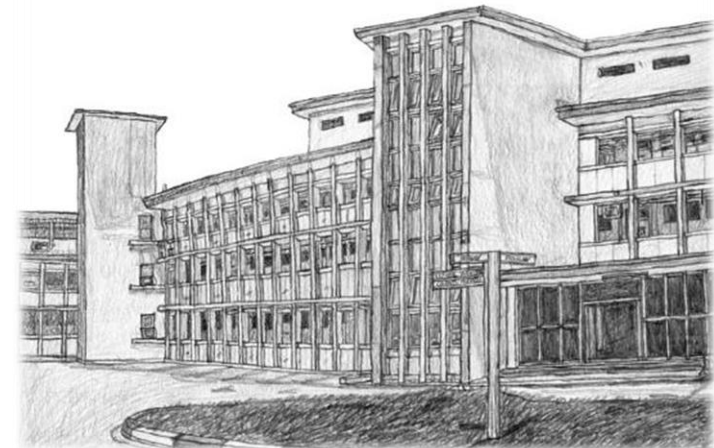


Case 14

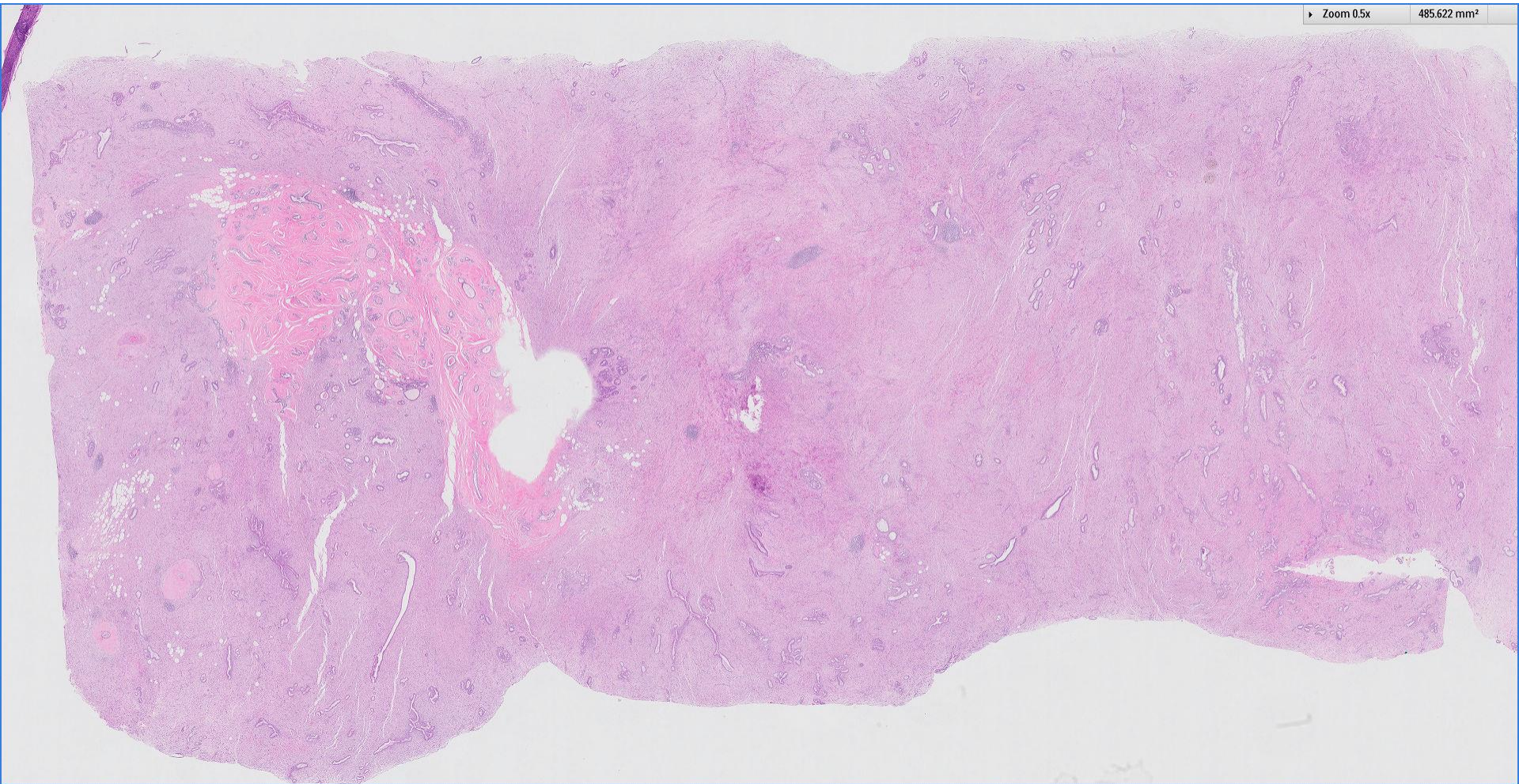
59 year old female.

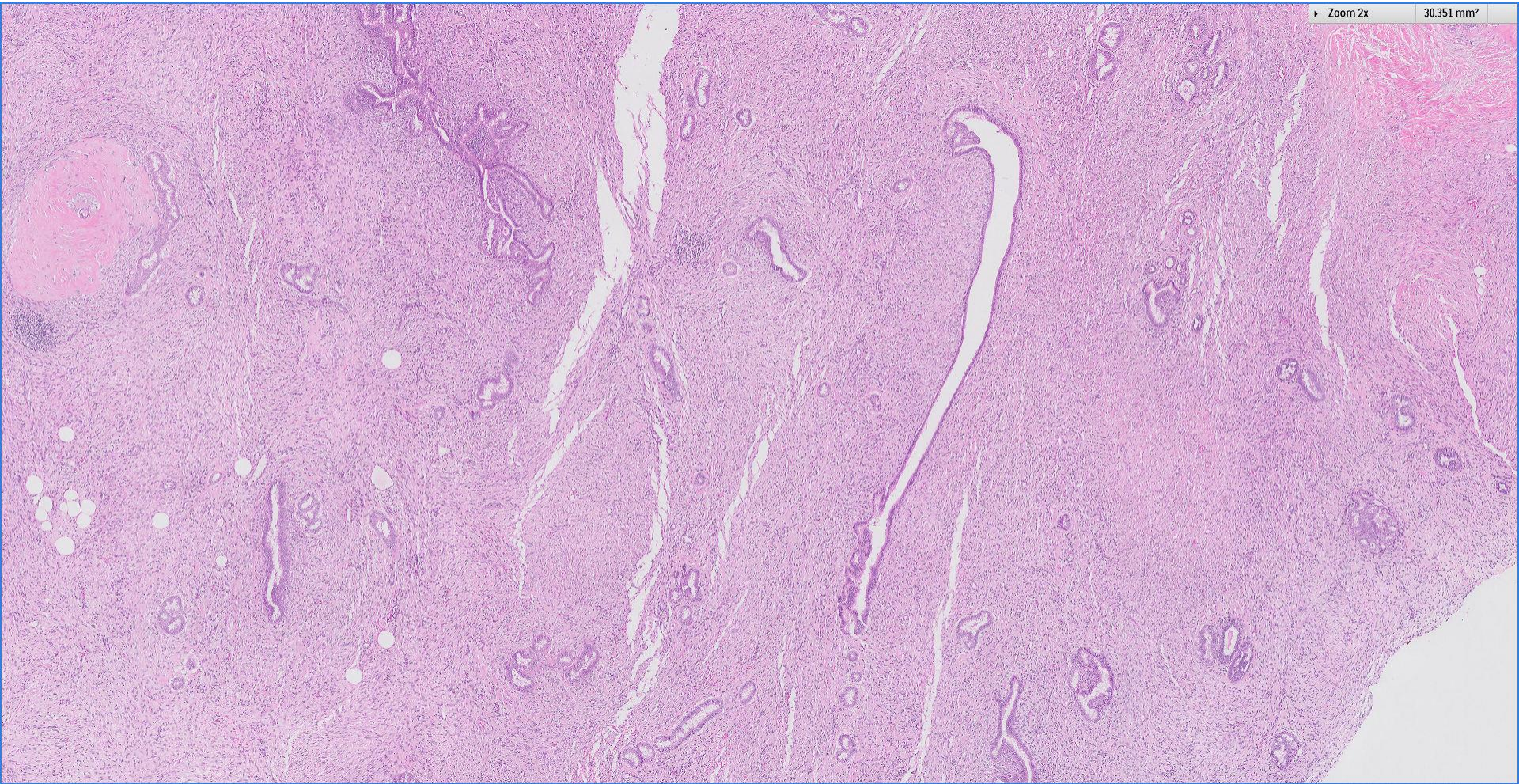
Left breast mass. Wide excision performed.



