

·综述·

早发型与晚发型银屑病的临床特点及遗传学研究

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1673-4173.2017.04.008

【摘要】寻常性银屑病可根据年龄分为早发型与晚发型,许多学者就其遗传学和临床特点两方面进行了大量研究。最近的研究发现,早发型银屑病发病与等位基因 rs10852936(17q12/IKZF3)突变等有关,晚发型银屑病发病则与白细胞介素 1 受体 1 等位基因中单核苷酸多态性 rs887998、人白细胞抗原 A 中单核苷酸多态性 rs2256919 及等位基因人白细胞抗原 C*12:02 等有关。同时,地域间早发型与晚发型银屑病的临床特点也存在差异。早发型银屑病更易复发,易合并心理障碍;青春期发病患者发生点滴状皮损的概率高,且多与链球菌感染有关。晚发型银屑病易发生掌跖脓疱病、红皮病性银屑病,易合并糖耐量异常及肥胖症;老年发病患者家族史阳性率低,皮损较轻。

【关键词】银屑病;遗传学;皮肤表现;早发型;晚发型

基金项目:兰州大学第二医院博士科研基金(ylnbskyjj2015-2-15)

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【Abstract】 Psoriasis vulgaris can be divided into early-onset and late-onset types based on age, a lot of researches have been conducted on their genetics and clinical characteristics. Recent studies have found that the allele T of rs10852936 (17q12/IKZF3) confers risk for early-onset psoriasis, while there are associations between late-onset psoriasis and single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) rs887998 in the allele of interleukin-1 receptor type 1 (IL1R1), SNP rs2256919 in human leukocyte antigen A (HLA-A), as well as in HLA-C*12:02 allele. Meanwhile, the clinical features of early-onset and late-onset psoriasis differ between various regions. Early-onset psoriasis is more likely to recur and be complicated by psychological disorders. Guttate lesions are more common in pubertal children, and usually associated with streptococcal infections. Patients with late-onset psoriasis are susceptible to developing palmoplantar pustulosis, erythrodermic psoriasis, abnormal glucose tolerance and obesity. Elderly-onset patients have shown a lower prevalence of family history and generally milder lesions.

【Key words】 Psoriasis; Genetics; Skin manifestations; Early-onset; Late-onset

Fund program: Doctoral Research Fund of Lanzhou University Second Hospital (ylnbskyjj2015-2-15)

银屑病是一种复杂的多因素疾病,遗传和环境因素在发病中具有重要作用。银屑病典型皮损主要为鳞屑性丘疹或斑块,可发生于所有人群,不同地域、不同人种间患病率有一定差异。在欧洲,苏格兰患病率 0.73%、意大利 2.9%,白种人多见,纬度越高的地区,发病率越高^[1]。寻常性银屑病多见,占 90% 以上。1985 年 Henseler 和 Christophers 根据患者的初发年龄将其分为早发型银屑病(early-onset psoriasis)和晚发型银屑病(late-onset psoriasis)。早发型发病年龄 < 40 岁,约占银屑病的 4/5,晚发型发

病年龄 ≥ 40 岁,约占 1/5,并发现二者的临床特点、遗传学特征有明显的差异^[2]。

1 遗传学方面

银屑病是多基因遗传病,目前已发现超过 40 个易感基因位点与银屑病的发病相关,包含 9 个染色体片段(PSORS1-9),其中 PSORS1 与发病联系最为密切^[3]。

1.1 早发型易感基因:早发型银屑病与 PSORS1 区域内的等位基因人白细胞抗原 Cw6 有显著相关

性^[2]。最近,Li等^[4]发现,等位基因位点rs10852936(17q12/IKZF3)突变与中国汉族人群中早发型银屑病的发病有关。Reich等和Hébert等^[5-6]研究发现,影响细胞因子产生的基因多态性,可导致细胞因子失衡,可能与银屑病的易感性有关,如肿瘤坏死因子α-238启动子多态性与早发型银屑病相关。

