

Cas clinique 5

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macroscopie / TCL

- Patient de 35 ans
- Marqueurs normaux

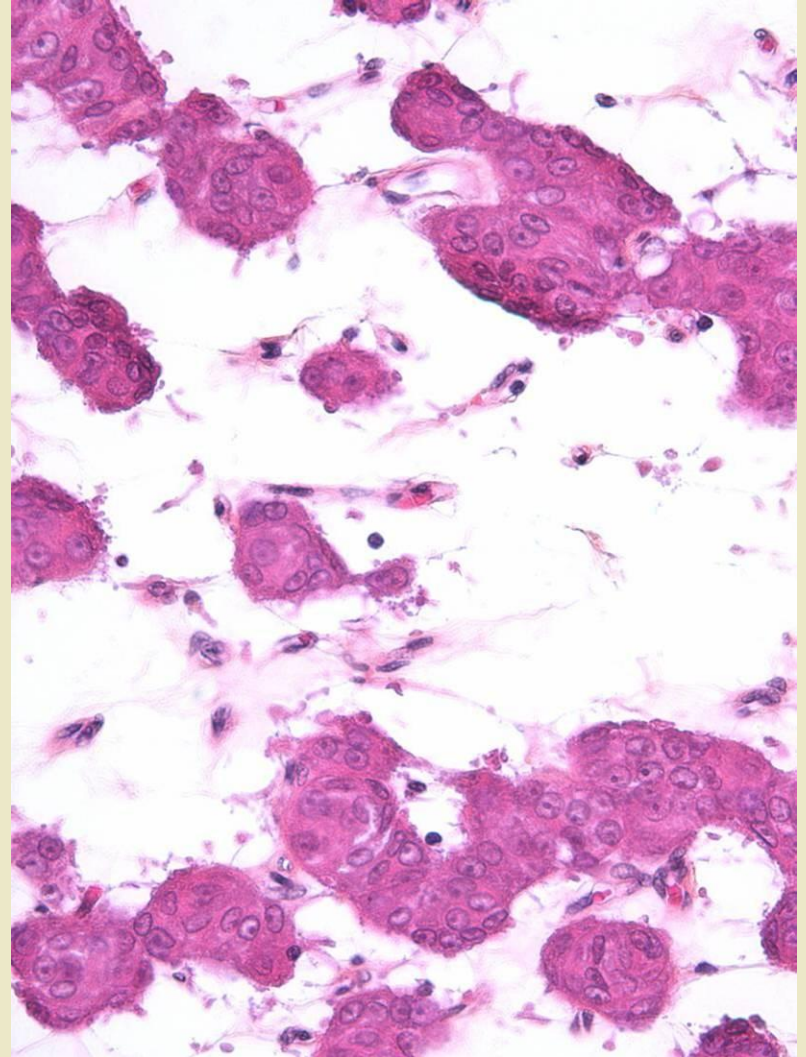
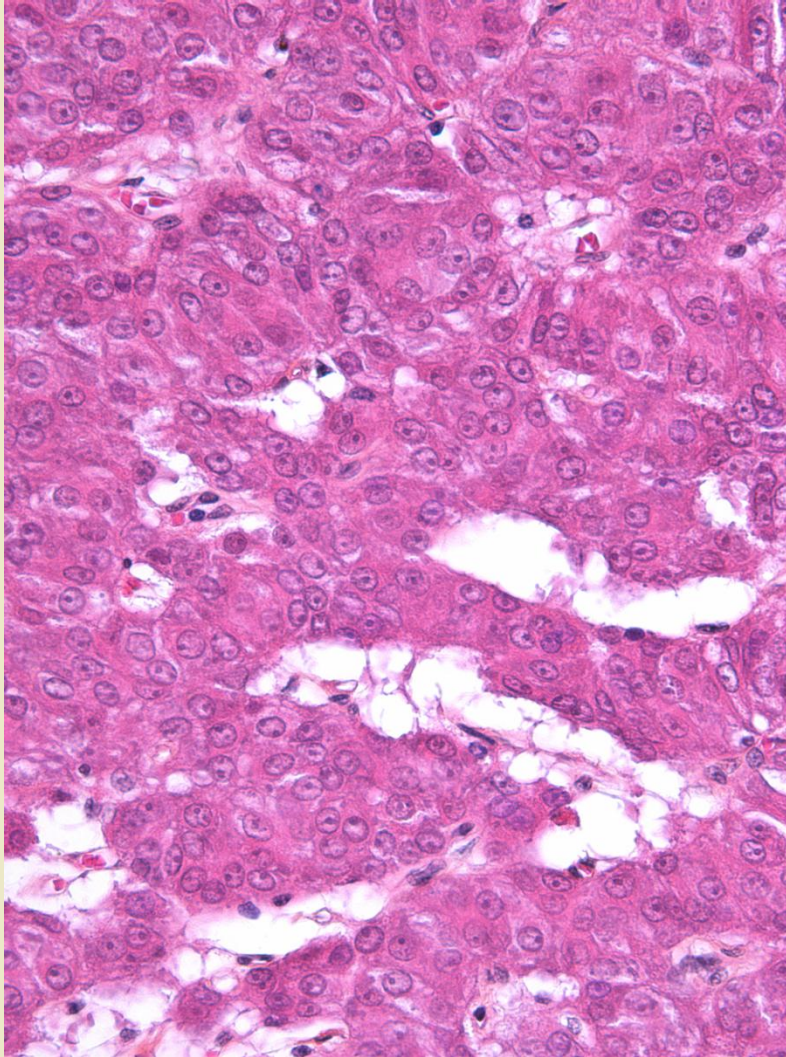


