

置以及病理学表现。本例患者就诊时就误诊为头皮脂肪瘤或囊肿可能,术前未考虑到畸胎瘤的可能,故未行 CT 检查,经简单准备在局部麻醉下行手术切除。Deher 在 1983 年曾报道,刚出生至 3 个月之内的患者诊断较容易,特别是发生于骶尾部的畸胎瘤,如果年龄大于 1 岁,手术切除不完全,病变中有胚胎组织内则不利于诊断。临床上一经发现,原则上尽快手术治疗,因其有恶变的可能,国内品

敢撑等在 1994 年曾报道 1 例恶性的头皮畸胎瘤,但从报道的文献来看良性多见,部分良性肿瘤也可侵犯颅骨或颅骨受压变薄,恶性者多短期内生长迅速,本病愈后良好,经手术切除后效果佳,复发可能性小,但不完全切除则有复发可能,且复发后有可以变成恶性,术后恢复良好,随访 1 年无复发。所以一旦发现建议尽快手术,且手术必须切除完全。

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儿童扁桃体巨大结石 1 例

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[关键词] 扁桃体结石;儿童

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Giant tonsillolith in a child

Summary We describe a case of a 7-year-old child with Down syndrome who presented with loud snoring and cessation of breath during sleep and was found to have a large calculus (20 mm×12 mm×12 mm) in her left tonsil by CT scan for which tonsillectomy with adenoidectomy were done. This is one of the youngest reported cases in the literature.

Key words tonsillolith; child

患者,女,7岁,患“唐氏综合症”,系“自幼睡眠时打鼾伴憋气”就诊我科。专科检查:左侧扁桃体Ⅲ度大(越过中线),右侧扁桃体Ⅱ度大,表面无特殊。鼻咽部 CT 检查(图 1)示腺样体肥大,左侧扁桃体内有高密度钙化影(大小约 20 mm×12 mm×12 mm)。入院诊断:扁桃体伴腺样体肥大,扁桃体结石(左)。全身麻醉下行扁桃体伴腺样体切除术,术中剥离左侧扁桃体中极困难,予以分块切除扁桃体,发现呈囊袋状的扁桃体内有巨大结石。标本肉眼观察结石呈白垩色,质地较硬,形态不规则;光镜下观察结石为无定形物质,似菌落和钙化物,未见细胞样结构;扁桃体组织呈慢性炎症改变。

讨论 临床上扁桃体结石较为少见,发生于儿童者罕见,且表现缺乏特异性,易被漏诊或误诊^[1-7]。目前关于扁桃体结石的确切病因和发病机制尚不清楚^[1]。有人推测扁桃体长期慢性炎症刺激,扁桃体隐窝口纤维化,脱落上皮、菌落等积聚于扁桃体隐窝内导致滞留囊肿的形成,随之唾液中的钙盐逐渐沉积、结石形成,即“营养不良性钙化”。这种机制可解释扁桃体结石病例多为中老年人,且



图 1 咽部 CT 示左侧扁桃体内有高密度钙化影

多有长期且明确的扁桃体炎反复发作史。亦有人提出“异物核心”理论,扁桃体隐窝口因炎症或异物阻塞,隐窝深处的脱落上皮、菌落或其他可能存在的细小异物未能及时排出,在此基础上逐渐形成扁桃体结石。作者分析上述 2 种推测皆有可能参与本例儿童扁桃体巨大结石的形成。扁桃体结石较多见于成年人,年龄 10~77 岁,平均约 50 岁,结石体积最大者达 37 mm×27 mm×21 mm 和 41 mm×21 mm×19 mm^[1-7]。本例患儿 7 岁,是迄今为止文献报道中年龄最小者之一,且结石体积达 20 mm×12 mm×12 mm,实属罕见。扁桃体结石

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的诊断依赖于病史、体检、X 线或 CT 影像学检查、术中所见及术后病理。扁桃体结石多见于扁桃体中上极,单侧发病较双侧多见,可引起慢性扁桃体炎、扁桃体周围间隙脓肿或颈部感染,尚可误诊为扁桃体淋巴瘤、鳞状细胞癌等^[4-7]。扁桃体结石若部分裸露于扁桃体隐窝者,诊断不难;全部包埋于扁桃体黏膜下者,手指触诊扁桃体质地较硬、CT 检查可发现扁桃体软组织内有异常钙化团块有助于正确诊断,扁桃体结石所致临床症状的严重程度与结石大小无明显相关性。本例患者系智力障碍,不能准确反映病史,体检未发现有扁桃体结石显露,行鼻咽部 CT 检查时意外发现左侧扁桃体内有团块状的均匀高密度影。扁桃体结石的病理诊断应符合以下标准:①肉眼观察结石质地较硬,形态多不规则,灰白色或灰黄色;②光镜下观察满视野无细胞样结构,为无定型物质,似菌落和钙化物;电镜下观察可见结石表面为纤维样结构和钙化物。扁桃体结石确诊后首选手术治疗,需注意 2 点:①将扁桃体与结石一并切除。若行单纯扁桃体结石取出,一则结石不易彻底清除;二则可致残留的扁桃体囊袋内容纳食物残渣或异物存留,导致炎症迁延不愈。②避免扁桃体结石坠入气管。术中扁桃体结石易碎裂,若在局麻状态下取结石可坠入气

管、形成异物,严重者危及生命。本例术中扁桃体结石发生碎裂,故作者推荐行扁桃体结石手术以选择全身麻醉较为合适,包括成人。

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甲状舌管癌伴系统性红斑狼疮 1 例

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[关键词] 甲状舌管囊肿;乳头状癌;诊断;手术治疗;系统性红斑狼疮

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Thyroglossal duct carcinoma combined with systemic lupus erythematosus: one case report

Summary Thyroglossal duct carcinoma is a malignant tumor which occurs in the thyroglossal duct cyst. The incidence of thyroglossal duct carcinoma has been reported as approximately 1%. Up to now, just about 250 cases of thyroglossal duct carcinoma have been reported in the literature, most of which are single case reports and small case series. In most cases, the diagnosis of the thyroglossal duct carcinoma is not made until the histologic examination after surgery operation. The preoperative examination such as CT or fine needle aspiration cytology can help the preoperative diagnosis. But the surgical treatment for the thyroglossal duct carcinoma is still controversial. Now we report a case of a thyroglossal duct carcinoma combined with systemic lupus erythematosus. The patient herself found an anterior neck mass in the median submental region one year ago. The preoperative CT examination suggested thyroglossal duct cyst with pouch canceration (papillary carcinoma). Then she underwent a Sistrunk procedure and level I neck dissection, and the histopathological diagnosis was thyroglossal duct carcinoma. The

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