

## Case 38

66 year old Indian female.  
Left breast wide excision.



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General Hospital

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Division of Pathology

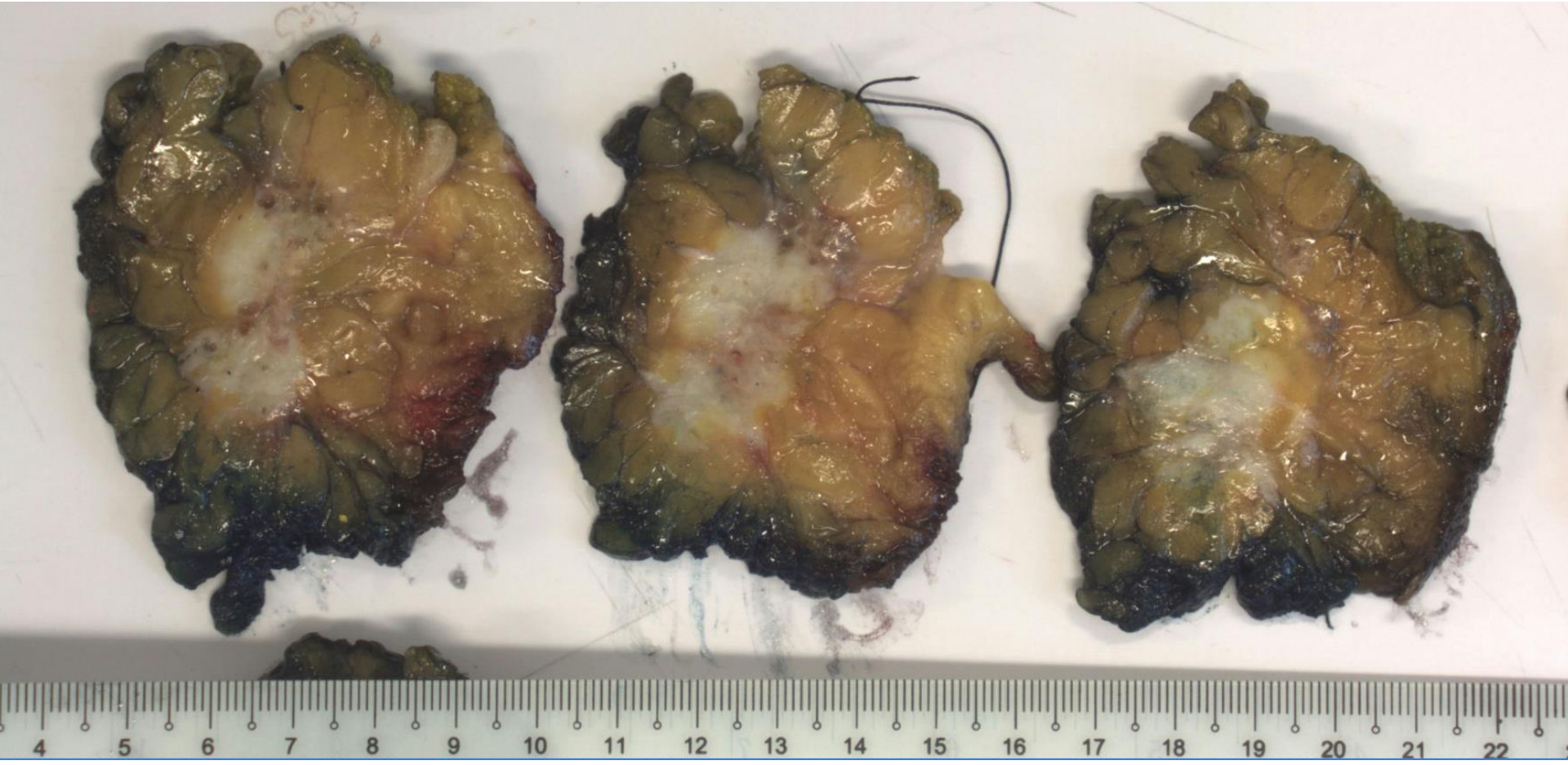


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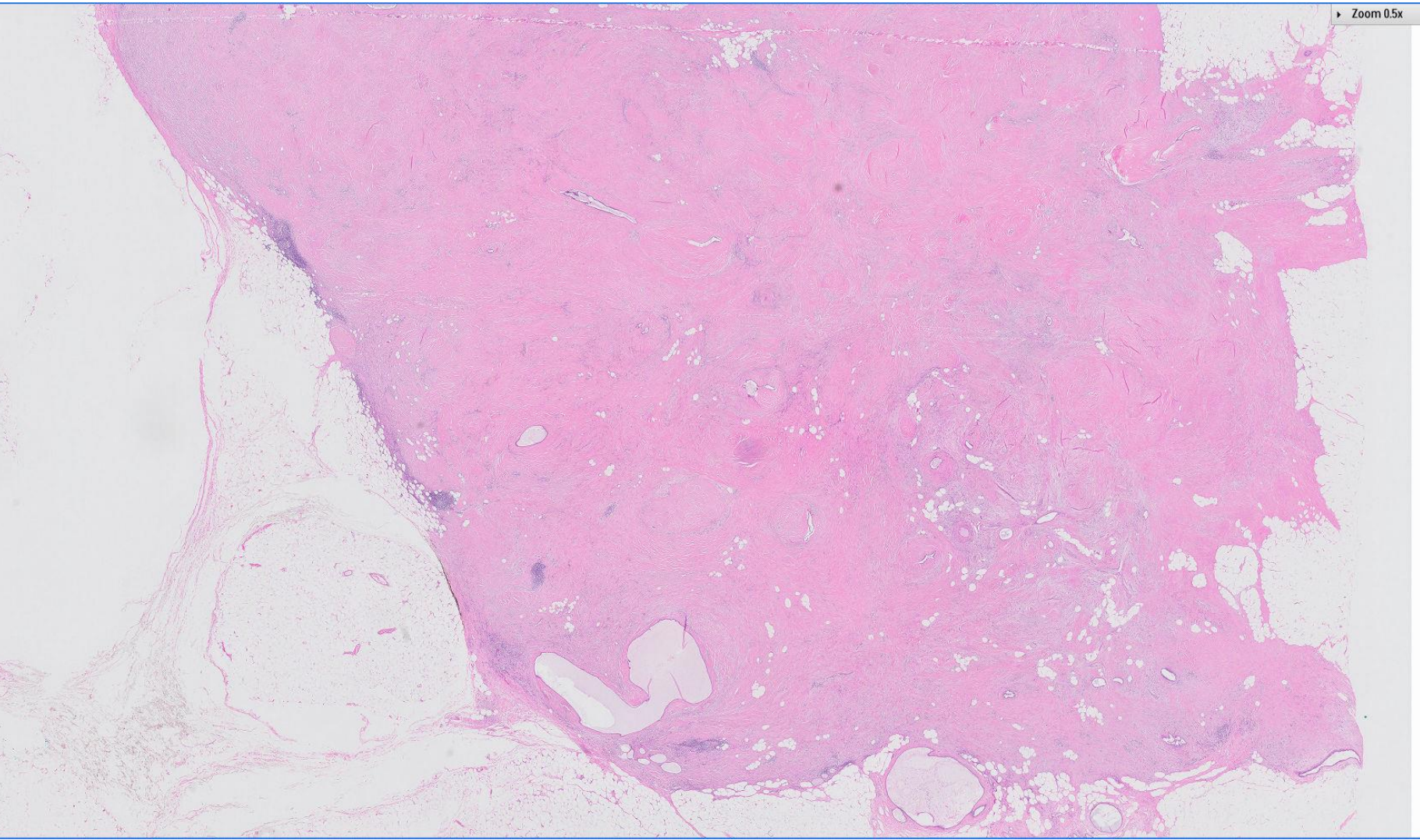
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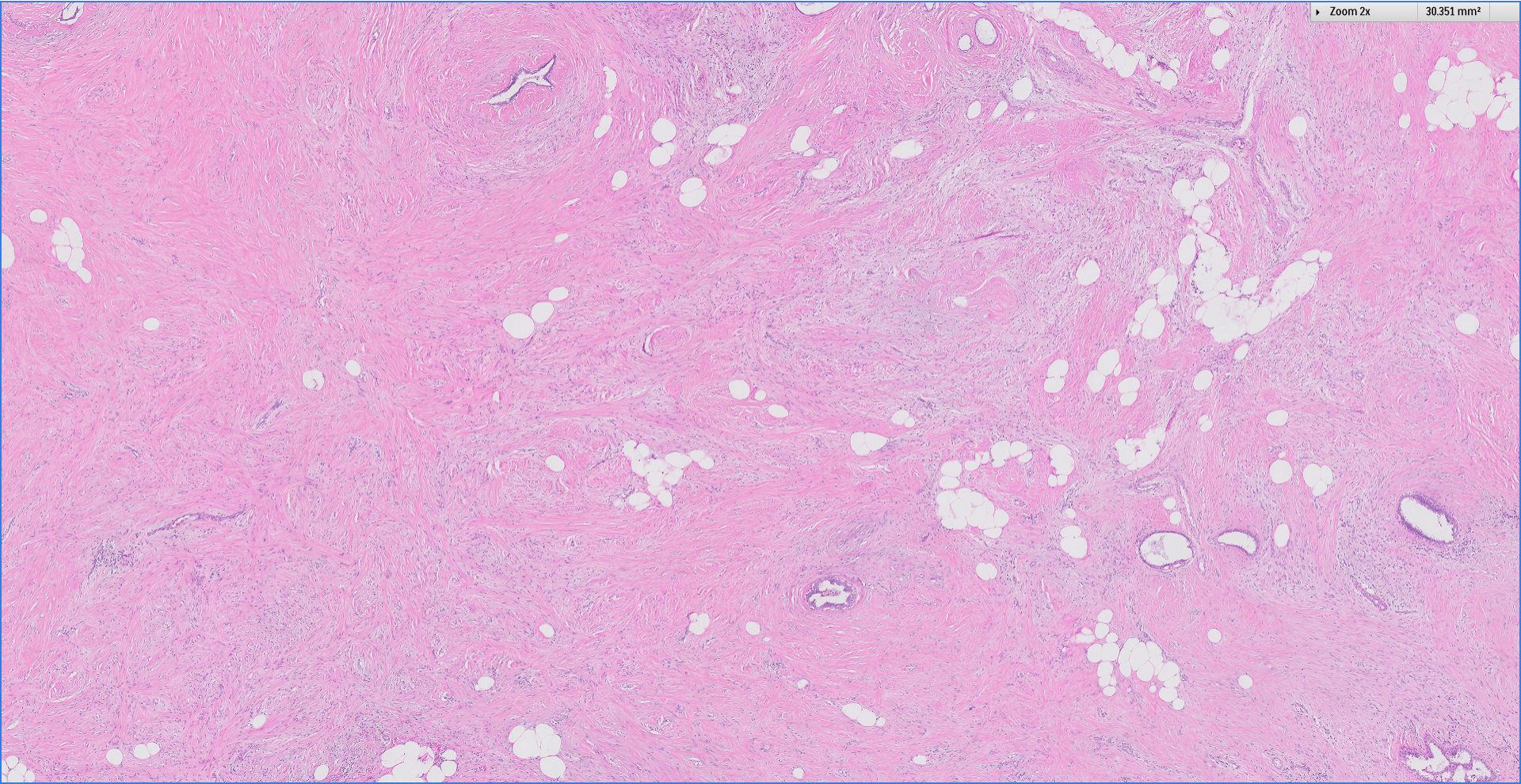






