

· CASE ANALYSIS ·

· 临床病例讨论 ·



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新发突变基因的新生儿X-连锁肌小管肌病1例并文献回顾

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[摘要] X-连锁肌小管肌病(X-linked myotubular myopathy, XLMTM)是一种罕见的先天性肌病。四川大学华西第二医院于2021年2月收治1例临床表现为肌张力低下、伴有特殊面容、需持续呼吸机辅助通气的男性新生儿, 36⁺²周早产, 出生后出现呼吸困难及治疗后撤机困难, 伴有四肢肌张力低下、吞咽功能障碍及特殊外貌特征(四肢细长、面部狭长、高腭弓、双手垂腕、阴囊空虚、细长指/趾等), 经基因检测确诊为XLMTM。其全外显子家系测序结果提示父亲、外公、外婆均无变异, 母亲存在杂合变异, 致病突变为MTMI(OMIM: 300415), 染色体位置为chrX-150649714, 核苷酸变化为c.868-2A>C。该患儿具有典型的外貌特征, 且经基因检测发现为新发的突变基因。对存在肌张力异常及特殊面容的患儿, 早期进行基因检测对准确诊断XLMTM有重要意义。

[关键词] X-连锁肌小管肌病; MTMI基因; 基因突变; 新生儿

Neonatal X-linked myotubular myopathy with a de novo mutation: A case report and literature review

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ABSTRACT

X-linked myotubular myopathy (XLMTM) is a rare congenital myopathy. In February 2021, a male neonate was admitted to the West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University, with clinical manifestations of hypotonia, accompanied by distinctive facial features, and requiring continuous ventilatory support. He was born prematurely at 36⁺²

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weeks gestation and developed respiratory distress postnatally, followed by difficulty in weaning from mechanical ventilation. Additional clinical features included hypotonia of the limbs, swallowing dysfunction, and specific facial characteristics (elongated limbs, narrow face, high-arched palate, wrist drop, empty scrotum, elongated fingers/toes). Genetic testing confirmed the diagnosis of XLMTM. Whole-exome sequencing analysis of the family revealed no mutations in the father, paternal grandfather, or paternal grandmother, while the mother had a heterozygous mutation. The pathogenic mutation was identified as *MTM1* gene (OMIM: 300415), chromosome position chrX-150649714, with a nucleotide change of c.868-2A>C. The patient exhibited typical facial features. Genetic testing is crucial for accurate diagnosis of XLMTM in infants presenting with abnormal muscle tone and distinctive facial features.

KEY WORDS X-linked myotubular myopathy; *MTM1* gene; gene mutation; neonate

X-连锁肌小管肌病(X-linked myotubular myopathy, XLMTM)是一种罕见的先天性肌病,典型的表现包括出生后严重的肌张力低下、自主呼吸功能障碍、进食困难、上睑下垂、眼肌麻痹、腹股沟疝和隐睾等^[1-2]。XLMTM主要由 *MTM1* 基因突变引起,为活产婴儿的 1/50 000,多见于男性,大多数在出生后早期死于呼吸衰竭,而女性患者可无临床症状或者表现为严重的肌张力低下^[2-5]。van Wijngaarden 等^[6]于 1969 年首次报道该病。迄今为止,目前已报道的 XLMTM 的 *MTM1* 相关突变有 400 多种^[7]。笔者报告 1 例临床表现为肌张力低下、伴有特殊面容、需持续呼吸机辅助通气的 XLMTM 新生儿的临床特点及新发现的基因突变类型,旨在为临床此类疾病的早期诊断提供参考依据。

1 病例资料

患儿(先证者),男,34 min,因“窒息复苏后呼吸困难 34 min”于 2021 年 2 月 19 日入四川大学华西第二医院(以下简称“我院”)。患儿系 G₃P₃,胎龄 36⁺₂周,因其母亲产检时彩超提示羊水过多,胎儿颅后窝增宽,且存在瘢痕子宫(2 次剖宫产史)、先兆早产,于我院急诊剖宫产娩出。患儿出生体重 2 000 g, Apgar 评分 1、5、10 min 分别为 3、5、7 分;出生时羊水清亮,约 5 200 mL;无脐带绕颈、胎膜早破。患儿母亲 32 岁,孕期合并亚临床甲状腺功能减退症、妊娠合并肝功能异常(治疗后)、妊娠合并胆囊结石;2013 年于外院剖宫产分娩一男婴,因新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征、肌张力低下、撤机困难等于出生后 20 d 抢救无效死亡;2016 年于我院剖宫产分娩一男婴,

