

# 发生于颅眶交界区伴溶骨性改变的 B 小细胞淋巴瘤/慢性淋巴细胞白血病

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**【摘要】 目的** 报告 1 例具有溶骨性表现、向颅内和眶内侵袭性生长的 B 小细胞淋巴瘤/慢性淋巴细胞白血病患者,结合文献对其临床表现、影像学特点、组织学形态和免疫组织化学表型、诊断与治疗策略进行分析。**方法与结果** 女性患者,60 岁,临床主要表现为左侧眼眶肿胀伴间断性头痛。头部 MRI 显示,左侧额颞叶、左侧蝶骨大翼、左侧蝶窦外侧壁、左侧眶外侧壁和上壁占位性病变;三维重建 CT 显示,左侧额骨、颞骨、蝶骨骨质广泛性破坏。于全身麻醉下行肿瘤切除术。组织学形态观察,肿瘤细胞呈弥漫性分布,胞核小而圆、染色质凝集深染、偶见核仁,胞质极少。免疫组织化学染色,肿瘤细胞胞膜 CD5 呈弥漫性强阳性,CD20、CD43 阳性,CD23 部分阳性,CD138 小灶性阳性,CD38 散在阳性,黑色素瘤相关抗原突变型 MUM1 个别阳性,胞膜和胞质上皮膜抗原阳性,胞质免疫球蛋白  $\kappa$  链阳性;而细胞周期蛋白 D1、CD10、CD56、Bcl-6、胶质纤维酸性蛋白、突触素和免疫球蛋白  $\lambda$  链均呈阴性;Ki-67 抗原标记指数约 70%。最终病理诊断为 B 小细胞淋巴瘤/慢性淋巴细胞白血病。术后辅以药物化疗。随访 6 个月仍生存且生活质量满意。**结论** 中枢神经系统淋巴瘤临床表现多样、影像学表现不典型,明确诊断依靠组织病理学检查,B 小细胞淋巴瘤/慢性淋巴细胞白血病应注意与中枢神经系统转移瘤、其他原发性中枢神经系统肿瘤和其他血液系统疾病相鉴别,治疗方面于神经导航下大部分切除肿瘤,术后辅以药物化疗和放射治疗可取得较好疗效。

**【关键词】** 白血病,淋巴细胞,慢性,B 细胞; 眼眶; 肿瘤浸润; 免疫组织化学; 病理学

## B - small lymphocytic lymphoma/chronic lymphocytic leukemia in cranio - orbital region with osteolytic performance

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To report a case of B - small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL)/chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) with osteolytic performance invading the intracranial and orbital part, and to analyze the clinical manifestations, imaging features, histological patterns and immunohistochemical phenotypes, diagnosis and treatment strategies of this disease combined with review of literatures. **Methods and Results** A 60-year-old female presented with left orbital swelling with intermittent headache. Head MRI showed space-occupying lesions invading left frontotemporal lobe, left greater wing of sphenoid bone, left lateral wall of sphenoid sinus, left lateral and upper orbital wall. Three-dimensional reconstructed CT showed extensive bone destruction in left frontal, temporal and sphenoid bone. The patient underwent tumor resection under general anesthesia. Histologically, the tumor cells were diffusely distributed. The nuclei were small, round and hyperchromatic, with sparse nucleoli and cytoplasm. The membrane of tumor cells were diffusely positive for CD5, positive for CD20 and CD43, partially positive for CD23, focally positive for CD138, sparsely positive for CD38 and sporadically positive for MUM1. The membrane and cytoplasm of tumor cells were positive for epithelial membrane antigen (EMA). The cytoplasm was positive for immunoglobulin  $\kappa$  - chain. Cyclin D1, CD10, CD56, Bcl - 6, glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), synaptophysin (Syn) and immunoglobulin  $\lambda$  - chain were negative. Ki - 67 labeling index was about 70%. Final pathological diagnosis was B-SLL/CLL. The patient was treated by postoperative chemotherapy, and

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the 6-month follow-up showed a fine survival. **Conclusions** The clinical manifestations of central nervous system (CNS) lymphomas are various, and the imaging features are atypical. A definite diagnosis depends on histopathological diagnosis. B-SLL/CLL should be differentiated from CNS metastatic tumors, other primary CNS tumors and other hematological diseases. Tumor resection guided by neuronavigation combining with chemotherapy and radiotherapy may achieve a good effect.

