

CCST located in the dermis and superficial subcutis of the thigh of a 60-year-old female. The lesion was composed of nests of epithelioid and spindle cells with abundant clear to granular cytoplasm and distinct cell borders. The tumor showed strong and diffuse immunoreactivity with HMB-45. Scattered cells expressed desmin and h-caldesmon. Antibodies to S-100 protein, melan-A, cytokeratins, and smooth muscle actin were negative. This first case of cutaneous PEComa of the CCST type expands the differential diagnosis of clear cell/granular cell tumors of the skin.

皮肤透明细胞“糖”瘤(血管周上皮样细胞分化的肿瘤)1例

所谓的血管周上皮样细胞分化的肿瘤(PEComa)——其家族包括肝肾血管平滑肌脂肪瘤、透明细胞“糖”瘤(CCST)、淋巴管平滑肌瘤、透明细胞肌黑色素瘤(CCMMT)。这些少见的肿瘤以黑色素细胞和肌源性标志物共同表达为特征。它们在越来越多地被认识,但近来只有1例表型为CCMMT的皮肤PEComa以摘要形式被报道。作者报道的这一案例为60岁的女性患者,临床病理诊断为大腿的真皮和皮下浅表脂肪层上发生肺外CCST。皮损由上皮细胞和梭形细胞巢组成,瘤细胞内含大量颗粒状透明胞质,细胞境界清楚。肿瘤高度表达HMB-45免疫反应性。其余分散的细胞表达肌间线蛋白和重型钙调蛋白结合蛋白。抗体S-100蛋白、Melan-A、细胞角蛋白和平滑肌肌动蛋白检测阴性。因此,这首例CCST型的皮肤PEComa扩大了皮肤透明细胞/颗粒细胞瘤的鉴别诊断。

1154. Basal cell carcinoma with matrical differentiation in a transplant patient : A case report and review of the literature

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Background : Shadow cells, characterized by basaloid squamous cells with a distinct well-defined border and a central unstained area as a shadow of lost nuclei, are characteristic of pilomatricoma, a distinct neoplasm of hair matrix differentiation. The presence of shadow cells within tumor islands composed of follicular germinative cells of an otherwise classic basal cell carcinoma (BCC) has been considered as a distinct diagnostic category of BCC with matrical differentiation. We present a case of BCC with matrical differentiation in a trans-plant patient. To our

knowledge, only 10 cases [Aloi et al. Am J Dermatopathol 1988; 10 :509; Ambrojo et al. Am J Dermatopathol 1992; 14 :293; Sagol et al. East J Med 1999; 4 :37; Kwittken J. Cutis 2002; 69 :57; Kim et al. Yonsei Med J 2003; 44 :523] of BCC showing matrical differentiation have been reported. None have been reported arising on the background of immunosuppression. Methods : A 58-year-old male cardiac transplant patient with a nodule on the dorsum of left hand was studied. It arose and enlarged rapidly within a few months, causing irritation and bleeding. The nodule was surgically excised and submitted for histopathologic evaluation. The sections were prepared by hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) method. Results : The H&E-stained sections of the hand lesion revealed multiple nodular masses of basaloid follicular germinative cells. In some areas, there was peripheral palisading and stromal retraction artifact typical of classic BCC. In these areas, the tumor nodules were connected to the epidermis, whereas in others, it extended deep into the reticular dermis to the subcutaneous fat junction. Elsewhere, the majority of the tumor contained a population of shadow cells, similar to those in pilomatricoma, with basaloid-appearing matrical cells in the periphery. Trichohyaline granules were identified in the cytoplasm of many of the peripheral basaloid cells. These granules are one of the characteristic features of follicular matrix differentiation. Mitoses were rare. Areas of cystic degeneration were present throughout the tumor. There was no evidence of an infiltrating growth pattern, lymphovascular invasion, or sarcomatoid growth pattern. Conclusion : BCC with matrical differentiation is a distinct pathologic entity and a rare subtype of BCC featuring shadow and matrical cells, typically seen in pilomatricoma, a benign hair matrix neoplasm. This tumor has not yet been reported in an immunosuppressed transplant patient.

