

12 例胃炎性纤维性息肉临床病理分析

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨胃炎性纤维性息肉(IFP)的临床病理特点、诊断和鉴别诊断。**方法** 回顾性分析 12 例 IFP 的临床资料、病理特征、随访情况。**结果** 男 2 例,女 10 例,年龄 40~66 岁,平均年龄 53.9 岁。12 例部位均位于胃窦。病变大小 0.7~3.0 cm。主要临床表现为中上腹部疼痛。胃镜下呈息肉样突起。镜下肿块由较温和的短梭形细胞组成,呈交织的束状或席纹状排列。梭形细胞可围绕血管呈具有特征性的“洋葱皮”样改变。背景有较多炎细胞,尤其是嗜酸性粒细胞。免疫组织化学染色梭形细胞表达 CD34(12/12)。随访 12 例患者均无复发。**结论** IFP 是一种少见消化道良性肿瘤,诊断需结合临床病理特点,主要与胃肠道间质瘤鉴别。

[关键词] 息肉;胃肿瘤;炎性纤维性息肉;临床病理;诊断**[中图分类号]** R365**[文献标识码]** A**[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2016)15-2078-02

A clinicopathologic analysis of 12 cases with gastric inflammatory fibroid polyps

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the clinicopathologic features, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of inflammatory fibroid polyps (IFP). **Methods** A total of 12 cases of IFP were retrospectively reviewed on the clinical data, the follow-up data, histological and immunohistochemical features. The related literatures were reviewed. **Results** Among 12 cases, 2 were males and 10 were females, with age ranging from 40 to 66 years (average age was 53.9 years). The lesions all occurred in gastric antrum and ranged in size from 0.7 to 3.0 cm. Most patients had abdominal pain. Histopathologically, IFP was composed of bland spindle cells arranged in fascicular growth or storiform pattern. A prominent concentric perivascular fibroblastic proliferation (onion skinning) and eosinophilic infiltrate were often observed. Immunohistochemical findings showed the tumor cells were positive for CD34 (12/12) and no recurrence found by follow-up visit. **Conclusion** IFP is a rare benign tumor in digestive tract. The diagnosis depends on the clinical and histological features and should differentiate from gastrointestinal stromal tumor.

[Key words] polyps; stomach neoplasms; inflammatory fibroid polyps; clinicopathologic; diagnosis

炎性纤维性息肉(inflammatory fibroid polyps, IFP)是一种消化道少见疾病,国内仅有少数病例报道^[1-2]。其病因、组织起源和疾病性质长期存在争论。该病在日常诊断中并不罕见,但临床及病理医师大多对其认识不足,导致漏诊、误诊。本研究对 12 例 IFP 病例进行临床病理分析,旨在对其有更全面的认识。

1 资料与方法

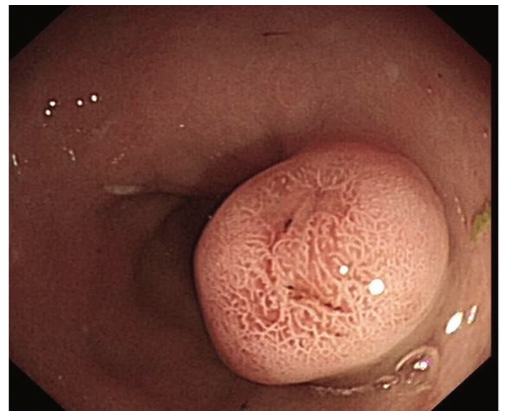
1.1 一般资料 收集铜梁区人民医院和第三军医大学新桥医院病理科 2010~2014 年诊断的具有完整临床及病理资料的 12 例 IFP,均为胃镜下切除标本。

1.2 方法 标本经 10% 中性甲醛固定,石蜡包埋,常规苏木素-伊红(HE)染色,光镜观察,并采用免疫组织化学 EnVision 法染色,所选一抗包括 CD117、CD34、DOG-1、S100、SMA、Desmin、Ki-67(Ki-67 工作浓度为 1:100,余抗体为 1:50)。每批免疫组织化学染色均采用已知阳性片作为阳性对照,磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)代替一抗作阴性对照。所用试剂均购自福州迈新公司。

2 结果

2.1 临床特征 男 2 例,女 10 例,年龄 40~66 岁,平均年龄

53.9 岁。12 例部位均位于胃窦。病变大小 0.7~3.0 cm,其中 11 例小于 2.0 cm。病程 10 d 至 5 年,最常见的临床表现为中上腹部较轻微的疼痛、胀痛,间断性发作,可伴反酸、嗝气、黑便等。胃镜下表现为息肉样突起,表面大多光滑,3 例有糜烂或表浅溃疡(图 1),2 例有蒂。



