

· 临床病理报告 ·

中枢神经系统原发性黑色素细胞肿瘤临床病理学特征

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【摘要】目的 总结中枢神经系统原发性黑色素细胞肿瘤(简称黑色素细胞肿瘤)的临床、影像学和病理学特征,提高对疾病的诊断与鉴别诊断能力。**方法与结果** 纳入2012年1月至2019年10月在广东三九脑科医院诊断与治疗的7例黑色素细胞肿瘤患者,5例手术切除,2例行组织活检术;MRI表现为T₁WI高信号,T₂WI低信号,FLAIR成像高信号;组织学形态由卵圆形或多边形黑色素细胞构成,胞核偏位,核仁嗜酸性,胞质内含数量不等的色素细胞,细胞异型性不等;免疫组化染色,Melan-A、S-100蛋白呈阳性,HMB-45呈阴性、散在阳性或强阳性。最终诊断为黑色素细胞瘤4例,黑色素瘤1例,弥漫性黑色素细胞增生症1例,黑色素瘤病1例。3例黑色素细胞瘤术后辅以放疗,其中2例分别随访56和116个月状态良好,1例失访;1例未行放疗的黑色素细胞瘤患者总生存期为20个月;1例黑色素瘤患者术后辅以放化疗,总生存期为15个月;1例弥漫性黑色素细胞增生症患者总生存期为13个月;1例黑色素瘤病患者经放化疗后7个月状态良好。**结论** 中枢神经系统原发性黑色素细胞肿瘤罕见,黑色素细胞瘤常见于中老年人,黑色素细胞增生症好发于儿童。肿瘤细胞恒定表达Melan-A和S-100蛋白,而HMB-45表达模式有助于鉴别肿瘤良恶性。肿瘤预后尚不清楚,黑色素细胞瘤预后最好,放疗可获益。

【关键词】 黑色素瘤; 中枢神经系统肿瘤; 免疫组织化学; 病理学

Clinicopathologic characters of central nervous system primary melanocytic tumors

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the central nervous system (CNS) primary melanocytic tumors (melanocytic tumors) and improve the understanding of melanocytic tumors. **Methods and Results** Since January 2012 to October 2019, 7 cases of melanocytic tumors were collected in Guangdong 999 Brain Hospital. Five patients underwent surgical resection and 2 patients underwent tissue biopsy. MRI showed high signal in T₁WI, low signal in T₂WI, and high signal in FLAIR. Tumor cell assumed a variety of shapes, including oval and polygonal, melanin-containing macrophages from benign to atypical. Results of immunohistochemistry showed that Melan-A and S-100 protein were consistently positive, and HMB-45 was negative, scattered or strongly positive. Four patients were diagnosed with meningeal melanocytoma, one with meningeal melanoma, one with diffuse meningeal melanocytosis, and one with meningeal melanomatosis. Four cases of melanocytoma underwent total or major resection, and of 3 cases received postoperative radiotherapy. The 2 cases who received radiotherapy were in good condition after follow-up of 56 and 116 months. The one case did not receive radiotherapy stay alive for 20 months. One meningeal melanomatosis patient received postoperative chemoradiotherapy, with a total survival time of 15 months. One patient with diffuse melanocytosis had a total survival time of 13 months. One meningeal

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melanocytosis patient improved after 7 months received chemoradiotherapy. **Conclusions** CNS primary melanocytic tumors are rare. Meningeal melanocytoma is common in the elderly, while diffuse meningeal melanocytosis is common in children. The expression patterns of melanin markers Melan-A, S-100 are consistently expressed, and HMB-45 which helps to identify the benign and malignant tumors. The prognosis of tumor is still unclear. Melanocytoma has the best prognosis and benefits from radiotherapy.

【Key words】 Melanoma; Central nervous system neoplasms; Immunohistochemistry; Pathology

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Conflicts of interest: none declared

中枢神经系统原发性黑色素细胞肿瘤(以下简称黑色素细胞肿瘤)临床罕见,发病率约0.1/10万,占全部脑肿瘤的0.06%^[1-2]。黑色素细胞肿瘤是一类起源于软脑膜黑色素细胞的罕见肿瘤。黑色素细胞肿瘤按照生长方式可分为局限性和弥漫浸润性,按照肿瘤良恶性可分为良性、中间性和恶性。黑色素细胞肿瘤的病理类型包括4种类型,即脑(脊)膜黑色素细胞增生症、脑(脊)膜黑色素瘤病、脑(脊)膜黑色素细胞瘤、脑(脊)膜恶性黑色素瘤^[3]。黑色素细胞肿瘤罕见,暂无大宗病例研究,不同组织学类型的病理表现、治疗及预后尚未明确。本研究回顾总结7例黑色素细胞肿瘤的临床病理学特征,以期提高临床对该病的认识、诊断与鉴别诊断、治疗能力。

临床资料

一、一般资料

选择2012年1月至2019年10月在广东三九脑科医院诊断与治疗的黑色素细胞肿瘤患者共7例,男性4例,女性3例;年龄5~53岁,中位年龄25岁。2例行腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查,1例(例6)Pandy试验阳性,蛋白定量1360 mg/L(150~450 mg/L),细胞学呈阴性;1例(例7)Pandy试验阴性,细胞学可见黑色素细胞(图1)。5例行肿瘤切除术,术中可见,1例(例1)肿瘤外界为黑色,肿瘤与脊髓表面粘连,未能全切除;1例(例5)肿瘤为灰褐色,呈多发浸润性生长,边界不清,未能全切除;余3例(例2、例3、例4)肿瘤全切除。2例(例6、例7)行脊膜组织活检术,可见脑脊膜呈弥漫性灰褐色和黑色,脑脊膜、脊髓和脑表面光滑(图2)。7例黑色素细胞肿瘤患者的临床资料参见表1。

