

肛周粘液腺癌的超声诊断价值(附1例报告)

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摘 要

目的: 探讨超声在肛周粘液腺癌诊断中的应用价值。方法: 回顾性分析1例肛周粘液腺癌的超声影像学特征及临床资料, 并结合相关国内外文献进行分析总结。结果: 本例超声显示为坐骨肛门窝区不均质回声团块(4.3 cm × 3.0 cm × 1.7 cm), 边界模糊, 形态欠规则, 其内见散在小无回声区; 彩色多普勒示其内血流信号丰富, 阻力指数RI = 1.0。MRI提示混杂高信号占位, 术后病理确诊为粘液腺癌。结论: 肛周部粘液腺癌超声多表现为实性为主的不均质肿块, 部分表现为多房或网格状混合回声肿块, 常合并肛瘘, 血流阻力指数较高。超声结合MRI检查有助于早期鉴别诊断, 超声引导下穿刺活检可提高确诊率。

关键词

肛周肿瘤, 粘液腺癌, 肛瘘, 超声检查, 病例报告

Ultrasonographic Diagnostic Value of Perianal Mucinous Adenocarcinoma (with 1 Case Report)

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate the application value of ultrasound in the diagnosis of perianal mucinous adenocarcinoma. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was performed on the ultrasonic imaging characteristics and clinical data of 1 case of perianal mucinous adenocarcinoma, combined with a review and summary of relevant domestic and foreign literatures. **Results:** Ultrasound in this case showed

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a heterogeneous echo mass (4.3 cm × 3.0 cm × 1.7 cm) in the ischioanal fossa area, with blurred boundaries and irregular shape. Scattered small anechoic areas were observed within the mass. Color Doppler ultrasound showed rich blood flow signals, with a resistance index (RI) of 1.0. MRI suggested a mixed hyperintense space-occupying lesion, and postoperative pathology confirmed mucinous adenocarcinoma. Conclusion: Perianal mucinous adenocarcinoma often manifests as a solid-based heterogeneous mass on ultrasound, and some cases show multi-locular or reticular mixed echo masses, often combined with anal fistula, and the blood flow resistance index is relatively high. Ultrasound combined with MRI examination is helpful for early differential diagnosis, and ultrasound-guided puncture biopsy can improve the diagnostic accuracy.

Keywords

Perianal Tumor, Mucinous Adenocarcinoma, Anal Fistula, Ultrasound, Case Report

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1. 引言

肛周粘液腺癌(perianal mucinous adenocarcinoma, PMAC)是一种罕见的肛管周围恶性肿瘤, 占胃肠道恶性肿瘤的 2%~3% [1]。由于其早期症状与其它肛周疾病相似, 因此早期诊断往往较为困难[2] [3]。本研究通过分析 1 例肛周粘液腺癌患者的超声特征及临床资料, 结合相关文献, 以探讨超声诊断价值, 该病例报道已获得知情同意。现报告如下:

2. 临床资料

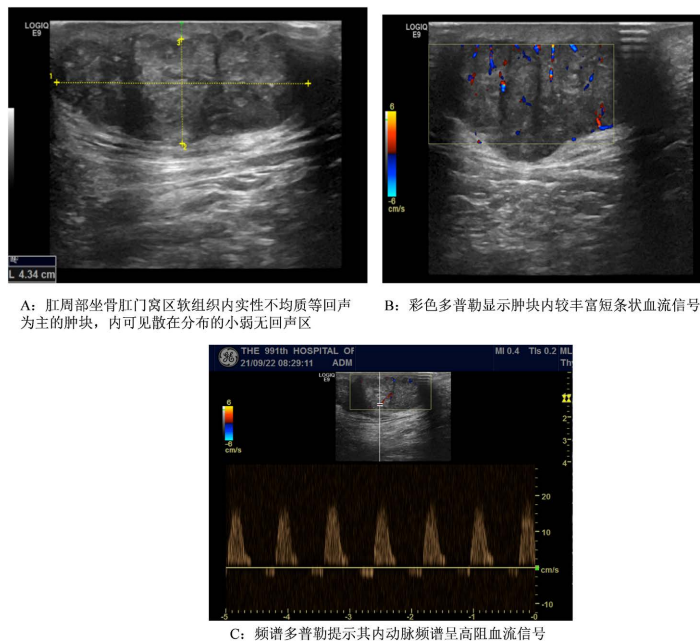
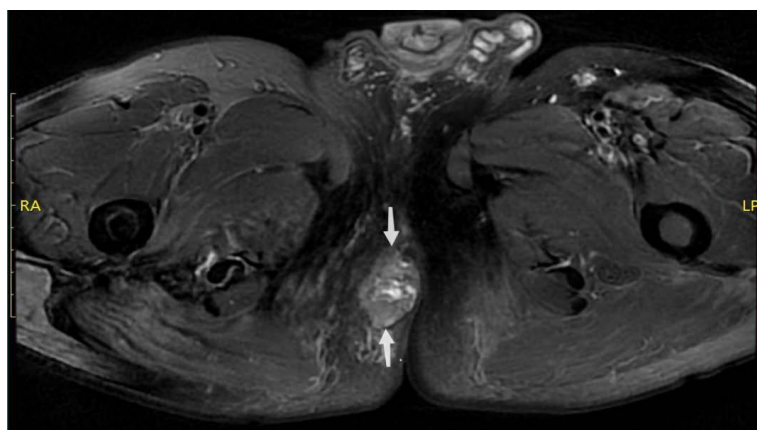


