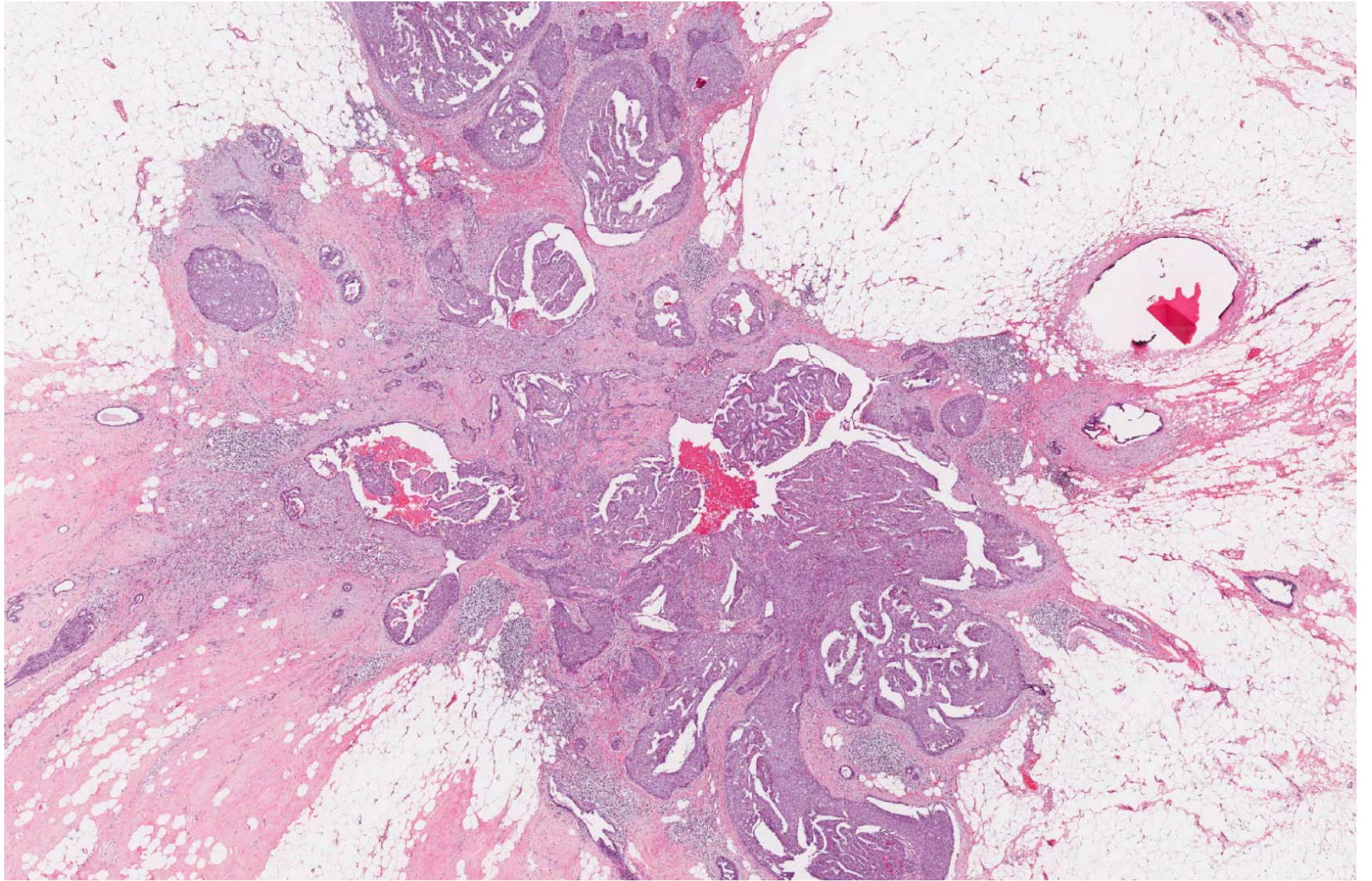
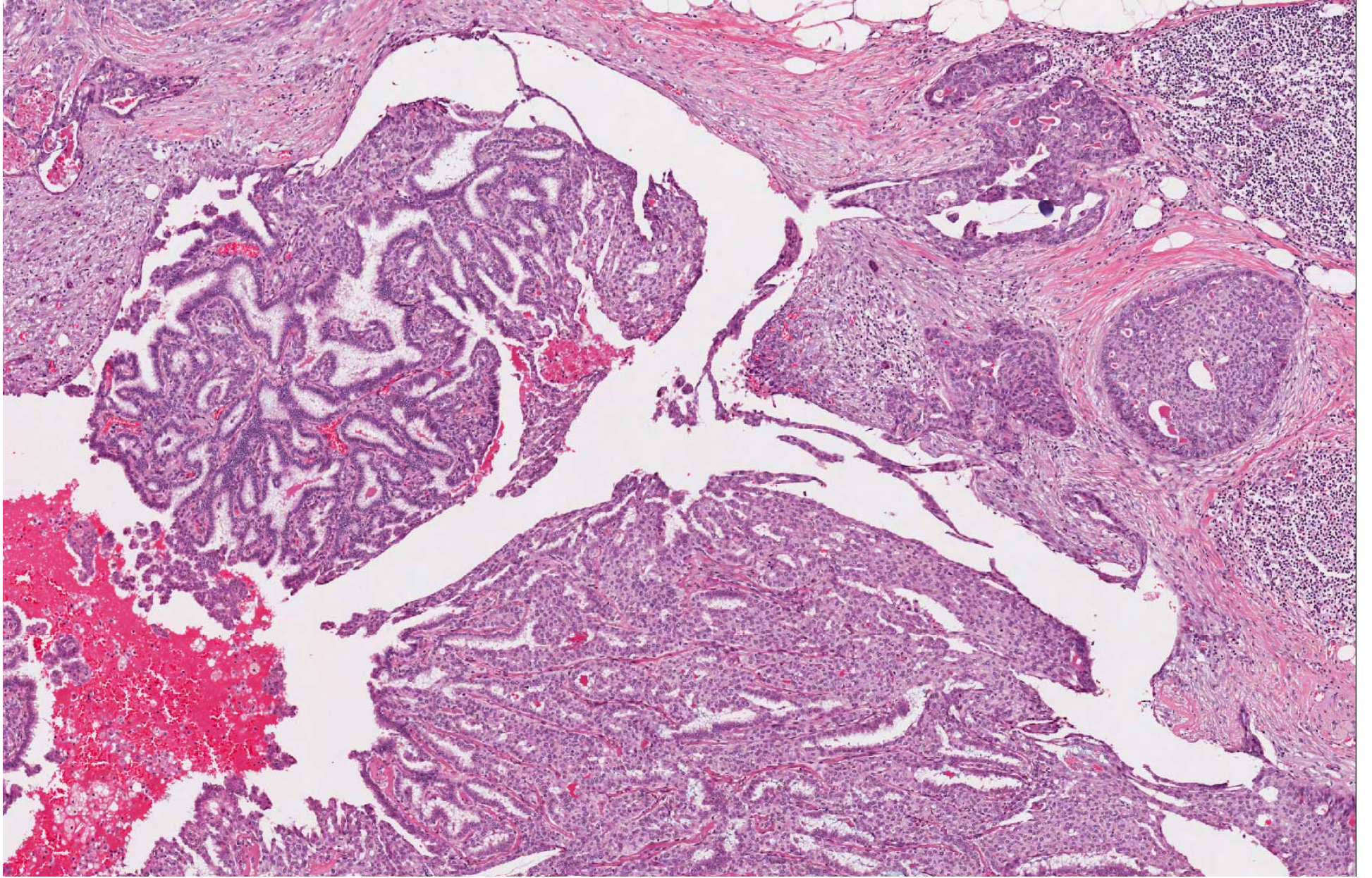
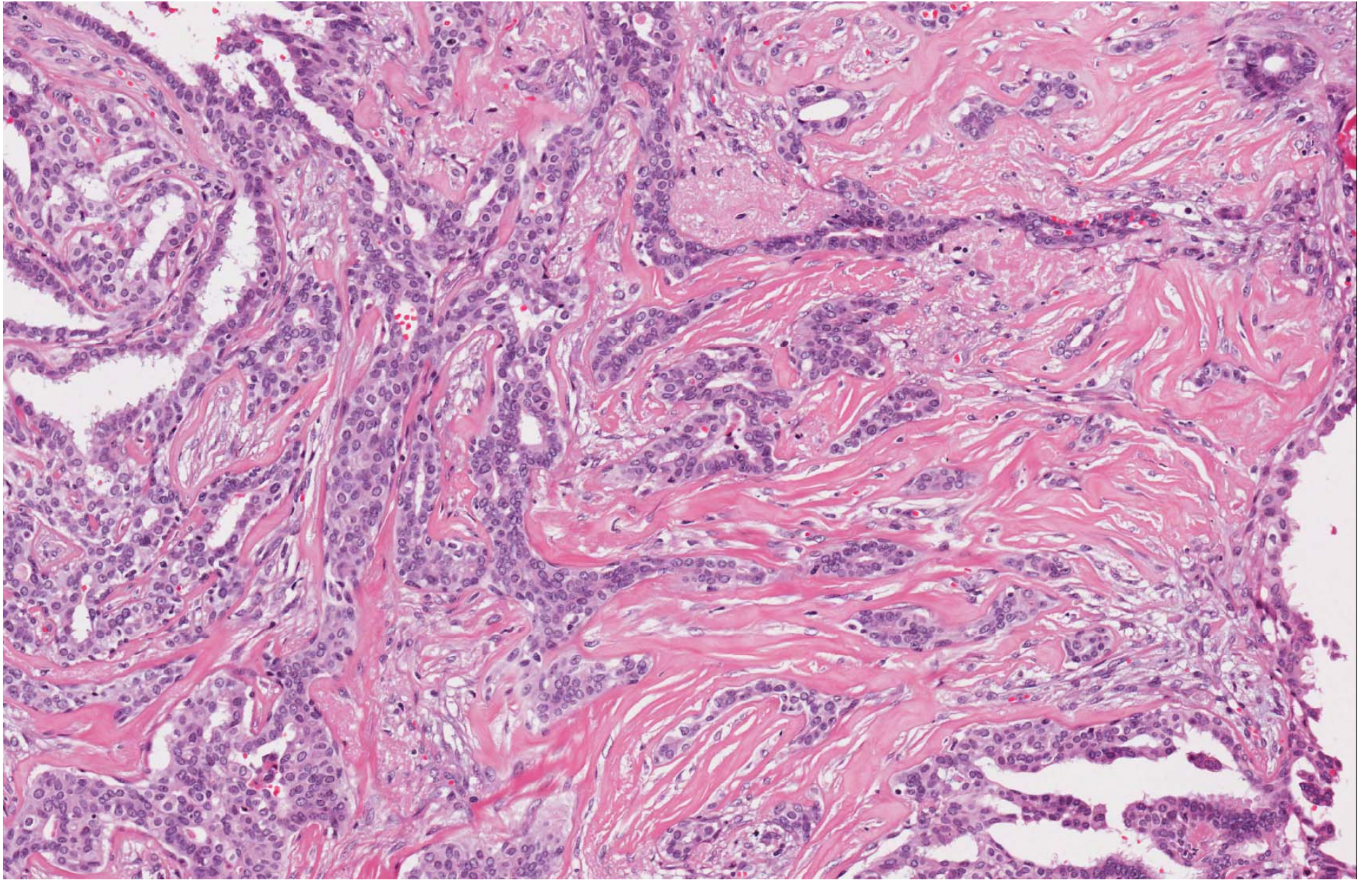
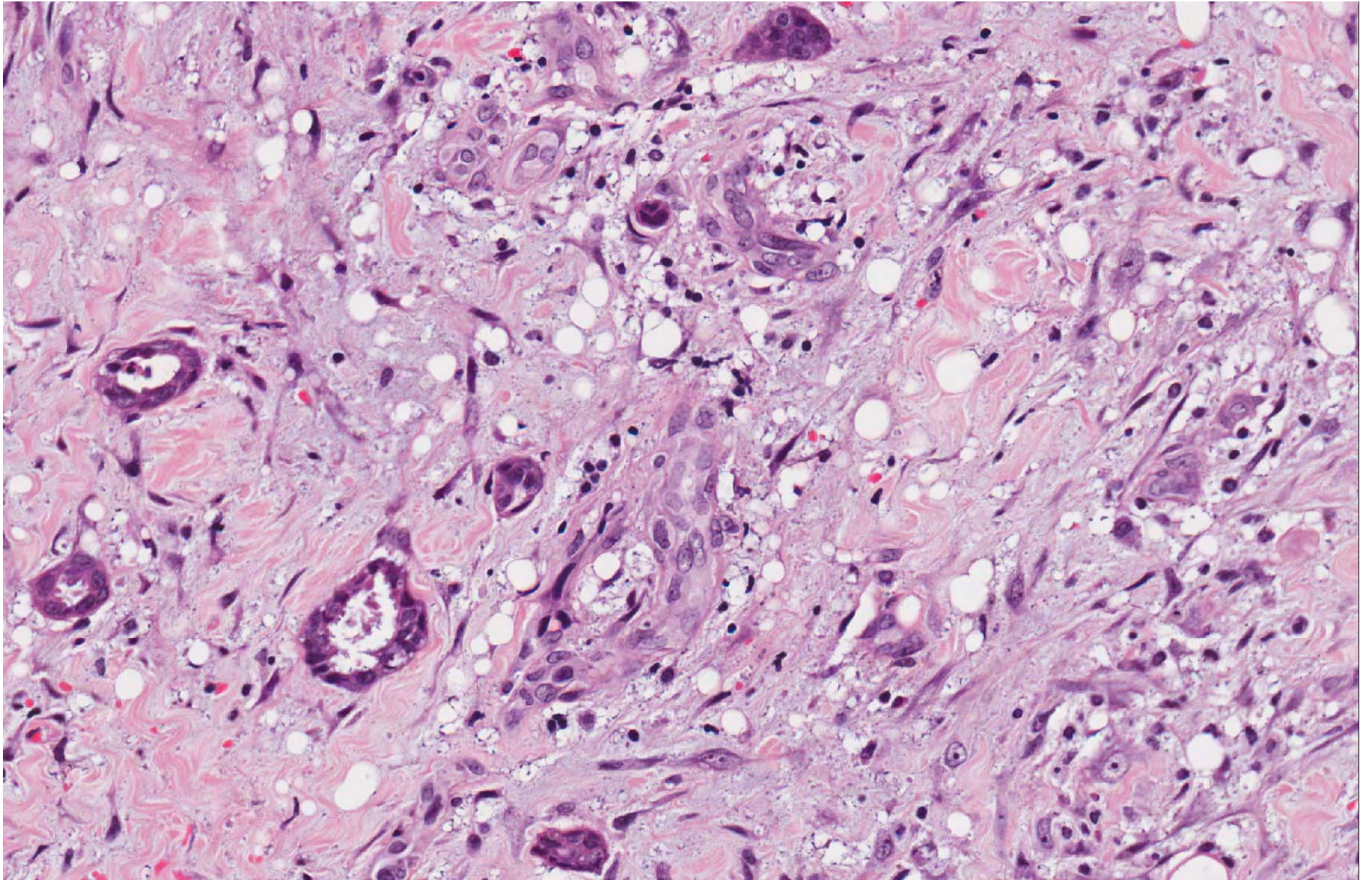


