

综述

原发性肌张力障碍的遗传学进展和诊断策略

邬静莹¹, 刘晓黎², 曹立¹

1. 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院神经内科, 上海 200025; 2. 上海市奉贤区中心医院神经内科, 上海 201400

[摘要] 肌张力障碍是一种以持续性或间歇性肌肉收缩引起的异常运动和/或姿势为基本特征的运动障碍，具有重复性、模式化的特点，可被随意动作诱发或加重。遗传性因素所致的肌张力障碍即原发性肌张力障碍，目前共有 28 种已知表型。遗传学技术的发展极大地推进了遗传学机制的发现。尽管如此，仍有许多患者具有不同于这些表型的遗传学特点和临床特征。原发性肌张力障碍的诊断极具挑战性，需结合临床表现、影像学检查、肌电图、基因检测和其他临床检查综合判断。该文对原发性肌张力障碍的遗传学进展及诊断策略作一综述，旨在为临床实践及科学提供帮助。

[关键词] 原发性肌张力障碍；遗传学；诊断

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Progress of genetics and diagnosis of primary dystonia

WU Jing-ying¹, LIU Xiao-li², CAO Li¹

1. Department of Neurology, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200025, China; 2. Department of Neurology, Shanghai Fengxian District Central Hospital, Shanghai 201400, China

[Abstract] Dystonia is one kind of dyskinesia characterized by abnormal movement and/or posture caused by persistent or intermittent muscle contraction. It also has distinguished features of repeatability and modeling, and can be induced or aggravated by random movements. Dystonia caused by hereditary factors is named as primary dystonia. Currently, 28 phenotypes have already been found in primary dystonia. Development of genetic technology has largely promoted the discovery of genetic mechanisms. Even so, many patients still have different genetic and clinical features from these phenotypes. Diagnosis of primary dystonia is quite challenging. Clinical manifestations, imaging examinations, electromyography, gene testing and other examinations should be taken into account for systematic diagnosis. This article reviews the genetic progress and diagnostic strategies of primary dystonia, aimed at providing help for further clinical practice and scientific research.

[Key words] primary dystonia; genetics; diagnosis

肌张力障碍 (dystonia, DYT) 是一种以持续性或间歇性肌肉收缩引起的异常运动和/或姿势为基本特征的运动障碍，具有重复性、模式化的特点，可被随意动作诱发或加重^[1]。根据有无遗传性病因，肌张力障碍可分为原发性和获得性。原发性肌张力障碍表型众多，目前主要可分为 28 种表型 (DYT1 ~ DYT21、DYT23 ~ DYT29)；其发病机制仍在探索中，而遗传学技术的快速发展不断揭示出各种肌张力障碍潜在的基因学异常。该类疾病的诊断尚无统一标准，不仅需考虑临床表现、影像学检查、肌

电图和其他临床检查，遗传学特征也是重要的诊断及分型依据。本文详述原发性肌张力障碍的遗传学进展及诊断策略，以期为临床实践及科学提供新思路。

1 遗传学进展

目前已有 21 种表型的相关遗传学位点被相继报道，但仍有 7 种表型尚未发现相关致病基因。此外，部分患者的表型及遗传学特点无法归类于上述 28 种表型之中。下

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[作者简介] 邬静莹 (1996—), 女, 硕士生; 电子信箱: wujy@rjlab.cn。

[通信作者] 曹立, 电子信箱: caoli2000@yeah.net。

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[Corresponding Author] CAO Li, E-mail: caoli2000@yeah.net.



文将对各型遗传学机制及其他相关基因进行总结。

1.1 单纯性肌张力障碍

1.1.1 DYT1 致病基因 *TOR1A* (torsion-1A) 编码的蛋白参与细胞脂质代谢、小脑突触连接的成熟及内质网应激。该蛋白 C 末端 302/303 位氨基酸位点缺失突变，导致 ATP 酶活性下调，从而影响上述生理过程^[2-3]。

1.1.2 DYT2 DYT2 主要致病基因 *HPCA* (hippocalcin) 编码的海马钙结合蛋白属于神经元特异性钙结合蛋白家族成员，在脑部及视网膜具有钙离子感受器的功能。该基因突变致突触后抑制电位无法正常形成而致病^[4]。

此外，Tuschl 等^[5]报道了 *SLC39A14* (solute carrier family 39, member 14) 基因突变病例，表现为 DYT2 伴高锰血症 (hypermanganasemia with dystonia-2, HMNDYT2)。该基因编码二价金属离子转运蛋白，参与锰的摄取与排泄。

