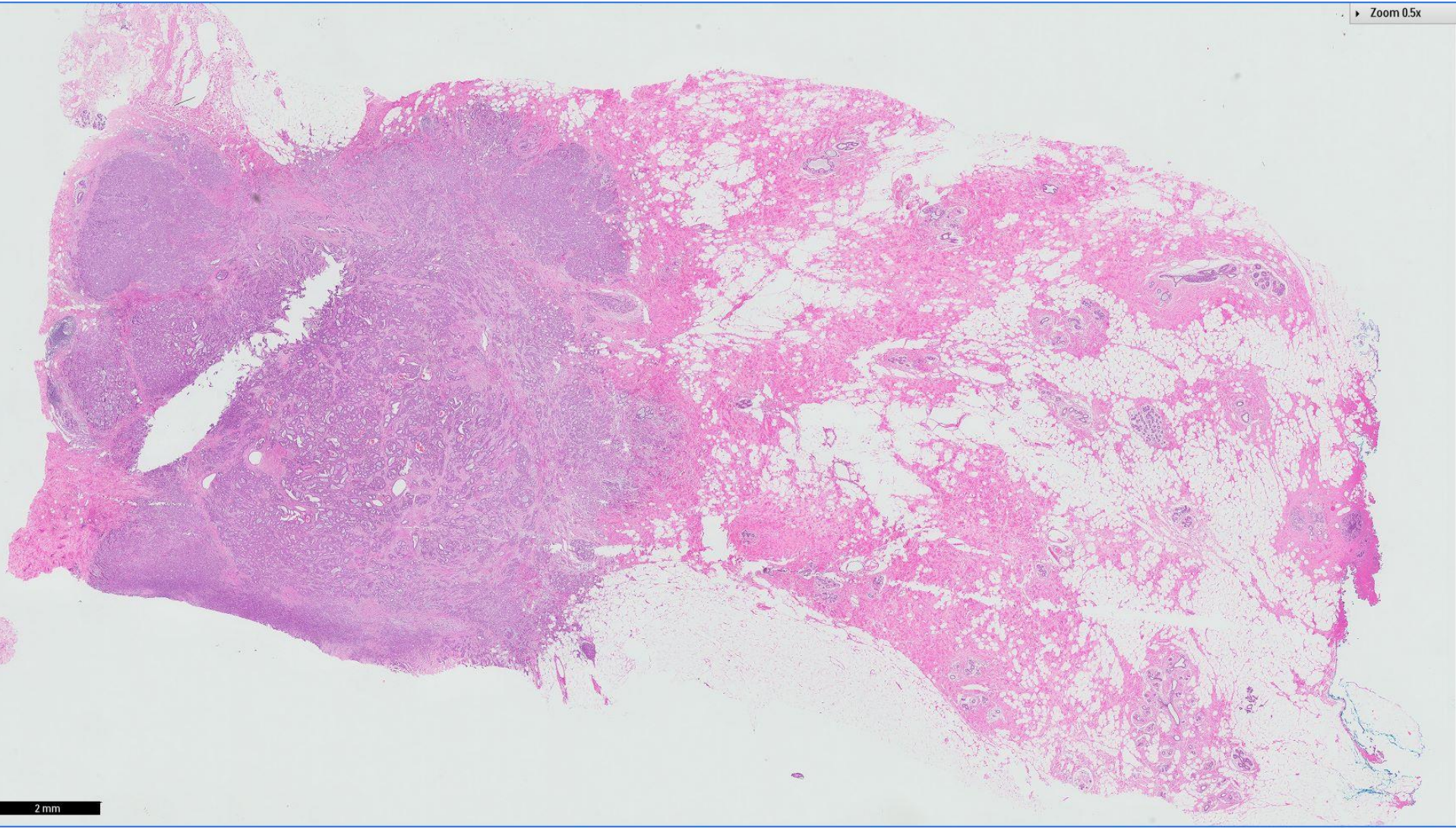


Case 35

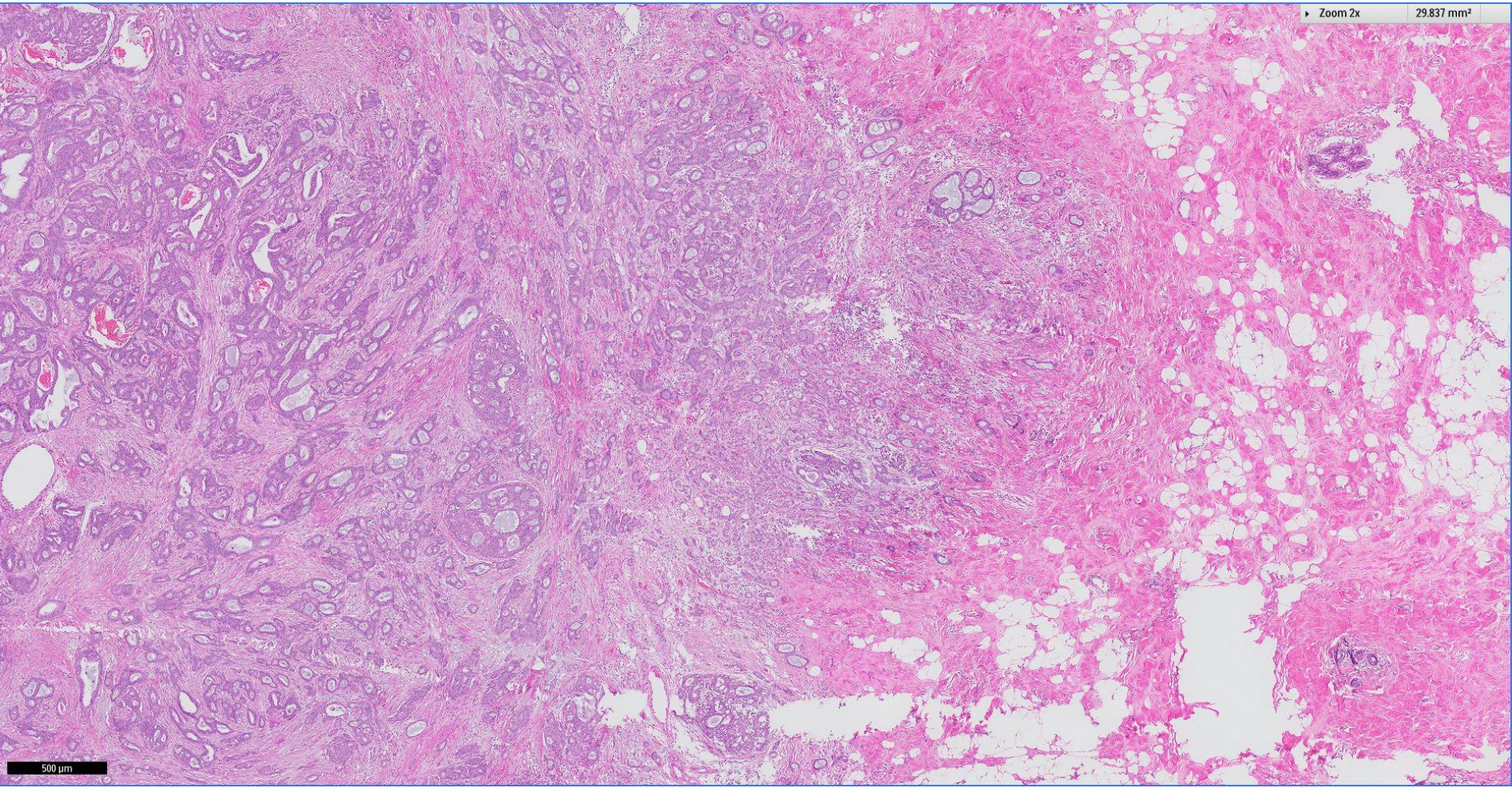
36 year old woman underwent wide excision for a right breast lump.



