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· 论著 ·

低三碘甲腺原氨酸综合征与抗 N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体脑炎严重程度及预后的相关分析

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[摘要] 目的 探讨抗 N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(NMDAR)脑炎患者出现低三碘甲腺原氨酸(T3)综合征与疾病严重程度及预后的关系。方法 回顾性分析2016年1月至2021年1月海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院确诊的32例抗NMDAR脑炎患者的临床资料。根据入院后首次测定的血清游离三碘甲腺原氨酸(FT3)水平,将患者分为低T3综合征组及甲状腺功能正常组,并比较两组患者的人口学信息、临床特征等。根据患者发病后2~4周时的改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分,将患者分为预后良好组(mRS评分<3分)和预后不良组(mRS评分≥3分),并比较两组患者临床特征及实验室检查结果。采用Pearson双变量相关分析探究低T3综合征与抗NMDAR脑炎严重程度及预后的相关性。结果 32例患者中有14例(43.75%)出现低T3综合征。与甲状腺功能正常组相比,低T3综合征组患者的意识障碍发生率、入院时mRS评分、癫痫发作率、并发肺部感染率、头颅MRI异常率、死亡率均较高(P 均<0.05)。预后不良组合并低T3综合征、癫痫持续状态、发热、并发肺部感染的患者比例均高于预后良好组(P 均<0.05)。相关分析结果显示,FT3水平与mRS评分呈负相关($r=-0.514$, $P=0.003$)。结论 抗NMDAR脑炎患者甲状腺激素水平改变可能与体内自我保护机制有关,可能是一种潜在的重症抗NMDAR脑炎患者不良预后的生物标志物。常规监测FT3水平对抗NMDAR脑炎患者进行危险分层及预后判断具有重要的临床意义。

[关键词] 低三碘甲腺原氨酸综合征; 正常甲状腺病态综合征; 抗 N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体脑炎; 预后

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Correlation analysis of low triiodothyronine syndrome with severity and prognosis of anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor encephalitis

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the correlation of low triiodothyronine (T3) syndrome with the severity and prognosis of patients with anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (anti-NMDAR) encephalitis. **Methods** The clinical data of 32 patients with anti-NMDAR encephalitis diagnosed in The First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University) from Jan. 2016 to Jan. 2021 were retrospectively analyzed. According to the serum free triiodothyronine (FT3) level measured for the first time after admission, the patients were divided into low T3 syndrome group and normal thyroid function group, and the demographic information and clinical characteristics of the 2 groups were compared. According to the modified Rankin scale (mRS) score at 2-4 weeks after onset, the patients were divided into good

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prognosis group ($mRS < 3$) and poor prognosis group ($mRS \geq 3$), and the clinical characteristics and laboratory findings of the 2 groups were compared. Pearson bivariate correlation analysis was used to explore the correlation of low T3 syndrome with the severity and prognosis of anti-NMDAR encephalitis. **Results** Among the 32 patients, 14 (43.75%) had low T3 syndrome. Compared with the patients in the normal thyroid function group, the patients in the low T3 syndrome group had higher incidence of consciousness disorder, higher mRS score at admission, higher rates of epilepsy and pulmonary infection, higher abnormal rate of cranial magnetic resonance imaging, and higher mortality (all $P < 0.05$). The proportions of patients with poor prognosis combined with low T3 syndrome, status epilepticus, fever, or pulmonary infection were higher than those of patients with good prognosis (all $P < 0.05$). Correlation analysis showed that FT3 level was negatively correlated with mRS scores ($r = -0.514$, $P = 0.003$). **Conclusion** The change of thyroid hormone levels in patients with anti-NMDAR encephalitis may be related to the self-protection *in vivo*, and may be a potential biomarker of poor prognosis in patients with severe anti-NMDAR encephalitis. Routine monitoring of FT3 level has important clinical significance in risk stratification and prognosis prediction of anti-NMDAR encephalitis patients.

