

· 临床病理报告 ·

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 探讨伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤的临床病理学特征、免疫表型、诊断与鉴别诊断要点及预后。**方法与结果** 男性患者,43岁,表现为反复发作性四肢抽搐伴意识障碍,头部MRI显示左侧颞顶枕叶、侧脑室后角旁多发异常信号,边界欠清晰,伴囊性变。手术全切除病灶。部分肿瘤细胞以梭形细胞为主,呈束状或流水样排列,其间可见怪异的多核瘤巨细胞,细胞内类脂空泡形成,核分裂象易见,局部可见“地图”样坏死;另一部分肿瘤细胞形态较一致,分布均匀、背景组织疏松。两种肿瘤成分均弥漫性表达胶质纤维酸性蛋白、波形蛋白、S-100蛋白、巢蛋白、CD34和P53,Ki-67抗原标记指数约为15%;网状纤维染色肿瘤组织中可见大量网状纤维。**BRAF**基因检测呈阴性。**结论** 对于多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤核分裂象>5/10个高倍视野并伴坏死者,应考虑发生间变,注意与多形性和巨细胞型胶质母细胞瘤相鉴别,以免造成过度治疗。

【关键词】 星形细胞瘤; 间变; 病理学; 免疫组织化学

Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma with anaplastic features

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical pathological characteristics, immunophenotyping, diagnosis and differential diagnosis and prognosis of pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma (PXA) with anaplastic features. **Methods** HE staining was used for histological observation. The expressions of glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), vimentin (Vim), CD34, epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), progesterone receptor (PR), neurofilament protein (NF), neuronal nuclei (NeuN), synaptophysin (Syn), Nestin (Nes), S - 100 protein (S - 100), P53 and Ki - 67 labeling index were detected by immunohistochemical method. **BRAF** mutation was detected by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification. **Results** A 43-year-old male patient presented with repeatedly paroxysmal tic of limbs and disturbance of consciousness. Cranial MRI revealed multiple abnormal signals in left temporo - occipito - parietal lobe and posterior horn of lateral ventricle, with unclear borderline and cystic degeneration. Surgical removal of the lesion was performed. Histologically, the tumor was biphasic. One part was composed of spindle cells arranged in fascicles or as running water, with weird multinuclear giant cells. Abundant vacuolated lipidized cytoplasm could be seen. Mitosis and "map"-like necrosis were noted. Another part revealed the tumor cells were consistent in size and uniform in distribution, with loose background tissue. Immunohistochemistry showed tumor cells were diffusely positive for GFAP, Vim, S-100, Nes, CD34 and P53, and negative for EMA, Syn, NeuN and NF. Ki-67 labeling index was about 15%. Reticular fiber staining showed abundant reticular fibers in the tumor tissue. **BRAF** mutation detected by PCR amplification was not found. **Conclusions** Classified as grade II in the World Health Organization (WHO) classification, the prognosis of PXA is good. A diagnosis of PXA with anaplastic features should be considered when the tumor demonstrates mitotic activity > 5/10 high power field (HPF) and/or areas of necrosis. The differential diagnosis from glioblastoma multiforme and giant cell glioblastoma should be paid attention, as all of them contain variable numbers of pleomorphic astrocytes, in order to avoid overtreatment.

【Key words】 Astrocytoma; Anaplasia; Pathology; Immunohistochemistry

多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤(PXA)是中枢神经系统低级别星形细胞肿瘤,属于WHOⅡ级,好发于儿童和青年人,也可见于老年人。自1979年Kepes等^[1]报告首例病例以来,陆续见诸文献报道,其中9%~20%的患者可发生恶性转化,即伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤^[2-6]。本文报告1例伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤病例,并结合相关文献对其临床病理学特征、诊断与鉴别诊断要点进行探讨。

