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## Extramedullary plasmacytoma in neck: Case report 颈部髓外浆细胞瘤1例

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[关键词] 髓外浆细胞瘤;体层摄影术,X线计算机



图1 右侧颈部髓外浆细胞瘤 A. CT平扫; B. CT增强扫描动脉期; C. CT增强扫描实质期; D. 病理图(HE,×100)

患者女,62岁,因右腮腺区动静脉畸形住院时发现颈部占位。查体:右颈根部皮肤略隆起,无红肿、压痛,实验室检查均未见异常。颈部CT:右颈根部颈总动、静脉间软组织肿块,大小约4.5 cm×3.5 cm×5.6 cm,边界清晰、光整,密度均匀,颈总动、静脉受压移位,间距增大;增强动脉期病灶明显强化,密度欠均匀,实质期持续强化,密度均匀。CT诊断考虑良性占位,副神经节瘤或巨淋巴细胞增生症可能。右颈部包块切除术中见肿块位于颈阔肌深面,与正常组织界限清晰(图1A~1C)。病理检查见瘤细胞呈片状分布,胞浆较丰富,部分细胞核偏位,染色质呈车轮状,病理诊断:(右颈部)浆细胞瘤,肿瘤旁1枚淋巴结见肿瘤侵犯(图1D)。免疫组化:CD138(+),CD38(-),Kappa(+),Lambda(-),Vim(+),CK(-),Syn(-),S-100

(-),CgA(-),Ki-67(阳性细胞约10%)。术后骨髓穿刺未见异常,临床最终诊断为髓外浆细胞瘤。

**讨论** 浆细胞瘤是一组恶性肿瘤,以单克隆性浆细胞异常增生并分泌大量单克隆免疫球蛋白为特征,主要包括多发性骨髓瘤、孤立性骨浆细胞瘤和髓外浆细胞瘤。髓外浆细胞瘤是原发于骨髓造血组织以外的浆细胞肿瘤,约占全部浆细胞瘤的4%,好发于50~70岁男性,约80%发生于头颈部,尤其是上呼吸道,如鼻腔、鼻窦及鼻咽部等。髓外浆细胞瘤的诊断标准:①活检证实为单一髓外部位的浆细胞瘤,有或无淋巴结受侵及远处转移;②骨髓浆细胞<5%;③骨髓检查无异常。髓外浆细胞瘤虽属恶性肿瘤,但可根据浆细胞分化程度分为Ⅰ~Ⅳ级,本例属Ⅰ级。本例CT显示病灶边界清晰,密度均匀,周围组织结构未见明显受侵征象,结合病理表现,亦支持低度恶性肿瘤的诊断。髓外浆细胞瘤影像表现各异,不同发病部位、不同病理分级有不同的影像学表现。该病应与淋巴瘤、副神经节瘤、巨淋巴细胞增生症、颈部神经鞘瘤、转移性淋巴结肿大相鉴别。

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