

• 病例报告 •

病理确诊困难的复发性鼻窦腺样囊性癌1例

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[关键词] 鼻腔鼻窦癌; 上颌窦癌; 唾液腺肿瘤; 腺样囊性癌; 荧光原位杂交

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A case report on recurrent sinonasal adenoid cystic carcinoma with challenging pathological diagnosis

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1 临床资料

患者,女,67岁,2023年7月因“复查发现右侧上颌窦肿物”入院,既往患有干燥综合征及甲状腺功能减退症。2018年7月患者体检行CT检查发现右侧上颌窦、筛窦、额窦肿物,于外院行鼻内镜手术切除。术后常规病理报告示:涎腺源性肿瘤形态,以基底细胞肿瘤形态为主,灶性区伴肌上皮分化,部分呈腺样囊性癌形态,需补做免疫标记及检测人乳头瘤病毒(human papillomavirus, HPV),除外HPV相关性多表型鼻腔鼻窦癌。免疫组化报告示:结合HE切片,符合涎腺源性肿瘤,类型难定,倾向基底细胞肿瘤伴局灶肌上皮分化及灶性区腺样囊性癌形态。2019年8月患者无明显诱因出现右鼻出血,查CT及MR发现右侧上颌窦新生物(图1),考虑肿瘤复发。于南京医科大学第一附属医院行鼻内

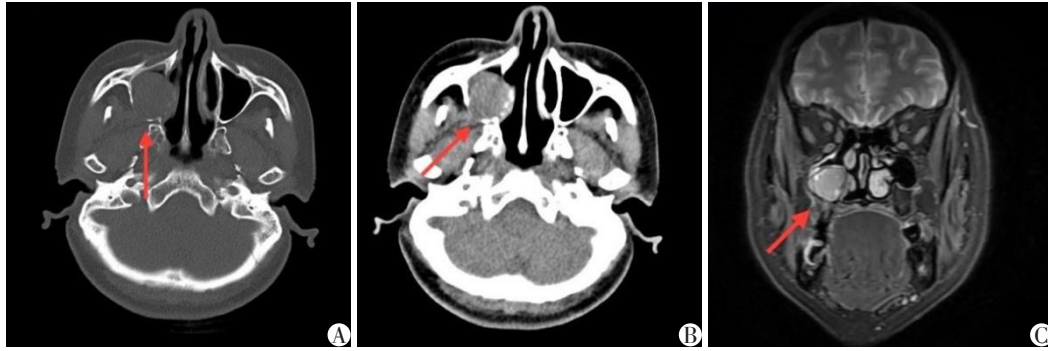
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镜下手术切除,术后病理及免疫组化提示低度恶性上皮源性肿瘤,诊断:①基底细胞腺癌;②腺样囊性癌(adenoid cystic carcinoma, ACC);③HPV相关性多表型鼻腔鼻窦癌;④非角化性鳞状细胞癌。HPV PCR检查为阴性,排除HPV相关性多表型鼻腔鼻窦癌。患者术后接受46 Gy的放疗,分23次进行。术后定期随访,2023年7月复查CT、MR提示右侧上颌窦近翼腭窝处新生物(图2),未发现远处转移。再次行鼻内镜下手术切除,术后病理提示肿瘤复发(图3)。免疫组化提示CK5/6(+),P63(+),Calponin(-),SMA(+),CD117(部分+),Ki67(热点区约40%+),P16(部分+),P40(+),CK8/18(+),S-100(-), β -Catenin(膜+),C-myc(+),Bcl-2(+),EGFR(+).采用MYB基因分离探针检测提示MYB基因断裂重排(图4);结合HE切片,符合实性型ACC。历经5年3次手术最终明确病理诊断。现患者每隔3个月随访,未见复发。

