

的慢性非特异性炎症,受累血管产生狭窄或闭塞,少数可引起扩张或动脉瘤形成,出现相应部位缺血表现,多见于年轻女性,其发病原因不明,与遗传因素、内分泌遗传、免疫功能紊乱以及炎症反应有关,目前多倾向是一种自身免疫性疾病。其基本病变呈急性渗出、慢性非特异性炎症和肉芽肿表现,实验室检查可见血沉快,C反应蛋白增高,可有典型眼底改变(视神经乳头周围动静脉花冠状吻合)。该患者无发热、食欲减退、贫血、关节痛等表现,血沉、C反应蛋白正常,不支持多发性大动脉炎。

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## 心肌致密化不全合并心脏外畸形 2 例

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[关键词] 心肌致密化不全;多囊肾;半椎体畸形

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### Case report: noncompaction of the ventricular myocardium associated with polycystic kidney disease or hemivertebra

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**Summary** This report described two cases with the presentations of other anomalies. First case was a 26-year old man who had been admitted to our hospital because of chest tightness, dyspnea after the cold. There was high blood pressure of 160/110 mmHg, with kidney failure of serum creatinine 234  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . Ultrasound showed polycystic kidney, echocardiography revealed with unique features of prominent trabeculations of the myocardium and deep endocardial recesses. The trabeculation thickness was more than twice the thickness of the underlying. The diagnosis of isolated noncompaction of ventricular myocardium with polycystic kidney disease can be made. The second case was a 23-year old man who had been admitted to our hospital because of shortness of breath. His mother suffered from jaundice hepatitis during pregnancy. Echocardiography revealed severely reduced left ventricular contraction, mild mitral regurgitation, thickened myocardium with prominent trabeculations and deep intertrabecular recesses. Lumbar magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed congenital malformation of hemivertebra in L1 L3. This was a case of NCM coupled with hemivertebra.

**Key words** noncompaction of the ventricular myocardium; polycystic kidney disease; hemivertebra

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心肌致密化不全是一种新的少见心肌病,病因及发病机制尚不十分清楚,多认为可能是胚胎心脏

发育过程中,基因突变引起病变区心肌致密化过程停滞。心肌致密化不全常合并心脏畸形,如室间隔缺损、二叶式主动脉瓣,但合并心脏外畸形报道不多。本文对我院诊断心肌致密化不全患者 48 例进行筛查,发现 2 例合并心脏以外畸形,现予以报道。

### 1 病例资料

例 1,男,26 岁,胸闷、气短、呼吸困难 1 周。患者于 2012-11-13 感冒后感胸闷、气短、呼吸困难,当地行胸片检查示心影明显增大。体检:BP 160/110 mmHg(1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa),慢性病容,头颅无畸形,无眉弓距增宽,发际不低,口唇无紫绀,胸廓无畸形,双肺呼吸音增粗,心脏浊音界向左侧扩大,心率 90 次/min,律齐,心尖部可闻及 2/6 级收缩期杂音。肾区未闻及血管杂音。双下肢无水肿。肾功能:肌酐 487  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ,尿素氮 47.3 mmol/L,尿酸 719  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。超声心动图:左室心肌呈致密化不全样改变,左室增大,二尖瓣轻度反流。双肾 B 超:双肾体积缩小,双肾呈慢性肾实质损害改变,双肾多发囊肿。诊断为心肌致密化不全、多囊肾、肾功能不全。患者为独子,父母体检未发现心肌致密化不全及多囊肾。

例 2,男,23 岁,因气短 5 个月入院。患者于 2010 年 1 月活动量大时出现气短。体检:P 60 次/min,R 16 次/min,BP 120/80 mmHg,身高 147 cm,体重 45 kg,体型瘦小,头颅无畸形,无眉弓距增宽,发际不低,口唇无紫绀,胸廓无畸形,双肺呼吸音清晰,心脏浊音界向左下扩大,心率 60 次/min,律齐,二尖瓣听诊区可闻及 2/6 级收缩期杂音。脊柱后凸畸形,双侧髂棘基本等高,四肢无畸形。心电图:窦性心律不齐,肢体导联低电压,T 波改变。胸片:两肺纹理尚清,肺野内未见明显实变影,心影增大,心胸比 0.61,两膈面尚清。超声心动图:左室心肌致密化不全,左室收缩功能低下,左房左室扩大,二尖瓣轻中度返流。腰椎 MRI:腰椎先天性发育畸形,腰 1 腰 3 椎体为不同程度半椎体。诊断:①心肌致密化不全;②腰椎半椎体畸形。患者母亲孕 3 产 3,前两胎是女儿,患者为第 3 胎,妊娠早期母亲患黄疸性肝炎,顺产。对患者父母、两个姐姐行超声心动图检查,未见心肌致密化不全表现,询问患者祖父母、外祖父母及父母的兄弟姐妹病史,未见类似患者。

### 2 讨论

心肌致密化不全是一种尚未被 WHO 分类的少见的心肌病,是由于胚胎时期疏松的心肌组织致密化过程障碍引起的一种先天畸形,表现为无数突出的肌小梁和深陷的小梁间隐窝,心脏胚胎期心肌纤维致密化过程异常终止导致本病。近十多年来心肌致密化不全报道越来越多,如何造成心肌纤维

致密化过程异常终止尚不十分清楚,目前发现约 1/5 心肌致密化不全呈家族发病<sup>[1]</sup>。心肌致密化不全家系的遗传方式有 X 连锁遗传、常染色体显性遗传、线粒体遗传等,不少家系存在基因变异。本文通过报道 2 例合并心脏外畸形,提出应从基因突变和环境因素对胚胎发育的影响来关注心肌致密化不全的病因,同时关注心肌致密化不全患者心脏外的表现。

2006 年 Moon 等<sup>[2]</sup>首次报道心肌致密化不全合并多囊肾,以后 Lubrano<sup>[3]</sup>、Ramineni 等<sup>[4]</sup>报道多例心肌致密化不全合并多囊肾,证实心肌致密化不全与多囊肾具有相关性,可能存在着共同的基因突变。国内尚未见心肌致密化不全合并多囊肾的报道,本例为散发,患者父母及直系亲属中均未见多囊肾及心肌致密化不全,由于未做基因检测,是否是基因突变不能确定。提示心肌致密化不全和多囊肾可能合并存在,要注意两者之间的联系,便于及时发现病情,以免漏诊。

心肌致密化不全合并腰椎半椎体畸形,目前国内文献均未见报道。先天性半椎体畸形是指在胚胎时期椎体由间充质形成软骨时,两个左右对称的软骨化中心,若其中一个不发育,则形成半椎体缺如<sup>[5]</sup>。病例 2 患者同时存在心肌致密化不全及腰椎半椎体畸形,通过对患者家庭初步调查,患者为散发,家系中 3 代未发现其他患者,考虑常染色体显性遗传可能性较小。是否有基因突变,因未做基因检测,不能明确。患者母亲妊娠早期患黄疸性肝炎,肝炎病毒感染可能与患者畸形有关,胚胎环境因素对胚胎发育的影响可能是心肌致密化不全的病因。

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