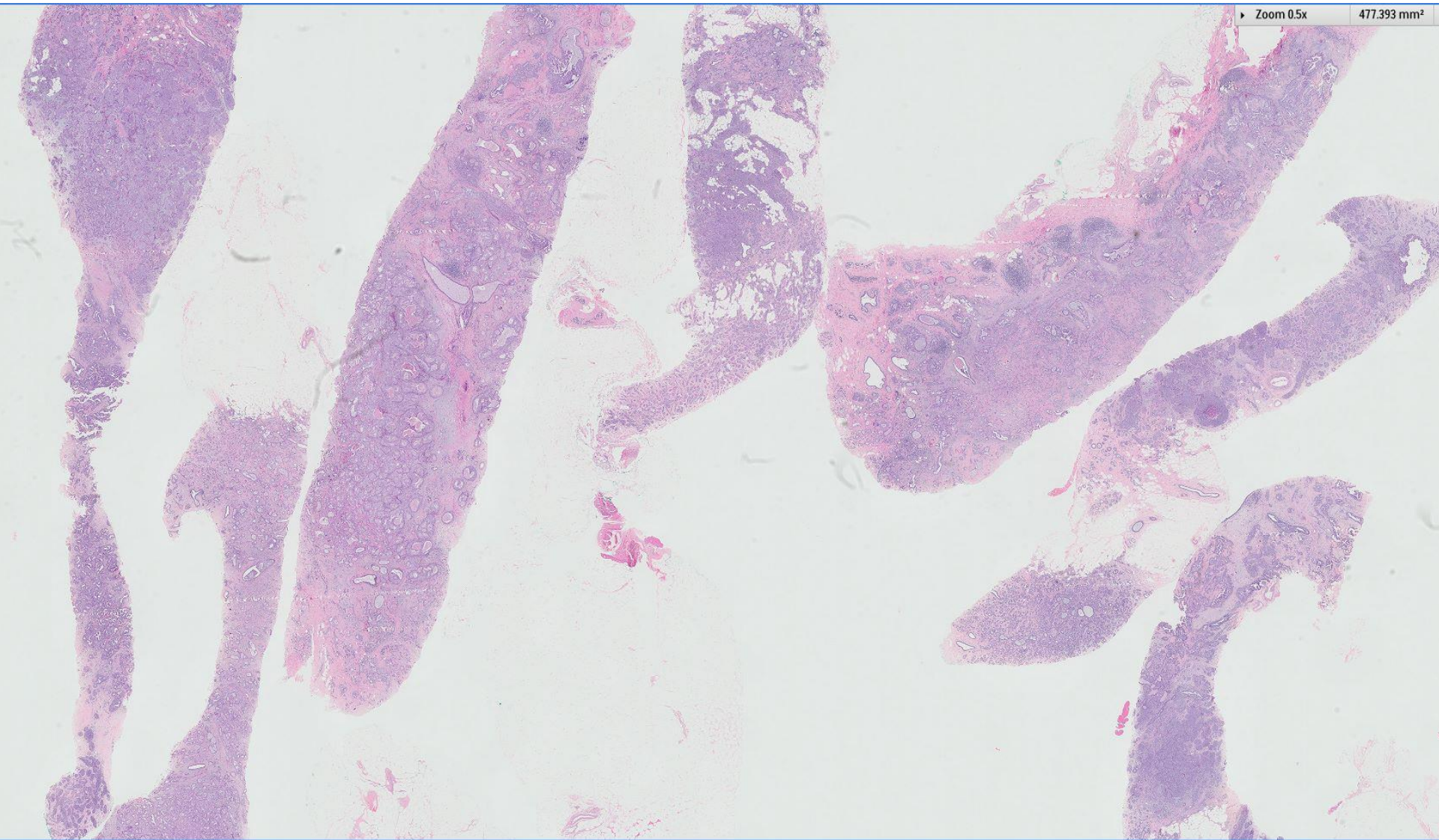


Case 3

47 year old woman with a right breast lump.

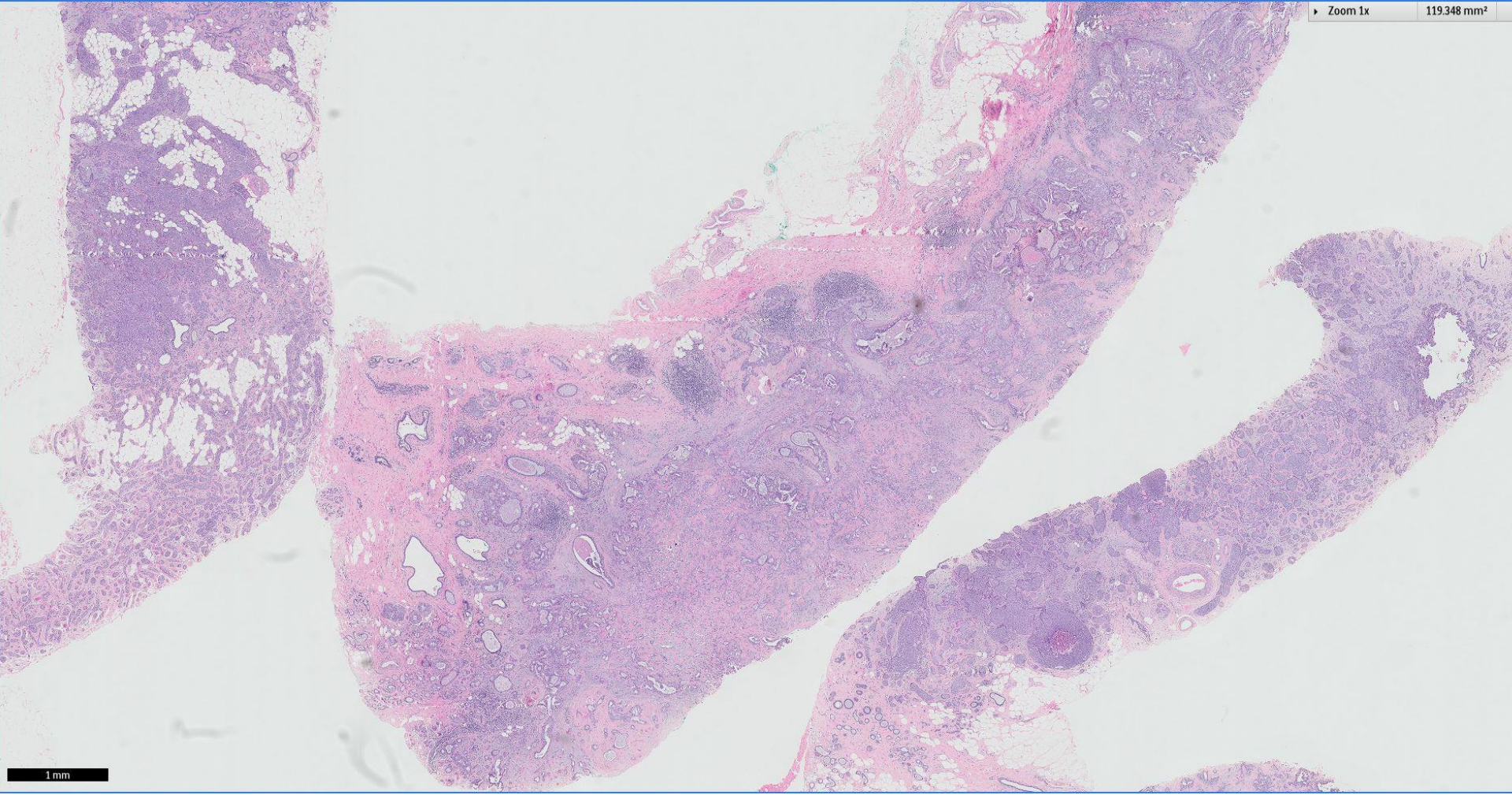
Mammotome excision performed.





