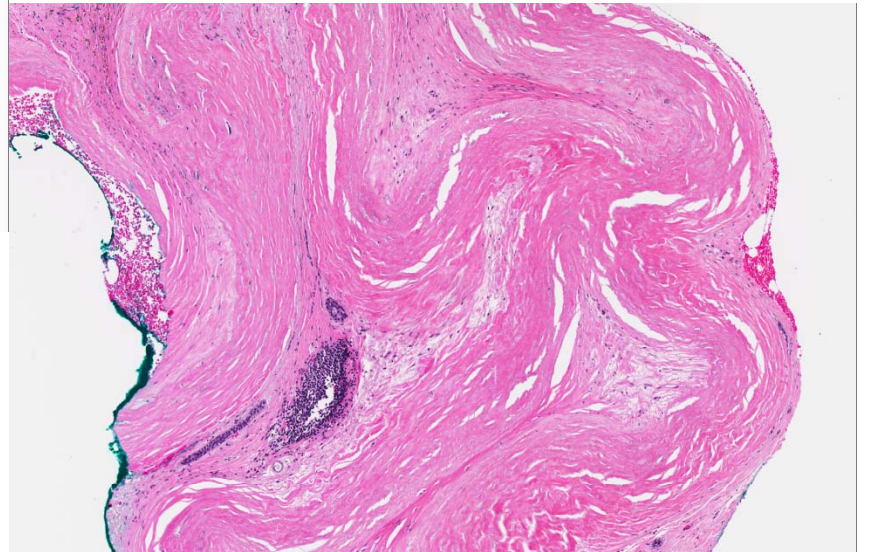
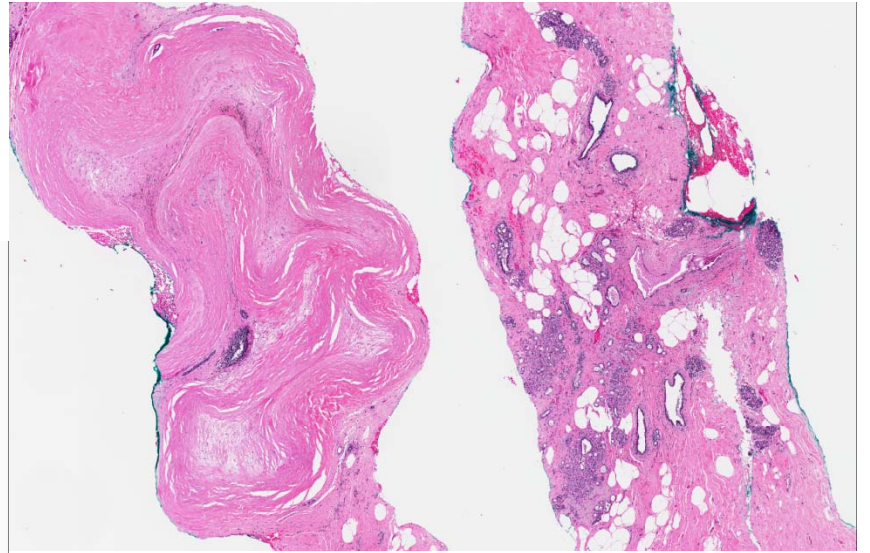
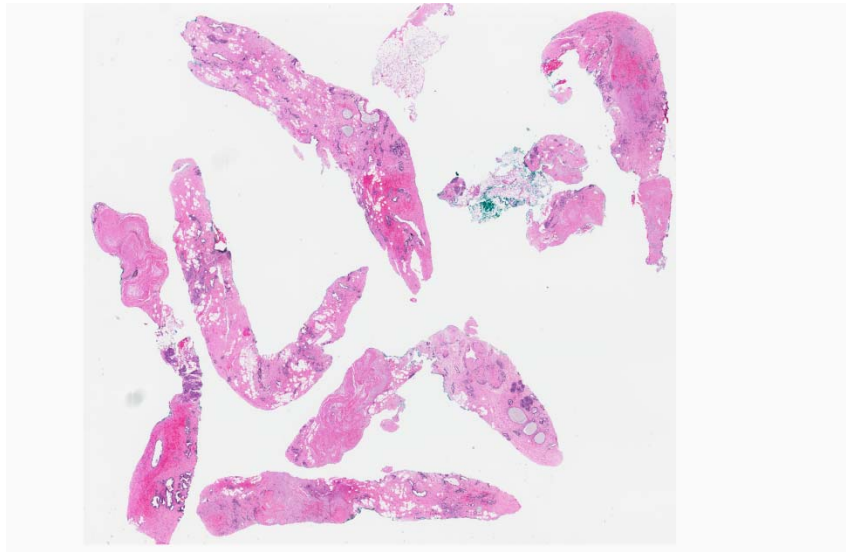


