

- subsequently developed acute myeloid leukemia[J]. *Oncol Lett*, 2018, 16(3):2995-3004.
- [19] Gerry D, Lentsch EJ. Epidemiologic evidence of superior outcomes for extramedullary plasmacytoma of the head and neck[J]. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*, 2013, 148(6):974-981.
- [20] Steinke KV, Schneider BK, Welkoborsky HJ. Rare Differential Diagnosis of Dyspnea: Extramedullary Plasmacytoma(EMP) of the Larynx-Case Report and Review of the Latest Literature of Laryngeal EMP and Laryngeal Involvement of Multiple Myeloma[J]. *Case Rep Otolaryngol*, 2019, 2019:5654014.
- [21] Rajkumar SV, Dimopoulos MA, Palumbo A, et al. International Myeloma Working Group updated criteria for the diagnosis of multiple myeloma[J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2014, 15(12):e538-548.
- (收稿日期:2021-10-04)

发生于鼻前庭的浅表性血管黏液瘤 1 例

陈兴健¹ 马思捷¹ 李勇¹ 徐百成¹ 刘增平¹

[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

CHEN Xingjian MA Sijie LI Yong XU Baicheng LIU Zengping

(Department of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, Second Hospital of Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, 730030, China)

Corresponding author: LIU Zengping, E-mail: liuzp@lzu.edu.cn

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,自基底完整切除肿物(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

¹兰州大学第二医院耳鼻咽喉头颈外科(兰州,730030)

通信作者:刘增平, E-mail: liuzp@lzu.edu.cn

遗传水平(编码或调控修饰)、表观遗传水平(DNA超甲基化)或蛋白质水平(转录后修饰)^[1]。该病发病率低,有轻微男性偏好,发病年龄通常在20~40

岁^[2],肿瘤生长缓慢,病程4个月~10年,主要位于上肢躯干和下肢,也可见于头颈部,位于上肢者较少见,偶见于生殖道^[3]、指区。

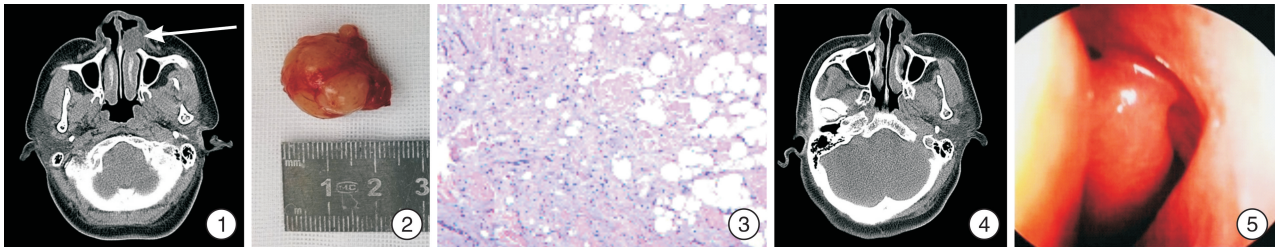


图1 鼻旁窦CT(水平位); 图2 术中标本; 图3 左侧鼻前庭肿瘤病理切片 肿物位于皮下,与周围组织界限不清,呈局灶性的小叶样或多结节性,小叶或结节由散在的短梭形或星状纤维母细胞组成,细胞无异型性,背景为大量的黏液样基质,间质内可见少量炎症细胞浸润; 图4 术后4个月鼻旁窦CT(水平位); 图5 术后4个月鼻内镜

2.1 SA 的诊断与鉴别诊断

1985年,Carney等首次将血管黏液瘤定义为Carney综合征的一部分,该综合征是一种罕见的常染色体遗传病^[4],位于乳房或外耳的多发性病变和类似的单发性病变可能与心脏黏液瘤、色素性皮肤病变和作为Carney复合体一部分的内分泌异常有关^[5]。Carney复合体是由PRKAR1突变和cAMP依赖性蛋白激酶信号通路的扰动引起的。除皮肤表现外,与Carney复合体相关的主要肿瘤为内分泌肿瘤^[6]。因此,孤立性皮肤血管黏液瘤需要排除Carney综合征和孤立性心脏黏液瘤的反常转移^[7]。

