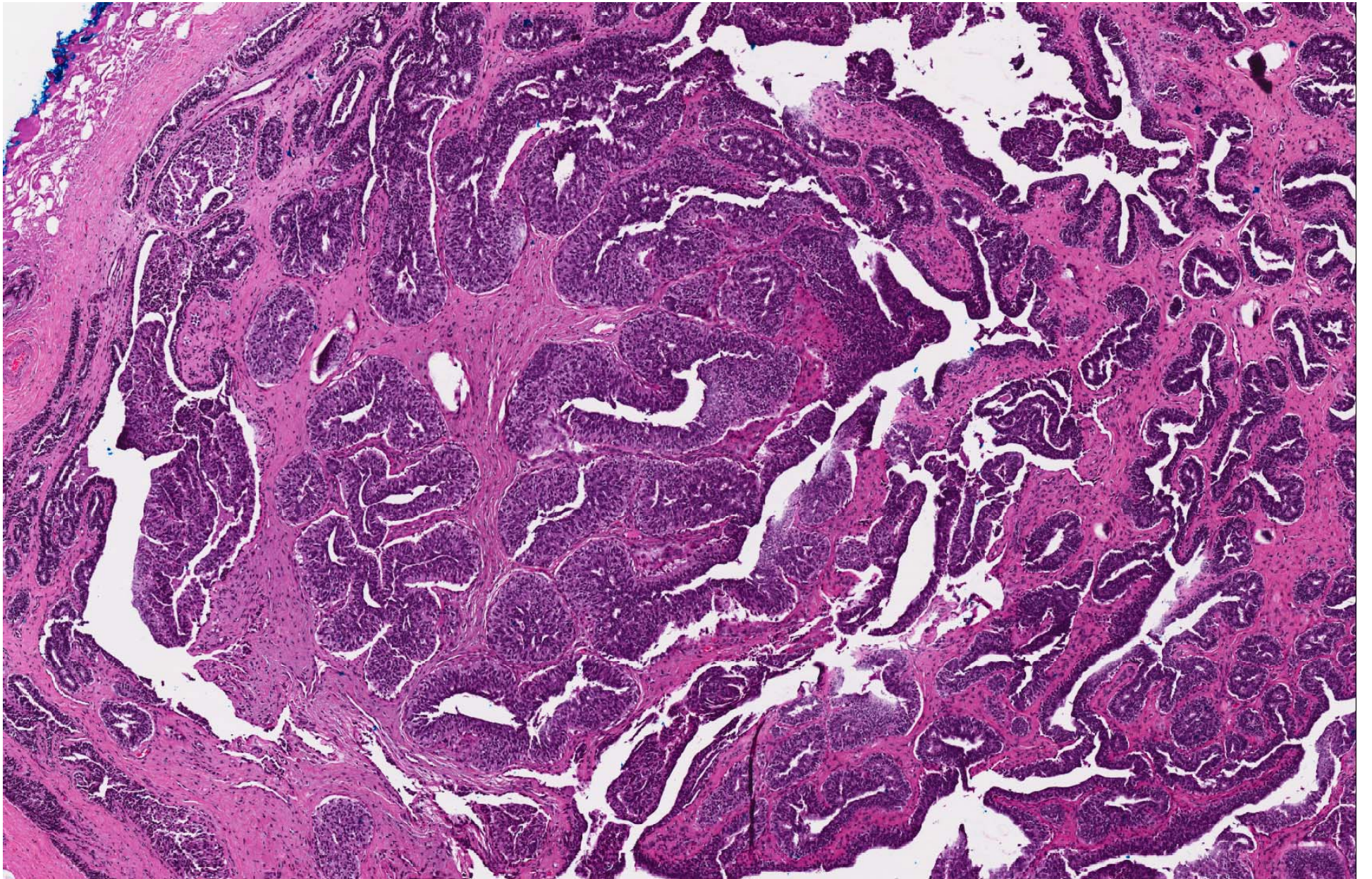
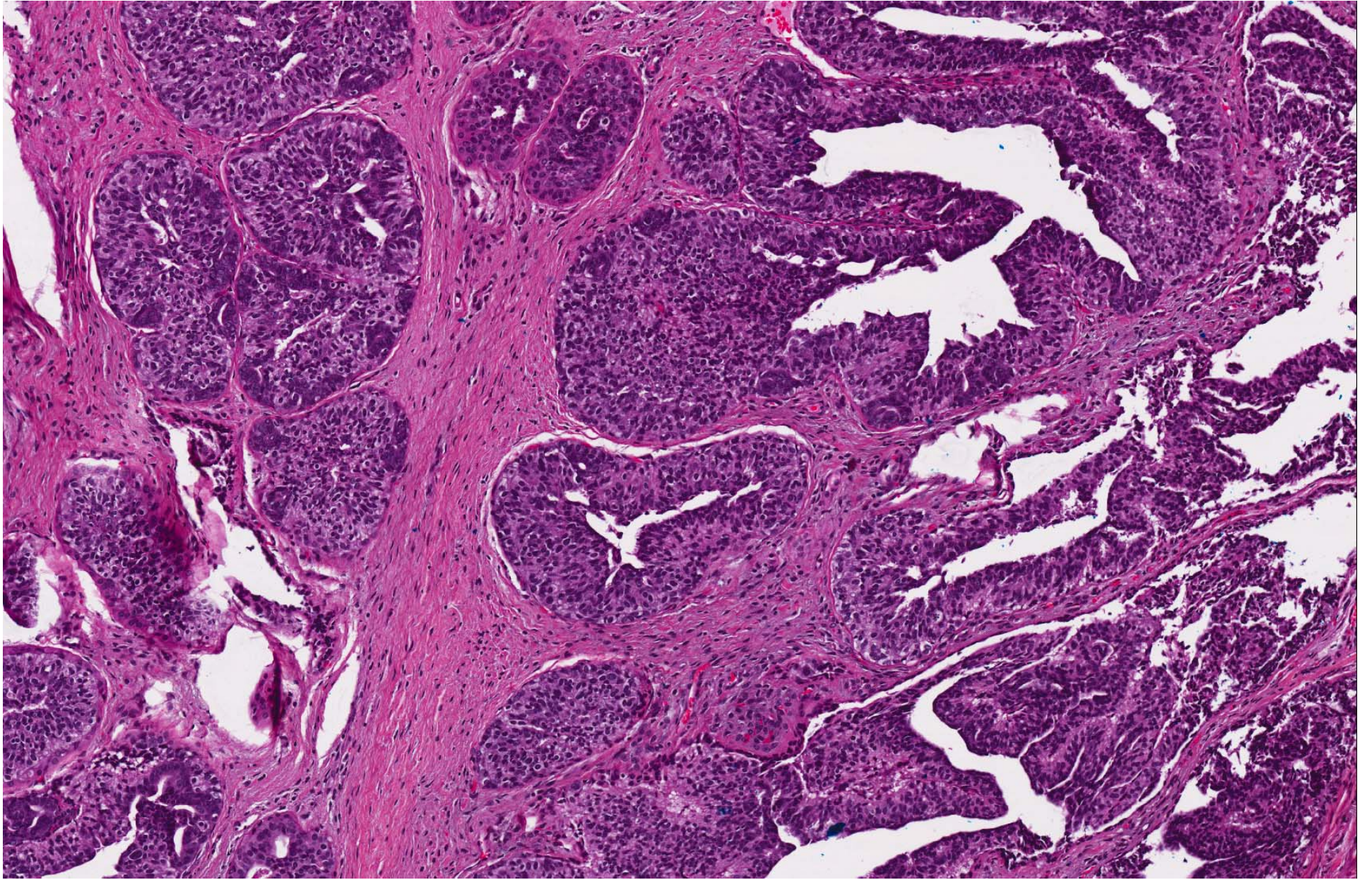
