

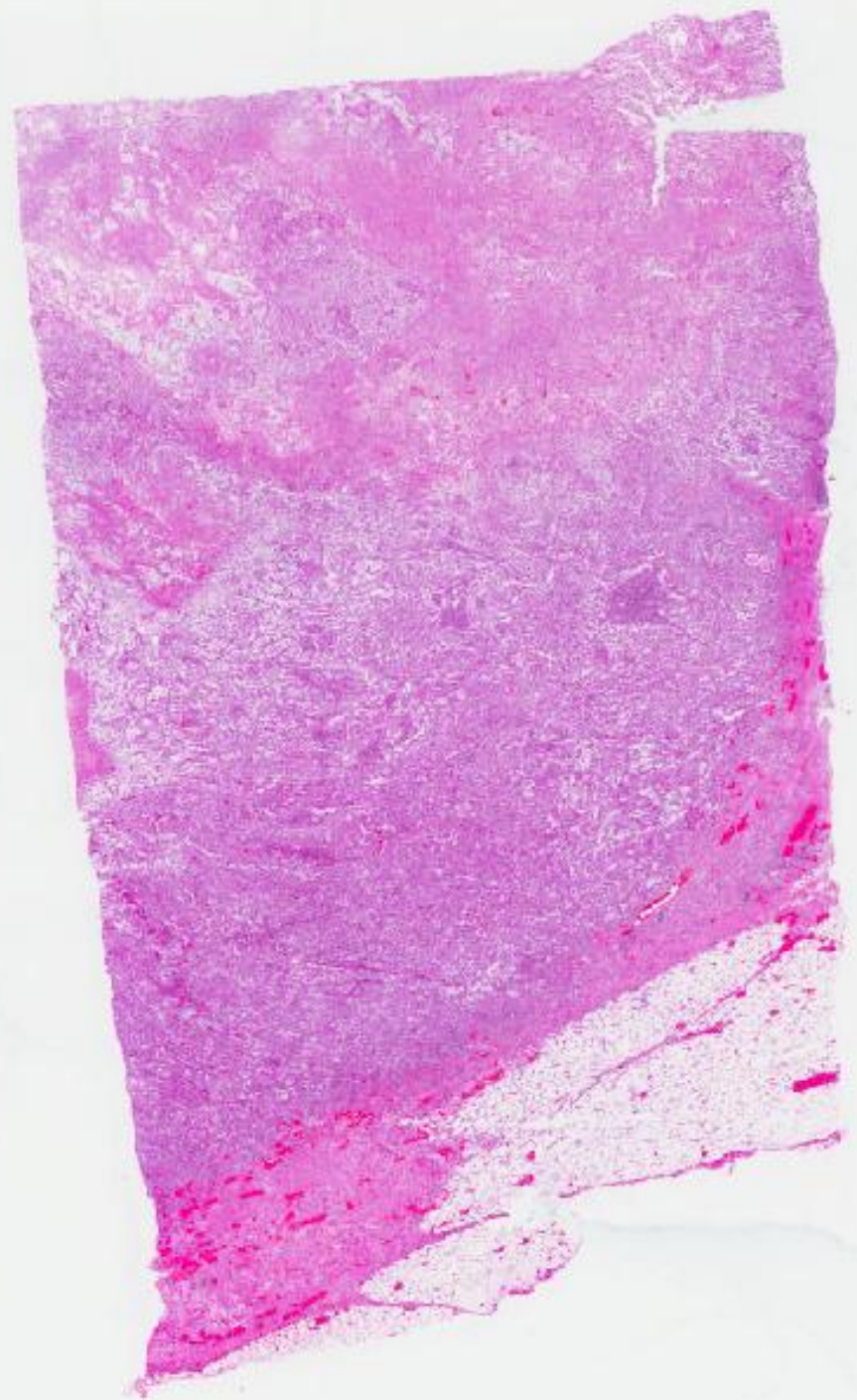
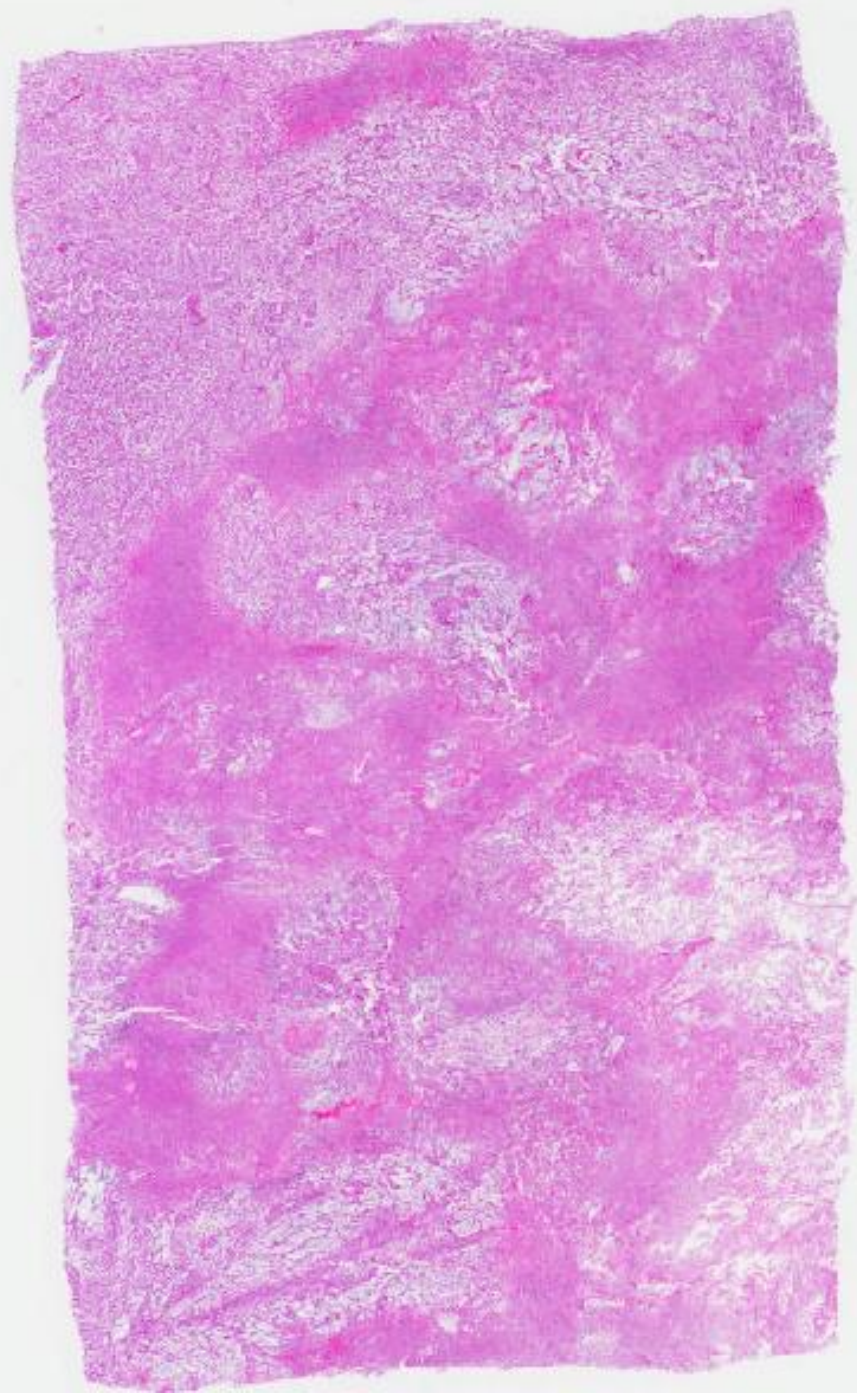
Case 25

