

儿童骶尾部肿瘤的多排螺旋CT诊断

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摘要:【目的】探讨多排螺旋CT(MDCT)在儿童骶尾部肿瘤(SCT)的应用价值,以期提高对儿童SCT的诊断能力。【方法】纳入经穿刺活检或手术病理证实的54例儿童SCT(男22例,女32例,年龄1d至16岁),所有病例术前均行64排螺旋CT平扫及单期增强扫描。回顾性分析患儿的CT特点及临床资料。【结果】儿童SCT好发于4岁以下儿童,女性多见,其中生殖细胞肿瘤最常见,其次为神经源性肿瘤。54例儿童SCT中,恶性39例,良性15例。在CT检查中,以实性成分为主的肿瘤37例(68%),31例为恶性肿瘤。以囊性成分为主的肿瘤8例(15%),均为良性肿瘤。囊实性或实性肿块伴有明显坏死的肿瘤9例(17%),8例为恶性肿瘤。【结论】儿童恶性SCT发病率高于良性,大部分恶性SCT以实性成分为主、囊实性或实性肿块中伴有明显坏死,而大部分的良性肿瘤以囊性成分为主;大多数SCT在结合CT表现及患儿临床资料的基础上于术前可做出明确诊断。

关键词: 骶尾部肿瘤; 儿童; 多排螺旋CT

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Multi-detector Spiral CT Manifestations of Pediatric Sacrococcygeal Tumors

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Abstract: 【Objective】 To evaluate the diagnostic values of multi-detector spiral computed tomography (MDCT) in pediatric sacrococcygeal tumors (SCT) and to improve the diagnostic ability. 【Methods】 54 children (22 male and 32 female, age between 1 day and 16 years old) with pathologically confirmed SCT were involved in our study. All of them received 64-row spiral Computed Tomography before surgery, CT characteristics and clinical data were retrospectively analyzed. 【Results】 Pediatric SCT are more common in female children under four years old, with the germ cell tumors most common, followed by neurogenic tumors. Among the 54 SCT, 39 cases were malignant and 15 were benign (malignant: benign = 2.60:1). In CT image findings, 37 cases (68%) were mainly solid mass, with 31 cases confirmed malignant by pathology. 8 cases (15%) were mainly cystic, with all of them confirmed benign by pathology. 9 cases (17%) were cystic-solid or with obvious necrosis in solid mass, with 8 cases confirmed malignant by pathology. 【Conclusion】 Malignant pediatric SCT are more common than benign SCT. Most malignant SCT are mainly solid mass or cystic-solid or with obvious necrosis in solid mass, and most benign tumors are mainly cystic. Combined with clinical data, MDCT can help to correctly diagnose SCT before surgery.

Key words: sacrococcygeal tumors; infants and children; multi-detector spiral computed tomography

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骶尾部又称为骶前间隙或直肠后间隙^[1],一般是骶尾骨前方及侧方的区域^[2],其内含有多种组织结构如脂肪、血管、神经丛、淋巴结等,发生于此部位的肿瘤种类繁多,儿童骶尾部肿瘤(sacroccygeal tumors, SCT)在临床上并不少见^[3]。由于SCT部位深在,临床上缺乏特异性,很难做到早期诊治^[4]。影像学检查在SCT的检出及鉴别诊断中具有重要的作用。多排螺旋CT(multi-dector spiral computed tomography, MDCT)是检查SCT最常用的方法之一,能够准确显示骶尾部的解剖结构、肿瘤的内部成分及其侵犯范围。本文旨在探讨MDCT在儿童SCT中的诊断价值,以期提高诊断能力并为临床手术方案的制订提供参考。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 一般资料

收集我院2008年1月-2015年10月行64-MDCT检查并经穿刺活检或手术病理证实的儿童SCT 54例,其中男22例(41%),女32例(59%),年龄1d~16岁,中位年龄2岁。临床表现:无意中或生后发现臀部或下腹部包块27例,大小便异常13例,腹痛、腹胀5例,阴道出血2例,母亲孕检时发现2例,面颊肿胀1例,双侧腹股沟肿物1例,左下肢麻木、肿胀1例,阴囊、阴茎肿胀1例,肛门排出肿物1例。对于临床怀疑为生殖细胞肿瘤的SCT,术前或化疗前检查甲胎蛋白(alpha-fetoprotein, AFP)水平,共19例行血清AFP检查,范围2~208 327 ng/mL(正常0~20 ng/mL),其中16例AFP明显升高,13例为内胚窦瘤,2例为恶性混合性生殖细胞瘤,1例为畸胎瘤。所有患儿术前均行盆腔CT平扫及单期增强扫描。

