

· 临床病理报告 ·

非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤 临床病理学特征

李扬 李斌 杨智云 李智

【摘要】 研究背景 胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤是神经元和混合性神经元-胶质肿瘤分类中的WHO I 级肿瘤, 分为单纯型、复合型和非特殊型3种组织学亚型。由于缺乏典型的“特异性胶质神经元成分”, 非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤成为临床极具挑战性的诊断难点。本文回顾分析1例非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤患儿的临床资料, 探讨该少见亚型的诊断与鉴别诊断要点。**方法与结果** 男性患儿, 16岁, 因反复头痛、头晕, 影像学检查发现右侧额叶皮质病变为入院。过去3年内至少癫痫发作2次, 抗癫痫药物治疗效果不佳。MRI显示病灶呈长T₁、长T₂信号, 无瘤周水肿, 增强扫描未见强化。手术全切除病变, 肿瘤内可见囊性区和囊壁上附着的神经胶质增生结节。神经胶质结节主要由少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞弥漫性分布构成, 可见一些散在分布的神经元, 未见典型“特异性胶质神经元成分”, 邻近大脑皮质部分区域可见“微柱结构”形成, 符合局灶性皮质发育不良(FCD) I a型。免疫组织化学染色, 少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞胞质突触素和胞核少突胶质细胞转录因子2弥漫性强阳性, 胞质CD34、S-100蛋白和原癌基因BRAF V600E灶性阳性, Ki-67抗原标记指数约2%。荧光原位杂交未见1p/19q共缺失。最终病理诊断为(右侧额叶)胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤, 非特殊型, WHO I 级, 伴局灶性皮质发育不良Ⅲb型。术后未行放射治疗和药物化疗, 规律随访1年, 术后第3和6个月时分别复查头部MRI, 未见肿瘤复发, 也未再出现癫痫发作。**结论** 非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤组织学亚型临床少见, 易误诊为低级别胶质瘤, 青年患者出现癫痫发作和大脑皮质病变为时, 胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤须作为第一怀疑诊断而加以鉴别, 结合CD34、R132H-突变的异柠檬酸脱氢酶1、BRAF V600E等免疫组织化学检测和1p/19q分子检测对明确诊断和组织学分型十分重要。

【关键词】 肿瘤, 神经上皮; 额叶; 磁共振成像; 病理学; 免疫组织化学

The clinicopathological characteristics of non-specific variant of dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor

LI Yang¹, LI Bin¹, YANG Zhi-yun², LI Zhi¹

¹Department of Pathology, ²Department of Radiology, the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510080, Guangdong, China

Corresponding author: LI Zhi (Email: lizhi@mail.sysu.edu.cn)

【Abstract】 **Background** Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor (DNT) is a benign neuronal and mixed neuronal-glia tumor (WHO I) and may present 3 histological subtypes: simple, complex and non-specific. Non-specific DNT is very difficult to be diagnosed because of the lack of "specific glioneuronal element". Herein we describe one case of non-specific DNT in frontal lobe. The radiological and clinicopathological features of this lesion, as well as its diagnosis and differential diagnosis are discussed. **Methods** The clinical data of one patient with non-specific DNT was presented retrospectively. Gross totally resected mass was routinely paraffin embedded and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Immunohistochemical staining was used to detect antigen expression. 1p/19q co-deletion was also detected by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) utilizing Vysis dual-color probe. **Results** A 16-year-old boy presented with recurrent headache and dizziness. He had a history of at least two complex seizures over the previous 3 years. MRI revealed a small, well-demarcated cystic lesion within the cortex of right frontal lobe

with hypointense on T₁WI and hyperintense on T₂WI. There was no obvious peritumoral edema or enhancement. The tumor was removed totally. The histological sections revealed cystic area with neuroglial nodule attached on the cyst wall. The nodule was mainly composed of oligodendrocytic-like components and scattered neuronal cells. Typical "specific glioneuronal element" was not seen. "Microcolumnar arrangement" was found in the adjacent cortex of lesion, which conformed with the histological features of focal cortical dysplasia (FCD) type I a. Immunohistochemically, the oligodendrocytic-like component was diffusely positive for synaptophysin (Syn) in cytoplasm and oligodendrocytes transcription factor-2 (Olig-2) in nuclei, focally positive for CD34, S-100 protein (S-100) and BRAF V600E in cytoplasm. However, there was no positive signal found for detection of glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) and isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (IDH1) R132H. Ki-67 labeling index was 2%. FISH showed that there was no 1p/19q co-deletion. Based on clinical presentation and histological findings, a final diagnosis of non-specific variant of DNT, WHO I, accompanied by FCD III b, was made. Accessory treatment was not given postsurgically. The patient was regularly followed-up for one year. Head MRI was reexamined 3 and 6 months after operation. No recurrence or seizure occurred.

Conclusions In clinical practice, non-specific variant of DNT is diagnostic challenging and may be confused with other low-grade gliomas even if there are typical clinical manifestations and radiological appearance of DNT exhibited in lesion. The accurate diagnosis of this tumor is obtained from carefully histological inspection and a panel of immunohistochemical and molecular study for CD34, IDH1 R132H, BRAF V600E and 1p/19q co-deletion.

