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· 临床研究 ·

肝囊性淋巴管瘤 2 例报告并国内文献回顾

杨永光¹, 刘丽娟², 湛力群³, 田猛¹, 曾连山¹, 陈念平¹, 谭小宇¹, 李明意¹

(广东医科大学附属第一医院 1. 肝胆外科 2. 超声科, 广东 湛江 524001; 3. 广东医科大学附属湛江肿瘤医院 放射科, 广东 湛江 524001)

摘要

目的: 探讨肝囊性淋巴管瘤的临床特点和诊治方法, 以提高诊断率及治疗效果。

方法: 回顾性分析广东医科大学附属第一医院收治的 2 例成人肝囊性淋巴管瘤患者临床资料及诊疗过程, 并检索、复习中文期刊数据库中肝囊性淋巴管瘤的文献。

结果: 笔者收治的 2 例患者, 均为女性, 入院诊断分别为肝囊性占位和肝囊肿; 患者完善相关检查后行肝切除术, 术后病理诊断肝囊性淋巴管瘤; 患者术后随访均无复发, 治疗满意。检索 1984—2017 年期间国内共报道 6 例患者, 其中男 4 例, 女 2 例; 入院诊断肝囊性淋巴管瘤 2 例 (2/6); 其他均误诊 (4/6), 6 例患者均行手术切除后明确诊断, 术后患者恢复满意。

结论: 肝囊性淋巴管瘤为临床罕见的肝脏良性疾病。临床症状、体征及影像学表现无特异性, 临床易误诊为肝囊肿及其他囊性疾病; MRI 有助于鉴别诊断; 有明确症状、体征或不能排除恶性的患者应结合个体情况制定治疗方案, 病理检查是明确诊断的唯一方法。

关键词

肝; 淋巴管瘤, 囊状 / 诊断; 淋巴管瘤, 囊状 / 治疗

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Cystic hepatic lymphangioma: a report of two cases with domestic literature review

YANG Yongguang¹, LIU Lijuan², CHEN Liqun³, TIAN Meng¹, ZENG Lianshan¹, CHEN Nianping¹, TAN Xiaoyu¹, LI Mingyi¹

(1. Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery; 2. Department of Ultrasound Diagnostics, Affiliated Hospital, Guangdong Medical University Zhanjiang, Guangdong 524001, China; 3. Department of Radiology, Affiliated Zhanjiang Tumor Hospital, Guangdong Medical University, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 524001, China)

Abstract

Objective: To investigate the clinical features of cystic hepatic lymphangioma and its diagnosis and treatment methods, so as to improve the diagnostic rate and therapeutic efficacy.

Methods: The clinical data as well as diagnosis and treatment process of two adult patients with cystic hepatic lymphangioma in Affiliated Hospital of Guangdong Medical University were retrospectively analyzed. The literature on cystic hepatic lymphangioma in periodical databases was retrieved and reviewed.

Results: Both patients treated by the authors were female, and were diagnosed as cystic space occupying lesion of the liver and hepatic cyst on admission respectively; then both patients received surgical treatment

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作者简介: 杨永光, 广东医科大学附属第一医院副主任医师, 主要从事肝胆外科基础与临床方面的研究。

通信作者: 杨永光, Email: nmgyyg@163.com

after completion of the relevant examinations, and were finally diagnosed as cystic hepatic lymphangioma by postoperative pathology; no recurrence occurred in either of them during follow-up and the treatment results were satisfactory. A total of 6 patients with cystic hepatic lymphangioma were reported in China from 1984 to 2017, of whom, 4 cases were male and 2 cases were female; two cases were diagnosed as hepatic cystic lymphangioma (2/6) and all the others (4/6) were misdiagnosed at admission. After surgical resection, the diagnosis was confirmed to be cystic hepatic lymphangioma in all of the 6 cases and they all recovered satisfactorily after operation.

Conclusion: Cystic hepatic lymphangioma is a rare benign liver disease, which has no specific clinical symptoms, signs and imaging characteristics, and is likely to be misdiagnosed as liver cysts and other cystic diseases of the liver in clinical practice. MRI can help in differential diagnosis. Treatment plan should be based on the individual conditions of the patients with definite symptoms and signs or if malignancy cannot be excluded. Pathological examination is the only way to make the definite diagnosis.

