

· 病例报告 ·

蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤伴骨质受累二例

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【关键词】 脑膜瘤；蝶骨；神经外科手术；病例报告

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Greater sphenoid wing meningioma with osseous involvement: two cases report

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例 1 女性,53岁。主因持续性头昏、头痛、行走不稳6个月,加重3d,于2025年2月6日收入重庆三峡医药高等专科学校附属人民医院。患者6个月前无明显诱因出现头昏、头痛,表现为昏沉感及双侧颞叶胀痛,并逐渐出现行走不稳,无恶心、呕吐,无肢体无力,无颜面部及肢体麻木等不适,未予特殊处理;3d前自觉上述不适较前加重,遂至重庆三峡医药高等专科学校附属人民医院就诊,门诊以“头昏伴头痛待查”收入神经外科。患者自发病以来,精神、食欲、睡眠欠佳,大小便正常,体重无明显减轻,个人史、家族史均无特殊。入院时体格检查无明显阳性体征。影像学检查:头部CT显示左侧蝶骨大翼区域占位性病变,伴骨质破坏(图1a~1c)。头部MRI检查进一步证实病变大小约4.30 cm×4.00 cm,明显强化,边界清晰,邻近脑实质,侧脑室受压,周围可见大片水肿带,中线移位约10 mm;病变与左侧视神经、颈内动脉等关系较密切,考虑左侧蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤(GSWM;图1d,1e)。遂于全身麻醉下行左侧额颞叶开颅筋膜间-骨膜下入路肿瘤切除术。术中先经硬脑膜外离断肿瘤基底、切除受侵

眶外侧缘及中颅窝骨质,然后硬脑膜下可见侧裂静脉与肿瘤粘连紧密,仔细分离肿瘤与左侧视神经、颈内动脉、大脑中动脉、侧裂静脉,分块全切除肿瘤(图1f,1g)。术后病理诊断为上皮细胞型脑膜瘤伴广泛砂粒体形成(WHO 1级)。患者术后恢复良好,头昏、头痛及行走不稳缓解,无神经功能缺损。术后7d复查影像学显示肿瘤和病变骨质全切除(图1h,1i)。患者共住院14d。出院后1个月门诊随访时,患者无明显头昏、头痛,未再出现行走不稳。目前仍门诊随访中。

例 2 女性,26岁。主因左眼球突出、左眶周疼痛1年并进行性加重1个月,于2018年8月8日收入首都医科大学附属北京同仁医院。患者1年前无明显诱因出现左眼球突出并逐渐加重,伴左眶周疼痛,无视力下降、视物成双等其他异常;1个月前左眼球突出、左眶周疼痛进行性加重,遂至首都医科大学附属北京同仁医院就诊,门诊以“左眼球突出待查”收入神经外科。患者自发病以来,精神、食欲、睡眠欠佳,大小便正常,体重无明显减轻,个人史、家族史均无特殊。入院时体格检查提示双眼视力、视野正常,左眼球突出伴外展受限(图2a),余神经系统查体未见异常。影像学检查:眼眶CT提示左侧蝶骨大翼、左侧颅底骨质增生(图2b,2c);眼眶MRI提示眶外侧眶骨膜、前颅底及颞极硬脑膜增厚强化,考虑蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤可能性大(图2d,2e)。遂于全身麻醉下行左眶翼点开颅颅眶沟通占位性