[Key words] Neoplasms, neuroepithelial; Frontal lobe; Magnetic resonance imaging; Pathology; Immunohistochemistry

胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤(DNT)是好发于儿童和青年的良性脑肿瘤,多位于大脑浅表皮质,也可发生于中线结构或脑室透明隔等少见部位^[1-2],少数患者可复发并恶变为高级别胶质瘤^[3-4]。胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤在临幊上以难治性癫痫为特点,常伴大脑皮质发育不良。组织学分类分为单纯型、复合型和非特殊型3种亚型^[5-8]。非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤是Daumas-Duport等^[9]于1999年提出的少见类型,目前尚存诸多争议,此亚型缺乏“特异性胶质神经成分”,故难以与低级别胶质瘤相鉴别,是临幊实践中具有挑战性的诊断难点。非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤自提出后文献报道并不少见,但国内仅见个案报道^[10]。本文回顾1例非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤患儿的诊断与治疗经过,并结合文献对此种临床少见肿瘤亚型进行分析,以期提高对该病的诊断与鉴别诊断能力。

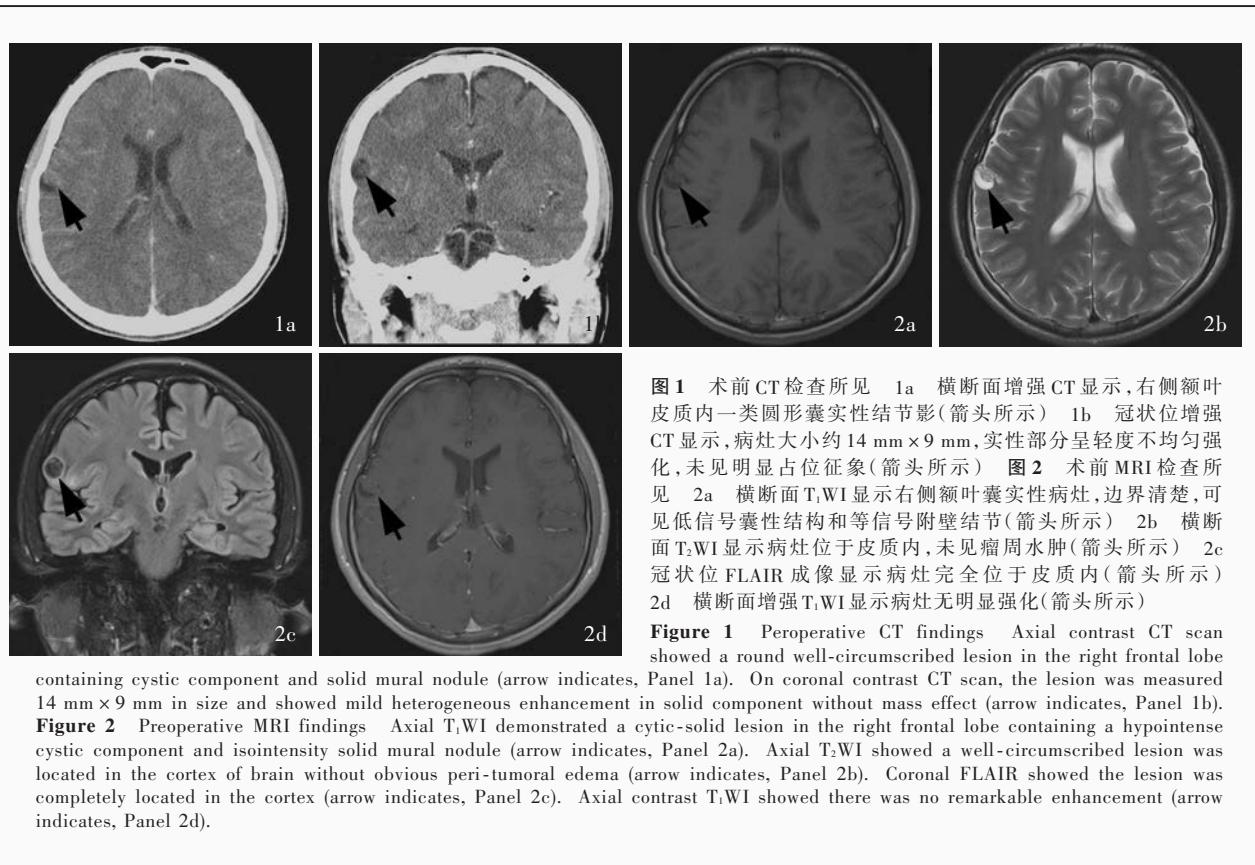
病历摘要

患儿 男性,16岁,主因反复头痛、头晕3月余、加重1周,于2014年6月24日入院。患儿3年前无明显诱因首次出现癫痫发作,发作时面部无表情、呼之不应,双上肢抽搐,持续数秒钟至1分钟,症状缓解后不能记忆,当地医院行头部CT检查未见明显异常,诊断为“复杂部分性发作(CPS)”,予拉莫三嗪

口服治疗(具体剂量不详)。此后6个月内未再发作,家长未督促其规律服药,自行停药。近18个月家长发现其至少有1次相似发作,仅持续数秒,未影响正常生活和学习,未予重视。3个月前无明显诱因出现反复短暂性头部钝痛伴头晕,无意识障碍,数分钟后缓解,发作无规律。近1周呈持续性全头部钝痛,较以往严重,影响日间学习,为求进一步诊断与治疗,遂至我院就诊。患儿此次发病以来,未出现癫痫发作症状,无发热,精神、饮食、睡眠尚可,大小便正常,体重无明显变化,全身状况尚可,可正常生活和学习。

既往史、个人史及家族史 否认肝炎、结核病等传染性疾病病史,否认手术史、外伤史、输血史,否认食物、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。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 患儿体温36.5℃,心率87次/min,呼吸20次/min,血压130/75 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)。神志清楚,语言流利,查体合作,全身皮肤和黏膜无紫绀、黄染,全身浅表淋巴结未触及、无肿大。无视野缺损和视力障碍。四肢肌力、肌张力正常,无不自主运动。神经系统检查第1、2、3、5、7、8、9、11和12对脑神经未见阳性体征,全身深浅感觉和共济运动无异常。无颈项强直,脑膜刺激征阴性,腱反射阳性,病理反射未引出。



containing cystic component and solid mural nodule (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). On coronal contrast CT scan, the lesion was measured $14 \text{ mm} \times 9 \text{ mm}$ in size and showed mild heterogeneous enhancement in solid component without mass effect (arrow indicates, Panel 1b).

