

# 少见的鞍区混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤

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**【摘要】 研究背景** 发生于垂体的混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤临床罕见,由于其缺乏特征性影像学表现,易误诊为垂体腺瘤,是术前诊断鞍区肿瘤的难点。本文回顾分析 1 例鞍区混合性神经节细胞瘤-生长激素垂体腺瘤患者的诊断与治疗经过,结合文献对此类临床少见垂体肿瘤的临床病理学特征进行分析,以期提高诊断与鉴别诊断能力。**方法与结果** 女性患者,28 岁,临床主要表现为反复头痛伴视物模糊 8 月余,以及肢端肥大和闭经表现。头部 CT 和 MRI 显示鞍内和鞍上不规则占位性病变,呈 T<sub>1</sub>WI 等或稍低信号、T<sub>2</sub>WI 稍高信号,增强扫描病灶呈明显不均匀强化,边界清晰,压迫视交叉和第三脑室底部。手术全切除肿瘤。组织学形态观察,肿瘤组织分为两部分结构,一部分为不规则簇状排列的神经节细胞样细胞分布于神经纤维背景中,另一部分为片状排列或局部乳头状结构的圆形和卵圆形细胞,两部分结构相互混杂。免疫组织化学染色,神经节细胞样细胞区域肿瘤细胞胞质突触素(Syn)呈弥漫性强阳性,腺垂体激素呈阴性;圆形细胞区域肿瘤细胞胞质 Syn 呈弥漫性阳性,约 30% 肿瘤细胞生长激素呈阳性,其余神经垂体激素呈阴性。最终病理诊断为(鞍区)混合性神经节细胞瘤-生长激素垂体腺瘤(WHO I 级)。术后未予放射治疗,随访 1 年,临床症状明显改善,肿瘤未复发。**结论** 鞍区混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤临床罕见,鉴于目前大多支持该肿瘤是起源于垂体干/祖细胞、具有内分泌细胞和神经元双向分化的独立肿瘤实体,故建议采用“伴神经节细胞分化的垂体腺瘤”的诊断术语,应注意与两种独立肿瘤形成的碰撞瘤相鉴别。

**【关键词】** 神经节瘤; 分泌生长激素的脑垂体腺瘤; 蝶鞍; 免疫组织化学; 病理学

## Unusual mixed gangliocytoma-pituitary adenoma in sellar region

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**【Abstract】 Background** The presence of ganglion cells within an endocrine pituitary adenoma in sellar region is rare, and is usually diagnosed as "mixed gangliocytoma-pituitary adenoma". Due to lack of radiological characteristics, it is very difficult to make an accurate diagnosis preoperatively. Herein we describe one case of unusual mixed gangliocytoma-growth hormone (GH) secreting pituitary adenoma in sellar region and review related literatures, so as to summarize the clinicopathological characteristics and improve the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of this tumor. **Methods and Results** A 28-year-old female presented with headache and blurred vision for 8 months. She also complained of acromegaly and amenorrhea. Head CT and MRI examinations showed a sellar and suprasellar mass with clear boundary compressing the optic chiasm and bottom of the third ventricle. The mass exhibited isointense signal or mild hypointensity on T<sub>1</sub>WI and mild hyperintensity on T<sub>2</sub>WI with heterogeneous enhancement on the contrast MRI. The tumor was removed totally. The histological sections demonstrated two parts of intermixed areas. One part of areas was marked by a proliferation of scattered gangliocyte-like cells arranged in a fibrillary background. Other areas were marked by a sheet-like or locally papillary proliferation of round and oval cells. Immunohistochemically, cytoplasm of gangliocyte-cells were diffusely positive for synaptophysin (Syn), and negative for adenohipophysial hormones; cytoplasm of round and oval cells were diffusely positive for Syn, and almost 30% cells were positive for GH, and negative for other

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neurohypophysial hormones. A final diagnosis of mixed gangliocytoma-GH secreting pituitary adenoma in sellar region (WHO grade I) was made. The patient did not receive postoperatively adjuvant therapy and was followed-up for one year, without any neurological deficit or signs of recurrence. **Conclusions** Mixed gangliocytoma - pituitary adenoma is extremely rare and a definite diagnosis should be made under microscopy examination. Since the histogenesis of this tumor suggests that the uncommitted stem/progenitor cells consist of both adenohypophysial and neuronal characteristics and are capable of giving rise to pituitary adenoma with neuronal component, a diagnostic term of "pituitary adenoma with ganglionic differentiation" is suggested for this independent entity rather than collision tumor combined by two separate tumors.

