

肺母细胞瘤1例及文献复习

王 鑫¹, 李文生^{2*}

¹西安医学院研究生工作部, 陕西 西安

²陕西省人民医院病理科, 陕西 西安

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摘 要

肺母细胞瘤是一种罕见肿瘤, 本文报道1例发生在成人的肺母细胞瘤; 患者, 男, 59岁, 发现右肺上叶占位性病变, 就诊于我院, 行CT平扫示: 右肺上叶尖段见实性结节影。手术完整切除肿物送病理检查。镜下见: 由低级别的胎儿型腺癌和原始间充质成分构成, 伴异源性成分(软骨肉瘤), 胎儿型腺癌特点是假复层柱状细胞组成, 似子宫内膜样癌, 核小、均匀、圆形至椭圆形胞浆透明至轻度嗜酸性, 具有核下空泡。间质成分为致密的原始卵圆型细胞, 具有高的核/浆比, 散布在纤维或黏液样背景之中。免疫组化染色: 间质成分表达Vimentin、胎儿型腺癌成分表达CK。病理诊断: 肺母细胞瘤, 伴异源性成分(软骨肉瘤)。肺母细胞瘤罕见, 需要提高对此病的病理形态特征认识, 避免误诊、漏诊。

关键词

肺母细胞瘤, 肺癌, 肺原发肿瘤, 病理诊断

Pulmonary Blastoma: A Case Report and Literature Review

Xin Wang¹, Wensheng Li^{2*}

¹Office of Graduate Student Affairs, Xi'an Medical University, Xi'an Shaanxi

²Pathology Department of Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital, Xi'an Shaanxi

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Abstract

Pulmonary blastoma is an extremely rare neoplasm. We present one case occurring in an adult. A 59-year-old man was found to have a space-occupying lesion in the right upper lobe and was admitted to our hospital. Contrast-enhanced CT showed a solid nodule in the apical segment of the

*通讯作者。

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right upper lobe. The tumor was completely resected and submitted for pathological examination. Microscopically, the lesion was composed of low-grade fetal adenocarcinoma and primitive mesenchymal components accompanied by heterologous elements (chondrosarcoma). The fetal adenocarcinoma consisted of pseudostratified columnar cells resembling endometrioid carcinoma; the nuclei were small and uniform, round to oval, with clear to lightly eosinophilic cytoplasm and subnuclear vacuoles. The mesenchymal component was formed by dense primitive ovoid cells with a high nuclear-to-cytoplasmic ratio, scattered in a fibrous or myxoid background. Immunohistochemistry showed that the mesenchymal component was positive for vimentin, whereas the fetal adenocarcinoma component was positive for CK. Pathological diagnosis: pulmonary blastoma with heterologous component (chondrosarcoma). Because pulmonary blastoma is rare, greater awareness of its pathological morphology is required to avoid misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis.

Keywords

Pulmonary Blastoma, Lung Cancer, Primary Pulmonary Tumor, Pathological Diagnosis

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1. 引言

肺母细胞瘤(Pulmonary Blastoma, PB)是一种罕见的双相性肺原发的恶性肿瘤。发病年龄范围较广,但以中青年为主。临床症状多不典型,常见的有咳嗽、咯血、胸痛、呼吸困难、发热、体重减轻和反复肺炎。由于其模糊的临床表现和罕见性,给诊断带来了挑战。确诊依赖于病理检查,需在切除标本中识别出肿瘤的上皮成分和间叶成分。术前通过支气管镜或细针穿刺活检可能有助于诊断。本文收集 1 例肺母细胞瘤病例,并结合国内外文献,探讨其临床特点及病理特征,以提高对该病的认知和诊断水平。

2. 病例报告

患者男性,59岁,吸烟史39年,每天约20支,半年前因“咳嗽”来我院行胸部CT平扫示:右肺上叶尖段见实性结节、肿块影,呈分叶状改变,部分周围可见索条及毛刺影,未予特殊处理;半月前来我院复查胸部CT薄层扫描示:右肺上叶尖段见实性结节影,周围可见索条及毛刺影;右肺上叶尖段见肿块影,呈分叶状改变,界清,较前明显增大,考虑肿瘤性病变;遂于我院呼吸科就诊予支气管镜检查未见明显异常,病理未见癌细胞;进一步行CT引导下穿刺活检病理示:(右肺上叶)送检穿刺组织内见低分化恶性肿瘤,结合免疫组化,倾向癌肉瘤,部分细胞伴神经内分泌分化。免疫组化:CK、Vimentin、TTF-1、Syn、CD56、LCK、INSM-1、desmin 阳性表达;CK7、CgA、CK5/6、P63、LCA、P40、HCK、NapsinA、CD34、SMA、S-100 阴性表达;Ki-67 指数约70%。遂行手术,术中探查见右肺上叶尖段与胸顶粘连,右肺上叶可扪及大小约2×1.5cm及4.0×2.5cm质硬肿物两处,纵隔可见肿大淋巴结,余肺未见明显异常,行右肺上叶切除术完整切除肿物送病理检查,并清扫纵隔淋巴结(第2、4、7、10、11组)。

