

激素表达差异性垂体癌

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【摘要】 目的 报告 1 例原位和转移灶激素表达差异的垂体癌患者的临床诊断与治疗经过,以提高对该病的认识。**方法与结果** 女性患者,50 岁。临床主要表现为垂体腺瘤切除术后 4 个月眼部胀痛不适。MRI 显示颅内多发异常信号,垂体形态欠规则,鞍区呈异常信号和强化影;PET-CT 显示多发高摄取病灶。首次术后 HE 染色,肿瘤细胞弥漫性分布,呈圆形或多边形伴轻度异形,胞质中等量、嗜酸性,胞核圆形、染色质较细、核仁不明显,核分裂象易见,无坏死;免疫组织化学染色,肿瘤细胞分别表达 P53、嗜铬素 A,个别表达生长激素,Ki-67 抗原标记指数约为 80%,病理诊断为非典型垂体腺瘤。肿瘤复发转移后顶叶肿瘤活检术可见肿瘤浸润脑实质,肿瘤细胞弥漫表达生长激素,Ki-67 抗原标记指数约为 75%,病理诊断为转移性垂体癌。**结论** 垂体癌为临床罕见的恶性垂体肿瘤,需结合影像学 and 术后组织病理学明确诊断。首选外科手术切除肿瘤灶,辅助术后放射治疗或药物化疗,患者多预后不良。

【关键词】 垂体肿瘤; 激素类; 体层摄影术,发射型计算机; 免疫组织化学; 病理学

Pituitary carcinoma with different hormone expressions

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【Abstract】 Objective To introduce the experience of diagnosing and treating one case of pituitary carcinoma with distinct hormone expressions in primary and metastatic lesions and to improve understanding of this disease. **Methods** Retrospective study was performed to analyze the clinical manifestations, imaging characteristics, histopathologic findings, and treatment information of the patient. Immunohistochemical staining was done to both primary and metastatic lesions. **Results** The patient presented with eye pain and discomfort 4 months posterior to pituitary adenoma surgery. Head MRI showed multiple abnormal intracranial signals, irregular pituitary contour, and abnormal enhancements of the sellar region. PET-CT scan showed multiple hypermetabolic lesions. After the first surgery, histological study of the pituitary tumor showed disseminated tumor cells. The cells were round-shaped or polygonal, with mild atypia, moderate amount of eosinophilic plasma and round-shaped nuclei with fine chromatin and un conspicuous nucleoli; mitosis was abundant, while necrosis was absent. The tumor cells expressed P53, chromogranin A (CgA), with scattered expression for growth hormone (GH) and a Ki-67 index of 80% by immunohistochemistry. The first pathologic diagnosis was atypical pituitary adenoma. The parietal tumor cells infiltrated parenchymal after the tumor recurrence. Immunohistochemistry findings were different from the first one. The tumor cells expressed GH diffusely, with a decreased Ki-67 index of 75%. The second pathologic diagnosis was metastatic pituitary carcinoma. **Conclusions** Pituitary carcinoma is a rare malignant pituitary tumor. Diagnosis relies on radiology and pathology. Surgical resection and radiochemotherapy are the current treatment of choice but yield poor response. General prognosis of the disease is poor.

【Key words】 Pituitary neoplasms; Hormones; Tomography, emission - computed; Immunohistochemistry; Pathology

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垂体瘤是临床罕见的恶性垂体肿瘤,占垂体腺瘤的 0.10%~0.20%,迄今文献共报道 140 余例^[1]。由于其恶性程度高,严重威胁患者生命,早期诊断并及时施行综合治疗对改善预后至关重要。北京协和医院近年诊断与治疗 1 例垂体瘤患者,对其临床和影像学表现,以及组织病理学特点进行回顾分析,以期提高临床医师对垂体瘤的认识。

