

儿童左腕部上皮样血管肉瘤1例并文献复习

马 超*, 高栋梁#

延安大学附属医院烧伤整形手外科, 陕西 延安

收稿日期: 2026年4月6日; 录用日期: 2026年5月7日; 发布日期: 2026年5月19日

摘 要

患儿女性, 9岁, 因左腕部进行性增大肿物伴疼痛2个月就诊。查体示左腕部约5 cm × 3 cm肿物, 质韧, 轻度压痛, 活动度尚可, 局部皮肤轻度红肿。行扩大切除术, 术中见肿物与周围肌腱及骨膜关系密切。术后病理及免疫组化示: CD31、FLI-1、Vim、CD99、INI-1、BRG1阳性, Ki-67指数约50%~60%, 诊断为上皮样血管肉瘤。术后6个月随访结果良好, 但长期预后仍需密切监测, 患肢功能恢复良好(MSTS评分28分)。儿童上皮样血管肉瘤罕见, 发生于腕部者尤为少见。本例提示, 对于儿童短期内快速生长的软组织肿物, 应警惕恶性血管源性肿瘤的可能, 尽早行手术切除及病理学检查。INI-1及BRG1阳性表达提示SWI/SNF染色质重塑复合物可能参与其发生发展, 具有潜在研究价值。

关键词

上皮样血管肉瘤, 儿童, 腕部, 免疫组化, 病例报告, SWI/SNF复合物

Epithelioid Angiosarcoma of the Left Wrist in a Child: A Case Report with Literature Review

Chao Ma*, Dongliang Gao#

Department of Burns and Plastic Surgery, Affiliated Hospital of Yan'an University, Yan'an Shaanxi

Received: April 6, 2026; accepted: May 7, 2026; published: May 19, 2026

*第一作者。

#通讯作者。

Abstract

The patient was a 9-year-old female presenting with a progressively enlarging painful mass in the left wrist for 2 months. Physical examination revealed a 5 cm × 3 cm mass in the left wrist with firm consistency, mild tenderness, and acceptable mobility, accompanied by mild local skin erythema and swelling. Enlarged resection was performed, during which the mass was found to be closely associated with surrounding tendons and periosteum. Postoperative pathology and immunohistochemistry showed positivity for CD31, FLI-1, Vim, CD99, INI-1, and BRG1, with a Ki-67 index of approximately 50%~60%, leading to the diagnosis of epithelioid angiosarcoma. The follow-up results at 6 months postoperatively were favorable, but long-term prognosis still requires close monitoring. The functional recovery of the affected limb was satisfactory (MSTS score: 28). Epithelioid angiosarcoma is rare in children, and cases occurring in the wrist are particularly uncommon. This case suggests that for rapidly growing soft tissue masses in children over a short period, the possibility of malignant hemangiogenic tumors should be suspected, and surgical resection with pathological examination should be performed as early as possible. Positive expression of INI-1 and BRG1 indicates that the SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complex may be involved in its pathogenesis and development, which holds potential research value.

Keywords

Epithelioid Angiosarcoma, Pediatric, Wrist, Immunohistochemistry, Case Report, SWI/SNF Complex

Copyright © 2026 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

1. 临床资料

患儿女性, 9岁, 因“左腕部肿物2个月余”就诊, 家属诉肿物逐渐增大伴局部胀痛, 无外伤史; 查体见左腕部尺侧约5 cm × 3 cm肿物突出皮肤表面, 局部轻度红肿、质韧、有压痛、活动度尚可, 可触及骨擦感, 腕及手指活动基本正常, 末梢血运及感觉未见异常。完善相关检查后行“左腕部肿物扩大切除术”, 术中取平卧位、左上肢外展位, 以肿物为中心沿腕关节横纹设计梭形切口、切缘距肿物边缘约1.5 cm, 逐层切开剥离皮瓣后见肿物位于皮下深层, 大小约5 cm × 3 cm × 2.5 cm, 呈不规则分叶状、质硬韧, 与尺侧腕屈肌腱、尺侧腕伸肌腱及尺骨远端骨膜紧密粘连、边界欠清但未见明显侵犯神经及血管; 沿肿物周围正常组织间隙锐性分离, 仔细游离并保护邻近尺神经、尺动脉及腕部肌腱束, 将肿物连同粘连的部分肌腱鞘膜及尺骨远端骨膜一并完整切除, 镜下评估切缘阴性(R0切除), 术后标本送病理检查; 术中见腕部肌腱及骨膜缺损范围较小, 未影响关节稳定性及肌腱滑动功能, 故未行特殊功能重建, 仅以可吸收线局部缝合加固残留腱膜组织; 彻底止血、冲洗创面、留置负压引流管后逐层缝合, 术后切口愈合良好。