**【Key words】** Ganglioneuroma; Growth hormone - secreting pituitary adenoma; Sella turcica; Immunohistochemistry; Pathology

垂体腺瘤是最常见的源于腺垂体的鞍区肿瘤,占成人脑肿瘤的7%~15%<sup>[1]</sup>。发生于垂体的神经节细胞瘤十分少见,迄今全球文献报道仅80余例,而与垂体腺瘤并存的混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤更为罕见,据统计全球仅50余例,国内仅见个案报道<sup>[2-3]</sup>。由于腺垂体和神经垂体在组织学形态上均不含神经细胞,故垂体神经节细胞瘤和混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤的组织学起源一直未有明确阐释。在临床实践中,垂体神经节细胞瘤常与生长激素(GH)垂体腺瘤并存<sup>[4-5]</sup>,但少数病例也可与泌乳素(PRL)垂体腺瘤或促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)垂体腺瘤相混合<sup>[6-8]</sup>。由于垂体神经节细胞瘤发生率较低,且无特征性临床和影像学表现,是术前鞍区肿瘤的诊断难点。本文回顾1例鞍区混合性神经节细胞瘤-生长激素垂体腺瘤患者的诊断与治疗过程,结合相关文献对此类临床少见的垂体肿瘤的临床病理学特征进行分析,以期提高对该肿瘤的诊断与鉴别诊断能力。

### 病历摘要

患者 女性,28岁,因反复头痛同时伴视物模糊8月余,于2014年3月19日入院。患者8个月前无明显诱因反复出现短暂性头痛,持续数分钟至数小时不等,予解热镇痛药治疗(具体方案不详),效果不佳。近6个月来逐渐出现双眼视物模糊、视力下降,未予重视。5个月前出现闭经,当地医院予炔雌醇环丙孕酮(达英)治疗(具体剂量不详),效果不佳,遂停药。1个月前曾于外院行头部MRI检查(具体检查结果不详),结合闭经史,临床诊断为垂体腺瘤。为求进一步治疗,遂至我院就诊,门诊以“垂体腺瘤”收入院。患者自发病以来,无发热,精神、饮食、睡眠尚可,大小便正常,体重增加约15 kg。

既往史、个人史及家族史 患者既往身体健康,目前一般状况尚可,可正常工作和生活。否认肝炎、结核病等传染性疾病病史,否认手术史、外伤史和输血史,否认食物和药物过敏史,预防接种史正常;无疫区、疫水、特殊化学物品或放射线接触史。15岁月经初潮、经期4~5 d、周期28~30 d、末次月经2013年10月5日,经量适中、红色,无痛经,无血块。患者已婚,自然分娩育有一女,配偶、子女和父母均身体健康。无家族遗传性疾病病史,家族中无类似疾病。

体格检查 患者体温36.5℃,心率80次/min,呼吸20次/min,血压125/75 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)。神志清楚,语言流利,查体合作,定向力、计算力和认知功能下降。头面部和五官呈肢端肥大表现,以鼻部、口唇肥大突出。全身皮肤和黏膜无紫绀、黄染,全身浅表淋巴结未触及。双眼颞侧视野光敏感性下降,双眼视力下降。双上肢肌力3~4级、双下肢3级,肌张力均下降,无自主运动。神经系统查体:第1、2、3、5、7、8、9、11和12对脑神经未见阳性体征,深浅感觉无异常。无颈项强直,脑膜刺激征阴性,腱反射阳性,病理征未引出。

