

## 第三脑室脂肪神经细胞瘤

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**【摘要】** **目的** 探讨中枢神经系统小脑外脂肪神经细胞瘤的临床病理特征、诊断与鉴别诊断要点, 以及影响预后的因素。**方法与结果** 女性患者, 52 岁。临床仅表现为头痛, CT 显示中线前区域低密度病灶。术中可见肿瘤位于第三脑室前, 大小约 5.80 cm × 4.00 cm × 3.80 cm。组织学特征呈明显双相性, 由大小一致的小圆形细胞和成熟脂肪细胞及其脂肪样细胞构成, 有成熟骨组织、部分区域密集钙化灶形成, 无坏死和核分裂象; 肿瘤细胞弥漫表达 S-100 蛋白、 $\beta$ -连接素, 少数表达神经元核抗原、突触素、鼠双微体 2、P53, 不表达胶质纤维酸性蛋白、少突胶质细胞转录因子-2、异柠檬酸脱氢酶 1、结蛋白、CD68、髓鞘碱性蛋白, Ki-67 抗原标记指数约为 1%。**结论** 中枢神经系统脂肪神经细胞瘤临床罕见, 主要发生于小脑, 小脑以外脑组织极为罕见, 明确诊断依赖其独特的组织形态学特征和免疫组织化学表型。患者预后良好, 生存期超过 5 年, 最长可超过 18 年。

**【关键词】** 神经细胞瘤; 第三脑室; 免疫组织化学; 病理学

### Third ventricle liponeurocytoma: one case report and review of literature

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To study clinicopathological features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and prognosis of central nervous system (CNS) liponeurocytoma outside the cerebellum. **Methods** One case of the third ventricle liponeurocytoma was reported focusing on the following aspects: clinical manifestations, histopathological features and immunophenotypes, and the relevant literatures were reviewed. **Results** A 52-year-old female presented headache, and her head CT scan showed that there was a low-density lesion area at the former of the brain midline. The tumor was detected in the third ventricle during surgery. The size of tumor was 5.80 cm × 4.00 cm × 3.80 cm. Under optical microscopy, the tumor was biphasic in appearance, which consisted isomorphic small neuronal cells and mature adipose cells and adipose-like cells. Mature osseous tissue and intensive areas of calcification could also be seen. There was no necrosis or mitosis. By using immunohistochemical staining, the tumor cells were diffusely positive for S-100 protein (S-100) and  $\beta$ -catenin. A part of tumor cells were positive for neuronal nuclear antigen (NeuN), synaptophysin (Syn), murine double minute 2 (MDM2) and P53. Besides, the tumor cells were negative for glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), oligodendrocyte transcription factor - 2 (Oligo - 2), isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (IDH1), desmin (Des), CD68 and myelin basic protein (MBP). Ki-67 labeling index was about 1%. **Conclusions** Central nervous system liponeurocytoma is a rare tumor, which is predominantly located in the cerebellar hemispheres, and those located out of cerebellum are much more seldom. Definite diagnosis could be made by typical histopathological characteristics and immunohistochemical expressions. Central nervous system liponeurocytoma has a very well prognosis. Most patients can survive over 5 years, and the longest survival is more than 18 years.

**【Key words】** Neurocytoma; Third ventricle; Immunohistochemistry; Pathology

脂肪神经细胞瘤(liponeurocytoma)是一种临床

罕见的中枢神经系统肿瘤,生长缓慢,患者预后良好,主要发生在小脑,小脑以外者极为罕见。本文报告 1 例发生于第三脑室的脂肪神经细胞瘤患者,并通过复习文献对其组织形态学特点、免疫组织化学表型、诊断与鉴别诊断、治疗及预后等临床病理学特征进行探讨。

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## 病历摘要

患者 女性, 52 岁。主诉头痛不适 10 d, 于 2013 年 10 月 11 日入院。患者入院前 10 d 无明显诱因出现头部剧烈疼痛, 以枕部尤为明显, 发作时伴恶心, 无呕吐、肢体抽搐、肢体活动受限、大小便失禁等症与体征。

既往史、个人史及家族史 无特殊

体格检查 患者体温 36.1 °C, 脉搏 78 次/min, 呼吸 20 次/min, 血压 112/65 mm Hg (1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)。神志清楚, 皮肤、巩膜无黄染, 全身浅表淋巴结未触及, 颈静脉正常。心界正常, 心律齐、各瓣膜听诊区未闻及杂音, 胸廓无异常; 双肺叩诊呈清音, 呼吸音清晰, 未闻及干湿啰音和胸膜摩擦音。腹部外形正常、柔软, 无压痛, 无反跳痛, 未触及包块, 肝脾肋下未触及, 肾脏未触及。双下肢未见水肿。神经科专科检查: 神志清楚, 高级神经功能正常; 头部无畸形; 双侧瞳孔等大、等圆, 直径约为 3 mm, 对光反射灵敏; 伸舌居中, 无口角歪斜; 颈部柔软, 无颈项强直; 其余脑神经未见异常。四肢肌力 5 级、肌张力正常, 腱反射对称引出, 浅感觉无明显减退, 病理征阴性, 脑膜刺激征阴性。共济运动无异常。

