

·临床研究·

甲状旁腺病变细针穿刺标本的临床病理分析

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摘要:【目的】探讨甲状旁腺病变细针穿刺标本的临床病理特点。【方法】回顾性分析我院病理科2019年1月至2022年7月期间收集的12例甲状旁腺病变细针穿刺病例,总结甲状旁腺病变细针穿刺病例的临床特征、细胞学形态及免疫组化表达特点。【结果】男性6例,女性6例,中位年龄47岁(39.25~63.25)岁。超声影像学特征多表现为实性结节,少数表现为囊实性结节,边界尚清,内部回声欠均匀。液基细胞学显示甲状旁腺病变的细胞数量可从少量到丰富不等。细胞体积偏小而圆(类似于淋巴细胞),大小较一致;细胞胞浆可多可少,胞界不清;细胞核呈细颗粒或“胡椒盐”样。细胞排列方式多样,包括小簇状、小滤泡型、小梁型、小片状或大片状,大的细胞团一般边界较模糊。12个病例的细胞蜡块中免疫组化均显示甲状旁腺激素(PTH)阳性、甲状腺球蛋白(TG)阴性。【结论】甲状旁腺病变细针穿刺标本临床少见,诊断相对困难。当涂片中细胞呈小簇、小梁状排列,细胞小而圆,核呈细颗粒状或粉尘状时,病理医生应当考虑甲状旁腺病变可能;细胞蜡块免疫组化PTH阳性、TG阴性有助明确诊断。

关键词:甲状旁腺病变;诊断陷阱与挑战;细针穿刺活检;细胞学

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Clinicopathological Analysis of Parathyroid Lesions in Fine-needle Aspiration Cytology

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Abstract:【Objective】To investigate the clinicopathological characteristics of parathyroid lesions in fine-needle aspiration cytology.【Methods】The clinical and pathological features of 12 cases of parathyroid lesions in fine-needle aspiration cytology in our hospital were retrospectively analyzed.【Results】There are 6 males and 6 females, with the median age of 47 years (39.25~63.25 years). Ultrasound results demonstrated that the majority of cases were solid nodules with clear boundary and uneven internal echoes. Liquid-based cytology showed that the cellularity ranged from minimal to abundant. The majority of cases showed small and round cells with finely or coarsely granular (salt and pepper) chromatin. The cytoplasm of parathyroid cells was moderate to scant, and had indistinct cytoplasmic border. The architectural patterns included small cluster, small follicular, trabecular, small flake or large flake, the boundary of large cell groups was generally fuzzy. All twelve samples were positive for parathyroid hormone (PTH) and negative for thyroglobulin (TG) on cell blocks.【Conclusions】Parathyroid lesions in fine-needle aspiration cytology are rare and pose a diagnostic challenge. When cells arranged in small clusters or trabecular on liquid-based smears, and the cells were small and round with finely or coarsely granular (salt and pepper) chromatin, pathologists should be aware of the possibility of parathyroid lesions. PTH positivity and TG negativity on cell blocks is helpful in confirming the diagnosis in this instance.

Key words: parathyroid lesions; diagnostic pitfall and challenge; fine-needle aspiration; cytology

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甲状旁腺细胞起源的病变主要包括甲状旁腺增生、甲状旁腺腺瘤及甲状旁腺腺癌^[1]。甲状旁腺病变常常导致甲状旁腺功能亢进,引起血磷、血钙代谢异常、骨质疏松等^[2]。甲状旁腺增生一般会累及全部的甲状旁腺,而甲状旁腺腺瘤或腺癌往往仅累及单个甲状旁腺,细针穿刺细胞学诊断甲状旁腺病变时存在局限性,在缺乏临床资料(如临床病史、血清PTH值等)及影像学结果时,对于细针穿刺标本我们可以诊断为甲状旁腺病变^[3-4]。治疗上往往采取手术切除或者药物保守治疗的方式,同时监测血清甲状旁腺激素水平、血钙水平及影像学检查等各项临床指标^[5-6]。近年来随着超声引导下热消融技术的应用,为不能耐受手术的甲状旁腺功能亢进的患者带来了微创治疗的机会^[7]。因此,通过细针穿刺标本诊断甲状旁腺病变有非常重要的临床意义。然而目前国内甲状旁腺病变细针穿刺标本在临床上少见,且因其与甲状腺滤泡性病变细胞形态学上具有明显的重叠或相似性,诊断非常困难^[4]。我们总结了12例甲状旁腺病变细针穿刺标本的临床病理特征,以提高细胞病理医生对该疾病的认识,减少误诊和漏诊。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 病理资料

