

## · 病例报告 ·

## 坐骨的骨软骨瘤误诊为骨折 1 例

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关键词 坐骨; 骨软骨瘤; 骨折; 误诊

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**Diagnostic errors of ischiac osteochondroma as fracture: a case report** LI Hong-tao, LIU Fan, CHENG Shi-huan, and GU Gui-shan. Department of Bone and Joint Surgery, the First Hospital of Jilin University, Chuangchun 130021, Jilin, China**KEYWORDS** Ischemic; Osteochondroma; Fractures; Diagnostic errors

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患者,男,14岁,因“左侧坐骨骨折内固定术后20余天”于2015年10月25日入院。患者20余天前跳远摔倒,当即感左臀部疼痛难忍,就诊于外院诊断为“左侧坐骨骨折”,给予内固定治疗,术后左臀部疼痛未减轻反而出现左下肢疼痛及麻木症状,遂来我院就诊。入院查体:左侧臀部可见一个长约10cm的手术愈合瘢痕,触之有一个约鸭蛋大小包块,活动度差,压痛。左臀部及左下肢后侧存在麻木感,左下肢髌膝关节活动度正常。实验室检查未见明显异常。术前X线片(图1a)示左侧坐骨附近见有一个不规则状高密度肿块。三维重建CT(图1b)示左侧坐骨附近有一个肿块,形态不规则,坐骨与肿块之间外侧不连续,内侧相连。内固定术后X线片示(图1c)左侧坐骨与肿块外侧可见螺钉及钢板固定。既往患者3年前剧烈运动后遗留有左侧臀部疼痛症状。病理诊断为“左坐骨骨软骨瘤”。入院后临床诊断:左侧坐骨骨肿瘤(性质待查)。

家属因担心肿瘤性质就诊我院,完善相关检验检查无异常后于2015年10月28日在我院给予再次肿物切除手术,术中见内固定物(图1d),去除后见肿块内侧有蒂与坐骨相连,外侧见肿块与坐骨间有一间隙(图1e),因肿块内侧位于坐骨深面,为避免损伤其他组织,只行肿物部分切除术。肿块部分切除送病理。术后臀部疼痛感减轻,左下肢麻木及疼痛感明显减轻。术后2d X线片见左侧坐骨内侧一不规则肿物,与坐骨相连(图1f)。术后病理结果:肿物边缘富含软骨成分,形态学符合骨软骨瘤。术后18个月骨盆正位X线片(图1g),未见肿瘤再生长,患者左臀部稍有不适,但较术前有明显好转。

