

· 论著 · 罕见病研究 ·

氯沙坦联合糖皮质激素治疗儿童Camurati-Engelmann Disease临床分析

王 烨¹ 慕佳霖² 商晓红³ 陈志红^{4,*}

1.青岛大学青岛医学院(山东 青岛 266000)

2.山东第一医科大学附属济南妇幼保健院新生儿疾病筛查中心(山东 济南 250000)

3.山东第一医科大学附属省立医院, 山东省立医院小儿内分泌科(山东 济南 250014)

4.青岛大学附属医院儿童内分泌代谢消化科(山东 青岛 266000)

【摘要】目的 总结氯沙坦联合糖皮质激素治疗1例(CED)儿童的临床资料, 为国内临床诊治儿童CED提供参考。**方法** 收集患儿临床资料, 包括病史、体格检查、血清骨代谢指标、骨骼影像学检查和基因检测等, 以及氯沙坦联合糖皮质激素治疗和随访资料。**结果** 14岁男童, 进行性肢体疼痛8年, 服用非甾体类药物不能缓解并影响学习生活, 查体示体型瘦长, 皮下脂肪菲薄, 蹒跚步态, 疼痛评估8分, 6分钟步行距离380米; 血清骨代谢指标异常, 四肢骨X光影像示双侧对称性多发骨皮质增厚, 相应骨髓腔变窄, 病变呈节段性分布, 以骨干中段最为显著, 未累及干骺端及骨骺; 全身骨显像示髓腔狭窄、四肢骨骨皮质增厚; 基因检测发现TGFβ1基因杂合致病性变异 c.652C>T(p.R218C), 父亲携带相同杂合变异, 母亲为野生型; 父亲既往有类似四肢疼痛病史后逐渐缓解, 骨骼影像改变与患儿相同; 结合患儿临床表现、影像资料和基因检测诊断CED。给予患儿氯沙坦联合糖皮质激素治疗, 良好的依从性可以减轻疼痛, 提升活动耐力, 改善骨代谢指标和骨影像改变。**结论** 氯沙坦联合糖皮质激素治疗儿童CED, 临床应用效果良好, 未出现明显药物相关不良反应。

【关键词】Camurati-Engelmann Disease; 儿童; 氯沙坦; 糖皮质激素

【中图分类号】R725.8

【文献标识码】A

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1009-3257.2025.8.001

Clinical Analysis of Losartan Combined with Glucocorticoids in Treatment of Camurati-Engelmann Disease in Children

WANG Ye¹, MU Jia-lin², SHANG Xiao-hong³, CHEN Zhi-hong^{4,*}

1.Qingdao Medical College of Qingdao University, Qingdao 266000, Shandong Province, China

2.Neonatal Disease Screening Centre, Ji'nan Maternity and Child Care Hospital Affiliated to Shandong First Medical University, Jinan 250000, Shandong Province, China

3.Department of Pediatric Endocrinology, Shandong Provincial Hospital, Shandong Provincial Hospital Affiliated to Shandong First Medical University, Jinan 250014, Shandong Province, China

4.Department of Pediatric Endocrinology, Metabolism & Gastroenterology, The Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University, Qingdao 266000, Shandong Province, China

Abstract: Objective To summarize the clinical data of Camurati-Engelmann Disease (CED) with the treatment of losartan combined with glucocorticoids, and in order to provide reference for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of CED in China. **Methods** Clinical data were collected, including medical history, physical examination, serum bone metabolism indexes, skeletal imaging and genetic testing, as well as information on treatment with losartan combined with glucocorticoids and follow-up. **Results** A 14-year-old boy with progressive limb pain for 8 years, which could not be relieved by non-steroidal drugs and affected his study and life. Physical examination showed a slender physique, thin subcutaneous fat, and a unsteady gait. The pain assessment was 8 points, and a 6-minute walking distance of 380 meters was observed. Abnormal serum bone metabolism indicators, bilateral symmetrical multiple cortical thickening on X-ray images of the limbs, corresponding narrowing of the bone marrow cavity, and segmental distribution of lesions, with the most significant being in the middle section of the shaft, without involving the metaphyseal and epiphyseal ends. The whole-body bone image showed narrowing of the marrow cavity and thickening of the bone cortex in the limb bones. The genetic test found that the boy was heterozygous for the pathogenic variant of the TGFβ1 gene [c.652C>T (p.R218C)], and his father carried the same heterozygous variant, while the mother was the wild-type. His father had a history of similar pain in his limbs that had been gradually relieved, and his bone images were the same as those of his son. The clinical, radiological and genetic features were suggestive of CED. The children were treated with losartan combination with glucocorticoids. His good compliance could reduced pain, increased activity tolerance, and improved bone metabolic parameters and bone imaging. **Conclusion** Losartan combined with glucocorticoids for the treatment of CED in children has been clinically effective, with no significant drug-related adverse effects.

