

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.04.014

· 临床研究 ·

头颈部木村病的 CT、MRI 影像学表现 *

杨光明¹ 罗竹人^{2△} 郭春英² 汪 艳² 郑晓辉³ 张裕玲¹

(1 厦门长庚医院放射科 福建 厦门 361028;

2 厦门大学附属第一医院放射科 福建 厦门 361003;3 厦门长庚医院病理科 福建 厦门 361028)

摘要 目的:探讨头颈部木村病的 CT、MRI 的影像学表现。**方法:**对 6 例经手术或活检病理证实的头颈部木村病的 CT 及 MRI 影像学表现进行回顾性分析。**结果:**本组 6 例以中青年男性患者多见,病灶位于耳周 2 例、颊面部 1 例、颌下区 1 例,腮腺区 1 例、头皮下 1 例,均表现为无痛性肿块。3 例 CT 表现为单侧或双侧、单发或多发等或略高密度软组织肿块,密度均或不均,边缘清楚或局部欠清,伴邻近皮下组织受累;增强扫描病灶表现为不同程度强化。3 例 MRI 表现为对比邻近肌肉信号,病灶在 T1WI 上为等、稍高信号,在 T2WI 上为高信号,大部分病灶中等至明显强化。本组 6 例病变均伴有周围多发淋巴结肿大及实验室检查外周血嗜酸性粒细胞增多,可伴病侧局部皮下脂肪层萎缩。**结论:**头颈部木村病的 CT、MRI 影像表现有一定特征性,结合临床病史及实验室检查,可提高木村病的诊断准确率。

关键词:头颈部;木村病;嗜酸性淋巴肉芽肿;嗜酸粒细胞增多;体层摄影术;X 线计算机;磁共振成像

中图分类号:R557.5;R445 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2018)04-667-05

CT and MRI Findings of Kimura's Disease in Head and Neck*

YANG Guang-ming¹, LUO Zhu-ren^{2△}, GUO Chun-ying², WANG Yan², ZHENG Xiao-hui³, ZHANG Yu-ling¹

(1 Department of Radiology, Xiamen Chang gung Hospital, Xiamen, Fujian, 361028, China;

2 Department of Radiology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University, Xiamen, Fujian, 361003, China;

3 Department of Pathology, Xiamen Chang gung Hospital, Xiamen, Fujian, 361028, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the CT and MRI findings of Kimura's disease in head and neck. **Methods:** The CT and MRI findings of 6 cases of Kimura's disease in head and neck confirmed by surgery or biopsy were retrospectively analyzed. **Results:** In the group of 6 cases, they were more common in young and middle-aged male patients. These lesions were located around ear in 2 cases, in cheek in 1 case, in submandibular area in 1 case, in parotid gland area in 1 case, and under scalp in 1 case; and all of them showed painless mass. The CT findings of 3 cases showed unilateral or bilateral, single or multiple soft tissue mass with moderate or slightly high density (homogeneous or heterogeneous) and clear margin (or local unclear margin), getting adjacent subcutaneous tissue involved; lesions showed varying degrees of enhancement after contrast media administration. The MRI findings of 3 cases showed the lesions were manifested as moderate or slightly high signal on T1WI, and high signal on T2WI in contrast to signal of adjacent muscle; moderate to avid enhancement was found in most lesions. All lesions in this study group were accompanied by multiple peripheral lymph nodes enlargement and laboratory examination of positive findings of peripheral blood eosinophils increasing; the local subcutaneous fat layer atrophy might be found in the affected side. **Conclusions:** The CT and MRI findings of Kimura's disease in head and neck have certain characteristics. Combined with clinical history and laboratory examination, the diagnostic accuracy of Kimura's disease can be improved.

