

- (4):339-344. Chinese.
- [8] 巴春,于俊龙. II 号方外敷对术前消肿结合跗骨窦入路治疗跟骨骨折的临床疗效分析[J]. 中国骨伤, 2019, 32(11):987-990. BA C, YU J L. External application of No. II prescription on preoperative detumescence for the treatment of calcaneal fracture through tarsal sinus approach[J]. China J Orthop Traumatol, 2019, 32(11): 987-990. Chinese.
- [9] 崔树廷,刘子祯,汤斌,等. 闭合复位内固定与经跗骨窦小切口内固定治疗 Sanders II 型跟骨骨折的疗效比较[J]. 中国骨伤, 2019, 32(5):448-453. CUI S T, LIU Z Z, TANG B, et al. Closed reduction and internal fixation versus transtarsal sinus small incision internal fixation for Sanders type II calcaneal fractures[J]. China J Orthop Traumatol, 2019, 32(5):448-453. Chinese.
- [10] 徐向阳,胡牧. 跟骨骨折的治疗现状与微创趋势[J]. 中国骨伤, 2019, 32(11):979-981. XU X Y, HU M. Current status of treatment and minimally invasive trend of calcaneal fracture[J]. China J Orthop Traumatol, 2019, 32(11):979-981. Chinese.
- [11] 洪浩,俞光荣. 跟骨关节内骨折的手术治疗进展及思考[J]. 中国骨伤, 2021, 34(9):791-793. HONG H, YU G R. Surgical treatment status and thoughts of intra articular calcaneal fracture[J]. China J Orthop Traumatol, 2021, 34(9):791-793. Chinese.
- [12] 季科,王素春,李丹勇,等. 影响跟骨闭合性骨折术后愈合和皮瓣坏死的因素分析[J]. 实用骨科杂志, 2017, 23(4):309-311. JI K, WANG S C, LI D Y, et al. Analysis of the risk factors of slow incision healing and flap necrosis after the operation of closed calcaneal fracture[J]. J Pract Orthop, 2017, 23(4):309-311. Chinese.

(收稿日期:2022-03-23 本文编辑:李宜)

· 病例报告 ·

胸椎原发 Rosai-Dorfman 病合并压缩性骨折 1 例

陈林¹, 谢珍国², 李波¹, 冯世龙¹

(1. 重庆大学附属三峡医院脊柱科 重庆市老年疾病临床医学研究中心, 重庆 404100; 2. 重庆大学附属三峡医院药学部, 重庆 404100)

关键词 胸椎; Rosai-Dorfman 病; 骨折, 压缩性

中图分类号:R681.5

DOI:10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.2023.04.006

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



Thoracic primary Rosai-Dorfman disease complicated with compression fracture: a case report

CHEN Lin¹, XIE Zhen-guo², LI Bo¹, FENG Shi-long¹ (1. Department of Spine Surgery, Chongqing University Three Gorges Hospital, Chongqing Municipality Clinical Research Center for Geriatric Diseases, Chongqing 404100, China; 2. Department of Pharmacy, Chongqing University Three Gorges Hospital, Chongqing 404100, China)

KEYWORDS Thoracic vertebra; Rosai Dorfman disease; Fracture, compression

患者,男,52岁,因搬重物扭伤致腰部疼痛伴活动受限2周于2020年11月5日入院。查体:神清,自行步入病房,查体配合,全身浅表淋巴结未扪及肿大,胸腰交界段棘突叩压痛,椎旁肌僵硬,腰椎向左侧弯曲,腰椎棘突无明显叩痛,无下肢放射性疼痛,双下肢及会阴部感觉、肌力未见明显异常,双下肢肌张力及反射未见明显异常,病理征未引出。实验室检查:红细胞 $6.29 \times 10^{12}/L$,血红蛋白 $200 g/L$,结核感染T细胞试验阳性,结核抗体阳性,红细胞沉降率(erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR) $18 mm/h$,免疫蛋

