

## NO. 009 Squamous cell carcinoma (Moderately-differentiated)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 表皮層(epithelium)增厚(acanthosis) (Fig. 1 blue ↑) · 原本規則的表皮變不規則 · 而增生的表皮細胞形成一團一團的 tumor islands (Fig. 1&amp;2 red ↑) 向下侵犯至小唾液腺(Fig. 2 green ↑)。</li> <li>➤ 可見周邊的上皮也有明顯的 dysplastic change。程度可達 carcinoma in situ (Fig. 1 blue ↑)。</li> <li>➤ 與上片相比其 intercellular bridge 較不明顯 · 有些地方 tumor cells 間的連結變得較不緊密 (acantholysis)。</li> <li>➤ 因分化較差 · 所以 keratin 生成較少 · 而 tumor cell 的特徵：pleomorphism、hyperchromatism、N/C ratio 增加、abnormal mitosis、individual cell keratinization 與前片相同。</li> <li>➤ Tumor islands 中出現 necrosis 。(Fig. 6 white ↑)</li> <li>➤ 周邊可見 tumor cells 侵犯至血管內 。(Fig. 5 red ↑)</li> </ul>	<p>標記重點：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tumor islands (Fig. 1 red ↑)</li> <li>2. Dysplasia:</li> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Pleomorphism (型態不一)</li> <li>b. hyperchromatism (Fig. 3 yellow ↑)</li> <li>c. N/C ratio 增加(Fig. 3 green ↑)</li> <li>d. abnormal mitosis (Fig. 3 blue ↑)</li> <li>e. Individual cell dyskeratosis (Fig. 4 red ↑)</li> </ol> <li>3. Intravascular invasion (Fig. 5 red ↑)</li> <li>4. Tumoral necrosis (Fig. 6 white ↑)</li> </ol>
---	--

