

# 具有间变形态的滤泡性淋巴瘤 3 例临床病理分析

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**摘要:** **目的** 探讨具有间变形态的滤泡性淋巴瘤的临床病理特征、免疫表型、分子特征、鉴别诊断及预后。**方法** 采用免疫组化 EnVision 两步法检测 3 例具有间变形态的滤泡性淋巴瘤的 CD20、PAX5、CD10、BCL6、MUM-1、BCL2、CD30、Ki-67 等标记物的表达, 采用原位荧光杂交法检测 *BCL2*、*BCL6*、*MYC* 基因易位情况, 分析具有间变形态的滤泡性淋巴瘤的临床病理特征、诊断、鉴别诊断及预后等。**结果** 本研究中具有间变形态的滤泡性淋巴瘤表现为高级别, 发生于中老年患者, 免疫组化表型为表达 panB 标记, CD10 阴性, BCL6 阳性, MUM1 多为阳性, c-myc 阳性表达, 但均未检测出 *BCL6*、*MYC* 基因易位。**结论** 具有间变形态的滤泡性淋巴瘤不常见, 多表现为高级别滤泡性淋巴瘤, 需正确地认识其各种变异形态。

**关键词:** 滤泡性淋巴瘤; 间变; 变异型; 临床病理特征; 鉴别诊断

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## Clinicopathological analysis of three follicular lymphoma cases with anaplastic morphology

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the clinicopathological features, immunophenotype, molecular characteristics, differential diagnosis, and prognosis of follicular lymphoma with anaplastic morphology. **Methods** Immunohistochemical EnVision two-step method was used to detect the expressions of CD20, PAX5, CD10, BCL6, MUM-1, BCL2, CD30, Ki-67, and other markers in three cases of follicular lymphoma with anaplastic morphology. *In situ* fluorescence hybridization was used to detect *BCL2*, *BCL6*, and *MYC* gene translocations. The clinicopathological features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and prognosis of follicular lymphoma with anaplastic morphology were analyzed. **Results** The follicular lymphoma with anaplastic morphology in this study exhibited high-grade features and occurred in middle-aged and elderly patients. Immunohistochemically, the tumors expressed panB markers, were negative for CD10, positive for BCL6, mostly positive for MUM1, and positive for c-myc expression. However, no *BCL6* or *MYC* gene translocations were detected. **Conclusion** Follicular lymphoma with anaplastic morphology is uncommon and mostly presents as high-grade follicular lymphoma. It is important to correctly recognize its various morphological variants.

**Key words:** follicular lymphoma; anaplasia; variant types; clinicopathological features; differential diagnosis

滤泡性淋巴瘤 (FL) 是常见的非霍奇金淋巴瘤, 好发于中老年男性。FL 起源于生发中心 B 细胞的惰性淋巴瘤, 经典形态为大小一致背靠背的滤泡, 膨胀性生长, 套区变薄, 极性消失, 缺乏星空

现象。FL 经典的免疫组化是表达生发中心标记物, CD10、BCL6、BCL2 在滤泡内共表达, *BCL2* 基因易位是其标志性的分子生物学特征。研究<sup>[1]</sup> 认为 FL 的临时实体有原位滤泡性肿瘤、儿

童型滤泡性淋巴瘤、十二指肠型滤泡性淋巴瘤、睾丸型滤泡性淋巴瘤。研究<sup>[2-6]</sup>证实, FL 是一组极具异质性的肿瘤, 存在很多变异型, 例如 FL 伴边缘区分化, FL 伴浆样分化, 形成 dutcher 小体, 花样结节, 伴有 R-S 样细胞形成, FL 细胞黏附性较好, 类似转移癌形态, 其中 FL 伴边缘区分化最为常见。本研究回顾性分析确诊为 FL 的案例, 发现除上述变异型之外, 具有间变形态的 FL 也在变异型之列, 现报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

收集 2011 年 1 月—2020 年 12 月徐州医科大学附属医院存档的滤泡性淋巴瘤标本, 进行阅片, 其中 3 例具有间变形态, 男 2 例, 女 1 例, 年龄 53~64 岁, 中位年龄 59 岁。

### 1.2 方法

标本均经 10% 中性福尔马林固定, 常规石蜡包埋制片, HE 染色。免疫组化染色采用 EnVision 两步法, 一抗 CD20、PAX5、CD5、CD10、CD30、BCL2、BCL6、MUM1、c-myc、Ki-67 均购自北京中杉金桥生物科技有限公司, DAB 显色, 苏木素复染。MYC、BCL2、BCL6 探针均购自广州安必平医药科技股份有限公司。所有切片均经 2 位副主任医师采用双盲法阅片。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床病史