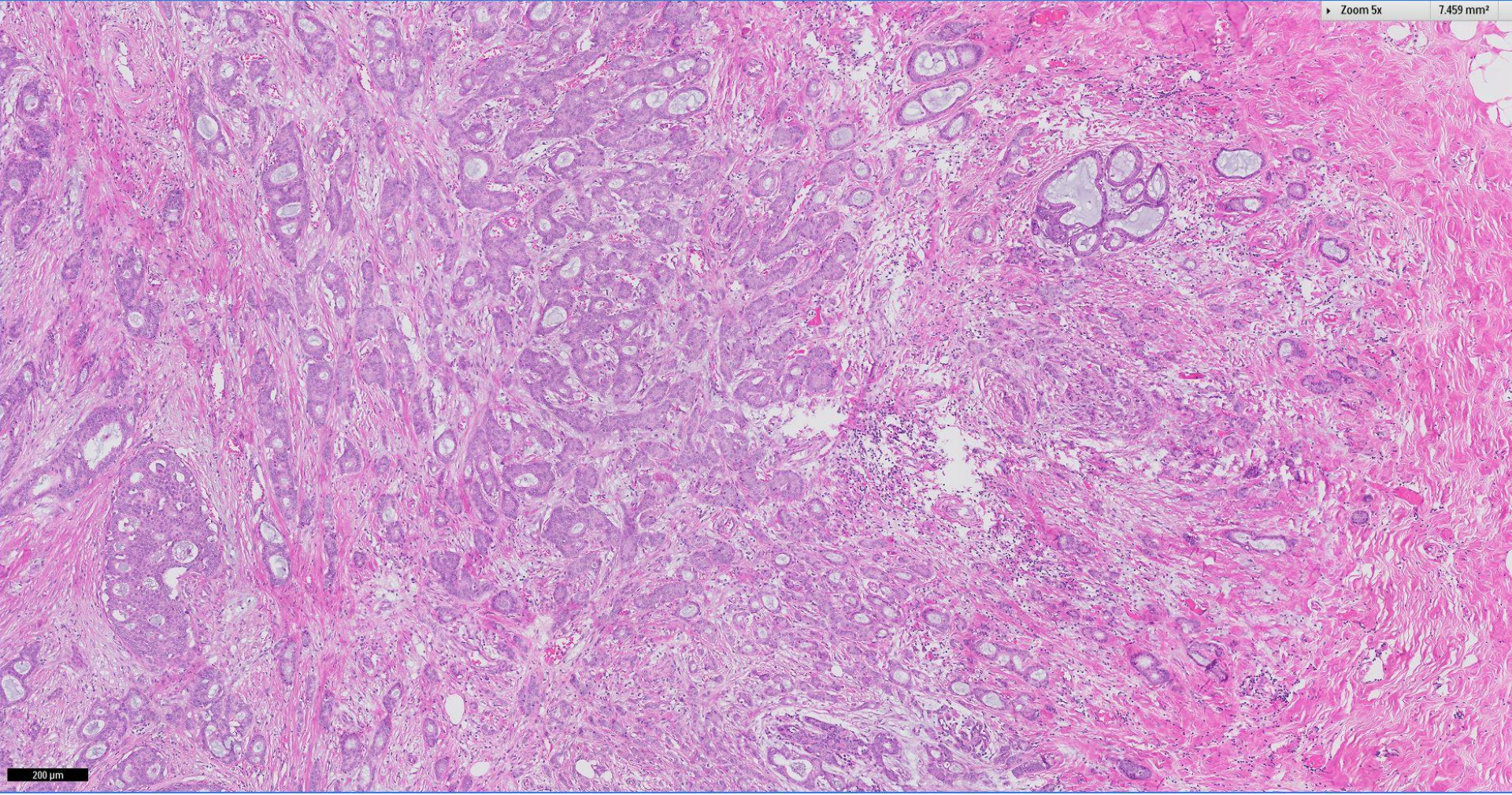


Zoom 2x

29.837 mm²

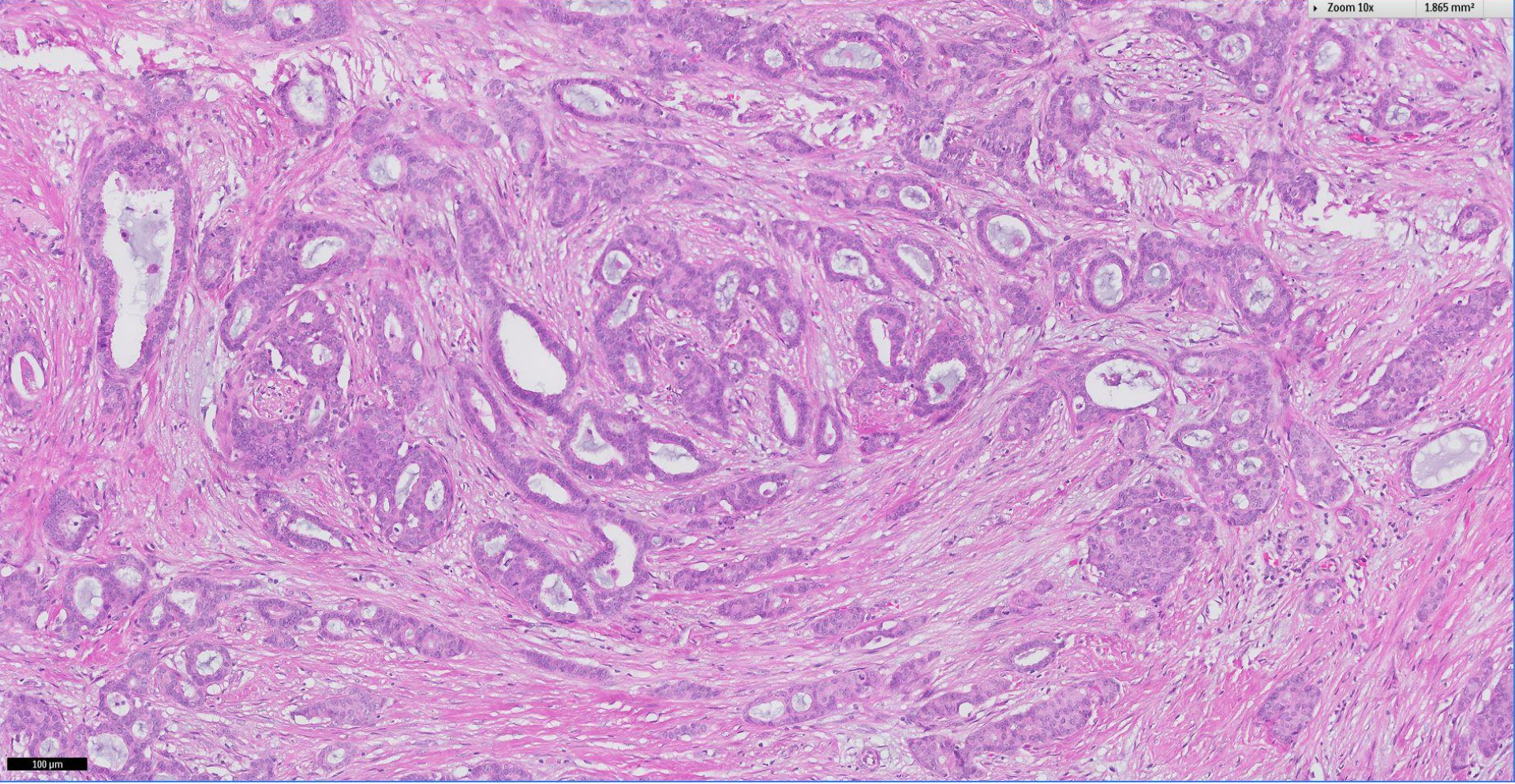


500 μ m



Zoom 10x

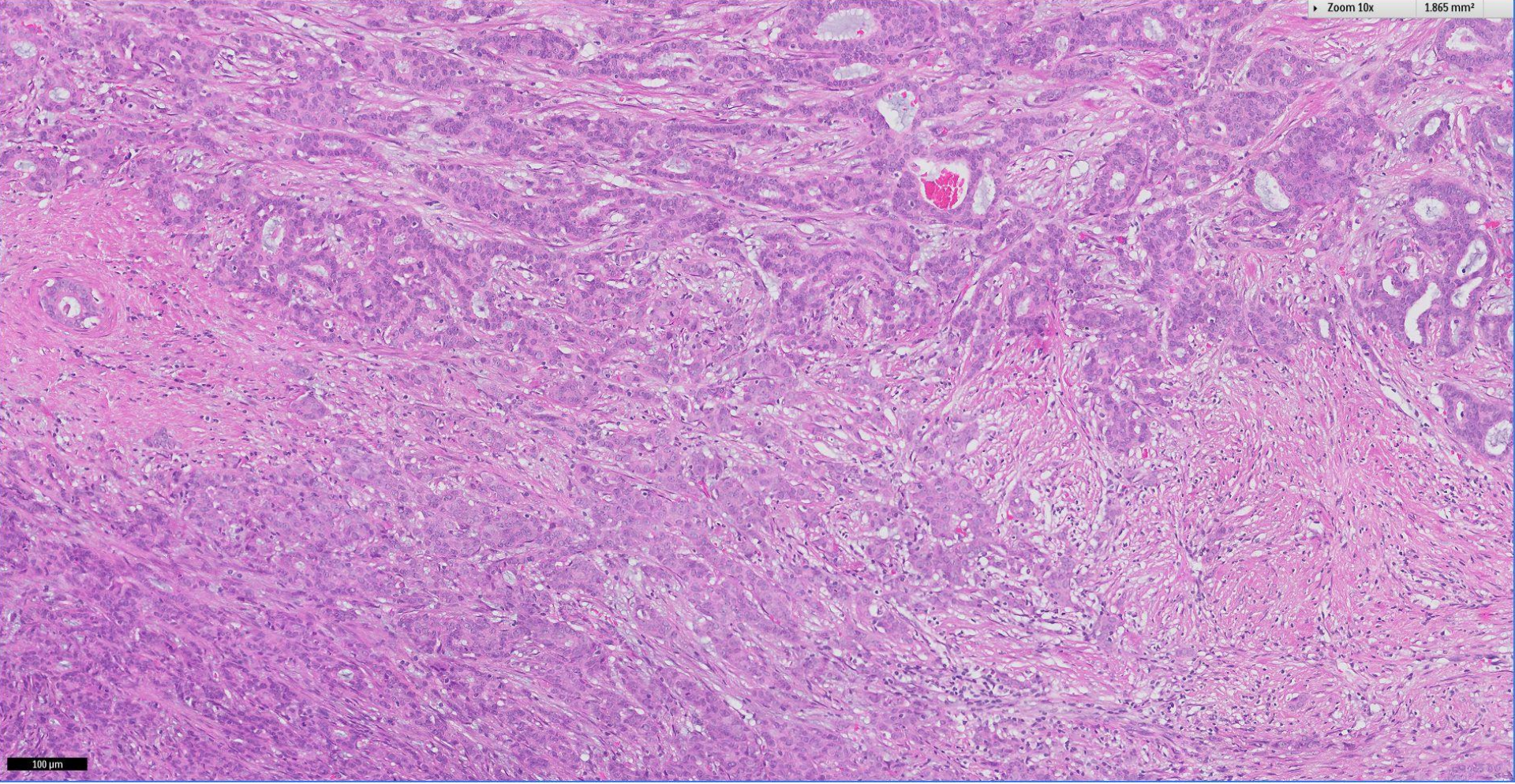
1.865 mm²



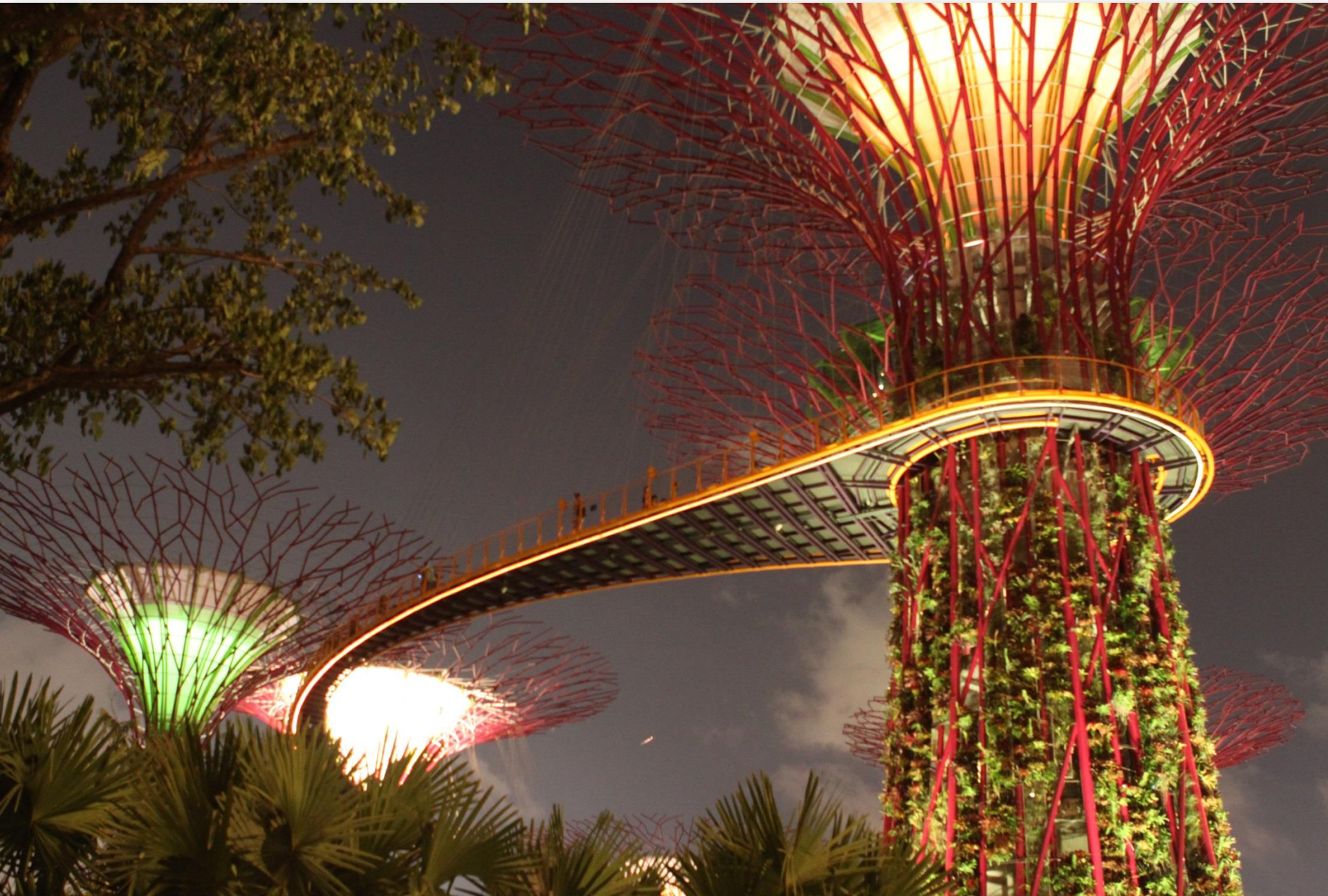
100 μm

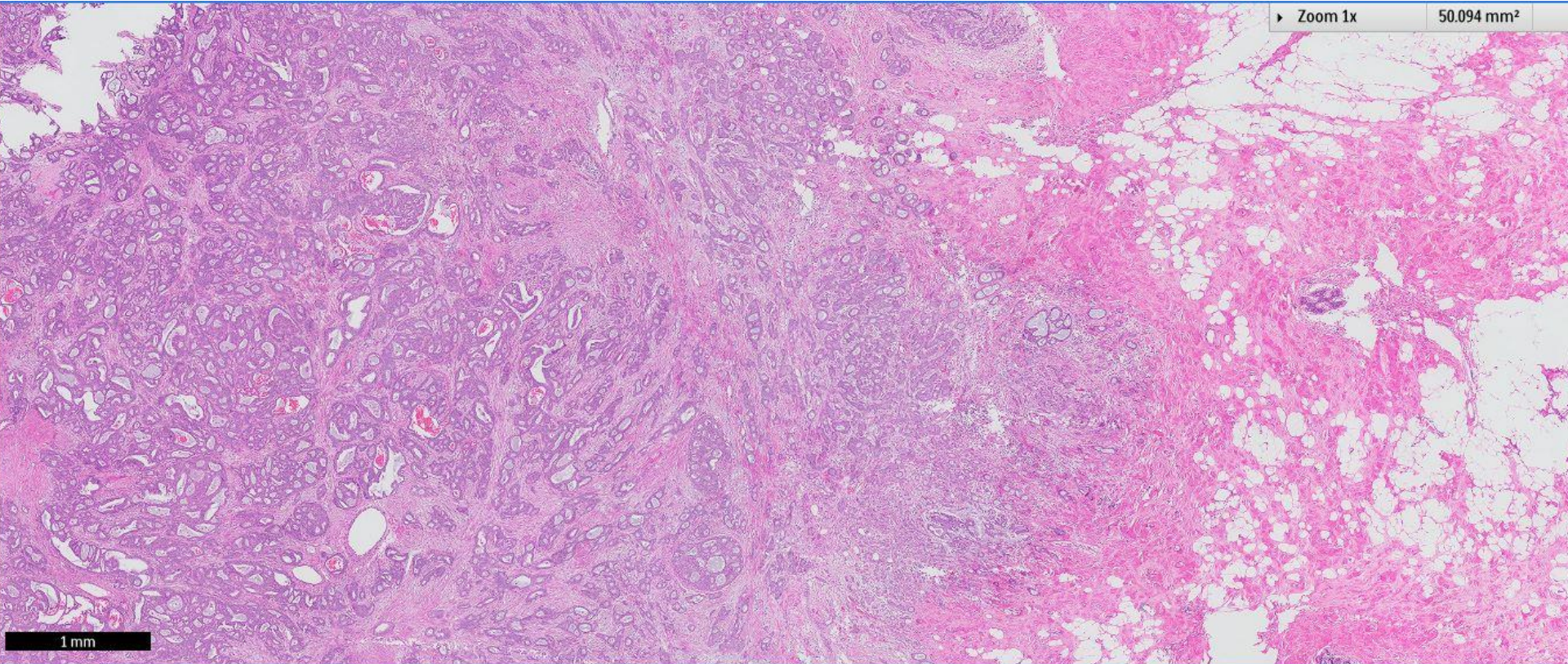
Zoom 10x

1.865 mm²



100 μ m

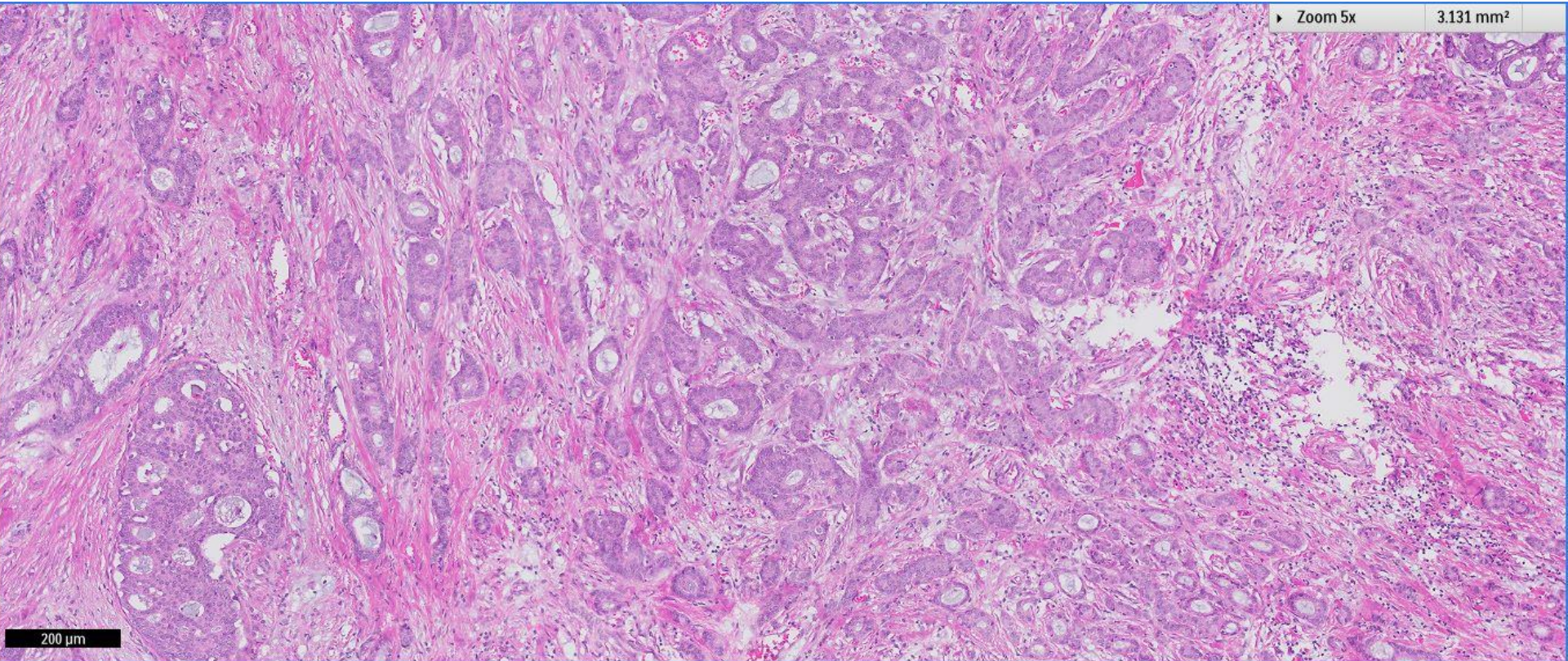




Zoom 1x

50,094 mm²

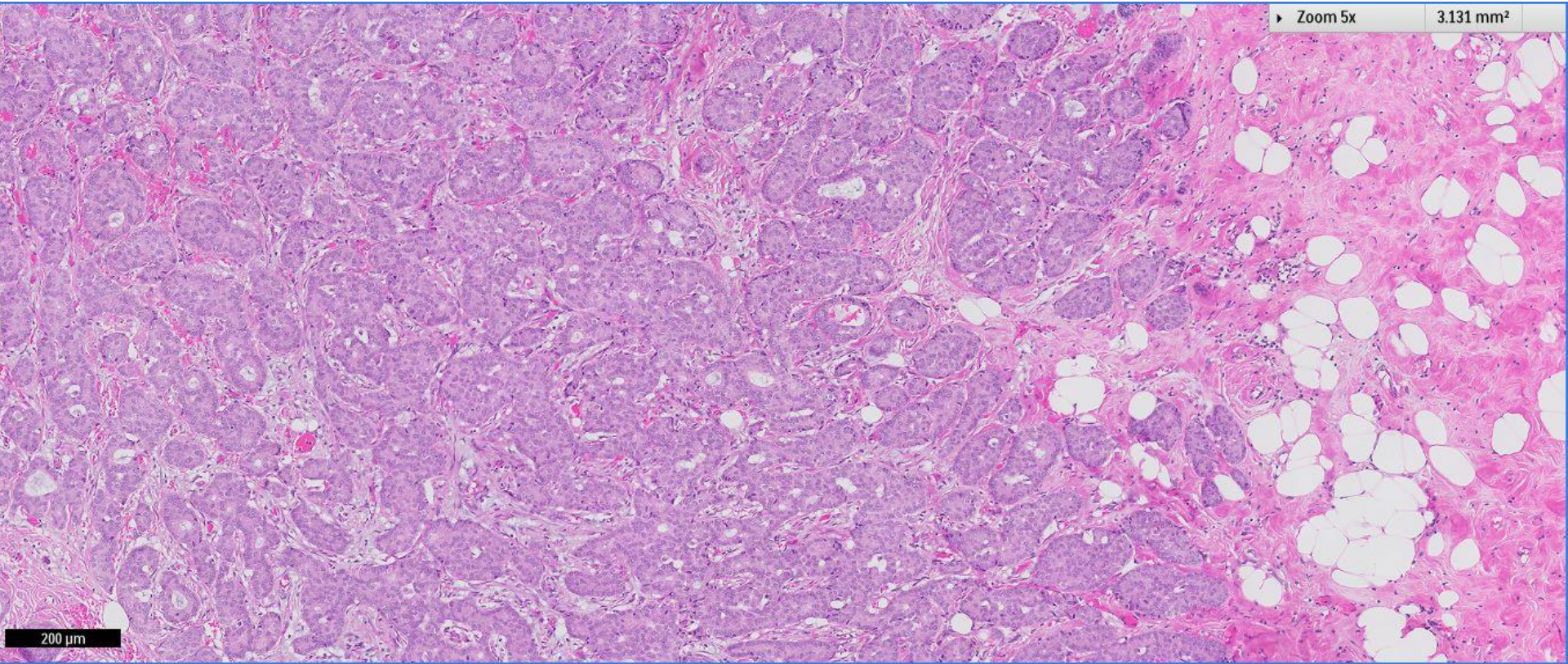
1 mm