Diagnostic

Tumeur à cellules de
Leydig dans sa variante
riche en lipides

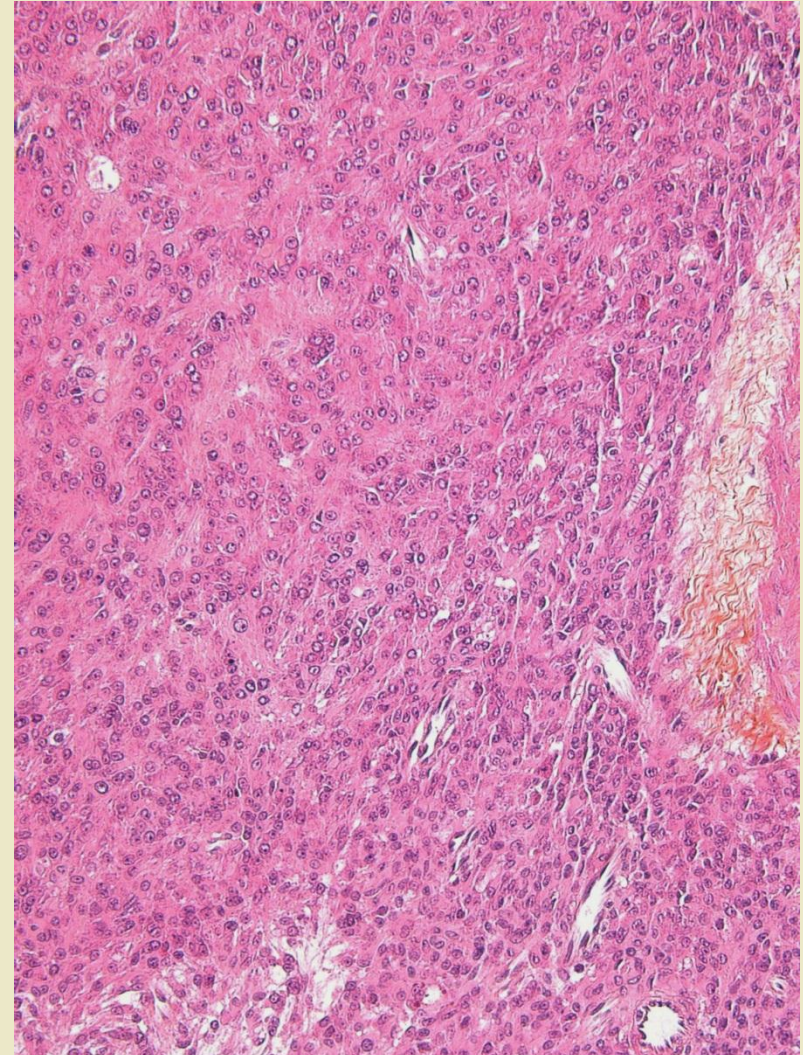


histologie / LcT

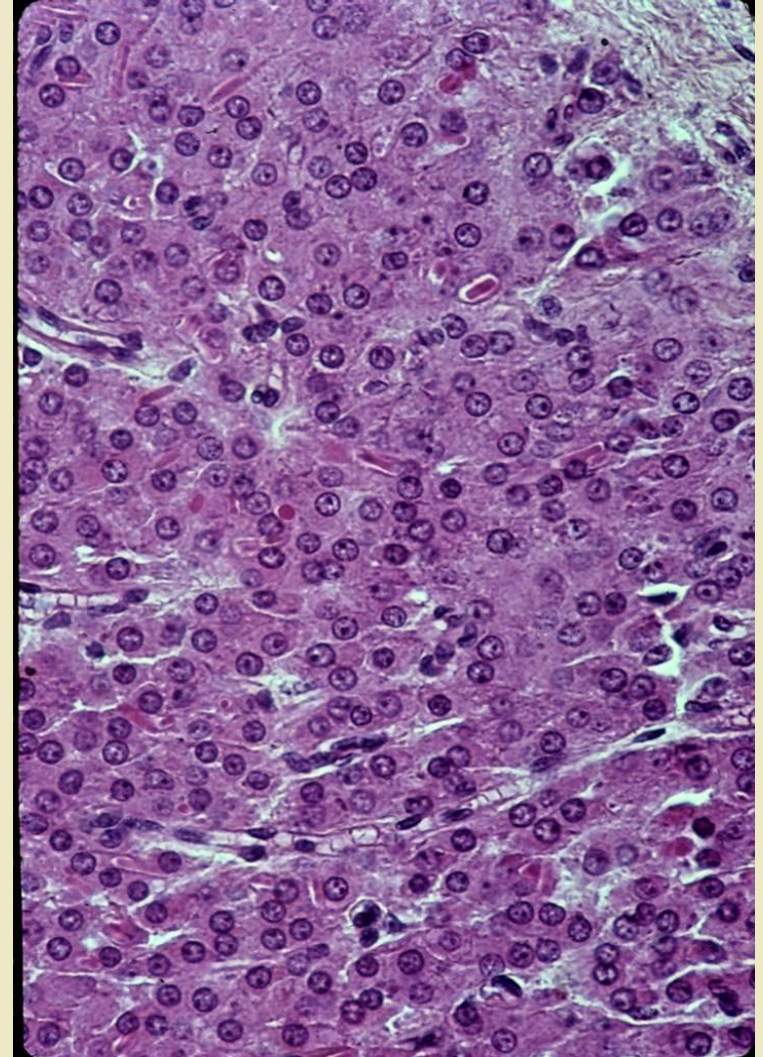
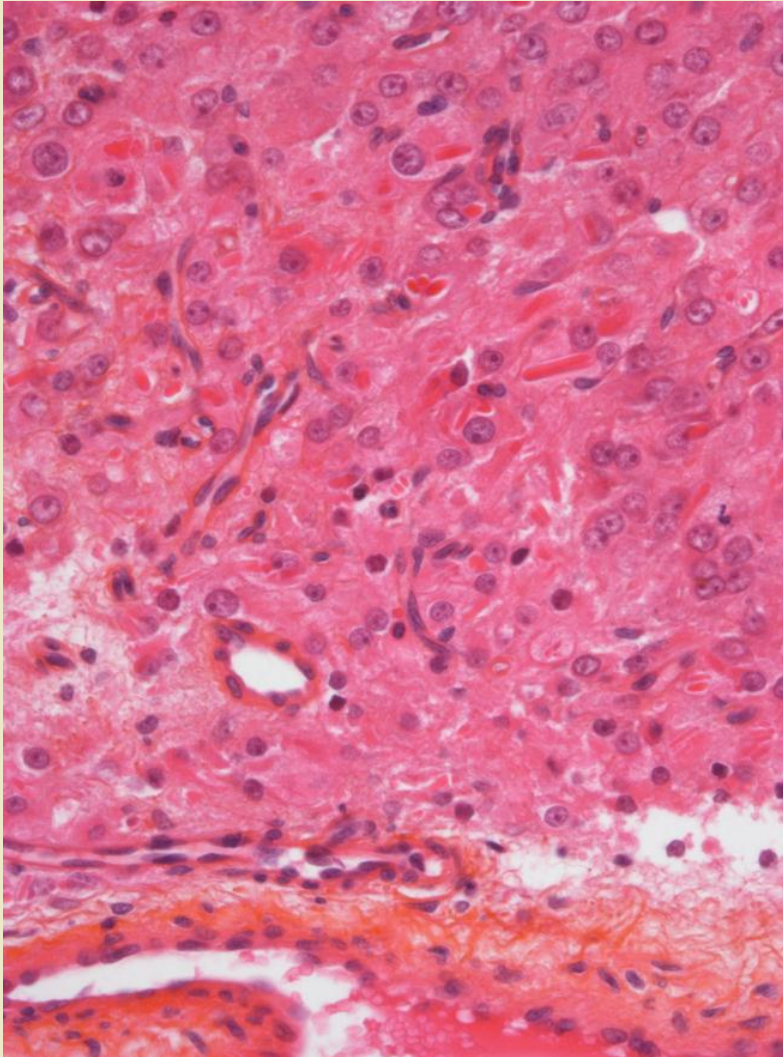


histologie / TCL

- cytoplasme
 - cellule polygonale
 - taille moyenne
 - cytoplasme abondant et éosinophile
 - +/- vacuolisé
 - cristaux de Reinke +/-
 - lipofuscine +/-