Fig. 1

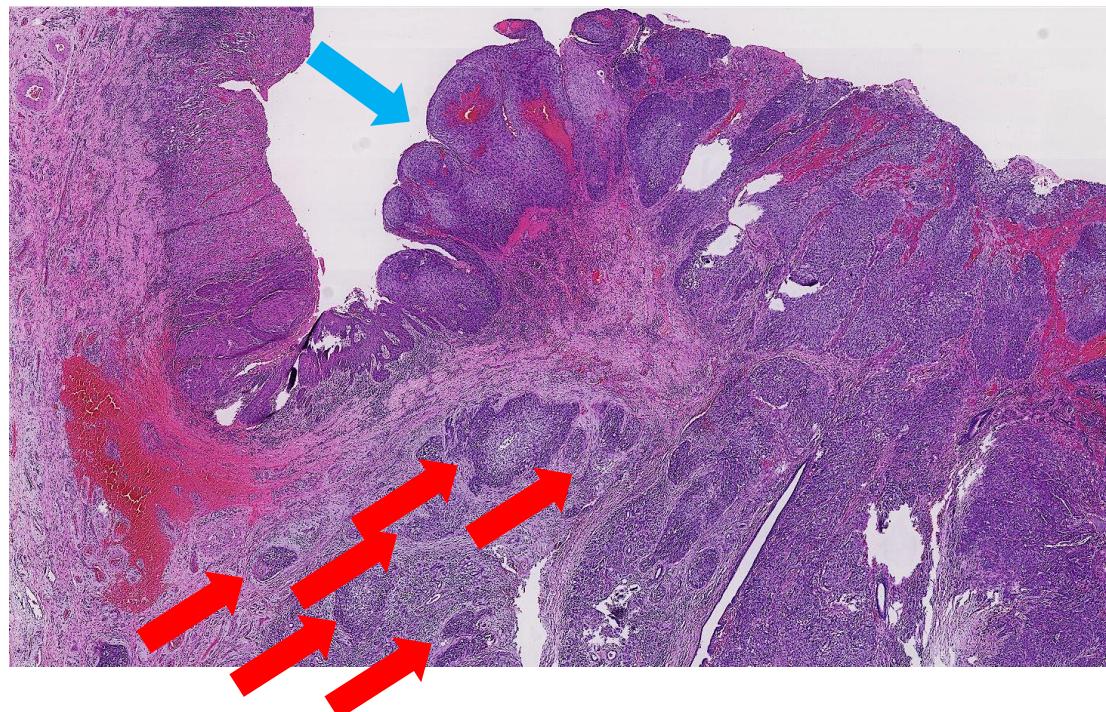


Fig. 2

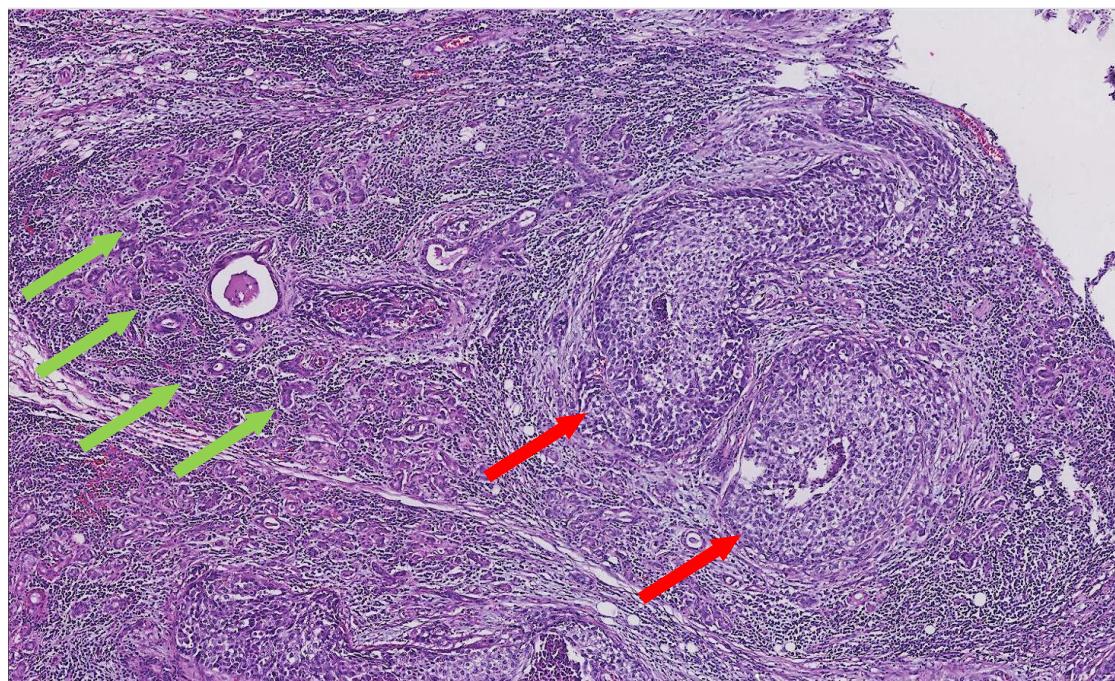


Fig. 3

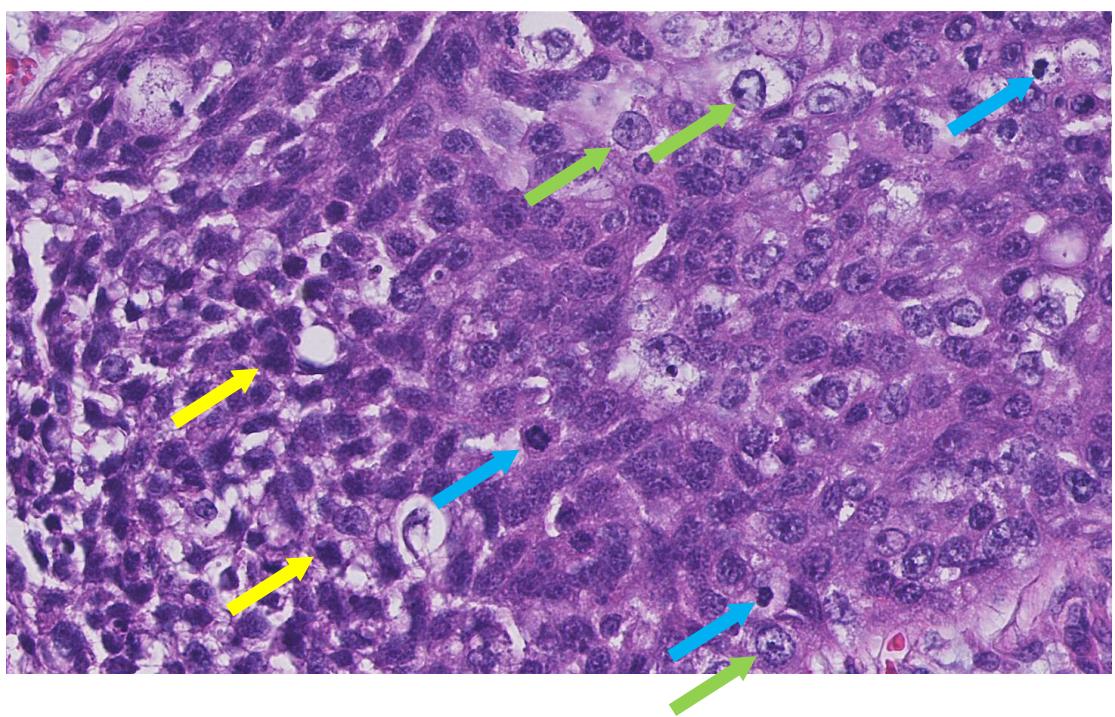


