

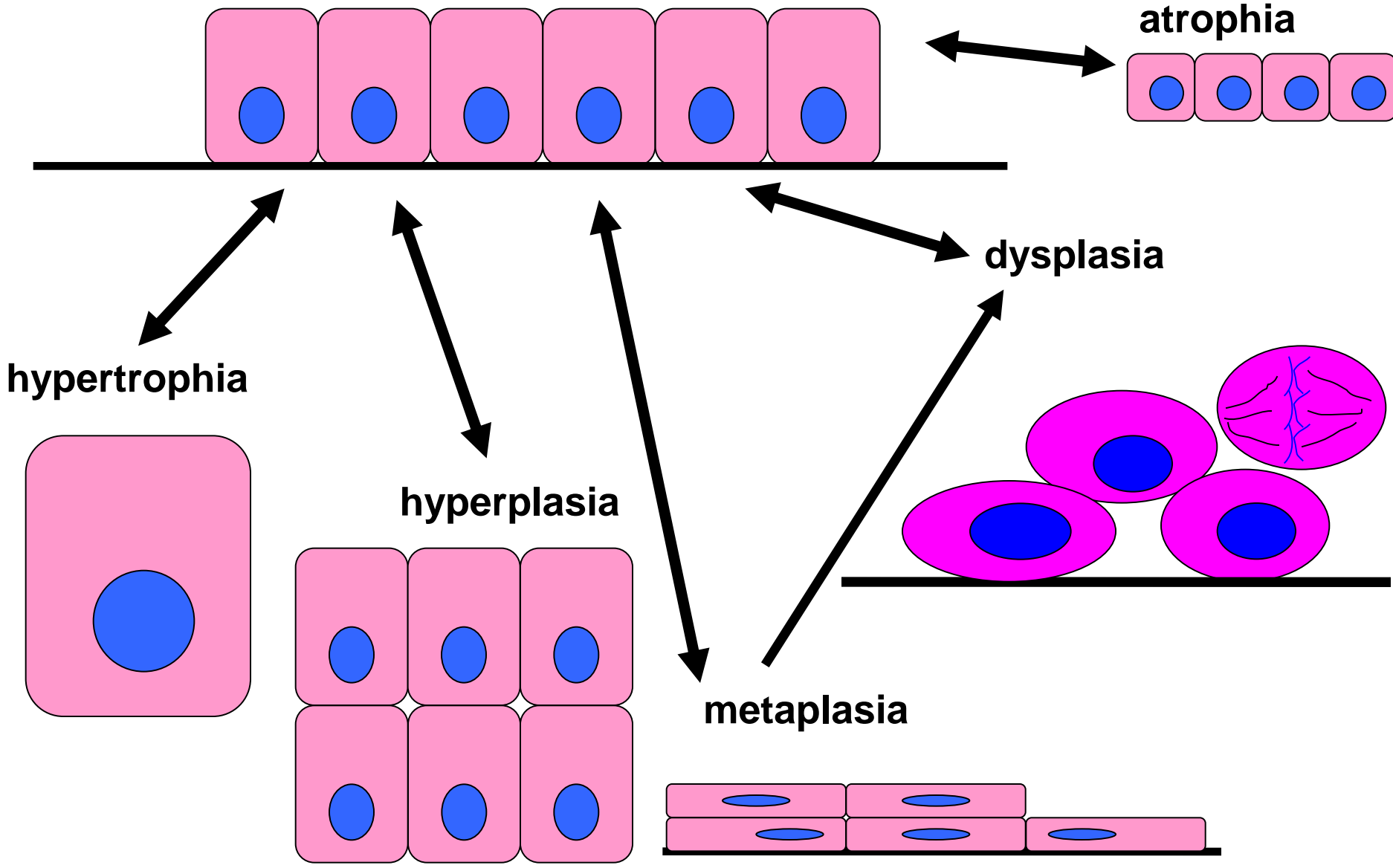


Általános daganattan I.

Metaplasia, carcinogenesis a cervixben

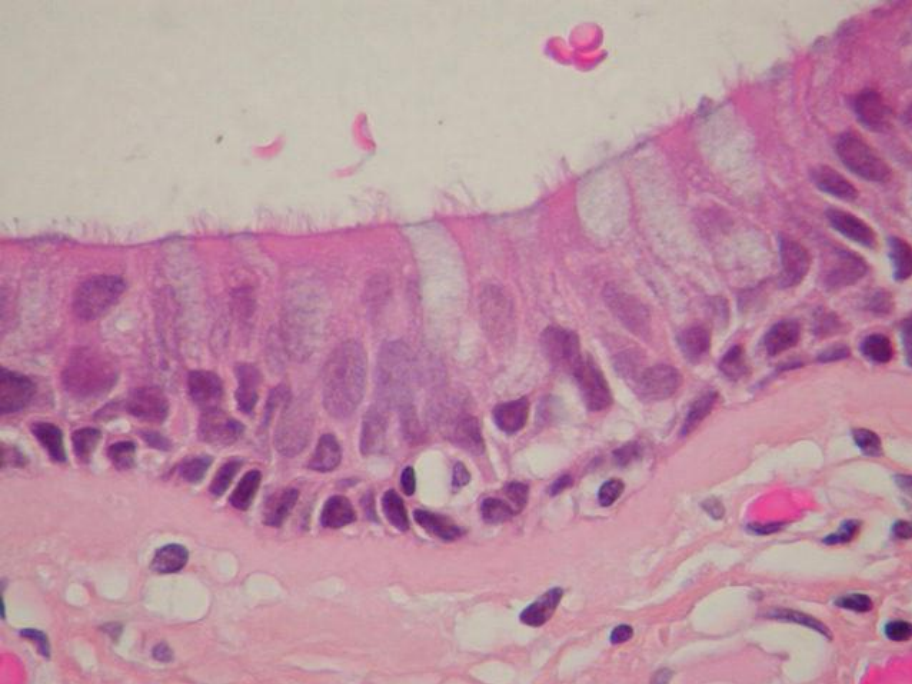
Semmelweis Egyetem
II. Sz. Patológiai Intézet

Adaptáció (alapfogalmak)

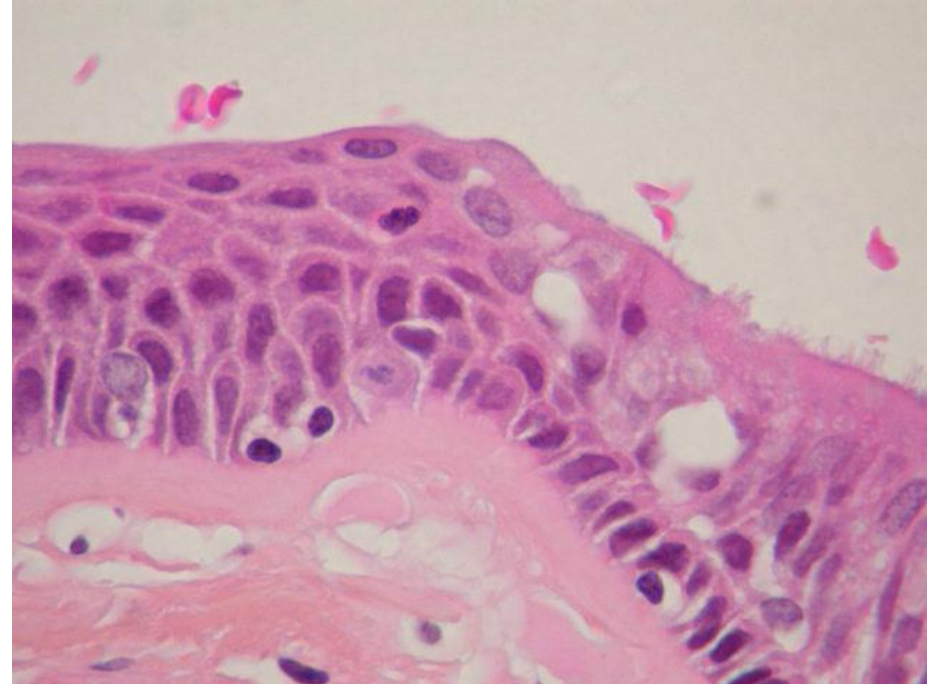


Metaplasia

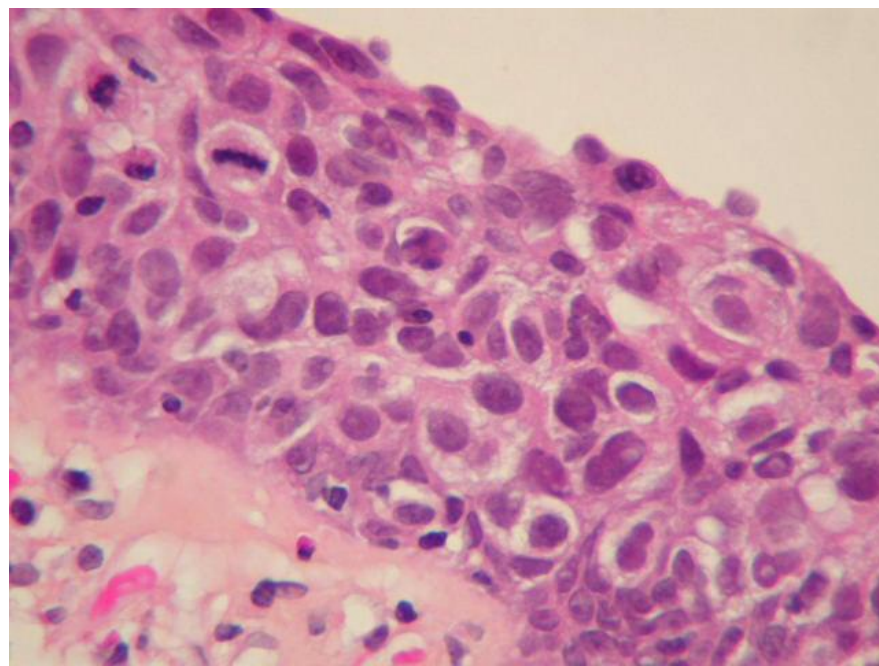
- Érett sejttípus helyét egy MÁSIK ÉRETT sejttípus veszi át. Pl. hengerhám→laphám
- Reverzibilis!
- Kiváltó ok: krónikus irritáció
- Malignus transzformációra hajlamosíthat



normál bronchushám



Metaplasia (laphám)



