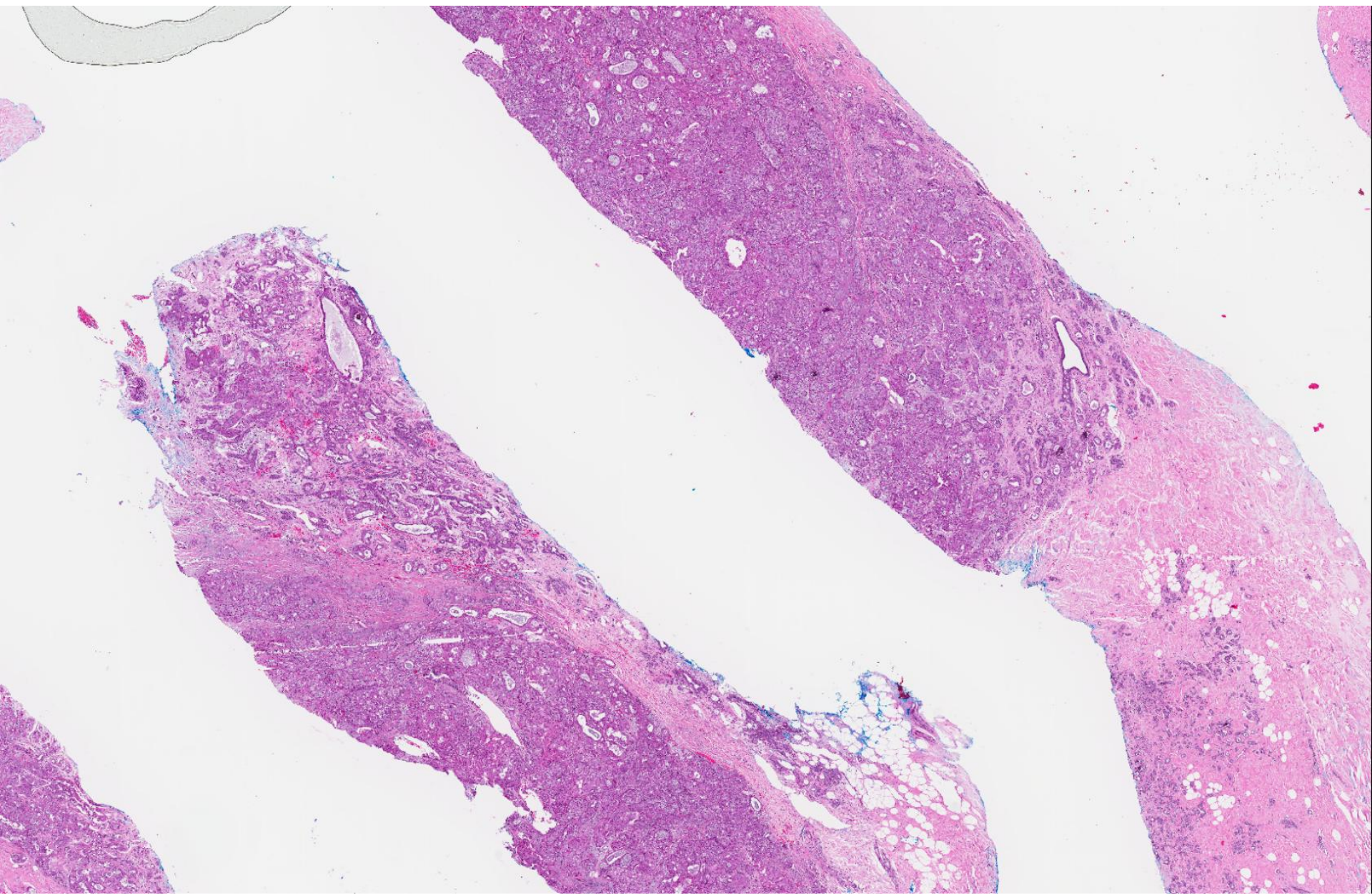
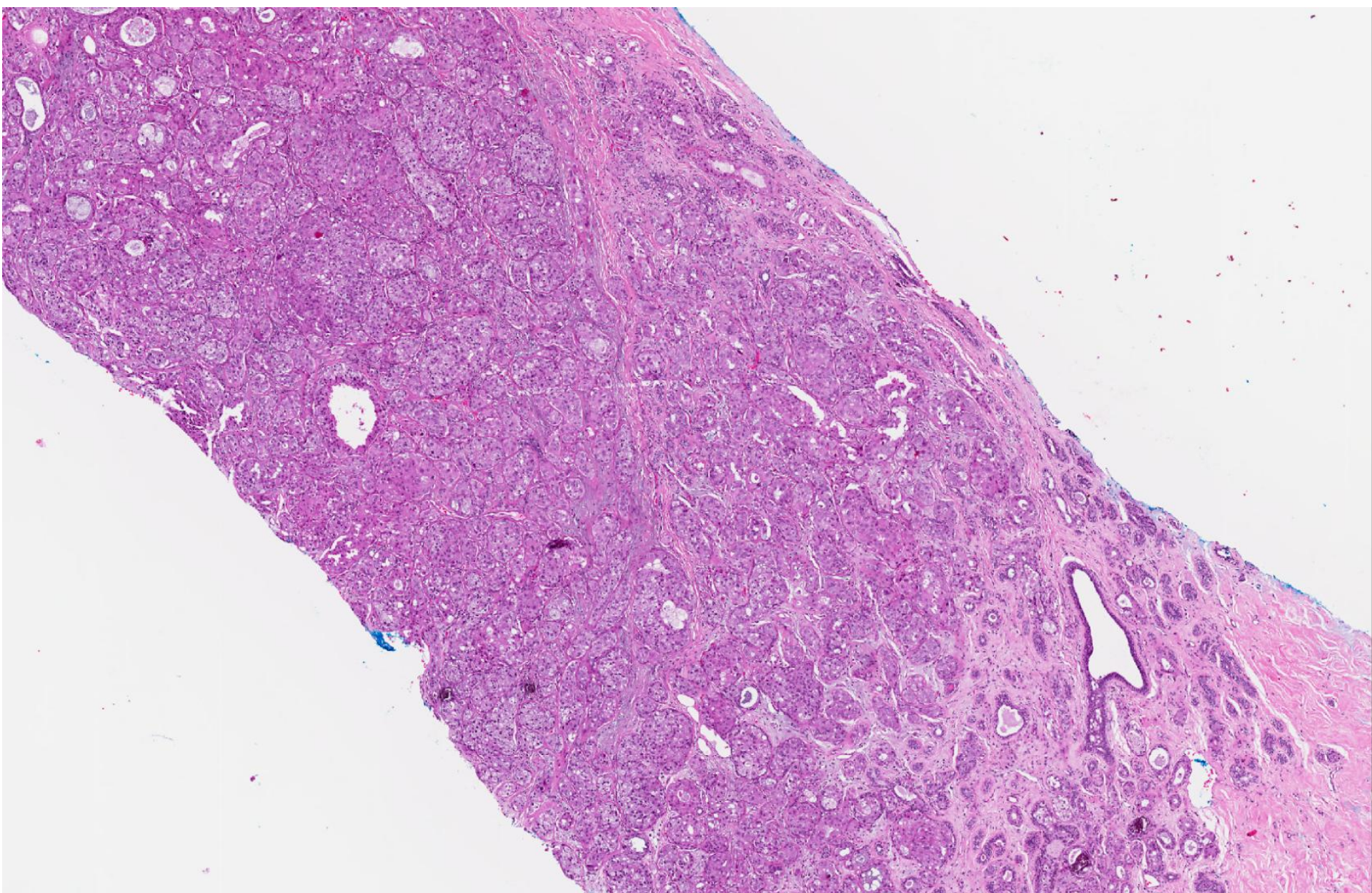
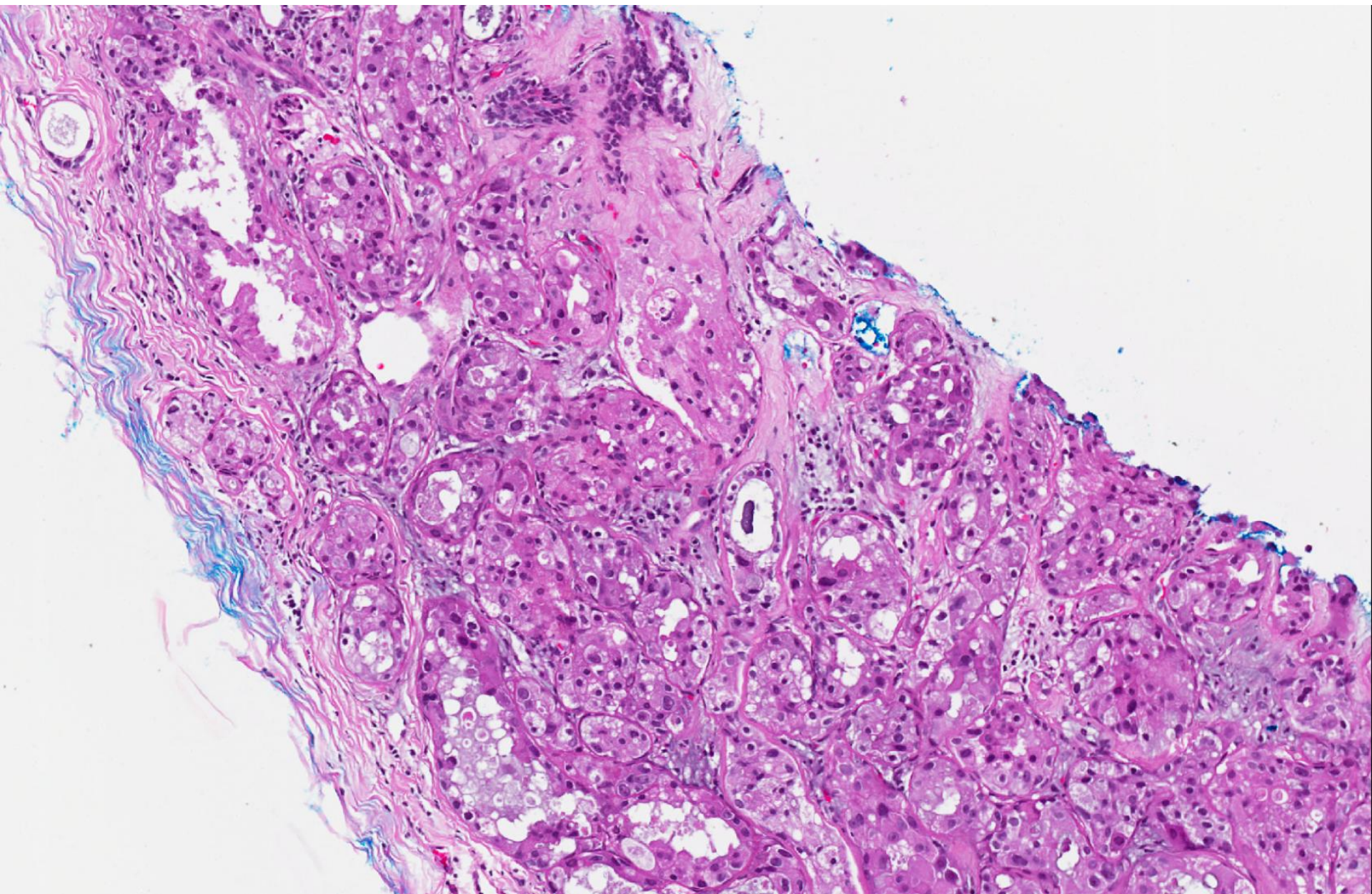
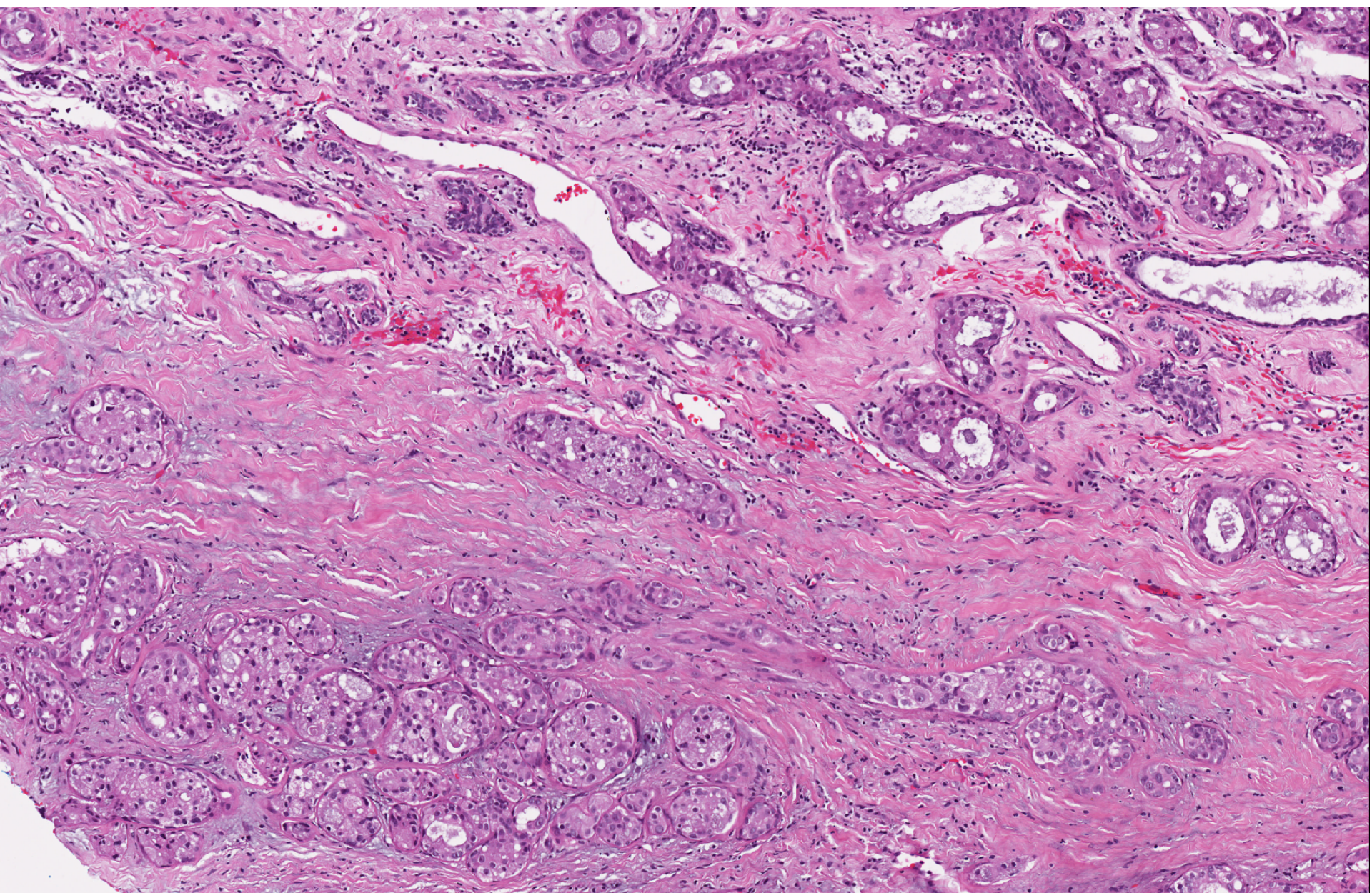


