

· 病例报告 ·

# 以反复腹痛为首发表现的 ANGPT1 突变相关遗传性血管性水肿 1 例

徐青, 马晶晶, 焦春花, 张红杰\*

南京医科大学第一附属医院消化内科, 江苏 南京 210029

[关键词] 遗传性血管性水肿; ANGPT1 基因; 腹痛; 胃肠道水肿; 拉那利尤单抗

[中图分类号] R572.3

[文献标志码] B

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2026)05-780-05

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNSN260169

## A case of hereditary angioedema associated with ANGPT1 mutation presenting with recurrent abdominal pain as the initial symptom

XU Qing, MA Jingjing, JIAO Chunhua, ZHANG Hongjie\*

Department of Gastroenterology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

[Key words] hereditary angioedema; ANGPT1 gene; abdominal pain; gastrointestinal edema; lanadelumab

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(05): 780-784]

遗传性血管性水肿(hereditary angioedema, HAE)是一种罕见的遗传性血管通透性异常疾病,大部分患者存在C1酯酶抑制物(C1 esterase inhibitor, C1-INH)水平和/或功能异常,但少部分患者C1-INH水平及功能正常,诊断较为困难<sup>[1]</sup>。文章报道1例以反复腹痛发作为首表现,补体C4、C1-INH浓度及功能均正常,发作期患者影像学检查提示肠壁水肿增厚,而消化内镜检查未见明确器质性病变,经全外显子组测序发现血管生成素-1(angiotensin-1, ANGPT1)基因突变,诊断ANGPT1基因突变相关HAE(HAE-ANGPT1)。给予拉那利尤单抗(lanadelumab)治疗后,患者腹痛发作频率及疼痛程度较前减轻,但仍有复发,后经过规避诱因后症状控制良好。提示对于反复发作、影像学表现为肠壁水肿,而内镜检查阴性的腹痛患者,应警惕HAE,当C1-INH浓度和功能正常时,遗传学检测有助于明确诊断。

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金(82370535)

\*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: hjzhang06@163.com  
(ORCID: 0000-0003-4497-0503)

## 1 病例资料

患者,男,28岁。因“反复左侧腹痛3年”于2024年12月5日入院。患者3年前无明显诱因出现腹痛,呈反复发作,腹痛多位于左中上腹,性质为持续性钝痛,严重时出现刺痛,可累及全腹部,每次持续数天后(>5 d)可自行缓解或经解痉对症处理后缓解。腹痛发作期间可伴恶心、腹胀,无发热、皮疹、荨麻疹、呼吸困难及声音嘶哑等症状。上述腹痛反复发作,频率约每月1~2次,发作间歇期无明显不适。患者多次于腹痛发作期行全腹部及小肠CT检查,均提示左中上腹肠壁水肿、增厚,周围脂肪间隙模糊及肿大淋巴结,严重时可见局部肠腔扩张及积气,未见明确机械性梗阻或肿瘤性病变。为明确病因,患者曾行肠镜及胶囊内镜检查,均未发现明确器质性病变。经口小肠镜检查见空肠黏膜稍粗糙充血,余未见明显异常(图1)。进一步完善自身免疫性疾病、感染性疾病及风湿免疫相关检查,结果均未见明显异常。

既往史:患者于2019年确诊为强直性脊柱炎,规律使用司库奇尤单抗治疗,病情控制尚可。既往

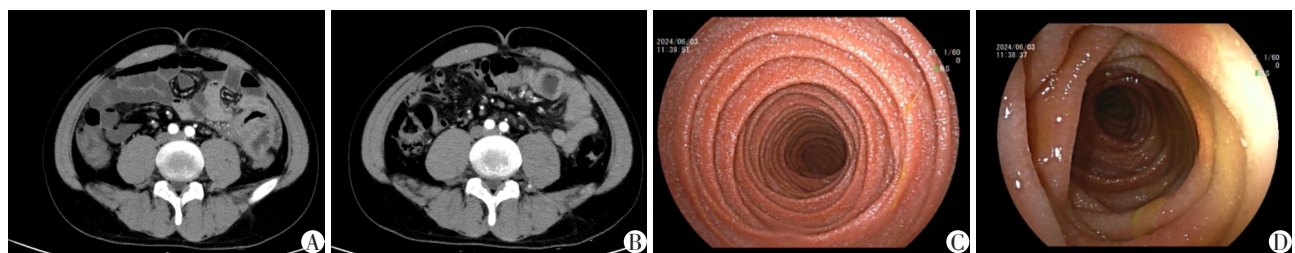
无明确食物及药物过敏史,无血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂使用史。否认反复皮肤水肿、喉头水肿或窒息史。个人史无特殊。无类似反复腹痛或不明原因水肿的家族史。

