



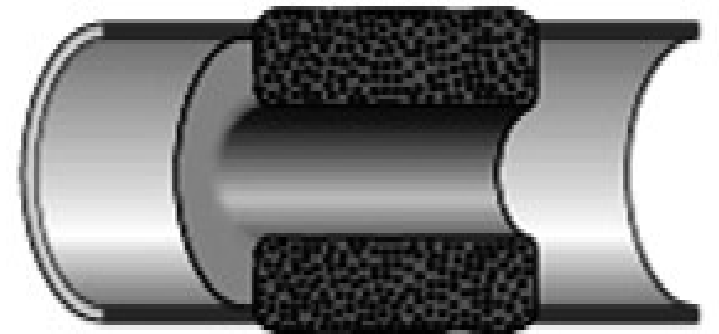
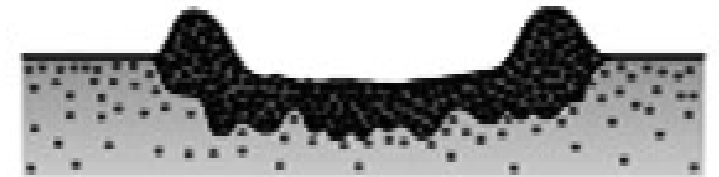
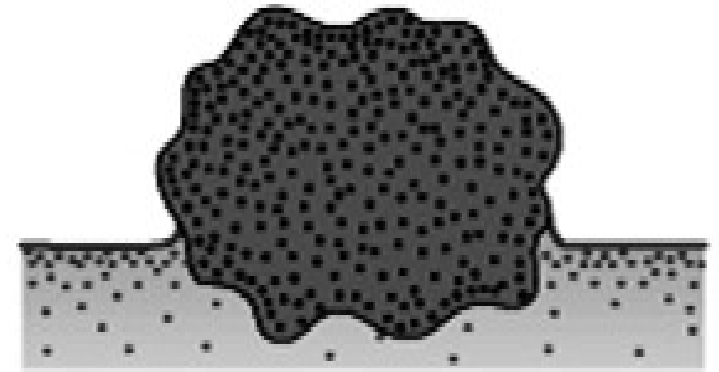
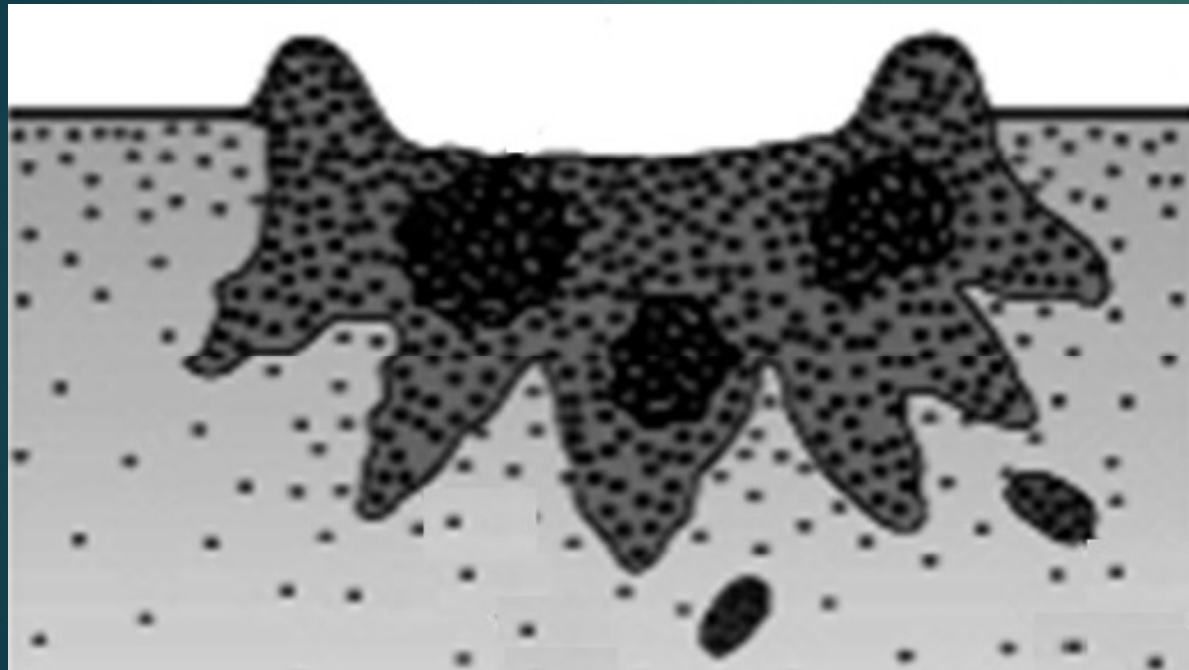
TUMORILE MALIGNNE

