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· 临床医学图像 ·

半球间(胼周)脂肪瘤

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Interhemispheric (pericallosal) lipoma

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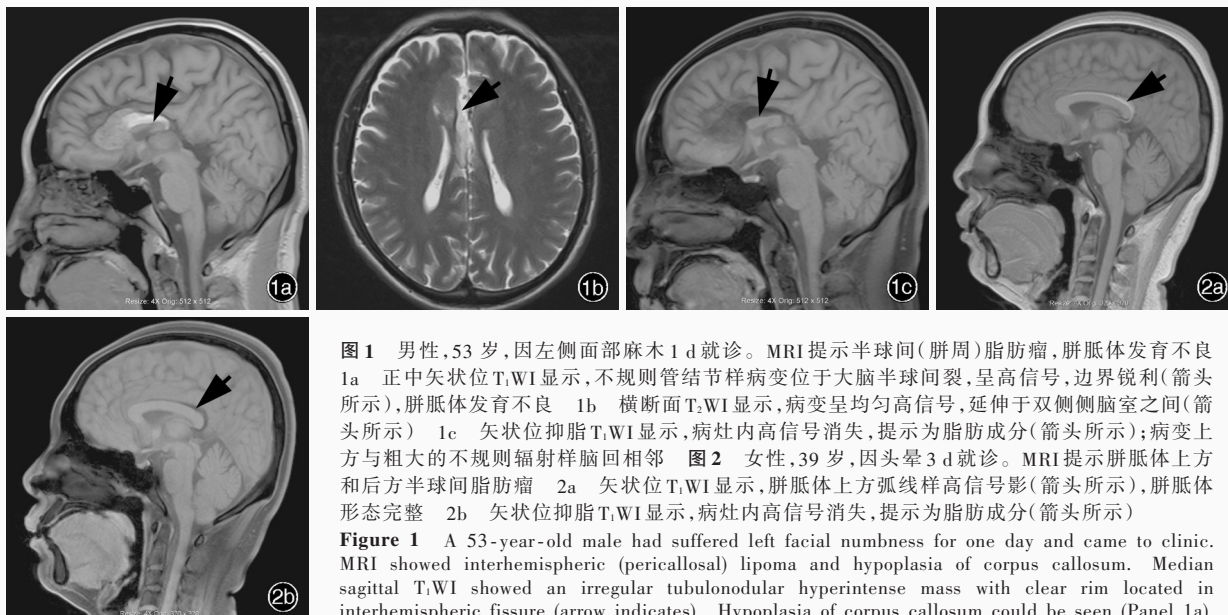


图 1 男性, 53 岁, 因左侧面部麻木 1 d 就诊。MRI 提示半球间(胼周)脂肪瘤, 胼胝体发育不良
1a 正中矢状位 T₁WI 显示, 不规则管结节样病变位于大脑半球间裂, 呈高信号, 边界锐利(箭头所示), 胼胝体发育不良 1b 横断面 T₂WI 显示, 病变呈均匀高信号, 延伸于双侧侧脑室之间(箭头所示) 1c 矢状位抑脂 T₁WI 显示, 病灶内高信号消失, 提示为脂肪成分(箭头所示); 病变上方与粗大的不规则辐射样脑回相邻 **图 2** 女性, 39 岁, 因头晕 3 d 就诊。MRI 提示胼胝体上方和后方半球间脂肪瘤 2a 矢状位 T₁WI 显示, 胼胝体上方弧线样高信号影(箭头所示), 胼胝体形态完整 2b 矢状位抑脂 T₁WI 显示, 病灶内高信号消失, 提示为脂肪成分(箭头所示)

Figure 1 A 53-year-old male had suffered left facial numbness for one day and came to clinic. MRI showed interhemispheric (pericallosal) lipoma and hypoplasia of corpus callosum. Median sagittal T₁WI showed an irregular tubulonodular hyperintense mass with clear rim located in interhemispheric fissure (arrow indicates). Hypoplasia of corpus callosum could be seen (Panel 1a). Axial T₂WI showed heterogeneous high intensity of lesion extending into bilateral ventricles (arrow

indicates, Panel 1b). Sagittal fat-suppression T₁WI showed hyperintense signal disappeared, which proved fatty content (arrow indicates). The lesion was adjacent to thick, irregular bumpy cortices (Panel 1c). **Figure 2** A 39-year-old female had suffered dizziness for 3 d and came to clinic. MRI showed a lipoma in the upper and rear corpus callosum. Sagittal T₁WI showed a curvilinear high-intensity signal in the upper corpus callosum (arrow indicates) with intact corpus callosum (Panel 2a). Sagittal fat-suppression T₁WI showed hyperintense signal disappeared, which proved fatty content (arrow indicates, Panel 2b).

颅内脂肪瘤是少见的包含脂肪成分的良性病变, 占全部颅内肿瘤的 0.1% ~ 0.5%, 源自胚胎期原始脑膜残留和异常分化, 好发于胼胝体、四叠体池、环池和鞍上池等中线结构, 大脑凸面和侧裂少见, 多合并不同程度脑发育畸形, 尤以胼胝体缺如和(或)发育不良多见, 其他还包括透明隔缺如、小脑蚓部发育不良、颅裂畸形、动脉瘤等, 通常无临床症状。典型征象为 CT 呈现特征性脂肪低密度影, 边界清晰, 病灶周围可见钙化; 增强扫描无强化。MRI 可以鉴别病变内脂肪成分, 具有一定特异性, T₁WI 呈高信号(图 1a), T₂WI 呈稍高和高信号(图 1b), 抑脂序列呈极低信号, 提示病变内脂肪成分(图 1c); 增强扫描无强化, 应注意采用抑脂序列以区分脂肪成分与异常强化导致的短 T₁信号。半球间(胼周)脂肪瘤是颅内脂肪瘤的最常见类型, 通常有管结节样和弧线样两种形态, 前者多位于胼胝体前部, 体积较大, 呈不规则长管状或分叶状, 常伴胼胝体缺如和(或)发育不全(图 1); 后者多位于胼胝体后上部, 病变细长, 呈“C”形包绕胼胝体压部, 合并胼胝体异常概率和严重程度较前者低(图 2)。应注意与其他含脂肪成分的颅内病变(如皮样囊肿、畸胎瘤等)和 T₁WI 呈高信号的颅内病变(如颅咽管瘤、胶样囊肿、内胚层囊肿、合并出血的蛛网膜囊肿、含黑色素细胞的肿瘤和亚急性或慢性血肿等)相鉴别。

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