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泛发性皮肤肌纤维瘤1例并文献复习

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[摘要] 报道1例泛发性皮肤肌纤维瘤, 并对国内外相关文献进行复习回顾。本例患者以躯干泛发暗红色丘疹、斑块、结节为主要临床表现。病理见真皮内界限清晰的结节, 梭形细胞周围充盈嗜伊红染色的胶原纤维。免疫组织化学: 波形蛋白(vimentin)和平滑肌肌动蛋白(smooth muscle actin, SMA)均为阳性, CD34局灶性阳性, 结蛋白(Desmin)和S-100均阴性。根据临床表现, 组织病理和免疫组织化学结果可诊断。

[关键词] 皮肤肌纤维瘤; 诊断; 皮肤病

Generalized dermatomyofibroma: A case report and literature review

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Abstract We described a case of generalized dermatomyofibroma and reviewed the domestic and international interrelated literatures. There were many dark red papules, plaques and nodules in the trunk as the main clinical manifestation. Histopathological features of the lesions on low back showed the nodule localized in the dermis with clear edges. There were many spindle cells surrounded by abundant eosinophilic staining of collagen fibers. Immunohistochemistry results showed the tumor cells were positive for vimentin and smooth muscle actin, focally positive for CD34, but negative for desmin and S-100. It was diagnosed as dermatomyofibroma according to the clinical, histopathological and immunohistochemical findings.

Keywords dermatomyofibroma; diagnosis; dermatosis

皮肤肌纤维瘤是一种良性肿瘤, 向成肌纤维细胞分化, 目前国内仅有4例报道^[1-4]。本文报告1例青年女性罹患泛发性皮肤肌纤维瘤, 包括其临床表现、组织病理及免疫组织化学特征。

1 病例资料

患者女, 15岁, 因躯干、臀部、大腿皮疹7年。因无自觉症状, 患者未曾重视, 未在相关医

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院就诊,直至皮疹数量增多,于2014年7月来恩施土家族苗族自治州中心医院皮肤科就诊。皮肤科检查(图1):腰背部(为主)、腹部、臀部、大腿可见直径0.5~1.5 cm的暗红色丘疹、斑块、结节。左腰部取皮损行病理检查,结果示(图2A, B):真皮内一界限清晰的结节;肿瘤细胞呈梭形,细胞核呈长条形,两端稍钝;细胞周围是丰富的嗜伊红染色的胶原纤维。

免疫组织化学结果示:平滑肌肌动蛋白(smooth muscle actin, SMA)和vimentin(图3)均为阳性,CD34局灶性阳性,desmin和S-100均阴性。