Figure 1. Acoustic image map of perianal mucinous adenocarcinoma. (A) Two-dimensional sonogram; (B) Color Doppler sonogram; (C) Spectral Doppler diagram

图 1. 肛周粘液腺癌声像图。(A) 二维声像图; (B) 彩色多普勒声像图; (C) 频谱多普勒图

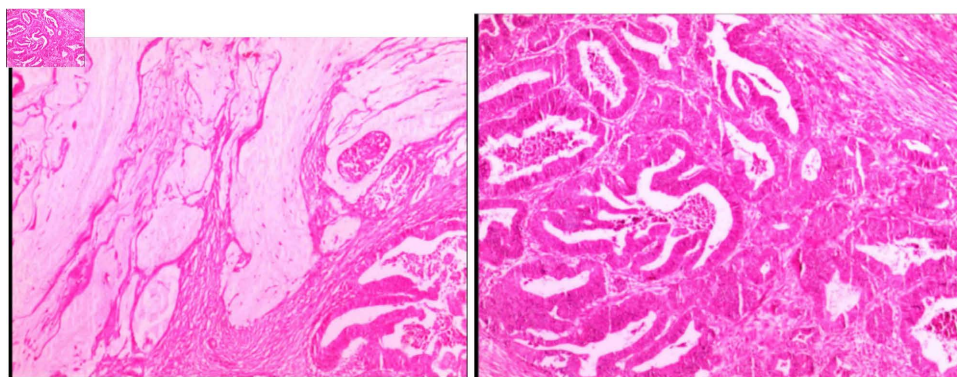
患者男性, 81 岁, 因肛周部间断疼痛 3 年, 发现右侧肛周部包块 1 年余伴疼痛加重 3 天来院就诊。专科检查: 膝胸位肛周 3 点位置距肛门缘 2 cm 处可触及一大小约 4.0 cm × 3.0 cm × 1.5 cm 的肿块, 质中, 色稍红, 未触及明显波动感, 有压痛。肛门指诊未触及明显肿物, 退出指套无血迹。病例在本院门诊进行了细胞学穿刺活检, 结果提示炎性包块、脓肿可能。遂以肛周脓肿入院治疗。查体: 体温 36.0℃, 血压 154/75 mmHg, 心率 68 次/分, 呼吸 19 次/分, 白细胞计数 $6.4 \times 10^9/L$ 。超声检查所见(图 1(A)): 于肛周部 3 点钟区坐骨肛门窝区软组织内可见不均质回声团块, 大小 4.3 cm × 3.0 cm × 1.7 cm, 边界欠清, 形态欠规则, 其内为实性不均质等回声为主, 内见散在分布的小无回声区, 团块后方回声稍增强; 彩色多普勒显示(图 1(B)): 团块内可见较丰富短条状血流信号, 可测及动静脉频谱, 动脉频谱显示呈高阻血流信号(图 1(C)), 阻力指数 1.0。超声提示: 肛周坐骨肛门窝区实性为主占位, 提示肿瘤性病变, 建议超声引导下穿刺活检。核磁共振检查 T2 脂肪抑制像显示(图 2), 肛周右侧坐骨肛门窝区异常团状混杂高信号区, 内可见散在裂隙状分布低信号, 大小约 4.2 cm × 3.3 cm × 2.5 cm, 提示肛周占位性病变, 需鉴别肛周脓肿或肿瘤性病变。



注: 核磁共振检查 T2 脂肪抑制像显示肛周右侧坐骨肛门窝区异常团状混杂高信号区(箭头所示)。

Figure 2. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) images

图 2. 核磁共振图像



病理结果显示为粘液腺癌(HE × 100)。左图显示为较多粘液湖, 周围见簇状分布的肿瘤细胞; 右图显示为异常扩张和扭曲的腺管。

Figure 3. Pathological result images

图 3. 病理结果图像

患者后行椎管麻醉下肛周放射状切口完整切除上述包块, 切开包块见皮下感染坏死组织, 并与膝胸

卧位肛周9点钟位置见肛瘘外口，临床注射没蓝，见入口位于齿状线上缘2 cm，亦给予手术处理。术后病理检查示：肛周粘液腺癌(图3)。术后给予抗感染等对症支持治疗，术后2月后复查，周围未见复发征象。

