

病例报告

白介素-10受体A基因突变致新生儿极早发炎症性肠病2例

谢雨婕, 谢利娟, 朱天闻, 王依闻

上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院新生儿科, 上海 200092

[摘要] 病例1: 男, 36 d, 2019年4月因“反复腹泻伴便血14 d”就诊。查体见营养不良, 口腔散在溃疡, 肛周红肿, 有波动感。入院后行肛周引流术。结肠镜检查见全结肠多发溃疡隆起性病变, 基因检测提示白介素-10受体A基因突变 (*c.301C>T, c.537G>A*), 诊断为极早发炎症性肠病。家长选择姑息治疗, 自动出院。随访至6月龄时患儿存活, 生长发育迟缓, 临床症状无好转。病例2: 男, 9 d, 2019年11月以“发热伴咳嗽半天”就诊。患儿入院后出现反复腹泻, 炎症指标进行性升高, 常规抗生素治疗效果不佳。结肠镜检查提示结肠散在小溃疡, 基因检测结果显示有白介素-10受体A基因复杂杂合突变 (*c.106G>A, c.299T>G*)。患儿口服沙利度胺后肠道炎症改善, 仍间断腹泻, 肛周脓肿未见明显好转。随访至4月龄时拟行造血干细胞移植。

[关键词] 白介素-10受体A; 极早发炎症性肠病; 新生儿; 基因突变

[DOI] 10.3969/j.issn.1674-8115.2021.03.023 **[中图分类号]** R446.6 **[文献标志码]** B

Study on interleukin-10 receptor A gene mutations-induced neonatal very early onset inflammatory bowel disease in 2 infants

XIE Yu-jie, XIE Li-juan, ZHU Tian-wen, WANG Yi-wen

Department of Neonatology, Xinhua Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200092, China

[Abstract] In April, 2019, a 36-day-old boy having presented chronic bloody diarrhea for 14 d went to hospital. He developed oral ulcer and perianal abscess, and was taken to surgery. The colonoscopy showed severe ulcerations with granuloma in colon and superficial ulceration in ileum. Genetic analysis of the patient showed compound heterozygous mutations in interleukin-10 receptor A (*IL-10RA*) gene mutation (*c.301C>T, c.537G>A*) and the patient was diagnosed with very early onset inflammatory bowel disease (VEO-IBD). Significant growth failure, chronic diarrhea and perianal abscess was administered when he was 6 months old. The patient 2 was a 9-day-old boy and presented fever and cough. Chronic diarrhea and perianal abscess were noted after admission, which didn't respond to broad-spectrum antibiotics. The colonoscopy showed small ulcers in the colon and histology showed chronic active inflammation with cryptitis and granuloma in the colon, consistent with Crohn's disease. *IL-10RA* gene (*c.106G>A, c.299T>G*) deficiency was confirmed by sanger sequencing. Thalidomide were used to control intestinal inflammation and hemopoietic stem cell transplantation was planned to be performed at the age of 4 months.

[Key words] interleukin-10 receptor A (*IL-10RA*); very early onset inflammatory bowel disease (VEO-IBD); neonate; gene mutation

炎症性肠病 (inflammatory bowel disease, IBD) 为免疫失调所致慢性肠道炎性疾病, 包括溃疡性结肠炎 (ulcerative colitis, UC)、克罗恩病 (Crohn disease, CD) 和未分型 IBD。6 岁前起病的 IBD 被定义为极早发炎症性肠病 (very early onset inflammatory bowel disease, VEO-IBD)^[1], 约占儿童 IBD 患者的 10%。VEO-IBD 起病早, 病情重, 病死率高, 常表现为不典型结肠炎及严重的生长发育迟缓, 抗生素治疗无效, 对免疫抑制治疗耐受性较强^[2-3]。随着消化内镜的普及及基因检测技术的发展^[4-6], IBD 的确诊数量呈上升趋势, 但目前国内外新生儿 VEO-IBD 仅见零星报道。本文报道上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院新生儿科确诊的白介素-10受体A

(interleukin-10 receptor A, *IL-10RA*) 基因突变所致的 2 例 VEO-IBD 患儿, 旨在通过分析其临床资料、基因诊断结果和随访资料, 为 VEO-IBD 的诊疗提供借鉴。

