

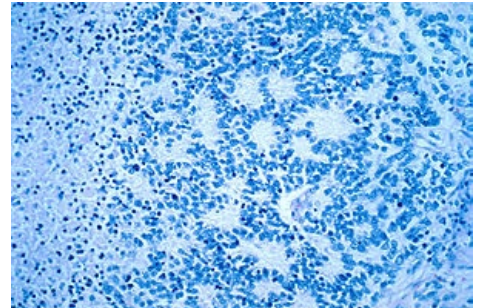
Neuroectoderm tumors

Neuroectoderm tumors are tumors arising from the neuroectoderm (ganglion cells, glia, Schwann cells, melanocytes)

Neuroblastoma

malignant gangliocytoma, sympathoblastoma

- malignant tumor of the, *abdominal sympathetic nerve, adrenal medulla, retroperitoneum*
- childhood tumor
- **macroscopically** brittle, soft, grayish-white, often bloody
- **microscopically** it consists of small round cells forming **rosettes** (Homer-Wright's) and containing **neuroendocrine granules** surrounded by neuronal protrusions, frequent necrosis and calcification
- the tumor produces catecholamine derivatives of vanillic acid, which serve as a marker
- liver and bone **metastases**
- *estezioneuroblastoma* = olfactory neuroblastoma.

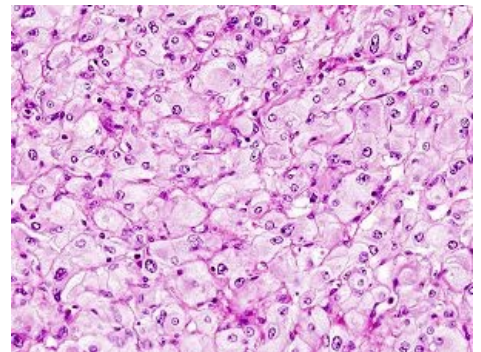


Neuroblastoma - small cells arranged in rosettes

Pheochromocytoma

chromaffin paraganglioma

- benign (only about 10% malignant ^[1]), occurring in the adrenal medulla
- **macroscopically** soft, brown, well demarcated, perfused
- **microscopically** alveolar structure, polymorphic clogged cells, numerous capillaries
- produces catecholamines (causes paroxysmal Hypertension)
- paroxysms of hypertension are fatal to the patient



Adrenal Pheochromocytoma - polymorphic cells, many capillaries

Chemodectomas

carotid glomus tumor, extraadrenal paraganglioma

- benign paraganglioma

Neuroma

neurilemoma, schwannom

- benign
- **macroscopically** well demarcated, ovoid, in connection with the peripheral nerve, n. VIII
- **microscopically** double structure:
Antoni A – spindle cells, lined nuclei, their palisade-like arrangement is called Verocay's bodies.
Antoni B – myxomatous
- *in the bridge area* at n. VIII. dizziness, deafness, intracranial hypertension
- people with Recklinghausen's neurofibromatosis have many **neurofibromas** under the skin on the peripheral nerves

Neurosarcoma

neurogenic sarcoma, malignant schwannoma, malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor, MPNST (malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor)

- malignant, limitless, recurrent
- if rhabdomyoblastic differentiation occurs, it is a so-called Triton tumor.



Neurinoma acoustics - ovoid, well defined

Intracranial neurogenic tumors

Meningioma

- benign, from soft meninges
- **macroscopically** gray, stiff, spherical, bordered, growing slowly, several cm
- oppresses the brain

Gliomas

- **astrocytoma, ependymoma, oligodendroglioma** – they are malignant due to their location (in the brain), they can metastasize by fluid pathways
- **glioblastoma multiforme** – highly malignant (within six months of death), malignant variant of the previous ones (astrocytoma, ependymoma, oligodendroglioma)
- **medulloblastoma** – malignant cerebellar tumor, children

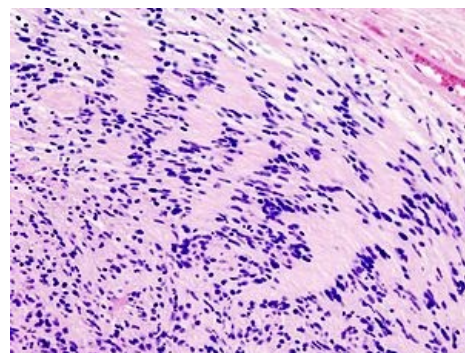
References

References

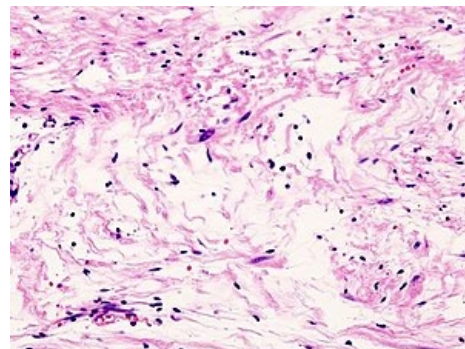
1. POVÝŠIL, Ctibor – ŠTEINER, Ivo. *Obecná patologie*. 1. edition. Praha : Galén, 2011. pp. 290. ISBN 978-80-7262-773-8.

References

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- STEJSKAL, Josef. *Obecná patologie v poznámkách*. 2. edition. Jinočany : H & H, 2001. ISBN 80-86022-86-2.
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Antoni A structure with seaming cores)



Antoni B myxomatous structure

Kategorie:Patologie Kategorie:Onkologie Kategorie:Vnitřní lékařství Kategorie:Chirurgie