

## 以嗜铬细胞瘤为表现的 VHL 综合征 1 例

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**[摘要]** 希佩尔·林道综合征(Von Hippel-Lindau, VHL)综合征在临床上极少见,为多系统、多发肿瘤为症状的常染色体显性遗传病,其临床表现视网膜或中枢神经系统的血管母细胞瘤、中耳内淋巴囊肿瘤、胰腺囊肿和神经内分泌肿瘤、肾囊肿和肾细胞癌、嗜铬细胞瘤和副神经节瘤、附睾和阔韧带乳头状囊腺瘤。现报道华山医院泌尿外科近年收治的 1 例以嗜铬细胞瘤为表现的 VHL 综合征患者。

**[关键词]** 嗜铬细胞瘤; VHL 综合征; 肿瘤; 基因检测

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### One case report of VHL syndrome presenting and literature review

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**Summary** Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome is a rare and autosomal dominant genetic disease characterized by multiple systems and multiple tumors. Its clinical manifestations are as follows: hemangioblastoma of the retina or central nervous system, endolymphatic sac tumor of auris media, visceral tumors such as renal cell carcinoma or cyst, pheochromocytoma, paraganglioma, pancreatic cancer or cyst, papillary cystadenoma of epididymis or the broad ligament. This paper reports a case of VHL syndrome presenting as pheochromocytoma admitted to department of urology of Huashan Hospital in recent years.

**Key words** pheochromocytoma; Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; tumor; genetic detection

患者,男,35岁,因“发现血压增高4年,伴胸闷、多汗”于2019-12-06收入我院。既往史:高血压病史4年,服用降压药物控制不稳定;2019-04-15于外院神经外科行手术治疗(图1),病理确诊脑干血管母细胞瘤。2019-08-21于外院行“左后交通动脉瘤栓塞术”(图2)。家族史:其母因肾癌、高血压病病故,姐姐因胰腺癌病故。入院后专科查体:心率104次/min,血压165/117 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),肝肾区无叩击痛,四肢活动正常,无其他明显阳性体征。实验室检查:2019-07-16外院腹部CT增强提示双侧肾上腺多发占位,较大者位于左侧肾上腺,直径约7 cm,考虑嗜铬细胞瘤可能大(图3)。肝内多发囊肿;胰腺体尾部小囊肿可能(图4)。2019-10-31测血空腹血糖9.3 mmol/L,多次餐前血糖>11.1 mmol/L,糖化血红蛋白

(HbA1c):7.2%。血浆变肾上腺素(metanephrine, MN):36.03 pg/mL,去甲变肾上腺素(normetanephrine, NMN):4766.74 pg/mL;常规实验室检查及卧立位试验均未见明显的异常。全血经Sanger基因测序:受检者携带VHL基因c.541~543 delGTC杂合变异,该变异发生在第3号外显子上使编码区第541~543位脱氧核苷酸缺失(GTC)。2019-12-10在我科腹腔镜下手术切除左侧肾上腺肿瘤,右侧肿瘤未切除。术前予可多华干预2周,术中停药,术后12 h内低血压70~90/50~60 mmHg,心率110~125次/min,予扩容、补液、补充白蛋白、预防感染等治疗后,血压渐上升至正常。术后病理证实(左肾上腺)嗜铬细胞瘤。出院诊断:希佩尔·林道综合征(Von Hippel-Lindau, VHL)综合征II型;双侧嗜铬细胞瘤;脑干血管母

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细胞瘤切除术后;左后交通动脉瘤栓塞术后;肝多发囊肿;胰腺囊肿;糖尿病。术后 1 年复诊,胸闷、

