

granular frontal cortex of macaques with perisylvian premotor and somatosensory areas: anatomical evidence for somatic representation in primate frontal association cortex. *J Comp Neurol*, 1989, 282:293-316.

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· 临床医学图像 ·

副神经节瘤

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Paraganglioma

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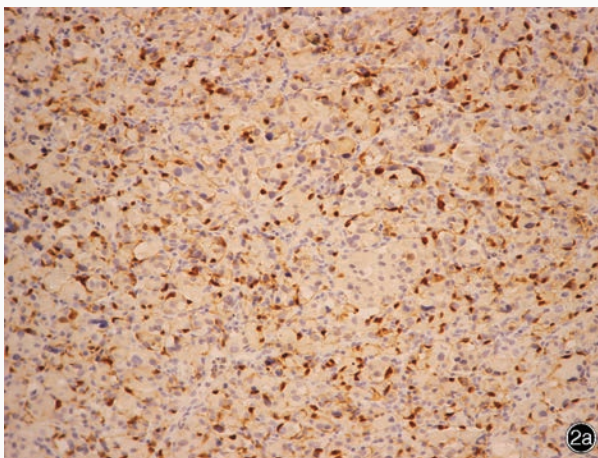
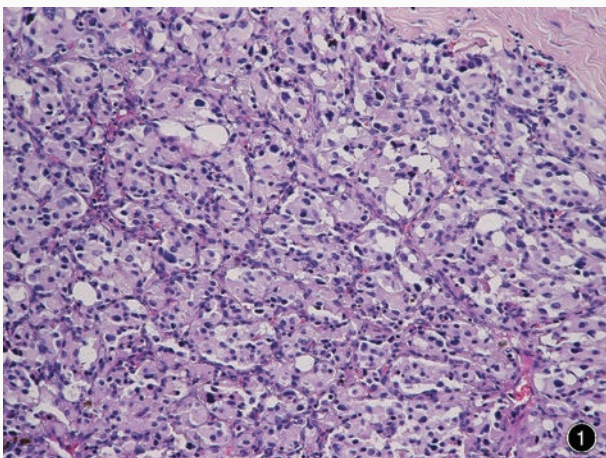


图 1 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞呈巢状分布、大小一致,胞质丰富,胞核呈圆形、核仁不明显 HE 染色 中倍放大 **图 2** 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色 (EnVision 二步法) 2a 肿瘤组织中 S-100 蛋白阳性细胞为支柱细胞 中倍放大 2b 肿瘤组织中主细胞嗜铬素表达阳性 高倍放大

Figure 1 Optical microscopy showed the uniform tumor cells arranged in nest, with abundant cytoplasm, round to oval nuclei and inconspicuous nucleoli. HE staining medium power magnified **Figure 2** Optical microscopy findings. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) S - 100 positive tumor cells were sustentacular cells (Panel 2a), medium power magnified The chief cells were immunoreactive for chromogranin (Panel 2b). high power magnified

副神经节瘤是神经内分泌系统良性肿瘤(WHO I 级),在中枢神经系统好发于马尾硬脊膜。分化良好的副神经节瘤极似正常副神经节,由巢状或小叶状(器官样)排列的主细胞构成,主细胞周围包绕呈单层排列的支柱细胞;主细胞巢周为纤细毛细血管网;肿瘤细胞大小较一致,圆形或多角形,胞核圆形或卵圆形位于中央,染色质细小、呈点彩状,核仁不明显(图 1);支柱细胞在普通光学显微镜下无法辨认,S-100 蛋白染色可明确显示(图 2a);肿瘤组织中常可见灶性坏死或散在核分裂象。神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)为主细胞标志物,但缺乏特异性,嗜铬素(图 2b)和突触素对副神经节瘤极为敏感,是明确诊断重要依据。

(天津市环湖医院病理科阎晓玲供稿)