辅助检查 实验室检查:血常规、凝血功能试验、乙型肝炎五项和感染四项均于正常值范围。血清肿瘤标志物筛查甲胎蛋白(AFP)、癌胚抗原(CEA)均于正常水平。血清生长激素18.28 nmol/L(<18.68 nmol/L)、促肾上腺皮质激素5.35 pmol/L(0~10.21 pmol/L)、泌乳素水平为10.26 ng/ml(2.80~29.20 ng/ml)、孕酮0.08 nmol/L(0.015~0.140 nmol/L)、黄体生成素(LH)2 IU/L(1.90~12.50 IU/L)、卵泡刺激素(FSH)3.23 IU/L(2.50~10.20 IU/L)、睾酮432.29 nmol/L(116.19~630.78 nmol/L)、雌二醇为1.67 pmol/L(1.45~10.69 pmol/L)。影像学检查:胸

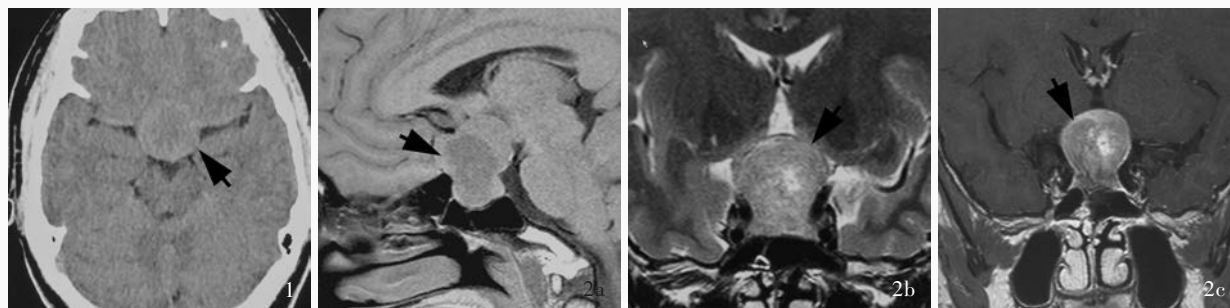


图1 头部横断面CT检查显示,蝶鞍扩大,鞍内和鞍上占位性病变,呈略高密度,边界清晰(箭头所示) 图2 头部MRI检查所见 2a 矢状位T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,鞍区肿瘤呈等或稍低信号,与周围脑组织分界清晰(箭头所示) 2b 冠状位T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,鞍区肿瘤呈稍高信号(箭头所示) 2c 冠状位增强T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,病灶呈不均匀明显强化,中心可见斑驳样明显强化影(箭头所示)

