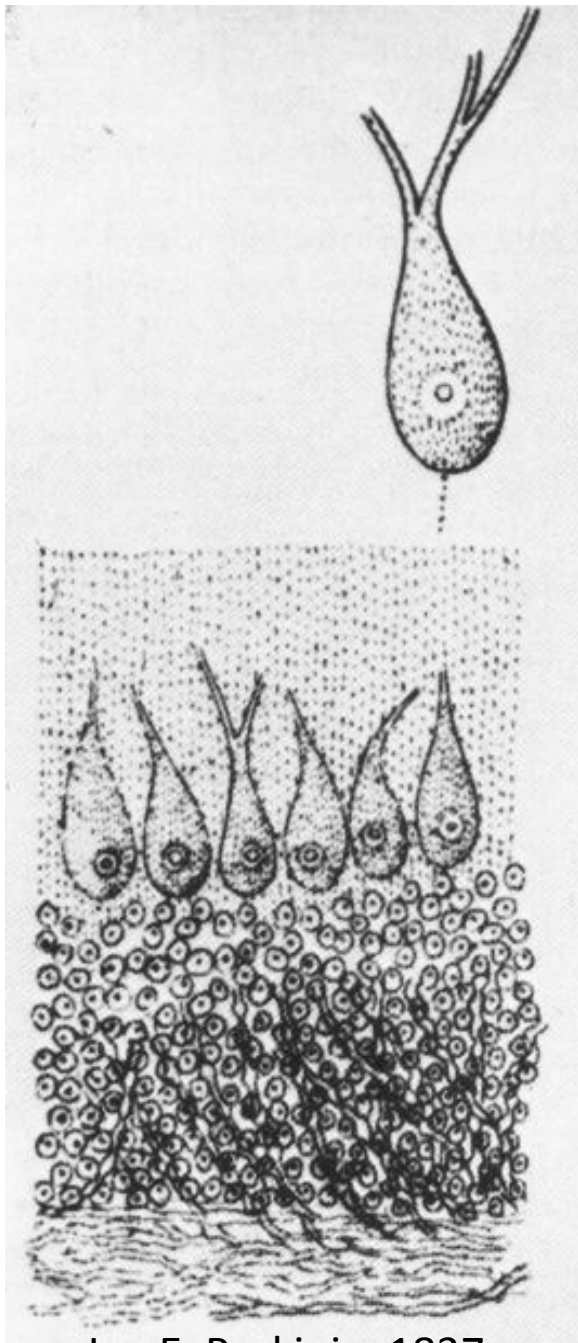
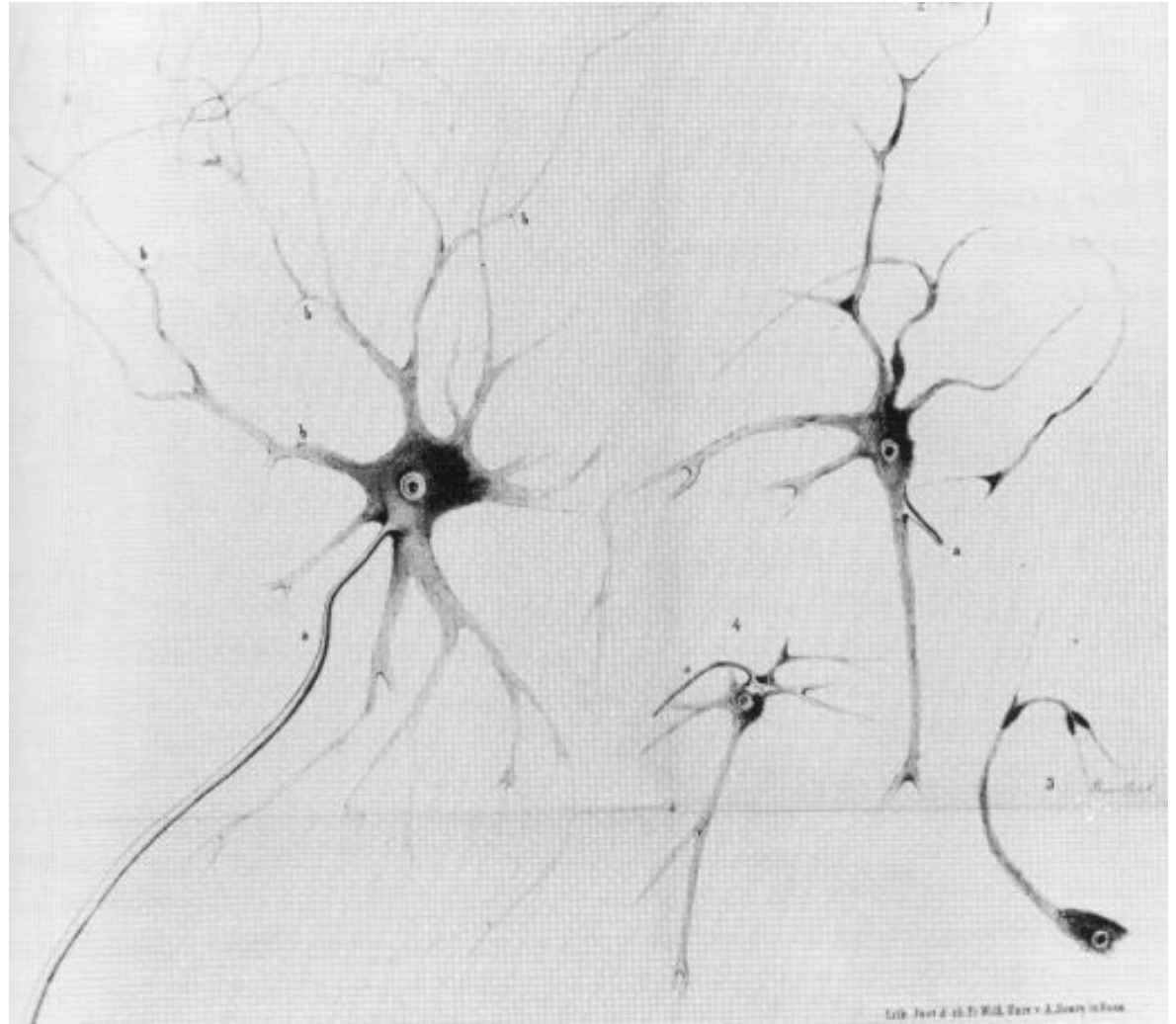


Нормальная гистология ГОЛОВНОГО МОЗГА

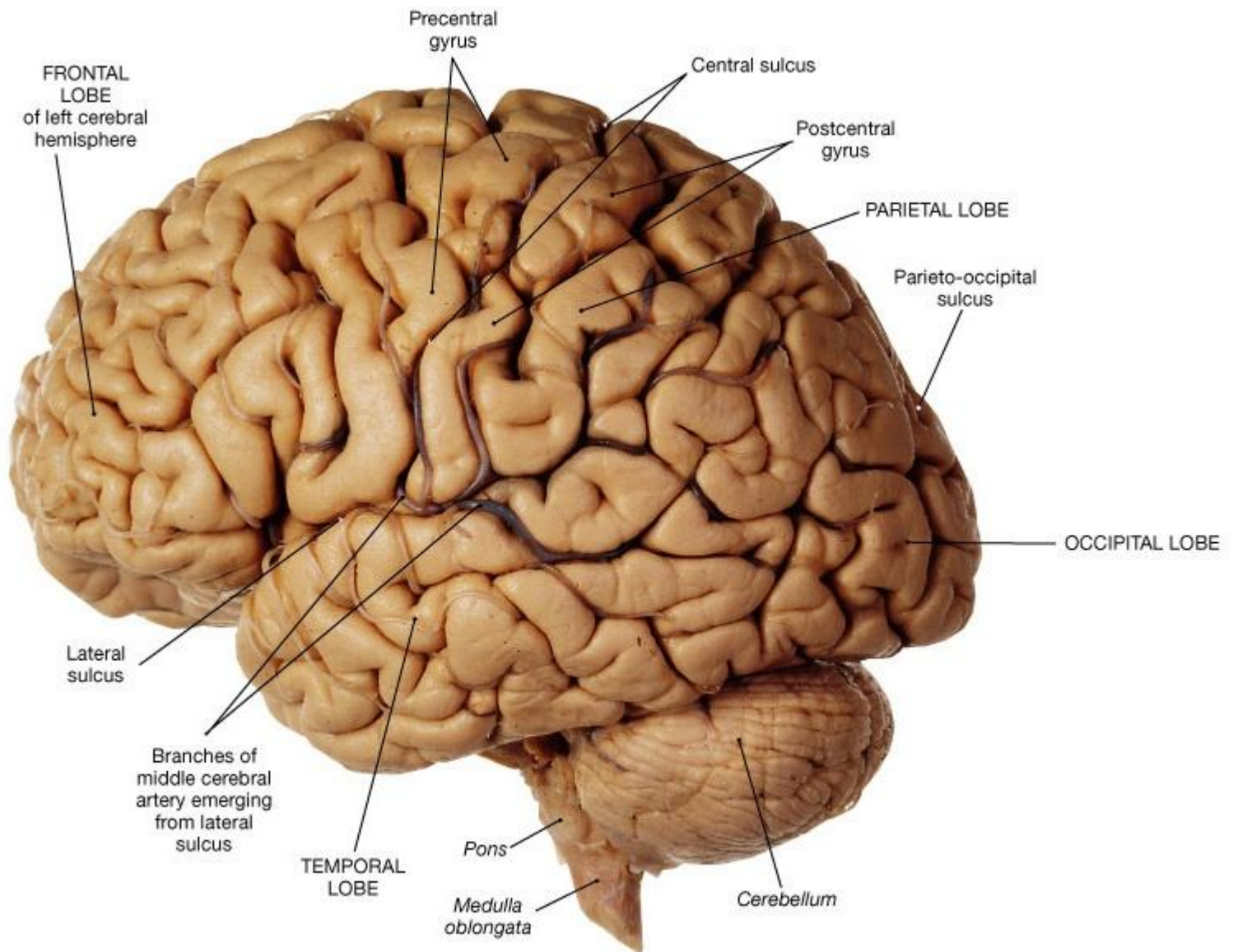
Барановская Вера



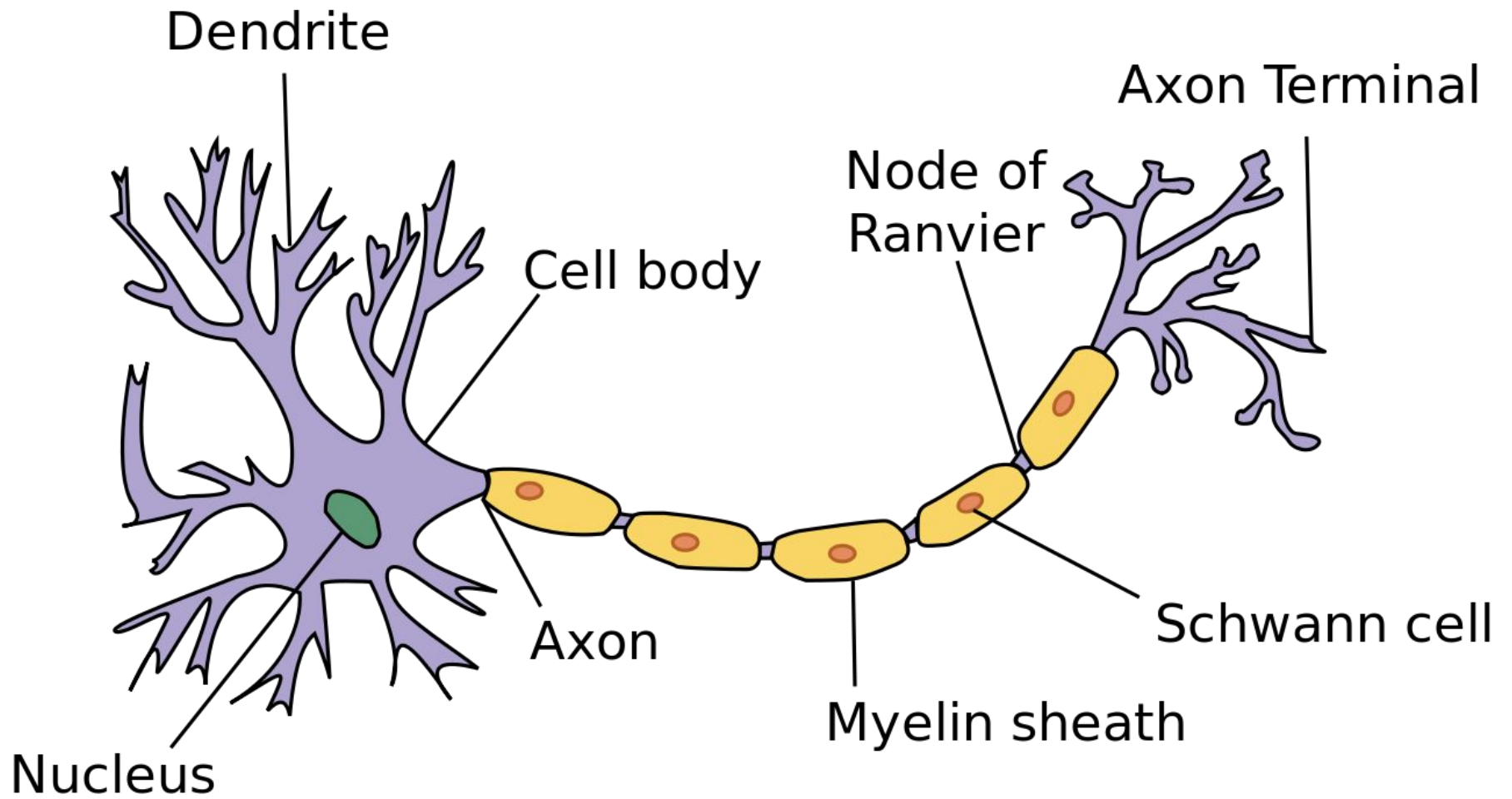
Jan E. Purkinje, 1837.

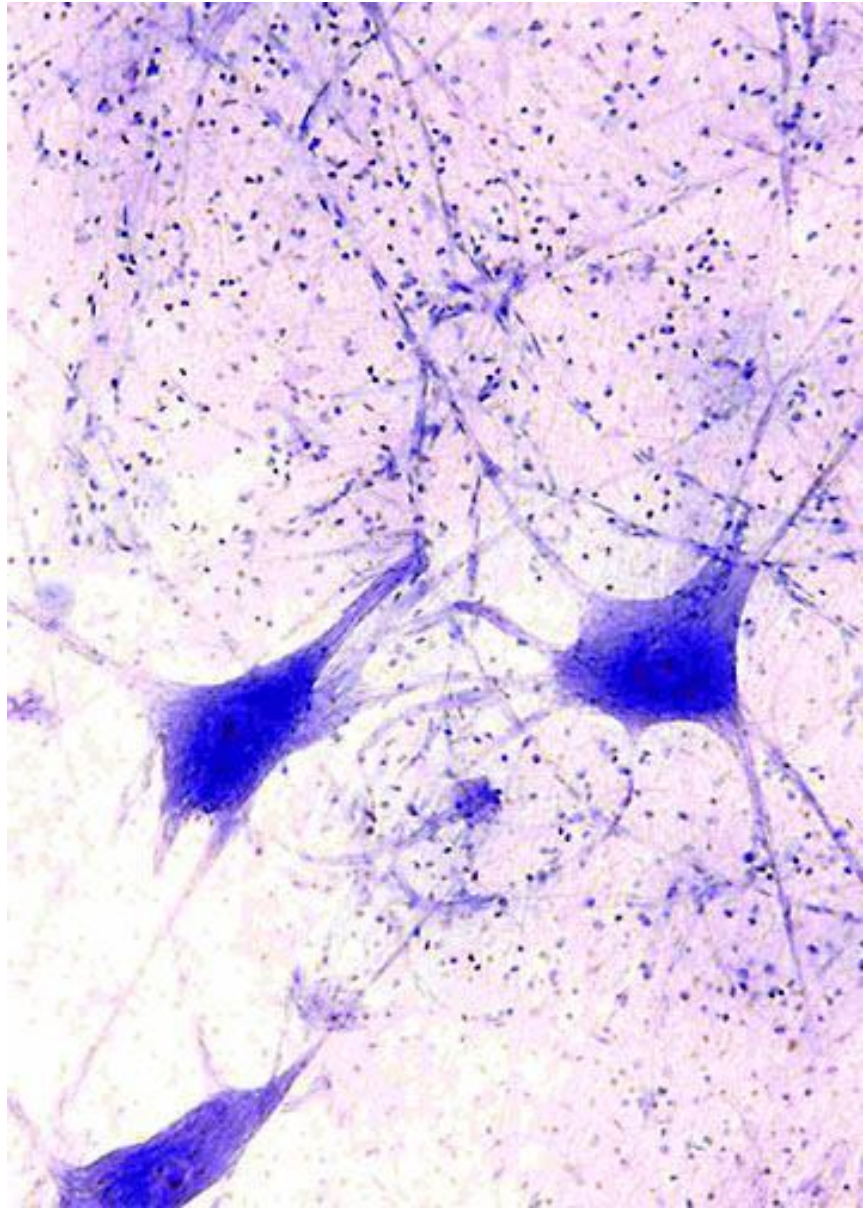
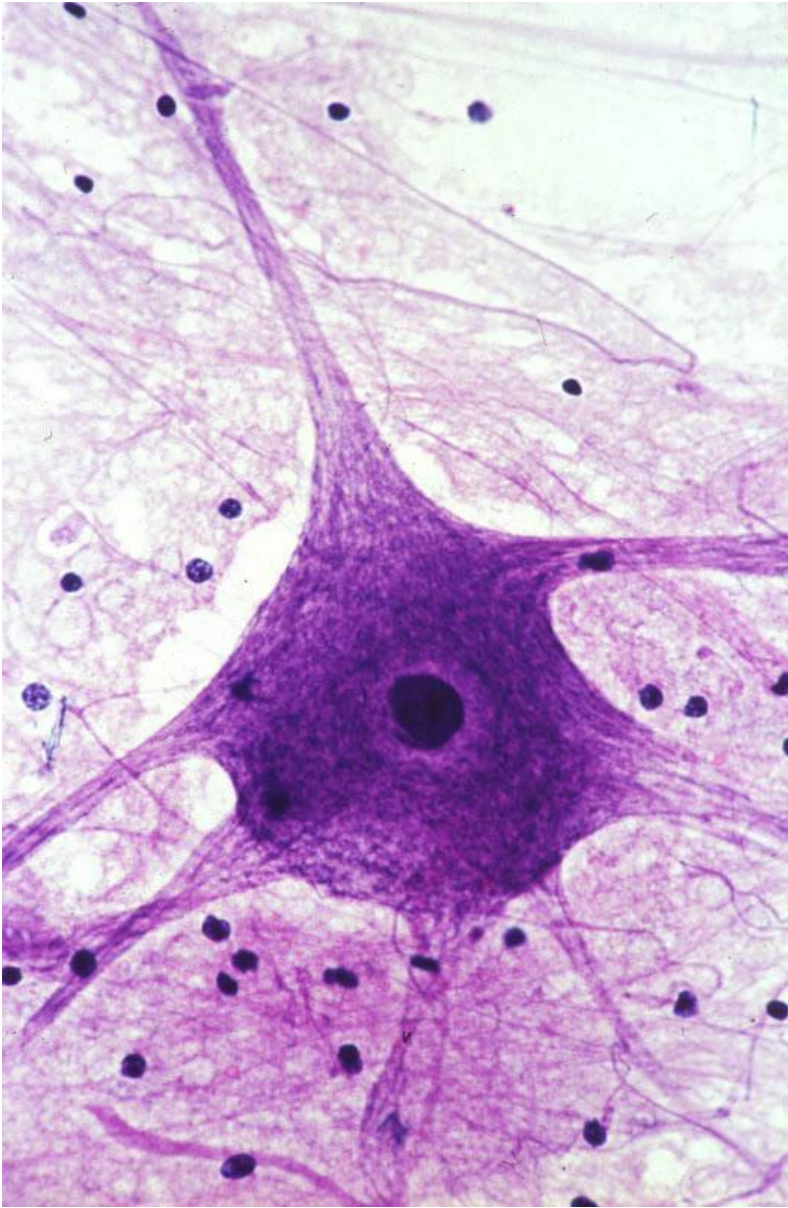


