

• 临床病例 •

小儿X连锁网状色素异常症合并眼球震颤1例报告

李冰菲¹ 李红²

¹天津中医药大学, 301617; ²天津市中医药研究院附属医院, 300120

通信作者: 李冰菲, Email: 631593868@qq.com

【摘要】 X连锁网状色素异常症是一种临床罕见、病因不明的遗传性色素异常性疾病。现报告1例X连锁网状色素异常症合并眼球震颤患者的诊疗过程。患者表现为天生眼球震颤,身体大部分皮肤布满色素沉着斑,色泽较深,面部、手臂、前胸、后背等处存在色素减退斑。病理学结果为表皮角化过度,棘层肥厚,基底层黑素细胞数量正常,部分区域黑素颗粒数量增多;真皮浅层血管周围少数淋巴细胞浸润,过碘酸-雪夫(PAS)染色显示角层内偶见真菌孢子,符合X连锁网状色素异常症合并眼球震颤的特征。

【关键词】 X连锁网状色素异常症合并眼球震颤; 罕见; 病理学改变

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A report of a case of pediatric X-linked reticulate pigmentary disorder complicated with nystagmus
Li Bingfei¹, Li Hong²

¹Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin 301617, China; ²Affiliated Hospital of Tianjin Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin 300120, China

Corresponding author: Li Bingfei, Email: 631593868@qq.com

【Abstract】 X-linked reticulate pigmentary disorder is a clinically rare hereditary pigmentary abnormal disease with unknown etiology. This paper reports the diagnosis and treatment of a case of X-linked reticular pigmentosis complicated with nystagmus. The main symptoms and signs were nystagmus, most of the skin of body with dark color, and pigmentation spots on the face, arms, chest, back, etc. Pathological results showed hyperkeratosis of the epidermis, hypertrophy of the acanthosis, normal number of melanocytes in the basal layer, and increased number of melanin particles in some areas. A small number of lymphocytes were infiltrated around the superficial vascular layer, and fungal spores were occasionally seen in the horn layer by periodic acid Schiff (PAS) staining, which was consistent with the characteristics of X-linked reticular pigment abnormalities complicated with nystagmus.

【Key words】 X-linked reticulate pigmentary disorder; Rare; Pathological changes

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X连锁网状色素异常症是一种临幊上极为罕见的、病因不明的遗传性色素异常性疾病,目前国外的报道中包括6个家系^[1-3]、1例散发病例^[4],国内的报道中包括3例散发病例^[5-7]。现报告1例临幊诊断为X连锁网状色素异常症合并眼球震颤患者的诊治过程如下。

1 病例简介

患儿男性,9岁,身高130 cm。因近年来身体多部位皮肤颜色变化异常,逐渐在面部、躯干、四肢部出现色素沉着斑,颜色为黑色及深褐色,针尖至绿豆大小,形状不规则,相互融合成网,于2019年8月7日就诊于天津市中医药研究院附属医院皮肤儿科。根据监护人描述患儿出生时皮肤颜色较深,无身体不适症状,未到相关医院治疗。3岁时患儿因眼部异常就诊于某眼科医院;4岁时再次就诊于某眼科医院,病历显示患儿有先天性眼球震颤。

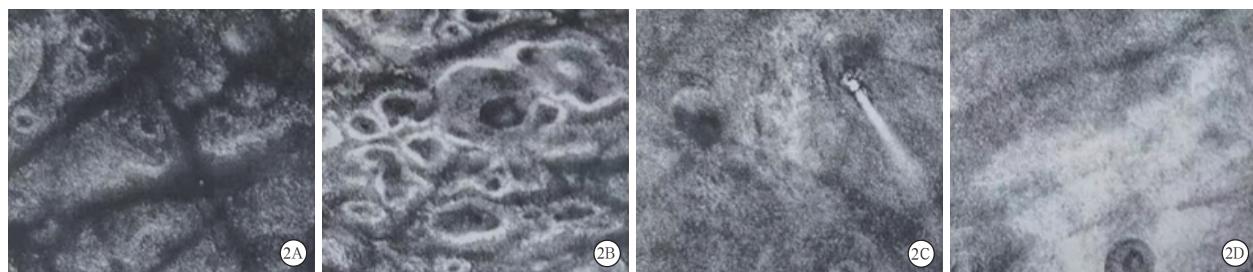
体格检查:患儿智力正常,体格发育和营养状况良好,系统检查未发现异常。皮肤科检查显示身体大部分皮肤色泽较深,脸部、手臂在黑斑基础上有多发直径3~6 mm的色素减退斑,并融合成网状改变(图1);前胸、后背肩部及手背部多达10余处直径约4 mm的色素减退斑;患儿身体皮肤无明显萎缩等异常现象和改变,指甲无异常;牙齿部分呈现异常,表现为氟斑牙,伴牙釉质缺损;眼睛无畏光;口腔黏膜及肛周黏膜未见色素脱失斑。