多汗症状明显好转,血压控制稳定,右侧肾上腺瘤体未见增大。

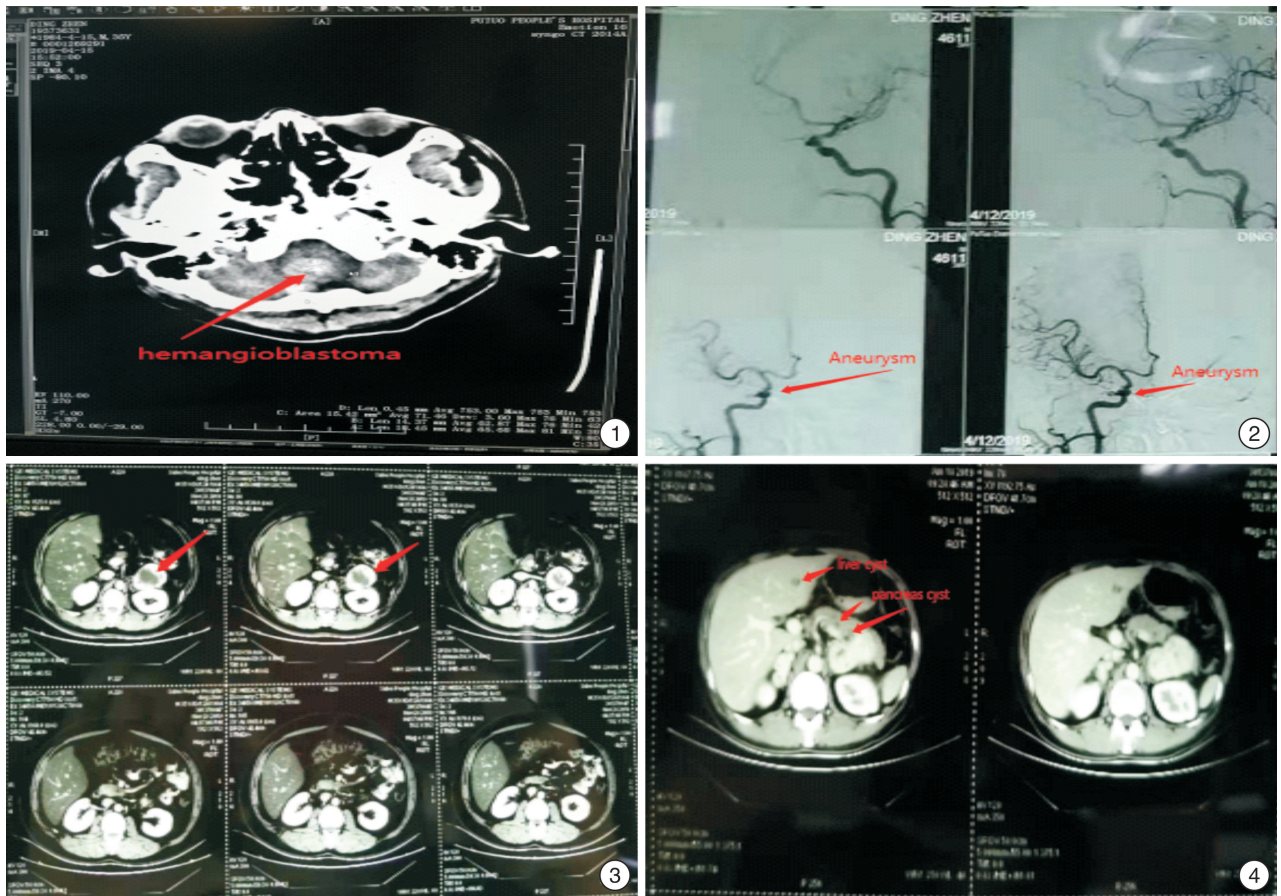


图 1 脑部 CT(脑干血管母细胞瘤); 图 2 脑血管造影(左颈内后交通动脉瘤); 图 3 腹部 CT 增强(双侧肾上腺多发占位); 图 4 腹部 CT 增强(肝内多发囊肿;胰腺体尾部小囊肿可能)

## 2 讨论

VHL 综合征是临床上非常罕见的多器官、多发肿瘤症状群,以 VHL 基因突变引起的常染色体显性遗传病<sup>[1-2]</sup>,常累及中枢神经系统(小脑、脑干、脊髓、马尾、脑幕上区)(60%~80%)、视网膜(50%~60%)、胰腺(30%~65%)、肾脏(30%~50%)、肾上腺(11%~19%)等器官,少部分亦可累及中耳内淋巴、附睾、阔韧带及副神经节<sup>[3-8]</sup>。临床表现因其病变器官不同而表现各异,可先后或同时出现,其病变发展随年龄增长而变化。国外统计显示 VHL 综合征遗传率为 50%,发病率约 1/3.6 万<sup>[9]</sup>,平均在 26 岁发病,最常见在 18~30 岁,约 49 岁死亡,多由嗜铬细胞瘤引起的恶性高血压、脑血管母细胞瘤破裂出血及肾癌病故<sup>[10-11]</sup>。VHL 综合征的临床诊断标准:有家族史,同时患有中枢神经系统或视网膜的血管母细胞瘤、脏器肿瘤(中耳内淋巴囊肿瘤、肾细胞癌或囊肿、嗜铬细胞瘤、副神经节瘤、胰腺癌或囊肿、附睾和阔韧带乳头状腺瘤)其中一种疾病即可诊断。家族中无 VHL 综合征的患者,出现至少 2 个血管母细胞瘤或 1 个血管母

细胞瘤且至少 1 个脏器肿瘤便能确诊<sup>[12]</sup>。VHL 综合征的诊断金标准为基因检测。VHL 综合征依据有无嗜铬细胞瘤可分为 VHL I 型(无嗜铬细胞瘤)和 VHL II 型(有嗜铬细胞瘤)。II 型 VHL 又有 3 种类型:II A(嗜铬细胞瘤伴有其他脏器肿瘤,除外肾细胞癌)、II B(嗜铬细胞瘤+肾细胞癌)和 II C(唯有嗜铬细胞瘤)<sup>[13-14]</sup>。

