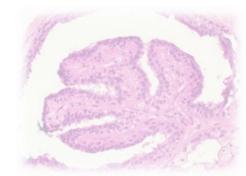
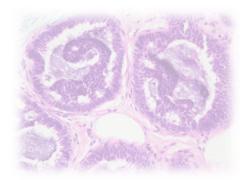


Case 3

48 year old Indonesian female. Materials of a breast tumour submitted for histological review.

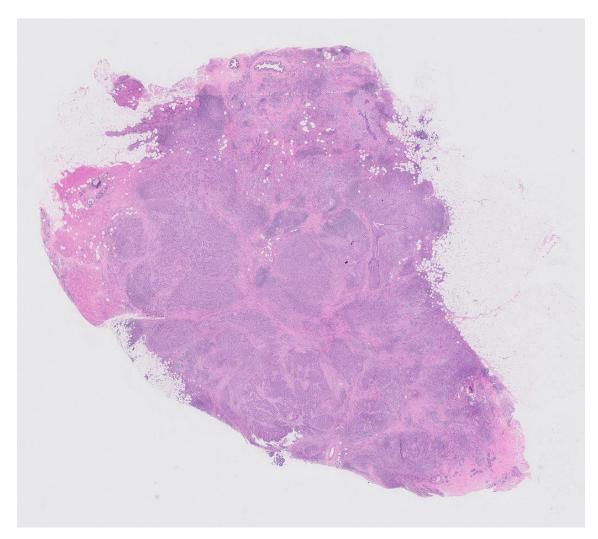








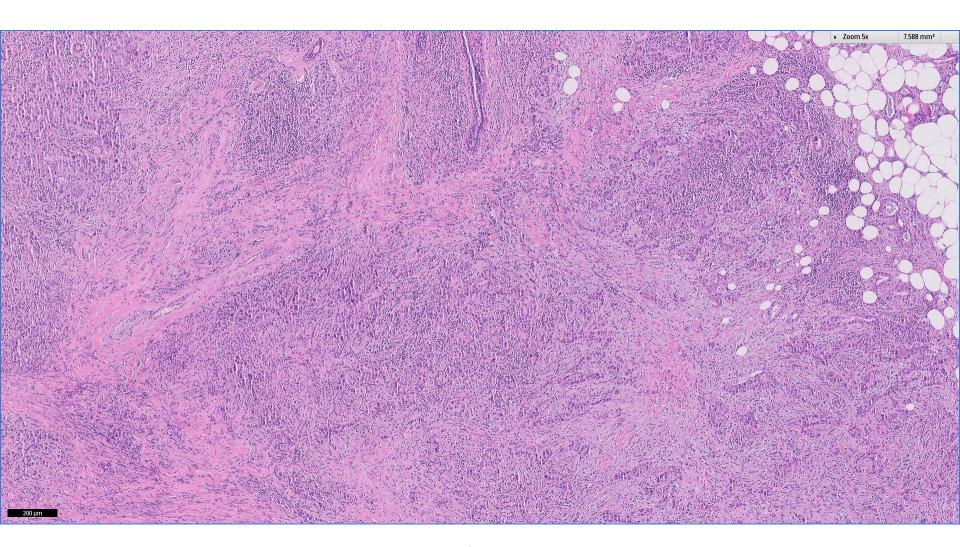








