

· 临床病理报告 ·

内耳乳头状内淋巴囊肿瘤的临床病理分析

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【摘要】 研究背景 乳头状内淋巴囊肿瘤是起源于内耳内淋巴囊的低度恶性肿瘤，临床罕见，因其进展过程缓慢、病变位置深、术前难以明确诊断而易延误病情，给临床诊断与治疗带来一定困难。本文重点探讨原发于颅内脑桥小脑角区乳头状内淋巴囊肿瘤的病理学特征，以期提高临床的重视程度。**方法** 回顾1例原发于右侧脑桥小脑角的乳头状内淋巴囊肿瘤患者的临床表现，通过HE染色、免疫组织化学染色和特殊染色分析其临床病理特点及免疫表型。**结果** 男性患者，32岁。近20年来进行性右耳听力下降并头痛。CT检查可见右侧岩骨乳突部膨胀性生长的溶骨性病灶；MRI显示肿物约4.20 cm×3.30 cm×2.00 cm大小，T₂WI呈稍高信号，增强后肿瘤灶不均匀强化。肿物破坏右侧岩骨并侵入乳突，累及邻近硬脑膜，但未突破硬脑膜侵犯脑实质。术中可见肿瘤位于右侧脑桥小脑角区，侵袭破坏岩骨并累及硬脑膜，但第四脑室侧孔未受累。肿瘤由乳头状、囊状或腺样结构组成，呈浸润性生长，破坏周围骨质；单层扁平和立方上皮细胞覆盖，乳头间质为较丰富的血管轴心和少量浸润的炎性细胞，肿瘤细胞异型性不明显，胞质空亮或嗜酸性，胞核呈不规则圆形，未见核分裂象，腺腔内还可见嗜酸性胶样物质，类似甲状腺滤泡。免疫组织化学染色肿瘤细胞弥漫表达广谱细胞角蛋白、波形蛋白和上皮膜抗原，灶性表达癌胚抗原，但不表达突触素、神经元特异性烯醇化酶、S-100蛋白、甲状腺球蛋白和甲状腺转录因子-1，Ki-67抗原标记指数<1%。特殊染色腺腔内嗜酸性胶样物质过碘酸-雪夫染色阳性。病理诊断为右侧脑桥小脑角区乳头状内淋巴囊肿瘤。**结论** 内淋巴囊肿瘤为临床罕见低度恶性肿瘤，起源于内耳内淋巴囊上皮细胞，尽管其组织形态表现温和、生长缓慢，但可侵袭破坏周围组织。诊断颅底乳头状病变时应提高警惕，并注意与其他具有相似组织学结构的颅内肿瘤相鉴别。

【关键词】 内淋巴囊； 腺癌，乳头状； 内耳； 免疫组织化学

A clinicopathological analysis of papillary endolymphatic sac tumor in inner ear

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【Abstract】 **Background** Endolymphatic sac tumor (ELST) is a rare tumor originating from endolymphatic epithelium of inner ear. This tumor exhibits low-grade malignancy with benign histopathological appearance and clinically destructive behavior which occurs in the skull base and frequently invades the posterior petrous bone, the mastoid, semicircular canal, cerebellopontine angle structures and cranial nerve. The presence of intracranial ELST always makes the diagnosis challenge for clinicians and pathologists. Herein we describe a case of ELST in skull base. The clinicopathology of this tumor and its differential diagnosis are discussed. **Methods** The clinical manifestation of a patient with primary ELST occurring in right cerebellopontine angle was presented retrospectively. Resected mass was routinely paraffin-embedded and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Dako EnVision immunohistochemical staining system was used to detect the tumor antigen expressions, including cytokeratin (CK), vimentin (Vim), epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), synaptophysin (Syn), chromogranin A (CgA), S-100 protein (S-100), glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), thyroglobulin (TG), thyroid transcription factor-1 (TTF-1) and Ki-67. **Results** A 32-year-old male patient presented with 20-year history of progressive hearing loss. MRI scan revealed an expansile lytic lesion of the mastoid process