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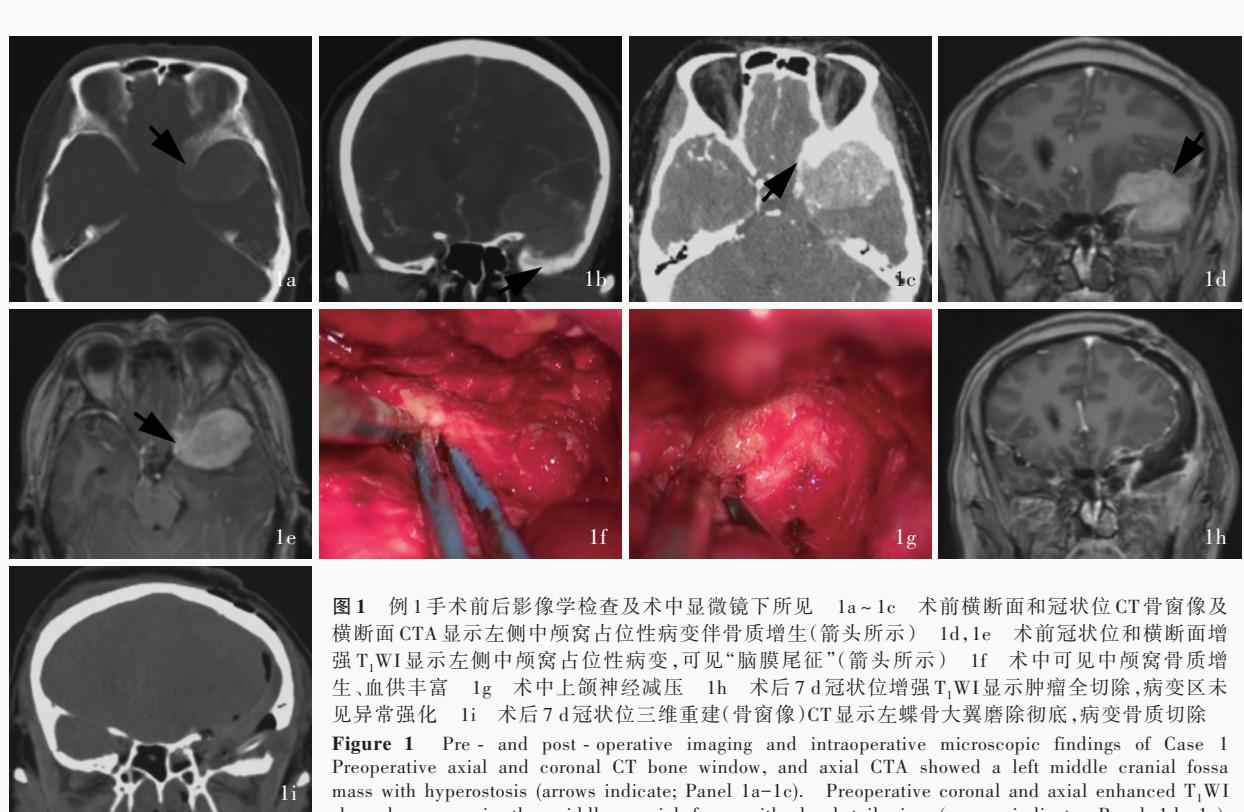


图1 例1手术前后影像学检查及术中显微镜下所见 1a~1c 术前横断面和冠状位CT骨窗像及横断面CTA显示左侧中颅窝占位性病变伴骨质增生(箭头所示) 1d,1e 术前冠状位和横断面增强T₁WI显示左侧中颅窝占位性病变,可见“脑膜尾征”(箭头所示) 1f 术中可见中颅窝骨质增生、血供丰富 1g 术中上颌神经减压 1h 术后7d冠状位增强T₁WI显示肿瘤全切除,病变区未见异常强化 1i 术后7d冠状位三维重建(骨窗像)CT显示左蝶骨大翼磨除彻底,病变骨质切除

Figure 1 Pre - and post - operative imaging and intraoperative microscopic findings of Case 1. Preoperative axial and coronal CT bone window, and axial CTA showed a left middle cranial fossa mass with hyperostosis (arrows indicate; Panel 1a~1c). Preoperative coronal and axial enhanced T₁WI showed a mass in the middle cranial fossa with dural tail sign (arrows indicate; Panel 1d, 1e).

Intraoperative view showed hyperostosis and rich blood supply in the middle cranial fossa (Panel 1f). Intraoperative maxillary nerve decompression (Panel 1g). Postoperative coronal enhanced T₁WI at 7 d showed tumor gross total resection, with no abnormal enhancement in the lesion area (Panel 1h). Postoperative coronal CT 3D reconstruction (bone window) at 7 d showed thorough removal of the left greater sphenoid wing with successful lesion bone resection (Panel 1i).