二、影像学特点

本研究7例患者均于术前行头部和脊椎MRI检查,肿瘤位于脊膜2例,脑脊膜弥漫性病变2例,前

颅底1例,鞍区1例,左侧额顶叶1例。4例(例1、例2、例3、例4)可见椎管内或颅底占位性病变,呈类圆形或椭圆形,最大径2.20~6.20 cm、平均3.60 cm,边界清晰,T₁WI高信号、T₂WI低信号、FLAIR成像高信号,增强扫描病灶呈不均匀强化(图3);1例(例5)可见双侧鞍旁多发T₂WI结节样不均匀低信号,T₁WI不均匀高信号(图4),FLAIR成像呈等信号;2例(例6、例7)可见幕上脑室周围T₁WI线样高信号、T₂WI低信号、FLAIR成像高信号,增强扫描颅后窝软脑膜广泛异常强化,双侧脑实质和脊髓实质未见异常信号影,灰白质分布均匀(图5)。2例(例5、例7)患者行PET/CT扫描,显示右侧腹直肌和右侧肱骨内高代谢病灶,不能排除转移瘤。

三、病理学特点

1. 检测方法 7例患者的脑(脊)膜标本以10%中性甲醛溶液固定,常规脱水、石蜡包埋,制备层厚2 mm的组织切片,行HE染色和免疫组化染色(SP法)。检测用抗体包括胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)、细胞角蛋白(CK)、S-100蛋白(S-100)、波形蛋白(Vim)、突触素(Syn)、BRAF V600E、T细胞识别的黑色素瘤抗原Melan-A、黑色素瘤抗体HMB-45、Ki-67抗原。其中,BRAF V600E购自上海罗氏制药有限公司,其他抗体购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司。同时将7例患者的脑(脊)膜组织切片送检广州华银医学检验中心,行BRAF V600E基因检测。

2. 检测结果 (1)大体标本:5例(例1、例2、例3、例4、例5)手术切除标本是破碎组织,呈灰褐或灰黑色,大小约0.50~2.00 cm,质地中等或较软,有包膜;余2例(例6、例7)活检组织呈破碎组织,大小约0.20 cm。(2)HE染色:组织学形态,4例(例1、例2、例3、例4)肿瘤组织呈孤立性结节状生长,有推挤性边缘,肿瘤细胞呈梭形或椭圆形,胞核呈椭圆形或豆状,可见嗜酸性小核仁,胞质内有色素沉积,间质内色素沉积不等(图6)。其中,例1可见核分裂象,

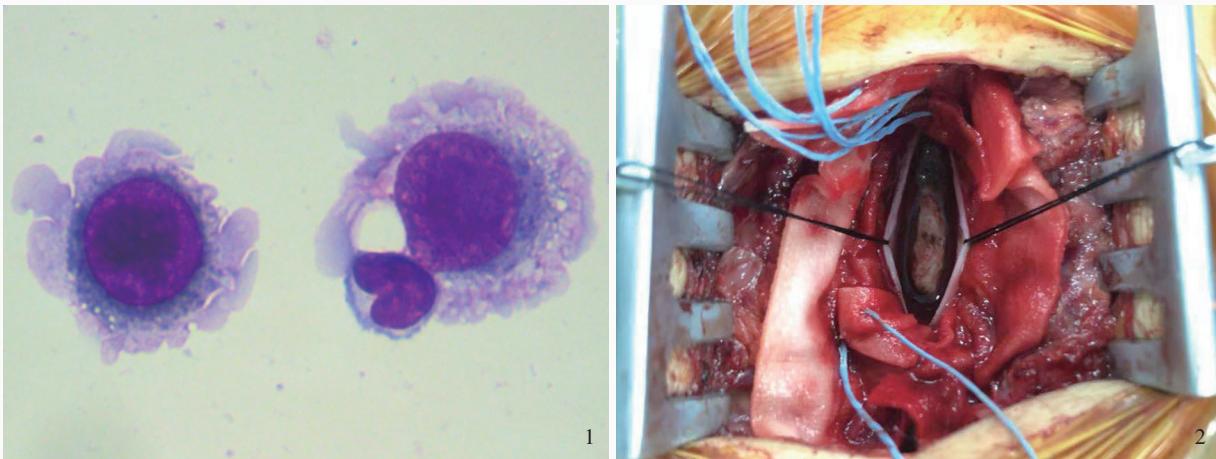


图1 黑色素瘤病患者(例7)脑脊膜细胞学显示,肿瘤细胞胞体大,胞核大、核仁明显,胞质内可见黑色素颗粒,胞膜周围有瘤状突起 Rehl-Gemsma染色 高倍放大 图2 黑色素细胞增生症患者(例6)术中可见脊膜呈黑褐色,表面尚光滑,脊髓表面光滑,与脊膜分界清晰

Figure 1 Meningeal melanomatosis patient (Case 7) cerebrospinal fluid membrane cytology showed the specimen contained large cells with large nucleus; black particles and nucleoli could be seen; there was a tuberculous bulge around the membrane. Rehl-Gemsma staining high power magnified **Figure 2** Intraoperative findings of meningeal melanocytosis patient (Case 6) showed the spinal mater was dark brown, both meningeal and spinal cord were smooth, and the boundary of spinal mater was clear.

