

布加综合征研究进展

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【关键词】 布加综合征; 流行病学; JAK2 点突变

A review on the research status and trends of Budd-Chiari syndrome Li Sheng-li¹, ZU Mao-heng², LU Zhao-jun¹.

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布加综合征(Budd-Chiari syndrome, BCS)是由各种原因引起的较大肝静脉或肝段下腔静脉部分/完全梗阻性肝静脉——下腔静脉血液回流障碍,导致淤血性门静脉高压症和下腔静脉高压症两大综合征^[1]。它是一类从肝小静脉及下腔静脉与右心房静脉交汇处各段狭窄或阻塞而致肝静脉血流受阻失调为特征的一类总称^[2]。BCS在世界范围内是一种罕见病,随地域不同,在发病特点及致病因素方面存在着差异。我国以及其他亚洲国家以膜性梗阻为主,而西方国家主要是肝静脉/下腔静脉血栓性阻塞。BCS病因复杂,尚未完全明确,最近有关BCS患者存在酪氨酸激酶外显子点突变的情况不断有学者报道。目前我国BCS除在黄淮流域继续保持较高发病率外,其他地区也不断增多。而我国有关BCS流行病学资料缺乏,且病因学进展缓慢。为此综合国内外文献,就BCS流行病学特征、病因概况及今后的研究趋势作一综述。

1. 流行病学特征:BCS临床症状多样且复杂,许多疾病如血栓或恶性肿瘤都可致该病^[3]。在丹麦,根据入院病例注册系统查询1981—1985年BCS病例,估计年发病率约为0.5/100万;与此类似,法国经全国调查约为0.4/100万^[4-6]。瑞典对全国多个医疗中心(包括所有的大学附属医院及肝脏移植中心)回顾性收集1986—2003年所有的BCS患者,经平均年龄标准化转换得出发病率与患病率每年分别为0.8/100万、1.4/100万^[7]。1980年代后期,日本发病率为0.2/100万^[8]。然而在尼泊尔,这种疾病的患病率至少是常见病的10倍以上,并且是肝脏病科入院率的首要病因^[9]。亚洲与西方国家BCS有所不同:亚洲人通常在下腔静脉末端(入房处)阻塞或狭窄,而西方国家BCS患者下腔静脉开口通畅。但印度这种情况正相反,下腔静脉末端阻塞或狭窄所占比例非常小^[10,11]。

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我国以及亚洲其他国家以膜性梗阻为主,西方国家主要是肝静脉/下腔静脉血栓性阻塞。西方国家BCS患者主要为年轻女性,而在亚洲国家主要为中年人,无性别差异。最近欧洲队列研究资料表明,患者性别比例随地理位置有所变化,在欧洲性别比为1:1,平均年龄约为45岁^[12]。

但在我国,根据近10年来国内文献报告,BCS在黄河和淮河中下游区域已经成为一种比较常见的疾病,其发病率在江苏、山东、河南、安徽省交界地区高达10/10万^[13]。根据1990—2005年间国内文献报道,我国接受外科手术和介入治疗的BCS病例已经超过6000例,其中介入治疗已超过3000例。郭恩浦等^[14]收集1997—2006年有可靠影像和临床资料的长期生活在山东省境内的BCS患者1592例,其中菏泽市立医院751例、菏泽单县中心医院382例、徐州医学院附属医院35例、山东省立医院214、北京宣武医院98例、其他各医院112例。自1983—2001年,Xu等^[15]已经收治各种类型BCS1280例。Wang等^[16]与他人合作在全国100多个医疗中心从1981—2003年共收治2677例BCS患者,平均年龄为30.8岁,男性1780例,女性897例;其中2546例接受手术或介入治疗,其余131例接受药物治疗。近5年来资料表明,BCS除了在黄淮流域继续保持较高的发病率外,我国华中、华南、华东和东北地区的患病率不断增加。BCS介入治疗几乎在国内的每个省市均已开展,但是国内有关BCS病因和发病机制的研究进展缓慢^[17]。目前有关BCS的流行病学资料非常缺乏,特别是BCS病因学方面的资料。因此,开展针对BCS流行病学的病因调查,从分子水平认识BCS提供理论基础,进一步为探索致BCS的人群外部生活环境、生活习惯等可疑病因提供资料及信息,并最终为有针对性地预防及治疗BCS提供科学的依据。

