

## · 临床病理报告 ·

# 颅底脊索样肿瘤的影像学与组织学鉴别诊断

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**【摘要】** 研究背景 脊索样肿瘤系指具有原始脊索形态特点的肿瘤性病变,常规HE染色表现为短梭形或上皮样肿瘤细胞特征性地呈条索状或簇状分布于淡蓝色黏液样基质中。颅底是发生脊索样肿瘤比较集中的部位,主要包括脊索瘤、脊索样脑膜瘤、脊索样胶质瘤和骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤。由于影像学表现和组织病理学表现存在重叠,颅底脊索样肿瘤的影像学和组织病理学鉴别一直是临床诊断的难点,极易误诊。笔者对各种颅底脊索样肿瘤的发生部位、MRI影像学表现和组织病理学特点进行回顾分析,以期提高对此类肿瘤诊断的准确性。**方法** 对发生于颅底的10例脊索瘤、5例脊索样脑膜瘤、3例脊索样胶质瘤和5例骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤病例的影像学、组织形态学及免疫组织化学表型进行回顾分析。**结果** 脊索瘤主要发生于斜坡伴骨质破坏,T<sub>2</sub>WI呈高信号和“蜂房征”,组织形态学可见脊索样特征和“液滴”状细胞,免疫组织化学染色显示上皮性标志物广谱细胞角蛋白和上皮膜抗原呈弥漫性强阳性。脊索样脑膜瘤位于鞍旁海绵窦,边界清楚,T<sub>1</sub>WI呈等或稍低信号、增强后呈均匀强化,并可见典型的“脑膜尾征”;肿瘤组织中黏液样基质和典型脑膜瘤区域比例不均匀,间质中浸润的淋巴细胞数目不等,除表达上皮膜抗原外,D2-40表达阳性率为4/5。脊索样胶质瘤好发于第三脑室,增强后呈均匀致密强化灶、边界锐利;上皮样肿瘤细胞间有大量炎性细胞浸润,除胶质纤维酸性蛋白恒定表达阳性外,广谱细胞角蛋白和上皮膜抗原均有不同程度表达。骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤也位于斜坡,影像学和组织病理学特征均与脊索瘤相似,但不表达或仅灶性表达上皮性标志物,Galectin-3在肿瘤组织中均有不同程度的表达。**结论** 颅底脊索样肿瘤有各自较明确的解剖学定位和影像学特征,有助于临床诊断。对于易混淆的病例,除注意观察组织形态学特点外,免疫组织化学染色广谱细胞角蛋白、上皮膜抗原、胶质纤维酸性蛋白、S-100蛋白和D2-40组合最适宜鉴别诊断。Ki-67抗原标记指数不能作为肿瘤分型的依据,Galectin-3特异性较差,不建议在脊索样肿瘤的鉴别诊断中应用。

**【关键词】** 脊索瘤; 脑膜瘤; 神经胶质瘤; 颅底肿瘤; 磁共振成像; 免疫组织化学

## The radiological and histopathological differential diagnosis of chordoid neoplasms in skull base

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**【Abstract】** **Background** Chordoid neoplasms refer to tumors appearing to have histological features of embryonic notochord, which is characterized by cords and lobules of neoplastic cells arranged within myxoid matrix. Because of radiological and histological similarities with myxoid matrix and overlapping immunohistochemical profile, chordoma, chordoid meningioma, chordoid glioma, and rare extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma enter in the radiological and histological differential diagnosis at the site of skull base. However, there is always a great challenge for histopathologists to make an accurate diagnosis when encountering a chordoid neoplasm within or near the central nervous system. The aim of this study is to investigate and summarize the radiological, histological features and immunohistochemical profiles of chordoid neoplasms in skull base, and to find a judicious panel of immunostains to unquestionably help in diagnostically challenging cases. **Methods** A total of 23 cases of chordoid neoplasms in skull base, including 10 chordomas, 5 chordoid meningiomas, 3 chordoid gliomas and 5

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2013.07.011

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extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcomas, were collected from the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University and Guangdong Tongjiang Hospital. MRI examination was performed on the patients before surgical treatment. Microscopical examination and immunohistochemical staining study using vimentin (Vim), pan-cytokeratin (PCK), epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), S-100 protein (S-100), glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), D2-40, Galectin-3, CD3, CD20, Ki-67 were performed on the samples of cases. The clinicopathological data of the patients was also analyzed retrospectively. **Results** Most of chordomas were localized in the clivus with heterogeneous hyperintensity on T<sub>2</sub>WI scanning. The breakage of clivus was observed in most cases. Histologically, the tumor cells of chordoma exhibited bland nuclear features and some contained abundant vacuolated cytoplasm (the so-called physaliferous cells) within myxoid matrix. Areas of cartilage presented in individual cases. The tumor cells of chordoma were diffusely immunopositive for PCK and EMA. Chordoid meningioma is characterized by a homogeneous contrast-enhancing mass with dural tail sign. The epithelioid cells were arranged in cords and clusters within a myxoid matrix, which was highly reminiscent of chordoma. The ratio of myxoid component and conventional meningioma was different in tumors. EMA was detectable in all chordoid meningiomas, and 4/5 cases were positive for D2-40. That was a finding which was helpful in distinguishing chordoid meningioma from chordoma. Chordoid gliomas were localized in the third ventricle with homogeneous enhancement on MRI examination. The tumors were composed of clusters and cords of epithelioid tumor cells within a variably mucinous stroma containing lymphoplasmacytic infiltration. The most distinctive immunohistochemical feature of chordoid gliomas is their strong diffuse reactivity for GFAP. EMA and PCK positive expression can also be seen focally in individual cases. Although extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcomas share the similar radiological and histological appearance with chordoma, all chondrosarcomas in the present study are completely negative for epithelial markers except for immunopositivity of S-100 focally. In addition, Galectin-3 can be detected in most of chordoid neoplasms in skull base. **Conclusion** The specific localization and MRI features of tumors are useful diagnostic clues for the differential diagnosis of chordoid neoplasms in skull base. However, combining with histological features, a panel of selected immunostains, including PCK, EMA, GFAP, S-100 and D2-40, is helpful in making an accurate diagnosis for those diagnostically challenging cases which usually appear to have atypical radiological features or in an unusual site. Ki-67 index and Galectin-3 are not recommended to use as diagnostic markers for chordoid neoplasms of skull base because of their less neoplastic specificity.