入院体格检查和辅助检查:生命体征平稳。腹部平坦,左中上腹有压痛,无反跳痛及肌紧张,肠鸣音4次/min。全身皮肤及黏膜未见水肿,四肢无凹陷性水肿。入院后查血常规+超敏C反应蛋白:白细胞计数 $7.55 \times 10^9$ 个/L,单核细胞计数 $0.74 \times 10^9$ 个/L,嗜酸性粒细胞计数 $0.31 \times 10^9$ 个/L,中性粒细胞百分比70.9%,淋巴细胞百分比15.0%,超敏C反应蛋白42.46 mg/L;尿常规:尿蛋白±,尿比重1.031,维生素C++;粪便常规+隐血未见异常;肝功能:总胆红素 $6.9 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ,直接胆红素 $3.1 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ,丙氨酸氨基转移酶39 U/L,天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶22 U/L,碱性磷酸酶99 U/L,L-γ-谷氨酰转肽酶92 U/L(升高);补体检测示C4 0.259 g/L,C1-INH浓度0.44 g/L,功能>68%,均在正常范围;其余实验室检查无明显异常。炎性肠病超声提示:空肠壁局部增厚,层次结构尚清晰,未探及腹腔积液及肠系膜淋巴结(图2)。心电图、经肛小肠镜均未见明显异常。

治疗经过:患者反复腹痛,小肠镜仅见空肠黏膜稍粗糙充血,余结合小肠CT、炎性肠病超声、C反

应蛋白,考虑炎症存在,结合患者强直性脊柱炎病史、尿常规检查提示肾脏受损,初步考虑炎症相关疾病,鉴别诊断包括过敏性紫癜等。治疗上予醋酸泼尼松片15 mg 1 d 2次抗炎、调节免疫、抑酸护胃、补钙等治疗。患者服药1周后腹痛较前改善,规律减少激素用量至停药,停药后腹痛复发,恢复激素用量后腹痛稍好转,但仍反复发作。治疗期间患者更换司库奇尤单抗为阿达木单抗后出现肌肉酸痛、乏力等不适,腹痛未见改善,遂再改为司库奇尤单抗治疗。为进一步明确病因,予完善全外显子基因检测,结果提示ANGPT1基因突变(c.1172G>C)(表1),结合临床表现及实验室检查结果,支持遗传性血管性水肿诊断。患者确诊后予拉那利尤单抗300 mg每2周皮下注射治疗,首次用药后腹痛发作频率及疼痛程度较前明显减轻。后续规律治疗过程中胃肠道水肿仍有复发,但症状较既往减轻。患者完成4个周期拉那利尤单抗治疗后暂停用,随访期间对患者进行了诱因管理,包括避免精神压力过大、积极预防及治疗感染、避免不必要的侵入性操作及机械性创伤等。经过上述诱因规避措施后,患者腹痛发作频率明显减少,症状控制良好。

