

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.06.038

View this article at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.06.038>

眼眶髓系肉瘤2例临床病理特征分析并文献复习

刘辉, 杨菁茹, 蔡凤梅, 邗玲然, 李元朋, 夏益敏, 王卉芳

(西安市第四医院病理科, 西安 710004)

[摘要] 收集1例儿童眼眶白血病性髓系肉瘤(myeloid sarcoma, MS)及1例成人眼眶孤立性MS(isolated myeloid sarcoma, IMS)病例, 采用光镜及免疫组织化学等方法分析其临床病理特征并复习文献。2例患者均为男性, 年龄分别为9岁和36岁, 以眼球突出、眼球运动障碍及眼睑水肿等症状入院, 肿瘤切除标本在光学显微镜下肿瘤细胞弥漫分布, 形态较一致, 中等或偏大, 细胞质少、淡染, 细胞核圆形、卵圆形或不规则, 部分细胞核空泡状, 核仁明显, 核分裂象易见, 可见散在分布嗜酸性粒细胞, 肿瘤细胞均浸润周围组织; 2例免疫组织化学均呈髓过氧化物酶(myeloperoxidase, MPO), 溶菌酶(lysozyme), CD117, CD34, CD31, CD43等阳性, 手术切除后2例患者眼部症状均明显缓解, 1例患儿后经外院骨髓涂片诊断为急性髓系白血病(acute myelogenous leukemia, AML), FISH检测出AML1/ETO融合基因, 最终确诊为左眼眶白血病性MS; 另1例患者随访2年查见白血病证据, 确诊为右眼眶IMS。眼眶MS罕见, 缺乏特征性的临床表现, 仅以眼眶部位症状就诊, 常被误诊漏诊, 特别是小儿以眼眶MS为首发症状的白血病性MS和眼眶IMS, 应结合免疫组织化学、分子检测及骨髓学检测, 与其他肿瘤相鉴别。

[关键词] 眼眶; 髓系肉瘤; 粒细胞肉瘤; 白血病

Clinical and pathological characteristics of 2 cases of orbital myeloid sarcoma and literature review

LIU Hui, YANG Jingru, CAI Fengmei, ZHI Lingran, LI Yuanpeng, XIA Yimin, WANG Huifang

(Department of Pathology, Xi'an No. 4 Hospital, Xi'an 710004, China)

Abstract To study the clinical and pathological characteristics of myeloid sarcoma (MS), we collected 1 case of childhood orbital leukocyte MS and 1 case of adult orbital solitary MS, and analyzed the clinicopathologic features and reviewed literature. Both patients are male, aged 9 years old and 36 years old. They were admitted to the hospital with symptoms such as prominent protrusions of the eyeball, eye movement disorders, and eyelid edema. Tumor cells were diffuse under the light microscope of the tumor resection specimen. The morphology was relatively consistent, medium or large, cytoplasm was small and light stained. The nucleus was round, oval or irregular, some cells had vacuoles, nucleolus was obvious, and nuclear division was easy to be seen. It can be seen that scattered in the distribution of eosinophilic granulocytes. The tumor cells infiltrated into around tissues; two cases of

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2019-01-03

通信作者 (Corresponding author): 王卉芳, Email: 1248038151@qq.com

基金项目 (Foundation item): 西安市第四医院科研孵化基金项目 (FZ-16). This work was supported by Xi'an No. 4 Hospital Research Incubation Foundation, China (FZ-16).

immunohistochemistry were positive for myeloperoxidase (MPO), lysozyme, CD117, CD34, CD31, and CD43. The eye symptoms of two patients after surgical resection were significantly relieved. The 9-year-old patient was diagnosed as acute myeloid leukemia (AML) after external bone marrow smear. AML1/ETO fusion gene was detected by FISH and was eventually diagnosed as left orbital Leukocyte MS. Another patient was followed up for 2 years without evidence of leukemia and was diagnosed as isolated MS in the right orbital orbit. The orbital MS is rare and lacks characteristic clinical manifestations. It is treated only with orbital symptoms and is often misdiagnosed and untreated, in particular, the leukocyte MS and orbital solitary MS as the first symptom. It should be combined with immunohistochemistry, molecular detection, and bone marrow detection to distinguish it from other tumors.