1.1.3 DYT4 致病基因 *TUBB4A* (tubulin β-4A) 编码的蛋白属于脑特异性 β- 微管家族，主要表达于小脑、壳核及大脑白质。该基因突变可能导致微管网络紊乱、神经元及少突胶质细胞发育停滞，进而引起发病^[6]。

1.1.4 DYT6 致病基因 *THAP1* (THAP domain-containing protein 1) 编码的转录因子能调控自身表达，以及抑制 *TOR1A* 的表达，突变可干扰该抑制作用而致病。*THAP1* 也参与其他神经元基因的转录调控过程^[3, 7]。

1.1.5 DYT23 DYT23 主要致病基因 *CACNA1B* (voltage-dependent N-type calcium channel subunit α-1B) 编码 N 型电压依赖钙离子通道 α-1B 亚基，调控流入神经细胞内的钙电流以影响细胞膜兴奋性和抑制性突触递质的释放^[8]。此外，*CIZ1* (CIP1-interacting zinc finger protein) 基因突变也可致 DYT23 表型。*CIZ1* 编码锌指蛋白 1，与细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制剂 p21 存在相互作用，通过调控 p21 细胞内定位来促进 DNA 复制^[9]。

1.1.6 DYT24 致病基因 *ANO3* (anoctamin-3) 编码的蛋白属于钙激活氯离子通道蛋白家族，在壳核中高度表达，突变可致内质网钙信号降低^[10-11]。

1.1.7 DYT25 致病基因 *GNAL* (guanine nucleotide-binding protein, α-activating activity polypeptide, olfactory type) 编码 Golf 蛋白 α 亚基。Golf 蛋白富集于纹状体，与 DRD1 (dopamine receptor 1) 结合后，α 亚基与 β、γ 亚基解离，后两者与 GRK (G protein-coupled receptor kinase) 结合引起下游效应器分子活动。*GNAL* 基因突变可致 β 亚基与 γ 亚基结合力下降，Golf 蛋白不稳定性增加，同时与多巴胺结合的 DRD1 对 Golf 蛋白的激动效应相应减弱^[12]。

1.1.8 DYT27 致病基因 *COL6A3* (collagen type VI α-3

chain) 编码Ⅵ型胶原 α3 链，对维持细胞外基质的结构功能有重要作用。该基因突变可致异常的小脑-丘脑-皮质神经环路，或与轴突发育缺陷相关^[13-14]。

1.1.9 DYT28 致病基因 *KMT2B* (lysine-specific methyltransferase 2B) 编码酪氨酸特异性甲基转移酶 2B，对基因激活相关的表观遗传修饰十分关键。该基因突变影响组蛋白修饰和染色质状态，进而影响肌张力障碍相关基因的表达^[15-16]。

1.1.10 其他相关基因 *ATM* (ataxia telangiectasia mutated gene) 基因编码的蛋白属于磷脂酰肌醇 3- 激酶，参与 DNA 修复及细胞周期的调控。Necpal 等^[17]报道了 1 例携带 *ATM* 基因突变的不伴共济失调的节段性肌张力障碍患者，该患者 12 岁起病，以颅颈部及喉部受累为主；提示 *ATM* 与单纯性肌张力障碍存在一定相关性。

Mahajan 等^[18]报道了 1 例 *TPK1* (thiamin kinase) 基因突变的儿童期起病的单纯性全身性肌张力障碍患者。*TPK1* 编码硫胺素焦磷酸激酶，能催化硫胺素转化为硫胺素焦磷酸酯，后者是参与多种糖代谢及能量代谢的活性因子。

1.2 联合性肌张力障碍

1.2.1 肌张力障碍叠加帕金森症状

(1) **DYT3** DYT3 的致病基因 *TAF1* (TATA box-binding protein-associated factor 1) 编码的 TF II D (transcription factor II D) 与 TATA 盒结合，构成 DNA 结合蛋白复合体，同 RNA 酶 - II 9 参与转录起始过程。神经元特异性 *TAF1* 缺失或为其致病机制^[19]。