表1 7例黑色素细胞肿瘤患者的临床资料

Table 1. Clinical and follow-up information of 7 cases of central nervous system primary melanocytic tumors

序号	性别	年龄 (岁)	临床表现	肿瘤部位	临床诊断	病理诊断	治疗	随访
1	男性	49	反复头疼、头晕6个月余,加重伴视物重影1个月	颈椎脊膜	C ₁₋₃ 节段颈椎管内髓外硬膜下肿瘤	中级别黑色素细胞瘤	手术大部切除,拒绝接受放化疗	总生存期20个月
2	男性	41	胸背部疼痛2个月	胸椎脊膜	胸椎肿瘤	黑色素细胞瘤	手术全切除并辅以术后放疗	发病第90个月肿瘤复发,予替莫唑胺化疗,随访116个月,一般状况良好
3	男性	17	嗅觉减退4年余,发作性四肢抽搐伴意识障碍3月余	前颅底	颅前窝占位(脑膜瘤)	黑色素细胞瘤	手术全切除并辅以术后放疗	失访
4	女性	27	停经1年,右眼视力下降10 d	鞍区	垂体腺瘤并卒中	黑色素细胞瘤	手术全切除并辅以术后放疗	随访56个月,一般状况良好
5	女性	53	反复头痛伴四肢乏力10 d	左侧额顶叶	颅内多发占位	黑色素瘤	手术大部切除并辅以术后放化疗	总生存期15个月
6	男性	5	反复头痛7 d	脑脊膜	颅内占位	黑色素细胞增生症	脊膜组织活检术,总生存期13个月支持治疗	
7	女性	32	头痛伴呕吐21 d,抽搐发作5 h	脑脊膜	蛛网膜下腔出血	黑色素瘤病	脊膜组织活检术,随访7个月,病情稳定放化疗	

2个/10高倍视野(HPF),但是未见侵犯脊髓实质。1例(例5)肿瘤细胞弥漫性分布,上皮样呈片状或乳头状排列,细胞黏附性较差,胞核大偏位,核仁明显,核分裂象易见,胞质内有色素沉积,间质内散在色素颗粒(图7)。1例(例6)肿瘤组织与脊膜边界尚清晰,肿瘤细胞呈卵圆形或多边形,未见核分裂象,胞质丰富,其内可见散在色素颗粒(图8)。1例(例7)肿瘤细胞聚集于蛛网膜下腔,呈类圆形,胞核偏位,核仁明显,胞质丰富,其内有色素沉积,部分脑实质可见呈团巢状浸润的肿瘤细胞。(3)免疫组化染色:免疫组化染色显示,4例(例1、例2、例3、例4)胞质Melan-A、S-100、Vim均呈阳性,HMB-45呈局灶性阳性,CK、BRAF V600E均呈阴性(图6)。1例(例

5)胞质HMB-45、Melan-A、S-100、Vim均呈阳性,而CK、BRAF V600E、Syn、GFAP均呈阴性(图7)。1例(例6)胞质Melan-A、S-100均呈阳性,HMB-45、BRAF V600E均呈阴性(图8)。有1例(例7)胞质HMB-45、Melan-A、S-100均呈阳性,BRAF V600E阴性。(4)分子病理学:7例BRAF V600E基因检测均呈阴性(图9)。最终病理诊断:4例(例1、例2、例3、例4)为黑色素细胞瘤,1例(例5)为黑色素瘤,1例(例6)为黑色素细胞增生症,1例(例7)为黑色素瘤病。

讨 论

黑色素细胞肿瘤来源于胚胎发育早期神经嵴中的黑色素细胞,脑膜中黑色素细胞密度最高的部

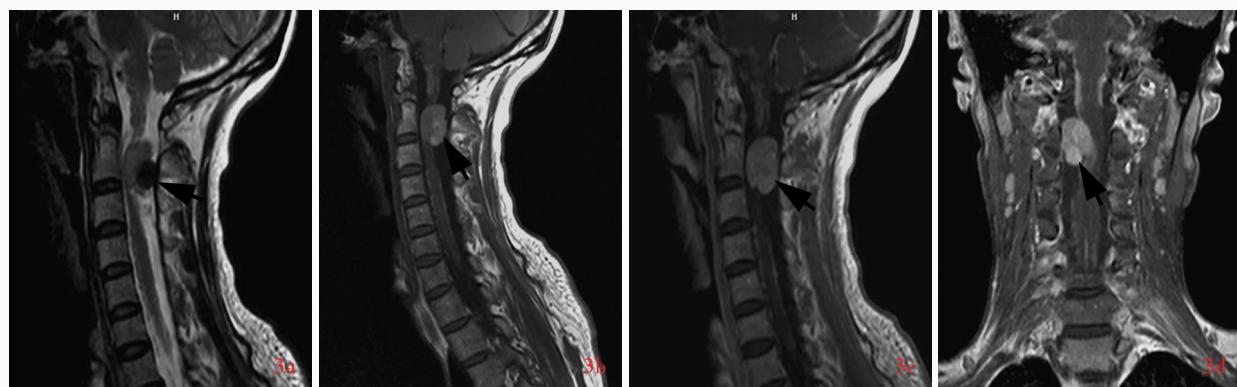


图3 黑色素细胞瘤患者(例1)颈椎MRI检查所见 3a 矢状位T₂WI显示,C_{2~3}椎管内髓外硬膜下占位性病变,呈低信号(箭头所示) 3b 矢状位T₁WI显示,C_{2~3}椎管内髓外硬膜下占位性病变,呈高信号(箭头所示),脑干和颈髓周围可见斑片状、线样异常高信号 3c 矢状位增强T₁WI显示,病变呈不均匀强化(箭头所示),小脑软脑膜和硬脑膜、脑干、颈髓周围可见线样、斑片状明显异常强化,提示肿瘤存在脑脊液播散 3d 冠状位抑脂增强T₁WI显示,病变呈不均匀强化(箭头所示),小脑软脑膜和硬脑膜、脑干、颈髓周围可见线样、斑片状明显异常强化,提示肿瘤存在脑脊液播散

Figure 3 Cervical spine MRI findings of patients with meningeal melanocytoma (Case 1) Sagittal T₂WI showed that the tumor in C_{2~3} spinal canal was hypointensity (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). Sagittal T₁WI showed that the tumor in C_{2~3} spinal canal was hyperintensity (arrow indicates), and abnormal hypersignals were seen around the brain stem and cervical spinal cord (Panel 3b). Sagittal (Panel 3c) and coronal fat suppression enhanced T₁WI (Panel 3d) showed that the tumor in C_{2~3} spinal canal was inhomogeneous enhancement (arrows indicate), and abnormal enhanced lesion was seen around cerebellar pia mater and dura mater, brain stem and cervical spinal cord, suggesting that the tumor was disseminative with cerebrospinal fluid.