Zoom 5x

3.131 mm²

200 μm

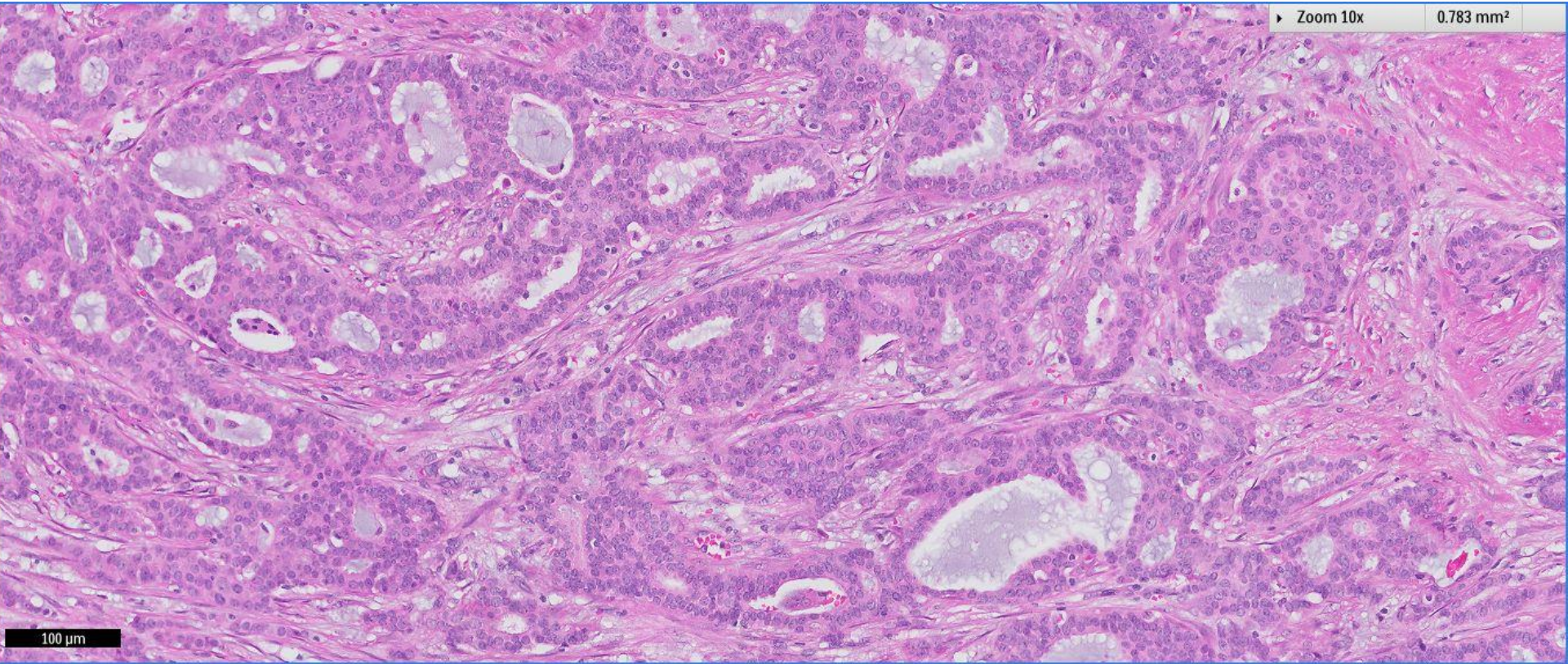


Zoom 5x 3.131 mm²

200 μm

Zoom 10x

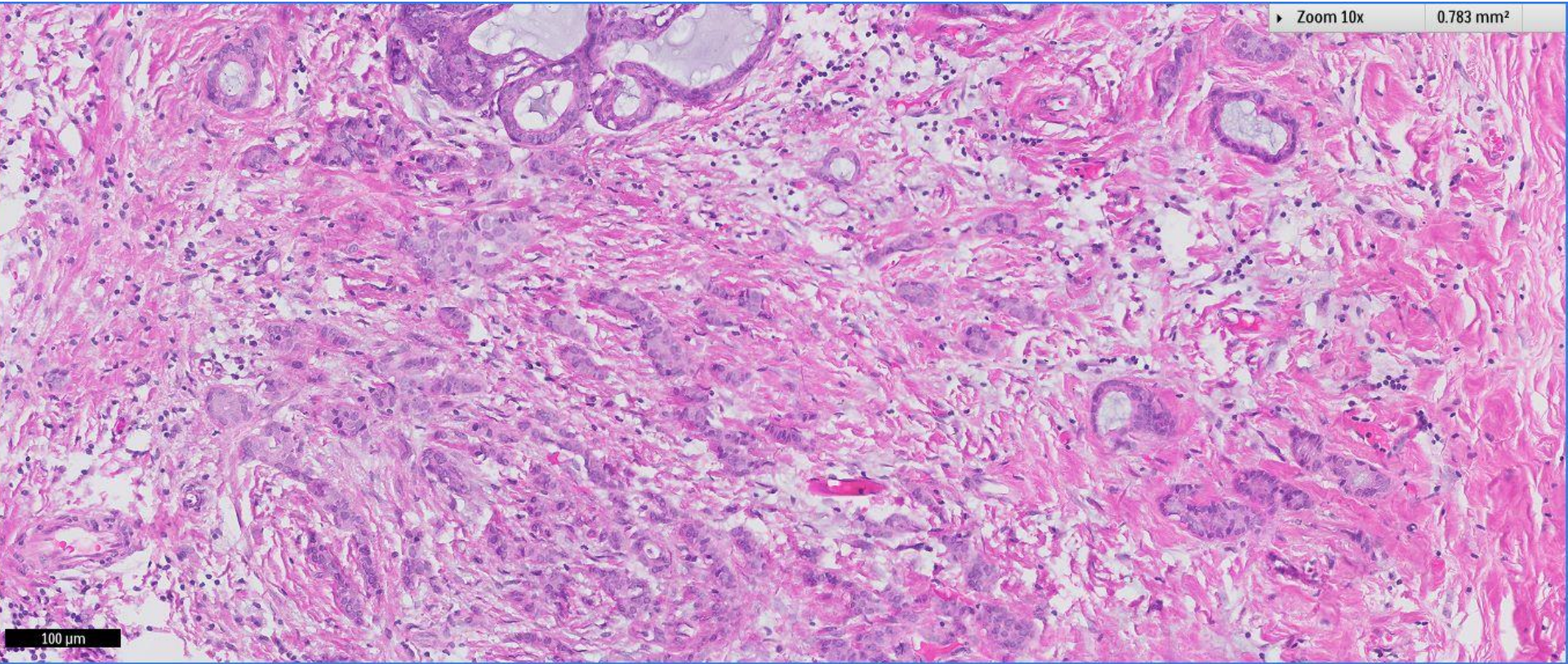
0.783 mm²



100 μm

Zoom 10x

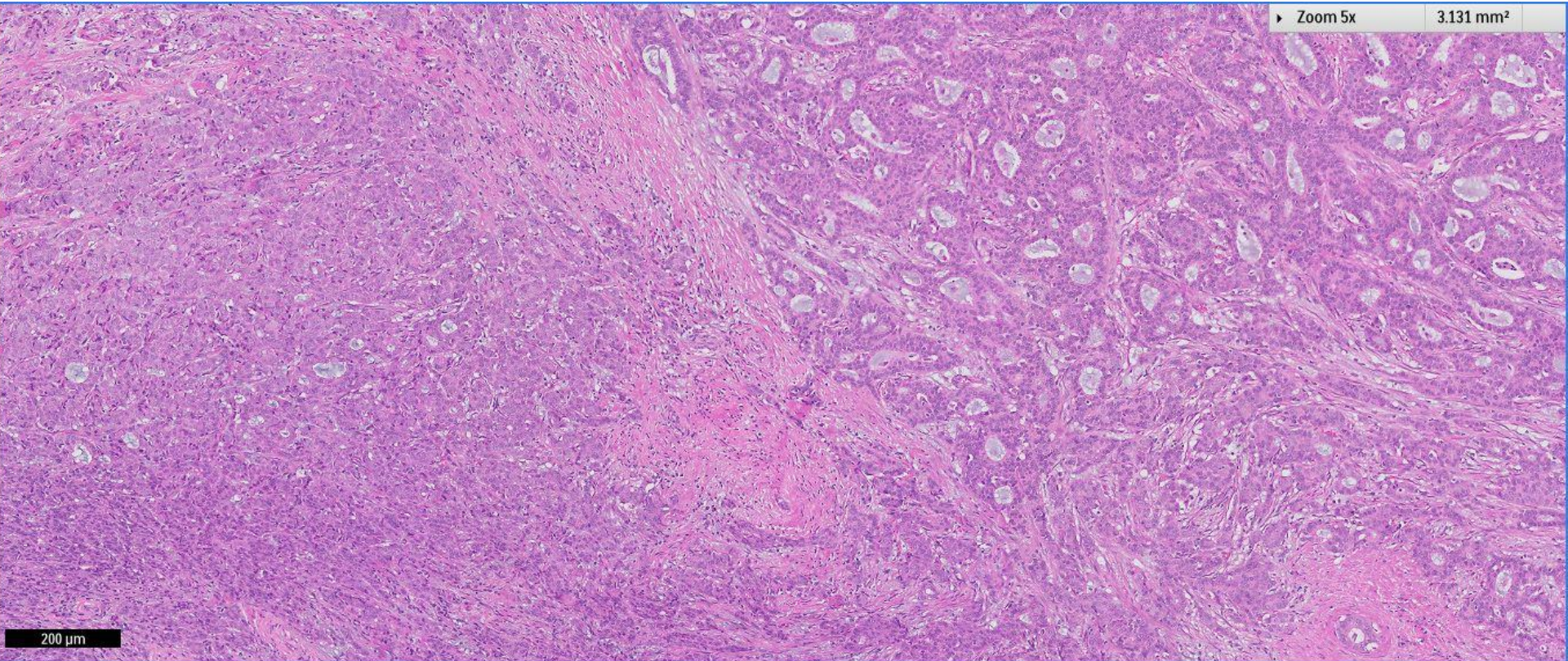
0.783 mm²



100 μ m

▶ Zoom 5x

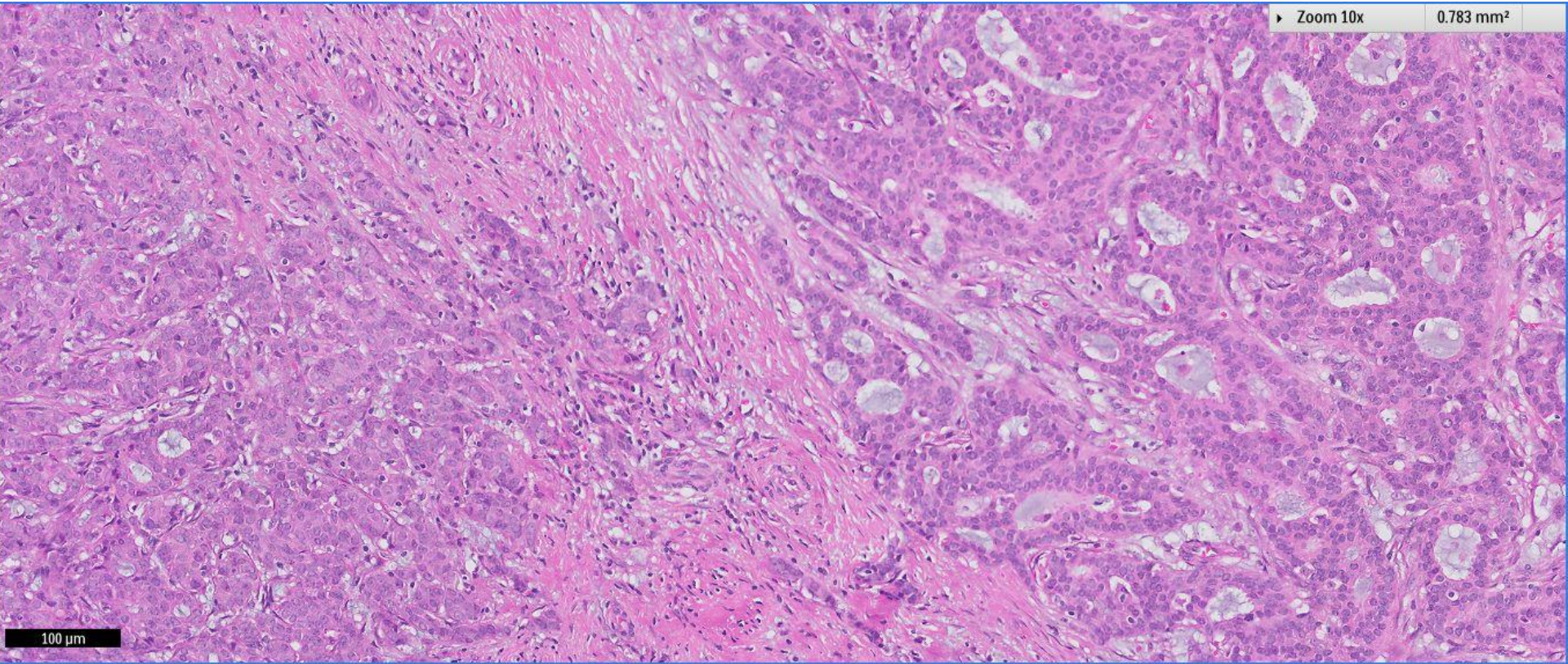
3.131 mm²



200 μ m

Zoom 10x

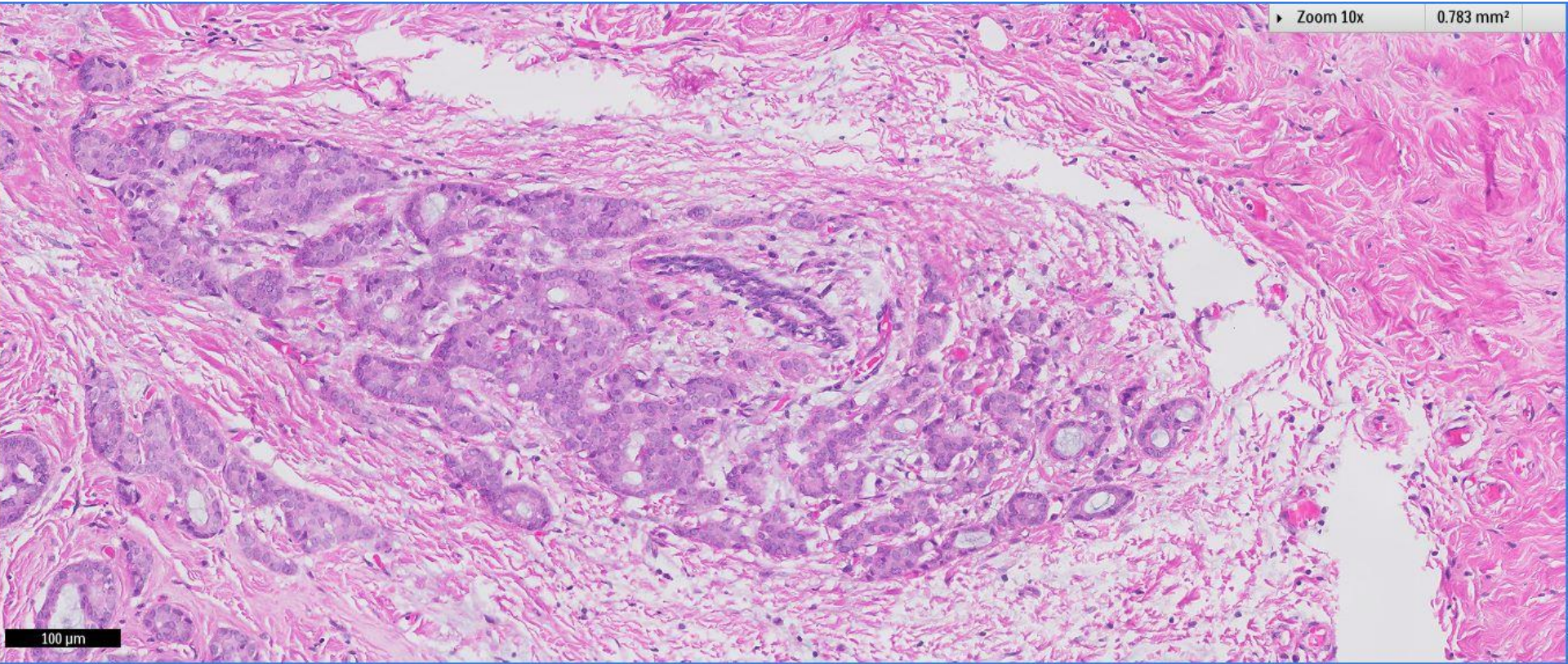
0.783 mm²



100 μm

Zoom 10x

0.783 mm²



100 μm