**[Key words]** Chordoma; Meningioma; Glioma; Skull base neoplasms; Magnetic resonance imaging; Immunohistochemistry

脊索样肿瘤(chordoid neoplasms)或具有脊索样特征的肿瘤(neoplasms with chordoid features)系指具有原始脊索形态特点的肿瘤性病变,即常规HE染色时短梭形或上皮样肿瘤细胞特征性地呈条索状或簇状分布于淡蓝色黏液样基质中,伴或不伴胞质内多空泡“液滴”状肿瘤细胞。此类肿瘤临床较为常见,尤其是位于中线部位(骶尾部或颅底)的脊索瘤。肿瘤位于典型部位且具有特征性影像学表现时诊断并不困难,反之则需对多种具有脊索样组织学特点的肿瘤进行组织学鉴别诊断。临床和病理研究发现,发生于颅底的脊索样肿瘤十分常见,而且由于相似的影像学特征和组织学表现给临床诊断带来极大挑战。此类肿瘤性病变包括脊索瘤、脊索样脑膜瘤、脊索样胶质瘤,以及少见的颅底骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤(EMC)。在本文中,我们对近年来诊断的各种颅底脊索样肿瘤进行回顾分析,总结其影像学特征和组织病理学特点,以期提高临床对

此类肿瘤诊断的准确性。

## 材料与方法

### 一、材料

组织标本来源于中山大学附属第一医院和广东同江医院病理科存档的颅底肿瘤石蜡标本共计23例,其中脊索瘤10例、脊索样脑膜瘤5例、脊索样胶质瘤3例、骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤5例(包括颅底原发2例和软组织发生3例)。所有病例的临床资料均经查阅住院病历获得,男性13例,女性10例;手术时年龄23~65岁,平均47岁。大多数患者无随访资料。

### 二、研究方法

1. MRI 检查 采用美国GE公司生产的Signa 1.5T及超导型MRI扫描仪,8通道神经血管阵列线圈。扫描序列包括T<sub>1</sub>WI和T<sub>2</sub>WI平扫,以及T<sub>1</sub>WI增强扫描;T<sub>1</sub>WI和T<sub>2</sub>WI平扫序列重复时间(TR)和回

波时间(TE)分别为500和8.90 s及4000和100 s,扫描视野(FOV)200 mm×220 mm,距阵384×384,扫描层厚6 mm、层间距0.60 mm。扫描覆盖范围自颅顶至枕骨大孔区。对比剂采用Gd-DTPA、剂量为0.10 mmol/kg,经肘静脉手推注射后1~3 min开始扫描。按照位置包括横断面、矢状位和冠状位,部分病灶增加鞍区局部扫描。

2. 组织形态学检查 手术切除的肿瘤组织标本经体积分数为10%的中性甲醛溶液固定、石蜡包埋、切片并行常规HE染色。免疫组织化学染色采用Dako自动免疫组织化学染色仪(美国Dako公司),试剂盒为EnVision二步法(美国Dako公司),采用枸橼酸钠缓冲液(pH值6.0)经微波热抗原修复10 min,二氨基联苯胺(DAB)显色,苏木素复染。免疫组织化学染色I抗为上皮膜抗原(EMA,1:100,克隆号E29,美国Dako公司),广谱细胞角蛋白(PCK,1:100,克隆号AE1/AE3,美国Dako公司),波形蛋白(vimentin,1:100,克隆号C20,美国Santa Cruz公司),S-100蛋白(S-100,1:400,美国Dako公司),胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP,1:20,克隆号6F2,美国Dako公司),D2-40(1:50,美国Dako公司),Galectin-3(1:200,克隆号9C4,美国Dako公司),CD20(1:100,克隆号C-20,美国Santa Cruz公司),CD3(1:100,克隆号PC3/188A,美国Santa Cruz公司),Ki-67抗原(1:50,克隆号MIB-1,美国Dako公司)。所有组织标本行免疫组织化学染色时均设立阳性对照和阴性对照,由两名具有临床经验的病理科医师采用盲法独立阅片判断染色结果,以胞膜、胞质或胞核呈现棕黄色为免疫组织化学染色阳性,且无背景染色。

## 结 果

### 一、临床表现和影像学特点

1. 脊索瘤 本组有10例为颅底脊索瘤,临主要表现为间断性或持续性头痛症状,以及逐渐发生的视力障碍,其中6例发生于斜坡、4例发生于蝶鞍区。 $T_1$ WI平扫肿瘤灶呈稍低或等信号, $T_2$ WI以中度或明显高信号为主,伴斑点状和多发性粗细不等的条索状低信号;增强扫描肿瘤灶呈明显不均匀强化,包膜强化明显,囊性变区域不强化,呈“蜂房”样改变(图1a,1b)。

