

· 论著 ·

小脑发育不良性神经节细胞瘤五例 并文献复习

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【摘要】 目的 探讨小脑发育不良性神经节细胞瘤(Lhermitte-Duclos病,LDD)的临床表现、治疗、预后以及与Cowden综合征的关系。**方法** 对5例经手术和病理证实的LDD患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析并文献复习。**结果** LDD主要临床表现为颅内压增高和步态共济失调,其在MRI表现为具有特征性的平行条纹状结构。5例肿瘤镜下全切除2例,近全切除3例。术后无明显手术并发症,无死亡病例。3例患者伴有Cowden综合征的其他病变。5例患者平均随访4年,4例恢复正常工作,1例死于糖尿病并发症,未见肿瘤复发。**结论** LDD术前诊断需根据病史、神经影像学检查综合分析,多可明确诊断。手术治疗是主要的治疗方法,可取得良好的疗效。患者可合并Cowden综合征,应行全身检查,以便早期发现其他部位疾病,并需长期随访。

【关键词】 错构瘤综合征,多发性; 显微外科手术; 预后

Dysplastic gangliocytoma of the cerebellum(Lhermitte-Duclos disease):5 cases and literature review

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【Abstract】 Objective Dysplastic gangliocytoma of the cerebellum, or Lhermitte-Duclos disease (LDD), is an unusual hamartomatous lesion that can cause progressive mass effects in the posterior fossa. The objective of the study is to discuss clinical characteristics, microsurgical treatment, prognosis of LDD, and its relationship with Cowden Syndrome. **Methods** The hospital data of 5 patients who had undergone microsurgery and were pathologically diagnosed as LDD were reviewed. **Results** The main clinical presentations were raised intracranial pressure and gait ataxia. The disease revealed unique appearance on MRI with parallel linear striated pattern. The operations consisted of total resection in 2, subtotal resection in 3. There were no increased neurological deficits, and no postoperative deaths. 3 out of 5 patients had diseases associated with Cowden Syndrome. 5 patients were followed up with a mean of 4 years, of which 4 lived a normal life expect for 1 patient died of diabetes mellitus complication. There was no patient with recurrent tumors in the series. **Conclusions** Preoperative diagnosis of LDD may be presumed on the basis of case history and neuroimaging examinations. Surgical resection is the principal treatment for LDD and can get the good prognosis, and need long-term follow-up postoperatively.

【Key words】 Hamartoma syndrome, multiple; Microsurgery; Prognosis

小脑发育不良性神经节细胞瘤(dysplastic gangliocytoma of the cerebellum)于1920年由Lhermitte和Duclos最先描述^[1],因此又称为Lhermitte-Duclos disease(LDD)。其曾被命名为“小脑皮质弥漫性神经节细胞神经瘤”、“小脑肥大”、“Purkinje细胞瘤”、“小脑错构瘤”及“小脑颗粒细胞增生”等^[2-4]。此病罕见,文献中多为个案报道。我们对首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院神经外科2004~2008年经显微外科手术的5例LDD总结报道如下。

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资料与方法

1. 一般资料:5例LDD患者中,男1例,女4例,男女比例为1:4。发病年龄22~46岁,平均34岁。

2. 临床症状及体征:就诊前病程3个月至5年。头痛、头晕和恶心呕吐5例,走路不稳4例,视物模糊3例,视盘水肿3例,共济障碍4例。

3. 神经影像学检查:5例LDD位于左侧小脑半球3例,位于右侧小脑半球2例。所有患者均行头颅CT和MRI检查,平扫头颅CT表现为病变侧小脑半球增大,病变表现为片状低密度或等密度区,边缘不清,瘤周水肿不明显,第四脑室多受压变形移位,并伴有不同程度的幕上脑积水。MRI检查病变表现为病变侧小脑半球异常信号区,病灶可见小脑回状增厚,T1加权像呈低信号(图1),T2加权像为高信号,病变内为等信号的条纹状影像(图2)。病灶周围无明显水肿,增强扫描病灶无明显强化(图3)。

4. 治疗方法:对5例LDD患者在气管插管全麻下分别进行枕下开颅肿瘤切除手术。术中见肿瘤位于小脑半球呈灰白色或灰黄色,质地软,血运不丰富,病变边界欠清,周围组织水肿不明显。

结 果

1. 手术后情况和随访:在5例LDD中,肿瘤镜下全切除2例,近全切除3例。所有患者术后无明显手术并发症,无死亡病例,临床症状均有不同程度的改善。5例患者随访2~6年,平均4年,有1例患者术后行放射治疗,本组患者均未行化疗。4例恢复正常工作,1例死于糖尿病并发症。所有患者在随访期内复查头颅MRI未见肿瘤复发。

2. 病理学检查:所有患者均行病理学检查,诊断为LDD。镜下所见为小脑皮层分子层、Purkinje细胞层及颗粒层的正常结构消失,病变为具有特征性的层状结构,即外层为与皮质走行平行分布的束状排列的异常有髓轴突,可伴海绵形成和钙化,内层主要为发育异常、体积较大的神经节细胞。行免疫组织化学检查显示,神经元成分突触素(Synaptophysin)、神经微丝(NF)阳性,胶质成分表达胶原纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)检查为阴性。