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of the right petrous bone, measuring 4.20 cm × 3.30 cm × 2.00 cm, occupied the right cerebellopontine angle with infiltration of surrounding dura mater. But the lesion did not break the dura mater and invade the brain parenchyma. Craniotomy was performed and the tumor was removed totally. Histological examination revealed a papillary, cystic or glandular architecture in mass. The papillary and glandular structures were lined by a single layer of flattened cuboidal-to-columnar cells. The stroma of the papillary fronds was richly vascularized and chronically inflamed. There were minimal cellular pleomorphism and rare mitotic activity and necrosis was not observed. There were cystic glandular spaces filled with colloid-like material which was remarkably similar to thyroid tissue. Immunohistochemical staining showed that the tumor cells were diffusely positive for CK (AE1/AE3), Vim, EMA and focally positive for CEA, but negative for Syn, CgA, S-100, GFAP, TG and TTF-1. The Ki-67 index was less than 1%. The colloid-like material showed positive reactivity with periodic acid-Schiff (PAS). Based on clinical presentation and histological findings, a final histological diagnosis of primary papillary ELST in cerebellopontine angle was made according to the criteria of WHO classification. The patient had not received radiotherapy or chemotherapy and attended follow-up for 3 months, without any neurological deficit or signs of recurrence. **Conclusion** ELST is rare skull base tumor originating from endolymphatic epithelium within the vestibular aqueduct, characterized clinically by slow growth with local invasion and bone destruction. Due to the rarity of this tumor, it can easily be confused with other tumors of skull base with papillary architecture such as choroid plexus papilloma, papillary ependymoma, papillary meningioma, middle ear adenoma, and metastatic papillary carcinoma of the thyroid. Complete excision is the best guarantee against tumor recurrence, while recurrence may occur due to subtotal resection.

【Key words】 Endolymphatic sac; Adenocarcinoma, papillary; Ear, inner; Immunohistochemistry

内淋巴囊肿瘤(ELST)是颅内极为少见、具有侵袭性行为的低度恶性肿瘤。其真正的组织起源尚不十分明确^[1],以往曾经推测内淋巴囊肿瘤可能起源于中耳,但最近的研究显示,该肿瘤很可能起源于内耳内淋巴囊^[2-3]。内淋巴囊肿瘤好发于颅底,侵蚀破坏岩骨体、乳突、脑桥小脑角和脑神经,可以散发形式出现也可伴随von Hippel-Lindau病发生,临床表现为耳鸣、耳聋、眩晕和(或)面神经麻痹^[4]。在组织形态学方面,内淋巴囊肿瘤特征性表现为形态温和的腺管和乳头状结构,但伴显著的邻近组织破坏,因此易与发生于颅底的其他肿瘤相混淆,包括乳头状脑膜瘤、脉络丛乳头状瘤、中耳腺瘤,甚至转移性甲状腺乳头状癌。本文报告1例原发于右侧脑桥小脑角的乳头状内淋巴囊肿瘤的32岁男性患者,通过复习文献对其组织形态学特点、免疫组织化学表型、诊断与鉴别诊断,以及治疗和预后等临床特征进行分析讨论,以期提高临床医师对该肿瘤的认识和重视程度。

病历摘要

患者 男性,32岁。因右耳听力下降近20年,头痛加重15d,于2012年6月13日至中山大学附属第一医院神经外科就诊,以“右侧脑桥小脑角占位性病变”收入院。患者近20年来右耳听力逐渐下降,曾被当地医院诊断为“中耳炎”并予以抗炎治疗

(具体方案不详),但效果欠佳。入院前1个月外院头部MRI检查显示右侧脑桥小脑角区肿物,考虑肿瘤占位性病变,未予处理。近15d来自觉头部持续胀痛并渐进性加重,食欲减退,但无耳鸣、眩晕、耳溢液和面神经麻痹等症状。

既往史及家族史 患者平素身体状况良好,否认肝炎、结核病等传染病史,否认手术、外伤、输血史,否认食物、药物过敏史,预防接种史不详。无疫区、疫水接触史,无特殊化学品或放射线接触史。父母健康,无遗传病史,家族中无类似病史。

体格检查 患者体温36.5℃,心率83次/min,呼吸16次/min,血压125/83 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)。神志清楚,言语流利。全身皮肤及黏膜无紫绀、黄染。全身浅表淋巴结未触及、无肿大。双耳外观无畸形,右侧中度耳聋、6 m语音测试结果显示“1/6”,左耳正常。双眼视力、视野正常。脑膜刺激征阴性。四肢肌力、肌张力正常;腱反射阳性,病理征未引出。

辅助检查 血液一般项目检查:白细胞计数 $7.53 \times 10^9/L$ [(4~10)×10⁹/L],中性粒细胞比例0.51(0.46~0.75),血小板计数 $265 \times 10^9/L$ [(100~300)×10⁹/L],血红蛋白164 g/L(120~160 g/L)。各项止血和凝血指标及肝、肾功能试验均于正常值范围。血清肿瘤标志物甲胎蛋白(AFP)和癌胚抗原(CEA)检测无异常。胸部X线检查未发现异常。头部CT检