本例患者嗜铬细胞瘤的临床表现明显,降压药物控制血压效果不稳定,除肾上腺嗜铬细胞瘤外,合并中枢神经系统血管母细胞瘤、动脉瘤、胰腺囊肿等多发肿瘤,同时合并内分泌异常的糖尿病,家族中多人存在 VHL 综合征相关肿瘤,但未确诊。结合病史、辅助检查及家族史,临床诊断为 VHL II A 型。VHL 综合征中的嗜铬细胞瘤发生率为 11%~19%,50%~80%为双侧,发病平均年龄在 28 岁,恶变率极低<sup>[13]</sup>。嗜铬细胞瘤主要产生去甲肾上腺素,可有嗜铬细胞瘤典型三联症(心悸、多汗、头痛),无症状者亦可突然危及生命。该例患者双侧嗜铬细胞瘤,为去甲肾上腺素能表现型,基因分析为 3 号外显子(CHr3: 10, 191, 548-10, 191,

548)上VHL基因c.541~543 delGTC杂合变异。该变异使编码区第541~543位脱氧核苷酸缺失(GTC),导致其编码的蛋白第181位氨基酸缬氨酸(Val)缺失,目前未见报道,是一个罕见变异,未见相关致病报道。该变异有待深入研究。VHL基因作为一种抑癌基因,位于常染色体3p25-26区域<sup>[15]</sup>,编码213个氨基酸,参与构成的多蛋白复合体,在基因表达的调控过程中起核心作用。VHL基因突变可造成该蛋白功能丧失,进而诱发一系列良性或恶性肿瘤<sup>[16-17]</sup>。VHL综合征Ⅱ型者基因突变主要是错义突变,其发生嗜铬细胞瘤的风险高于其他突变。大概80%的VHL综合征患者是由家族性遗传,20%由新发突变引起<sup>[18-19]</sup>。本例患者家族中多人存在VHL综合征相关肿瘤,考虑为家族性遗传,很可能来自其母亲。提倡其在世的家族成员对基因进行检测以早发现携带致病基因者指导诊疗。致病基因阳性者按筛查指南进行全面彻底临床检查及定期随访<sup>[20]</sup>,以便早发现、早治疗;阴性者可免受临床随访。VHL综合征可有胰腺囊肿,其特点是小囊肿遍布整个胰腺,进展多缓慢,极少恶变,无表现者无需治疗<sup>[21-22]</sup>。本例胰腺尾部小囊肿,伴有内分泌异常的糖尿病,可予二甲双胍调整血糖。本例患者胸闷、多汗症状明显,早期未重视及检查,就诊时嗜铬细胞瘤已达7cm,同时合并中枢神经系统血管母细胞瘤、动脉瘤、肝胰囊肿等多发肿瘤,临床诊断为VHLⅡA型。其先后行中枢神经系统血管母细胞瘤切除、左颈内后交通动脉瘤栓塞、左侧肾上腺嗜铬细胞瘤切除术,VHL综合征肿瘤切除后仍有一定的复发率,术后仍有必要定期复查。

综上所述,VHL综合征极其罕见,临床表现多样化。有嗜铬细胞瘤、视网膜或中枢神经系统的血管母细胞瘤、多发脏器肿瘤等临床表现时,需全面检查同时详细询问家族史,必要时基因检测对患者及家族成员早诊断、早治疗及随访有重要的意义。同时,本例患者基因检测为VHL基因c.541~543 delGTC杂合变异,属于新发现的突变类型,为进一步研究VHL综合征的发病机制奠定了基础。

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症等精神疾病的治疗,对肝硬化的晚期并发症肝肾综合征亦有效果,此外对于轻中度的血管性血友病患者,若需手术时,使用垂体后叶素其可提高血中血浆凝血因子Ⅷ(factor Ⅷ,FⅧ)的活性,减少出血量和减少或避免输注血制品 FⅧ<sup>[14-15]</sup>。

综上所述,肾上腺肿瘤顽固性低血压偶见于嗜铬细胞瘤术后,本例患者为肾上腺皮质腺瘤,类似病例少见报道,但其用去甲肾上腺素升压无效,加用垂体后叶素有效表明其机制与嗜铬细胞瘤术后顽固性低血压相同,皆为 $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂致使 $\alpha$ -受体失活,致使无法通过激活 $\alpha$ -受体产生升压作用,该患者术后顽固性低血压加用垂体后叶素获得成功,不失为典型案例,理论上有所依据,可为今后类似事件的抢救提供参考。

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