心脏移植患者基底细胞癌基质分化1例报道及文献回顾

背景 :影细胞,特征为基底细胞样的鳞状细胞,细胞境界清楚,中心的不染区像没有细胞核的细胞阴影,是钙化上皮瘤的特征表现,这种独特的肿瘤是由毛母质分化来的。瘤岛中存在的影细胞是构成毛囊的生发细胞,这是另一种典型的基底细胞癌(BCC)具有的细胞,这种细胞被用来确诊基质分化的BCC类别。作者报道了1例器官移植患者发生基质分化的BCC案例。就作者所知,只有10例呈现基质分化的BCC被报道。在免疫抑制的情况下发生的案例尚无报道。方法 :研究对象为1

例 58 岁男性心脏移植患者,其左手背上有一结节。几个月来,结节发展迅速,引起疼痛并出血。切除结节作组织病理学检查。切片用苏木素-伊红(HE)染色制备。结果:HE 染色的手部皮损切片显示大量基底细胞样的毛囊生发细胞团块。在这里,周围的栅式细胞和间质发生凝缩是典型的 BCC 所具有的代表性的人为现象。这样,在表皮就出现结节,然而在其他情况下,则是穿过皮肤网状结构到达皮下脂肪层。在其他地方,大多数肿瘤包含一个影细胞群,类似钙化上皮瘤的细胞,它们的周围是基底细胞样的基质细胞。毛透冒白颗粒存在于周围有大量基底细胞样细胞的胞质中。这些颗粒是毛母质分化的典型特征。有丝分裂很少见。整个肿瘤都发生了囊性恶变。但没有证据显示发生浸润性生长——淋巴管浸润或肉瘤样生长。结论:基质分化的 BCC 是一个独特的病理类型,影细胞和基质细胞是 BCC 的少见表现。在钙化上皮瘤-良性的毛母质瘤中能看到这种典型的细胞。这一肿瘤还没有在免疫抑制的器官移植患者中被报道。

1155. Solitary glomeruloid haemangioma without POEMS syndrome

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Background: The term 'glomeruloid haemangioma' was coined by Chan et al. for a histologically distinctive cutaneous haemangioma, which they considered a specific cutaneous marker for POEMS syndrome. Glomeruloid haemangiomas appear to be specific to POEMS syndrome, because they have not been reported in patients without this syndrome. Methods: We report on an 86-year-old man without POEMS syndrome and with a solitary red papule on the face. Results: A cutaneous biopsy showed histological findings consistent with a glomeruloid haemangioma. Physical examination of the skin did not show any other cutaneous lesion and laboratory and radiological studies ruled out the presence of POEMS syndrome. Conclusions: Glomeruloid haemangiomas could exceptionally be present as solitary vascular tumours and out of the context of POEMS syndrome. To our knowledge, this is the first case reported of glomeruloid haemangioma without POEMS syndrome. Moreover, the presentation on the face is also highly unusual.

单个不伴发 POEMS 综合征的肾小球样血管瘤

背景:肾小球样血管瘤一词是由 Chan 等提出的,是一种组织学特殊的皮肤血管瘤,它是 POEMS 综合征特殊的皮肤症状。肾小球样血管瘤被看作是特殊的 POEMS 综合征,是因为它们不发生在没有 POEMS 综合征的患者身上。方法:作者报道了 1 例 86 岁无 POEMS 综合征的男性患者,患者面部有一个独立的红色丘疹。结果:皮损活检显示组织学表现符合肾小球样血管瘤。皮肤科检查显示没有其他的皮损,实验室和 X 线检查排除了 POEMS 综合征。结论:肾小球样血管瘤能作为一个独立的血管瘤出现,与 POEMS 综合征没有关系。而且,这种情况在面部的发生率很高。

ANN. DERMATOL. VENEREOL. 2005 132/6-7 皮肤性病学年鉴

1156. Correction of facial lipoatrophy with a biodegradable material in HIV-infected patients (Fren)

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Introduction. Facial lipoatrophy in HIV-infected patients under tri-therapy occurs frequently and alters their quality of life. No systemic treatment is capable of curing this problem. Patients and methods. Eighty-one patients were included in an open, prospective, compassionate study. A strict intradermal injection of a biodegradable, polyacrylamide cationic copolymer was administered in several sessions. Results. In all the patients, the correction of the facial lipoatrophy was considered satisfactory and stable over a period of 6 months using comparative photographic clichés. The thickness of the dermal skin, assessed by sonography, was doubled. No local or systemic side effect was reported. Conclusion. Our study shows that it is possible to durably correct the facial lipoatrophy of HIV-infected patients under tri-therapy by using a biodegradable implant.

在 HIV 感染的患者中使用可生物降解的物质改善面部皮下脂肪萎缩(法国)

引言:使用三联疗法的 HIV 感染患者频繁发生面部皮下脂肪萎缩,严重降低患者生活质量。非全身治疗可以解决这一问题。对象和方法:选择 81 例患者进行开