2 讨论

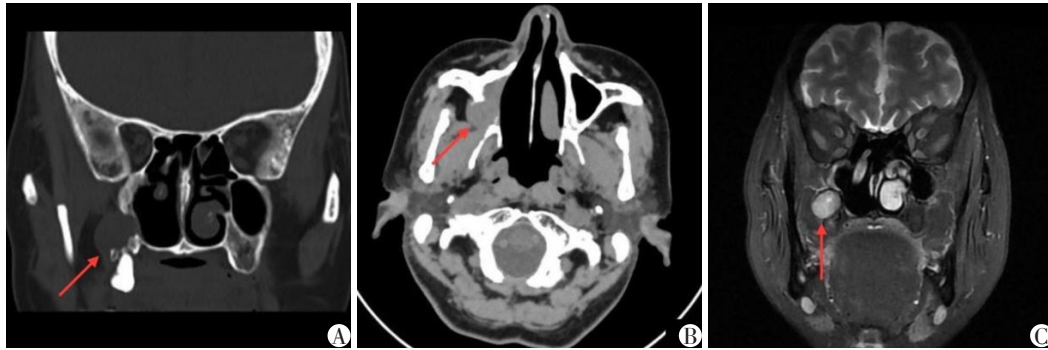
起源于鼻腔鼻窦的恶性肿瘤少见,占头颈部恶性肿瘤的比例<3%^[2],大部分起源于上颌窦,其次是



CT and MRI revealed a neoplasm in the right maxillary sinus (red arrows). A: Bone window axial. B: Soft tissue window axial. C: T2WI coronal position.

图1 患者2019年8月术前CT及MR影像

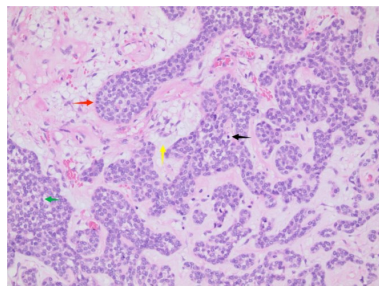
Figure 1 Preoperative CT and MRI images of the patient in August 2019



CT and MRI showing neoplasm in the posterior wall of the right maxillary sinus near the pterygopalatine fossa (red arrows). A: Bone window coronal. B: Soft tissue window axial. C: T2WI coronal.

图2 患者2023年7月复诊期间CT及MR影像

Figure 2 CT and MRI images during the follow-up examination of the patient in July 2023

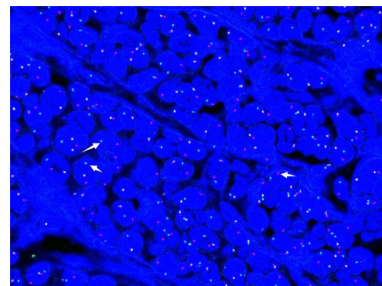


Tumor cells showed solid nested infiltrative growth, consisting of basal-like cells (red arrow) and epithelioid cells (green arrow), with rounded nuclei of medium size, cytoplasmic translucency of some cells in the non-glandular luminal surfaces, a few nuclear divisions were seen (black arrow), foci accompanied by the formation of ductal-like structures, and vitreous degeneration in some areas of the extra-tumoral mesenchyme, and mucinous degeneration in some areas (yellow arrow, × 200).

图3 患者2023年7月术后病理检查结果(HE×200)

Figure 3 Postoperative pathology result of the patient in July 2023(HE ×200)

筛窦,蝶窦和额窦的肿瘤极为罕见。鼻腔鼻窦ACC约占鼻腔鼻窦恶性肿瘤的4%~5%^[1]。鼻腔鼻窦恶



MYB breakage probe FISH assay, MYB gene breakage (white arrows) was visible in tumor cells, with a breakage rate of approximately 60%.

图4 MYB断裂探针FISH检测

Figure 4 FISH detection images of MYB break probe

性肿瘤的临床表现通常不典型,包括鼻塞、鼻衄,体积大者可引起上颌部疼痛、面部膨隆、硬腭隆起等。而ACC的特点在于其惰性生长和非特异性的早期症状,这导致早期诊断困难^[3]。此外ACC是一种持续生长的肿瘤,具有嗜神经侵袭性,易发生周围侵犯和多次局部复发^[1]。常出现神经症状如颌面部麻木或疼痛,视力下降等^[4-5]。本例患者早期因鼻

面而就诊,历经3次手术,最终确诊为ACC实性型。患者在治疗过程中也曾出现一定程度的颌面部麻木、疼痛感,考虑可能与肿瘤侵犯蝶腭神经节有关。

ACC常有3种组织学生长模式:筛状型、管状型和实性型,当3种模式混合存在或仅出现经典的筛状型时诊断较易。但在临床实践中,部分肿瘤可只出现单一的管状型或实性型模式,此时与其他类型的涎腺源性肿瘤如基底细胞腺瘤、基底细胞腺癌、多形性腺瘤、多形性低度恶性腺癌和上皮-肌上皮癌等鉴别困难^[6]。ACC由上皮成分和肌上皮成分组成,虽然常用CD117免疫组化来帮助区分,但该标志物在诊断过程中缺乏特异性^[7]。近年来有研究表明ACC肿瘤细胞的染色体出现特异性的t异位(6;9)(q22-23;p23-24),导致6号染色体上的MYB基因与9号染色体上的NFIB基因融合,产生新的MYB-NFIB融合致癌基因^[6,8]。Mitani等^[9]证实了这种融合,包括多种变体,且这些融合在唾液腺肿瘤中仅见于ACC。本例患者通过FISH检测发现MYB基因断裂重排才最终获得确诊,也证实了此融合基因在鼻腔鼻窦ACC的诊断过程中具有一定价值。

