

## • 新发传染病临床诊治 •

## 一例成人流感相关脑炎及文献回顾

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**【摘要】目的** 描述一例成人流感相关脑炎患者的临床表现、诊疗经过及该疾病相关文献回顾, 旨在提高临床医师对本病的认识, 尽早明确诊断并给予正确的治疗方法。**方法** 分析上海市公共卫生临床中心2018年2月收治的1例流感相关脑炎患者的临床表现及诊疗经过, 并结合国内外文献的回顾, 进一步认识和学习该病的临床表现和诊疗进展。**结果** 流感流行季, 存在中枢神经系统感染的患者, 需鉴别流感相关脑炎, 脑脊液、血液、咽拭子等标本检测完善病原学(核酸检测)及免疫学依据有助于早期诊断流感相关脑炎。**结论** 对于伴有神经系统症状的流感患者应当警惕流感脑炎的发生。易感人群建议每年预防性接种流感疫苗减少流感及其严重并发症的发生。

**【关键词】** 流感相关脑炎; 中枢神经系统感染; 核酸检测

## Influenza-associated Encephalitis in Adult: a case report and literature review

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**【Abstract】Objective** To describe the clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment of a case of adult influenza-associated encephalitis, and related literatures were reviewed to increase the knowledge about the disease. **Methods** A case of adult influenza-associated encephalitis admitted to Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center on Feb 2018 was analyzed. The clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment were described in detail. In addition, related literatures were reviewed to increase our knowledge about the disease for its early diagnosis and appropriate treatment. **Results** In the influenza prevailing season, central nervous system infection is possible. Influenza-associated encephalitis should be considered in the differential diagnosis. Cerebrospinal fluid, blood, pharynx swab and other specimens should be tested for its early diagnosis based on etiological (nucleic acid) and immunological evidence. **Conclusion** In patients with influenza and accompanying neurological symptoms, influenza-associated encephalitis may be possible. The susceptible populations should receive influenza vaccine annually to prevent the occurrence of influenza and its serious complications.

**【Key words】** Influenza associated encephalitis; Central nervous system infection; Nucleic acid detection

流感相关脑炎(influenza virus-associated encephalitis, IAE)是一种流感病毒感染引起的罕见但严重的中枢神经系统并发症, 多见于5岁以下的儿童<sup>[1]</sup>, 成人罕见报道。自2009年甲型H1N1流感病毒大流行后, IAE报道病例似乎有所增加<sup>[2]</sup>, 但成人IAE罕见报道, 尚未引起临床医师足够的重视。近来有研究对100多例感染性脑炎患者进行了病原学分析, 结果发现5%~9%为流感病毒感染<sup>[3]</sup>, 甲型、乙型、丙型流感病毒均可引起IAE<sup>[4-6]</sup>。另一项Meta分析表明IAE多

见于男性<sup>[7]</sup>, 不同年龄阶段均可累及<sup>[8]</sup>, 通常起病后几天内出现严重的神经系统症状, 病情进展快速, 一旦发生, 超过1/3的患者可遗留严重的后遗症, 1/3的患者发生死亡<sup>[9]</sup>, 儿童中病死率更高达50%<sup>[10]</sup>。该病起病时临床表现无特异性, 93%的患者有发热<sup>[11]</sup>, 伴有不同的神经系统症状, 其中以意识不清和癫痫表现最为常见<sup>[11]</sup>。目前尚缺乏统一的诊断标准, 确诊主要依赖于脑脊液中流感病毒病原学和血清学依据。现对我院实验室确诊的一例流感相关脑炎患者的流行病

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学、临床表现、实验室检查及影像学改变进行回顾性分析。

### 1 材料与方法

患者，女性，35岁，安徽人，既往有乙肝病毒携带病史，否认近期旅游史及毒物接触史。发病前有流感患者接触史。患者于2018年1月24日出现发热，体温最高 $39.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，伴有鼻塞等不适，自行服用解热镇痛药后症状无改善，后去当地医院补液治疗，具体用药不详，症状无改善。2月1日患者出现意识不清，呼之不应，当地医院予行腰椎穿刺术，脑脊液示：白细胞计数 $152 \times 10^6/\text{L}$  ( $0 \sim 8 \times 10^6/\text{L}$ )，淋巴细胞比例84%，中性粒细胞比例16%。糖 $3.49\text{mmol/L}$  ( $2.2 \sim 4.4\text{mmol/L}$ )，蛋白 $706\text{mg/L}$  ( $150 \sim 450\text{mg/L}$ )，氯化物 $106\text{mmol/L}$  ( $120 \sim 132\text{mmol/L}$ )，考虑中枢神经系统感染。予头孢曲松抗菌、阿昔洛韦抗病毒、甘露醇脱水降颅压等对症治疗，患者意识无恢复，病情加重，并出现肢体频繁抽搐。转来我院就医，入院查体：体温 $39^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，心率82次/分，血压 $120/72\text{mmHg}$ ，呼吸频率16次/分。昏迷，压眶有反应，双侧瞳孔缩小，对光反射迟钝，球结膜水肿，颈抗，脑膜刺激征阳性。双肺呼吸音粗，未闻及明显湿啰音。心律齐，各瓣膜区未及明显杂音，腹平软，无压痛、反跳痛。双侧病理征阴性。格拉斯哥评分5分。

