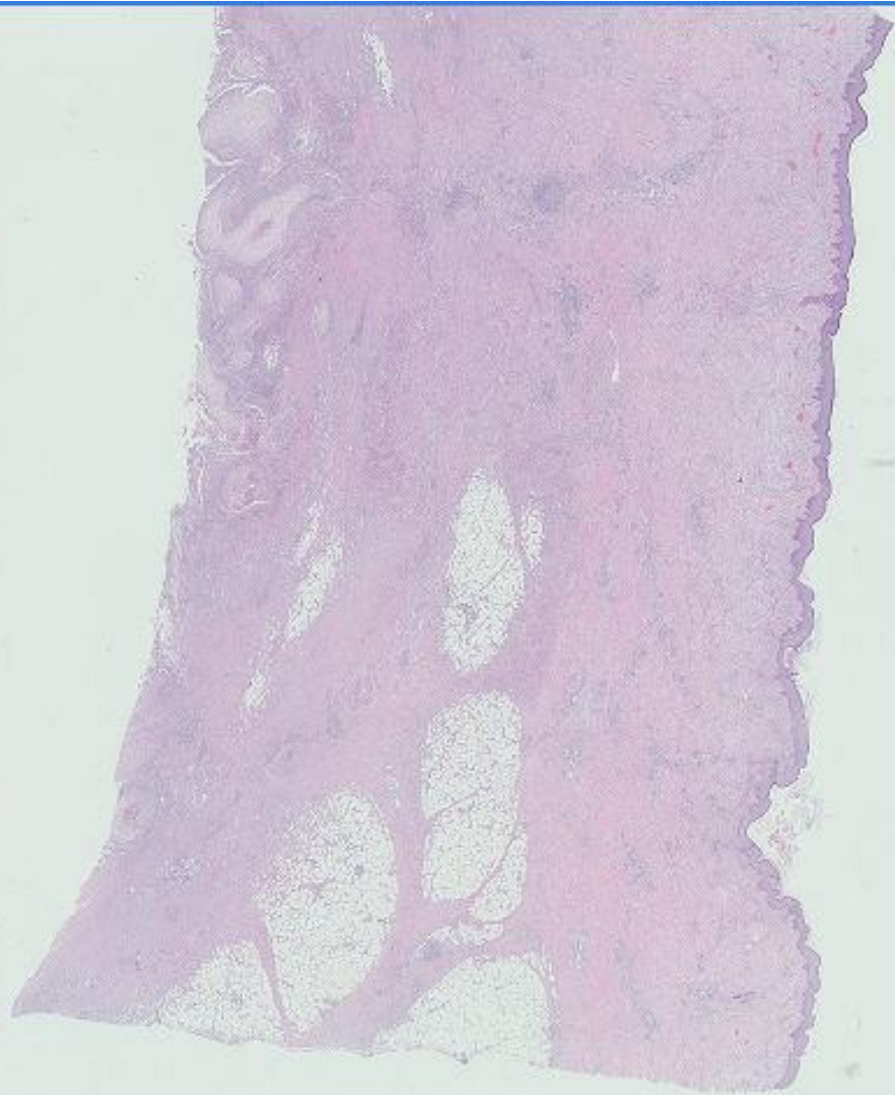