收集中山大学附属第三医院病理科2019年1月~2022年7月期间,行超声引导下细针穿刺活检(fine-needle aspiration biopsy)通过细胞学标本制作非妇科液基细胞学涂片、细胞蜡块并加做免疫组化后证实为甲状旁腺病变的病例共12例。分析其临床特征、细胞学形态及免疫组化表达特点。本研究经中山大学附属第三医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 操作过程及实验方法

所有穿刺均在超声引导下进行,使用23G或25G的吸引活检针进行穿刺,针尖到达结节时进行抽吸。根据穿刺标本满意度情况进行4~6次穿刺,将抽取物立即全部转移至25 mL保存液中送检^[8]。送检标本均进行非妇科液基细胞学巴氏染色制片、细胞蜡块石蜡包埋切片HE染色制片及细胞蜡块免疫组化染色制片,所用抗体包括甲状旁腺激素(PTH)和甲状腺球蛋白(TG)(免疫组化一抗由福州

迈新生物技术开发有限公司提供)。

2 结 果

2.1 临床资料汇总

男性6例,女性6例,中位年龄47岁(39.25~63.25)岁。在12个病例中有3例存在慢性肾病史,2例伴有恶性肿瘤病史(肝恶性肿瘤、甲状腺癌),1例伴有糖尿病病史,1例有输尿管结石的病史。实验室检查结果显示,绝大多数患者(11/12)在穿刺前均存在血清学甲状旁腺激素(PTH)不同程度的升高,患者血清PTH水平在72.61~2250.77 pg/mL(正常参考值:18.5~88.0 pg/mL)。超声影像学显示9例结节位于甲状腺左侧叶背侧或深面或下极、1例结节位于甲状旁腺区、1例结节位于右侧叶下极、还有1例结节位于甲状腺右侧叶内;多表现为实性结节,个别也可表现为囊实性结节,结节大小为8~25 mm(平均约14.3 mm),边界尚清,内部回声欠均匀。6例患者进行了核素甲状腺断层显像检查,3例提示为甲状旁腺增生可能、3例提示甲状旁腺腺瘤可能。在临床治疗上,仅1例进行了手术治疗,术后病理为甲状旁腺腺瘤,8例进行热消融治疗,3例治疗情况不详(表1)。

2.2 细针穿刺液基细胞学

甲状旁腺病变的细胞数量可从少量到丰富不等,背景中可见到多少不等的纤维素样物、胶质样物及淋巴细胞,1例中见到个别的多核巨细胞,还有1例中能可见到较多的组织细胞;甲状旁腺细胞排列方式多样,包括伴有三维立体结构的大片状、小片状、小梁状、小或微滤泡样、小簇状或裸核样单个散在分布,细胞排列拥挤重叠,大的细胞团一般边界模糊;12个病例中有9例的甲状旁腺细胞胞浆都比较丰富、浓厚,胞界不清,3例表现为胞浆稀少或无;甲状旁腺细胞体积偏小而圆(类似于一个淋巴细胞大小),细胞核圆形、大小较一致;细胞核呈细颗粒或“胡椒盐”样,核仁一般不明显,少数情况下亦可以见到小核仁;细胞的异型性及多形性不明显,核分裂像罕见(见图1)。