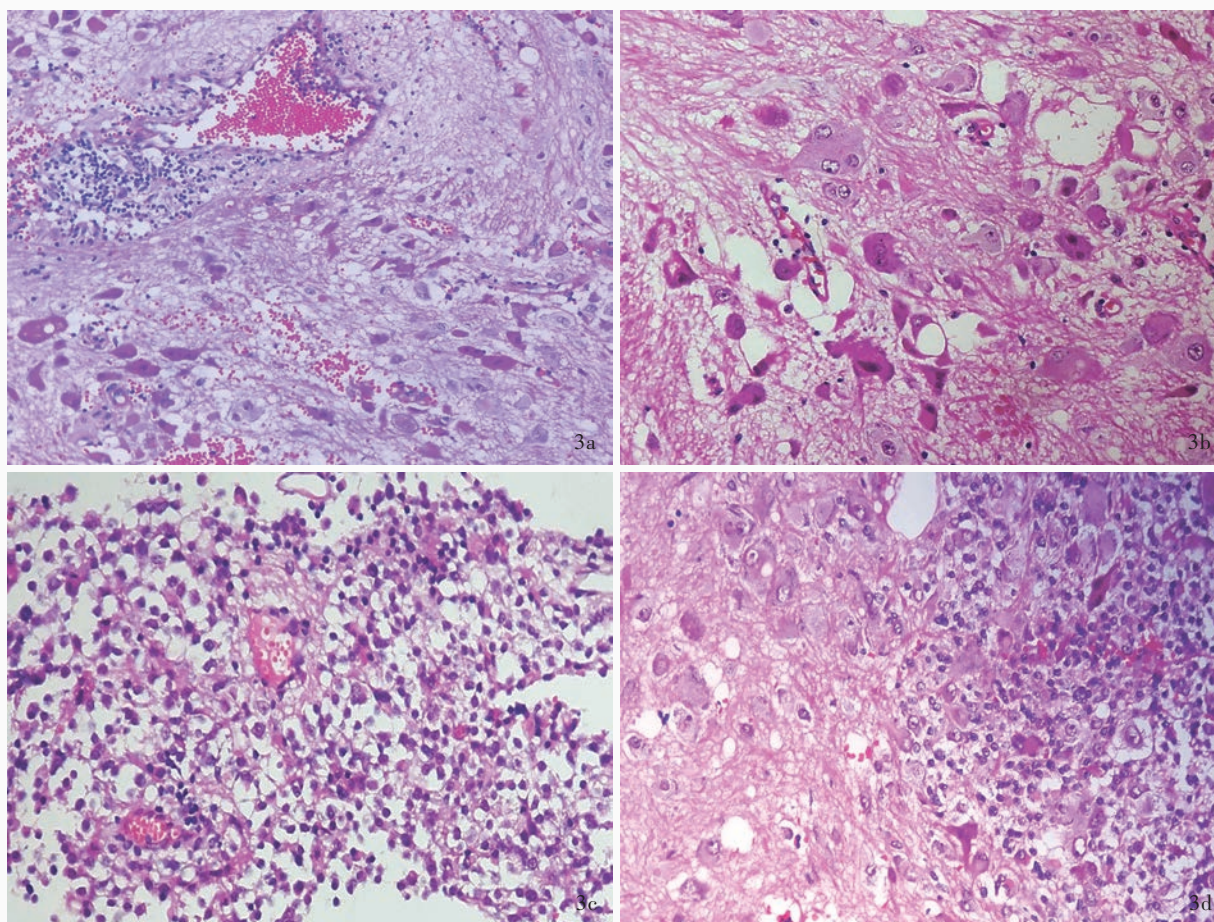
**Figure 1** Axial CT demonstrated widened sella turcica and a sellar and suprasellar slightly high-density mass with clear boundary (arrow indicates). **Figure 2** Preoperative cranial imaging findings. Sagittal T<sub>1</sub>WI demonstrated a well-defined, nodular mass with isointense or mild hypointensity in sellar region (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Coronal T<sub>2</sub>WI showed a lesion with slight hyperintensity in sellar region (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Coronal enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed heterogeneous enhancement of the lesion, with patchy enhancement in the center (arrow indicates, Panel 2c).

部X线检查未见异常,腹部和盆腔B超未见淋巴结肿大。头部CT显示,蝶鞍增宽,垂体增大并向上突入鞍上池,大小约为34 mm×32 mm×29 mm,视交叉受压上移(图1)。头部MRI显示,鞍内和鞍上不规则肿物,T<sub>1</sub>WI呈等或稍低信号,T<sub>2</sub>WI呈稍高信号,其内混杂小斑片状高信号,增强扫描病灶呈明显不均匀强化,边界清晰,向上突入鞍上池,压迫视交叉和第三脑室底部(图2)。

诊断与治疗经过 临床拟诊为垂体大腺瘤。于入院后第4天在气管插管全身麻醉下经鼻蝶入路行鞍区占位性病变切除术。术中可见鞍内和鞍上病灶,呈灰黄色,直径约3 cm,质地较韧,血供丰富,无包膜。于手术显微镜下全切除肿瘤,瘤腔彻底止血,行组织病理学检查。(1)大体标本观察:手术切除标本为不规则破碎组织块儿,大小约1.50 cm×1.00 cm×0.50 cm,呈灰红色、质地中等、无包膜。经体积分数为10%中性甲醛溶液固定,常规脱水、浸蜡、石蜡包埋,制备4 μm脑组织切片,行HE染色和免疫组织化学染色。(2)HE染色:肿瘤组织呈现两部分结构,一部分由不规则簇状排列的神经节细胞样细胞组成,但不似正常的皮质锥体神经元,细胞大小不一,胞质呈嗜碱性,胞核空泡状、核仁明显,可见双核,未见核分裂象。肿瘤细胞呈簇状或巢片状分布于神经纤维背景中,间质内可见较丰富的血管和血管周围数量不等的淋巴细胞“套袖”样结构,未见星形胶质细胞增生(图3a,3b),该区域组织学形态符合神经节细胞瘤。另一部分为片状排列或局部乳头状结构的圆形和卵圆形细胞,胞质呈嗜酸

