

原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤发病不同阶段影像学 and 病理学特点

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【摘要】目的 回顾 1 例弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤不同发病阶段的临床、影像学 and 病理学特点,并分析其可能的发生机制。**方法与结果** 女性患者,29 岁,汉族。首次发病以视物模糊、视野缺损为主要临床表现;头部 MRI 显示右侧顶枕叶皮质下斑片状 T₁WI 稍低信号、T₂WI 和 FLAIR 成像高信号,无明显占位效应,增强扫描病灶呈点状强化;激素冲击治疗后病灶逐渐消失。再次发病以头痛、呕吐和左侧肢体瘫痪为主要临床表现;头部 MRI 显示右侧额顶叶大片状 T₁WI 低信号、T₂WI 和 FLAIR 成像高信号,占位效应明显,增强扫描病灶呈实性强化。于手术显微镜下全切除肿瘤。组织学形态观察,肿瘤细胞体积较大,胞质较丰富,胞核大小形态不一,核分裂象易见,片状坏死,间质小血管增生。免疫组织化学染色,肿瘤细胞胞膜 CD20、胞核配对盒基因 5 和多发性骨髓瘤癌基因 1 呈阳性,少数肿瘤细胞胞膜 CD10 和 CD30、胞核周期蛋白 D1 呈阳性,CD3、间变性淋巴瘤激酶和胶质纤维酸性蛋白呈阴性,Ki-67 抗原标记指数为 80%。EBER 原位杂交检测 EB 病毒编码 mRNA 呈阴性。肿瘤组织呈明显嗜血管特性,围绕并侵犯血管壁,最终病理诊断为弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤。**结论** 原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤的影像学表现多样,呈实性占位性或浸润性病变,是肿瘤发病不同阶段的不同表现,与肿瘤嗜血管特性有关。

【关键词】 淋巴瘤,大 B 细胞,弥漫性; 免疫组织化学; 磁共振成像; 病理学

Diversity of imaging and pathological features at different stages of primary central nervous system lymphoma

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【Abstract】Objective The clinical, imaging and pathological manifestations of one patient at different stages of primary central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL) have been analyzed to disclose its pathogenesis. **Methods and Results** A 29-year-old female patient showed recurrent onsets. On the first onset, the main clinical manifestation was blurred vision and visual field defect. Cranial MRI showed a patchy lesion in the right parietal and occipital lobes without obvious occupying sign. T₁WI showed slight low-intensity sign, T₂WI and FLAIR showed high-intensity signs. Enhanced scanning showed heterogeneous punctate enhancement. The lesion disappeared gradually after glucocorticoid impact therapy. Headache, vomiting and left limb paralysis were the main clinical manifestations on the second onset, and MRI showed a lesion in the right frontal and parietal lobes with obvious occupying sign and solid enhancement, low-intensity on T₁WI, high-intensity on T₂WI and FLAIR. The tumor was totally removed under microscope. Histological findings showed large tumor cells, rich cytoplasm, nuclei with various sizes and shapes, conspicuous mitosis, patchy necrosis, and interstitial small vessel hyperplasia. Immunohistochemical staining showed that membrane of tumor cells was positive for CD20, and nuclei were positive for paired box gene 5 (PAX5) and multiple myeloma oncogene 1 (MUM1). In a few tumor cells, membrane was

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positive for CD10 and CD30, and nuclei were positive for cyclin D1. Besides, tumor cells were negative for CD3, anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP). Ki-67 labeling index was about 80%. EBER in situ hybridization (ISH) assay showed that mRNA coded by Epstein-Barr (EB) virus was negative. The tumor showed angiotropic characteristics, and the walls of involved blood vessels were wrapped and destructed. The final diagnosis was confirmed as diffuse large B cell lymphoma.

Conclusions PCNSL has various imaging features, revealing as diffuse infiltrating or solid occupying lesions, which emerge as the result of its angiotropic characteristics.