Allen等^[8]在1988年将肿瘤明确定义为SA,患者常发现肢体无痛性包块,通常无明确的临床症状,病理学检查对疾病的诊断至关重要。镜下示肿瘤细胞组织呈多叶状生长,灰白色,界限不明确^[9];富含胶原纤维和黏液基质,多呈半透明胶冻状,无核异型性或高色差^[10];由梭形或星状细胞组成,以薄壁小血管为主,间质炎症细胞,尤其中性粒细胞的存在是诊断疾病的重要线索^[11],与坏死或溃疡无关。免疫组织化学显示,肿瘤细胞持续表达Vimentin,CD34阳性^[10],但不能被细胞角蛋白、平滑肌肌动蛋白、结蛋白和S-100蛋白标记物染色^[12]。本例患者病理免疫组织化学与文献报道基本一致。皮肤镜下示肿瘤边缘破损,呈半透明状,表面有细小的血管,内部可见均匀白点^[13]。

SA需要与侵袭性血管黏液瘤相鉴别。侵袭性血管黏液瘤影响生殖区域,常见于男性,类固醇激素受体阳性,临床表现为小于5cm的皮肤结节或息肉样变,常发生于四肢,其次为头颈部^[7]。

发生于鼻前庭的SA应与鼻前庭囊肿相鉴别。鼻前庭内含毛囊、皮脂腺和汗腺等结构,可发生各种疾病,包括炎症、传染病及各类占位性病^[14],临床上可表现为患侧鼻塞、流涕、鼻出血等症状,常

无特异性。鼻前庭囊肿发病率较高,女性多见,本例术前误诊为鼻前庭囊肿,因此影像学及病理学检查对疾病的诊断至关重要。刘延军等^[15]回顾性分析了20例鼻前庭囊肿,均表现为鼻前庭处无痛性肿胀,17例触诊时软且有波动感;20例均行CT检查,CT值17~82HU,平均44HU;病变压迫上颌骨,造成邻近骨质硬化、凹陷,8例呈半球状缺如;推荐行鼻窦HRCT扫描,认为鼻前庭囊肿表现为囊性病灶,CT值较一般囊肿高,术中发现囊肿内含有较多的蛋白质、胆固醇结晶等成分。鼻前庭囊肿的病理学检查,典型表现为囊壁内膜的表皮细胞是纤毛柱状上皮或立方上皮,且内含丰富的杯状细胞^[16]。

本例患者鼻旁窦CT检查示:左侧上颌骨前上方可见一18mm×24mm×15mm、CT值约为28HU的等密度软组织肿块,临近骨质良好。本例病变组织CT值略小于文献报道的鼻前庭囊肿平均CT值。对于二者的鉴别,MRI具有更大的优势,尤其在T2WI中,囊肿多为高信号,与水相近,而实性的肿瘤组织多为低信号。

2.2 SA 的治疗

SA为良性肿瘤,以手术切除为主。但该病局部侵袭性强,通常病变的边界不清,切除后复发率为30%~40%^[3]。高复发率很可能反映了临床边缘模糊和随后不完全切除的风险^[17]。Wang等^[18]报道了1例阴茎SA患者,病变局部切除6个月后又皮下肿块复发,第2次完全切除肿瘤后病理学诊断为SA,80个月的随访显示SA无复发迹象,肿瘤完全切除8个月后患者双侧腹股沟淋巴结肿大消失。因此应尽可能完整分离肿瘤与边缘组织并完整切除肿瘤,以减少肿瘤复发的可能性。

2.3 SA 的预后

本病为良性肿瘤,预后较好,但术后复发率高,需定期复查,随访观察是否有复发迹象。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