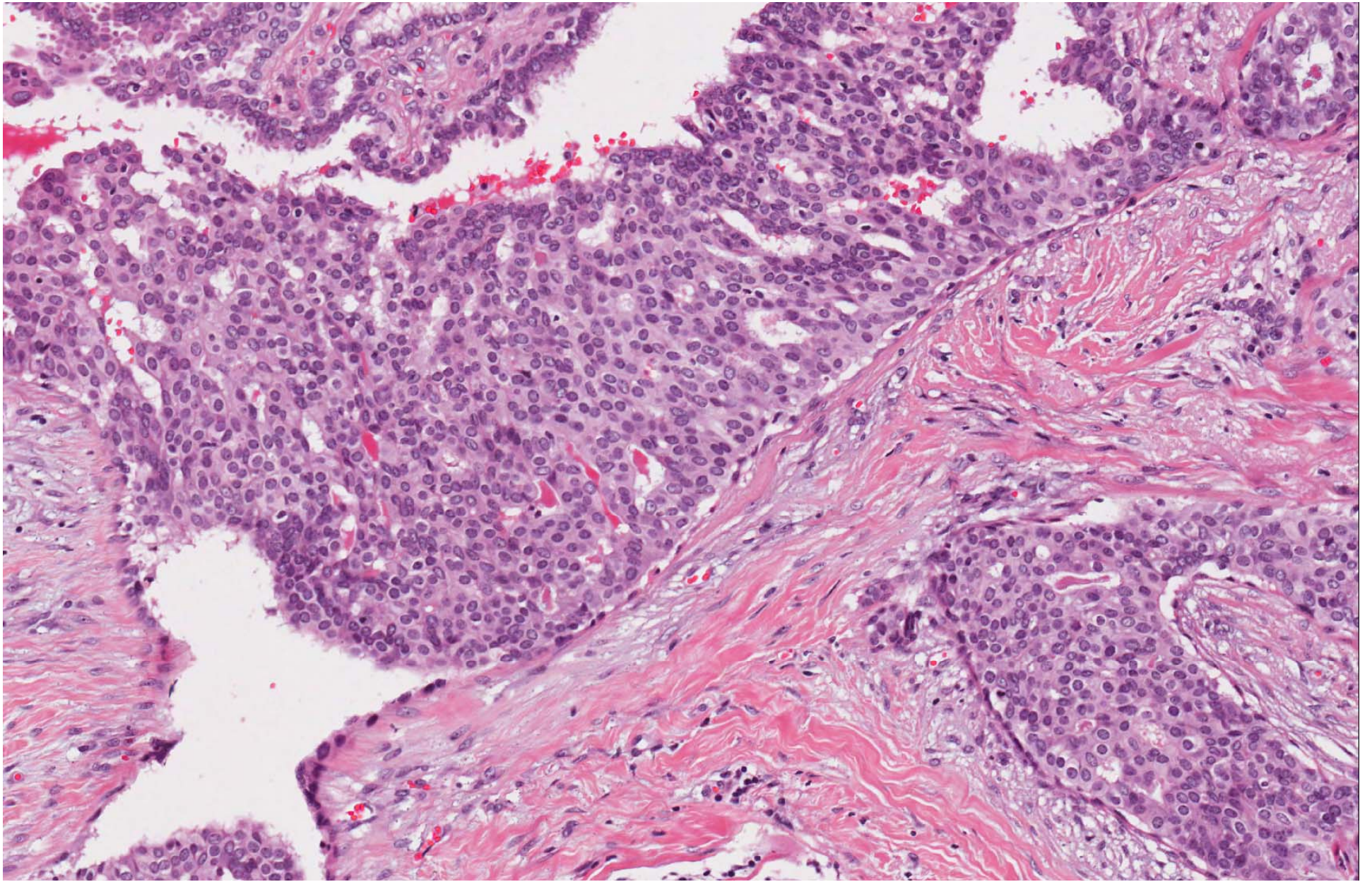
- H10:06381
- 62 year old Chinese female underwent an excision of a right breast lump at the 12 o'clock position.
- A preoperative mammotome core biopsy performed previously was diagnosed as 'intraduct (intracystic) papillomatosis'.

