

· 中枢神经系统疾病多模态磁共振成像研究 ·

不同发作类型内侧颞叶癫痫灰质改变的结构性磁共振成像研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨不同发作类型内侧颞叶癫痫患者灰质体积变化及其与病程的相关性。**方法** 共40例内侧颞叶癫痫患者[部分性发作20例(mTLE-PS组)和继发性全面性发作20例(mTLE-sGS组)]以及20例性别、年龄相匹配的正常对照者行头部T₁-三维磁化准备快速梯度回波扫描,采用基于体素的形态学分析进行灰质结构分割,选取双侧额叶和丘脑作为兴趣区,比较3组受试者各脑区灰质体积,采用Spearman秩相关分析探讨内侧颞叶癫痫患者各脑区灰质体积与病程的相关性。**结果** 3组受试者双侧额上回、右侧额中回、右侧额内侧回、右侧角回、右侧颞中回、右侧海马、双侧丘脑和双侧小脑半球灰质体积差异有统计学意义(均P<0.01,FWE校正),与正常对照组相比,mTLE-PS组双侧额上回、小脑半球和右侧颞中回、海马、丘脑灰质体积减少(均P<0.01,FWE校正),mTLE-sGS组双侧额上回、丘脑、小脑半球和右侧角回、颞中回、海马灰质体积减少(均P<0.01,FWE校正);与mTLE-PS组相比,mTLE-sGS组双侧额上回、丘脑和右侧额内侧回、直回灰质体积减少(均P<0.01,FWE校正)。mTLE-sGS组患者左侧额上回($r_s = -0.611, P = 0.004$)和右侧额中回($r_s = -0.562, P = 0.010$)与病程呈负相关关系。**结论** 不同发作类型内侧颞叶癫痫患者均存在双侧额叶、丘脑、小脑半球和右侧颞叶、海马灰质损伤,但损伤脑区有所不同,继发性全面性发作患者以双侧额叶和丘脑灰质体积减少为主,提示丘脑-皮质环路是内侧颞叶癫痫继发性全面性发作的重要结构基础。

【关键词】 癫痫,颞叶; 大脑皮质; 丘脑; 磁共振成像

A structural MRI study: gray matter changes in mesial temporal lobe epilepsy patients with different seizure types

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【Abstract】Objective To observe gray matter volume changes and evaluate the relation between gray matter changes and duration of mesial temporal lobe epilepsy (mTLE) patients with different seizure types. **Methods** A total of 40 patients with mTLE, including 20 with partial seizures (mTLE-PS group) and 20 with secondarily generalized seizures (mTLE-sGS group), and 20 sex- and age-matched healthy volunteers (control group) were recruited. T₁-three-dimensional magnetization-prepared rapid gradient echo (T₁-3D-MPRAGE) was scanned for voxel-based morphometry (VBM). Bilateral frontal lobes and thalamus were selected as regions of interest (ROIs) to compare gray matter volume of brain regions among 3 groups. Spearman rank correlation analysis was used to evaluate the correlation between gray matter volume of brain regions and duration. **Results** There were significant differences in gray matter volumes in bilateral superior frontal gyri, right middle frontal gyrus, right medial frontal gyrus, right angular gyrus, right middle temporal gyrus, right hippocampus, bilateral thalamus and bilateral cerebellar hemispheres among 3 groups.