Key words Liver; Lymphangioma, Cystic/diag; Lymphangioma, Cystic/ther

CLC number: R735.7

肝囊性淋巴管瘤为临床罕见的肝良性肿瘤，成人肝巨大囊性淋巴管瘤更为罕见^[1]。肝囊性淋巴管瘤临床表现及影像学表现无特征性，临床易误诊。现总结我科收治的2例成人肝囊性淋巴管瘤患者的临床资料，同时结合国内相关文献报道情况对该病的发病特点、临床表现及诊疗方法进行总结分析，旨在提高大家对成人肝囊性淋巴管瘤的诊疗水平。

1 临床资料

病例1 女性，40岁，因“无症状性腹部膨隆半个月”入院。既往史：否认有外伤、高血压、糖尿病、肝炎及结核等传染病。家族史：父亲30多年前因胃癌去逝；母亲20多年前因胰腺癌去逝。入院血常规、生化检查及肿瘤学标志物：AFP、CA19-9、CEA均正常。乙肝表面抗原（HBsAg）阴性。彩色多普勒超声：上腹部巨大囊性占位，性质待定，宫颈囊肿。CT：中上腹巨大多房囊状低密度影，考虑为良性病变，胰腺瘤可能性大，来源倾向肝脏，不排除来源于胰腺或肠系膜。完善相关检查，排除手术禁忌证后全麻下行剖腹探查：行上腹正中绕脐切口，切开各层探查腹腔，未见腹水，肝质地正常，囊性肿物有完整包膜，向外呈膨胀性生长，大小约为18 cm × 22 cm，由肝脏面向下生长，囊壁表面可见扩张血管，囊壁薄、透亮，有分房；囊肿占据整个右侧腹腔，囊肿底端下至右侧髂前上棘平面，肠管被挤向左侧腹腔；向上分离粘连，见

囊肿来源于肝脏，根部位于右肝脏面，胆囊窝右侧。囊肿与胆囊、十二指肠球部及胃窦部有粘连；因囊肿与胆囊粘连严重无法分离，为确保囊肿完整切除，遂切除胆囊。在距囊肿根部切除0.5 cm肝组织后，整体移走标本。术中切开囊壁，约有3 200 mL淡黄色液体流出，探查囊内壁呈乳白色，内膜光滑，未见结节。标本术中冷冻检查，提示肝脏良性病变，遂放置引流管关腹术毕。送检囊液Rivalta试验阳性、细菌培养阴性及囊液离心未找到癌细胞。术后行抗感染、护肝对症治疗，患者恢复良好，术后8 d拆线，痊愈出院。术后病理提示：肝巨大囊性占位，结合免疫组化结果符合肝巨大囊性淋巴管瘤。免疫组化结果：CD31（+）、D2-40（+）、Vimentin（+）、CK5/（-）、MC（-）/CR（-）；慢性胆囊炎。术后患者随访至2016年10月15日，ALT 11.8 U/L，AST 7.2 U/L，TBIL 5.3 μmmol/L；彩色多普勒超声提示：肝脏形态正常，胆囊缺如，胆总管内径0.8 cm，盆腔少量积液，前后径约为2.0 cm；术后恢复满意，未见复发。患者术前CT及术后病理见图1-2。

病例2 女性，41岁，因“体检发现胆囊息肉1年”入院。患者1年前彩色多普勒超声体检提示胆囊多发息肉（最大为0.5 cm × 0.6 cm），肝囊性占位：肝囊肿。后因复查发现息肉进行性增大，遂住院治疗。患者否认有外伤、肝炎及结核等传染病，无家族性肿瘤病史。入院血常规、生化检查及肿瘤学标志物：AFP、CA19-9、CEA均正常。乙肝表面抗原（HBsAg）阴性。腹部彩色多

普勒超声: 提示胆囊多发息肉; 肝左外叶无回声区大小约为3.0 cm × 2.0 cm, 考虑肝囊肿。完善相关检查, 排除手术禁忌证后在全麻下行腹腔镜胆囊切除+左外叶部分切除术(术中见胆囊形态、大小正常, 壁不厚, 切开胆囊见内壁数块隆起物, 最大直径约为1 cm; 肝囊性肿物位于S2段, 肝边缘处, 部分囊壁位于膈面, 遂沿囊肿壁1.0 cm行肝部分切除, 切开标本囊内有淡黄色清亮的液体约5 mL, 囊壁完整光滑、色白; 术后行抗感染、护肝对症治疗, 患者恢复良好, 术后2 d, 痊愈出

