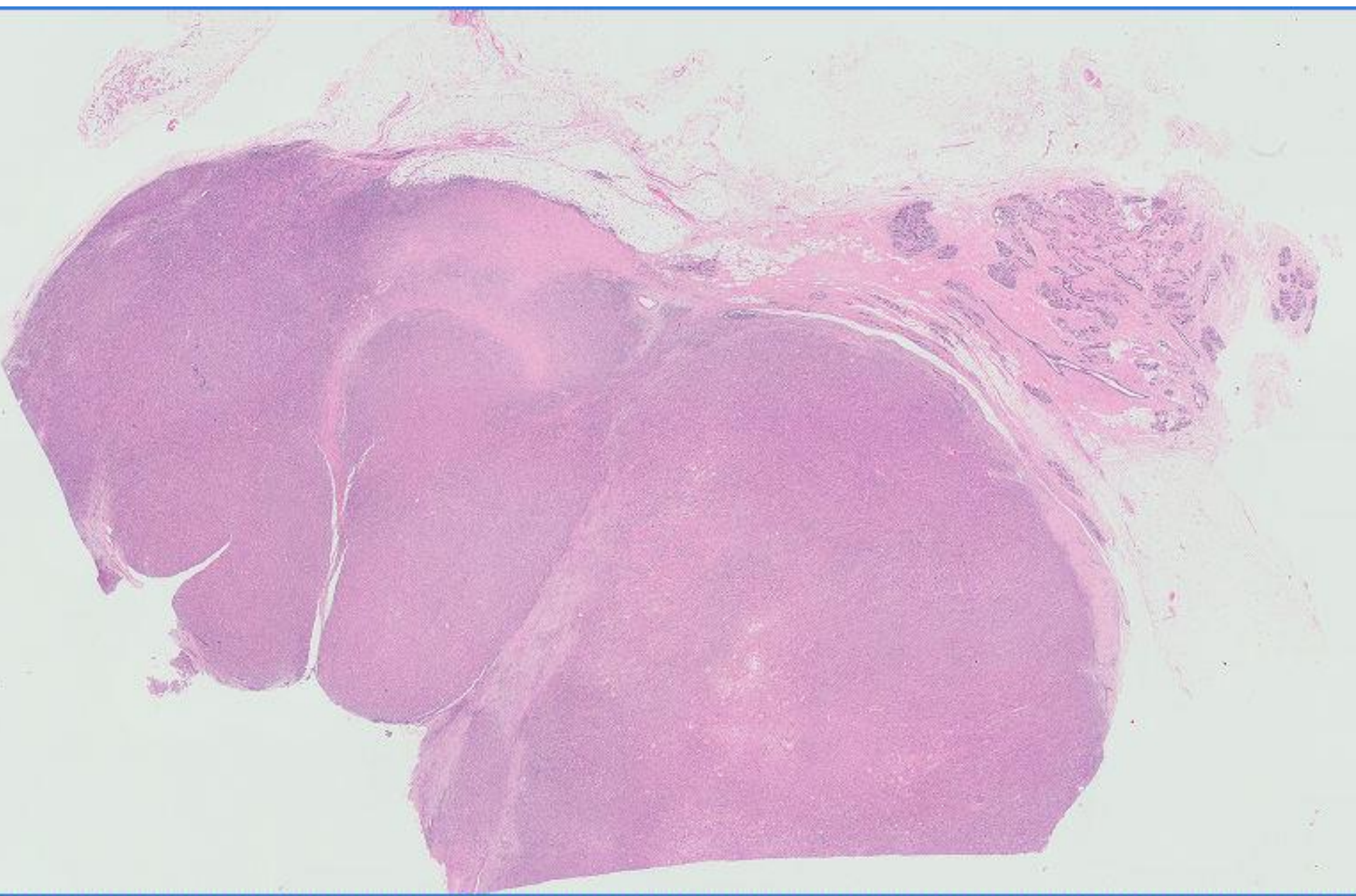
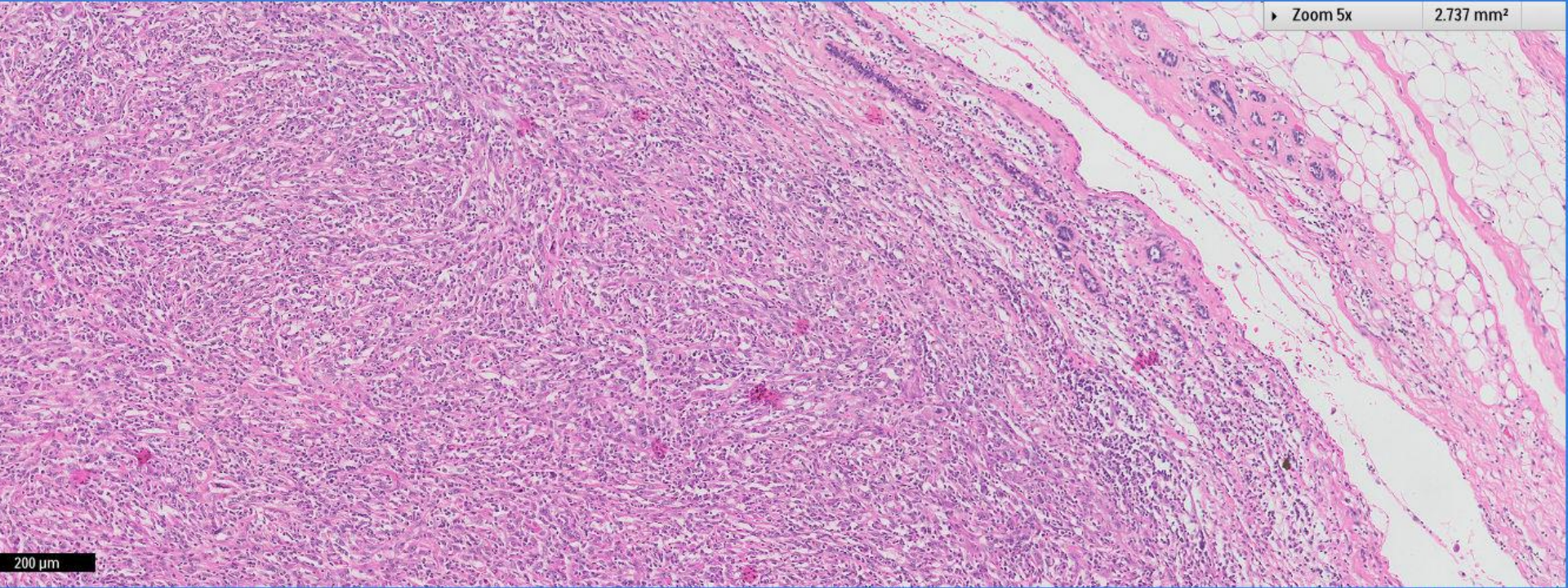


