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## 颅骨多发骨髓瘤的 MRI 一例

• 病例报道 •

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**病例资料** 患者,女,61岁,1个月前出现头部及胸腰部疼痛,初期为间歇性疼痛,检查 MRI 时已变为持续性疼痛,服用止痛药物效果不佳。查体:发育正常,消瘦,贫血貌。头部可见多个大小不等的突起,触之较软。化验检查:血红蛋白 7 g/dl,球白比例倒置。

**MRI 检查:**平扫示颅骨板障多发大小不等的圆形及椭圆形软组织块影,信号均匀,边缘光滑清晰,部分较大者凸向颅骨内外,脑组织内未见异常(图 1);静脉注射 Gd-DTPA 对比剂后,增强扫描示软组织块影呈明显均匀强化,脑组织未见异常强化(图 2)。MRI 诊断:颅骨多发占位,考虑骨髓瘤。

加照 X 线胸片示双侧锁骨显示破坏(图 3)。颅部穿刺活检,病理诊断为骨髓瘤。

**讨论** 骨髓瘤常累及成人含红骨髓的骨骼部位,以颅骨、脊柱、肋骨及骨盆为好发部位,临床常以疼痛为主,尿 Bence-Jone 氏蛋白阳性,颅骨骨髓瘤常以传统的 X 线颅骨正侧位为检查方法。平片常显示为颅骨多发穿凿样骨损,边缘光滑锐利,目前尚未见资料报道颅骨骨髓瘤 MRI 表现,将 X 线表现与 MRI 表现联系起来, X 线的骨缺损区应为 MRI 所见的软组织块所占据。本病应与转移瘤的影像学区别:转移瘤常有原发病灶,且转移瘤不仅可以转移到骨骼上,还常见于转移到脑、肺、肝等软组织部位,转移至骨骼上的转移瘤骨质破坏常为不规则形,而骨髓瘤仅发生在骨骼,且骨质破坏较规则。本

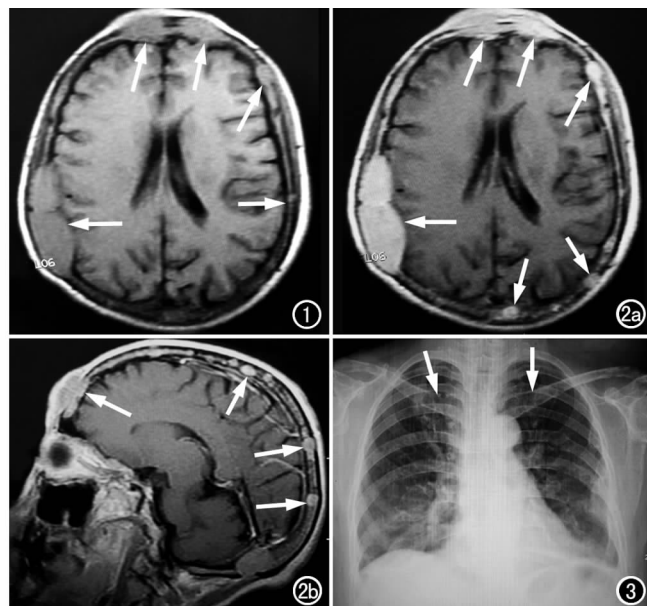


图 1 横轴面  $T_1$  WI 平扫示颅骨多发大小不等的软组织块影(箭)。图 2 MRI 增强示颅骨肿块各结节明显均匀强化。a) 横断面  $T_1$  WI; b) 矢状面  $T_1$  WI。图 3 双侧锁骨显示轻度骨破坏(箭)。

病与黄色瘤病的鉴别:黄色瘤病发病年龄较小,临床常有突眼及尿崩症,影像学检查下丘脑区常见占位。

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