**【Key words】** Leukemia, lymphocytic, chronic, B - cell; Orbit; Neoplasm invasiveness; Immunohistochemistry; Pathology

中枢神经系统恶性淋巴瘤临床少见,约占中枢神经系统肿瘤的7%<sup>[1]</sup>,其中绝大多数组织病理学类型为弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤(DLBCL),恶性程度较高,预后较差,中位生存期为30~60个月<sup>[2]</sup>;而慢性淋巴细胞白血病(CLL)/小淋巴细胞型淋巴瘤(SLL)是主要发生于中老年人群的成熟B淋巴细胞增殖性肿瘤,以淋巴细胞聚集于外周血、骨髓、脾和淋巴结为特征。我们报告1例具有溶骨性表现、向颅内和眶内侵袭性生长的B小细胞淋巴瘤/慢性淋巴细胞白血病(B-SLL/CLL)患者,通过复习相关文献对其临床表现、影像学特点、组织学形态和免疫组织化学表型、诊断与治疗策略进行分析,以期提高对该病的诊断与鉴别诊断能力和治疗效果。

### 病历摘要

患者 女性,60岁,主因左侧眼眶肿胀6月余,于2015年3月12日入院。患者6个月前无明显诱因出现左侧面部和眼眶肿胀,局部皮肤无发热、潮红、压痛,伴间断性头痛,无扳机点,呈闪电样疼痛,尤以左侧明显,无恶心、呕吐、视乳头水肿等颅内高压症状。外院行头部CT检查显示,左侧额颞叶软组织肿物,向颅内浸润,额颞部颅骨骨质破坏。临床诊断为左侧面部肿物,予中药制剂治疗(具体方案不详),治疗期间左侧面部肿胀症状反复、时轻时重。近2周左侧眼眶肿胀进行性加重伴左侧眼球突出,为求进一步诊断与治疗,至我院门诊就诊,门诊以“颅内肿瘤”收入院。患者自发病以来,精神可,睡眠、饮食佳,大小便正常,体重无明显变化。

既往史、个人史及家族史 患者既往有冠心病病史20余年,高血压病史4年,规律服用硝苯地平缓释片(30 mg/d),血压控制良好,糖尿病病史3年,随餐服用阿卡波糖(50 mg/次、3次/d),血糖控制良好;患者1个月前曾患带状疱疹,服用抗病毒药物治疗(具体方案不详)后病情好转。个人史及家族史均无特殊。

体格检查 患者体温36.6℃,心率70次/min,呼吸18次/min,血压140/89 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa);神志清楚,语言流利;左侧眼球略突出,双眼视力、视野正常,眼底正常,无复视,眼球各向运动基本正常,双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约3 mm,对光反射灵敏;听力正常;无面瘫,面部感觉和面部肌肉活动正常,伸舌居中有有力;嗅觉和味觉正常;共济运动和深浅感觉正常,四肢肌力5级、肌张力正常,病理征未引出。

辅助检查 实验室检查:血常规白细胞计数 $6.38 \times 10^9/L$ [( $4 \sim 10$ ) $\times 10^9/L$ ],中性粒细胞计数为 $2.22 \times 10^9/L$ 、淋巴细胞计数 $3.86 \times 10^9/L$ 、单核细胞计数 $0.26 \times 10^9/L$ ,红细胞计数 $4.42 \times 10^{12}/L$ [( $3.50 \sim 5.00$ ) $\times 10^{12}/L$ ],血红蛋白122 g/L(110~150 g/L),血小板计数 $199 \times 10^9/L$ [( $100 \sim 300$ ) $\times 10^9/L$ ],血液化学、凝血功能试验、免疫学检测均于正常值范围。影像学检查:头部MRI显示,左侧额颞叶、左侧蝶骨大翼、左侧蝶窦外侧壁、左侧眶外侧壁和上壁占位性病变(图1)。三维重建CT显示,左侧额骨、颞骨、蝶骨骨质广泛性破坏(图2)。

