

脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生

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【摘要】 目的 总结 1 例脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生患者的临床特点及诊断与鉴别诊断要点。方法与结果 女性患者, 24 岁, 头部 CT 和 MRI 提示左侧枕叶占位性病变, T₁WI 呈高和低混杂信号, T₂WI 呈等和低混杂信号, 增强扫描明显强化。临床诊断为左侧枕叶肿瘤性病变, 行左侧枕后入路开颅肿瘤切除术。术中可见肿瘤表面有部分光滑包膜, 色泽黑, 血供极其丰富。组织学形态, 肿瘤细胞呈团片状分布, 部分围绕血管呈乳头状排列; 肿瘤细胞中等大小, 胞质丰富, 可见瘤巨细胞和核内包涵体以及散在的砂粒体形成; 较多色素细胞胞质内可见大量黑色素颗粒。免疫组化染色, 肿瘤细胞波形蛋白、上皮型钙黏附蛋白、孕激素受体呈阳性, 生长抑素受体 2、胶质纤维酸性蛋白、S-100 蛋白部分阳性, 黑色素相关抗原 45 (HMB45)、黑色素-A、上皮膜抗原、细胞角蛋白、低分子细胞角蛋白和高分子细胞角蛋白、SOX10、L1 细胞黏附分子、D2-40、少突胶质细胞转录因子 2 呈阴性, 而色素细胞 HMB45、SOX10 呈阳性。基因检测提示 *NF2* 基因缺失。最终诊断为脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生。术后未行放疗, 复查头部 MRI 未见肿瘤复发。结论 脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生临床罕见, 其诊断依靠组织学形态、免疫组化染色和分子病理学检查, 应注意与其他中枢神经系统含有黑色素细胞的肿瘤相鉴别。

【关键词】 脑膜瘤; 黑色素细胞; 细胞移植; 细胞增殖; 免疫组织化学; 病理学

Meningioma associated with reactive hyperplasia and colonization of melanocytes

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【Abstract】 Objective To summarize the clinical features, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of a case of meningioma associated with reactive hyperplasia and colonization of melanocytes. **Methods and Results** A 24-years-old female was discovered a left occipital lobe occupying occasionally by the head CT and MRI. The tumor revealed heterogeneous hyperintense and hypointense signals on T₁WI and heterogeneous isointense and hypointense signals on T₂WI with enhancement obviously. The left occipital lobe tumor was diagnosed clinically, and the left occipital posterior approach craniotomy was performed under general anesthesia. During operation, there was a smooth capsule on the surface of the tumor partially, which was dark in color and extremely rich in blood supply. Histological findings revealed the tumor cells were distributed in patches, and some of them were around blood vessels characterized by a prominent pseudopapillary architecture. Tumor cells were medium in size and eosinophilic cytoplasm was abundant. Giant tumor cells, intranuclear inclusion and scattered psammoma bodies were visible. A large number of pigmented cells consisted of dark, fine pigment granules. Immunohistochemical staining showed tumor cells expressed vimentin (Vim), E-cadherin, progesterone receptor (PR). Somatostatin receptor 2 (SSTR2), glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), S-100 protein (S-100) presented partially positive. Melanosome-associated antigen (HMB45), Melan-A, epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), cytokeratin (CK), low molecular weight cytokeratin (LCK), high molecular weight cytokeratin (HCK), SOX10, L1-cell adhesion molecule (L1CAM), D2-40 and oligodendrocyte transcription factor-2 (Olig-2) were negative, but the pigmented cells were immunopositive for HMB45, SOX10. Genetic test revealed deletion of *NF2* gene. The final diagnosis was meningioma associated with reactive hyperplasia and colonization of melanocytes. No chemoradiotherapy was performed after operation, and no recurrence of tumor was found by MRI. **Conclusions** Meningioma associated with reactive hyperplasia and colonization of melanocytes is a rare

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neoplasm. The diagnosis relies on its morphological characteristics, immunophenotype and genetic test. It should be differentiated from other tumors with melanocytes in the central nervous system.

【Key words】 Meningioma; Melanocytes; Cell transplantation; Cell proliferation; Immunohistochemistry; Pathology

Conflicts of interest: none declared

含黑色素细胞的原发性中枢神经系统肿瘤目前已有较多文献报道,如原发性中枢神经系统黑色素细胞病变^[1]、黑色素性神经鞘瘤(MS)^[2-3]、黑色素性髓母细胞瘤^[4-5]和不同类型的黑色素性神经胶质瘤^[6-8]。虽然脑膜瘤是最常见的原发性中枢神经系统肿瘤之一,脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生(meningioma associated with reactive hyperplasia and colonization of melanocytes)十分罕见,迄今全球仅3例报道^[9-11],国内尚无病例报道。南京医科大学附属脑科医院诊断与治疗1例脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生患者,回顾其临床过程并复习相关文献,总结该病的临床病理学特点以及诊断与鉴别诊断要点。

