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• 病例报告 •

无功能性甲状腺旁腺囊肿一例

余爱林 叶迎春 高凌

[关键词] 甲状腺旁腺囊肿; 甲状腺旁腺激素; 功能

患者,女,57岁,因“发现颈部肿大10年、自觉颈部肿大加重伴压迫感1个月”于2018年9月10日入院。患者于10年前发现颈部肿大,无明显不适,未行特殊处理,1个月前自觉颈部肿大加重伴压迫感,无明显呼吸困难、声嘶及吞咽困难,无明显骨痛、全身酸痛及手足麻木不适,不伴发热。门诊体格检查提示左侧颈部膨隆,可触及颈部较大肿物,质地柔软,无压痛,活动

度尚可;2018年9月10日甲状腺超声检查结果提示甲状腺左侧叶可见4.96 cm×2.71 cm形态规则的无回声团,边界清晰,彩色多普勒血流成像(CDFI)检查结果示内部及周围未见明显血流信号(图1)。既往无高血压、冠心病、糖尿病等慢性病史,否认乙型肝炎、结核等传染病病史,1995年因宫外孕行手术治疗并输血。为求进一步治疗来我院就诊。入院体格检查:生命体征平稳,神志清楚,左侧颈部可触及较大肿物,质地柔软,无压痛,活动度尚可;心肺听诊未及明显异常,腹平软,无压痛及反跳痛。完善相关检查:血、尿、便常规、肝肾功能、血电解

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质、甲状腺功能 5 项、凝血功能、术前病原检查结果未见明显异常;血脂:总胆固醇 5.32 mmol/L (< 5.20 mmol/L, 括号内为正常参考值范围, 以下相同), 血清甲状旁腺激素 (PTH) 57.8 pg/ml (12.4 ~ 76.8 pg/ml)。患者于 2018 年 9 月 11 日在超声引导下行颈部肿物细针穿刺活检术, 抽取无色透明液体 25 ml, 其 PTH 79.9 pg/ml。术后予患者常规止血、调脂等对症治疗, 恢复良好, 颈部不适感消失, 2 天后出院。2018 年 12 月 2 日患者随访复查甲状腺超声结果提示甲状腺左侧可见 2.65 cm × 0.86 cm 形态规则的无回声团, 边界清晰, CDFI 检查结果示内部及周围未见明显血流信号 (图 2), 甲状旁腺囊肿复发可能。患者无颈部不适, 无明显呼吸困难、声嘶及吞咽困难, 无明显骨痛、全身酸痛及手足麻木等不适。嘱患者定期复查颈部肾脏超声检查、甲状腺功能、PTH, 不适随诊。

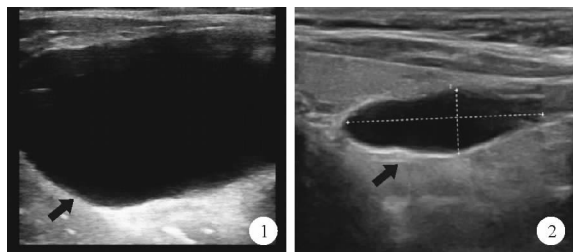


图 1 2018 年 9 月 10 日患者甲状腺超声检查结果 (甲状腺左侧叶可见 4.96 cm × 2.71 cm 形态规则的无回声团, 边界清晰, 如箭头所示) 图 2 2018 年 12 月 2 日患者复查甲状腺超声复查结果 (甲状腺左侧可见 2.65 cm × 0.86 cm 形态规则的无回声团, 边界清晰, 如箭头所示)

讨论

甲状旁腺囊肿在临床上较为罕见, 病因尚不明确, 成因包括以下几种假说: 在胚胎发育时连接第三鳃囊胸腺、甲状旁腺原基的 Kursteiner 管残留或第三和第四鳃裂残留形成; 正常甲状旁腺内的微小囊肿相互融合而成; 甲状旁腺腺瘤囊性变形成假性囊肿, 多为功能性^[1], 甲状旁腺分泌物贮留形成。甲状旁腺囊肿根据是否引起甲状旁腺功能亢进可分为功能性和无功能性甲状旁腺囊肿, 以后者较多见。本例患者为无功能性甲状旁腺囊肿。