病历摘要

患者 男性,43岁。主因反复发作性四肢抽搐伴意识障碍7个月,于2011年8月10日入院。患者于7个月前饮酒后突然晕倒并四肢抽搐、双手握拳、牙关紧闭、口吐白沫,发作时伴呕吐,呕吐物为胃内容物,持续约4min自行缓解,但10min后方恢复意识,连续发作5次,此后4个月内又发作2次,遂至当地医院就诊。脑电图显示中度异常,可见癫痫波。经药物治疗(具体方案不详)未再出现全身抽搐发作。此后无明显诱因出现骤然不动、双眼凝视、呼之不应,持续数秒后自行缓解,发作3~5次/月。为求进一步诊断与治疗,至我院就诊,门诊以“癫痫”收入院。患者自发病以来精神较差,食欲一般,大小便正常,体重无明显变化。

体格检查 患者体温36.9℃,脉搏76次/min,呼吸20次/min,血压138/84mmHg(1mmHg=0.133kPa)。神志清楚,呼之有反应但较迟钝,压眶可定位,呼叫后睁眼反应灵敏,言语欠流利,对答切题,计算力稍差,记忆力正常,无幻觉和妄想表现。双眼球位置居中,各向运动充分,无眼震,双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约3mm,对光反射灵敏。双侧额纹对称,左侧鼻唇沟变浅,听力正常。构音欠清晰,饮水无呛咳,双侧软腭运动正常,咽反射存在,伸舌偏右。四肢肌力5级、肌张力正常,腱反射正常,无自主运动,双侧跟-膝-胫试验欠稳准,步态正常,Romberg征阴性。

辅助检查 实验室检查各项指标均于正常值范围。脑电图扫描呈中度异常,可见癫痫波。头部MRI显示,左侧颞顶枕叶、侧脑室后角旁多发异常信号,大小不等、边界欠清晰,其中以左侧侧脑室后角旁、左侧顶叶病灶体积较大,横截面积约68mm×49mm和49mm×39mm,病灶周围可见不规则T₂WI稍高信号水肿带,邻近脑室和皮质受压变形并移

位,邻近脑沟、脑裂变浅,左侧侧脑室后角病灶部分侵及胼胝体压部,中线结构向右偏移(图1)。

诊断与治疗经过 入院后完善各项相关检查,于2011年8月19日全身麻醉下行左侧顶枕叶开颅肿瘤切除术,术中可见肿瘤位于左侧顶枕叶,大小约6.00cm×5.00cm×4.50cm,黑色,囊实性,囊性部分内可见淡黄色液体,实性部分质地较韧,边界清晰,与周围脑组织无粘连,血供一般。手术全切除肿瘤,术后行组织病理学检查。(1)大体标本观察:手术切除标本为灰褐色、灰白色囊实性组织两块,大小约为8cm×6cm×2cm和10.00cm×3.50cm×0.10cm,剖面灰褐色,质地较韧。经体积分数为10%的中性甲醛溶液固定,常规脱水、石蜡包埋,层厚3μm连续切片,分别行HE染色、免疫组织化学染色和特殊染色。(2)HE染色:肿瘤位于脑表面,沿脑膜生长,进入蛛网膜下隙并延伸。肿瘤组织主要由两部分组成,一部分以梭形细胞为主,呈束状或流水样排列,其间可见怪异多核瘤巨细胞,细胞内可见类脂空泡形成,胞核边集呈“花环”样排列,细胞异型性明显,核分裂象易见(5/10个高倍视野),局部可见“地图”样坏死;另一部分肿瘤细胞形态较为一致,分布均匀,边界不清,胞核呈圆形或卵圆形、核仁不明显,背景为排列较紧密的胶质纤维、背景组织疏松(图2)。(3)免疫组织化学染色:采用EnVision二步法进行检测,试剂盒购自丹麦Dako公司,胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)、CD34、上皮膜抗原(EMA)、孕激素受体(PR)、S-100蛋白(S-100)、巢蛋白(Nes)、P53、突触素(Syn)和神经元核抗原(NeuN)均购自福州迈新生物技术开发有限公司,波形蛋白(Vim)、Bcl-2和Ki-67抗原购自丹麦Dako公司,神经微丝蛋白(NF)和少突胶质细胞转录因子2(Olig-2)为北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司产品。检测结果显示,两种肿瘤细胞成分均弥漫性表达GFAP、Vim、S-100、Nes、CD34和P53(图3a~3e),不表达EMA、Syn、NeuN和NF, Ki-67抗原标记指数约15%(图3f)。(4)特殊染色:局部区域可见丰富网状纤维,围绕血管生长,部分区域缺乏网状纤维。(5)基因检测:BRAF基因检测呈阴性。患者住院29d,一般情况稳定后出院,未按医嘱定期门诊随访。