Key words: Head and neck; Kimura's disease; Eosinophilic lymphogranuloma; Eosinophilia; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic resonance imaging

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R557.5; R445 Document code: A

Article ID:1673-6273(2018)04-667-05

前言

木村病(Kimura's disease, KD)又名嗜酸性粒细胞增多性淋巴肉芽肿,是一种罕见的、病因不明的慢性炎性疾病,主要表现

为淋巴结、软组织和唾液腺的损害^[1]。据文献记载,本病最早是在 1937 年由中国金显宅提出,随后在 1948 年日本 Kimura 对此进行了更详细的论述^[2]。本病以头颈部皮下软组织肿块伴外周血嗜酸性粒细胞增多为主要表现,尤以大涎腺受累最为多

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81401459)

作者简介:杨光明(1974-),男,学士,主要研究方向:头颈部影像诊断,E-mail: ygmdoctor@163.com

△ 通讯作者:罗竹人(1984-),男,硕士生导师,助理教授,主要研究方向:中枢神经系统疾病 CT 和 MR 诊断,

E-mail: luozhuren1984@163.com,电话:+86 15860787127

(收稿日期:2017-08-08 接受日期:2017-08-31)

见,常伴相应区域性淋巴结肿大。其它受累部位包括腋下、腹股沟、躯干、腹部及四肢末端等^[3]。到目前为止,报道的大多数KD患者均来自亚洲的青年男性,西方人群少见^[4,5]。本文数据整理自2010年3月~2013年3月本院收治的6例头颈部木村病病例,均经病理证实且包括完整CT或MRI检查资料,旨在分析总结头颈部木村病的多层螺旋CT及MRI影像表现,以进一步提高对该病的认识。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

搜集2010年3月~2013年3月本院收治的6例具有完整影像学资料(CT或MRI)的KD患者,其中男性5例,女性1例,年龄24~44岁,平均年龄为34岁。病史最长达9年,最短者仅1月余,平均约3.6年。本组患者主要临床表现包括:无明显诱因出现耳周、颜面部、颌下区、腮腺区及头皮下无痛性肿块,伴颈部或颌下区无痛性淋巴结肿大,其中1例出现皮肤瘙痒。全组6例均出现外周血嗜酸性粒细胞显著增多,占白细胞13.5%~30.0%,超过正常范围。

1.2 检查方法

1.2.1 2例行头颈部CT平扫+增强检查,1例行头颈部CT平扫 实验仪器:GE Lightspeed 64排螺旋CT;扫描条件:120 kV,250 mA,层厚、层距5 mm,1.25 mm重建;增强扫描:非离子型对比剂(欧乃派克,300 mg/mL)80 mL,经肘静脉高压团注,速率3.0 mL/s。原始图像传到AW4.3工作站,以重建的薄层图像行多平面重组(MPR)。

1.2.2 3例行面部+颈部MRI平扫+增强扫描 实验仪器:GE SIGNA 1.5 T超导磁共振仪;序列选择:常规SE序列,轴位及冠状位T1WI(TR 400 ms,TE 9.6 ms)、轴位T2WI(TR 3200 ms,TE 107 ms);增强扫描(轴位+冠状位):0.2 mL/kg(GD-DTPA),经静脉注射。

1.2.3 病灶边界与增强强化方式的判断标准 边界清晰:软组织肿块与周围正常组织的明显界限超过2/3;边界不清:软组织肿块与周围正常组织的明显界限少于1/3;部分清晰:界于前两者之间^[6]。增强方式以邻近骨骼肌的强化水平为标准,分为轻度

强化:低于骨骼肌水平;中度强化:高于骨骼肌水平;明显强化:高于骨骼肌,同涎腺强化水平^[7]。

2 结果

2.1 影像表现

2.1.1 CT表现 1例病灶位于右侧枕部头皮下,只行头颈部CT平扫,呈稍高密度,密度均匀,边界清晰。2例病灶位于耳周,肿块边界不清,平扫呈等密度,较均匀,且均以腮腺受累为主伴病侧皮下脂肪层改变,可见脂肪层不同程度萎缩变薄呈混浊密度。增强后则分别表现为明显均匀强化和中度欠均匀强化(见图1)。

2.1.2 MRI表现 1例左颌下区多发大小不等结节,T1WI呈等信号,T2WI呈高信号,信号均匀,边缘清晰,增强扫描呈中度较均匀强化。1例病灶位于左侧颜面部,表现为左侧颜面部软组织肿胀,信号欠均匀,且可见病灶累及同侧腮腺,表现为多发结节影及软组织影与腮腺之间界限不清,增强扫描呈不均匀轻度强化。另1例表现为位于左侧腮腺区软组织肿块伴双侧颈部多发淋巴结肿大,边界清晰,T1WI上信号与邻近肌肉相仿,T2WI上高于邻近肌肉,信号较均匀,增强检查后呈中度均匀强化(见图2)。

