LIPOMYOHEMANGIOMA (HAM). A CASE REPORT 「腎臓の脂肪筋血管腫(過誤芽腫)症例: TSUTOMU YAMAMOTO, M.D. 山本 将 From the Department of Pathology 原理部 (HAMARTOBLASTOMA) OF KIDNEY



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LIPOMYOHEMANGIOMA (HAMARTOBLASTOMA) OF KIDNEY A CASE REPORT

腎臓の脂肪筋血管腫(過誤芽腫)症例報告

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS 写真一覧表

- 1. Gross photograph of kidneys at autopsy. The upper pole of the left kidney shows a greyish-yellow tumor 8 cm in diameter. The demarcation of the tumor is relatively distinct. Similar although smaller tumors are seen in the lower pole of the left kidney and in the right kidney.

 剖検時の腎臓の肉眼的写真. 左腎上極に直径8cmの灰黄色腫瘍を認める. 腫瘍の輪廓は比較的に明瞭である. 更に同様の小腫瘍を左腎下極と右腎に認める.
- 2. Close view of the upper pole of left kidney. Recent thrombus is seen in the renal vein. 左腎上極の拡大写真. 腎静脈に新しい血栓を認める.
- 3. Hematoxylin-eosin stain. Muscle fibers and fat cells are intimately admixed. (x100) ペマトキシリンーエオシン染色標本. (100倍)筋線維と脂肪細胞が密接に混在している.
- 4. Hematoxylin-eosin stain. In the adipose tissue, immature fat cells are seen. Majority of fat cells are of adult type. (x200) ヘマトキシリンーエオシン染色標本. (200倍)脂肪組織内に未熟脂肪細胞を認める. 脂肪細胞の大多数は成熟型である.
- 5 Hematoxylin-eosin stain. The blood vessels are numerous. The transition from the vessel walls to muscle fibers is not distinct. (x100) ヘマトキシリンーエオシン染色標本.(100倍)血管に富む.血管壁から筋線維への移行は明瞭でない.
- 6. Weigert-van Gieson stain. The blood vessel at the right side has no elastic fibers in its wall. Small blood vessel at the left side has fine elastic fibers in the wall. (x100) ワイゲルトーフオン・ギーソン染色標本. (100倍)右側の血管はその血管壁に弾性線維を欠除している. 左側の小血管は血管壁に微細な弾性線維を有する.
- 7. Phosphotungstic acid-hematoxylin stain. The nuclei are round or oval. No striation is seen in the cytoplasm. (x475) 燐タングステン酸ーヘマトキシリン染色標本. (475倍)核は円形か卵形である. 細胞形質に線条を認めない.

LIPOMYOHEMANGIOMA (HAMARTOBLASTOMA) OF KIDNEY A CASE REPORT

腎 臓 の 脂 肪 筋 血 管 腫 (過 誤 芽 腫) 症 例 報 告

INTRODUCTION

A mixed type of nonencapsulated tumor in the renal parenchyma, usually in the subcapsular region, has been called angiomyolipoma (1900), ¹ capsuloma (1942), ² lipomyohemangioma (1948), 3 renal harmartoma (1951), 4 benign mesenchyoma (1952), 5 angiolipo-leiomyoma (1955), 6 mesenchymal hamartoma (1960), 7 etc. Several discussions of the histogenesis of the tumor have been given in the literature. However, cases of lipomyohemangioma have only occasionally been reported in Japan and English-speaking countries. Sixteen cases of mixed tumors of this general type in the kidney have been reported in Japan. Only three of these contained three histologic elements.

The present report describes a case of lipomyohemangioma (hamartoblastoma) of the kidney, and summarizes previous reports. A discussion of the histogenesis is also given.

CASE REPORT

CLINICAL HISTORY

Female, aged 68 years. Date of birth, 18 March 1890.

The patient was present in Hiroshima at the time of the bomb, at a distance of 4840 meters from the hypocenter. The air dose of radiation at this distance was less than 1 rad, and does not represent significant radiation exposure.

A detailed past history is unavailable.