辅助检查 入院后完善各项实验室检查, 血液一般检查和物理性质, 以及肝肾功能试验均于正常值范围。头部 CT 显示, 第三脑室前部呈低密度影, 大小约为 5.80 cm × 3.80 cm, 左右对称, 向前下方延至前颅底, 病灶内密度不均匀, 边缘有钙化灶, 双侧侧脑室后可见性质相同的结节, 双侧侧脑室体部前极和前角受压变窄、体部后极和后角增宽(图 1)。

诊断与治疗经过 根据入院前后各项检查结果, 临床诊断为第三脑室前占位性病变, 可疑脂肪瘤。遂于 2013 年 10 月 14 日全身麻醉下行第三脑室前占位性病变切除及颅内减压术。术中可见肿瘤位于第三脑室前, 约为 8.00 cm × 4.00 cm × 3.80 cm 大小, 呈黄色, 部分钙化, 质地坚硬, 血供丰富; 肿瘤与周围脑组织界限不清, 与第三脑室粘连。手术切除病灶, 并行组织病理学检查。(1)大体标本观察: 标本为灰白、灰黄色不规则组织块, 约为 3.80 cm × 3.50 cm × 1.10 cm 大小, 剖面呈灰白、灰黄色, 可见骨样组织和脂肪样组织。经体积分数为 3.7% 中性甲醛溶液固定, 常规脱水、石蜡包埋, 4 μm 连续切片,

分别行 HE 染色和免疫组织化学染色。(2)HE 染色: 光学显微镜观察, 肿瘤由两种成分组成, 一种是呈片状密集分布的小至中等大小的细胞, 形态较单一, 大小一致, 胞核呈圆形或卵圆形, 染色质稍细腻, 核仁不明显, 胞质较少, 其构成比不足 10%; 另一种是散在成片、成簇的脂肪样或成熟脂肪细胞, 呈脂肪瘤样, 约占 40%。灶性区域可见上述两种成分过渡区。肿瘤组织中可见成熟骨组织, 部分区域密集钙化, 其中血管呈弓状或分支状, 部分区域可见粗大纤维将肿瘤分割成小叶状, 未见坏死, 无“菊形团”样结构, 无核分裂象; 肿瘤组织与周围脑组织分界不清且无包膜(图 2)。(3)免疫组织化学染色: 采用 EnVision 或 EliVision 二步法进行检测, 并设阴性和阳性对照。免疫组织化学检测所用 I 抗、II 抗、显色剂和染色系统参见表 1。各种生物学标志物表达部位为胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)、突触素(Syn)、异柠檬酸脱氢酶 1(IDH1)、结蛋白(Desmin)、CD68、髓鞘碱性蛋白(MBP)以胞质着色为阳性; 神经元核抗原(NeuN)、少突胶质细胞转录因子-2(Oligo-2)、P53、Ki-67 抗原以胞核着色为阳性; S-100 蛋白(S-100)、鼠双微体 2(MDM2)以胞质或胞核着色为阳性; β-连接素(β-catenin)以肿瘤细胞膜或胞质或胞核着色为阳性。结果显示, 肿瘤细胞弥漫表达 S-100、β-连接素, 少数表达 NeuN、Syn、MDM2 和 P53, 不表达 GFAP、Oligo-2、IDH1、结蛋白、CD68、MBP、Ki-67 抗原标记指数约为 1%(图 3)。病理诊断: 脂肪神经细胞瘤伴骨化生(WHO II 级)。

患者术后未行放射治疗或药物化疗, 随访至今已近 10 个月, 未再出现头晕、头痛等神经系统症状, 肿瘤无复发, 日常生活基本能够自理。

## 讨 论

脂肪神经细胞瘤为临床罕见的中枢神经系统肿瘤<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 其发病率仅为中枢神经细胞瘤的 3%<sup>[3-4]</sup>, 好发于成年人, 绝大多数侵犯小脑, 偶发于小脑以外的脑组织<sup>[5-7]</sup>, 其中以幕上脑室系统<sup>[6]</sup>, 尤其是侧脑室多见<sup>[8]</sup>, 其次为第四脑室<sup>[6]</sup>。目前文献报道发生于小脑的脂肪神经细胞瘤共 31 例<sup>[9]</sup>, 而发生于小脑以外脑组织者不足 10 例。四川大学华西医院病理科 1982 年 1 月-2014 年 7 月诊断的 1400 余例中枢神经系统肿瘤患者中, 仅 1 例为脂肪神经细胞瘤, 占中枢神经系统肿瘤的 0.007%。据文献报道, 平均发

