

• 病例报告 •

原发性喉黏液腺癌 1 例

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[关键词] 喉恶性肿瘤;黏液腺癌;纤维喉镜

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Primary mucinous adenocarcinoma of the larynx: a case report

Summary Mucinous adenocarcinoma is most commonly found in the digestive tract, and the prognosis is poor. We present here a case of primary mucinous adenocarcinoma of the larynx, which is an extremely rare entity and very few have been reported in the literature. A 72-year-old male complained of intermittent hoarseness for over 2 months of duration. Fiberoptic laryngoscope showed negative result for tumor. While CT scan showed laryngeal space occupying lesion, and thyroid cartilage damage was observed. The patient underwent total laryngectomy. Histopathological examination and immunohistochemistry (IHC) analysis supported the diagnosis of mucinous adenocarcinoma.

Key words laryngeal malignant tumors; mucinous adenocarcinoma; fiberoptic laryngoscope

患者,男,72岁。因间断性声嘶2个月于2017年10月入院。患者2个月来间断性声嘶,过度用声后加重,自觉喉结膨隆,偶有深压痛。纤维喉镜示:双侧声带充血肥厚,运动可,声门闭合不严(图1)。喉CT示:喉占位性病变,甲状软骨破坏(图2)。以喉恶性肿瘤收入院。无饮水呛咳、吞咽及呼吸困难,双侧颈部未触及肿大淋巴结。饮食、睡眠、大小便正常,体重无变化,吸烟史50年,1/2包/d。入院后完善术前检查,择期全身麻醉下行全喉切除术。术中见肉芽状肿物突破甲状软骨板及环甲膜,切面呈鱼肉样,取喉肿物送病理检查,回报为恶性肿瘤,考虑腺癌,待石蜡切片及免疫组织化学检查确定。遂行全喉切除术,见肿瘤主体位于声门前部黏膜下,2.4 cm×2.3 cm,甲状软骨板、环甲膜及环状软骨上部被肿物破坏,喉内见声门下膨隆,黏膜

光滑(图3)。缝合气管断端与颈前皮肤造大瘘口,缝合皮下,钉皮,包扎,术毕。术后病理检查结果见图4。免疫组织化学检测结果:CK20(-),CK7(+),Ki-67(+50%),p63(-),SMA(-),TTF-1(-),D-PAS(+),PAS(+),PAS-AB(+). 术后诊断:喉癌(中分化黏液腺癌),T4N0M0,IV期。为除外肿瘤为转移来源,完善肺CT、肝胆脾胰双肾输尿管前列腺超声、胃镜及肠镜未发现肿瘤。术后患者恢复良好,拆线后出院。出院后患者定期复查,未见肿瘤复发及转移,生存质量可。

讨论 黏液腺癌恶性程度较高,局部淋巴结及远隔转移出现较早,多见于消化道,在喉原发恶性肿瘤中罕见,因此WHO未将其收录于头颈部肿瘤分类中^[1]。而且不管是原发还是转移源性的喉黏液腺癌均十分罕见,一旦喉肿物怀疑为黏液腺癌,