讨 论

多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤自Kepes等^[1]首次报告迄今,国内外已陆续报道数百例病例。以儿童

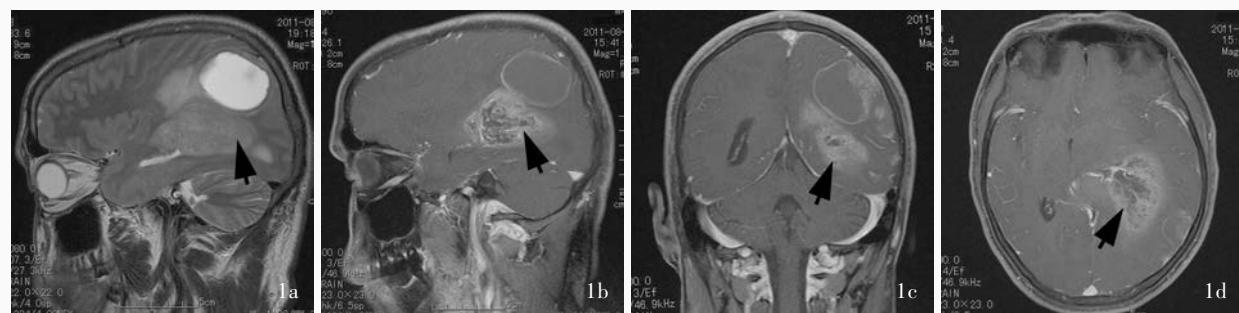


图1 头部MRI检查显示,左侧顶叶囊实质性占位性病变(箭头所示),周围可见不规则水肿带 1a 矢状位T₂WI 1b 矢状位增强T₁WI 1c 冠状位增强T₁WI 1d 横断面增强T₁WI

Figure 1 Brain MRI showed a space-occupying cystic-solid lesion in left parietal lobe (arrows indicate), which was surrounded by irregular edema. Sagittal T₂WI (Panel 1a). Contrast-enhanced sagittal T₁WI (Panel 1b). Contrast-enhanced coronal T₁WI (Panel 1c). Contrast-enhanced axial T₁WI (Panel 1d).

和青年人好发,发病年龄一般小于30岁(中位年龄26岁),也见于老年人。幕上为常见受累部位,以颞叶最为常见,其次是顶叶和枕叶,肿瘤常位于大脑浅层,与软脑膜相连,累及脑膜,进入蛛网膜下隙并延伸,常伴囊性变;临床主要表现为癫痫发作。影像学检查可见定位表浅、边界尚清晰的实性和(或)囊性肿物,体积较大,增强后病灶明显强化,与软脑膜粘连。

关于多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤的起源,有不同假说^[7],认为其起源于软脑膜下的星形胶质细胞,或多潜能分化的神经外胚层前体细胞,也有学者认为其实质为一种错构瘤。由于肿瘤细胞表达星形胶质细胞特异性抗体GFAP,故大多数学者认为其起源于软脑膜下的星形胶质细胞^[7]。近年来,有学者通过免疫组织化学染色和超微结构观察可见多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤存在神经胶质细胞和神经元分化,故认为其来源于多潜能分化的神经干细胞(NSCs)^[8]。本文报告的病例呈现两种肿瘤组织学形态,一种是伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤,另一种是星形细胞瘤,而且两种肿瘤形态间可移行,为其起源提供了可参考的依据。