本组 3 例患者。病例 1: 患者 1 周余前受凉后出现咳嗽、咳痰, 咳嗽呈阵发性, 干咳为主, 偶咳痰, 易咳出, 白天为重, 未服用任何药物, 无痰中带

血, 无发热, 后咳嗽自行缓解, 未予重视。4 d 前因左下颌肿块至当地医院行常规检查, 查胸部 CT 示“右肺中叶炎症, 右肺中间支气管及中叶支气管管腔狭窄伴可疑高密度填充影”。病例 2: 患者 2 个月前无明显诱因感觉吞咽异物感, 无明显呼吸憋喘, 进食顺畅, 无明显痰中带血, 未予特殊治疗。近来症状渐加重, 入院就诊时见右侧扁桃体肿物, 表面光滑, 越过中线, 表面无脓血性渗出。会厌谷及双侧梨状窝清晰无新生物。病例 3: 患者 1 个月前无明显诱因下出现发热, 体温最高达 40.0℃, 当地卫生院住院治疗 1 d 后体温下降至正常, 查血常规三系减少, 未予重视, 1 周前患者再次出现发热, 体温最高达 38.0℃, 多于下午起热, 上腹部 CT、胸部 CT: 肝硬化、脾大, 腹膜后多发淋巴结肿大, 盆腔右侧多发结节影, 考虑肿大淋巴结, 左侧腹股沟区淋巴结肿大。3 例患者分别采用 R2-CHOP、EPOCH、R-CHOP 方案化疗, 其中 1 例手术后 12 个月死亡, 另外 2 例无复发存活。

### 2.2 病理检查

2.2.1 眼观: 病例 1 为灰红肿物, 切面灰红灰黄质韧, 表面附包膜。病例 2 为灰黄组织, 表面附包膜, 切面灰白质软。病例 3 为暗红结节, 表面局部有包膜, 切面灰红质软。

2.2.2 镜检: 3 例镜下均表现为淋巴结结构破坏, 可见大量结节, 结节不规则, 结节内弥散分布较多中等大小细胞, 并散在较多异型间变的细胞。病例 1 花样结节, 肿瘤细胞富浆, 具有黏附性呈癌巢样(图 1A); 病例 2 肿瘤细胞大小不一, 核仁明显, 可见多核瘤巨细胞(图 1B); 病例 3 部分大细胞呈现霍奇金样细胞, 可见嗜血现象及含铁血黄素沉积, 背景中可见组织细胞(图 1C)。

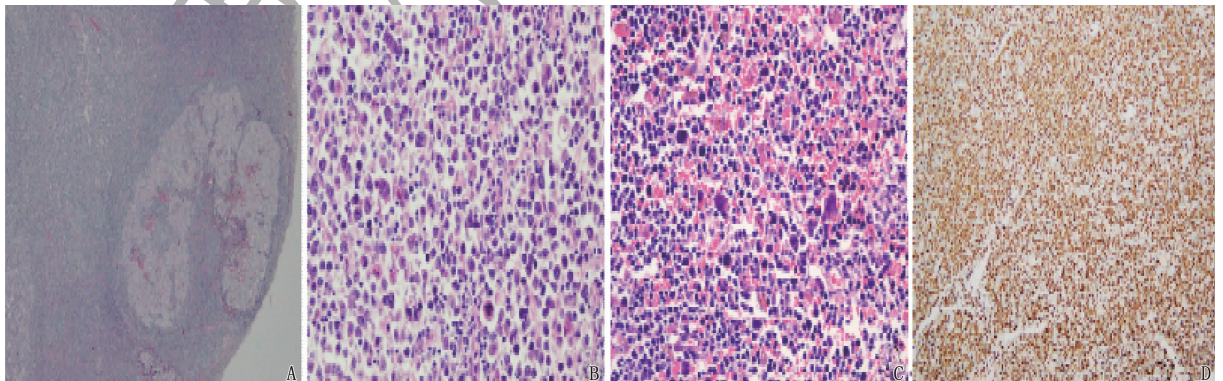


图 1 3 例患者细胞镜检图  
A: 低倍镜下可见花样结节, 肿瘤细胞富有黏附性, 胞浆丰富(例 1, HE 染色, 放大 40 倍); B: 高倍镜下肿瘤细胞大小不一, 形态间变, 可见多核瘤巨细胞, 核仁明显(例 2, HE 染色, 放大 400 倍); C: 高倍镜下可见霍奇金样大细胞, 嗜血现象明显(例 3, HE 染色, 放大 400 倍); D: 肿瘤细胞 Ki67 增殖指数极高(例 3, IHC 染色, 放大 100 倍)。

图 1 3 例患者细胞镜检图

### 2.3 免疫表型

3 例均表达 CD20、PAX5、BCL6、c-myc、CD21、CD23 示滤泡树突网 (FDC) 阳性表达, CD10、CD5 均阴性, EBER 原位杂交均阴性, 2 例 MUM1、

