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## · 临床医学图像 ·

### 位于脑桥小脑角的听神经鞘瘤

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#### Acoustic schwannoma in cerebellopontine angle

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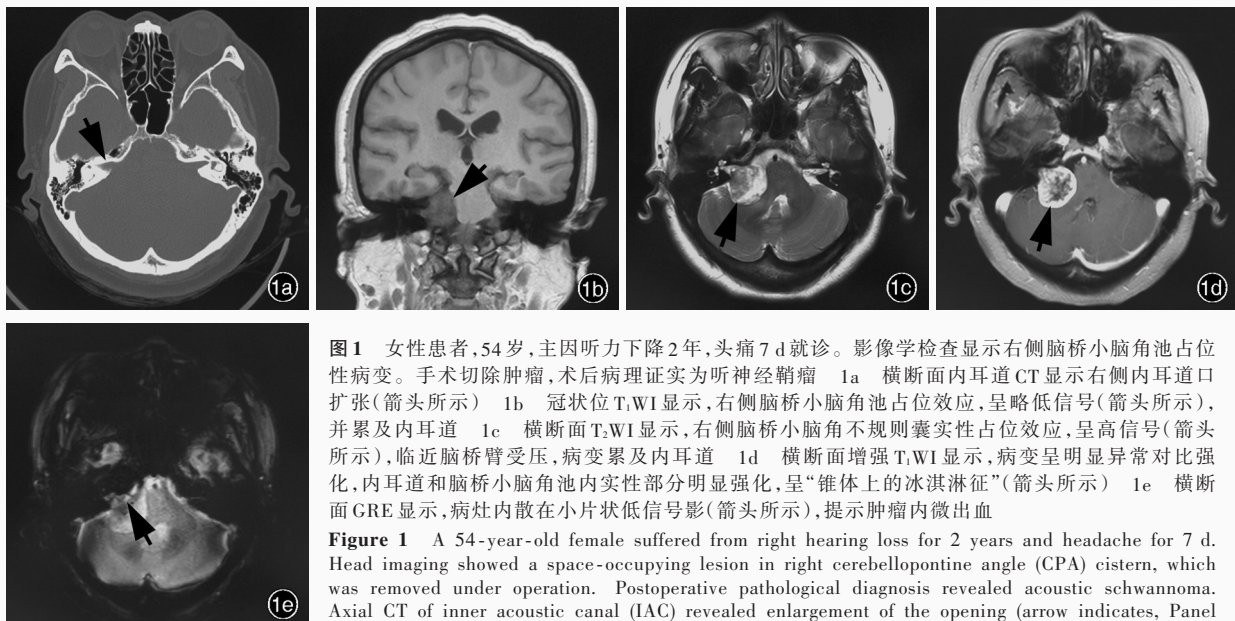


图1 女性患者,54岁,主因听力下降2年,头痛7d就诊。影像学检查显示右侧脑桥小脑角池占位性病变。手术切除肿瘤,术后病理证实为听神经鞘瘤 1a 横断面内耳道CT显示右侧内耳道口扩张(箭头所示) 1b 冠状位T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,右侧脑桥小脑角池占位效应,呈略低信号(箭头所示),并累及内耳道 1c 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,右侧脑桥小脑角不规则囊实性占位效应,呈高信号(箭头所示),临近脑桥臂受压,病变累及内耳道 1d 横断面增强T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,病变呈明显异常对比强化,内耳道和脑桥小脑角池内实性部分明显强化,呈“锥体上的冰淇淋征”(箭头所示) 1e 横断面GRE显示,病灶内散在小片状低信号影(箭头所示),提示肿瘤内微出血

**Figure 1** A 54-year-old female suffered from right hearing loss for 2 years and headache for 7 d. Head imaging showed a space-occupying lesion in right cerebellopontine angle (CPA) cistern, which was removed under operation. Postoperative pathological diagnosis revealed acoustic schwannoma. Axial CT of inner acoustic canal (IAC) revealed enlargement of the opening (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Coronal T<sub>1</sub>WI showed a mass in the cistern of right CPA with slight hypointense (arrow indicates), involving IAC (Panel 1b). Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed an irregular cyst-solid lesion in right CPA with high-intensity (arrow indicates) compressing the adjacent brachium pontis and involving IAC (Panel 1c). Axial enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed obvious enhancement in solid component of lesion in both right CPA and IAC, just like "ice cream on cone" (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). Axial GRE showed several patchy hypointense foci (arrow indicates), suggesting microhemorrhage within the tumor (Panel 1e).

听神经鞘瘤是发生于脑桥小脑角(CPA)和(或)内耳道(IAC)的最常见肿瘤,约占该区域肿瘤的80%。肿瘤来源于包绕前庭神经的胶质神经细胞-施万细胞鞘交界处(近内耳门处),可仅位于内耳道,呈圆柱形;可向内侧脑桥小脑角池生长,形成内耳道-脑桥小脑角占位效应;可仅位于脑桥小脑角而不侵犯内耳道。前两种类型早期即出现听力障碍,第3种类型症状出现较晚,多为耳鸣、眩晕。CT显示脑桥小脑角池等和稍高不均匀密度影,囊性变呈低密度,钙化少见;位于内耳道者致内耳道口扩张(图1a)。因CT有颅后窝伪影干扰,MRI是首选检查方法。MRI显示肿瘤位于前庭神经走行区,位于内耳道者呈实性,等T<sub>1</sub>、等和长T<sub>2</sub>改变。位于内耳道-脑桥小脑角者符合良性生长的轴外肿瘤特点,在受压的脑干与脑桥臂间可见明显分界线,表现为“裂隙”样血管-脑脊液影;病变边缘与岩骨背侧骨板呈锐角,较少向前侵犯岩骨尖和颅中窝;T<sub>1</sub>WI呈等和稍低信号(图1b),合并出血时呈高信号,T<sub>2</sub>WI呈高信号,囊性变呈更长T<sub>1</sub>、更长T<sub>2</sub>改变(图1c),增强扫描病变实性区和囊壁呈明显强化、囊液不强化(图1d);病变位于内耳道-脑桥小脑角区者强化时呈“冰淇淋”征。听神经鞘瘤血管壁增厚并可见透明样变,扩张血管的周围常可见出血,GRE或SWI显示病灶内多发点状低信号影(图1e),即多发出血形成含铁血黄素沉积,在排除钙化的前提下,可与脑膜瘤鉴别。鉴别诊断有岩骨背侧脑膜瘤、毗邻脑桥小脑角的三叉神经鞘瘤和面神经鞘瘤、少数后组脑神经神经鞘瘤向上延伸者、脑池内表皮样囊肿、蛛网膜囊肿,以及罕见的椎-基底动脉动脉瘤、脑池内团块样柔脑膜和(或)脑神经脑池段转移瘤等。

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