病历摘要

患者 女性,50 岁。因垂体肿瘤术后复发,于 2013 年 8 月 5 日入院。患者 7 个月前无明显诱因出现左眼胀痛不适,不伴视物模糊、视野缺损,无明显头痛,无恶心、呕吐,无多饮、多尿等症状与体征。当地医院眼科检查未见明显异常,经对症治疗后无好转(具体方案不详),自觉左眼胀痛持续加重。头部 MRI 检查(2013 年 4 月 4 日)显示,蝶鞍扩大、鞍底下陷,鞍区可见大小为 23 mm×22 mm×17 mm 的不规则、稍长 T₁ 和 T₂ 信号结节,压迫视交叉;增强扫描病灶呈均匀强化,考虑为垂体腺瘤(图 1a, 1b)。遂于全身麻醉下经鼻蝶入路行鞍区占位性病变切除术(2013 年 4 月 28 日首次手术)。术中可见肿瘤呈灰白色,质地坚韧,血供丰富,于手术显微镜下部分切除肿瘤。术后当地医院病理诊断:低分化上皮源性癌,具有神经内分泌功能,考虑为生长活跃的垂体瘤。多所医院病理会诊,均诊断为非典型垂体腺瘤。术后左侧动眼神经不完全麻痹、左侧上睑下垂, MRI 显示鞍区占位性病变。考虑手术残留肿瘤,予以三维适形放射治疗(50 Gy/25 F×25 次),同时辅以溴隐亭 2.50 g(2 次/d)以及营养神经、脱水和抗肿瘤中成药对症支持治疗。放射治疗后 MRI 检查(2013 年 5 月 27 日)显示,肿瘤体积明显缩小,但左侧额顶颞叶、右侧额叶慢性硬膜下血肿形成(图 1c, 1d)。遂于首次手术后 1 个月(2013 年 5 月 29 日)行第 2 阶段缩野放射治疗(4 Gy/2 次),肿瘤得到有效控制、不良反应轻微。放射治疗后约 10 d 出现左侧腰椎间断性隐痛但无放射痛,自放射治疗以来,精神、睡眠尚可,近 15 d 逐渐出现声音嘶哑、饮水呛咳、食欲下降和大便秘结(1 次/2 d)等症状,体重增加约 2500 g。术后 3 个月(2013 年 7 月 27 日)外院 B 超提示左侧臀部脂肪层稍高回声结节,头部 MRI 显示颅内多发性占位病变。结合临床症状与体征,以及 MRI 检查结果,无神经系统定位症状与体征,认为颅内多发性转移瘤可能,入院拟诊为垂体瘤脑转

移,在我院接受进一步治疗。

既往史 否认高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、高脂血症,以及慢性肾功能衰竭、肝病或肝硬化等慢性病史;否认结核病、乙型肝炎、伤寒、猩红热等传染病史;否认外伤史;否认药物或食物过敏史。

诊断与治疗经过 入院后体格检查:发育正常,营养不良,正力体型,自主体位,步入病房,神志清楚,查体合作。肢体痛温觉、触觉正常,深感觉正常;腹壁反射对称引出,四肢腱反射正常引出,双侧膝阵挛、踝阵挛未引出;双侧指鼻试验、快复轮替动作、跟-膝-胫试验稳准, Romberg 征阴性;双侧 Hoffman 征、掌颞反射、Babinski 征、Chaddock 征、Oppenheim 征和 Gordon 征阴性;无颈项抵抗; Kernig 征、Brudzinski 征阴性;皮肤划痕试验阴性。实验室检查:术前激素检测催乳素(PRL)0.45 nmol/L(0.14~0.48 nmol/L)、三碘甲状腺原氨酸(T₃)1.25 nmol/L(0.01~2.96 nmol/L)、甲状腺素(T₄)118.81 nmol/L(55.47~161.25 nmol/L)、游离 T₃(FT₃)3.94 pmol/L(2.77~6.31 pmol/L)、游离 T₄(FT₄)14.32 pmol/L(10.45~24.38 pmol/L)、促甲状腺激素(TSH)水平 33.79 μIU/ml(0.38~4.34 μIU/ml)、生长激素(GH)0.06 nmol/L(<0.09 nmol/L)、促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)15.99 pmol/L(<10.12 pmol/L)。头部 MRI 显示,额顶颞叶、胼胝体边缘、中脑背侧、小脑邻近脑膜多发类圆形异常信号,垂体形态不规则,鞍区可见异常信号和强化影。由于颅内占位性病变呈多发、体积小且位于脑深部,难以全切除,故经临床讨论将手术方案定为:立体定向颅内占位性病变活检术。遂于 2013 年 8 月 13 日行顶叶肿瘤活检术。术后予以替莫唑胺 150 mg/(m²·d)连续治疗 5 d,复查血常规无异常则剂量增至 200 mg/(m²·d),继续治疗 3 周,因食欲下降、纳差,行 PET-CT 检查,可见颅内多发病灶均呈高摄取表现(图 2)。提示手术辅助药物化疗效果欠佳,患者放弃治疗,主动要求出院。

