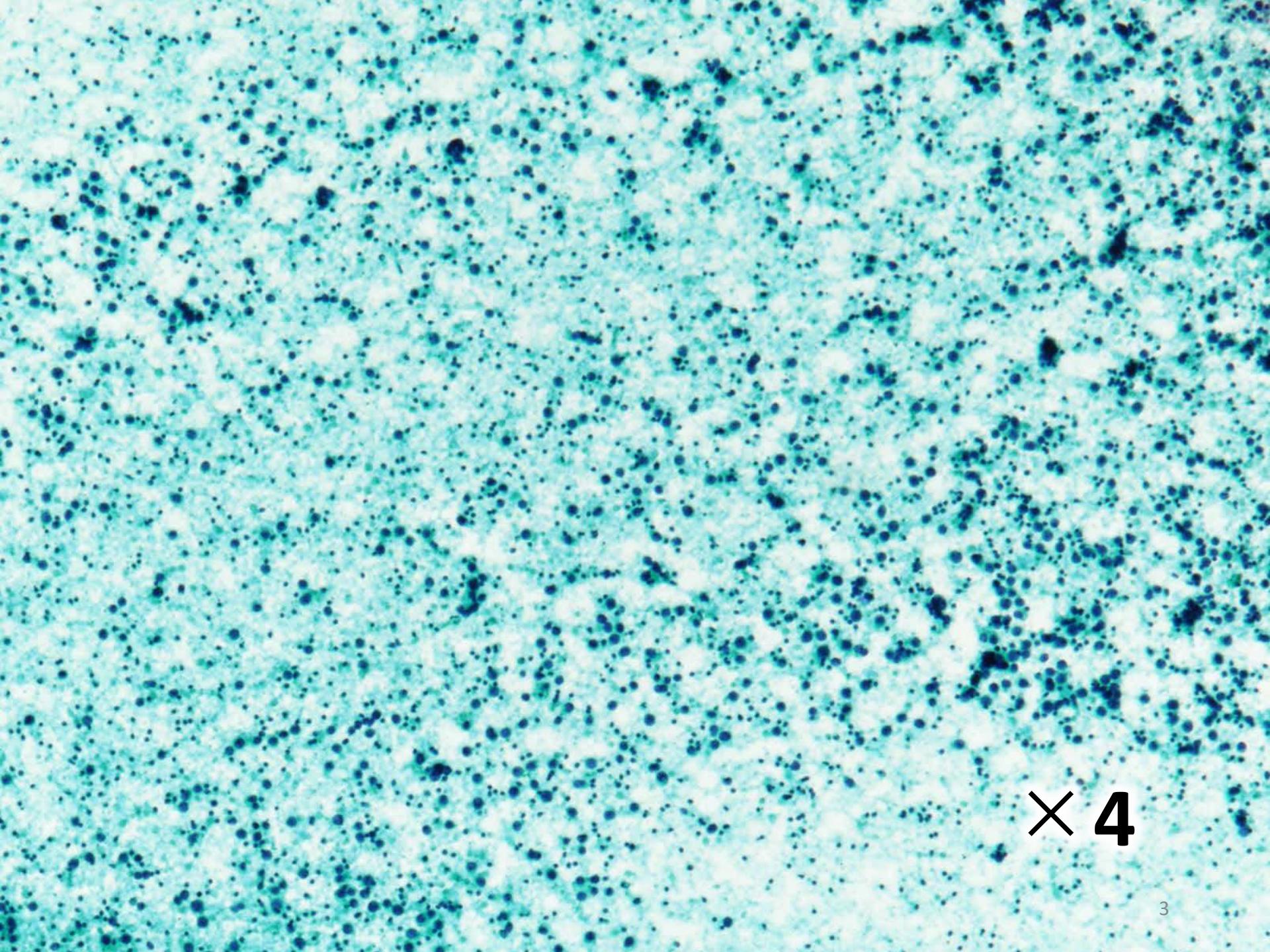


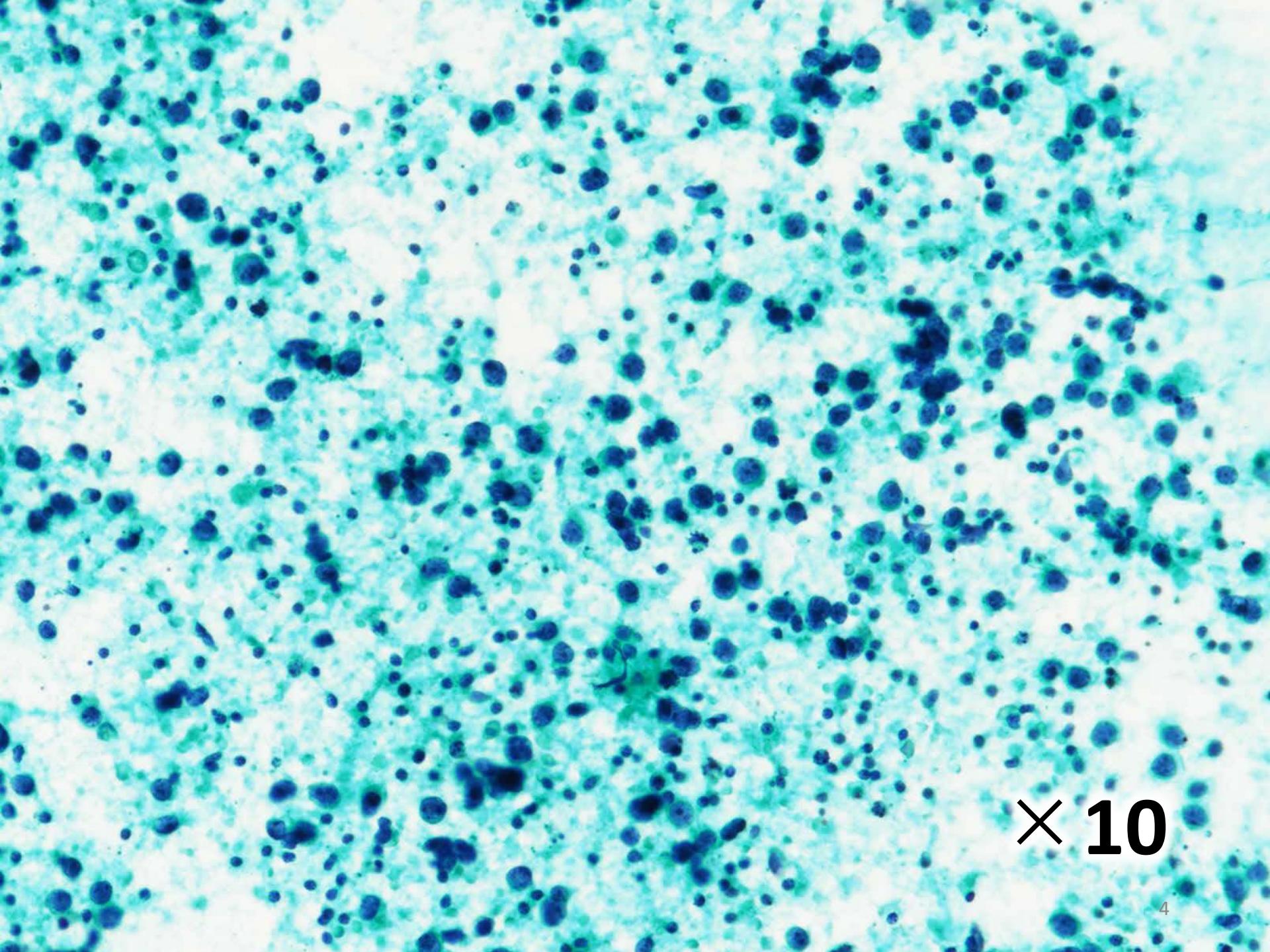
症例 2

リンパ節

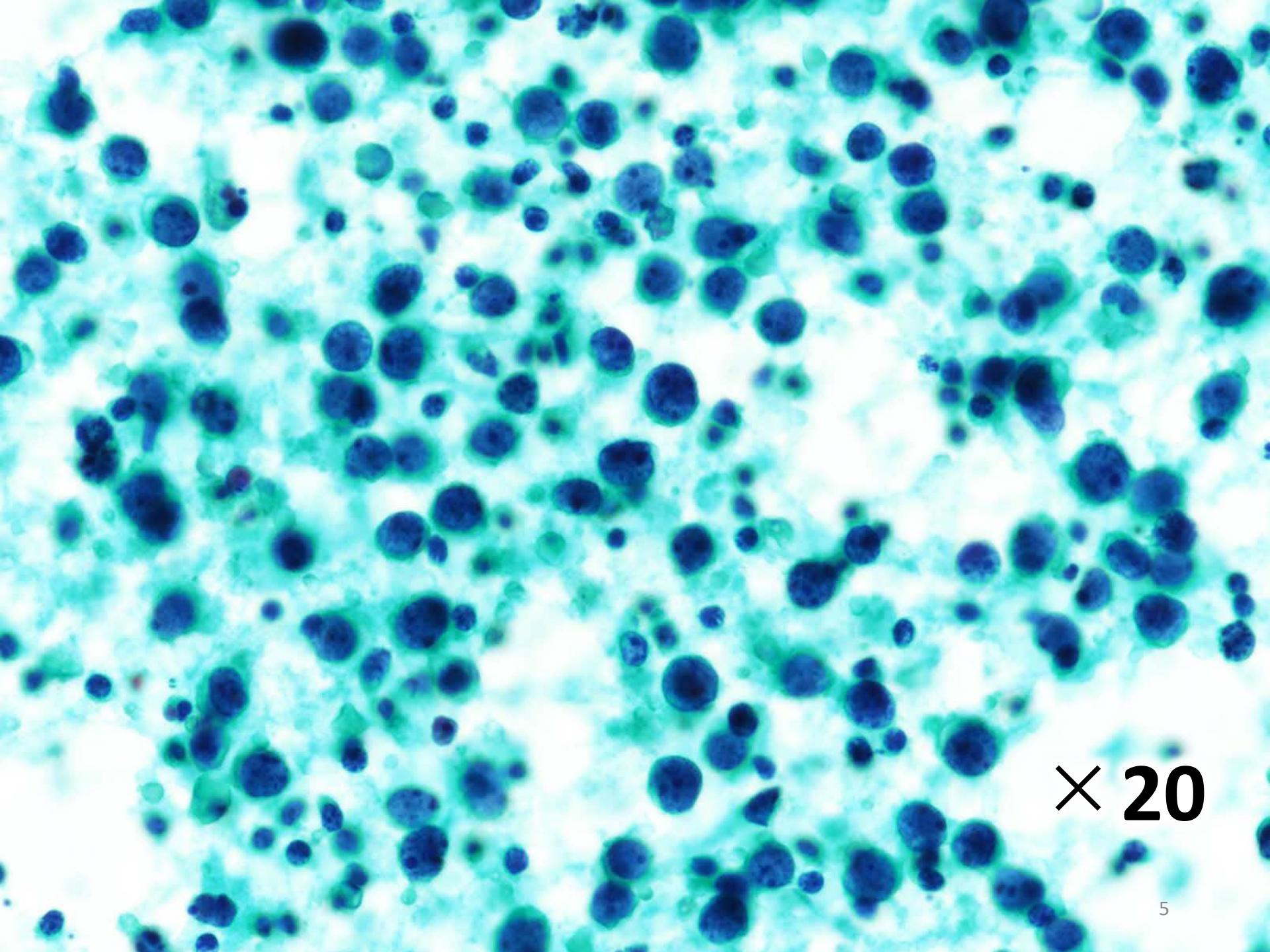
- 症例 : 70代, 女性
- 主訴 : 頸部リンパ節腫脹
- 既往歴 : 肺結核(20歳), 副鼻腔炎
- 臨床所見 : 3か月前に頸部リンパ節腫脹を自覚. CT検査で内部に壊死と思われる低吸収域を伴う $2\times 3\times 5\text{cm}$ 大の頸部リンパ節腫大を認めた. 原発不明癌・結核性リンパ節炎が疑われ穿刺吸引細胞診を施行した.
- 採取部位 : 頸部リンパ節
- 採取方法 : 穿刺吸引細胞診
- 標本 : 従来法

A high-magnification microscopic image showing a dense population of small, dark blue-stained nuclei distributed throughout a light blue-tinted, granular cytoplasmic matrix.

$\times 4$

A microscopic image showing numerous small, dark blue-stained circular cells scattered across a light blue-tinted, textured background. The cells vary in size and density, appearing more concentrated in certain areas.

