

· 短篇论著 ·

肝脏血管周上皮样细胞肿瘤的影像表现及文献复习

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【摘要】目的 探讨肝脏血管周上皮样细胞分化肿瘤(HPEComa)的临床及影像表现。**方法** 收集3例经手术病理证实为HPEComa患者的临床及影像资料,3例均行CT平扫及三期增强检查,1例同时行MR平扫及增强检查,总结其临床及影像表现。**结果** 3例均为女性,25~57岁,平均年龄43.6岁。2例为偶然发现,1例表现为右上腹疼痛。2例为肝内单发肿块,1例为肝内多发肿块,伴肾脏及腹腔多发肿块。CT主要表现为肝内低密度或混杂密度肿块,可含有脂肪,较大病灶合并囊变坏死,增强强化方式多样,以动脉期明显强化伴快速消退最为多见。1例MRI表现为类圆形肿块,呈长T₁长T₂信号,增强动脉期明显强化,静脉期及延迟期强化减退,肝特异性对比剂病灶未见吸收。2例病理证实为良性HPEComa,1例病理结合影像表现诊断为恶性PEComa。**结论** HPEComa好发于中年女性,临床无特异性表现,影像表现有一定特异性,充分认识其表现有利于术前诊断,确诊需结合病理及免疫组化。

【关键词】 肝脏;血管周上皮样细胞肿瘤;电子计算机断层扫描;磁共振成像**【中图分类号】** R445.2**【文献标识码】** A**DOI:**10.3969/j.issn.1009-3257.2022.07.004

Imaging Findings of Perivascular Epithelioid Cell Tumors of the Hepatic and Literature Review

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the clinical and imaging manifestations of perivascular epithelioid cell tumors of the hepatic. **Methods** The clinical and imaging data of 3 patients with PEComa confirmed by operation and pathology were collected. CT plain scan and three-phase enhanced examination were performed in 3 cases, and MR plain scan and enhanced examination were performed in 1 case at the same time. **Results** All the 3 cases were female, ranging from 25-57 years old, with an average age of 43.6 years. 2 cases were found by accident and 1 case showed right epigastric pain. There were 2 cases of single intrahepatic mass and 1 case of multiple intrahepatic mass with multiple masses in kidney and abdominal cavity. The main manifestations of CT were low-density or mixed-density masses in the liver, which could contain fat, and the larger lesions were complicated with cystic degeneration and necrosis. There were various ways of enhancement, especially obvious enhancement with rapid regression in arterial phase. In 1 case, MRI showed a round-like mass with long T₁ and long T₂ signal, obvious enhancement in arterial phase, decreased enhancement in venous phase and delayed phase, and no absorption of liver-specific contrast media. 2 cases of benign HPEComa, 1 was diagnosed as malignant PEComa by pathology combined with imaging findings. **Conclusion** HPEComa usually occurs in middle-aged women. There is no specific clinical manifestations, imaging findings have a certain specificity, a full understanding of its manifestations is conducive to preoperative diagnosis, diagnosis should be combined with pathology and immunohistochemistry.

Keywords: Hepatic; Pervascular Epithelioid Cell Tumor; Computed Tomography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

肝脏血管周上皮样细胞分化肿瘤(hepatic pervascular epithelioid cell tumor, HPEComa)是一种较为罕见的肿瘤,2013年WHO病理组织分类将其定义为间叶性肿瘤^[1]。Bonetti等^[2]最先提出PEComa家族的概念。PEComa可发生于各种软组织和内脏结构,但多见于腹膜后、腹盆区、子宫、卵巢和胃肠道等^[3-5]。发生于肝脏的PEComa较为罕见,影像表现也较为多变,临床医生对其认识较为缺乏,常常误诊为肝细胞癌、肝血管瘤或其他肝肿瘤,并且PEComa有恶变和远处转移的可能,因此正确的术前诊断或提示对于临床的治疗及预后的判断有十分重要的意义。本文回顾性分析3例PEComa的临床及影像资料,结合国内外文献,分析其影像表现,提高术前诊断率。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料及MR表现 病例1:女性,57岁,体检发现肝脏占位。CT平扫及增强检查示:肝尾状叶及左叶见分叶状肿块,边界清晰,大小约5.4cm×6.8cm,肿块密度不均,以稍低密度为主,内部见斑片状、条状脂肪密度影,三期增强扫描,动脉期病灶边缘明显强化,中央低强化区见条状明显强化灶,静脉期及延迟期强化逐渐减退;病灶由肝右动脉供血,病灶内部可见粗大血管影(见图1)。

