

骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤的临床病理分析

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[摘要] **背景与目的:** 骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤(extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma, EMC)是一种好发于四肢深部软组织分化不定的恶性肿瘤, 以形成多结节样结构、富含黏液为特点。本研究旨在探讨EMC的临床病理特征、诊断及鉴别诊断。**方法:** 对7例EMC进行病理形态学及免疫组化观察, 并复习相关文献。**结果:** 7例EMC患者病理巨检显示, 灰白色多结节状半透明肿物, 边界清楚。镜下卵圆形或短梭形细胞排列成条索, 由纤细的纤维组织分隔, 呈分叶状, 富含黏液样基质但血管稀少。免疫组化肿瘤细胞表达vimentin, 部分患者表达S-100及EMA, 但不表达CK。**结论:** EMC是一种罕见的具有独特病理特点的软组织肿瘤, 应与脊索瘤、软骨肉瘤等富含黏液样基质或软骨样分化的肿瘤相鉴别。

[关键词] 软组织肿瘤; 骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤; 临床病理; 鉴别诊断

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Extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma: a clinicopathological analysis FANG San-gao, LI Yu, MA Qiang, DU Juan, LIN Li, XIAO Hua-liang (1.Department of Pathology, Daping Hospital and Research Institute of Surgery, the Third Military Medical University, Chongqing 400042, China; 2.Department of Pathology, College of Basic Medical Science, Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400016, China)

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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** Extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma (EMC) is a malignancy of uncertain differentiation tumor characterized by a multinodular structure and abundant myxoid matrix. Its preferred sites were the deep soft tissues of the extremities. The aim of this study was to investigate the clinicopathologic characteristics, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of EMC. **Methods:** Seven cases of EMC were analyzed for clinicopathological and immunohistochemical features with review of the related literature. **Results:** It occurred predominantly in females (male/female=2 : 5). Five cases were located in low extremities and two in upper limb girdles, more commonly near the joint. Grossly, the masses showed as grey, lobular and somewhat transparent with a relatively well-defined margin. Microscopically, the small ovary or plump spindle-shaped cells arranged in strand and cord patterns and lobular architecture which separated by delicate fibrous networks with an abundant myxoid but hypovascular background. And the tumors were immunoreactive for vimentin, and partly for S-100 and EMA, meanwhile, negative for CK. **Conclusion:** EMC is a rare soft tissue sarcoma with distinctive histopathological features. It should be distinguished from some mimics especially those tumors with a myxoid stroma or chondroid differentiation, such as chordoma and chondrosarcoma.

[Key words] Soft tissue neoplasm; Extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma; Clinicopathology; Differential diagnosis

骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤(extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma, EMC)是一类罕见的软组织恶性肿瘤, 具有多向分化潜能。其组织起源饱受争议, 1972年, Enzinger等^[1]研究并命名为EMC之

前, 曾有多种名称。新的WHO分类归到分化不定的软组织肿瘤中^[2]。本研究分析EMC的临床特点、病理形态学改变及免疫组化表达, 结合文献重点探讨其诊断及鉴别诊断。

1 资料和方法

1.1 材料

收集第三军医大学大坪医院野战外科研究所病理科(病例1~3)及重庆医科大学基础医学院病理教研室(病例4~7)2005—2012年明确诊断的7例EMS, 查询临床病史并调阅影像学资料。

1.2 方法

标本经4%甲醛溶液固定, 常规脱水, 石蜡包埋, 蜡块(包括会诊的)经4 μm厚切片, HE染色, 光镜观察。免疫组化采用EnVision法。所选一抗vimentin、S-100、EMA、CK、HMB-45、Melan-A、Syn、CK19、p63、SMA、desmin、MyoD1、Myogenin、CD99、CD34、CD31、Calretinin、CD68、Ki-67和二抗分别购自福州迈新公司和北京中杉金桥公司。操作步骤按照试剂盒说明书进行。用PBS代替一抗作空白对照。阳性细胞数占总细胞数的比例>5%时即判为阳性。p63、MyoD1、Myogenin及Ki-67细胞膜或细胞核阳性, 其余抗体细胞膜或细胞质阳性。患者经电话或电子邮件获得随访。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

