

弥漫型色素沉着绒毛结节性滑膜炎合并关节外巨大肿块 1 例

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Diffuse pigmented villonodular synovitis with giant extraarticular mass: a case report LI Chao-feng, SHI Xiao-tong, CHENG Cheng-ming, SONG Ya, XU Chuan-hui, and LIU Jian-guo. Department of Bone and Joint Surgery, the First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130021, Jilin, China

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患者,女,40岁,右大腿远端肿物伴逐渐增大2年,于2017年12月3日为主诉入院。该患2年前发现右大腿远端肿物,当地医院怀疑为囊肿,多次给予穿刺抽液,穿刺液呈暗红色血性液体。治疗效果不佳,肿物逐渐增大。为求明确诊断被收入我科。查体:右大腿远端可见一肿物,大小约15 cm×10 cm。肿物表面皮温皮色正常,无压痛,触之质软,活动度较差。右膝关节肿胀,浮髌试验阳性,活动度正常。增强核磁示:右股骨中下段前方、肌肉下方见异常信号影,较大截面约17.1 cm×9.9 cm, T1WI呈稍高信号, T2WI呈高信号,其内可见分隔,分隔厚薄不均。病变延续至右膝关节髌上囊及关节腔,并向下延伸至膝关节后方,包绕膝关节。右股骨形态、信号未见异常(图1a, 1b)。为明确诊断,行肿物穿刺活检术,病理回报:送检组织内纤维组织和血管增生,局部组织细胞聚集,散在慢性炎细胞浸润,倾向于弥漫型色素沉着绒毛结节性滑膜炎。完善术前检查后,行右大腿远端肿物切除+膝关节滑膜清理术。术中见滑膜组织增厚,布满暗红色绒毛。病变范围广,累及膝关节滑膜、关节周围的肌腱、韧带及大腿中下段股四头肌深层,浸润肌肉深层的病变形形成巨大囊肿(图1c, 1d)。囊肿壁完整,与周围组织无明显粘连,将囊肿完整切除。由于暗红色的绒毛弥散累及膝关节,根治性切除是非常困难的,充分切除后,用大量生理盐水冲洗切口,留置引流管1枚,逐层闭合切口。术后病理:弥漫型色素沉着绒毛结节性滑膜炎(图1e)。术后第

1天,鼓励患者开始膝关节主动活动。待术后1个月患膝无明显肿胀、屈膝>90°后,开始行关节外放疗。给予直线加速器6MV-X线外照射,总剂量50 Gy,每次2 Gy,每周5次。放疗期间,减少膝关节负重,适量活动并加强屈膝锻炼,防止关节僵硬。放疗结束后逐渐增加活动量。术后定期随访,未有复发(图1f, 1g, 1h, 1i)。

讨论

色素沉着绒毛结节性滑膜炎(PVNS)是一种罕见、良性和增殖性的滑膜组织疾病,多发于膝关节,其次是髌关节和踝关节^[1],临床上有两种表现形式:结节型和弥漫型,以弥漫型较常见。在美国,PVNS的发病率约为1.8例/百万^[2]。目前国内的发病率尚无相关统计。有报道指出:在中国人群中常发生于20~40岁青壮年,且多发生于女性^[3]。目前其病因尚不清楚,一些病因已被提出,如炎症反应增生性病变、肿瘤源性、创伤或脂质代谢异常等^[4]。笔者报道了1例弥漫型色素沉着绒毛结节性滑膜炎合并关节外巨大肿块的患者,其发病率更为罕见。迄今我国文献仅报道4例^[5-8]。根据文献报道和本例情况,总结本病临床特点:年龄40~59岁(男性不详),其中4例为女性,1例为男性。临床表现:1例有明确外伤史,其余4例无明显诱因;慢性病史(2~20年);均表现为膝关节外巨大肿块,4例为股骨侧,1例为胫骨侧。辅助检查:X线片示骨质未见异常改变。MRI表现为关节滑膜增厚,关节外见巨大囊性、囊实性或实性软组织肿块。术中所见:病变范围广。除累及膝关节滑膜、关节周围的肌腱、韧带外,4例股骨侧的患者还表现为累及大腿中下段股四头肌深层,肿块包膜完整,与周

