

# 儿童矮小症病因研究进展

Progress in the etiology of short stature in children

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**摘要:** 矮小症的病因复杂多样,按照是否有内分泌性可以分为内分泌性病因和非内分泌性病因,内分泌性病因包括先天性甲状腺功能减低症、假性甲状腺功能减低症、生长激素缺乏症等;非内分泌性病因包括 X-连锁低磷血症、小于胎龄儿、软骨发育不全、成骨不全、特纳综合征等。明确矮小症病因有助于指导临床诊断及治疗。

[Abstract] The causes of short stature are complex and diverse, and can be divided into endocrine causes and non-endocrine causes according to whether there is endocrine, endocrine causes include congenital hypothyroidism, false hypothyroidism, growth hormone deficiency, etc. Non-endocrine causes include X-linked hypophosphatemia, small for gestational age, achondroplasia, osteogenesis imperfecta, and Turner syndrome. Identifying the cause of short stature is helpful to guide clinical diagnosis and treatment.

关键词: 儿童矮小症; 儿童; 矮小症; 病因

[Key words] Children's short stature; Children; Nanosomia; etiology

矮小症和生长减慢是儿科常见的问题<sup>[1]</sup>。从生理学上矮小症定义为比人口平均身高低两个标准差的身高,影响约 3%的人,是一种常见的医学问题。生长是一个复杂的过程,许多遗传和环境因素都在其中起作用<sup>[2]</sup>,本综述就儿童矮小症病因进行分析。

## 1. 内分泌系统疾病

### 1.1 先天性甲状腺功能减低症

先天性甲状腺功能减退症(CH)是出生时存在的下丘脑-垂体-甲状腺轴功能障碍,导致甲状腺激素分泌不足,并伴有重度至轻度甲状腺激素缺乏<sup>[3]</sup>。CH 如果不能及时发现并进行治疗,会导致严重的智力缺陷和身材矮小<sup>[4]</sup>。

### 1.2 假性甲状旁腺功能减退症

假性甲状旁腺功能减退症(PHP)包括一组罕见的、相关的、高度异质的、深度损害的疾病,具有已证实的遗传成分,所有这些疾病的特征都是终末器官对甲状旁腺激素的抵抗<sup>[5]</sup>,分为 PHP Ia 型和 PHP Ib 型,大多数 PHP-Ia 型患者表现出与多种激素抗性相关的奥尔布莱特遗传性骨营养不良(AHO):身材矮小,脸圆,短指,异位骨化和智力低下等<sup>[6]</sup>,而大多数 PHP-Ib 患者的典型表现仅局限于 PTH 和 TSH 激素抵抗,没有 AHO 体征<sup>[7]</sup>。

### 1.3 生长激素缺乏症

生长激素(GH) -IGF-I 轴对胎儿和儿童的正常生长至关重要。其中轴不同部位的缺陷经常导致身材矮小,这条轴所涉及的机制是复杂的,许多机制容易受到发育异常、肿瘤、创伤、环境损害和遗传缺陷等影响<sup>[8]</sup>,导致生长激素缺乏(GHD),主要特征为身材矮小<sup>[9]</sup>。

## 2. 非内分泌性疾病

### 2.1 X-连锁低磷血症

X-连锁低磷血症(XLH)是一种遗传性磷酸代谢疾病,由于磷酸调节内肽酶同系物 X 连锁(PHEX)基因的失活突变导致局部和全身性影响<sup>[10]</sup>,临床特征包括生长迟缓和身材矮小、颅缝闭合和颅内压升高、负重肢畸形、肌肉无力、步态异常、牙齿脓肿和龋齿过多等<sup>[11]</sup>。

### 2.2 小于胎龄儿

小于胎龄儿(SGA)为出生体重和(或)出生长度等于或小于同性别、胎龄的-2.0SD<sup>[12]</sup>。大约 10%的 SGA 儿童没有表现出追赶性生长,约占成年后所有矮小症病例的 20%<sup>[13]</sup>。如果临床医生考虑使用生长激素治疗持续性身材矮小,应该尝试确定导致 SGA 的原因,因为在某些综合征中生长激素治疗是禁忌症<sup>[14]</sup>。

