Tükürük bezi tümörleri sınıflaması

Prof. Dr. Ömer Günhan
GATA Patoloji

Sınıflama;

Biyolojik sistematizasyondur
Dinamiktir
Amaca yöneliktir
Sürelidir
Sayısı fazla olabilir
Global çalışmalar için gereklidir

Sınıflama amaca göre değişiklik gösterebilir;

Kulak Burun Boğaz
Nükleer Tıp
Patoloji
Sitopatoloji

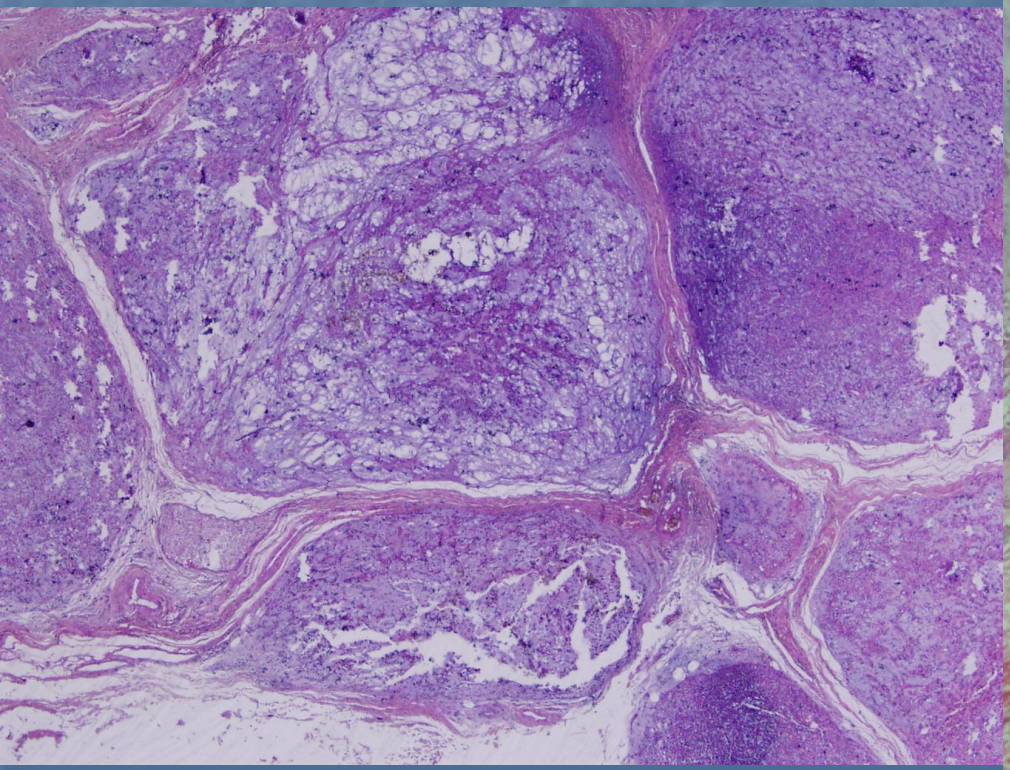
WHO 2005
AFIP
Rosai

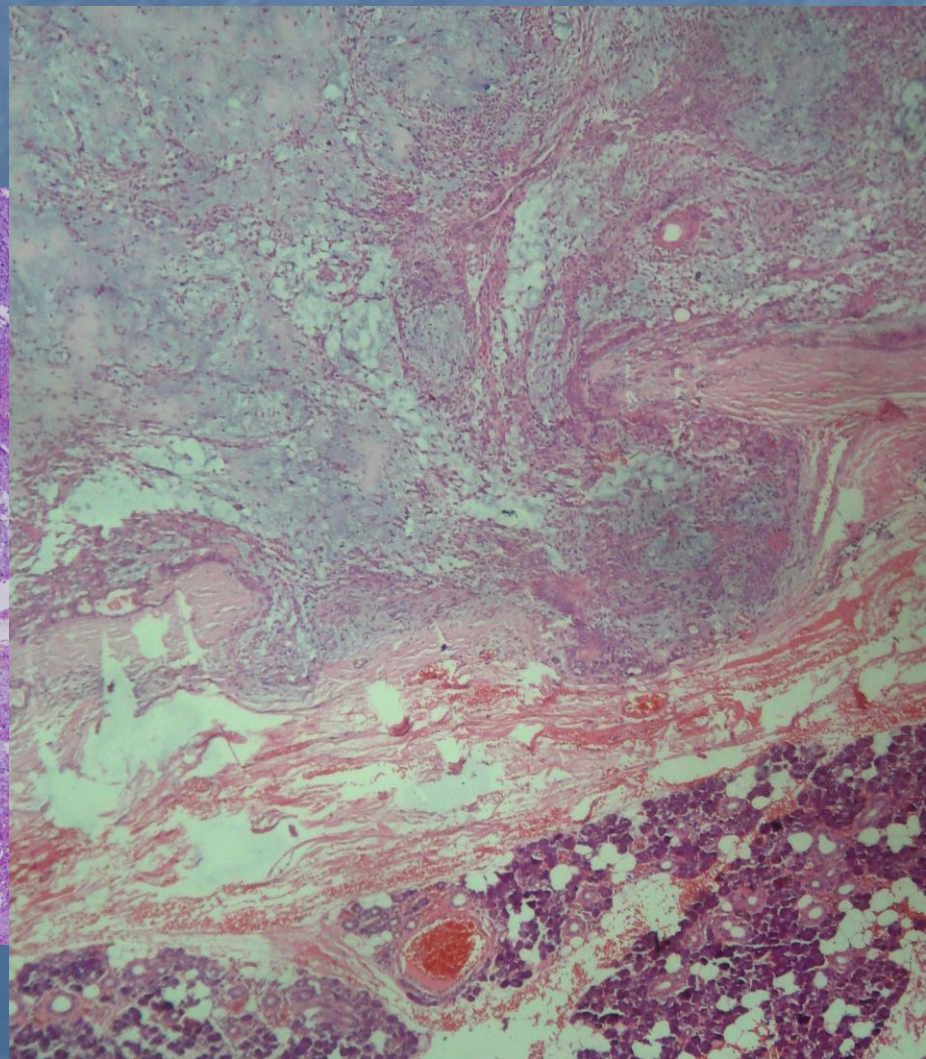
Benign epitelyal tümörler:
Pleomorfik adenom
Miyoepitelyoma
Basal hücreli adenom
Warthin tümörü
Onkositoma
Kanaliküler adenom
Sebaseöz adenom
Lenfadenom (sebaseöz ve sebaseöz olmayan)
Duktal papillom, inverted, intraduktal ve sialoadenoma papilliferum
Kistadenom

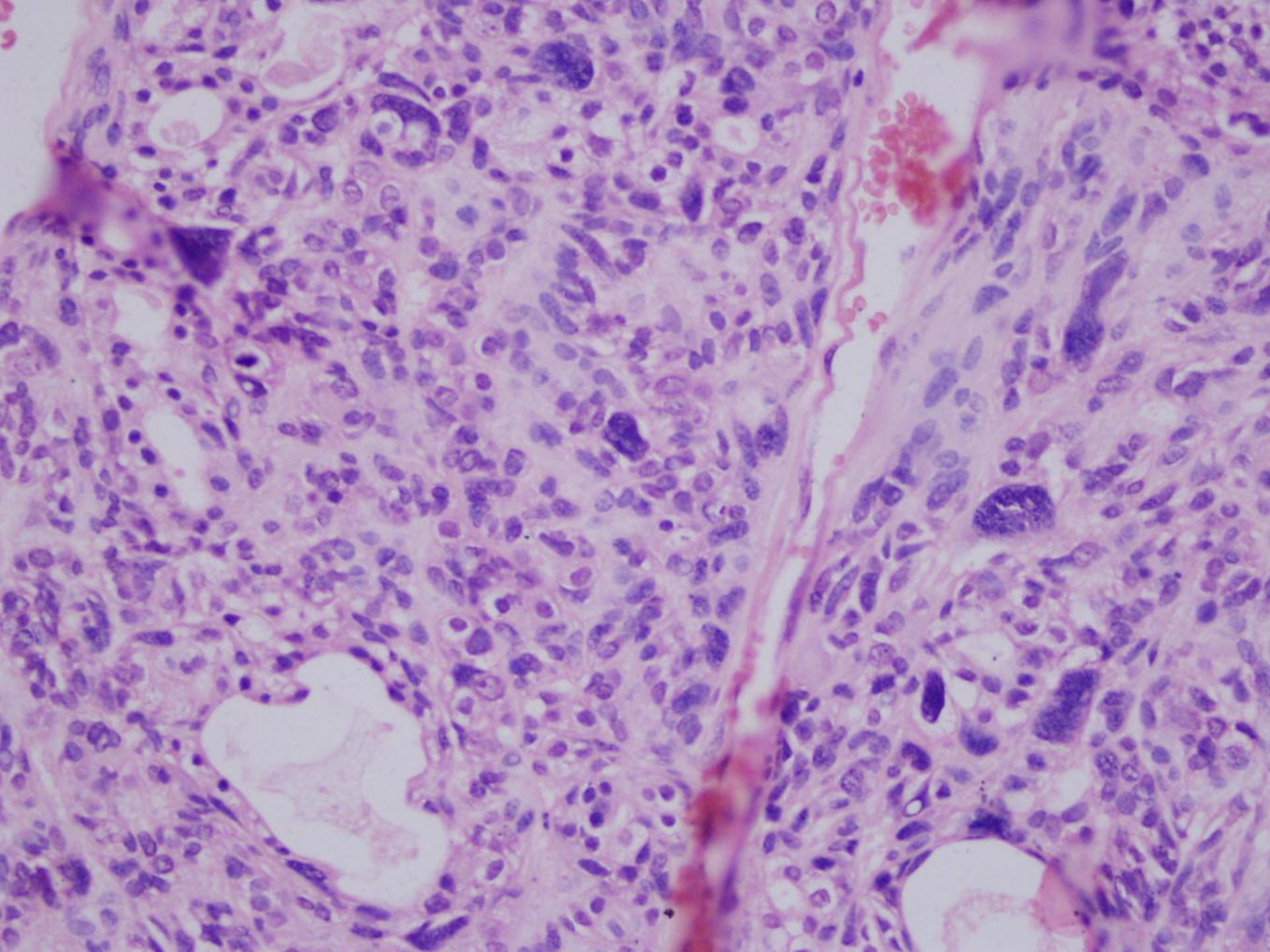
Malign epitelyal tümörler:
Asinik hücreli karsinom
Mukoepidermoid karsinom
Adenoid kistik karsinom
Polimorfik düşük dereceli adenokarsinom
Epitelyal-miyoepitelyal karsinom
Şeffaf hücreli karsinom
Bazal hücreli adenokarsinom
Sebaseöz karsinom
Sebaseöz lenfoadenokarsinom
Kistadenokarsinom
Düşük dereceli kribriform kistadenokarsinom
Onkositik karsinom
Tükürük bezi duktus karsinomu
Adenokarsinom NOS
Miyoepitelyal karsinom
Karsinoma ex pleomorfik adenom
Karsinosarkom
Metastaz yapan pleomorfik adenom
Skuamöz hücreli karsinom
Küçük hücreli karsinom
Büyük hücreli karsinom
Lenfoepitelyal karsinom
Sialoblastom

Stromal metaplazi gösteren tümörler

Pleomorfik adenom



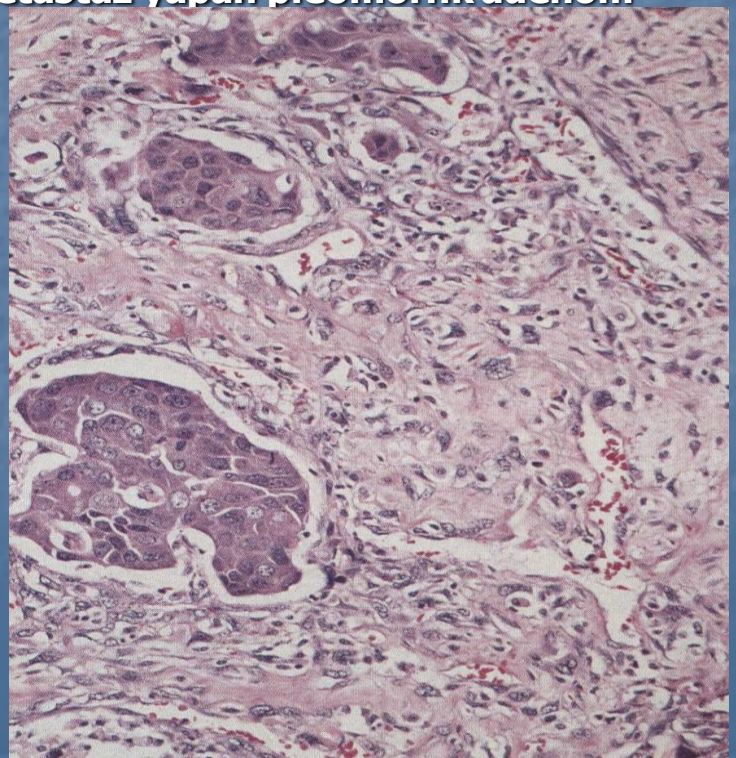


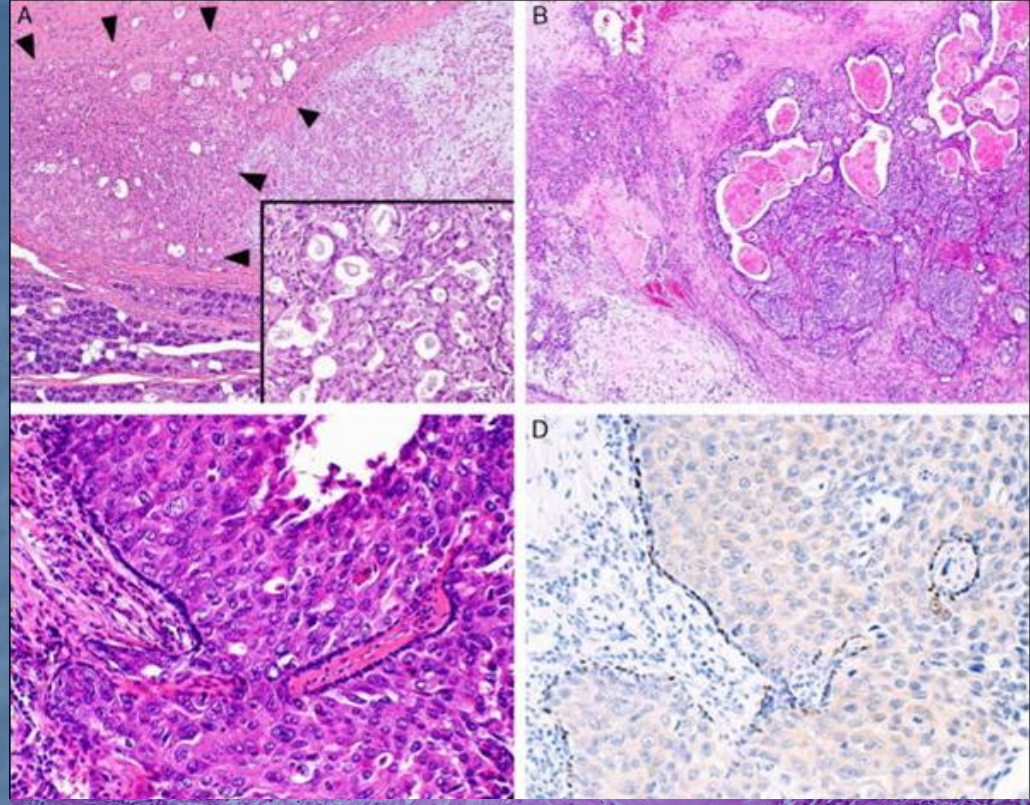


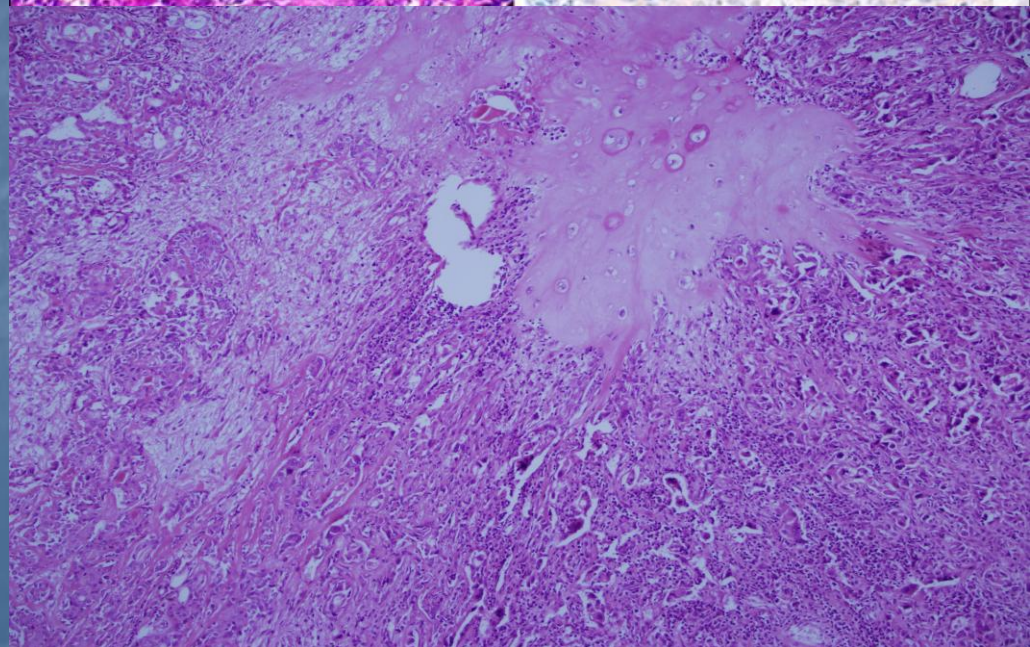
Pleomorfik adenom
Atipik pleomorfik adenom

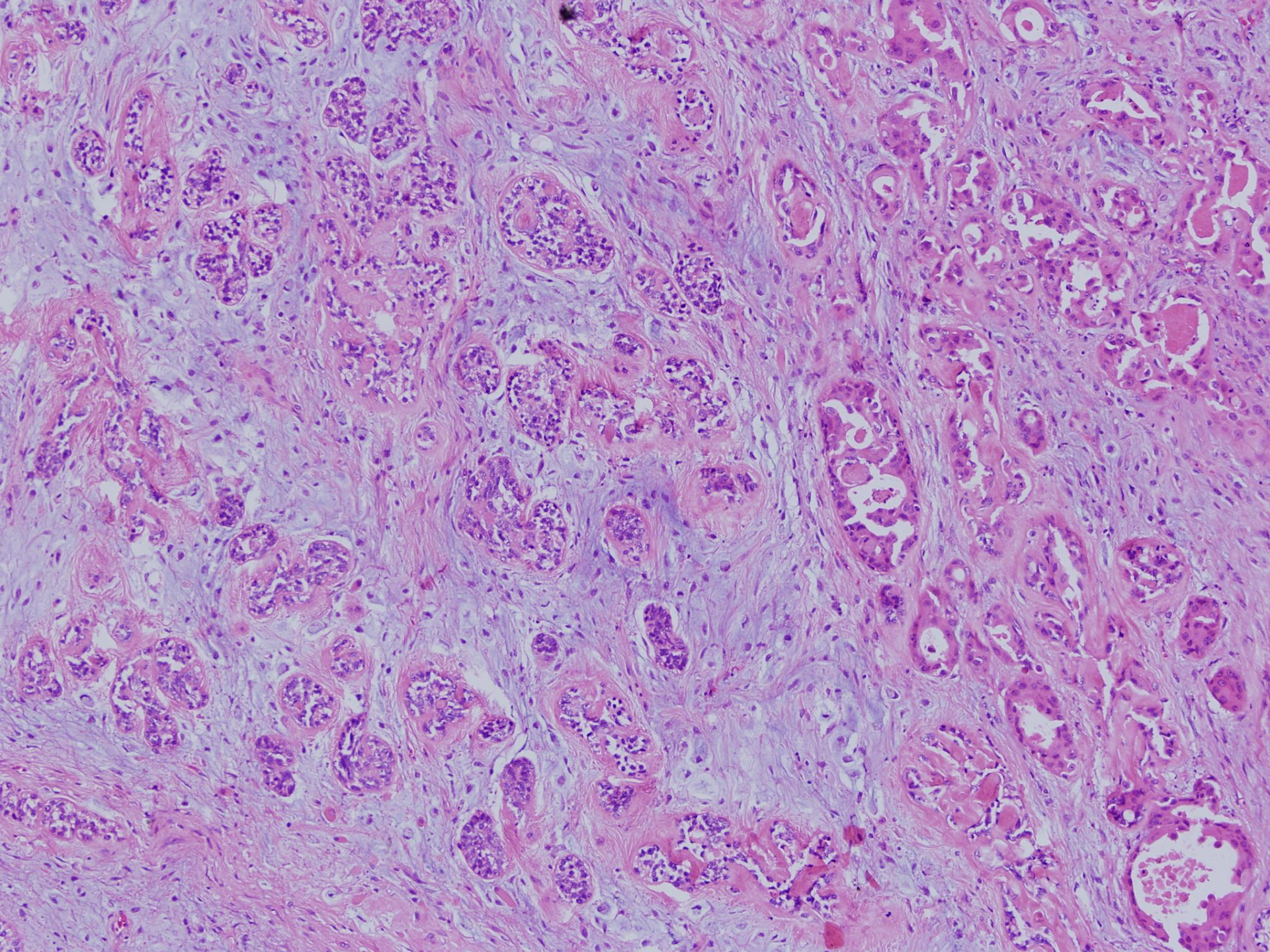
Malign transformasyon
1. Karsinoma ex pleomorfik adenom, invaziv 1.5 mm-8 mm.
İntrakapsüler karsinoma ex pleomorfik adenom
İn-situ karsinoma ex pleomorfik adenom

2. Karsinosarkom (malign mikst tümör)
Karsinosarkom ex pleomorfik adenom
Karsinosarkom ex karsinom ex pleomorfik adenom
Sarkom ex pleomorfik adenom
3. Metastaz yapan pleomorfik adenom