7例患者中男性2例, 女性5例; 年龄50~71岁, 平均59.3岁。病变发生于下肢6例(小腿2例, 膝关节、踝关节、足跟及足背各1例), 腋窝1例。临床表现为局部肿胀、轻度疼痛或无痛性肿块。影像学显示肿块呈卵圆形或分叶状(图1), 大多边界清楚。所有患者手术治疗, 充分考虑肿瘤毗邻关节功能及力求保证切缘安全的肿块切除术。肿块直径3.0~7.0 cm。部分患

者经会诊及免疫组织化学染色协助诊断。7例患者病变均位于软组织, 与相毗邻的骨骼无明显关系(表1)。



图1 影像学表现

Fig. 1 Image findings

MIR showed a well-circumscribed mass within the deep soft tissues of the right knee-joint.

2.2 病理检查

2.2.1 巨检

肿物呈多结节样或分叶状(图2), 肿瘤直径3.0~7.0 cm, 表面光滑, 边界清, 包膜完整, 外附着薄层肌组织; 切面实性, 质脆有弹性, 呈灰白色胶冻状, 部分区域呈黏液样, 有黏滑感。



图2 EMC的大体观察

Fig. 2 General observation of EMC

The lobular mass presented with a grey-white and gelatinous.

表1 EMC患者的临床资料

Tab. 1 Clinical data of the extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma patients

Case	Age/year	Gender	Site	Imaging findings	Follow-up results
1	50	F	Right leg	Lobular mass	No R nor M, 14 Mon/PO
2	54	F	Right heel	Nodular lump	No R nor M, 6 Mon/PO
3	71	M	Right foot	Nodular tumor	Died of other causes
4	51	F	Left arm-pit	Soft tissue mass	Local recurrence, 60 Mon/PO
5	62	M	Right knee	Subcutaneous mass	No R nor M, 84 Mon/PO
6	71	F	Right leg	Multiple masses	Local recurrence, 9 Mon/PO
7	56	F	Left ankle	Irregular tumor	No R nor M, 30 Mon/PO

F: Female; M: Male; Mon: Month; PO: Post-operative; R: Recurrence; M: Metastasis.

2.2.2 光镜下诊断

肿瘤被纤细纤维分隔为小叶状或多结节状(图3A), 瘤细胞为圆形、卵圆形或短梭形, 细胞较小, 成束状或条索状排列于黏液样或软骨基质中(图3B), 由周边向中心放射状分布, 周围细胞较丰富但间质血管分布稀疏。肿瘤部分区域出血、囊形变, 灶性可见地图状坏死(图3C)。细胞质淡染或嗜酸, 核圆形或卵圆形, 核分裂象少见(图3D)。

2.2.3 免疫组化诊断

肿瘤细胞表达vimentin(图3E), 部分表达S-100(图3F)或EMA。除了1例表达MyoD1外, 其他患者Syn、Myogenin、SMA、HMB-45、Melan-A、CK、CK19、CK20、p63、CD99、CD31、CD34、calretinin及CD68均呈阴性。Ki-67约6%。