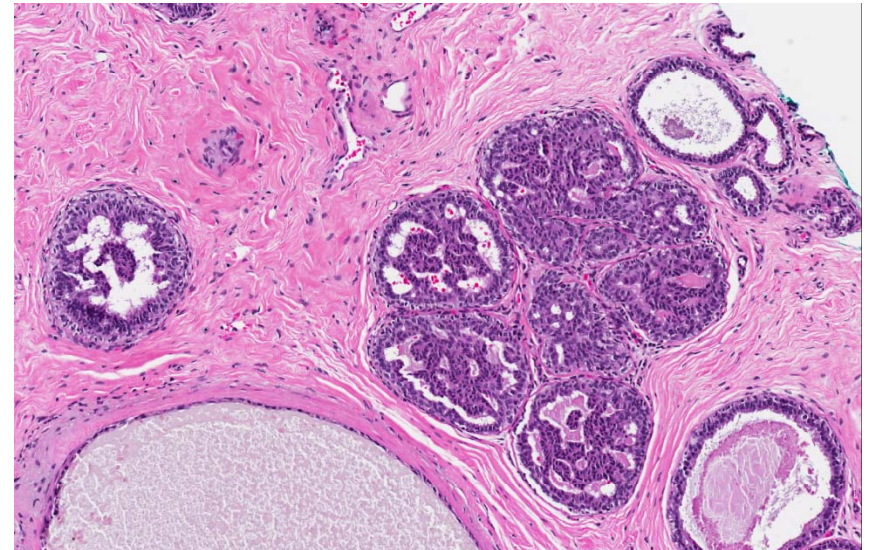
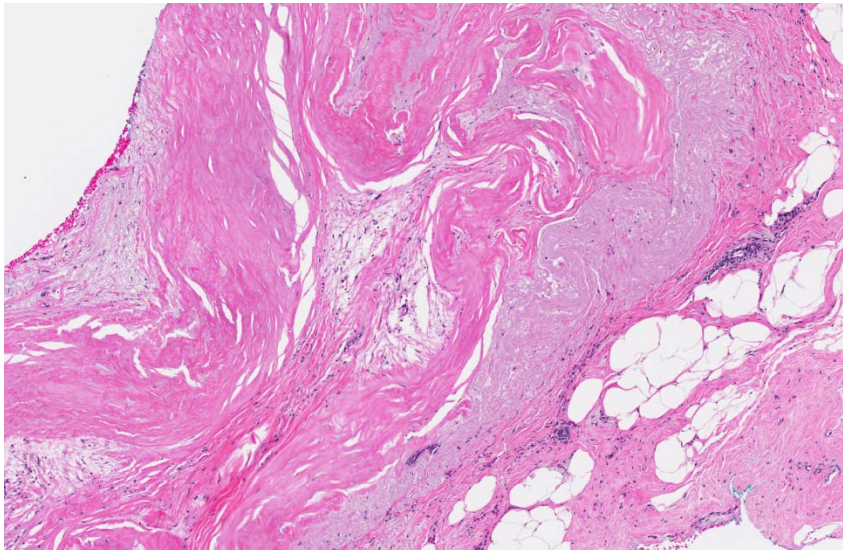
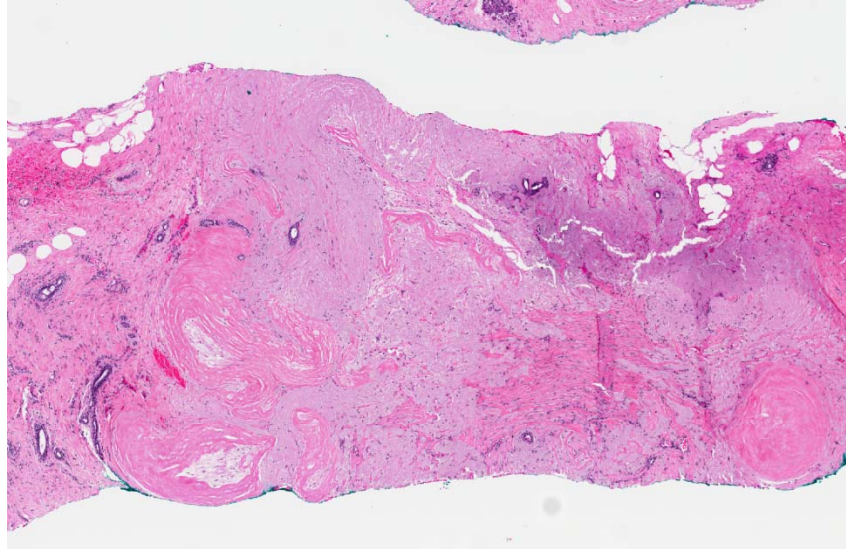
Set D.10

