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阴道前壁甲状腺组织异位1例

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患者女性, 23岁。于孕4个月时偶而发现阴道前壁一包块, 约蛋黄大小, 突出于阴道内, 触之无痛, 呈缓慢增大。足月分娩时, 穿刺包块抽出约10ml血样液体, 包块遂缩小。分娩半年后, 以“阴道囊肿”入院。体查发现, 阴道前壁距阴道口1.5cm处见一囊性包块, 半圆形, 直径约2cm, 与周围组织无明显粘连, 表面淡黄色, 无压痛。甲状腺及其它器官未见异常。过去史无特殊。月经史一向正常。实验室常规检查无异常。手术切除包块。病理检查: 灰红色组织一块, 约蚕豆大, 已剖开。切面见少许血性及胶冻状物。镜下见该肿物由单纯甲状腺组织构成。甲状腺滤泡大小不一, 上皮呈扁平形

或立方形, 细胞分化成熟。滤泡腔内充满胶质红染胶样物, 个别滤泡较大成小囊状。病理诊断: 阴道前壁甲状腺组织异位。

讨论: 异位甲状腺组织可出现于沿甲状腺原基下降的通道, 乃甲状腺下降时停留所致。常位于舌内、舌下、气管前、纵隔等处, 亦可见于心包、主动脉等。异位的甲状腺组织大都为镜下意外发现, 但少数较大或可触及或肉眼可见, 临床上易与肿瘤相混淆, 并且异位甲状腺组织可发生甲状腺肿、腺瘤及腺癌。本例在临床上误为阴道囊肿, 镜下呈甲状腺肿复旧期的组织学改变。

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