2.3 随访结果

7例患者术后随访6~84个月, 除2例局部复发外, 其余患者均未见复发和转移。

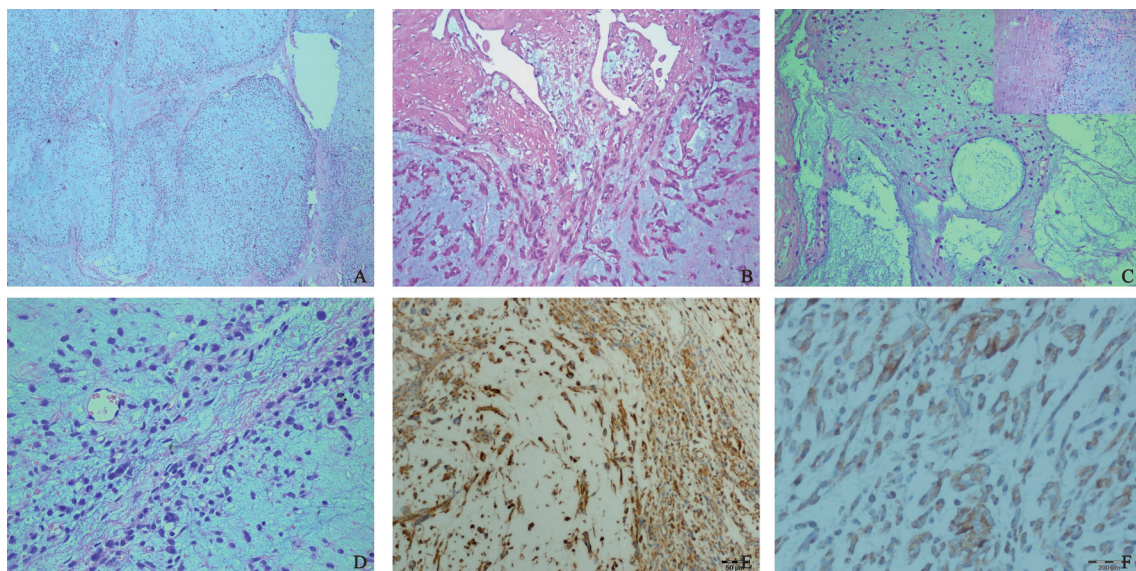


图3 EMC的病理学特点

Fig. 3 Pathological features of EMC

A: Multinodular neoplasm separated by fibrous septa (HE, $\times 100$); B: It was arranged in sheets or cords pattern with abundant myxoid matrix (HE, $\times 200$); C: Partly with cystic change and foci necrosis (upper right corner) (HE, $\times 200$); D: The tumor composed of round and short spindle-shaped cells without significant atypia (HE, $\times 200$); E: The tumor cells were positive for vimentin (EnVision, $\times 200$); F: Some tumor cells expressed S-100 (EnVision, $\times 200$).

3 讨论

EMC是一种好发于四肢远端及肢带部软组织分化不定的恶性肿瘤, 以形成多结节样结构、富含黏液为特点^[2-3]。因与软骨肉瘤联系在一起, EMC的组织起源及命名颇受争议, 如外周性脊索瘤、有脊索样特征的黏液样肉瘤及脊索样肉瘤^[4]等。临床上EMC非常罕见, 不足软组织肉瘤的3%^[2], 患者平均发病年龄为52岁(6~89岁), 男女比例

2:1^[2]。文献中既有综合分析^[1,4-6], 也有个案报告^[7], 但迄今仅有200多例报道^[2]。EMC主要临床表现为缓慢增大的软组织肿物, 可伴有局部疼痛, 近关节处肿物可致活动受限。组织学上肿瘤细胞以相互连接成索状或簇状为特征。可将EMC分为经典型、细胞型和实性非黏液型^[2,4]。EMC唯一恒定表达的标志物是vimentin, 少数表达S-100、CK及EMA, 个别患者可表达神经内分泌及横纹肌标志物^[8-10], 表明其多向分化的特点。S-100被认为是诊断EMC的依据之一^[2], 但实际只有约

20%的患者表达,且一般多为局灶阳性。电镜下<50%的患者肿瘤细胞特征性的超微表现是出现微管样结构。EMC以NR4A3基因重排为特征^[2],约75%EMC具有相对特征性的染色体易位t(9;22)(q22;q12),产生融合蛋白EWS/NOR1^[11-12]。EMC绝大多数发生在下肢,本研究7例中6例发生于下肢,与文献报道基本一致。