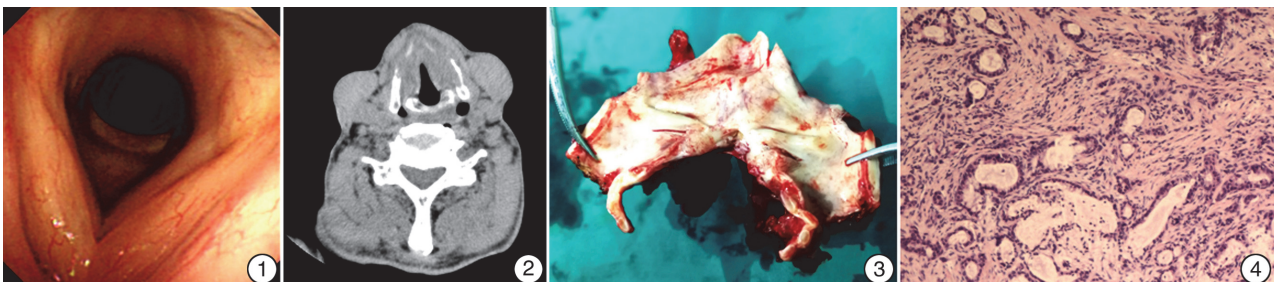


图1 术前纤维喉镜检查 双侧声带充血肥厚,运动可,声门闭合不严; 图2 术前喉CT检查 喉占位性病变,甲状软骨破坏; 图3 术后大体所见; 图4 术后镜下所见 异型细胞腺样分布,漂浮于黏液湖中,浸润性生长。

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首先应除外转移来源^[2]。由于病例稀少,与治疗相关具有说服力的随机对照实验笔者尚未见报道。对于早期肿瘤目前手术治疗仍为首选,晚期则多主张采用内科为主的综合治疗。黏液腺癌起源于黏液腺,喉结构中腺体主要分布于室带及前连合声门下黏膜表面,而声带无腺体分布^[2]。黏液腺癌需与腺癌、腺鳞状细胞癌等相鉴别,为了明确诊断,应结合临床表现以及免疫组织化学结果。CK20与CK7结果除外了消化道与前列腺上皮来源,Ki-67与p63组织化学结果提示肿瘤恶性且增殖活跃,SMA与TTF-1阴性可除外平滑肌或甲状腺来源,PAS相关染色证明肿瘤分泌黏液。相关检查未发现其他部位存在肿瘤,肿瘤发生部位与喉内腺体分布相符,考虑黏液腺癌为喉部原发。本病例术前纤维喉镜仅见喉内声门下膨隆,黏膜光滑,无典型肿

瘤表现,易造成误诊,值得注意。喉部触诊可发现甲状软骨改变及环甲膜消失,行喉CT检查可见甲状软骨破坏。提示临床医生在处理这样一类疾病时进行触诊及相关的影像学检查非常有必要。

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咽旁间隙肿瘤术后并发初次咀嚼症候群 2 例*

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First bite syndrome after parapharyngeal space tumor surgery: two cases report

Summary Ten patients with parapharyngeal space tumor, all underwent surgery, which of two cases concurrent FBS, analyze its clinical characteristics and review the related literatures. Two cases complicated with FBS, both with primary healing of incision, the pathological diagnosis are pleomorphic adenoma and schwannoglioma respectively, both give non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, paregoric and anticonvulsants, followed up for nine months and 16 months respectively, both two cases partial relief. FBS is one of surgical complications of parapharyngeal space, which should not be neglected by physicians. Additional investigations of FBS are needed to gain a better understanding of the pathophysiological mechanisms of this condition.

Key words first bite syndrome; parapharyngeal space tumor; complication

1 病例报告

例1,女,65岁,因“发现左侧咽旁间隙肿物2周”于2016年12月入院。入院体检:左咽侧壁膨隆,黏膜表面光滑,左侧扁桃体及咽侧索内移。增强MRI提示:左侧咽旁间隙见不规则软组织信号,与肌肉信号比较,在T1WI呈略高信号,在T2WI

呈高信号,边界清,均匀强化(图1)。接受颈外入路咽旁间隙肿瘤切除术,术中在二腹肌后内侧可触及一质中、边界清楚的肿物。钝性分离周围组织,完整剥离肿物,见肿物有包膜,切开可见其内分隔状灰白及黄色脂肪样物。术毕见迷走神经、副神经、舌下神经保留完好。术后病理检查结果:左侧咽旁间隙多形性腺瘤(4.0 cm×2.5 cm×1.0 cm)。免疫组织化学检测示:Ki-67(个别细胞+),p63(肌上皮细胞+),calcitonin(-),bcl(部分+),CD117(NS),CK(部分+),CK7(部分+),Vimentin(+),CD34(-),CD99(部分+),S-100(+)。术后患者

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