1.2 仪器与方法

54例患儿就诊后1~3 d内行CT平扫及增强检查,采用Toshiba Aquilion 64排螺旋CT扫描仪,扫描参数如下:管电压120 kV,管电流60~120 mA,选用自动曝光低剂量程序,球管旋转一圈0.5 s,重建矩阵512×512,重建层厚0.5 mm,层距0.3 mm。扫描范围:自双肾下极至耻骨联合会阴部(或肿块下缘),经肘静脉留置针注入对比剂(碘普罗胺注射液,又叫优维显,按碘含量300 mg/mL),注射剂量1.5 mL/kg,流速0.8~1.0 mL/s,于注入对比剂后60 s行增强扫描,对于年龄小于2岁的患儿,手推静脉注射对比剂后立即行增强扫描。

2 结 果

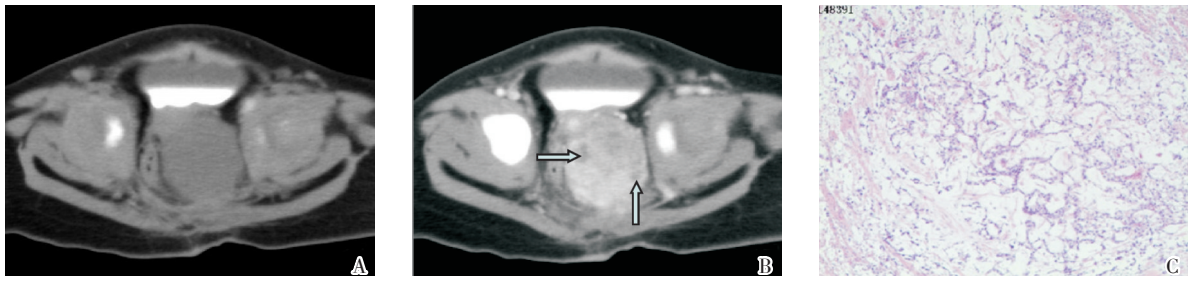
2.1 SCT肿瘤类型

54例SCT中,恶性39例,良性15例(恶性:良性=2.60:1)。其中,恶性肿瘤者中位年龄2岁,男女比16:23,包括内胚窦瘤16例,神经母细胞6例,恶性畸胎瘤、淋巴瘤、横纹肌肉瘤、恶性混合性生殖细胞肿瘤各3例,Ewing肉瘤2例,婴儿型纤维肉瘤、恶性外周神经鞘膜肿瘤、硬化性小圆细胞肿瘤各1例。良性肿瘤者中位年龄3岁6个月,男女比6:9,包括成熟型畸胎瘤8例,节细胞神经瘤3例,神经纤维瘤病、血管淋巴管瘤、淋巴管瘤、间皮源性囊肿各1例。

