

鼻腔恶性肿瘤CT误诊25例分析

郭秀玲, 乔鹏飞*

(内蒙古医科大学附属医院 影像诊断科, 内蒙古 呼和浩特 010050)

摘要:目的:探讨鼻腔恶性肿瘤的CT表现及误诊原因,为临床诊断提供帮助。方法:回顾性分析经手术病理证实的25例鼻腔恶性肿瘤病人的CT影像资料,探讨其CT表现及误诊原因。结果:25例中鼻腔鳞状细胞癌8例,腺癌2例,腺样囊性癌3例,内翻性乳头状瘤恶变3例,非霍奇金淋巴瘤5例,浆细胞瘤1例,黑色素瘤3例。CT扫描10例表现为形态规则,内部密度均匀,15例表现为形态不规则、内部密度不均匀,1例有钙化,3例中心伴有坏死/囊变。20例发生于单侧鼻腔,5例发生于双侧鼻腔,3例伴有颈部淋巴结肿大。结论:鼻腔恶性肿瘤CT表现复杂,缺乏特异性,CT增强扫描有助于提高疾病的诊断。

关键词: :鼻腔肿瘤;体层摄影术;X线计算机;误诊

中图分类号:R735.7

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1673-9388(2020)06-0431-03

DOI: 10.19891/j.issn1673-9388.(2020)06-0431-03

ANALYSIS OF CT FEATURES AND MISDIAGNOSIS OF 25 CASES WERE MALIGNANT TUMOR OF THE NASAL CAVITY

GUO Xiu-ling, QIAO Peng-fei

(Radiology Department, The Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University, Hohhot 010050 China)

Abstract: **Objective:** Analysis the CT features of nasal cavity diseases and analyze the causes of misdiagnosis, provide help for clinical diagnosis. **Methods:** CT image data of 25 cases with surgically and pathologically proved nasal cavity tumors were analyze retrospectively, and the causes of misdiagnosis were evaluated. **Results:** Among all 25 cases, 8 cases were squamous cell carcinoma, and the other 2 cases were adeno carcinoma, and the other 3 cases were adenoid cystic carcinoma, and the other 3 cases were malignant transformation of inverted papilloma, and the other 5 cases were non hodgkin, s lymphoma, and the other 1 cases were plasmacytoma, and the other 3 cases were melanoma. The manifestation characteristics of 10 cases was regular shaped with sharpness of border, the internal density in uniform, and the other 15 cases appearing as amass with obscure border, the internal density in not uniform, and the other 1 cases it contains calcification, and the other 3 cases necrosis and cystic change occurred. Among them, 20 cases located in the unilateral nasal cavity, and 5 cases located in the bilateral nasal cavity, and 3 cases were found having enlarged lymph nodes. **Conclusion:** The manifestation of sinonasal malignant tumors is complicated and lacks specificity, enhanced CT is conducive resulting in improvement of the diagnostic accuracy of the disease.

Key words: nasal cavity neoplasms; tomography; X-ray computed; diagnostic errors

收稿日期: 2020-06-23; 修回日期: 2020-11-12

作者简介: 郭秀玲(1980-), 女, 内蒙古医科大学附属医院影像诊断科主治医师。

通讯作者: 乔鹏飞, 主任医师, E-mail: qpfff@126.com 内蒙古医科大学附属医院影像诊断科, 010050

鼻腔肿瘤在五官科较为常见,鼻腔肿瘤的临床表现与鼻窦炎、鼻炎临床表现相似,很容易被患者及医生忽略,约有50%的鼻腔恶性肿瘤确诊时已到晚期,治疗难度大,预后较差^[1,2]。CT检查可以明确显示鼻腔肿瘤的病灶位置、形态及边缘、骨质改变及相邻结构侵犯范围,特别是CT增强扫描对鼻腔肿瘤的定性、定位诊断有很高价值,但对鼻腔恶性肿瘤的诊断因经验不足或影像学表现缺乏特异性而存在误诊、漏诊的可能^[3,4]。本文就我院2017-01~2020-05经手术病理证实的25例鼻腔恶性肿瘤患者的CT影像资料进行初步分析如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