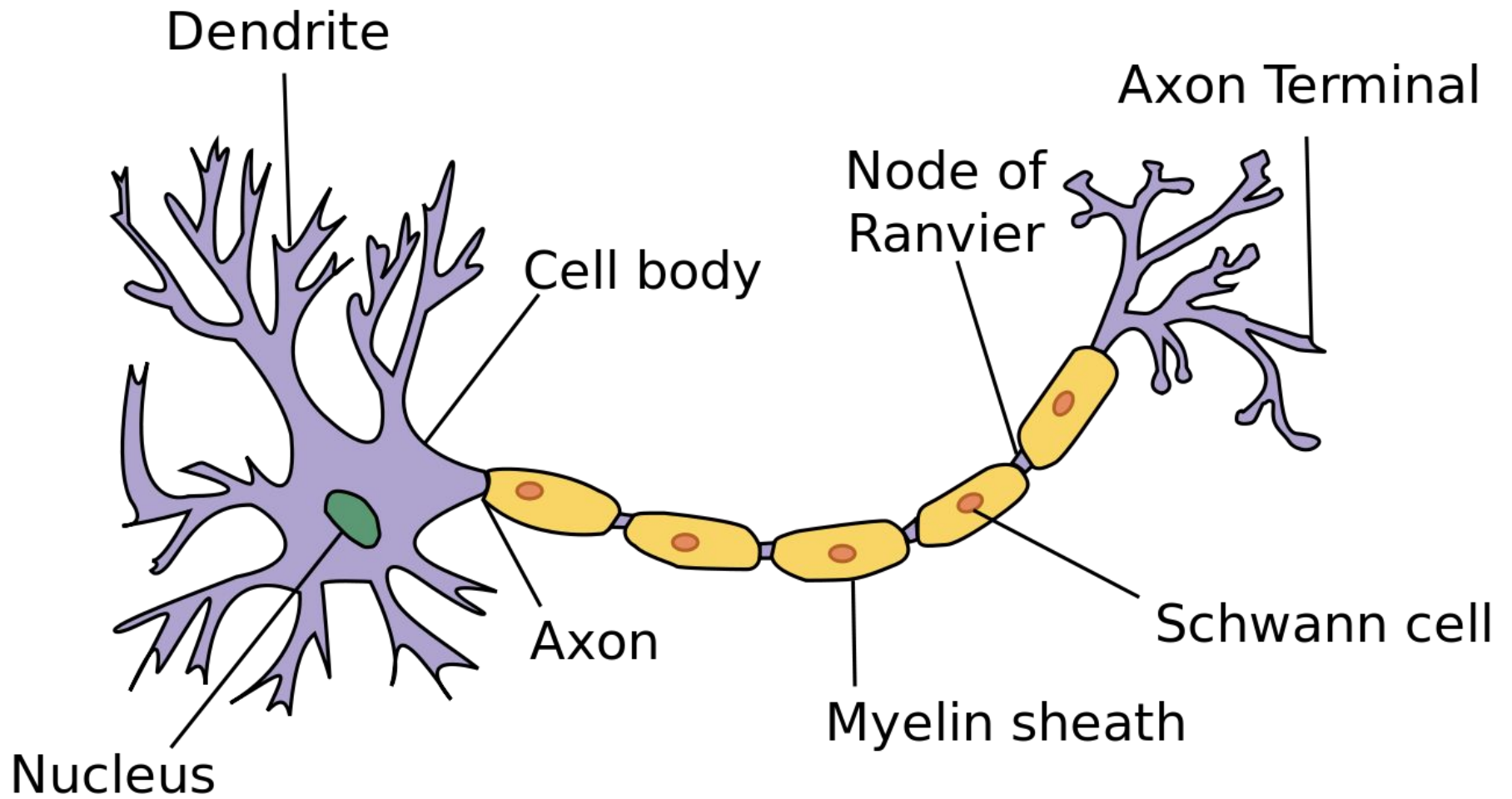
Otto F K. Deiters, 1865.

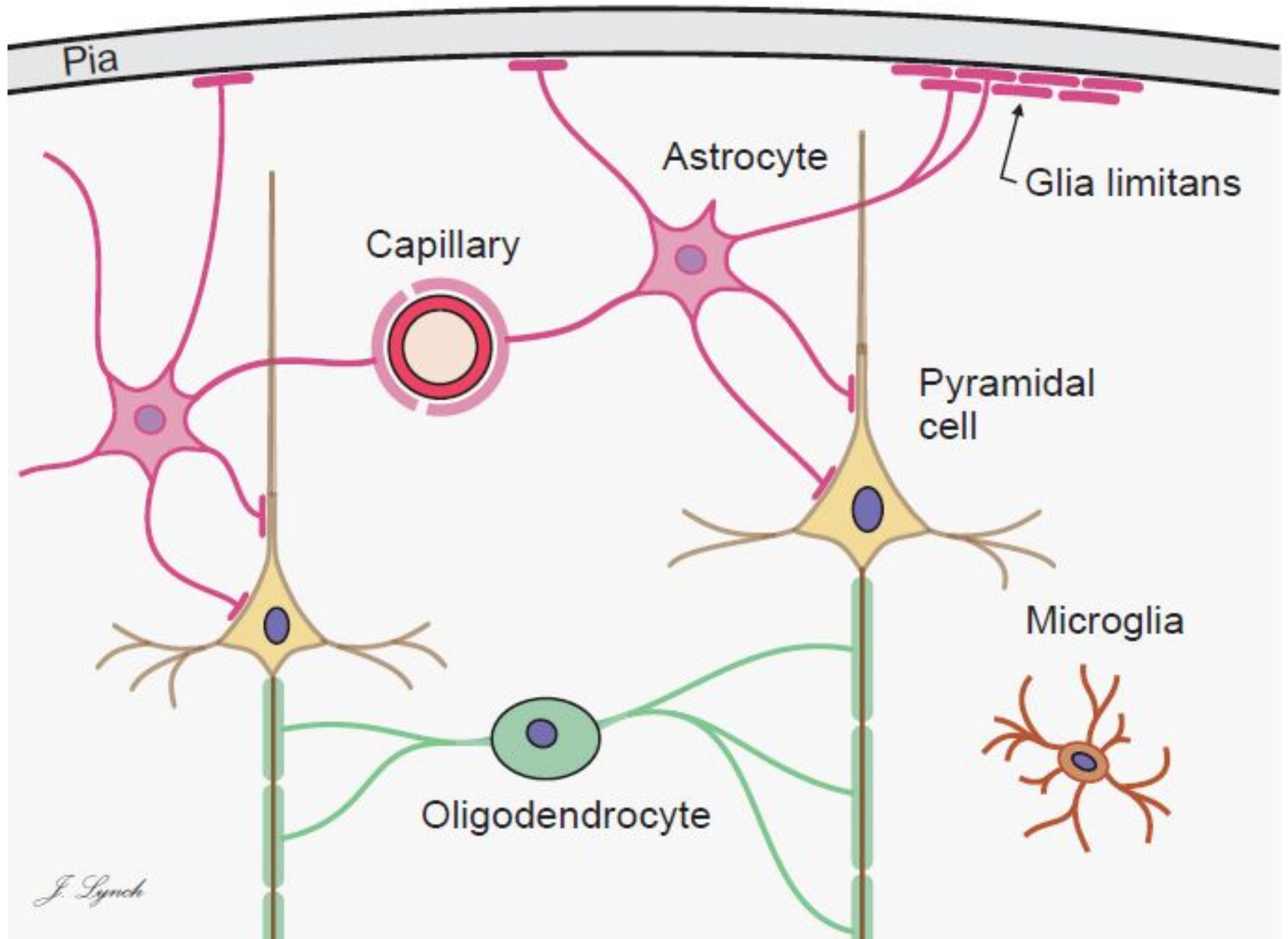


(a) Lateral view

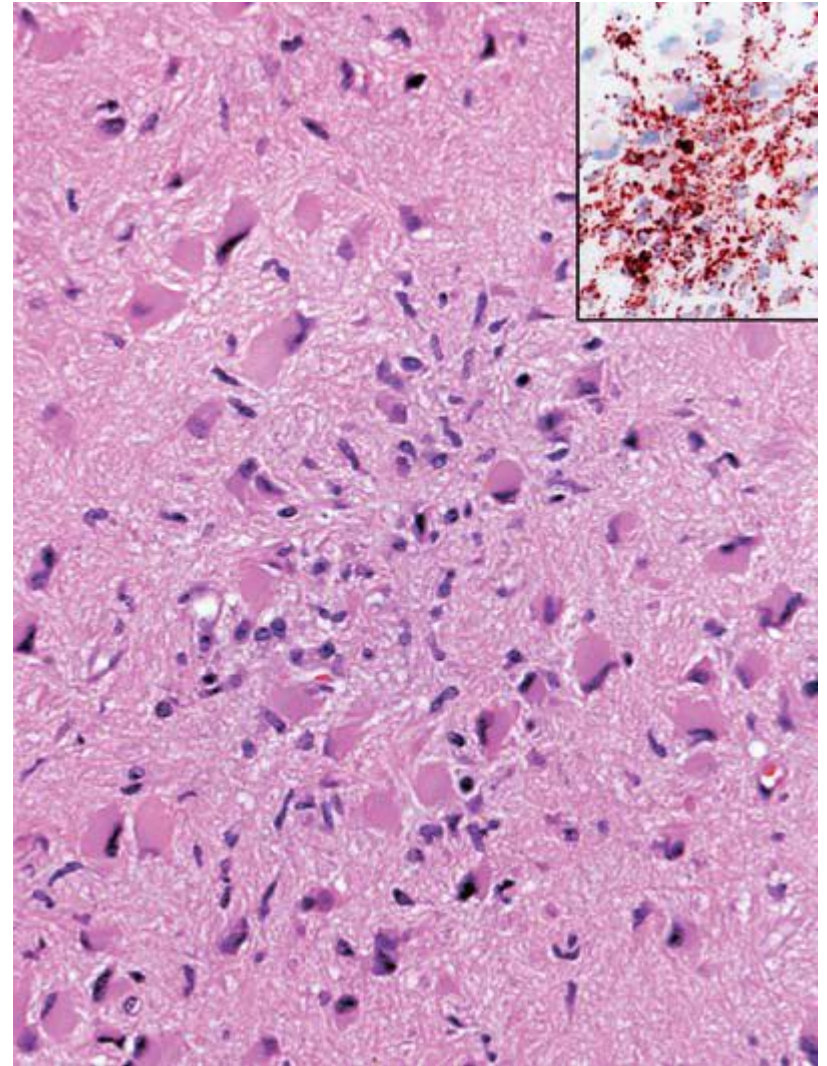
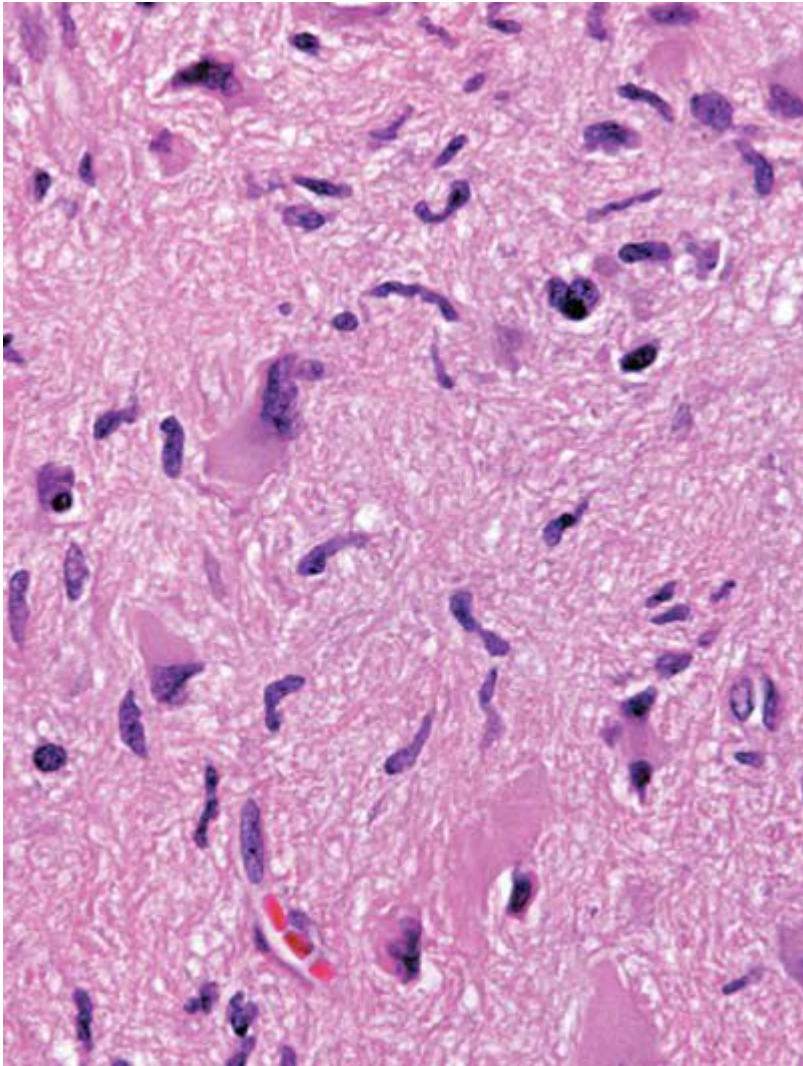






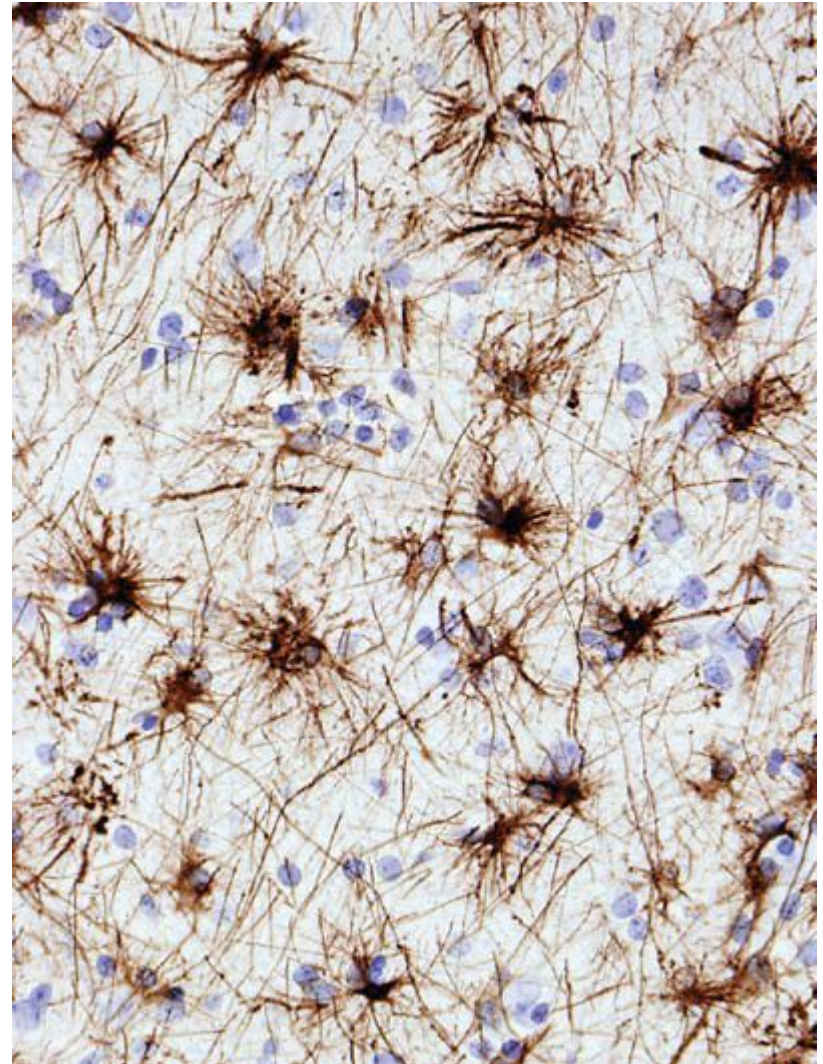
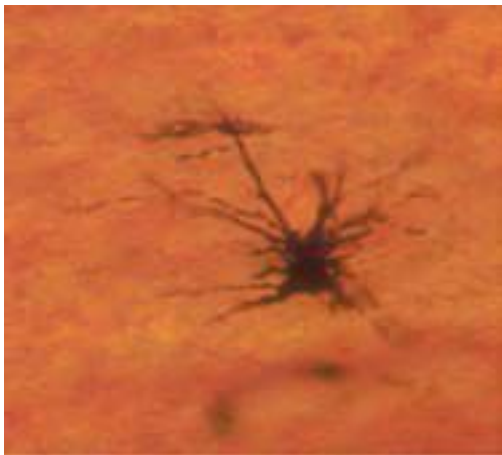
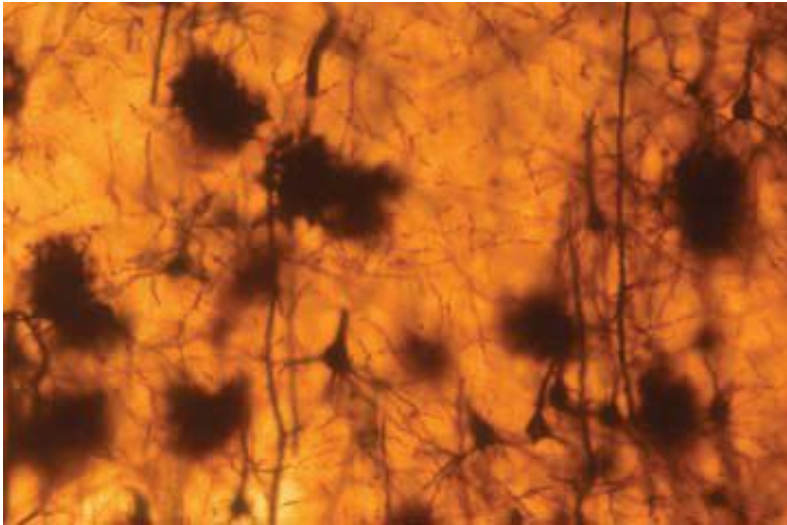