性或透亮,染色质细腻深染、可见小核仁,间质内可见丰富薄壁的小血管,肿瘤细胞无明显异型性,未见核分裂象(图3c)。神经节细胞样区域与圆形细胞区域相互混杂(图3d)。(3)免疫组织化学染色:采用EnVision二步法,检测用试剂盒购自丹麦Dako公司,检测用抗体均为丹麦Dako公司生产的即用型抗体,包括腺垂体激素[生长激素、泌乳素、促甲状腺激素(TSH)、促肾上腺皮质激素、卵泡刺激素和黄体生成素]、广谱细胞角蛋白(PCK)、突触素(Syn)、神经微丝蛋白(NF)、S-100蛋白(S-100)、胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)、Ki-67抗原,以及原癌基因*BRAF V600E*和R132H-突变的异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(IDH1)。结果显示,神经节细胞样区域肿瘤细胞胞质Syn呈弥漫性强阳性(图4a),NF和S-100呈弱阳性,GFAP(图4b)、*BRAF V600E*(图4c)、R132H-突变的IDH1(图4d)和腺垂体激素均呈阴性,Ki-67抗原标记指数<1%(图4e);圆形细胞区域肿瘤细胞胞质Syn呈弥漫性阳性(图4a),约30%肿瘤细胞生长激素呈阳性(图4f),其他神经垂体激素、PCK、S-100、NF、GFAP均呈阴性。最终病理诊断为(鞍区)混合性神经节细胞瘤-生长激素垂体腺瘤(WHO I级)。患者术后无严重并发症,仅出现短暂性尿崩,于术后1周恢复正常,无明显神经系统异常,头痛症状减轻。术后20 d出院,未予放射治疗、药物化疗和激素替代治疗。出院后规律随访1年,术后3个月视物模糊症状和视力明显改善,但肢端肥大改善不明显,月经恢复,但不规律;术后6个月复查头部CT,未见肿瘤复发。





**图 3** 光学显微镜观察所见 HE 染色 3a 呈不规则簇状或巢片状排列的神经节细胞样细胞分布于神经纤维背景中,间质内可见较丰富的血管和血管周围数量不等的淋巴细胞套,未见星形胶质细胞增生  $\times 200$  3b 神经节细胞样细胞体积较大,胞核大、核仁明显,并可见双核细胞  $\times 400$  3c 可见呈片状排列或局部乳头状结构的圆形和卵圆形细胞,染色质细腻深染、小核仁,间质内可见丰富薄壁的小血管,肿瘤细胞无明显异型性  $\times 400$  3d 神经节细胞样区域与圆形细胞区域相互混杂  $\times 400$

**Figure 3** Optical microscopy findings HE staining Some areas of the lesion were marked by a proliferation of irregularly scattered gangliocyte-like cells arranged in a fibrillary background. The blood vessels in stroma and perivascular lymphocytes infiltration could be observed, but there was no proliferation of astrocytes (Panel 3a).  $\times 200$  The gangliocyte-like component contained large ganglion cells with abundant cytoplasm, single or double nuclei and prominent nucleoli (Panel 3b).  $\times 400$  In other areas, the lesion was composed of sheet-like proliferation or locally papillary arrangement of round and oval cells, with dark chromatin, small nucleoli and abundant small vessels in stroma. There was no atypia of tumor cells (Panel 3c).  $\times 400$  The gangliocytic component was intermixed with monomorphic round cells component (Panel 3d).  $\times 400$

## 讨 论

神经节细胞瘤是起源于神经嵴细胞的良性肿瘤,多发生于交感神经走行区。中枢神经系统神经节细胞瘤多位于第三脑室和额颞叶内<sup>[9]</sup>,发生于鞍区者少见<sup>[10]</sup>。最早由 Greenfield<sup>[11]</sup>于 1919 年描述发生于腺垂体和神经垂体的此类肿瘤,并命名为“迷芽瘤(choristoma)”,此后又陆续有个案报道<sup>[12]</sup>。1996 年, Towfighi 等<sup>[4]</sup>总结发生在鞍区含神经节细胞的垂体病变,报告 42 例发生于垂体的神经节细胞瘤,其中 32 例混合有垂体腺瘤。含神经节细胞的垂体肿瘤占鞍区病变的 0.55%~1.42%<sup>[12-14]</sup>,其命名根