Zoom 0.5x

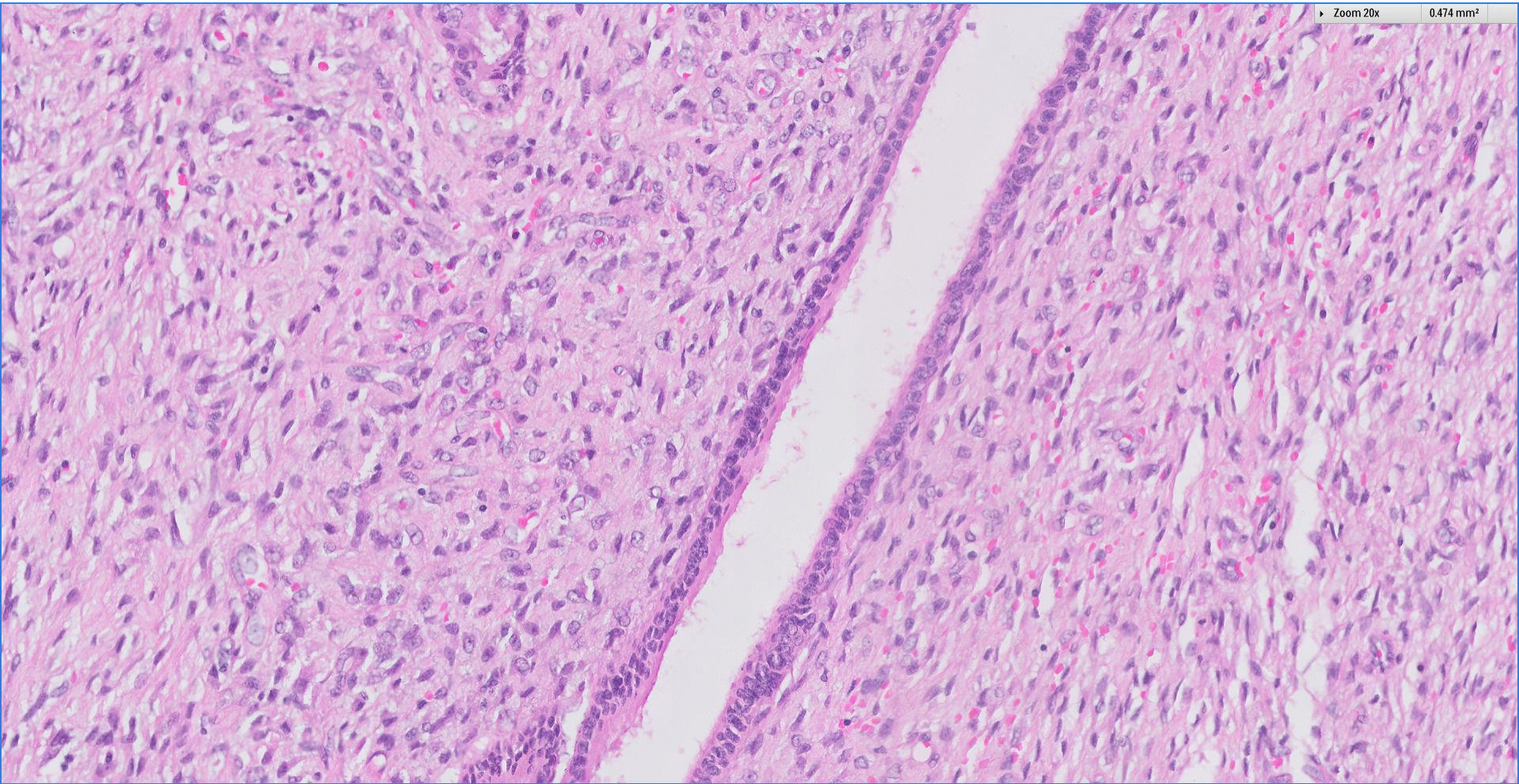
485.622 mm²





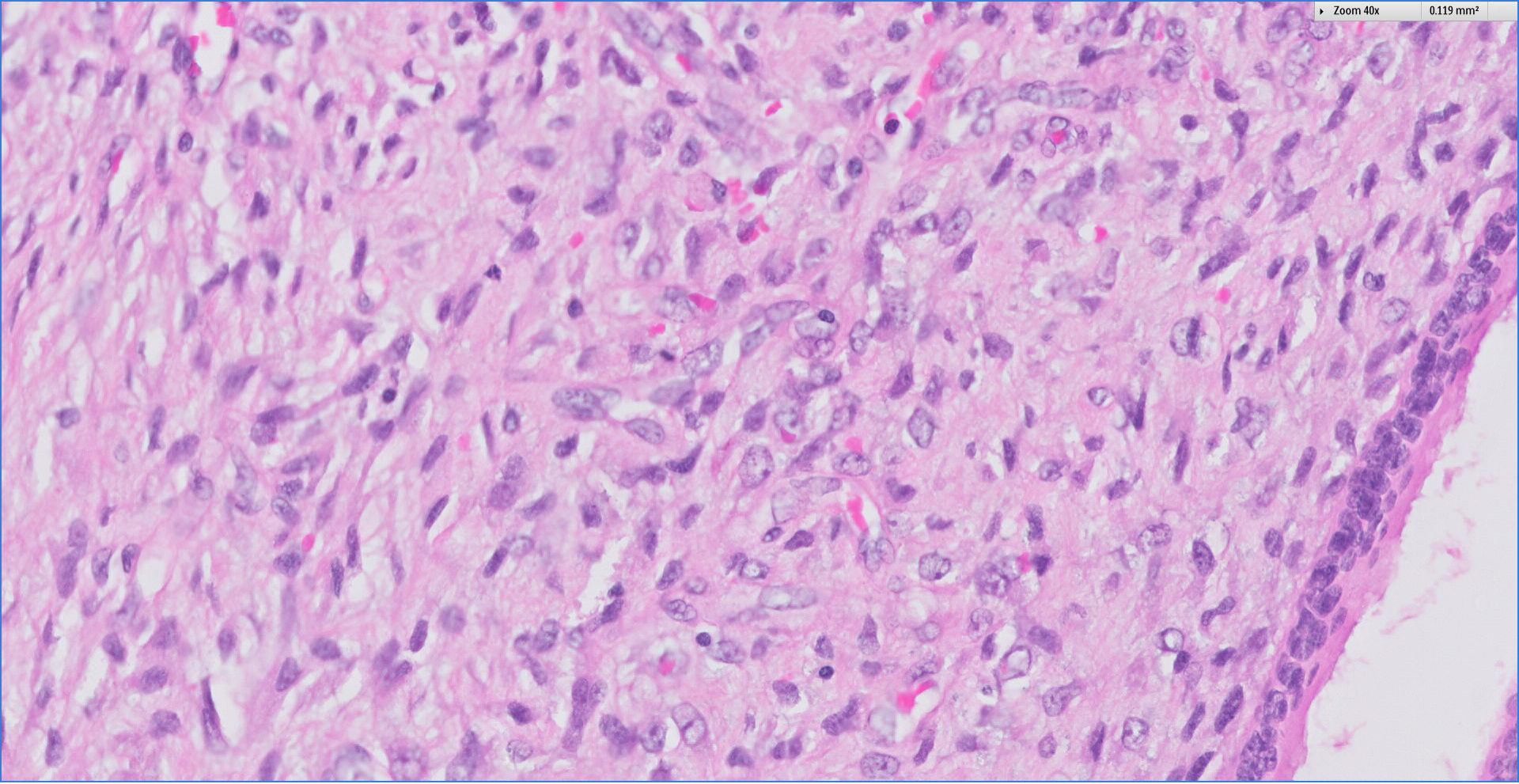
Zoom 20x

0.474 mm²