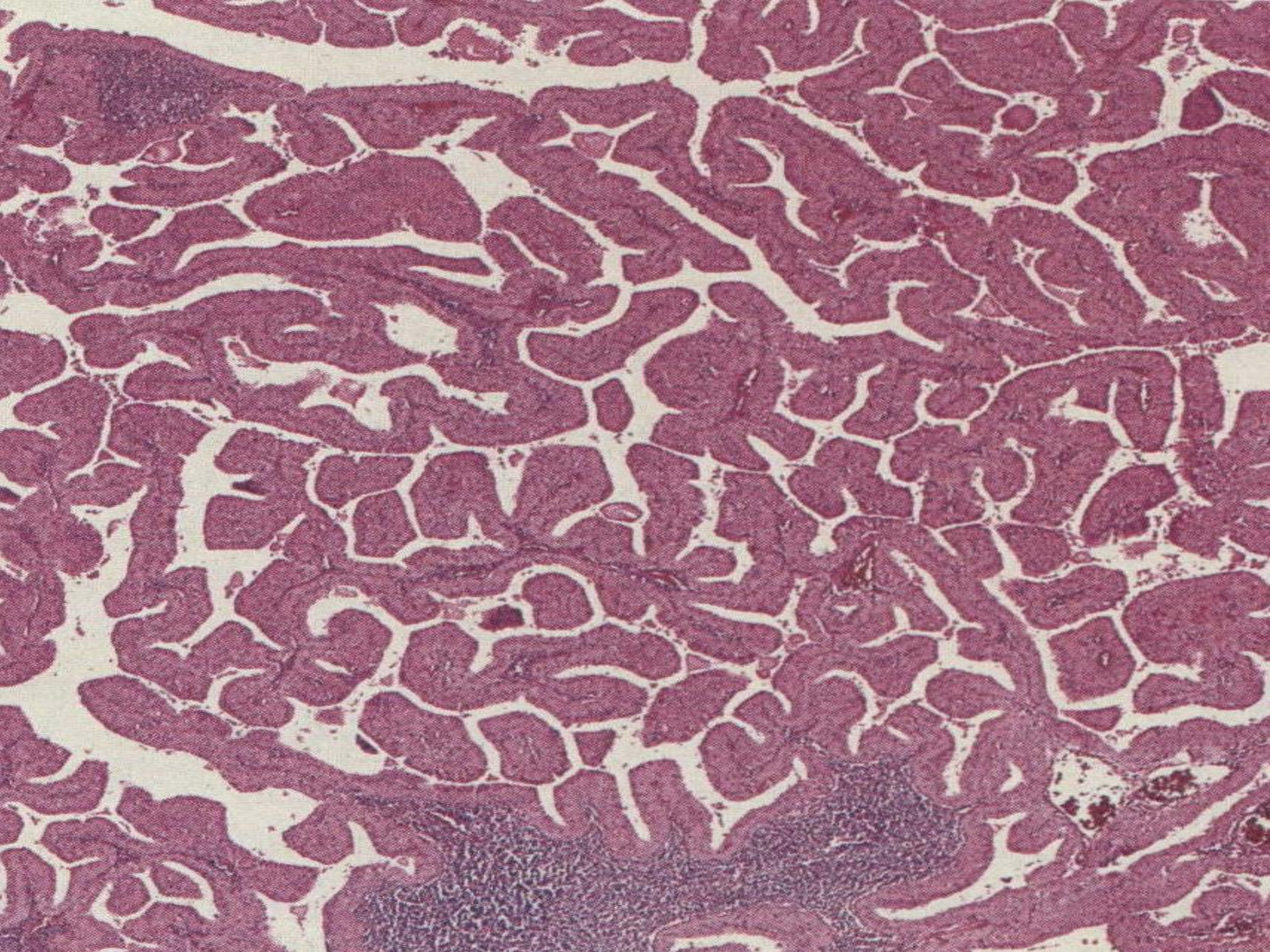


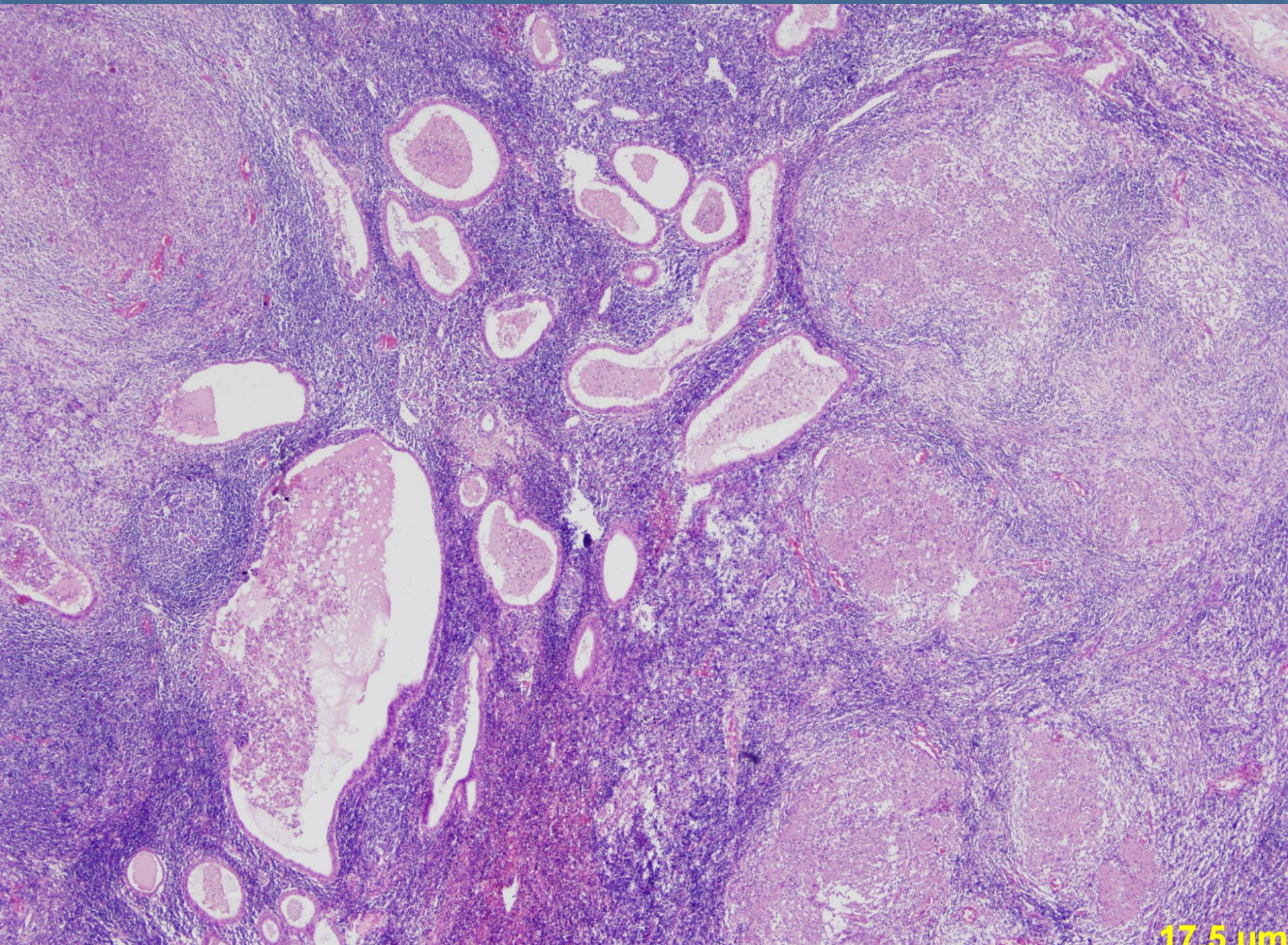


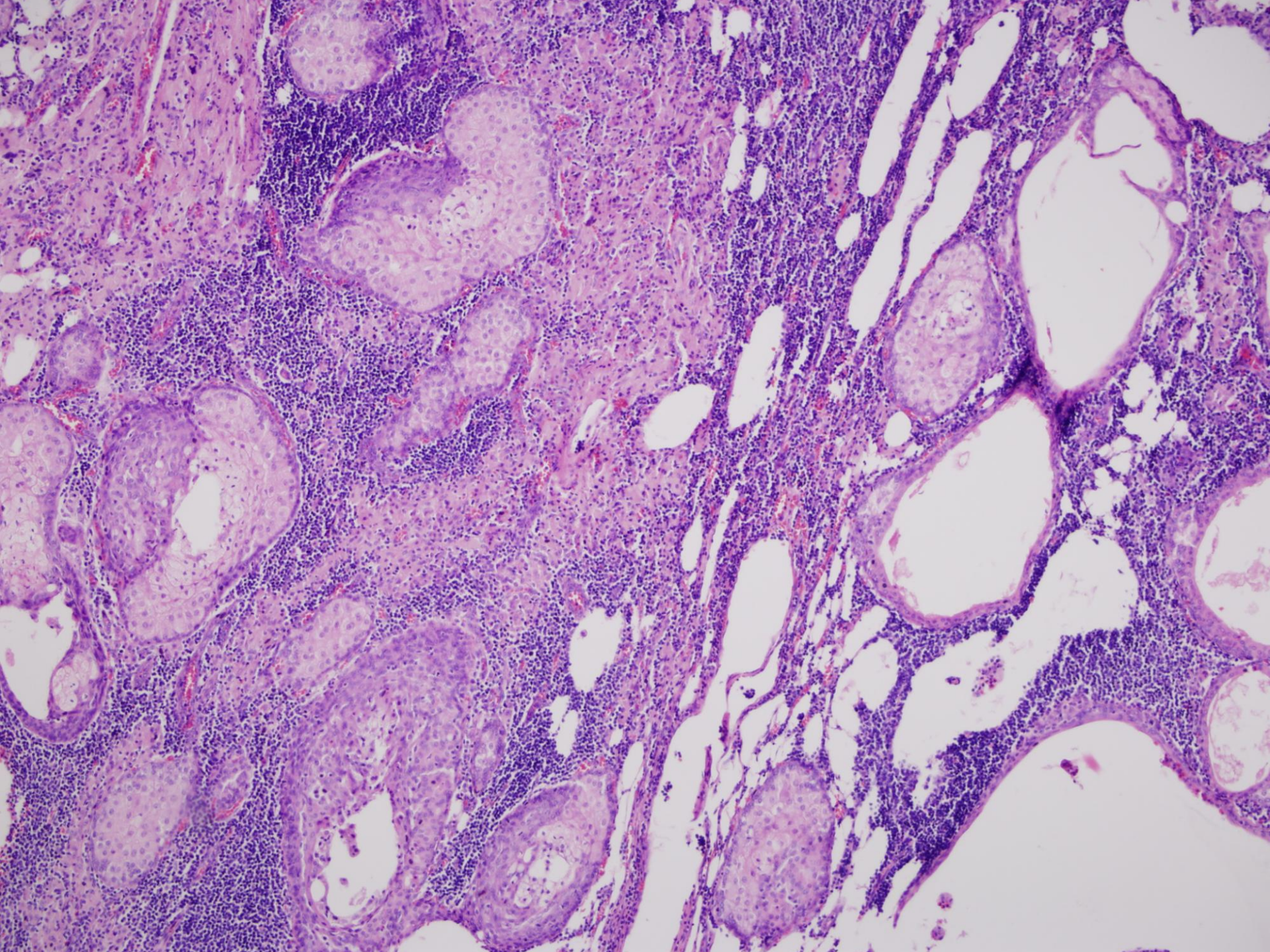


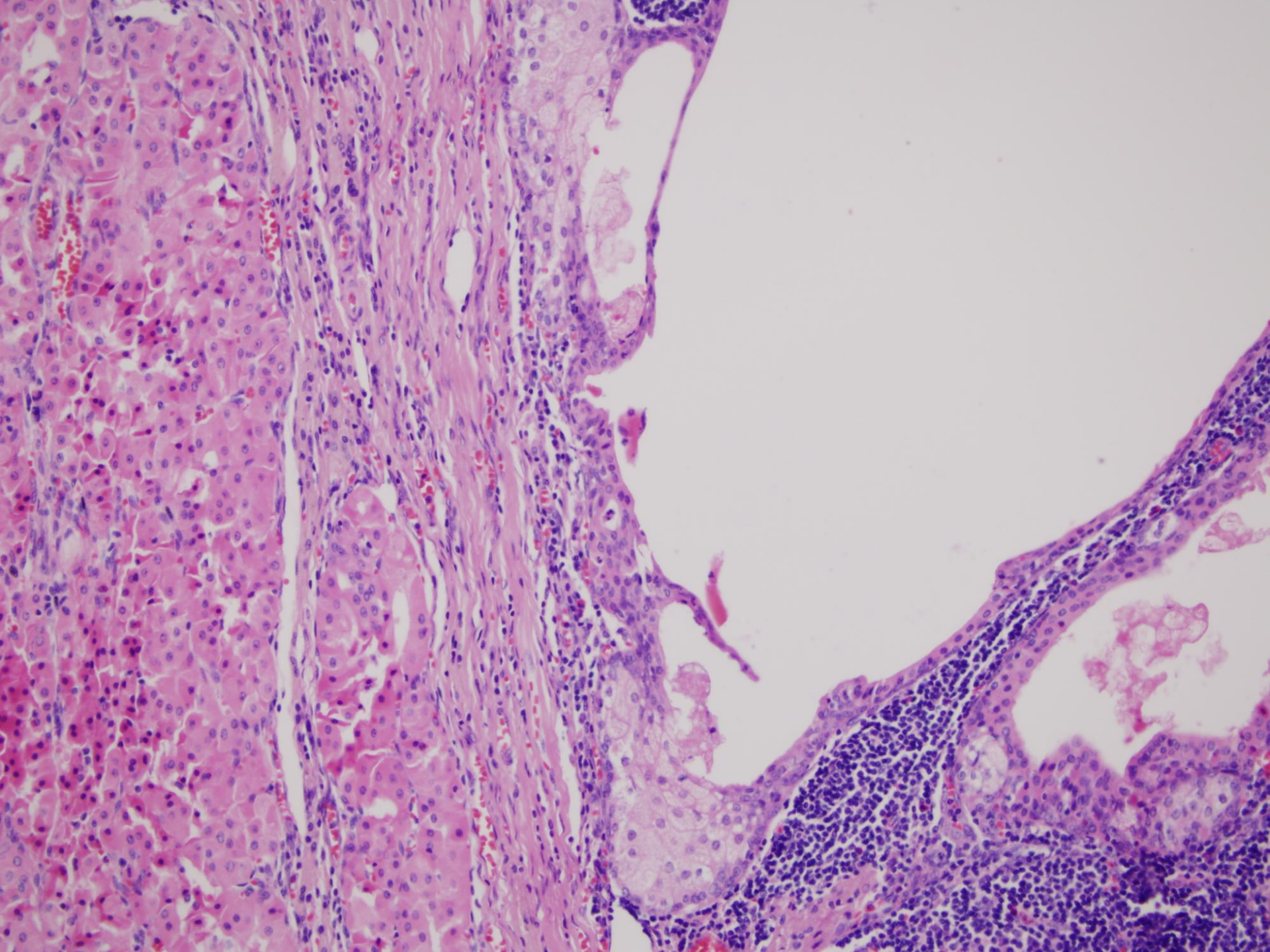
Farklılaşmalar

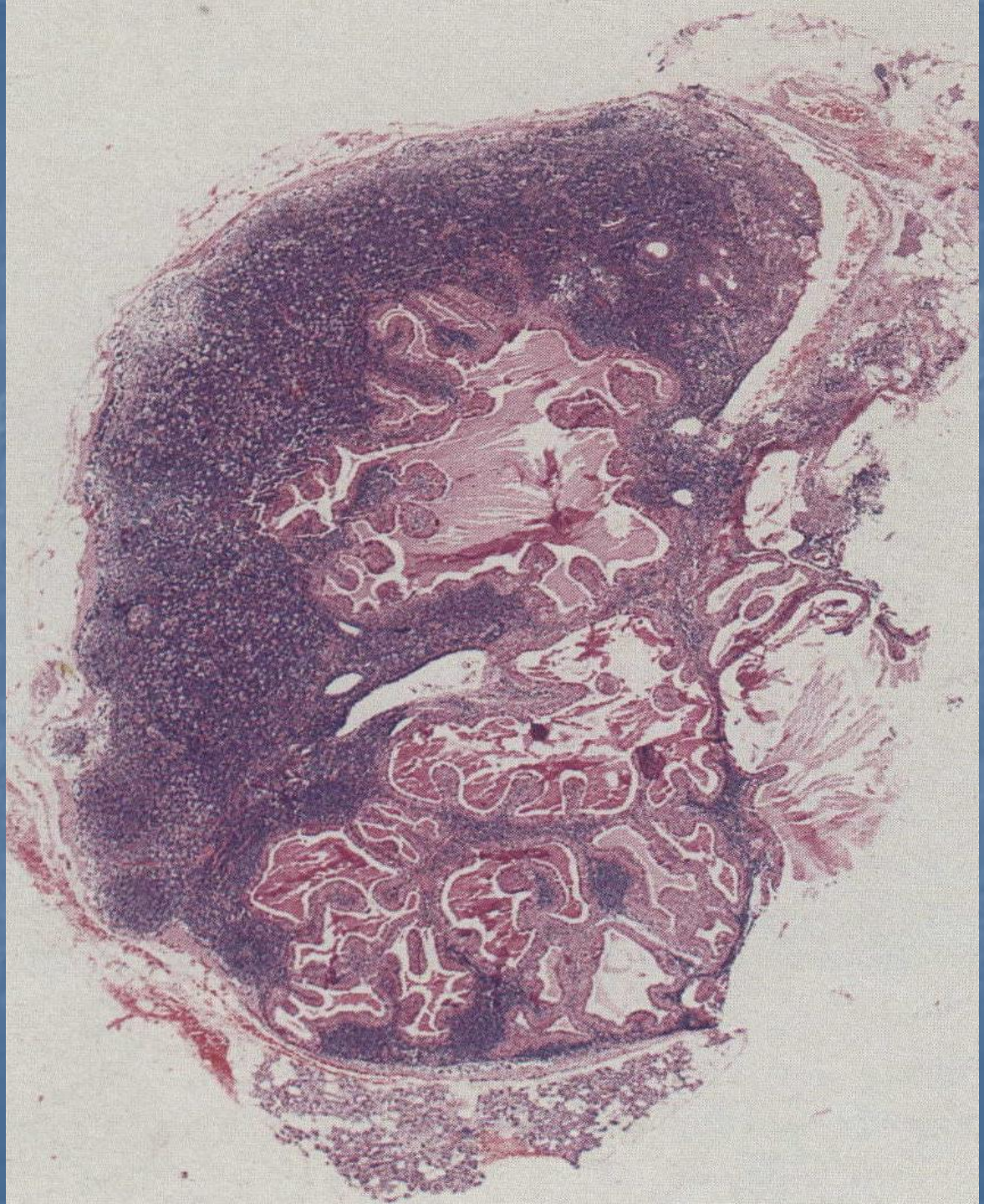
- Oksifilik
- Sebaseöz
- Miyoepitelyal
- Şeffaf