緒言

通常腎被膜下に生ずる腎実質の混合型無被膜性腫瘍は血管筋脂肪腫 (1900),¹ 腎被膜腫 (1942),² 脂肪筋血管腫 (1948),³ 腎過誤腫 (1951),⁴ 良性間葉腫 (1952),⁵ 血管脂肪平滑筋腫 (1955),⁶ 間葉性過誤腫 (1960),² などの名で呼ばれている.この腫瘍の組織形成については既に若干の考察が文献に示されている.しかしながら,脂肪筋血管腫に関する症例報告は,日本および英語使用国では時折りしか現われていない.日本においては腎臓におけるこの一般型混合腫瘍が16例報告されているが,3つの組織学的要素を具有しているのはその中の3例に過ぎない.

本報告では腎臓の脂肪筋血管腫 (過誤芽腫) 1 例を紹介し、合わせて従来の報告を総括して見た、なお、組織形成についても考察を試みた。

症例報告

臨床歷

1890年3月18日生れ,68才の女性。

本患者は被爆時に広島にあって、爆心地から 4840mの距離で被爆した.この距離における放射 線の空中線量は1rad以下であって、患者は有意 の放射線照射を受けていない.

既往歴の詳細は不明.

Around 10 June 1958, the patient developed abdominal pain and diarrhea, and was confined to bed. She showed no signs of improvement and gradually became prostrated.

She was first seen by a physician on 20 June 1958. Physical examination revealed temperature 36.5 C and pulse 110 per minute. Hazy consciousness, severe general prostration, and dysphonia were noted. The palpebral conjunctives were There were bilateral lenticular cataracts. The heart sounds were impure. Apical systolic and diastolic murmurs were heard. She complained of precordial tenderness. The abdomen was not distended. There was dependent bilateral pedal edema. Resistance (muscular rigidity) at the elbow was noted on passive movement of the left-upper extremity.

By 25 June, the edema in the lower extremities had gradually increased. Diarrhea consisting of clay-colored stools without mucus had persisted in spite of administration of antidiarrheal drugs and restricted diet. She continued to have a clouded sensorium. On 2 July, the diarrhea and abdominal pain ceased, but she was lethargic and unable to answer questions. The patient was not hospitalized and no laboratory examinations were performed.

On 5 July 1958 she expired in apparent circulatory collapse.

AUTOPSY FINDINGS

An autopsy was performed four hours and fifty minutes after death. The body weighed approximately 40 kilograms and measured 145 centimeters in length. Main pathological findings were as listed in the pathological diagnoses.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSES

Chronic penetrating ulcer, posterior wall, prepyloric region, stomach (4.0 x 3.0 cm).

1958年 6 月10日頃患者は腹痛および下痢発作を生じ、就床した. 軽快の徴候を示さず、徐々に衰弱した.

1958年 6 月20日初診. 全身検査所見は次の通りである. 体温摂氏36.5°, 脈搏1分間110. 意識朦朧, 全身の衰弱強度で, 発声困難を認めた. 眼瞼結膜は蒼白. 両眼の水晶体白内障を認める. 心音は不純. 心尖部に収縮期および拡張期雑音を聴く. 側胸部圧痛を訴える. 腹部の膨隆はない. 両下肢足部の浮腫を認め, 左上肢の受動性運動に際して肘に抵抗(筋硬直)を認めた.

6月25日までには、両下肢の浮腫は次第に増大を示していた.粘液を伴なわない粘土色便の下痢が、制瀉剤の投与および食餌制限にもかかわらず持続した.知覚中枢障害が引続き認められた.7月2日に下痢および腹痛は止まったが、患者は嗜眠状態に陥って応答不能となった.患者は入院せず、臨床検査は行なわれていない.

1958年7月5日に患者は急性循環性障害と思 われる状態で死亡した。

剖検所見

死後4時間50分で剖検を行なう. 体重は約40 kg. 身長は145cm. 主要な病理学的所見は病理学的診断の項に列挙する通りである.

病理学的診断

冒幽門前部後壁の慢性穿孔性潰瘍(4.0×3.0cm).

Lipomyohemangiomata, multiple, bilateral, kidneys

Lipomyohemangiomata, left adipose tissue of periadrenal region.

Thrombi multiple, perirenal veins, and paraovarian plexus.

Multiple pulmonary emboli, bilateral, small.

Arteriosclerosis, moderate, generalized.

Arterionephrosclerosis, moderate.

Interstitial fibrosis, slight, focal, myocardium, left ventricle.

Pulmonary edema, mild, right lower lobe

Perivascular demyelinization, mild, thalamic region, cerebral hemisphere.

Lenticular cataract, bilateral (clinical diagnosis).