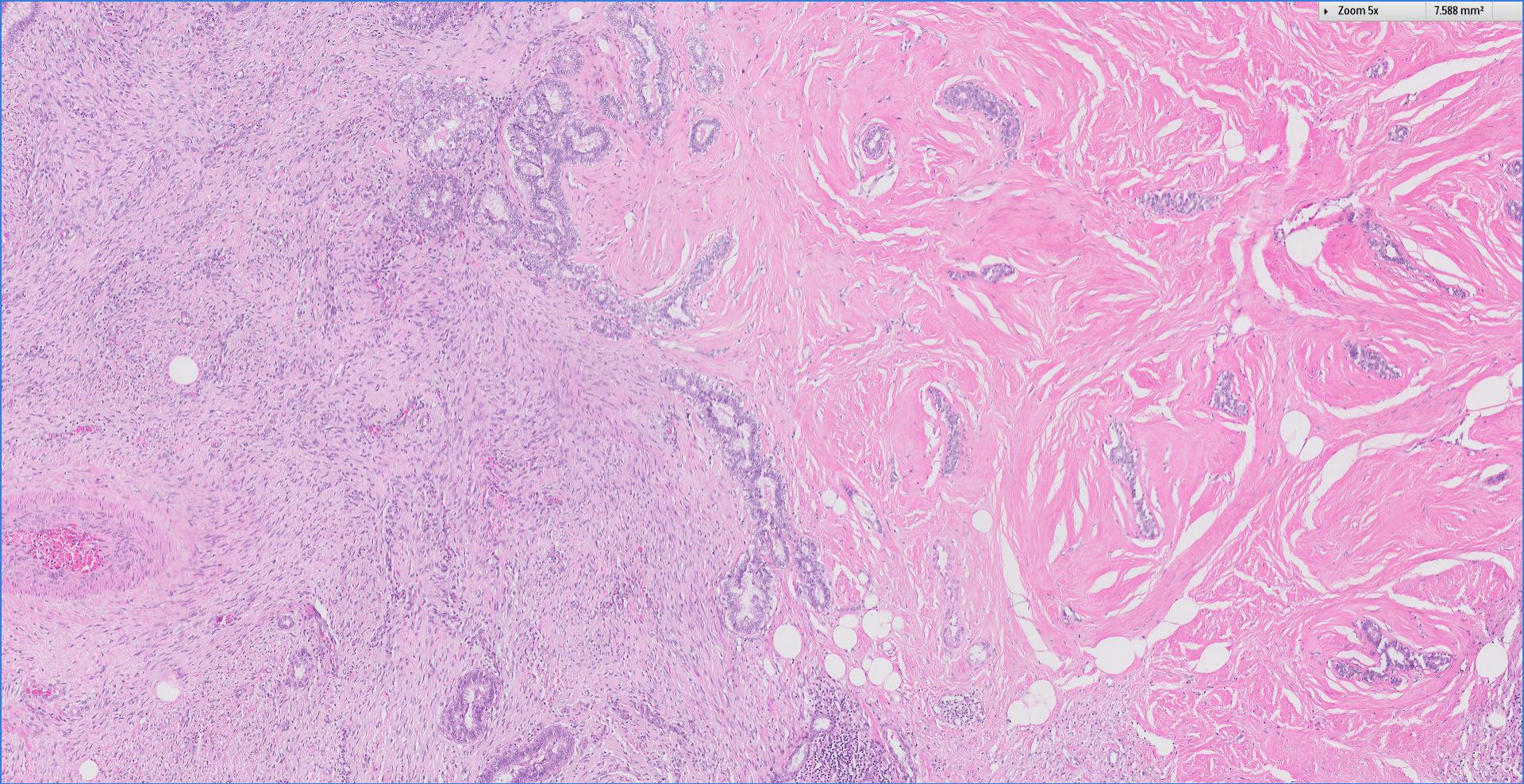
Zoom 40x

0.119 mm²

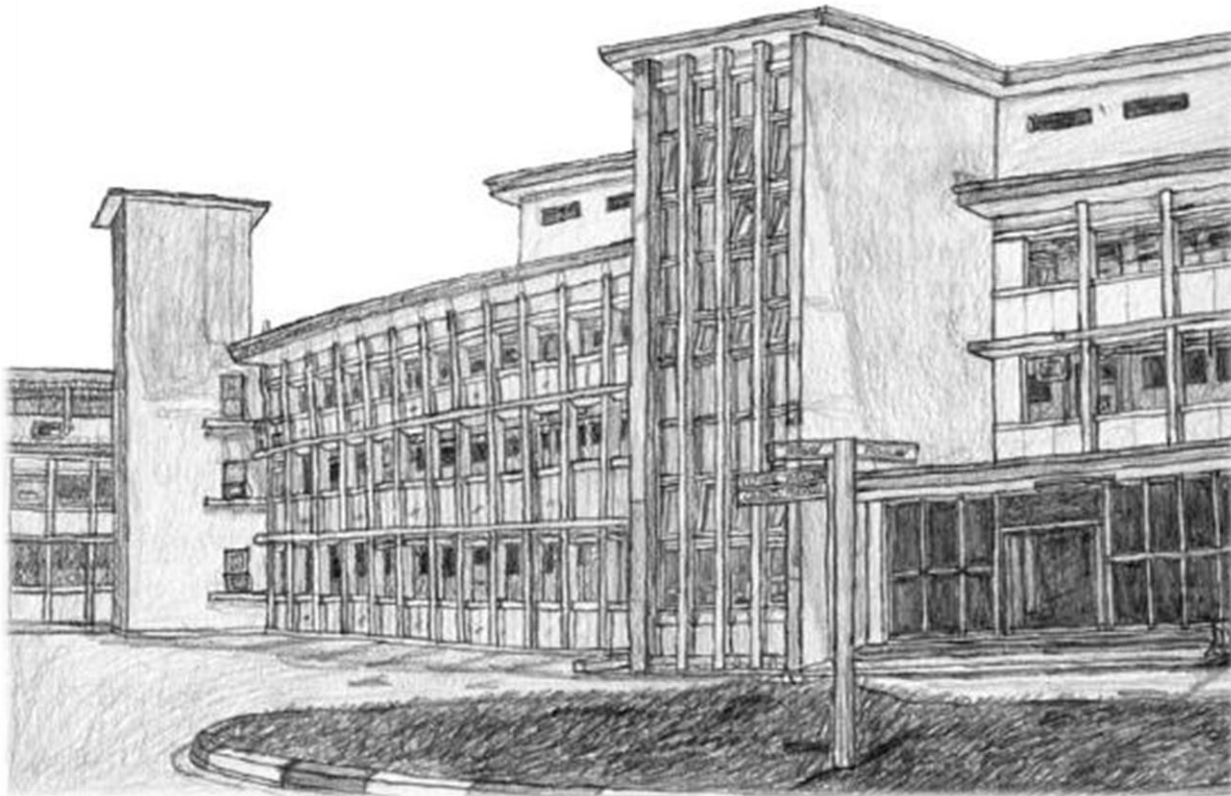


Zoom 5x

7.588 mm²

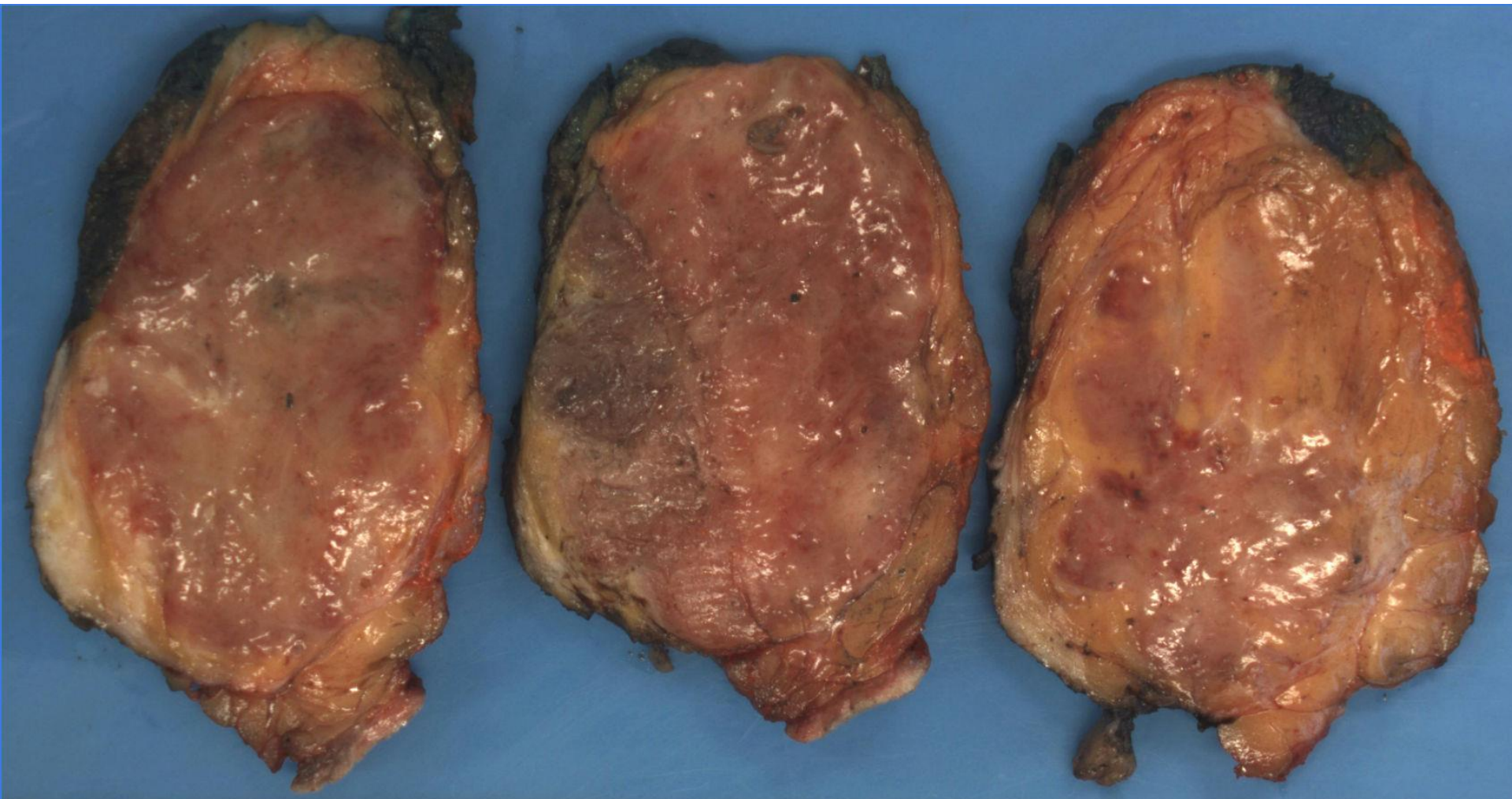