3. 讨论

肛周粘液腺癌于1934年由Rosser首次报道[4]。目前其发病机制尚不明确，有研究称可能与以下几个方面相关联：长期复发肛瘘等慢性炎症刺激、克罗恩肛周病、自身免疫性疾病或放疗等[5][6]。该病多发于老年男性，平均年龄为55岁[7]，本例报道中的一例亦为老年男性患者，年龄81岁。该肿瘤生长较为缓慢[8]，发病早期缺乏典型临床症状，患者常以肛周脓肿、肛瘘等肛周炎性疾病就诊，也有因复杂性肛瘘或肛周脓肿多次手术而忽略病理检查的病例[9]。本病确诊需行病理学证实，病理特征表现为肿瘤细胞分化良好，存在多个粘液池，肛周粘液腺癌周围散布分化良好的柱状细胞。肉眼大体分为溃疡型、隆起型、肛瘘型三种，呈管外型生长，一般不直接侵犯直肠或肛门，而是侵犯肛周及坐骨直肠间隙，经淋巴转移至腹股沟淋巴结最为多见，血行转移罕见[1]，本例属于隆起型，临床表现为肛周肿块。有学者认为其属于分化良好恶性肿瘤，生长缓慢，可行局部切除[10]，但行腹会阴切除术是其最常见的手术治疗方法，放疗和化疗效果存在较大争议[6][11]。

结合本例超声表现和相关文献回顾分析，肛周粘液腺癌声像图特征多为如下表现：① 肛周部肿块回声，肿块边界显示不清或欠清楚，无包膜回声，形态多不定或呈菜花状，大小变化较大，有报道称肿块最大病变5 cm，有报道单个甚至达10 cm [5]。② 肿块可位于肛周一侧或跨越中线包绕肛管生长，肿块和肛门之间的大部分可探及瘘管声像[12]。本例超声检查时未探及瘘管，而在临床手术中发现肛瘘，可能为肿块较大，其瘘管较小，造成超声及核磁共振检查漏诊。③ 肿块内部回声变化较大，呈现多种类型：一是部分以实性不均质等回声为主，其内散在分布小的弱无回声区，本例病例与该类型相似；二是肿块呈多房状或网格状回声肿块，内分隔较薄，多由多个不同大小的低回声成分组成，并可见数量不等实性等回声成分[13]。④ 文献报道中未见有关其彩色多普勒血流信号描述，在本报道病例中，彩色多普勒血流成像显示肿块内可探及较丰富短条状血流信号，频谱提示阻力指数较高，肿块周围未见明显血流信号。而对于溃疡性或肛瘘型粘液腺癌彩色多普勒血流成像可能无特异性。

MRI对诊断粘液腺癌也有很好的应用价值[5][12]，常表现为肿块病变呈菜花状，囊膜薄，边界模糊，在脂肪抑制的T2WI上呈明显高信号，而在弥散加权成像上轻度高强度。MRI成像可发现由肛瘘引起的粘液性腺癌肿块与肛管之间的瘘管，但在本例发生了漏诊。另外，MRI检查可准确评估肿瘤侵犯邻近器官或淋巴结及远处是否转移[14]。

肛周粘液腺癌最常见的鉴别诊断是肛周脓肿合并肛瘘。肛周脓肿通常表现为局限性的单房囊性团块，很少表现为多房性，且压痛较明显；粘液性腺癌中团块或结节样的实性成分也可与薄边缘的脓肿壁相互区分[13]。应用彩色多普勒或超声造影对囊实性部分的鉴别和诊断有所价值，粘液腺癌实性成分中可探及血流信号或造影剂灌注，而肛周脓肿其内无血流信号或造影剂灌注，周围则多可探及较丰富血流信号。慢性肛瘘超声多表现为一个低回声通道，穿过肛门括约肌，并通过肛门周间隙，一般未探及局部肿块回声。本病也需与肛周囊性病变如表皮样囊肿、皮样囊肿、淋巴管瘤等相鉴别。检查中仔细鉴别肿块的中心及其与肠壁的关联有助于其鉴别诊断，超声在鉴别诊断方面可发挥有效作用。

鉴于本病的临床特点，为提高粘液腺癌的早期诊断率，建议在以下方面有所重视：一是对于长期患有肛瘘病史的患者，建议定期行超声检查，特别是出现进行性肛周疼痛加剧、触及包块或结节，或有粘液排出的患者，应及时进行超声评估。二是对于临床表现、影像学表现和粘蛋白细胞学等检查怀疑为恶性时，推荐进行超声引导下的多位点组织学穿刺活检。细胞学活检或单次单部位组织学活检假阴性发生

率不低, 本例即发生了术前细胞学活检误诊的现象。因此超声引导下病变区多位点组织学穿刺活检有很好的应用价值[4]。

总之, 肛周部粘液腺癌有一定的超声特征, 多表现为肛周部实性为主占位不均质回声肿块, 或含有不同程度实性成分的多房性或网格状混合型回声肿块, 边界显示不清或欠清楚, 无包膜回声, 形态多不定或呈菜花状, 内回声较为复杂, 一般实性成分部分较多, 血流信号较为丰富; 常合并肛瘘, 超声可发现肿块与肛管之间存在瘘管回声。当肛周部超声发现上述表现时, 应考虑到粘液腺癌的可能。对于长期肛瘘或肛周脓肿的患者, 特别是触及包块或结节, 或有粘液排出的患者, 建议定期行超声评估, 必要时进行超声引导下多位点组织学穿刺活检有助于明确诊断, 达到早期诊断和治疗的目的。

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