Zoom 1x

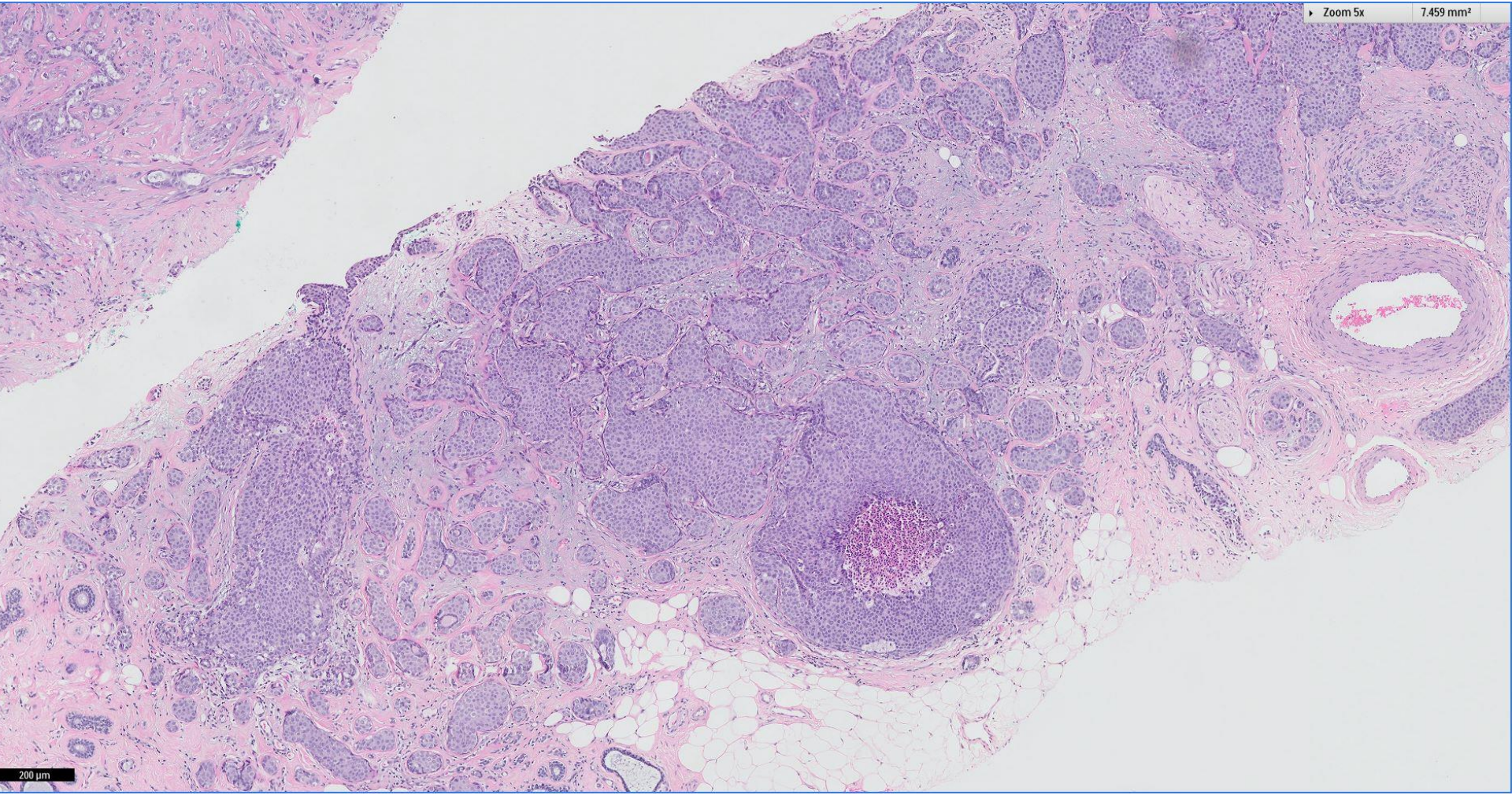
119.348 mm²



1 mm

Zoom 5x

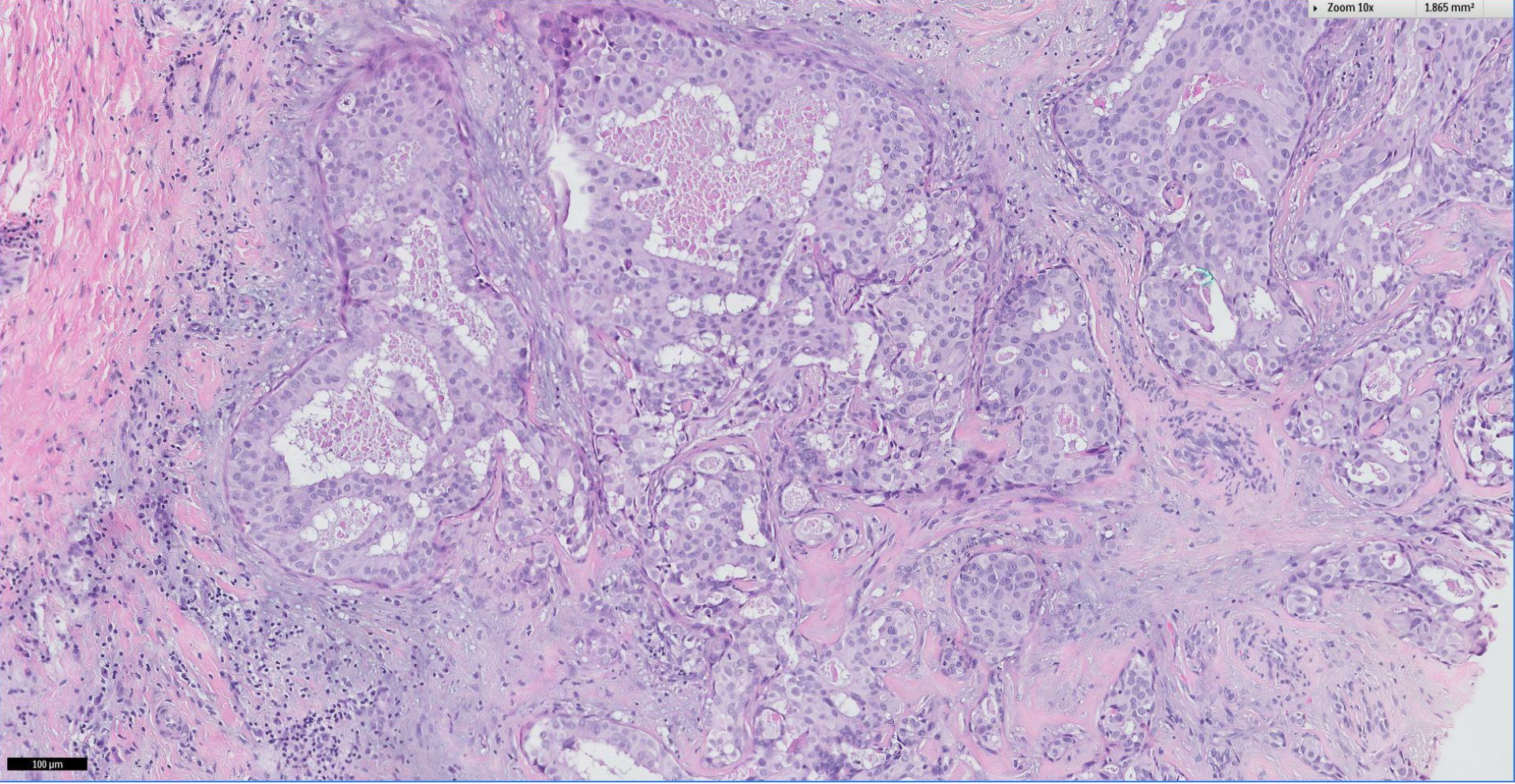
7.459 mm²



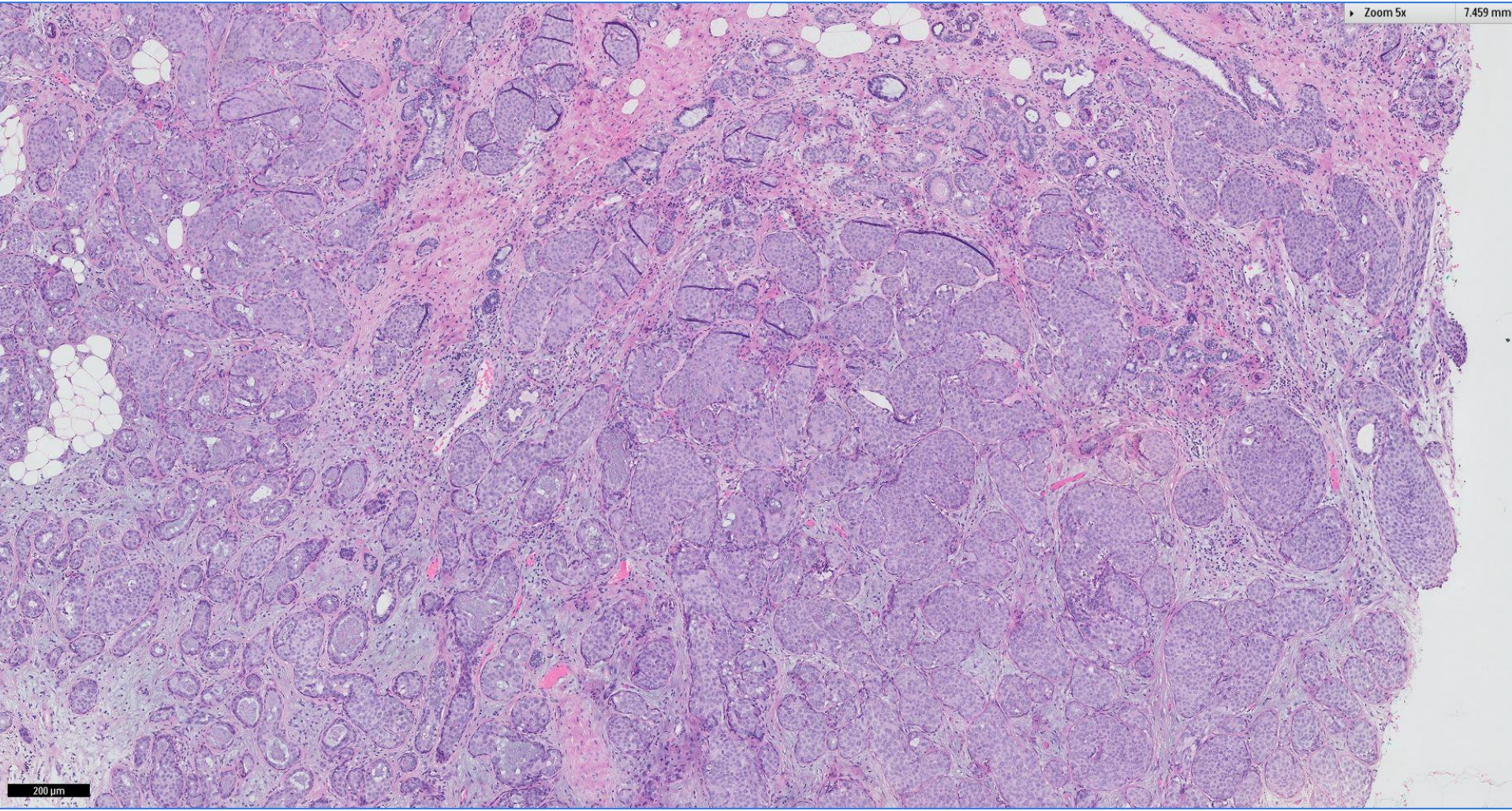
200 μm

Zoom 10x

1.865 mm²



100 µm

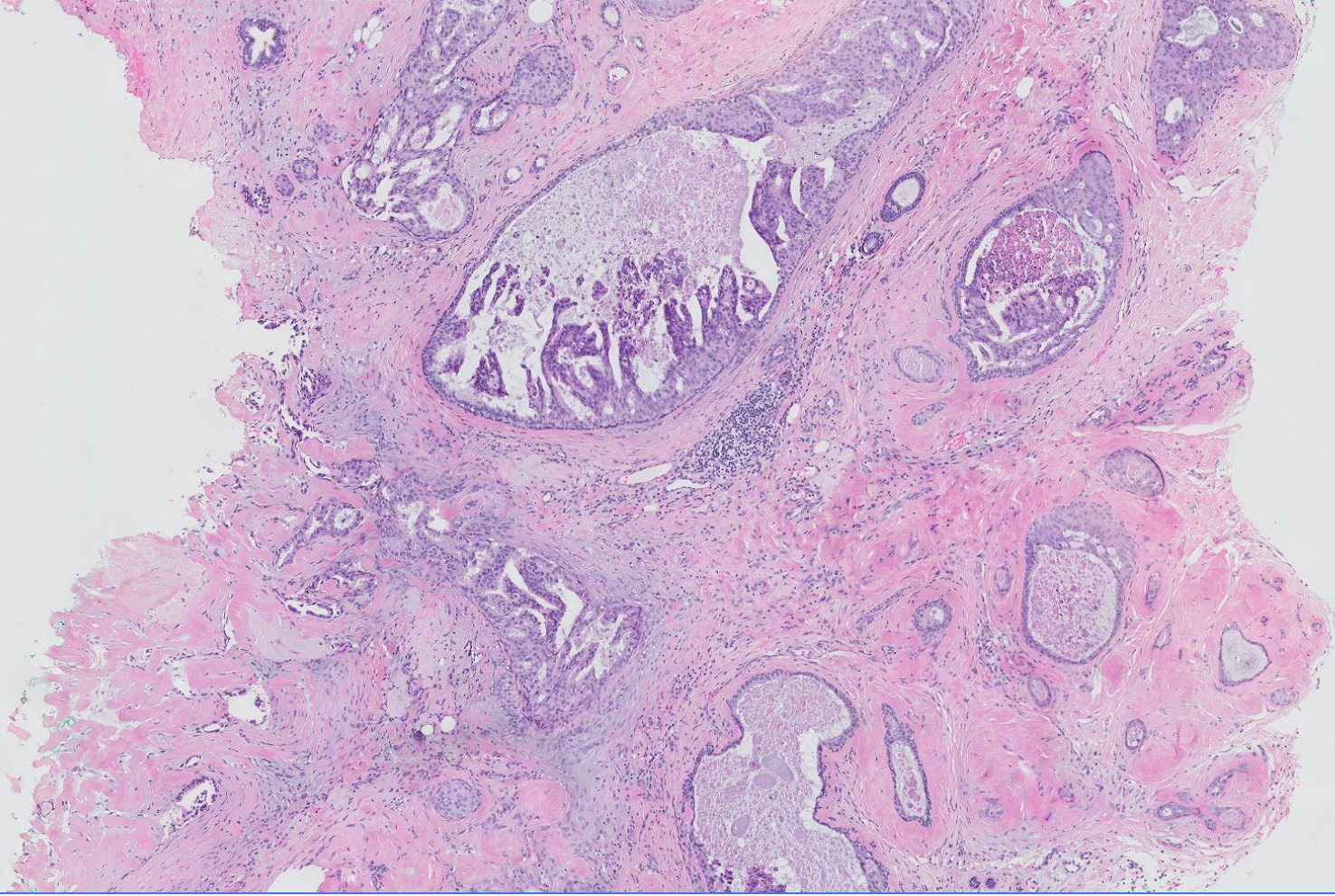


