

• 病例报告 •

喉髓外浆细胞瘤 1 例*

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[摘要] 报告 1 例喉髓外浆细胞瘤。患者持续声音嘶哑伴咽部异物感 5 个月。喉镜提示左侧喉前庭包块,左杓会厌襞膨隆。颈部影像学提示声门左侧壁增厚呈肿块样改变,部分突向喉腔,喉室变窄,向外突破甲状软骨生长,向上达舌骨水平。完善检查后于全身麻醉支撑喉镜下行喉新生物切除术+活检术。病理提示喉上皮纤维组织见小细胞弥漫增生,局部呈列兵样,可见异型及核分裂象,结合免疫组织化学结果,符合浆细胞瘤。

[关键词] 喉肿瘤;髓外浆细胞瘤;多发性骨髓瘤;外科手术

DOI:10.13201/j.issn.2096-7993.2022.07.015

[中图分类号] R739.65 **[文献标志码]** D

Extramedullary plasmacytoma of the larynx: a case report

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Summary This paper reported a case of extramedullary plasmacytoma of the larynx. The patient presented with persistent hoarseness and foreign body sensation in pharynx for 5 months. Left anterior laryngeal mass, left epiglottis fold distention was found during laryngoscopy. Cervical image examination showed that the left side wall of the glottis was thickened and showed a lump-like change, part of which protrusion into the laryngeal cavity, the laryngeal chamber became narrow, and the growth of thyroid cartilage was broken outwards and reached the level of the hyoid bone. After completing the examination, the laryngeal tumor resection and biopsy were performed under the suspension laryngoscope. Pathologic findings showed that diffuse proliferation of small cells was observed in laryngeal subepithelial fibrous tissue, with local appearance of private, atypia and mitosis. Combined with immunohistochemical results, it was consistent with plasma cell tumor.

Key words laryngeal neoplasms; extramedullary plasmacytoma; multiple myeloma; surgical procedures, operative

1 病例报告

患者,女,48岁,2019年2月因声音嘶哑5月余就诊于我科。患者声音嘶哑呈持续性,伴咽部异物感。体检:颈部未扪及肿大淋巴结,全身骨骼无压痛及叩痛。喉镜检查示:左侧喉前庭包块,左杓会厌襞膨隆,左侧室带及声带窥不清,右侧声带光滑运动活动可(图1a)。颈部增强CT示:声门左侧壁增厚呈肿块样改变,考虑肿瘤样病变,部分突向喉腔,喉室变窄,向外突破甲状软骨生长,向上达舌骨水平,局部与甲状腺左叶分界不清,双侧I B区、左侧V区多发淋巴结显示(图2a)。实验室检查示:血尿常规、肝肾功能、电解质、心电图正常。完善检查后,3月5日于全身麻醉支撑喉镜下行喉新

生物切除术+活检术。术中冷冻示:喉上皮纤维组织见小细胞弥漫增生,局部呈列兵样,可见异型及核分裂象。术后病理示:喉小细胞恶性肿瘤,结合免疫组织化学结果,符合浆细胞瘤(图3)。免疫组织化学:CD79a(+),CD138(+),MUM1(+),Vim(+),PAX-5弱(+),KI67 30%(+),Lambda(+),CyclinD1散在(+),Kappa(-),CD3(-),CD20(-),CD5(-),CD10(-),CD38(-),BCL2(-),BCL6(-),CK(-),EMA(-),P30(-),P40(-),EBER(-)。3月11日患者因甲状腺乳头状瘤于全身麻醉下行全甲状腺切除术+中央区淋巴结清扫术,术中见环甲膜处新生物约3cm大小,考虑喉浆细胞瘤突出喉腔,与甲状腺稍粘连。

患者喉髓外浆细胞瘤(extramedullary plasmacytoma, EMP)诊断明确,术后按计划完成放疗(DT: CTV1 50.60 Gy/23F, CTV2 41.40 Gy/

*基金项目:重庆市科卫联合医学科研项目(No: 2021MSXM053)