1 临床资料

病例1: 男, 36 d, 出生 12 d 出现纳差阵发性咳嗽; 22 d 时出现腹泻, 为黄色黏冻便, 伴血丝。2019 年 4 月 4 日拟“婴儿腹泻、肺炎、疱疹性口炎”收入上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院新生儿科治疗。患儿系 G2P2 (怀孕 2 次分娩 2 次)。第 1 胎为足月女婴, 出生后 2 d 因胎粪吸入性肺炎抢救无效死亡。患儿足月顺产, 出生体质

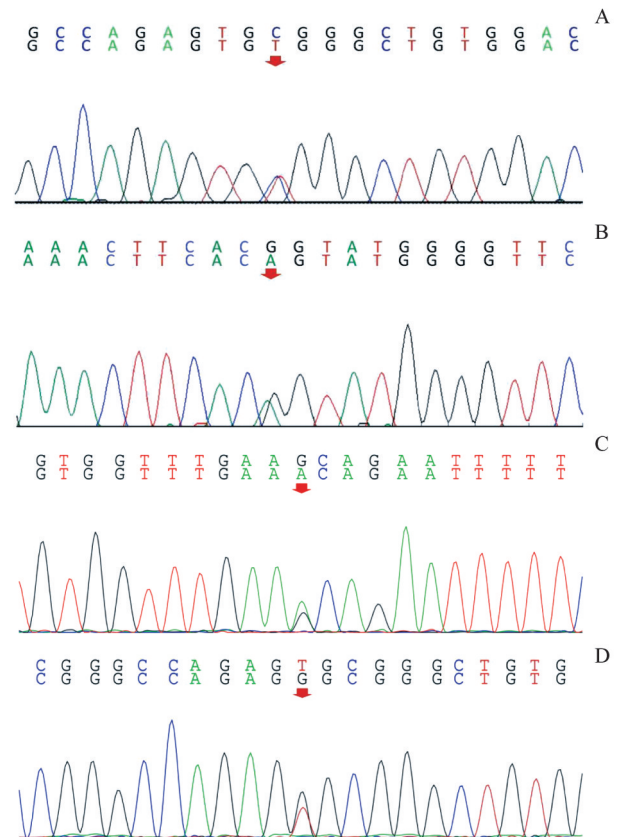
[作者简介] 谢雨婕 (1995—), 女, 硕士生; 电子信箱: xieyujie0414@sjtu.edu.cn。

[通信作者] 王依闻, 电子信箱: wangyiwenwin@163.com。

[Corresponding Author] WANG Yi-wen, E-mail: wangyiwenwin@163.com.

量 3 450 g, 生后无窒息抢救史, 混合喂养。母孕期检查未见明显异常。父母否认近亲婚配, 体格健康。入院查体: 体温 36.9 °C, 心率 140 次/min, 呼吸 38 次/min, 血压 69/34 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa), 体质量 3 800 g。神清, 反应一般。全身皮肤黏膜稍苍白。前囟平软, 大小 1.5 cm×1.5 cm。唇无发绀, 口腔黏膜散在白色膜状物。双肺呼吸音粗, 可闻及散在粗湿啰音。心、腹部查体无殊。肛周红肿, 有波动感, 可见脓点、肛裂, 触之哭闹。四肢肌张力正常, 末梢凉, 毛细血管再充盈时间 4 s。原始反射可引出。辅助检查: 血常规示白细胞 $19.07 \times 10^9/L$, 中性粒细胞 53.8%, 淋巴细胞 25.2%, 红细胞 $3.19 \times 10^{12}/L$, 血红蛋白 94 g/L, 血小板 $466 \times 10^9/L$, C 反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP) 93 mg/L, 降钙素原 1.15 ng/mL。粪常规见较多白细胞及红细胞, 隐血试验 (+)。谷丙转氨酶升高, 白蛋白 27.1 g/L; 免疫球蛋白 A (immunoglobulin A, IgA) 0.29 g/L; 肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α) 956 pg/mL, IL-10 为 136 pg/mL; 余均阴性。入院后予禁食, 先后予头孢吡肟、利奈唑胺抗感染, 行肛周脓肿切开术及对症支持治疗。患儿仍反复发热, 伴 CRP、白细胞异常升高, 腹泻症状无缓解。入院 26 d 行肠镜检查, 提示全结肠多发溃疡隆起性病变, 回肠多发浅溃疡。病理示结肠慢性炎症, 见肉芽组织及隐窝脓肿 (图 1)。基因检测提示 *IL-10RA* 基因复合杂合突变 (*c.301C>T*, *c.537G>A*), 其母亲 *IL-10R* (*c.301C>T*, *p.R101W*)、其父亲 *IL-10R* (*c.537G>A*) (图 2), 确诊为 VEO-IBD。告知患儿家长病情及预后,

