

Case 34

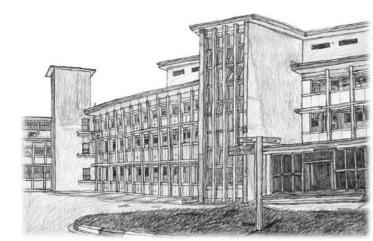
61 year old female.

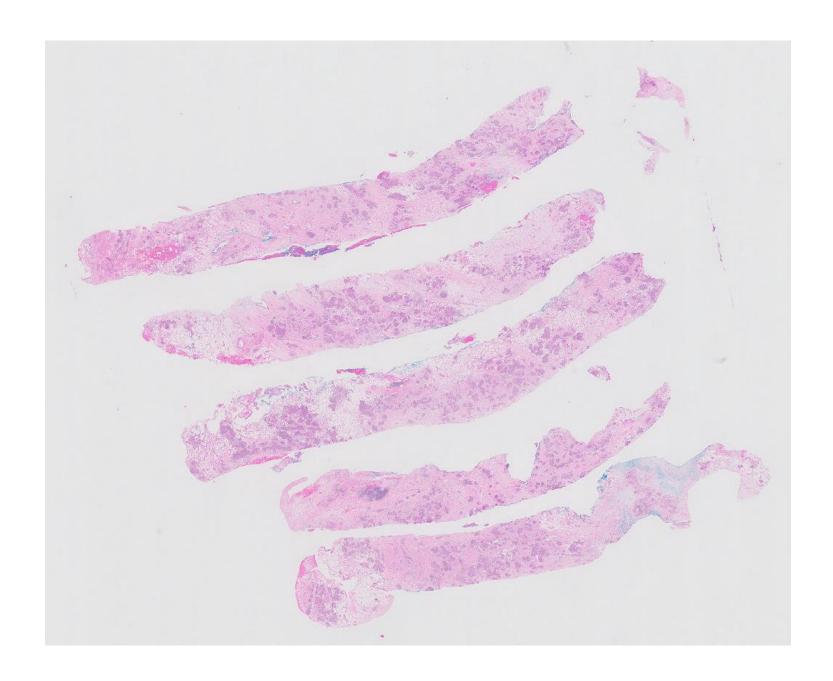
Core biopsy, left breast 9-10 o'clock mass.

