

· 病例报告 ·

颅骨骨瘤压迫致继发性三叉神经痛一例

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【关键词】 颅骨； 骨瘤； 三叉神经痛； 病例报告

【Key words】 Skull; Osteoma; Trigeminal neuralgia; Case reports

Secondary trigeminal neuralgia due to compression of skull osteoma: one case report

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患者 女性, 47 岁, 主因右侧面部发作性疼痛 10 年、进行性加重 6 个月, 于 2015 年 9 月 1 日收入山东省莱芜市人民医院。患者 10 年前无明显诱因出现面部阵发性剧烈疼痛, 呈电击样, 有明显触发点, 数秒后自行缓解, 发作不频繁, 无加重或缓解因素, 无头痛、头晕、恶心、呕吐、面部感觉异常等症状, 未予特殊处理; 近 6 个月病情加重, 疼痛呈电击样, 发作频率增至每日十数次, 持续时间延长、最长 20 s 余, 严重时不敢洗脸、刷牙, 面部有明显触发点, 无头痛、头晕、恶心、呕吐、面部感觉异常等症状, 遂于 2015 年 8 月 20 日至我院门诊就诊。门诊头部 CT 显示, 右侧颞骨岩尖较左侧膨大, 邻近结构受压(图 1a); MRI 显示, 右侧脑桥小脑角(CPA)旁不规则异常信号影, T₁WI 和 T₂WI 均呈低信号, 边缘不规则, 边界清晰, 最大横截面积约 1.70 cm × 1.60 cm 大小, 相邻脑组织受压, 三叉神经受压(图 1b~1d)。临床诊断为颅骨骨瘤(右侧颞骨), 继发性三叉神经痛。予卡马西平逐渐增至 800 mg/d 口服, 效果欠佳, 为求进一步手术治疗, 收入院。患者近 6 个月精神、睡眠差, 饮食减少, 大小便正常, 体重轻微下降。自诉既往有室性期前收缩病史 10 年, 未予处理; 高血压病史 2 年, 自行服用抗高血压药(具体方案不详), 血压控制尚可; 腰椎间盘突出症病史 5 年, 未予处理; 个人史及家族史无特殊。入院后体格检查: 体温

36.5 ℃, 心率 78 次/min、心律齐, 呼吸 20 次/min, 血压 145/90 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa); 神志清楚, 语言清晰, 未见面部感觉和运动异常, 角膜反射存在, 四肢肌力和肌张力正常, 共济运动和感觉检查正常, 生理反射对称存在, 病理征阴性, 脑膜刺激征阴性。实验室检查: 血常规、血液生化、凝血功能、病毒各项指标均于正常值范围, 未行血清肿瘤标志物筛查。胸腹部影像学未见明显异常。结合门诊头部 CT 和 MRI 检查, 临床诊断为颅骨骨瘤(右侧颞骨), 继发性三叉神经痛。遂于 2015 年 9 月 7 日在全身麻醉下行右侧颞骨骨瘤切除术。患者左侧卧位, 采取右侧乙状窦后入路, “C”形剪开硬脑膜, 充分显露脑桥小脑角区, 可见颞骨岩部骨性凸起, 形状不规则, 嵌入小脑, 完全遮挡三叉神经, 磨钻小心磨除骨性增生, 大部分磨除瘤体后显露三叉神经, 可见三叉神经明显受压、变薄, 松解蛛网膜, 充分减压三叉神经, 未见血管压迫, 严密缝合硬脑膜并逐层缝合至皮肤。术后第 2 天复查 CT 显示, 三叉神经骨性压迫消失(图 1e)。术后病理学显示, 肿瘤组织为致密的象牙样类骨密质, 有板层结构, 不含骨松质和骨髓成分, 最终病理诊断为颅骨骨瘤(图 2)。术后疼痛完全缓解, 但出现右侧轻度面瘫, 3 个月后明显好转。患者共住院 20 d, 出院后随访 1 年, 未见三叉神经痛复发。