白k轻链: $3.98 g/L$ 。肿瘤标志物未见异常。X线(图1a-1b)显示:腰椎向左侧弯曲, T_{11} 、 L_2 、 L_3 椎体压缩性改变。MRI(图1c-1f)显示: T_{11} 椎体及左侧附件见斑片状长T1长T2信号影,增强明显强化,椎体局部向左侧后方突出,压迫硬膜囊。脊髓形态及强化未见异常。CT(图1g)显示: T_{11} 椎体左侧骨质破坏,吸收,高度变矮,周围软组织肿胀。脊柱腰段向左侧弯曲。术前 T_{11} 椎体穿刺活检:镜下见少量骨小梁,造血组织增生活跃,未见明显异型性。骨扫描(图1h): T_{11} 椎体可见团块状放射性浓聚影,其余未见异常放射性分布。入院诊断: T_{11} 椎体肿瘤伴病理性骨折,孤立性浆细胞瘤可能。行后路 T_{11} 椎体全切、人工椎体植入植骨融合内固定术(图1i-1j)。术后患者出现乳糜

通讯作者:李波 E-mail:253380123@qq.com

Corresponding author: LI Bo E-mail:253380123@qq.com

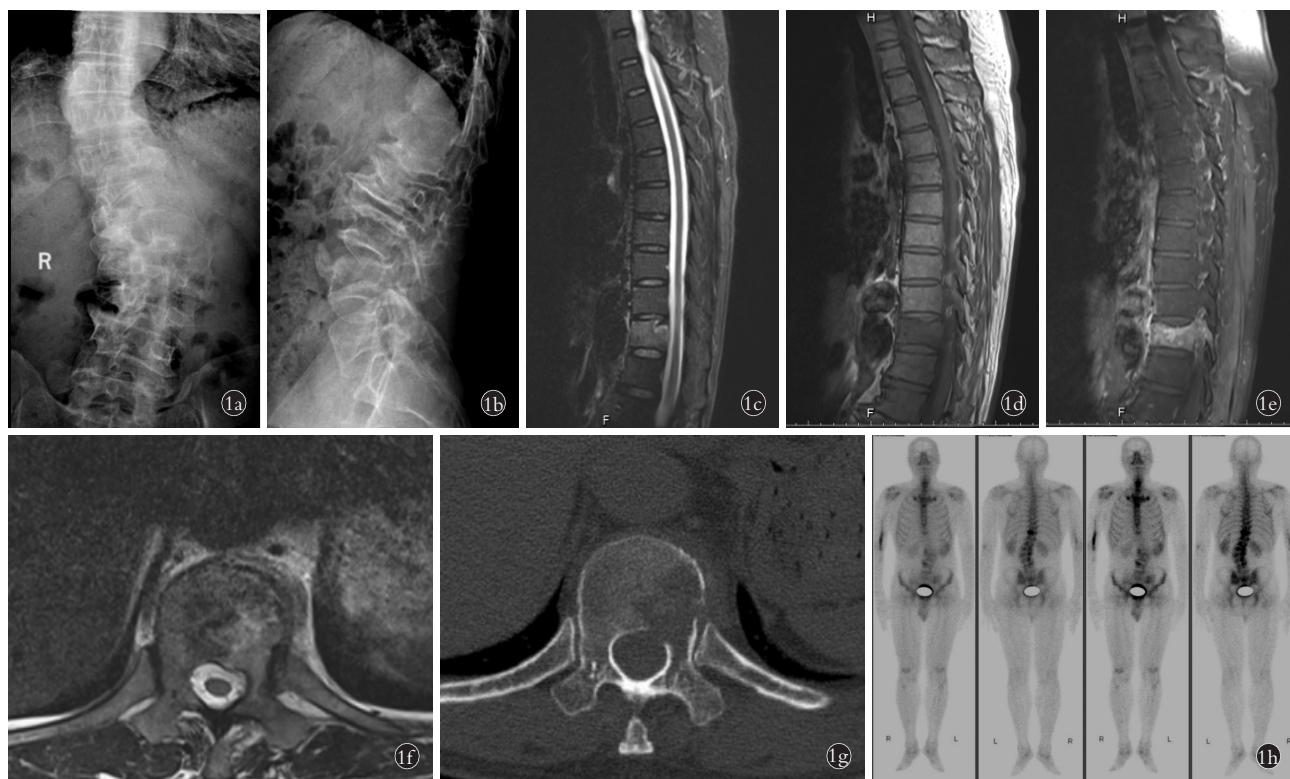


图 1 患者,男,52 岁,扭伤致腰部疼痛伴活动受限 2 周 **1a,1b.** 术前正侧位 X 线片示 T₁₁ 椎体压缩改变,腰椎向左侧弯曲 **1c,1d,1e,1f.** 术前 MRI 见 T₁₁ 椎体异常信号,增强后可见明显强化(图 1c 为矢状位压脂 T2WI,图 1d 为矢状位 T1WI,图 1e 为矢状位增强,图 1f 为横断面 T2WI) **1g.** 术前横截面 CT 示 T₁₁ 椎体左侧及附件区溶骨性骨质破坏,周围无硬化 **1h.** 术前骨扫描 T₁₁ 椎体可见放射性浓聚,为病灶椎体

Fig.1 Male,52 years old,lumbar pain with limited activity for 2 weeks caused by sprain **1a,1b.** Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed compression change of thoracic on 11 vertebral body and lumbar spine bent to the left side **1c,1d,1e,1f.** Preoperative MRI showed abnormal signals of thoracic 11 vertebral body,and obvious enhancement was seen after enhancement (1c showed coronal pressure fat T2WI,1d showed coronal position T1WI,1e showed coronal position with enhanced scan,1f showed transverse position T2WI) **1g.