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### · 临床医学图像 ·

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#### Choriocarcinoma

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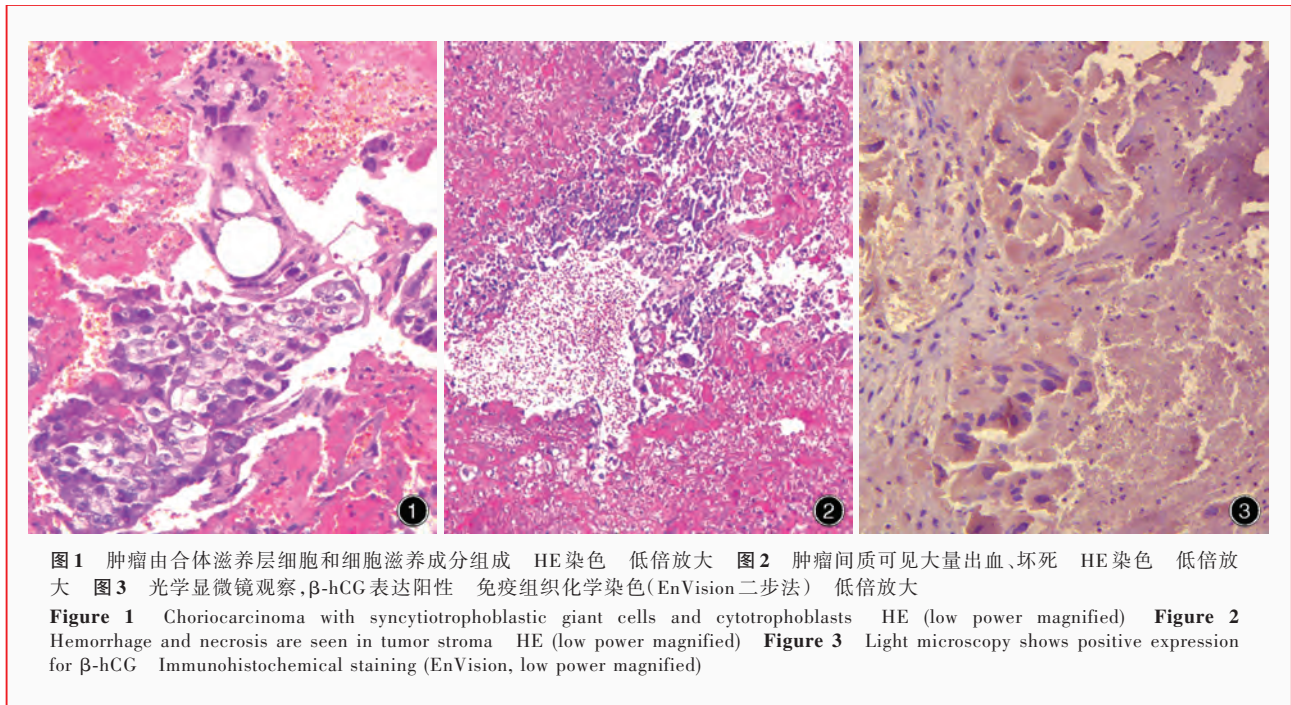


图1 肿瘤由合体滋养层细胞和细胞滋养成分组成 HE 染色 低倍放大 图2 肿瘤间质可见大量出血、坏死 HE 染色 低倍放大 图3 光学显微镜观察,β-hCG 表达阳性 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision 二步法) 低倍放大  
**Figure 1** Choriocarcinoma with syncytiotrophoblastic giant cells and cytotrophoblasts HE (low power magnified) **Figure 2** Hemorrhage and necrosis are seen in tumor stroma HE (low power magnified) **Figure 3** Light microscopy shows positive expression for β-hCG Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision, low power magnified)

中枢神经系统生殖细胞肿瘤可发生于任何年龄,好发年龄<25岁,而绒毛膜癌(绒癌)发病年龄则早10年。绒癌是颅内最少见的生殖细胞肿瘤,主要有两种细胞组成:合体滋养层细胞和细胞滋养层成分,这两种成分的双层排列是绒癌的重要诊断特点(图1)。扩张的间质血管、血液湖和大量出血坏死常见(图2),细胞滋养层细胞成分核分裂象增多,而于合体滋养层细胞则鲜见;其他生殖细胞肿瘤以单个或簇状合体滋养层细胞多见,特别是生殖细胞瘤和未成熟畸胎瘤。绒癌细胞表达人绒毛膜促性腺激素(β-hCG,图3)、人胎盘催乳素(hPL)和细胞角蛋白(CK)。

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