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症状性 Rathke 囊肿 23 例的诊断及显微手术治疗

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨症状性 Rathke 囊肿的诊断及手术治疗。**方法** 回顾性分析 2001 年 1 月至 2010 年 10 月收治的 23 例经手术和病理证实的症状性 Rathke 囊肿患者的临床资料。其中男性 9 例、女性 14 例; 主要临床表现为头痛 15 例 (65.2%), 视力下降和(或)视野缺损 8 例 (34.8%), 下丘脑-垂体功能紊乱 11 例 (47.8%)。头颅 MRI 检查发现完全鞍内型病变 10 例, 鞍内-鞍上扩展型 10 例, 完全鞍上型 3 例。16 例采用经鼻中隔-蝶窦入路手术, 7 例经右侧翼点入路手术, 术中彻底清除囊内容物, 完整或部分切除囊壁, 开放囊腔。**结果** 随访 14 个月至 10 年, 术后头痛缓解 13 例 (13/15), 下丘脑垂体功能紊乱缓解 7 例 (7/11), 视觉障碍均得到改善 (8/8)。随访期间复发 1 例。**结论** 症状性 Rathke 囊肿临床特点及影像学表现多样, 术前明确诊断较困难。一般可经鼻中隔-蝶窦入路清除病灶, 完全鞍上型病变则需选择经颅入路。显微镜下手术清除囊内容物并在确保安全前提下切除囊壁组织, 既可明确诊断, 又能缓解症状; 是有效的治疗策略。

[关键词] Rathke 囊肿; 诊断; 显微外科手术; 预后

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Diagnosis and microsurgical treatment of symptomatic Rathke cleft cysts in 23 cases

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[Abstract] **Objective** To discuss the diagnosis and surgical treatment of symptomatic Rathke cleft cysts (RCCs). **Methods** Twenty-three symptomatic RCCs, who were verified by microsurgeries and pathological examination from Jan. 2001 to Oct. 2010, were retrospectively analyzed. Nine of them were males and fourteen of them were females. The main clinical manifestations included headache (65.2%), visual disturbance (34.8%) and pituitary dysfunctions (47.8%). The magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed 10 pure intrasellar lesions, 10 lesions of intrasellar with a suprasellar extension, and 3 pure suprasellar lesions. Sixteen cases were treated by transsphenoidal microsurgery and 7 were treated by craniotomy. The contents of the cysts were drained totally during the operation, and part of or the total cyst wall were safely moved and kept open. **Results** Postoperative follow-up period ranged from 14 months to 10 years. All the 8 patients were released from visual disturbance. Headache was improved in 13 of the 15 patients and pituitary dysfunction was improved in 7 of the 11 patients. Recurrence was noted in 1 patient. **Conclusion** Preoperative definite diagnosis for the symptomatic RCCs is difficult due to a variety of clinical manifestations and MRI signals. Most of the lesions can be treated via transsphenoidal approach. Transcranial approach is necessary for the pure suprasellar RCCs. Microsurgery is an effective strategy for the treatment of symptomatic RCCs, because it can safely relieve the symptoms and make definite diagnosis.

[Key words] Rathke cleft cysts; diagnosis; microsurgery; prognosis

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Rathke 囊肿是一种临床上较少见的良性病变, 通常位于垂体前、后叶之间。因其不生长或生长缓慢, 多不出现临床症状。然而有少部分病例, 病变可逐渐增大并压迫周围重要组织如垂体、视交叉、下丘脑等, 导致头痛、垂体功能减退、视力下降等症状。症状性 Rathke 囊肿在影像学上无特征性的表现, 因此术前容易误诊^[1]; 其治疗方面同样存在一定的困难和争议,

清除囊内容物并行囊壁活检是目前较受推荐的治疗方案^[2]。我科自 2001 年 1 月至 2010 年 10 月共收治有症状的 Rathke 囊肿 23 例 (均经手术及病理证实), 现通过回顾性分析, 探讨本病的诊断和手术治疗的经验。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料 患者 23 例, 男性 9 例、女性 14 例;