The left kidney weighed 300 grams. capsule stripped with slight difficulty. The upper and lower poles of the kidney were replaced by greyish-yellow, and somewhat friable tumor tissue, which was covered with a thin, fibrous membrane. The tumor at the upper pole measured 8.0 cm in greatest diameter, and the demarcation from the parenchyma was relatively distinct. The tumor at the lower pole measured 3 cm in greatest diameter. A few smaller tumors, measuring up to 1.0 cm in greatest diameter, were seen in the parenchyma of the left kidney. The stellate vein was slightly prominent and the corticomedullary junction was not distinct. The renal pelvis was slightly small, but smooth. Several recent thrombi were present in the renal veins, the largest one measuring 8 cm in length. The right kidney weighed 100 There was a round, greyish-yellow tumor, 1.0 cm in greatest diameter, on the external surface at the upper pole. Two small nodules, measuring 0.2 cm in greatest diameter, and several reddish-brown,

左右の腎臓の多発性脂肪筋血管腫.

左副腎周囲脂肪組織の脂肪筋血管腫.

腎周囲静脈および卵巣旁神経叢の多発性 血栓.

両肺動脈における多発性小塞栓.

中等度全身性動脈硬化症.

中等度腎動脈硬化症.

左心室心筋層の軽度限局性間質性線維症.

右下肺葉の軽度肺水腫.

大脳半球視床部の軽度血管周囲髄鞘脱落.

両眼の水晶体白内障 (臨床的診断).

左腎の重量は 300g. 腎被膜の剝離には軽度の困難を伴なった. 腎臓の上極および下極は灰白色, やや脆弱な腫瘍組織によって置換され, さらにそれは薄い線維性被膜でおおわれていた. 上極における腫瘍の大きさは最大径 8 cmで, 腎実質との境界は比較的に明瞭であった. 下極における腫瘍の大きさは最大径 3.0cmであった. さらに最大径 1.0cmまでの小腫瘍若干を左腎実質内に認めた. 星状静脈は軽度に隆起し,皮髄の境界は不明瞭.腎盂はやや小さいが,平滑であった. 腎静脈に若干の新しい血栓を認めその最大なものは長径8 cm. 右腎の重量は100g. 上極の表面外側に最大径1.0cmの円形灰黄色の腫瘍を認める. 下極の表面に最大径 0.2cmの 2 つの小結節および直径 0.5cmまでの赤褐色半透明皮質性嚢胞若干を認めた. 皮髄の境

semitransparent cortical cysts, measuring up to 0.5 cm in diameter, were seen on the surface of the lower pole. The cortico-medullary junction was not distinct. The parenchyma was cloudy. The renal pelvis was normal in size and the mucosa was smooth. All tumors were cortical and none involved the medullary portion of the kidney.

MICROSCOPIC FINDINGS

Multiple sections from the left and right tumors were essentially similar. The tumor was not encapsulated. It consisted mainly of three elements: adipose tissue, muscle fibers, and blood vessels. The majority of the fat cells were of adult type, but some had the deeply stained ovoid nuclei of lipoblasts. The fat cells were interspersed among muscle fibers. muscle fibers were spindle shaped and had round, oval, or spindle-shaped nuclei with pale stained cytoplasm. Some cytoplasm contained small vacuoles. No striations were seen by the phosphotungstic acidhematoxylin stain. There were no mitotic figures. A few pale red granules were seen in the cytoplasm with the Best carmine stain. With phosphotungstic acid-hematoxylin stain, positive granules were seen in the perinuclear region. Delicate connective tissue fibers were noted between muscle fibers. In some places in the muscle tissue, there were several foreign-body type giant cells. These giant cells did not resemble those of rhabdomyosarcoma. Mild chronic inflammation was seen in muscle tissue in regions which contained giant cells. It is not certain whether the giant cells were associated with nonspecific chronic inflammation or with fat injury. A few large, deeply stained cells resembling myoblasts were also seen. Blood vessels, arranged in small groups, contained few blood cells. The walls of the vessels were moderately thickened and contained no elastic fibers, but were composed entirely of fibrous tissue. The transition between vessel walls and other elements of the tumor was not distinct. The capsule of 界は不明瞭. 腎実質は混濁していた. 腎盂の大き さは正常. 粘膜は平滑であった. 腫瘍はいずれも 皮質性で, 腎髄質部に及ぶものはなかった.

