

儿童膀胱假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生 1 例报告并文献复习

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[摘要] 目的:提高对儿童膀胱假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生的诊疗水平。方法:报告 1 例儿童膀胱假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生病例并结合文献复习,对本病的临床表现、病理特点、治疗及预后进行讨论。患儿,女,12 岁,3 年前因发现膀胱占位性病变并双肾积水肾功能不全在我院其他科室就诊。因其一般情况差,肾功能不全,行双肾穿刺造瘘术后出院。3 年后再次来我院治疗。结果:行手术探查发现膀胱三角区实性息肉状肿物,大小 4.4 cm×3.5 cm,膀胱两侧壁和顶壁可触及多个壁内结节,双侧输尿管口受压变形;切除三角区肿块送病检,结果示膀胱假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生。行膀胱腔内结节切除加侧输尿管膀胱再植术。术后 2 个月拔双肾造瘘管,患儿自行排尿。术后 6 个月复查 B 超膀胱右侧壁仍可见结节,但无残余尿及肾积水。结论:膀胱假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生为一种良性增生性病变,临床上易误诊,可通过病理检查确诊,多采用手术切除肿瘤治疗,预后较好。

[关键词] 炎性假瘤;膀胱;儿童

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Pseudosarcomatous myofibroblastic proliferation of urinary bladder in a child: A case report and review of the literature

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Abstract Objective: To improve the diagnosis and therapy of the pseudosarcomatous myofibroblastic proliferations of urinary bladder in children. **Method:** To report a case of pseudosarcomatous myofibroblastic lesion of the urinary bladder and discuss the clinical presentation, pathological features, treatment and prognosis of the disease. A 12-year-old female was found a bladder neoplasm with bilateral hydronephrosis and renal failure before 3 years. Bilateral percutaneous nephrostomy were made then the patient was discharged. There years later, she returns to our hospital in order to further treatment. **Result:** The surgical exploration revealed a broad-based polypoid mass (4.4 cm × 3.5 cm) located in the trigone area of bladder and bilateral ureteral orifices were narrow. A fast evaluation of intra-operative biopsy for the mass confirmed the pseudosarcomatous myofibroblastic proliferation of urinary bladder. The patient subsequently underwent the bilateral replantation of ureter into bladder. Two months later the bilateral renal fistula tubes were removed and the patient micturate smoothly. Six moth later USG showed nodules were still visible in the right posterolateral wall of the bladder but there is no residual urine and hydronephrosis. **Conclusion:** Pseudosarcomatous myofibroblastic proliferation of urinary bladder is a benign proliferative lesion and detailed pathological examination could bring a definitely diagnosis. Surgical excision of the bladder lesion is suitable and the disease tends to have a relatively favourable prognosis.

Key words inflammatory psendotumor; urinary bladder; child

膀胱假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生是一种罕见的良性增生性病变,因其临床表现和组织学特征与恶性肿瘤极为相似,临床上对该病的诊断存在困难,容易被误诊为恶性肿瘤导致过度治疗或姑息治疗。我们报告 1 例发生于儿童的膀胱假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生病例,并结合文献对该病的临床表现、病理和治疗方法进行讨论。

1 病例报告

患儿,女,12 岁,2011 年 7 月入院。患儿 3 年前(2008 年)因突发消瘦 2 个月、气喘 1 周在当地医院住院,逐步出现排尿困难、少尿伴肉眼血尿,转入我院其他科室治疗。相关检查结果:Hb 54 g/L, BUN 52.7 mmol/L, Cr 838.7 μmol/L; B 超提示膀胱占位,伴双肾重度积水。腹部 CT 提示双肾积水,膀胱占位 5 cm×6 cm 大小,考虑膀胱恶性畸胎瘤。给予双肾穿刺造瘘引流后,患儿积水减轻,肾功能改善,家属要求出院。出院后曾行

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化疗,具体用药不详,在家持续双肾造瘘引流至今。2011年7月患儿来院更换肾造瘘管时转入我科进一步治疗。入院后行相关检查:Hb 113 g/L, BUN 17.5 mmol/L, Cr 195.6 μ mol/L; B超检查提示双肾轻度积水,左肾萎缩;膀胱实性占位性病变伴钙化,三角区有4.4 cm $\times$ 3.5 cm稍高回声团,双侧输尿管无扩张。膀胱CT平扫+增强示左侧壁广泛明显增厚,并可见向腔内突出软组织肿块影,约3.5 cm $\times$ 3.6 cm,其内见多发条片状钙化,肿块与左后方子宫分界不清,考虑肿瘤性病变,子宫受累可能。余检查未示转移灶。

