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## 小儿巨大脐尿管囊肿 1 例报告并文献复习

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**[摘要]** 1例3岁男性患儿, 病史3 d, 表现为腹痛伴尿频、尿急, 下腹部压痛, 可扪及明显肿块。B超和CT提示囊肿大小约11 cm × 10 cm × 10 cm, 囊壁厚约3~4 mm, 病灶紧贴膀胱及腹壁。行巨大脐尿管囊肿切除术。病理检查示: 囊性肿物未见内衬上皮, 囊壁可见纤维结缔组织及感染性肉芽肿形成, 大量炎性细胞浸润。术后无并发症, 3个月后复查未见复发。无内衬上皮的脐尿管囊肿是比较罕见的, 外科手术切除是治疗小儿脐尿管囊肿伴感染的有效手段。

**[关键词]** 脐尿管囊肿; 儿科; 病理学; 外科手术

## Child with huge urachal cyst: A case report and literature review

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**Abstract** A 3-year-old male patient had a 3-day history of abdominal pain associated with frequent and urgent urination, tenderness and a palpable mass in the lower abdomen. B ultrasound and CT showed that the size of the cyst was about 11 cm × 10 cm × 10 cm with a wall of about 3 to 4 mm thick, which clung to the abdominal wall and bladder. Surgical removal of the huge urachal cyst was performed, the pathological examination showed that there was no lining epithelium in the cystic lesion with intramural hyperplasia of fibrous connective and infectious granuloma, infiltration of numerous inflammatory cells. There was no postoperative complication and no recurrence after 3 months. Urachal cysts without lining epithelium are rarely seen, for which operative resection is an effective treatment of urachal cysts with infection in children.

**Keywords** urachal cyst; pediatric; pathology; surgery

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在胚胎期,尿生殖窦上方部分演化为膀胱,膀胱顶部与窦壁有管道相连,即脐尿管,它位于腹膜筋膜与腹膜Retzius间隙的疏松结缔组织内,在胚胎进化过程中,脐尿管会自行闭锁,成为脐正中韧带,位于脐正中皱襞内。脐尿管至出生时应完全闭合,如闭合不全可形成脐尿管异常。脐尿管囊肿发病率约为1/30万,多见于男性,在临床中早期可无明显症状,如出现肠梗阻、尿路症状及脐部漏尿等症状,可采用影像学及病理明确诊断,手术是其主要治疗方式。在组织学上,脐尿管囊肿外层为平滑肌层,中层为纤维结缔组织,内层为上皮组织;也有无内层上皮组织的病例<sup>[1]</sup>。

### 1 临床资料

患儿3岁,男,病史3 d。临床症状为腹痛伴尿频、尿急、尿黄,无发热、呕吐。体格检查:下腹部压痛,无反跳痛,可扪及明显肿块,脐部无红肿,未见脓液溢出,无尿漏、粪漏。实验室检查:血常规白细胞 $11 \times 10^9$ 个/L,尿常规正常,培养无菌。超声检查于膀胱上方探及一无回声包块,大小约10 cm×10 cm,边界清楚,囊性病变。腹部CT(图1):下腹部脐尿管走行区类圆形厚壁囊肿样密度影,大小约11 cm×10 cm×10 cm,内见分层现象,囊壁厚3~4 mm,病灶压于膀胱上,压迫髂内血管,紧贴腹壁,提示巨大脐尿管囊肿。在完善术前准备后,行巨大脐尿管囊肿切除术。手术取脐下正中切口逐层切开,术中见巨大囊肿病变远端与脐部相连,两条脐动脉与囊肿并行,脐部结扎离断脐尿管后见巨大囊肿近端与膀胱粘连(图2),沿囊肿边缘完整切除囊肿,见囊肿周围组织,切除囊肿周围组织并在膀胱顶部缝扎以关闭脐尿管,囊肿大小约7 cm×7 cm×3 cm(图3)。病理检查(图4):囊性肿物未见内衬上皮,囊肿壁可见纤维结缔组织及感染性肉芽组织,伴有较多嗜酸性粒细胞浸润;囊肿周围组织可见纤维结缔组织及感染性肉芽组织,大量炎性细胞浸润,包括较多的嗜酸性粒细胞。术后恢复良好无并发症,腹痛、尿频、尿急症状消失。术后3个月复查B超未见复发。