Микроглия

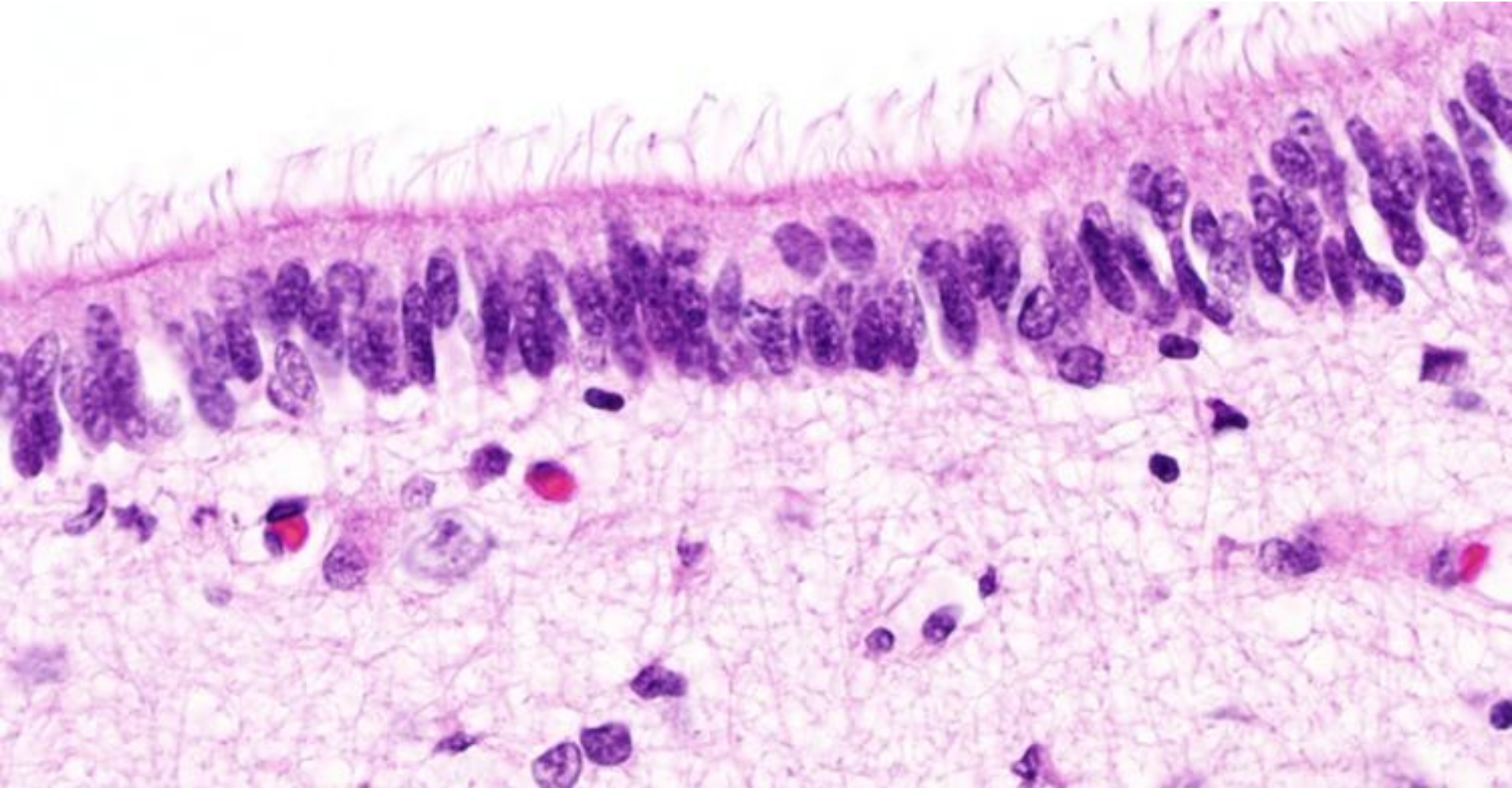


Астроциты

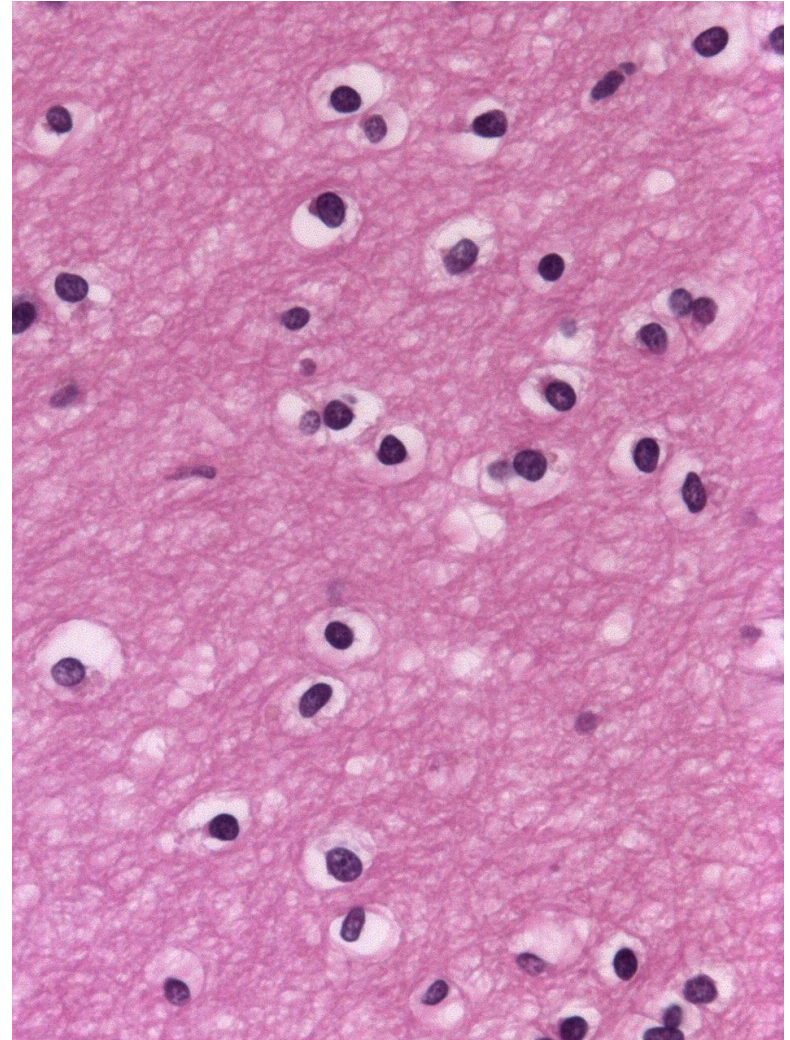
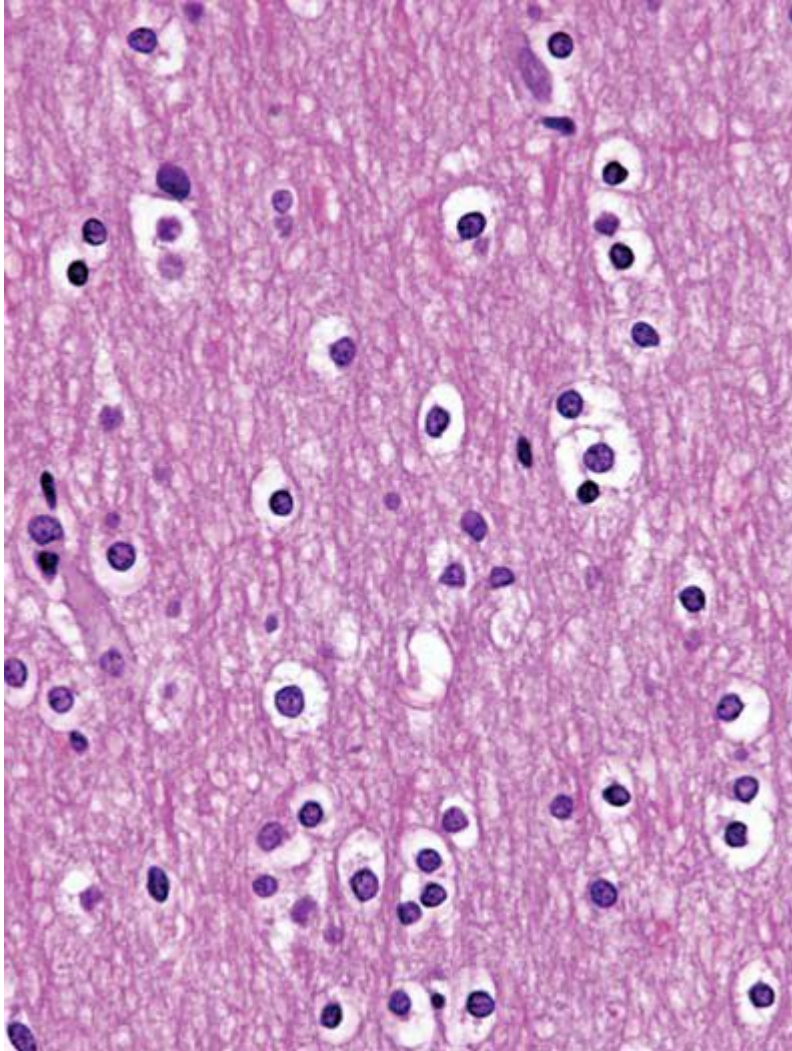
GFAP