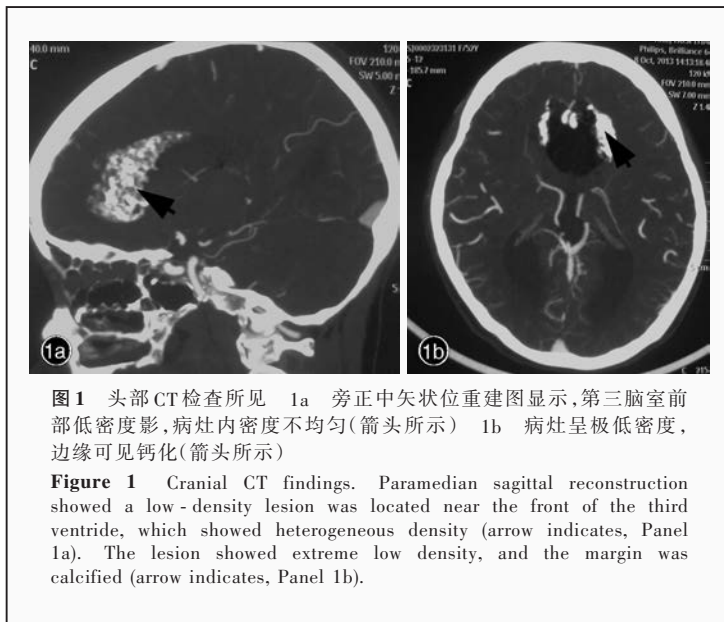


图 1 头部 CT 检查所见 1a 旁正中矢状位重建图显示,第三脑室前部低密度影,病灶内密度不均匀(箭头所示) 1b 病灶呈极低密度,边缘可见钙化(箭头所示)

**Figure 1** Cranial CT findings. Paramedian sagittal reconstruction showed a low-density lesion was located near the front of the third ventricle, which showed heterogeneous density (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). The lesion showed extreme low density, and the margin was calcified (arrow indicates, Panel 1b).

病年龄 50 岁(24~77 岁),30~60 岁为高发年龄<sup>[10]</sup>,但无明显性别差异<sup>[11]</sup>。患者临床症状因肿瘤部位不同而有所差异,发生于小脑者表现为小脑相关症状或体征,发生于小脑以外脑组织者,以肿瘤占位效应或阻塞性脑积水所致颅内高压和头痛为主要表现<sup>[12]</sup>。影像学表现亦不尽一致,与脂肪组织所占肿瘤实质成分的比例和分布有关,T<sub>1</sub>WI 呈明显不均匀的高信号、T<sub>2</sub>WI 显示的高密度影常与肿瘤组织中脂肪组织成分有关<sup>[13]</sup>,水肿程度较轻微<sup>[14]</sup>。

小脑脂肪神经细胞瘤最早于 1978 年由 Bechtel 等<sup>[15]</sup>报告,因其组织学形态与髓母细胞瘤相似,但含脂肪成分,故命名为脂肪瘤型髓母细胞瘤。在后续报道中,为强调肿瘤类似中枢神经细胞瘤且预后不同于普通的髓母细胞瘤,又冠名为脂肪神经细胞瘤<sup>[16]</sup>、脂肪瘤型胶质神经细胞瘤<sup>[17]</sup>、小脑脂化成熟神经外胚层肿瘤<sup>[18]</sup>等。在 2000 年世界卫生组织公布的第 3 版中枢神经系统肿瘤分类标准中,依据患者临床表现、肿瘤组织学特征、免疫组织化学表型、遗传和基因表达将其独立命名为脂肪神经细胞瘤,归类于神经元及混合性神经元-胶质肿瘤,属 WHO I 或 II 级。鉴于此类患者临床预后良好,但复发率较高,2007 年世界卫生组织公布的第 4 版中枢神经系统肿瘤分类将其归为 WHO II 级<sup>[19]</sup>。

大体标本观察常因手术方式不同而有所差异,大多呈灰白、淡黄色破碎组织,若脂肪成分较多,则可见明显的黄色脂肪组织。本文患者因伴骨化生和钙化,因此大体标本可见骨组织及其钙化。光学

