

BÖLÜM 5

PERİFERİK VASKÜLER TÜMÖRLER

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GİRİŞ

Vasküler neoplazmlar, endotel hücrelerinden ya da vasküler yapıları destekleyen hücrelerden köken alırlar. Benign, intermediate ve daha seyrek olarak rastlanan malign özellikler gösteren tümörler olmak üzere 3 ana başlık altından incelenmektedir (1). Bu bölümde Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün (DSÖ) 2019 yılında güncellenen sınıflandırmasına göre vasküler tümörlerin sık görülenlerinin klinik ve histopatolojik özellikleri incelendi (2).

BENİGN VASKÜLER TÜMÖRLER

Benign vasküler tümörler, atipi içermeyen tek sıralı endotel hücreleri ile döşelidir (3). Hemanjiomlar, anjiomatozisler ve lenfanjiomlar olmak üzere 3 grupta incelenir.

HEMANJİOM

Çocukluk çağında en sık görülen tümörlerdir. Sıklıkla baş-boyun bölgesinde lokalizasyon gösteren, kapsülsüz, ağrısız, kırmızı-mor renkte lezyonlar olarak karşımıza çıkarlar. Birçok histolojik alttipi bulunmaktadır. Bu bölümde bu alt tiplerden bazılarının özellikleri incelendi (4).

Arteriovenöz malformasyon/hemanjiom

Arteriovenöz şantların varlığı ile karakterize çoğunlukla konjenital olarak gelişen, sıklıkla baş, boyun bölgesinde lokalizasyon gösteren lezyonlardır (5).

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sitoplazmalı, geniş veziküler nükleuslu, iğsi ve epitelioid hücrelerden oluşur. İmmünohistokimyasal olarak membranöz CD31 ekspresyonu izlenir. Epitelioid sub-tiplerinde Keratin, EMA ekspresyonu da izlenebilir (40,41).

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