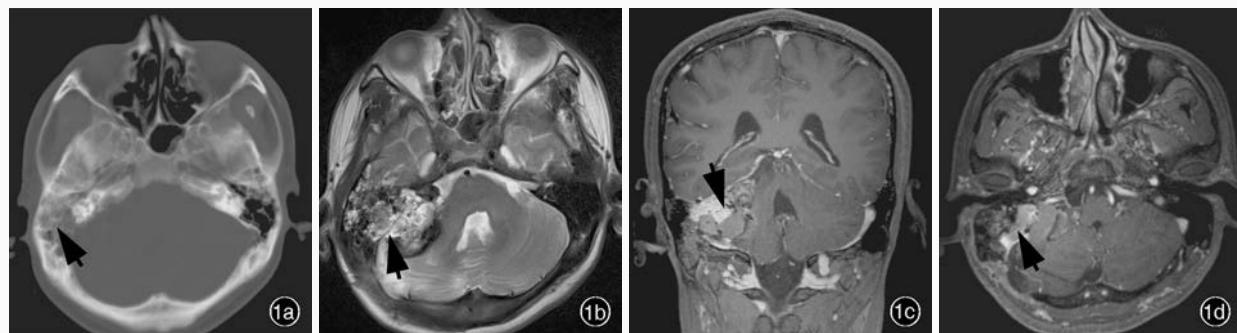


图1 手术前头部影像学检查所见 1a 横断面CT扫描显示,右侧岩骨乳突部膨胀性生长的溶骨性病灶(箭头所示) 1b 横断面T₂WI显示,肿瘤灶大小约为4.20 cm×3.30 cm×2.00 cm,位于右侧脑桥小脑角区,呈混杂高信号(箭头所示),提示囊性变;肿瘤周围呈低信号,提示自发性出血 1c 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描,肿瘤灶侵犯硬脑膜(箭头所示),但未突破硬脑膜侵犯脑实质 1d 横断面T₁WI增强扫描,肿瘤灶呈轻度不均匀强化(箭头所示),但第四脑室侧孔区未见明显病变

Figure 1 Preoperative radiologic findings of the lesion. Axial CT imaging demonstrated an expansile lytic lesion of the mastoid process of the right petrous bone (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). MRI scan showed a 4.20 cm × 3.30 cm × 2.00 cm mass located at right cerebellopontine angle with hyperintensity at the periphery of the lesion (arrow indicates) on axial T₂WI, which indicated a spontaneous hemorrhage or cystic formation of lesion (Panel 1b). Coronal enhanced T₁WI scan demonstrated the lesion invaded the dura mater (arrow indicates), but did not break the dura mater and invade the brain parenchyma (Panel 1c). Axial contrast T₁WI scan showed a mild heterogeneous enhancing mass (arrow indicates). However, there was no mass at the area of the lateral aperture of fourth ventricle (Panel 1d).

查显示,右侧脑桥小脑角稍高密度肿物,呈溶骨性破坏岩骨体并扩展至右侧乳突和中耳(图1a)。MRI检查显示,肿瘤灶约4.20 cm×3.30 cm×2.00 cm,T₂WI呈高信号(图1b);T₁WI增强扫描肿瘤灶强化不均匀,并侵犯周围组织、累及邻近硬脑膜(图1c),但未累及第四脑室侧孔(图1d)。

诊断与治疗经过 入院后1周于气管插管全身麻醉下行右侧脑桥小脑角区肿瘤切除术。术中可见肿瘤侵犯右侧乳突、岩骨并累及硬脑膜,但易与硬脑膜分离;呈灰红色、大小约4.20 cm×3.30 cm×2.00 cm,无包膜,质地柔软,血运丰富,呈肉芽肿样组织,与颅底硬脑膜粘连。完整切除肿瘤和受累的岩骨组织,并行组织病理学检查。(1)大体标本观察:手术切除组织标本为不规则破碎组织块,大小约1.50 cm×1.00 cm×1.00 cm,灰红色,质地柔软,无包膜。经体积分数为4%中性甲醛溶液固定、石蜡包埋制备脑组织切片,行常规HE染色和免疫组织化学染色。(2)组织形态学观察:HE染色显示,肿瘤组织由乳头状、囊状或腺样结构组成,呈浸润性生长,破坏周围骨质。高倍镜下可见乳头状或腺样结构由单层扁平和立方上皮细胞覆盖,乳头间质为较丰富的血管轴心和少量浸润的炎性细胞;肿瘤细胞异型性不明显,胞质空亮或呈嗜酸性,胞核呈不规则圆形,未见核分裂象;腺腔内尚可见嗜酸性胶样物质,类似甲状腺滤泡(图2)。(3)免疫组织化学染色:采用EnVision二步法进行免疫组织化学检