院。术后病理提示: 慢性胆囊炎并发性胆固醇性息肉; 肝囊性占位, 结合免疫组化结果符合肝囊性淋巴管瘤。免疫组化结果: CD31 (+), D2-40 (+), CK5/6 (-), Vimentin (+), MC (-) / CR (-)。术后患者随访至2017年3月17日, ALT 18.6 U/L, AST 28.9 U/L, TBIL 15.3 μmmol/L, 彩色多普勒超声提示: 肝脏形态正常, 胆囊及肝左外叶部分缺如, 胆总管内径0.7 cm; 术后恢复满意。患者手术前彩超及术后病理见图3-4。

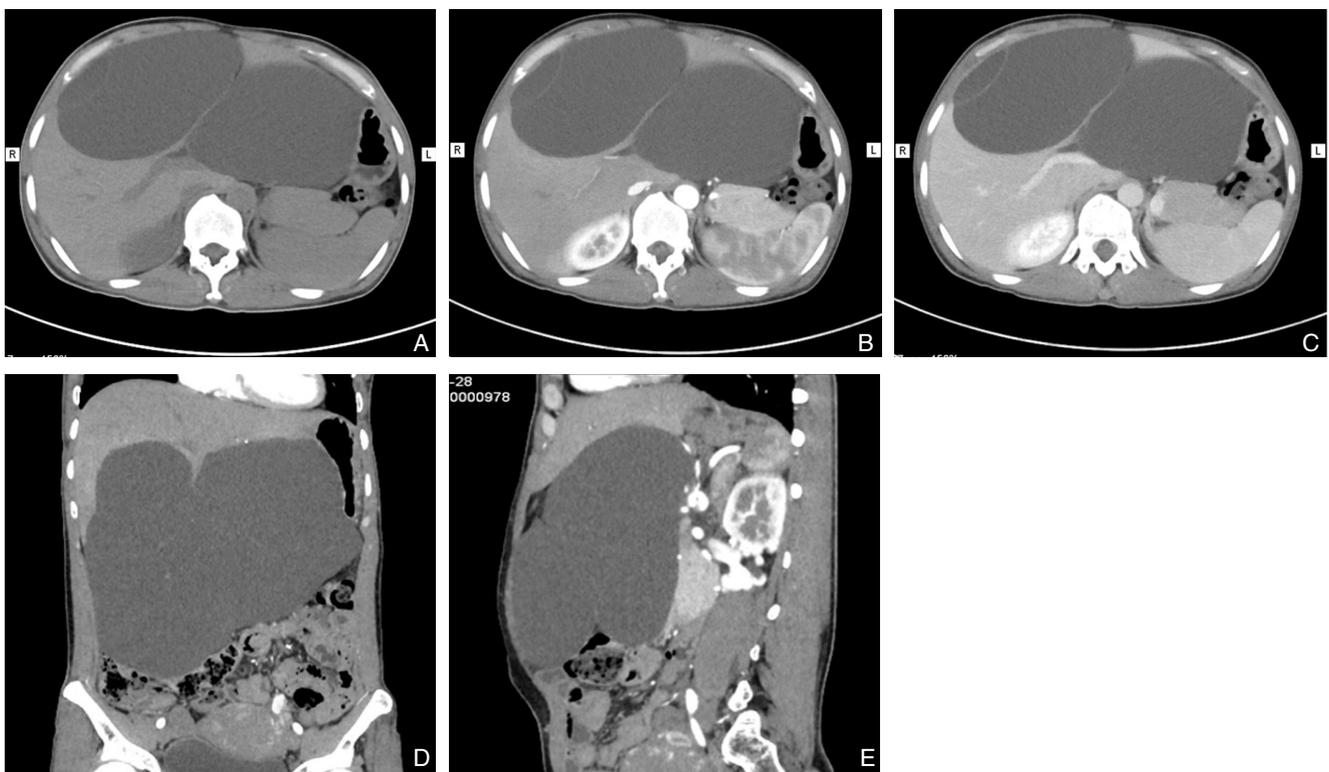


图 1 病例 1 术前 CT 图像 A: 平扫; B: 动脉期扫描; C: 门脉期扫描; D: 冠状位像; E: 矢状位像

Figure 1 Preoperative CT images of case 1 A: Plain scan image; B: Arterial phase image; C: Portal phase image; D: Coronal plane image; E: Sagittal plane image