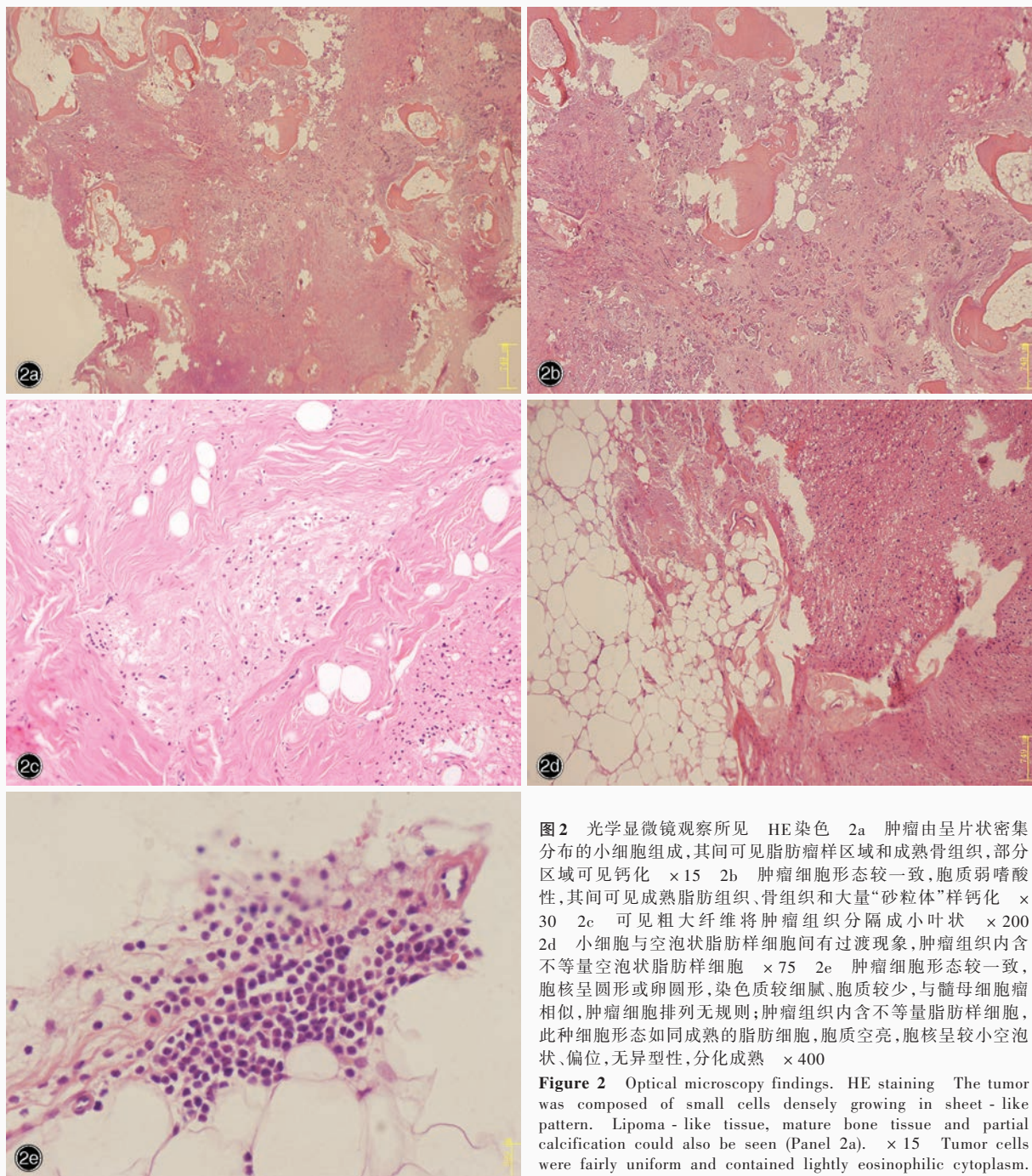
显微镜观察主要呈现以小细胞成分为主,的形态学改变,肿瘤细胞呈圆形,胞质呈弱嗜酸性,胞核圆形或卵圆形,染色质较细腻,伴少量胞质,形态与髓母细胞瘤相似<sup>[20]</sup>;其特征性改变为:肿瘤组织内含不等量的空泡状脂肪样细胞,此种细胞形态如同成熟脂肪细胞,胞质空亮,胞核小、偏位,无异型性且分化成熟,小细胞与空泡状脂肪样细胞之间存在过渡现象。此外,部分小细胞可向神经胶质细胞分化(如星形胶质细胞)<sup>[21-23]</sup>、肌样分化和室管膜分化<sup>[2,6,24-25]</sup>。肿瘤细胞排列无规则,缺乏“菊形团”样结构,核分裂象极少(<1/10 个高倍视野),Ki-67 抗原标记指数低,无坏死、细胞多形性和异常血管增生。该例患者肿瘤组织中尚可见成熟骨组织,未见相关

