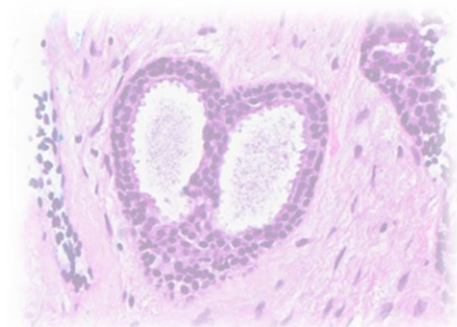
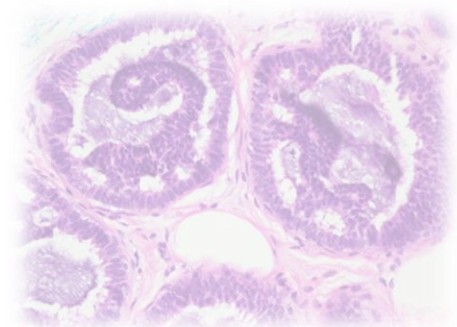
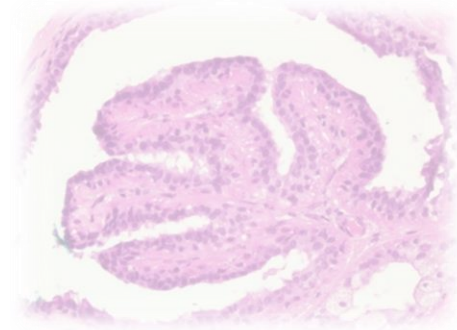
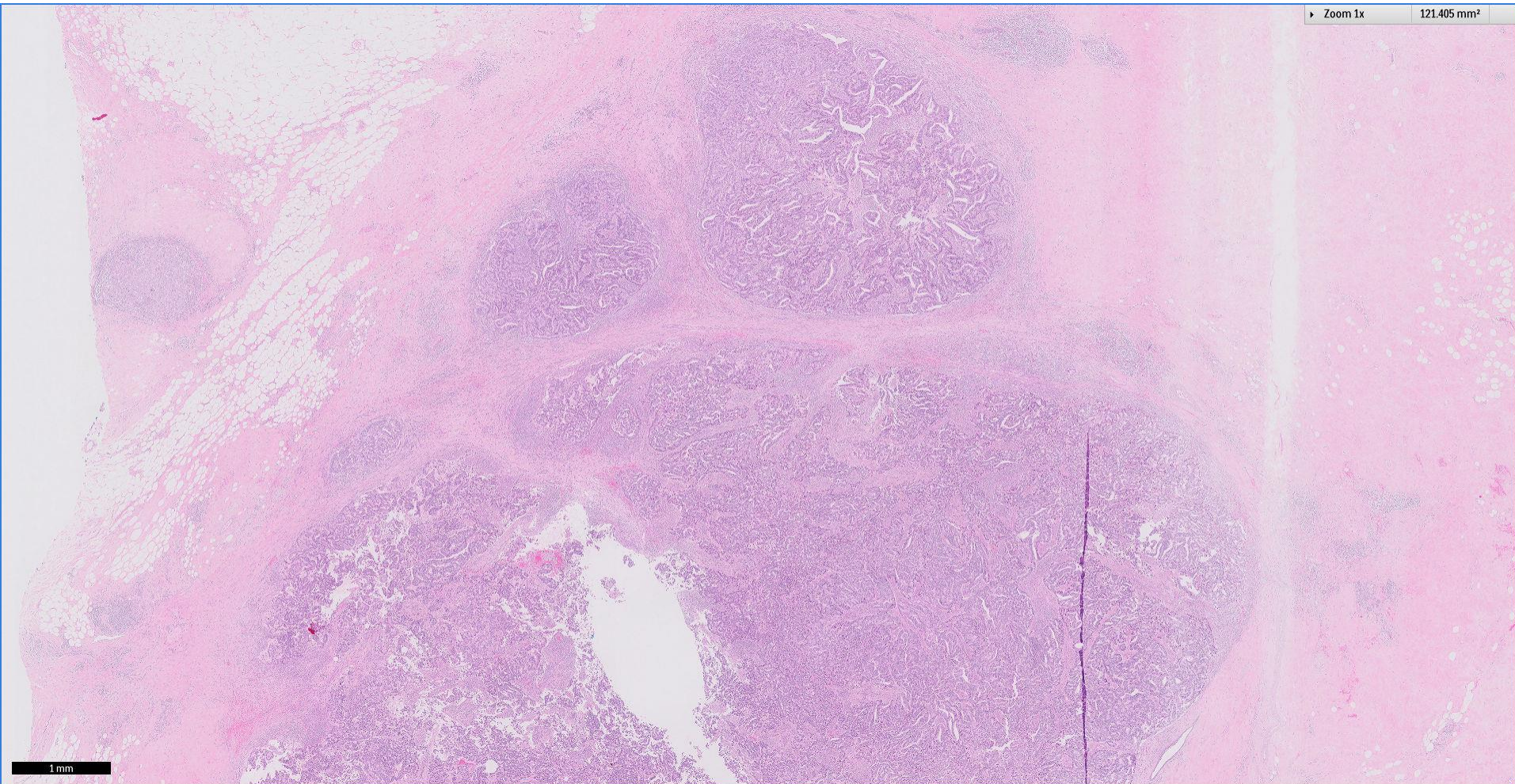


Case 2

61 year old Chinese female.
Right breast wide excision.
Prior ultrasound (US) guided core biopsy
of a right breast 0600 lesion showed an
'atypical papillary lesion', while US guided
core biopsy of a right axillary node
revealed metastatic carcinoma.



