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Hodgkin 病肺部浸润一例

• 病例报道 •

王旭东, 胡必富, 郝建春, 叶旭

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病例资料 患者,女,39岁,咳嗽,胸闷1个月。体检:颈部、腋下可触及多个肿大淋巴结,余无明显异常。

胸部X线正位片:双侧纵隔不规则形肿块,边缘呈波浪状,双肺中下肺野见多个结节状高密度影,心脏外形正常,双膈面正常(图1)。

CT平扫:双侧纵隔、气管支气管旁见多个结节状肿块,部分相互融合呈分叶状,双侧主支气管及叶支气管被肿块不同程度包绕出现狭窄,大血管被包埋(图2);右中叶、左舌叶及双下叶背段区可见多个大小不一圆形小结节灶,边界光滑。增强扫描:双侧纵隔、气管支气管旁肿块无明显强化(图3)。CT诊断:双肺及纵隔转移性病变;恶性淋巴瘤。

腋窝淋巴结穿刺病理检查可见镜影细胞(R-S细胞)及多核细胞(图4)。病理诊断:Hodgkin病。

讨论 淋巴瘤为原发于淋巴结或结外淋巴组织的全身性恶性肿瘤,常累及腋下、腹股沟、颈部、后腹膜和纵隔淋巴结,也可侵犯身体其它部位,在纵隔内主要累及中纵隔区域的淋巴结,少数可累及前纵隔或后纵隔淋巴结^[1]。病理上分为Hodgkin病和非霍奇金淋巴瘤,前者可见特征性的镜影细胞(R-S细胞)^[2]。约有12%的Hodgkin病患者可首先出现肺实质累及,本例肺部改变酷似转移性病变,但经过检查,全身其它部位并未发现原发病灶,最终腋淋巴结穿刺病检证实此病。该病一旦诊断明确,放射治疗比较敏感。

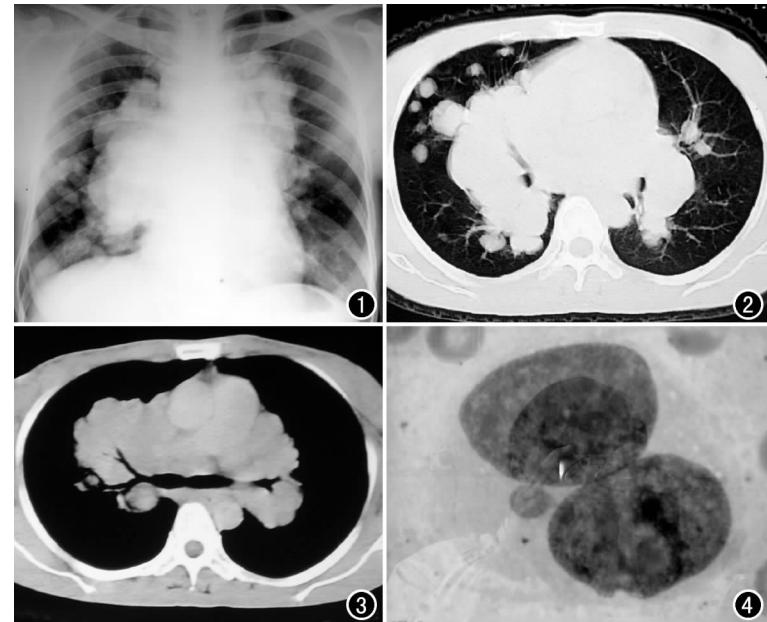


图1 X线平片示双侧纵隔巨大不规则形肿块,边缘呈波浪状,双肺中下肺野见多个结节状高密度影。图2 CT平扫肺窗示双侧纵隔肺门旁多个结节状肿块,部分相互融合,呈分叶状。图3 CT增强扫描纵隔窗示双侧纵隔肺门旁肿块无明显强化。图4 病理片示典型的R-S细胞(×100,HE)。

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