

鼻前庭侵袭性纤维瘤病 1 例

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[关键词] 侵袭性纤维瘤病;鼻前庭;外科手术
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One case report of nasal vestibule aggressive fibromatosis

Summary The patient had found local uplift on the left nasal vestibule area for 3 years. An 2.0 cm×1.0 cm mass was found on the left nasal vestibule area, which had tough texture, clear boundaries and no tenderness. In the operation, the tumor was found located between the left maxilla and major alar cartilage with no capsule and unclear boundary. The tumor is aggressive fibromatosis, which has invasive growth in adjacent muscle tissue. Immunohistochemical results: Ki-67, Vimentin(+), SMA(+), CD31(+), CD34(+), CK(-), Desmin(-), S-100(-), LCA(-). Diagnosis: Aggressive fibromatosis.

Key words aggressive fibromatosis; nasal vestibule; surgical procedures, operative

侵袭性纤维瘤病(aggressive fibromatosis)是一种少见的良性肿瘤,常见于肩胛部,发生于鼻前庭者少见。我科收治 1 例,报告如下。

1 病例报告

患者,女,44 岁,发现左侧鼻前庭区局部隆起 3 年。查体:一般情况好,心肺腹无异常。专科检查:左侧鼻翼及鼻前庭区鼻底较对侧隆起,无鼻翼煽动,左侧鼻前庭区可触及约 2.0 cm×1.0 cm 大小包块,质韧,界限尚清,无触痛;唇龈沟处黏膜颜色正常,上颌骨无叩痛;鼻黏膜略充血,鼻中隔略向右侧偏曲,双侧下鼻甲略大,双侧各鼻腔内未见新生物,鼻腔内见少许水性分泌物。于全身麻醉下行唇龈入路左侧鼻前庭肿物切除术,术中见肿物位于左侧上颌骨与大翼软骨之间,大小约 2.0 cm×1.0 cm,质韧,无被膜,与周围边界不清。完整切除肿物,送快速病理检查,回报:左侧鼻前庭区初步考虑间叶来源肿瘤,呈浸润性生长,细胞异型性不大。术后患者恢复良好,病理回报(图 1):左侧鼻前庭区侵袭性纤维瘤病(或称韧带样型纤维瘤病),肿瘤于邻近肌肉组织内浸润性生长。免疫组织化学结果:Ki-67, Vimentin(+), SMA(灶状+), CD31(血管内皮+), CD34(+), CK(-), Desmin(-), S-100(-), LCA(-)。建议临床随诊观察,以防复发后恶变。

高倍镜下见细胞核无异型性,核小,浅染,可有 1~3 个小核仁,洗白排列成连绵的束状结构。

2 讨论

侵袭性纤维瘤病是 1838 年由 Muller 首次提出并命名,是一种起源于纤维结缔组织的良性肿

瘤,局部呈侵袭性、浸润性生长,但并不发生转移^[1]。一般来说,侵袭性纤维瘤病没有被膜,且不侵犯骨或者皮肤。临床上可分为腹壁外型、腹壁型和腹内型。腹外型中发生于下颌骨周围的软组织约占 26%^[2],多见于青、中年女性。目前其病因尚不确定,可能与创伤、遗传、内分泌等多因素有关^[3],最近研究结果提示本病的根本原因是基因的改变。