搜集我院2017-01~2020-05经手术病理证实的25例鼻腔恶性肿瘤病人的CT影像资料,其中男15例,女10例,年龄35~74(52.1 ± 8.1)岁。临床症状主要表现为鼻塞、脓涕、血涕,其次为面部疼痛、面部麻木、颈部淋巴结肿大等。病程1个月~3年,中位数病程8个月。20例肿块近3个月内生长加速。所有病例术前均行鼻内镜检查,均可见鼻腔内软组织肿物,其中10例为淡红色新生物,6例为白灰色新生物,6例为淡黄色新生物并有脓性分泌物,3例为干痂及坏死样新生物。

1.2 检查方法

采用GE 64排螺旋CT机。扫描范围下起齿槽硬腭上至额窦。平扫参数:重建层厚、层间距均为3mm,螺距2mm。造影剂实用碘海醇注射液(300mgI/mL),应用高压注射器经肘静脉注入造影剂,流速3.0mL/s。25例患者均行三期增强扫描,动脉期30s、静脉期60s、延迟期180s开始扫描。

1.3 CT征象分析

CT扫描结果由2位具有副主任医师职称的放射科医师使用双盲法阅片,分别对病灶的部位、单/双侧别、病灶的形态、边缘、密度、强化程度、生长范围、骨质改变、相邻结构受累情况、淋巴结肿大进行分析观察分析。

2 结果

2.1 病理学检查结果

25例病例中鼻腔鳞状细胞癌8例,腺癌2例,腺样囊性癌3例,内翻性乳头状瘤恶变3例,非霍奇金淋巴瘤5例,浆细胞瘤1例,黑色素瘤3例。

2.2 CT检查

25例鼻腔恶性肿瘤20例肿块局限于单侧鼻腔,5例为双侧鼻腔(包括两侧分别发病和从原发于一侧鼻腔病累及双侧的)。(1)形态及边缘:10例病变形态规则,边缘清楚,肿块呈圆形或类圆形,15例表现为形态不规则、边缘模糊,肿瘤边缘凹凸不平;(2)密度:10例病变密度不均匀,15例病变密度均匀,其中有1例有钙化,3例中心伴有坏死/囊变;(3)骨质改变:15例病变无明显骨质改变,5例有骨质硬化,5例有骨质破坏,主要表现为鼻甲、筛房间隔、上颌窦内壁、眶内壁、硬腭及鼻中隔等部位骨质破坏缺失;(4)增强扫描:增强扫描病变均有不同程度强化,轻度强化5例,中等强化6例,明显强化14例。强化均匀10例,不均匀15例,强化特点10例表现为速升速降型强化,12例为速升缓降型,3例为持续性强化;(5)相邻结构受累情况:10例侵犯同侧上颌窦、筛窦,表现为窦腔内的软组织肿块影,与鼻腔内肿块密度相近,其中1例同时侵犯同侧眼眶,表现为眶内软组织影,伴有眼肌的增粗,1例同时侵犯同侧颞下窝;(6)淋巴结肿大:3例伴有颈部淋巴结肿大。

25例肿瘤术前CT报告误诊为鼻腔内翻性乳头状瘤13例,鼻息肉4例,血管瘤4例,血管纤维瘤2例,炎性病变2例。

3 讨论

鼻腔恶性肿瘤为相对复杂疾病,在临床表现及影像学表现上缺乏特异性,与炎症病变和某些良性肿瘤不易鉴别,若与继发性炎症并存时,鉴别难度增大,通常形态是否规则、密度是否均匀、边缘是否清楚,骨质是否有破坏,淋巴结有无肿大,强化是否均匀等,常作为CT诊断鼻腔恶性肿瘤的指标^[5,6]。

3.1 鼻腔恶性肿瘤的CT表现

鼻腔恶性肿瘤占所有头颈部恶性肿瘤的3~5%,肿瘤影像学表现复杂,缺乏特异性。本研究通过分析鼻腔恶性肿瘤的特征CT表现,发现鼻腔恶性肿瘤多表现为形态不规则,内部密度不均匀,边缘模糊,增强扫描明显不均匀强化,骨质破坏,相邻的鼻窦、眼眶等结构受累,颈部淋巴结转移,这与其他研究结果相一致^[7,8]。鼻腔恶性肿瘤中鳞状细胞癌最为常见,早期肿块呈乳头状、菜花状,边界较清,与内翻性乳头状瘤、息肉较难鉴别,进展期因表面易发生坏死、溃疡,肿块基底部向深处浸润,边缘常模糊,而鼻腔血管纤维瘤也有局部浸润的特点,二者鉴别也有难度。增强扫描鼻腔恶性肿瘤以不均匀强化者居多,强化程度可以是轻、中、重度,鳞状细胞癌强化特点多呈速升速降型,中-重度强化,

