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## · 病例报告 ·

## 左大腿股薄肌内颗粒细胞瘤 1 例

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关键词 股薄肌; 颗粒细胞瘤; 病例报告

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**Granulosa cell tumor in the gracilis muscle of the left thigh: a case report** SUO Hai-qiang, WANG Zhi-wei, LIANG Han-guang, XU Zhe, LI Chang-sheng, and FENG Wei. Department of Bone and Joint, the First Bethune Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130021, Jilin, China

**KEYWORDS** Gracilis muscle; Granular cell tumor; Case reports

患者,女,61岁。因左大腿内侧肿物1个月,增大伴疼痛7d于2018年5月入院。患者自诉1个月前无明显诱因发现左大腿内侧一软组织肿物,约花生米大小,未在意,近7d自觉肿物增大伴疼痛,曾就诊于当地医院彩超提示肌内实性病变,考虑恶性。为求进一步治疗,至我院就诊。查体:左大腿中段内侧可触及一类圆形软组织肿物,大小约3cm×2cm×2cm,局部皮温皮色正常,无浅静脉怒张,无瘢痕及窦道形成,肿块触之质韧,活动度差,边界尚清,压痛

阳性,无放射痛,左下肢感觉及活动无异常。辅助检查:实验室检查及肿瘤标志物均无异常,体表肿物彩超:肌层内见一低回声肿物,大小3.4cm×1.5cm,边界欠清,形态尚规则,其内见点状血流信号(图1a)。左大腿MRI:股薄肌内见梭形长T1异常信号,T2WI-FS呈高信号,大小约1.8cm×2.0cm×3.8cm,临近大收肌稍受压(图1b,1c,1d,1e,1f)。入院后于局麻下行超声引导下穿刺取病理术,结果为左大腿送检组织内可见纤维及肌肉组织,倾向横纹肌源性肿瘤,因穿刺组织有限,不能排除横纹肌肉瘤。

完善术前相关检查未见手术禁忌,于全麻下行肿物切除术。以肿物为中心,取纵行切口,术中可见

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于股薄肌内约 3.5 cm×2.0 cm×2.0 cm 大小肿瘤,暗褐色,质韧,肿瘤与相邻股薄肌边界欠清,邻近大收肌未见明显侵袭。考虑肿瘤倾向恶性的可能性较大,故距肿瘤上下边缘约 2 cm 处将股薄肌切断,完整切除肿瘤。术中快速病理未能明确病理良恶性性质,切缘未见肿瘤,考虑股薄肌内肿瘤完整切除,已达到肿瘤外科边界,清洗伤口,缝合切口。术后病理:褐色肌肉组织 1 块,体积 5.5 cm×3.0 cm×2.5 cm,距上下侧切缘 1.2 cm,肌内见一肿物,体积约 3.5 cm×1.8 cm×1.7 cm,切面灰白色,实性,质硬,切缘未见肿瘤(图 1g)。光镜下,多边形或圆形细胞,胞质内含丰富嗜酸性颗粒(图 1h)。免疫组化结果:S-100(+)、NSE(+)、CD68(+)、Ki67(+3%)、Vimentin(+)、Desmin(-)、MyoD1(-)、Syn(-)、Myogenin(-)、CgA(-)、CKpan(-)(图 1i, 1j, 1k),病理诊断左大腿股薄肌内颗粒细胞瘤。术后随访 1 年未见肿瘤复发及远处转移。

