

# 原发性椎管内 Rosai-Dorfman 病影像学、临床和组织病理学分析

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**【摘要】 研究背景** Rosai-Dorfman 病又称窦组织细胞增生症伴巨大淋巴结病,是一种主要累及淋巴结的非肿瘤性组织细胞增生性病,临床表现为无痛性颈部淋巴结肿大、发热和体重下降;约 40% 的患者可同时累及结外组织,但仅有结外病灶而不伴淋巴结病变的结外 Rosai-Dorfman 病临床鲜见,影像学检查易误诊为脑(脊)膜瘤或淋巴瘤,组织病理学易与炎症混淆。本文重点探讨椎管内原发性结外 Rosai-Dorfman 病的影像学 and 临床病理学特征,并通过文献复习,分析其诊断要点,以期提高鉴别诊断能力。**方法与结果** 女性患者,25 岁。临床表现为进行性双上肢无力、麻木,颈部疼痛 3 月余,不伴发热和淋巴结肿大。颈部 MRI 显示,C<sub>3-6</sub> 节段椎管内硬脊膜下占位性病变,T<sub>1</sub>WI 等信号、T<sub>2</sub>WI 不均匀低信号,增强后病灶呈明显均匀强化。术中可见病灶位于硬脊膜下,无包膜,与周围组织分界清楚,血运丰富,与硬脊膜关系密切,全切除肿瘤。术后组织病理学观察,纤维组织增生伴大量以淋巴细胞和浆细胞为主的炎性细胞浸润,也可见灶性中性粒细胞;不规则巢团状或片状分布的“浅染区”内可见呈簇状或弥漫片状分布的胞质空亮的大多角形细胞,体积巨大,胞质丰富,嗜酸性或淡染,胞核居中,圆形或卵圆形,浅染空泡状,可见小的嗜碱性核仁,胞质中可见“伸入现象”。大多角形细胞 S-100 蛋白和 CD68 表达阳性、CD1a 表达阴性。病理诊断为椎管内原发性结外 Rosai-Dorfman 病。**结论** 椎管内原发性结外 Rosai-Dorfman 病极为少见,由于影像学表现缺乏特异性,术前易误诊为脑(脊)膜瘤或淋巴瘤,须经组织病理学明确诊断。尽管大多数中枢神经系统结外 Rosai-Dorfman 病患者手术全切除病灶后预后良好,但术后仍可复发,术后放射治疗和(或)药物化疗可用于部分多器官受累患者以控制病情进展。由于发病部位少见,临床应提高对该病的警惕性,并注意与其他具有相似组织学结构的脊髓病变的鉴别。

**【关键词】** 组织细胞增多症; 窦; 颈椎; 椎管; 免疫组织化学; 病理学

## Radiological and clinicopathological analysis of intraspinal primary Rosai-Dorfman disease

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**【Abstract】 Background** Rosai-Dorfman disease (RDD), also known as sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy (SHML), is a non-neoplastic histiocytic proliferation predominantly affecting lymph nodes, and usually presents with massive painless cervical lymphadenopathy accompanied by fever and weight loss. Extranodal involvement occurs in over 40% of patients; however, isolated extranodal disease without lymph node involvement is unusual. Although extranodal involvement has been reported in diverse sites, central nervous system manifestation, particularly in spinal cord is distinctly rare. It is a diagnostic challenge for radiologists and histopathologists to differentiate RDD from other spinal lesions because of its similarities in radiological and histological findings. Herein we describe a case of unusual isolated RDD in spinal cord. The radiology and clinicopathology of this lesion, as well as its differential diagnosis are discussed. **Methods** The clinical manifestation of a patient with intraspinal primary RDD occurring C<sub>3-6</sub> level was presented retrospectively. Gross resected mass was routinely paraffin-embedded