本组病例,有5例均出现颈部淋巴结增大,其中1例伴有颌下淋巴结增大,未见融合,无坏死、囊性改变,呈均匀密度或信号。

2.2 病理表现

本组病例包括耳周2例、颜面部1例、颌下区1例、腮腺区1例、头皮下1例,多伴区域多发肿大淋巴结。其中,本病主要累及腮腺和淋巴结。腮腺组织:见腮腺组织内腺泡、导管破坏,少量残留,有较多小血管增生伴血管腔隙间多量嗜酸性粒细胞、淋巴细胞等浸润;淋巴结:见淋巴结组织正常结构保留伴生发中心扩大,较多淋巴滤泡形成,滤泡间大量嗜酸性粒细胞浸润,血管增多(见图3)。

3 讨论

木村病(Kimura's disease,KD)是一种罕见的慢性炎性病

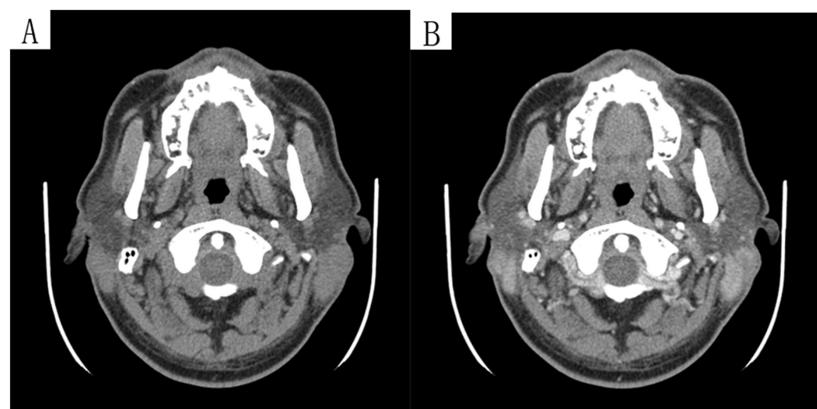


图1 M 42y, 双侧耳后结节病灶均累及腮腺, 肿块边界不清, 平扫(A)呈较均匀等密度, CT值约44 Hu, 增强扫描(B)呈明显均匀强化, CT值约97 Hu。

Fig.1 Male 42 yrs, Bilateral retroauricular nodular lesions all involved the parotid gland with unclear margin, showing homogeneous moderate density on plain CT scan (CT value: 44Hu) (A); showing intensively homogeneous enhancement after contrast media administration (CT value: 97Hu) (B).

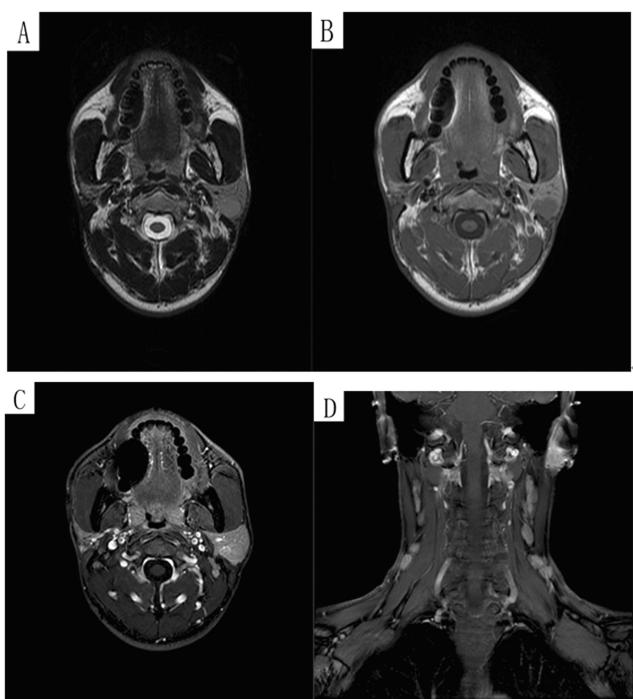


图 2 M 32y, 左侧腮腺见一类圆形异常信号结节伴双侧颈部多发淋巴结肿大, T1WI 呈等信号(B), T2WI 呈稍高信号(A), 信号均匀, 边缘清晰, 增强扫描呈中度较均匀强化(C, D)。

Fig.2 Male 32 yrs, An oval-like abnormal signal of nodular shadow was located in the left parotid gland, with multiple lymph nodes enlargement in bilateral sides of neck, showing homogeneous moderate signal on T1WI (B) and slightly high signal on T2WI (A), with clear margin; showing moderate homogeneous enhancement after contrast media administration (C, D).

