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腮腺原发性黑色素瘤 1 例临床病理分析

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[摘要] 腮腺原发性黑色素瘤是一种临床少见病例, 目前国内外多为个案报道, 黄冈市中心医院近年收治的 1 例病例。患者 49 岁, 右耳下无痛性包块 1 年余, 近半年包块逐渐增大, 现增大迅速, 伴右侧口角歪斜, CT 检查显示右腮腺区内 3.7 cm × 1.9 cm 团片状软组织密度影。大体检查见腮腺内 2.5 cm 质硬区, 切面灰红色。HE 镜下见肿瘤组织位于腮腺内, 瘤细胞排列成片状、岛状、腺泡状, 有大量较厚的纤维间隔, 瘤细胞向腮腺内浸润性生长, 部分瘤细胞围绕血管增生形成假菊形团样, 可见明显片状出血坏死, 形成小囊腔, 有较多薄壁小血管, 部分脉管内可见瘤栓形成, 细胞较小, 大小较一致, 呈浆细胞样, 瘤细胞内外可见少许粗大的黑色素颗粒。免疫标志 HMB45, Melan-A, CD146, SOX10, S-100, vimentin 均阳性表达, CK7, 34BE12, P63, Calponin, CK, CEA 均阴性表达, Ki-67 增殖指数约 30%。腮腺原发性黑色素瘤是一种少见的恶性肿瘤, 其诊断需结合临床特点, 病理组织学形态及免疫表型。

[关键词] 腮腺肿瘤; 原发性黑色素瘤; 鉴别诊断; 免疫组织化学

Clinicopathological analysis of a case of parotid gland of primary melanoma

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Abstract Primary melanoma of the parotid gland is a rare clinical case. At present, only some cases were reported at home and abroad. This article reported one case admitted to Huanggang Central Hospital in recent years. The patient was 49 years old. The painless package under the right ear was more than 1 year old. In the past six months, the package gradually increased. Then, it was increasing rapidly, with the squiggle on the right side, CT examination showed that 3.7 cm × 1.9 cm of flaky soft tissue density in the right parotid gland area. The general examination showed a 2.5 cm hard area in the parotid gland, with a grayish red section. Under microscopy, the tumor was located in the parotid gland. The tumor cells were arranged in a slice, island shape, and glandular shape. There were a large number of thick fiber intervals. The tumor cells grew invasively into the parotid gland, and some tumor cells formed a pseudo chrysanthemum cluster around the angiogenesis. Flak hemorrhage and necrosis could be seen visibly, small cystic cavities were formed, and more thin walls, and small blood vessels, and the formation of tumor

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suppositories in some vascular vessels were found. The tumor cells were small, the size was relatively consistent, and the plasma cells were alike. A few coarse melanin particles could be seen inside and outside the tumor cells. Immunographic markers HMB45, Melan-A, CD146, SOX10, S-100, vimentin were all expressed positive, CK7, 34BE12, P63, calponin, CK, CEA were all expressed negatively, and the Ki-67 proliferation index was about 30%. Primary melanoma of the parotid gland is a rare malignant tumor. It's diagnosis needs to combine clinical characteristics, pathological morphology and immune phenotype.

Keywords parotid tumor; primary melanoma; differential diagnosis; immunohistochemistry

恶性黑色素瘤(malignant melanoma)是一种临床少见的恶性肿瘤,约占全部恶性肿瘤的1%,恶性程度高,进展迅速,病死率高,多发生于成年人,儿童少见,可发生在身体多个脏器和组织,最常见的是在皮肤。发生在头颈部的恶性黑色素瘤,占有部位的恶性黑色素瘤的1%,而且大多发生于口腔,并且大多是转移所致,原发于腮腺的恶性黑色素瘤较少见,国内多为个案报道。本文对1例原发于腮腺的恶性黑色素瘤进行临床病理学特征分析及鉴别诊断,以提高对该病的认识。

1 临床资料

患者,男,49岁,右耳下无痛性包块1年余,近半年肿物逐渐增大,现肿物增大迅速,伴右侧口角歪斜。CT检查显示右侧腮腺区有一最大横截面积约 $3.7\text{ cm} \times 1.9\text{ cm}$ 团片状软组织密度影,形态不规则,密度不均。体格检查:右耳下扪及约 $4.0\text{ cm} \times 3.0\text{ cm}$ 质中包块,边界清楚,表面光滑,活动尚可,其内未见明显肿大颌下及颈部淋巴结,头颈部皮肤及口腔、鼻腔等处黏膜未见色素性包块,全身未见明显色素性损伤,无恶性黑色素瘤切除手术史。术前临床诊断:右腮腺神经鞘瘤。手术方式:右腮腺包块及腮腺浅叶组织切除+面神经解剖术,术后右侧鼓腮漏气,口角歪斜。