Figure 2 Preoperative MRI findings Axial T₁WI demonstrated a cystic-solid lesion in the right frontal lobe containing a hypointense cystic component and isointensity solid mural nodule (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Axial T₂WI showed a well-circumscribed lesion was located in the cortex of brain without obvious peri-tumoral edema (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Coronal FLAIR showed the lesion was completely located in the cortex (arrow indicates, Panel 2c). Axial contrast T₁WI showed there was no remarkable enhancement (arrow indicates, Panel 2d).

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呈阴性。血清肿瘤学标志物筛查甲胎蛋白(AFP)、癌胚抗原(CEA)均于正常值范围。脑电图未记录到痫样放电。影像学检查:胸部X线检查未见异常。腹部和盆腔B超检查未见淋巴结肿大。头部CT增强扫描显示右侧额中后回内一类圆形囊实性结节影,突出脑表面,大小约 $14 \text{ mm} \times 9 \text{ mm}$;实性部分呈轻度不均匀强化,邻近颅骨受压变薄,其余脑实质内未见明显异常,无中线移位,脑室大小和形态正常(图1)。头部MRI显示,右侧额中后回内一椭圆形囊实性异常信号病灶,最大截面大小约 $15 \text{ mm} \times 11 \text{ mm}$,边界清楚,囊性部分呈长T₁、长T₂信号,无明显瘤周水肿,实性部分与大脑皮质信号相似,病灶区未见正常结构皮质;增强扫描显示病灶无明显强化(图2)。磁共振波谱(MRS)显示,局部N-乙酰天冬氨酸(NAA)峰轻度下降,胆碱(Cho)峰轻度升高。

诊断与治疗经过 影像学检查拟诊为低级别胶质瘤或混合性神经元-胶质肿瘤。入院1周后于气管插管全身麻醉下行右侧额叶占位性病变切除术。术中可见肿瘤位于大脑皮质内,呈灰红色,直

径约 1.50 cm ,无包膜,与周围脑组织界限清晰,内有囊性变区,囊内为清亮液体,质地柔软,血供较丰富。手术全切除肿瘤,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一堆,约 $0.50 \text{ cm} \times 0.30 \text{ cm} \times 0.30 \text{ cm}$ 大小,呈灰红色、质地柔软、无包膜。经体积分数为10%中性甲醛溶液固定、常规脱水、石蜡包埋,制备 $4 \mu\text{m}$ 脑组织切片,行HE染色和免疫组织化学染色。(2)HE染色:肿瘤与周围脑组织分界尚清,无包膜。肿瘤内可见囊性区域和囊壁上附着的神经胶质增生结节(图3a,3b)。神经胶质结节主要由少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞弥漫性分布构成,细胞呈圆形,形态和大小较一致,可见核周空晕,但细胞间缺乏经典少突胶质细胞瘤样纤细分支状“鸡笼”样血管(图3c)。在少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞间尚可见散在分布的神经元(图3d)。囊性区和神经胶质结节区均未见微囊形成和在微囊内“漂浮”的神经元。邻近大脑皮质也可在组织中观察到,大脑皮质的6层结构尚可分辨,但部分区域可见“微柱结构(microcolumnar arrangements)”形成,表现为超过8个小直径神经元呈柱状排列,但未见畸形神经元和“气球”样细胞,