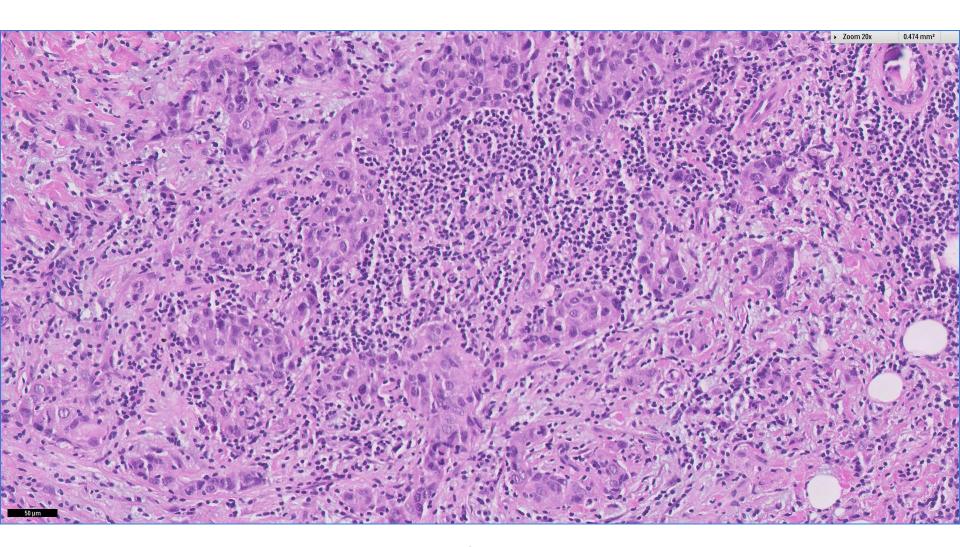








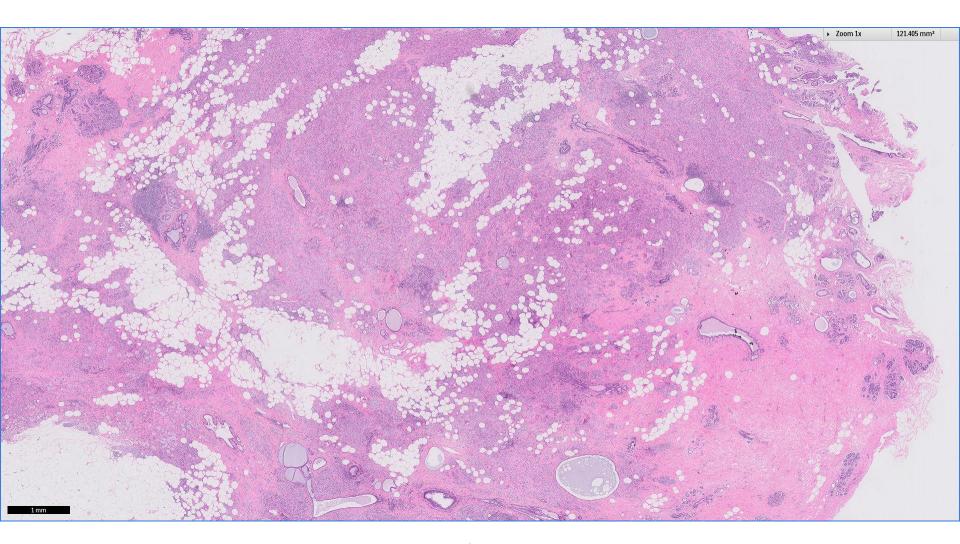








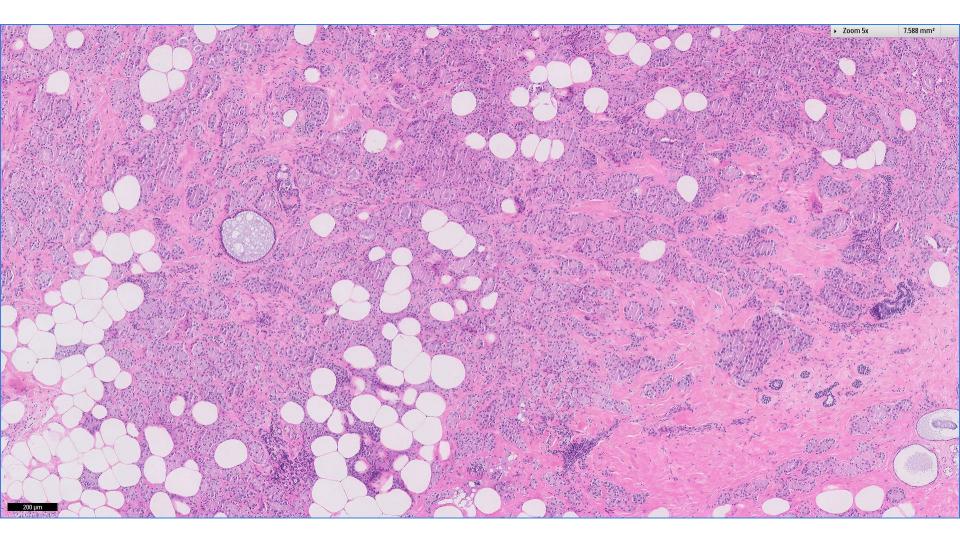








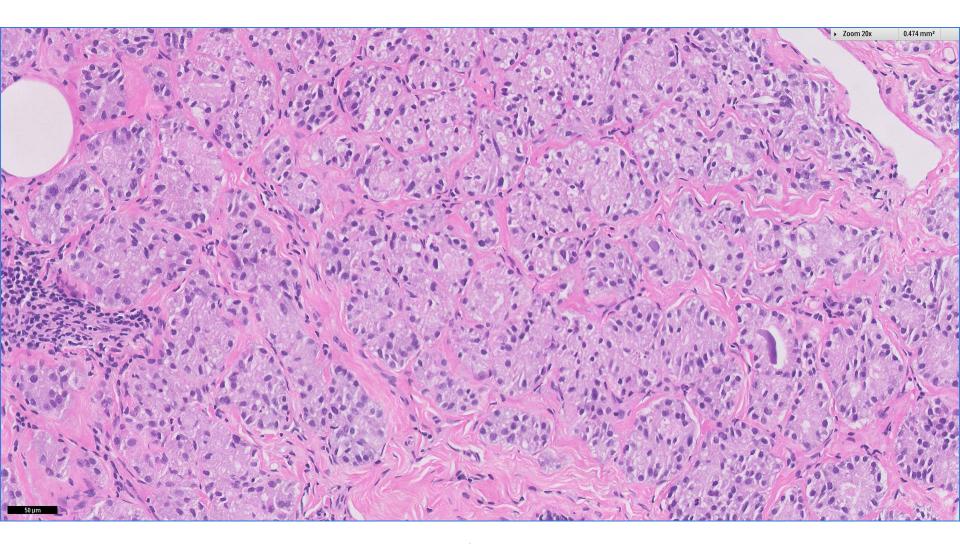










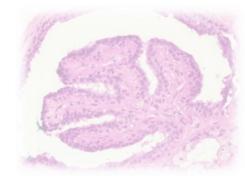






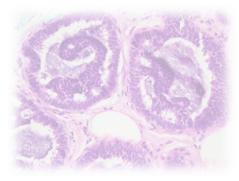