Case 9

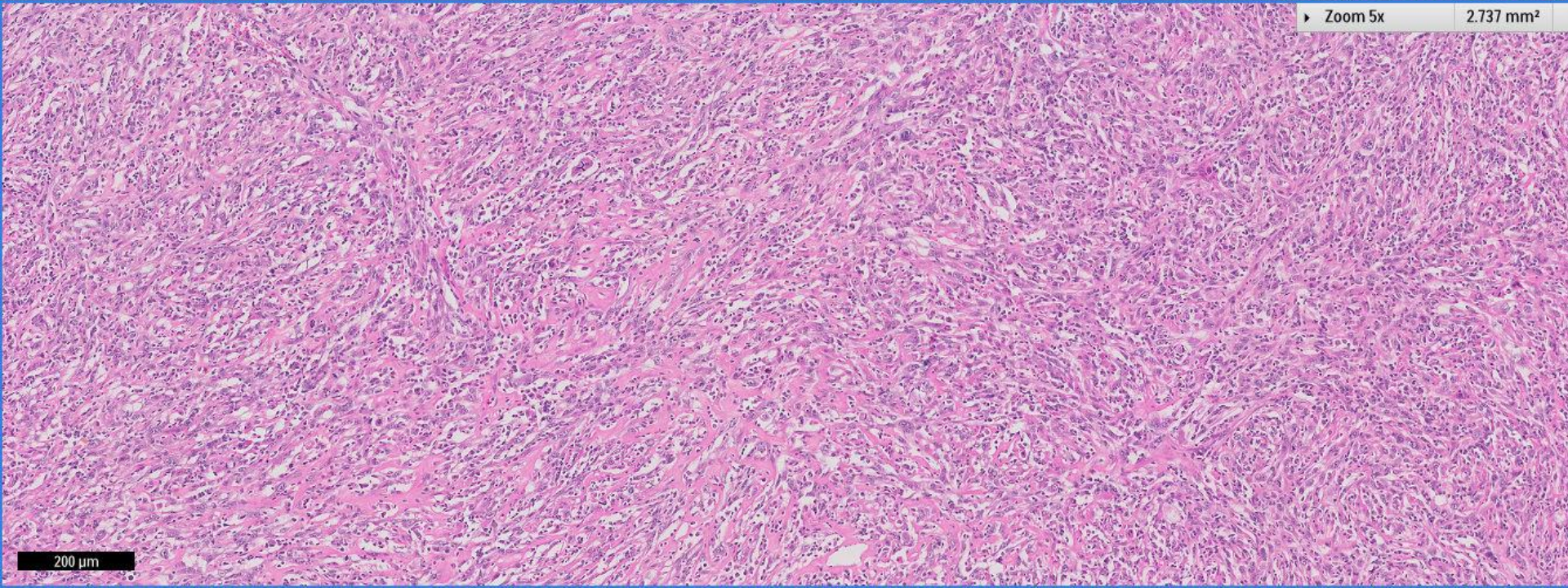
39 year old Chinese woman, diagnosed with breast carcinoma in Malaysia, sought an oncological opinion in Singapore.

Materials of the breast tumour were submitted for histological review.





