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• 研究快报 •

糖原累积病 I 型患者肝、肾声像图特征分析(附 2 例报告)

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨 I 型糖原累积病(GSD I)致肝、肾受累的声像图特征。**方法** 回顾性分析我院收治的 2 例经病理确诊的 GSD I 型患者的临床资料,重点分析其肝、肾等脏器的声像图特征。**结果** 2 例患者均为女性,分别为 11 岁和 19 岁,声像图显示肝脏弥漫性增大,回声细密、增强,其中 1 例肝内可见多发实性占位灶;双肾实质回声弥漫性增强,但无结石。此外,2 例均表现为甲状腺及子宫偏小,临床表现身材矮小,肝功能损害。**结论** 掌握 GSD I 型的肝、肾声像图特征有助于及时发现和诊断这一全身性代谢疾病。

[关键词] 糖原累积病 I 型;肝;肝腺瘤;肾;超声检查;临床表现

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Characteristic sonographic findings of liver and kidney in patients with glycogen storage disease type I: an analysis of 2 cases

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[Abstract] **Objective** To analyze the characteristic sonographic findings of the liver and kidney in patients with glycogen storage disease type I (GSD I). **Methods** The clinical data of 2 children, who were pathologically diagnosed as having GSD I in our hospital, were retrospectively analyzed, and the sonographic findings of the liver and kidney were given special attention. **Results** The two patients were both females, one aged 11 years old and the other aged 19. Both of them had diffused hepatomegaly with meticulous and enhanced internal echoes. One had multiple lesions in the liver, which were proven to be hepatic adenomas, with diffuse enhanced cortical echogenicity in both kidneys, but with no renal calculus. Both patients had a small-sized thyroid and uterus, with short stature and liver dysfunction as clinical presentations. **Conclusion** A better understanding of the ultrasonic findings of liver and kidneys in GSD I patients can benefit the timely discovery and diagnosis of this systematic metabolic disease.

[Key words] glycogen storage disease type I; liver; hepatic adenoma; kidney; ultrasonography; clinical feature

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糖原累积病(glycogen storage disease, GSD)共有 12 个分型,可累及多个脏器,其中 I 型最多见^[1],此型最易累及肝脏,且肝脏受损害最为严重。GSD I 系常染色体隐性遗传性糖代谢异常疾病,发病率 1/10 万^[2],主要由葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶缺乏所致,其超声诊断文献稀缺,此型患者以儿童居多。现就本院诊治的 2 例 GSD I 型患者的肝、肾等器官超声表现报告如下。

1 病例资料

1.1 病例 1 患者,女性,11 岁,生长缓慢,身材明显矮于同龄人,腹部鼓胀,临床以“腹水待查”收入院。体格检查:体型矮小,身高 102 cm,体重 16 kg,

腹部膨隆呈“蛙状腹”(图 1)。上腹部浅表静脉曲张。触诊示肝脏左肋缘下 12 cm,右肋缘下 10 cm,边缘圆钝,质地中等,脾脏肋下未触及。肝功能示丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)、谷氨酰转肽酶(GGT)、碱性磷酸酶(ALP)均显著升高,血清总蛋白(STP)、球蛋白(Glb)、三酰甘油(TG)、胆固醇(CHO)增高,肝炎病毒血清标志物(一)、甲胎蛋白(AFP)2.31 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、癌胚抗原(CEA)1.96 $\mu\text{g/L}$;尿酮体(+),尿蛋白(++);空腹血糖 2.5 mmol/L;铜蓝蛋白 0.36 g/L(0.2~0.4 g/L)、血清铜 16.87 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (11~22 $\mu\text{mol/L}$);生长激素水平正常。智力测试结果正常。家系调查:祖父与外祖父为表兄弟,3 个

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表亲死于肝豆状核变性。声像图提示:全肝体积显著增大,实质回声中等略偏强,细腻均匀(图 2A),肝静脉管径(肝中 6 mm、肝右 7 mm、肝左 6 mm)和门静脉管径(左支 5 mm、右支 7 mm)变细,并有牵拉延伸现象(图 2B);彩色多普勒显示血流信号丰富,肝动脉血流呈高速高阻型;超声造影显示肝静脉和门脉内径均变细,肝实质内造影剂均匀充填(图 2C)。双肾大小、形态尚正常,皮质回声增强,皮髓质对比强烈(图 3A)。脾脏未见增大。子宫大小约 21 mm×7.5 mm×5.2 mm,甲状腺大小约 23.5 mm×6.9 mm×5.4 mm,均明显小于同龄正常人。超声引导下肝穿刺病理检查结果:(1) H-E 染色光镜下可见肝细胞广泛重度水样变性,间杂轻度脂肪变性,少量淋巴细胞浸润,糖原染色示肝细胞胞质内糖原沉积;(2) IHC 染色可见葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶低表达,HBsAg、HBeAg、HBcAb 均为阴性。

