

# 原发性气管腺泡细胞癌1例报告及文献复习

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## 摘要

背景: 腺泡细胞癌(acinic cell carcinoma, ACC)是一种罕见的唾液腺恶性肿瘤, 原发性肺内ACC更为罕见, 主要通过手术切除肿瘤来治疗。总结: 在本报告中, 患者为一名8岁男孩, 因原发性气管ACC伴间歇性呼吸困难入院。影像学检查和电子纤维喉镜检查显示, 在主气管右侧壁(约在T1椎体水平)有一个不规则组织肿块, 阻塞了约90%的气管。我们的医疗团队灵活采用低温等离子刀和内镜联合的方法, 一次性完全切除肿瘤, 避免了对患者造成严重创伤, 病理结果证实为腺泡细胞癌。现该男孩已随访2年余, 一直保持健康。结论: 本病例报告提示低温等离子刀和内镜的联合应用技术在气管肿瘤治疗中的作用。

## 关键词

原发性支气管腺泡细胞癌, 手术切除, 内镜检查, Ki67

# Primary Bronchial Acinar Cell Carcinoma: A Case Report and Review of the Literature

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## Abstract

**Background:** Acinar cell carcinoma is a rare malignant tumor of the salivary gland and Primary acinar cell carcinoma of the lung is even rarer. Surgical excision is its treatment mainly. **Case Presentation/Summary:** In the current report, a 8-year-old boy was admitted in our hospital for primary bronchial acinar cell carcinoma with intermittent dyspnea. Imaging examination and Electronic fiber laryngoscope revealed a large irregular tissue mass in the right side of the trachea (about the level of T1 vertebral body) blocking about 90% of the trachea. Our medical team flexibly adopted the combined application of low-temperature plasma knife and endoscopy to completely remove the tumor at one time, avoiding great trauma to the patient and the pathological findings confirmed the presentation of acinar cell carcinoma. The boy survived healthily until now (after operation 2 years). **Conclusion:** This case report draws attention to the importance of novel surgical resection with low-temperature plasma knife and endoscopy in trachea tumor.

## Keywords

Primary Bronchial Acinar Cell Carcinoma, Surgical Resection, Endoscopy, Ki67

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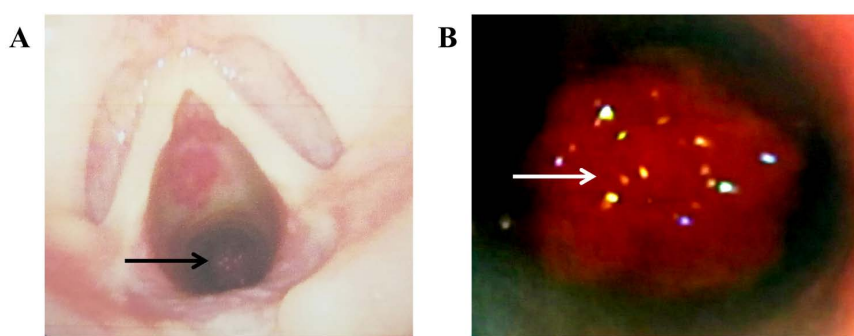
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## 1. 介绍

腺泡细胞癌(acinic cell carcinoma, ACC)是一种罕见的唾液腺恶性肿瘤,占唾液腺肿瘤的1%~3% [1]。根据其组织学结构,ACC可分为微囊型、实性型、乳头状囊性型和腺泡型[2]。ACC是一种起源于终末管细胞或正常浆液细胞的肿瘤,主要通过手术切除治疗。在无远处转移的情况下,最大限度地切除肿瘤及相关淋巴结清扫是改善患者预后的重要手段[3]。术后放疗在抑制癌细胞增殖方面具有一定的临床价值,特别是对于有切缘阳性或淋巴结转移等危险因素的患者[4]。Ki67增殖的标记物可能是Ki67阳性细胞生物学行为的最佳预测因子。当Ki67 ≤ 5%时,未发生复发,而当Ki67 ≥ 10%时[2],大多数患者预后不良。肺内的原发性ACC甚至比唾液腺的更罕见。虽然目前其发病机制尚不清楚,但Haller等人提出它可能与NR4A3 [5]的上调有关,并发现ACC中的活性染色质区域和基因表达特征与NR4A3转录因子结合基序高度相关,且实验证明NR4A3在小鼠唾液腺细胞中过表达可增加已知NR4A3靶基因的表达,并对细胞增殖具有促进作用。它通常表现为支气管附近的孤立性肿块,很少有淋巴结转移,被认为是一种低级别的恶性[6]。一般需要病理检查才能确诊,由于肿瘤总是覆盖正常的气管黏膜组织,常规支气管镜刷检查标本活检难以获得细胞学诊断[7]。肿瘤通常界限清楚,其细胞类型与头颈部的原发性ACC相一致。肿瘤可发生在所有年龄段的人群中,但最常见的是发生在30~75岁的人群中,中位年龄为49.5岁[8]。本研究报道了一例原发性气管腺管细胞癌的患者,并获得患者的书面知情同意书,获得医院伦理委员会批准。