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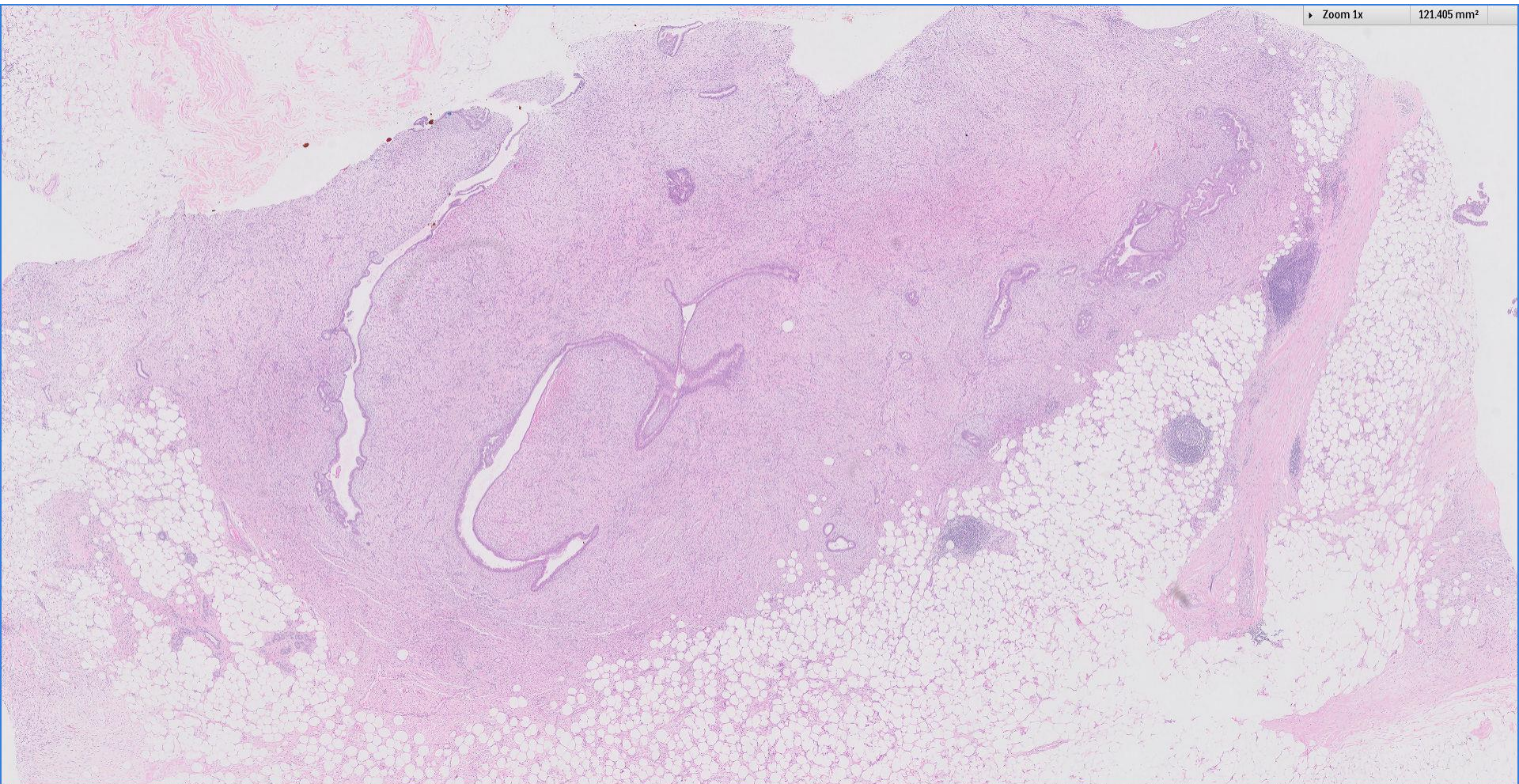
Singapore
General Hospital
SingHealth
Division of Pathology