病例资料

患者 女性,24岁。主诉左侧枕叶占位性病变6天,于2018年10月30日入院。患者6天前意外发生头部撞击墙面,急诊至当地医院就诊,头部CT检查显示左侧枕叶占位性病变,MRI增强扫描显示左侧枕叶占位性病伴钙化,临床考虑少突胶质细胞瘤可能。为求进一步诊断与治疗,至我院门诊就诊,病程中无头痛、头晕、视觉障碍、肢体抽搐。门诊以左侧枕叶占位性病收入院。患者精神良好,睡眠、饮食可,大小便正常,体重无明显变化。

既往史、个人史及家族史无特殊。

入院后体格检查 患者体温为36.4℃,心率为80次/min,呼吸为16次/min,血压为118/70 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa),发育正常。神经系统检查:神志清楚,语言清晰,对答切题,查体合作,视力、视野粗测无明显异常,双侧眼动自如,无眼震,双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约3 mm,对光反射灵敏;双侧听力正常,伸舌居中,双侧鼻唇沟对称;四肢肌力和肌张力正常,腱反射正常,感觉系统和共济运动未见异常,病理征未引出,脑膜刺激征阴性。

辅助检查 血常规、生化检查未见明显异常。头部MRI显示,左侧枕叶类圆形占位性病变,大小

约26.90 mm×28.70 mm,T₁WI呈混杂低信号、T₂WI呈等信号,周围可见片状长T₁、长T₂信号影,增强扫描病灶呈明显强化,其内可见类圆形弱强化区;脑室系统和脑池无扩大,脑沟、脑裂未增宽,中线结构无移位,未见异常流空信号影(图1)。胸部CT和腹部超声未见明显异常。

诊断与治疗过程 临床考虑左侧枕叶肿瘤性病变,于2018年11月6日行全身麻醉下左侧枕后入路开颅肿瘤切除术。术中可见肿瘤位于近颅底皮质下2 mm,直径约3 cm,质地中等,色泽黑,血供极其丰富,渗血汹涌,表面有部分光滑包膜,沿肿瘤包膜分离肿瘤与脑组织,局部有灰白色鱼肉样组织突破肿瘤边界突入脑组织,局部粘连、边界不清,未见肿瘤内囊液或血性液体溢出,全切除肿瘤。手术顺利,术中出血量200 ml,术毕安全返回病房,予心电监护、吸氧、止血、抗炎、脱水、补液、抗癫痫、营养神经等治疗。(1)大体标本观察:手术切除标本为灰褐色破碎组织一堆,约5.00 cm×3.00 cm×1.50 cm,切面灰褐色,局灶呈灰白色,质地中等,局部表面光滑,似有包膜。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,制备层厚4 μm连续切片,行HE染色和免疫组化染色。(2)HE染色:肿瘤组织局部边缘可见真性包膜,肿瘤细胞呈团片状分布,部分围绕血管呈乳头状排列(图2a~2c);肿瘤细胞体积中等大小,可见瘤巨细胞,多形性明显,胞质丰富嗜伊红,部分胞质透明,胞核大小不一,呈圆形或卵圆形,可见核内包涵体,部分核仁明显,未见核分裂象(图2d,2e);较多色素细胞胞质内可见大量黑色素颗粒,并可见散在砂粒体形成(图2f)。肿瘤组织血管丰富,可见灶性坏死区域,局部可见少量脑组织,但无明确脑组织浸润。(3)免疫组化染色:采用EnVision二步法,检测用抗体及试剂盒购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司,检测用抗体包括波形蛋白(Vim,1:400)、表皮生长因子受体(EGFR,1:400)、胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP,1:400)、S-100蛋白(S-100,1:400)、少突胶质细胞转

