

## NO. 046 Odontogenic myxoma

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alveolar bone : bone 被 tumor (Fig. 1 yellow★)破壞取代，剩下周邊少量的 bone trabeculae (Fig. 1 red ↑)· 因此斷定為發生於骨內之病變(central type)。</li> <li>➤ 另外可見覆蓋於上方之上皮 (Fig. 1 green ↑)· 然而可見主要的病灶是在更深處的骨內· 因此並非 peripheral lesion。</li> <li>➤ Myxomatous tissue : fibrous tissue 排列鬆散 ( loose fibrous tissue )· 只有些許纖細的 collagen fibrils· 且背景為淡藍色· 稱為 myxomatous tissue。</li> <li>➤ 於 myxomatous tissue 中的細胞排列鬆散· 有多種型態 : spindle cells、stellate cells ( angular cells )。</li> </ul>	<p>標記重點：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 被破壞的 bone (osteocyte in lacuna) (Fig. 2 red ↑)</li> <li>2. Loose myxoid stroma (Fig. 2 yellow ★) with few collagen fibrils (Fig. 3 yellow ↑)</li> <li>3. Several cell in myxoid stroma: Spindle cell (Fig. 3 blue ↑)、stellate cells ( angular cells ) (Fig. 3 green ↑)</li> <li>4. Blood vessels (Fig. 3 red ↑)</li> </ol>
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Fig. 1

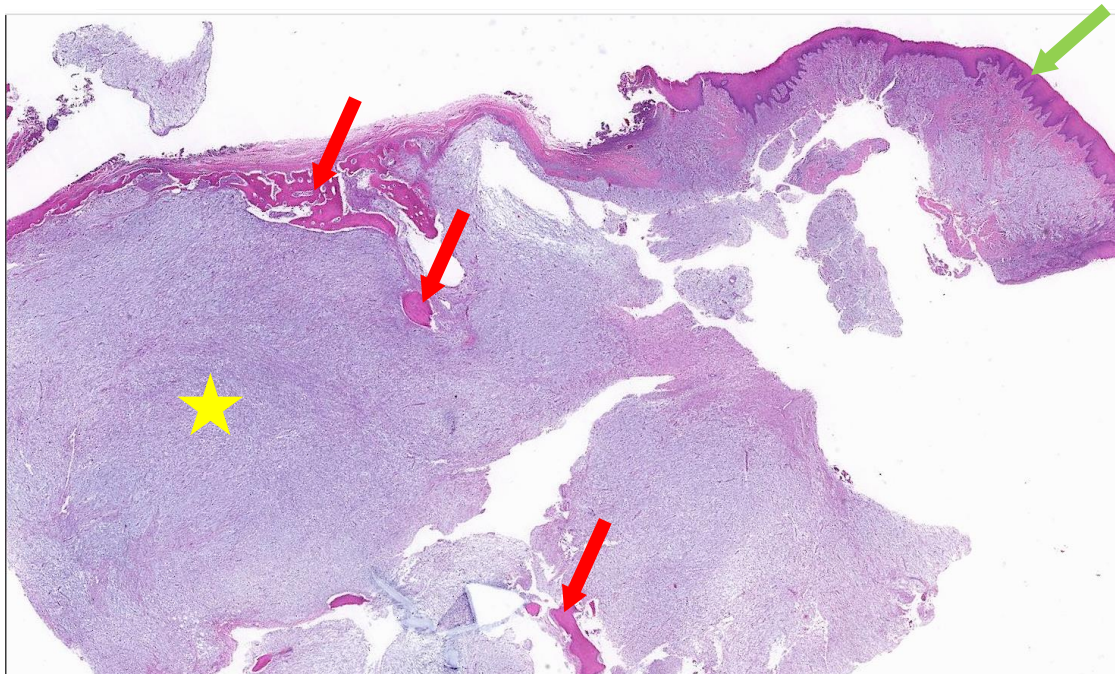




Fig. 2

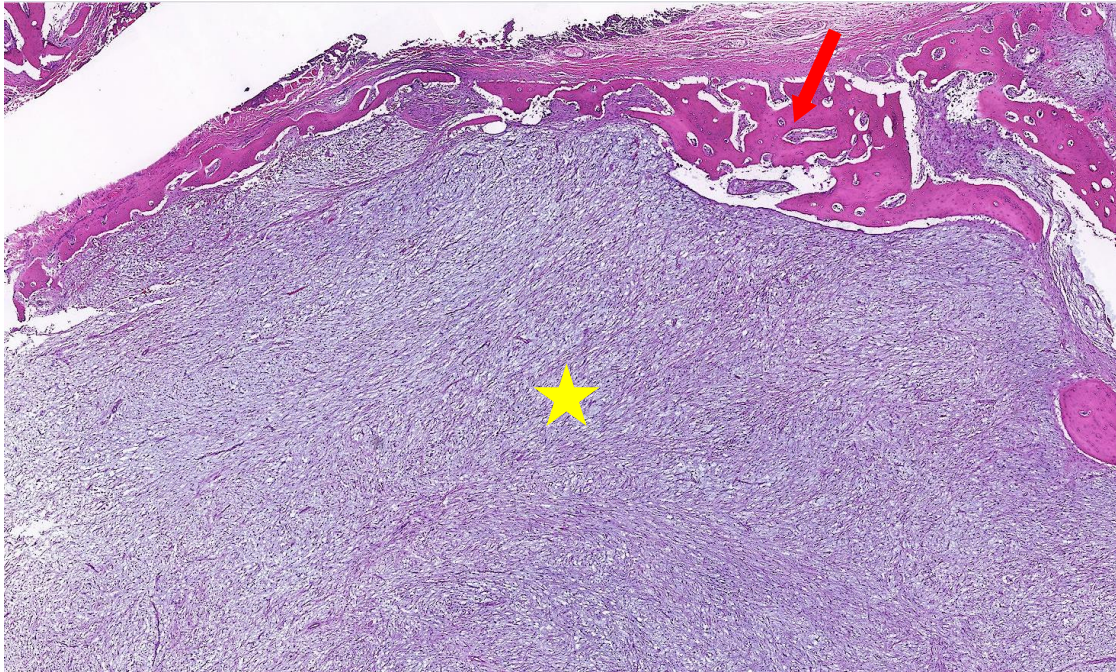


Fig. 3