据所含神经节细胞的多少而不同,可以是纯神经节细胞瘤(pure gangliocytoma),也可以是混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤或节细胞胶质瘤(GG)。目前文献报道的 80 余例垂体神经节细胞瘤中 50 余例同时混合垂体腺瘤,诊断名称也不统一,有混合性垂体腺瘤神经节细胞瘤(mixed pituitary adenoma gangliocytoma)<sup>[15]</sup>、伴垂体腺瘤的神经节细胞瘤(gangliocytoma with pituitary adenoma)<sup>[16]</sup>、垂体腺瘤伴神经化生(pituitary adenoma with neuronal metaplasia)<sup>[17]</sup>和伴神经迷芽瘤的垂体腺瘤(PANCH)<sup>[18]</sup>等。文献报道患者大多为女性,术前均诊断为垂体腺瘤,临床具有类似垂体腺瘤的症状,



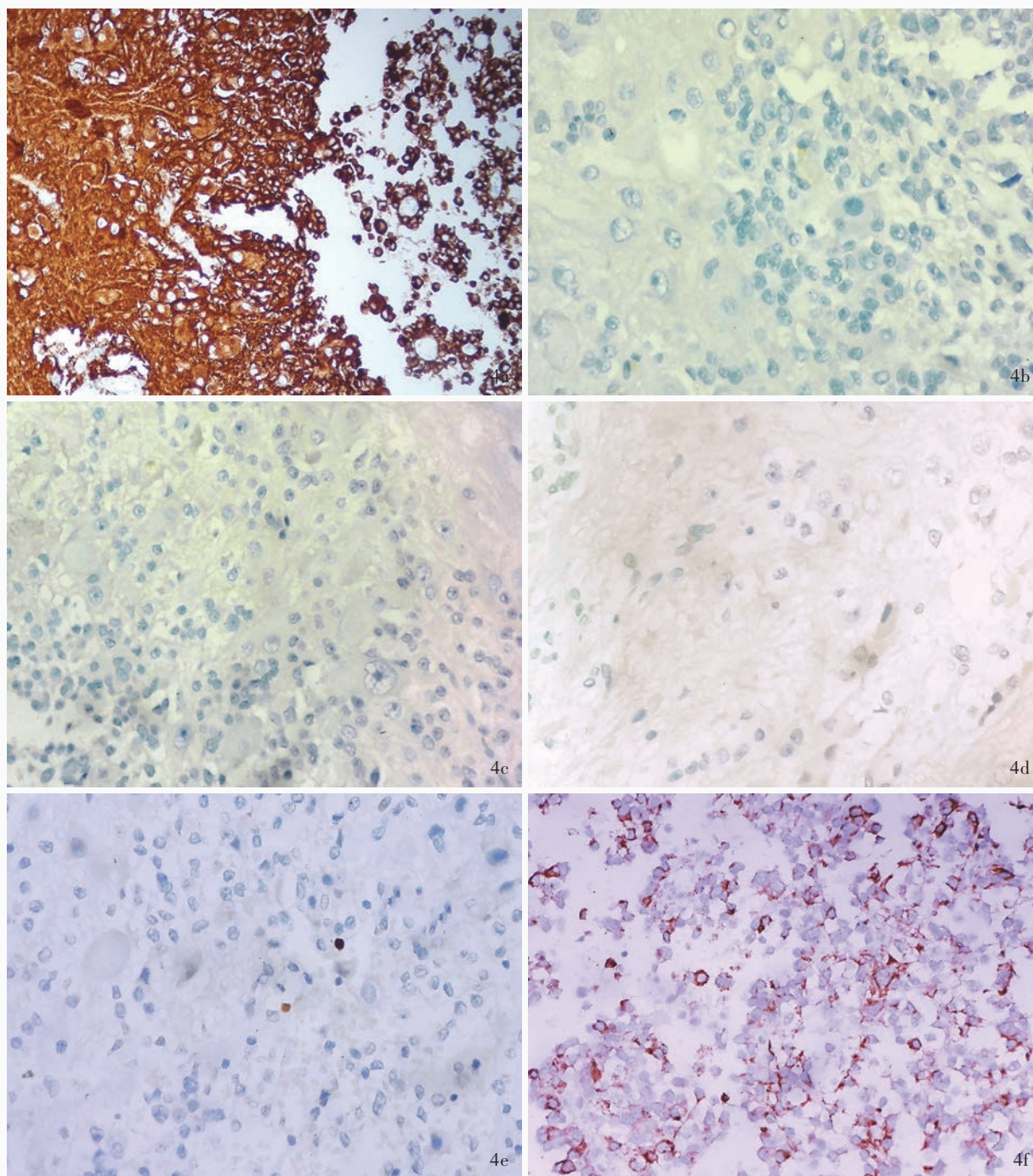


图4 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision 二步法) ×400 4a 神经节细胞瘤和垂体腺瘤细胞胞质Syn呈弥漫性强阳性 4b~4d 肿瘤细胞不表达GFAP、*BRAF V600E*和R132H-突变的IDH1 4e 神经节细胞瘤和垂体腺瘤细胞Ki-67抗原标记指数<1% 4f 约30%的垂体腺瘤细胞胞质表达生长激素

**Figure 4** Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) ×400 Both gangliocytoma and pituitary adenoma components were diffusely positive for Syn (Panel 4a). There was no immuno-positivity found in tumor cells for