

抗干扰素 γ 自身抗体综合征导致 哥伦比亚分枝杆菌播散性感染一例

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【摘要】目的 探讨抗干扰素 (IFN) γ 抗体综合征导致非结核分枝杆菌 (哥伦比亚分枝杆菌) 播散性感染的临床特点和治疗方法。**方法** 1例66岁的老年女性因“反复发热伴淋巴结肿痛6个月”于2020年11月21日至深圳市第三人民医院住院治疗。分析该例IFN- γ 抗体综合征导致的哥伦比亚分枝杆菌播散性感染者的临床诊疗经过, 并行相关文献复习。**结果** 该患者于外院行淋巴结活检组织、肺泡灌洗液宏基因组二代测序 (mNGS) 检测均提示哥伦比亚分枝杆菌感染。正电子发射计算机断层显像 (PET-CT) 示多处淋巴结肿大伴代谢升高, 全身多处骨质破坏, 右肺上叶前段病变伴高代谢。查体: 全身皮疹, 多处浅表淋巴结肿大, 部分溃破伴少量脓液。入院查患者外周血: 免疫球蛋白G定量、免疫球蛋白A定量、T淋巴细胞绝对计数、CD4⁺ T和CD8⁺ T细胞计数均正常。患者血液标本行IFN- γ 抗体检测滴度为32 700 ng/ml (正常值 < 5 000 ng/ml), 确诊为抗IFN- γ 自身抗体免疫缺陷综合征导致的哥伦比亚分枝杆菌播散性感染。给予抗哥伦比亚分枝杆菌治疗, 并给予丙种球蛋白和激素治疗, 患者皮疹消退, 破溃淋巴结愈合, 肿大淋巴结明显缩小, 病情好转, 门诊继续给予抗非结核分枝杆菌治疗并随访。**结论** 临床上对于非结核分枝杆菌播散性感染者, 需要考虑到IFN- γ 抗体综合征的可能, 应行IFN- γ 抗体检测, 在针对病原体治疗的同时需进行免疫治疗。

【关键词】 抗干扰素 γ 自身抗体; 非结核分枝杆菌; 哥伦比亚分枝杆菌; 免疫治疗

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical characteristics and treatment of a patient with nontuberculous mycobacterium (*Mycobacterium Columbia*) disseminated infection caused by anti-interferon γ (IFN- γ) autoantibody syndrome. **Methods** A 66-year-old woman was hospitalized on November 21st, 2020 in Shenzhen Third People's Hospital for "recurrent fever, with swollen and painful lymph nodes for 6 months". The clinical course of this case with *Mycobacterium Columbia* disseminated infection caused by anti-IFN- γ syndrome was analyzed and relevant literatures were reviewed. **Results** *Mycobacterium Columbia* infection was identified both by metagenomic next-generation sequencing (mNGS) from lymph node tissue and alveolar lavage fluid of this patient performed in other hospital. Positron emission tomography computer tomography (PET-CT) showed multiple lymph node enlargement, multiple bone destruction throughout the body and consolidated right upper lobe of the lung with significant metabolic activity of this patient. Physical examination showed diffused skin rash and multiple superficial enlarged lymph nodes with ulcer and a few pus. Peripheral blood of this patient: quantification of immunoglobulin G and immunoglobulin A, absolute count of T-lymphocyte, count of CD4⁺ T cell and CD8⁺ T cell were all normal. The blood specimen was detected with IFN- γ autoantibodies titer as 32 700 ng/ml (normal value < 5 000 ng/ml), and the diagnosis of *Mycobacterium Columbia* disseminated infection caused by anti-IFN- γ , autoantibody immunodeficiency syndrome was confirmed. Anti-*Mycobacterium Columbia* treatment and gamma globulin and hormone therapy were carried out. The patient's rash subsided, the ruptured lymph node healed, the enlarged lymph

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node reduced significantly, and the condition improved. Anti-nontuberculous mycobacterium treatment was continued during the outpatient treatment and follow-up. **Conclusions** Clinically, for disseminated nontuberculous mycobacterium-infected individuals, the possibility of anti-interferon antibody syndrome should be taken into account, and anti-IFN- γ detection should be performed to achieve the purpose of diagnosis, and immunotherapy should be performed besides treatment based on pathogen.