病变切除术,术中先经硬脑膜外切除蝶骨大翼及左侧颅底增生骨质,然后分块切除眶内及颅内肿瘤(图2f,2g)。术后病理诊断为内皮型脑膜瘤(WHO 1级)。患者术后无视力下降、眼动障碍等新发阳性体征,眼球突出、左眶周疼痛较术前缓解(图2h)。术后7 d复查影像学提示病变骨质切除彻底,肿瘤全切除(图2i~2l)。患者共住院12 d。出院后6个月门诊随访时,患者面部及术区外观美观、无明显复发征象。

讨 论

脑膜瘤是最常见的原发性中枢神经系统肿瘤之一,年发病率约为7.86/10万,约占所有原发性颅内肿瘤的36%^[1]。该肿瘤具有显著的性别与年龄倾向性,好发于40~70岁女性^[2~4]。蝶骨嵴区域因其复杂的硬脑膜反折结构,成为脑膜瘤的高发部位之一,15%~25%的脑膜瘤可发生于此。早期有学者根据脑膜瘤起源部位将其分为外侧型(起源于蝶骨大翼)、中间型(起源于蝶骨小翼)和内侧型(起源

于前床突)3种亚型^[5],随着临床认识的不断深入,现代分类更强调临床表型特征,将蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤和蝶骨小翼脑膜瘤(LSWM)合并为一类,并根据是否累及眼眶等结构新增蝶眶脑膜瘤(SOM)这一分类^[6~8]。与另外两种亚型相比,蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤更为惰性,生长较为缓慢,较少(发生率约10%)侵犯周围骨结构和脑组织,肿瘤体积较小时患者一般无症状,仅体检或尸检时偶然发现,当肿瘤体积增大至临界(直径>3 cm)时,方通过占位效应引发非特异性神经症状,且更易通过翼点入路手术切除,手术风险也相对较低^[9~10]。然而,当出现蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤伴骨质侵犯时,手术难度增大,术后并发症发生率亦升高^[11],如何优化治疗方案以提高手术切除效果和患者术后生活质量仍是临床亟待解决的问题。有研究认为,无骨质侵犯的蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤应被视作介于非颅底脑膜瘤与颅底脑膜瘤之间的疾病^[12]。本文病例均起病缓慢,病史较长,早期缺乏特异性症状,影像学检查提示骨质侵犯,充分印证蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤的生物学异质性。典型蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤

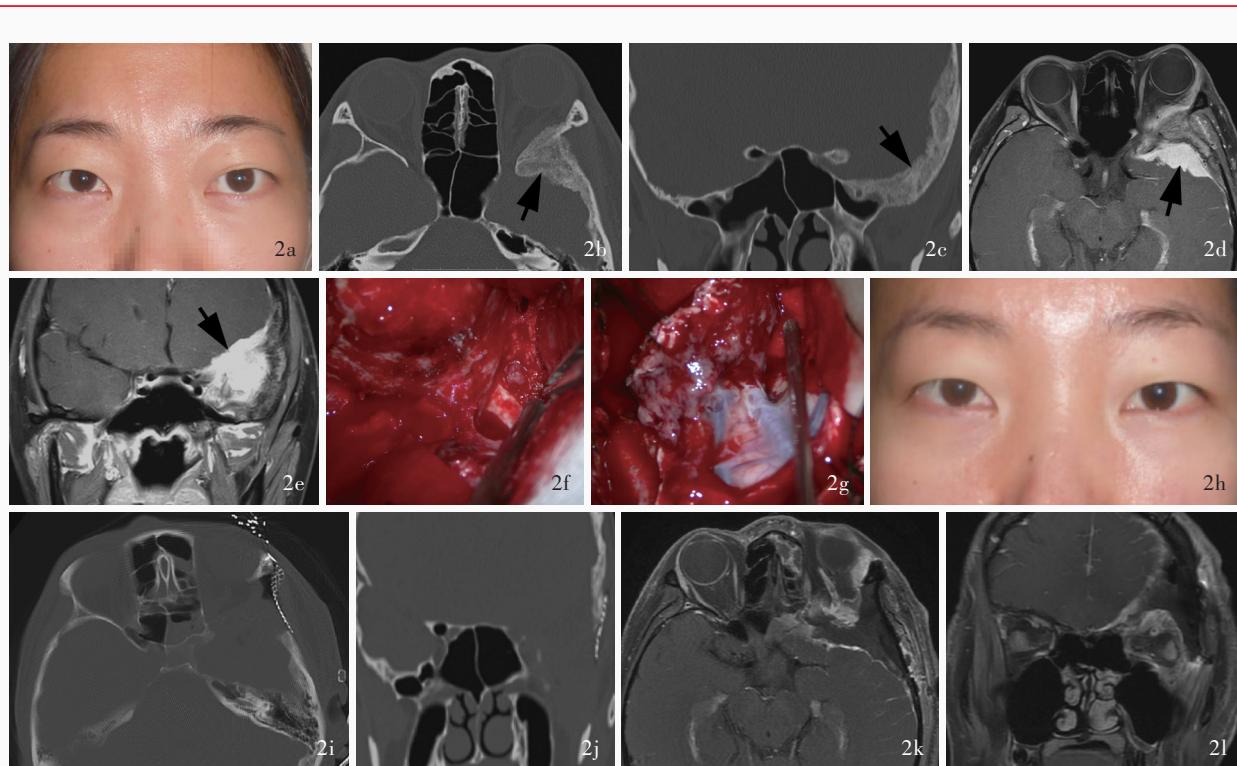


图2 例2手术前后眼部外观、影像学检查及术中显微镜下所见 2a 术前眼部外观 2b,2c 术前眼眶横断面和冠状位CT骨窗像显示左眶及左侧颅底骨质增生明显(箭头所示) 2d,2e 术前眼眶横断面和冠状位抑脂增强T₁WI显示颅眶沟通性病变“脑膜尾征”(箭头所示) 2f 术中切除眶内肿瘤并减压左视神经管 2g 术中分离肿瘤与侧裂粘连,切除肿瘤颅内部分 2h 术后眼部外观 2i,2j 术后7d眼眶横断面和冠状位CT显示病变骨质切除彻底 2k,2l 术后7d眼眶横断面和冠状位抑脂增强T₁WI提示左侧眶内及左侧颞极肿瘤全切除

Figure 2 Pre- and post-operative imaging findings, ocular appearance and intraoperative microscopic findings of Case 2. Preoperative ocular appearance (Panel 2a). Preoperative axial and coronal CT bone window of the orbit showed significant bone hyperostosis in the left orbit and left skull base (arrows indicate; Panel 2b, 2c). Preoperative axial and coronal fat suppression enhanced T₁WI of the orbit showed cranoorbital communication lesion with dural tail sign (arrows indicate; Panel 2d, 2e). Intraoperative resection of the intraorbital tumor and decompression of the left optic canal (Panel 2f). Intraoperative dissection of tumor adhesion to the lateral fissure and resection of the intracranial tumor component (Panel 2g). Postoperative ocular appearance (Panel 2h). Postoperative axial and coronal CT of the orbit showed thorough resection of the hyperostotic bone (Panel 2i, 2j). Postoperative axial and coronal fat suppression enhanced T₁WI of the orbit showed gross total resection of left intraorbital and left temporal pole tumor components (Panel 2k, 2l).

多表现为惰性病程,然而一旦发生骨质侵犯,其临床进程即呈现向蝶眶脑膜瘤转化的恶性表型,显著增加手术难度及术后并发症风险^[13-14]。

整体而言,蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤的临床症状取决于病灶部位和肿瘤生长的时间进程。与常包绕颈内动脉及其分支并侵犯眼眶、视神经管和海绵窦等重要结构而导致特异性症状(眼球突出、眼动障碍、视力下降、复视等)的内侧型脑膜瘤不同,蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤的临床表现一般无特异性,如果体积较大(直径>3cm)的蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤位于语言优势半球,则可能表现为表达性失语;体积巨大者(直径>5cm)则可能压迫脑组织造成偏瘫^[15]。10%~30%的蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤可通过侵犯骨质、视神经管或眶上裂延伸至周围结构,造成视力下降、眼动障碍等症状^[9]。有研究纳入18例侵犯眼眶的蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤患者,