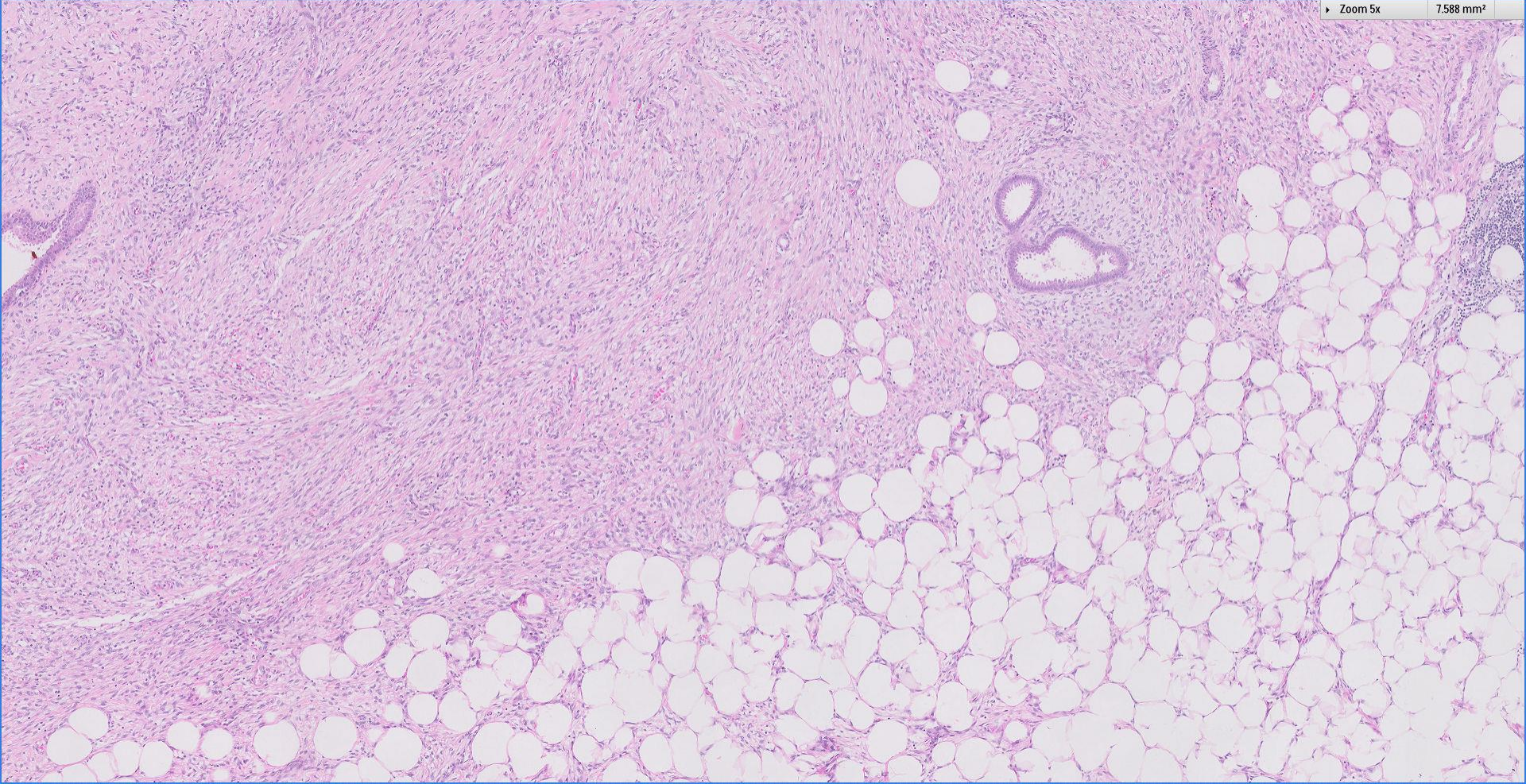
Zoom 1x

121.405 mm²



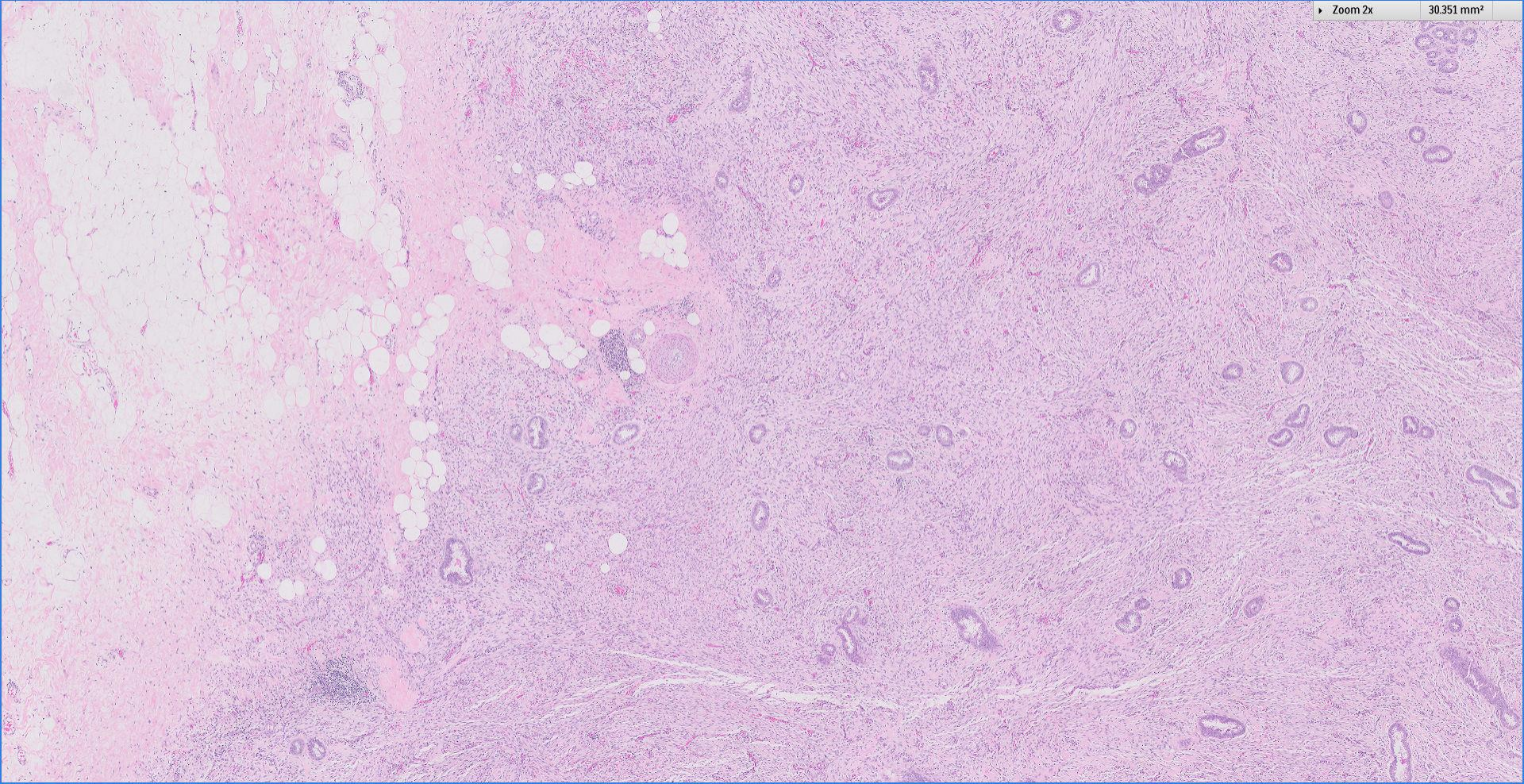
Zoom 5x

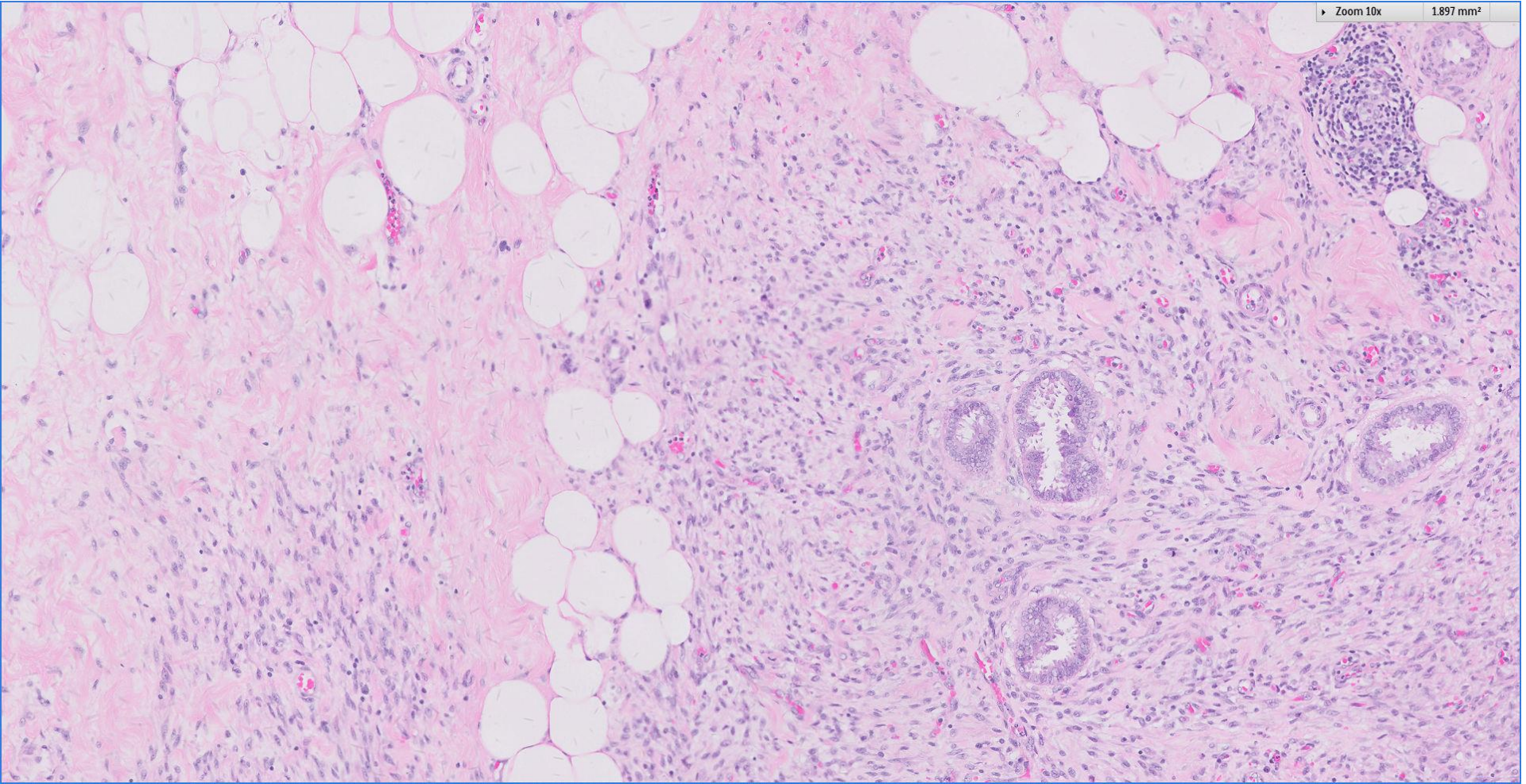
7.588 mm²



Zoom 2x

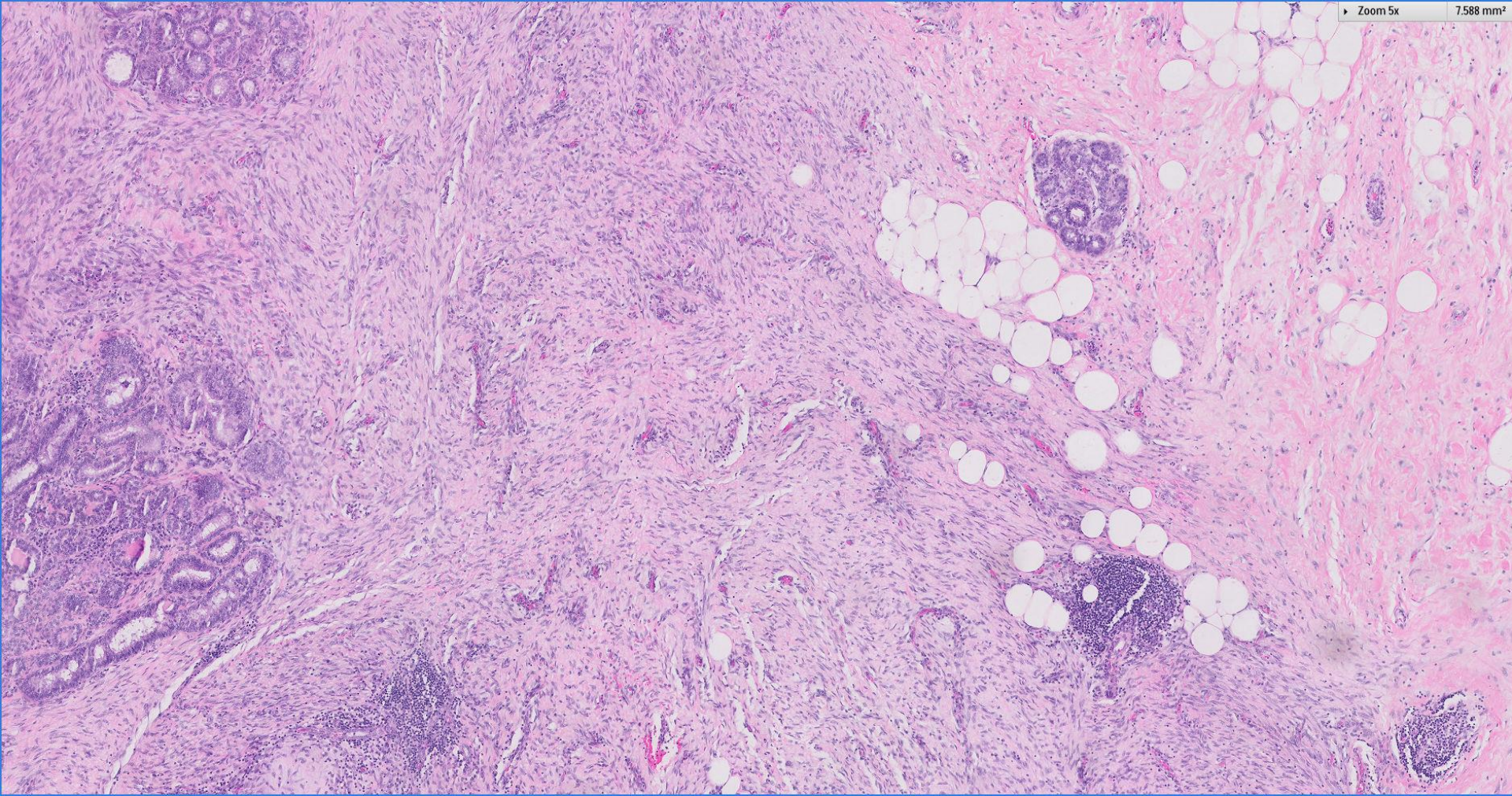
30.351 mm²

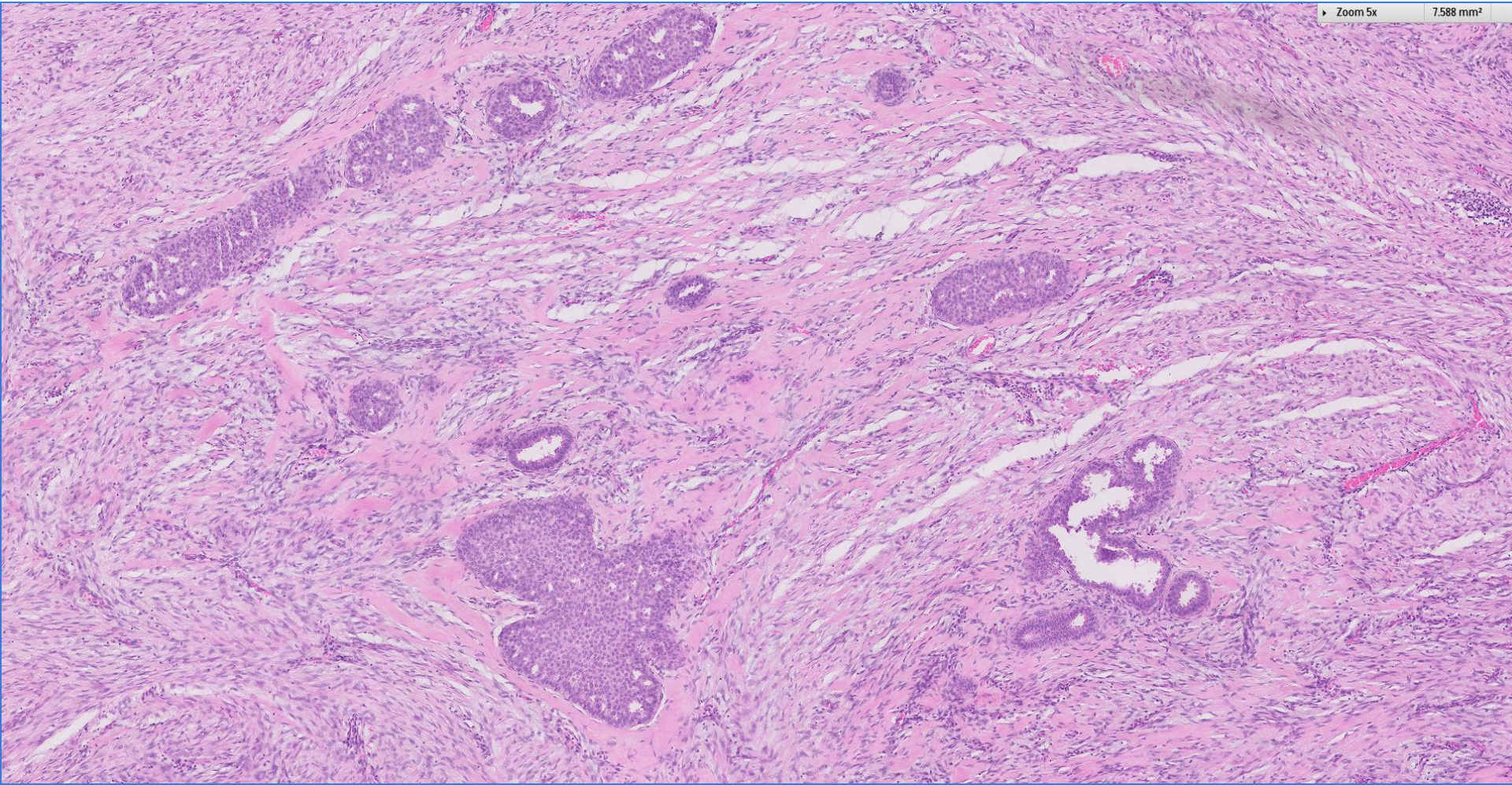


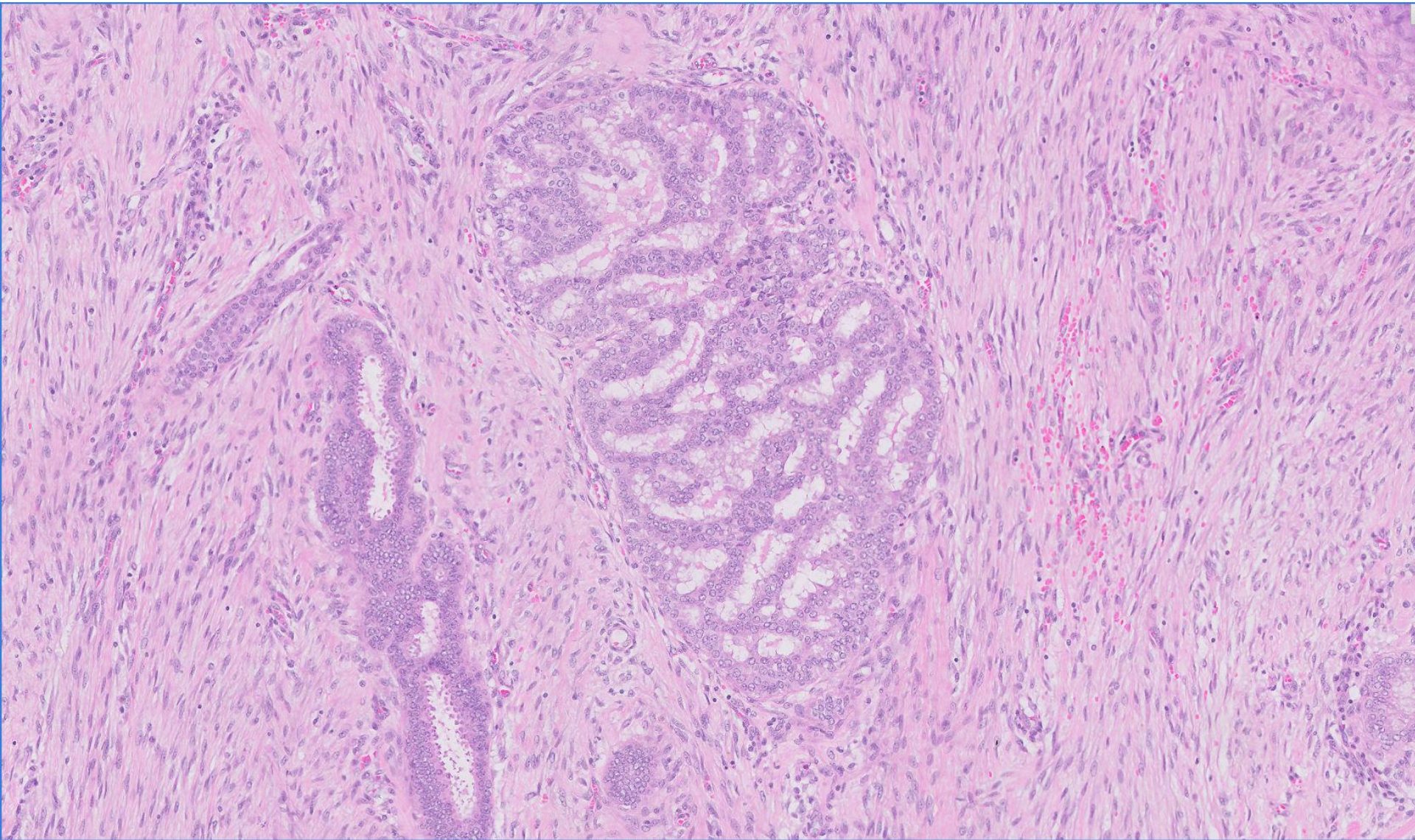


Zoom 5x

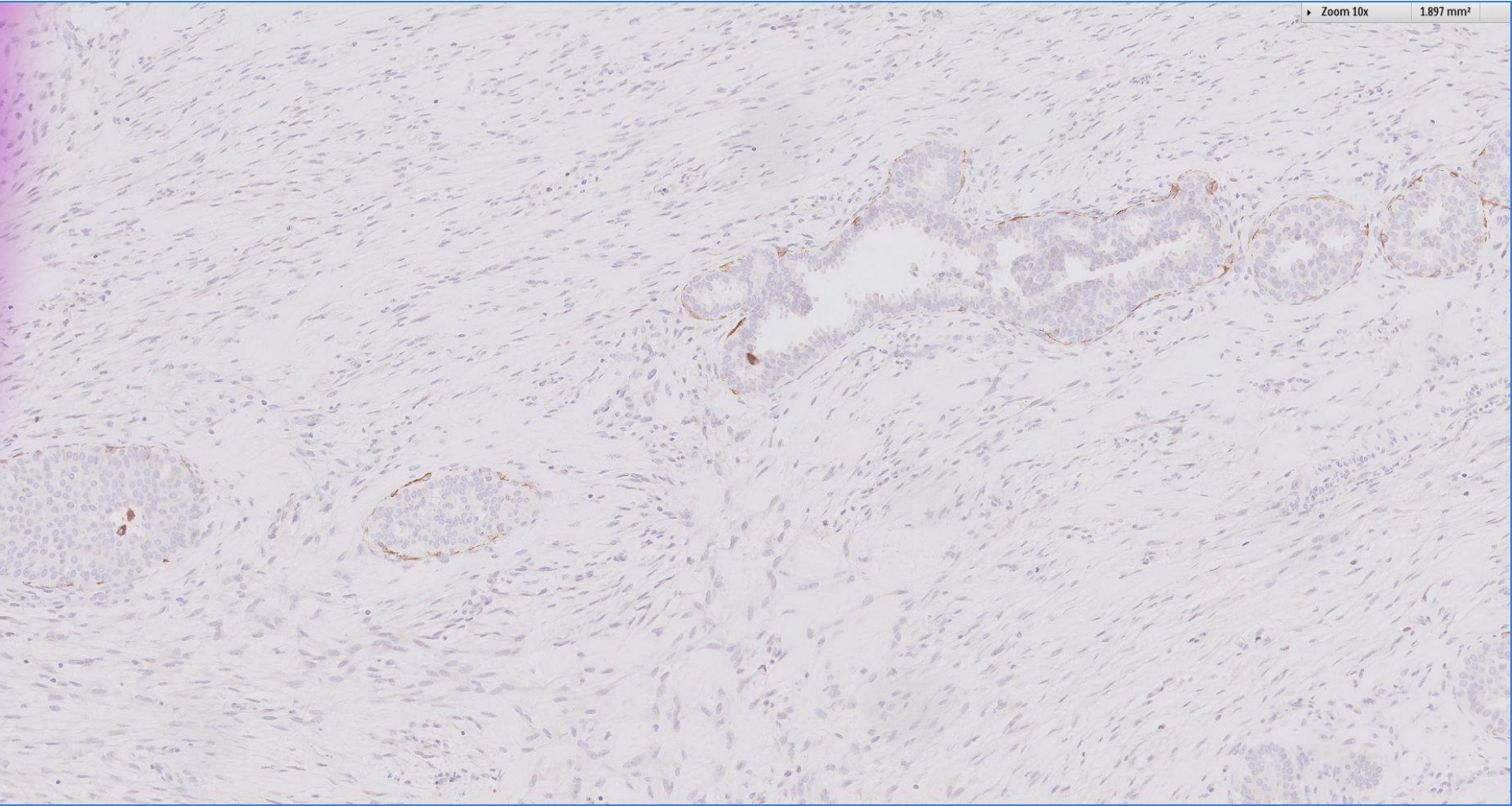
7.588 mm²



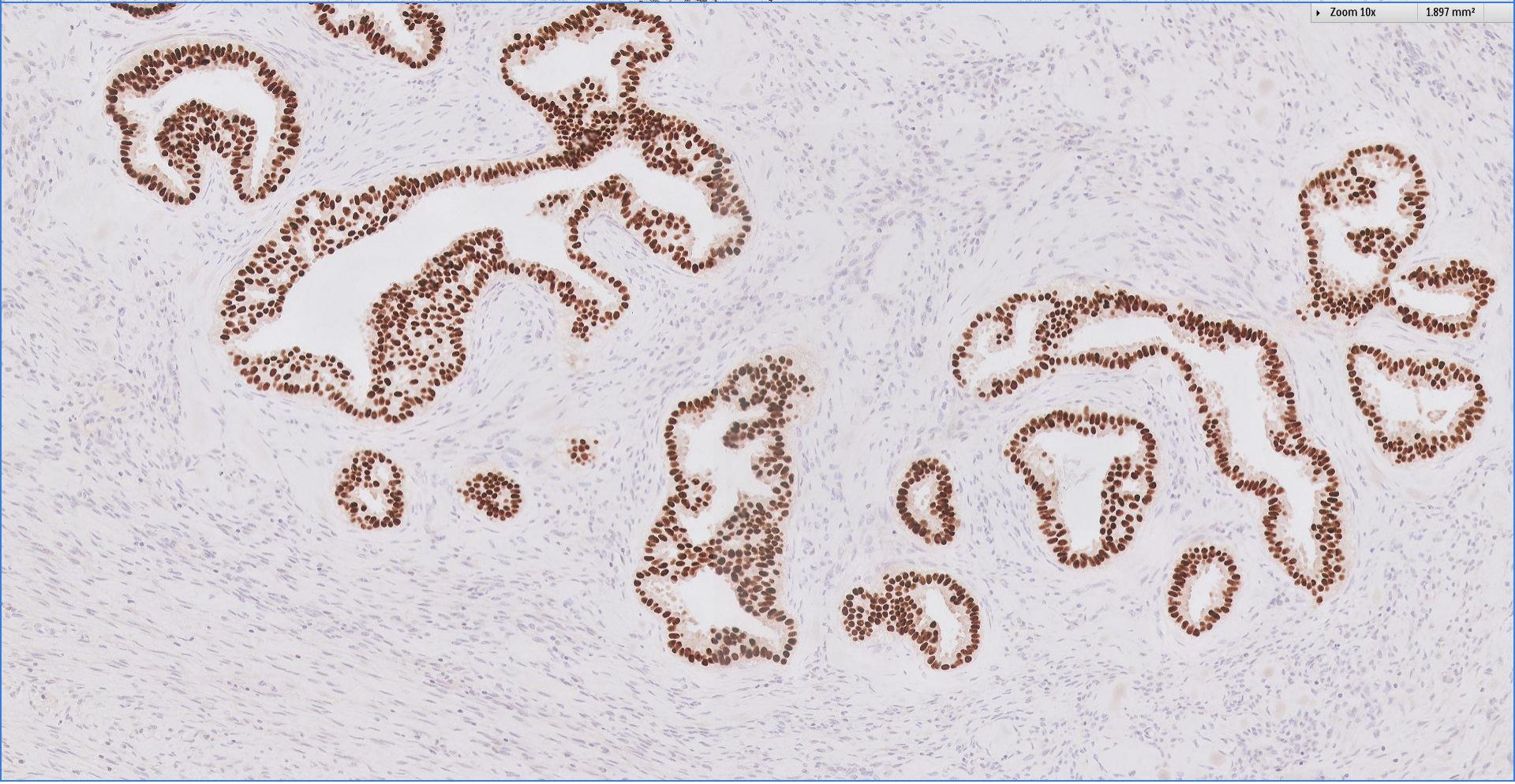




CK5/6