鏡検所見

左右の腫瘍から採取した多くの切片は大体に おいて同様であった. 腫瘍は被膜を有せず、主と して3つの要素, すなわち脂肪組織, 筋線維およ び血管からなっていた. 脂肪細胞の大多数は成熟 型であったが、濃染、卵形、脂肪芽細胞様核を有 するものが若干あった. 脂肪細胞は筋線維中に散 在していた. 筋線維は紡錘形で, 円形, 卵形ある いは紡錘形の核があり、淡染した細胞形質を伴な っていた. 細胞形質中には小空胞を有するもの若 干を認めた、燐タングステン酸-ヘマトキシリン 染色標本においては線条を認めなかった. 有糸分 裂像は認めない. ベスト・カルミン染色標本にお いては細胞形質中に少数の淡赤色顆粒を認めた. 燐タングステン酸-ヘマトキシリン染色標本にお いては核周囲に顆粒を認めた. 筋線維間には繊細 な結合組織線維を認めた. 筋組織内には, 若干の 異物型巨細胞を認める箇所があった. これらの巨 細胞には横絞筋肉腫における巨細胞との類似を認 めない. 巨細胞を有する部位の筋線維中には軽度 の慢性炎症を認めた. 巨細胞と非特異性慢性炎症 あるいは脂肪損傷との関連性の有無は明らかでな い. 筋芽細胞類似の大濃染細胞も少数認めた. 小 群をなして配列された血管には殆んど血球を認め なかった. 血管壁は中等度に肥厚して, 弾性線維 を含まず、もっぱら線維組織をもって構成されて いた. 血管壁と他の腫瘍構成要素との移行部分は 明瞭でない. 腎被膜は中等度に肥厚していた. 腎 被膜と腫瘍の境界は明瞭で, 被膜への侵入を認め the kidney was moderately thickened. The junction between the capsule and the tumor was sharp, and no capsular invasion was seen. The remaining portion of the kidney showed moderate nephrosclerosis.

Anemia, probably due to bleeding from the chronic gastric ulcer, the pulmonary emboli, and the thrombi in the renal veins were the causes of death in this case. The renal tumors are incidental findings except as they may have contributed to thrombosis of the renal veins.

DISCUSSION

Reports of mixed, benign mesodermal tumors of the kidney are infrequent in Japanese and English literature. As shown in Table 1, only sixteen cases have been reported in Japan up to the present time. This relatively small number may reflect a general lack of interest in a benign tumor which is not frequently associated with major clinical manifestations.

A benign renal tumor may be found mainly in two ways:

The tumor is sufficiently large to produce clinical symptoms (hematuria, pain of renal origin, nephromegaly);

The tumor is found incidentally at autopsy. Usually, small multiple benign tumors of the kidney are found in this way.

In the present case, the kidney tumor occurred in a patient in whom the more important lesion was a gastric ulcer. The tumor of the kidney was not mentioned on the list of clinical diagnoses.

There are a number of theories on the histogenesis of this tumor. Excluding cases in which the sex is not reported, 11 out of 13 cases are females as indicated in Table 1. The possibility of hormonal influence in the histogenesis has been considered for this reason. Tsubura and

なかった. 腎臓の残余の部分には, 中等度の腎硬化を認めた.

慢性胃潰瘍からの出血に起因すると思われる 貧血、肺動脈塞栓、および腎静脈における血栓が 本患者の死因であった.腎腫瘍は、あるいは腎静 脈血栓症の原因となっているかも知れないが、た またま発見されたものである.

考 按

腎臓の良性中胚葉性混合腫瘍についての報告は、日本文および英文文献ではまれである。表1に示す如く、日本では現在までに16例が報告されているに過ぎない。症例数がこのように比較的少ないのは、主要臨床症状との関連性が薄い良性腫瘍については、一般に関心が欠如していることを反映するものであろう。

良性腎腫瘍が発見されるのは主として次の2つの場合である.

腫瘍が臨床症状(血尿、腎性疼痛、腎肥大) を生ずるまでに大きくなった場合

剖検時にたまたま発見される場合. 通常は腎臓の多発性良性小腫瘍はこのようにして発見される.

本例では、一層重大な病変として胃潰瘍を有する患者に腎腫瘍が発生した. 腎腫瘍は臨床診断名一覧表には記載されていない.