变,病因不明,主要表现为淋巴结、软组织及唾液腺的损害,病程进展缓慢,疾病持续时间从几个月到几年不等^[8,9],常表现为头颈部皮下软组织肿块,尤以大涎腺受累最为多见,其中也有部分文献提到腋下、腹部等部位受累的病例,但罕见,并有本病可发生于任何部位潜在可能性的结论^[10,11]。1937年,我国学者金显宅等对本病进行报道,并将其命名为“嗜伊红细胞增生性

淋巴肉芽肿 (eosinophilic hyperplastic lymphogranuloma)"^[12]。1948年,日本学者木村哲二(Kimura)等以“伴有淋巴组织增生的特殊肉芽肿 (unusual granulation combined with hyperplastic changes of lymphatic tissue)" 对本病进行了更详细的论述^[13]。现本病被学者广泛称之为木村病(Kimura's disease, KD)。

3.1 临床及病理表现

3.1.1 临床特点 木村病多见于亚洲人群,且男性居多,男女比例约3~10:1,30~40岁的中青年男性最多见,约占87%^[14]。本组病例6例中,有5例为男性患者,占83.3%,年龄中位数为34岁,符合上述文献记载。本病目前仍未有明确病因,存在多种诱发因素,根据患者外周血嗜酸性粒细胞增多以及特异性IgE免疫球蛋白水平升高的实验室检查结果,许多学者推测其病因可能为寄生虫感染,而有些患者还伴有哮喘、湿疹等过敏性疾病,许多学者也将其视为自身免疫性疾病^[15,16]。此外,Chim等证明了木村病中存在克隆性T细胞群^[17],亦与本病的发生相关。木村病好发于头颈部,常见区域为耳前、腮腺区及颌下腺区,多伴区域性多发淋巴结肿大,一般无融合、坏死及囊变,其他少见部位包括腋窝、腹股沟、腘窝及前臂区等。本组中,病灶位于耳周2例、颊面部1例、颌下区1例、腮腺区1例、头皮下1例,均符合相关文献记载。临幊上病变多表现为无痛性皮下软组织肿块,生长缓慢,可单发或多发,而部分患者除淋巴结肿大,无其他特殊表现。本病病程较长,本组病例病程最长可达9年,平均约3.6年;本组病例多为单侧,有1例双侧均发生病变,较为罕见。此外,少数患者病变可累及皮下组织,导致局部出现色素沉着或引起皮肤瘙痒的症状,本组病例中1例局部伴有皮肤瘙痒,占全组1/6。本病特征性实验室检查包括外周血嗜酸性粒细胞增多以及血清IgE水平升高;本组6例患者外周血嗜酸性粒细胞均不同程度增多,且经治疗显著降低,符合特征性表现。

3.1.2 病理特点 主要表现为受累淋巴组织增生,其内的生发中心显著扩大,可见IgE沉积于此细胞间,呈间质样均一嗜酸性物质,淋巴滤泡不同程度增生,并伴嗜酸性粒细胞浸润形成的炎性肉芽肿,可混有其他炎性细胞(肥大细胞及浆细胞),同时

