

骨斑点症影像诊断(附 1 家族 4 代 6 例和散发 3 例报告)

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【摘要】 目的:分析骨斑点症的影像学表现及其诊断要点。方法:回顾性分析 9 例骨斑点症患者的临床及影像学资料,其中家族性病例 6 例,散发性病例 3 例。家族性病例中,男 4 例,女 2 例,年龄 10~63 岁,平均 28 岁;1 例临床表现为左膝关节疼痛、活动受限 3 年,5 例无临床症状。散发性病例中,男 2 例,女 1 例,年龄 25~44 岁,平均 33.7 岁;3 例均有明确的外伤史,随访 6~12 个月。观察 9 例患者的影像学结果。**结果:**6 例家族性骨斑点症影像学表现为骨内多发边缘清晰、密度均匀的圆形、类圆形的致密结节,大小不一,发好于管状骨的干骺端、骨骺及腕骨、跗骨。3 例散发性骨斑点症的影像学表现与家族性病例相仿,6~12 个月后复查 X 线片示病灶无明显变化。**结论:**骨斑点症的典型影像学特征,如骨内多发斑点状致密灶,边界清楚,双侧基本对称,病灶位于骨端松质内,骨干通常不受累等,对疾病的正确诊断有一定的临床价值。

【关键词】 骨斑点症; X 线摄影术; 诊断

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the imaging features of osteopoikilosis and its diagnosis knowledge. **Methods:** The imaging data of 9 patients with osteopoikilosis were analyzed retrospectively, including 6 familial cases and 3 sporadic cases. In 6 familial cases, there were 4 males and 2 females with an average age of 28 years old ranging from 10 to 63 years. Clinical manifestations of 1 familial case were left knee pain and limitation of activity for 3 years, and other 5 cases without clinical manifestation. In 3 sporadic cases, there were 2 males and 1 female with an average age of 33.7 years old ranging from 25 to 44 years. Three sporadic cases had obvious injury history with following up from 6 to 12 months. All imaging results of 9 cases were observed. **Results:** The imaging data of 6 familial osteopoikilosis showed the multiple round or oval nodes within bone with clear margins, uniform density, different size. The occurrence of the hyperostotic spots preferentially localized in the epiphyses and metaphyses of the long bones, and carpus and tarus. X-ray features of 3 sporadic osteopoikilosis were similar to that of 6 familial cases and for 6 to 12 months follow-up X-ray features were unchanged. **Conclusion:** The imaging features of osteopoikilosis are relatively specific such as the multiple mottling dense focal within bone with clear border and bilateral symmetry, and the focus located on cancellous bone and the diaphyses usually is unaffected. The imaging is a valuable examination for the accurate diagnosis of osteopoikilosis.

KEYWORDS Osteopoikilosis; Radiography; Diagnosis

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骨斑点症(Osteopoikilosis, OPK)是一种罕见的弥漫性硬化性骨病,因其病灶呈斑点状而得名,发病率为 1/1 000 万~1/50 000^[1-2],随着 X 线检查的广泛应用其报道的病例逐渐增多。自 2004 年 1 月至 2015 年 3 月,回顾性分析 9 例骨斑点症患者的临床及影像学特征,报告如下。

1 临床资料

本组 9 例,其中家族性 6 例,散发性 3 例。6 例家族性病例中,男 4 例,女 2 例,年龄 10~63 岁,平均 28 岁。先证者为第 3 代 1 例 37 岁男性,患者左膝关节疼痛、活动受限 3 年,其内侧可触及硬性肿块。X 线片诊断:(1)左膝关节增生性关节炎;(2)骨斑点症;(3)左胫骨上端外生骨疣。调查其家族 4 代共计 17 人,共发现患者 6 例,其中 2 例合并外生骨疣,先证者的爷爷奶奶因已去世无法查证谁为患者。其余

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图 2 患者,男,37 岁,骨斑点症合并外生骨疣。左膝关节 X 线平片示股骨下段,胫腓骨上段及髌骨少量斑点状致密影,左胫骨上段内侧另见外生骨疣,左膝关节内侧间隙狭窄

Fig.2 A 37-year-old male patient with osteopoikilosis complicated with exostosis. Radiograph of the left knee joint showed the small mottling dense shadow in the patella, the lower end of the femur, the upper end of the tibia and fibula. The left tibia segment inside could find exostosis and left knee inside was stenotic

变。3 例散发性骨斑点症的临床及影像学表现见表 2。6~12 个月后复查 X 线片显示病灶未见增大、增多及融合现象。

4 讨论

4.1 骨斑点症的病因、病理及临床表现

骨斑点症属硬化性发育不良性骨病之一^[3],其病因尚不明确。本症可为散发性,亦可为家族性。散发病例可能为基因突变所致。家族病例为常染色体显性遗传,患者双亲中必有一位患者。文献认为 LEMD3 基因功能的丧失为本症的致病因素^[4]。本症可见于任何年龄,男女均可发病,以男性为多,本组



图 3 患者,女,32 岁,骨斑点症,双手 X 线平片示掌指骨、腕骨多发小圆形致密影,边界清楚

Fig.3 A 32-year-old female patient with osteopoikilosis. Radiograph of the two hand showed the multiple small round dense shadow in the metacarpal and phalanges, carpus