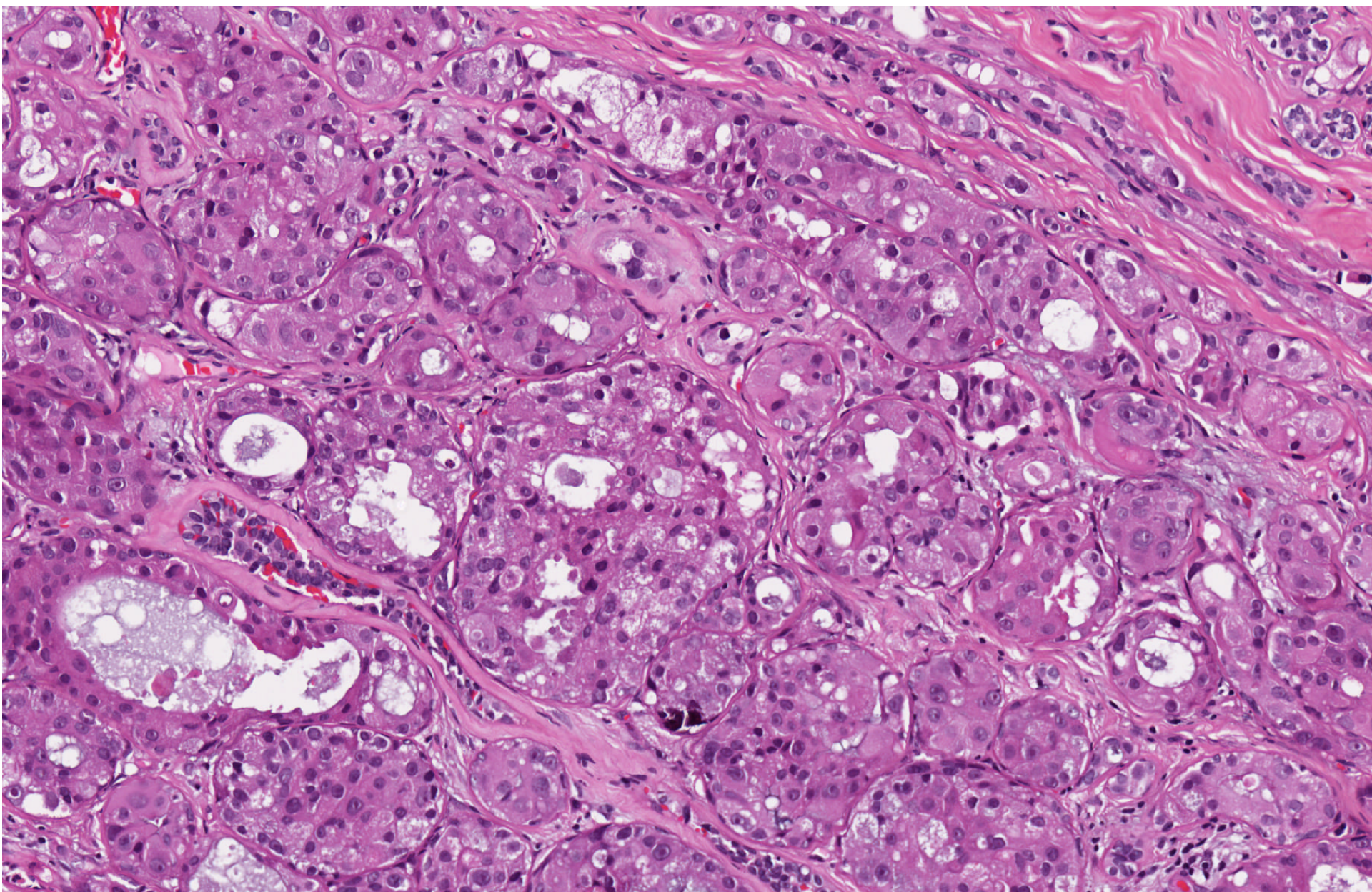
- Set B.8
- 50 year old Chinese female underwent core biopsy of a right breast nodule at the 8 o'clock position.

