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## · 病例报告 ·

## 错构瘤合并玻璃体积血诊疗 1 例

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## Combined choroidal and retinal pigment epithelial hamartoma with vitreous hemorrhage: a case report

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患者男, 33岁, 因右眼视力下降8天就诊于吉林大学第二医院。既往史: 否认高血压、糖尿病等全身性疾病, 否认风湿免疫系统疾病; 入院行免疫学检查排除结核、艾滋病等传染性疾病; 否认家族遗传病史; 无宠物喂养史, 无食生肉史, 无养殖场或屠宰场工作史及弓形虫感染家族史; 父母非近亲结婚。入院后行专科查体: 视力右眼0.5, 左眼1.0; 眼压右眼14 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa), 左眼15 mmHg; 双眼前节及左眼眼底检查未见异常, 右眼玻璃体积血, 视盘正下方见视网膜下黄白色隆起病灶, 突入玻璃体腔, 边缘不规则, 病灶表面见增生膜, 牵拉致其周视网膜浅脱离, 病灶旁血管迂曲闭塞; 颞侧周边视网膜可见一马蹄样裂孔, 大小约1视盘直径, 裂孔周围视网膜小范围脱离(图1)。光学相干断层扫描检查显示病灶处视网膜增厚, 视网膜内结构紊乱呈高反射, 其后伴低反射暗区(图2); 右眼彩色多普勒超声显示玻璃体腔弱中点状及带状回声, 动度(++) , 后运动(++) , 眼底球壁不均匀增厚, 可见增生, 牵拉带状隆起, 视盘边缘可见中强斑状回声, 光斑后可见声影。

(图3)。初步诊断为玻璃体积血(右), 并行右眼后入路玻璃体切割术+玻璃硅油填充术+视网膜病损激光凝固术, 术中尽可能分离并切除病灶表面增生膜, 予以激光封闭颞侧裂孔及病灶周围视网膜, 玻璃体腔注入硅油。术中留取玻璃体液行病原微生物宏基因检测: 细菌、病毒、真菌、寄生虫、特殊病原体(包括分支杆菌、支原体/衣原体等)结果均为阴性(北京智德医学检验所), 排除眼部寄生虫病。术后12d复诊时行荧光素眼底血管造影(fundus fluorescein angiography, FFA)+吲哚菁绿血管造影(indocyanine green angiography, ICGA)检查, 右眼视盘下方见约1.5视盘直径血管病变, 周边色素紊乱、萎缩, FFA可见视盘下方血管走行扭曲, 荧光素渗漏, ICGA可见视盘下方持续低荧光(图4)。最终确诊为视网膜及视网膜色素上皮联合错构瘤(combined hamartoma of retina and retinal pigment epithelium, CHRPE)。3个月后患者再次入院行玻璃体硅油取出手术, 术后视网膜复位良好, 瘤体稳定, 周围激光斑包绕, 大小无明显改变。





图1 术前患眼广角眼底照相 视盘正下方黄白色隆起病灶,颞上方周边部视网膜可见一马蹄样裂孔,大小约1个视盘直径,裂孔周围视网膜小范围脱离  
图2 术前患眼光学相干断层扫描图像 可见病灶处视网膜增厚,视网膜内结构紊乱呈高反射,后伴低反射暗区  
图3 术前患眼彩色多普勒超声图像 玻璃体腔可见弱中点状及带状回声,动度(++)  
图4 术后患眼FFA和ICGA图像 A: 静脉期FFA 可见病灶处血管走行扭曲,病灶隆起呈强荧光  
B: ICGA 可见病灶处持续低荧光  
C: 静脉期FFA 可见颞上方裂孔处视网膜小范围脱离,波及视网膜末梢毛细血管

**讨论:**CHRRPE是临床少见的先天性良性视网膜肿瘤,由Gass于1973年首次报道<sup>[1]</sup>,好发于儿童,但也可见于中青年人或老年人<sup>[2]</sup>;常单眼发病,少数病例可伴有Ⅱ型或Ⅰ型神经纤维瘤病<sup>[3]</sup>;CHRRPE症状多为无痛性视力下降,斜视,也可无任何症状,具体症状主要取决于病灶部位。本例患者因玻璃体积血致无痛性视力下降就诊,专科查体时发现眼底视盘下方黄白色病灶。典型的CHRRPE多为视盘或者后极部视网膜的轻度隆起,表面附着增生膜,其牵拉常导致血管扭曲,严重者可出现黄斑水肿、黄斑裂孔、视网膜脱离甚至玻璃体积血<sup>[4-5]</sup>。本例患者眼底病灶位于视盘下方,表面有增生膜,牵拉致血管迂曲闭塞,病灶周围视网膜浅脱离,颞侧周边视网膜可见裂孔,裂孔处视网膜小范围脱离,术后眼底造影提示颞上方裂孔处视网膜末梢血管累及,且术中撕除错构瘤表面增生膜时未见出血,故考虑本例患者玻璃体积血由裂孔所致。CHRRPE常见的FFA表现为造影早期病变部位不同程度的遮蔽荧光,病变部位视网膜大血管明显迂曲、变形,在造影中、晚期可发生瘤体内荧光素渗漏,微血管瘤及细小血管呈针尖样、点状强荧光,而病变周围受牵拉血管无明显渗漏<sup>[6]</sup>。本例患者术后FFA晚期瘤体内荧光素明显渗漏呈强荧光,周围细小血管渗漏呈点状荧光,考虑与手术中撕除表面增生膜时不可避免地损伤瘤体表面有关。非典型CHRRPE病例可能误诊为眼弓形虫病,后者也多为单眼发病,是弓形虫感染引起的坏死性视网膜脉络膜炎症,本质为感染性眼内炎;眼部查体多有前节反应,房水混浊、角膜后沉着物,活动期玻璃体细胞、炎性混浊明显,越接近病灶处玻璃体炎性混浊越重(雾中头灯样)。FFA及眼内液检查是鉴别诊断的重要辅助方法。

单纯CHRRPE生长缓慢,可合并黄斑区水肿,视网膜浅脱离、出血甚至玻璃体积血等,但极为少见,若不合并其他眼底病变一般无需治疗,由于增生膜牵拉导致视网膜裂孔或玻璃体积血影响视力时,常需行玻璃体切割术。本例CHRRPE患者合并玻璃体积血考虑是2种疾病的偶然并发,玻璃体积血的原因仍倾向于为颞侧视网膜裂孔所致。本例患者行玻璃体切割手术,

撕除瘤体表面纤维膜后,激光光凝裂孔及病灶周围,考虑瘤体周围视网膜浅脱,激光光凝不确切,瘤体临近视盘及黄斑,尽量缩小激光范围以保护视野;为稳定病灶,促进视网膜复位,选择注入硅油恢复视网膜位置。

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