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and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Dako EnVision immunohistochemical staining system was used to detect the tumor antigen expressions, including S-100 protein (S-100), CD1a and CD68 (KP-1). **Results** A 25-year-old female patient presented with 3-month history of numbness and weakness in both upper limbs associated with an increasing neck back pain. There was no fever and lymphadenopathy found in the patient. MRI of the whole spine revealed a subdural mass extending from C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> level of cervical spinal cord with homogeneous enhancement after contrast administration. Laminectomy and midline opening of the dura were performed. The subdural lesion appeared to have no capsule and attach the dura mater. The lesion was removed totally. Under the microscopic examination, dense fibrosis and intense chronic inflammation with focal neutrophilic infiltrates were noted. The clusters of large histiocytes with eosinophilic, finely granular cytoplasm and multinucleate giant cells were also observed in the lesion. Emperipolesis with intact lymphocytes within the cytoplasm of the large histiocytes were present. Mitotic activity and necrotic area were not observed. Special stains for organisms were negative. By immunohistochemical analysis, the characteristic histiocytes were positive for S-100 and CD68 and negative for CD1a. Based on clinical presentations and histological findings, a final histological diagnosis of primary RDD in spinal cord was made according to the criteria of WHO classification. The patient did not receive chemotherapy and radiotherapy, and attended follow-up for 12 months, without any neurological deficit or signs of recurrence. **Conclusions** Isolated intraspinal RDD is rare. The definite diagnosis of this lesion should be made under the microscopical examination because the preoperative radiological appearance of the lesion does not differ from other lesions occurring in spinal cord, such as inflammatory pseudotumor, meningioma and lymphoma. Although good prognosis is obtained from gross total resection in most of reported patients with this lesion, recurrence could be found in individual cases, and chemotherapy and (or) radiotherapy had been applied for a few cases with multiple organs involvement to control the progression of lesion. Due to the rarity of its site, the strictly differential diagnosis should be made when the isolated RDD is encountered in spinal cord.

**【Key words】** Histiocytosis, sinus; Cervical vertebrae; Spinal canal; Immunohistochemistry; Pathology

Rosai-Dorfman 病 (RDD) 又称窦组织细胞增生伴巨大淋巴结病 (SHML), 为临床少见、原因不明的良性组织细胞增生性病变, 其主要病理学特征是窦组织细胞增生伴淋巴结肿大。该病最初由 Destombes<sup>[1]</sup> 于 1965 年首先描述, 1969 年被 Rosai 和 Dorfman<sup>[2]</sup> 确定为一种独特的疾病类型, 在世界卫生组织公布的肿瘤分类中被定义为原因不明的反应性病变, 归于淋巴造血系统肿瘤<sup>[3]</sup>。Rosai-Dorfman 病主要原发于淋巴结, 表现为颈部无痛性淋巴结肿大, 多伴发热、白细胞增多、轻度贫血、红细胞沉降率增快、多克隆性丙种球蛋白血症和体重下降等。约 43% 的患者可同时伴淋巴结外病变<sup>[4]</sup>。此外, 还有约 25% 的患者仅有淋巴结外病变而不伴淋巴结病, 称为结外 Rosai-Dorfman 病 (extranodal RDD)<sup>[5]</sup>, 好发于皮肤、眼眶、上呼吸道、骨骼和软组织<sup>[6]</sup>。发生于中枢神经系统的结外 Rosai-Dorfman 病较为少见, 而原发于椎管内者则更为罕见。由于缺乏特征性影像学表现, 在组织病理学检查时又可见组织细胞增生和炎性细胞浸润, 伴淋巴滤泡形成, 故易误诊为炎性假瘤或特殊病原体感染。本文中我们报告 1 例发生于颈髓 C<sub>3-6</sub> 节段的少见椎管内原发性结

外 Rosai-Dorfman 病患者, 并通过复习文献对其影像学和组织形态学特点、免疫表型, 以及治疗和预后等临床病理学特征进行分析, 以期提高对该病的诊断与鉴别诊断能力。

#### 病历摘要

患者 女性, 25 岁。颈部疼痛伴双上肢麻木、无力 3 个月, 加重并步态不稳 2 周余, 于 2013 年 1 月 15 日至中山大学附属第一医院神经外科就诊。患者近 3 个月来双上肢逐渐无力, 伴麻木感, 自觉右侧较左侧明显, 同时伴颈部持续钝痛。曾因颈部疼痛在当地诊所予“吡罗昔康贴片”贴敷治疗 1 周, 并行数次颈部和上肢肌肉按摩, 但自觉疼痛和麻木症状无好转。近 2 周来自觉双上肢麻木感加重并行走不稳, 遂至我院就诊。颈部 MRI 检查显示, C<sub>3-6</sub> 节段椎管内占位性病变。患者自发病以来, 食欲减退, 但未发热、头痛、耳鸣和眩晕等症状。