- 64 year old Chinese female underwent mammotome excision of a right breast nodule.
- Previous FNAC was acellular.

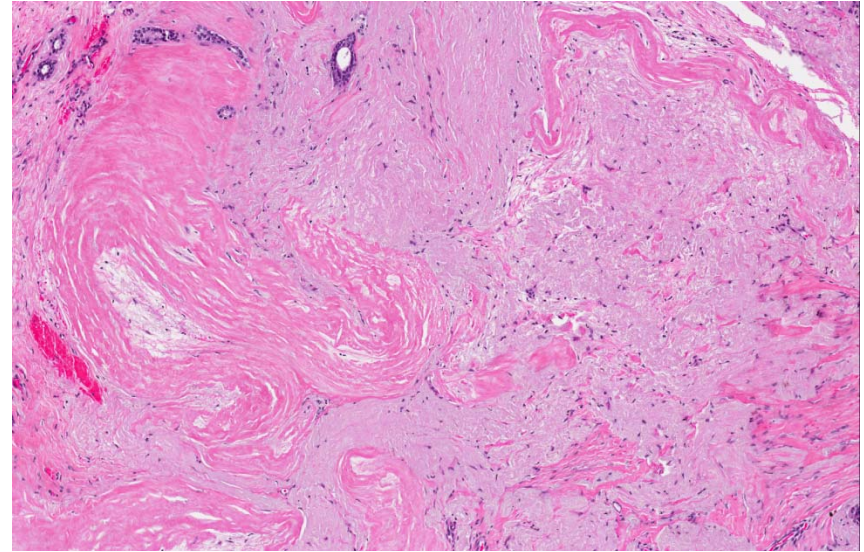
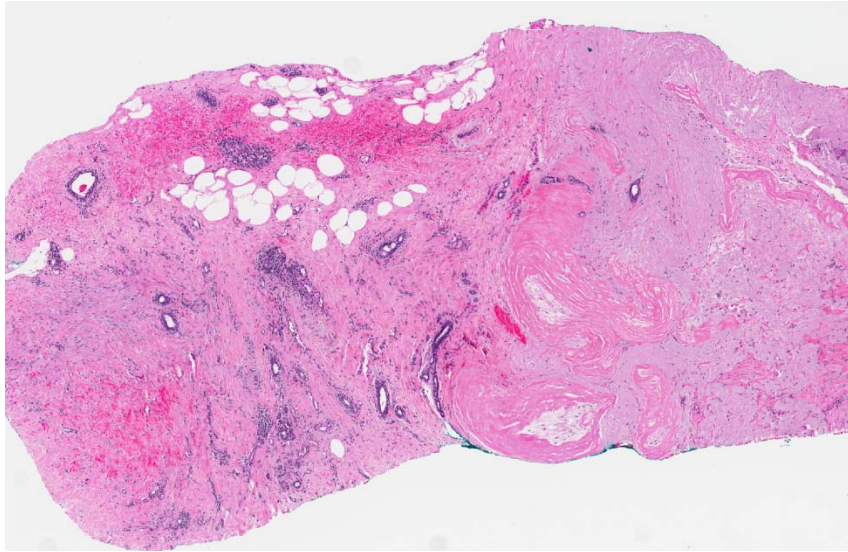
Set D.10



