

Case 35

58 year old Chinese female. Right breast wide excision.



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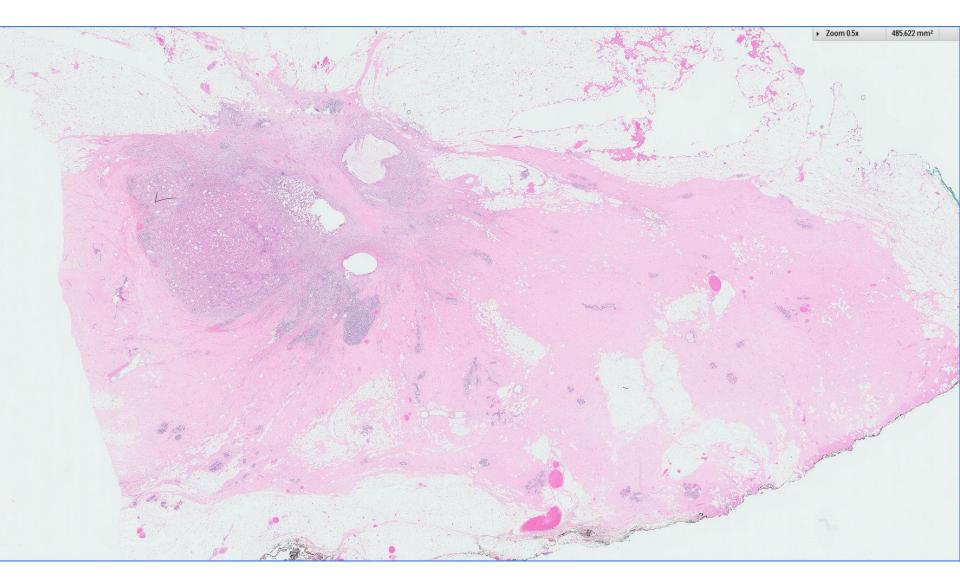
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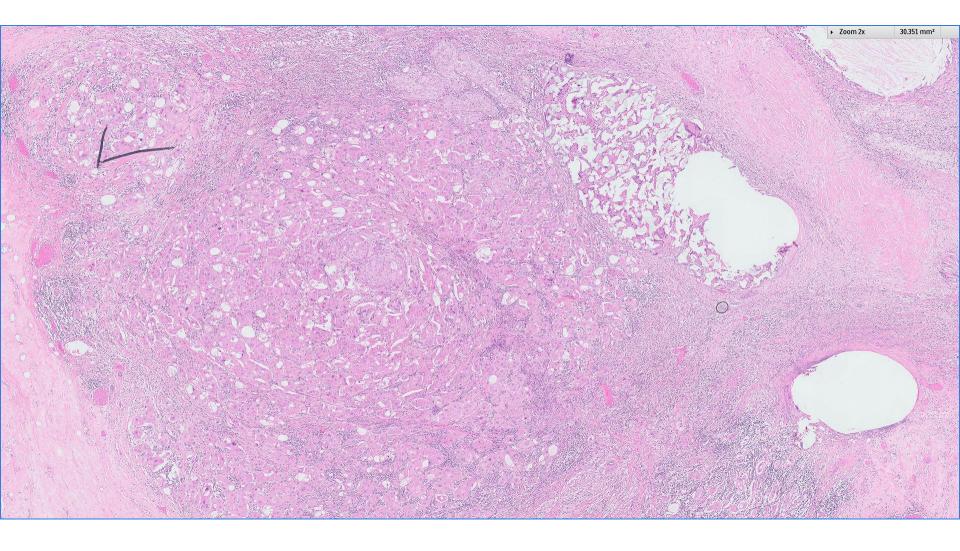
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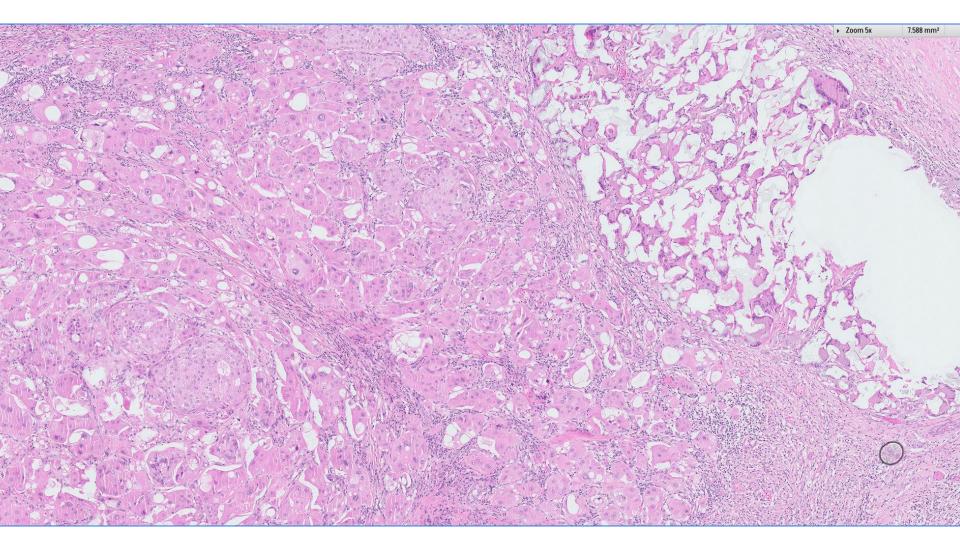