CARACTERE BIOMORFOLOGICE



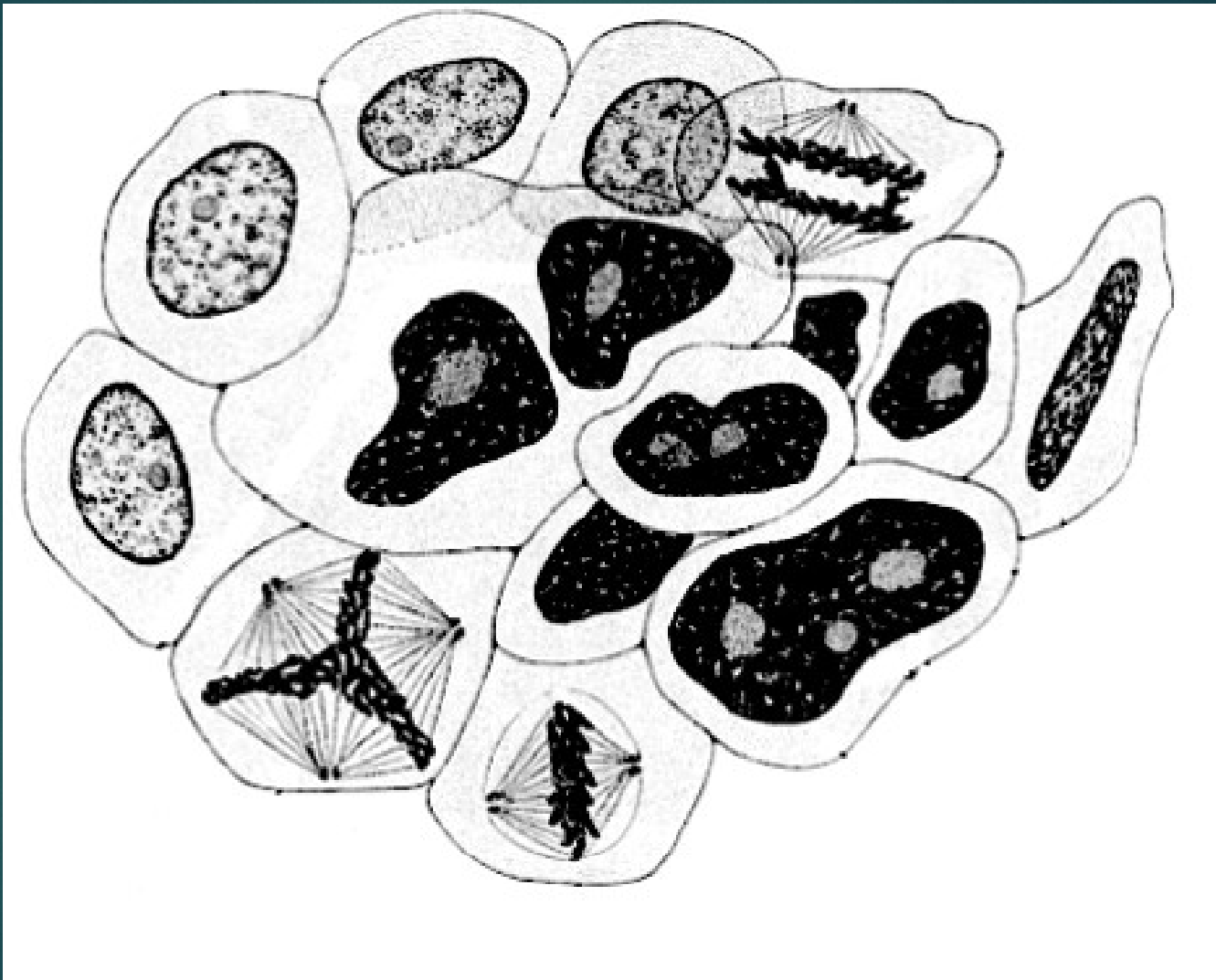
MACROSCOPIE:

- ▶ Creștere rapidă prin distrugerea și infiltrarea țesuturilor înconjurătoare
 - ▶ Invazie vasculară și metastazare
 - ▶ Capsulă absentă total sau parțial
- 



MICROSCOPIE

- ▶ Polimorfism celular și nuclear
- ▶ Aneuploidie , poliploidie, policromazie nucleara
- ▶ Raport N/C în favoarea nucleului
- ▶ Nucleoli mari și neregulați



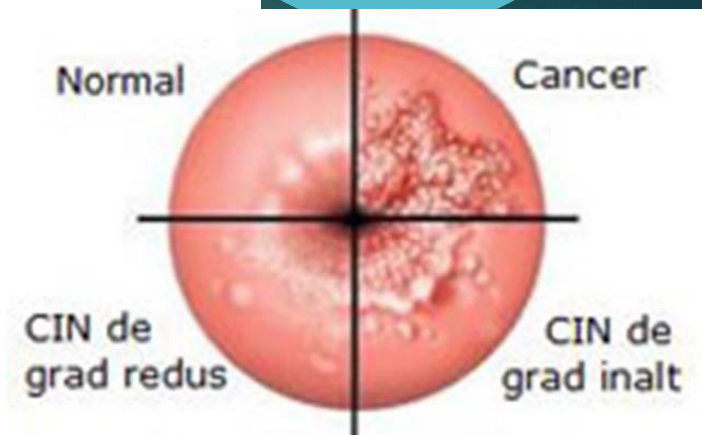
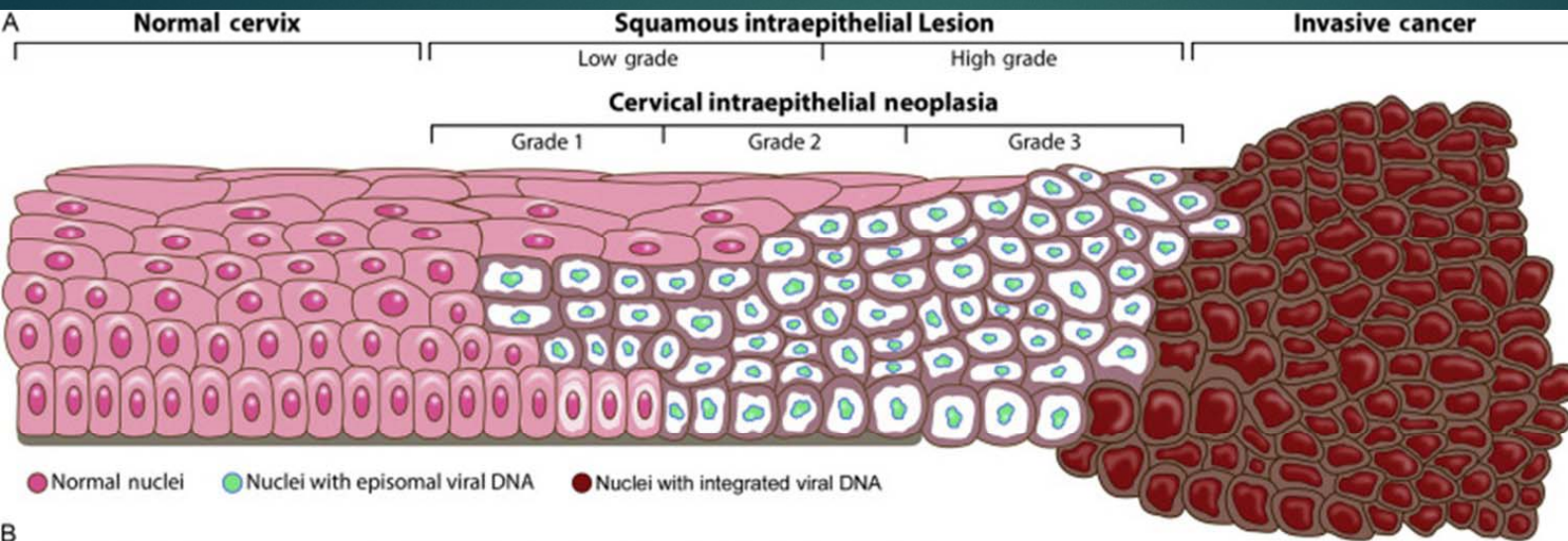
Tumorile maligne epiteliale

