

· 病例报告 ·

颈椎椎板骨软骨瘤 1 例

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关键词 颈椎; 椎板; 骨软骨瘤; 病例报告**DOI:** 10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2015.08.016**Osteochondroma of cervical lamellar bone: a case report** WANG Yi, WEI Xing*, and LI Nan. Bone Neoplasms Center of Orthopaedics, the First Affiliated Hospital of PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100048, China.**KEYWORDS** Cervical vertebrae; Lamina of vertebra; Osteochondroma; Case reports

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患者,男,44岁,7年前无明显诱因出现行走后双下肢无力,走路不稳伴踩棉花感,就诊于当地医院,行颈椎MRI检查后,诊断为颈椎骨质增生,给予口服药物治疗(药物不详)后症状好转。4年前无明显诱因下双下肢无力症状加重,不能行走,于当地医院就诊,CT示颈椎管内占位,给予静脉输液后(药物不详)症状好转。近2个月患者颈部疼痛伴有左上肢放射痛、麻木,走路不稳,为进一步治疗来我院就诊,门诊以“颈椎管内占位病变待查”收入院。辅助检查:(1)颈椎DR正侧位示:C₅、C₆椎体棘突之间可见不规则密度影。(2)颈椎CT示:C₅双侧椎板骨质膨胀性改变,其内密度不均匀,边缘锐利,局部突入椎管内压迫硬膜囊呈弧形压迹,椎管内不规则密度增高影(图1a,1b)。(3)颈椎MRI示:C₅双侧椎板骨质膨胀性改变,呈等T1稍长T2混杂信号,边缘光滑,局部突入椎管内压迫硬膜囊呈弧形压迹,同水平脊髓受压向右前方移位,其内见斑片状稍长T2信号(图1c,1d)。治疗:患者慢性发病,结合临床CT、MRI示颈椎管内占位与左上肢疼痛、麻木,双下肢无力症状相符,考虑良性骨肿瘤可能性大,因患者临床症状较重,行手术治疗。采用全身麻醉,头架,俯卧位,后正中切口,行C₄-C₆椎弓根螺钉系统内固定,C₅-C₆全椎板减压。术中可见C₅左侧椎板向椎管内突出骨性肿物,大小约1cm×2cm×0.5cm,质硬,顶端可见软骨帽,基底较宽,边界清楚,邻近硬膜囊脊髓受压变窄,与硬膜囊轻度粘连,神经剥离器完整剔除肿瘤,减压后可见硬膜膨隆。取椎板及病变组织送病理。术后病理示:(C₅椎板病变)符合骨软骨瘤改变(图

1e)。术后左上肢疼痛、麻木消失,随访6个月,局部愈合好,颈部活动功能恢复满意,左上肢疼痛、麻木,双下肢无力症状缓解满意,肿瘤无局部复发(图1f)。

讨论

骨软骨瘤由异常移位的骺板发生软骨下骨化所致,占良性骨肿瘤的45%,占骨肿瘤的12%,发生恶变少于1%,男多于女,10~20岁最多见^[1],多发于股骨下端、胫骨与肱骨上端的干骺部^[2]。脊柱骨软骨瘤的发病率很低,占全部骨软骨瘤的3%~4%^[3],好发于椎板部位。据Carrera等^[4]报道,长入椎管内的骨软骨瘤仅占骨软骨瘤2%,在颈椎发病相对偏高^[5]。颈椎是脊柱中活动度最大的部分,集中于此的应力较大,对骺软骨产生微小损伤,这种微小损伤累积可致骺软骨错构而产生骨软骨瘤。本例发生于C₅椎板下半部,向椎管内生长,造成对硬膜囊和左侧C₆神经根压迫,产生典型根性刺激症状,临床上较少见^[6]。术中发现肿瘤起源于椎板,行椎板切除,达到了边缘性切除肿瘤的目的。

X线片由于影像重叠,诊断价值有限,CT和MRI是发现本病的首选检查方法^[7]。CT可显示肿瘤的软骨和骨化部分,评价骨软骨瘤的延伸范围及附着区域,对于诊断和手术定位意义较大^[8]。MRI可明确肿块的大小和边界,特别是T2WI可清楚地分辨骨质、软骨及脊髓。本例患者CT及MRI表现较典型,符合文献报道的骨软骨瘤的特征性影像表现。

椎管内骨软骨瘤虽然是良性骨肿瘤,但易压迫脊髓及神经根导致严重后果。与四肢骨软骨瘤不同,临床诊断后就应尽早手术,以免导致或加重脊髓及神经损伤^[9]。手术一般采取后路切除椎板,连同瘤体完整切除,术中应特别注意完整切除肿瘤表面的软骨帽及纤维膜,以预防复发。沿脊柱纵轴生长的体积

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图 1 患者,男,44岁,C₅椎板软骨瘤 **1a**.术前颈椎横断面 CT 扫描示 C₅左侧椎板骨性赘生物突入椎管压迫硬膜囊 **1b**.术前颈椎矢状面 CT 扫描示 C₅椎板向椎管内骨性隆起的占位病变,基底与椎板相连 **1c**.MRI 矢状面 T1WI 示椎管左后侧向内突出的混杂异常信号肿块影,邻近硬膜囊和脊髓受压变窄 **1d**.MRI 矢状面 T2WI 示椎管左后侧向内突出的混杂异常信号肿块影 **1e**.术后病理:C₅椎板病变,符合骨软骨瘤改变,软骨帽灶性钙化(HE×400) **1f**.术后6个月颈椎 CT 扫描示病灶切除后硬膜囊及颈脊髓压迫解除

Fig.1 A 44-year-old male patient with osteochondroma on lamellar bone of C₅

1a. Preoperative CT of cross section showed the cervical dural sac was compressed due to the compression of left lamellar bone of C₅ **1b.** Preoperative sagittal CT showed a lamellar bony protuberance of C₅ to vertebral canal. The root of the bony protuberance continued to vertebral plate **1c.** Sagittal MRI T1WI showed a bulk mixture abnormal signal. The nearby cervical dural sac and spinal cord was narrowed due to the compression **1d.** Sagittal MRI T2WI showed a bulk mixture abnormal signal break out into the left vertebral canal **1e.** Postoperative pathology demonstrated the diagnosis of osteochondroma. Calcification could be seen in cartilage cap (HE×400) **1f.** Cervical CT scan showed cervical dural sac and spinal cord were released after resection of tumor (6 months after operation)

较大的骨软骨瘤尤应彻底清除,否则肿瘤远期可能发生恶变。手术主要困难在于去除肿瘤骨硬质部分时,可能需用较硬较重的器械靠近脊髓或神经等结构,任何可能增加脊髓受压的动作,如摇动肿瘤组织或者将咬骨钳插入椎板下等操作应尽量避免。术中要注意对脊髓、神经及硬脊膜的保护,以免损伤。

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