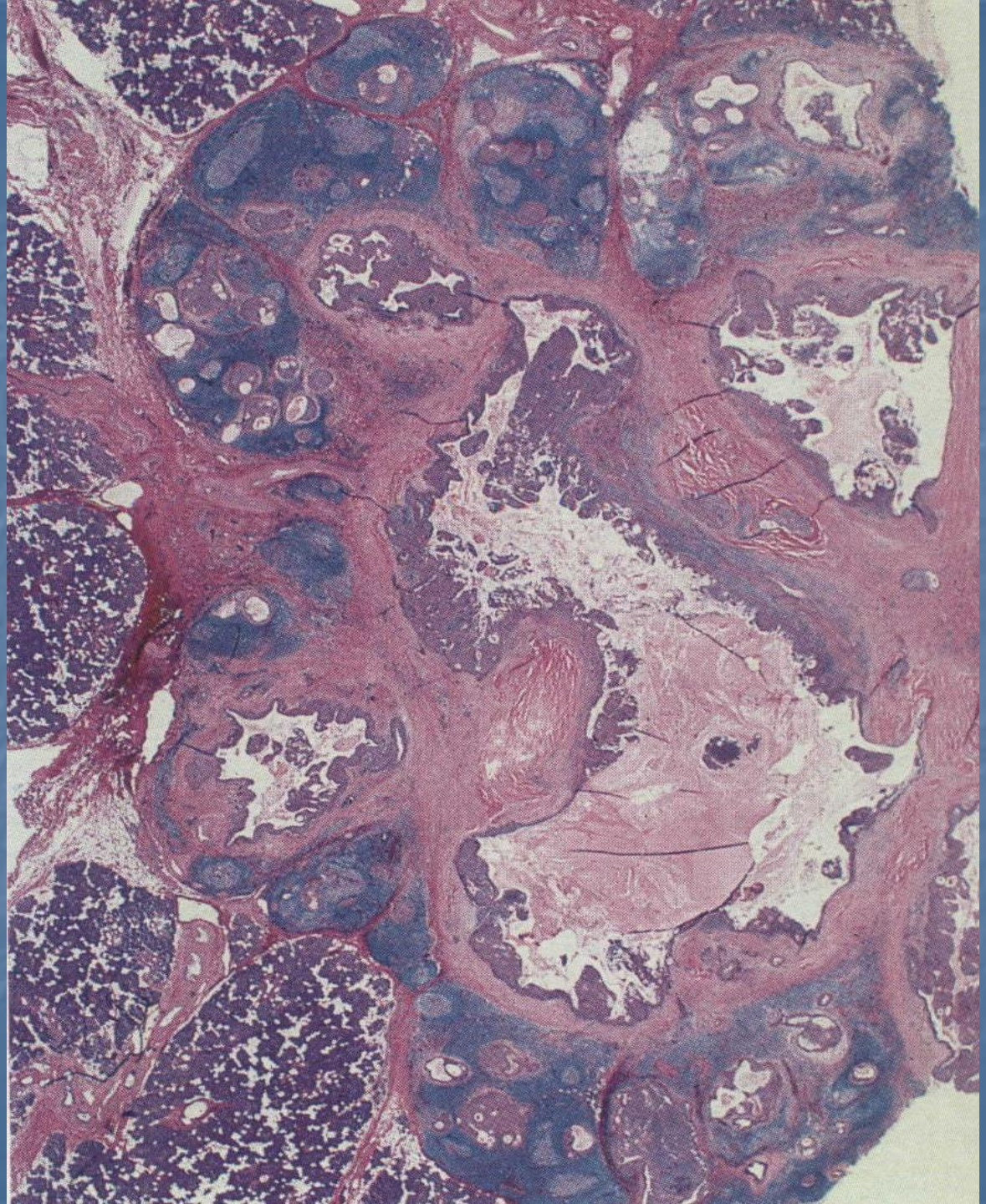


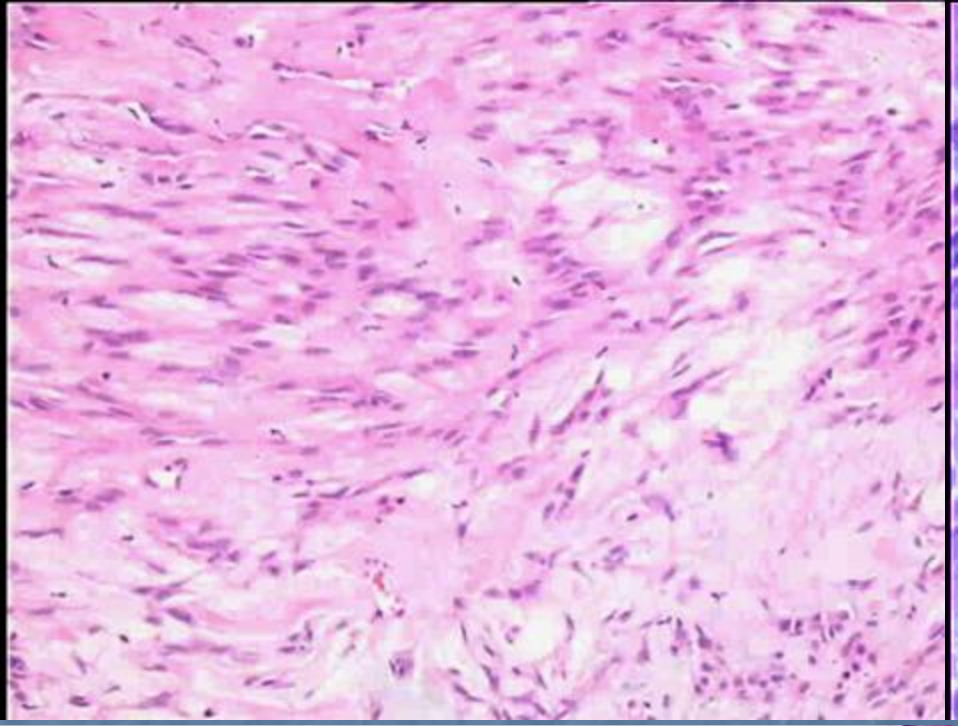

17.5 µm

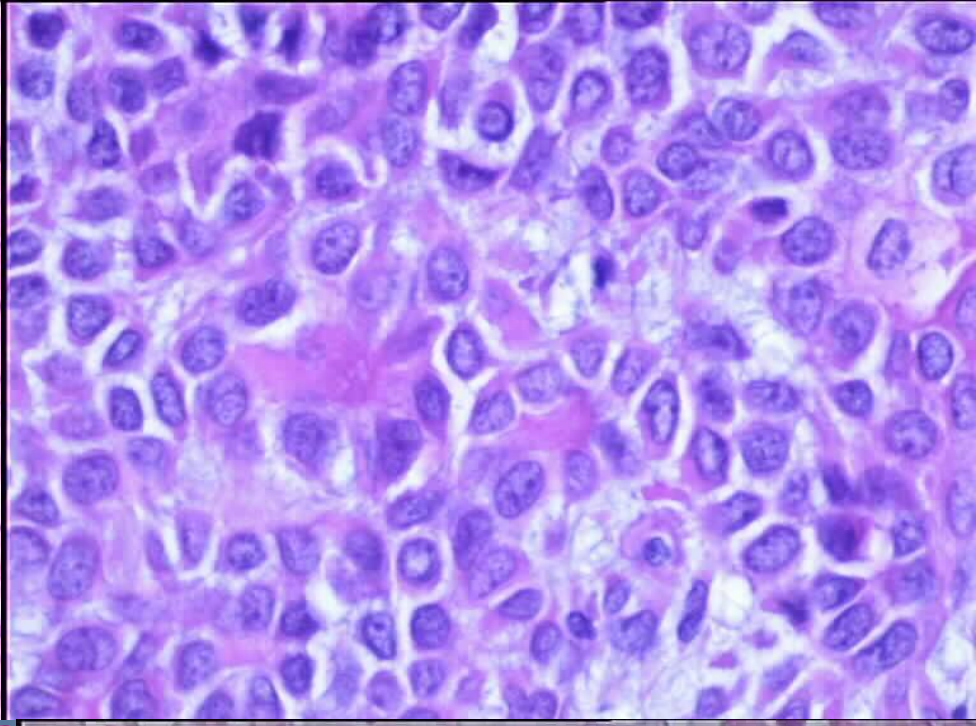


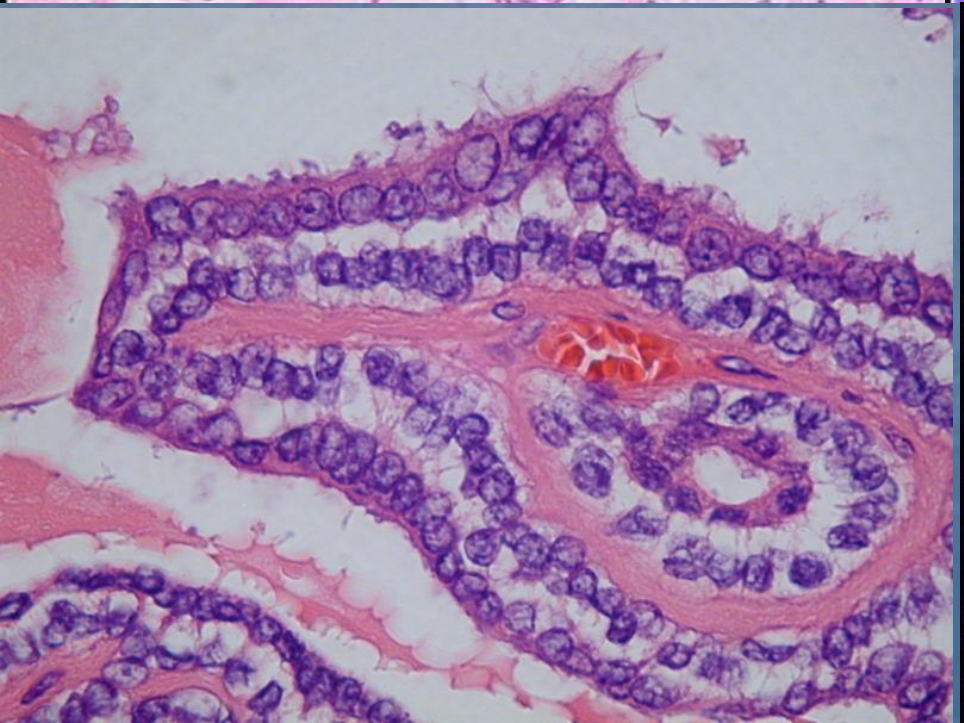


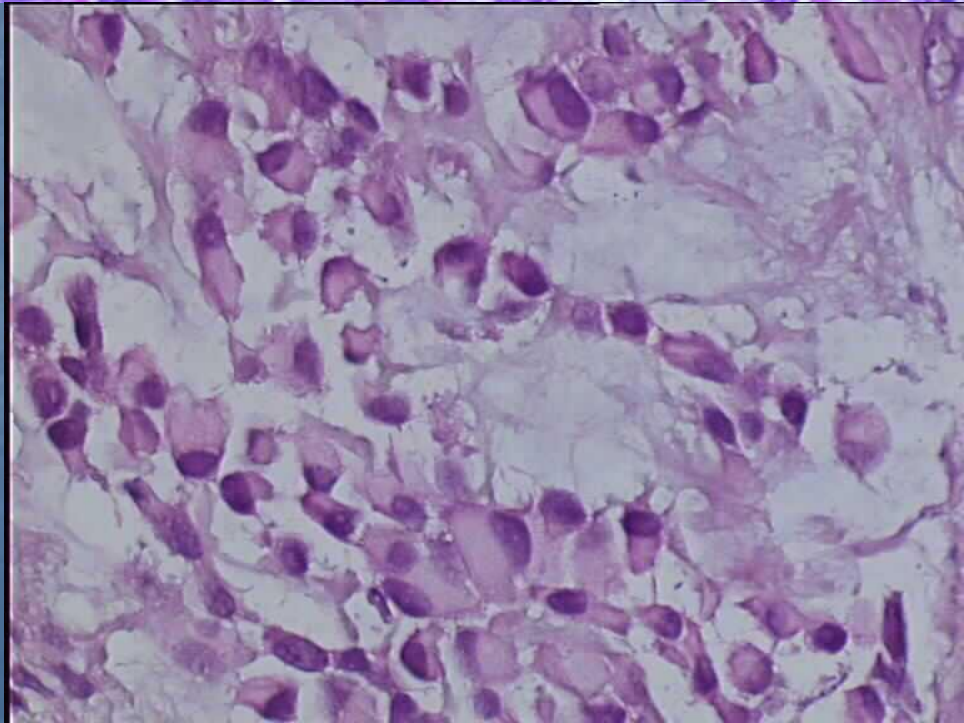


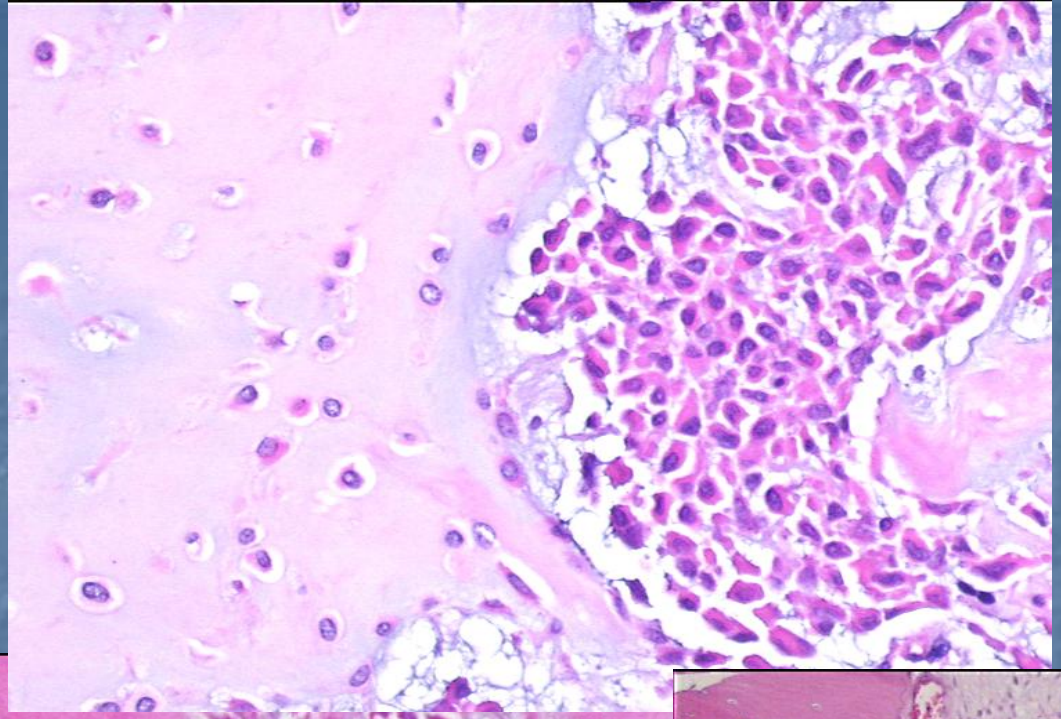


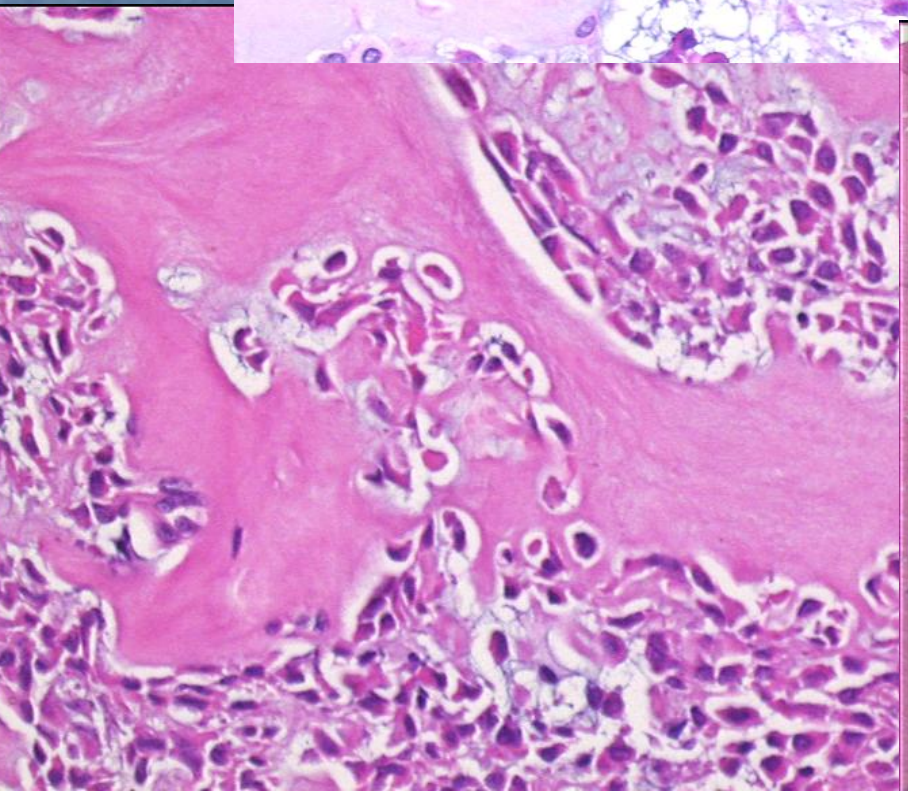


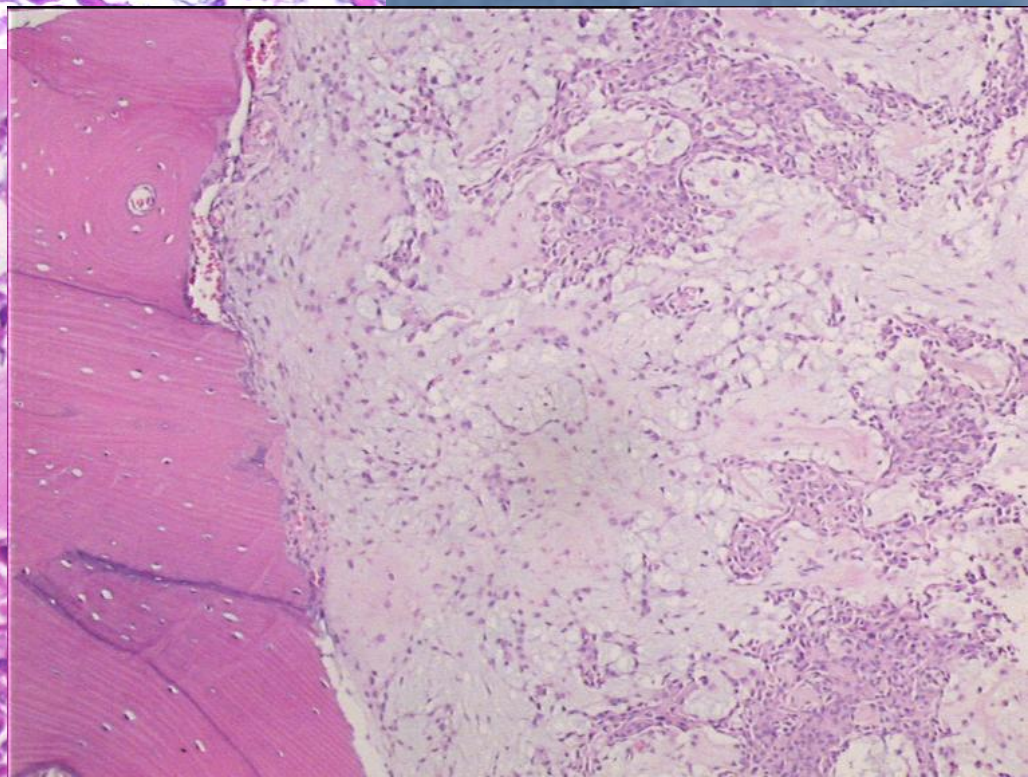


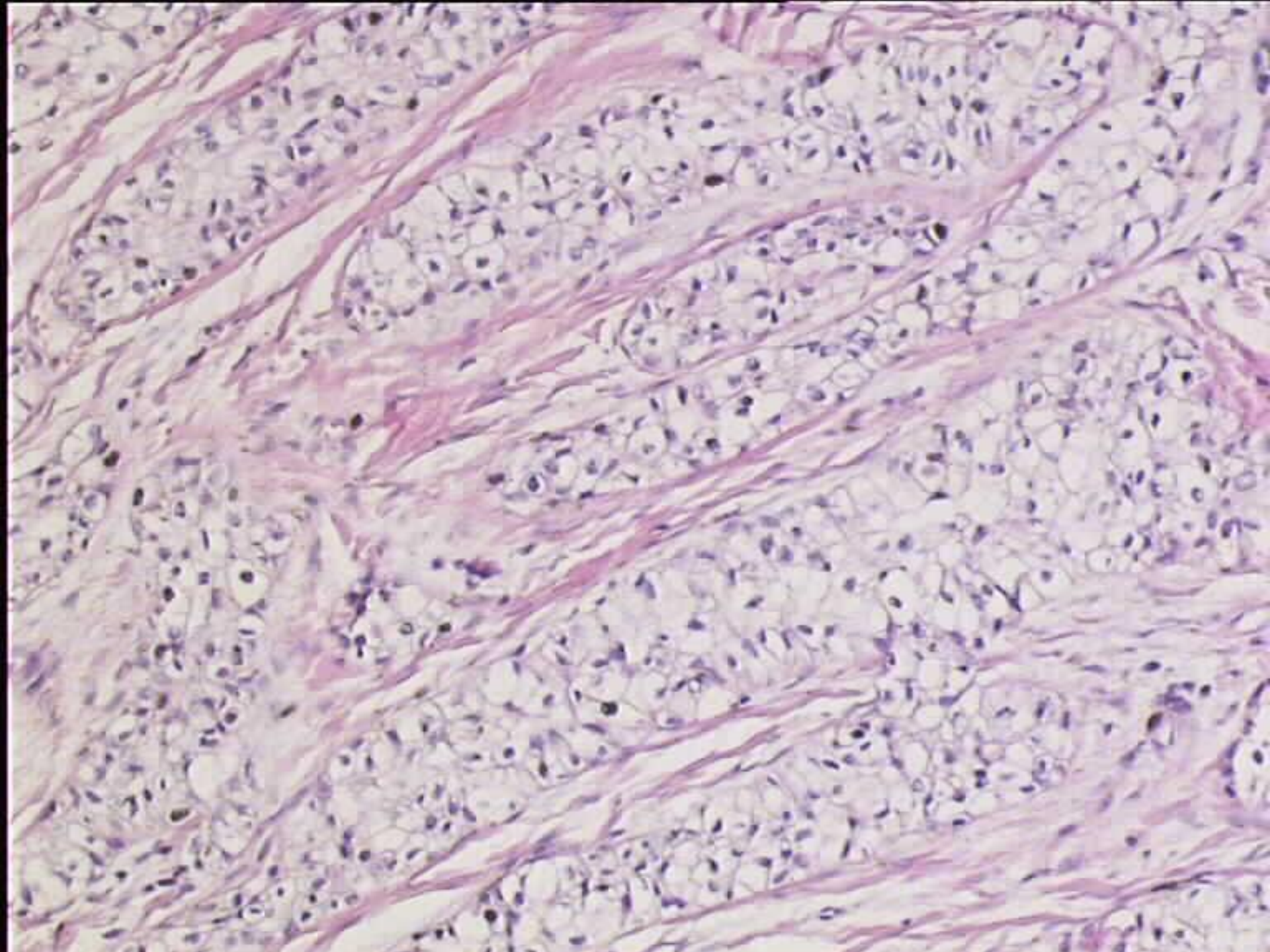


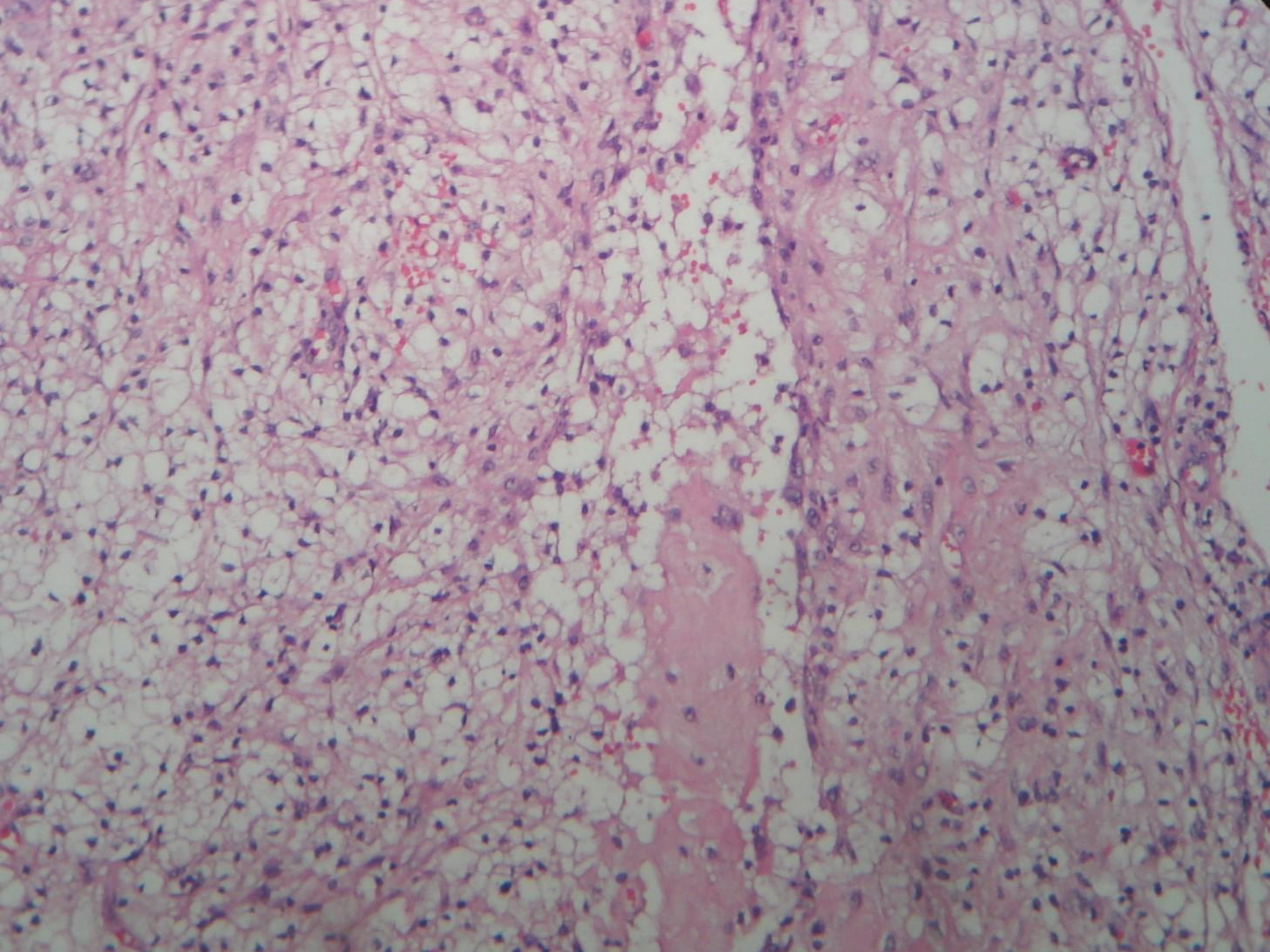












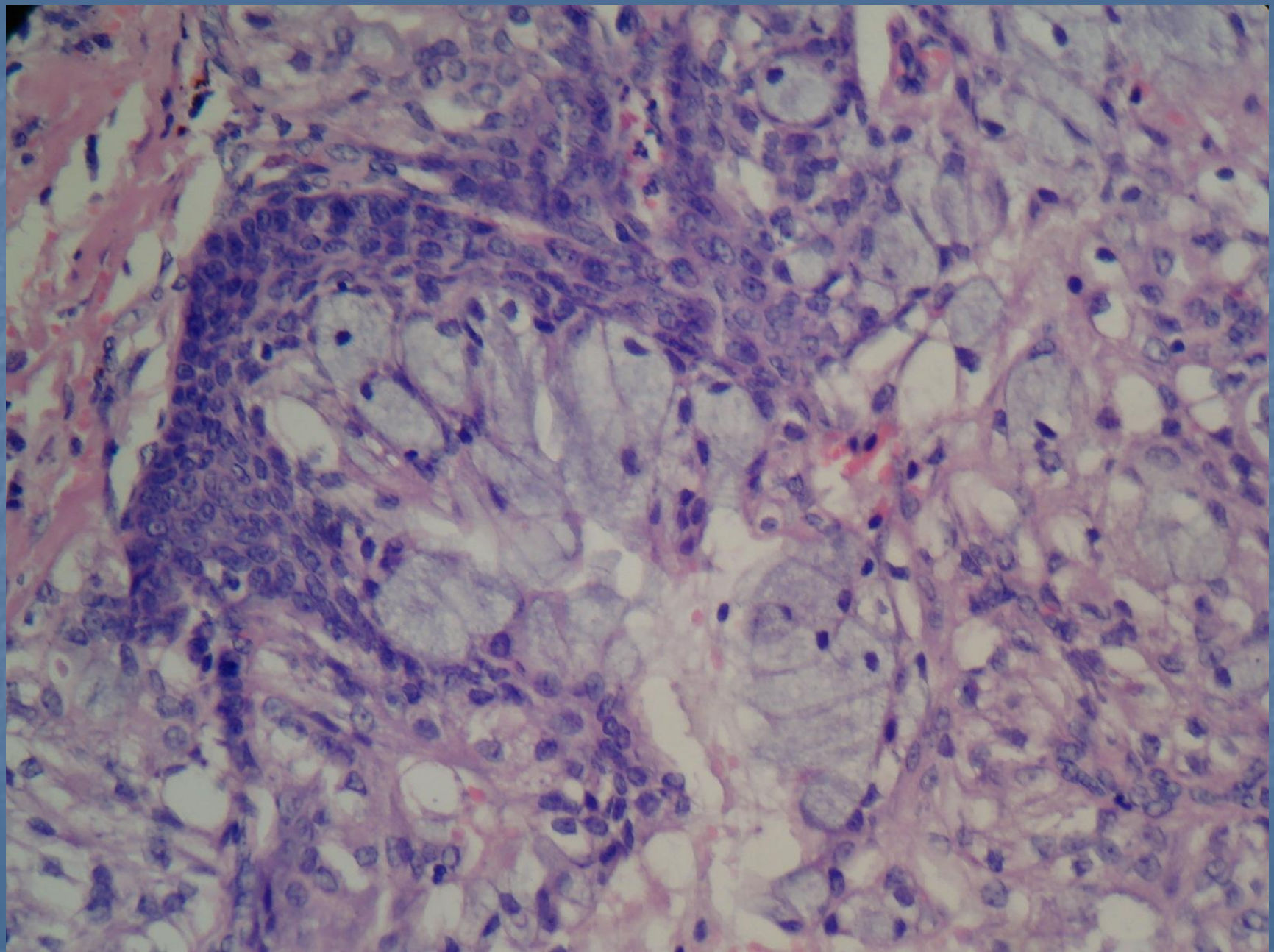
Tükürük bezi tümörleri bifazik farklılaşma içerebilir, iki komponent de neoplastiktir.

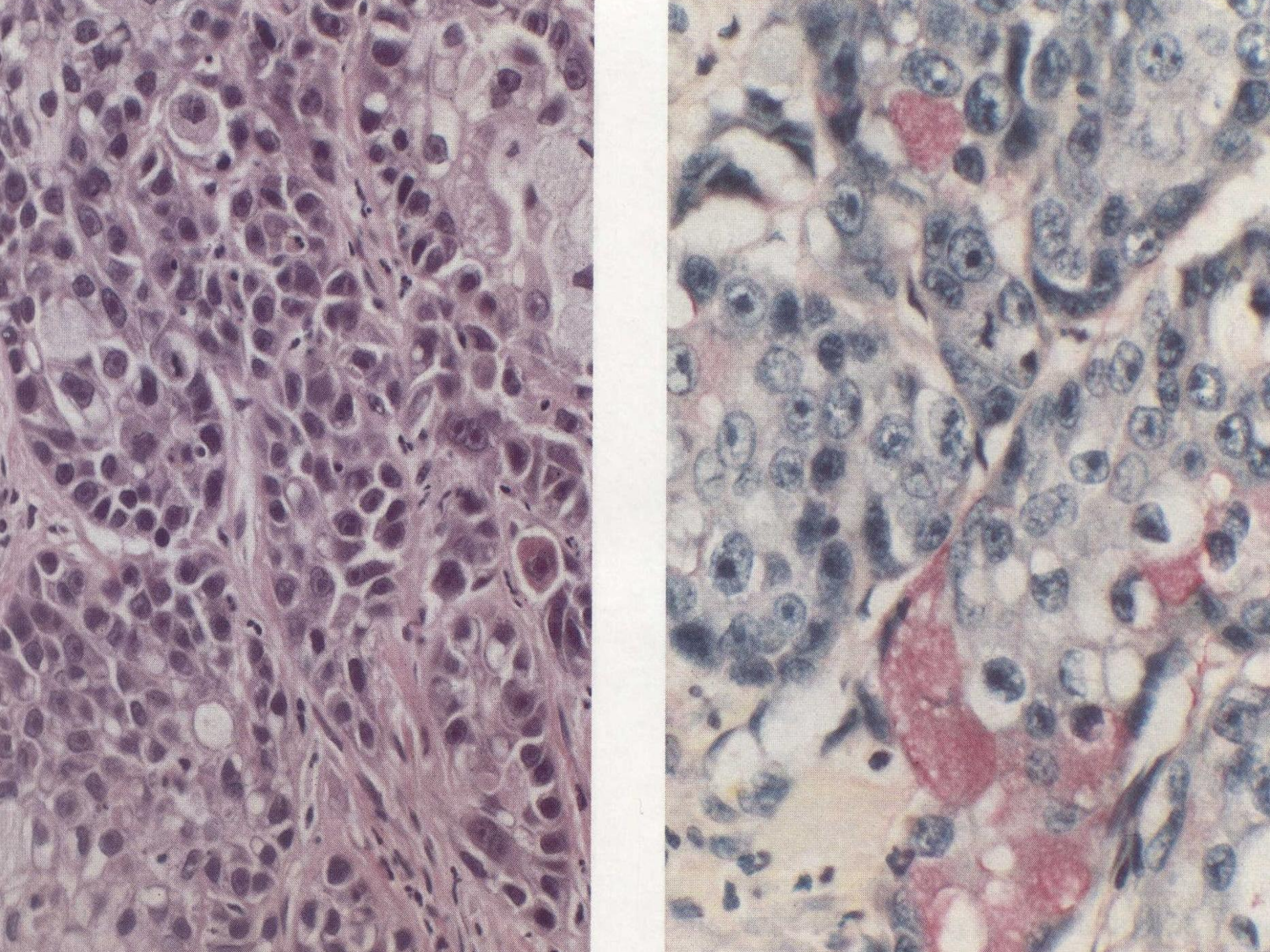
Farklılaşmalar morfolojiyi çeşitlendirmekte, sınıflamaları artırmaktadır.

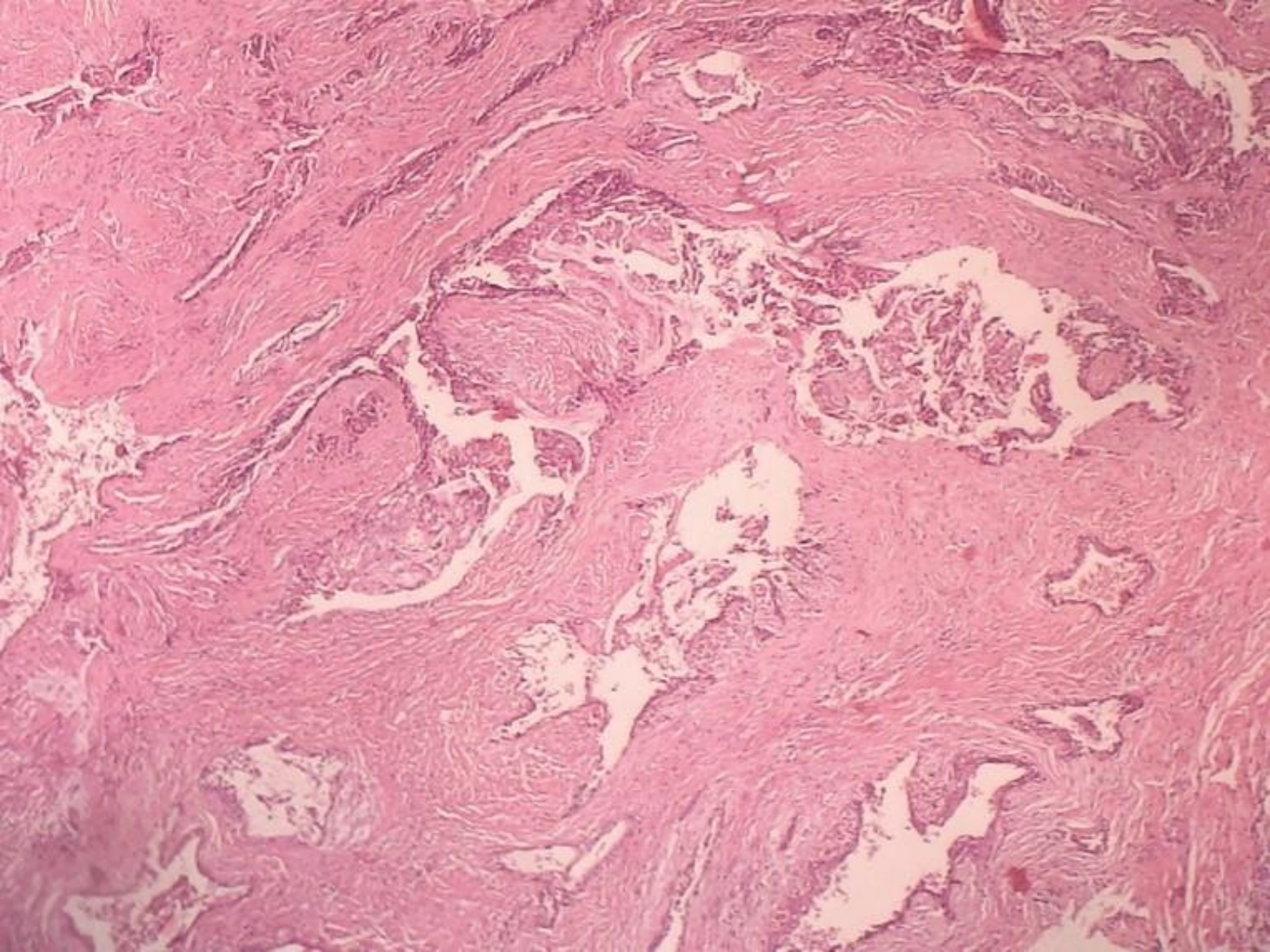
Matriks üretimi miyoepitelyal hücreler ile ilişkilidir.