病理示肿瘤呈巢团状及片状分布, 瘤细胞多边形, 胞浆透亮或泡沫样, 核异型明显, 可见核分裂象, 伴出血及坏死。免疫组化示: CD31(+), FLI-1(+), Vim(+), CD99(+), INI-1(+), BRG1(+), Ki-67(+, 约50%~60%); ERG(-/+), 其余标志物阴性。结合形态学及免疫表型, 诊断为上皮样血管肉瘤, 结果见图1(A)~(C)。术后随访6个月, 患肢功能恢复良好, MSTS评分28/30分, 未见局部复发。

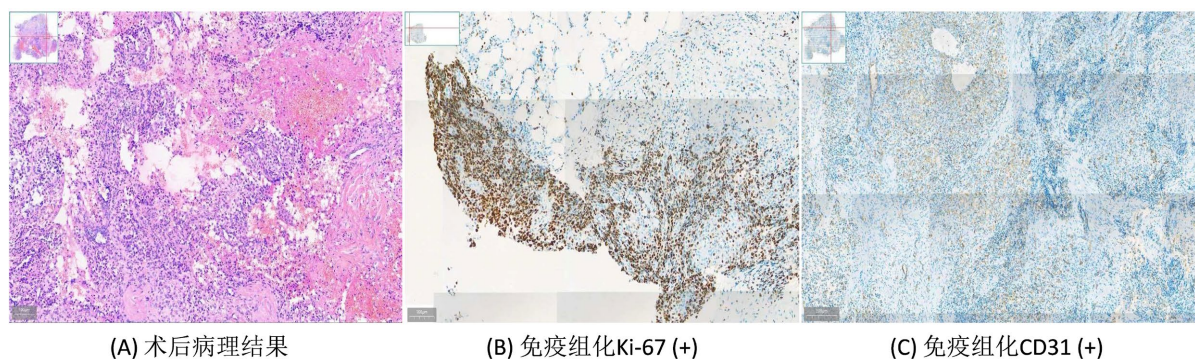


Figure 1. (A)~(C) postoperative pathological examination and immunohistochemical results
图 1. (A)~(C)术后病理检查及免疫组化结果

2. 讨论

血管肉瘤是一类来源于血管或淋巴管内皮细胞的高度恶性间叶性肿瘤, 具有侵袭性强、预后差等特点[1]。该肿瘤多见于中老年人, 儿童发病极为罕见[2][3]。上皮样血管肉瘤(Epithelioid Angiosarcoma, EA)作为其特殊亚型, 因肿瘤细胞呈上皮样形态, 临床及病理上易误诊为癌、黑色素瘤或上皮样肉瘤等[4], 增加了诊断难度。

2.1. 临床特点与误诊风险

儿童上皮样血管肉瘤缺乏特异性临床表现, 多以浅表软组织肿物为首发表现, 可伴疼痛、红肿或进行性增大[5]。本例患儿表现为腕部肿物伴胀痛, 局部轻度红肿, 并可触及骨擦感, 提示肿瘤可能侵犯深部结构。由于儿童软组织恶性肿瘤发生率较低, 临床上易误诊为炎性病变、血管瘤或其他良性肿物[4]。本例提示, 对于儿童短期内快速增大的软组织肿物, 尤其伴疼痛或局部炎性改变者, 应高度警惕恶性肿瘤的可能, 建议尽早行影像学评估及手术切除并行病理学检查, 以避免延误诊治。

与既往文献相比[6], 本例除发病年龄及部位特殊外, 还表现为局部骨擦感, 提示肿瘤可能已累及深部结构, 该体征在既往报道中较少提及, 对临床判断具有一定提示意义。

2.2. 病理诊断与免疫表型

上皮样血管肉瘤的确诊依赖组织病理学及免疫组化。组织学上多表现为肿瘤细胞呈巢团状或片状分布, 细胞异型性明显, 核分裂象多见, 并常伴出血及坏死[7][8]。免疫组化在鉴别诊断中具有重要意义[9]。CD31 被认为是最敏感、特异的血管内皮标志物之一[10], FLI-1 亦为血管内皮相关转录因子[11]。本例 CD31 及 FLI-1 均呈阳性表达, 支持血管来源; S100、HMB45 阴性有助于排除黑色素瘤[12]; PCK 阴性有助于排除上皮性肿瘤[13]。