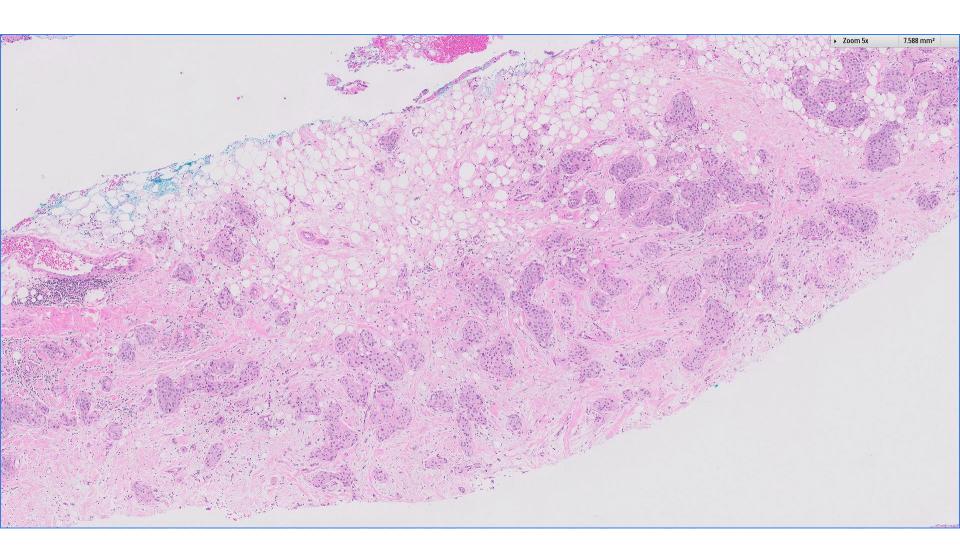


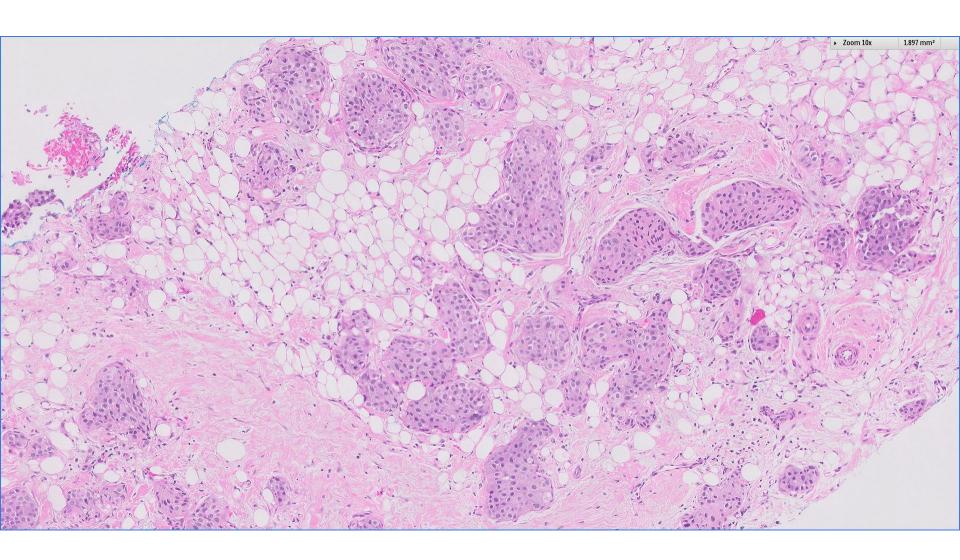


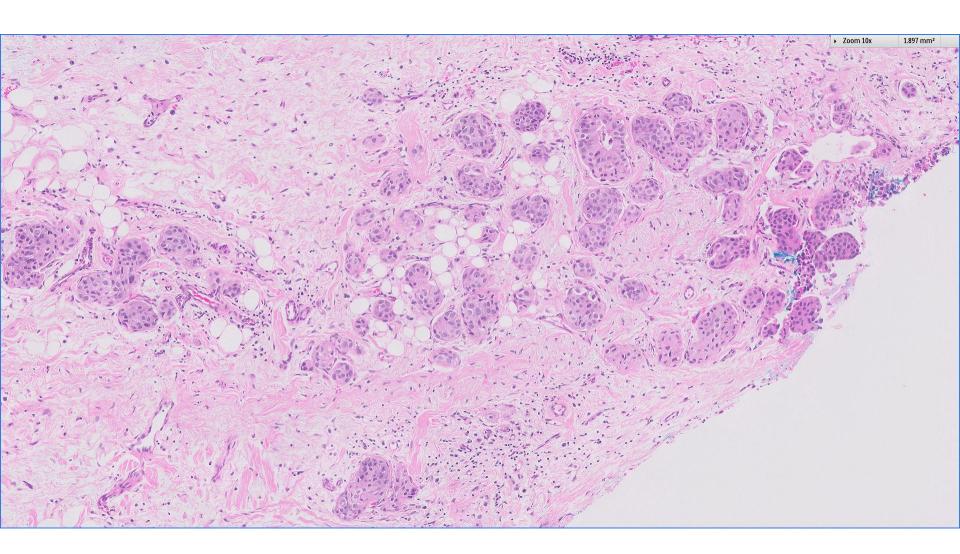


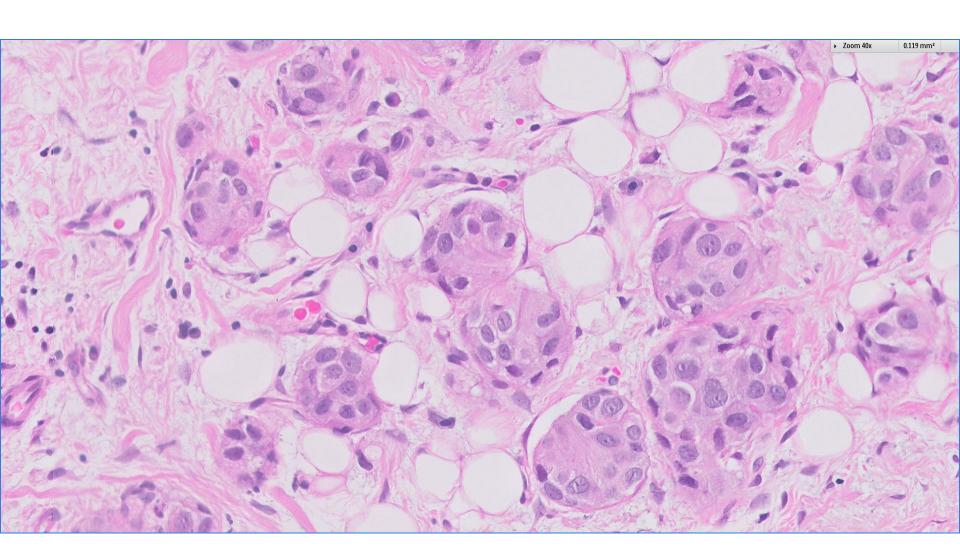




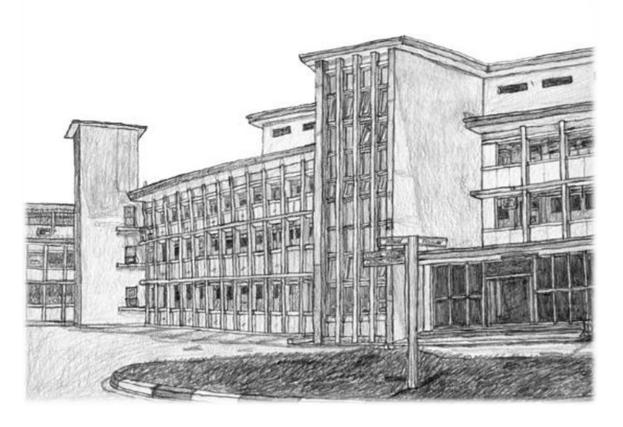








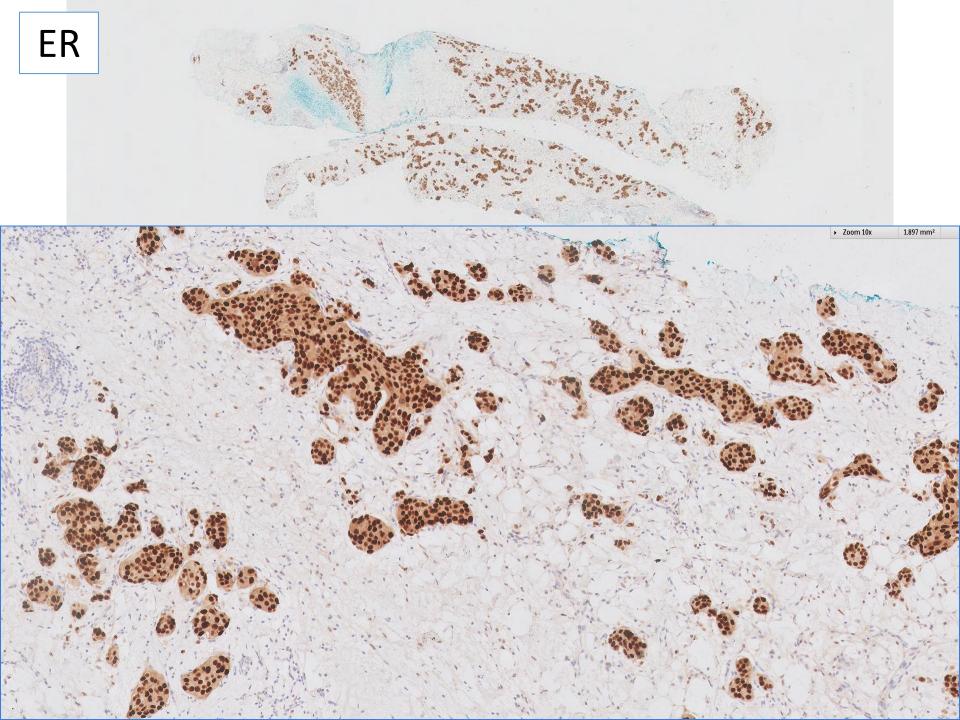


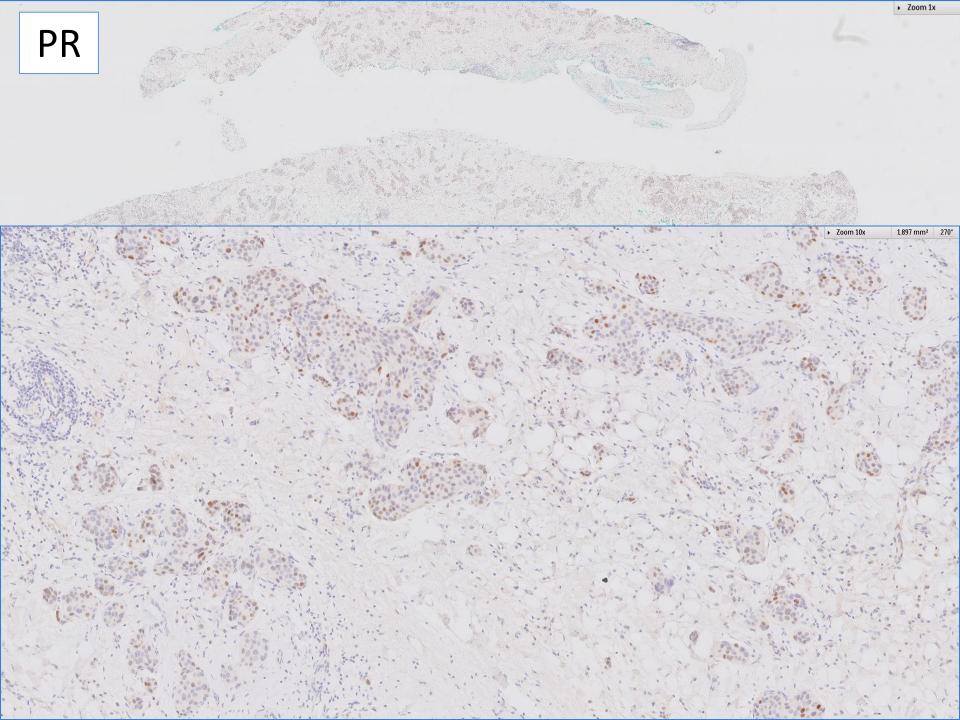


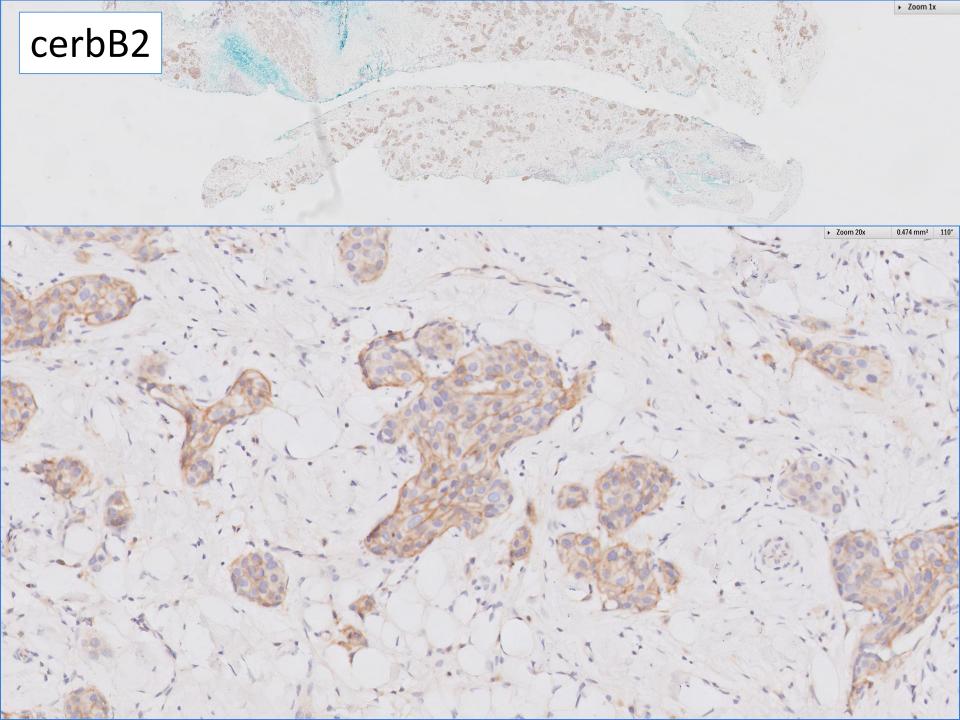