Keywords: Camurati-Engelmann Disease; Children; Losartan; Glucocorticoids

Camurati-Engelmann Disease(CED, OMIM 131300), 又称进行性骨干发育不良, 是一种罕见的常染色体显性遗传病。Cockayne在1920年首次描述该病^[1], 至今全世界范围内报告诊断明确病例约300例^[2]。其主要临床特征为骨痛、肢体无

力、肌肉发育不良、蹒跚步态及易疲劳等。60~90% CED患者存在程度不同骨痛症状, 从不需要干预的轻微疼痛到需要强力镇痛仍不能缓解的严重疼痛, 具有明显个体差异, 影响患者生活及生存质量^[2], 采用何种治疗控制骨痛并改善其他临床症状

【第一作者】王 烨, 女, 研究生在读, 主要研究方向: 内分泌与遗传代谢病。E-mail: huohua193427@163.com

慕佳霖, 男, 住院医师, 主要研究方向: 内分泌与遗传代谢病。E-mail: 13002706423@163.com

【通讯作者】陈志红, 女, 主任医师, 主要研究方向: 内分泌与遗传代谢病。E-mail: chchch96@sina.com

是CED治疗管理的重点和难点,目前罕有CED儿童治疗的临床报道。本文报告1例氯沙坦联合糖皮质激素治疗的儿童CED,总结其临床特征及治疗效果,为临床诊治儿童CED提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 患儿男,14岁,因“反复肢体疼痛8年”入院。8年前无明显诱因出现间断性双侧小腿疼痛,发作时步态不稳,保暖及按摩后略缓解;逐渐加重,波及大腿和双上肢,并出现夜间疼,影响行走和上学。多次就诊于外院,诊断不明,给予口服非甾体类药物缓解,随着疼痛程度加重,加大剂量后疼痛仍不能减轻,同时出现上腹痛、纳差。自发病以来身高体重增长缓慢,便秘,小便无异常。既往史无特殊。个人史:G2P2,足月剖宫产,出生体重3450g;精神发育无异常。家族史:父母非近亲婚姻。父亲20岁出现肢体疼痛病,可耐受,未行诊治,后逐渐减轻并消失,42岁出现双侧听力下降

伴右侧耳鸣;母亲和姐姐身体健康;父亲身高188cm,体重63kg, BMI 17.83kg/m², 体型瘦长;母亲身高156cm, 体重55kg, BMI 22.60kg/m²; 遗传身高: 178.5±5cm。

1.2 体格检查 身高: 156.3cm, P3; 体重: 29.5kg, <P3, BMI 12.08kg/m², <P3。瘦长体型, 神志清, 精神可。心肺腹查体未见明显异常。四肢脂肪菲薄, 关节未见畸形。睾丸容积3mL, Tanner(G)1期。蹒跚步态, 疼痛评估8分, 6分钟步行距离380米。

