

# 透明细胞型脑膜瘤的临床影像学特点:附10例分析

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨颅内透明细胞型脑膜瘤的临床特点及影像学特征。**方法** 回顾性分析神经外科手术治疗并经病理明确诊断的10例颅内透明细胞型脑膜瘤患者的临床资料,平均年龄35.43岁,病程2个月~7年。肿瘤分别位于脑桥小脑角区(5例)、顶叶(1例)、鞍结节(1例)、颈静脉孔区(1例)、小脑幕(1例)和侧脑室(1例)。首发症状与病变部位相关,主要表现为头痛(4例)、步态不稳(2例)、耳鸣或听力减退(2例)或视力下降和饮水呛咳(各1例)。**结果** CT平扫病灶主要呈高密度(6例)、等密度(1例)和等或高混杂密度(1例)。T<sub>1</sub>WI主要呈等信号(4例)、低或等混杂信号(4例)和高信号(2例);T<sub>2</sub>WI呈高或等混杂信号(7例)、低信号(1例)、等信号(1例)和高信号(1例);增强扫描病灶呈中度强化(2例)或明显强化(8例)。病灶周围可伴水肿(7例)、硬脑膜尾征(5例)、囊性变(7例)、钙化(3例)、骨膜增厚(1例)或骨质破坏(5例)。7例肿瘤病灶经手术全切除、3例获次全切除;术后随访11~120个月,5例复发,平均复发时间为55.62个月。**结论** 颅内透明细胞型脑膜瘤临床少见,好发于青年患者,无明显性别差异,脑桥小脑角区为好发部位。影像学表现为病灶明显强化、肿瘤灶周围组织水肿、囊性变及骨质破坏。患者预后与手术全切除程度密切相关。

**【关键词】** 脑膜瘤; 细胞膜; 体层摄影术,X线计算机; 磁共振成像

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## The clinical and imaging features of clear cell meningioma in ten cases

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the clinical features and imaging findings of intracranial clear cell meningioma. **Methods** The clinical data were reviewed, including presentation, imaging and prognosis of 10 patients suffered from intracranial clear cell meningioma for 2 months~7 years and underwent surgical treatment. The patients included five males and five females with the age from nine to sixty-two years old (mean 35.43). The tumors were located at cerebellopontine angle (CPA) zone ( $n = 5$ ), parietal lobe ( $n = 1$ ), tuberculum sella ( $n = 1$ ), jugular foramen ( $n = 1$ ), tentorium of cerebellum ( $n = 1$ ) or lateral cerebral ventricle ( $n = 1$ ). The initial symptoms included headache ( $n = 4$ ), gait disturbance ( $n = 2$ ), hearing loss ( $n = 2$ ), vision loss ( $n = 1$ ) and bucking ( $n = 1$ ) which were associated with the mass locations.

**Results** CT ( $n = 8$ ) and MRI ( $n = 10$ ) of 10 patients were retrospectively reviewed. CT findings of the lesions presented with hyperdensity ( $n = 6$ ), isodensity ( $n = 1$ ), or isodensity with hyperdensity ( $n = 1$ ). MRI T<sub>1</sub>WI showed isointensity ( $n = 4$ ), hypointensity with isointensity ( $n = 4$ ) or hyperintensity ( $n = 2$ ), whereas T<sub>2</sub>WI isointensity with hyperintensity ( $n = 7$ ), presented hypointensity ( $n = 1$ ), isointensity ( $n = 1$ ), or hyperintensity ( $n = 1$ ). On gadolinium-enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI, moderate enhancement was seen in 8 lesions and marked enhancement was seen in 2 lesions. In initial CT scanning peritumoral edema was found in 7 cases, dural tail sign in 5 cases, cysts in 7 cases, calcification in 3 cases, periosteal proliferation in 1 case and bone destruction in 5 cases. Seven patients underwent complete resection and 3 underwent subtotal resection. Follow-up period was 11~120 months. Recurrence occurred in 5 patients. The mean recurrence time was 55.62 months. **Conclusion** Clear cell meningioma is a rare meningioma and often occurs in young persons without significant difference in sex. The CPA zone is the most affected area. The prognosis

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is closely related to the extent of resection. Clear cell meningioma tends to present marked enhancement, peritumoral edema, cystic components, and bone involvement in imaging findings.