### 2 结果

入院后辅助检查：2018年2月3日血常规：白细胞 $7.58 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ ，中性粒细胞百分比(83.8%)明显升高，余大致正常。尿、粪常规正常。血生化、凝血指标基本正常。血沉 $72\text{mm/H}$ ，CRP $26\text{mg/L}$ ，降钙素原 $0.18\text{ng/ml}$ 。脑脊液压力大于 $400\text{mmH}_2\text{O}$ ，白细胞计数 $70 \times 10^6/\text{L}$ ，红细胞计数 $35 \times 10^6/\text{L}$ ，脑脊液糖 $3.0\text{mmol/L}$ ，蛋白 $38\text{mg/L}$ ，氯化物 $119\text{mmol/L}$ ，外周血糖 $5.3\text{mmol/L}$ ，脑脊液糖/外周血糖比例56%，脑脊液细菌、真菌、结核菌涂片及培养均阴性。血、脑脊液隐球菌抗原均阴性，梅毒螺旋体抗体、RPR、HIV抗体、甲肝、戊肝、丁肝、丙肝抗体均阴性，血CMVDNA、EBDNA小于检测下限，肿瘤指标正常范围。乙肝两对半：乙肝表面抗原大于 $250\text{IU/ml}$ ，抗-HBe抗体 $0.03\text{S/CO}$ ，抗-HBc抗体 $10.59\text{S/C}$ ，余阴性。HBVDNA $4.32 \times 10^4\text{IU/ml}$ ，血培养未见细菌、真菌生长。细胞免疫：CD3 58%，CD3绝对值 $320\text{cell}/\mu\text{l}$ ，CD8 28%，CD8绝对值 $157\text{cell}/\mu\text{l}$ ，CD4百分比27%，CD4绝对值 $151\text{cell}/\mu\text{l}$ ，CD45绝对值 $552\text{cell}/\mu\text{l}$ ，CD4/CD8 0.97。2月5日胸部CT提示两肺炎症，右肺为主(图1)，头颅CT提示脑实质弥漫性水肿表现(图2)。



图1 患者肺部感染CT图像，两肺炎症，右肺为主

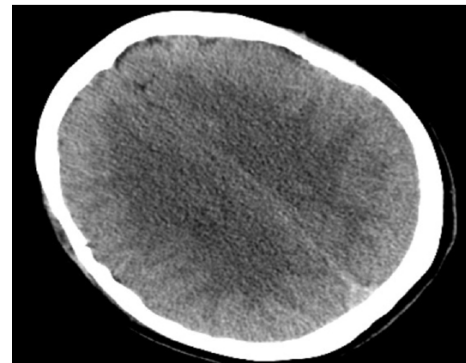


图2 患者脑水肿表现，两侧弥漫性脑回肿胀，脑沟消失

入院诊断：中枢神经系统感染、病毒性脑膜脑炎、慢性乙型肝炎。入院后予阿昔洛韦、奥司他韦抗病毒，地塞米松抗炎，丙种球蛋白冲击治疗，先后使用哌拉西林舒巴坦、去甲万古霉素、美罗培南、利奈唑胺、多粘菌素等抗感染；予镇静抗癫痫、脱水降颅压等治疗后患者症状无好转，持续高热伴频繁抽搐。2月8日患者因出现中枢型呼吸衰竭，予以气管插管辅助机械通气。2月14日患者痰、脑脊液流感病毒核酸检测结果回报甲型流感病毒核酸阳性，血清甲型流感病毒核酸阴性，乙型流感核酸均阴性。予以积极对症支持治疗后患者病情无好转，自动出院回当地治疗。出院后随访患者于4月9日在当地医院宣告临床死亡。

### 3 讨论

流感病毒相关脑炎虽罕见，但却是导致成人和儿童死亡的重要原因。每年全球约有10%~20%人口感染流感，导致300万~500万人住院治疗，造成了严重的疾病和经济负担。据估计仅在美国，每年经济负担高达871亿美元<sup>[12-14]</sup>。流感病毒感染由于累及的器官不同往往可导致不同的临床表现。其中IAE是一种流感病毒中枢感染引起的快速进展性脑病，在感染早期即可发生。一些动物模型和体外实验的数据亦表明，流感病毒可以从周围神经进入中枢神经系统，诱发脑病和神经炎症，感染血管内皮细胞、星形胶质细胞和神经元，并通过流感病毒诱导细胞凋亡<sup>[15-17]</sup>。同时临

