

· 临床研究 ·

脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 CT 及 MRI 表现

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【摘要】 目的: 探讨脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤的 CT 及 MRI 表现。方法: 回顾性分析 2011 年 3 月至 2015 年 8 月经病理证实的 23 例脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤患者的临床表现及 CT、MRI 资料, 男 14 例, 女 9 例; 年龄 28~70 岁, 平均 53.4 岁。临床症状以脊柱区疼痛为主, 少数伴周围神经症状。病程 2 周~3 个月, 平均 9 周。CT 平扫 9 例, CT 平扫及增强 8 例; 21 例 MRI 平扫及增强扫描; 15 例同时行 CT 及 MRI 检查; 对病灶的部位、骨质改变、形态、密度/信号特点及强化特征进行观察, 并与病理进行对照。**结果:** 病变部位及大小: 颈椎 1 例, 胸椎 16 例, 腰椎 2 例, 骶椎 4 例。肿块常较大, 最大的横断面 73 mm×125 mm。病变类型: 23 例中 15 例表现为骨质破坏型, 7 例为软组织肿块型, 无骨髓浸润型。CT 及 MRI 表现: CT 示 11 例伴“云雾”状改变, 6 例伴压缩性骨折, 并伴“浮冰”样改变, 伴“袖套”样改变 9 例; 11 例伴椎管狭窄; 增强扫描明显强化。MRI 示 T1WI 均为稍低信号, T2WI 均为稍高信号, 信号不均, 增强后强化明显, 椎管狭窄 16 例, 伴“袖套”样改变 13 例; 椎间隙均无明显狭窄。CT 及 MRI 表现对照: CT 对骨质破坏细节的显示明显优于 MRI, 但其对病灶范围及其周围结构是否受累显示不及 MRI, MRI 显示病灶的范围往往大于 CT。病理: 23 例均为脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤。**结论:** 脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤发病年龄、部位及影像学表现有一定特征性。CT 和 MRI 表现中“云雾”状、“浮冰”状骨质破坏及椎管内“袖套”样浸润对脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤的诊断有一定价值。

【关键词】 脊柱; 淋巴瘤; CT; MRI

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CT and MRI manifestation of primary spinal large B cell lymphoma TIAN Ping*, JIANG Kai, CAI Zhi-qiang, WANG Yong-tao, and DENG Sheng-de. *Huzhou Central Hospital MRI Room, Huzhou 313000, Zhejiang, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate CT and MRI characteristics of primary spinal large B cell lymphoma. **Methods:** CT and MRI data of 23 patients with primary spinal large B cell lymphoma confirmed by histopathology were retrospectively analyzed from March 2011 to August 2015. Among them, including 14 males and 9 females aged from 28 to 70 years old with an average of 53.4 years old. The clinical manifestation mainly focus on pain around spinal and minority peripheral nerve symptom. The courses of disease ranged from 2 weeks to 3 months with an average of 9 weeks. Nine patients underwent CT plain scan, 8 patients underwent plain and enhanced CT; 21 patients underwent MRI plain scan and enhanced; 15 patients underwent CT and MRI examination. The location, bone changes, shape, density, signal intensity and enhancement characteristics of lesions were observed and compared with pathology. **Results:** Location and size of lesion showed cervical vertebrae in 1 case, thoracic vertebrae in 16 cases, lumbar vertebrae in 2 cases, and sacral vertebrae in 4 cases. Mass was larger, the largest cross-sectional size of group was up to 73 mm×125 mm. CT examination showed that 11 cases with “cloud and mist” shape change, 6 cases with compression fractures, and with “floating ice” shape change, 9 cases with “oversleeve” shape change, 11 cases with spinal stenosis; enhancement scan showed obvious reinforcement. MRI showed slightly low signal on T1WI and T2WI were slightly high signal, and signal was uneven, and enhancement scan showed obvious reinforcement, 13 of 16 cases with spinal canal stenosis changed like “oversleeve”, intervertebral space showed no significant stenosis. Comparison of CT and MRI showed the manifestation of bone destruction by CT was superior than that of MRI, but the range of lesion, and related surrounding structures were not better than MRI. MRI displayed the range of lesion usually bigger than CT. Pathology results showed that 23 patients were all primary spinal large B cell lymphoma. **Conclusion:** Primary spinal large B cell lymphoma has certain features in age, location and imaging findings. The “cloud and mist”, “floating ice” and “oversleeve” shape bony destruction by CT and MRI has certain significance to diagnosis of primary spinal large B cell lymphoma.