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发病年龄 14~66 岁,平均(41.6±14.5)岁;病程 14 d 至 10 年,平均(17.9±34.1)个月。主要临床表现为头痛 15 例(65.2%);视力下降和(或)视野缺损 8 例(34.8%);下丘脑-垂体功能紊乱 11 例(47.8%),包括闭经、泌乳、肥胖、性欲减退、尿崩及肾上腺皮质功能减退。

1.2 术前实验室及影像学检查 患者术前均行内分泌学检查及头颅 MRI 扫描。术前被影像学诊断为 Rathke 囊肿的仅 9 例,其他则被分别诊断为垂体腺瘤(8 例)、颅咽管瘤(5 例)和垂体脓肿(1 例)。

1.3 显微手术治疗 所有患者均接受显微手术治疗。16 例经鼻中隔-蝶窦入路手术,硬膜切开前均行细针穿刺。硬膜切开后常可见不同性状的囊内容物自行溢出,用刮匙彻底清除囊内容物。手术结束时一般不行鞍底修补,除非术中发现脑脊液漏。7 例经右侧翼点入路手术,常规开颅,解剖外侧裂,释放侧裂池、颈动脉池及视交叉池脑脊液,显露病变后,同

样先用细针抽吸囊液,减小病变体积,然后彻底清除囊内容物。

2 结果

所有患者的临床资料见表 1。其中泌乳素升高 5 例,皮质醇减低 5 例,游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(FT₃)减低 2 例,睾酮减低 2 例。MRI 检查显示 T1WI 多呈高信号,T1WI 高信号、T2WI 等或低信号共 15 例,T1WI 低信号、T2WI 等或高信号共 8 例;增强扫描后囊内容物均无增强,囊壁强化 3 例。根据 MRI 所示病变部位,可分为完全鞍内型(图 1A)、鞍内-鞍上扩展型(图 1B)和完全鞍上型(图 1C)。本组上述 3 种病变类型分别为 10 例、10 例及 3 例,其中临床表现为头痛者,分别占 7 例、6 例和 2 例;表现为下丘脑-垂体功能紊乱者分别占 5 例、5 例和 1 例;而视力下降和(或)视野缺损者则均为鞍内-鞍上扩展型病变。

