

• 经验与教训 •

舌骨前异位甲状腺癌误诊为甲状舌管囊肿 1 例

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[摘要] 报道 1 例 17 岁女性舌骨前异位甲状腺癌患者,因发现颈前肿物 1 周余入院。体检见颈前舌骨平面一 3 cm×2 cm 大小肿物。彩超探及一囊实性混合回声团块,内见点状强回声。CT 提示舌骨前囊实性病灶,内见点状致密钙化影。误诊为甲状舌管囊肿,行手术治疗,术后病理诊断为甲状腺乳头状癌伴囊肿形成。

[关键词] 甲状腺肿瘤;甲状舌管囊肿;误诊

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Ectopic thyroid carcinoma in front of hyoid bone misdiagnosed as thyroglossal cyst: a case report

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Summary A clinical case of ectopic thyroid carcinoma in front of hyoid bone was reported in this paper. The patient, a 17-year-old female, presented with an enlarging neck mass of 1-week history. Physical examination revealed a 3 cm×2 cm neck mass in front of the hyoid bone. Ultrasonographic depicted as a cystic solid mixed echogenic mass with punctate strong echogenicity. CT scan showed a cystic-solid mass in front of the hyoid bone with punctate calcifications. The patient was misdiagnosed as a thyroglossal duct cyst and underwent surgery. The final pathological diagnosis was papillary thyroid carcinoma with cyst formation.

Key words thyroid neoplasms; thyroglossal cyst; misdiagnose

1 病例报告

患者,女,17岁,因发现颈前肿物 1 周余入院。体检:颈前偏右侧舌骨平面可见 3 cm×2 cm 大小肿物,表面肤色正常,可随伸舌运动上下移动,肿物质韧,边界清楚,表面光滑,无触压痛,与周围组织无粘连,于肿物表面未闻及血管杂音。入院后行甲状腺及颈部淋巴结彩超(图 1)示:甲状腺大小正常,表面光滑,包膜完整,实质回声欠均匀,甲状腺左侧叶可见一 2.4 mm×2.8 mm×1.6 mm 椭圆形混合回声结节,边界清,内部回声均匀,CDFI 于团块内未探及明显血流信号,双侧颈部未探及明显肿大淋巴结,颈前偏右侧皮下探及一 26 mm×14 mm 囊实性混合回声团块,内见点状强回声,CDFI 于其周边探及少许血流信号。颈部 CT 平扫+增强扫描(图 2)示:颈前舌骨前方见多房囊性病灶,边界清楚,30 mm×16 mm 大小,病灶内见点状致密钙化影及等密度实性影,增强扫描囊壁前均匀

并明显强化,其内实性成分明显强化。诊断为甲状舌管囊肿。行血常规、肝肾功能、凝血功能、甲状腺功能等检查均未见明显异常。全身麻醉下行甲状舌管囊肿切除术,术中见舌骨平面 3 cm×2 cm×2 cm 囊实性肿物,行锐性分离,深面达舌骨体正中,遂行舌骨部分离断,完整切除肿物。术后病理(图 3):考虑甲状腺乳头状癌伴囊肿形成。免疫组织化学(图 4):癌细胞 TTF1(+),CK19(+),Tg 部分(+),CD56(-),Ki-67 约 3%(+)。出院诊断:异位甲状腺乳头状癌。常规予左旋甲状腺素片促甲状腺激素(TSH)抑制治疗,建议患者定期复查甲状腺功能。

2 讨论

在甲状腺正常位置以外出现的甲状腺组织统称为异位甲状腺,是胚胎期甲状腺原基组织下降异常所致,根据正常位置甲状腺是否存在又分为副甲状腺及迷走甲状腺^[1]。异位甲状腺的发生机制目前尚不明确,有文献表明 *Foxe1*、*Shh*、*Tbx1* 等基因及 TITF1/NKX2-1、PAX8、HHEX 等转录因子可能与异位甲状腺的形成有关^[2-3]。大部分异位甲

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甲状腺位于舌根,但也有发现位于头颈部的其他部位,甚至更远的胸腔、腹腔^[3-6]。异位甲状腺组织与正常原位甲状腺组织一样,可经历炎症、增生和肿瘤发生等病理过程^[6];并且,和原位甲状腺癌一样,异位甲状腺癌更常见于年轻女性,病理类型以乳头状癌居多^[7-9]。

根据异位甲状腺癌的部位、大小不同,临床表现也有所不同。发生于颈部的异位甲状腺癌大多数表现为颈部无痛性肿物,较大时可有压迫症状,少数可伴甲状腺功能异常,并无明显特异性症状。

查体可触及实性或囊实性包块,表面光滑,无触压痛。临床中发现颈部包块,应常规行包块彩超及甲状腺彩超,必要时可行CT或MRI检查。文献表明,彩超诊断异位甲状腺的敏感度大于CT及MRI,但CT及MRI对于确定异位部位及恶性程度的诊断价值更高^[3,10]。怀疑恶性病变者,还应行肿物细针穿刺活检,但其对囊性病灶的敏感度较低、易漏诊^[11]。同时,有学者认为甲状腺核素显像可作为异位甲状腺及相关病变的首选检查方法,与细针穿刺活检结合可提高诊断率^[12]。