男性 6 例,女性 3 例,与文献报道相同。本症可合并其他骨病,如蜡泪样骨病、纹状骨病、Klippel-Feil 综合征、滑膜软骨瘤病、强直性脊椎炎、类风湿关节炎、致密性骨炎、骨肉瘤、软骨肉瘤、外生骨疣、骨巨细胞瘤等^[2,4-5]。本组有 2 例家族病例合并外生骨疣,1 例散发病例合并 Madelung 畸形。少数亦可合并主动脉缩窄、输尿管重复畸形、牙齿和面部畸形、侏儒症、臀肌挛缩症、皮肤纤维瘤、泪囊炎、掌跖角化病、红斑狼疮,甚至与内分泌功能紊乱、结核、糖尿病、梅毒、硬皮病、伤寒、家族性地中海热等疾病并存^[2,5]。

骨斑点症病理上为松质骨内出现多发斑点状、短条状致密骨块,镜下由多数厚薄不等,排列尚规则的骨小梁组成,这种骨小梁较厚,排列较紧密,多数与骨长轴平行,少数可呈斜行走向,不累及骨皮质,



图 4 患者,男,25 岁,骨斑点症 4a. 右踝关节 X 线平片显示右胫腓骨下端,跗骨见多发斑点状致密影 4b. 腰椎侧位 X 线平片显示腰椎棘突内多发斑点状致密影 4c. 骨盆 X 线平片显示骨盆诸骨见多发大小不一,分布基本对称的斑点状致密影

Fig.4 A 25-year-old male patient with osteopoikilosis 4a. Radiograph of the right ankle showed the multiple dense shadow at the lower end of the tibia and fibula, tarsus 4b. X-ray showed the multiple dense shadow in spinous process of lumbar vertebra 4c. Pelvic X-ray showed the multiple dense shadow with different size and basic symmetry

关节软骨正常^[1-2,6]。病变内不含软骨,亦不发生炎症、坏死、病理骨折及恶变。斑点骨主要位于四肢管状骨的干骺端、骨骺及腕骨、跗骨等,以手部短管状骨及腕骨最为常见,骨盆受累并不少见,以股骨上段内病灶尤为密集。少数可累及脊椎,以骶椎为多见,其次为下部腰椎附件,上部腰椎及颈胸椎极少累及,本组未见累及下颌骨、颅骨、肋骨及颈胸椎者。大多学者认为骨斑点症与软骨内化骨的先天性紊乱有关,不累及膜内化骨及混合化骨,如下颌骨、锁骨及颅骨^[2]。但有个别文献报道本症可累及锁骨^[7],本组也有 1 例累及锁骨者,提示本症除累及软骨内化骨外,也可累及混合化骨。有作者曾根据其 X 线表现将本症分为斑点或结节型、线条型、混合型 3 型,本组中主要为斑点型及混合型,未见单纯线条型。

骨斑点症通常无明显症状,多因外伤或其他伴发疾病等行影像学检查偶然发现。少数可有骨关节疼痛,可能与局部骨小梁重构或相邻的滑膜增生有关^[2]。本组 3 例散发病例因外伤行 X 线检查偶然发现,1 例家族病例先证者因左膝关节骨性关节炎引起疼痛行 X 线检查发现,其余 5 例为家族筛查发现。

4.2 骨斑点症的影像学表现及临床预后

骨斑点症的 X 线表现为四肢管状骨的干骺端、骨骺以及腕骨、跗骨的多发斑点状、短条状致密骨块,位于短管状骨及腕骨、跗骨的病灶通常呈圆形或类圆形,而长管状骨及骨盆内的病灶多数呈类圆形或短条状,腰骶椎内的病灶形态可不规则。病灶通常位于松质骨内,少数可与骨皮质相连,病灶大小不一,数毫米至数厘米不等,本组病灶最大者长度达 3 cm。本症的 CT 表现为松质骨内多发大小不一的斑点状、短条状致密影,分布基本对称,病灶边界清晰,无融合趋势,周围软组织无肿胀,与 X 线平片表现相似。CT 不仅可清晰地显示病灶的部位、形态、大小及与邻近结构的关系,还可发现平片不能显示的细小病变。本症的 MRI 表现为松质骨内多发弥漫分布的斑点状、短条状长 T1、短 T2 异常信号,边界清晰,骨髓无水肿,周围软组织无异常,颇具特征^[1,8]。少数可同时见合并的其他骨病表现,如外生骨疣、Madelung 畸形、蜡泪样骨病、纹状骨病等。

长期的动态观察显示本症的病灶可发生一定的变化。儿童患者随着年龄的增长病灶可以增多、增大、融合,亦可缩小,甚至消失,而成人患者一般病灶变化不显著,仅少数可出现病灶减少或消失^[8]。本组中的随访病例支持成年期病灶一般无明显变化的观点。本症为良性疾病,一般无临床症状,也不累及其他系统,故通常无须特殊处理。若合并其他疾病,如臀肌挛缩症等,则需对合并症采取相应的治疗^[5]。

4.3 鉴别诊断

骨斑点症 X 线及 CT 表现为骨内多发斑点状致密灶,边界清楚,双侧基本对称,病灶位于骨端松质内,骨干通常不受累,诊断不难。本症需与下列硬化性骨病相鉴别:(1)成骨性骨转移瘤:转移瘤好发于脊椎及骨盆,表现为骨内多发斑点状、棉絮状致密影,发生四肢骨者可累及骨干,通常不累及手足短管状骨,且常有恶性肿瘤病史。(2)蜡泪样骨病:发生在骨骺及短骨者可似骨斑点症,但同时可见长骨骨干有一侧性蜡泪样骨增生,病变常为单肢发病。偶尔两者可并存。(3)纹状骨病:累及骨骺时可呈斑点状影,但同时可见其他部位的纵行条纹状病灶,另外若发生髌骨时病灶常呈扇形分布,与骨斑点症不同。

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