

结肠浆肌层及系膜滑膜肉瘤1例

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摘要

滑膜肉瘤(synovial sarcoma, SS)是一种罕见的间叶源性恶性肿瘤, 通常发生在四肢深部软组织, 与关节囊、肌腱鞘或滑膜囊相关。原发于结肠的滑膜肉瘤在临床中极为罕见, 且易被误诊。本文报道一例36岁男性结肠滑膜肉瘤病例, 重点分析其影像学特征、手术方案及病理结果, 以期提高对该疾病的认识及早期诊断。

关键词

滑膜肉瘤, 结肠, CT

Synovial Sarcoma Involving the Colonic Seromuscular Layer and Mesentery: A Case Report

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Abstract

Synovial sarcoma, a rare malignant mesenchymal tumor, typically arises in the deep soft tissues of the extremities and is associated with joint capsules, tendon sheaths, or synovial bursae. Primary

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synovial sarcoma of the colon is exceptionally rare in clinical practice and is prone to misdiagnosis. This article presents a case of colonic synovial sarcoma in a 36-year-old male, focusing on its imaging characteristics, surgical management, and pathological findings, to enhance understanding and facilitate early diagnosis of this disease.

Keywords

Synovial Sarcoma, Colon, CT

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1. 引言

滑膜肉瘤是一种罕见的间叶组织来源恶性软组织肿瘤,通常发生在四肢深部软组织,与关节囊、肌腱鞘或滑膜囊相关。结肠滑膜肉瘤极为罕见,易被误诊。本文报告了一例36岁男性结肠滑膜肉瘤病例,患者因左下腹隐痛就诊,经CT发现左下腹存在囊性为主的囊实性肿块,边界尚清,伴有囊性坏死,增强扫描实性部分呈中度强化,病变局部与邻近小肠及结肠分界不清。肿瘤切除术后,病理及免疫组化检查确诊为滑膜肉瘤(EMA、SS18-SSX、CD99阳性)。术后患者接受化疗,随访未见复发或转移。

滑膜肉瘤的发病机制尚不明确,具有侵袭性和转移倾向,早期多无特异性症状。CT和免疫组化检查对确诊和鉴别诊断具有重要价值。手术是首选治疗方式,结合放化疗可降低复发和转移风险。本病例为结肠滑膜肉瘤的诊断与治疗提供了新的经验和参考依据。

2. 病例资料

患者,男,36岁,1个月前无明显诱因出现左下腹疼痛不适,为阵发性隐痛,可耐受,无腰部及肩部放射痛,与体位无关,可自行缓解,无腹泻、腹胀,无呕血、黑便,无排便节律改变。查体时左下腹压痛,无反跳痛。肿瘤标记物检查显示癌胚抗原 CEA6.37 ng/ml。

CT显示左下腹部见一不规则的囊实性肿块,边界不清,局部与邻近小肠及结肠分界欠清,大小约6.9 cm × 9.2 cm × 7.1 cm,密度不均匀(图1(a)~(c)),增强扫描可见实性成分呈结节状强化,CT值约67~80 HU,囊性成分未见明显强化,约占70%以上(图1(d)~(f))。病变周围脂肪间隙模糊,腹腔及腹膜后未见明显增大淋巴结。患者行结肠镜检查显示结肠及直肠均未见明显异常。初步诊断为肠系膜-肠道间质瘤伴出血,因此对患者进行了腹腔镜探查术及肠道肿瘤切除术。