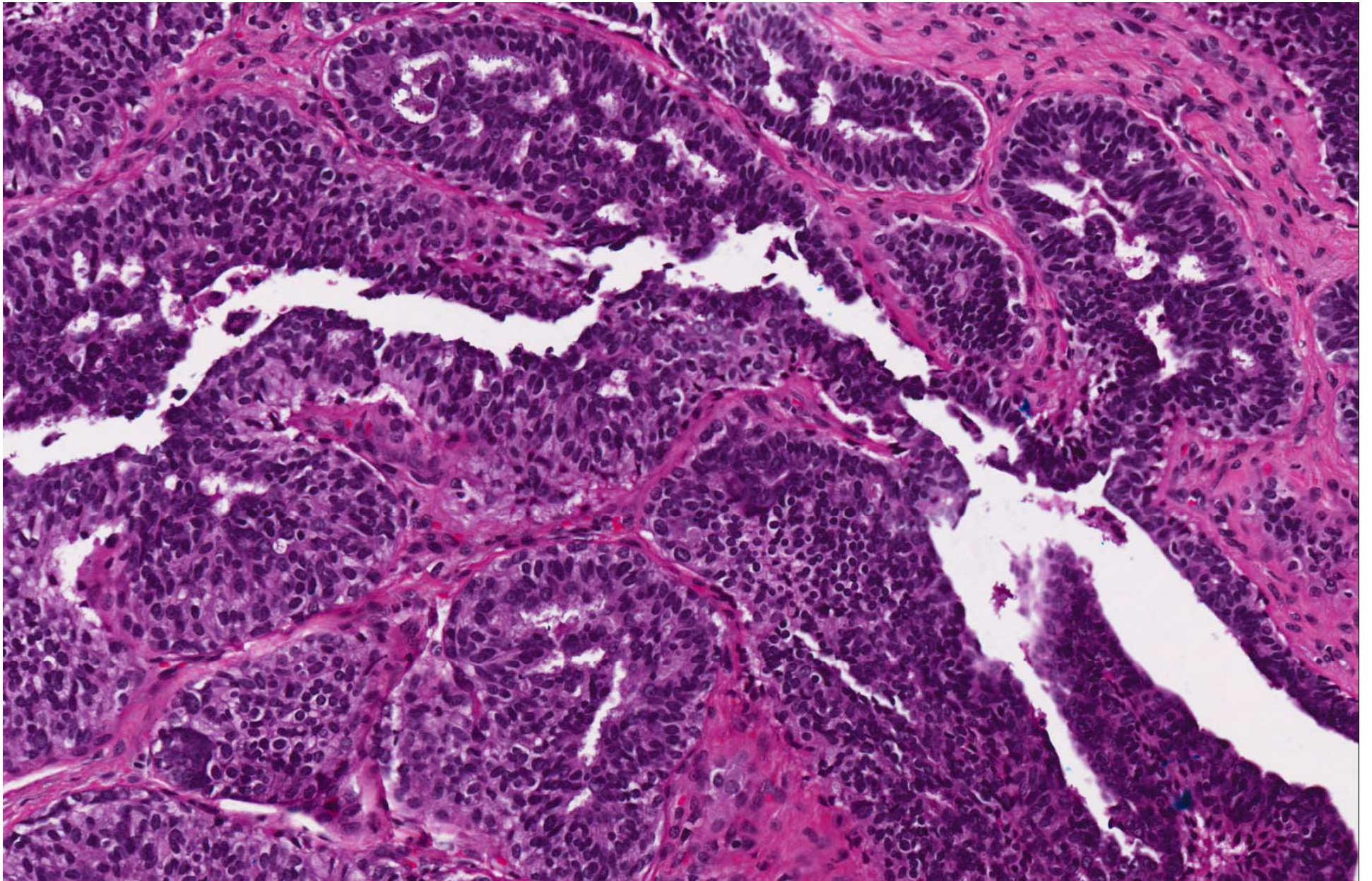
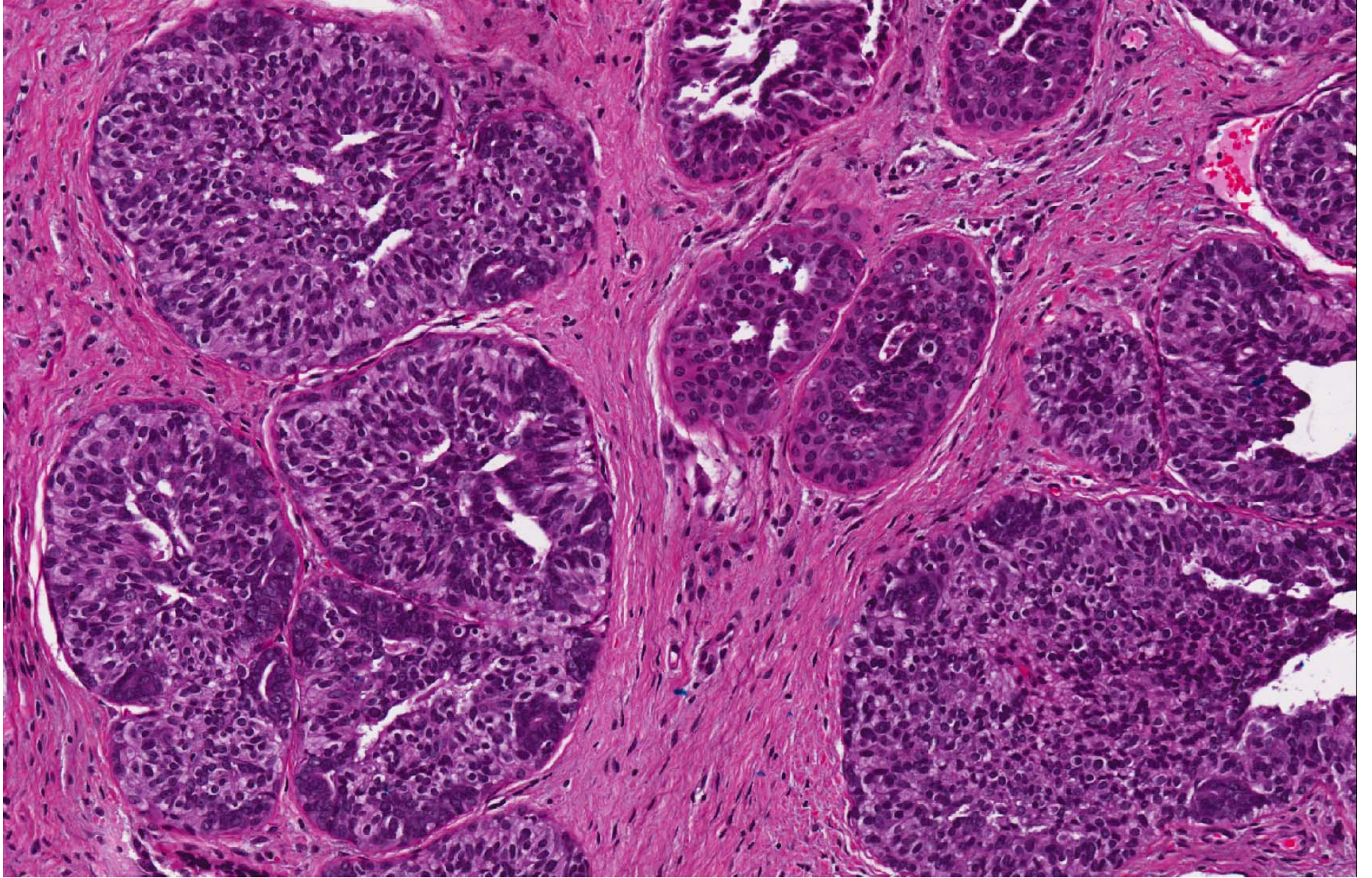


