

## ·儿童罕见病·

## 儿童指端血管球瘤 1 例报道并文献复习

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**【摘要】** 血管球瘤是一种相对少见的血管周围肿瘤,可发生于身体的多个部位,好发于血管球细胞丰富的手指指端,很少发生恶变。查阅目前相关文献,该病的报道对象主要为成人,在儿童中的报道非常罕见,因此更容易出现漏诊而延误治疗,给患儿带来相应痛苦并影响预后,为增加临床对该病的认识,减少漏诊、误诊,现将浙江大学医学院附属儿童医院 2018 年 11 月收治的一例 4 岁 3 个月男性指端血管球瘤患儿的具体情况报告如下。

**【关键词】** 儿童; 血管瘤

**【中图分类号】** R729 R654.4

**A case report of a fingertip glomus tumor in children and literature review.** Gao Shi<sup>1</sup>, Zhao Guoqiang<sup>1</sup>, Yue Xiaojie<sup>2</sup>\*. 1. Department of Orthopedic & Trauma Surgery, 310000; 2. Department of Burn & Plastic Surgery, Affiliated Children's Hospital, Zhejiang University, 310000. Corresponding author: Yue Xiaojie, Email: yuexj@zju.edu.cn

**【Abstract】** Hemangioma is a relatively rare perivascular tumor occurring in many parts of body. A frequent site is located at the fingertips of vascular cells. It is predominantly under nails and rarely malignant. In the relevant literature, it is mostly reported in adults and rarely in children. Thus it is more likely to miss the diagnosis and delay treatment, causing the corresponding pains and worsening the prognosis. For gaining a deeper understanding of this disease, a specific case of a 51-month-old boy with fingertip glomus tumor treated in November 2018 is reported.

**【Key words】** Child; Hemangioma

患儿男,4岁3个月,于2018年11月28日入住浙江大学医学院附属儿童医院接受治疗。患儿1年前曾因右手环指远端间断性疼痛于当地医院就诊,查体欠配合,手指活动可,未触及明显肿物,无明显红肿破溃,因此当地医院未予以特殊处理。此后患儿手指疼痛仍呈现间断性发作,曾于多家医院就诊仍未发现明显异常。现患儿手指疼痛较之前频繁,轻微触摸疼痛处即出现哭吵。至我院查体后发现右手环指远端指腹中部可触及一大小约0.4 cm × 0.4 cm × 0.3 cm 质韧肿物,触痛明显,边界尚清晰,表面皮肤正常,未见明显红肿破溃,手指活动可,指端体温正常。B超结果提示右手无名指末端指节距皮下0.23 cm 左右处可探及大小约0.37 cm × 0.36 cm × 0.31 cm 低回声包块,边界清,内回声均匀,底

部紧贴骨质,与骨质分界可,考虑可能为血管瘤(图1),X线片未见明显指骨受压。完善术前检查,排除手术禁忌证后于2018年11月30日行右手环指远端肿物切除术,术中见肿块呈卵圆形,与周围边界清晰,包膜完整,肿块上下级各有一血管与肿块相连,完整切除肿块后送病理检查(图2)。病理结果提示:镜下可见大小不等的血管腔,内衬内皮;管壁可见球细胞增生,SMA(+),Vimentin(+),CD34(+),INI1(+),S-100(-),CD31(-),D2-40(-),GLUT1(-),EMA(-),DES(-),Ki67 < 1% (图3)。病理诊断结果为血管球瘤。术后两周拆线,切口愈合佳,无疼痛不适,手指活动及末梢感觉均正常。患儿于术后1个月、3个月至门诊复查,均无肿块及疼痛复发,患指活动、感觉无异常。