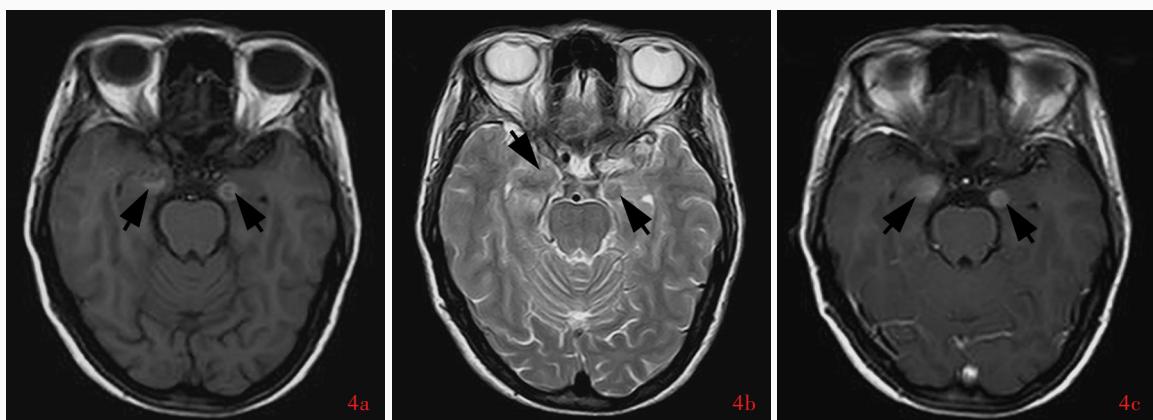


图4 黑色素瘤患者(例5)头部MRI检查所见 4a 横断面T₁WI显示,双侧鞍旁不均匀高信号影(箭头所示) 4b 横断面T₂WI显示,双侧鞍旁不均匀低信号影(箭头所示) 4c 横断面增强T₁WI显示,病灶呈不均匀强化(箭头所示)

Figure 4 Head MRI findings of meningeal melanomatosis patient (Case 5) Axial T₁WI showed double parasellar uneven high signals (arrows indicate, Panel 4a). Axial T₂WI showed double parasellar uneven low signals (arrows indicate, Panel 4b). Axial enhanced T₁WI showed the lesions were uneven enhancement (arrows indicate, Panel 4c).

位是颈髓以上及颅后窝,绝大多数黑色素细胞肿瘤发生于延髓及胸髓以上,也有发生于脑脊膜外者的报道^[4-5]。黑色素细胞肿瘤的临床表现与发病部位相关,最常见的就诊原因为头晕头痛、四肢乏力,侵犯视神经者有视力减退,侵犯大脑皮质者有癫痫发作^[2]。出现脑积水时有头痛、恶心、呕吐等颅内高压表现,脑脊液呈黄色,蛋白定量升高^[6]。本组例6脑脊液蛋白定量升高,例7脑脊液细胞学可见黑色素细胞,均有助于脑脊膜黑色素细胞肿瘤的诊断。脑脊膜黑色素细胞肿瘤根据其良恶性和生长方式分

为4种类型,不同类型具有一定的好发年龄和部位(表2)^[3]。CT通常为高密度病变,增强扫描均匀强化;由于黑色素细胞肿瘤富含的黑色素具有顺磁性,故MRI典型表现为T₁WI高信号、T₂WI低信号、FLAIR成像高信号。脑脊膜黑色素细胞增生症行CT或MRI检查通常正常或仅见脑积水,偶见脑底部脑脊膜明显强化,易误诊为脑膜结核或脑膜瘤,蛛网膜下腔多发粟粒状结节,T₁WI呈高信号、T₂WI呈低信号,提示黑色素细胞肿瘤^[3,7]。

黑色素细胞肿瘤极其罕见^[3,8],与皮肤黑色素细

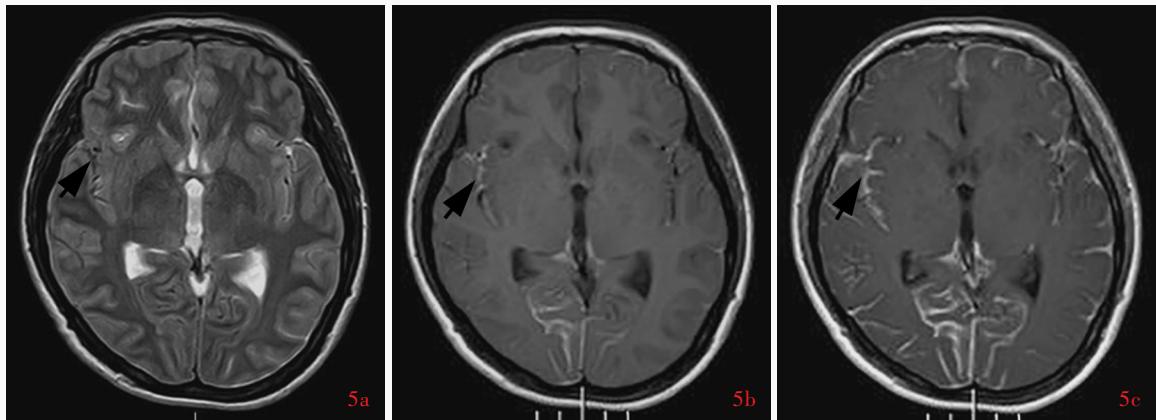


图5 黑色素瘤病患者(例7)头部MRI检查所见 5a 横断面T₂WI显示,脑沟、脑裂内多发线样极低信号影(箭头所示)
5b 横断面T₁WI显示,颅内多发线样高信号影(箭头所示) 5c 横断面增强T₁WI显示,软脑膜多发线样强化(箭头所示)

Figure 5 Head MRI findings of melanoma proliferation patient (Case 7) Axial T₂WI showed multiple line-like extremely short signals in intracranial sulcus and fissure (arrow indicates, Panel 5a). Axial T₁WI showed intracranial multiple line-like high signals (arrow indicates, Panel 5b). Axial enhanced T₁WI showed multiple line-like enhancement in the cerebral pia mater (arrow indicates, Panel 5c).