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($P < 0.01$, for all; FWE correction). Compared with control group, gray matter volumes in bilateral superior frontal gyri, bilateral cerebellar hemispheres, right middle temporal gyrus, right hippocampus and right thalamus in mTLE-PS group were significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$, for all; FWE correction). Compared with control group, gray matter volumes in bilateral superior frontal gyri, bilateral thalamus, bilateral cerebellar hemispheres, right angular gyrus, right middle temporal gyrus and right hippocampus in mTLE-sGS group were significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$, for all; FWE correction). Compared with mTLE-PS group, gray matter volumes in bilateral superior frontal gyri, bilateral thalamus, right medial frontal gyrus and right gyrus rectus in mTLE-sGS group were significantly reduced ($P < 0.01$, for all; FWE correction). Gray matter volumes in left superior frontal gyrus ($r_s = -0.611$, $P = 0.004$) and right middle frontal gyrus ($r_s = -0.562$, $P = 0.010$) were negatively correlated with duration in mTLE-sGS group. **Conclusions** mTLE patients with different seizure types have revealed multiple gray matter damages in bilateral frontal lobes, thalamus and cerebellar hemispheres, and right temporal lobe and hippocampus, but there is a difference in the injured brain regions. Bilateral frontal lobes and thalamus atrophy in secondarily generalized seizures of mTLE show that thalamocortical circuit plays an important role in secondarily generalized seizures of mTLE.

【Key words】 Epilepsy, temporal lobe; Cerebral cortex; Thalamus; Magnetic resonance imaging

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内侧颞叶癫痫(mTLE)是临床最常见的难治性癫痫类型,海马硬化(HS)是其主要病理学基础^[1]。内侧颞叶癫痫患者长期痫样放电可以导致颞叶和外侧颞叶广泛性脑损伤^[2]。内侧颞叶癫痫作为部分性癫痫,可以表现为多种发作类型,以意识清晰的局部脑区痫样放电为特征的单纯部分性发作(SPS)、以伴意识障碍的单侧大脑半球痫样放电为特征的复杂部分性发作(CPS)和在上述部分性发作(PS)基础上进展为全脑痫样放电的继发性全面性发作(sGS)^[3]。不同发作类型存在不同病理生理学机制,丘脑-皮质环路可能是引起症状差异的重要通路,不同症状亦可以造成不同程度脑损伤,但缺乏相关影像学研究。本研究通过3.0T MRI扫描仪采集影像学数据,采用基于体素的形态学分析(VBM)方法,探讨不同发作类型内侧颞叶癫痫患者灰质体积变化及其与病程的相关性。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)内侧颞叶癫痫的诊断标准参照2001年国际抗癫痫联盟(ILAE)分类标准,根据临床表现和神经电生理学结果,由两位高年资神经内科医师共同诊断。(2)均为右利手。(3)常规MRI显示,除单侧海马硬化外,无其他明显结构性异常。(4)本研究经解放军南京总医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者或其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)左利手。(2)常规MRI检查存

在除海马硬化外的其他颅内病灶。(3)合并其他神经系统疾病及其他严重系统性疾病。

3. 一般资料 选择2009年7月-2016年10月在解放军南京总医院明确诊断为单侧内侧颞叶癫痫的患者共计40例,根据发作类型分为部分性发作和继发全面性发作。(1)部分性发作组(mTLE-PS组):共20例,男性5例,女性15例;年龄18~40岁,平均(27.60 ± 8.43)岁;病程1个月至31年,中位病程12.00(1.58, 21.00)年;左侧发作10例,右侧10例。(2)继发性全面性发作组(mTLE-sGS组):共20例,男性6例,女性14例;年龄18~45岁,平均(28.17 ± 9.26)岁;病程3个月至37年,中位病程10.83(1.42, 19.25)年;左侧发作10例,右侧10例。(3)正常对照组:选择同期在我院进行体格检查的健康志愿者共20例,男性5例,女性15例;年龄19~42岁,平均(27.55 ± 7.77)岁。 χ^2 =0.170, $P=0.918$ 和年龄($F=0.250$, $P=0.975$)比较,差异无统计学意义;两组内侧颞叶癫痫患者病程比较,差异亦无统计学意义($Z=0.298$, $P=0.766$),均衡可比。