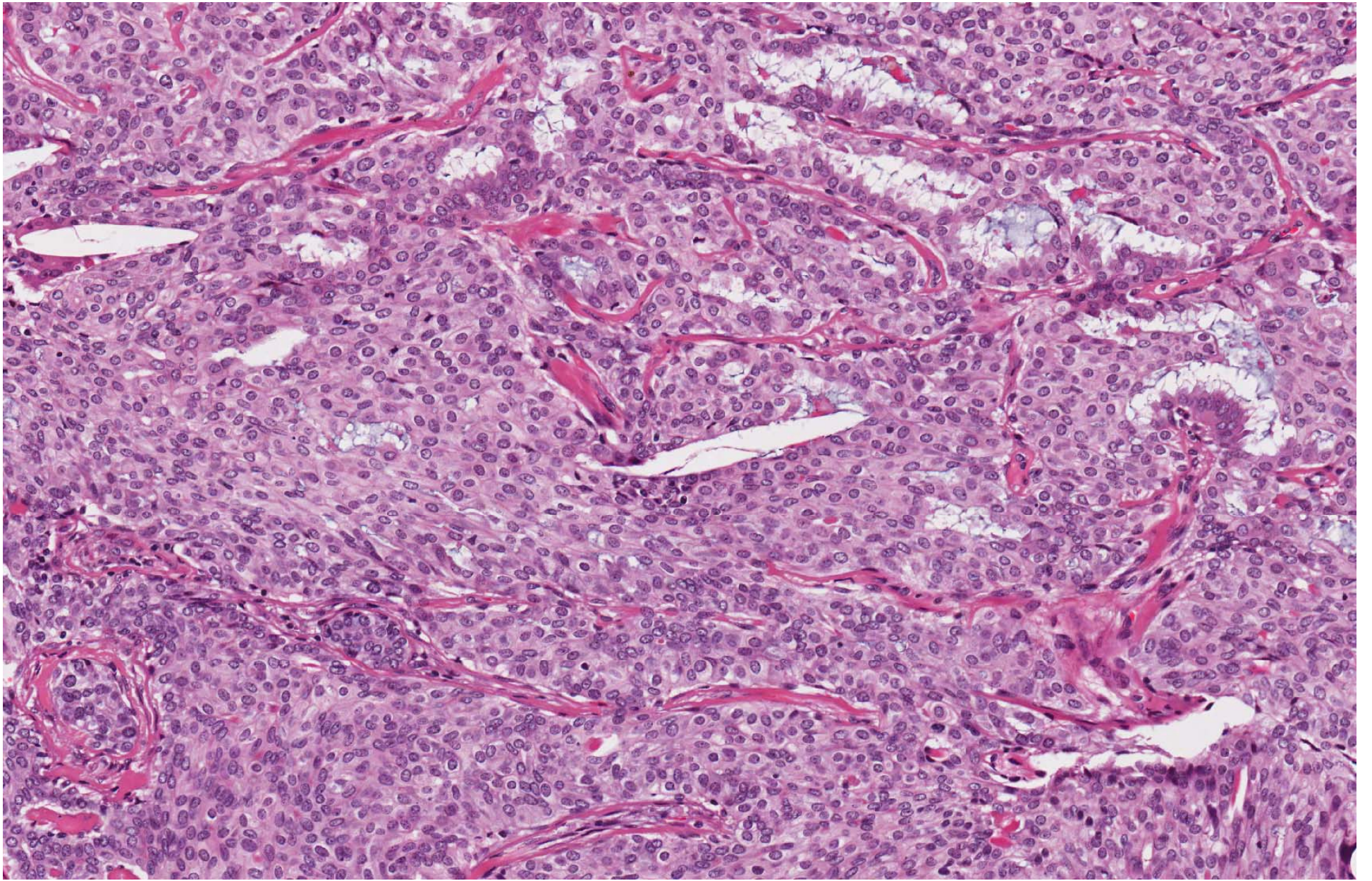


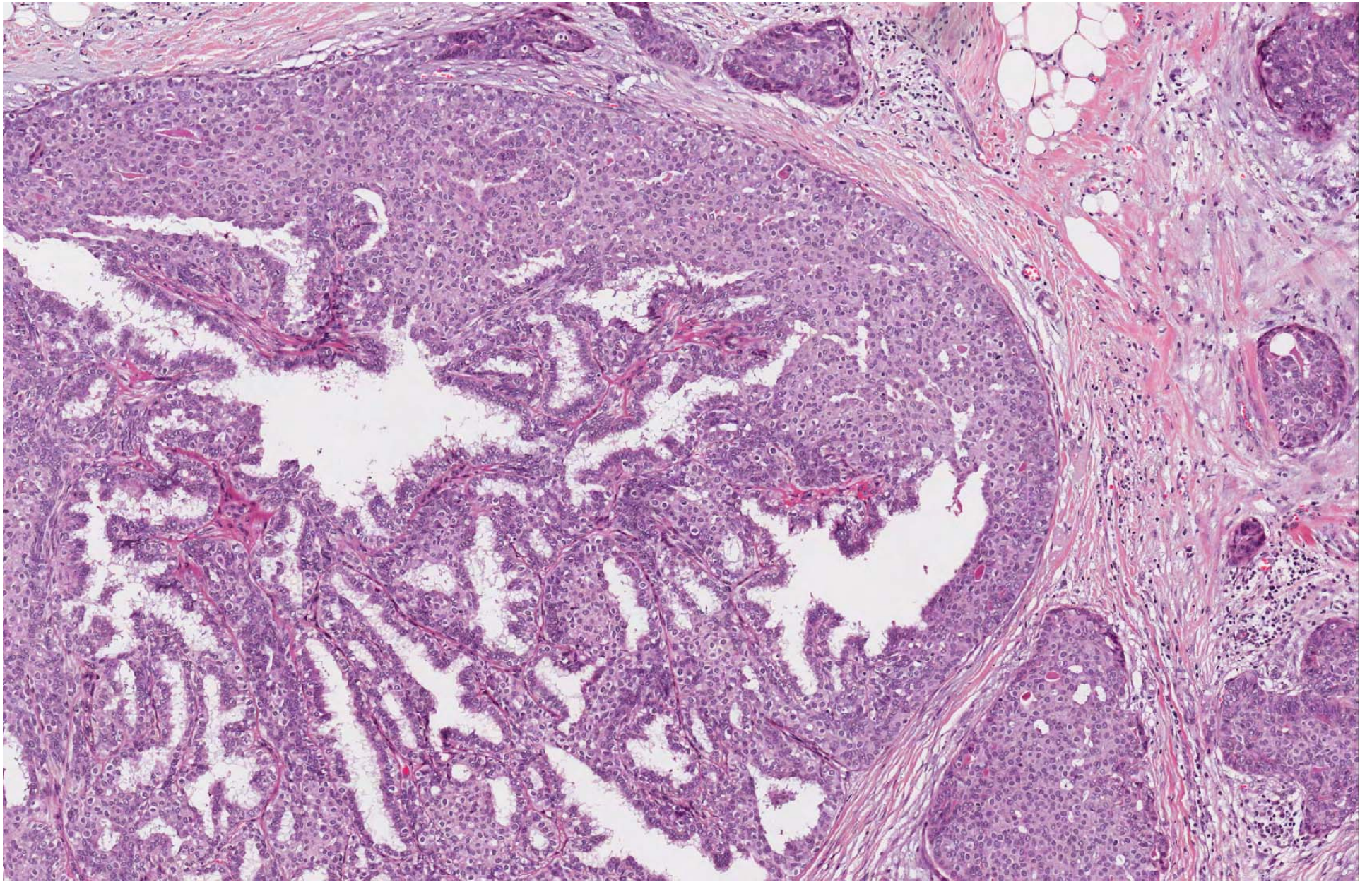


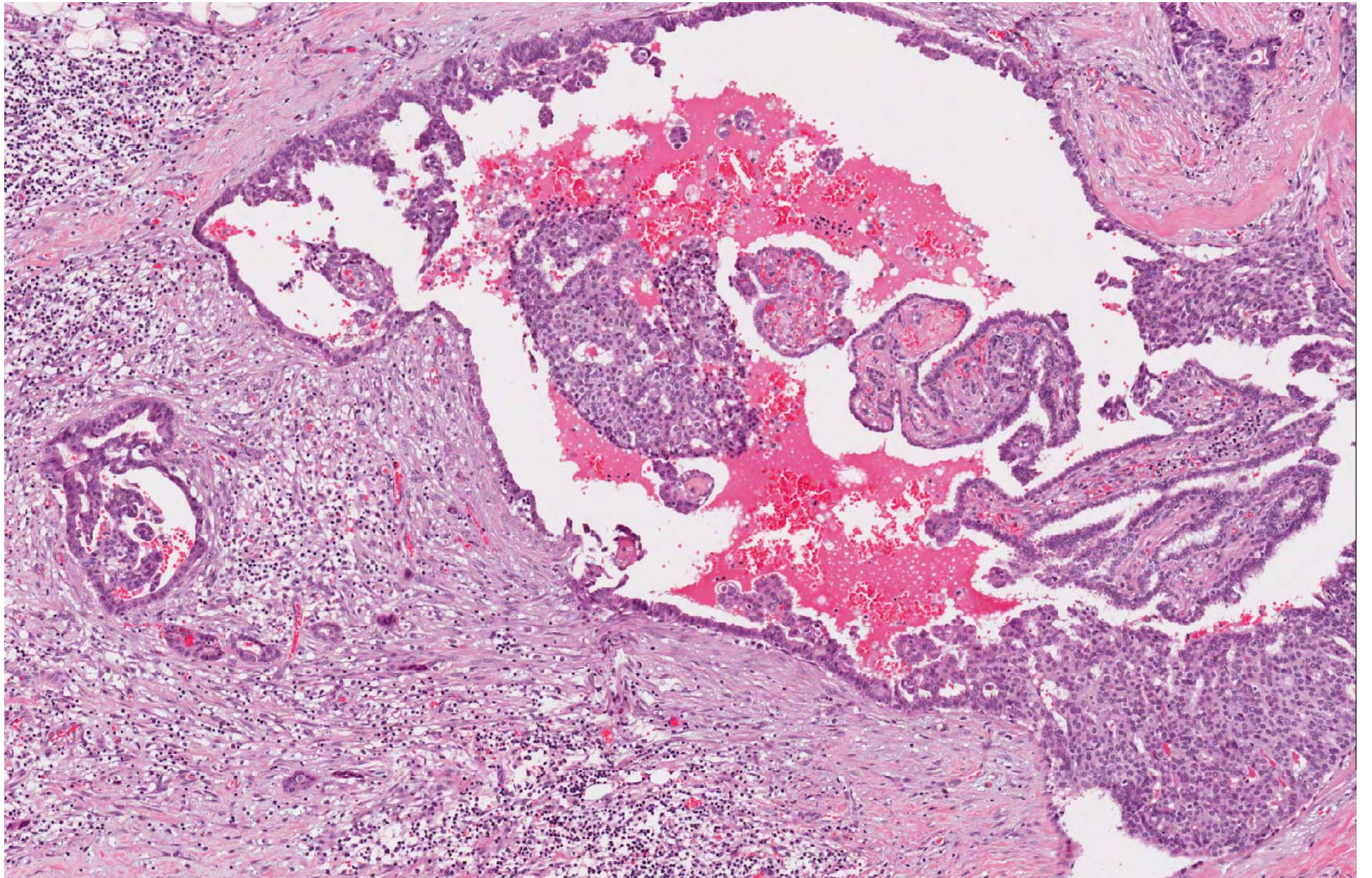


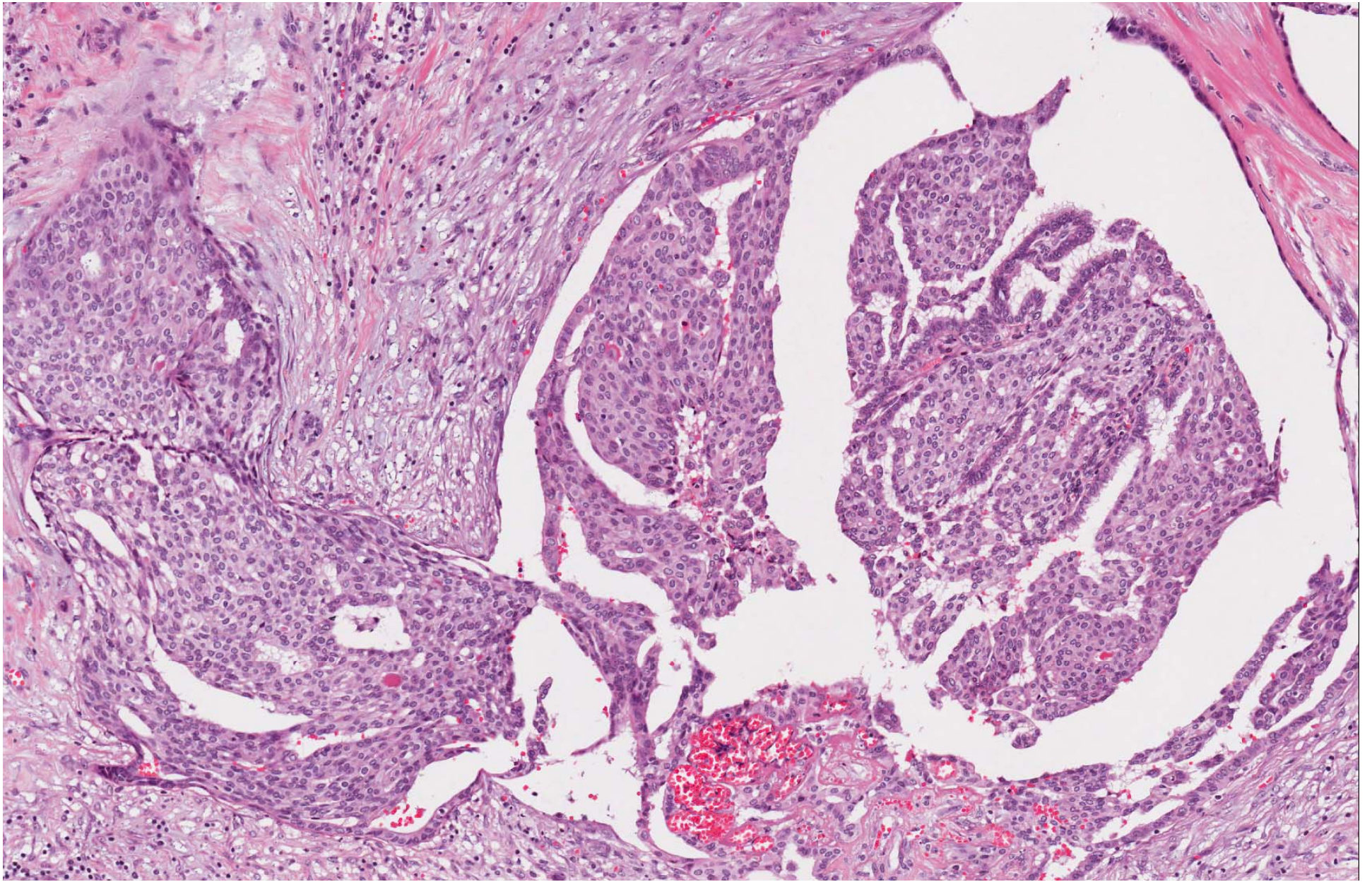


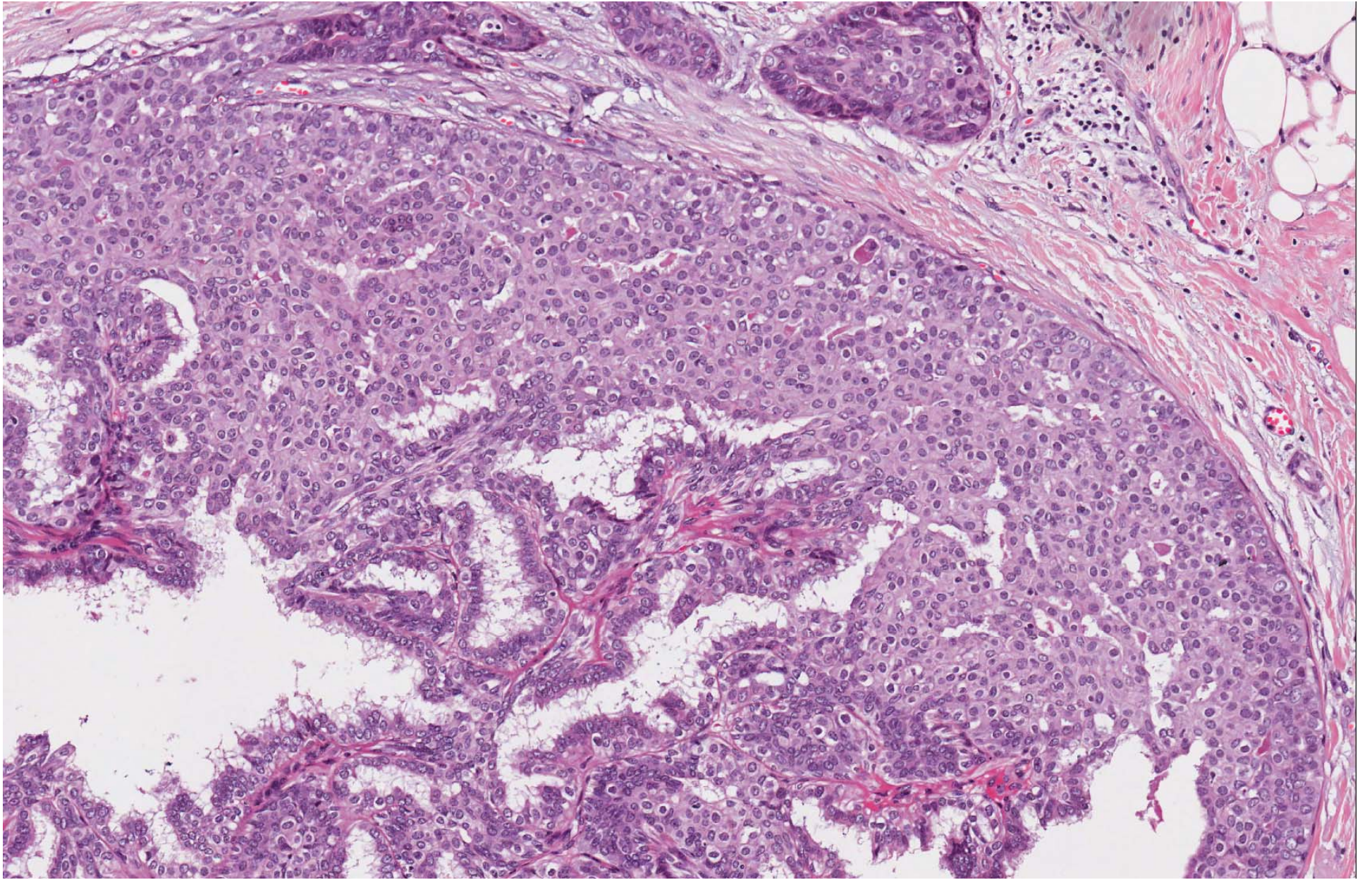


