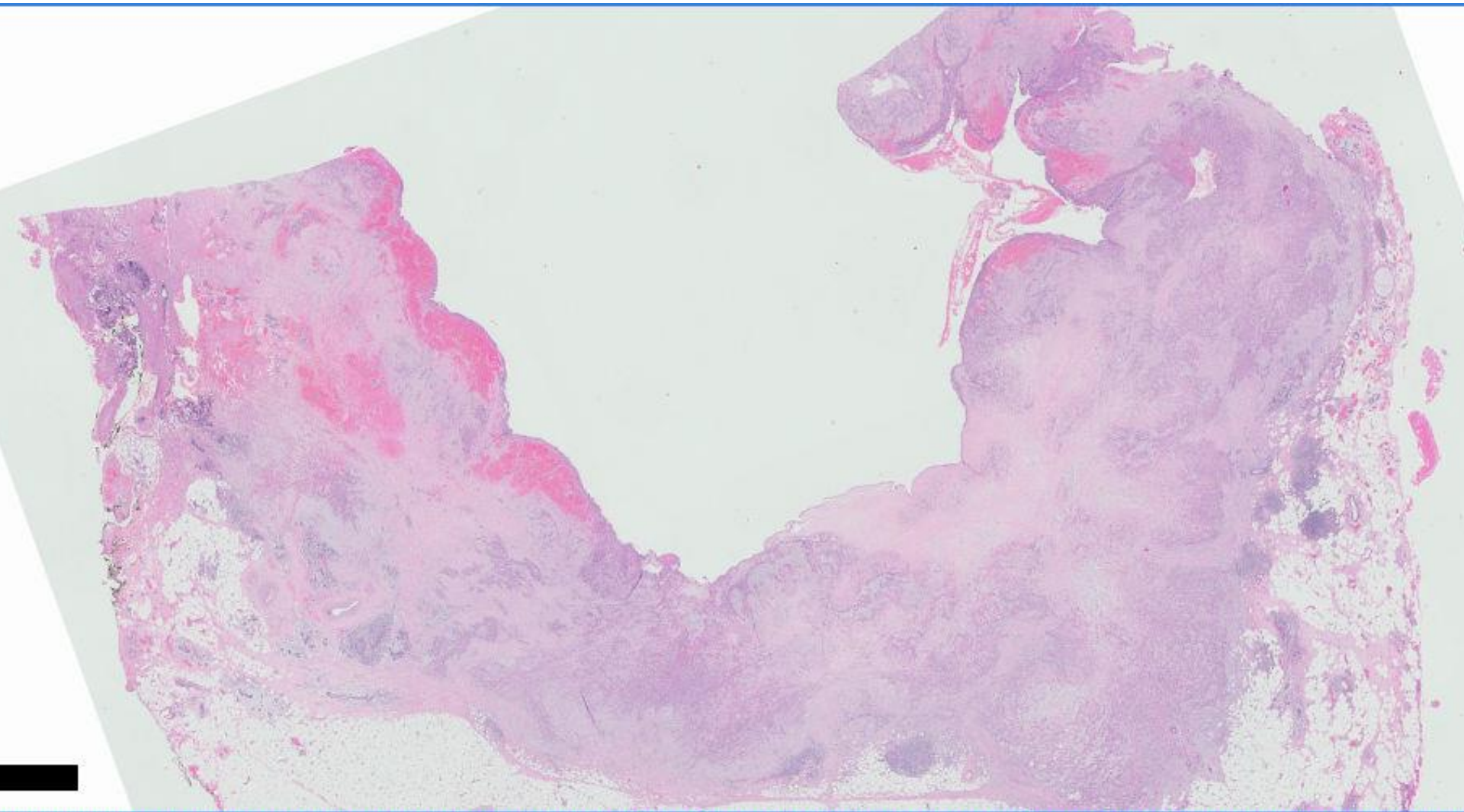


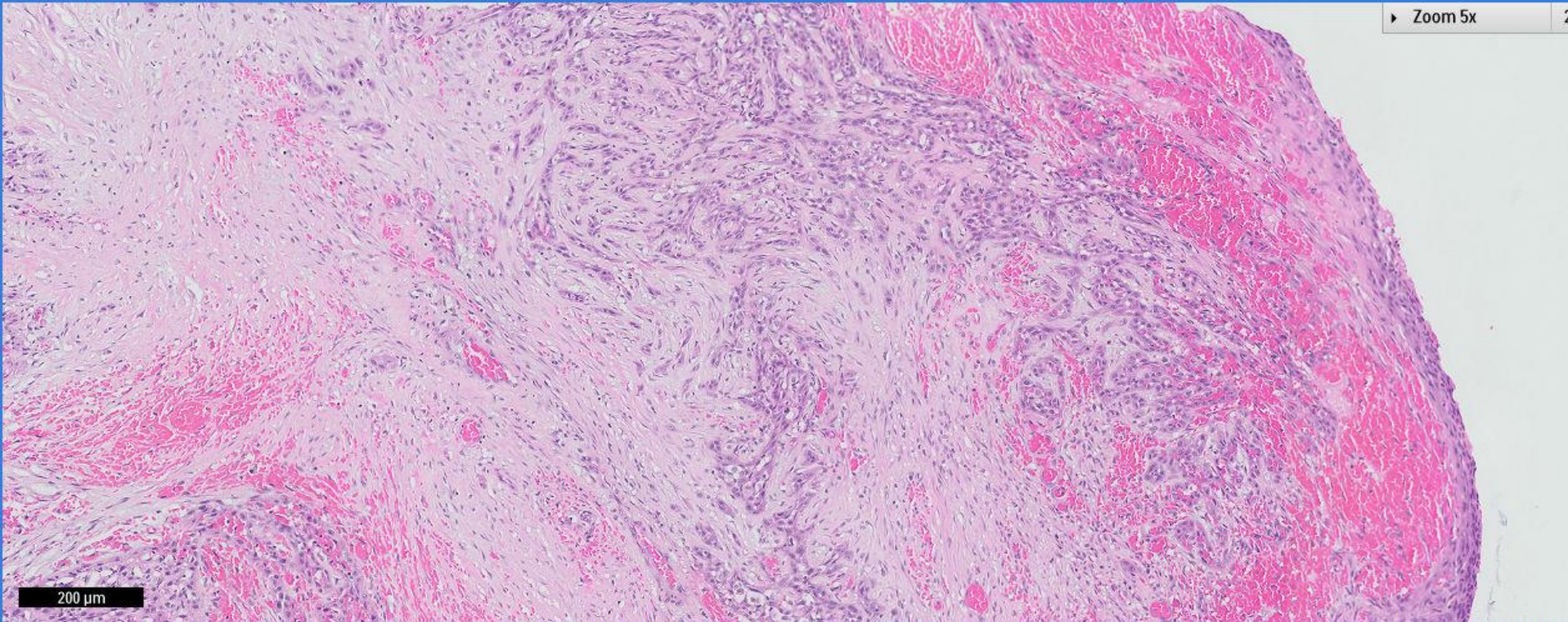
Case 43

64 year old Chinese woman presented with a breast lump that was ultrasonographically noted to be cystic. Aspiration yielded haemorrhagic fluid, with collapse of the cyst.