2.3. 分子病理与治疗展望

既往研究发现, SWI/SNF 复合物的核心亚基(INI-1/BRG1)失活或缺失, 与多种肿瘤(如横纹肌样瘤、上皮样肉瘤)的发生密切相关[14]。值得注意的是, 本例免疫组化显示 INI-1 及 BRG1 均为阳性表达。提示其发病机制不同于经典的 SWI/SNF 缺陷性肿瘤(如上皮样肉瘤、恶性横纹肌样瘤)。一项关于斑马鱼模型研究结果表明, 单纯 *smarcb1* 缺失不足以诱导肿瘤, 但联合 *p53* 突变方可导致血管肉瘤发生, 人肿瘤中 *p53* 信号可通过 MDM2 介导的降解等替代机制被抑制[15]; 另外有相关研究表明, INI1 表达保留的上皮样肉瘤中可检测到其他 SWI/SNF 亚基异常, 如 PBRM1、BRM 等的共缺失, 提示复合物功能失活可通

过不同亚基实现[16]; SWI/SNF 复合物功能还可通过表观遗传沉默、调控网络异常等非缺失性机制受损[17]。

关于儿童上皮样血管肉瘤中 SWI/SNF 复合物表达的系统研究极为有限。本例 INI1 和 BRG1 均阳性表达, 提示该肿瘤不属于经典的 SWI/SNF 缺陷性肿瘤谱系, 其发病机制可能涉及独立于 SWI/SNF 核心亚基缺失的替代通路, 如血管生成信号通路的激活(PTPRB/PLCG1 突变等)或其他表观遗传调控异常。这一发现扩展了对儿童上皮样血管肉瘤分子病理特征的认识, 为后续研究提供了新的方向。

2.4. 文献对比与本例特点

结合既往文献, 儿童皮肤及浅表部位血管肉瘤报道极少, 发生于腕部者更为罕见。初步对解锁部分儿童血管肉瘤个案分析结果见表 1, 对比发现本例具有以下特点:

- (1) 发病年龄偏小, 为儿童病例;
- (2) 发病部位特殊, 位于腕部, 属罕见解剖部位;
- (3) 肿瘤与肌腱及骨膜关系密切, 增加手术难度;

上述特点使本例在临床及病理学方面具有一定补充价值。

Table 1. Summary of literature on angiosarcoma cases in children

表 1. 儿童血管肉瘤个案文献汇总

文献来源/年份	年龄	部位	治疗方式
Deyrup 等[6], 2011	1.5 月	下肢	不详
Deyrup 等, 2011	8 月	下肢	不详
Deyrup 等, 2011	3 岁	下肢	不详
Deyrup 等, 2011	4 岁	胁腹	不详
Deyrup 等, 2011	5 岁	下肢	不详
Deyrup 等, 2011	6 岁	肘部	不详
Deyrup 等, 2011	7 岁	颊黏膜	不详
Deyrup 等, 2011	9 岁	下肢	不详
Deyrup 等, 2011	12 岁	下肢	不详
Deyrup 等, 2011	15 岁	下肢	不详
Leake 等[18], 1992	儿童	不详	不详
Ludolph-Hauser 等[19], 2000	13 岁	不详	不详
Marcon 等[20], 2004	15 岁	鼻部	单纯手术切除
Prada 等[21], 2021	12 岁	左侧鼻翼	广泛切除 + 紫杉醇/多柔比星化疗
2023 年报道[22]	17 岁	顶叶头皮	单纯手术扩大切除
Bashir 等[5], 2025	8 岁	右肩部	手术 + 放疗 + 多柔比星化疗
2009 年个案[23]	13 岁	右腋后皮下	初次切除(无病理)→复发

2.5. 治疗与随访

目前关于儿童上皮样血管肉瘤的治疗策略尚无统一标准。根据 Gamboa 等发表在《CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians》的综述[24], 软组织肉瘤(包括血管肉瘤)的治疗正从“一刀切”模式转向基于组织学亚型的个体化治疗, 强调在专业化肉瘤中心采用多学科团队(MDT)模式进行集中管理。该综述指出, 手术完