2. 脊索样脑膜瘤 本组有5例为脊索样脑膜瘤,均起源于鞍旁海绵窦,主要临床症状为不对称

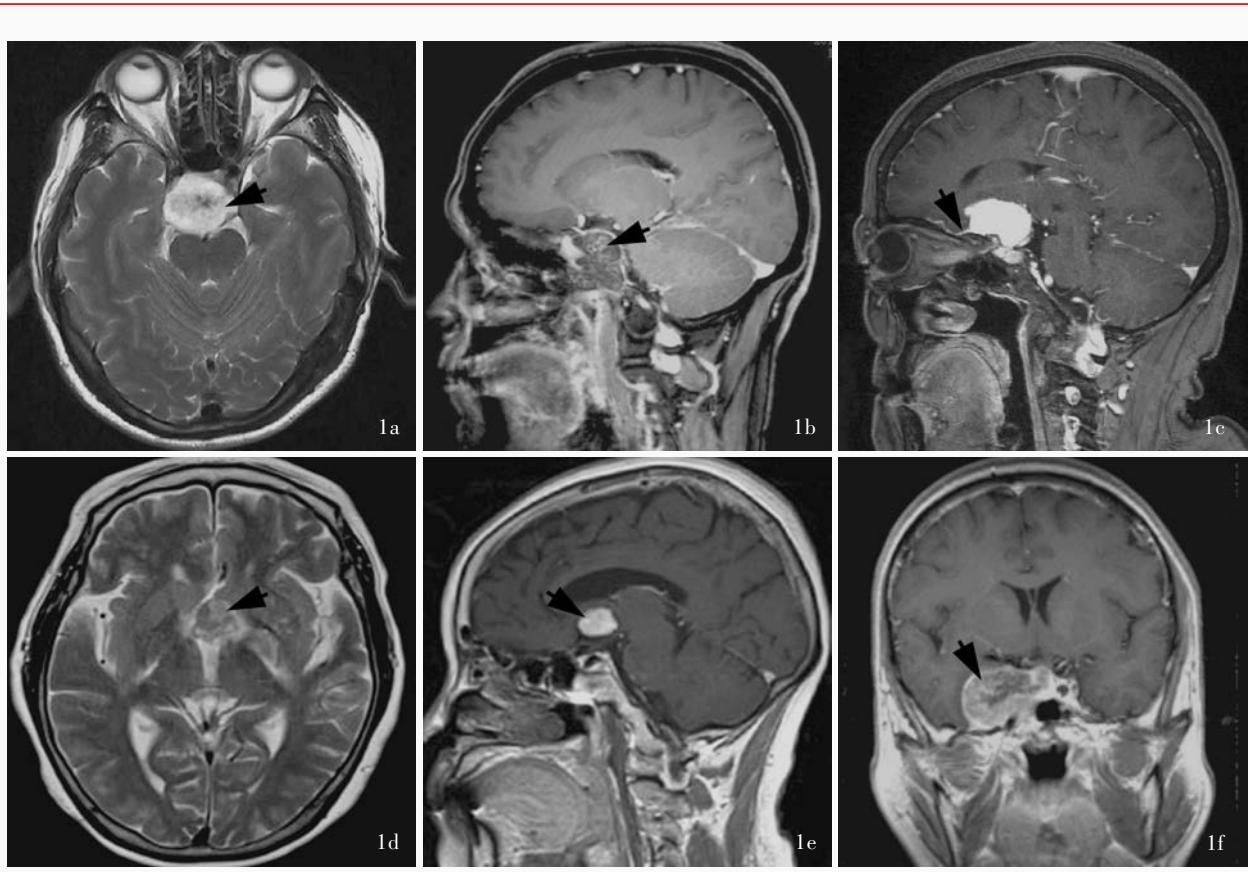
性进行性视力障碍和头痛。MRI检查显示为边界清楚的鞍区类圆形肿块, $T_1$ WI序列肿瘤呈较均匀的等或稍低信号; $T_2$ WI序列为稍高或等信号;增强后病灶呈均匀明显强化,其中3例显示典型的“脑膜尾征”(图1c)。

3. 脊索样胶质瘤 本组有3例为脊索样胶质瘤,均位于第三脑室内,临床表现为记忆力减退,头痛、昏睡。 $T_1$ WI和 $T_2$ WI序列均呈现不均匀稍高信号,肿瘤周围可见水肿带,增强后呈均匀致密强化,边界锐利(图1d,1e)。

4. 骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤 本组有5例骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤,其中2例起源于蝶鞍区,另3例发生于软组织。 $T_2$ WI序列显示,肿瘤灶呈稍高或高信号,增强扫描呈不规则强化,颅底骨质破坏、边界欠清晰(图1f)。

### 二、组织形态学和免疫组织化学染色特点

1. 组织形态学特点 (1)大体标本观察:肿瘤组织切片均为质地柔软、呈“胶冻”样外观的小块破碎组织,呈灰红或灰黄色,无明显包膜。(2)组织病理学观察:10例脊索瘤中8例为经典型脊索瘤,可见广泛性黏液样基质背景,部分区域呈分叶结构,肿瘤细胞胞质丰富、红染,呈条索状、簇状或单细胞结构,漂浮于淡蓝色黏液样基质中,部分胞质呈多空泡状,形成所谓的“液滴”状细胞,胞核呈圆形且规则,核分裂象少见,组织内未见炎性细胞浸润(图2a)。2例为软骨样脊索瘤(chondroid chordoma),组织内可见分化成熟的软骨细胞岛(图2b)。脊索样脑膜瘤也可见呈条索状排列的上皮样细胞分布于黏液样基质中,胞核较规则,核分裂象少见(图2c)。5例脊索样脑膜瘤中仅1例肿瘤边缘可见少量典型的脑膜皮型脑膜瘤结构(图2d),余4例均无典型的脑膜瘤结构,脊索样区域占全部肿瘤的75%~100%。5例标本中3例有较多炎性细胞浸润,以淋巴细胞和浆细胞为主,余2例几无炎性细胞浸润。与脊索瘤相比,脊索样胶质瘤细胞的上皮性特征更为明显,细胞呈多边形,大小较一致,胞质丰富、红染,呈巢团状或片状分布于黏液样基质中,并混有大量炎性细胞,以淋巴细胞和浆细胞为主,可见红染的Russell小体(图2e),细胞异型性和多形性不明显,核分裂象罕见。5例骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤的组织病理学与脊索瘤很相似,也可见广泛的黏液样基质、簇状排列的胞质红染细胞及“液滴”状细胞(图2f),但胞核不规则,核大小不一致(图2g),可见核分



