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## Multiple neurilemmoma in right groin and pelvis: case report 右侧腹股沟及盆腔多发神经鞘瘤 1 例

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[关键词] 神经鞘瘤;体层摄影术,X线计算机

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患者男,50岁。因“右侧腹股沟扪及包块”入院检查,既往无肿瘤病史。盆腔CT:右侧腹股沟及盆腔右侧见多个大小不等类圆形软组织影,部分融合成团,密度均匀,边界清楚;增强后轻度强化,膀胱右侧受压,其他脏器未见侵犯(图1)。术前诊断为“右侧隐睾恶变,精原细胞瘤可能伴右侧腹股沟、髂内多个淋巴结转移”;术后病理:肿物可见薄层完整的纤维包膜。由Antoni A区及B区结构构成,A区瘤细胞较密集,排列紧密,细胞核杆状,分化良好,B区瘤细胞较分散,排列疏松,周围水肿。病理诊断:多发神经鞘瘤。

**讨论** 神经鞘瘤又名雪旺(Schwann)细胞瘤,是一种生长缓慢的良性肿瘤,发病年龄20~50岁。常单发,多发较少见,多发性神经鞘瘤常可合并一侧或双侧听神经瘤,有家族遗传倾向。神经鞘瘤90%位于椎管后外侧,且以颈段和胸段多见,可有坏死、囊变、出血等改变。体腔深部的神经鞘瘤多位于脊柱两旁,胸部多位于后纵膈;腹腔则常见于腹膜后间隙;本例发生于盆腔内及腹股沟,为罕见病例。术前诊断为隐睾,隐睾恶变几率为正常睾丸的3~5倍,高发年龄为30~35岁;一般隐睾患者生育功能丧失,需询问患者是否有生育史。还需与淋巴瘤鉴别,淋巴瘤多发常见,位于腹部则常包绕腹主动脉及肠系膜血管,形成“血管包埋征”、“三明治征”。神经鞘瘤和神经纤维瘤同属于神经



图1 右侧腹股沟及盆腔多发神经鞘瘤 A. CT 平扫; B. 增强扫描

鞘肿瘤,前者更常见,更容易囊变,需病理鉴别。

神经鞘瘤发展有一定的自限性,对无症状且生长缓慢者可考虑随访。手术切除是最有效的治疗方法,一般不易复发,预后较好。肿瘤血管丰富,并常与神经粘连,适于采用显微外科技术切除,如有恶变应辅以放疗。

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