KEYWORDS Spine; Lymphoma; CT; MRI

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脊柱淋巴瘤 (spinal lymphoma, SL) 是一类少见的恶性小圆细胞肿瘤, 主要局限于硬膜外, 约占淋巴瘤患者的 0.1%~3.3% 和脊柱硬膜外肿瘤的 9%^[1], 以非霍奇金大 B 细胞淋巴瘤为主。脊柱淋巴瘤分为原发和继发, 脊柱原发性淋巴瘤 (primary spinal lymphoma, PSL) 是指起源于椎体或附件, 无其他部位病灶^[2], 非常罕见, 易误诊。本文通过对 23 例经穿刺或手术病理证实的脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤患者的 CT 及 MRI 表现进行分析总结, 以提高其诊断正确率。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

回顾性分析 2011 年 3 月至 2015 年 8 月经临床病理证实为脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤的 23 例患者的临床和影像学资料, 其中男 14 例, 女 9 例, 年龄 28~70 岁, 平均 53.4 岁。颈部疼痛伴双上肢乏力、感觉减退 1 例; 胸背部疼痛 16 例, 8 例伴双下肢乏力、2 例伴一侧下肢乏力, 伴躯体及下肢感觉减退 6 例; 腰部疼痛 2 例, 1 例伴双下肢乏力、感觉减退; 骶部疼痛 4 例, 2 例伴盆底部双侧感觉减退、2 例伴一侧感觉减退。病程 2~12 周, 平均 9 周。23 例患者体重均未明显减轻, 无发热; 影像学及其他辅助检查均未发现其他部位淋巴结肿大, 肝脾无肿大, 外周血象检查无异常, 无长期免疫抑制剂服用史。无其他部位淋巴瘤病史。

1.2 检查方法

1.2.1 CT 扫描 9 例单行平扫, 8 例行平扫及增强扫描。嘱患者平静呼吸, 颈椎扫描时双侧上肢下垂放于身体两侧, 胸腰骶椎扫描时双侧上肢伸直上举。检查应用 TOSHIBA Aquilion 16、PHILIPS Brilliance 16 及 PHILIPS 256 iCT 扫描, 管电压 120 kV, 管电流 200 mAs, 骨算法重建, 重建层厚 5 mm, 显示骨窗、软组织窗两种。扫描时包括相邻节段 1 个椎体。增强扫描采用高压注射器注射非离子型对比剂 (碘海醇) 100 ml, 流速 2.5 ml/s。

1.2.2 MRI 扫描 21 例患者术前应用 GE Signa

1.5 T、GE 3.0 T 核磁行平扫及增强检查。嘱患者平静呼吸、制动, 双侧上肢下垂放于身体两侧。采用体表线圈, 平扫包括常规矢状位 T1WI、T2WI, 抑脂矢状位 T2WI, 横断位 T2WI 4 个序列成像, 增强经肘静脉注射 Gd-DTPA 15 ml, 采用抑脂矢状位、冠状位及横断位 T1WI 3 个序列成像。扫描时包括相邻节段 1 个椎体。层厚均为 5 mm。

1.3 观察项目与方法

1.3.1 病变部位及大小 单部位发病, 肿块仅位于 1 个部位, 但可累及多个椎体、附件, 肿块必须连续; 多部位发病, 病灶为多发, 不连续, 未纳入本研究。测量病灶大小并记录。观察骨质破坏类型、骨髓浸润情况、软组织肿块及椎管狭窄程度。