整切除是局限性软组织肉瘤的主要治疗手段, 目标是实现显微镜下切缘阴性(R0 切除)[25]; 对于高级别、大肿瘤, 可考虑新辅助放疗或辅助放疗以降低局部复发风险; 新辅助化疗(多柔比星 + 异环磷酰胺方案)适用于高危患者, 可提高局部控制率和无病生存期[24]。基于上述原则, 对于位于功能区的儿童肿瘤, 应在保证切缘阴性的前提下尽量保留肢体功能。本例采用扩大切除术, 术后短期随访未见复发, 功能恢复良好。但血管肉瘤具有较高复发及远处转移风险, 尤其是肺转移较为常见。因此, 建议术后进行长期随访, 定期复查局部影像及胸部影像学检查, 以便早期发现复发或转移。

3. 结论

儿童腕部上皮样血管肉瘤极为罕见, 临床表现缺乏特异性, 易误诊。确诊依赖组织病理学及免疫组化检查。对于儿童快速生长的软组织肿物, 应提高对恶性肿瘤的警惕性, 尽早进行手术及病理诊断。手术完整切除是目前主要治疗方式, 术后需长期随访。本例为该罕见部位上皮样血管肉瘤提供了新的临床及病理学资料, 对提高临床认识具有一定意义。

声明

本研究已获得患儿监护人知情同意。

参考文献

- [1] Wu, F., Xu, Z., Sun, T., Xiao, F., Zhang, L., Yu, S., *et al.* (2025) Primary Cerebellar Angiosarcoma: A Rare Case Report and Literature Review. *BMC Surgery*, **25**, Article No. 564. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12893-025-03311-y>
- [2] Ferrari, A., Casanova, M., Bisogno, G., Cecchetto, G., Meazza, C., Gandola, L., *et al.* (2002) Malignant Vascular Tumors in Children and Adolescents: A Report from the Italian and German Soft Tissue Sarcoma Cooperative Group. *Medical and Pediatric Oncology*, **39**, 109-114. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mpo.10078>
- [3] Young, R.J., Brown, N.J., Reed, M.W., Hughes, D. and Woll, P.J. (2010) Angiosarcoma. *The Lancet Oncology*, **11**, 983-991. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s1470-2045\(10\)70023-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1470-2045(10)70023-1)
- [4] Hart, J. and Mandavilli, S. (2011) Epithelioid Angiosarcoma: A Brief Diagnostic Review and Differential Diagnosis. *Archives of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine*, **135**, 268-272. <https://doi.org/10.5858/135.2.268>
- [5] Bashir, S., Ahrar, N. and Khanday, A.N. (2025) Rapid Malignant Transformation: A Rare Case of Epithelioid Angiosarcoma. *Research and Reviews in Pediatrics*, **26**, 69-75. https://doi.org/10.4103/rpp.rpp_5_25
- [6] Deyrup, A.T., Miettinen, M., North, P.E., Khoury, J.D., Tighiouart, M., Spunt, S.L., *et al.* (2011) Pediatric Cutaneous Angiosarcomas: A Clinicopathologic Study of 10 Cases. *American Journal of Surgical Pathology*, **35**, 70-75. <https://doi.org/10.1097/pas.0b013e3181ffd9d5>
- [7] 董成功, 张蔚, 刘志峰, 等. 小肠转移性上皮样血管肉瘤临床病理分析[J]. 中华转移性肿瘤杂志, 2021, 4(3): 223-228.
- [8] Caputo, V., Cazzato, G., Brambilla, L. and Rongioletti, F. (2025) Primary Epithelioid Angiosarcoma of the Penis: A Case Report with a Brief Review of the Literature. *The American Journal of Dermatopathology*, **47**, e23-e26. <https://doi.org/10.1097/dad.0000000000002888>
- [9] 徐文静, 丁丽, 蔡兆根. 10 例上皮样血管肉瘤的临床病理分析[J]. 临床与病理杂志, 2022, 42(7): 1520-1526.
- [10] 林茂华, 毛璞玉, 李婷, 等. 骨上皮样血管肉瘤 2 例并文献复习[J]. 临床与病理杂志, 2018, 38(6): 1357-1361.
- [11] 王湛博, 安晓静, 邓晋芳, 等. 肝脏恶性血管源性肿瘤中 ERG、Fli-1、CD34、CD31、FVIIIIRAg 的表达特征[J]. 中华病理学杂志, 2017, 46(11): 761-763.
- [12] 丁祺, 宋旭东, 祁秀敏, 等. 上皮样血管肉瘤 6 例及文献复习[J]. 实用肿瘤杂志, 2020, 35(3): 265-269.
- [13] Shilpa, K., Leelavathy, B., Gorur, D. and Biligi, D. (2019) Early-Onset Epithelioid Angiosarcoma: Diagnostic Enigma, a Rare Case Report. *Indian Journal of Dermatopathology and Diagnostic Dermatology*, **6**, 36-38. https://doi.org/10.4103/ijdpdd.ijdpdd_58_18
- [14] Li, L., Fan, X., Xia, Q., Rao, Q., Liu, B., Yu, B., *et al.* (2014) Concurrent Loss of INI1, PBRM1, and BRM Expression in Epithelioid Sarcoma: Implications for the Cocontributions of Multiple SWI/SNF Complex Members to Pathogenesis. *Human Pathology*, **45**, 2247-2254. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.humpath.2014.06.027>

