60例硬化性肺细胞瘤诊治分析

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Title: Diagnosis and treatment of 60 cases of pulmonary sclerosing pneumocytoma

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摘要: 目的：探讨硬化性肺细胞瘤（pulmonary sclerosing pneumocytoma，PSP）的临床特征、诊断及治疗疗效，提高PSP的诊断与治疗水平。方法：回顾性分析2015年4月至2017年10月郑州大学第一附属医院收治的60例PSP患者的临床资料。结果：7例患者的血清细胞角蛋白19片段偏高，平均为5.35 ng/ml。60例患者均进行胸部CT明确肿块，39例肿块见于右肺，仅2例怀疑为PSP。48例术前行CT引导下经皮肺穿刺，其中44例经病理学结合免疫组织化学明确诊断PSP。46例接受了手术治疗，手术顺利无围术期死亡。随访时间为6个月至3年，1例复发，其余59例患者无复发和转移。结论：PSP的临床及影像学特点缺乏特异性，血清细胞角蛋白19片段升高可能与PSP有关，经皮肺穿刺后病理结合免疫组化对其确诊率高，首选手术治疗，预后良好。

Abstract: Objective：To investigate the clinical features，diagnosis and therapeutic efficacy of pulmonary sclerosing pneumocytoma (PSP)and improve the diagnosis and treatment of PSP.Methods：The clinical data of 60 patients with PSP admitted to the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University from April 2015 to October 2017 were retrospectively analyzed.Results：The serum CYFRA21-1 was higher in 7 patients with an average of 5.35 ng/ml.All 60 patients underwent chest CT for definite masses，39 for right lung，and only 2 for PSP.CT-guided percutaneous lung puncture wes performed in 48 patients，of which 44 patients were diagnosed with PSP by pathology combined with immunohistochemistry.46 patients underwent surgical treatment and the operation was successful without perioperative death.Follow-up duration was 6 months to 3 years.One patient had recurrence.The remaining 59 patients had no recurrence or metastasis.Conclusion：The clinical and imaging features of PSP lack the specificity，and the diagnosis rate of the combination between pathology and immunohistochemistry after percutaneous lung biopsy is much higher.Surgical treatment is preferred and the prognosis is good.

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备注/Memo: -

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