[Key words] low triiodothyronine syndrome; euthyroid sick syndrome; anti-*N*-methyl-*D*-aspartate receptor encephalitis; prognosis

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抗*N*-甲基-*D*-天冬氨酸受体(*N*-methyl-*D*-aspartate receptor, NMDAR)脑炎是一种由抗NMDAR抗体介导、临床表现复杂多样的中枢神经系统自身免疫性疾病。NMDAR患者可表现出严重的精神行为异常、癫痫发作、言语及运动功能障碍、记忆缺失等,重症患者可出现意识障碍、中枢性低通气以及自主神经功能紊乱^[1]。国内外众多学者研究发现,在严重的全身重症疾病状态下,约44%的患者会出现甲状腺激素代谢异常^[2-3]。这些与急性疾病的血清甲状腺激素水平变化被称为甲状腺功能正常病态综合征、低三碘甲腺原氨酸(triiodothyronine, T3)综合征或非甲腺疾病综合征^[4],现有证据表明,甲状腺功能正常的病态综合征中甲状腺激素参数的变化可能是生理适应和病理改变的结合。

近年的研究表明,作为甲状腺功能指标的游离三碘甲腺原氨酸(free triiodothyronine, FT3)可以作为危重病(如中风、心脏病、呼吸衰竭和脓毒症)^[5-8]及一些自身免疫病(如视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病和系统性红斑狼疮^[9-10])的预后因素。然而,成人抗NMDAR脑炎患者急性期是否存在甲状腺激素水平改变,且其改变对患者病情判断及预后预测的研究鲜有报道。因此,本研究旨在探讨抗NMDAR脑炎急性期甲状腺功能变化与疾病严重程度及预后的相关性。

1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象 连续纳入2016年1月至2021年1月海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院确诊的抗NMDAR脑炎患者32例,所有患者均符合抗NMDAR脑炎临床诊断标准^[11-12]。符合以下任意一条件即可判定为重症抗NMDAR脑炎^[13]:
(1)发病时改良Rankin量表评分为4~5分,有严重的神经功能障碍;(2)呼吸衰竭,需呼吸机辅助通气;(3)昏迷或癫痫持续状态须在ICU监护治疗。排除标准:(1)既往有甲状腺疾病史;(2)既往有严重的慢性系统性基础疾病,如慢性呼吸衰竭、慢性心力衰竭、慢性肝脏疾病及肾脏疾病等;(3)既往有免疫性疾病史;(4)近3个月服用过甲状腺相关药物、皮质醇或多巴胺者;(5)入院24 h内未行甲状腺功能检查者;(6)在外院接受诊治或转诊入海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院者。参照2017年中华医学会内分泌学分会制定的中国成人甲状腺功能减退症诊治指南^[14],将血清FT3、总三碘甲腺原氨酸(total triiodothyronine, TT3)减低,伴或不伴游离甲状腺素(free thyroxine, FT4)、总甲状腺素(total thyroxine, TT4)减低,促甲状腺激素(thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH)正常,定义为低T3综合征。根据甲状腺功能^[15]及海军军医大学(第二

军医大学)第一附属医院甲状腺功能参考标准,低T3综合征的诊断标准为:FT3<2.8 pmol/L, FT4正常或轻度降低且TSH正常。

本研究通过海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院伦理委员会审批。

1.2 临床资料收集 (1)一般资料:性别、年龄、临床症状(发热、肺部感染、癫痫、机械通气、精神症状)。(2)病情评估:格拉斯哥昏迷量表(Glasgow coma scale, GCS)评分及改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale, mRS)评分。(3)影像学检查:头颅MRI。(4)实验室检查:血清T3、T4、FT3、FT4和TSH。海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院甲状腺功能正常参考值:T3为1.3~3.1 nmol/L, T4为66~181 nmol/L, FT3为2.8~7.1 pmol/L, FT4为13~23 pmol/L, TSH为0.27~4.2 mIU/L。