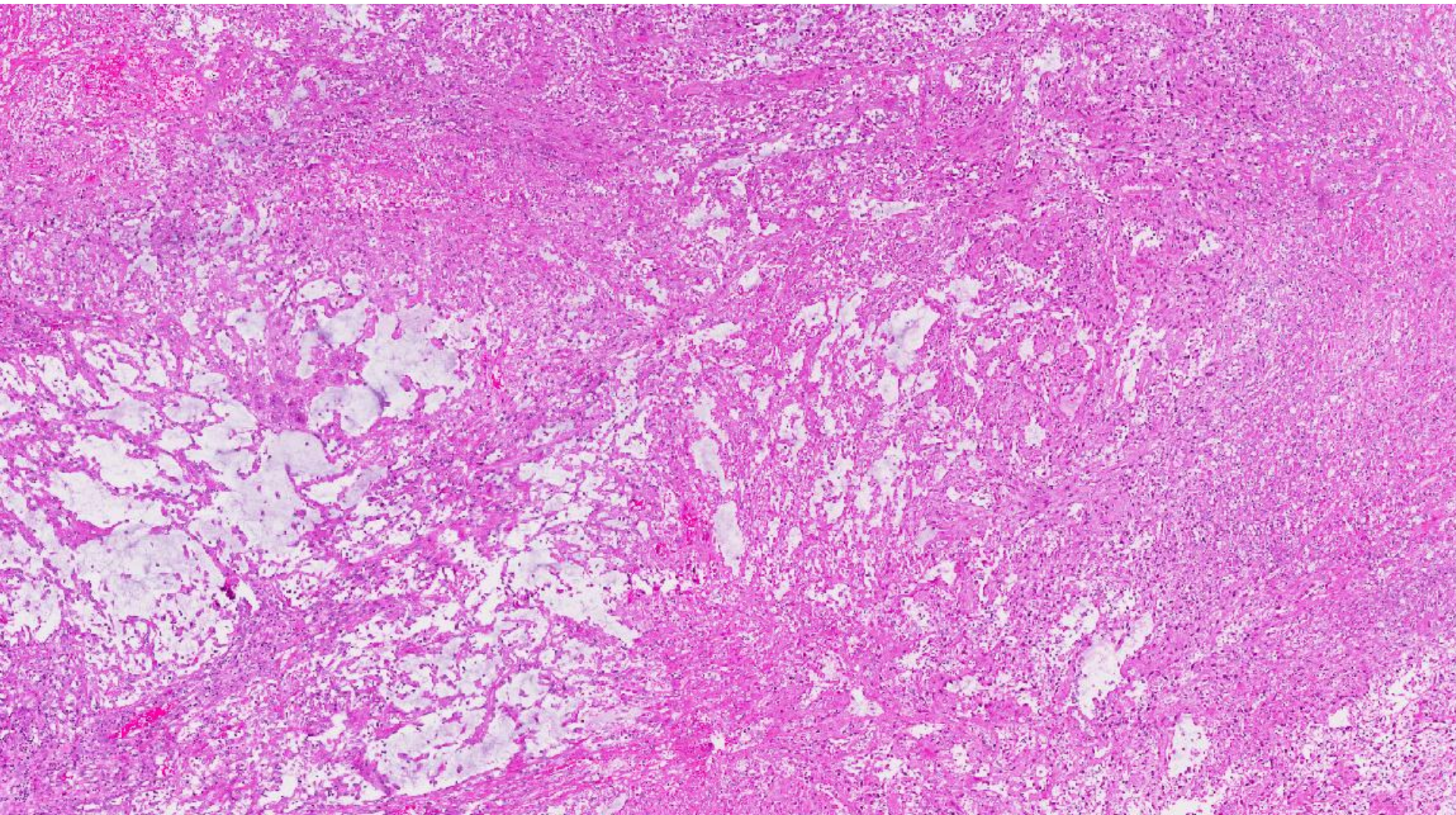
61 year old Chinese lady presented with a large right breast mass. An incisional biopsy was reported as a malignant phyllodes tumour.

