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· 临床医学图像 ·

松果体区乳头状肿瘤

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Papillary tumor of the pineal region

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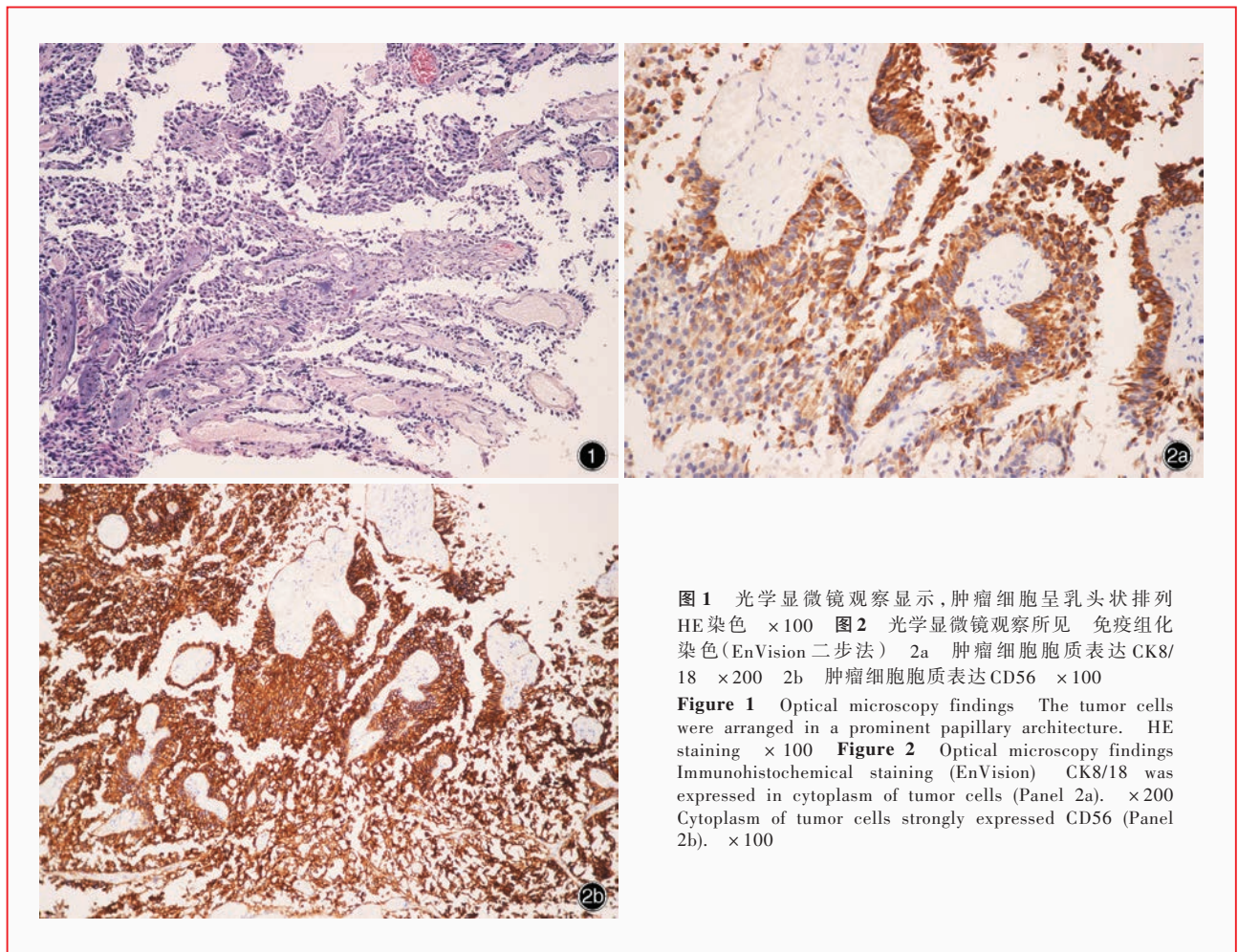


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞呈乳头状排列 HE 染色 ×100 图2 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组化染色(EnVision 二步法) 2a 肿瘤细胞胞质表达 CK8/18 ×200 2b 肿瘤细胞胞质表达 CD56 ×100

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings The tumor cells were arranged in a prominent papillary architecture. HE staining ×100 Figure 2 Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) CK8/18 was expressed in cytoplasm of tumor cells (Panel 2a). ×200 Cytoplasm of tumor cells strongly expressed CD56 (Panel 2b). ×100

2016年WHO中枢神经系统肿瘤分类第四版修订版将松果体区乳头状肿瘤定义为位于松果体区的神经上皮肿瘤,由乳头状区域和实性区域组成,肿瘤细胞呈上皮样,表达细胞角蛋白(CK)特别是CK18。松果体区乳头状肿瘤发生于儿童和成人(中位年龄35岁)者主要呈T1WI高信号,占位效应明显,边界清晰,易复发,脊髓播散罕见。组织学形态可见乳头状区域中肿瘤细胞呈上皮样(图1),胞核呈圆形或卵圆形,胞质略透明、空泡状、偶呈嗜酸性;实性区域肿瘤细胞弥漫排列,乳头状结构不明显;可见核分裂象和坏死。免疫组化染色,肿瘤细胞胞质表达CK、CAM5.2、CK8/18(图2a)、胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)、S-100蛋白(S-100)和CD56(图2b),不表达广谱神经微丝蛋白。

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