2. 病因研究概况及最新研究趋势:目前BCS病因主要有先天性遗传因素、后天获得性因素及其他外部因素三大类;单一致病因因素少见,病因复杂,部分病因尚存在分歧。BCS患者中,约有75%的患者病因已明确^[18]。本次从国外多个研究中心最新的数据可以看出,原发性的BCS被认为是一多病因导致的疾病,许多促凝因子的失调导致在这一极为不常见的位置形成血栓。在至少35%的患者当中观察到其血栓要比普通人群高出许多倍^[19,20]。国内研究表明,BCS组与正常对照组在血小板外形和内部结构上有明显差异。BCS组的小血小板面积、短径、形状因子、 α 颗粒数、 α 颗粒数/ μm^2 较对照组减少,而比表面积则较对照组增大。BCS患者血小板超微结构的这些形态改变提示血小板处于活化状态。血小板被激活是BCS患者普遍存在的现象。另有,BCS患者术后血小板数明显升高^[21,22]。而与其他血栓性疾病相比,单一致病因

素(非肿瘤)是极为罕见的。这种多因素现象表明:首先就个体而言,可能是由多种不常见的病因共同引起的;其次,不同地区或不同群体,疾病呈现不同的特征是由于不同的多种致病因素所引起的(表1)^[23]。

表1 原发性BCS患者主要危险因素暴露率^[23]

主要危险因素	暴露率(%)
遗传因素	
抗凝血酶缺乏症	5.0
蛋白C缺乏	20.0
蛋白S缺乏症	7.0
杂合子五因子突变	20.0
杂合子G20210A促凝突变	7.0
获得性因素	
JAK2 ^{V617F} 突变阳性MPD	40.0
JAK2 ^{V617F} 突变阴性MPD	10.0
抗磷脂抗体综合征	10.0
Behcet's disease	5.0
PNH	2.0
其他常见病因	5.0
外部因素	
女性口服避孕药	50.0
多重因素包括本地因素	35.0
原因未明	5.0

注:MPD:慢性骨髓增殖失调综合征

下腔静脉或肝静脉由于肿瘤侵袭或占位、肝纤维化或脓肿而致BCS,这种情形称为继发性BCS。病例报告中常见BCS合并肝癌情况^[24]。我国台湾报道1例急性BCS患者(59岁男性),由肾细胞恶性肿瘤伴下腔静脉和肝静脉癌栓而致BCS^[25]。单一的危险因素在BCS患者中只占很少一部分,因此可被看作是继发性BCS。绝大多数BCS患者都有一个根本的(潜在的)失调并存在一个或多个促凝因素,主要是MPD、口服避孕药、FVLeiden突变及抗磷脂抗体综合征。MPD特别是真性红细胞增多症,在BCS患者中大约占50%,但是只有不到10%的伴有明显MPD的患者发展成为BCS^[21]。白塞氏病(Behcet's)通常致BCS患者涉及到下腔静脉(IVC)病变。单纯性的肝静脉病变也有报道^[26,27],在白塞氏病流行区,它是BCS的首要病因。对于BCS合并血栓的患病情况还存在地区差异,特别是下腔静脉病变^[28]。在西方,口服避孕药与BCS联系更为紧密;而在亚洲一些国家,低水平的卫生状况或者说较低的社会经济状况与BCS有着较密切的联系。

有关BCS的病因还存在其他一些分歧。长期以来女性妊娠被视为BCS的一个诱因^[29],但近来Rautou等^[30,31]对于女性妊娠是否致BCS提出质疑。Valla^[32]认为蛋白C、蛋白S及抗凝血酶缺乏很难确认为该病病因:①这些凝血抑制因子在肝脏中合成;②这种缺乏的诊断是建立在血浆水平上的(绝大多数突变是潜在的,通过分子生物学检验很难断定);③BCS患者肝功能障碍也会非特异性地降低凝血抑制因子;④通常不可能彻底的进行家族性检查^[23]。也有研究涉及BCS及门静脉血栓形成(PVT)患者中FVⅢ升高^[32-35];不过FVⅢ是一种急性的时相反应蛋白,它的增加可以反映肝脏本身疾病程度,而不是遗传性的血栓形成。G20210基因突变及

FVG16916A基因差异的诊断是直接建立在PCR检测基础上。在BCS患者中夜间血红蛋白尿疾病及白塞氏病通常也能观察到^[1,36]。最近有学者提出家族性地中海热也可能是BCS的一个诱因^[37]。

