

## NO. 020 Giant cell granuloma, peripheral

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 表皮有病變—acanthosis · basal cell layer 增生(Fig. 1 red ↑)。重點在下面 lamina propria 由 granulation tissue 構成。並夾雜大量 multinucleated giant cells · 其濃染(basophilic) · 細胞大大的 · 形狀不一且多核。(Fig. 2 red ↑)</li> <li>➤ Granulation tissue 為 immature fibroblasts(Fig. 2&amp;3 blue ↑)所構成的 stroma 加上發炎細胞浸潤(Fig. 2&amp;3 green ↑)、RBC(Fig. 3 yellow ↑)、還有新生血管(內皮細胞也呈現肥胖樣) (Fig. 2 orange ↑)。</li> </ul>	<p>標記重點：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proliferation of multinucleated giant cell within a background of plump ovoid and spindle-shaped mesenchymal cells (Fig. 2 red&amp;blue ↑)</li> <li>2. Abundant hemorrhage (Fig. 3 yellow ↑)</li> <li>3. Hemosiderin pigment ( RBC 死亡→血紅素沉積→顏色為 dark brown ) (Fig. 2&amp;3 brown ↑)</li> <li>4. Inflammatory cells (Fig. 2&amp;3 green ↑)</li> <li>5. 解釋為何是 peripheral。因為可見病灶上方即為上皮 · 因此可得知該病灶長在軟組織中 · 而非骨內(central)。(Fig. 1 red ↑)</li> </ol>
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Fig. 1

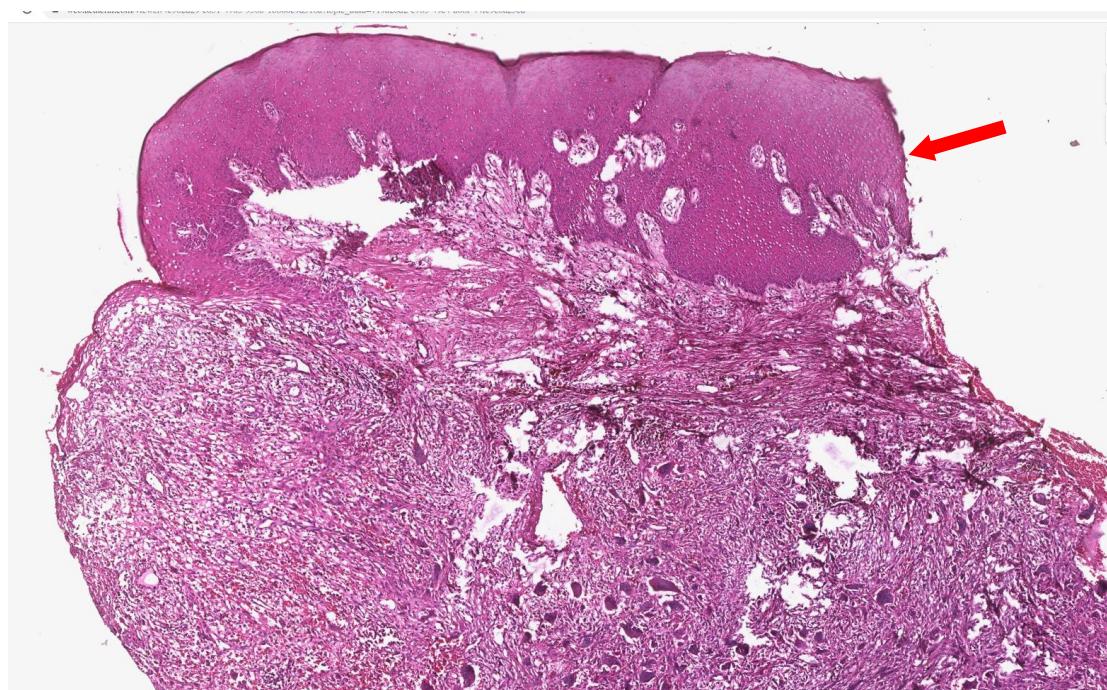


Fig. 2

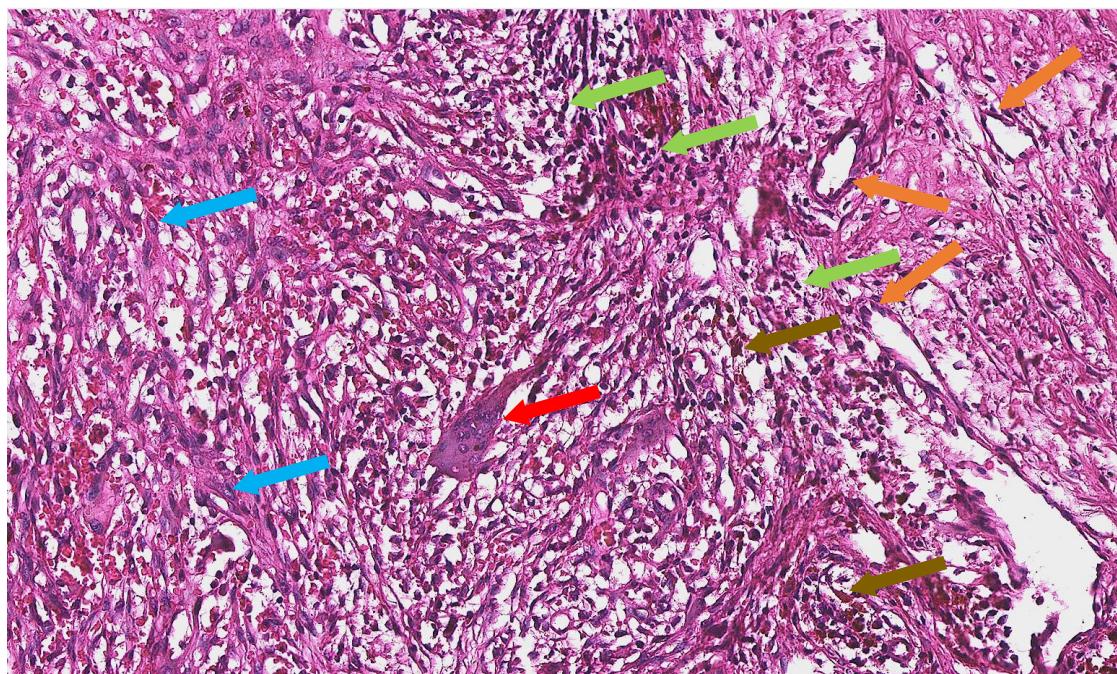


Fig. 3