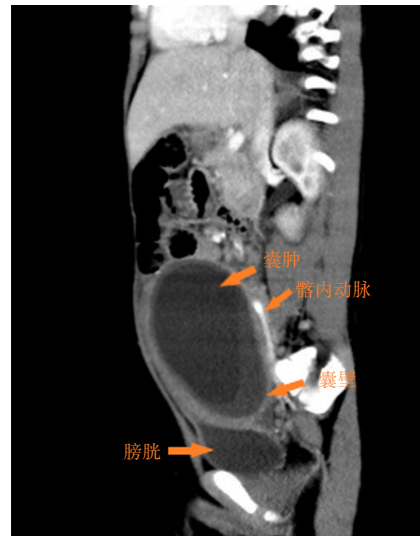


图1 矢状位腹部CT

Figure 1 Sagittal abdominal CT

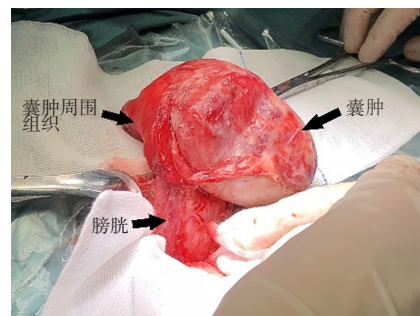


图2 巨大脐尿管囊肿与膀胱粘连

Figure 2 Giant umbilical ureteral cyst adhesion to bladder



图3 脐尿管囊肿内表面

Figure 3 Inner surface of umbilical cyst

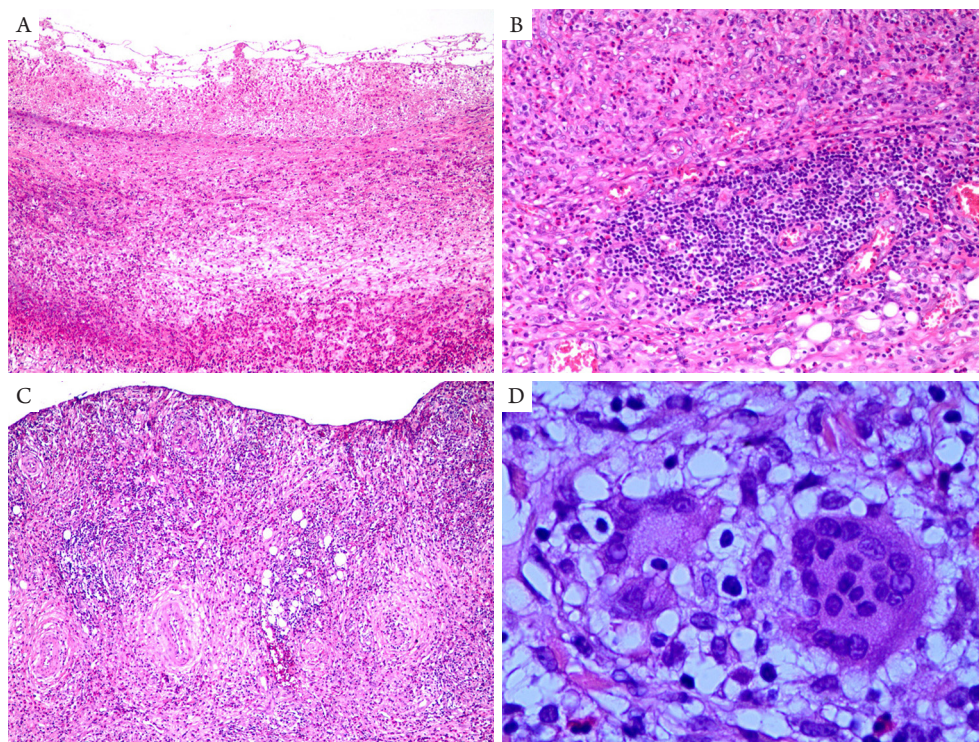


图4 囊壁组织和囊肿周围组织病理学图片(HE)