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23F)。放疗后患者于我科门诊规律复查喉镜及颈部增强 CT,术区未见复发表现(图 1b、1c、2b)。2020 年 5 月患者因“反复腰痛 3 个月加重伴左下肢胀痛 3 d”再次入院,行 PET-CT 提示:全身骨多发骨质破坏并软组织密度影,代谢活性增高,考虑转移(图 2c)。进一步完善血清补体 C3 1.11 g/L,血清补体 C4 0.36 g/L,免疫球蛋白 A 6.01 g/L,免疫球蛋白 G 11.9 g/L,免疫球蛋白 M 0.71 g/L,血 β₂-微球蛋白 2 804.0 μg/L。血清:κ 轻链 10.1 mg/L,λ 轻链 204 mg/L,κ/λ 0.05。尿液:κ 轻链 0.11 g/L,λ 轻链 0.3 g/L,κ/λ 0.37。免疫固定电泳:IgA κ 型 M 蛋白阳性。完善骨髓穿刺:骨髓增生活跃。脊柱穿刺提示:浆细胞骨髓瘤。免疫

组织化学:CK(-),EMA(-),CD3(-),CD20(-),CD79a(+),CD38(+),CD138(+),Lambda 阳性率 > Kappa, OCT2(-),Bob-1(-),CD5(-),CyclinD1(-),CD10(-),BCL2(-),MUM1(+),S100(-),Ki67 80%(+)。结合患者 PET-CT 显示多处骨质破坏,考虑为喉部 EMP 进展为多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma,MM)。

2020 年 6 月至 9 月于血液内科予以 VRD 方案(国产硼替佐米 2.0 mg D1、D4、D8、D11+国产来那度胺 25 mg D1~D14+地塞米松 20 mg D1~D4、D8~D11)进行三周期化疗,2020 年 11 月予以自体造血干细胞移植术,目前于血液内科规律随访,患者一般情况良好,病情控制可。