本腫瘍の組織発生については種々の説がある.表1に示す通り性別が示されていない症例を除くと,13例中11例が女性であった.この理由から組織形成におけるホルモンの影響の可能性を考慮した.螺良および高島15は平滑筋腫1例を報告して,腎臓が子宮と同じく胚葉一中間的に存在する中胚

TABLE 1 BENIGN TUMORS OF THE KIDNEY REPORTED IN JAPAN INCLUDING BENIGN TUMORS OF THE CAPSULE 表 1 日本で報告された良性腎腫瘍,良性腎被膜腫瘍を含む

| NUMBER 番号 | SOURCE 出所 | DATI 日付 | | DIAGNOSIS 診断 | A G E 年齢 | SEX 性 |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | | APRIL 4月 | 1914 | ANGIOLIPIMA 血管脂肪腫 | NOT DESCRIBED 記載なし | |
| 2 | | JANUARY 1月 | 1917 | LIPOMA 脂肪腫 | 6 2 | FEMALE 女 |
| 3 | | DECEMBER 12月 | 1917 | LIPOMA 脂肪腫 | 3 3 | MALE 男 |
| 4 | | | 1948 | LEIOMYOMA 平滑筋腫 | - | FEMALE 女 |
| 5 | | | 1948 | LEIOMYOMA 平滑筋腫 | 4 5 | FEMALE 女 |
| 6 | | | 1950 | FIBROLIPOMA 線維脂肪腫 | NOT DESCRIBED 記載なし | |
| 7 | | JANUARY 1月 | 1951 | FIBROLIPOMA 線維脂肪腫 | 3 5 | FEMALE 女 |
| 8 | | | 1951 | ANGIOLIPOFIBROMA 血管脂肪線維腫 | 3 7 | FEMALE 女 |
| 9 | 39 | FEBRUARY 2月 | 1951 | FIBROMYOMA 線維筋腫 | 62 | FEMALE 女 |
| 10 | | OCTOBER 10月 | 1952 | LEIOMYOMA 平滑筋腫 | 2 5 | FEMALE 女 |
| 11 | | | 1953 | FIBROMA(45 CASES), LIPOMA(1) 線維腫(45例), 脂肪腫(1例) | | |
| 1 2 | | | 1954 | ANGIOFIBROLIPOMA 血管線維脂肪腫 | 50 | FEMALE 女 |
| 13 | | | 1954 | LIPOMA 脂肪腫 | 68 | FEMALE 女 |
| 1 4 | | | 1955 | FIBROLIPOMA 線維脂肪腫 | 28 | FEMALE 女 |
| 1 5 | | APRIL 4月 | 1957 | FIBROLIPOMA 線維脂肪腫 | 54 | FEMALE 女 |
| 1 6 | | | 1960 | ANGIOMYOLIPOMA 血管筋脂肪腫 | 32 | MALE 男 |

Takashima¹⁵ have reported a case of leiomyoma and emphasize that the kidney is of the same embryonic origin - intermediate mesoderm - as the uterus. They suggest that renal tissue might therefore be responsive to female sex hormones.

It has also been suggested that the lipomyohemangioma may originate from a hamartoma. 4,7 Two main lines of reason are used to support this theory. First, in tuberous sclerosis the kidneys frequently show lesions similar to lipomyohemangioma. As reported by Bell about 50 per cent, 21 by Gordon about 70 per cent, 22 and by Critchly about 80 per cent²³ of the lipomyohemangiomata of the kidney occur in tuberous sclerosis. Secondly, the histologic

葉一から発生することを強調し、したがって、腎 組織は女性ホルモンに反応するのではないかとい うことを示唆している.

脂肪筋血管腫が過誤腫から生ずる可能性についても示唆が行なわれている. 4,7 この説を支持するために次の 2 つの主要な理由があげられている. 第 1 は,結節性硬化症では腎臓がしばしば脂肪筋血管腫に似た病変を示すことである. Bellの報告では,腎臓脂肪筋血管腫のうち 5 0% 2 1 が,Gordon の報告では70% 2 2 が,Critchlyの報告

complexity usually manifested by these tumors is suggestive of mesenchymal hamartoma.

There are, however, several arguments against the theory. Tuberous sclerosis is seen mainly in younger age groups. The independent lipomyohemangiomata occur chiefly in older groups. ⁵ This difference is not easily explained. Simple benign kidney tumors, fibromata and lipomata, are not clearly derived from hamartoma on the basis of histological findings. In patients who died of diseases other than of renal region Okuda et al8 by thin, serial sections found minute fibromata in 45 out of 177 cases (25.4 per cent). The authors suggested that these fibromata were not hamartoma existing at birth. Moreover, lipomyohemangioma of the kidney does not exhibit bone formation as does the hamartoma of the lung. This is a characteristic feature of the renal lipomyohemangioma.