Keywords orbit; myeloid sarcoma; granulocyte sarcoma; leukemia

孤立性髓系肉瘤(myeloid sarcoma, MS), 曾被称为绿色瘤或粒细胞肉瘤, 是一类罕见的由原始粒细胞或未成熟髓系细胞在髓外组织浸润形成的肿瘤。2001年WHO将这类肿瘤正式命名为MS, 包括白血病性MS(白血病髓外浸润)和孤立性MS(isolated myeloid sarcoma, IMS), IMS成人发病率为2/100万, 而眼眶部位IMS更为罕见。MS临床表现无特异性, 常表现为无痛性肿物, 常见受累部位包括皮肤、软组织、骨骼、淋巴结等, 儿童MS中最常见受累部位是皮肤和眼眶^[1]。以眼眶MS作为首发的儿童白血病和眼眶IMS常常对临床诊断造成困扰。笔者结合西安市第四医院收治的1例儿童眼眶白血病性MS和1例成人眼眶IMS, 分析其临床病理学特征并复习文献, 为临床治疗与病理诊断提供更多依据。

1 临床资料

病例1, 男, 9岁, 以“发现左眼球突出

1个月”入院。专科检查: 左眼球显著突出, 上转、外转明显受限, 眼球下移, 眼睑饱满, 睑裂闭合不全, 下睑内翻, 睫毛接触角膜, 眶压+++ , 结膜充血, 颞侧球结膜轻度水肿, 下方角膜上皮少量点状剥脱。眼眶CT示: 左眼眶占位(图1A)。双眼B超示: 左眼球后可见不规则低回声区。行左侧眶缘开眶肿瘤切除术, 术中见: 肿瘤位于眶外上方, 呈淡红色, 与泪腺组织界限不清, 并与周围组织粘连紧密, 肿瘤大小约4.5 cm×3.5 cm×3 cm, 包膜完整, 质韧。泪腺窝前、眶外侧壁及眶顶骨质受侵蚀, 骨瓣内表面呈“针孔状”, 切除标本送病理检查。

病例2, 男, 36岁, 以“右眼肿胀半年, 加重16 d”入院, 专科检查: 右眼球突出, 眼睑高度肿胀, 眶压++++, 压痛明显, 眼球动度差。眼眶CT及MRI均提示: 右眼眶内占位(图1B)。术中见肿瘤灰白色, 质韧, 广泛浸润, 侵及外上方、外侧、下方眶内组织和骨膜, 下直肌肌束内可见肿瘤组织, 并侵及肌锥内, 近眶尖位置可见肿瘤残端, 切除标本送病理检查。

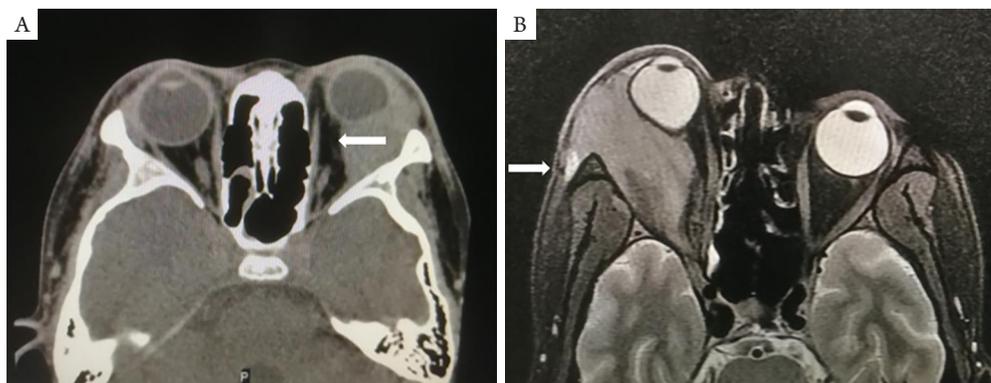


图1 2例髓系肉瘤的影像学表现

Figure 1 Imaging findings of 2 cases of myeloid sarcoma

(A) 病例1: 眼眶CT示左眼眶内占位; (B) 病例2: 眼眶MRI示右眼眶内占位。

(A) Case 1: eyelid CT showed the left eyelid space; (B) Case 2: eye MRI showed the right eyelid space.