Figure 4 Pathological slide of cyst wall tissue and pericyst tissues (HE)

(A, B)囊壁组织: 囊性肿物无内衬上皮, 囊壁可见纤维结缔组织及感染性肉芽组织; (C, D)囊肿周围组织: 囊肿周围组织可见纤维结缔组织及感染性肉芽组织, 大量炎性细胞浸润, 包括较多的嗜酸性粒细胞。A:  $\times 40$ ; B:  $\times 100$ ; C:  $\times 40$ ; D:  $\times 400$ 。

(A,B) Cyst wall tissue: there was no lining epithelium in the cystic lesion with intramural hyperplasia of fibrous connective tissue and infectious granuloma; (C,D) Pericyst tissues: fibrous connective tissues and massive inflammatory cell infiltration can be seen, including many eosinophils. A:  $\times 40$ ; B:  $\times 100$ ; C:  $\times 40$ ; D:  $\times 400$ 。

## 2 讨论

脐尿管异常多发生于儿童, 成年人少见<sup>[2]</sup>。Sato等<sup>[3]</sup>报道27例脐尿管异常病例, 其中25例(92.6%)为14岁以下的儿童。本例为3岁儿童。脐尿管囊肿是由于脐尿管持续存在并发生梗阻而未与膀胱和脐部相通。脐尿管异常临床病理类型分为: 脐尿管瘘、脐尿管囊肿、脐尿管窦、膀胱脐尿管憩室<sup>[4]</sup>。这4种类型中脐尿管囊肿占30%~54%<sup>[5-6]</sup>。本例根据B超、CT、病理检查诊断为脐尿管囊肿。

脐尿管囊肿较小时可无症状, 大多为体检时偶尔发现。当囊肿较大或继发感染、结石、囊内出血、尿失禁、肠梗阻及恶变时, 可出现腹痛、发热、呕吐、尿频、尿急等症状<sup>[7-9]</sup>。

Schiffman<sup>[10]</sup>报道24例脐尿管囊肿, 71%患者因腹痛就诊; O'Leary等<sup>[11]</sup>报道1例因小肠梗阻而就诊的脐尿管囊肿患者; 也有不明原因发热的就诊患者<sup>[12]</sup>。

脐尿管囊肿影像学检查主要有彩色多普勒超声和多层螺旋CT<sup>[4,13]</sup>。彩色多普勒超声的探头置于脐与下腹壁正中处, 着重检查脐部至膀胱顶部之间的腹壁内脐尿管走行区域。脐尿管囊肿典型超声声像图表现为脐部至膀胱顶部之间梭形或卵圆形囊性包块, 其大小不随体位、深呼吸及外力按压而改变; 囊肿下端呈“顿号征”, 边界一般清晰, 伴感染者囊壁增厚、毛糙; 囊内可见多条高回声带分隔, 囊液内可见细密点状回声或絮状回声。脐尿管囊CT表现为腹腔下膀胱前上方椭圆形或圆形囊性病灶, 腔内密度均匀, CT值稍高于水的密度, 不强化; 伴感染者囊内可见分层现象。本例患者超声和CT结果符合脐尿管囊肿并感染的诊断。

目前对儿童脐尿管囊处理方法仍有争议。因脐尿管囊肿早期可无症状, 有专家<sup>[14-15]</sup>认为可行非手术处理。Ueno等<sup>[16]</sup>报道20例儿童脐尿管异常病例, 8例手术治疗, 12例非手术治疗, 该