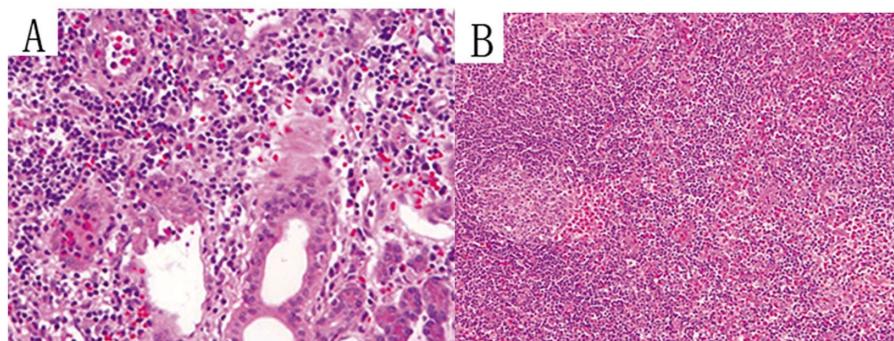


图 3A(腮腺):HE× 400倍:腮腺组织内有小血管增生及大量淋巴细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞浸润,并见小血管管腔内充满较多的嗜酸性粒细胞。

Fig.3A (parotid gland): HE× 400 times: small blood vessel hyperplasia and large numbers of lymphocytes and eosinophils infiltration were seen in the parotid tissue, with small vascular lumen filled with plenty of eosinophils.

图 3B(淋巴结):HE× 400倍:淋巴结内可见淋巴滤泡增生以及大量嗜酸性粒细胞浸润,伴局部聚集形成小脓肿侵入淋巴滤泡,同时可见不同程度的小血管增生。

Fig.3B (lymph node): HE× 400 times: lymphoid follicles and small vascular endothelial cell hyperplasia and a large number of eosinophils infiltration were seen in the lymph nodes, with local accumulation of eosinophils to form a small abscess and invading into lymphoid follicles.

可见不同程度的纤维化和毛细血管增生;受累的涎腺组织腺体破坏,腺泡萎缩或消失,并多量嗜酸性粒细胞浸润,可在淋巴结内局部聚集形成嗜酸性脓肿。

3.2 CT、MRI 表现

目前,KD 已被广泛证实为一种良性的慢性炎症性疾病,有较好的预后。所以术前的影像学检查十分必要,通过影像诊断的筛查能够很大程度上降低创伤性检查的风险^[6]。KD 多发于颌面部皮下,大涎腺、耳周及面颊部常同时受累,尤以腮腺为著^[6,7,18-20]。影像上可见表腮腺浅叶、耳周及颊面部边界清或不清的软组织肿块或多发结节影,为均匀或不均匀密度/信号,累及局部皮下脂肪层时,可见脂肪层萎缩变薄或呈混浊密度^[21]。本组中有 4 例表现为病灶边界清晰,2 例边界不清,结合病史可得,病灶边界清晰者较边界不清者平均病史较短,而伴病灶累及局部皮下脂肪层者病史较长。

根据皮下软组织肿块的形态,Gopinathan 等^[7]将木村病分两型,I 型为边界清晰肿块或结节,增强扫描呈均匀强化,II 型为边界不清的斑片状软组织肿块,增强后呈中度不均匀强化。在其研究的病例中,I 型患者病史一般较 II 型者短,由此他们认为 I 型和 II 型可能为 KD 在进展过程中的前后阶段。此外,Ahuja 等^[22]认为在病程较长患者中其病灶增强后强化程度相对下降,主要是由于肿块以纤维组织增生为主,而血管较少。Takahashi 等^[23,24]亦关注到相似情况,认为纤维组织及血管的增生程度导致了肿块的增强方式不同。相关文献同样提到了肿块内可见迂曲流动间隙而提示血管增生的情况^[25,26],此与肿块增强后增强方式之间亦存在联系和一致性。本组病例中,边界清晰的病灶大多呈均匀一致的明显强化,边界不清的病灶则多为不均匀强化,且强化程度相对降低呈轻~中度。另外,KD 常见多发病灶,各个病灶增强后一般呈一致强化^[5,6],在文献中有此类报道。在本组病例中,II 型患者平扫病灶表现为不均匀的密度或信号,增强扫描亦呈不均匀强化,由于病灶内未见明显坏死及囊变,考虑与纤维组织不同程度增生有关^[6]。木村病多伴有颈部淋巴结增大,其发生概率为 47%~100% 不等,部分还伴有颌下淋巴结的增大^[6,7]。在本组病例中,颈部淋巴结肿大者占 5 例,而同时伴有颌下淋巴结肿大者占 1 例,增强扫描上述淋巴结均表现为中度均匀强化。