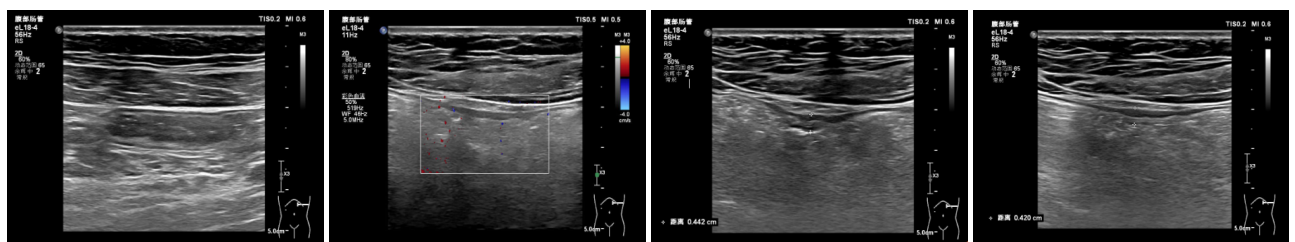
本研究经南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审批通过(伦理批准号:2025-SR-042)。患者已



A, B: Small bowel computed tomography and contrast-enhanced abdominal computed tomography during an attack showing bowel wall edema and thickening in the left mid-upper abdomen. C, D: Transoral enteroscopy showing mildly coarse and hyperemic jejunal mucosa without obvious ulceration or bleeding.

图1 发作期影像学及经口小肠镜检查表现

Figure 1 Imaging and transoral enteroscopy findings during attack



Inflammatory bowel disease ultrasound showing focal thickening of the jejunal wall with preserved wall stratification. No ascites or obvious mesenteric lymphadenopathy was detected.

图2 炎性肠病超声检查表现

Figure 2 Findings of inflammatory bowel disease ultrasound

表1 本例患者检测到的ANGPT1基因变异及ACMG分类

Table 1 ANGPT1 gene variant and ACMG classification identified in this case

Gene	Chromosomal position	Transcript ID	Nucleotide change	Zygoty	ACMG classification	Variant origin
ANGPT1	chr8: 108296943	NM_001146.5	c.1172G>C:p.Arg391Thr (exon 7)	Heterozygous	Variants of uncertain significance	Not tested

This table summarizes the ANGPT1 gene variant identified in this case, including chromosomal location, transcript ID, nucleotide change, zygoty, variant origin, and classification according to the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) guidelines.

签署知情同意书。

## 2 讨论

HAE是一种罕见的常染色体显性遗传病,其总体患病率约为1/50 000<sup>[1]</sup>。根据C1-INH的水平及功能状态,HAE可分为C1-INH缺乏型(HAE-C1-INH)和C1-INH正常型(HAE-nC1-INH)<sup>[2]</sup>。其中,HAE-C1-INH约占全部HAE病例的90%以上,而HAE-nC1-INH仅占5%~10%<sup>[3]</sup>。

近年来,随着分子遗传学研究的深入,多种与HAE-nC1-INH相关的致病基因相继被发现,包括凝血因子XII(FXII)、ANGPT1、纤溶酶原、激肽原-1重链、肌铁蛋白、硫酸乙酰肝素-氨基葡萄糖3-O-磺基转移酶6、羧肽酶N及DAB2相互作用蛋白等<sup>[1]</sup>。其中,HAE-ANGPT1属于极为罕见的亚型。其致病基因ANGPT1编码一种关键的血管稳定因子,是内皮细胞酪氨酸激酶受体(tyrosine kinase with immunoglobulin-like and EGF-like domains 2, TIE2)的主要激动剂配体<sup>[4]</sup>。ANGPT1基因突变导致内皮细胞TIE2信号通路激活不足,抑制血管内皮生长因子受体(vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2, VEGFR2)能力降低,从而引起VEGF诱导的血管渗漏。也有文献报道TIE2可抑制缓激肽B2受体<sup>[5]</sup>,该机制可能通过增强内皮屏障或干扰B2受体信号实现。若成立,则ANGPT-1缺失可同时破坏血管稳定性并解除对缓激肽通路的抑制,形成“双重打击”,从而加剧HAE-ANGPT1型的临床表现。本例患者携带ANGPT1基因c.1172G>C突变,结合其临床表现及正常的C1-INH水平和功能,支持HAE-ANGPT1的诊断<sup>[1-2]</sup>。该病例进一步支持ANGPT1/TIE2轴缺陷导致的血管稳定性下降是更核心的病理基础,使得患者对常规解痉止痛治疗反应差,且对靶向缓激肽通路的单一长期预防治疗效果有限。未来针对此类患者,应考虑探索作用于血管屏障稳定的新型疗法(如潜在的TIE2通路激动剂),或联合不同机制的预防方案。