文献报道。

脂肪神经细胞瘤中向神经细胞分化的肿瘤细胞主要表达神经元相关标志物,如神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)、Syn、S-100、NeuN 等,几乎不表达神经微丝蛋白(NF)和嗜铬素 A(CgA),部分或灶性表达 GFAP<sup>[1,10]</sup>,也从另外一个角度证实了前文提及的部分小细胞向神经胶质细胞分化的情况,Ki-67 抗原标记指数为 1%~6%,>10% 者提示预后不良<sup>[1,10]</sup>。本文患者肿瘤细胞弥漫表达 S-100、 $\beta$ -选择素,少数表达 NeuN、Syn、MDM2、P53,不表达 GFAP、Oligo-2、IDH1、结蛋白、CD68、MBP,Ki-67 抗原标记指数约为 1%,与相关文献报道一致。超微结构观察显示,肿瘤细胞排列紧密,呈圆形或卵圆形,有多个细胞突起,核仁规则、染色质呈团块状;神经细胞内可见明显脂质堆积,脂肪细胞明显比非脂肪细胞大,然而胞核和胞质内细胞器基本相同,几乎未见星形胶质细胞<sup>[26]</sup>。

一项对 20 例小脑脂肪神经细胞瘤患者进行的遗传学研究显示,其缺乏髓母细胞瘤的遗传学标志 17q 等臂染色体,cDNA 芯片聚类分析 1176 个基因组数据与中枢神经细胞瘤类似,但其 P53 错义突变达 20% 是中枢神经细胞瘤所不具有的,提示小脑脂肪神经细胞瘤具有独特的基因异常突变<sup>[27]</sup>。

关于肿瘤的组织学起源目前尚不十分清楚,较为一致的观点是:依据肿瘤细胞神经元标志物阳性,推测其起源于神经外胚层。关于肿瘤组织中的脂肪细胞来源,目前争议较大:部分观点认为,脂肪



**图 2** 光学显微镜观察所见 HE 染色 2a 肿瘤由呈片状密集分布的小细胞组成,其间可见脂肪瘤样区域和成熟骨组织,部分区域可见钙化 × 15 2b 肿瘤细胞形态较一致,胞质弱嗜酸性,其间可见成熟脂肪组织、骨组织和大量“砂粒体”样钙化 × 30 2c 可见粗大纤维将肿瘤组织分隔成小叶状 × 200 2d 小细胞与空泡状脂肪样细胞间有过渡现象,肿瘤组织内含不等量空泡状脂肪样细胞 × 75 2e 肿瘤细胞形态较一致,胞核呈圆形或卵圆形,染色质较细腻、胞质较少,与髓母细胞瘤相似,肿瘤细胞排列无规则;肿瘤组织内含不等量脂肪样细胞,此种细胞形态如同成熟的脂肪细胞,胞质空亮,胞核呈较小空泡状、偏位,无异型性,分化成熟 × 400

**Figure 2** Optical microscopy findings. HE staining The tumor was composed of small cells densely growing in sheet-like pattern. Lipoma-like tissue, mature bone tissue and partial calcification could also be seen (Panel 2a). × 15 Tumor cells were fairly uniform and contained lightly eosinophilic cytoplasm. In the tumor mature adipose tissue, bone tissue and a large amount of psammoma bodies-like calcification could be seen (Panel 2b). × 30 Bulky fibers divided tumor tissues into lobules (Panel 2c). × 200 There were transition zones between the small cells and fat-like cells, and tumor tissues contained different amounts of vacuolated fat-like cells (Panel 2d). × 75 The tumor cells were uniform and round, containing lightly eosinophilic cytoplasm and round or oval nuclei, which were similar to medulloblastoma. They were arranged irregularly. Tumor tissue contained different amounts of fat-like cells, with empty and bright cytoplasm, small and displaced nuclei, no atypia and mature differentiation (Panel 2e). × 400