$\times 10$

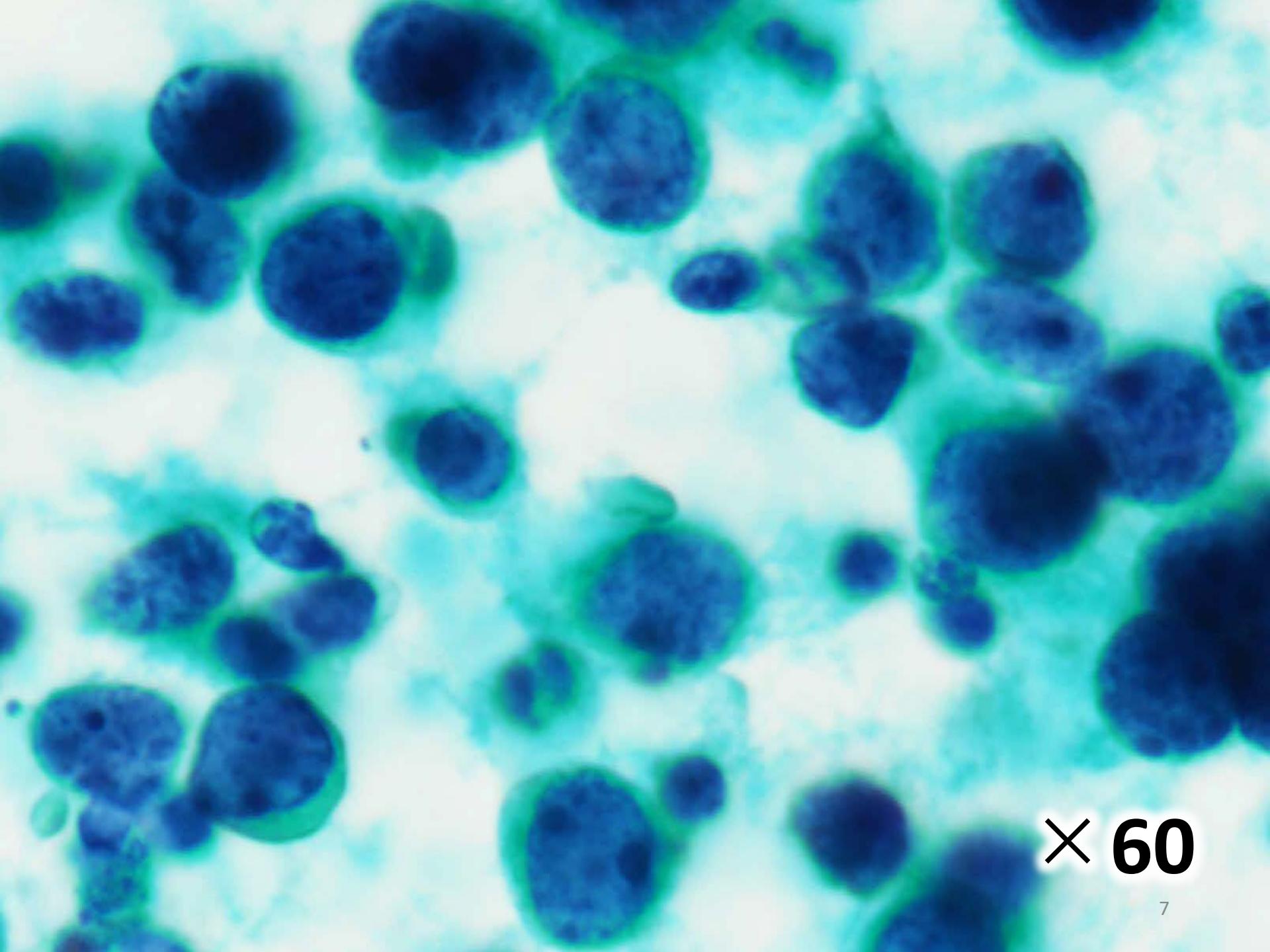


$\times 20$

A microscopic image showing a dense population of small, dark blue-stained cells against a light green background. The cells are roughly circular with some variation in size and density of their internal structure. In the bottom right corner, there is a black text overlay containing a magnification factor.

$\times 40$

A microscopic image showing a cluster of cells. The cells have dark blue nuclei and are surrounded by a greenish cytoplasmic area. The background is light blue. In the bottom right corner, there is a black text overlay with a magnification factor of 40.

A microscopic image showing numerous small, dark blue-stained spherical cells scattered across a light blue-tinted background. The cells vary slightly in size and density of staining.

$\times 60$

選択肢

1. 組織球性壞死性リンパ節炎(菊池病)
2. 結核性リンパ節炎
3. Burkitt リンパ腫
4. High grade B-cell lymphoma または
びまん性大細胞型B細胞リンパ腫
5. 癌腫の転移