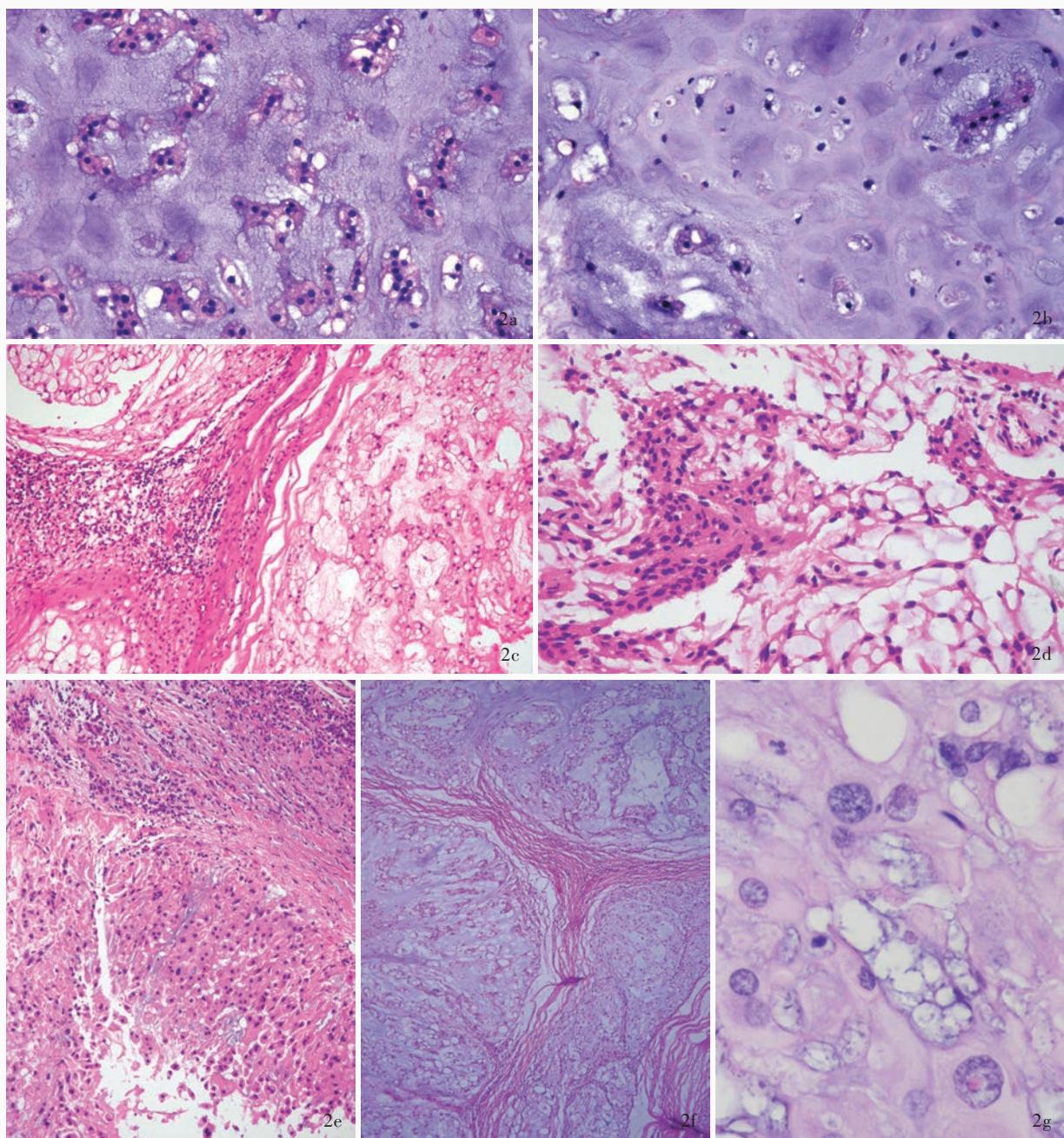
**图1** 颅底脊索样肿瘤的MRI影像学检查所见 1a 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示脊索瘤位于鞍区,呈高信号,伴病灶中心斑点状低信号(箭头所示) 1b 矢状位T<sub>1</sub>WI增强扫描显示脊索瘤呈不均匀强化,囊性变区不强化,呈“蜂房”样改变,并破坏斜坡骨质(箭头所示) 1c 矢状位T<sub>1</sub>WI增强扫描显示脊索样脑膜瘤位于鞍上,呈均匀明显强化,出现典型的“脑膜尾征”(箭头所示) 1d 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示,脊索样胶质瘤位于第三脑室,呈不均匀稍高信号(箭头所示) 1e 矢状位T<sub>1</sub>WI增强扫描显示,脊索样胶质瘤呈均匀致密强化,边界锐利(箭头所示) 1f 冠状位T<sub>1</sub>WI增强扫描显示,骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤位于右侧鞍旁,呈不规则强化,边界欠清晰(箭头所示)

**Figure 1** The radiological features of chordoid neoplasms in skull base. Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI scan showed a well-circumscribed clivus chordoma with hyperintensity and some hypointensity within the mass (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Sagittal T<sub>1</sub>WI scan showed that the chordoma was a heterogeneous contrast-enhancing mass with the clivus destroyed (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Sagittal T<sub>1</sub>WI scan showed a chordoid meningioma with homogeneous contrast-enhancement and dural tail sign (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI scan showed chordoid glioma within the third ventricle with mild hyperintensity (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). Sagittal T<sub>1</sub>WI scan showed a well-circumscribed chordoid glioma with homogeneous contrast-enhancement and clear boundary (arrow indicates, Panel 1e). Coronal T<sub>1</sub>WI scan showed an intracranial extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma in the right parasella with heterogeneous contrast-enhancement and unclear boundary (arrow indicates, Panel 1f).