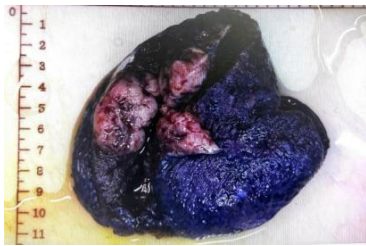
病理检查:大体示:右肺上叶,体积15×12.5×4cm,切面见灰白灰褐色肿物一枚,体积1.6×1.5×1.9cm,切面灰白灰褐色,质中(图1);镜下见:由低级别的胎儿型腺癌(图2(b))和原始间充质成分(图2(c))构成,伴异源性成分(软骨肉瘤)(图2(a)),胎儿型腺癌特点是假复层柱状细胞组成,似子宫内膜样癌,核小、均匀、圆形至椭圆形胞浆透明至轻度嗜酸性,具有核下空泡。间质成分为致密的原始卵圆型细胞,

具有高的核/浆比, 散布在纤维或黏液样背景之中。免疫组化: 间质成分表达 Vimentin (图 2(e))、胎儿型腺癌成分表达 CK (图 2(d))、

TTF-1、 β -catenin、Desmin、CD99、Syn、INSM-1、SALL4、FLi-1 均阳性表达, CK7、NapsinA、CK5/6、P40、P63、EGFR、HMB45、CD56、CgA、NKX2.2 均阴性表达。分子检测结果显示存在 CDKN2A、SDHB、DICER1 突变。

3. 随访

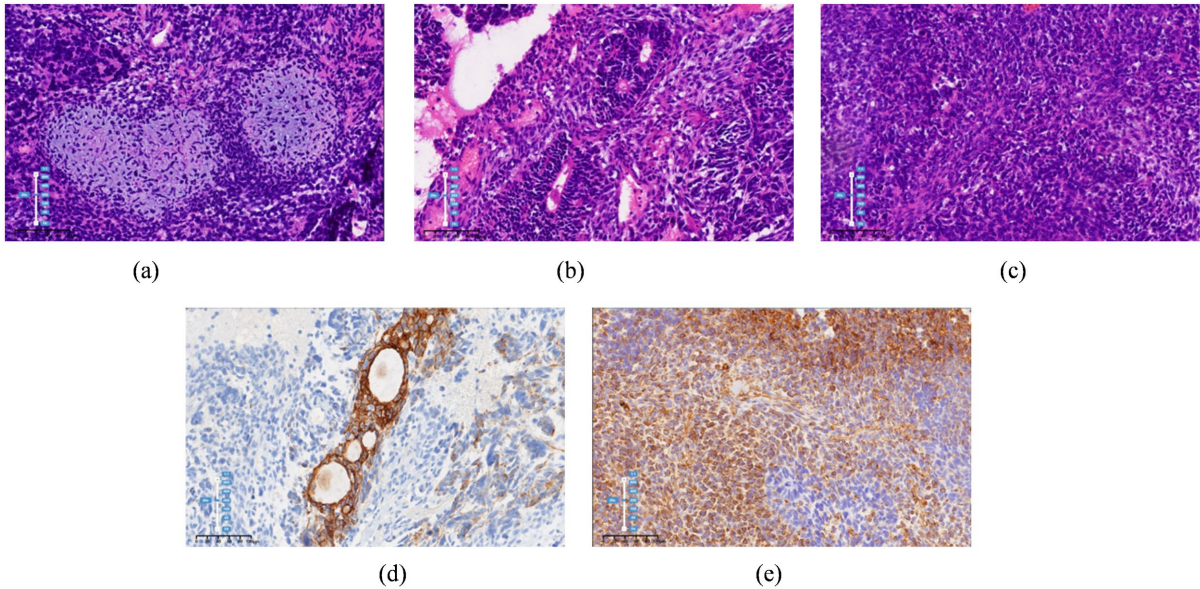
最终病理诊断为“右肺上叶”肺母细胞瘤, 伴异源性成分(软骨肉瘤), pTNM 分期: pT2bN0Mx。患者术后七月余, 术后未进行辅助治疗, 现无瘤生存。



注: 切面见体积 $1.6 \times 1.5 \times 1.9$ cm 灰白灰褐色肿物一枚。

Figure 1. Gross appearance of pulmonary blastoma

图 1. 肺母细胞瘤的大体观



注: (a) 异源性软骨肉瘤成分(HE 200 $\times$); (b) 胎儿型腺癌成分(HE 200 $\times$); (c) 间质成分(HE 200 $\times$); (d) 胎儿型腺癌成分表达 CK (EnVision 200 $\times$); (e) 间质成分表达 Vimentin (EnVision 200 $\times$)。

Figure 2. Microscopic morphology and immunohistochemical staining results of pulmonary blastoma

