

儿童迟发型先天性中枢性低通气综合征2例

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[摘要] 报道2例确诊为迟发型先天性中枢性低通气综合征患儿,其中1例为男性,出生后无异常,1岁6个月时出现呼吸衰竭表现,住院后予吸氧和无创辅助通气治疗,CO₂潴留不能纠正,气管插管呼吸机通气1个月,未能成功拔管,遂行气管切开术,患儿睡眠时需要呼吸机辅助呼吸,清醒时经气管套管自主呼吸。另1例为女性,出生后无异常,11个月时出现呼吸衰竭表现,患儿睡眠时需要经鼻面罩无创辅助通气,白天自主呼吸,活动正常。2例患儿随访2年后生长发育正常。

[关键词] 中枢性低通气;先天性;儿童,无创辅助通气

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Two children with late-onset congenital central hypoventilation syndrome

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Abstract Two children with late-onset congenital central hypoventilation syndrome were reported, one of whom was male and had no abnormal manifestations after birth, respiratory failure occurs at the age of 1 year and 6 months. After being hospitalized, he was treated with oxygen inhalation and non-invasive ventilation, but carbon dioxide retention could not be corrected. After one month of tracheal intubation, he was failure to wean from ventilator, so tracheostomy was performed. He needs a ventilator to help breath while sleeping, and can breath autonomously during the day without ventilator. The other case was a female, with no abnormalities after birth. At the age of 11 months, she developed respiratory failure. During sleep, the child needs non-invasive assisted ventilation through a nasal mask, and during the day, she breathed autonomously. Two patients were followed up forever 2 years and their growth and development were normal.

Key words central hypoventilation; congenital; children; non-invasive ventilation

先天性中枢性低通气综合征(congenital central hypoventilation syndrome, CCHS)是一种罕见的终生性疾病,1970年Mellins等首次报道,新生儿发病率约为1/200 000,患儿的主要症状是呼吸异常,表现为不同程度的肺泡低通气^[1]。CCHS多数在新生儿期发病^[2],目前国内尚未见有儿童迟发型CCHS病例报道,本文报道2例迟发型CCHS患儿的临床资料并复习相关文献。

1 病例报告

例1,男,3岁5个月,41周+1d出生,顺产,出生体重4.3kg,出生无特殊,孕期时无特殊感染史,有黄体酮注射史,定期产检未发现异常,出生时无窒息,阿普加评分10分。出生后患儿饮食、睡眠无明显异常,体格发育基本正常,白天精神一般,运动量偏少。患儿1岁6个月时无明显诱因出现咳嗽伴口唇发绀,血氧饱和度最低仅为40%,初步诊

断为重症肺炎,之后基因检测提示PHOX2B基因I类致病突变,诊断为CCHS。患儿入院后予吸氧、无创辅助通气,CO₂潴留不能纠正,气管插管辅助呼吸1个月,尝试拔管未能成功,行气管切开术,睡眠时用双水平呼吸机连接塑料气管套管辅助呼吸,清醒时经气管套管自主呼吸,定期换管,1年半后内镜检查发现气管内切开口上方肉芽增生,堵塞90%的气管,全身麻醉下行低温等离子气管肉芽切除术,患儿顺利恢复,戴管出院,出院后继续随访,患儿睡眠时用双水平呼吸机连接塑料气管套管辅助呼吸,清醒时经气管套管自主呼吸,随访2年,白天活动正常,能发声,血气分析指标正常,心脏彩超正常,各项生长发育指标大致正常。

例2,女,2岁1个月,38周出生,顺产,出生无窒息,母亲怀孕时无特殊感染史,无用药史。出生后纯母乳喂养,6个月添加辅食,9个月时晨起发现眼睑浮肿,午后减轻,睡眠盗汗,白天精神稍差,哭闹少,活动少,很少感冒。11个月时因上呼吸道感染后出现严重低氧血症及高碳酸血症,最低血氧仅

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为46%,紧急插管抢救,入院检查心脏彩超提示肺动脉高压,右心功能不全。初步诊断为先天性心脏病合并肺炎,之后基因检测示 *PHOX2B* 基因 I 类致病突变,诊断为 CCHS。经对症治疗后患儿肺炎治愈,肺动脉高压消失。睡眠监测低通气指数为24.5,以中枢性为主,夜间最低血氧饱和度为77%,氧减指数为14.8。患儿睡眠时经鼻面罩用双水平无创呼吸机辅助呼吸,随访2年,患儿白天活动正常,发声正常,血气分析指标正常,生长发育指标大致正常。

