

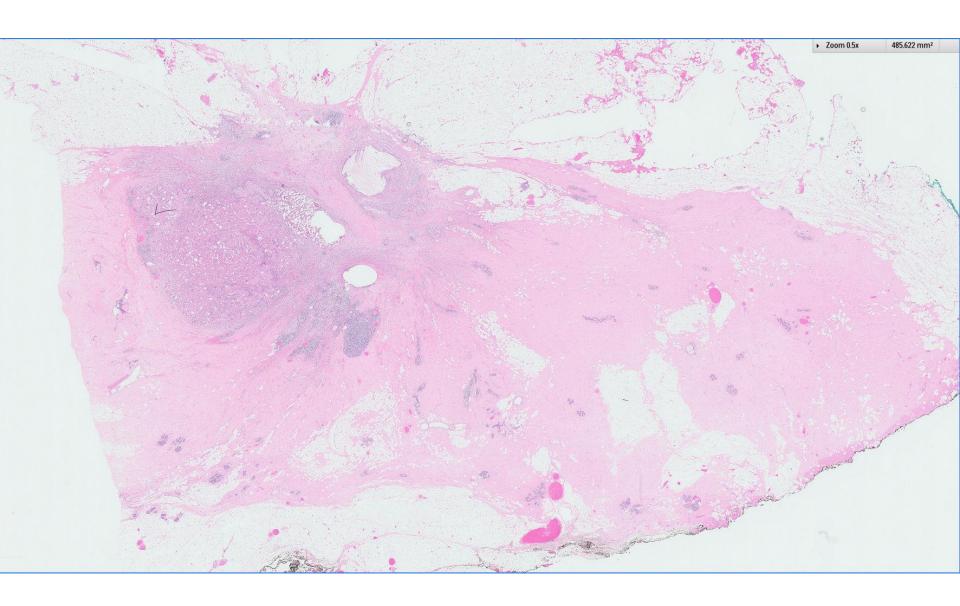
Case 35

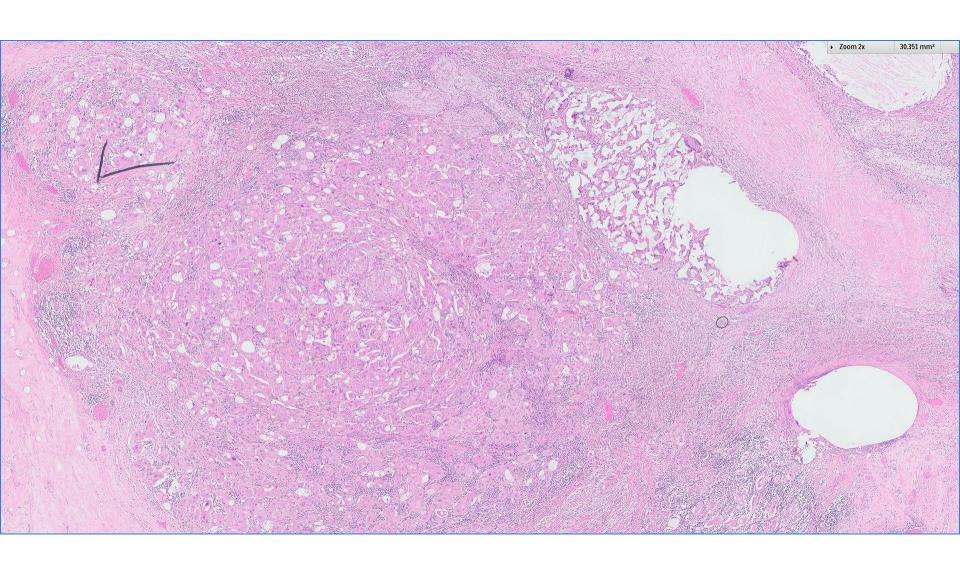
58 year old Chinese female. Right breast wide excision.

