

现代预防医学, 2011, 38:1181-1183.]

[18] Strbian D, Michel P, Seiffge DJ, Saver JL, Numminen H, Meretoja A, Murao K, Weder B, Forss N, Parkkila AK, Eskandari A, Cordonnier C, Davis SM, Engelter ST, Tatlisumak T. Symptomatic

intracranial hemorrhage after stroke thrombolysis comparison of prediction scores. Stroke, 2014, 45:752-758.

(收稿日期: 2014-11-14)

· 临床医学图像 ·

间变性少突胶质细胞瘤

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2015.02.019

Anaplastic oligodendroglioma

YAN Xiao-ling

Department of Pathology, Tianjin Huanhu Hospital, Tianjin 300060, China (Email: ll934065@126.com)

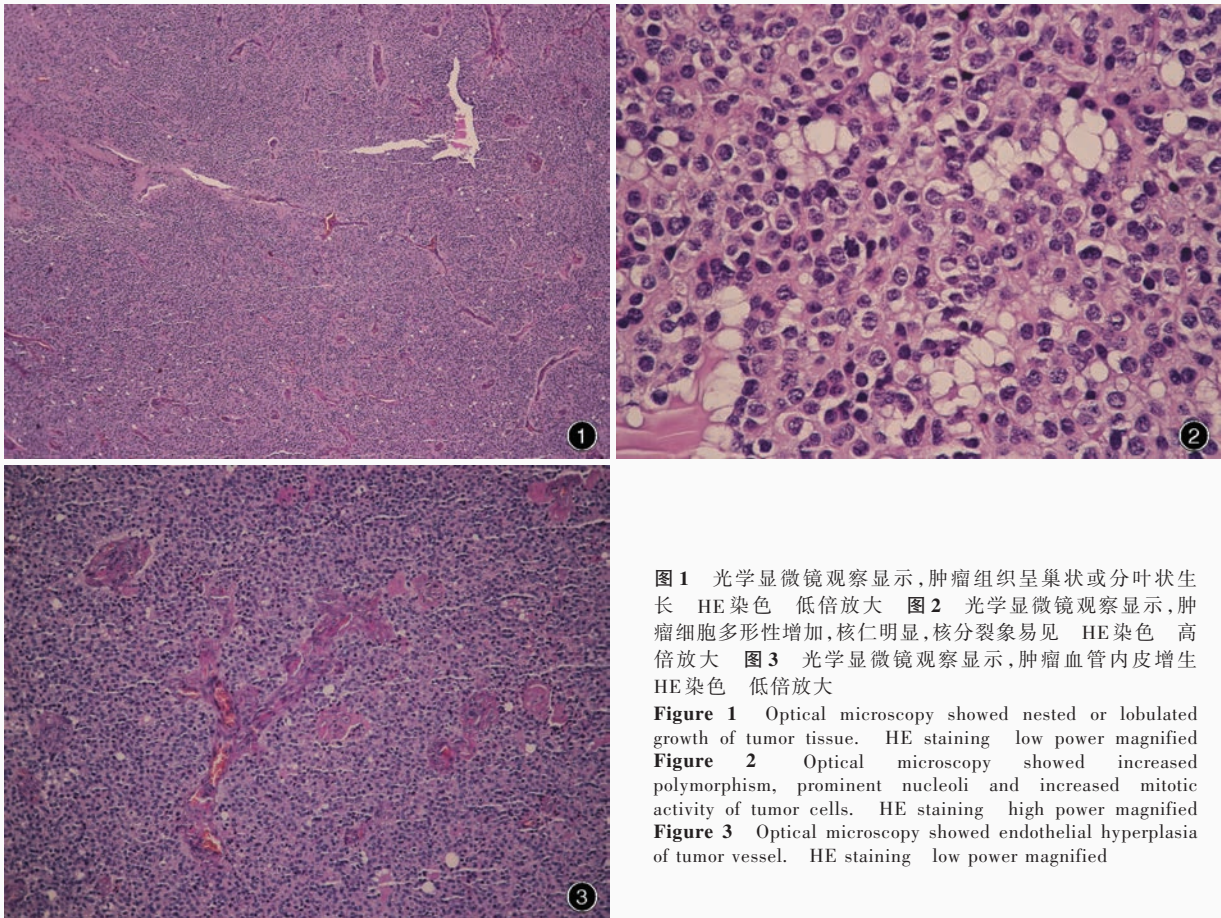


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤组织呈巢状或分叶状生长 HE染色 低倍放大 图2 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞多形性增加,核仁明显,核分裂象易见 HE染色 高倍放大 图3 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤血管内皮增生 HE染色 低倍放大

Figure 1 Optical microscopy showed nested or lobulated growth of tumor tissue. HE staining low power magnified Figure 2 Optical microscopy showed increased polymorphism, prominent nucleoli and increased mitotic activity of tumor cells. HE staining high power magnified Figure 3 Optical microscopy showed endothelial hyperplasia of tumor vessel. HE staining low power magnified

间变性少突胶质细胞瘤为肿瘤细胞丰富、呈弥漫浸润性生长的胶质瘤(图1),细胞形态相当不一致。大部分肿瘤细胞仍保持少突胶质细胞圆形、核深染、核周空晕、细胞突起少的特点,常见局灶性钙化灶,核分裂象易见(图2)。少数肿瘤细胞以多形性伴多核巨细胞为特点,或可见明显梭形细胞;胶质纤维少突胶质细胞和小肥胖细胞常见于间变性少突胶质细胞瘤,二者的存在不影响诊断且不具有预后预测价值。间变性少突胶质细胞瘤也可出现微血管增生(图3),伴或不伴假“栅栏”样坏死。

(天津市环湖医院病理科阎晓玲供稿)