1.3.2 CT 及 MRI 表现 骨改变、软组织改变、椎管及脊髓改变、增强强化情况。由两名副主任任医师分别进行观察、记录, 并在一名主任医师指导下对观察结果进行汇总, 差异协商解决。

1.3.3 病理分析方法 本组 5 例行手术治疗, 余 18 例经穿刺活检证实, 病理上均为非霍奇金淋巴瘤, 并以大 B 淋巴瘤多见。镜下: 瘤细胞小圆形, 大小较一致, 浸润性生长, 部分病灶伴区域性黏液变性。根据 Hans 等^[3]分型原则, 骨原发淋巴瘤分为 2 个亚型, 第 1 型: B 细胞生发中心性, 免疫组化检测 CD10 (+), Bcl-6 (+/-); CD10 (-), Bcl-6 (+), Mum-1 (-); 第 2 型: 非 B 细胞生发中心性, 免疫组化检测 CD10 (-), Bcl-6 (-); CD10 (-), Bcl-6 (+), Mum-1 (+)。

2 结果

2.1 病变部位及大小

病变部位: 本组病例发病部位以胸椎为主, 占本组病例的 69.6% (16/23), 胸椎上下段发病率无明显差异, 骶尾椎次之, 占 17.4% (4/23), 腰椎占 8.7% (2/23), 颈椎最少, 占 4.3% (1/23)。病灶分布见表 1。大小: 横断位最小肿瘤最大层面约 12 mm×24 mm, 最大者 73 mm×125 mm, 中位大小 44 mm×64 mm, 其中最大径线 >50 mm 者 17 例。

表 1 脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 23 例的病灶分布
Tab.1 Lesion distribution of 23 patients with primary spinal large B cell lymphoma

组别	例数	具体部位
颈椎	1	C ₂ -C ₄ 椎体及附件
上段胸椎	8	T ₁ 椎体、T ₁ 椎体及附件、T ₃ 椎体及附件、T ₄ 附件各 2 例
下段胸椎	8	T ₁₀ 椎体、T ₁₀ 椎体及附件各 3 例, T ₁₁ 椎体及附件、T ₁₂ 椎体及附件各 1 例
腰椎	2	L ₁ 附件、L ₅ 椎体及附件
骶尾椎	4	S ₁ -S ₂ 椎体、S ₁ -S ₃ 椎体、S ₁ -S ₄ 椎体、S ₁ -S ₅ 及左侧髂骨

注: 胸椎以 T₆ 椎体下缘分为上、下段
Note: Thoracic vertebrae was divided into upper and below section bases on T₆ vertebrae

2.2 CT 及 MRI 表现

17 例行 CT 检查,其中 11 例融合性骨质破坏者局部骨皮质不连续,呈虫蚀样改变,骨小梁稀疏,骨密度减低,呈“云雾”状改变(图 1);6 例伴椎体压缩性骨折,骨皮质不连续,椎体密度不均匀增高,内见大小不等的不规则形的碎片影,在低密度软组织背景衬托下似“浮冰”状改变(图 2,表 2)。

21 例行 MRI 检查,T1WI 为稍低信号,T2WI 以稍高信号为主,T2WI 压脂像呈高信号,增强后强化明显,其中 13 例可见肿瘤包绕椎体、附件生长

(图 3),并可沿椎管硬膜外呈环状浸润生长形成“袖套”样改变,并 9 例见脊膜尾征(图 4-5)。

对 15 例同时行 CT 及 MRI 检查,CT 能清晰显示骨质破坏的类型,MRI 不及 CT,但 MRI 其对病灶范围、椎管、椎间孔情况的显示优于 CT(图 3,图 6)。23 例患者 CT 及 MRI 表现见表 3。

