

非骨化性纤维瘤¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT显像1例及文献回顾

¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT imaging of non-ossifying fibroma: one case report and literature review

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· 病例报告 ·

非骨化性纤维瘤¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT 显像 1 例及文献回顾

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【摘要】 笔者报道了 1 例发生在中年女性右侧胫骨近端的非骨化性纤维瘤(NOF)的 X 线、磁共振成像及 PET/CT 影像表现，并通过文献回顾总结了 NOF 的¹⁸F-氟脱氧葡萄糖(FDG) PET/CT 影像表现。关于 NOF 的¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT 检查的报道不多，充分认识其影像征象，有助于获取更多的信息，进而做出准确诊断。

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¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT imaging of non-ossifying fibroma: one case report and literature review

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[Abstract] The authors reported a case of non-ossifying fibroma (NOF) located in the cortical layer of the proximal tibia of a middle-aged woman. The characteristics of NOF were analyzed from X-ray, magnetic resonance imaging and ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) PET/CT. The imaging features on ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT were summarized through literature review. NOF can show mild-to-moderate ¹⁸F-FDG uptake on PET/CT. There are few reports on ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT examination of NOF. So emphasize the awareness of this situation and get full understanding of its imaging signs are particularly important to get more information and make accurate diagnosis.

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非骨化性纤维瘤(non-ossifying fibroma, NOF)是由成熟的非成骨性结缔组织发育而来的良性骨肿瘤，临幊上较为少见，约占原发性骨肿瘤的 1.1%。Jaffe 等^[1]在 1941 年首次认识了它，并在第 2 年由 Jaffe 和 Lichtenstein 正式命名。NOF 多见于 10~20 岁的青少年男性，病变部位多见于股骨下端和胫骨上端，常为单灶发病。本文报道的是 1 例发生在中年女性患者身上的经术后病理结果证实的 NOF，对其影像资料进行回顾性分析，并结合文献复习，旨在提高临幊医师对该病的认识。

1 患者资料

患者女性，44 岁。无明显诱因右膝疼痛 1 周余，活动后加重。实验室检查结果显示血常规、肿瘤标志物和血生化结果均在正常范围。

常规 X 线检查结果显示，位于右侧胫骨近端骨皮质有一个轮廓清晰的多囊状透亮区，边缘可见硬化边，内侧缘凸入髓腔呈花边样，病变长轴与骨干平行，无骨膜反应(图 1A、B)。MRI 检查结果显示，T1 加权成像(weighted imaging, WI)图像(图 1C)上呈不均匀的低信号，周围可见环形低信号硬化边，T2WI 图像上呈中高信号(图 1D)，静脉注射造影剂 Gd-DTPA 后呈均匀强化(图 1E)。

因该患者右肺有磨玻璃结节，为了进一步明确病灶的良恶性及全身情况，该患者在行常规 X 线和 MRI 检查后一周进行了¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT 显像(图 1F、G)，显示右胫骨近端出现偏心性多房样密度减低区，范围约 3.4 cm×1.8 cm×9.0 cm，边缘可见硬化边，病变长轴与胫骨长轴平行，并伸入髓腔，无骨膜反应，呈不均匀¹⁸F-FDG 摄取增高，SUV_{max} 为 8.1(图 1H~K)。患者因担心病理性骨折而进行



图1 非骨化性纤维瘤患者(女性, 44岁)的X线、MRI和¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT显像图 A、B为X线图, 示右侧胫骨近端多囊状透亮区, 边缘清晰并可见硬化边(箭头所示), 病变长轴与骨干平行; C-E为MRI图, C示T1加权成像图像上呈不均匀的低信号(箭头所示), D示T2加权成像图像上呈中高信号(箭头所示), E示静脉注射造影剂后呈均匀强化(箭头所示); F、G为全身¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT显像MIP图, 示右侧胫骨近端高代谢病灶(箭头所示); H-K分别为冠状面及矢状面CT、¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT融合显像图, 示右胫骨近端有多房密度减低区, 范围约3.4 cm×1.8 cm×9.0 cm, 边缘可见硬化, 病变长轴与胫骨长轴平行, 并伸入髓腔, 呈不均匀¹⁸F-FDG摄取增高(最大标准化摄取值为8.1)(箭头所示)。MRI为磁共振成像; FDG为氟脱氧葡萄糖; PET为正电子发射断层显像术; CT为计算机体层摄影术; MIP为最大密度投影

Figure 1 ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT, X rays and MRI images of a patient with non-ossifying fibroma (female, 44 years old)

手术, 经组织病理学检查结果确诊为NOF。

2 讨论

NOF是一种界限清楚的良性孤立性纤维骨组织增生性病变, 男性比女性更常见, 可能发生于多达35%的儿童中, 且多发生于青少年的长骨干骺端处, 一般无明显临床症状。

