

赠卵辅助生殖HLA抗体相关性胎儿和新生儿同种免疫性血小板减少症1例并文献复习

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摘要

胎儿和新生儿同种免疫性血小板减少症(Fetal and neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia, FNAIT)是妊娠或分娩后由相关抗体引起胎儿或新生儿血小板减少的重要原因。HLA抗体可引起胎儿或新生儿发生血小板减少。本文报告1例赠卵辅助生殖双胞胎之一新生儿合并HLA-A2、A68和B51抗体所致的同种免疫性血小板减少并中性粒细胞减少, 其中HLA-A68抗体为首次报道, 并结合国内外相关病例进行文献复习。

关键词

辅助生殖, 赠卵, 新生儿, 血小板减少, 免疫性, HLA抗体

Fetal and Neonatal Alloimmune Thrombocytopenia Due to HLA Alloimmunization in Oocyte Donation: A Case Report and Literature Review

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Abstract

Fetal and neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia (FNAIT) is an important cause of thrombocy-

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topenia in fetal or neonatal caused by antibodies during pregnancy or after delivery. HLA antibodies can cause fetus or neonate thrombocytopenia. We reported a case of thrombocytopenia and neutropenia caused by HLA-A2, A68 and B51 antibodies in a neonate who was one of the twins of assisted reproduction with oocyte donation. The HLA-A68 antibodies were reported first, and the literature was reviewed in combination with relevant cases at home and abroad.

Keywords

Assisted Reproduction, Oocyte Donation, Neonate, Thrombocytopenia, Alloimmune, HLA Antibodies

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1. 引言

HLA (Human leukocyte antigen, HLA)抗体相关性胎儿和新生儿同种免疫性血小板减少症(Fetal and neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia, FNAIT)是妊娠时由于胎儿和母体血小板表面 HLA 不相容,母体产生的特异性 HLA 抗体进入胎儿体内,引起胎儿或新生儿血小板破坏的同种免疫性疾病[1]。患儿可表现为皮肤瘀斑、瘀伤和出血,易并发颅内出血[2]。除 FNAIT 外,新生儿同种免疫性粒细胞减少症(Alloimmune neonatal neutropenia, ANN)也有可能发生。赠卵体外受精-胚胎移植技术的开展,使母子间 HLA 不合的可能性显著增加,但 HLA 抗体相关性 FNAIT 鲜有报道。本文报道 1 例赠卵辅助生殖双胎之一新生儿合并 HLA 抗体相关性 FNAIT 及粒细胞较少症,并结合相关文献复习,为辅助生殖中诊断该病提供经验。

2. 临床资料

2.1. 病例资料

患儿,男,生后 17 min,因“全身皮肤散在瘀斑 17 min”于 2020 年 09 月 04 日入院。患儿系 G1P2,双胎之次,胎龄 37 周,剖宫产出生,出生体重 2060 g,无宫内窘迫。入院查体:T: 36.3℃,P: 138 次/分,R: 35 次/分,BP: 55/24 mmHg。新生儿外貌,神志清,反应好。前囟平软,全身皮肤散在瘀斑。心肺查体无异常,肝脾肋下未及。双胎之长,男,出生体重 3240 g,查体未见明显异常,血常规血小板 $260 \times 10^9/L$ 。患儿母亲因“卵巢早衰”进行赠卵体外受精-胚胎移植(两颗卵子分别来源不同供卵者),孕期于我院规律产检无异常,无输血史及流产史,无免疫性疾病史,无胎膜早破,羊水量正常、颜色清,脐带正常,胎盘正常,血小板计数 $272 \times 10^9/L$,母亲血型 B 型 Rh 阳性。父亲血型 O 型 Rh 阳性。

实验室检查:血常规白细胞 $5.29 \times 10^9/L$,中性粒细胞 $3.38 \times 10^9/L$,血红蛋白 164 g/L,血小板 $32 \times 10^9/L$;血凝常规:凝血酶原时间 19.20 S,纤维蛋白原 1.13 g/L,部分凝血活酶时间 85.20 S,凝血酶时间 19.40 S,抗凝血酶 III 25.00%,D-二聚体 370.00 ng/mL;血型为 O 型 Rh 阳性;TORCH (toxoplasma, rubella virus, cytomegalic virus, herpes simplex virus and others, TORCH)抗体阴性。颅脑超声无异常。心脏超声:室间隔缺损(膜周部)、室间隔膜部瘤、卵圆孔未闭。

