

腹部腫瘤細針吸取細胞病理學彩色圖譜

A COLOUR ATLAS OF FINE NEEDLE
ASPIRATION CYTOPATHOLOGY FOR
ABDOMINAL TUMOURS

河南

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A COLOUR ATLAS OF FINE NEEDLE

A SPIRATION CYTOPATHOLOGY FOR

A ABDOMINAL TUMOURS

內容提要

本書集腹部腫瘤針吸細胞學、組織學、B超圖像為一冊，着重展示肝、膽、胰、胃、腸、子宮、卵巢及腹膜后等處腫瘤細胞病理學特征，以圖片形式加以表現。細胞形態清晰、真實，細胞學與組織學對照，診斷確切。可供病理、細胞、B超及臨床、教學、科研專業人員參考。

本書特點：1、全書選用圖片，均是作者日常工作中的典型病例，以針吸細胞學為主，部分手術病例附有大體組織學對照。2、針吸涂片用蘇木素—伊紅染色，骨髓和血涂片用瑞氏染色，部分為免疫組織化學染色。3、B超圖像對照。4、中、英兩種文字編寫、解圖。

Comments

This book is a collection of the pictures taken from ultrasound B, aspiration cytology and the postoperative histology of abdominal tumors. The emphasis is put on the cytopathology features of the primary and secondary hepatic, cystic, pancreatic, gastric, intestinal, uterine, ovarian, retroperitoneal and mesenteric tumors. The selected pictures are typical, and the cell shape is clear and real-like. In addition, the comparison between cytology and histology is compiled. These make the diagnosis more definite and reliable. Thus, the book is of great academic and practical value and is a practical reference book for the teachers and the students in medical academies, the pathologists, ultrasound B specialists and clinicians.

The characteristics of the book: 1. The selected pictures are from the typical cases accumulated by the author in routine diagnosis. Most pictures are from the smears of aspiration cytology and part of the histologic sections. 2. Aspiration cytology smear and histology section are stained with Hematoxylin - Eosin, blood and marrow smears Wright's staining and part immunohistochemical staining. 3. Ultrasonograms are attached. 4. The book is illustrated in both Chinese and English.

發展細胞診斷學，為保護人民健康作出應有的貢獻！
何界生
一九九三年八月

中華人民共和國衛生部副部長何界生：發展細胞診斷學，為保護人民健康作出應有的貢獻！

Develop diagnostic cytology to make the greatest contributions to the people's health. He Jiesheng Vice-minister, the Ministry of Public Health of the People's Republic of China

細胞學以病理學為本

病理學以細胞學為用

祝賀本書的發行

沈琮 一九九三年

九月

河南醫科大學教授沈琮：細胞學以病理學為本，病理學以細胞學為用。

Cytology is based on pathology and pathology is generally applied by cytology. Congratulations on the publication of this book! Shen Qiong Professor, Henan Medical University

序

早期發現、早期診斷、早期治療是防治腫瘤的重要措施，也是提高生存率的關鍵。腫瘤的種類繁多，有良性和惡性之分。早期發現腫瘤，如何進一步明確性質，肯定診斷，制定出合理的治療方案是每一個腫瘤臨床醫師不可缺少的步序。以前認為無論是體表、內臟或腹膜后腫瘤在治療前的病理診斷，均需咬取或切除一定體積的組織切片檢查，方能診斷。但其方法程序皆較復雜，同時增加病人的痛苦及各項負擔。

本書作者從事腫瘤病理專業，在多年工作實踐中認識到，腫瘤治療前的正確診斷在醫療方面的重要意義，并開展了操作簡便易行，結果快而準確、費用省、痛苦小的針吸細胞學診斷。幾年來，作者采用 B 超檢查、細胞學、組織學相結合的綜合性診斷方法，有效地提高了腫瘤診斷率。在針吸細胞學診斷方面積累了豐富的經驗，并收集了鏡下各種腫瘤圖像 600 幅，匯編成冊。本書的問世，在腫瘤細胞學診斷方面是個創新，值得推廣。本書的出版，對廣大腫瘤臨床和細胞病理工作者均有參考意義，對無病理檢查條件的基層醫療單位亦有指導作用。

中國醫學科學院腫瘤研究所
腫瘤醫院

余宏逵

1993 年 8 月于北京

Foreword

Early discovery, early diagnosis and early treatment are important measurements to prevent and treat tumors, and the key to increase the survival rate of the disease. There are many types of tumours. However, they can be divided into two main sorts, the benign and the malignant. Early discovery of the tumor, the determination of its nature, the establishment of a correct diagnosis and a reasonable therapeutic scheme are the necessary courses for every clinical doctor dealing with tumors. It was previously thought that biting or incising a certain size of tissue was necessary to make a pathological diagnosis of the body surface, visceral or retroperitoneal tumor before treatment. But the method and the course are relatively complex and will increase the patient's suffering and expenses at the same time.