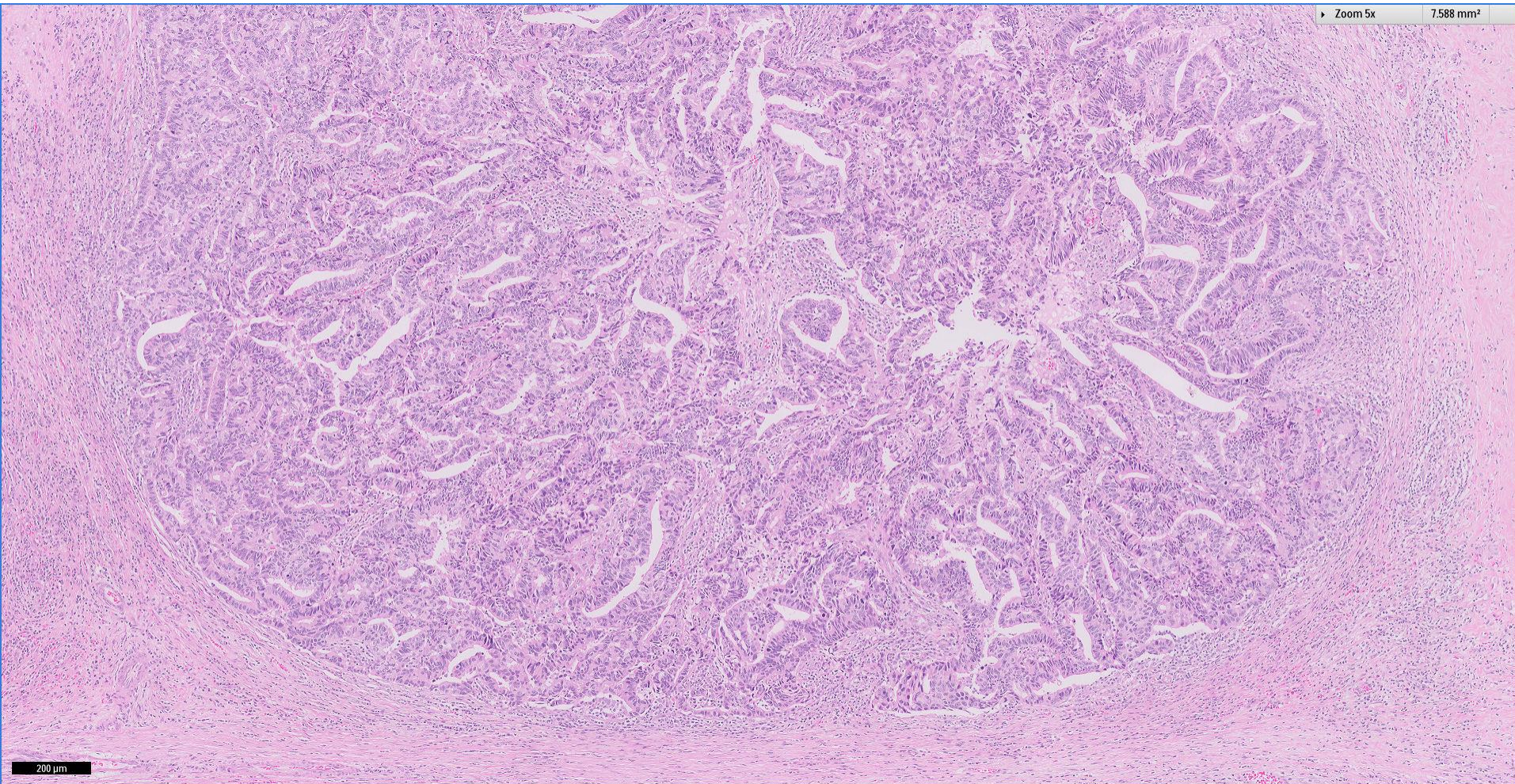
Right breast wide excision



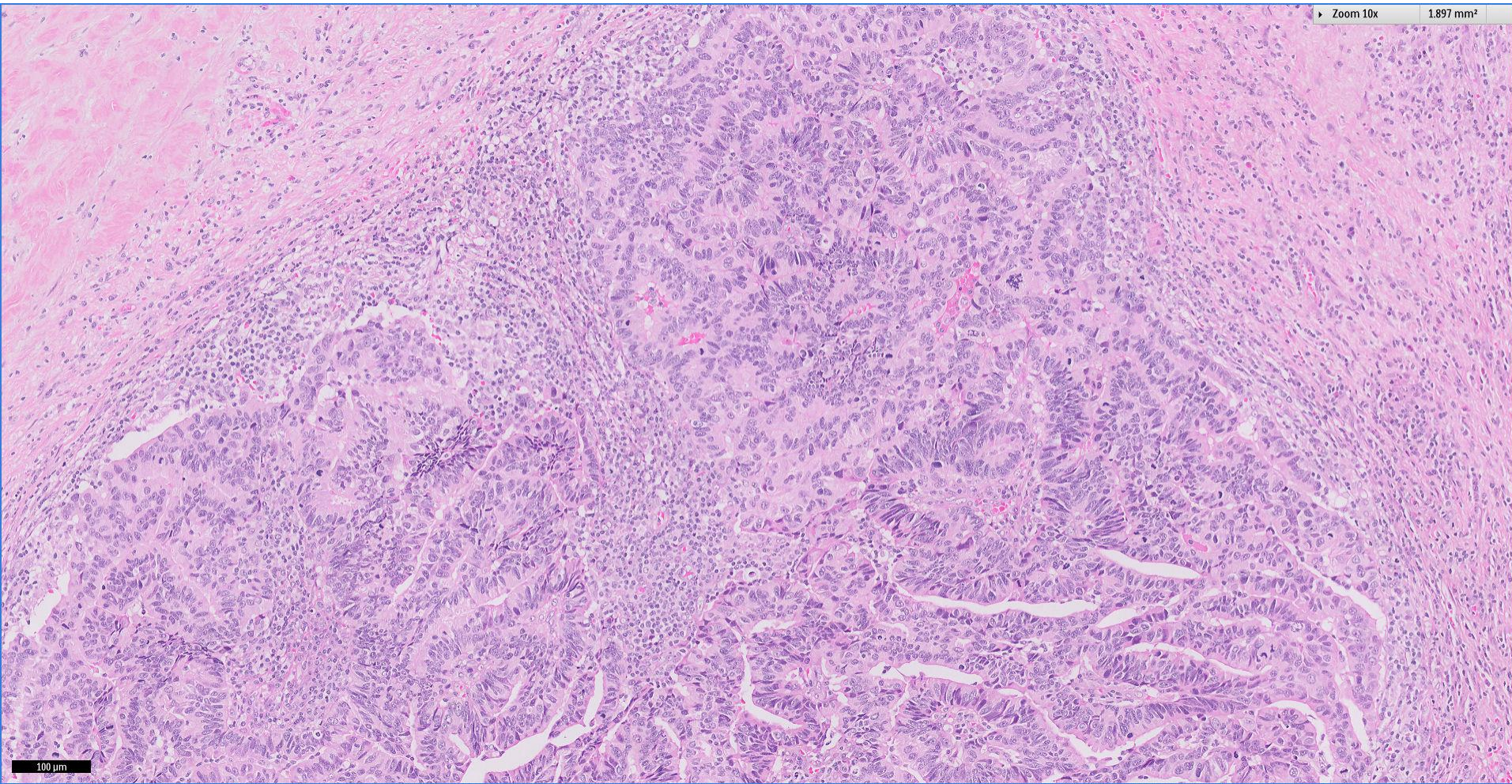
Division of Pathology
Singapore General Hospital



