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腹膜透析置管并发腹壁侵袭性纤维瘤病1例

赵峻榕, 周爽, 刘影, 孙广东

(吉林大学第二医院肾内科, 长春 130000)

[摘要] 腹膜透析置管后发生腹壁侵袭性纤维瘤病的案例临床较为罕见, 吉林大学第二医院收治1例腹壁侵袭性纤维瘤病(*aggressive fibromatosis*, AF), 患者男, 27岁, 因腹膜透析行腹膜透析置管术2年, 再次发生腹膜感染入院治疗, CT示腹壁导管走行区类圆形低密度影, 包绕引流管。患者行手术切除肿物, 术后结合HE染色及免疫组织化学等结果, 诊断为腹壁侵袭性纤维瘤病。

[关键词] 侵袭性纤维瘤病; 腹膜透析置管; 组织病理; 免疫组织化学

Aggressive fibromatosis of the abdominal wall after peritoneal dialysis catheterization: A case report

ZHAO Junrong, ZHOU Shuang, LIU Ying, SUN Guangdong

(Department of Nephrology, Second Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130000, China)

Abstract Cases of aggressive fibromatosis of the abdominal wall after peritoneal dialysis catheterization are relatively rare in clinical practice. A case of aggressive fibromatosis of the abdominal wall (AF) was retrospectively analyzed for clinical, imaging, pathological, diagnostic and treatment, and literature review was combined. The male patient, 27 years old, underwent peritoneal dialysis catheterization for 2 years due to peritoneal dialysis. This time, he was admitted for treatment due to the re-occurrence of peritoneal infection. The CT showed circular low-density shadow in the shape area of the abdominal wall catheter, which was wrapped around the drainage tube. The patient underwent surgical resection of the tumor and was diagnosed as aggressive fibromatosis by postoperative HE staining and immunohistochemistry.

Keywords aggressive fibromatosis; peritoneal dialysis catheterization; histopathology; immunohistochemistry

侵袭性纤维瘤病(aggressive fibromatosis, AF) 又称硬纤维瘤, 是一种罕见的起源于全身肌腱鞘的普通成纤维细胞异常增生的肿瘤, 具有进行性局部浸润周围组织的特点, 临床病程多变且难以预测, 其年发病率为(2~4)/100万^[1]。目前, 国际上还没有针对这种疾病的基于证据的治疗方法, 预后尚未明确。本文报告1例行腹膜透析置管术2年后并发腹壁AF的案例, 并结合相关文献分析其临床病理特征及治疗等, 为临床医生提供参考。

1 临床资料

患者, 男, 27岁, 慢性肾小球肾炎病史5年, 已行维持性腹膜透析2年, 此次入院前患者曾发生3次腹膜感染。入院前4个月患者于家中自行更换腹透液品牌后出现剧烈腹痛症状, 后入院行肠镜检查发现肠息肉并切除。2018年5月7日, 患者因第4次腹膜感染就诊于吉林大学第二医院, 治疗过程中发现左下腹腹膜透析管置入部位可触及一大约6 cm×5 cm的包块, 质硬, 无压痛, 移动度差。影像学CT扫描示: 盆腔左侧平脐水平导管走行区前腹壁明显增厚, 内见类圆形低密度影(图1), 包绕引流管, 大小52.2 mm×40.4 mm, 平扫CT值约40 HU, 邻近部位未见明显异常。彩超引导下肿物细针穿刺活检病理(图2)示: 纤维瘤。2018年6月27日, 患者就诊于吉林大学第一医院胃肠结直肠外科, 入院时查体示导管处腹壁可触及一大约6 cm×6 cm的肿物。诊断: 腹部肿物待查。2018年7月2日行完整肿物切除术切除肿物, 大体肉眼可见: 结节型肿物1枚, 体积6.3 cm×6.2 cm×6.0 cm, 肿物周边附少许肌肉及脂肪组织, 切面淡褐及红褐色, 实性, 质地细腻有光泽, 肿物局部可见引流管。术中冰冻切片病理学检查示: 肿瘤体积6.3 cm×6.2 cm×6.0 cm, 脉管及神经未见明确肿瘤浸润, 局部肿瘤周边未见正常组织, 皮肤两短袖及两长袖切缘均未见肿瘤累及, 局部表皮下方瘢痕形成。免疫组织化学示: B-catenin(部分核+, 图3), Ki-67(+7%, 图4), SMA(部分+, 图5), CD34(-), Desmin(-), S-100(-), CD117(-)。诊断: (腹壁)AF。术后患者一般状态良好, 恢复较快, 随访至2018年12月20日, 未见复发。