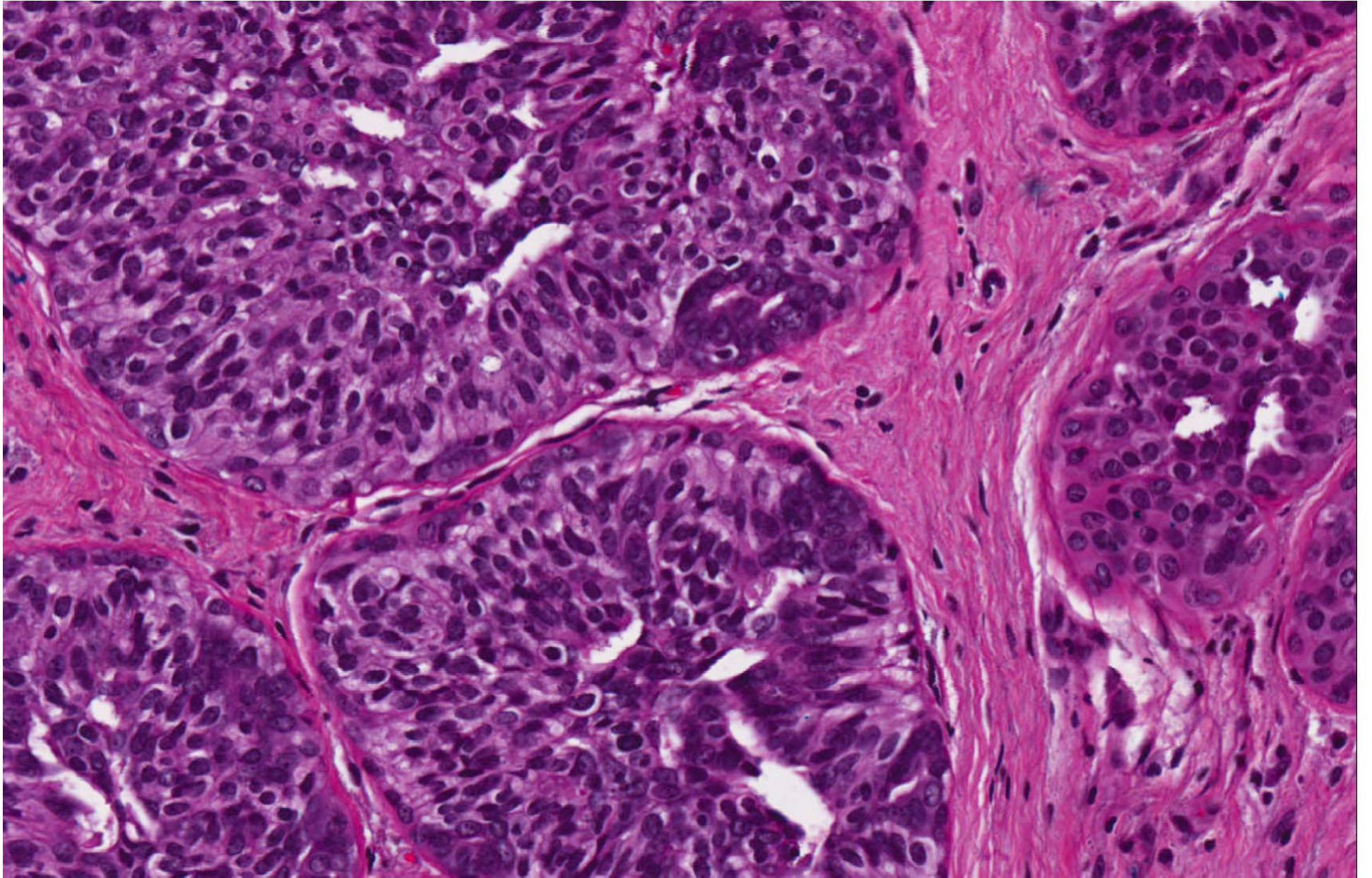
- Set A.7
- 45 year old female with 3 breast lumps underwent excision biopsy of all 3 lumps. Two of the lumps were fibroadenomas. Current slide (A2) is a representative histologic section of the third lesion.