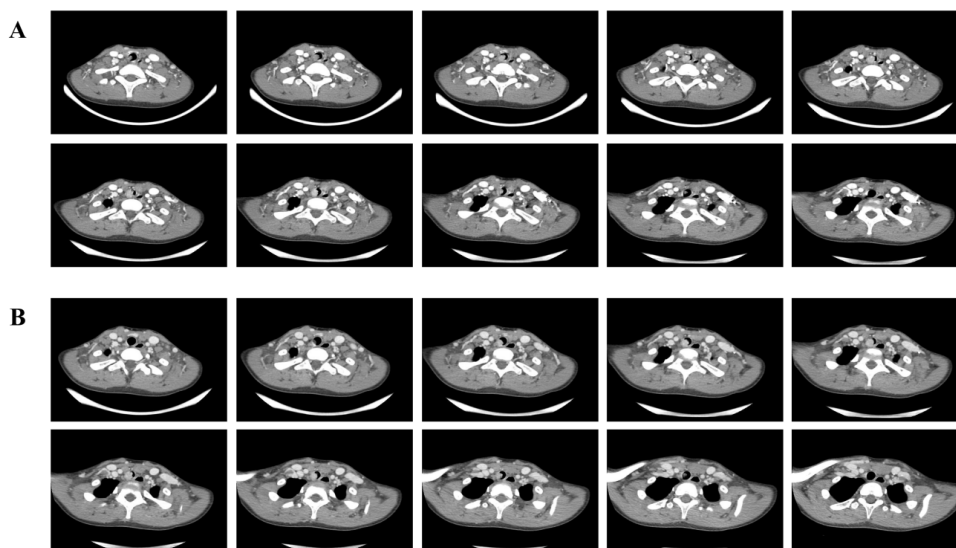
## 2. 案例展示

一名8岁男孩，因“渐进性呼吸困难1月余”来诊，不伴饮水呛咳及声音嘶哑症状。患者身体健康，无慢性病史。患者无恶性肿瘤的个人或家族病史。纤维喉镜检查显示声门下的颈段气管肿瘤，呈浅红色，阻塞了约90%的气管(图1(A)和图1(B))。实验室检查结果均在正常范围内，包括肿瘤标志物。增强计算机断层扫描(CT)检查和三维(3D)重建的气管显示如下：在气管的右侧壁(大约T1椎体的水平)，有一个不规则的结节状密度影，边界清，约 $1.0 \times 1.1 \times 0.8$ 厘米大小。增强扫描可见明显增强，相应气管腔内狭窄，周围脂肪间隙略有模糊(图2和图3)。病理组织学分析显示，气管肿瘤的大小约为 $1.0 \times 0.8 \times 0.3$  cm。细胞质呈嗜酸性，部分呈透明状态。局部肿瘤侵犯气管软骨外的纤维结缔组织。免疫组化结果如下：AAT(-)、Actin(-)、CK18(+)、ER(-)、GFAP(-)、Ki67(阳性肿瘤细胞占约10%)、乳腺红蛋白(-)、P64(-)、PR(弱+)、S-100(-)、CK7(+)。特殊染色结果如下：PAS(局部+)(图4)。