(2) **DYT5、DYT14、SPR** 基因突变 DYT5 和 DYT14 肌张力障碍，以及 *SPR* (sepiapterin reductase) 基因突变引起的肌张力障碍均因体内多巴胺合成受影响而致病^[20]。DYT5 致病基因 *GCH1* (GTP cyclohydrolase 1) 编码 GTP 环水化酶 1，是四氢生物蝶呤合成途径中合成多巴胺的限速酶。DYT14 的致病基因 *TH* (tyrosine hydroxylase) 编码酪氨酸羟化酶，是酪氨酸转变为左旋多巴的关键酶。*SPR* 基因编码蛋白则参与四氢生物蝶呤的合成过程。

(3) **DYT12** 致病基因 *ATP1A3* (sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit α-3) 编码 Na⁺-K⁺-ATP 酶 α3 亚基，在大脑不同部位神经元特异性表达；突变通过影响蛋白活性或稳定性而致病^[21]。正常情况下，该酶可通过消耗 ATP 以维持细胞内外钾离子浓度，维持静息电位。钠钙交换体则将钠离子转运至细胞内，将钙离子运至细胞外，维持细胞内钙浓度。当该酶功能受损，细胞内钠离子堆积，钠钙交换体反向转运，细胞内钙离子超载而致病^[22]。

(4) **DYT16** DYT16 患者多因存在 *PRKRA* (interferon-inducible double-stranded RNA-dependent protein kinase



activator A) 纯合突变 c.665C>T/p.Pro222Leu 而发病^[23]。PRKRA 编码蛋白激活因子 PACT (PKR-activating protein)。在内质网应激或氧化应激时, PACT 可致 PKR (double-stranded RNA-activated protein kinase) 磷酸化, 激活 eIF2a (eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2A), 后者对下调蛋白质合成有重要作用。PRKRA 基因突变可影响内质网应激和氧化应激, 还可导致多巴胺信号转导通路、转录调控的异常^[3]。

(5) 其他相关基因 Bris 等^[24] 报道了 1 例 NDUFS4 (NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase Fe-S protein 4) 基因突变的进展型多灶性肌张力障碍伴帕金森病的患者: 12 岁起病, 初发为头部震颤及上肢肌挛缩, 逐渐累及肩部、面部、喉部、呼吸肌等, 伴显著的帕金森样症状。NDUFS4 编码 NADH 氧化还原酶 Fe-S 蛋白 4。该酶参与催化线粒体呼吸链, 将电子从 NADH 传递至电子受体, 对 ATP 的生成至关重要。

Rauschendorf 等^[25] 曾报道 2 例 SYNJ1 (synaptosomal-associated protein 1) 基因突变的患者: 初发为难治性癫痫, 随后出现进展性全身性肌张力障碍伴舌部、头部和四肢的严重动作性震颤, 多巴治疗有效; 单光子发射计算机断层成像术 (single photon emission computed tomography, SPECT) 提示突触前多巴胺转运蛋白表达量下降, 脑脊液检查则提示多巴胺合成缺陷。SYNJ1 编码的突触小泡磷酸酶-1 是一种聚磷酸肌醇磷酸酶, 在被膜小窝和突触囊泡动力学中发挥作用, 提示突触前囊泡功能缺陷所致的多巴胺合成障碍或为致病机制。

PSEN1 (presenilin 1) 基因突变可致常染色体显性遗传的阿尔茨海默病, 但该基因同样与早发型肌张力障碍叠加帕金森病伴认知障碍相关。Carecchio 等^[26] 报道了一个相关病例, 并在神经病理上证实了黑质参与了发病。PSEN1 编码早老素-1, 是 γ -分泌酶的催化部分, 后者主导淀粉样蛋白前体和 NOTCH 受体蛋白的水解。

1.2.2 肌张力障碍叠加肌阵挛

(1) DYT11 SGCE (epsilon-sarcoglycan) 基因是 DYT11 主要的致病基因。携带来自父系的致病突变者发病, 携带母系遗传的相同突变者往往无症状, 或与 SGCE 基因母系印记有关。SGCE 在不同部位表达不同剪切本, 编码蛋白参与构成肌营养不良蛋白复合体。小脑特异性表达剪切本功能异常与该型有关^[27]。