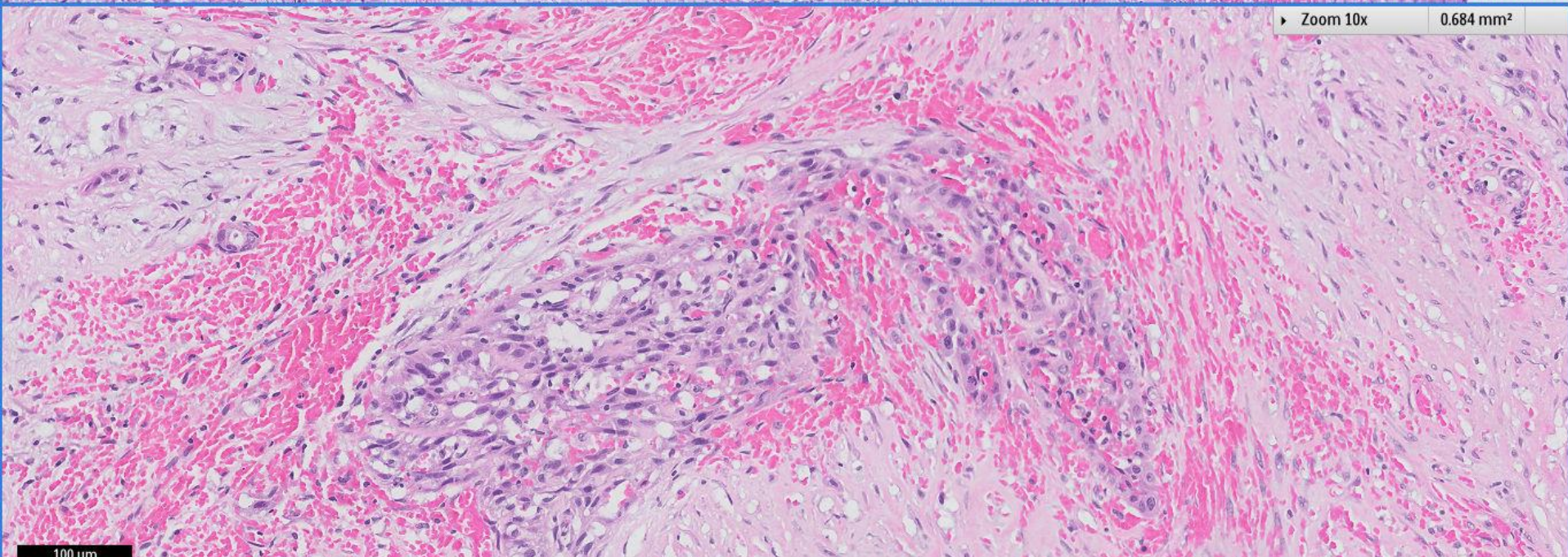
On follow-up, the cyst reappeared and re-aspiration obtained serous fluid.

As the lump persisted, an excision was performed.