1.3 检测方法 采集空腹肘静脉血4 mL, 离心获得血清2 mL。使用罗氏COBAS E602全自动免疫发光分析仪,选用罗氏配套试剂,运用直接电化学发光法技术检测甲状腺功能指标T3、T4、FT3、FT4、TSH。

1.4 评估标准 根据患者入院后首次测得的FT3水平将抗NMDAR脑炎患者分为低T3综合征组及甲状腺功能正常组。根据mRS评分评估患者发病后2~4周时神经功能结局,作为预后评价标准^[11],mRS评分≥3分为预后不良组,mRS评分<3分为预后良好组^[12]。

1.5 统计学处理 应用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析。呈正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验;非正态分布的计量资料以中位数(下四分位数,上四分位数)表示,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以例数和百分数表示,两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。甲状腺功能与mRS评分的相关性采用Pearson双变量相关分析。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结 果

2.1 患者一般临床资料比较 本研究共纳入32例确诊的抗NMDAR脑炎患者,男15例(46.88%)、女17例(53.12%),年龄为15~70岁,平均年龄为(44.22±16.85)岁。低T3综合征组14例

(43.75%),平均年龄为(47.93±19.13)岁,其中男5例(35.71%);入院时意识障碍14例(100.00%),GCS评分8(6,10)分,mRS评分5(5,5)分,发热(>38.2℃)6例(42.86%),机械通气5例(35.71%),癫痫发作12例(85.71%),精神症状11例(78.57%),并发肺部感染13例(92.86%),头颅MRI异常9例(64.29%),死亡5例(35.71%)。甲状腺功能正常组18例(56.25%),平均年龄为(41.33±14.74)岁,其中男10例(55.56%);入院时意识障碍10例(55.56%),GCS评分14(14,15)分,mRS评分2(2,2)分,发热(>38.2℃)3例(16.67%),机械通气3例(16.67%),癫痫发作9例(50.00%),精神症状9例(50.00%),并发肺部感染3例(16.67%),头颅MRI异常5例(27.78%),死亡0例。低T3综合征组患者意识障碍发生率、入院时mRS评分、癫痫发作率、并发肺部感染率、头颅MRI异常率、死亡率均高于甲状腺功能正常组,差异均有统计学意义(P 均<0.05);低T3综合征组和甲状腺功能正常组患者的FT3、FT4水平差异均有统计学意义(均 P <0.01)。见表1。

2.2 预后良好与预后不良患者的临床特征及实验室检查结果 根据mRS评分将患者分为预后良好组和预后不良组,9例患者在发病后2~4周时评估为预后不良(mRS评分≥3分),其中死亡5例(55.56%,5/9)。23例预后良好患者(mRS评分<3分)中甲状腺功能正常18例,合并低T3综合征5例,合并癫痫14例(其中仅1例在2~4周时呈癫痫持续状态);9例预后不良患者均合并低T3综合征,合并癫痫7例(其中3例在2~4周时呈癫痫持续状态)。预后不良组合并低T3综合征、癫痫持续状态、发热、并发肺部感染的患者比例均高于预后良好组(P 均<0.05)。见表2。

2.3 甲状腺功能与mRS评分的相关性分析结果 Pearson双变量相关分析结果显示,FT3水平与mRS评分呈负相关($r=-0.514$, $P=0.003$),表明FT3水平越低,抗NMDAR脑炎患者的mRS评分越高。mRS评分与FT4($r=-0.249$, $P=0.169$)、TSH($r=-0.197$, $P=0.280$)、T3($r=-0.272$, $P=0.132$)、T4水平($r=-0.138$, $P=0.453$)均无相关性。

表1 低T3综合征组与甲状腺功能正常组抗NMDAR脑炎患者一般资料比较

Tab 1 Comparison of general data of anti-NMDAR encephalitis patients between low T3 syndrome group and normal thyroid function group