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讨 论

脑桥小脑角区肿瘤压迫致三叉神经痛最常见的是胆脂瘤, 占有肿瘤压迫致三叉神经痛的

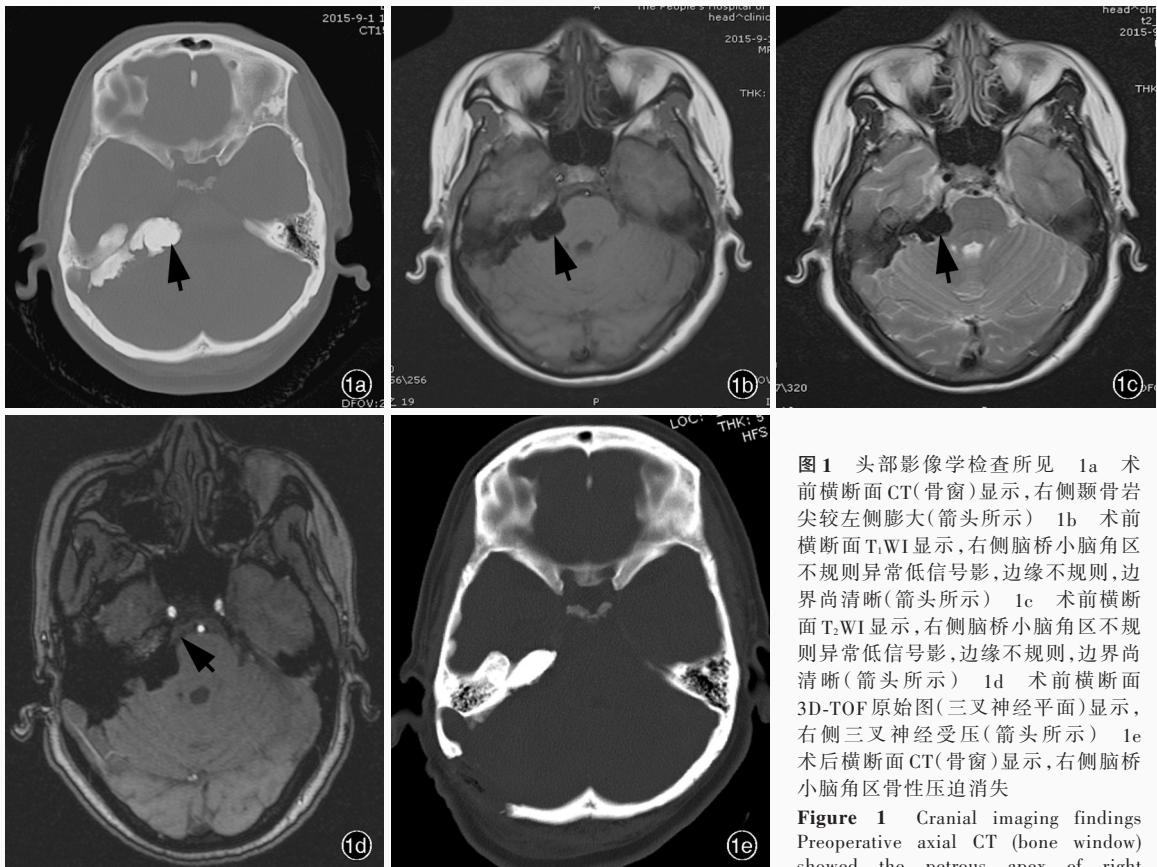


图 1 头部影像学检查所见 1a 术前横断面 CT(骨窗)显示,右侧颞骨岩尖较左侧膨大(箭头所示) 1b 术前横断面 T₁WI 显示,右侧脑桥小脑角区不规则异常低信号影,边缘不规则,边界尚清晰(箭头所示) 1c 术前横断面 T₂WI 显示,右侧脑桥小脑角区不规则异常低信号影,边缘不规则,边界尚清晰(箭头所示) 1d 术前横断面 3D-TOF 原始图(三叉神经平面)显示,右侧三叉神经受压(箭头所示) 1e 术后横断面 CT(骨窗)显示,右侧脑桥小脑角区骨性压迫消失

Figure 1 Cranial imaging findings Preoperative axial CT (bone window) showed the petrous apex of right abnormal low-intensity shadow on the right cerebellopontine angle, with irregular and clear border (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Preoperative axial T₂WI showed irregular abnormal low-intensity shadow on the right cerebellopontine angle, with irregular and clear border (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Preoperative axial 3D-TOF original image (trigeminal nerve plane) showed right trigeminal nerve was compressed (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). Postoperative axial CT (bone window) showed osseous compression of right cerebellopontine angle disappeared (Panel 1e).

temporal bone was larger than that of the left side (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Preoperative axial T₁WI showed irregular abnormal low-intensity shadow on the right cerebellopontine angle, with irregular and clear border (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Preoperative axial T₂WI showed irregular abnormal low-intensity shadow on the right cerebellopontine angle, with irregular and clear border (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Preoperative axial 3D-TOF original image (trigeminal nerve plane) showed right trigeminal nerve was compressed (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). Postoperative axial CT (bone window) showed osseous compression of right cerebellopontine angle disappeared (Panel 1e).