Right breast wide excision



Right breast wide excision

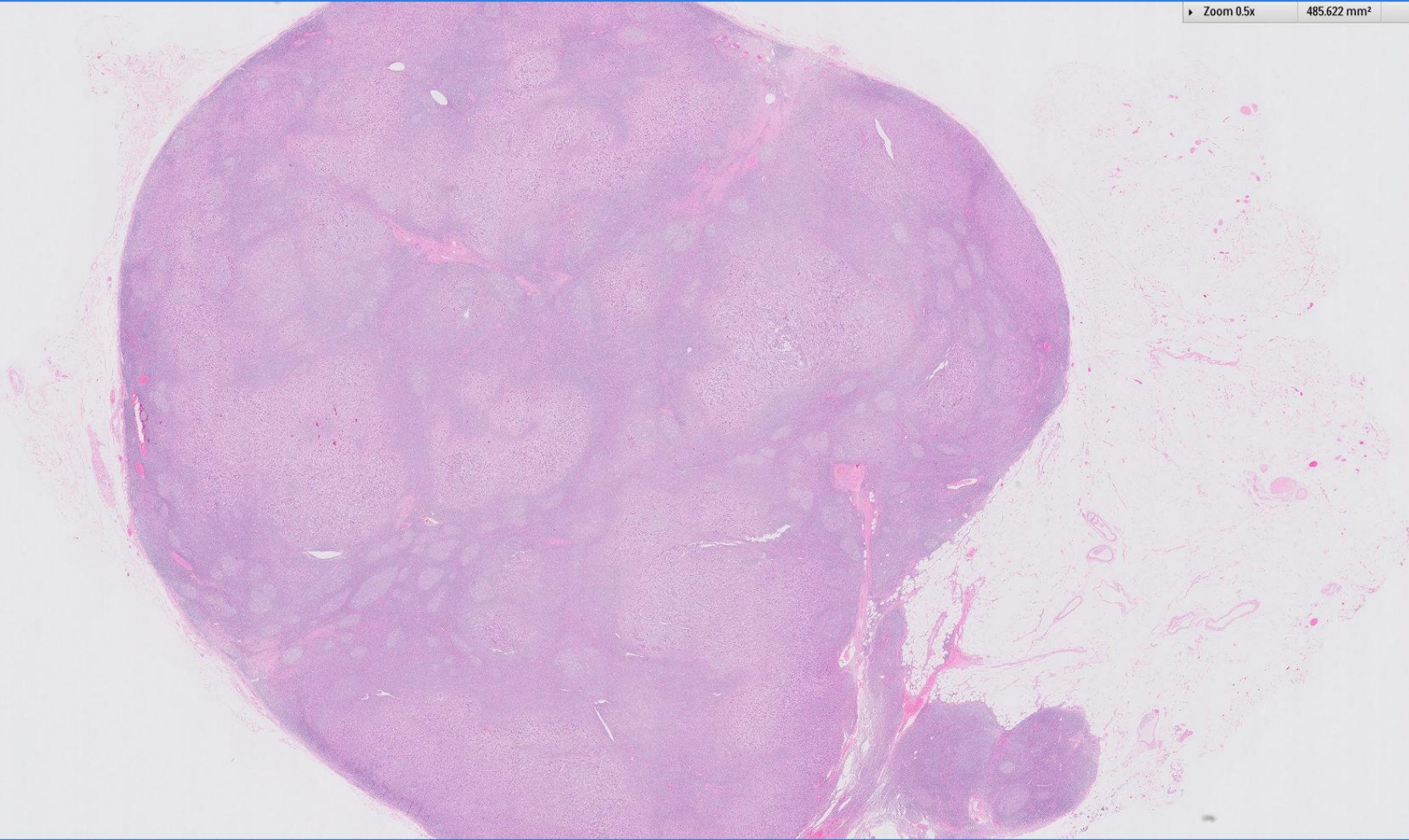


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Right axillary LN

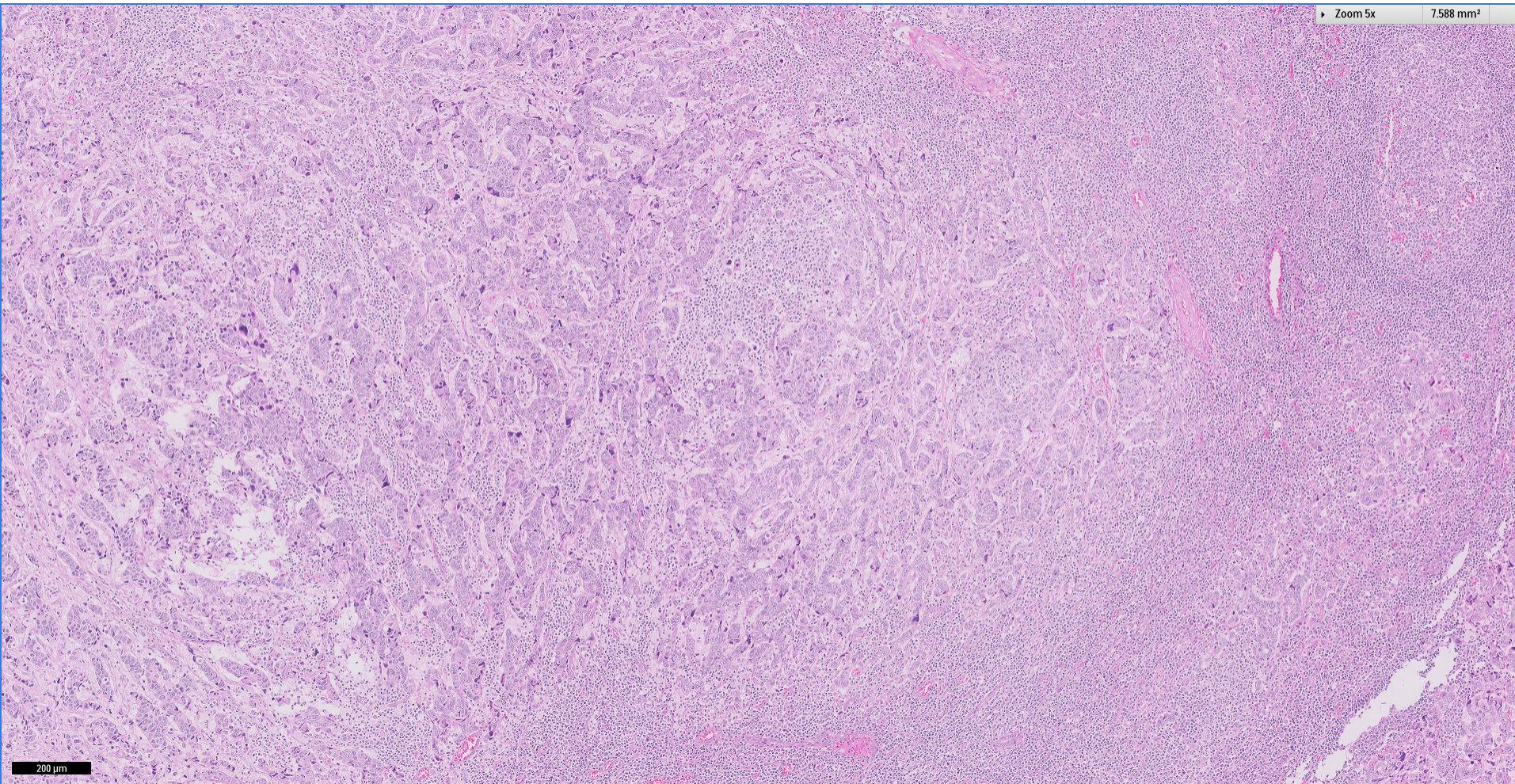
Zoom 0.5x 485.622 mm²



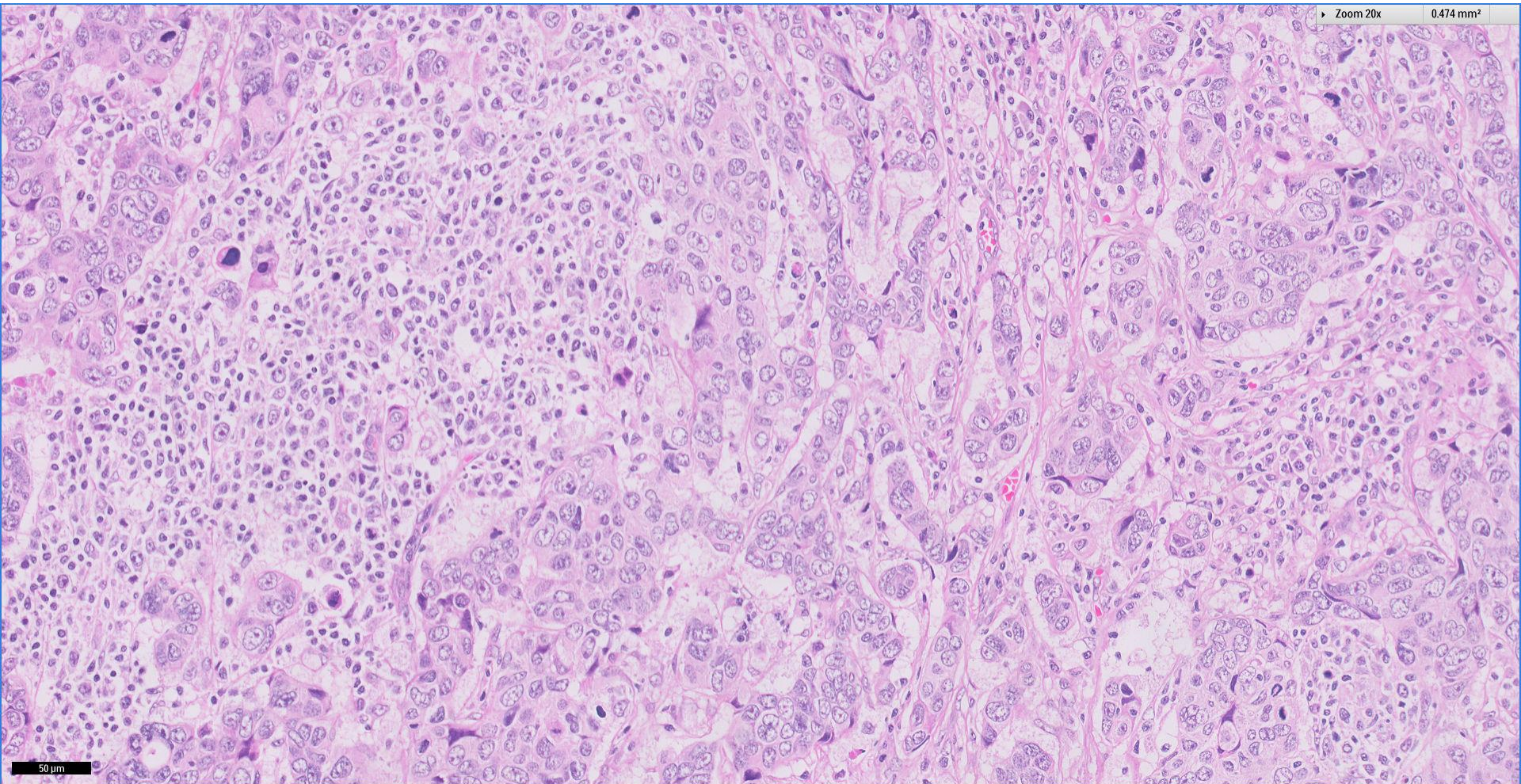
Division of Pathology
Singapore General Hospital