2.2 CT表现

根据CT表现,将SCT分为以实性成分为主、以囊性成分为主、以囊实性成分为主或实性肿块伴明显坏死三种类型。

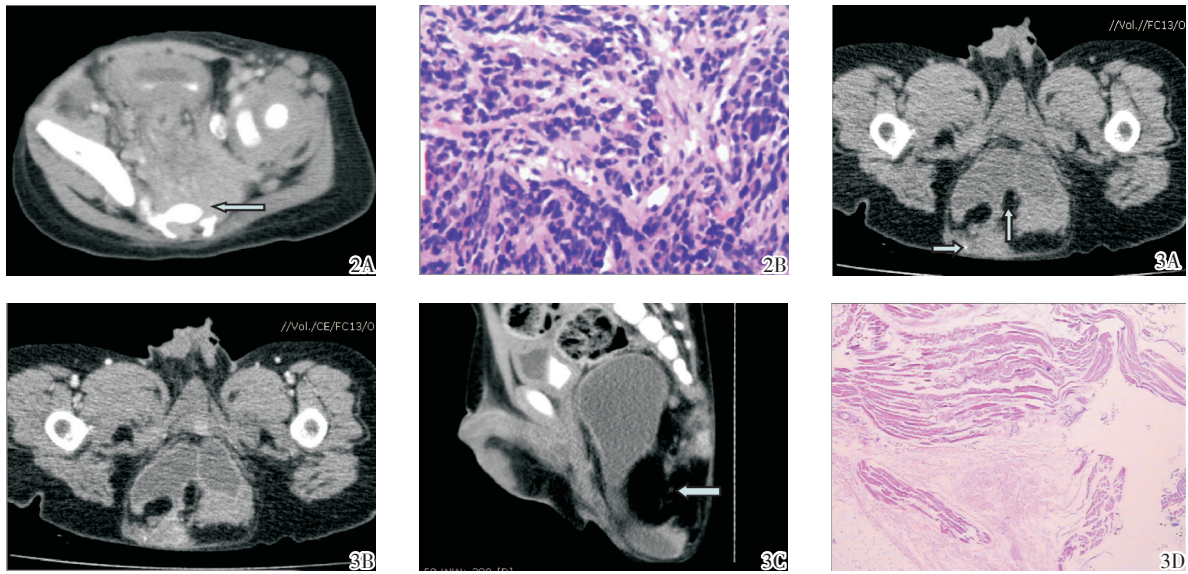
2.2.1 以实性成分为主的肿瘤 共37例(68%),其中恶性肿瘤31例,良性肿瘤6例。其中,内胚窦瘤16例,CT下呈分叶状或不规则肿块,密度均匀或不均匀,增强后明显不均匀强化(图1),2例侵犯骶尾骨,2例侵入椎管,3例远处转移。淋巴瘤3例,CT下呈多发大小不等肿块,部分相互融合,较小肿块密度均匀,较大密度不均匀,增强后中度均匀或不均匀强化;其中3例包绕血管并伴有盆腔积液,4例远处转移。神经母细胞瘤2例,CT下呈密度不均匀,1例合并钙化,1例肿瘤伸入椎管(图2)。恶性畸胎瘤2例,CT下呈密度不均匀,未见钙化或脂肪组织,增强后不均匀明显强化。恶性混合性生殖细胞肿瘤2例,CT下肿块大部分为实性成分,合并斑点状钙化,其中1例可见少量脂肪组织,1例边界不清并包埋血管。Ewing肉瘤2例,CT下不均匀巨大肿块,与周围组织分界不清,2例远处转移。横纹肌肉瘤1例,CT下呈等密度肿块并结节状明显强化。婴儿型纤维肉瘤1例,CT下呈稍低密度肿块,增强后明显不均匀强化。硬化性小圆细胞肿瘤1例,CT下呈多发不规则肿块伴有大量腹水,并多发转移。恶性外周神经鞘膜肿瘤1例,CT下呈等密度肿块并中度不均匀强化,并经骶前孔伸入椎管,无骨质破坏。成熟性畸胎瘤3例,CT下2例以脂肪成分为主并呈斑点状钙化灶。神经节细胞瘤2例,CT下1例伸入椎管,无骨质破坏,1例见斑片状钙化。神经纤维



A: CT plain scan image; B: enhanced scan image; C: pathological picture. A 5-month-old girl, sacrococcygeal soft-tissue mass showed heterogeneous enhancement after enhanced scan like "honeycomb" sign (arrow). Pathology of the tumor was the endodermal sinus tumor (HE×200).

图1 骶尾部内胚窦瘤的CT与病理表现

Fig.1 CT and pathological presentation of a patient with sacrococcygeal endodermal sinus tumor



2A: CT enhanced scan image; 2B: pathological picture. A 1-year-old boy, the sacrococcygeal soft-tissue mass showed heterogeneous density after contrast-enhanced, which through the left sacral canal into the spinal canal (arrow). Pathology of the tumor was neuroblastoma (HE × 200). 3A: CT plain scan image, enhanced scan image; 3B: sagittal reconstruction image; 3C: pathological picture. A 1-year-old boy, sacrococcygeal tumor which contained adipose tissue and calcifications (arrow), showed solid ingredients mild reinforcement after contrast-enhanced; sagittal reconstruction image showed the mass mainly cystic, and a part of the lesion was fat density (arrow). Pathology of the tumor was mature cystic teratoma (HE × 100).