1.2 晚发型易感基因:在晚发型银屑病的研究中,Wongpiyabovorn等^[7]从泰国选取了139例慢性斑块状银屑病患者和155例健康患者作为对照,分析了两个近端白细胞介素(IL)10单核苷酸多态性和两个远端IL-10单核苷酸多态性,证实了在IL-10启动序列中(-2763A/C)等位基因突变与晚发型银屑病发病相关,并可作为泰国晚发型银屑病患者的易感基因。一项在日本的研究显示,等位基因人白细胞抗原C*12:02是晚发型银屑病的易感基因^[8]。之前也有研究发现,IL-1β-511启动子多态性与晚发型银屑病相关^[5]。Hébert等^[9]在英国的白种人群中,发现IL-1受体1基因中单核苷酸多态性rs887998和人白细胞抗原A基因中单核苷酸多态性rs2256919与晚发型银屑病发病有关,并发现早发型和晚发型银屑病可以共享常见的致病突变,如IL-12B中单核苷酸多态性rs2546890,人白细胞抗原C中单核苷酸多态性rs10484554及CNPY2中单核苷酸多态性rs2066808。一项研究表明,IL-1β的变异基因与晚发型银屑病相关,与人白细胞抗原Cw6无关,表现出不同临床亚型银屑病的遗传异质性^[6]。

2 临床特点方面

2.1 地域间的差异:不同地域间早发型与晚发型银屑病的发病特点有一定的差异。在韩国^[10],早发型与遗传相关性大,早发型有家族史占29.3%,晚发型占12.7%,早发型患者呈现应激状态及冬季加重,夏季减轻的特点;在早发型银屑病中,女性发病平均年龄19.4岁,男性22岁。晚发型银屑病中,女性平均年龄51.9岁,男性49.6岁。在泰国^[11],早发型银屑病患者有较高的家族史,且发生点滴状皮损的概率较高,可能与二者有着相同的易感基因有关。掌跖银屑病在晚发型银屑病患者中更为常见;甲损害、关节损害以及疾病的严重程度在早发型与晚发型患者中无明显差异。对于银屑病舌的改变报道较少,早发型银屑病患者出现地图舌为7.2%,晚发型银屑病患者中只有1.3%^[12]。然而,一项巴基斯坦的研究认为,银屑病的发病年龄与性别、家族史、甲损害、关节损害、疾病严重程度和皮损面积及严重

程度评分(PASI评分)均无明显相关性^[13]。寻常性银屑病的发展中,有部分患者最终转变为关节性、脓疱性或其他类型。早发型银屑病中,有5.5%的男性患者向关节型转变,女性患者则高达9.3%;但其中合并多发性关节炎的男性患者37.5%,女性则17.7%。在晚发型银屑病患者中,合并关节损害的女性患者占53.3%,男性患者占30%^[14]。

2.2 以30岁为界:最初认为,银屑病发病存在明显的双峰现象,分别为15~25岁和50~60岁,并以40岁为界划分早发型和晚发型^[2]。但最近的一项全球银屑病流行病学研究显示,挪威、苏格兰、西班牙等地发病的第一高峰为20~29岁或30~39岁^[1]。因此,也有学者提出,根据30岁为界来划分早发型与晚发型银屑病,且不少学者进行了相关的研究^[15-16]。在西班牙^[17],以30岁为界,早发型银屑病患者较晚发型患者家族史阳性率更高,皮损更为严重和广泛,对心理健康影响更大,更容易出现点滴状银屑病及甲损害,且皮损易复发;晚发型银屑病出现掌跖脓疱病的概率高;但没有发现发病年龄与疾病发展之间的联系。在意大利^[18],早发型银屑病患者中约45.9%有家族史,银屑病家族史与初发年龄成反比,女性发病年龄更小,父系遗传患者往往发病更早。

2.3 儿童银屑病:在早发型银屑病中,儿童银屑病常成为独立的研究对象。在瑞典,早发型银屑病(<16岁),等位基因人白细胞抗原Cw6与面部皮损的发生呈正相关,点滴状银屑病多见于青春期,大多数点滴状银屑病发生与咽喉部链球菌感染相关,但该研究中部分儿童点滴状银屑病为皮肤感染诱发^[19]。目前扁桃体切除对银屑病的改善是否有帮助尚存争议^[20]。在儿童银屑病患者(<16岁)中,斑块状占71%,点滴状占26%,反向型(腹股沟、生殖器区域、脐部和腋窝)占41%,同形反应出现的概率约13%^[19]。

