

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2015.06.038

鞍区常见肿瘤影像学诊断现状 *

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摘要:鞍区占位包括垂体起源的和非垂体起源的占位性病变,其中以垂体腺瘤最为常见。由于鞍区其他占位性病变在颅内的解剖位置与垂体腺瘤十分接近,因此垂体腺瘤的诊断与鞍区其它肿瘤的鉴别诊断,是影像科医师所面临的挑战。将鞍区其它少见的占位性病变与垂体腺瘤相鉴别,给出正确的诊断对于指导临床手术入路和避免术中和术后出现并发症(如脑脊液漏、颅内感染),具有重要意义。其中鞍区占位性病变常需要将垂体腺瘤与 Rathke 囊肿、颅咽管瘤、鞍区脑膜瘤、脊索瘤、颅内转移瘤相鉴别。本文总结了目前垂体腺瘤等其他占位性病变的影像学表现以及影像学特征,以便于鞍区常见肿瘤的诊断和鉴别诊断。

关键词:垂体腺瘤;鞍区占位;鉴别诊断

中图分类号:R445.4 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2015)06-1151-03

Advances in Diagnosis of Common Tumor in Saddle Area*

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ABSTRACT: The sellar neoplasm includes pituitary and non-pituitary origin tumours arise in the sellar regions. The large majority of sellar tumours are pituitary adenomas. Given their location, non-adenomatous lesions frequently mimic pituitary adenomas and can pose a diagnostic challenge for the radiologist. Distinguishing rare sellar lesions from the common pituitary adenoma helps to direct the correct surgical approach and reduce the risk of incomplete resection and/or complications such as cerebrospinal fluid leak with the potential for meningitis. The purpose of this article is to review the imaging features of pituitary adenoma and other sellar tumours, focusing on characteristics that may distinguish them from saddle common tumors. Lesions need to distinguish from pituitary adenomas including Rathke cyst, craniopharyngioma, saddle area meningiomas, chordoma and intracranial metastases.

Key words: Pituitary adenomas; The sellar neoplasm; Differential diagnosis**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R445.4 Document code: A****Article ID:1673-6273(2015)06-1151-03**

前言

垂体腺瘤占鞍区肿瘤的发病率的 90%^[1], 垂体起源的其他肿瘤(颅咽管瘤, Rathke 囊肿)和非垂体起源的肿瘤(脑膜瘤、生殖细胞瘤、脊索瘤、巨细胞肿瘤、动脉瘤和转移瘤)占 10%^[2]。由于这些肿瘤的颅内解剖位置邻近,并且它们的 MRI 和 CT 的影像学表现极为相似,影像学上的鉴别诊断成为影像科医师所面临的挑战。由于肉眼观察垂体腺瘤性状如稀泥,手术时用刮勺即可将肿瘤刮除,而对垂体损伤甚微,因此临床手术主要采用经鼻蝶窦手术入路^[3]。而鞍区脑膜瘤、颅咽管瘤等经鼻蝶窦手术入路很难全切肿瘤,并且易引起术中出血和术后颅内感染、尿崩症等并发症。因此,垂体腺瘤正确的影像学诊断以及和其他鞍区占位的鉴别诊断显得尤为重要^[4]。熟知垂体腺瘤和鞍区其他肿瘤的 MRI 和 CT 特征是每位影像科医师所必备的。

1 垂体腺瘤影像学表现

垂体微腺瘤多呈圆形或类圆形,MRI 检查是诊断垂体微腺瘤的主要手段^[5],T1 加权较正常垂体信号略低;T2 加权像信号呈高信号或等信号,肿瘤与垂体分界不明显,增强扫描早期较正常垂体低,后期高于正常垂体^[5]。垂体微腺瘤间接征像:垂体上缘突起,尤其是局限性不对称性上突。垂体高度异常,一般直径高于 8 mm 为异常,但 18~35 岁正常女性因垂体生理性增大,垂体直径可达 9.7 mm。垂体柄偏移,正常垂体柄位正中或下端极轻的偏斜(倾斜角为 1.5 度左右),若明显偏移为异常。动态增强,早期(30~120 s)瘤体信号低于正常垂体,中期(3~5 min)肿瘤强化与正常垂体不能分辨,延时扫描(30 min 后)正常垂体信号减低,肿瘤仍保持相对高信号^[6]。CT 平扫多难以发现,因此对于诊断垂体微腺瘤不作为首选,CT 增强后快速或动态扫描早期,增强的垂体腺呈现局限性低密度区,边界清,有时见小环形增强结节影。