首次术后肿瘤组织切片外院会诊:HE 染色,肿瘤组织呈弥漫性生长,无明确结构特征,肿瘤细胞呈圆形或多边形,核质比较高,胞核轻度异形、核分裂象多见并可见小核仁。免疫组织化学染色,嗜铬素 A(CgA)、P53 表达阳性, Ki-67 抗原标记指数约为 80%,仅个别细胞(1%)散在表达 GH(图 3),而 ACTH、卵泡刺激素(FSH)、胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)、TSH、PRL、黄体生成素(LH)和 CD117 表达阴性。病理诊断:非典型垂体腺瘤(无功能型)。

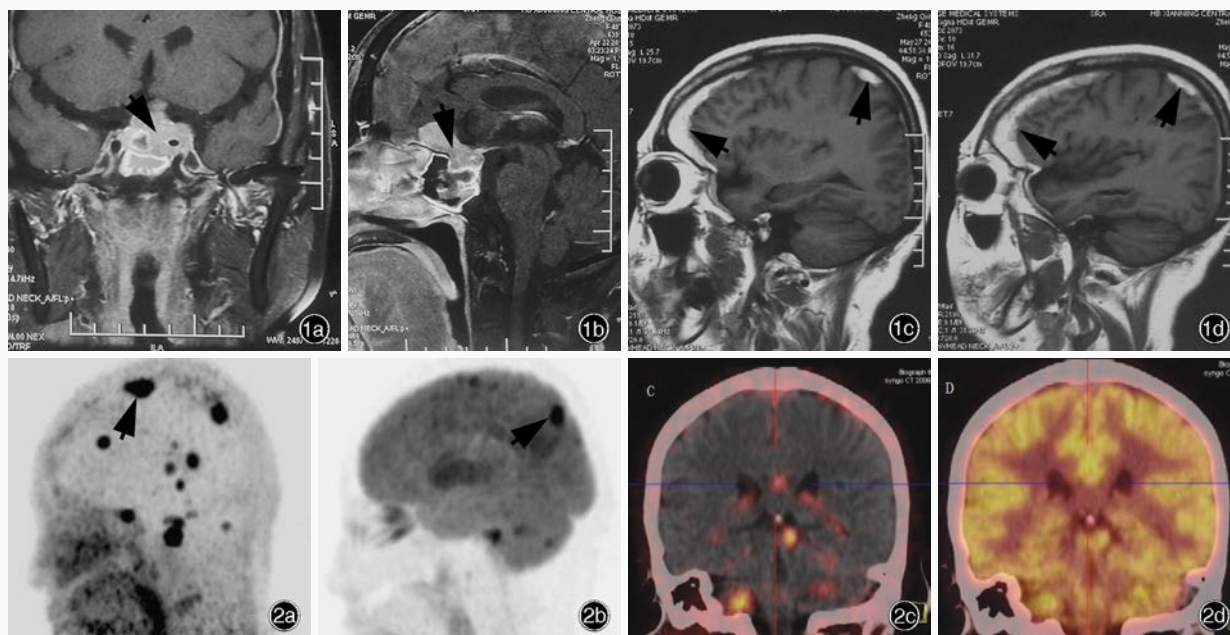


图 1 首次手术前后头部 MRI 检查所见 1a 首次手术前冠状位增强 T₁WI 显示,蝶鞍扩大、鞍底下陷,病灶明显强化,呈高信号(箭头所示) 1b 首次手术前矢状位增强 T₁WI 显示,蝶鞍扩大、鞍底下陷,病灶明显强化,呈高信号(箭头所示) 1c、1d 首次手术后矢状位 T₁WI 显示,左侧额顶颞叶、右侧额叶慢性硬膜下血肿形成(箭头所示) **图 2** 第 2 次手术后 PET-CT 扫描所见 2a ⁶⁸Ga-TATE-PET CT 最大密度投影图显示病灶数目明显多于 MRI 所示(箭头所示) 2b ¹⁸F-FDG-PET CT 最大密度投影图显示病灶数目明显多于 MRI 所示(箭头所示) 2c ⁶⁸Ga-TATE-PET CT 显示颅内多发高摄取信号(红黄色区域所示) 2d ¹⁸F-FDG-PET CT 显示颅内多发高摄取信号(红色区域所示)

Figure 1 Pre- and post-operative MRI findings of the first surgery. Preoperative coronal enhanced T₁WI showed the sella turcica was enlarged, and sellar floor subsided. The lesion showed obvious enhancement and high-intensity signal (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Postoperative sagittal enhanced T₁WI showed the sella turcica was enlarged, and sellar floor subsided. The lesion showed obvious enhancement and high-intensity signal (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Postoperative sagittal T₁WI showed subdural hematoma in left frontoparietotemporal lobes and