2.3 病理结果

5 例经手术切除后病理证实,余 18 例经活检证实。大体病理:肿瘤组织多呈灰红色,切面多为灰白色,质地较脆。镜下:肿瘤细胞呈小圆形,大小较为一

表 2 脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 23 例 CT 及 MRI 伴随和继发表现(例)

Tab.2 CT and MRI accompany and secondary performance part of 23 patients with primary spinal large B cell lymphoma (case)

类别	继发改变				伴随征象				
	压缩性骨折	椎间隙狭窄	椎管狭窄	椎间盘破坏	云雾状改变	浮冰状改变	袖套状改变	脊膜尾征	骨膜反应
CT	6	0	11	0	11	6	5	5	0
MRI	8	0	16	0	0	0	13	9	0

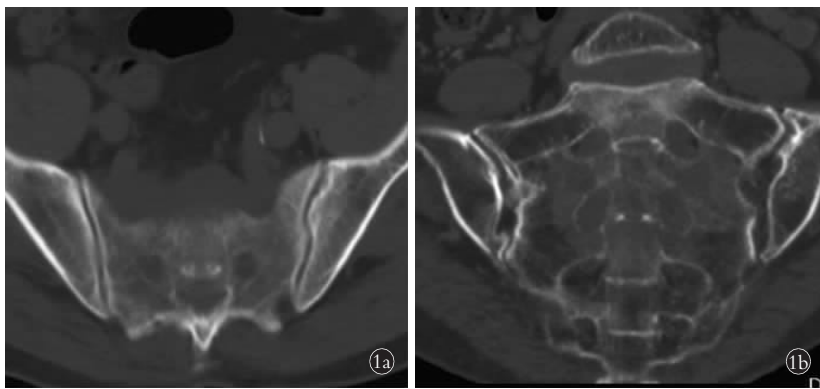


图 1 患者,女,69 岁,骶骨原发大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 1a. 横断位 CT 示 S₂-S₄ 椎体前缘见软组织肿块影,椎体骨小梁稀疏模糊,似“云雾”状改变,骨皮质毛糙,以前缘明显,骶管略狭窄,骶孔尚清晰 1b. 冠状位重建 CT 示“云雾”状骨质破坏

Fig.1 Female,69 years old,primary sacral large B cell lymphoma 1a. CT on cross section showed shadow of soft tissue mass on S₂-S₄,with vertebral body bone destruction,bone sparse,bone cortex thinning,like cloud and mist shape change,sacral foramen stenosis 1b. Coronal reconstruction CT showed "cloud and mist " bone destruction



图 2 患者,女,65 岁,胸椎原发大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 2a. 胸椎椎体广泛虫噬状骨质破坏,椎体正常形态消失,部分残存骨骨质密度增高 2b. 椎体周围见软组织密度肿块包绕,累及椎管,椎管狭窄,软组织密度内高密度残存骨,似“浮冰”样变 2c. 增强扫描 CT 示肿块强化明显,软组织部分强化均匀,未见明显囊变、坏死灶

Fig.2 Female,65 years old,primary large B cell lymphoma on thoracic vertebra 2a. Vertebral body were widely destructed like insect bite,normal form of vertebral body was disappeared,some of the residual bone density were increased 2b. Vertebral body around masses of soft tissue density wrapping,involved spinal,spinal stenosis,soft tissue density in high density residual bone,like " floating ice" 2c. Enhancement CT scanning showed mass was obvious,and part of soft tissue was homogeneous,and no obvious cystic and necrotic foci were found



图 3 患者,男,28 岁,非霍奇金淋巴瘤 **3a.** MRI 示胸椎椎体及附件广泛虫噬状骨质破坏,椎体正常形态消失,溶骨性、成骨性骨质破坏并存,部分残存骨骨质硬化、密度增高 **3b.** MRI 示椎体、附件周围见广泛软组织密度肿块包绕,累及椎管,椎管狭窄,增强扫描肿块强化明显,软组织部分强化均匀,与邻近肌肉组织分界不清 **3c.** 同一病灶 MRI 显示软组织部分明显优于 CT,软组织强化明显,与邻近结果分界尚清,但对于骨质改变情况的显示明显差于 CT