既往史及家族史 除上肢无力、麻木外, 全身状况尚佳, 可正常工作、生活, 已婚、未育, 月经正常。否认肝炎、结核病等传染病病史, 否认手术史、外伤史、输血史, 否认食物、药物过敏史, 预防接种

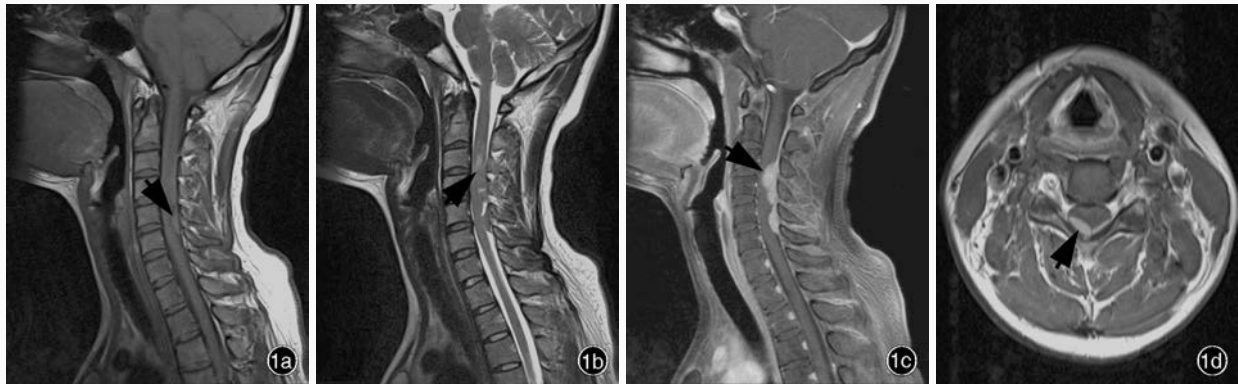


图1 颈部MRI检查所见 1a 术前矢状位T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,病灶位于C<sub>3-6</sub>节段椎管内硬脊膜下,呈等或稍低信号(箭头所示),病灶周围轻度水肿 1b 术前矢状位T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,病灶呈不均匀低信号(箭头所示) 1c 术前矢状位增强T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,病灶均匀强化,与硬脊膜关系密切,邻近硬脊膜轻度强化(箭头所示) 1d 术前横断面增强T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,病灶均匀强化(箭头所示)

**Figure 1** Preoperative radiological findings of the lesion. Preoperative sagittal T<sub>1</sub>WI scan demonstrated an intraspinal lesion located C<sub>3-6</sub> with mild hypointensity (arrow indicates) and mild edema surrounding the lesion (Panel 1a). Preoperative sagittal T<sub>2</sub>WI scan showed a lesion with heterogeneous hypointensity (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Preoperative sagittal enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI scan showed a homogeneous enhancing lesion with adjacent dural mild enhancement (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Preoperative axial enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI scan showed homogeneous enhancement of the lesion (arrow indicates, Panel 1d).

史不详。无疫区、疫水、特殊化学物品或放射线接触史。父母健康,无遗传性疾病病史,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 18 次/min,血压 108/75 mm Hg (1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)。神志清楚,语言流利。全身皮肤和黏膜无紫绀、黄染。全身浅表淋巴结未触及、无肿大。颈部轻压痛,双上肢外观无畸形,无明显肌萎缩,肌力 4 级、肌张力正常,双上肢浅感觉减退,以肢端最严重,右侧较左侧明显。双下肢肌力、肌张力正常,无感觉异常;行走时步态不稳。双眼视力、视野正常。神经系统检查第 I ~ III、V、VII ~ IX、XI ~ XII 对脑神经未见阳性体征。脑膜刺激征阴性,腱反射阳性,病理征未引出,无颈项强直。