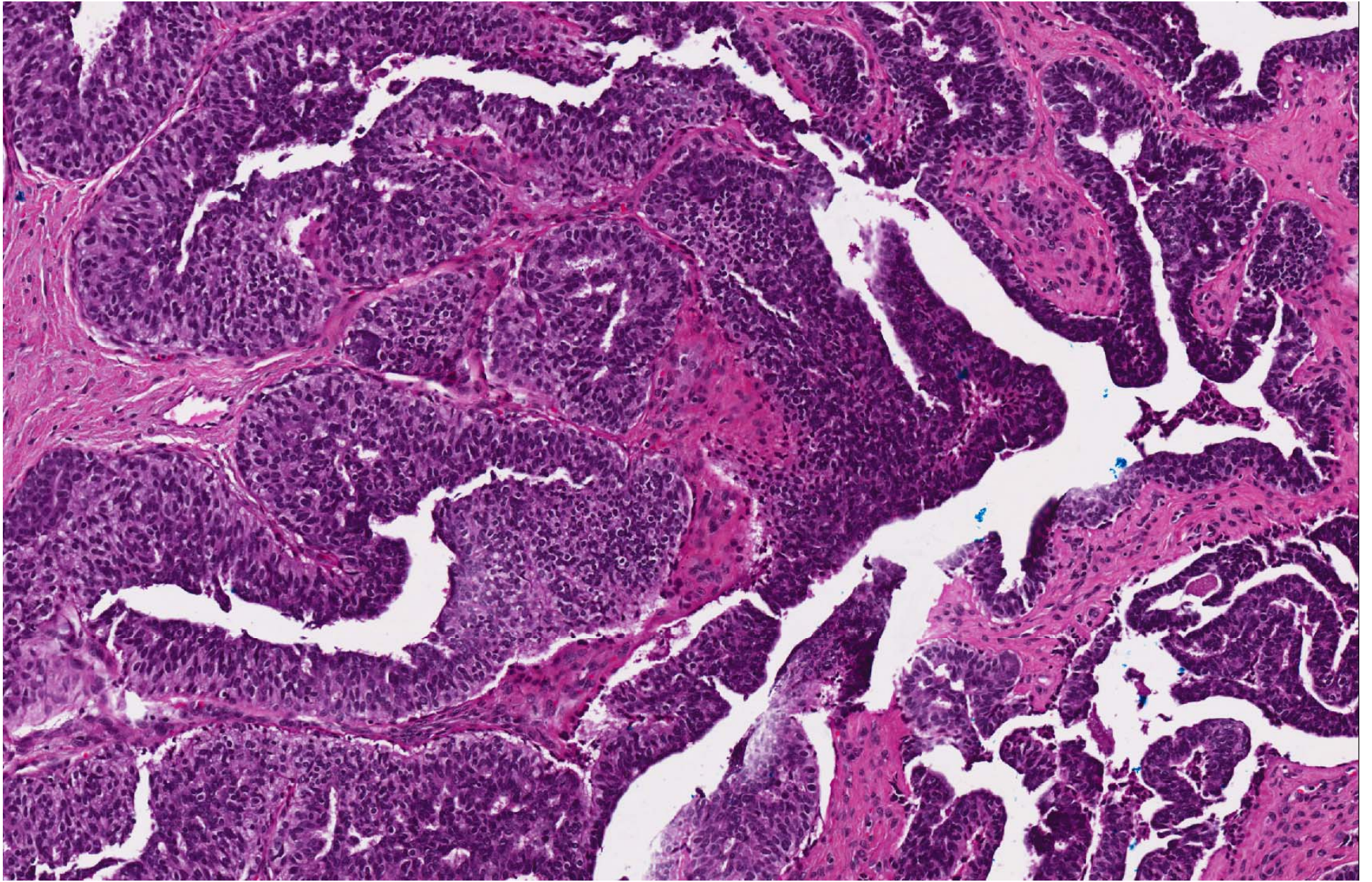


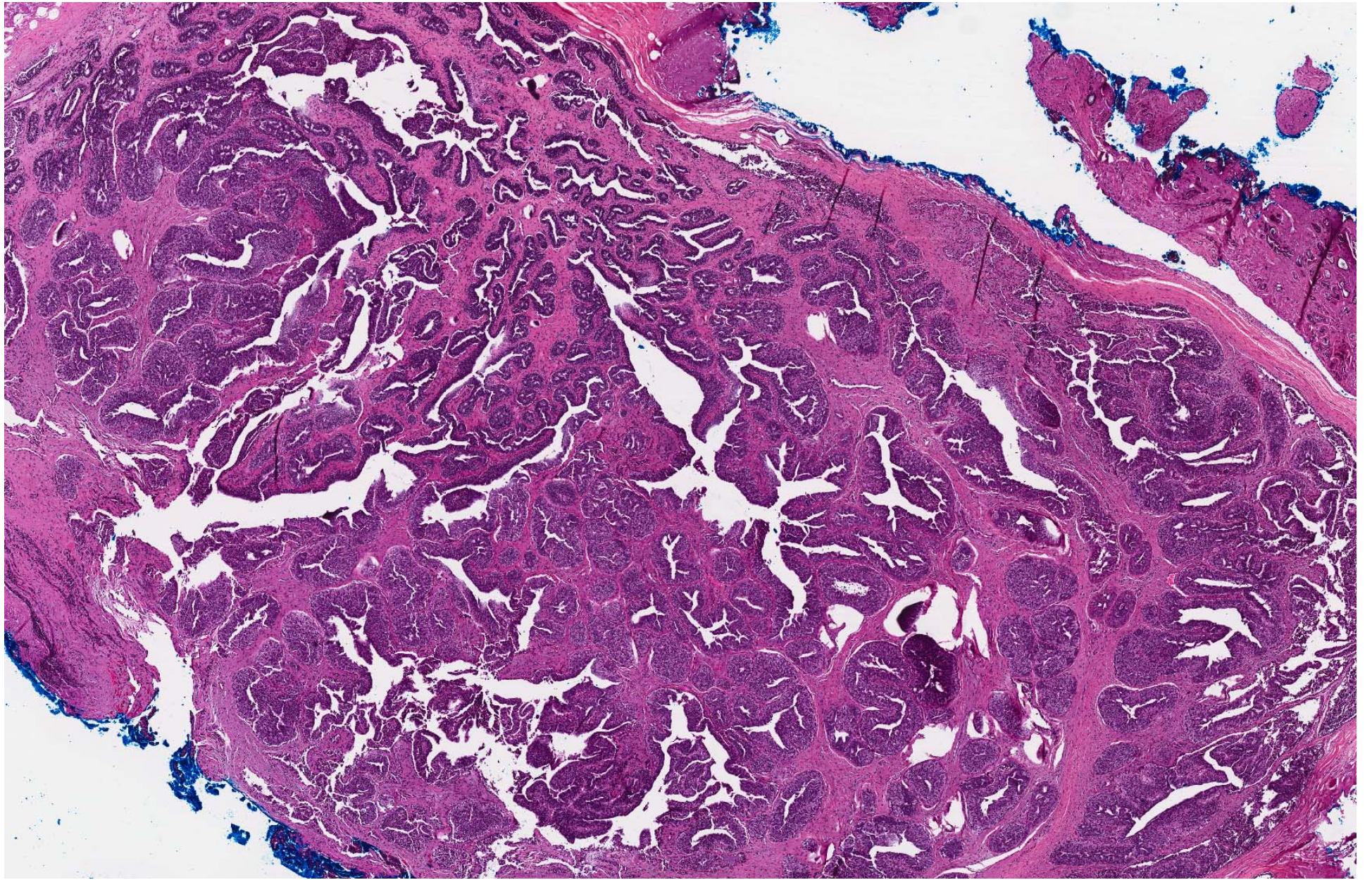




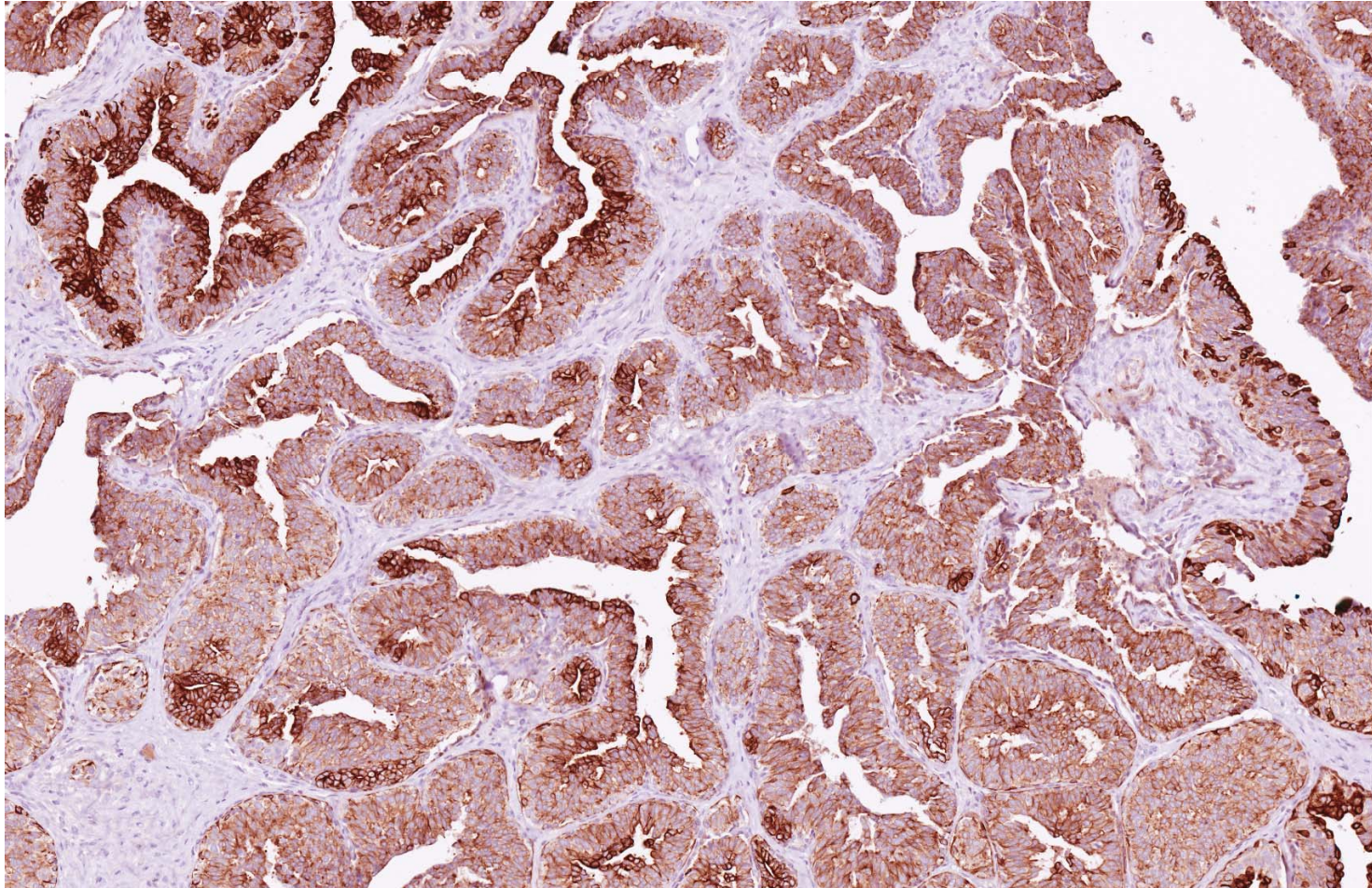




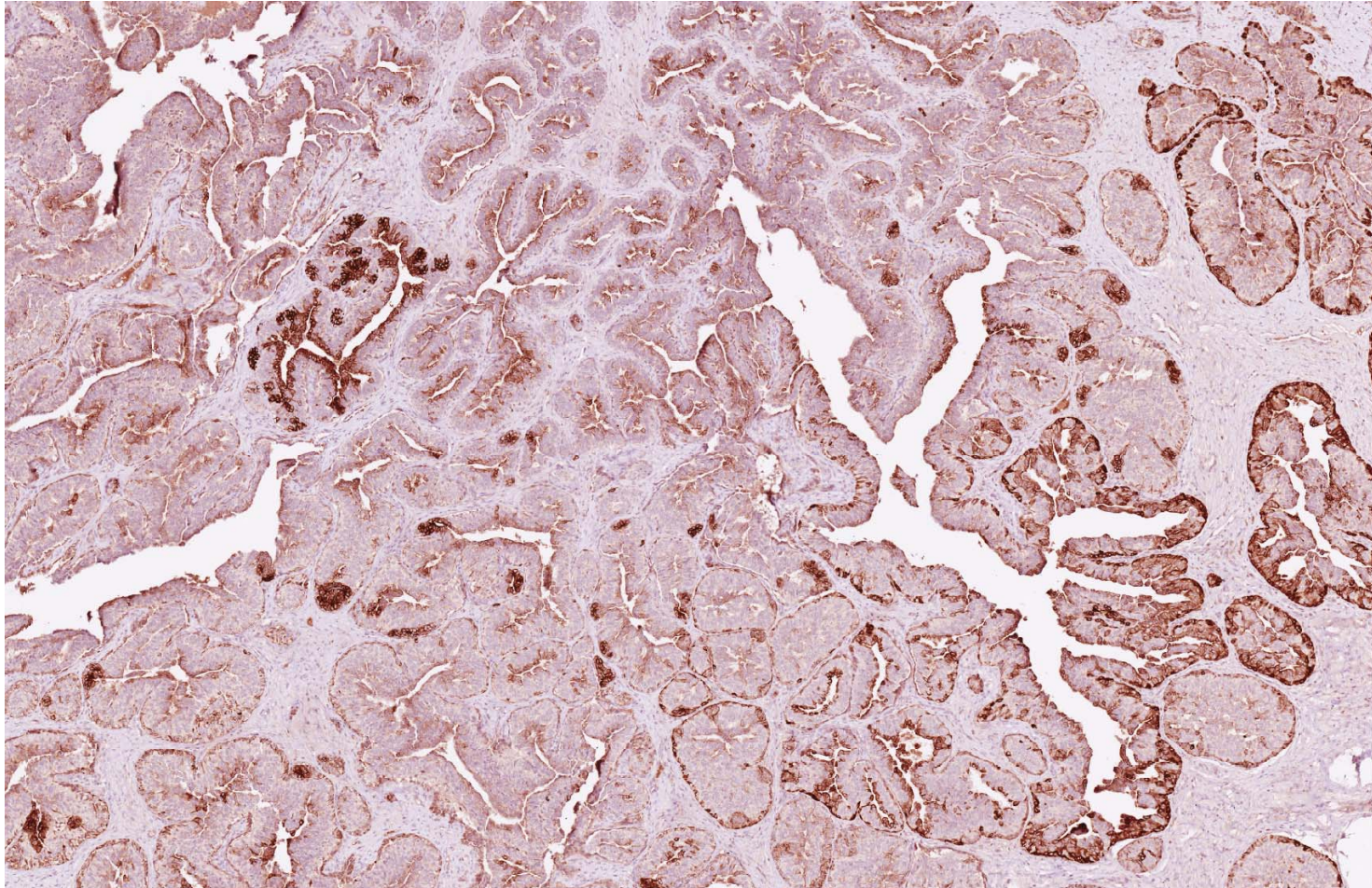




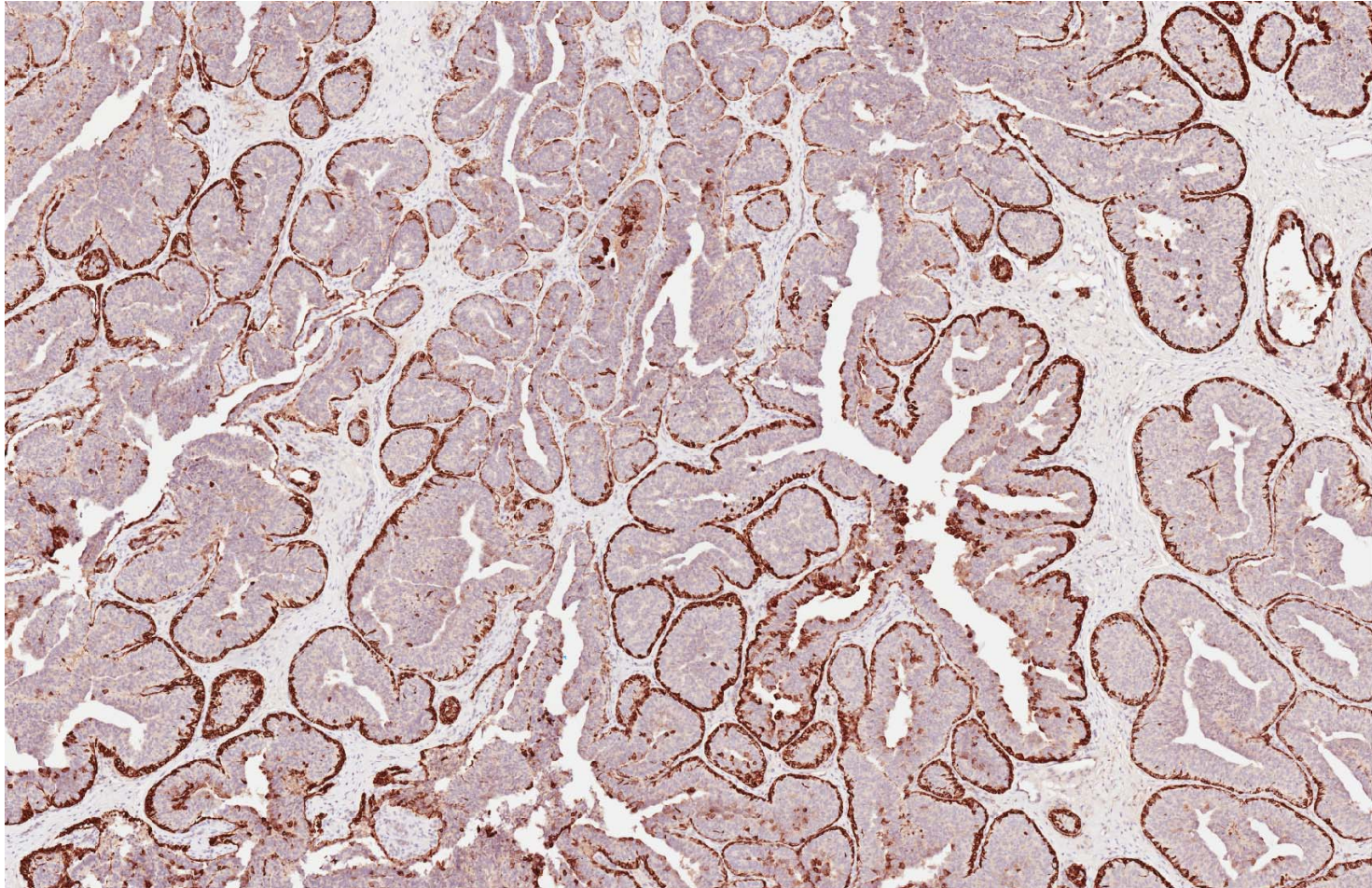
34 β E12