【Key words】 Anti-interferon γ autoantibody; Nontuberculous mycobacterium; *Mycobacterium Columbia*; Immunotherapy

自2004年以来,陆续有报道人类免疫缺陷病毒(human immunodeficiencyvirus, HIV)阴性的成年人非结核分枝杆菌播散性感染和其他机会性感染(如严重马尔尼菲蓝状菌感染),病例大多数来自东南亚,此类感染者常检测到中和干扰素(interferon, IFN) γ 自身抗体的产生^[1-7]。据报道,除描述患者有播散性感染(如非结核分枝杆菌、真菌、沙门菌)外,还通常伴有反应性皮肤病^[8-11],这种因抗细胞因子抗体的产生而导致的成人免疫缺陷综合征逐渐被认识,但其诊断和治疗方法目前尚未形成统一共识。本文报道1例抗IFN- γ 自身抗体产生导致非结核分枝杆菌播散性感染者的临床诊治过程,旨在为该病临床诊治提供参考。

一、病例资料

1. 病史:女性、66岁,既往无特殊病史。因“反复发热伴淋巴结肿痛6月”于2020年11月21日入住深圳市第三人民医院。患者于6个月前(2020年6月16日)无明显诱因出现发热、咳嗽,胸部CT示右肺感染,当地医院曾行支气管检查术肺泡灌洗液宏基因组二代测序技术(metagenomics next generation sequencing, mNGS)提示:乳杆菌、韦荣球菌、链球菌属,背景菌可见1条分枝杆菌。给予莫西沙星等抗感染等治疗,咳嗽稍改善,但仍间断发热,复查肺部CT病灶无吸收。4个月前(2020年8月)开始出现全身多部位淋巴结肿大、双下肢红斑脓疱伴痒痛,行皮肤活检怀疑“脓疱型银屑病”,行左侧颈部淋巴结切除及活检术,病理学检查示:散在少量多核巨细胞反应,不除外肉芽肿性炎。2个月前(2020年10月)患者右侧腋窝淋巴破溃流脓,脓液送mNGS检测:分枝杆菌属序列数122;哥伦比亚分枝杆菌序列数31,脓液抗酸染色(++)。右下肺组织活检:支气管黏膜上皮分化尚好,部分肺泡腔内见吞噬细胞聚焦,局灶肺泡间隔稍增宽伴多量中性粒细胞,淋巴细胞浸润,呈炎症性改变。特殊染色:抗酸(-)、PAS染色(-)、六胺银(-),行肺泡灌洗液NGS检查:检出哥伦比亚分枝杆菌序列。当地医院考虑“非结核分枝杆菌肺病”,给予口服克拉霉素、利福平、乙胺丁醇治疗;患者服药后胃肠道不适,不规律服药物,右侧腋下淋巴结溃烂持续不能愈合,且2周来全身新发多个淋巴结肿痛,为求进一步诊疗,遂前来就诊。半年体重下降5 kg。

2. 入院查体:神清,精神疲倦,全身皮肤多发淡红色皮疹,双下肢轻度色素沉着;颈部、锁骨上窝、双侧腋

窝、腹股沟多个淋巴结肿大、质硬,伴明显压痛,活动尚可;右侧腋窝淋巴结破溃,破溃处可见一息肉,触之易出血,伴有黄色脓液渗出。心肺腹检查无明显异常。

二、诊治经过

1. 实验室检查和影像学检查:外院正电子发射计算机断层显像-计算机断层扫描(positron emission tomography-computer tomography)示:全身多处(左侧颈后皮下、双侧颈部间隙(I~V区)、双侧锁骨上区、左侧锁骨下区、双侧腋窝、右侧肺门区、纵隔(3A、4R、4L、7区)、门静脉-腔静脉间隙、(约平L1~L4椎体水平)腹膜后、左侧髂总血管旁、双侧髂外血管旁、双侧腹股沟区)多个大小不等淋巴结,部分融合成团,代谢不同程度增高;右肺上叶前段节段性不张伴代谢增高;脾增大,伴代谢轻度增高;胸骨、右侧锁骨、左侧肩胛骨、T2棘突、右侧第10肋多发溶骨性骨质破坏伴代谢明显增高,右侧肋骨上段高代谢灶。

