



· 综述 ·

骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病的诊疗进展

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[摘要] Rosai-Dorfman病, 又称窦组织细胞增生伴巨大淋巴结病, 是一种罕见的组织细胞病, 通常表现为青少年的无痛性双侧颈部淋巴结肿大。Rosai-Dorfman病发病累及骨骼者不到10%, 并且多达75%的骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病患者同时存在软组织病灶。颅骨、颌面骨和胫骨是骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病最常见的发病部位。该病临床表现缺乏特异性, 诊断主要依靠常规病理学和免疫组织化学染色检查。临床表现主要是局部疼痛和肿胀。影像学上, 通常表现为髓内的溶解性病变, 有时伴有周围硬化。目前, Rosai-Dorfman病的病因尚不明确, 可能涉及潜在的宿主免疫失调、IgG4相关疾病、多种自身免疫性疾病和基因突变等。目前伴有症状的骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病的治疗方案主要取决于具体病灶位置, 主要包括手术刮除或切除, 其他治疗方案包括激素治疗和化疗等。由于骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病的临床和影像学表现通常提示恶性病变可能, 部分患者可能接受比较激进的治疗。全身PET/CT可以用于Rosai-Dorfman病的分期、随访和评估。

[关键词] 骨病; Rosai-Dorfman病; 窦组织细胞增生; 诊断; 治疗

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[Abstract] Sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy, also known eponymously as Rosai-Dorfman disease, is a rare disease that is defined as a self-limiting proliferation of non-Langerhans histiocytes. The most common and typical presentation is painless bilateral cervical lymphadenopathy. Bone involvement in Rosai-Dorfman disease occurs in fewer than 10% of patients. In osseous Rosai-Dorfman disease, most patients suffer from a chronic course, and the cranial and facial bones as well as tibia are the most common sites. The clinical manifestations of the disease lack specificity, and the diagnosis is mainly based on routine pathological and immunohistochemical staining. Clinical presentation involves pain and swelling. On radiograph, typically, skeletal lesions are lytic and intramedullary, sometimes with surrounding sclerosis. The etiology of Rosai-Dorfman disease has been poorly understood so far. It has been hypothesized that Rosai-Dorfman disease may involve underlying host immune dysregulation, IgG4-related disease, various autoimmune disorders and gene mutation. Treatments primarily depend on specific locations of Rosai-Dorfman disease, including curettage or resection, steroids and chemotherapy. Since the clinical and radiologic manifestations of Rosai-Dorfman disease are often suggestive of malignancy, these patients might receive aggressive therapy. Whole-body PET/CT has proven to be a useful method for the management of Rosai-Dorfman disease, primarily for the staging, follow-up and evaluation of treatment results.

[Key words] Bone disease; Rosai-Dorfman disease; Sinus histiocytosis; Diagnosis; Therapy

Rosai-Dorfman病, 又称窦组织细胞增生伴巨大淋巴结病, 是一种罕见的、病因尚不明确的良性组织细胞增生性疾病^[1]。患者以青少年多见, 平均年龄31岁, 性别无明显差异^[1-2]。该疾病的发病率极低, 2000年以来国外报道的涉及骨骼的

Rosai-Dorfman病约113例^[2-5]; 检索万方数据库2000年1月—2018年8月, 关键词或摘要包含“骨”和“Rosai-Dorfman病或窦组织细胞增生”, 排除部分重复报道, 筛选出涉及骨骼的Rosai-Dorfman病的病例, 国内报道仅20例^[6-25]。Rosai-Dorfman病最常见的典型临床表现是双侧颈部无痛性淋巴结

肿大^[2]。据报道, 多达40%的患者可出现淋巴结外表现, 并且可以以淋巴结外表现为首发症状, 可不伴有淋巴结增大, 并且不到10%的患者出现骨骼受累^[2]。最常见的骨骼受累部位包括颅骨、颌面骨和胫骨, 其他可能累及的骨骼包括脊柱、股骨、盆骨、肱骨和跗骨等, 并且就诊时可有多个骨骼同时受累^[2, 26]。国内报道的骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病最常见于胫骨、颅骨和股骨, 个别患者可出现多个部位同时受累^[6-25]。鉴于Rosai-Dorfman病非常罕见, 病灶常混杂有慢性炎性细胞浸润、纤维变性和局部的骨坏死, 且该病的临床和影像学检查常提示恶性病变可能, 导致骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病的诊断非常困难。本文回顾既往骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病的相关文献, 就骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病的诊疗进展进行综述, 旨在促进临床和相关科室对该罕见疾病的认识。