carcinoma in situ

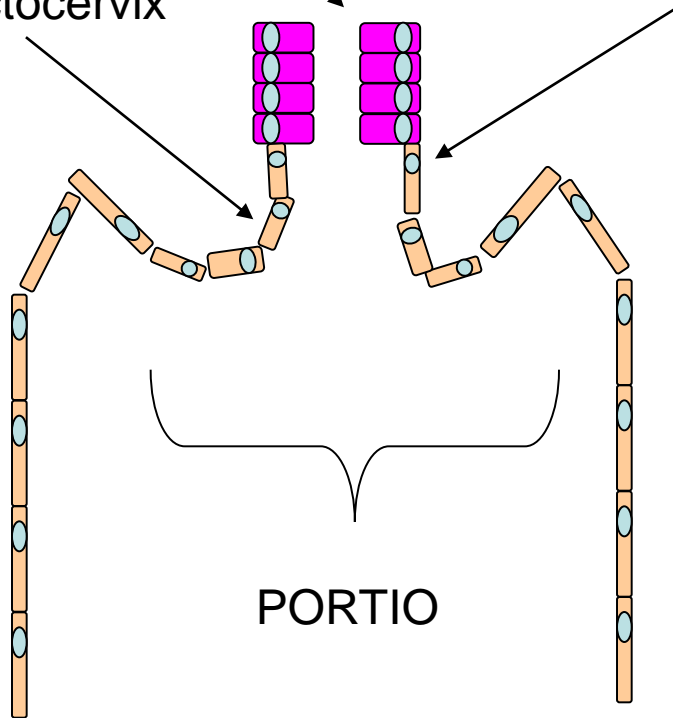
Normál cervix - anatómia

endocervix

Születéskor / prepubertásban

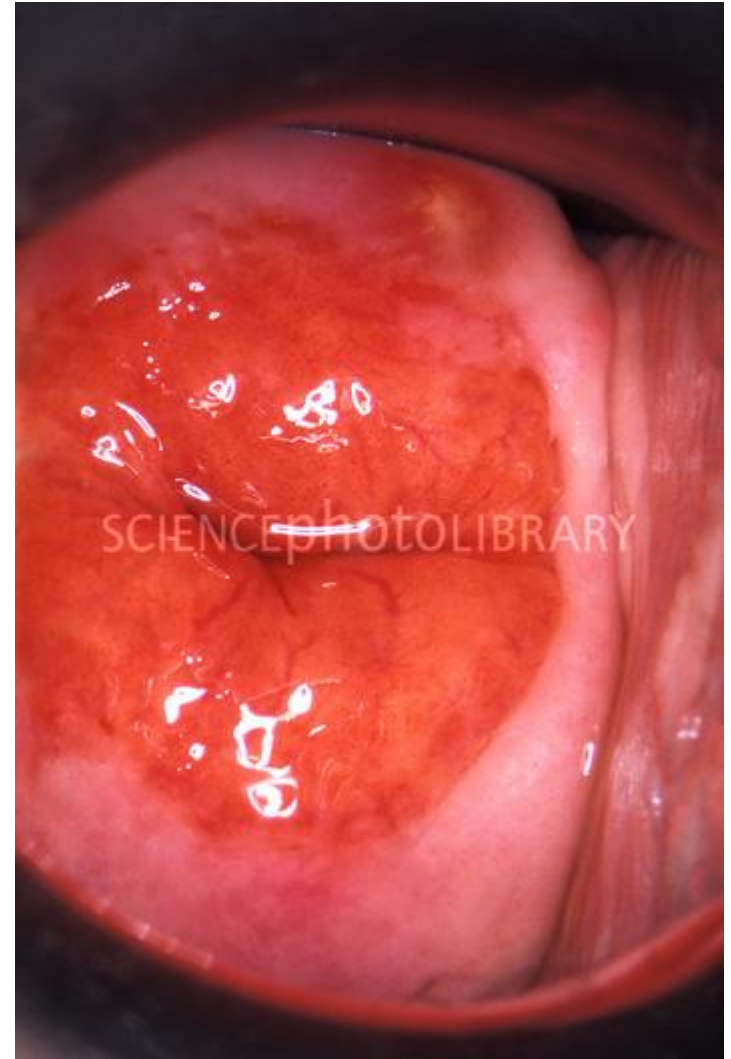
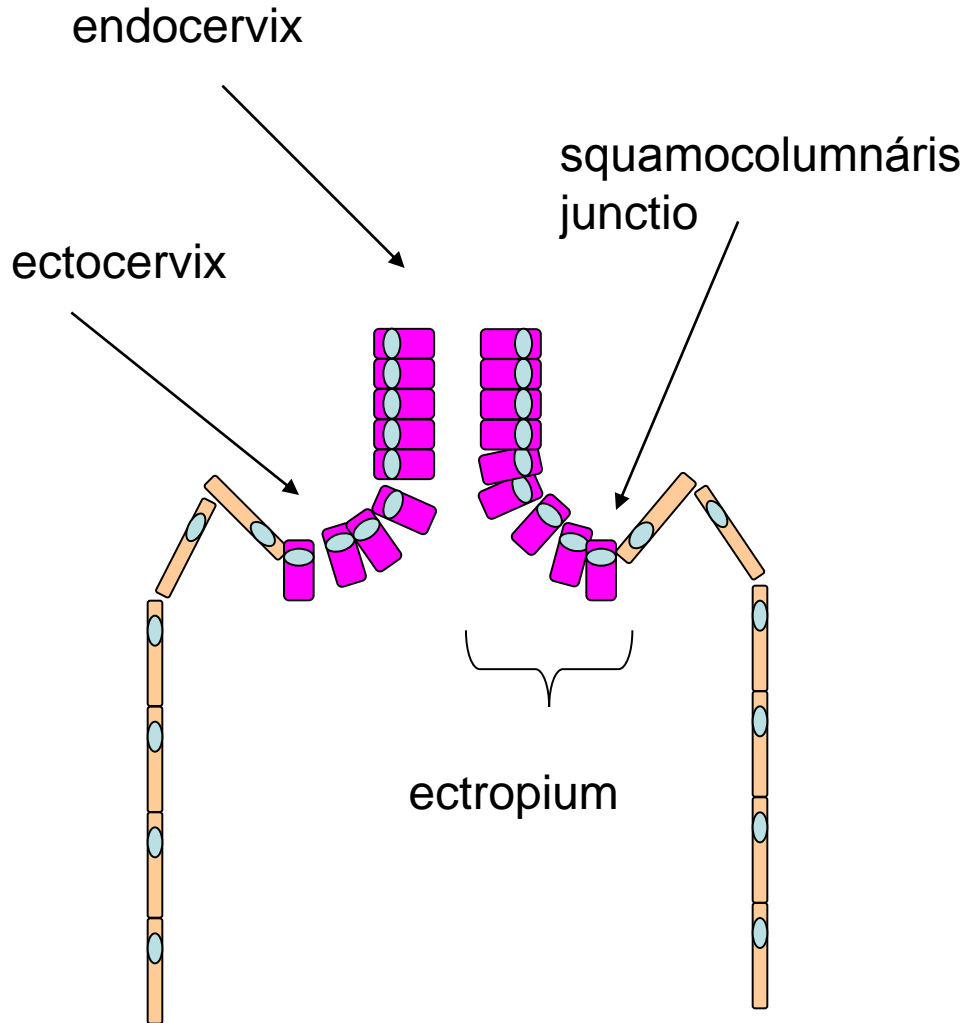
squamocolumnáris
junctio