Singapore General Hospital



Zoom 5x

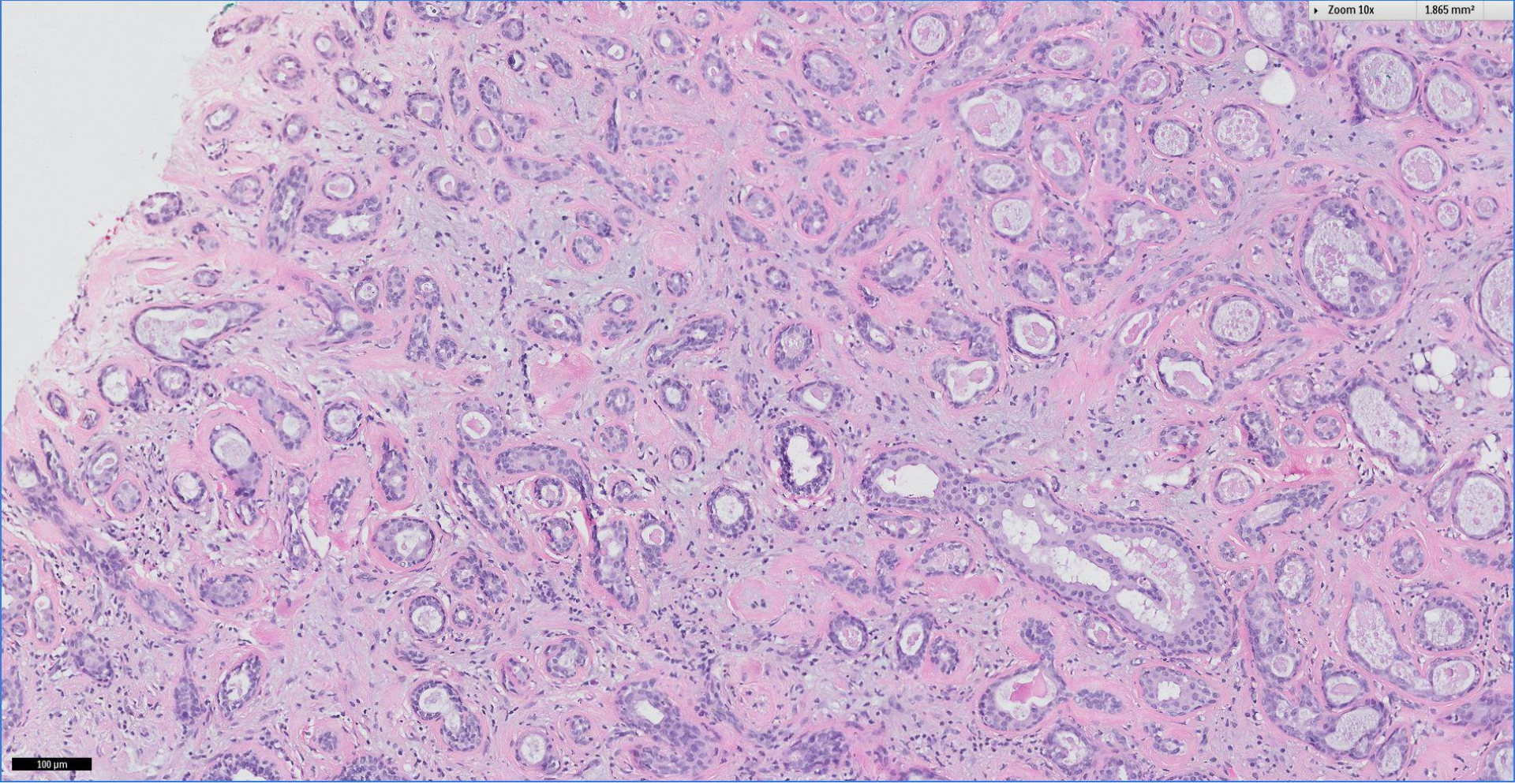
7.459 mm²



200 μm

Zoom 10x

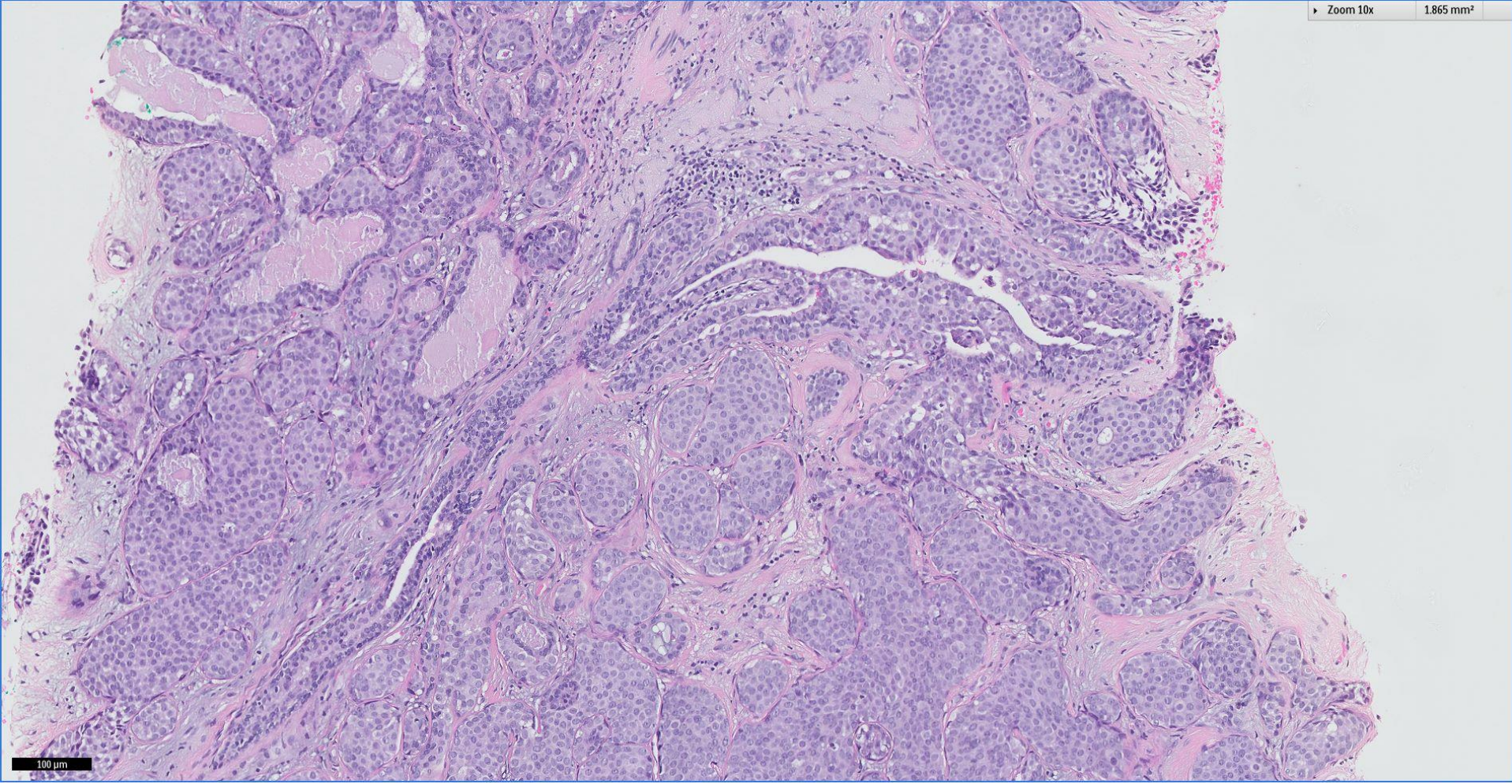
1.865 mm²



100 μm

Zoom 10x

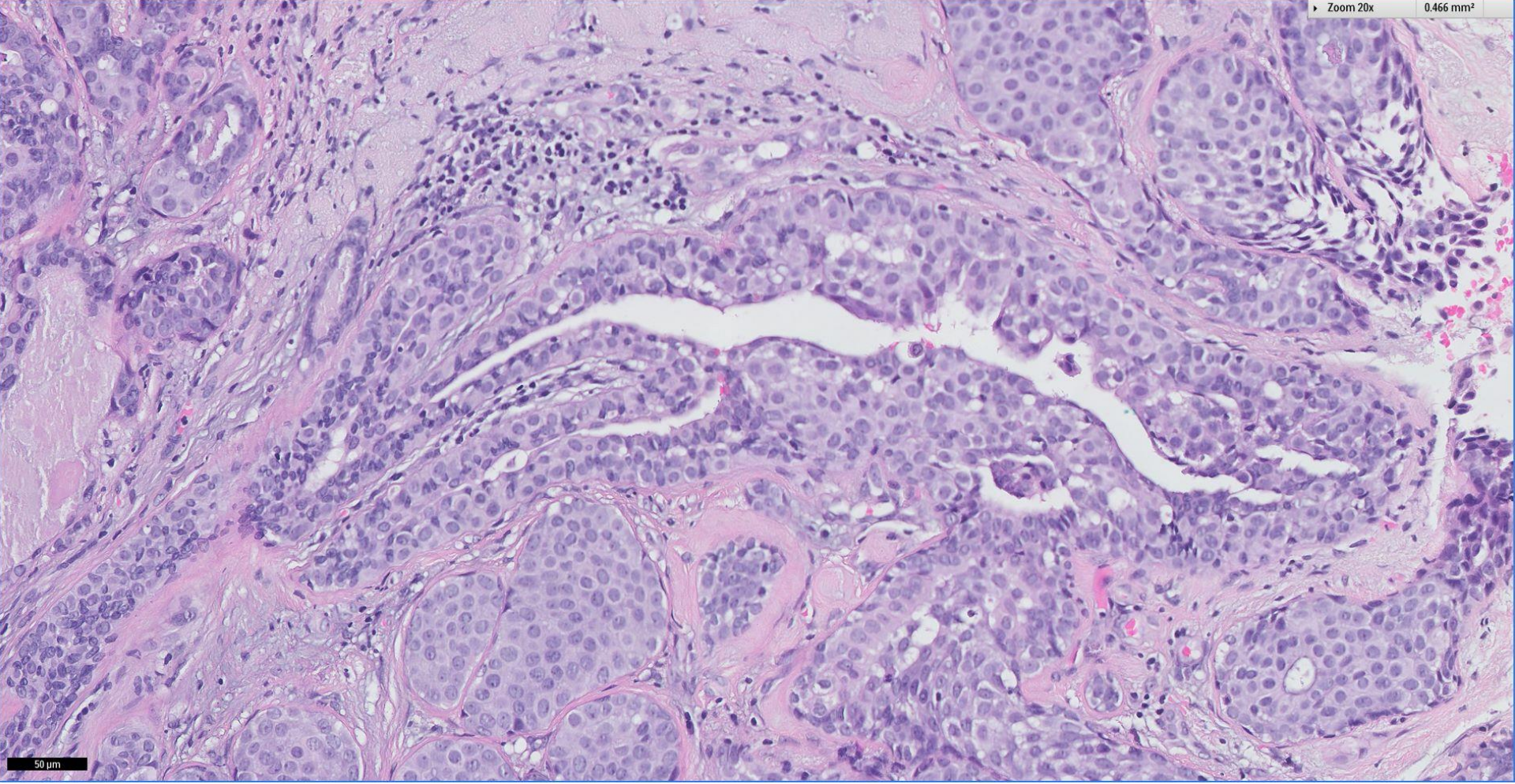