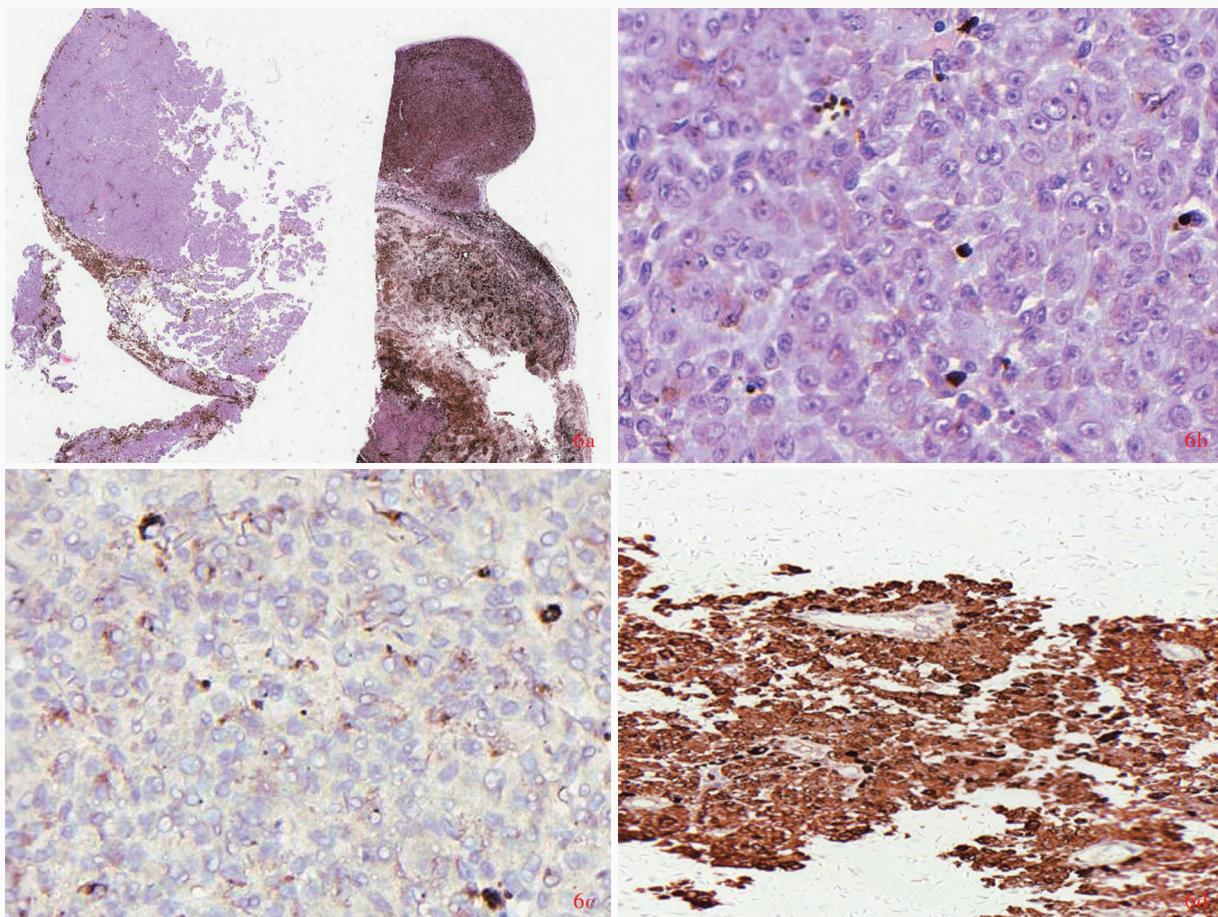


图6 黑色素细胞瘤病理学检查所见 6a 肿瘤呈结节状,有推挤性边缘,间质内可见色素沉积 HE染色 低倍放大 6b 肿瘤细胞呈卵圆形,可见嗜酸性核仁,胞质内有色素沉积 HE染色 中倍放大 6c 肿瘤细胞胞质HMB-45呈散在阳性 免疫组化染色(SP法) 中倍放大 6d 肿瘤细胞胞质S-100呈弥漫性阳性 免疫组化染色(SP法) 中倍放大

Figure 6 Pathological characteristics of meningeal melanocytoma Tumor showed solitary nodular growth, with a pushing edge, and some cells had highlypigmented cytoplasm (Panel 6a). HE staining low power magnified Tumor cells were spindle or oval, with oval or bean shaped nuclei, eosinophilic nucleoli, abundant cytoplasm and pigment deposition in cytoplasm (Panel 6b). HE staining medium power magnified Tumor cells cytoplasm was sparsely positive for HMB-45 (Panel 6c). Immunohistochemical staining (SP) medium power magnified Tumor cells cytoplasm was positive for S-100 (Panel 6d). Immunohistochemical staining (SP) medium power magnified