总结其常见表现有眼球突出、视物模糊、复视、视盘水肿、头痛和癫痫发作^[16]。本文例1因头昏、头痛、行走不稳就诊;例2则因左眼球突出1年就诊,神经系统查体双眼视力、视野正常,左眼球突出伴外展受限,其余神经系统查体均呈阴性,这些特征均与上述文献的临床症状描述相符合^[12-15]。根据笔者经验,若蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤侵犯骨质明显,增生骨质及肿瘤组织占据眶内容积,压迫正常眶内组织,患者多出现眼球突出、复视、视力下降、眼动障碍等典型临床症状,神经系统查体阳性者较少。

近年随着影像学技术的快速进步,头部MRI和CT已成为诊断蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤的首选方法,其在MRI和CT上的表现极具特征性^[17]。国际脑膜瘤协作组(ICOM)近年发布的共识指出,MRI是诊断脑膜瘤的优选方法,且有助于术者观察肿瘤大小、部位、

瘤周水肿、质地、与神经血管的关系及粘连程度,对术中探查、分离和保存神经血管具有指导意义;CT可评估骨质是否被肿瘤侵犯,并可通过建立颅底骨三维重建,帮助术者更直观地观察肿瘤与骨窗的关系,对于术中能否完整切除肿瘤具有重要意义^[18]。此外,对于怀疑肿瘤侵犯海绵窦以及颈内动脉及其分支者,还可通过CTA、MRA及DSA了解肿瘤与血管结构的位置关系以及是否侵犯海绵窦,为后续手术计划提供影像学基础^[19]。在MRI图像中,蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤的典型表现为附着于硬脑膜上的轴外肿块,T₁WI常表现为不具特征性略低或等信号影,而T₂WI呈等或高信号影,注射钆对比剂后会出现明显且均匀的对比增强。此外,部分蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤会表现为特征性“脑膜尾征”,即肿瘤边缘硬脑膜增厚,随后向周围逐渐变薄^[20-22]。而在CT图像中,蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤的典型表现为蝶骨大翼区域边界清晰的圆形或类圆形占位,肿瘤通常呈均匀、等或略高密度,轮廓平滑且邻近硬脑膜结构,偶有钙化或分叶,随着肿瘤体积改变可不同程度压迫周围正常脑组织,且肿瘤在蝶骨嵴上的附着处常伴骨质侵犯,部分肿瘤内部可能存在钙化,故其密度可能高于皮质^[23]。

治疗方面,对于大多数肿瘤体积较小且无症状的蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤患者可通过MRI进行连续观察,仅当体积明显增大或出现症状时方开始治疗^[24-26],这是因为许多仅接受定期影像学监测而不接受治疗的患者后续也并未出现症状或影像学进展^[27]。而对于有症状的蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤,以及肿瘤体积较大、伴周围水肿、有证据显示体积呈进行性增大或侵犯周围组织者,首选治疗方式为手术切除^[27]。常用的手术入路包括翼点入路、扩大翼点入路、经眶颧入路,不同手术入路各有其优缺点^[28]。对于无骨质侵犯者,翼点入路已足以充分显露肿瘤,实现完全切除;而对于已造成骨质侵犯者,则可能需要根据术前影像学检查结果选择入路^[29]。部分侵犯海绵窦、视神经等周围结构的蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤患者可能已丧失全切除肿瘤的机会,术中适当残留部分肿瘤达次全切除,术后辅以放射治疗,这对于提高患者术后生活质量具有积极意义,并可避免再次手术风险^[9,30]。与 Islim 等^[25]报告的偶发、体积<10 cm³且无症状的脑膜瘤相比,本文2例患者的特点为肿瘤体积较大、伴周围水肿、有症状、颅底骨质改变,选择经硬脑膜外切除受侵犯骨质,早期离断肿瘤基