细胞是神经细胞向脂肪细胞移行而来,部分观点则认为,脂肪细胞是肿瘤细胞胞质内的脂肪滴逐渐积聚而形成,另有部分学者提出,脂肪组织可能是由

细胞变性所致;但大部分学者支持脂肪组织是由肿瘤细胞转化而来,原因如前文超微结构所述,电子显微镜观察,肿瘤细胞和大的无包膜的脂肪样细胞

表 1 免疫组织化学检测各项抗体列表

Table 1. Antibodies used for immunohistochemical examination

Antibody I	Clone ID	Company	Restorative procedure	Dilution ratio	Antibody II company	Dyeing system
GFAP	6F2	Dako (Denmark)	Citric acid	1 : 10 000	Dako (America)	EnVision
Syn	SP11	Maixin (China)	Citric acid	1 : 100	Dako (America)	EnVision
IDH1	H09	Dianova (America)	Citric acid	1 : 20	Dako (America)	EnVision
Desmin	D33	Dako (Denmark)	Citric acid	1 : 100	Dako (America)	EnVision
CD68	PGM-1	Dako (Denmark)	Citric acid	1 : 100	Dako (America)	EnVision
MBP	7H11	Zhongshan (China)	Citric acid	1 : 100	Dako (America)	EnVision
NeuN	A60	Maixin (China)	Citric acid	Ready-to-use	Dako (America)	EnVision
Oligo-2	EP112	Zhongshan (China)	EDTA	Ready-to-use	Dako (America)	EnVision
P53	DO-7	Maixin (China)	EDTA	1 : 200	Maixin (China)	EliVision
Ki-67	MIBI-1	Dako (Denmark)	EDTA	1 : 200	Dako (America)	EnVision
S-100	4C4.9	Maixin (China)	Citric acid	1 : 100	Dako (America)	EnVision
MDM2	SPM14	Maixin (China)	Citric acid	Ready-to-use	Dako (America)	EnVision
$\beta$ -catenin	CAT-5H10	Maixin (China)	Citric acid	Ready-to-use	Dako (America)	EnVision

GFAP, glial fibrillary acidic protein, 胶质纤维酸性蛋白; Syn, synaptophysin, 突触素; IDH1, isocitrate dehydrogenase 1, 异柠檬酸脱氢酶 1; Desmin, 结蛋白; MBP, myelin basic protein, 髓鞘碱性蛋白; NeuN, neuronal nuclear antigen, 神经元核抗原; Oligo-2, oligodendrocyte transcription factor-2, 少突胶质细胞转录因子-2; S-100, S-100 protein, S-100 蛋白; MDM2, murine double minute 2, 鼠双微体 2;  $\beta$ -catenin,  $\beta$ -连接素; EDTA, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, 乙二胺四乙酸