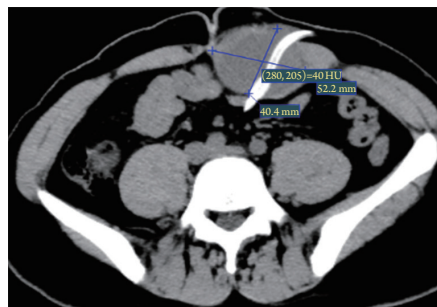


图1 CT扫描示腹壁肿块大小52.2 mm×40.4 mm, CT值约40 HU

Figure 1 CT scan shows the size of abdominal wall mass is 52.2 mm × 40.4 mm, and the CT value is about 40 HU

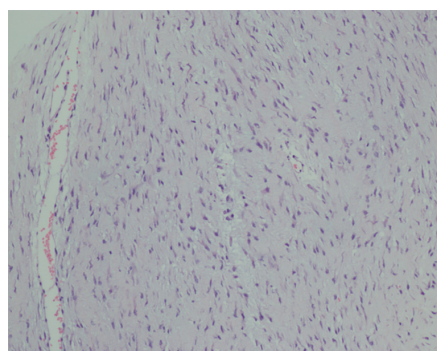


图2 超声引导下肿瘤穿刺组织: 光镜下见梭形细胞增生, 长束状, 排列不规则(HE, ×100)

Figure 2 Ultrasound guided tumor puncture tissue: under the light microscope, fusiform cells proliferated, long fascicles and irregular arrangement (HE, ×100)



图3 病灶中可见肿瘤细胞核呈弥漫性表达B-catenin (EnVision, ×100)

Figure 3 Diffuse expression of B-catenin is seen in the nuclei of the tumor (EnVision, ×100)



图4 肿瘤细胞阳性表达Ki-67(+7%)(EnVision, × 100)

Figure 4 Tumor cells are positive for Ki-67 (+7%) (EnVision, × 100)

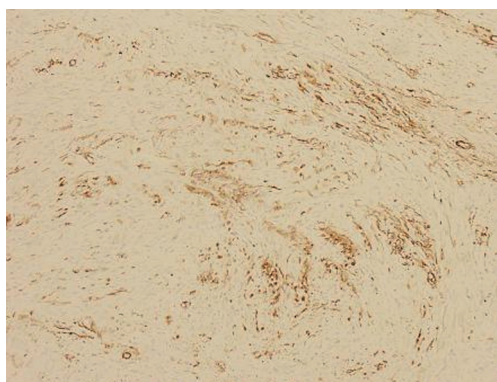


图5 肿瘤细胞阳性表达SMA(EnVision, × 100)

Figure 5 Tumor cells are positive for SMA (EnVision, × 100)

2 讨论

AF是一种成纤维细胞单克隆样增生性肿瘤,常表现为向周围组织浸润性生长的无被膜包块,质硬,无痛,活动性差,具有局部浸润性生长、易复发和极少向远处转移的特性^[2]。该病复发率可达25%~60%^[3],通常发生在15~60岁,发病高峰年龄在30岁左右^[4]。肿瘤可发生在任何位置,根据其发生部位不同,分为腹外型、腹壁型和腹内型,腹外型最常见(50%~60%),其次是腹壁型(25%)和腹内型(15%)^[5]。本例患者肿瘤组织原发于腹透管走行区前腹壁,属于腹壁型AF。该疾病的病因及发病机制至今尚未明确,其发生可能与多种因素有关,包括各类创伤、手术、医用管路植入^[6]、年龄、激素水平、遗传因素等。既往研究^[7]发现:腺瘤肠息肉基因突变被证明与AF密切相关,可增加发生此病的风险。本例患者在入院前曾因剧烈腹痛症状行肠镜检查发现肠息肉并切除,但详细询问患者并无腺瘤肠息肉家族史。