Additional pictures

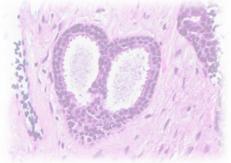


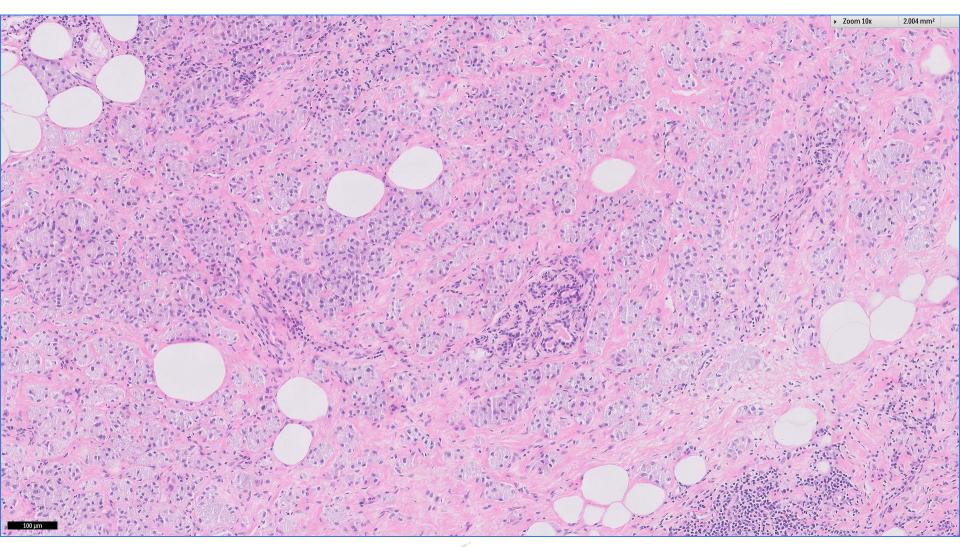








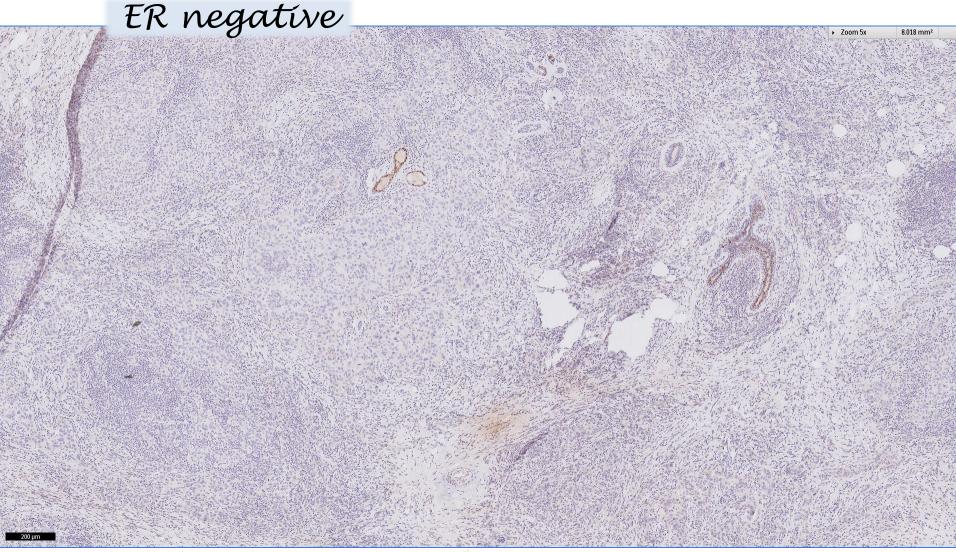










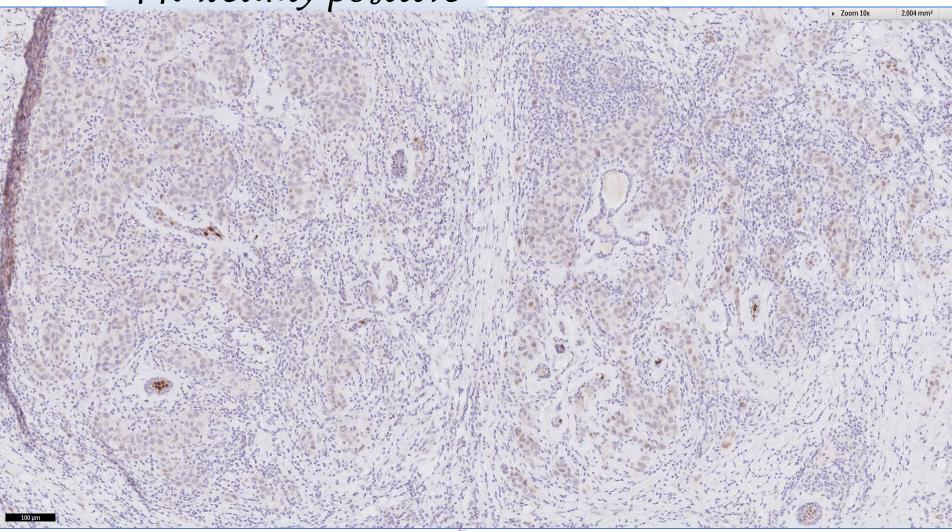








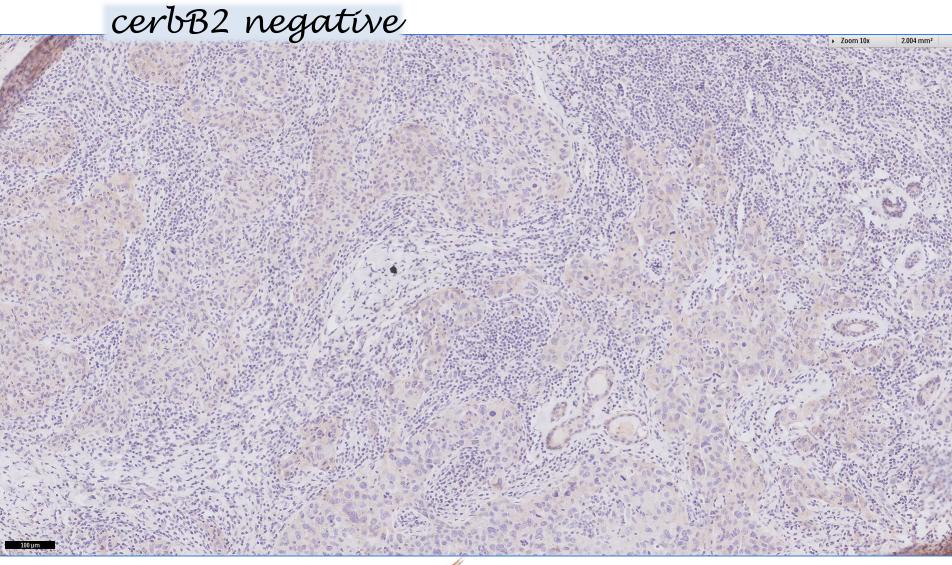
