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· 病例报告 ·

婴儿会阴部软纤维瘤合并副阴囊1例

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婴儿软纤维瘤少见,副阴囊则更为罕见,作者近期诊治1例会阴部软纤维瘤合并副阴囊的患儿,现报告如下。

患儿男性,6个月,G2P1,足月顺产,因出生后发现会阴部皮肤外观异常合并软组织肿块来院就诊。入院时体检:肿块外观呈圆形,约4 cm×3 cm×2 cm大小,位于会阴部偏右侧,质软,基底部可活动(图1)。正常阴囊后下方皮肤色素沉着并形成褶皱,外观及触感与正常阴囊皮肤组织无明显差别。阴茎、阴囊和肛门外观形态正常,双侧睾丸位置正常。辅助检查:超声检查提示肿块为脂肪与纤维组织团块,边界清晰。磁共振检查提示肿块位于会阴软组织内,与膀胱、尿道、直肠、肛管及脊柱无粘连,在T1和T2加权像有高信号。入院诊断为会阴部肿块、副阴囊,经完善术前准备后择期手术,切除会阴部肿块及会阴部褶皱的皮肤组织,会阴部皮肤皮下见阴囊肉膜样组织(图2)。术后将两块标本分开送病理学检查,提示会阴部皮肤组织鳞状上皮下由成熟脂肪细胞组成,可见平滑肌;会阴部包块由纤维组织分隔,纤维组织胶原化,病理诊断为会阴部软纤维瘤(图3)。

讨论 软纤维瘤来源于原始的间叶组织,一般为单一或多样性,质软,为圆形或小叶形的良性肿瘤,治疗以手术切除为主,常发生于成人颈部、手臂、乳房下或腹股沟,很少发生



图1 患儿会阴部外观



图2 切下的会阴部软纤维瘤



图3 显微镜下见肿块由纤维组织和成熟脂肪细胞构成(HE染色, ×50)

在儿童,特别是会阴部^[1]。先天阴囊异常包括阴囊转位、阴囊分裂、阴囊异位、环状阴囊及副阴囊等。其中副阴囊是指异位多余的阴囊,在先天阴囊异常中其发病率最低,大多出现在会阴或腹股沟处。其发生机理与泌尿生殖器和肛门直肠畸形有关,多见于泄殖腔外翻,最可能的解释是胚胎时期异常阴囊隆突,随后不规则迁移,会阴部副阴囊中线可能是阴囊隆突胚胎时的基础或畸形结构^[2-3]。本例副阴囊无睾丸,其他各系统发育正常。治疗方式是切除会阴部多余的阴囊样组织。

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