3.3 鉴别诊断

据文献报道,由于木村病的发病率较低其术前误诊率极高,达 90% 以上^[27]。影像学上需要鉴别的疾病主要有:嗜酸性粒细胞增多性血管淋巴样增生 (angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilia, ALHE)、腮腺良性肿瘤、颈部淋巴瘤、颈部淋巴结结核、恶性肿瘤颈淋巴结转移及 Castleman 病等。^① 本病与 ALHE 容易混淆因此首先与其鉴别。ALHE 主要见于女性,是一种病因不明的良性血管性损害^[28],主要表现为位于皮下的无痛性小结节,多为单发,也可多发,直径一般小于 10 mm,或呈红色丘疹样病变,可伴淋巴结肿大;另外,伴有嗜酸性粒细胞增多的 ALHE 纤维化改变较 KD 不明显,且未见嗜酸性脓肿形成^[29,30];而木村病则以男性多见,特别是外周血嗜酸性粒细胞浸润显著多于 ALHE,而肿大的淋巴结或结节灶也大于 ALHE。^② 腮腺良性肿瘤:除肿块以外,可无其他特殊表现,肿块一般局限于腮腺内,边界清楚且通常有包膜存在,一般不累及腮腺以外

的皮肤及皮下组织等。^③ 腮腺恶性肿瘤:肿瘤呈快速、浸润性生长,肿块形态不规则,质地坚硬,不活动,容易侵犯周围肌肉、血管和神经,可有面部疼痛、麻木、听力减退等症状。而木村病发展缓慢,几乎不侵犯邻近组织,病灶中一般无坏死。^④ 颈部淋巴瘤:表现为多个有明显融合趋势的肿大淋巴结,主要特点为增强后出现的血管漂浮征,一般不累及腮腺及皮下脂肪间隙,且其外周血嗜酸性细胞不升高,可资鉴别。^⑤ 颈部淋巴结结核:一般淋巴结结核多伴有胸部结核病史,淋巴结肿大、融合,可有坏死、钙化,其密度、信号不均匀,增强后呈环行强化,好发于青少年,可依据临床症状和实验室检查协助鉴别。^⑥ 颈部淋巴结转移癌:一般由头颈部或全身原发病灶侵犯淋巴系统转移而来,晚期多发生融合、坏死,中老年人多见,且常伴有原发部位症状和体征。^⑦ Castleman 病:Castleman 病强化程度明显高于木村病。

依据上述论证总结得出,具有一定特征性的 CT、MRI 影像表现在头颈部木村病的临床诊断方面具有重要价值。当患者临床及影像上出现以下表现时,应考虑到木村病的可能:(1)青年男性,尤其在 30~40 岁之间,头颈部皮下软组织出现缓慢生长的无痛性肿块或结节,呈反复发作,病程较长;(2)病变累及腮腺、耳周及颊面部,伴有局部皮下脂肪层改变,表现为密度、信号混浊或萎缩变薄;(3)病变表现为以下 2 种类型者:I 型为边界清晰肿块或结节,增强扫描呈均匀强化,II 型为边界不清的斑片状软组织肿块,其内可见等或稍高密度结节影,增强后呈轻~中度不均匀强化,此型还常有邻近皮下脂肪间隙受累;(4)伴局部多发淋巴结肿大,不发生融合,无坏死、囊变;(5)外周血嗜酸性粒细胞增多及血清 IgE 升高。当然,木村病的最终确诊仍需活检或手术病理证实。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Hobeika CM, Mohammed TL, Johnson GL, et al. Kimura's disease: case report and review of the literature[J]. J Thorac Imaging, 2005, 20(4): 298-300
- [2] Park SW, Kim HJ, Sung KJ, et al. Kimura disease: CT and MR imaging findings[J]. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 2012, 33(4): 784-788
- [3] Jeong YY, Song SK, Heo SH, et al. Imaging of Kimura's disease involving the abdomen [J]. AJR Am J Roentgenol, 2006, 187(1): 131-132
- [4] Luo G, Gu F, Liu T, et al. Kimura's disease of the right cheek: A case report[J]. Exp Ther Med, 2016, 11(1): 218-220
- [5] Lin YY, Jung SM, Ko SF, et al. Kimura's disease: clinical and imaging parameters for the prediction of disease recurrence [J]. Clinical Imaging, 2012, 36(4): 272-278
- [6] Zhang R, Ban XH, Mo YX, et al. Kimura's disease: The CT and MRI characteristics in fifteen cases[J]. Eur J Radiol, 2011, 80(2): 489-497
- [7] Gopinathan A, Tan TY. Kimura's disease: Imaging patterns on computed tomography[J]. Clinical Radiology, 2009, 64(10): 994-999
- [8] Iwai H, Nakae K, Ikeda K, et al. Kimura disease: diagnosis and prognostic factors [J]. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2007, 137(2): 306-311
- [9] Chen H, Thompson LDR, Aguilera NSI, et al. Kimura disease: a clinicopathologic study of 21 cases[J]. Am J Surg Pathol, 2004, 28(4): 505-513
- [10] Kuroda K, Kashiwagi S, Teraoka H, et al. Kimura's disease affecting

