

合并肝脓肿的肝内胆管细胞癌1例

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摘 要

肝内胆管细胞癌在临床上发病率较低, 因其发病隐匿、症状不典型, 临床误诊、漏诊率较高, 现报道1例合并肝脓肿的肝内胆管细胞癌的诊治过程, 通过文献复习回顾了该病的临床表现、流行现状及诊治要点, 以提高临床医师对该病的认识, 做到早诊早治。

关键词

肝内胆管细胞癌, 肝脓肿, 华支睾吸虫病, 病例报告

A Case of Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma Combined with Liver Abscess

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Abstract

The incidence rate of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma is relatively low in clinical work, and because of its insidious onset and atypical symptoms, the rate of misdiagnosis and underdiagnosis is high. This study reported the diagnostic and treatment process of a case of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma combined with liver abscess. Through literature review, the clinical manifestations and treatment points of the disease were reviewed. In order to improve clinicians' understanding of the diagnosis and treatment of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma and implement early diagnosis and treatment.

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Keywords

Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma, Liver Abscess, Clonorchiasis, Casereport

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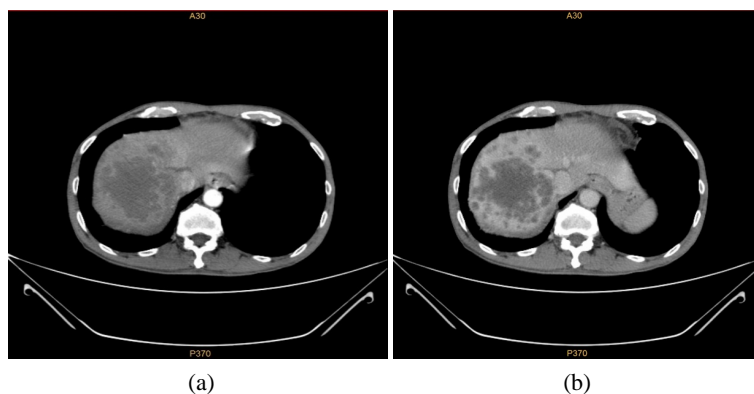
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1. 前言

肝内胆管细胞癌(intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, iCCA)是起源于肝内胆管上皮细胞的常见原发性肝脏恶性肿瘤,其发病率仅次于肝细胞癌。由于其发病隐匿,早期临床症状不典型,临床进展快,病人就诊时多处于晚期,失去了手术治疗机会,预后极差。当其合并急性感染症状时,极易被误诊为肝脓肿。现将我院收治的1例合并肝脓肿的肝内胆管细胞癌的病例报告如下。