目前该病诊断的金标准是组织病理学和免疫组织化学检查,光镜下切面显示为长梭形的肌纤维母细胞、成纤维母细胞等细胞增生,瘤细胞胞质丰富,胞界不清,胞核染色质稀疏或呈空泡状,偶可见核分裂象,无病理性核分裂象,无异形性,细胞排列成不规则长束状、漩涡状或束状交错排列,呈浸润性生长。免疫组织化学特征是波形蛋白可强阳性,SMA阳性程度不等,70%~75%肿瘤细胞核可表达B-catenin,少数细胞可同时表达结蛋白和S-100蛋白等。其他辅助检查包括超声、CT、磁共振等,超声的表现通常呈非特异性^[8]。如果肿瘤组织发生在浅表部位,可先在超声引导下进行细针穿刺活检,并不建议以切开或切除活检作为初始诊断方式^[9-10]。本例患者肿瘤发生在腹壁,术前行超声引导下细针穿刺活检,病理回报为纤维瘤病,但细针穿刺活检尚不足以得出明确的诊断^[11]。CT和磁共振用于术前提供可靠的解剖学关系,如评估肿瘤的大小、部位及与周围组织的关系等。目前,该病的治疗方法仍以手术切除为主,手术方式有完整或广泛切除肿瘤组织,术前应积极明确诊断并充分评估对机体造成的损伤和手术风险,同时术中行快速病理检查以明确诊断,并确保肿瘤组织的切缘为阴性。其他治疗方法包括放射治疗、化学药物治疗和保守治疗等。手术切除虽是目前首选的治疗方法,然而通常由于AF自身浸润性生长的特点,且瘤体无被膜,易侵袭周围血管、神经、脏器等重要器官,术中难以直接辨认肿瘤组织与正常组织间边界,故此病的手术切除范围仍存在争议。AF的手术切除应距肿瘤组织周围3 cm以上^[12],但盲目扩大手术范围也会加重手术造成的机体损伤^[13]。放射治疗常用于不能行手术切除的患者,辅助放射治疗可成为手术造成更大范围机体损伤的一种合理的治疗方式^[14]。对于化学药物治疗的疗效,尚缺乏完善的数据支持^[15]。Bonvalot等^[16]研究发现:观察等待或积极治疗AF,两者的5年生存率并无显著差异。等待和观察疗法可视为一种合理的初始策略^[4]。学者^[17]建议可长期随访关注肿瘤的变化,并应在发病第1年内定期复查磁共振以密切关注快速生长的肿瘤并根据肿瘤生长情况及时调整治疗方案。本例患者行完整肿物切除术,术中快速病理检查结果示肿物切缘阴性,术后未进一步行放疗等其他治疗。

腹膜透析置管发生腹壁AF在临床中罕见。Mall等^[18]曾在2002年报道了2例腹膜透析置管后在腹透管周围发生腹壁AF的患者,并行手术切除

包块治疗。本例患者腹膜透析置管2年后并发腹壁AF, 分析导致AF的可能诱因有: 1)患者年龄27岁, 为此病的发病高峰年龄; 2)患者2年前行腹膜透析置管手术, 手术刺激可能导致腹壁AF的发生; 3)患者从开始规律腹膜透析至发现腹壁AF, 期间共发生过4次腹膜感染, 住院行抗感染治疗后好转; 4)2017年1月份患者自行更换过腹透液品牌, 并出现剧烈腹痛。

综上, 本例患者发生腹壁AF与上述因素均可能相关。临床医生应警惕行腹膜透析置管患者发生腹壁AF的可能性并积极应对, 以期改善患者的生存质量。

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