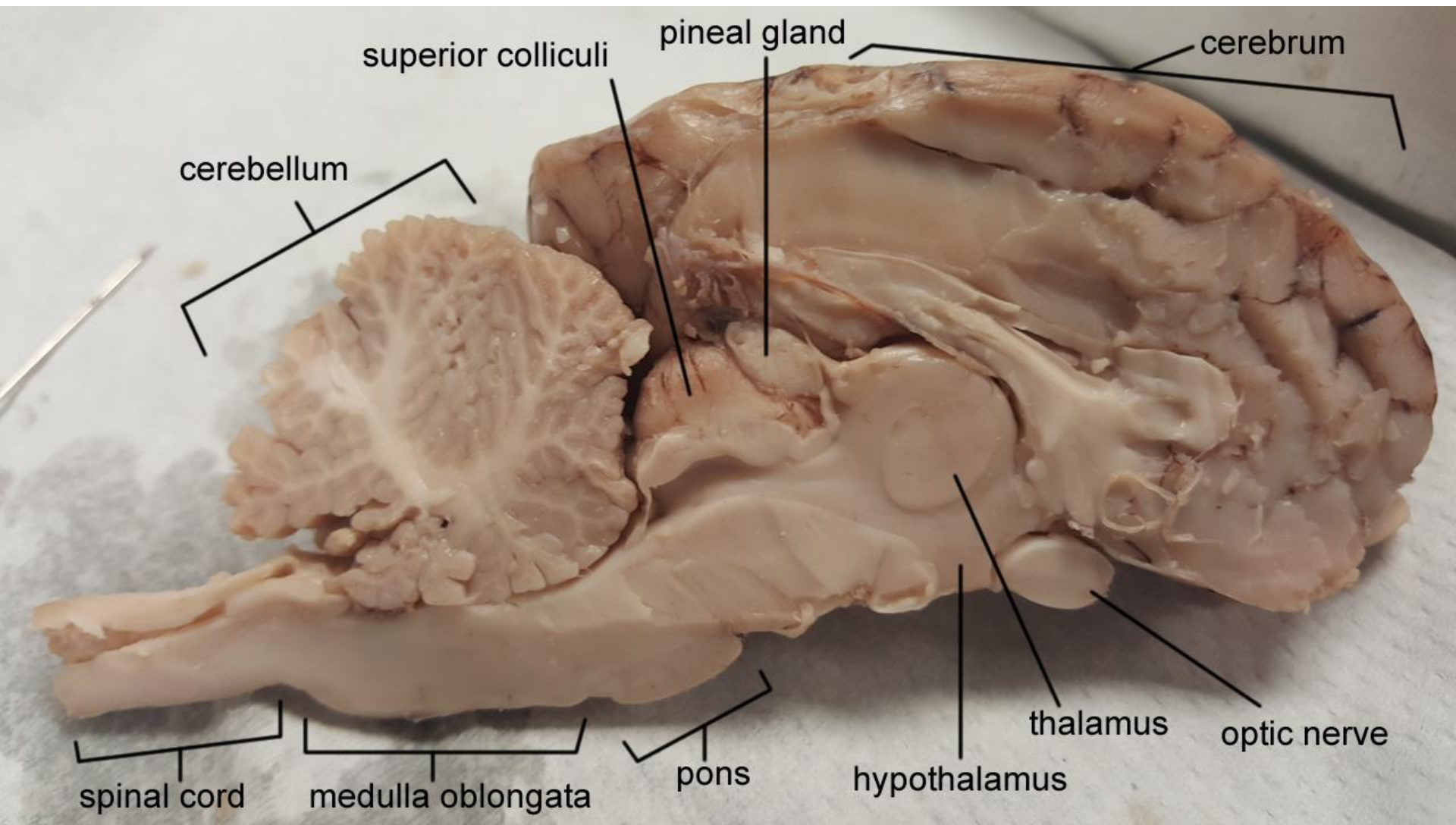


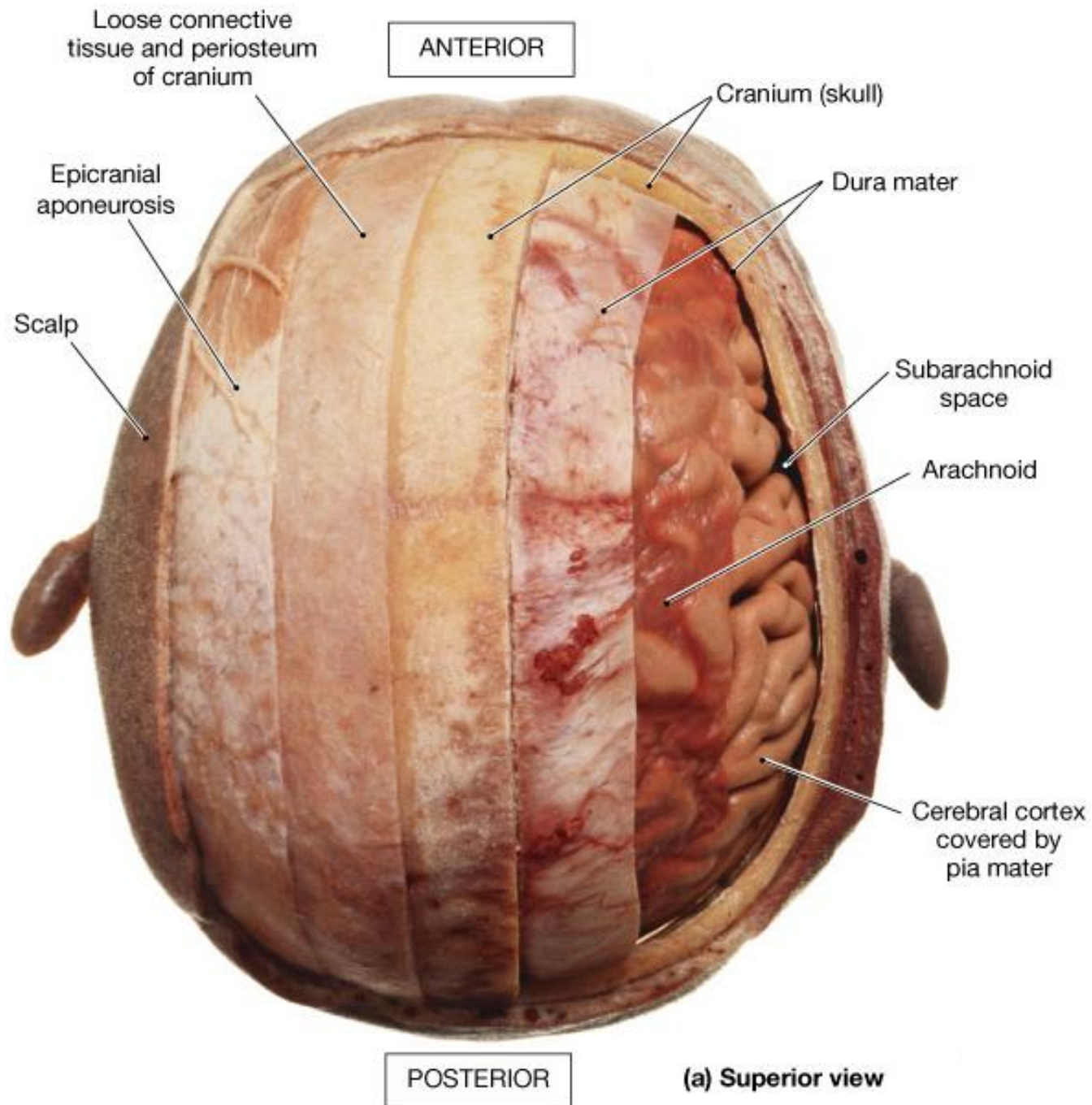
Эпендима

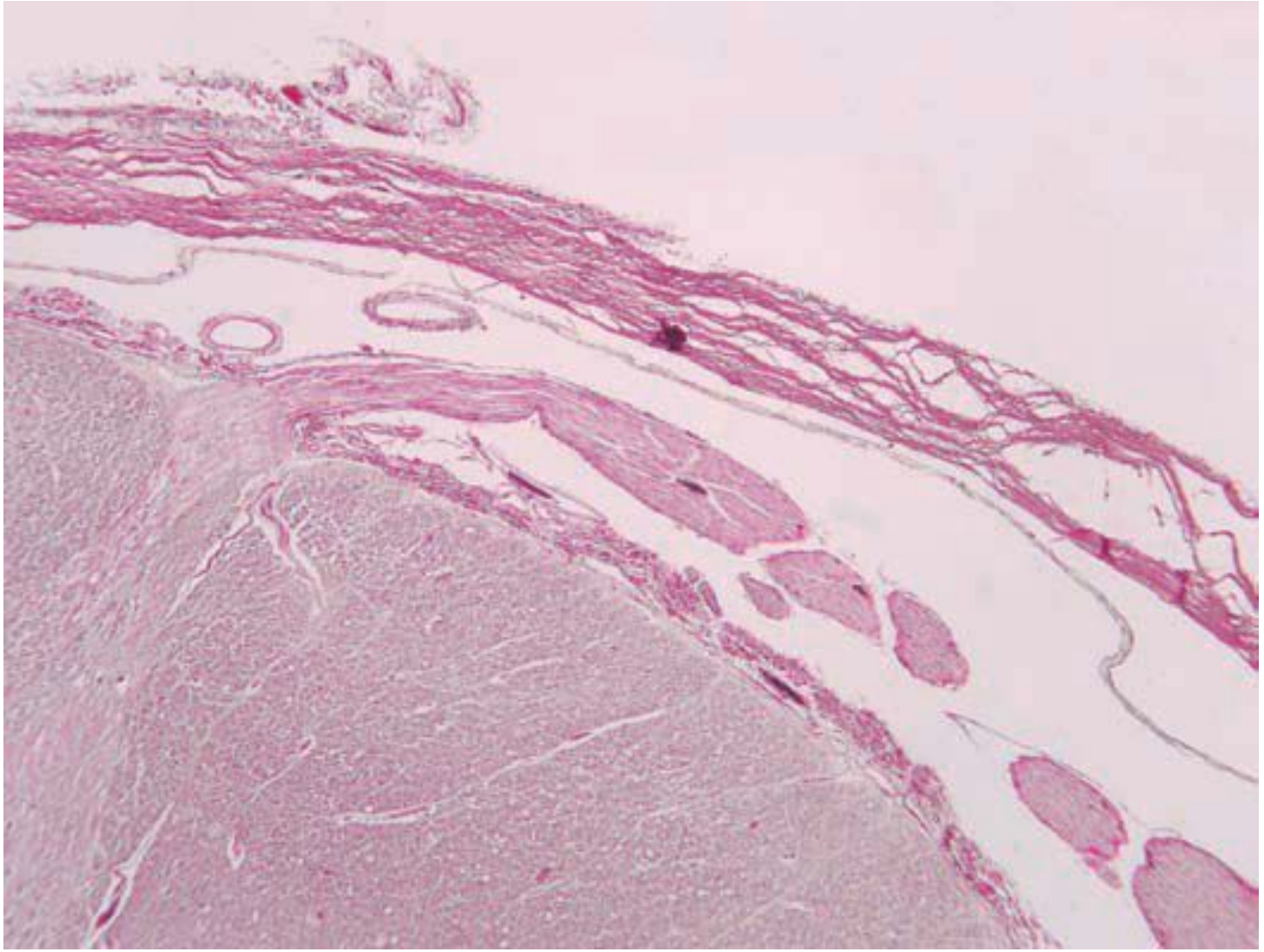


Олигодендроглия

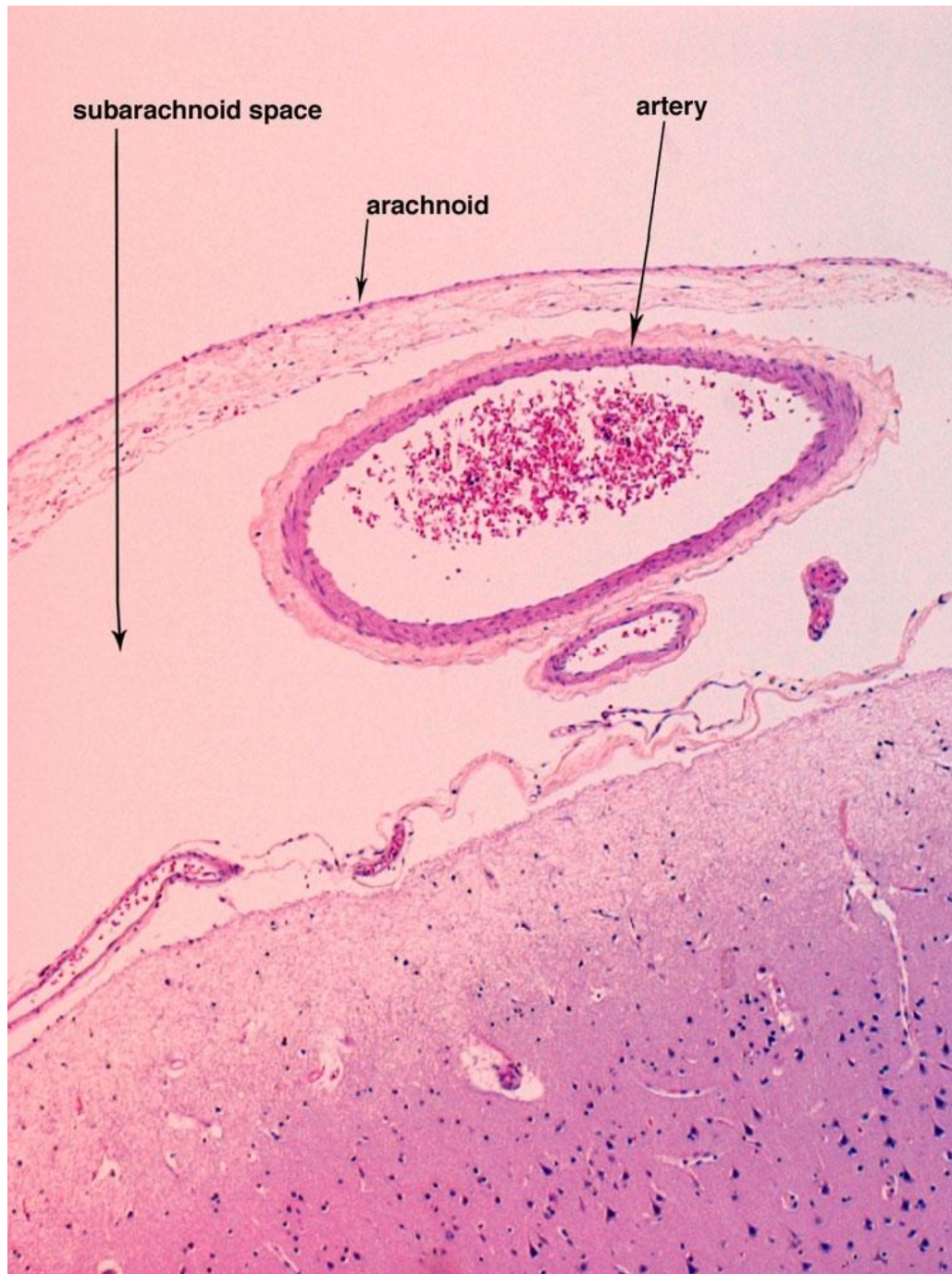


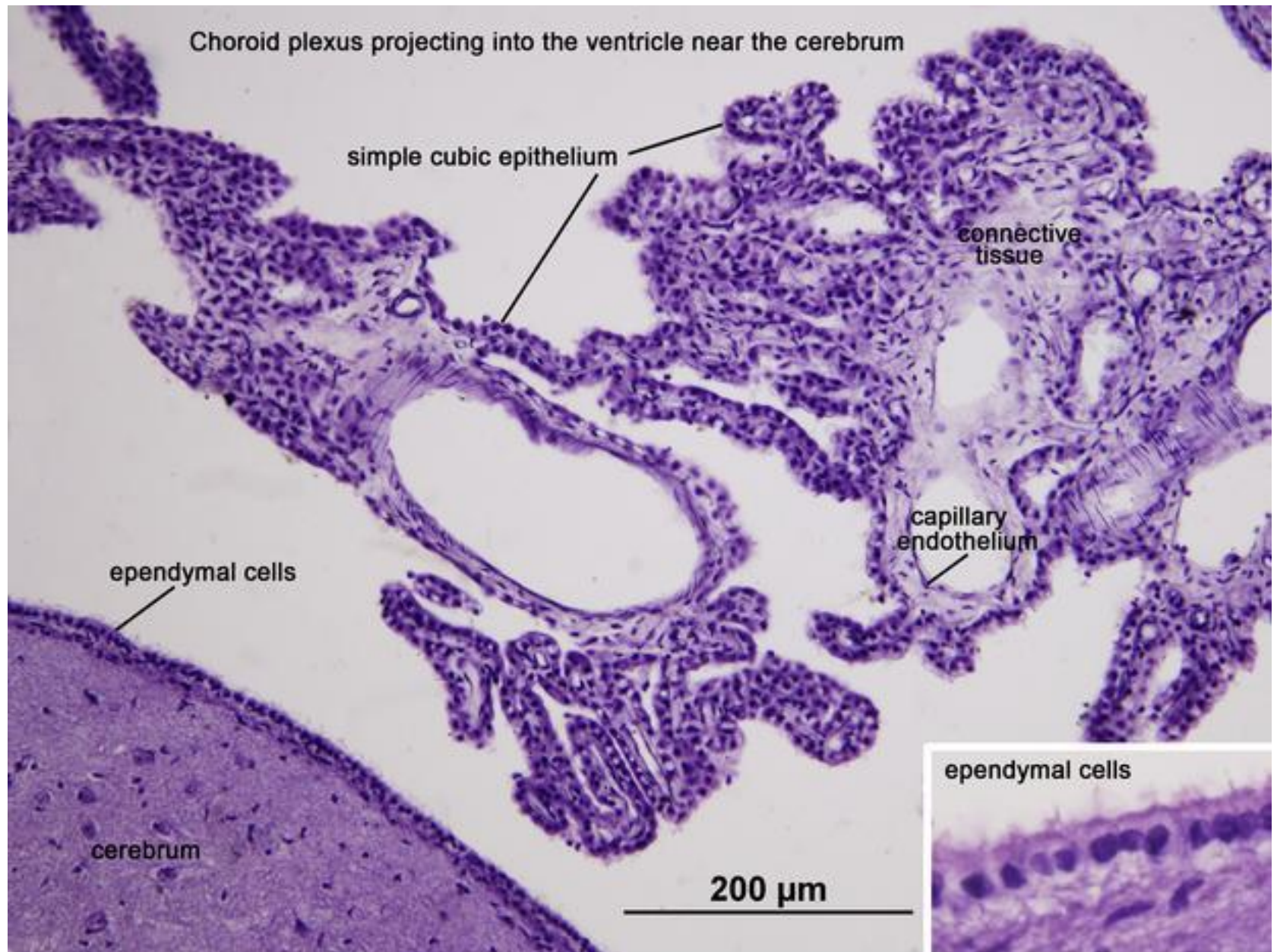




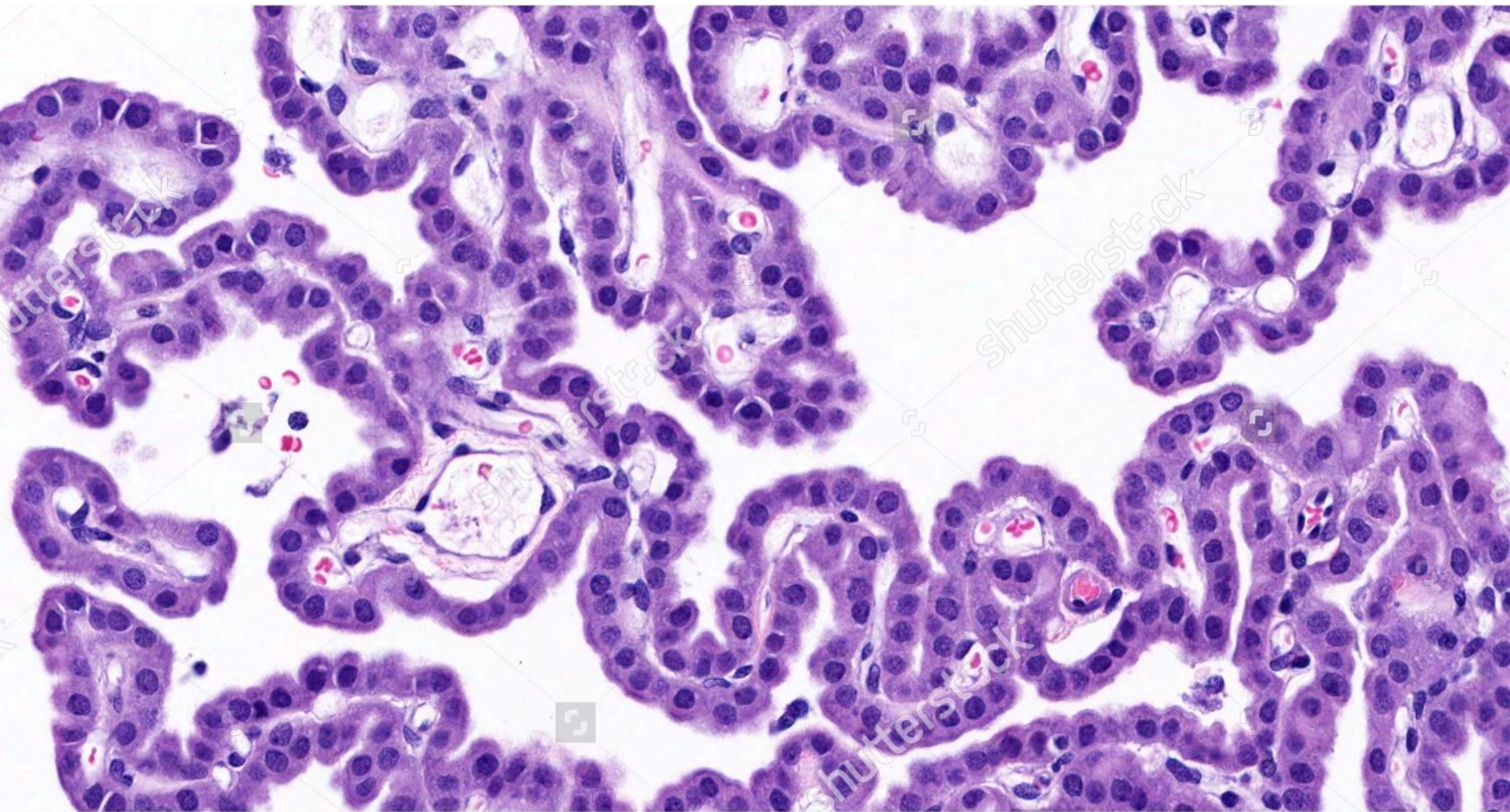






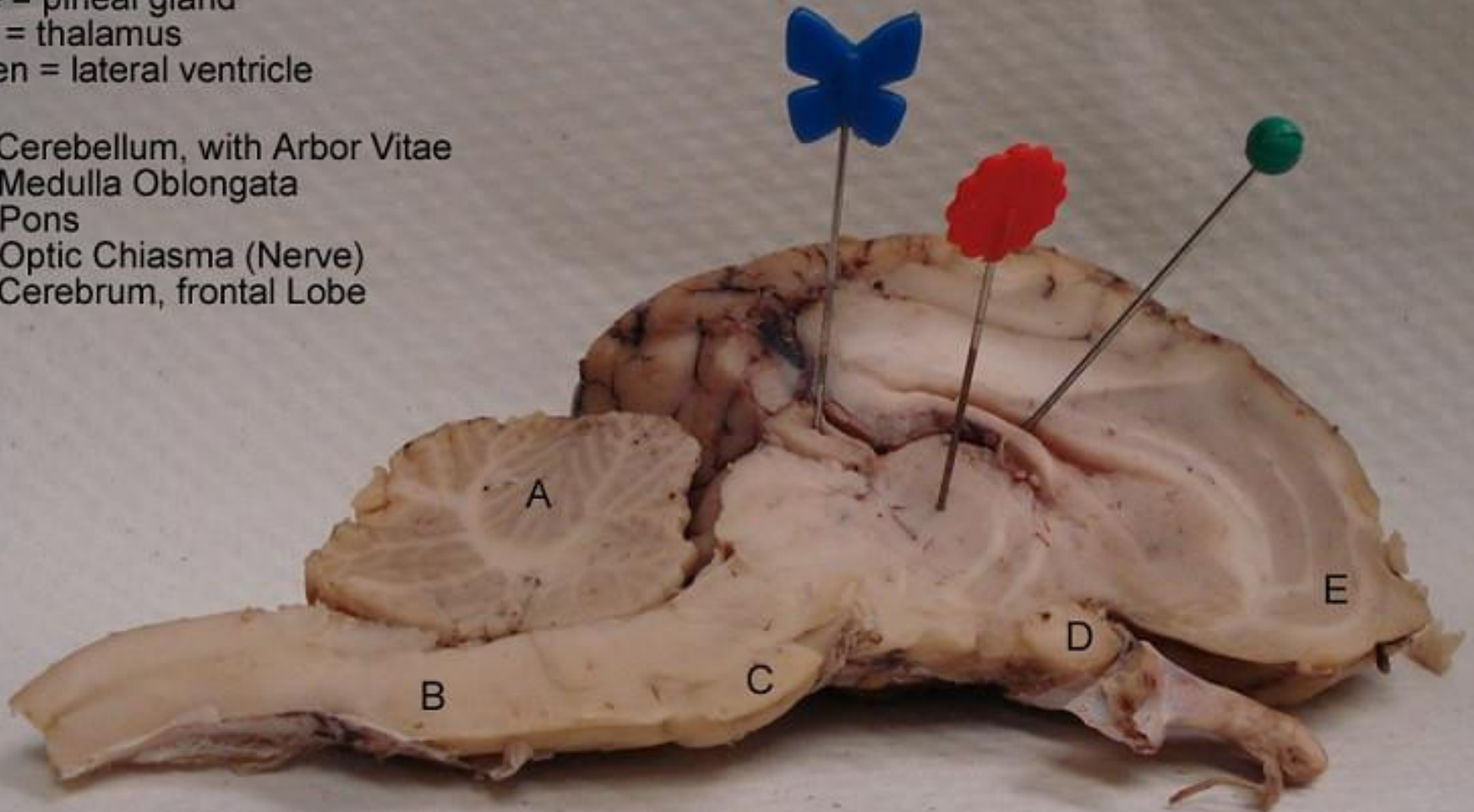


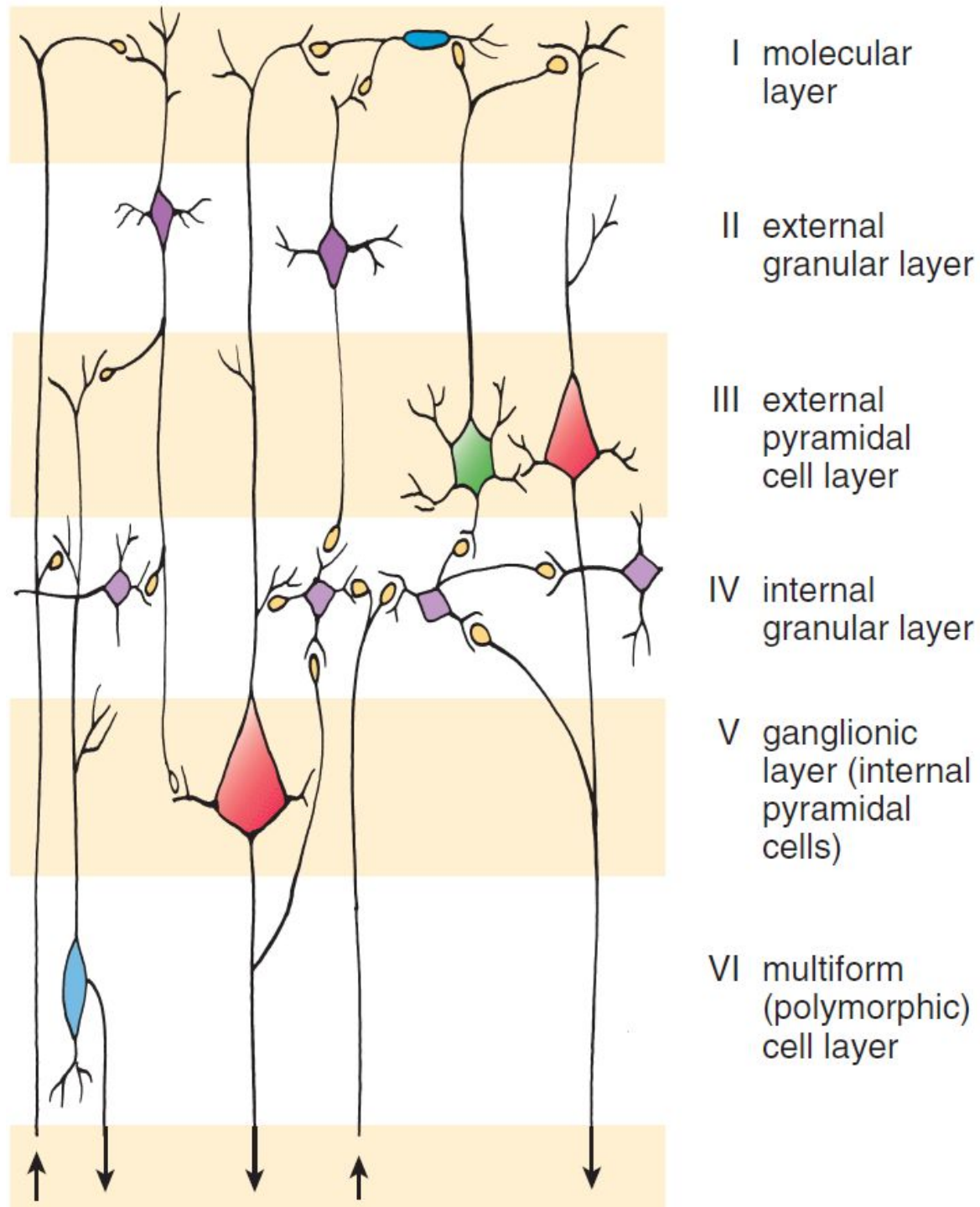
Choroid Plexus, Stain: hematoxylin - eosin



Blue = pineal gland
Red = thalamus
Green = lateral ventricle

A = Cerebellum, with Arbor Vitae
B = Medulla Oblongata
C = Pons
D = Optic Chiasma (Nerve)
E = Cerebrum, frontal Lobe





