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· 临床医学图像 ·

稀疏颗粒型生长激素腺瘤

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Sparsely granulated somatotroph adenoma

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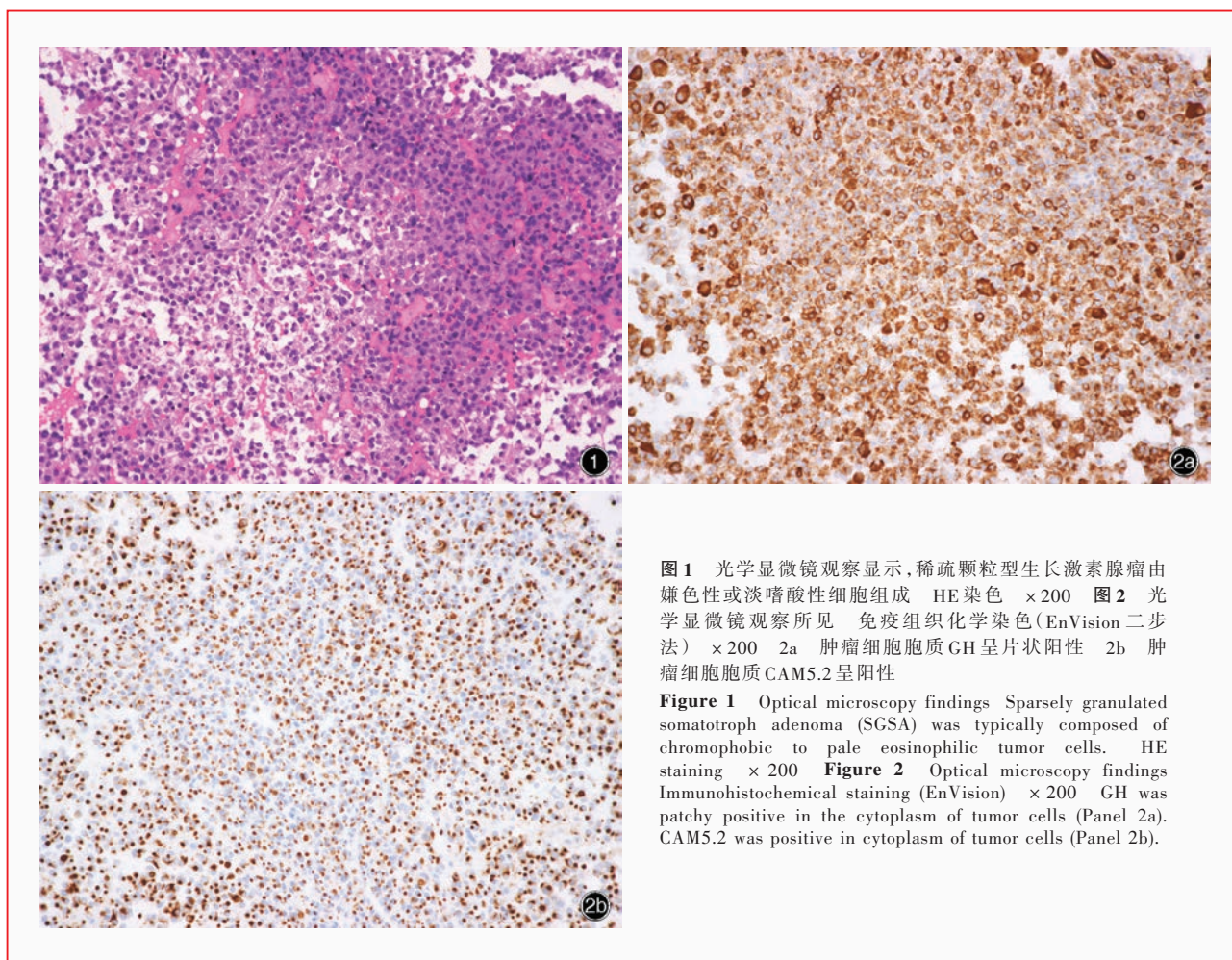


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,稀疏颗粒型生长激素腺瘤由嫌色性或淡嗜酸性细胞组成 HE染色 ×200 图2 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) ×200 2a 肿瘤细胞胞质GH呈片状阳性 2b 肿瘤细胞胞质CAM5.2呈阳性

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings Sparsely granulated somatotroph adenoma (SGSA) was typically composed of chromophobic to pale eosinophilic tumor cells. HE staining × 200 Figure 2 Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) × 200 GH was patchy positive in the cytoplasm of tumor cells (Panel 2a). CAM5.2 was positive in cytoplasm of tumor cells (Panel 2b).

生长激素腺瘤是主要表达生长激素(GH)的垂体腺瘤,分为2种病理组织学亚型,即致密颗粒型和稀疏颗粒型。稀疏颗粒型生长激素腺瘤由嫌色性或淡嗜酸性垂体特异转录因子1(PIT1)阳性肿瘤细胞组成,细胞较小,呈圆形(图1),胞核多形性,可见多核异形细胞。免疫组织化学染色GH表达不一致,较稀少或呈片状分布(图2a);约70%的肿瘤细胞可见胞质内低相对分子质量的细胞角蛋白(CAM5.2)阳性的纤维小体(图2b);不表达 α 亚单位。电子显微镜观察,纤维小体呈球样聚集,由细胞角蛋白丝包裹其中的分泌颗粒和内质网组成。

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