



胃黏膜活检组织中腺瘤的临床病理及免疫表型分析

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Mucosa Biopsies Adenoma Clinicopathologic and Immunohistochemical Phenotype Analysis

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摘要 目的探讨胃黏膜活检组织中腺瘤的临床病理学特点、免疫表型、生物学行为。方法应用光学显微镜、免疫组织化学和随访的方法对52例胃黏膜活检病理诊断腺瘤的标本进行研究。结果胃腺瘤的病理组织学特点:核间变,表现为核的体积增大及形态不规则,并出现1或多个核仁,核分裂 $\leq 2/10\text{HPF}$ 。腺体结构变化:腺瘤的腺管多比较一致,偶有腺体的大小及轮廓不规则,可伴有肠上皮化生。当核体积增大明显,核分裂 $> 2/10\text{HPF}$,腺体出现不规则的扭曲、分枝状结构,提示腺瘤有发展。免疫表型:不同分子量角蛋白和肿瘤相关糖类抗原均有较高的阳性表达。CDX-2、APC、PTEN和CEA高表达与腺瘤的形成密切相关。黏蛋白Muc-2高表达与黏蛋白Muc-1低表达呈负相关,两种结合有助于判断胃腺瘤的进展情况。survivin、bcl-2和p53蛋白的阳性表达率低,三者结合对胃腺瘤的恶性转化的判别有重要意义。Ki-67阳性细胞数在20%~40%之间,可作为细胞增殖程度,评价预后的有用指标。37~45月随访结果发现,治愈42.3% (22/52)、仍有腺瘤样增生38.5% (20/52)、有发展显示异型增生15.4% (8/52)、发展为黏膜内癌者3.8% (2/52)。结论胃腺瘤出现核体积明显增大,核分裂 $> 2/10\text{HPF}$,腺体不规则的扭曲、分枝状结构;免疫组织化学染色显示survivin、bcl-2、PTEN、p53蛋白阳性表达增强,细胞增殖指数Ki-67 $> 40\%$,提示有癌变倾向,应内镜下黏膜切除。

关键词: 关键词: 胃黏膜活检 腺瘤 病理学 免疫组织化学

Abstract: Objective To study the gastric mucosal biopsy clinical and pathological features of adenoma, phenotype, biological behavior. Methods Fifty-two patients with pathological diagnosis of gastric biopsy specimens of adenomas were studied by light microscopy, immunohistochemical staining and follow-up methods. Results Gastric adenoma histopathological characteristics: the nuclear inter-change, reflected increases in size and shape of nuclear irregularity, and the emergence of one or more of the nucleolus, nuclear fission $\leq 2/10\text{HPF}$. Glands structural change: a tubular adenoma over more consistent, occasional glands of irregular size and contour, may be associated with intestinal metaplasia. When the core volume increased significantly, mitotic $> 2/10\text{HPF}$, glands appeared irregular distortions, branching-like structure, suggesting that adenomas and development. Immunophenotype: Different molecular weight keratin and tumor-associated carbohydrate antigens have a higher expression. CDX-2, APC, PTEN, and high expression of CEA is closely related to the formation of adenomas. Mucin Muc-2 high expression of mucin Muc-1 was negatively correlated with low expression, two kinds of combination can help determine the progress of gastric adenoma. survivin, bcl-2 and p53 protein positive expression rate is low, the three pairs of gastric adenomas with malignant transformation of the discriminant of great significance. Ki-67 positive cells 20%~40%, and can be used as degree of cell proliferation, the evaluation a useful indicator of prognosis. 37~45 months follow-up found

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that cured 42.3% (22/52), there are still adenomatous hyperplasia 38.5% (20/52), with the development of the opposite sex hyperplasia showed 15.4% (8/52), development of mucosal carcinoma in situ were 3.8% (2/52). Conclusion The emergence of a nuclear volume of gastric adenoma increased significantly, mitotic >2/10HPF, irregular gland distortion and branch-like structure; APC, CDX-2, PTEN, Muc-2 were expression decreased, survivin, bcl-2 and p53 positive expression rates appeared increased, Ki-67 index was increased about 40%, suggesting that there are cancerous tendencies and endoscopic mucosal resection should be required.

Key words: Key words: Gastric biopsy Adenoma Pathology Immunohistochemistry

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