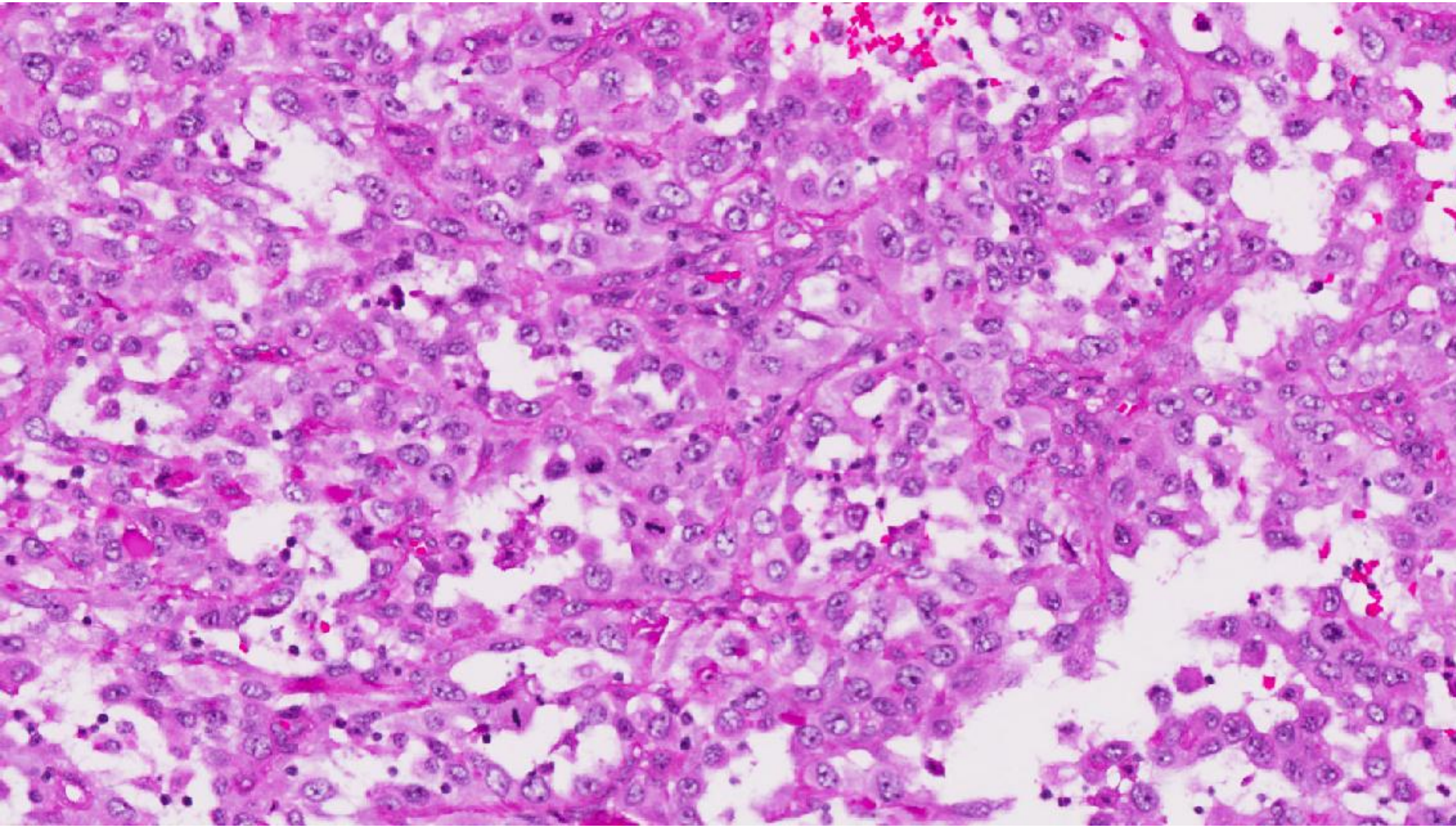
Right mastectomy and axillary clearance were carried out subsequently.