**辅助检查** 血常规检查白细胞计数  $5.39 \times 10^9/L$  [(4 ~ 10)  $\times 10^9/L$ ]、中性粒细胞比例 0.65 (0.46 ~ 0.75)、血小板计数  $210 \times 10^9/L$  [(100 ~ 300)  $\times 10^9/L$ ]、血红蛋白 135 g/L (120 ~ 160 g/L)。凝血功能 4 项、乙型肝炎 5 项和传染病 4 项检查均呈阴性。血清甲胎蛋白(AFP)和癌胚抗原(CEA)检测于正常值范围。胸部 X 线检查无异常,盆腔和腹部 B 超未见淋巴结肿大。头颈部 MRI 检查显示,病灶位于 C<sub>3-6</sub> 节段椎管内,与硬脊膜关系密切,T<sub>1</sub>WI 呈等或稍低信号、T<sub>2</sub>WI 呈不均匀稍低信号;增强 T<sub>1</sub>WI 显示病灶均匀强化,邻近硬脊膜呈部分强化(图 1)。

**诊断与治疗经过** 患者入院 1 周后于气管插管

全身麻醉下行椎板切开术,沿中线打开硬脊膜。术中可见颈髓局部膨隆并轻度移位,病灶位于椎管内硬脊膜下,无包膜,与周围组织分界尚清,呈团块状,质地中等、灰黄色,血供稍丰富,病灶与硬脊膜关系密切。于病灶处切取小块组织行术中快速冰冻病理学检查,提示病变组织内大量炎性细胞浸润,考虑炎性病变,不排除特殊病原体感染。手术全切除病灶行组织病理学检查。(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  $\times$  1.00 cm  $\times$  0.75 cm,呈灰红色,质地中等,无包膜。经体积分数为 10% 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)HE 染色:病变组织内纤维组织增生,低倍镜( $\times 40$ )下可见呈不规则巢团状或片状分布的“浅染区”,周围有丰富的淋巴细胞和数量不等的浆细胞、中性粒细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞浸润;高倍镜( $\times 400$ )下观察,浅染区内可见呈簇状或弥漫片状分布的胞质空亮的大多角形细胞,体积巨大,胞质丰富,嗜酸性或淡染,胞核位于中央、为圆形或卵圆形,浅染空泡状,可见小的嗜碱性核仁,细胞异型性不明显,未见核分裂象。在大多角形细胞胞质中存在“伸入现象(emperipolesis)”,吞噬淋巴细胞和浆细胞,部分细胞中可见吞噬中性粒细胞和红细胞现象。病灶内未见出血、坏死等恶性表现,浸润的淋巴细胞和浆细胞未见明显异型性和多形性(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。细胞角蛋白(CK, 1:200)、上皮膜抗原(EMA, 1:100)、S-100蛋白(S-100, 1:100)、波形蛋白(Vim, 1:100)、CD68(1:100)、CD1a(1:100)、CD3(1:100)、CD5(1:100)、CD20(1:100)、CD79a(1:100)和Ki-67抗原(1:100)分别购自美国Santa Cruz公司和丹麦Dako公司;免疫组织化学染色EnVision试剂盒(二步法)和二氨基联苯胺(DAB)显色试剂盒购自丹麦Dako公司。检测结果显示,大多角形细胞S-100(图3a)和CD68(图3b)呈弥漫性强阳性,CK、EMA、CD1a(图3c)、CD3、CD5、CD20和CD79a均表达阴性。病变周围淋巴细胞CD3、CD5、CD20和CD79a表达不同程度阳性,提示浸润的淋巴细胞为非单克隆性增生。特殊染色抗酸染色、六胺银染色和过碘酸-雪夫(PAS)染色均呈阴性反应,未显示特殊病原体感染。最终病理诊断:(C<sub>3-6</sub>节段椎管内)原发性结外Rosai-Dorfman病。

术后患者恢复良好,无明显神经系统异常表现,双上肢乏力和麻木感缓解,神经功能部分恢复。术后15 d出院,未接受任何药物化疗或放射治疗,规律随访1年,术后3和6个月时分别复查MRI,未见复发迹象,目前仍在随访中。