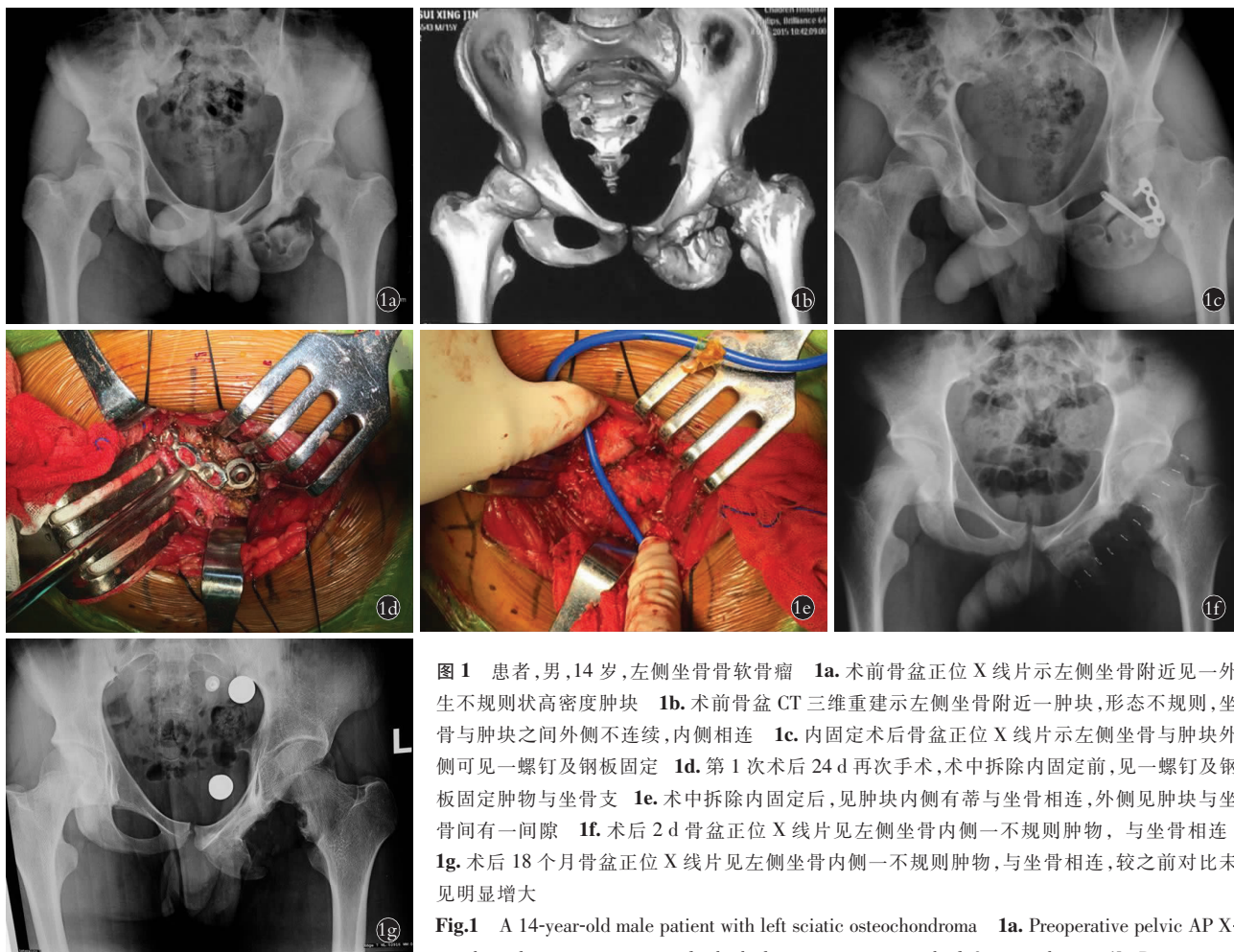
## 讨论

骨软骨瘤的发病情况:骨软骨瘤是常染色体的显性遗传疾病,分为单发和多发,在基因方面,Clement等<sup>[1]</sup>发现EXT1基因突变患者一般呈多发性,并且男性比女性的肿瘤数量多,而EXT2编码的跨膜蛋白Exostosin-2在软骨细胞的生长和分化中发挥着重要的作用<sup>[2]</sup>。好发于长骨干骺端,如股骨、胫骨、肱骨等,但也可发生在任何软骨内化骨的骨骼上,发生在不规则骨、扁骨以及椎体<sup>[3]</sup>少见,但郭东辉等<sup>[4]</sup>也报道过跟骨骨软骨瘤。单发的骨软骨瘤又称为外生性骨疣,常有一蒂与骨质相连。本患者年龄虽然与骨软骨瘤发病年龄相符,但坐骨不属于骨软骨瘤的好发部位,虽然以前有坐骨生长骨软骨瘤的报道,但肿物与坐骨不相连,与本例情况也不一致。坐骨骨软骨瘤起源于坐骨骨骺,称为骺生型骨软骨瘤。有研究认为发病机制可能是发育性骨骺生长欠缺导致。患者3年前剧烈运动导致左臀部疼痛,笔者考虑当时可能损伤坐骨结节骨骺,导致骨软骨瘤的生长。