1.1 标本处理方法

标本均经10%中性甲醛固定,石蜡包埋,4 μm厚切片,HE染色,光学显微镜(以下简称光镜)观察,并对2例病例均进行免疫组织化学染色(EnVision法)。所用髓过氧化物酶(myeloperoxidase, MPO),溶菌酶(lysozyme),CD31,CD34,CD43,CD99,LCA,CD117等抗体及EnVision试剂盒均购自福州迈新生物技术开发有限公司,严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。2例标本均送上级医院进行骨髓涂片检测和FISH检测。

1.2 标本观察及病理诊断

病例1,肉眼观:送检的左眼眶内肿瘤呈灰白灰红色结节样,肿物大小约4 cm×3 cm×3 cm,似有包膜,切面灰白,静置后呈现淡灰绿色,质中(图2),左眼眶骨屑呈灰白灰红色碎骨组织大小约0.6 cm×0.5 cm×0.5 cm,脱钙。镜下观:左眼眶肿瘤呈实性,瘤细胞弥漫分布(图3),形态一致,中等大小,细胞质少、淡染,细胞核圆形、卵圆形或不规则,部分细胞可见核仁,核分裂象易见,肿瘤细胞间穿插薄壁小血管,并可见散在分布嗜酸性粒细胞,肿瘤周边可见肿瘤组织浸入泪腺组织中;左眼眶骨屑的骨组织内可见肿瘤细胞呈巢状分布。免疫组织化学结果示:MPO(图4),lysozyme,CD117,CD31,CD34,CD43,CD99,LCA阳性;TdT少数细胞阳性;Ki-67约70%;CD20,CD3,CD4,CD45RO,CD56,CD61,CD68,CD79α,AE1/AE3,Bcl-2,Bcl-6,CD10,CD123,CD14,CD15,CD163,CD2,GranzymcB,MUM,PAX-5,TIA-1均阴性。外院骨髓涂片诊断为急性髓系白血病(acute myelogenous leukemia, AML)。FISH检测出AML1/ETO融合基因。病理诊断:左眼眶白血病性MS;另送骨松质及骨屑,内可见肿瘤组织。

病例2,肉眼观:送检的右眼眶肿瘤呈灰白色碎块状组织大小约5 cm×5 cm×2 cm,切面灰白、质嫩。镜下观:“右眼眶肿瘤”镜下呈实性,纤维增生组织及胶原带内可见母细胞样细胞增生成片(图5),浸润生长,肿瘤细胞中等或偏大,染色质细,核仁明显,胞浆丰富嗜酸性,部分细胞胞浆透亮,可见散在嗜酸性粒细胞(图6)。免疫组织化学结果示:MPO, Lysozyme, CD117, CD34, CD31, CD43, Vimentin均阳性, Ki-67约80%, CD68散在个别细胞阳性, CD3, CD20, AE1/AE3, CA, EMA, CK7, CK20, LCA, CD79α, CD30,

S100, CgA, Syn均阴性,外院骨髓涂片和FISH检测并未查见白血病证据。病理诊断:右眼眶IMS。



图2 病例1肿瘤肉眼观:肿物静置后切面呈灰白灰绿色
Figure 2 Case 1 tumor: the cut surface is grayish green

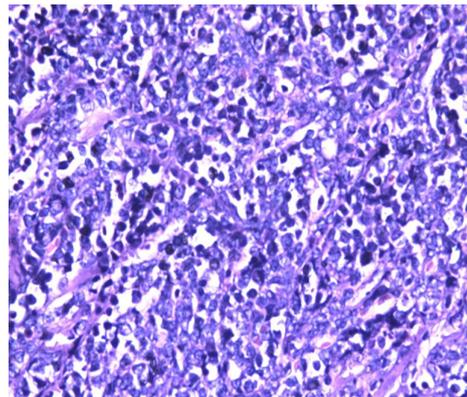


图3 病例1:肿瘤细胞弥漫分布,中等大小,细胞核透亮,圆形或卵圆形,可见核仁(HE, ×200)
Figure 3 Case 1: the tumor cells are diffusely distributed, medium in size, and the nucleus is translucent, round or oval, and the nucleolus is visible (HE, ×200)