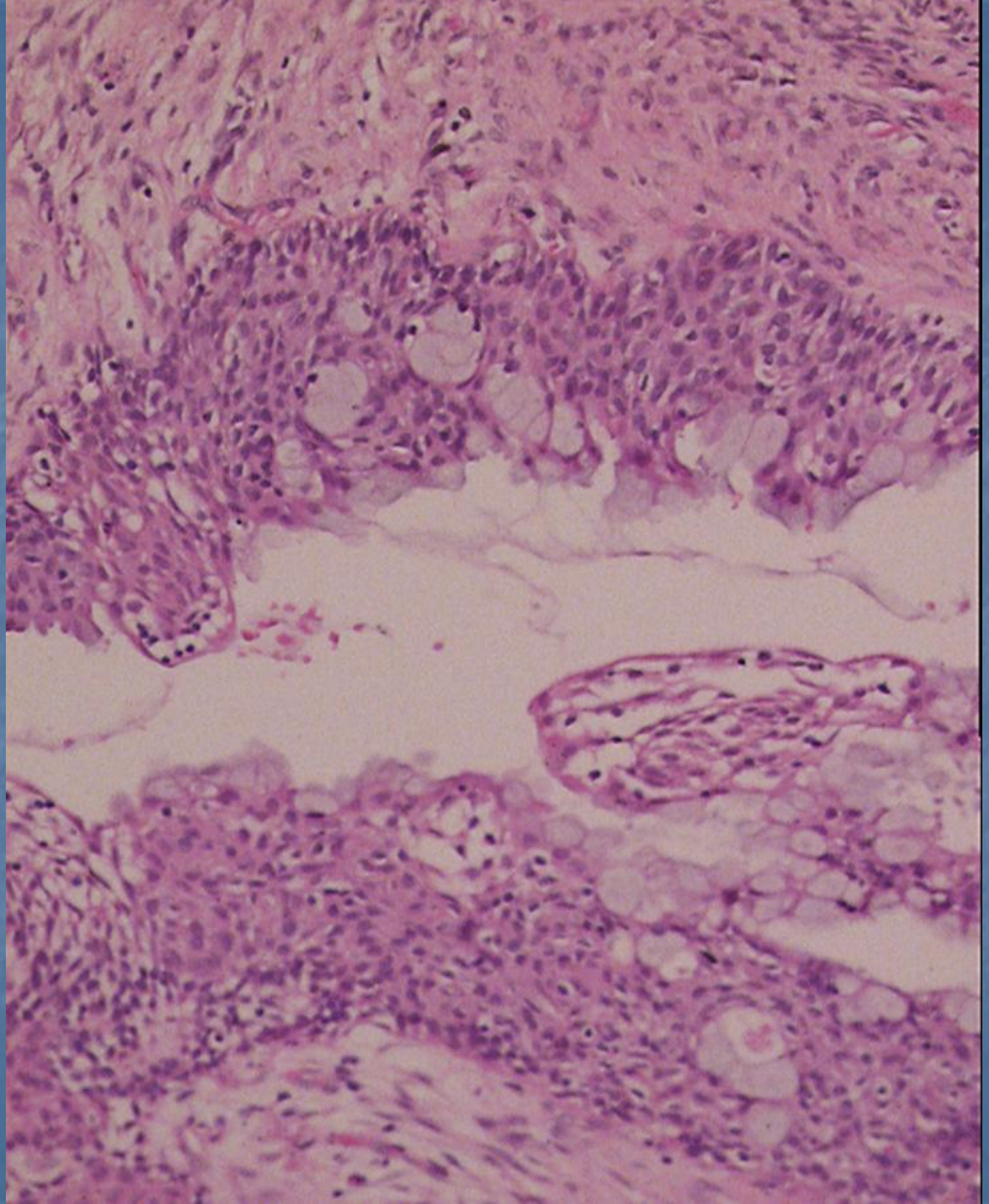
Miyoepitelyal farklılaşma gösteren tümörler benign veya düşük dereceli malignndir.

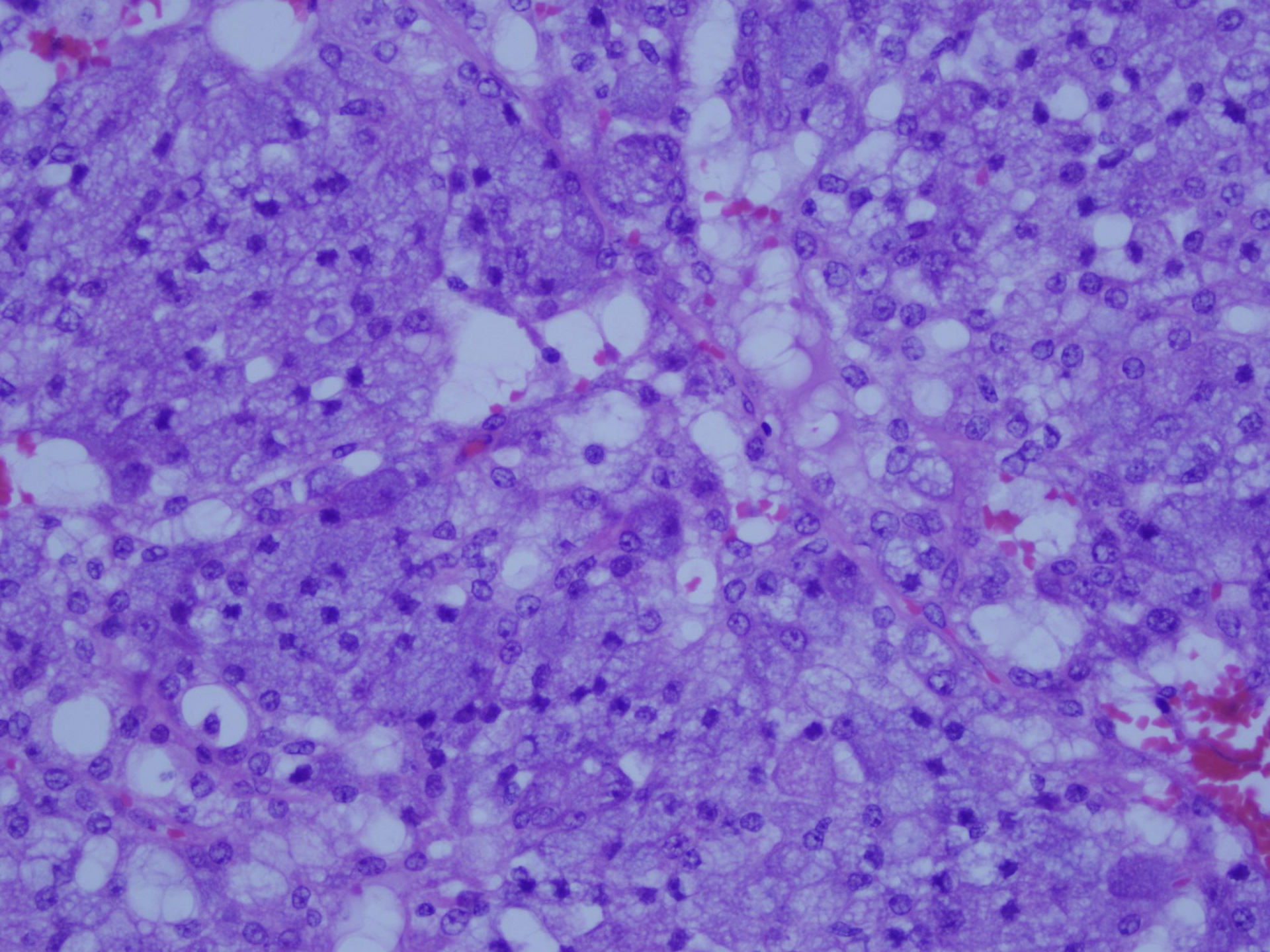
CAMP responce element binding protein (CREB) regulated transcriptor coactivator gene fusion product

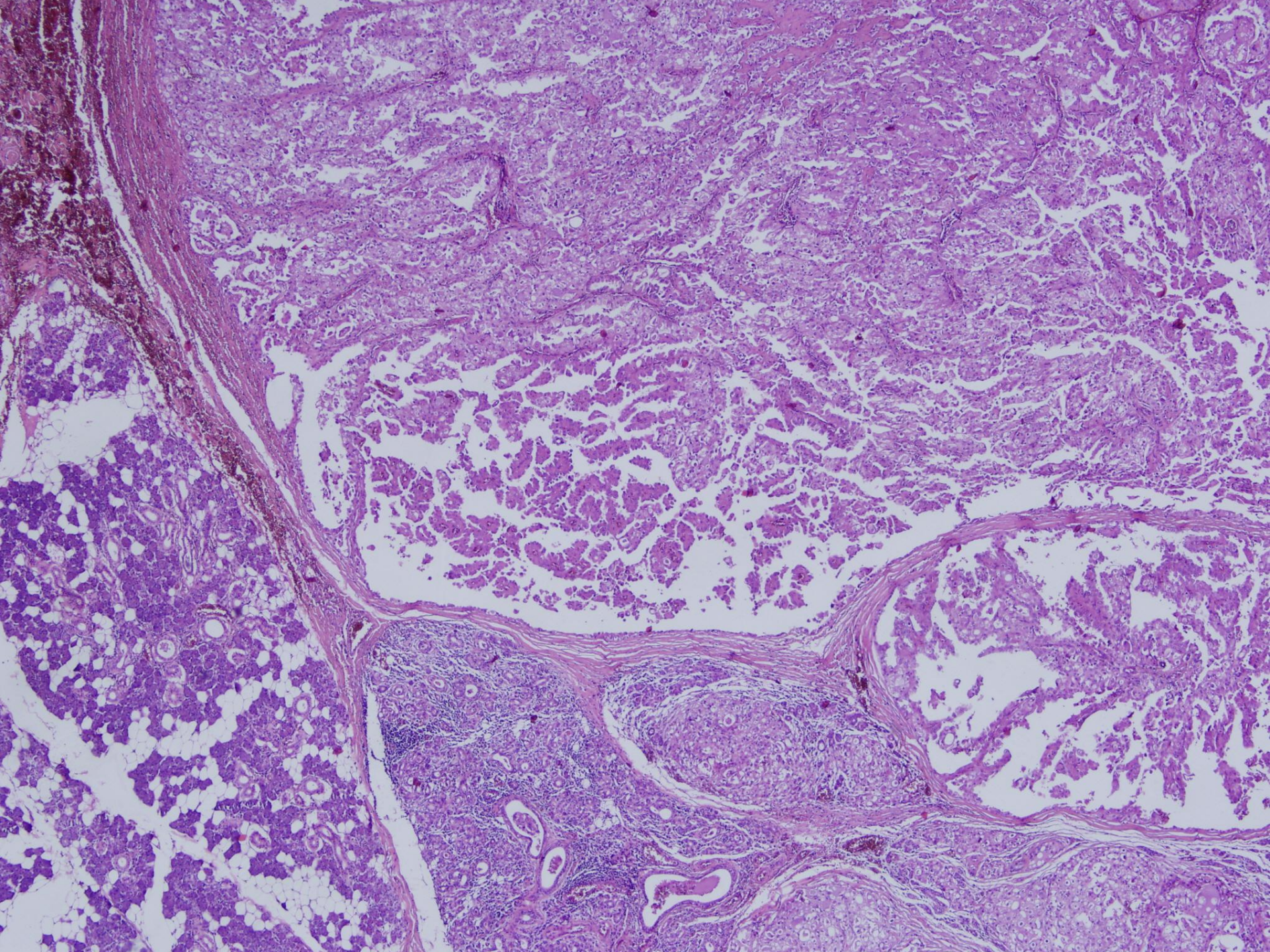


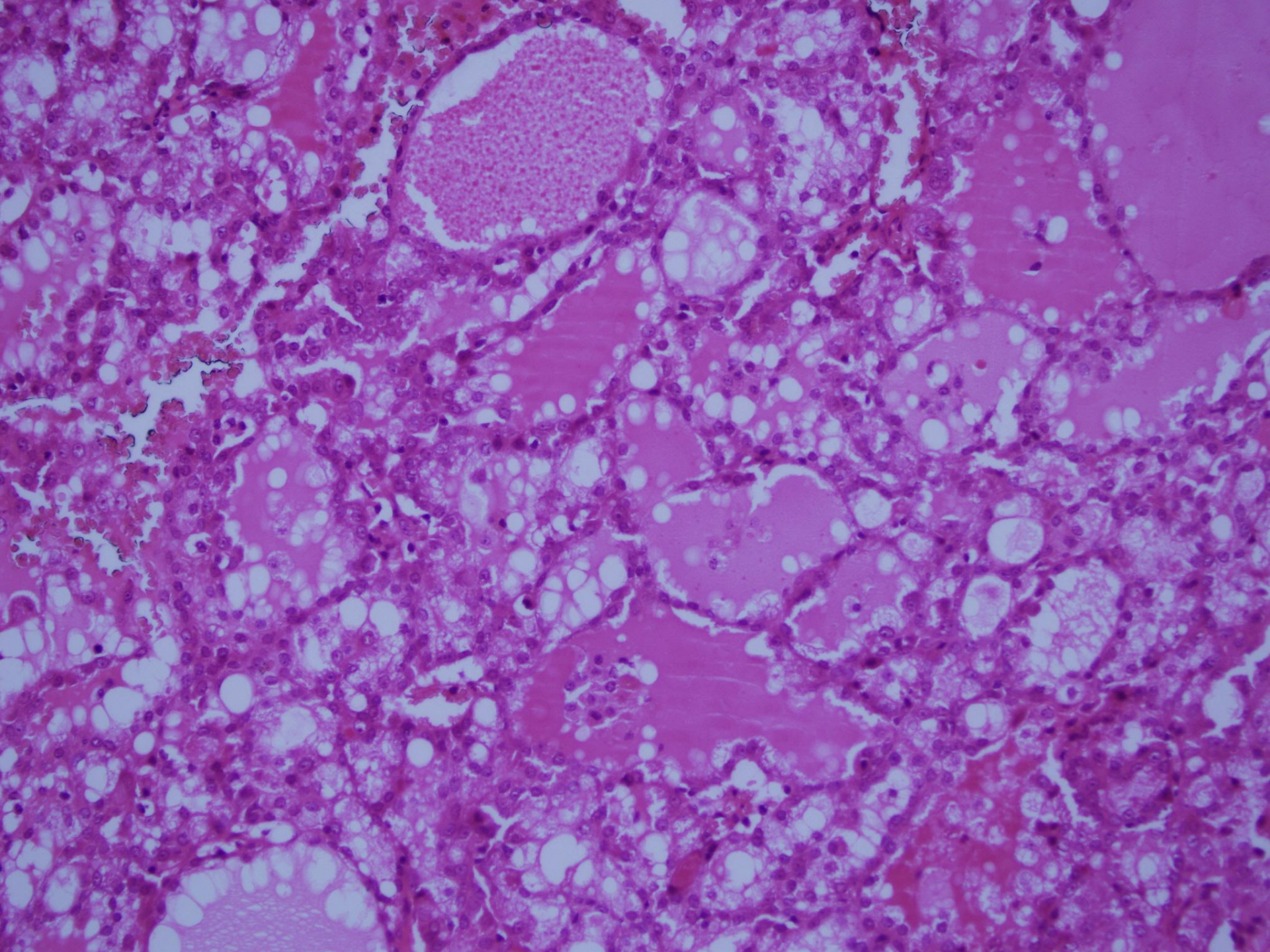


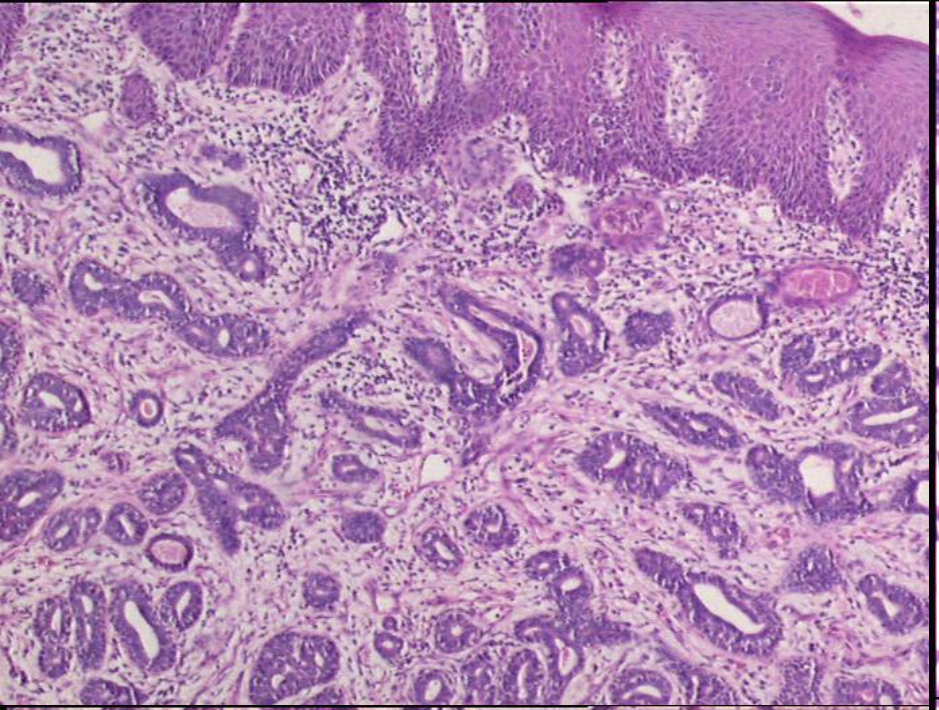
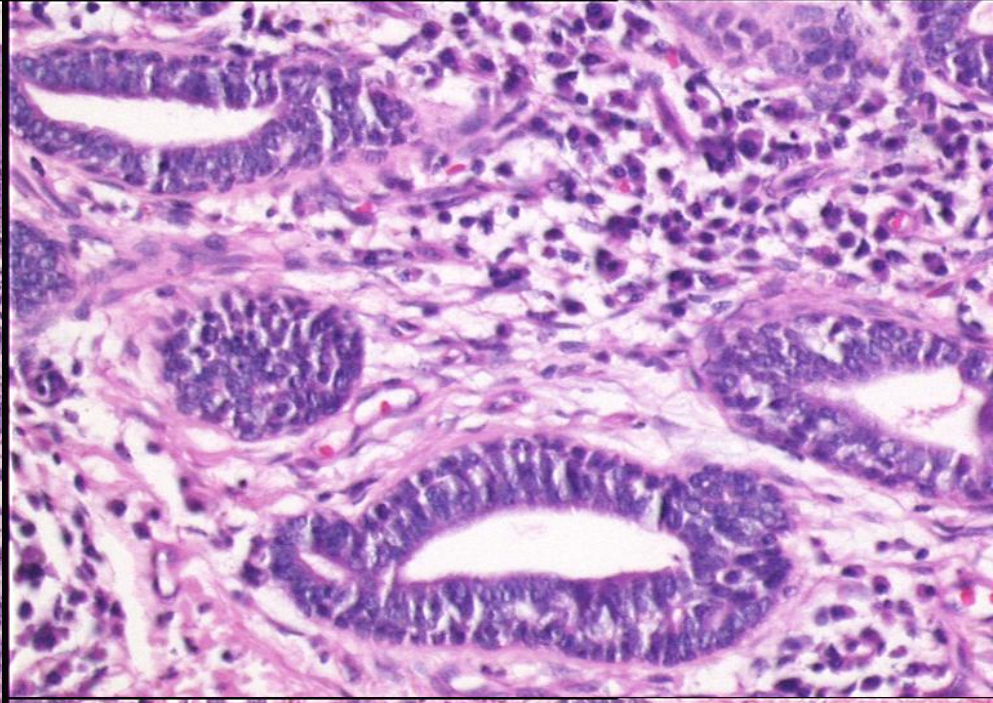
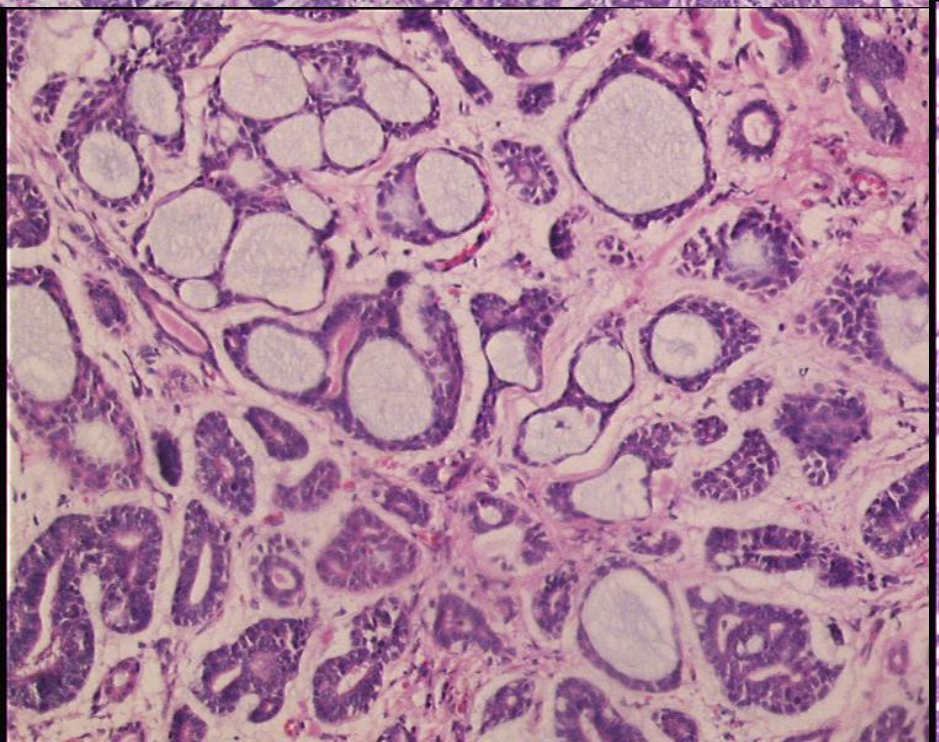
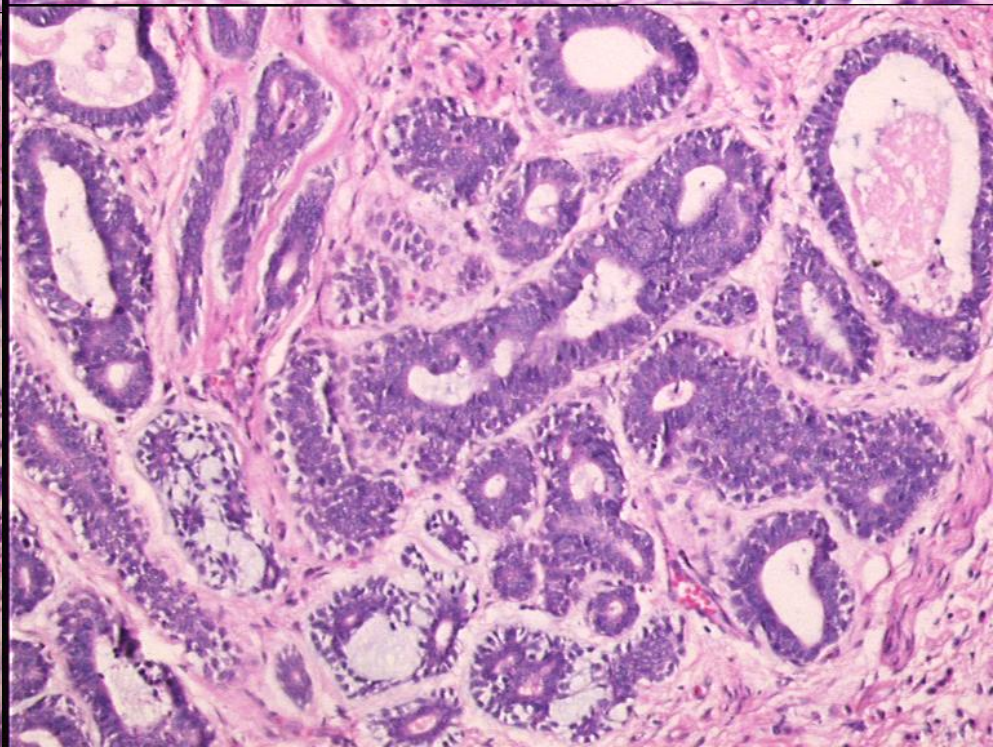