1.3 辅助检查

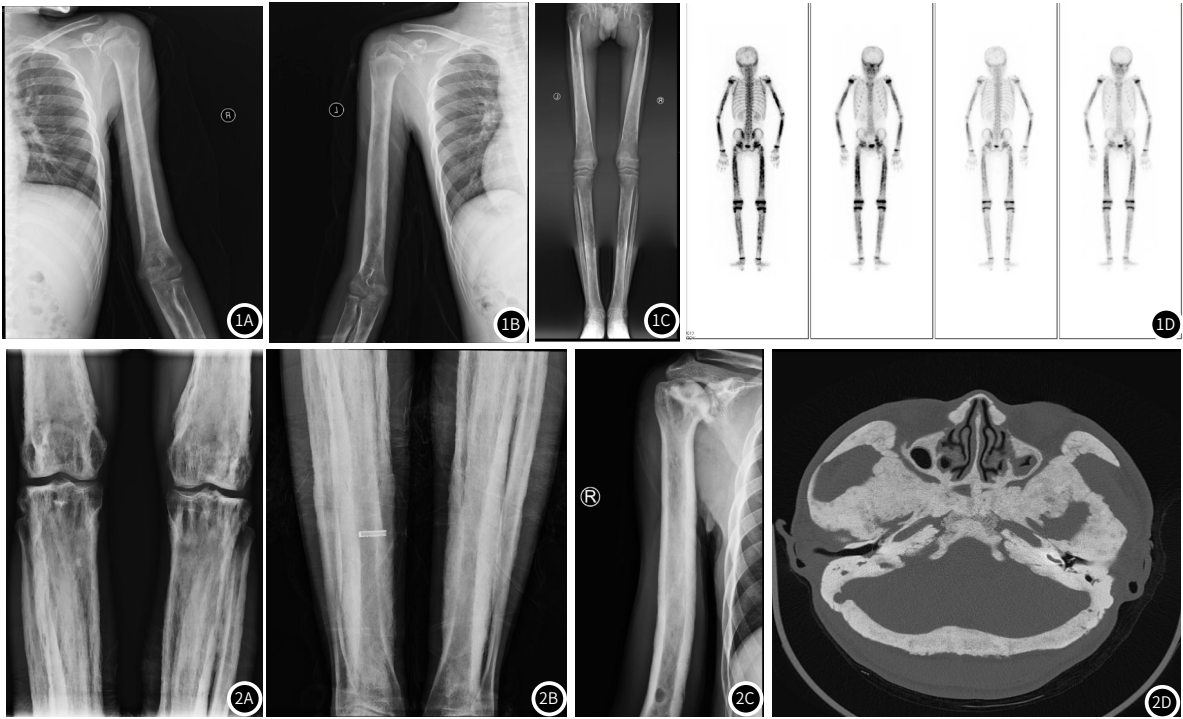
1.3.1 一般检查 血常规、尿便常规、血沉、胰岛素样生长因子-1、性激素六项、甲状腺激素、甲状旁腺激素、血钙及血磷无异常; 骨代谢指标异常, 表1。

1.3.2 影像学检查 双侧股骨、胫腓骨、肱骨、尺桡骨多发骨皮质增厚, 相应骨髓腔变窄。病变呈节段性分布, 以骨干中段最为显著, 双侧大致对称分布, 未累及干骺端及骨骺, 四肢骨周围软组织萎缩(如图1A~图1C所示)。全身骨显像: 四肢

表1 患儿糖皮质激素联合氯沙坦治疗前后相关指标监测结果

随访时间(月)	0	1	2	3	10	17
年龄(y)	14.67	14.75	14.83	14.91	15.5	16.08
身高(cm)	156.3	157.4	157.6	158.4	164	166.3
身高SDS	-1.72	-1.57	-1.54	-1.42	-1.1	-0.85
体重(kg)	31	31	33	33	34	32.7
BMI(kg/m ²)	12.69	12.51	13.29	13.15	12.64	11.82
BMI SDS	-2.68	-2.76	-2.44	-2.5	-2.6	-3.15
6分钟步行试验(m)	380	/	/	/	450	410
骨钙素N端中分子片段测定(ng/mL)	32.1	74	43.8	38.7	64.7	94.4
β-胶原降解产物(ng/mL)	0.88	2.31	0.92	1.14	1.8	2.29
总 I 型胶原氨基端延长肽(ng/mL)	517	441	249	398	584	762
碱性磷酸酶(U/L)	223	236	/	159.8	256.2	/
25-羟基维生素D(ng/mL)	9.73	11.4	15.5	16.82	13.02	13.78
腰椎L2-L4 BMD(g/cm ²)	0.439	/	/	/	0.4507	/
股骨颈BMD(g/cm ²)	0.4136	/	/	/	0.4321	/