骨软骨瘤的影像学特点及临床表现:骨软骨瘤一般通过X线结合临床表现即可诊断,也可行CT及MRI检查辅助诊断。X线表现为干骺端增粗变细,骨皮质外侧骨性突起,基底部为骨皮质,顶部为软骨帽,背向关节面生长,可伴有斑点状或条带状钙化。CT表现为边界清楚的骨性肿物与骨皮质相连,在骨皮质处以窄或宽的基底与之连接,局部骨皮质可增厚,肿物远端可见低密度软骨帽,骨质无破坏,但当软骨帽出现增厚或者高低不平时有可能继发软骨肉瘤。MRI表现为肿瘤周边的骨皮质在T1上为低中等信号,肿瘤内骨松质在T2上为高信号。软骨帽在T1上为低信号,在T2上为高信号。因生长部位不同而表现各异,肿瘤随着生长发育的停止而停止。骨

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**图 1** 患者,男,14 岁,左侧坐骨骨软骨瘤 **1a**. 术前骨盆正位 X 线片示左侧坐骨附近见一外生不规则状高密度肿块 **1b**. 术前骨盆 CT 三维重建示左侧坐骨附近一肿块,形态不规则,坐骨与肿块之间外侧不连续,内侧相连 **1c**. 内固定术后骨盆正位 X 线片示左侧坐骨与肿块外侧可见一螺钉及钢板固定 **1d**. 第 1 次术后 24 d 再次手术,术中拆除内固定前,见一螺钉及钢板固定肿物与坐骨支 **1e**. 术中拆除内固定后,见肿块内侧有蒂与坐骨相连,外侧见肿块与坐骨间有一间隙 **1f**. 术后 2 d 骨盆正位 X 线片见左侧坐骨内侧一不规则肿物,与坐骨相连 **1g**. 术后 18 个月骨盆正位 X 线片见左侧坐骨内侧一不规则肿物,与坐骨相连,较之前对比未见明显增大

**Fig.1** A 14-year-old male patient with left sciatic osteochondroma **1a**. Preoperative pelvic AP X-ray showed an exogenous irregular high-density mass near to the left sciatic bone **1b**. Preoperative pelvic three-dimensional CT reconstruction showed a mass with irregular shape near to the left sciatic bone, external side was discontinuity and internal side was continuity between the ischial and mass **1c**. Pelvic AP X-ray showed a screw and steel plate fixation between the left sciatic bone and outside of mass after internal fixation **1d**. Twenty-four days after the first surgery, re-operation before the removal of internal fixation, found a mass and ischiadic ramus were fixed by a screw and steel plate **1e**. After removal of internal fixation, the pedicle and sciatic bone were continuity in the inside of mass, outside of mass and ischium had a gap **1f**. Pelvic AP X-ray showed an irregular mass in the left sciatic medial bone, connected to ischium at 2 days after operation **1g**. Pelvic AP X-ray showed the mass in the left sciatic medial bone, connected to ischium, and no obviously enlarge compared with the previous at 18 months after operation

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软骨瘤是缓慢生长的骨性包块,可对邻近关节的活动产生影响,有时对邻近组织产生压迫,当压迫神经时可有疼痛及麻木症状。当肿瘤影响骨生长时可使肢体产生短缩或畸形。在本案中影像学方面没有表现出肿瘤远端背向关节面生长,而是沿骨皮质生长,整体外形也不典型。临床症状没有特殊异常表现,还未表现肿瘤的相关症状,只是摔倒后导致左臀部疼痛,因此使得诊断变的困难。

骨软骨瘤是临床常见的疾病,但坐骨骨软骨瘤较少见,临床上缺乏相关的诊治经验及影像学资料,文献报道也比较少,本案中术前应该考虑诊断为左侧坐骨骨肿瘤(性质待查),而不应该诊断为骨折。治疗方案应该采取手术切除,而不应该内固定,术后通过病理以明确诊断,从而提高临床诊断水平。

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