

产前超声诊断胎儿左心发育不良综合征 伴左心室增大1例报告

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【摘要】 孕妇30岁,孕2产0。本次单胎妊娠,22周行孕中期超声畸形筛查提示为胎儿主动脉瓣闭锁,主动脉狭窄伴反流,二尖瓣闭锁,左心室明显增大,考虑左心发育不良综合征(hypoplastic left heart syndrome, HLHS)。引产后胎儿基因检测结果为NOTCH1基因杂合变异,可致主动脉瓣病1型。胎儿尸解结果为主动脉瓣闭锁,二尖瓣增厚,左心室增大伴心肌梗死。本文重点介绍该例HLHS伴左心室增大的超声表现及其血流动力学变化,以提高临床医师对HLHS疾病表型进行性改变的认识。

【关键词】 左心发育不良综合征(HLHS); 左心室增大; 主动脉瓣闭锁; 主动脉狭窄; 胎儿; 产前超声

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Prenatal ultrasound diagnosis of fetal hypoplastic left heart syndrome with left ventricular enlargement: a case report

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【Abstract】 The pregnant woman was 30 years old, G2P0. This singleton pregnancy at 22 weeks of gestation was screened for second-trimester ultrasound malformations, suggesting fetal aortic valve atresia, aortic stenosis with reverse blood flow, mitral valve atresia, and markedly enlarged left ventricle, which was considered for the diagnosis of hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS). The pregnancy was terminated at our hospital and subsequently underwent genetic testing with results of heterozygous variants in the NOTCH1 gene, which can cause aortic valve disease type 1. The findings of the fetal autopsy were aortic valve atresia, mitral valve widening and thickening, and left ventricular enlargement with myocardial infarction. This report focuses on the ultrasound characteristics of HLHS with left ventricular enlargement and its hemodynamic changes in order to improve clinicians' understanding of the progressive changes in the disease phenotype of HLHS.

【Key words】 hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS); enlarged left ventricle; aortic valve atresia; aortic stenosis; fetus; prenatal ultrasound

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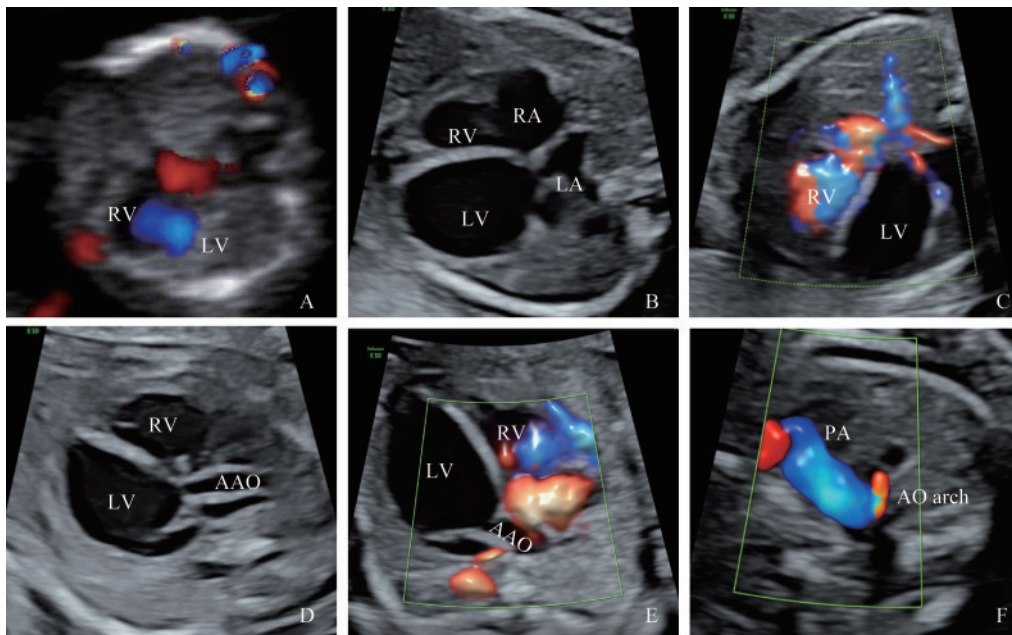
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左心发育不良综合征(hypoplastic left heart syndrome, HLHS)是以左心室和左心室流出道严重发育不全为特征的先天性心脏畸形^[1],每10 000例活产儿中约有2例^[2]。通常表现为左心室狭小、主动脉闭锁伴二尖瓣狭窄或闭锁^[3-4],而HLHS伴左心室增大尚未见报道。本文回顾性分析1例在复旦大学附属妇产科医院就诊的HLHS伴左心室增大的产前超声表现,并结合引产后胎儿尸解病理结果和基因检测结果进行讨论。