【Key words】 Lymphoma, large B - cell, diffuse; Immunohistochemistry; Magnetic resonance imaging; Pathology

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原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤(PCNSL)临床表现多样,影像学表现为瘤样病灶,亦表现为浸润性病灶,呈现明显的个体多样性,且发病不同阶段影像学表现亦呈现多样性,这种个体和时间的多样性常给临床诊断带来困惑。本文报告1例原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤患者,并复习相关文献,以期提高对肿瘤的诊断与鉴别诊断能力。

病历摘要

患者 女性,29岁,汉族,因左侧肢体乏力1个月,于2013年7月28日入院。患者于1年余前(2012年4月)无明显诱因出现右眼视力下降,尚能辨别手指,左眼视物模糊,双眼左侧视野同向缺损,无头晕、头痛、恶心、呕吐、肢体无力和抽搐发作,于2012年5月11日首次入院。体格检查:神志清楚,语言流利;双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约2mm,对光反射灵敏,双眼视力粗测下降,双眼左下象限同向偏盲,各向眼动充分;四肢肌力和肌张力正常,双侧指鼻试验、跟-膝-胫试验稳准,四肢深浅感觉和腱反射对称存在,双侧病理征未引出,脑膜刺激征阴性。实验室检查血常规和肝肾功能试验均于正常值范围,腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查于正常值范围。头部MRI显示,右侧顶枕叶T₁WI稍低信号,T₂WI和FLAIR成像高信号,增强扫描病灶呈点状强化(图1)。临床拟诊为“中枢神经系统脱髓鞘病变”。予以甲泼尼龙1000mg/d(×5d)静脉滴注冲击治疗后序贯甲泼尼龙500mg/d(×3d)、250mg/d(×3d)、120mg/d(×3d)静脉滴注和泼尼松60mg/d(×3d)、30mg/d(×3d)、15mg/d(×3d)、5mg/d(×3d)口服,视力和视野完全恢复。患者1个月前出现左侧肢体无力,不能独自行走和持物,伴头痛、头晕、恶心、非

喷射性呕吐,无肢体抽搐和意识障碍,当地医院诊断为“脱髓鞘假瘤”,予以甲泼尼龙80mg/d静脉滴注2d,效果欠佳。为求进一步诊断与治疗,遂至我院就诊,门诊以“多发性硬化?脱髓鞘假瘤?”收入院。患者自发病以来,精神、睡眠差,食欲不佳,大小便正常,体重无明显变化。

既往史、个人史及家族史 患者既往身体健康,否认肝炎、结核病等传染性疾病病史,否认药物和食物过敏史,否认高血压、糖尿病、心脏病病史,否认外伤和手术史。个人史和家族史无特殊。

体格检查 患者体温36.8℃,呼吸20次/min,心率84次/min,血压125/78mmHg(1mmHg=0.133kPa)。神经系统检查:神志清楚,语言流利,双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约2mm,对光反射灵敏,双眼视力粗测下降,双眼左下象限同向偏盲,各向眼动充分;鼻唇沟对称,伸舌居中;右侧肢体肌力和肌张力正常,左上肢肌力2级、左下肢3级,左侧肢体肌张力下降;双侧指鼻试验、跟-膝-胫试验稳准,四肢深浅感觉对称存在,左侧腱反射活跃、右侧正常,左侧病理征阳性、右侧阴性,脑膜刺激征阴性。

辅助检查 实验室检查:血常规和肝肾功能试验均于正常值范围,腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查于正常值范围。影像学检查:头部MRI显示,右侧额顶叶T₁WI低信号,T₂WI和FLAIR成像高信号,增强扫描病灶呈明显均匀强化,边界清晰(图2)。

诊断与治疗经过 临床拟诊为原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤,遂于2013年7月31日于全身麻醉下行右侧额顶叶占位性病变更切除术。术中可见病灶位于右侧额顶叶脑实质内,似有假性边界,呈黄白色,质地较韧且稍硬,无包膜,血供较少。于手术显微镜下全切除肿瘤,行组织病理学检查。(1)大体标