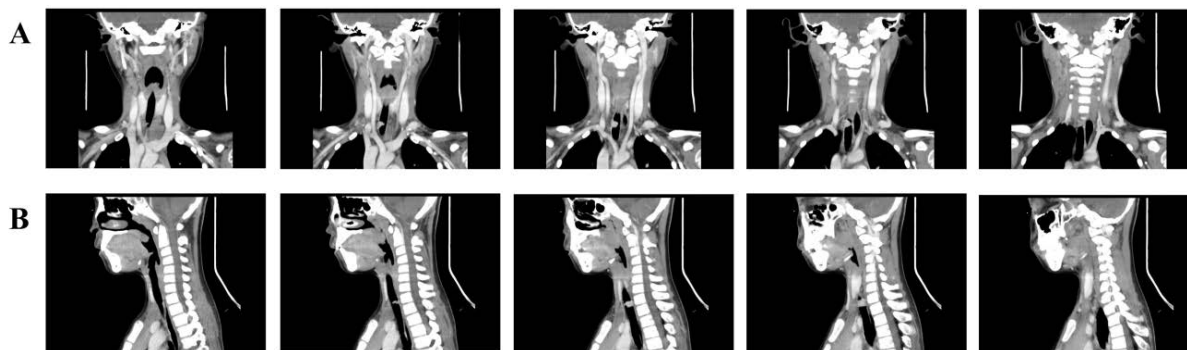
**Figure 1.** Fibrolaryngoscopy revealed a subglottic cervical tracheal tumor which was light red and blocked about 90% of the trachea

**图 1.** 纤维喉镜检查显示声门下气管肿瘤，浅红色，阻塞约90%的气管



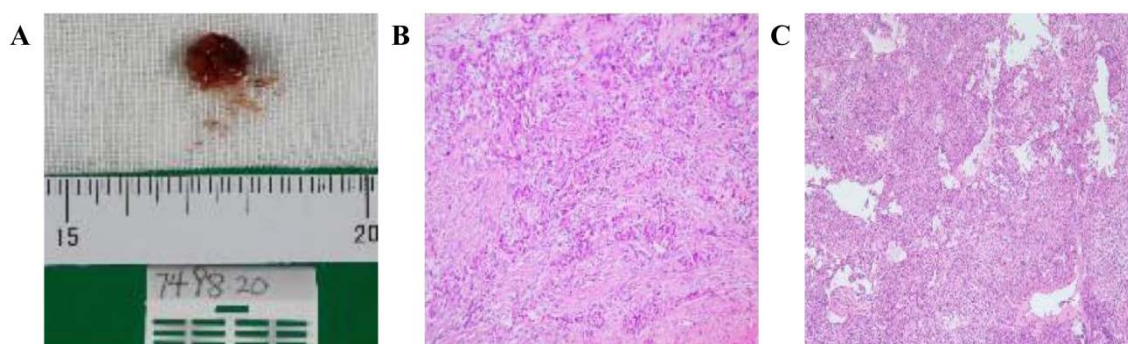
**Figure 2.** Enhanced computed tomography (CT) examination of trachea. (A) Arterial phase; (B) Venous phase. On the right side of the trachea (at about the level of the T1 vertebral body), there was a nodular density shadow with clear boundary and irregular shape, about  $1.0 \times 1.1 \times 0.8$  cm in size. On the enhanced scan, an obvious enhancement was observed and stenosis was detected in the corresponding trachea lumen with the surrounding fat space slightly blurred

**图 2.** 气管增强计算机断层扫描(CT)检查。(A) 动脉期；(B) 静脉相。在气管右侧(约T1椎体水平)，有一个结节状密度阴影，边界清晰，形状不规则，大小约 $1.0 \times 1.1 \times 0.8$  cm。增强扫描可见明显增强，相应气管腔内狭窄，周围脂肪间隙略有模糊



**Figure 3.** Enhanced computed tomography (CT) examination of the trachea. (A) Coronal view; (B) Sagittal view

**图 3.** 气管增强计算机断层扫描(CT)检查。(A) 冠状面视图; (B) 矢状面视图



**Figure 4.** Pathohistological analysis. (A) Pathology of the overall tumor. (B) and (C) Histopathological manifestations. Immunohistochemistry: AAT(-); Actin(-); CK18(+); ER(-); GFAP(-); Ki-67 (positive tumor cells accounted for about 10%); Mammaglobin(-); P64(-); PR(weak +); S-100 (-); CK7(+). Special staining: PAS(local +)

**图 4.** 病理组织学分析。(A) 整体肿瘤的病理学特征。(B)和(C)的组织病理学表现。免疫组化: AAT(-)、Actin(-)、CK18(+)、ER(-)、GFAP(-)、Ki-67(阳性肿瘤细胞约占 10%)、乳腺红蛋白(-)、P64(-)、PR(弱+)、S-100(-)、CK7(+). 特殊染色: PAS(局部+)