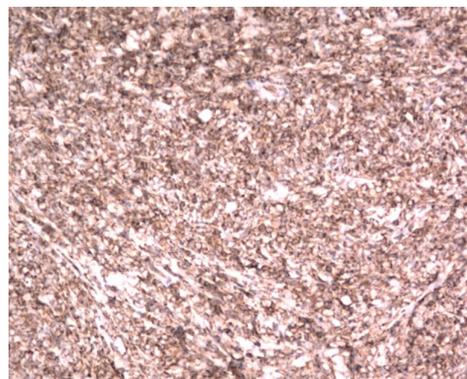


图4 病例1: MPO肿瘤细胞弥漫阳性(EnVision, ×200)
Figure 4 Case 1: MPO tumor cells are diffuse positive (EnVision, ×200)

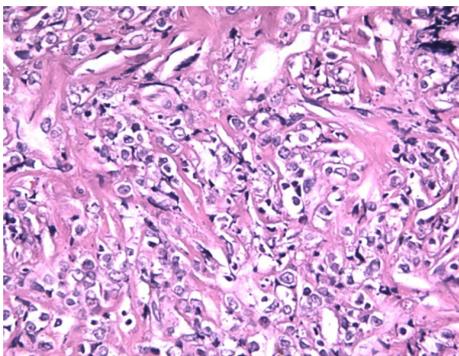


图5 例2: 肿瘤细胞核圆形卵圆形, 空泡状, 可见核仁, 间质内可见胶原带(HE, ×200)

Figure 5 Case 2: the nucleus of the tumor cells is round and oval, vacuolated, and the nucleolus was visible; collagen bands are visible in the interstitium (HE, ×200)

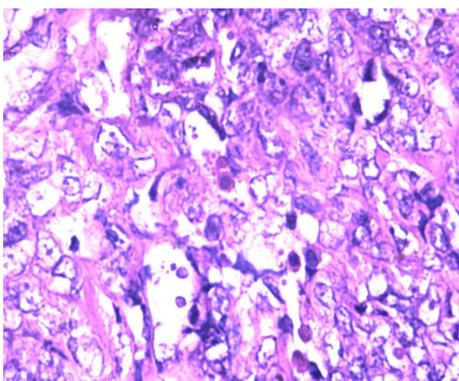


图6 病例2: 肿瘤细胞间可见嗜酸性粒细胞散在分布(HE, ×400)

Figure 6 Case 2: eosinophil dispersedly distributes between tumor cells (HE, ×400)

1.3 治疗与随访

病例1于西安市第四医院行左眼眶肿瘤切除术后, 症状明显缓解, 左眼突度良好, 眼睑肿胀明显减轻, 眼球运动障碍改善, 睑裂闭合可, 下睑无内翻, 眼压正常。出院后于外院进行抗AML治疗, 具体不详, 随访至2018年11月, 随访期5个月, 仍存活。病例2于西安市第四医院行右眼眶肿瘤切除术后, 患者拒绝进行全身系统性治疗, 后仅给予抗炎抗感染等对症治疗, 眼睑肿胀明显改善, 双眼第一眼位正, 右眼球固定, 随访至2018年11月, 随访期2年, 仍存活。

2 讨论

MS年龄分布广泛, 儿童和青少年多见, 性别

差异不显著, 表现为全身各部位肿物, 眼眶受累罕见。临床常表现为无痛性肿物及其压迫症状, 发生于眼眶常表现为眼眶肿物、眼球突出、运动受限及眼睑闭合不全等症状。眼眶IMS和以眼眶MS作为首发的白血病, 临床表现无特异性, 易误诊为淋巴瘤母细胞性淋巴瘤、Burkitt淋巴瘤、胚胎性横纹肌肉瘤、Ewing肉瘤/原始神经外胚层肿瘤、母细胞性浆细胞样树突状细胞肿瘤、未分化癌等, 常常对临床诊断造成困扰。