目前 4 岁半,身体健康。患儿父亲 36 岁,体健,否认近亲结婚及家族遗传病史。

患儿出生后无哭声,心率 <60 次/min,四肢松软,刺激后无反应,立即予气管插管及胸外心脏按压、T 组合正压通气(吸入氧浓度 100%)、肺表面活性物质 240 mg 气管内注入等处理后,患儿全身皮肤转红润,呼吸不规则,四肢略屈曲,刺激后有皱眉,血氧饱和度 90%。为进一步治疗,予气管插管、T 组合辅助呼吸下转入我院儿科。入院体格检查:体温 36.5 °C,脉搏 125 次/min,血压 57/37 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 KPa);早产儿貌,反应差;全身皮肤、口唇青紫;剑突处稍饱满,吸气性三凹征阳性,双肺呼吸音粗;四肢较细长,稍垂腕,竖颈差,四肢肌张力减低,原始反射未引出;四肢肢端凉,毛细血管再充盈时间 4 s;阴囊空虚。

血气分析(2 月 20 日)示混合性酸中毒、高乳酸血症、低钙血症(pH 值 7.093,二氧化碳分压 69.7 mmHg,氧分压 60.8 mmHg,乳酸水平 4.8 mmol/L, HCO₃⁻ 21.3 mmol/L,碱剩余-10.1 mmol/L, Ca²⁺ 0.84 mmol/L)。心肌肌钙蛋白 I(ardiac troponin I, cTnI) 0.153 μg/L,肌酸激酶和肌酸激酶同工酶正常。心脏彩超(2 月 20 日)提示动脉导管未闭、卵圆孔未闭。胸部 CT(2 月 24 日)提示新生儿肺炎,伴左肺下叶实变;双侧少量胸腔积液、胸膜增厚。血常规及 C 反应蛋白、降钙素原、TORCH 病原体全套等病原学检查均无异常。遗传代谢病筛查指标均正常。头颅 MRI 和支气管镜检查均正常。入院后予有创呼吸机辅助通气,积极抗感染及纠正内环境紊乱等治疗后,患儿四肢肌张力低下、吞咽功能障碍、竖颈差等情况均无明显改善,且有创呼吸机撤机困难。结合患儿存在四肢细长、

面部狭长、高腭弓、双手垂腕、阴囊空虚、细长指/趾等特殊外貌特征(图1), 为进一步明确诊断, 经与患儿家长充分沟通并签署书面知情同意书后, 于入院第14天(3月4日)抽血行全外显子组家系测序分析(家属拒绝行肌肉活检)。本研究已获得我院伦理委员会批准[审批号: 2021 伦审批第(198)号]。在出生后15 d(3月5日)家长签字放弃治疗, 患儿于出院后4 h死亡。

患儿全外显子家系测序基于NovaSeq 6000 技术测序平台, 采用IDT xGen Exome Research Panel进行捕获建库, 双末端(Paired-End)测序策略。Raw data>

10 Gb, Q30≥80%。对检测出的结果进行Sanger测序验证。患儿基因 *MTMI*(OMIM: 300415), 染色体位置 chrX-150649714, 发现核苷酸变化 c.868-2A>C, 呈半合子变异, 确诊为XLMTM; 其母亲检出杂合变异, 致病突变为 *MTMI* 基因 c.868-2A>C, 其父亲、外公和外婆均无变异。患儿母亲属于杂合突变, 符合“致病性变异”(图2)。根据孟德尔遗传定律, 患儿遗传了母亲突变的基因, 系X染色体来源, 母亲无症状, 故考虑为X连锁的染色体隐性遗传, 诊断为XLMTM(表1、图3)。



图1 患儿手、足特征

Figure 1 Hand and foot features of the patient

A: Slender limbs, B: Wrist drop, C: Slender toes.