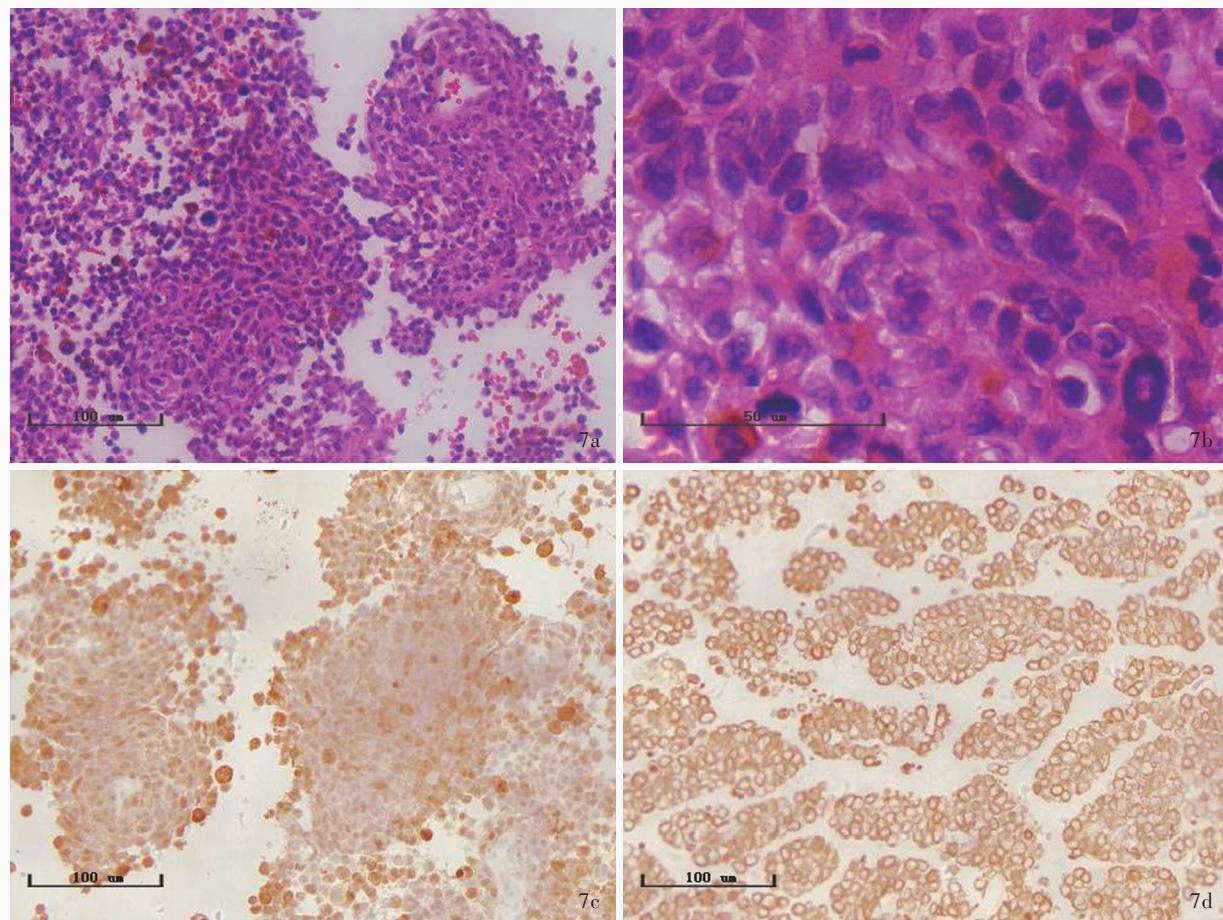


图7 黑色素瘤病理学检查所见 7a 肿瘤细胞弥漫性分布,上皮样呈片状或乳头状排列,细胞黏附性较差 HE染色 低倍放大 7b 胞核深染,核分裂象易见,胞质内有色素沉积 HE染色 高倍放大 7c 肿瘤细胞胞质S-100呈弥漫性阳性 免疫组化染色(SP法) 低倍放大 7d 肿瘤细胞胞质HMB-45呈弥漫性阳性 免疫组化染色(SP法) 低倍放大

Figure 7 Pathological characteristics of meningeal melanomatosis. Epithelioid tumor cells were diffused distribution, arranged in a sheet or papillary shape with loose nests (Panel 7a). HE staining low power magnified Tumor contained large cells with bizarre nuclei, significant pleomorphism, and large nucleoli; cells were densely cellular and less pleomorphic. There were pigment deposits in the cytoplasm (Panel 7b). HE staining high power magnified Tumor cells cytoplasm was positive for S-100 (Panel 7c) and HMB-45 (Panel 7d). Immunohistochemical staining (SP) low power magnified

胞肿瘤均起源于神经嵴黑色素细胞,故二者组织学形态和免疫组化表型具有类似特征,诊断与鉴别诊断思路具有类似之处^[9-10]。首先,通过免疫组化、特殊染色等辅助判断肿瘤细胞是否为黑色素细胞。鉴别诊断应注意:(1)确定无色素颗粒的黑色素细胞肿瘤。(2)排除神经鞘瘤、髓母细胞瘤、神经纤维瘤、脑膜瘤等伴色素沉积的肿瘤。(3)排除巨噬细胞吞噬含铁血黄素。其次,需与颅外恶性黑色素瘤颅内转移相鉴别,通过体格检查、完善相关检查寻找原发灶,对于黑色素细胞肿瘤,需要排除转移性恶性黑色素瘤方可诊断。最后,应注意鉴别肿瘤的良恶性。

脑脊膜弥漫性黑色素细胞增生症是软脑膜广泛性黑色素细胞异常增生所致,肿瘤细胞聚集在蛛

网膜下腔,沿血管周围腔隙生长,但是不侵犯脑实质^[3,11]。当黑色素细胞沿血管腔生长,累及血管周围间隙并出现脑实质侵犯是恶性转化的重要表现,即诊断为黑色素瘤病^[12]。弥漫性黑色素细胞增生症的肿瘤细胞相对较小,细胞呈圆形、椭圆形或多边形,异型性不明显,含适量胞质,其内有数量不等的黑色素沉积;免疫组化恒定表达 Melan-A、S-100,而 HMB-45 呈阴性或散在阳性,Ki-67 抗原标记指数低表达^[13]。应注意与结核性脑膜炎、淋巴瘤、脑膜瘤和弥漫性软脑膜胶质神经元肿瘤相鉴别,尤其是弥漫性软脑膜胶质神经元肿瘤,是好发于儿童的罕见低级别胶质神经元肿瘤,肿瘤细胞呈少突胶质细胞样,具有胶质和神经元分化,缺乏黑色素细胞分化;免疫组化染色可见,少突胶质细胞转录因子 2

