

伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤

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【摘要】 目的 观察伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤的组织病理学特征。方法与结果 女性患者, 58 岁。头部 MRI 显示右侧颞叶和基底节区不规则长 T₁、长 T₂ 信号, 边界清楚, 周围脑组织水肿不明显; 脑桥和右侧侧脑室受压、中线结构向左侧偏移; 增强扫描病灶呈多发团块状和斑片状明显强化。组织学观察肿瘤细胞呈多形性, 由单核细胞或多核瘤巨细胞、泡沫样肿瘤细胞和梭形细胞混合构成, 可见嗜酸性小体和核内包涵体; 部分区域肿瘤细胞密集, 细胞异型性明显, 核质比增高。肿瘤细胞胶质纤维酸性蛋白、波形蛋白、S-100 蛋白、神经元核抗原和 P53 蛋白表达阳性; 突触素、嗜铬素 A、神经微丝蛋白、CD34 和异柠檬酸脱氢酶 1 表达阴性; Ki-67 抗原标记指数约为 8.20%。**结论** 伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤临床罕见, 影像学表现对诊断有一定提示意义, 明确诊断仍依赖特征性的组织形态学特征和免疫学表型。

【关键词】 星形细胞瘤; 间变; 病理学; 免疫组织化学

Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma with anaplastic features: one case report and review of literature

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinicopathological features of pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma with anaplastic features (PXA - A). **Methods** The clinical manifestations, imaging, histopathological features, and immunophenotype were analyzed in one case of PXA - A, and relevant literatures were reviewed. **Results** The patient was a 58-year-old woman. MRI examination revealed a parenchyma mass with irregularly long T₁ and long T₂ signal in right temporal lobe and basal ganglia region.

The border was clear and peritumoral edema was inconspicuous. The mesocephalon and right ventricle were compressed, and the midline was shifted to left. Enhanced MRI showed multiple flaky and nodular enhancement. Histologically, tumor cells showed remarkable cellular pleomorphism, and they were composed of mononuclear cells, multinuclear giant tumor cells, frothy tumor cells and spindle cells. Eosinophilic granular bodies and intranuclear inclusions were seen. Tumor cells in partial regions were intensively arranged, with obvious atypia. Immunohistochemical analysis showed immunoreactivity of the cells to glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), Vimentin (Vim), S-100 protein (S-100), neuronal nuclei (NeuN) and P53. The cells showed a negative reaction for synaptophysin (Syn), chromogranin A (CgA), neurofilament protein (NF), CD34 and isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (IDH1). The Ki-67 label index was 8.20%. **Conclusions** PXA - A is a rare tumor. The imaging features can offer a few diagnostic cues. However, a definite diagnosis depends on the histological and immunohistochemical features.

【Key words】 Astrocytoma; Anaplasia; Pathology; Immunohistochemistry

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2014.12.013

基金项目:国家重点基础研究发展计划(973计划)项目(项目编号:2010CB529405);天津市重大科技计划项目(项目编号:12ZCDZSY17400);中国抗癌协会神经肿瘤专业委员会神经肿瘤研究项目(项目编号:CSNO-2013-MSD010);天津医科大学科学基金资助项目(项目编号:2013KYQ02)

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This study was supported by Major State Basic Research Development Program of China (973 Program, No. 2010CB529405), Tianjin Municipal Science and Technology Project (No. 12ZCDZSY17400), Neuro-oncology Project from Chinese Anti-Cancer Association (No. CSNO-2013-MSD010) and Science Foundation of Tianjin Medical University (No. 2013KYQ02).