Zoom 2x

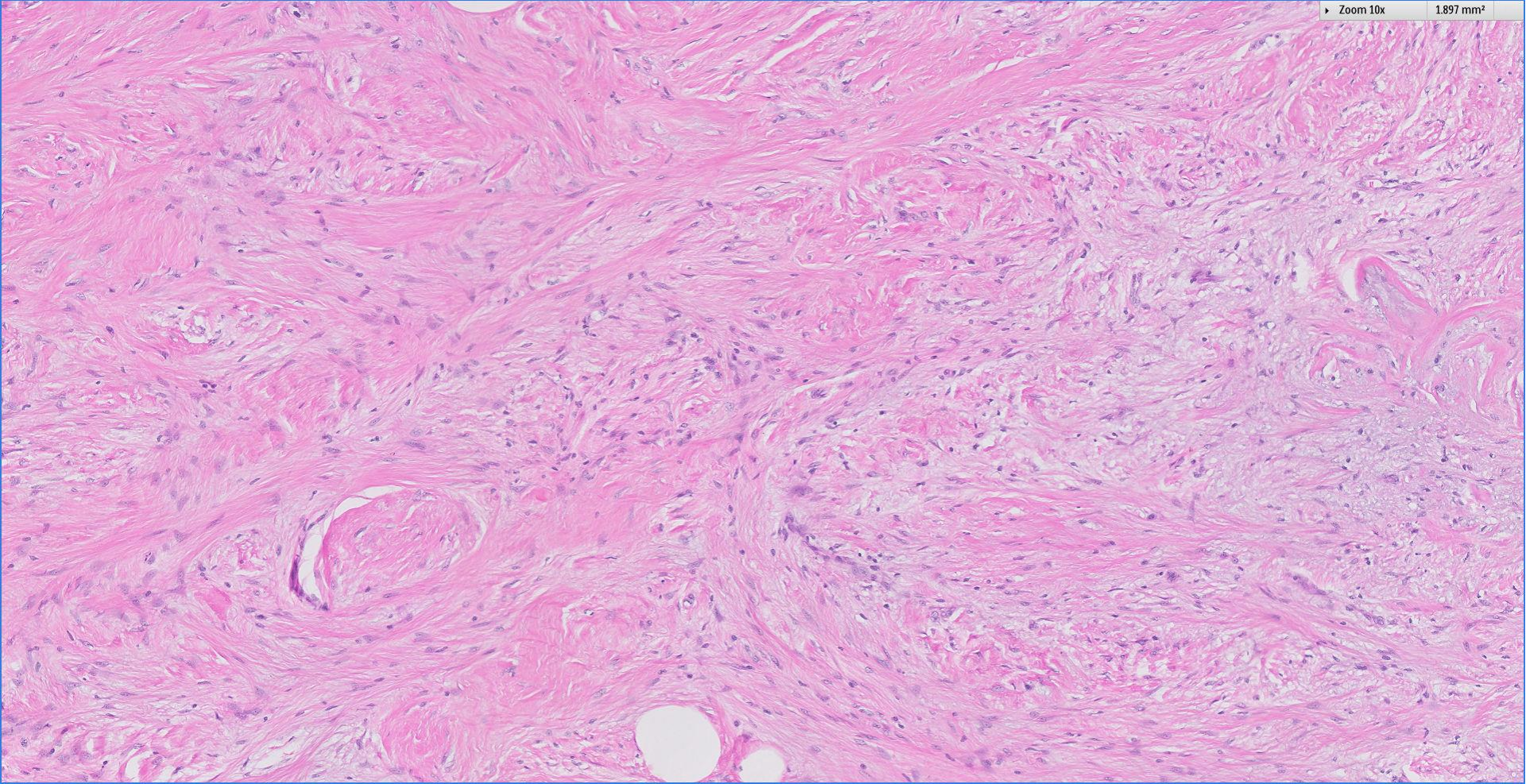
30.351 mm<sup>2</sup>





Zoom 10x

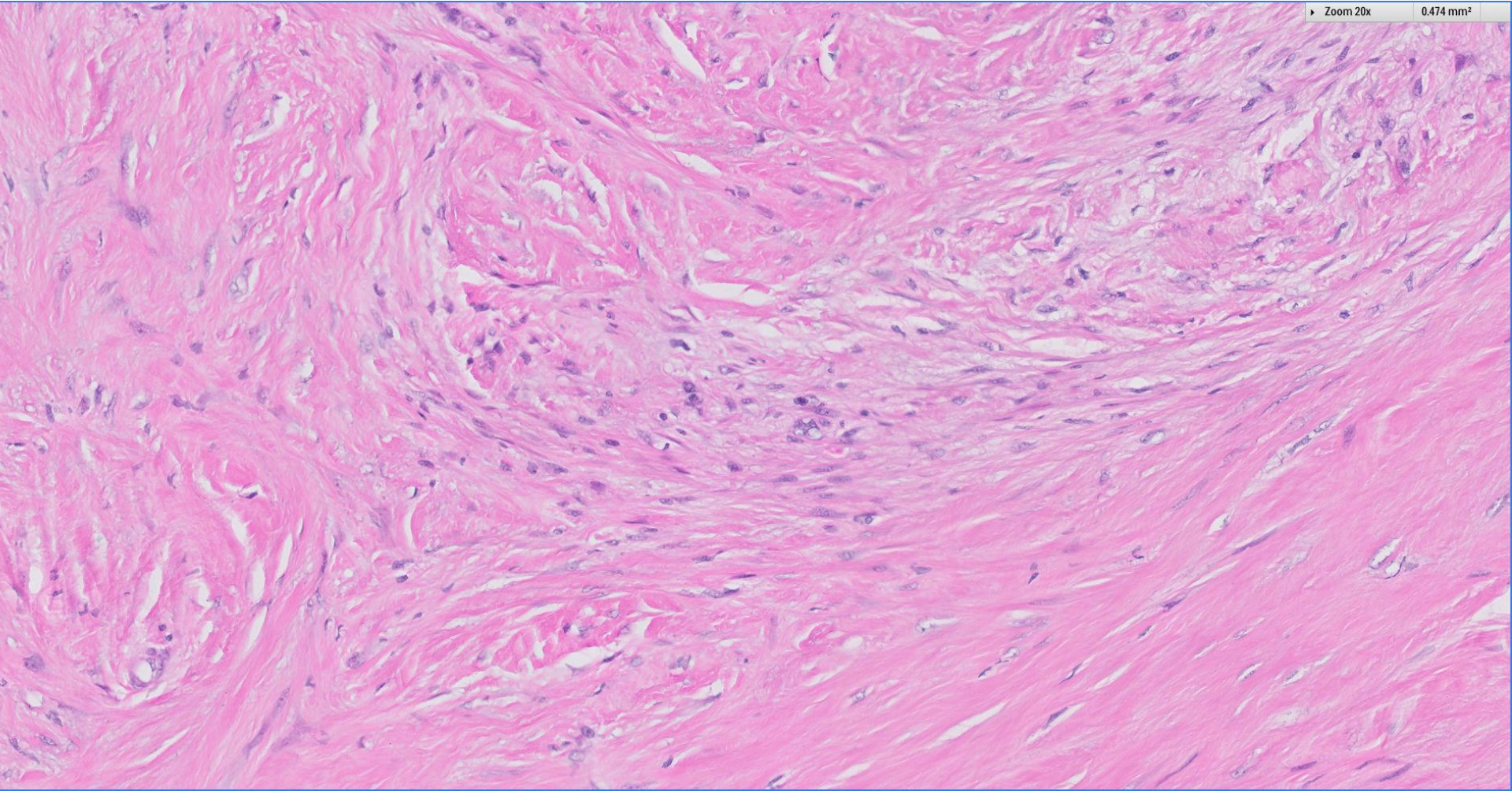
1.897 mm<sup>2</sup>





▶ Zoom 20x

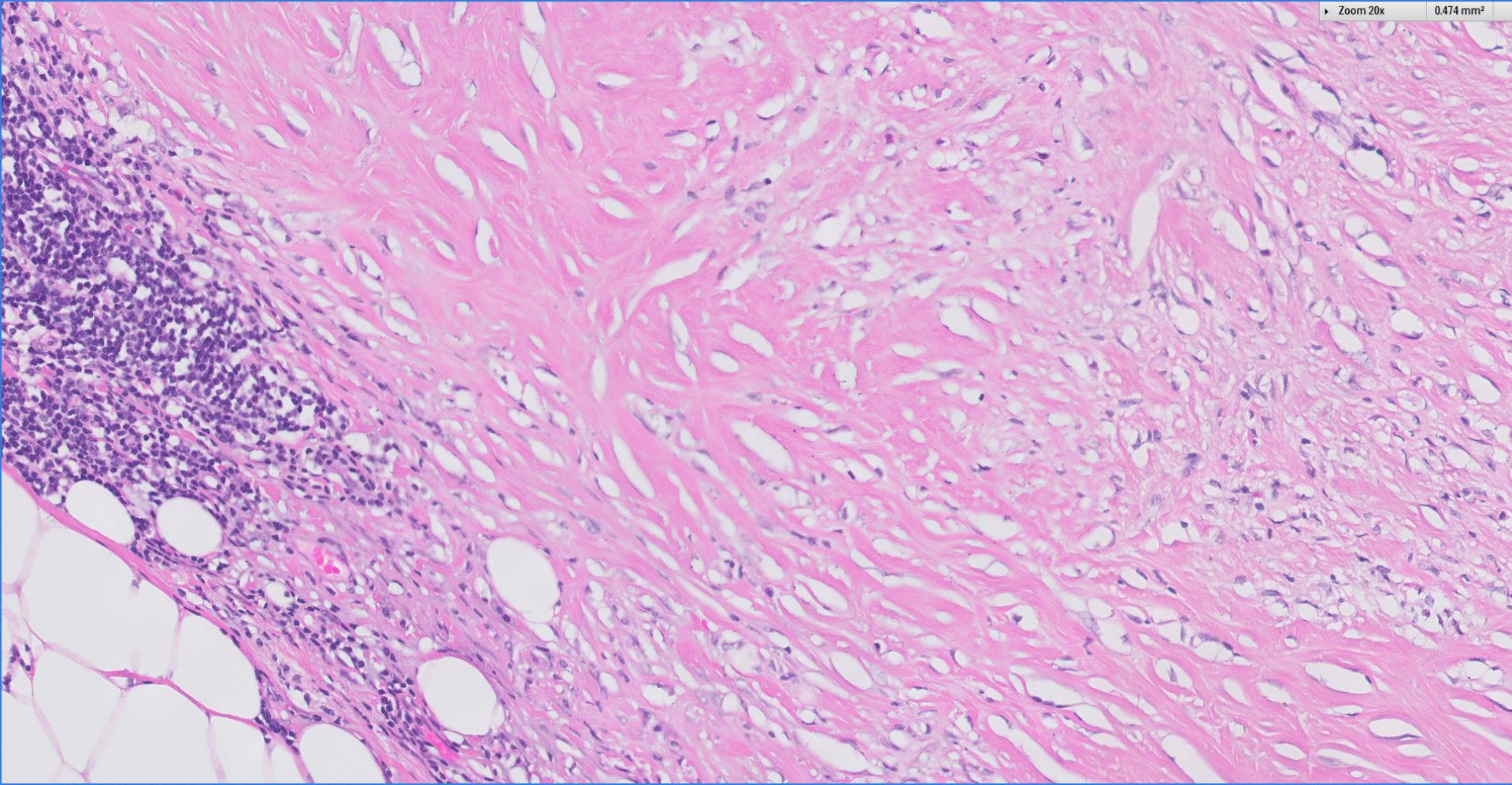
0.474 mm<sup>2</sup>





Zoom 20x

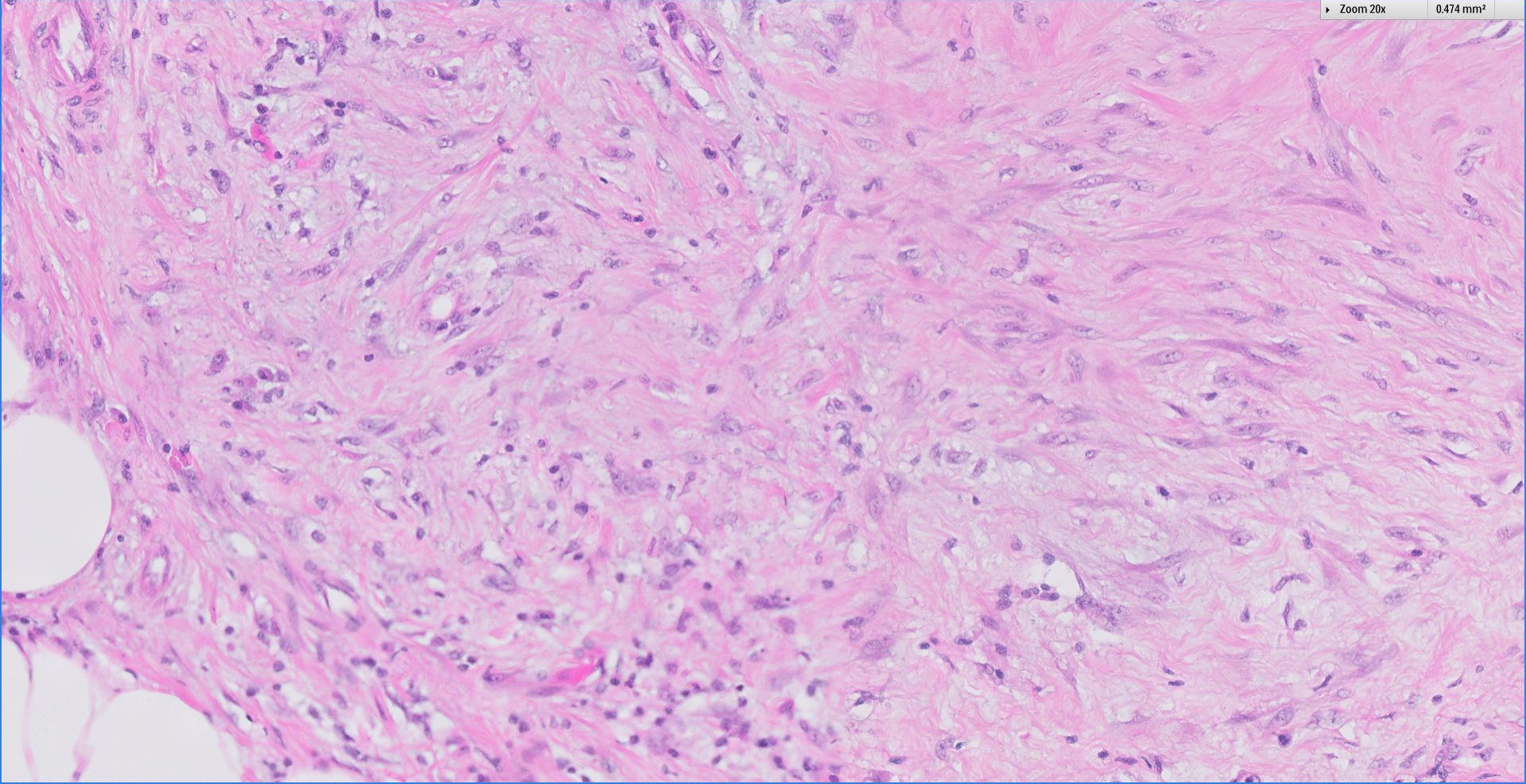
0.474 mm<sup>2</sup>



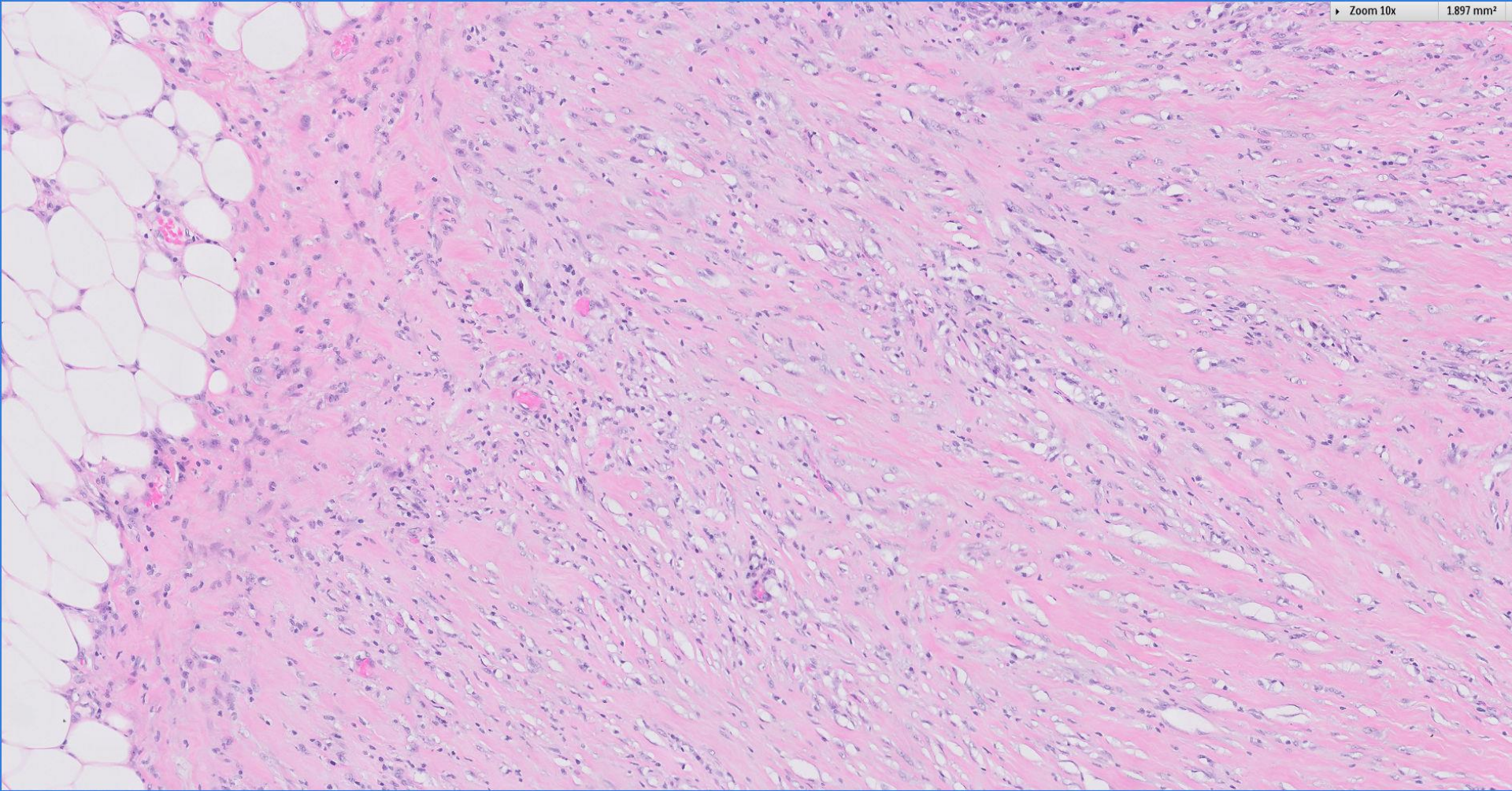


Zoom 20x

0.474 mm<sup>2</sup>



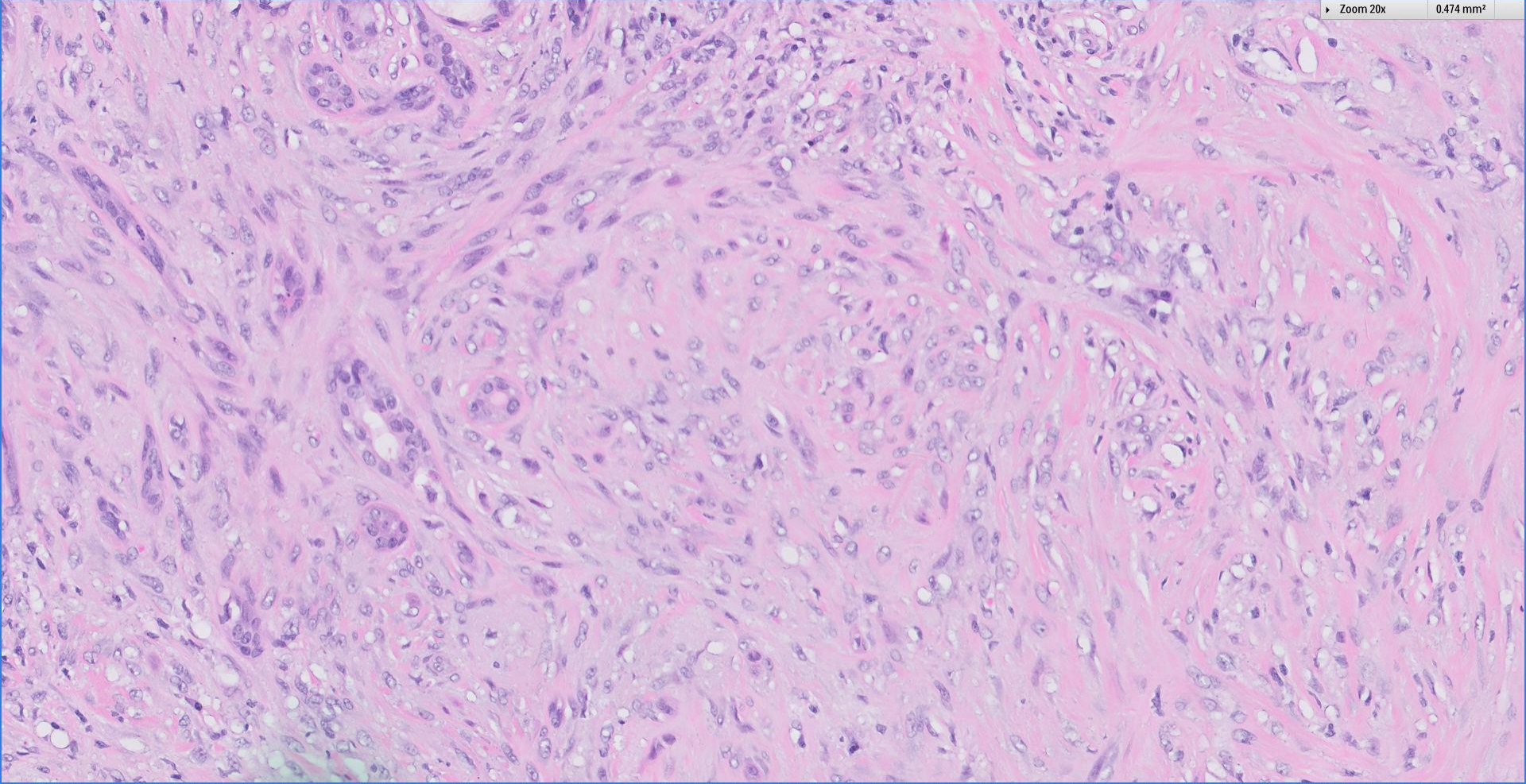






Zoom 20x

