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·临床医学图像·

弥漫性软脑膜胶质神经元肿瘤

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Diffuse leptomeningeal glioneuronal tumor

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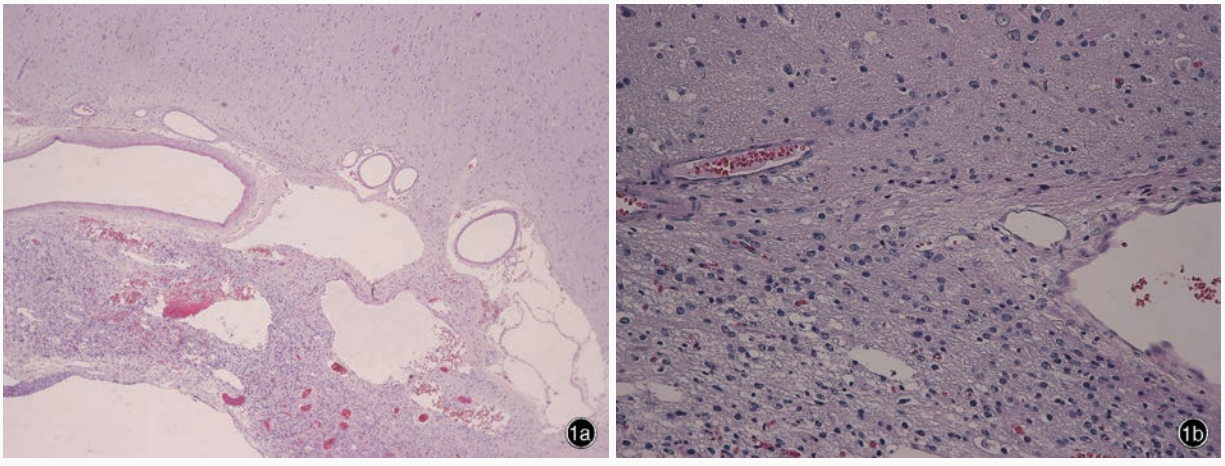

图1 光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 1a 肿瘤细胞沿软脑膜呈弥漫性生长 ×40 1b 可见形态和大小较一致的少突胶质细胞样肿瘤细胞 ×200

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings HE staining Tumor cells grew diffusely along the leptomeninges (Panel 1a). × 40 Oligodendroglial-like tumor cells with consistent form and size were seen (Panel 1b). ×200

2016年世界卫生组织(WHO)中枢神经系统肿瘤分类定义一种罕见的胶质神经元肿瘤,以弥漫性软脑膜病变为特征,肿瘤细胞形态类似少突胶质细胞,部分病例可见神经元分化;存在*BRAF*基因融合及染色体1p缺失或1p/19q-共缺失,不存在异柠檬酸脱氢酶(*IDH*)基因突变。弥漫性软脑膜胶质神经元肿瘤好发于儿童和青少年,组织学形态观察,肿瘤组织由低至中等密度、相对单一、少突胶质细胞样肿瘤细胞组成,胞核大小一致、中等圆形、核仁不明显,呈弥漫性或软脑膜上小巢状生长(图1)。免疫组织化学染色,肿瘤细胞胞核表达少突胶质细胞转录因子2(Olig-2);胞质表达微管相关蛋白-2(MAP-2)、S-100蛋白(S-100)和突触素(Syn),约50%病例表达胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)且常局限于小部分肿瘤细胞;不表达上皮膜抗原(EMA)、神经元核抗原(NeuN)和R132H-突变*IDH1*。

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