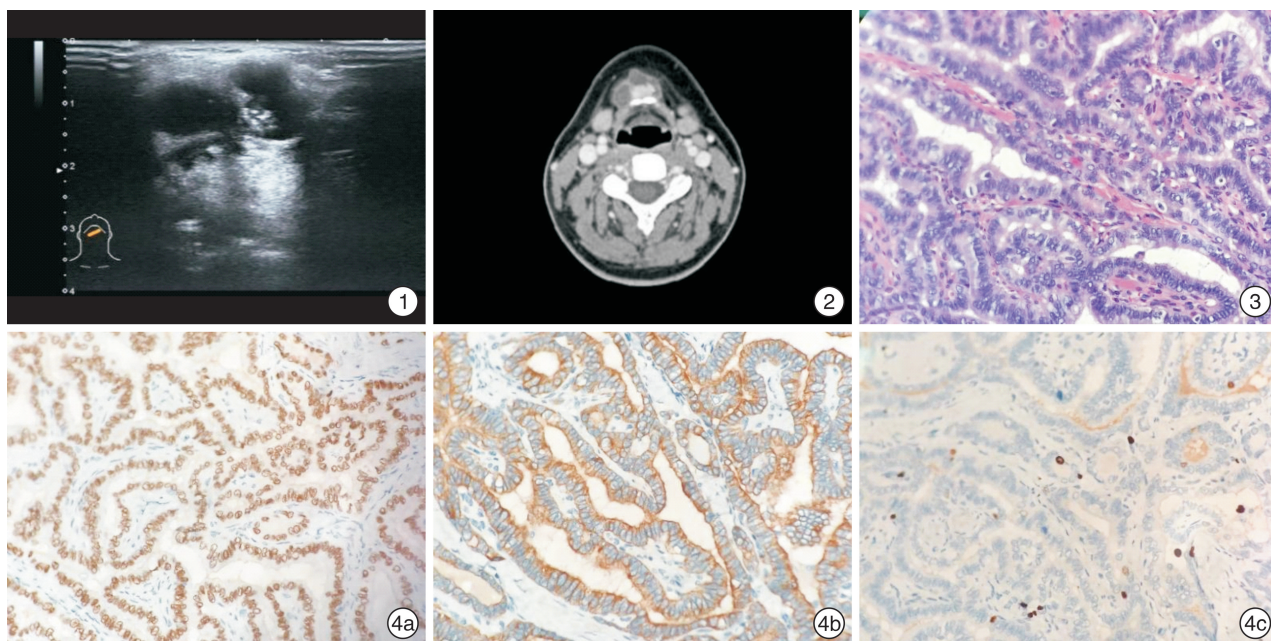


图1 术前甲状腺及颈部淋巴结彩超检查; 图2 术前CT检查; 图3 术后病理结果 苏木精-伊红染色 $\times 400$; 图4 术后免疫组织化学结果($\times 400$) 4a: TTF1(+); 4b: CK19(+); 4c: Ki-67(+).

目前,手术切除仍是治疗异位甲状腺癌的首选方案。无论正常功能甲状腺是否存在,对于考虑恶变或有压迫症状的异位甲状腺,均应行手术切除;对于异位甲状腺癌伴有正常位置甲状腺癌变的患者则需同时行异位甲状腺切除及正常位置甲状腺次全切除。术后定期监测甲状腺功能,必要时可予左旋甲状腺素片补充甲状腺激素。国内相关指南及共识建议对临床淋巴结阴性的甲状腺癌患者常规行患侧预防性中央区淋巴结清扫术,不做预防性颈侧区淋巴结清扫术,并建议术后及时给予TSH抑制治疗^[13-14]。异位甲状腺癌罕见,无相关共识,临床医师可以此为参考制定个体化治疗方案。

本例异位甲状腺癌误诊原因分析:①异位甲状腺癌发病率较低,临床少见,临床医师经验不足易漏诊、误诊。②本病例表现为舌骨水平无痛肿物,可随伸舌运动上下移动,彩超及CT均提示为囊性肿物,且正常甲状腺无明显异常,症状、体征及辅助检查均与甲状舌管囊肿较吻合;甲状舌管囊肿为耳鼻咽喉科常见多发病,临床医师容易仅考虑甲状舌

管囊肿的诊断,却忽视了彩超提示的病变内血流信号及CT提示的钙化影和强化影等恶性倾向。③术前准备不充分,未做肿物细针穿刺活检及甲状腺核素显像,同时也未常规行术中冷冻病理检查,失去了对手术方式、切除范围的参考。

综上所述,异位甲状腺癌罕见,易误诊、漏诊。对于颈部无痛肿物均应警惕异位甲状腺及相关病变的可能,同时需确定正常甲状腺是否存在,避免盲目手术致患者甲状腺功能终身减退。怀疑恶性病变者应常规行肿物细针穿刺活检及甲状腺核素显像检查,同时检查正常甲状腺是否存在恶变,避免遗漏。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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