2. 临床资料

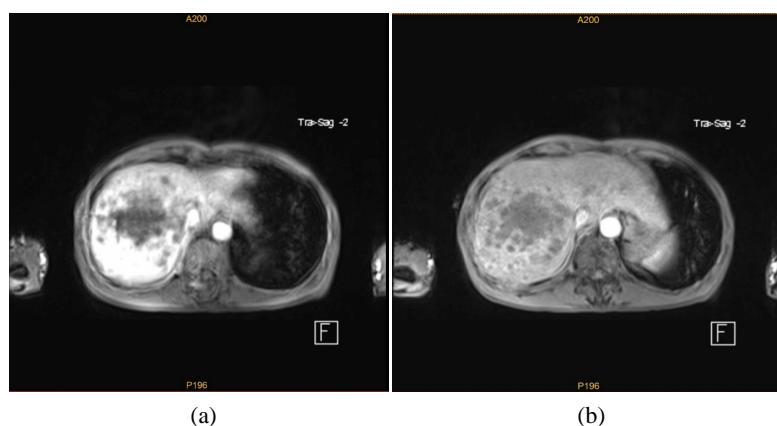
患者男性,64岁,因“发热1天”于2023年3月23日入院,入院体温39.0℃,否认畏寒、盗汗、咳嗽、腹痛、腹泻、黄疸、皮肤瘙痒史,近1年体重下降约5 kg。既往史无特殊,有进食淡水鱼生个人史。入院查体:T 39.0℃,R 22次/分,P 87次/分,BP 129/67 mmHg,神志清晰,皮肤巩膜无黄染,全身浅表淋巴结未扪及肿大,心肺查体无特殊。全腹软,无压痛、反跳痛,腹部未触及包块,未触及肝脾肿大,肝区有轻度叩痛。完善检查如下:白细胞数 $14.26 \times 10^9/L$,中性粒细胞比率85.4%,血红蛋白 $10^9 g/L$,血小板计数 $258 \times 10^9/L$,C-反应蛋白209.8 mg/L,白介素6108.4 pg/mL,降钙素原1.96 ng/mL;谷丙转氨酶24 U/L,谷草转氨酶27 U/L,碱性磷酸酶208.0 U/L,谷氨酰转肽酶92.0 U/L,白蛋白27.6 g/L,总胆红素9.7 umol/L,凝血功能正常;CA125 132.4 U/mL,CEA、AFP、CA199等肿瘤标记物未见升高;肝吸虫抗体(+),粪常规肝吸虫卵(+);血培养、尿培养、真菌检测、胆汁培养、结核检测、肥达氏反应、外斐氏反应、EB病毒检测、病毒肝炎系列检测,阿米巴和包虫血清学均未见异常。完善上腹增强CT示(图1):肝S7段一团片状低密度影,大小约为7.5 cm × 6.8 cm,内密度不均,增强扫描呈多房囊状,边缘及其内分隔强化,中心见大片状液化坏死区,动脉期病灶周围见大片状异常灌注强化灶,无肝内胆管扩张迹象,胆总管正常,提示:肝S7段肝脓肿形成。基于以上资料及临床表现,考虑肝脓肿合并华支睾吸虫病,先后予亚胺培南+莫西沙星、头孢哌酮+阿米卡星+奥硝唑、万古霉素抗感染及护肝等治疗,并予吡喹酮行3天的驱虫治疗。但在使用抗生素2周后,患者症状持续,体温波动在38℃~39.5℃,C反应蛋白仍处于高水平状态(200 mg/L),复查上腹CT未见病灶缩小,行肝脓肿经皮引流术也未抽取到脓液。鉴于患者经驱虫及抗感染治疗后症状未见好转,肝脏影像学未见改善,且CA125水平升高,我们考虑肿瘤可能,完善上腹增强MR示(图2):肝右叶一团块状异常信号影,大小12.5 cm × 9.8 cm × 6.0 cm,呈长T1长T2为主混杂信号影,增强扫描呈见边缘及其内分隔强化,延迟期逐渐向中心填充,DWI时呈大片状稍高信号影,ADC图上信号下降,影像诊断肿瘤合并感染?遂予行肝占位穿刺术,病理活检示:异型细胞呈小巢状、散在单个分布,细胞核大深染、异型明显,核分裂可见,间质纤维细胞增生并见大片坏死(图3);免疫组化示:CK7(胆道来源标记物)阳性,CK19(+),CK20(肝细胞来源)弱阳性,Sn(+),F53约90%强(+),Ki67约70%(+),提示(肝)胆管细胞癌。最终明确临床诊断:肝胆管细胞癌。后患者转外科手术。