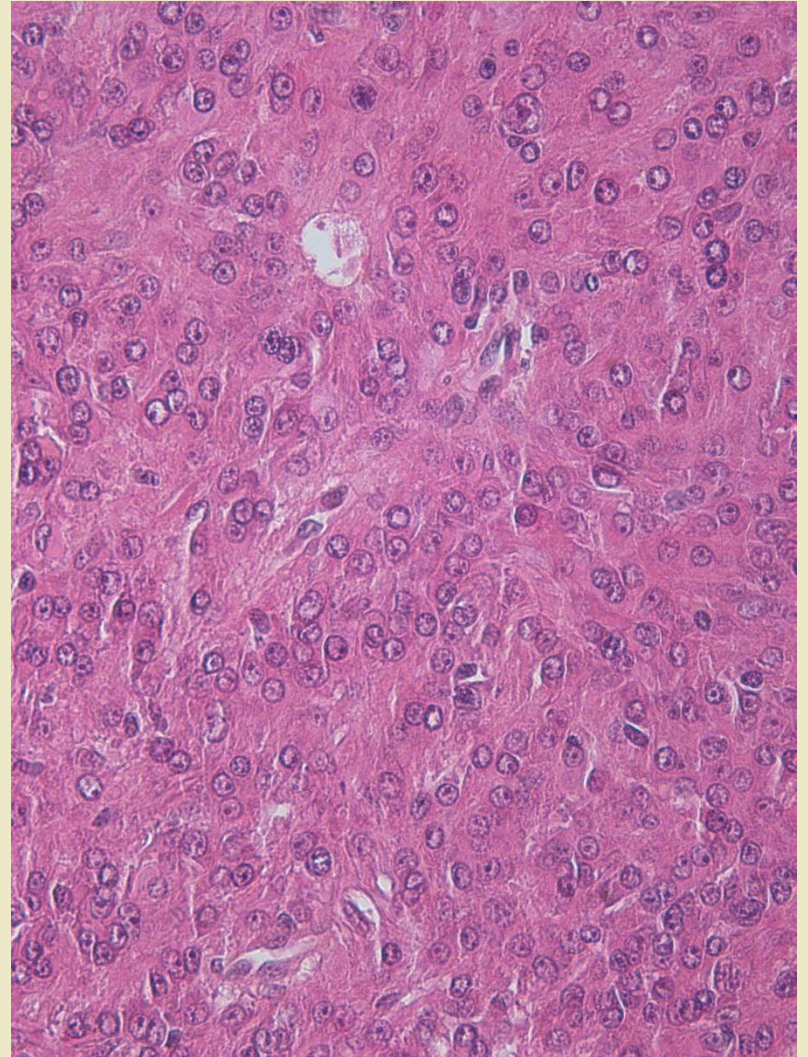


histologie / TCL (Reinke/PAS)

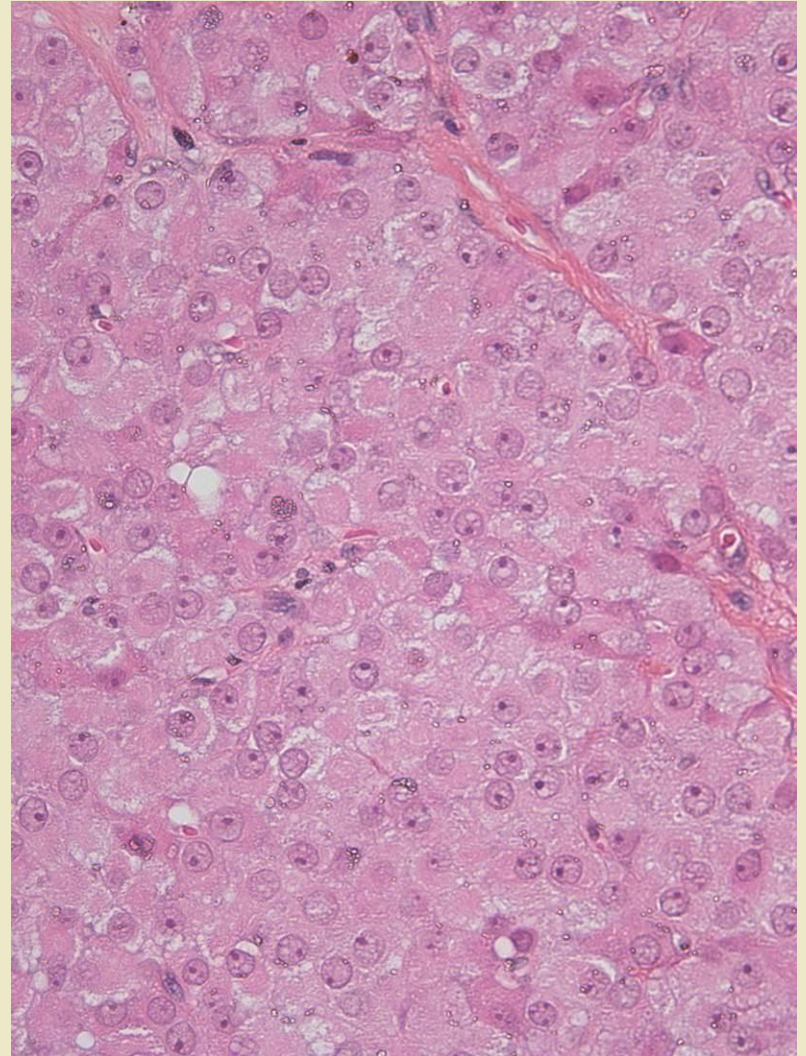
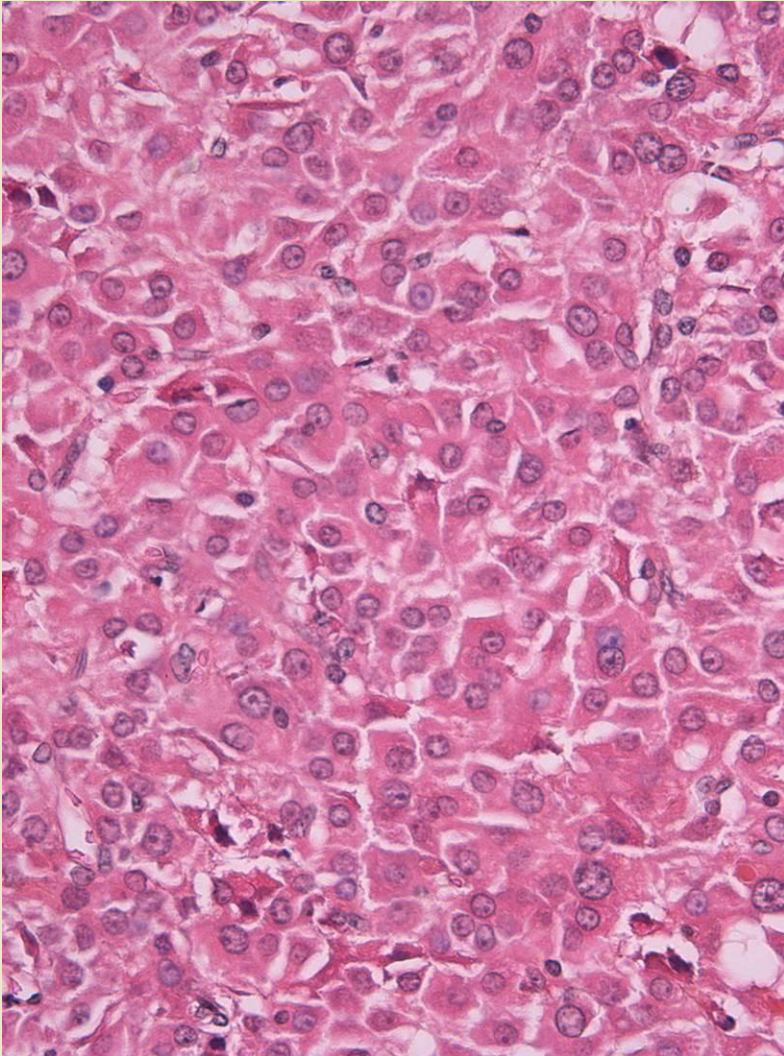


histologie / TCL

- noyaux
 - rond
 - ovale
 - nucléole proéminent
 - parfois bi-/ multinuclés
 - + / - atypies
 - rarement mitoses