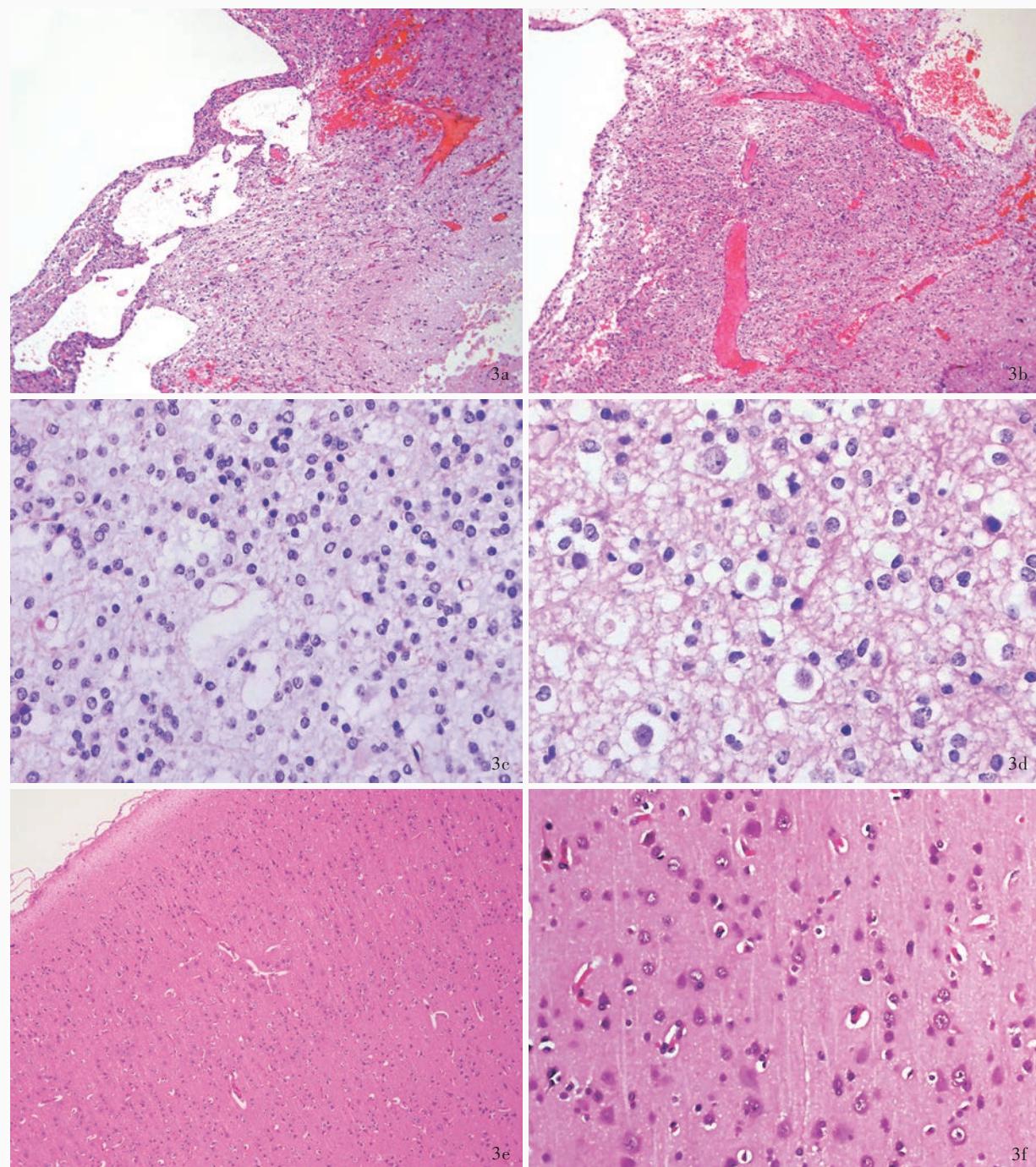


图3 光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 3a 肿瘤组织内可见囊性结构 $\times 100$ 3b 囊壁上的附壁结节是由肿瘤细胞构成的实体性结节 $\times 100$ 3c 附壁结节主要由少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞构成, 细胞呈圆形, 可见核周空晕, 似少突胶质细胞瘤 $\times 400$ 3d 少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞间尚可见散在分布的神经元 $\times 400$ 3e 病灶周围大脑皮质呈局灶性皮质发育不良 I a型, 表现为皮质神经元分层不清和“微柱结构” $\times 100$ 3f 可见皮质发育不良区域内有超过8个小直径神经元构成的“微柱结构” $\times 400$

Figure 3 Optical microscopy findings HE staining. The lesion could be found to be composed of cyst (Panel 3a). $\times 100$ The solid mural nodule was found to be composed of tumor cells (Panel 3b). $\times 100$ The nodule was mainly composed of oligodendrocytic-like cells with uniform round nuclei and perinuclear halos, resembling oligodendrogloma (Panel 3c). $\times 400$ Scattered neuronal cells were observed to be embedded in the oligodendrocytic-like components (Panel 3d). $\times 400$ The adjacent cortex of lesion was found to have the histological features of FCD I a with blurring layer of neurons and distinct "microcolumnar arrangements" (Panel 3e). $\times 100$ "Microcolumnar arrangement" composed of more than 8 small-diameter neurons could be identified (Panel 3f). $\times 400$

是局灶性皮质发育不良(FCD) I a型的典型表现(图3e, 3f)。(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,波形蛋白(Vim)、广谱细胞角蛋白(PCK)、S-100蛋白(S-100)、突触素(Syn)、少突胶质细胞转录因子2(Olig-2)、神经元核蛋白(NeuN)、胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)和Ki-67抗原、R132H-突变的异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(IDH1)和原癌基因BRAF V600E。结果显示,少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞胞质Syn和胞核Olig-2呈弥漫性强阳性(图4a);少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞胞质CD34(图4b)和S-100呈灶性阳性,CD34也可在部分神经元胞质中呈阳性,散在分布的神经元核NeuN阳性;少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞胞质BRAF V600E呈灶性阳性(图4c),但神经元呈阴性;其他标志物如PCK、GFAP、R132H-突变的IDH1(图4d)均呈阴性;相邻皮质内可见“微柱”结构的小神经元胞核NeuN呈阳性(图4e);Ki-67抗原标记指数约为2%。(4)荧光原位杂交(FISH)检测:采用双色分离探针(英国Vysis公司)检测1p/19q-共缺失状态,1p36和19q13为目的探针,1q25和19p13为对照探针。结果显示,病变区域无1p/19q-共缺失(图5)。根据国际抗癫痫联盟(ILAE)诊断标准^[11],最终病理诊断为(右侧额叶)胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤,非特殊型,WHO I级,伴局灶性皮质发育不良IIIb型。患者术后恢复良好,无明显神经系统异常,头痛症状消失。患儿术后15 d出院,未接受放射治疗和药物化疗,规律随访1年,术后第3和6个月时分别复查头部MRI,未见肿瘤复发,也未再出现癫痫发作。

讨 论

“胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤”的概念最先由法国病理学家Daumas-Duport等^[12]于1988年提出。1993年世界卫生组织中枢神经系统肿瘤分类将其作为一种独立的肿瘤类型,归类于神经元和混合性神经元-胶质肿瘤。但当时的胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤诊断标准仅针对目前分类中的“复合型”亚型,直至2000和2007年,“单纯型”和“非特殊型”亚型才被世界卫生组织中枢神经系统肿瘤分类描述,并接受为胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤的特殊组织学亚型^[6-7]。由于缺乏典型的“特异性胶质神经元成分”和多结节状结构,非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤在组织病理学检查时常不能与

其他低级别胶质瘤相鉴别,尤以活检标本较少时此问题更为突出。诊断非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤须结合临床和影像学特点,下列情况必须考虑胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤可能:(1)部分性发作,继发或不伴全面性强直-阵挛发作,20岁以前发病。(2)无进行性神经功能缺损或先天缺陷。(3)主要为幕上病变,MRI显示大脑皮质清晰。(4)CT和MRI检查无占位效应且无瘤周水肿^[5,10]。

胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤最常见的临床表现为难治性癫痫,复杂部分性发作是最常见类型,其中继发全面性强直-阵挛发作者多见于单纯型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤^[13]。超过90%的胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤患者在20岁之前即出现癫痫发作症状,平均年龄为14.6岁,而儿童患者的平均发作年龄为8.1岁^[13-14],且与胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤的组织学类型无关。病变通常不引起神经系统症状,或在男性患者中较多出现颅内压升高表现。Daumas-Duport等^[12]最初提出概念时认为胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤是局限于幕上皮质内的良性病变,多发生于颞叶,其次为额叶,但目前越来越多的研究显示胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤还可发生于透明隔、马尾、丘脑和小脑等^[1-2]。影像学检查无占位效应和瘤周水肿是胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤最具特征性改变,约有20%病变伴灶性强化,24%病变可出现囊性变,15%病变可有钙化^[13]。但这些特点与低级别星形细胞瘤、节细胞胶质瘤等均难以鉴别。MRI表现为T₁WI呈边界清楚的囊性或多囊性低信号,T₂WI呈稍高信号,增强扫描通常无强化表现,仅少数病变出现局灶性环形强化,如有混杂信号则多为瘤内出血所致。多囊性改变虽然不是胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤特有的影像学表现,但其在胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤中最为常见且有助于与节细胞胶质瘤和其他神经元-胶质肿瘤相鉴别^[15]。Stanescu Cosson等^[16]曾就MRI特点对胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤进行分型,1型为囊性/多囊性,边界清楚的T₁WI低信号病灶;2型为结节样混杂信号病灶;3型为皮质发育不良样,T₁WI呈等或低信号的边界不清、灰白质模糊病灶。其中单纯型和复合型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤多为1型,而非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤常为2型或3型。该例患儿临床表现、病变部位和影像学特征均符合胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤的诊断标准,根据上述分型,属于1型

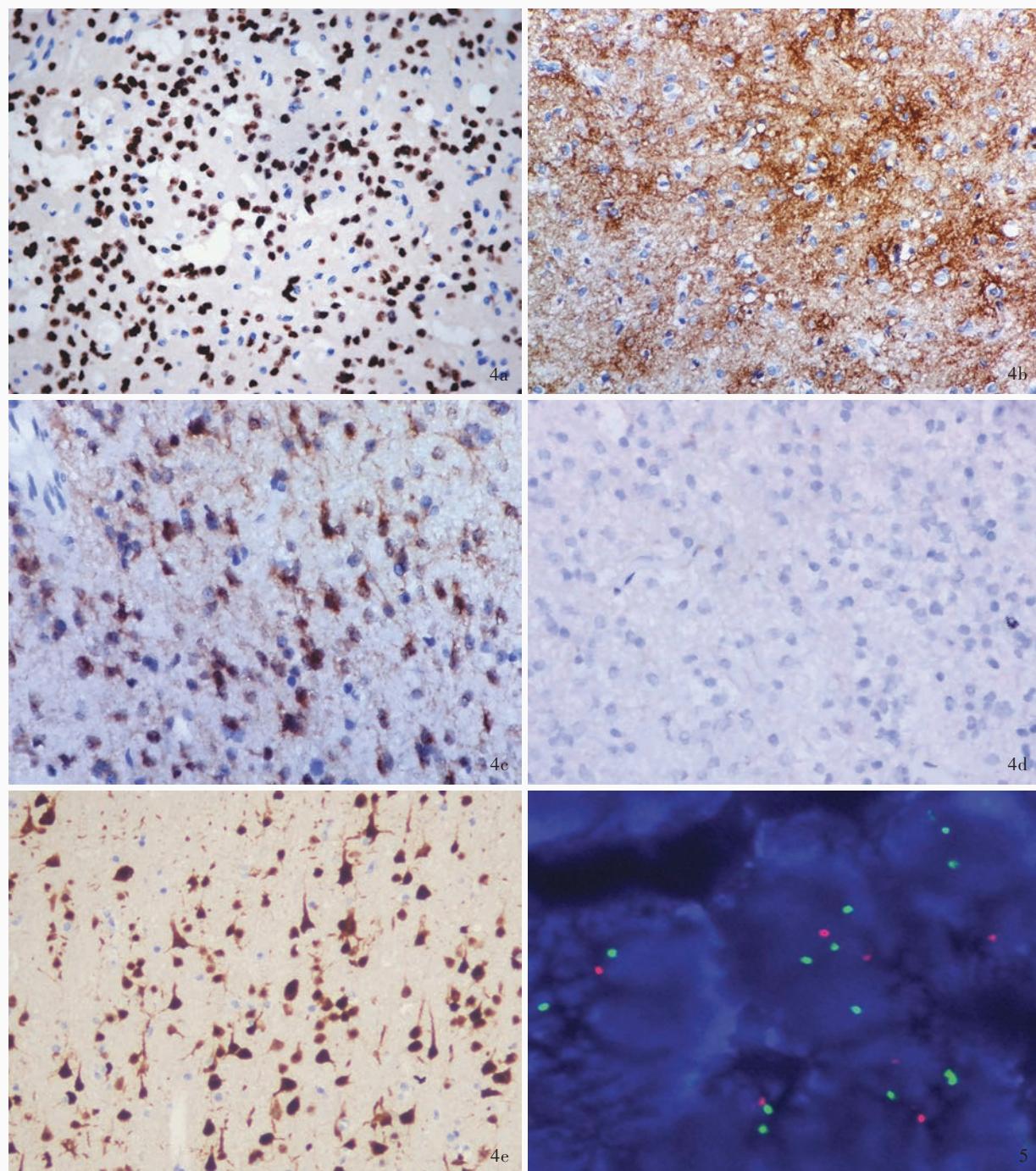


图4 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) $\times 400$ 4a 附壁结节中少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞核Olig-2呈弥漫性强阳性 4b,4c 少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞胞质灶性表达CD34和BRAF V600E 4d 少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞不表达R132H-突变的IDH1 4e 病灶周围大脑皮质内可见NeuN阳性的“微柱结构” **图5** 荧光显微镜观察显示,病变无1p/19q-共缺失 荧光原位杂交染色 $\times 400$

