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·临床医学图像·

分泌型脑膜瘤

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Secretory meningioma

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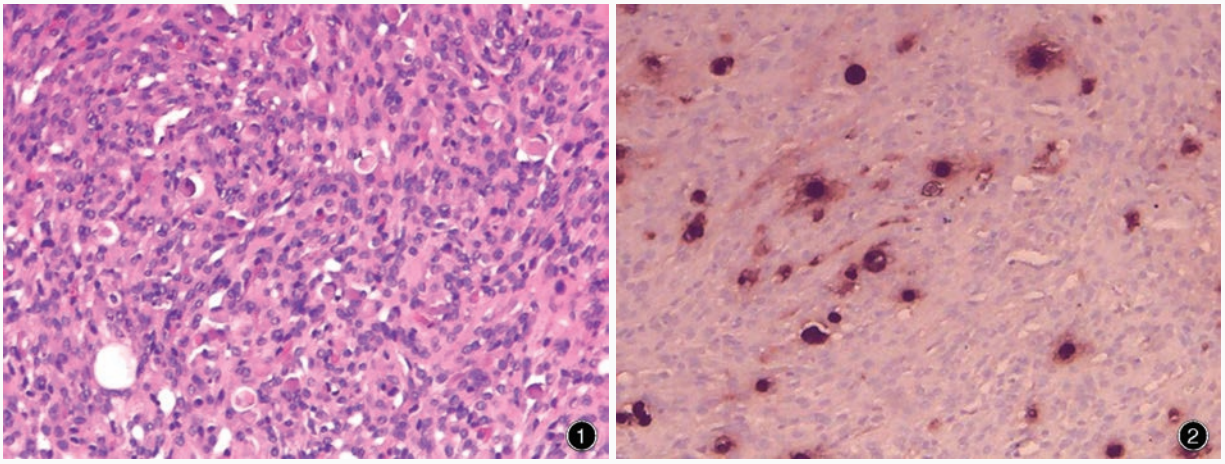

图1 光学显微镜观察显示呈嗜酸性的透明胞质内包涵体（假沙砾体） HE染色 低倍放大 **图2** 光学显微镜观察显示假沙砾体癌胚抗原表达阳性 免疫组织化学染色（EnVision二步法） 低倍放大

Figure 1 Light microscopy showed eosinophilic hyaline cytoplasmic inclusions (pseudopsammoma bodies). HE staining low power magnified **Figure 2** Light microscopy revealed the pseudopsammoma bodies were positive for carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA). Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) low power magnified

含嗜酸性透明包涵体的脑膜瘤即假沙砾体亚型者，被定义为分泌型脑膜瘤。好发于额叶或蝶骨嵴，组织学特征表现为灶性上皮细胞分化，上皮性微腺腔内含过碘酸-雪夫（PAS）染色阳性的嗜酸性物质，即假沙砾体（图1）；免疫组织化学染色癌胚抗原（CEA，图2）及其他上皮组织来源标志物和分泌物标志物呈不同程度阳性反应，其周围细胞角蛋白表达阳性。血清癌胚抗原表达水平可随肿瘤灶的切除和复发而降低或升高。分泌型脑膜瘤瘤周水肿明显。

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