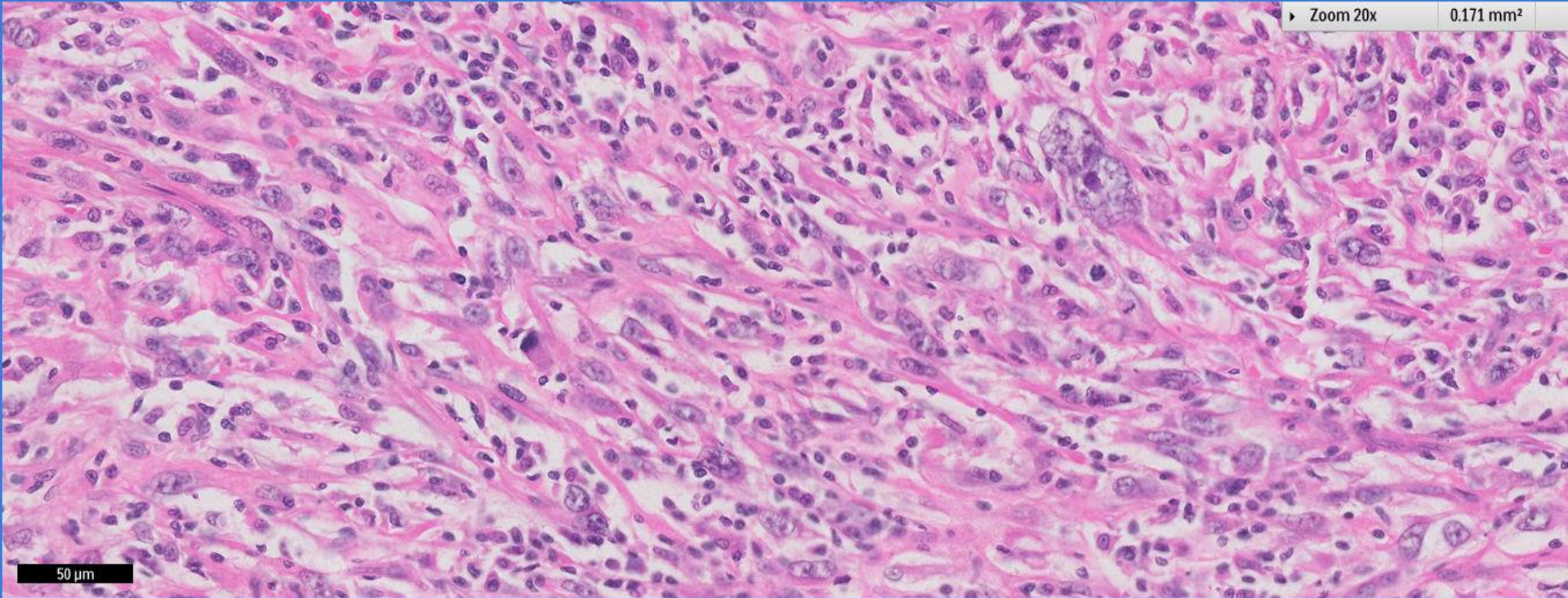
200 μm



200 μm

Zoom 20x

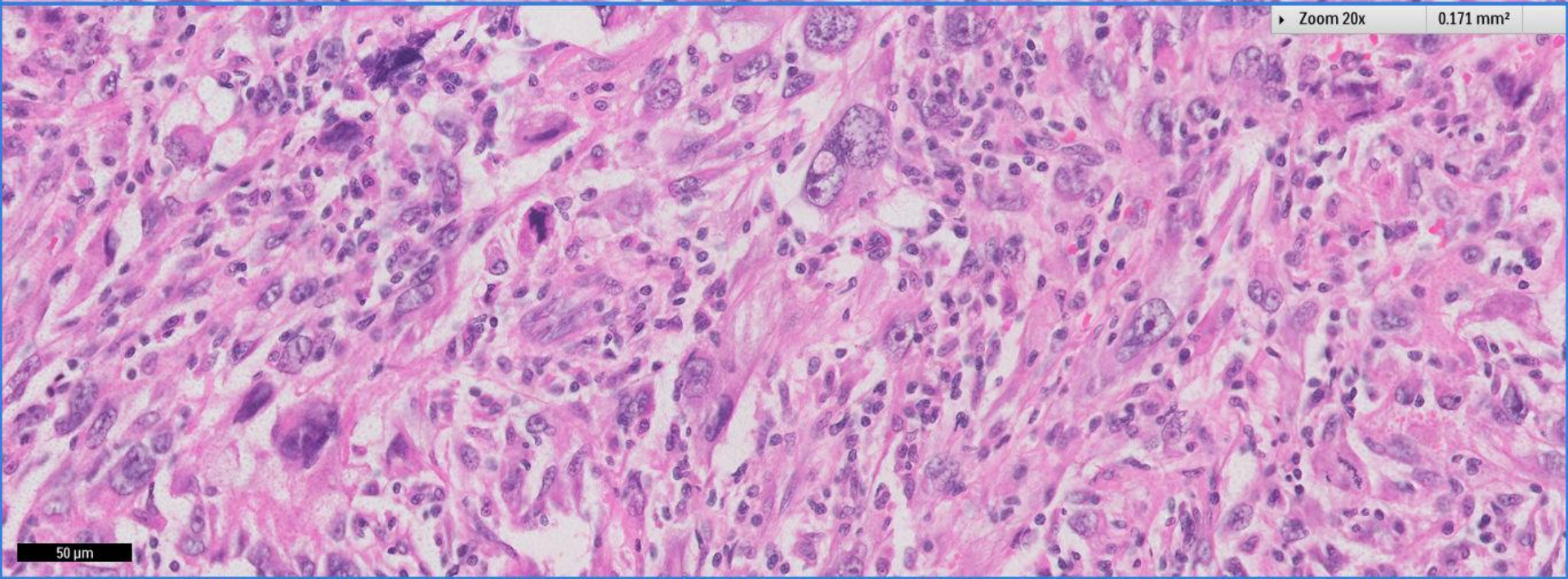
0.171 mm²



50 μm

Zoom 20x

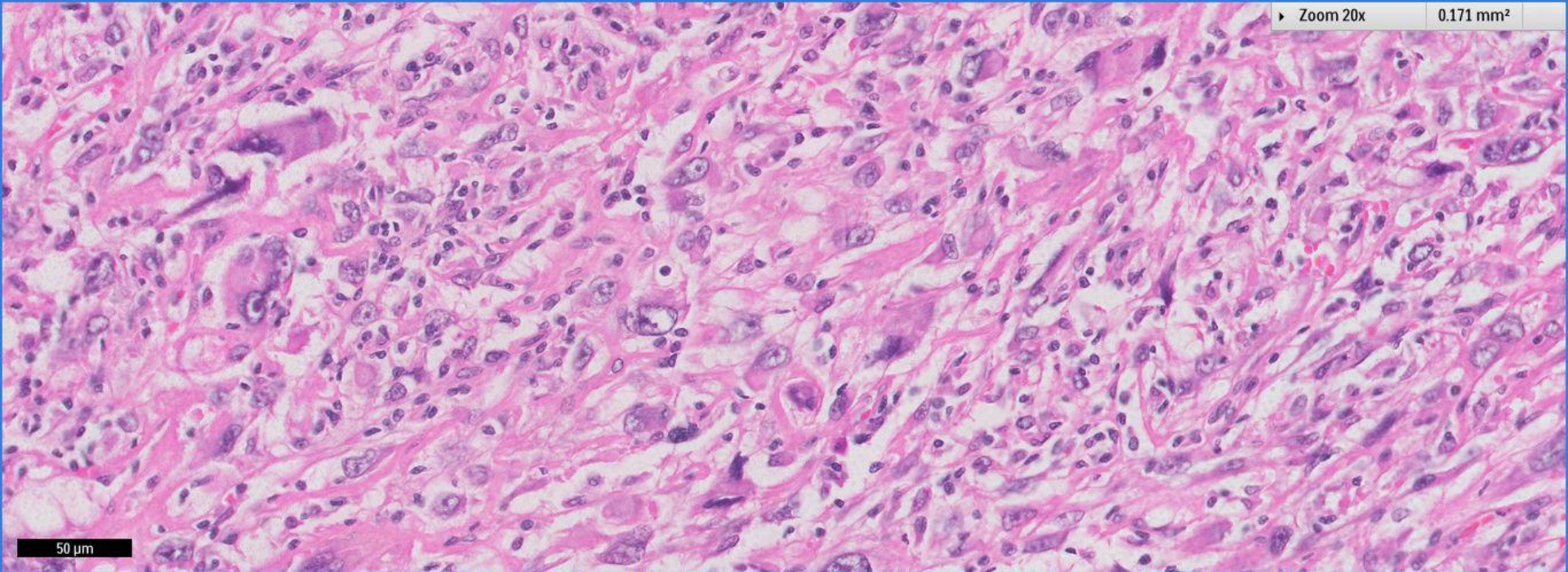
0.171 mm²



50 μm

▶ Zoom 20x

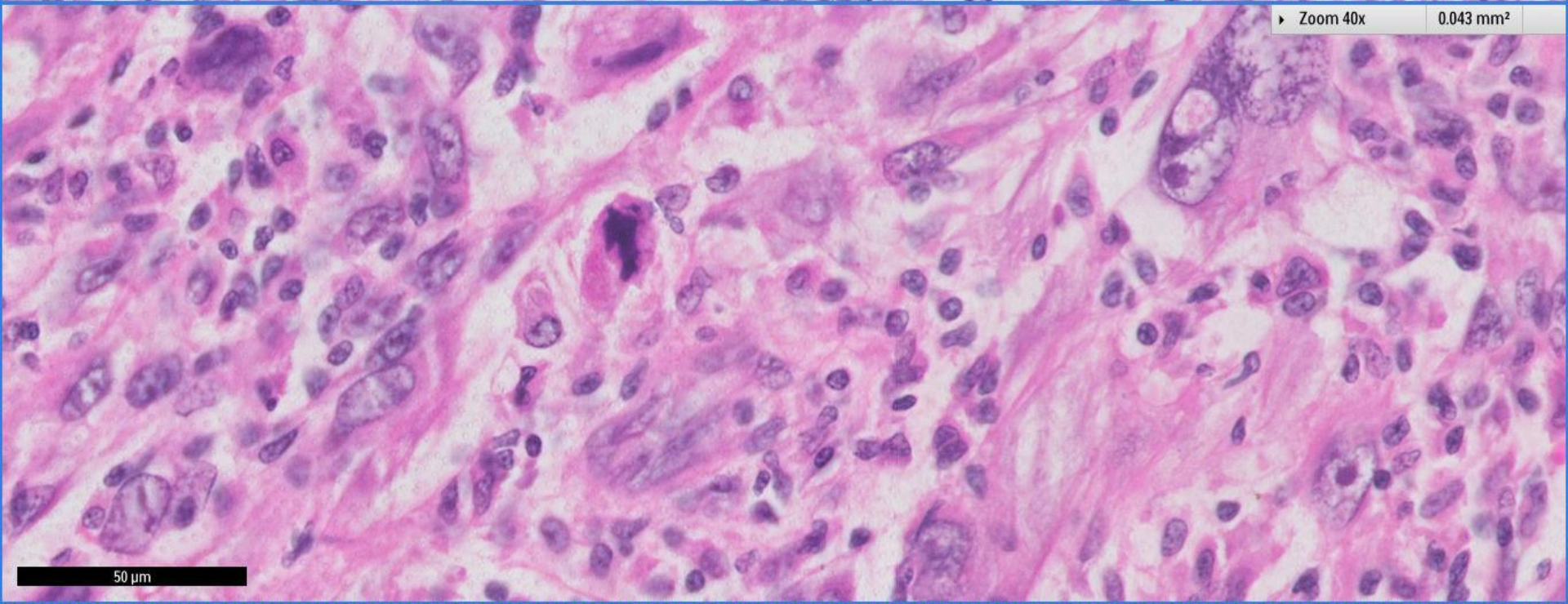
0.171 mm²



50 μm

▶ Zoom 40x

0.043 mm²

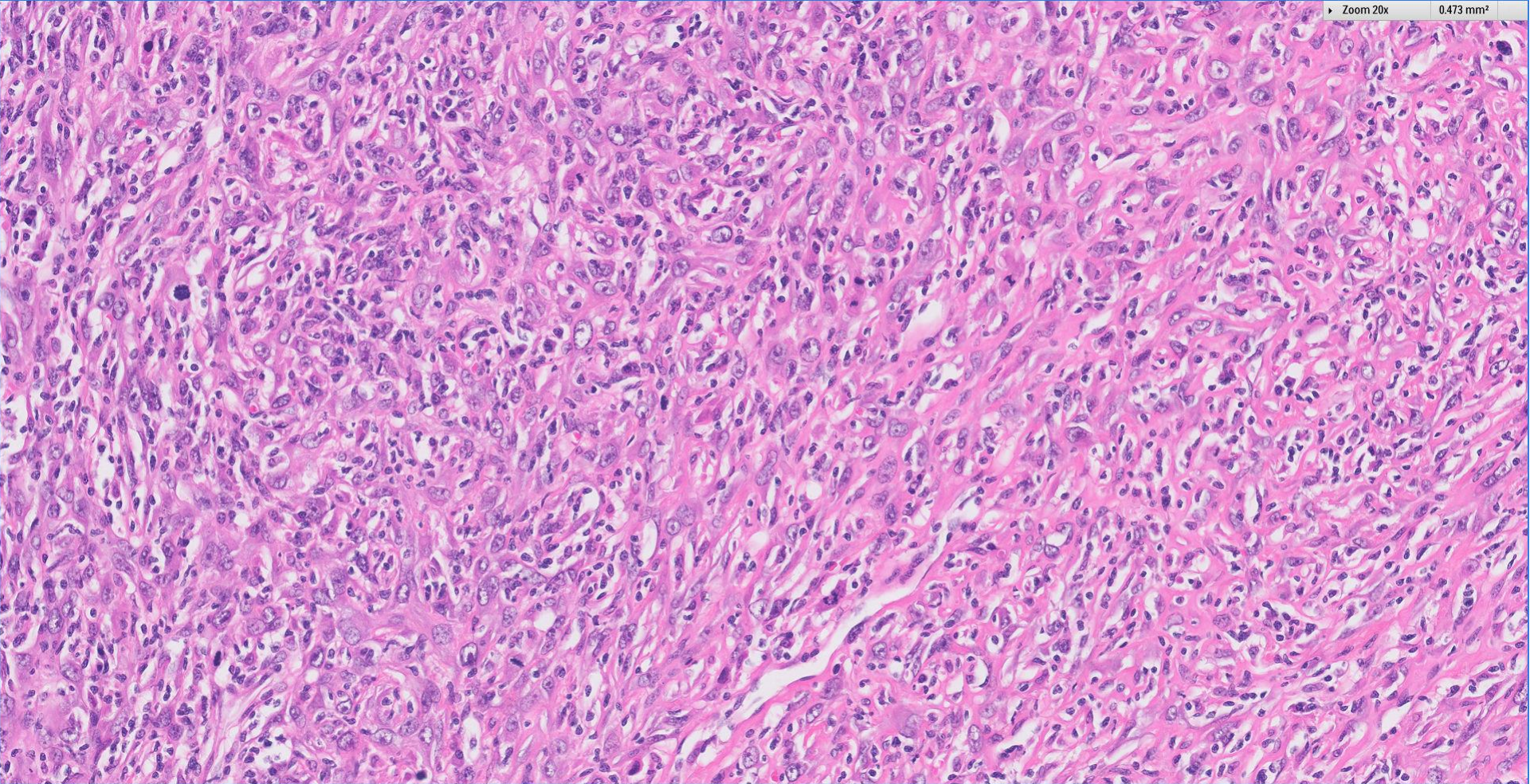


50 μm

Orchids



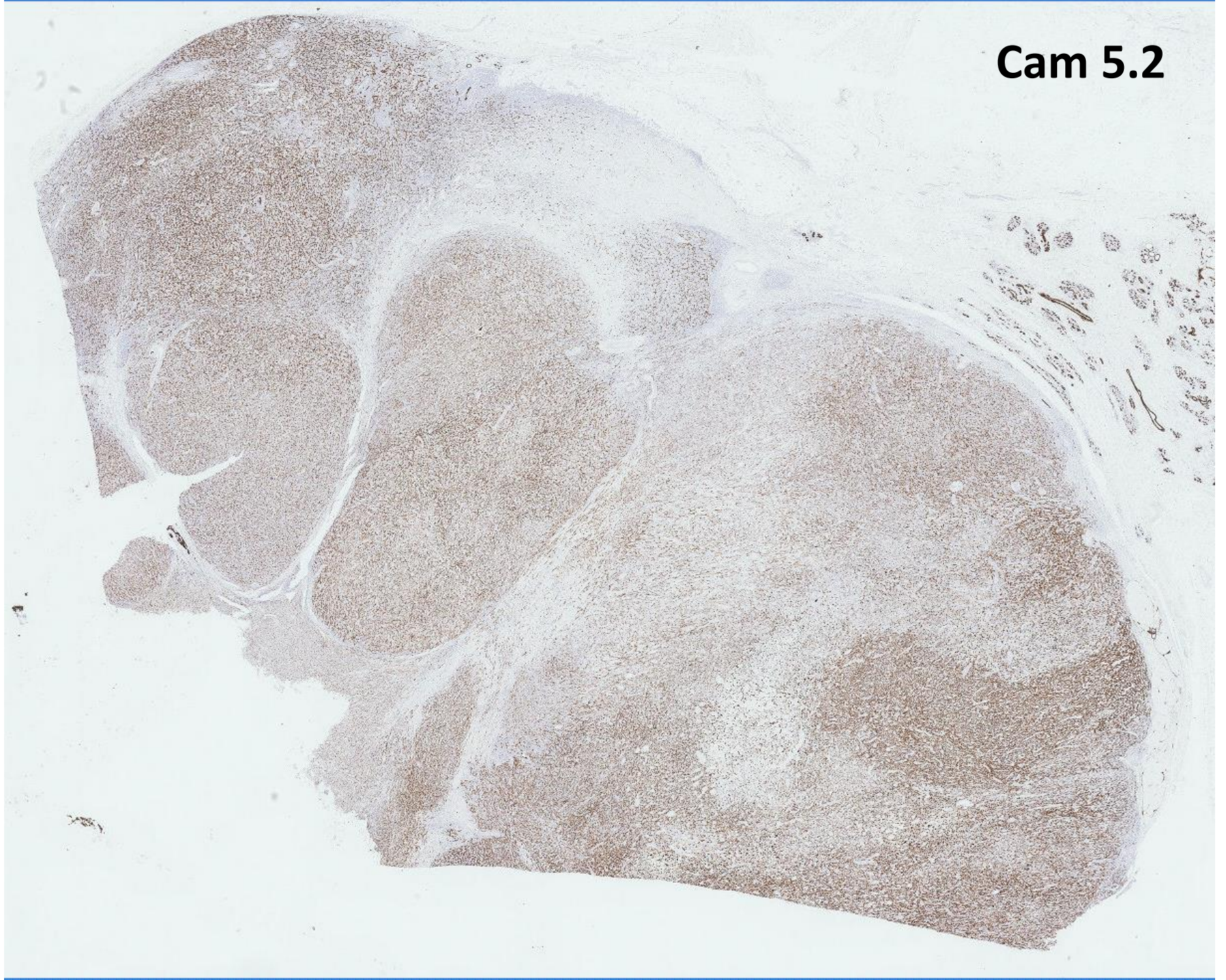
*Singapore
Botanic