诊断与治疗经过 临床诊断为左侧额颞叶占位性病变。遂于2015年4月2日在全身麻醉下行开颅肿瘤切除术。采用扩大翼点入路,即经翼点入路并离断颞弓;术中可见肿瘤位于颞肌下,呈“鱼肉”样,红色,质地柔软,大小约为3 cm $\times$ 4 cm $\times$ 5 cm,血供中等,无包膜,与颞肌分界不清、与颞骨紧密粘连,颞骨骨质破坏,受累骨质明显变薄,颞骨部分区域呈空窗状;手术剔除眶外侧板,可见肿瘤沿眶上裂侵入眶内,眶外侧板明显破坏,切除部分肿瘤行术中快速冰冻病理学检查,提示恶性肿瘤,不除外血液系统来源。手术全切除较为困难,遂于神经导航手术显微镜下切除颅外和眶内肿瘤,剔除受累肌肉,修补眶壁,还纳复位颞弓和骨瓣。(1)大体标本观察:手术切除标本为灰白、灰红色不整形组织一堆,大小约5 cm $\times$ 4 cm $\times$ 3 cm,无包膜,切面呈灰白

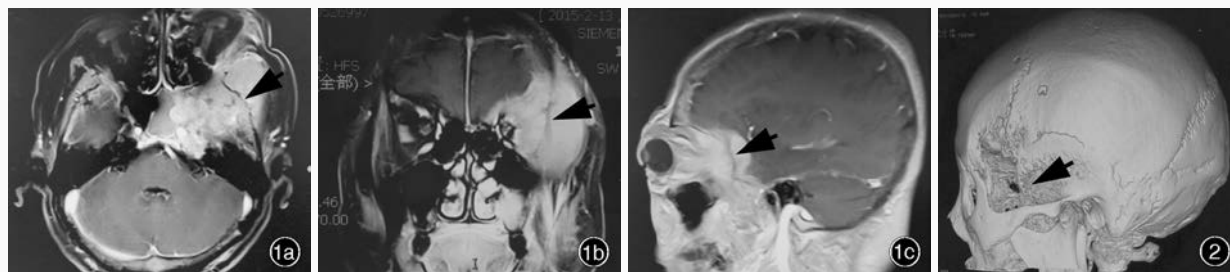


图1 术前头部MRI增强扫描显示,左侧额颞叶、左侧蝶骨大翼、左侧蝶窦外侧壁、左侧眶外侧壁和上壁占位性病变,病变呈明显强化(箭头所示) 1a 横断面增强T<sub>1</sub>WI 1b 冠状位增强T<sub>1</sub>WI 1c 矢状位增强T<sub>1</sub>WI 图2 三维重建CT显示,左侧额骨、颞骨、蝶骨骨质广泛性破坏(箭头所示)

**Figure 1** Preoperative head MRI findings Axial (Panel 1a), coronal (Panel 1b) and sagittal (Panel 1c) enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed space-occupying lesion in left frontotemporal, left greater wing of sphenoid bone, left lateral wall of sphenoid sinus, left lateral and upper orbital wall. The lesion was obviously enhanced (arrows indicate). **Figure 2** Three-dimensional reconstructed CT revealed osteolytic destruction in left frontal bone, temporal bone and sphenoid bone because of the invasion of tumor (arrow indicates).

