

## Distribution and Significance of Elastosis in Human Breast Carcinoma

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### Abstract

The morphology of elastosis in 83 cases of human breast carcinoma were studied with macrosection, 45 cases of benign breast diseases as control. The correlations between the degree of elastosis and infiltrating T lymphocytes, macrophages, status of estrogen receptor in breast carcinomas and various clinical pathological prognostic factors were also studied. The results showed that incidence of elastosis in breast carcinomas was 80.7%, and there were two patterns of elastosis distribution: local type and diffuse type, elastosis could occur in benign breast diseases rather than in breast carcinomas only. The degree of elastosis in breast carcinoma was found to be related to its pathologic type, the well differentiated tumors contained more elastica than the poorly differentiated tumors, and an increasing amounts of infiltrating macrophages in stroma were found with increasing amount of elastic fibers, and there was positive correlation between degree of elastosis and status of estrogen receptor in tumors, so these suggested that elastosis belonged to a morphologic phenomenon of local defence of host. Elastosis may serve as one of predicting prognostic factors of breast carcinoma.

**Key words:** Elastosis Breast carcinoma

## 髋关节镜的临床应用（摘要）

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髋关节镜术是一种较难的新技术，故到目前为止，国外仅有一些少量病例的报告，而国内尚未见报道。我院于1987年初开始将本技术应用于临床，一年多进行了7例共10个髋关节，取得了较好的近期效果。本组男性5例，女性2例。年龄自25~66岁，平均40岁。病期自4个月~10年不等，平均2年半。均系经4个月以上的保守治疗而无效的病例。其中类风湿性关节炎6个髋，行关节镜下滑膜切除术；骨关节炎4个髋，行关节镜下清理术。术后随访时间1~12个月，平均6个月。随访结果：类风湿性关节炎中疗效属“优”

者1个髋，“良”者2个髋，“可”者2个髋，“差”者1个髋；骨关节炎中属“良”者2个髋，“可”者2个髋。

我们通过实践作了不少改进：①用持续硬膜外麻醉，减少药量以达到足趾能动而不痛。本组即有1例牵引后足趾不会动而及时减轻牵引力，足趾很快恢复活动并顺利完成手术。②改进了灌水方法，以高挂冲洗瓶代替不停地向关节内注水，简化了操作。③将外侧入路与前方入路结合起来用，使手术更安全。