多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤(PXA)是好发于儿童和青少年的临床少见的具有特殊临床病理学特征且预后较好的神经上皮组织肿瘤,常发生于大脑半球表面,可累及脑膜,约98%发生于幕上,尤其好发于颞叶。该肿瘤的典型组织学特征包括肿瘤细胞多形性、含脂肪的泡沫样细胞、淋巴细胞浸润和嗜伊红颗粒小体,其中伴明显核分裂象($\geq 5/10$ 个高倍视野或Ki-67抗原标记指数 $\geq 5\%$)和(或)坏死者诊断为伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤(PXA-A)。

病历摘要

患者 女性,58岁。主因反复头痛2月余,加重伴四肢无力7d,于2014年8月8日入院。患者于2个月前无明显诱因出现头痛,以右侧额颞部显著,疼痛无规律,同时伴恶心、进食少、左上肢不自主抖动,未行头部影像学检查和特殊治疗。1周前上述症状加重,并出现精神差、嗜睡、四肢无力等症状与体征,走路需搀扶,频繁恶心、呕吐。外院头部CT显示,右侧颞叶和基底节区占位性病变,累及鞍上池和桥前池。具体诊断与治疗经过不详,症状与体征呈持续性加重。为进一步明确诊断与治疗至我院就诊,经头部MRI检查后,以“右侧颞叶和岛叶占位性病变”收入院。患者自发病以来一般情况较差,进食少,大小便正常,体重近期明显下降。既往有高血压病史5年,服用硝苯地平缓释片(具体剂量不详)后血压控制尚可。家族中无类似病史。

入院后体格检查 患者血压160/110 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa),呈嗜睡状态。双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约3 mm,对光反射灵敏,视力和视野检查不合作;颜面部感觉无减退,鼻唇沟无变浅,口角无歪斜,示齿完全,伸舌居中,鼓腮无漏气。左侧肢体肌力3级、右侧4级,肌张力正常,腱反射阳性,病理征未引出;感觉共济检查无异常。

辅助检查 头部CT显示,右侧颞叶不规则低密度区,脑桥右侧受压,病变突入鞍上池。MRI显示,右侧颞叶和基底节区不规则长 T_1 、长 T_2 信号,边界清

楚;扩散加权成像(DWI)呈等信号;FLAIR成像呈高信号,邻近脑回肿胀,周围水肿不明显,占位效应明显,脑桥和右侧侧脑室受压,中线结构向左侧偏移(图1a,1b);增强扫描右侧基底节区和颞叶呈散在团块状和斑片状明显强化,脑桥右前方强化,脑桥轻度受压移位,双侧侧脑室周围和半卵圆中心多发斑片状稍长 T_1 信号,边界清楚(图1c,1d);脑室系统轻度扩张,脑沟、脑裂增宽,双侧筛窦黏膜增厚、呈线状强化。临床诊断:右侧颞叶和岛叶占位性病变,疑似神经上皮组织肿瘤。

诊断与治疗经过 患者于全身麻醉下经右侧颞下入路行右侧基底节区、右侧颞叶和脑桥右前方占位性病变切除术。术中可见脑组织稍肿胀、脑回变平,切除部分颞极,显露颞叶深部病灶,呈紫红色、无包膜,形状不规则,实体性、质地不均匀,血运稍丰富,内有血管穿行,累及岛叶和脑干,周围脑组织肿胀,手术部分切除肿瘤,切除的标本行组织病理学检查。(1)大体标本观察:切除组织为灰黄色破碎组织块,大小6.00 cm × 5.50 cm × 2.00 cm,剖面灰白色、质地中等。(2)HE染色:肿瘤细胞呈多形性,由单核细胞或多核瘤巨细胞、泡沫样肿瘤细胞和梭形细胞混合构成,可见嗜酸性小体和核内包涵体,肿瘤组织内淋巴细胞呈散在或局灶性浸润(图2a)。部分区域肿瘤细胞密度增加,细胞异型性明显,核质比增高(图2b)。肿瘤组织未见坏死和血管内皮增生。(3)免疫组织化学染色:免疫组织化学染色采用ABC三步法,检测试剂盒和检测用抗体均购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司。肿瘤细胞胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP,图3a)、波形蛋白(Vim,图3b)、S-100蛋白(S-100)、神经元核抗原(NeuN,图3c)和P53蛋白表达阳性;突触素(Syn)、嗜铬素A(CgA)、神经微丝蛋白(NF)、CD34蛋白和异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(IDH1)表达阴性;Ki-67抗原标记指数约为8.20%(图3d)。最终病理诊断:伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤。患者术后意识模糊、嗜睡、精神差,术后11d(2014年8月26日)因呼吸、循环衰竭,抢救无效死亡。