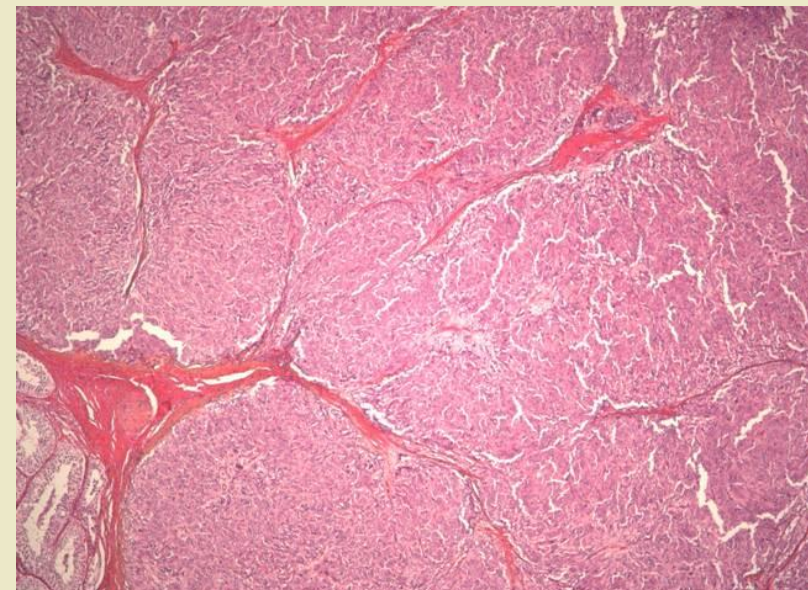
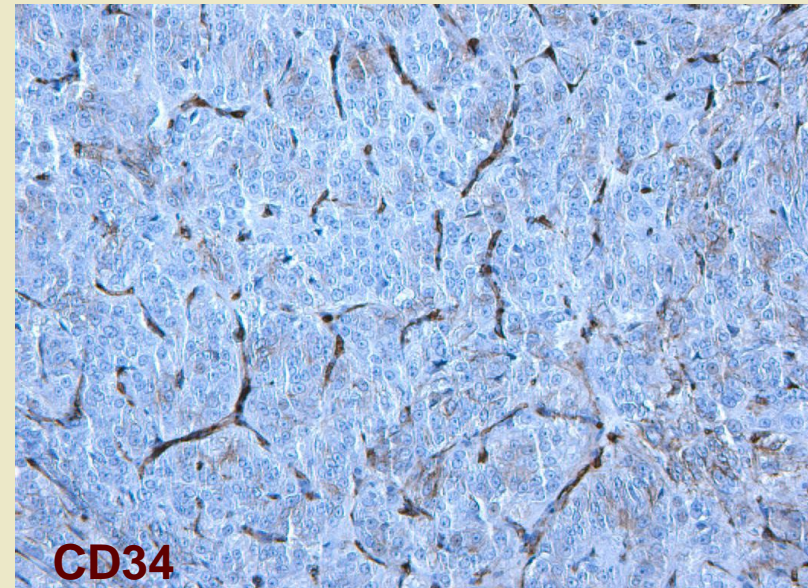
histologie / TCL



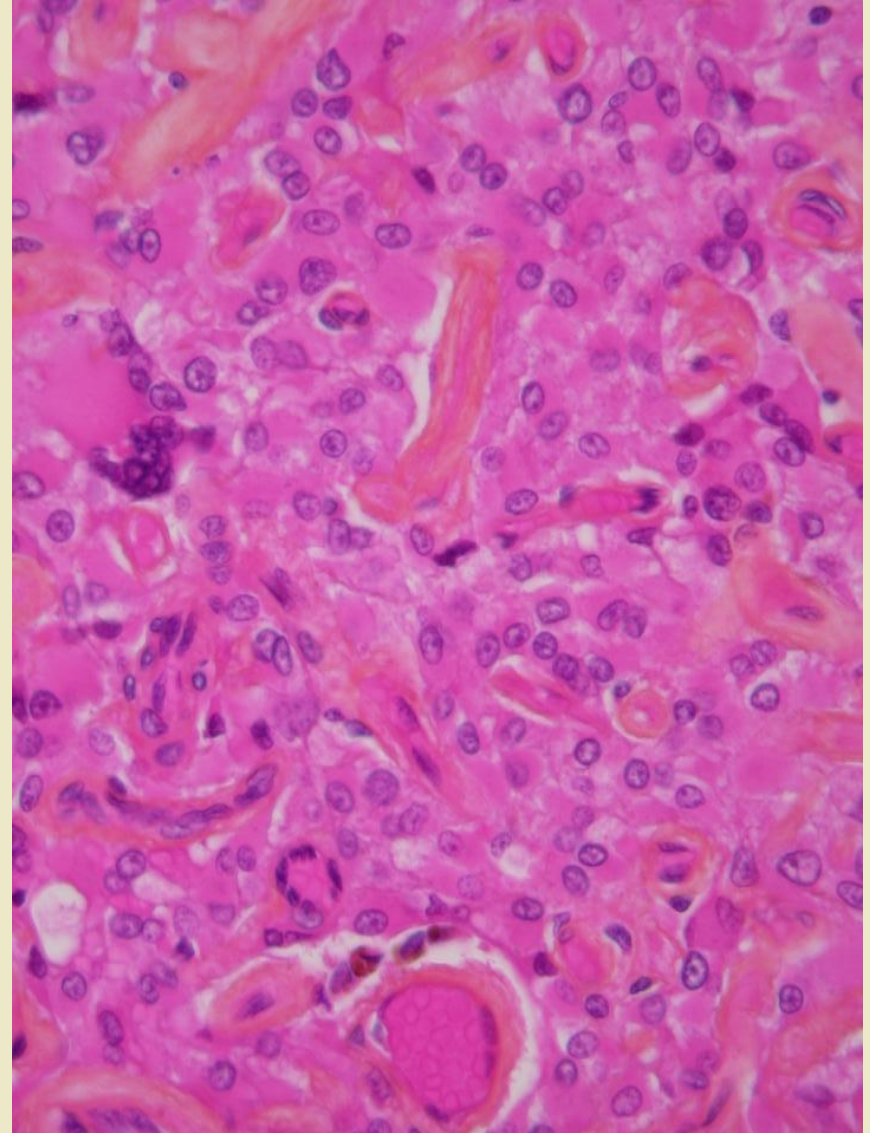
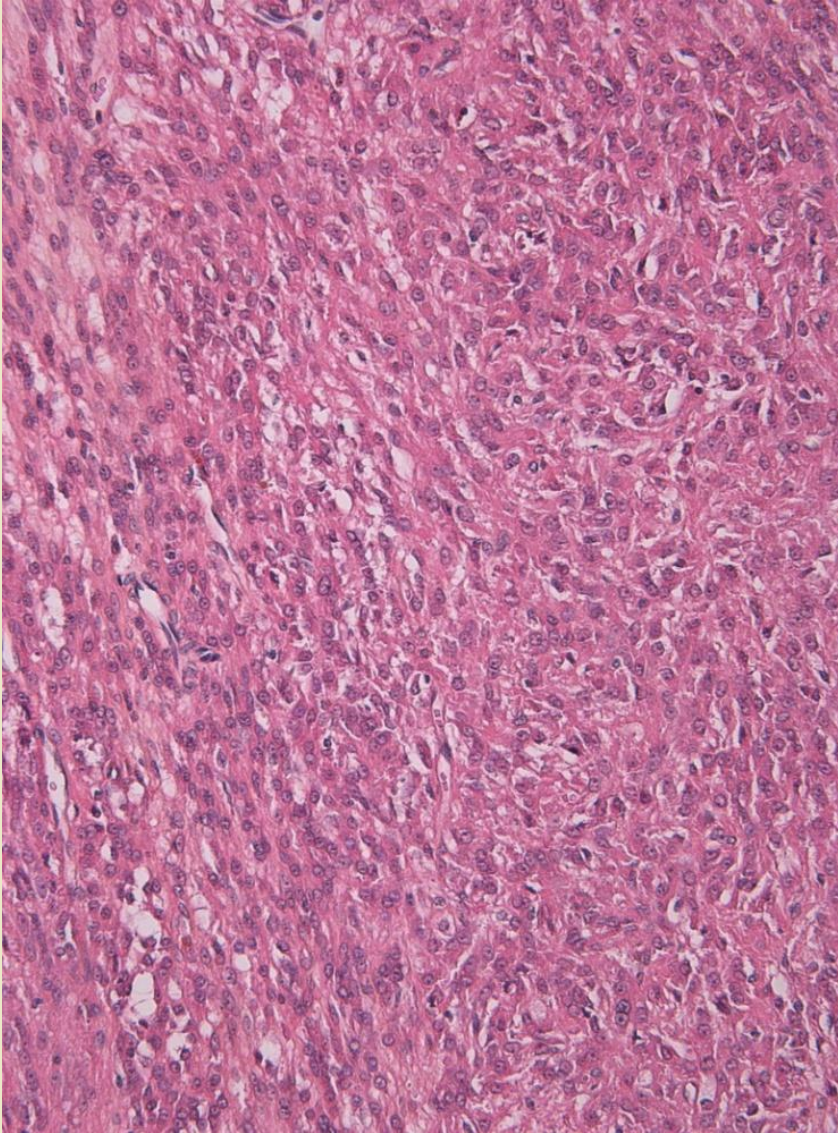
histologie / TCL

