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## · 临床医学图像 ·

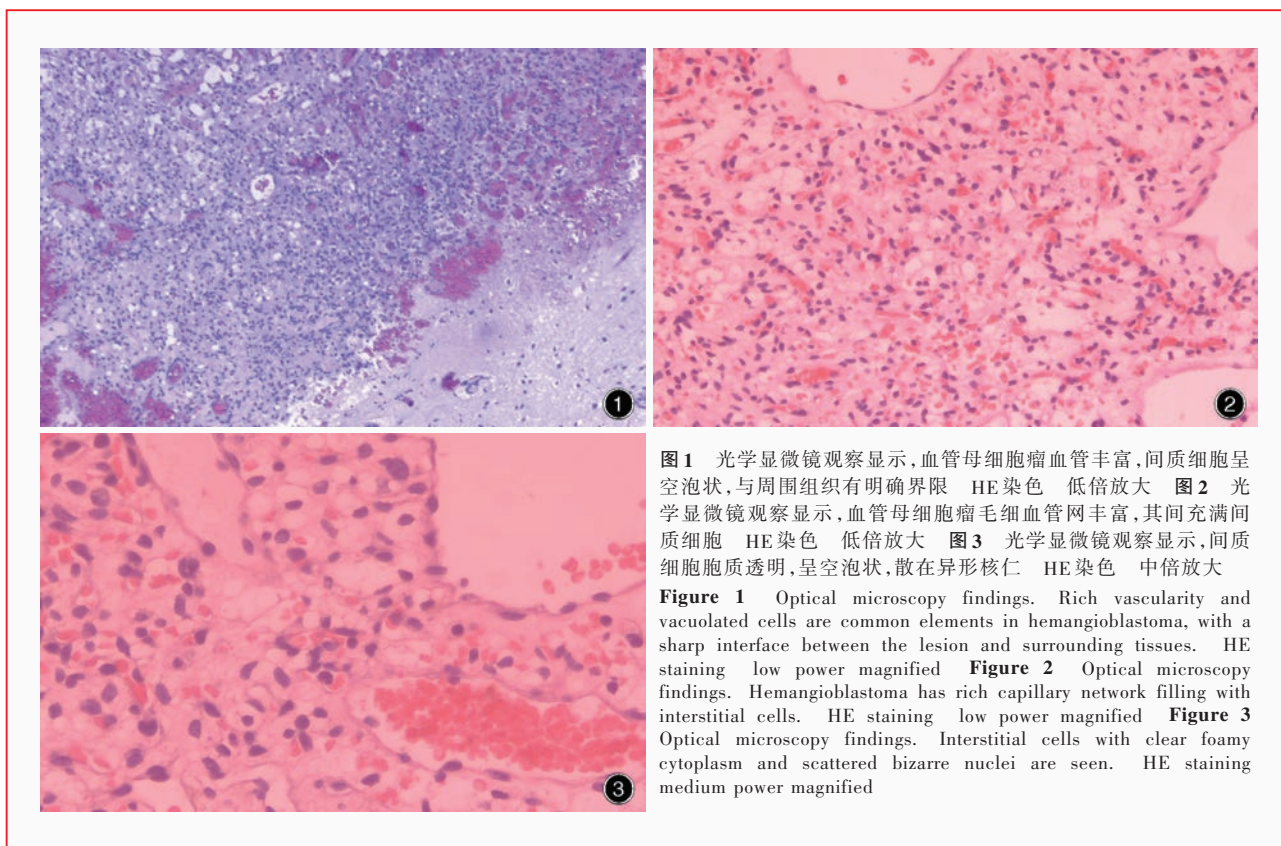
### 血管母细胞瘤

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#### Hemangioblastoma

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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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