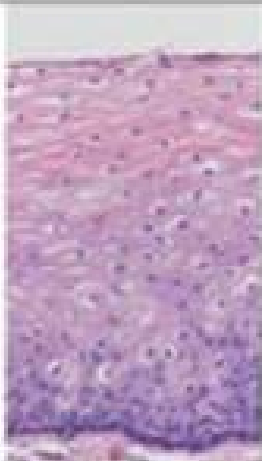
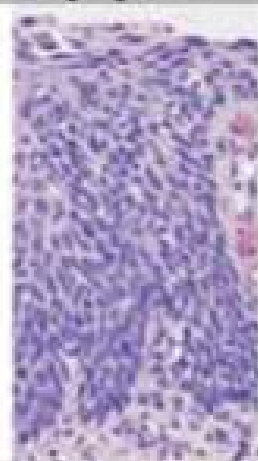
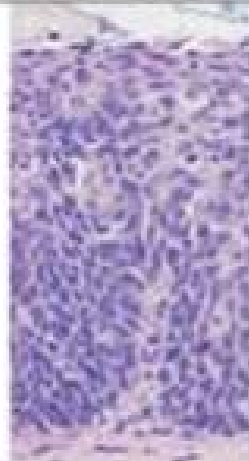
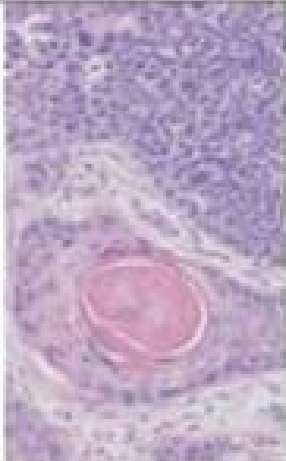
- ▶ Carcinoame-epitelii scuamos
- ▶ Adenocarcinoame –epitelii cubico-cilindric

Tumorile maligne mezenchimale

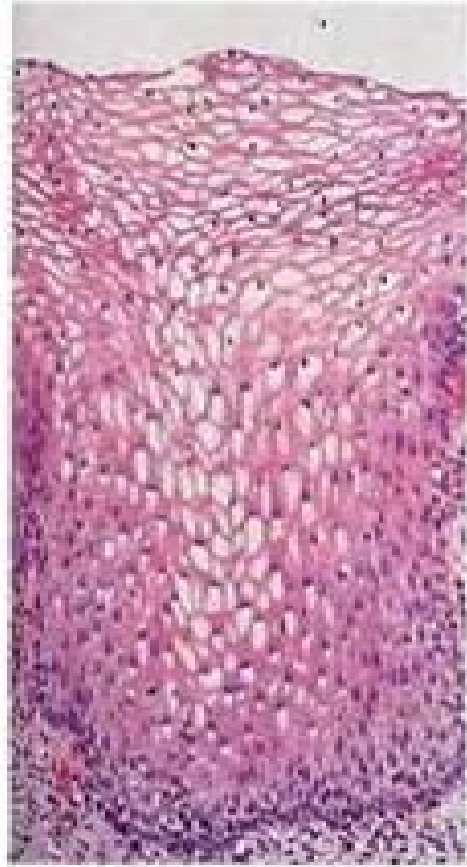
- ▶ Adăugarea sufixului “SARCOM”
- ▶ Exemple:
 - ▶ Rabdomiosarcom (țesut muscular striat)
 - ▶ Leiomiosarcom (țesut muscular neted)
 - ▶ Liposarcom (șesut adipos)
 - ▶ Angiosarcom (vaselor de sânge)
 - ▶ Osteosarcomul (țesutul osos)

DISPLAZIA CERVICALĂ (CIN)

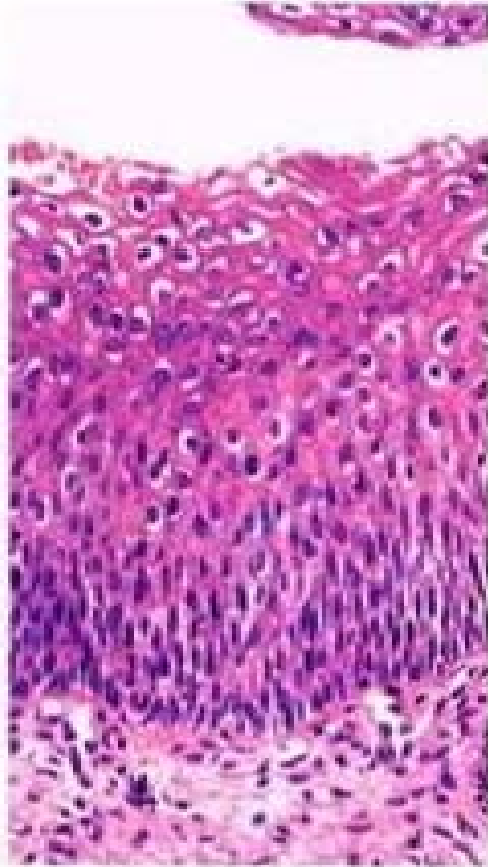


Non-Dysplastic Epithelium	LSIL	HSIL			Micro-Invasion
	CIN 1	CIN 2	CIN 3		
	Mild Dysplasia	Moderate Dysplasia	Severe Dysplasia	Carcinoma in Situ	
					