裂象,除1例核分裂象>5个/10高倍视野(HPF)外,其余4例均偶见核分裂象,5例组织标本中无一例出现典型的软骨结构,未见大片坏死灶,间质中亦未见炎性细胞浸润。

2. 免疫组织化学染色特点 所有脊索瘤均不同程度表达上皮性标志物(表1),广谱细胞角蛋白和(或)上皮膜抗原表达阳性(图3a,3b);S-100蛋白在所有脊索瘤中均呈阳性,但弥漫强阳性病例仅占5/10例,其余病例S-100蛋白表达强度不均匀,并可见灶性S-100蛋白阴性区域;D2-40和胶质纤维酸性蛋白在脊索瘤组织中不表达;Ki-67抗原标记指数为2%~10%。脊索样脑膜瘤均表达上皮膜抗原(图

3c),但阳性范围和强度不一,仅1例小灶性表达广谱细胞角蛋白。所有病例均不表达胶质纤维酸性蛋白和S-100蛋白,但4/5例表达D2-40,其阳性表达方式为胞质内呈点状或散沙状分布,但阳性范围和强度在不同标本中差异较大(图3d);CD3和CD20染色显示,3例有炎性细胞浸润的组织标本中均有不同程度的T细胞和B细胞浸润,其中2例肿瘤组织中以B细胞浸润为主,余1例T细胞和B细胞数目无明显差异;Ki-67抗原标记指数<2%。脊索样胶质瘤均弥漫性表达胶质纤维酸性蛋白(图3e),但广谱细胞角蛋白和上皮膜抗原则呈现灶性阳性(图3f);Ki-67抗原标记指数<2%。骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤均



**图2** 颅底脊索样肿瘤的组织形态学特点 HE染色  $\times 400$  2a 脊索瘤表现为广泛性黏液样基质,肿瘤细胞胞质丰富、红染,呈条索状、簇状或单细胞漂浮于黏液样基质中,部分胞质呈多空泡状 2b 少数脊索瘤内可见分化成熟的软骨细胞岛,诊断为软骨样脊索瘤亚型 2c 脊索样脑膜瘤可见呈条索状排列的上皮样细胞分布于黏液样基质中,并可见灶性淋巴细胞浸润 2d 脊索样脑膜瘤边缘可见小灶典型的脑膜皮型脑膜瘤结构 2e 脊索样胶质瘤的上皮性特征更明显,细胞呈多边形,大小较一致,胞质丰富、红染,呈巢团状或片状分布于黏液样基质中,并混有大量炎性细胞 2f 骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤呈分叶结构,有丰富的黏液样基质和呈簇状排列的肿瘤细胞 2g 骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤胞核不规则,大小不一,异型性明显

**Figure 2** The histological features of chordoid neoplasms in skull base. HE staining  $\times 400$ . Most of chordomas showed classical histological appearance. The tumor cells generally exhibited bland nuclear features and cords and lobules of neoplastic cells with vacuolated cytoplasm arranged within myxoid matrix (Panel 2a). Areas of well-differentiated cartilage presented in individual case of chordoma, which was regarded as "chondroid chordoma", a variant type of chordoma (Panel 2b). Chordoid meningioma was characterized by epithelioid cells arranged in cords and clusters within myxoid matrix, and lymphocytes infiltrating can be observed in the tumor (Panel 2c). Foci of traditional meningioma can be observed in some cases (Panel 2d). Chordoid gliomas were composed of clusters and cords of epithelioid tumor cells within a variably mucinous stroma containing lymphoplasmacytic infiltration (Panel 2e). Extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcomas are composed of eosinophilic epithelioid cells arranged in cords within myxoid matrix, which was highly reminiscent of chordoma. However, the tumor cells exhibited pleomorphism and cellular atypia (Panel 2f, 2g).

**表1** 颅底脊索样肿瘤的鉴别诊断**Table 1.** The differential diagnosis of chordoid neoplasms in skull base

Type of tumors	N	Immunohistochemical profiles						
		Vim	PCK	EMA	GFAP	S-100	D2-40	Gal-3
Chordoma	10	+ (10/10)	+ (8/10)	+ (10/10)	-	+ (10/10)	-	+ (10/10) 2%-10%
Chordoid meningioma	5	+ (5/5)	+ (1/5)	+ (5/5)	-	-	+ (4/5)	+ (weak) <2%
Chordoid glioma	3	+ (3/3)	+ (focal)	+ (focal)	+ (3/3)	+ (1/3)	-	- <2%
EMC	5	+ (5/5)	-	-	-	+ (2/5)	-	+ (3/5) 1%-15%

EMC, extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma, 骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤; Vim, vimentin, 波形蛋白; PCK, pan-cytokeratin, 广谱细胞角蛋白; EMA, epithelial membrane antigen, 上皮膜抗原; GFAP, glial fibrillary acidic protein, 胶质纤维酸性蛋白; Gal-3, Galectin-3。+, positive; -, negative