Gardens*



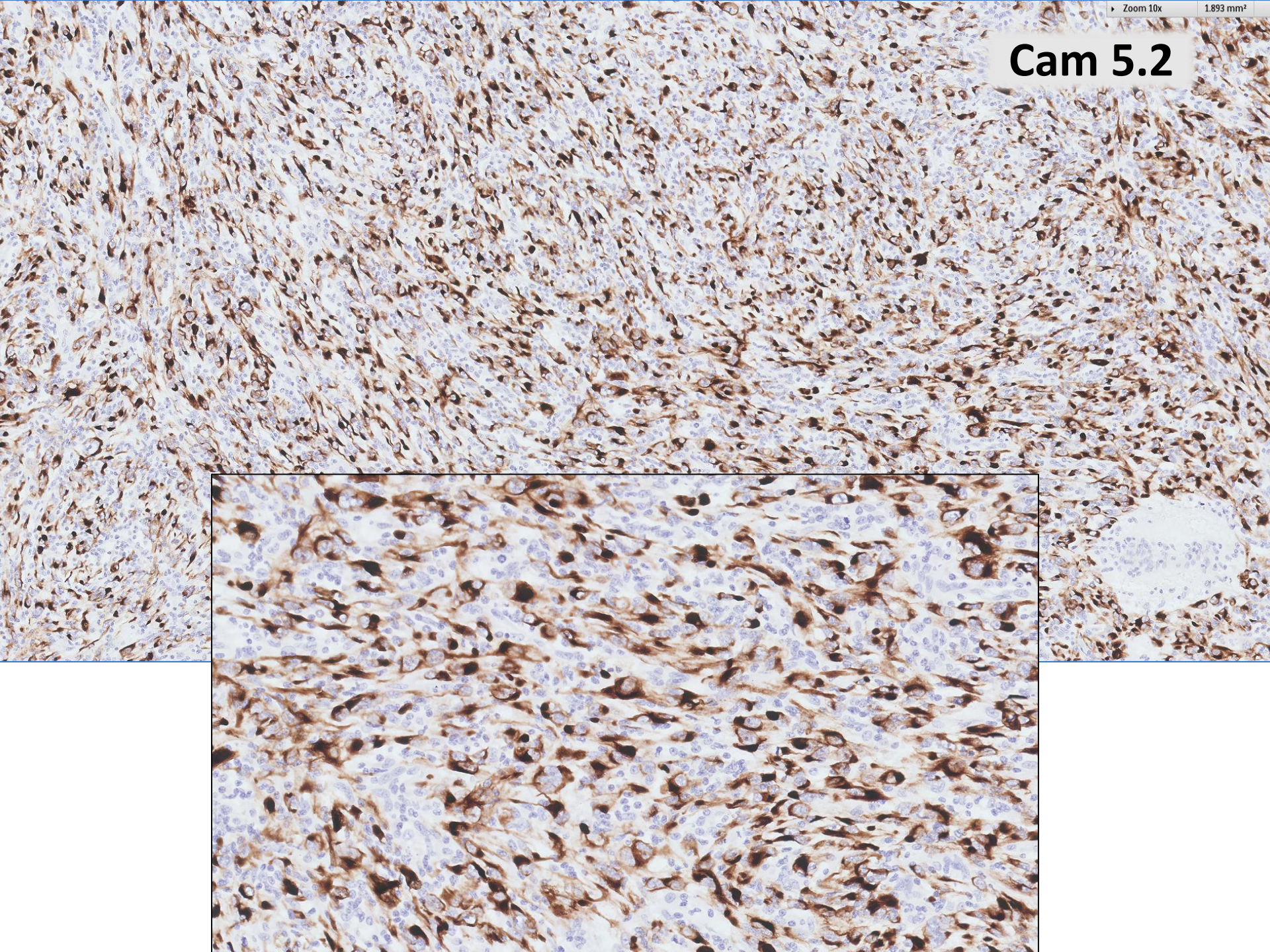
Zoom 20x

0.473 mm²

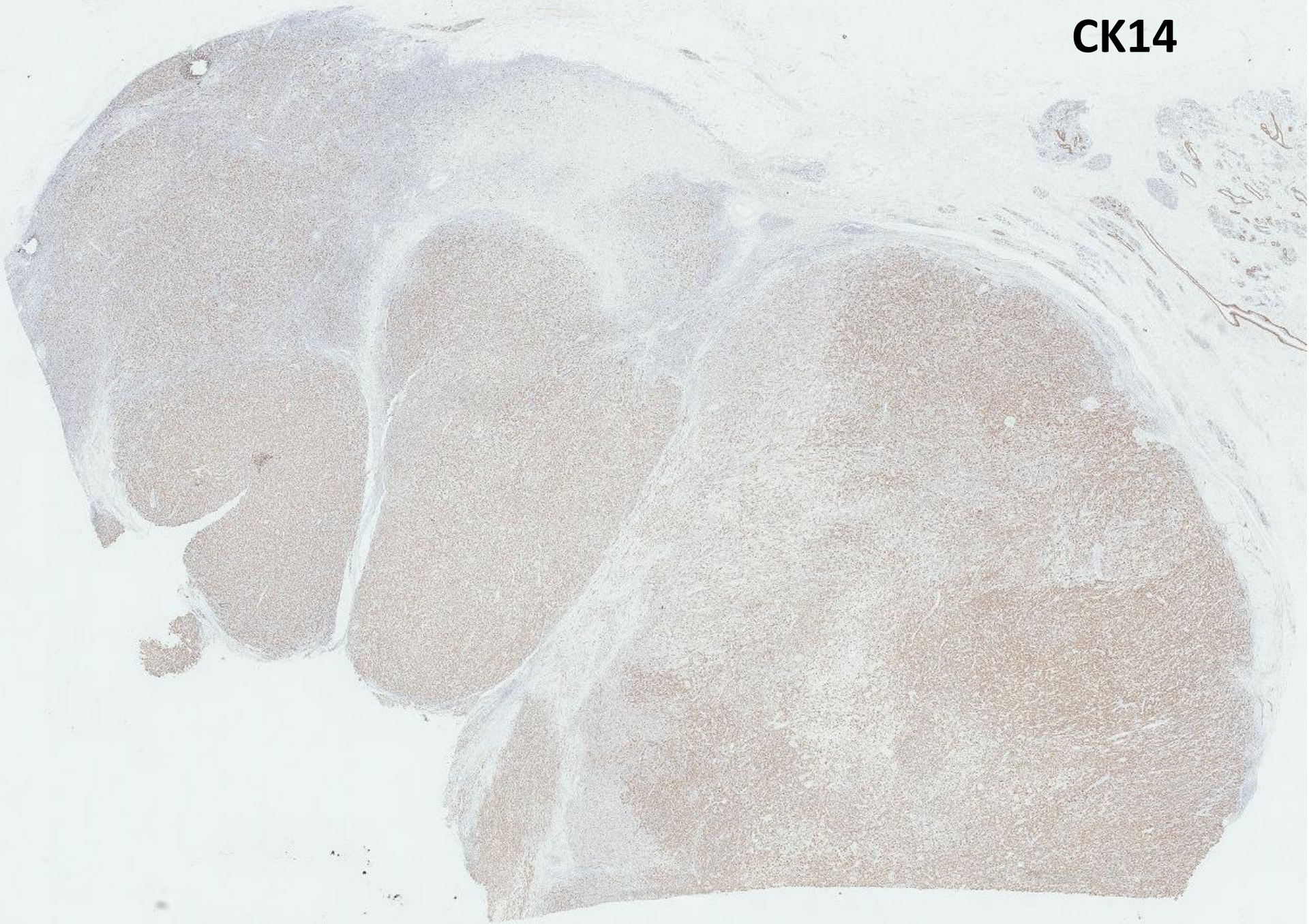
Cam 5.2



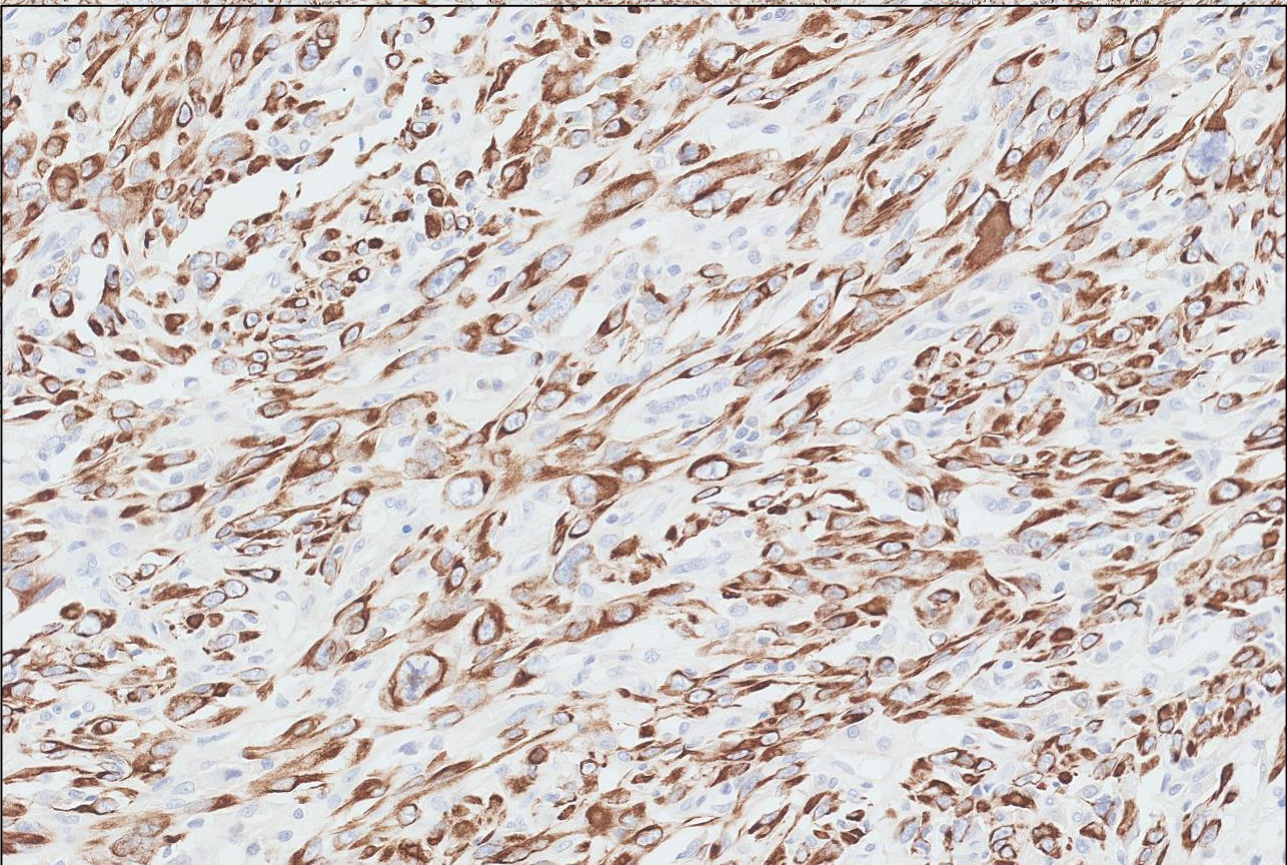
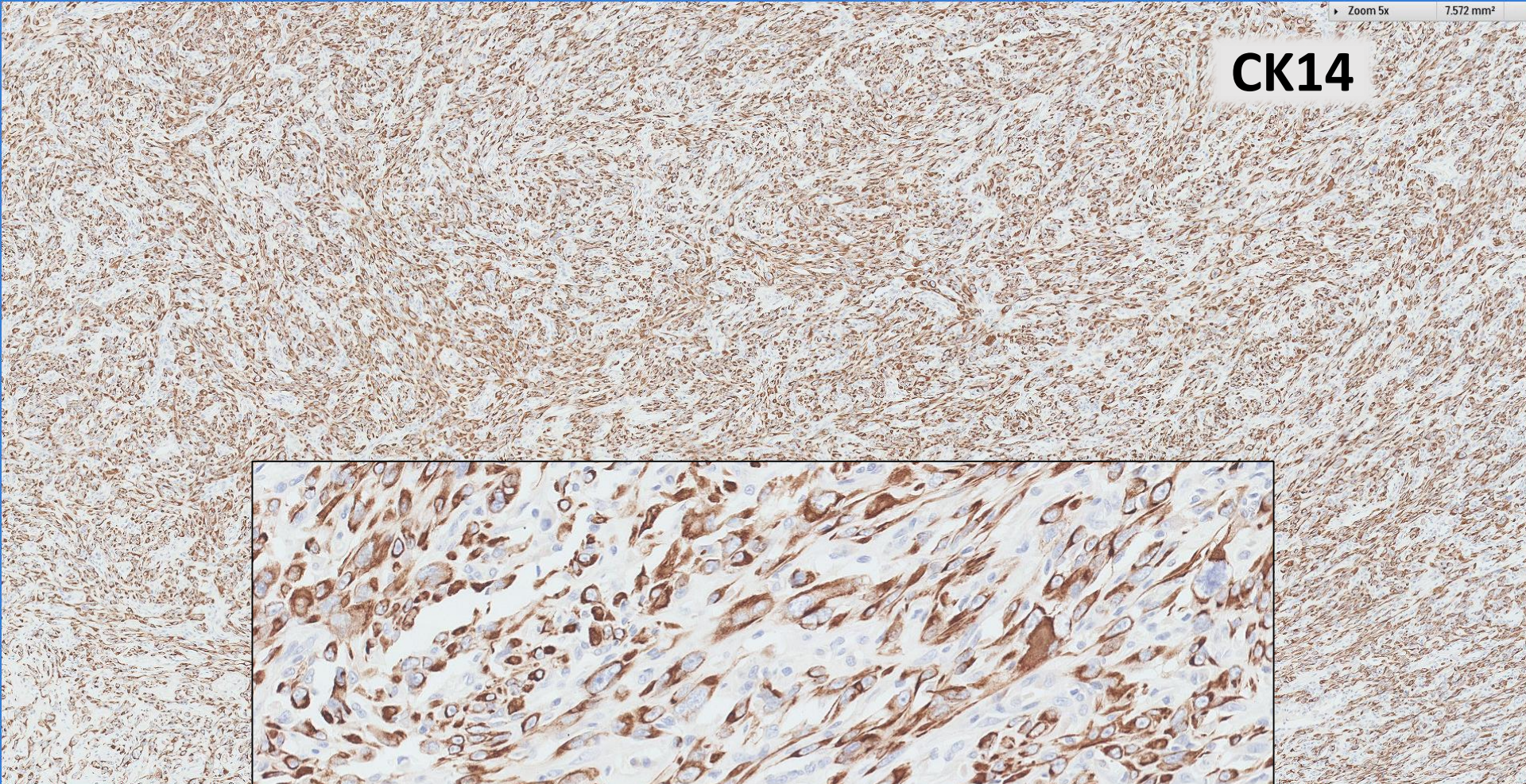
Cam 5.2



CK14



CK14



Diagnosis

Submitted material, breast tumour ~

Spindle cell metaplastic carcinoma, grade 3.

ER negative, PR negative, cerbB2 negative.

Basal expression present.

Androgen receptor negative.