Fig. 3 Male, 28 years old, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma **3a.** MRI showed vertebral body around thoracic vertebrae were widespreadly destructed like insect bite, normal formation of vertebral body was disappeared, osteolytic bone destruction and osteopenia were both existed, osteosclerosis and increased bone density of partial remnant **3b.** MRI showed widespread soft tissue around vertebral body and attachment were rounded by mass, involved with spinal canal, spinal stenosis. Enhancement MRI scanning showed mass was enhanced significantly, part of soft tissue enhanced uniform, and adjacent muscle tissue boundaries were not clear **3c.** The same lesion MRI showed part of soft tissue was better than CT, and enhancement was obvious in soft tissue, and boundary between soft tissue was still clear, but change of bone mass was significantly worse than that of CT

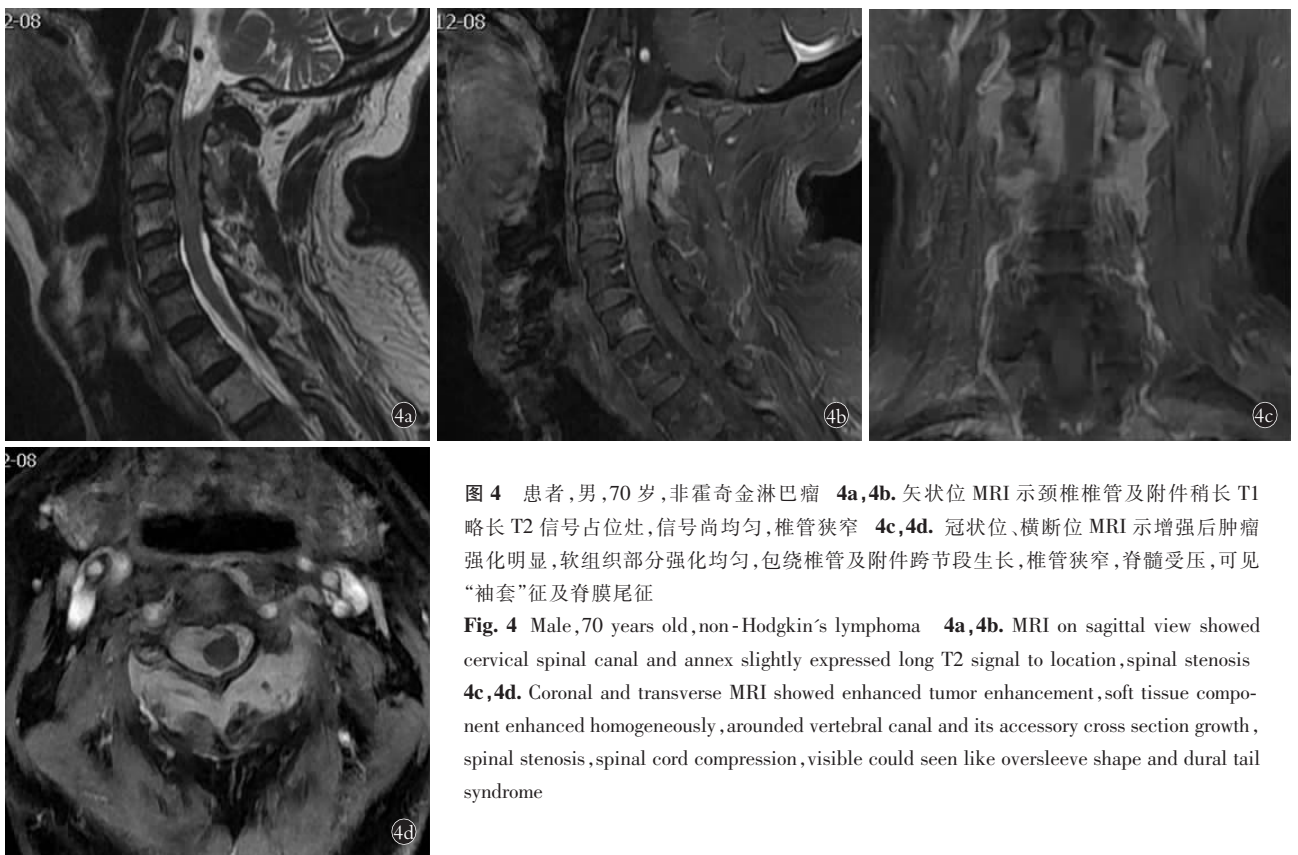