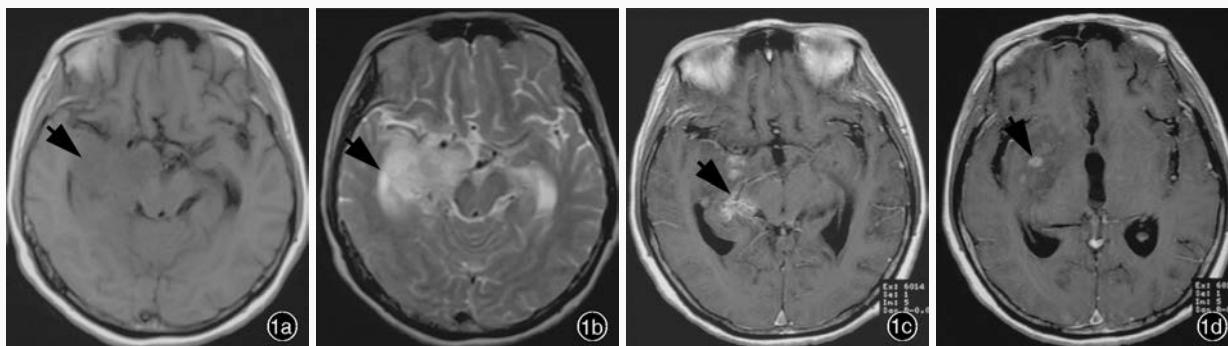


图 1 头部 MRI 检查所见 1a 横断面 T₁WI 显示,右侧颞叶内侧和基底节区低信号(箭头所示) 1b 横断面 T₂WI 显示,右侧颞叶内侧和基底节区高信号(箭头所示) 1c 横断面增强 T₁WI 显示,病变内侧散在团块状和斑片状明显强化(箭头所示),中线结构向左侧偏移 1d 横断面增强 T₁WI 显示,右侧基底节区病灶内侧散在团块状和斑片状强化影(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Cranial MRI findings. Axial T₁WI showed low-intensity signal of right mesial temporal lobe and basal ganglia (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Axial T₂WI showed high-intensity signal of right mesial temporal lobe and basal ganglia (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Axial enhanced T₁WI revealed multiple flaky and nodular enhancement of the inside of the lesion located in right temporal lobe (arrow indicates), and the midline was shifted to left (Panel 1c). Axial enhanced T₁WI revealed multiple flaky and nodular enhancement of the inside of the lesion located in right basal ganglia (arrow indicates, Panel 1d).

