

论著

孢子丝菌病100例临床及病理分析

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摘要: 目的 探讨孢子丝菌病的临床及病理特点。方法 选择临床、病理和(或)培养符合孢子丝菌病诊断的100例患者进行临床、病理分析及PAS染色并统计孢子检出率。结果 孢子丝菌病男女性别比例为1:1.39。临床类型中固定型占58%。发病年龄40~59岁占48%。发病部位以颜面部及双上肢为主,分别为49%、45%。病理下典型"三区病变",约占23%。部分病例神经周围亦有炎性细胞的浸润。PAS染色孢子检出率为68%。结论 孢子丝菌病以固定型为主,病理下结构模式多变,孢子检出率约70%左右。

关键词: 孢子丝菌病 临床 病理

Clinical and pathological analysis on 100 cases of sporotrichosis

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the clinical and pathological features of sporotrichosis.Method Toally 100 cases of sporotrichosis were included and clinical,pathological,and (or) spore detection rate were analysed.Results Sporotrichosis easily developed in the female which was 1.39 times of the male.The fixed form was the most common presentation with 58% incidence,while 48% mainly in 40-59 years old population.It happened most frequently in the face (49%) and upper limbs (45%).Typical pathological changes occurred in 23% cases with perineural infiltration of inflammatory cells.Spore detection rate in PAS staining was about 68%.Conclusions Fixed form is the most common presentation of sporotrichosis with variable characteristics in histopathology and 70% spore detection rate.

Keywords: sporotrichosis clinical pathological

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