胃肠道受累是HAE的重要临床表现之一,但在部分患者中可作为唯一或首发表现,缺乏皮肤或喉头水肿,增加了诊断难度<sup>[6]</sup>。本例患者以反复腹痛为主要表现,发作期影像学检查提示小肠肠壁水肿、增厚及局部肠腔扩张,发作间歇期影像及内镜检查基本正常,具有HAE胃肠道受累的典型影像学特征<sup>[7]</sup>。然而,由于其缺乏皮肤和呼吸道水肿,且实验室检查无补体C4异常,诊断需与炎症性肠病、过敏性紫癜、感染性肠炎及狼疮肠系膜血管炎等多种疾病进行鉴别<sup>[6,8]</sup>。这提示临床工作中,对于反复发作腹痛伴影像学提示肠壁水肿,腹痛缓解,肠壁水肿消失的患者,应提高对HAE,尤其是HAE-nC1-INH的警惕<sup>[9]</sup>。

已有研究表明,HAE患者的自身免疫疾病总体风险显著升高(OR=1.65; 95%CI: 1.15~2.35),且合并两种或两种以上自身免疫疾病的风险更高( $P=0.017$ )<sup>[10]</sup>。HAE患者因C1-INH缺乏导致补体经典途径慢性激活,C4消耗增加,可能影响凋亡细胞清除,进而促进自身抗体产生和免疫复合物沉积,增加自身免疫疾病易感性。本例HAE-nC1-INH患者合并强直性脊柱炎,并长期接受生物制剂治疗。然而,目前尚缺乏HAE-nC1-INH患者合并自身免疫疾病的明确证据,其潜在机制仍需进一步研究。

有研究显示精神压力(15.3%)、创伤(7.3%)及感染(7.3%)是常见诱因<sup>[11]</sup>。值得注意的是,该患者腹痛发作与精神压力及感染存在一定相关性,患者在规避诱因后,腹部水肿发作频率较前减少,疼痛程度较前减轻。该病例提示,针对已明确诱因的患者,应采取个体化的诱因管理,如积极控制感染、避免不必要的侵入性操作等<sup>[12-13]</sup>。

HAE-C1-INH已有较成熟的按需及长期预防治疗策略,而针对HAE-nC1-INH,尤其是HAE-ANGPT1,目前尚无统一推荐方案<sup>[1]</sup>。拉那利尤单抗是一种靶向血浆激肽释放酶的单克隆抗体,已被证实可显著减少HAE-C1-INH患者的发作频率<sup>[14]</sup>。尽管其在HAE-nC1-INH中的应用证据有限,但已有个案及小样本研究提示部分患者可从中获益<sup>[15]</sup>。本例患者

在接受拉那利尤单抗治疗后,腹痛发作频率及疼痛程度明显减轻,但未完全消除发作,提示其在HAE-ANGPT1中的疗效可能有限但具有一定临床价值。这也从侧面反映了HAE-ANGPT1并非完全依赖激肽通路,其发病机制可能涉及多条调控血管通透性的信号通路。

此外,本例患者在激素治疗期间症状可短暂改善,但停药后迅速复发,提示糖皮质激素并非是针对病因的有效治疗手段,仅可能通过非特异性抗炎作用缓解症状<sup>[16]</sup>。这一现象也符合HAE的疾病特点,有助于与炎症性或免疫介导性肠病进行鉴别<sup>[9]</sup>。

综上所述,本例提示HAE-ANGPT1可仅以反复腹痛和胃肠道水肿为主要临床表现,缺乏皮肤和呼吸道水肿,极易误诊。对于反复发作腹痛、影像学提示肠壁水肿,腹痛发作间歇期肠壁水肿消失患者,应将HAE-nC1-INH纳入鉴别诊断范围,必要时行遗传学检测以明确病因。同时,拉那利尤单抗在此类患者中的应用尚需更多临床证据支持,长期管理应结合药物治疗与诱因规避,实施个体化随访策略。

#### 利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

#### Conflict of Interests:

All the authors declare no conflict of interests.

