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· 病例报告 ·

易误诊为腰椎间盘突出突出的椎管内脉管瘤 1 例并文献复习

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A case of intraspinal lymphangioma which was easily misdiagnosed as lumbar disc herniation and literature review

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KEYWORDS Intervertebral disc displacement; Misdiagnosis; Lymphangioma; Case report

患者,男,72岁,因“腰痛1余年,加重伴左下肢放射痛4个多月”于2019年6月27日收住入院。患者1年前在挑担后出现腰部疼痛,疼痛无昼夜差异,夜间无潮热盗汗,无双下肢放射痛或麻木及间歇性

跛行,无咳嗽咳痰、胸闷气急及腹痛腹胀,外院多次就诊对症治疗后腰痛症状缓解,4个多月前感腰痛症状加重,伴左下肢放射痛,久坐或长时间行走后左下肢放射痛加重,偶有双下肢麻木感,无双足跛行,遂来我院骨科门诊就诊,门诊拟“腰椎间盘突出症”收住入院。入院查体:L4-S1棘突周围压痛阳性、叩痛阳性,转侧活动障碍,左下肢直腿抬高试验阳性,加

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强试验阳性,右下肢直腿抬高试验阴性,加强试验阴性,双下肢肌力正常,膝腱反射存在,右足底浅感觉减退,左小腿内外侧、左足浅感觉减退,双侧足趾末梢运动血循可,病理征未引出。腰椎正侧位 X 线片示腰椎退行性变(图 1a, 1b)。CT 示腰椎退行性改变,双侧骶髂关节退行性改变(图 1c)。腰椎 MRI 示腰椎退行性改变, L₂-L₄ 椎间盘稍膨出。平 L₅ 左侧椎管内可见条索状异常信号影(图 1d), 建议增强检查, 腰椎 MRI 增强示 L₅ 平面椎管内硬膜外病变, 脉管性肿瘤, 血管瘤可能性大(图 1e)。根据病史、症状、体征及相关辅助检查, 初步诊断为 L₅ 椎管内占位: 怀疑脉管性肿瘤。

实验室检查及影像学检查不支持恶性肿瘤诊断, 但病灶性质不能确定。与患者及家属充分沟通并签署手术知情同意后, 于 2019 年 7 月 1 日全麻下行 L₅ 椎管内占位椎板切除, 病灶清除活检, 椎间植骨融合内固定术。术中咬除 L₅ 椎板, 小心牵开脊髓, 见肿物由左侧椎间孔发出, 位于硬脊膜外, 呈囊性, 质软, 贴附于硬脊膜背部。予完整切除, 切开肿物见无黏性乳白色液体。术中快速冰冻活检回报: 腰椎椎管内血管淋巴瘤(图 1f)。术后予抗感染、消肿、抗凝等对症治疗, 术后病检结果符合腰椎椎管内血管淋巴瘤(图 1g)。术后患者临床症状明显好转, 复查 X 线片示内固定在位(图 1h, 1i)。

