

短篇

A Case of Intravascular Large B-cell Lymphoma of the Central Nervous System Misdiagnosed As Glioma by Imaging

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血管内大B细胞淋巴瘤(intravascular large B-cell lymphoma, IVLBCL)属于弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤的独立疾病^[1],其临床特点是肿瘤细胞仅在小血管内生长,外周血和骨髓中一般很难发现^[2]。目前国内报道中枢神经系统IVLBCL较少,本研究通过报道一例手术病理证实的此病,提高对本病的认识。

影像误诊为胶质瘤的中枢神经系统血管内大B细胞淋巴瘤一例

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放射科(四川 绵阳 621000)【关键词】中枢神经系统;血管内大B细胞淋巴瘤;
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1 临床资料

患者,男,63岁,因“间断左侧肢体麻木2月,加重10天”入院。影像学表现:CT:右侧颞叶至基底节区大片脑水肿伴多发出血灶,右侧脑室受压,脑中线结构向左侧偏移。MRI:右侧颞叶至基底节区大片长T1长T2信号影,其内见散在斑片状短T1短T2信号影,Flair混杂信号影;DWI、ADC显示未见弥散受限;增强扫描未见强化;MRA:右侧大脑中动脉分支部分狭窄,分支较对侧少。综上,考虑为右侧颞额叶弥漫性胶质瘤伴瘤卒中。

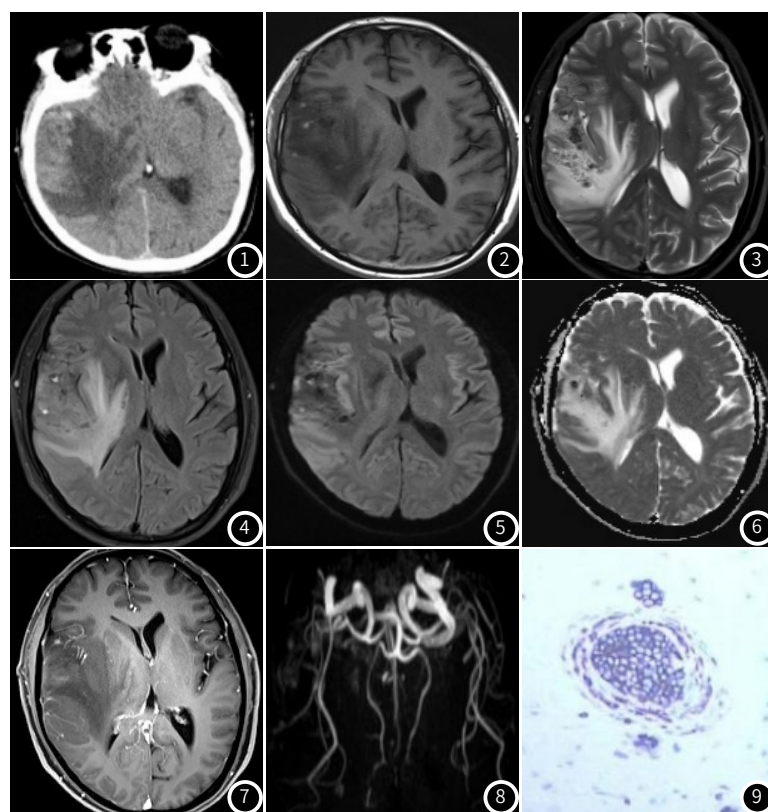


图1 CT示右侧颞叶至基底节区脑水肿伴多发出血灶。图2~图7 右侧颞叶至基底节区长T₁长T₂信号影,其内见散在斑片状短T₁短T₂信号影,Flair混杂信号影;DWI、ADC显示未见弥散受限病灶;增强扫描未见强化病灶。图8 MRA:右侧大脑中动脉分支部分狭窄,分支较对侧少。图9 病理可见小血管内充满具有B淋巴细胞免疫特性的肿瘤细胞(HE×100)。

手术及病理:手术所见:右侧裂池区部分静脉及小动脉闭塞,右侧颞叶部分皮层斑片状出血,皮层下大量坏死组织及陈旧性血肿;未见确切肿瘤组织;边界不清楚;周围脑组织有明显水肿。病理诊断:免疫组化肿瘤细胞显示(图9、10):LCA(+),CD20(+),CD3(-),GFAP(-),NF(-),CD34血管(+),S100(-),Ki-67约70%(+)。请华西医院病理远程会诊后诊断:血管内大B细胞淋巴瘤。