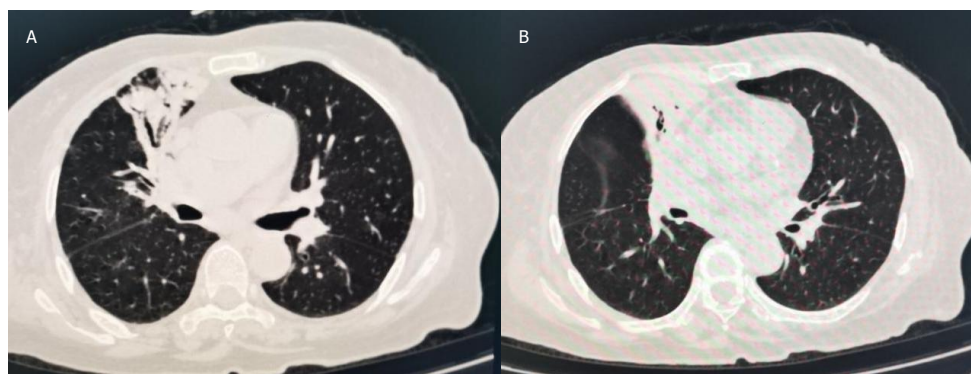
入院后血常规示:白细胞: $27.03 \times 10^9/L$,中性粒细胞数比值: 72.00%,淋巴细胞数比值: 16.40%,红细胞数: $3.11 \times 10^{12}/L$,血红蛋白数: 92 g/L,降钙素原: $424 \times 10^9/L$ 。外周血:免疫球蛋白G定量: 27.819 g/L。C-反应蛋白 94.501 mg/L,降钙素原: 0.14 ng/ml。血管炎抗体谱、抗核抗体谱检查无异常。11月26日外送血液标本行IFN- γ 抗体检测提示阳性,滴度为32 700 ng/ml(正常值 $< 5\,000$ ng/ml)。胸部CT示:右肺上叶前段斑片实变影伴空气支气管征及支气管扩张(图1)。

2. 入院诊断:抗IFN- γ 抗体免疫缺陷病,播散性哥伦比亚分枝杆菌病。

3. 治疗过程:给予“利福平0.6 g、阿米卡星注射液0.4 g、乙胺丁醇0.75 g、阿奇霉素0.5 g、1次/d”抗哥伦比亚分枝杆菌治疗,右侧破溃淋巴结处予利福平药粉换药治疗。11月29日始患者全身皮疹加重,皮肤红肿、瘙痒、疼痛,局部有水肿、渗液,全身淋巴结疼痛(图2),考虑合并自身免疫性皮炎,不排除Sweet's综合征,予丙种球蛋白注射液静滴20 g/次、1次/d,共7 d,并给予甲强龙40 mg/次、1次/d静脉滴注,2周后减少甲强龙用药至20 mg/次、1次/d静脉滴注,逐渐减量停用,继续使用利福平、阿米卡星注射液、乙胺丁醇、阿奇霉素抗哥伦比亚分枝杆菌治疗。