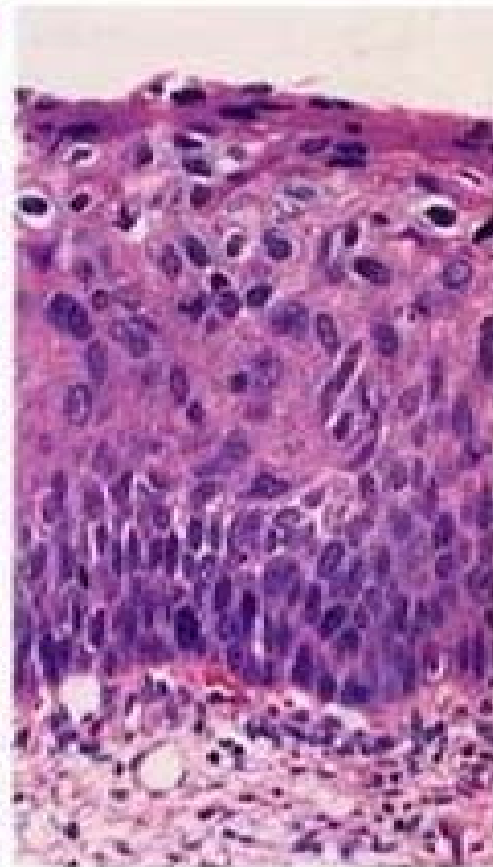
Images courtesy of Chisa Aoyama, MD, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA.



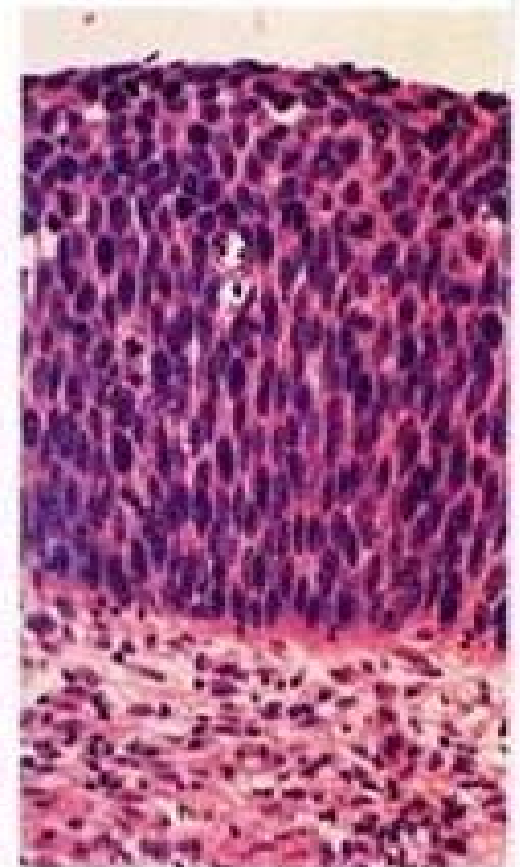
Normal



CIN I

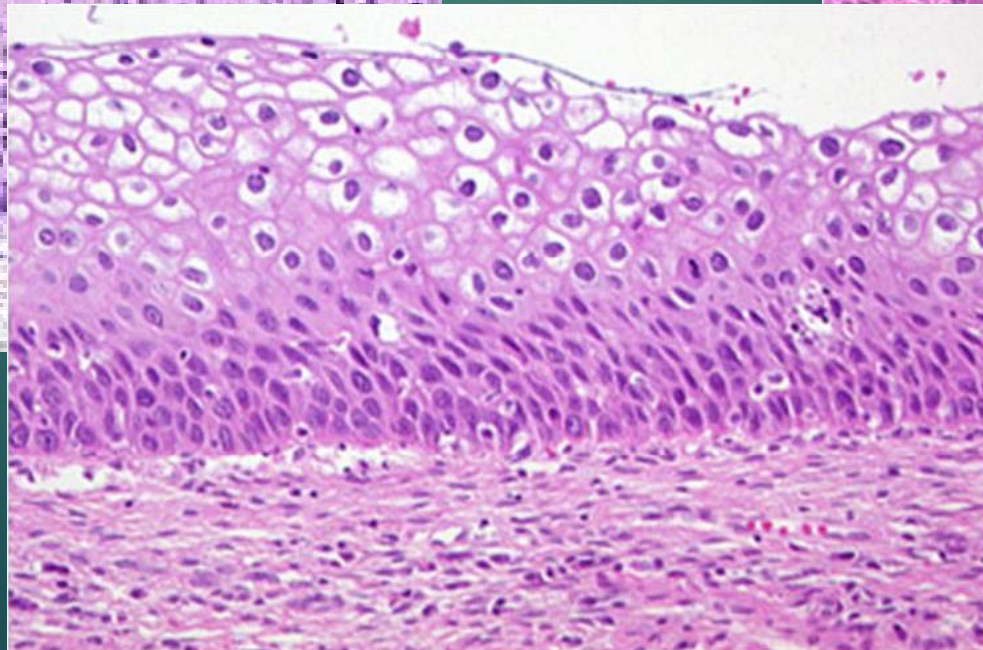
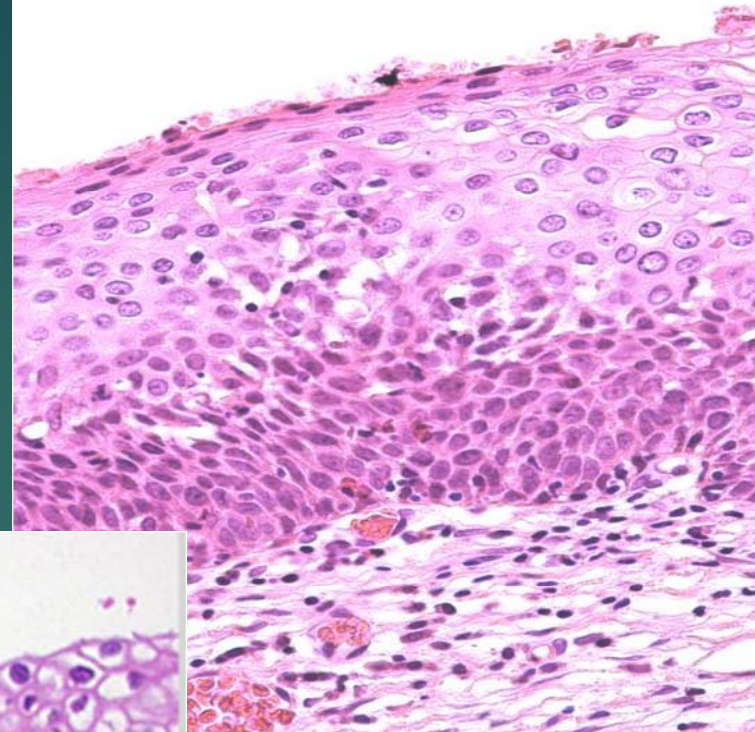
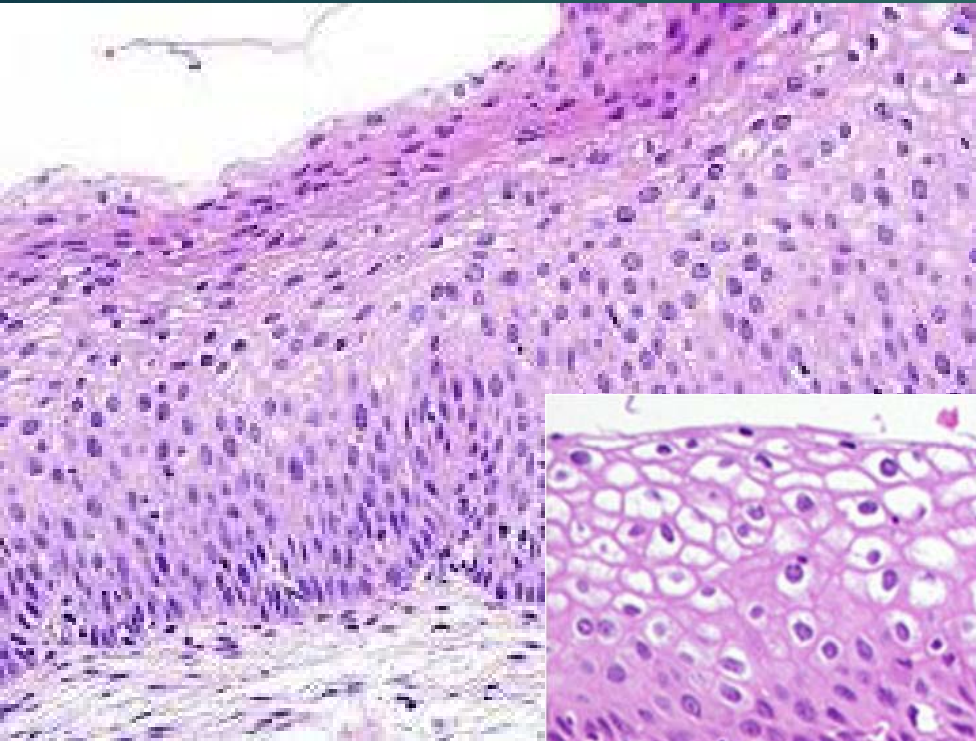