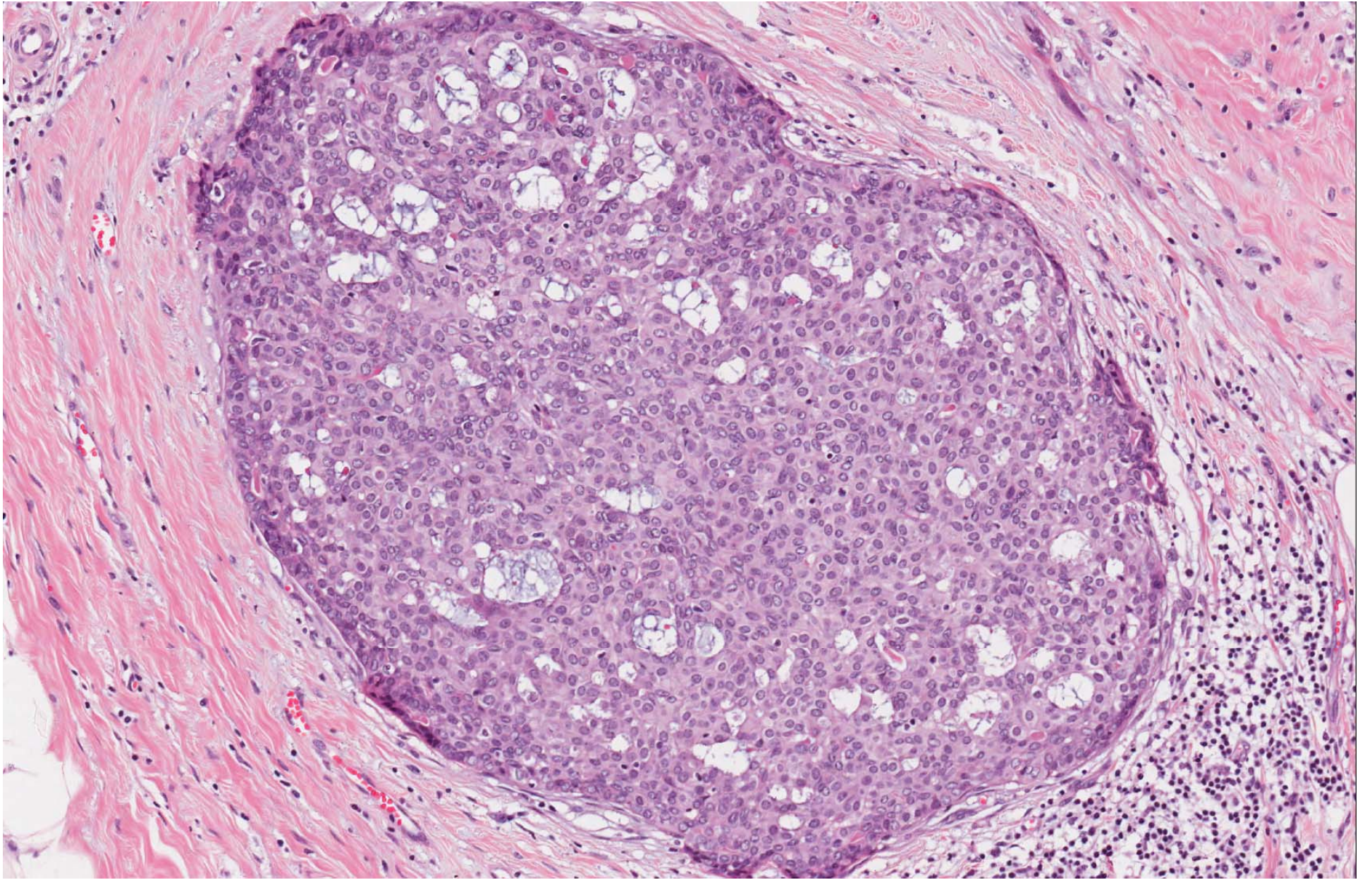


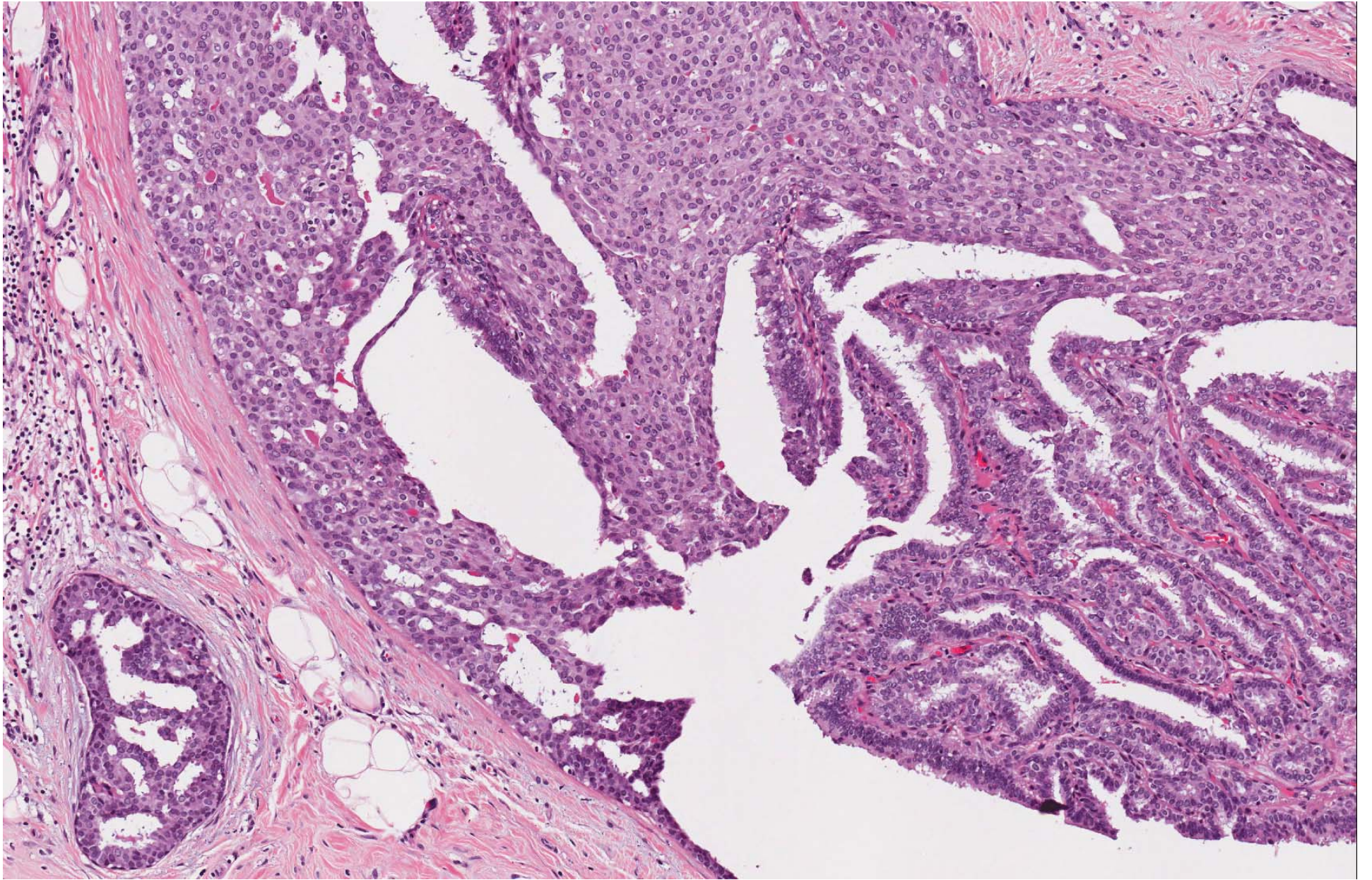


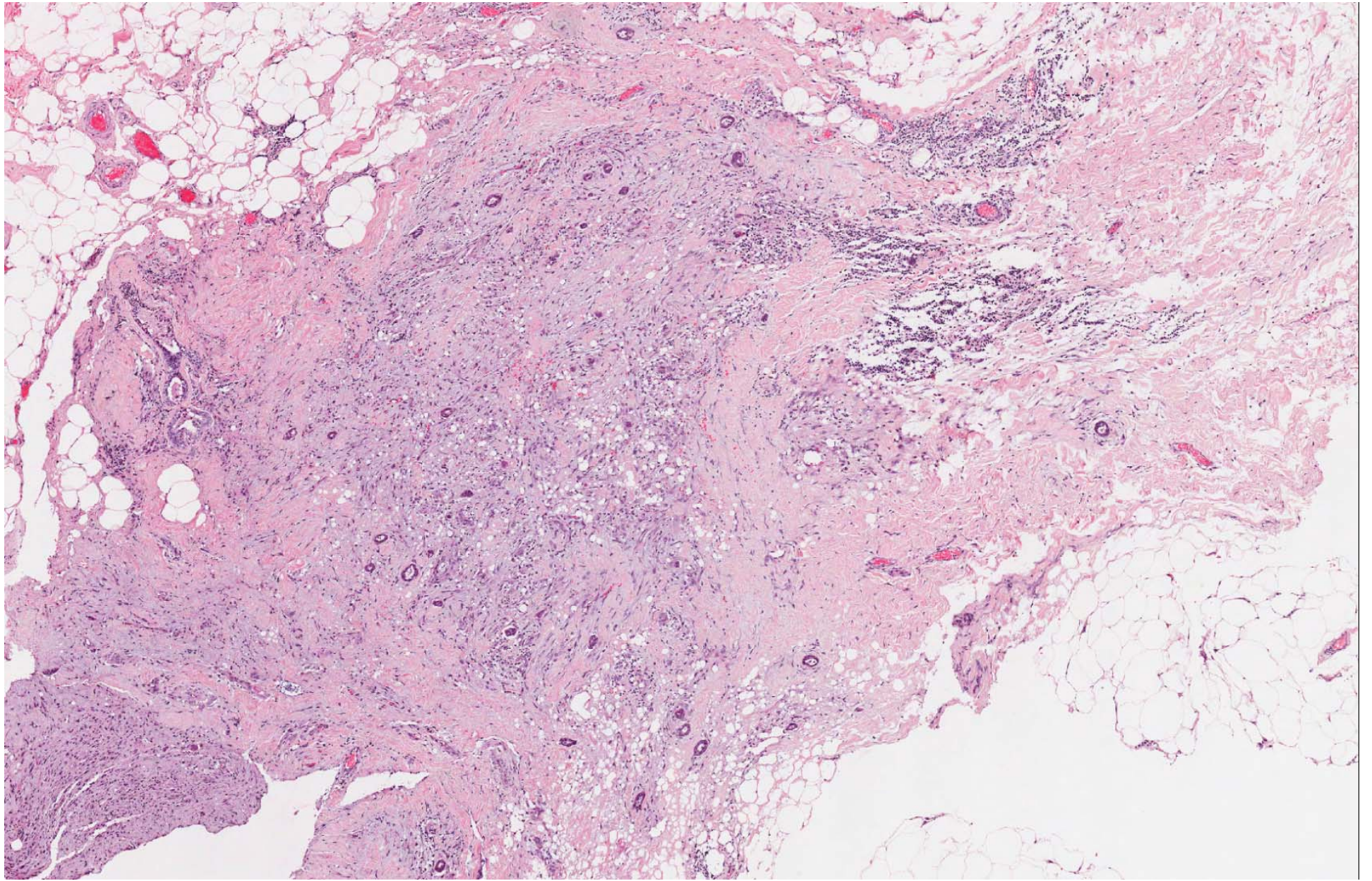


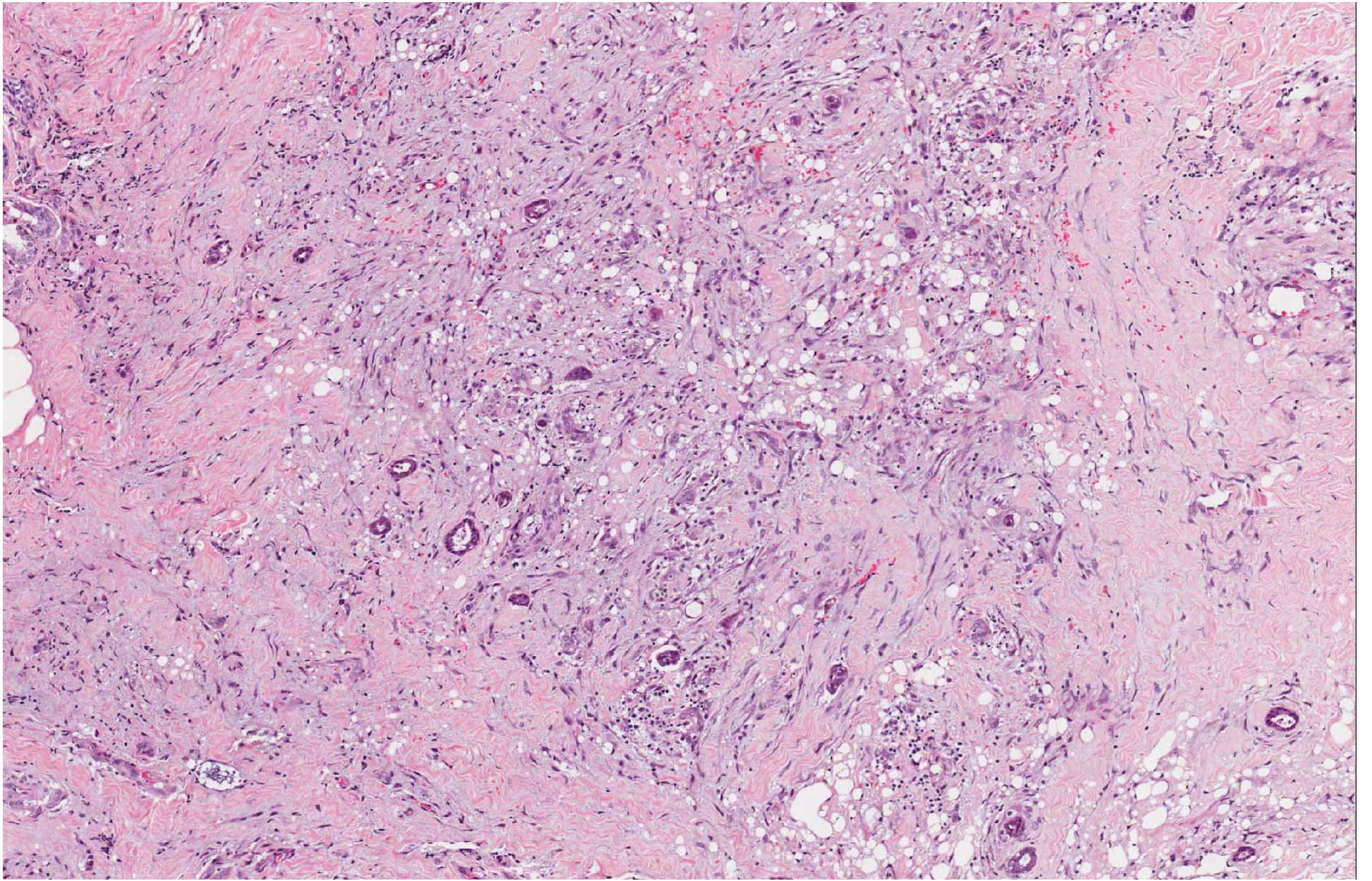