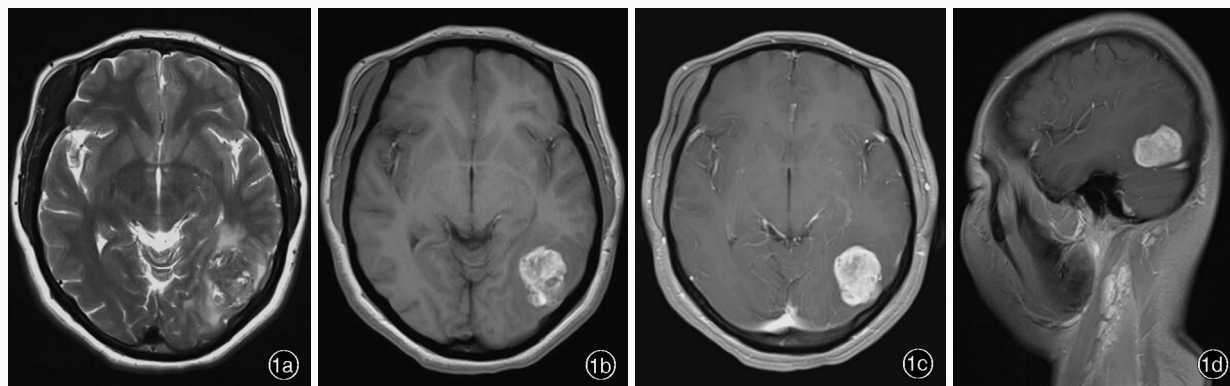


图1 头部MRI检查所见 1a 横断面T₂WI显示,左侧枕叶呈等和低混杂信号,病灶周围可见水肿 1b 横断面T₁WI显示,左侧枕叶病灶呈高和低混杂信号 1c 横断面增强T₁WI显示病灶明显强化 1d 矢状位增强T₁WI显示病灶明显强化

Figure 1 Head MRI findings Axial T₂WI showed heterogeneous isointense and hypointense signals at left occipital lobe, edema could be seen around lesion (Panel 1a). Axial T₁WI showed heterogeneous hyperintense and hypointense signals at left occipital lobe (Panel 1b). Axial contrast-enhanced T₁WI showed enhancement obviously (Panel 1c). Sagittal contrast-enhanced T₁WI showed enhancement obviously (Panel 1d).

录因子2(Olig-2)、黑色素瘤相关抗原45(HMB45,即用型)、黑色素-A(Melan-A,即用型)、上皮膜抗原(EMA,1:100)、细胞角蛋白(CK,即用型)、低分子细胞角蛋白(LCK,即用型)、高分子细胞角蛋白(HCK,即用型)、神经微丝蛋白(NF,1:400)、CD99(即用型)、Ki-67抗原(1:400)。结果显示,肿瘤细胞胞质弥漫性表达Vim、EGFR,胞质部分表达GFAP(图3a)、胞核散在表达S-100,Ki-67抗原标记指数约5%(图3b),不表达HMB45、Melan-A以及EMA、CK、LCK、HCK、NF、CD99、Olig-2等。病理诊断为伴黑色素分化的胶质源性肿瘤(倾向WHO II级),建议行基因检测。(4)基因检测:入院后15天(2018年11月13日)行IDH1/2、染色体1p/19q、TERT、MGMT、BRAF V600E分子病理学检查。结果显示,IDH1/2、TERT、BRAF V600E基因无变异,染色体1p/19q无缺失,MGMT未甲基化。患者共住院21天,出院时可见手术切口愈合良好,体格检查未见神经系统阳性体征。出院后2天(2018年11月21日)将患者病理标本送至复旦大学附属华山医院病理科进一步行上皮型钙黏附蛋白(E-cadherin)、孕激素受体(PR)、SOX10、L1细胞黏附分子(L1CAM)、D2-40免疫组化染色。结果显示,肿瘤细胞胞核表达PR,胞质表达E-cadherin,不表达SOX10、L1CAM和D2-40(图4)。病理诊断为脑膜上皮起源的上皮型脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生。出院后30天(2018年12月19日)将患者病理标本送至上海阿克曼医学检验所进一步行KRAS、BRAF V600E、NRAS和神经

维瘤病2型(NF2)基因检测。结果显示,NF2基因缺失(图5),KRAS、BRAF V600E、NRAS基因无变异。最终诊断为脑膜上皮起源的上皮型脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生。7个月后(2020年7月15日),患者病理标本于我院行生长抑素受体2(SSTR2)、SOX10、HMB45、Melan-A免疫组化染色,以及高碘酸-雪夫(PAS)染色。结果显示,肿瘤细胞胞质部分表达SSTR2;黑色素细胞胞核个别表达SOX10、胞质个别表达HMB45,不表达Melan-A(图6);PAS染色呈黑色素颗粒阳性(图7)。患者术后未予放化疗,于术后14个月复查头部MRI未见肿瘤复发。随访至今20个月,生存状态良好。

讨 论

黑色素细胞移殖最早见于乳腺癌,由Azzopardi和Eusebi^[12]首次报告,定义为肿瘤组织中存在树突状黑色素细胞。目前,可见于多种肿瘤,例如卵巢癌^[13]、外耳道鳞状细胞癌^[14]、肝内胆管癌^[15]等,中枢神经系统含黑色素细胞的肿瘤主要包括原发性中枢神经系统黑色素细胞病变^[1]、黑色素性神经鞘瘤^[2-3]、黑色素性髓母细胞瘤^[4-5]以及不同类型的黑色素性胶质瘤(例如黑色素性多形性黄色星形细胞瘤^[6-7]、黑色素性室管膜瘤^[8]),而脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生在世界范围内仅检索到3例^[9-11],均为女性,年龄分别为70、6和29岁,跨度较大,分别为非洲裔美国人、日本人和西班牙人,肿瘤位于额顶部、颅中窝和小脑幕;本文患者为第4例报道,女性,