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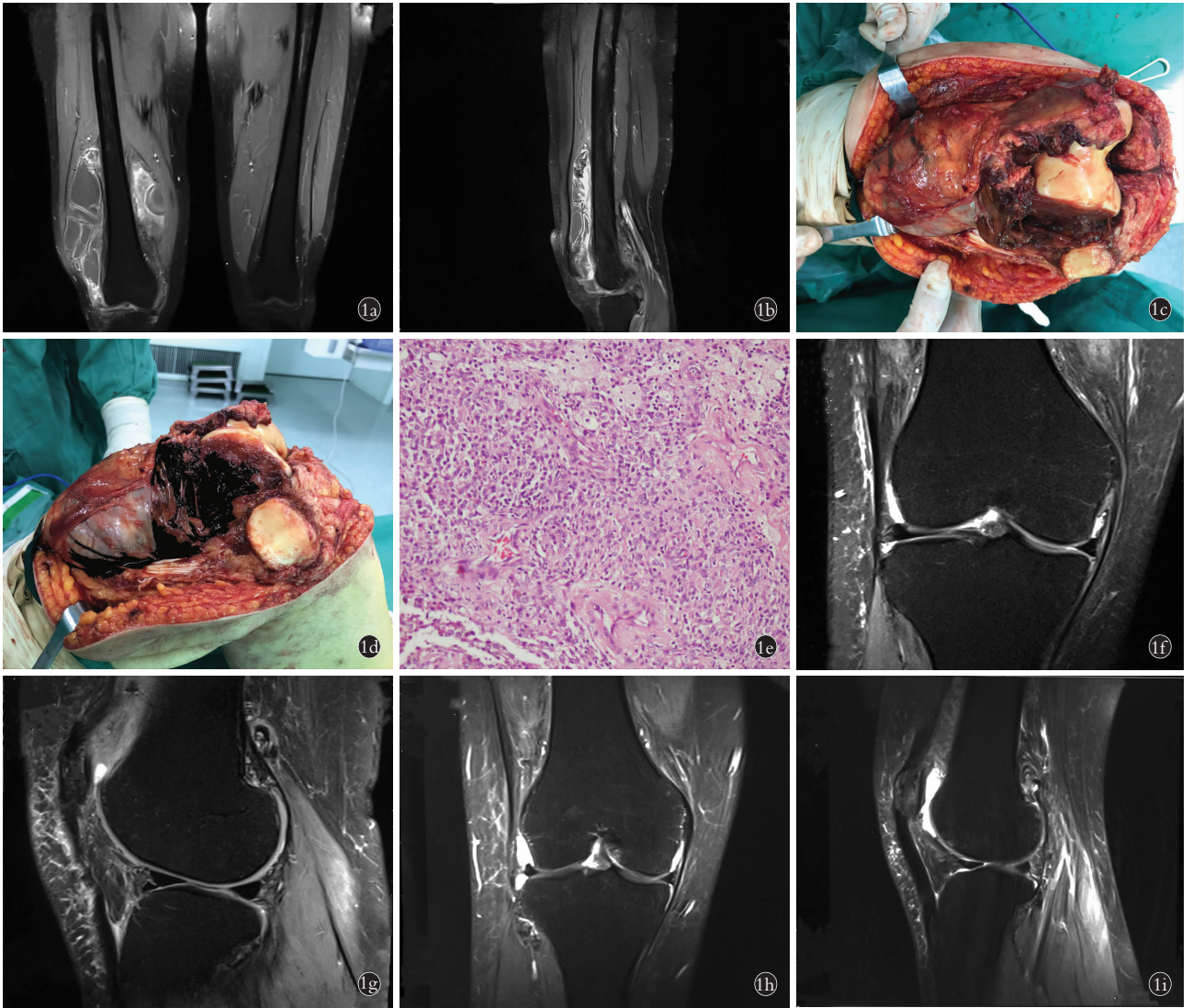


