

卵巢畸胎瘤相关抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体脑炎1例报告

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【摘要】 21岁未婚女性因“记忆力减退20余天,发现盆腔占位10余天”就诊于复旦大学附属妇产科医院。经系统检查,确诊为畸胎瘤相关抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor, NMDAR)脑炎。患者接受双侧卵巢畸胎瘤剥除术,术后病理提示左侧卵巢未成熟畸胎瘤I级、右侧成熟性畸胎瘤。围术期联合免疫治疗后,患者神经精神症状明显改善。卵巢畸胎瘤相关抗NMDAR脑炎的诊治需要多学科协作,其中1个月内手术切除肿瘤、尽早启动免疫治疗是改善预后的核心策略。临床实践中应警惕误诊或漏诊,避免进展为重症脑炎。

【关键词】 抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体脑炎; 卵巢畸胎瘤; 多学科协作; 免疫治疗; 预后

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Ovarian teratoma-associated anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor encephalitis: one case report

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【Abstract】 A 21-year-old unmarried female visited Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital, Fudan University with the chief complaint, memory decline for more than 20 days and discovery of a pelvic mass for more than 10 days. Through systematic examination, she was diagnosed with teratoma-associated anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) encephalitis. The patient underwent bilateral ovarian teratoma enucleation, and postoperative pathology revealed immature teratoma grade I in the left ovary and mature teratoma in the right ovary. Perioperative combined immunotherapy significantly improved her neuropsychiatric symptoms. The diagnosis and treatment of ovarian teratoma-associated anti-NMDAR encephalitis require multidisciplinary collaboration, with accurate diagnosis, timely surgical resection within 1 month, and early initiation of immunotherapy being critical factors for improving prognosis. Clinicians should remain vigilant to avoid missed or misdiagnosed cases, as this condition can lead to severe outcomes.

【Key words】 anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor encephalitis; ovarian teratoma; multidisciplinary collaboration; immunotherapy; prognosis

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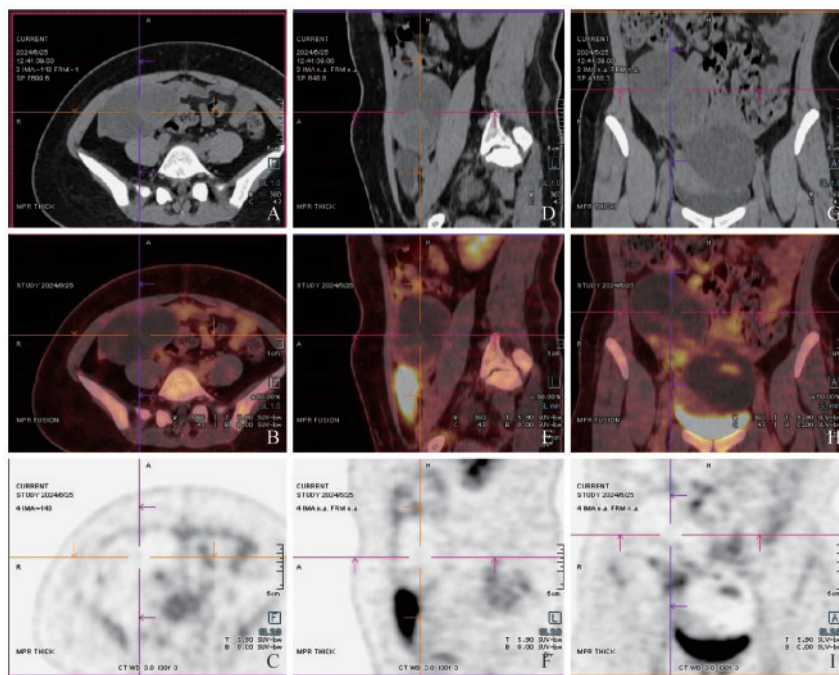
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卵巢畸胎瘤相关抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor, NMDAR)脑炎是一种罕见的自身免疫性脑炎,临床表现复杂多样,极易出现误诊或漏诊。流行病学数据显示,抗NMDAR脑炎多见于18~45岁女性,其中约14.3%~47.8%患者合并卵巢畸胎瘤^[1-2]。由于疾病进展可导致认知功能障碍、运动系统损伤等不可逆神经后遗症,不仅严重损害患者生活自理能力及社会功能,同时给家庭带来沉重的医疗负担与精神压力。本文通过对1例典型病例的完整诊治过程进行深度剖析,并结合国内外研究进展,系统总结卵巢畸胎瘤相关抗NMDAR脑炎的临床特征及诊治要点,旨在为临床早期识别与规范管理提供实践依据。