The author thinks, through the practice of the pathological examination of tumors for years, that the accurate diagnosis of tumors before treatment is of great significance in treatment. Thus, she has developed the aspiration cytologic diagnosis, which has the advantages of simplicity, easiness, timeliness, accuracy, cheapness and little suffering. In the last several years, by using the synthetical diagnostic method which combines the examinations with ultrasound B, histology and cytology in one, the author has effectively increased the accuracy of diagnosis of tumors. She has accumulated rich experiences in aspiration cytology examination, collected 600 images of high quality and compiled the book. The book is bringing a new idea to the field of medicine which deserves to be popularized. I believe that the publication of the book will present great significance of reference to the mass of clinical and cytopathologic workers and play a role of direction in the basic medical units without the condition of pathologic examination.

Yu Hongtiao

Tumor Institute of the Academy of
Medical Science of China

Beijing

1993. 8

序

細胞診斷學也稱臨床細胞學或細胞病理學，對腫瘤診斷和防癌普查，尤其發現早期癌具有極其重要的價值。我國細胞學老前輩和專家已撰寫有關細胞學診斷的專著和彩色圖譜，推動了臨床細胞學普及和提高。

河南省的細胞病理專家不但對食管、胃脫落細胞學開展較早，居國內領先，積累了豐富經驗；而且針吸細胞學也具備雄厚實力，鄭香齡醫師具有深厚病理基礎和針吸細胞形態學診斷的豐富經驗，她從臨床實踐中積累多年的資料里撰出腹部腫瘤針吸細胞學典型病例，著成圖譜。

本書彩圖 600 幅，編排精細，細胞學和組織學并茂，涉及腹部腫瘤內容廣泛，圖像新穎，細胞結構清晰，該圖譜既可作為教材，亦可作為廣大細胞、病理學工作者診斷實踐中的參考書。

中國醫學科學院 腫瘤研究所
腫瘤醫院

刘树花

1993 年 8 月

Foreword

Diagnostic cytology, i.e. clinical cytology or cytopathology, possesses very important value in the diagnosis of tumors and the general survey to prevent carcinoma, especially in the discovery of early carcinoma. In our country, some pioneers and specialists have written several monographs and colour atlases in relation to the cytology diagnosis, and promoted the popularization and improvement of clinical cytology.

The cytopathologists in Henan Province launched relatively early the research of the exfoliative cytology of the esophagus and the stomach, and have accumulated rich experiences; in addition, a rich strength is possessed in the study field of aspiration cytology. Doctor Zheng Xiangling has a solid foundation of pathology and a rich experience in aspiration cytomorphology diagnosis. She selected typical aspiration cytology cases of abdominal tumors from the data accumulated in clinical practice for many years and compiled the atlas. 600 colour pictures were collected in this book. Its compilation was fine. Cytologic and histologic images were rich and exquisite. Extensive contents of abdominal tumors were contained in the book. The pictures are original, and the cellular structure is clear. This atlas will serve as both a teaching material and a reference book for numerous cytopathologists in diagnostic practice.

Liu Shufan

Tumor Institute and Hospital of the
Academy of Medical Science of China

Beijing

1993. 8

序

人體近千種腫瘤無一不是由各種腫瘤細胞所組成，瘤細胞增殖至1cm以上往往才出現症狀、體征和影像學占位改變。近20年來，由于醫學影像學的迅速發展，如B超、CT、MRI、核素等，使身體各部位占位性疾病的及時發現已不成難事，但要獲得明確的定性診斷卻困難重重。雖然從生化、免疫、物理等多種途徑進行了大量的腫瘤定性診斷方法探索，到目前為止，國內外公認的腫瘤最可靠的診斷，仍首推病理組織細胞學方法，總的來說，它包括脫落細胞學，穿吸組織細胞學，小塊活檢組織學，切除標本組織學四種。脫落細胞雖經近百年的發展和完善，但由于細胞脫落后常伴退變、壞死而失去原本面貌以及假陽性率高而難以再提高其應用價值。小塊組織學及切除標本組織學因必須經外科手術切開，尤其是內臟器官，常規大範圍開展不能實現，只有穿吸組織細胞學能夠滿足既簡便快速，又準確診斷的腫瘤臨床要求。