I molecular layer

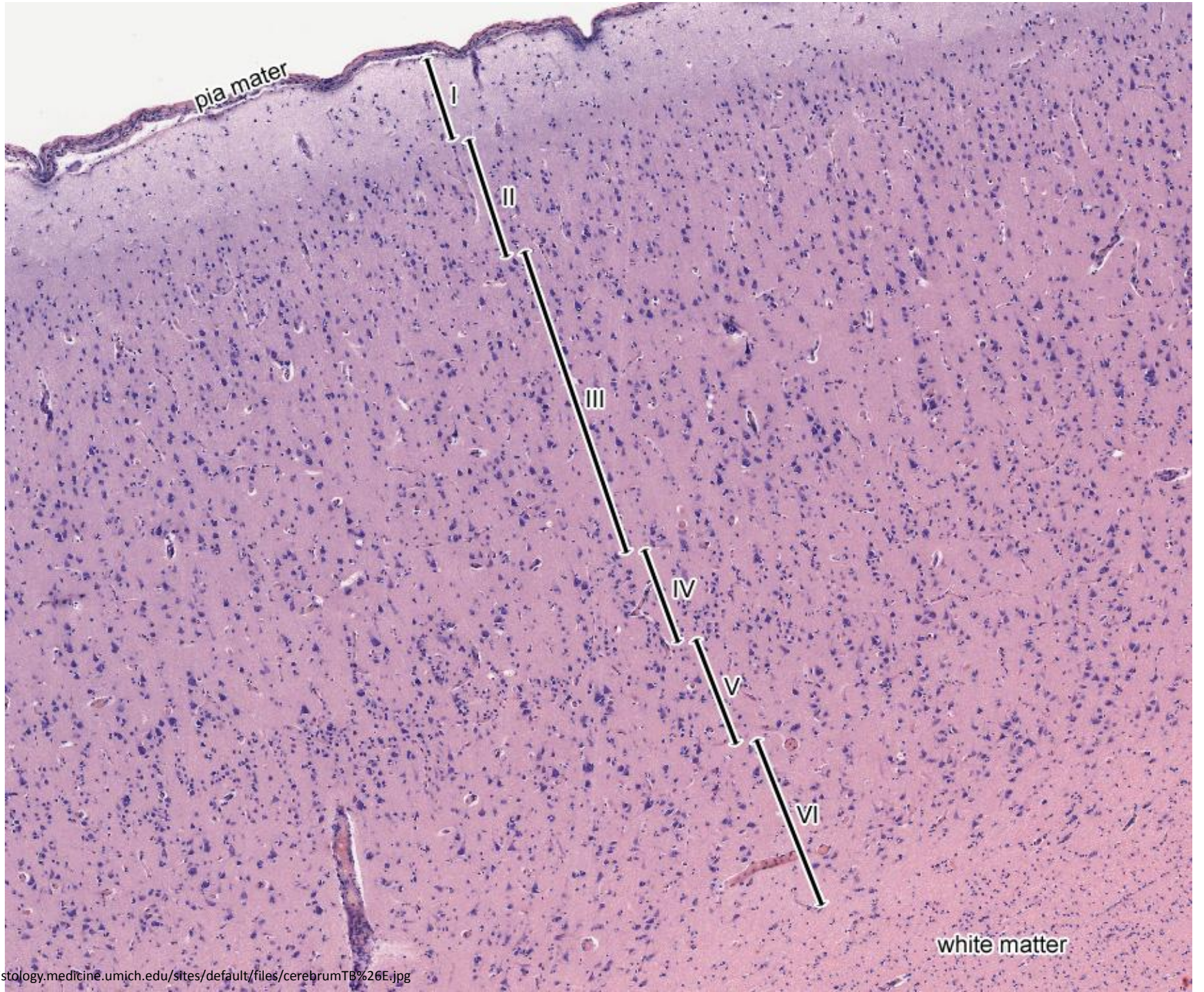
II external granular layer

III external pyramidal cell layer

IV internal granular layer

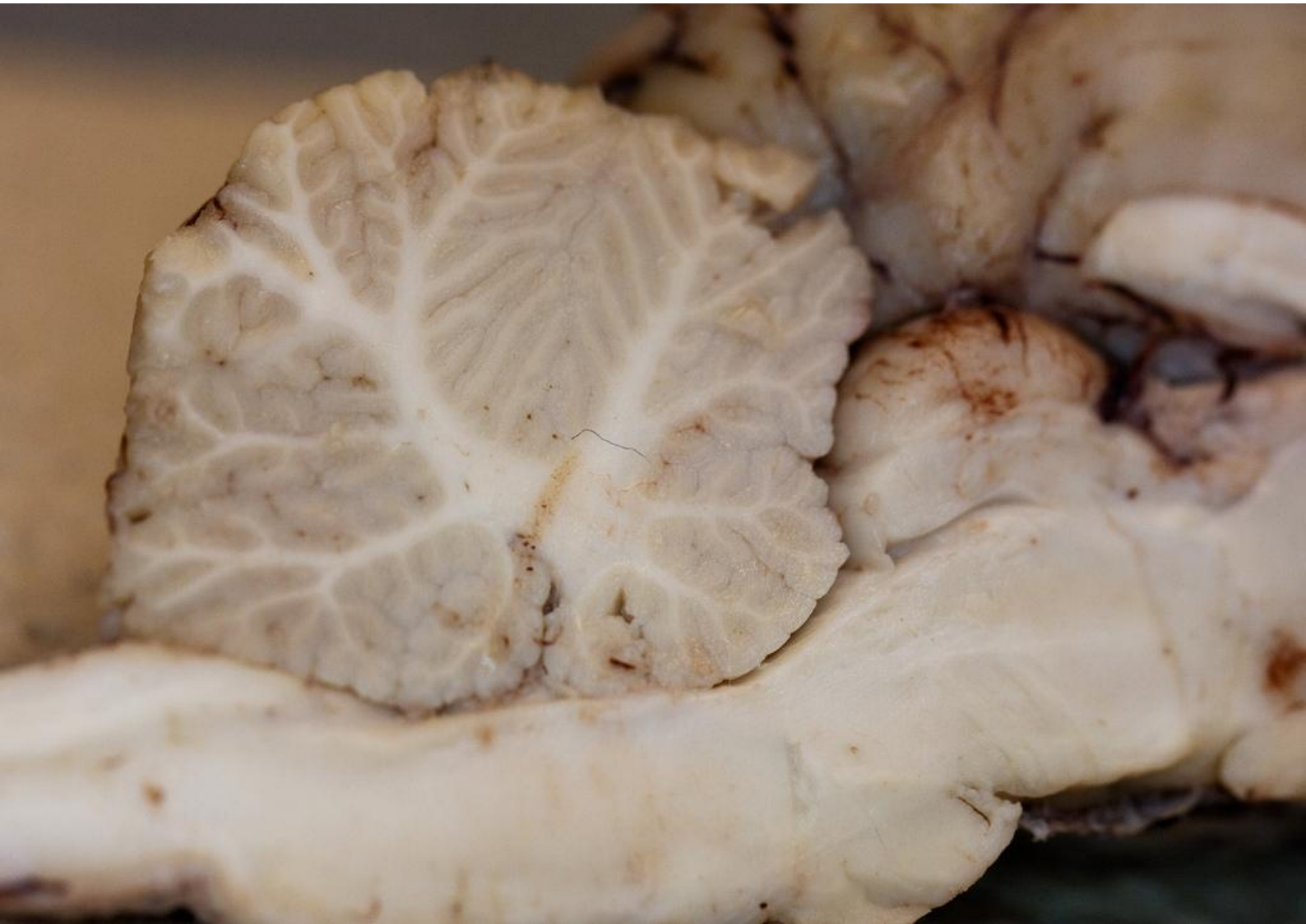
V ganglionic layer (internal pyramidal cells)

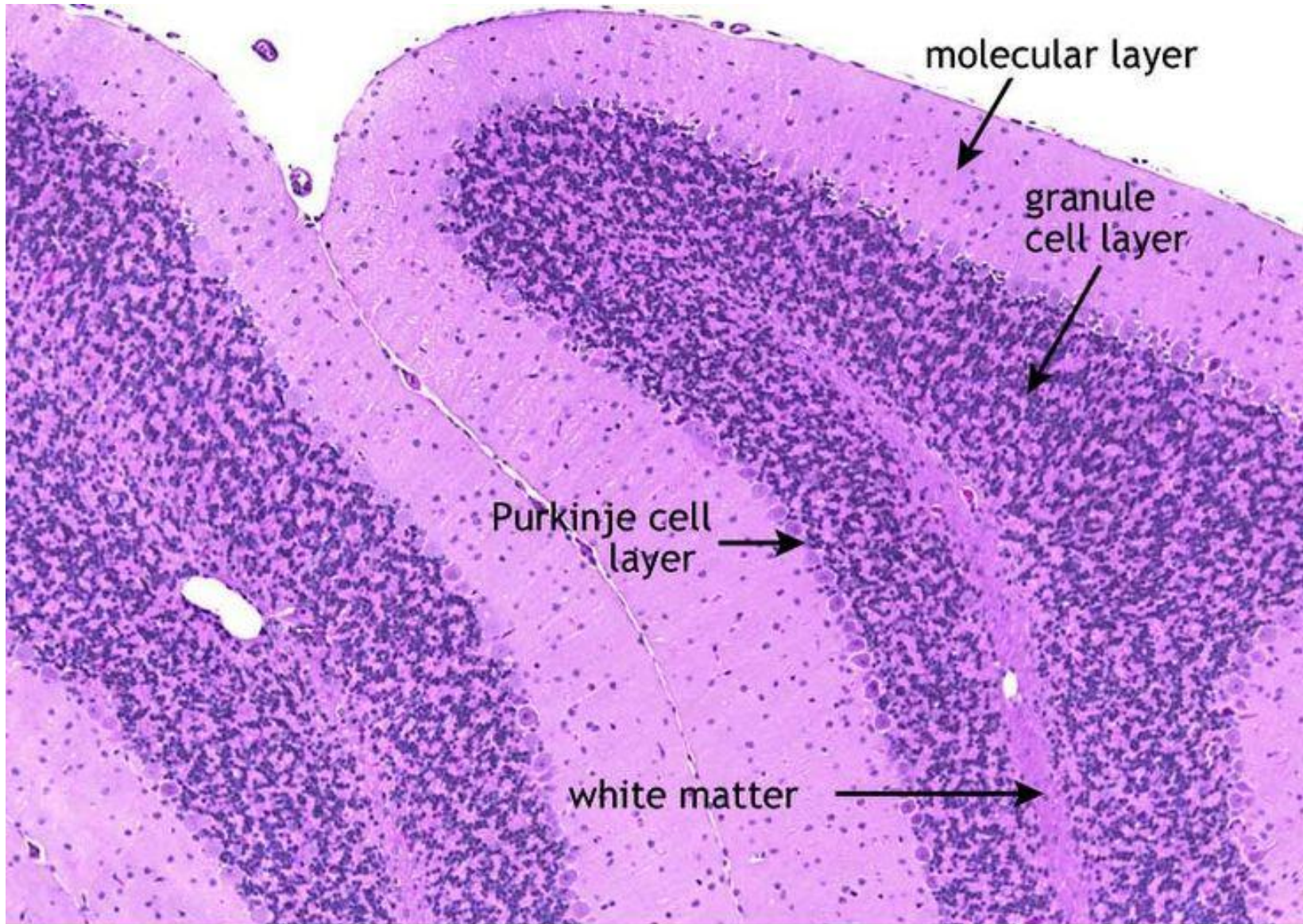
VI multiform (polymorphic) cell layer



Cerebellum





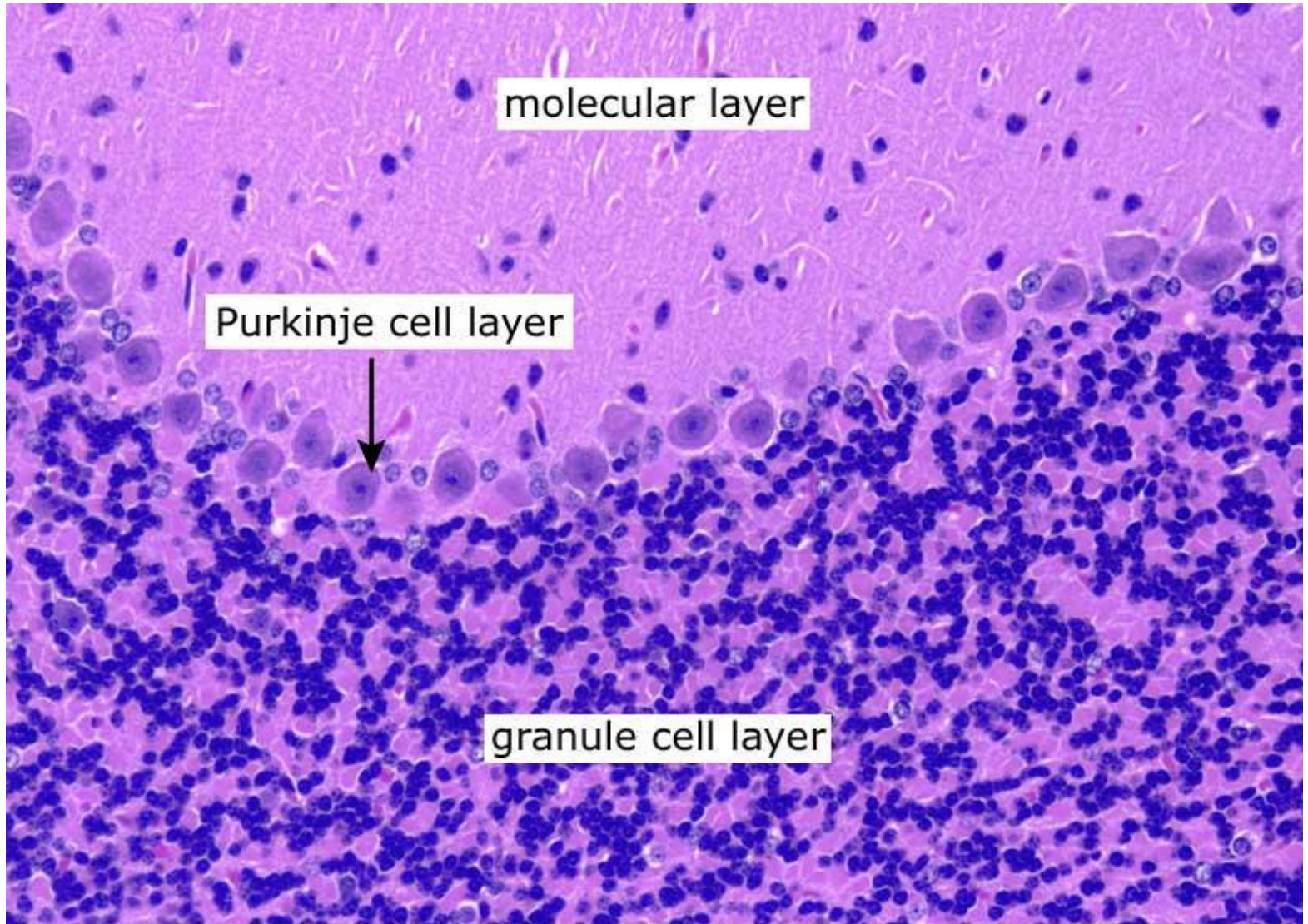


molecular layer

granule cell layer

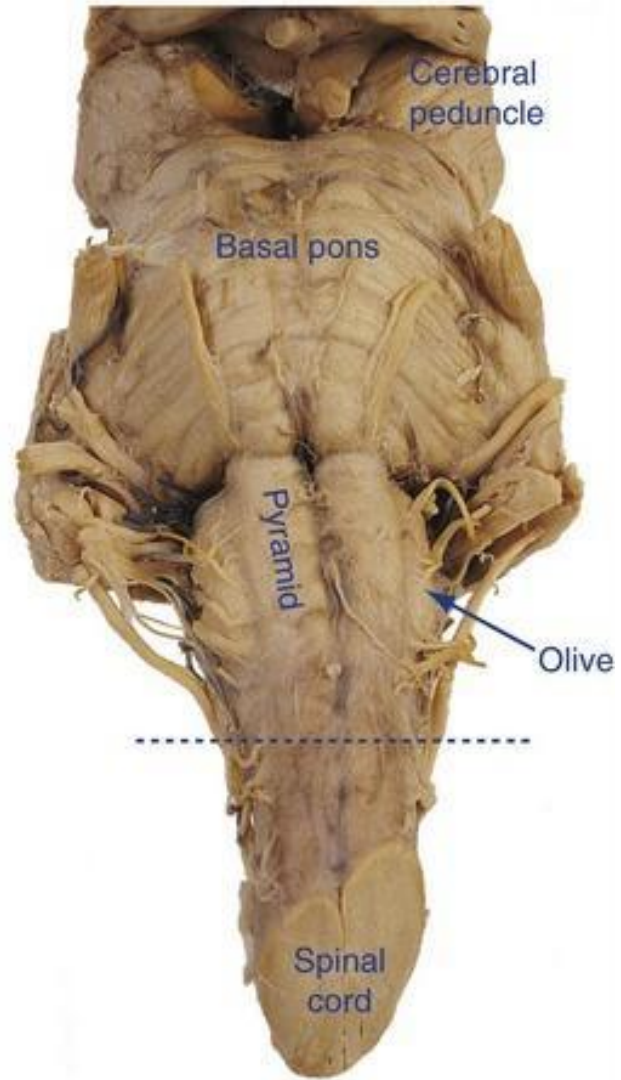
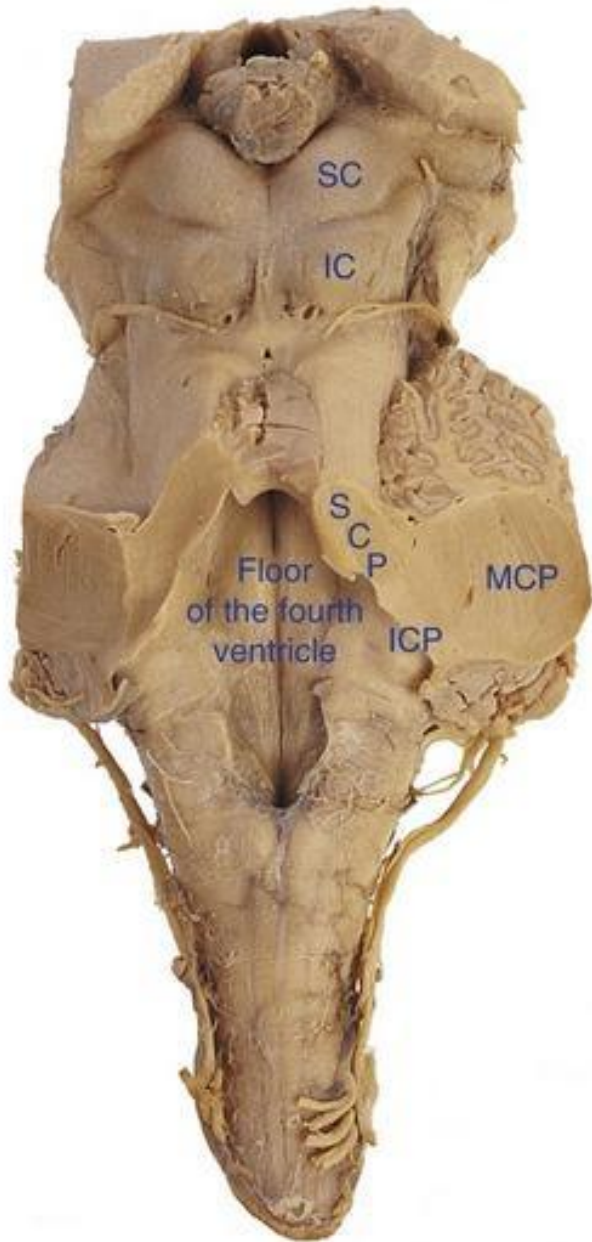
Purkinje cell layer

white matter



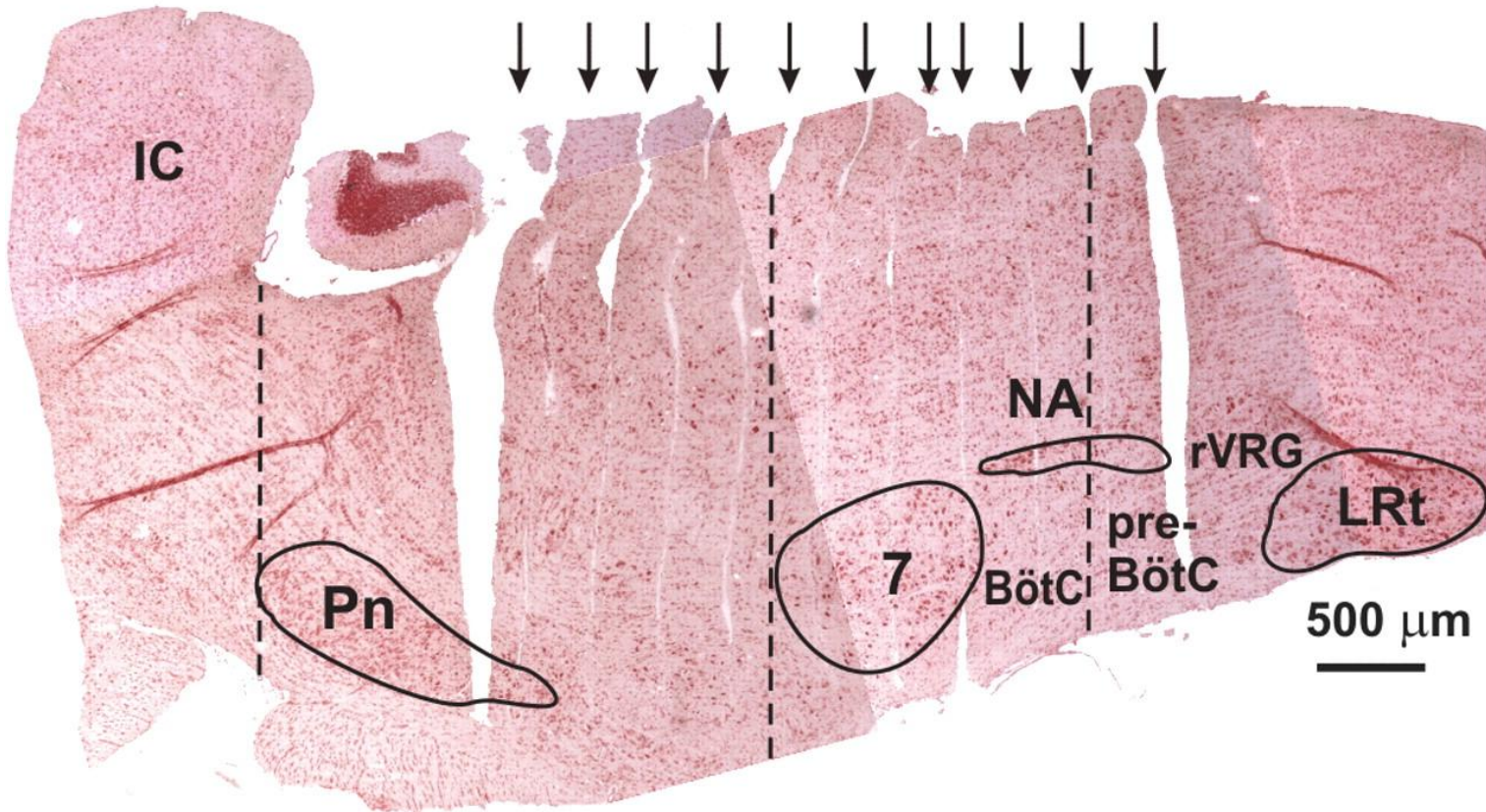
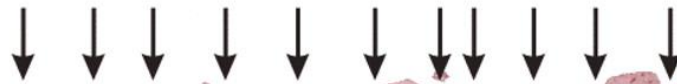