功能性或无功能性甲状旁腺囊肿的囊液中 PTH 水平均高于血浆中 PTH 水平, 本例患者囊液的 PTH 高达 79.9 pg/ml。病理检查是甲状旁腺囊肿诊断的重要手段, 其典型的镜下表现为被覆单层立方上皮的结缔组织菲薄, 可见巢状分布的甲状旁腺细胞, 核小而圆, 居中, 胞质呈淡染、颗粒状, 可见细小过碘酸雪夫染色 (PAS) 阳性糖原颗粒的细胞或大嗜酸细胞。免疫组织化学检查结果可见嗜铬素、突触素、神经原特异性烯醇化酶阳性, 甲状腺球蛋白阴性支持本诊断^[2]。

由于甲状旁腺囊肿发病率较低, 发病早期缺乏典型的临床表现, 临床医师及超声科医师对其认识不足, 导致甲状旁腺囊肿的误诊率较高。甲状旁腺囊肿主要临床表现为无症状的颈部肿块, 较大者可出现局部压迫症状如吞咽、呼吸困难, 喉返神经受压迫则会出现声音嘶哑。功能性甲状旁腺囊肿可伴甲状

旁腺功能亢进症状, 如骨痛、脆性骨折、恶心、呕吐、肾结石、手足麻木不适等^[3]。本例患者以颈部肿大伴压迫感就诊, 可触及左侧颈部膨隆, 质地柔软, 无压痛, 活动度尚可, 不伴骨痛、全身酸痛及手足麻木等不适。

由于发病位置的关系, 甲状旁腺囊肿常易误诊为甲状腺囊肿, 此外还应与颈部胸腺囊肿、鳃裂囊肿、甲状舌管囊肿、水囊状淋巴管瘤等相鉴别。超声、CT 和 MRI 检查均是临床常用的影像学诊断方法, 有研究表明^[4] 钼甲旁腺扫描检查对功能性甲状旁腺囊肿的诊断有重要意义^[4]。三维容积重建能准确反映囊肿的大小, 并可通过定期随访囊肿的容积变化来判断是否需要进一步治疗^[5]。若影像学检查结果提示甲状旁腺来源的颈部囊肿, 可行超声引导下细针穿刺和囊液 PTH 测定, 囊液 PTH 水平比血液 PTH 水平更具有说服力, 有助于该病的诊断及治疗^[5]。细针穿刺创伤小、预后好、费用低、恢复快, 易于被患者接受。本例患者采取该方法后诊断为甲状旁腺囊肿。但穿刺抽液有引起甲状旁腺细胞或组织的种植及囊液外溢的风险, 可导致复发。本例患者穿刺后 3 个月进行随访观察, 甲状腺超声复查结果提示囊肿复发。对于复发者可考虑细针穿刺抽吸囊液后行囊腔内注射硬化剂治疗或手术治疗。基于甲状旁腺囊肿有完整的囊壁, 易于剥除, 大部分研究者认为手术切除是治疗甲状旁腺囊肿的最佳方法^[6], 且术中可行冰冻病理学检查对该病作出诊断, 并指导手术切除范围; 术后常规病理检查可根据该病的病理特点进行明确的诊断。

综上所述, 甲状旁腺囊肿是病因尚不明确的罕见疾病, 临床表现多样, 无明显特异性。当发现颈部囊肿, 尤其是甲状腺下极后方囊肿时, 应考虑甲状旁腺囊肿的可能; 非功能性甲状旁腺囊肿的治疗方法包括随访、囊液穿刺与切除等, 细针穿刺能同时起到诊断与治疗的作用。对于功能性甲状旁腺囊肿最有效的治疗方式是常规手术或腹腔镜技术、机器人技术切除病变甲状旁腺组织^[7], 术前可通过超声引导下细针穿刺抽液检查 PTH 水平进行初步诊断。

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