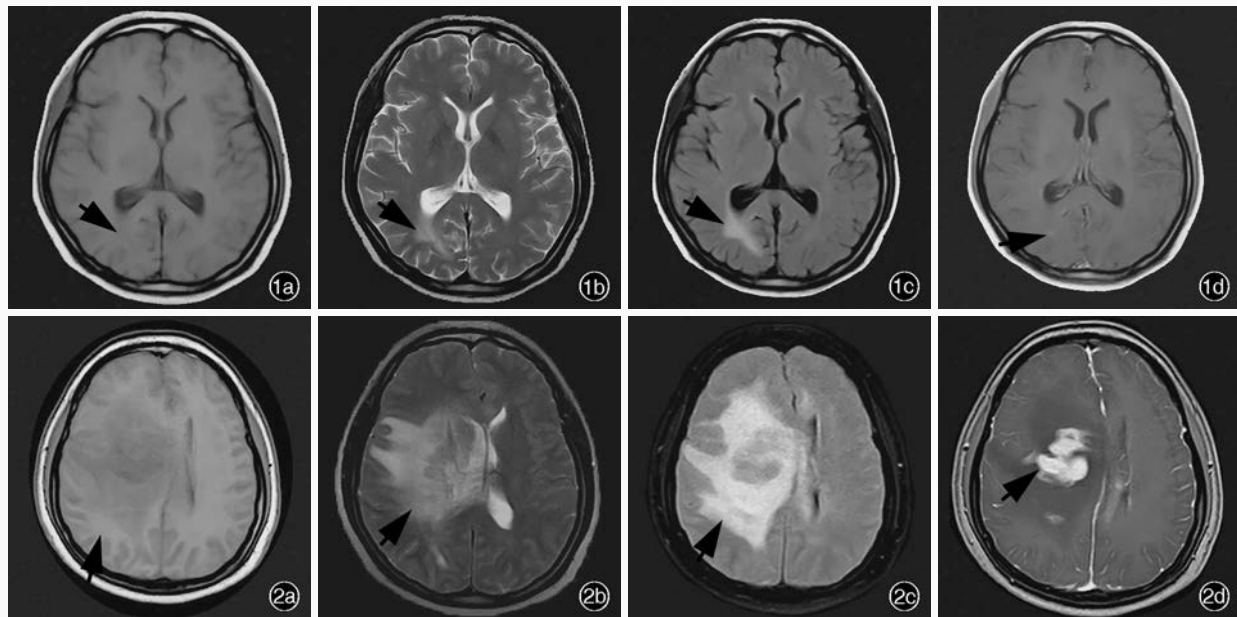


图 1 2012 年头部 MRI 检查所见 1a 横断面 T₁WI 显示, 右侧顶枕叶略低信号影(箭头所示) 1b 横断面 T₂WI 显示, 右侧顶枕叶高信号影(箭头所示) 1c 横断面 FLAIR 成像显示, 右侧顶枕叶高信号影(箭头所示) 1d 横断面增强 T₁WI 显示, 右侧顶枕叶病灶呈点状强化(箭头所示) **图 2** 2013 年头部 MRI 检查所见 2a 横断面 T₁WI 显示, 右侧额顶叶低信号影, 约 6 cm × 5 cm × 3 cm (箭头所示) 2b 横断面 T₂WI 显示, 右侧额顶叶高信号影(箭头所示) 2c 横断面 FLAIR 成像显示, 右侧额顶叶高信号影(箭头所示) 2d 横断面增强 T₁WI 显示, 右侧额顶叶病灶呈均匀强化, 周围脑组织水肿(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Cranial MRI findings on the first onset in 2012 Axial T₁WI showed a low-intensity lesion located in the right parietal and occipital lobes (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Axial T₂WI showed a high-intensity lesion in the right parietal and occipital lobes (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Axial FLAIR showed a high-intensity lesion in the right parietal and occipital lobes (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Axial enhanced T₁WI demonstrated punctate enhancement (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). **Figure 2** Cranial MRI findings on the second onset in 2013 Axial T₁WI showed a low-intensity lesion with the size of about 6 cm × 5 cm × 3 cm located in the right frontal and parietal lobes (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Axial T₂WI showed a high-intensity lesion in the right frontal and parietal lobes (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Axial FLAIR showed a high-intensity lesion in the right frontal and parietal lobes (arrow indicates, Panel 2c). Axial enhanced T₁WI showed the lesion with obvious homogeneous enhancement and there was large edema around the lesion in the right frontal and parietal lobes (arrow indicates, Panel 2d).

本观察: 手术切除标本呈灰白色不规则组织块, 大小约 6.10 cm × 5.10 cm × 3.20 cm, 质地较硬, 无包膜, 血供较少。经体积分数为 4% 的中性甲醛溶液固定, 常规脱水、透明、石蜡包埋, 制备 4 μm 连续切片, 行 HE 染色和免疫组织化学染色。(2) HE 染色: 肿瘤组织呈弥漫性分布, 部分围绕并侵犯血管, 肿瘤细胞体积较大, 胞质较丰富, 胞核大小形态不一, 核深染, 可见 1 个或多个清晰核仁, 核分裂象易见, 并可见片状坏死, 间质小血管增生(图 3)。(3) 免疫组织化学染色: 采用 EnVision 二步法, 检测用试剂盒购自基因科技(上海)股份有限公司; 检测用抗体包括 CD3(1: 50)、CD10(1: 50)、CD20(1: 150)、CD30(1: 125)、配对盒基因 5(PAX5, 1: 25)、多发性骨髓瘤基因 1(MUM1, 1: 2)、周期蛋白 D1(cyclin D1, 1: 80)、间变性淋巴瘤激酶(ALK, 1: 100)、胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP, 1: 200)和 Ki-67 抗原(1: 150), 均购自基因科技(上海)股份有限公司。结果显示,