(2) DYT26 致病基因 KCTD17 (potassium channel tetramerization domain-containing protein 17) 编码钾离子通道四聚体结构域蛋白 17。功能实验提示, 在应激状态下患者的成纤维细胞质内钙信号转导受阻, 内质网钙储存显

著减少, 或与疾病的发生相关^[28]。

(3) 其他相关基因 Geiger 等^[29] 报道了 1 例携带 TUBB2B (tubulin beta-II B) 基因突变的肌阵挛-肌张力障碍患者: 起病于 16 岁, 磁共振成像 (MRI) 提示其脑部结构出现多重变异。TUBB2B 编码的蛋白属于微管蛋白, 突变或许通过影响细胞迁移而致病。

Balicza 等^[30] 曾报道一家系, 其中父亲和女儿均表现为伴运动发育迟缓、舞蹈病及垂体功能异常的肌阵挛-肌张力障碍, MRI 提示空蝶鞍; NKX2-1 (NK2 homeobox 1) 为致病基因, 其编码的转录因子对甲状腺、基底节、海马等前脑区域及肺的早期发育有重要的作用。

1.2.3 发作性肌张力障碍叠加其他运动障碍

(1) DYT8 致病基因 MRI (myofibrillogenesis regulator 1) 编码的蛋白参与神经突触调节, 可按剪切位点分为 3 种亚型: MR-1L、MR-1M 和 MR-1S。MR-1L 特异性表达于中枢神经系统, MR-1M 和 MR-1S 则广泛表达于人体各组织。突变多位于 MR-1L 和 MR-1S 的 N 末端, 因多巴胺能信号转导受干扰而致病^[31]。

(2) DYT9、DYT18 致病基因 SLC2A1 (solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 1) 编码的蛋白为血管内皮细胞表达的葡萄糖转运蛋白, 在中枢神经系统葡萄糖转运中发挥重要作用。突变可致血-脑屏障葡萄糖转运障碍, 引起中枢神经系统能量代谢异常, 引发癫痫性脑病^[32]。

(3) DYT10 PRRT2 (proline-rich transmembrane protein 2) 是 DYT10 主要致病基因。PRRT2 在中枢神经系统高表达, 与 SNAP25 (synaptosomal-associated protein 25) 存在相互作用。SNAP25 为可溶性 SNARE (soluble NSF-attachment protein receptor) 突触前蛋白, 在基底节高表达, 参与 SNARE 复合体的构成及神经突触囊泡的胞吐, 在兴奋的神经元中负向调控电压门控性钙通道。该基因突变可能引发神经元兴奋性增高而致病^[33]。

(4) 其他相关基因 ECHS1 基因编码短链烯酰辅酶水合酶, 催化线粒体脂肪酸 β -氧化的第二步, 同时也参与异亮氨酸及缬氨酸代谢过程, 其突变可能通过影响线粒体代谢而致病。该型表现与发作性过度运动诱发性肌张力障碍类似, 头颅 MRI 中苍白球高信号是其特征性表现^[34-35]。

1.3 复杂性肌张力障碍

1.3.1 DYT29 DYT29 呈常染色体隐性遗传, 儿童期起病, 主要表现为伴视神经萎缩和基底神经节异常的肌张力障碍。其疾病特征与线粒体遗传疾病相似, 主要影响视神经、基底节等高能量需求和高氧化应激敏感度的部



位, 但患者认知功能相对保留, 线粒体生物学标志物无明显异常。*MECR* (enoyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] reductase, mitochondrial) 为其致病基因, 编码线粒体反式-2-烯酰辅酶A还原酶, 参与线粒体脂肪酸合成的最后一步, 对线粒体呼吸链也有重要作用^[36]。

1.3.2 其他相关基因 Ortega-Suero 等^[37] 曾报道 1 例 *OPA1* (optic atrophy 1 protein) 基因突变的患者: 40 岁起病, 初发为视神经萎缩相关表现, 随后出现头颈部肌张力障碍。*OPA1* 基因与线粒体的稳定性和能量代谢密切相关, 突变则会影响眼、肌肉、神经等高能量需求的部位。

Rossi 等^[38] 报道了 1 例 *POLG* (polymerase DNA gamma) 基因突变的患者: 青少年起病, 表现为合并全身性肌张力障碍的进行性眼外肌麻痹。*POLG* 编码线粒体 DNA 多聚