1.865 mm²



100 μ m

Zoom 20x

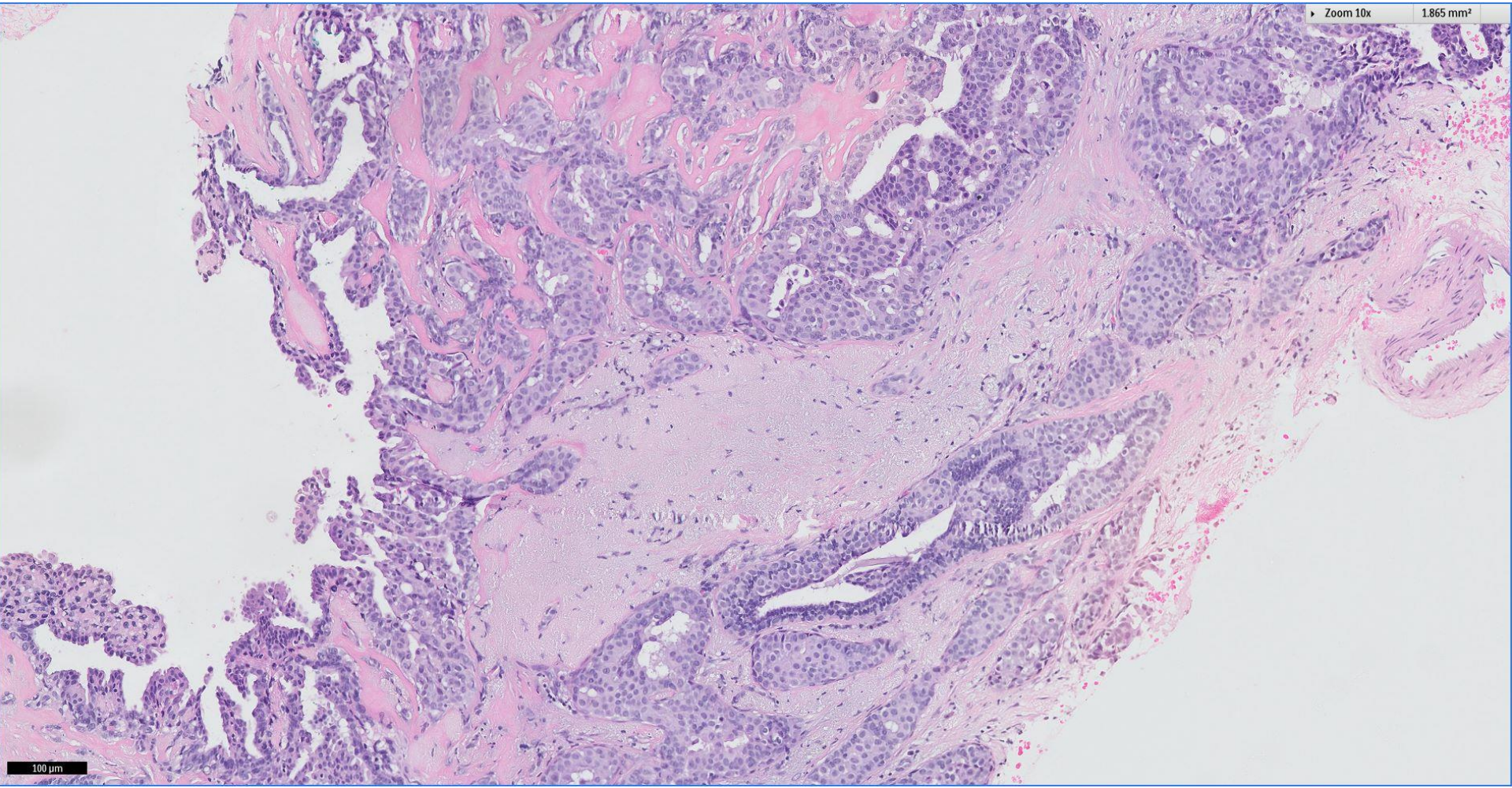
0.466 mm²



50 μm

Zoom 10x

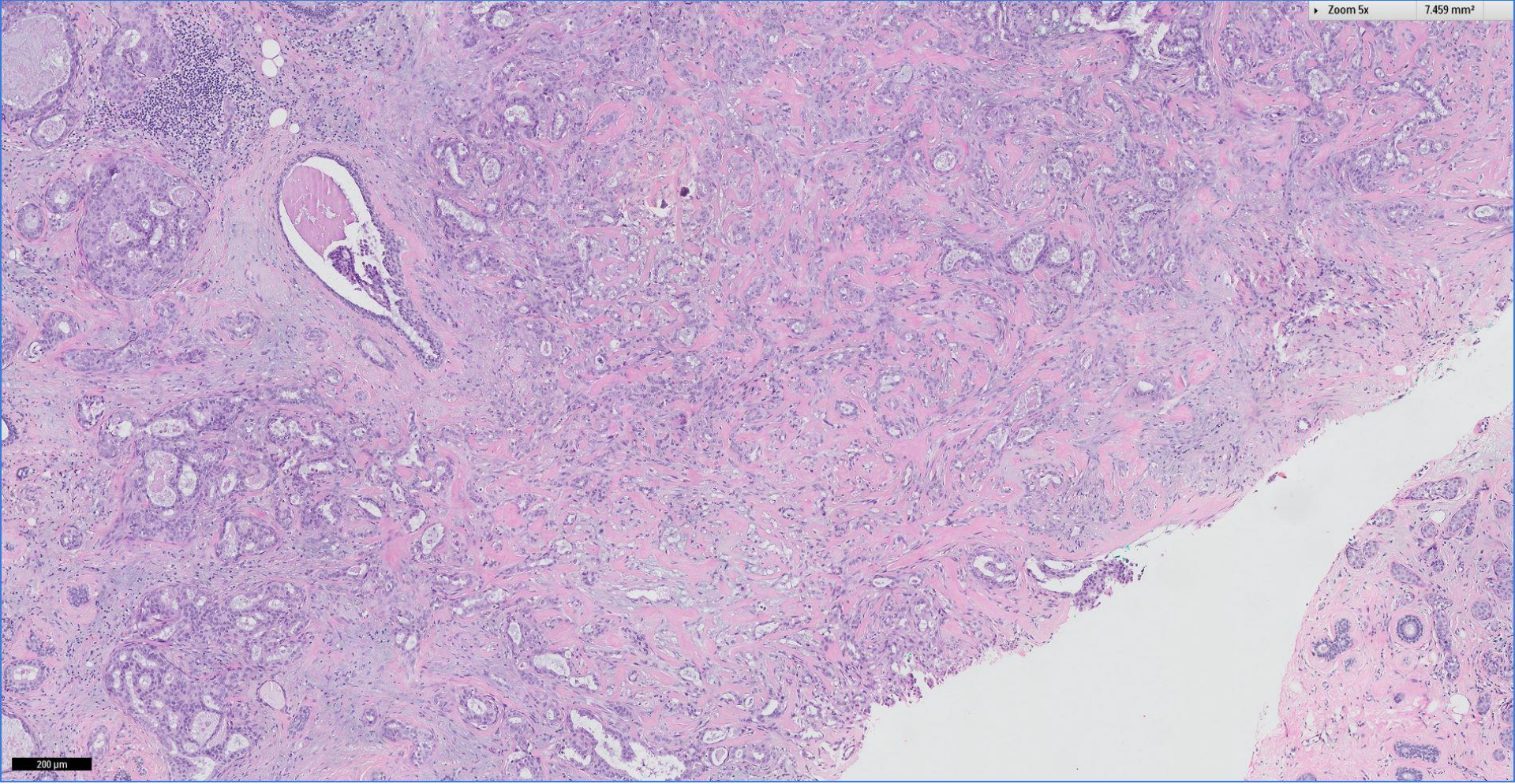
1.865 mm²



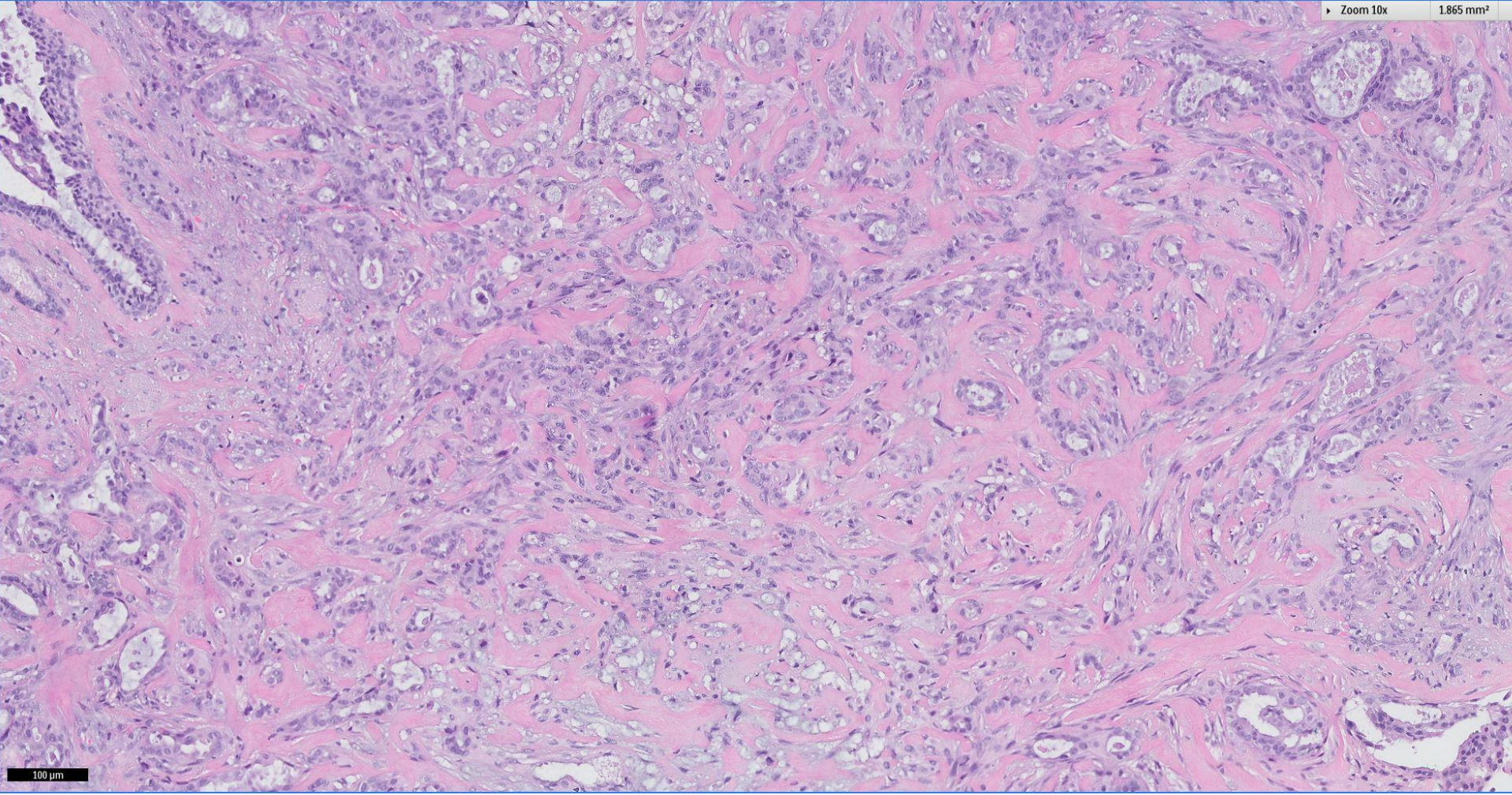
100 μm

Zoom 5x

7.459 mm²