**【Key words】** Meningioma; Cell membrane; Tomography, X-ray computed; Magnetic resonance imaging

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脑膜瘤为成人常见颅内肿瘤,约占中枢神经系统肿瘤的13%~20%<sup>[1]</sup>。2007年世界卫生组织(WHO)中枢神经系统肿瘤分类将其分为15种亚型,其中部分亚型具有独特的临床表现及预后特点。透明细胞型脑膜瘤(CCM)属于WHOⅡ级肿瘤,占脑膜瘤的0.20%~0.81%,目前全世界约有报道100例<sup>[2-3]</sup>,国内仅有散在病例报道<sup>[4-5]</sup>,其具有侵袭性和容易复发的组织学特点。2006年8月~2011年8月青岛市海慈医疗集团和潍坊医学院附属医院神经外科共诊断与治疗经病理证实的10例透明细胞型脑膜瘤,约占两院同期诊断的脑膜瘤总数的3.57%(10/280),笔者拟就这些病例的临床表现及影像学特点进行分析,以提高对该病的认识。

## 资料与方法

### 一、一般资料

共计10例透明细胞型脑膜瘤患者,男性5例,女性5例;年龄9~62岁,平均35.43岁,其中3例年龄<18岁;病程2个月~7年,平均38.50个月。所有患者首发症状均与病变部位相关,主要表现为头痛(4例),步态不稳(2例),耳鸣、听力减退(2例),视力下降(1例)及饮水呛咳(1例)。均为单发,分别位于脑桥小脑角区(5例)、顶叶(1例)、鞍结节(1例)、小脑幕(1例)、颈静脉孔区(1例)和侧脑室(1例)。入院后其中8例行头部CT平扫,10例均行MRI平扫及增强扫描(横断面、冠状位和矢状位),主要观察肿瘤位置、形状、大小、数目、边界、质地是否均匀、密度(强度)、与硬脑膜间的关系、脑水肿、囊性变、钙化、骨质增厚或破坏。CT和MRI平扫信号密度(强度)分为低密度、等密度、高密度;增强MRI检查信号强化分为非强化、轻度强化(略高于脑实质)、中度强化(低于硬脑膜)、显著强化(等于硬脑膜);CT和MRI检查肿瘤周围水肿分为无水肿、轻度水肿(<1cm肿瘤边缘)、中度水肿(肿瘤边缘1~4cm)、明显水肿(>4cm肿瘤边缘);肿瘤大小为在所有切面上的最大径。

### 二、治疗方法

本组患者均行外科手术治疗,肿瘤位于非功能区者,采用整块切除,阻断肿瘤根部血供,减少出血量;位于功能区者,术中采用电生理学监测辅助神经导航,自远隔区潜行分离肿瘤,尽可能保护脑组织,必要时进行电生理学监测,先分块切除,然后利用空间寻找肿瘤根部,减少血供,再切除残余肿瘤。

## 结 果

### 一、手术前影像学表现

所有患者影像学检查均显示肿瘤边界清楚,呈圆形或椭圆形,最大直径25~75mm。CT平扫肿瘤呈高密度(6例)、等密度(1例)以及等、高混杂密度(1例)。MRI检查,T<sub>1</sub>WI显示肿瘤呈等信号(4例)和低、等混杂信号(4例),以及高信号(2例),T<sub>2</sub>WI扫描分别呈现等、高混杂信号(7例)、低信号(1例)、等信号(1例)和高信号(1例);增强扫描肿瘤呈现中度强化(2例)和明显强化(8例)。本组共有7例患者CT和MRI检查显示肿瘤周围中度水肿,5例出现硬脑膜尾征,7例可见囊性变,3例有钙化灶,1例骨质增厚,5例表现有骨质破坏(图1,2)。

