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## · 临床医学图像 ·

### 孤立性纤维肿瘤

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#### Solitary fibrous tumor

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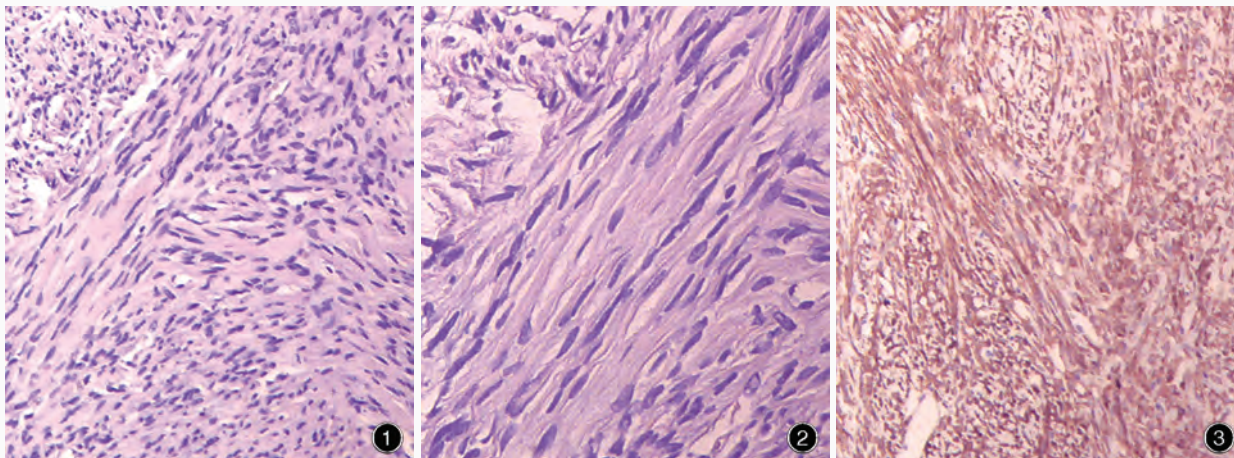


图 1 肿瘤细胞呈梭形和(或)椭圆形,排列成短束状或片状,被嗜伊红丰富的胶原间质分开 HE 染色 低倍放大 图 2 肿瘤细胞边界不清,细胞核呈淡染,核仁不明显 HE 染色 中倍放大 图 3 肿瘤细胞 Bcl-2 表达呈弥漫强阳性 免疫组织化学染色 (EnVision 二步法) 低倍放大

**Figure 1** Spindle or oval shape tumor cells arranged in short fascicles or sheets were separated by wire-like bands of brightly eosinophilic collagen HE staining low power magnified **Figure 2** The tumor cells present indistinct cell border, hypochromatic nuclei and inconspicuous nucleoli HE staining median power magnified **Figure 3** The tumor cells are strongly positive for Bcl-2 Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) low power magnified

孤立性纤维肿瘤为梭形细胞肿瘤,由纤维母细胞组成,其间存在带状胶原。常见于成人,以女性好发。几乎所有孤立性纤维肿瘤均与脑膜相关,偶尔发生于脑室或脊髓内。肿瘤由大小较为一致的梭形和(或)椭圆形细胞组成,肿瘤细胞排列成短束状、旋涡状或片状;细胞间嗜伊红“电线”样胶原为其特征(图1);细胞疏密不均匀,部分区域肿瘤细胞密集,排列成束状,部分区域以胶原为主,细胞密度较低的区域可类似于脑膜瘤;肿瘤细胞边界不清,细胞核染色质呈淡染,核仁不明显,核分裂象少见(图2)。免疫组织化学染色肿瘤细胞弥漫强阳性表达 Bcl-2(图3)和 CD34,不表达上皮膜抗原(EMA)和 S-100 蛋白。大多数患者呈良性过程,外科手术完整切除肿瘤灶可治愈。

(天津市环湖医院病理科阎晓玲供稿)