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· 临床医学图像 ·

促纤维增生性婴儿星形细胞瘤/神经节胶质细胞瘤

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Desmoplastic infantile astrocytoma and ganglioglioma

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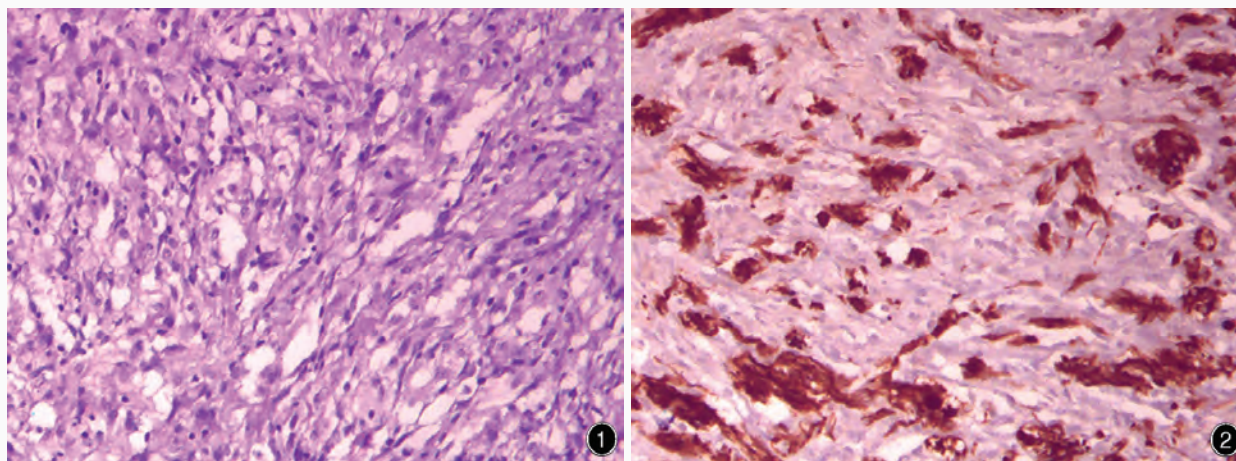


图1 光学显微镜观察,梭形的肿瘤细胞排列呈疏松的束状或席纹状 HE染色 低倍放大 图2 光学显微镜观察肿瘤组织的促纤维增生区域可见丰富的胶质纤维酸性蛋白表达阳性的星形胶质细胞 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) 低倍放大

Figure 1 Light microscopy findings. Spindled cells arrayed in loose fascicular or storiform HE staining low power magnified
Figure 2 Desmoplastic region of tumor tissue is rich in elongate GFAP-positive glial cells Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) low power magnified

促纤维增生性婴儿星形细胞瘤/神经节胶质细胞瘤(DIA/DIG)为临床罕见的低级别神经上皮来源肿瘤(WHO I级),好发于幕上,大多于2岁前发病。其组织病理学特征表现为:光学显微镜下可见软脑膜纤维组织增生,以及分化较差的神经上皮成分和皮质成分;大多数病例肿瘤组织中以富含胶原和网织纤维的纤维增生区为主要成分,梭形细胞排列呈疏松的束状和(或)席纹状(图1),这些梭形细胞中有一大部分为胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)免疫组织化学染色阳性的星形胶质细胞(图2)。

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