病例资料 患者女性,21岁,汉族,未婚,因“记忆力减退20余天,发现盆腔占位10余天”于2024年6月就诊于复旦大学附属妇产科医院。患者平素月经规律,月经周期30天,经期5~7天,经量中等,偶有痛经。起病无明显诱因,临床表现为波动性反应迟钝、记忆力下降伴烦躁,体温峰值37.5℃。外院检查显示:头颅MRI未见异常;脑电图提示 α 节律

(9-10 c/s)调节欠佳,双侧弥漫性低中幅 θ 波、少量中高幅 δ 波,未见局灶性改变或典型痫样放电;诱发电位脑电地形图显示两半球 θ 频段(4~7.5 Hz)及 δ 频段(3.0~3.5 Hz)功率异常增强。予头孢曲松、更昔洛韦抗感染治疗后症状短暂缓解,期间体温最高升至38.7℃(经物理降温控制)。进一步腰椎穿刺脑脊液检测示:抗NMDAR抗体IgG阳性(1:10+)、抗AMPA2抗体IgG阳性(1:1+)。

病因学筛查与影像学特征 妇科超声显示盆腔巨大囊实性占位(考虑右侧附件区来源,囊腺瘤可能);盆腔增强MRI显示盆腔一直径约13 cm的囊实性病灶,考虑附件恶性占位(畸胎瘤可能性大);血清学肿瘤标志物(甲胎蛋白、癌胚抗原、CA199、CA125等)均在正常范围内。PET/CT进一步证实盆腔存在2枚囊实性占位,右侧病灶直径约10 cm;左侧病灶直径约14 cm,边界清晰,内见多发分隔及实性密度影,左侧病灶氟脱氧葡萄糖(fluoro deoxy glucose, FDG)代谢显著增高($SUV_{max}=9.2$),考虑卵巢畸胎瘤(图1),全身其他部位未见肿瘤浸润征象。



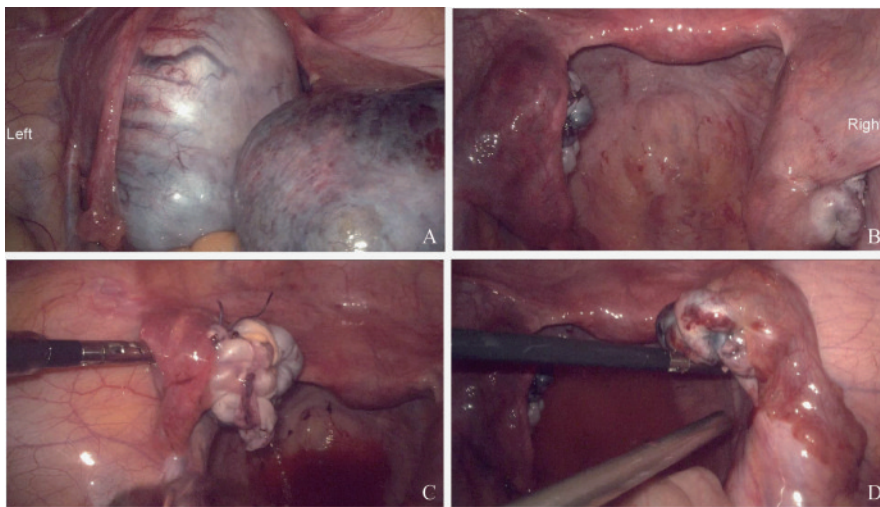
A-C: Transverse plane images of the pelvic mass. D-F: Sagittal plane images of the pelvic mass. G-I: Coronal plane images of the pelvic mass. A/D/G represented CT cross-sectional images; B/E/H demonstrated PET/CT multi-planar reconstruction (MPR) fusion images, which integrated anatomical structural information from CT with metabolic functional information from PET; C/F/I depicted PET cross-sectional images, primarily reflecting the metabolic activity of tissues and organs.