1.1 组织学检查

大体观察: $6.0\text{ cm} \times 4.0\text{ cm} \times 3.0\text{ cm}$ 腮腺一块,其内可触及 2.5 cm 质硬区,切面灰红色。右腮面3枚绿豆大淋巴结约 $0.7\text{ cm} \times 0.5\text{ cm} \times 0.5\text{ cm}$ 。镜检:肿瘤组织位于腮腺内(图1),瘤细胞较小,大小较一致,圆形或多角形,呈质细胞样(图2),胞质丰富,嗜酸性,核圆形或椭圆形,偏向一侧,核分

裂象可见,核仁明显,肿瘤细胞排列成片状、岛状、腺泡状,可见大量较厚的纤维间隔,肿瘤细胞向腮腺小叶内浸润性生长(图3),部分肿瘤细胞内外及纤维间隔内可见少许粗大的黑色素颗粒,部分瘤细胞围绕血管增生(图4),形成假菊形团样,可见明显片状出血坏死,形成小囊腔,以及较多薄壁小血管,并见部分脉管内瘤栓形成。送检的4枚淋巴结内有2枚淋巴结可见肿瘤细胞,说明有淋巴结转移。

1.2 免疫表型

免疫组织化学显示肿瘤细胞HMB45(图5), Melan-A, CD146, SOX10(图6), vimentin, S-100均阳性表达, PCK, CEA, CK7, 34BE12, P63, calponin均为阴性表达, Ki-67增殖指数约30%。



图1 CT可见肿瘤位于右侧腮腺内

Figure 1 CT shows that the tumor is in the right parotid gland

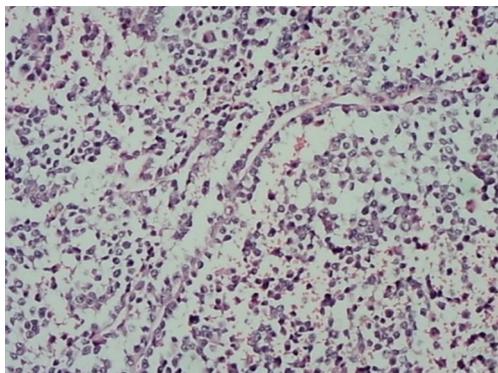


图2 肿瘤呈腺泡状改变, 细胞大小一致, 呈质细胞样 (HE, × 100)

Figure 2 Tumor changes in glandular shape, consistent cell size, with plasmocytic (HE, × 100)

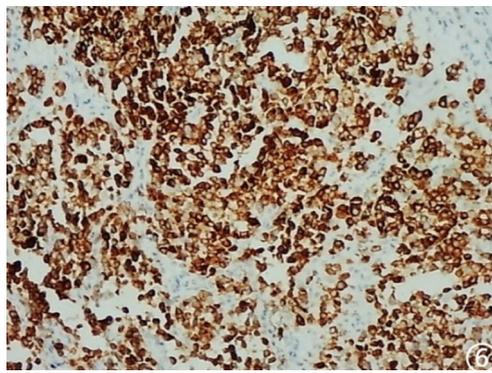


图5 免疫组织化学示肿瘤细胞HMB45胞质阳性(EnVision, × 100)

Figure 5 Positive expression of HMB45 in the tumor cells by immunohistochemistry (EnVision, × 100)

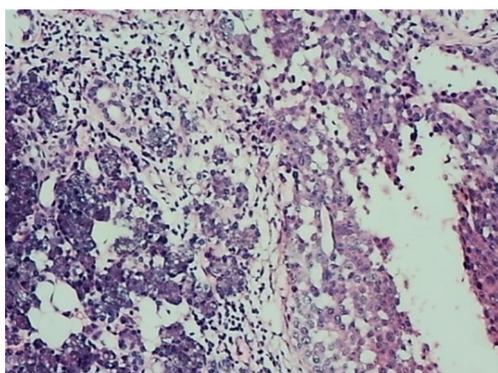


图3 镜下可见肿瘤向腮腺内浸润性生长(HE, × 40)

Figure 3 Intraparotid infiltrative growth of the tumor was observed (HE, × 40)