二、研究方法

1. 头部MRI检查 受试者以医用海绵垫固定头部、耳塞降低噪音,采用德国Siemens公司生产的Magnetom Trio Tim 3.0T MRI扫描仪,8通道头部线圈,梯度场强40 mT/m,进行矢状位T₁-三维磁化准备快速梯度回波(T₁-3D-MPRAGE)扫描,扫描参数为:重复时间(TR)2300 ms、回波时间(TE)298 ms、反转时间(TI)400 ms,翻转角(FA)9°,扫描视野(FOV)256 mm×256 mm,矩阵256×256,激励次数(NEX)

为1次,层厚1 mm、层间距为零,扫描时间590 s,共176层,扫描范围覆盖全脑。同时行T₁WI、T₂WI、扩散加权成像(DWI)和T₂-FLAIR成像。(1)T₁WI:重复时间280 ms、回波时间2.50 ms,扫描视野240 mm×240 mm,矩阵256×320,激励次数2次,层厚5 mm、层间距6.50 mm,扫描时间92 s,共扫描30层,扫描范围覆盖全脑。(2)T₂WI:重复时间4000 ms、回波时间98 ms,扫描视野240 mm×240 mm,矩阵307×512,激励次数2次,层厚5 mm、层间距6.50 mm,扫描时间90 s,共30层,扫描范围覆盖全脑。(3)DWI序列:重复时间3000 ms、回波时间91 ms,扫描视野218 mm×240 mm,矩阵174×192,激励次数2次,层厚为5 mm、层间距6.50 mm,扫描时间59 s,共扫描36层,扫描范围覆盖全脑。(4)T₂-FLAIR成像:重复时间8000 ms、回波时间93 ms,扫描视野199 mm×220 mm,矩阵232×256,激励次数2次,层厚5 mm、层间距6.50 mm,扫描时间114 s,共扫描28层,扫描范围覆盖全脑。

2. 图像处理与数据分析 采用MRIcron软件包(<http://www.mricron.com>)将DICOM格式文件转换为Nifti_1格式图像;将左侧海马硬化患者的图像进行镜面翻转,统一将右侧海马硬化定义为患侧、左侧定义为健侧;采用VBM8软件(<http://dbm.neuro.uni-jena.de/vbm8>)分割成灰质、白质和脑脊液,通过VBM法获得相对体积和全脑体积;将获得的灰质图像进行8 mm×8 mm×8 mm半高全宽(FWHM)的高斯平滑处理。针对灰质体积,采用SPM8软件(<http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm>)建立广义线性模型,采用单因素方差分析,剔除性别、年龄、全脑体积等协变量的影响,簇错误率(FWE)校正后以P≤0.01为差异具有统计学意义,获得统计脑图。选取内侧颞叶癫痫患者双侧额叶和丘脑作为兴趣区(ROI),以全脑体积作为协变量,分析各脑区灰质体积与病程的相关性。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%),采用χ²检验。正态性检验采用Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验,呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差(̄x±s)表示,采用单因素方差分析,两两比较行LSD-t检验;呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距[M(P₂₅, P₇₅)]表示,采用Mann-Whitney U检验。内侧颞叶癫痫患者各脑区灰质体积与病程的相关性采用Spearman秩相关分

析。以P≤0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

3组受试者双侧额上回、右侧额中回、右侧额内侧回、右侧角回、右侧颞中回、右侧海马、双侧丘脑和双侧小脑半球灰质体积差异有统计学意义(均P<0.01,FWE校正),与正常对照者相比,内侧颞叶癫痫患者以致痫灶侧为主的双侧大脑半球广泛性灰质体积减少,其中,mTLE-PS组主要包括双侧额上回、小脑半球和右侧颞中回、海马、丘脑,mTLE-sGS组主要包括双侧额上回、丘脑、小脑半球和右侧角回、颞中回、海马;与mTLE-PS组相比,mTLE-sGS组双侧额上回、丘脑和右侧额内侧回、直回灰质体积减少(均P<0.01,FWE校正;图1;表1,2)。