Figure 4 Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) $\times 400$ The nuclei of oligodendrocytic-like cells in mural nodule were diffusely positive for Olig-2 (Panel 4a). The oligodendrocytic-like cells were observed to have focally cytoplasmic positive signal to CD34 and BRAF V600E (Panel 4b, 4c). The oligodendrocytic-like cells were negative for IDH1 R132H (Panel 4d). "Microcolumnar arrangement" was found in adjacent cortex with NeuN positive (Panel 4e). **Figure 5** Fluorescence microscopy showed that there was no 1p/19q co-deletion in lesion. FISH staining $\times 400$

MRI特征,即为囊性结构、边界清楚的T₁WI低信号病灶,最有可能是单纯型或复合型胚胎发育不良性

神经上皮肿瘤,但组织病理学检查却呈现为非特殊型特点。因此,这种MRI分型是否真正能够区分胚

胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤的不同组织学亚型尚待进一步证实。

大多数胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤均位于皮质内,但当病灶较大时可突入白质区,囊性结构和多结节表现是最常见的大体特点。光学显微镜观察,单纯型和复合型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤均具有特征性的“特异性胶质神经元成分”,单纯型仅具有该特殊结构,而复合型同时还伴神经胶质结节和(或)邻近皮质的局灶性皮质发育不良表现。非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤则表现为边界不清和灰白质模糊的病灶,缺乏“特异性胶质神经元成分”,仅可见多少不等的类似神经胶质结节增生区域。神经胶质结节是最易与低级别胶质瘤相混淆的结构,由少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞和星形胶质细胞构成,比例不一,可见核不典型性与多核细胞,组织学构象与少突胶质细胞瘤、节细胞胶质瘤、毛细胞型星形细胞瘤、脑室外神经细胞瘤,甚至多形性黄色星形细胞瘤(PXA)均有相似之处。胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤神经胶质结节一般弥漫性表达Syn,当出现星形胶质细胞成分时也会局灶性表达GFAP。该例患者和一些报道中发现CD34在神经胶质结节中不同程度表达,且在非特殊型中表达率远高于单纯型和复合型^[17-18]。这一特点不会出现在星形细胞瘤、毛细胞型星形细胞瘤和少突胶质细胞瘤中。Olig-2在星形胶质细胞和少突胶质细胞核中均有表达,且在胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤的少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞核中呈弥漫性强阳性,但在中枢神经细胞瘤中Olig-2表达明显减弱或不表达,此特点可与脑室外神经细胞瘤相鉴别。节细胞胶质瘤可表达CD34,与非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤相似,但其肿瘤组织内可见呈团簇状分布的肿瘤性节细胞,血管周围可见淋巴细胞“袖套”现象,胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤中的神经元是发育不成熟的神经细胞而非肿瘤性节细胞,不呈团簇状分布。IDH突变和1p/19q-共缺失是少突胶质细胞瘤的特征性分子标记^[6],但在胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤中十分少见,文献报道,胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤均无IDH1/2突变、p53突变和1p/19q-共缺失^[19],仅个别报道可见IDH1突变和1p/19q杂合性缺失,但未见IDH2突变的报道^[13, 17, 20]。因此, IDH1免疫组织化学染色和1p/19q分子检测可用于非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤与少突胶质细胞瘤的鉴别。尽管IDH1阳性

并不能完全排除胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤,但若缺乏典型的影像学和临床表现以及其他免疫组织化学标志物支持, IDH1阳性患者应先考虑低级别胶质瘤而不是非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤。最近研究显示,30%~51%的胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤存在BRAF V600E突变^[21-22],此特点与多形性黄色星形细胞瘤和节细胞胶质瘤有相似之处,进一步研究发现在颞叶外发生的胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤出现BRAF V600E突变的概率更高^[16],因此,BRAF V600E突变检测也可作为胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤的诊断标记之一。由于多形性黄色星形细胞瘤可见梭形细胞、泡沫样细胞、弥漫性表达GFAP、有较丰富的网状纤维和不同程度的炎性细胞浸润,尽管也表达BRAF V600E,但与非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤的鉴别诊断并不困难。因此,在充分组织学观察的基础上,联合免疫组织化学检测CD34、Olig-2、IDH1、BRAF V600E,以及分子检测1p/19q对于胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤的诊断和分型,特别是非特殊型亚型与低级别胶质瘤的鉴别诊断十分有意义。

目前对于胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤的组织学起源仍不清楚,研究证实胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤为真性肿瘤而非最初所谓的错构瘤,超微结构显示,少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞具有神经细胞和神经胶质的双重分化特征,分子杂交也显示少突胶质细胞瘤样细胞具有少突胶质细胞分化特点^[23]。部分研究者认为,胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤与发生于皮质且具有良性生物学行为的少突胶质细胞瘤(WHO I级)属于同一谱系^[24],但IDH突变和1p/19q-共缺失在绝大部分胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤中均不存在的事实不支持这一观点。还有研究者认为,胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤和节细胞胶质瘤为同一肿瘤实体的不同组织学形态,因二者具有包括CD34阳性和BRAF V600E突变等在内的多种共同特征^[25]。最近研究表明,胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤患者在生殖细胞和体细胞中均存在纤维母细胞生长因子受体1(FGFR1)基因位点的突变,提示该基因突变可能通过活化丝裂原激活蛋白激酶(MAPK)途径导致肿瘤的发生,这一新的分子遗传学改变不仅能够作为诊断标记,而且有望成为胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤基因靶向治疗位点^[26]。尽管胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤有不同的组织学亚型,但区分这些亚型却无明确的临床预