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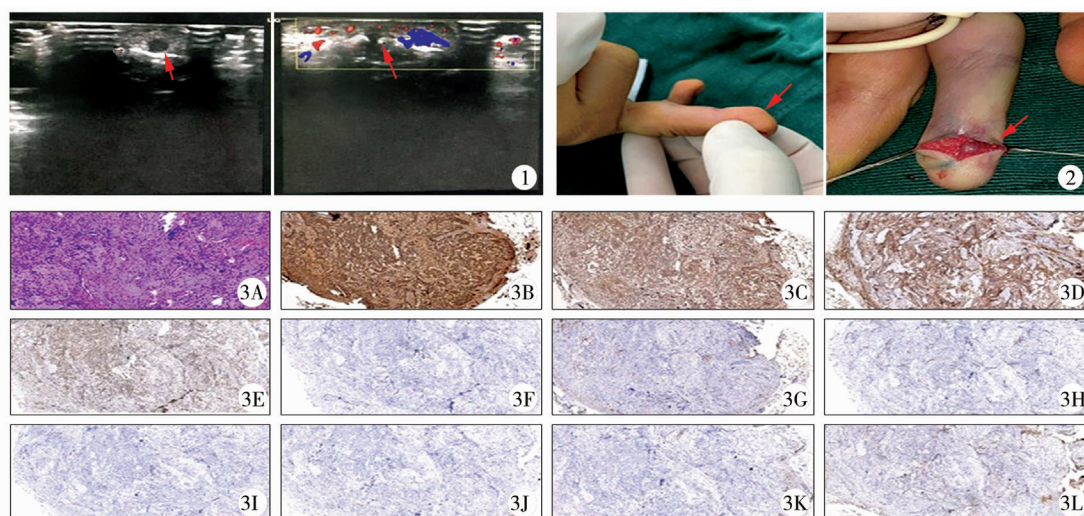


图1 指端血管球瘤患儿B超检查结果 注 箭头所指处示回声均匀的低回声包块,边界清晰,伴有少量血流 图2 指端血管球瘤患儿术前及术中所见 注 箭头所指处示表面皮肤正常、包膜完整、边界清晰的淡红色肿物 图3 血管球瘤HE染色( $\times 200$ )及免疫组化染色( $\times 100$ ) 注 A. HE染色(可见血管球细胞); B. SMA(+); C. Vimentin(+); D. CD34(+); E. INI1(+); F. Ki67( $< 1\%$ ); G. S-100(-); H. CD31(-); I. D2-40(-); J. DES(-); K. EMA(-); L. GLUT1(-),免疫组化阳性病理图片中可见组织被染成棕褐色

Fig. 1 Ultrasonic examination (arrow pointing at a homogenous hypoechoic mass with a distinct border and minimal blood flow) Fig. 2 Preoperative and intraoperative (arrow pointing at a normal surface skin, a reddish mass with a complete capsule and a distinct border) Fig. 3 Glomus tumor for HE staining ( $\times 200$ ) and immunohistochemical staining ( $\times 100$ )

## 讨论

血管球瘤是一种起源于正常血管球细胞的良性肿瘤,又称为球状血管瘤,临床上较为少见,在儿童中更为罕见。1812年Wood首次对血管球瘤进行报道,并将其称之为痛性皮下结节,1924年Barre和Masson对此类肿瘤进行了病理分析,将其命名为血管球瘤<sup>[1-3]</sup>。

血管球瘤是一种主要分布在皮肤真皮网状层中的正常组织,是由传出小动脉、吻合血管和传入小静脉组成的一种特殊功能受体,具有控制末梢血管舒缩、调节血流量和体温的作用<sup>[4]</sup>。目前研究表明,血管球瘤是由血管球细胞围绕血管构成的具有器官样形态的良性间叶性肿瘤,形态学与血管球相似,表面光滑,切面呈红色或灰红色,实性,质软细嫩似肉芽组织。光镜下可见肿瘤组织由血管球细胞、脉管系统和平滑肌细胞组成,免疫组织化学常表达SMA、Vimentin及IV型胶原,偶尔可表达CD34,而Desmin、CD31、S-100表达一般呈阴性<sup>[5]</sup>。本例病灶大体外观为表面光滑、边界清晰的淡红色实性肿块,HE染色镜下可见大小不等的血管腔及球细胞增生。免疫组化染色中,SMA、Vimentin、