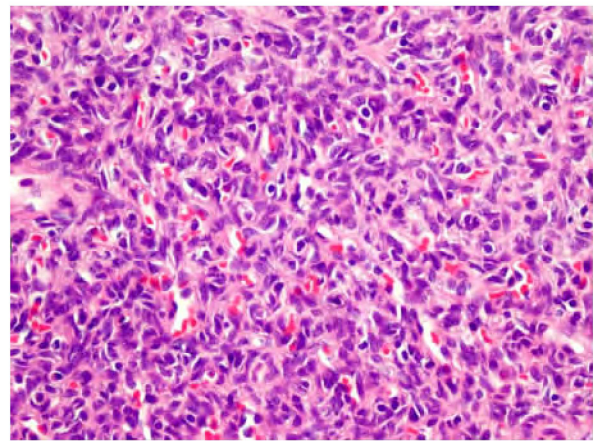


图 1 侵袭性纤维瘤病理检查所示

此病患者常在无意中发发现躯干或四肢出现无痛性、质硬且生长较为迅速的肿物,边界不清,局部皮肤多正常,目前尚无淋巴结转移的报道。该病的辅助检查有一定提示意义。CT 主要表现是肌肉内占位性病变;螺旋 CT 多平面成像可以显示病灶的部位、范围及与周围结构的关系;MRI 表现具有特征性,即肌肉内占位病变、相对均质、无坏死、无钙化、无脂肪组织。文献报道此病主要依靠切除病变组织进行病理诊断,穿刺针吸活组织检查无效。

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目前此病尚无标准治疗方案,提倡个体化治疗。治疗手段有手术、放疗和化疗、激素及保守治疗等。首选完整手术切除,安全缘应距肿瘤 3 cm^[4]。关于颌面部的侵袭性纤维瘤病的复发率文献报告为 20%~40%。多数学者认为放疗对于手术后残余病灶的控制是有效的。Micke 等^[5]研究发现,复发和无法获得满意手术切缘的患者应结合放射和化学治疗。侵袭性纤维瘤病易复发,但预后较好,10 年生存率为 94%,20 年的生存率为 86%^[6]。

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鼻腔卡波西血管内皮瘤 1 例

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[关键词] 鼻腔;卡波西血管内皮瘤;外科手术
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One case of nasal Kaposiform hemangioendothelioma

Summary Female patients, 41 years old, with the left nasal cavity bleeding intermittently and left nasal congestion 20 days as the chief complaint to the hospital. Physical examination indicated dark red mass was at the front-end of left nasal cavity, which has not smooth surface with blood vessels and hemorrhagic secretions, and back up to the middle turbinate. Sinus enhancement 3D-CT showed soft tissue density can be found in the left nasal cavity, Scan CT value is 37-47 HU, and enhanced and delay is about 69-78 HU. Nasal septum, middle turbinate and inferior turbinate bone was visible damage. The pathologic biopsy of left nasal cavity lesions results conform to the Kaposiform hemangioendothelioma.

Key words nasal cavity; Kaposiform hemangioendothelioma; surgical procedures, operative

患者,女,41岁,以左鼻腔间歇性出血伴左鼻塞 20 d 为主诉入院。查体:左侧鼻腔前端可见暗红色欠光滑新生物,表面有血管纹及血性分泌物,右侧鼻腔通畅。电子鼻镜(图 1)示:左侧鼻腔前端可见新生物,向后达中鼻甲。鼻窦增强 3D-CT(图 2a、2b)示:左侧鼻腔内可见软组织密度影,平扫 CT 值 37~47 HU,增强及延迟为 69~78 HU,鼻中隔及中鼻甲、下鼻甲骨质破坏,左侧筛窦可见少量液性

密度影,其余鼻窦气化良好,鼻窦骨质连续,未见破坏。左鼻腔肿物病理活检镜下(图 3)所见:肿瘤细胞短梭形,弥漫密集排列,核深染,细胞间可见管腔不规则的血管,内含血液。Actin(SM)(+),CD31(血管+),CD34(血管+),CK(PAN)(-),EMA(-),Ki-67(+<20%),p53(+),S-100(-),Vimentin(+),符合卡波西血管内皮瘤(中间型肿瘤)。明确肿物仅局限于鼻腔后于全身麻醉下行鼻内镜下左鼻腔肿物切除术,术中见左鼻腔欠光滑暗红色新生物连于左侧鼻中隔,部分侵袭周围组织结构,完整切除左鼻腔肿物及受侵袭组织,切除范围

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