图1 盆腔双侧卵巢畸胎瘤PET/CT图像

Fig 1 PET/CT images of bilateral ovarian teratomas in the pelvic cavity

多学科诊疗决策与干预过程 结合脑脊液特异性抗体阳性和盆腔巨大占位,多学科会诊明确诊断为畸胎瘤相关抗NMDAR脑炎。首先予以静脉注射丙种球蛋白(30 g/d×5 d)冲击治疗,期间体温波动于37.2℃~37.4℃,仍偶发言语混乱、情绪低落等神经精神症状。多学科评估建议待脑炎症状稳定后行原发病灶切除。术前卵巢储备功能正常(抗苗勒氏管激素, anti-müllerian hormone, AMH, 1.97 ng/mL),与患者及家属充分沟通后,行腹腔镜探查术+双侧卵巢畸胎瘤剥除术。术中见双侧卵巢多房性增大(左侧直径约14 cm,右侧直径约10 cm),表面呈红黑相间改变;留取腹腔冲洗液送

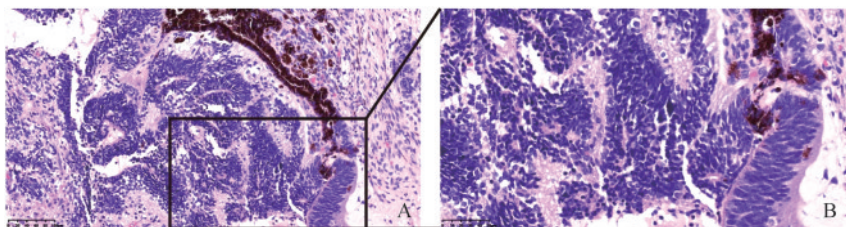
细胞学检查,完整剥除肿瘤后予生理盐水彻底冲洗盆腹腔(图2)。术中冰冻病理提示:右卵巢囊性成熟性畸胎瘤,左卵巢畸胎瘤伴较多成熟神经胶质(无恶性证据)。术后石蜡病理确诊:左侧卵巢未成熟畸胎瘤I级(表面无肿瘤累及),右侧卵巢囊性成熟性畸胎瘤(图3);腹腔冲洗液细胞学检查未见恶性细胞。术后诊断为左卵巢未成熟畸胎瘤G1 I c期(FIGO 2014)/T1cNXM0(AJCC 8th)不全手术分期。根据NCCN卵巢恶性肿瘤指南,I期G1未成熟畸胎瘤首选临床观察,无需辅助化疗,按未成熟畸胎瘤规范进行随访。



A: Within the pelvic cavity, bilateral ovarian cystic-solid masses were observed to have enlarged to a diameter exceeding 10 cm. B-D: After the bilateral ovarian cysts were removed, the anatomy of the ovaries was restored to a diameter of approximately 3 cm.

图2 双侧卵巢畸胎瘤剥除术前后腹腔镜下观

Fig 2 Laparoscopic views before and after bilateral ovarian teratoma enucleation



Immature teratoma of the left ovary with grade I. It contains a relatively large number of mature glial regions, and a small quantity of immature neural tissue forms rosette-like structures. The brown portions were composed of retinal pigment epithelium. A: 40×; B: 200×.

图3 卵巢未成熟畸胎瘤的病理形态(HE染色)

Fig 3 Pathological morphology of ovarian immature teratoma (HE staining)

术后管理与预后转归 患者术后恢复良好,记忆力较前显著改善,时间和空间定向力恢复正常。术后复查NMDAR抗体滴度维持1:10+,行血浆置换5次后,T/B细胞亚群监测提示免疫抑

制效果不佳,调整治疗方案为奥法妥木单抗(q3w)。治疗3次后复查脑电图及头颅MRI均恢复正常。术后月经规律来潮,3个月后恢复正常学习和生活。

讨论

疾病流行病学与临床特征 卵巢畸胎瘤是青年女性抗NMDAR脑炎最常见的伴发肿瘤,因其临床症状缺乏特异性,常在病因筛查中意外发现。抗NMDAR脑炎的诊断高度依赖于脑脊液检测,敏感度可达100%^[1],但抗体滴度与病情严重程度关联性较弱^[3]。若未及时诊治,可能导致认知功能障碍、运动系统损害等不可逆神经后遗症,甚至危及生命。文献报道,畸胎瘤相关抗NMDAR脑炎的死亡率约为6.9%,主要与治疗延误和脑炎并发症相关^[4]。本例患者以神经精神行为异常就诊,最终确诊为抗NMDAR脑炎并发现双侧卵巢畸胎瘤,体现了疾病的隐匿性和危害性。