图1 1例9岁男性X连锁网状色素异常症患儿
手臂色素减退斑

实验室及辅助检查:血、尿、粪便等常规及生化检查均正常。激素节律检查及促肾上腺皮质激素水平均正常。患儿父母非近亲结婚,家族中未发现相同病史。

激光共聚焦显微镜下可见(图2):患儿上肢和面部皮肤可见白斑,白斑区基底层色素减少,基底色素环大致存在或不清晰,色素分布不均匀,真皮乳头及浅层血管周围可见少数嗜黑色素细胞及稀疏炎症细胞浸润;上肢及面部褐色斑区皮损处基底层色素显著增加,真皮浅层及血管周围可见嗜色素细胞及炎症细胞浸润,真皮深层观察不清晰,未见明



注:A为上肢白斑区;B为上肢色素区;C为面部白斑区;D为面部色素区

图2 激光共聚焦扫描显微镜下观察1例9岁男性X连锁网状色素异常症患儿面部和上肢皮肤变化

显树突样细胞及胶原纤维改变。

病理学分析显示(图3):表皮角化过度,棘层肥厚,基底层黑素细胞数量正常,部分区域黑素颗粒数量增多。真皮浅层血管周围少数淋巴细胞浸润,过碘酸-雪夫(PAS)染色显示角层内偶可见真菌孢子。

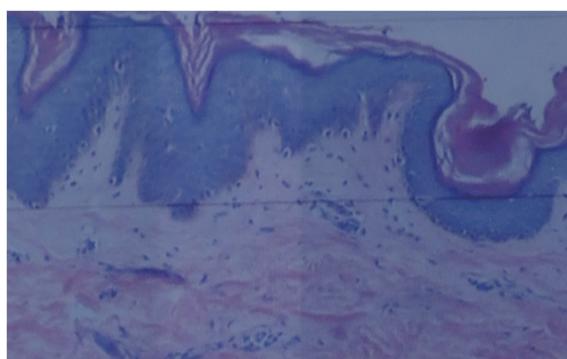
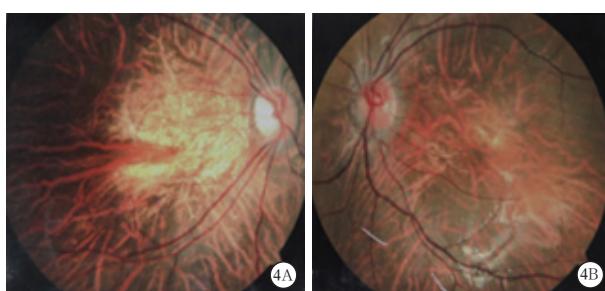


图3 1例9岁男性患儿X连锁网状色素异常症患儿病理学图像分析

病理学诊断结果:结合临床表现符合小儿X连锁网状色素异常症合并眼球震颤。患儿先天发育异常,眼底检查示视盘界清色可,呈豹纹状改变,未见明显渗出及出血,视网膜脉络膜萎缩(图4)。



注:A为右眼眼底;B为左眼眼底

图4 1例9岁男性患儿病理诊断为X连锁网状色素异常症合并眼球震颤彩色超声结果

2 讨论

X连锁网状色素异常症的遗传模式大多数为X染色体遗传,发病以男性为主,通常婴儿时期在机体皮肤表面、面部、手腕、手臂、后背肩部、臀部有色素沉着的现象,皮肤表面呈现圆形、班片状、多个点状大小和颜色不等的色素减退

斑,随时间延长逐渐增多,可融合形成网状改变;头发粗劣,头额部分位置和两侧鬓角头发向上后曲状。另外,可以合并畏光流泪,经常反复发作的呼吸道感染,汗液减少,胃肠道及肺部炎症,尿道狭窄,身形较小等。患有X连锁网状色素异常症女性患儿X染色体发生游移失活,仅有轻度色素沉着的表现,并无其他系统表现,真皮乳头及浅层血管周围可见少数嗜黑色素细胞及较少炎症细胞浸润,局灶真皮浅层血管扩张充血。

X连锁网状色素异常症致病基因目前被定位在X染色体一段约4.9 cm区域中,Jaeckle等^[1]对1例患者该区域全部已知基因的外显子及侧翼序列进行测序,并未发现任何有意义的致病性突变,因而X连锁网状色素异常症的准确病因尚未完全明确。男性和女性患儿皮肤组织病理学改变相同,但无诊断特异性。本例患儿临床表现属典型的X连锁网状色素异常症,但极为少见,并无特殊的治疗方法。

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