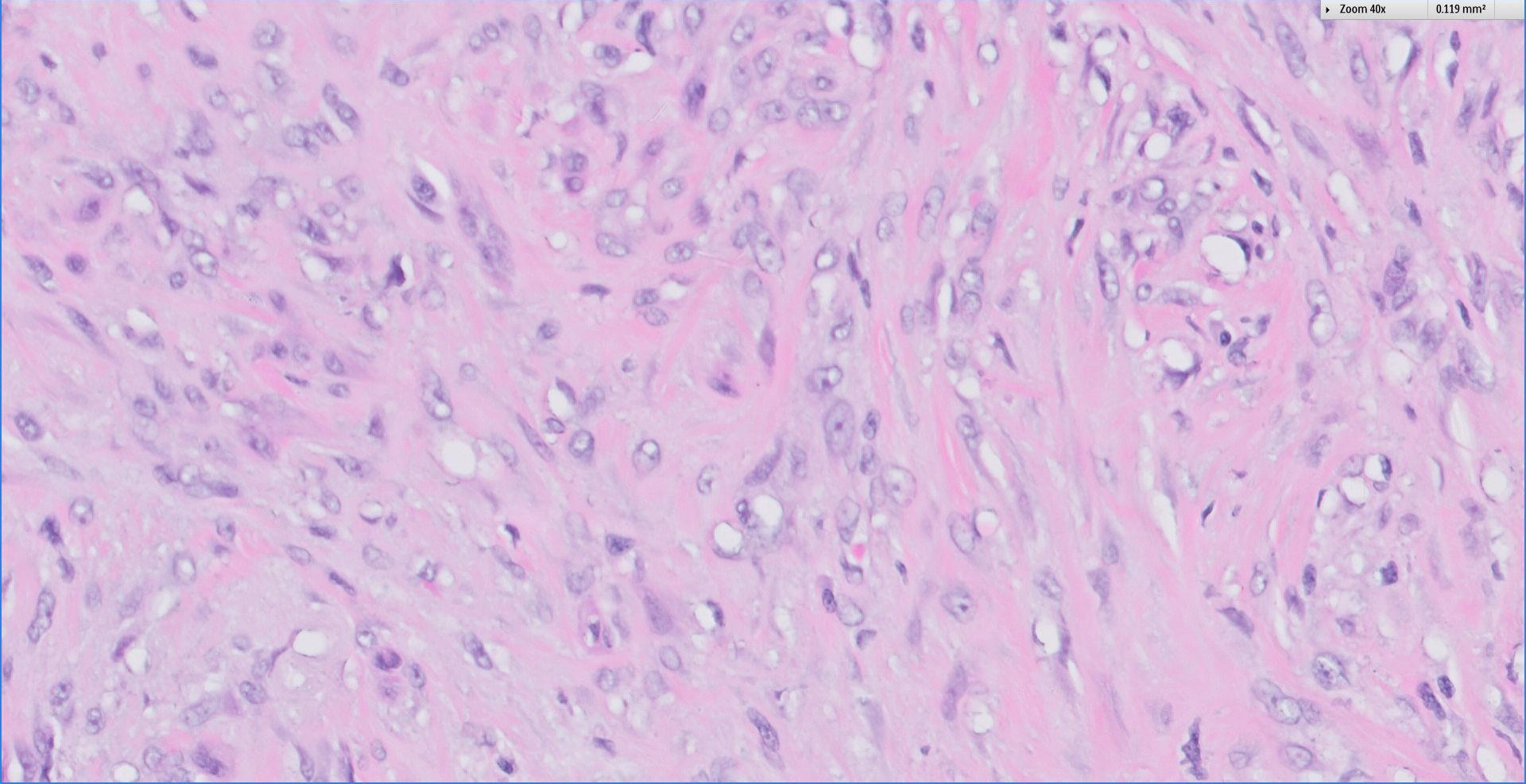
0.474 mm<sup>2</sup>





Zoom 40x

0.119 mm<sup>2</sup>

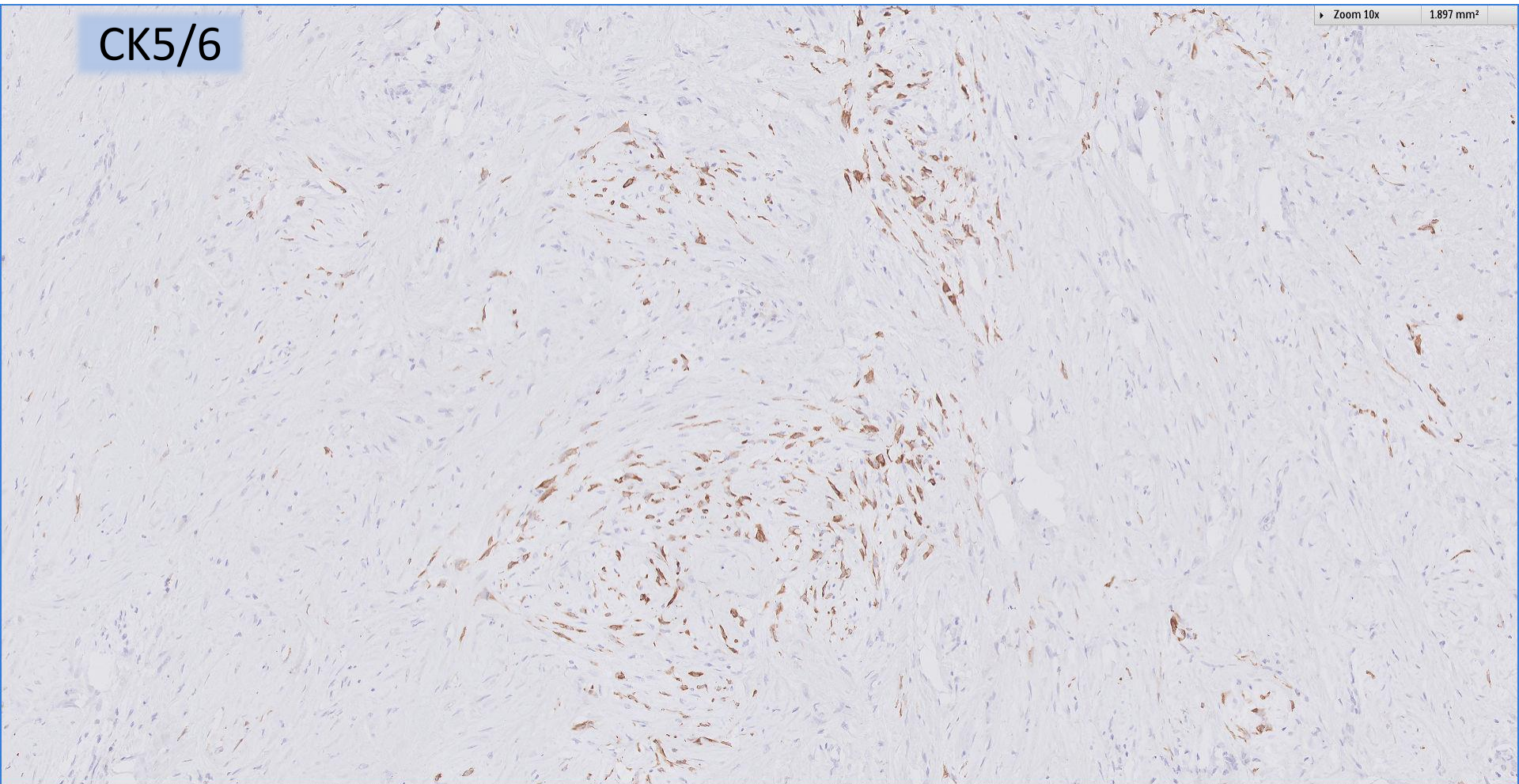




CK5/6

Zoom 10x

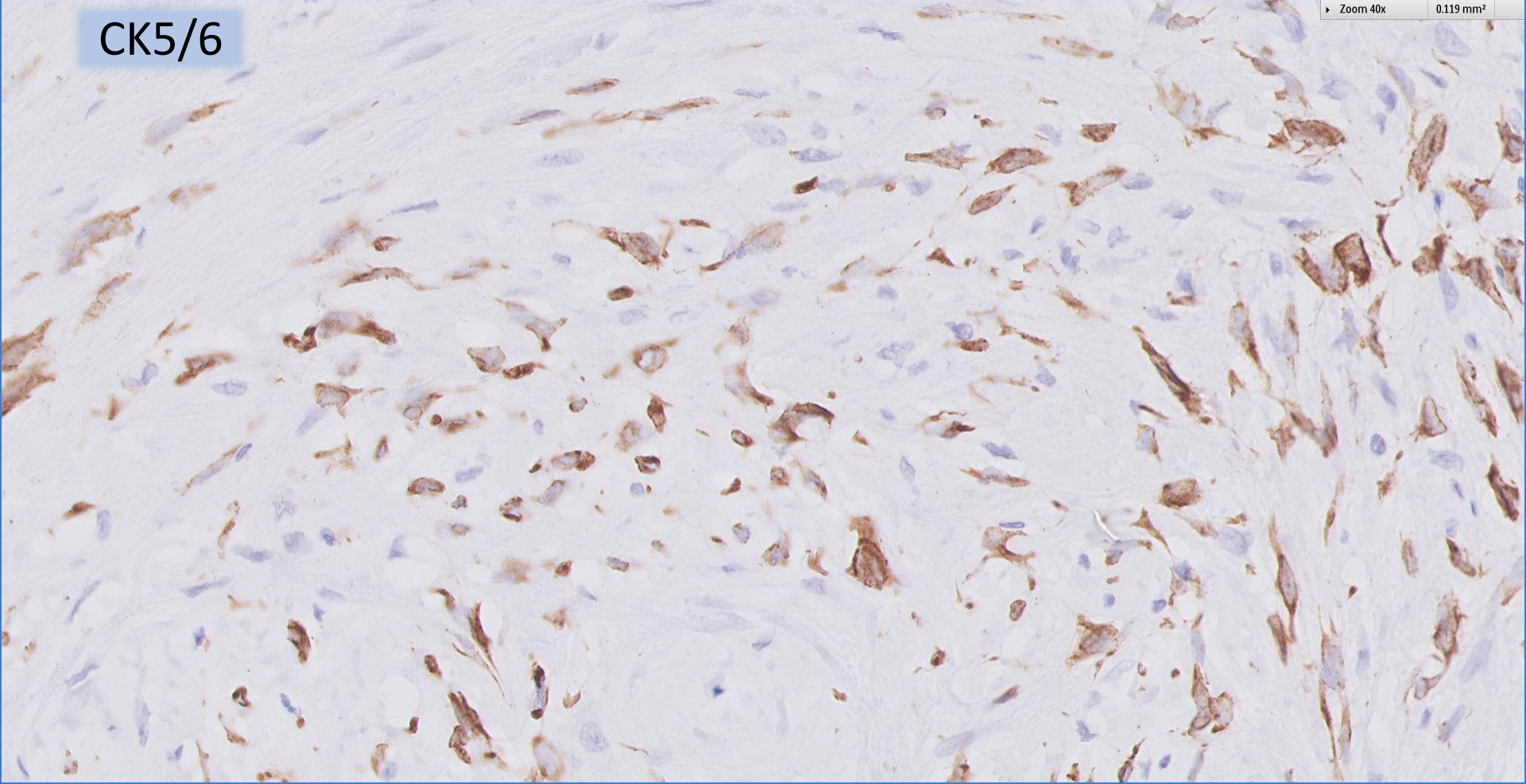
1.897 mm<sup>2</sup>





CK5/6

Zoom 40x 0.119 mm<sup>2</sup>





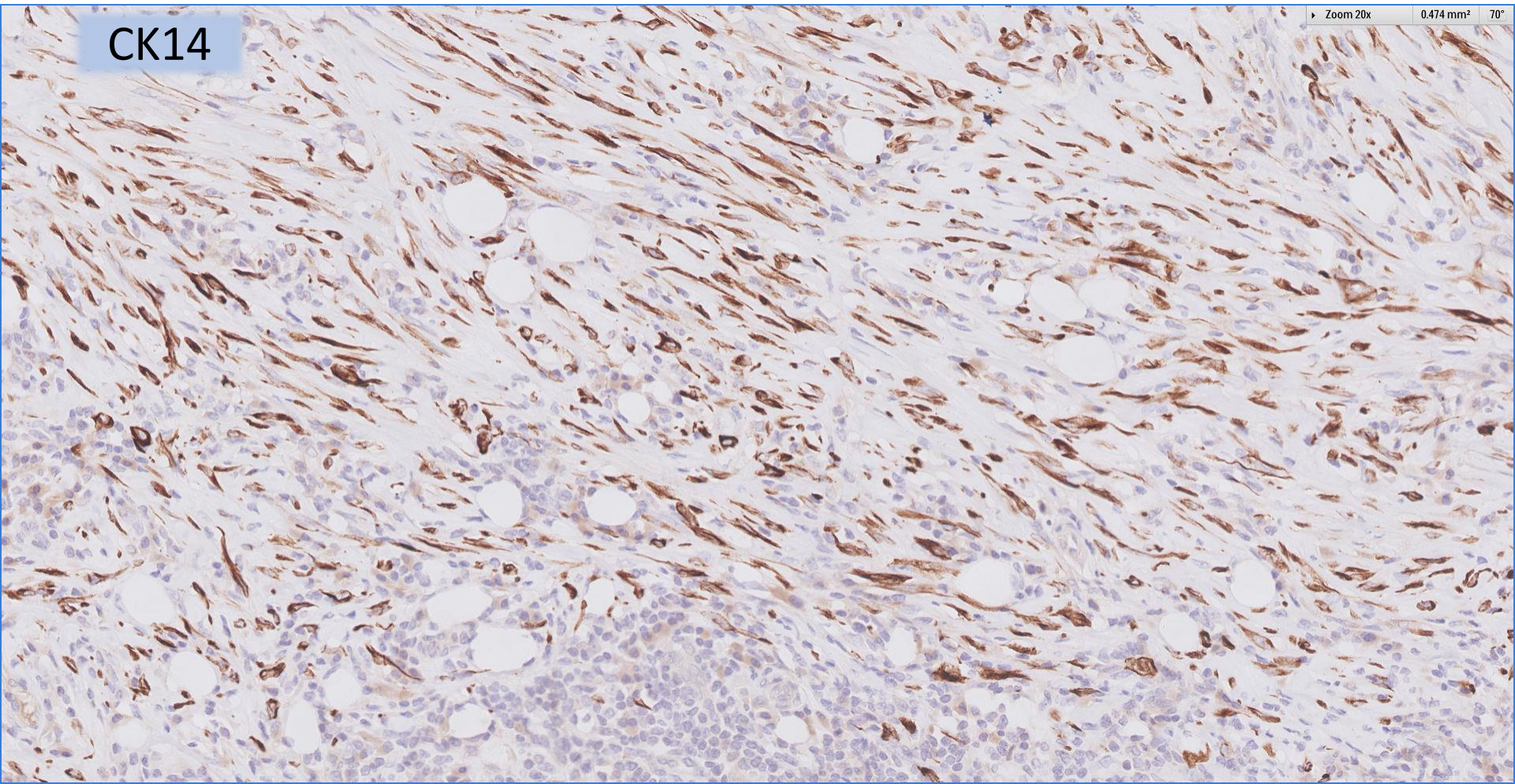
CK14





CK14

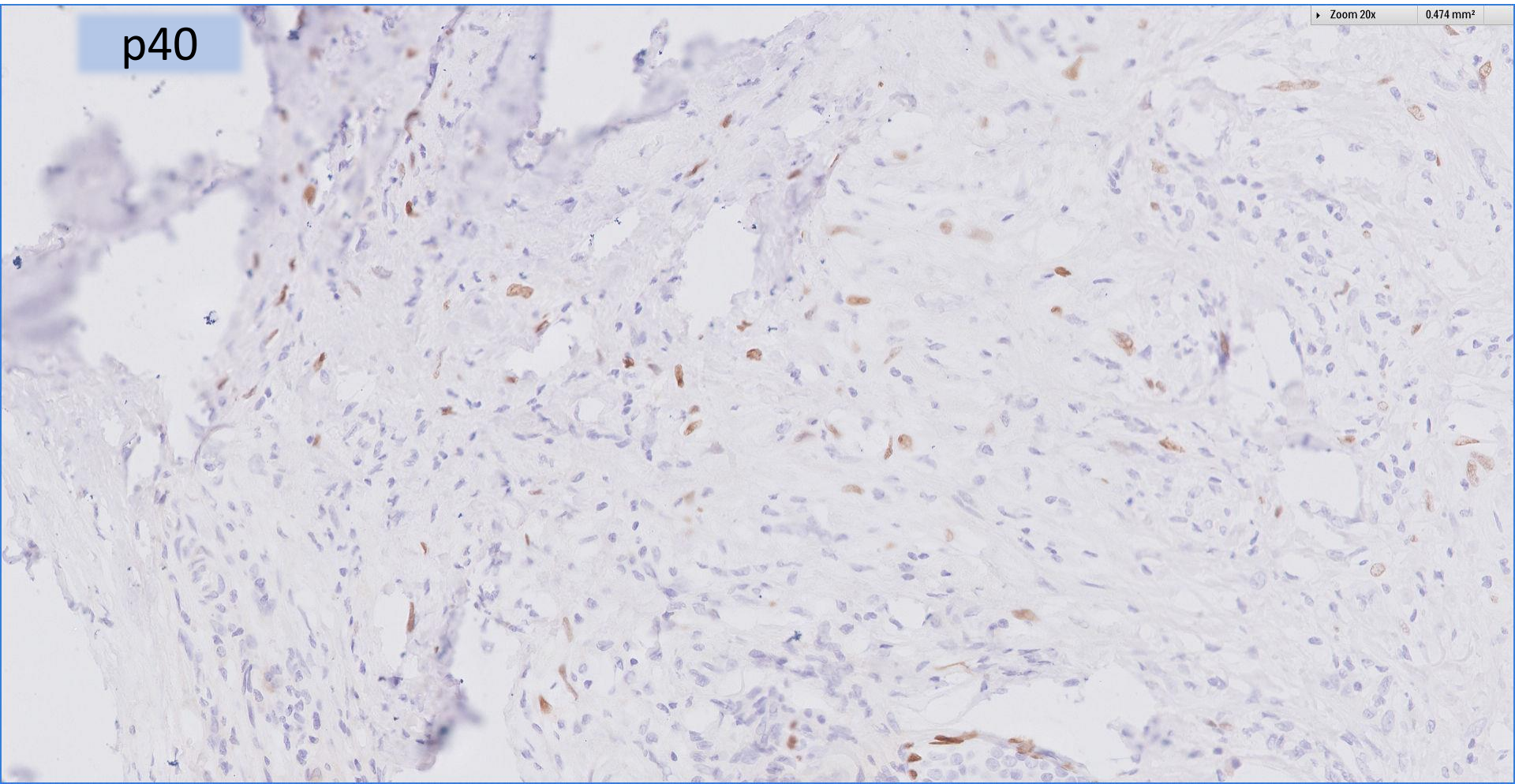
Zoom 20x 0.474 mm<sup>2</sup> 70°





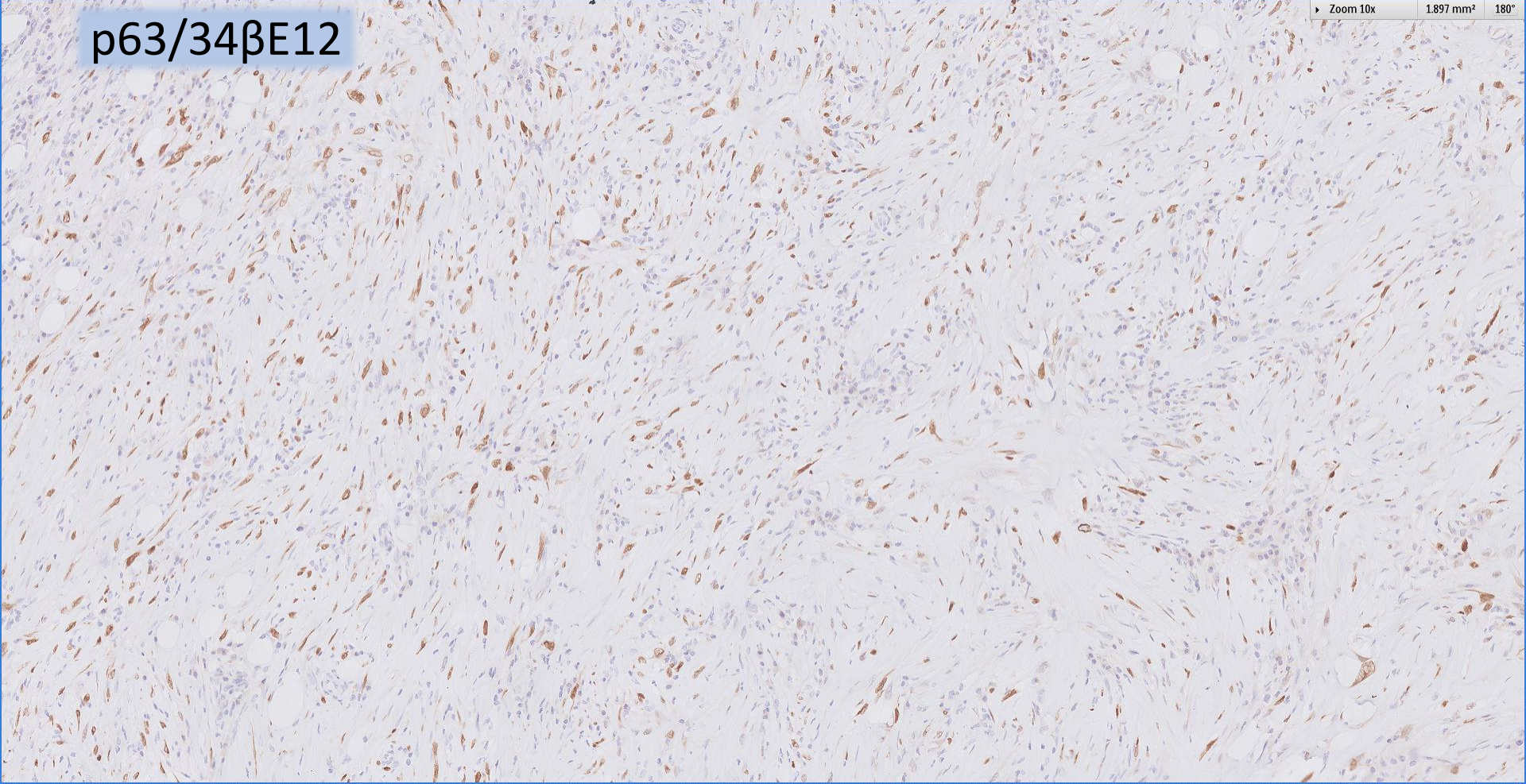
p40

Zoom 20x 0.474 mm<sup>2</sup>