Stroma

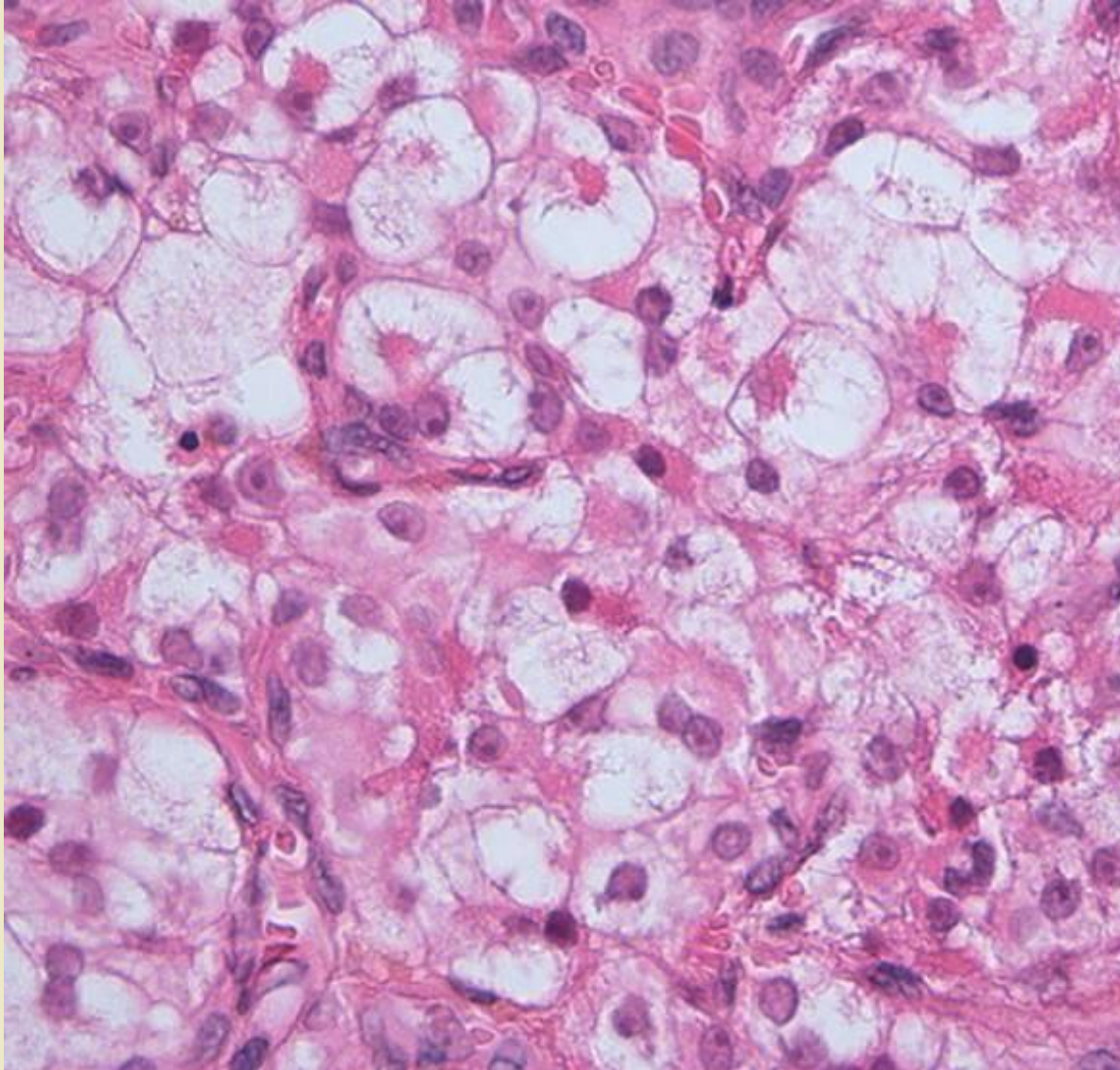
- richement vascularisé
- peu abondant
- œdème + /-
- croissance
 - diffuse
 - insulaire
 - trabéculaire....