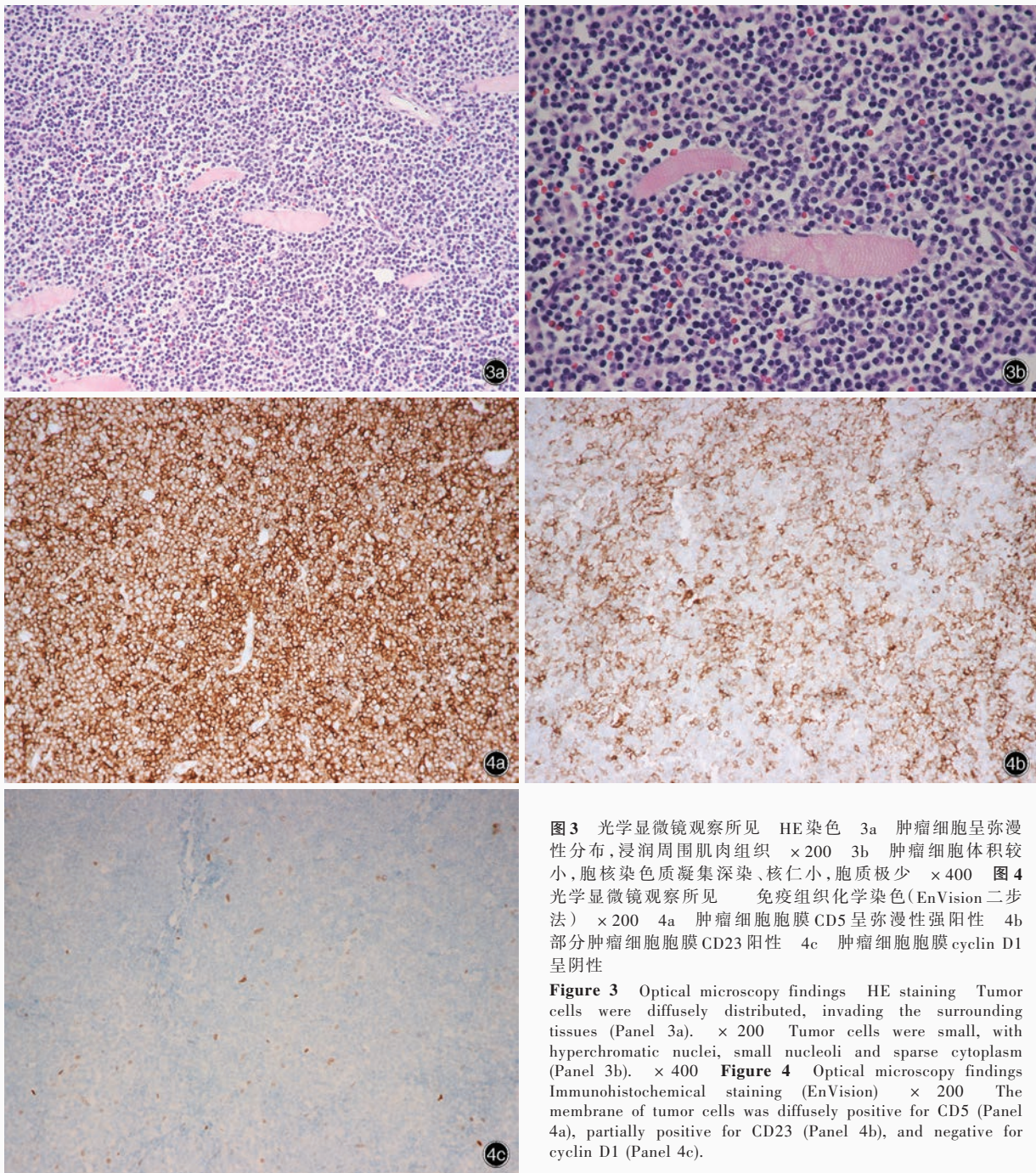
色、实性、质地柔软。组织标本经10%中性甲醛溶液固定,常规脱水、浸蜡、石蜡包埋,制备4 μm层厚连续切片,行HE染色和免疫组织化学染色。(2)HE染色:肿瘤细胞呈弥漫性分布,形态较单一,酷似小淋巴细胞(图3a),胞核小而圆、染色质凝集深染、偶见核仁,胞质极少(图3b),核分裂象罕见。(3)免疫组织化学染色:采用EnVision二步法,检测用试剂盒购自德国Leica公司,检测用抗体(均为即用型工作液)包括CD5、CD23、细胞周期蛋白D1(cyclin D1)、CD20、CD43、CD138、CD38、黑色素瘤相关抗原突变型MUM1、上皮膜抗原(EMA)、免疫球蛋白λ链、免疫球蛋白κ链、CD10、CD56、Bcl-6、胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)、突触素(Syn)和Ki-67抗原均购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司。结果显示,肿瘤细胞胞膜CD5呈弥漫性强阳性(图4a),CD20、CD43呈阳性,CD23呈部分阳性(图4b),CD138小灶性阳性,CD38散在阳性,MUM1个别阳性,胞质和胞膜EMA呈阳性,胞质免疫球蛋白κ链阳性;而cyclin D1(图4c)、CD10、CD56、Bcl-6、GFAP、Syn和免疫球蛋白λ链均呈阴性;Ki-67抗原标记指数约为70%。最终病理诊断为B小细胞淋巴瘤/慢性淋巴细胞白血病。术后患者左侧眼球明显回缩,左侧眼球外展轻度受限,其余眼球各向运动无明显改变,面部外形明显改善;复查头部MRI显示颅外肿瘤基本切除(图5)。患者共住院10 d,出院时一般状况良好。出院后转至血液病医院进行药物化疗(具体方案不详)。电话和门诊随访6个月,患者一般状况良好,生活质量满意,面部外形恢复良好,左侧眼球活动较前稍改善。