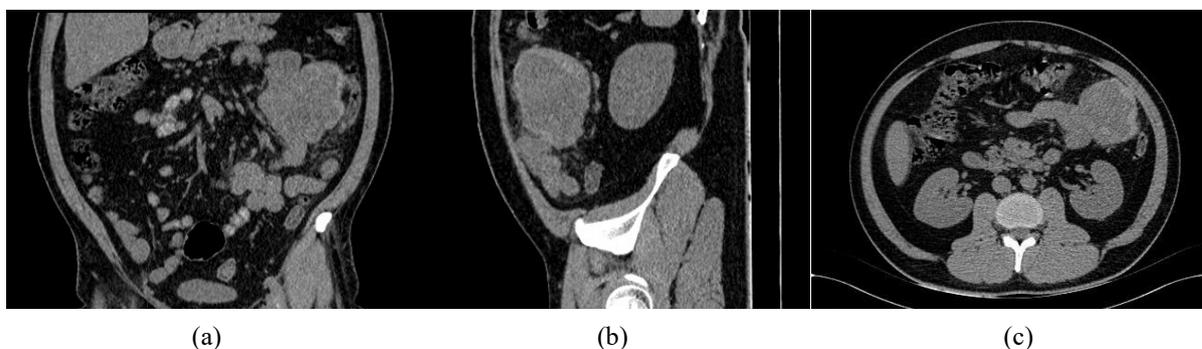




Figure 1. (a) (Coronal), (b) (Sagittal), and (c) (Axial) non-contrast images demonstrate a cystic solid mass in the left lower abdomen with heterogeneous density. The lesion exhibits ill-defined borders with adjacent small intestine and colon, accompanied by blurred surrounding fat planes. (d) (Axial arterial phase), (e) (Axial venous phase), and (f) (Axial delayed phase) contrast-enhanced scans reveal nodular enhancement of the solid components, while the cystic components show no significant enhancement

图 1. 冠状位(a)、矢状位(b)和轴位(c)平扫图像示左下腹部囊实性肿块, 其内密度不均匀, 局部与邻近小肠及结肠分界欠清, 周围脂肪间隙模糊。轴位动脉期(d), 轴位静脉期(e), 轴位延迟期(f)示实性成分呈结节状强化, 囊性成分未见明显强化

手术显示: 肿瘤位于结肠脾区, 起源于结肠浆膜及其系膜, 肿瘤基底约 3×3 cm。病理大体观: 肿瘤呈灰红色, 质地脆, 周围附着少许网膜组织, 部分呈出血坏死状。镜下表现: 肿瘤实体由短梭形细胞组成, 细胞排列紧密, 局部呈旋涡状或编织样, 部分区域可见出血, 细胞核浆比较高, 可见核分裂像(图 2(a))。免疫组化: EMA(+), SS18-SSX(+), CD99(+), Fli-1(部分+), CD117(散在+), CD34(-), Desmin(-), S100(-)(图 2(b))。结合免疫组化和病理特征, 考虑为滑膜肉瘤, 伴有广泛的出血和坏死表现。患者在术后一个多月接受了异环磷酸胺联合表柔比星的化疗治疗。目前随访患者尚未发现复发及转移迹象, 治疗效果良好。

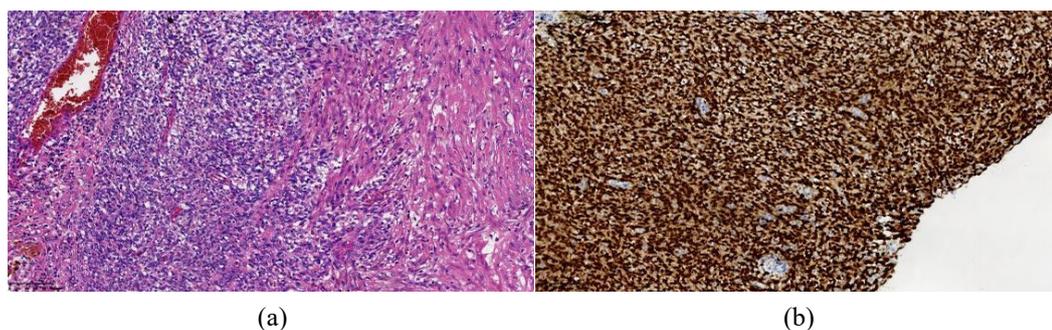


Figure 2. (a) Microscopic examination reveals a tumor composed of densely packed short spindle-shaped cells with focal whorled or storiform patterns and areas of hemorrhage (Original magnification $\times 100$; H&E staining). (b) Immunohistochemistry demonstrates positive expression of SS18-SSX (+)

