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· 临床医学图像 ·

血管母细胞瘤

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Hemangioblastoma

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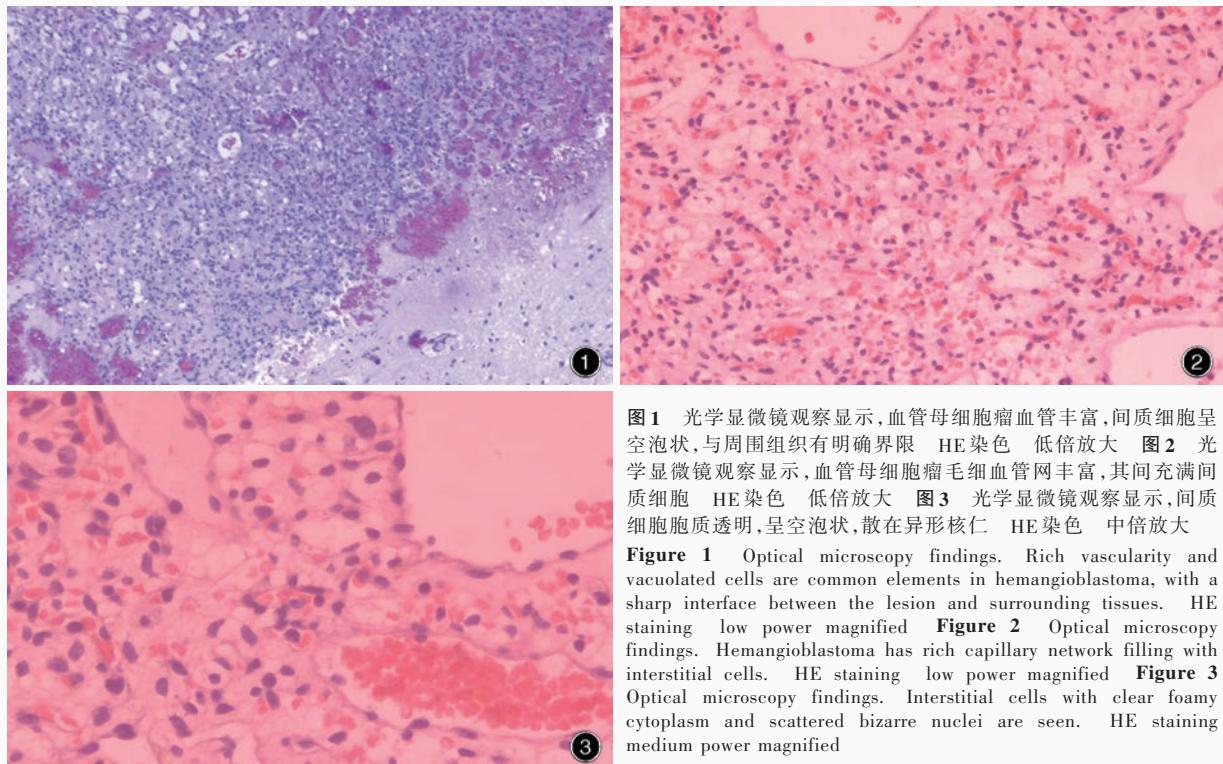


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,血管母细胞瘤血管丰富,间质细胞呈空泡状,与周围组织有明确界限 HE染色 低倍放大 **图2** 光学显微镜观察显示,血管母细胞瘤毛细血管丰富,其间充满间质细胞 HE染色 低倍放大 **图3** 光学显微镜观察显示,间质细胞胞质透明,呈空泡状,散在异形核仁 HE染色 中倍放大

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings. Rich vascularity and vacuolated cells are common elements in hemangioblastoma, with a sharp interface between the lesion and surrounding tissues. HE staining low power magnified **Figure 2** Optical microscopy findings. Hemangioblastoma has rich capillary network filling with interstitial cells. HE staining low power magnified **Figure 3** Optical microscopy findings. Interstitial cells with clear foamy cytoplasm and scattered bizarre nuclei are seen. HE staining medium power magnified

血管母细胞瘤属于WHO I 级颅内肿瘤,富于血管,组织学起源不确定,可发生于小脑、脑干或脊髓,分为散发性和von Hippel-Lindau综合征相关性血管母细胞瘤。肿瘤由间质细胞和丰富的血管网组成,边界清楚,极少浸润周围神经组织(图1,2);常见周围囊壁发生神经胶质细胞增生和Rosenthal纤维形成;间质细胞是肿瘤组织的主要成分,胞核不典型,其大小和染色质深浅不一,多为中等大小、呈圆形或“肾”形,肿瘤组织内和边缘可见大的浓染的胞核。血管母细胞瘤最具特征性的组织形态学表现是胞质富含脂质空泡(图3),空泡不明显时类似转移性肾透明细胞癌,尤其是von Hippel-Lindau综合征相关性血管母细胞瘤,二者鉴别诊断较为复杂。血管母细胞瘤由大的引流血管和毛细血管供血,可根据血管组成和分布分为细胞和网状亚型。

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