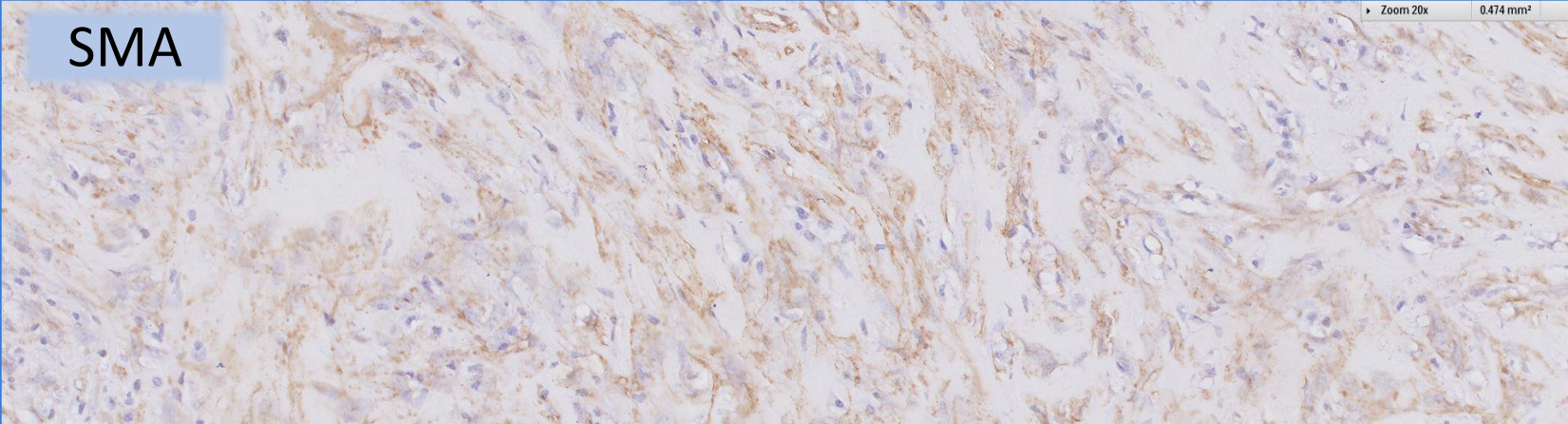


p63/34βE12

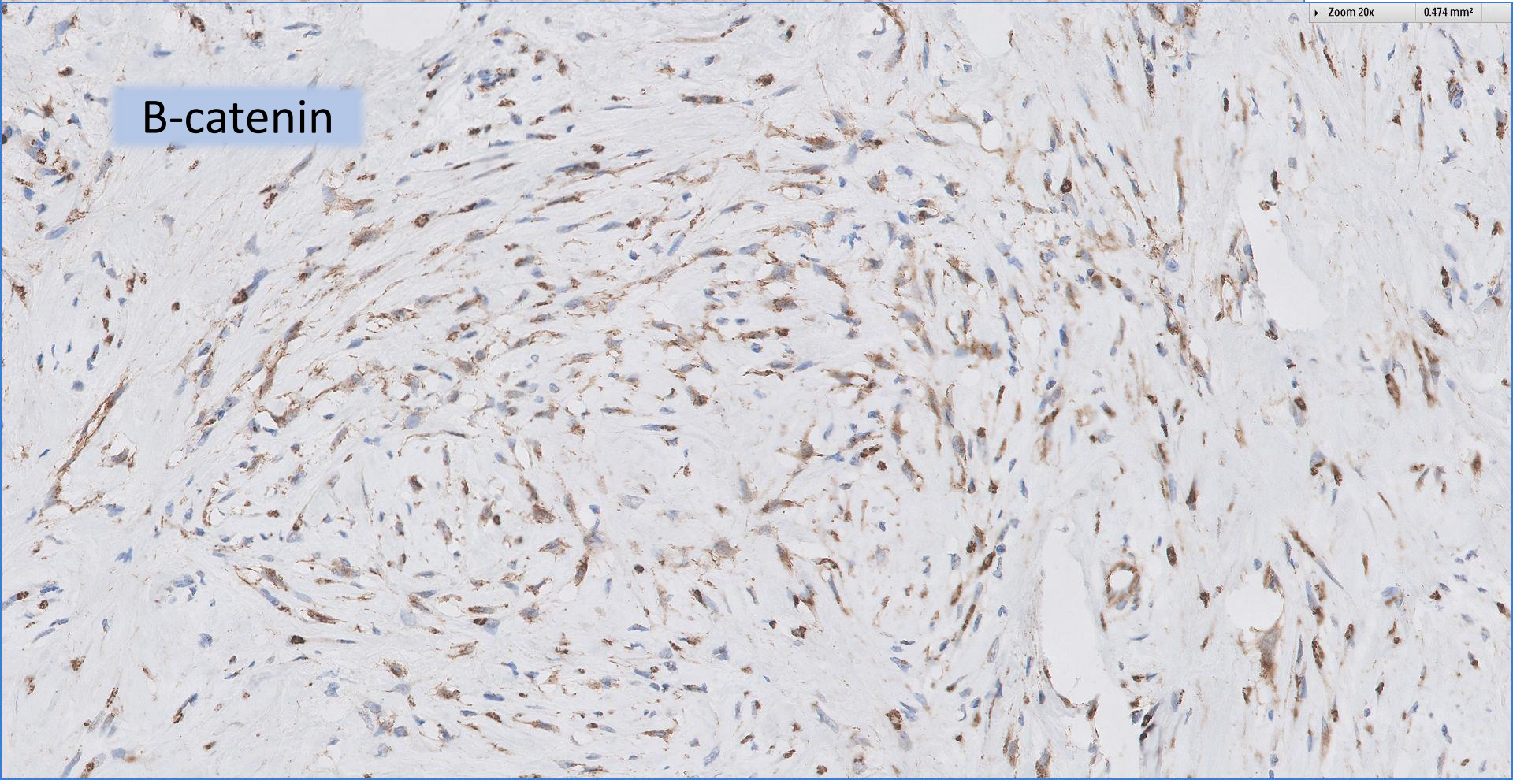




SMA



B-catenin





# Diagnosis

**Left breast wide excision ~**

Fibromatosis-like metaplastic carcinoma,  
grade 2, 35mm.

ER negative, PR negative, cerbB2 negative.



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# Fibromatosis-like metaplastic carcinoma

- Histologically low-grade spindle cell form of metaplastic carcinoma that usually