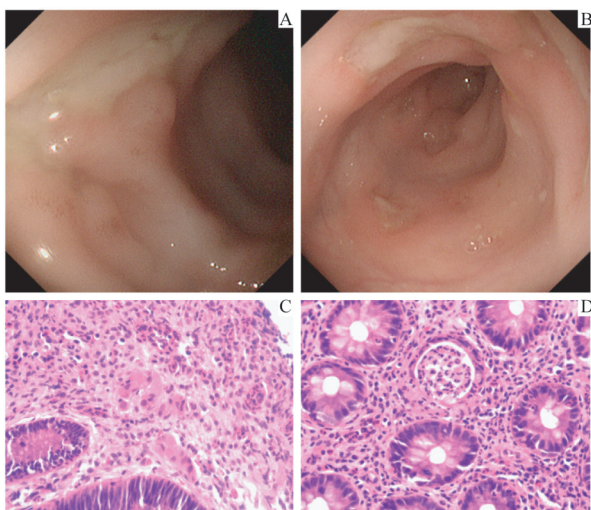
建议行造血干细胞移植。家长慎重考虑后选择姑息治疗, 自动出院。随访至 6 月龄时患儿存活, 仍间断腹泻, 肛周脓肿和赘生物明显, 生长发育迟缓。



Note: A. Patient 1, *c.301C>T*. B. Patient 1, *c.537G>A*. C. Patient 2, *c.106G>A*. D. Patient 2, *c.299T>G*. The arrows indicate mutation sites.

图 2 VEO-IBD 患儿基因突变位点

Fig 2 Chromatograms of sequencing of variants in VEO-IBD children



Note: A. Multiple ulcerations with granuloma in colon. B. Superficial ulceration in ileum. C. A marked increase in lymphocytes and eosinophils, intestinal mucosa hyperemia and small vessel hyperplasia. D. Granulation, cryptitis and crypt abscesses.

图 1 VEO-IBD 患儿的结肠镜下特征及病理组织 (H-E 染色, ×400)

Fig 1 Colonoscopy and pathology images from VEO-IBD patient (H-E staining, ×400)

例 2, 男, 9 d, 以发热伴咳嗽半天起病, 于 2019 年 11 月 21 日拟“新生儿肺炎”收入新华医院新生儿科治疗。患儿 G4P3 (G1 胎停; G2P1 女孩, 7 岁, 体健; G3P2 女孩, 3 岁, 体健), 出生体质量 3 650 g, 足月剖宫产, 母亲孕期检查未见明显异常。入院查体: 体温 37.2 °C, 心率 146 次/min, 呼吸 32 次/min, 血压 70/30 mmHg, 体质量 3 799 g。神清, 反应可。全身皮肤黏膜无黄染。前囟平软, 2.0 cm×2.0 cm。口周无发绀, 口腔黏膜见散在疱疹, 伴数个小溃疡面。心、肺、腹及神经系统查体未见异常。辅助检查: 血常规示白细胞 $10.09 \times 10^9/L$, 中性粒细胞 55.9%, 红细胞 $2.6 \times 10^{12}/L$, 血红蛋白 90 g/L, 血细胞比容 26.40%, 血小板 $107 \times 10^9/L$; CRP 125 mg/L; 降钙素原 1.69 ng/mL。血沉 18 mL/h, IgA 0.34 g/L, IL-10 66.6 pg/mL, TNF- α 28.7 pg/mL; 自身抗体 PR3 ANCA (+), 抗 GBM 抗体 (+); 余均阴性。患儿予常规抗生素治疗效果不佳, 白细胞、CRP、降钙素原进行性升高,