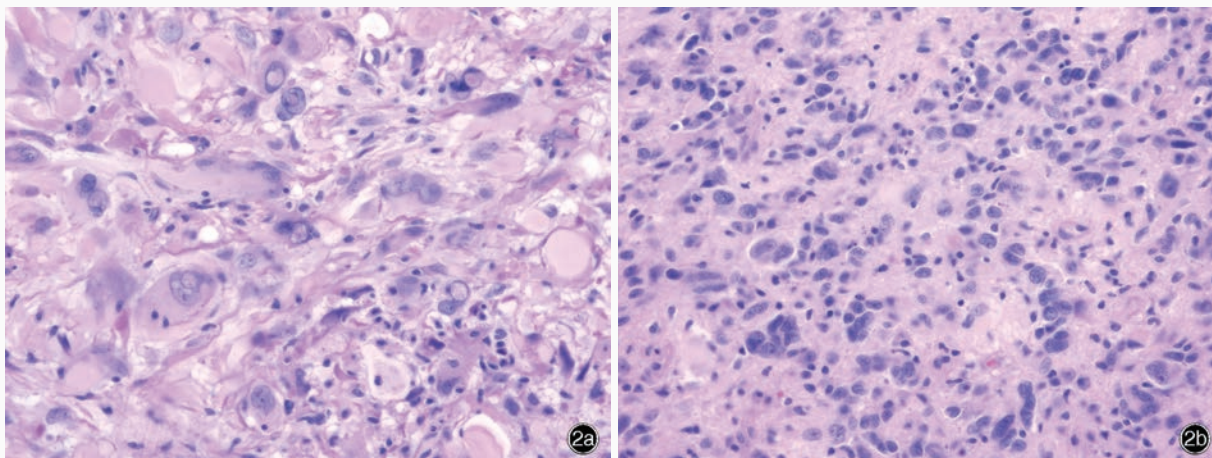


图 2 光学显微镜观察所见 HE 染色 ×400 2a 肿瘤细胞呈多形性,由单核细胞或多核瘤巨细胞、泡沫样肿瘤细胞和梭形细胞构成,可见嗜酸性小体和核内包涵体,肿瘤组织内淋巴细胞呈散在或局灶性浸润 2b 部分区域肿瘤细胞密度增加,细胞异型性明显,核质比增加

Figure 2 Optical microscopy findings. HE staining ×400 Tumor cells showed remarkable cellular pleomorphism, and they were composed of mononuclear cells, multinuclear giant tumor cells, frothy tumor cells and spindle cells. Eosinophilic granular bodies, intranuclear inclusions, and scattered or focal lymphocytic infiltrates were seen (Panel 2a). In some areas, intensive cells were atypical and nuclear/cytoplasmic ratio was increased (Panel 2b).

讨 论

多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤是一种预后相对较好的星形细胞肿瘤,常发生于大脑表浅部位,大多数患者有长期癫痫发作史或头痛史。多数患者可处在长期无症状期,甚至有文献报道,术后患者生存期可长达 40 年,即使不全切除肿瘤的患者其病理演变亦十分缓慢^[1]。但是仍有少数患者可进展至伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤,表现为肿瘤细胞多形性消失,小细胞密集极为显著,以及明显的核分裂象增多($\geq 5/10$ 个高倍视野)和(或)坏

死^[1]。伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤可以原发,亦可由多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤进展而来^[2]。Hirose 等^[3] 2008 年以及 Kahramancetin 和 Tihan^[4] 2013 年均指出,即使肿瘤组织中未见核分裂象 $\geq 5/10$ 个高倍视野,但是出现以下情况,即明显的细胞间变、坏死,血管内皮增生, Ki-67 抗原标记指数 $\geq 5\%$,亦可明确诊断。

伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤患者临床主要表现为头痛和癫痫发作,影像学呈现肿瘤体积较大、界限尚清的实性或囊性肿块,增强扫描可见瘤结节或囊壁强化。典型的组织形态学表