诊断:泛发性皮肤肌纤维瘤。

本例患者皮损数量多,且本病呈良性,未给予特殊处理。随访1年,患者病程稳定,皮损无明显改变。

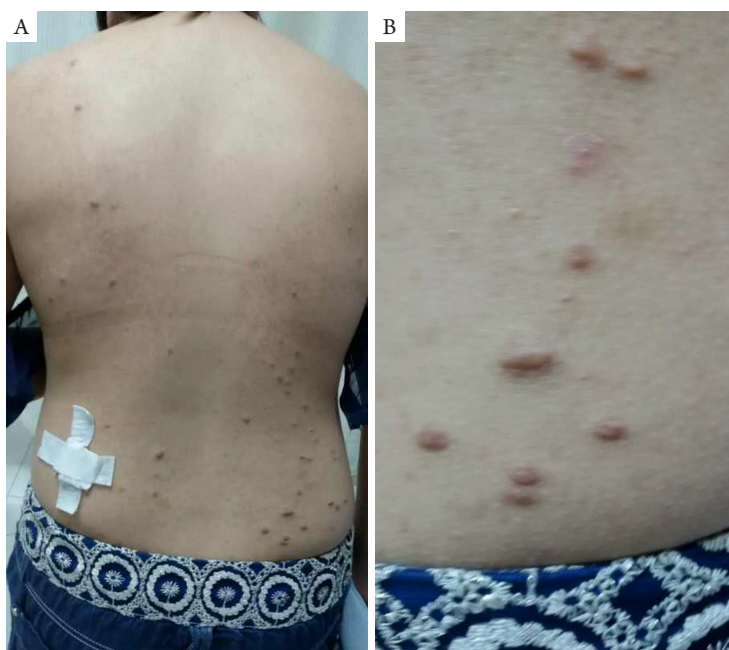


图1 皮肤肌纤维瘤临床表现

Figure 1 Clinical manifestation of dermatomyofibroma

(A)腰背部皮损整体观;(B)右腰部皮损局部放大图。

(A) Holistic view of the lesions in the low back; (B) Partial enlarged detail of the lesions in the right side of the waist.

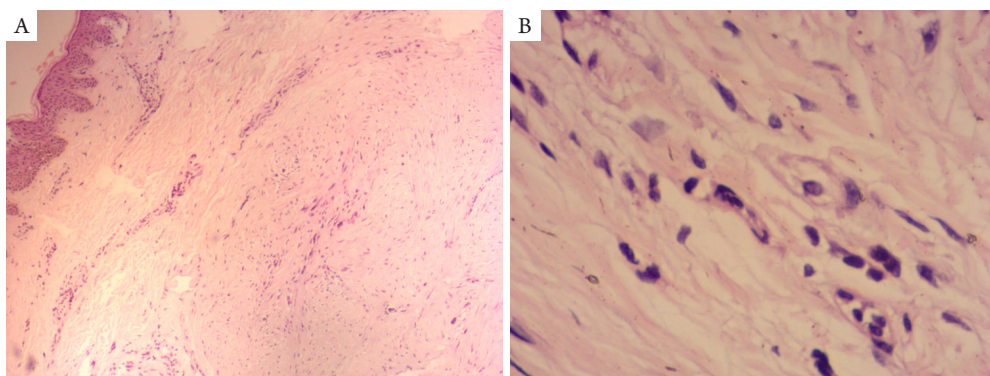


图2 皮肤肌纤维瘤组织的病理特征

Figure 2 Clinicopathological features of dermatomyofibroma

(A) HE, $\times 40$; (B) HE, $\times 400$ 。真皮内一界限清晰的结节;肿瘤细胞呈梭形,细胞核呈长条形,两端稍钝;细胞周围是丰富的嗜伊红染色的胶原纤维。

(A) HE, $\times 40$; (B) HE, $\times 400$. A clear boundary nodule can be found in dermis in which tumor cells' shape are spindle, and nuclei's shape like strip with blunt ends. There are ample collagen fibers with eosinophilic staining around the cells.

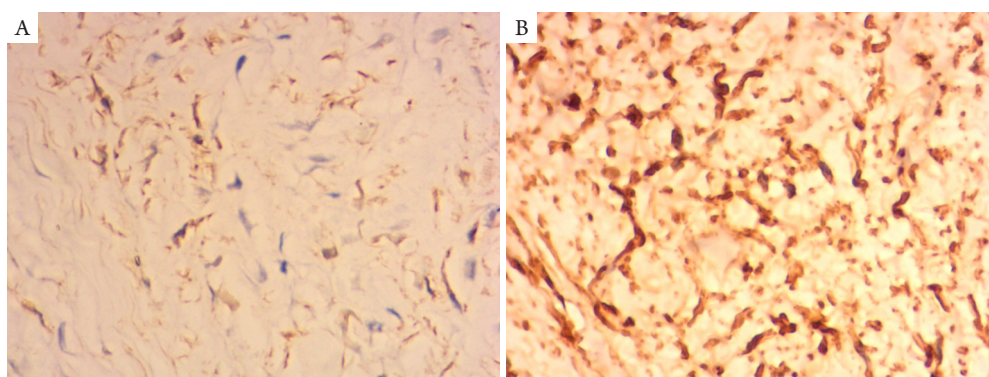


图3 免疫组织化学染色(SP, ×400)

Figure 3 Immunological staining of dermatomyofibroma (SP, ×400)

(A) SMA弥漫或灶状阳性; (B)Vimentin弥漫性阳性。

(A) SMA were diffusivity or focally positive; (B) Vimentin were positive.