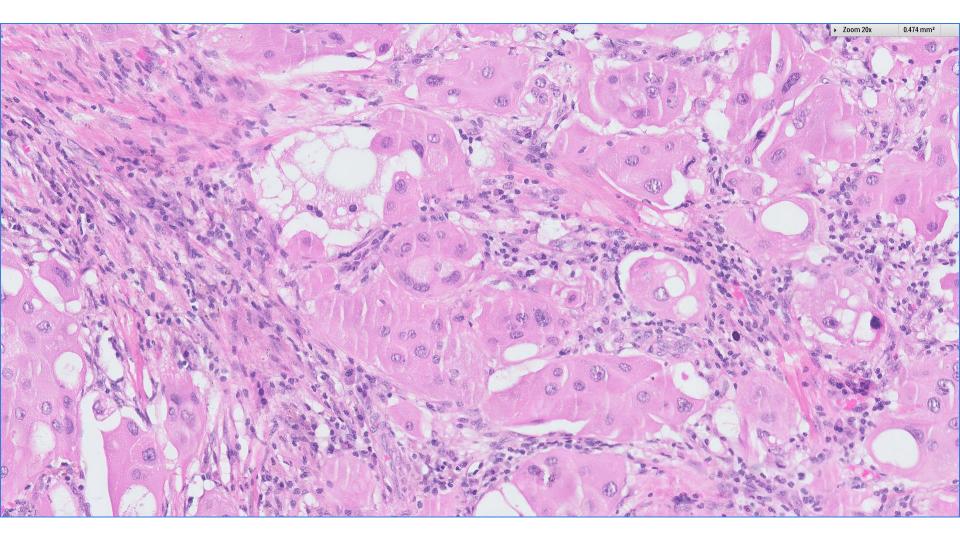
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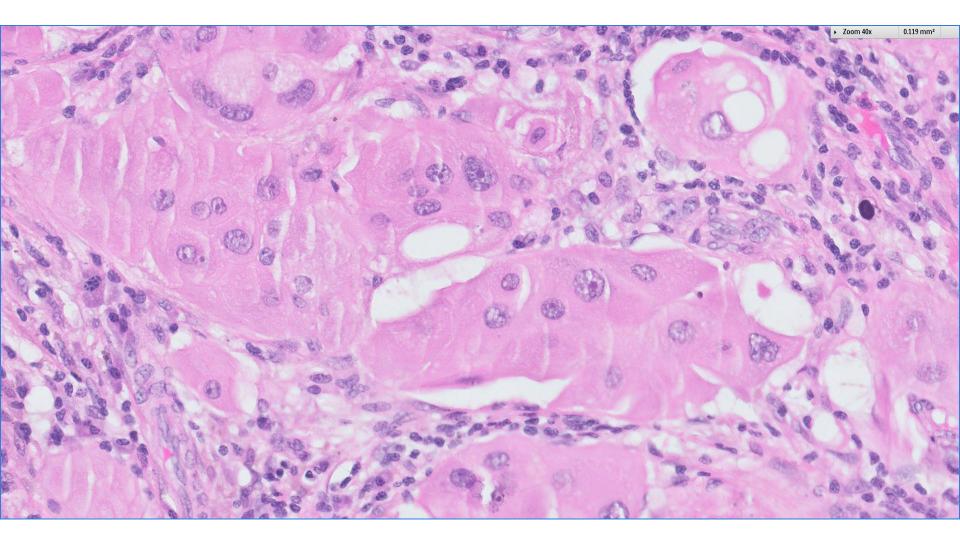