Index	Low T3 syndrome group N=14	Normal thyroid function group N=18	Statistic	P value
Male, n (%)	5 (35.71)	10 (55.56)	$\chi^2=1.245$	0.265
Age/year, $\bar{x}\pm s$	47.93±19.13	41.33±14.74	$t=1.102$	0.279
Fever at admission (>38.2 °C), n (%)	6 (42.86)	3 (16.67)	$\chi^2=2.672$	0.102
Disorders of consciousness, n (%)	14 (100.00)	10 (55.56)	$\chi^2=5.185$	0.004
GCS score at admission, M (Q_L, Q_U)	8 (6, 10)	14 (14, 15)	$Z=-5.397$	<0.001
mRS score at admission, M (Q_L, Q_U)	5 (5, 5)	2 (2, 2)	$Z=4.917$	<0.001
Mechanical ventilation, n (%)	5 (35.71)	3 (16.67)	$\chi^2=1.524$	0.217
Epilepsy, n (%)	12 (85.71)	9 (50.00)	$\chi^2=4.453$	0.035
Psychiatric symptoms, n (%)	11 (78.57)	9 (50.00)	$\chi^2=4.372$	0.097
Pulmonary infection, n (%)	13 (92.86)	3 (16.67)	$\chi^2=18.286$	<0.001
Abnormal cranial MRI findings, n (%)	9 (64.29)	5 (27.78)	$\chi^2=4.265$	0.039
Mortality, n (%)	5 (35.71)	0	$\chi^2=0.382$	0.012
Thyroid function, $\bar{x}\pm s$				
FT3/(pmol·L ⁻¹)	1.90±0.60	4.23±0.78	$t=-9.24$	<0.001
FT4/(pmol·L ⁻¹)	14.47±4.57	18.74±3.18	$t=-3.12$	0.004
TSH/(mIU·L ⁻¹)	1.09±1.24	1.97±1.29	$t=-1.95$	0.061

T3: Triiodothyronine; GCS: Glasgow coma scale; mRS: Modified Rankin scale; FT3: Free triiodothyronine; FT4: Free thyroxine; TSH: Thyroid stimulating hormone; M (Q_L, Q_U): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile).

表2 预后良好组与预后不良组抗NMDAR脑炎患者临床特征及实验室检查结果比较

Tab 2 Comparison of clinical characteristics and laboratory findings between anti-NMDAR encephalitis patients with good and poor prognosis

Index	Good prognosis (mRS<3) N=23	Poor prognosis (mRS≥3) N=9	Statistic	P value
Male, n (%)	11 (47.83)	5 (55.56)	$\chi^2=0.029$	0.865
Age/year, $\bar{x}\pm s$	45.60±15.40	46.90±20.10	$t=-0.555$	0.583
Mechanical ventilation, n (%)	7 (30.43)	4 (44.44)	$\chi^2=0.563$	0.453
Epilepsy, n (%)	14 (60.87)	7 (77.78)	$\chi^2=0.794$	0.373
Status epilepticus, n (%)	1 (4.35)	3 (33.33)	$\chi^2=4.814$	0.028
Psychiatric symptoms, n (%)	13 (56.52)	7 (77.78)	$\chi^2=1.208$	0.272
Pulmonary infection, n (%)	6 (26.09)	9 (100.00)	$\chi^2=13.748$	<0.001
Fever at admission (>38.2 °C), n (%)	7 (30.34)	9 (100.00)	$\chi^2=12.130$	<0.001
Laboratory test (low T3 syndrome), n (%)	5 (21.74)	9 (100.00)	$\chi^2=15.596$	<0.001

mRS: Modified Rankin scale.