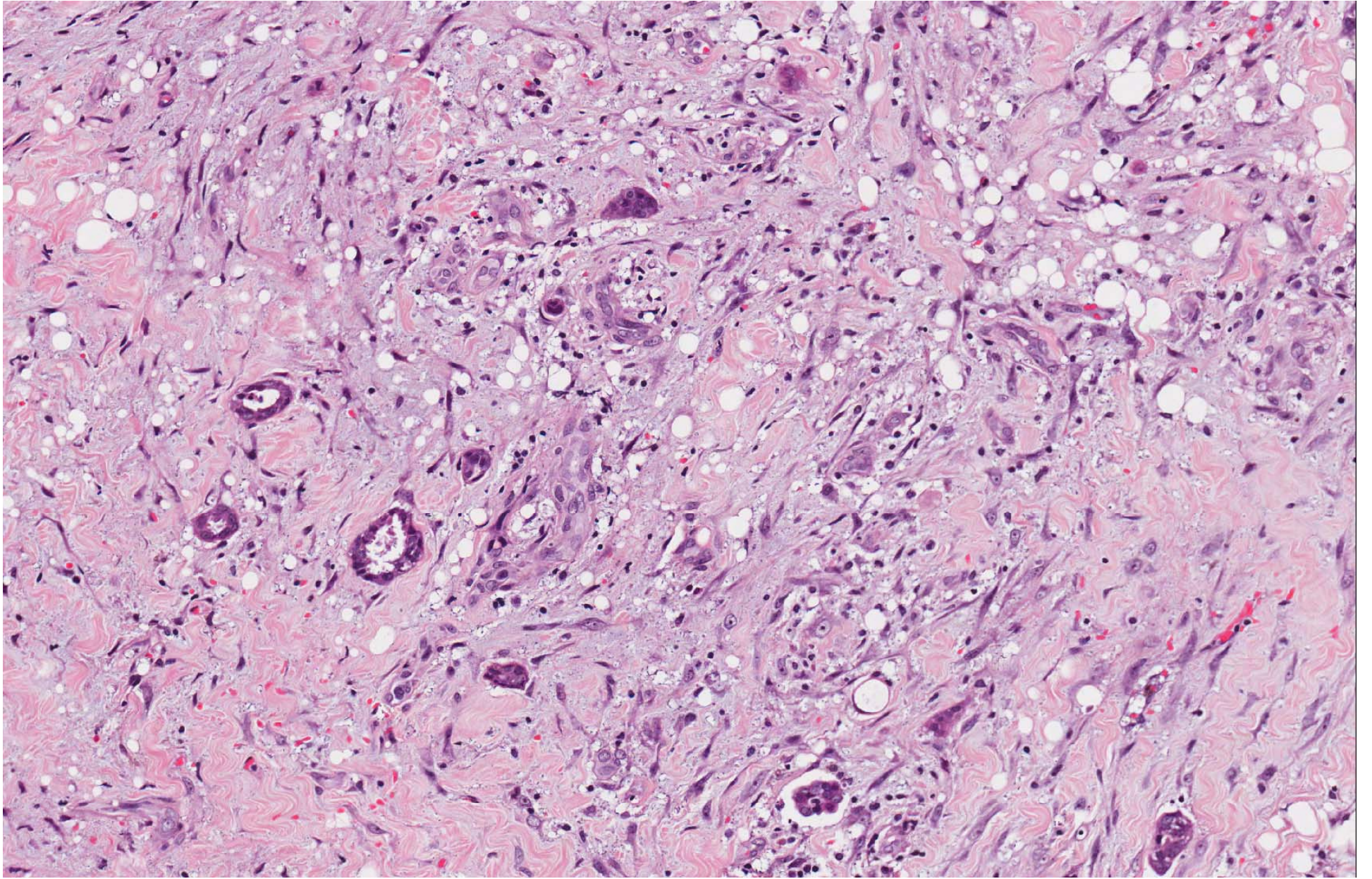


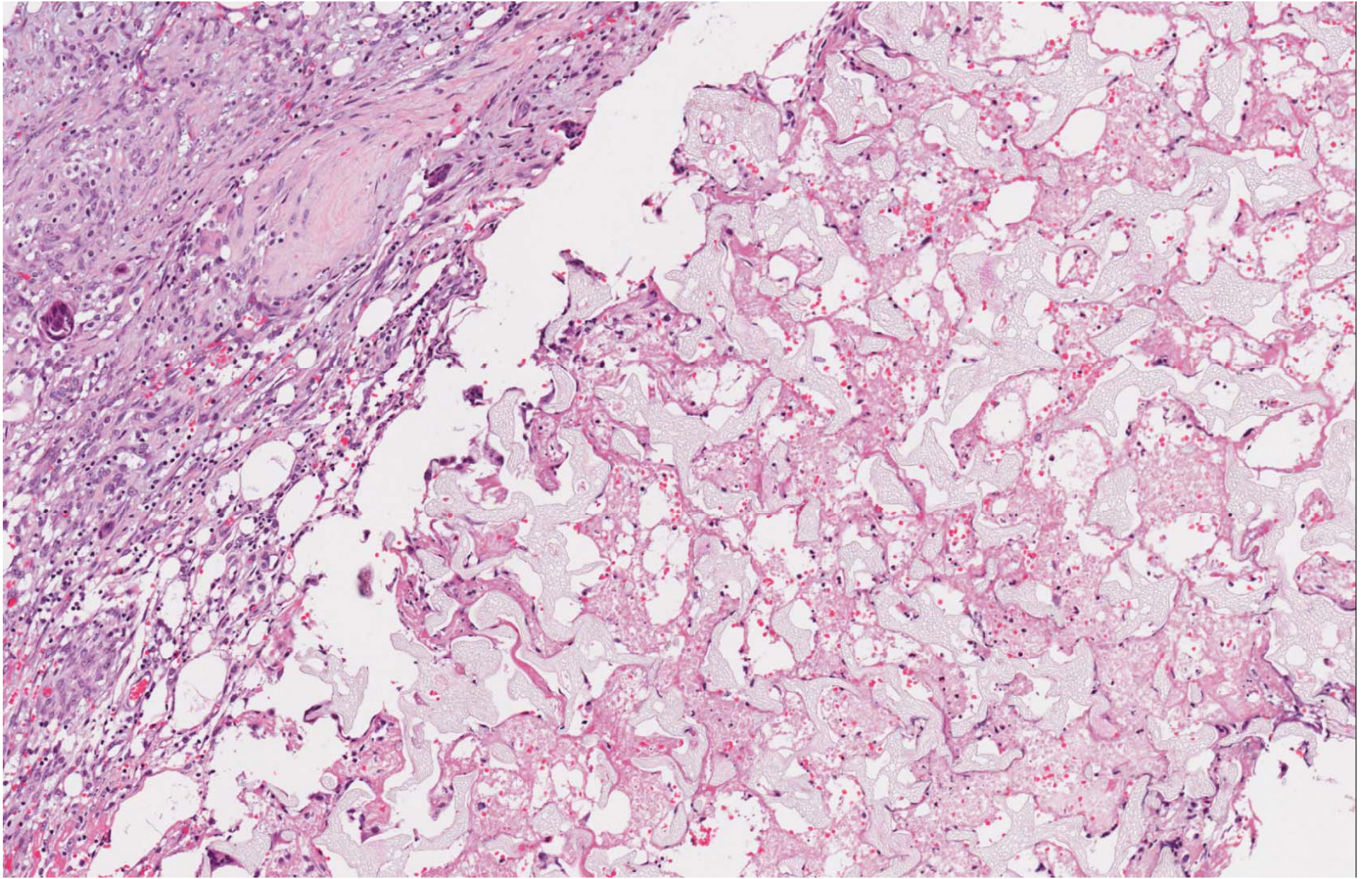


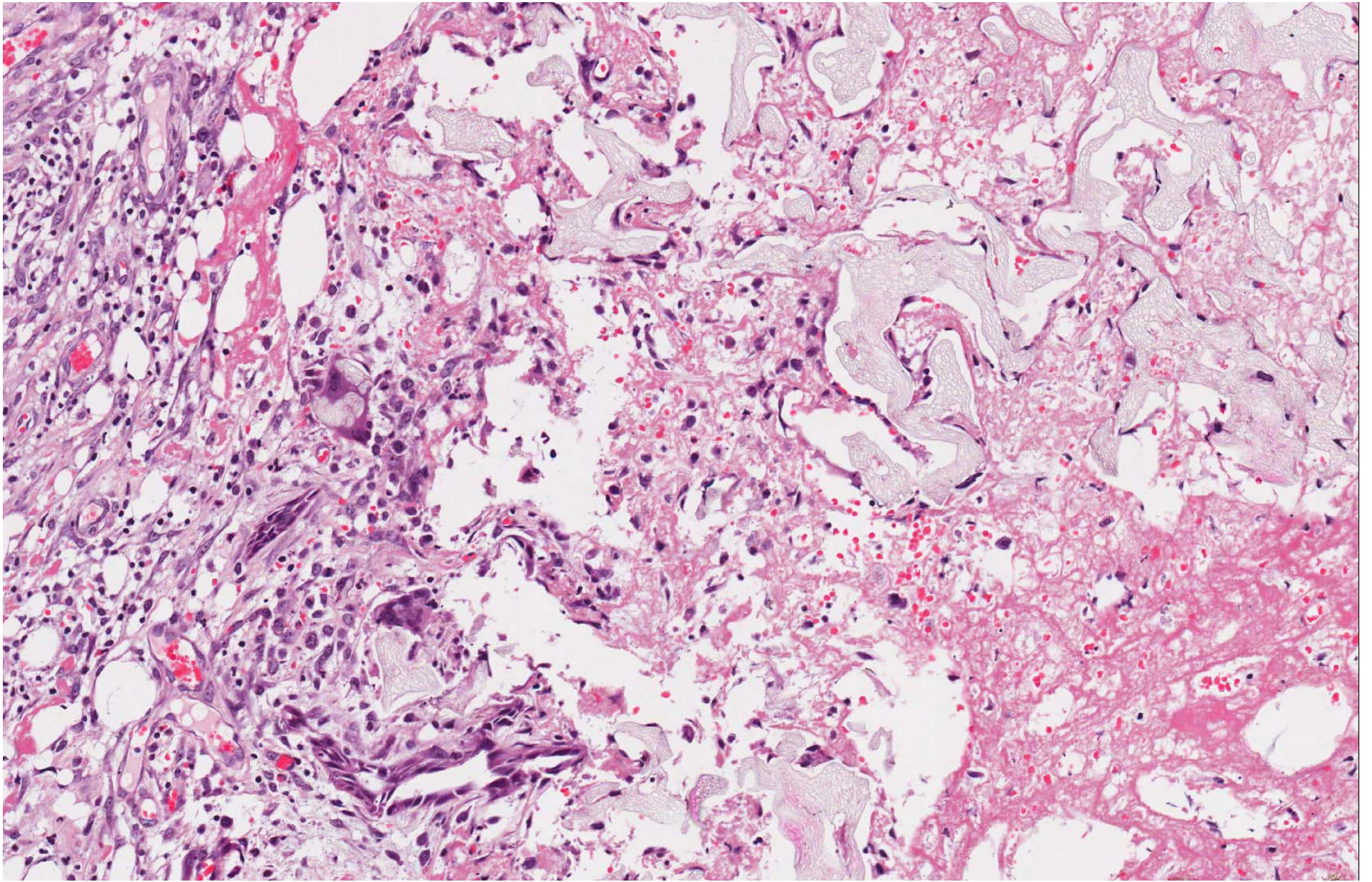




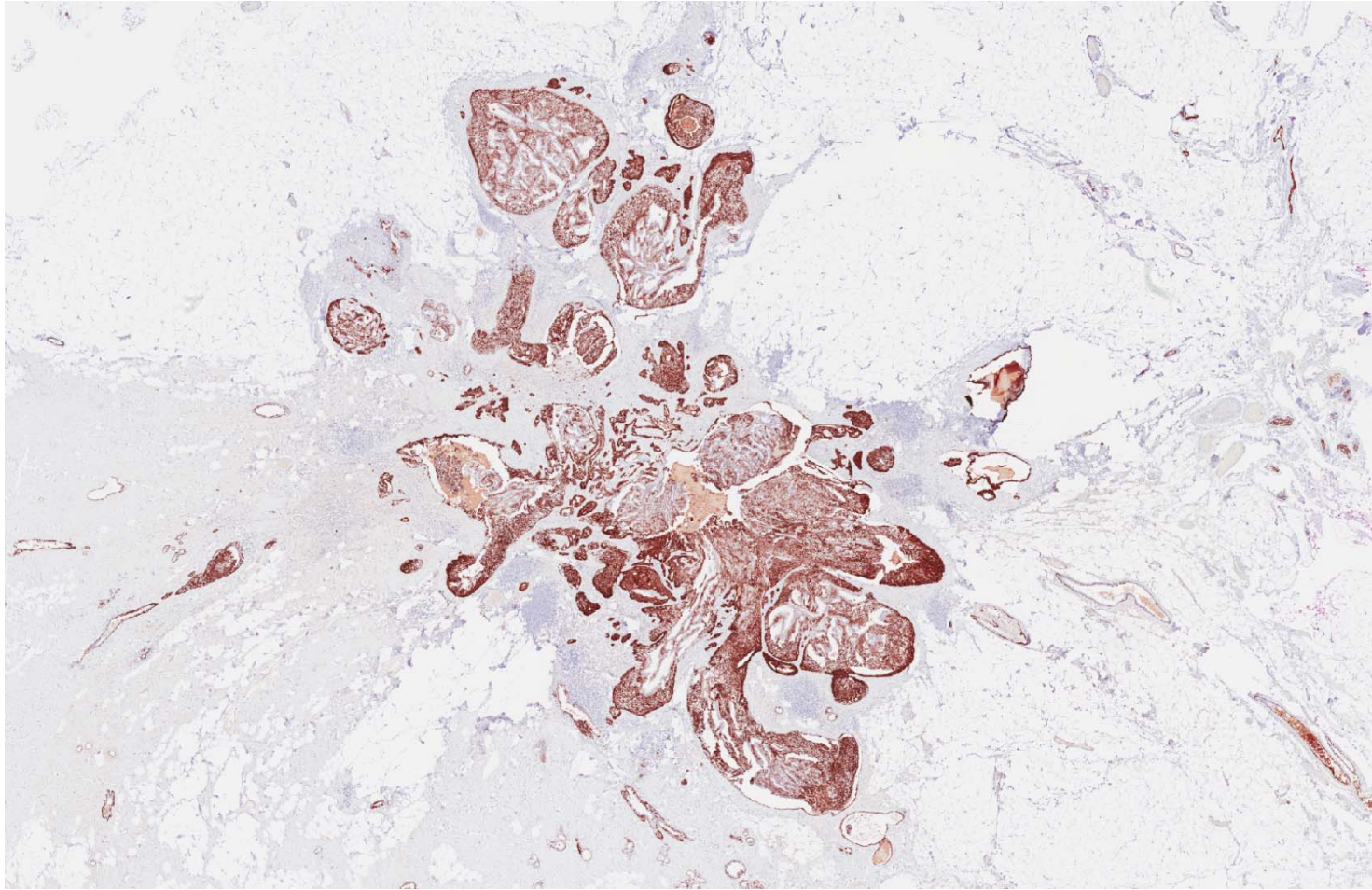




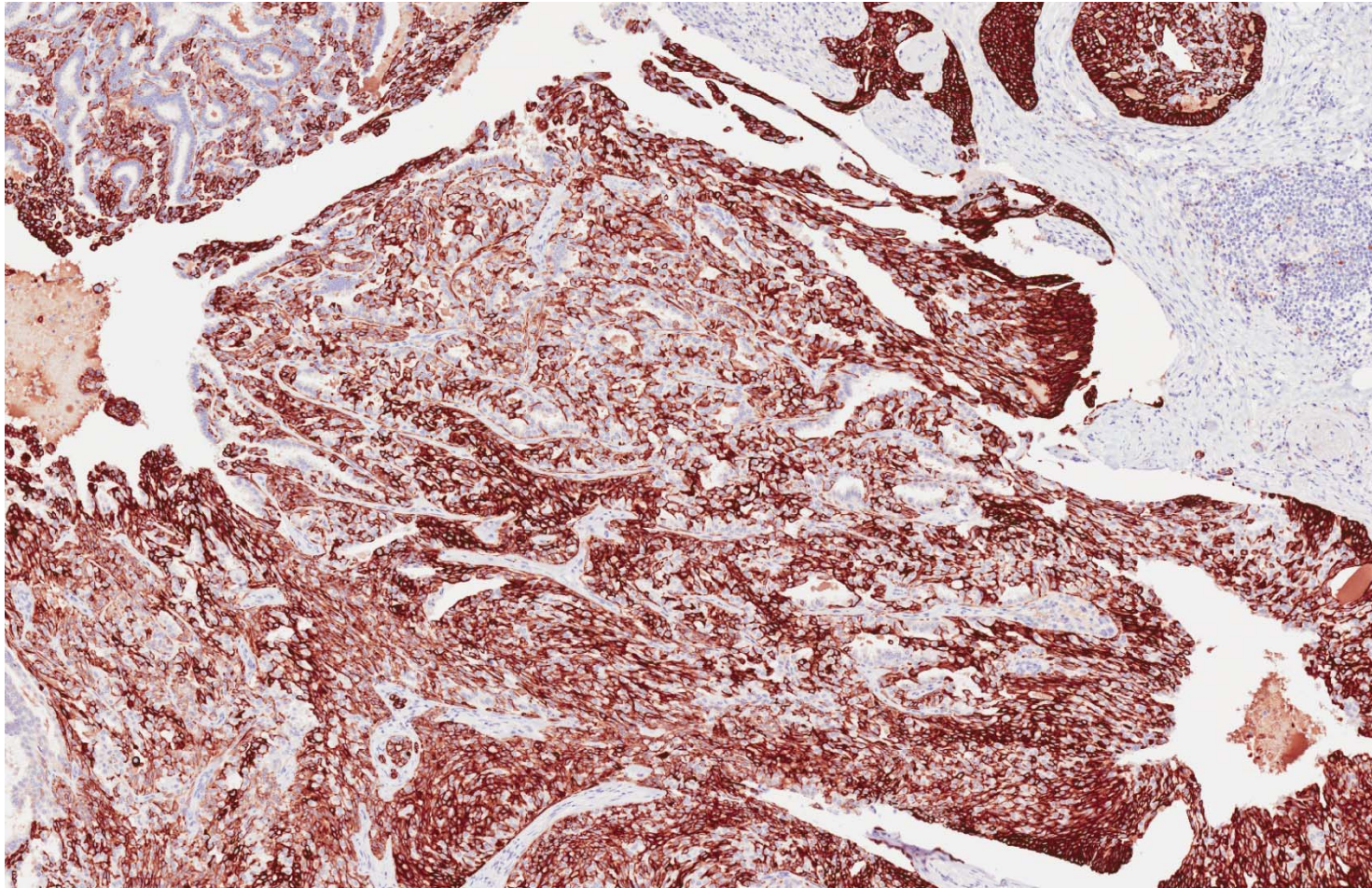