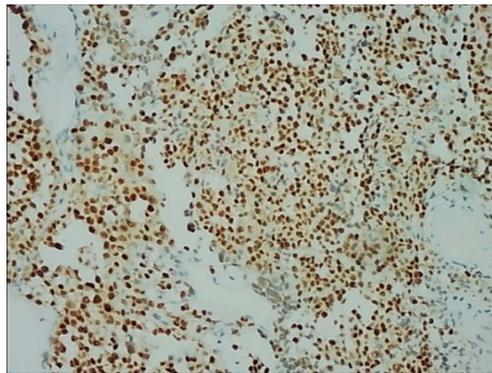


图6 免疫组织化学示肿瘤细胞细胞核SOX10阳性 (EnVision, × 100)

Figure 6 Positive expression of SOX10 in the tumor cells by immunohistochemistry (EnVision, × 100)

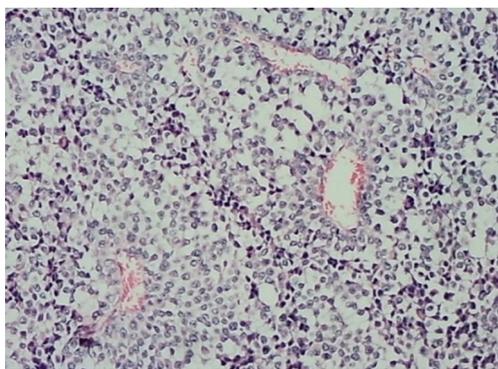


图4 肿瘤围血管状改变(HE, × 100)

Figure 4 Surgical perivascular changes (HE, × 100)

1.3 病理诊断

病理诊断为(右侧)腮腺恶性黑色素瘤伴右腮腺淋巴结(2/4枚)见转移瘤。

1.4 治疗及随访

术后2周开始化疗(达卡巴嗪+顺铂+干扰素), 辅以中成药抗肿瘤及扶正。患者因家庭经济原因, 不考虑基因靶向或免疫治疗。经2次化疗, 术后约3个月发现右胸壁皮下及腋下包块, 切除后病检报告提示恶性黑色素瘤转移, 患者共行6次化疗后未再入院, 术后1年随访患者仍存活, 但状态不佳, 约1.5年后死亡。

2 讨论

恶性黑色素瘤为黑色素细胞分化的恶性肿瘤, 恶性程度高, 发病率很低, 为1%~2%, 各个系统都可发病, 以皮肤最为多见, 发生在腮腺非常少见, 并且常多以转移出现, 原发于腮腺的恶性黑色素瘤相当罕见。普遍认为紫外线辐射是皮肤恶性黑色素瘤的主要诱因, 腮腺是没有紫外线直接暴露的部位, 也可以发生此病, 提示其他因素, 如遗传学、免疫因素、病毒感染等可能在恶性黑色素瘤发病中起了一定作用^[1-2]。也有学者^[3]认为: 可能由于日光作用于暴露区, 皮肤释放一种日光循环因子进入血液循环, 作用于人体非暴露部位的黑色素细胞, 从而导致病变, 正常腮腺导管上皮中存在黑色素细胞。检索知网、万方及PubMed数据库^[4-7]发现: 仅数篇有关原发腮腺恶性黑色素瘤的报道。诊断原发腮腺恶性黑色素瘤时需结合患者的临床症状、病理表现以及免疫组织化学等特点, 有时还要与其他相似疾病进行鉴别。

临床大多表现为腮腺内实性结节, 有疼痛感。有报道^[5]1例表现为完全囊性。而本例表现为腮腺内实性结节, 肿物侵犯面神经的下颌缘支, 出现有口角歪斜的症状, 术前误诊为神经鞘瘤。

腮腺的恶性黑色素瘤病理形态与发生在其他部位的一样, 变异很大, 组织形态没有明显固定生长方式, 细胞形态有明显多形性和多样性, 有上皮样细胞型、梭形细胞型、小痣样细胞型、奇异型细胞型及空泡样细胞型, 所以有时似癌非癌, 似肉瘤非肉瘤, 给诊断带来了一定的困难, 容易误诊及漏诊。而本例瘤细胞较小, 大小较一致, 呈浆细胞样, 排列成片状、岛状、腺泡状, 细胞类型比较独特, 类似上皮样细胞类型, 但又不符合, 这种组织细胞类型较少见。Woodward等^[8]建议原发性腮腺恶性黑色素瘤的诊断标准为: 肿瘤中心位于腮腺内; 肿块内没有确定的淋巴结; 在仔细查找眼睛、皮肤、鼻、咽喉、口腔、食管、生殖器区域和脑膜等部位后, 未发现有恶性黑色素瘤; 先前没有恶性黑色素瘤切除病史或色素损伤。本例已行头颅CT, 其他部位未见占位, 全身皮肤表面未发现黑痣及色素沉着区, 符合原发性恶性黑色素瘤的诊断。