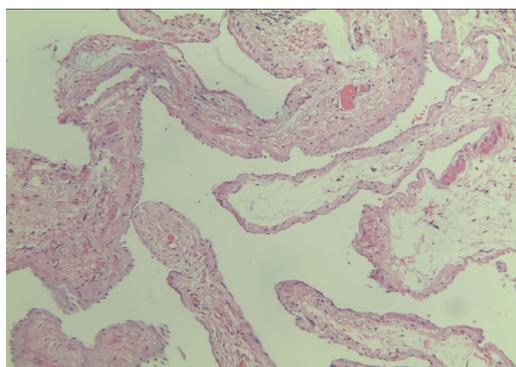


图 2 病例 1 病理结果 (HE × 100)

Figure 2 Pathological results of case 1 (HE × 100)



图 3 病例 2 腹部彩色多普勒超声图
Figure 3 Abdominal ultrasonography of case 2

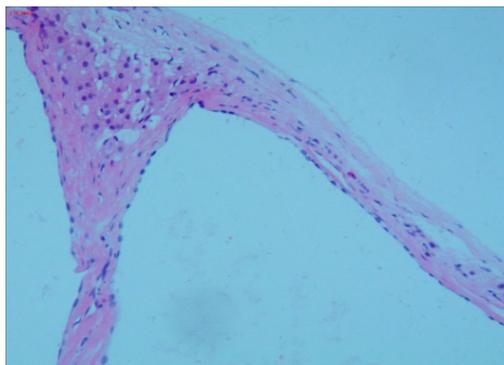


图 4 病例 2 病理结果 (HE × 100)
Figure 4 Pathological results of case 2 (HE × 100)

2 文献复习

同时检索1984年1月—2017年1月31日期间中国期刊数据库(包括CNKI、万方及维普)中关于肝淋巴管的临床研究文献,排除其中重复报道、资料不全的文章,通过阅读,最终入选6篇文章^[2-7]共6例患者,进行分析总结。

6例肝囊性淋巴管瘤患者中,男4例(66.7%),女2例(33.3%),男女比例为2.0:1.0。发病年龄4个月~60岁,平均年龄(39.2 ± 25.4)岁。发病时间最短4 h,最长达7年。6例患者临床表现各不相同,有因腹痛或发现腹部膨隆来就诊,也有因其他原因导致急腹症手术探查意外发现,其中,腹

痛(2/6)、腹胀(2/6)、发热(1/6)、消化道出血(1/6)、治疗其他疾病偶然发现(1/6)。

6例中,入院诊断肝囊淋巴管瘤2例(2/6, 33.3%),其他均误诊(4/6, 66.7%),常见误诊为肝囊肿、肝囊腺瘤、肝囊腺癌及Caroli病等肝内囊性占位。

6例患者均行肝切除术并明确病理,有不适症状及体征的患者术后不适症状消失,治疗效果满意。6例患者中仅有3位患者提及术后随访,其中1例因进行性腹胀,进食差,消瘦,术后14个月死于营养障碍^[2];其余2例随访10~12个月,淋巴管瘤无复发,治疗满意。回顾文献6例患者的情况见表1。

表 1 回顾文献 6 例患者临床资料
Table 1 Clinical data of the reported 6 patients

序号	性别	年龄	主述	入院诊断	病理诊断
1	男	57 岁	上腹部胀 7 年,加重 3 年	肝囊性占位:多囊肝	肝囊性淋巴管瘤
2	女	4 个月	腹胀 4 个月	肝巨大囊性占位:肝淋巴管瘤	肝囊性淋巴管瘤
3	男	58 岁	突发右上腹痛 4 h	肝巨大囊肿	肝囊性淋巴管瘤
4	男	45 岁	其他手术探查无意发现肝占位	腹痛查因	肝囊性淋巴管瘤
5	女	60 岁	腹痛 6 d,伴发热 1 d	肝左叶囊性占位:管囊腺瘤? Caroli 病?	肝囊性淋巴管瘤
6	男	15 岁	呕血、伴黑便 1 周	肝占位:肝囊淋巴管瘤;门脉高压症;	肝囊性淋巴管瘤 消化道出血