图 4 患者,男,70 岁,非霍奇金淋巴瘤 **4a,4b.** 矢状位 MRI 示颈椎椎管及附件稍长 T1 略长 T2 信号占位灶,信号尚均匀,椎管狭窄 **4c,4d.** 冠状位、横断位 MRI 示增强后肿瘤强化明显,软组织部分强化均匀,包绕椎管及附件跨节段生长,椎管狭窄,脊髓受压,可见“袖套”征及脊膜尾征

Fig. 4 Male, 70 years old, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma **4a,4b.** MRI on sagittal view showed cervical spinal canal and annex slightly expressed long T2 signal to location, spinal stenosis **4c,4d.** Coronal and transverse MRI showed enhanced tumor enhancement, soft tissue component enhanced homogeneously, arounded vertebral canal and its accessory cross section growth, spinal stenosis, spinal cord compression, visible could seen like oversleeve shape and dural tail syndrome

致,浸润性生长,细胞核呈类圆形,胞质较少,染色质分布不均,核分裂多见,局部区域有黏液变性、坏死灶。所有病例行常规镜检及免疫组化检查,免疫组化参照 Hans 等^[3]分型原则。23 例均为非霍奇金氏淋巴

瘤,并均为大 B 细胞淋巴瘤。

3 讨论

脊柱原发淋巴瘤是一种少见的起源于结外淋巴网状系统和造血系统的恶性肿瘤,并以非霍奇金大

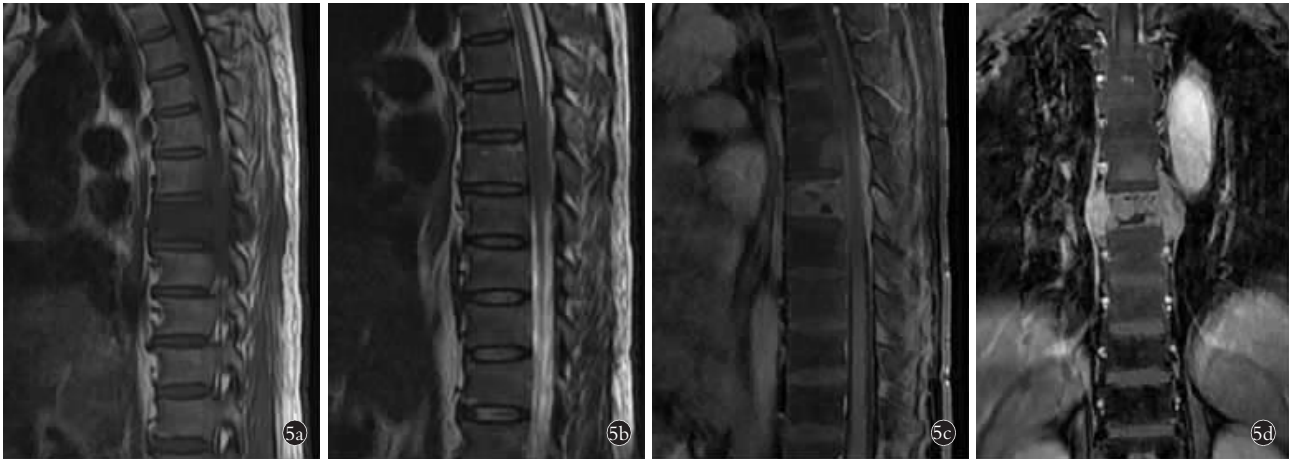


图 5 患者,女,65 岁,大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 5a,5b. MRI 示胸椎椎体及附件处长略长 T1、T2 信号占位灶,T1WI 信号均匀,T2WI 信号不均,累及椎管 5c,5d. 增强后 MRI 示椎体及附件内广泛异常强化灶,包绕椎管,强化明显,可见跨节段生长脊膜尾征