## 讨论

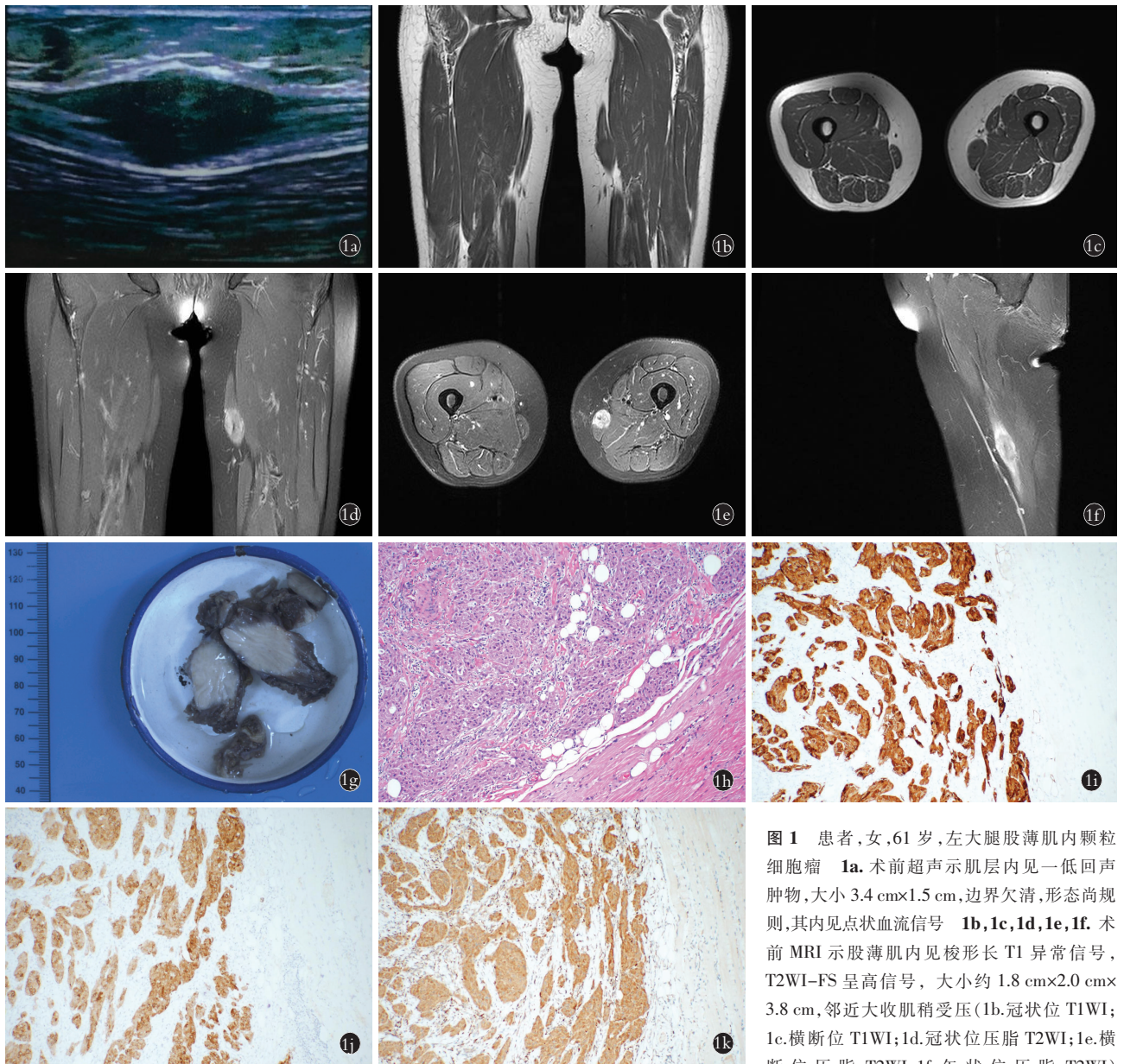
颗粒细胞瘤(granular cell tumor, GCT)是一种较少见的软组织肿瘤,由 Abrikossoff 于 1926 年首次报道<sup>[1]</sup>。GCT 来源存在争议,最初被认为是肌源性肿瘤,因而曾被称为“肌母细胞瘤”,随着免疫组化及电镜技术的发展,目前多数学者认为 GCT 是一种具有施万细胞分化的罕见神经源性肿瘤,仅占有软组织肿瘤的 0.5%<sup>[2]</sup>。GCT 分为良性和恶性两类,绝大多数 GCT 为良性肿瘤,恶性颗粒细胞瘤(malignant granular cell tumor, MGCT)极罕见,仅占有 GCT 的 0.5%~2%<sup>[3-4]</sup>。GCT 可发生于任何部位,头颈和舌部最为常见<sup>[1]</sup>。此外,支气管、腹壁、食管、胃、胆囊、大肠、膀胱、外阴、肛周、乳腺和甲状腺等也可发生<sup>[1,5]</sup>。GCT 通常发生在皮肤及皮下组织,发生于四肢骨骼肌内者极罕见<sup>[6-8]</sup>。GCT 多见于 30~60 岁女性患者,男女发病比例 1:1.8~2.9<sup>[2]</sup>。大多数骨骼肌内 GCT 无明显的典型症状,多为偶然发现。临床表现为单发、质硬的无痛性软组织肿块,体积通常<3 cm<sup>[3]</sup>。MGCT 好发于下肢,表现为生长速度快、体积较大的无痛性软组织肿块,体积通常>4 cm<sup>[8]</sup>。

GCT 大体表现通常为灰白、淡黄色不规则结节状,切面灰白色,质韧,无包膜,边界不清<sup>[5]</sup>。在显微镜检查中,瘤细胞呈多边形、圆形或卵圆形,细胞胞体较大,细胞质丰富,含较多嗜酸性颗粒<sup>[1,5]</sup>。目前,判别颗粒细胞瘤的良恶性仍缺乏统一的诊断标准。Fanburg-Smith 等<sup>[9]</sup>于 1998 年根据 GCT 的组织病理学特点分为良性、非典型性和恶性。GCT 病理学特征:肿瘤性坏死;梭形细胞;空泡状核及大核仁;核分裂象>2 个/10 HPF;高核质比;多形性。满足上述 3 条或 3 条以上者为 MGCT,1~2 条诊断为非典型性