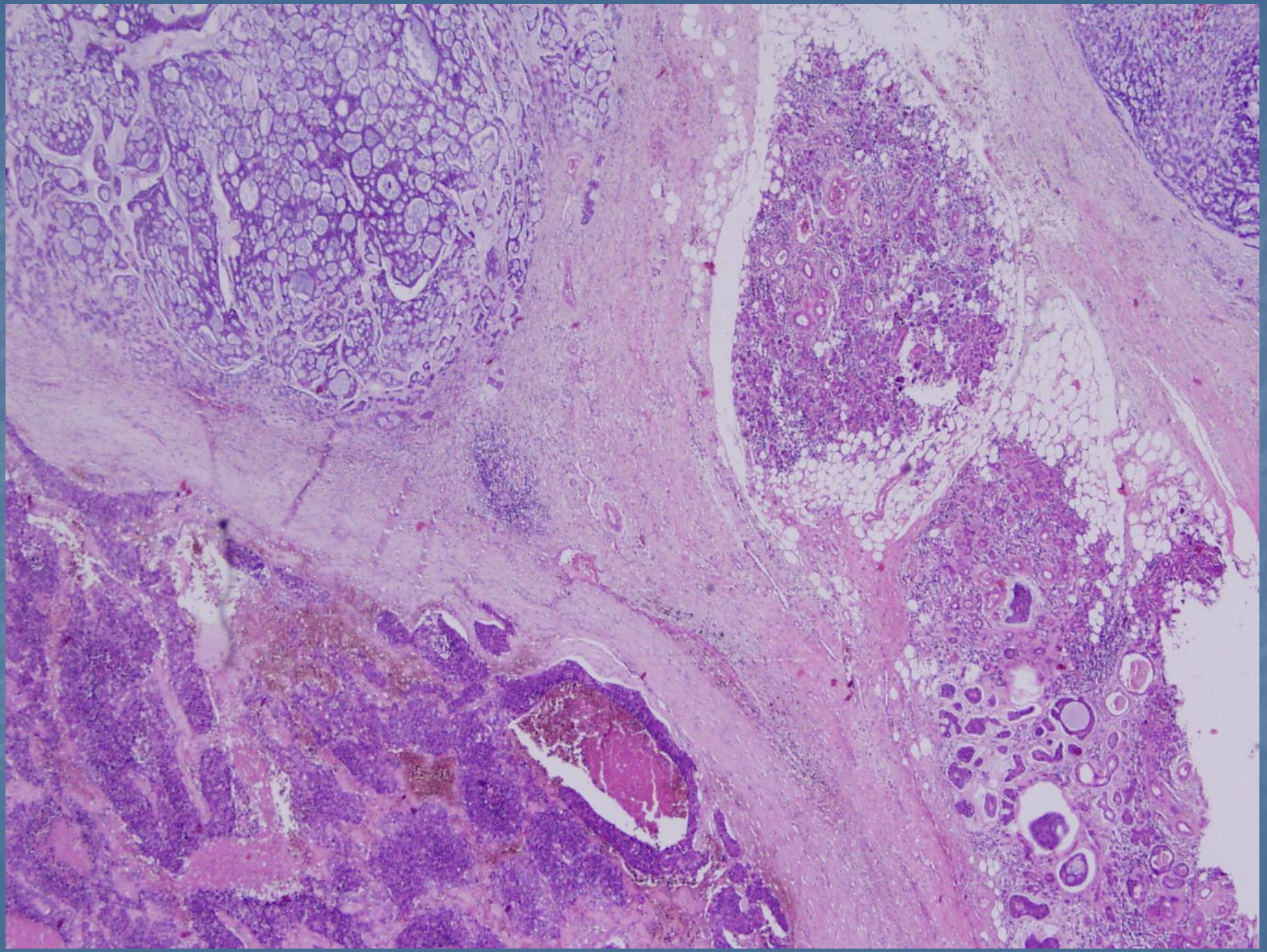


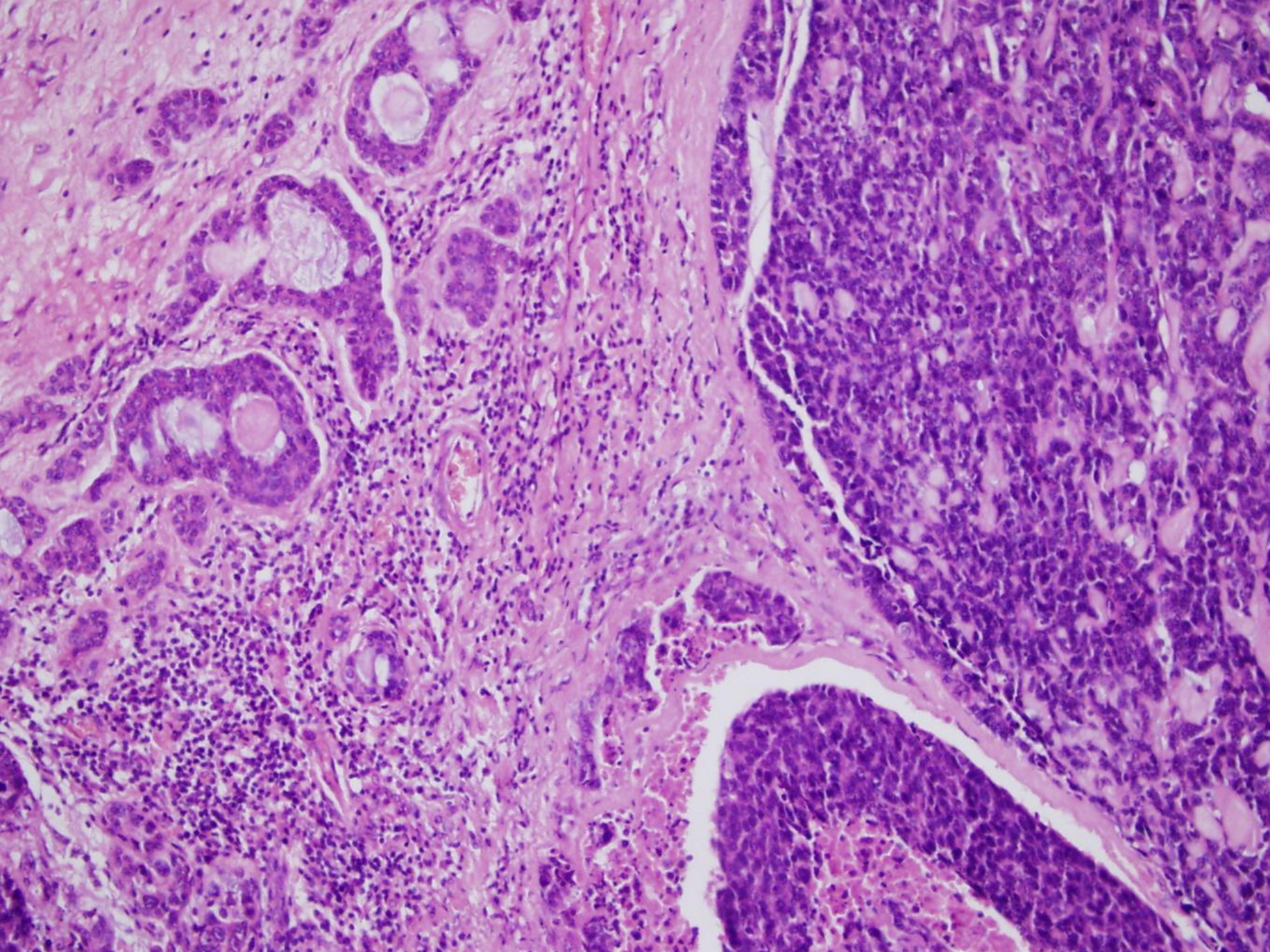


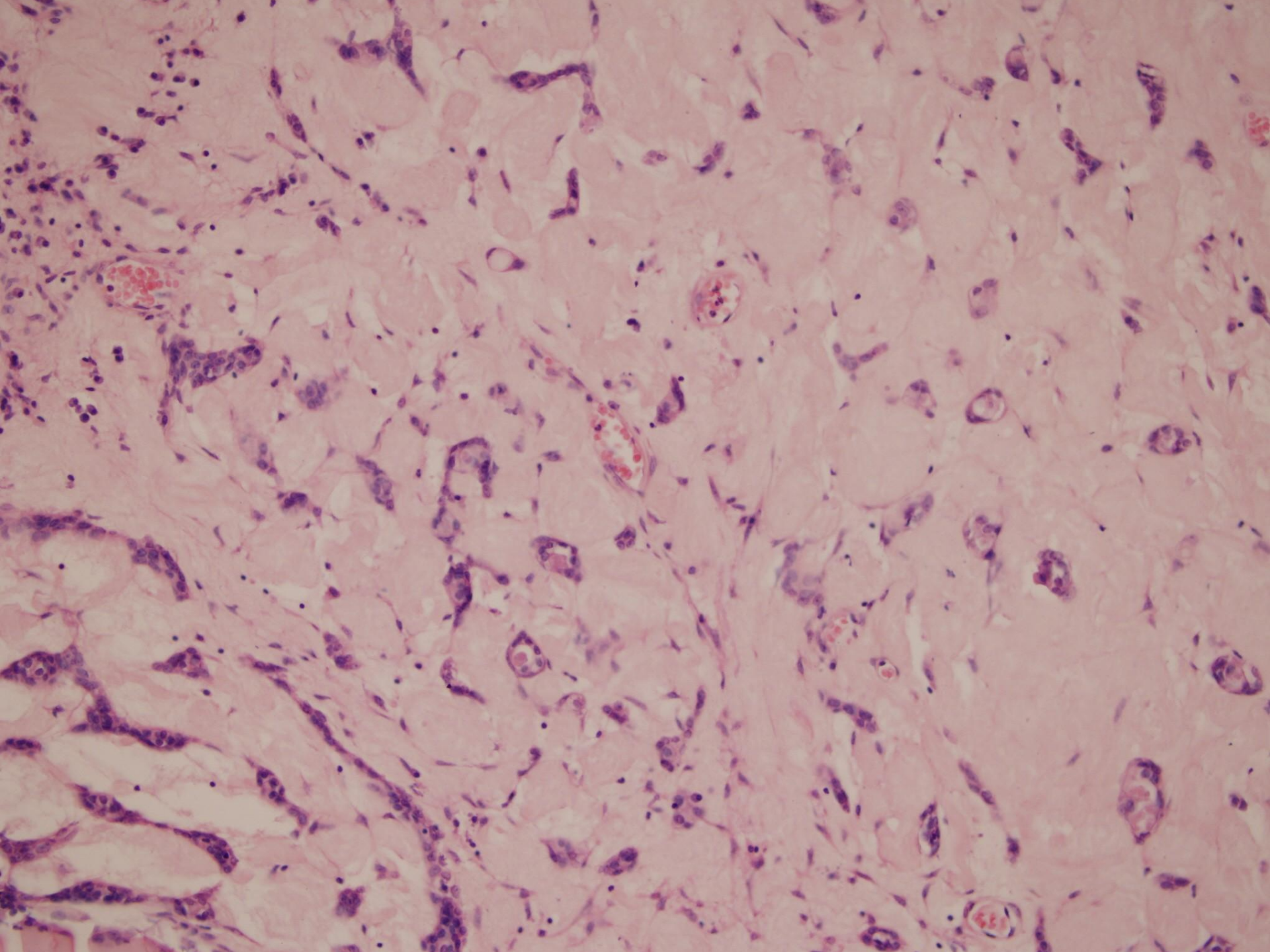


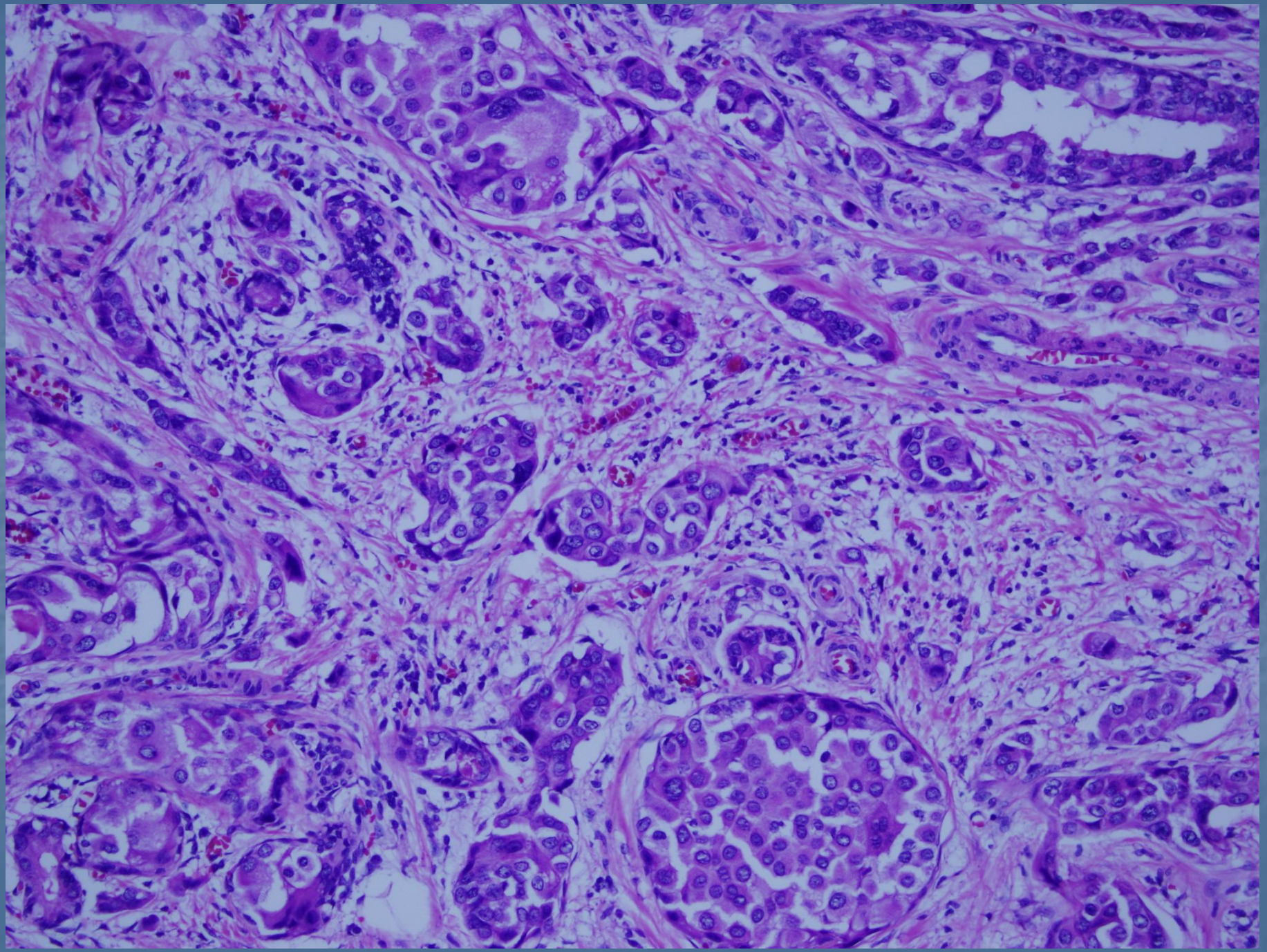


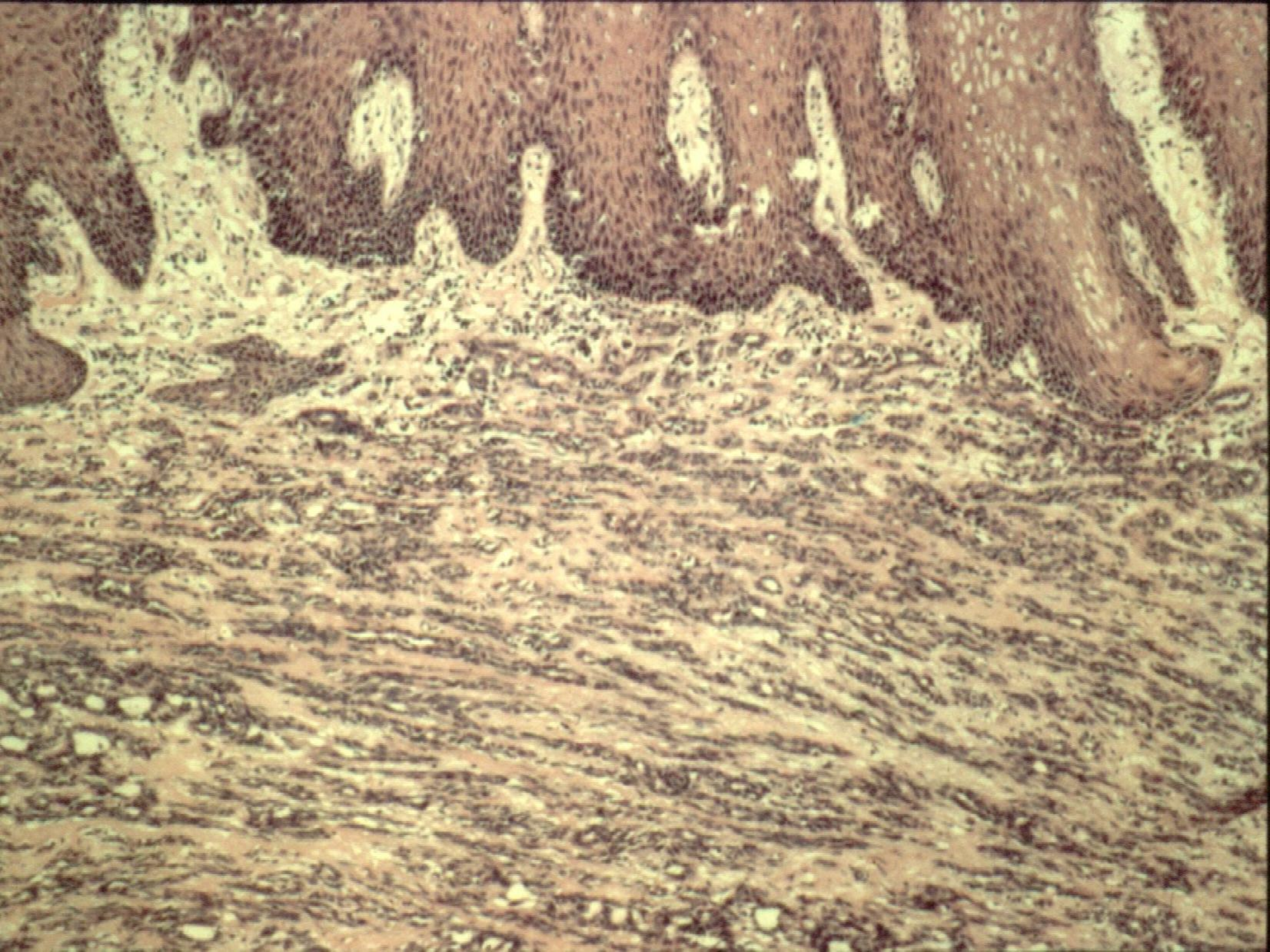





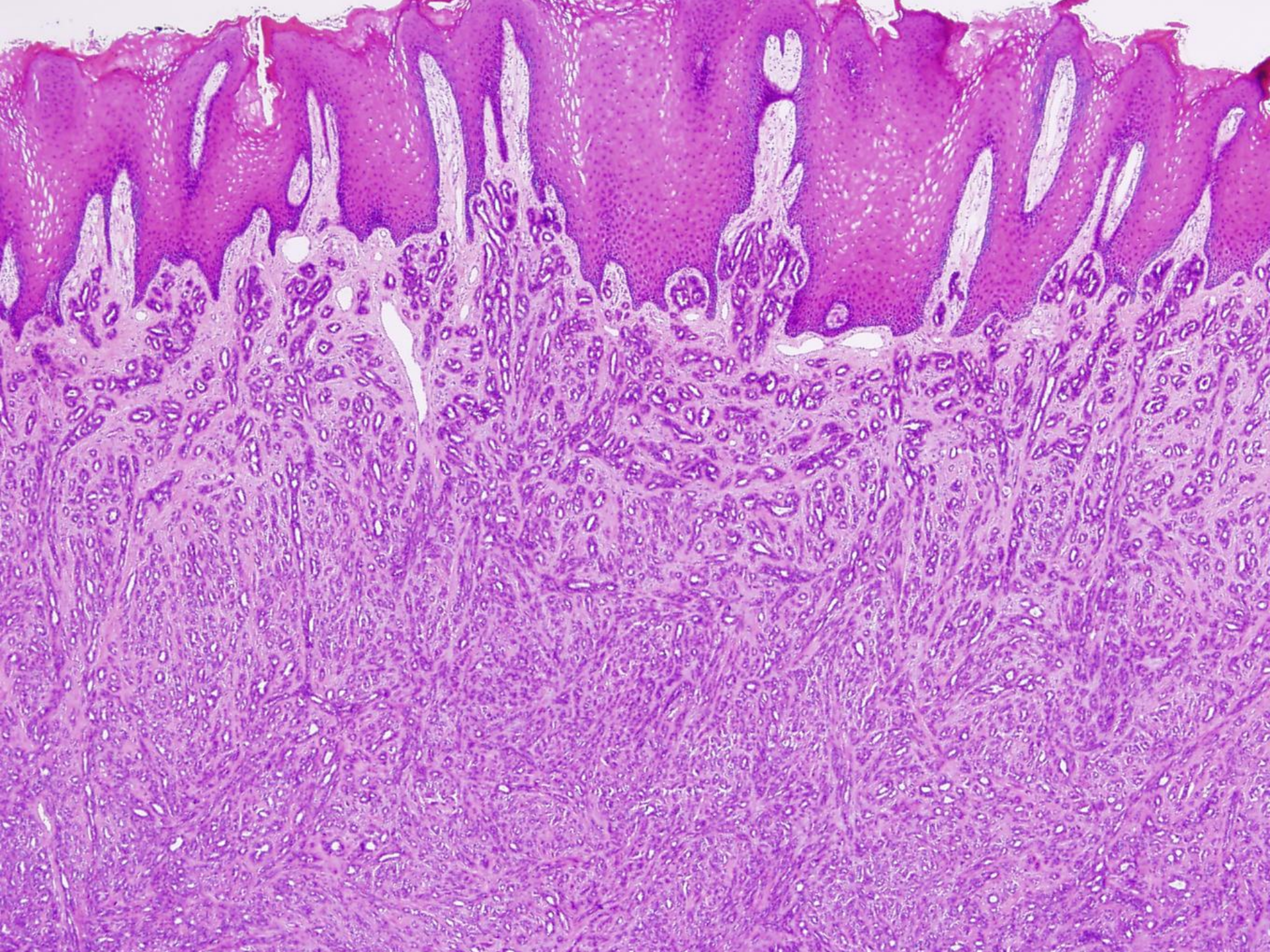


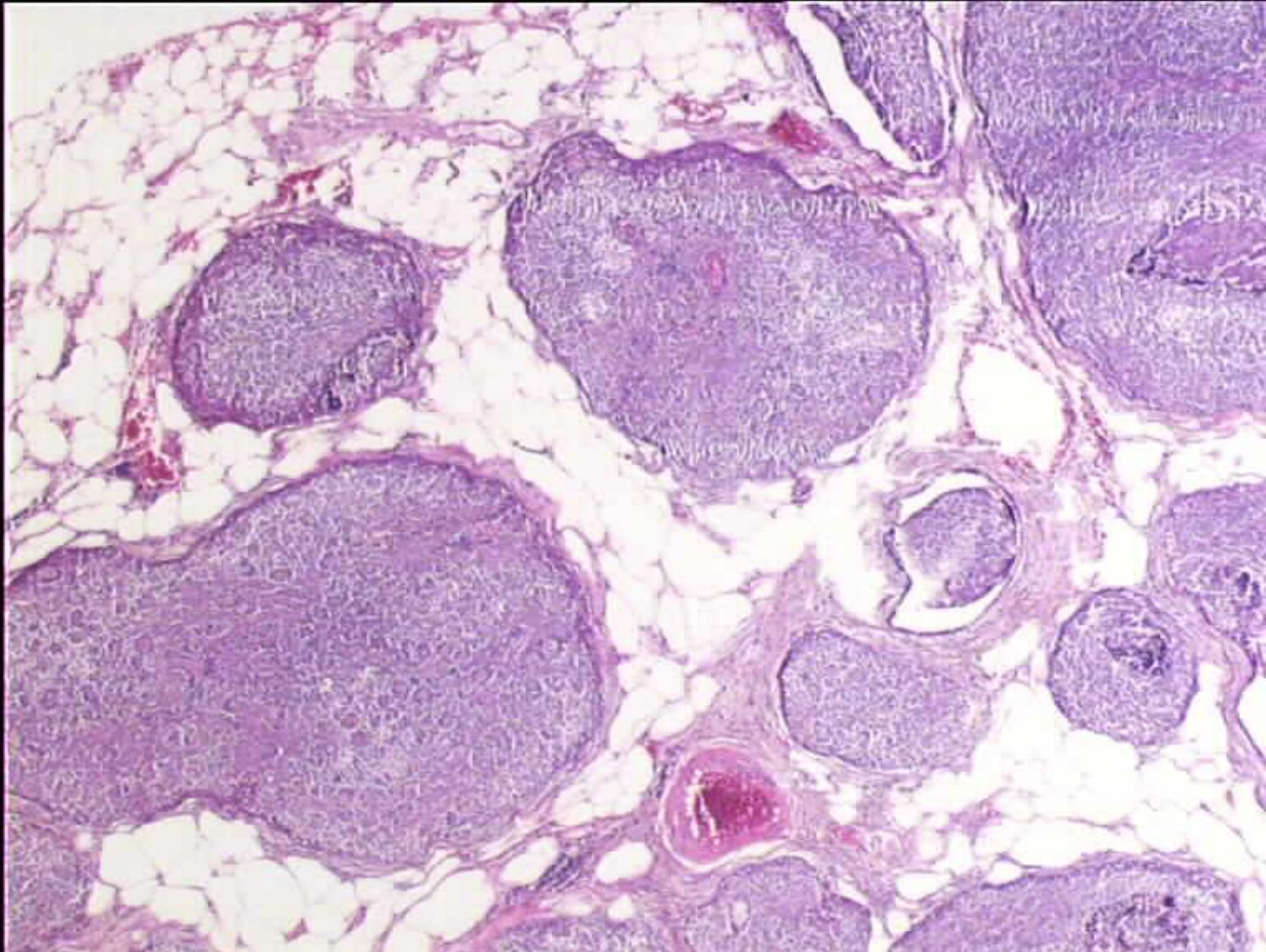


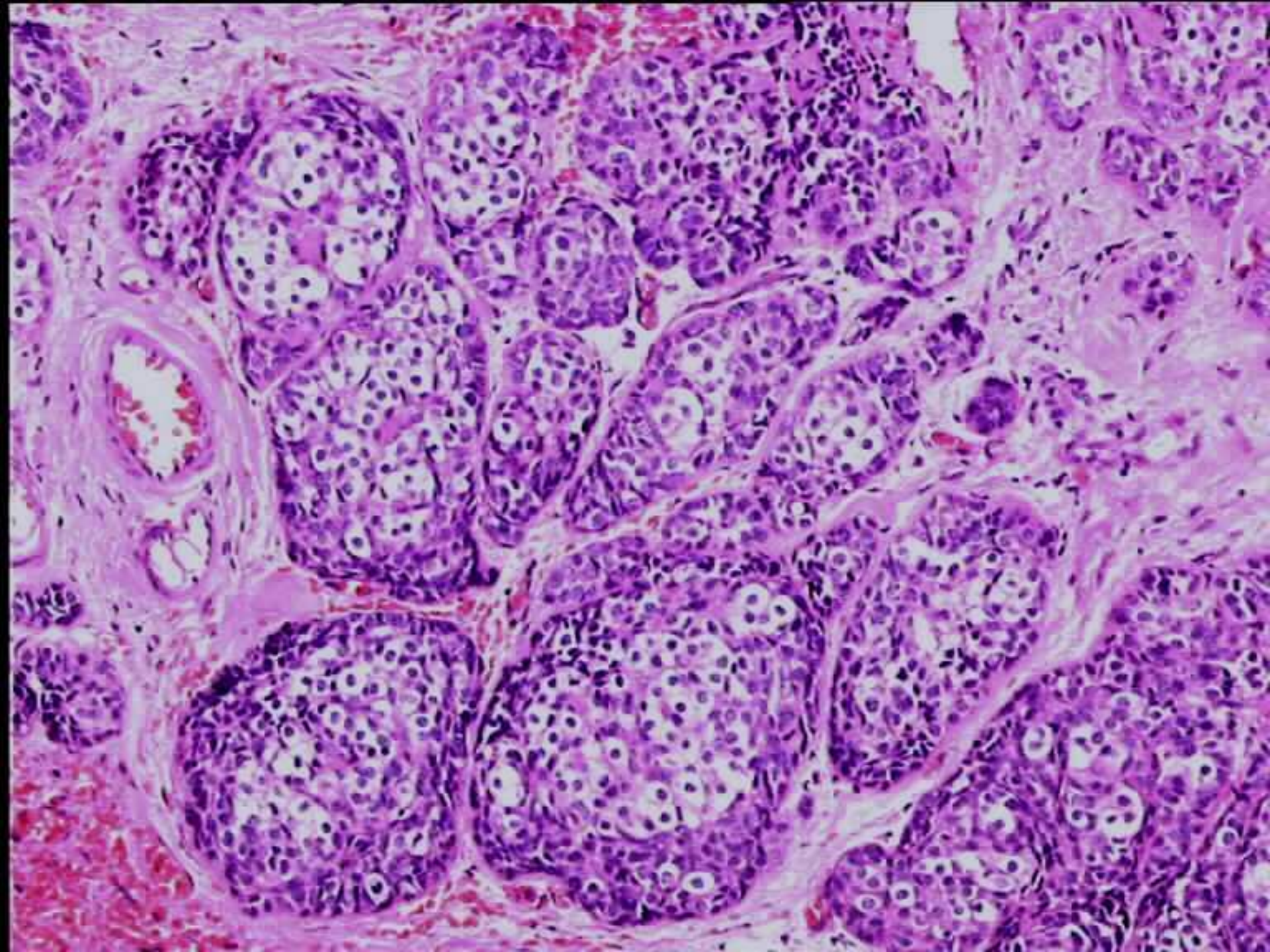


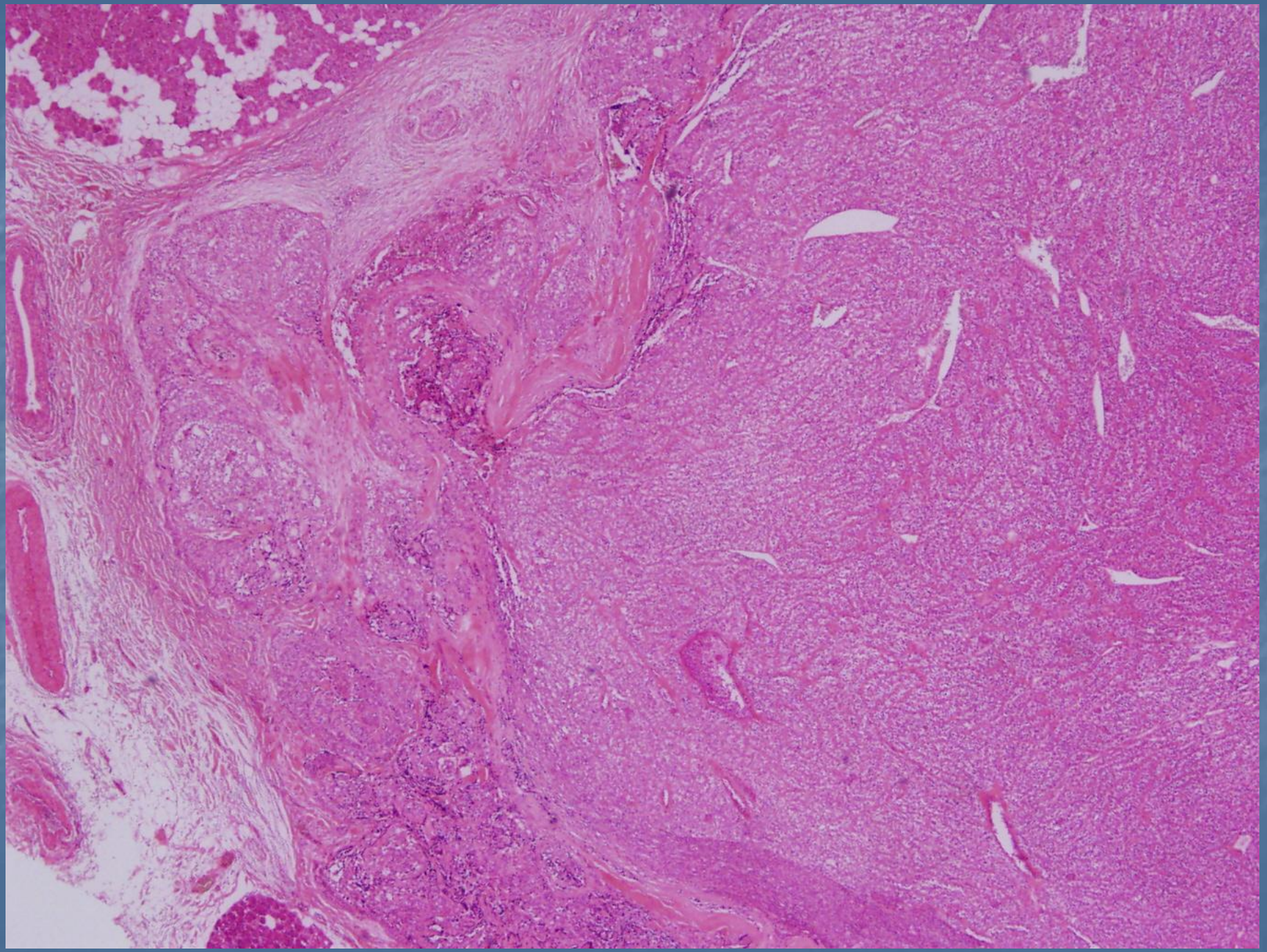


