et al. Multiple immune disorders after natalizumab discontinuation: after the CIRIS, the SIRIS? [J]. *Rev Neurol*, 2017, 173(4): 222-224.
- [18] Titulaer MJ, Höftberger R, Iizuka T, et al. Overlapping demyelinating syndromes and anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor encephalitis [J]. *Ann Neurol*, 2014, 75(3): 411-428.
- [19] 关鸿志, 孔维泽, 彭斌, 等. 复发性抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体脑炎临床分析[J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2015, 95(13): 996-1001.
- Guan HZ, Kong WZ, Peng B, et al. Clinical analysis of recurrent Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor encephalitis [J]. *CMJ*, 2015, 95(13): 996-1001.
- [20] Zandi MS, Paterson RW, Ellul MA, et al. Clinical relevance of serum antibodies to extracellular N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor epitopes [J]. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*, 2015, 86(7): 708-713.
- [21] Reindl M, Jarius S, Rostasy K, et al. Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibodies: How clinically useful are they? [J]. *Curr Opin Neurol*, 2017, 30(3): 295-301.
- [22] 康新梅, 孙晓渤, 李静, 等. 水通道蛋白4和髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白抗体阳性患者临床分析[J]. *中国神经精神疾病杂志*, 2018, 44(1): 26-31.
- Kang XM, Sun XB, Li J, et al. A clinical analysis of patients with AQP4-IgG and MOG-IgG seropositive [J]. *Chin J Nerv Ment Dis*, 2018, 44(1): 26-31.

(编辑 孙慧兰)