GCT,仅有细胞核异型性为良性 GCT。病理证实本例为良性 GCT。免疫组化示肿瘤细胞阳性表达 NSE 和 S-100,部分表达 CD68、Vimentin 和 MBP,而上皮源性(CK、EMA),组织细胞源性(KP-1、Lysozyme、 $\alpha 1$ -AT、 $\alpha 1$ -ACT)和肌源性标记 Myoglobin、Desimin、MSA 均为阴性<sup>[10]</sup>。MGCT 根据临床和组织学特征可表现分为两类:一类表现为临床恶性、组织学良性;另一类表现为临床和组织学均为恶性。临床上对于肌内可疑 MGCT 的临床表现是生长迅速、位于下肢深部软组织,通常肿瘤体积>5 cm,具有外周侵袭、局部复发和远处转移<sup>[4]</sup>。MGCT 多经淋巴和血行转移,常见的转移部位是淋巴结、肺、肝脏、骨,有学者认为转移是诊断 MGCT 的惟一明确证据<sup>[5]</sup>。本例发生在 61 岁女性的左大腿股薄肌内,发病时间短且肿瘤生长迅速伴有疼痛,最大直径 3.8 cm,对压迫周围肌肉,临床表现倾向恶性,虽组织学良性,但术后应密切观察,不能排除 MGCT 的可能。

国内外对于骨骼肌内 GCT 影像文献报道较少。彩色多普勒超声表现为低回声肿物,无包膜,边界不清,边缘不规则,可呈毛刺状,内部回声均匀或不均匀,周边及后方回声增强,瘤体内血流信号不丰富<sup>[6,8]</sup>,其表现类似恶性病变,无钙化及乏血供可能是与恶性病变主要的鉴别点<sup>[9]</sup>。MRI 检查 T1WI 呈等或稍低信号,T2WI 呈高于肌肉信号但低于脂肪信号,T2WI 脂肪抑制呈等或不均匀稍高信号,肿瘤周围环绕线状高信号,增强扫描后肿瘤呈轻中度不均匀强化<sup>[6-7,11]</sup>。Blacksin 等<sup>[12]</sup>报道关于肿瘤外周高信号可能对应于淋巴细胞浸润和炎症反应,而皮下的 GCT 在 T2WI 未显示外周高信号,因此表明淋巴细胞可能容易在骨骼肌内 GCT 周围渗透,对骨骼肌内 GCT 有一定的特异性<sup>[7]</sup>。Kim 等<sup>[6]</sup>报道将肿瘤内残留的肌纤维对应 MRI 中 T1WI 与 T2WI 线条状低信号称为“条纹征”。本例患者 MRI 中也发现“条纹征”。

骨骼肌内 GCT 需要与以下疾病鉴别:恶性纤维组织细胞瘤、纤维肉瘤、横纹肌肉瘤、神经鞘瘤、软骨样脂肪瘤等。恶性纤维组织细胞瘤:好发于中老年人,是最常见的软组织恶性肿瘤,肿瘤的发生以大腿部位最多见。MRI 显示肿瘤 T1WI 呈等或低信号,T1W2 呈高信号<sup>[13]</sup>。组织学是由组织细胞和纤维母细胞组成。免疫组织化学染色结果通常 Vimentin、 $\alpha 1$ -AAT、 $\alpha 1$ -ACT、CD68 和 V III $\alpha$  为阳性。纤维肉瘤:多见于老年人躯干及下肢深部软组织内,位置一般较表浅,是 5~10 cm 的缓慢生长的无痛性肿块,MRI 显示肿瘤 T1WI 呈低信号,T1W2 呈高信号。组织学由梭形成纤维细胞、结缔组织和胶原纤维组成。横纹肌肉瘤:好发于儿童和青少年,累及四肢或躯干的肌



**图 1** 患者,女,61 岁,左大腿股薄肌内颗粒细胞瘤 **1a**. 术前超声示肌层内见一低回声肿物,大小 3.4 cm×1.5 cm,边界欠清,形态尚规则,其内见点状血流信号 **1b,1c,1d,1e,1f**. 术前 MRI 示股薄肌内见梭形长 T1 异常信号, T2WI-FS 呈高信号,大小约 1.8 cm×2.0 cm×3.8 cm,邻近大收肌稍受压(**1b**.冠状位 T1WI; **1c**.横断位 T1WI; **1d**.冠状位压脂 T2WI; **1e**.横断位压脂 T2WI; **1f**.矢状位压脂 T2WI)