注：(a)为上腹部增强扫描 CT 动脉期，(b)为上腹部增强扫描 CT 门静脉期。

Figure 1. Enhanced CT scan of the upper abdomen

图 1. 上腹部增强扫描 CT



注：(a)为上腹部增强 MRI 动脉期，(b)为上腹部增强 MRI 延迟期。

Figure 2. Upper abdominal enhancement MRI

图 2. 上腹部增强 MRI

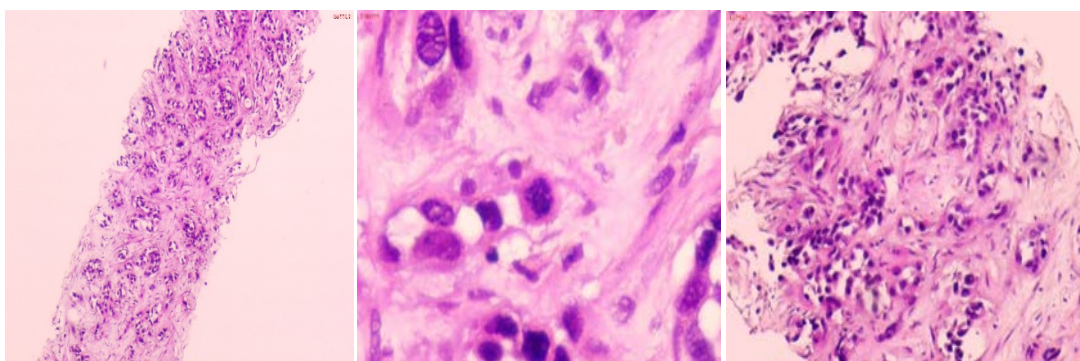


Figure 3. Pathological biopsy after liver mass puncture (HEX400)

图 3. 肝占位穿刺术后病理活检(HEX400)

3. 讨论

肝内胆管细胞癌是指发生于肝内二级及以上胆管上皮细胞的恶性肿瘤，是发病率仅次于肝细胞癌的人类第二大常见肝脏恶性肿瘤，约占原发性肝癌的 10%~15% [1] [2]。其发病率在世界范围内差异较大，

以东南亚国家多见,其中以泰国发病率最高。大体形态上,iCCA可分为肿块型、管周浸润型、管内生长型和混合型;基于不同的临床病理特征和突变谱,欧洲肝脏研究协会(EASL)及国际肝癌协会(ILCA)2023年更新的《肝内胆管癌治疗临床实践指南》也建议将肝内胆管细胞癌细分为大导管型和小导管型[3]。目前认为iCCA的发生与原发硬化性胆管炎、肝吸虫病、肝胆管结石、胆道畸形、病毒性肝炎、EB病毒感染等相关[1][4]。华支睾吸虫病是由寄生在人或动物胆道系统内的华支睾吸虫引起的一种寄生虫病,俗称肝吸虫病,患者常因生食淡水鱼虾而感染。在第三次全国人体重点寄生虫病现状调查显示,华支睾吸虫病感染总数约为598万人,广东、广西、黑龙江是我国主要流行地区,而世界卫生组织也将华支睾吸虫列为I类胆管细胞癌致癌物[5][6]。若肝吸虫病患者早期得不到有效治疗,虫体及其代谢产物的长期刺激将引起胆管上皮的机械性损伤,其感染相关炎症也会引起免疫病理学改变,这些机制共同促进了胆管上皮增生和腺瘤性改变,继而逐渐向恶性转化[7]。