表 1 症状性 Rathke 囊肿患者 23 例的临床特征

Tab 1 Clinical features of 23 patients with symptomatic Rathke cleft cyst

No.	Age (year)	Manifestation	Image type	Surgical approach	Cyst content	Histological findings	Endocrine findings
1	45 ^a	Headache	II	TS	Yellowish mucoid	The cyst content	N
2	62 ^b	Headache	I	TS	Gray gelatinous	Ciliated columnar epithelium	N
3	40 ^b	Visual disturbance	II	TS	Yellowish gelatinous	The cyst content	N
4	27 ^a	Headache, polydipsia and polyuria	I	TS	Yellowish gelatinous	Ciliated columnar epithelium	N
5	28 ^b	Menoxenia	I	TS	Yellowish gelatinous	Ciliated cuboidal epithelium	Prolactin:96.47 μg/L
6	61 ^a	Headache, sex disorders	II	TS	Yellowish mucoid	Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium	Testosterone:228 ng/L T ₄ :132 μg/L TSH:0.34 mIU/L
7	37 ^b	Amenorrhoea, lactation, obesity	II	TS	Engine oil-like	Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium	Prolactin:33.71 μg/L
8	23 ^a	Visual disturbance, sex disorders	II	TS	Gray mucoid	Ciliated columnar epithelium	Testosterone:216 ng/L FT ₃ :1.32 ng/L TSH:0.22 mIU/L
9	31 ^a	Headache	I	TS	Yellowish mucoid	The cyst content	N
10	30 ^b	Menoxenia	I	TS	Opalescent gelatinous	The cyst content	N
11	14 ^b	Visual disturbance	II	TS	Opalescent gelatinous	The cyst content	N
12	56 ^b	Headache	I	TS	Translucency mucoid	Ciliated cuboidal epithelium	N
13	34 ^b	Headache, visual disturbance, menoxenia	I	TS	Yellowish gelatinous	Ciliated columnar epithelium	Cortisol:15.0 μg/L ACTH:21.2 ng/L
14	46 ^b	Headache	I	TS	Opalescent gelatinous	The cyst content	N
15	52 ^a	Headache	I	TS	Yellowish gelatinous	The cyst content	N
16	42 ^b	Headache, nausea, menoxenia, lactation	I	TS	Fuscous mucoid	Squamous metaplasia	Prolactin:62.73 μg/L ACTH:19.8 ng/L
17	65 ^a	Headache	III	P	Opalescent gelatinous	Ciliated columnar epithelium	Cortisol:11.0 μg/L
18	66 ^a	Headache	III	PK	Opalescent mucoid	Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium	N
19	50 ^a	Headache, visual disturbance, weakness, nausea	II	P	Muddy-like	Ciliated cuboidal epithelium	Cortisol:4.0 μg/L TSH:0.01 mIU/L
20	29 ^b	Menoxenia, lactation	III	P	Yellowish gelatinous	Ciliated columnar epithelium	Prolactin:124.1 μg/L
21	40 ^b	Headache, visual disturbance	II	P	CSF-like	Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium	Cortisol:31.0 μg/L ACTH:6.5 ng/L T ₃ :0.42 μg/L FT ₃ :0.79 ng/L TSH:0.07 mIU/L
22	50 ^b	Headache, visual disturbance	II	P	Bolarious bloody fluid	Ciliated columnar epithelium	Prolactin:71.01 μg/L
23	28 ^b	Visual disturbance, nausea	II	P	Yellowish gelatinous	The cyst content	Cortisol:17.0 μg/L

^a: Male; ^b: Female. ACTH: Adrenocorticotrophic hormone; TSH: Thyroid stimulating hormone. I: Pure intrasellar lesion; II: Intrasellar lesion with suprasellar extension; III: Pure suprasellar lesion; TS: Transsphenoidal; P: Pterion; PK: Pterion keyhole; N: Normal

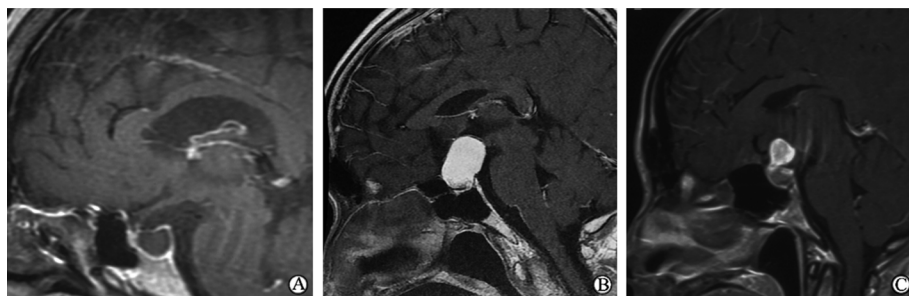


图 1 矢状位 MRI 增强扫描图像

Fig 1 Enhanced MRI images (sagittal)

A: MRI image depicts a pure intrasellar Rathke cleft cyst (RCC); B: MRI image depicts a RCC of intrasellar with suprasellar extension; C: MRI image depicts a pure suprasellar RCC

16 例经鼻中隔-蝶窦入路者, 10 例经细针穿刺可抽出淡黄色至酱油色的液体, 其他 6 例因囊肿液黏稠而无法抽出; 5 例完整剥除囊壁, 11 例因囊壁与垂体粘连紧密仅部分切除囊壁; 1 例因术中发现脑脊液漏而行鞍底修补。7 例经右侧翼点入路者, 3 例完全鞍上型病变可完整切除囊壁, 另 4 例鞍内-鞍上扩展型病变因鞍内部分囊壁与周围组织粘连紧密, 仅部分切除囊壁并开放囊腔。15 例囊壁组织行病理切片检查, 其中 10 例为立方或柱状纤毛上皮(图 2A), 4 例为假复层纤毛上皮(图 2B), 1 例可见上皮鳞状化生; 8 例因囊壁组织过少, 主要依据囊肿内特征性的胶冻样内容物进行诊断, 多为均质无结构红染物, 未见细胞成分。