BCL2 阳性, 1 例 CD30 阳性; Ki-67 增殖指数均 > 70% (图 1D)。荧光原位杂交 (FISH) 检测均无 BCL6、MYC 基因易位, 其中 1 例存在 BCL2 基因易位。

表 2 具有间变形态的滤泡性淋巴瘤的免疫组化及 FISH 检测

病例	Hans 分型	CD10	BCL6	MUM1	BCL2	CD5	CD30	c-myc	Ki-67	病理分级	BCL2	BCL6	MYC
例 1	ABC	-	+	+	-	-	+	+, >40%	+, 80%	3B	无易位	无易位	无易位
例 2	GCB	-	+	-	+	-	-	+, >40%	+, 70%	3A	易位	无易位	无易位
例 3	ABC	-	+	+	+	-	-	+, >40%	+, 80%	3B	无易位	无易位	无易位

### 2.4 病理诊断

2 例为 3B 级 FL, 1 例为 3A 级 FL, 3 例均呈现间变形态。

## 3 讨论

经典的滤泡性淋巴瘤镜下表现为大小一致的肿瘤性滤泡, 背靠背膨胀性生长, 缺乏极性, 滤泡由中心细胞及中心母细胞组成, 中心细胞小至中等大小, 具有成角的、拉长的、扭曲的细胞核, 核仁不明显, 而中心母细胞较大, 通常超过小淋巴细胞的 3 倍大小, 细胞核圆形或椭圆形, 染色质开放。肿瘤性的滤泡通常共表达 CD10、BCL6、BCL2, BCL2 基因易位是其特征的分子生物学事件。部分高级别的滤泡性淋巴瘤可丢失 CD10, 而出现 MUM1 的表达<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究中, 3 例呈现间变形态的滤泡性淋巴瘤均表现为高级别形态, 均表现为 CD10 阴性、MUM1 阳性, 与文献报道相符。

具有间变形态的滤泡性淋巴瘤应与高级别形态的淋巴瘤以及上皮性肿瘤相鉴别。① 弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 (DLBCL): DLBCL 是最常见的非霍奇金淋巴瘤<sup>[8]</sup>, 多发生于老年人, 中位年龄 60~70 岁, 由中等至大的肿瘤细胞弥漫。DLBCL 间变型显示明显的肿瘤细胞多形性, 可见锯齿或皱褶, 肿瘤呈窦性或黏附性生长模式, 形似未分化癌, 肿瘤细胞由具有奇异核的大细胞构成, 通常可见多个核, 胞浆丰富, 类似于霍奇金细胞、R-S 细胞、癌细胞或间变性大细胞淋巴瘤。肿瘤细胞表达全 B 标记物, 如 CD19、CD20、CD79a、PAX5, Ki-67 高表达, 10%~20% 的 DLBCL 表达 CD30, 尤其见于间变型的 DLBCL<sup>[9]</sup>。此外, 间变型 DLBCL 也可表达上皮标记物, 如 Ckpan、EMA。弥漫变异型滤泡性淋巴瘤多累及腹股沟淋巴结, 其缺乏 t(14; 18) IGH/BCL2 易位, 存在 1p36 缺失, 但可表达滤泡树突网标记物, 且生物学行为较为

惰性, 可与 DLBCL 鉴别<sup>[10]</sup>。② 间变性大细胞淋巴瘤: 不同于滤泡性淋巴瘤, 间变性大细胞淋巴瘤常表现为年轻患者发病, 其典型的细胞表现为胞浆丰富, 核偏位, 呈“马蹄形”或“肾形”, 近核处可见一嗜酸性区域, 常以窦内方式生长, 而非结节状结构。间变性大细胞淋巴瘤是 T 细胞淋巴瘤的范畴, 表达 panT 标记, CD30、ALK 是其较为特征的标记<sup>[11]</sup>。③ 伴 IRF4 基因重排的大 B 细胞淋巴瘤: LBCL-IRF4 在 2016 年 WHO 淋巴瘤分类更新版中作为一种新的暂定类提出, 该类病变通常表现为咽甲环区域受累, 青少年多见。镜下可表现纯滤泡, 纯弥漫或滤泡 + 弥漫的生长模式, 免疫组化表现为 BCL6 和 MUM1 的共表达<sup>[12]</sup>, FISH 检测 IRF4 基因重排是诊断该病的金标准, 经治疗后患者可获得良好的预后。④ 癌: 本研究中 1 例 FL 患者镜下形态表现为细胞胞浆丰富、黏附性强, 呈巢巢样结构, 具有较强的迷惑性。日常工作中常规标注上皮标记物, 结合患者的临床病史可有助于鉴别。

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