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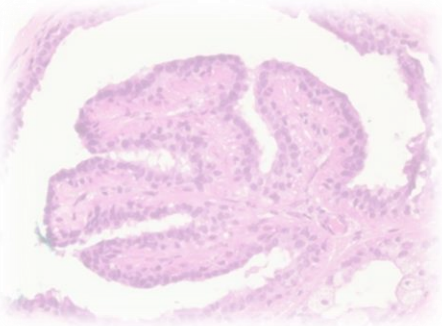
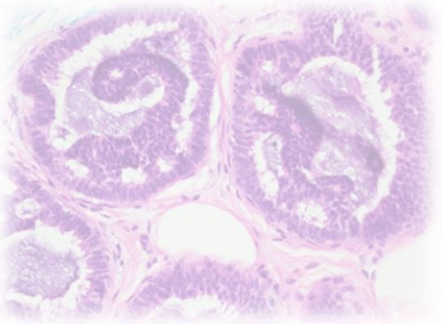
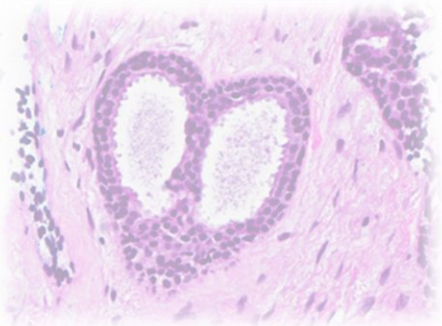