多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤的组织病理学特征主要表现为肿瘤细胞多形性,以梭形细胞为主,呈束状或流水样排列,其间可见单核或多核瘤巨细胞,细胞内可见类脂空泡形成;嗜酸性小体和核内假包涵体易见;肿瘤细胞间有丰富的网状纤维;间质内可见淋巴细胞呈散在或局灶性浸润。

有9%~20%的病例可以发生恶性转化,当核分裂象>5/10个高倍视野并伴坏死时,应考虑发生间变^[2-6]。之所以将其命名为“伴间变特征的多形性黄

色瘤型星形细胞瘤”,而非直接使用“间变性”或“恶性”,究其原因,“间变性”或“恶性”意味着术后需对肿瘤进行介入性辅助治疗,而该肿瘤完全切除后无需辅助治疗。

多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤弥漫性表达GFAP,一方面支持该肿瘤的组织起源可能是具有多向分化潜能的神经干细胞,另一方面可排除非神经胶质细胞源性肿瘤可能,如恶性纤维组织细胞瘤。有研究显示,多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤表达内皮细胞标志物CD34,阳性率可达75%~77%,典型者甚至高达84%,但伴间变特征者阳性率仅为4%,而胶质母细胞瘤罕见表达CD34^[8-10]。然而,Pahapilli等^[11]的研究显示,伴间变特征的多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤可以转变为多形性和巨细胞型胶质母细胞瘤,其Ki-67抗原标记指数为5%~10%,细胞增殖指数高并不代表肿瘤更具侵袭性,而是提示肿瘤具有较高的复发率。p53基因突变提示肿瘤复发时更易发生间变^[12]。

基于多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤组织病理学、免疫表型、临床治疗和预后之特点,诊断过程中应注意与以下中枢神经系统肿瘤相鉴别。(1)多形性和巨细胞型胶质母细胞瘤:常见于成人,好发于大脑颞叶和顶叶皮质下,肿瘤内可见较多的单核或多核瘤巨细胞及数量不等的网状纤维,细胞异型性明显,核仁明显,核分裂象和病理性核分裂象易见,并可见假“栅栏”样坏死。(2)胶质肉瘤:以30~60岁成人多见,好发于大脑半球,尤以颞叶多见,胶质母细胞瘤内混有间叶性肉瘤成分。(3)毛细胞型星形细胞瘤:好发于中线附近,如小脑、视神经等,肿瘤组织由呈束状排列的长梭形细胞组成的致密区和细