2.4 老年银屑病:一项韩国的研究提出,>60岁的患者是否可作为一个独立的亚型,与早发型(发病年龄<30岁)和发病年龄<60岁的晚发型比较,发现老年发病患者(初发年龄>60岁)占患者总数的3.2%,其家族史的阳性率较低,皮损面积及严重程度评分的分数较低,点滴状、脓疱性银屑病的发生率显著降低,而红皮病性银屑病发生率增加;在皮损发生部位方面,头皮比例增加,膝关节和躯干比例明显下降^[21]。对此波兰的学者做了验证性研究,并没有发现上述特点^[22]。一项对超晚期发病的银

屑病的流行病学研究发现,与发病年龄<70岁的银屑病患者相比,超晚期发病患者(初发年龄>70岁)发病率低(该研究中占2.7%),女性多见,家族史少见,斑块型发生率减少,脓疱型与反向型发生率增加,系统治疗较少,并发症(如高血压、糖尿病、血脂异常和主要心血管事件)的发生率降低^[23]。

2.5 与系统疾病的关系:银屑病与许多疾病均有关联,其中包括心血管疾病、代谢综合征、癌症、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、抑郁症、骨质疏松症及克罗恩病等。在女性患者中,也有合并多囊卵巢综合征的报道^[24]。银屑病与许多疾病之间的直接联系可能是慢性炎症的存在,特别是多功能细胞因子水平升高而致^[16,25-26]。Herédi等^[27]研究表明,早、晚发型银屑病患者在发生高血压、心血管疾病、高脂血症等方面无明显差异,但早发型银屑病易合并抑郁症,晚发型银屑病易合并肥胖症,尤其是腹型肥胖。银屑病常可合并胰岛素抵抗,其中早发型和晚发型银屑病合并糖耐量减低的比例分别为13.2%和40%,正常人群对照组仅为2.5%^[28]。与晚发型银屑病患者相比,初次发病年龄<20岁的早发型银屑病患者更容易出现焦虑和抑郁,且心理脆弱性和悲观性格的特点被认为与早发型银屑病的发病明显相关,因此,早期心理干预在治疗儿童和青少年银屑病时是非常重要的^[29]。

3 结语

早发型与晚发型银屑病在遗传学及临床特点上均存在一定差异,其中早发型银屑病患者与遗传相关性更强,且早发型与晚发型银屑病遗传发病机制差异显著。从临床特点来看,早发型银屑病病情易复发,容易出现点滴状银屑病、甲损害、地图舌,易合并心理障碍;晚发型银屑病容易出现掌跖脓疱病、红皮病性银屑病,易合并糖耐量异常及肥胖症。随着对银屑病遗传基因的研究,已经确定了>40个银屑病易感基因,针对早发型与晚发型易感基因位点的研究较少,仍有大量工作尚待完成。大多数确定的易感基因包含多个基因位点,因此,大量易感基因的遗传风险尚未确定,且精准的特异的银屑病易感基因位点尚未被发现,尚待进一步研究。Griffiths等^[30]提出了分层优化治疗银屑病的概念,阐述了免疫介导的炎性疾病管理,将临床治疗与科学的研究相结合,对病因治疗提出了更高的要求。

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(收稿日期:2016-11-12)

·读者·作者·编者·

《国际皮肤性病学杂志》将改为英文刊

为促进我国皮肤性病学科研成果与国际的交流,填补大陆无英文皮肤性病学科技期刊的空白,我们拟将《国际皮肤性病学杂志》改为英文刊,以提升《国际皮肤性病学杂志》的国际影响力与核心竞争能力。

从 2016 年 7 月份开始不再接受中文论著及病例报告,但还接受少量中文综述。对 2016—2018 年投到《国际皮肤性病学杂志》的英文稿将不收取任何费用,一经录用,全部由编辑部负责后期的编辑加工及语言润色,刊出后还将给予优厚的稿酬。

欢迎皮肤性病科及相关领域的临床及科研人员至《国际皮肤性病学杂志》网站 (<http://www.pifukezazhi.com>) 投送英文稿件。稿件内容应该反映皮肤性病科临床与实验研究的新进展,具有科学性、创新性、实用性、可读性。稿件类型不限,包括论著(Original Article)、综述(Review Article)、评论(Comment)、述评(Editorial)、临床经验(Clinical Practice)、Meta 分析(Meta Analysis)、皮肤外科(Dermatologic Surgery)、病例报告(Case Report)、通信(Correspondence)等。母语为汉语的作者投送英文稿件时请附中文全文和摘要。