肿瘤体积较大时血供较差,动脉期强化程度减低。腺样囊性癌CT上可见多个囊性密度区,实性部分强化更明显,呈筛样改变。鼻腔淋巴瘤具有一定特征性,肿瘤多密度均匀,增强扫描呈轻-中度强化。鼻腔黑色素瘤因其易坏死而表现为密度不均匀的软组织肿块,增强扫描呈不均匀的中-重度强化,黑色素瘤少见钙化表现。

3.2 本组病例CT征象及误诊原因分析

本组25例误诊病例中术前有13例误诊为内翻性乳头状瘤、4例息肉,仔细分析图像后发现本组病变增强后强化特点为速升速降型、速升缓降型,而良性内翻性乳头状瘤强化特点多为缓升缓降型,而息肉一般不强化或线状轻度强化,对肿瘤的强化特点认识不足,对异常征象分析不全面是造成误诊的原因(见图2~6)。分析本组中有5例肿瘤体积虽然较大,只有骨质硬化,无骨质破坏,可能与肿瘤病

程较长合并慢性炎症,慢性、长期的刺激压迫引起的骨质反应性增生,病理证实肿瘤为低度恶性的鳞癌,虽然骨质的改变与肿块的良恶性明显相关,但是鼻腔鳞状细胞癌骨质改变CT表现无特异性。本组中有2例误诊为纤维血管瘤的病例,仔细分析图像肿块呈浸润性生长,边界不清,而纤维血管瘤大多有局部浸润的特点,但其一般具有多结节的轮廓,本组病例不具有这项特点,增强扫描后纤维血管瘤强化更显著(见图1、4)。本组中有2例肿块边缘模糊,增强扫描病灶明显不均匀强化,患者疼痛明显、流脓涕被误诊为炎症病变,对疾病认识不足,病史采集不全面也是造成误诊的原因。3例伴有颈部淋巴结肿大病例,淋巴结较小,短径约在1cm左右,增强扫描均匀强化,误以为是常见的炎症反应性淋巴结肿大。