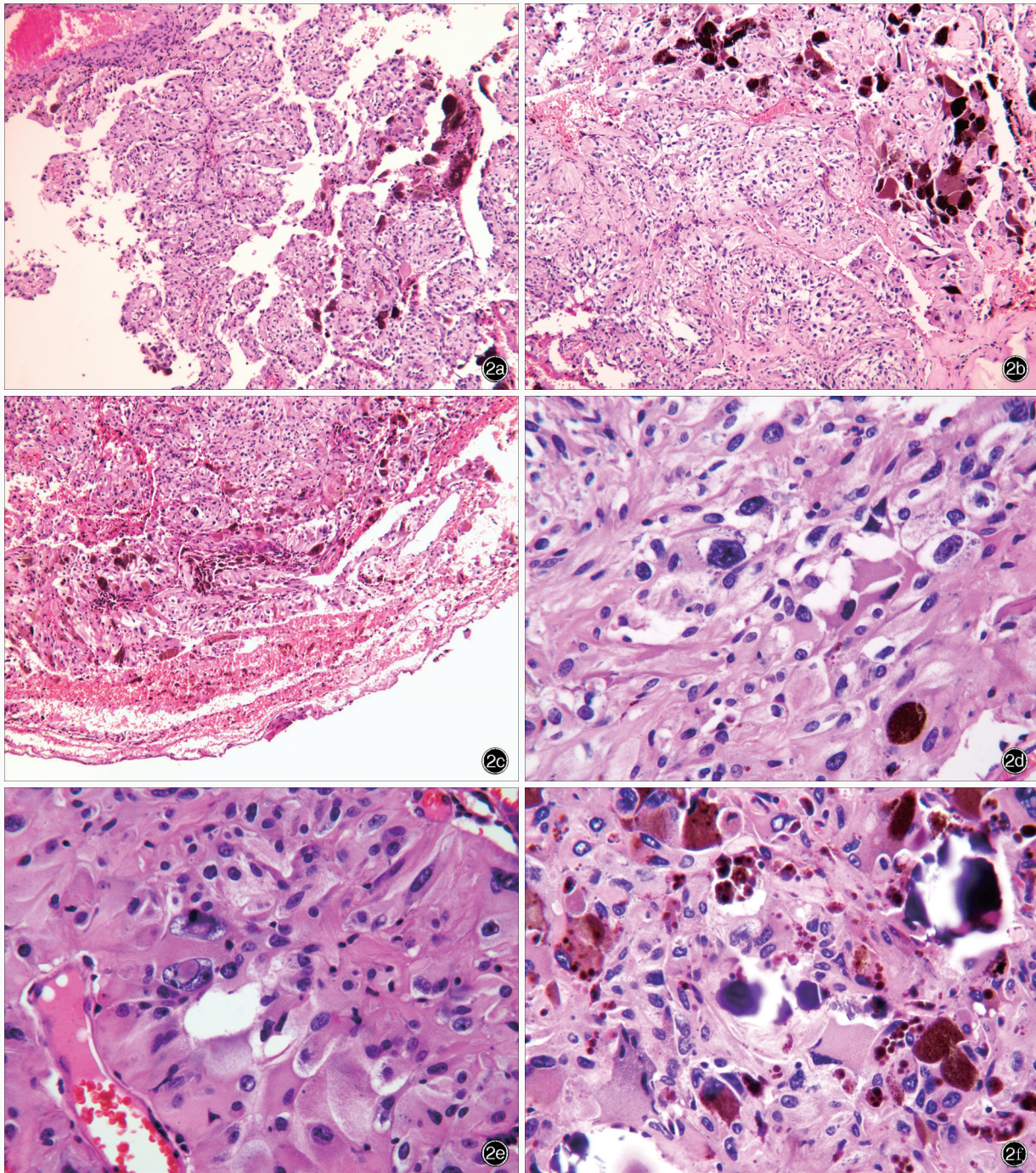


图2 光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 2a 肿瘤细胞围绕血管呈乳头状排列 低倍放大 2b 肿瘤细胞呈团片状分布 低倍放大 2c 可见真性肿瘤包膜 低倍放大 2d 可见瘤巨细胞,多形性明显 高倍放大 2e 可见核内包涵体 高倍放大 2f 色素细胞胞质内可见黑色素颗粒形成,并可见散在砂粒体 高倍放大

Figure 2 Optical microscopy findings HE staining The tumor cells were around blood vessels characterized by a prominent pseudopapillary architecture (Panel 2a). Low power magnified The tumor cells were distributed in patches (Panel 2b). Low power magnified True tumor capsule was seen (Panel 2c). Low power magnified Giant tumor cells showed pleomorphic obviously (Panel 2d). High power magnified The cell with intranuclear inclusion was seen (Panel 2e). High power magnified The pigmented cells consisted of dark, fine pigment granules and scattered psammoma bodies were seen (Panel 2f). High power magnified