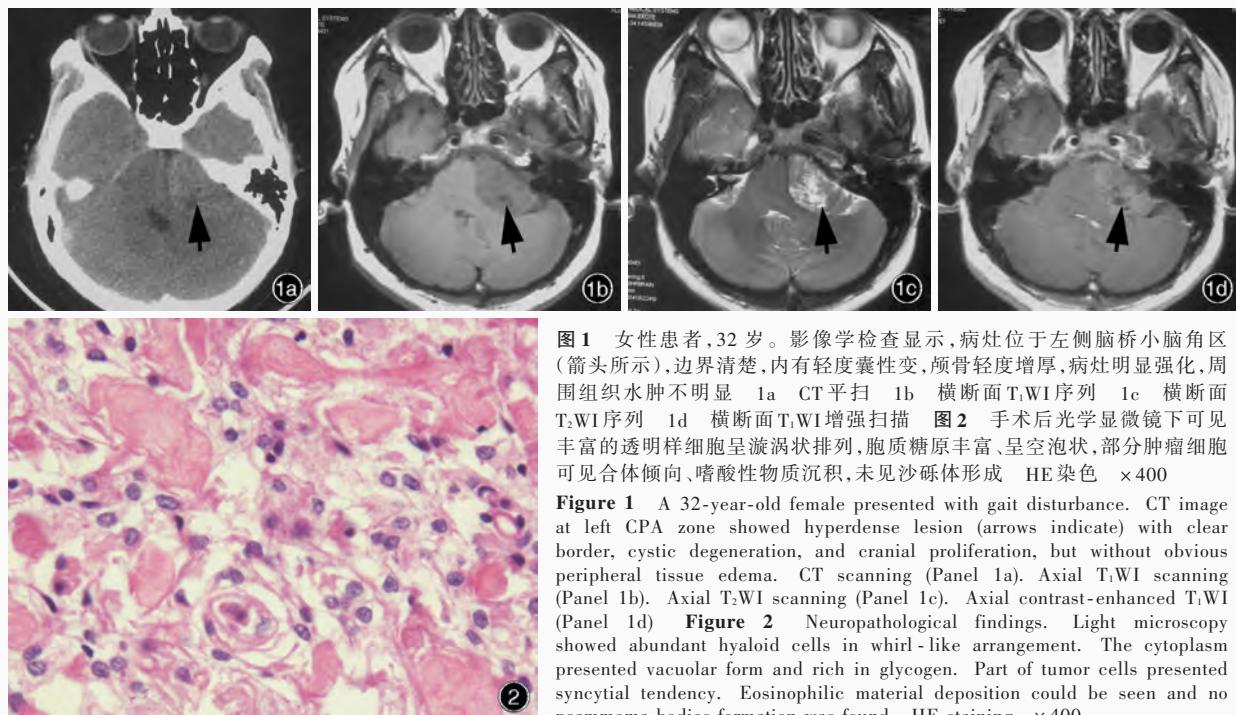
### 二、临床预后

10例患者中7例获得全切除、3例为次全切除。1例肿瘤位于颈静脉孔区患者,由于肿瘤与周围神经组织粘连紧密,行次全切除,术后1个月辅助伽马刀治疗;2例位于脑桥小脑角区,与脑神经关系密切,故术中遗留少许包膜,其中1例术后辅助放射治疗。本组患者术后无一例出现严重并发症,均获随访,随访时间11~120个月,平均68个月;5例复发,平均复发时间为55.62个月。

## 讨 论

### 一、透明细胞型脑膜瘤的临床特点

透明细胞型脑膜瘤发病年龄为2~84岁,文献报道的平均年龄为29.82岁,本组平均为35.43岁,说明透明细胞型脑膜瘤更好发于年轻患者,老年人



**图1** 女性患者,32岁。影像学检查显示,病灶位于左侧脑桥小脑角区(箭头所示),边界清楚,内有轻度囊性变,颅骨轻度增厚,病灶明显强化,周围组织水肿不明显 1a CT平扫 1b 横断面T<sub>1</sub>WI序列 1c 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI序列 1d 横断面T<sub>1</sub>WI增强扫描 **图2** 手术后光学显微镜下可见丰富的透明样细胞呈漩涡状排列,胞质糖原丰富、呈空泡状,部分肿瘤细胞可见合体倾向、嗜酸性物质沉积,未见沙砾体形成 HE染色 ×400

**Figure 1** A 32-year-old female presented with gait disturbance. CT image at left CPA zone showed hyperdense lesion (arrows indicate) with clear border, cystic degeneration, and cranial proliferation, but without obvious peripheral tissue edema. CT scanning (Panel 1a). Axial T<sub>1</sub>WI scanning (Panel 1b). Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI scanning (Panel 1c). Axial contrast-enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI (Panel 1d). **Figure 2** Neuropathological findings. Light microscopy showed abundant hyaloid cells in whirl-like arrangement. The cytoplasm presented vacuolar form and rich in glycogen. Part of tumor cells presented syncytial tendency. Eosinophilic material deposition could be seen and no psammoma bodies formation was found HE staining ×400

和儿童偶可发生<sup>[6]</sup>。一般脑膜瘤多发生于成年女性,男女比例为2.46:5.04<sup>[7]</sup>,但是透明细胞型脑膜瘤患者无明显性别差异;相反,儿童患者以男性居多,可能与儿童和成人的雌激素及孕激素受体密度不均匀有关。本组小于18岁的患者中,男女比例为2:1。既往有文献报道,透明细胞型脑膜瘤易发生于脊髓,而近年来的文献提示脊髓和颅内无明显差异<sup>[1]</sup>,本组10例患者均位于颅内,而无一例位于脊髓,其中脑桥小脑角为最常见部位(5例),其次是颅底,而且一些少见部位亦受累,例如脑室内。这种分布方式明显不同于普通脑膜瘤主要位于大脑凸面和窦镰旁的特点<sup>[8]</sup>。所有患者临床症状与体征并无特异性,与病变部位一致,据文献报道,发生于脑室内的透明细胞型脑膜瘤可以合并Castleman综合征<sup>[9]</sup>,但本组患者并未合并该综合征。