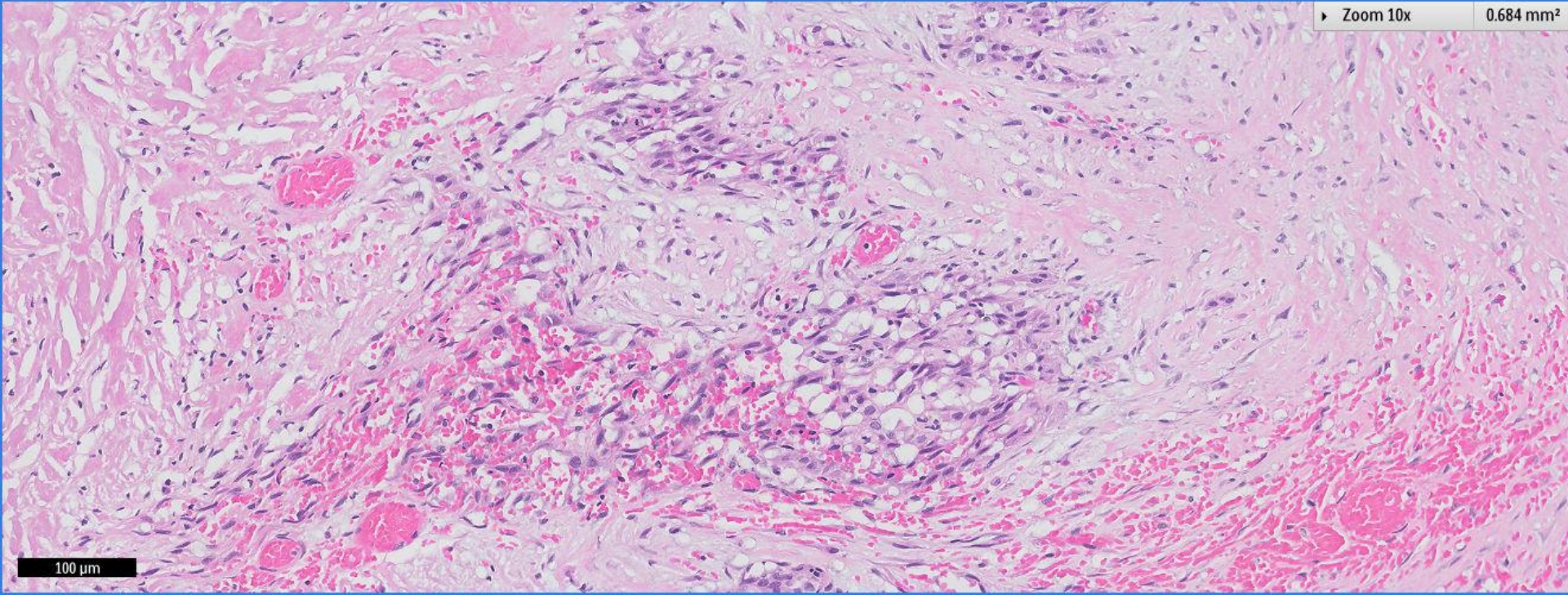




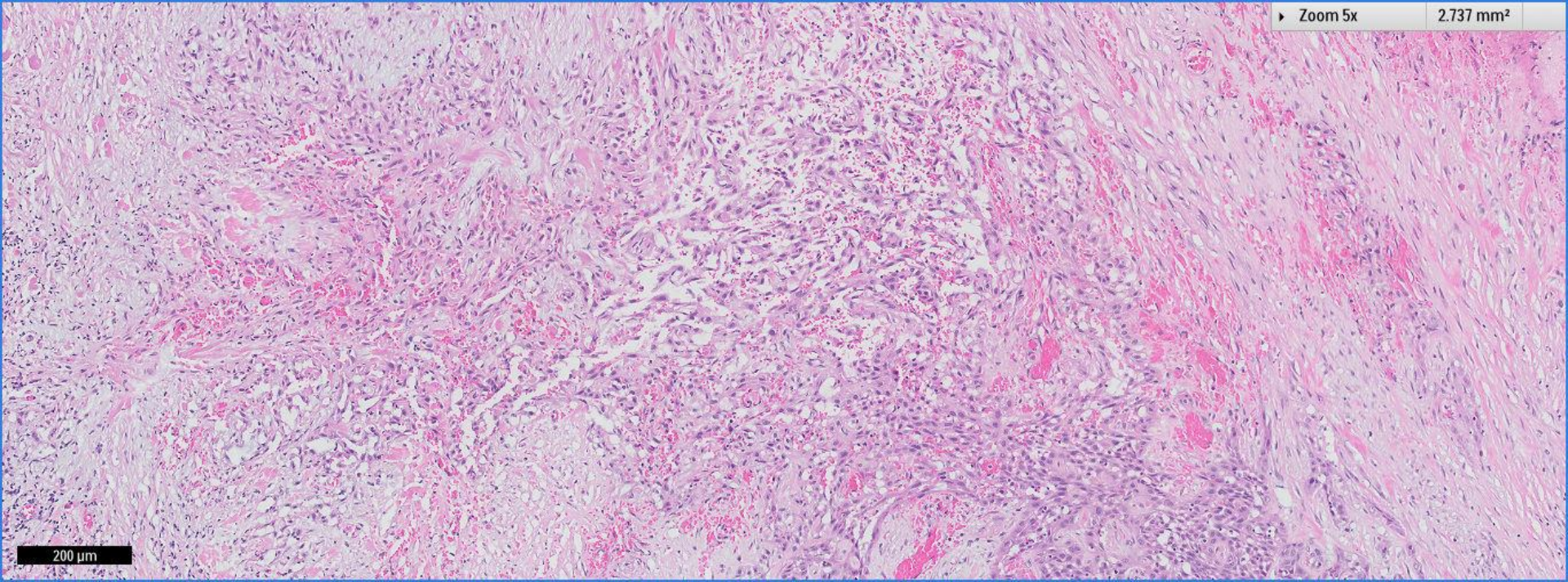
200 μ m



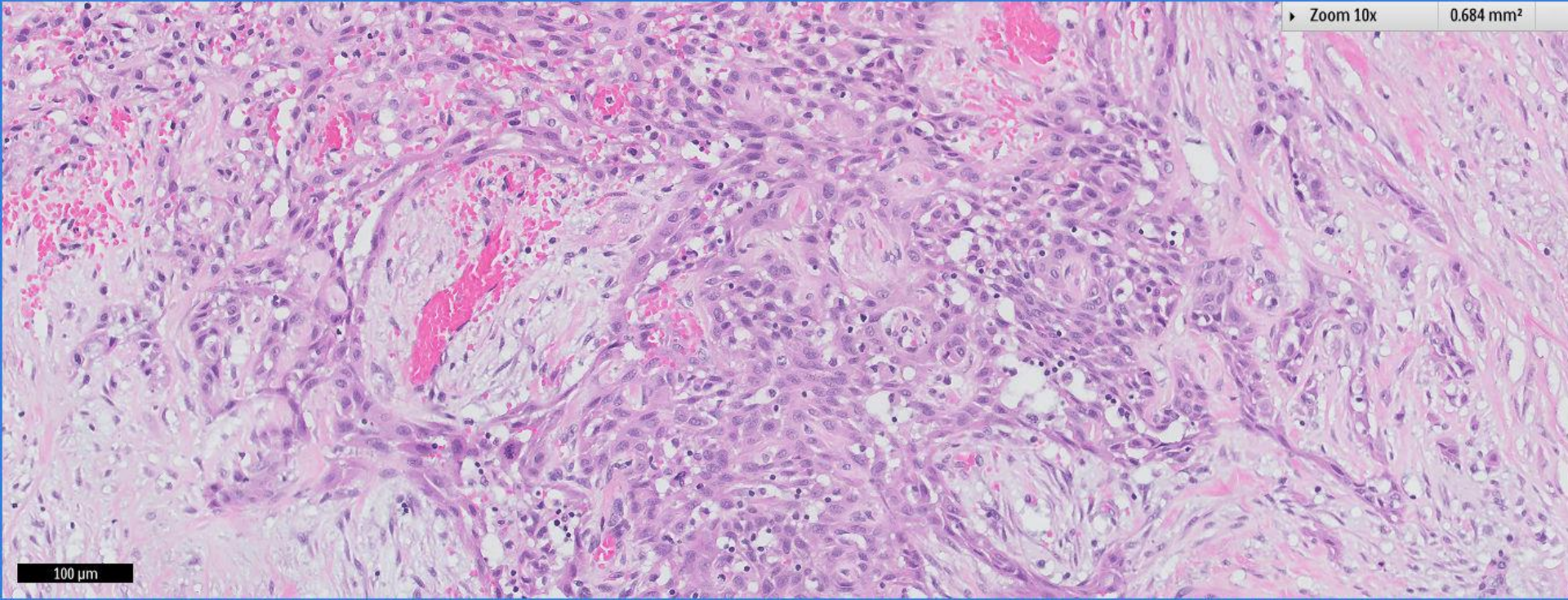
100 μ m



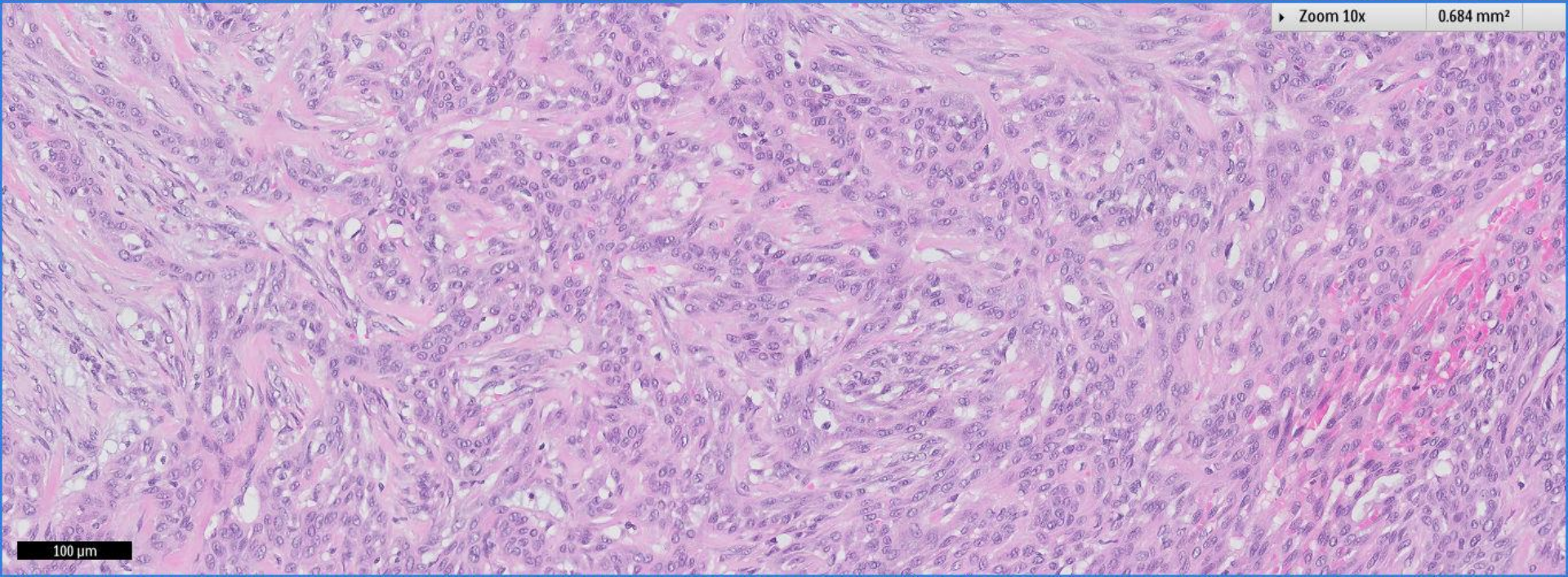
100 μ m



200 μ m



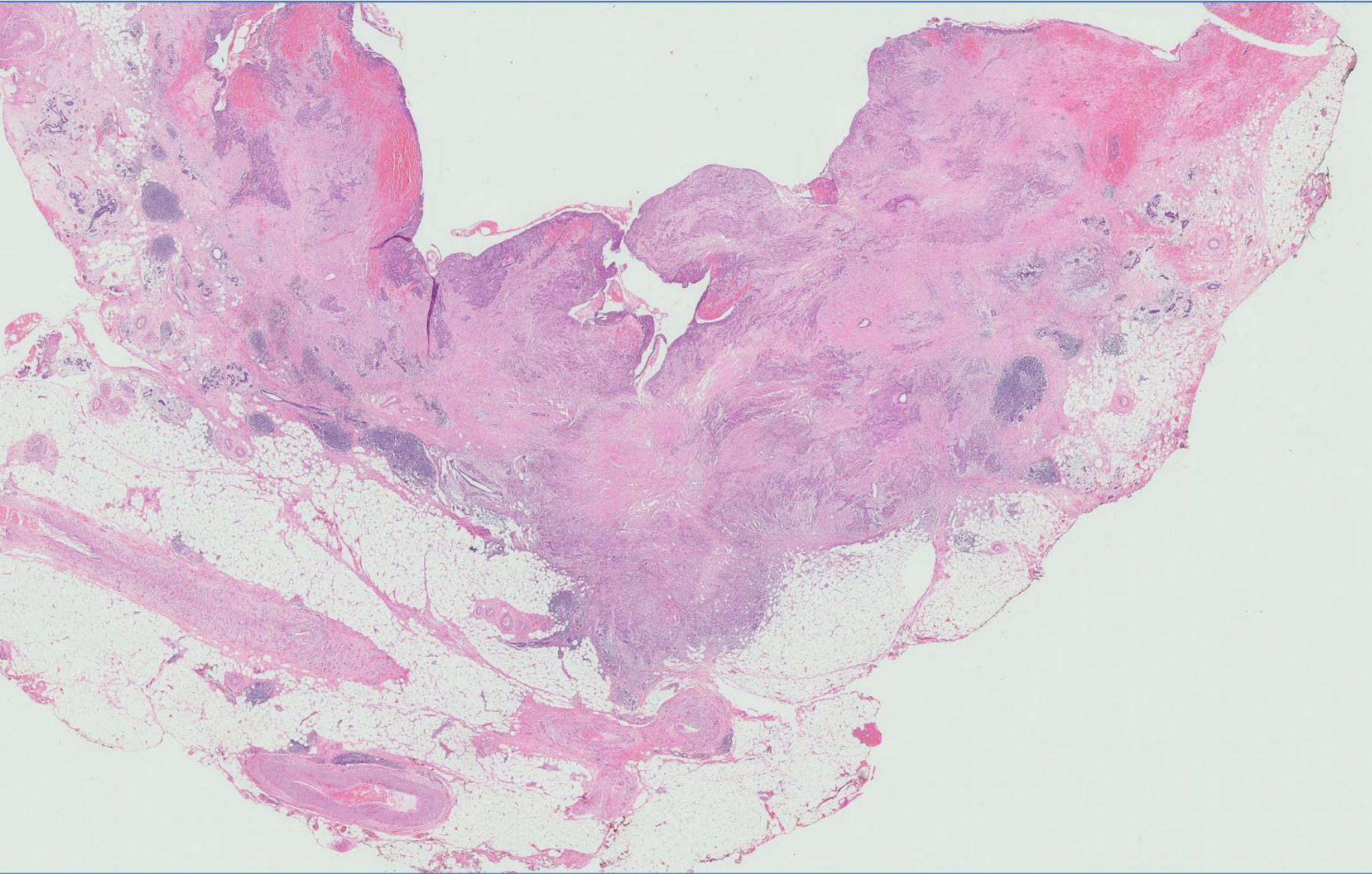
100 μm