图 2. 肺母细胞瘤的镜下形态及免疫组织化学染色结果

4. 讨论

肺母细胞瘤(Pulmonary Blastoma, PB)是一种罕见的原发性肺部肿瘤, 它仅占有所有原发性肺部肿瘤的 0.25~1% [1], 男女比例为 2:5 [2]。临床表现通常比较模糊, 包括咳嗽、带血痰、胸闷、呼吸困难和胸痛。

大约 40% 的患者没有症状, 在胸片上偶然发现肿瘤[3]。成人发病可能与吸烟有关[1]。肺母细胞瘤是由原始上皮成分和原始间叶组织构成, 原始上皮成分主要为低级别胎儿型腺癌, 局灶可出现高级别胎儿型腺癌或分化成熟的腺癌。43%~60% 的病例中可见桑葚样结构; 散在神经内分泌细胞及小细胞癌成分见于个别报道。原始间叶组织为在黏液或纤维性背景中紧密排列的圆形细胞, 并有向成熟纤维母细胞分化的趋势, 异源性成分如骨肉瘤、软骨肉瘤、横纹肌肉瘤见于 25% 的病例, 卵黄囊瘤、畸胎瘤、精原细胞瘤、胚胎性癌及恶性黑色素瘤成分亦可在少数病例见到[4]。PB 可分为三个组织学类别: 一个双相型(经典双相 PB (CBPB) 和两个单相型(高分化胎儿腺癌和胸膜肺母细胞瘤) [5]。

本病例镜下见低级别的胎儿型腺癌和原始间充质成分, 伴异源性成分(软骨肉瘤), 胎儿型腺癌特点是假复层柱状细胞组成, 似子宫内膜样癌, 核小、均匀、圆形至椭圆形胞浆透明至轻度嗜酸性, 具有核下空泡。间质成分为致密的原始卵圆型细胞, 具有高的核/浆比, 散布在纤维或黏液样背景之中。免疫组化染色: 间质成分表达 Vimentin、胎儿型腺癌成分表达 CK, β -catenin 膜阳性。结合镜下形态及免疫组化结果, 最终诊断为肺母细胞瘤, 伴异源性成分(软骨肉瘤)。因本例随访时间较短, 存在一定的局限性。

PB 需与肺胎儿型腺癌、滑膜肉瘤和胸膜肺母细胞瘤鉴别。① 肺胎儿型腺癌, 由复杂的、多分支的管状腺体构成[6], 间质稀少, 而本例 PB 由原始上皮和间叶成分构成, 上皮排列呈腺管状, 散在分布于间叶成分中。间叶成分表达 Vimentin; ② 滑膜肉瘤, 由束状排列的梭形细胞和胶原化或黏液样变的间质构成; 双相型可见腺样结构, 上皮样成分为非胎儿型腺癌形态。青少年及成人, 四肢关节旁多见, 偶见于肺/胸膜。而本例上皮成分为胎儿型腺癌成分。此外, 免疫组化滑膜肉瘤 TLE1 核弥漫阳性, CD99 膜阳性, 并常有 SS18-SSX 异位; ③ 胸膜肺母细胞瘤, 由恶性胚胎性间充质构成, 或伴有陷入的非肿瘤性上皮, 不存在恶性上皮成分。本例 PB 由低级别的胎儿型腺癌和原始间充质成分构成。胸膜肺母细胞瘤无肿瘤性上皮成分是与肺母细胞瘤鉴别的要点。

PB 没有特异性的血清肿瘤标志物[7]。CTNNB1 突变和 β -catenin 的表达是 PB 发展的常见机制。CTNNB1 基因测序有助于鉴别 PB 和其他类型的肺癌; 而儿童胸膜肺母细胞瘤的发生与 DICER1 基因突变有关[8][9]。此外, 有研究表明 DICER1 突变是成人肺母细胞瘤的关键分子驱动事件, 提示其属于 DICER1 相关胚胎性肿瘤谱系, 并为精准诊疗提供依据[10]。DICER1 双等位突变通过“胚系截短 + 体细胞 RNase IIIb 热点错义”模式扰乱 miRNA 加工、激活 RAS-MAPK 通路, 驱动成人肺母细胞瘤的胚胎性肿瘤发生[9]。DICER1 突变通过激活 RAS-MAPK 等通路, 为成人肺母细胞瘤提供靶向 MEK 抑制剂等个体化精准治疗新思路[11]。 β -catenin 基因的突变与结肠、皮肤、软组织、子宫内膜和肝脏等的肿瘤发生有关[12], 而它与肺癌发展的关系是罕见的[9], 大多数常规肺癌显示 β -catenin 的膜定位[13][14]。最近的研究表明, 肿瘤中的桑椹胚形成与 Wnt 信号通路的潜在激活有关, 从而导致 β -catenin 的过度积累[15]-[17]。此外, 在 PB 中检测到 EGFR 突变, 选定的 PB 患者 EGFR 靶向治疗有效[14]。

综上所述, PB 是一种罕见的肺原发肿瘤, 临床症状模糊。确诊依赖于手术全切标本病理检查, HE 镜下形态学结合免疫组化染色及基因检测有助于准确病理诊断。

声明

该病例报道已获得病人的知情同意。

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