Case 28

49 year old Indian female.
Excision biopsy of a right breast 3 o'clock lump.



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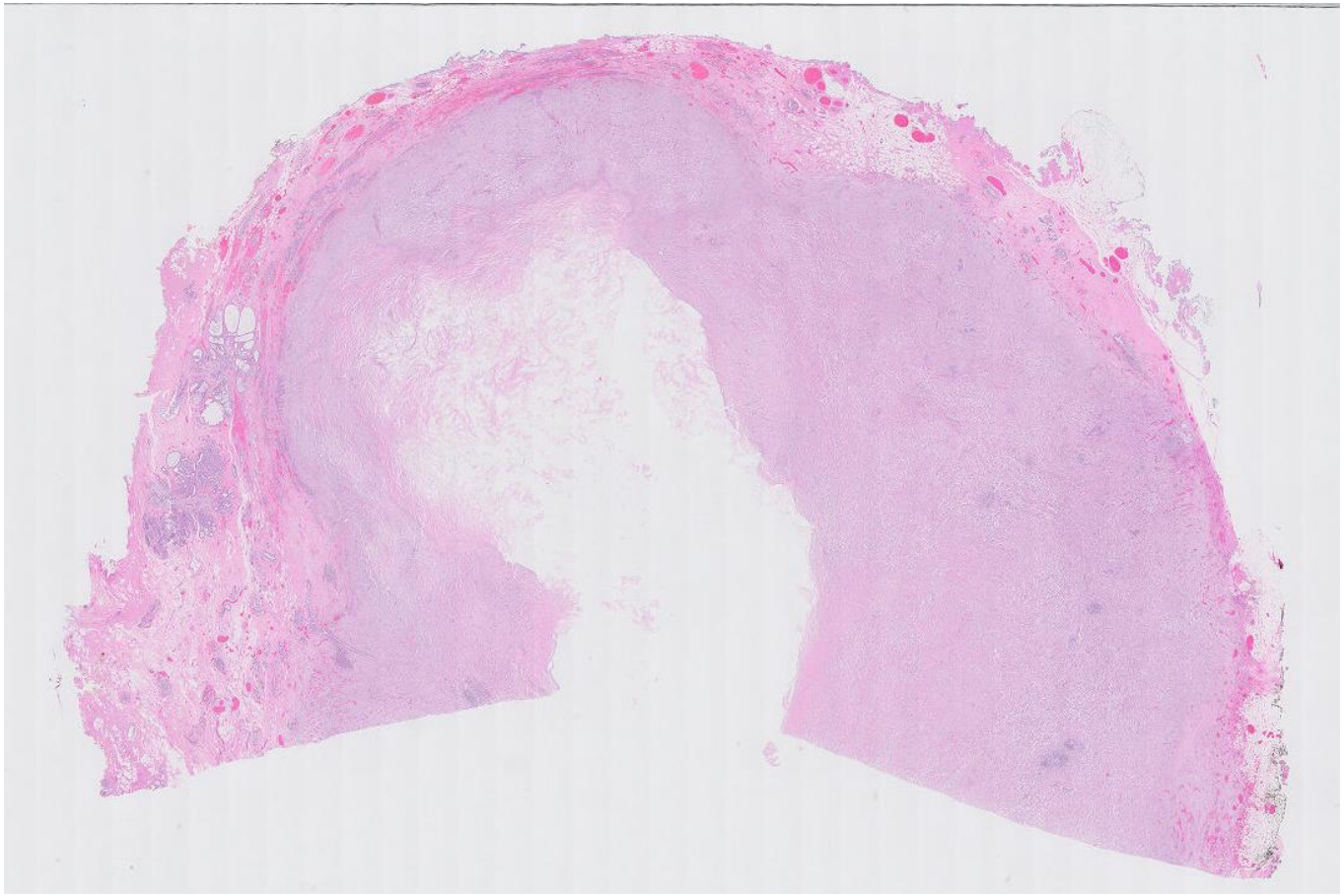