3. 与Cowden病的关系:本组所有患者术后在当地行全身检查,经随访发现有3例患者伴有肢端角化症、甲状腺结节和乳腺病变,诊断为Cowden综合征。

讨 论

LDD罕见,为错构性和缓慢进展的占位性病变,此类病变具有错构瘤及真性肿瘤两者特征^[4,5],世界卫生组织神经系统肿瘤分类将其归属于神经元及神经元神经胶质混合性肿瘤,划分为I级。LDD其发病机制尚不清楚,是真性肿瘤还是错构瘤或者畸形,尚有争议^[3]。

文献报道该病发病年龄从新生儿到70岁不等,以30~40岁中青年多见,无明显性别差异^[3,4,6]。本组5例LDD中发病年龄为22~46岁,平均年龄34岁,男女比例为1:4。其起病隐匿,病程进展缓慢,临床主要表现为颅内压增高和共济失调。LDD早期多无症状,随着肿瘤生长,第四脑室受压变形移位,从而导致脑脊液循环梗阻,出现头痛、恶心呕吐、视盘水肿等颅内压增高表现。脑积水和肿瘤破坏小脑神经组织,从而出现步态不稳等小脑体征。LDD的MRI具有特异性表现^[5,6],显示病变侧小脑半球体积增大,小脑皮质呈明显的异常信号,其特征表现是病变呈无强化的小脑回样增厚,可见低或高信号与等信号相间的条纹状结构,T2加权像表现尤为明显(图1~3),具有术前定性诊断的价值。LDD需要与神经节细胞胶质瘤和胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤等相鉴别。LDD仅见于小脑,很少出现囊性变;而神经节细胞胶质瘤可见于中枢神经系统各部位,主要位于大脑半球的颞叶,其次为额叶、顶叶,少数可发生于小脑、脑干和脊髓等部位,可出现囊变或钙化,增强扫描肿瘤实性部分可有强化,且多发生于儿童和年轻人。胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤多见于大脑皮质,以颞叶最为多见。这些肿瘤可以通过其病理学特点和免疫组织化学加以鉴别^[7,8]。

Cowden病为常染色体显性遗传病,以面部丘疹、齿龈乳头状瘤、肢端角化症等皮肤黏膜病变为特征,可有多种错构瘤性病变,易发生乳腺、甲状腺和生殖泌尿系统等恶性肿瘤^[4]。Padberg等^[9]首先认识到Cowden

病与LDD之间的关系。有越来越多的文献表明,LDD是Cowden病在中枢神经系统的主要表现,两者关系密切^[3-5,10-14]。Robinson等^[4]认为LDD和Cowden病为一种新的斑痣性错构瘤病,许多患有Cowden病的患者以LDD为首发症状,以后逐渐出现其他表现。本组3例患者术后随访发现伴有肢端角化症、甲状腺结节和乳腺病变,提示可能合并Cowden综合征,须进一步随访。有文献表明,LDD和Cowden综合征与肿瘤抑制基因PTEN的突变有关^[4,14-17]。由于两者关系密切,所以无论是诊断为LDD,还是Cowden综合征的患者,均应详细检查是否合并有另外一种疾病。这样可以及早的发现患者多脏器的良恶性肿瘤,以便进行及时的治疗。并且,术后随访和家族筛查是非常必要的。

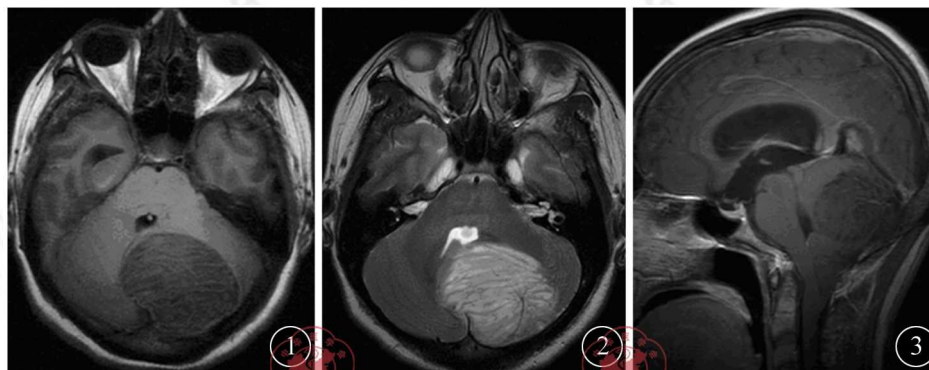


图1 轴位MRI T1加权像呈低信号和等信号相间的条纹状影 图2 轴位MRI T2加权像呈高信号和等信号相间的条纹状影 图3 矢状位MRI增强扫描病变无强化

LDD可压迫第四脑室变形移位,影响脑脊液循环通畅,导致幕上脑积水。其治疗主要方法是手术切除病变,以缓解颅内高压及局部神经症状。手术治疗的主要目的是切除肿瘤,恢复脑脊液循环的通畅。显微手术治疗的原则是在最大程度减少对瘤周正常脑组织损伤的前提下尽可能多切除肿瘤,解除肿瘤对正常组织的压迫,尽可能避免或减少术后并发症和肿瘤复发。本组肿瘤镜下全切除2例,近全切除3例。术后无明显手术并发症,无死亡病例。5例患者平均随访4年,4例恢复正常工作,1例死于糖尿病并发症,未见肿瘤复发。

LDD具有良性的生物学特征,通过显微外科手术尽可能多的切除病变,其预后良好,术后无需放疗。但有报道手术切除后可有复发^[4-5],而且由于其与Cowden病有密切关系,术后应长期严密随访。

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