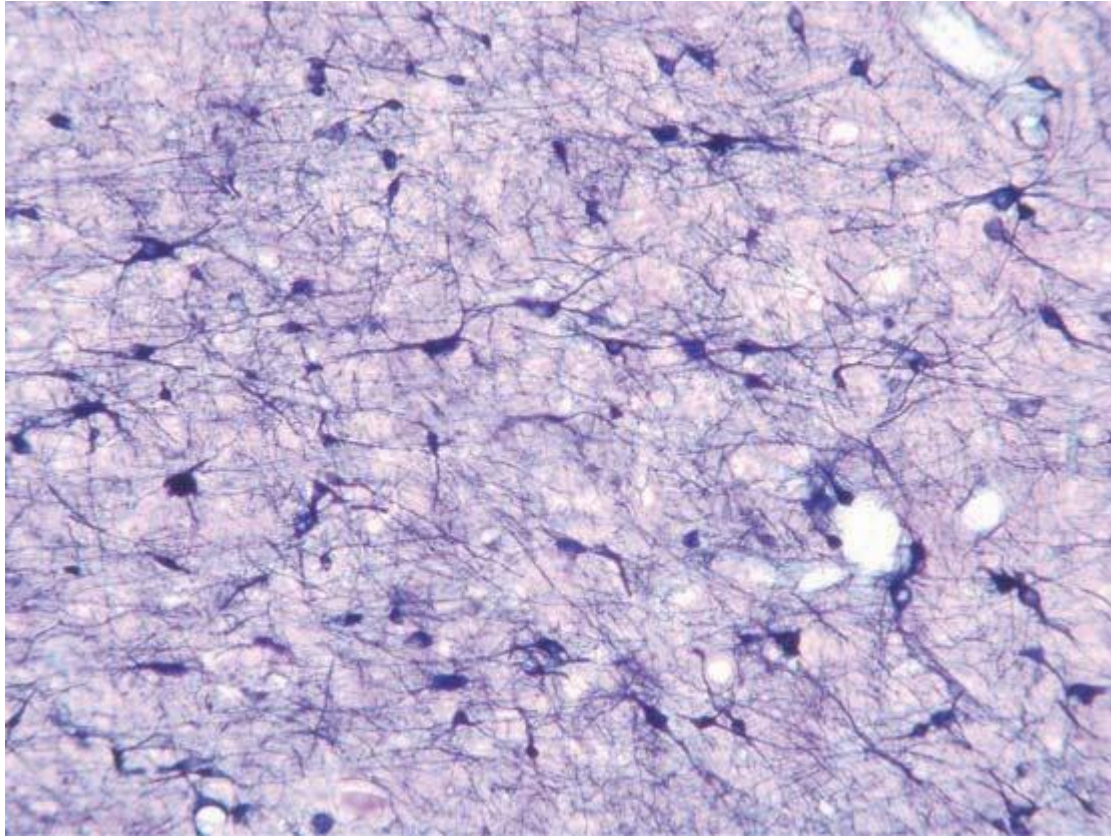
@mutyabernadomd &
www.heartisto.com



PONS **MEDULLA**

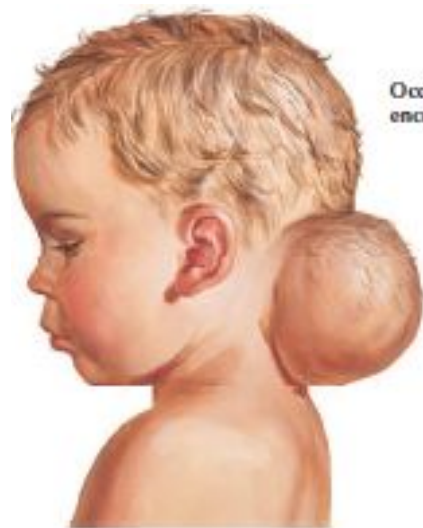
transections



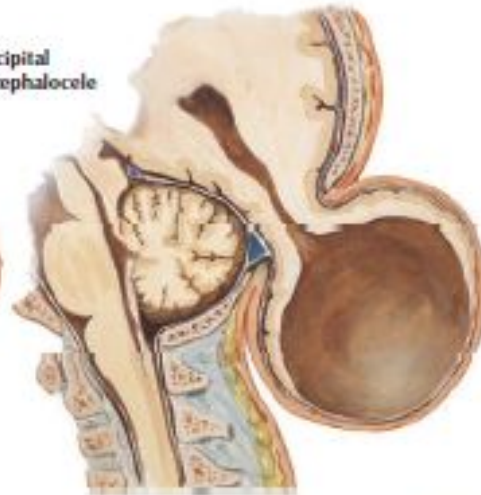


Ретикулярная формация ствола головного мозга; гематоксилин + эозин

Мальформации головного мозга (ГМ)



Occipital encephalocele



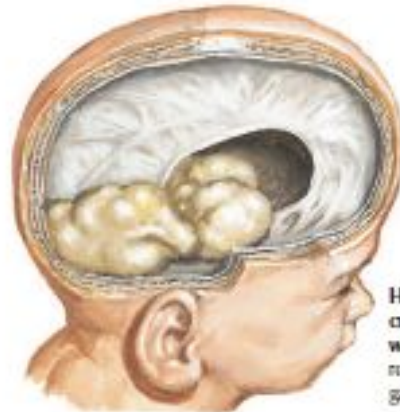
Frontal encephalocele



Lissencephalia (agyria)



Microgyria. Of occipital and posterior temporal lobes



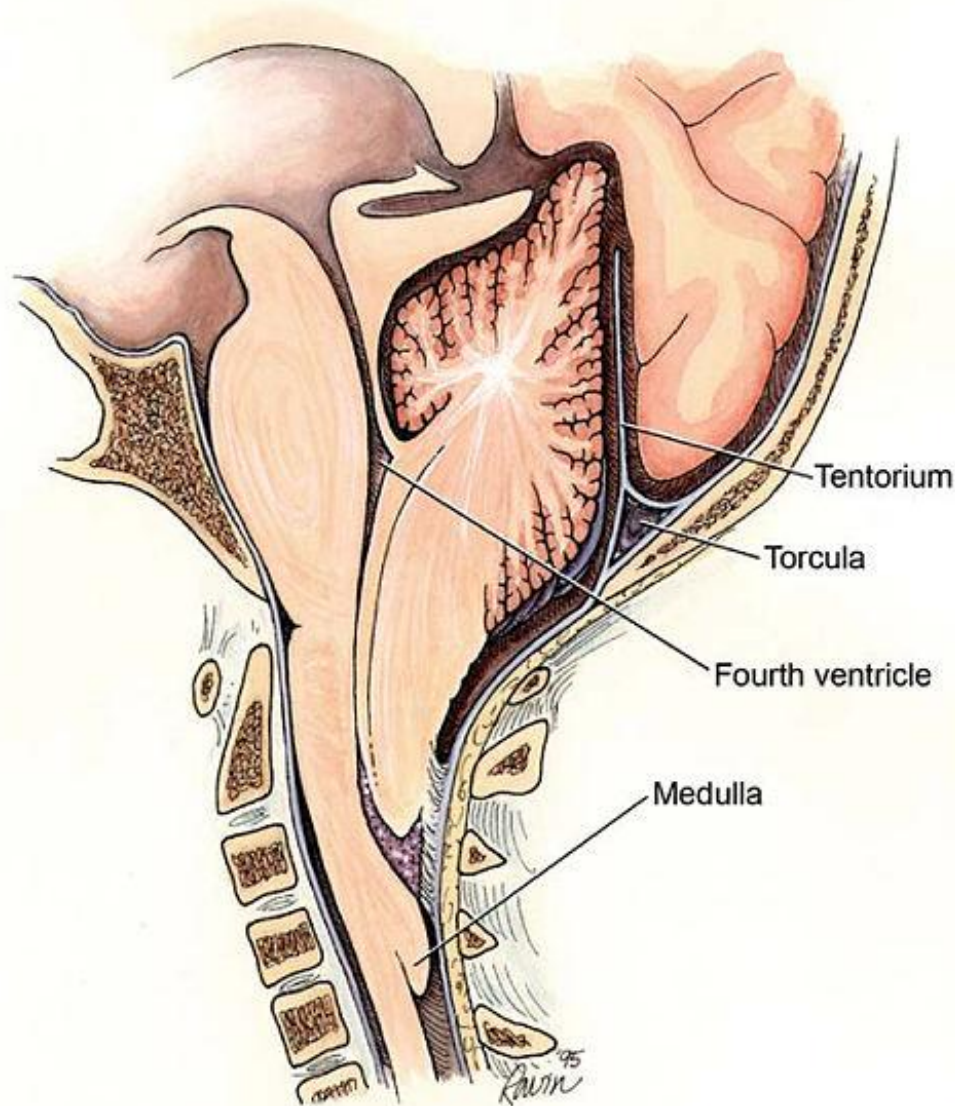
Hydranencephaly
cranial cavity filled with cystic sac. Only remnants of basal ganglia and posterior lobe