ectocervix

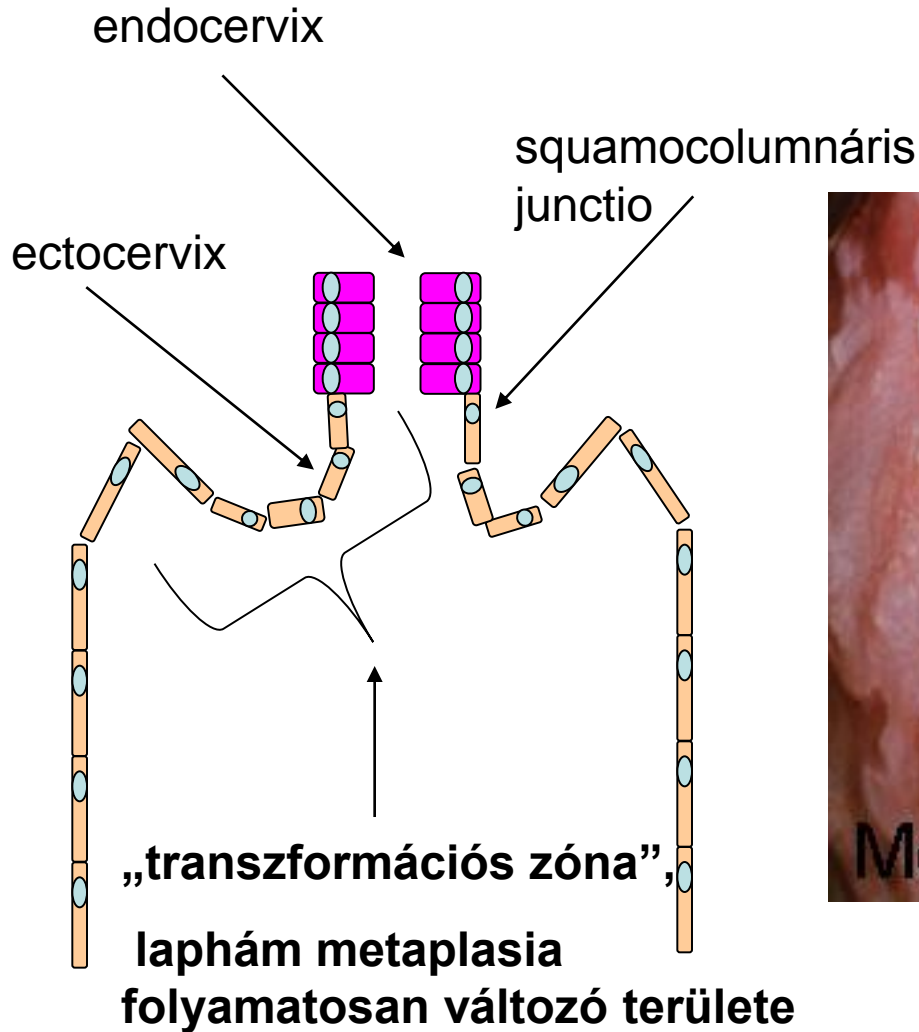


Ectropium

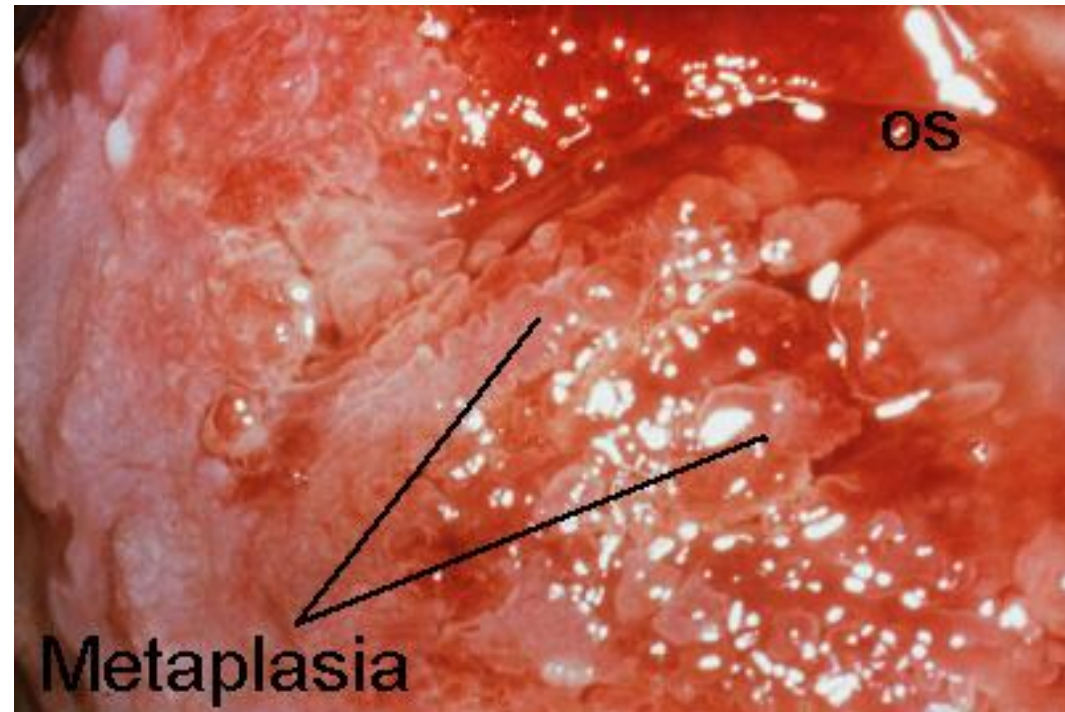
Pubertás korban



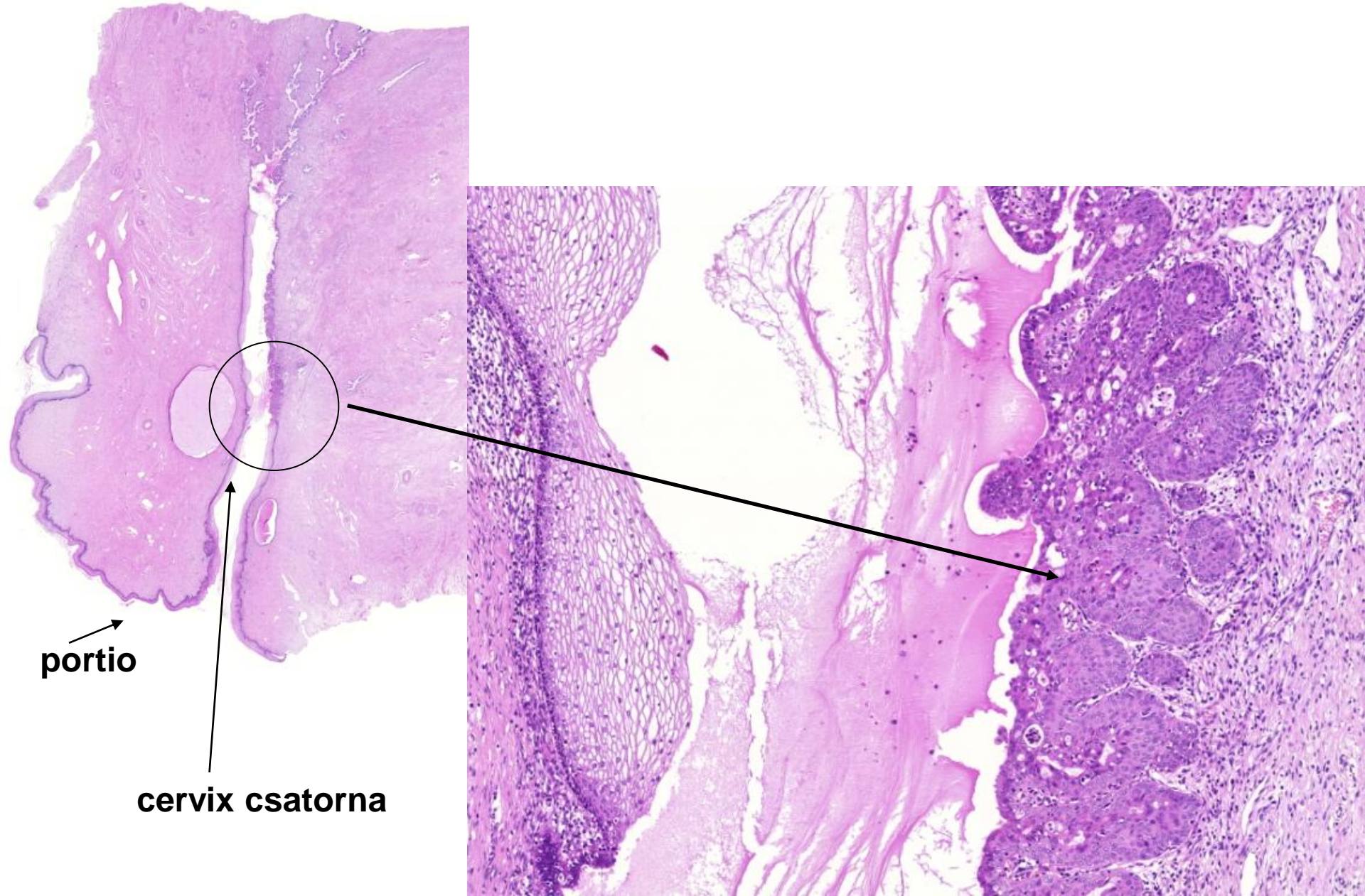
Laphám metaplasia cervixben



Felnőttkorban



Laphám metaplasia cervixben



portio

cervix csatorna

DYSPLASIA

- A hámszöveten belüli sejtek kóros növekedése és differenciációja
- Gyakran a daganatos folyamat korai jelensége