On the other hand, it has been suggested that the lipomyohemangioma develops from normal kidney elements. The lipomyohemangiomata is considered by some to be primarily of muscle origin. 6 The adipose tissue is considered to arise as a consequence of degenerative changes or by metaplasia of muscle tissue. Embryologically, muscle fibers are found in the capsule, superficial layer of the cortex, renal pelvis, and walls of the blood vessels. 5 The origin of leiomyoma might be from any of these sources. The term capsuloma derives from the fact that 80 to 98 per cent² of mixed type tumors are related to the capsule. Actually, angiofibrolipoma of the capsule has been reported. 13,16 However, some lipomyohemangiomata occur in the medulla. 24 A few things are difficult to explain on the basis of supposed primary muscle fiber origin. For example, in the present case, the tumor is clearly separated from the capsule. The two elements, muscle fibers and fat cells, are very intimately intermixed. A few immature fat cells are noted. Fatty metamorphosis may

では80%²³ が結節性硬化症に発生するとしている. 第2は,これらの腫瘍に通常見られる複雑な組織 学的所見は間葉性過誤腫を示唆することである.

しかしながら、この説に対しては若干の反対 論がある.結節性硬化症は主として若年齢群に認 められる.独立した脂肪筋血管腫は主として高年 齢群に現われる.5 この相違の説明は容易でない. 単純な良性腎腫瘍である線維腫並びに脂肪腫は, 組織学的所見に基づけば明らかに過誤腫に由来す るものではない. 奥田等 8 は腎以外の疾患で死亡 した患者における薄い連続切片を用いて 177例中 45例(25.4%)に小線維腫を認めた.上記の著者 はこれらの線維腫がその発生期の異なる事より, 出生時に存する組織奇型とは考えられないことを 示唆した.さらに,腎脂肪筋血管腫は肺過誤腫の ように骨形成を示さない.これは腎脂肪筋血管腫 の特徴である.

他方において, 脂肪筋血管腫は腎の正常構成 要素から発生するとの示唆も行なわれている. あ る人達は脂肪筋血管腫は本来筋肉から発生するも のであると考える.6 脂肪組織は筋組織の変性変 化の結果として, あるいはその異形成によって生 ずるものとされる. 発生学的には, 筋線維は腎被 膜腎皮質の表在層,腎盂,および血管壁に認めら れ,5 平滑筋腫の発生部位は上記のいずれでもあ り得る. 腎被膜腫なる語は、混合腫瘍の80%から 98%までが腎被膜と関係があるという事実からで ている. 実際に腎被膜の血管線維脂肪腫の報告例 がある.13,16 しかしながら,若干の脂肪筋血管腫 は髄質にも生ずる.24 筋線維が本来の発生部位で あるとする推定に基づくと,若干の事柄の説明が 困難になる. 例えば、本症例では腫瘍は明らかに 腎被膜とは関係がない. 2つの構成要素, すなわ ち筋線維並びに脂肪細胞が非常に密接に混在して いる. 少数の未熟脂肪細胞を認める. 脂肪性変態

occur in many tumors as a result of poorly defined causes, but deeply complex patterns are not frequent. In the present case the walls of blood vessels in the new growth consist mainly of connective tissue and transitions are not seen from vessel walls to the tumor. These findings are much different from those of leiomyoma in the uterus, skin, or intestinal wall, in which origin from smooth muscle cells of the media of blood vessels is considered a likely possibility.

In summary, the origin of this mixed type renal tumor is not clear, but it is believed by the author that mesenchymal rest rather than muscle fiber origin is likely on the basis of the intimate mixture of elements.

In this case it is not likely that the patient had this large tumor from childhood. Probably the tumor had been growing autonomously in the fashion of a true neoplasm. A hamartoma of mesenchymal rest entering upon autonomous growth might appropriately be called a hamartoblastoma. ²⁵ Although no established view has yet been presented on the histogenesis of this tumor, on the basis of the histologic findings it is believed this tumor is appropriately designated as a lipomyohemangioma.

SUMMARY

A case of lipomyohemangioma (hamartoblastoma) of the kidney in a 68 year old female is presented.