variants



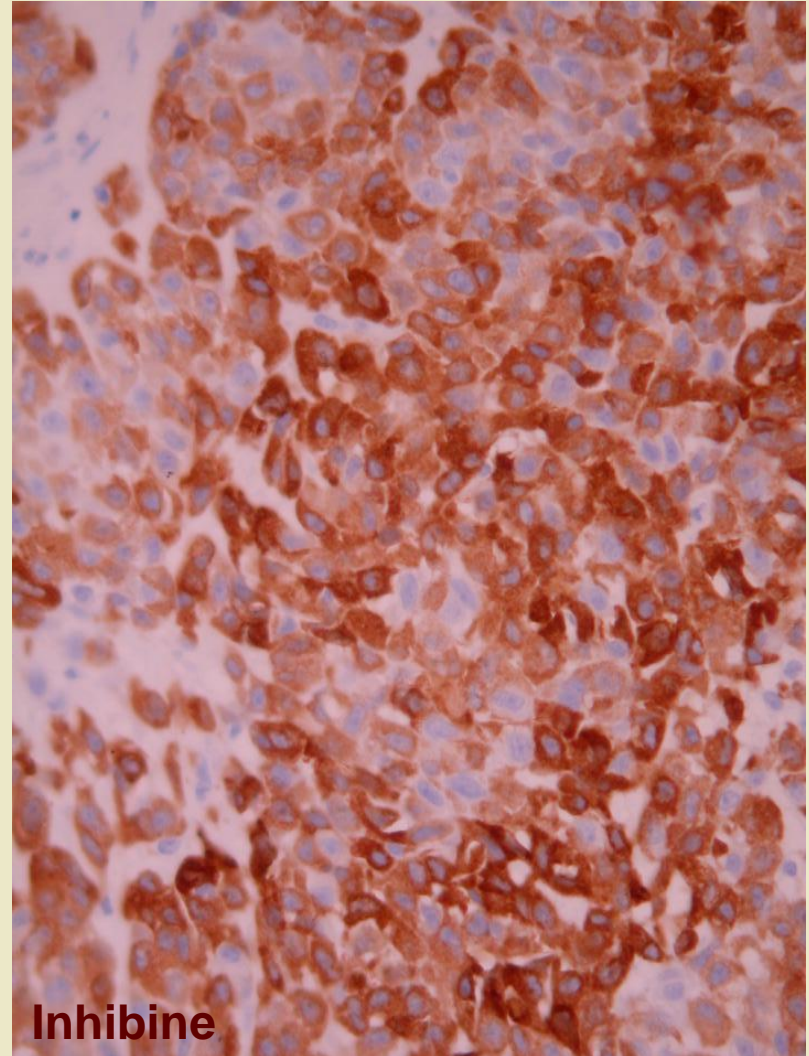
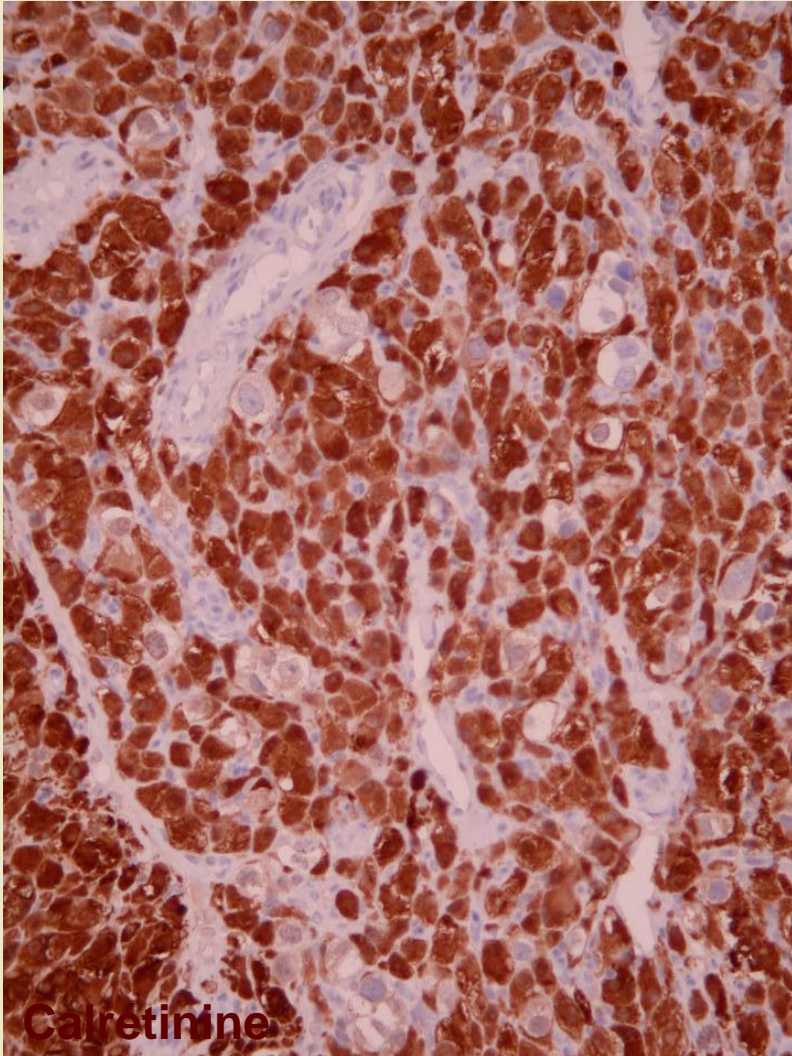
variants