## 讨 论

中枢神经系统恶性淋巴瘤临床少见,约占中枢神经系统肿瘤的7%<sup>[1]</sup>,其中伴溶骨性改变者更为少见<sup>[3-4]</sup>。天津市环湖医院近5年经病理学诊断的血液系统肿瘤有数十例,多为浆细胞瘤,淋巴瘤较少见,其中位于颅眶交界区呈溶骨性改变并侵袭性生长者仅本文1例患者。

中枢神经系统淋巴瘤(CNSL)的起源一直存有争议,由于中枢神经系统无内在淋巴组织或淋巴循环,故对其组织来源至今尚未达成统一认识<sup>[5-6]</sup>。该例患者既往有带状疱疹病史,可能与免疫功能降低相关。有文献报道,中枢神经系统淋巴瘤主要源于活化的B淋巴细胞<sup>[7-8]</sup>,该例患者免疫组织化学染色亦支持可能为B淋巴细胞来源。

肿瘤组织活检术是明确诊断的“金标准”。中枢神经系统淋巴瘤为血液系统来源肿瘤,侵袭范围广泛,难以手术全切除,单纯手术治疗效果不佳,术后易复发,故需术后辅以放射治疗和药物化疗。Ishikawa等<sup>[9]</sup>研究显示,原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤(PCNSL)经放射治疗获得的完全缓解(complete remission)比例达67%、部分缓解(partial remission)为30%。术后先辅以药物化疗再行放射治疗是目前治疗中枢神经系统淋巴瘤的推荐方案<sup>[10]</sup>。近年研究显示,高剂量甲氨蝶呤是首选化疗药物,治疗有效率为51%~74%,2年生存率为51%~68%<sup>[11]</sup>。亦有文献报道,以高剂量甲氨蝶呤为主的药物化疗联合放射治疗可以明显延长中枢神经系统淋巴瘤患者的生存期,其3年生存率达30%~40%<sup>[10]</sup>。



**图3** 光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 3a 肿瘤细胞呈弥漫性分布,浸润周围肌肉组织  $\times 200$  3b 肿瘤细胞体积较小,胞核染色质凝集深染、核仁小,胞质极少  $\times 400$  **图4** 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法)  $\times 200$  4a 肿瘤细胞胞膜CD5呈弥漫性强阳性 4b 部分肿瘤细胞胞膜CD23阳性 4c 肿瘤细胞胞膜cyclin D1呈阴性

**Figure 3** Optical microscopy findings HE staining Tumor cells were diffusely distributed, invading the surrounding tissues (Panel 3a).  $\times 200$  Tumor cells were small, with hyperchromatic nuclei, small nucleoli and sparse cytoplasm (Panel 3b).  $\times 400$  **Figure 4** Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision)  $\times 200$  The membrane of tumor cells was diffusely positive for CD5 (Panel 4a), partially positive for CD23 (Panel 4b), and negative for cyclin D1 (Panel 4c).

本文患者最终病理诊断为B小细胞淋巴瘤/慢性淋巴细胞白血病,可以认为是原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤或慢性淋巴细胞白血病的结外浸润表现。世界卫生组织(WHO)将慢性淋巴细胞白血病定义为一种包括外周血、骨髓和淋巴结中单克隆性B细胞导致的淋巴组织增生紊乱<sup>[12]</sup>,亦有一些不常见的非白血病病例,普遍存在淋巴结受累,但并无

外周血白细胞计数减少,而外周血淋巴细胞计数 $< 5 \times 10^9/L$ ,均归于小淋巴细胞型淋巴瘤。此种情况下,其临床表现与慢性淋巴细胞白血病完全不同,但治疗方案大体相同<sup>[12-14]</sup>,