床也发现IAE患者脑脊液中细胞因子和抗流感抗体的浓度亦有增加<sup>[18]</sup>。另有报道IAE可能存在潜在的遗传倾向, 亚太地区感染率(12.79/10万)高于白人、非西班牙裔患者(3.09/10万)<sup>[19]</sup>。

IAE的诊断依赖于临床表现、脑脊液检查、影像学、病原学检测以及其他的相关检查。关于IAE临床表现缺乏特异性, 患者通常表现为发热后迅速出现意识不清、癫痫。神经系统症状平均在全身症状出现后1~5天内出现; 在某些暴发性病例中, 进展到死亡的时间可能在临床明显感染发病后1天之内<sup>[20, 21]</sup>。该患者在呼吸道症状出现后很快进入到昏迷状态, 伴持续抽搐、高热。因此在流感季节时发生的任何不明原因的中枢神经系统症状的鉴别诊断中, 应考虑到IAE。尽早行腰椎穿刺术送检脑脊液分析, 脑脊液压力可明显升高, 常规生化多呈正常或轻度异常, 类似病毒性脑膜脑炎表现, 该患者脑脊液压力大于400mmH<sub>2</sub>O, 常规生化提示白细胞计数、蛋白轻度增高, 余均正常。头颅影像学检查是必要的, IAE的MRI多呈现为T2加权磁共振图像上多灶性、对称分布的脑损害, 表现为小脑、脑干、胼胝体(脾)或(双侧)丘脑的高信号<sup>[22-25]</sup>, 62%的患者可有影像学表现<sup>[11]</sup>。重症患者的大脑皮质弥漫性受累和弥漫性脑水肿, 该患者持续抽搐, 无法配合行MRI检查, 仅完善头颅CT扫描呈现弥漫性脑水肿, 属重型。据统计, 脑脊液分析和头颅MRI结果对于评估IAE的预后有一定预测价值<sup>[26-28]</sup>。正常的脑脊液分析以及头颅MRI常提示良好的预后<sup>[11]</sup>。脑脊液流感病毒核酸、抗体检测对于诊断IAE非常关键。对患者鼻咽/咽喉和其他疑似感染区域的标本进行流感病毒核酸和抗原检测, 呼吸道标本流感病毒核酸检测阳性可诊断流感病毒感染, 然而实际上脑脊液中流感病毒可能很低无法检测到<sup>[29]</sup>, 只有少数(16%)患者在脑脊液中可检测到流感病毒<sup>[11]</sup>, 因此脑脊液中流感病毒核酸PCR阴性并不能排除诊断IAE, 同时检测脑脊液中流感病毒抗体将有助于IAE的诊断<sup>[30, 31]</sup>。此例患者入院后送检脑脊液、痰、血液标本等检测流感病毒核酸, 结果提示脑脊液、痰甲型流感病毒核酸阳性, 故IAE诊断明确。亦有研究认为IAE患者脑脊液中存在流感病毒IgM或IgG特异性抗体, 同时采集脑脊液、血清可以确定脑脊液内特异性抗体的产生, 通常Reiber指数 $\geq 1.5$ 时, 可作为脑脊液内抗体产生的标志<sup>[32]</sup>, 该指数 $\geq 3$ 时, 可以降低假阳性率, 连续检测患者(配对)样本脑脊液、血清内抗体的意义更大。IAE患者血液分析并无特异性表现, 脑电图可表现为额叶或颞区局灶性慢波或尖波、弥漫性慢波及全身慢波活动等脑

电异常<sup>[33]</sup>。

关于IAE的治疗目前尚无标准特异性方案<sup>[34]</sup>。早期减少病毒复制可能对患者是有益的<sup>[35]</sup>, 但目前推荐使用的抗病毒药物奥司他韦是否能减少流感病毒感染引起的神经表现尚不清楚。有研究显示奥司他韦穿透到脑脊液中只有2.9%~13.0%<sup>[36]</sup>, 但要更多的实验数据支持。流感病毒感染引起的免疫反应可能在IAE的发病中起着重要的作用, 因此早期给予皮质类固醇治疗可能可以改善缓解病情<sup>[37]</sup>。辅助支持治疗是目前常用及有效的治疗方法, 包括呼吸机辅助通气、营养支持、控制继发感染、脱水降颅压、抗癫痫等。有报道亚低温治疗似乎对IAE病人有益<sup>[38]</sup>。

诊断IAE需要相应的实验室检测技术支持, 但目前尚未得到广泛开展。高度怀疑IAE时, 应积极寻找流感病毒感染的病原学及血清学证据。脑脊液流感病毒核酸等相关病原学检测阳性, 结合患者相关的临床表现及影像学, 可以诊断为IAE。给予神经氨酸酶抑制剂的同时进行相关对症支持治疗, 有助于降低流感相关病死率。易感人群应积极接种流感病毒疫苗<sup>[7]</sup>。

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