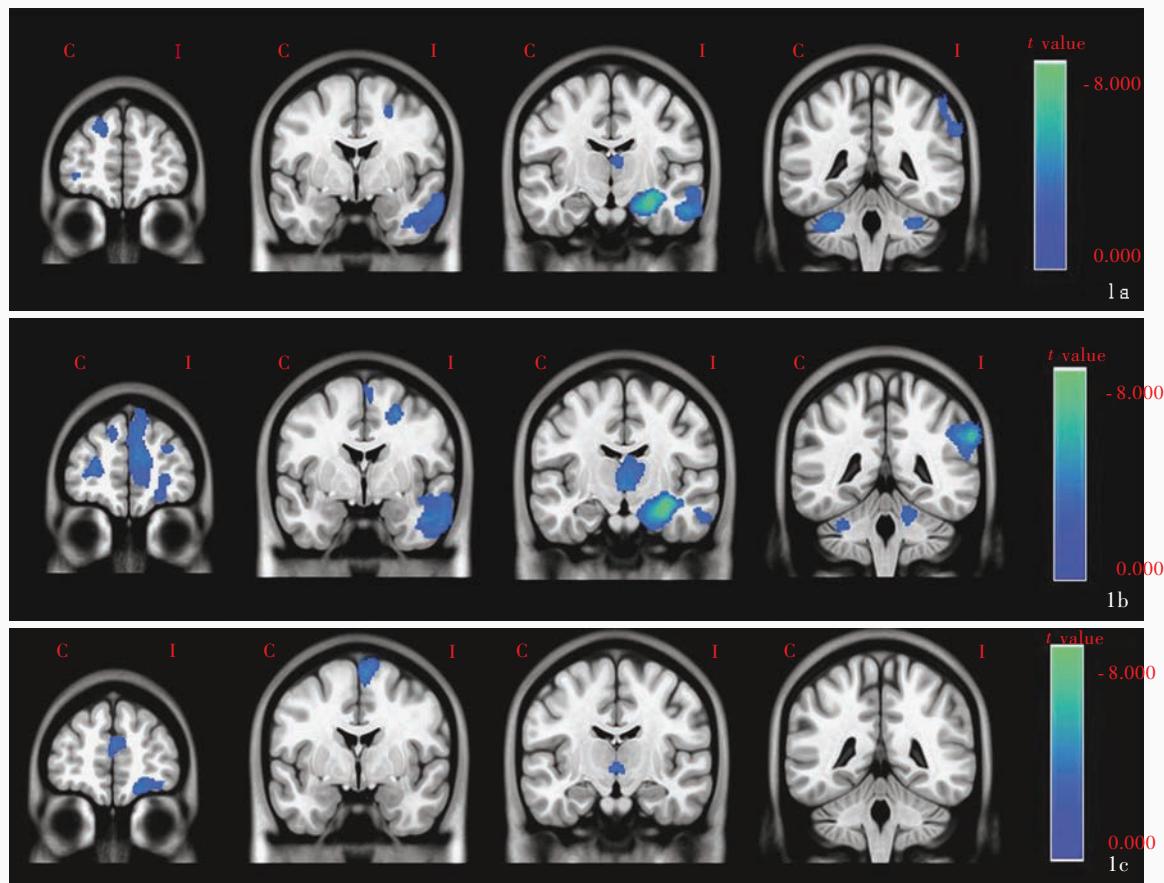
mTLE-PS组患者左侧额上回、右侧额中回和双侧丘脑灰质体积与病程无关联性(均P>0.05);mTLE-sGS组患者左侧额上回(r_s=-0.611,P=0.004)和右侧额中回(r_s=-0.562,P=0.010)与病程呈负相关,而双侧丘脑与病程无关联性(P>0.05,表3)。

讨 论

本研究采用VBM法探讨不同发作类型内侧颞叶癫痫患者灰质形态学差异,结果显示,与部分性发作患者相比,继发性全面性发作患者存在更广泛的灰质结构损伤,尤以丘脑-额叶环路显著,且双侧额叶存在进行性结构损伤,提示丘脑和额叶是引起内侧颞叶癫痫继发性全面性发作的重要脑区,进一步揭示其与原发性全面性发作具有共同的丘脑-额叶环路。