Atypia morfológiai jellemzői

Sejtek

SEJTMAG ATYPIA

POLIMORFIZMUS

ATYPUSOS

MITÓZISOK

Struktúra

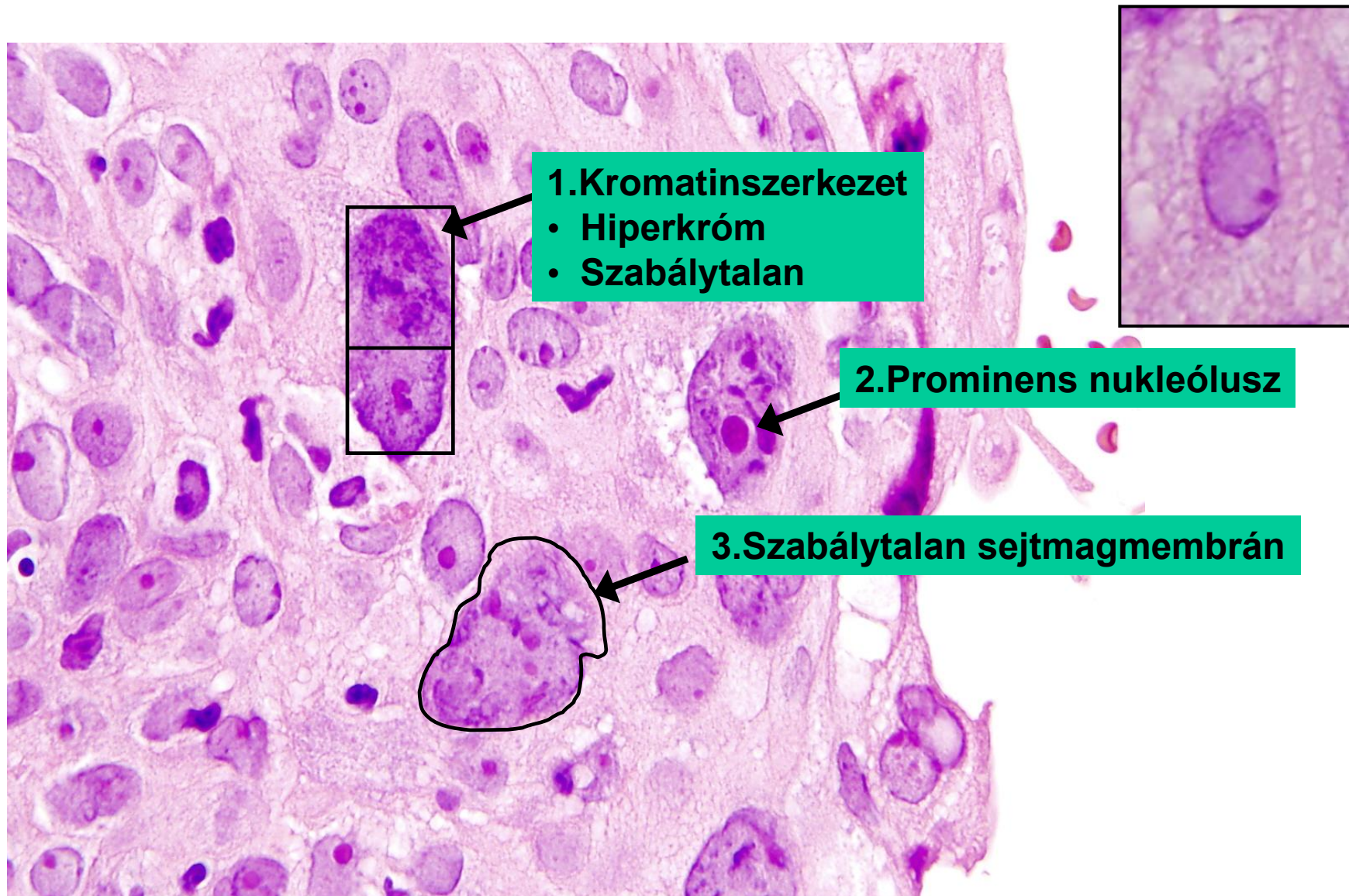
Normál szerkezet
eltűnik

Kiérés hiánya

Polarizáltság hiánya

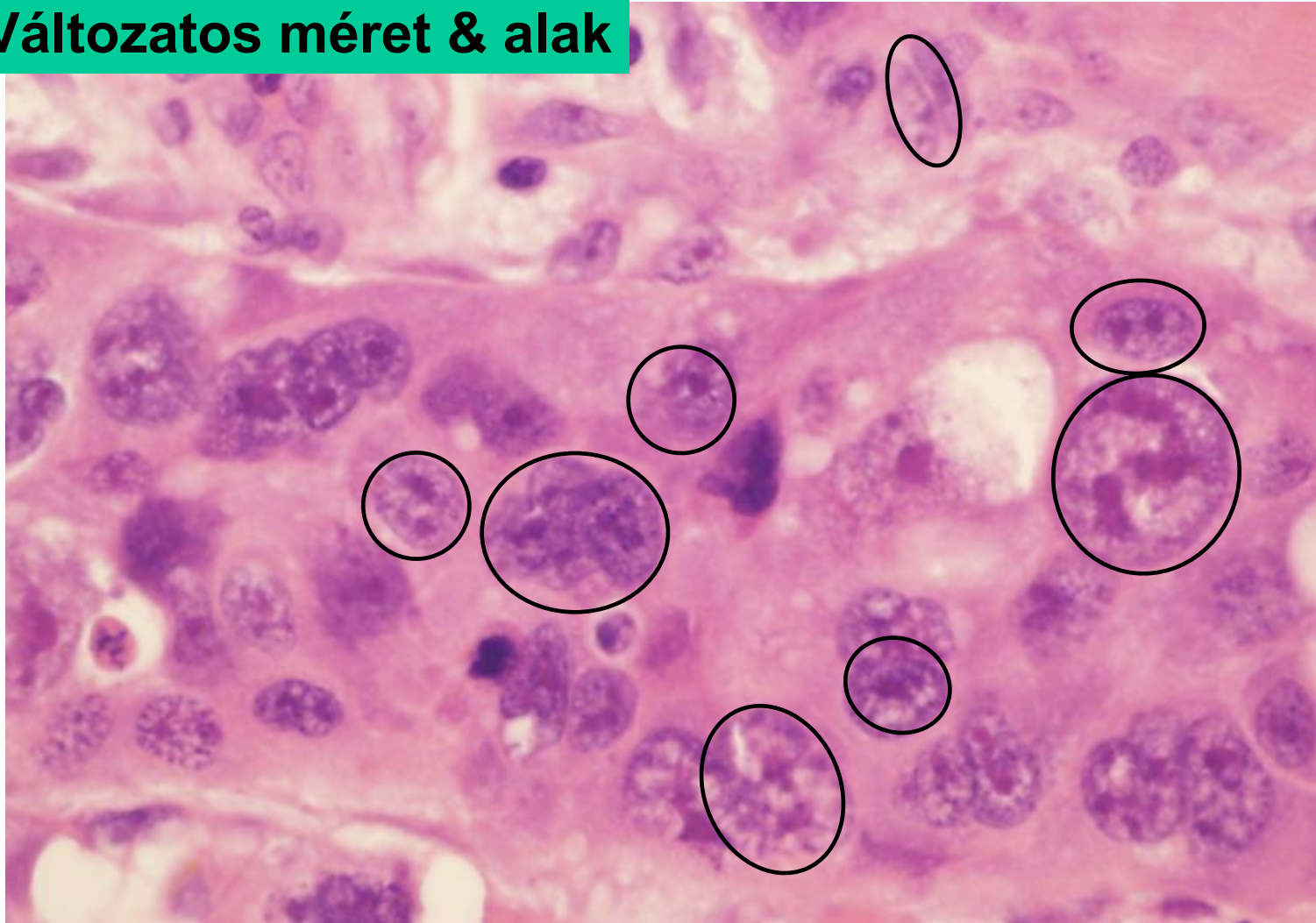
DYSPLASIA

Sejtmagok morfológiája I.



Polimorfizmus

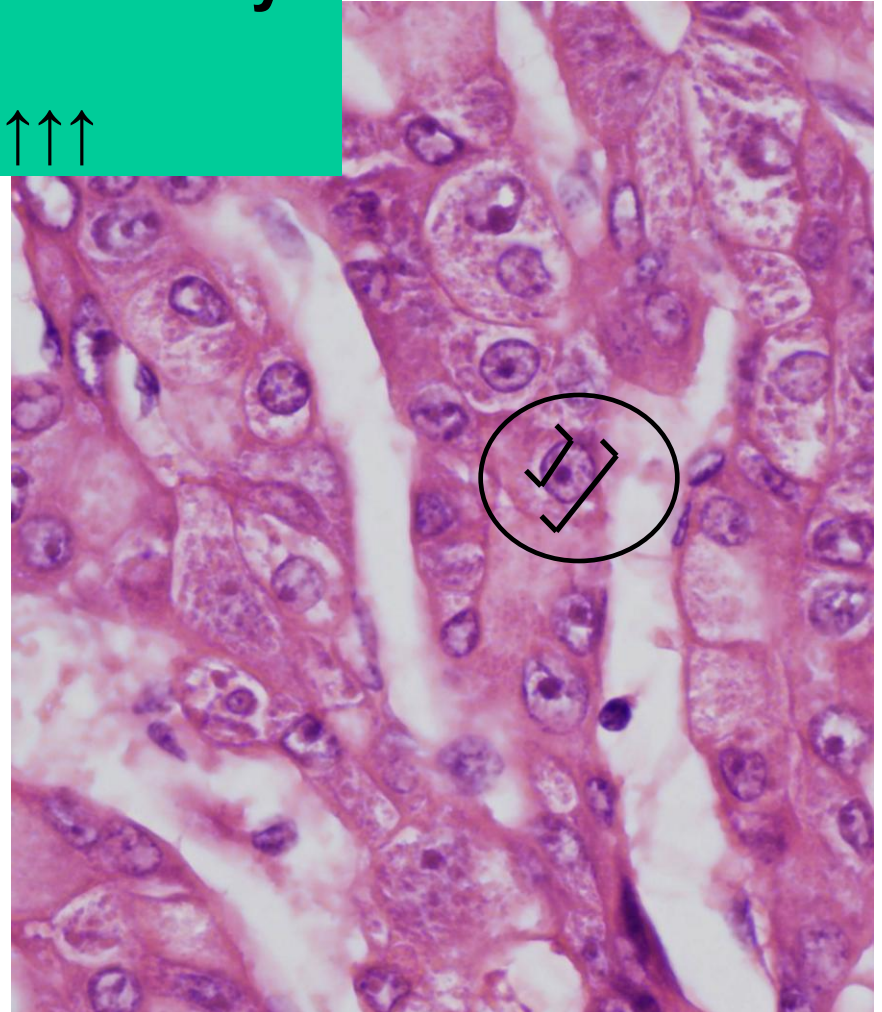
Változatos méret & alak



Sejtmagok morfológiája I.

Mag/citoplazma aránya

- Normál > 1
- Tumorsejt $\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$



Mitózis

Számuk

Proliferáló szövetekben

Abnormális helyen

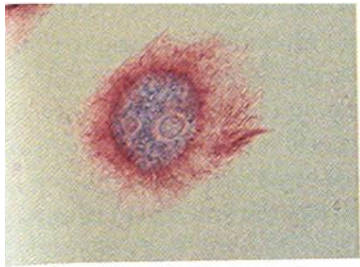
„Stabil szövetek” esetében

Számuk ↑

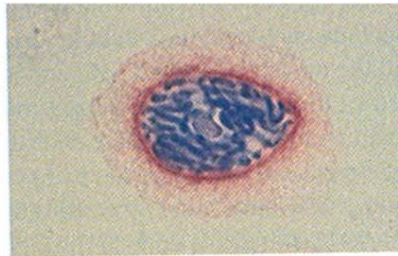
MORFOLÓGIA

Atípusos mitózisok – **malignitás jele!!**

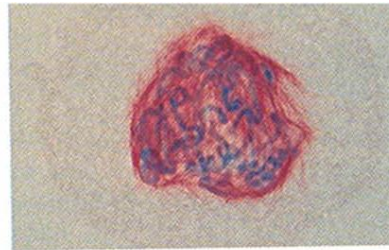
Mitózis szabályos megjelenése



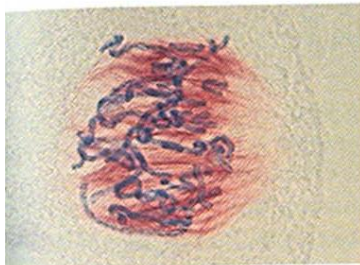
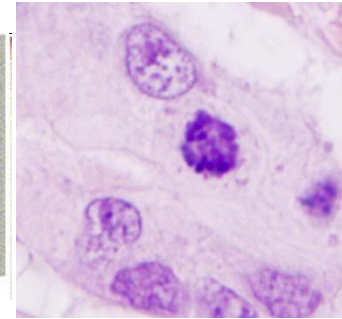
(a)



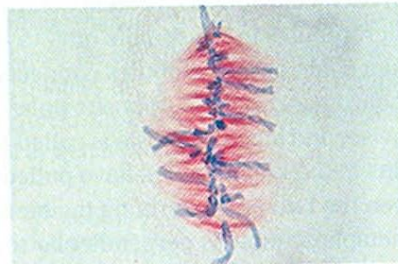
(b)



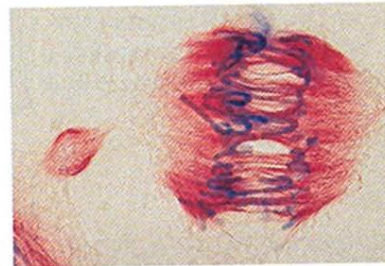
(c)



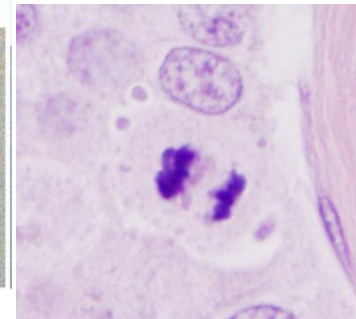
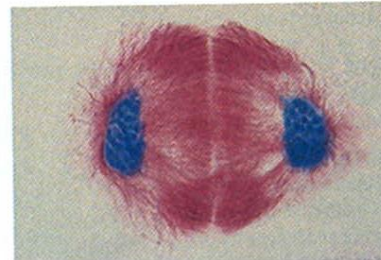
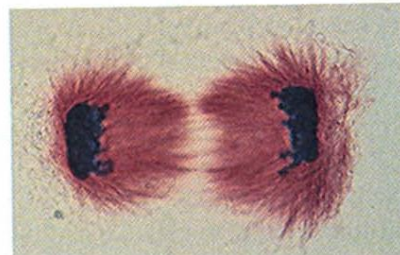
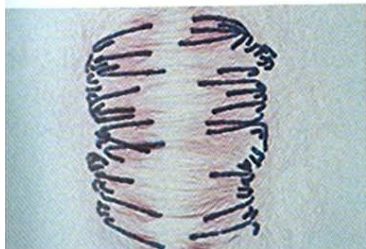
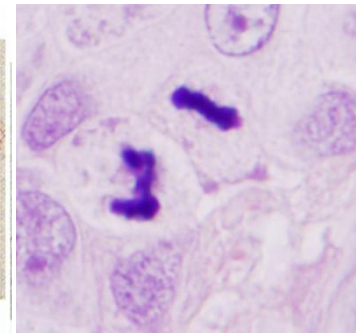
(d)