** Preoperative CT on cross section showed osteolytic bone destruction on the left side of thoracic 11 vertebral body and accessory area without sclerosis around **1h.** Preoperative bone scanning showed radioactive concentration around T₁₁ vertebral bodies and which was vertebral body lesions

胸,再次行剖胸探查术,术中结扎乳糜管后恢复良好,术后正侧位 X 线片示内固定良好(图 1k-1l),CT 矢状位见人工椎体位置满意(图 1m)。3 个月后复查正侧位 X 线片及 CT 矢状位示内固定位置满意(图 1n-1p)。术后病变组织病理检查(图 1q)见镜下散在及团块状分布的组织样细胞,胞体大,胞浆丰富,粉染,核略不规则,并见散在及灶状淋巴细胞、浆细胞浸润。人白细胞分化抗原 20 (human leukocyte differentiation antigen 20,CD20)(散在或灶状+),CD3(散在+),CD38(散在或灶状+),CD138(散在+),酸性钙结合蛋白(S-100)、CD1a、CD68、CD163(散在或灶状+),细胞角蛋白(cytokeratin,CK)(-),CD30(-),溶菌酶(lysozyme)(散在+),胰岛蛋白(langerin)(-),细胞周期蛋白-D1(cyclinD1)(-)。病理诊断:(T₁₁ 椎体)炎症肉芽肿样病变,倾向 Rosai-Dorfman 病。随访 1 年,未见肿瘤复发。

讨论

Rosai-Dorfman 病(Rosai-Dorfman disease,RDD)

又称伴巨大淋巴结病的窦组织细胞增生症,是一种罕见的良性组织细胞增生的慢性疾病,主要表现为非朗格汉斯窦组织细胞增多,其好发于年轻人,儿童及老年人少见,男女比例为 1.4:1。由 Rosai 和 Dorfman 提出,现病因仍不明确^[1-2]。研究发现^[3-5],RDD 发病机制可能与 KRAS 及 MAP2K 基因突变、Ig4 相关疾病、人类疱疹病毒、艾滋病毒、细菌感染及免疫缺陷有关。目前对其病因的研究较少,主要以病例报道居多。RDD 根据病变部位及范围可分为淋巴结型、结节外型 and 混合型,其中淋巴结型较多见,临床表现为双侧颈部浅表淋巴结无痛性肿大,少部分发生于淋巴结外,又称结节外型,如皮肤、鼻腔、乳腺、消化道、泌尿生殖道、骨骼等^[5]。无淋巴结病的结节外型 RDD 相对少见,不到 20%,而累及骨骼的 RDD 不足 10%,颅骨、颌面骨、股骨及胫骨是 RDD 最常见的发病部位^[6]。而原发于骨骼的 RDD 甚至不足 1%^[7],多数患者为孤立性病变,以颅骨、四肢长骨、颌面骨多见,其次为脊柱、骨盆、跗骨等,关节受累罕