患儿入院后两次行膀胱占位电切活检术,术后病检未见恶性肿瘤细胞,仅见大量增生纤维组织及明显钙化。于2011年8月19日行膀胱探查术,术中见膀胱三角区实性肿物呈息肉状,大小4.4 cm $\times$ 3.5 cm,基底较广,团块中含大量钙化结晶组织,双侧输尿管口受压变形;膀胱两侧壁和顶壁可触及多个膀胱壁内结节,切除三角区肿块送快速冰冻切片,病检报告未见恶变组织。尽量切除突出膀胱腔内的肿块,同时寻找结构接近正常的膀胱侧壁组织,行双侧输尿管膀胱再植术以解除输尿管末端狭窄,留置双J管引流。术后病理示膀胱假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生伴骨化生。镜下见增生纤维组织伴明显钙化,其内散在增生上皮。部分区域炎性细胞浸润。免疫组化:Pck个别(+), SMA灶状(+), Des(-), HHF35(-), MyoD1(-), ALK(-), CD21(-), IgG(-), Ki67(-)少许增殖活性。术后1个月给予拔除双J管,2个月后复查肾功能 BUN 15.5 mmol/L, Cr 175.4 μ mol/L,拔双肾造瘘管,患儿自行排尿,剩余尿小于10 ml。术后6个月复查B超膀胱右侧壁仍可见结节,但无剩余尿,无肾积水,无其他转移灶。

2 讨论

假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生又被称为炎性假瘤或炎性肌纤维母细胞瘤,是一种间质起源的良性肿瘤,常发生于肺部、颈部、头部和大脑,在泌尿生殖系统多发生于膀胱。但也有发生在肾、输尿管、尿道、前列腺和睾丸的报道,通常被认为是一种良性增生性病变^[1]。该病发病原因不清,有些学者认为这是一种反应性或炎性病变,也有部分学者则认为该病具有潜在恶变可能,因为肿块可以局部复发并侵犯周围组织^[2]。

关于儿童膀胱假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生的报道则相对较少,诊断上也很困难,极易被误诊为膀胱恶性肿瘤,导致过度治疗或姑息治疗。发生于膀胱的假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生主要的临床症状为无痛性肉眼血尿和尿痛,可伴有尿频、排尿困难、尿路感染等症状。当膀胱内结节阻塞输尿

管口时可出现少尿、肾积水,甚至肾功能不全。影像学检查可以协助诊断^[3],确诊该病主要依靠病理学检查。HOJO等^[4]曾报道11例儿童泌尿系假肉瘤性肌纤维母细胞增生病例(男7例,女4例),患儿平均年龄9岁,行膀胱CT检查后所有患儿开始均被误诊为膀胱横纹肌肉瘤或膀胱平滑肌肉瘤,后通过手术探查证实为该病。本例患儿3年前在其他科室也被误诊为膀胱恶性畸胎瘤而仅行姑息治疗。

本病基本病理改变是以梭形肌纤维母细胞增生为主伴不同程度炎性细胞浸润,坏死明显但缺乏细胞异型性和有丝分裂相。病理上可分为三型:黏液型、梭形细胞密集型和纤维型^[5]。本例患儿属于纤维型伴钙化。免疫组化Desmin, α -SMA, MSA多为阳性表达, h-CD, Myogenin表达阴性对本病鉴别诊断有帮助^[6]。该患儿术前进行二次组织病检均未见异型性细胞,也证明诊断上存在困难,需要结合免疫组化结果帮助诊断。一般情况下结节或肿块多位于膀胱顶壁,底部和侧壁,三角区少见。肿块直径约3~9 cm,肉眼观病变呈息肉或水泡状,有蒂或广基,部分为膀胱壁内结节,可见坏死和溃疡样病变^[4,7]。该患儿病变位于膀胱三角区、两侧壁及顶壁。其中膀胱左侧壁输尿管口处可见一大小约5 cm $\times$ 4 cm肿块,质硬、活动差,表面破溃出血。膀胱右侧壁内则可扪及数个结节样肿块,大小约1 cm $\times$ 2 cm。分析该患儿3年前突发急性肾功能不全原因即为膀胱内结节堵塞双侧输尿管口所致。行膀胱肿块切除加双侧输尿管再植后可解除双侧输尿管口末端梗阻,改善患儿上尿路积水状况,并于术后2个月夹闭肾造瘘管让患儿试排尿,B超测无剩余尿,无肾积水,成功拔除双肾造瘘管,使其恢复自主排尿。

该病治疗上文献报道主要以膀胱部分切除或经尿道肿瘤切除为主,膀胱根治性切除和放化疗一般不予考虑,但需要术后严密随访^[5]。HOUBEN等^[8]总结文献后报道34例患儿术后随访1.5年均未发现肿瘤复发和转移,但成人有肿瘤局部复发的报道, HARIK等^[9]随访28例成年患者2年余,发现有3例复发。本例患儿带瘤生存3年,肿瘤未见全身转移,与文献报道一致。今后还需继续严密随访,了解膀胱肿瘤发展和患儿排尿功能等情况,从而根据病情做出合适处理。对于小儿膀胱占位患者,辅助检查如B超、CT、MRI可以提示肿瘤大小和范围,以及对周围器官的侵犯情况,最终确诊还需依靠病理学检查。

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治疗,是一项既能保留器官又能实现杰出的肿瘤控制的治疗方法,尤其对中、低危前列腺癌患者可以提高无事件生存率,达到生化治愈的效果;对于高危患者则能够缩短内分泌药物使用时间,减少药物使用量更快地进入间歇期,并延长间歇期时间,使患者得到更好的生活质量。

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