Fig. 4

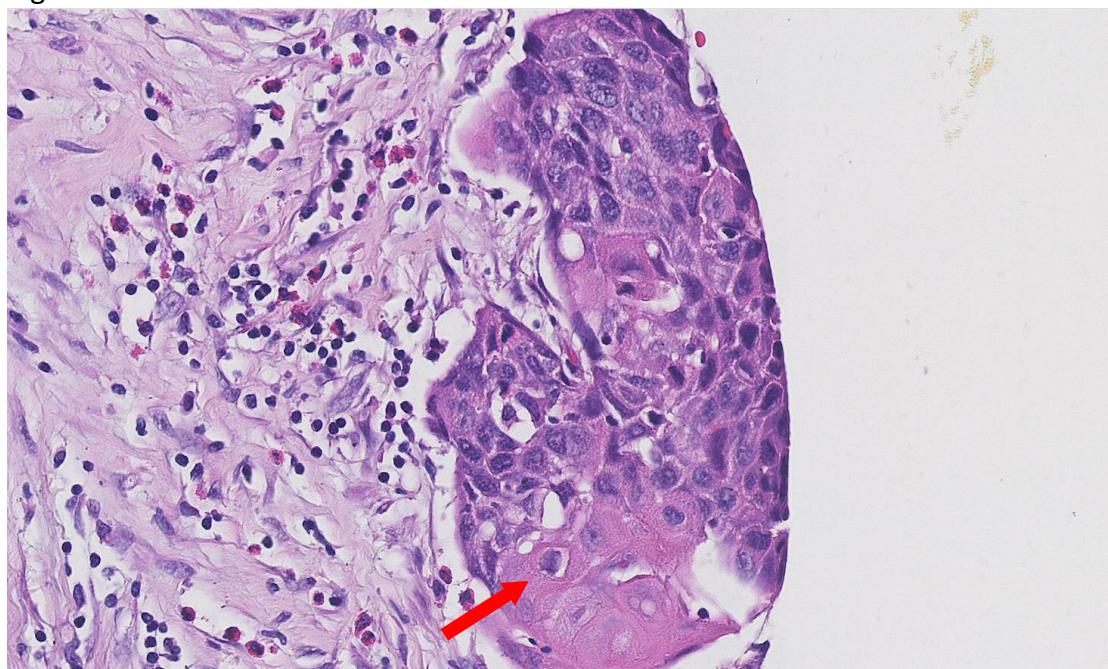


Fig. 5

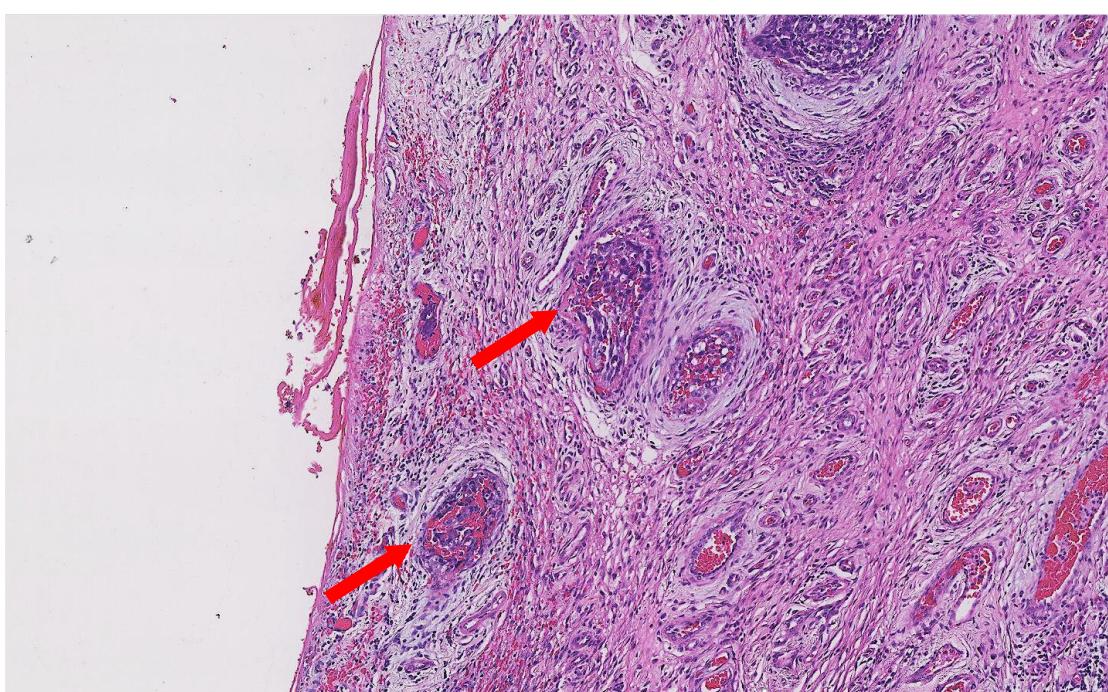


Fig. 6