垂体大腺瘤(肿瘤最大直径>1 cm)多呈圆形、类圆形和分

* 基金项目:黑龙江省科技攻关项目(GC06C40703)

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(收稿日期:2014-05-03 接受日期:2014-05-31)

叶状,可向鞍上或向两侧生长。MRI T1 及 T2 加权像肿瘤实性部分多呈等信号。肿瘤可以向上生长突破鞍膈,形成两头大中间细小的葫芦形,称为“束腰征”,这一影像学特征是与鞍区脑膜瘤相鉴别的要点之一。肿瘤向侧方生长可侵犯海绵窦。肿瘤向两侧侵袭生长可推挤或包绕双侧颈内动脉。虽然大腺瘤可见颈内动脉包绕,但很少导致颈内动脉管腔狭窄,因此有助于区别其他鞍区肿瘤。蝶鞍扩大,鞍底下陷,蝶鞍骨质受侵导致变薄或破坏,部分肿瘤可以向下生长突入蝶窦。肿瘤较大向上生长可突入三脑室前部和双侧侧脑室前角内下方,影响脑脊液循环而产生脑积水。MRI 增强扫描:垂体瘤呈均匀或不均匀强化,边界清晰。CT 平扫可见鞍区或鞍上见圆形或类圆形肿物,边界较清晰,密度较均匀。骨窗示蝶鞍扩大、鞍背变薄移位,鞍底下陷等特征。

垂体腺瘤卒中发生率约为 1.5%-27.7%^[7],多见于泌乳素型垂体腺瘤^[8]。MRI 表现:出血后的第 1-2 天,T1WI 呈高信号,T2WI 呈低信号;3-15 天由于血红蛋白降解为高铁血红蛋白,T1 和 T2 均为高信号;15 天之后由于含铁血黄素沉积,囊肿 MRI 表现与脑脊液相似^[9]。增强扫描瘤内坏死囊变区显示更清楚。CT 可见肿瘤内部高密度出血影。

2 脑膜瘤

脑膜瘤约占颅内肿瘤发病率的 18%^[2]。其中鞍旁脑膜瘤包括:鞍结节脑膜瘤,鞍膈脑膜瘤和鞍背脑膜瘤。脑膜瘤以钝角与硬脑膜呈宽基底相连,在 MRI T1 加权像呈等信号,少数呈低信号,T2 加权像为等信号或高信号^[10],肿瘤信号均匀或不均匀,不均者表现为颗粒状、斑点状或轮辐状,其与瘤内含血管、钙化、囊变及纤维间隔有关。增强后肿瘤明显强化^[2],40% 脑膜瘤增强扫描会出现“鼠尾征”^[11]。脑膜瘤常伴有钙化,CT 为高密度影,MRI T2WI 为低信号;CT 平扫见脑膜瘤常引起临近骨质增生。

鞍区巨大垂体腺瘤增强扫描同样会出现“鼠尾征”^[12],因此“鼠尾征”并不是脑膜瘤所特有。鞍上区脑膜瘤主要位于鞍膈之上,这是与巨大垂体腺瘤(肿瘤位于垂体窝内)相鉴别的主要特征^[13]。巨大垂体腺瘤很少有钙化^[2,14],不会引起临近骨质增生。体积较大的脑膜瘤和巨大垂体腺瘤,都可以包裹颈内动脉海绵窦段,但脑膜瘤包裹颈内动脉后易导致颈内动脉狭窄,巨大垂体腺瘤很少引起颈内动脉狭窄。

3 Rathke 囊肿

Rathke 囊肿发病率占所有鞍区病变的 7%-8%,有症状的 Rathke 囊肿占脑内原发肿瘤样病变的 1%以下^[15]。MRI 表现可分为两种:1、T1WI 呈低信号,T2WI 呈高信号,这是由于 Rathke 囊液以脑脊液为主^[16];2、T1WI 呈高信号,而 T2WI 的信号取决于囊液内容物的成分^[17],通常含铁血黄素、胆固醇和黏多糖是引起 T1WI 高信号改变的主要原因^[18]。Rathke 囊液在 T1WI 和 T2WI 上信号均一,这有助于与垂体腺瘤卒中相鉴别^[16]。约有 77%^[19]的 Rathke 囊肿在 MRI 上可以显示囊肿内结节,作为诊断 Rathke 囊肿的直接征象。囊内结节在 T1WI 呈高信号,T2WI 呈低信号,特别是在 T2WI 上显示更加清晰,并且囊内结节无强化。MRI 增强扫描见囊壁无强化或囊壁边缘轻度