staining of GFAP (Panel 4b), *BRAF V600E* (Panel 4c) and R132H-mutant IDH1 (Panel 4d). Ki-67 labeling index was less than 1% (Panel 4e). Approximately 30% tumor cells in pituitary adenoma component were positive for GH (Panel 4f).

如视力障碍、视野缺损、头痛等。大多数病变发生于神经垂体,患者常伴神经内分泌症状,多数呈现肢端肥大和闭经泌乳综合征<sup>[4,19]</sup>,少数可有Cushing

综合征和高泌乳素血症(HPRL)表现<sup>[20-21]</sup>。本文患者即有典型的生长激素垂体腺瘤症状与体征,伴肢端肥大和闭经表现,尽管垂体腺瘤细胞部分表达生

长激素,但血清生长激素水平并未超过正常参考值范围,仅达上限,这可能与垂体肿瘤形成后压迫腺垂体,腺垂体生成激素减少或肿瘤性生长激素反馈性抑制正常垂体激素生成所致。该例患者血清泌乳素水平未升高,但出现闭经现象,这一表现在既往的混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤中未见报道,尚待积累更多病例资料综合分析。

从胚胎发育看,腺垂体来自胚胎口凹顶的 Rathke 囊,由远侧部、结节部和中间部构成,故混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤偶伴 Rathke 裂囊肿<sup>[22]</sup>。腺垂体含不同形态和分泌功能的腺细胞,这些腺细胞的分泌活动主要受下丘脑各种激素调节,本身并无神经支配。神经垂体由第三脑室底向下突出形成,由神经部和漏斗部组成,经漏斗与下丘脑相连。神经垂体主要由无髓神经纤维和神经胶质细胞组成,下丘脑前区两个神经核团(视上核和室旁核)中的大型神经内分泌细胞的轴突经漏斗直抵神经部,是神经部无髓神经纤维的主要来源。因此,腺垂体和神经垂体在组织学上均不含神经细胞。