#### 作者贡献声明:

徐青负责病例资料的整理、文献复习及论文初稿撰写;马晶晶参与患者的临床诊疗过程,负责影像学及内镜资料的收集与整理,并对论文重要内容进行修改;焦春花参与病例的随访及相关数据整理。张红杰对病例报告整体结构进行指导,负责论文的整体设计、学术把关及最终定稿。

#### Author's Contributions:

XU Qing was responsible for data collection, literature review, and drafting of the manuscript. MA Jingjing participated in the clinical management of the patient and was responsible for the collection and interpretation of imaging and endoscopic data, as well as critical revision of the manuscript. JIAO Chunhua contributed to patient follow-up and data organization. ZHANG Hongjie provided guidance on the overall structure of the case report, supervised the work, and approved the final version of the manuscript.

#### [参考文献]

[1] ZURAW B L, BORK K, BOUILLET L, et al. Hereditary angioedema with normal C1 inhibitor: an updated international consensus paper on diagnosis, pathophysiology, and treatment[J]. *Clin Rev Allergy Immunol*, 2025, 68(1):24

[2] MAURER M, MAGERL M, BETSCHEL S, et al. The international WAO/EAACI guideline for the management of hereditary angioedema - the 2021 revision and update[J]. *World Allergy Organ J*, 2022, 15(3): 100627

[3] GUAN X, SHENG Y, LIU S, et al. Epidemiology, economic, and humanistic burden of hereditary angioedema: a systematic review[J]. *Orphanet J Rare Dis*, 2024, 19(1): 256

[4] BAFUNNO V, FIRINU D, D'APOLITO M, et al. Mutation of the angiotensin-converting enzyme 1 gene (ANGPT1) associates with a new type of hereditary angioedema [J]. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2018, 141(3): 1009-1017

[5] GIAVINA-BIANCHI P, AUN M V, KALIL J. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) emerging as a mediator of hereditary angioedema (HAE) [J]. *World Allergy Organ J*, 2024, 17(8): 100942

[6] STALLER K, LEMBO A, BANERJI A, et al. Consider hereditary angioedema in the differential diagnosis for unexplained recurring abdominal pain[J]. *J Clin Gastroenterol*, 2022, 56(9): 740-747

[7] 王瑜, 田杵文, 姚玲雅, 等. 胃肠道发作为主要表现的遗传性血管性水肿[J]. *中华消化杂志*, 2024, 44(4): 277-279

WANG Y, TIAN C W, YAO L Y, et al. Hereditary angioedema with gastrointestinal attack as the main manifestation[J]. *Chinese Journal of Digestion*, 2024, 44(4): 277-279

[8] HAYASHI M, OHTA R, YAMANE F, et al. Eosinophilic gastroenteritis in the small intestine mimicking eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis in a young male patient[J]. *Cureus*, 2022, 14(10): e29813

[9] 遗传性血管性水肿消化科诊疗协作组. 遗传性血管性水肿消化科诊疗路径. *中华消化杂志*, 2024, 44(5): 289-295

Hereditary Angioedema Gastroenterology Diagnosis and Treatment Collaborative Group. Diagnosis and treatment pathway for hereditary angioedema in gastroenterology department[J]. *Chinese Journal of Digestion*, 2024, 44(5): 289-295

[10] SUNDLER BJORKMAN L, PERSSON B, ARONSSON D, et al. Comorbidities in hereditary angioedema - a population-based cohort Study[J]. *Clin Transl Allergy*, 2022, 12(3): e12135

[11] MAURER M, ABERER W, CABALLERO T, et al. The icatibant outcome survey: 10 years of experience with icatibant for patients with hereditary angioedema [J]. *Clin Exp Allergy*, 2022, 52(9): 1048-1058

[12] KAYIKCI H, DAMADOGLU E, CIHANBEYLERDEN M, et al. The relationship between surgical procedures and angioedema attacks in hereditary angioedema [J]. *Int*