CIN II

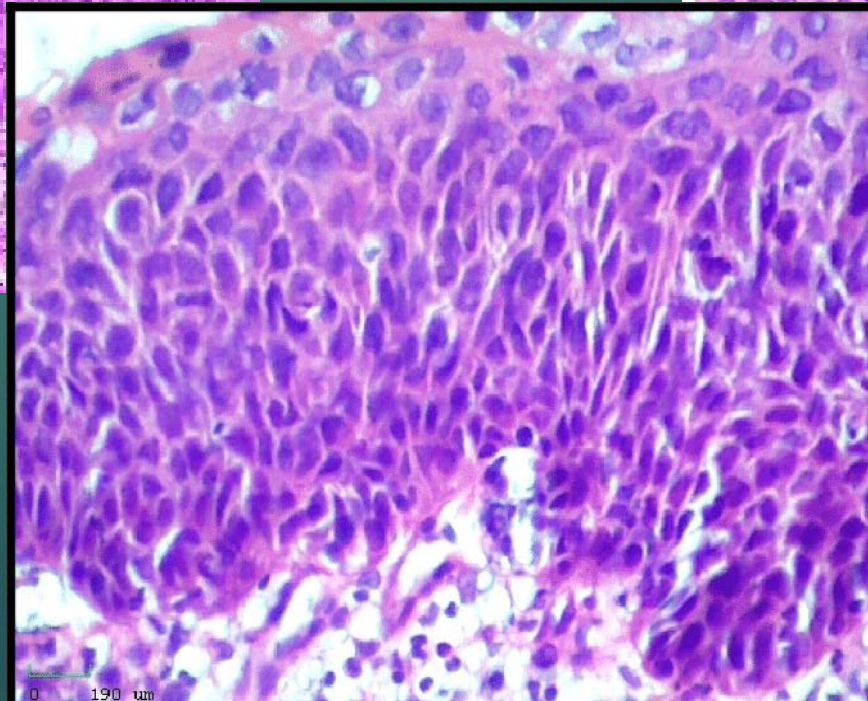
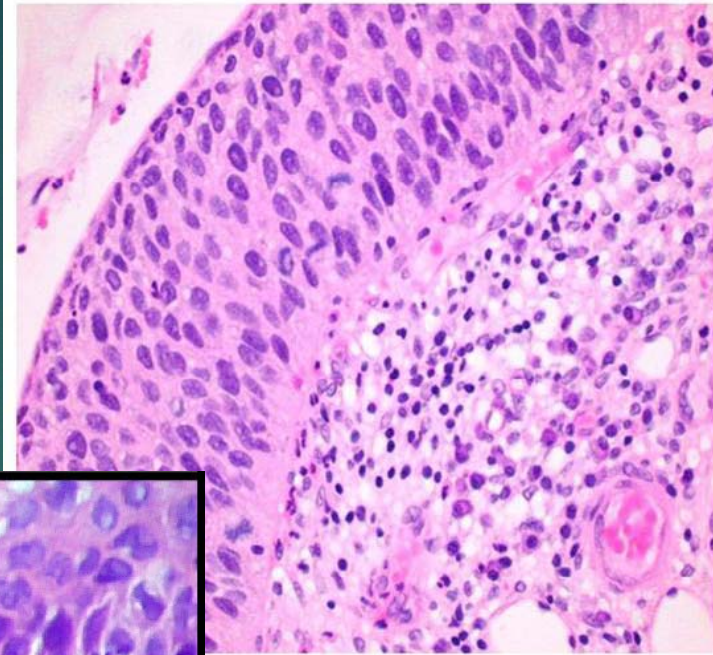
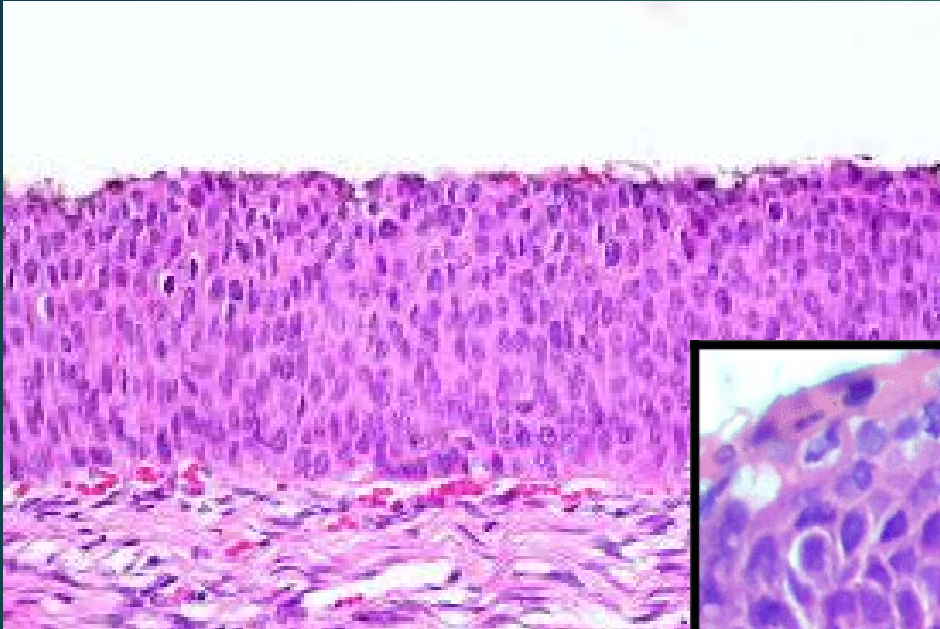