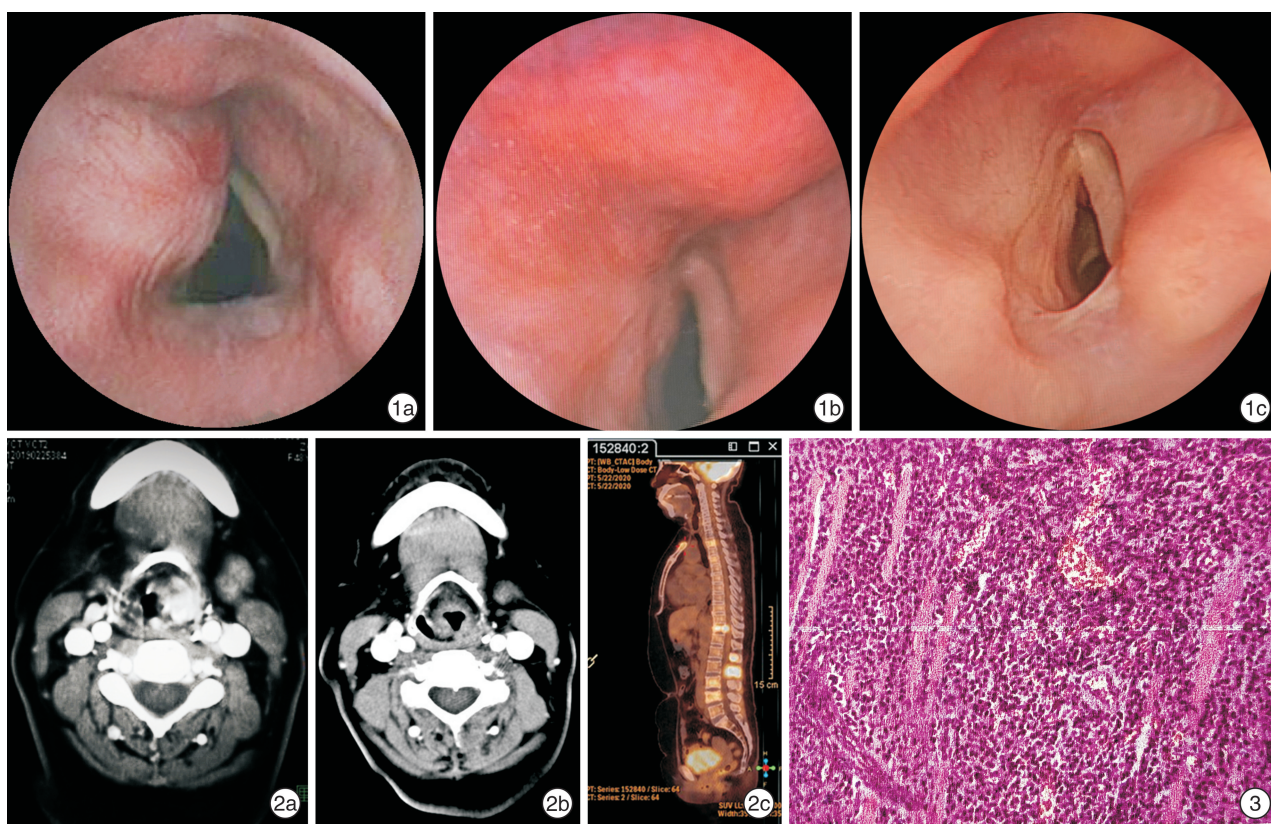


图 1 喉镜检查 1a:术前喉镜示左侧喉前庭包块遮挡声门区,左杓会厌襞膨隆;1b:术后 4 个月复查喉镜,示双侧声带肿胀;1c:术后 1 年复查喉镜,示左声带前份局部粘连,右声带肥厚; 图 2 影像学检查 2a:术前颈部 CT 示声门左侧壁增厚呈肿块样改变,考虑肿瘤样病变,部分突向喉腔,喉室变窄,向外突破甲状软骨生长,向上达舌骨水平;2b:术后 6 个月复查颈部 CT,见声门左侧壁、双侧杓会厌皱襞增厚,伴双侧梨状窝狭窄,相应喉室变窄,考虑术后改变;2c:术后 14 个月复查 PET-CT,示全身骨多发骨质破坏并软组织密度影,代谢活性增高,考虑转移; 图 3 术后病理检查 小细胞弥漫增生,可见异型及核分裂象,结合免疫组织化学结果符合浆细胞瘤。

2 讨论

EMP 表现为软组织浆细胞单克隆增生,它既可以是 MM 的局部表现,也可以独立于 MM 单独发生,即孤立性 EMP。80% 的 EMP 发生在头颈部,常见于鼻腔、鼻窦、鼻咽等区域^[1-2]。喉部 EMP 较为罕见,占有喉部肿瘤的 0.04%~0.19%^[3-4]。根据肿瘤位置及喉部结构损伤程度,喉部 EMP 可

表现为声音嘶哑、呼吸困难、吞咽困难、咯血和呼吸急促^[5]。喉镜下呈现不同形态,可能表现为息肉状肿块^[6]或声门旁软组织弥漫性肿胀^[7]。

EMP 为黏膜下病变,需要进行深层组织活检才能确诊,表现为光镜下软组织浆细胞单克隆增生。免疫组织化学、免疫荧光及流式细胞术有助于鉴别诊断,大多数细胞 CD38、CD138、CD79a 阳性,

伴随 κ 或 λ 轻链的胞质表达^[1,8-10]。本例患者喉部病变CD138及CD79a阳性, λ 轻链胞质表达,最终进展为MM(IgA λ 轻链型ISS I期)时,CD38呈阳性。此外,颈部CT和MRI可确定肿瘤的位置和颈部淋巴结病变,评估邻近结构的受累及疗效,并进一步排除骨和软组织病变和淋巴结病变^[11]。PET-CT对于确诊孤立性EMP是必须的,用于了解病变性质或排除其他放射学检查未能诊断的病变,从而提高诊断的准确性^[12-13]。考虑经济问题,若患者未行PET-CT,进行骨扫描或骨骼(头颅、胸椎、腰椎、肋骨、骨盆)X线检查排除全身骨组织病变也是可行的。诊断为喉部EMP后,需进一步明确是喉部单发还是MM髓外受累。喉部孤立性EMP为局限性软组织病变,故血象、血清和尿液中免疫球蛋白定量和电泳分析、尿本周蛋白、骨骼X线、CT、MRI或PET-CT等检查以及骨髓活检均为阴性结果。