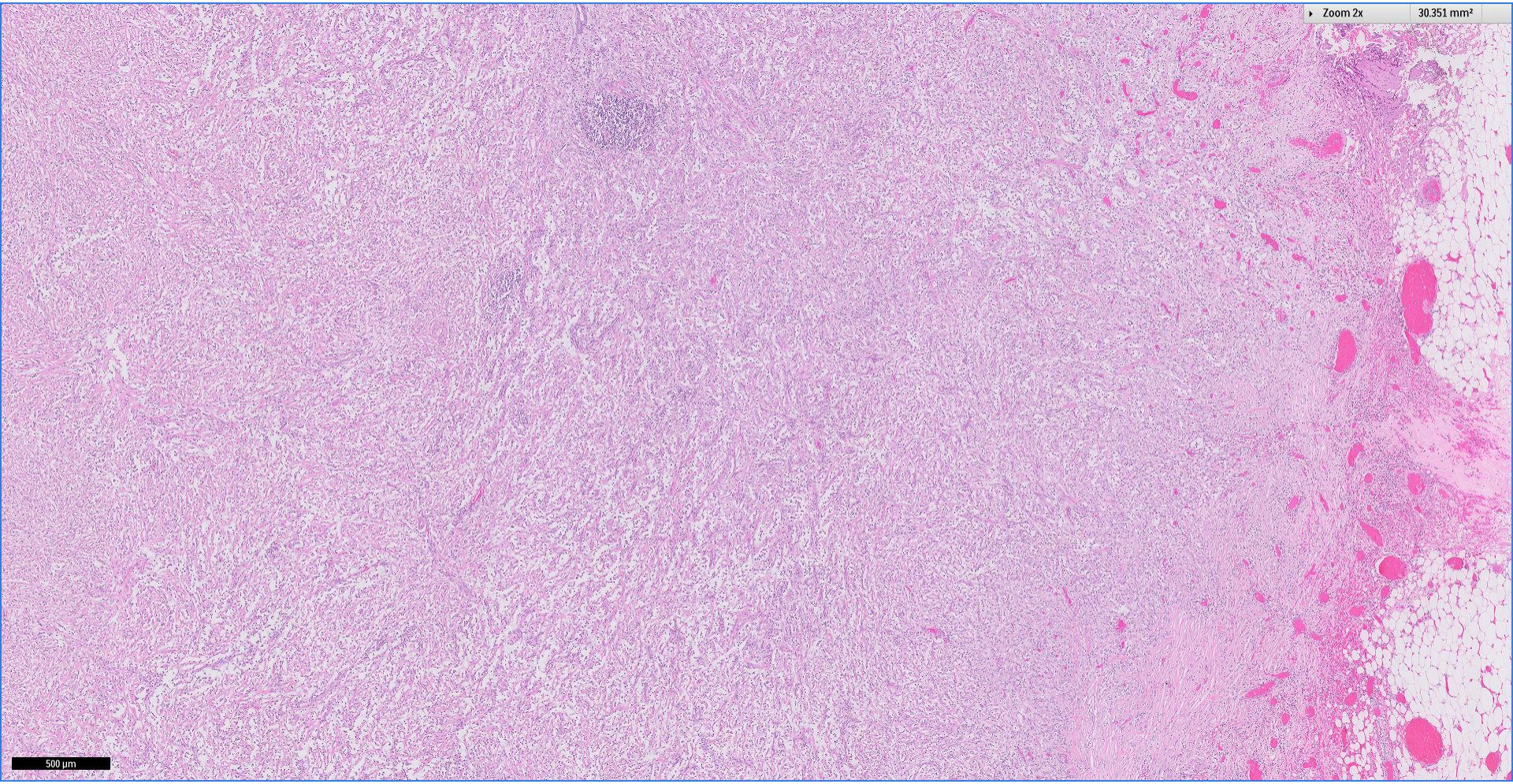

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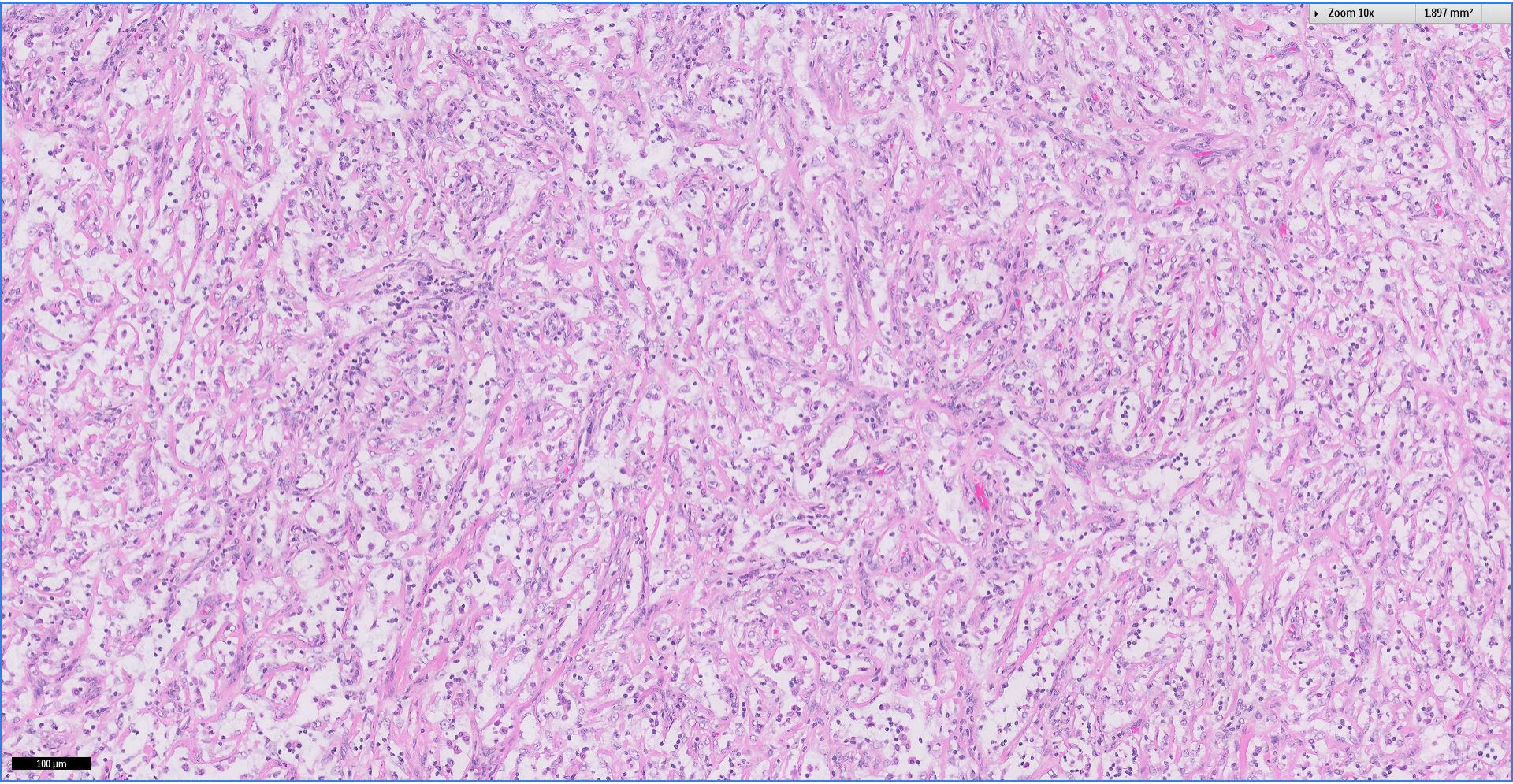