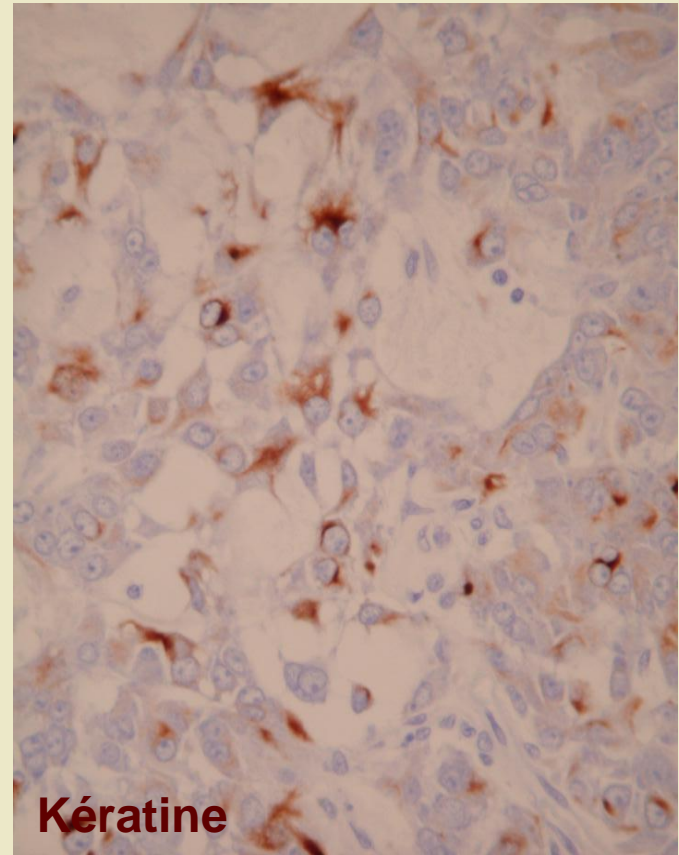
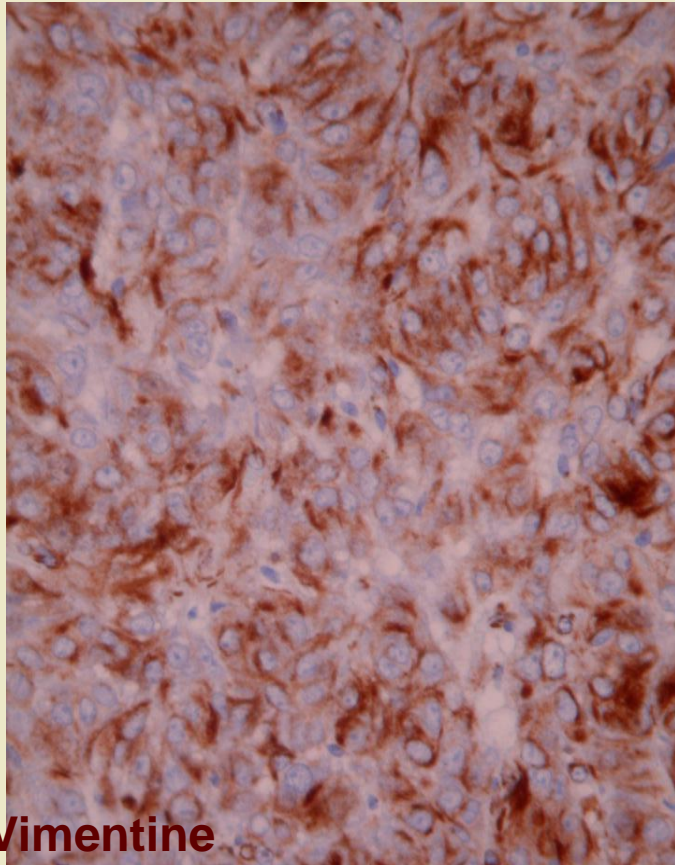
Immunohistochimie

- vimentine ++, > 90%
- CK +/-, ~ 40%
- **inhibine +++, > 90 %**
- calrétinine : +++, >95%
- synaptophysine : ++ ~ 75%
- PS 100 +, focal

IHC



IHC



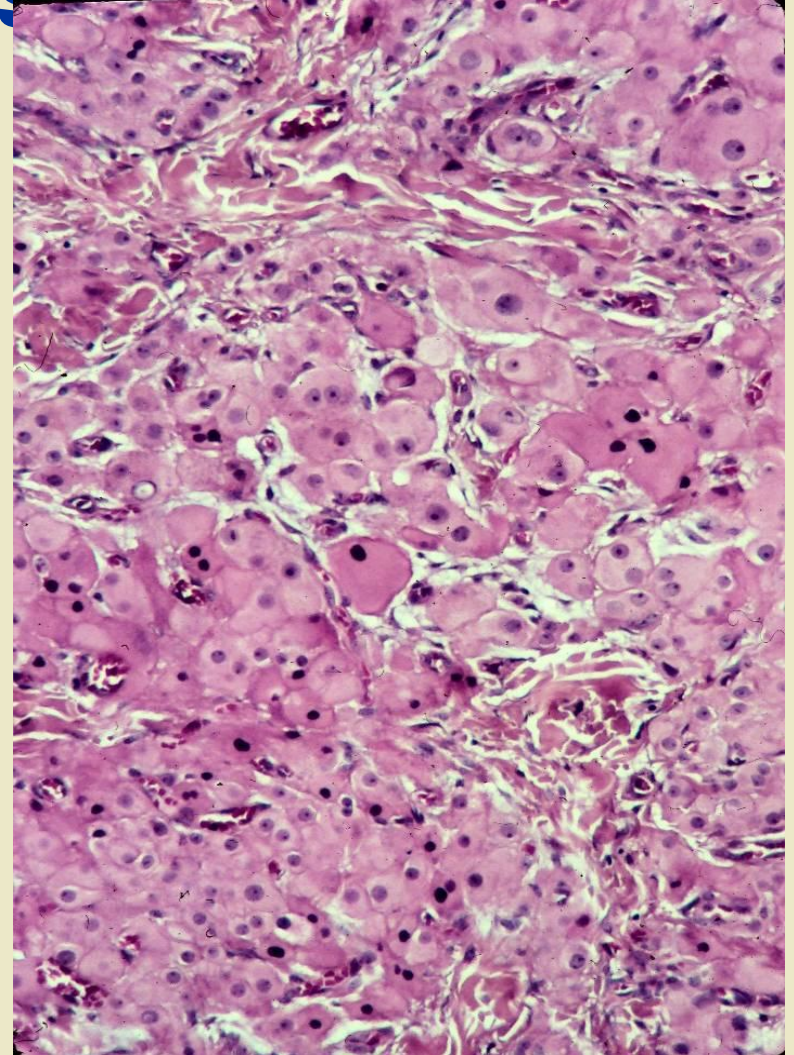
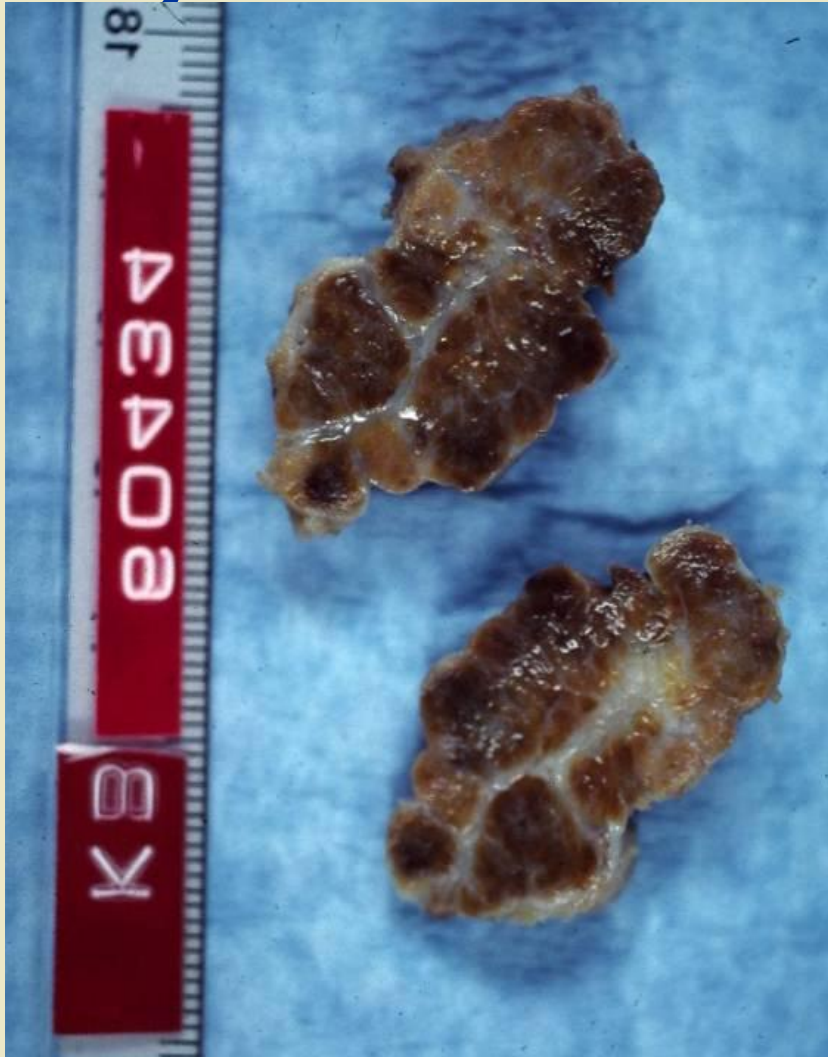
diagnostics différentiels

