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· 临床医学图像 ·

促性腺激素腺瘤

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Gonadotroph adenoma

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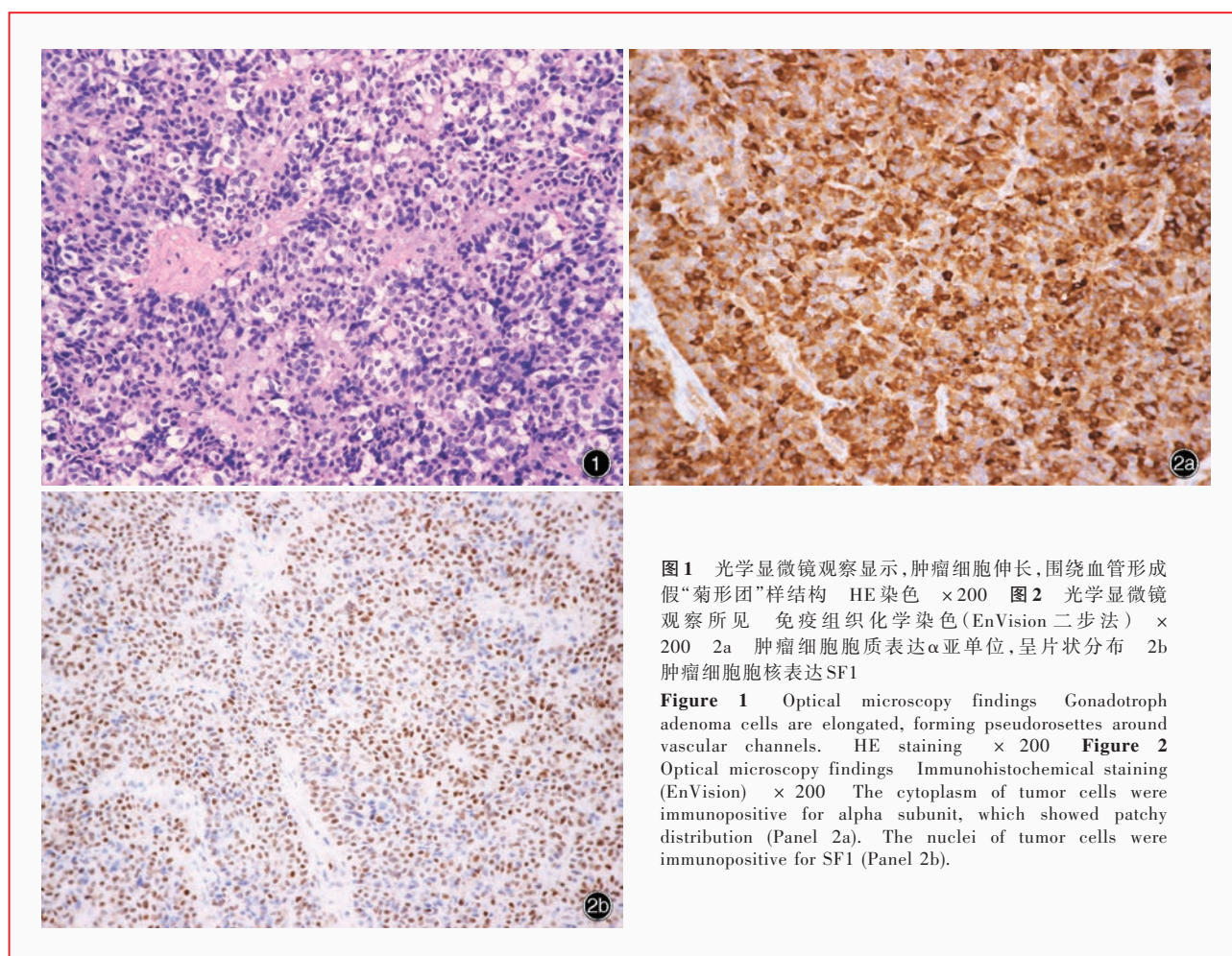


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞伸长,围绕血管形成假“菊形团”样结构 HE染色 $\times 200$ 图2 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision 二步法) $\times 200$ 2a 肿瘤细胞胞质表达 α 亚单位,呈片状分布 2b 肿瘤细胞胞核表达SF1

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings Gonadotroph adenoma cells are elongated, forming pseudorosettes around vascular channels. HE staining $\times 200$ **Figure 2** Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) $\times 200$ The cytoplasm of tumor cells were immunopositive for alpha subunit, which showed patchy distribution (Panel 2a). The nuclei of tumor cells were immunopositive for SF1 (Panel 2b).

促性腺激素腺瘤起源于类固醇生成因子1(SF1)谱系腺垂体细胞,可以合成卵泡刺激素(FSH)、黄体生成素(LH)和 α 亚单位。组织学形态,促性腺激素腺瘤细胞小至中等,呈嫌色性,可见不规则、不同密度的胞核,核分裂象罕见,血管周围呈乳头状排列的假“菊形团”样结构(图1)是其主要组织学特征,亦可见肿瘤细胞呈弥漫性或窦隙状排列。激素免疫组织化学染色通常呈片块状不均匀分布,即阳性区域与阴性区域互相交错。肿瘤细胞胞质表达 α 亚单位、FSH和LH,尤以FSH免疫反应更强烈、分布更广泛(图2a);肿瘤细胞胞核表达SF1(图2b)。高碘酸-雪夫(PAS)特殊染色常呈阴性。

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