Right axillary LN

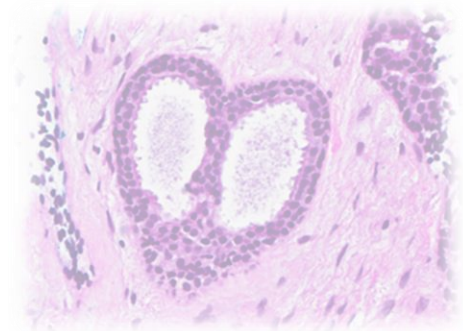
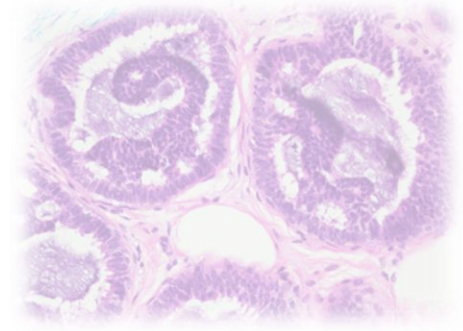
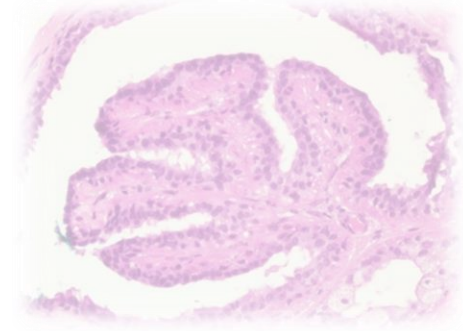


Right axillary LN



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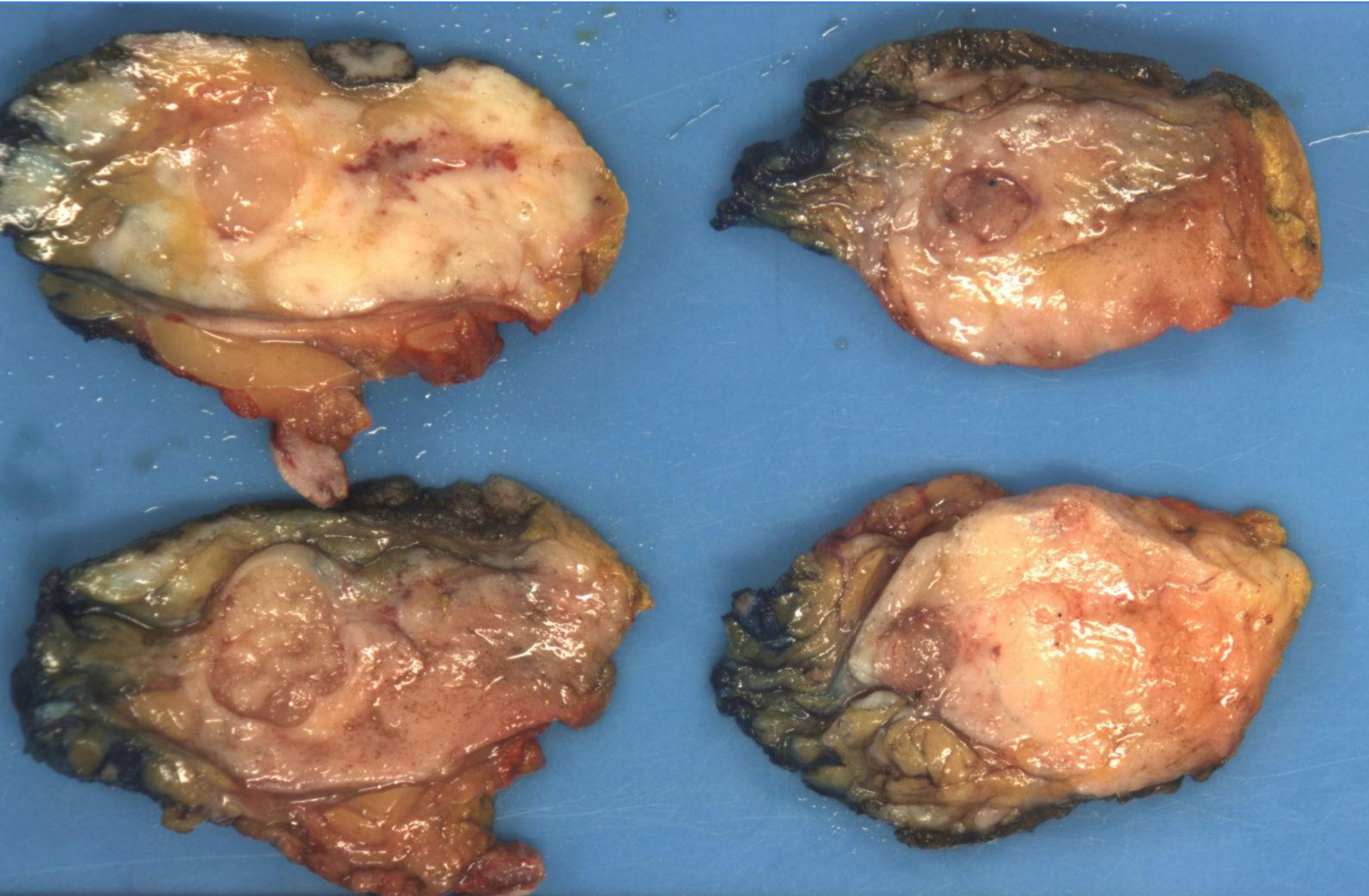


