

## トピックス

### *in vivo* 光イメージング技術の医学研究応用

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### 系統的解析により見いだした新たな子宮内膜症診断マーカーの検討

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## エディトリアル

### 胃小細胞癌の臨床病理学的特徴について

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## 症例報告

### 胃小細胞癌 5 例の臨床病理学的検討

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#### Summary

Primary small cell carcinoma of the stomach is a rare neoplasm, representing only about 0.06~0.2% of all primary gastric cancers. This report consists of five cases of small-cell carcinoma of the stomach out of 1823 cases of gastric cancer in the last 15 years (four males, one female ; age 58-83, mean 72.4, four advanced cancer, one early cancer) . Histological examination revealed a solid pattern of proliferation of small cells with hyperchromatic, round nuclei and scant amounts of cytoplasm. Tumor cells were stained positive by the Grimelius staining method, and were also stained positive for Chromogranin-A, synaptophysin, CD56 and neuron specific enorase (NSE) , using the immunohistochemical method. Therefore, these tumors were diagnosed as small cell carcinoma of the stomach. In our two cases, pathologic examination of the resected specimen showed coexistence of adenocarcinoma and small-cell carcinoma. The general prognosis of small-cell carcinoma of the stomach is extremely poor. Severe vascular invasion and metastasis to the lymph nodes were observed in an early stages of these tumors. In our study, two patients with small cell carcinoma of the stomach, who remained free of disease for 4 years following treatment (one had surgery alone, other had surgery with adjuvant chemotherapy) . Effective chemotherapy for small cell carcinoma of the stomach has not been established as of yet.

Multimodal treatment (surgery, chemotherapy and heavy-ion radiotherapy etc) is necessary in order to improve the prognosis of the patients suffering from this type of tumor.

Key Words : Gastric carcinoma, Small cell carcinoma, Immunohistochemistry

### **造影超音波検査および MRI 検査が診断に有用であった肝血管筋脂肪腫の 1 例**

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#### Summary

In the case of a 24-year-old man who had been treated for an atrio-ventricular block, liver tumors were detected by chance in August of 2009. The ultrasonographic examination showed multiple clear hyperechoic liver tumors. He had a past history of rhabdomyosarcoma. Moreover, the diameter of the biggest tumor was 5cm. We further examined with the contrast-enhancement ultrasonography (US) using perflubutane. The examination indicated that the tumor was quite hypervascular. The findings of a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) were compatible with angiomyolipoma, then, we did US-guided liver biopsy to confirm the diagnosis. The immunohistopathological findings indicated positive signal of HMB-45, and no findings of malignancy. The tumors did not become large until after 1 year and 5 months. The contrast-enhancements of US and MRI were useful in diagnosing the hepatic angiomyolipoma.

Key Words : liver tumor, hepatic angiomyolipoma, needle biopsy

#### **研究会抄録**

##### **第 44 回愛媛血管外科研究会**

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##### **第 2 回愛媛脊椎髄病セミナー**

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##### **第 124 回愛媛整形外科集談会**

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##### **第 12 回愛媛 NST(栄養サポートチーム)研究会**

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