酶 γ, 突变的 *POLG* 表达的蛋白是该酶的竞争性抑制剂, 可致线粒体 DNA 的点突变和 / 或缺失或致其拷贝数减少。

Radha Rama Devi 等^[39] 报道了 2 例 *SERAC1* (serine active site-containing protein 1) 基因突变的患者: 表现为进展型全身性肌张力障碍伴智力障碍、甲基丙二酸血症, MRI 提示 Leigh 样病变。*SERAC1* 编码蛋白主要参与磷脂酰甘油的重构, 对线粒体功能和细胞内胆固醇运输至关重要。

1.4 小结

原发性肌张力障碍具有极大的遗传异质性, 目前已知的各表型遗传学及临床特征可见表 1。此外, 仍有部分表型的遗传学病因尚无定论, 对这些空白领域的探索将有助于进一步了解该病的发病机制。

表 1 原发性肌张力障碍的遗传学及临床特征

Tab 1 Genetic and clinical characteristics of primary dystonia

Phenotype (MIM [®])	Gene	Location	Clinical characteristic	Inheritance	Reference
I. Isolated dystonia					
DYT1 (128100)	<i>TOR1A</i>	9q34.11	Childhood or adolescence-onset, generalized dystonia without involvements of head or laryngeal muscles	AD	[2-3]
DYT2 (224500)	<i>HPCA</i>	1p35.1	Childhood or adolescence-onset, slowly progressive, generalized dystonia which first affects distal limbs and later involves the orofacial and craniocervical regions	AR	[4]
HMNDYT2 (617013)	<i>SLC39A14</i>	8p21.3	DYT2 with hypermanganesemia, loss of motor milestones, globus pallidum and dentate nucleus dysfunction in the first years of life	AR	[5]
DYT4 (128101)	<i>TUBB4A</i>	19p13.3	Progressive laryngeal dysphonia that develops in the second to third decade	AD	[6]
DYT6 (602629)	<i>THAP1</i>	8p11.21	Adolescence-onset dystonia with early involvement of craniofacial muscles and secondary generalization	AD	[3, 7]
DYT7 (602124)	—	18p?	Adult-onset torsion dystonia	AD	[40]
DYT13 (607671)	—	1p36.32-p36.13	Dystonia with involvements of craniocervical regions or upper limbs	AD	[41]
DYT17 (612406)	—	20p11.2-q13.12	Segmental or generalized dystonia with distinct dysphonia	AR	[42]
DYT21 (614588)	—	2q14.3-q21.3	Adult-onset generalized or multifocal dystonia with involvements of laryngeal and craniocervical regions, especially eyelid muscles	AD	[43]
DYT23 (614860)	<i>CACNA1B</i>	9q34.3	Adult-onset generalized or multifocal dystonia with involvements of laryngeal and craniocervical muscles	AD	[8]
—	<i>CIZ1</i>	9q34.11		AD	[9]
DYT24 (615034)	<i>ANO3</i>	11p14.3-p14.2	Adult-onset focal or segmental dystonia	AD	[10-11]
DYT25 (615073)	<i>GNAL</i>	18p11.21	Adult-onset focal or segmental dystonia	AD	[12]
DYT27 (616411)	<i>COL6A3</i>	2q37.3	Early-onset focal or segmental dystonia	AR	[13-14]
DYT28 (617284)	<i>KMT2B</i>	19q13.12	Childhood-onset progressive generalized dystonia which first affects lower limbs	AD	[15-16]
II. Combined dystonia					
1. Dystonia-parkinsonism					
DYT3 (314250)	<i>TAF1</i>	Xq13.1	Dystonia-parkinsonism with neurodegeneration	XL	[19]
DYT5 (128230)	<i>GCH1</i>	14q22.2	Dopa-responsive dystonia-parkinsonism	AR, AD	[20]