right frontal lobe (arrows indicate; Panel 1c, 1d). **Figure 2** PET-CT findings after the second surgery. ⁶⁸Ga-TATE-PET CT maximum intensity projection (MIP) showed more lesions than MRI (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). ¹⁸F-FDG-PET CT MIP showed more lesions than MRI (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). ⁶⁸Ga-TATE-PET CT showed multiple hypermetabolic signals (red and yellow areas indicate, Panel 2c). ¹⁸F-FDG-PET CT showed multiple hypermetabolic signals (red areas indicate, Panel 2d).

第 2 次手术肿瘤组织标本:手术切除标本为灰白色不规则软组织块,大小为 1.00 cm × 0.80 cm × 0.50 cm。HE 染色,顶叶肿瘤细胞弥漫分布,肿瘤细胞呈圆形或多边形,轻度异形,胞质中等量、嗜酸性,胞核圆形、染色质较细,可见小核仁,核分裂象易见,无坏死(图 4a);硬脑膜增生伴呈玻璃样变纤维结缔组织,一侧黏附极少量肿瘤细胞(图 4b)。免疫组织化学染色,肿瘤细胞 CgA、GH(图 5a)、P53(图 5b)表达阳性,ACTH、FSH、GFAP、TSH、PRL、LH 和 CD117 表达阴性,Ki-67 抗原标记指数约为 75%(图 5c)。病理诊断:转移性垂体瘤,累及硬脑膜,肿瘤细胞分泌 GH。患者因疗效欠佳,放弃治疗出院,于第 2 次手术后 6 个月死亡。

讨 论

垂体瘤是发生于腺垂体的恶性肿瘤,其中无激

素免疫活性者为零细胞垂体瘤。垂体瘤的组织学特征与垂体腺瘤相似,缺乏特异性,明确诊断依赖于经证实的脑脊髓和(或)全身转移。垂体瘤临床罕见,发病率极低,仅占垂体肿瘤的 0.10%~0.20%;好发于成人,无明显性别差异^[2];常见局部转移部位为脑、脊髓、脑膜和颈部淋巴结,全身转移以肝脏、卵巢和骨为主^[3]。脑脊髓或全身转移是垂体瘤区别于侵袭性腺瘤的本质特征,转移灶的发现主要依赖于影像学检查。由于垂体无淋巴系统,故颈部淋巴结较少受累,少数发生淋巴结转移者多系肿瘤侵袭颅底或软组织所致^[4]。该例患者即为 MRI 检查发现垂体瘤转移灶,同时 PET-CT 阳性检出率明显高于 MRI,推测可能与该肿瘤高增殖指数有关,而且, PET-CT 可在同一图像立体显示全脑转移灶,而 MRI 仅呈现断面影像,故前者更具优势,但肿瘤增殖指数低者不宜行普通 PET-CT 检查。定性诊断首先考