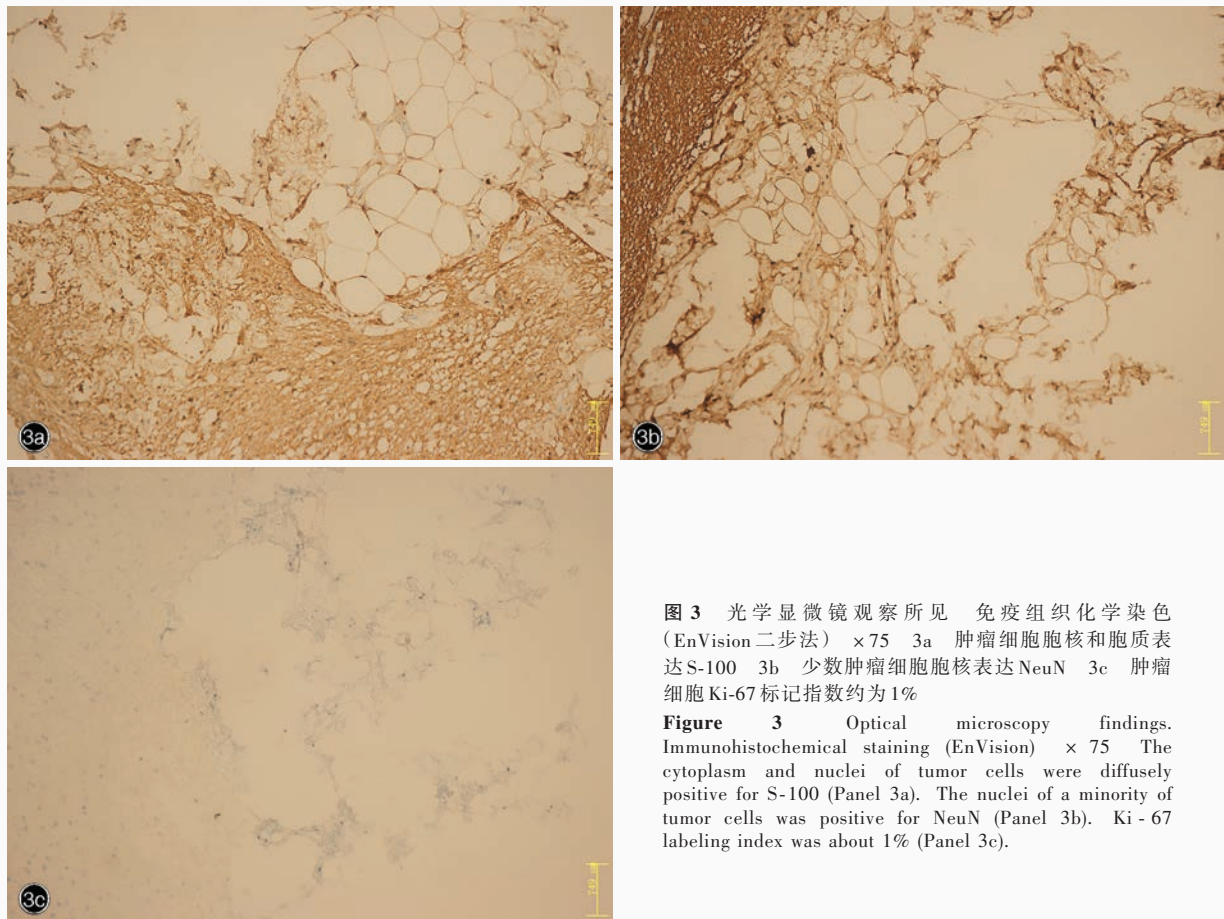


图 3 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色 (EnVision 二步法)  $\times 75$  3a 肿瘤细胞胞核和胞质表达 S-100 3b 少数肿瘤细胞胞核表达 NeuN 3c 肿瘤细胞 Ki-67 标记指数约为 1%

**Figure 3** Optical microscopy findings. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision)  $\times 75$  The cytoplasm and nuclei of tumor cells were diffusely positive for S-100 (Panel 3a). The nuclei of a minority of tumor cells was positive for NeuN (Panel 3b). Ki-67 labeling index was about 1% (Panel 3c).

均具有神经元分化特征<sup>[28]</sup>,均同时表达神经元标志物<sup>[21,23]</sup>。因此,脂肪样细胞是肿瘤细胞自身的脂质化,而非错构瘤之脂肪成分,亦非肿瘤性间叶成分的混合,本文病例肿瘤组织中的钙化和骨组织亦可能来源于肿瘤细胞的转化。

典型的小脑脂肪神经细胞瘤由于其特殊的发病部位和组织学结构,无论在影像学、大体标本或形态学改变上均不难诊断,唯有当部位和形态学改变不典型时方出现诊断困难或误诊,主要应注意与下列疾病相鉴别。(1)髓母细胞瘤:约70%发生于儿童、青少年,高峰年龄为7岁<sup>[29-30]</sup>;80%的成年髓母细胞瘤发生在21~40岁中青年人群<sup>[31-32]</sup>,50岁以上者罕见,男性好发<sup>[19]</sup>。第四脑室为髓母细胞瘤好发部位,随着年龄的增长,肿瘤组织逐渐累积小脑,MRI呈高信号,增强后病灶均匀强化,软脑膜或脑室壁呈点状高信号或为其特征性表现。肿瘤细胞丰富,密度大,分化差,胞核圆形或卵圆形,核分裂象多见、染色质密集,胞质不明显,“Homer-Wright菊形团”样结构常见,无脂肪瘤样或脂肪成分,可见假“栅栏”状坏死。肿瘤细胞表达Syn、波形蛋白(Vimentin),Ki-67抗原标记指数呈高表达。分子病理学检测,髓母细胞瘤染色体异常位于17q之等臂染色体<sup>[33-34]</sup>,大多数病例MYC基因扩增<sup>[35]</sup>。患者预后不良,肿瘤细胞可经脑脊液播散,属WHOⅣ级。(2)中枢神经细胞瘤:临床就诊年龄8天至67岁(平均29岁),无性别差异<sup>[19]</sup>,好发于幕上侧脑室和(或)第三脑室。MRI呈等信号影,与脂肪神经细胞瘤混杂信号不同。肿瘤细胞由大小一致的圆形、卵圆形细胞组成,染色质细腻,常可见钙化,部分可见“Homer-Wright菊形团”和节细胞<sup>[36-37]</sup>,但无脂肪瘤样或脂肪成分,偶有坏死现象但不伴其他任何恶性特征,可能是由于肿瘤血管受压所致<sup>[38-39]</sup>。肿瘤细胞Syn、NSE、GFAP表达阳性,Ki-67抗原标记指数呈低表达,但亦有部分患者呈较高表达,提示预后不良。少数病例可出现第7号染色体的获得<sup>[40-41]</sup>,但无MYC基因扩增<sup>[42-43]</sup>。与其组织学特征相符,中枢神经细胞瘤预后良好,无脑脊液播散,但可复发,属于WHOⅡ级。(3)少突胶质细胞瘤:好发于成人,高峰发病年龄为50~60岁,儿童鲜见<sup>[19,44-45]</sup>,男性略多于女性;易侵犯大脑皮质和大脑半球,尤以额叶多见,约占60%<sup>[46-47]</sup>,小脑、脑干、脊髓等部位亦可受累<sup>[48]</sup>。影像学表现多为皮质或白质内低或等密度影,边界清楚,常见钙化;肿瘤细胞呈中等密度,大