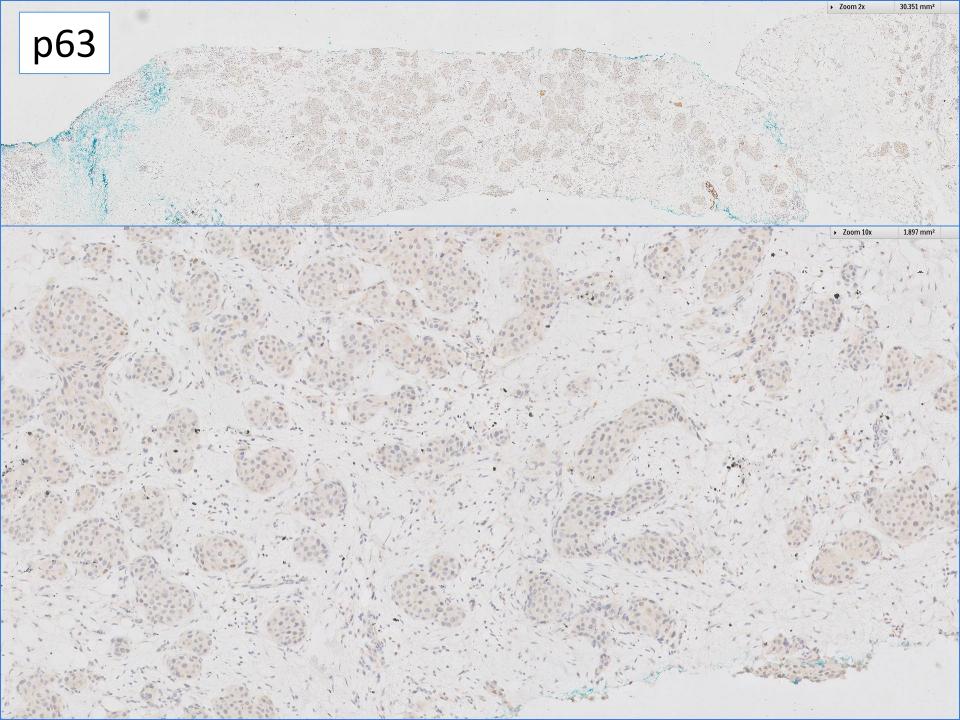


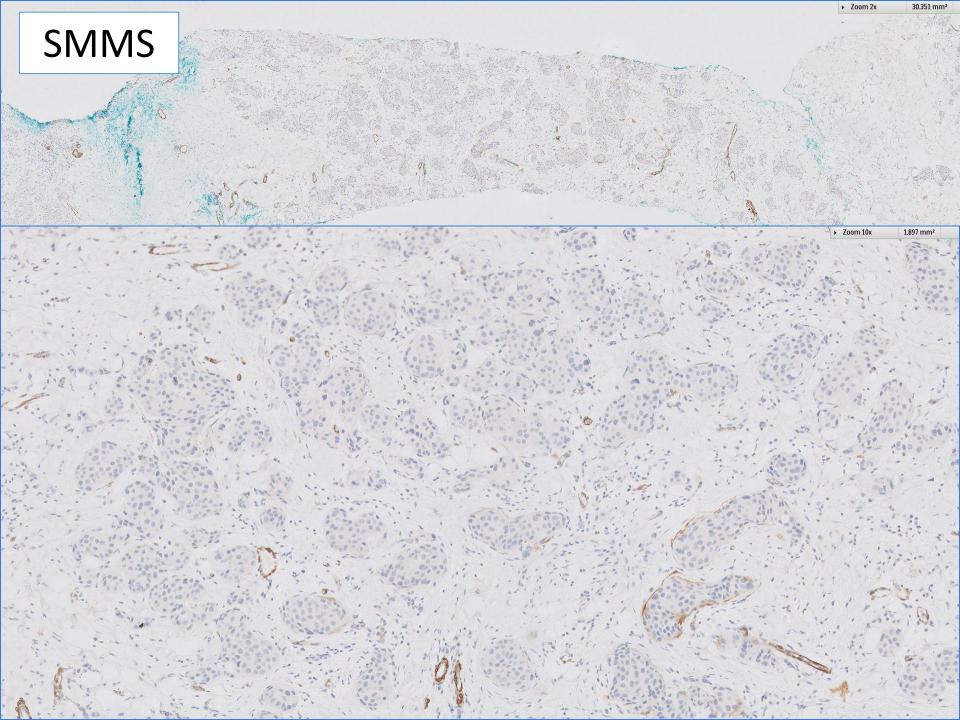


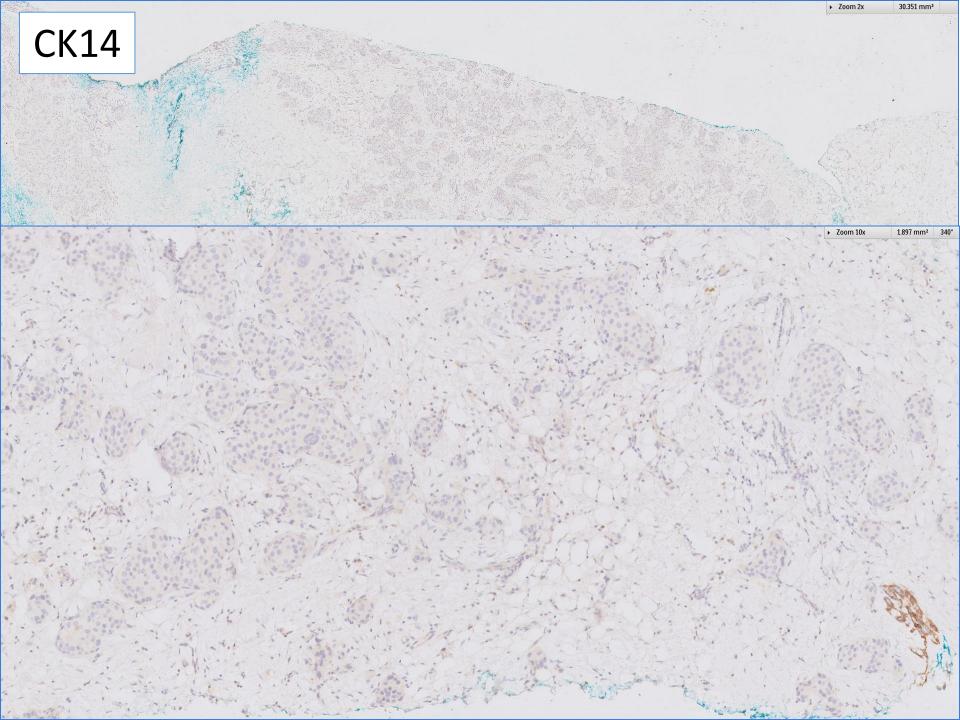














Diagnosis

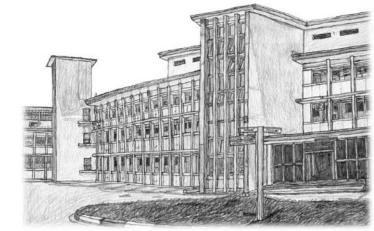
Core biopsy, left breast 9-10 o'clock mass ~ Invasive carcinoma with ductal features, provisional grade 2.

ER positive, PR positive, cerbB2 equivocal (2+).











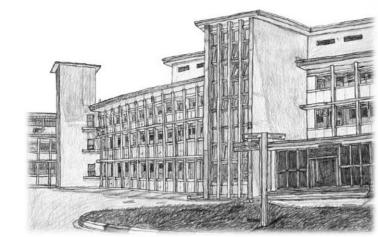
Follow-up~

 Found to have metastatic disease to bone (T10), ER positive, PR positive, cerbB2 negative on workup after core biopsy diagnosis of invasive breast cancer.











Learning points

- Invasive carcinoma with nested pattern may be mistaken for non-invasive disease.
- Clues to invasive disease ~
 - No retention of lobular architecture, best appreciated at low magnification
 - Extension of tumour nests into adipose tissue
 - Disruption of stroma around the tumour nests, eg oedema, inflammation, desmoplasia
 - Accompanying invasive disease with more conventional appearances, with ragged irregular tumour outlines and coalescent tumour nests
- Adjunctive immunohistochemistry.



Learning points

- Apart from determining receptor status (ER, PR, cerbB2) in primary breast carcinoma, it is recommended that it also be established in the metastatic disease.
- Discordance rates of receptor status between primary and metastatic disease range from 6 to 48%.
- Treatment options influenced by receptor status of metastatic disease.