## 讨 论

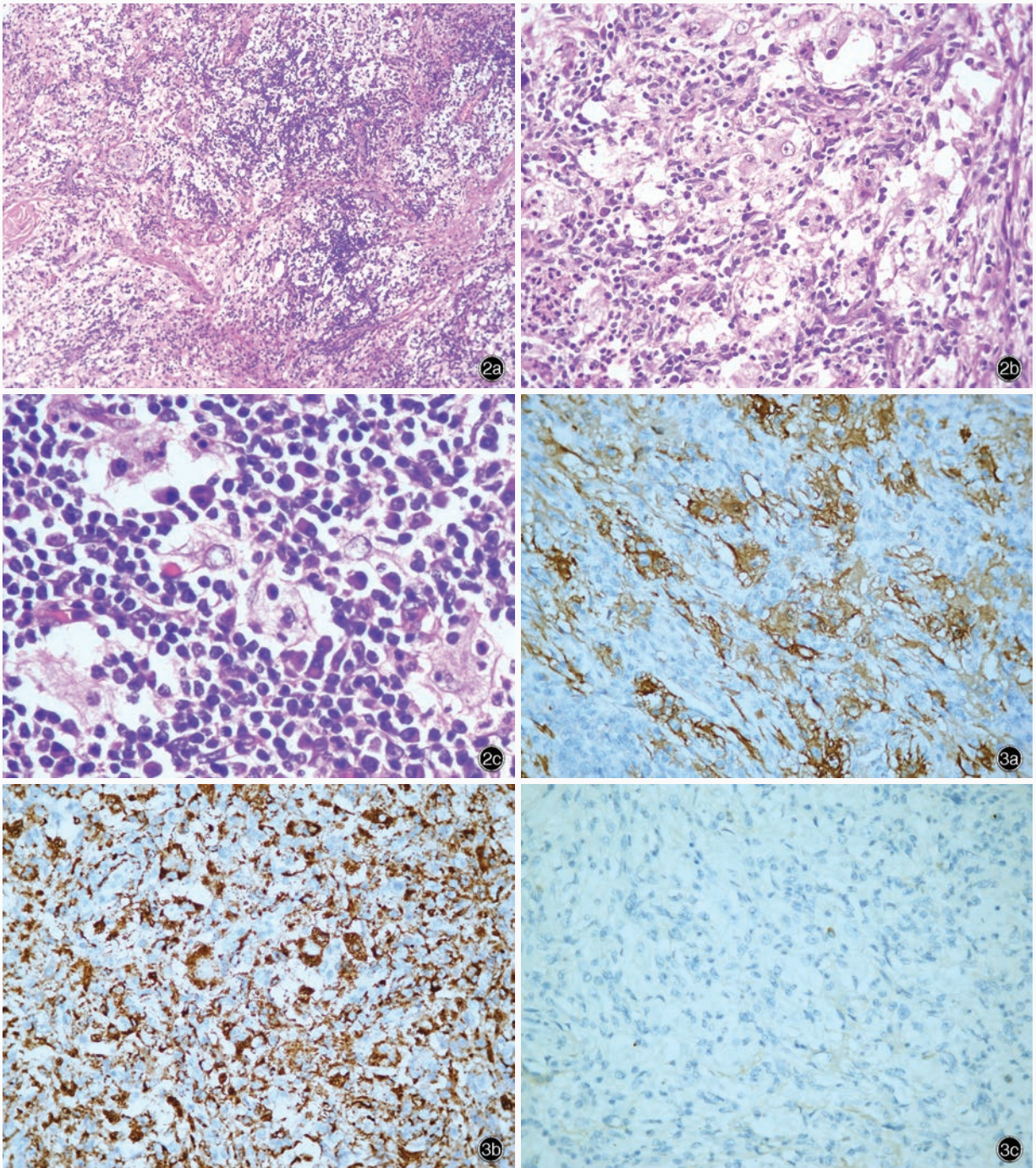
中枢神经系统结外Rosai-Dorfman病可发生于任何年龄段,多见于30~40岁,且男性好发。病变主要位于大脑凸面、矢状面、鞍上、海绵窦和岩骨斜坡区。超过90%的病变附着于脑(脊)膜,脑和脊髓实质受累十分少见,在影像学上表现为与硬膜关系密切的强化病灶,与脑(脊)膜瘤非常相似。全球关于脊髓椎管内Rosai-Dorfman病的相关报道约35例,国内仅有数例报道<sup>[7-8]</sup>。这些患者大多为男性,年龄2~78岁,平均31.80岁,病变最多见于胸椎,其次为颈椎,仅个别病例发生在腰椎和骶椎。有少数病例为多发性,累及脊髓多个部位<sup>[9-10]</sup>。大部分病变位于硬脊膜外或硬脊膜下,伴或不伴髓外病灶,仅少数病变位于脊髓实质内。