测。抗体包括波形蛋白(Vim,1:100)、广谱细胞角蛋白(PCK,1:200)、上皮膜抗原(EMA,1:100)、癌胚抗原(1:200)、胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP,1:200)、S-100蛋白(S-100,1:100)、甲状腺球蛋白(TG,1:200)、甲状腺转录因子-1(TTF-1,1:100)、突触素(Syn,1:100)、嗜铬素A(CgA,1:200)、CD56(1:200)、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE,1:200)和Ki-67抗原(1:100),分别购自美国NeoMarkers公司和丹麦Dako公司;免疫组织化学EnVision试剂盒(二步法)和二氨基联苯胺(DAB)显色试剂盒由丹麦Dako公司提供。检测结果显示,肿瘤细胞波形蛋白、广谱细胞角蛋白和上皮膜抗原呈弥漫阳性,癌胚抗原呈灶性弱阳性,胶质纤维酸性蛋白、突触素、神经元特异性烯醇化酶、嗜铬素A、S-100蛋白、CD56、甲状腺球蛋白和甲状腺转录因子-1表达阴性,Ki-67抗原标记指数<1%(图3)。(4)特殊染色:腺腔内胶样物质过碘酸-雪夫(PAS)染色阳性。

最终病理诊断:(右侧脑桥小脑角区)乳头状内淋巴囊肿瘤。术后患者恢复良好,无明显的神经系统异常表现,但右耳听力恢复欠佳。术后20 d出院,未接受任何药物化疗或放射治疗。术后3个月复查MRI未见肿瘤复发迹象,目前仍在随访中。

