

A Case of Intracranial Epidermoid Cyst and Literature Review

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Received: Nov. 29th, 2018; accepted: Dec. 17th, 2018; published: Dec. 24th, 2018

Abstract

Objective: To investigate the clinical features, imaging diagnosis and treatment of Intracranial Epidermal Cysts. **Methods:** The clinical manifestations, imaging findings and treatment options of one case of intracranial epidermoid cyst were analyzed and related literatures were reviewed. **Results:** The patient underwent craniotomy and the pathological findings showed intracranial epidermoid cysts. **Conclusion:** EC is a clinically rare intracranial benign tumor with no characteristic clinical manifestations. CT shows low-density images with no change in enhancement. MRI examination of Flair images and DWI images is helpful for diagnosis. Surgical treatment is preferred for treatment options.

Keywords

Brain Tumor, Epidermoid Cyst, Treatment, Literature Review

颅内表皮样囊肿一例并文献复习

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收稿日期: 2018年11月29日; 录用日期: 2018年12月17日; 发布日期: 2018年12月24日

摘要

目的: 探讨颅内表皮样囊肿(Epidermoid Cysts)的临床特点、影像诊断、治疗方案。方法: 对收治的1例颅内表皮样囊肿临床表现、影像表现及治疗方案进行分析, 并复习相关文献。结果: 患者行开颅肿瘤

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切除术, 术后病理示颅内表皮样囊肿。结论: EC是临床上比较罕见的颅内良性肿瘤, 无特征性临床表现, CT显示低密度影像, 增强无变化, MRI检查Flair像和DWI像有助于确诊。治疗方案首选手术治疗。

关键词

颅脑肿瘤, 表皮样囊肿, 治疗, 文献复习

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1. 引言

颅内表皮样囊肿(Epidermoid Cysts)是一种罕见的先天性良性肿瘤。发病率占全脑肿瘤的 0.5%~1.8% [1]。本病多发与 20~40 岁年龄段, 男女之间发病率无明显差异, 临床中本病多见于桥小脑脚、鞍旁, 也可见于四脑室、侧脑室、颅骨板障内以及脊柱。近年来, 随着显微神经外科以及神经内镜技术的发展, 本病的手术疗效及患者术后的生活质量有了明显的提高。现本文报道一例颅内巨大表皮样囊肿复发病例。

2. 临床资料

患者, 男, 54 岁, 因“头晕伴行走不稳 5 年, 加重 1 年”就诊于滨州医学院烟台附属医院神经外科。患者轻度言语不流利, 无头痛, 无恶心、呕吐, 无饮水呛咳, 无肢体抽搐。既往 20 年前因小脑表皮样囊肿型开颅肿瘤切除术。吸烟 40 年, 每日 20 支, 未戒烟。轻度饮酒史。否认高血压、糖尿病、冠心病及周围血管病史。

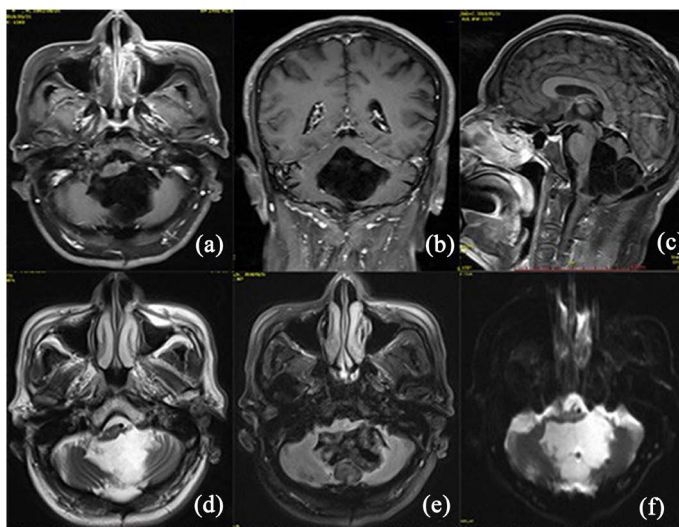


Figure 1. Axial position. (a) Coronal position. (b) Sagittal position. (c) T1WI shows that the tumor is located in the cerebellar palsy and the fourth ventricle, showing a low-density signal, with irregular medium signal shadows visible, and the brain stem is obvious. Deformed under pressure. (d) Shows that the tumor shows a high signal in the axial T2WI image, and the signal intensity in the tumor cavity is not uniform. (e) The axial position T2Flair resembles a high-low mixed-density signal in which the tumor appears to be flocculated. (f) DWI image shows a high signal of mixed density in the tumor area