本研究结果显示,与正常对照者相比,内侧颞叶癫痫患者存在双侧额叶、丘脑、小脑半球和右侧角回、颞叶、海马灰质体积减少,支持内侧颞叶癫痫起源于内侧颞叶致痫灶,继而传导至额叶和丘脑等脑区的理论^[4],与Zhang等^[5]采用VBM法的研究结果基本一致。证实内侧颞叶癫痫痫样放电损伤的脑区范围远大于致痫灶,表明内侧颞叶癫痫的发生存在结构网络的异常变化,尤其是颞叶外丘脑-额叶环路损伤,与Labate等^[6]和Bernasconi等^[7]发现的内侧颞叶癫痫患者额叶和丘脑灰质明显损伤的研究结果相一致,可能是由于额叶和丘脑与边缘系统存在紧密的网络连接。

既往研究较少关注不同发作类型内侧颞叶癫痫患者的灰质损伤,在本研究中,mTLE-sGS组患者较



C, contralateral, 镜像侧; I, ipsilateral, 病灶侧

图1 3组受试者各脑区灰质体积的比较($P < 0.01$, FWE校正) 1a 与正常对照组相比,mTLE-PS组双侧额上回、小脑半球和右侧颞中回、海马、丘脑灰质体积减少(蓝色区域所示) 1b 与正常对照组相比,mTLE-sGS组双侧额上回、丘脑、小脑半球和右侧角回、颞中回、海马灰质体积减少(蓝色区域所示) 1c 与mTLE-PS组相比,mTLE-sGS组双侧额上回、丘脑和右侧额内侧回、直回灰质体积减少(蓝色区域所示)

Figure 1 Comparison of gray matter volumes of brain regions among 3 groups ($P < 0.01$, FWE correction). Compared with control group, gray matter volumes in bilateral superior frontal gyri, bilateral cerebellar hemispheres, right middle temporal gyrus, right hippocampus and right thalamus in mTLE-PS group were significantly decreased (blue areas indicate, Panel 1a). Compared with control group, gray matter volumes in bilateral superior frontal gyri, bilateral thalamus, bilateral cerebellar hemispheres, right angular gyrus, right middle temporal gyrus and right hippocampus in mTLE-sGS group were significantly decreased (blue areas indicate, Panel 1b). Compared with mTLE-PS group, gray matter volumes in bilateral superior frontal gyri, bilateral thalamus, right medial frontal gyrus and right gyrus rectus in mTLE-sGS group were significantly decreased (blue areas indicate, Panel 1c).

mTLE-PS组存在更广泛的灰质体积减少,主要包括右侧额叶和双侧丘脑。既往多项研究显示,原发性全面性癫痫患者存在多个脑区萎缩,尤以额叶和丘脑显著^[8-9];丘脑参与部分性癫痫的发病,发挥调节癫痫发作和痫样放电传播的功能^[10-11]。本研究内侧颞叶癫痫继发性全面性发作患者灰质损伤与原发性全面性癫痫患者基本一致,表明二者存在相似的丘脑-额叶环路。本研究分析不同发作类型内侧颞叶癫痫患者双侧额叶和丘脑与病程的相关性,结果显示,mTLE-sGS组左侧额上回和右侧额中回与病程呈负相关关系,表明mTLE-sGS组患者存在双侧额

叶损伤,而丘脑未见明显关联性。既往研究显示,额叶皮质与丘脑之间的交互作用是产生原发性全面性发作的关键,但是痫样放电的起源位置仍存争议^[12-13]。本研究内侧颞叶癫痫继发性全面性发作患者额叶与丘脑损伤差异存在统计学意义,可能与二者参与致痫灶网络的紧密程度有关。