后意义,之所以强调在临床实践中加以区别是为了避免误诊为低级别胶质瘤而接受不必要的放射治疗和药物化疗。手术全切除肿瘤在绝大多数患者中均能很好地控制癫痫发作。若术后仍有癫痫发作则多为肿瘤残留或肿瘤周围皮质发育不良区域未完全切除所致。Chassoux等^[27]将完全切除肿瘤和周围致痫灶、较短的癫痫病程、无切除部位皮质-皮质下损伤作为胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤预后良好的参考指标。但目前也有胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤术后复发甚至恶变为高级别胶质瘤的文献报道^[3-4],而导致肿瘤进展的危险因素被认为是术前长期癫痫病史、肿瘤残留和病灶周围皮质发育不良^[28-29]。因此,对于胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤患者,不论其为何种组织学亚型,也不论患者是否在首次手术后症状完全缓解,术后长期随访观察仍必不可少。

非特殊型胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤组织学亚型由于缺乏经典“特异性胶质神经元成分”,在临床实践中一直是极具挑战性的诊断难点,为了避免诊断为其他低级别胶质瘤,密切关注患者临床表现和影像学特征是做出正确诊断的必要条件。我们在临床实践中的经验是:一旦年轻患者出现癫痫发作和大脑皮质病变,胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤必须作为第一怀疑诊断而加以鉴别,这时结合CD34、R132H-突变的IDH1、BRAF V600E等免疫组织化学检测和1p/19q分子检测对于病变的明确诊断和组织学分型十分重要。唯有充分了解该病变的临床演变过程、影像学和组织病理学特点,方可避免可能出现的诊断陷阱。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Gessi M, Hattingen E, Dörner E, Goschzik T, Dreschmann V, Waha A, Pietsch T. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor of the septum pellucidum and the supratentorial midline: histopathologic, neuroradiologic, and molecular features of 7 cases. Am J Surg Pathol, 2016, 40:806-811.
- [2] Fujimoto K, Ohnishi H, Tsujimoto M, Hoshida T, Nakazato Y. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor of the cerebellum and brainstem: case report. J Neurosurg, 2000, 93:487-489.
- [3] Ray WZ, Blackburn SL, Casavilca-Zambrano S, Barrionuevo C, Orrego JE, Heinicke H, Dowling JL, Perry A. Clinicopathologic features of recurrent dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor and rare malignant transformation: a report of 5 cases and review of the literature. J Neurooncol, 2009, 94:283-292.
- [4] Heiland DH, Staszewski O, Hirsch M, Masalha W, Franco P, Grauvogel J, Capper D, Schrimpf D, Urbach H, Weyerbrock A. Malignant transformation of a dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor (DNET) characterized by genome-wide methylation analysis. J Neuropathol Exp Neurol, 2016, 75:358-365.
- [5] Daumas - Duport C. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumours. Brain Pathol, 1993, 3:283-295.
- [6] Kleihues P, Cavenee WK. WHO classification of tumors of the nervous system. Lyon: IARC Press, 2000: 103-106.
- [7] Louis DN, Ohgaki H, Wiestler OD, Cavenee WK. WHO classification of tumors of the central nervous system. Lyon: IARC Press, 2007: 99-102.
- [8] Louis DN, Perry A, Reifenberger G, von Deimling A, Figarella-Branger D, Cavenee WK, Ohgaki H, Wiestler OD, Kleihues P, Ellison DW. The 2016 World Health Organization classification of tumors of the central nervous system: a summary. Acta Neuropathol, 2016, 131:803-820.
- [9] Daumas-Duport C, Varlet P, Bacha S, Beuvon F, Cervera-Pierot P, Chodkiewicz JP. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors: nonspecific histological forms. A study of 40 cases. J Neurooncol, 1999, 41:267-280.
- [10] Chen L, Xu QZ, Piao YS, Zhang GJ, Yu T, Yang XP, Yang H, Lu DH. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor: a clinicopathologic study. Zhonghua Bing Li Xue Za Zhi, 2007, 36:524-528. [陈莉, 徐庆中, 朴月善, 张国君, 遇涛, 杨小平, 杨虹, 卢德宏. 胚胎发育不良性神经上皮瘤与皮层发育不良. 中华病理学杂志, 2007, 36:524-528.]
- [11] Blümcke I, Mühlbner A. Neuropathological work-up of focal cortical dysplasias using the new ILAE consensus classification system: practical guideline article invited by the Euro - CNS Research Committee. Clin Neuropathol, 2011, 30:164-177.
- [12] Daumas-Duport C, Scheithauer BW, Chodkiewicz JP, Laws ER Jr, Vedrenne C. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor: a surgically curable tumor of young patients with intractable partial seizures. Report of thirty-nine cases. Neurosurgery, 1988, 23:545-556.
- [13] Thom M, Toma A, An S, Martinian L, Hadjivassiliou G, Ratilal B, Dean A, McEvoy A, Sisodiya SM, Brandner S. One hundred and one dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors: an adult epilepsy series with immunohistochemical, molecular genetic, and clinical correlations and a review of the literature. J Neuropathol Exp Neurol, 2011, 70:859-878.
- [14] Lee J, Lee BL, Joo EY, Seo DW, Hong SB, Hong SC, Suh YL, Lee M. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors in pediatric patients. Brain Dev, 2009, 31:671-681.
- [15] Ostertun B, Wolf HK, Campos MG, Matus C, Solymosi L, Elger CE, Schramm J, Schild HH. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors: MR and CT evaluation. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 1996, 17:419-430.
- [16] Stanescu Cosson R, Varlet P, Beuvon F, Daumas Duport C, Devaux B, Chassoux F, Frédy D, Meder JF. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors: CT, MR findings and imaging follow-up. A study of 53 cases. J Neuroradiol, 2001, 28:230-240.
- [17] Suh YL. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors. J Pathol Transl Med, 2015, 49:438-449.
- [18] Sung CO, Suh YL, Hong SC. CD34 and microtubule-associated protein 2 expression in dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumours with an emphasis on dual expression in non-specific types. Histopathology, 2011, 59:308-317.
- [19] Padovani L, Colin C, Fernandez C, Maues de Paula A, Mercurio S, Scavarda D, Frassineti F, Adélaïde J, Loundou A, Intagliata D, Bouvier C, Lena G, Birnbaum D, Girard N, Figarella-Branger D. Search for distinctive markers in DNT and cortical grade II glioma in children: same clinicopathological and molecular entities? Curr Top Med Chem, 2012, 12:1683-1692.
- [20] Chassoux F, Daumas-Duport C. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors: where are we now? Epilepsia, 2013, 54:129-134.
- [21] Chappé C, Padovani L, Scavarda D, Forest F, Nanni-Metellus I,