由于喉部孤立性EMP罕见,最佳治疗方式仍存在争议。浆细胞瘤对放疗高度敏感,放疗是孤立性EMP的一线治疗方法,推荐剂量为40~50 Gy^[14-16]。然而,接受单纯放疗的头颈部孤立性EMP患者进展为MM的概率较高,1/3在2年内进展为MM^[17]。若进展为MM,应进一步化疗或行自体干细胞移植。喉激光显微手术的应用,使微创手术完全切除病变成为可能。对于体积较小且易切除的头颈部孤立性EMP,可选择单纯手术,或与辅助放疗结合^[7,18]。但与单纯放疗相比,其能否提供更好的生存结果仍有待进一步研究。

孤立性EMP的预后总体较好,位于头颈部的孤立性EMP预后较其他部位更好,估计10年总存活率超过70%^[19]。颈部淋巴结病变、喉部多个解剖区域或其他脏器受累的患者容易复发或转移^[20]。进展为MM可能是较差的预后因素或生存的决定因素,孤立性EMP的预后主要取决于其进展为MM的速度。约10%的孤立性EMP在3年内进展为MM^[21]。一旦转化为MM,10年生存率不到10%^[5]。因此,随访和定期筛查MM很重要。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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- (收稿日期:2021-10-04)

发生于鼻前庭的浅表性血管黏液瘤 1 例

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[摘要] 报道 1 例发生于鼻前庭的浅表性血管黏液瘤患者,临床表现为左侧鼻前庭皮肤肿胀,鼻旁窦 CT 可见左侧上颌骨前上方软组织肿胀。全身麻醉行鼻内镜下左侧鼻前庭肿物切除,术后病理诊断为浅表性血管黏液瘤。术后 4 个月复查鼻旁窦 CT,肿瘤无复发。

[关键词] 浅表性血管黏液瘤;鼻前庭;外科手术

DOI:10.13201/j.issn.2096-7993.2022.07.016

[中图分类号] R765.9 **[文献标志码]** D

Superficial angiomyxoma in nasal vestibule: a case report

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Summary This paper reported a case of superficial angiomyxoma in the region of the nasal vestibule. The clinical manifestation was swelling of the left nasal vestibular skin, while paranasal sinus CT showed swell soft tissue in the anterior and superior region to the left maxilla. Under general anesthesia, the left nasal vestibular mass was resected under nasal endoscopy. The postoperative pathological diagnosis was superficial angiomyxoma. The patient underwent a CT scan of the paranasal sinuses 4 months after the operation, and there was no recurrence of the tumor.

Key words superficial angiomyxoma; nasal vestibule; surgical procedures, operative

1 病例报告

患者,女,53岁,因“发现左侧外鼻皮肤肿胀 10 余天”于 2021 年 2 月 19 日入院。无鼻塞流涕、发热、头痛、头晕,无咳嗽、咳痰,无呼吸困难等症状,既往无心脏黏液瘤、色素性皮肤病变及内分泌异常等病史。专科查体见左侧鼻前庭外侧局部皮肤隆起,质地韧,无压痛。鼻旁窦 CT(图 1)可见左侧上颌骨前上方软组织肿胀。鼻内镜下可见左侧下鼻甲前方呈半圆形隆起,表面光滑,2 cm×2 cm 大小。患者全身麻醉行鼻内镜下左侧鼻前庭肿物切

除,术中自隆起处切开黏膜,沿肿物边缘分离时见肿物包膜完整,自底部完整切除肿物(图 2)。术后病理结果(图 3)回报:浅表性血管黏液瘤(superficial angiomyxoma, SA),免疫组织化学染色:CD34(+),波形蛋白(Vimentin)(+),细胞角蛋白(-),结蛋白(-),S-100(-),MUC-4(-)。患者于术后 4 个月复查鼻旁窦 CT(图 4):左侧鼻前庭肿瘤无复发;鼻内镜(图 5)检查:下鼻甲前段黏膜光滑,鼻前庭外侧局部皮肤无隆起。

2 讨论

SA 是位于皮肤浅表部位的良性肿瘤,病因不明,目前研究认为蛋白激酶 A 可能在疾病的发生发展中起重要作用,其表达的明显缺失可能发生在

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