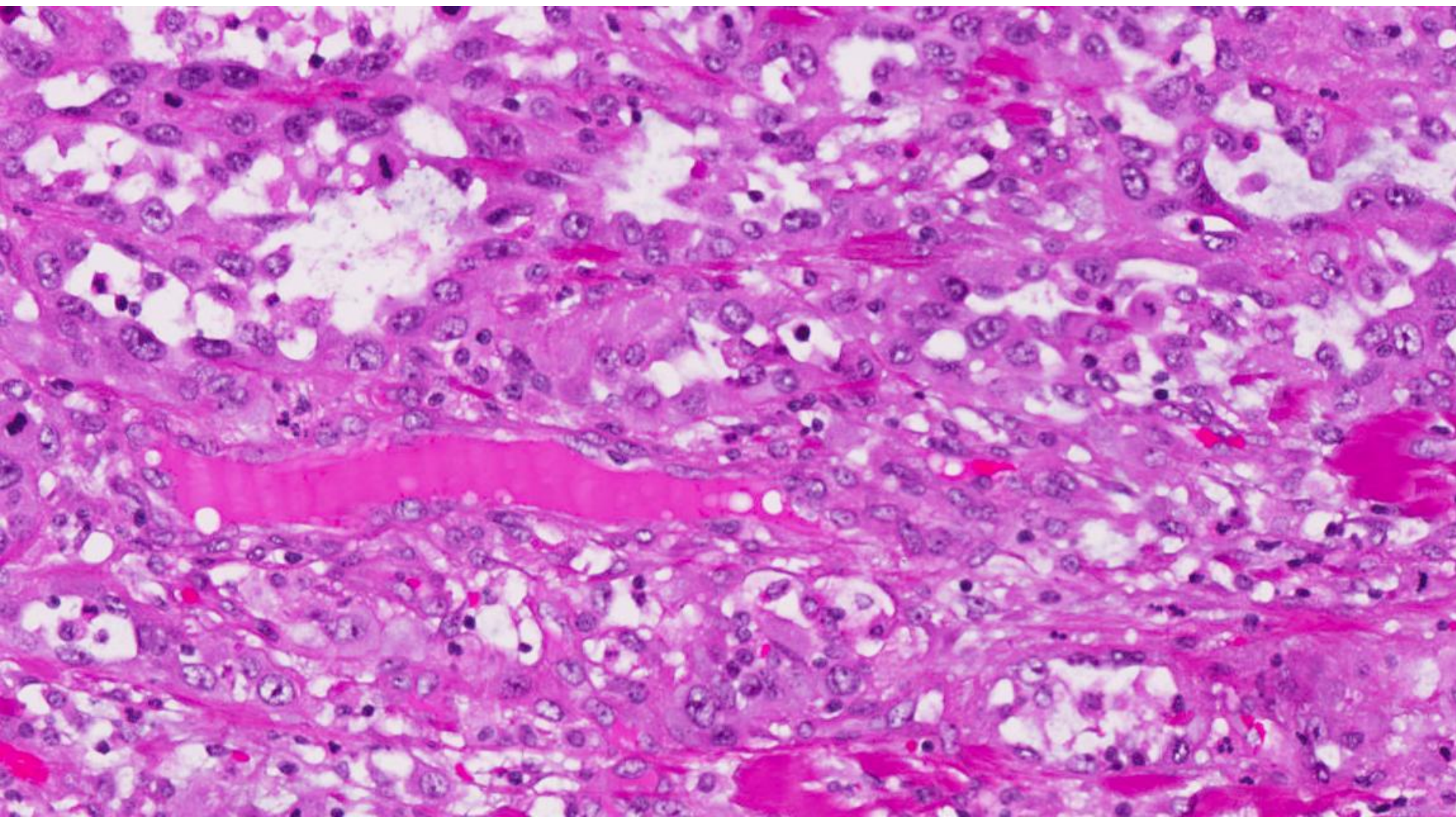
Macroscopically, the mastectomy contained a large tumour in the central region of the breast, measuring 11 cm in maximum dimension, with areas of necrosis, cystic degeneration and haemorrhage.