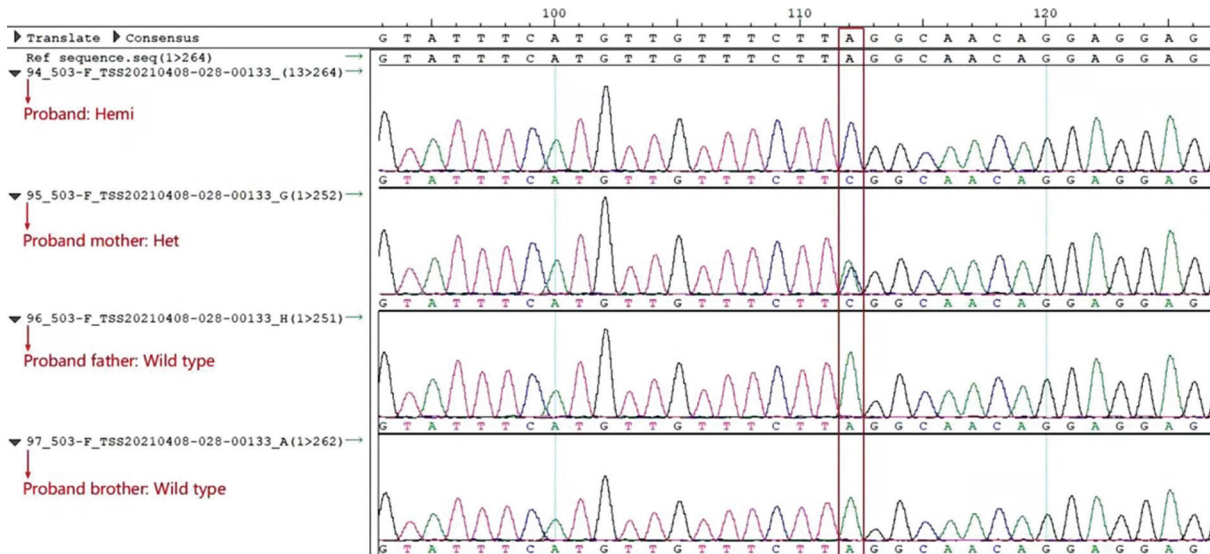


图2 先证者及其父母和兄弟家系测序验证图

Figure 2 Pedigree gene sequencing map of the proband and his parents and brother

The red box area represents the mutation site. We can infer from the gene sequencing map that the patient inherited an X-linked pathogenic mutation from the mother.

表1 先证者及其家系成员DNA变异信息

Table 1 DNA mutations detected in the proband and his family members

基因	染色体位置	转录本编号	外显子/内含子	核苷酸变化	变异类型	突变类型	致病性分析(ACMG指南)	遗传方式	疾病	家系成员
<i>MTMI</i> (OMIM: 300415)	ChxX-150649714	NM_0050.2	外显子9 (共15个外显子)	C.868-2A>C	半合子变异	剪接突变	可能致病性变异	XLR	X-连锁肌小管肌病(OMIM: 310400)	母亲杂合变异

XLR: X染色体隐性遗传; ACMG: 美国医学遗传学与基因组学学会。

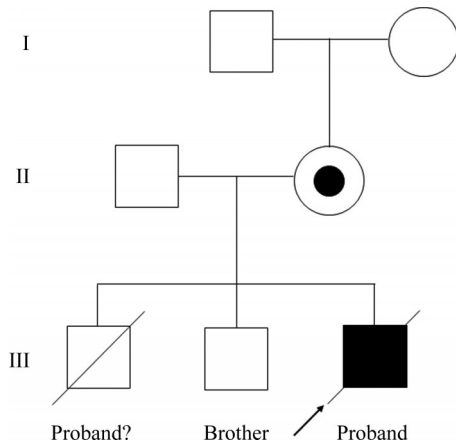


图3 患儿家系图

Figure 3 Proband pedigree

2 讨论

肌小管肌病又称为中枢性肌病,其诊断主要依赖于肌肉活检和分子遗传学检测,为X连锁隐性遗传^[2,8-9]。XLMTM男性患儿主要表现为出生时肌张力低下、自主呼吸功能障碍等,很多需依赖呼吸机支持。本例亦为男性患儿,出生后即表现为四肢肌张力低下、吞咽功能障碍、竖颈差,自主呼吸功能障碍(有创呼吸机撤机困难)。基于患儿的特殊外貌特征,结合其母亲2013年分娩的一男婴情况(因新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征、肌张力低下、撤机困难等抢救无效,于出生后20 d死亡),临床考虑为染色体异常的可能性大,遂行基因检测以明确诊断,经基因检测证实该患儿为XLMTM,与*MTMI*突变有关。