近年来在全球范围内iCCA的发病率和病死率都呈明显上升趋势[3],其发病隐匿、进展迅速,早期临床症状不明显且缺乏特异性,很快便会进展至晚期阶段,表现出显著的周围脏器、血管、神经侵犯特性,并且在较早期就易发生外周转移,患者极易错过最佳的手术治疗时间窗,预后往往很差[2]。iCCA早期可无临床表现,随着疾病进展可出现体重下降、腹部不适、肝脏肿大等消化道及全身症状[8]。不同于原发性肝癌,iCCA无特异的肿瘤标志物,仅CA19-9、CA125、CEA有一定价值,其他如A1BG、CYFRA21-1、FAM19A5、MMP-7、RBAK、SSP411、TuM2-PK、WFA等仍在研究中[9]。目前多以CA19-9等血清学标志物及腹部B超作为iCCA的初筛检查,以CT和MRI作为诊断和分期的主要方式,而对于可切除肿物的患者则应常规进行FDG-PET扫描,以识别淋巴结转移。iCCA腹部CT的典型表现为:平扫期低密度边缘不规则的肿块,动脉期外周强化,静脉期和延迟期逐步衰减。伴有肝叶萎缩的包膜回缩、卫星结节、瘤周胆管扩张及门静脉包绕狭窄亦是其特异性表现[4][5][6]。MRI是诊断和分期的最佳方法,表现为T1低信号,T2加权高信号,在T2加权图像也可出现中央相应纤维化区域低信号,动态图像显示动脉期周围强化,随后造影剂在肿瘤中渐进性、向心性增强[10][11][12]。病理学仍为诊断iCCA的金标准,肝穿刺活检术因为会导致肿瘤种植的风险,对怀疑为iCCA并准备行手术切除的病人一般不推荐操作,但对拟行放疗等非手术治疗或诊断困难的病人来说,最好能取得病理学的依据。免疫组化可用于诊断ICC及其亚型,更能与转移性肝肿瘤相区分[3]。几乎所有的iCCA均表达细胞角蛋白CK19、CK7和黏蛋白1(MUC-1)[3]。对晚期或复发风险高的iCCA患者,多个国家和国际组织指南建议进行全面的分子谱分析,即下一代DNA测序(NGS),以指导诊断和治疗[13][14][15]。手术切除是iCCA治疗的首选方法,只要胆管癌能够获得根治性切除,患者全身情况能耐受,无远处转移,均应积极行手术治疗。对不能切除肿物者,可选择新辅助放疗或局部治疗方式[3][16][17]。

这是一个罕见的老年男性病例,患者存在肝吸虫感染,并表现为持续的发热,炎症指标升高及肝功能异常,结合影像学诊断为肝脓肿,经积极抗感染却效果欠佳的一例最后由病理证实的肝内胆管细胞癌。肝胆系统恶性肿瘤可表现为肝脓肿,但多见于肝外胆管癌或肝细胞癌,脓肿是继发于胆道梗阻或由淋巴结及病变本身引起的肝门梗阻而形成的,且大多在疾病的晚期出现[18]。以肝脓肿为原发性表现的恶性肿瘤,目前仅见于转移性结直肠癌[19]或神经内分泌肿瘤[20]有报道。而以肝脓肿为表现的iCCA极为罕见,其预后相对更差[8][21][22]。本例患者表现为持续发热,伴有肝区叩击痛,血象高,降钙素原高,影像学提示肝内占位,首先考虑因肝脓肿引起发热,但经强有力的抗细菌及厌氧菌治疗后,患者临床症状无缓解,高烧不退,炎症指标逐渐升高,考虑患者近期有体重减轻史,肿瘤标志物升高且肝吸虫感染诱因存在,行脓肿引流术失败,不排除肿瘤可能,故决定行病理活检,最终证实了我们的猜测。其发热考虑是肿瘤坏死液化形成脓肿,也可能是副肿瘤综合征表现或细胞因子的释放导致。本例患者的感染相关表现掩盖了其胆管癌的症状、体征,故其诊断有所延误,对于存在肝吸虫感染的患者,在此基础上出现肝

占位, 我们均应警惕胆管癌的发生, 除了与肝脓肿鉴别, 还应与华支睾吸虫包块鉴别, 若行杀虫治疗后肿物缩小, 则表明是华支睾吸虫包块, 若没有明显变化, 则考虑肝恶性肿瘤可能性大。

由于肝内胆管细胞癌不多见, 且临床症状及实验室检查缺乏特异性, 常易造成误诊、漏诊, 早期诊断、早期手术治疗方能改善患者的预后和生存率。对于临床医师来说, 若发现患者有胆管癌的高危因素, 在此基础上发生肝脏占位性病变且伴有发热, 在抗感染治疗效果不明显时, 临床医师的思维应更广些, 应打破“肝脓肿”的局限思维模式, 警惕 iCCA 的发生, 若影像学及实验室检查不能明确诊断时, 需积极行肝脏穿刺活检, 以免延误病情, 为患者争取到手术的时机。

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