76.9%~90.6%^[1-3],其次是脑膜瘤约占35%,神经鞘瘤约占10%^[4-5],亦可可见脂肪瘤的个案报道^[6],但颅骨骨瘤压迫致三叉神经痛临床罕见。

本文报告1例颅骨骨瘤压迫致继发性三叉神经痛患者,应注意与脑膜瘤继发颅骨增生和骨纤维异常增生症相鉴别。(1)脑膜瘤继发颅骨增生:脑膜瘤通常累及颅骨全层并可见脑膜血管沟增宽,颅骨骨瘤仅累及内板。CT显示颅骨放射状增生和MRI显示颅骨骨质改变的同时,可见脑膜瘤征象,T₁WI呈低信号、T₂WI呈低或等信号。囊性脑膜瘤不包括光学显微镜下的囊性变。组织学形态,少数脑膜瘤界限不清,呈浸润性生长,甚至侵蚀颅骨,导致颅骨破坏或反应性骨质增生,严重者甚至侵犯头皮或颞肌。骨质增生显著者易误诊为颅骨骨瘤,有时像外生骨疣并突入眼眶和鼻腔,剖面可见骨板增厚,但仍可辨认出内板和外板层次,骨小梁粗大,骨腔充

血。肿瘤细胞呈弥漫浸润性生长。(2)骨纤维异常增生症:病变累及范围较广泛,以眶顶部多见,有面容改变,X线和CT显示颅骨全层受累,边界欠清晰,密度不均匀,可伴全身其他部位扁骨改变。血供变异较大,大体标本观察病变组织呈白色、灰白色或苍黄色,较正常骨组织质地稍软,切割时有含砂感或弹性感,巨大骨质损害多从骨髓向外侵蚀和扩展,管状骨和扁平骨骨皮质仅残留两层薄壳。组织学形态,网状骨骨小梁大小、形状和分布不一,无规律地包埋于质地疏松或致密的富含细胞和血管的结缔组织中,似结缔组织化生;骨小梁形态变异较大,多呈球形,横切面呈曲线形、“C”形或弓形,边缘不规则,骨细胞腔隙宽阔。骨小梁紧密排列,形成骨网;骨小梁由粗纤维的原骨构成,在偏振光显微镜下呈网状而非板状;偶见网状骨板状变形,时见弓状骨小梁环绕一中心血管;多数骨小梁缺乏骨母

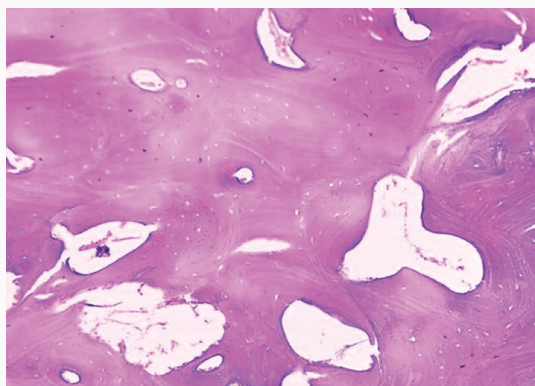


图2 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤组织为致密的象牙样类骨密质,有板层结构,不含骨松质和骨髓成分 HE染色 ×200

Figure 2 Optical microscopy findings showed the tumor was a compact ivory-like osteoid with lamellar structure without cancellous bone and bone marrow components. HE staining ×200

细胞构成的轮廓。该例患者病变主要位于颞骨岩部,CT呈高密度、 T_1WI 和 T_2WI 呈低信号,结合术后病理学检查,明确诊断为颅骨骨瘤(右侧颞骨)。

骨瘤是良性增生性骨质病变,好发于女性,生长缓慢,头颈部骨瘤主要发生于额筛区。颞骨骨瘤临床罕见,可起源于颞骨鳞部和乳突部、外耳道、内耳道、中耳、咽鼓管、岩尖和茎突^[7-10],该例患者颞骨骨瘤起源于右侧岩骨,尤其罕见。

颅骨骨瘤的发病机制目前尚不清楚,有学者认为,颅骨形成阶段胚胎细胞或胚胎软骨细胞形成骨瘤^[11];也有学者认为,获得性中枢神经系统感染或颅脑创伤可能导致颅骨骨瘤,约30%的颅骨骨瘤患者既往有颅脑创伤史,伤后导致炎症性病变,刺激骨母细胞增殖,形成骨瘤^[12]。进一步追问该例患者病史,自述无颅脑创伤和中枢神经系统感染病史。

颅骨骨瘤通常无临床症状,常见就诊症状主要

是头痛,亦可见鼻塞、面部变形、听觉和嗅觉减退、眼球运动障碍等神经功能缺损症状,该例患者因右侧颞骨岩尖骨质增生,产生压迫效应,导致继发性三叉神经痛,术中磨除异常增生的骨质,解除三叉神经压迫,术后疼痛完全缓解。

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