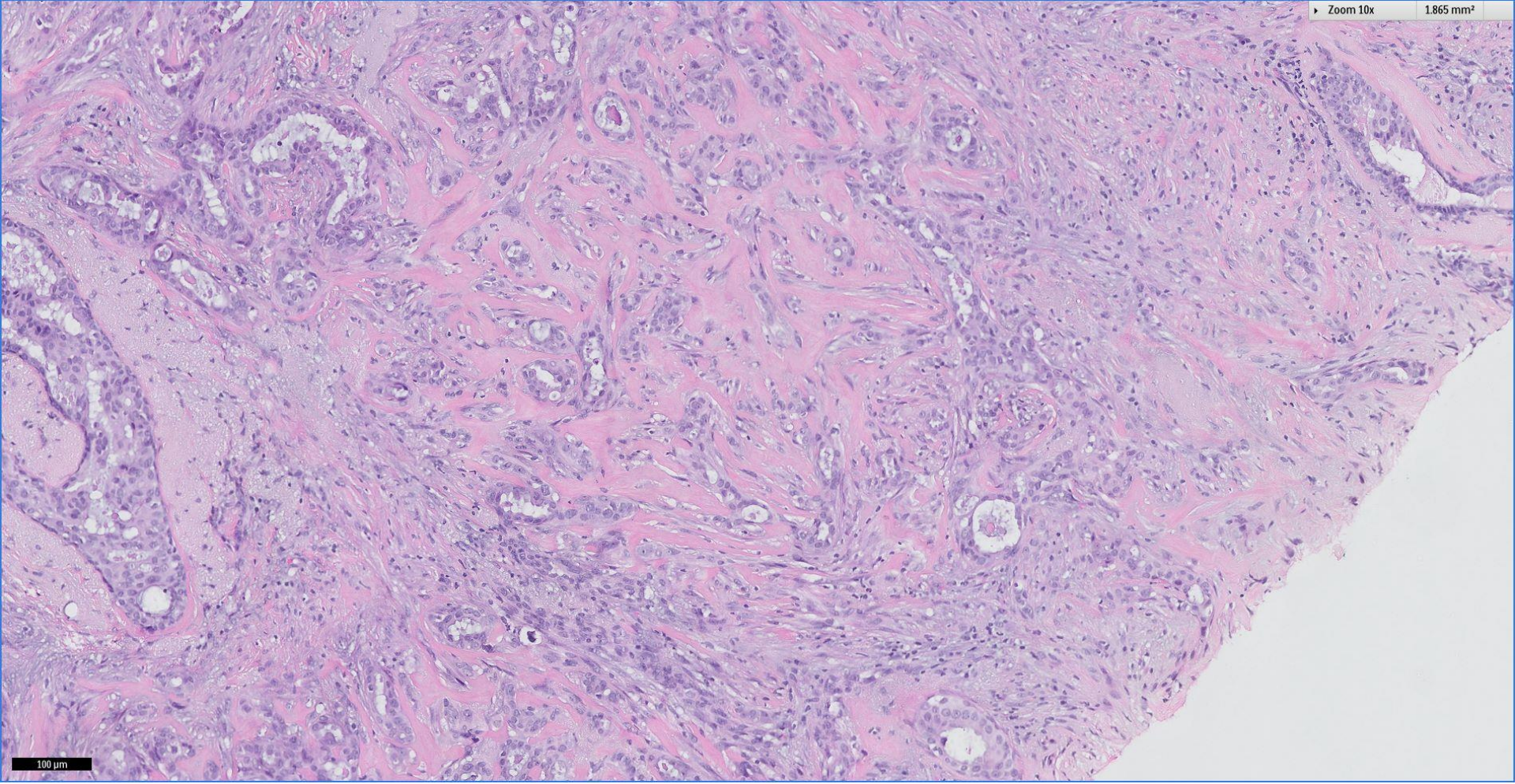


200 μm



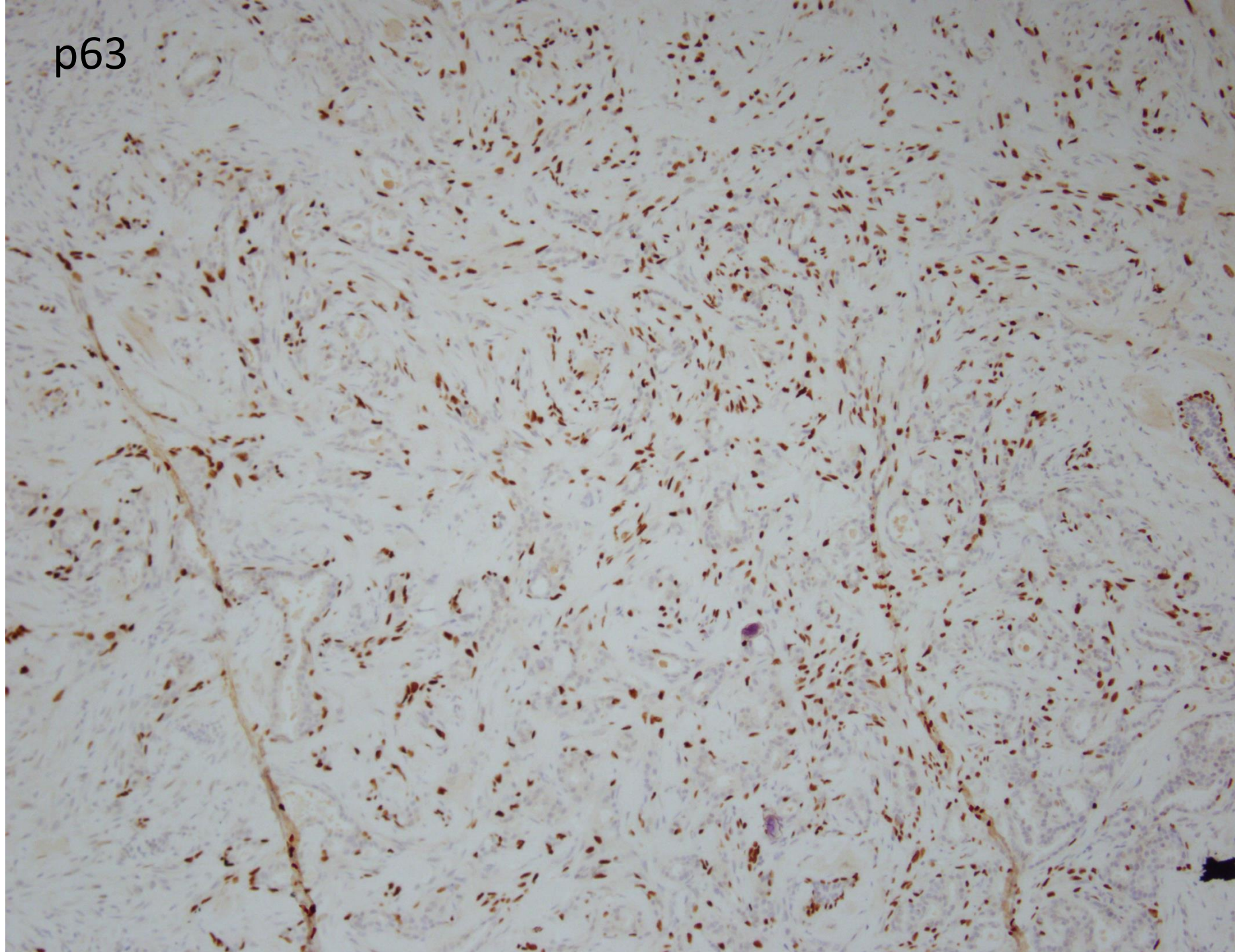
Zoom 10x

1.865 mm²

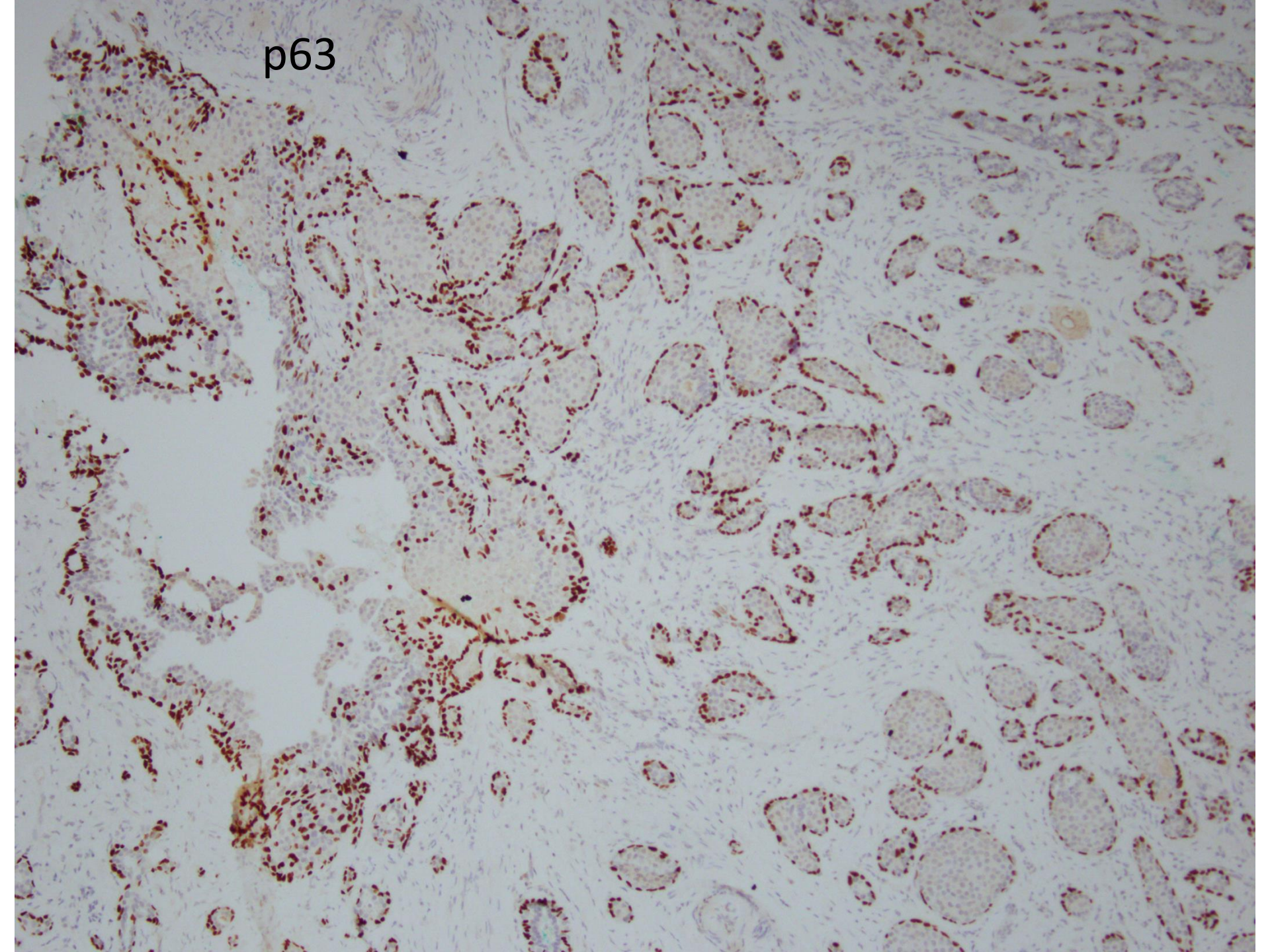


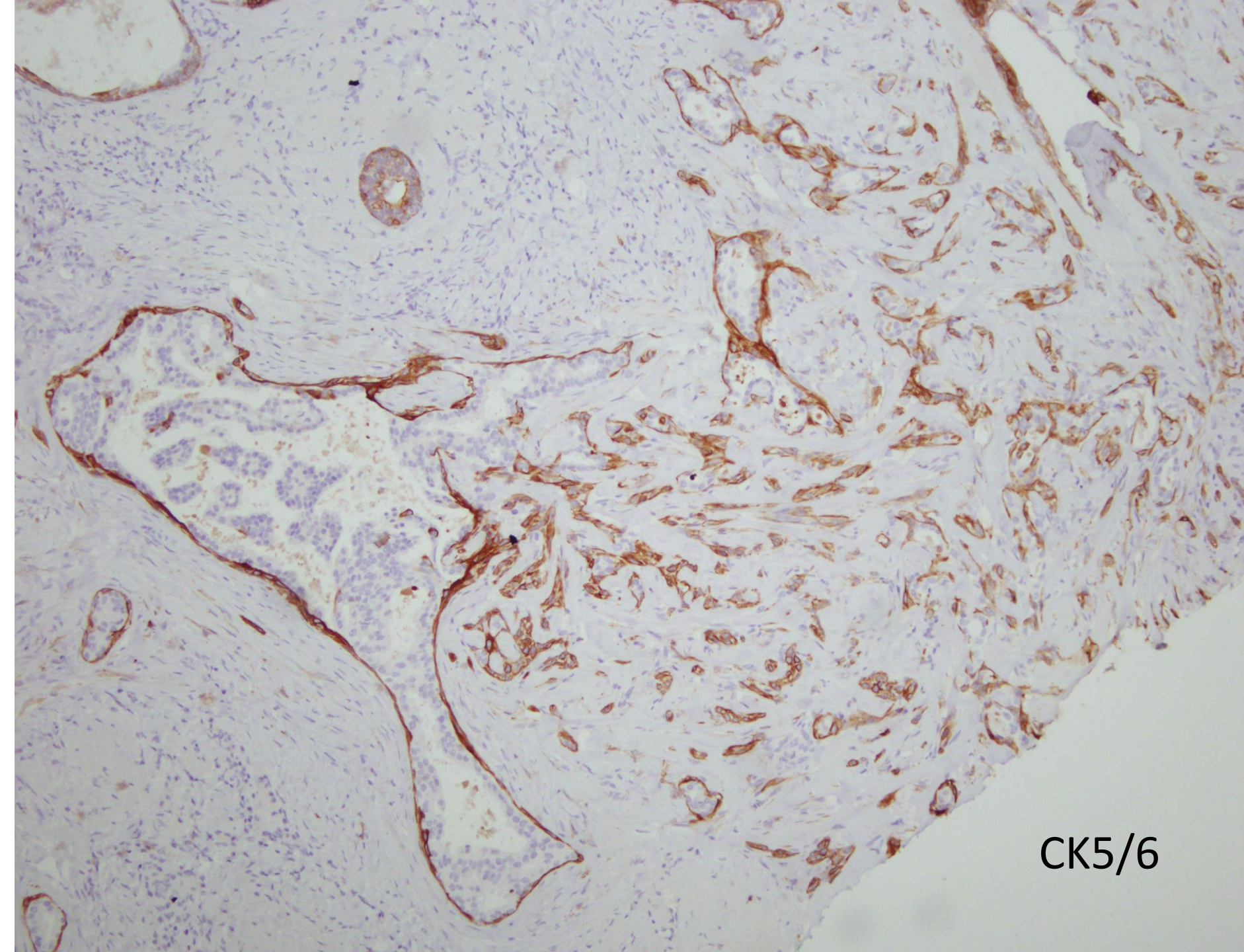
100 μm

p63

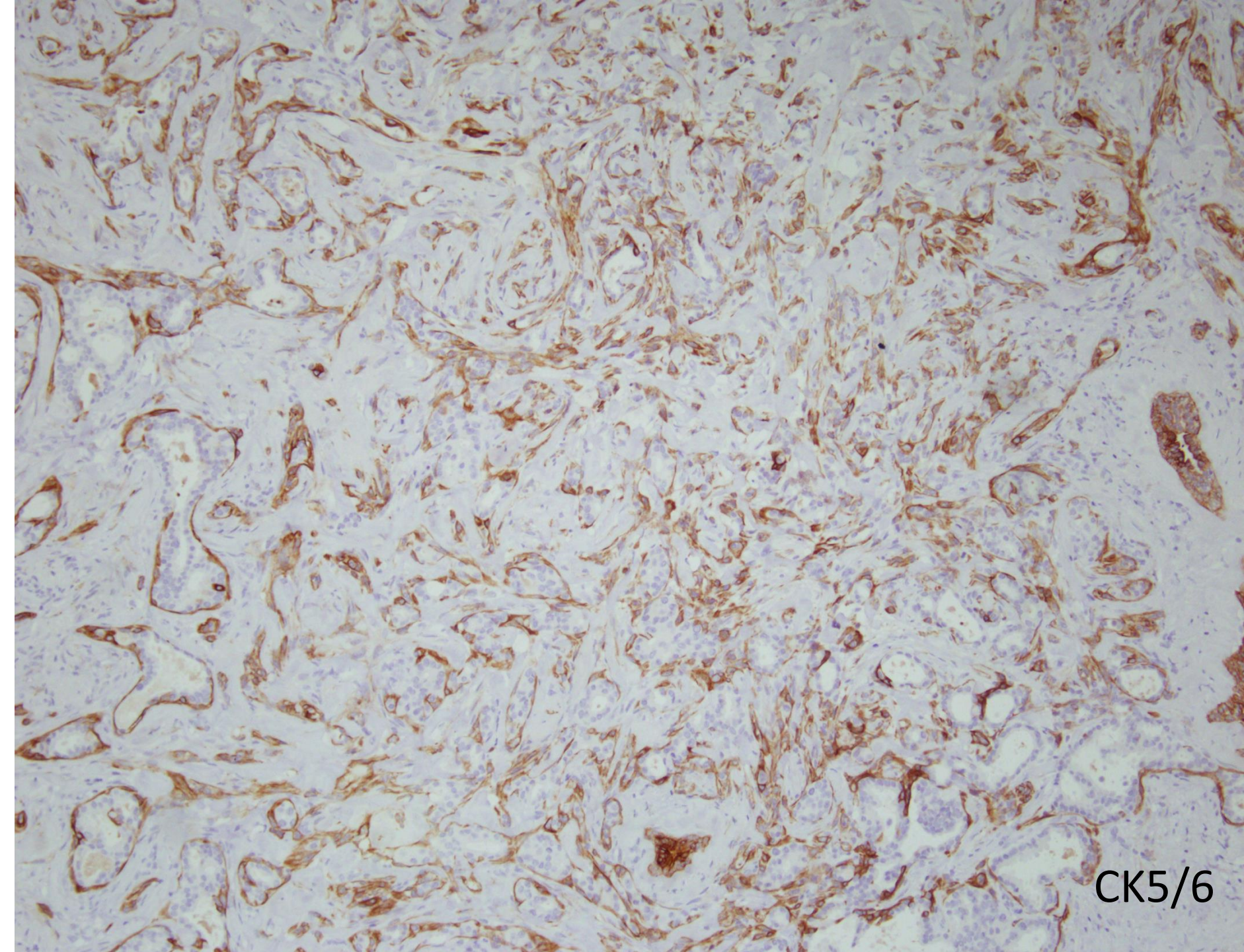