小中等,胞质肿胀、透亮,胞核呈大小一致的圆形,核分裂象少见、钙化常见;胞质透亮的细胞应注意与脂肪神经细胞瘤中脂肪化的肿瘤细胞相鉴别,少突胶质细胞瘤中无脂肪瘤样成分。免疫组织化学检测尚未发现敏感性和特异性抗体,肿瘤细胞表达S-100、Oligo-2,部分表达GFAP,Ki-67抗原标记指数呈低表达。采用杂合性缺失(LOH)法检测其最常见的遗传学改变为19号染色体长臂和(或)1号染色体短臂杂合性缺失<sup>[49-50]</sup>。少突胶质细胞瘤患者预后良好,术后中位生存期约为11.60年<sup>[45]</sup>,5和10年生存率分别为71%和55%<sup>[19]</sup>,可局部复发,复发者多恶变<sup>[10]</sup>,属WHOⅡ级。(4)淋巴瘤:分为原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤(PCNSL)和继发于系统性淋巴瘤的中枢神经系统淋巴瘤,二者可发生于任何年龄,发病高峰为60~70岁<sup>[19]</sup>;男性多于女性;约有60%的原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤发生于幕上;25%~60%呈多发;30%~40%继发脑膜播散,原发性脑膜淋巴瘤占8%<sup>[51]</sup>,而原发于硬脑膜和硬膜外的淋巴瘤则十分罕见。继发性淋巴瘤则主要发生在硬脑膜和软脑膜,脑实质亦可受累<sup>[19]</sup>。原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤患者影像学表现为单一或多发高或等密度影,鲜见囊性变,增强后病灶弥漫强化、无钙化;肿瘤细胞因肿瘤类型不同而形态各异,但均呈弥漫性生长,发生于中枢神经系统的淋巴瘤常形成以血管为中心的“袖套”样的特征性生长方式,无脂肪瘤样成分、无钙化。淋巴瘤标志物如CD45、CD20或CD3等表达阳性,神经元标志物表达阴性;其分子病理学异常与非原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤相同。原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤患者因亚型不同而预后不尽一致。

治疗原则以手术完整切除肿瘤为首选,若切除不完全,可辅以放射治疗;术后密切随访,若肿瘤复发,除手术切除外应考虑再次放射治疗。综合文献报道,8例手术患者未接受辅助治疗,2例术后1年内死亡(分别死于手术并发症或其他原因),6例生存患者中3例于术后5~12年复发,仅限于颅后窝,未见远隔部位转移。其中6例术后行放射治疗的患者,随访6个月至5年,仅1例术后6个月死于脓毒血症,其余5例均生存且未复发<sup>[52]</sup>。由此可见,手术后进行合理的放射治疗可以减少复发。由于迄今报道的脂肪神经细胞瘤病例数较少,对其生物学行为和预后尚待进一步探索,但患者总体预后良好,特别是Ki-67抗原标记指数<6%的患者,而≥10%

的患者复发风险指数则明显增加。本文患者术后未接受放射治疗和药物化疗,随访至今无复发,一般情况良好。

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## 《中国现代神经疾病杂志》编辑部关于稿件统计分析方法的要求

《中国现代神经疾病杂志》编辑部对来稿中的统计分析方法一律要求明确研究设计方法,以及详细描述资料性质和结果,具体要求如下:

1. 研究设计方法 要求交代研究设计的名称和主要方法。如调查设计应写明是前瞻性、回顾性还是横断面调查研究;实验设计应写明具体设计类型,如自身配对设计、成组设计、交叉设计、析因设计或正交叉设计等;临床试验设计应写明属于第几期临床试验,采用何种盲法措施等。应围绕“重复、随机、对照、均衡”四项基本原则进行概要说明,尤其要说明如何控制重要的非试验因素的干扰和影响。

2. 资料及结果的表达与描述 采用均数  $\pm$  标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 表示近似服从正态分布的定量资料,采用中位数和四分位数间距 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ] 表示呈偏态分布的定量资料;采用相对数构成比 (%) 或率 (%) 表示计数资料,用相对数构成比时分母不能小于 20。应写明所用统计分析方法的具体名称、统计量具体值,应尽可能给出确切的  $P$  值;当涉及总体参数时,在给出显著性检验结果的同时,给出 95% 可信区间。