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The Ultrastructural Changes in Cerebellum of Mice Exposed to 3 Ultra-lethal Doses of Irradiation

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The histological and ultrastructural changes in cerebellum of mice exposed whole-body irradiation with high doses of ^{60}Co γ-ray were studied in this paper. The animals suffered from acute radiation sickness of CNS form, intermediate form and intestinal form after 16000, 8000 and 4000 rads irradiation respectively. The nuclear shrinkage of the cerebellar granular cells was the most prominent change after irradiation. The cellular necrosis was found only in individural cells. The shrinkage of nucleus, different from necrosis, with characteristic ultrastructural features, tended to recover as manifested by the appearance of nucleolus, increase of free polysomes and well development of Golgi apparatus. It was considered that the cerebellar granular cells were rather resistent to the radiation. Some pathological changes of small blood vessels in cerebellum were also observed, but was not responsible for the degeneration of the neurons.

关于淋巴结反应性增生与恶性淋巴瘤组织学鉴别诊断的探讨（摘　要）

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本文鉴于淋巴结反应性增生与恶性淋巴瘤组织学鉴别诊断的困难。特通过对90例淋巴结反应性增生病例作以下的几项观察：（1）淋巴滤泡的分布、外壳、生发中心细胞组成和分期；（2）滤泡外淋巴组织组成细胞、淋巴窦的改变；（3）滤泡内外小血管、网状纤维的分布与数量变化；（4）淋巴结包膜外炎细

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胞浸润等项进行观察，探索其变化规律。同时取滤泡型与弥漫型恶性淋巴瘤共20例作相应项目的对比观察。

观察结果分以下几方面进行分析讨论，其主要结论如下：

一、反应性多量淋巴滤泡增生与滤泡型淋巴瘤组织学鉴别诊断要点

滤泡组成细胞之多种性或相对一致性、滤泡外壳之有或无、浸润滤泡型之瘤性滤泡内外细胞类型分化度的一致性均是反应性滤泡增生与滤泡型淋巴瘤最有效的鉴别要点。而正常结构的改变，滤泡内巨噬细胞之有或无，滤泡周围网状纤维受压与否，只能作为参考指标，因为二者均可出现。

二、滤泡外区淋巴组织增生与非何杰金氏淋巴瘤之鉴别

滤泡外淋巴组织增生组成细胞分化好、多样性、有淋巴滤泡增生、浆细胞浸润等免疫功能正常的表现，及由组成细胞量的增加所造成的结构紊乱等与弥漫型恶性淋巴瘤组成细胞分化不良，相对单一性，免疫功能表现低下或消失、结构的真正破坏，是二者的主要鉴别点。

三、滤泡外淋巴组织增生与何杰金氏病的鉴别

除掉注意何杰金氏病肿瘤细胞成份与背景细胞的结合外，重点应确切掌握R-S细胞的形态标准，与反应性免疫母细胞鉴别。作者观测的形态特点，R-S细胞核仁与核横径平均值之比为1:2左右，而免疫母细胞核仁与核横径平均值之比为1:3左右。前者的核仁大部份嗜酸而光滑而后者核仁大部份嗜硷、表面不光滑，是重要的鉴别点。

四、网状纤维之分布与量变的意义

发现网状纤维之多少与成纤维细胞、组织细胞之多少呈正比，而与肿瘤细胞发展快慢呈反比关系。其对淋巴结结构的改变、良恶性的鉴别及恶性淋巴瘤的分型有一定的参考价值。

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