三、临床转归

患者皮疹消退(图3),破溃淋巴结愈合,肿大淋巴结



注：2020年11月29日胸部CT：右上肺前段实变，支气管扩张

图1 患者治疗前胸部CT



注：A：腋窝淋巴结溃破，B：前臂皮疹，C：双下肢皮疹

图2 患者治疗前典型部位特征



注：A：腋窝淋巴结愈合，B：前臂皮疹消失，C：双下肢皮疹消失

图3 患者治疗后典型部位变化

缩小,无发热、咳嗽,住院28 d病情好转。转至门诊继续抗非结核分枝杆菌治疗,至投稿之时仍在门诊随访中。

讨论 IFN- γ 在控制多种病原体感染中发挥着重要作用^[12]。

目前已报道的病例提示,高滴度IFN- γ 中和抗体与成人免疫缺陷综合征密切相关,抗IFN- γ 自身抗体通过与IFN- γ 结合,抑制细胞信号转导及转录激活因子1磷酸化,进而抑制巨噬细胞的活化及肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)的生成,影响固有免疫和适应性免疫细胞功能,导致抵抗非结核分枝杆菌、真菌以及某些特殊细菌(如沙门菌、类鼻疽等)等病原体的能力下降^[9, 13-14]。临床中因对抗IFN- γ 抗体免疫缺陷综合征认识不足,误诊、漏诊时有发生^[15]。

本病例经过淋巴结组织及肺泡灌洗液NGS检测提示哥伦比亚分枝杆菌感染,外院PET-CT检查提示多发骨质破坏,虽然未行骨质病理活检及微生物检查,但综合病例特点,病变涉及多部位淋巴结、肺脏和骨骼,患者哥伦比亚分枝杆菌播散性感染的诊断明确。哥伦比亚分枝杆菌于2006年首次从南美国家哥伦比亚的4例HIV阳性患者的血液样本中分离得到,归属于鸟胞内分枝杆菌复合群(*Mycobacterium avium* complex, MAC),属于慢生长非结核分枝杆菌^[16],其治疗目前仍无相关指南可以参考,有文献^[17]显示,克拉霉素、莫西沙星、利福布汀、丁胺卡那霉素和环丙沙星在体外实验中对哥伦比亚分枝杆菌具有活性。参考针对鸟胞内分枝杆菌复合群治疗指南,给予患者利福平、阿奇霉素、乙胺丁醇和阿米卡星治疗,疗效较好。

既往研究表明,抗IFN- γ 自身抗体免疫缺陷综合征合并播散性感染治疗棘手。尤其针对非结核分枝杆菌播散性感染,尽管使用3种或多种药物积极和长期治疗,此类病例仍难以治愈。反复发作的感染,对某些患者甚至是致死性的,部分患者甚至同时感染多种病原体、不同病原体反复感染,迁延不愈^[18]。因此,从治疗疾病根本原因的角度来看,针对抗IFN- γ 自身抗体才是治疗该疾病的重要手段,而不能仅局限于积极抗感染治疗。目前已有小样本研究报道针对浆细胞产生抗体的治疗有一定的作用,具体包括使用利妥昔单抗(抗-CD20)、达雷妥尤单抗(抗-CD38)或联合硼替佐米^[19-22]。另有病例报道称补充外源性IFN- γ 或使用环磷酰胺、丙种球蛋白、糖皮质激素疗效良好^[10, 23-24]。

皮肤损伤是该综合征的常见特征,文献报道^[25]约80%患者出现皮肤损害,表现多为中性粒细胞性皮肤病,全身性脓疱为常见特征。中性粒细胞性皮肤病与其他部位感染高度相关。本例患者住院前出现皮疹,当地活检怀疑“脓疱型银屑病”,于本科室住院后再次出现全身皮疹,应用丙种球蛋白及糖皮质激素后皮疹好转,推测与自身免疫性

皮肤损害相关,皮肤Sweet's综合征可能性大,但本病例未针对皮疹行第2次皮肤组织活检,未能确诊皮肤病变性质,为本文不足之处。

因此,临床上对于HIV阴性或不不存在其他原因致免疫功能抑制的患者,当出现非结核分枝杆菌及不明原因播散性感染时,需要注意存在抗IFN- γ 自身抗体免疫缺陷综合征的可能,检测血清中抗IFN- γ 自身抗体水平以进一步明确诊断。治疗方面除针对所感染的病原体外,还要针对抗IFN- γ 自身抗体进行治疗,以期达到更好的疗效。

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