图 2. (a) 镜下显示, 肿瘤由密集排列的短梭形细胞组成, 局部呈旋涡状或编织样, 部分区域出血。(原始放大倍数, $\times 100$; H&E 染色) (b) 免疫组化示 SS18-SSX (+)

3. 讨论

滑膜肉瘤是一种罕见的起源于间充质的恶性肿瘤, 具有一定程度的上皮分化, 病因和发病机制尚不清楚, 主要发生在 20~40 岁的年轻人[1] [2]。它可发生于全身各处, 多位于四肢关节和肌腱鞘周围的深部软组织, 其他部位(头颈部、胸部、腹腔及腹膜后)少见, 约占 5%~10%, 而且很容易被误诊[3] [4]。文献中只有少数病例报道原发性腹内滑膜肉瘤, 特别是起源于结肠浆肌层及系膜, 尚未发现关于其影像学特征报道[5]。该病罕见, 但临床症状并不典型, 常表现为深部组织生长缓慢、界限清楚的肿块, 肿瘤较

大时出现压迫症状或出现远处转移才会被发现[6][7]。本病例患者仅出现左下腹痛的消化道症状, 确诊时病变体积较大, 尚未出现侵袭和转移。

滑膜肉瘤的发病机制为 t(X; 18)(p11; q11)染色体易位, 形成 SS18-SSX 融合蛋白。该蛋白通过破坏 BAF 染色质重塑复合体功能, 导致表观遗传调控异常, 并招募 PRC1.1 复合物抑制分化相关基因, 驱动肿瘤增殖与侵袭[8][9]。分子分型可包括单相型(梭形细胞为主)、双相型(梭形与上皮样细胞共存)及未分化型(低分化细胞伴 TP53/PTEN 突变)[10]。SS18(SYT)-SSX 融合基因检测是诊断的金标准。常见免疫标记表现为 Vimentin、EMA、BCL2 阳性, h-caldesmon、SMA、CD34、CD117 阴性[11], 这与本病例基本相符。

本例 CT 表现为左下腹部一不规则囊实性肿块, 囊性成分占 70%以上, 与邻近小肠及结肠局部分界欠清, 内密度不均匀, 可见囊性坏死成分, 这可能与肿块体积较大, 生长迅速, 肿瘤内血供不足有关。该病变强化呈不均匀中度强化。据报道, 滑膜肉瘤通常会出现边缘性钙化, 可以和其他软组织肿瘤相鉴别, 但本例未出现钙化征象[12]。由于小肠间质瘤是最常见的间质肿瘤, 最初的 CT 诊断将其定为小肠间质瘤的可能性大。小肠间质瘤多起源于肠壁, 边界清楚, 常呈实性或囊实性肿块, 均匀或不均匀中度强化, 少见侵袭邻近组织[13]; 滑膜肉瘤则囊性比例更高, 边界模糊, 易侵袭周围组织, 常表现为周边结节状不均匀强化。因此本病例的影像学表现更倾向于发生在腹腔的滑膜肉瘤。

手术是滑膜肉瘤的首选治疗方式, 必要时进行根治性切除, 但滑膜肉瘤是一种高度恶性肿瘤, 成人 5 年生存率约为 50%~60%, 且发生在腹部的局部复发率在 40%~90%, 因此术后通常使用放疗或化疗来降低复发及转移的风险[4][6][14]。本例患者行结肠肿瘤切除术, 随后行化疗方案, 尚未发现淋巴结或远处转移, 预后良好, 目前仍在随访中。

结肠滑膜肉瘤是一种非常罕见的软组织肿瘤, 误诊率极高, 具有侵袭性和转移倾向, 早期诊断、治疗对于疾病至关重要。尽管滑膜肉瘤的最终诊断主要是基于病理和免疫组化结果, 但影像学表现对于病变的大小、形态、定位以及出血、钙化等征象的明确诊断至关重要。本病例为结肠滑膜肉瘤的诊断与治疗提供了新的经验和参考依据。

声明

本研究经医院伦理委员会批准, 该病例报道已获得病人知情同意。

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