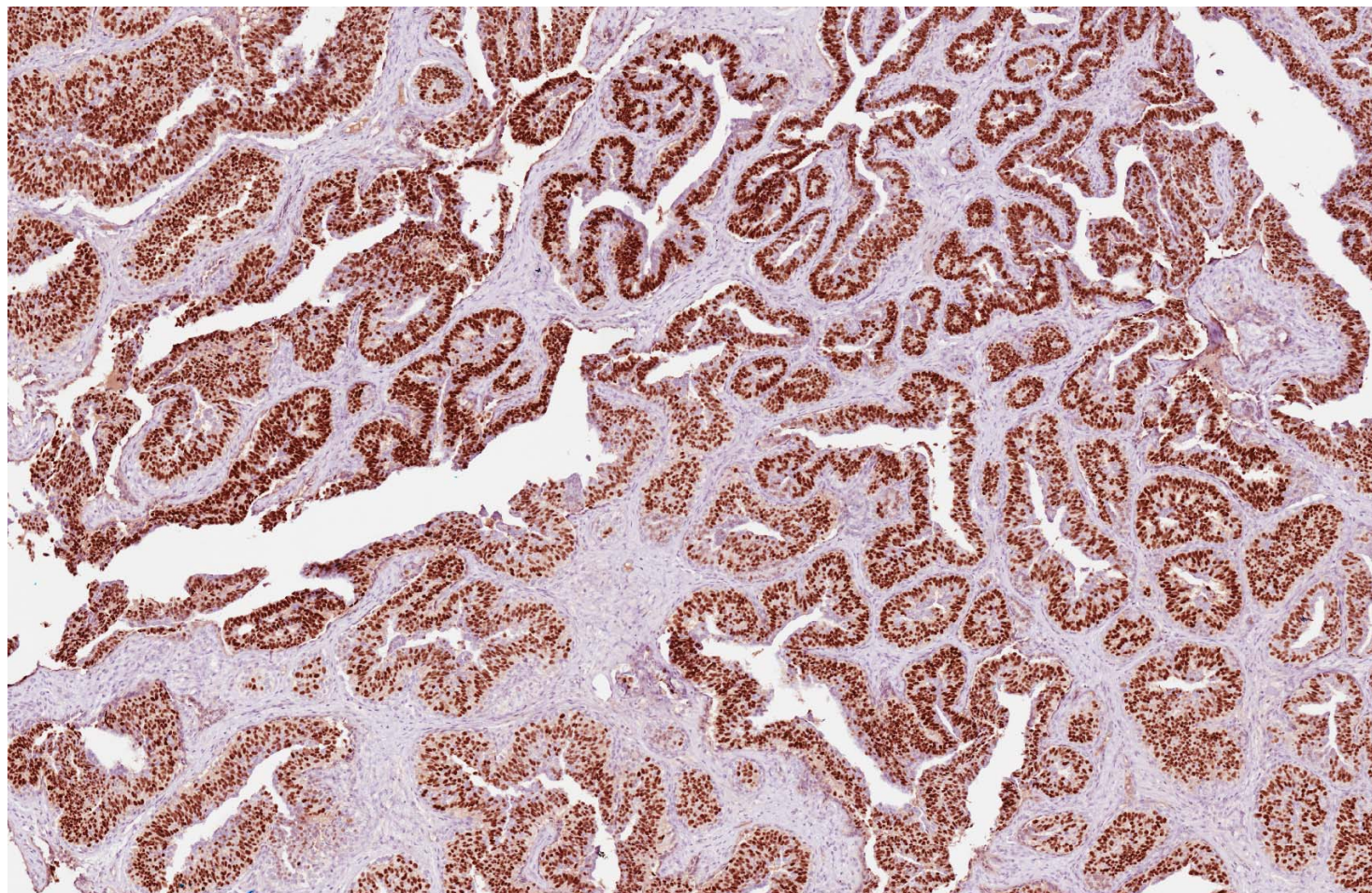
CK5/6



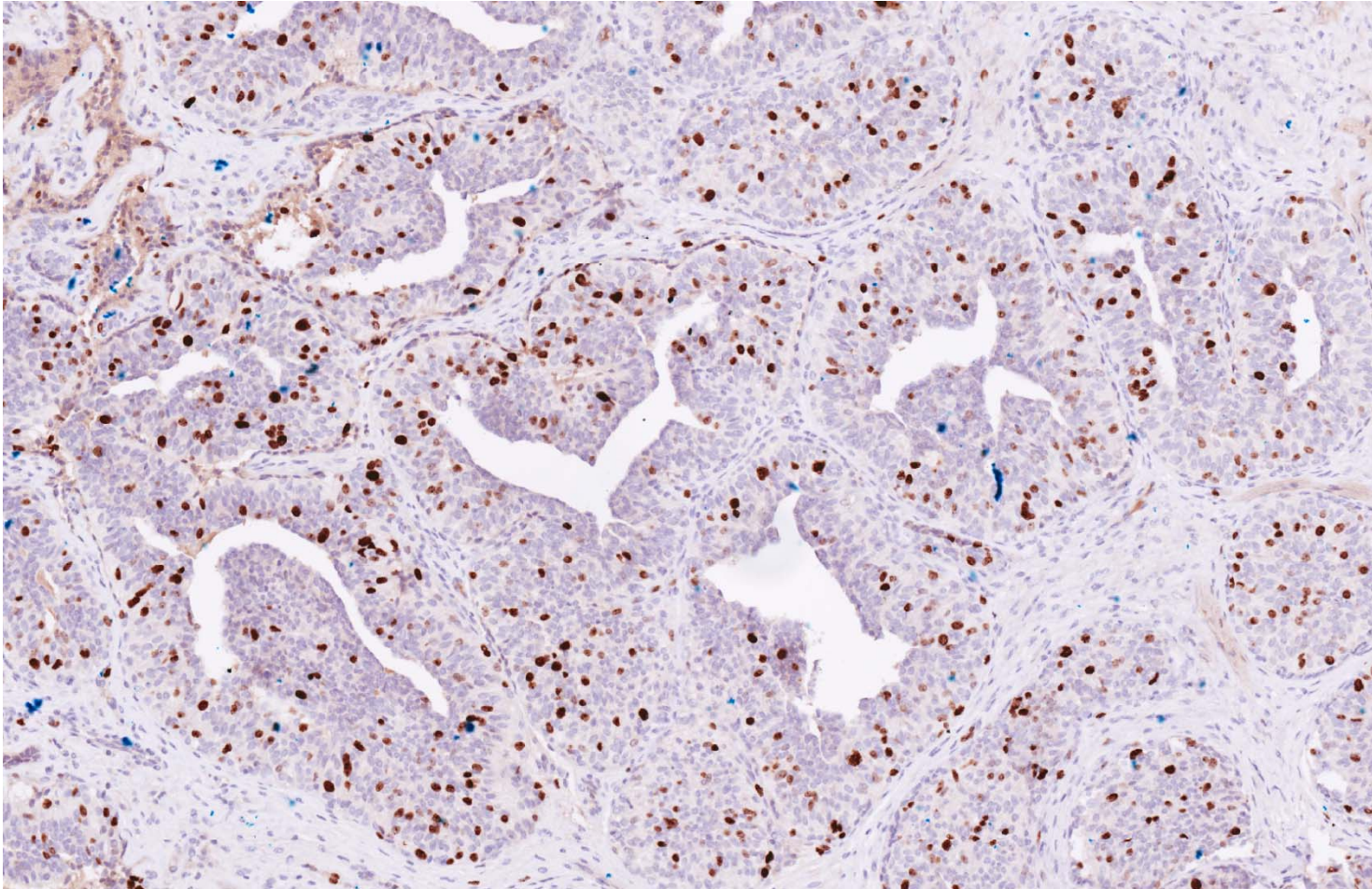
CK14



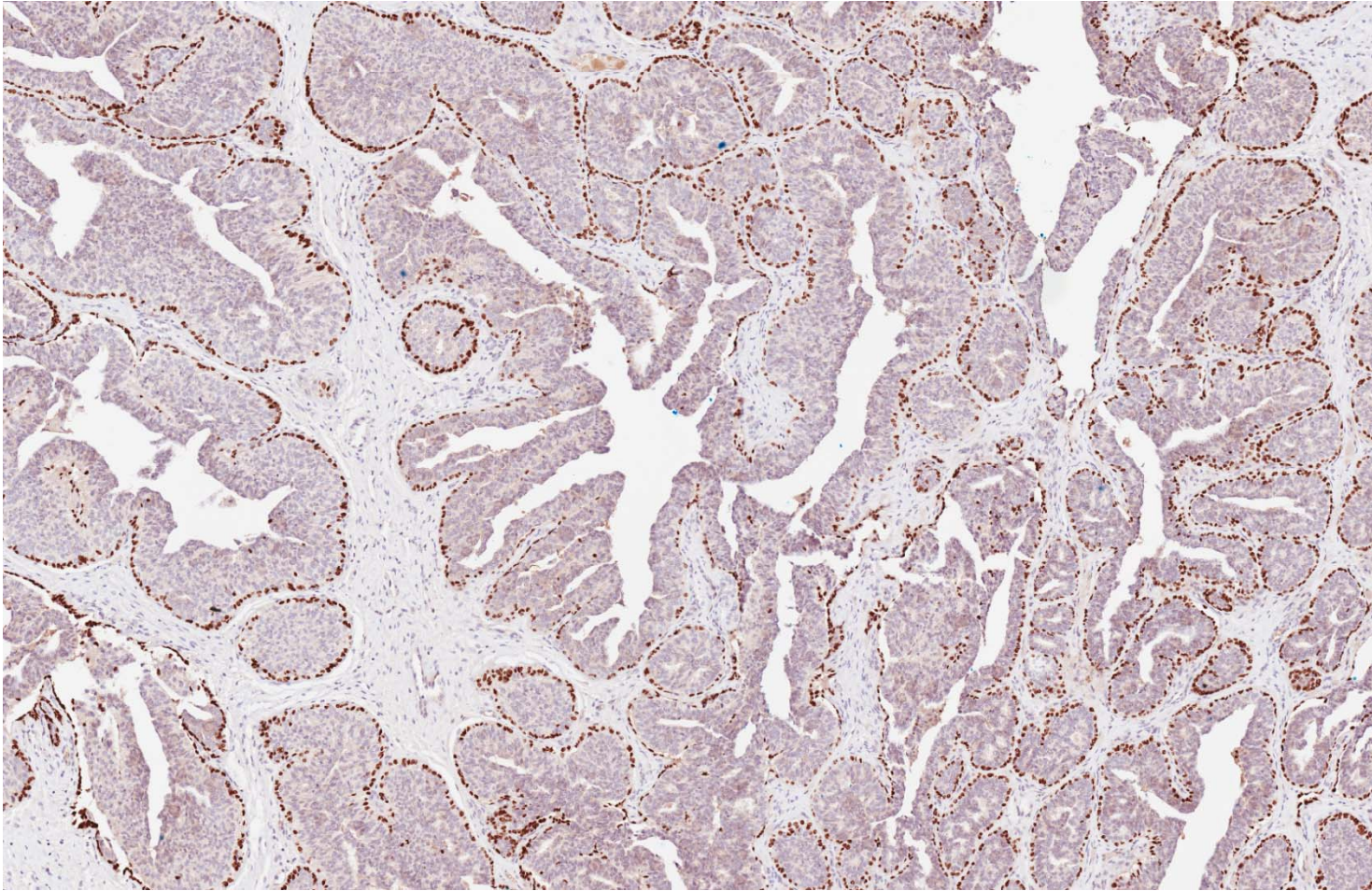
ER



MIB1



p63



- Benign adenotic-papillary lesion

Key histologic findings

- Low magnification of an adenotic lesion.
- Several papillary fronded areas.
- Bimorphic epithelial cell population with sheets of pale cells sometimes enclosing small tubules lined by cuboidal cells.
- Larger epithelial islands formed by outer layers of pale cells and inner luminal layer of darker cells.
- Immunohistochemistry:
 - Pale cells are negative for myoepithelial markers, negating consideration of an adenomyoepithelioma.

Learning points

- Distinction of conventional intraductal papilloma from adenotic lesions – terminology.
- Unusual histology mimicking adenomyoepithelioma.
- Use of IHC to confirm or negate adenomyoepithelioma diagnosis.
- Recognising sweat duct differentiation.