病例资料 孕妇30岁,孕2产0,否认家族遗传性疾病史。2021年第一次妊娠因胚胎停育人工流产。2022年第二次妊娠,10孕周至复旦大学附属妇

产科医院建卡,因孕前患有甲状腺功能减退症,口服优甲乐1片/天。13孕周检测胎儿颈项透明层厚度为1.0 mm,四腔心切面显示二尖瓣启闭正常,二尖瓣口可见彩色血流通过。无创产前基因检测(non-invasive prenatal testing, NIPT)结果为低风险。妊娠22周行孕中期超声畸形筛查发现胎儿心脏畸形:心脏增大(心胸横径比为0.68),左心室截面积明显大于右心室,无收缩运动;卵圆孔狭窄(1.5 mm);二尖瓣似见启闭活动,但未见彩色血流通过;主动脉瓣未见启闭活动,主动脉狭窄,左室流出道未见彩色血流,三血管气管切面见主动脉弓狭窄伴反流(图1)。



A: At 13 weeks, a four-chamber view of the heart revealed color flow through the mitral valve; B: At 22 weeks, left ventricle significantly larger than the right ventricle, accompanied by hyperechoic endocardium of the left ventricle; C: At 22 weeks, the mitral valve remained closed with no color flow passing through it; D: At 22 weeks, left ventricular outflow tract showed aortic valve stenosis and ascending aortic stenosis; E: At 22 weeks, left ventricular outflow tract with no color flow through it; F: At 22 weeks, a three-vessel tracheal view of aortic arch stenosis with regurgitation. RA: Right ventricle; RV: Right atrium; LA: Left atrium; LV: Left ventricle; AAO: Ascending aorta; PA: Pulmonary artery; AO arch: Aorta arch.

图1 胎儿左心发育不良的超声表现

Fig 1 Ultrasound characteristics of fetal hypoplastic left heart syndrome

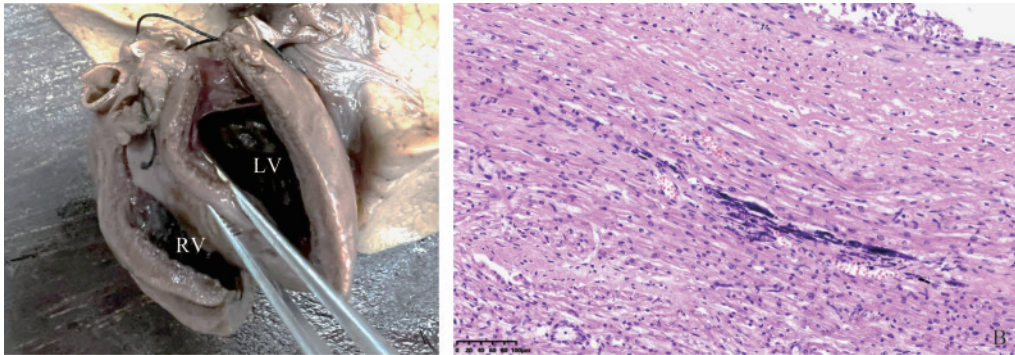
引产后基因检测结果提示:该胎儿为NOTCH1基因杂合变异, NM_017617.3: c. 1955C>A (p.Ser652*), Heterozygote, de novo, NM_017617.3: c.1955C>A为无义变异,位于该转录本12号外显子(共34个外显子),可导致蛋白截短(PVS1_Very Strong);该变异在gnomAD数据库频率为0 (PM2_Moderate);为新发变异(PS2_Supporting);暂无文献报道,依据ACMG遗传变异分类标准

(2015版)^[5],定义该变异为致病变异(pathogenic variant)。可导致主动脉瓣病1型[Aortic valve disease 1(OMIM:109730),AD]和Adams-Oliver综合征[Adams-Oliver syndrome 5(OMIM:616028),AD]。另检测到胎儿基因组拷贝数变异(copy number variant, CNV): seq [GRCh37/hg19] 4q13.1q13.2(63819176-69111276)×3;该变异的遗传性质未知,片段大小约5.3 Mb,该CNV与10个蛋

白质编码基因、10个非编码基因和0个ClinGen剂量敏感区重叠(1A:0);与已知或者预测致病基因/区域无重叠(2H:0);该CNV全部或部分包含编码蛋白质的RefSeq基因数量在0~34个(3A:0);ClinVar数据库的1项相似重复为P/LP(ClinVar ID:562920),DECIPHER数据库的3例相似重复有表型但临床意义不明或者无评级(patient:253155、249611、349727),DGV数据库频率为0(4L:

+0.10);依据ACMG遗传变异分类标准(2015版)^[5],定义该变异为临床意义不明。

尸解病理诊断:男性死胎,胎儿畸形。主动脉瓣闭锁,二尖瓣增宽增厚,卵圆孔变小;左心室壁亚急性梗死,心肌见钙化灶;肝窦明显扩张伴淤血,肝细胞萎缩;多发脏器淤血,血管内有核红细胞增多(图2)。



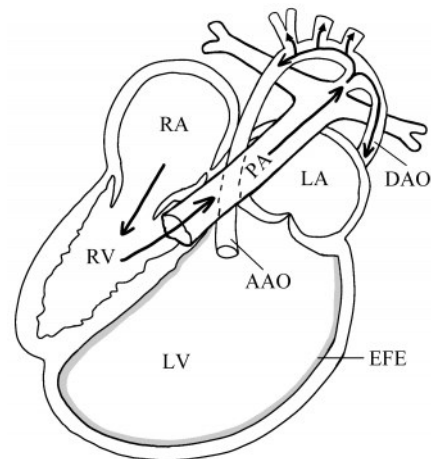
A: Cardiac autopsy revealed an enlarged left ventricle with blood pooling and the presence of clots; B: High-magnification view revealed calcification of the left ventricular wall and subacute myocardial infarction (HE staining, $\times 120$). RV: Right atrium; LV: Left ventricle.

图2 本例尸解病理图

Fig 2 Pathological pictures after autopsy in this case

讨论 结合产前超声表现、基因检测结果和病理诊断,本例胎儿的基础病变倾向于主动脉瓣病1型(主要临床表型为主动脉瓣闭锁)导致的HLHS。因此我们对血流动力学的改变推测如下(图3):(1)由于主动脉闭锁,左心室流出道梗阻,使得左心室后负荷增加;二尖瓣早期启闭正常,随着左心室压力的增大,左心室与左心房之间的压力差越来越小,最终导致二尖瓣增宽增厚无法正常开启,呈功能性二尖瓣闭锁,因此产前超声无法检测到经过二尖瓣口的彩色血流;(2)左心房的血液无法流入左心室,左心房压力增大,导致卵圆孔水平右向左分流减少,卵圆孔变窄;进而右心房压力增大,静脉回流受阻,造成肝脏及其他多脏器淤血的病理改变;(3)主动脉瓣闭锁后,冠状动脉血供不足,绝大部分从动脉导管反流入主动脉弓的血液都进入主动脉弓的3个分支,极少血液反流到升主动脉根部进入冠状动脉,导致心肌严重缺血,左心室壁亚急性梗死;(4)左心室失去正常形态呈球状,无收缩舒张运动,心内膜回声增强为弹力纤维增生,符合产前超声诊断的HLHS。

本例致病基因NOTCH1位于9q34.3,该基因是



RA: Right ventricle; RV: Right atrium; LA: Left atrium; LV: Left ventricle; AAO: Ascending aorta; DAO: Descending aorta; PA: Pulmonary artery; EFE: Endocardial fibroelastosis.

图3 本例HLHS心脏病变和血流动力学改变的示意图

Fig 3 Schematic representation of the cardiac lesions and hemodynamic changes in this HLHS case

编码NOTCH蛋白家族的一个成员。这个1型跨膜蛋白家族的成员具有共同的结构特征,包括一个由多个表皮生长因子样重复序列组成的细胞外结构域和一个由多个不同结构域类型组成的细胞内结

构域。NOTCH信号是一种进化上保守的细胞间信号通路,通过NOTCH家族受体与其同源配体的结合来调节物理相邻细胞之间的相互作用。这种受体在许多细胞和组织类型的发育中起着重要作用。该基因致病模式一般为常染色体显性遗传及体细胞遗传。本例NOTCH1变异为新发变异。虽然新发变异再发风险低,但不能除外生殖腺嵌合,患者下次妊娠需要对该变异进行产前诊断。胎儿4q13.1q13.2约5.3 Mb微重复临床意义不明,但数据库中已有一些相似片段微重复具有表型的案例,包含行为异常、不正常的重复行为(DECIPHER patient: 249611);消瘦、喂养困难、发育迟缓(DECIPHER patient: 349727);说明该微重复与行为异常及发育迟缓存在一定相关性,故不排除其致病风险;对于该微重复在该例的临床意义仍不明确。

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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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