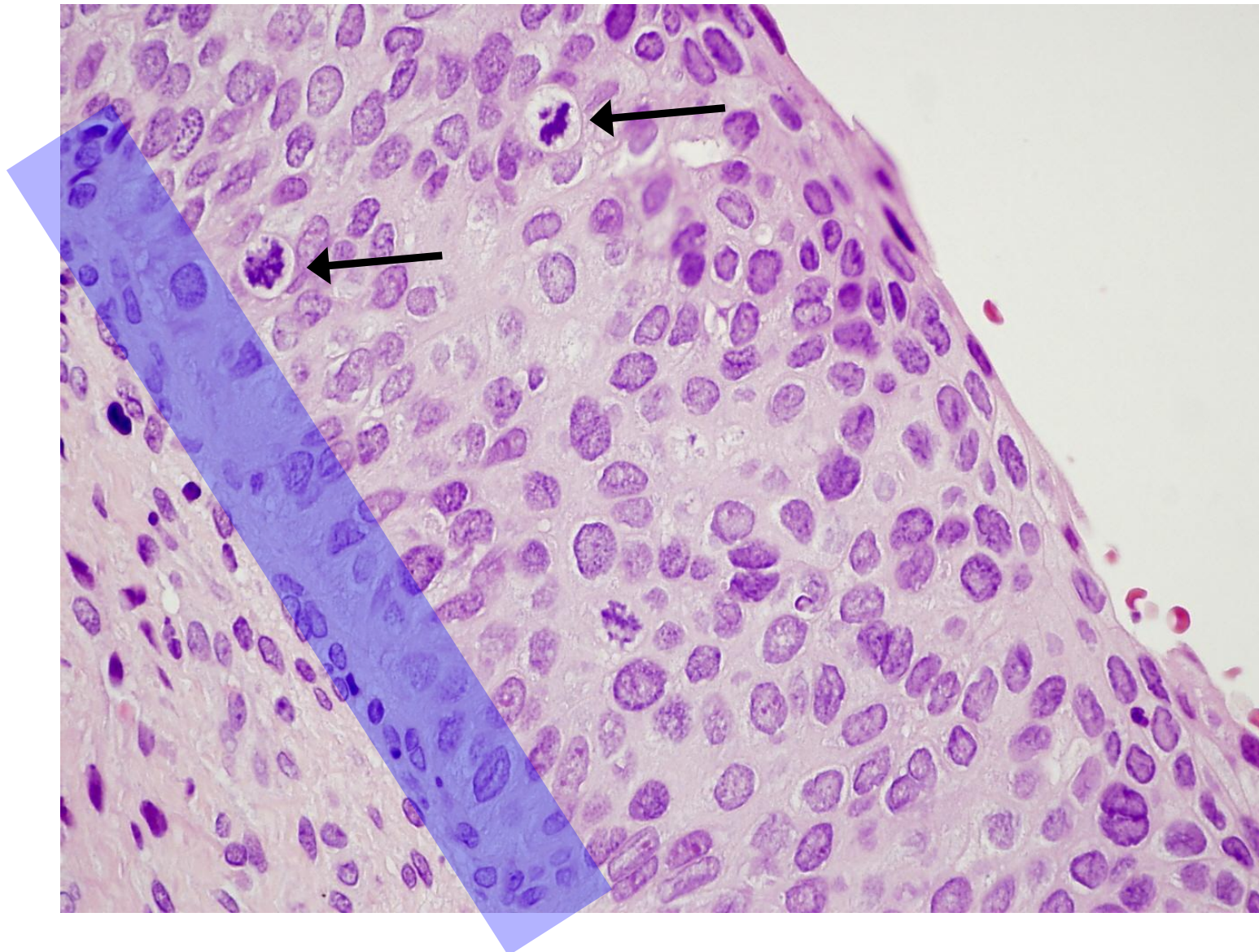
(e)



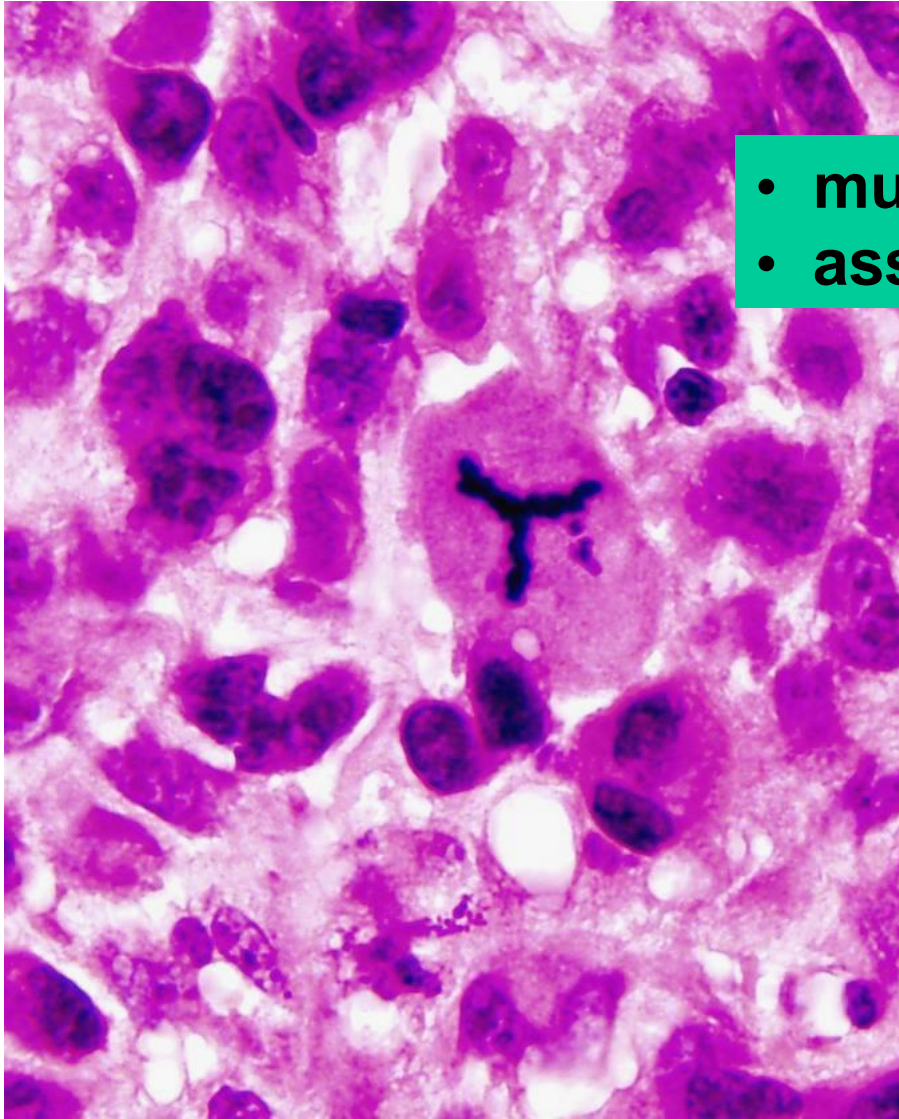
(f)