最初推测为下丘脑神经元在胚胎早期发育时异常迁移至垂体,进而与腺细胞各自独立发展为神经节细胞瘤和垂体腺瘤,但这一推测不足以解释何以部分垂体腺瘤细胞也表达神经元特异性标志物 NF<sup>[23]</sup>。Geddes 等<sup>[13]</sup>推测在鞍区异位的神经元可产生生长激素释放激素(GHRH),刺激或加速垂体腺瘤的发生。另一肿瘤起源学说认为,混合性肿瘤中的神经元成分是垂体腺瘤中出现神经化生/分化所致。该学说认为垂体中存在一种具有腺细胞和神经节细胞双向免疫表型的中间型细胞(intermediate cells),神经节细胞瘤即起源于这种中间型细胞,先形成伴神经迷芽瘤的垂体腺瘤,再进一步演化为纯神经节细胞瘤<sup>[18]</sup>。已经证实腺垂体细胞可在体外培养环境中向神经元转化<sup>[24]</sup>,而在人类其他内分泌肿瘤,如嗜铬细胞瘤、类癌等病变中也观察到肿瘤细胞向神经节细胞转化的现象<sup>[25]</sup>,故这一推测尚有一定的可能性。但目前广泛接受未定向干/祖细胞(uncommitted stem/progenitor cells)起源学说。Kontogeorgos 等<sup>[23]</sup>于 2006 年在 7 例含神经节细胞的垂体腺瘤中发现经典的垂体腺瘤细胞表达 NF,推测混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤起源于具有内分泌细胞和神经元双重特征的未定向干/祖细胞,随后该项研究被多项研究结果支持<sup>[26-27]</sup>,认为该肿瘤是起源于干/祖细胞并伴不同分化成分的独立肿瘤实体,

而非两种独立肿瘤形成的碰撞瘤(collision tumor),故建议采用“伴神经节细胞分化的垂体腺瘤(pituitary adenoma with ganglionic differentiation)”的诊断术语,不建议采用“混合性垂体腺瘤-神经迷芽瘤”<sup>[27]</sup>。这一学说尽管解释了组织学起源,但未阐明为何此类病变多为生长激素垂体腺瘤伴神经节细胞分化,是否分化的神经节细胞产生过量生长激素释放激素而刺激内分泌细胞形成生长激素垂体腺瘤所致,尚待积累更多病例资料加以分析阐明。

由于神经节细胞瘤与垂体腺瘤在密度、信号强度和强化特征方面均十分相似,故术前影像学明确诊断混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤困难,但对于经验丰富的神经外科或内分泌肿瘤科医师,一旦发现肿瘤位于神经垂体,且出现不同程度肢端肥大症状时,应考虑该特殊病变的可能,因大多数混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤均位于神经垂体且多与生长激素垂体腺瘤混合<sup>[4-8]</sup>,与发生于腺垂体的普通垂体腺瘤稍有不同。对于垂体腺瘤成分除需检测其激素类型外,还应注意观察是否有非典型垂体腺瘤的表现:若肿瘤呈侵袭性生长,肿瘤细胞明显多形性和异形性,核分裂象增多,且 Ki-67 抗原标记指数 > 3% 时,可诊断为非典型垂体腺瘤,肿瘤可能复发,若已有明确的远处转移则应诊断为垂体癌<sup>[1,28]</sup>。对于神经节细胞瘤成分,首先应明确是否为节细胞胶质瘤。神经节细胞缺乏神经胶质增生,一般 GFAP 呈阴性,而节细胞胶质瘤含 GFAP 阳性的星形胶质细胞区域,此时肿瘤的组织学分级应根据胶质瘤成分来划分,高级别胶质瘤成分决定整个肿瘤的生物行为,临床应针对高级别病变辅以放射治疗和药物治疗。此外,下丘脑错构瘤也常在下丘脑-神经垂体区域形成结节,此时组织学形态可见分布不规则、排列混乱的神经节细胞,与神经节细胞瘤相似,但肿瘤组织中还混杂不同程度的星形胶质细胞和少突胶质细胞增生,免疫组织化学染色 R132H-突变的 IDH1 阴性,不支持低级别胶质瘤,也缺乏垂体腺瘤成分。更重要的是,下丘脑错构瘤在临床上多有性早熟和痴笑样癫痫等特征性表现<sup>[29]</sup>,这是垂体神经节细胞瘤所不具备的特点,可资鉴别。

目前报道的混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤均为良性肿瘤,预后良好,手术全切除后无需术后其他辅助治疗。尽管个别患者肿瘤部分切除后辅以放射治疗仍有复发<sup>[30]</sup>,但所有患者均可长期生存。

综上所述,鞍区混合性神经节细胞瘤-垂体腺瘤



临床罕见,术前明确诊断十分困难。鉴于该肿瘤是起源于垂体干/祖细胞,且具有内分泌细胞和神经元双向分化的独立肿瘤实体,故建议采用“伴神经节细胞分化的垂体腺瘤”的诊断术语,可资与由两种独立肿瘤形成的碰撞瘤相鉴别。

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