本研究尚存不足之处:不同发作类型内侧颞叶癫痫患者是否服用抗癫痫药物(AEDs)、药物种类和剂量差异等因素未列入本研究,因为不同药物治疗方案均对灰质结构造成无法排除的影响。

综上所述,内侧颞叶癫痫作为临床最常见的部

表1 3组受试者灰质体积减少的脑区**Table 1.** Brain regions with decreased gray matter volumes in 3 groups

Brain region	MNI (mm)			Voxel	F value	Brain region	MNI (mm)			Voxel	F value
	x	y	z				x	y	z		
Bilateral superior frontal gyrus	7.50	60.00	18.00	2207	12.870*	Right middle temporal gyrus	62.00	-8.00	-24.00	2121	11.500*
Right middle frontal gyrus	2.00	68.00	26.00	1862	12.680*	Right hippocampus	30.00	-17.00	-18.00	1786	43.410*
Right medial frontal gyrus	11.00	62.00	12.00	1568	9.670*	Bilateral thalamus	6.00	-26.00	8.00	1205	14.540*
Right angular gyrus	63.00	-57.00	38.00	434	9.890*	Bilateral cerebellar hemispheres	-29.00	-41.00	-36.00	2062	7.670*

*P<0.01, FWE correction。MNI, Montreal Neurological Institute, 加拿大蒙特利尔神经病学研究所

表2 3组受试者各脑区灰质体积的两两比较**Table 2.** Paired comparison of gray matter volumes in brain regions of 3 groups

Brain region	MNI (mm)			Voxel	t value	Brain region	MNI (mm)			Voxel	t value
	x	y	z				x	y	z		
mTLE-PS vs. control						Bilateral cerebellar hemispheres	19.50	-76.50	-35.00	8849	-4.240*
Bilateral superior frontal gyrus	-16.21	46.50	35.50	812	-3.570*	Right angular gyrus	56.50	-54.00	36.00	1476	-3.520*
Bilateral cerebellar hemispheres	14.50	-39.50	-33.00	7655	-4.420*	Right middle temporal gyrus	63.00	-7.50	-22.50	3637	-4.200*
Right middle temporal gyrus	57.00	-8.50	-26.50	1410	-5.650*	Right hippocampus	30.00	-17.00	-18.00	2032	-7.980*
Right hippocampus	30.00	-17.00	-18.00	2266	-7.980*	mTLE-sGS vs. mTLE-PS					
Right thalamus	7.50	-19.00	8.00	775	-5.520*	Bilateral superior frontal gyrus	6.00	5.50	17.00	840	-3.890*
mTLE-sGS vs. control						Bilateral thalamus	-3.00	-7.50	0.00	283	-2.440*
Bilateral superior frontal gyrus	9.00	57.50	16.50	2878	-4.980*	Right medial frontal gyrus	6.00	63.00	14.00	719	-4.000*
Bilateral thalamus	-3.50	-7.50	1.00	4895	-3.030*	Right gyrus rectus	7.00	37.50	-18.50	678	-2.450*

*P<0.01, FWE correction。MNI, Montreal Neurological Institute, 加拿大蒙特利尔神经病学研究所; mTLE-PS, mesial temporal lobe epilepsy-partial seizures, 内侧颞叶癫痫部分性发作; mTLE-sGS, mesial temporal lobe epilepsy-secondarily generalized seizures, 内侧颞叶癫痫继发性全面性发作

表3 mTLE-PS组和mTLE-sGS组患者各脑区灰质体积与病程的相关分析**Table 3.** Correlation analysis between gray matter volumes and duration in mTLE-PS group and mTLE-sGS group

Brain region	r value	P value	Brain region	r value	P value
mTLE-PS			mTLE-sGS		
Left superior frontal gyrus	-0.239	0.310	Left superior frontal gyrus	-0.611	0.004
Right middle frontal gyrus	-0.197	0.405	Right middle frontal gyrus	-0.562	0.010
Bilateral thalamus	-0.494	0.270	Bilateral thalamus	-0.117	0.624

mTLE-PS, mesial temporal lobe epilepsy-partial seizures, 内侧颞叶癫痫部分性发作; mTLE-sGS, mesial temporal lobe epilepsy-secondarily generalized seizures, 内侧颞叶癫痫继发性全面性发作

