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·个案报告·

巨大阔韧带子宫肌瘤 1 例报告

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【关键词】 子宫肌瘤 阔韧带 绝经

患者,女,66 岁,G_3P_3,绝经 15 年。因扪及腹部包块 20 年入院。患者绝经前月经正常,绝经后下腹部包块逐渐长大。入院查体:腹部膨隆如同足月孕,盆腹腔扪及巨大包块,上至剑突,下达盆底,两侧至腋中线,边界清。辅助检查:B 超提示宫体前后径 2.3 cm,盆腹腔内查见巨大不均质实性稍弱回声。CT 提示盆腹腔巨大囊实性肿瘤。癌胚抗原(CEA)稍增高。初期诊断为巨大卵巢囊肿。入院后行剖腹探查术,术中见:起源于左侧阔韧带的巨大肿瘤占据盆腹腔,边界清楚,表面光滑,直径 30 cm,重达 10 kg,肿瘤内部有若干分隔状囊腔;子宫被挤向盆腔右侧,宫体大小约 9 cm×6 cm×6 cm。术后第 5 d 患者治愈出院。术后病理:子宫巨大平滑肌瘤伴广泛变性及钙化。

讨论 本例为绝经后的老年患者,子宫阔韧带肌瘤巨大,实属罕见。国内有文献报道的 99 例巨大子宫肌瘤,最大者重 35 kg,平均年龄 43.3 岁,最大年龄 73 岁,绝经后仅 7 例。巨大子宫肌瘤通常伴有月经量多、腹痛、腹胀或压迫症状,并且多误诊为卵巢肿瘤。本病例术前诊断亦考虑为巨大卵巢囊肿,患者为绝经后老年女性,肿瘤在绝经后继续不断长大,达到足月妊娠的大小,实属少见。由于子宫肌瘤巨大,伴有明显的囊性变,腹部扪诊的感觉呈囊性,B 超声像图与卵巢囊肿回声相似,且为阔韧带肌瘤,更易于与卵巢囊肿混淆。单凭临床症状和体征很难做出正确的诊断,盆腹增强 CT 对于鉴别巨大子宫肌瘤有重要意义。增强 CT 可以显示肿瘤与周围组织的细节,部分可以显示肿瘤的血管,有助于判断肿瘤来源,巨大子宫肌瘤与子宫之间可见一宽基或蒂状影相连。对盆腔较大包块,诊断不能明确来源、生长迅速者,需及时剖腹探查。

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