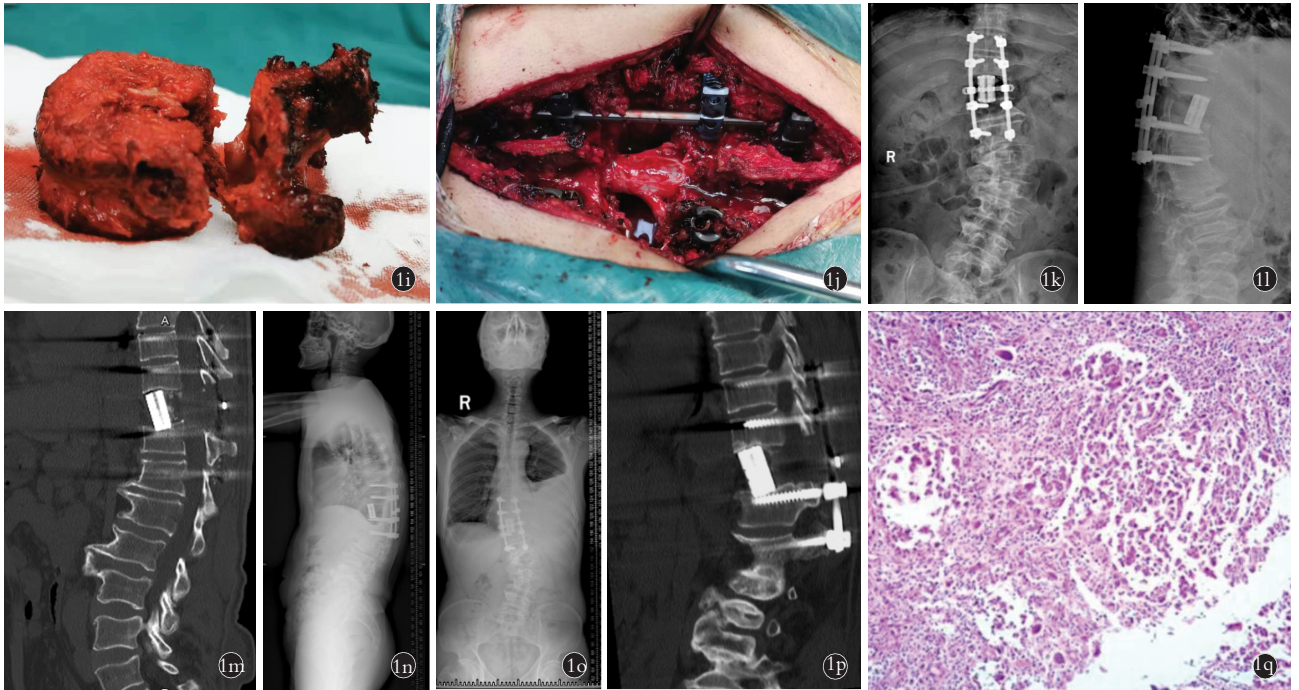


图 1 患者,男,52 岁,扭伤致腰部疼痛伴活动受限 2 周 **1i,1j**. 术中完整切除的 T₁₁ 椎体及内固定 **1k,1l**. 术后即刻正侧位 X 线片示内固定良好 **1m**. 术后即刻矢状位 CT 示人工椎体位置满意 **1n,1o,1p**. 术后 3 个月正侧位 X 线片及矢状位 CT 示内固定位置满意 **1q**. T₁₁ 椎体病灶术后组织切片 (HE×100)

Fig.1 Male, 52 years old, lumbar pain with limited activity for 2 weeks caused by sprain **1i,1j**. The complete resection of thoracic 11 vertebral body and internal fixation could be seen during operation **1k,1l**. Postoperative AP and lateral X-ray showed internal fixation was well **1m**. Postoperative CT on coronal position showed artificial vertebral body was satisfied **1n,1o,1p**. Postoperative AP and lateral X-rays and CT on coronal position showed internal fixation was good **1q**. Tissue section of T₁₁ vertebral lesions (HE×100)