图2 骶尾部神经母细胞瘤CT与病理表现

Fig.2 CT and pathological presentation of a patient with sacrococcygeal neuroblastoma

图3 骶尾部成熟性囊性畸胎瘤的CT与病理表现

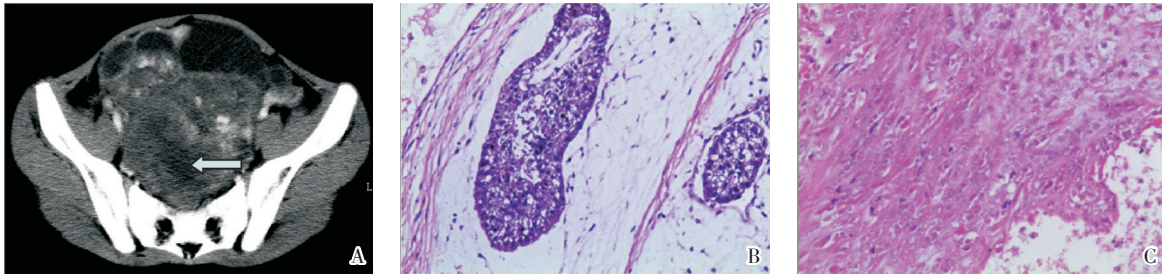
Fig.3 CT and pathological presentation of a patient with mature sacrococcygeal cystic teratoma

瘤病1例,CT下自肠系膜根部向下至盆腔底部呈多发、边界不清的巨大软组织肿块,密度不均并不均匀强化,肿瘤伸入及椎管并骶椎骨质破坏。

2.2.2 以囊性成分为主的肿瘤 共8例(14%),均证实为良性肿瘤。其中,成熟性畸胎瘤5例,CT下以囊性成分为主(图3),边界清楚并有完整包膜,其中3例为多房囊性,2例为单房囊性;2例含

有成熟脂肪组织,1例同时含有骨化和成熟脂肪组织。血管淋巴管瘤、淋巴管瘤、间皮源性囊肿均1例,均表现为囊性低密度肿块,但血管淋巴管瘤和淋巴管瘤呈多房囊性,而间皮源性囊肿为单房囊性;增强扫描3例病变的囊壁和分隔可见强化,但血管淋巴管瘤的强化程度高于淋巴管瘤。

2.2.3 以囊实性成分为主或实性肿块伴有明显坏



A: CT enhanced scan image, B: pathological picture; C: pathological picture. An 11-year-old girl. There were obvious necrosis and cystic change of tumor in sacrococcygeal soft-tissue mass (arrow), showed heterogeneous enhancement after contrast-enhanced. Pathology of the tumor was immature teratoma [HE $\times 100$ (B), $\times 200$ (C)].

图4 骶尾部未成熟畸胎瘤的CT与病理表现

Fig.4 CT and pathological presentation of a patient with immature sacrococcygeal teratoma

死的肿瘤 共9例(16%),其中8例经病理证实为恶性肿瘤。神经母细胞瘤4例,CT下实性部分呈等或稍低密度,2例内含团块状钙化,增强扫描明显不均匀强化;1例经椎间孔、骶前孔伸入椎管;1例侵及直肠、盆底结构,2例伴有淋巴结转移。横纹肌肉瘤2例,CT下见肿块内明显坏死、囊变,其中有1例侵及直肠、膀胱。恶性畸胎瘤1例,CT下见大片坏死,增强后明显不均匀强化,实性成分明显强化(图4)。恶性混合性生殖细胞瘤1例,由上方的单房囊性结构和下方的实性肿块组成,实性成分内含有成熟脂肪组织和钙化,增强后明显不均匀强化(图5)。节细胞神经瘤1例,CT见含有沙粒状钙化,增强后明显不均匀强化。

3 讨论

3.1 临床特点

临床上SCT发病率较低,国外报道其发病率(包括儿童和成人)占住院患者的1/4万^[4]。目前,对儿童SCT的发病率尚未见大样本报道。本研究对54例SCT的结果表明,儿童SCT好发年龄小于4岁,恶性多见,女性好发,这与孙海林等^[5-6]报道的小儿盆部占位性病变恶性肿瘤多见于学龄前(年龄 <5 岁)且女性多见相一致。