p63

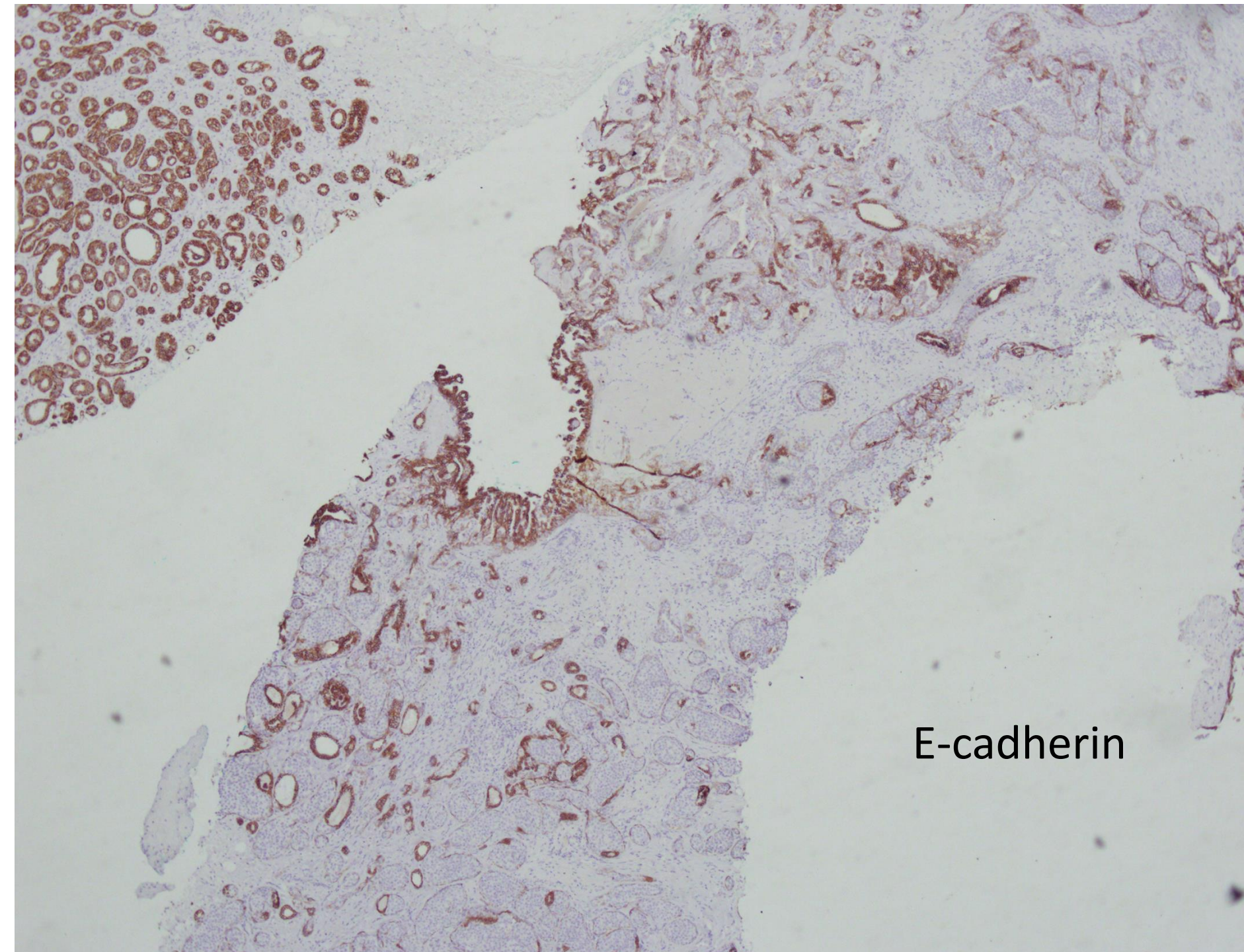




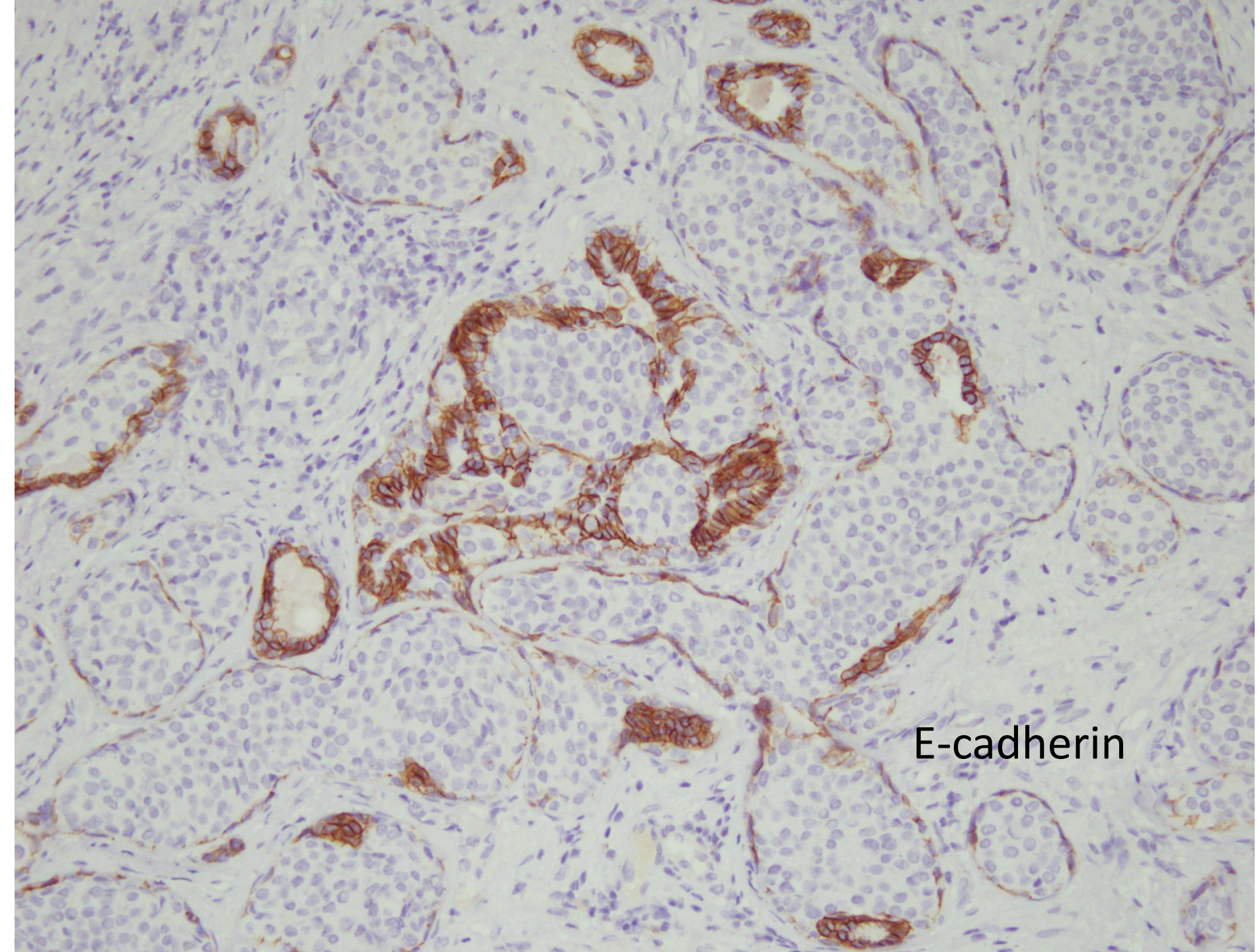
CK5/6



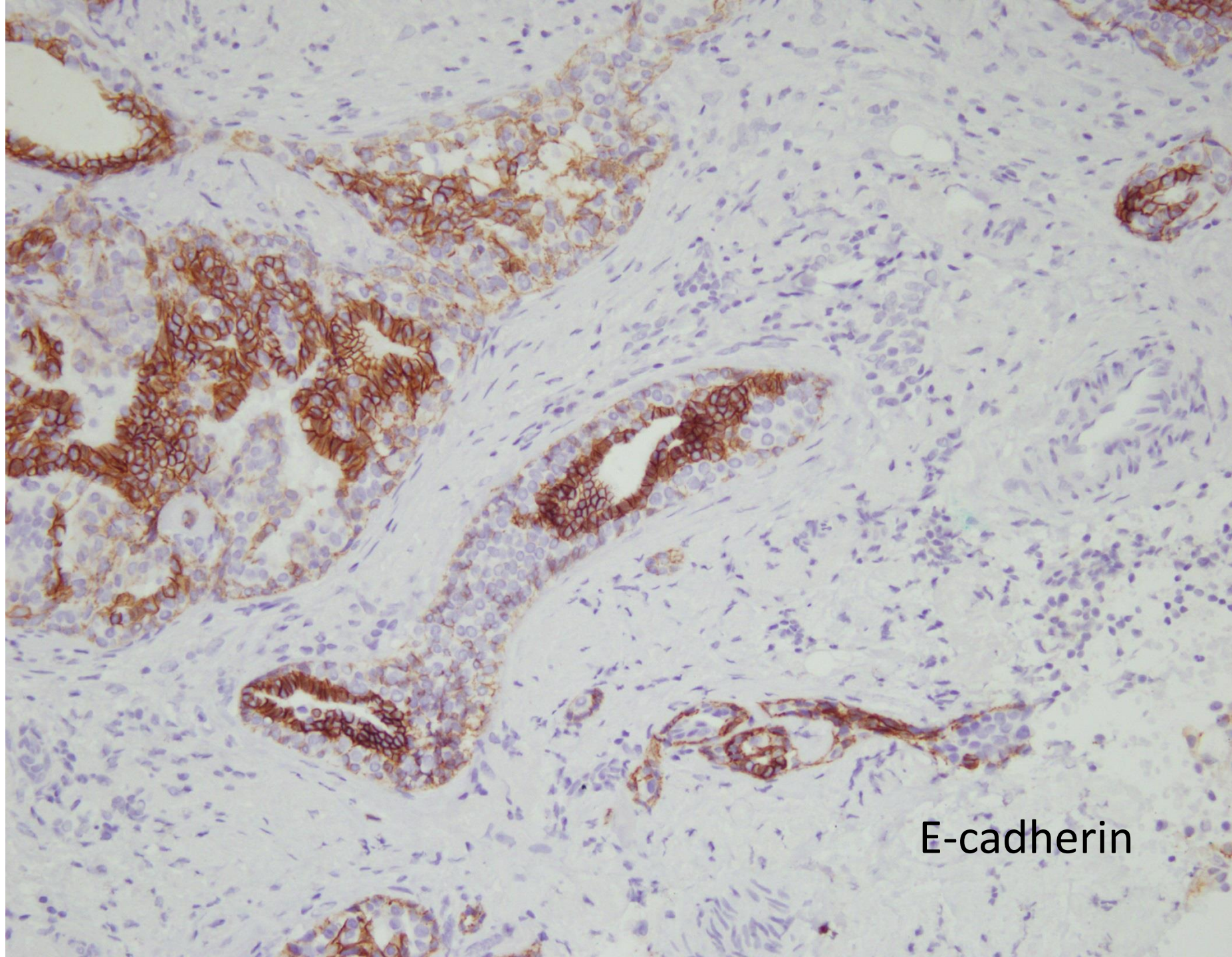
CK5/6



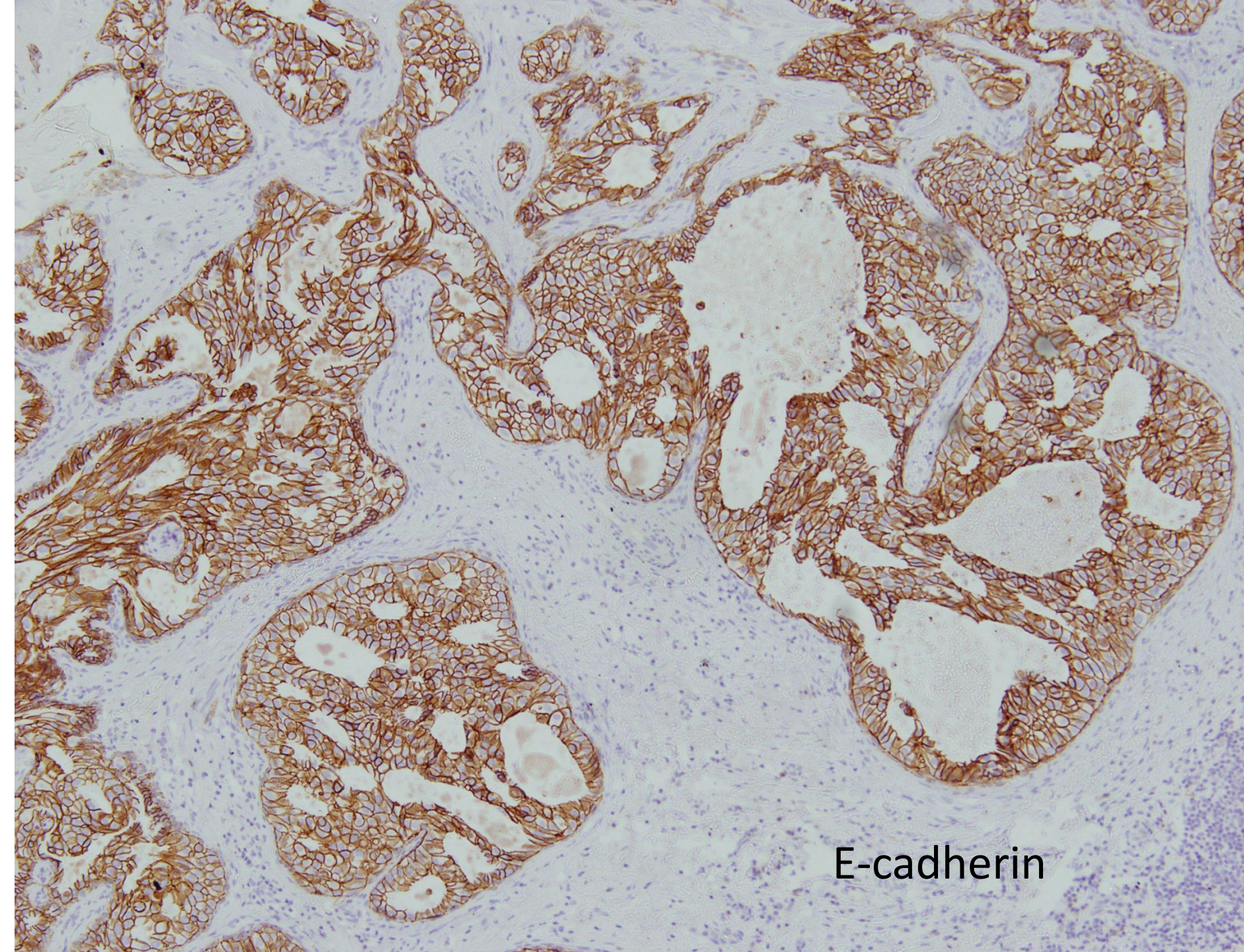
E-cadherin



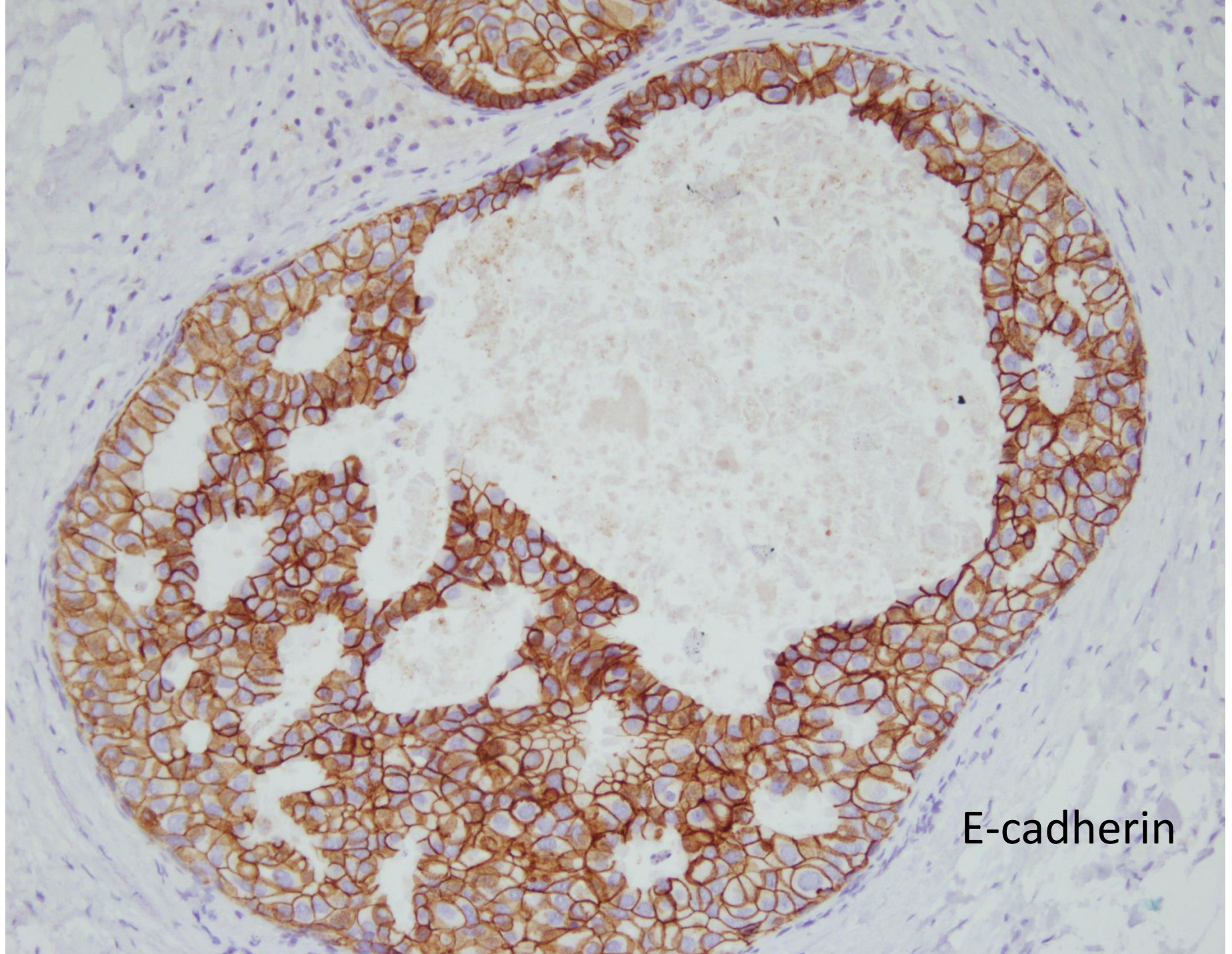
E-cadherin



E-cadherin



E-cadherin



E-cadherin

Right breast lump, mammotome biopsy:

Ductal carcinoma in situ, intermediate nuclear grade, with necrosis and calcifications.

Lobular carcinoma in situ.

Background sclerosing adenosis and fibroadenomatoid hyperplasia.



Case 3

Diagnostic challenges

- Recognition of both DCIS and LCIS.
- In situ carcinoma superimposed on underlying sclerosing adenosis, mimicking invasion.



 Breast
Pathology
Course 2014