分性癫痫,其病理生理学机制受到广泛关注,但较少关注不同发作类型内侧颞叶癫痫患者脑结构改变。本研究采用VBM法发现不同发作类型内侧颞叶癫痫患者部分脑区灰质损伤,尤以额叶和丘脑显著,且内侧颞叶癫痫单纯部分性发作患者与继发性全面性发作患者灰质损伤的脑区有所不同,提示不同发作类型内侧颞叶癫痫发病和传播网络机制存在差异。

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· 临床医学图像 ·

垂体癌

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Pituitary carcinoma

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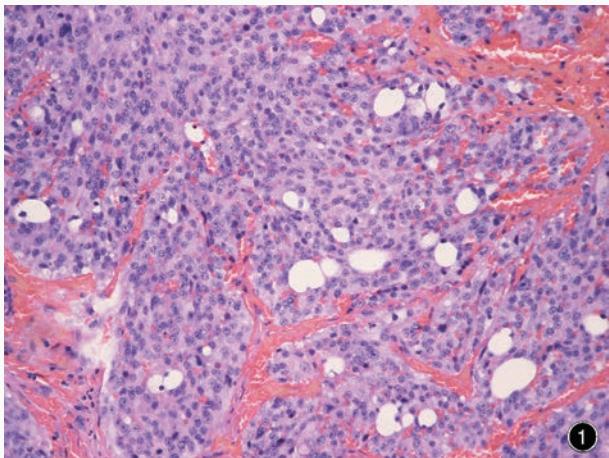
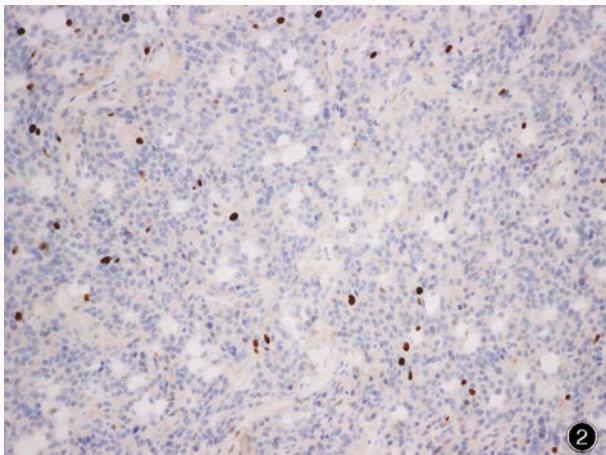


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞胞核异型性明显,可见核分裂象 HE染色 ×200 图2 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞Ki-67抗原标记指数增加 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) ×200

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings showed nuclear atypia of tumor cells, and mitotic activity could be seen. HE staining × 200 **Figure 2** Optical microscopy findings showed a high Ki-67 labeling index. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) × 200



垂体癌是限制在腺垂体细胞的恶性肿瘤,可出现脑、脊髓和(或)全身转移,无诊断性组织学形态特征。明确诊断应具备以下条件:原发灶为腺垂体肿瘤;排除其他可能病变;肿瘤在脑和脊髓间断性播散;病理学特征与原发灶一致。神经元分化十分罕见。约60%的原发性垂体癌呈现典型垂体腺瘤的组织学形态特征,转移癌常表现为更显著的异常组织学形态特征,如细胞多形性、胞核异型性、核分裂象(图1)、坏死和血管侵袭。免疫组织化学染色与垂体腺瘤相似,神经内分泌标志物如突触素(Syn)或嗜铬素A(CgA)呈阳性,垂体激素表达各异,最常见的是催乳素(PRL)和促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)呈阳性,P53蛋白亦可呈阳性,Ki-67抗原标记指数增加(图2)。

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