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(收稿日期: 2013-10-07)

· 临床医学图像 ·

颅咽管瘤

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2013.11.015

Craniopharyngioma

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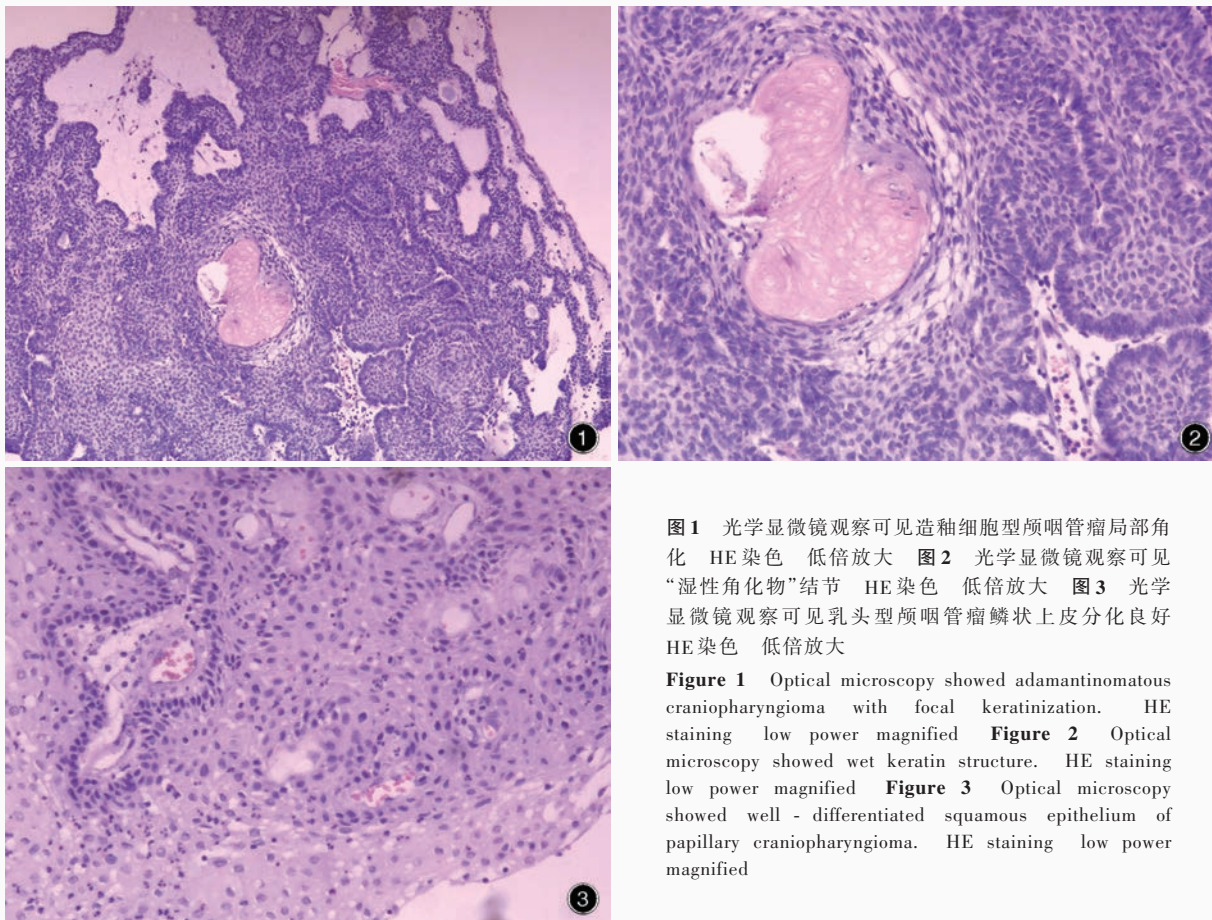


图 1 光学显微镜观察可见造釉细胞型颅咽管瘤局部角化 HE 染色 低倍放大 图 2 光学显微镜观察可见“湿性角化物”结节 HE 染色 低倍放大 图 3 光学显微镜观察可见乳头型颅咽管瘤鳞状上皮分化良好 HE 染色 低倍放大

Figure 1 Optical microscopy showed adamantinomatous craniopharyngioma with focal keratinization. HE staining low power magnified **Figure 2** Optical microscopy showed wet keratin structure. HE staining low power magnified **Figure 3** Optical microscopy showed well - differentiated squamous epithelium of papillary craniopharyngioma. HE staining low power magnified

颅咽管瘤是位于鞍区的部分囊性上皮组织来源良性肿瘤,可能起源于 Rathke 囊上皮,是儿童最常见的颅内非神经上皮组织来源肿瘤。造釉细胞型颅咽管瘤含条索状、小片状和不规则小梁状鳞状上皮,以及周围呈“栅栏”状排列的柱状上皮(图 1);内含残留细胞核的嗜酸性角蛋白物团块——“湿性角化物”结节,在细胞疏松区和密集区均可见(图 2)。乳头型颅咽管瘤由分化良好的非角化鳞状上皮和乳头状纤维血管间质组成,无“栅栏”状排列和“湿性角化物”结节(图 3)。

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