肿瘤细胞胞膜 CD20(图 4a)、胞核 PAX5(图 4b)和 MUM1(图 4c)呈阳性, 少数肿瘤细胞胞膜 CD10 和 CD30、胞核 cyclin D1 呈阳性, CD3、ALK 和 GFAP 呈阴性, Ki-67 抗原标记指数为 80%。(4) EBER 原位杂交检测: 采用地高辛标记的 EBER 探针[泰普生物科学(中国)有限公司]检测 EB 病毒编码 mRNA, 检测结果呈阴性(图 5)。肿瘤组织呈明显噬血管特性, 围绕并侵犯血管壁, 最终病理诊断为弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤(DLBCL, 生发中心 B 细胞型)。术后家属放弃治疗, 遂出院, 出院后 3 d 死亡。

讨 论

原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤是一种罕见的源于脑、脊髓和眼的非霍奇金淋巴瘤(NHL), 其发病率占全部中枢神经系统肿瘤的 2.2%^[1], 约 90% 为弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤^[2-3], 其余为 Burkitt 淋巴瘤、T 细胞淋巴瘤、滤泡淋巴瘤、边缘区淋巴瘤及其他特殊

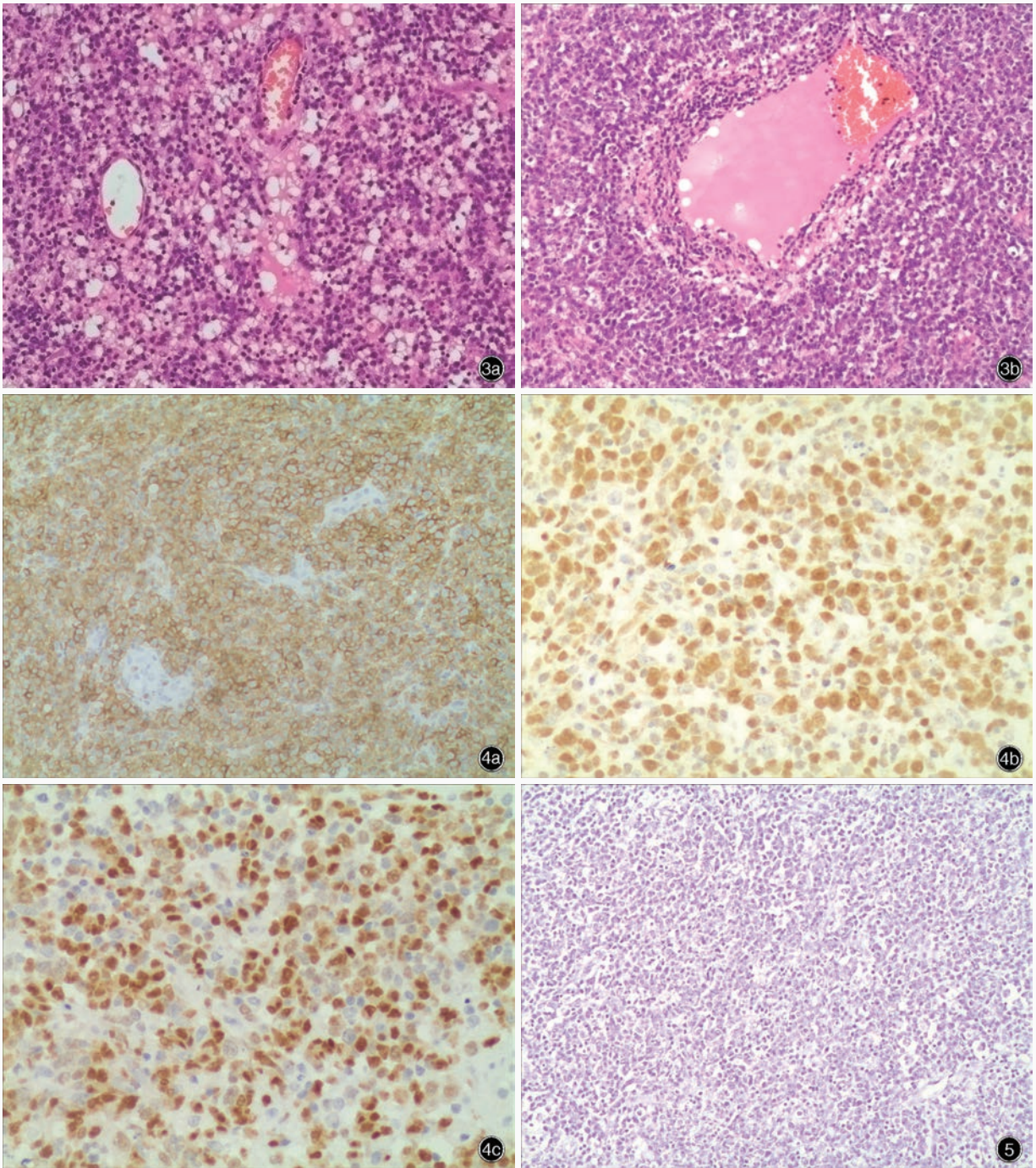


图 3 光学显微镜观察所见 HE 染色 3a 肿瘤组织呈弥漫性浸润分布,围绕血管,中间小血管下方可见管壁破坏,血液成分渗出 ×100 3b 肿瘤组织侵犯血管壁,局部附壁血栓形成 ×200 **图 4** 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision 二步法) 4a 肿瘤细胞胞膜 CD20 呈阳性 ×100 4b 肿瘤细胞胞核 PAX5 呈阳性 ×200 4c 肿瘤细胞胞核 MUM1 呈阳性 ×200 **图 5** 光学显微镜观察显示,EBER 原位杂交呈阴性 原位杂交染色 ×100

Figure 3 Optical microscopy findings HE staining The tumor was diffusely distributed around the blood vessels. The walls were destructed, and contents effused from an invaded vessel (Panel 3a). ×100 The mural thrombus formed at the site of an invaded vessel wall (Panel 3b). ×200 **Figure 4** Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) The membrane