24岁,肿瘤位于左侧枕叶。4例患者的临床资料参见表1。脑膜瘤女性患病率高于男性^[16],可能是由

于雌激素刺激皮肤黑色素细胞增殖^[17],因此性别因素有可能为其致病因素,目前4例患者均为女性,也

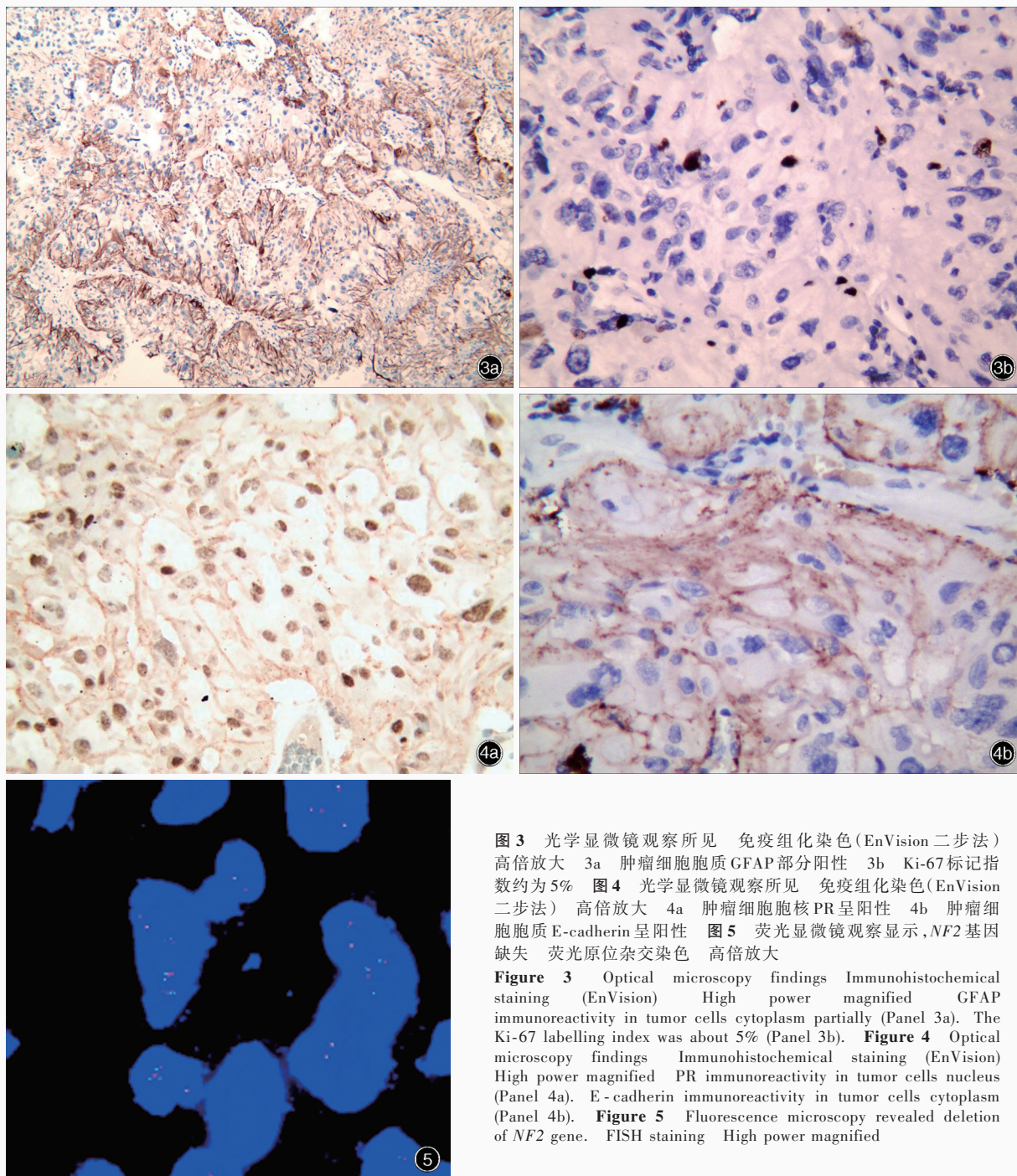


图3 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组化染色(EnVision 二步法) 高倍放大 3a 肿瘤细胞胞质GFAP部分阳性 3b Ki-67标记指数约为5% 图4 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组化染色(EnVision 二步法) 高倍放大 4a 肿瘤细胞核PR呈阳性 4b 肿瘤细胞胞质E-cadherin呈阳性 图5 荧光显微镜观察显示,NF2基因缺失 荧光原位杂交染色 高倍放大