國外穿吸組織細胞學診斷是在70年代末80年代初隨着影像技術的進展而普及的，10多年來已經積累了豐富的診斷經驗，并于1985年創刊了診斷細胞病理學雜誌，使穿吸組織細胞學診斷成為病理診斷學中一支新的朝氣蓬勃的力量。目前已經認識到，人體任何部位都可進行穿吸組織細胞學診斷，從而滿足了腫瘤臨床的迫切需要。

河南省的病理同道在穿吸組織細胞診斷方面一直處在國內的先進行列，集積了大量第一手資料，經驗豐富，心得寶貴。該圖譜清晰，實例具體，使人一目了然，隨手可獲得診斷之精要，再加上印刷精美，是不可多得的國內外高水平之作。只盼望在此圖譜的引導下，我國病理同仁拋棄“敬于言而少于行”，立即着手開展穿吸組織細胞學診斷，以符合我國病人多、醫生少、經濟落后，醫療要上的具體國情，為人類的腫瘤事業做一份全身心的投入與貢獻。

中國人民解放軍總醫院

紀小龍

1993年8月于五棵松

Foreword

None of the nearly thousand kinds of tumours in human body is not composed of tumor cells. The symptoms, signs, and imaging space-occupying changes don't occur until tumor grows to 1cm in diameter. In the last 20 years, owing to the rapid development of medical imaging, such as ultrasound B, CT, MRI, nuclein and so on, it is not difficult to discover the space-occupying lesions at any position of the body in time. But it is hard to obtain a definite qualitative diagnosis. Although a large number of qualitative diagnostic methods have been studied through biochemistry, immunology, physics and so on, up to now, the most reliable diagnostic method of tumor which is universally recognized is still pathohistocytology. Generally speaking, pathohistocytology includes exfoliative cytology, aspiration histocytology, small biopsy histology and histology of excised specimen. Although exfoliative cytology has been developed and perfected for nearly hundred years, it is difficult to raise its use value because of the degeneration and necrosis after the exfoliation of the cells which causes the loss of their original features. In addition, exfoliative cytologic diagnosis has high false positive rate. Surgical operation is necessary to have small biopsy histology and histology of excised specimen done. Thus, it is not practical to carry out small biopsy histology and histology of excised specimen routinely in large scale, especially for internal organs. Only aspiration histocytology can meet the clinical demands of the simple, rapid and definite diagnosis. Aspiration histocytology was populized abroad, with the advancement of imaging techniques in the late 1970s and the early 1980s. In the last 10 years, rich diagnostic experiences have been accumulated. In 1985, "Journal of Diagnostic Cytopathology" was first published. These made aspiration histocytology diagnosis a new power full of youthful spirit. Now it has been realized that aspiration histocytology diagnosis can be done at any position of the human body; the method can content the urgent needs of clinical tumor.

My pathological colleagues in Henan have been in the advanced ranks of aspiration histocytology. They have accumulated a lot of primary data and had rich and valuable experiences. This book has clear images and specific cases. These make readers understand at a glance and promptly obtain the diagnostic essence. In addition, the printing is excellent. Thus, this book is a work of high standard at home and abroad. I only hope that the colleagues in our country, guided by the atlas, can abandon "more honoured in the breach than the observance", set about launching aspiration histocytology diagnosis at once, in order to accord with the specific situation of more patients, less doctors, backward economy and the need of developing medicine, and do a wholehearted contribution to the cause of human tumours.