Tumors of this type, with a mixture of three elements, have been only infrequently reported in Japan. This is the second case of lipomyohemangioma reported.

Reasons are presented for considering this type of tumor to originate from hamartoma of undifferentiated mesenchymal rest.

が多数の腫瘍に不詳の原因の結果として生ずるが、 高度の複合像を認めることはまれである。本症例 では、新生物の血管壁は主として結合組織からなっていて、血管壁から腫瘍への移行を認めなかった。これらの所見は血管内膜の平滑筋細胞から発 生する可能性が強いと考えられる子宮、皮膚あるいは腸壁の平滑筋腫所見とは著しく異なるものがある。

以上を要約すれば、この混合型腎腫瘍の発生 源は明らかでないが、各種構成要素が密接に混合 している事実に基づいて著者は筋線維よりもむし ろ間葉性残遺物より発生する可能性が強いのでは ないかと考える.

本症例では,この大きな腫瘍が患者の小児期からあったとは思われない.恐らくこの腫瘍は真性新生物と同様に独立して生長して来たものであろう.間葉性遺残の過誤腫は独立した生長を始める場合は過誤芽腫と呼ぶのが適当であろう.25 しかしながら,この腫瘍の組織発生について未だ定見を見ない現在においては,組織学的所見に基づいて,この腫瘍は脂肪筋血管腫と称するのが適当と思われる.

総 括

68才の女性における腎臓の脂肪筋血管腫(過 誤芽腫)1例を報告した.

3つの構成要素が混在するこの型の腫瘍の報告は、日本では極くまれである。本症例は脂肪筋血管腫の症例報告としては第2番目のものである。

この型の腫瘍が未分化間葉性遺残の過誤腫から生ずると考える理由を述べた.

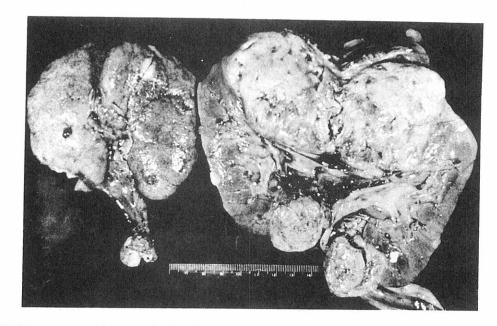


FIGURE 1 Gross Photograph of Kidneys at Autopsy. The upper pole of the left kidney shows a greyish-yellow tumor 8cm in diameter. The demarcation of the tumor is relatively distinct. Similar although smaller tumors are seen in the lower pole of the left kidney and in the right kidney.

図1 剖検時の腎臓の肉眼的写真. 左腎上極に直径8 cmの灰黄色腫瘍を認める. 腫瘍の輪廓は比較的に明瞭である. 更に同様の小腫瘍を左腎下極と右腎に認める.

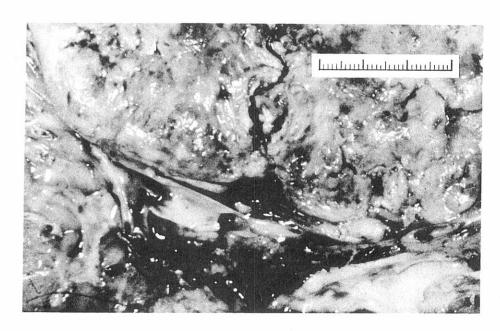


FIGURE 2 Close View of the Upper Pole of Left Kidney. Recent thrombus is seen in the renal vein.

図2 左腎上極の拡大写真. 腎静脈に新しい血栓を認める.

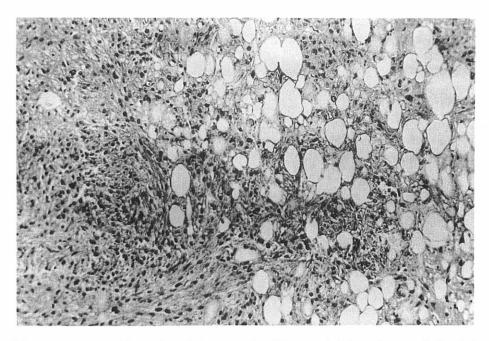


FIGURE 3 Hematoxylin-Eosin Stain. Muscle fibers and fat cells are intimately admixed. (X100)

図3 ヘマトキシリン―エオシン染色標本. (100倍)筋線維と脂肪細胞が密接に混在している.