Figure 3 Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) High power magnified GFAP immunoreactivity in tumor cells cytoplasm partially (Panel 3a). The Ki-67 labelling index was about 5% (Panel 3b). Figure 4 Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) High power magnified PR immunoreactivity in tumor cells nucleus (Panel 4a). E-cadherin immunoreactivity in tumor cells cytoplasm (Panel 4b). Figure 5 Fluorescence microscopy revealed deletion of NF2 gene. FISH staining High power magnified

支持这一观点。Dehghan Harati等^[11]在尸检中发现,西班牙裔和非洲裔美国人软脑膜树突状黑色素细胞比例高于白种人,考虑种族因素也是其致病因素,非白种人更易发生黑色素细胞移殖性增生。Masui等^[10]的免疫组化染色结果显示,黑色素细胞表达S-100,但不表达EMA和HMB45;超微结构观察可见定殖于脑膜瘤中的黑色素细胞含有丰富的

次生黑色素小体(即黑色素颗粒),与非肿瘤性成熟黑色素细胞一致。HMB45呈阳性表明黑色素细胞含有不成熟的黑色素小体^[18],Nestor等^[9]和Dehghan Harati等^[11]报告的病例及本文病例均显示黑色素细胞表达HMB45。这种显著的增殖和浸润可能是由于黑色素细胞反应性增生及其在肿瘤组织中移殖。黑色素细胞优先定殖于延髓腹侧软脑

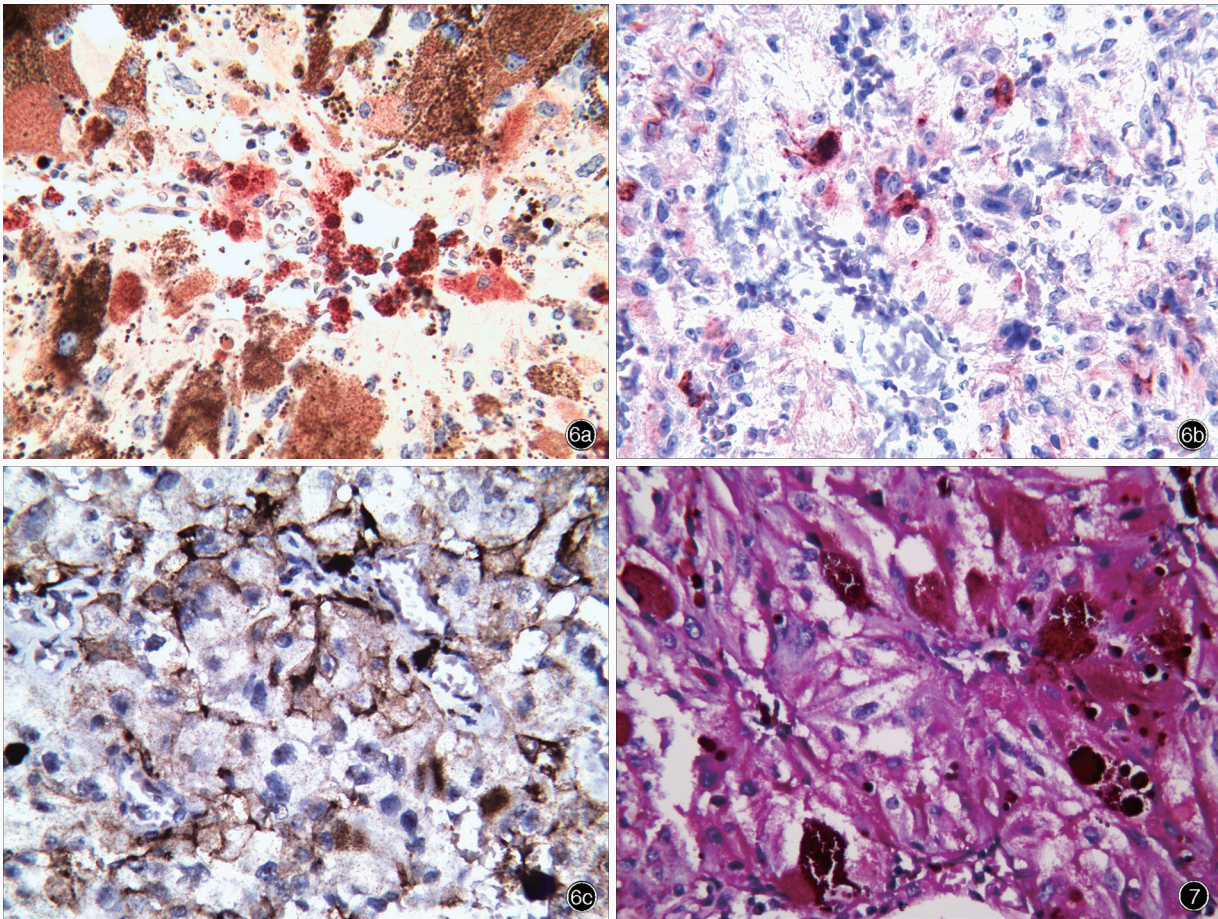


图6 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组化染色(EnVision二步法) 高倍放大 6a 色素细胞胞核SOX10阳性 6b 色素细胞胞质HMB45阳性 6c 肿瘤细胞胞质SSTR2部分阳性 图7 光学显微镜观察显示,黑色素颗粒PAS染色呈阳性 PAS染色 高倍放大