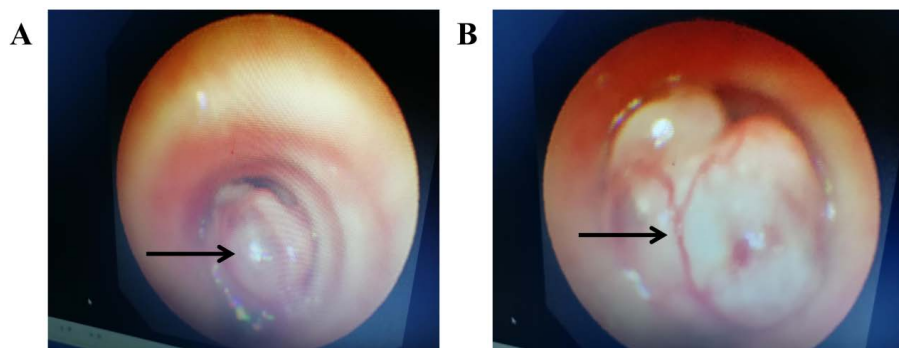
### 3. 治疗、结果和随访

在充分的术前准备后,患者于 2020 年 5 月 21 日接受了内镜下低温等离子刀气管肿瘤切除术和气管切开术。患者在麻醉科使快速序贯诱导时经鼻湿化快速通气交换(THRIVE)技术进行麻醉。在手术中,我们首先进行了低位气管切开术,并用球囊插入 5.5 号的麻醉气管插管。然后,我们使用了一个 70°的鼻内窥镜来检查切口上方的病变。我们发现肿瘤位于切口上方,阻塞了约 95%的气管直径,如图 5 所示。我们使用美敦力低温 PlasMiaBlade™软组织解剖设备(美敦力公司,明尼阿波利斯,美国)完全切除肿瘤的肿瘤安全边界,并碳化气管壁的粘膜壁气管软骨。在患者从麻醉中恢复后,他被转到儿科重症监护室(PICU)。术后第二天,患者能够正常进食,没有呼吸困难的迹象。因此,我们在局部麻醉下用 7 mm 金属气管管球囊替换麻醉气管插管。术后第 6 天,孩子进食可,当气管导管被间歇性阻塞时,他可以用平常的声音说话。电子喉镜检查显示,气管内壁的原发肿瘤部位愈合良好,并可以持续堵管(图 6(A)和图 6(B))。术后第 9 天,患者恢复良好,拔除气管套管。术后第 12 天,颈部切口愈合良好,无明显漏气,并给予患者出院指导,包括出院后的护理措施,并出院。患者分别于出院后 1 个月、3 个月、6 个月、1 年半、2 年返回医院进行随访检查。未发现复发,生长发育与同龄儿童一致(图 6(C)和图 6(D))。

### 4. 讨论

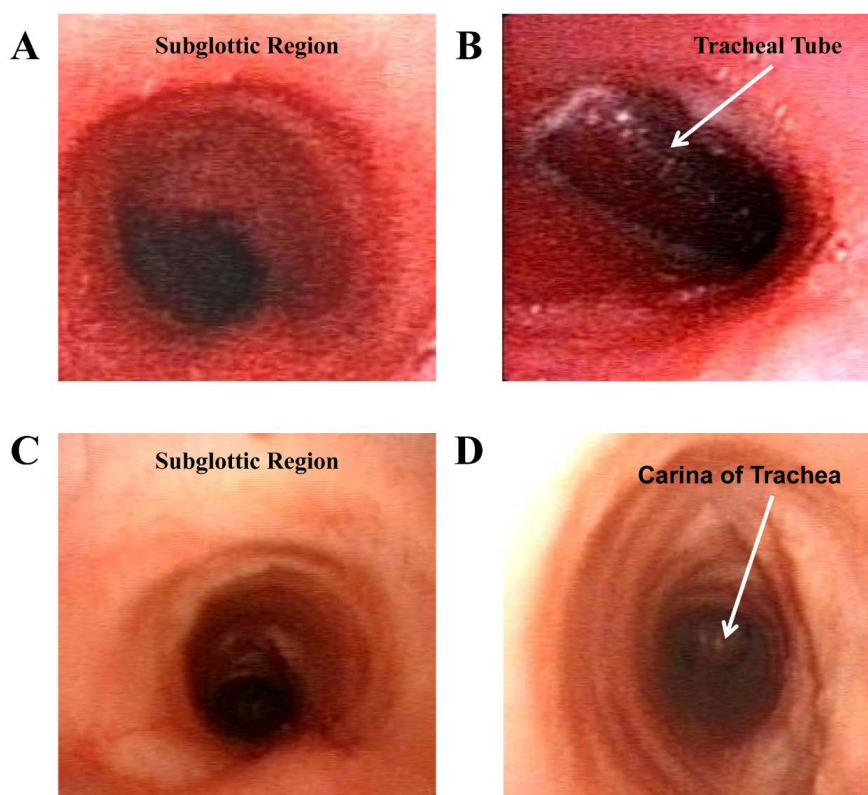
腺泡细胞癌(ACC)于 1953 年首次被 Foote 和 Frazell 描述为一种独立的唾液腺肿瘤型[9]。男女比例约