我国对慢性淋巴细胞白血病的研究仍较国外存在较大差距,且缺乏确切的流行病学资料<sup>[15]</sup>。慢性淋巴细胞白血病是西方国家成人最常见的白血

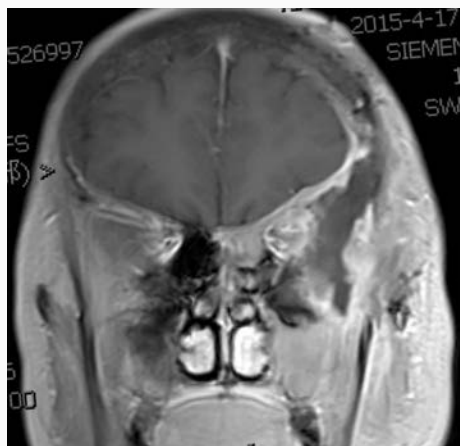


图5 术后冠状位T<sub>1</sub>WI显示肿瘤基本切除  
Figure 5 Postoperative coronal T<sub>1</sub>WI showed the tumor was removed.

病分型,而亚洲人群发病率较低<sup>[16-17]</sup>,其发病率随年龄增长而升高,超过70%的患者65岁以后方明确诊断,中位诊断年龄为72岁,不容忽视的是,亦有15%患者是55岁以下的相对年轻个体;此外,男性好发。本文病例为60岁女性患者,相对年轻。目前关于慢性淋巴细胞白血病易感因素的研究较多,但尚无确切的危险因素。一般认为,家族中类似疾病,如慢性淋巴细胞白血病和(或)非霍奇金淋巴瘤(NHL)为其危险因素,有家族史的患者患病率比普通人群高2~8倍<sup>[18-20]</sup>,本文患者否认家族中类似疾病病史。晚近的基因组学研究提示一些相关的可疑位点,涉及B淋巴细胞生物学特性和细胞凋亡通路<sup>[21-24]</sup>。也有研究显示,丙型肝炎病毒(HCV)与多种淋巴组织增生紊乱疾病相关,但并非慢性淋巴细胞白血病所特有。

慢性淋巴细胞白血病/小淋巴细胞型淋巴瘤临床表现多样,可以表现为无特定原因的持续高热(体温>38℃且>2周或1个月无感染证据的夜间盗汗),部分进展期患者还可以表现出血液系统症状,如易疲劳、贫血等,而血小板计数减少引起的出血少见。此外,还可见淋巴结肿大、肝脾大、结外浸润肿物、继发性感染等<sup>[25]</sup>。

目前,临床主要采用两种分期系统来指导治疗,即Binet分期和Rai分期<sup>[25-26]</sup>。一般情况下,明确诊断为慢性淋巴细胞白血病/小淋巴细胞型淋巴瘤后的首要选择是何时开始治疗,早期患者(无症状性Binet分期A和B期,以及Rai分期0、I和II期)无需治疗,仅2~3个月随访1次;进展期患者(有临床

症状的Binet分期A和B期及Rai分期0、I和II期,Binet分期C期及Rai分期III和IV期)需治疗。疾病进展(如出现结外浸润肿物)或白血病急性变需进行干预<sup>[26]</sup>,例如本文患者出现明显眼眶肿胀且反复发作,考虑为进展期,需手术治疗。值得注意的是,目前亦无可达到完全缓解的治疗方案,部分免疫治疗方案仍在临床前试验阶段,传统化疗药物(如环磷酰胺,氟达拉滨)、部分单克隆药物(利妥昔单抗)和激素单独或联合应用是临床常用化疗方案。造血干细胞移植亦可能使部分患者获益。

慢性淋巴细胞白血病/小淋巴细胞型淋巴瘤应注意与中枢神经系统转移瘤和其他原发性中枢神经系统肿瘤相鉴别,除组织病理学和基因检测外,还包括无典型临床症状、持续发热、血常规异常、肿瘤与周围解剖结构关系等均可资鉴别;此外,还应与其他血液系统疾病相鉴别,包括高淋巴细胞计数疾病及其他白血病、淋巴瘤,前者需考虑各种病毒感染(如EB病毒,巨细胞病毒),后者则需行包括形态学、流式细胞学在内的实验室检查加以鉴别。

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### 本期广告目次

达贝(天津药物研究院药业 有限责任公司) .....	封二
醒脑静(江西济民可信医药有限公司) .....	封三
恩必普(石药集团恩必普药业有限公司) .....	封四