图 1. 轴位(a)、冠状位(b)、矢状位(c)T1WI 示肿瘤位于小脑蚓、四脑室, 呈现低密度信号, 内可见不规则中等信号影, 脑干明显受压变形。(d) 轴位 T2WI 像可见肿瘤表现为高信号, 瘤腔内信号强度不均匀。(e) 轴位 T2Flair 像肿瘤表现为絮状不均匀的高低混合密度信号。(f) DWI 像可见瘤区呈现混杂密度的高信号

查体：生命体征平稳，体温：36.5℃，心率：72次/分，呼吸：18次/分，血压：120/70 mmHg。神志清，精神一般，自然睁眼，对答切题，遵嘱动作。双侧瞳孔等大等圆，直径约3 mm，对光反射及调节均正常。颈后可见陈旧性手术瘢痕，四肢肌力V级，肌张力正常。神经系统查体未见明显阳性体征。实验室检查示乙肝大三阳：HBsAg: >250 ng/ml, HBeAg: 1066.24 PEI/ml, HBcAb: 8.71 PEI/ml。心电图、胸片未见明显异常。颅脑MRI平扫+增强(图1)：小脑蚓、四脑室为中心见大小约4.8×5.7 cm混杂长T1长T2异常信号，小脑蚓后部病灶内见小片状短T1信号，DWI呈混杂高信号，注入对比剂未见明显强化，病灶向临近间隙延伸，局部结构受压。诊断：小脑表皮样囊肿。

患者于入院后第6天在全身麻醉下行后颅凹肿瘤切除术，全身麻醉成功后，患者右侧侧俯卧位，头钉固定于头架上，取枕下后正中原切口，切口长约9 cm，依次切开头皮、皮下组织、帽状腱膜，高频电刀切开枕部肌肉及其筋膜、骨膜，可见原枕部骨窗约3 cm，人工脑膜部分覆盖，部分小脑半球裸露。术中见：病灶位于小脑半球，肿物约5×5×5 cm大小，与小脑及脑干关系紧密，脑干受压变薄。瘤腔内见银白色蜡样脑组织，质软(图2)。肿瘤钳夹除肿瘤组织，刮匙刮除边缘区肿瘤组织，取部分肿瘤组织送检，近全切除肿瘤。手术顺利，术后给予脱水、抗感染、营养神经、抗癫痫治疗。术后病理示表皮样囊肿(图3)。术后1 d复查颅脑CT示颅内肿瘤次全切除(图4)。

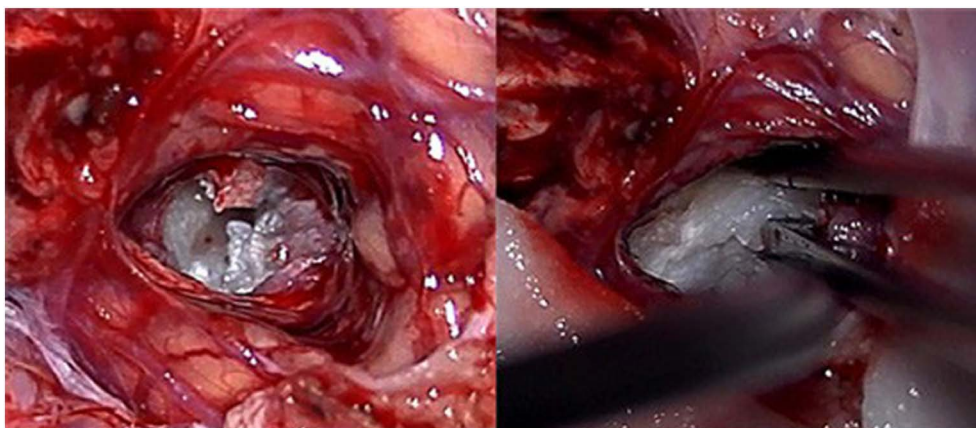


Figure 2. Silver-white, waxy tumor tissue in the tumor cavity
图 2. 瘤腔内银白色、蜡样肿瘤组织

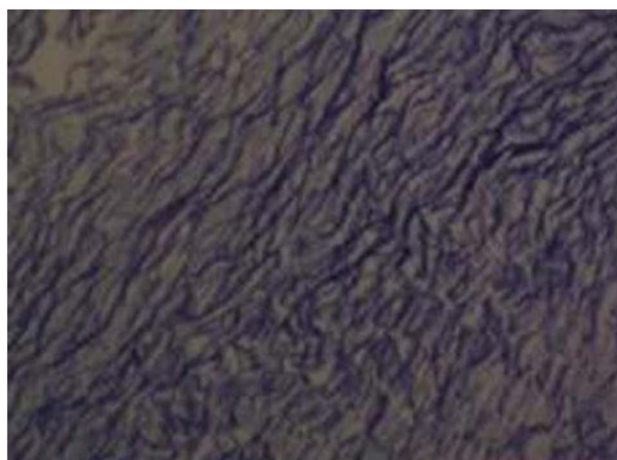


Figure 3. Cerebellum (cyst), covered with stratified squamous epithelium, containing a large amount of keratin, consistent with squamous epithelial cysts
图 3. 小脑(囊肿)，囊壁被覆复层鳞状上皮，内含大量角质物，符合鳞状上皮囊肿