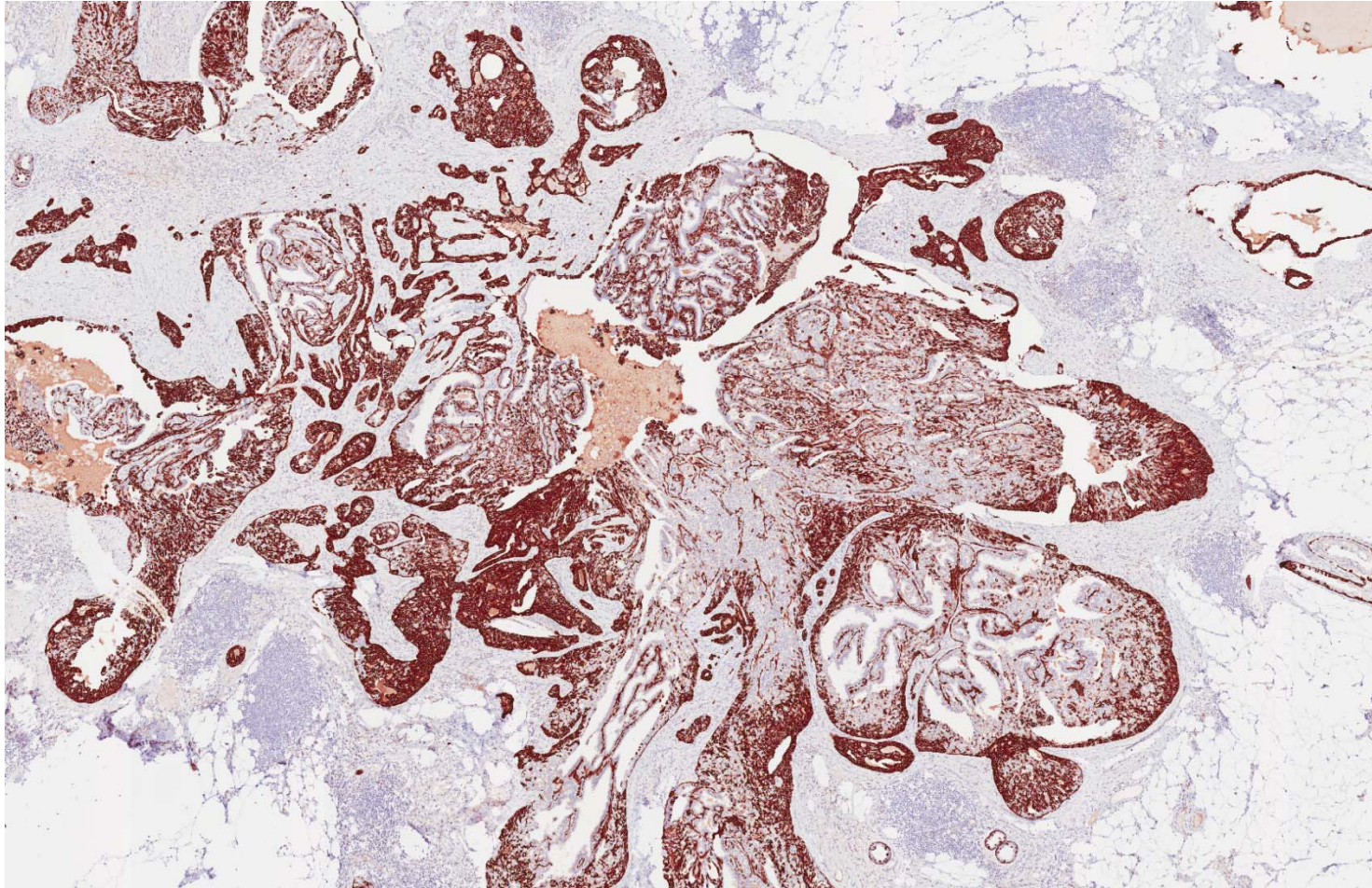
CK5/6



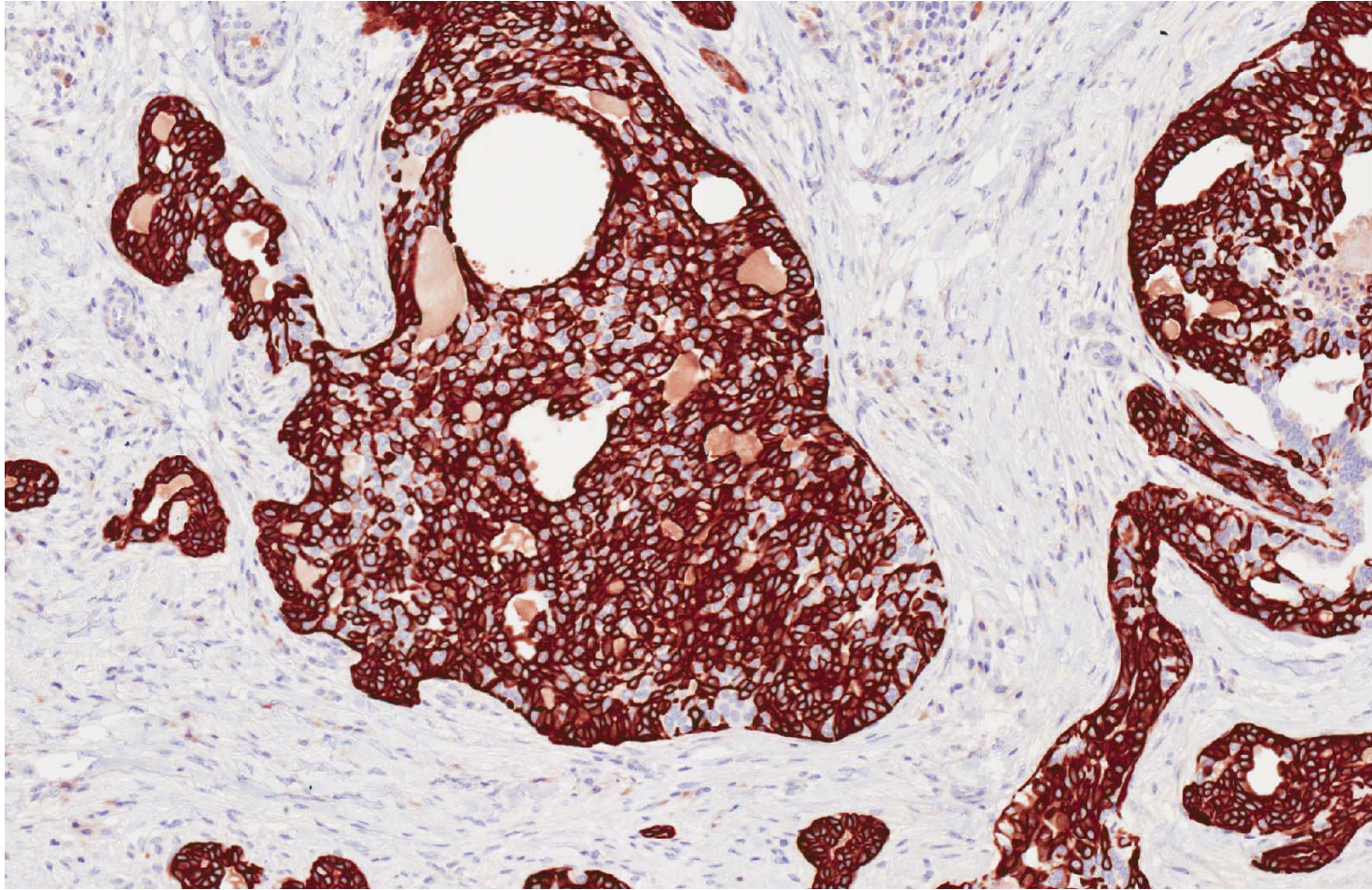
CK5/6



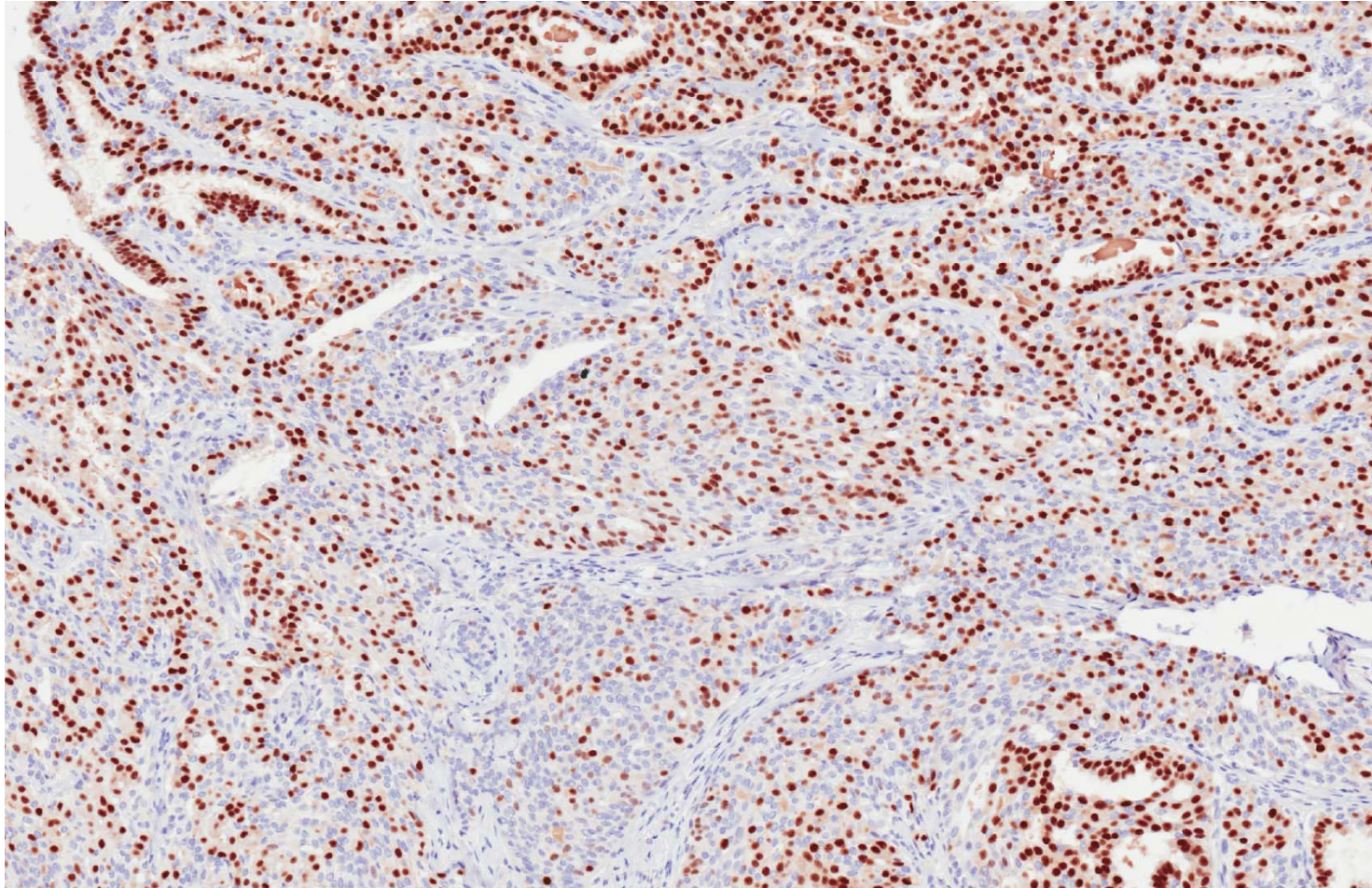
CK14



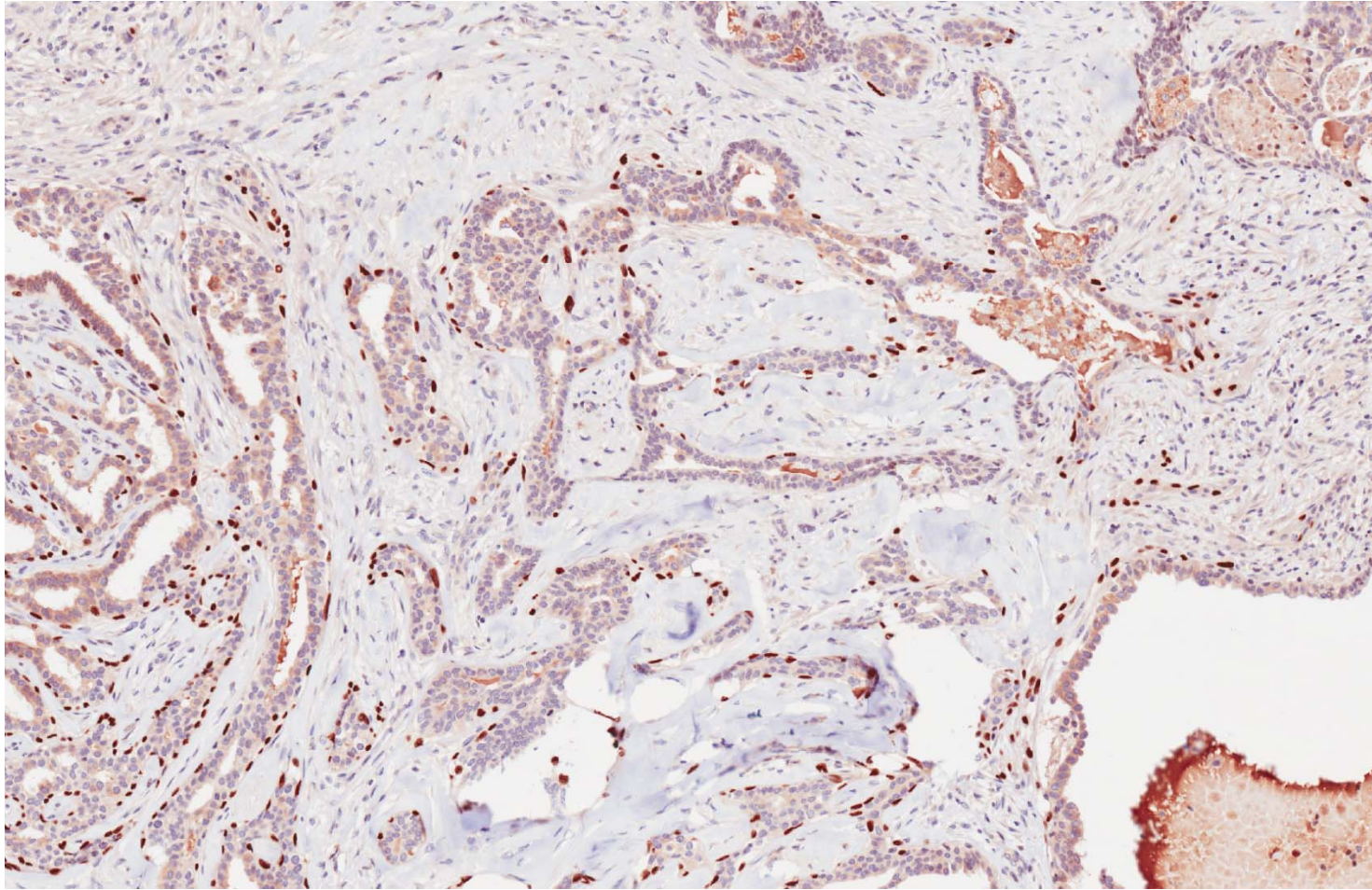
CK14



ER



p63



- Intraductal papilloma with florid usual epithelial hyperplasia and biopsy changes.
- Gel foam from mammotome procedure.

Learning points

- Usual epithelial hyperplasia in papilloma vs ADH/DCIS.
- Dislocated epithelial nests from previous procedure.
- Gel foam from 2nd generation mammotome machine that allows insertion of small gel-like capsules that help with haemostasis.