ER

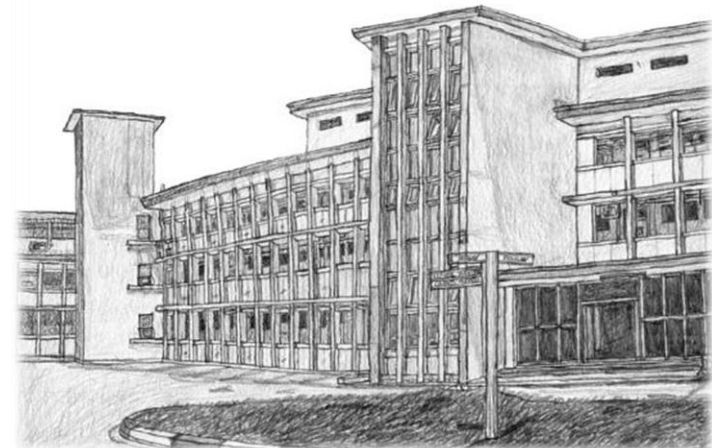


Diagnosis

Left breast wide excision:

Borderline phyllodes tumour, 6.7cm.

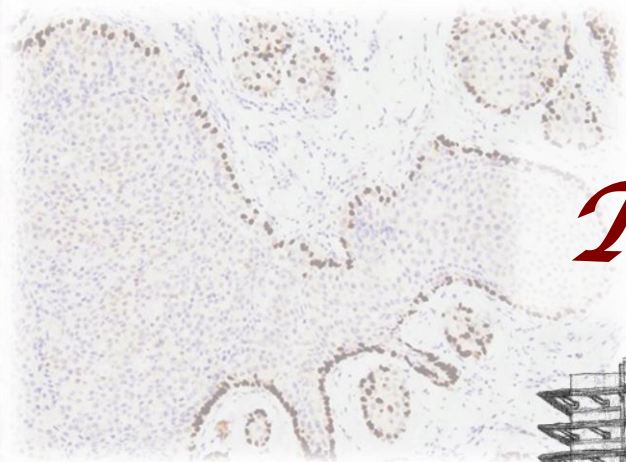
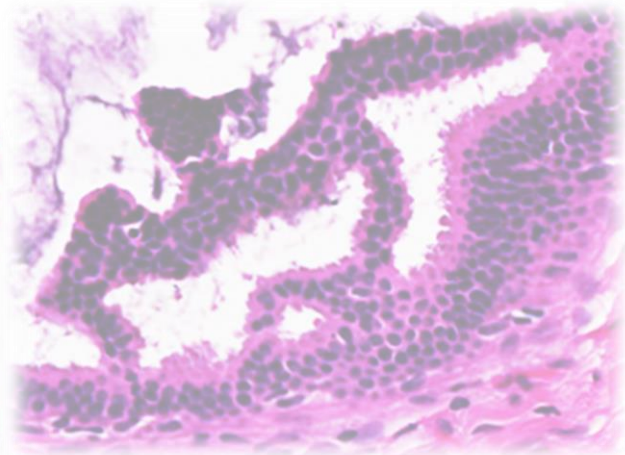
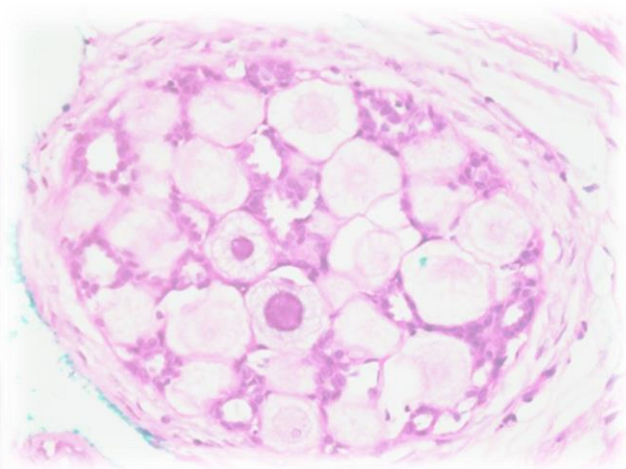
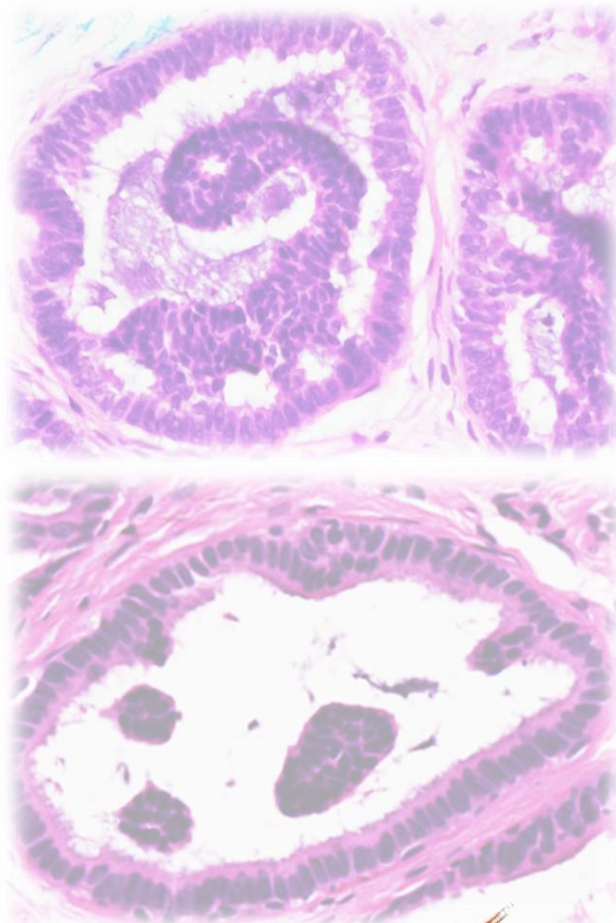
Atypical ductal hyperplasia within the phyllodes tumour.



Epithelial proliferations within breast phyllodes tumours