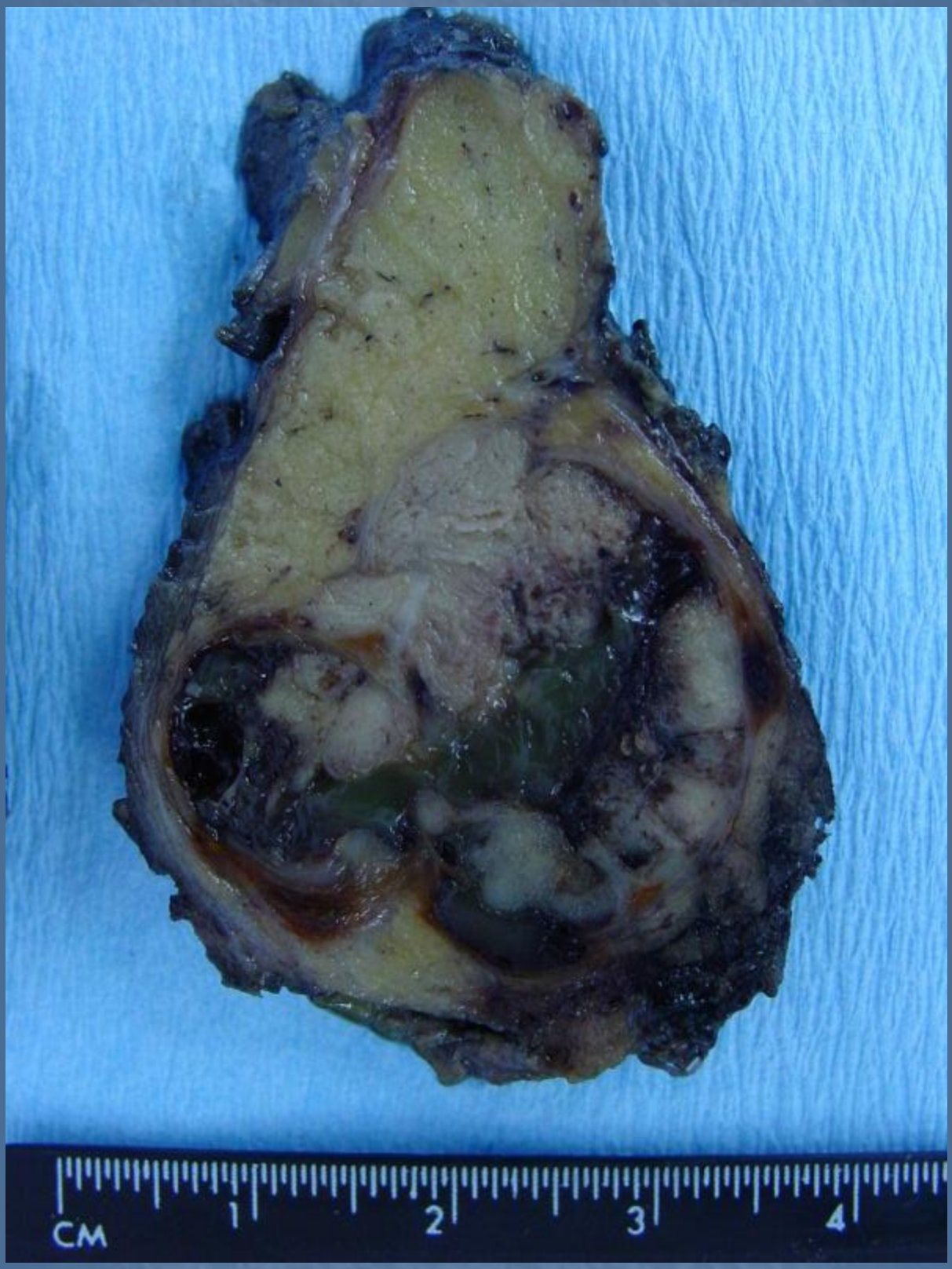











CM
1
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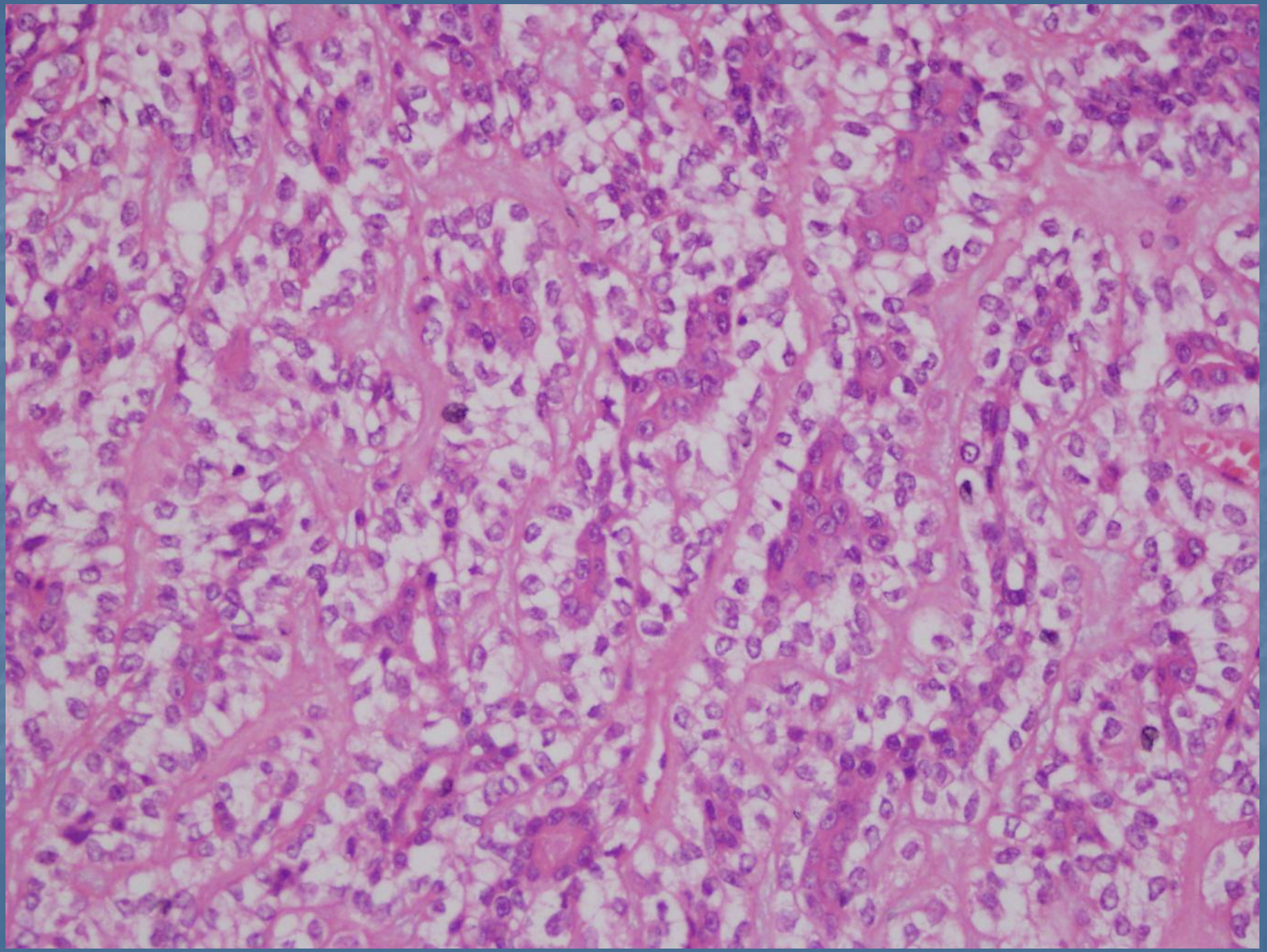
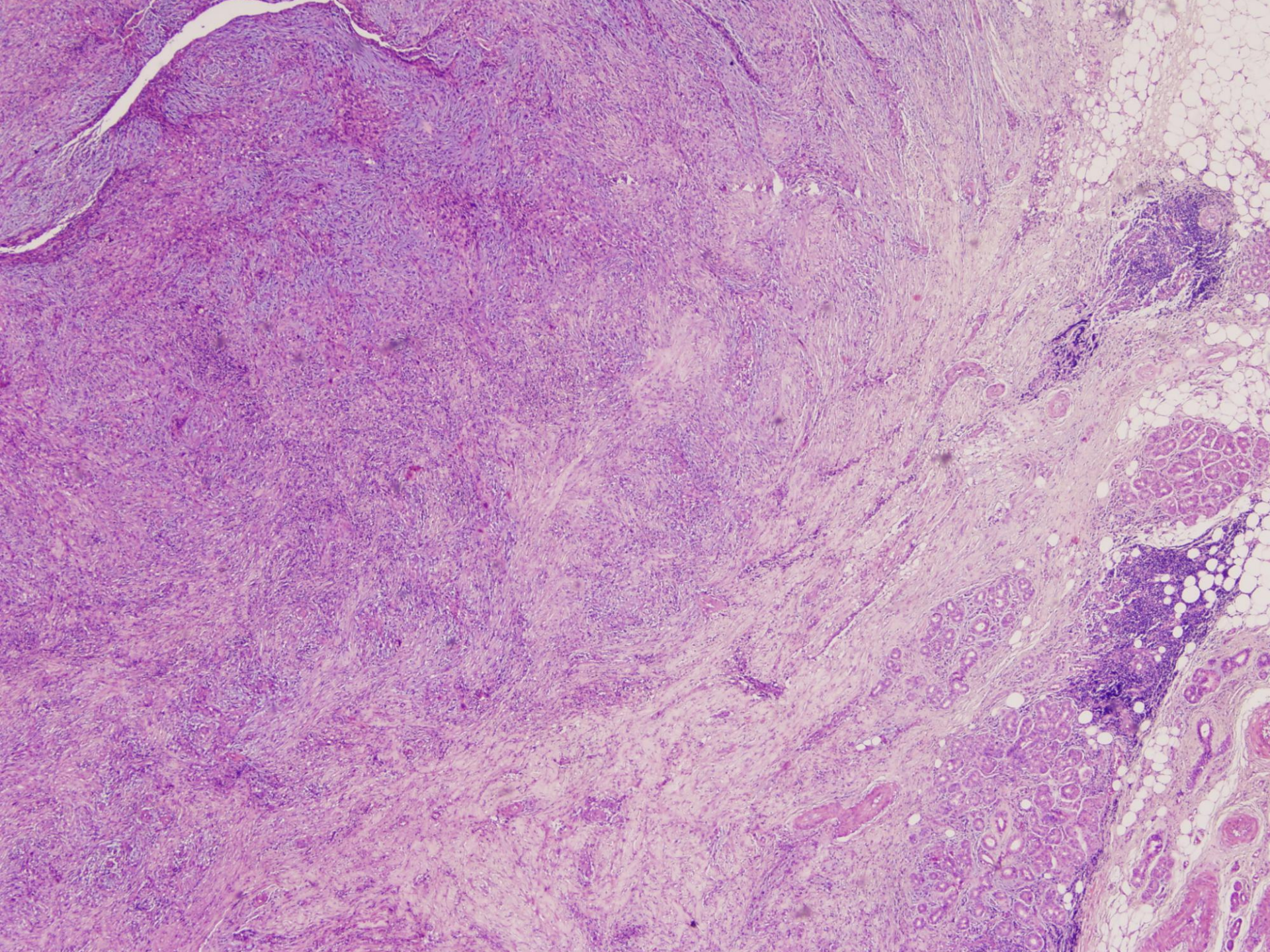
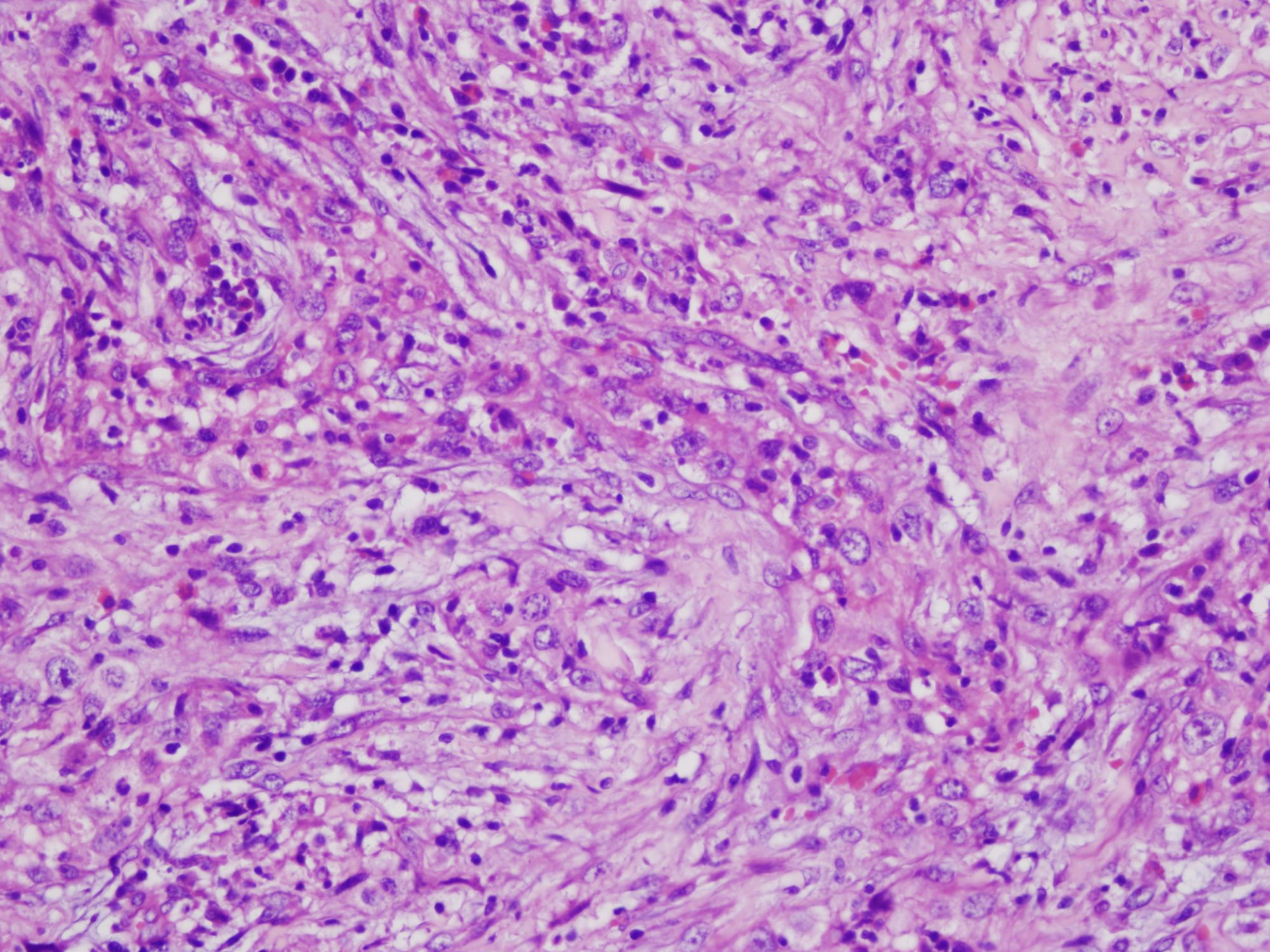
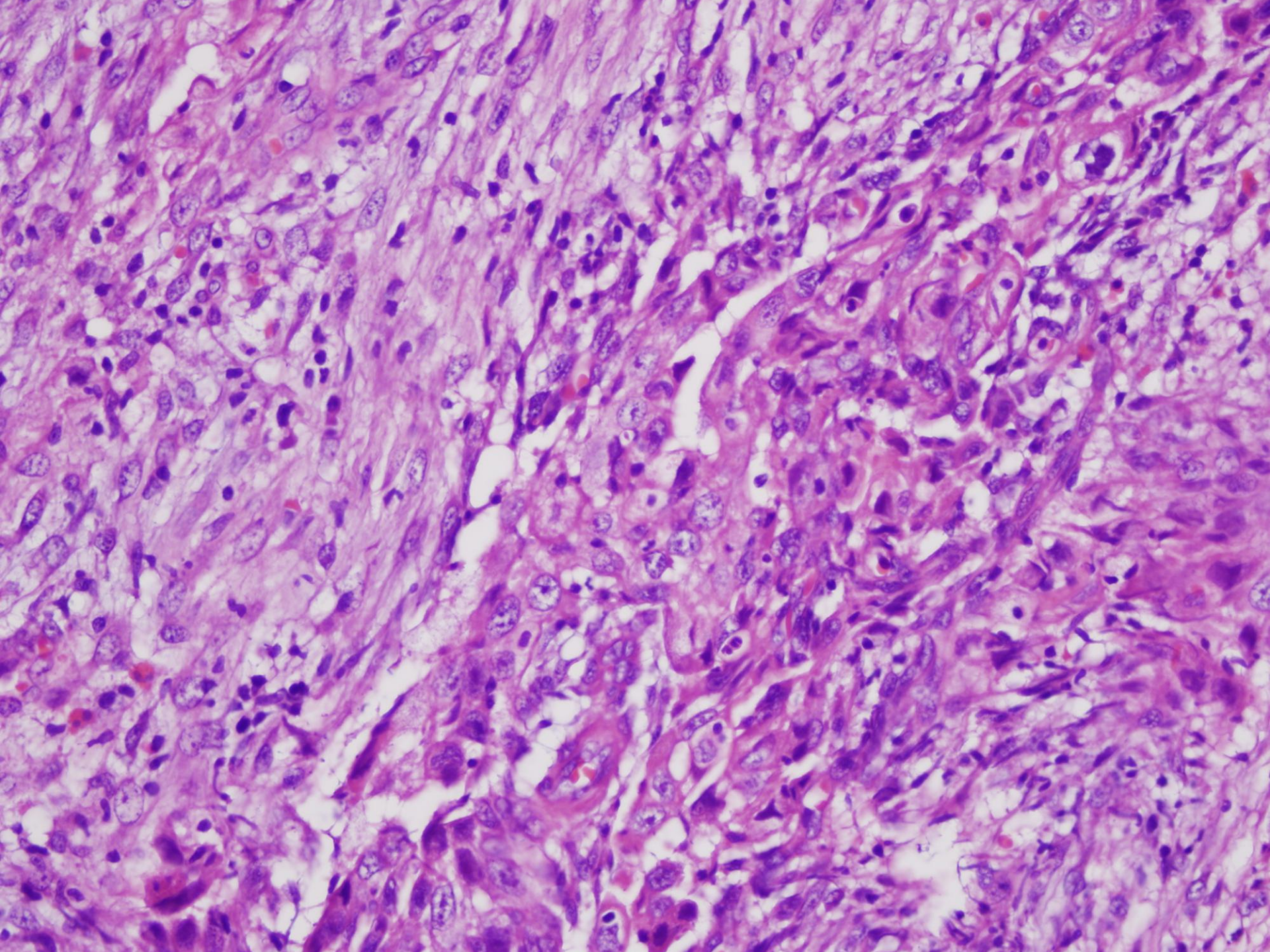
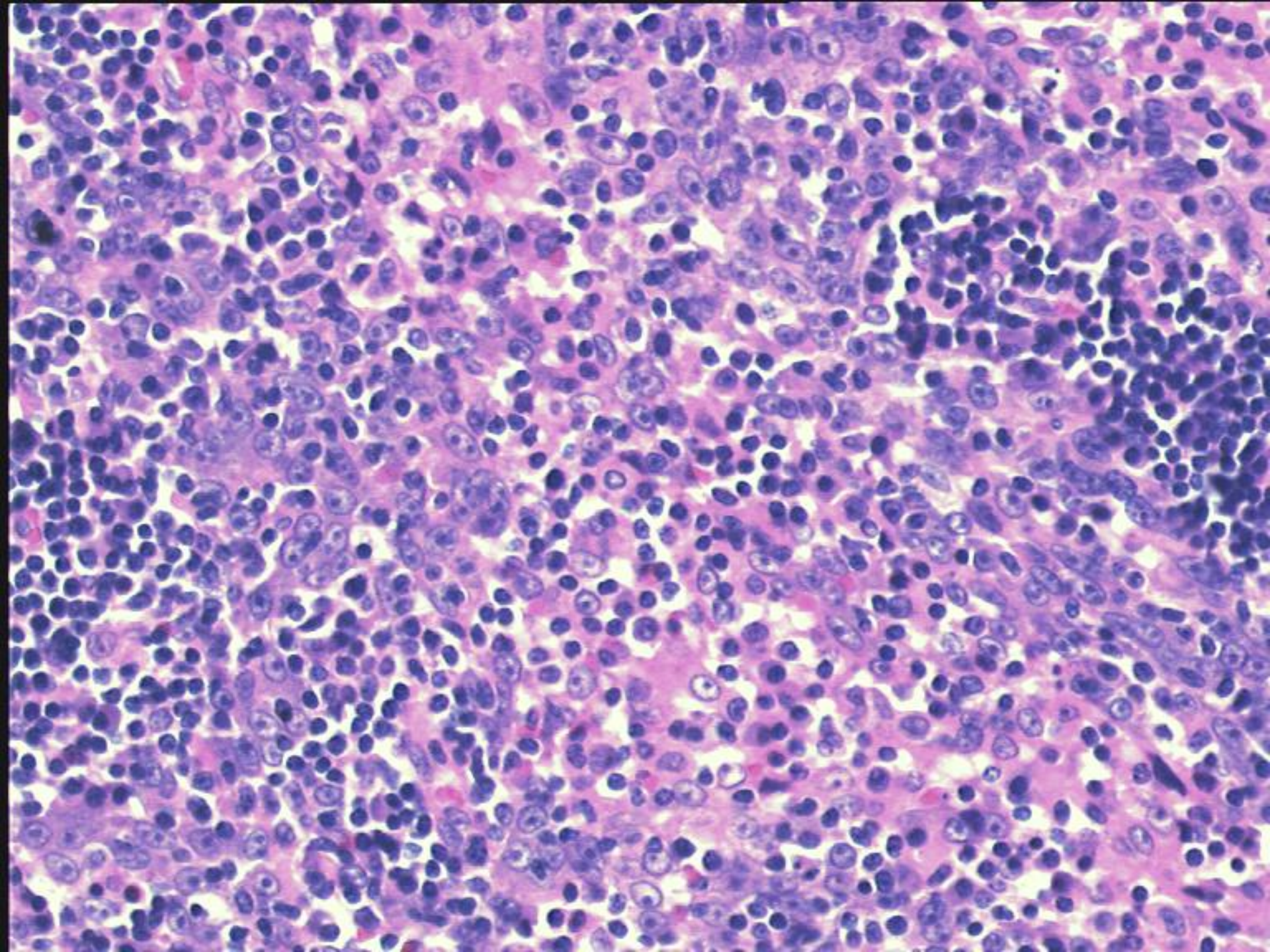
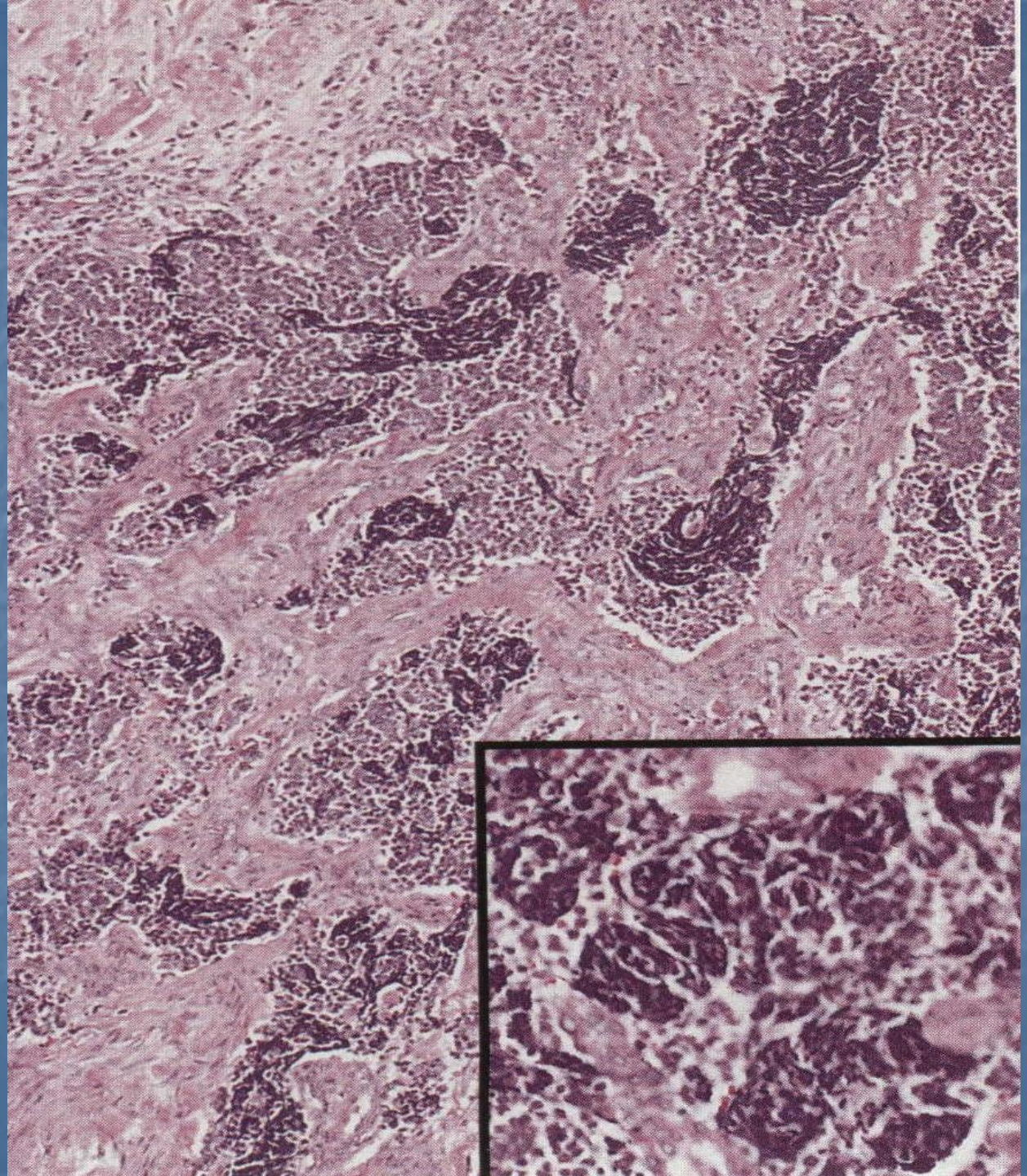