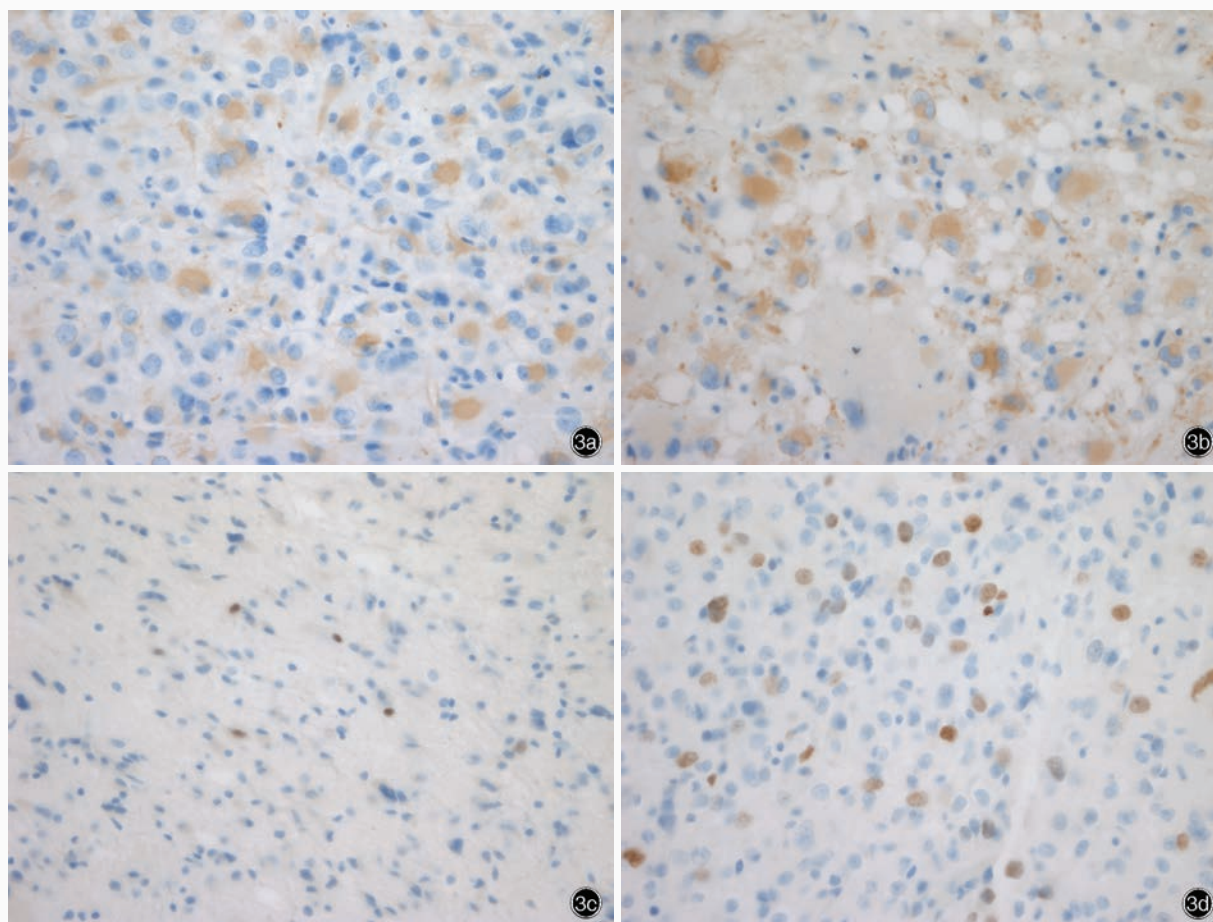


图3 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(ABC三步法) ×400 3a 肿瘤细胞弥漫表达GFAP 3b 肿瘤细胞弥漫表达 Vim 3c 少数肿瘤细胞NeuN表达阳性 3d 肿瘤细胞Ki-67抗原标记显示局部细胞增殖指数较高

Figure 3 Optical microscopy findings. Immunohistochemical staining (ABC) ×400 Tumor cells were diffusely positive for GFAP (Panel 3a). Tumor cells were diffusely positive for Vim (Panel 3b). A few tumor cells were positive for NeuN (Panel 3c). Ki-67 showed partial cell proliferation index was high (Panel 3d).

现为:肿瘤细胞呈多形性,由单核细胞或多核瘤巨细胞、含脂肪的泡沫样细胞和梭形细胞混合构成,可见嗜酸性小体和核内包涵体,肿瘤组织内淋巴细胞呈散在或局灶性浸润。网状纤维是由脑膜和肿瘤细胞共同产生的,部分伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤不邻近脑膜,也可不具备网状纤维环绕肿瘤细胞的特征。免疫组织化学染色,GFAP、Vim以及S-100均呈弥漫性阳性,部分患者神经元标志物,如NeuN、Syn、NF表达阳性。肿瘤细胞CD34表达阳性有助于诊断,典型多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤患者CD34阳性率高达84%,伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤仅为44%,胶质母细胞瘤则罕见CD34表达阳性^[5]。

