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· 病例报道 ·

**Ultrasonic diagnosis of intrapleural metastasis of mucosal adenocarcinoma of appendix: a case report**

**超声诊断阑尾黏液腺癌脾脏内转移 1 例**

张鹏飞 杨兵社 汤巧

[中图分类号] R445.1

[文献标识码] B

患者女, 63 岁, 因发现左上腹包块 1 周就诊。体格检查: 左上腹可触及一大约 10.0 cm×10.0 cm 包块, 质硬, 边界清晰; 肝区、双肾区无叩痛, 无移动性浊音。超声检查: 脾脏肋间厚度 7.3 cm, 长径 14.1 cm, 膈面凹凸不平, 可见高低混杂回声伴不规则无回声区。脾内可探及一大约 8.2 cm×12.8 cm×13.4 cm 包块, 内部回声高低不均, 内有不规则无回声区, 包块向脾外突出, 与腹腔相通; CDFI: 包块内未探及血流信号(图 1)。下腹部见一前后径为 4.6 cm 的无回声区。超声提示: 脾脏转移瘤, 腹腔积液。CT 检查

示: ①脾内多发囊性低密度影伴条状钙化灶并伴外缘液体包裹, 考虑多囊性占位性病变; ②少量腹水。实验室检查: 癌胚抗原、CA125、CA199 均增高。术中见: 腹腔少量淡黄色腹水, 脾周充满大量淡黄色胶冻状黏液, 脾脏明显增大, 膈面凹凸不平, 脾内触及一大约 7.0 cm×9.0 cm 包块(图 2)。右下腹触及一大约 3.0 cm×4.0 cm 包块, 手术切除阑尾和脾脏。病理结果: 阑尾黏液腺癌, 侵及阑尾全层伴脾脏转移(图 3)。

讨论: 脾脏原发肿瘤较少见, 以血管瘤和淋巴瘤多见。脾脏

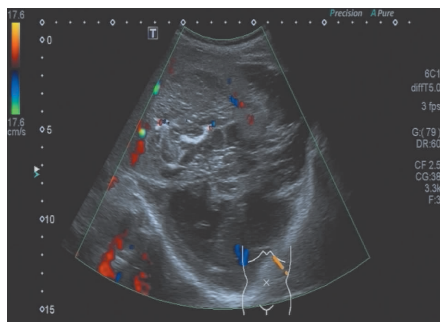


图 1 阑尾黏液腺癌脾脏内转移超声图像

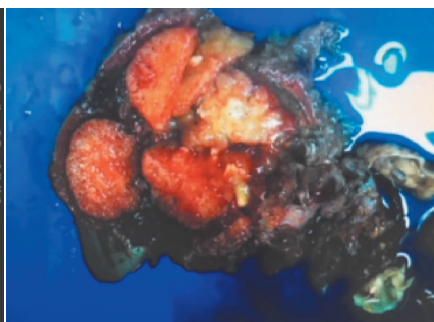


图 2 阑尾黏液腺癌脾脏内转移大体标本图

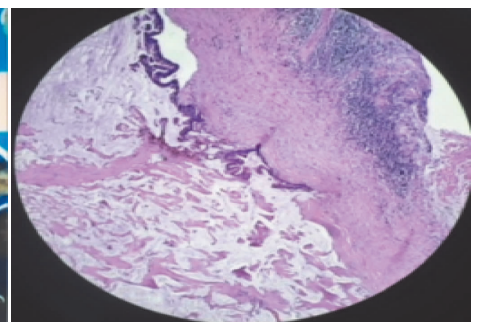


图 3 阑尾黏液腺癌脾脏内转移病理图(HE 染色, ×100)

转移瘤占全身转移瘤的 2%~4%, 其原发灶多见于肺, 且多为血行转移<sup>[1]</sup>。原发性阑尾腺癌较为罕见, 包括黏液性腺癌、结肠型腺癌、腺类癌等亚型<sup>[2]</sup>, 其中黏液性腺癌较常见, 其临床表现主要为右下腹包块伴疼痛。阑尾黏液腺癌易发生腹腔内种植转移, 易种植转移至卵巢, 血行及淋巴转移较少见, 脾脏内转移病例极少。本例患者首发症状为脾脏占位, 卵巢并未被侵犯, 超声术前成功诊断脾脏转移瘤, 以脾内包块进行手术, 后发现有阑尾黏液腺癌转移, 说明阑尾黏液性腺癌容易漏诊, 提示超声医师在临床检查中若发现脾脏占位, 应扩大扫查范围, 避免漏误诊。

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