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Study of the distribution of intramural vessels of extrahepatic bile ducts with stereological analysis and histological method*

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Abstract The distribution of the intramural vessels of the extrahepatic bile ducts was studied with routine histological method and found that they could be categorized into advertitial, muscular (or dense connective tissue) and mucosal vessels. The morphological features, distribution density and length of the intramural vessels were different in different segments of the extrahepatic bile ducts. Stereological analysis revealed that intramural vessels were abundant in the wall of the gall bladder and cystic duct, less abundant in the pancreatic and intraduodenal segments of the common bile duct and least abundant in the common hepatic duct and the supraduodenal and retroduodenal segments of the common bile duct. The clinical significance of the difference of blood supply and distribution of intramural vessels of the extrahepatic bile ducts was discussed.

Key words vascular distribution; microvasculature; extrahepatic bile duct; stereology

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非导管上皮型乳腺恶性肿瘤2例报告

Report of 2 cases of non-ductal epithelial type of malignant breast cancer

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乳腺肿瘤是妇女的常见病,大多数为起源于导管上皮的浸润性乳腺癌,其发病率最高,而发生于非导管上皮的乳腺恶性肿瘤则少见。我院1978~1994年间共收治乳腺癌放疗病例350例,而非导管上皮型乳腺恶性肿瘤仅2例,占0.57%,均为女性,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

例1:陈×,女,24岁,干部。1987年3月发现左乳外上象限一包块,约3 cm×1.5 cm大小,质硬,无疼痛,活动,破溃,4月发现右乳外上象限也有一包块,约1 cm×1 cm,性质同前。于1987年5月到我院普外科行"双乳包块切除术",术后病理诊断为炎性改变。出院不久,双乳又出现数个黄豆大的包块,遂到北京肿瘤医院就诊,病理诊断乳腺非何杰金氏淋巴瘤,给予VCR CTX-ADM-PDN方案化疗半年,双乳未见包块。1988年5月发现右腹股沟有一包块,约7 cm×5 cm,质硬,固定,轻压痛,诊断为乳腺恶性淋巴瘤右腹股沟转移。于1988年6月2日行右腹股沟区放疗,^{60}Co DT治疗22 d,共17次,每次2 Gy,200 KV X线DT治疗21 d,共15次,每次2 Gy,放疗结束时包块消失,1991年随访健在,1995年12月失访。

例2:牟××,女,32岁,农民。1987年2月发现左乳外下象限一蚕豆大的包块,活动,以后逐渐增大,到11月,增至拳头大约8 cm×6 cm×4 cm,质硬,压痛,于1987年11月5日在万县市人民医院行"左乳包块单纯切除术",术后病理为左乳腺纤维肉瘤,术后恢复好,于1988年2月9日到我科放疗,左胸壁区^{60}Co DT治疗35 d,共25次,每次2 Gy。1996年2月随访健在,能从事一般的劳动。

2 讨论

据文献[1]报告,乳腺原发恶性淋巴瘤仅占乳腺恶性肿瘤的0.04%~0.53%,其来源于乳腺小血管旁的未分化间叶细胞,属结外淋巴瘤。恶性淋巴瘤病理分型为何杰金氏淋巴瘤和非何杰金氏淋巴瘤二型。乳腺原发恶性淋巴瘤发病年龄常较轻,

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Establishment and replication of human lung carcinoma metastasis models in nude mice

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Abstract Two strains of human lung carcinoma metastasis models were established and two strains of human lung adenocarcinoma were replicated in nude mice in the following procedure: (1) The nude mice were inoculated subcutaneously with cellular colonal strains C and D isolated from a human lung giant carcinoma cell line PLA-801 to establish two models of subcutaneously transplanted carcinoma PLA-801C and PLA-801D; (2) Two models were replicated respectively through subcutaneous and intraperitoneal inoculation of human lung adenocarcinoma cell Anip973 cultivated from its transplanted xenograft. It was found that the biological characteristics of the four strains were stable and their metastatic rates to lymph node and lung were in order from low to high among subcutaneous PLA-801C (0%, 0%), subcutaneous Anip973 (8.6%, 4.3%), ascitic Anip973 (100%, 12.0%) and subcutaneous PLA-801D (100%, 31.6%). The establishment of transplanted models of human lung carcinoma from the same origin and with various metastatic potentials in nude mice is of great significance for the comparative study of mechanisms of lung carcinoma metastasis.

Key words disease models, animal; nude mouse; lung neoplasms

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表现为一侧或双侧乳房内一个或多个散在的活动性肿块,肿块生长迅速,乳头无溢液,肿块边缘清楚,与皮肤无粘连且富有弹性,如具备以上特点,乳腺肿块应考虑为乳腺淋巴瘤,且最终诊断取决于病理,治疗方式以手术切除为主,根据组织病理学及免疫学特征,辅以化疗,放疗及免疫治疗。早期治疗,疗效好。例1经手术切除,辅以化疗,转移灶放疗,患者生存4年后失访。近期疗效较满意,与文献[2]报告相符。

乳腺纤维肉瘤较少见,来源于多向分化的乳腺间叶组织,诊断依赖于病理检查并结合免疫组化及电镜检查。治疗方式以手术切除为主,失败原因常为血道转移,局部切除不彻底时可局部复发,故术后补充放疗可降低复发率。例2采取手术加放疗,预后较好,已生存9年,无复发和转移,能从事一般的劳动。

关键词 乳腺肿瘤
中图法分类号 R737.9

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