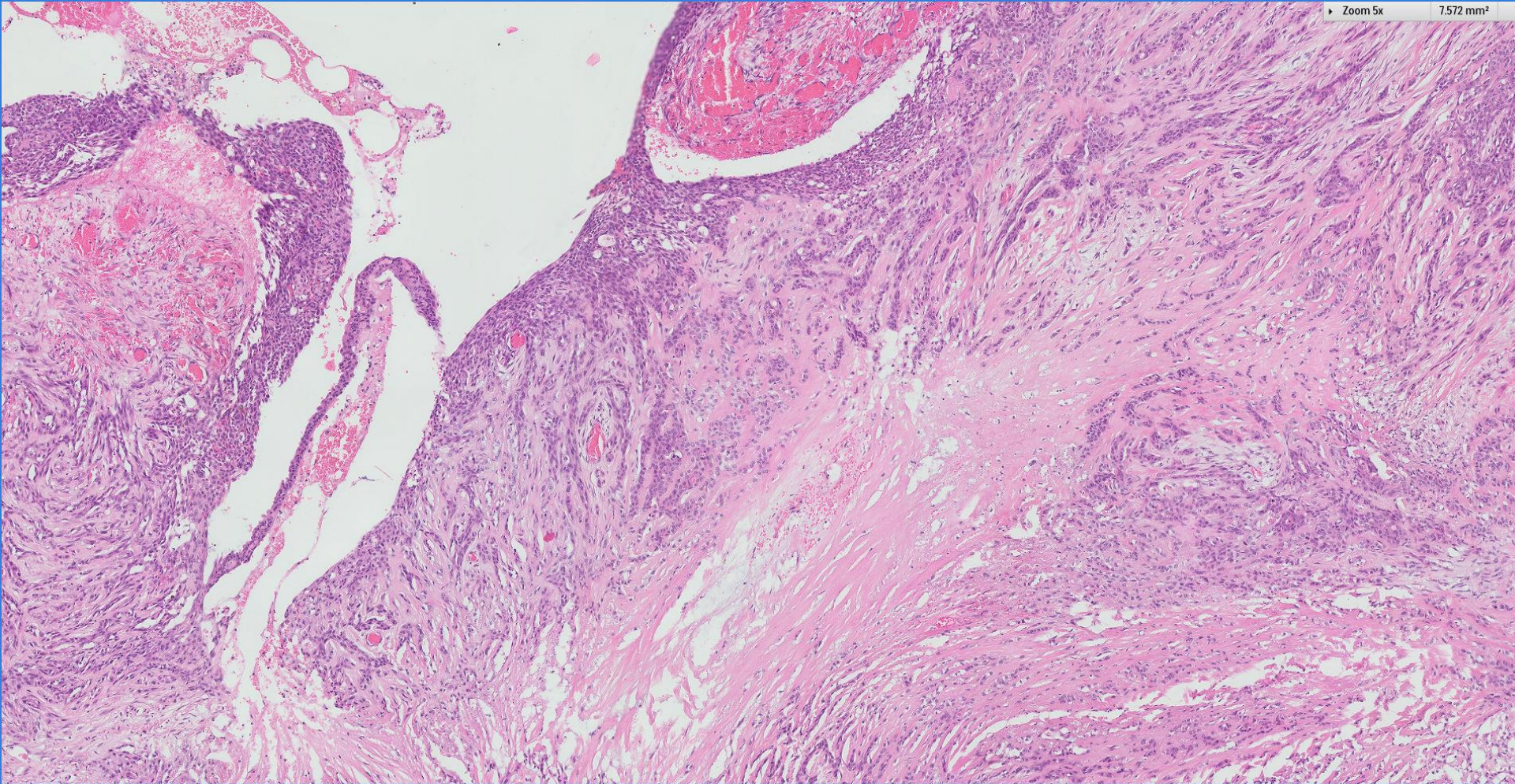


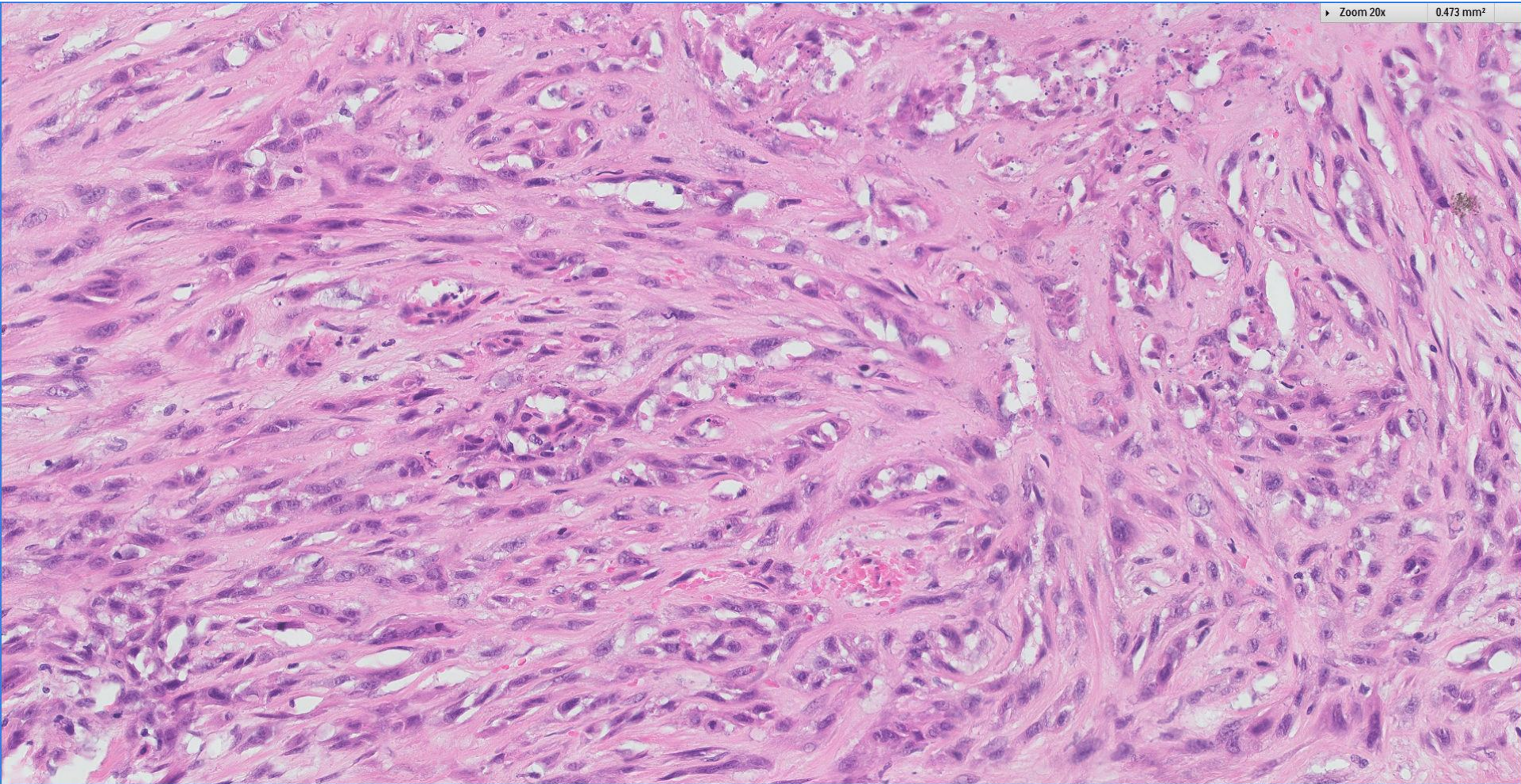
100 μm

One Fullerton Singapore



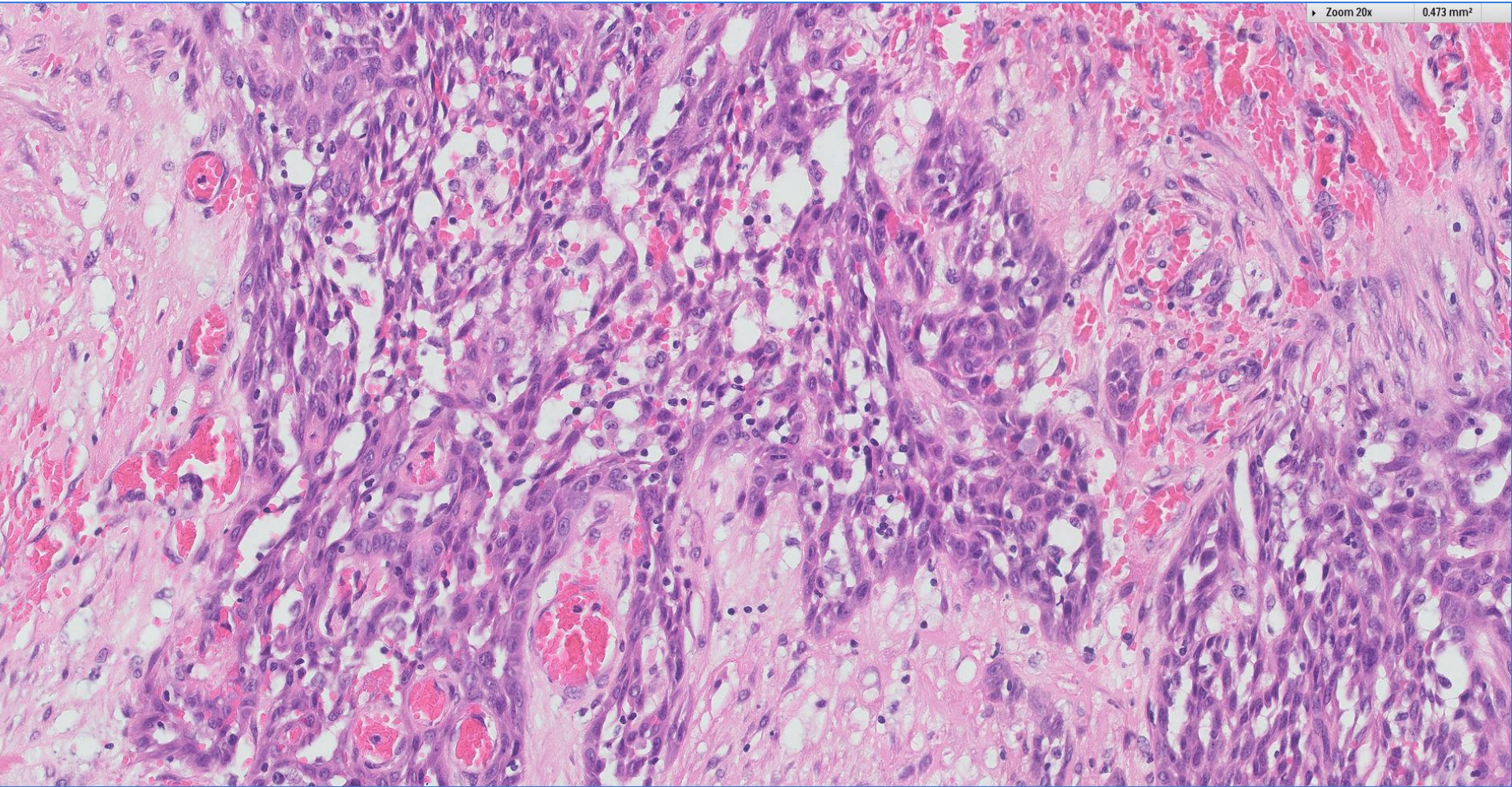




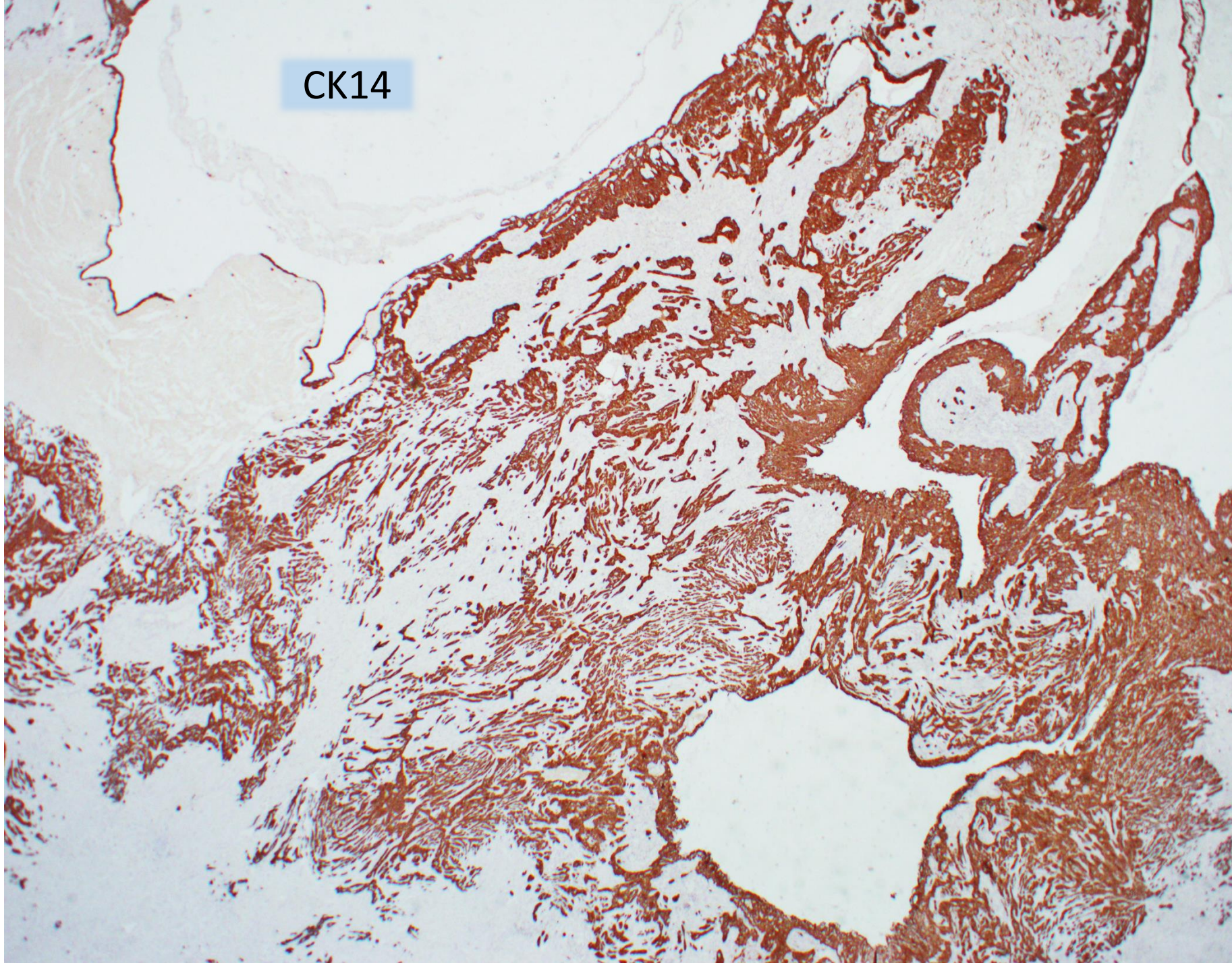


Zoom 20x

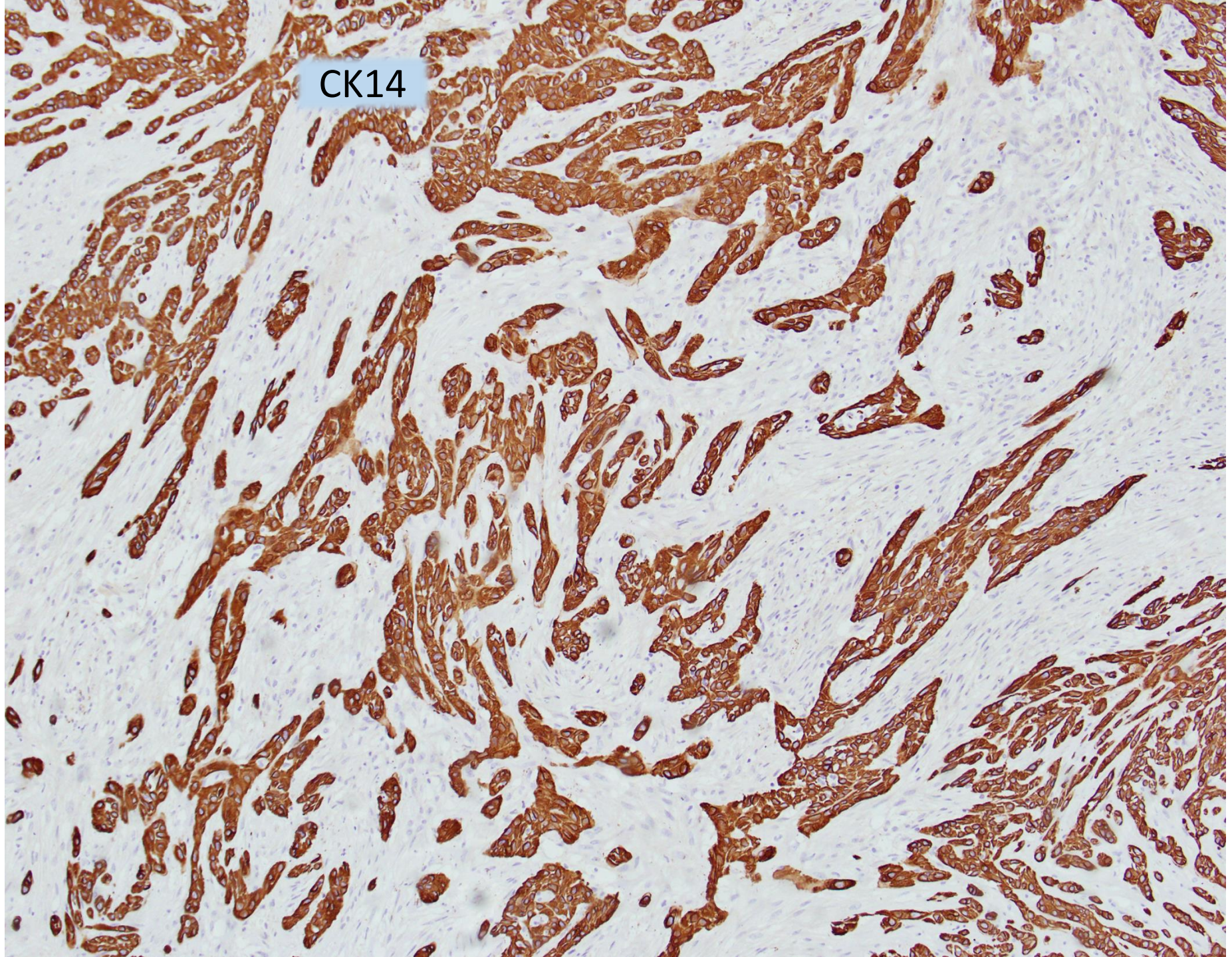
0.473 mm²