由于伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤在组织病理学上具有多形性和复杂性,诊断时需

结合临床表现和影像学特点,并注意与以下肿瘤相鉴别:(1)巨细胞型胶质母细胞瘤。肿瘤细胞呈多形性,常见单核细胞或多核瘤巨细胞,同时有活跃的核分裂象和广泛的坏死,可资鉴别。(2)富含脂质的胶质母细胞瘤。为大脑半球深部的高度恶性肿瘤,肿瘤细胞内富含脂肪,鉴别要点是肿瘤组织内易见核分裂象和大片状坏死。(3)胶质肉瘤。为高度恶性肿瘤,常在胶质母细胞瘤基础上混有间叶性肉瘤成分,肿瘤细胞增殖活性高、核分裂象易见且伴有坏死。若鉴别诊断仍有困难,可以根据瘤巨细胞和高密度梭形细胞混杂这一特征来辨别伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤。此外,网状纤维染色及免疫组织化学染色CD34和神经元标志物阳性有助于伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤与其他肿瘤的鉴别。

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(收稿日期:2014-10-25)

· 癫痫小知识 ·

根据发病年龄排列的电-临床综合征

新生儿期(出生后至44周胎龄)

neonatal period (<44 weeks of gestational age)

良性家族性新生儿癫痫

benign familial neonatal epilepsy(BFNE)

早期肌阵挛脑病 early myoclonic encephalopathy(EME)

Ohtahara综合征 Ohtahara's syndrome

婴儿期(<1岁) infancy (<1 year)

伴游走性局灶性发作的婴儿癫痫

epilepsy of infancy with migrating focal seizures

West综合征 West's syndrome

婴儿肌阵挛癫痫 myoclonic epilepsy in infancy(MEI)

良性婴儿癫痫 benign infantile epilepsy

良性家族性婴儿癫痫 benign familial infantile epilepsy

Dravet综合征 Dravet's syndrome

非进行性疾病中肌阵挛脑病

myoclonic encephalopathy in nonprogressive disorders

儿童期(1~12岁) childhood (1-12 years)

热性惊厥附加症(可发病于婴儿期)

febrile seizures plus(FS+, can start in infancy)

Panayiotopoulos综合征 Panayiotopoulos' syndrome

肌阵挛失张力(以前称站立不能性)癫痫

epilepsy with myoclonic atonic (previously astatic) seizures

伴中央-颞区棘波的良好癫痫

benign epilepsy with centrotemporal spikes(BECTS)

常染色体显性遗传性夜发性额叶癫痫

autosomal dominant nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy

(ADNFLE)

晚发性儿童枕叶癫痫(Gastaut型)

late onset childhood occipital epilepsy (Gastaut type)

肌阵挛失神癫痫 epilepsy with myoclonic absences

Lennox-Gastaut综合征 Lennox-Gastaut syndrome(LGS)

伴睡眠期持续棘慢波的癫痫脑病

epileptic encephalopathy with continuous spike-and-wave during sleep(CSWS)

Landau-Kleffner综合征 Landau-Kleffner syndrome(LKS)

儿童失神癫痫 childhood absence epilepsy(CAE)

青少年(>12~18岁)至成年期(>18岁)

adolescence (12-18 years)-adult (>18 years)

青少年失神癫痫 juvenile absence epilepsy(JAE)

青少年肌阵挛癫痫 juvenile myoclonic epilepsy(JME)

仅有全面性强直-阵挛发作的癫痫

epilepsy with generalized tonic-clonic seizures alone

进行性肌阵挛性癫痫

progressive myoclonus epilepsies(PME)

伴听觉特征的常染色体显性遗传性癫痫

autosomal dominant epilepsy with auditory features (ADEAF)

其他家族性颞叶癫痫

other familial temporal lobe epilepsies

与年龄无特殊关系的癫痫

less specific age relationship

部位可变的家族性局灶性癫痫(儿童至成人)

familial focal epilepsy with variable foci (childhood to adult)

反射性癫痫 reflex epilepsies