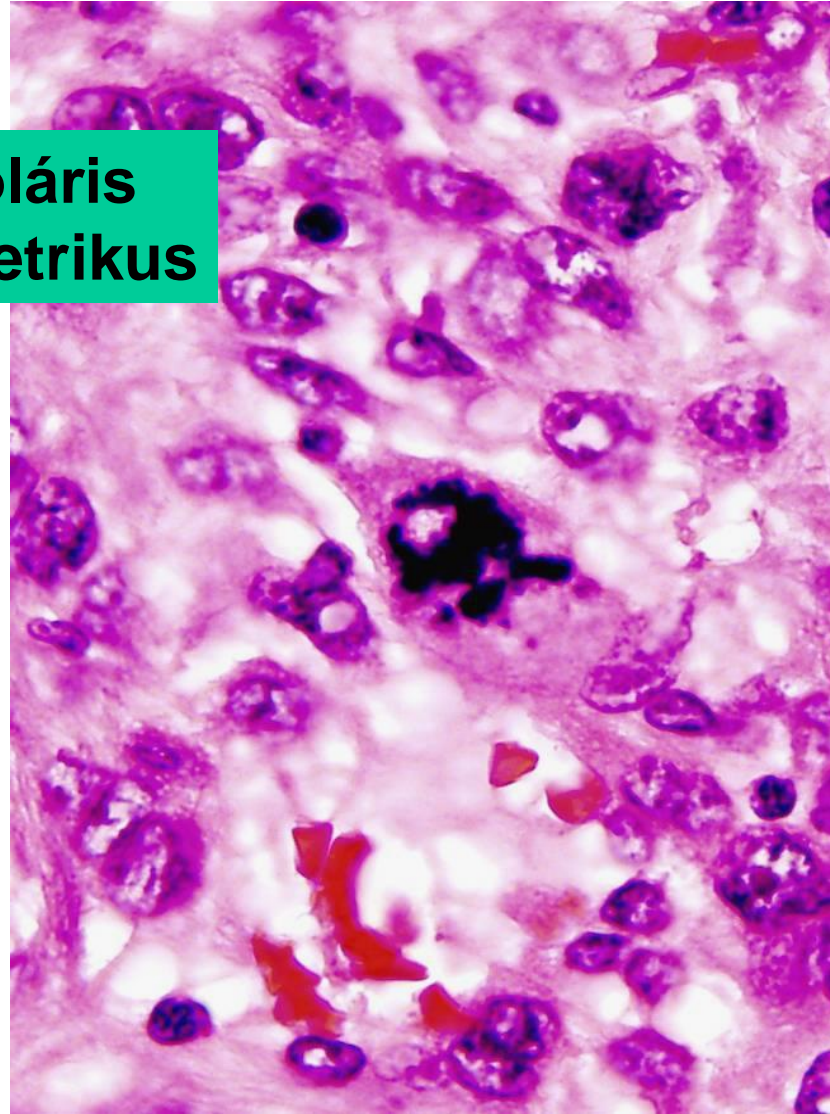
Szabálytalan elhelyezkedésű mitózisok



Atípusos mitózisok



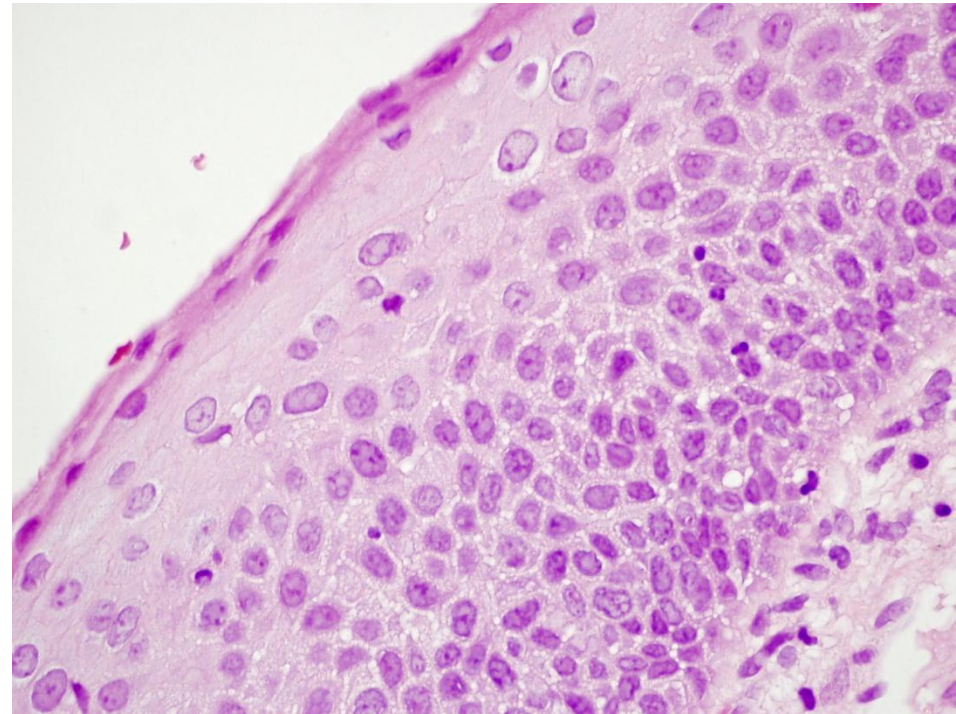
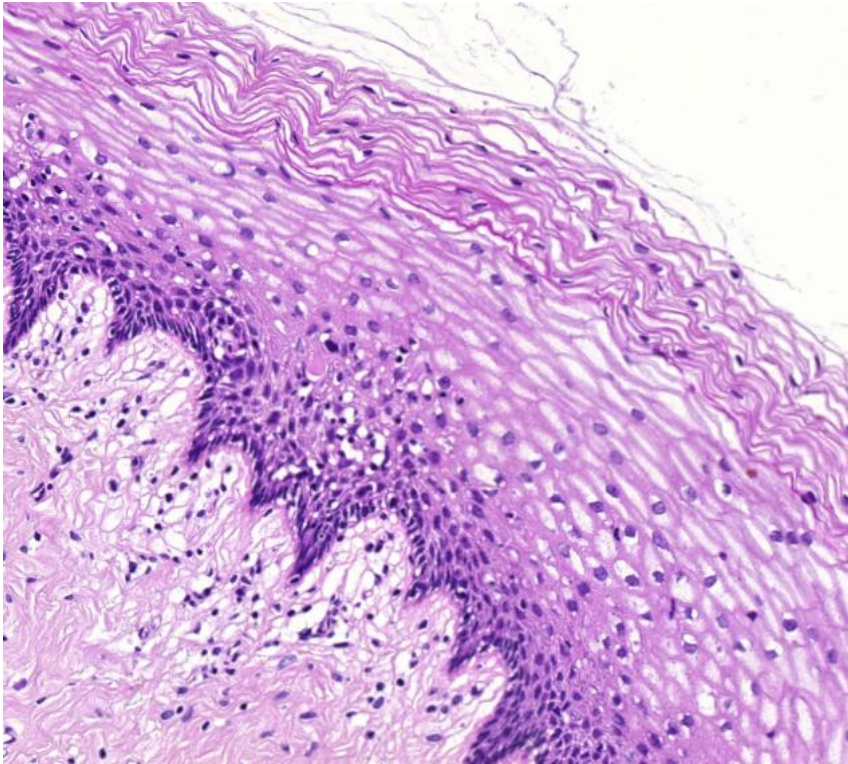
- multipoláris
- asszimetrikus



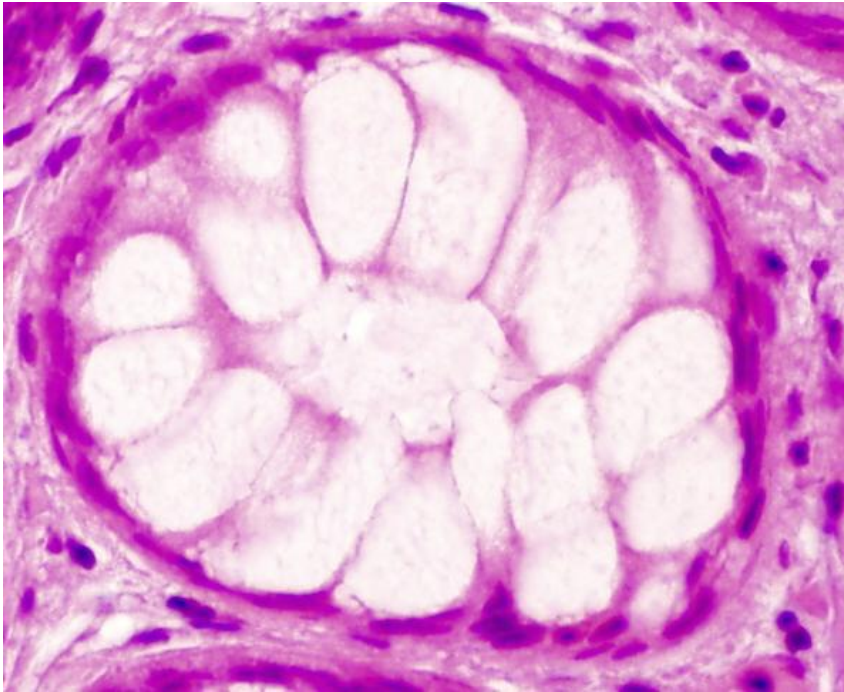
Rendezettség felbomlása



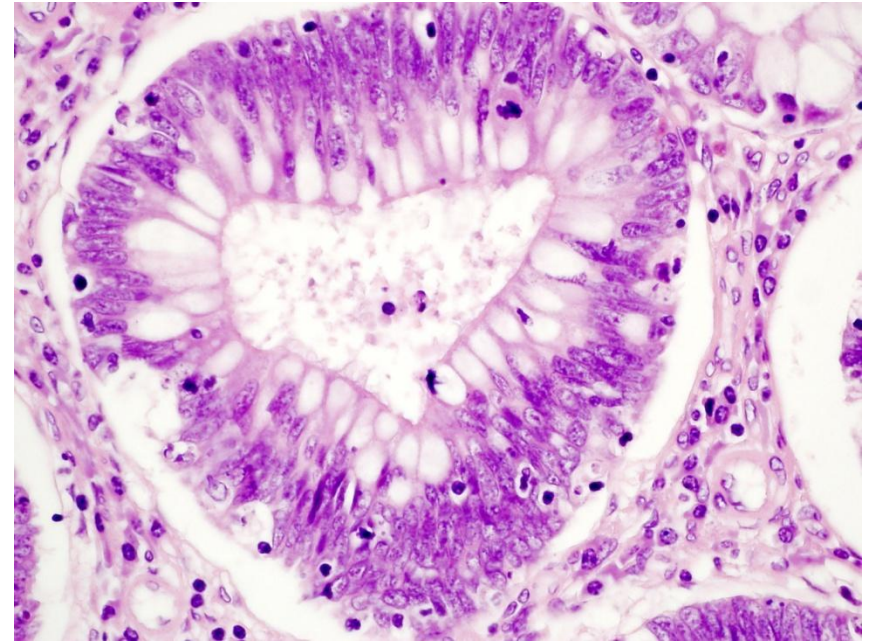
Rendezettség felbomlása



Sejtmagok rendellenes polarizációja



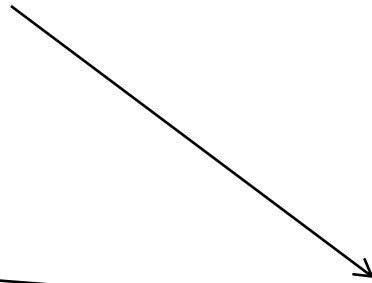
Normál – bazálisan megjelenő



Dysplasia - pseudostratifikált

Nevezéktan (cervix)

LSIL (low-grade
intraepithelial lesion)



CIN I (cervical
intraepithelial
neoplasia I)

HSIL (high-grade
intraepithelial lesion)

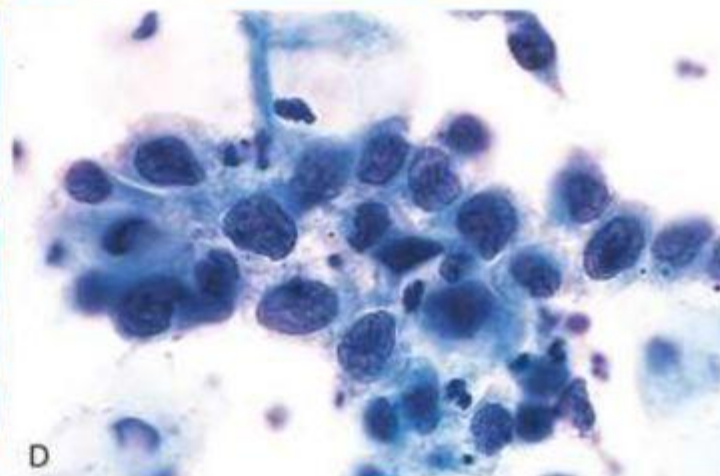
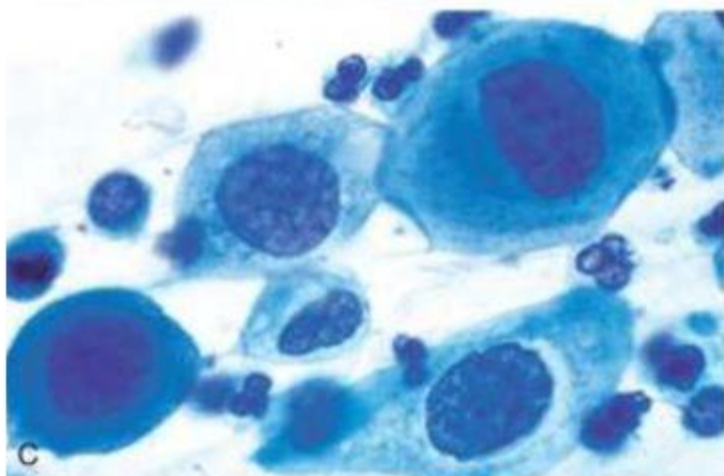
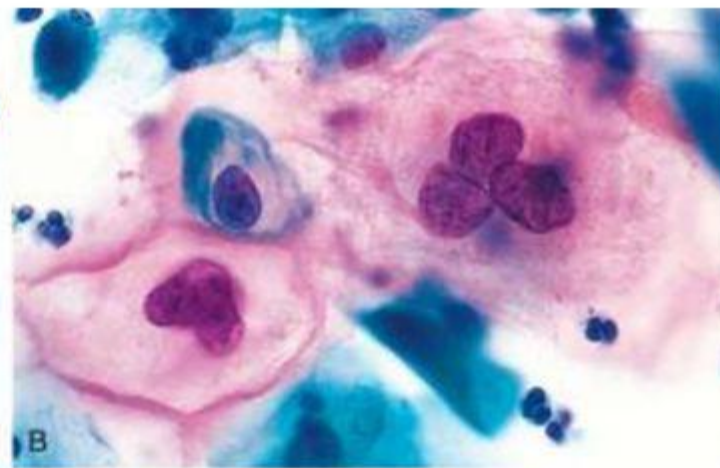
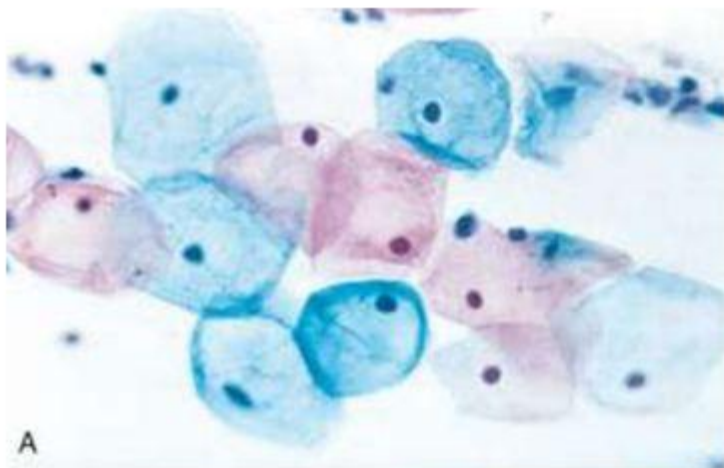