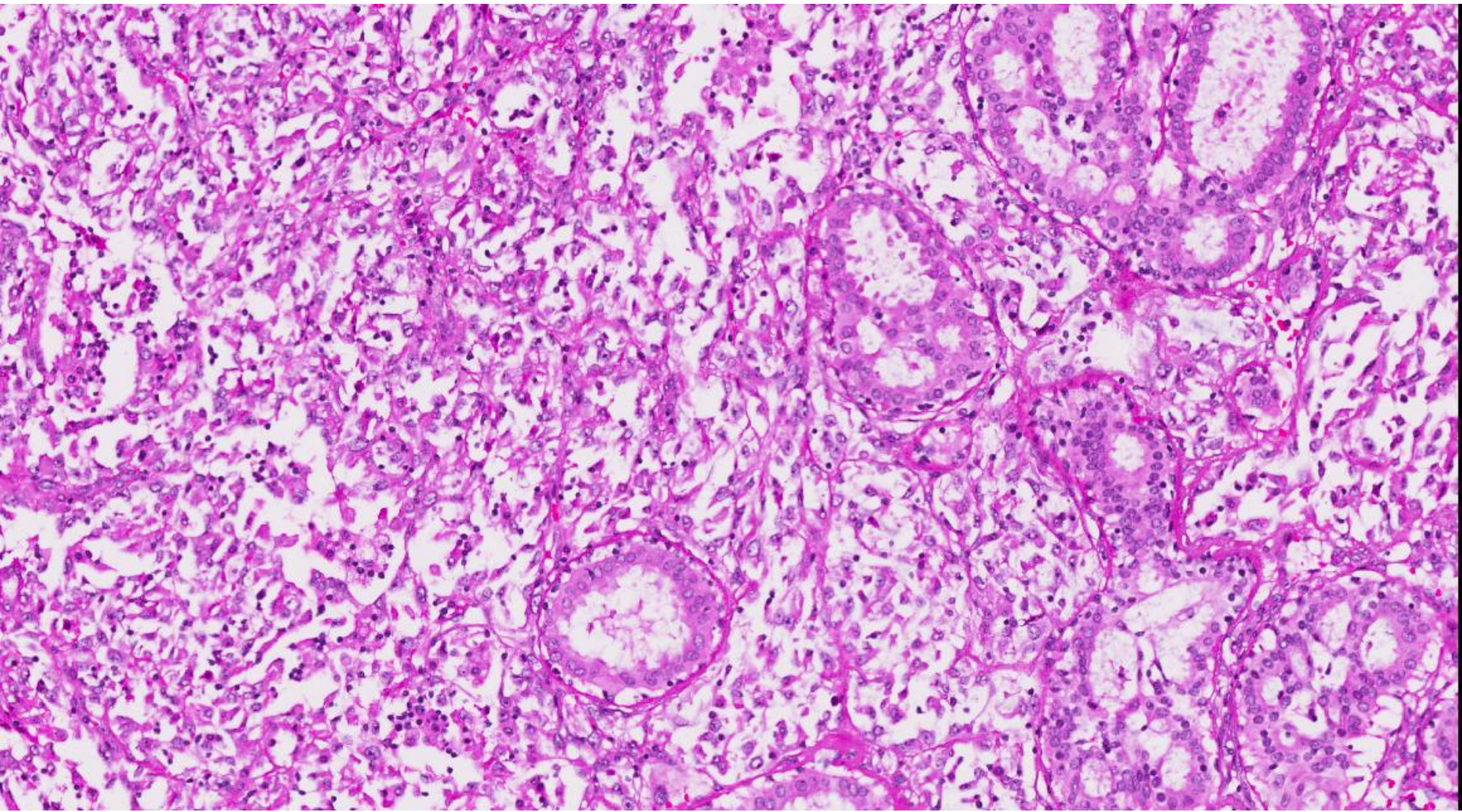
The current section is from the tumour in the mastectomy specimen.