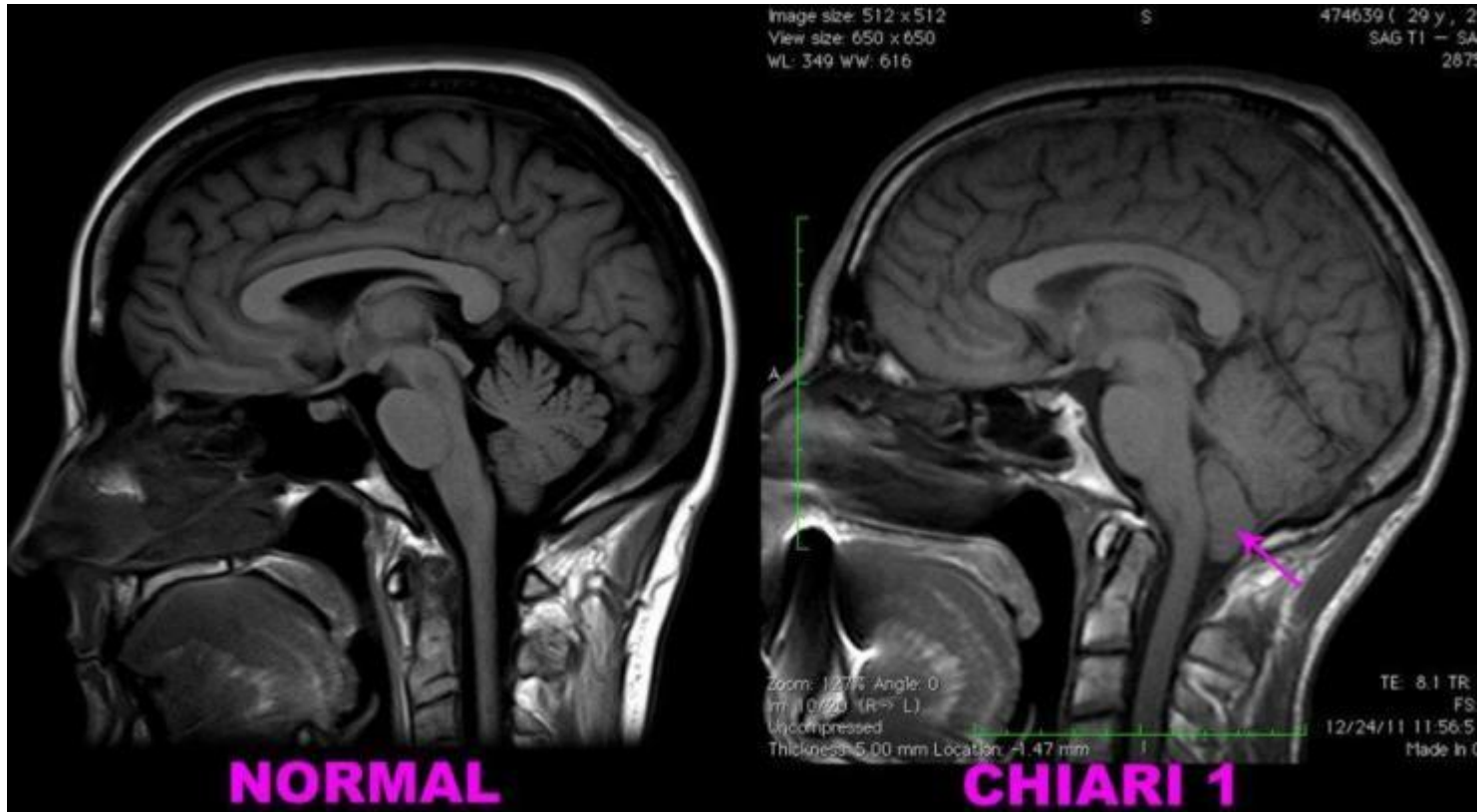


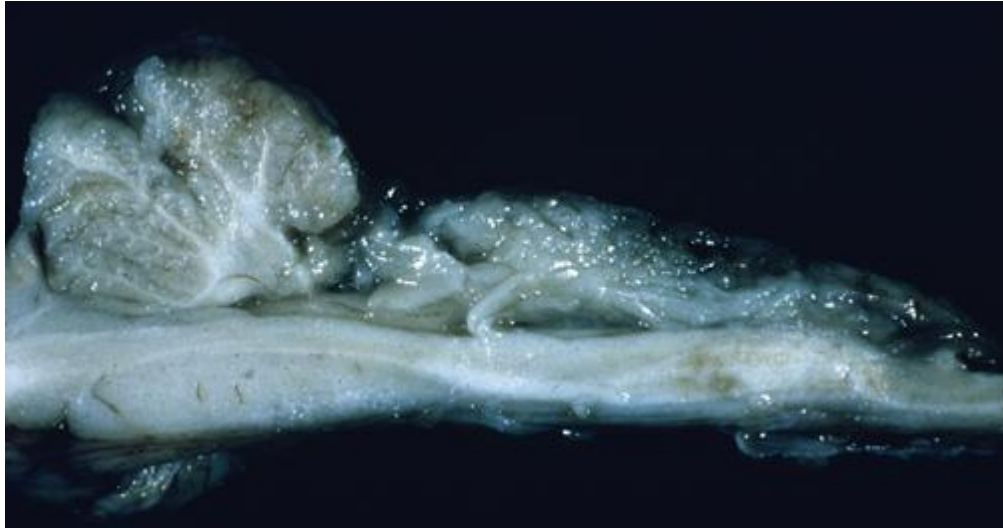
Anencephaly

F. Netter M.D.

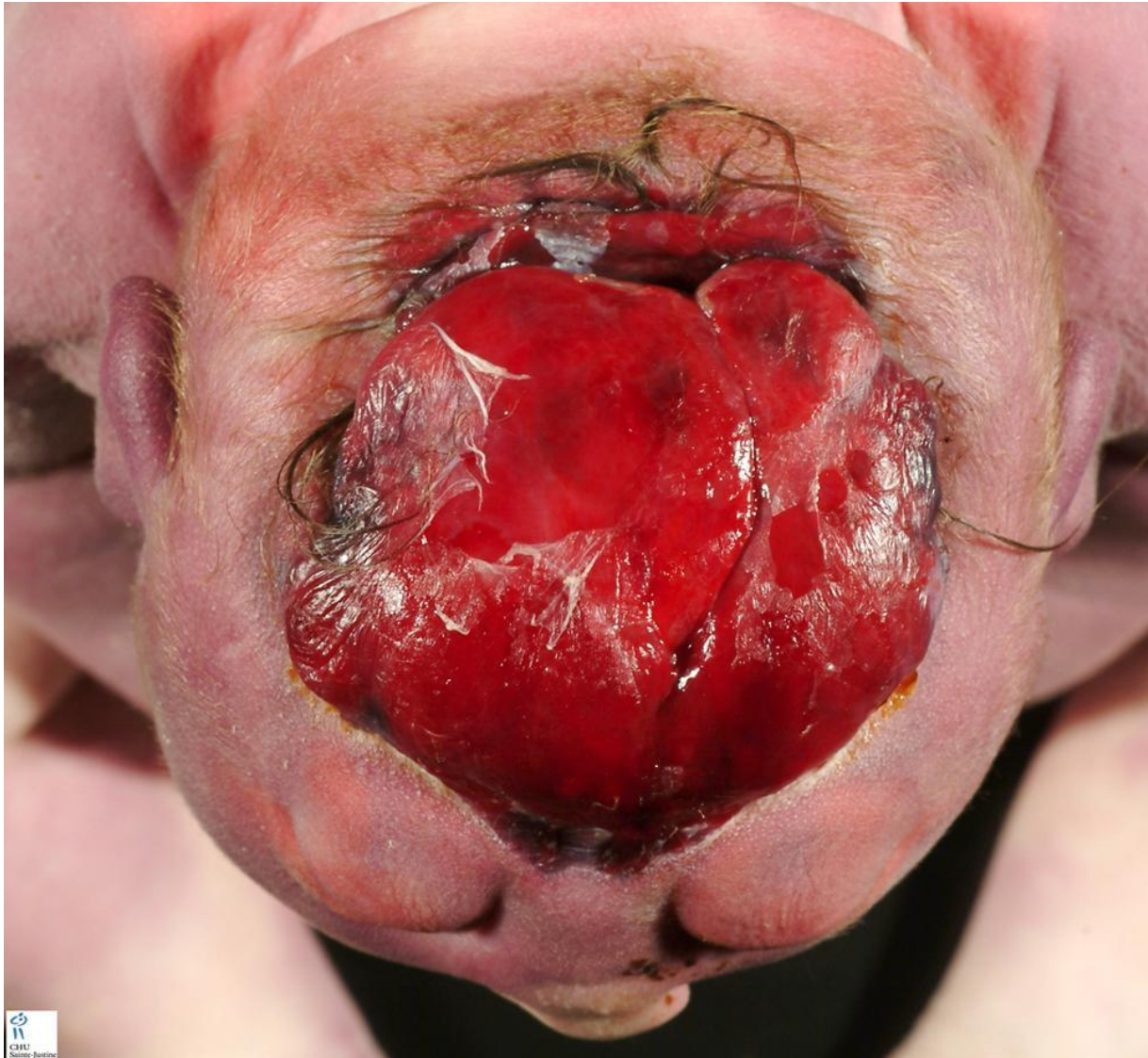
Мальформация Арнольда-Киари







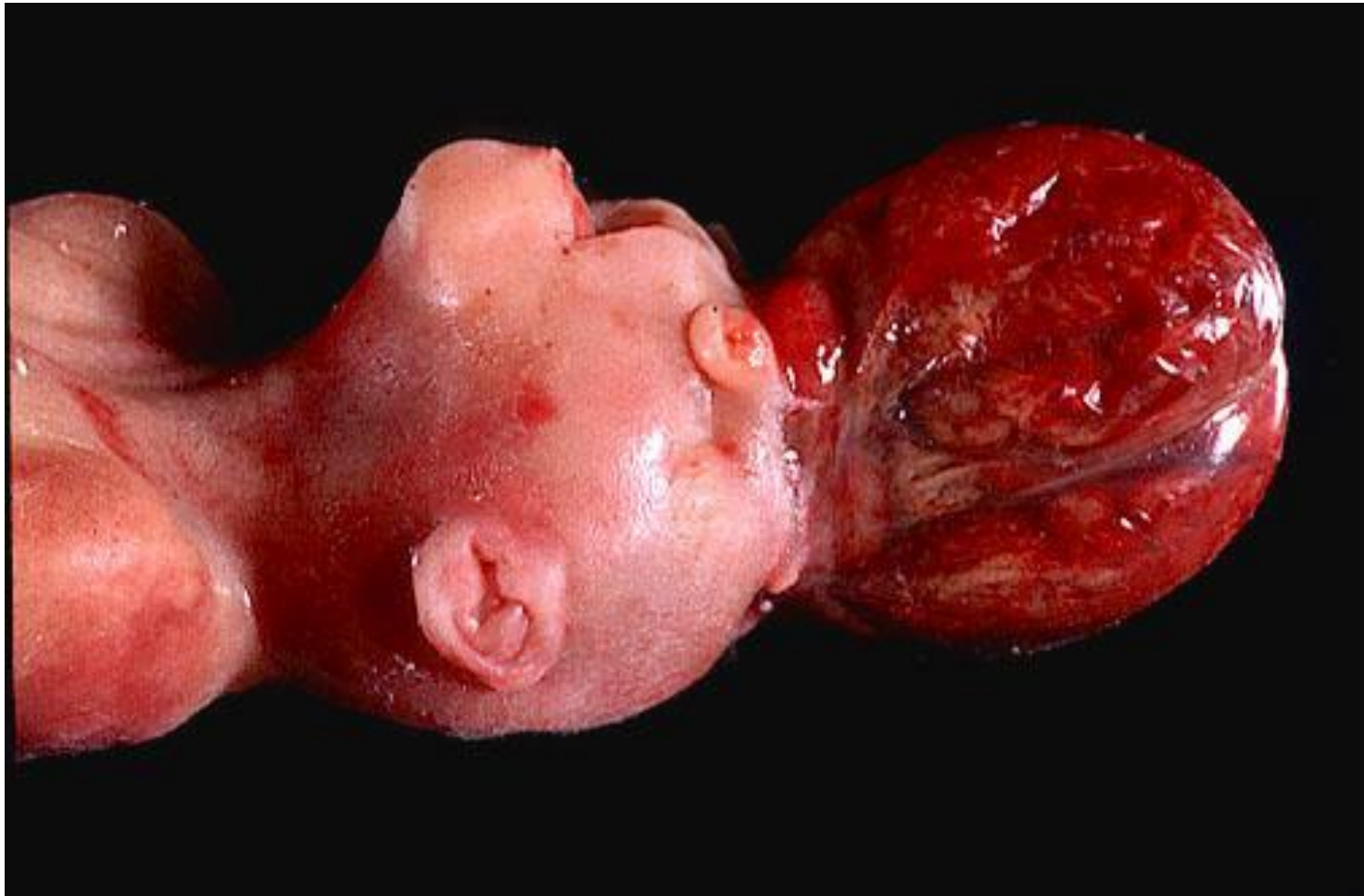
Анэнцефалия (40 недель)



Анэнцефалия (19 недель)



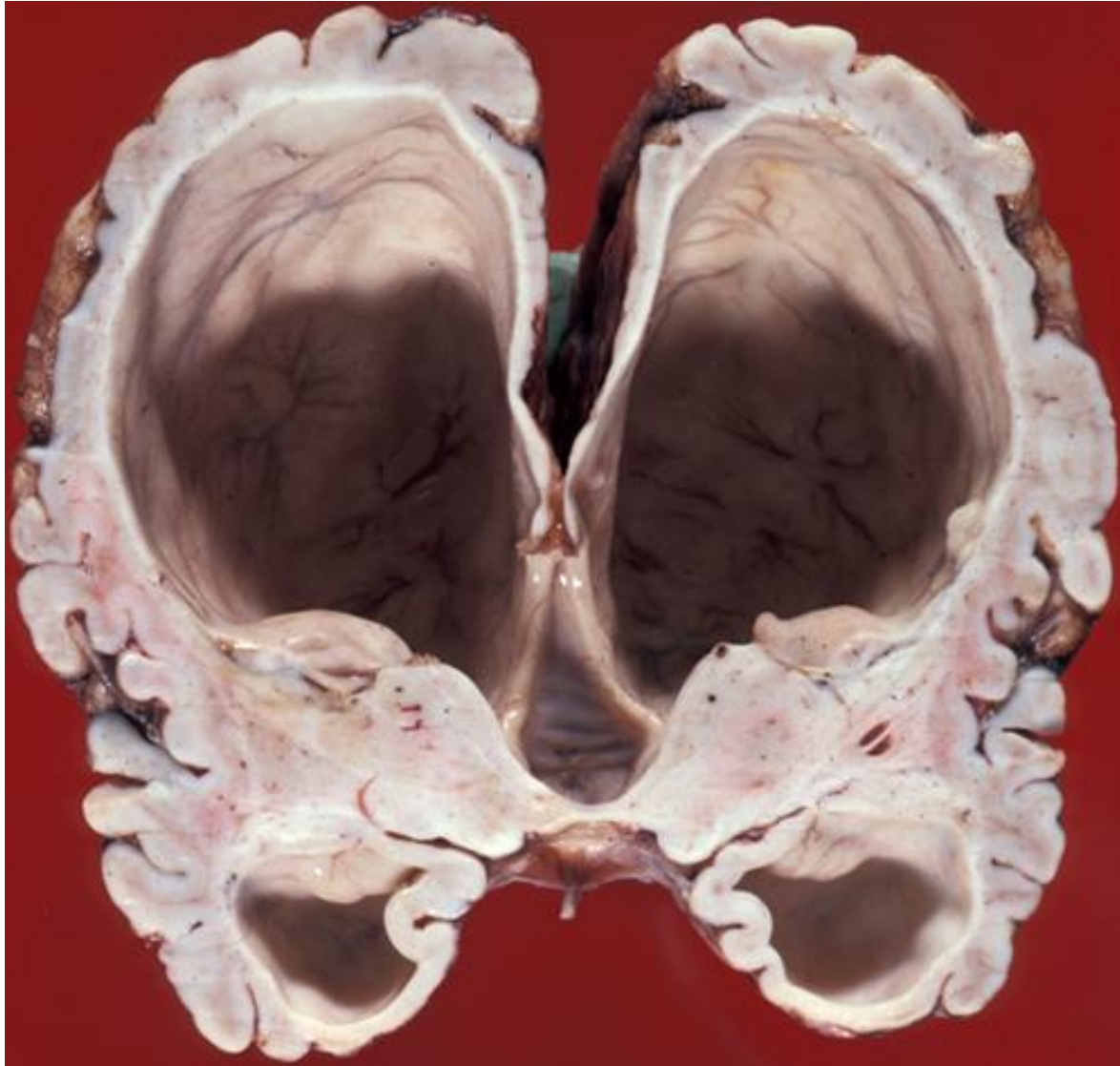
Экзэнцефалия



Гидроцефалия (21 неделя)

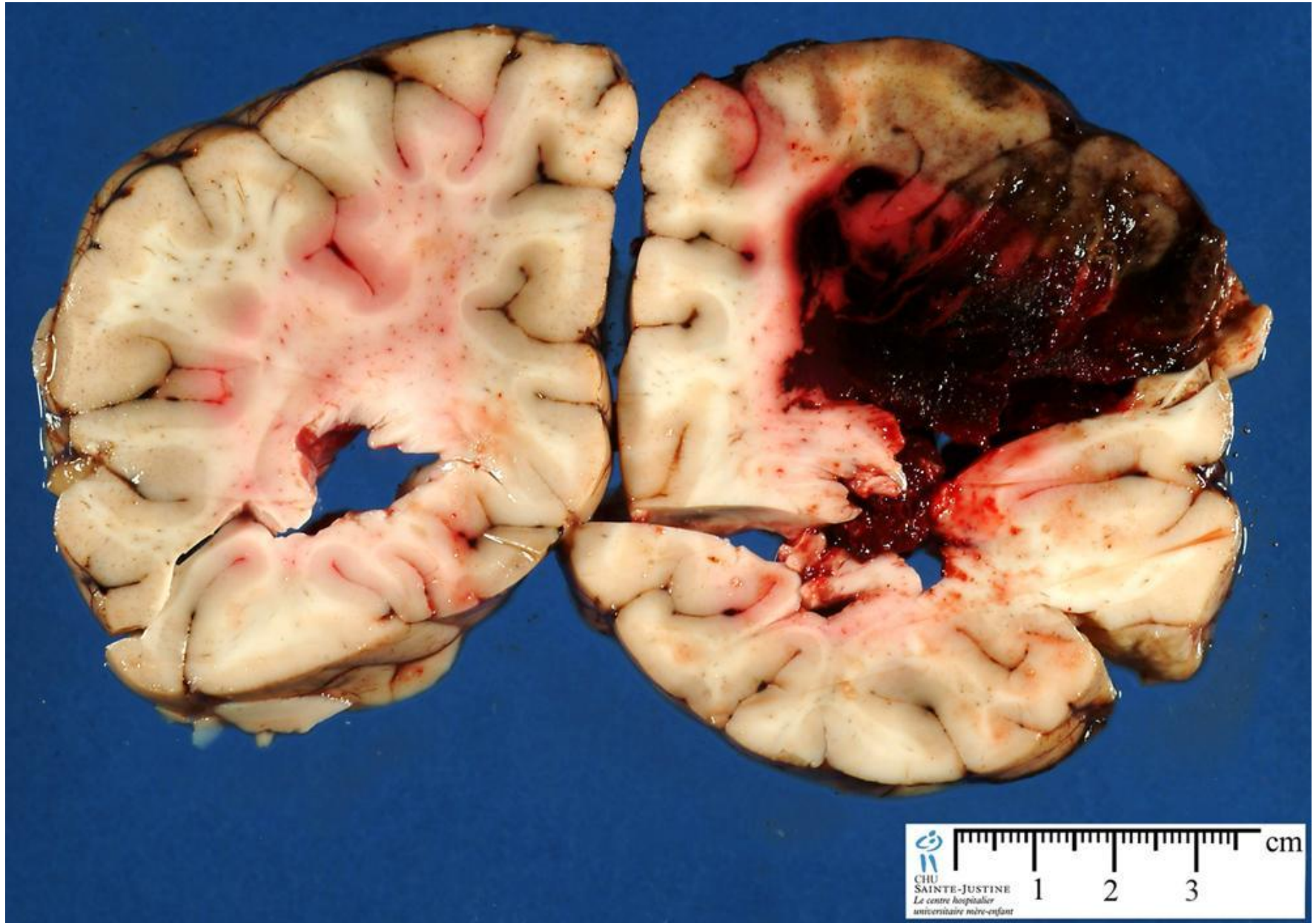


Гидроцефалия



Энцефалоцеле







INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF VASCULAR ANOMALIES

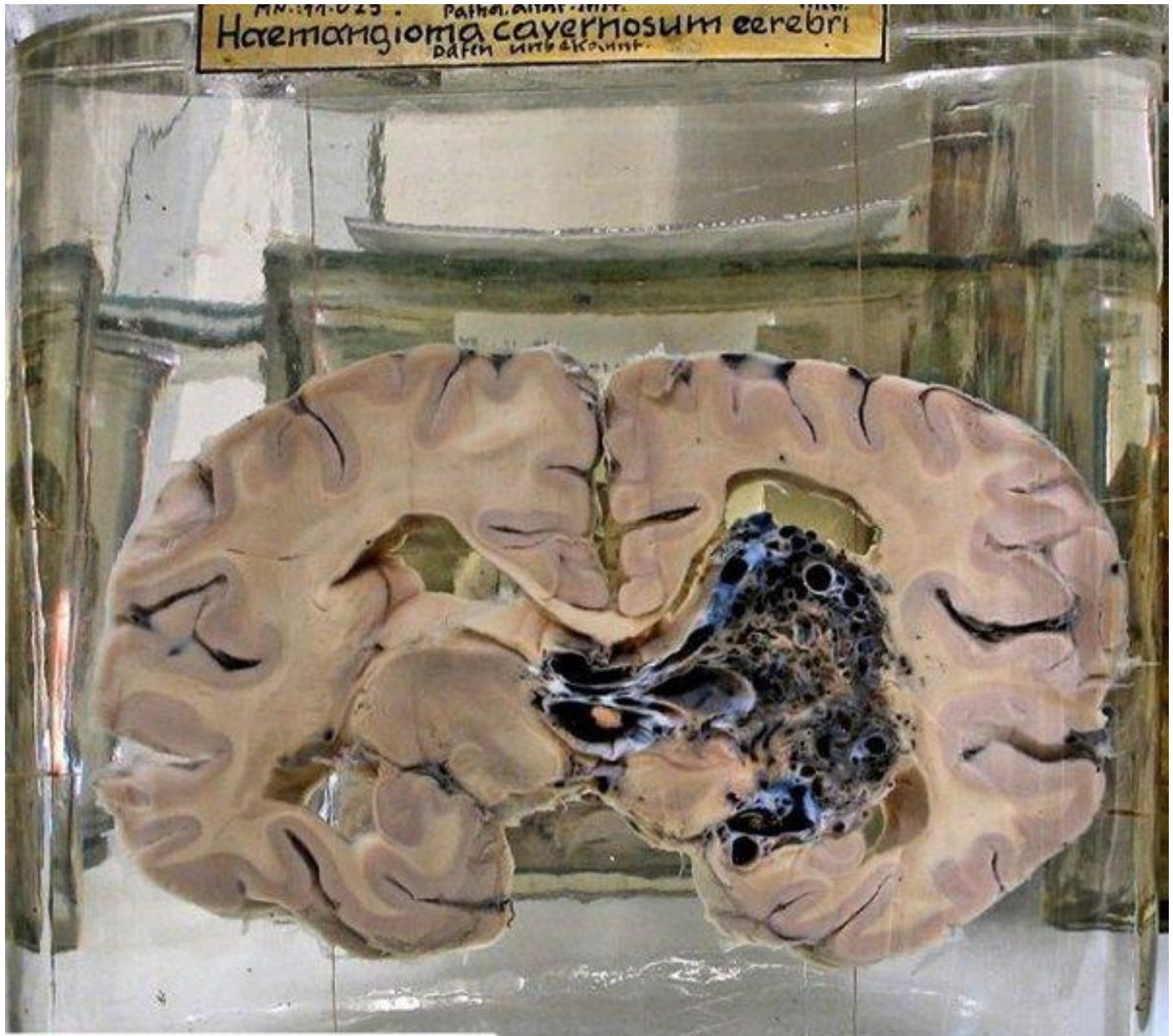
ISSVA

VASCULAR ANOMALIES



Vascular Tumors			Vascular Malformations	
Benign	Locally Aggressive	Malignant	Simple	Combined
Infantile Hemangioma	Kaposiform hemangioendothelioma	Angiosarcoma	Capillary Malformation (C)	CVM, CLM
Congenital Hemangioma	Retiform hemangioendothelioma	Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma	Lymphatic Malformation (LM)	LVM, CLVM
Tufted Hemangioma	PILA, Dabska tumor		Venous Malformation (VM)	CAVM
Spindle-cell Hemangioma	Composite hemangioendothelioma		Arteriovenous Malformation (AVM)	CLAVM
Epithelioid Hemangioma	Kaposi Sarcoma		Arteriovenous Fistula	
Pyogenic Granuloma				

Артериовенозные мальформации

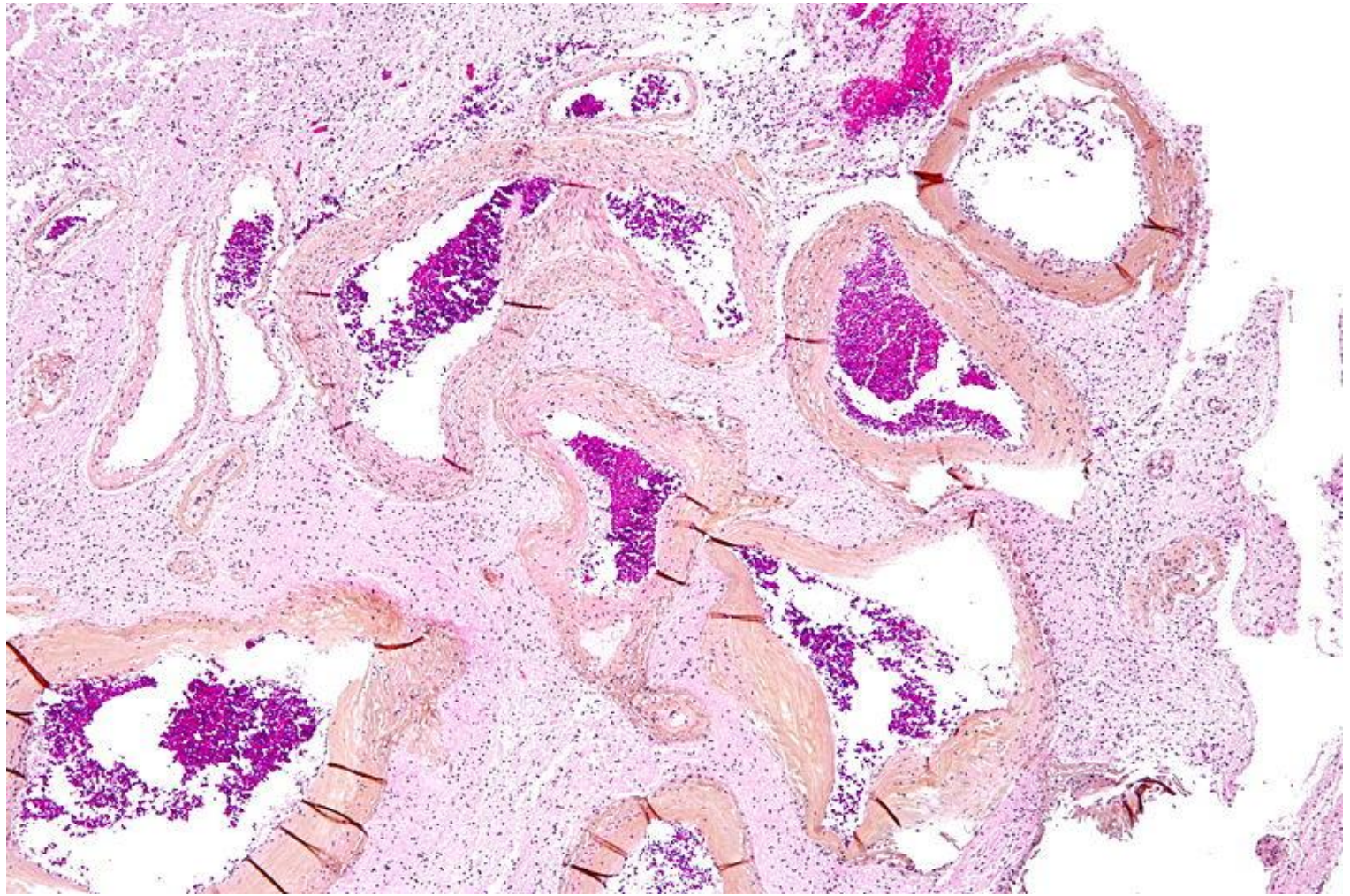
- Наблюдаются у 4% популяции, но только у 12% наблюдаются клинические проявления
- 38-70% манифестируют в виде кровоизлияний
- Другие симптомы: обмороки, головная боль, эпилепсия, неврологический дефицит