1 病因及发病机制

自Rosai-Dorfman病于1969年首次由Rosai和Dorfman报道以来, 近50年来我们对其发病机制了解甚少^[27]。据推测, Rosai-Dorfman病可能涉及宿主免疫失调、IgG4相关疾病及各种自身免疫性疾病, 但尚无定论^[27-29]。近年来, 分子研究揭示了部分组织细胞病的发病机制, 但有关Rosai-Dorfman病基因突变的研究病例有限。最近一项样本量最大的Rosai-Dorfman病基因研究发现, 患者相互排斥的复发性体细胞*KRAS*或*MAP2K1*突变的存在率为33% (21例中7例出现), 证明Rosai-Dorfman病涉及MAPK/ERK途径突变^[27, 30]。Shanmugam等^[31]首次报道了Rosai-Dorfman病中存在*KRAS* K117N错义突变, 可激活RAS/RAF/ERK信号级联, 导致细胞增殖和体外实验中的维罗非尼抵抗。另1例二代基因检查发现, Rosai-Dorfman病与*KRAS*突变相关, 并提示该患者对考比替尼的靶向治疗有反应^[32]。上述研究证实, RAS-MAP2K1通路是Rosai-Dorfman病的重要致病途径, 并为MEK抑制剂作为Rosai-Dorfman病的靶向治疗药物提供了理论依据^[27, 32]。Richardson等^[33]和Fatobene等^[34]均个案报道了Rosai-Dorfman病中存在*BRAF*突变, 该发现提示部分Rosai-Dorfman病可能存在潜在的克隆发病机制, 朗格汉斯组织细胞增生症和Erdheim-Chester病与部分Rosai-Dorfman病病例可能具有相

似的肿瘤发生通路。目前国内鲜有关于骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病发病机制的研究, 绝大部分报道来自于病理科和影像科医师的个案病例报道^[6-25]。

2 临床表现及诊断

Rosai-Dorfman病的临床表现缺乏特异性, 诊断主要依据常规病理和免疫组织化学染色检查。Rosai-Dorfman病最常见的典型临床表现是双侧颈部无痛性淋巴结肿大^[2]。据报道, 多达40%的患者可出现淋巴结外表现, 最常见的淋巴结外发病部位包括皮肤、上呼吸道和骨骼, 也可累及泌尿生殖系统、下呼吸道、口腔及其他软组织等, 并且可以以淋巴结外表现为首发症状, 可不伴有淋巴结增大^[2]。不到10%的患者出现骨骼受累, 最常见的骨骼受累部位包括颅骨、颌面骨和胫骨, 大多数患者表现为慢性病程^[2, 26]。实验室检查可有白细胞升高、血沉加快和贫血等, 但均不具有特异性^[35]。骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病的CT和X线平片典型表现为髓腔内的低密度区域, 溶骨性病灶可累及骨皮质或突破骨皮质累及周围软组织, 有时可伴有周围硬化^[2, 26]。值得注意的是, 鉴于该疾病发病部位的广泛性, PET/CT是一种有效的辅助诊疗手段, 可用于显示Rosai-Dorfman病在全身的累及范围, 用于Rosai-Dorfman病的疾病分期、疗效评价和随访评估^[36-38]。

细针穿刺活检是一种方便有效的辅助诊断方法^[39-40]。然而, 活检标本所能提供的信息有限并且可能漏失典型的重要病灶组织^[41]。组织学上, Rosai-Dorfman病在淋巴结和结外病灶的特征性表现是弥漫性组织细胞增生, 组织细胞的细胞质丰富, 并含有多个淋巴细胞, 也可见少量中性粒细胞和红细胞等, 在组织细胞核周围形成花环样排列, 又称为emperipolesis现象(伸入运动或穿入运动)^[1, 42]。此外, 观察到发生于骨组织的Rosai-Dorfman病增生的组织细胞可呈梭形^[6]。免疫组织化学染色显示, 组织细胞CD68和S-100蛋白阳性而CD1a阴性, 该特征性表现有助于Rosai-Dorfman病与朗格汉斯组织细胞增生症和Erdheim-Chester病鉴别, 后者经常有*BRAF* V600E基因突变而S-100染色阴性^[1, 42]。同时, 部分组织细胞可出现一些单核巨噬细胞标志物如CD68、CD14和CD33阳性, 说明Rosai-Dorfman病中的组织细胞是一种巨噬细胞和