Continued Tab

Phenotype (MIM ^①)	Gene	Location	Clinical characteristic	Inheritance	Reference
DYT12 (128235)	<i>ATP1A3</i>	19q13.2	Rapid-onset dystonia-parkinsonism	AD	[21-22]
DYT14 (605407)	<i>TH</i>	11p15.5	Dopa-responsive dystonia-parkinsonism	AR	[20]
DYT16 (612067)	<i>PRKRA</i>	2q31.2	Dopa-irresponsive dystonia-parkinsonism	AR	[3-23]
2. Myoclonus-dystonia					
DYT11 (159900)	<i>SGCE</i>	7q21.3	Myoclonus-dystonia	AD	[27]
DYT15 (607488)	—	18p11	Myoclonus-dystonia	AD	[27]
DYT26 (616398)	<i>KCTD17</i>	22q12.3	Myoclonus-dystonia	AD	[28]
3. Paroxysmal dystonia with other motor features					
DYT8 (118800)	<i>MRI</i>	2q35	Paroxysmal nonkinesigenic dyskinesia that can be induced by alcohol or caffeine	AD	[31]
DYT9 (601042)	<i>SLC2A1</i>	1p34.2	Paroxysmal exercise-induced dystonic choreoathetosis and progressive spastic paraparesis	AD	[32]
DYT10 (128200)	<i>PRRT2</i>	16p11.2	Paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia	AD	[33]
DYT18 (612126)	<i>SLC2A1</i>	1p34.2	Paroxysmal exercise-induced dyskinesia responsive to ketogenic diet with or without epilepsy, hemolytic anemia and/or ataxia	AD	[32]
DYT19 (611031)	—	16q13-q22.1	Paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia	AD	[31]
DYT20 (611147)	—	2q31	Paroxysmal nonkinesigenic dyskinesia of which alcohol or caffeine are not obvious triggers	AD	[31]
III. Complex dystonia					
DYT29 (617282)	<i>MECR</i>	1p35.3	Childhood-onset dystonia with optic atrophy and basal ganglia abnormalities	AR	[36]

Note: ^① MIM number is a numerical assignment for inherited diseases, genes and functional segments of DNA, as listed in the comprehensive catalog Mendelian Inheritance in Man. “—” indicates that no corresponding pathogenic gene has been found. AD—autosomal dominant inheritance. AR—autosomal recessive inheritance. XL—X-linked inheritance.

2 诊断策略

原发性肌张力障碍种类繁多，诊断极具挑战性，临床实践中可采用以下思路予以诊断^[44]。

2.1 明确是否为肌张力障碍

肌张力障碍的诊断以临床为主。其运动症状表现各异，但具有异常姿势、异常运动、感觉诡计、镜像现象及泛化现象等共同特征^[45]。此外，肌电图可直观展示肌肉活动特点，影像学检查有助于排除继发性或症状性肌张力障碍，遗传学技术则可为诊断分型提供新依据。肌张力障碍常与其他运动功能亢进疾病相混淆；但其异常运动具有持续性、重复性及模式化，因而可与肌阵挛的单一电击样的抽动收缩，舞蹈症快速、非持续的不自主动作，震颤节律性、震荡性的不自主运动相鉴别。