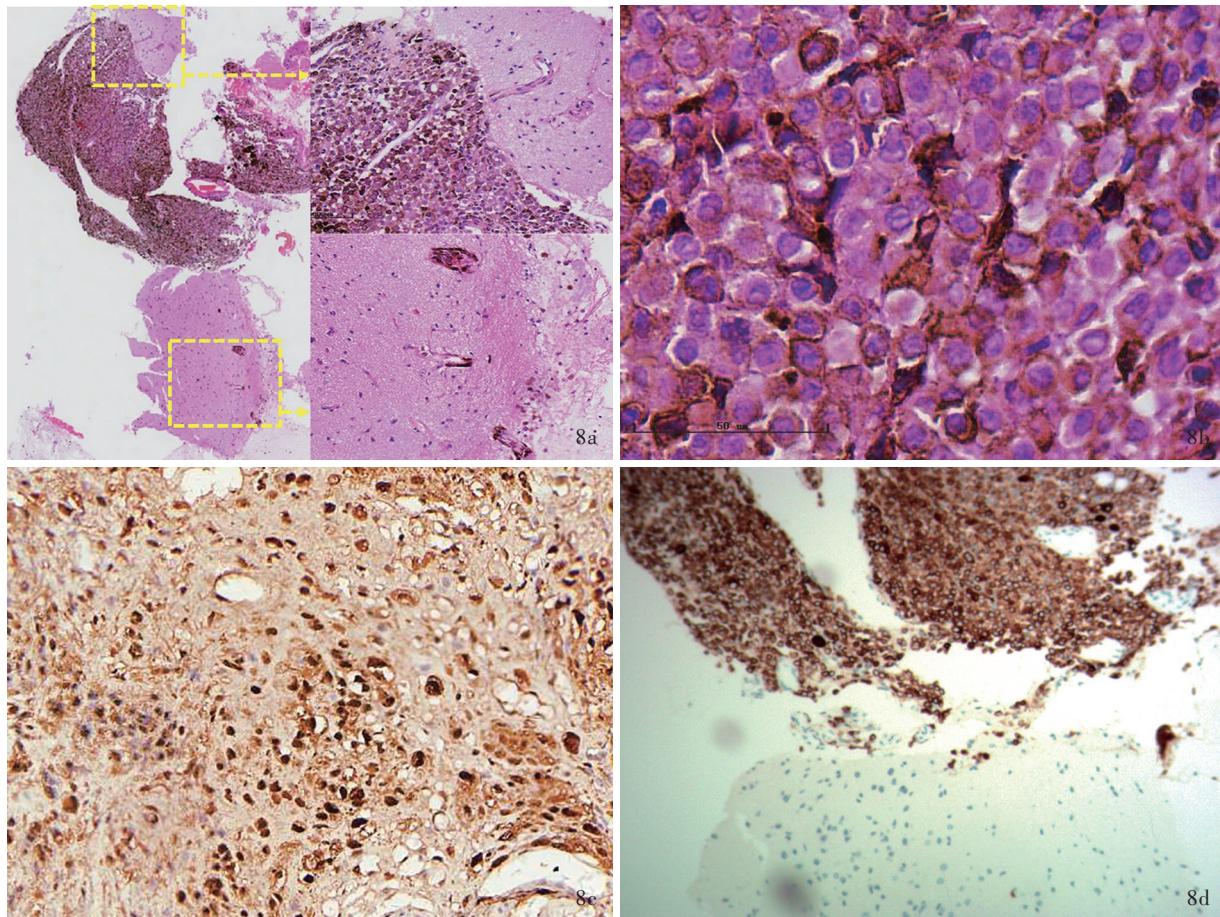


图8 黑色素细胞增生症病理学检查所见 8a 肿瘤组织与脑膜分界清晰 HE染色 低倍放大 8b 肿瘤细胞呈卵圆形或多边形,核仁明显,未见核分裂象,胞质丰富,其内可见色素沉积 HE染色 高倍放大 8c 肿瘤细胞胞质S-100呈弥漫性阳性 免疫组化染色(SP法) 低倍放大 8d 肿瘤细胞胞质Melan-A呈弥漫性阳性 免疫组化染色(SP法) 低倍放大

Figure 8 Pathological changes of the patients with meningeal melanocytosis. There was a clear boundary between tumor tissue and meninge (Panel 8a). HE staining low power magnified Cells were oval or polygonal, with abundant cytoplasm, obvious nucleoli and without mitosis, and some cells had highly pigmented cytoplasm (Panel 8b). HE staining high power magnified Tumor cells cytoplasm was diffusely positive for S-100 (Panel 8c) and Melan-A (Panel 8d). Immunohistochemical staining (SP) low power magnified

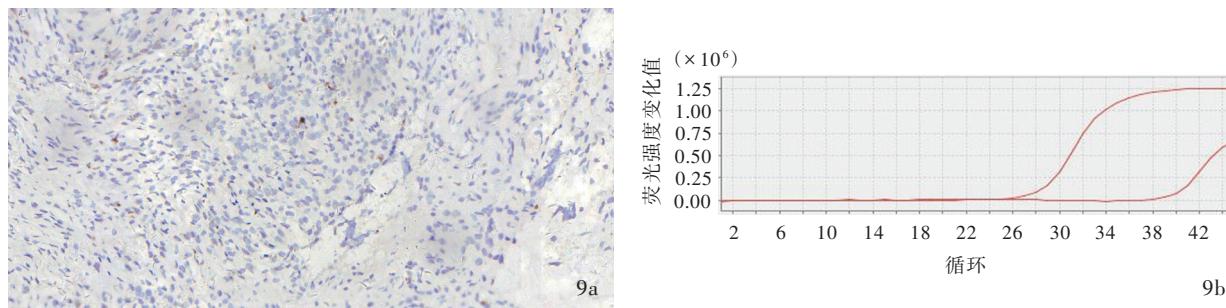


图9 黑色素细胞肿瘤BRAF V600E基因检测 9a 免疫组化染色显示,肿瘤细胞胞质BRAF V600E呈阴性,仅见少许含铁血黄素沉积 免疫组化染色(SP法) 中倍放大 9b 聚合酶链反应(PCR)未见BRAF V600E基因突变

Figure 9 BRAF V600E gene test in melanocytic tumors Tumor cell cytoplasm was negative for BRAF V600E, only a little hemosiderin deposition was observed (Panel 9a). Immunohistochemical staining (SP) medium power magnified Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed no BRAF V600E genic mutation (Panel 9b).