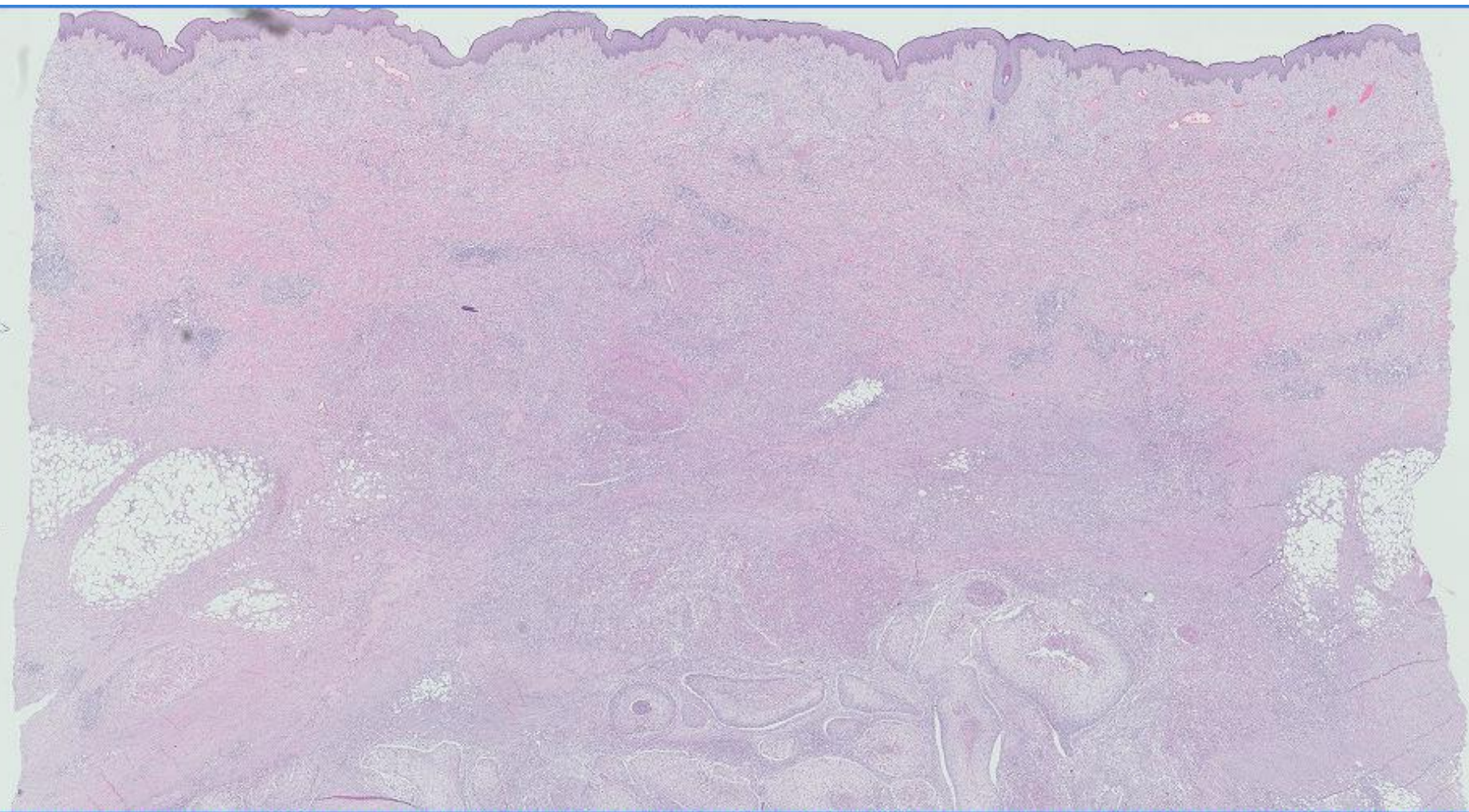