BCS患者中约有50%为MPD。在最近一项至关重要的MPD领域中确认单突变(酪氨酸)即在骨髓细胞中酪氨酸激酶突变JAK2附着在髓系细胞生成因子受体上通过JAK2基因磷酸化^[3],由配体(促红细胞生成素或其他生长因子)释放信号激活髓系细胞前体增殖或分化为成熟的细胞。JAK2激酶基因第617位的突变发生在假激酶结构域的JH2区域,缬氨酸残基被苯丙氨酸残基取代。目前已经明确在JH2结构域中存在3个激酶抑制区:IR1(619~670)、IR2(725~757)和IR3(758~807);而V617F正好位于IR1抑制区的氨基端,当它被大分子芳香族氨基酸苯丙氨酸取代之后,发生空间构象改变,失去对于JH1的抑制作用,导致激酶活性增强。但在正常生理情况下,JH2结构域对于JH1激酶活性具有负性调控作用。酪氨酸激酶JAK2和信号转导与转录激活因子(signal transducers and activators of transcription, STAT)组成信号通路调节细胞因子1受体;促红细胞生成素(EPO)、粒细胞巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(GM-CSF)以及血小板生成素(TPO)。JAK2^{V617F}突变导致其独立或高敏感性于生长因子受体,持续不断的产生激活信号,最终导致血液障碍而表现出血液失调综合征^[38-40]。

酪氨酸激酶外显子点基因突变能够在粒细胞或其他血细胞中检测到。JAK2^{V617F}突变分别在真性红细胞增多症与原发性和血小板增多症或特发性骨髓纤维化中占约80%和50%^[41]。在原发性BCS,这种突变已检测到37%~45%^[42-47],而大约有80%伴有MPD的BCS患者出现JAK2^{V617F}基因突变^[44,48]。JAK2基因的其他体细胞突变或其他基因突变也已检测到,但它们似乎只占病例的极少一小部分^[23]。2007年西班牙学者报道1例36岁女性急性BCS患者同时具有FVLeiden突变及JAK2^{V617F}突变^[49]。Jasper等^[50]检测到7例(7/17),Patel等^[51]检测发现24例(24/41)的BCS患者存在JAK2突变。最近发现日本1名年轻女性BCS患者也存在JAK2^{V617F}突变^[52]。2007年Scott等^[53]采用等位基因特异性PCR(AS-PCR)方法在10例JAK2^{V617F}突变阴性的真性红细胞增多症及特发性红细胞增多症患者中,于酪氨酸激酶JAK2的外显子上又检测到4个新的点突变,分别是K539L突变(亮氨酸替代赖氨酸)、N542-E543del突变(导致542位天冬酰胺及543位的谷氨酸缺失)、F537-K539delinsL突变(从第537位的苯丙氨酸到第539位的赖氨酸由单个亮氨酸替代)及H538QK539L突变(第538位的谷氨酰胺由组氨酸替代及第539位的亮氨酸由赖氨酸替代)。其中1例14岁的女性BCS患者存在上述的突变。为此有学者便提出对于BCS患者的早期诊断来讲,检测JAK2外显子点突变可能是最好的工具^[54]。

针对这一突变,国外最近发现抗癌药物Erlotinib对酪氨酸突变体激酶活性有特异抑制效果,实验还显示对携带JAK2^{V617F}的HEL细胞系也具有抑制作用,这表明抗癌药物Erlotinib是一种潜在的真性红细胞增多症等骨髓增生性疾病

的治疗药物^[51],但该药物对BCS患者的疗效还有待于今后的实验证实。

综上所述,由于BCS的有关病因不是太清楚,部分病因也存在争议,还没有很明确及有效预防该病的方法。以上有关BCS患者酪氨酸激酶外显子点突变的情况也只是个案或小样本量的报道,还没有见到有关大样本量就其突变的程度报道。目前有关我国BCS患者JAK2外显子点突变的情况还不是太清楚,有必要通过AS-PCR实验了解其突变程度(相关实验本课题组正在进行中)。因此,开展有关BCS病因方面的研究,并从基因水平阐明BCS发病的分子机制,寻找预防BCS的综合手段,同时展开针对JAK2突变点的抑制药物的临床实验,为BCS的早治疗及寻找治疗靶点提供科学依据。

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