胃镜下示胃窦部大小 1.8 cm 息肉样突起,表面光滑,顶端糜烂。

图 1 典型病例 1 胃镜图

2.2 病理特征 大体见肿块为半球形,表面较光滑。切面见肿块边界清楚但无明显包膜,灰白或灰红色,质中偏韧。肿块位于黏膜下层,但几乎都向上将黏膜层顶入胃腔。镜下肿块主要由较纤细的短梭形细胞组成,呈交织的束状排列,部分区域可呈席纹状排列。细胞温和,不见怪异细胞、大细胞及核分裂象。背景可见较多血管及炎细胞。血管多为薄壁小血管,少数为厚壁血管并可发生玻璃样变性。梭形细胞可围绕血管呈具有特征性的“洋葱皮”样改变。炎细胞包括淋巴细胞、浆细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞等,其中 10 例可观察到大量的嗜酸性粒细胞(图 2)。免疫表型:梭形细胞表达 CD34(12/12),少数表达 SMA(2/12),不表达 CD117、DOG-1、S100、Desmin, Ki-67 指数小于 3%,见图 3。

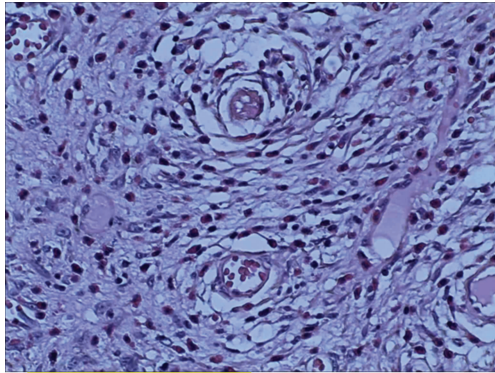


图 2 “洋葱皮”样改变及大量嗜酸性粒细胞(HE, ×400)



图 3 梭形细胞表达 CD34 (EnVision, ×200)

2.3 随访结果 12 例患者均行内镜下肿块切除术,随访时间 1~47 个月,均无复发。

3 讨论

3.1 IFP 名称演变、发病机制及疾病性质 IFP 于 1949 年由 Vanek 首次报道,被称为“胃肠道黏膜下肉芽肿伴嗜酸性粒细胞浸润”,亦被称为“Vanek's tumor”。1953 年 Helwig 首次使用 IFP 的名称并详细描述了其组织学特征,该名称一直沿用至今。IFP 被认为可能起源于树突状细胞,列在成纤维细胞/肌纤维母细胞类的瘤样病变,但随着对其发病机制的深入研究,尤其是血小板衍生生长因子受体 α (platelet derived growth factor receptor alpha, PDGFR α) 在其发病机制中的研究,证实 IFP 为真正的肿瘤,并在第 4 版《WHO 消化道肿瘤病理学和遗传学分类》被归为良性间叶性肿瘤^[3]。Schildhaus 等^[4]报道了 70% (16/23 例) 的 IFP 存在 PDGFR α 基因突变,包括 12 和 18 外显子。近年来有更多的研究检测到 IFP 中 PDGFR α 基因突变^[5-7]。

3.2 临床病理特点 IFP 发病高峰年龄为 40~70 岁^[8],女性多见。可发生在胃肠道任何部位,但以胃尤其是胃窦多见。以胃部疼痛为主要表现^[9]。胃镜下表现为较光滑的息肉样肿块,直径一般小于 2 cm。镜下肿瘤的主要成分为短梭形细胞、血管及炎细胞。梭形细胞较纤细,呈交织的束状或席纹状排列。血管多为薄壁小血管,少数为厚壁血管并可发生玻璃样变性。梭形细胞围绕血管形成的“洋葱皮”样改变和大量的嗜酸性粒细胞被认为是两个具有诊断意义的形态学特征^[10-11]。免疫组织化学标记显示肿瘤细胞表达 CD34。

3.3 诊断与鉴别诊断 病理医师若充分认识该疾病,结合临床特征、主要形态学表现及免疫表型对 IFP 作出诊断并不困难。临床容易被误诊为息肉、腺瘤、神经鞘瘤、胃肠道间质瘤(GIST)等。最重要的鉴别诊断为 GIST,二者具有相似的好发年龄、发病部位、胃镜形态,镜下都由梭形细胞组成。尤其是 IFP 肿瘤细胞表达 CD34,很容易被误诊为 CD117⁻/CD34⁺ 的 GIST。而部分 GIST 也含有 PDGFR α 基因突变,且与 KIT 基因互相排斥,文献报道也有 IFP 与 GIST 共存的病例^[12],提示 IFP 与 GIST 有密切的关系,有待深入研究。日常诊断中对于直径较小的病例,要想到 IFP,仔细观察形态特点,IFP 的肿瘤细胞较 GIST 短而稀疏,有血管及嗜酸性粒细胞等特点。免疫表型肿瘤细胞只表达 CD34 较多而不表达 CD117 和 DOG-1 支持 IFP 的诊断。

综上所述,IFP 是一种主要发生在胃的少见良性肿瘤,因不被熟知容易漏诊误诊,其具有特征性的临床病理特点,胃镜下切除愈后良好。临床及病理医师应加强对其认识以做出准确诊断。

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