Figure 6 Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) High power magnified The pigmented cells nucleus were immunopositive for SOX10 (Panel 6a). The pigmented cells cytoplasm were immunopositive for HMB45 (Panel 6b). SSTR2 immunoreactivity in tumor cells cytoplasm partially (Panel 6c). Figure 7 Optical microscopy showed pigment granules cells were stained with PAS. PAS staining High power magnified

膜,可以延伸至延髓和眶部脑回皮质,Nestor等^[9]和Masui等^[10]报告的2例患者肿瘤位于小脑幕和颅中窝,均靠近延髓腹外侧^[10-11],支持黑色素细胞直接移植假说。Nestor等^[9]报告的病例和本文病例肿瘤分别位于额顶叶和枕叶,是否黑色素细胞移植前已有黑色素细胞增生或二者共同作用,目前尚未阐明。

Xiong等^[7]报告的黑色素分为两种类型,一种为源自神经嵴的黑素体黑色素,一种为神经分泌的神经黑素。神经黑素是儿茶酚胺突触形成过程中前体自身氧化的产物,通常见于黑质和蓝斑的特定神经元。笔者总结回顾7例黑色素性神经上皮肿瘤,其中4例多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤、1例节细胞胶质瘤和1例胶质肉瘤电子显微镜提示黑素体黑色素,余1例毛细胞型星形细胞瘤提示神经黑素且

PAS染色阳性^[19]。本文患者PAS染色亦呈阳性,证实为神经黑素。文献报道的3例脑膜瘤均诊断为WHO II级的不典型脑膜瘤^[9-11],2例有脑组织浸润、1例有骨侵犯,本文患者病理诊断为WHO I级的脑膜皮细胞型脑膜瘤,虽然局部可见少量脑组织,但肿瘤并未浸润脑组织;组织学形态可见肿瘤细胞围绕血管呈乳头状排列,应注意与乳头状脑膜瘤、室管膜瘤等相鉴别;从核分裂象和Ki-67抗原标记指数看,未达到WHO III级的乳头状脑膜瘤的诊断标准,WHO I级脑膜瘤存在这种乳头状结构特点形态十分罕见;免疫组化染色,EMA无核旁点状阳性,且L1CAM、D2-40、CD99等室管膜瘤标志物均为阴性,因此可排除室管膜瘤。还可见具有多形核的瘤巨细胞,除常见于微囊型脑膜瘤外,其他类型脑膜

表 1 4例脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生患者的临床资料

Table 1. Basic demographic, clinical features and auxiliary examinations of the 4 meningioma associated with reactive hyperplasia and colonization of melanocytes patients

文献来源	性别	年龄(岁)	临床表现	部位	肿瘤直径(cm)	MRI表现	免疫组化	基因检测	病理亚型
Nestor等 ^[9]	女性	70	头痛、进行性记忆力丧失、眼眶疼痛	右侧额顶叶	3~4	增强后强化	肿瘤细胞EMA阳性,S-100、HMB45和Melan-A阴性;黑色素细胞S-100、HMB45和Melan-A阳性,EMA阴性	NF2基因和染色体1p缺失,DAL-1基因和染色体14q正常	以脑膜皮细胞为主的不典型脑膜瘤(WHO II级)
Masui等 ^[10]	女性	6	癫痫发作	左侧颅中窝	—	T ₁ WI呈高信号,T ₂ WI呈低信号,增强后强化	肿瘤细胞EMA阳性,S-100、HMB45阴性;黑色素细胞S-100阳性,EMA、HMB45阴性	—	含有大量纤维型细胞的不典型脑膜瘤(WHO II级)
Dehghan Harati等 ^[11]	女性	29	头痛、头晕、呕吐	小脑幕	4.1	T ₁ WI呈等信号,T ₂ WI呈低信号,增强后强化	肿瘤细胞EMA阳性,S-100、HMB45、Melan-A和SOX10阴性;黑色素细胞S-100、HMB45、Melan-A和SOX10阳性,EMA阴性	—	以脑膜皮细胞为主的不典型脑膜瘤(WHO II级)
本文病例	女性	24	无	左侧枕叶	2.87	T ₁ WI呈高和低混杂信号,T ₂ WI呈低混杂信号,增强后强化	肿瘤细胞E-cadherin、PR阳性,SSTR2部分阳性,EMA、SOX10、HMB45、Melan-A阴性;黑色素细胞SOX10、HMB45阳性,Melan-A阴性	NF2基因缺失	上皮细胞型脑膜瘤(WHO I级)