讨 论

内淋巴囊肿瘤是原发于内耳内淋巴囊的低级别恶性肿瘤,因其组织学具有特征性乳头状结构,

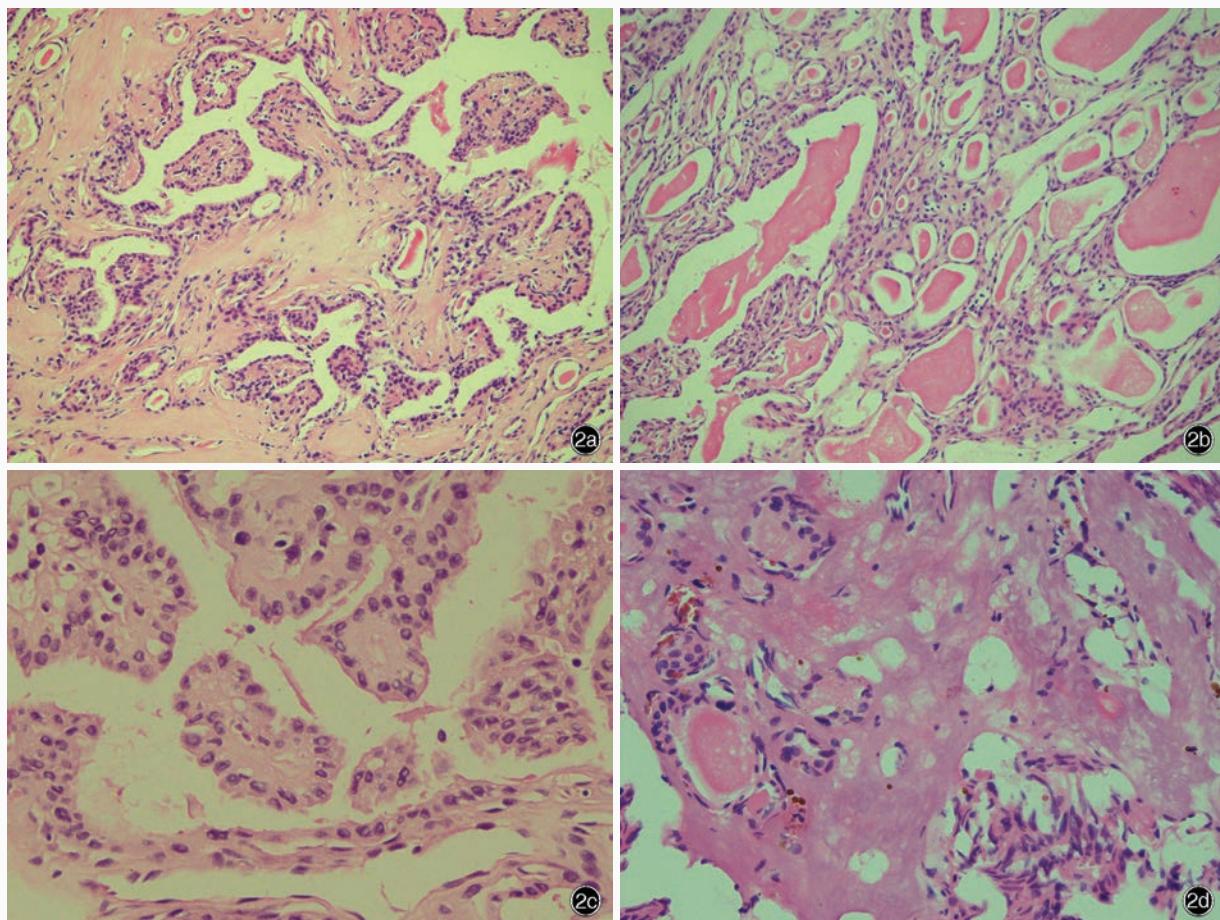


图2 光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 2a 肿瘤组织内可见乳头状结构 $\times 200$ 2b 部分区域可见囊腔样结构,其内充满嗜酸性胶样物质,类似甲状腺滤泡 $\times 200$ 2c 乳头状结构由单层扁平、立方或柱状上皮细胞覆盖,细胞异型性不明显,未见核分裂象 $\times 400$ 2d 肿瘤组织内可见肿瘤细胞侵犯骨质 $\times 200$

Figure 2 Histopathological findings of lesion. HE staining Photomicrograph showed papillary architecture of lesion. $\times 200$ (Panel 2a) There were cystic glandular spaces filled with colloid-like material which was remarkably similar to thyroid tissue. $\times 200$ (Panel 2b) The papillary structures were lined by a single layer of flattened cuboidal-to-columnar cells. There were minimal cellular pleomorphism and rare mitotic activity. $\times 400$ (Panel 2c) The invasiveness of bone was observed in the lesion. $\times 200$ (Panel 2d)

故称为内耳乳头状内淋巴囊肿瘤。有关内淋巴囊肿瘤的起源问题仍在争议之中,一些研究认为起源于乳突或中耳上皮细胞^[5-7],故称其为原发性中耳腺癌或中耳侵袭性乳头状瘤。文献记载,该肿瘤最早于1984年被Hassard等^[8]描述为内淋巴囊腺瘤(adenoma of the endolymphatic sac)。1989年Heffner^[3]总结了20例类似病变后提出一种可能发生于内淋巴囊的新病理组织学类型,即“可能来源于内淋巴囊的低度恶性腺癌(low-grade adenocarcinoma of probable endolymphatic sac origin)”。因其观察到这些病变的中心都是前庭小管和岩骨后部的内淋巴囊区。2004年Lonser等^[2]描述1例特殊的发生于von Hippel-Lindau病患者的双侧内淋巴囊肿瘤,发现肿瘤细胞可破坏颞骨进入

乳突气室或从内淋巴管一直扩展至颅内硬脑膜,从而进一步证实了内淋巴囊肿瘤起源于内淋巴囊的假设。因此,2005年世界卫生组织(WHO)头颈部肿瘤分类接受了内淋巴囊肿瘤作为一种独立的疾病实体,并认同其起源于内淋巴囊上皮^[9]。从组织学发生来看,前神经孔未闭合之前,菱脑两侧的外胚层上皮由于受菱脑的诱导作用而变厚,继而内陷,最后与外胚层分离,形成一个听泡或耳泡,在听泡的内侧面发生一个囊管,并逐渐移向内侧面,形成内淋巴管,导管的盲端膨大成囊泡,称为内淋巴囊,内耳内淋巴囊肿瘤即发生于此。