Ji XiaoLong

Beijing

1993. 8

序

細胞學是臨床上比較簡便而有效的檢查方法，在腫瘤防治研究中占有重要地位。近年我國腫瘤穿刺細胞學迅速發展，迫切需要反映我國現代進展的穿刺細胞學圖譜，由河南省腫瘤研究所副主任醫師鄭香齡撰寫的這本腹部腫瘤針吸細胞病理學圖譜問世，將對腹部腫瘤細胞學研究會有推動作用。

本書突出其使用性，以常見的多發的腹部腫瘤細胞學為主，有的結合作者多年收集積累的病例加以闡述而載入，其中選取600幅典型的細胞學照片，部分有B超、腫瘤大體和組織學對照，內容全面而豐富，分門別類，敘述精詳，圖譜清晰、真實，使讀者易于認識，一目了然，付諸使用，是病理和臨床醫師的一本有價值參考書。

作者多年來一直從事腫瘤病理專業，在穿刺細胞學工作第一綫，具有扎實的專業基礎，積累了豐富的實踐經驗和大量素材，無私地把她積累的經驗奉獻給讀者，我非常高興地向廣大讀者推薦，相信它對穿刺細胞學的研究會有所裨益。

銀平

1993年8月于鄭州

Foreword

Cytology is, clinically, a relatively simple and efficient examining method and occupies an important place in the research of tumor prevention and treatment. In recent years, aspiration cytology in tumor has rapidly developed in our country, and an atlas of aspiration cytology reflecting the newest advancement is urgently required. The publication of this book, "A Colour Atlas of Fine Needle Aspiration Cytopathology for Abdominal Tumors" written by Zheng Xiangling, Henan Tumor Institute, will play a promotive role in the research of the cytology of abdominal tumors.

This book emphasizes its use value and chiefly presents the cytologic images of the common abdominal tumors among which some images are elaborated with the cases accumulated by the author for years. This book presents 600 typical cytologic pictures of which some are matched with the ultrasonograms, the cross tumor specimens and the histologic images. The book has comprehensive and rich contents, accurate and detailed description and clear and real-like pictures. These make readers easily realize and understand them at a glance. The book will be a valuable reference book for the pathologists and clinicians, when it is used. Doctor Zheng Xiangling has been working on aspiration cytology for years. Studying diligently, digging into her job with great concentration and having solid Professional foundation, she accumulated rich practical experiences and a lot of materials. The author selflessly contributes her experiences accumulated with painstaking effort to the readers. I recommend, with great pleasure, the reading public this book and believe that it will be good for the research of aspiration cytology.

Yin Pingzhang

Zhengzhou 1993. 8

自序

惡性腫瘤，是危害人民健康的重要疾病之一，每年有140萬人死于各種腫瘤病。為降低惡性腫瘤的發病率和死亡率，衛生部提出了一系列的戰略目標。落實對腫瘤患者的早發現、早診斷、早治療，是降低“兩率”的關鍵。隨着現代醫學的迅速發展，醫學影像學如B超、X綫、CT、核磁共振等廣泛應用，對占位性疾病都能即時發現，但明確其良、惡性質往往比較困難。鑒于國內尚無腹部腫瘤針吸細胞學圖譜，我們選用典型的細胞學、組織學、B超等600幅彩圖，編成此書，以滿足臨床專業人員急需。

1987年全國針吸細胞病理座談會在鄭州召開，細胞病理專家們討論了針吸細胞病理診斷的具體問題，廣泛開展各部位腫瘤的針吸細胞學診斷，使我國細胞病理工作迅速發展。國內外大量資料證明，針吸細胞學對原發性和繼發的轉移性腫瘤，均有肯定性診斷意義。但對某些腫瘤組織學分類有一定困難。本書將日常診斷中典型病例的細胞學和組織學對照，使診斷更為確切。期望本圖譜能對病理、細胞、B超、臨床醫師及科研人員，對腫瘤的診斷起到拋磚引玉作用。

本書編著過程中，承蒙院、所領導的支持和鼓勵，中國醫學科學院腫瘤研究所腫瘤醫院余宏迢教授、劉樹範教授，衛生部北京醫院馬正中主任醫師，北京醫科大學鬲秀教授，中國人民解放軍總醫院紀小龍教授，河南醫科大學沈瓊教授、裘宋良教授，鄭州鐵路中心醫院孔祥光主任醫師，河南省腫瘤醫院劉炳奎主任醫師的指導；謝茹君主任認真地B超檢測定位，在此表示衷心感謝。

由于作者水平有限，書中缺點與錯誤之處，敬祈廣大同道批評指正。

鄭香玲

1993年夏于鄭州