强化,囊液不强化。

4 颅咽管瘤

颅咽管瘤是一种缓慢生长的良性肿瘤,约占颅内肿瘤的 2%-5%^[20]。颅咽管瘤大体病理表现可分为囊性、实性和囊实混杂三种,多伴有囊壁钙化,且以鞍上病变为主,几乎不侵及鞍底。94-95% 的颅咽管瘤多位于鞍上和鞍内,单纯位于鞍内仅占 5-6%^[21],颅咽管瘤的 MRI 表现亦多种多样,主要取决于内容物成分。当囊性颅咽管瘤囊液内含有胆固醇、角蛋白、血液,在 T1WI 为高信号,T2WI 呈低信号^[22]。实性颅咽管瘤及囊实混杂颅咽管瘤的实性部分在 T1WI 上多呈等信号,T2WI 上多表现为等信号或高信号,少数含钙化、角质蛋白或散在骨小梁的病灶在 T1WI 及 T2WI 均呈低信号。MRI 增强扫描表现:囊性颅咽管瘤及囊实混杂的颅咽管瘤的囊性部分常见边缘强化,囊内不强化。其原因为肿瘤细胞周围间质微血管最多,许多微血管分布在沿肿瘤边缘的柱状基底细胞,而在中间网状星形细胞层微血管少见,钙化和小囊集中区域无微血管^[23]。CT 表现上颅咽管瘤囊性部分为低密度,实性部分多为等密度,最有诊断意义的是颅咽管瘤周边“蛋壳样”高密度钙化^[21],颅咽管瘤内钙化发生率为 90%^[24],颅咽管瘤很少侵袭鞍底骨质。

5 脊索瘤

颅底脊索瘤(chordoma)为少见的先天性肿瘤,是起源于错置或残留的胚胎脊索组织的低度恶性肿瘤,多发生在颅底蝶枕交界部,具有局部侵蚀性,易侵犯颅底骨质及邻近的神经血管,其发生率约占颅内肿瘤的 0.1%-0.7%^[25]。脊索瘤 CT 平扫多呈不均匀等密度,多伴有钙化,骨质破坏为其特征性改变^[26]。颅底脊索瘤 MRI 表现,肿瘤在 T1WI 呈不均匀性低、等、高或混杂信号,T2WI 上肿瘤多呈不均匀高信号^[27],T2WI 高信号反映肿瘤组织主要由长 T2 弛豫时间的黏液间质和分泌黏液的液滴状病灶构成,当合并有出血、恶变、骨结构破坏及钙化时,表现为弥散混杂信号。动态增强扫描以缓慢持续强化为其特征^[28]。缓慢强化反映肿瘤血供不丰富,持续强化可能与肿瘤细胞或黏蛋白有聚集 Gd-DTPA 分子的作用有关^[29]。颅底脊索瘤骨质破坏,肿瘤内钙化是与垂体腺瘤相鉴别的要点。

6 转移瘤

垂体转移瘤中最为常见是肺癌和乳腺癌^[30,31]。转移途径主要有四种:经动脉垂体后叶种植转移;经漏斗扩散;直接蔓延;经软脑膜蔓延^[31]。由于垂体前叶血供主要是来自下丘脑漏斗部的血管供血,而垂体后叶动脉血液直接来自颈内动脉,因此垂体转移瘤好发于垂体后叶。垂体转移肿瘤中约 52% 累及神经垂体,27% 的累及垂体前后叶,单纯累及腺垂体占 21%^[31]。垂体转移瘤常引起垂体柄增大,这一点不同于垂体腺瘤^[31]。垂体转移瘤生长速度快,侵袭、破坏蝶鞍,而巨大垂体腺瘤生长速度较慢,压迫蝶鞍,使垂体窝重塑^[31]。脑内转移灶和沿软脑膜蔓延、扩散是垂体内转移瘤诊断重要线索。

7 结论

术前垂体腺瘤与的鞍区非垂体起源的肿瘤相鉴别对于制

定手术方案十分重要。CT 和 MRI 能够为鉴别诊断提供线索。这些线索和鉴别诊断对于神经外科医生十分重要,能够避免经蝶入路肿瘤未能全切的尴尬局面并且减少并发症的出现。

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