图 1 患者,女,40 岁,弥漫型色素沉着绒毛结节性滑膜炎合并关节外巨大肿块 **1a,1b**. 增强核磁显示右股骨中下段前方、肌肉下方见异常信号影,较大截面约 17.1 cm×9.9 cm,T1WI 呈稍高信号,T2WI 呈高信号,其内可见分隔,分隔厚薄不均。病变延续至右膝关节囊上囊及关节腔,并向下延伸至膝关节后方,包绕膝关节。右股骨形态、信号未见异常 **1c,1d**. 术中见滑膜组织增厚,布满暗红色绒毛。病变范围广,累及膝关节滑膜、关节周围的肌腱、韧带及大腿中下段股四头肌深层,浸润肌肉深层的病变形成巨大囊肿。囊肿壁完整,与周围组织无明显粘连 **1e**. HE 染色(×20):滑膜组织乳头状增生,间质内大量泡沫细胞及组织细胞聚集,较多慢性炎细胞浸润,并伴含铁血黄素沉着 **1f,1g**. 术后 1 个月复查膝关节增强核磁 **1h,1i**. 术后半年复查膝关节增强核磁显示右膝关节腔积液较前片积液量略增多。右侧股骨远端后方混杂信号较前片相仿,无明显变化

Fig.1 A 40-year-old female patient with diffuse pigmented villonodular synovitis and giant extraarticular mass **1a,1b**. On contrast-enhanced MRI, abnormal signal shadow was seen in front of the middle and lower segment of the right femur and under the muscle. The larger section was about 17.1 cm×9.9 cm. On T1WI, the signal was slightly higher, on T2WI, the signal was high, and the separation was seen in the middle and lower segment of the right femur. The lesion extends to the superior patellar capsule and joint cavity of the right knee joint, and extends down to the rear of the knee joint, wrapping the knee joint. No abnormality in shape and signal of right femur **1c,1d**. During the operation, the synovium was thickened and covered with dark red villi. The lesions are extensive, involving the synovium of the knee joint, tendons and ligaments around the joint, and the deep layer of quadriceps femoris in the middle and lower thighs. The lesions infiltrating the deep layer of the muscle form huge cysts. The cyst wall is intact without obvious adhesion with surrounding tissues **1e**. HE staining×20: papillary hyperplasia of synovial tissue, a large number of foam cells and tissue cells gathered in the interstitium, and more inflammatory cells infiltrated, accompanied by hemoflavin deposition **1f,1g**. One month after operation, reexamination of enhanced MRI of knee joint **1h,1i**. Half a year after operation, reexamination of enhanced MRI showed that the amount of effusion in the right knee joint cavity increased slightly compared with that in the front film. There was no significant change in the posterior mixed signal of the right distal femur

围组织无明显粘连;1 例胫骨侧的患者表现为累及整个小腿前群、外侧群、后群的各组肌肉及其筋膜。

主要治疗方式:手术切除。

(1) 诊断和鉴别诊断:由于病例少见,大多数临

床工作者对其认识不足,易漏诊误诊。主要原因为:临床表现不典型。典型的 PVNS 常表现为关节的无痛肿胀或轻度疼痛伴肿胀。而在本病例中,患者以右大腿远端肿物为主要的临床表现,由于对其认识不足,使得初期诊断出现偏颇,误诊为囊肿样病变。因此,本类疾病的早期诊断中应注意以下情况:①X 线和 CT 表现往往缺乏特异性。②MRI 在 PVNS 的早期诊断中起重要作用。最典型的 MRI 特点是:由于含铁血黄素的沉积,在 T1、T2 以及质子像上均表现为关节内低信号的结节性肿块。增强扫描可见增厚的滑膜、绒毛结节呈不均匀明显强化,T2WI 低信号区可呈中度至明显增强。③组织病理学检查是诊断的金标准。肉眼所见:滑膜组织增生,表面由增生的绒毛或结节覆盖。镜下所见:可见弥漫的细胞增殖,其间散在多核巨细胞、泡沫细胞及不等量的含铁血黄素沉着。④在鉴别诊断方面,与以下疾病有一定鉴别价值。滑膜软骨瘤病无特征性的含铁血黄素低 T2WI 信号,滑膜组织增厚不明显,关节内可见游离体(钙化或没钙化)。滑膜肉瘤是源于滑膜的软组织恶性肿瘤,临床也可表现为关节附近的无痛肿块,但其瘤细胞结构异型性明显、核分裂象增多,无绒毛状结构和含铁血黄素沉着。血友病性关节炎也有含铁血黄素沉积于滑膜,其与 PVNS 不同之处为滑膜均匀增厚,无多核巨细胞形成的绒毛或结节状增生。