内淋巴囊肿瘤生长缓慢,但可侵袭和破坏邻近骨质,可向周围各方向扩展:向侧方进入中耳,向上进入颅中窝,向前沿着岩骨嵴进入海绵窦和蝶窦,

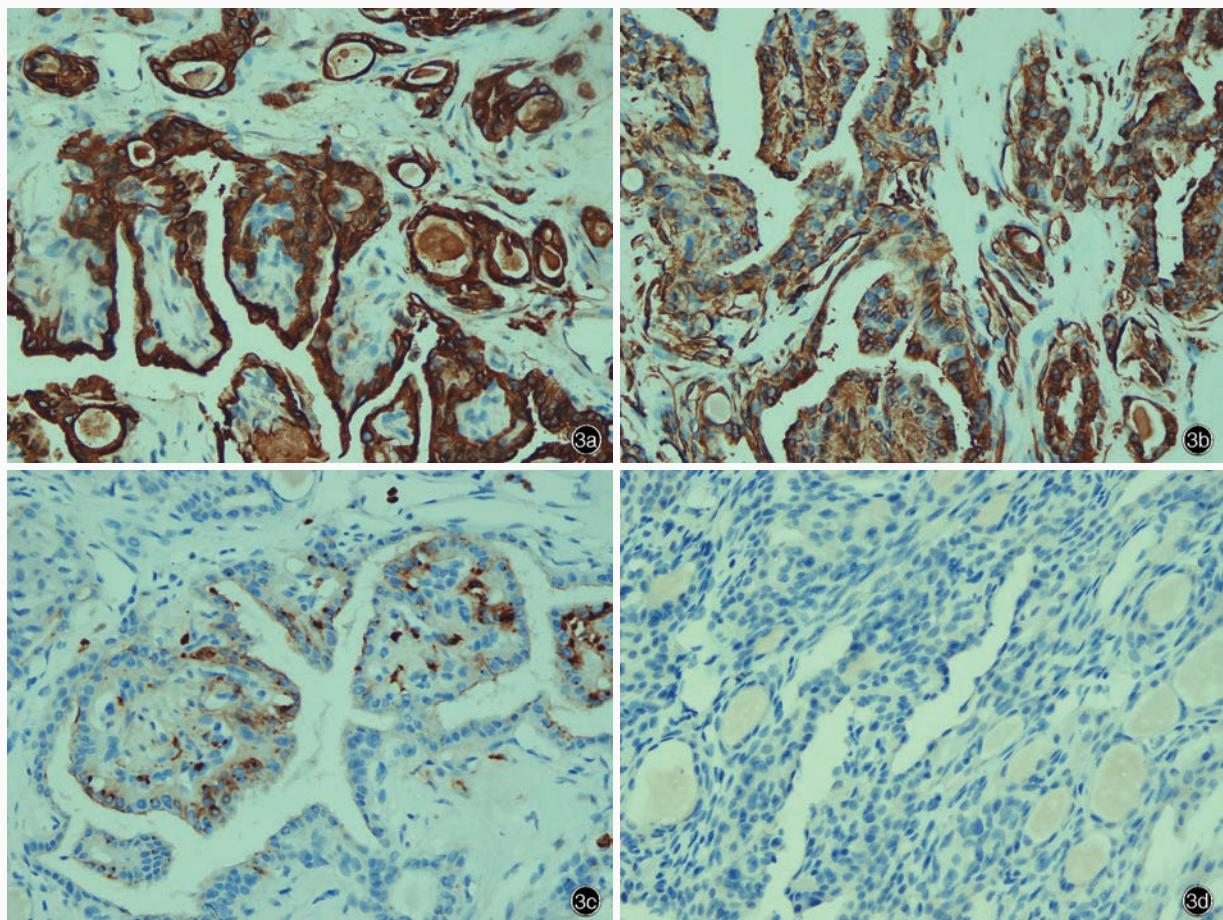


图3 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) $\times 400$ 3a 肿瘤细胞弥漫性表达广谱细胞角蛋白 3b 肿瘤细胞弥漫性表达波形蛋白 3c 肿瘤细胞灶性表达癌胚抗原 3d 肿瘤细胞甲状腺转录因子-1表达阴性

Figure 3 Light microscopic findings. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) $\times 400$. Immunohistochemical staining for CK (AE1/AE3) demonstrated the tumor cells were diffusely positive (Panel 3a). The tumor cells were diffusely positive for Vim (Panel 3b) and focally positive for CEA (Panel 3c), but negative for TTF-1 (Panel 3d).

向后进入脑桥小脑角。其特征性影像学表现是伴有骨质破坏的内耳迷路肿物;T₁WI增强扫描呈不均匀强化,T₂WI显示肿瘤内混杂高信号合并周围低信号,提示肿瘤囊性变、边缘自发性出血。本文患者在MRI检查时即出现T₂WI高信号的囊性变区,但手术时观察并非出血,而是较黏稠的蛋白含量高的液体。Bambakidis等^[10]根据肿瘤扩展范围对内淋巴囊肿瘤进行影像学分级:I级,肿瘤局限于颞骨、中耳和(或)外耳道;II级,肿瘤扩展至颅后窝;III级,肿瘤扩展至颅后窝和颅中窝;IV级,肿瘤扩展至斜坡和(或)蝶骨翼。肿瘤呈高级别与其较明显的临床症状和较差的预后有关。该例患者肿瘤位于颅后窝前外侧的脑桥小脑角区,因此仍属于II级病変。笔者对过去20年国内外有关内淋巴囊肿瘤的文献进行回顾,发现内淋巴囊肿瘤的发病年龄范围