未出现脑脊液漏。本组无死亡病例。所有患者术后均行 MRI 复查, 复发 1 例(病理切片可见鳞状上皮化生); 术后 6 个月时 MRI 检查发现复发, 继续随访 1 年, 病变无增大, 未行手术干预。

3 讨论

Rathke 囊肿多是静止、无症状的, 其在尸检中意外发现的概率为 2%~26%^[3-4]。目前多数理论认为 Rathke 囊肿起源于胚胎残余的 Rathke 囊袋, 该囊袋位于垂体前部和中间部之间, 并在胚胎发育过程中逐渐萎缩; 若该囊袋不能顺利萎缩, 则将导致 Rathke 囊肿的发生^[4]。在一些少见的情况下, Rathke 囊袋的细胞会上升到结节部, 形成完全鞍上型 Rathke 囊肿^[3]。根据病变所处解剖位置的不同, 可分为完全鞍内型、鞍内-鞍上扩展型和完全鞍上型, 其中鞍内型最常见。这 3 种病变在临床表现及手术入路上各有特点, 预后则无明显差异。

3.1 临床诊断特征 头痛是最常见的临床表现, 本组发生率为 65.2%(15/23)。头痛常常和囊肿的大小无关, 而与囊内容物的性状、囊壁是否有炎症以及 MRI 信号表现有关^[5]。视力视野障碍的发生率则同病变大小有关, 因鞍内-鞍上扩展型病变体积一般较大, 易引起视觉障碍症状, 本组病例中视觉障碍者均为此类型病变。下丘脑垂体功能紊乱也是较常见的症状, 其中最常见的是月经紊乱、溢乳、性欲低下等。本组病例手术中发现病变张力均较高, 考虑患者症状与囊肿的张力高有关。在个别患者中, Rathke 囊肿可表现为类似垂体卒中的急性症状和体征, 如本组有 1 例患者出现突发头痛, 伴恶心、呕吐, 术前被误诊为垂体脓肿。因此对于此类急性起病的患者也应考虑 Rathke 囊肿存在的可能性。

MRI 是目前对 Rathke 囊肿进行术前诊断和评估的最好手段。Rathke 囊肿常表现为边界清楚, 球

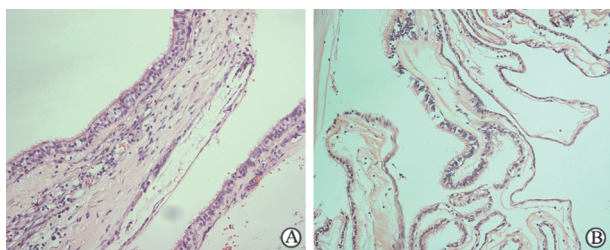


图 2 Rathke 囊肿囊壁组织 H-E 染色结果

Fig 2 H-E staining of specimen of Rathke cleft cyst wall

A: Histological specimen of Rathke cleft cyst wall shows ciliated columnar epithelium cells and diffused inflammatory cell infiltration; B: Histological specimen of Rathke cleft cyst wall shows pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium cells and ciliated cuboidal epithelium. Original magnification: $\times 200$

术后随访 14 个月至 10 年, 8 例视觉障碍者均得到改善, 头痛者 13 例(86.7%, 13/15)得以不同程度的缓解, 下丘脑垂体功能紊乱者 7 例(63.6%, 7/11)缓解, 其中 4 例泌乳素下降。5 例患者出现一过性尿崩, 给予醋酸去氨加压素(弥凝片)控制后好转。1 例出现颅内感染(系 7 例开颅手术之一), 抗感染治疗后痊愈; 余未出现感染等并发症。术后均