2 讨论

IVLBCL好发于中老年男性,在西方国家,好发于中枢神经系统和皮肤^[3-4],而在我

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国,好发于骨髓、肝脏、脾脏^[5-7]。IVLBCL患者肿瘤细胞位于血管内,但循环血液内及脑脊液内常无肿瘤细胞,诊断常依赖活检。本例患者脑脊液内未查见恶性细胞,术后病检提示中枢神经系统小血管内充满具有B淋巴细胞免疫特性的肿瘤细胞,免疫组化LCA(+),CD20(+),CD3(-),GFAP(-),NF(-),CD34血管(+),与既往报道相符合。

中枢神经系统IVLBCL患者在血管造影上可见多节段串珠样狭窄甚至闭塞^[8-9],本病例患者MRA示右侧大脑中动脉及其分支多节段狭窄,细小分支较对侧稀少,与之相符合。但在血管造影上难与中枢神经系统血管炎鉴别^[10]。CT常表现为多发性低密度脑水肿/脑梗死,可强化,无明显占位效应。而MRI表现相对多样化,病灶呈T₁低信号、T₂FLAIR高信号,注射造影剂后可强化,一般无占位效应。Abe Y^[11]等分析了33例经病理确诊的中枢神经系统IVLBCL患者,将其MRI表现分为四类:①T₂加权成像(T₂WI)的脑桥高强度病变;②非特异性白质病变;③梗死样病变;④脑膜增厚和/或增强。其中脑桥高强度病变是最常见的表现,其次是非特异性白质病变,再次是梗死样病变和脑膜增厚和/或增强。在大多数梗死样病变的患者中出现意识障碍,但在脑桥高强度病变的患者中较少见。而DLBCL伴中枢神经系统损害的患者未见到脑桥高强度病变。提示了T₂加权成像(T₂WI)的脑桥高强度病变在中枢神经系统IVLBCL的诊断意义。除了以上四种表现以外,Yamamoto^[12]等提出肿块样病变的表现,实质内肿块样病变表现出广泛的血管性水肿和肿块效应,这与肿瘤细胞浸润主要在血管腔中的特征相反。之前认为肿块样病变可能因为淋巴瘤细胞在血管外扩散,并伴随着血管壁和周围实质的炎性变化,伴有微梗塞。后尸检发现是因为淋巴瘤细胞外渗和血管壁增厚,肿瘤细胞直接浸润到血管壁中形成所致。本病例患者病变局限在一个脑叶,以累及脑白质为主,皮层累及较少,脑水肿明显,有典型“指压征”,无弥散受限及强化,即总体表现为脑水肿、脑梗死、多灶性出血及血管闭塞。与之前报道的梗塞样病变类型相符合。以往的报道中枢神经系统IVLBCL出血少见,而本例患者MRI表现为多灶性出血及血管闭塞,这可能与肿瘤细胞阻塞小血管后再通而造成了出血有关。某些中枢神经系统IVLBCL合并出血可通过磁敏感加权成像技术及时发现^[13]。本例患者的影像学表现需要与典型脑梗死、弥漫性胶质瘤相鉴别。典型脑梗死影像表现为灰白质同时累及伴弥散受限,临床上急性起病,本例表现为脑组织水肿坏死伴出血而非急性期脑梗死,可能与患者病程较长、血管未完全闭塞、侧枝循环建立及血管壁破坏发生出血转换有关。弥漫性胶质瘤可表现为一个脑叶的脑水肿,可无肿块及强化,影像学上二者难以鉴别,但胶质瘤发病率较IVLBCL高,故本病例初诊时误诊为弥漫性胶质瘤。目前对于FDG-PET对中枢神经系统IVLBCL诊断价值上有所争议。有研究表明中枢神经系统IVLBCL在FDG-PET上表现为高摄取,可早期发现病灶,指导活组织检查,并在临床分期及疗效评价上有一定的价值^[14-16]。Yomo Shoji^[17]等研究显示FDG-PET未能显示出中枢神经系统IVLBCL诊断价值,而¹¹C-蛋氨酸PET(MET-PET)显示出病灶中MET吸收区域增加,提示肿瘤浸润。而在Kawai N^[18]等报告了经病理证实的中枢神经系统IVLBCL,并伴有进行性白质脑病综合征患者,通过FDG-PET, MET-PET检查均无法显示病灶中是否存在肿瘤。

综上所述,中枢神经系统IVLBCL因其影像学无特异性,且部分患者活检困难,导致其误诊率高、死亡率高,本报告初步讨论了影像学表现,希望对本病诊断及治疗提供一定的参考。

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