Figure 4. Reexamination of the brain CT for 1 day after surgery shows subtotal resection of the tumor
图 4. 术后 1 天复查颅脑 CT 示肿瘤次全切除

3. 讨论

表皮样囊肿(Epidermoid Cysts)起源于异位表皮细胞。其外形可为分叶状或菜花状，表面覆以菲薄的包膜，境界清楚，外观呈珍珠样，带有白色光泽，质软，囊内充满松软、蜡状或片状透明角质物。被称为“最美丽的肿瘤”[2]。分为先天性和继发性两种，前者起源于颅内残余的上皮母细胞。是在胚胎 3~5 周神经管闭合期，继发性脑细胞形成时，来源于神经嵴的外胚层上皮组织细胞异位残留所致，并通过不断的上皮细胞脱落，产生角蛋白和胆固醇积聚于瘤内，使肿瘤不断缓慢增长[3]。后者多因外伤、手术或腰椎穿刺等操作将皮肤组织异位带入所致[4]。该病年龄分布甚广，可发生与任何年龄，最多见于 50~60 岁，高峰年龄可在 40 岁[5]。小脑桥脑角、鞍旁、鞍上池为其好发部位[6]。表皮样囊肿临床上无特征性症状，具体因肿瘤生长部位不同而异。肿瘤生长缓慢，但对周围组织的破坏性较强，也有炎症作用，常表现为无菌性脑膜炎反复发作。虽然表皮样囊肿属良性病变，但也存在恶变可能[7]。恶性变以鳞状细胞癌最为常见，可见于原发性恶性变[8]，也可见于术后残留组织恶性变[9]。

表皮样囊肿结合病史及 CT、MRI 检查一般诊断并不困难，CT 囊肿显示为低密度影像。MRI 检查中表皮样囊肿在 T1WI 上显示低信号，T2WI 为高信号[10]。有文献表明 FLAIR 序列在显示表皮样囊肿方面要优于 T1、T2 序列[11]。DWI 序列呈显著高信号，在与颅内其他囊性病变的鉴别上具有重要参考价值[12]。

表皮样囊肿的治疗目前首选手术切除，由于表皮样囊肿具有“见缝就钻”的特性[13]，因此术中应注意防止肿瘤碎屑随脑脊液扩散，仔细清除囊肿内容物后，对无粘连的囊壁部分，尽可能广泛切除，用生理盐水反复冲洗，也有作者主张用含地塞米松的生理盐水冲洗[14]。除传统的开颅肿瘤切除术外，神经内镜技术在治疗颅内表皮样囊肿中的应用越来越广泛[15]。无菌性脑膜炎为本病最常见的术后并发症。表皮样囊肿属良性肿瘤，术后预后一般较好，若肿瘤能大部分切除，一般恢复良好，复发亦较晚。

在本例病例中，患者病变位于四脑室，但巨大的肿瘤实体并未堵塞中脑导水管引起脑积水，患者仅仅表现为小脑受压引起的步态不稳，考虑与肿瘤呈分叶状有关，脑脊液从肿瘤间隙流通，并未引起阻塞症状。根据患者 MR 影像定位，选取枕下正中入路，此处距离肿瘤位置最近，以利于肿瘤的暴露及切除。患者肿瘤压迫脑干十分严重，从影像学观察脑干最薄处仅为 1 cm 左右，术中并未强求全切肿瘤，且在处理靠近脑干部分的肿瘤时并未强行牵拉肿瘤组织，以免术后脑干塌陷引起呼吸循环衰竭。术中采用含有

地塞米松的生理盐水反复冲洗瘤腔，避免残余囊肿内容物对脑组织的刺激，术后放置引流以利于术腔内残余碎屑的流出。

综上所述，颅内表皮样囊肿是一种良性肿瘤，起病缓慢，多以继发性临床表现为主。核磁共振特别是 DWI 像对本病的诊断具有重要意义。主要治疗方式首选手术切除病灶，在不影响重要血管、神经的前提下，应尽可能的全切肿瘤。肿瘤的术后并发症以术后迟发性出血、无菌性脑炎多见，减少术后并发症的发生对提高患者术后的生活质量具有重要意义。

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