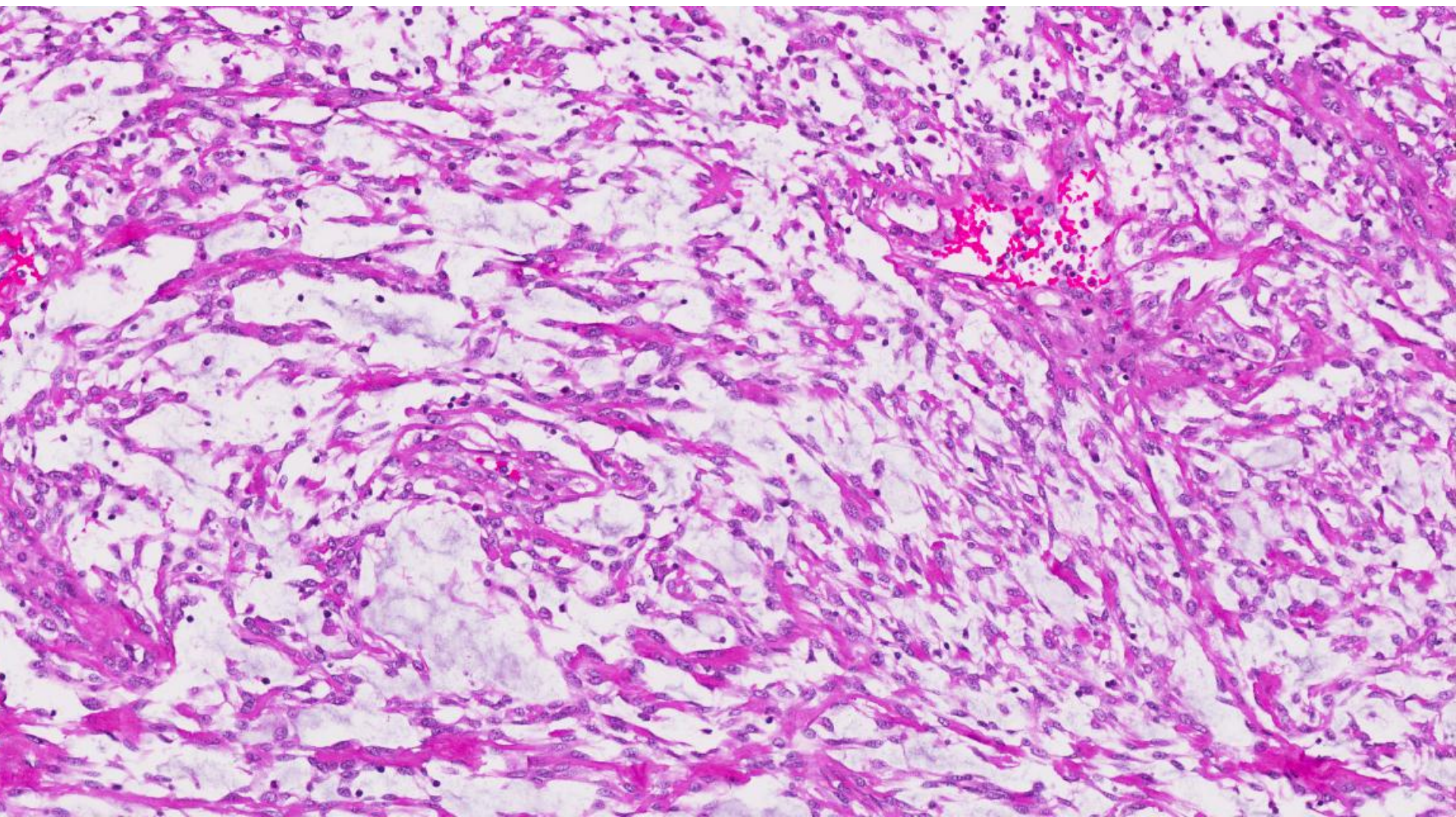


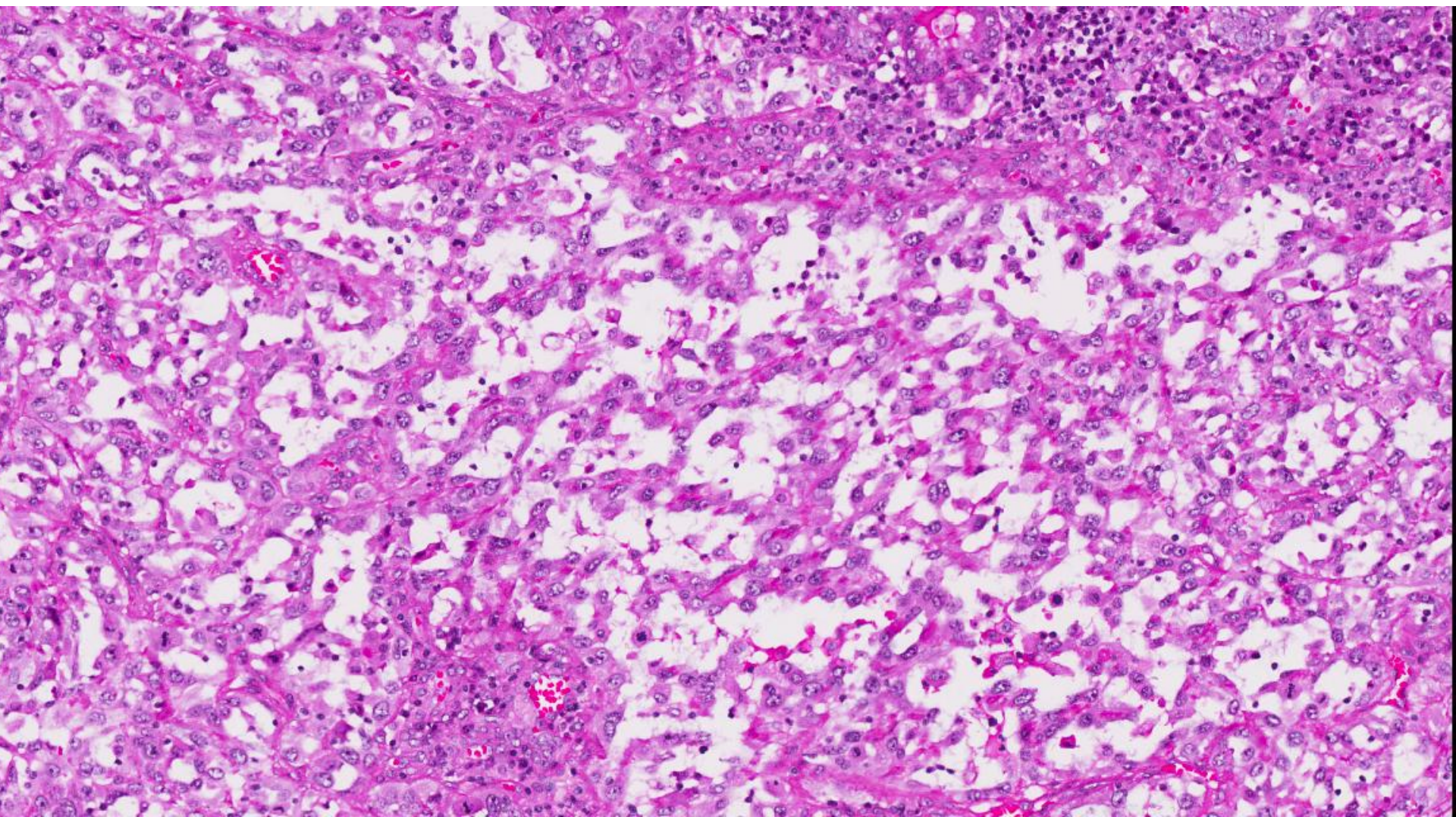


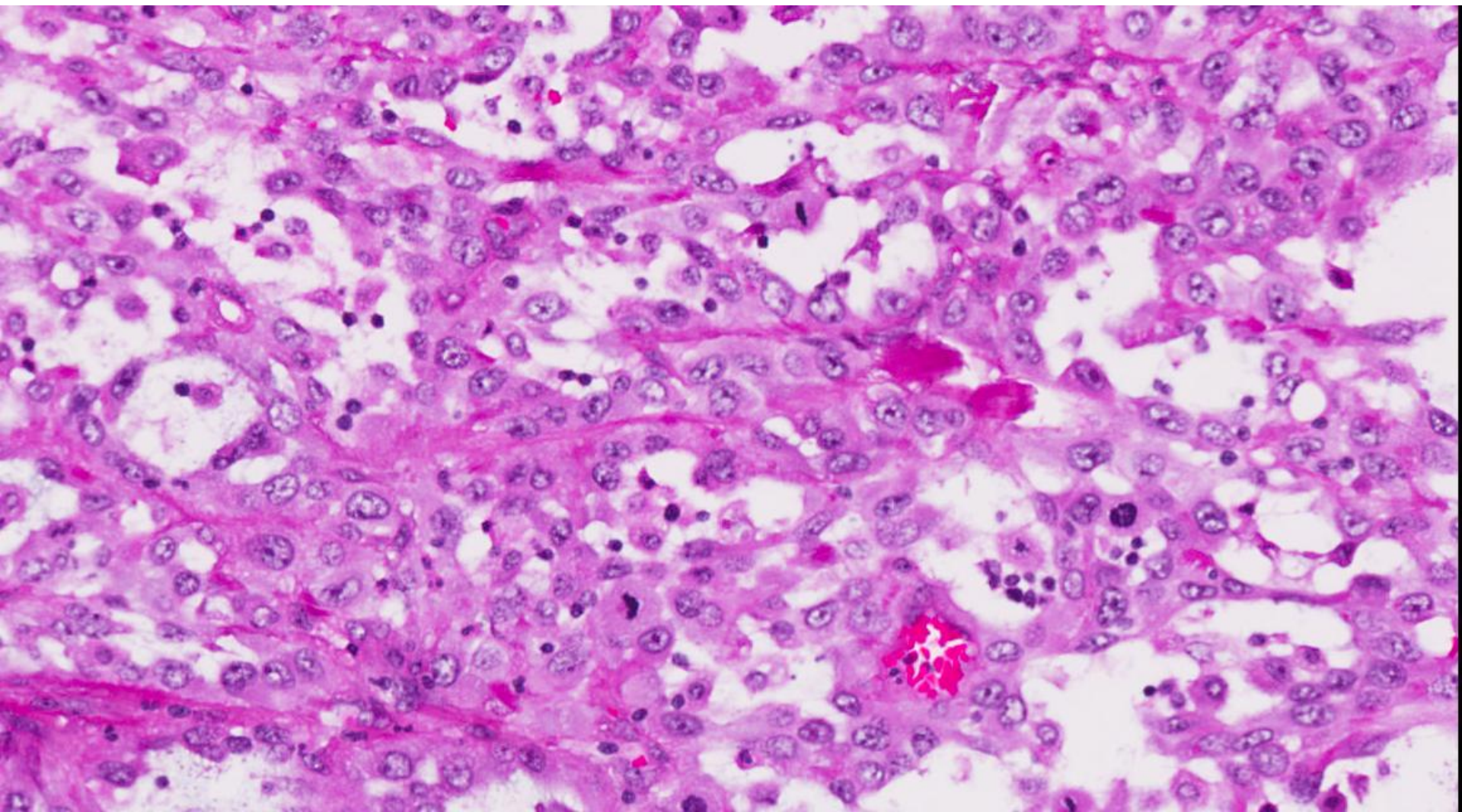




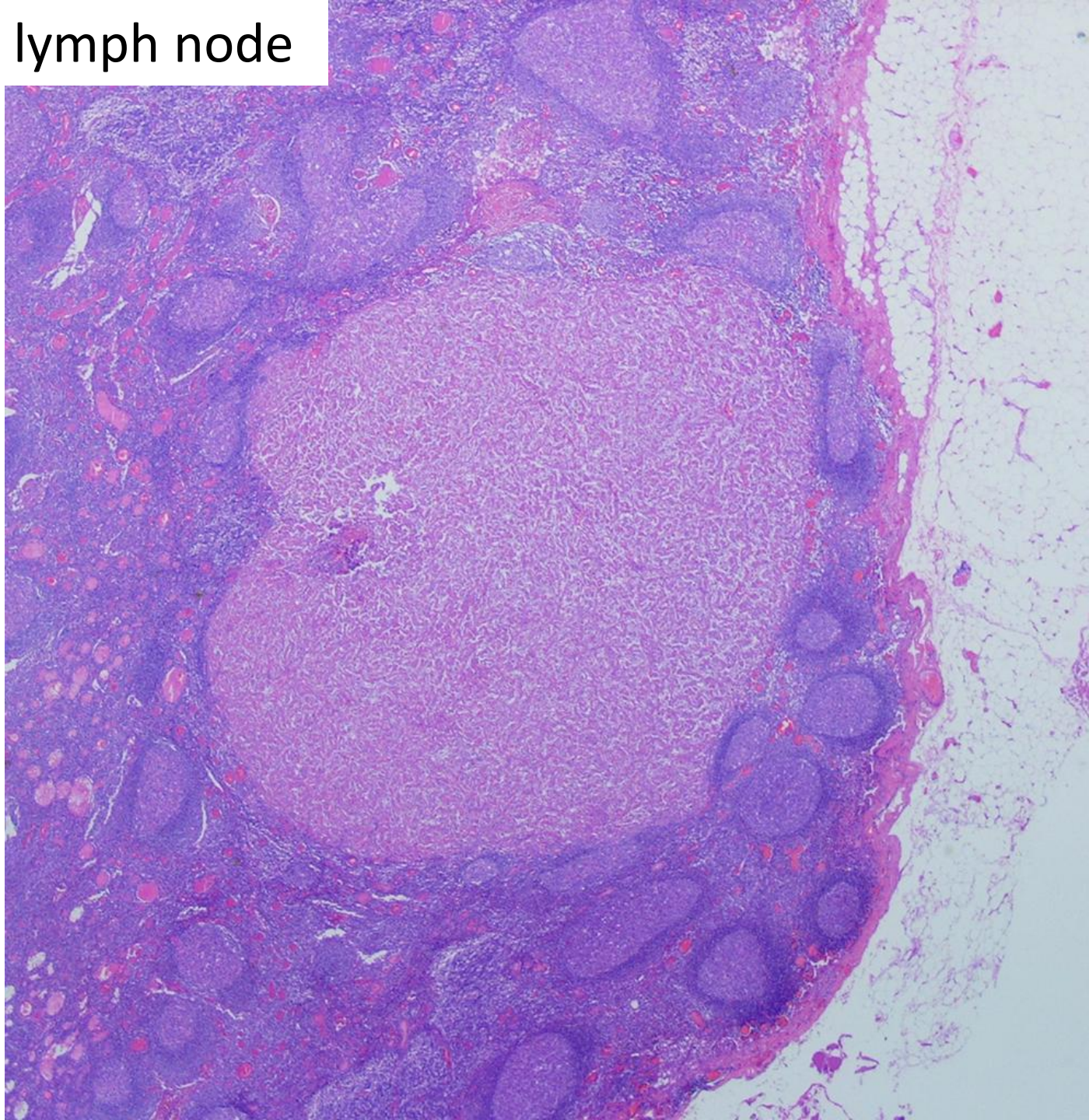








Axillary lymph node



Diagnosis

Pseudoangiosarcomatoid metaplastic breast carcinoma, 11 cm.

ER negative, PR positive, cerbB2 negative.

One of 11 lymph nodes positive for metastasis.

Metaplastic carcinoma of breast

- Heterogeneous group of malignant breast tumours in which metaplastic elements are identified .
- Commonly used to denote breast tumours with:
 - Both malignant epithelial and sarcomatoid components.
 - Malignant epithelial elements only but with glandular and squamous appearances.
 - Sarcomatoid component only, but demonstrating epithelial differentiation on immunohistochemistry/electron microscopy.

Metaplastic carcinoma of the breast

- Behaviour mostly aggressive.
- Hormone receptors usually negative.
- *cerbB2* negative.

Metaplastic carcinoma of the breast

- Need to distinguish from:
 - Low grade adenosquamous carcinoma.
 - Fibromatosis-like variant of metaplastic carcinoma.
 - In this case, distinction from angiosarcoma needs to be made.