注: /代表数据缺失或未行检测。



骨显像剂异常浓聚,四肢骨骨皮质增厚,髓腔不均匀变窄(如图1D所示)。骨密度测定示L2~L4(BMD) 0.439g/cm²,股骨颈(BMD)0.4186g/cm²。

1.3.3 患儿父亲X线平片 双侧胫腓骨、股骨、肱骨皮质明显增厚,髓腔变窄,骨质密度不均(见图2A~图2C);颅骨CT:示颅面骨弥漫性肥厚,累及双侧颞骨(如图2D所示)。

1.3.4 基因检测 经医院伦理委员会批准同意,征得家长知情同意,取患儿及父母外周抗凝静脉血各2mL,外送北京迈基

诺医学检验所进行高通量测序并对其父母行Sanger验证。结果:患儿TGFβ1基因的4号外显子652号核苷酸由胞嘧啶C变为胸腺嘧啶T(c.652C>T)的杂合错义突变,导致第218号精氨酸变为半胱氨酸(p.R218C)。按照美国医学遗传学和基因组学学会(american college of medical genetics and genomics, ACMG)变异分类标准,该变异为“疑似致病性变异”。经Sanger验证分析,患儿父亲该位点存在相同的杂合变异,母亲为野生型(如图3所示)。

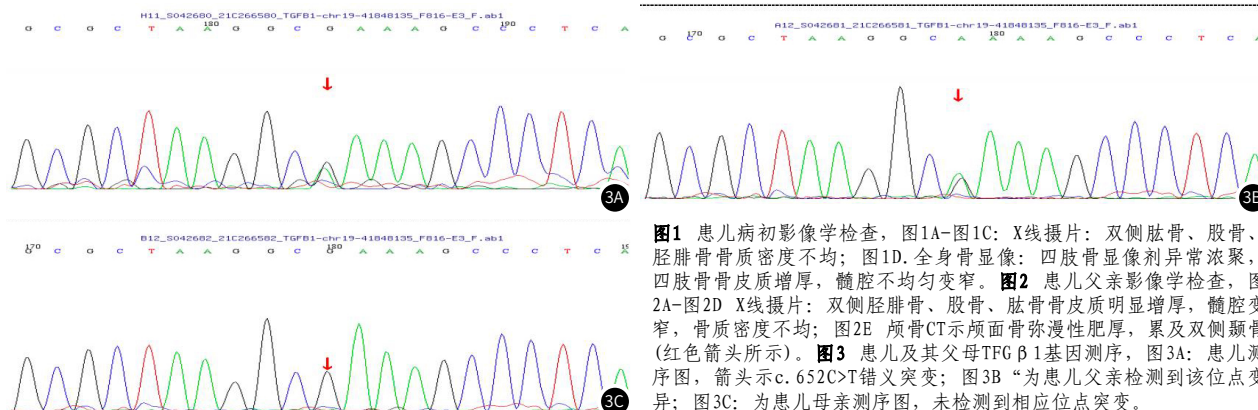


图1 患儿病初影像学检查,图1A~图1C: X线摄片: 双侧肱骨、股骨、胫腓骨骨质密度不均;图1D. 全身骨显像: 四肢骨显像剂异常浓聚,四肢骨骨皮质增厚,髓腔不均匀变窄。图2 患儿父亲影像学检查,图2A~图2D X线摄片: 双侧胫腓骨、股骨、肱骨骨皮质明显增厚,髓腔变窄,骨质密度不均;图2E 颅骨CT示颅面骨弥漫性肥厚,累及双侧颞骨(红色箭头所示)。图3 患儿及其父母TGFβ1基因测序,图3A: 患儿测序图,箭头示c.652C>T错义突变;图3B “为患儿父亲检测到该位点变异;图3C: 为患儿母亲测序图,未检测到相应位点突变。

