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• 病例报道 •

胸椎棘突骨软骨瘤

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病例资料 患者,男,23岁。6年前偶然发现背部肿块,约鸭蛋大,不活动,无疼痛及其它不适,病程中无发热、盗汗,既往身体健康。

X线片示 Th_7 椎体后缘可见软组织明显突出,其内可见皂泡样钙化与棘突重叠。CT扫描示第7胸椎棘突处见与骨皮质相连续的大小约为 $6.0\text{ cm} \times 3.1\text{ cm}$ 的骨性密度影,其内可见高低混杂密度影,形态不规则,边缘可见硬化圈,周围软组织明显受压推移(图1)。

术中见 Th_7 棘突内灰白骨样及软骨样组织,范围约 $7\text{ cm} \times 7\text{ cm} \times 3\text{ cm}$,切面灰白、暗红,软骨帽厚度 $0.2 \sim 0.6\text{ cm}$ 。镜下示软骨细胞增生活跃(图2)。病理诊断: (Th_7 椎体) 骨软骨瘤。

讨论 骨软骨瘤又称骨软骨性外生骨疣,病变的特征为位于骨外表面、有软骨帽的骨性突起。为最常见的良性骨病变,并在患者30岁以前得以诊断。骨软骨瘤有自己的生长板,常在骨骼成熟时停止生长。最常见的受累部位为长骨的干骺端,特别是膝关节周围区域和肱骨近端^[1]。

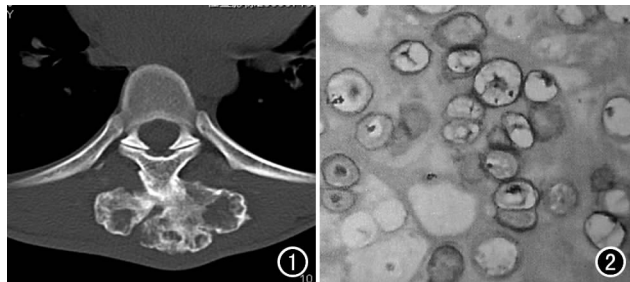


图1 CT平扫示 Th_7 棘突处有与骨质相连续的骨性密度影,边缘可见硬化带。图2 镜下示软骨细胞增生活跃。

本例骨软骨瘤原发于胸椎棘突,为骨软骨瘤的少见发生部位,该病变常需与皮质旁骨瘤、皮质旁骨肉瘤、软组织骨肉瘤、皮质旁骨化性肌炎相鉴别。

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