

华神经科杂志, 2011, 44:533-537.]

- [25] Gagnon JF, Postuma RB, Joncas S, Desjardins C, Latreille V. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment: a screening tool for mild

cognitive impairment in REM sleep behavior disorder. Mov Disord, 2010, 25:936-940.

(收稿日期:2015-12-18)

· 临床医学图像 ·

髓母细胞瘤

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2016.04.015

Medulloblastoma

HAN Tong

Department of Neuroradiology, Tianjin Huanhu Hospital, Tianjin 300060, China (Email: mrbold@163.com)

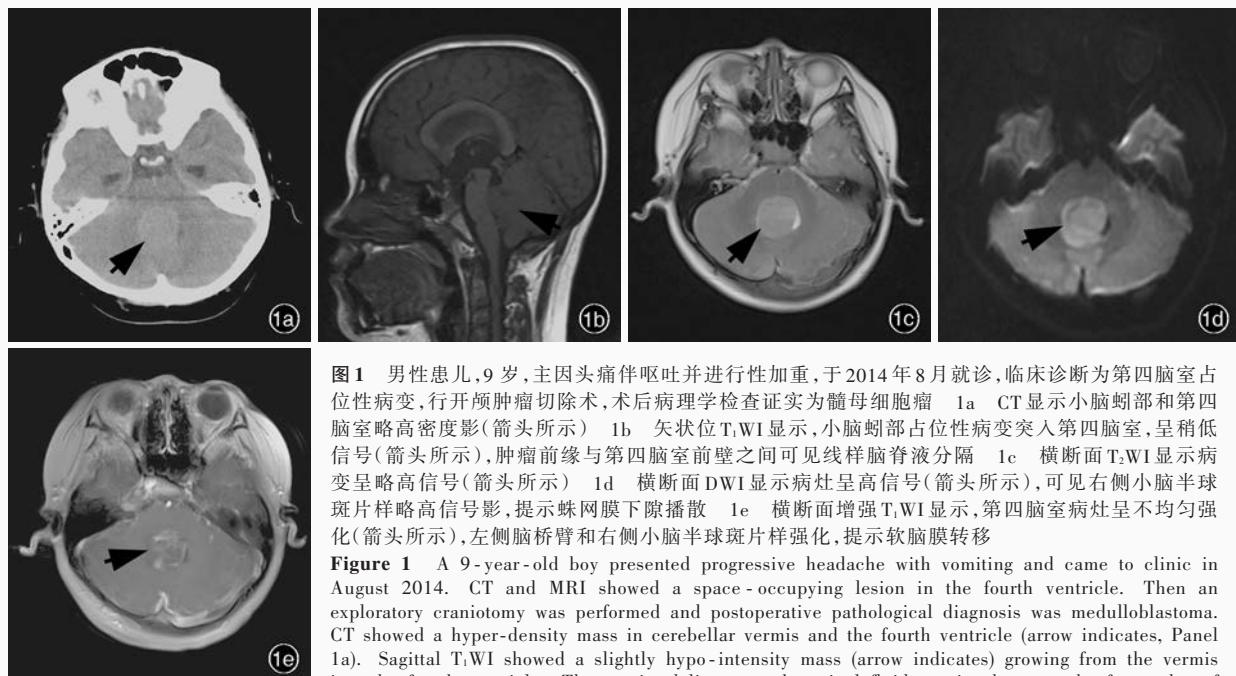


图1 男性患儿,9岁,主因头痛伴呕吐并进行性加重,于2014年8月就诊,临床诊断为第四脑室占位性病变,行开颅肿瘤切除术,术后病理学检查证实为髓母细胞瘤。1a CT显示小脑蚓部和第四脑室略高密度影(箭头所示)。1b 矢状位T₁WI显示,小脑蚓部占位性病变突入第四脑室,呈稍低信号(箭头所示),肿瘤前缘与第四脑室前壁之间可见线样脑脊液分隔。1c 横断面T₂WI显示病变呈略高信号(箭头所示)。1d 横断面DWI显示病灶呈高信号(箭头所示),可见右侧小脑半球斑片样略高信号影,提示蛛网膜下隙播散。1e 横断面增强T₁WI显示,第四脑室病灶呈不均匀强化(箭头所示),左侧脑桥臂和右侧小脑半球斑片样强化,提示软脑膜转移。

Figure 1 A 9-year-old boy presented progressive headache with vomiting and came to clinic in August 2014. CT and MRI showed a space - occupying lesion in the fourth ventricle. Then an exploratory craniotomy was performed and postoperative pathological diagnosis was medulloblastoma. CT showed a hyper-density mass in cerebellar vermis and the fourth ventricle (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Sagittal T₁WI showed a slightly hypo-intensity mass (arrow indicates) growing from the vermis into the fourth ventricle. There existed linear cerebrospinal fluid spacing between the front edge of tumor and front wall of the fourth ventricle (Panel 1b). Axial T₂WI showed slight hyper-intensity (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Axial DWI showed hyper-intensity (arrow indicates). There were several patchy distributions of hyper-intensity in the right cerebellum, suggesting dissemination into subarachnoid space (Panel 1d). Axial enhanced T₁WI showed uneven enhancement in the fourth ventricle (arrow indicates). Patchy enhancement of left brachium pontis and right cerebellum could be seen, suggesting pia mater metastasis (Panel 1e).

髓母细胞瘤是一种源于未分化神经干细胞的幕下原始神经外胚层肿瘤,恶性程度较高,好发于第四脑室顶部和小脑蚓部,易经脑脊液沿蛛网膜下隙种植转移,亦常累及脊髓尤其是马尾神经,极少数因血行播散发生远隔转移而累及肺部、骨骼等。最常发生于儿童,占70%,多为15岁以下,发病高峰年龄为5~8岁;亦有25%~35%发生于成人,发病高峰年龄为26~30岁。男女比例为(1.50~2.00):1。儿童髓母细胞瘤好发于小脑上蚓部近中线处,边界清晰,突入并充满第四脑室,常伴继发性脑积水;成人髓母细胞瘤好发于小脑半球,边界不清,常伴明显坏死和囊性变,病理学类型多为促纤维增生/结节型髓母细胞瘤。髓母细胞瘤多为实质性病变,CT显示病灶呈稍高或等密度影(图1a),周围环绕薄的低密度水肿带,典型者可见第四脑室受压前移,由于钙化、出血少见和无明显囊性变,故肿瘤密度较均匀。MRI表现为T₁WI等或稍低信号(图1b)、T₂WI呈高信号(图1c),少部分实质性区域呈等信号,囊性变区域呈T₂WI高信号。正中矢状位T₁WI对肿瘤的定位明显优于CT,显示肿瘤起源于小脑蚓部和第四脑室后壁,肿瘤前缘或上缘可见弧形线样脑脊液分隔(图1b),即未被肿瘤完全占据的第四脑室剩余部分。肿瘤极少侵及第四脑室侧孔和脑桥小脑角,与同样好发于第四脑室的室管膜瘤不同。DWI显示实质性部分水分子扩散明显受限(图1d),与肿瘤高核质比致细胞相对致密有关,与小脑常见的纤维型星形细胞瘤不同。增强扫描呈明显强化,少部分呈轻至中度斑片样强化。小脑脑沟边界模糊伴线样和条索样强化,提示软脑膜受累(图1e);室管膜旁异常信号伴线样和结节样强化常提示室管膜播散。应注意与发生于第四脑室的室管膜瘤和脉络丛乳头状瘤以及发生于小脑的星形细胞瘤相鉴别。

(天津市环湖医院神经放射科韩彤供稿)