of tumor cells was positive for CD20 (Panel 4a). ×100 The nuclei of tumor cells were positive for PAX5 (Panel 4b). ×200 The nuclei of tumor cells were positive for MUM1 (Panel 4c). ×200 **Figure 5** Optical microscopy findings showed EBER in situ hybridization (ISH) assay was negative. ISH staining ×100

类型淋巴瘤。原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤在国外好发于器官移植和免疫缺陷者,在我国多发生于免

疫功能正常者,高峰发病年龄为 61~66 岁,男性比例略高于女性,为 1.1~1.7: 1,中位生存期约为 3 个

月^[4-6]。获得性免疫缺陷综合征(AIDS)患者发生原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤与EB病毒(EBV)感染有关^[7]。在免疫功能正常者中,原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤与EB病毒感染无关。国外学者采用免疫组织化学染色将弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤区分为两种免疫类型,即生发中心B细胞型(GCB)和非生发中心B细胞型(non-GCB)^[8]。

原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤的临床表现通常无特异性,多表现为颅内高压和神经系统损害症状与体征。影像学表现多样,为实性占位性或浸润性病变,实性占位性病变MRI显示占位征象明显,T₁WI呈等或稍低信号,T₂WI呈稍低、等或高信号,单个或多个同质病变,边缘不规则,病变周围可见不同程度水肿,增强扫描病灶明显强化,表现为多种特殊的强化征象,如“缺口征”、“握拳征”、“脐凹征”和“蝴蝶征”等^[9-11],少数呈不均匀强化或未见明显强化;浸润性病变MRI信号改变与实性占位性病变相似,但占位征象不明显,强化征象亦不明显。该例患者发病早期病灶呈浸润性,再次发病时呈实性占位性,提示两种不同病灶可能是肿瘤不同发病阶段的表现。发病早期浸润性生长形成多发性卫星病灶,晚期卫星病灶融合为实体瘤。病变部位与原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤亚型相关^[12],生发中心B细胞型更常见于中心和中线附近,包括颅后窝,非生发中心B细胞型则主要位于侧脑室外白质区域。

