

# 直肠神经内分泌肿瘤的临床病理特征及误诊原因分析

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**Title:** Analysis on the clinicopathologic characteristics of rectal neuroendocrine tumors and the reasons for its misdiagnosis

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**关键词:** 直肠神经内分泌肿瘤; 临床病理特征; 回顾性分析; 误诊

**Keywords:** rectal neuroendocrine tumors; clinicopathological features; retrospective study; misdiagnosis

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**摘要:** 目的: 探讨直肠神经内分泌肿瘤的临床和病理特征, 减少误漏诊。方法: 回顾性分析22例经病理证实的直肠神经内分泌肿瘤的临床资料和组织学表现及误漏诊情况。结果: 22例直肠神经内分泌肿瘤中1例曾漏诊, 15例曾误诊, 其中误诊为混合痔8例, 直肠息肉5例, 肛瘘2例。结论: 直肠神经内分泌肿瘤临床极易误诊, 病理学表现具有诊断提示意义, 临床和病理医师提高对直肠神经内分泌肿瘤病变的认识, 将其列入诊断和鉴别诊断思路, 可减少和避免漏诊、误诊。

**Abstract:** Objective: To investigate the pathological and clinical features of rectal neuroendocrine tumors in order to reduce the misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis rates. Methods: The clinical data, histopathological changes and misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis reasons of 22 cases of rectal neuroendocrine tumors were investigated retrospectively. Results: In 22 cases of rectal neuroendocrine tumors, 1 case was missed and 15 cases were misdiagnosed. 8 patients were diagnosed as mixed hemorrhoids. 5 patients were diagnosed as rectal polyp. 2 patients were diagnosed as anal fistula. Conclusion: The clinical symptoms are not very specific. So misdiagnosis is very common. If we are aware of rectal neuroendocrine tumors in the differential diagnosis, improve the abilities of diagnosis, we can avoid missed diagnosis and misdiagnosis.

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备注/Memo: -

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