见,邻近软组织可侵犯,病理性骨折很少发生^[8],多为疼痛、肿胀或跛行等临床症状。90%的患者可出现红细胞沉降率加快、白细胞增高、白球比倒置,部分患者有潮热盗汗、中性粒细胞升高、贫血、低蛋白血症、类风湿关节炎等^[9]。本例因外伤后引起病理性骨折而疼痛,无上诉其他指标改变,相反红细胞及血红蛋白增多。

骨骼 RDD 的 X 线片和 CT 以溶骨性骨质破坏为主,病灶内呈低密度,边缘清楚或模糊,较少出现硬化,周围软组织肿块很少发生,骨膜反应不常见,部分长骨受累区域密度不均匀,可能与破坏区存在一定反应性成骨有关。MRI 主要表现为浸润性骨髓病变,T1WI 呈稍低至中等信号,T2WI 呈中等至高信号,增强后病灶及邻近软组织明显强化,软组织内可见低信号,T2WI 呈稍高信号,T2WI 脂肪抑制序列与 DWI 均呈高信号,增强 MRA 可显示血管增多增粗,表明血供丰富,全身性 MRI 扫描对于排除骨骼和软组织受累可能具有更好的敏感性和特异性^[10]。本例患者 CT 可见溶骨性病变,未见明显病灶边缘硬化,无骨膜反应,在 MRI 上呈现长 T1 长 T2 信号,增强后病灶明显强化。临床根据影像学常误诊为恶性肿

瘤,而病理切片才能准确诊断 RDD,术前穿刺活检有助于诊断。RDD 病变可能具有多发性,研究表明^[11],PET-CT 有助于诊断骨骼 RDD,以排除无症状的多灶性受累,还可检测不可触及的 RDD 受累部位和评价治疗效果。

RDD 的治疗具有争议性,包括皮质类固醇、化疗、放疗、手术刮除和切除术,也有认为该疾病为自限性的良性疾病,约 20% 的病例可观察到自发消退和无症状。然而,对于不能手术切除或部分切除的患者,需要进一步的辅助治疗方式,可通过皮质类固醇、沙利度胺、光动力疗法、放疗控制局部病情^[12-15]。此外,各种化疗方案用于治疗进行性全身性 RDD,并且由于血脑屏障通透性降低,一些化疗法不能用于硬膜内受累的患者。对于那些脊柱 RDD 患者,手术切除仍然被认为是最佳的治疗方案^[16],可进行神经减压及取出肿瘤组织明确诊断。本例术前临床考虑恶性溶骨性肿瘤,且为孤立性,给予全椎体切除手术,术后恢复可,未进行全身治疗,随访 1 年并未复发。大部分学者认为 RDD 疾病进行手术切除基本可以治愈^[17-19]。但 DEMICCO 等^[20]随访 12 例患者发现,5 例最终出现了额外的骨外表现,包括睾丸、淋

巴结和皮下病变。1 例在没有骨外疾病的情况下出现了额外的多发骨病变, 这些额外的病变在初始治疗后的 3 个月至 3 年内发展。因此, 可能需要至少 3 年的随访来检测其他病变的发展。

RDD 的骨骼受累不常见, 而原发于椎体的病变就更为罕见。但其临床表现和影像学无特异性, 临床诊断该疾病较困难, 常误诊为恶性肿瘤, 最终需要组织病理特征和免疫组化结果明确诊断。临床对于溶骨性椎体病变, 应考虑将该疾病加以鉴别。