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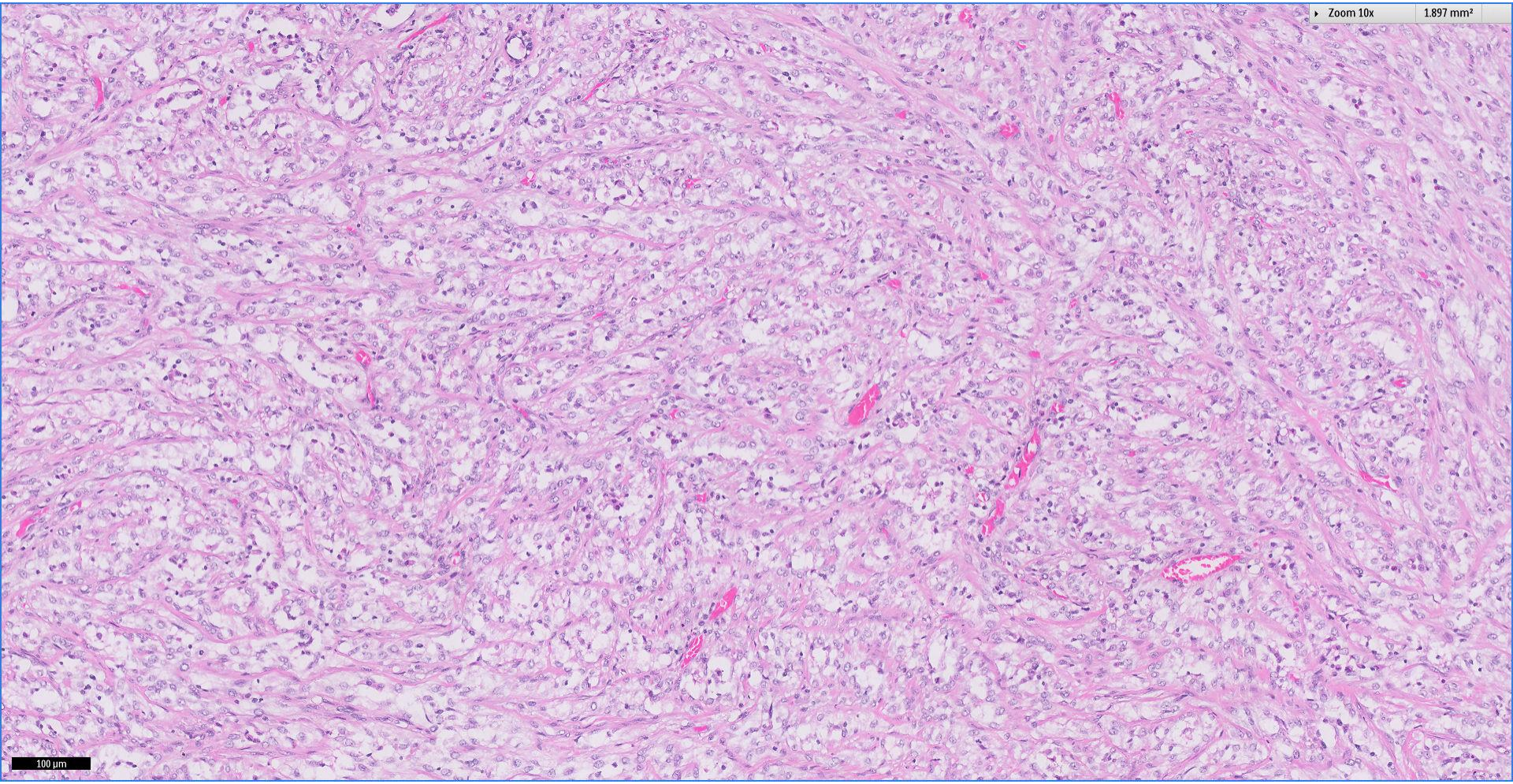

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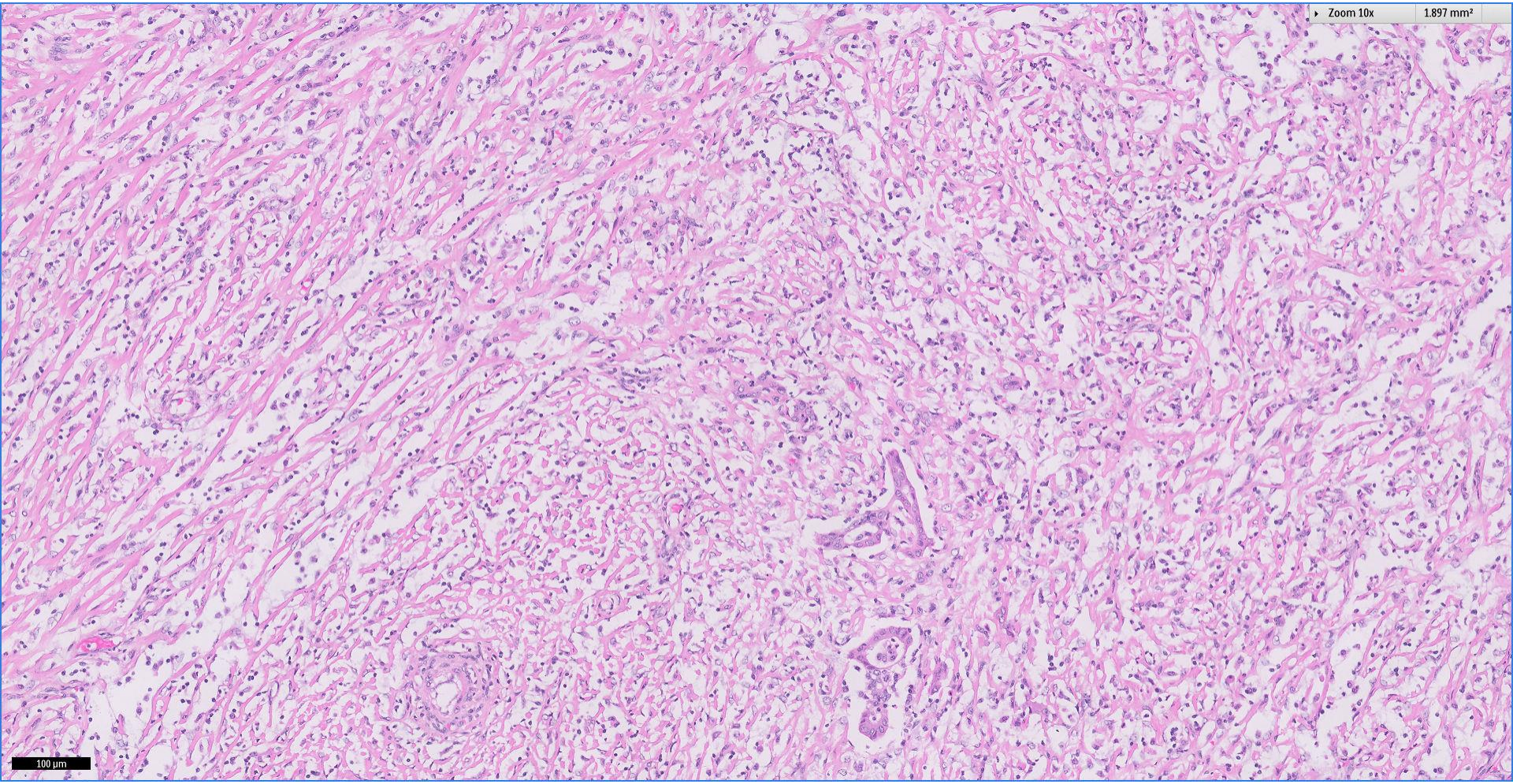