- Epithelial alterations ranging from benign to atypical hyperplasia, in situ to invasive carcinoma, may be seen in fibroepithelial neoplasms including phyllodes tumours.
- Lobular neoplasia more frequently observed.
- Epithelial changes are often incidentally discovered on histological evaluation.
- Important to examine adjacent tissue for evidence of abnormal epithelial lesions that require appropriate treatment.

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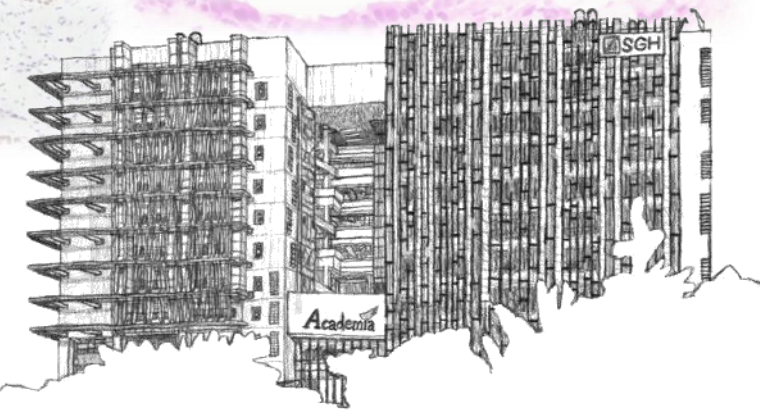


Thank you!

 Singapore
General Hospital
SingHealth
Division of Pathology

 SingHealth DukeNUS
ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTRE
PATHOLOGY

 **IAP**
International Academy of Pathology
Singapore Division



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SINGAPORE GENERAL HOSPITAL

09.05.2014

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