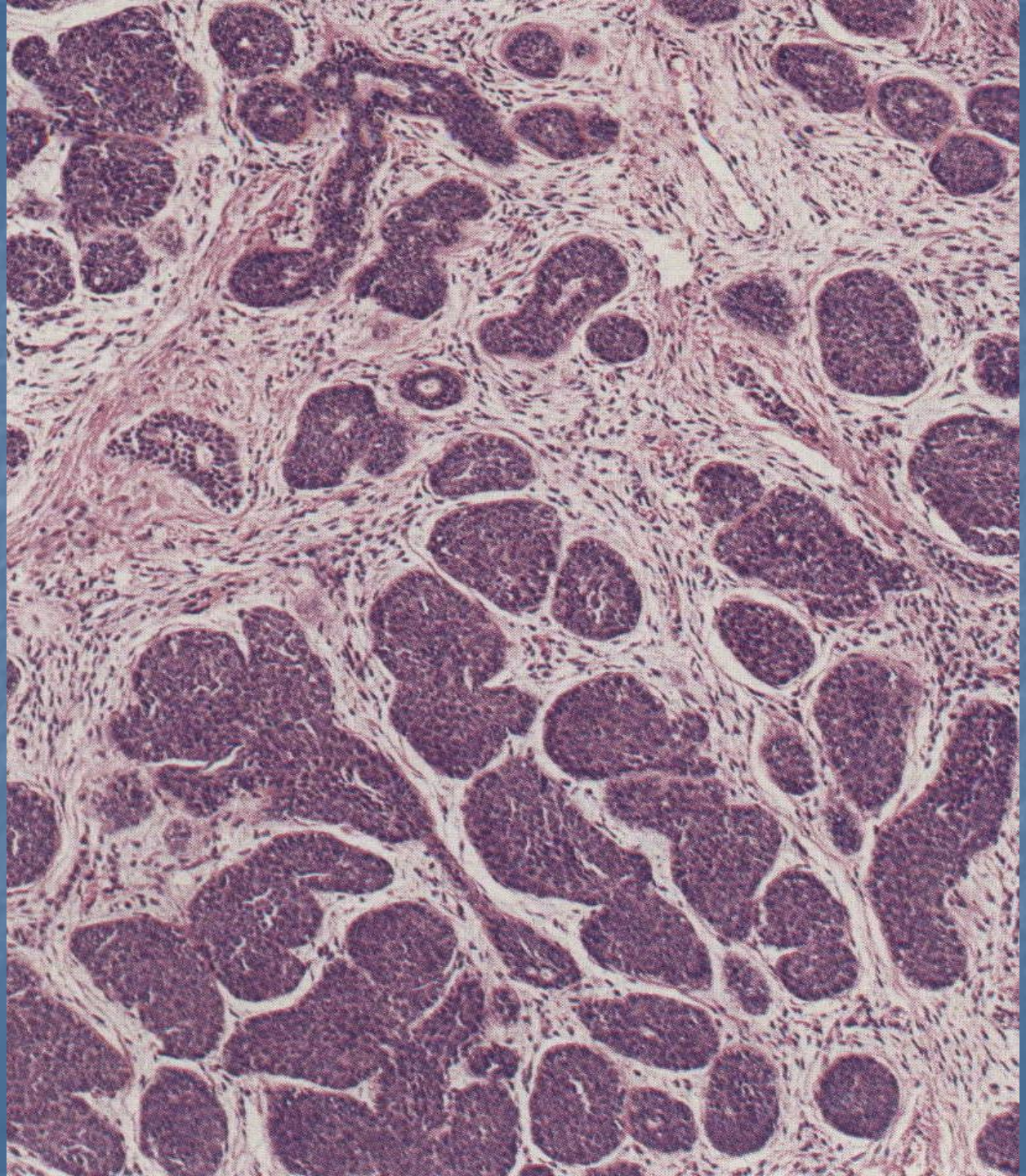






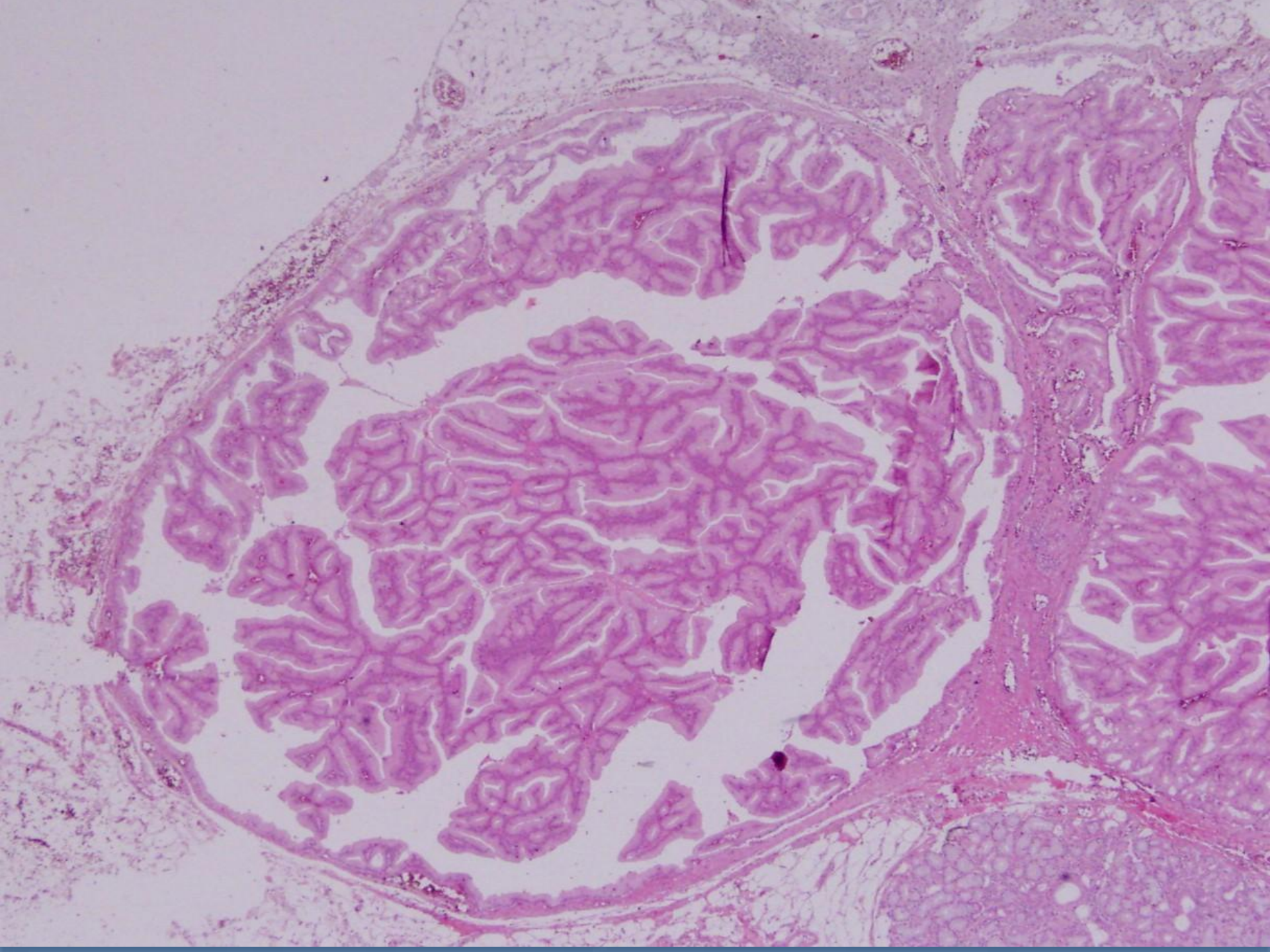


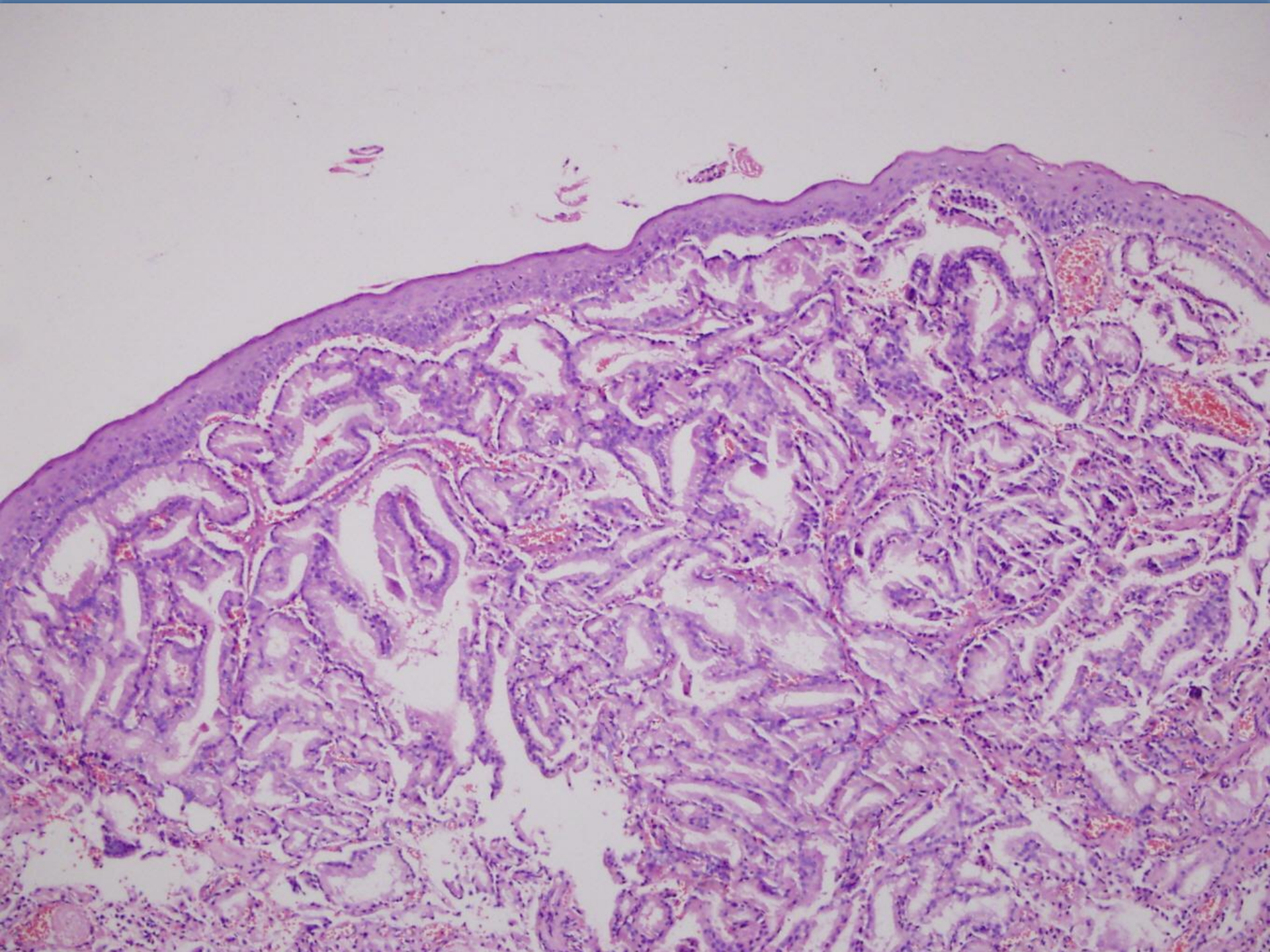


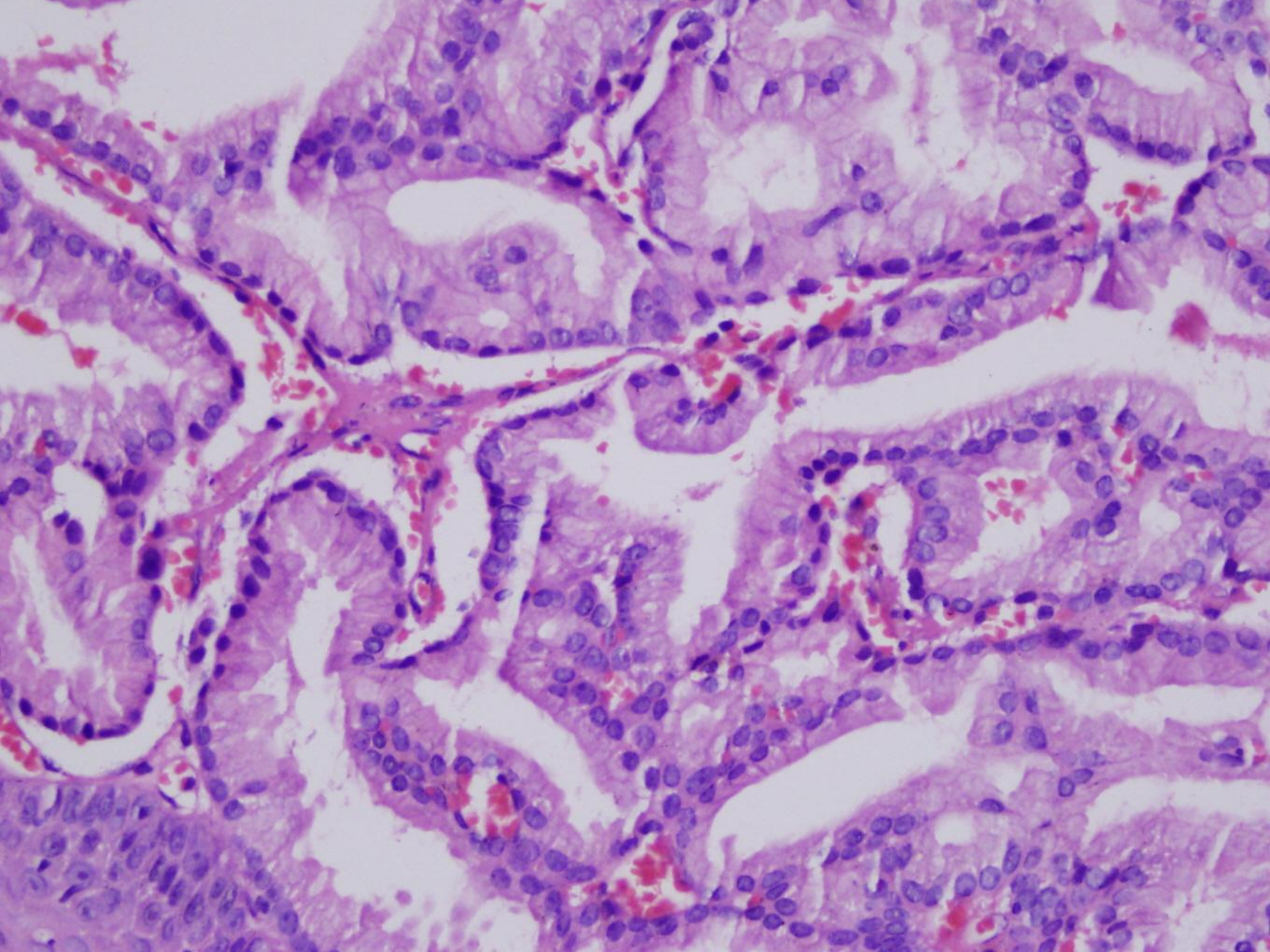


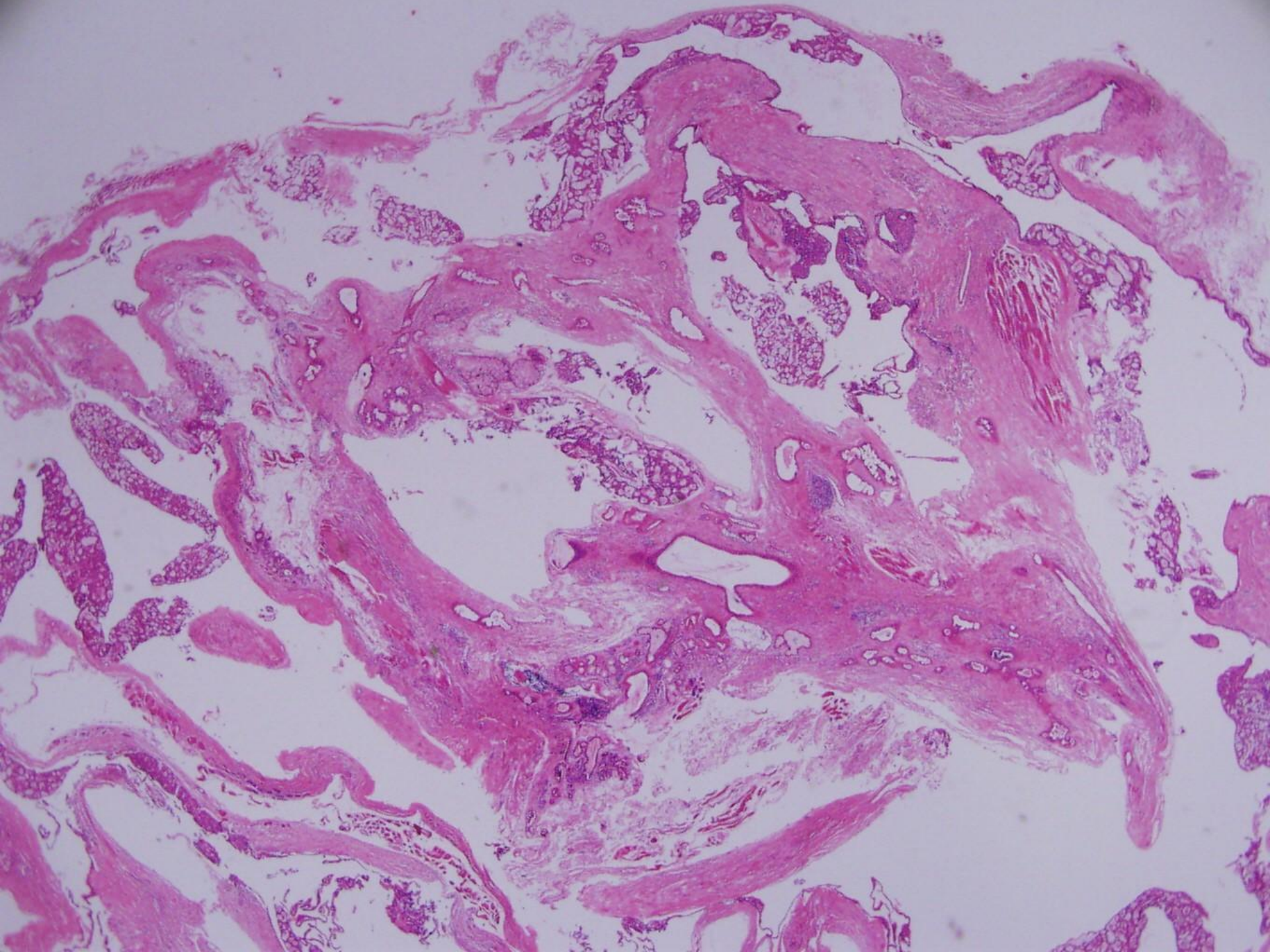
Tanımlamalarda bulunmayanlar

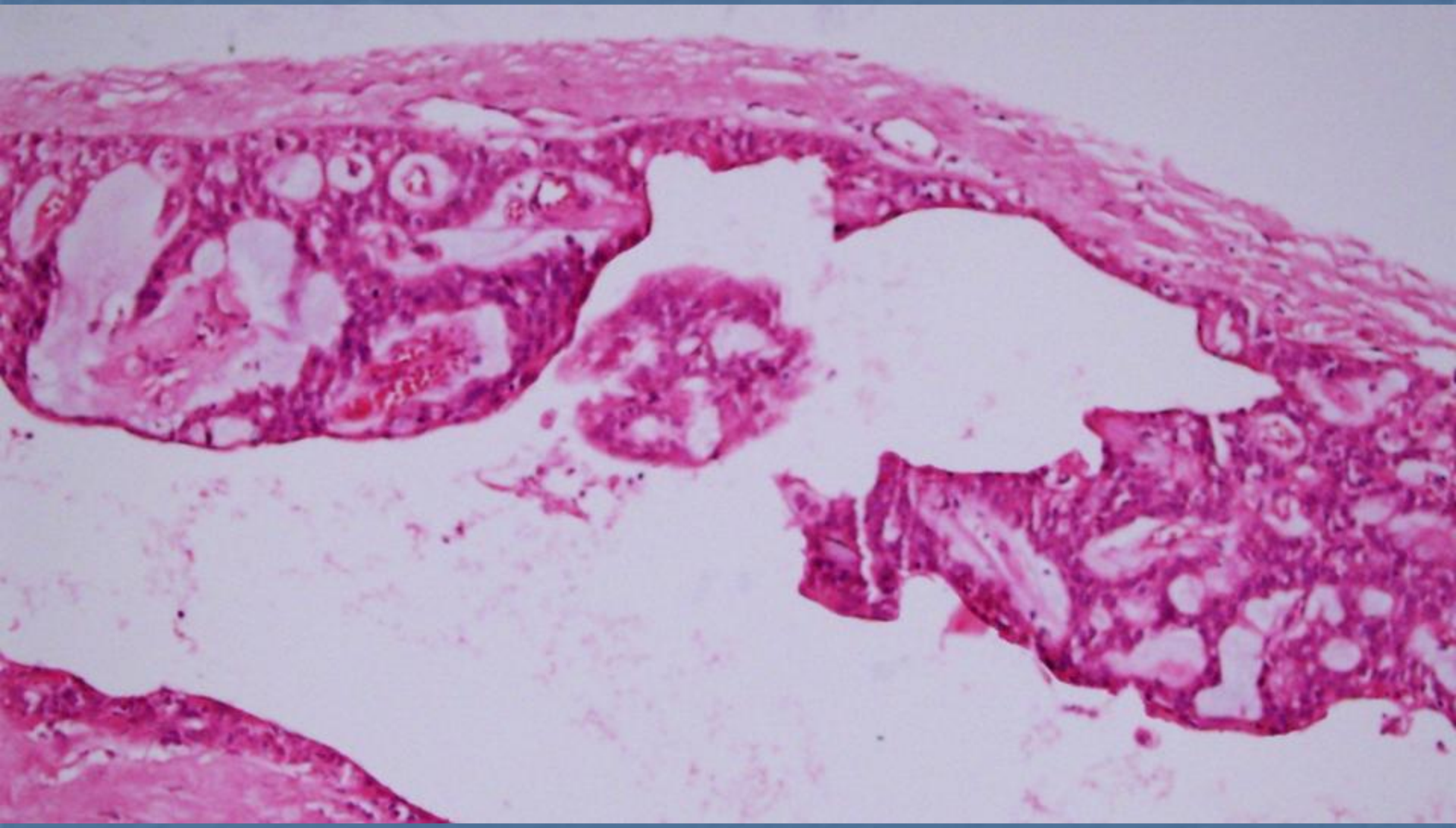
- Meme analoğu sekretuar karsinom
- Kribriform adenokarsinoma
- Duktal adenoma
- Deri eki tipi adenoma ve adenokarsinoma
- Sklerozan polikistik adenozis

