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· 临床医学图像 ·

血管内大 B 细胞淋巴瘤

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Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma

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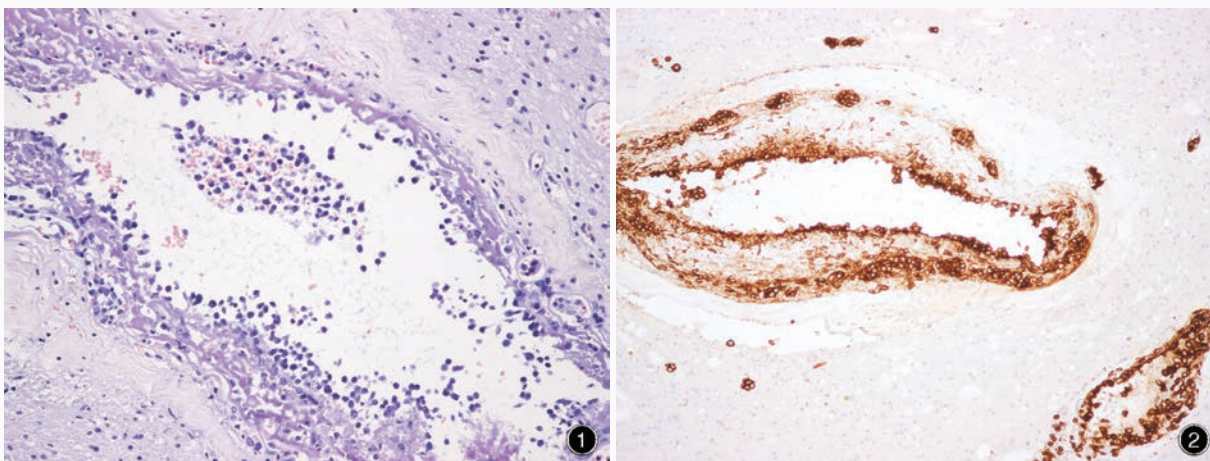


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞在血管内生长 HE染色 ×200 图2 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞胞膜表达CD20 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) ×200

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings showed tumor cells were restricted to intravascular spaces. HE staining ×200 Figure 2 Optical microscopy findings showed membrane of tumor cells was positive for CD20. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) ×200

血管内大 B 细胞淋巴瘤是罕见的侵袭性较强的淋巴瘤亚型,特征性表现为肿瘤细胞仅或全部在血管内生长,既往称为嗜血管性淋巴瘤(angiotropic lymphoma)。除孤立性皮肤病变外,有 75%~85% 的病例累及中枢神经系统,累及脑组织常见,累及脊髓相对少见。肿瘤细胞在血管内生长引起的中枢神经系统症状类似于急性缺血性卒中或亚急性脑病,表现为进行性痴呆、记忆障碍、言语障碍或肢体瘫痪等。组织学形态可见脑组织中大量小血管增生扩张,血管内充满中等偏大细胞,粘附于血管内壁或呈游离状态,形态较单一,胞质中等量,胞核较大、呈类圆形、核仁明显,核分裂象可见(图1),周围脑组织轻度水肿。免疫组织化学染色,肿瘤细胞表达 CD20(图2)和 PAX5, Ki-67 抗原标记指数增高。原位杂交(ISH)染色 EB 病毒(EBV)呈阴性。肿瘤细胞不表达 CD29 和细胞间黏附分子-1(ICAM-1),表明肿瘤细胞“不能”经血管迁移。

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