### 2.3 软骨发育不全

软骨发育不全(ACH)属于一大类骨骼发育不良性疾病,可导致身体结构不成比例和身材矮小<sup>[15]</sup>,研究发现 ACH 是由 4p16.3 染色体上的 FGFR3(成纤维细胞生长因子 3 受体)基因突变引起的,这种突变在 80%的病例中是自发的<sup>[16]</sup>。

### 2.4 成骨不全

成骨不全症(OI)是一种罕见的骨骼发育不良<sup>[17]</sup>,临床特征是脆性、骨折频率高、骨畸形和生长缺陷等<sup>[18]</sup>,大多数 OI 是由 COL1A1 和 COL1A2 基因中的常染色体显性致病突变引起的,治疗 OI 的主要目的是降低骨折发生率,减轻骨痛,促进活动和生长<sup>[19]</sup>。

### 2.5 染色体及基因相关疾病

特纳综合征(TS)是一种表型女性的病症,其核型中含有一条 X 染色体,第二性染色体完全或部分缺失,临床可表现为身材矮小、促性腺功能亢进、不孕症、中耳感染、先天性畸形等<sup>[20]</sup>。

新的基因组技术的出现,特别是大规模平行测序的出现,为许多原因不明的矮小儿童提供了基因诊断。据报道,部分和完全 SHOX 重复或多拷贝与特发性矮小症相关, rhGH 治疗在改善 SHOX 基因缺陷患者的身高方面似乎有效<sup>[21]</sup>。研究表明,父系遗传的 H19/IGF2 的表观突变导致 IGF2 表达受损:基因间(IG)差异甲基化区(DMR)导致 Silver-Russell 综合征,其特征是产前和产后生长衰竭、相对大头畸形、前额突出和喂养困难<sup>[22]</sup>。

Noonan 综合征(NS)是一种相当常见的常染色体显性遗传性疾病<sup>[23]</sup>, NS 儿童出生体重和身高通常在正常范围内,但在出生后一年内经常出现 1-1.5 标准差(SDS)的身高损失,在儿童期,生长往往低于正常儿童生长曲线的-2 SDS<sup>[24]</sup>。目前发现 Kenny-Caffey 综合征、Ehlers-Danlos 综合征、3M 综合征、Coffin-Lowry 综合征、DYRK1A 综合征、Laron 综合征、Aarskog ■ Scott 综合征、4 型 Meier-Gorlin 综合征等都可表现为矮小症<sup>[25,26]</sup>。根据系统表型分型、靶向基因检测和全外显子组测序的综合方法至少可以在 33% 的病例中确定身材矮小的根本原因,使医生能够改善诊断、治疗和遗传咨询<sup>[27]</sup>。

### 2.6 全身慢性疾病

据报道,在慢性肾脏疾病(CKD)儿童中,矮小症是多种因素的结果,包括但不限于 CKD 的持续时间、肾功能恶化、营养不佳、代谢性酸中毒、矿物质和骨骼紊乱以及激素紊乱,目前的估计认为,几乎三分之一的 CKD 儿童患有矮小症<sup>[28]</sup>。矮小症是脂泻病的常见肠外表现<sup>[29]</sup>,大约 1/14 的全因性身材矮小患者和 1/9 的特发性身材矮小患者经活检证实为脂泻病<sup>[30]</sup>。地中海贫血是世界上最常见的遗传性疾病<sup>[31]</sup>,临床特征为生长迟缓、外观改变、骨骼畸形等<sup>[32]</sup>。

### 2.7 特发性矮小症

特发性矮小(ISS)是指出生尺寸和身体比例正常,且没有任何系统性、内分泌、营养或染色体异常,但其身高比特定年龄、性别和人群的相应平均身高低 2 个标准差以上的身材矮小的儿童定义为特发性矮小症(ISS)<sup>[33]</sup>。但部分诊断为 ISS 的儿童经过进一步的研究可以找到相关基因。

综上,矮小症儿童的病因是复杂的,确定的病因可以进一步指导临床治疗,预测儿童的最终身高,是临床医生需要明确的。

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