3 讨论

1963年Oppenheimer等^[16]首次发现非甲状腺疾病患者甲状腺功能异常，1982年Wartofsky和Burman^[17]正式提出甲状腺功能正常的病态综合征又称低T3综合征。随后越来越多的研究显示在脑肿瘤、创伤性脑损伤、动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血、缺血性脑卒中、颅内感染等神经系统危重症中存在低T3综合征^[18-21]，且病情轻重程度与甲状

腺激素水平变化呈负相关^[22-23]。甲状腺激素的变化在重症疾病病情变化的最初几小时即出现，并对疾病进展及转归产生影响，可作为危重患者病情预判的一项参考指标^[24]。关于自身免疫性脑炎患者甲状腺功能的变化及临床意义研究报道较少，而抗NMDAR脑炎是自身免疫性脑炎中发病率最高的亚型。本研究回顾性分析了海军军医大学（第二军医大学）第一附属医院近年来收治的发病后首次就诊的抗NMDAR脑炎患者的人口学资料、临床特

征和实验室检查结果,发现所有纳入研究的患者中43.75% (14/32) 出现低T3综合征,低T3综合征组患者的意识障碍发生率、入院时mRS评分、癫痫发作率、并发肺部感染率、头颅MRI异常率、死亡率均高于甲状腺功能正常组(P 均 <0.05),提示抗NMDAR脑炎合并低T3综合征患者病情严重程度更高,与神经系统其他重症疾病的研究结果^[25]一致。

低T3综合征在重症感染性疾病中较为常见^[26],在颅内感染性疾病中亦有研究。一项有关儿童中枢神经系统感染甲状腺激素变化的研究中,78例患儿中有34例血清T3及T4水平减低,明显低于健康成人,91.17% (31/34) 的严重病例血清TT3水平明显减低,14例患儿的T3、T4水平同时减低且其中有3例死亡,提示儿童中枢神经系统感染甲状腺功能对评估病情及预后有重要价值^[21]。Szychowsak等^[27]在观察化脓性脑膜炎患儿甲状腺功能的研究中发现,低T3综合征对化脓性脑膜炎的预后可能产生不利影响。Ma等^[28]观察了43例抗NMDAR脑炎患者的甲状腺功能,并与225例健康对照进行了比较,结果显示抗NMDAR脑炎患者的血清FT3水平相对低于健康对照,低T3综合征常与抗NMDAR脑炎共存,提示住院时间较长、临床严重程度较高。本研究结果与其一致,抗NMDAR脑炎合并低T3综合征患者病情严重程度更高。本研究结果显示预后不良组(mRS评分 ≥ 3 分)癫痫持续状态、发热、并发肺部感染患者的占比均明显高于预后良好组(mRS评分 <3 分, P 均 <0.05),低T3综合征在预后不良的患者中更多见($P<0.001$),提示FT3水平降低可能是抗NMDAR脑炎病情进展的一个危险因素,常规检测FT3及TT3水平对抗NMDAR脑炎患者进行危险分层及预后判断具有重要意义。

迄今为止低T3综合征的发病机制尚不清楚,目前认为与外周甲状腺激素代谢受损、下丘脑-垂体-甲状腺轴功能障碍、甲状腺结合球蛋白水平下降、多种细胞因子的参与以及内部环境的改变有关^[29]。在多种自身免疫性脑炎亚型中存在低T3综合征^[23],有望为进一步阐明自身免疫性脑炎的发病机制提供新的思路。T3主要参与机体的分解代谢途径,在严重疾病中观察到的T3水平减低有助于通过降低能量代谢对机体提供保护^[30]。因此,

低T3综合征可以视为危重症急性期的一种自我保护反应。本研究发现入院时的mRS评分与FT3水平之间存在负相关($r=-0.514$, $P=0.003$),表明FT3越低的抗NMDAR脑炎患者在急性期病情相对越严重。在伴有低T3综合征的严重疾病的急性期是否应该补充甲状腺激素存在争议,目前尚无指南推荐。

本研究是回顾性研究,甲状腺激素水平均在急性期测定,未能显示整个病程中的动态变化,且样本例数较少,缺乏长期的随访。今后需开展前瞻性研究,进一步观察抗NMDAR脑炎患者在病程不同时期甲状腺激素变化趋势,探讨随着病情演变FT3的动态变化及其对预后的预测价值。

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