- séminome (éventuellement TV)
- lymphome
- tumeurs à cellules de Sertoli

- syndrome adrénogénital (déficit en 21 – hydroxylase)
- syndrome de Nelson
- hyperplasie de cellules de Leydig

- tumeurs mésenchymateuses
- malakoplakie (« corps de Michaelis Gutman »)

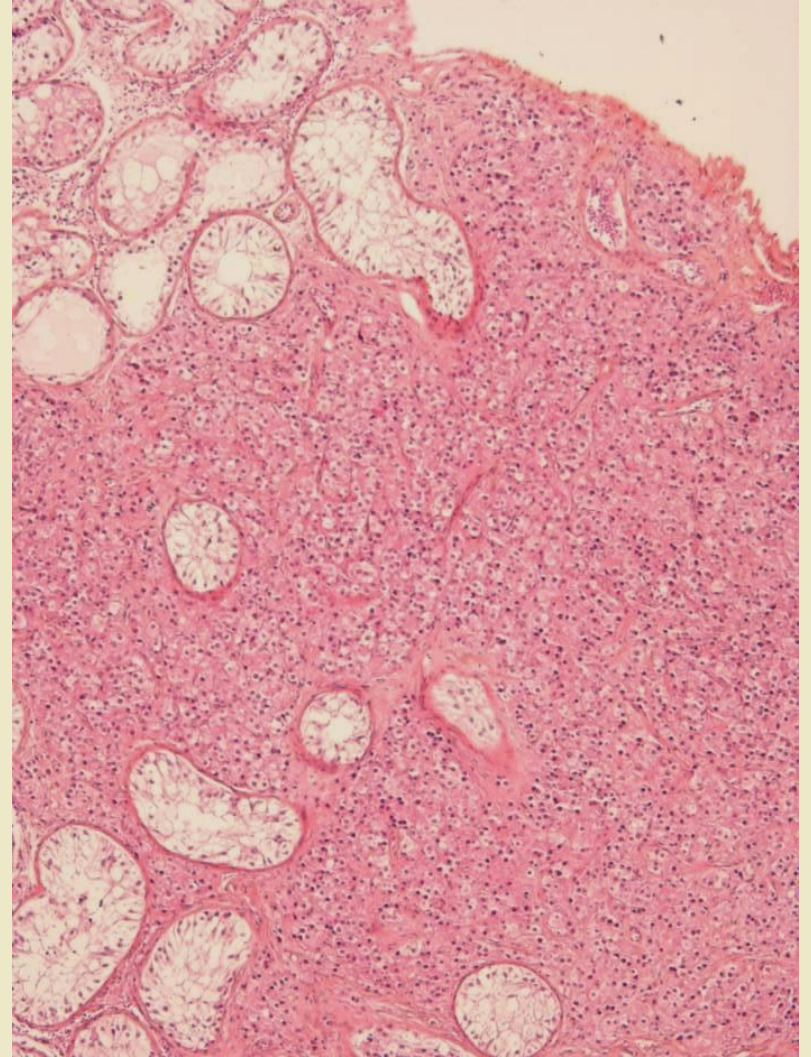
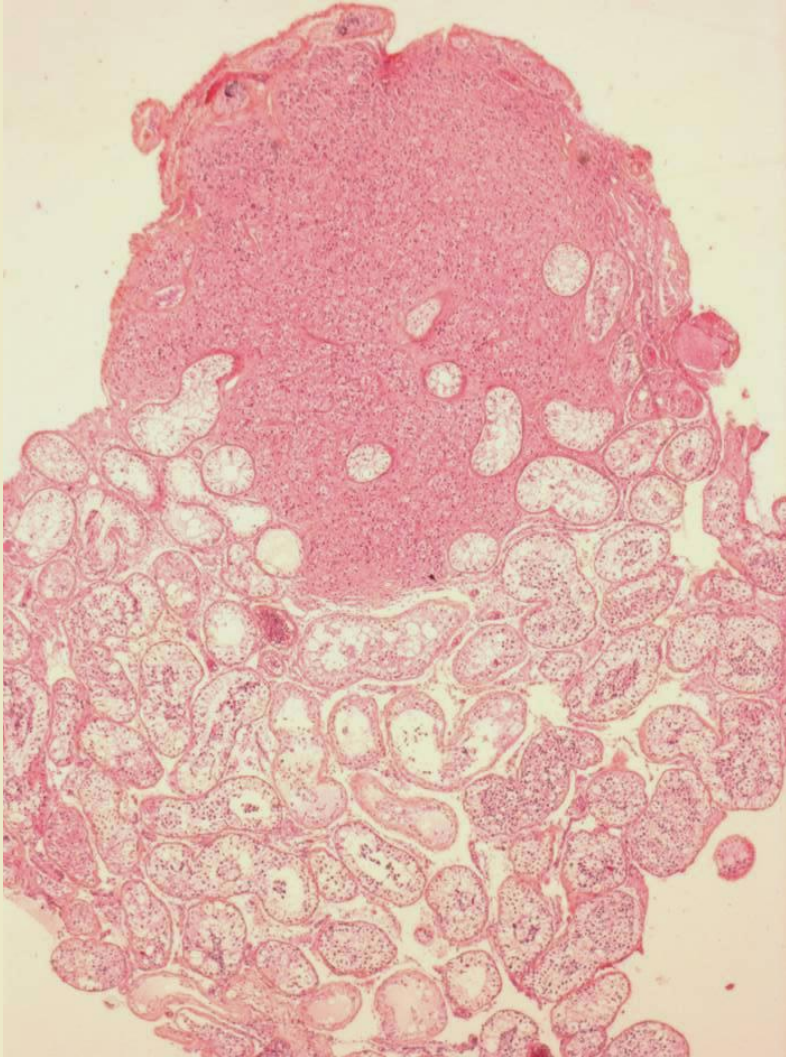
syndrome androgenital



syndrome adrénogénital

- ACTH ↑
- tumeur stéroïdienne bilatérale
- centro testiculaire
- ressemble à tumeur à cellules de Leydig
 - macroscopie
 - histologie
- pas de cristaux de Reinke
- fibrose extensive
- amas lymphoïdes
- lipofuscine
- synaptophysine + (88%)
- sécrétion de cortisol (cortisol ds. artère spermatique)

hyperplasie



malignité

- le seul critère de certitude → métastase
- en faveur de la malignité
 - taille > 5cm
 - atypies cytologiques +++
 - mitoses +++
 - nécrose
 - **emboles vasculaires**
 - **↑ MIB-1 > 20%**