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· 临床医学图像 ·

软骨肉瘤

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Chondrosarcoma

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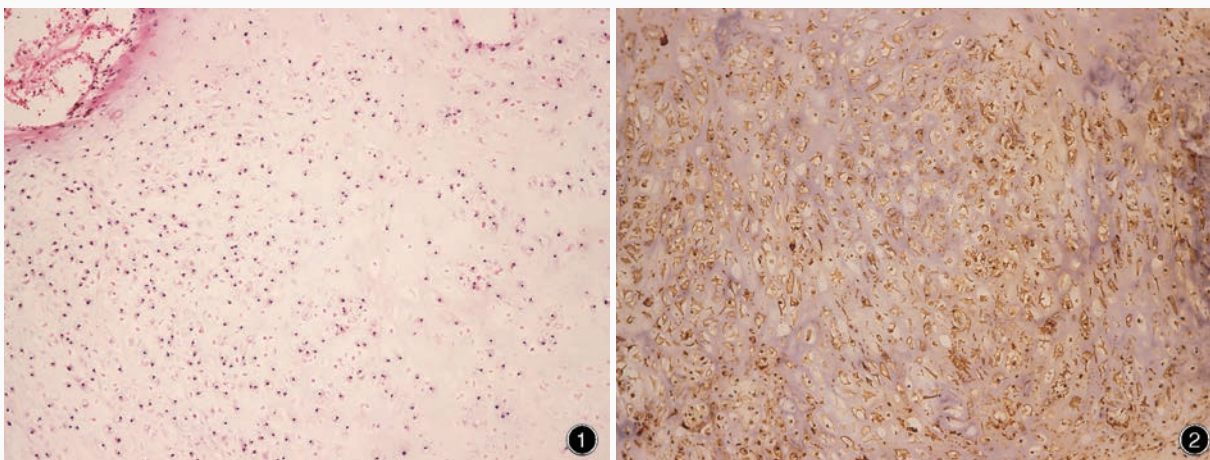


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,黏液间质背景中的肿瘤细胞形状、大小不一 HE染色 ×100 图2 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞胞质表达D2-40 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) ×100

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings The tumor cells showed variation in size and shape with myxoid matrix component. HE staining × 100 Figure 2 Optical microscopy findings The cytoplasm of tumor cells were positive for D2 - 40. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) × 100

中枢神经系统分化的软骨肉瘤临床十分罕见,多起源于颅底,可发生于任何年龄段,中年男性比例稍高。组织学形态,肿瘤组织呈分叶状,偶见钙化,细胞大小、形状不一,呈卵圆形或多角形,轻度异型性,胞核较大、浓染(图1),常见双核细胞;间质黏液变性和软骨样基质液化是软骨肉瘤的常见表现;可见坏死和核分裂象。免疫组织化学染色,肿瘤细胞胞质和胞核均表达S-100蛋白(S-100),胞质表达D2-40(图2)和异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(IDH1)R132H。

(天津市环湖医院病理科阎晓玲供稿)