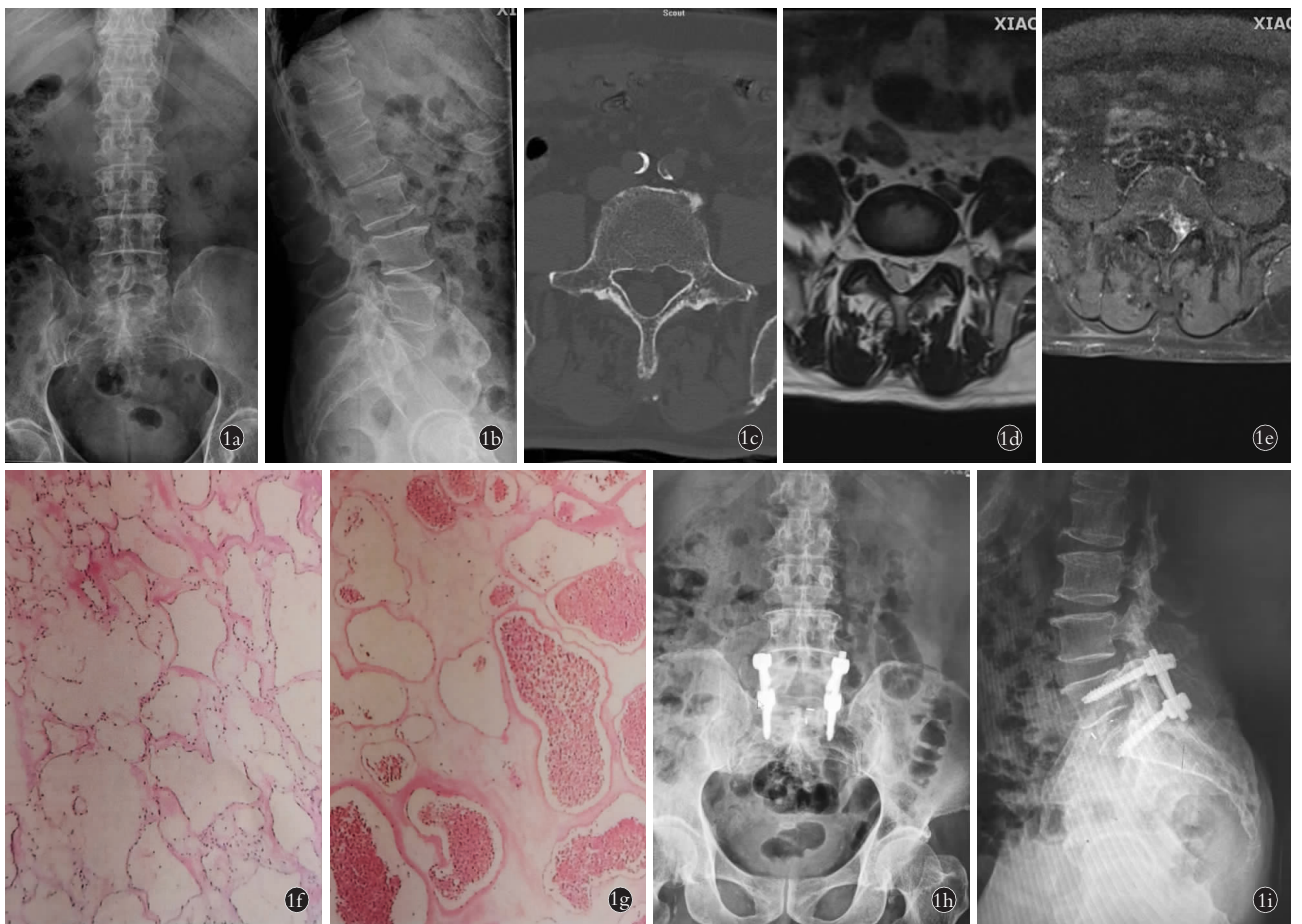


图 1 患者,男,72 岁,腰椎椎管内淋巴瘤 **1a,1b**. 术前腰椎正侧位 X 线片示腰椎退行性变 **1c**. 术前腰椎 CT 示腰椎退行性改变, 双侧骶髂关节退行性改变 **1d**. 术前腰椎 MRI 冠状位示腰椎退行性改变, L₂-L₄ 椎间盘稍膨出, 平 L₅ 左侧椎管内可见条索状异常信号影 **1e**. 术前腰椎 MRI 增强冠状位示 L₅ 平面椎管内硬膜外病变, 脉管性肿瘤, 血管瘤可能性大 **1f**. 术中快速冰冻活检示腰椎椎管内血管淋巴瘤(HE×100) **1g**. 术后病检示腰椎椎管内血管淋巴瘤(HE×100) **1h,1i**. 术后 1 周腰椎正侧位 X 线片示内固定在位, 未见松动

Fig.1 A 72-year-old male patient with lumbar spinal hemangioma **1a,1b**. Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed lumbar degenerative changes **1c**. Preoperative CT of lumbar spine showed degenerative changes of lumbar spine and bilateral sacroiliac joints **1d**. Preoperative MRI coronal position of lumbar spine showed degenerative changes in lumbar spine, L₂-L₄ intervertebral disc was slightly bulged, and abnormal signal shadows could be seen on the left side of the flat L₅ spinal canal **1e**. Preoperative lumbar MRI enhanced on coronal position showed L₅ plane spinal canal epidural disease, vascular tumor, hemangioma was likely **1f**. Intraoperative rapid frozen biopsy revealed angiolymphangioma on lumbar spinal canal (HE staining×100) **1g**. Postoperative examination revealed angiolymphangioma on lumbar spinal canal (HE staining×100) **1h,1i**. Postoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed internal fixation was on place without loosening

讨论

脉管瘤是一种罕见的非侵袭性的间充质来源的良性肿瘤,由血管畸形引起静脉淋巴管通路闭塞,导致静脉淋巴管扩张,又称血管淋巴管瘤,包括血管瘤和淋巴管瘤两种病变^[1]。脉管瘤好发于头颈部,分为原发性和继发性,以原发性多见,发病率为 0.12 %~0.28 %,男女发病比例无明显差异,而发生于椎管内为罕见报道^[2-3]。脉管瘤病理特点为淋巴管扩张,伴有含铁血黄素沉积、红细胞外渗和组织纤维化^[4]。光镜下可见其由数个大小不等的囊腔组成,部分囊腔相通,期间散布着正常基质组织和脉管系统,扩张的血管中可能含有血栓^[5]。免疫组化显示免疫球蛋白 CD31 和 D2-40 阳性^[6]。

脉管瘤发病率低,临床中容易误诊,需引起重视。脉管瘤临床症状缺乏特异性,较小时可无症状,较大时肿瘤压迫脊髓、神经根可表现为肢体运动和感觉障碍。有研究报道脉管瘤的影像学表现在不同部位呈现差异,同时瘤内血管和淋巴管比例不同也会影响其影像学表现^[1,7]。脉管瘤在 X 线片和 CT 上不显影,其影像学表现需要通过 MRI 观察^[8]。MRI 尤其是增强 MRI 可清晰显示肿瘤的大小、形态、内容物性质以及与周围组织的相互关系。使用不同参数成像可有助于判断脉管瘤性质,当肿瘤以血管为主时增强扫描呈明显强化,而以淋巴管为主时呈不均匀强化。MRI 可精准定位肿瘤,但不能定性,脉管瘤的确诊主要依靠病理活检。本例患者因腰痛伴左下肢放射痛就诊,查体左下肢直腿抬高试验阳性,入院诊断考虑腰椎间盘突出,同时该患者入院后实验室检测指标均无异常,腰椎 X 线片和 CT 均无病变提示,容易误诊。患者 MRI 增强示明显强化,考虑血管为主,术中及术后病理检查示腰椎椎管内血管淋巴管瘤,与 MRI 相符。脉管瘤常需与髓内肿瘤,如脊膜瘤、神经纤维瘤、蛛网膜囊肿以及椎管内动静脉畸形等鉴别。脉管瘤最主要的治疗手段是手术切除。早发现早治疗,预后较好。术中完整切除肿瘤可降低复

发概率^[9]。术中需注意保护周围血管神经。

总之,笔者对脉管瘤的认识存在不足,通过此例误诊案例和文献复习,希望给临床工作者诊断脉管瘤提供帮助。

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