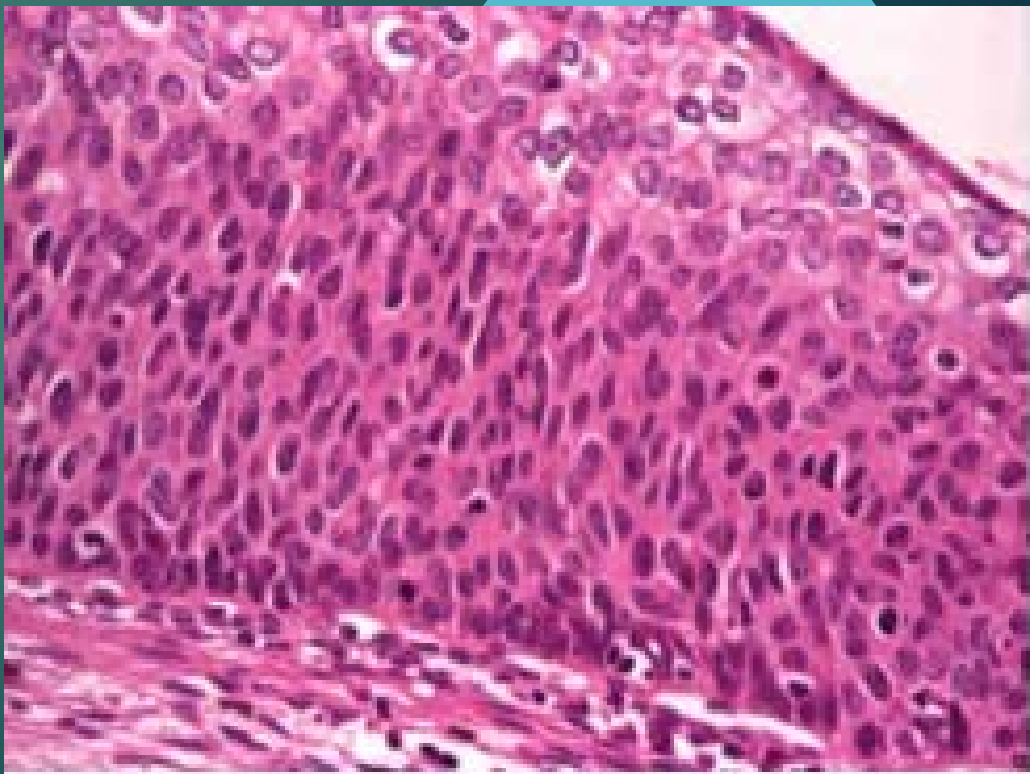
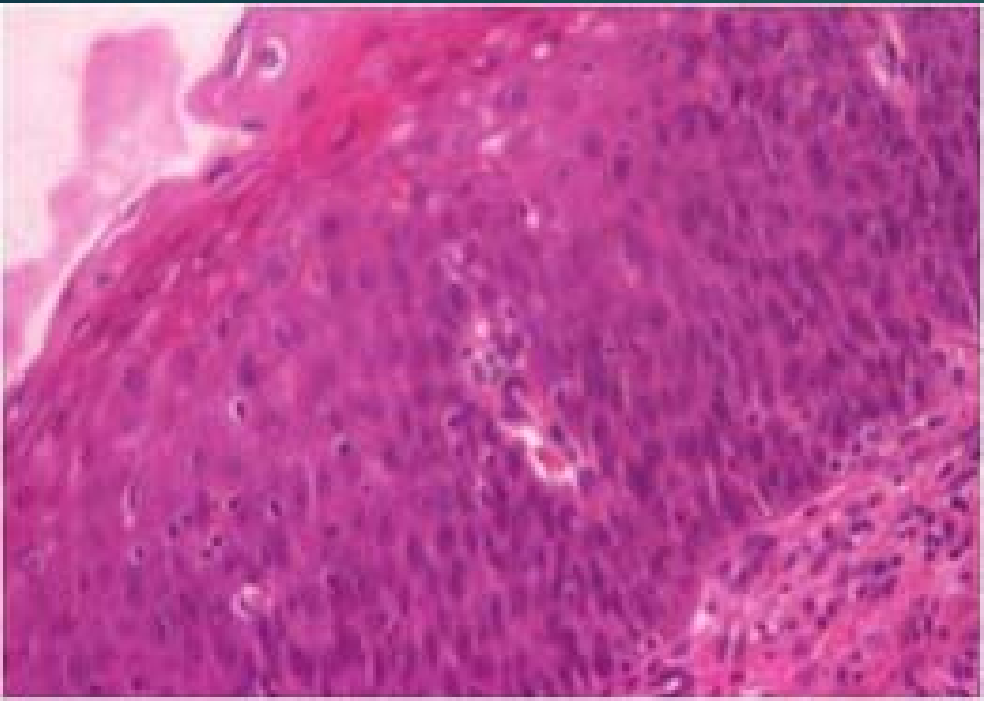
CIN III