(Olig-2)、Syn、微管相关蛋白-2(MAP-2)阳性^[14]。还应特别关注弥漫性黑色素细胞增生症是否出现浅表或结节状脑实质侵犯,当出现脑实质侵犯时诊断

为弥漫性黑色素细胞增生症恶变或黑色素瘤病。本组例7临床表现为癫痫发作,PET/CT提示腹直肌及肱骨内高代谢病灶,免疫组化染色HMB-45呈弥

表2 脑脊膜黑色素细胞肿瘤的临床特征^[3]**Table 2.** Clinical features of central nervous system primary melanocytic tumors^[3]

名称	发病率	发病年龄	肿瘤部位	生长方式	良恶性(ICD 编码)
黑色素细胞瘤	0.10×10^{-6} /年	任何年龄段,中位发病年龄45~50岁	脊髓(颈胸段)、颅后窝、内耳	局限性	中间性(1)
黑色素瘤	0.05×10^{-6} /年	任何年龄段,中位发病年龄43岁	整个神经轴,好发于脊髓和颈后窝	局限性	恶性(3)
黑色素细胞增生症	非常罕见	多见儿童,常与神经皮肤黑病变相关	全脑脊膜,好发于小脑、脑桥和颞叶	弥漫性	良性(0)
黑色素瘤病	非常罕见	好发儿童或40岁成年人,常与神经皮肤黑病变相关	全脑脊膜和(或)浅表脑实质	弥漫性	恶性(3)

ICD, International Classification of Disease, 国际疾病分类法

漫性强阳性,均为弥漫性黑色素细胞增生症恶变的重要表现。

黑色素细胞瘤为孤立性低级别肿瘤,边界清晰,肿瘤细胞呈梭形或卵圆形,核仁明显、呈嗜酸性,胞质丰富,轻度异型性,核分裂象<1个/10高倍视野,肿瘤细胞呈旋涡状或车辐状排列,其内含数量不等的黑色素颗粒^[15]。首先,应注意与脑膜瘤、神经鞘瘤相鉴别。其次,当肿瘤出现脑实质、脊髓实质侵犯或核分裂象增加时,应诊断为中级别黑色素细胞瘤;当细胞异型性明显,核大偏位呈上皮样,核分裂象易见,呈片状或乳头状分布且出现坏死时,应诊断为黑色素瘤。黑色素瘤多为弥漫性多发病灶,浸润脑实质。黑色素瘤与中级别黑色素细胞肿瘤单纯从组织学形态有时难以鉴别,需借助蛋白标志物等客观指标的支持。针对皮肤黑色素细胞肿瘤的研究显示,良性色素痣与黑色素瘤均弥漫性表达 Melan-A 和 S-100,良性色素痣 HMB-45 常呈阴性或弱阳性,而黑色素瘤 HMB-45 呈强阳性^[16-17]。中枢神经系统黑色素细胞肿瘤与皮肤黑色素细胞肿瘤具有组织同源性,二者免疫组化染色对于鉴别诊断有指导意义,良性和中间性黑色素细胞肿瘤 HMB-45 呈阴性或弱阳性,黑色素瘤或黑色素瘤 HMB-45 呈强阳性^[18]。此外,研究显示,约 50% 的皮肤黑色素瘤存在 BRAF V600E 基因突变^[8,18],但中枢神经系统原发性黑色素瘤未见 BRAF V600E 基因突变的报道^[19-20]。本组 7 例黑色素细胞肿瘤均无 BRAF V600E 基因突变。研究显示,中枢神经系统原发性黑色素细胞肿瘤的 GNAQ 或 GNA11 基因有更高的突变率,皮肤黑色素细胞肿瘤的 BRAF V600E 和 NRAS 基因有更高的突变率^[8]。因此通过上述基因检测有助于鉴别中枢神经系统原发性黑色素细胞肿瘤与转移性黑色素瘤。

脑脊膜弥漫性黑色素细胞增生症在组织学上虽定义为良性,但患者一旦出现症状则预后很差,

有症状者通常 10 岁前死亡,约 50% 患者出现神经系统症状后 3 年内死亡^[21]。此类患者予以放化疗无法改善预后,姑息对症治疗是其主要治疗方法^[22]。黑色素细胞瘤边界清晰,但是一种中间性肿瘤,具有侵袭性生长方式,手术全切除对改善患者预后最有效,但即使全切除也可能复发,术后放疗可使患者获益^[10]。黑色素瘤是一种高侵袭性肿瘤,可转移至其他器官,手术全切除可以使患者获益,推荐术后放疗^[10]。中枢神经系统原发性黑色素瘤的预后明显优于继发性黑色素瘤,尤其是在全切除且无远处转移的情况下^[10,23]。黑色素瘤病的病灶范围广泛,无法手术全切除,患者预后较差,推荐术后辅以放化疗^[24]。

综上所述,中枢神经系统原发性黑色素细胞肿瘤是临床罕见疾病,首先应注意与其他具有色素沉积特征的疾病相鉴别,其次应根据肿瘤生长方式和良恶性进行分类,影像学表现有助于对其生长方式进行分类,细胞异型性明显、脑实质侵犯和免疫组化 HMB-45 呈强阳性有助于诊断恶性病变。

利益冲突 无

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