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# 神經芽腫群腫瘍

Peripheral Neuroblastic Tumors and Pheochromocytoma

Histological Classification and Color Atlas of Tumors in Infancy and Childhood  
Peripheral Neuroblastic Tumors and Pheochromocytoma

March, 2004

The Committee on Histological Classification of Childhood Tumors  
The Japanese Society of Pathology

The Committee on Histological Classification of Childhood Tumors of The Japanese Society of Pathology has been publishing the series of books to standardize the histopathologic diagnosis of childhood tumors. This classification system is utilized for routine pathology of childhood tumors and the Japanese Childhood Cancer Registry which has been financed by the Children's Cancer Association of Japan.

In order to define international neuroblastoma pathology classification, the International Neuroblastoma Pathology Committee has been established since 1994.

This committee defined morphologically based classification using various pathologic characteristics of the peripheral neuroblastic tumors. This classification system of the neuroblastic tumors (NTs) also aimed to evaluate for prognostic significance and biological relevance. In this atlas, this new international pathology classification system (INPC) was widely introduced. NTs were classified into four categories and their subtype based on differentiation grade of neuroblasts and Schwannian stromal development, 1) neuroblastoma, undifferentiated, poorly differentiated, differentiating, 2) ganglioneuroblastoma, intermixed 3) ganglioneuroma, maturing, mature, 4) ganglioneuroblastoma, nodular. In addition to the histological criteria of the tumors, the tumor cell turnover index namely mitosis karyorrhexis index (MKI) was incorporated. The INPC has adopted a prognostic system proposed by Shimada et al.

In this atlas, histological findings of neuroblastoma detected through the Japanese Neuroblastoma Mass-screening system were precisely demonstrated. Neuroblastomas showing specific pathophysiological features were also discussed.