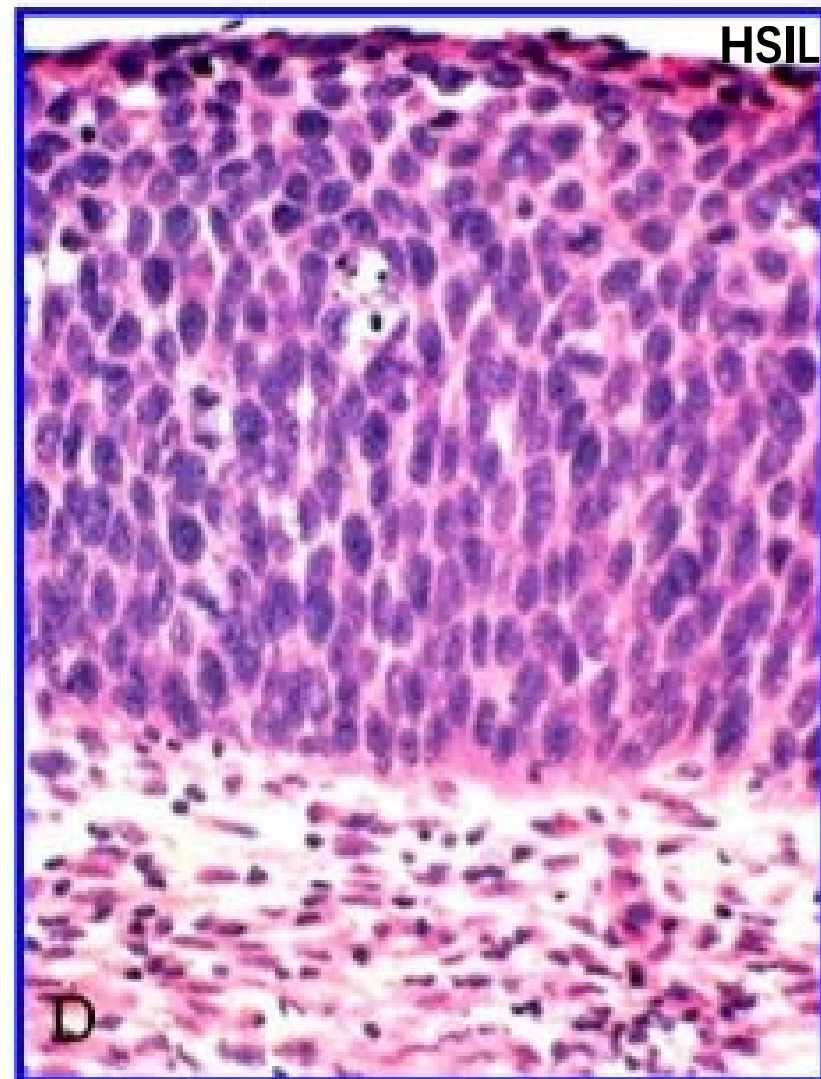
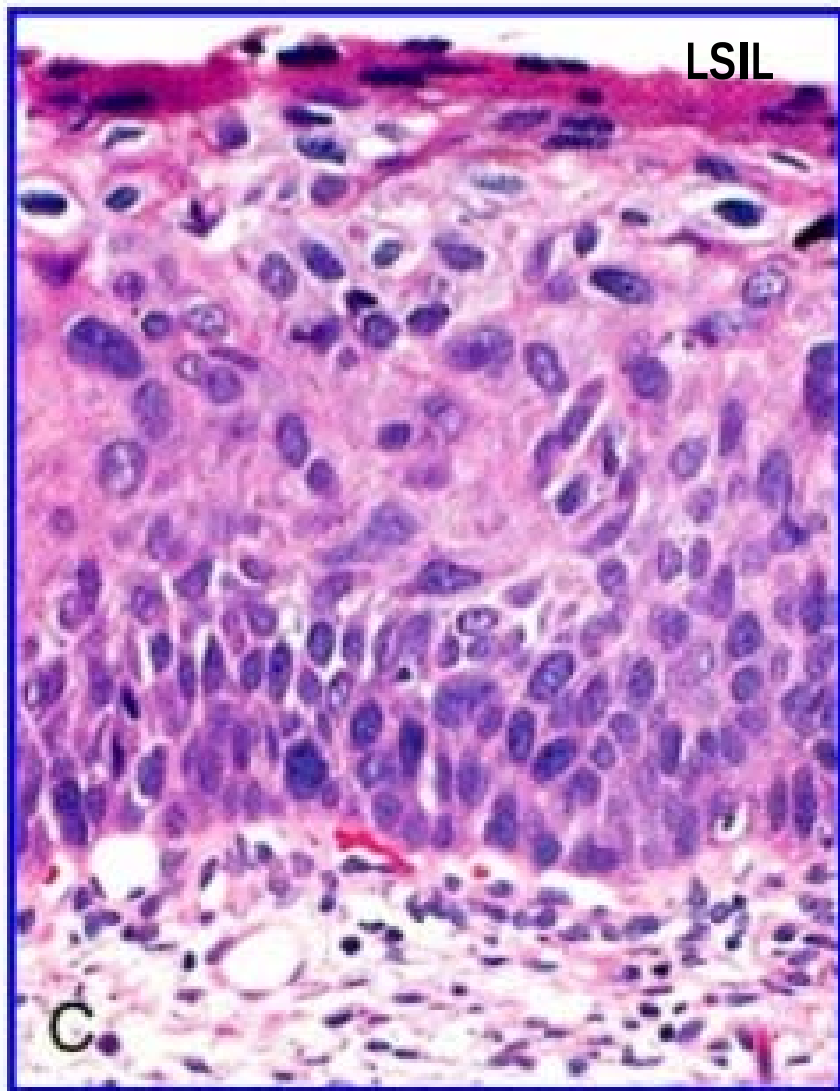
LSIL