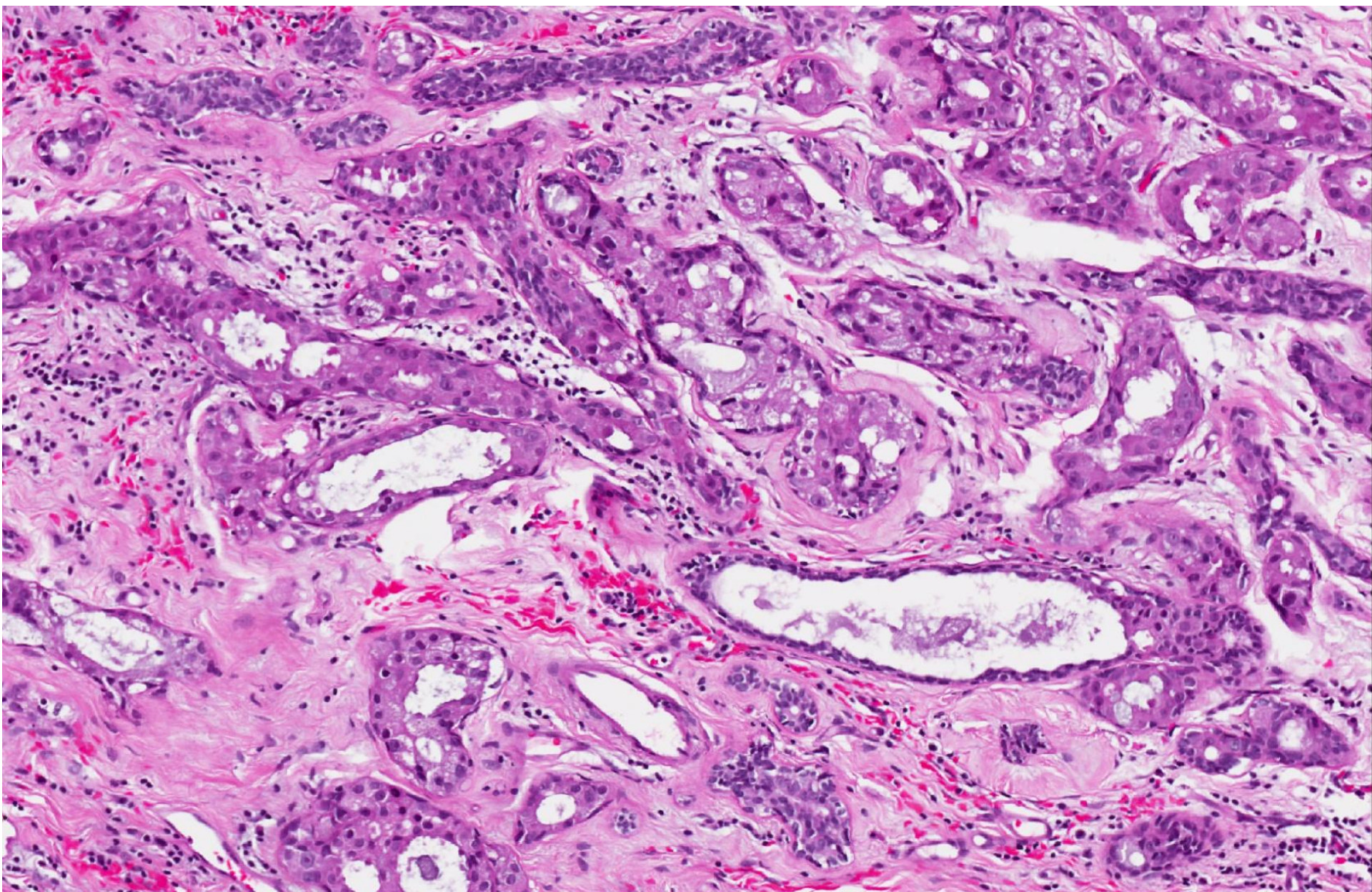


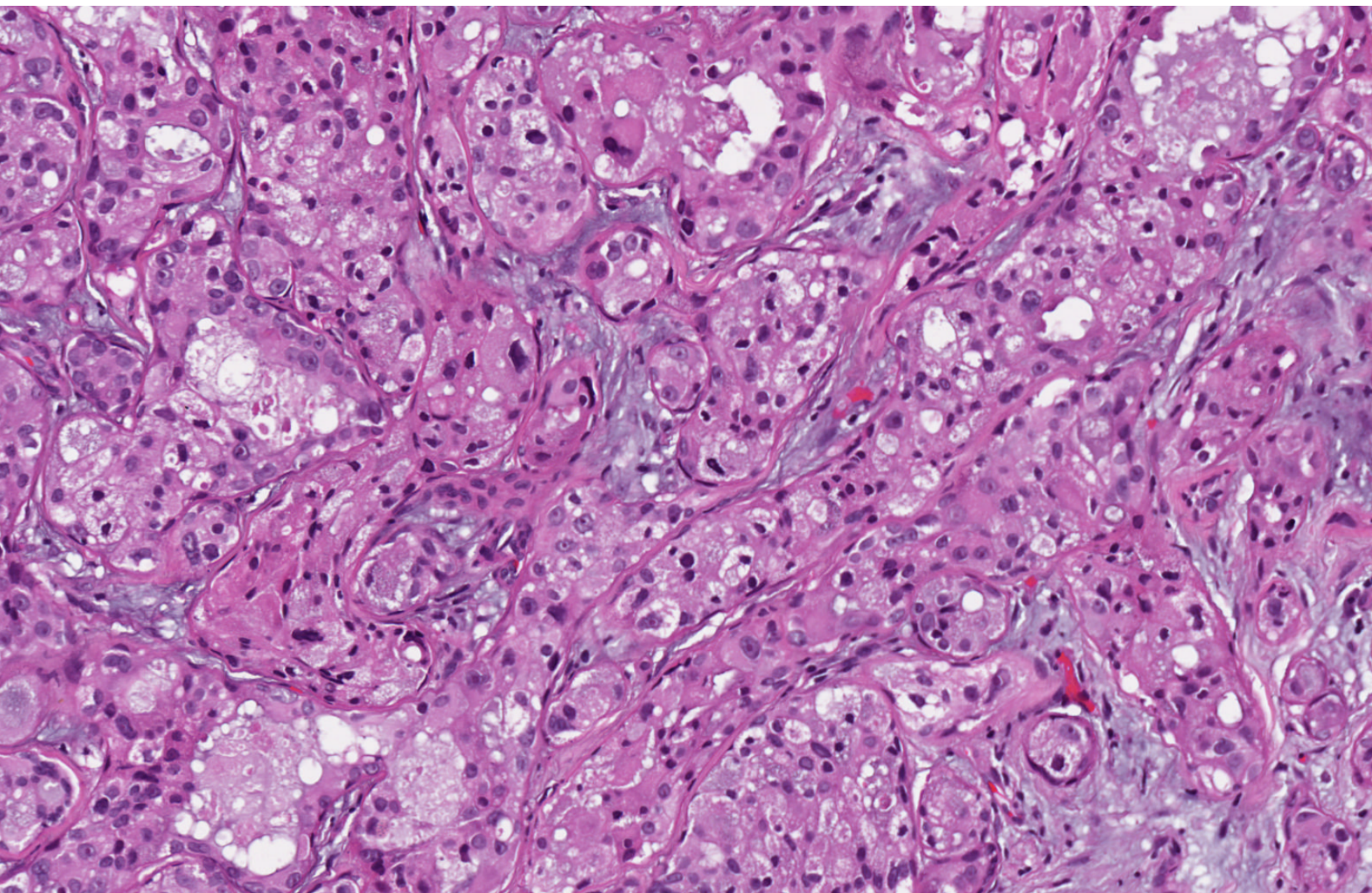


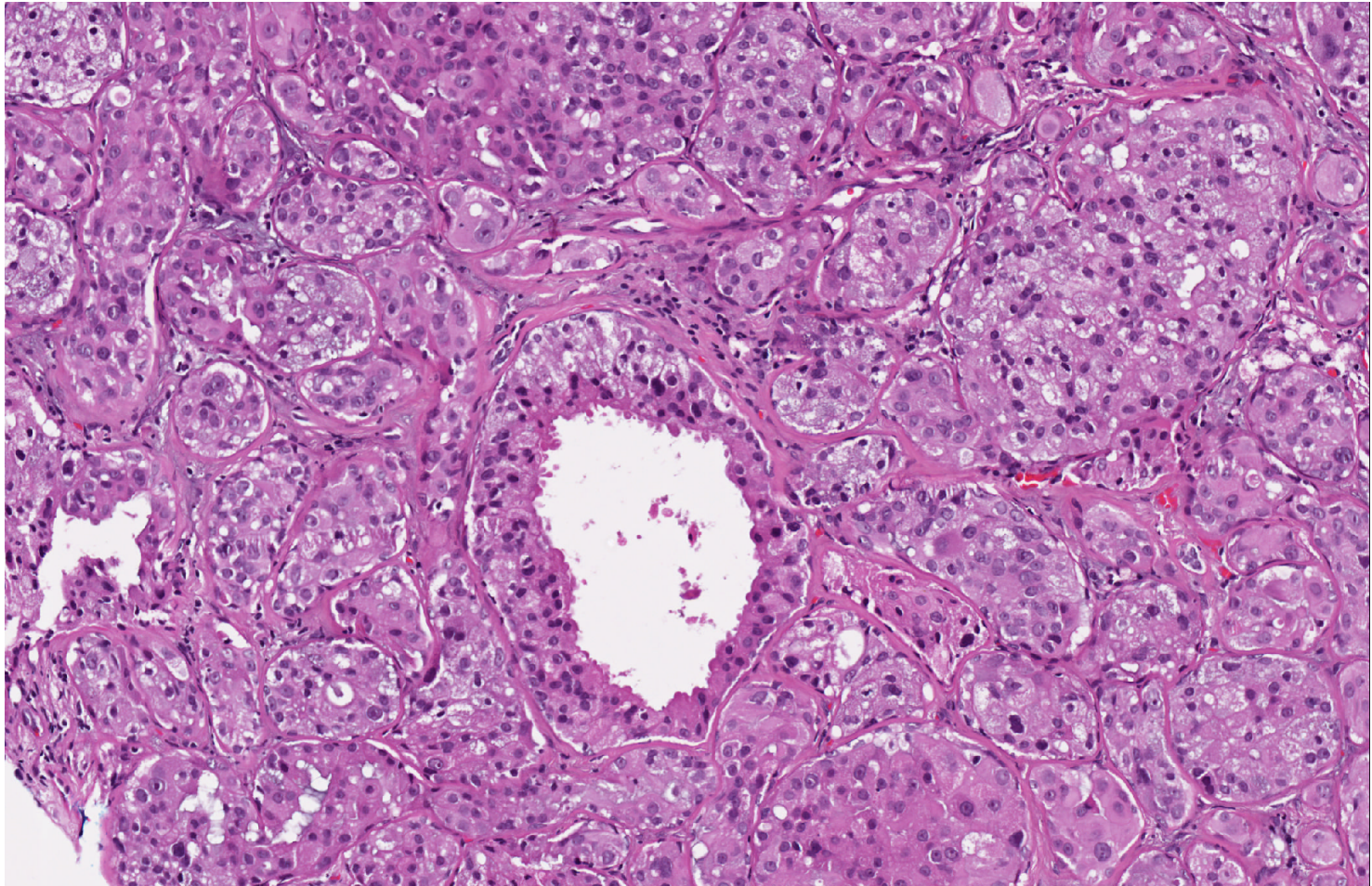


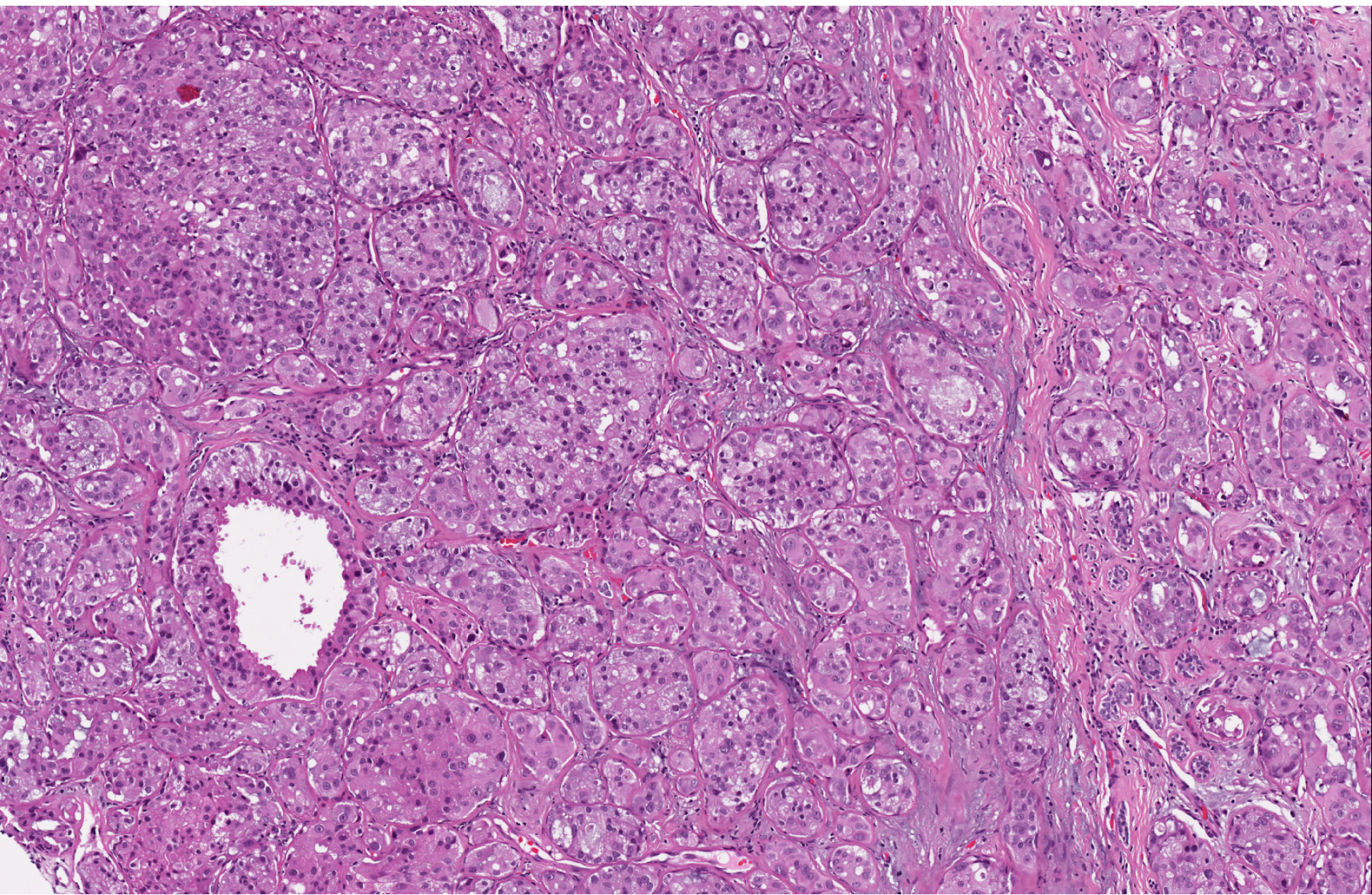


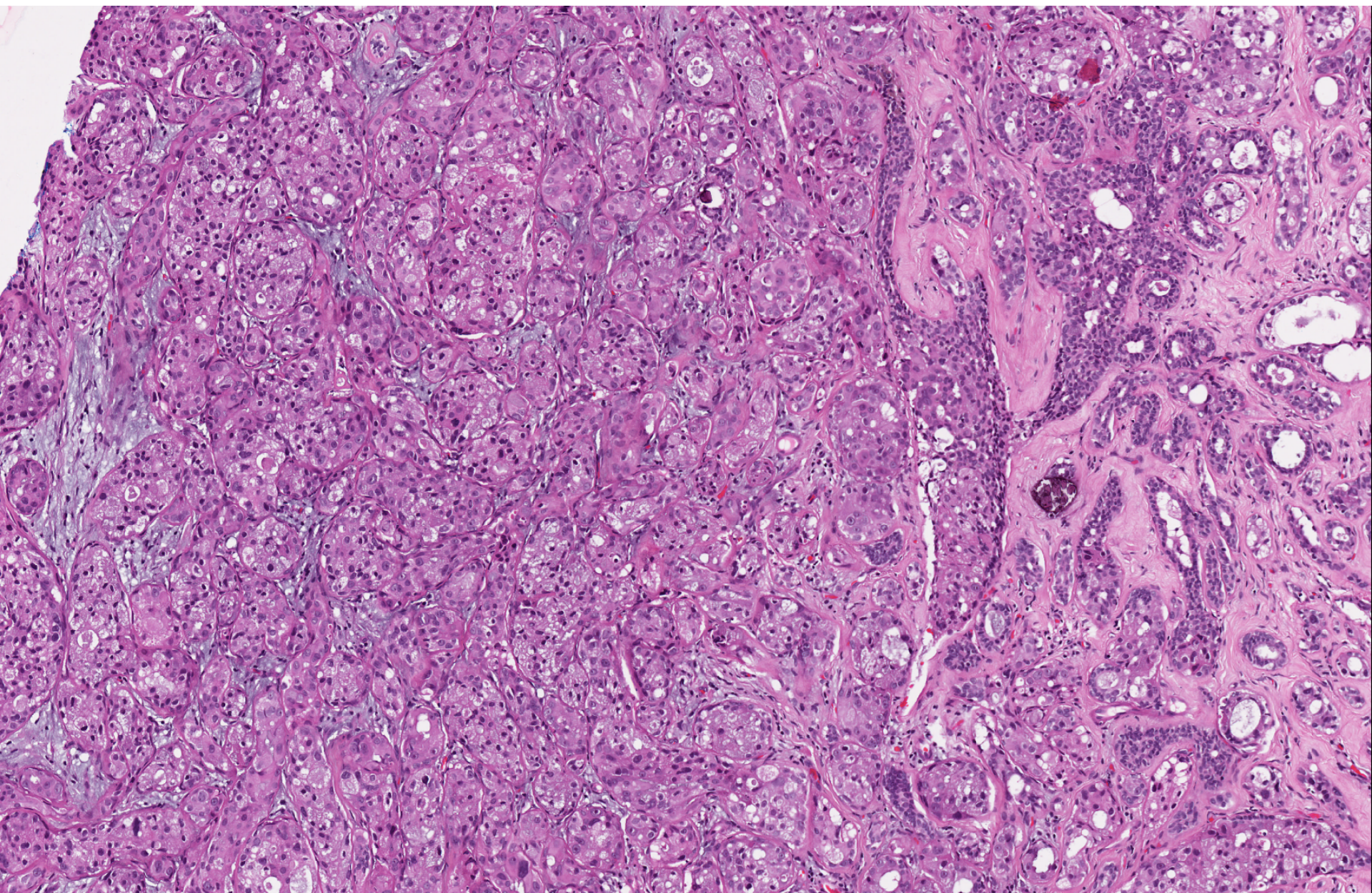


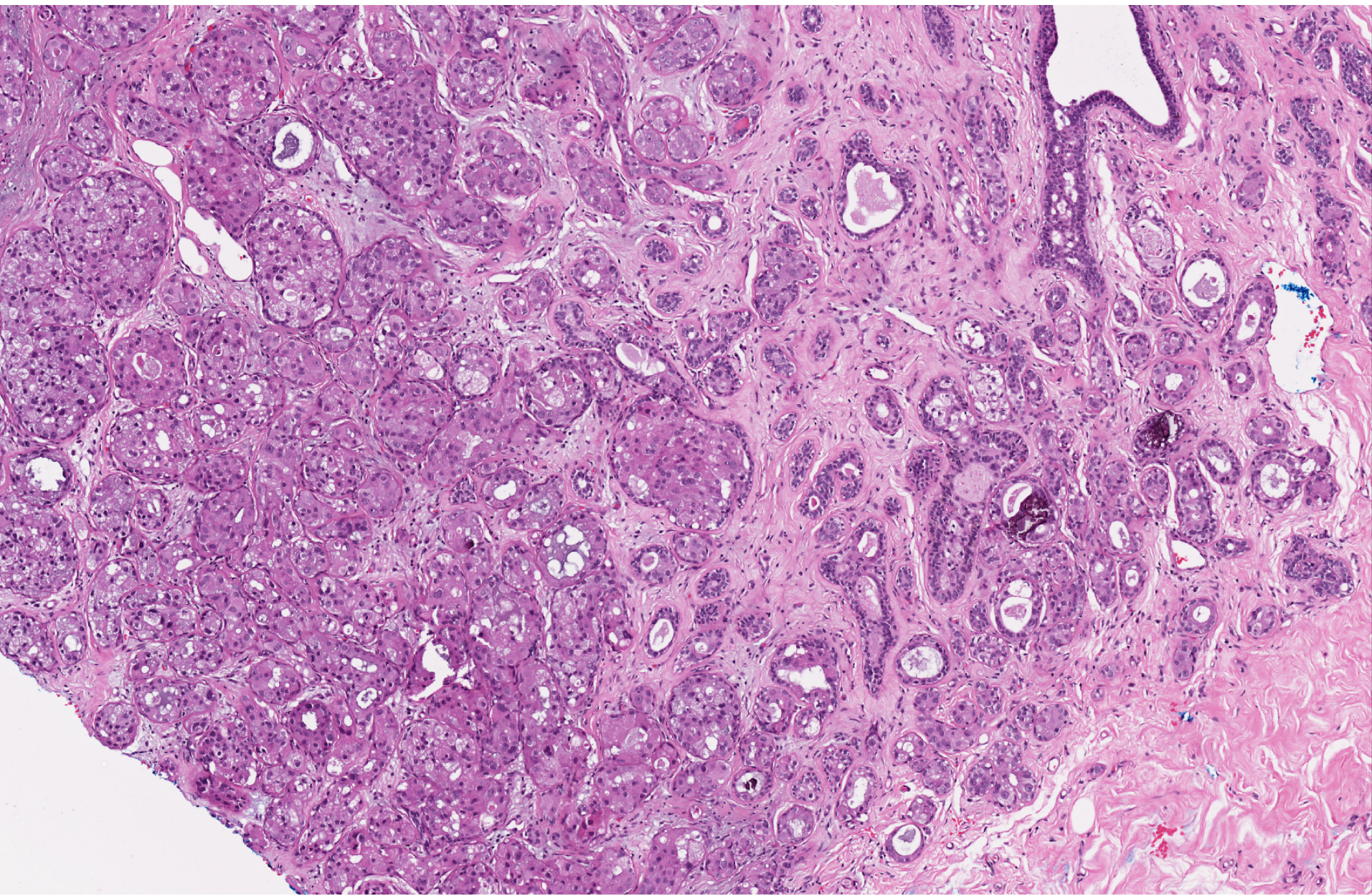


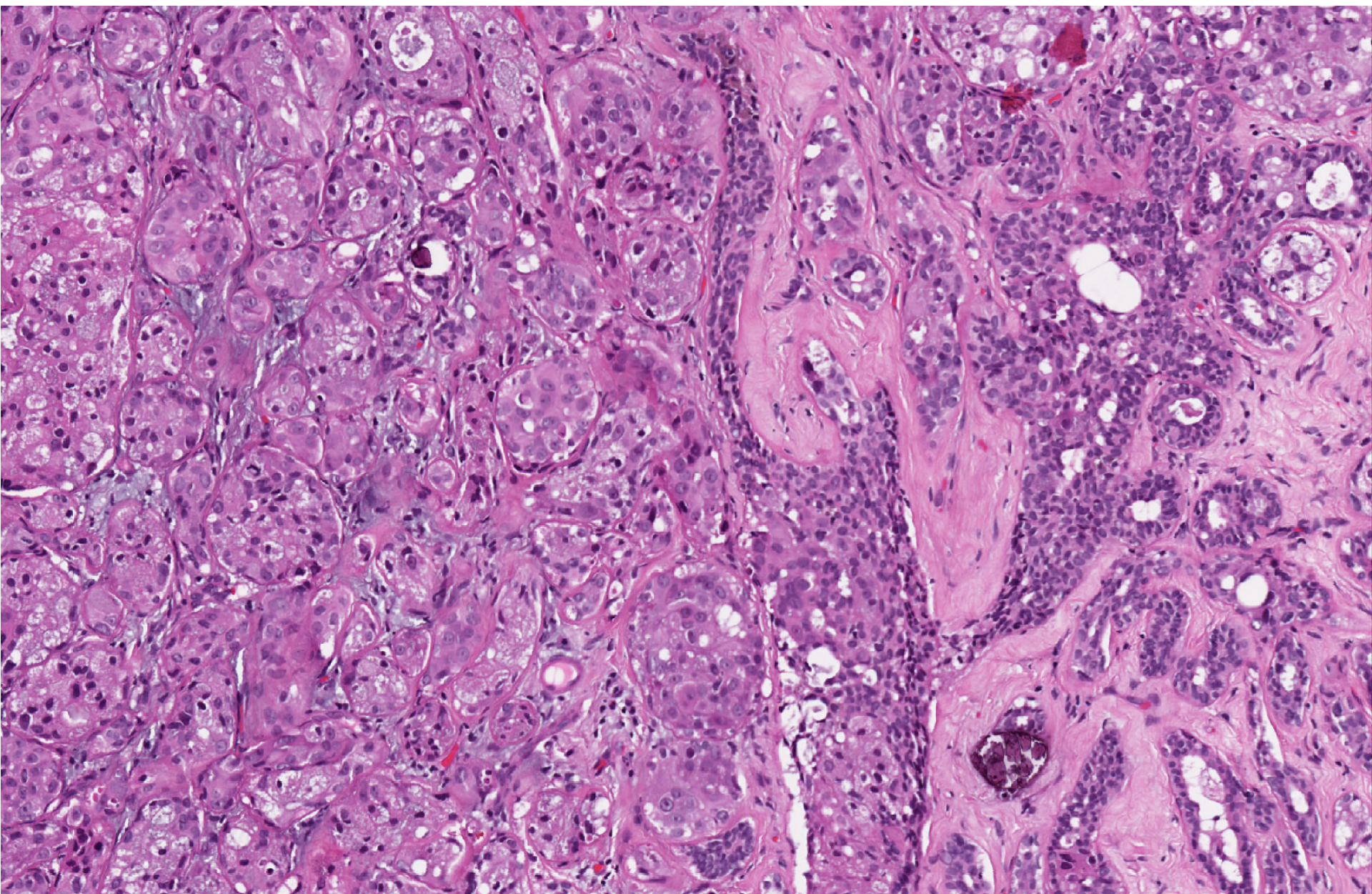