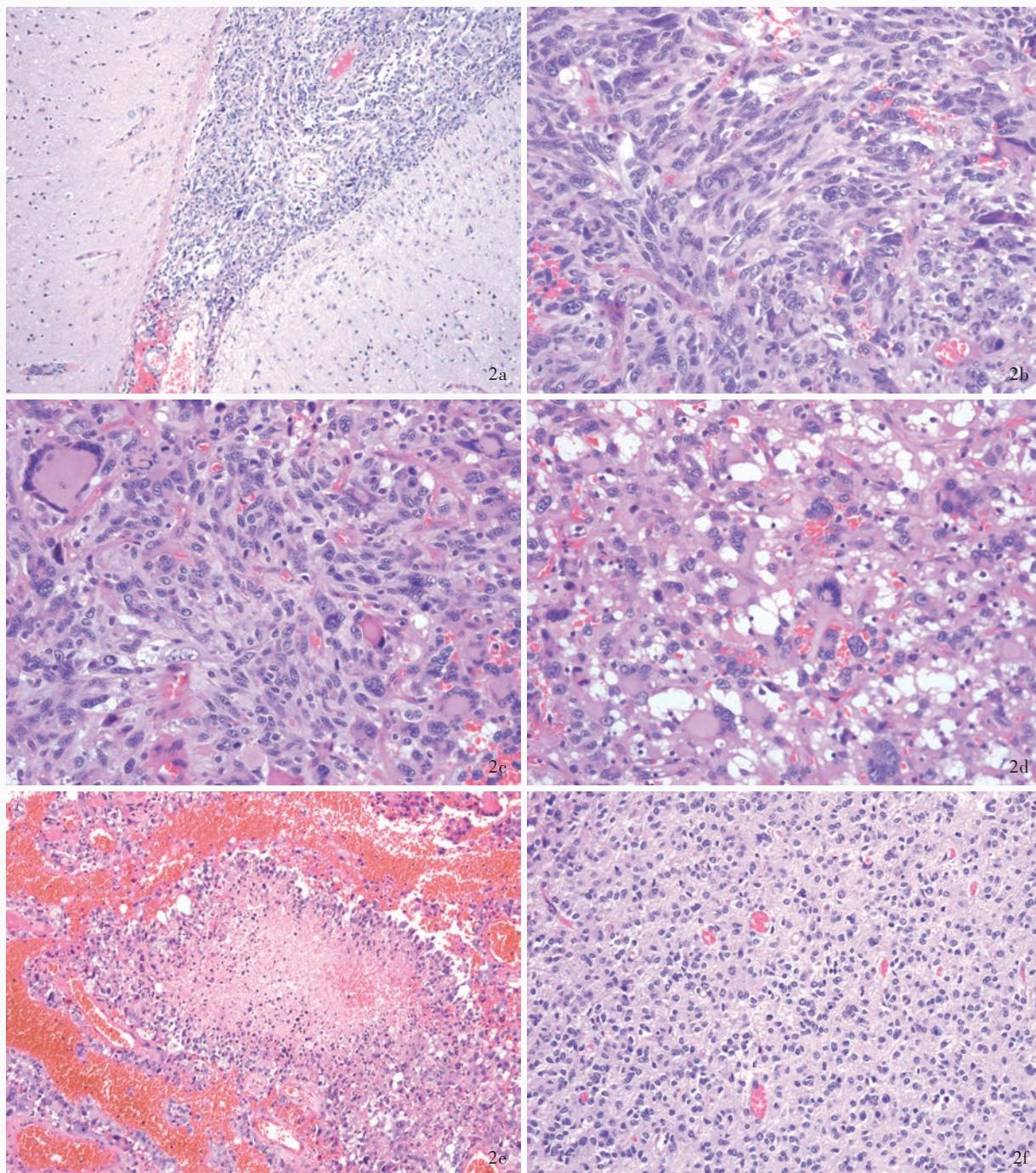


图2 光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 2a 肿瘤位于脑表面,沿脑膜生长,进入蛛网膜下隙并延伸 $\times 100$ 2b 梭形肿瘤细胞呈束状或流水样排列 $\times 200$ 2c 可见散在分布的多核瘤巨细胞,呈多形性或怪异,胞核边集呈“花环”样排列 $\times 200$ 2d 部分肿瘤细胞内可见类脂空泡形成 $\times 200$ 2e 局部可见“地图”样坏死 $\times 100$ 2f 肿瘤细胞形态较一致,分布均匀,细胞边界不清,胞核呈圆形或卵圆形、核仁不明显,背景为排列较紧密的胶质纤维,背景组织疏松 $\times 200$