参考文献

- [1] HU P P, WEI F, LIU X G, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of Rosai-Dorfman disease of the spine: a systematic literature review[J]. Syst Rev, 2021, 10(1):31.
- [2] ROSAI J, DORFMAN R F. Sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy. A newly recognized benign clinicopathological entity [J]. Arch Pathol, 1969, 87(1):63-70.
- [3] GARCES S, MEDEIROS L J, PATAL K P, et al. Mutually exclusive recurrent KRAS and MAP2K1 mutations in Rosai-Dorfman disease[J]. Mod Pathol, 2017, 30(10):1367-1377.
- [4] OLMEDO-RENEAUM A, MOLONA-JAIMES A, CONDE-VAZQUEZ E, et al. Rosai-Dorfman disease and superinfection due to *Salmonella enterica* and *Mycobacterium avium* complex in a patient living with HIV[J]. IDCases, 2020, 19:e00698.
- [5] BRUCE-BRAND C, SCHNEIDER J W, SCHUBERT P. Rosai-Dorfman disease: an overview[J]. J Clin Pathol, 2020, 3(11):697-705.
- [6] 卫愉轩, 董扬. 骨骼 Rosai-Dorfman 病的诊疗进展[J]. 中国癌症杂志, 2019, 29(3):229-232.
WEI Y X, DONG Y. Progress on diagnosis and treatment of skeletal Rosai-Dorfman disease [J]. Chin Onco, 2019, 29(3):229-232. Chinese.
- [7] IZUBUCHI Y, SUZUKI K, IMAMURA Y, et al. Primary Rosai-Dorfman disease of bone arising in the infantile ilium: a case report [J]. Exp Ther Med, 2020, 19(4):2983-2988.
- [8] TIAN Y, WANG J, G E J Z, et al. Intracranial Rosai-Dorfman disease mimicking multiple meningiomas in a child: a case report and review of the literature[J]. Childs Nerv Syst, 2015, 31(2):317-323.
- [9] 王军, 孙亦雯, 曲华毅, 等. 累及脊柱的 Rosai Dorfman 病 3 例报告[J]. 中国脊柱脊髓杂志, 2019, 29(1):91-95.
WANG J, SUN Y W, QU H Y, et al. Rosai Dorfman disease involving spine: a report of 3 cases [J]. Chin J Spine Spinal Cord, 2019, 29(1):91-95. Chinese.
- [10] MOSHEIMER B A, OPPI B, ZANDIEH S, et al. Bone involvement in Rosai-Dorfman disease (RDD): a case report and systematic literature review[J]. Curr Rheumatol Rep, 2017, 19(5):29.
- [11] DHULL V S, PASSAH A, RANA N, et al. 18F-FDG PET/CT of widespread Rosai-Dorfman disease [J]. Clin Nucl Med, 2016, 41(1):57-59.
- [12] GOYAL G, YOUNG J R, KOSTER M J, et al. Mayo Clinic Histiocytosis Working Group. The Mayo Clinic Histiocytosis Working Group Consensus Statement for the diagnosis and evaluation of adult patients with histiocytic neoplasms: Erdheim-Chester disease, Langerhans cell histiocytosis, and Rosai-Dorfman Disease [J]. Mayo Clin Proc, 2019, 94(10):2054-2071.
- [13] LIN C K, TSAI Y D. Nonresectable thoracic Rosai-Dorfman disease: a case report and review of the literature [J]. World Neurosurg, 2019, 132:309-313.
- [14] SUN L, SHI J, SU Z, et al. Successful treatment of Rosai-Dorfman disease using ALA-PDT [J]. Photodiagnosis Photodyn Ther, 2018, 21:128-129.
- [15] SASIDHARAN A, VERMA A, EPARI S, et al. Symptomatic intracranial Rosai-Dorfman disease in the suprasellar region treated with conformal radiotherapy—a report of two cases and literature review [J]. Neurol India, 2020, 68(2):489-492.
- [16] COHEN AUBART F, HAROCHE J, EMILE J F, et al. Rosai-Dorfman disease: Diagnosis and therapeutic challenges [J]. Rev Med Interne, 2018, 39(8):635-640.
- [17] KIM D Y, PARK J H, SHIN D A, et al. Rosai-Dorfman disease in thoracic spine: a rare case of compression fracture [J]. Korean J Spine, 2014, 11(3):198-201.
- [18] XU H, ZHANG F, LU F, et al. Spinal Rosai-Dorfman disease: case report and literature review [J]. Eur Spine J, 2017, 26(Suppl 1):117-127.
- [19] SAFI S S, MURSHED K, ALI A, et al. Rosai-Dorfman disease of cranial and spinal origin—a case series [J]. Surg Neurol Int, 2020, 11:298.
- [20] DEMICCO E G, ROSENBERG A E, BJORNSSON J, et al. Primary Rosai-Dorfman disease of bone: a clinicopathologic study of 15 cases [J]. Am J Surg Pathol, 2010, 34:1324-1333.

(收稿日期:2022-02-20 本文编辑:王宏)