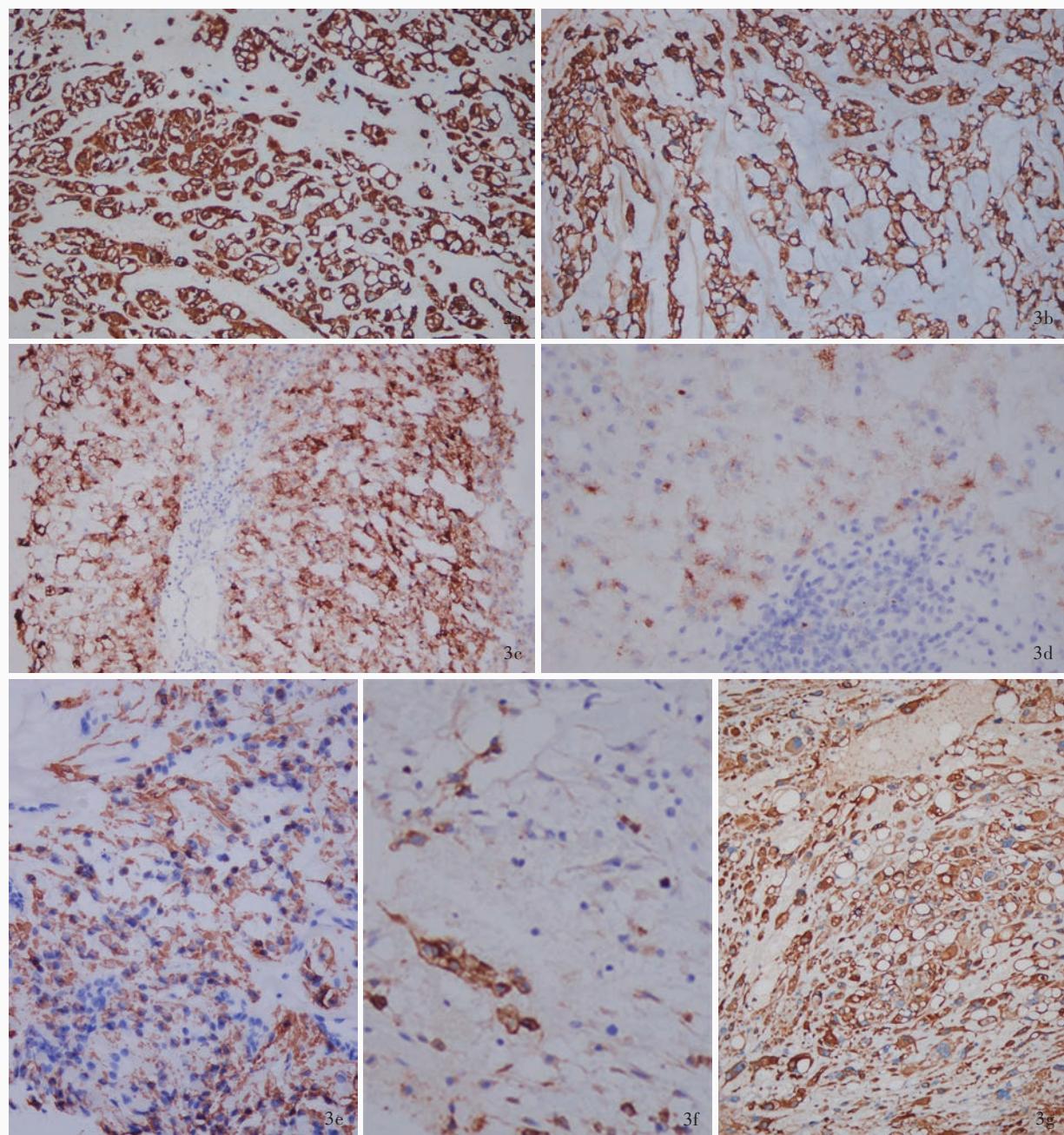
表达波形蛋白,但无一例表达胶质纤维酸性蛋白、广谱细胞角蛋白、上皮膜抗原和D2-40; S-100蛋白仅在2例肿瘤组织标本中表达,其中1例呈强阳性(图3g),另1例阳性信号弱且表达局限; Ki-67抗原标记指数不均一,个别病例高达10%~15%。

## 讨 论

脊索瘤、脊索样脑膜瘤、脊索样胶质瘤和骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤均具有脊索样肿瘤的组织学构象,且好发于颅底,临床诊断易发生混淆。肿瘤发生部位对鉴别此类病变十分重要:脊索瘤和骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤发生在颅底硬膜外,可破坏斜坡骨组织;脊索样脑膜瘤几乎都发生于硬膜下,一般无骨质破坏;脊索样胶质瘤则好发于第三脑室或累及邻近解剖结构,影像学定位较为明确。影像学特点对此类肿瘤的鉴别也具有一定意义。脊索瘤CT表现为溶骨性破坏,肿瘤内可见散在的斑片状钙化,此为重要诊断依据。肿瘤内呈低信号的纤维将呈高信号的肿瘤基质和肿瘤细胞分隔成分叶状,由此形成的T<sub>2</sub>WI序列“蜂房征”是脊索瘤的特征性改变,发生于典型部位的脊索瘤可据此明确诊断。脊索样脑膜瘤在T<sub>2</sub>WI序列多呈稍高或高信号,与肿瘤血供丰富、水分子含量高、肿瘤细胞丰富等因素有关;增强后肿瘤灶呈均匀强化,并可见“血管流空征”,肿瘤灶邻近的硬脑膜强化呈典型的“脑膜尾征”,这是肿瘤侵犯硬脑膜使硬脑膜结缔组织和血管增生,以及血管扩张所致。但值得注意的是,“脑膜尾征”并非脑膜瘤所特有的影像学征象,炎症或其他肿瘤,特别是恶性肿瘤侵犯脑膜而使脑膜局部增厚,也易误认为“脑膜尾征”而诊断为脑膜瘤,此时需通过组织病理学检查加以鉴别。脊索样胶质瘤的影像学表