Rosai-Dorfman病的病因学和发病机制目前仍不清楚,分子遗传学和分子生物学检测未发现特征性肿瘤单克隆性增生表现,故推测仍属反应性改变。免疫学和细胞因子研究提示,组织细胞来源于活化的巨噬细胞,并产生白细胞介素-1 $\beta$ (IL-1 $\beta$ )和肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )<sup>[11]</sup>。其病因可能是特殊病原体感染或自身免疫功能失调。少数研究显示,部

分Rosai-Dorfman病病变组织中可检测到人类疱疹病毒6型(HHV6)、HHV8、Epstein-Barr病毒(EBV)、人乳头状瘤病毒(HPV)、巨细胞病毒和人细小病毒B19<sup>[12-13]</sup>。目前认为,Rosai-Dorfman病是一种未确定类型的免疫缺陷,通过促进血液中单核细胞进入淋巴结内或结外组织,转变为具有独特功能和特异性免疫表型的细胞<sup>[14]</sup>。这种功能的特异性体现为组织学“伸入现象”,即结构完整的淋巴细胞被组织细胞吞噬的现象,是一种不同于普通吞噬作用(phagocytosis)的功能,被吞噬的淋巴细胞并不被组织细胞内的水解酶破坏而保持完好的形态结构。但目前尚不清楚这种“伸入现象”是否与机体免疫功能缺陷有关,而病毒感染与机体免疫功能失调的关系也尚待进一步的研究证实。

中枢神经系统Rosai-Dorfman病影像学表现无明显特征性,多为附于脑(脊)膜生长的颅内或脊髓单发或多发病灶。CT显示均匀或结节状稍高信号,增强后可见明显强化,偶伴骨质侵蚀,通常无钙化。T<sub>1</sub>WI通常为等信号,T<sub>2</sub>WI表现为不均匀等或低信号,增强后可见明显均匀强化,病变周围多伴中至重度水肿。虽有研究提示Rosai-Dorfman病在T<sub>2</sub>WI上的低信号为其特点,但缺乏特异性,术前极易误诊为脑(脊)膜瘤或淋巴瘤<sup>[7,9]</sup>。脑膜瘤常规MRI扫描为均匀等信号,增强后呈均匀强化,且常可见“脑膜尾征”,而Rosai-Dorfman病多表现为T<sub>2</sub>WI不均匀低信号,认为可能是组织细胞吞噬过程中产生的自由基所致<sup>[15]</sup>,可资鉴别。Rosai-Dorfman病患者常有发热和白细胞增多等临床表现,与中枢神经系统淋巴瘤的临床和影像学表现有相似之处,很难鉴别。研究显示,常规MRI扫描难以鉴别中枢神经系统Rosai-Dorfman病和淋巴瘤,特殊序列如扩散加权成像(DWI)对二者的鉴别诊断有一定作用:由于淋巴瘤肿瘤细胞密度高,细胞外间隙小,故DWI呈高信号,表观扩散系数(ADC)值降低;Rosai-Dorfman病为炎性肉芽肿性改变,病灶内细胞密度低,DWI呈等或高信号,ADC值升高或无变化<sup>[16]</sup>。发生于鞍区的Rosai-Dorfman病,若病灶不呈浸润性生长,而是仅局限于鞍区的较小病灶,则易误诊为淋巴细胞性垂体炎<sup>[17]</sup>。然而,淋巴细胞性垂体炎很少有发热、白细胞增多和异常球蛋白增多等特点。影像学上,淋巴细胞性垂体炎常不具浸润性,范围较局限。此外,Rosai-Dorfman病尚需与浆细胞性肉芽肿、朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症(LCH)等鉴别,但





**图 2** 光学显微镜观察所见 HE 染色 2a 病灶内纤维组织增生呈结节状, 结节内有“明区(大多角形细胞)”和“暗区(淋巴细胞聚集)” × 200 2b 大多角形细胞体积巨大, 胞质丰富, 呈浅染, 胞核巨大、空泡状, 可见嗜碱性核仁 × 400 2c 大多角形细胞胞质内可见吞噬淋巴细胞、浆细胞和中性粒细胞现象, 为特征性“伸入现象” × 400 **图 3** 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision 二步法) × 400 3a 大多角形细胞 S-100 表达呈弥漫强阳性 3b 大多角形细胞 CD68 表达呈弥漫强阳性 3c 大多角形细胞 CD1a 表达阴性