2.2. 诊疗经过

入院后第 1 周复查血小板为 $32 \sim 52 \times 10^9/L$ 、中性粒细胞为 $0.71 \sim 1.14 \times 10^9/L$ 。入院后第 2 天静脉输入人血丙种球蛋白 1 g/kg,3 周内共计使用丙种球蛋白 10 次,总量达 10 g/kg。输注辐照血小板每次 10 ml/kg

共 5 次。入院第 16 天复查血小板 $31 \times 10^9/L$ 、中性粒细胞 $0.71 \times 10^9/L$ ，加用甲泼尼龙 1 mg/kg 静注每日两次共 6 天，继口服泼尼松每日 1 mg/kg 共 12 天。第 38 天复查血小板计数 $86 \times 10^9/L$ 、中性粒细胞计数 $0.77 \times 10^9/L$ ，住院 39 天后出院。出院后继续口服泼尼松 1 mg/kg 隔日一次治疗 1 月。生后 2 月龄随访，体格检查无异常，体重 4.8 kg (P10)，查血小板 $87 \times 10^9/L$ 、中性粒细胞 $0.41 \times 10^9/L$ 、血红蛋白 86 g/L ，EB 病毒及巨细胞病毒 IgM 及 DNA 均阴性。骨髓穿刺检查：骨髓增生活跃，粒:红为 1.27:1，粒系比例轻度减低，原始粒细胞 2%、早幼粒细胞 2.5%、中幼粒细胞 4.5%、晚幼粒细胞 14.5%、杆状核粒细胞 7.0%、分叶核粒细胞 1.5%；全片共见巨核细胞 48 个，颗粒巨核细胞 15/20、产板巨核细胞 3/20、裸核巨核细胞 2/20，符合免疫性血小板减少骨髓象。

2.3. 相关抗原及抗体检测

该研究遵循青岛大学附属医院伦理委员会制订的伦理学标准(伦理审批号: QYFYWZLL26278)，样本收集获得了患儿父母的知情同意。通过检测糖蛋白抗原决定簇，母亲和患儿的 HPA 抗体和 HNA 抗体均为阴性。在母亲的血清中检测到 HLA 抗体，部分抗体显示出强阳性(表 1)。患儿的 HLA-I 类抗原为 A2、A68、B51、B55。证实 HLA-A2、HLA-A68、HLA-B51 抗体为该患儿 FNAIT 的致病抗体。

Table 1. HLA class I antibody in maternal serum

表 1. 母亲血清的 HLA-I 类抗体

特异性抗体及基因型	MFI	特异性抗体及基因型	MFI
A68 (A*68:02)	14,004.46	A24 (A*24:02)	11,093.89
A68 (A*68:01)	13,345.24	A69 (A*69:01)	9218.72
A2 (A*02:03)	13,308.81	B51 (B*51:02)	5887.53
A24 (A*24:03)	12,596.31	B51 (B*51:01)	5886.43
A2 (A*02:01)	11,804.51	其他 ^a	
A2 (A*02:06)	11,560.24		

^a其他: 其他 MFI 值超过 1000 的特异性抗体: B78, B35, B53, B18, B72, B55, B76, B56, B42, B67, B37 和 B62。

3. 讨论

FNAIT 多由妊娠时胎儿和母体血小板表面抗原不相容引起，是母体产生的免疫球蛋白 G (immunoglobulin G, IgG) 通过胎盘进入胎儿体内，作用于胎儿血小板引起血小板破坏的同种免疫性疾病。HPA 抗体是致 FNAIT 最常见的抗体[3] [4] [5]。HLA 抗体在孕妇中非常普遍，约 7%~39% 的孕妇可检测到 HLA 抗体，多胎妊娠的孕妇 HLA 抗体检出率在 18%~30% [6] [7]。HLA 抗体导致 FNAIT 程度较轻且较少见[8]，造成这种差异的因素可能有: 1) 胎盘组织的 HLA 抗原中和了部分来自母体的 HLA 抗体，并非所有 HLA 抗体都可以穿过胎盘进入胎儿循环[9] [10]; 2) 新生儿血小板表面 HLA 抗原表达较弱，或 HLA 抗体与胎儿巨噬细胞结合，削弱了抗体对血小板的破坏作用[11]。HLA-A2 抗体相关性 FNAIT 国内外已有数例报道[8] [12] [13] [14]，Okubo 于 2019 年描述了 1 例 B55 抗体参与的 FNAIT 病例[15]。本例 FNAIT 由 HLA-A2、A68 及 B51 抗体所致，HLA-A68 抗体为首次报告。