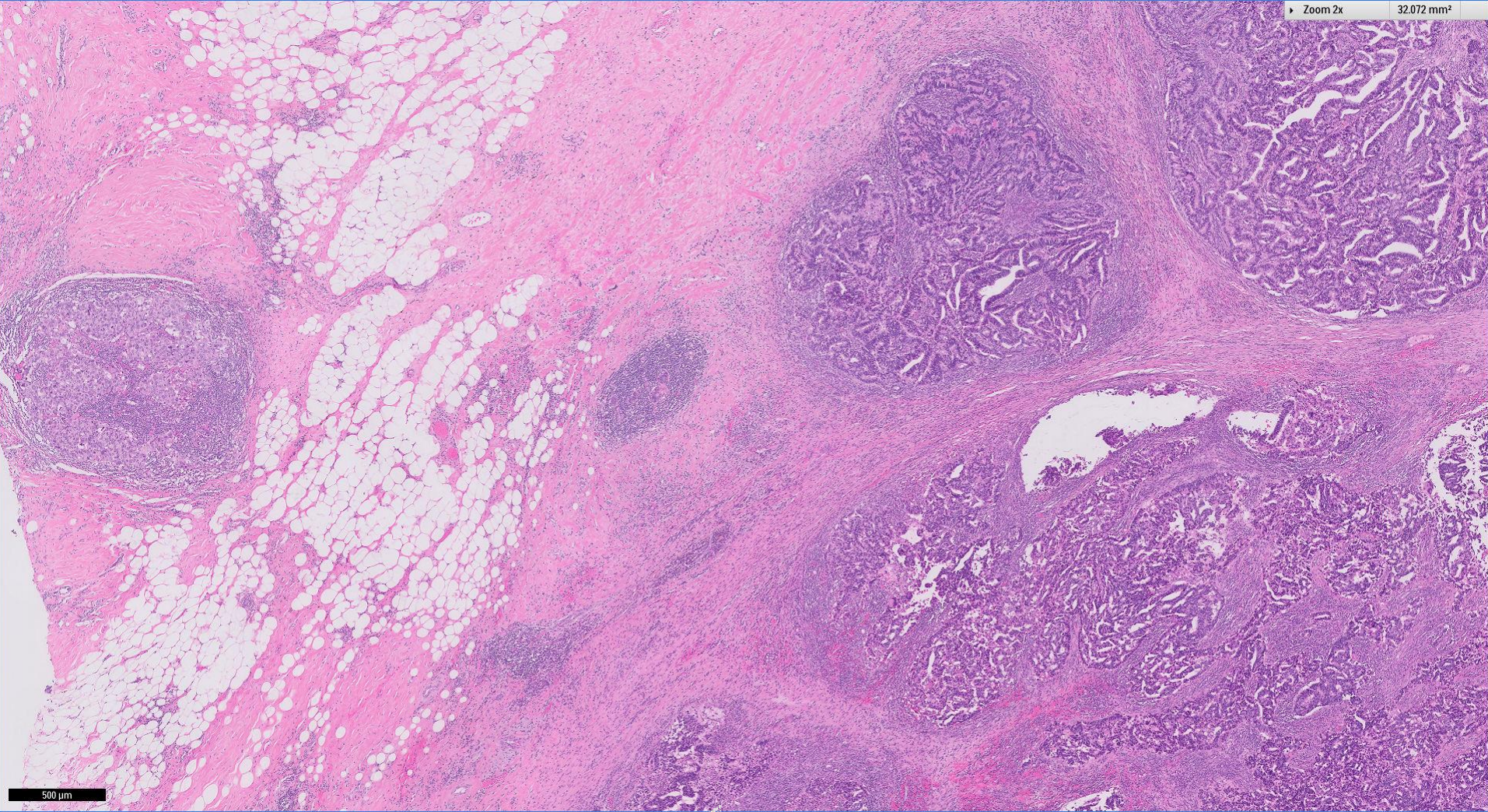


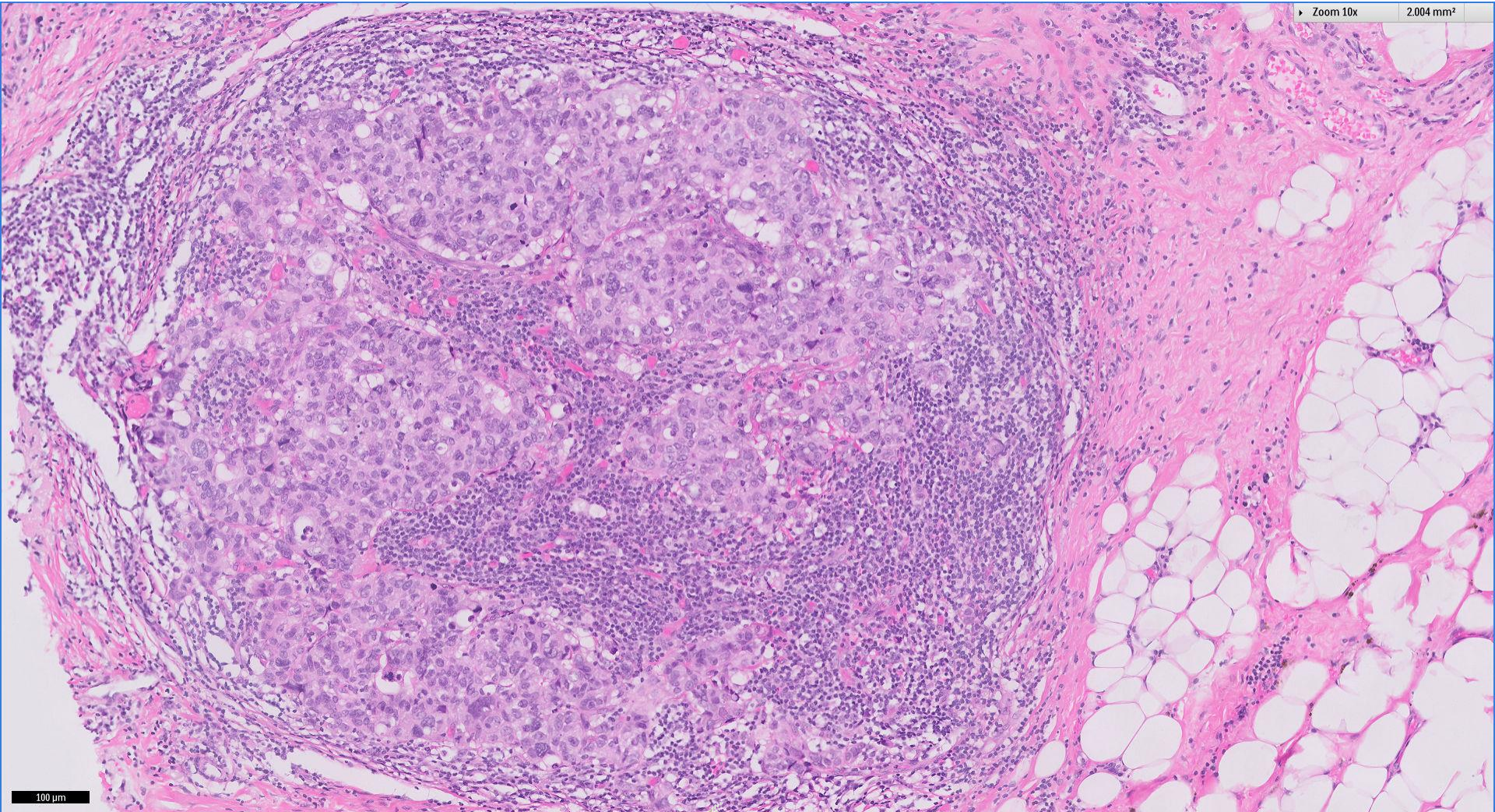
Additional pictures

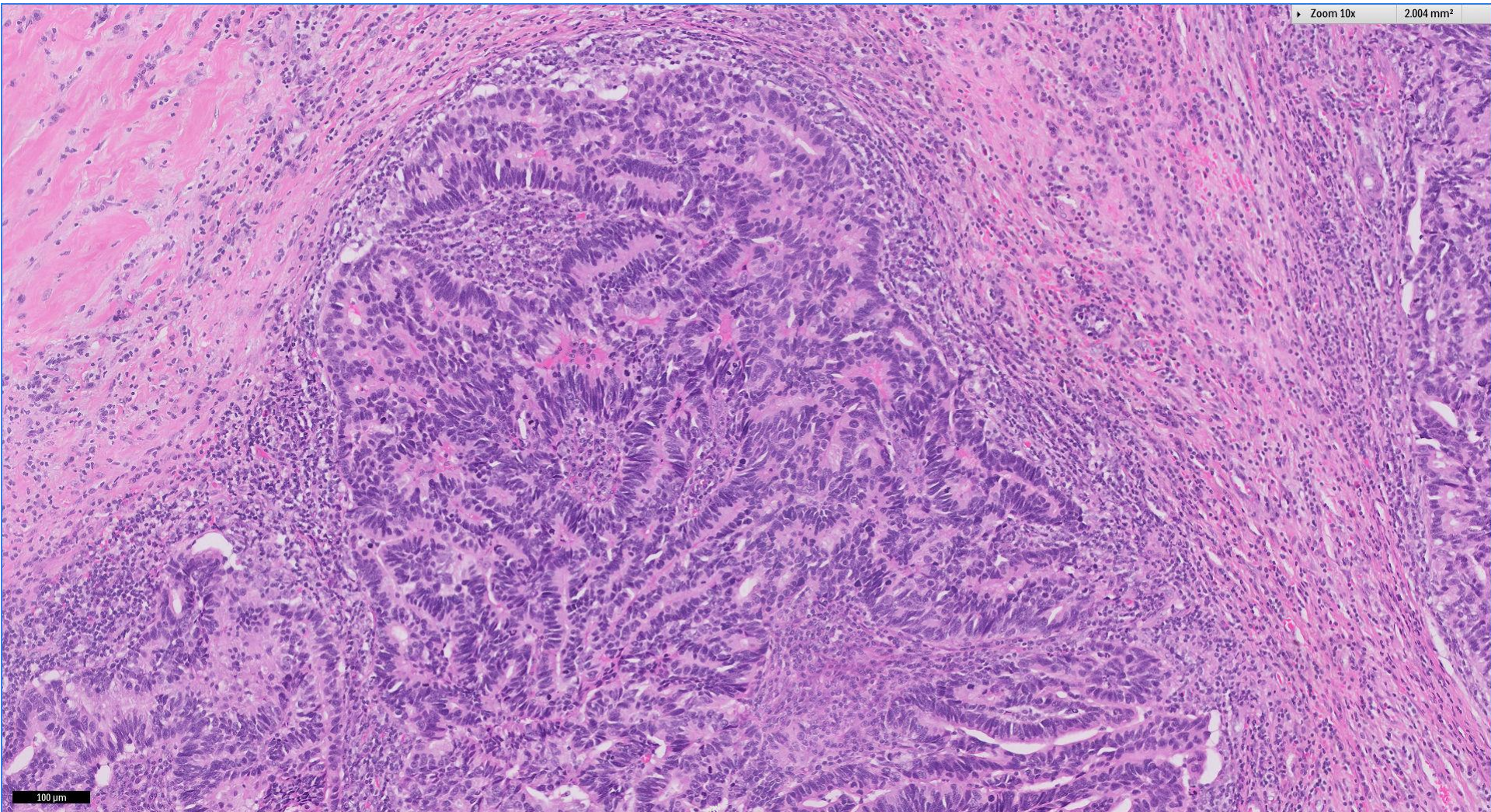
Case 2

Right breast wide excision

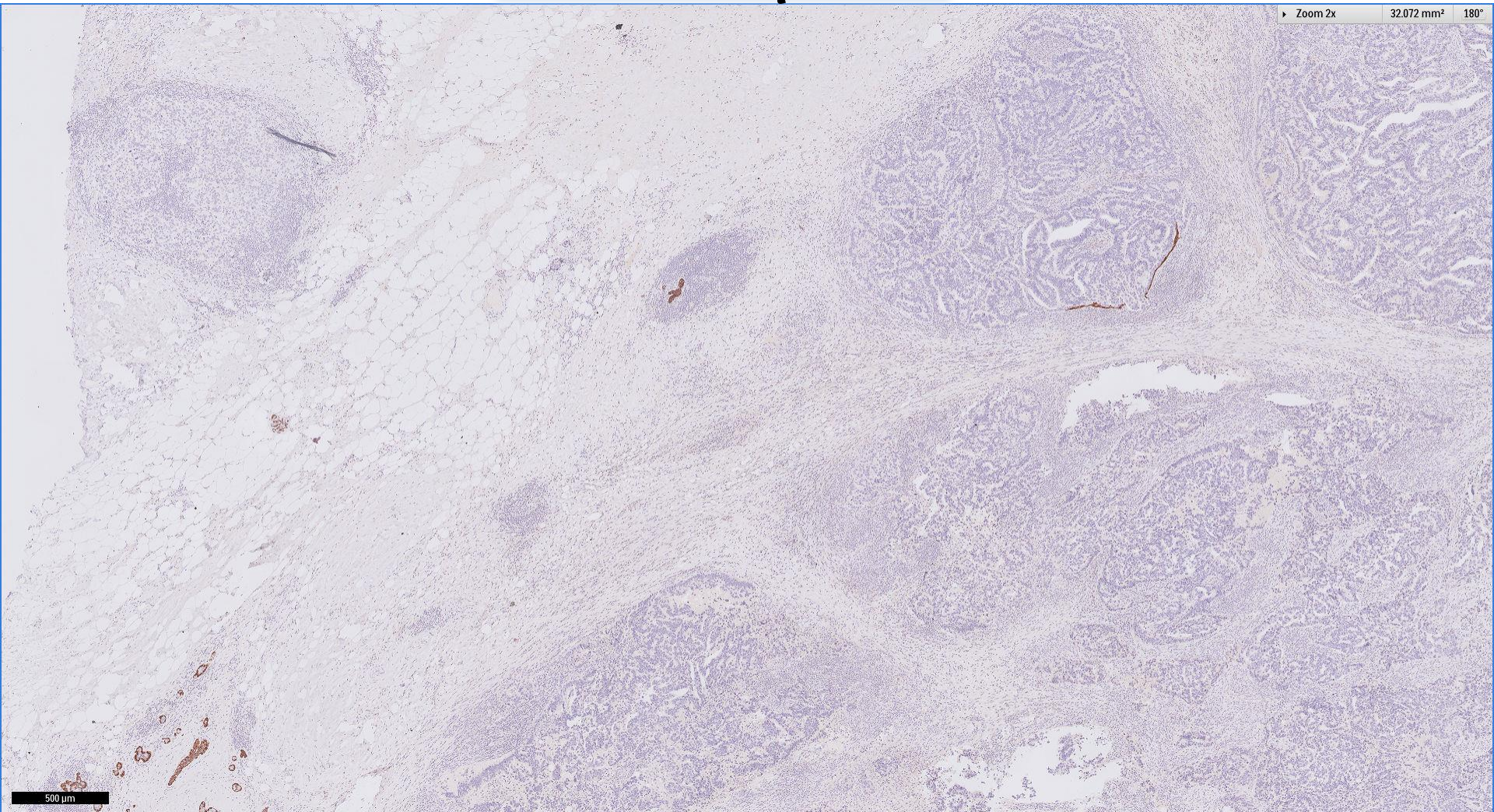