入院第13日出现反复发热和腹泻,解黄绿色黏液稀便,予禁食,亚胺培南抗感染,输注人免疫球蛋白、白蛋白及全静脉营养(total parenteral nutrition, TPN)支持等治疗5 d后体温平,白细胞正常,仍腹泻,伴肛周脓肿。结肠镜检查示结肠散在小溃疡,回盲部可见1处纵行溃疡。基因检测提示患儿存在*IL10RA*基因杂合突变(*c.106G>A, c.299T>G*),经验证父母也存在上述突变(图2)。告知家长患儿存在基因缺陷,后转至复旦大学附属儿科医院完善人类白细胞抗原(human leucocyte antigen, HLA)配型。随访3月龄尚未行造血干细胞移植。现患儿4月龄,氨基酸配方奶粉喂养,沙利度胺口服改善肠道炎症,仍间断腹泻,肛周脓肿未见好转,营养状态改善。

2 讨论

儿童IBD的发病率逐年上升^[4,6],但新生儿期起病患儿童仅占0.25%^[7]。新生儿VEO-IBD因起病早、病程短、临床症状不典型,合并原发性免疫缺陷的可能性大^[8],常不符合IBD临床诊断标准,加上肠镜应用对婴儿受限,其早期诊疗存在困难。

IBD病因未明,遗传、免疫、环境等多个因素综合作用导致肠道免疫功能紊乱。有多项研究^[2,5,8-9]报道VEO-IBD具有遗传易感性,多为单基因突变引起,其中IL-10或者IL-10受体(包括IL-10RA和IL-10RB)的功能缺失性突变^[10-13]是导致婴儿尤其是新生儿发病的主要原因。2009年, Glocker等^[2]首次报道了*IL-10R*突变与IBD发病相关,证实IL-10信号通路异常阻碍信号传导及转录激活蛋白(signal transducer and activator of transcription, STAT)磷酸化,促使TNF- α 等炎症因子表达异常增高,从而引起肠道顽固性、难治性的炎症反应。纯合子患儿临床症状更为严重,进一步提示IL-10维持肠道免疫平衡的重要作用^[14]。动物实验也证明,*IL-10*或者*IL-10R*基因敲除的小鼠存在严重的肠道炎症^[15]。

*IL-10RA*突变在东亚患者中比其他地区的患者更常见^[16]。在一项关于中国儿童VEO-IBD的研究中, Huang等^[4]发现*IL-10RA*整体突变率为45.2%(42/93),其中*c.301C>T*(*p.R101W*)和*c.537G>A*(*p.T179T*)是最常见的突变位点,为基因诊断新生儿IBD提供了线索。目前我国已报道新生儿期*IL-10*或*IL-10R*基因突变相关VEO-IBD仅散在数十例^[4,10,16-19],仍缺乏流行病学及多中心大样本研究。对于发病年龄早、反复感染、慢性腹泻伴口腔溃疡、肛周病变等肠外表现的新生儿,即使没有明确家族史,也应考虑到IBD的可能,积极进行基因诊

断,以确定是否存在单基因缺陷。

与青少年及成年人发病的IBD相比, VEO-IBD肠道病变更广泛,病情严重且持续^[3],常伴肠外表现^[20-21]。Kim等^[22]的回顾性研究发现,单基因突变VEO-IBD患儿疾病活动指数评分高于非基因突变组。Shim等^[7]报道3例新生儿起病的*IL-10RA*基因突变所致CD和UC均为难治性IBD,结肠病变广泛而严重,伴肛周病变,最终均因药物控制欠佳行肠切除术及肠造瘘术。据统计,我国已报道有59例IL-10信号通路异常的新生儿VEO-IBD病例,其中男孩30例,*c.301C>T*位点突变43例。所有患儿均以慢性迁延性腹泻为主要临床表现,肠外症状有发热、口腔溃疡和肛周病变,伴随不同程度的体质量增长困难、贫血及营养不良,且临床症状程度严重;发病时间越早,药物治疗效果和预后越差^[4,16-19,23-24]。本文2例VEO-IBD患儿起病年龄在新生儿期(出生后9~12 d),疾病活动度均为中重度,存在免疫功能低下和炎症因子失衡,肠镜检查均见广泛、严重的结肠炎症,常规治疗效果欠佳,说明由*IL-10RA*基因缺陷所致VEO-IBD治疗困难。目前尚未发现相关特异性自身抗体,免疫功能异常及炎症因子如TNF- α 、IL-10R等的异常升高可以提供一定的鉴别诊断线索^[10,19],但其特异性和疾病活动相关性尚有待研究。Kotlarz等^[25]的研究中,*IL-10RA*及*IL-10RB*突变率大致相当,13例患儿均见毛囊炎,部分伴多发性关节炎。可能由于不同人种基因的差异,我国*IL-10RB*突变病例少见,既往仅见3例报道^[4,23]。新生儿IBD的肠镜及病理结果也较儿童和成人更不典型,常难以判断是UC还是CD,其疾病特征和肠道侵犯部位随病程的发展而改变^[26]。