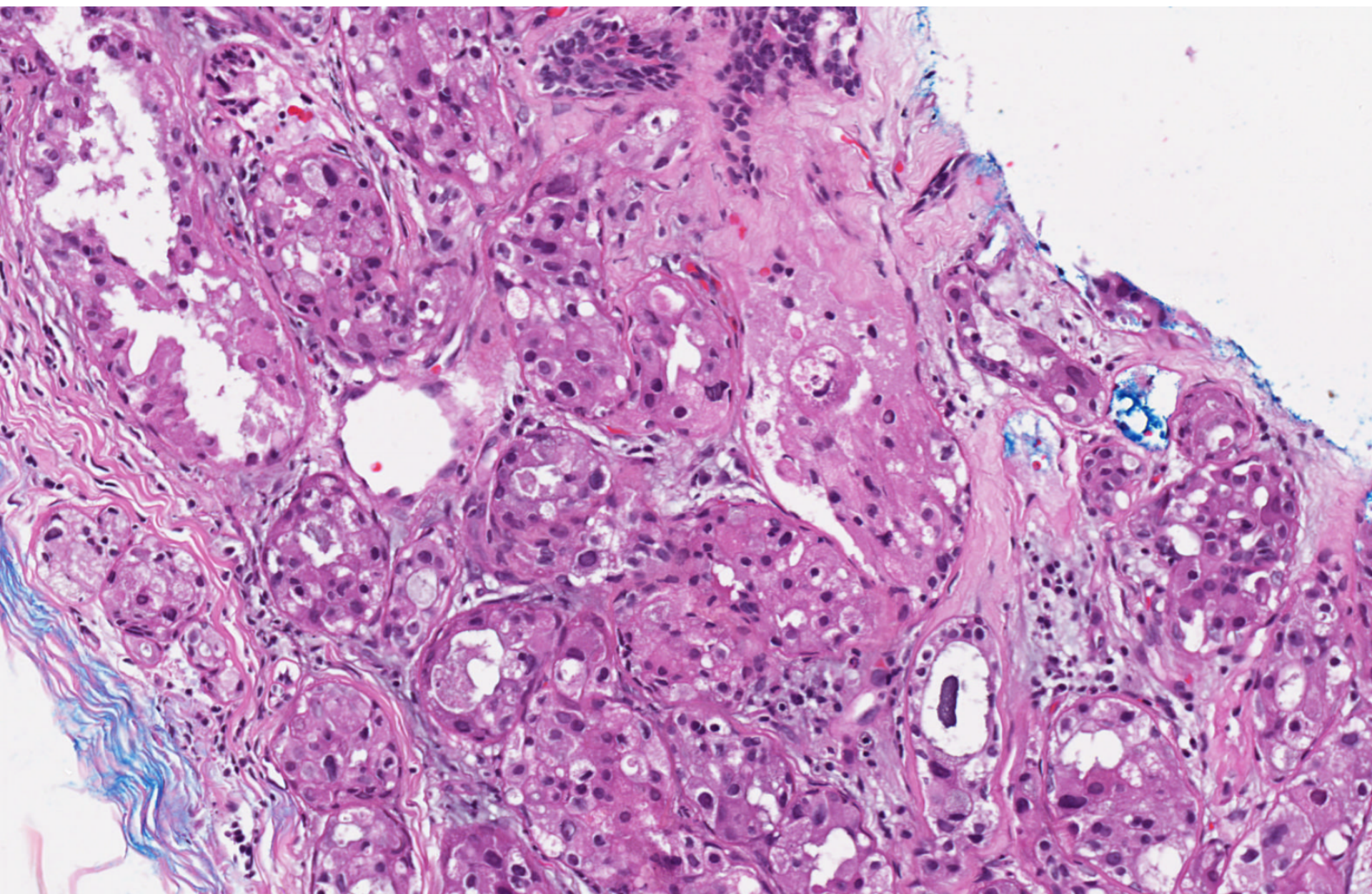


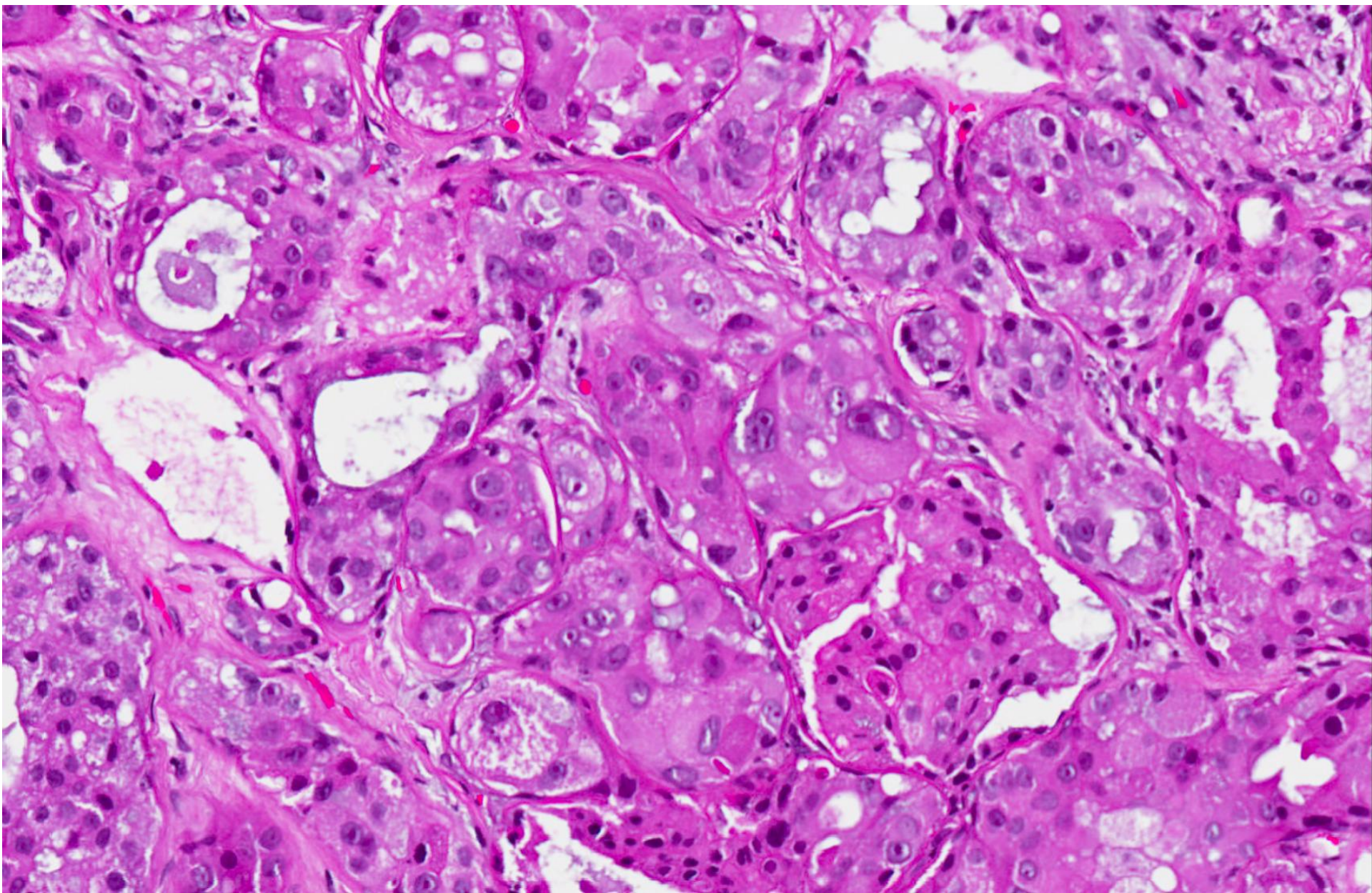


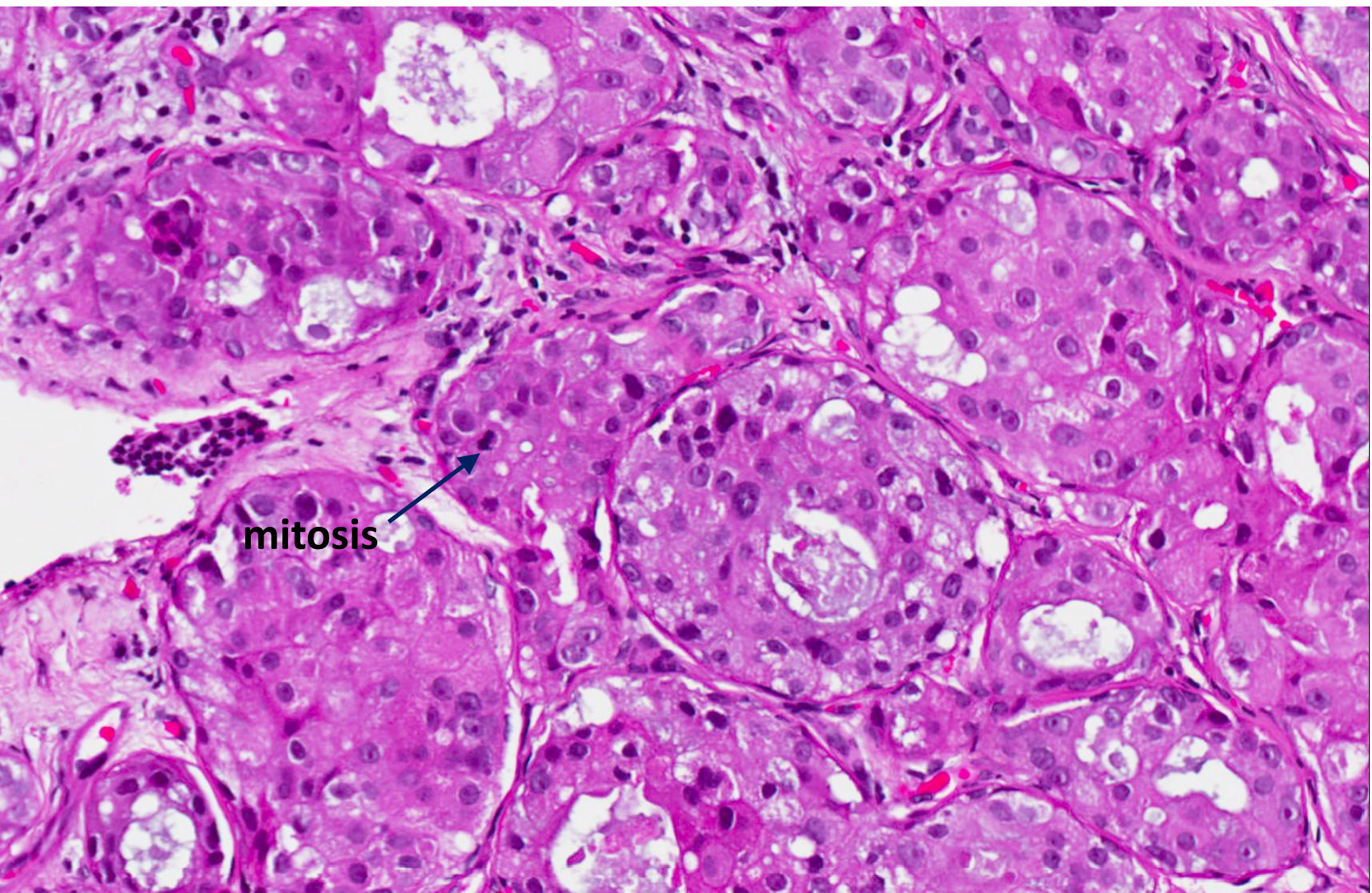




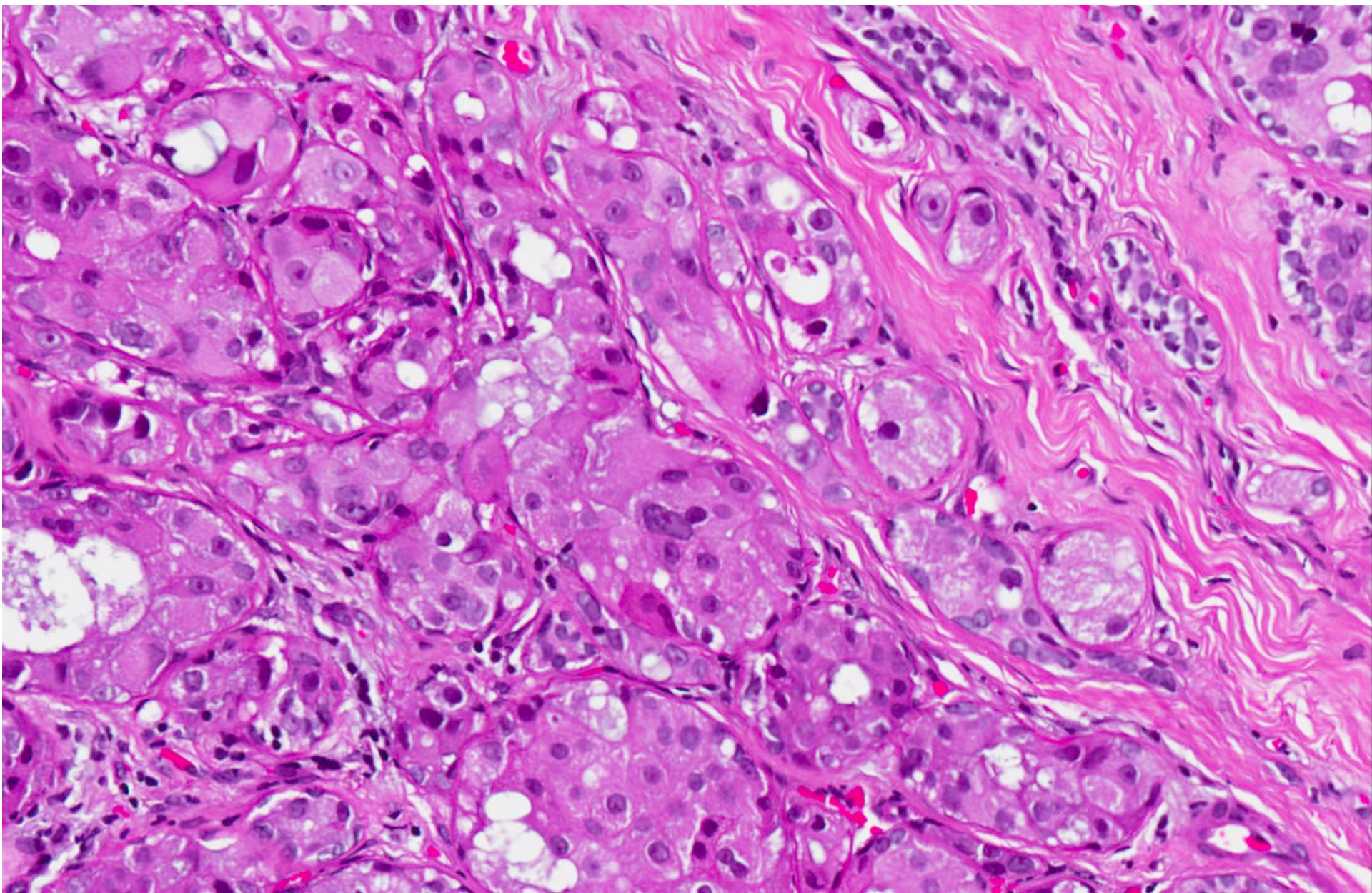




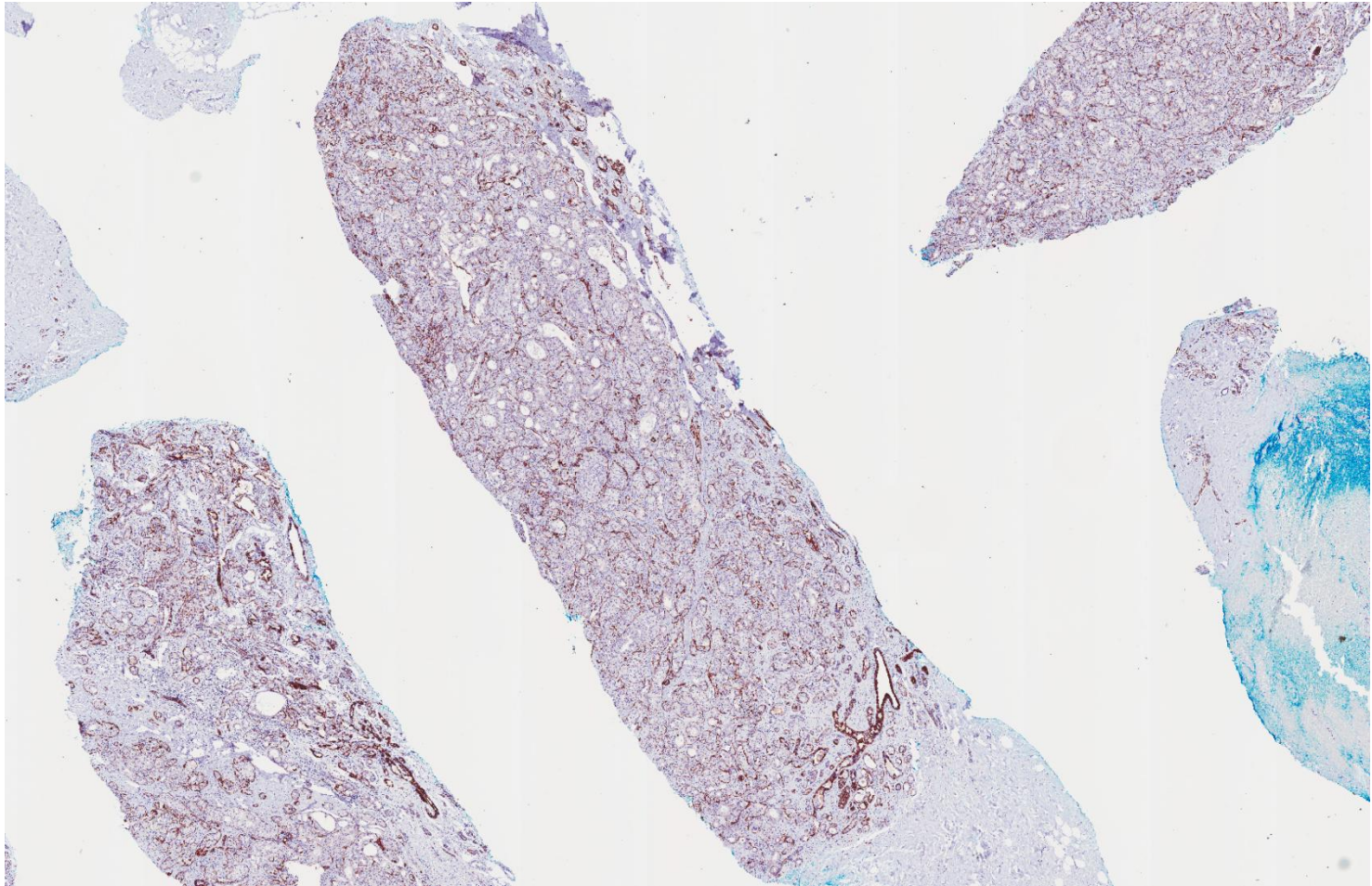




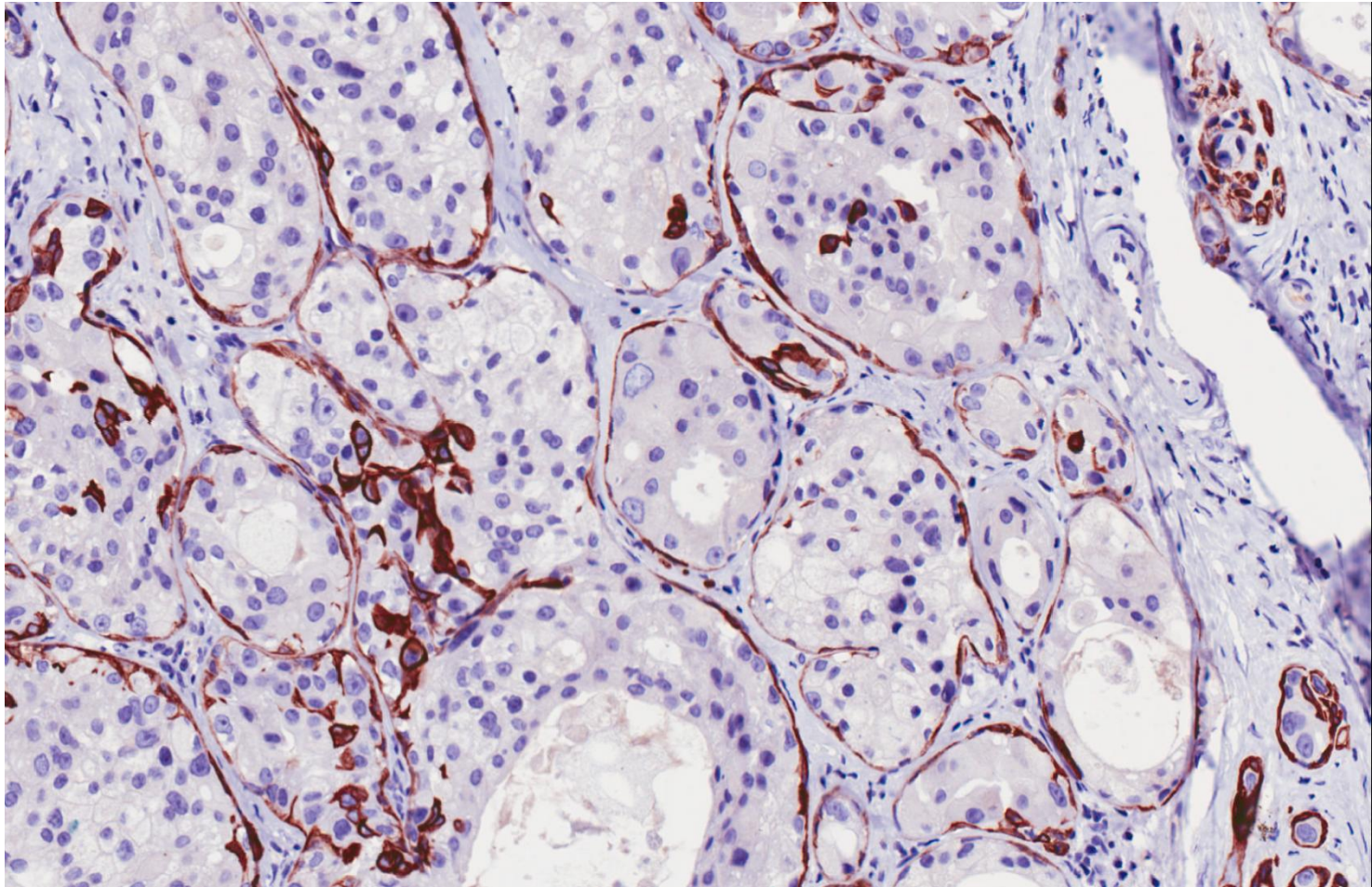