Figure 2 Optical microscopy findings. HE staining. The tumor was located in brain surface, growing along the meninges, and extended to subarachnoid space (Panel 2a). $\times 100$ Spindle cells were arranged in short fascicles or as running water (Panel 2b). $\times 200$ Some tumor cells were pleomorphic or weird multinuclear giant cells with "garland"-arranged nuclei (Panel 2c). $\times 200$ Some tumor cells had small lipidized vesicles in their cytoplasm (Panel 2d). $\times 200$ Focal "map"-like necrosis could be seen (Panel 2e). $\times 100$ Another part revealed the tumor cells were consistent in size and evenly distributed, with unclear boundary, round or oval nuclei and un conspicuous nucleoli. Background was densely arranged glial fibers (Panel 2f). $\times 200$

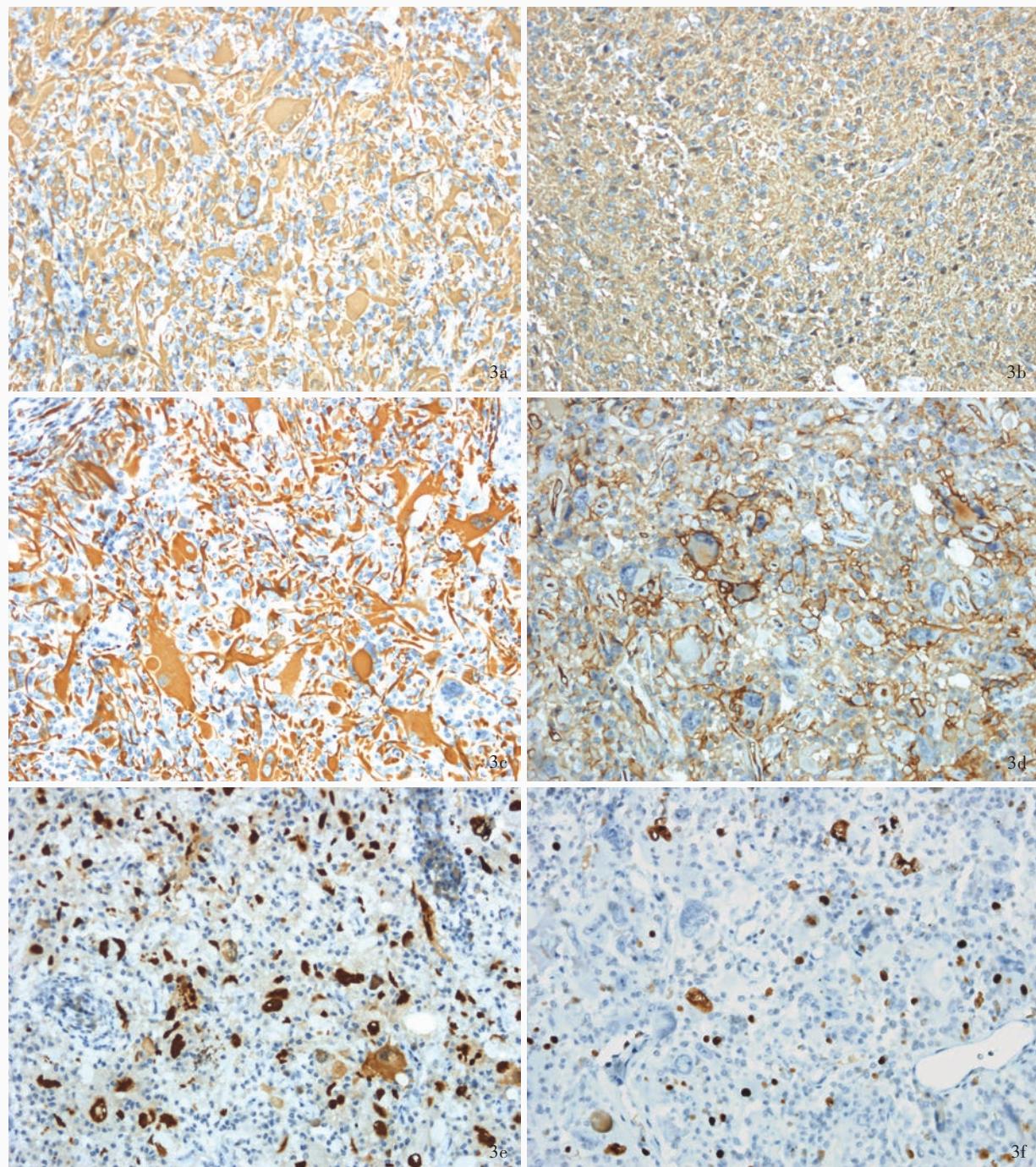


图3 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) $\times 200$ 3a,3b 两种形态肿瘤细胞弥漫性表达GFAP 3c 梭形肿瘤细胞弥漫性表达Nes 3d 梭形肿瘤细胞弥漫性表达CD34 3e 梭形肿瘤细胞弥漫性表达P53 3f Ki-67抗原标记指数约15%

Figure 3 Optical microscopy findings. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) $\times 200$. Tumor cells of two morphologies showed diffuse positivity for GFAP (Panel 3a, 3b). Spindle cells were diffusely positive for Nes (Panel 3c), CD34 (Panel 3d) and P53 (Panel 3e). Ki-67 labeling index was about 15% (Panel 3f).