CD34、INI1表达阳性,EMA、DES、S-100、CD31、D2-40、GLUT1表达阴性,Ki67 $< 1\%$ 。SMA为平滑肌肌动蛋白,广泛存在于平滑肌细胞;Vimentin为波形蛋白,是正常间叶源性细胞及肿瘤的敏感性标记物,EMA为一种跨膜糖蛋白,广泛分布于上皮细胞及其来源的肿瘤;SMA、Vimentin表达阳性及EMA表达阴性提示该肿瘤来源于间叶组织且含有平滑肌细胞<sup>[1,3,5]</sup>。CD31和CD34均为血管内皮细胞的免疫标记物,但CD34较CD31更为常用,因为其在血管内皮细胞中表达更为广泛,因此CD34表达阳性提示该肿瘤含有血管内皮细胞,此血管内皮细胞中不表达CD31<sup>[6]</sup>。INI1被认为是一种抑癌基因,广泛存在于全身正常组织中,目前认为其编码的缺失与多种恶性肿瘤相关,INI1阳性表达提示该肿瘤不存在编码缺失,与其他恶性肿瘤有一定鉴别价值<sup>[7]</sup>。GLUT为人红细胞葡萄糖转运蛋白,在婴幼儿血管瘤中广泛表达<sup>[8]</sup>;D2-40主要表达于淋巴管内皮细胞<sup>[9]</sup>;S-100主要表达于中枢和外周神经胶质细胞<sup>[10]</sup>;DES为一种中间丝蛋白,广泛表达于骨骼肌和心肌<sup>[11]</sup>;GLUT、D2-40、S-100、DES表达阴性对鉴别婴幼儿血管瘤、淋巴管瘤、神经源性肿瘤及横纹肌源性肿瘤有一定意义。Ki67蛋白可表达于细胞周期的所有活动阶段,其含量高低对判断肿瘤细胞

的增殖能力有非常重要的作用,作为肿瘤细胞的增殖标记物被广泛应用<sup>[12]</sup>;Ki67 < 1% 则说明肿瘤细胞的增殖能力较弱。

目前相关研究表明,血管球瘤除了可以发生于血管球细胞丰富的手指指端、手掌及腕和前臂的真皮层,也可出现在内脏器官(如肺、胃肠、胰腺、肝脏及肾脏等),且血管球瘤很少发生恶变,但位于深层组织的患者可发生恶变。此外,少量血管球瘤患者可存在一定家族聚集性,在成人患者中相对多见<sup>[1,13]</sup>。发生在手部时以指端最为常见,典型的临床症状是间歇性剧痛、难以忍受的触痛和疼痛以及冷敏感性,被称之为血管球瘤三联征,需要注意与脂肪瘤、血管瘤等相鉴别<sup>[13,14]</sup>。常用的临床检查方法有 Love 试验、Hildreth 试验、冷敏感性试验,上述试验结果阳性对血管球瘤的诊断有一定临床意义<sup>[15]</sup>。目前主要依据临床表现、相关影像学检查及病理结果进行诊断。但是,由于血管球瘤早期临床表现不典型、瘤体偏小、位置较隐匿,因此常被漏诊<sup>[13-16]</sup>。除此之外,由于该病在儿童中较为罕见,再加上患儿语言表达能力有限、查体不能配合及医生诊疗经验缺乏等因素的干扰,使得该病在儿童中更容易被漏诊、误诊。本例患儿最初表现为右手环指指端间断疼痛,触摸、冷刺激时疼痛明显,曾就诊于当地医院,手部 X 线片检查结果未见明显异常,故未予以特殊治疗,之后患儿则长期忍受患指疼痛。因此,对于未及明显病灶的指(趾)触痛或自发性疼痛,要警惕血管球瘤的可能性,此时应及时完善辅助检查,积极探寻病灶。目前认为,超声检查在血管球瘤的术前诊断中具有重要的价值,应作为儿童血管球瘤的常规检查项目,对于瘤体较小、临床症状不典型、超声不能明确者,可行 MRI 协助诊断<sup>[4,17,18]</sup>。目前手术切除为治疗手部血管球瘤的主要方法,术中要注意完整切除肿瘤,避免残留,以免术后复发。对于指甲下血管球瘤,术中应去除指甲,暴露瘤体所在的甲床,仔细分离肿瘤后连同包膜一并切除,最后注意修复残留甲床,尽量避免在治疗过程中损伤甲床<sup>[19,20]</sup>。血管球瘤术后有一定的复发率,早期复发多考虑为术中切除不彻底,而延迟复发多考虑与周边卫星病灶生长有关<sup>[21]</sup>。

综上所述,儿童出现不明原因的指端间断性疼痛、无明显红肿及其它皮肤改变、表面肤色正常、X 线片结果未见明显骨质病变且触摸时疼痛加剧的情况下,需要考虑到血管球瘤的可能,此时应完善超声检查,必要时进行 MRI 检查协助诊断,尽早治

疗,以减轻患儿痛苦。

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