发病机制与免疫病理基础 抗NMDAR脑炎作为卵巢畸胎瘤的罕见并发症,发生率为0.86%~8.3%^[5-8]。畸胎瘤作为多胚层分化肿瘤,常包含神经组织成分,其神经胶质区域可见B细胞、T细胞等淋巴细胞聚集。这些异型神经元表达的抗原触发免疫应答,产生抗NMDAR抗体^[9],该抗体通过血脑屏障与中枢神经系统NMDAR结合,导致神经元功能障碍和突触可塑性改变,进而引起神经精神症状。卵巢畸胎瘤相关抗NMDAR脑炎的发病基础正是这种抗体介导的神经元损伤^[10]。本例患者脑脊液中同时检测到抗NMDAR与抗AMPA2抗体,提示多重自身免疫反应可能协同加剧神经元损伤,增加了治疗复杂性。

多学科诊疗模式的临床价值 卵巢畸胎瘤相关抗NMDAR脑炎的诊治需神经内科、妇科、影像科、病理科、麻醉科、康复科等多学科协作。其核心价值体现在:(1)精准诊断。结合临床表现、脑脊液检测(抗NMDAR抗体阳性)、神经影像学 and 神经电生理学检查,明确诊断并排查卵巢畸胎瘤。(2)治疗决策优化。根据2022年版中国专家共识,抗NMDAR脑炎患者一旦发现卵巢畸胎瘤应尽快手术切除^[11-12],严重的全身性和神经系统并发症不应被视为手术禁忌证。手术方案需综合考虑年龄、生育需求、卵巢单发或双发、病情严重程度等。研究表明,卵巢切除患者预后优于单纯畸胎瘤切除^[13],但牺牲了生育功能。对于年轻有生育需求的轻型脑炎患者,可选择卵巢畸胎瘤剥除术;对于病情危重者,须综合评估手术方案和免疫治疗时机。(3)术后全程管理。通过免疫治疗、症状控制、支持治疗

及康复干预的多学科协作,优化治疗流程以改善预后。

本例中,医疗团队通过多学科会诊制定个体化方案:术前予丙种球蛋白冲击治疗,术中行双侧卵巢畸胎瘤剥除术,术后序贯血浆置换及奥法妥木单抗治疗,多学科协作的诊治模式显著改善患者神经功能与生活质量。

2022年卵巢畸胎瘤相关抗NMDAR脑炎的临床诊治中国专家共识发布,明确指出抗NMDAR脑炎的诊断需要综合临床表现、脑脊液检测、神经影像学 and 神经电生理学改变,以神经系统的典型症状伴抗NMDAR抗体阳性为确诊依据。研究证实,早期切除畸胎瘤与良好预后显著相关,肿瘤切除延迟超过1个月是不良预后的独立危险因素^[13]。文献报道174例畸胎瘤相关抗NMDAR脑炎患者中,81.6%完全康复,11.5%部分康复,6.9%死于治疗延误或并发症^[4]。与无瘤患者相比,卵巢畸胎瘤相关抗NMDAR脑炎患者的神经精神症状更严重,但肿瘤切除后长期预后更佳,早期诊断、规范治疗及未进入重症监护病房是预后良好的关键^[1-2]。

本例患者特殊之处在于脑脊液中同时存在抗NMDAR和抗AMPA2抗体,抗AMPA2抗体相关脑炎常伴随预后欠佳、病情极易反复的特点^[15]。治疗团队选择奥法妥木单抗靶向清除B细胞,通过抑制抗体产生减轻神经元损伤,为患者争取康复机会。该病例提示,对于合并多种自身抗体的复杂病例,需结合免疫机制制定个体化生物制剂治疗策略。

抗NMDAR脑炎是严重的自身免疫性疾病,合并卵巢畸胎瘤时病情更为复杂。早期诊断、及时手术切除肿瘤及规范免疫治疗是改善预后的核心,多学科会诊可显著提升治疗效果。临床实践中,对于青年女性出现不明原因神经精神行为异常,需高度警惕卵巢畸胎瘤可能,尽早启动妇科肿瘤筛查,从病因层面阻断疾病进展。

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利益冲突声明 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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