CIN II

CIN III

Korábbi nevezéktan

SIL citológiája



A. Normal ; B. LSIL ; C. HSIL(CIN2); D. HSIL(CIN3)

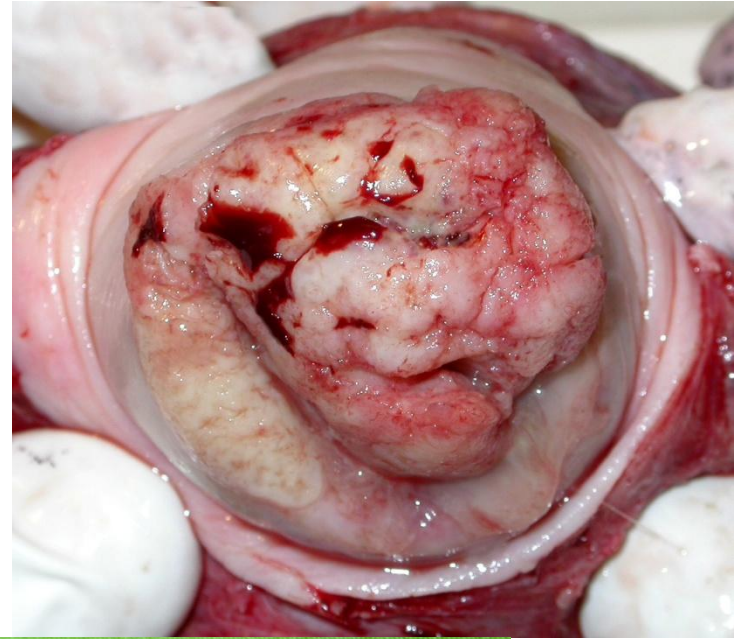
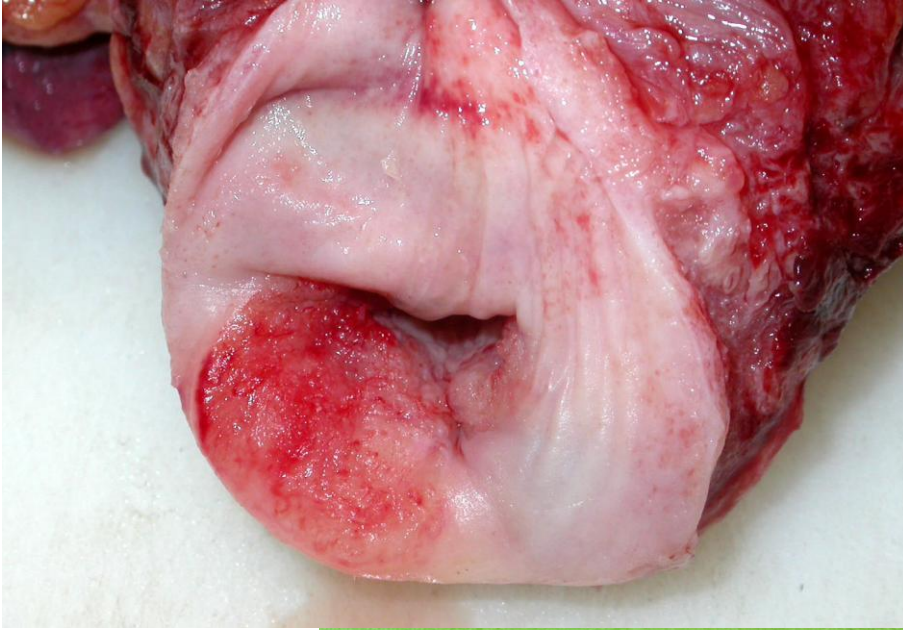
Nevezéktan (általános)

Low grade – High grade dysplasia (pl. colon adenoma, urotheliális daganatok)

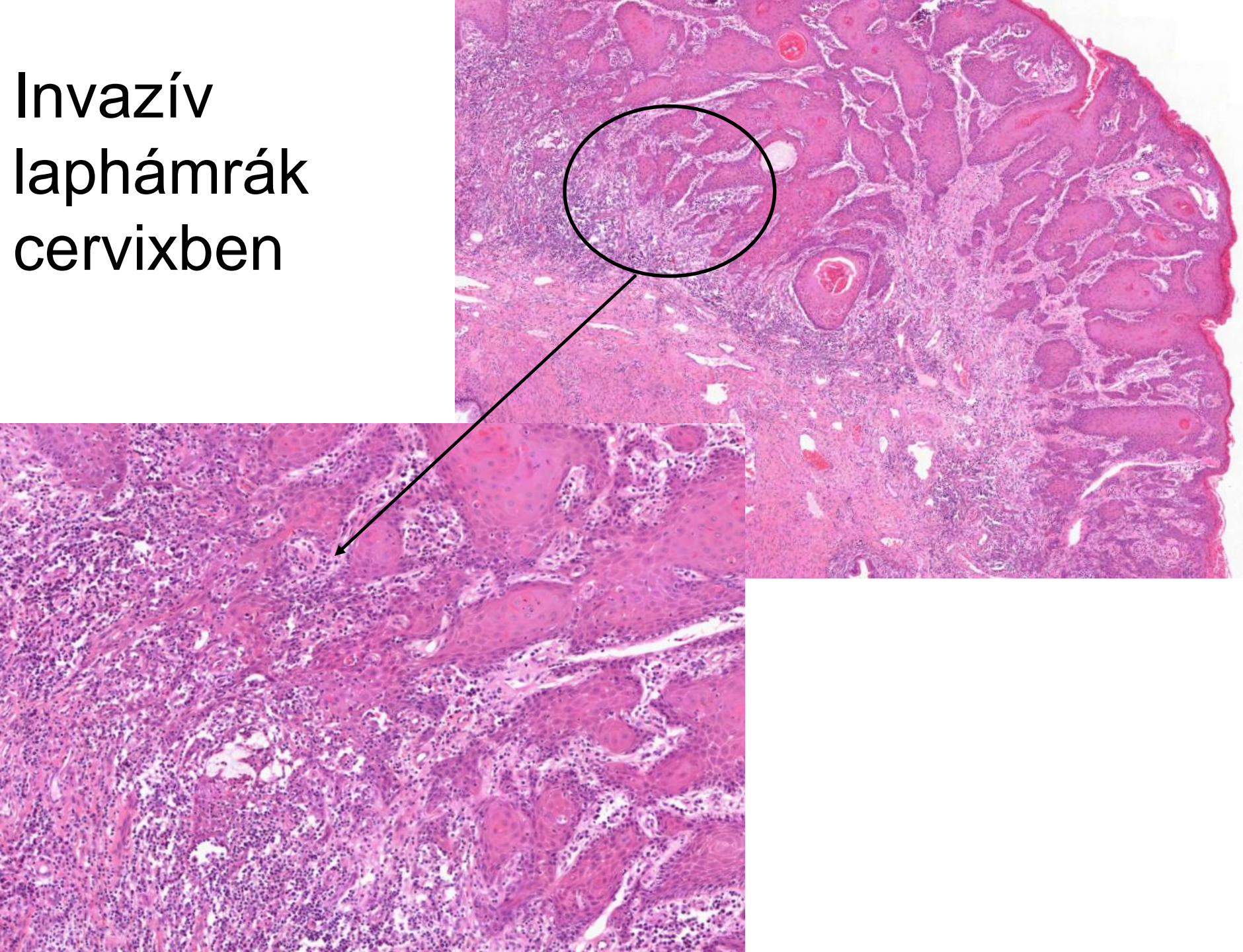
Intraepithelial neoplasia 1-2-3 (-IN, pl. CIN, PIN, PanIN, BiIN, VIN, VaIN)

High grade intraepithelial neoplasia ~IN3 =
in situ carcinoma

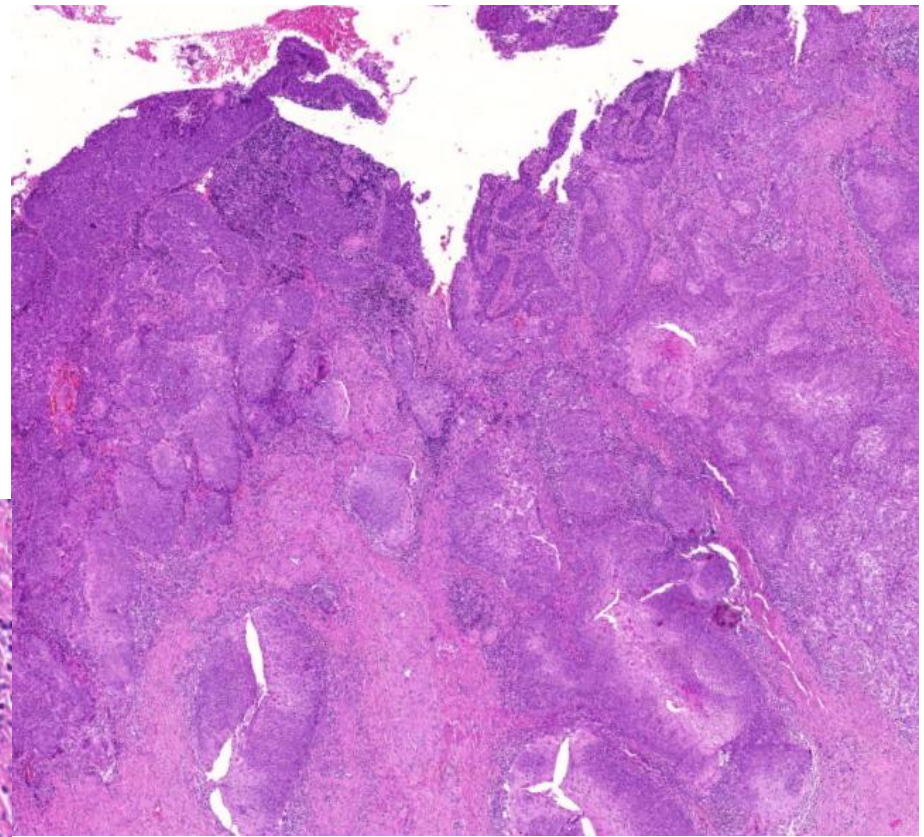
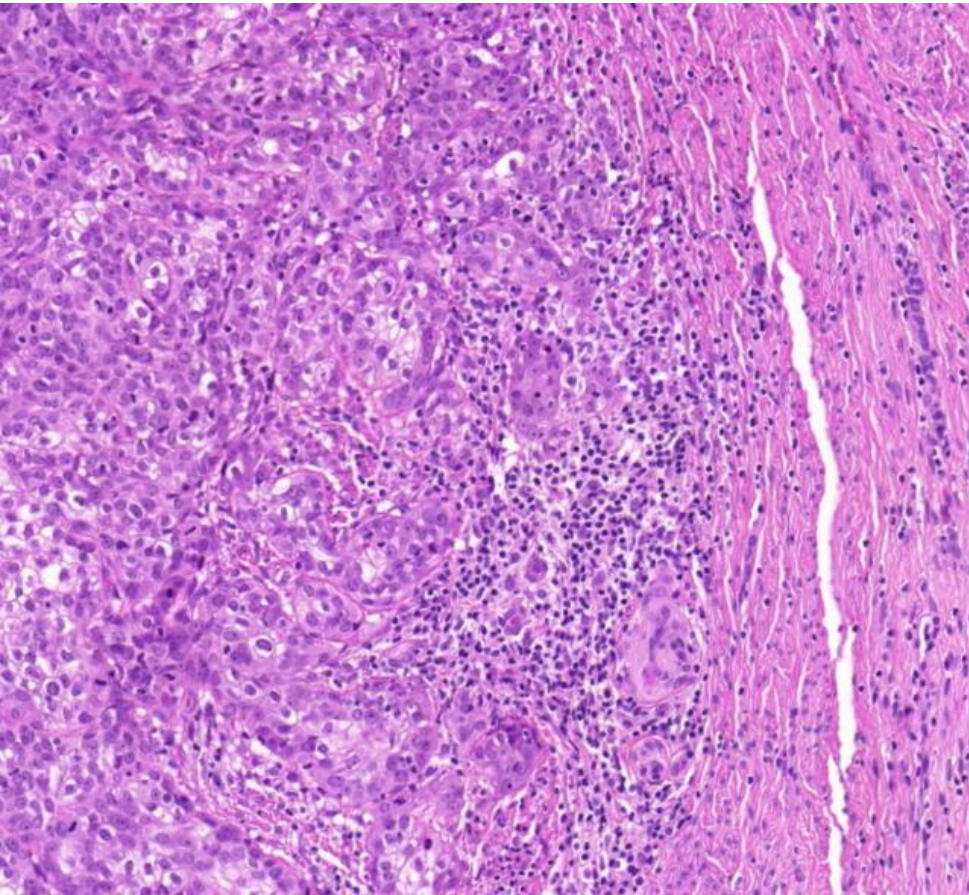
Invazív laphámrák cervixben