1.2 病例 2 患者,女性,19 岁,因“腹痛、腹胀 1 周”入院。体格检查:体型矮小,身高 110 cm,体重 20 kg,神智清,但反应迟缓。腹部隆起,肝右肋下 3 cm,质中,脾脏未触及,腹壁浅静脉无曲张,皮肤巩膜无黄染,腹部无移动性浊音,双下肢无水肿。实验室检查示:血 ALT、AST、GGT、ALP 均升高,肝炎病毒血清标志物阴性,AFP 3.51 μg/L,CEA 1.37 μg/L。声像图显示:肝脏增大,形态饱满,右叶可见一等回声均质病灶,周边有声晕,CDFI 显示血流信号不丰富(图 4A);左叶可见一境界清晰的低回声病灶,内回声欠均(图 4B),CDFI 显示血流信号不丰富。余肝脏回声细密、增强。双肾体积增大,实质回声弥漫性增强(图 3B)。脾脏未见增大。子宫大小约 49 mm×11 mm×9 mm,甲状腺右叶大小约 38 mm×9 mm×8 mm,左叶大小约 30 mm×9 mm×6 mm,峡部厚约 4 mm,实质回声均匀。超声引导下对肝脏实性肿块及弥漫病变区域分别穿刺活检,病理检查提示光镜下改变肿块区符合“肝脏腺瘤”,弥漫性病变区符合“肝糖原累积”。



图 1 GSD I 患儿外观(病例 1)

Fig 1 Appearance of GSD type I (case 1)

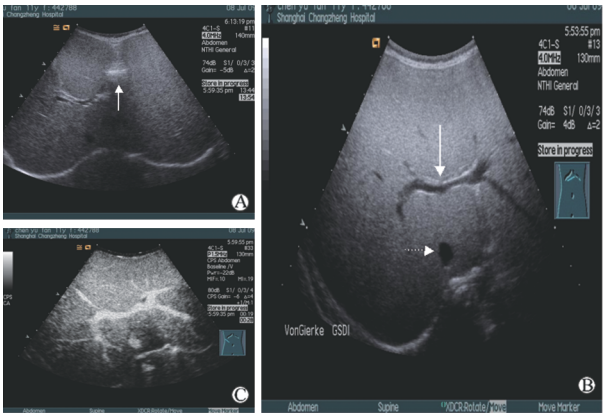


图 2 GSD I 型肝脏声像图(病例 1)

Fig 2 Sonograms of liver in patient with GSD type I (case 1)

A: Transverse section below xiphoid process; the right and left lobes of liver were nearly the same size. Arrow indicating ligamentum teres hepatis. B: Augmented right lobe in the maximal oblique section displayed transversely below right costal margin. The solid arrow indicating the crotch of the portal vein branch; the dotted arrow indicating the middle hepatic vein. C: Intravenous injection of 1 ml SonoVue microbubbles lightening the portal vein and the liver parenchyma

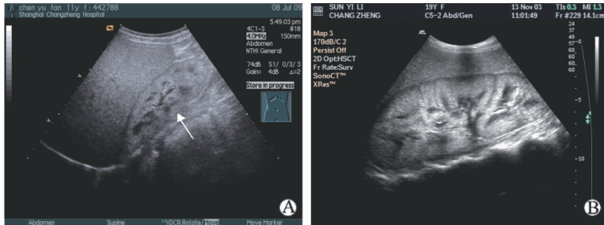


图 3 GSD I 型患者的肾脏声像图

Fig 3 Kidney ultrasonograms of patient with GSD type I

A: Cortical echogenicity of the right kidney (arrow) was diffusely enhanced, similar to that of liver parenchyma (case 1); B: Cortical echogenicity of kidney was diffusely enhanced, and was more intensely enhanced than that of liver parenchyma (case 2)

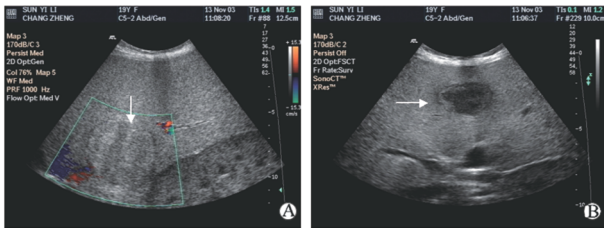


图 4 GSD I 型患者肝腺瘤声像图(病例 2)