2 讨论

CCHS 是以呼吸中枢的代谢控制障碍为特征的一种综合征,它的特点是机体对高碳酸血症和低氧血症的敏感性下降或缺乏,进而引起通气反馈控制障碍,大部分患儿表现为清醒时通气正常,睡眠时出现明显的通气障碍,甚至出现致命性的肺泡低通气,轻度患者仅睡眠时需要呼吸机辅助通气,严重的患者清醒和睡眠时都需要呼吸机辅助通气^[3-5]。有文献报道部分 CCHS 患儿出生之前即可出现胎心下降的表现,如果不给与及时有效的治疗措施,患儿可能会在出生后1~2个月出现生命危险,CCHS 也是引起婴儿猝死综合征的重要原因之一^[6-7]。

大部分 CCHS 患者在新生儿期就出现症状,迟发型 CCHS 是指出生超过1个月后才出现相应的症状,占 CCHS 患者不足1/10^[8-9],目前在国内未见有迟发型 CCHS 病例报道。本文报道2例患儿,出生时无明显异常症状,均因突发呼吸衰竭就诊,1例患儿1岁6个月出现症状确诊为 CCHS,另1例11个月时出现症状确诊为 CCHS。

CCHS 发生的原因和具体机制目前尚不十分明确。根据文献报道,CCHS 具有明显的家族聚集性和遗传特征,所以推测 CCHS 为遗传性疾病可能性大。此外,相当一部分 CCHS 患儿同时患有先天性巨结肠、神经细胞缺失症等自主神经系统疾病,所以认为 CCHS 与神经嵴发育异常有关^[10-11]。通过对参与自主神经系统发育的基因的检测,目前认为 *PHOX2B* 基因是 CCHS 最重要的致病基因^[12-13]。既往有文献报道24/20或25/20基因型的迟发病例具有最轻微的低通气,仅夜间需要通气支持治疗^[14-15],这些特征与笔者报道的2例患儿相符,本组2例患儿均为 *PHOX2B* 基因25A:20A杂合,I类致病突变。

CCHS 在初次确诊时应该确定病变范围和严重程度,有条件的患者推荐行整夜睡眠监测,最好同时监测是否有 CO₂ 潴留,根据监测的结果从而确定合适的治疗措施。笔者对例2患儿进行了整夜睡眠监测和经皮 CO₂ 监测,结果显示患者夜间低通气以中枢性为主,并且伴有 CO₂ 潴留,这些发现进一步支持了本次诊断,同时通过睡眠监测可以了

解无创正压通气治疗的效果。以前气管切开经气管套管行正压通气是 CCHS 的主要治疗方法,随着医疗技术的进步,对于24h需要辅助通气的患儿,目前仍推荐使用气管切开经气管套管辅助通气,但对于病情平稳,年龄较大,而且仅在睡眠时需要呼吸机辅助通气的患儿,则可以考虑使用无创正压通气,从而避免气管切开引起的并发症,减轻护理压力,从而提升患儿的生活质量。无创正压通气治疗要调整合适的压力和模式。对于已经行气管切开的患儿,随着年龄增大,病情有减轻的也可尝试拔除气管套管,改用经面罩无创通气治疗。本组有1例患儿行气管切开,白天已无需呼吸机辅助通气,使用等离子切除气管内肉芽后,准备拔除气管套管经鼻面罩通气,但由于患儿配合度较差,目前正在逐渐适应。对于 CCHS 的无创正压通气治疗,目前采用较多的 S-T 模式,根据患者的病情适时调整压力,根据文献报道和本研究观察,迟发型患儿病情相对较轻,首选无创辅助通气治疗,不能配合者仍需要气管切开治疗,迟发型的病例预后相对较好^[16-17]。

CCHS 患儿的治疗还包括制定密切的随访计划,一般每隔1~2个月应该进行一次呼吸功能评估,每隔半年左右进行一次生长发育、运动及语言能力评估,3岁以后每半年进行一次心脏彩超监测,12~18个月进行一次全面的评估,包括眼科检查和气管镜检查,同时还要评估患儿肺功能情况。

总之,CCHS 是一种罕见的综合征,而迟发型 CCHS 发病率更低,临床上容易误诊,作为一种终生性疾病,选择最合适的治疗方案尤为重要,CCHS 患者的治疗需要医院、家庭和患者三方面的紧密合作,从而提高患者生活质量。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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(下转第666页)

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(上接第 657 页)

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