Right breast, wide excision:
*Invasive cribriform-mixed
carcinoma, grade 2*



Invasive cribriform-mixed carcinoma

- Invasive cribriform-mixed carcinoma is defined as:
 - 50% to 90% cribriform pattern.
 - 10% to 49% non-cribriform pattern.
 - Excludes tubular carcinoma from the non-cribriform pattern.
- Invasive cribriform carcinoma:
 - >90% cribriform pattern.
 - May be associated with tubular pattern.
 - Carcinoma with cribriform and tubular patterns classified as cribriform (if >50% cribriform) and tubular (if >50% tubular).



Invasive cribriform-mixed carcinoma

- Outcome for patients with invasive cribriform-mixed carcinoma is less favourable than for patients with pure invasive cribriform carcinoma, but better than for invasive carcinoma NST.



Invasive cribriform carcinoma

- An invasive carcinoma with an excellent prognosis that grows in a pattern similar to that seen in intraductal cribriform carcinoma.
- Admixed tubular carcinoma may be seen.

WHO 2012



Invasive cribriform carcinoma

- Pure invasive cribriform carcinoma consists of an invasive cribriform pattern in $> 90\%$ of the lesion.
- Tumour is arranged as invasive angulated, islands.
- Well-defined cribriform spaces are formed by arches of cells (sieve-like pattern).
- Apical snouts are common.
- Mucin-positive secretions and microcalcifications can be present within lumens.



Invasive cribriform carcinoma

- Tumour cells have mild to moderate nuclear pleomorphism.
- Mitoses are infrequent.
- Fibroblastic/desmoplastic stroma is often seen.
- Osteoclastic giant cells of histiocytic origin can be seen.
- Accompanying cribriform DCIS is observed in up to 80% of cases.



Invasive cribriform carcinoma

- Luminal A tumour.
- Positive hormone receptor expression, negative HER2.
- Part of the family of low grade tumours.
- Favourable outcome with 10-year overall survival between 90% and 100%.



Invasive cribriform carcinoma

- Differential diagnosis:
 - Collagenous spherulosis
 - Cribriform DCIS
 - Well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumour
 - Adenoid cystic carcinoma



 Breast
Pathology
Course 2014