SCT病理种类繁多,根据肿瘤的组织学来源将其分为四类:先天病变性肿瘤、神经源性肿瘤、骨性肿瘤和其它类型肿瘤^[1]。其中先天病变性肿瘤是儿童最常见的SCT,其次为神经源性肿瘤。SCT的临床表现与肿瘤的位置、大小及其侵犯范围等有关,临床上主要表现为明显的盆腔或腹部肿块、大小便异常、腹痛、腰背痛或骶部疼痛、肛门排出肿物或血便等,



CT enhanced sagittal reconstruction image of a 1-year-old boy. After contrast-enhanced, the upper part was cystic with the cyst wall slightly enhanced and the lower part was solid mass with heterogeneous density in the sacrococcygeal huge soft-tissue mass.

图5 骶尾部成熟畸胎瘤混合内胚窦瘤的CT表现

Fig.5 CT presentation of a patient with sacrococcygeal mixed germ cell tumor

其中以无意中或生后发现臀部或下腹部包块最为多见^[3]。另内胚窦瘤的卵黄囊成分可合成AFP,约90%可出现AFP升高^[7];恶性畸胎瘤也可出现AFP升高。本组1例畸胎瘤AFP明显升高,患者为出生1天的患儿,考虑也与新生儿体内AFP水平高有关^[8]。

3.2 CT特点

MDCT检查能够准确显示肿瘤的位置、形态、大小、范围、内部组织成分及与周围组织的关系等,为肿瘤手术方案的制订提供更多信息。

在CT检查中,本研究根据肿瘤内部组织成分将儿童SCT分为以实性成分为主、以囊性成分为主和以囊实性成分为主或实性肿块伴明显坏死三种

类型。结果表明,以实性或囊实性成分或实性肿瘤伴明显坏死为主的肿瘤多提示恶性,尤其是肿瘤内实性成分达50%以上并伴有实性成分明显强化者,但需除外具有明显良性特征的肿瘤,即边界清楚,形态规则,密度均匀并均匀强化的肿瘤,如节细胞神经瘤;以囊性成分为主的肿瘤大多提示良性,这与文献^[9-10]报道结果一致。另外某些SCT具有较特征性的CT表现,如畸胎瘤常伴有成熟脂肪、骨骼或钙化、牙齿等,恶性畸胎瘤以实性为主,其内坏死囊变区较内胚窦瘤大,且出血少见,但对于同时含实性成分达50%以上并实性成分明显不均匀强化者,要注意恶性混合性生殖细胞瘤的可能^[9]。内胚窦瘤常伴AFP升高,肿瘤内易发生出血、坏死和小的囊变,增强后实性成分明显强化、囊变坏死区无强化,其较特征性的影像学特征是增强后肿块呈蜂窝状改变^[9],内胚窦瘤内存在脂肪少见,但本组有1例肿瘤内存在脂肪,易误诊为畸胎瘤,结合AFP可明确诊断。神经源性肿瘤大多可见肿块伸入椎管内,可包绕骶尾骨或伴有骶尾骨质破坏^[11]。淋巴管瘤具有见缝就钻的生长特性^[9],囊壁菲薄,张力低,可沿疏松结缔组织生长。恶性肿瘤是大量腹水患者最常见的病因之一^[12-13],所以伴有大量胸腹水的患儿,在排除肝源性、肾源性、感染性等病因后,多提示为恶性肿瘤所致,如本组病例中的硬化性小圆细胞肿瘤和淋巴瘤。淋巴瘤为腹腔多发肿块,较小肿块密度均匀,增强扫描呈轻~中度均匀强化,较大肿块内可出现坏死、囊变,平扫及增强扫描密度不均匀,肿块包埋血管形成“三明治”征或“夹心饼”征,可伴有肝、脾等组织器官的浸润^[14],较易与其他肿瘤相鉴别。

综上所述,儿童SCT具有特征性的影像学表现,其临床特点也具有一定的规律性。MDCT能够准确显示肿瘤的组织成分、与周围组织器官的关系及是否出现远处转移等,能够初步判断肿瘤的良好性及肿瘤的病理分级,结合患者的临床资料多可于术前准确诊断。

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