VEO-IBD的常规治疗包括硫唑嘌呤、甲氨蝶呤、皮质类固醇、氨基水杨酸类药物以及英夫利昔单抗等生物制剂,但*IL-10R*缺陷所致新生儿IBD的药物疗效甚微^[27]。沙利度胺可下调促炎因子^[28],国内已有用此药治疗儿童IBD的报道^[4,10,29]。本文中使用沙利度胺的患儿临床症状好转,但远期影响及有效性仍需随访观察。VEO-IBD的治疗模式已逐渐向更为个性化的精准医疗方式转变。有研究认为^[25]尽早行造血干细胞移植是治疗此病的有效途径,其机制是通过肠道干细胞分化增殖以修复基因缺陷。Glocker等^[2]首次运用骨髓干细胞移植治疗1例*IL-10RB*基因突变的VEO-IBD患儿,随访发现患儿临床症状持续缓解,无移植相关并发症发生,肛瘘逐渐愈合,体质量明显增长。复旦大学附属儿科医院炎症性肠病团队也证实了脐血干细胞移植对治疗*IL-10R*基因缺陷导致的VEO-IBD的有效性^[4,24,30]。值得注意的是,临床上应根据基因测序结果谨慎选择移植对象,只有明确基因缺陷

定位于造血系统^[12],才推荐行造血干细胞移植。

综上, VEO-IBD因临床症状不典型而容易漏诊、误诊,其发病机制与 *IL-10R* 基因缺陷相关。未来还需要更多病例以及更长时间的随访,以进一步研究基因

表型与临床表现之间的关系。加强多学科团队的研究,将免疫学评估、标准 IBD 评估和基因测序相结合,以期对新生儿 VEO-IBD 的早期诊疗提出新的策略,从而改善预后。