Fig.5 Female,65 years old,large B cell lymphoma 5a,5b. MRI showed thoracic vertebral body and annex had a slightly long T1,T2 signal,T1WI signal even,T2WI signal was uneven,involving with spinal canal 5c,5d. Enhancement MRI showed vertebral body and accessory were found to enhance range of abnormal enhancement. The wound was wrapped around spinal canal, and enhancement was obvious

表 3 脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 23 例的 CT 及 MRI 表现(例)

Tab.3 CT and MRI manifestation of 23 patients with primary spinal large B cell lymphoma(case)

类别	部位			骨质破坏类型			强化程度		
	椎体及附件	椎体	附件	溶骨性	成骨性	混合性	轻度	中度	重度
CT	6	9	2	15	0	2	0	0	5
MRI	8	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	15

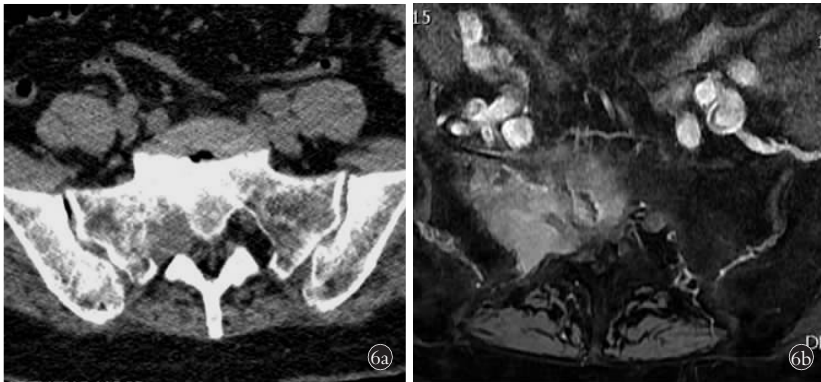


图 6 患者,女,70 岁,大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 6a. S₁、S₂ 椎体 MRI 示右侧占位伴局部骨质破坏,累及骶孔,致骶孔狭窄 6b. MRI 示病灶范围较 CT 更大,更清晰,骶孔及骶管累及情况显示更清晰

Fig.6 Female,70 years old,large B cell lymphoma 6a. MRI of S₁,S₂ showed right side of vertebral body with local bone destruction,involving with sacral hole,and caused sacral hole stenosis 6b. MRI showed a greater range of lesions than CT,clearer, lesions involving with sacral foramen and sacral canal situation was clearer

B 细胞淋巴瘤常见。分为原发性及继发性,原发性是指为单一骨淋巴瘤,可累及或不累及区域淋巴结,或多骨发生,但不累及淋巴结及内脏器官^[4];继发性是多为全身淋巴瘤的一部分。各年龄段均可发病,但以 40~70 岁多见^[5],男性发病率高于女性,临床表现以脊髓压迫症状常见。Ramadan 等^[6]曾对 131 例骨原发性淋巴瘤进行总结,约 1/3 累及脊柱,其中约 1/2 伴随脊髓压迫症状的出现。

3.1 发病部位及大小

骨淋巴瘤发病部位以富含骨髓的长骨、骨盆和脊柱最常见。研究显示脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤

以胸段好发,并椎体发病率远大于附件。肿瘤细胞产生 TNF 和 IL-1、IL-6 等细胞因子,引起破骨活动活跃,肿瘤早期常沿骨小梁间隙向四周浸润性生长,骨质破坏相对轻,且椎旁间隙组织疏松利于肿瘤生长,致早期症状不明显,发现时肿块常常体积较大,本组最大径线>50 mm 者达 17 例,约占本组病例的 74.0%(17/23),且原发于椎体肿瘤体积往往大于附件者,肿瘤发病部位及大小与文献^[7]相似。

3.2 CT 及 MRI 表现

脊柱淋巴瘤细胞可产生 TNF 等细胞因子,引起破骨活动活跃,故 CT 主要表现为浸润性溶骨性骨质

破坏及软组织肿块包绕病骨,而硬化型、囊性膨胀型及混合型骨质破坏相对少见。溶骨性破坏程度较轻者骨小梁密度减低,小梁间隙密度增高、模糊,呈“云雾”状改变;破坏较明显者骨小梁及小梁间隙被肿瘤组织取代,部分肿瘤组织内可伴部分残存骨,软组织背景衬托的高密度残存骨似“浮冰”样改变。部分病灶边缘可伴随骨质硬化,受累严重者可伴病理性骨折。肿瘤常常向四周浸润性生长,形成软组织肿块包绕病骨,且软组织肿块范围常常大于所见骨质破坏范围。胡剑波等^[8]认为脊柱淋巴瘤骨质破坏程度及方式多样,但以溶骨性骨质破坏者常见。

MRI 主要表现为不同程度的骨质破坏、肿瘤包绕椎管形成“袖套”征。T1WI 多为等或略低信号, T2WI 信号表现多样,可为高、中、低不等信号, T2WI 脂肪抑制序列均表现为高信号,并以信号不均常见。有研究^[9]认为与淋巴瘤细胞排列紧密,间质成分较少,水分含量相对低有关。肿瘤常累及椎管,因硬脊膜具有一定阻挡作用,故肿块多包绕硬膜生长,形成“袖套”样改变,易导致椎管狭窄、脊髓压迫,可沿硬膜跨节段生长,故肿瘤上下径常最大,并可伴脊髓尾征,病灶这种生长方式与硬膜外淋巴组织较丰富有一定关系。病变部位椎间盘少见破坏,大概与其血供不丰富有关。

CT 及 MRI 增强检查肿瘤强化明显,软组织部分密度/信号多均匀,少见坏死、液化。肿瘤与周围组织分界多清晰,少数分界不清。增强检查有利于病灶范围的显示。

CT、MRI 是主要检查方法,但两者各有优势,通过对比显示 CT 检查对病灶有无骨质破坏及骨质破坏类型的显示有一定优势,但对椎管内情况显示不清,当仅有轻度椎体骨质结构改变、软组织肿块不明显时易漏诊;MRI 不仅能清晰观察脊柱及脊髓情况,还可观察肿块的来源、周围结构是否受累,对治疗及术后随访具有较大价值,并对病灶范围的显示更真实,但对骨质破坏程度及类型显示较差。故两者联合使用更利于术前诊断。

3.3 鉴别诊断

脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤主要需与转移瘤、结核、化脓性脊柱炎等相鉴别。转移瘤也好发于中老年患者,但多有原发肿瘤病史,多发常见,软组织肿块体积往往相对较小,少见环绕脊髓形成“袖套”征;脊柱结核易致椎间隙狭窄,常伴椎旁脓肿,增强后扫

描脓肿壁呈环状强化,抗结核治疗后好转;化脓性脊柱炎一般急性起病,临床常伴高热、寒战,可伴椎旁脓肿形成,抗炎治疗后好转可鉴别。

总之,脊柱原发性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤多见于中老年患者,表现为单椎体和(或)附件溶骨性骨质破坏伴周围较大软组织肿块,多数边界清;增强后强化明显,多累及椎管致椎管狭窄,可沿硬膜跨节段浸润生长;“云雾”状、“浮冰”状骨质破坏及包绕椎管形成“袖套”征对诊断有一定提示价值。

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