指状树突细胞的杂交表型,是一种反应性表现而非肿瘤性^[6]。Rosai-Dorfman病需要鉴别的非恶性肿瘤疾病包括结核病、韦格纳肉芽肿、结节病、IgG4相关疾病、幼年黄色肉芽肿、Erdheim-Chester病、戈谢病和其他组织细胞病等;鉴别诊断中的恶性疾病包括霍奇金淋巴瘤、非霍奇金淋巴瘤、黑色素瘤、白血病和朗格汉斯组织细胞增生症^[35]。尤其易与下列两种疾病混淆:

① 朗格汉斯组织细胞增生症:以朗格汉斯细胞增生为主,细胞核有核沟,伴嗜酸性粒细胞浸润,但一般无emperipolesis现象,S-100蛋白、CD1a阳性,一般不表达上皮膜抗原,电镜检查可见Birbeck颗粒^[6]。② Erdheim-Chester病:特征富含脂质的组织细胞浸润并破坏骨质,免疫组织化学与Rosai-Dorfman病相似,但影像学表现特殊,为双侧长骨对称的斑块状或弥漫性的髓腔硬化,并且常累及内脏^[6]。

3 治疗

鉴于Rosai-Dorfman病是一种良性的组织细胞增生性疾病,仅推荐出现不适症状或病灶累及重要器官或系统(如中枢神经系统)的患者接受治疗^[35]。治疗方案主要依据Rosai-Dorfman病累及的具体部位及临床表现,与是否伴有颈部淋巴结增大无关^[2, 28]。骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病的治疗方案主要为手术刮除或切除,其他治疗方法包括糖皮质激素治疗、化疗和靶向治疗等^[2, 26, 28, 43-46]。国内报道的20例骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病患者治疗方案均为手术切除或刮除,术前和术后无放化疗等辅助治疗,根据发病部位的不同,手术方式有所差异^[6-25]。总体来讲,伴有症状的原发性骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病采用刮除或切除治疗,治疗效果满意,预后良好;术后复发可出现在骨内、淋巴结或软组织中,提示预后不良,但该疾病进展较慢,不具有明显的侵袭性^[41]。据报道,肾脏、下呼吸道和肝脏受累的患者预后不良^[26, 47]。糖皮质激素治疗可用于需要接受全身治疗的患者,但疗效的可靠性和持久性是不确定的^[35, 47]。放疗可推荐用于部分患者的辅助治疗,但放疗的剂量和周期仍未确定^[35, 47]。靶向药物的选择主要依据于患者的基因检查结果,但报道的相关案例较少。有研究提示,RAS-MAP2K1通路是Rosai-Dorfman病的重要致病途径,并为

MEK抑制剂作为Rosai-Dorfman病的靶向治疗药物提供了理论依据^[27, 32]。Dalia等^[35]认为Rosai-Dorfman病患者的随访复查流程与非霍奇金淋巴瘤相似,推荐治疗后完全缓解或保守观察的患者2年内每3~6个月复查1次,之后每年复查1次。

4 结语

Rosai-Dorfman病是一种罕见的、病因尚不明确的良好组织细胞增生性疾病^[1]。骨骼Rosai-Dorfman病的临床表现缺乏特异性,诊断主要依据常规病理和免疫组织化学染色检查。治疗方案主要为手术治疗^[2, 26, 28, 45-46]。PET/CT是一种可用于Rosai-Dorfman病的疾病分期、治疗效果评价和随访评估的有效诊疗技术^[2, 26, 28, 45-46]。随着分子生物学研究和高通量测序技术的应用,我们对该疾病的发病机制和治疗有了更多的了解。

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