2 结果

患儿确诊后予氯沙坦联合泼尼松治疗,氯沙坦起始用量为25mg/d(0.85mg/kg.d),泼尼松起始剂量为20mg/d(0.68mg/kg.d),肢体疼痛逐渐减轻,夜间疼痛消失;1月时泼尼松减量至15mg/d(0.48mg/kg),氯沙坦加量至37.5mg/d(1.2mg/kg);2月时肢体疼痛无加重,夜间睡眠好,疼痛评估8分,泼尼松继续减量至10mg/d(0.3mg/kg);3月时肢体疼痛明显减轻,可正常活动并入学,疼痛评分降至6分,6分钟步行试验距离提高至450米,氯沙坦加量为50mg/d(1.50mg/kg);10月时复查X线摄片提示双侧肱骨、股骨及胫腓骨骨质密度不均较前减轻,泼尼松继续减量为5mg/d,一度尝试泼尼松减停,患者为减停后再次出现夜间痛,恢复至5mg/d并睡前口服预防夜间疼痛(0.14mg/kg)。后用药逐渐不规律,经常漏服氯沙坦,治疗17月后肢体疼痛较前加重,多出现于剧烈运动和受凉后,并出现间断夜间疼醒,身高增长良好;查体:身高166.3cm(P10-25),体重32.7 kg(<P3),BMI 11.82kg/m²,睾丸容积6~8mL;疼痛评分6分,6分钟步行试验距离410米;嘱病人坚持规律服药,未再调整用量。持续给予阿法骨化醇0.5 ug/d及维D钙1粒/天(含碳酸钙0.75 g、维生素D3 100IU)。期间检测动态血压维持于129~147/63~79mmHg,未发生低血压事件。氯沙坦联合糖皮质激素治疗前后相关指标监测如表1所示。

3 讨论

CED典型临床表现为双侧对称性骨痛,受累骨骼主要为四肢长骨,因此表现蹣跚步态,还可累及下颌骨、肩胛骨、锁骨、骨盆和颅底^[3];肌肉发育不良,尤其近端肌肉无力,易疲劳;脂肪质量不足,瘦长体型^[2]。骨骼放射学特征为四肢长管

状骨内、外骨膜骨化,致使骨皮质增厚、硬化,骨干梭形增粗,骨髓腔进行性狭窄及病变骨骼周围软组织萎缩等。病变呈双侧对称性分布,通常不累及干骺端及骨骺。目前尚无诊断标准,基于典型临床表现、放射学特征可临床诊断。本例患儿肢体疼痛进行性加重,蹣跚步态,四肢脂肪菲薄、肌肉发育不良,符合CED典型临床表现;全身骨显像及X线符合CED影像学特征,临床诊断为CED。

CED是一种罕见的常染色体显性遗传性疾病,90%患者系TGFβ1基因错义突变^[4],基因检测可进一步诊断。患儿基因检测示TGFβ1基因第4外显子(c.652C>T)杂合错义突变,致使编码的第218号精氨酸变为半胱氨酸;患儿父亲该位点存在相同的杂合变异,有CED典型临床表现和影像学改变,母亲和姐姐为野生型并且表型无异常,存在家系共分离,符合常染色体显性遗传。TGFβ1基因突变以第4外显子和第1外显子错义突变最常见,占有突变位点60%,是CED热点突变^[5]。第218位氨基酸也是热点突变区域,影响蛋白质功能,并且临床表现较其他位点变异更严重^[5-6],患儿基因突变恰好在热点突变区域,故诊断TGFβ1基因变异所致CED。

明确诊断后选择恰当的治疗方案是临床医生面临的巨大挑战。非甾体类、双膦酸盐、糖皮质激素以及氯沙坦等药物治疗均有相关报道^[7-9]。非甾体类药物通过抑制前列腺素合成酶仅可达到镇痛抗炎效果,并没有改善骨代谢作用,长期服用该类药可抑制环氧合酶-1引起胃炎、胃溃疡及出血性疾病。双膦酸盐通过抑制磷酸盐形成,减缓磷酸钙降解,防止钙盐聚集,可以改善骨代谢,进而减轻骨痛;多数用于成人CED治疗,男性治疗效果优于女性,但部分患者骨痛无减轻甚至出现骨痛加重^[10-11];用于治疗儿童4例,其中2例疼痛缓解,1例疼痛无改善,1例未评估,治疗效果不确定,临床应用存在较大争议。