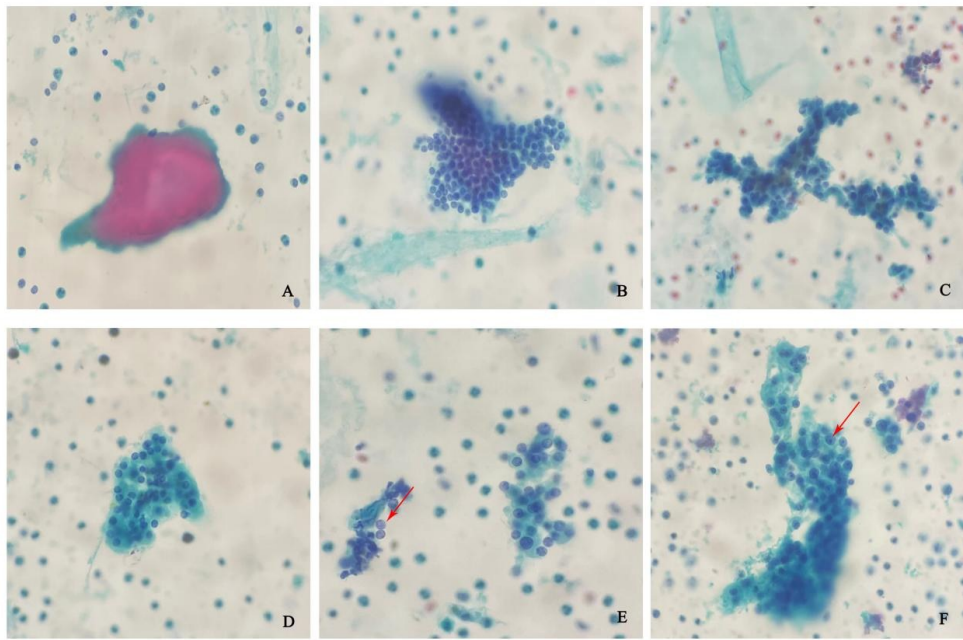
2.3 细胞蜡块及免疫组化结果

细胞蜡块中能可见到少量的上皮细胞呈小巢状或腺泡状排列,由细胞胞浆透亮的主细胞及嗜酸性细胞构成,细胞大小较一致,核圆形,染色质呈细颗粒状,可见小核仁,细胞异型性不明显,核分裂像罕见。

表1 12例甲状旁腺细针穿刺标本的临床资料汇总

Table1 Clinical data of 12 cases of parathyroid lesions in fine-needle aspiration cytology

Case	Age / year	Gender	History	Serum PTH/ (pg/mL)	Location	Size/ mm	Ultrasound	Scintigraphy	Treatment
1	43	Female	Follicular adenoma of thyroid	102.79	Dorsal nodule of left thyroid	25	Parathyroid lesion	Not available	Thermal ablation
2	67	Male	Ureteral calculus	104.67	Deep lower area of left thyroid	14.9	Parathyroid lesion	Parathyroid hyperplasia	Thermal ablation
3	52	Female	Unknown	96.19	Posterior to the left inferior of thyroid	12	Parathyroid lesion vs. lymph nodes	Not available	Unknown
4	35	Male	Unknown	72.61	Deep surface of middle and lower left thyroid	14	thyroid lesion	Not available	Unknown
5	47	Male	None	252.72	Below the left thyroid	8	None	Parathyroid adenoma	Thermal ablation
6	39	Female	IgA nephropathy	2 000.10	Lateral lower pole of left thyroid	13	Neurogenic tumor	Parathyroid hyperplasia	Thermal ablation
7	47	Male	Chronic kidney disease	2 253.77	Lower pole of right lobe of the thyroid	10	Parathyroid lesion vs. lymph nodes	Parathyroid hyperplasia	Thermal ablation
8	73	Male	Hepatic malignant tumor	178.23	Parathyroid region	14	Parathyroid tumor	Parathyroid adenoma	Thermal ablation
9	71	Female	Type 2 diabetes	116.93	Left inferior pole of the thyroid	19	Parathyroid hyperplasia	Parathyroid adenoma	Thermal ablation
10	40	Male	Uremia	1 868.08	Left middle dorsal lobe of the thyroid	12	Hyperparathyroidism vs. thyroid lesion	Not available	Unknown
11	28	Female	None	103.73	Right lobe of the thyroid	11	Ectopic parathyroid adenoma	Not available	Thermal ablation
12	51	Female	Thyroid cancer	215.48	Lower pole of the thyroid	19	Parathyroid adenoma	Not available	Surgery



A: Gelatinous substance; B: The cells arranged with three-dimensional large sheet structure with granular chromatin and sparse cytoplasm (the cell size was similar to a lymphocyte); C: Trabecular structure with fuzzy cell cluster boundary; D: Small follicle-like or microfollicle-like structure with rich and thick cytoplasm; E: Sheet arrangement with bare nucleoid cells (red arrow); F: The nuclei was small and round, and some cells had small nucleoli (red arrow). A-F: Papanicolaou staining, 400 \times .