(2)治疗方案的选择:早期的诊断和治疗,可以减轻膝关节疼痛和肿胀,减少关节破坏的风险,并降低局部复发。一般认为,手术是治疗此病的最主要和最可靠的方法,其目的是切除所有异常的滑膜。这可以通过开放性手术、关节镜或联合的方法来实现。多数学者认为:在结节型 PVNS,开放和关节镜下滑膜切除术的复发率无显著差异。然而,在弥漫型 PVNS,与开放性滑膜切除术相比,关节镜下复发的风险显著增高。因此,建议开放性滑膜切除术用于弥漫型 PVNS^[2,9]。即使在开放性滑膜切除术下,弥漫型 PVNS 的根治性切除也是非常困难的,术后复发的风险较结节性 PVNS 高。Aurégan 等^[10]和 de Carvalho 等^[11]报道:弥漫型 PVNS 复发率可接近 31%~33%。研究表明:手术联合放疗可显著降低弥漫型 PVNS 的复发率,对于具有高复发风险的弥漫型 PVNS 患者,建议采用手术滑膜切除联合放疗的方法^[11-13]。目前关于放疗最佳照射剂量尚无定论。文献报道多采用 30~50 Gy 的放疗总剂量,分次为 1.8~2 Gy^[14]。通常认为正常关节组织可耐受的放疗总剂量为 50 Gy, <50 Gy 的放疗总剂量被认为是较为安全的,查阅文献尚未发现同类治疗中在放疗总剂量小于 50 Gy 时发生组织坏死、恶变、关节僵硬等严重放疗并发症的

报道^[15]。本病例参考膝关节 PVNS 治疗方案,采用右大腿远端肿物切除+膝关节滑膜清理术联合放疗的方法,术后给予直线加速器 6MV-X 线外照射,总剂量 50 Gy,每次 2 Gy,每周 5 次。术后半年复查膝关节增强核磁,未见复发迹象。笔者认为:弥漫型色素沉着绒毛结节性滑膜炎合并关节外巨大肿块复发率高,治疗的关键是充分切除病变组织,同时联合放疗,但关于放疗的最佳照射剂量仍需进一步探讨。

综上所述,弥漫型色素沉着绒毛结节性滑膜炎合并关节外巨大肿块是一种罕见的病变,临床表现不典型,容易误诊误治。希望通过本例的报道,可以提高对色素沉着绒毛结节性滑膜炎的认识,在临床工作中,如遇到类似病例,应引起高度重视,做好疾病的诊断和鉴别诊断,做到早期诊断、早期治疗。

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· 综述 ·

Kümmell 病的临床治疗进展

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【摘要】 Kümmell 病是骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF)的一种延迟并发症,这种疾病可以发生在最初的脊柱损伤几个月甚至几年之后,与常见的骨质疏松性压缩骨折不同的是它的发展迟缓,因椎内不稳而引起顽固性疼痛或神经功能障碍。迄今为止,Kümmell 病的发病机制尚未完全清楚,目前没有标准的治疗或单一有效的治疗可用于 Kümmell 病。保守治疗效果往往不好,微创治疗由于手术时间短、创伤小、疗效确切,已成为 Kümmell 病患者的主要治疗方法,但存在骨水泥渗漏和延迟骨水泥移位等并发症的发生,而且微创治疗并不适用于所有类型的 Kümmell 病患者,对于后皮质骨折伴脊髓压迫的患者则需要进行开放性手术治疗,不管是前路手术还是几种后路手术都存在手术时间长、创伤大、治疗费用高等缺点。本文就 Kümmell 病的治疗进展作一综述,为临床治疗提供指导。

【关键词】 脊柱骨折; 骨折,压缩性; 骨质疏松性骨折; 综述

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ABSTRACT Kümmell's disease is a delayed complication of osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture (OVCF). The disease can occur months or even years after the initial spinal injury. Unlike the common osteoporotic compression fracture, it develops slowly and causes intractable pain or neurological dysfunction due to intraspinal instability. So far, the pathogenesis of Kümmell's disease has not been completely clear, there is no standard treatment or single effective treatment for Kümmell's disease. The effect of conservative treatment is often not good. Minimally invasive treatment has become the main treatment for patients with Kümmell's disease due to its short operation time, small trauma and exact effect. However, there are complications such as leakage of bone cement and delayed displacement of bone cement. Moreover, minimally invasive treatment is not suitable for all types of Kümmell's disease patients. Patients with posterior cortical fracture and spinal cord compression need to be

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