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· 临床医学图像 ·

神经纤维瘤

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Neurofibroma

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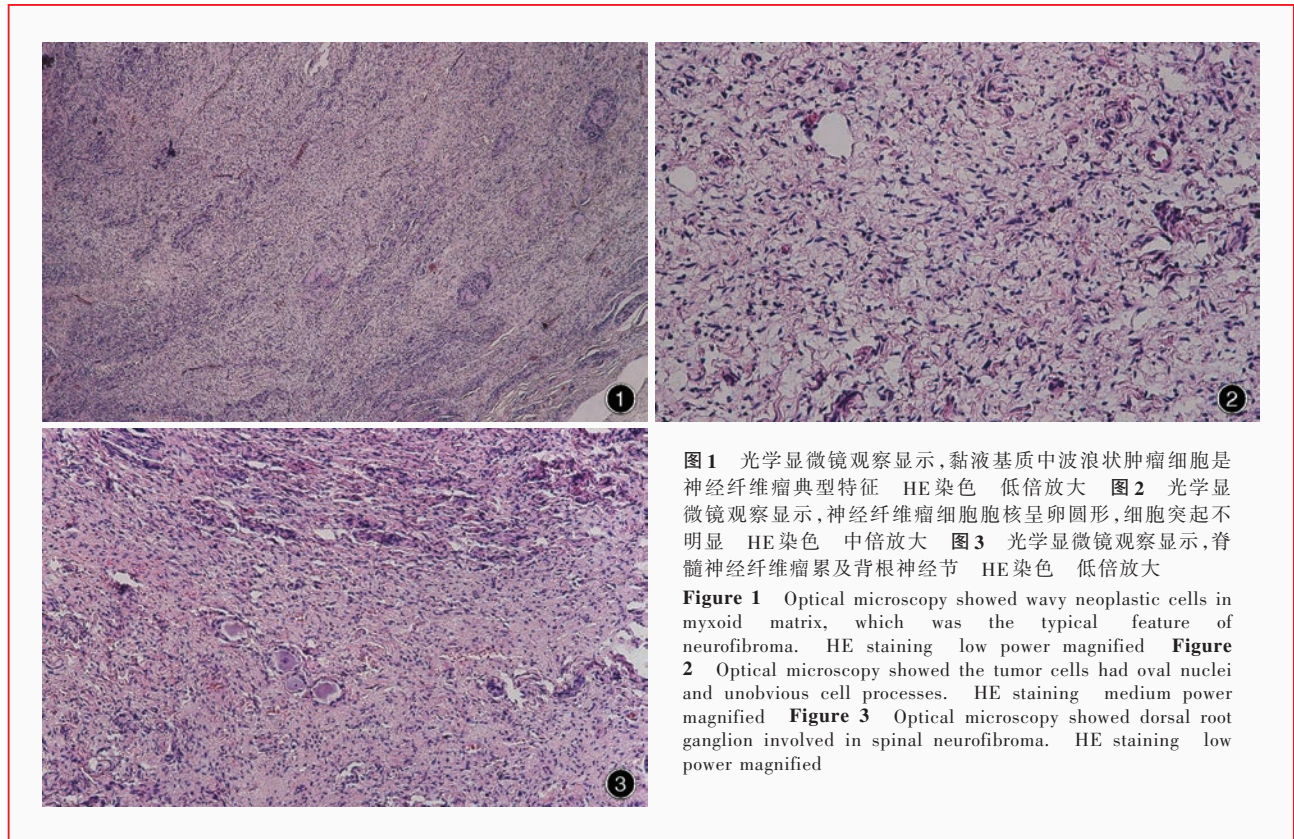


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,黏液基质中波浪状肿瘤细胞是神经纤维瘤典型特征 HE染色 低倍放大 图2 光学显微镜观察显示,神经纤维瘤细胞核呈卵圆形,细胞突起不明显 HE染色 中倍放大 图3 光学显微镜观察显示,脊髓神经纤维瘤累及背根神经节 HE染色 低倍放大

Figure 1 Optical microscopy showed wavy neoplastic cells in myxoid matrix, which was the typical feature of neurofibroma. HE staining low power magnified Figure 2 Optical microscopy showed the tumor cells had oval nuclei and unobvious cell processes. HE staining medium power magnified Figure 3 Optical microscopy showed dorsal root ganglion involved in spinal neurofibroma. HE staining low power magnified

神经纤维瘤是一种分化良好的神经鞘膜肿瘤,主要由施万细胞、纤维母细胞和神经束膜样细胞组成,常见残留的有髓或无髓轴索。肿瘤组织主要由细胞核呈卵圆形或梭形、胞质较少的波浪状施万细胞和纤维母细胞组成,周围环绕胶原纤维,黏液基质阿利新蓝染色呈阳性(图1)。与神经鞘瘤相比,神经纤维瘤施万细胞形态较小、细胞突起纤细,常规光学显微镜不易发现(图2);肿瘤组织可见散在的不典型细胞核(不典型神经纤维瘤)或细胞密度增加(细胞性神经纤维瘤);核分裂象罕见;胶原纤维增生形成胶原束,似“胡萝卜”碎片。肿瘤细胞沿神经纤维生长并包裹之,有时可累及神经背根或交感神经节(图3)。呈弥漫性生长的大神经纤维瘤可见特征性触觉小体样结构,特别是假Meissnerian小体,亦可见黑色素细胞;极少部分神经纤维瘤显示出神经束膜样分化。肿瘤血管不发生透明变性。

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