—, not reported, 未报道。EMA, epithelial membrane antigen, 上皮膜抗原; S-100, S-100 protein, S-100蛋白; HMB45, melanosome-associated antigen, 黑色素相关抗原45; E-cadherin, epithelial cadherin, 上皮型钙黏附蛋白; PR, progesterone receptor, 孕激素受体; SSTR2, somatostatin receptor 2, 生长抑素受体2

瘤均较罕见。大体标本可见包膜,于镜下可见肿瘤的真性包膜且存在砂粒体及核内包涵体,支持脑膜瘤的组织学形态特点,免疫组化染色显示肿瘤细胞E-cadherin、PR、Vim、EGFR呈阳性,SSTR2、S-100、GFAP部分呈阳性,HMB45、Melan-A、EMA、SOX10、L1CAM、D2-40、Olig-2、CD99均呈阴性,而色素细胞SOX10、HMB45呈阳性,PR呈阴性,提示色素细胞来源于黑色素细胞,并非脑膜皮细胞。虽然GFAP是胶质源性肿瘤的特异性标志物,但也有脑膜瘤表达GFAP的报道^[20]。虽然免疫组化染色排除原发性黑色素细胞肿瘤、黑色素性神经鞘瘤和黑色素性室管膜瘤,但不表达脑膜瘤的特异性标志物EMA,SSTR2仅部分表达,NF2基因检测其缺失占比达10%,提示NF2基因缺失。有文献报道,约60%的散发性脑膜瘤存在NF2基因缺失^[16]。Battu等^[21]发现,儿童脑膜瘤NF2基因缺失达10%,且NF2基因缺失的脑膜瘤更具侵袭性。脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生应注意与中枢神经系统其他含黑色素细胞的肿瘤相鉴别。(1)中枢神经系统原发性黑色素细胞病变:系起源于脑膜黑色素细胞的一组病变,如弥漫性黑色素细胞增多症、黑色素细胞瘤、恶性黑色素瘤等,大体标本可见脑膜呈深黑色,组织学形态肿瘤细胞呈梭形、上皮样或多形性,核仁明显,胞质内富含黑色素,恶性黑色素瘤还具有恶性组织学形态特征,核分裂象高,坏死、出血伴脑或脊髓实质浸润,免疫组化染色,HMB45、Melan-A呈阳性,可进一步行BRAF V600E基因变异检测。(2)转移性恶性黑色素

瘤:常见于青年人和老年人,体表可见原发灶,脑内可见单发或多发性转移灶,常位于大脑表浅的脑实质内,累及脑膜,因伴出血、坏死,周围脑水肿明显;组织学形态多样,可呈乳头状结构,胞质内常见黑色素颗粒;免疫组化染色,HMB45、Melan-A呈阳性,探寻原发灶是关键。(3)黑色素性室管膜瘤:组织学形态表现为血管周围假“菊形团”样结构、室管膜“菊形团”样结构和乳头状结构,并可见散在黑色素细胞,肿瘤细胞表达EMA、GFAP、Vim,其中EMA为核旁点状阳性。近期研究显示,超过70%的儿童室管膜瘤和少部分成年室管膜瘤患者存在RELA基因融合,L1CAM是其异常融合的作用靶点^[22],故L1CAM免疫组化可资鉴别。(4)黑色素性神经鞘瘤:组织学形态,肿瘤组织由含大量黑色素的梭形肿瘤细胞构成,可见Antoni A区和B区交错排列及典型的“栅栏”状结构,其内可见较多的厚壁血管;免疫组化染色,肿瘤细胞表达Vim、SOX10、S-100。(5)黑色素性髓母细胞瘤:组织学形态可见较一致的圆形肿瘤细胞排列呈Homer-Wright“菊形团”样结构,常伴明显的胞核多形性和高核分裂象,为髓母细胞瘤的罕见类型,肿瘤组织内可见立方或低柱状上皮细胞构成的管状或乳头状腺体,胞质可见黑色素颗粒,可分化或兼有其他组织成分,如软骨组织等,属于高度恶性肿瘤;免疫组化染色,肿瘤细胞表达突触素(Syn),Ki-67抗原标记指数较高。(6)黑色素性多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤:组织学形态以多形性细胞及黄色瘤样细胞为其主要特征,伴胞质内可见

含黑色素颗粒的细胞;免疫组化染色,肿瘤细胞表达 GFAP、CD34,网状纤维染色可见网状纤维围绕肿瘤细胞, *BRAF* V600E 变异率较高,可达 66%^[23]。

综上所述,脑膜瘤伴黑色素细胞移殖性增生因其发病罕见,临床医师和病理科医师对其认识不足,易与其他中枢神经系统含黑色素细胞的肿瘤相混淆,应综合其组织学形态、免疫组化染色和分子遗传学特征做出正确的病理诊断。

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