为 2:3, 多发生在腮腺和下颌下腺, 很少发生在小唾液腺。除了起源于唾液腺外, 原发性 ACC 也可出现在乳腺、肺等部位[10] [11]。其中原发性肺 ACC 是最罕见的[12]。世界上第一例肺 ACC 病例是在 1972 年[13]首次报道的。迄今为止, 已报道了 25 例肺原发性 ACC [8]。



**Figure 5.** The 70° nasal endoscopic image captured during the operation. (A) and (B) revealed that the tumor was located above the incision and blocked approximately 90% of the trachea diameter

**图 5.** 手术中拍摄的 70°鼻内镜图像。(A)和(B)显示, 肿瘤位于切口上方, 并阻塞了约 90%的气管直径



**Figure 6.** The electronic laryngoscopy image. (A) and (B) The electronic laryngoscopy image showed that the original tumor position on the inner wall of the trachea healed well by the 6th day after the operation. (C) and (D) The electronic laryngoscopy image showed that there was no recurrence 2 years after the operation

**图 6.** 电子喉镜图像。(A)和(B)电子喉镜图像显示, 气管内壁上的原始肿瘤位置在手术后第 6 天愈合良好。(C)和(D)电子喉镜图像显示手术后 2 年没有复发

ACC 是唾液腺的一种低级别恶性肿瘤, 更常见于颈部腺, 特别是腮腺。患者的症状缺乏特异性, 主要与肿瘤的大小和位置以及远端支气管[15] [16]的梗阻有关。小病变可不引起症状, 增大病变可引起阻塞

性肺炎相关症状,患者常因咳嗽、咳痰、[14]而寻求药物治疗。支气管 ACC 的诊断是基于病理检查,确诊后应进行手术治疗。大多数患者由于恶性程度较低,[3]转移性较少,预后较好。

研究发现,Ki67 抗原的表达与唾液腺肿瘤[17]患者的生存显著相关。当 Ki-67 的标志物指数为 $\geq 10\%$ 时,患者容易复发,淋巴结转移率高。该患者 Ki-67 肿瘤细胞的阳性率约为 10%,但目前无复发迹象,需要进一步随访[2]。综上所述,支气管 ACC 是一种罕见的胸部肿瘤,其临床症状和影像学表现缺乏特异性,容易被误诊和漏诊[18]。即使在纤维支气管镜检查呈阴性的情况下,也不能排除这种疾病的可能性。如有必要,可获得该疾病的活检或手术诊断为[19][20]。手术切除是一种有效的治疗方法,大多数患者预后良好。国内外文献报道的 5 年生存率为 $\geq 90\%$ ,但即使在手术治疗后几十年,仍可能发生复发或转移。因此,对于 Ki67 大于 10%的患者,需要进行长期随访。因此,我们还需要对病人进行更进一步的随访,并关注是否发生复发或转移。

## 5. 结论

总之,气管 ACC 是一种罕见的恶性肿瘤,特别是在男性儿童。我们的医疗团队灵活地采用低温等离子刀与内镜联合的方法,一次性完全切除肿瘤,避免对患者造成严重创伤。根据目前的随访结果,其预后良好,为今后气管内肿瘤的治疗提供了一种新的手术选择。

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