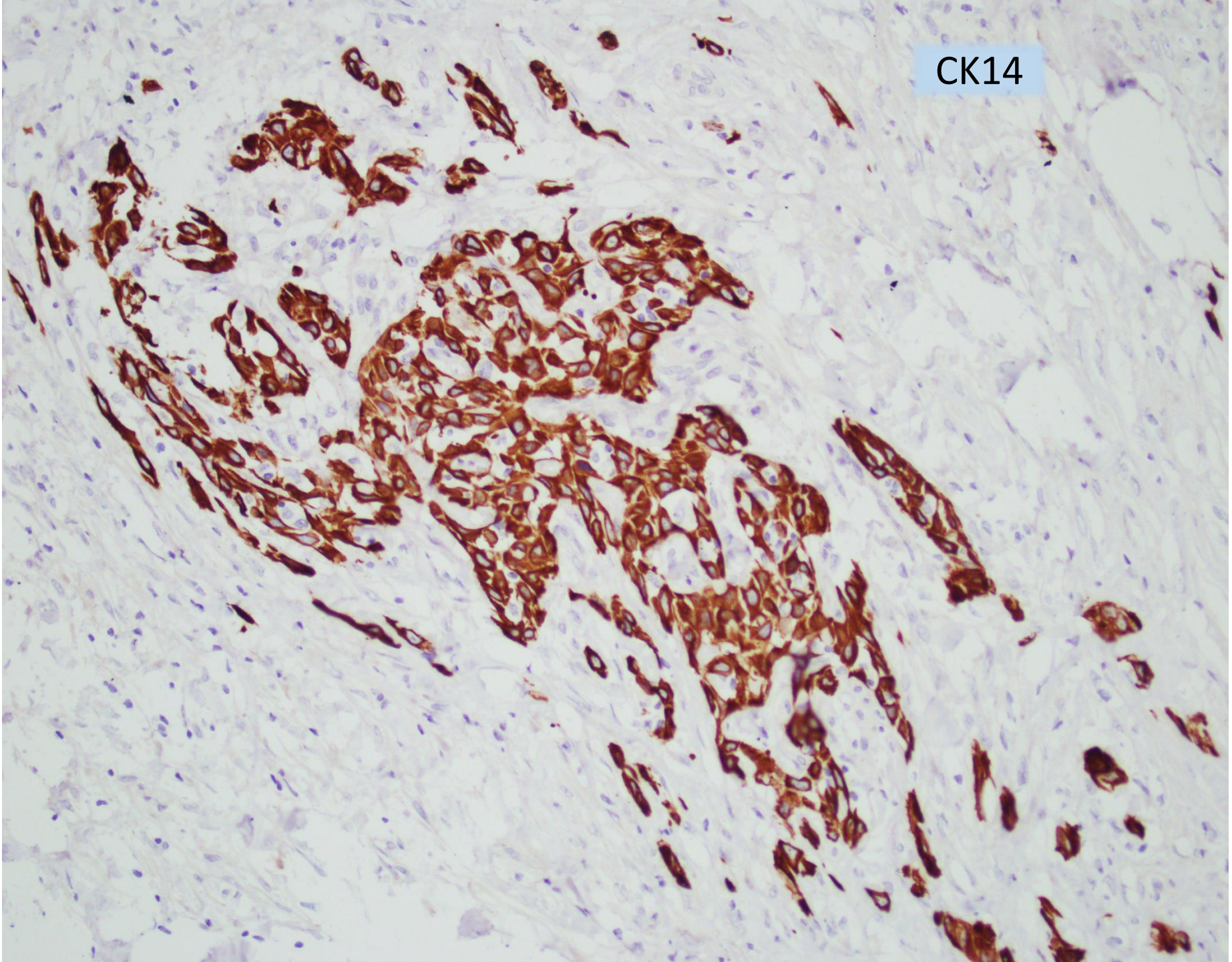
CK14



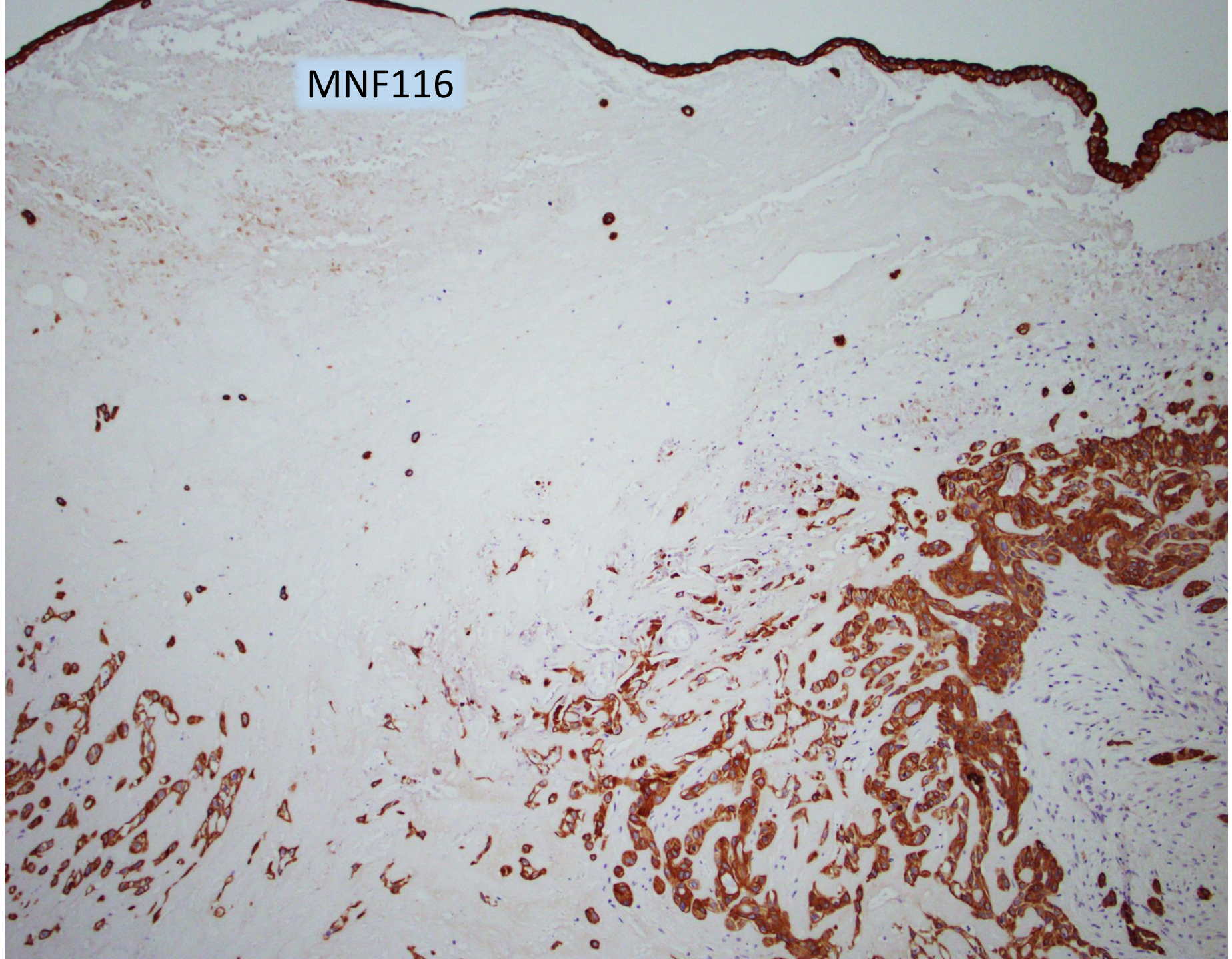
CK14



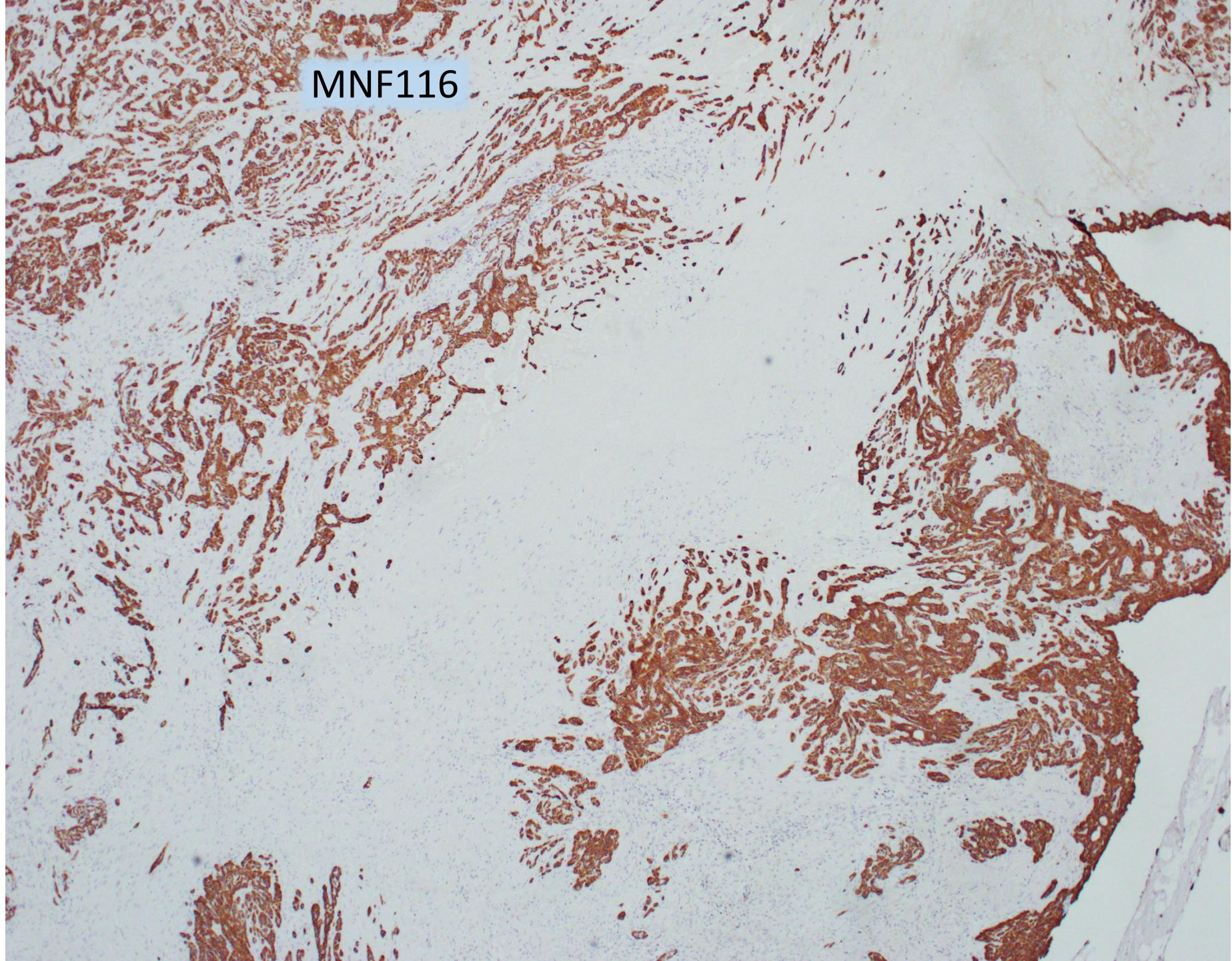
CK14



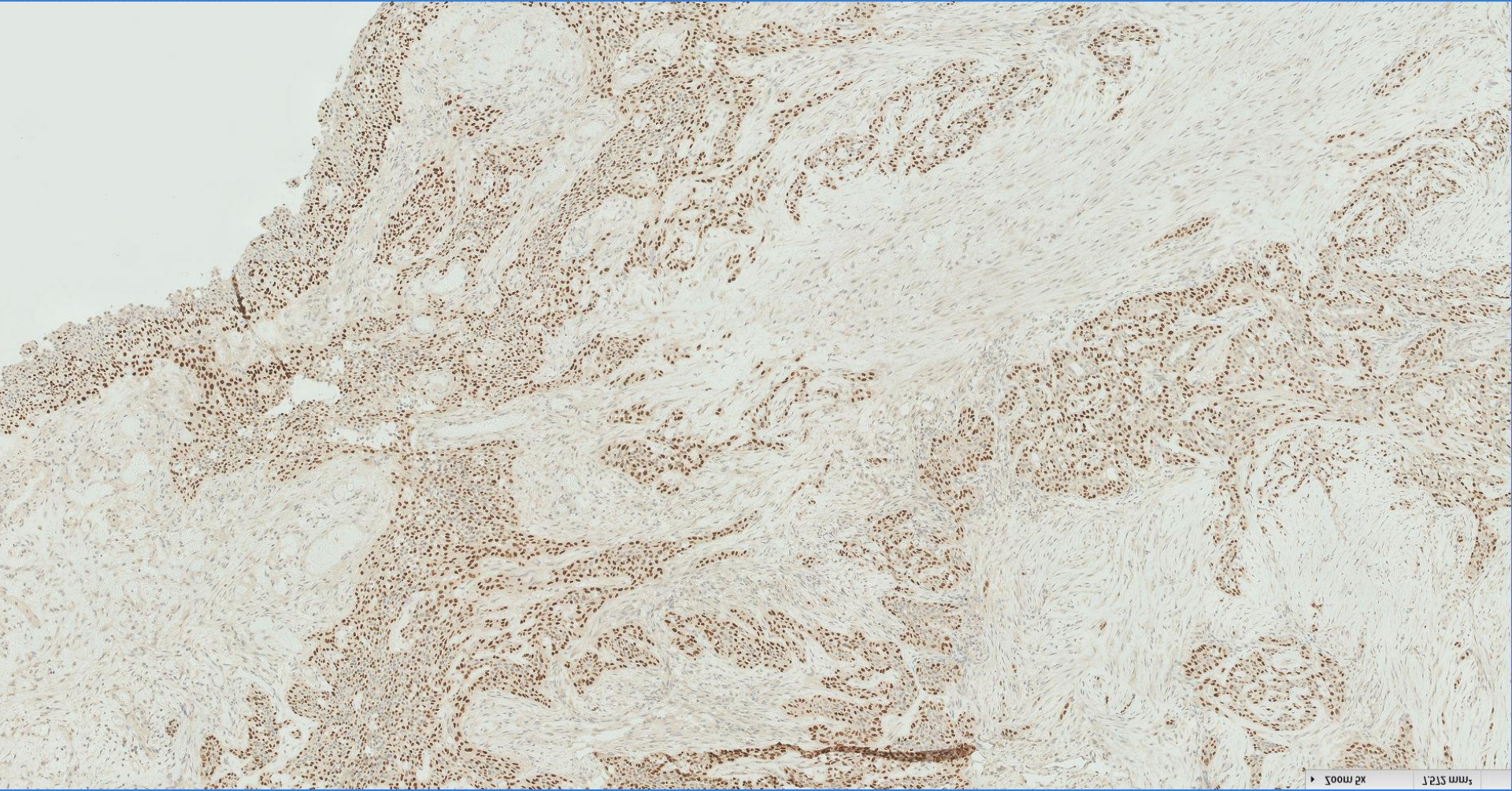
MNF116



MNF116



p63



Diagnosis

Right breast lump at 12 o'clock ~

Metaplastic carcinoma with pseudoangiomatoid and focal spindle cell features, grade 2.

ER negative, PR negative, cerbB2 negative.



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PATHOLOGY



Metaplastic carcinoma of the 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 or electron microscopy.

Metaplastic carcinoma of the breast

- Behaviour is mostly aggressive, although there are subtypes with more indolent behaviour eg low grade fibromatosis-like carcinoma, low grade adenosquamous carcinoma.
- Hormone receptors and cerbB2 are usually negative.

Metaplastic carcinoma of the breast

- Need to distinguish from angiosarcoma in view of the angiomatoid appearances in parts of the tumour.

 Breast
Pathology
Course 2016



Pathology Building 1958-2013, by Ong Kim Seng