参考文献

- [1] Hafeez F, Krakowski AC, Lian CG, et al. Sporadic superficial angiomyxomas demonstrate loss of PRKAR1A expression[J]. *Histopathology*, 2022, 80(6):1001-1003.
- [2] Lee CU, Park SB, Lee JB, et al. Sonographic findings of prescrotal superficial angiomyxoma[J]. *Jpn J Radiol*, 2015, 33(4):216-219.
- [3] OFlynn O'Brien KL, Cortes-Santiago N, Patil NM, et al. A Rare Case of Vulvar Superficial Angiomyxoma in a Pediatric Patient[J]. *J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol*, 2020, 33(6):727-729.
- [4] Hamzelou S, Ghanadan A, Daneshpazhooh M, et al. Superficial plantar angiomyxoma in a young man[J]. *Australas J Dermatol*, 2017, 58(3):241-242.
- [5] Bembem K, Jaiswal A, Singh M, et al. Cyto-Histo Correlation of a Very Rare Tumor; Superficial Angiomyxoma[J]. *J Cytol*, 2017, 34(4):230-232.
- [6] Stratakis CA. Carney complex: A familial lentiginosis predisposing to a variety of tumors[J]. *Rev Endocr Metab Disord*, 2016, 17(3):367-371.
- [7] Kahn SL, Juhl ME, Sidiropoulos M, et al. Angiomyxoma of the nasal dorsum treated by Mohs surgery[J]. *Australas J Dermatol*, 2016, 57(1):e8-10.
- [8] Allen PW, Dymock RB, MacCormac LB. Superficial angiomyxomas with and without epithelial components. Report of 30 tumors in 28 patients[J]. *Am J Surg Pathol*, 1988, 12(7):519-530.
- [9] Shukla S, Sehgal S, Prabhat P, et al. Congenital Presentation of a Solitary Superficial Angiomyxoma in the Parotid Region Masquerading as Parotid Tumor[J]. *Turk Patoloji Derg*, 2018, 34(3):262-264.
- [10] Yun YI, Lee KS, Khwarg SI, et al. Rare Case of Isolated Superficial Angiomyxoma of the Eyelid[J]. *Korean J Ophthalmol*, 2020, 34(3):262-264.
- [11] Anehosur V, Adirajaiah S, Ghosh R. Intraoral Superficial Angiomyxoma: A Case Report[J]. *J Maxillofac Oral Surg*, 2016, 15(Suppl 2):371-374.
- [12] Ishida M, Kojima K, Yamahira K, et al. Superficial angiomyxoma of the thumb: Report of a rare case and review of literature[J]. *Eur J Radiol Extra*, 2010, 73(1):e29-e32.
- [13] Amores-Martín E, de Los Ángeles Sola Casas M, Fernández-Figueras MT. Superficial Angiomyxoma: Dermoscopic Findings[J]. *Actas Dermosifiliogr (Engl Ed)*, 2021.
- [14] Kim SJ, Byun SW, Lee SS. Various tumors in the nasal vestibule[J]. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol*, 2013, 6(12):2713-2718.
- [15] 刘延军, 杨本涛, 李丰新, 等. 鼻前庭囊肿 HRCT 诊断[J]. *医学影像学杂志*, 2003, 13(8):559-561.
- [16] 林保全. 双侧鼻前庭囊肿 1 例[J]. *中国耳鼻咽喉头颈外科*, 2019, 26(9):517-518.
- [17] Aberdein G, Veitch D, Perrett C. Mohs Micrographic Surgery for the Treatment of Superficial Angiomyxoma[J]. *Dermatol Surg*, 2016, 42(8):1014-1016.
- [18] Wang YC, Li XM, Zhong GP, et al. Superficial angiomyxoma of penis: a case report of a 6-year follow-up[J]. *Asian J Androl*, 2017, 19(2):262-263.
- (收稿日期:2021-10-03)
-
- (上接第 544 页)
- [18] Wang T, Wu Y, Xie Q, et al. Safety of central compartment neck dissection for transoral endoscopic thyroid surgery in papillary thyroid carcinoma[J]. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*, 2020, 50(4):387-391.
- [19] Anuwong A, Ketwong K, Jitpratoom P, et al. Safety and Outcomes of the Transoral Endoscopic Thyroidectomy Vestibular Approach[J]. *JAMA Surg*, 2018, 153(1):21-27.
- [20] Roh MR. The SCAR(Scar Cosmesis Assessment and Rating) scale: new evaluation method for postoperative scars[J]. *Br J Dermatol*, 2016, 175(6):1151-1152.
- [21] Kantor J. Reliability and Photographic Equivalency of the Scar Cosmesis Assessment and Rating (SCAR) Scale, an Outcome Measure for Postoperative Scars[J]. *JAMA Dermatol*, 2017, 153(1):55-60.
- [22] Kuo TC, Duh QY, Wang YC, et al. Practice Patterns and Learning Curve in Transoral Endoscopic Thyroidectomy Vestibular Approach With Neuromonitoring[J]. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)*, 2021, 12:744359.
- (收稿日期:2022-03-23)