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腹膜后巨大上皮样血管内皮细胞瘤一例

· 病例报道 ·

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病例资料 患者,男,73岁。尿频、尿痛、夜尿增多1年。患者1年前无明显诱因出现尿频、尿痛,为排尿终末痛,并伴排尿不畅感,夜尿增多(3~4次/夜)。

查体:下腹部稍膨隆,下腹部偏右侧可扪及一约10cm×8cm质中包块,无压痛,边界不清,不活动。B超检查:膀胱右侧可探及15.7cm×7.3cm×10.6cm大小的不均质回声团块,边界尚清,形态欠规则,提示“盆腔实性占位性病变”。

CT检查:盆腔内腹膜后见约13.0cm×9.0cm×16.0cm的巨大不均质强化软组织肿块,内见斑片状低密度坏死及条索状高密度强化影,推压膀胱向左前方移位并分界不清,膀胱腔变形变小,左右两缘及后缘与小肠壁、直肠壁粘连,矢状重建示宽基底于骶椎前缘的梭形纵行生长的软组织肿块,向前突入腹腔内,达腹前壁,CT诊断为腹膜后恶性肿瘤。

手术所见:肿瘤位于盆腔腹膜后,占据整个盆腔,向上达脐部,将肠系膜向前、上推移,肿块固定且境界不清,质地中等,分离肿物与盆底的粘连,不能将膀胱壁显露,切开肿瘤的包膜,其内为烂鱼肉样组织,血运丰富,出血较多。

病理诊断:腹膜后上皮样血管内皮细胞瘤。

讨论 上皮样血管内皮瘤,又称组织细胞样血管内皮瘤,由具有组织细胞或上皮样表现的內皮细胞构成^[1]。文献检索

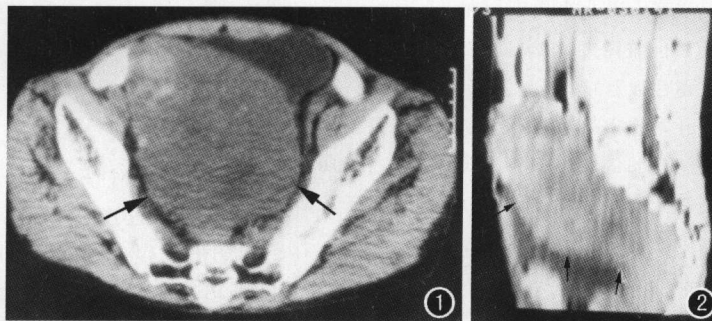


图1 盆腔内巨大形态不规则的实性组织肿块(→),推压膀胱变形并向左前移位。图2 矢状重建见骶椎前缘长梭形纵行生长肿块(→),向前突入腹腔内,前缘达腹前壁,挤压膀胱变形。

仅见于个案报道,可发生于脑、眼眶、纵隔、腹腔淋巴结、肾等部位,原发于腹膜后腔者未见报道,单发多见。症状体征无特异性,依据肿瘤发生部位、大小,及对周围脏器侵犯程度、范围不同而有所差异,20%为偶然发现。本例瘤体因受后腹膜局限,沿腹膜后腔纵行生长,并侵及邻近肠腔及膀胱壁,而以泌尿系症状首诊。从CT上与其它腹膜后恶性肿瘤难以鉴别,确诊需依据手术病理。

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