Invazív
laphámrák
cervixben

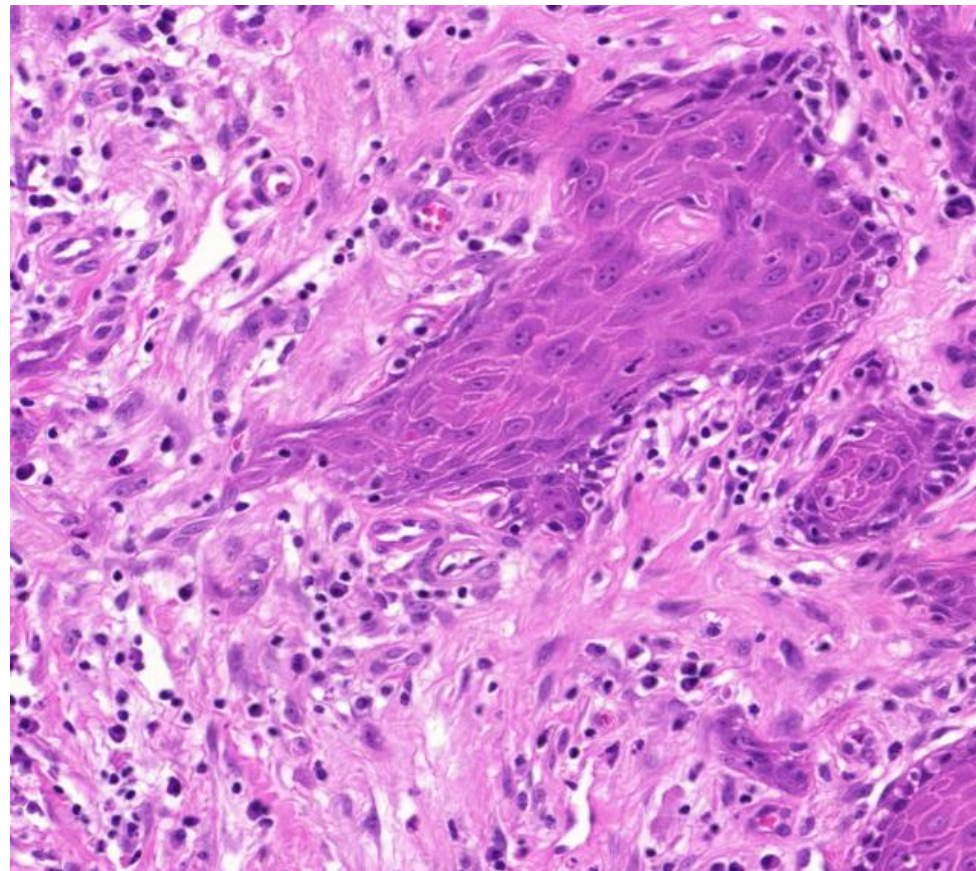
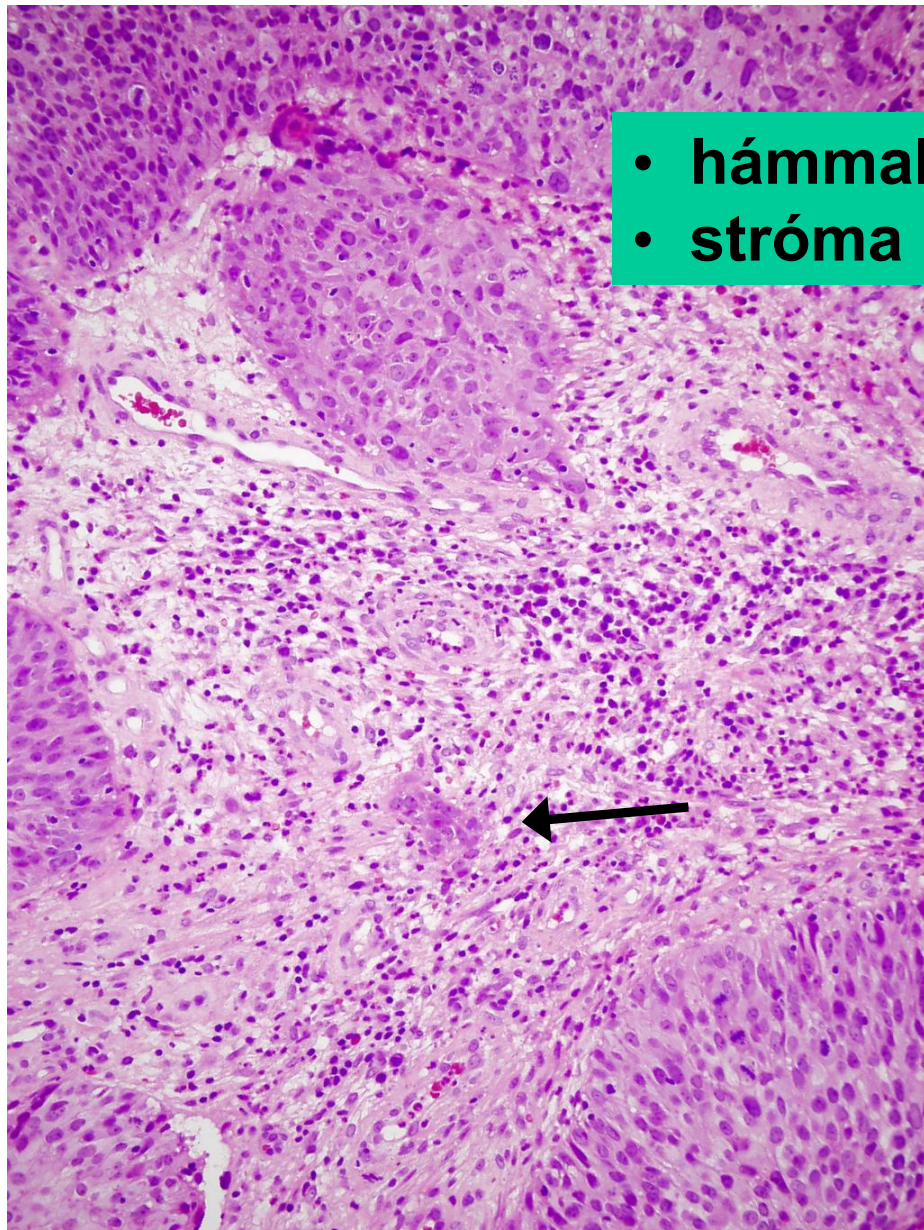


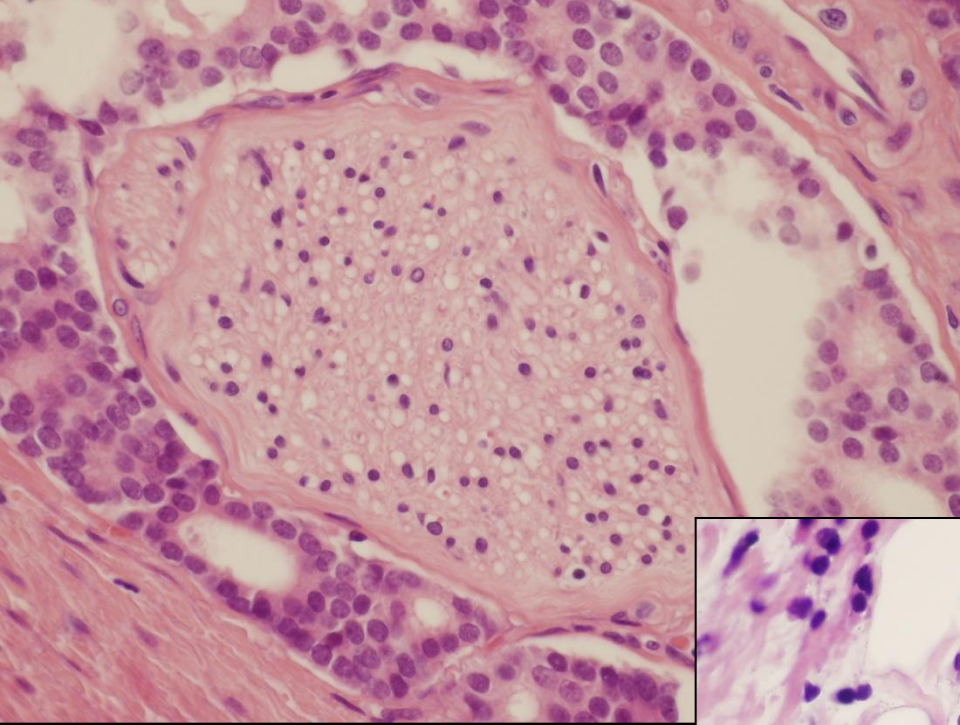
Invazív laphámrák cervixben



Invázió

- hámmal való kapcsolat megszakad
- stróma reakció/gyulladás





Perineurális
invázió

Lymphovasculáris
invázió