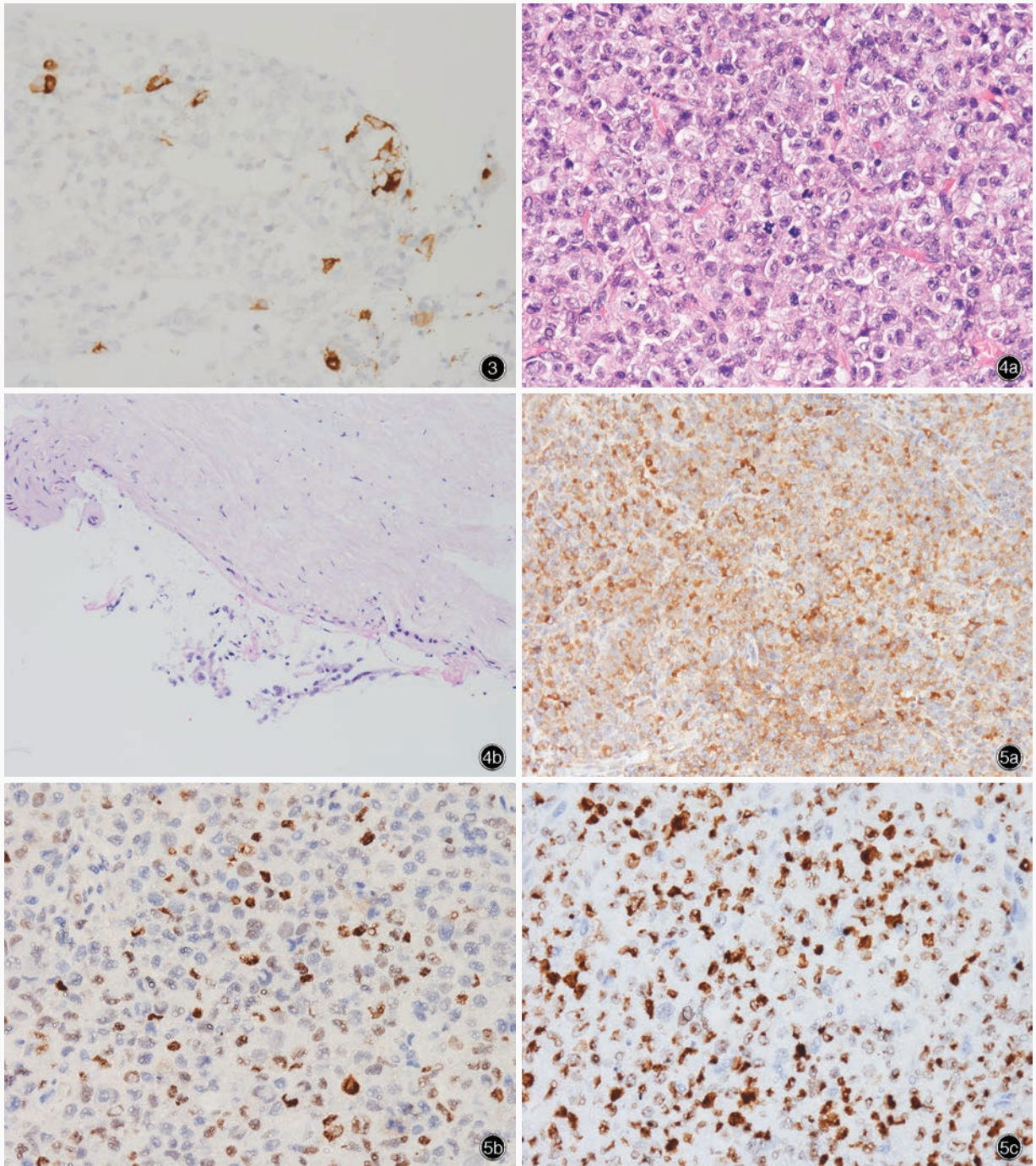


图3 首次术后光学显微镜观察显示,极少数肿瘤细胞GH表达阳性 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) ×40 图4 第2次手术后光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 4a 肿瘤细胞弥漫性生长,轻度异形,核分裂象多见 ×200 4b 肿瘤细胞浸润硬脑膜 ×100 图5 第2次手术后光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) 5a 肿瘤细胞弥漫表达GH ×100 5b 肿瘤细胞表达突变型P53 ×100 5c 肿瘤细胞Ki-67抗原标记指数约为75% ×200