免疫组织化学染色对诊断腮腺的恶性黑色素瘤起重要作用, 特别对无色素类型。传统上常用HMB45, Melan-A, S-100, vimentin四种指标, HMB45, Melan-A及vimentin在诊断恶性黑色素瘤上具有特异性, S-100对腮腺恶性黑色素瘤诊断敏

感性极高, 可达100%。除了这些常用标志物, 近来还可用CD146, SOX10及Ki-67。CD146的表达最初见于黑色素细胞, 在黑色素瘤细胞上表达增强, 通过肿瘤细胞间的同型黏附, 使瘤细胞成簇易于形成癌栓, 导致肿瘤转移^[9]。Pear等^[10]学者研究发现: CD146的持续稳定表达为黑色素瘤预后差的独立危险因素。本例中CD146明显表达阳性, 有淋巴结转移, 说明预后差。而SOX10是一个近几年才发现的促黑色素细胞恶性转化的关键转录因子, SOX10在肌上皮细胞和少数肌上皮瘤中也表达, 在涎腺肌上皮和腺泡上皮阳性, 在多种涎腺肿瘤中也为阳性^[11], 是恶性黑色素瘤高度敏感且特异的标志物, 可用于辅助诊断不同类型的恶性黑色素瘤。本例细胞学特征与肌上皮瘤需要鉴别, 尽管SOX10在这两种疾病中均为阳性, 但结合肌上皮瘤的其他肌上皮标志物, 区别开来还是很容易的。Ki-67对诊断恶性黑色素瘤敏感, 其增殖活性与预后相关, 增殖活性高, 则预后差^[12]。

此病需要与下面几种疾病鉴别: 1) 肌上皮瘤, 腮腺多发, 细胞亦可呈浆细胞样, 但标志肌上皮的P63, calponin, SMA为阳性。本例中这些标志物均阴性, 尽管SOX10阳性, 但可排除。2) 恶性淋巴瘤。瘤细胞大小一致, 体积小, 胞质少, 弥漫分布, 与单一的呈弥漫浸润生长的恶性黑色素瘤不易鉴别, 恶性黑色素瘤HMB45, S-100阳性, LCA, CD20, CD79α阴性, 而淋巴瘤结果则刚好相反。3) 神经内分泌肿瘤, 瘤细胞大小一致, 行免疫组织化学检测CgA, Syn, CD56阳性, 可区别之。4) 间叶源性的肉瘤。虽表达vimentin和S-100, 但不表达HMB45和Melan-A。5) 骨外浆细胞瘤, 组织学上浆细胞瘤多数与正常浆细胞相似, 散在多见异常和不典型瘤细胞, 核分裂象可见, 浆母细胞瘤有弥漫大片分布的大圆或卵圆形细胞增生, 细胞核居中, 有明显的核仁, 核分裂象多见, 瘤细胞CD138和CD38阳性, HMB45和S-100阴性。6) 低分化腺癌, 癌细胞排列多呈片巢状, 应与呈片巢状的恶性黑色素瘤鉴别, 前者免疫组织化学CK及P63阳性, 而HMB45和Melan-A阴性。

原发腮腺的恶性黑色素瘤是一种很难有效治疗的侵袭性恶性肿瘤, 可发生血管或淋巴结转移, 而且多先发生局部淋巴结转移, 一旦发生转移, 患者总体预后很差。首选治疗方法是手术切除, 同时辅助其他治疗, 但放疗的敏感性很低。所以, 早期发现、早期诊断并进行根治性手术, 可以获得相对较多的生存机会。随着生物技

术的发展、生物免疫治疗及基因靶向治疗的运用, 治疗效果可以得到巩固, 能延长患者生存期或改善患者生存质量^[13]。本例有淋巴结转移, 虽手术完整切除肿物, 术后未行基因靶向及生物免疫治疗, 仅配合常规化疗, 术后2个月出现胸壁及腋下转移包块, 但生存期仍有1年余。因此对发生在腮腺的恶性黑色素瘤, 提高诊断准确率, 宜早诊断、早治疗, 尽量提高患者的生存率。

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