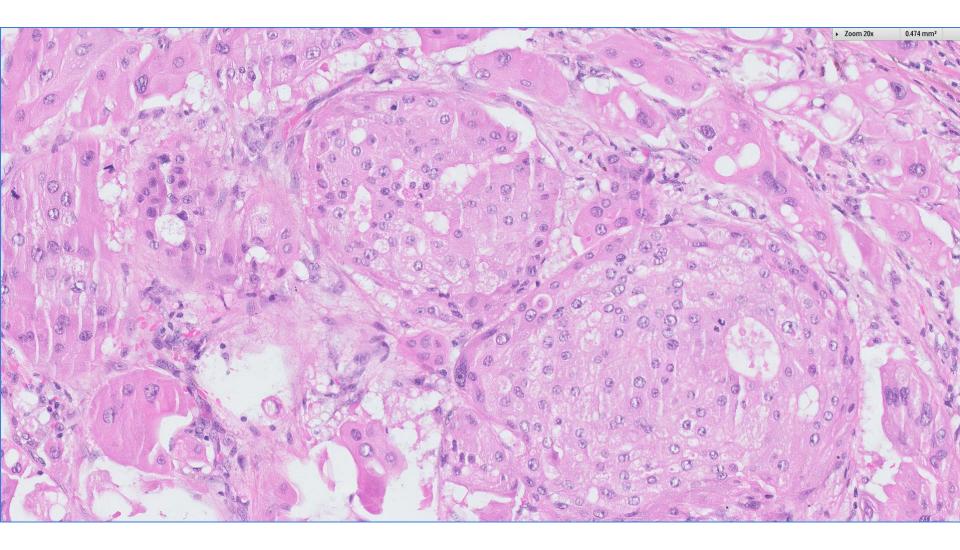


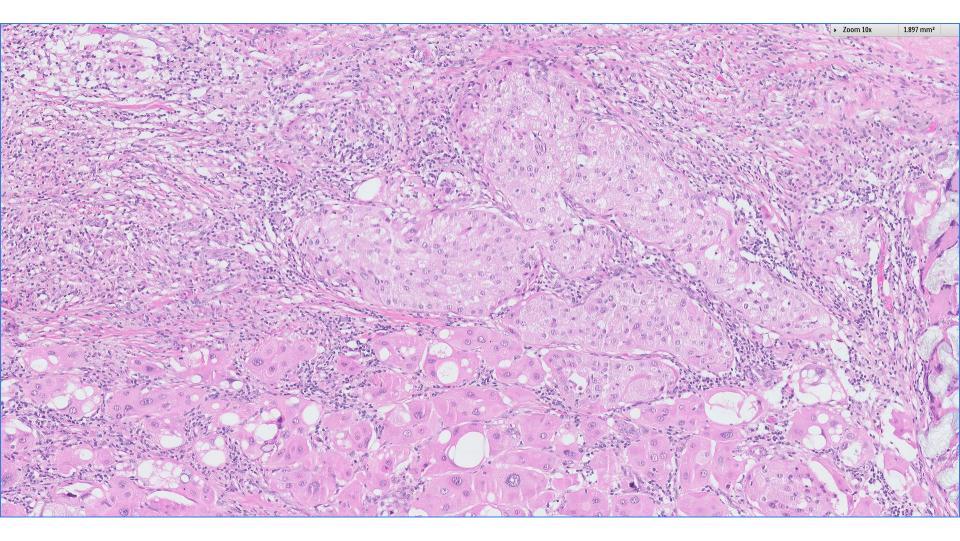


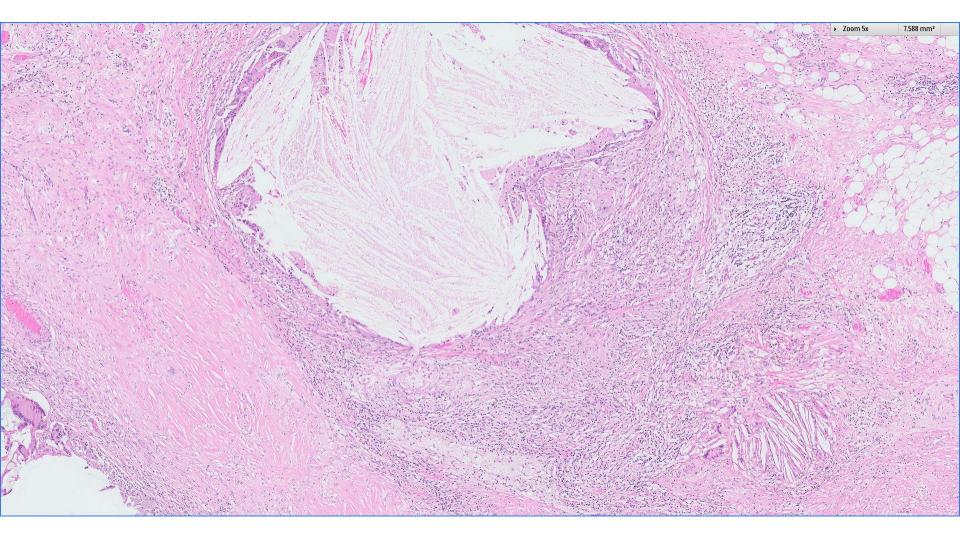














Right breast wide excision ~

Residual invasive carcinoma with apocrine features, 4.5mm.

Previous biopsy site.



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Invasive apocrine carcinoma

- Generally regarded as a morphologic variant of invasive breast carcinoma not otherwise specified, rather than a special type of invasive cancer.
- Term should be reserved for neoplasms in which almost all tumour cells show apocrine cytological features.
- Focal apocrine differentiation is quite common and has been reported in up to 60 % of invasive carcinomas of no special type.



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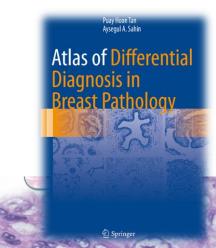


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| Marker | Benign Lesions, % | Carcinomas, % |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Androgen receptor | >90 | >80 |
| Oestrogen receptor | 0 | <10 |
| Progesterone receptor | 0 | <10 |
| c-erbB-2 | 10ª | 50 |
| EGFR | 0 | 50 |
| p53 | 10 | 50 |
| Bcl-2 | 0 | 50 |
| E-cadherin | >90 | 80 |
| GCDFP-15 | >90 | 85 |

Table 7.1 Immunohistochemical profile of apocrine lesions of the breast

^aImmunohistochemistry positive, gene amplification negative EGFR epidermal growth factor receptor, GCDFP gross cystic disease fluid protein



Invasive apocrine carcinoma ~ differential diagnosis

- Breast neoplasms with abundant cytoplasm
 - Granular cell tumour
 - Histiocytoid carcinoma
 - Lipid rich carcinoma
 - Secretory carcinoma
 - Invasive carcinoma with squamous differentiation



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