- Loundou A, Mercurio S, Fina F, Lena G, Colin C, Figarella-Branger D. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors share with pleomorphic xanthoastrocytomas and gangliogliomas BRAF(V600E) mutation and expression. *Brain Pathol*, 2013, 23: 574-583.
- [22] Lee D, Cho YH, Kang SY, Yoon N, Sung CO, Suh YL. BRAF V600E mutations are frequent in dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors and subependymal giant cell astrocytomas. *J Surg Oncol*, 2015, 111:359-364.
- [23] Gyure KA, Sandberg GD, Prayson RA, Morrison AL, Armstrong RC, Wong K. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor: an immunohistochemical study with myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*, 2000, 124:123-126.
- [24] Takahashi H, Kakita A, Tomikawa M, Okamoto K, Kameyama S. Oligodendrogloma (WHO grade I) in a young epilepsy patient: a specific entity lying within the spectrum of dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor? *Neuropathology*, 2013, 33:645-651.
- [25] Prayson RA, Napekoski KM. Composite ganglioglioma/dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor: a clinicopathologic study of 8 cases. *Hum Pathol*, 2012, 43:1113-1118.
- [26] Rivera B, Gayden T, Carrot-Zhang J, Nadaf J, Boshari T, Faury D, Zeinieh M, Blanc R, Burk DL, Fahiminiya S, Bareke E, Schüller U, Monoranu CM, Sträter R, Kerl K, Niederstadt T, Kurlemann G, Ellezam B, Michalak Z, Thom M, Lockhart PJ, Leventer RJ, Ohm M, MacGregor D, Jones D, Karamchandani J, Greenwood CM, Berghuis AM, Bens S, Siebert R, Zakrzewska M, Liberski PP, Zakrzewski K, Sisodiya SM, Paulus W, Albrecht S, Hasselblatt M, Jabado N, Foulkes WD, Majewski J. Germline and somatic FGFR1 abnormalities in dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors. *Acta Neuropathol*, 2016, 131:847-863.
- [27] Chassoux F, Rodrigo S, Mellerio C, Landré E, Miquel C, Turak B, Laschet J, Meder JF, Roux FX, Daumas-Dupont C, Devaux B. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors: an MRI-based scheme for epilepsy surgery. *Neurology*, 2012, 79:1699-1707.
- [28] Nolan MA, Sakuta R, Chuang N, Otsubo H, Rutka JT, Snead OC 3rd, Hawkins CE, Weiss SK. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumors in childhood: long-term outcome and prognostic features. *Neurology*, 2004, 62:2270-2276.
- [29] Sakuta R, Otsubo H, Nolan MA, Weiss SK, Hawkins C, Rutka JT, Chuang NA, Chuang SH, Snead OC 3rd. Recurrent intractable seizures in children with cortical dysplasia adjacent to dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor. *J Child Neurol*, 2005, 20: 377-384.

(收稿日期:2016-09-28)

中华医学会神经病学分会第11次全国神经肌肉病学术会议征文通知

由中华医学会、中华医学会神经病学分会主办,中华医学会神经病学分会神经肌肉病学组和肌电图及临床神经生理学组联合承办的中华医学会神经病学分会第11次全国神经肌肉病学术会议拟定于2017年5月4-6日在湖南省长沙市召开。

中华医学会神经病学分会全国神经肌肉病学术会议是国内周围神经和肌肉病领域最高水平的学术会议,每两年召开一次。届时将邀请来自全国各地的周围神经病和肌肉病专家与神经内科及相关学科同道一起共同研讨周围神经病与肌肉病的基础与临床研究进展,介绍最新研究成果,推广诊断与治疗新技术和新方法。会议期间还将举行神经肌肉病理讨论会,对全国同行提供的复杂病例进行分析讨论。本次会议将以周围神经病与肌肉病的规范治疗和处理为重点,突出神经肌肉病和神经电生理学等方面的研究进展和疑难病例的诊断与治疗策略,基础与临床结合、广度与深度并重。热忱欢迎全国同道积极参会,踊跃投稿。

1. 征文内容 神经肌肉病以及肌电图及临床神经生理学基础与临床研究。
2. 征文要求 尚未在国内外公开发表的论文中文摘要1份,字数800~1000字。请按照背景与目的(200字以内)、材料与方法(300字以内)、结果(400字以内)和结论(100字以内)四部分格式书写,并于文题(40字以内)下注明作者姓名(前5位作者,多于5位以“等”表示)、工作单位(注明第一作者或通讯作者)、邮政编码、联系方式和Email地址。
3. 投稿方式 会议仅接受网络投稿,请登录官方网站www.cmancn.org.cn进行在线注册并投稿。
4. 截稿日期 2017年2月3日。
5. 联系方式 北京市东城区东四十条大街42号226室中华医学会学术会务部。邮政编码:100710。联系人:张悦。联系电话:(010)85158559。Email:zhangyue@cma.org.cn。详情请登录会议官方网址:www.cmancn.org.cn。