

trachomatis infection. Zhonghua Pi Fu Ke Za Zhi, 2014, 47:365-372. [中国疾病预防控制中心性病控制中心; 中华医学会皮肤性病学分会性病学组; 中国医师协会皮肤科医师分会性病亚

专业委员会. 梅毒、淋病、生殖器疱疹、生殖道沙眼衣原体感染诊疗指南. 中华皮肤科杂志, 2014, 47:365-372.]
(收稿日期:2016-06-13)

· 临床医学图像 ·

鞍上脑膜瘤

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2016.07.015

Suprasellar meningioma

HAN Tong

Department of Neuroradiology, Tianjin Huanhu Hospital, Tianjin 300350, China (Email: mrbold@163.com)

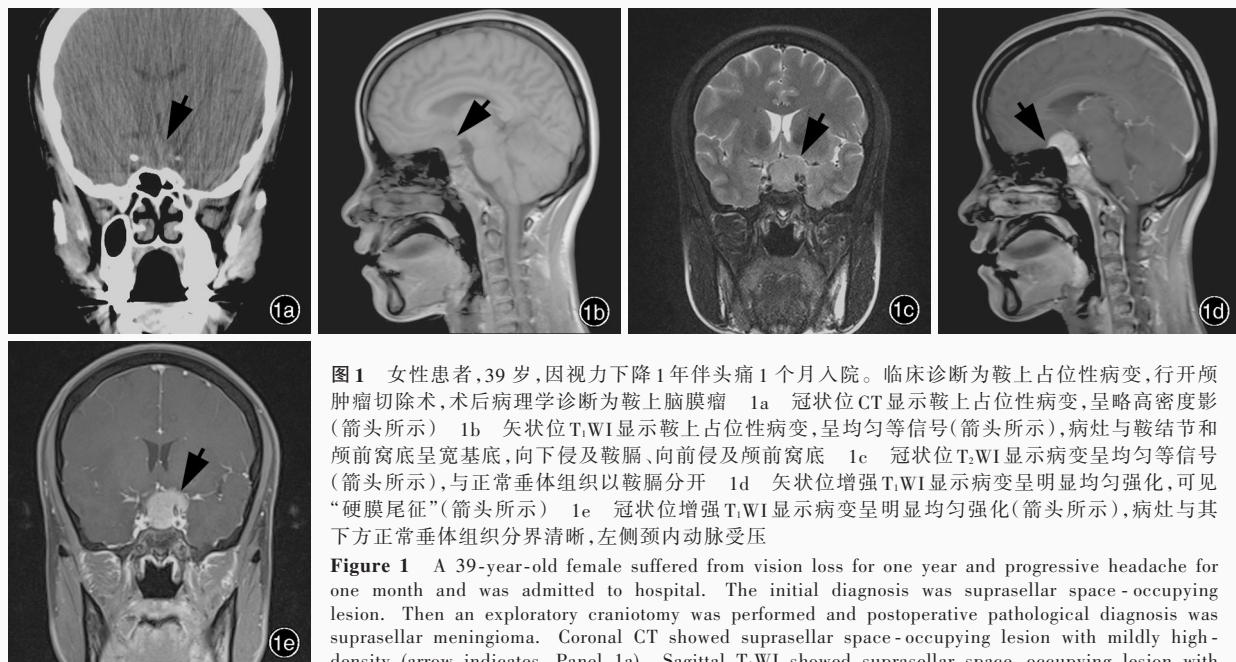


图1 女性患者,39岁,因视力下降1年伴头痛1个月入院。临床诊断为鞍上占位性病变,行开颅肿瘤切除术,术后病理学诊断为鞍上脑膜瘤。1a 冠状位CT显示鞍上占位性病变,呈略高密度影(箭头所示) 1b 矢状位T₁WI显示鞍上占位性病变,呈均匀等信号(箭头所示),病灶与鞍结节和颅前窝底呈宽基底,向下侵及鞍膈、向前侵及颅前窝底 1c 冠状位T₂WI显示病变呈均匀等信号(箭头所示),与正常垂体组织以鞍膈分开 1d 矢状位增强T₁WI显示病变呈明显均匀强化,可见“硬膜尾征”(箭头所示) 1e 冠状位增强T₁WI显示病变呈明显均匀强化(箭头所示),病灶与其下方正常垂体组织分界清晰,左侧颈内动脉受压

Figure 1 A 39-year-old female suffered from vision loss for one year and progressive headache for one month and was admitted to hospital. The initial diagnosis was suprasellar space-occupying lesion. Then an exploratory craniotomy was performed and postoperative pathological diagnosis was suprasellar meningioma. Coronal CT showed suprasellar space-occupying lesion with mildly high-density (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Sagittal T₁WI showed suprasellar space-occupying lesion with even isointense (arrow indicates). It had a broad base with tuberculum sellae and anterior skull base, invading up to anterior skull base and down to diaphragma sellae (Panel 1b). Coronal T₂WI showed even isointense of lesion (arrow indicates), which was separated by diaphragma sellae from normal pituitary (Panel 1c). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI showed markedly even enhancement and “dural tail sign” (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). Coronal enhanced T₁WI showed markedly even enhancement (arrow indicates). The boundary between the lesion and pituitary below was clear, and left internal carotid artery was compressed (Panel 1e).

脑膜瘤起源于蛛网膜帽状细胞,多数呈良性(WHO I 级)、少数预后不良,好发于中老年人群,男女比例约1:2,主要位于大脑凸面(大脑镰或静脉窦旁),其次依次位于嗅沟、蝶骨嵴、鞍区、视神经管、岩嵴、小脑幕和颅后窝。发生于鞍区者(10%~20%)主要位于鞍旁、海绵窦、蝶骨嵴,也可位于鞍上,如鞍结节、前床突、鞍膈,少数位于鞍内。鞍上脑膜瘤多毗邻视交叉,以鞍结节、前床突和鞍膈为中心,呈宽基底向周围浸润,向前侵及颅前窝底、向后挤压视交叉,临床以视力障碍为主且多为双侧。头部CT显示病变呈等或稍高均匀或混杂密度影,钙化较少见(图1a),冠状位CT扫描有助于定位病变侵袭范围、观察肿瘤附着点骨质硬化情况。头部MRI呈T₁WI等或略低信号(图1b),T₂WI均匀等或略高信号,边界锐利(图1c);随着肿瘤增大,可向下侵袭蝶鞍,病变后下方常有正常垂体组织,与肿瘤分界清晰(图1b,1c)。肿瘤基底位于鞍结节,鞍膈无扩大是鞍上脑膜瘤与垂体瘤相鉴别的主要征象。少数脑膜瘤可侵及鞍内,致垂体移位或包绕。MRI增强扫描病灶呈明显强化,肿瘤边缘可见“硬膜尾征”(图1d),即肿瘤边缘硬脑膜增厚,呈细线样强化,代表肿瘤侵袭临近硬脑膜或硬脑膜反应性纤维血管增生,但该征象不具组织特异性,少数垂体瘤侵袭硬脑膜时也可出现。此外,鞍区脑膜瘤膨胀性生长时可对鞍上池的Willis环挤压、包绕,表现为肿瘤边缘连续性线样血管流空影(图1c,1e)。鞍上脑膜瘤应与其他鞍区肿瘤相鉴别,如源于蝶鞍内的垂体瘤,鞍区颅咽管瘤、突入鞍区的大动脉瘤、源于视神经的胶质瘤、位于鞍区的异位生殖细胞瘤和位于鞍内和(或)延伸至鞍上的Rathke裂囊肿等。

(天津市环湖医院神经放射科邢彤供稿)