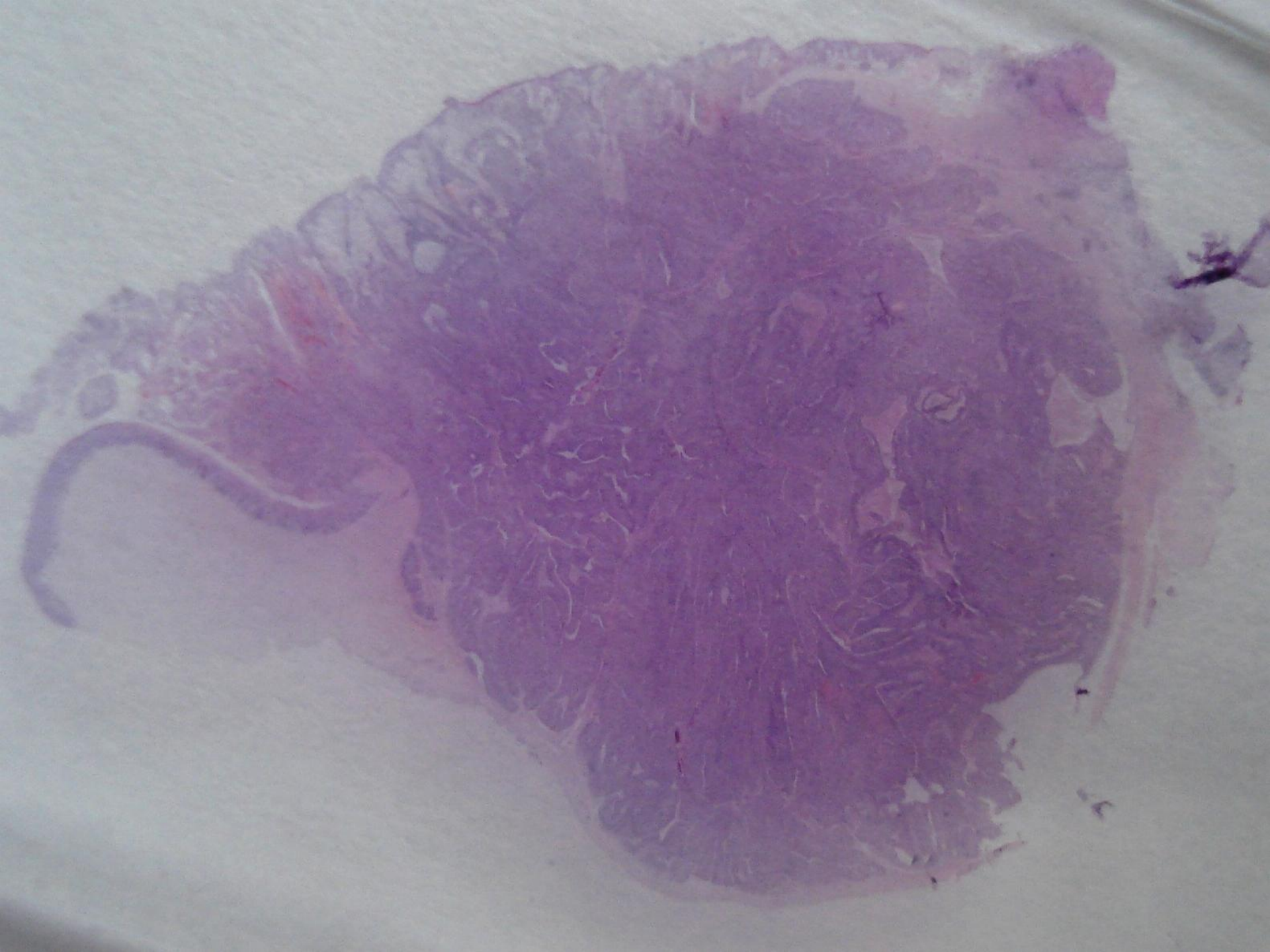


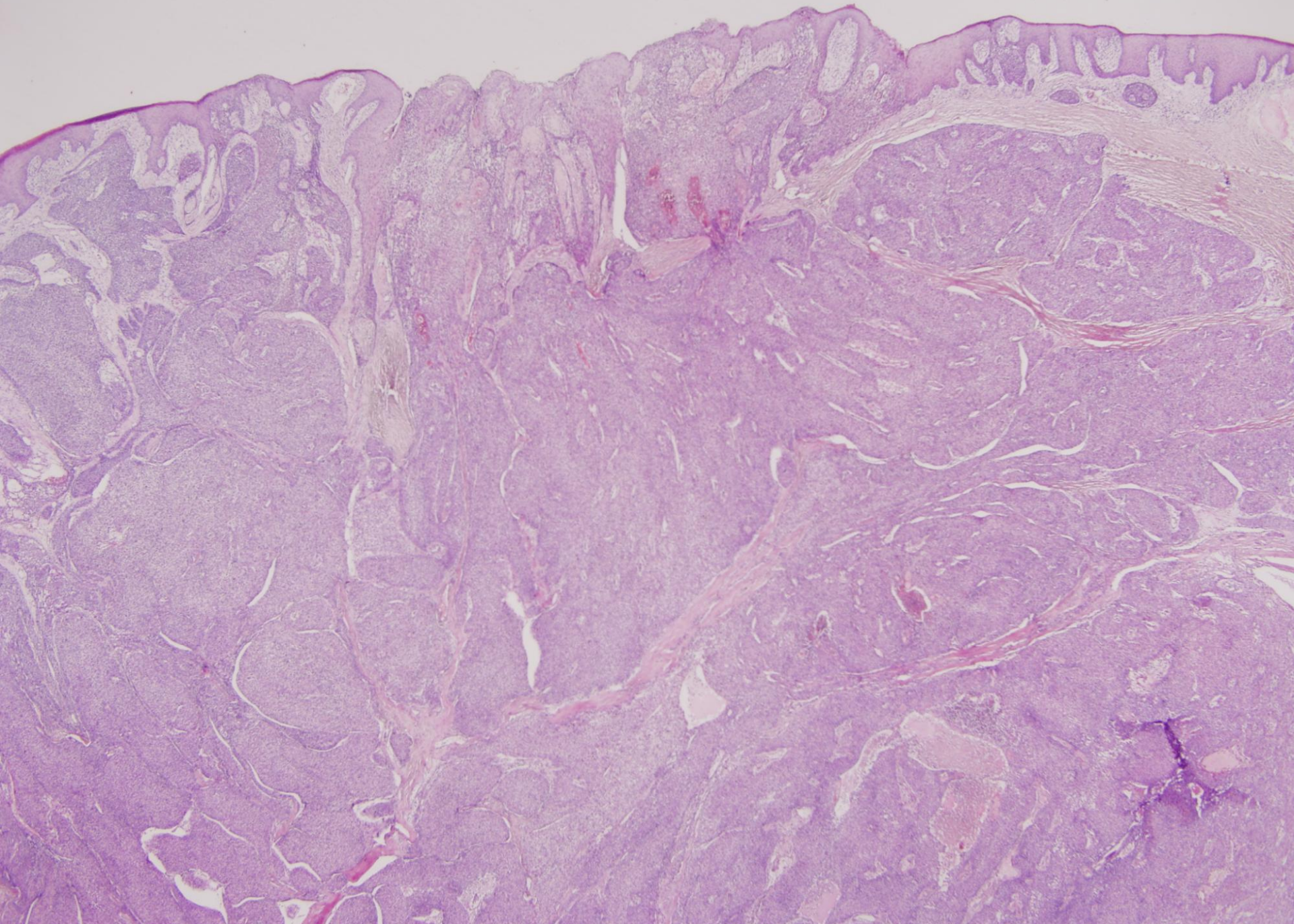


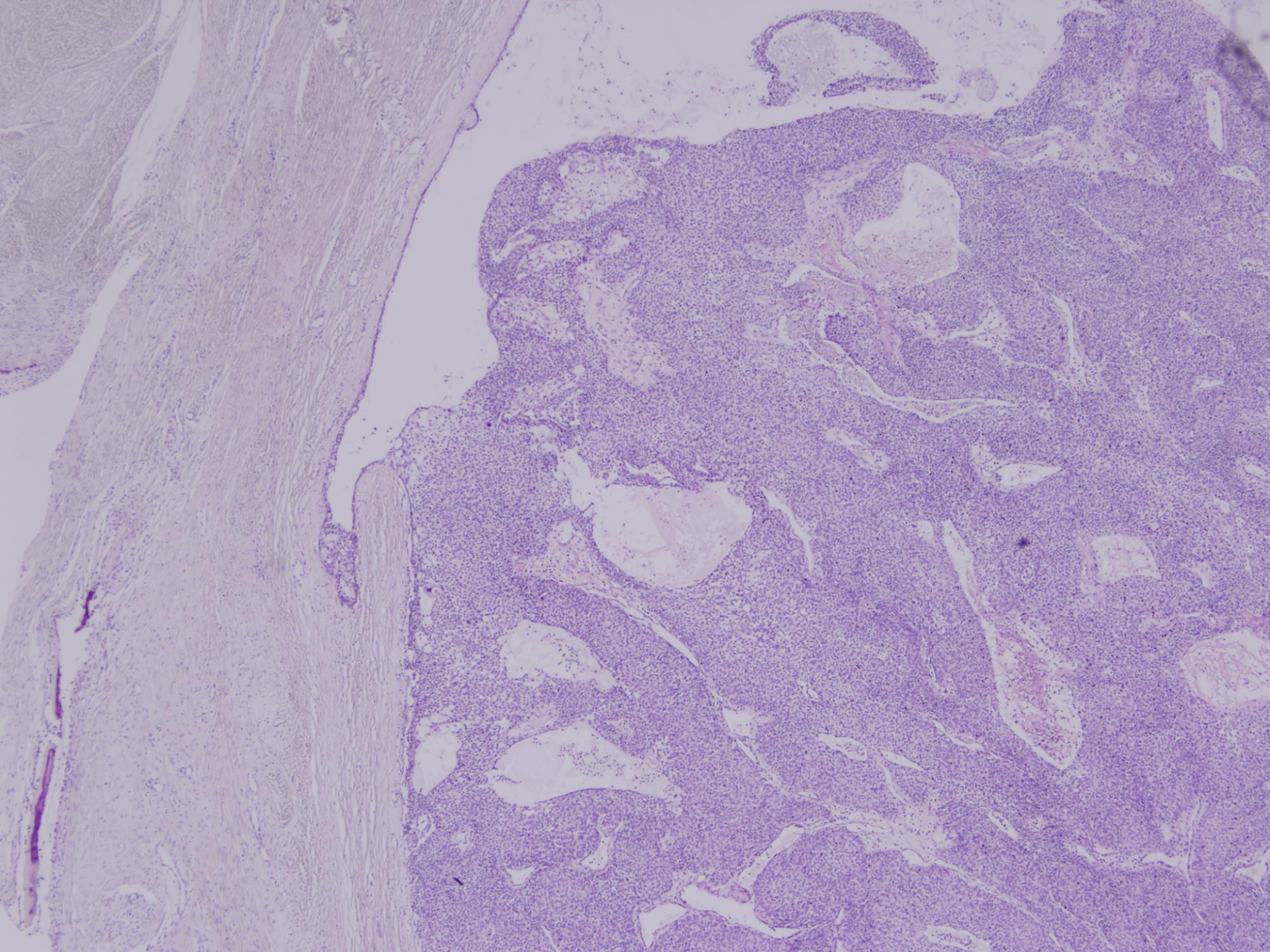


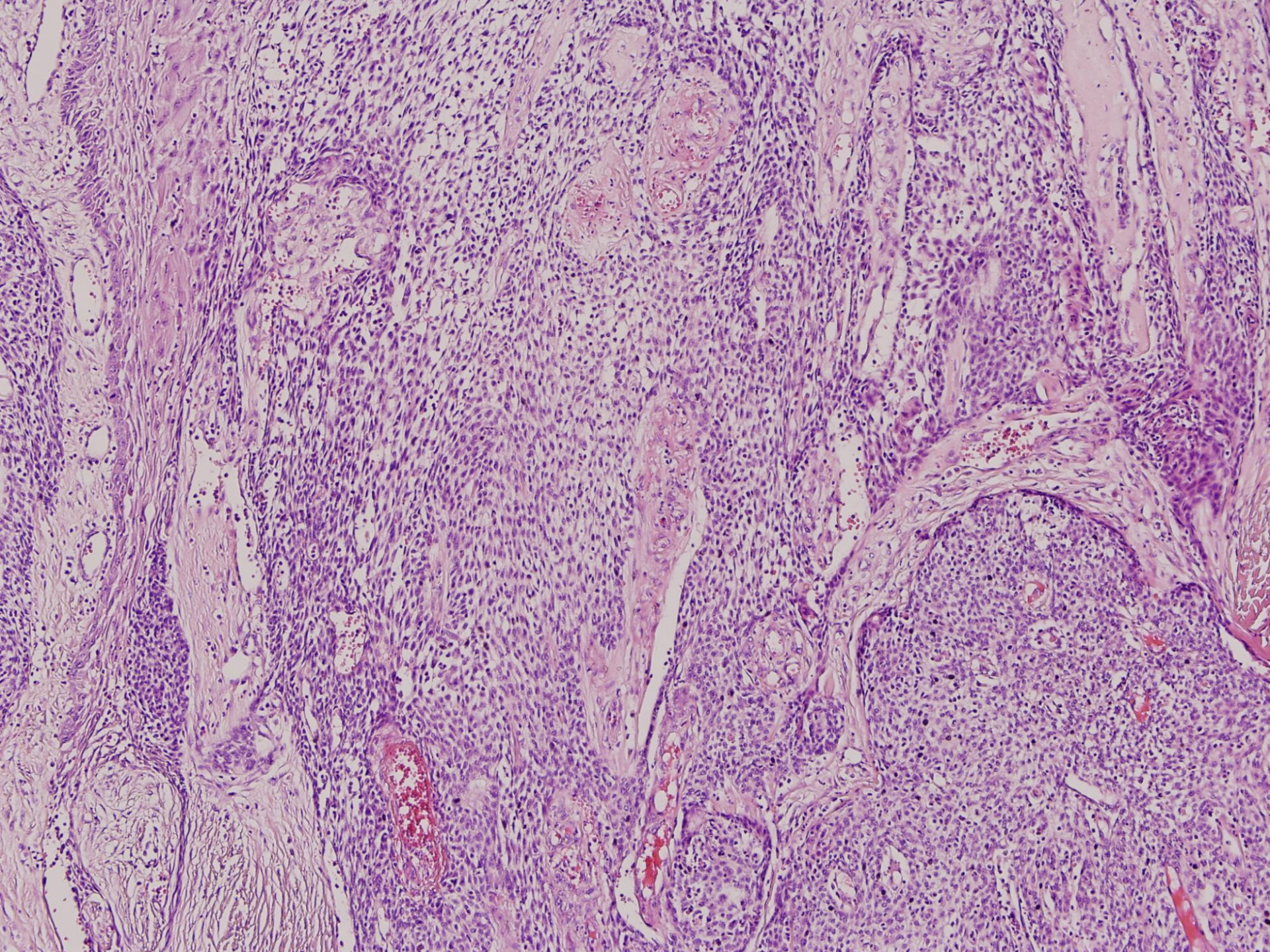


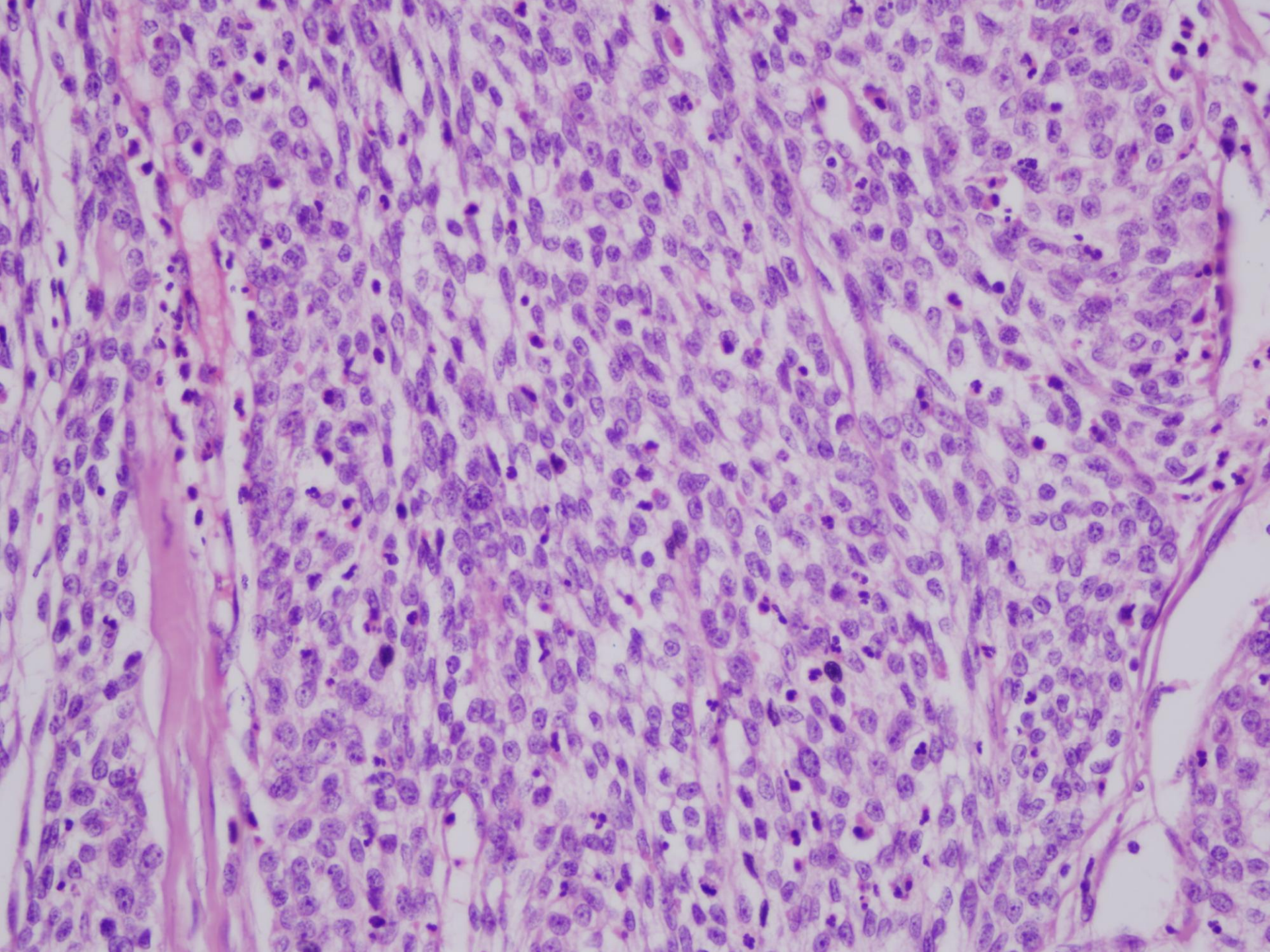


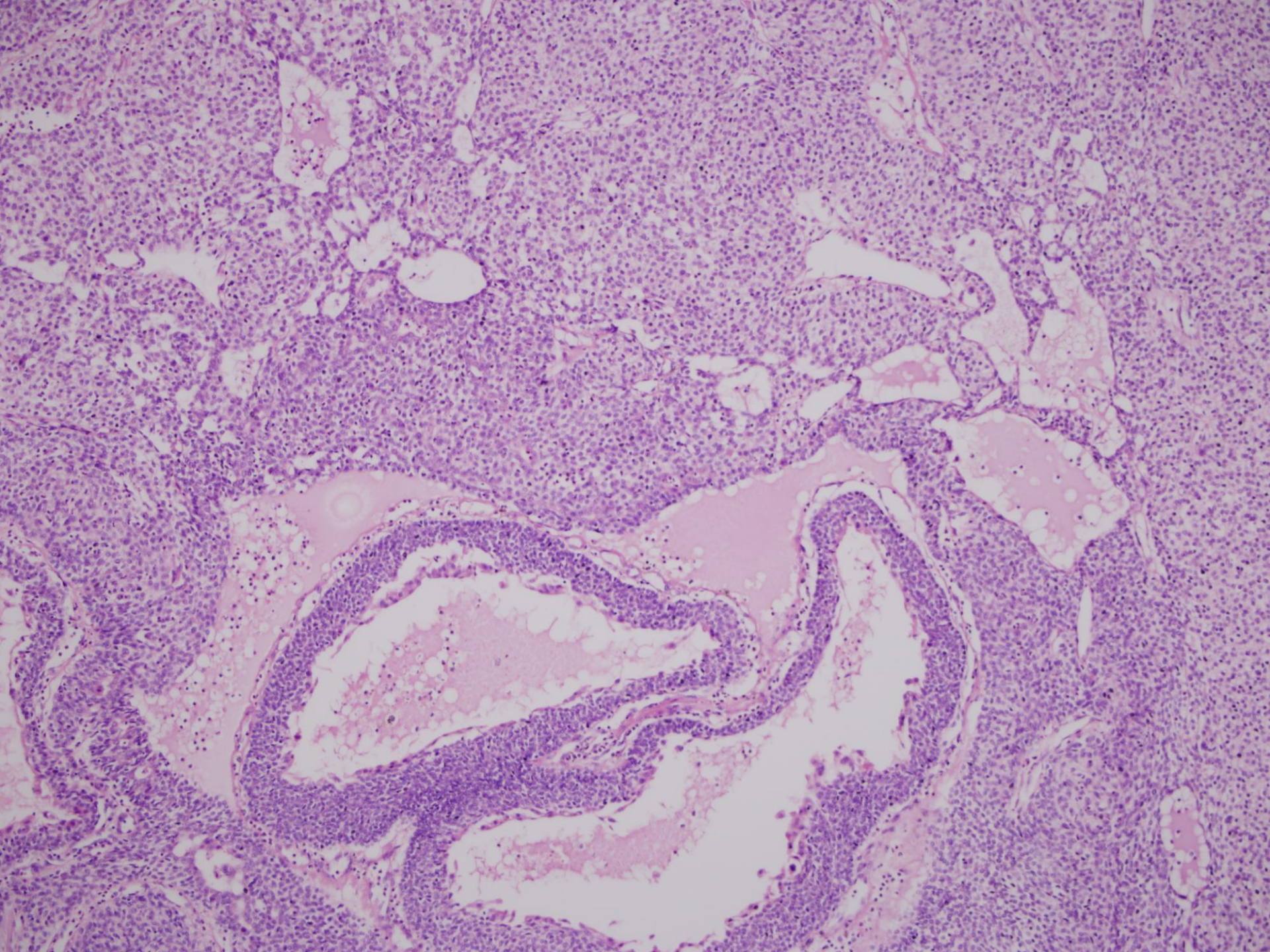


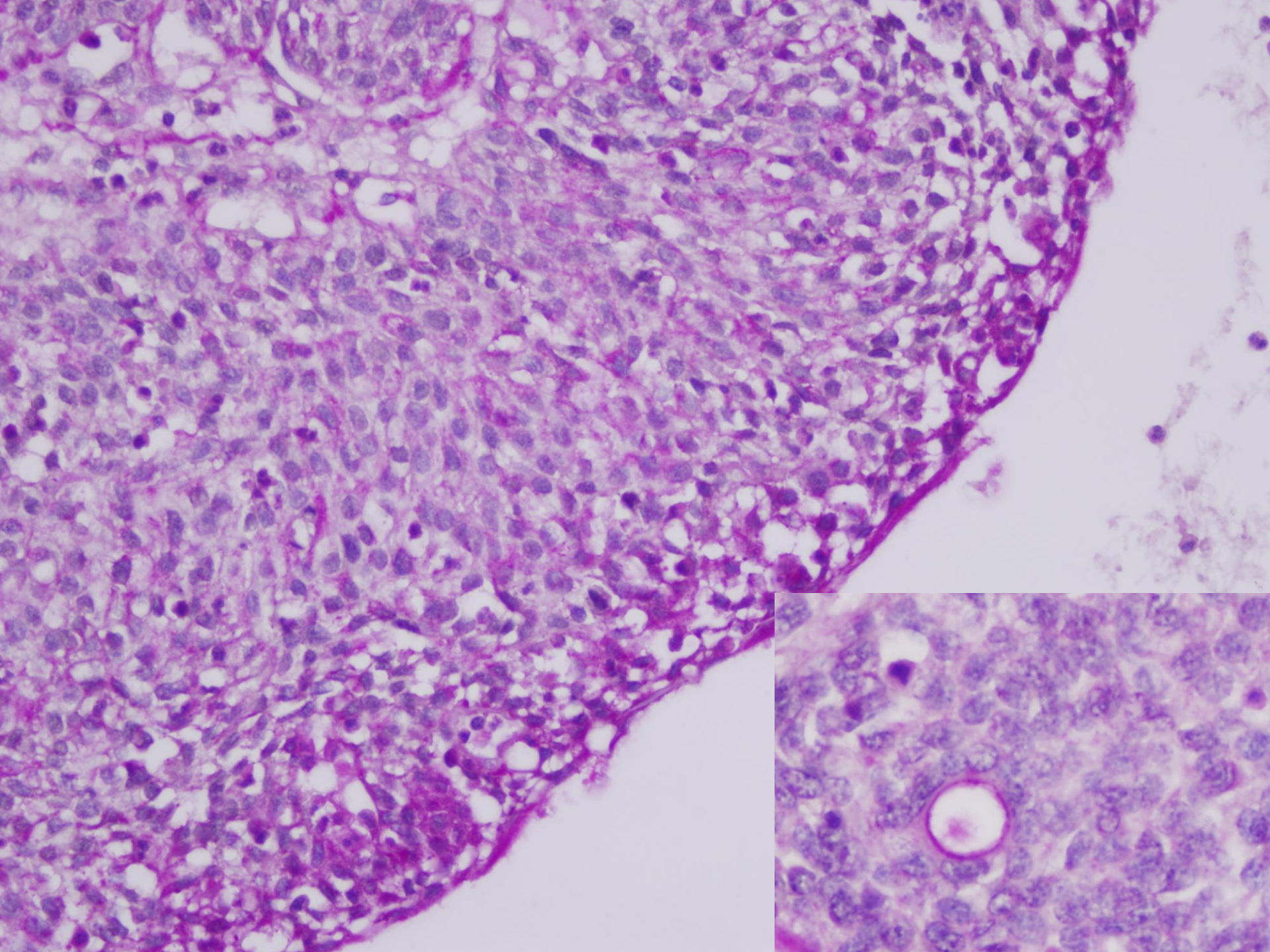












Tükürük bezi tümörlerinin hücre morfolojisi, büyüme paternleri, matriks üretimi ve klinik özellikleri sınıflamaları yönlendirmektedir.

Sınıflamalar değişmeye devam edecek ve yeni lezyonlar görmeye devam edeceğiz.

Farklı lezyonları fark etmeye çalışmak ve paylaşmak önemlidir.

Tükürük bezi tümörleri bir çok yönü ile meme, deri eki ve pankreatik tümörlere benzerlik göstermektedir.

Bu pirinç daha çok su kaldırır