**Figure 2** Optical microscopy findings. HE staining Nodular structures could be observed due to fibrosis in the lesion. The "light areas (clusters of large histiocytes)" and "dark areas (clusters of lymphocytes and chronic inflammatory cells)" were found in lesion × 200 (Panel 2a). In "light areas", the clusters of large histiocytes with eosinophilic, finely granular cytoplasm and multinucleate giant cells were observed in the lesion × 400 (Panel 2b). Emperipolesis with intact lymphocytes, plasma cells, and neutrophils within the cytoplasm of the large histiocytes were noted in the lesion × 400 (Panel 2c). **Figure 3** Optical microscopy findings. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) × 400 The large histiocytes were diffusely positive to S-100 and CD68 (Panel 3a, 3b). The large histiocytes were negative to CD1a (Panel 3c).



由于这些病变缺乏特征性影像学表现,因此只能借助组织病理学加以区别。

由于多数中枢神经系统 Rosai-Dorfman 病均附着于脑(脊)膜,且组织内有大量淋巴细胞、浆细胞浸润,易误诊为富淋巴细胞浆细胞型脑(脊)膜瘤。病灶中部分浆细胞 EMA 表达阳性和部分脑膜上皮细胞 S-100 表达阳性可进一步加深对病变的误判,而使两种疾病相互混淆。然而,富淋巴细胞浆细胞型脑膜瘤组织形态学可见脑膜瘤特征性“漩涡”状结构和(或)“砂砾体”结构,且缺乏大多角形细胞和淋巴细胞“伸入现象”。在观察病变时,如果能够仔细寻找上述特点并认真分辨免疫组织化学阳性细胞类型,一般能够获得正确诊断。淋巴细胞“伸入现象”在 Rosai-Dorfman 病中较为突出,但并非其独有,一些淋巴瘤,如皮肤 T 细胞性淋巴瘤也有此现象。但淋巴瘤是淋巴细胞肿瘤性单克隆增生性病变,异形淋巴细胞样肿瘤细胞弥漫分布,形态、大小较一致,且显示单一 T 或 B 细胞免疫表型,不同于 Rosai-Dorfman 病病灶中混杂多克隆性 T 和 B 细胞。有些少见类型的淋巴瘤组织中可混杂大量上皮样细胞,如 Lennert 淋巴瘤(淋巴上皮样外周 T 细胞淋巴瘤),可能与 Rosai-Dorfman 病相混淆。但是这些淋巴瘤上皮样细胞并非大多角形细胞,而且不表达 S-100。朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症多发生于婴幼儿和青少年,且常位于颅骨和椎骨。由于朗格汉斯细胞 S-100 表达阳性且伴嗜酸性粒细胞和多核巨细胞等炎性细胞浸润,故易误诊为 Rosai-Dorfman 病。但朗格汉斯细胞体积相对较小,胞核有核沟,无吞噬淋巴细胞现象,且免疫组织化学染色 S-100 和 CD1a 均表达阳性,可资与 Rosai-Dorfman 病相鉴别。中枢神经系统浆细胞瘤和浆细胞性肉芽肿也非少见,甚至有学者提出,以前所诊断的颅内浆细胞病变很可能多数是中枢神经系统 Rosai-Dorfman 病<sup>[18]</sup>。但浆细胞病变中缺乏 S-100 阳性的大多角形细胞和淋巴细胞“伸入现象”,细致的组织学观察和免疫组织化学染色是鉴别诊断的关键。除此之外, Rosai-Dorfman 病还需与一些非朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生性病变相鉴别,如组织细胞肉瘤、指状突细胞肉瘤、滤泡树突状细胞肿瘤等。这些病变也可发生于中枢神经系统,肿瘤细胞不同程度地表达 CD68 和 S-100,特别是组织细胞肉瘤,常有吞噬红细胞和淋巴细胞的表现,与 Rosai-Dorfman 病的“伸入现象”很相似。但这些病变的肿瘤细胞均显示细胞