expresses epithelial keratins diffusely and may disclose focal squamous differentiation.
- Comprising interlacing fascicles of spindle cells with low-grade nuclear atypia and scattered but usually few mitoses.
- Tumour shows infiltration at the periphery among benign breast lobules and adipose.
- Bland histology often leads to an initial benign impression.
- Focal squamous differentiation or plumper epithelioid cells are clues to the correct diagnosis.
- An association with papillomas and complex sclerosing lesions is reported.
- Immunohistochemistry is needed to confirm the presence of epithelial differentiation.
- Hormone receptors and c-erbB-2 are negative.



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# Fibromatosis-like metaplastic carcinoma

- Differential diagnoses ~

- **Fibromatosis**

Differs from fibromatosis-like metaplastic carcinoma by the absence of squamous and epithelioid foci and lack of keratin expression on immunohistochemistry.

Beta-catenin, which is positive in the nuclei of fibromatosis, is not a definitive distinguishing marker; it has been reported to be expressed in metaplastic carcinoma, though it is often focal in distribution.

- **Spindle cell metaplastic carcinoma**

Shows a greater degree of cytological atypia than fibromatosis-like metaplastic carcinoma.

Frequent squamous and epithelioid foci, overlaps histologically with spindle squamous cell carcinoma and myoepithelial carcinoma.



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# Fibromatosis-like metaplastic carcinoma

- More favourable prognosis than other types of metaplastic breast carcinoma.
- Can locally recur, but metastases are infrequent.
- Recent molecular studies suggest that it has low genomic instability, unlike metaplastic carcinomas in general.



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