Brain Tumors in Autopsies: Statistical Study
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In an analysis of the records of 10,676 autopsy cases between 1904 and 1955 at
the Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyushu University, Fukuoka,
212 cases (1.99 per cent) of intracranial tumors were found, 180 (1.69 per cent)
being primary and 32 (0.30 per cent) metastatic. Of 21,067 autopsy cases
between 1935 and 1954 at other 27 departments of pathology in Japan, 145 cases
with primary tumors of the base of the brain were encountered. Incidence in
decades, sexual incidence, classification and age distribution according to the
situation within the intracranial cavity, primary sources of the metastatic tumors,
and relation between the clinical diagnoses and the pathologic findings of these
brain tumors were discussed.

XI. 症例 Case Reports

Neurogenic Tumors of Unusual Growth
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神経系腫瘍中には組織の形成異常をその基底として考えしめるのが如き例がある。1) Ganglioneuroma, 12 才女, 腹部腫瘍, 開腹, 肉眼的所見より腫瘍発生部の決定不能, 大きさ超过人頭大, 形態は, 一般には被膜につつまれ球形を呈するものが多いに反し, 本例は後脳膜部に
板状に増生, 腹腔面は平板状で腹膜におおわれている。上, 下, 側方の限界はあまり明瞭ではない。下空静脈はと多く癒着していた。手術摘出不能。

腫瘍は質度は比較的硬く, 繊維性で一種の紋状をなす, 色灰白色, 細胞像神経繊維束が不規
則多量に走行する部の所々に比較的集族性に神経節細胞を認め, これらは Capsule cell を伴う。細胞はよく分化し長大な突起を有し一極, 乃至二極のものが多い。一般に性器傾向を示す

(GANN, Vol. 47, 1956)