2 讨论

1992年, Kamino等^[5]报道9例“具有成纤维细胞和肌成纤维细胞特性的纺锤样细胞增生的斑块样皮肤良性肿瘤”, 并首次命名为皮肤肌纤维瘤。国内罕见报道, 多是单发, 而本例皮损泛发于躯干。

皮肤肌纤维瘤好发于青少年, 男女发病率比例为1:4, 平均诊断年龄28岁, 近年有较多的个案报道^[6-7]儿童罹患本病。本病皮损缓慢生长, 表现为皮色、暗红色或褐色丘疹、斑块、皮下结节, 直径0.5~2.0 cm, 好发于肩部、腋下, 也可见于躯干、四肢。皮损多为单个, Viglizzo^[8]曾报道1例10岁男孩多发型皮肤肌纤维瘤, 也有报道^[9]皮损呈带状或环状分布, 文献[10]报道其非典型皮损, 似环状肉芽肿。组织病理特征为真皮网状层可见界限清晰、交叉成束的纺锤样细胞, 与表皮平行排列, 细胞周围填充的是丰富的胶原或弹性纤维, 有时累及皮下脂肪组织上部; 高倍镜下, 纺锤样细胞均匀一致, 有明确的细胞分界, 丰富的嗜酸性细胞质, 细长的胞核, 有1~2个嗜酸性的核仁; 细小的胶原纤维分隔单个纺锤细胞, 部分可见粗大的纤维束^[1]。

电镜提示纺锤样细胞来源于肌成纤维细胞^[11]。其免疫组织化学特征也符合成肌纤维细胞特征, 免疫组织化学结果提示: vimentin(+), SMA(+/-), CD34(-或局灶+), desmin(-), S-100(-)。Mentzel和Kutzner^[12]研究中48例患者, 其中11例平滑肌肌动蛋白阳性, 20例为局灶性阳性, 17例为阴性, 9例患者有2例患者肌动蛋白阳性; 45例患者CD34呈灶性表达。本例患者免疫表

型与之符合。

本病治疗多采用简单手术切除, 未见疾病复发报道。但由于发病率低, 临床罕见, 故易误诊而导致过度治疗。需与以下疾病鉴别^[2]: 1)皮肤纤维瘤, 可自然发生或外伤、昆虫叮咬引起, 质地坚实, 高出皮面呈扁球形, 表明光滑。病理检查为真皮内结节, 由增生的成纤维细胞和幼稚/成熟的胶原组成。免疫组织化学S-100蛋白、SMA均阴性。2)隆起性皮肤纤维肉瘤, 好发于中年男性, 表现为隆起性硬固性肿块, 其上发生淡红或青紫色结节, 缓慢生长, 皮肤表面萎缩。免疫组织化学CD34强阳性。3)平滑肌瘤, 单发或成簇出现的疼痛性结节或丘疹, 寒冷或局部刺激肿瘤, 皮损通常可收缩。免疫组织化学SMA, desmin阳性, S-100蛋白阴性。4)纤维肉瘤, 恶性肿瘤, 好发于四肢和躯干, 表现为单发深在性硬固结节, 通常表面皮肤正常。如病变起源于真皮或侵犯真皮时, 表面皮肤出现萎缩、破溃。病理检查可见成纤维细胞交织成旋涡状, 组成肿瘤, 分化不好的肿瘤可见明显有丝分裂。

综上所述, 结合临床表现、病理检查及免疫组织化学结果, 诊断本病为皮肤肌纤维瘤, 较为特殊的是本例患者皮疹泛发。

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