PR weakly positive









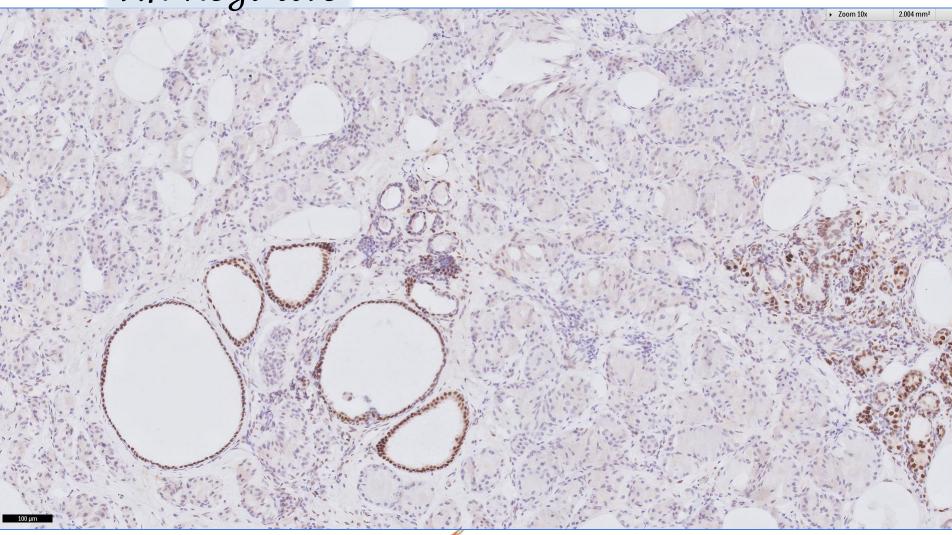








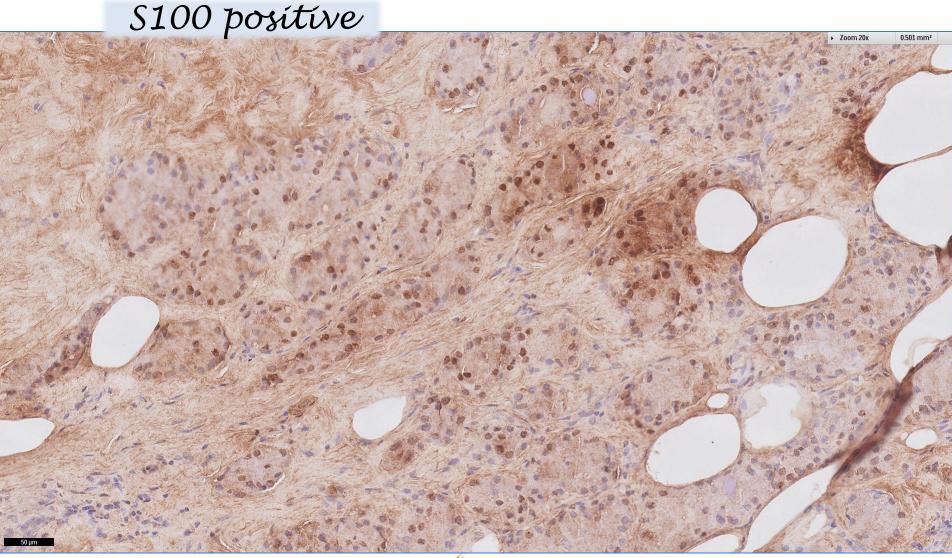
AR negative









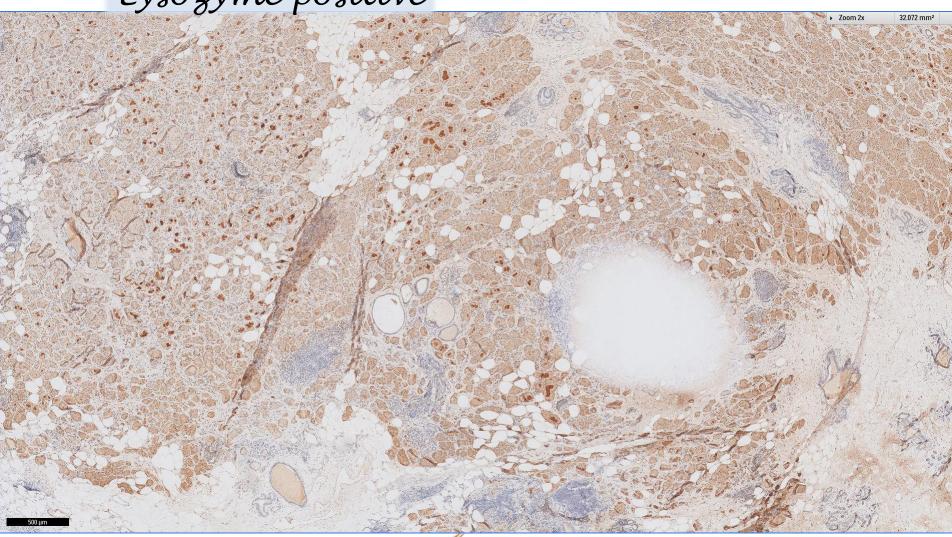








Lysozyme positive

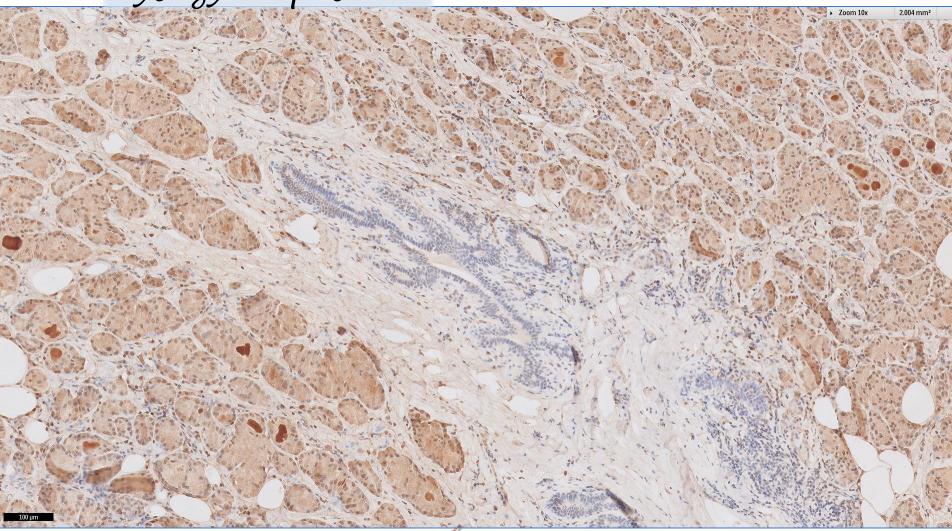








Lysozyme positive



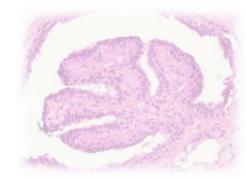




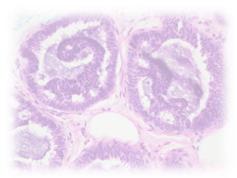


Diagnosis, case 3

 Submitted materials, breast tumour, laterality not specified: Invasive carcinoma with mixed ductal and acinic cell features, grade 3.
ER negative, PR weakly positive (1+, 10%), cerbB2 negative.



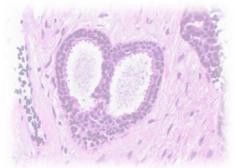












Definition ~

Malignant epithelial neoplasm composed of clear and granular epithelial cells, some of which contain intracytoplasmic zymogen granules, arranged in microglandular and solid patterns.