- [15] Oppel, F., Shao, S., Gendreizig, S., Zimmerman, M.W., Schürmann, M., Flavian, V.F., *et al.* (2022) P53 Pathway Inactivation Drives *SMARCB1*-Deficient *p53*-Wildtype Epithelioid Sarcoma Onset Indicating Therapeutic Vulnerability through MDM2 Inhibition. *Molecular Cancer Therapeutics*, **21**, 1689-1700. <https://doi.org/10.1158/1535-7163.mct-21-0770>
- [16] Behjati, S., Tarpey, P.S., Sheldon, H., Martincorena, I., Van Loo, P., Gundem, G., *et al.* (2014) Recurrent PTPRB and PLCG1 Mutations in Angiosarcoma. *Nature Genetics*, **46**, 376-379. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.2921>
- [17] Schaefer, I., Agaimy, A., Fletcher, C.D. and Hornick, J.L. (2017) Claudin-4 Expression Distinguishes SWI/SNF Complex-Deficient Undifferentiated Carcinomas from Sarcomas. *Modern Pathology*, **30**, 539-548. <https://doi.org/10.1038/modpathol.2016.230>
- [18] Leake, J., Sheehan, M.P., Rampling, D., Ramani, P. and Atherton, D.J. (1992) Angiosarcoma complicating xeroderma pigmentosum. *Histopathology*, **21**, 179-181. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2559.1992.tb00370.x>
- [19] Ludolph-Hauser, D., Thoma-Greber, E., Sander, C., Sommerhoff, C.P. and Röcken, M. (2000) Mast Cells in an Angiosarcoma Complicating Xeroderma Pigmentosum in a 13-Year-Old Girl. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, **43**, 900-902. <https://doi.org/10.1067/mjd.2000.101883>
- [20] Marcon, I., Collini, P., Casanova, M., Meazza, C. and Ferrari, A. (2004) Cutaneous Angiosarcoma in a Patient with Xeroderma Pigmentosum. *Pediatric Hematology and Oncology*, **21**, 23-26. <https://doi.org/10.1080/pho.21.1.23.26>
- [21] Prada, C., Liendo, J., Suarez Matos, A., Gnecco, J.P., Melo, M. and Calderon, A. (2022) Angiosarcoma cutáneo en una adolescente con Xeroderma Pigmentoso: Reporte de caso. *Revista Colombiana de Cancerología*, **26**, 111-116. <https://doi.org/10.35509/01239015.720>
- [22] Oliver-García, V.S., Moore, K.J., Denize, T., Hoang, M.P., Neel, V.A. and Demehri, S. (2023) Cutaneous Angiosarcoma of the Scalp in a Pediatric Patient with Xeroderma Pigmentosum. *JAAD Case Reports*, **41**, 37-39. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdc.2023.08.039>
- [23] 易斌, 黄姗, 石念. 儿童皮下血管肉瘤 1 例[J]. 临床小儿外科杂志, 2009, 8(5): 47.
- [24] Gamboa, A.C., Gronchi, A. and Cardona, K. (2020) Soft-Tissue Sarcoma in Adults: An Update on the Current State of Histiotype-Specific Management in an Era of Personalized Medicine. *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, **70**, 200-229. <https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21605>
- [25] Enault, M., Minard-Colin, V., Corradini, N., Leverger, G., Thebaud, E., Rome, A., *et al.* (2022) Extracranial Rhabdoid Tumours: Results of a SFCE Series of Patients Treated with a Dose Compression Strategy According to European Paediatric Soft Tissue Sarcoma Study Group Recommendations. *European Journal of Cancer*, **161**, 64-78. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejca.2021.10.025>