病例2:女性,49岁,体检发现肝脏占位。CT平扫及增强检查示:肝S7段间类圆形低密度肿块,边界清晰,大小约2.3cm×2.8cm,三期增强扫描,动脉期明显强化,静脉期持续强化,延迟期强化减退。MRI上病灶T₁WI呈低信号,T₂WI呈高

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信号,增强扫描病灶动脉期早期明显强化,静脉期及延迟期强化逐渐减退,肝特异性对比剂示病灶未见吸收(见图2)。

病例3:女性,25岁,反复右上腹绞痛2年余就诊。CT平扫及增强检查示:肝脏肿大,肝实质内见多发巨大肿块,较大者大小约11.9cm×13.9cm,较大病灶密度不均,内见囊变坏死,三期增强扫描,动脉期大病灶轻度强化,静脉期及延迟期进行不均匀强化,坏死区未见强化,病灶内可见粗大迂曲血管影;小病灶动脉期明显不均匀强化,静脉期强化减低

但高于肝实质密度,延迟期强化减退。双肾及腹腔见多发肿块,强化方式与肝脏小病灶类似(见图3)。

1.2 病理检查 光镜下3例肿瘤有相似的组织形态学表现,肿瘤细胞呈片状、梁状、束状或巢状排列,胞浆丰富,红染或透明,肿瘤细胞呈圆形、不规则形或梭形,间质血管丰富,可见大小不一、厚薄不一的不规则血管,1例部分细胞夹杂一些脂肪样细胞。免疫组化Melan-A、HMB45、SMA及Actin均为阳性,2例CD31、CD34 阳性。