Metaplastic carcinoma

- Breast carcinoma with metaplasia to squamous or mesenchymal-like elements.
- May show both conventional carcinoma and metaplastic components, or may consist entirely of metaplastic elements.
- Synonyms:
 - Carcinosarcoma
 - Sarcomatoid carcinoma
 - Carcinoma with pseudosarcomatous metaplasia
 - Carcinoma with pseudosarcomatous stroma
 - Biphasic carcinoma
 - Spindle cell carcinoma
 - Spindle cell metaplastic tumour
 - Matrix producing carcinoma
 - Adenosquamous carcinoma, etc

Metaplastic carcinoma

- 0.3% to 5% of all invasive breast cancers.
- Heterogeneous group of tumours.
- Classification:
 - Low-grade adenosquamous carcinoma
 - Fibromatosis-like metaplastic carcinoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Spindle cell carcinoma
 - Carcinoma with mesenchymal differentiation
 - Chondroid differentiation
 - Osseous differentiation
 - Other types of mesenchymal differentiation
 - Mixed

Metaplastic carcinoma

- Various components observed should be provided in the report of a metaplastic carcinoma.
- > 90% are triple negative.
- Basal markers CK 5/6, CK14 and EGFR can be positive.
- > 90% are p63 positive.

Differential diagnosis

- Malignant phyllodes tumour with sarcomatous overgrowth.
- Primary breast sarcoma.

Important to test another block if initial immunohistochemistry for epithelial markers performed on sections cut from a different block is negative.



Singapore
General Hospital
SingHealth
Division of Pathology

since
1821
195th Anniversary


SingHealth DukeNUS
ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTRE
PATHOLOGY



 Breast
Pathology
Course 2016



Pathology Building 1958-2013, by Ong Kim Seng