**1g**. 术后肿瘤外观,肿瘤大体褐色肌肉组织 1 块,体积 5.5 cm×3.0 cm×2.5 cm,距上下侧切缘 1.2 cm,肌内见一肿物,体积约 3.5 cm×1.8 cm×1.7 cm,切面灰白色,实性,质硬,切缘未见肿瘤 **1h**. 光镜下(HE×100)切片示左上为肿瘤组织,瘤细胞呈多边形、圆形或卵圆形等,细胞胞体较大,细胞质丰富,含较多嗜酸性颗粒;右下为骨骼肌组织 **1i**. S-100 蛋白免疫组化染色×100, S-100 蛋白为神经组织标记物,肿瘤细胞表达阳性(左 2/3),而骨骼肌细胞为阴性(右 1/3) **1j**. NSE 免疫组化染色×100,神经元特异性烯醇酶 NSE 为神经组织标记物,肿瘤细胞表达阳性(左 2/3),而骨骼肌细胞阴性(右 1/3) **1k**. CD68 免疫组化染色×100, CD68 为巨噬细胞、单核组织细胞来源的标志物,肿瘤细胞表达阳性(左 2/3),而骨骼肌细胞阴性(右 1/3)

**Fig.1** A 61-year-old female patient with granulosa cell tumor in the gracilis muscle of the left thigh **1a**. Preoperative ultrasonography showed a low echo swelling was found in the myometrium, the size was 3.4 cm×1.5 cm, the boundary was not clear and the shape was not clear, and the point-like blood flow signals **1b,1c,1d,1e,1f**. The left thigh MRI showed the gracilis muscle was seen in the shuttle-shaped long T1 abnormal signal, and the T2WI-FS was a high signal with a size of about 1.8 cm×2.0 cm×3.8 cm, which was close to the large adductor muscle slightly under pressure (**1b**.The coronal position T1WI; **1c**.The transverse position T1WI; **1d**.the coronal pressure fat T2WI; **1e**.the transection pressure fat T2WI; **1f**.Sagittal T2WI) **1g**. Postoperative tumor appearance showed the tumor had a brown muscle tissue with a volume of 5.5 cm×3.0 cm×2.5 cm, 1.2 cm from the upper and lower margin, a mass in the muscle, the volume was about 3.5 cm×1.8 cm×1.7 cm, the section was grayish white, solid, hard, and no tumor was found on the incised margin **1h**. Postoperative HE×100 showed the left upper part is tumor tissue, the tumor cells were polygons, round or ovoid, the cell body was large, the cytoplasm was rich, and the lower right was muscle tissue **1i**. S-100 Immunohistochemical staining×100 S-100 protein was a marker of nerve tissue. Tumor cells were positive(left 2/3), skeletal muscle cells were negative (right 1/3) **1j**. NSE Immunohistochemical staining×100 Neuron-specific enolase was a marker of nerve tissue. Tumor cells were positive (left 2/3), skeletal muscle cells were negative (right 1/3) **1k**. CD68 Immunohistochemical staining×100 CD68 was a marker of macrophage and monocyte origin. Tumor cells were positive(left 2/3), skeletal muscle cells were negative(right1/3)

肉, 表现为快速生长的痛性肌肉包块。MRI 显示 TIW1 与肌肉等信号, TIW2 呈高信号, 与 GCT 有相似的颗粒性嗜酸性胞质, 但此瘤嗜酸性更强, 细胞核多位于周边。免疫组织化学染色结果通常为 S-100 阴性, 而 MSA、Myoglobin、Vimentin 和 Desimin 均为阳性。神经鞘瘤: 又称雪旺细胞瘤, 任何神经均可受累, 常发生在较大的神经周围, 有时主诉以受累神经支配区域放射痛, Tinel 征阳性, MRI 常显示沿外周神经主干路径上的梭形肿物。软骨样脂肪瘤: 是一种良性脂肪组织肿瘤, 表现为缓慢增大的肿物, 大多数位于皮下, 部分表现为肌肉肿块。组织学是由具有胚胎脂肪和胚胎软骨特征的原始细胞、脂母细胞、前脂母细胞、成熟脂肪细胞和软骨样基质组成的<sup>[14]</sup>。

骨骼肌肉 GCT 治疗主要是局部扩大切除术<sup>[15]</sup>。MGCT 恶性程度高, 预后不佳, 还应加相邻淋巴结清扫, 术后放疗目前尚存在争议。本例患者肿瘤位于股薄肌内, 生长迅速且活动度差伴有疼痛, 术前诊断考虑为恶性肿瘤的可能性大, 术后病理诊断为股薄肌内良性颗粒细胞瘤。术者距肿瘤上下边缘各 2 cm 完整切除。术后未给予辅助治疗, 随访 1 年未见局部复发及远处转移。

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