底,可减少脑组织牵拉,减少硬膜下操作时间和步骤,可提高手术安全性并降低术后复发率。本文例1虽然肿瘤已侵犯骨质,但术中笔者团队采取硬脑膜外入路切除病变骨质,最终实现肿瘤全切除。关于蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤的手术治疗,术中应注意以下几方面:(1)确切翻转颞肌,向下显露蝶骨大翼骨质,多可见骨质增生明显,注意保留好颞肌筋膜,可用于术后硬脑膜缝合及颅底重建。(2)根据情况同时取下眉弓以获得更好的术野,一般肿瘤靠前者均需取下眉弓骨质,而肿瘤集中于后方者,可考虑保留眉弓。(3)注意术中是否开放额窦,开放者确切行封闭重建。(4)尽可能切除病变骨质,向后外侧磨除增厚的中颅底骨质,可减压上颌神经;向后全程开放视神经管及眶上裂,眶脑膜带可作为重要解剖标记,切开后利于向后切除增生的前床突。(5)眶顶及视神经管内侧减压需注意有无筛窦、蝶窦开放,确切修补可降低术后脑脊液漏发生率。(6)硬脑膜下病变多呈匍匐样生长,需连同受累硬脑膜一并切除,注意分离时保护侧裂及蝶顶窦引流静脉。(7)眶内肿瘤切除时,通常以眶骨膜增厚处切入,显微镜下多以锐性分离肿瘤与眼肌、总腱环、额神经等组织边界,连同受累眶骨膜一并切除。(8)蝶骨大翼增生骨质切除后残腔,可以颞肌深层肌腹下翻填充,同时应用人工材料(如钛网)修补骨质缺损。(9)硬脑膜尽可能水密缝合,术后硬膜外留置引流管。(10)术后观察瞳孔,必要时予以激素冲击治疗并应用血管扩张药物。术侧眼球加压包扎3~5 d,谨防结膜水肿疝出。然而目前针对此类脑膜瘤,采用先经硬脑膜外处理的方法仍未广泛普及,本文2例患者所获得的积极结果提示,该处理方式值得临床推广应用。

就预后而言,若能实现全切除,则患者预后较好。然而,由于蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤可能侵犯周围重要血管结构和脑组织,故患者预后整体较为复杂。若蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤未侵犯骨质且未延伸至关键的血管结构和脑组织,则预期根治性手术的难度较低,易实现全切除,肿瘤的控制率较好且术后并发症较少;若已侵犯骨质,或与关键的血管结构和脑组织关系密切,则预期手术难度较高,难以实现全切除,患者可能出现眶上裂相关神经损伤如眼动障碍、复视,以及颈内动脉损伤导致大出血等治疗相关并发症。随着放射治疗技术的进步,蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤患者预后已有极大改善。研究显示,即便未实现肿瘤

全切除,接受手术治疗联合放射治疗的患者也可达到5、10和15年的良好局部控制率,而质子重离子放射治疗等精准放射治疗技术的发展,为残留或复发肿瘤提供了更优的补救治疗方案^[8-9]。因此,为达到更好的肿瘤控制效果和更佳预后,在神经外科和放射肿瘤科等多学科协作下制定个性化综合治疗方案或许是更佳选择。

综上所述,侵犯骨质的蝶骨大翼脑膜瘤临床少见,手术治疗仍是此类肿瘤首选治疗手段,经硬脑膜外入路切除可早期离断肿瘤基底,减少术中出血量,且有利于肿瘤显露,减少术中脑组织牵拉,同时切除病变骨质,有利于防止术后肿瘤复发,改善患者预后,值得临床推广。未来尚待进一步探索分子标志物在预后分层中的价值,以实现更精准的诊疗决策。

利益冲突 无

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更正:智能化水分离技术在岛叶胶质瘤手术壳核外侧面分离中的应用**Erratum to: Application of intelligent water dissection technology in sculpting the lateral surface of putamen during insular glioma surgery**

由于作者本人疏忽,造成稿件中一位作者姓名书写错误。特申请将《中国现代神经疾病杂志》2025年第25卷第3期中文目录以及“智能化水分离技术在岛叶胶质瘤手术壳核外侧面分离中的应用”^[1]—文中部分描述进行更正:中文目录“数智神经外科学”栏目“193 智能化水分离技术在岛叶胶质瘤手术壳核外侧面分离中的应用”后附作者中“丛小均”改为“丛小钧”;第193页中文作者列表中“丛小均”改为“丛小钧”,中文作者单位“100853 北京,解放军总医院第一医学中心神经外科医学部(吴东东,赵恺,丛小均,周星宇,孙国臣)”改为“100853 北京,解放军总医院第一医学中心神经外科医学部(吴东东,赵恺,丛小钧,周星宇,孙国臣)”。特此更正。

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