图1 甲状旁腺病变细胞学形态特征

Fig. 1 Cytological morphology of parathyroid lesions

12个病例的细胞蜡块中免疫组化均显示甲状旁腺激素(PTH)阳性、甲状腺球蛋白(TG)阴性(图2)。

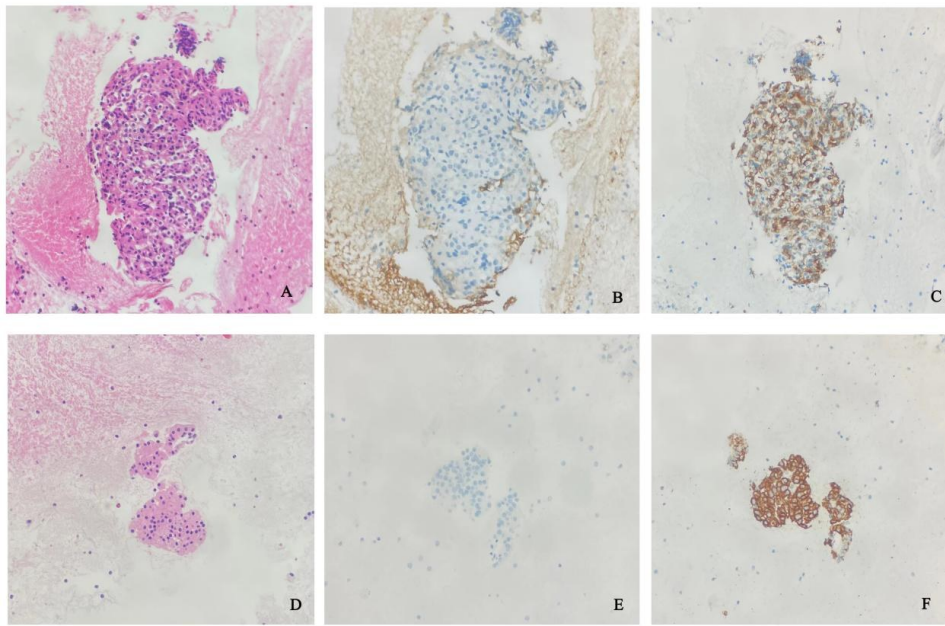
3 讨论

甲状旁腺病变细针穿刺活检的临床病理特征文献中报道少见,特别是国内文献罕见报道,目前病理医生甚至包括细胞病理专科医生对甲状旁腺细针穿刺标本细胞形态学特征的识别和诊断都缺乏一定的敏感性,本研究通过总结我院近年来超声引导下细针穿刺标本诊断甲状旁腺病变的一组病例,分析其临床特征、细胞学形态、免疫组化表达特点等,旨在提高病理医生对该疾病诊断的敏感性和认识水平。

在我们收集的12例患者的临床资料里,男女比例相当,患者年龄一般偏大,但也有个别年轻患者。58.3%的病人(7/12)存在一定的基础性疾病(如肾病,泌尿系结石,糖尿病或恶性肿瘤等),提示部分患者可能存在发生继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进的风险;绝大多数患者(11/12)血清学PTH水平往往存在不同程度的升高,这些常常提示存在甲状旁腺病变的可能。正常的甲状旁腺在影像学上并不

能被显影识别^[9],当甲状旁腺发生病变时,结节可以位于颈部区域、甲状腺组织内部、甲状腺背部,甚至于转移到肝等部位^[2,10]。本研究中收集的12个病例,超声影像学检查显示结节的分布位置并不十分特异,因为当甲状腺外区域或甲状腺下方近背部发现结节时,超声影像学上很难区分甲状腺来源、甲状旁腺来源或者是淋巴结^[11]。当缺乏核素甲状腺断层显像或者核素显像不典型时,需要细针穿刺活检进一步明确诊断。

我们的观察中发现,多数病例的巴氏染色液基涂片中会出现多少不等的纤维素样物或胶质样物,个别病例可以见到多核巨细胞或泡沫样组织细胞,这些特征并不具有特异性。特别是胶质样物并不是甲状腺结节细针穿刺标本中所特有的形态学特征,并不能用于鉴别甲状腺与甲状旁腺组织,而这一现象在以往的文献中也有报道^[10-12]。同时,在我们的研究中发现甲状旁腺病变的细胞学特征常常表现为,液基细胞涂片中细胞量较为丰富,细胞呈紧密且拥挤排列的小簇状、梁索状或大片状,部分细胞簇有三维立体感;多数病例中的细胞胞浆较丰富、浓厚(一般巴氏染色呈深绿色),往往形成的大



Case 1 (A-C): Abundant and bright cytoplasmic main cells and eosinophils were found in the cell wax block, and the cells were arranged in the shape of alveoli or small nests, with relatively uniform cell size and no obvious atypia (A). Immunohistochemistry showed negative for TG (B) and positive for PTH (C). Case 2 (D-F): Small nests of eosinophils (D) were seen in cell wax blocks, and immunohistochemistry showed negative for TG (E) and positive for PTH (F). HE staining, 200 \times .