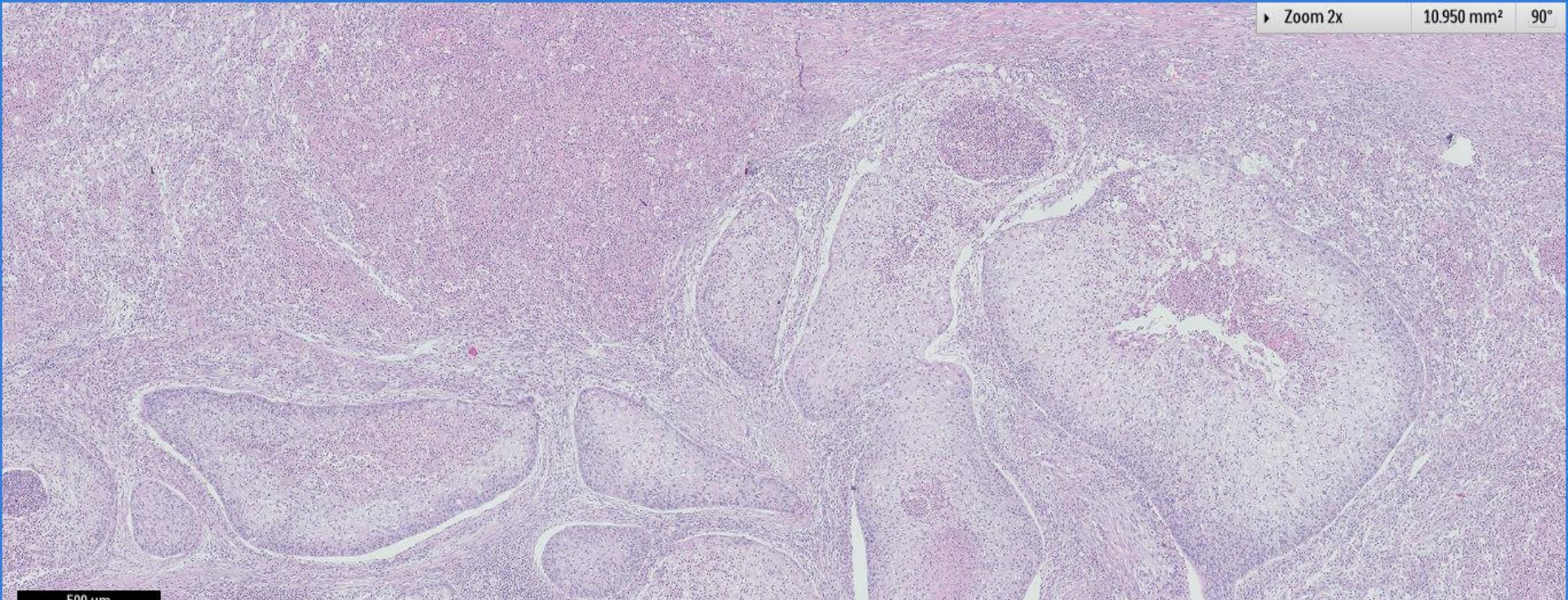
## Case 37

Adult woman underwent left breast  
mastectomy

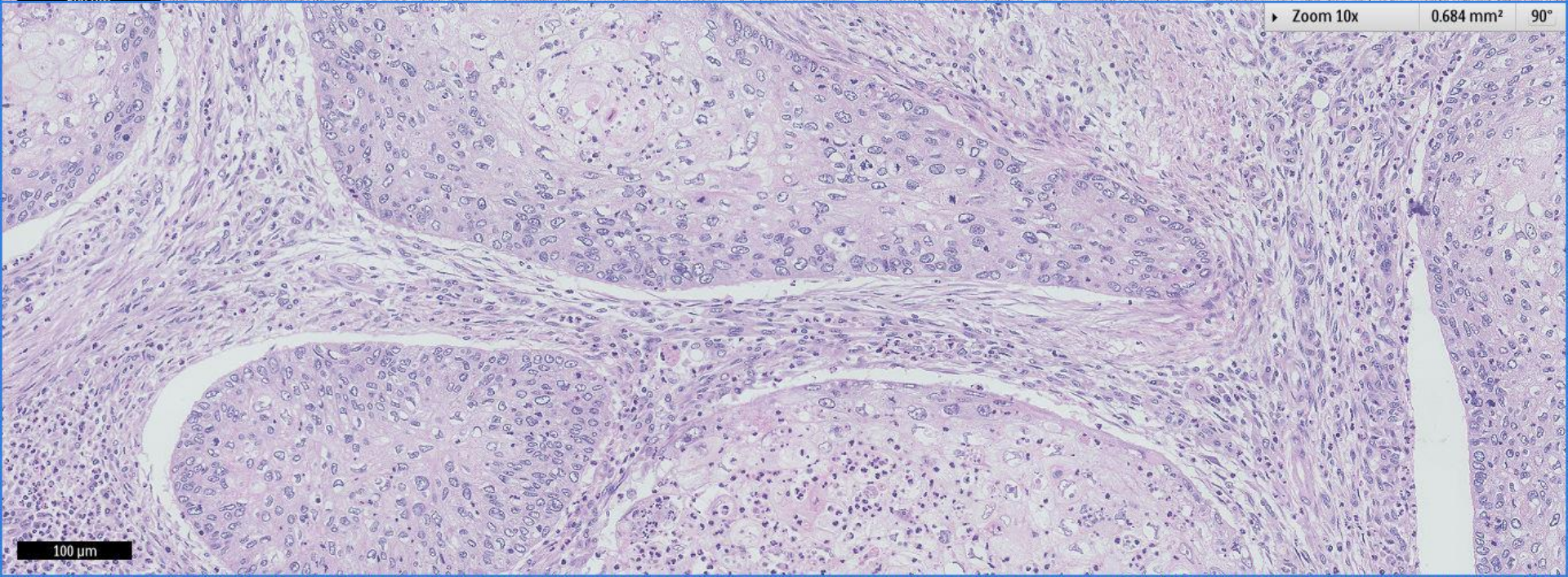
*(Case contributed by Dr Mihir Gudi, KKH)*