MN. 191-025 Pathol. Anat. Inst.
Hämangioma cavernosum cerebri
DAFN MITT. & KOLN. 1887.

  remains2beseen

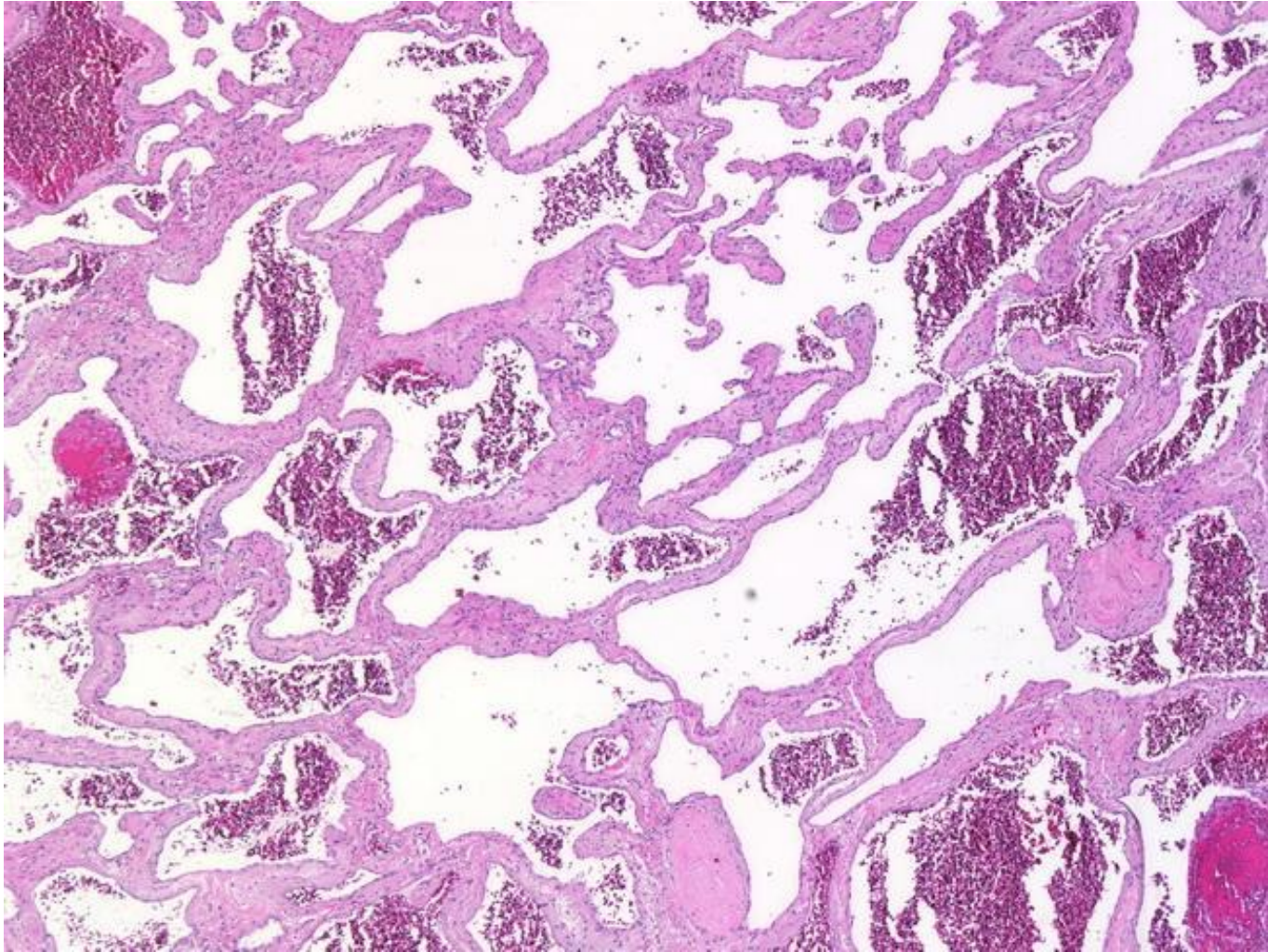
www.wolfgangf

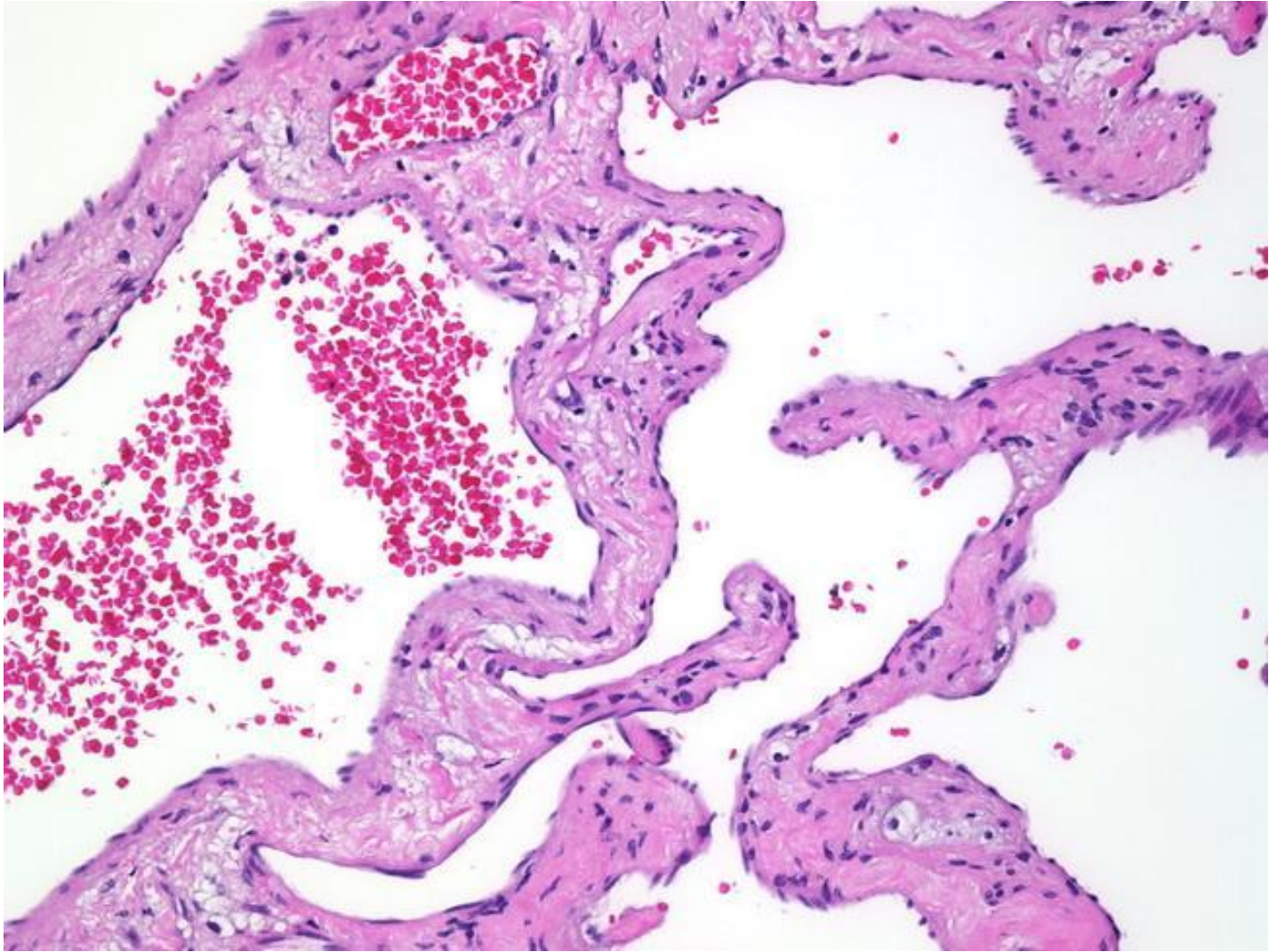


Церебральная кавернозная венозная мальформация (кавернозная гемангиома)

- 48 – 86% - в полушариях
- 5 – 13% сосудистых мальформаций ЦНС
- Манифестирует в 40-60 лет
- Клиническая картина: обмороки (60%), неврологический дефицит (50%), кровоизлияния (20%), гидроцефалия (50%)

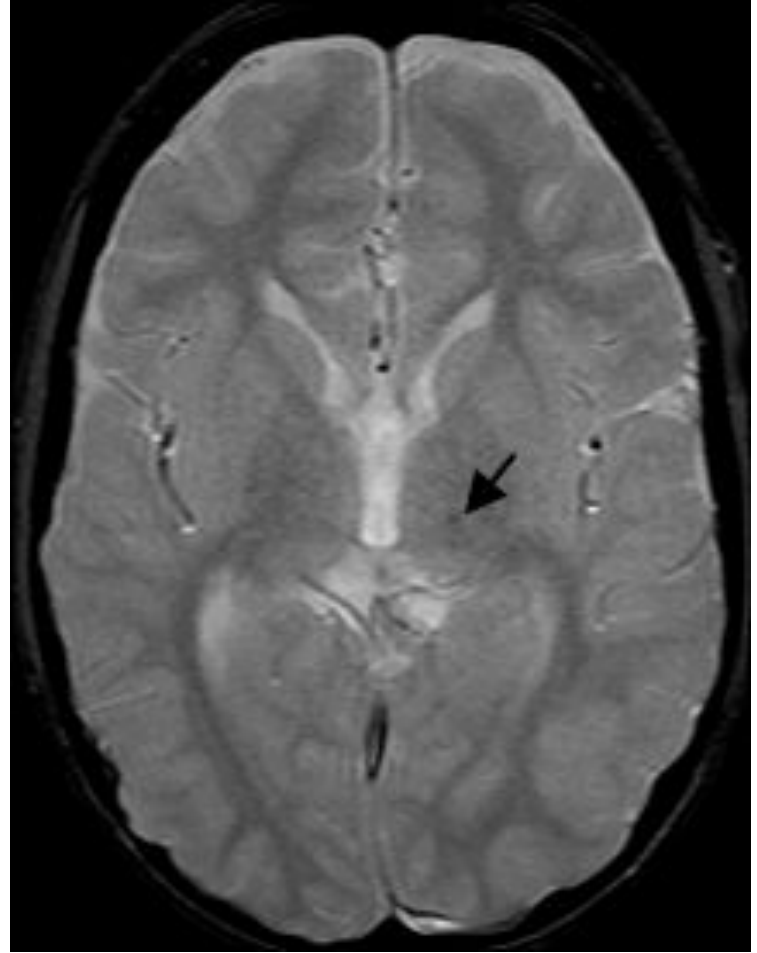
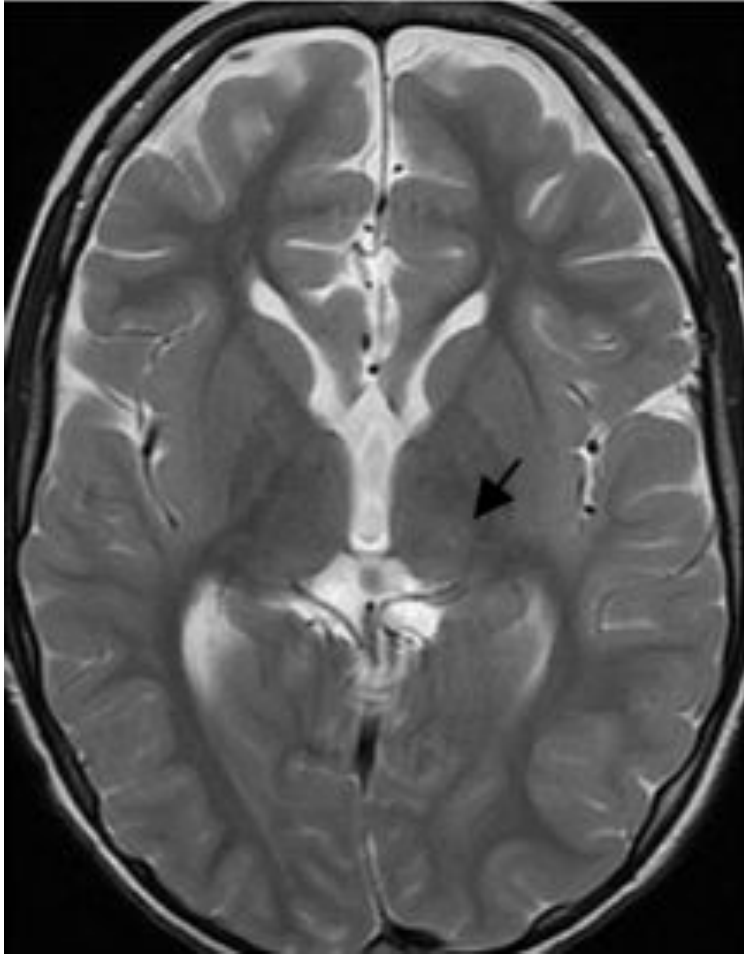


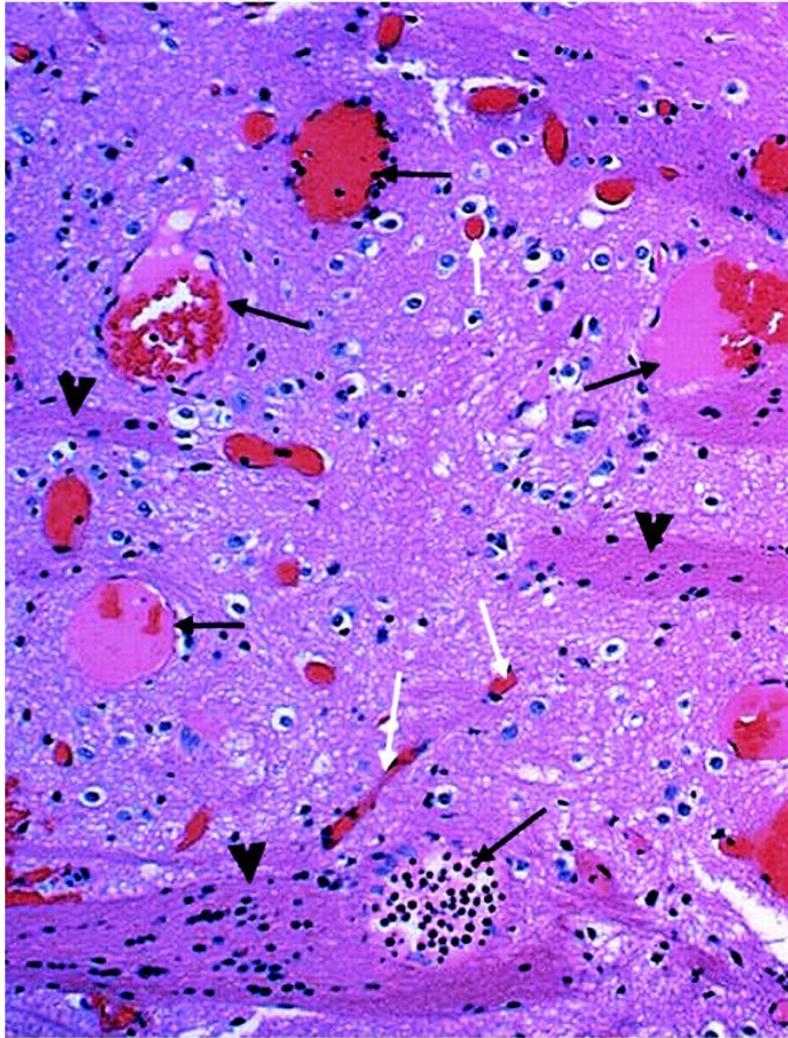




Капиллярная телеангиэктазия

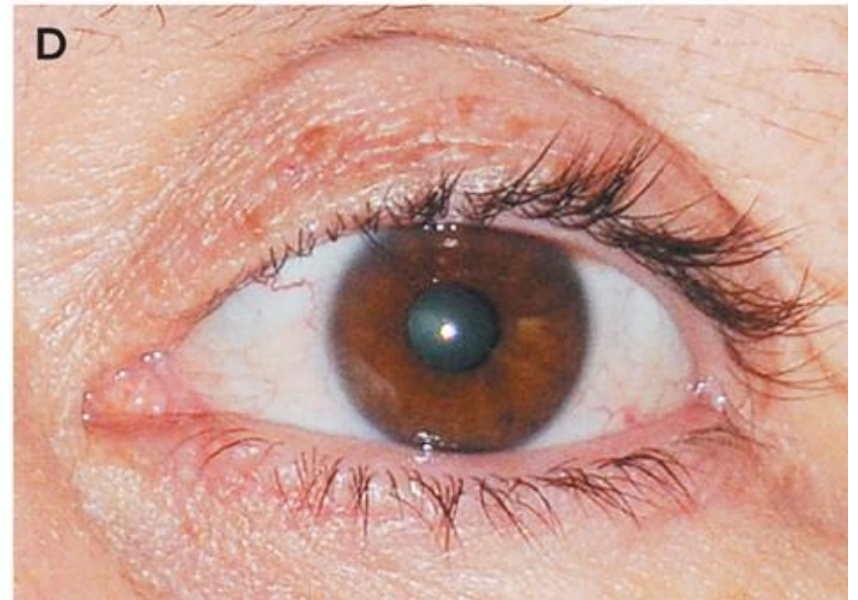
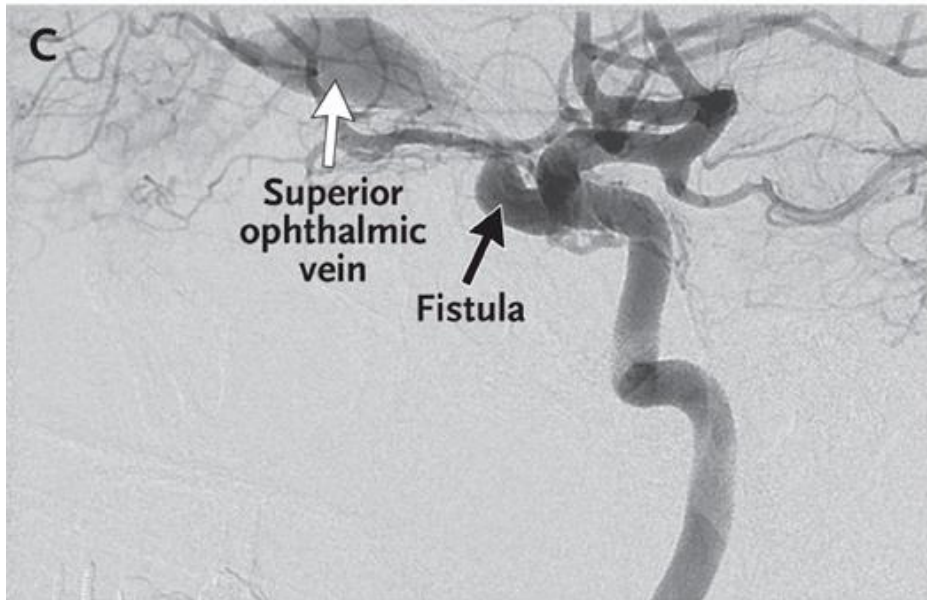
- 20% сосудистых мальформаций ГМ, обнаруженных на аутопсиях
- Локализация: мост, мозжечок, спинной мозг





Артериовенозные фистулы

- Дуральная артериовенозная мальформация
- Кавернозно-каротидная фистула
- Мальформация вены Галена



Спасибо за внимание!