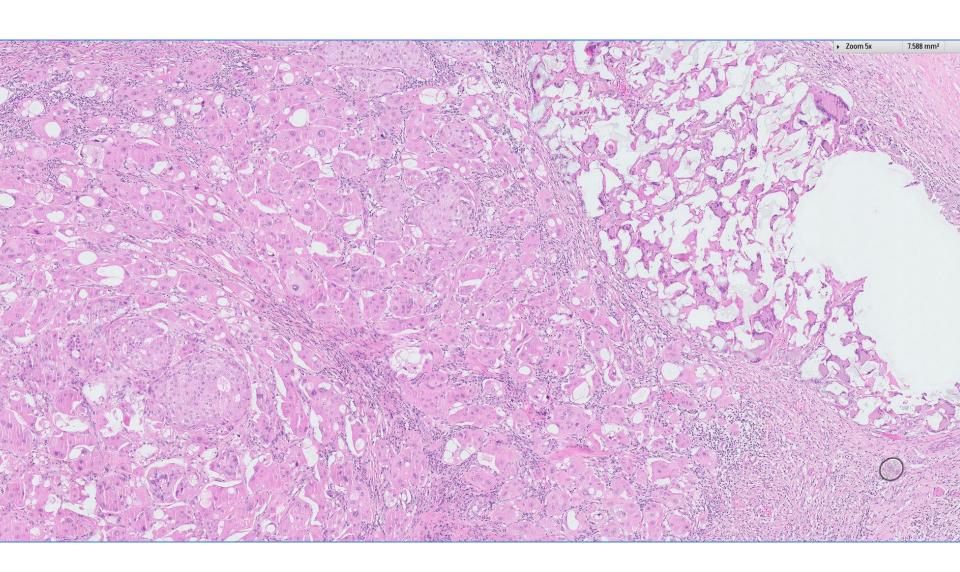


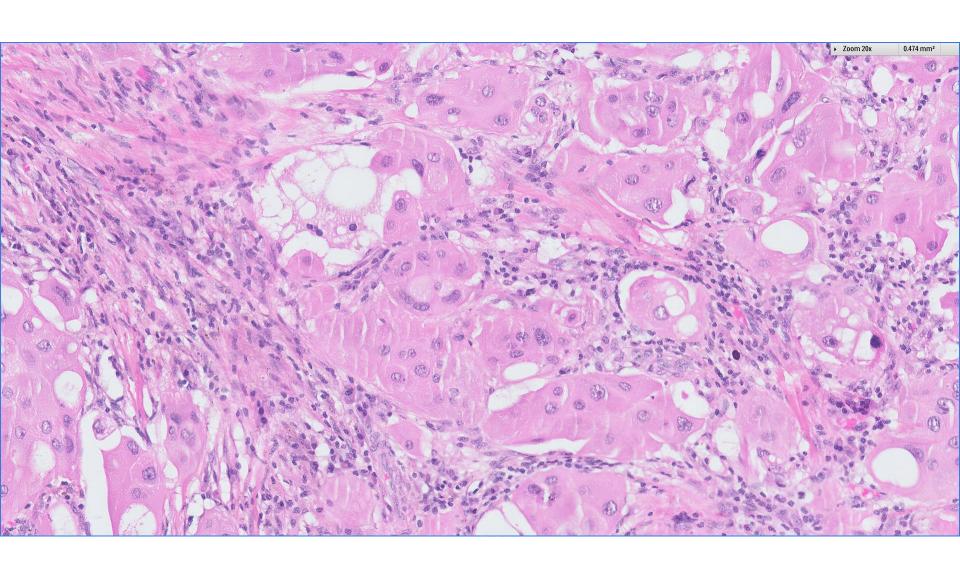


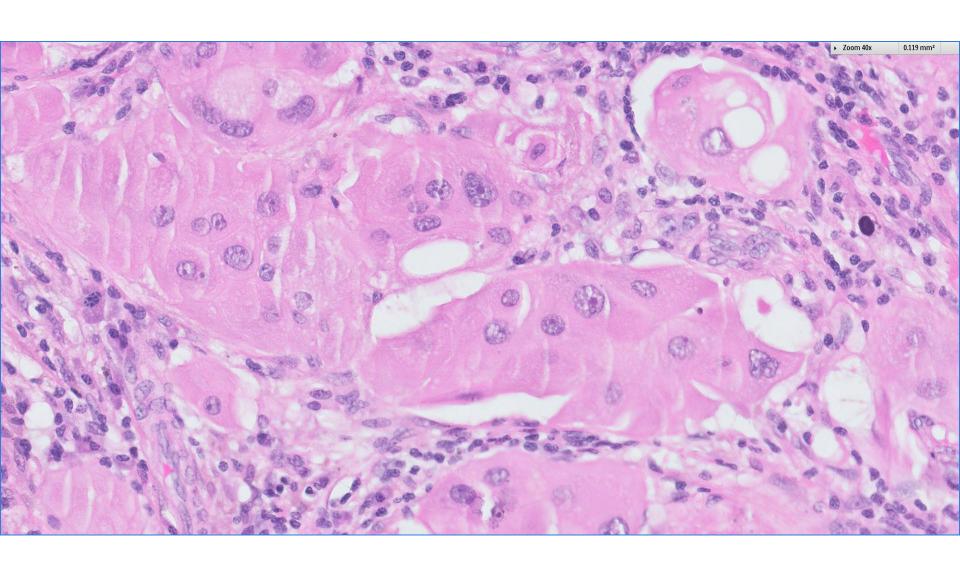


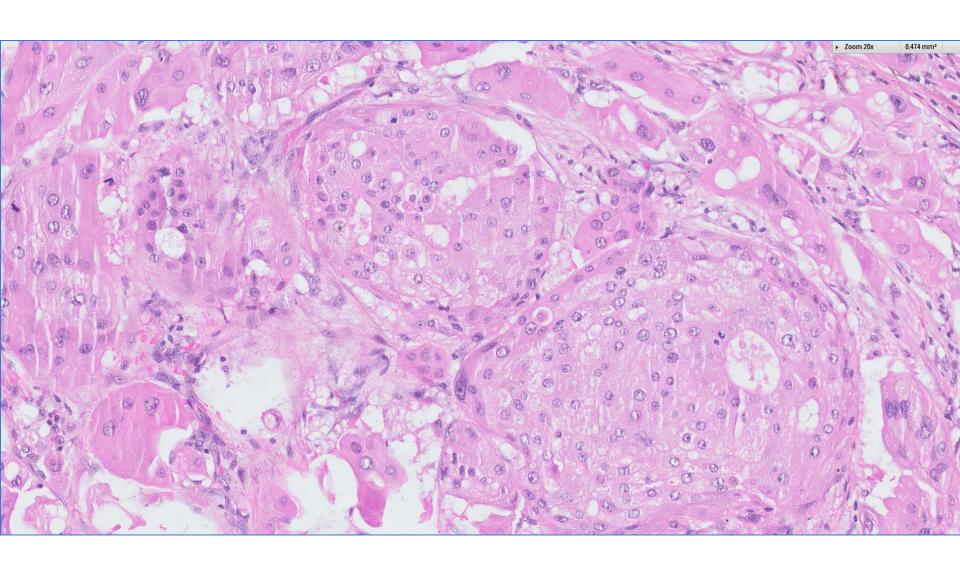


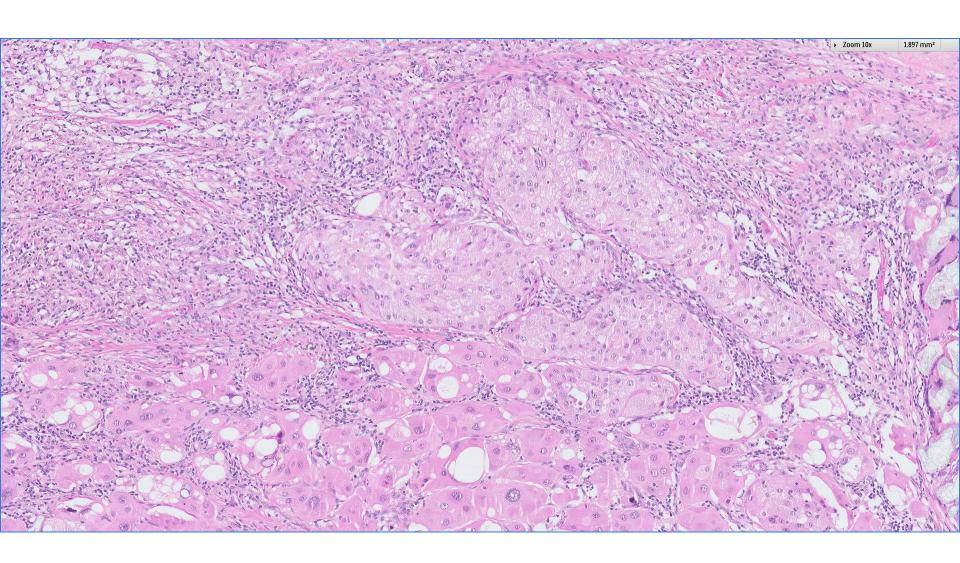


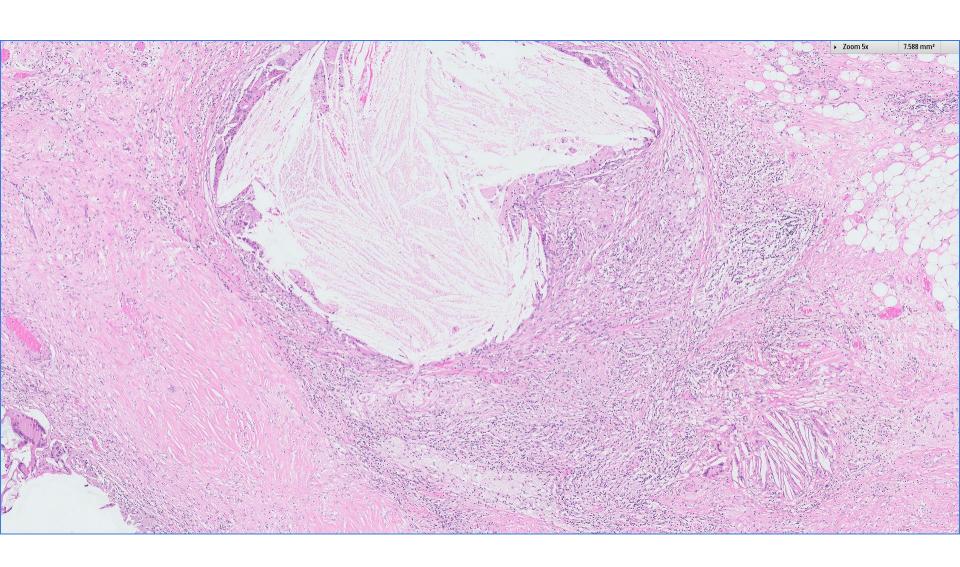












Diagnosis

Right breast wide excision ~

Residual invasive carcinoma with apocrine features, 4.5mm.

Previous biopsy site.







Invasive apocrine carcinoma

- Generally regarded as a morphologic variant of invasive breast carcinoma not otherwise specified, rather than a special type of invasive cancer.
- Term should be reserved for neoplasms in which almost all tumour cells show apocrine cytological features.
- Focal apocrine differentiation is quite common and has been reported in up to 60 % of invasive carcinomas of no special type.



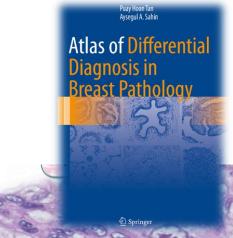




Table 7.1 Immunohistochemical profile of apocrine lesions of the breast

Marker	Benign Lesions, %	Carcinomas, %
Androgen receptor	>90	>80
Oestrogen receptor	0	<10
Progesterone receptor	0	<10
c-erbB-2	10a	50
EGFR	0	50
p53	10	50
Bcl-2	0	50
E-cadherin	>90	80
GCDFP-15	>90	85

^aImmunohistochemistry positive, gene amplification negative EGFR epidermal growth factor receptor, GCDFP gross cystic disease fluid protein



Invasive apocrine carcinoma ~ differential diagnosis

- Breast neoplasms with abundant cytoplasm
 - Granular cell tumour
 - Histiocytoid carcinoma
 - Lipid rich carcinoma
 - Secretory carcinoma
 - Invasive carcinoma with squamous differentiation