十分广泛(4~85岁),但von Hippel-Lindau病相关内淋巴囊肿瘤患者的平均年龄较非von Hippel-Lindau病患者年轻近20岁,且多发生于女性。有11%~16%的von Hippel-Lindau病患者可发生内淋巴囊肿瘤,而约1/3的内淋巴囊肿瘤与von Hippel-Lindau病相关且多为双侧性^[11]。Manski等^[12]在1997年确认内淋巴囊肿瘤属于von Hippel-Lindau病疾病谱,位于第3号染色体短臂(3p26~p25)的VHL基因编码抑癌蛋白可调控缺氧诱导基因,如血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)和血小板生长因子(PDGF)。如果VHL基因失活,这些缺氧诱导基因的过表达会引起内皮细胞和血管周围细胞的过度增生而形成肿瘤^[13]。已有研究表明,散发性内淋巴囊肿瘤和von Hippel-Lindau病相关内淋巴囊肿瘤患者均可检测到VHL基因在第194位点发生胞嘧啶(C)→胸腺嘧啶(T)点突

表1 颅底乳头状肿瘤的鉴别诊断**Table 1.** The differential diagnosis of papillary tumors in skull base

Characteristics	Endolymphatic sac tumor	Papillary meningioma	Papillary ependymoma	Choroid plexus tumors	Metastatic papillary carcinoma of thyroid
Localization	Petros bone, cerebellopontine angle of skull base	Dura mater of skull base	The area of the lateral aperture of fourth ventricle	The area of the lateral aperture of fourth ventricle	Single or multiple foci in skull base
Histogenesis	Endolymphatic epithelium	Meningothelial (arachnoidal) cell	Ependymal cells within the ventricles or spinal canal	Choroid plexus epithelium	thyroid follicular epithelial cell
Histological features	Typical papillary and colloid-containing gland structures with bland cytologic features	Perivascular pseudopapillary pattern comprising the majority of the tumor with aggressive behavior	Perivascular pseudorosettes and ependymal rosettes with anuclear zones of GFAP-rich, fibrillary processes	Low-grade tumors show delicate papillary pattern. High-grade tumors present increased cellularity, pleomorphism, pattern and necrosis	Papillary and follicular structures with frank signs of malignancy and invasive growth
Immunohistochemical phenotypes	CK ⁺ / Vim ⁺ / EMA ⁺ / CEA ⁺ / NSE ⁺ / Syn [±] / GFAP ⁺ / TG ⁺ / TTF-1 ⁺ / S-100 ⁻	CK ⁺ / Vim ⁺ / EMA ⁺ / PR ⁺ / S-100 ⁺ / GFAP ⁺ / NSE ⁺ / Syn ⁺ / TG ⁺ / TTF-1 ⁻	CK ⁺ / Vim ⁺ / EMA (dot-like) ⁺ / GFAP ⁺ / S-100 ⁺ / NSE ⁺ / Syn ⁺ / TG ⁺ / TTF-1 ⁻	CK ⁺ / Vim ⁺ / TTR ⁺ / GFAP ⁺ / S-100 ⁺ / Syn ⁺ / NSE ⁺ / TG ⁺ / TTF-1 ⁻	CK ⁺ / CK19 ⁺ / EMA ⁺ / TG ⁺ / Vim ⁺ / TTF-1 ⁺ / GFAP ⁺ / S-100 ⁺ / Syn ⁺ / NSE ⁻
Tumor grading	Low-grade malignancy	WHO grade III	WHO grade II	WHO grade I - III	High-grade malignancy

CK, cytokeratin, 细胞角蛋白; Vim, vimentin, 波形蛋白; EMA, epithelial membrane antigen, 上皮膜抗原; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen, 癌胚抗原; NSE, neuron-specific enolase, 神经元特异性烯醇化酶; Syn, synaptophysin, 突触素; GFAP, glial fibrillary acid protein, 胶质纤维酸性蛋白; TG, thyroglobulin, 甲状腺球蛋白; TTF-1, thyroid transcription factor-1, 甲状腺转录因子-1; S-100, S-100 protein, S-100蛋白; PR, progesterone receptor, 孕激素受体; TTR, transthyretin, 运甲状腺素蛋白。+, positive; -, negative; ±, varied expression