相较于对症治疗,对因治疗成为改善CED患者临床症状及骨代谢的更佳方案。目前已知TGF β 1基因编码前体复合物,包括信号肽、潜活相关肽(latency-associated peptide, LAP)和转化生长因子 β 1(transforming growth factor β 1, TGF β 1)蛋白。二聚体LAP与二聚体TGF β 1以非共价键形式连接,进而TGF β 1蛋白与受体结合激活下游信号^[12]。而TGF β 1作为偶联调节剂参与骨形成和骨吸收,是骨基质中含量最多的细胞因子^[13],能促进成骨细胞的分化和增殖,还可抑制破骨细胞前体迁移、分化及成熟,抑制肌肉和脂肪形成。TGF β 1基因突变使得LAP和TGF β 1蛋白复合物稳定性下降,循环和骨骼组织的活性TGF β 1升高,破坏成骨与破骨平衡。因此,抑制TGF β 1生成/释放、促进TGF β 1蛋白失活、降低TGF β 1型受体是CED的靶向治疗之一。

糖皮质激素可以加速成骨细胞的凋亡,增加破骨细胞增殖和分化^[14],减少肠道钙吸收^[15],进而改善骨代谢、减轻骨痛;同时对TGF β 1通路的表达、激活及信号传递亦有直接影响,是CED治疗的基础用药,可以快速减轻肢体疼痛、缓解疲劳。泼尼松是首选剂型,剂量为0.5~1mg/kg/d,症状改善后逐渐减量至有效维持量以避免慢性副作用。氯沙坦是血管紧张素II受体阻滞剂,具有抑制TGF β 1信号通路的作用,下调TGF β 1型受体表达,减少成骨细胞增殖、增加破骨细胞分化,改善骨代谢,减轻骨痛,提高运动能力。已有氯沙坦治疗CED报道8例^[16-19],其中成人5例,儿童3例,肢体疼痛及疲劳均减轻,活动耐力增加,治疗效果良好,无明显不良反应。

患儿间断剧烈肢体疼痛已经严重影响生活和学习,治疗首要目标为尽快缓解疼痛,因此首选起效迅速的糖皮质激素;患儿处于青春发育期伴生长落后,糖皮质激素不宜长期应用,疼痛症状改善后逐渐减量;氯沙坦能够从病因机制方面改善骨代谢,无抑制生长作用,且可改善青春期发育,由于该药有降血压作用,因此选择小剂量逐渐加量方案;病人治疗期间无低血压发生,肢体疼痛逐渐减轻,疼痛评分降低,6分钟步行试验距离增加,蹒跚步态较前减轻;身高SDS逐渐改善,表现追赶生长;骨骼影像显示长骨骨皮质不均匀增厚较前减轻,骨代谢同样得到改善。

CED是罕见的常染色体显性遗传性疾病。本文报道一例因肢体进行性疼痛病严重影响生活儿童,临床表现、影像学检查均符合CED,最终完善基因检测诊断该病,扩充了儿童CED病例数据库。氯沙坦及糖皮质激素均可抑制TGF β 1信号通路,改善临床症状及骨代谢指标,实现对因治疗CED。药物选择和药物用量需个体化,在改善临床症状的基础上还要兼顾儿童生长发育,尽可能降低药物不良反应。本报告系国内首例报道氯沙坦联合糖皮质激素治疗的儿童CED,临床应用效果良好,未出现明显药物相关不良反应,仍需大样本数据证实儿童联合用药有效性及安全性。

参考文献

- [1] Cockayne EA. Case for diagnosis[J]. Proc R Soc Med, 1920, 13 (Sect Study Dis Child): 132-136.
- [2] Wallace SE, Lachman RS, Mekikian PB, et al. Marked phenotypic