2.2 明确是否存在继发性因素

常见的继发性因素包括各类获得性脑损伤，以脑瘫最为常见。多巴胺阻滞剂可引发急性肌张力障碍，而迟发的

药物性肌张力障碍则发生在服用各类神经松弛剂数天到数年后。此外，精神因素也是引发此病的继发性因素之一^[46]。

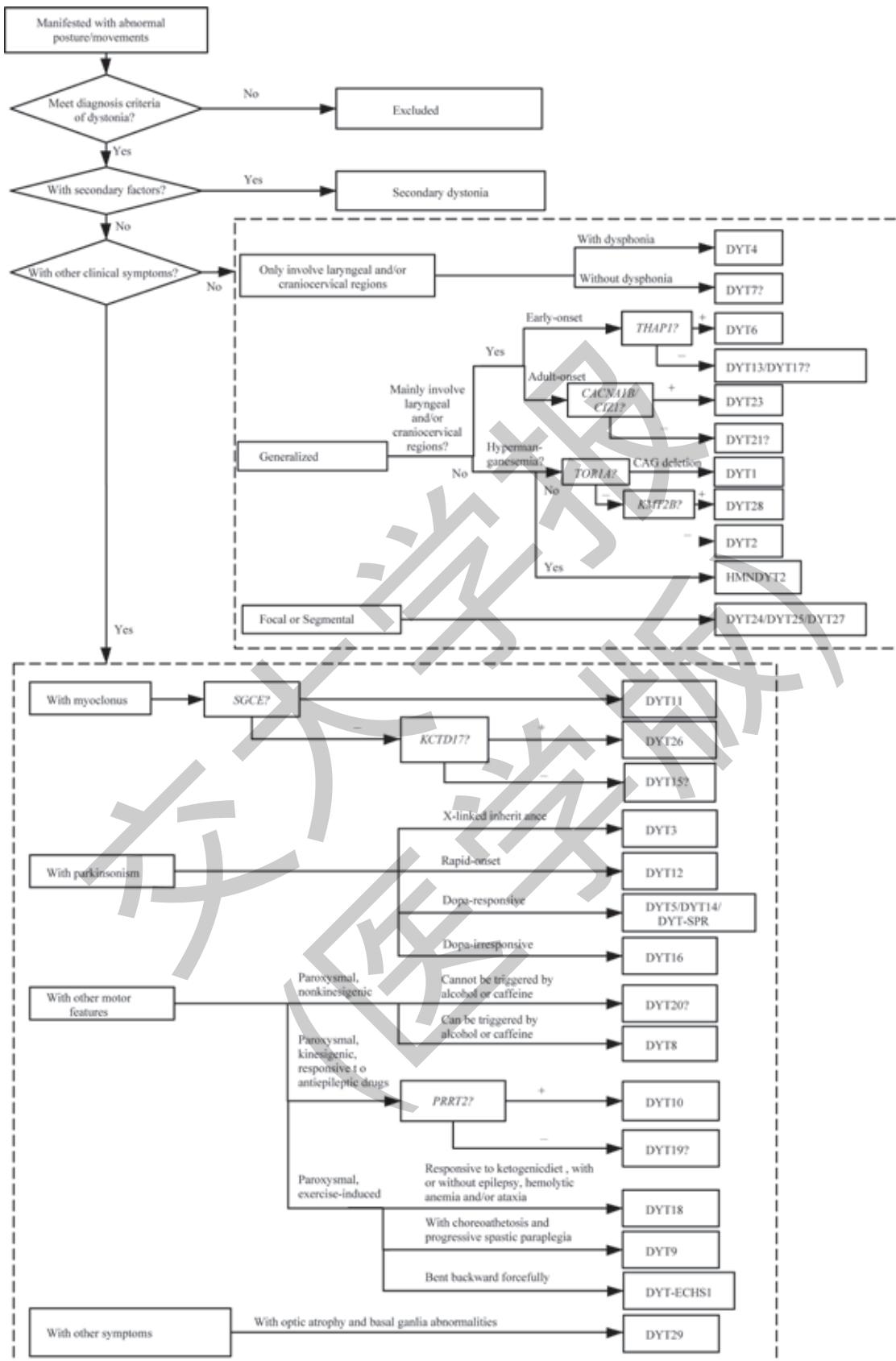
2.3 明确是否存在其他运动障碍表现

若无其他运动障碍表现，则支持单纯性肌张力障碍分类。若有其他运动障碍表现，则应：①确定主要运动障碍表现。②判断患者是否存在其他非运动症状。③判断患者是否存在其他神经系统异常及是否存在其他系统受累。④分析患者病情进展（发病年龄、起病速度和受累部位发展顺序）。⑤关注其他辅助检查。若患者的疾病特征与已知表型均不符，可考虑行全基因组测序，探究是否存在新基因突变。

2.4 小结

目前，原发性肌张力障碍的诊断仍主要依赖于临床手段，分子遗传学技术则可在对患者临床分析的基础上，对疾病进行快速诊断分型。依据上述诊断流程（图1）进行全面的判断，将对治疗、预后、遗传咨询具有重要的参考价值。





Note: As no corresponding pathogenic gene has been found for DYT7, DYT13, DYT15, DYT17, DYT19, DYT20, and DYT21, they cannot be diagnosed definitely by genetic test. DYT-SPR means dystonia with *SPR* gene mutation. DYT-ECHS1 means dystonia with *ECHS1* gene mutation.

图1 原发性肌张力障碍的诊断流程图

Fig 1 Diagnosis flow chart of primary dystonia



3 结语

肌张力障碍是一类神经系统常见疾病; 其中, 遗传因素所致的肌张力障碍被称为原发性肌张力障碍, 其诊断极

具挑战性。随着分子遗传学技术的快速发展, 我们对其遗传学机制的认识不断加深, 极大地提高了对该类疾病的诊断、治疗水平; 但其具体致病机制、诊治方法等仍存在许多问题, 有待进一步探索和解决。

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