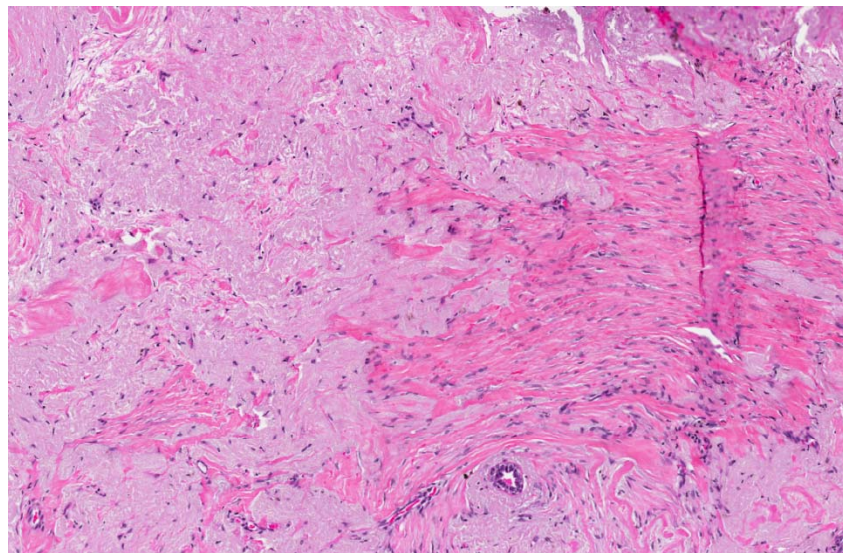
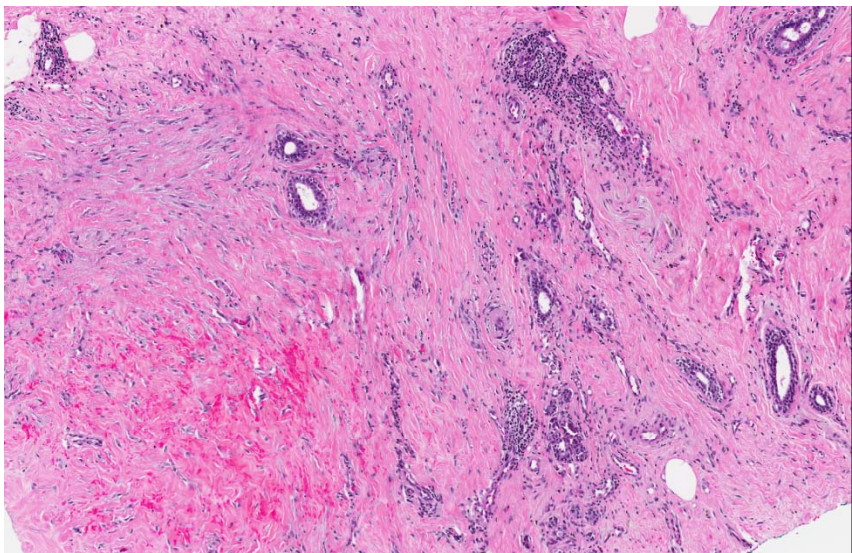
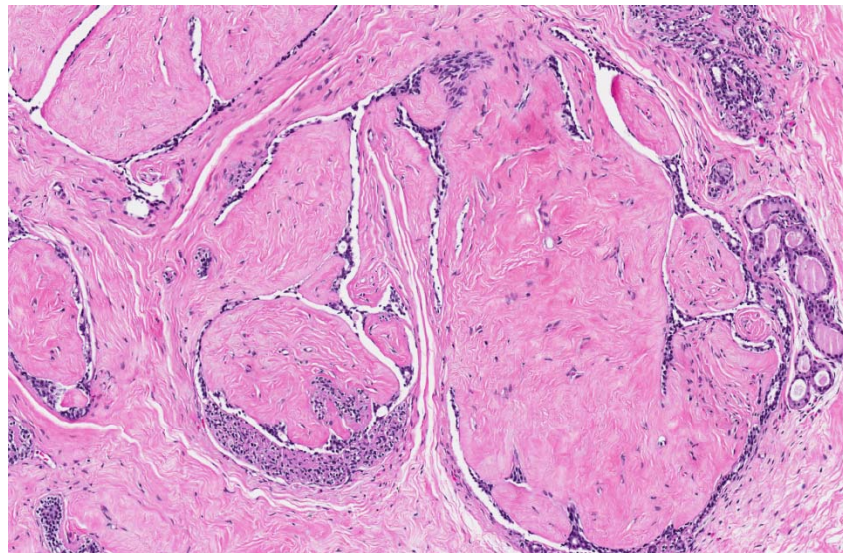
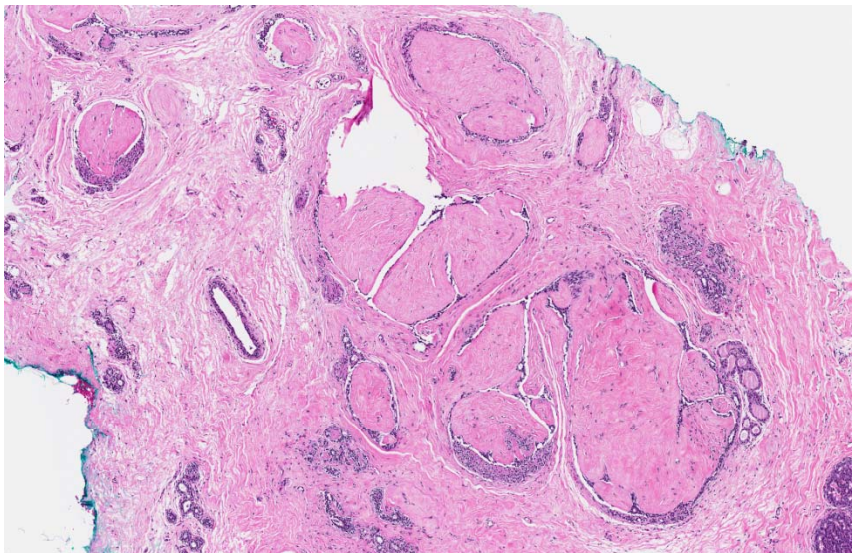
Set D.10



Set D.10



Set D.10



- Fibroadenomatoid hyperplasia with scleroelastotic and fibrocystic changes, likely a hyalinised fibroadenoma.

Scleroelastotic changes in the breast

- Extensively hyalinised fibroadenoma.
- Fibrous scarring.
- Portions of partially sampled sclerosing lesions.

Fibroadenoma

- Commonest benign tumour of the female breast.
- Usually seen in young women < 30 years old, but can occur in any age.
- Mammographic screening detects non-palpable and calcified fibroadenomas.
- Infarction can occur, especially during pregnancy and lactation.
- ER-beta is expressed in the stromal cells of fibroadenomas, related to younger age and stromal cellularity.
- ER-alpha is variably expressed in the epithelial component.
- PR can be found in both the epithelium and stroma.
- When identified on core biopsy, observational management is appropriate.
- Atypical hyperplasia in fibroadenomas does not appear to be associated with the same increased risk for breast cancer development as when discovered in normal breast tissue.

Learning points

- Approach to scleroelastotic changes in the breast.
- Distinction from RSL.
- Alterations resulting from previous FNA.