- variability in progressive diaphyseal dysplasia (Camurati-Engelmann disease): report of a four-generation pedigree, identification of a mutation in TGF β 1, and review[J]. Am J Med Genet, 2004, 129A: 235-247.
- [3] Boulet C, Madani H, Lenchik L, et al. Sclerosing bone dysplasias: genetic, clinical and radiology update of hereditary and non-hereditary disorders[J]. Br J Radiol, 2016, 89 (1062): 20150349.
- [4] Abdulla M C. Camurati-Engelmann Disease with good treatment response to losartan[J]. Indian Journal of Nuclear Medicine: IJNM: The Official Journal of the Society of Nuclear Medicine, India, 2019, 34 (3): 223.
- [5] Van Hul W, Boudin E, Vanhoenacker FM, et al. Camurati-Engelmann Disease[J]. Calcif Tissue Int, 2019, 104 (5): 554-560.
- [6] Hughes P, Hassan I, Que L, et al. Observations on the natural history of Camurati-Engelmann Disease[J]. J Bone Miner Res, 2019, 34 (5): 875-882.
- [7] 刘丽, 章振林, 岳华. 进行性骨干发育不良一家系临床特征和转化生长因子 β 1基因突变[J]. 中华骨质疏松和骨矿盐疾病杂志, 2019, 12 (6): 578-585.
- [8] Ayyavoo Ahila. Elimination of pain and improvement of exercise capacity in Camurati-Engelmann disease with losartan. [J]. The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 99 (11): 3978-3982.
- [9] Simsek-Kiper PO, Dikoglu E, Campos-Xavier B, et al. Positive effects of an angiotensin II type 1 receptor antagonist in Camurati-Engelmann disease: a single case observation[J]. Am J Med Genet A, 2014, 164A (10): 2667-2671.
- [10] Baroncelli GI, Ferretti E, Pini CM, et al. Significant improvement of clinical symptoms, bone lesions, and bone turnover after long-term zoledronic acid treatment in patients with a severe form of camurati-engelmann disease[J]. Mol Syndromol, 2017, 8 (6): 294-302.
- [11] Das L, Dhiman V, Dutta P, et al. Camurati-engelmann disease complicated by hypopituitarism: management challenges and literature review of outcomes with bisphosphonates[J]. AACN Clin Case Rep, 2021, 8 (2): 58-64.
- [12] Janssens K, Vanhoenacker F, Bonduelle M, et al. Camurati-Engelmann disease: review of the clinical, radiological, and molecular data of 24 families and implications for diagnosis and treatment[J]. J Med Genet, 2006, 43 (1): 1-11.
- [13] Hata A, Chen YG. TGF- β signaling from receptors to smads[J]. Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol, 2016, 8 (9): a022061. Published 2016 Sep 1.
- [14] Takuma A, Kaneda T, Sato T, et al. Dexamethasone enhances osteoclast formation synergistically with transforming growth factor-beta by stimulating the priming of osteoclast progenitors for differentiation into osteoclasts[J]. J Biol Chem, 2003, 278 (45): 44667-44674.
- [15] Gennari C. Differential effect of glucocorticoids on calcium absorption and bone mass[J]. Br J Rheumatol, 1993, 32 Suppl 2: 11-4.
- [16] Simsek-Kiper PO, Dikoglu E, Campos-Xavier B, et al. Positive effects of an angiotensin II type 1 receptor antagonist in Camurati-Engelmann disease: A single case observation[J]. Am J Med Genet A, 2014, 164A: 2667-2671.
- [17] Abdulla MC. Camurati-Engelmann Disease with good treatment response to losartan[J]. Indian J Nucl Med, 2019, 34 (3): 223-225.
- [18] Ayyavoo A, Derraik JG, Cutfield WS, et al. Elimination of pain and improvement of exercise capacity in Camurati-Engelmann disease with losartan[J]. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 2014, 99: 3978-3982.
- [19] Cui L, Li Q, Guan W, et al. Improvement of bone health and initiation of puberty development in Camurati-Engelmann disease with glucocorticoid and losartan treatment: a case report and review of literature[J]. Front Endocrinol (Lausanne), 2022, 13: 882144.

(收稿日期: 2024-06-18)

(校对编辑: 赵望淇、韩敏求)