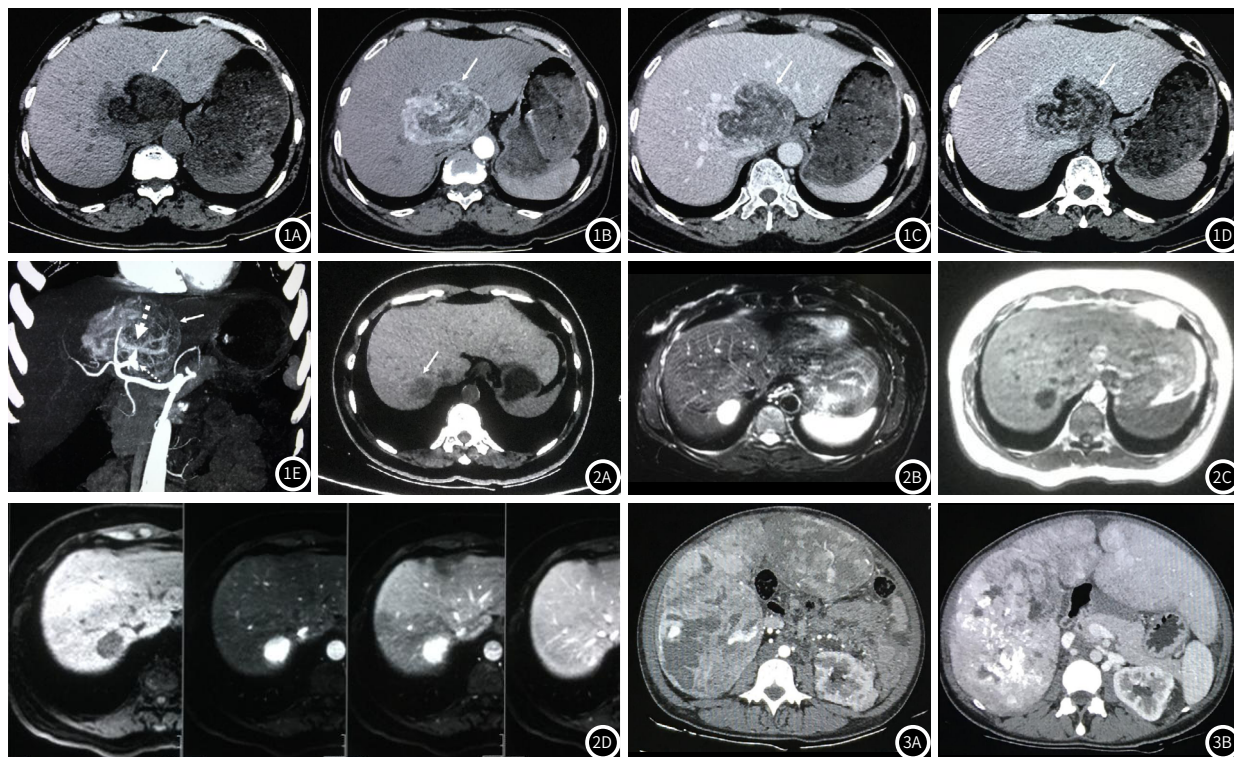


图1 肝脏血管周上皮样细胞肿瘤(白箭)。图1A~图1D: CT平扫及动态增强图像示肝尾状叶及右叶见分叶状肿块,密度不均,内部见脂肪密度影,动脉期明显不均匀强化,以外周强化为主,静脉期及延迟期强化逐渐减退;图1E: MIP图示病灶内部见异常迂曲增粗血管影(虚粗箭)及供血动脉(虚细箭)。**图2** 肝脏血管周上皮样细胞肿瘤(白箭)。图2A: CT平扫示肝右后叶见低密度结节;图2B~图2C: 轴位T₁WI及T₂WI图像示病灶呈长T₁长T₂信号,边界清晰;图2D: T₁WI动态增强(肝脏特异性对比剂)示病灶早期明显强化,延迟期逐渐减退。**图3** 肝脏血管周上皮样细胞肿瘤伴肝、肾、双肾上腺及腹腔多发转移瘤。CT动脉期及静脉期显示肝右叶巨大肿块明显不均匀强化,内部见液化坏死;静脉期肝左叶见多发结节状强化灶;左肾见结节状强化灶。

2 讨论

2.1 临床概述 肝脏血管周上皮样细胞分化肿瘤是一种罕见的间质来源肿瘤,主要由组织学上独特的血管周围上皮样细胞(PECs)组成,这些细胞具有黑色素标记物HMB-45、Melan-A和肌源性抗体SMA的表达^[1],而PECs的来源仍不完全清楚。大多数HPEComa中,脂肪细胞可与不同比例的PECs混合在一起^[5]。大多数HPEComa为散发的,小部分与结节性硬化症(TSC)的基因突变(TSC2基因位点16p的缺失)有关^[6],同时有研究发现结节性硬化症发生PEComas时出现多发病灶的概率较高^[7]。HPEComa可发生于任何年龄,以30~50岁的女性最多见,男女比例约为1:6^[6-8]。本组3例均为女性,25~57岁,平均年龄43.6岁。HPEComa大多数无特异的临床表现,多为偶然发现,少数表现为上腹部疼痛、恶心、消化不良和食欲不振,也有病例报道可以表现为寒战和发热^[9]。本组病例2例为体检偶然发现,1例表现为反复的右上腹绞痛。

HPEComa大多数为单发的良性病变,极少数可发生恶变和转移^[10]。目前HPEComa的生物学行为为恶性的诊断标准尚没有得到充分的确立,有研究^[4]将其分为良性、不确定的恶性潜能和恶性肿瘤,同时具备以下2项或以上条件时要考虑恶性:肿瘤直径>5cm;浸润性生长;核级别较高;核分裂象≥1/50HPF;血管侵犯;囊变坏死。本组1例25岁患者为肝脏、肾脏及腹腔的多发病变,且肝脏较大肿块直径>5cm,并有血管侵犯,病理结合影像表现诊断为恶性HPEComa。

2.2 影像表现 文献报道^[11-16] HPEComa的CT主要表现为肝内边界清晰的类圆形、分叶状低密度肿块,病灶内部可含有脂肪或囊变坏死,增强扫描肿瘤的强化形式多样,可表现为动脉期明显强化伴快速消退、动脉期强化伴缓慢消退、动脉期强化伴晚期持续强化或不均匀强化^[16],其中以动脉期明显强化伴快速消退最为多见,分析其强化方式的多样性主要是由于肿瘤组织成分比例不同导致。动脉期病灶边缘和(或)病灶内部可见粗大的迂曲血管,对于PEComa的诊断有一定特异性^[9,11,15-17]。本组3