参·考·文·献

- [1] Heyman MB, Kirschner BS, Gold BD, et al. Children with early-onset inflammatory bowel disease (IBD): analysis of a pediatric IBD consortium registry[J]. *J Pediatr*, 2005, 146(1): 35-40.
- [2] Glocker EO, Kotlarz D, Boztug K, et al. Inflammatory bowel disease and mutations affecting the interleukin-10 receptor[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2009, 361(21): 2033-2045.
- [3] Kelsen JR, Dawany N, Moran CJ, et al. Exome sequencing analysis reveals variants in primary immunodeficiency genes in patients with very early onset inflammatory bowel disease[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2015, 149(6): 1415-1424.
- [4] Huang ZH, Peng KY, Li XQ, et al. Mutations in interleukin-10 receptor and clinical phenotypes in patients with very early onset inflammatory bowel disease: a Chinese VEO-IBD collaboration group survey[J]. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 2017, 23(4): 578-590.
- [5] Uhlig HH, Schwerdt T, Koletzko S, et al. The diagnostic approach to monogenic very early onset inflammatory bowel disease[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2014, 147(5): 990-1007. e3.
- [6] Benchimol EI, Bernstein CN, Bitton A, et al. Trends in epidemiology of pediatric inflammatory bowel disease in Canada: distributed network analysis of multiple population-based provincial health administrative databases[J]. *Am J Gastroenterol*, 2017, 112(7): 1120-1134.
- [7] Shim JO, Seo JK. Very early-onset inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in infancy is a different disease entity from adult-onset IBD; one form of interleukin-10 receptor mutations[J]. *J Hum Genet*, 2014, 59(6): 337-341.
- [8] Levine A, Koletzko S, Turner D, et al. ESPGHAN revised Porto criteria for the diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease in children and adolescents[J]. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*, 2014, 58(6): 795-806.
- [9] Kammermeier J, Drury S, James CT, et al. Targeted gene panel sequencing in children with very early onset inflammatory bowel disease: evaluation and prospective analysis[J]. *J Med Genet*, 2014, 51(11): 748-755.
- [10] Fang YH, Luo YY, Yu JD, et al. Phenotypic and genotypic characterization of inflammatory bowel disease in children under six years of age in China[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2018, 24(9): 1035-1045.
- [11] Pigneur B, Escher J, Elawad M, et al. Phenotypic characterization of very early-onset IBD due to mutations in the IL10, IL10 receptor α or β Gene A survey of the GENIUS working group[J]. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 2013, 19(13): 2820-2828.
- [12] Moran CJ, Walters TD, Guo CH, et al. IL-10R polymorphisms are associated with very-early-onset ulcerative colitis[J]. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 2013, 19(1): 115-123.
- [13] Glocker EO, Kotlarz D, Klein C, et al. IL-10 and IL-10 receptor defects in humans[J]. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*, 2011, 1246: 102-107.
- [14] Kelsen JR, Baldassano RN, Artis D, et al. Maintaining intestinal health: the genetics and immunology of very early onset inflammatory bowel disease[J]. *Cell Mol Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2015, 1(5): 462-476.
- [15] Kühn R, Löhler J, Rennick D, et al. Interleukin-10-deficient mice develop chronic enterocolitis[J]. *Cell*, 1993, 75(2): 263-274.
- [16] Zheng C, Huang Y, Hu W, et al. Phenotypic characterization of very early-onset inflammatory bowel disease with interleukin-10 signaling deficiency: based on a large cohort study[J]. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 2019, 25(4): 756-766.
- [17] 许永彬, 陈玉冰, 曾萍, 等. 白细胞介素 10 受体突变引起新生儿期炎症性肠病的发病机制及基因诊断[J]. *中华儿科杂志*, 2015, 53(5): 348-354.
- [18] 刘黎黎, 姜毅, 侯新琳, 等. 4 月龄以内起病的炎症性肠病 7 例临床特点及基因诊断病例系列报告[J]. *中国循证儿科杂志*, 2016, 11(4): 285-289.
- [19] 李朝晖, 康文清, 张耀东, 等. 新生儿炎症性肠病 2 例报告及文献复习[J]. *临床儿科杂志*, 2018, 36(2): 121-125.
- [20] Beser OF, Conde CD, Serwas NK, et al. Clinical features of interleukin 10 receptor gene mutations in children with very early-onset inflammatory bowel disease[J]. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*, 2015, 60(3): 332-338.
- [21] Ruemmele FM, El Khoury MG, Talbot C, et al. Characteristics of inflammatory bowel disease with onset during the first year of life[J]. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*, 2006, 43(5): 603-609.
- [22] Kim KY, Lee EJ, Kim JW, et al. Higher morbidity of monogenic inflammatory bowel disease compared to the adolescent onset inflammatory bowel disease[J]. *Pediatr Gastroenterol Hepatol Nutr*, 2018, 21(1): 34-42.
- [23] Xiao Y, Wang XQ, Yu Y, et al. Comprehensive mutation screening for 10 genes in Chinese patients suffering very early onset inflammatory bowel disease[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2016, 22(24): 5578.
- [24] Ye Z, Zhou Y, Huang Y, et al. Phenotype and management of infantile-onset inflammatory bowel disease: experience from a tertiary care center in China[J]. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 2017, 23(12): 2154-2164.
- [25] Kotlarz D, Beier R, Murugan D, et al. Loss of interleukin-10 signaling and infantile inflammatory bowel disease: implications for diagnosis and therapy[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2012, 143(2): 347-355.
- [26] Levine A, Griffiths A, Markowitz J, et al. Pediatric modification of the Montreal classification for inflammatory bowel disease: the Paris classification[J]. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 2011, 17(6): 1314-1321.
- [27] Kelsen JR, Sullivan KE, Rabizadeh S, et al. North American society for pediatric gastroenterology, hepatology, and nutrition position paper on the evaluation and management for patients with very early-onset inflammatory bowel disease[J]. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*, 2020, 70(3): 389-403.
- [28] Veenbergen S, van Leeuwen MA, Driessen GJ, et al. Development and function of immune cells in an adolescent patient with a deficiency in the interleukin-10 receptor[J]. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*, 2017, 65(1): e5-e15.
- [29] 王琳, 黄瑛. 沙利度胺在儿童炎症性肠病中的作用[J]. *临床儿科杂志*, 2014, 32(10): 998-1000.
- [30] 彭凯玥, 钱晓文, 吴冰冰, 等. 脐血干细胞移植治疗白介素 10 受体 A 基因突变导致的极早发炎症性肠病 1 例病例报告并文献复习[J]. *中国循证儿科杂志*, 2016, 11(3): 171-176.

[收稿日期] 2020-05-11

[本文编辑] 徐 敏

