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## · 临床医学图像 ·

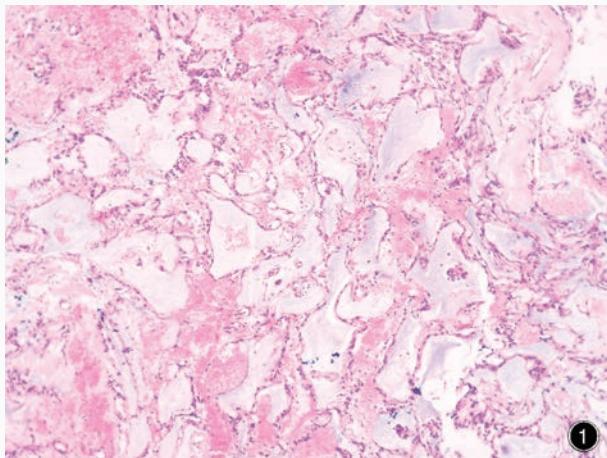
## 黏液乳头型室管膜瘤

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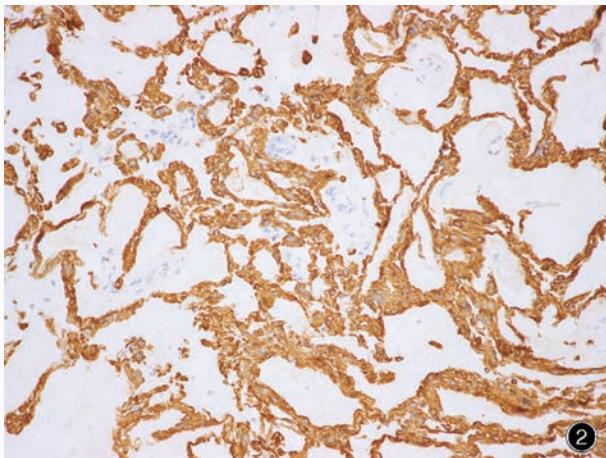
**Myxopapillary ependymoma**

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**图1** 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞呈放射状围绕在血管周围,并可见间质黏液变性 HE染色 ×100



**图2** 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞胞质表达GFAP 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) ×200

**Figure 1** Optical microscopy findings showed tumor cells surrounded the vessels in radial arrangement with interstitial mucoid degeneration. HE staining ×100 **Figure 2** Optical microscopy findings showed the tumor cells were positive for GFAP in cytoplasm. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) ×200

2016年,世界卫生组织(WHO)中枢神经系统肿瘤分类将黏液乳头型室管膜瘤定义为一种几乎毫无例外发生于圆锥、马尾和终丝的胶质瘤,是一种生长缓慢的室管膜瘤变异型,好发于青年,预后良好,临床可复发。组织学形态以肿瘤细胞被拉长、神经胶质突起放射状排列于血管、黏液和纤维血管轴心为特点。典型病例表现为拉长的肿瘤细胞以乳头放射状排列于透明样变的血管间质轴心周围(图1)。亦可无或仅少量乳头状结构,而由片状排列的多角形或束状梭形细胞组成。免疫组织化学染色,肿瘤细胞胞质表达胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP,图2)、S-100蛋白(S-100)和波形蛋白(Vim),既往认为肿瘤细胞不表达细胞角蛋白(CK),而2016年世界卫生组织中枢神经系统肿瘤分类提出,广谱细胞角蛋白(AE1/AE3, CK-cocktail)阳性是黏液乳头型室管膜瘤的普遍特征。

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