例行CT平扫及动态增强检查。1例表现为混杂低密度肿块,内部含有脂肪,动态增强动脉期病灶边缘明显强化,中央低强化区见条状明显强化灶,静脉期及延迟期强化逐渐减退,后处理可发现病灶边缘可见供血动脉,内部可见粗大的迂曲血管;1例表现为稍低密度肿块,动脉期明显强化,静脉期持续强化,延迟期强化减退;1例表现为肝内、肾脏及腹腔多发肿块,肝内较大病灶可见囊变坏死,动态增强动脉期小病灶明显不均匀强化,静脉期及延迟期小病灶强化逐渐减退,大病灶动脉期轻度强化,静脉期及延迟期渐进行明显强化,坏死区未见强化,动脉期病灶内部可见粗大迂曲血管影,结合病理诊断为恶性PEComa。本组2例(66.7%)经后处理清晰显示病灶内部见迂曲增粗的血管影和供血动脉。关于HPEComa的MRI表现文献报道较少,主要表现^[9,16,18]为长T₁稍长T₂肿块,同反相位可明确病灶内部有无合并脂肪,对于病灶内部的囊变坏死显示更为清晰,增强扫描强化方式与CT类似,肝特异性对比剂显示未见吸收^[18],MRI的这些表现尚无特异性,与其他肝脏肿瘤的表现类似。本组1例行MRI平扫及增强检查,表现为边界清晰的类圆形肿块,呈长T₁长T₂信号,同反相位未见异常减低信号,增强早期明显强化,静脉期及延迟期强化程度减低,肝脏特异性对比剂显示病灶未见吸收,与文献报道类似。结合本组病例及文献报道病例分析,当肝脏出现低密度或含有脂肪密度的混杂密度肿块,增强动脉期明显强化,静脉期及延迟期逐渐减退,同时后处理发现病灶边缘或内部见粗大迂曲血管时,要注意考虑HPEComa的可能,当肿块>5cm,合并囊变坏死时,要注意恶性HPEComa的可能,这对于临床的治疗及预后的判断有重要的意义。

2.3 鉴别诊断 当病灶以实质为主时 PEComa 需要与原发性肝癌、肝现瘤、肝脏局灶性结节增生及血管瘤鉴别。(1)原发性肝癌:表现为肝内肿块,增强呈“快进快出”的强化模式,肿块较大也可合并囊变坏死,但原发性肝癌多有乙肝、肝硬化病之,而HPEComa多发生于中年女性,无肝硬化病史。(2)肝腺瘤:好发于女性,多有避孕药、类固醇等服药史,强化方式两者类似,但肝腺瘤更容易出血。(3)肝血管瘤:稍低密度肿块,动态增强呈“快进慢出”的强化方式,而HPEComa多表现为“快进快出”的强化方式。(4)肝脏局灶性结节增生:等或低密度肿块,中间可见星状瘢痕,动态增强动脉期明显强化,静脉期及延迟期强化逐渐减退,延迟期中央瘢痕可出现延迟强化,同时出血和坏死少见,以此可做鉴别。

当病灶内部含有脂肪时需与脂肪瘤或脂肪肉瘤鉴别。肝脏脂肪瘤增强多无强化,肝脏脂肪肉瘤较为罕见,肿块多较大,但囊变坏死较为少见,增强不均匀强化。而HPEComa虽然内部含有脂肪但多以实质性肿块为主,动态增强多呈“快进快出”的强化方式。

综上所述,原发性HPEComa主要发生于中年女性,临床多无特异性症状,在CT和/或MRI上表现为边界清晰的类圆形或分叶状肿块,内部可含有脂肪,较大肿块可合并囊变坏死,动态增强动脉期多呈明显强化,静脉期及延迟期强化减退,动

脉期可发现病灶内部见粗大血管影,认识其影像表现有利于其术前诊断,最终确诊需要根据病理及免疫组化检查。

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