胞相互连成网状或微囊的疏松区构成，可见 Rosenthal纤维和透明小体，偶见退行性变的多核瘤巨细胞。(4)室管膜下巨细胞型星形细胞瘤：好发于侧脑室壁和室间孔旁，肿瘤组织由胞质丰富的多角

形细胞、节细胞样细胞和分布于纤维间质的小长形细胞构成。(5)脑膜瘤(脂肪化生型脑膜瘤或奇异细胞型脑膜瘤)：免疫组织化学染色EMA和PCK阳性、GFAP阴性可资鉴别。

有研究显示,不同类型中枢神经系统肿瘤BRAF基因突变率不同,多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤约为60%、伴间变特征者约为17%、胶质母细胞瘤为2.80%、多形性和巨细胞型胶质母细胞瘤为11.10%^[13],因此,BRAF基因突变可以作为一项辅助诊断指标,有助于区分胶质母细胞瘤,特别是多形性和巨细胞型胶质母细胞瘤、多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤等中枢神经系统肿瘤。由于神经节细胞胶质瘤普遍存在BRAF V600E突变,也进一步支持上述肿瘤在病理学上的重叠,并可能存在共同的分子发病机制和组织发生。

与其他星形细胞肿瘤相比,多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤具有较好的生存率,10年生存率达70%~84%^[14-17]。与预后密切相关的因素包括肿瘤前期水肿、肿瘤部位和大小、最初肿瘤切除范围、肿瘤分化程度,以及核分裂象、细胞增殖指数、坏死、血管和血管内皮增生等^[14-17],但是,多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤有效预后因子的寻找及合理治疗方案的建立尚待进一步研究和探讨。

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下期内容预告 本刊2015年第9和10期报道专题为功能神经外科,重点内容包括:科学而安全地开展脑深部电刺激术;我国迷走神经刺激术发展现状;立体定向技术发展史;神经调控技术在功能性脑疾病中的应用;神经调控技术发展与国产研究;脑机接口技术研究进展;脑深部电刺激术治疗阿尔茨海默病研究进展;脑深部电刺激术治疗药物成瘾研究进展;帕金森病诊断与治疗新进展;视辐射重建在前额叶切除术中对视野的保护作用;ROSA机器人辅助立体定向脑电图研究;双侧丘脑前核电刺激术治疗药物难治性癫痫临床研究;迷走神经刺激术治疗药物难治性癫痫的疗效分析;微电极记录在帕金森病脑深部电刺激术中的定位作用;帕金森病脑深部电刺激术长期安全性研究;肌张力障碍脑深部电刺激术后神经调控;脑深部电刺激术治疗外伤后肌张力障碍的长期随访研究;脑深部电刺激术治疗抽动症研究;书写痉挛的立体定向术治疗