本例患者在第1次复发时病理诊断曾考虑基底细胞腺癌可能。基底细胞腺癌是唾液腺肿瘤中的一种罕见亚型,发生在上颌窦的基底细胞腺癌则极为罕见。查阅相关文献,迄今为止仅有4例上颌窦基底细胞腺癌的报道^[10]。基底细胞腺癌通常发生在60~70岁的人群中,男性和女性的发病率相似^[10]。而大多数ACC发生在40~60岁,女性居多,最常发生在上颌窦^[11-12]。两者在好发部位、发病年龄和性别方面存在一定差异。

此外,本例患者病理诊断中曾提到另一种类型肿瘤:HPV相关性多表型鼻腔鼻窦癌,是新近被描述的鼻腔鼻窦系统的特殊肿瘤类型。此种肿瘤最初被称为具有ACC特征的HPV相关性癌,与高危人乳头瘤病毒(尤其是HPV 33)高度相关,免疫组化表现为p16弥漫强阳性^[13-14]。因其临床和组织学特征与ACC高度相似而易被误诊^[14]。本例患者行HPV PCR检测排除了HPV相关性多表型鼻腔鼻窦癌的可能。

非角化性鳞状细胞癌也可发生于鼻腔鼻窦系统,其组织病理学特征不同于传统的角化性鳞状细胞癌。由于呈乳头状、丛状或带状生长、缺乏角化珠和细胞间桥,非角化性鳞状细胞癌以前被称为移行细胞癌或圆柱细胞癌^[15]。根据细胞学上的异型

性可与ACC相鉴别。

ACC的首选治疗方法为根治性手术切除,确保切缘阴性,并辅以术后放疗^[12]。但由于ACC极易浸润邻近组织,特别是沿周围神经侵犯扩展,因此即使在“可切除”的头颈部ACC中,也常常无法实现切缘阴性的目标,即使手术辅以术后放疗,仍存在局部复发的可能性^[4]。关于术后放疗的意义目前尚存在争议,部分研究未显示患者获益,而另一部分则表明术后放疗具有一定意义^[16]。

鼻腔鼻窦ACC患者的5年生存率为60%~80%^[16]。本例患者经历2次局部复发,最终诊断为ACC实性型。大多数研究表明实性型生长模式与高复发风险及预后不良相关^[5,17]。本例患者随访至今,暂无复发。

鼻腔鼻窦ACC作为涎腺组织起源的恶性上皮源性肿瘤,其临床特点表现为嗜神经侵袭性,易发生周围侵犯和反复局部复发。其形态学与部分其他涎腺源性肿瘤鉴别困难,尤其当标本为活检标本时,诊断更具挑战性,容易导致误诊。新近开展的FISH检测手段可通过发现MYB或MYBL1基因重排,帮助提高一些困难病例诊断的准确度。此病例曲折的诊断经历也带来启示:除了传统的组织形态学之外,特征性基因检测也正在成为涎腺肿瘤病理诊断过程中的有力工具,特别是对组织量较少的活检病例或形态学特征不典型者意义尤为突出。此外,明确的病理可以使临床诊疗更具有计划性和规范性。

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王莹提出研究目标,并负责临床资料收集与分析、患者随访、撰写初稿、修订文章工作;李海参与临床资料分析,并与史雅文、吴中飞以及李松共同负责文章的修订;陆美萍、殷敏负责制定总体研究计划,监督和领导研究活动,并对论文进行审阅及修订。

Author's Contributions:

WANG Ying proposed the research objectives, and was responsible for clinical data collection and analysis, patient follow-up, writing the first draft and revising the article. LI Hai participated in the clinical data analysis and was responsible for the revision of the article together with SHI Yawen, WU Zhong-

fei, and LI Song. LU Meiping and YIN Min were responsible for developing the overall research plan, supervising and leading the research activities, and reviewing and revising the papers.

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