形、卵圆形或哑铃型的鞍区占位,直径一般为5~40 mm(平均17 mm)^[6-7]。垂体可被囊肿压迫至任何位置,但多数呈环形或杯状包绕囊肿。Rathke囊肿的信号高低与囊内容物的性质有关,T1WI低信号、T2WI高信号常提示脑脊液样内容物;T1WI高信号、T2WI等信号常提示囊内存在黏液样物质;T1WI和T2WI均呈高信号则提示有合并出血的可能^[7-8]。增强扫描时囊壁通常无增强,若有增强,常提示囊壁炎症或囊壁鳞状化生。由于Rathke囊肿影像学的表现多样,术前容易被误诊为垂体腺瘤、颅咽管瘤、垂体脓肿等。本组病例中,术前依据影像学诊断为Rathke囊肿的仅9例。

常规H-E染色中,Rathke囊肿的典型表现为单层柱状或立方纤毛上皮,可见杯状细胞;假复层纤毛上皮细胞也较常见;少部分病例可见鳞状上皮化生,常预示有较高的复发率。有部分患者术中往往无法获得其囊壁标本,此时需结合囊内容物的性质进行病理诊断,后者是由胆固醇和蛋白质组成的稠厚物质^[9],可呈黏液或胶冻、机油或乳酪样等多种形态。

3.2 显微手术治疗 一般地,小的、无症状的Rathke囊肿无需手术治疗,可通过每年随访MRI来监测病变生长情况。对于有症状的Rathke囊肿,显微手术是首选的治疗方案,其主要目的是引流囊内容物并在保证安全的前提下切除囊壁。最常用的是经鼻中隔-蝶窦显微手术,不仅创伤小、手术时间短,而且术后患者恢复快、并发症少^[10]。本组16例患者经鼻中隔-蝶窦手术,术后除5例出现一过性尿崩外,未发生其他并发症。在最近10余年中,内镜辅助下的经鼻中隔-蝶窦手术同样被广泛应用于Rathke囊肿的手术中^[11]。在一些罕见的情况下,病变会完全位于鞍上,此时则需选择开颅手术。本组7例经颅手术者3例为完全鞍上型病变,4例因病变突破鞍隔,且主体部分位于鞍上,术前诊断为颅咽管瘤,均选用翼点入路。与经鼻中隔-蝶窦手术相比,开颅手术虽然术野较宽、病变全切率高和垂体功能损伤风险小,但相应地手术创伤大、颅内感染风险增加。

对于囊壁应切除的程度,目前仍有较多争议。有研究表明,过分追求囊壁全切并不会降低本病的复发率,反而会增加术后并发症的发生率^[4,12]。而且脂肪或筋膜填塞可能增加囊肿的复发率^[4]。本组病例未行鞍底重建(仅1例术中发现脑脊液漏者除外),术后均恢复顺利。因此我们认为,Rathke囊肿手术时如未发生脑脊液漏,不建议行鞍底重建。

3.3 预后 症状性Rathke囊肿的预后良好。由于手术的减压作用并消除了囊肿的垂体柄效应,术后头痛、视觉改变、高泌乳素血症等症状多会好转乃至

消失。由于垂体功能低下常和囊壁或垂体的慢性炎症有关^[13],手术减压往往不能缓解患者垂体功能低下的症状。尽管本病复发较少见,但仍有一定的复发报道,最高达22%^[14],因此术后仍需要长时间的随访。囊肿复发率与囊壁切除程度无关,与MRI显示囊壁信号增强、囊壁鳞状化生、囊壁炎症、术中脂肪填塞等有关,其中囊壁鳞状化生及囊壁炎症是目前较明确的危险因素^[4,6,13-14]。本组复发1例,考虑与囊壁鳞状化生有关。

4 利益冲突

所有作者声明本文不涉及任何利益冲突。

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