

Figure 1-1

**HEMANGIOMA**

The lesion is well margined, which allows us to compare the endothelial cells in the adjacent normal tissue (arrows) with those in the lesion at the bottom. Note that the cells in the lesion (many of which show endothelial differentiation) have similar sizes and degrees of nuclear hyperchromasia.

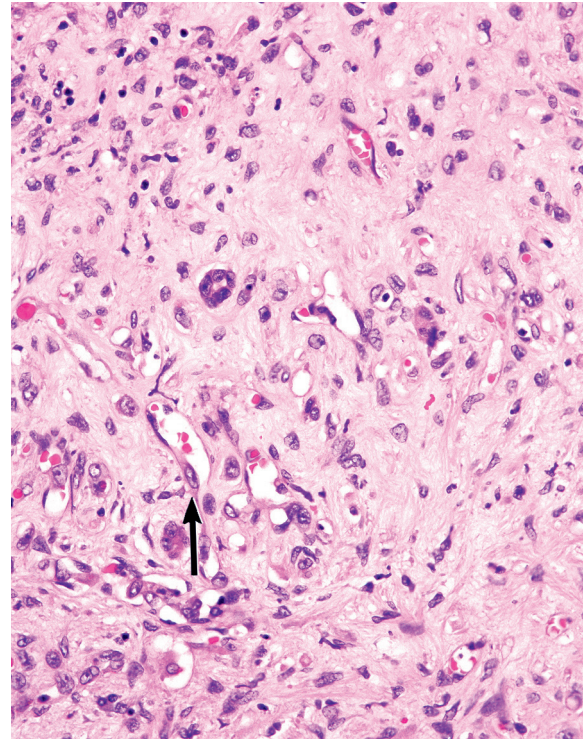


Figure 1-2

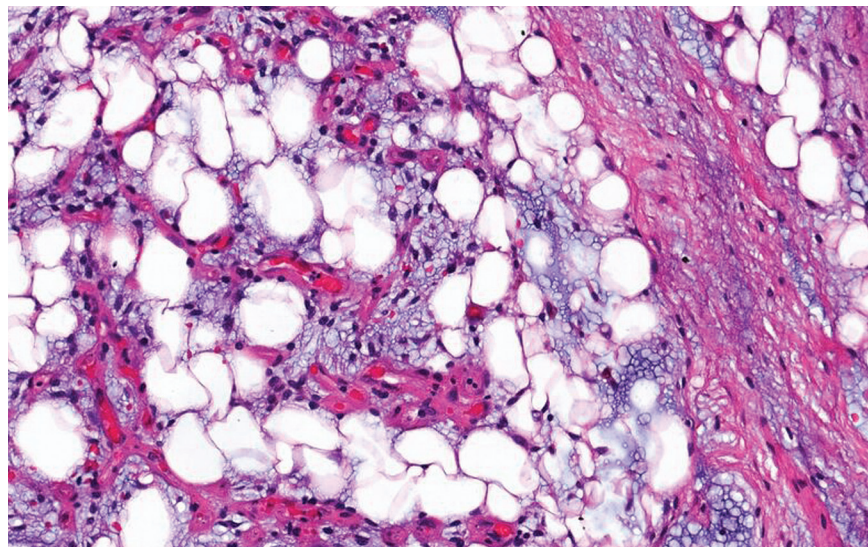
**EPITHELIOID HEMANGIOENDOTHELIOMA OF LIVER**

In this image, a normal endothelial cell is pointed out (arrow). It has a smooth nuclear membrane and delicate chromatin. There are many malignant nuclei in the image and they appear to be embedded in the tissue but devoid of cytoplasm. This allows visualization of their irregular nuclear membranes. The normal endothelial cell contains a plump nucleus but many of the malignant cells (with endothelial differentiation) have larger nuclei than the normal endothelial cell.

Figure 1-3

**MYXOID CHANGE IN BENIGN SOFT TISSUE**

This appearance is common, especially in connective tissue adjoining masses, presumably a result of localized edema.