现缺乏特征性改变,本组3例均为局限于第三脑室或邻近组织的肿块,边界清楚,增强后呈均匀强化,术前影像学仅提示第三脑室占位性病变,不排除胶质瘤或脑膜瘤。但在组织学诊断时,由于脊索样胶质瘤具有特征性的形态学表现和免疫组织化学表型,因此易与脑膜瘤相鉴别。骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤无特征性影像学表现,大多为分叶结构,与脊索瘤相似,T<sub>1</sub>WI呈低信号、T<sub>2</sub>WI呈均一高信号,且均发生于斜坡并破坏骨质。本组2例发生在颅底的骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤患者,术前影像学均诊断为脊索瘤,我们对数例发生于颅内的骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤进行回顾<sup>[1-4]</sup>,发现术前影像学对鉴别二者相当困难,必须进一步行组织病理学检查方能明确诊断。

脊索瘤有3种组织学亚型,即经典型、软骨样型和去分化型。由于去分化型脊索瘤具有高度恶性肉瘤样区域且常反复复发,因此在实际工作中易与其他脊索样肿瘤相鉴别。经典型和软骨样型脊索瘤均含有广泛的黏液样基质,以及胞质丰富、红染和“液滴”状肿瘤细胞,但均不具特异性。而脊索瘤表达上皮性标志物是与其他脊索样肿瘤相鉴别的主要线索。本研究显示,上皮性标志物表达范围和强度在不同病例间差异较大,均可表达广谱细胞角蛋白和(或)上皮膜抗原,且几乎所有病例S-100蛋白均呈弥漫性强阳性。这种免疫组织化学表型可资鉴别脊索瘤与骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤(上皮性标志物表达阴性或呈小灶性阳性、S-100蛋白表达阴性或呈灶性弱阳性<sup>[5-6]</sup>)。约有8%的骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤上皮膜抗原或广谱细胞角蛋白表达阳性<sup>[7-8]</sup>,而同时亦有部分脊索瘤二者均表达阴性<sup>[9]</sup>。对于这些病例,需采用更新的免疫组织化学标志物Brachyury加以鉴别。最近的研究表明,Brachyury在肿瘤组织



**图3** 颅底脊索样肿瘤的免疫组织化学表型特征 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法)  $\times 400$  3a 脊索瘤细胞广谱细胞角蛋白呈弥漫性强阳性 3b 脊索瘤细胞上皮膜抗原呈弥漫性强阳性 3c 脊索样脑膜瘤细胞表达上皮膜抗原 3d 脊索样脑膜瘤细胞表达D2-40 3e 脊索样胶质瘤细胞胶质纤维酸性蛋白呈弥漫性阳性 3f 部分脊索样胶质瘤细胞灶性表达上皮膜抗原 3g 骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤细胞表达S-100蛋白

**Figure 3** The immunohistochemical profiles of chordoid neoplasms in skull base. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision)  $\times 400$ . The tumor cells of chordoma were diffusely immuno-positive for PCK and EMA (Panel 3a, 3b). All chordoid meningiomas were positive for EMA and most of cases were positive for D2-40 (Panel 3c, 3d). The most distinctive immunohistochemical feature of chordoid gliomas was their strong diffuse reactivity for GFAP. EMA positivity could also be seen focally in some cases (Panel 3e, 3f). Extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma cells were completely negative for epithelial marker cells except for immuno-positivity of S-100 protein in individual case (Panel 3g).

中的表达支持脊索瘤的诊断<sup>[10]</sup>。作为*t-box*基因家族成员,*brachyury*基因编码蛋白调控原始胚胎组织的发育。Vujoovic等<sup>[10]</sup>发现,所有受检测的脊索瘤均

表达*Brachyury*,但软骨肉瘤和黏液乳头型室管膜瘤则不表达。最近Barresi等<sup>[11]</sup>的研究亦进一步证实了这一点,提示*Brachyury*可以作为脊索样肿瘤鉴别

诊断的重要手段。一项脊索样肿瘤免疫组织化学表型研究显示,16例骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤患者无一例Brachyury表达阳性,提示Brachyury是鉴别颅底脊索瘤和骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤的良好标志物<sup>[12]</sup>。遗憾的是,由于缺乏特异性抗体,我们在研究中未检测Brachyury在各种脊索样肿瘤的实际表达情况,这一新型标志物的敏感性和特异性尚待在今后的研究中进一步证实。

脊索样脑膜瘤可表达上皮性标志物<sup>[13]</sup>,尽管广谱细胞角蛋白的阳性范围和强度远不如其在脊索瘤中的表达,然而由于上皮膜抗原在二者中均可呈弥漫性阳性,因此鉴别时较为困难。就经验而言,依据脊索样脑膜瘤所谓的“经典型脑膜瘤区域”明确诊断有时很难实现。因为有时脊索样脑膜瘤缺乏这些经典区域而全部由黏液性成分构成。诊断时还应注意,如果经典型中仅见小灶性脊索样区域,不足以诊断“脊索样脑膜瘤”,少量的脊索样成分不会影响肿瘤的生物学行为和患者预后,其数量必须超过10%方可明确诊断为脊索样脑膜瘤,而且黏液成分所占比例越高,肿瘤越有侵袭性,患者预后越差<sup>[14-15]</sup>。脊索样脑膜瘤间质中浸润的淋巴细胞虽给诊断带来一定启示,但并非明确诊断的决定因素,且我们的研究结果显示,并非所有脊索样脑膜瘤均表现有淋巴细胞浸润,亦并非均以B细胞浸润占优势。D2-40是新近发现的对中枢神经系统病变有鉴别诊断意义的抗体,在非肿瘤组织(脉络丛上皮、室管膜、软脑膜和小脑浦肯野细胞)和肿瘤组织(室管膜瘤、脑膜瘤、髓母细胞瘤等)均有表达<sup>[16]</sup>。我们的观察结果显示,无一例脊索瘤患者D2-40表达阳性,而在脊索样脑膜瘤中的阳性率为4/5例。因此,D2-40是鉴别脊索瘤和脊索样脑膜瘤的重要线索。