12例采用超声随访中, 仅1例复发。Lipskar等<sup>[15]</sup>报道了15例儿童脐尿管异常病例, 有10例脐尿管囊肿, 手术治疗7例, 非手术治疗3例, 该3例采用超声随访26个月未发现复发。他们提出脐尿管囊肿的处理指导意见, 感染性囊肿先用抗生素治疗, 3个月后采用超声复查, 若囊肿存在, 手术切除, 若囊肿缩小或消失, 9个月后采用超声复查; 非感染性囊肿手术切除。由于脐尿管囊肿可反复感染<sup>[17]</sup>、甚至恶变<sup>[18-19]</sup>, 一旦出现恶性转化, 预后较差。因此, 一旦确诊脐尿管囊肿, 应及时手术治疗。Lipskar等<sup>[15]</sup>报道10例脐尿管囊肿中, 有5例为感染性囊肿。Ashley等<sup>[20]</sup>回顾性分析了176例脐尿管异常患者, 认为成人患脐尿管癌的风险高, 但在儿童癌变风险较低, 应切除儿童早期发现的脐尿管囊肿, 以防止成年后出现恶性进展<sup>[4,19]</sup>。对于感染者, 控制感染后再手术<sup>[21-22]</sup>, 非感染病例可以直接手术。手术方式有腹腔镜手术和开腹手术。Sato等<sup>[3]</sup>比较了腹腔镜手术和开腹手术, 结果显示两种手术时间长短无明显差别, 但腹腔镜手术住院时间和并发症少些, 他们认为腹腔镜手术适合年龄稍大的儿童。Chiarenza等<sup>[23]</sup>也用腹腔镜手术治疗了脐尿管囊肿, 认为腹腔镜手术安全、有效、微创。

本病例患儿因无感染的全身症状, 未用抗生素, 直接手术治疗, 考虑囊肿巨大, 腹腔无空间行腹腔镜手术, 选择行传统开腹手术。对此类手术术中需注意: 1)完整切除囊肿, 缝扎近段和远端残留脐尿管, 防止术后遗留残余脐尿管组织导致慢性感染或者窦道; 2)囊肿过大时可引流囊液后分离囊肿; 3)避免进腹腔而损伤肠壁; 4)分离囊肿周围组织, 可充盈膀胱后分离周围组织, 避免损伤膀胱壁。本病例术后恢复良好, 随访3个月未见复发。

脐尿管异常的内衬上皮常见移行上皮、柱状上皮和鳞状上皮。Schubert等<sup>[24]</sup>报道的39例脐尿管异常均有内衬上皮, 68.4%为移行上皮, 31.6%为柱状上皮。Copp等<sup>[1]</sup>报道了29例脐尿管异常, 内衬上皮有移行上皮、胃肠上皮、鳞状上皮、化生上皮和混合性上皮, 也有无内衬上皮者; 29例中有7例脐尿管囊肿, 1例移行上皮、1例化生上皮、1例混合性上皮, 4例没有内衬上皮。他们认为无内衬上皮的脐尿管异常恶性转化率低, 这是由于脐尿管恶性肿瘤95%为上皮型肿瘤<sup>[25-26]</sup>。由于术前很难确定脐尿管囊肿是否有无内衬上皮, 加上易发生感染, 而且脐尿管囊肿手术风险低, 因此对无内衬上皮的脐尿管囊肿主张手术切除<sup>[1]</sup>。

由于本例囊肿较大, 而且合并有感染和腹痛等症状, 因此通过手术完整切除脐尿管囊肿。因术后病理检查提示为慢性炎症, 故术后未使用抗生素预防感染。

本例为无内衬上皮巨大脐尿管囊肿患儿, 囊肿感染为慢性炎症, 术后未使用抗生素, 行脐尿管囊肿完整切除, 无术后并发症, 术后3个月随访未见复发。外科手术切除是治疗小儿脐尿管囊肿伴感染的有效手段。

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