- the axillary lymph nodes: a case report[J]. BMC Surg, 2017, 17(1): 63
- [11] Banerjee PK, Jain A, D M. Kimura's Disease-An Unusual Presentation[J]. Iran J Otorhinolaryngol, 2016, 28(86): 237-240
- [12] Kim HT, Szeto C. Eosinophilichyperplastic lymphogranuloma, comparison with Miikulicz's disease [J]. Chin Med J, 1937, 23: 699-700
- [13] Kimura T, Yoshimura S, Ishikaura E. On the unusual granulation combined with hyperplastic changes of lymphatic tissue[J]. Trans Soc Pathol Jpn, 1948, 37: 179-180
- [14] Gopinathan A, Tan TY. Kimura's disease: imaging patterns on computed tomography[J]. Clin Radiol, 2009, 64(10): 994-999
- [15] 杨智云, 赖英荣, 冯崇锦, 等. 颌面区 Kimura 病 CT 和 MR 诊断[J]. 临床放射学杂志, 2006, 25(11): 1016-1018
Yang Zhi-yun, Lai Ying-rong, Feng Chong-jin, et al. CT and MR Diagnosis of Kimura Disease in Maxillofacial Region [J]. Journal of Clinical Radiology, 2006, 25(11): 1016-1018
- [16] Chintamani, Sugandhi N, Khandelwal R, et al. Kimura's disease masquerading as parotid malignancy[J]. JRSM Short Rep, 2010, 1(5): 41-44
- [17] Chim CS, Fung A, Shek TW, et al. Analysis of Clonality in Kimura's disease[J]. Am J Surg Pathol, 2002, 26(8): 1083-1086
- [18] 司亚萌, 刘冰, 张文峰, 等. 口腔颌面部嗜酸性淋巴肉芽肿的临床病理研究[J]. 口腔颌面外科杂志, 2008, (4): 261-264
Si Ya-meng, Liu Bing, Zhang Wen-feng, et al. Clinical and pathological study of eosinophilic lymphogranuloma in oral and maxillofacial region [J]. Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, 2008, (4): 261-264
- [19] 汪跃平, 游云华, 梁军, 等. 头颈部多发性 Kimura 病的临床与病理分析[J]. 中华口腔医学研究杂志(电子版), 2009, 30(6): 662-666
Wang Yue-ping, You Yun-hua, Liang Jun, et al. Clinical and pathological analysis of multiple Kimura's disease in head and neck [J]. Chinese Journal of Stomatology Research (Electronic Edition), 2009, 30(6): 662-666
- [20] 袁小平, 黄莉, 黄穗乔, 等. 头颈部木村病的临床特点和 MRI 表现 [J]. 中国实用医药, 2010, 5(34): 25-27
Yuan Xiao-ping, Huang Li, Huang Sui-qiao, et al. Clinical characteristics and MRI findings of Kimura's disease in head and neck [J]. China Practical Medicine, 2010, 5(34): 25-27
- [21] Oguz K K, Ozturk A, Cila A. Magnetic resonance imaging findings in Kimura's disease[J]. Neuroradiology, 2004, 46(10): 855-858
- [22] Ahuja AT, Iloke TKL, Mok CO, et al. Ultrasound of kimura's disease [J]. Clin Radiol, 1995, 50(3): 170-173
- [23] Takahashi S, Ueda J, Furukawa T, et al. Kimura disease: CT and MRI findings[J]. AJNR, 1996, 17(2): 382-385
- [24] Takeishi M, Makino Y, Nishioka H, et al. Kimura disease: diagnostic imaging findings and surgical treatment[J]. J Craniofac Surg 2007, 18 (5): 1062-1067
- [25] Chung YG, Jee WH, Kang YK, et al. Kimura's disease involving a long bone[J]. Skeletal Radiol, 2010, 39(5): 495-500
- [26] Choi JA, Lee GK, Kong KY, et al. Imaging findings of Kimura's disease in the soft tissue of the upper extremity [J]. AJR Am J Roentgenol, 2005, 184(1): 193-199
- [27] 张小军, 吴洪儒, 刘晓勇. 颌面部嗜酸性淋巴肉芽肿 15 例临床和病理分析[J]. 北京口腔医学, 2004, (4): 208-209+216
Zhang Xiao-jun, Wu Hong-ru, Liu Xiao-yong. Clinical and pathological analysis of 15 cases of eosinophilic lymphogranuloma in maxillofacial region [J]. Beijing Journal of Stomatology, 2004, (4): 208-209+216
- [28] 陆磊, 陈仁贵, 李小秋, 等. Kimura 病和上皮样血管瘤的临床病理学观察[J]. 中华病理学杂志, 2005, 34(6): 353-357
Lu Lei, Chen Ren-gui, Li Xiao-qiu, et al. Clinicopathological observation of Kimura's disease and epithelioid hemangioma [J]. Chinese Journal of Pathology, 2005, 34(6): 353-357
- [29] Abuel-Haija M, Hurford MT. Kimura disease [J]. Arch Pathol Lab Med, 2007, 131(4): 650-651
- [30] Punia RP, Aulakh R, Garg S, et al. Kimura's disease: clinicopathological study of eight cases[J]. J Laryngol Otol, 2013, 127 (2): 170-174