在XLMTM中突变的*MTMI*基因位于X染色体长臂(Xq28)的近端区域,1996年通过定位克隆鉴定,目前已报道的该病相关突变有400多种^[7,10],*MTMI*基因共200多个功能缺失突变,其中大多数是错义、移码或无义突变^[9,11-12],这也被认为是XLMTM的病因。突变分布在整个基因中,其中大部分集中在外显子3、4、8、9、11、12、13中^[13-14]。Tsai等^[15]对31

个日本肌管疾病患者的家系进行*MTMI*基因检查发现,大多突变为错义突变(29%)及无义突变(26%),而剪接位点突变占23%。同样,Felice等^[11]报道的剪接位点突变为24%。

本例患儿的突变为外显子9的剪接位点突变(c.868-2A>C),属于新发现的剪接突变,在既往的文献中尚未见报道。*MTMI*基因广泛表达并编码一种称为肌管蛋白的磷酸酶,该磷酸酶使磷脂酰肌醇-3-磷酸(phosphatidylinositol-3-phosphate, PI3P)去磷酸化,并参与磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶途径^[14,16]。当发生致病突变时,则导致肌管蛋白表达缺失,进而引起功能障碍并导致临床表现的异常。随着基因检测技术的进步和基因诊断的快速化,在怀疑先天性原发性神经肌肉疾病时,基因检测优于肌肉活检^[12,17-19]。本例患儿家属虽拒绝行肌肉活检,但根据其典型的临床特点及家族史,结合其基因检测结果,该患儿仍考虑为c.868-2A>C基因剪接位点突变所致的XLMTM。

分子遗传学检测对该病的诊断至关重要,对于产前出现异常症状如胎动不良、羊水过多等,应警惕该病,并及时进行分子遗传学检测^[20]。在孕10~12周时进行绒毛膜绒毛取样,对XLMTM相关突变基因进行产前诊断,有助于避免该病的出现^[21]。研究^[22]表明,在经典外显子测序之前对疑似XLMTM患者进行肌管蛋白检测和RNA分析,有助于疾病的诊断及治疗。Mansour等^[9]报道了使用少量血液的快速诊断试验的办法,通过检测*MTMI*基因的表达有助于快速诊断XLMTM。

由于基因突变导致的功能障碍,在治疗方案上,除选择适宜的呼吸支持模式、感染防控、营养支持等常规治疗策略外,目前学者们还在积极地寻找更多的酶替代治疗及基因治疗。Fitzgerald等^[7]研究表明,使用阻断反义寡核苷酸纠正*MTMI*中的正常剪接是一种增加肌管蛋白-1水平的治疗方法。Bolduc等^[23]在含有*COL6A1*基因内含子突变的患者细胞中,已成功使用寡核苷酸抑制假外显子包涵体。目前,还有研究^[16]尝试使用基因替代疗法治疗XLMTM,但

效果尚不确切, 且有肝损伤的风险, 有待后续进一步研究。

目前XLMTM整体预后较差。Jeon等^[24]研究发现: 存活1年的患者中约50%需要24 h通气支持; 约75%的严重受累新生儿在出生后的最初几周或几个月内死于呼吸功能不全; XLMTM患者的平均预期寿命为29个月, 部分可以存活至成年。本例患儿由于其家属签字放弃治疗, 于出生后15 d死亡。

综上所述, 本例报道明确了chrX-150649714, c.868-2A>C是引起XLMTM的一个新发突变基因, 丰富了该病的基因突变库。此外, 应高度重视产前诊断, 随着基因治疗研究的深入, XLMTM的预后可能会有所改善。

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