Fig 4 Hepatic adenoma ultrasonograms of patient with GSD type I (case 2)

A: A roundish isoechic mass (arrow) in hypovascularity in the right liver lobe, but with halo and with no rich signal of blood flow; B: Another hypoechoic mass (arrow) was seen in the left lobe

2 讨论

2.1 GSD I 型的发病机制及其声像图特征 葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶(glucose-6-phosphatase,G-6-Pase)是所有参与糖代谢途径的酶中唯一存在于细胞微粒体(内质网)内的酶,其编码基因位于第17号染色体,是糖原分解和糖异生过程中的关键酶,主要在肝脏表达,在肾脏、胰腺的B细胞及小肠黏膜也有部分表达。正常状态下该酶分解糖原,为人体提供约90%的葡萄糖,与胰高血糖素共同调节血糖水平。GSD I型是因肝组织细胞中G-6-Pase缺陷、肝细胞质中糖原不能被分解而积聚所致的疾病。此时机体仅能依靠脱支酶分解糖原1,6糖苷键所产生的8%的葡萄糖,因而空腹时容易发生严重低血糖。正常人在血糖过低时,其胰高血糖素分泌增加以促进肝糖原分解和葡萄糖异生过程,生成葡萄糖使血糖水平恢复。GSD I型患者因此酶缺陷,至6-磷酸葡萄糖(glu-ucose-6-phosphate,G-6P)环节时不能进一步向前水解成葡萄糖,因此由低血糖刺激分泌的胰高血糖素不仅不能提高血糖浓度,反而使大量糖原分解所产生的部分G-6P进入糖酵解途径;同时由于G-6P的累积,大部分1-磷酸葡萄糖又重新再合成糖原;而低血糖又导致组织蛋白分解,向肝脏输送葡萄糖异生原料。此为GSD I型异常糖代谢过程^[3]。

肝脏是GSD I型的主要受累器官^[4],糖原累积导致肝脏增大;同时还因脂肪代谢紊乱、三酰甘油和胆固醇等合成增多而并发弥漫性肝脏脂肪浸润。本组2例患者声像图均显示肝脏明显增大,且横径增大更明显,此外还有明显的脂肪浸润改变。淤血的肝声像图表现为肝脏肿大,实质回声增强,但通常伴有下腔静脉和肝静脉内径的增宽;肝豆状核变性的肝声像图也会出现肝脏弥漫性增大,实质回声增强、增粗,患者血清铜蓝蛋白偏低、K-F环阳性为其特异表现。GSD I型可合并肝脏腺瘤,表现为肝内偏低或等回声的类圆形病灶,境界清晰,内部可出现不规则的无回声区,即液化坏死的表现。肝腺瘤主要与口服避孕药或长期服用雌激素有关,这种原因引起的肝腺瘤一般为较大的有包膜的单个腺瘤,停用激素后腺瘤可消退。Lee等^[5]报道GSD I型患者肝腺瘤的发生率为22%~75%。GSD I型相关肝腺瘤常为多发的无包膜小腺瘤,具体机制尚不明^[6]。本组第2例患者肝内有多发腺瘤。

2.2 肾脏等脏器受累的机制及其声像图特征 戊糖旁路代谢亢进产生过量的嘌呤并进而分解生成大

量尿酸,此外体内乳酸、丙酮酸等异常增多使尿酸在肾小管上皮的主动分泌受到竞争性抑制,综合因素致高尿酸血症^[7],令肾脏成为肝脏以外的主要受累器官。本组2例患者的肾脏均表现为肾实质弥漫性增强,皮髓质回声强度反差增大。长期高尿酸血症可致生长迟缓和骨龄延迟^[8],本组2例患者身材均较同龄人矮小;第二性征发育迟缓,甲状腺及子宫较同龄人亦偏小,其机制有待探讨。

通过本组2例患者不难发现GSD I型可以累及多个脏器,主要以肝、肾为主。这提示我们在超声检查时面对肝脏对称性肿大,有脂肪浸润表现,伴或不伴有腺瘤,或肾脏出现皮质回声弥漫性增强时,结合其身材矮小、空腹低血糖,及可能出现的高乳酸血症、高尿酸血症、高脂血症、腹泻、反复鼻出血等^[9],应首先考虑GSD I型的可能,可及时实施超声引导下肝、肾穿刺活检,以期尽早明确诊断。

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