自 1984 年首例赠卵试管婴儿在欧洲诞生以来[16]，赠卵体外受精 - 胚胎移植(*in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer, IVF-ET*)技术为卵巢早衰、卵巢功能下降、绝经期、染色体异常以及反复 IVF-ET 失败患者提供了妊娠和成功分娩的机会。正常妊娠中，母亲与胎儿 HLA 为半相合，预期配子间至少有 5 个相匹

配的 HLA，而采用赠卵妊娠的母亲与胎儿之间 HLA 不相合几率明显增高，这可能是妊娠不良预后风险更高的重要原因。研究发现，HLA 相合度更高的 IVF-ET 成功妊娠的可能性更高[17]。经 PubMed、中国知网(CNKI)、万方数据等国内外数据库检索，目前世界范围内仅报道了 1 例利用赠卵辅助生殖妊娠双胞胎同患由 HLA 抗体相关性 FNAIT 的病例[18]，其双胎之一在宫内发生了严重的颅内出血，双胎之二出生后出现血小板和中性粒细胞的减少。本病例患儿母亲为双胎妊娠，仅双胎之次出现了 HLA 抗体相关性 FNAIT。因本病例所使用的两颗不同供卵者来源的卵细胞携带的 HLA 基因型可能不完全相同，双胎儿与妊娠母亲 HLA 的相合度存在差异，导致双胎之次发生 FNAIT。由于家属拒绝对双胎之长进一步检查，未能获得其 HLA 抗原、抗体信息，但双胎之长的血小板计数 $260 \times 10^9/L$ ，推测母亲与双胎之长的 HLA 抗原相合度高于双胎之次。

FNAIT 的临床表现取决于血小板减少的严重程度。轻度血小板减少可无症状，中度至重度血小板减少可表现为皮肤瘀斑、瘀伤和出血，颅内出血是严重血小板降低较为常见并发症[2]，且约 80% 的颅内出血发生在宫内。既往妊娠发生 FNAIT 的经产妇再次妊娠时，胎儿发生血小板减少几率增多、程度更重，胎儿颅内出血的风险更大。国外已报道了数例 HLA 抗体致 FNAIT 证实于宫内或出生后出现不同程度的脑实质或脑室出血[18] [19] [20] [21] [22]。由于颅内出血发生率高，对血小板计数 $< 50 \times 10^9/L$ 的新生儿都应在生后 24 小时内尽快进行头颅超声检查[23]，存在 FNAIT 妊娠史的孕妇在妊娠期需要定期行胎儿超声评估有无颅内出血。本病例并发了粒细胞减少症，其致病原因为血小板和中性粒细胞表面存在相同的 HLA，HLA 抗体可同时导致二者减少。但由于中性粒细胞表面的 HLA 在新生儿表达减少，因此 HLA 抗体相关性中性粒细胞减少较为少见[24] [25]。同时，HLA 抗体可能会影响 FNAIT 新生儿的出生体重。Dahl 研究表明，母亲存在 HLA 抗体与新生儿出生体重降低有关[26]。HLA 抗体的产生可能与母亲孕期子痫前期的发展存在联系，子痫前期可加剧母亲的炎症反应，炎症反应可进一步增加 HLA 抗体的强度，这可能与导致胎盘功能衰退有关[27] [28] [29]。报告病例的出生体重 2060 g 为小于胎龄儿 (small for gestational age, SGA)，双胎之长出生体重 3240 g 为适于胎龄儿 (appropriate for gestational age, AGA)，母亲孕期脐带、胎盘均无异常，HLA 抗体可能造成了二者的体重差异。

4. 结论

综上，赠卵辅助生殖开展可引起 HLA 抗体相关性 FNAIT，应该受到产科及新生儿科的重视，产妇在定期产检的过程中重点关注胎儿超声是否存在颅内出血，如果新生儿出生后出现不明原因的血小板减少并中性粒细胞减少，要注意是否为 HLA 抗体相关性 FNAIT 或 ANN，定期检测，及时对症处理改善预后，避免血小板进行性下降导致严重的出血。

利益冲突

所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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