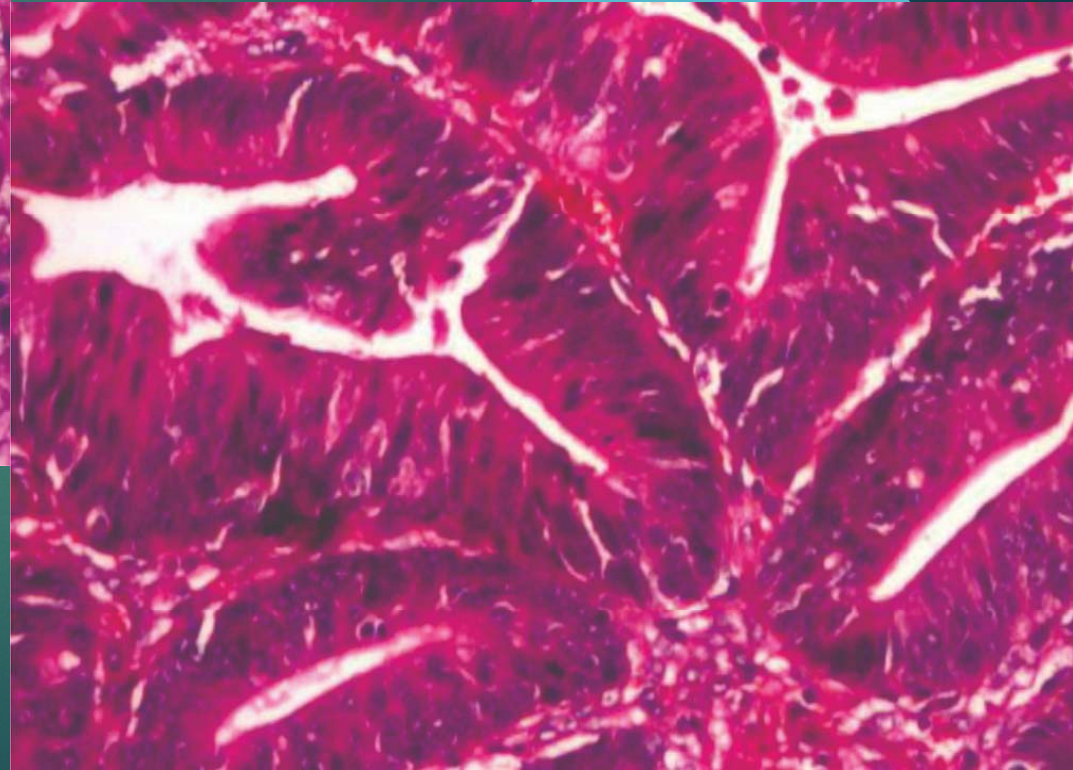
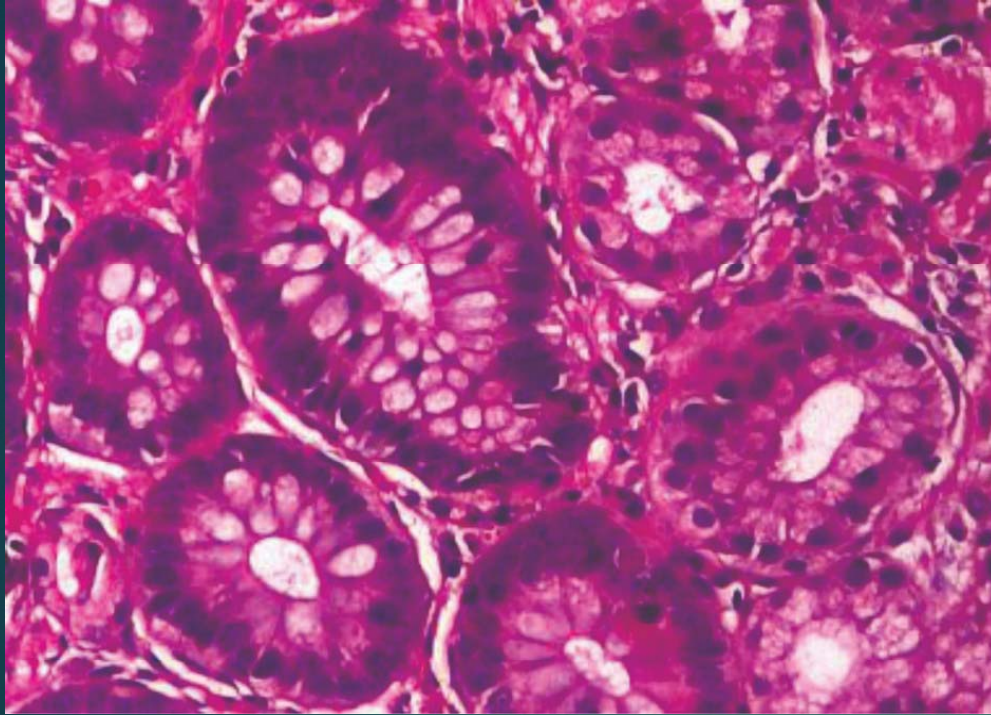
HSIL







DISPLAZIA GASTRICĂ



CARCINOM IN SITU