依据是否伴发髓系白血病分为白血病性MS(白血病髓外浸润)和IMS, 白血病性MS包括与AML同时、AML确诊后、CML急性变期或骨髓增生异常综合征(myelodysplastic syndrome, MDS)转化期伴发的MS, 常见的受累部位包括皮肤、软组织、骨骼等, 儿童MS中, 最常见受累部位是皮肤和眼眶。本组病例中1例儿童眼眶MS, 最初诊断困难, 后经骨髓穿刺及基因检测等才确定为白血病性MS(AML伴发)。IMS又称为非白血病性MS, 是既往无白血病、MDS和骨髓增殖性肿瘤(myeloproliferative neoplasms, MPN)病史, 确诊MS后30 d内骨髓检测无上述疾病证据的MS。IMS多见于儿童和青少年, 成人发病率约为2/100万, IMS通常表现为全身不同部位肿物, 眼眶发病罕见。一项345例15岁及以上IMS患者的研究^[2]发现: 软组织受累最常见(27%), 其次为淋巴结和造血组织、头颈部、皮肤和胃肠道, 眼眶部位受累仅5例。本文36岁男性患者即以眼睑肿胀、眼球突出和眼球运动受限等眼部症状为首发症状的IMS。在儿童患者中, 眼眶是最常受累的部位^[1,3]。临床表现无特异性, 缺乏骨髓及外周血侵犯, IMS诊断主要依靠组织病理学检查, 而肿瘤常常仅表现为原始或幼稚的髓系细胞, 极易误诊, 误诊率可高达47%^[4], 常被误诊为非霍奇金淋巴瘤、胚胎型横纹肌肉瘤、尤文肉瘤/原始神经外胚叶肿瘤和未分化癌等^[5]。

光镜下MS肿瘤细胞呈片状弥漫分布或列兵样排列, 形态较一致, 细胞中等或偏大, 细胞质少、淡染, 细胞核圆形、卵圆形或不规则, 部分细胞核呈空泡状, 核仁明显, 病理性核分裂象易见。肿瘤细胞间可见薄壁小血管穿插其中, 并可见散在分布的嗜酸性粒细胞。大部分MS肿瘤细胞分化较幼稚, 肿瘤细胞背景较混杂, 单纯依靠组织学形态诊断MS较困难, 联合免疫组织化学指标和分子检测, 结合临床特征及骨髓涂片能够有效提高MS的确诊率。常见阳性抗原包括MPO, lysozyme, CD68-KPI, CD117, CD99, CD34,

CD34, CD31, TdT等, 以MPO灵敏度和特异性最好^[6], CD68和lysozyme主要表达于后期阶段颗粒成熟的髓系细胞, 亦表达于单核巨噬细胞, 灵敏度和特异性不如MPO, T细胞标志CD43在多数MS过度表达, 灵敏度高, 但特异性差, 若肿瘤细胞表达CD43, 但不表达其他T或B细胞标志物时, 应加做MPO, lysozyme等髓系标志, 排除MS。

MS的细胞遗传学及分子检测报道较少, 多为个案报道和小量样本回顾性分析。Kaur等^[7]研究显示: 63%的MS伴有细胞遗传学异常, 8号染色体和21号染色体易位t(8;21)是髓外浸润最常见的细胞遗传学异常, 在分子水平上产生AML-ETO融合基因; 对于儿童, 该染色体异常多见于眼眶MS。而本组1例儿童MS经检测确实存在AML-MTO基因融合, 与报道相符。眼眶MS特别是IMS, 无特异性临床表现, 细胞来源极为原始, 诊断较困难, 易误诊, 应充分利用免疫组织化学及分子检测协助诊断。