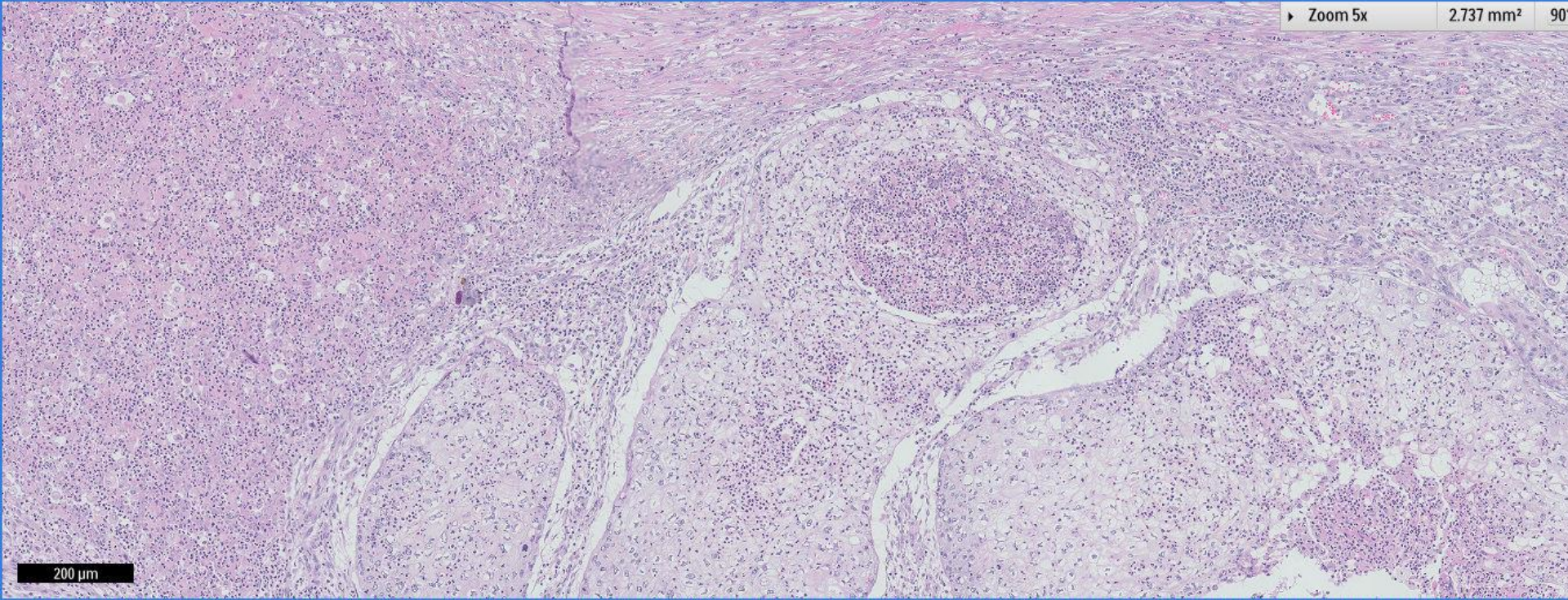




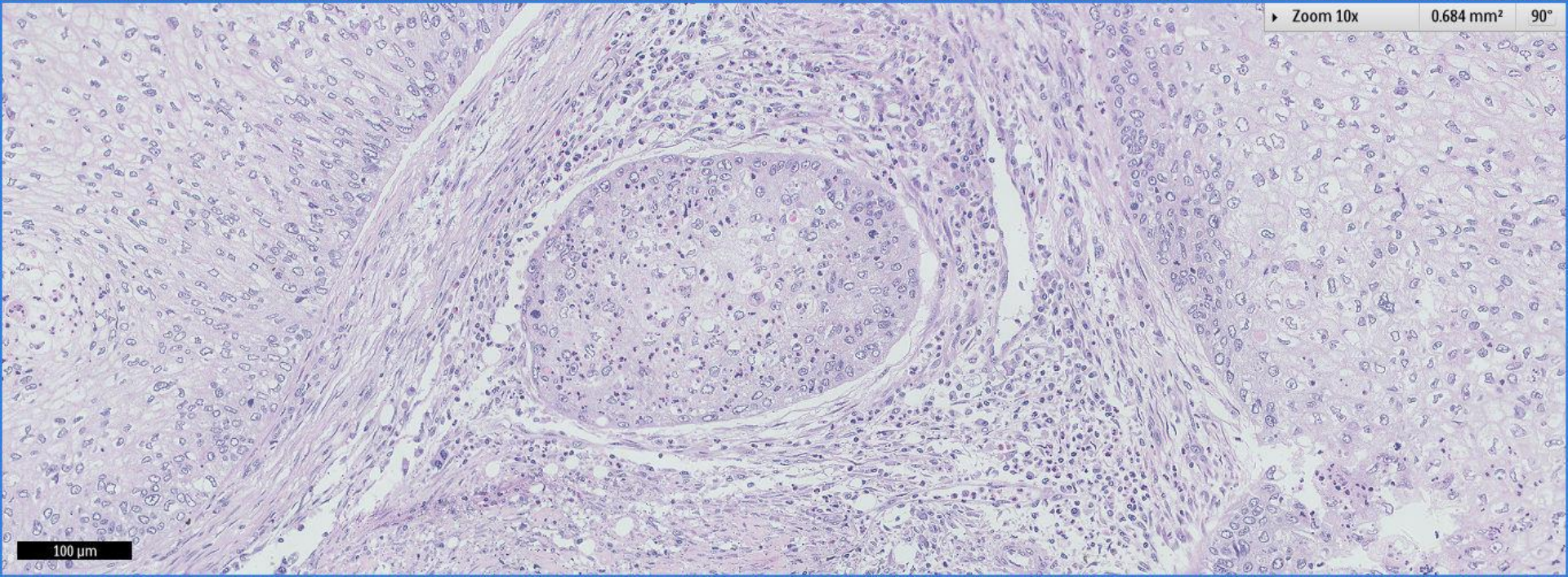
500  $\mu$ m



100  $\mu$ m



200 μm



100 μm



*In the Flower Dome, Gardens by the Bay*

# Diagnosis

Left breast mastectomy and axillary clearance

***Metaplastic squamous cell carcinoma, grade 3.***

***ER negative, PR negative, cerbB2 negative.***

***14 benign axillary lymph nodes.***

- Focal or extensive squamous differentiation can be seen in breast carcinomas.
- Breast carcinomas with squamous differentiation are classified as metaplastic carcinomas.
- Pink cytoplasm of squamous cells may mimic apocrine differentiation.
- Presence of keratinization and intercellular bridges is helpful in identifying squamous differentiation.
- Squamous cells are typically p63 positive, which is helpful in the differential diagnosis.



# Squamous cell carcinoma

- Squamous cell carcinomas usually present as a cystic lesion lined by squamous cells with varying nuclear atypia and pleomorphism.
- Invasive sheets, cords and nests, with prominent stromal reaction and inflammatory infiltrates are seen.
- Usually triple negative.

 Breast  
Pathology  
Course 2016



*Pathology Building 1958-2013, by Ong Kim Seng*