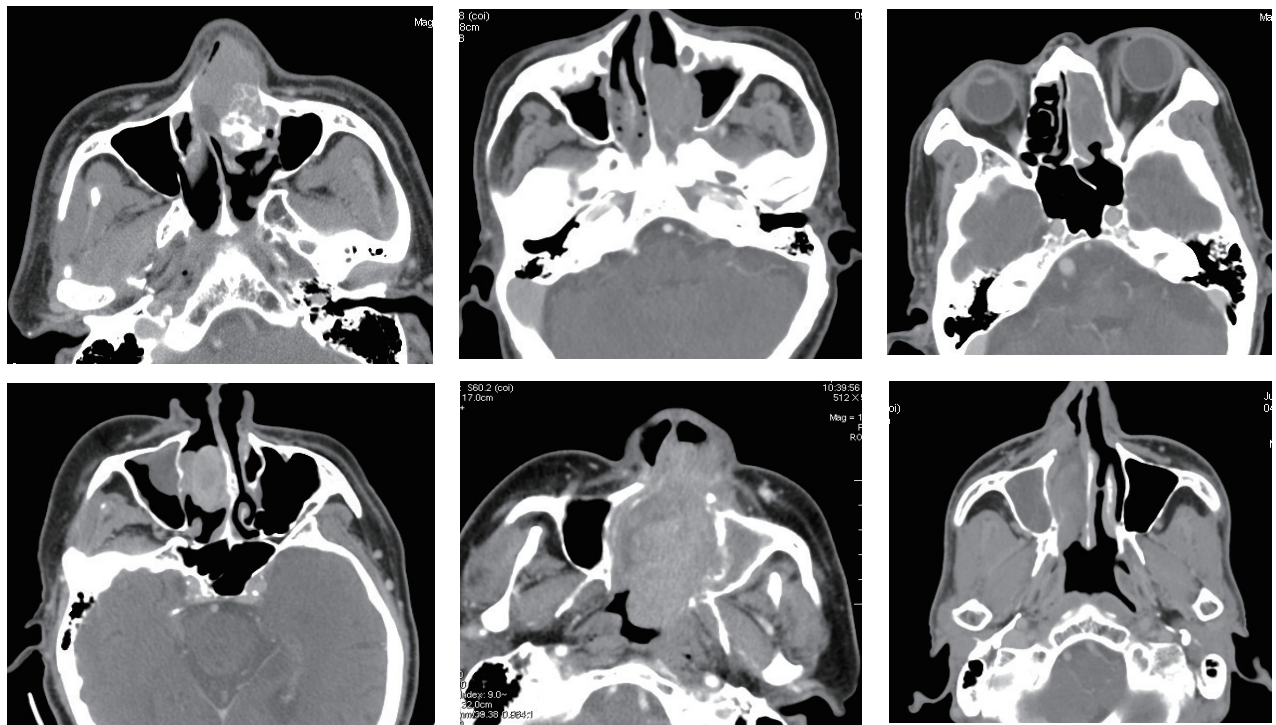


图1 左侧鼻腔浆细胞瘤,软组织肿块,可见囊变及钙化,不均匀强化,CT术前诊断为纤维血管瘤;图2左侧鼻腔黑色素瘤,边界清晰,部分突入左侧上颌窦,呈渐进性中等度强化,CT术前诊断为息肉;图3左侧鼻腔内翻性乳头状瘤恶变,边界清晰,渐进性强化,CT术前诊断为内翻性乳头状瘤;图4右侧鼻腔浆母细胞瘤,肿块后缘略分叶,明显不均匀强化,CT术前诊断为纤维血管瘤;图5左侧鼻腔鳞状细胞癌,明显不均匀强化,鼻中隔、左侧上颌窦内壁骨质破坏,CT术前诊断为内翻性乳头状瘤;图6右侧鼻腔非霍奇金淋巴瘤,密度不均匀,中等度强化,CT术前诊断为内翻性乳头状瘤。

Tab.1 Left nasal plasma cell tumor, soft tissue mass, cystic degeneration and calcification, uneven enhancement, preoperative CT diagnosis of fibroangioma; Tab.2 The melanoma of the left nasal cavity was clearly bounded, with part of it protruding into the left maxillary sinus, presenting progressive moderate enhancement. It was diagnosed as polyp before CT; Tab.3 Malignant degeneration of inverted papilloma of the left nasal cavity, with clear boundaries and progressive enhancement, was diagnosed as inverted papilloma before CT surgery; Tab.4 Right nasal plasma blastoma with slightly lobulated posterior margin of mass and significantly uneven enhancement was diag-

nosed as fibroangioma before CT surgery;Tab.5 This is a squamous cell carcinoma of the left nasal cavity with significantly uneven enhancement, and bone destruction in the nasal septum and the inner wall of the left maxillary sinus. This carcinoma was diagnosed as varus papilloma by CT;Tab.6 Right nasal non-Hodgkin's lymphoma with uneven density and moderate enhancement was diagnosed as varus papilloma by CT

总之,CT检查对鼻腔肿瘤的诊断有一定作用,特别是增强扫描更有利于显示鼻腔肿块的位置、大小、形态、相邻结构的改变,鼻腔恶性肿瘤多表现为形态不规则、密度不均匀、不均匀强化、骨质破坏、相邻结构受累、颈部淋巴结肿大等特点^[9]。对于鼻腔体积小、密度均匀、边界清晰的肿瘤,影像学上缺乏特异性,需要结合病史,认真分析其CT平扫及增强图像,利于避免误诊,也为临床手术方案的制定提供有力帮助。

参考文献

[1] BOOSI P, FARINA D, GATTA G, et al. Paranasal sinus cancer [J]. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol, 2016;98:45-61
 [2] EGGESBΦ H B. Imaging of sinonasal tumours[J]. Cancer Imaging, 2013;7(12):136-152