3 讨论

淋巴管瘤通常被认为是淋巴系统的先天性畸形,病因仍不清楚,大多发生在颈部、纵隔及腹膜后,很少发生在肝脏、脾脏、肾及胃肠道等^[1, 8-12]。肝淋巴管瘤在组织学上可分为毛细管型淋巴管瘤,海绵状淋巴管瘤和囊性淋巴管瘤3种,后者最

多^[13]。其中肝囊性淋巴管瘤多见于婴幼儿,多呈圆形、卵圆形或分叶状,囊壁薄厚不一,镜下可见淋巴管结构^[14]。

肝囊性淋巴管瘤的临床无特异性。临床表现主要与肿瘤大小、增长的速度及不同的病变类型有关^[1, 8-10]。临床主要表现为无痛性包块、腹部胀闷或胀痛,多因囊肿压缩周围结构引起。若囊肿

并发内感染或出血时^[15],会出现急性腹痛。当突发腹痛、发热则考虑是囊肿破裂囊液外溢导致急性腹膜炎。如果淋巴管瘤压迫肝门区胆管时会出现黄疸等肝功能损害的症状。本文笔者收治患者因囊肿巨大出现腹部膨隆来就诊。回顾文献6例患者,有2例因腹痛、腹胀就诊,1例急性腹膜炎术中探查意外发现肝占位,切除后病理诊断为肝囊性淋巴管瘤。还有1例肝尾叶淋巴管瘤因压迫下腔静脉、门静脉继发引起门静脉海绵样变性出现呕血来就诊^[6]。

病理检查被认为是诊断肝囊性淋巴管的唯一方法,结合淋巴管内皮细胞特异性抗体D2-40及CD31检测有助于进一步明确诊断^[11, 13, 16]。病理学穿刺是否作为明确病理首先,存在争议。秦颖等^[17]认为超声引导下经皮细针肝穿刺术是一种简便、快捷、安全的检查方法。然而,Liu等^[10]认为病理学穿刺阳性率低,且存在出血和种植转移的可能。影像学诊断方面,大对数学者均认为彩色多普勒超声、CT对诊断肝淋巴管无明显特异性。肝囊性淋巴管患者临床影像学多提示肝单发或多发有分房的囊性占位^[18],易误诊为肝囊肿、肝囊腺瘤、肝囊腺癌及Caroli病等肝内囊性病^[19-21]。笔者收治的2例患者均是术后病理才明确诊断。回顾文献中6例患者病例资料,术前仅有2例诊断正确(2/6),其余均被误诊。肝囊肿在彩色多普勒超声及CT上多提示肝脏实质内可见低密度圆形或类圆形病灶,边界清晰,内部密度较均匀,强化后壁不增强。肝脏囊腺瘤及肝脏囊腺癌常有分隔,而且囊内可见实质性呈不规则或“菜花样”的肿块^[21]。Caroli病表现为沿肝内胆管走行分布的大小不等的圆形或梭形的液性腔,其囊壁较厚回声增强。Choi等^[20]MRI诊断1例肝囊性淋巴管患者时发现,淋巴管瘤在T₁加权像呈低信号,增强后淋巴管瘤的微囊成分会增强,故T₂加权分叶状囊性占位呈高信号,研究得出MRI有助于诊断肝囊性淋巴管瘤,诊断效果优于CT和彩色多普勒超声。

在治疗方面,因肝囊性淋巴管瘤与其他肝占位性病变更难鉴别。故主张对于不典型、不能排除恶性的,同时有明确体征或症状的患者应尽早手术,切除提倡完整切除病灶,有助于防止术后囊肿复发^[10]。术中完善冷冻病理学检查,在明确病灶性质同时也可确定手术方式及切除范围。术后定期随访复查有助于复发早期诊断^[22]。对于术前评估巨大的肝淋巴管瘤不能切除、严重的肝功能

异常或不能耐受手术的患者可选择肝脏移植、无水酒精或注射硬化剂等治疗措施^[23]。孙启鑫等^[24]主张对于病理已明确,患者无不适、肝功能正常的患者,且肝内病灶多发,可随访动态观察。

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