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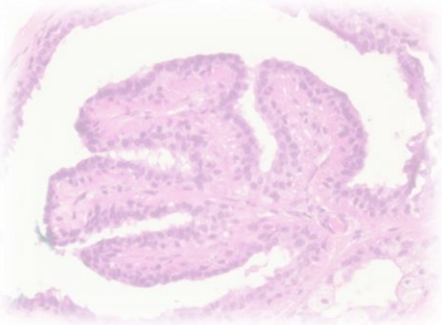
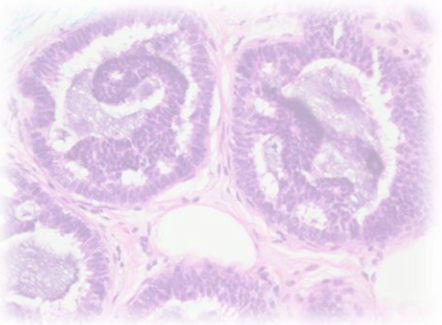
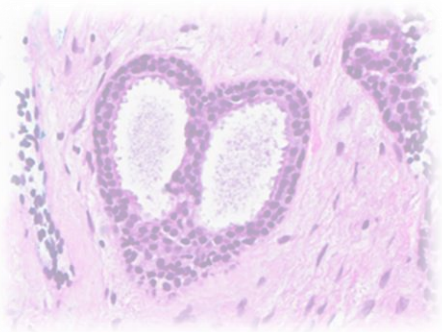