变,导致第65位点氨基酸发生丝氨酸(Ser)→亮氨酸(Leu)突变^[14]。

在组织形态学方面,内淋巴囊肿瘤表现为温和的立方上皮细胞构成的乳头状或腺腔样结构,细胞异型性不明显,核分裂象少见,在大多数病例中可见类似甲状腺滤泡的嗜酸性胶样物质。由于常伴有自发性出血和囊性变,因此组织内会有不同程度的胆固醇结晶形成。如果缺乏对内淋巴囊肿瘤的警惕性,在颅底出现这样的组织学结构很容易误诊为其他具有乳头状特征的疾病,如乳头状脑膜瘤、乳头状室管膜瘤、脉络丛乳头状肿瘤,甚至转移性甲状腺乳头状癌。因此在诊断时应注意组织学特征与临床、影像学特点相结合进行鉴别诊断。乳头状脑膜瘤是WHOⅢ级的高度恶性肿瘤,除了在组织学形态上细胞异型性明显、核分裂象多见、伴多灶性坏死等恶性表型与内淋巴囊肿瘤有显著不同,乳头状脑膜瘤与硬脑膜关系密切,手术时肿瘤难与所附着的硬脑膜分离,而内淋巴囊肿瘤多累及颅底硬脑膜,易与其分离。在颅后窝部位的乳头状室管膜瘤和脉络丛乳头状肿瘤多位于第四脑室侧孔。因此,在影像学观察时应注意第四脑室侧孔是否有病变,如果侧孔处无明显病变,乳头状室管膜瘤和脉络丛乳头状肿瘤基本可以排除。正如本文所提供的病例,影像学表现为脑桥小脑角区病变,而第四脑室侧孔部位正常,故不考虑是脑室起源的肿瘤。

另外,在组织学形态和免疫组织化学表型方面,内淋巴囊肿瘤与这两种病变也有所不同,可用以鉴别异位的乳头状室管膜瘤或脉络丛乳头状肿瘤。发生于甲状腺、肾、肺和消化道的乳头状腺癌出现颅内转移时均可在转移病灶中出现不同分化程度的乳头状区域,由于内淋巴囊肿瘤组织内可见类似甲状腺滤泡结构,因此更易将其误诊为甲状腺乳头状癌颅底转移。但甲状腺乳头状癌起源于甲状腺滤泡上皮,免疫组织化学染色可显示清晰的滤泡上皮表型,甲状腺球蛋白和甲状腺转录因子-1表达阳性,而内淋巴囊肿瘤不表达这两种蛋白质(表1)。在免疫组织化学表型方面,内淋巴囊肿瘤恒定表达波形蛋白、广谱细胞角蛋白和上皮膜抗原,少数病例可不同程度表达神经内分泌标志物,如神经元特异性烯醇化酶和突触素^[15]。提示这种肿瘤可能具有神经内分泌分化或可能起源于内淋巴囊的神经内分泌细胞,此时应注意与中耳腺瘤和(或)类癌相鉴别。中耳腺瘤和(或)类癌是局限于中耳和乳突的具有神经内分泌功能的肿瘤,其生长过程不破坏周围骨质,在组织学上也没有乳头状结构,可与内淋巴囊肿瘤相鉴别。

内淋巴囊肿瘤病灶的完整切除是目前最佳治疗方案,疾病早期完全切除位于内淋巴管和前庭小管内的肿瘤可以降低肿瘤复发危险并保留听力^[16],目前仅有1例内淋巴囊肿瘤发生远隔部位转移的病

例报道^[17]。但如果肿瘤体积较大,侵犯累及范围较广泛无法彻底切除时,可选择肿瘤局部切除并术后放射治疗的方案。也有研究认为,可以针对内淋巴囊肿瘤血管丰富的特点给予术前栓塞治疗^[18]。但目前对于放射治疗或药物化疔的疗效尚不确定。

内淋巴囊肿瘤是临床罕见的低度恶性肿瘤。尽管其组织形态表现温和,生长缓慢,但仍可侵袭破坏周围组织导致听力减退或丧失,在诊断颅底病变时应提高警惕性,并注意与其他具有相似乳头状结构的肿瘤相鉴别。只有充分了解内淋巴囊肿瘤临床、影像学特点和组织病理学表现,方能避免可能出现的诊断陷阱而得出正确结论。

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中华医学会第十二次神经外科学学术会议征文通知

由中华医学会神经外科学分会第六届委员会主办的“中华医学会第十二次神经外科学学术会议”拟定于2013年10月11-13日在陕西省西安市举行,届时将邀请国内外著名专家学者进行大会学术报告。欢迎广大神经外科同仁积极参会,踊跃投稿。

1. 征文内容 中枢神经系统肿瘤、脑血管疾病、颅脑创伤、脊柱脊髓疾病、颅内感染、先天性疾病,以及功能神经外科、神经介入、神经内镜、外科护理等专业领域的基础与临床研究。

2. 征文要求 尚未在国内外公开发表的论文摘要1份(800字),请按照目的、方法、结果、结论格式书写。请在来稿中注明作者姓名、单位、邮政编码、联系电话及Email地址。

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4. 截稿日期 2013年7月31日。

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