Figure 3 Postoperative optical microscopy findings of the first surgery. Only a few tumor cells were positive for GH Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) ×40 **Figure 4** Postoperative optical microscopy findings of the second surgery. HE staining The tumor cells grew diffusely with mild atypia and rich mitosis (Panel 4a). ×200 The tumor cells infiltrated dura mater (Panel 4b). ×100 **Figure 5** Postoperative optical microscopy findings of the second surgery. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) The tumor cells were diffusely positive for GH (Panel 5a). ×100 The tumor cells were positive for mutant P53 (Panel 5b). ×100 Ki-67 labeling index was about 75% (Panel 5c). ×200

虑颅内转移瘤,多发生于皮质和皮质下,尤以大脑中动脉供血区好发,常伴颅外病变,肿瘤周围水肿明显。结合该例患者病史,考虑转移性垂体瘤,明确诊断依赖术后组织病理学检查。其中,顶叶病灶位于脑表面,怀疑脑膜瘤,但临床认为脑膜瘤可能性较小,同时影像学排除胶质瘤可能。

垂体瘤的组织学表现与垂体腺瘤相似,也表现为肿瘤细胞大小一致,呈弥漫、梁状或乳头状排列,细胞圆形或多边形,胞质多少不等,呈嗜酸性、嗜碱性、嗜双色性或嫌色性,胞核较一致,呈圆形或卵圆形,染色质较细,核仁不明显。有研究显示,垂体瘤微血管密度高于呈良性经过的垂体腺瘤^[5],仅少数垂体瘤可见神经元化生^[6]。值得注意的是,垂体瘤和垂体腺瘤均可见不同程度侵袭性生长、细胞多形性、核异型性明显、核分裂象、坏死等特征,其中核分裂象在非侵袭性腺瘤、侵袭性腺瘤和癌组织中的出现率分别为 3.90%、21.40% 和 66.70%^[7]。该例患者首次手术后肿瘤细胞 Ki-67 抗原标记指数高达 80%,P53 表达阳性,符合垂体瘤的诊断,但当时未发生转移,故诊断为非典型垂体腺瘤。通常垂体瘤核分裂象多见、Ki-67 抗原标记指数高,但也有极少数呈现核分裂象少见、Ki-67 抗原标记指数低的现象^[8],此部分患者仍可发生转移,鉴于垂体瘤缺乏诊断特异性,故将肿瘤转移和沿脑脊液播散作为判断标准。垂体瘤分为腺瘤恶变和原发性(呈垂体瘤表现但无原位腺瘤的证据)两种亚型,也有部分患者始终表现为良性组织学特点^[9]。垂体瘤免疫表型与垂体腺瘤相似,表达神经内分泌标志物如突触素(Syn)和(或)CgA^[10],其中 Syn 表达阳性更具诊断价值,免疫组织化学染色重复表达性好。有文献报道,逾 75% 的垂体瘤有内分泌功能,主要分泌 PRL 和 ACTH,其次为 GH 和 TSH^[11];约 20% 无内分泌功能,如静止性促肾上腺皮质激素瘤、促性腺激素瘤和零细胞垂体瘤。其中零细胞垂体瘤临床罕见,既往报道的绝大多数患者都缺乏完整的免疫组织化学染色证据,仅 Di Ieva 等^[12]报告的 1 例垂体瘤患者经组织病理学明确诊断。该例患者首次诊断的原位肿瘤为无功能型,第 2 次手术标本显示肿瘤细胞过表达 GH,原因不明,推测可能是由于原发肿瘤灶中 GH 阳性表达率为 1% 的细胞具有更高的侵袭性,从而发生转移并克隆性增生。