Arch Allergy Immunol, 2025, 186(11): 1079–1085

[13] BUSSE P J, CHRISTIANSEN S C, RIEDL M A, et al. US HAEA medical advisory board 2020 guidelines for the management of hereditary angioedema[J]. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract, 2021, 9(1): 132–150

[14] ZANICHELLI A, WUILLEMIN W A, AYGOREN-PURSUN E, et al. Lanadelumab’s impact on hereditary angioedema control and quality of life across disease activity subgroups: real-world evidence[J]. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol, 2025, 135(5): 560–569

[15] RIEDL M A, STAUBACH P, FARKAS H, et al. Lanadelumab for prevention of attacks of non-histaminergic normal C1 inhibitor angioedema: results from the randomized, double-blind CASPIAN study and CASPIAN open-label extension[J]. Front Immunol, 2025, 16: 1502325

[16] AGOSTONI A, AYGOREN-PURSUN E, BINKLEY K E, et al. Hereditary and acquired angioedema: problems and progress: proceedings of the third C1 esterase inhibitor deficiency workshop and beyond[J]. J Allergy Clin Immunol, 2004, 114(3 Suppl): S51–S131

(收稿: 2026-02-01; 修回: 2026-03-05; 录用: 2026-03-09)  
(本文编辑: 唐 震)

(上接第 779 页)

[51] RAMIREZ A, CAPUANO A W, WELLMAN D A, et al. Preventing zoonotic influenza virus infection [J]. Emerg Infect Dis, 2006, 12(6): 997–1000

[52] NATH K D, BUREL J G, SHANKAR V, et al. Clinical factors associated with the humoral immune response to influenza vaccination in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis, 2014, 9: 51–56

[53] DOORLEY L A, LEMESSURIER K S, IVERSON A R, et al. Humoral immune responses during asthma and influenza co-morbidity in mice [J]. Immunobiology, 2017, 222(12): 1064–1073

[54] SESTER M, SESTER U, ALARCON S S, et al. Age-related decrease in adenovirus-specific T cell responses [J]. J Infect Dis, 2002, 185(10): 1379–1387

[55] ESPOSITO S, PRETI V, CONSOLO S, et al. Adenovirus 36 infection and obesity [J]. J Clin Virol, 2012, 55(2): 95–100

[56] EBINGER J E, JOUNG S, LIU Y X, et al. Demographic and clinical characteristics associated with variations in antibody response to BNT162b2 COVID-19 vaccination among healthcare workers at an academic medical centre: a longitudinal cohort analysis [J]. BMJ Open, 2022, 12(5): e059994

[57] BERBERS G, MOLLEMA L, VAN DER KLIS F, et al. Antibody responses to respiratory syncytial virus: a cross-sectional serosurveillance study in the Dutch population focusing on infants younger than 2 years [J]. J Infect Dis, 2021, 224(2): 269–278

[58] WEINBERGER B. Vaccination of older adults: Influenza, pneumococcal disease, herpes zoster, COVID-19 and beyond [J]. Immun Ageing, 2021, 18(1): 38

[59] KIROLOS N, MTAWEH H, DATTA R R, et al. Risk factors for severe disease among children hospitalized with respiratory syncytial virus [J]. JAMA Netw Open, 2025, 8(4): e254666

[60] MARSALL P, FANDRICH M, GRIESBAUM J, et al. Development and validation of a respiratory syncytial virus multiplex immunoassay [J]. Infection, 2024, 52(2): 597–609

[61] NIIDA M, NAKAYAMA T, SUZUKI E. Sero-epidemiological study of respiratory syncytial virus [J]. OJPed, 2020, 10(3): 542–552

[62] HOSCHLER K, THOMPSON C, ANDREWS N, et al. Seroprevalence of influenza a (H1N1) pdm09 virus antibody, England, 2010 and 2011 [J]. Emerg Infect Dis, 2012, 18(11): 1894–1897

(收稿: 2025-09-16; 修回: 2025-10-30; 录用: 2025-11-10)  
(本文编辑: 陈汐敏)