[3] 肖玲,陈璐,王媛媛,等.鼻腔鼻窦常见恶性肿瘤的CT和MRI影像学诊断[J].实用医学杂志,2017;33(6):986-989
 [4] 陈瑞楠,郑汉朋,许崇永,等.鼻腔鼻窦腺样囊性癌CT和MRI诊断[J].医学影像学杂志,2016;26(2):214-217
 [5] 陈秀英,韩雪立,刘东,等.鼻腔鼻窦肿瘤性疾病的CT影像学分析[J].吉林医学,2017;38(9):1659-1662
 [6] 文小婷,秦宇红,曾自三,等.副鼻窦肿瘤的CT表现在其良、恶性鉴别中的诊断价值[J].广西医科大学学报,2017;34(6):904-906
 [7] 胡军,胡凯,赵宇红,等.鼻腔鼻窦原发性恶性肿瘤的影像学表现[J].河南医学研究,2014;23(1):113-116
 [8] 陈琦,巴云鹏.67例鼻腔鼻窦腺样囊性癌的临床特征及预后分析[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2017;31:1740-1744
 [9] 肖玲,陈璐,王媛媛,等.258例鼻-鼻窦良、恶性肿瘤的临床特征分析[J].重庆医学,2017;46(32):4508-4510

(上接第430页)

评估的应用[J].中国普通外科杂志,2017;26(07):831-837
 [4] 王峻峰,孙志为,王罡,等.肝右前叶肿瘤切除手术中3D打印模型的临床应用报道[J].重庆医学,2017;46(10):1438-1439
 [5] 刘允怡,张绍祥,姜洪池,等.复杂性肝脏肿瘤三维可视化精准诊治专家共识[J].中国实用外科杂志,2017;37(14):53-59
 [6] 黄从云,朱剑华,刘欣,等.3D打印技术在肝脏切除术中的应用[J].中国普外基础与临床杂志,2015;22(11):1351-1353
 [7] Larghi Laureiro Zoe, Novelli Simone, Lai Quirino et al. There Is a Great Future in Plastics: Personalized Approach to the Management of Hilar Cholangiocarcinoma Using a 3-D-Printed Liver Model[J]. Dig. Dis. Sci., 2020;65:2210-2215
 [8] Celi Simona, Gasparotti Emanuele, Capellini Katia et al. 3D printing in modern cardiology[J]. Curr. Pharm. Des., 2020;75:2133-2137
 [9] Madurska MJ, Poyade M, Eason D, et al. Development of a Patient-Specific 3D-Printed Liver Model for Pre-operative Planning. Surg Innov. 2017;24(2):145-150
 [10] Streba CT, Popescu S, Pirici D, et al. Three-dimensional printing of liver tumors using CT data: proof of concept morphological study. Rom J Morphol Embryol. 2018; 59(3):885-893

[11] 姚凤,林蓉.三维打印技术在肝脏外科和肝毒性评价中的研究进展[J].生物医学工程学杂志,2018;35(4):656-660
 [12] 李鹏鹏,刘辉,傅思源,等.肝脏三维可视化技术在第二肝门区肿瘤手术切除中的应用[J].中华外科杂志,2016;54(9):675-679
 [13] 范应方,项楠,蔡伟,等.三维可视化技术在精准肝切除术前规划中的应用[J].中华肝脏外科手术学电子杂志,2014;3(5):8-11
 [14] Fang CH, Tao HS, Yang J, et al. Impact of three-dimensional reconstruction technique in the operation planning of centrally located hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. J Am Coll Surg, 2015;220(1):28-37
 [15] Bastawrous S, Wake N, Levin D, et al. Principles of three-dimensional printing and clinical applications within the abdomen and pelvis. Abdom Radiol (NY), 2018;43(10):2809-2822
 [16] 白军军,李航,孙宝震,等.数字化三维重建技术在肝癌精准肝切除术中的应用[J].中国普通外科杂志,2018;27(7):826-833
 [17] 熊翔,杨贻民.3D打印技术在精准肝切除术中的临床应用[J].临床医学工程,2018;25(11):1427-1428
 [18] 刘文瑛,杨剑,欧阳再兴,等.3D打印技术在复杂性肝癌精准肝切除术中的应用[J].肝胆胰外科杂志,2019;31(7):399-403