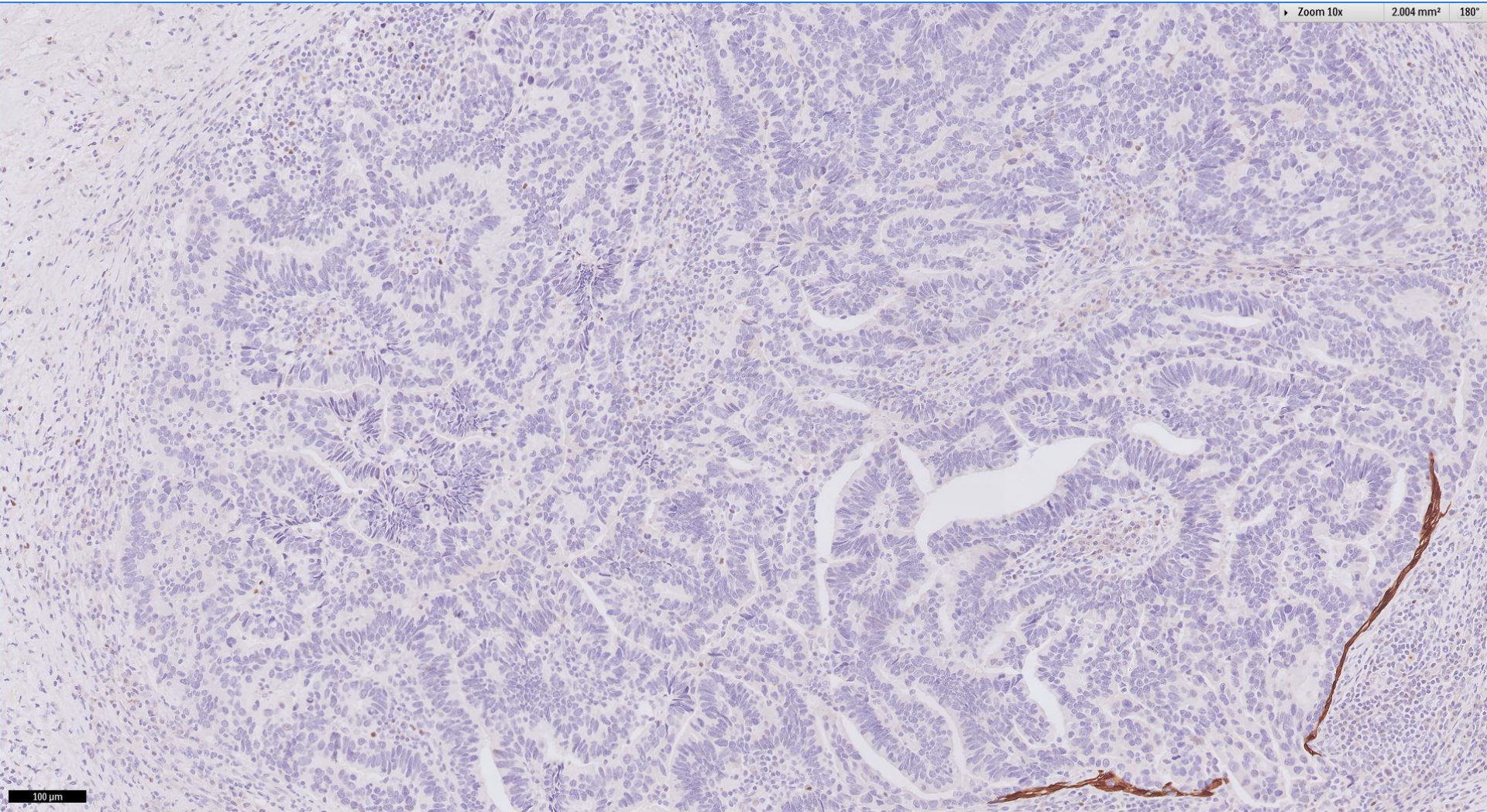


CK14/p63



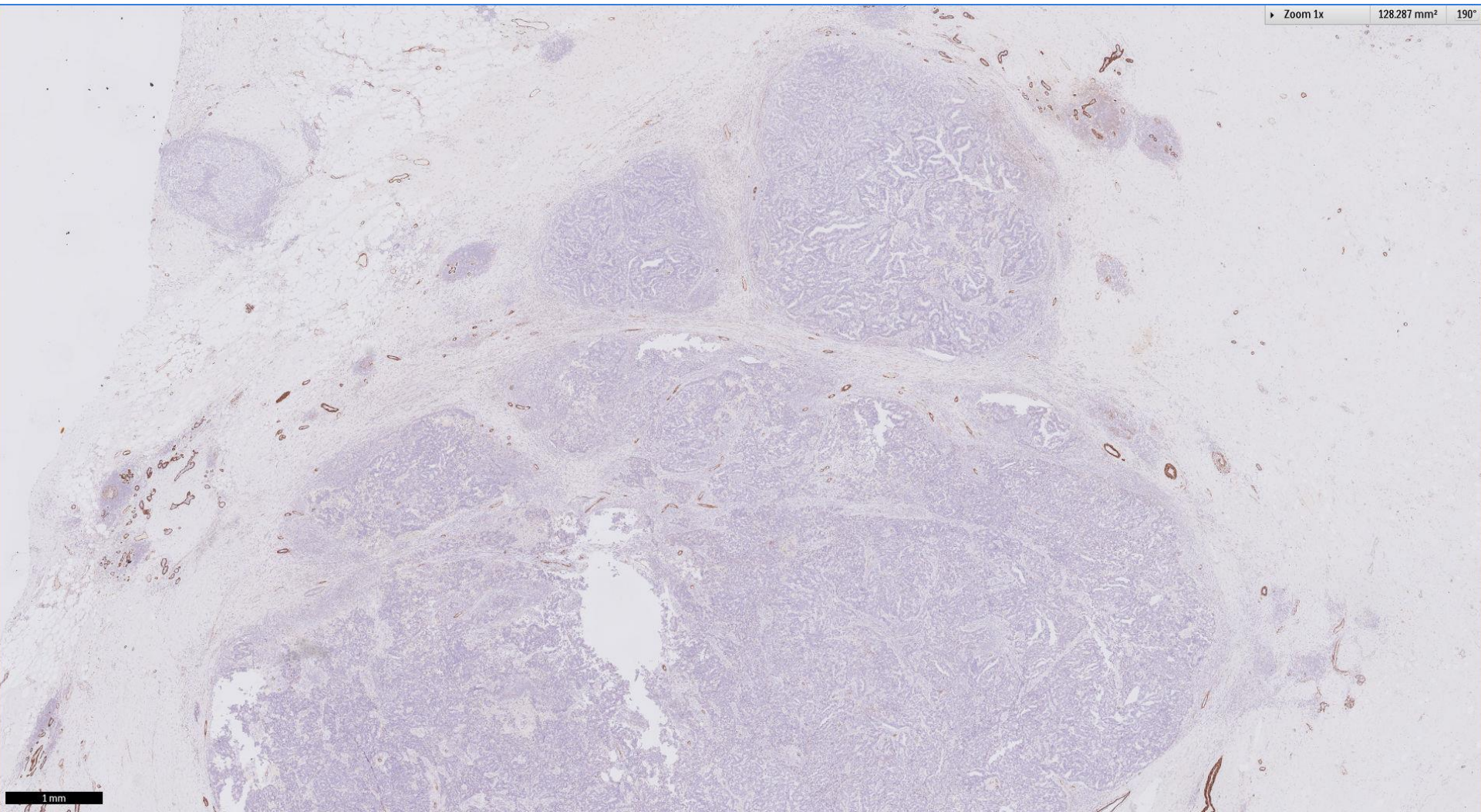
CK14/p63

Zoom 10x 2.004 mm² 180°

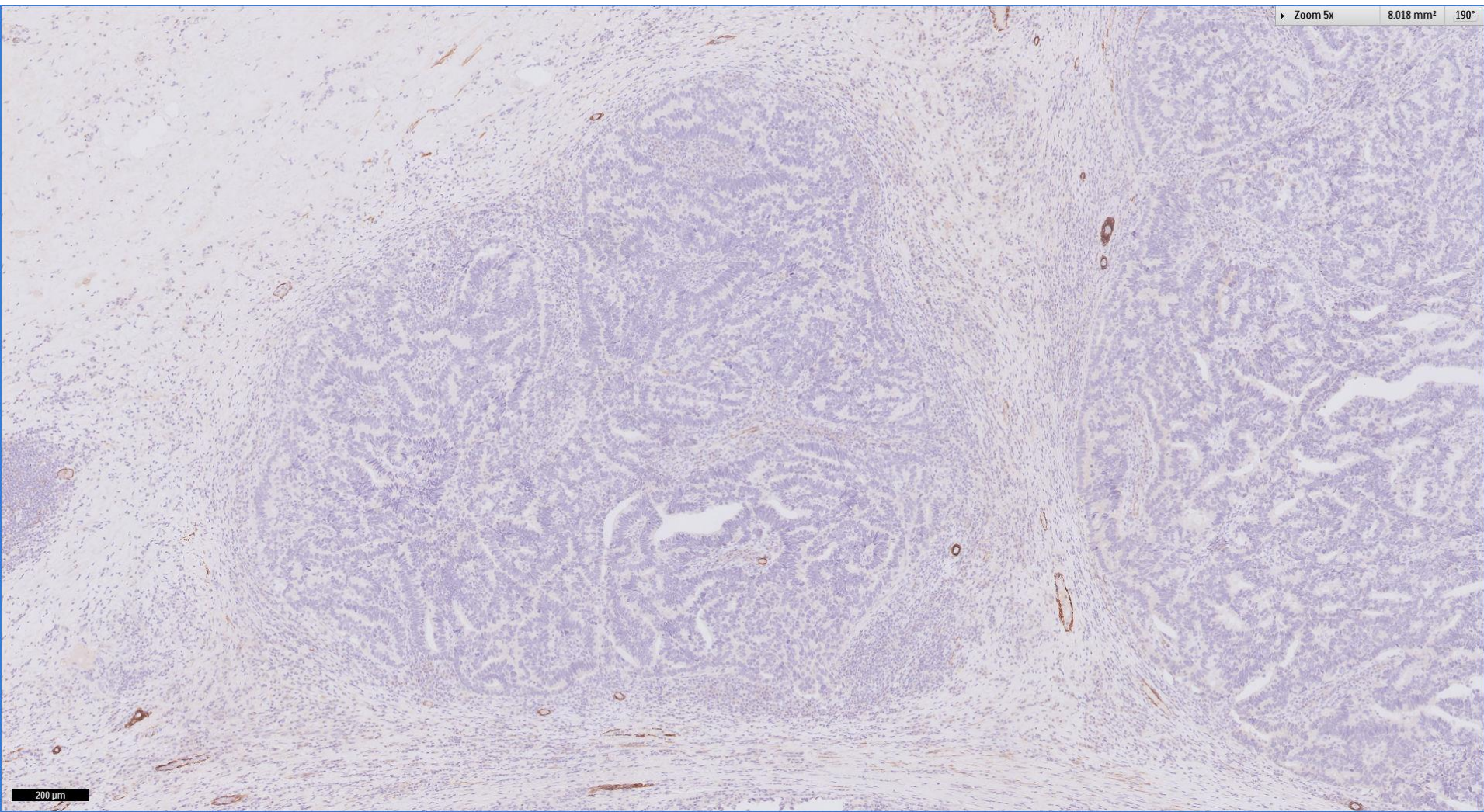


100 μm

SMMS

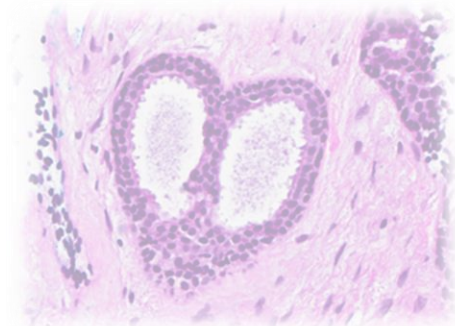
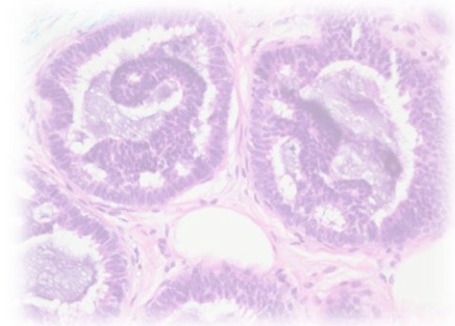
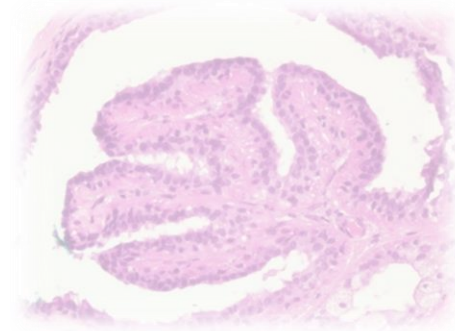


SMMS



Diagnosis, case 2

- Right breast, wide excision:
Invasive carcinoma with papillary and ductal features, 17mm, grade 3.
Metastases to 2 of 28 axillary lymph nodes.