图2 甲状旁腺病变细胞蜡块及免疫组化结果

Fig. 2 Cell wax blocks and immunohistochemical results of parathyroid lesions

片状三维立体的结构细胞团边缘模糊不清;少数情况细胞胞浆也可非常稀少,几乎呈裸核样;细胞核通常呈细颗粒状、粉尘状或者胡椒盐样,细胞核小而圆,有的也可以见到小核仁;在我们的这组病例中,发现细胞的多形性和异型性都不明显。我们认为以上这些特征可能更多的提示甲状旁腺病变。另外, Park^[11]描述了一些甲状旁腺细胞病变的液基细胞学特征,其中包括多样的细胞排列方式(如伴有血管轴心的乳头状结构、滤泡样的结构、紧密或疏松的巢状或单个散在的裸核细胞等)。而细胞核呈细颗粒状,上皮细胞吸附在毛细血管上等特征多提示为甲状旁腺来源^[3]。这些特征跟我们的临床研究观察结果有所不同,可能是因为本组病例数有限所致,因此需提醒同行,当出现以上特征时,也应当给与重视,需排除甲状旁腺病变的可能。少量的文献亦有报道^[2-3,13],在甲状旁腺病变中可以观察到核内包涵体的现象,因此在细胞学上容易误诊为甲状腺乳头状癌,而我们的研究中并没有观察到这一现象,同时我们认为关注甲状腺乳头状癌的核特征(包括细胞核增大、核淡染、核膜不规则,可见核构、核内包涵体、小核仁及砂粒体样结构等)^[14]则有助于两者在形态学上的鉴别,不能根据单一的形态学

线索诊断,容易出现偏差。

甲状腺滤泡性肿瘤与甲状旁腺病变细胞形态学具有明显的重叠或相似性^[15-18]。当甲状旁腺病变细胞形态表现为小滤泡样或小梁状排列时,细胞拥挤、重叠,形态学非常类似于微滤泡样结构,容易与甲状腺可疑滤泡性肿瘤混淆;而细胞胞浆丰富,内含嗜酸性颗粒时,形态类似甲状腺 Hürthle 细胞肿瘤。单纯依赖细胞形态学鉴别甲状腺与甲状旁腺来源细胞是非常困难的。有文献报道^[4],为了明确诊断,可以在细胞涂片中加做 PTH 免疫细胞化学指标染色;或者,通过对细针穿刺标本洗脱液中 PTH 的检测,对诊断甲状旁腺来源亦有帮助。我们的研究中表明,在制作非妇科液基细胞学巴氏染色的同时加做细胞蜡块能大大的提高细针穿刺标本的诊断检出率,对明确诊断至关重要。细胞蜡块中见到细胞胞浆丰富或透亮的主细胞及嗜酸性细胞,呈小巢状或腺泡状排列,细胞异型性不明显,免疫组化显示 PTH 阳性, TG 阴性。需要注意的是,甲状旁腺细胞能迅速的将甲状旁腺激素分泌排除,导致细胞胞浆中的甲状旁腺激素残留很少而出现 PTH 指标免疫组化染色假阴性的现象^[4],因此,一系列的免疫组化指标的使用(如 PTH、CgA、Syn 常阳性

表达,而TG、TTF1常阴性表达)对证实甲状旁腺细胞来源优于单个指标的使用^[2-3]。

综上所述,甲状旁腺病变细针穿刺标本在临床上少见,是细针穿刺细胞学诊断的难点和陷阱。当临床部位较为特殊,如结节位于甲状腺下极、背侧或甲状旁腺区时,且液基涂片中细胞量丰富,呈小

簇、小梁状拥挤排列,细胞小而圆,细胞核呈粉尘状时,我们病理医生要高度怀疑甲状旁腺病变的可能,进而选择加做一系列的免疫组化(如PTH、CgA、Syn、TG和/或TTF1),以提高细胞穿刺活检标本中甲状旁腺病变诊断的准确性,避免漏诊或误诊,为临床选择正确的治疗方式及管理途径提供基础。

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