本研究结果显示,D2-40并不表达于骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤,此与Sangoi等<sup>[12]</sup>的结论基本一致。但回顾既往文献,D2-40在颅内软骨瘤、骨的黏液样软骨肉瘤和低度恶性软骨肉瘤中均呈高表达<sup>[12,17]</sup>。因此在实际临床工作中,D2-40不但可以作为骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤与脊索样脑膜瘤和脊索样胶质瘤的鉴别标志物,而且亦可用于鉴别其他类型的软骨性肿瘤。因此,我们强烈建议,在组织学鉴别诊断颅底脊索样肿瘤的“免疫组织化学染色套餐”中加入D2-40。Galectin-3可表达于原始脊索,Juliao等<sup>[18]</sup>认为其是鉴别诊断脊索瘤的良好指标。Cho等<sup>[17]</sup>的观

察结果显示,Galectin-3虽然在脊索瘤中均呈阳性,但在4/7例的骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤病例中也有不同程度的表达。我们的研究结果亦支持这一特点,即所有脊索瘤细胞均表达Galectin-3,且在3/5例的骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤和部分脊索样胶质瘤组织中也有表达。提示抗Galectin-3抗体虽然敏感性高,但对脊索瘤诊断的特异性较低。因此,当脊索瘤与其他肿瘤相鉴别时,Galectin-3可以用于辅助诊断,但不建议用于脊索样肿瘤的鉴别诊断。由于脊索瘤、脊索样脑膜瘤和骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤均不表达胶质纤维酸性蛋白,故易与其呈弥漫性阳性的脊索样胶质瘤相鉴别。而且与脊索瘤相比,脊索样胶质瘤细胞上皮样结构更为明显,且间质组织中可有大量炎性细胞浸润和Russell小体形成,这些组织病理学特点是脊索瘤所不具备的。

发生于典型部位且具有特征性影像学表现的肿瘤的鉴别诊断并不困难,而颅底脊索样肿瘤的组织病理学鉴别诊断则较为困难,还需组织形态学和免疫组织化学染色作进一步分析。除特征性组织形态外,免疫组织化学染色以广谱细胞角蛋白、上皮膜抗原、胶质纤维酸性蛋白、S-100蛋白和D2-40组合最适宜此类病变的鉴别诊断。上皮性标志物广谱细胞角蛋白和(或)上皮膜抗原弥漫性强阳性高度提示脊索瘤的诊断;上皮膜抗原和D2-40表达阳性支持脊索样脑膜瘤的诊断;胶质纤维酸性蛋白弥漫性阳性应考虑脊索样胶质瘤;仅灶性表达上皮性标志且D2-40表达阴性者,更倾向于骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤。当然,如果能够联合最新的抗Brachyury抗体,则对鉴别脊索瘤和骨外黏液样软骨肉瘤更有帮助。Ki-67抗原标记指数在大多数脊索样肿瘤组织中的差异并不十分显著,故不能作为此类肿瘤分型的依据。Galectin-3由于特异性较差,我们不建议用于脊索样肿瘤的鉴别诊断。唯有充分了解和掌握各种颅底脊索样肿瘤的影像学、组织病理学特点,才能在实际工作中熟练地运用这些特点进行鉴别诊断和分析,从而得出正确结论。

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(收稿日期:2013-06-09)

## 中华医学会第十六次全国神经病学学术会议征文通知

一年一度的全国神经病学学术会议是中华医学会神经病学分会的重点学术活动,也是展示我国神经病学领域最新研究成果、推动学科全面发展的一个重要平台。本次会议将围绕神经病学在脑血管病、神经介入、神经影像、癫痫、认知功能障碍、肌肉病和周围神经病、神经电生理学、神经变性疾病、感染性疾病、脱髓鞘疾病、免疫性疾病、遗传代谢性疾病、神经康复、神经内科范畴的情感障碍、头痛、睡眠障碍,以及相关中枢神经系统疾病等各个方面的临床与基础研究新进展进行广泛而深入的交流。会议将邀请国内外著名专家作专题报告和讲座,并开展论文交流、壁报展示、分组讨论等形式多样、内容丰富的学术活动。参会者将获得国家级继续医学教育Ⅰ类学分。

1. 会议时间与地点 2013年10月10-13日在江苏省南京市国际博览中心——金陵会议中心。

2. 征文内容 脑血管病(基础与临床)、癫痫与脑电图、神经病学、帕金森病及运动障碍性疾病、痴呆与认知功能障碍、神经心理学与行为神经病、神经肌肉病与肌电图及临床电生理学、感染与脑脊液细胞学、神经免疫、神经遗传(神经遗传病及基因检测)、神经生化、头痛与神经病理性疼痛、睡眠障碍、神经康复。

3. 征文要求 (1)尚未在国内同类学术会议上宣读和交流过的科研成果。(2)请采用中文,不接收以其他语言提交的论文。(3)请按照会议征文专题提交论文,内容包括与神经病学基础与临床研究相关的论著、综述及特殊个案报告。(4)请以论文摘要形式投稿,字数不少于500字,按照文题、作者、单位全称、邮政编码、目的、材料与方法、结果、结论的格式书写,内容要求科学性强、重点突出、数据可靠、结论恰当、文字通顺精炼。(5)为保证论文摘要的质量,增加被录取的机会,请不要将一项研究课题或成果拆分成若干个子课题分别投稿。(6)为了保证投稿后的通讯效率,请第一作者或通讯作者尽可能直接投稿,勿请他人代为投递,尽量避免一个科研单位或科室的稿件通过一个用户名投递。

4. 投稿方式 为了方便您投稿、修改以及第一时间了解您的稿件的接收和安排情况,会议仅接收网络在线投稿,不接收Email投稿。如需了解投稿要求、程序和细节,请登录会议专门网站 <http://www.cmancn.org.cn>。

5. 联系方式 联系人:张悦。联系电话:(010)85158559。Email地址:zhangyue@cma.org.cn。