mitosis



CK14



CK14



- DCIS, apocrine, intermediate nuclear grade superimposed on sclerosing adenosis.

Apocrine lesions of the breast

- Fibrocystic change with apocrine metaplasia – apocrine cysts.
- Papillary apocrine metaplasia/hyperplasia.
- Juvenile papillomatosis.
- Apocrine metaplasia superimposed on sclerosing lesions, adenosis, papilloma.
- Atypical apocrine adenosis.
- Apocrine DCIS (low, intermediate and high grade).
- Invasive apocrine carcinoma.

Apocrine atypia

- 3-fold nuclear enlargement.
- Multiple nucleoli.
- Nuclear hyperchromasia.
- Usually background of florid adenosis or radial sclerosing lesion.

Apocrine DCIS

- Greater lesional extent (> 4 mm).
- Greater nuclear pleomorphism.
- Nuclear membrane irregularity.

*Visscher DW. Arch Pathol Lab Med
2009; 133: 1817-1821*

Apocrine DCIS

- In this case:
 - Marked nuclear pleomorphism.
 - Nuclear membrane irregularity.
 - Prominently enlarged nucleoli.
 - Punctate necrosis.
 - Mitoses.
 - Architectural cribriforming in areas.

Learning points

- Diagnosis of apocrine DCIS.
- Recognition of DCIS superimposed on sclerosing adenosis.