(上接第 680 页)

- [23] Peng X, Wan Y, Liu W, et al. Protective roles of intra-arterial mild hypothermia and arterial thrombolysis in acute cerebral infarction[J]. Springerplus, 2016, 5(1): 1988
- [24] Olsen FJ, Jørgensen PG, Møgelvang R, et al. Diastolic myocardial dysfunction by tissue Doppler imaging predicts mortality in patients with cerebral infarction [J]. Int J Cardiovasc Imaging, 2015, 31(7): 1413-1422
- [25] Moran JM, Pedrera-Zamorano JD. Comments on "Efficacy and safety assessment of acupuncture and nimodipine to treat mild cognitive impairment after cerebral infarction: a randomized controlled trial" [J]. BMC Complement Altern Med, 2017, 17(1): 119
- [26] Sunami E, Nomura K, Nishiyama Y, et al. Effects of Candesartan Cilexetil Compared with Amlodipine on Serum Asymmetric Dimethylarginine Levels in the Chronic Stage of Cerebral Infarction: A Preliminary Study[J]. J Nippon Med Sch, 2016, 83(6): 272-276
- [27] Gwon JG, Kwon TW, Cho YP, et al. Analysis of Risk Factors for Cerebral Microinfarcts after Carotid Endarterectomy and the Relevance of Delayed Cerebral Infarction [J]. J Clin Neurol, 2017, 13 (1): 32-37
- [28] Lee MH, Kim SU, Lee DH, et al. Evaluation and Treatment of the Acute Cerebral Infarction with Convexal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage [J]. J Cerebrovasc Endovasc Neurosurg, 2016, 18(3): 271-275
- [29] Yogi N, Nojima H, Shimizu H, et al. A Case of Early-Onset Rapidly Progressive Cerebral Infarction with Troussseau's Syndrome in a Patient with Pancreatic Cancer Undergoing Surgery [J]. Gan To Kagaku Ryoho, 2016, 43(12): 1985-1987
- [30] Tian C, Li Z, Yang Z, et al. Plasma MicroRNA-16 Is a Biomarker for Diagnosis, Stratification, and Prognosis of Hyperacute Cerebral Infarction[J]. PLoS One, 2016, 11(11): e0166688