大多数垂体瘤患者的早期临床症状与垂体腺瘤无法区分,垂体功能亢进者均表现为闭经泌乳综

合征、肢端肥大症、Cushing 综合征、继发性甲状腺功能亢进症,垂体功能低下者则呈现明显占位效应,例如头痛、视力视野障碍、脑神经受压、脑脊液循环障碍等症状与体征。垂体腺瘤可出现相应转移灶症状,因转移部位不同而表现不同。该例患者以左眼胀痛为主要表现,无垂体功能亢进或其他系统症状,手术前激素水平升高不明显。垂体瘤的临床特征与侵袭性和非侵袭性腺瘤相似,是由肿瘤对周围组织的过度挤压或激素分泌过多所致。大多数情况下,垂体瘤是由垂体腺瘤恶变而来。对于异位垂体者,肿瘤最初可出现在鼻腔,产生的 FSH 可经多条途径转移至蛛网膜下隙和脑组织;临床主要表现为视力障碍、视野缺损或脑神经麻痹。临床应注意良性侵袭性垂体腺瘤与垂体瘤的鉴别诊断,后者发病率和病死率较高,尤其是对垂体腺瘤亚型的诊断与鉴别诊断应为一重要的研究课题^[13]。

由于垂体瘤临床罕见,故尚无具有针对性的治疗方法,对于该例患者,我们采取外科手术切除肿瘤灶为主,辅助放射治疗和药物化疗,但疗效欠佳。为了控制转移灶引起的相关临床症状与体征,手术过程中可同时切除原发灶和转移灶,大多数患者死于占位效应^[14]。放射治疗可部分抑制原发性肿瘤和转移灶的生长,对于手术无法切除或不能耐受手术创伤的患者,可一定程度缓解临床症状但对改善预后无益^[15]。对于无功能型垂体瘤患者,外科手术仍作为首选,缓解压迫症状的同时明确病理诊断^[16],该例患者即为无功能型垂体瘤,采取外科手术辅助放射治疗。由于肿瘤细胞对周围组织的高浸润性,首次手术未能全切除病灶,肿瘤迅速复发,经放射治疗后肿瘤体积虽有所缩小但并未能控制肿瘤之恶性生物学行为,故未达到预期疗效。由于垂体瘤须在肿瘤转移后方能明确诊断,因此患者预后极差,约 80% 于发现原发肿瘤后 8 年死亡,约 66% 发生颅内转移者 1 年内即死亡,而全身转移者预后更差^[17],无功能型垂体瘤患者预后不良,大多数患者明确诊断后即死亡^[18],该例患者即为再次手术后 6 个月死亡。

垂体瘤通常继发于侵袭性垂体腺瘤,具有高增殖性和(或)特定基因缺陷,可用于预测肿瘤的生物学行为。目前所采用的治疗方法多治标不治本,一旦发生肿瘤转移,病情进展,预后相对较差。虽然,部分患者生存期延长,但为了提高治疗效果仍应传统方法与新方法相结合。预计在不久的将来,能够

阐明导致垂体癌发生的分子病理学机制,研制出针对致癌基因突变的分子靶向药物,并在传统治疗方法上辅助分子靶向治疗^[19]。垂体癌临床罕见,患者病情进展迅速且发病机制未明,目前尚无特异性分子生物学诊断标志物,亦无有效的诊断与治疗手段,临床处理极为棘手。因此,强调神经外科、神经影像科和神经病理科协作以期减少误诊,早期发现、早期干预,延缓疾病进展、缓解症状。

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25th Annual Meeting of North American Skull Base Society

Time: February 20–22, 2015

Venue: Tampa Convention Center, Florida, USA

Email: info@nasbs.org

Website: www.nasbs.org

The 25th Annual Meeting of North American Skull Base Society (NASBS) is fast approaching. This silver anniversary meeting will be held February 20–22, 2015 at the Tampa Convention Center in Tampa, Florida, USA. The theme of this year's meeting is, "The Whole is Greater Than the Sum of the Parts." The multidisciplinary nature of the NASBS makes it unique among professional scientific organizations. The scientific program this year is meant to emphasize the rich interaction that occurs among the different specialties and how it greatly benefits patients battling difficult skull base pathologies. As in previous years, this year's meeting promises in-depth discussions via breakfast seminars, expert panel sessions, proffered papers and posters.