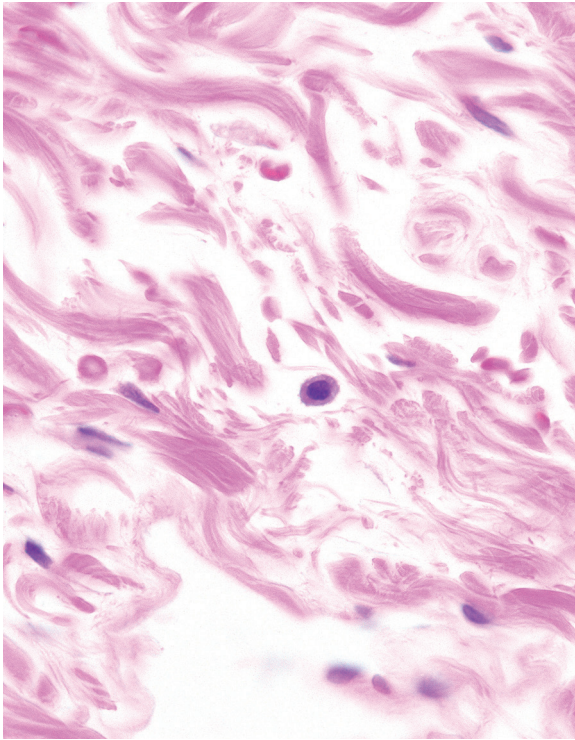


Figure 1-4

**MAST CELL IN MYXOID TISSUE**

Note the amphophilic cytoplasm and tiny nucleus with a smooth nuclear membrane.

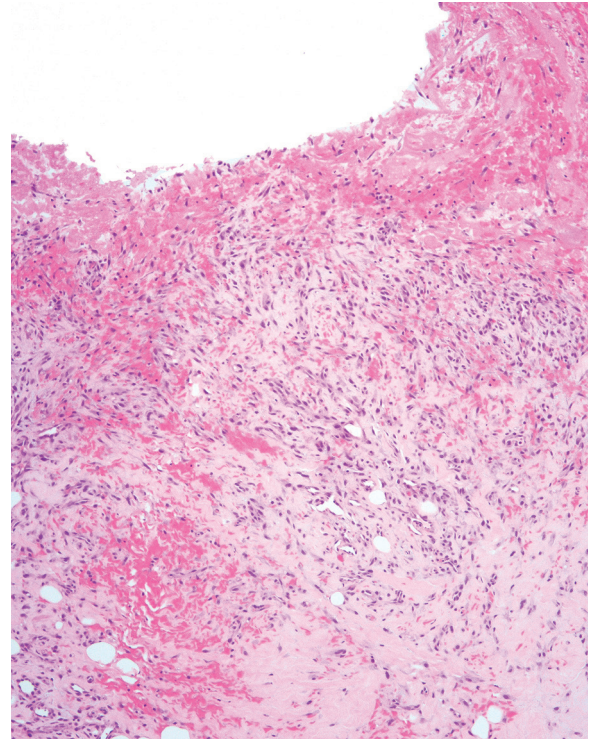


Figure 1-5

**GRANULATION TISSUE**

Even at low magnification, the nuclei of the endothelial cells are more hyperchromatic than those of the proliferating myofibroblasts.

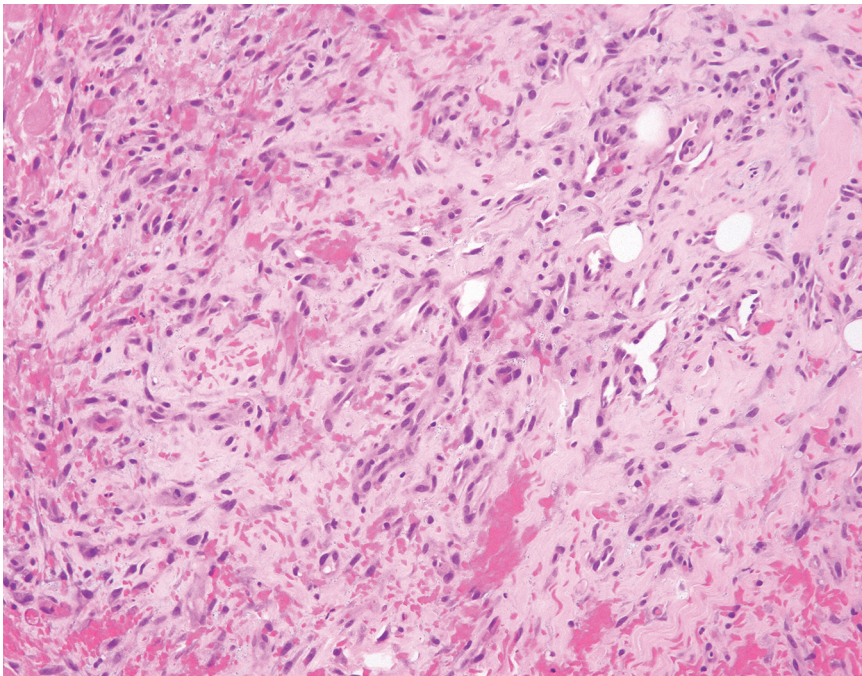


Figure 1-6

**GRANULATION TISSUE**

The cytoplasm of the myofibroblasts is neither basophilic nor fully eosinophilic in the manner of collagen. The amphiphilic appearance of the cytoplasm is characteristic of myofibroblasts.