WHO 2019

Localisation ~

Any breast quadrant, with no site predilection.

Clinical features ~

- Adult women (aged 20–80 years).
- A single case affecting the male breast has been reported.
- Clinical presentation is similar to that of IBC-NST.

Epidemiology ~

- Rare subtype of invasive breast carcinoma.
- Originally described by Roncaroli et al in 1996.
- Subsequently better delineated by Damiani et al in 2000.
- Thereafter, fewer than 50 cases have been described in the literature.

Etiology ~

Unknown.







WHO 2019

Pathogenesis ~

- Breast glands can show acinic-like differentiation that can explain the development of acinic cell carcinoma.
- One case arose in a BRCA1-mutated patient.
- DNA copy-number and mutation landscape similar to that of triple-negative breast carcinomas of conventional histology or diagnosed in association with microglandular adenosis.
- Mutations of TP53, PIK3CA, KMT2D, ERBB4, ERBB3, NEB, BRCA1, MTOR, CTNNB1, INPP4B, and FGFR2.
- Mutation profiles differ from those of acinic cell carcinomas of the salivary glands, suggesting that these are not related entities, as opposed to most salivary gland—like tumours of the breast.







Macroscopy ~

- Same as that of invasive breast carcinoma NST.
- Characterized by infiltrative nodules, hard in consistency, and ranging in size from 11 to 50 mm.
- Report of one case arising within a fibroadenoma.









Microscopy ~

- Great variety of architectural patterns.
- Range from a microglandular proliferation to solid areas often centred on necrosis.
- Two architectural patterns frequently merge together.
- Diagnosis is based on recognition of the cytological features.
- Neoplastic cells have abundant, variably eosinophilic and basophilic granular cytoplasm, imparting a variegated appearance.
- PASD staining reveals intracellular, large, coarse eosinophilic granules.
- Intracytoplasmic granules are clearly evident on ultrastructural examination.
- The cytoplasm is sometimes clear.
- The nucleus is centrally located and atypical, with a prominent nucleolus.
- Neoplastic cells show various degrees of atypia.
- Cellular atypia and mitotic figures are more prominent in the solid areas.
- Ductal carcinoma in situ of high nuclear grade can be present.



- Immunohistochemistry (positive stains) ~
 - Lysozyme
 - α1-antichymotrypsin
 - -\$100
 - EMA
 - Low-molecular-weight cytokeratins
 - Focal positivity for GCDFP-15









WHO 2019

Differential diagnosis:

- Wide range of breast tumours, including high-grade invasive carcinomas and secretory carcinoma.
- Distinction based on cell features, especially on the presence of intracytoplasmic granules and markers of serous acinar differentiation.
- Tumours with bland nuclear morphology can raise suspicion of secretory carcinoma of the breast, but acinic cell carcinoma lacks the t(12;15) ETV6-NTRK3 translocation that is typically present in secretory carcinoma.









WHO 2019

Cytology ~

- Hypercellular, as seen in breast carcinomas NST.
- Intracytoplasmic coarse granules are useful for correct diagnosis.

Diagnostic molecular pathology ~

- Consistently negative for ER and PR.
- ERBB2 (HER2) amplification has not been demonstrated.
- AR immunoreactivity has been documented.









WHO 2019

Essential & desirable criteria ~

Essential:

- Neoplastic cells with eosinophilic and basophilic granular cytoplasm and PASD-positive intracytoplasmic granules.
- Immunohistochemical positivity for EMA and markers of serous acinar differentiation.









• Staging *who 2019*

According to TNM system.

Prognosis & prediction

Prognostic information is still limited.

Available data indicate that acinic cell carcinoma is a triple-negative carcinoma with intermediate aggressive potential.

In one review, axillary node metastases were present in 9 of 30 cases, and 3 patients developed metastases to the liver, bone, and lung, leading to death in 2 cases {Pathology. 2017 Feb;49(2):215–27}.

Most patients are alive with no evidence of recurrence 6–184 months after the (mean: 42 months).

Most patients underwent chemotherapy and radiotherapy in addition to surgery. Available molecular evidence may support the contention that acinic cell carcinoma could be the precursor of more-aggressive forms of triple-negative breast carcinomas.