和(或)组织结构的异型性且缺乏 Rosai-Dorfman 病病灶明显的炎症背景,“明暗区”相间的组织分布和淋巴细胞“伸入”S-100 阳性的大多角形细胞是鉴别诊断的重要组织学证据。

普遍认为, Rosai-Dorfman 病是一种自限性的良性反应性病变,手术全切除病灶是解除脊髓及其他重要器官压迫常用且有明确疗效的方法,但也有少数患者在术后 1 年内复发<sup>[19]</sup>。糖皮质激素对发热和淋巴结肿大等临床症状有较显著的缓解作用。总体而言,结内或结外 Rosai-Dorfman 病预后均较好。目前对于是否术后放射治疗或药物化疗仍存较大争议,在我们回顾的椎管内 Rosai-Dorfman 病患者中,有 8 例采用放射治疗和药物化疗而非手术切除病灶,也能够有效控制病情进展和缓解临床症状,但仍需长期随访进一步监测疾病发展。另外,个别病例可因累及多器官而死亡<sup>[20]</sup>。该例患者手术切除病灶后未采用任何术后辅助治疗,随访 1 年余未见复发。因此我们考虑,发生于中枢神经系统的结外孤立性 Rosai-Dorfman 病,单纯手术切除和术后随访可能是较为适宜的治疗方案,如果病变复发或出现多器官受累,再辅以放射治疗和药物化疗以控制疾病进展。

发生于中枢神经系统,特别是椎管内原发性结外 Rosai-Dorfman 病临床较为少见,由于缺乏特征性影像学表现,且组织形态学与其他脊髓内病变具有一定相似性,在诊断和鉴别诊断上有一定困难。因此,在诊断椎管内原发性结外 Rosai-Dorfman 病时应提高警惕,并注意与其他具有相似组织学结构的疾病相鉴别,只有充分了解这种少见脊髓病变的临床、影像学和组织病理学特征,方能避免可能出现的诊断陷阱而得出正确结论。

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## · 小词典 ·

## 中英文对照名词词汇(六)

- 脑默认网络 default mode network(DMN)
- 脑肿瘤干细胞 brain tumor stem cells(BTSCs)
- 牛海绵状脑病 bovine spongiform encephalopathy(BSE)
- 诺丁汉健康调查表 Nottingham Health Profile(NHP)
- 欧洲五维健康量表  
European Quality of Life-5 Dimensions(EQ-5D)
- 帕金森病 Parkinson's disease(PD)
- 帕金森病生活质量量表  
Parkinson's Disease Quality of Life Scale(PDQUALIF)
- 帕金森病生活质量问卷  
Parkinson's Disease Quality of Life Questionnaire(PDQL)
- 帕金森病睡眠量表 Parkinson's Disease Sleep Scale(PDSS)
- 帕金森病影响量表 Parkinson's Impact Scale(PIMS)
- 帕金森病预后量表-认知部分  
Scales for Outcomes in Parkinson's Disease-Cognition (SCOPA-COG)
- 帕金森病预后量表-睡眠部分  
Scales for Outcomes in Parkinson's Disease-Sleep (SCOPA-SLEEP)
- 帕金森病预后量表-心理部分  
Scales for Outcomes in Parkinson's Disease-Psychosocial Questionnaire(SCOPA-PS)
- 胚胎干细胞 embryonic stem cells(ESCs)
- 皮质基底节变性 corticobasal ganglionic degeneration(CBD)
- 皮质下缺血性血管性认知损害  
subcortical ischemic vascular cognitive impairment(SIVCI)
- 疲劳严重程度评分 Fatigue Severity Score(FSS)
- 匹兹堡复合物 B Pittsburgh compound B(PIB)
- 匹兹堡睡眠质量指数 Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index(PSQI)
- 平均扩散率 mean diffusivity(MD)
- 脐带血干细胞 umbilical cord blood stem cells(UCBSCs)
- 6-羟多巴胺 6-hydroxydopamine(6-OHDA)
- 轻度认知损害 mild cognitive impairment(MCI)
- CC 趋化因子配体 2 chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2(CCL2)
- 全脑放射治疗 whole brain radiation therapy(WBRT)
- 全球阿尔茨海默病神经影像学计划联盟  
Worldwide Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (WW-ADNI)