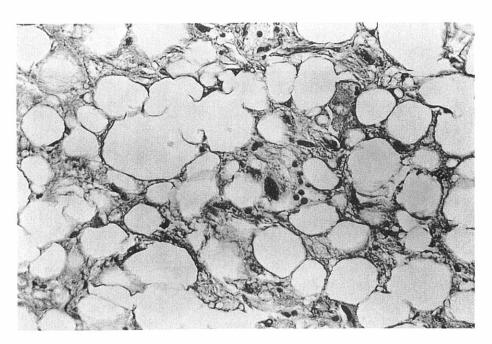
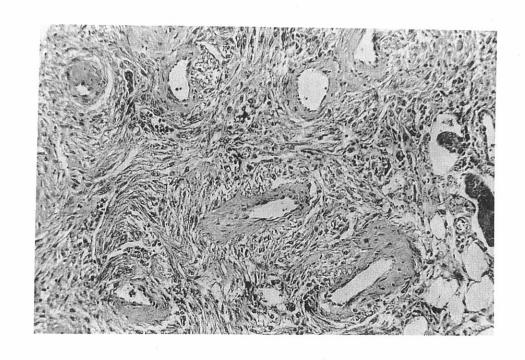


FIGURE 4 Hematoxylin-Eosin Stain. In the adipose tissue, immature fat cells are seen. Majority of fat cells are of adult type. (X200)

図4 ヘマトキシリンーエオシン染色標本. (200倍)脂肪組織内に未熟脂肪細胞を認める. 脂肪細胞の大多数は成熟型である.



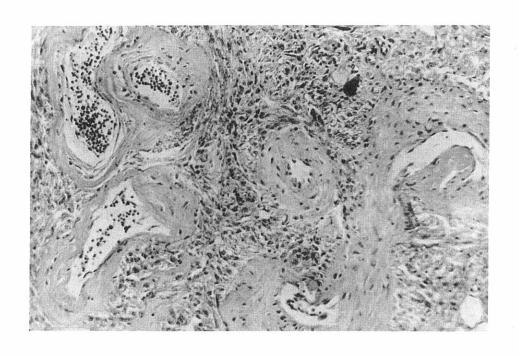


FIGURE 5 Hematoxylin-Eosin Stain. The blood vessels are numerous. The transition from the vessel walls to muscle fibers is not distinct. (X100)

図5 ヘマトキシリンーエオシン染色標本. 血管に富む. (100倍)血管壁から筋線維への 移行は明瞭でない.

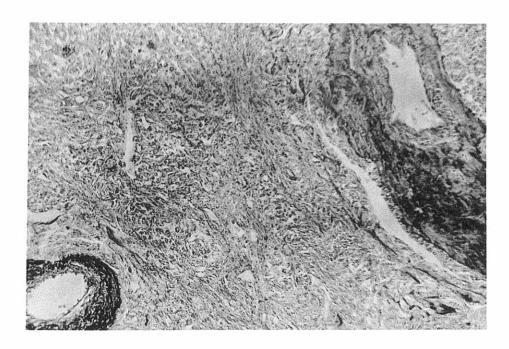


FIGURE 6 Weigert-Van Gleson Stain. The blood vessel at the right side has no elastic fibers in its wall. Small blood vessel at the left side has fine elastic fibers in the wall. (X100)

図6 ワイゲルトーフオン・ギーソン染色標本. (100倍) 右側の血管はその血管壁に弾性線維を欠除している. 左側の小血管は血管壁に微細な弾性線維を有する.

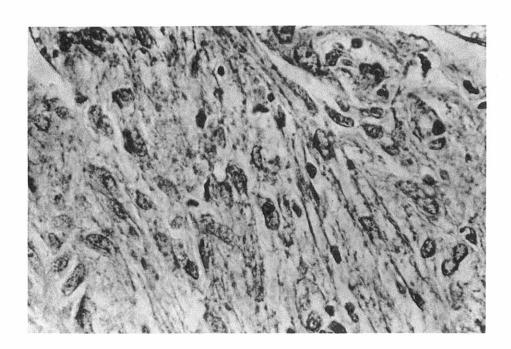


FIGURE 7 Phosphotungstic Acid-Hematoxylin Stain. The nuclei are round or oval. No striation is seen in the cytoplasm. (X475)

図7 燐タングステン酸一ヘマトキシリン染色標本. (475倍)核は円形か卵形である. 細胞形質に線条を認めない.

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