眼眶MS应与下列疾病鉴别诊断: 1) 淋巴母细胞淋巴瘤。中等大小且相对单形的淋巴母细胞呈弥漫密集浸润, 浸润结缔组织呈流线样或列兵样排列, 肿瘤细胞表达CD3, CD20, TdT, CD99等, MPO等髓系标志阴性。2) Burkitt淋巴瘤。中等大小肿瘤细胞弥漫性浸润, 可见星空现象, 表达CD20和CD79 α , MPO阴性。3) 胚胎性横纹肌肉瘤。常发生于儿童和青少年, 眼睑多见, MyoD1和myogenin阳性。4) Ewing肉瘤/PNET。小圆形肿瘤细胞密集弥漫排列, 细胞大小较一致, 圆形或卵圆形, 核型较规则, 核染色质细致、均匀。常可见菊形团或假菊形团排列, 几乎所有肿瘤细胞出现特征性的CD99膜阳性表达, NSE, Syn和Vimentin也常阳性。5) 母细胞性浆细胞样树突细胞肿瘤。肿瘤细胞弥漫浸润性生长, 形态一致, 中等大小, 肿瘤细胞表达CD123, CD4和CD56等。

目前针对非白血病性MS的治疗缺乏规范性指南, 多数采取手术、放射治疗、化学药物治疗、

造血干细胞移植等综合治疗。早期系统性治疗可以有效减少MS进展成AML的发病率。研究^[8]表明: 采用AML的化学药物治疗策略、造血干细胞移植治疗非白血病性MS可显著提高患者总体生存率, 延长生存时间, 但单纯手术或放疗不能明显提高患者总体生存率和无病生存时间, 对于IMS仍推荐早期进行系统的全身化学药物治疗。

参考文献

1. Samborska M, Derwich K, Skalska-Sadowska J, et al. Myeloid sarcoma in children diagnostic and therapeutic difficulties[J]. *Contemp Oncol (Pozn)*, 2016, 20(6): 444-448.
2. Movassaghian M, Brunner AM, Blonquist TM, et al. Presentation and outcomes among patients with isolated myeloid sarcoma: a surveillance, epidemiology, and results database analysis[J]. *Leuk Lymphoma*, 2015, 56(6): 1698-1703.
3. Dinand V, Yadav SP, Grover AK, et al. Orbital myeloid sarcoma presenting as massive proptosis[J]. *Hematol Oncol Stem Cell Ther*, 2013, 6(1): 26-28.
4. Antic D, Elezovic I, Milic N, et al. Is there a "gold" standard treatment for patients with isolated myeloid sarcoma?[J]. *Biomed Pharmacother*, 2013, 67(1): 72-77.
5. Wilson CS, Medeiros LJ. Extramedullary manifestations of myeloid neoplasms[J]. *Am J Clin Pathol*, 2015, 144(2): 219-239.
6. Leenman EE, Krivolapov IuA. Morphological diagnosis of myeloid sarcomas[J]. *Arkh Patol*, 2009, 71(6): 24-28.
7. Kaur V, Swami A, Alapat D, et al. Clinical characteristics, molecular profile and Outcomes of myeloid sarcoma: a single institution experience over 13 years[J]. *Hematology*, 2018, 23(1): 17-24.
8. Chevallier P, Labopin M, Cornelissen J, et al. Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation for isolated and leukemic myeloid sarcoma in adults: a report from the Acute Leukemia Working Party of the European group of Blood and Marrow Transplantation[J]. *Haematologica*, 2011, 96(9): 1391-1394.

本文引用: 刘辉, 杨菁茹, 蔡凤梅, 郅玲然, 李元朋, 夏益敏, 王卉芳. 眼眶髓系肉瘤2例临床病理特征分析并文献复习[J]. *临床与病理杂志*, 2019, 39(6): 1376-1380. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.06.038

Cite this article as: LIU Hui, YANG Jingru, CAI Fengmei, ZHI Lingran, LI Yuanpeng, XIA Yimin, WANG Huifang. Clinical and pathological characteristics of 2 cases of orbital myeloid sarcoma and literature review[J]. *Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research*, 2019, 39(6): 1376-1380. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.06.038