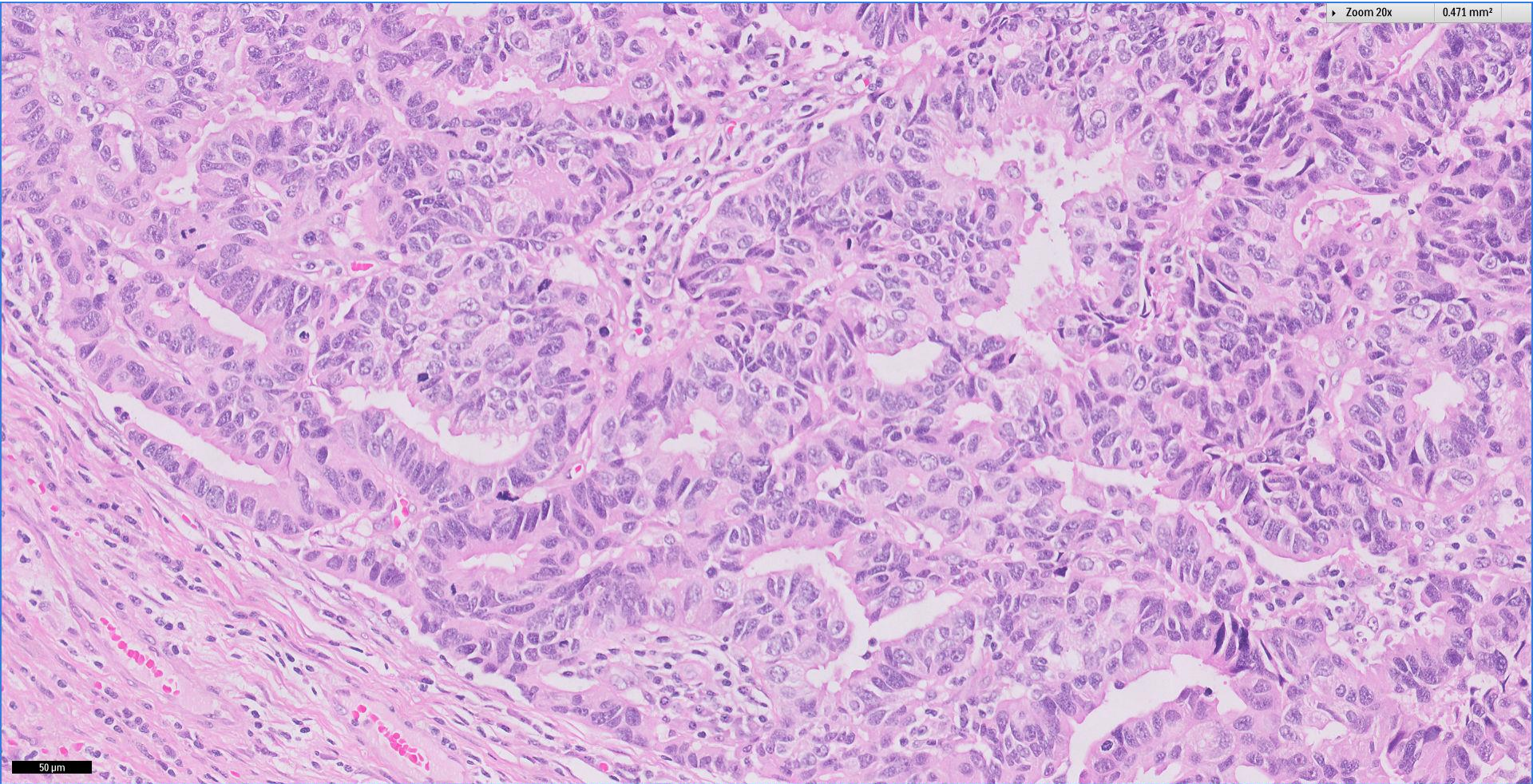
Invasive papillary carcinoma

- Frankly invasive growth pattern.
- Composed of mildly dilated ducts and microcysts containing papillary formations.
- Myoepithelial cells are absent at the periphery and along the papillary stalks.
- Invasive papillary carcinoma is graded according to the Nottingham grading system.

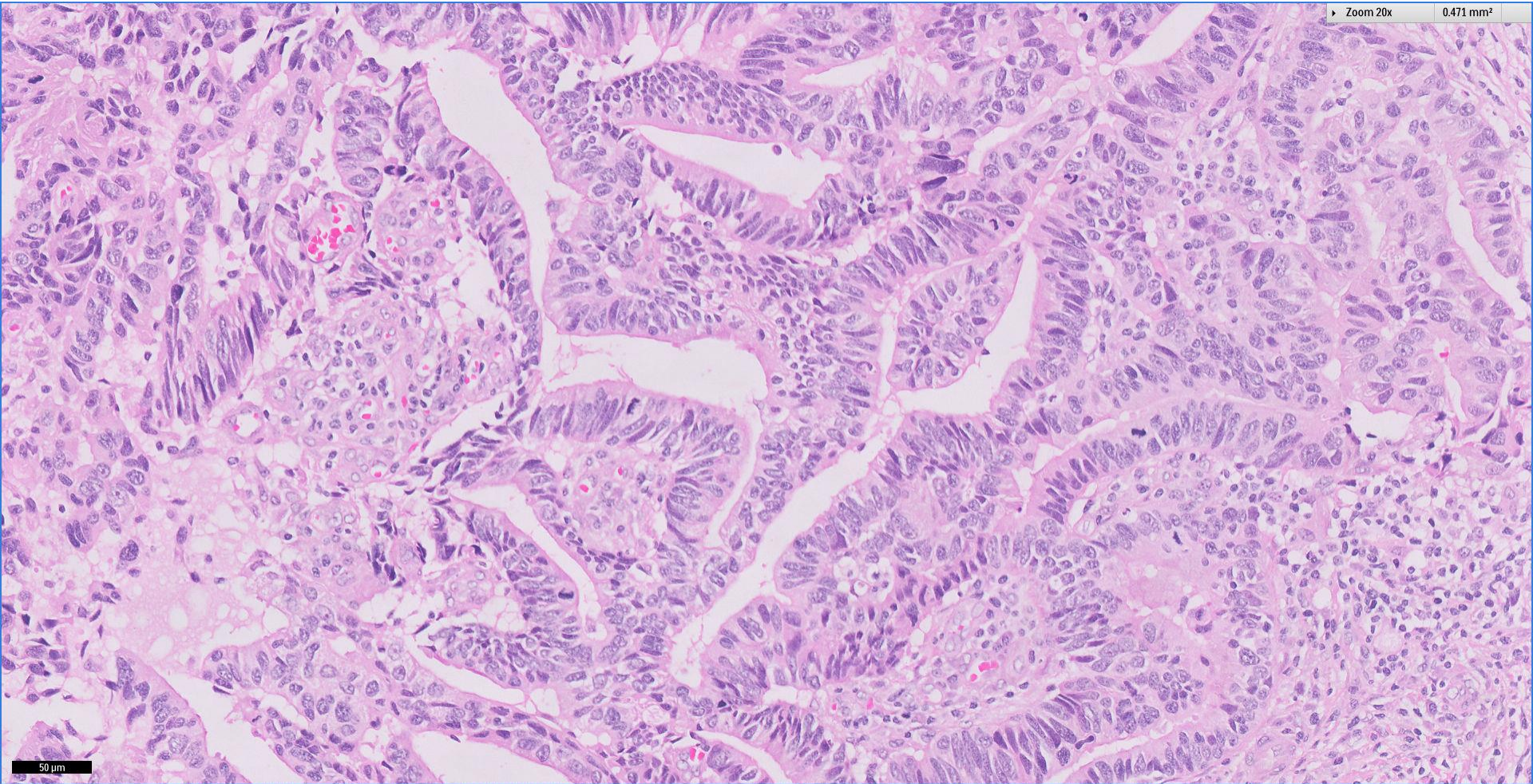
Invasive papillary carcinoma

- Tubule differentiation should be assessed based on the presence of structures in which there are clearly defined central lumens surrounded by polarised tumour cells.
- Tumours without, or with less than 10% tubule formation, are scored 3 on a scale of 3.

Tubules



Tubules



Thank You