NOF的常规X线、CT和MRI特征已被广泛研究^[2-4]。X线片上, NOF表现为位于长骨干骺端近骨骺板处的边界清晰的偏心透亮区, 呈多房性外观, 边缘常见硬化, 部分内可见骨嵴, 一般没有骨膜反应或骨折。CT较X线能更好地显示骨皮质变薄及骨髓腔受侵犯程度, 表现为皮质或皮质下的密度减低, 常偏于一侧生长, 病灶长轴与骨干平行, 大部分累及骨髓腔, 硬化边界清晰如扇贝, 未见明显骨膜反应及软组织肿块影。根据病变的不同阶段, MRI会显示出不同的信号强度。病变最初在T1WI上呈低信号, 在T2WI上呈中高信号, 周边低信号边缘与硬化边界相对应。当病变成熟和骨化时, 所有序列上的信号都变低。病灶一般无骨外延伸, 也没有邻近的软组织异常, 且其余的骨髓信号强度正常。放射性核素骨显像上NOF可显示轻至中度或无^{99m}Tc-MDP摄取增加^[5-6]。轻至中等程度的^{99m}Tc-MDP摄取表明病变处于愈合阶段, 但较高的摄取可能提示伴有病理性骨折^[6]。¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT显像已在临幊上发挥了重要的作用, 具有比常规影像更高的诊断价值。

尽管本病例的X线和MRI影像征象比较典型, 但NOF通常发生于青少年男性, 很少见于成年人。本例患者为中年女性, 伴有右膝关节疼痛病史, 且右肺磨玻璃结节倾向于腺癌, 故进一步行¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT显像排除转移性病变。通常骨转移瘤首先表现为髓腔内的¹⁸F-FDG摄取增高, 摄取比较局限, 边界较清晰, 后期可伴有溶骨性骨质破坏或软组织肿块形成, 并呈明显的¹⁸F-FDG摄取增高。然而,¹⁸F-FDG不是肿瘤特异性示踪剂。由于激活的粒细胞和巨噬细胞可能表现出显著的葡萄糖摄取增加, 例如感染、应用粒细胞集落刺激因子(G-CSF)治疗、骨折以及多种良性肿瘤等, 也可以表现为¹⁸F-FDG摄取增加^[7]。NOF的¹⁸F-FDG摄取分为以下几类: 病变的¹⁸F-FDG摄取<周围软组织的1.5倍, 视为轻度; 病变的¹⁸F-FDG摄取>周围软组织的1.5倍且病变的¹⁸F-FDG摄取<周围软组织的3倍, 则视为中度; 如病变的¹⁸F-FDG摄取>周围软组织的3倍, 则视为重度^[8]。按照这一标准, 笔者总结了目前国内外文献报告的NOF在¹⁸F-FDG PET显像上的代谢情况^[8-13]。这6篇文献共纳入了17例NOF患者的¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT显像结果, NOF主要发生部位在股骨远端(58.8%, 10/17), 其次是胫骨远端(23.5%, 4/17)和胫骨近端(17.7%, 3/17); ¹⁸F-FDG的摄取通常为轻度至中度(76.5%, 13/17), SUV_{max}的范围为0.7~18.8。¹⁸F-FDG摄取增高的机制可能与血流量增加、成纤维细胞代谢活跃等有关。在本例患者中, 病变呈重度不均匀¹⁸F-FDG摄取增高, 组织学上, 由轮辐状的梭形细胞、坚

韧致密的纤维细胞(成纤维细胞)、多核巨细胞和组织细胞组成，并有散在的黄瘤细胞，这些都与¹⁸F-FDG 的摄取明显增高有关。此外，Khalaf 等^[14]首次报道了1例NOF 摄取⁶⁸Ga-生长抑素受体的PET/CT 显像结果，这种摄取可能与骨吸收后骨重建的成骨过程有关，而成骨细胞会表达生长抑素受体2。

NOF 临幊上被认为是“不用处理的病变”，因此也不必要进行活检，主要是隨访观察，当病変较大，存在骨折风险时再考虑手术治疗^[15]。Goodin 等^[8] 和 Pagano 等^[10]认为¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT 显像对NOF 的代谢活性检测和特征分析更敏感，¹⁸F-FDG 摄取增高可能与急性骨折相关的血流量增加及成骨活跃有关，我们推断这部分¹⁸F-FDG 摄取明显增高的NOF 患者可能需要外科干预治疗，但尚需更多的病例觀察积累。尽管NOF 的影像特征通常比较典型，但该病发病率较低，影像医师对其认识不够，而且相关¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT 征象的报道不多。充分认识NOF 的影像表现，有助于获取更多的信息，做出更准确的诊断，并指导进一步的隨访和治疗。

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