

论著

胃神经鞘瘤临床病理分析

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摘要

目的: 探讨胃神经鞘瘤(gastric schwannoma)的临床病理学特点、免疫表型、诊断及鉴别诊断。**方法:** 对8例胃神经鞘瘤的临床特点、组织形态学和免疫组织化学结果进行分析,并复习相关文献。**结果:** 患者女性5例,男性3例,平均年龄61岁(30~81岁)。8例胃神经鞘瘤直径1.0~7.0 cm(平均3.0 cm),无包膜,切面灰白色,镜下,瘤细胞短梭形,束状、栅栏状排列,肿瘤的边缘见淋巴细胞套。免疫组织化学染色:S-100全阳性,胶质纤维酸性蛋白(glial fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP)7例阳性,CD117、CD34、Dog1、 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -Smooth muscle actin, α -SMA)、结蛋白(Desmin)阴性。3例发现血小板衍化生长因子受体(platelet-derived growth factor receptor, PDGFR)阳性,但未发现c-kit和PDGFR α 的基因突变。**结论:** 胃神经鞘瘤是一种良性肿瘤,需与胃肠道间质瘤鉴别。

关键词: [胃神经鞘瘤](#); [免疫组织化学](#); [鉴别诊断](#)

Clinicopathologic study of 10 cases of gastric schwannoma

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Abstract

Objective: To determine the clinicopathologic feature, immunohistochemistry, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of

gastric schwannoma. Methods: Clinical characteristics, pathological morphology and immunohistochemical staining in 8 cases of gastric schwannoma were analyzed, and literature was reviewed. Results: The patients included 5 females and 3 males. The age of patients ranged from 30 to 81 years (median=61 years). The size of the tumors ranged from 1.0 to 7.0 cm in diameter (median=3.0 cm). Gross examination showed that gastric schwannoma was white and without true fibrous capsule. The tumors were composed entirely or mainly of short spindle shaped cells which were described in a palisade manner or in bundles. All tumors showed a lymphocytic cuffing at the peripheral part. Immunohistochemistry results showed, the expression of S-100 was all positive, and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) was positive in 7 cases while CD117, CD34, Dog1, α -Smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) and Desmin were negative. Three cases showed positivity for PDGFR, but with no mutations found in c-kit and platelet-derived growth factor receptor α (PDGFR α). Conclusion: Gastric schwannoma is a benign tumor and should be differentially diagnosed from the gastrointestinal stromal tumor.

Keywords: [gastric schwannoma](#) [immunohistochemistry](#) [differential diagnosis](#)

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