本组大体所见、镜下形态及免疫组织化学染色均支持EMC,诊断明确。特别之处在于:①与文献报道不同^[4],女性多见;②均为中老年人;③肿块均位于四肢且邻近关节。

EMC应与多种骨及软组织肿瘤尤其富含黏液者相鉴别。①脊索样肿瘤:良性脊索样细胞瘤多位于颅底、椎体和骶尾部,大体似果冻样,位于骨内,不仅缺乏分叶状结构、宽的纤维带分隔及细胞外黏液样基质,而且缺乏血管及坏死。透明样细胞类似成熟性脂肪细胞,无异型性,有的显示空泡状嗜酸性细胞质,包含嗜酸性玻璃样小球^[2]。脊索瘤发生在中轴脊柱两端如骶尾骨、蝶骨或鼻咽等部,大体呈灰红色胶冻状,质软。镜下可见体积大,细胞质透明核呈泡状的液滴细胞及体积小呈星芒状的星形细胞,CK呈阴性。②软骨肉瘤黏液样变:镜下灰蓝色的黏液样基质中可见肿瘤性软骨灶,双核或多核,有的区域富含糖原,可渗透或浸润宿主骨并形成陷窝,但好发于髌、肩等大关节周围的骨组织,除非突破骨皮质才累及软组织,瘤体大部仍在骨内。③混合瘤、肌上皮瘤、副脊索瘤:是一组异质性分化肿瘤,形态多样,富于上皮和肌上皮,间质玻璃样变或软骨黏液样。而EMC中无上皮和肌上皮成分,CK阴性。④软骨黏液样纤维瘤:见于长骨干骺端或肋骨等扁骨,位于髓内偏心性生长,典型者X线呈“扇贝样”低密度区。镜下富含黏液及分叶状结构与EMC相似,但梭形细胞蓝染或透明,细胞质突起明显,呈星芒状,形态温和,无核分裂。⑤黏液样脂肪肉瘤:质软淡黄色肿瘤由大量的“肺水肿”样黏液性间质和成熟性脂肪细胞样肿瘤细胞组成,其间可见丰

富的分支状薄壁毛细血管,少许脂肪母细胞散布其中。⑥神经源性肿瘤黏液变性:神经鞘瘤往往位于软组织浅层,质脆。典型者由Antoni A区(栅栏状排列的纺锤状细胞较致密,无血管)及多发囊性变的Antoni B区构成,黏液样变性很常见,细胞瘦长而温和,并可见特征性触觉样小体(Velocay)。神经纤维瘤常与神经相连,多无包膜,波浪状核很具特点,多发者与遗传性疾病有关。恶性周围神经鞘瘤(malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor, MPNST)疏密不均,部分排列致密呈束状、漩涡状或栅栏状,瘤细胞呈梭形,细胞质淡染,核呈梭形或波浪状,疏松区细胞形态多样,常围绕血管形成旋涡状或束状。大体及镜下表现与EMC非常相似,但MPNST表达Syn和(或)GFAP。⑦黏液性滑膜肉瘤:常发生于四肢大关节旁的深部软组织。上皮腺样及间叶双向分化为其特点,除了梭形和(或)上皮样细胞外,还伴有大量的黏液样基质,可表达CK、EMA。形成特征性的SYT-SSX融合基因^[13],而非EWS/NOR1。⑧低度恶性纤维黏液样肉瘤:梭形细胞肿瘤好发于青年人,瘤组织呈漩涡状排列,富于曲线或弓状弯曲血管,细胞瘦长,细胞质嗜碱,核细长,两头尖,黏液样变性区与显著胶原区交错存在,伴或不伴巨大的胶原菊形团,无软骨样分化。Calponin常阳性表达,而S-100呈阴性。⑨恶性黑色素瘤或软组织透明细胞肉瘤:恶性黑色素瘤中亲上皮现象、黑色素颗粒和大红核仁常为诊断线索。形如其名,软组织透明细胞肉瘤常位于青年人关节旁,胖梭形或多角形细胞的细胞质淡染透明,缺乏黏液样基质。二者S-100和(或)HMB-45、Melan-A阳性,可与EMC鉴别。⑩横纹肌肉瘤:由未分化圆形细胞及奇异形蝌蚪形、球拍样的细胞构成,异型性明显,细胞质嗜伊红,可见特征性横纹。

大宗病例分析表明,EMC为低-中度恶性肿瘤,转移较晚,但易复发,局部复发率高达48%^[4-6,14]。EMC对放化疗均不敏感,治疗首选手术,安全手术切缘是防止复发的关键因

素^[3-4,15]。影响预后的因素包括年老患者、瘤体较大、核分裂活性高及伴有横纹肌样特征细胞分化^[10]。本组7例患者,术后随访6~82个月,除2例局部复发外,无转移患者,但长期预后尚需进一步观察。

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