原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤的影像学表现与其病理学特点密切相关。淋巴瘤细胞沿血管周围间隙[PVS,亦称Virchow-Robin间隙(VRS)]浸润形成“袖套”样结构,称为嗜血管特性^[2],是原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤的重要病理学特点。原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤的嗜血管特性与其发生与发展密切相关。(1)原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤源于血管周围间隙,与血管具有先天性密切关系:肿瘤发病机制一直存有争议。有学者认为,最初的淋巴瘤细胞由血管周围间隙内未分化的多能间叶细胞演变而来^[13-15]。主流观点认为,最初的淋巴瘤细胞是正常淋巴细胞受到致病因子诱导发生突变所致^[16]。中枢神经系统淋巴细胞是脑组织免疫监视的重要组成部分,血管周围间隙是中枢淋巴系统的主要组成部分^[17-18],是中枢神经系统免疫监视的主要通路,也是中枢神经系统淋巴细胞的主要聚集地。淋巴细胞穿过毛细血管后静脉内皮,进入血管周围间隙,通过脑膜淋巴管回到颈淋巴结。血管周围间隙

内的淋巴细胞在基因突变、病毒感染和(或)免疫功能异常等因素作用下发生恶性变,导致淋巴瘤。因此,无论何种学说均提示原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤源于血管周围间隙。(2)淋巴瘤细胞在血管周围间隙内形成后必然沿血管周围间隙向外浸润性生长,包绕血管形成“袖套”样结构,这也是大多数肿瘤的特性,易沿淋巴系统扩散。原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤沿血管周围间隙浸润性生长早期首先形成多发性卫星病灶,此时影像学表现多为浸润性病灶。随着肿瘤细胞的不断增殖最后融合为实体瘤,此时影像学则表现为实性占位性病变。原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤的嗜血管特性导致其极易侵犯血管壁,在早期沿血管周围间隙浸润性生长阶段,血管壁未被严重破坏,其增强效应可能不明显。晚期融合形成实体瘤后可能导致血管壁严重破坏,导致显著增强效应,甚至继发出血。虽然原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤具有嗜血管特性,但组织病理学显示通常无显著血管增生,其微血管密度低于高级别胶质瘤,因此原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤被认为是缺乏血供肿瘤^[19-20]。灌注成像(PWI)常呈低灌注表现,脑血管造影也显示缺乏血供特征^[21]。

原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤临床症状和影像学表现的个体和时间多样性增加临床诊断的难度,影响预后。在临床实践中,临床医师不仅要掌握其典型临床表现,更应注意其不典型临床表现,尽早通过脑组织活检术明确诊断,以早期治疗。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(五)

失眠严重程度指数 Insomnia Severity Index(ISI)

实时定量聚合酶链反应

quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction(qRT-PCR)

视频脑电图 video electroencephalogram(VEEG)

视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病

neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders(NMOSDs)

视野 field of view(FOV)

Epworth嗜睡量表 Epworth Sleepiness Scale(ESS)

水通道蛋白4 aquaporin 4(AQP4)

髓过氧化物酶 myeloperoxidase(MPO)

髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白

myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein(MOG)

糖原合成酶激酶-3 β glycogen synthase kinase-3 β (GSK-3 β)

特发性快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍

idiopathic rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder (IRBD)

特发性震颤 essential tremor(ET)

统一帕金森病评价量表

Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale(UPDRS)

 α -突触核蛋白 α -synuclein(α -Syn) 18 F-脱氧葡萄糖 18 F-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose(18 F-FDG)

外周血单个核细胞

peripheral blood mononuclear cell(PBMC)

微管相关蛋白 tau 蛋白

microtubule-associated protein tau(MAPT)

微小RNA microRNA(miRNA)

微小染色体维持蛋白 2

minichromosome maintenance protein 2(MCM2)

细胞间黏附分子 intercellular adhesion molecular(ICAM)

B 细胞淋巴瘤/白血病-2

B cell lymphoma/leukemia-2(Bcl-2)

B 细胞特异性活化蛋白

B cell-specific activator protein(BSAP)

细胞外基质 extracellular matrix(ECM)

细胞外信号调节激酶

extracellular signal-regulated kinase(ERK)

蛋白激酶 B protein kinase B(PKB)

[丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶 serine/threonine kinase(Akt)]

T 细胞因子 T cell factor(TCF)

线粒体 DNA mitochondrial DNA(mtDNA)

腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶

adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase(AMPK)