## 二、影像学表现特点

脑膜瘤最具特征的影像学表现即硬脑膜尾征,然而本组仅5例出现此征,可能与透明细胞型脑膜瘤位于脑室内或实质内有关。本组有一例透明细胞型脑膜瘤位于脑室内,亦支持脑膜瘤起源于蛛网膜颗粒而非硬脑膜的假说。有关脑膜瘤信号强度与其病理类型之间的关系,尚存争议。据文献报道,合体型脑膜瘤和血管瘤型脑膜瘤T<sub>2</sub>WI倾向于高

信号,而纤维型脑膜瘤和移行细胞型脑膜瘤T<sub>2</sub>WI多呈低信号<sup>[6-7]</sup>,横纹肌型脑膜瘤则主要表现为T<sub>1</sub>WI等信号,T<sub>2</sub>WI呈等、高混杂信号<sup>[10]</sup>。本组10例患者,T<sub>1</sub>WI序列肿瘤主要呈现等信号或等、低混杂信号,而T<sub>2</sub>WI序列则为等信号或等、高混杂信号;增强后,大多数表现为均匀强化,推测可能与血-脑脊液屏障受到破坏有关<sup>[8]</sup>。有研究显示,在横纹肌型脑膜瘤患者中,约62%在MRI上呈现均质性强化、38%表现为非均质性强化<sup>[10]</sup>,本组患者均显示病灶明显强化,其中8例为非均质性强化。

脑膜瘤的囊性变发生率为1.00%~11.70%,尤其儿童脑膜瘤相对多见,高达24%<sup>[11-12]</sup>。根据Rengachary等<sup>[11]</sup>的分类,囊性脑膜瘤可以分为瘤内囊和瘤周囊。有关囊性变的病理学机制尚未阐明,一般认为可能与退行性变、缺血坏死、出血有关;而肿瘤周围囊性变多继发于局部血流动力学改变、胶质反应、纤维增殖及脑脊液循环通路破坏<sup>[12]</sup>。本组患者肿瘤囊性变发生率高达70.00%(7例),说明透明细胞型脑膜瘤较易发生囊性变。

钙化是脑膜瘤的一项重要预后因素,文献大多报道恶性脑膜瘤钙化稀少或缺如,但是钙化可使肿瘤质地变韧、体积增大,从而增加患者术后神经功能缺失的风险<sup>[13]</sup>。在横纹肌型脑膜瘤患者中,13%

可出现钙化<sup>[10]</sup>,本组有3例患者出现点片状钙化。肿瘤周围水肿多于肿瘤浸润,此与血供破坏及病理类型有关。一般情况下,良性脑膜瘤水肿轻微,而形状不规则者严重水肿,多提示恶性<sup>[14]</sup>。肿瘤大小、组织学类型、肿瘤血供、性激素受体等诸多因素与肿瘤周围水肿形成有关<sup>[10,15]</sup>,本组有7例发生肿瘤周围水肿。然而,也有文献报道肿瘤周围水肿与病理分级并无相关性<sup>[16]</sup>。

骨性改变包括骨质增生和破坏,在脑膜瘤中的发生率占20%~25%<sup>[17]</sup>。脑膜瘤患者中骨质增生者约占4.50%,其中儿童脑膜瘤高达25%~49%,尤以斑片状脑膜瘤患者高发<sup>[18]</sup>。肿瘤浸润及肿瘤基底部钙化均可引起明显的骨质增厚,本组有一例患者即出现骨质增厚。肿瘤直接浸润还可引起明显的骨质破坏,提示肿瘤生物学行为呈恶性,本组有5例患者发生骨质破坏,其发生率高于文献报道。脑桥小脑角区和颅底是透明细胞型脑膜瘤最常见的发生部位,这也为肿瘤提供了更为广阔的基底,故极易发生骨质改变。因此,骨质增生和破坏或许揭示了肿瘤的侵袭性及低分化的组织类型。

### 三、治疗及预后

与一般脑膜瘤相比,透明细胞型脑膜瘤有较高的复发率,达25.30%~71.40%,甚至发生转移<sup>[2,6]</sup>,本组5例患者复发,平均复发时间为55.60个月。因此,尽管透明细胞型脑膜瘤的组织学表现比较良性,但是临床表现却具有较强的侵袭性,1993年前的WHO分级被列为WHOⅠ级,2000年及2007年分类则将其列为Ⅱ级。但其组织学特点和临床预后之间的关系,尚未完全阐明。透明细胞型脑膜瘤患者的预后与其首次治疗方案密切相关,本组有3例患者为次全切除,均复发,平均复发时间为37个月;而7例全切除患者中仅2例复发,平均复发时间为84.50个月。由此可见,首次手术能否全切除肿瘤与患者预后密切相关。由于本组病例数尚少,很难评价伽马刀对透明细胞型脑膜瘤的治疗效果,尚需积累更多的病例资料及更长的随访时间。

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