Additional pictures







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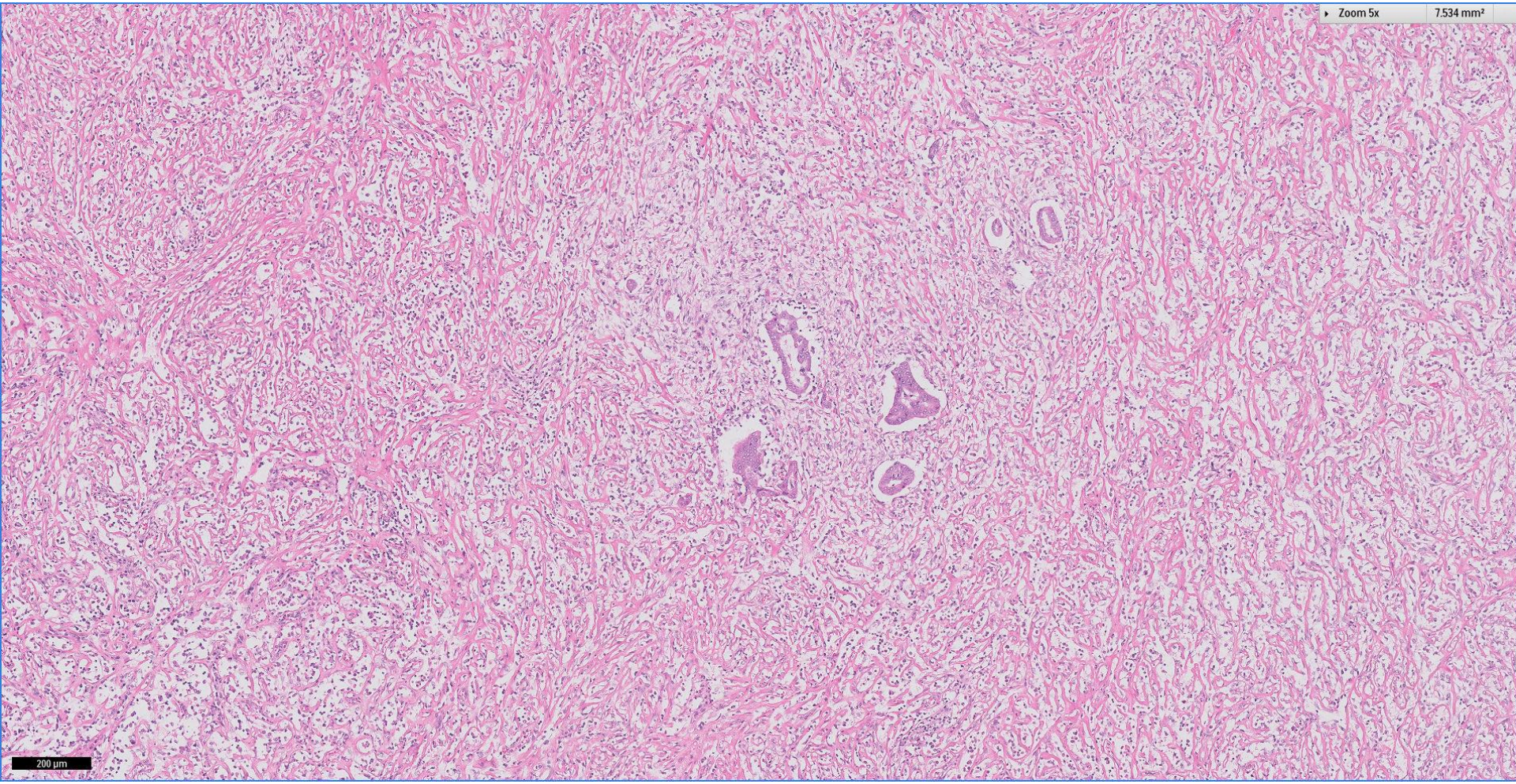

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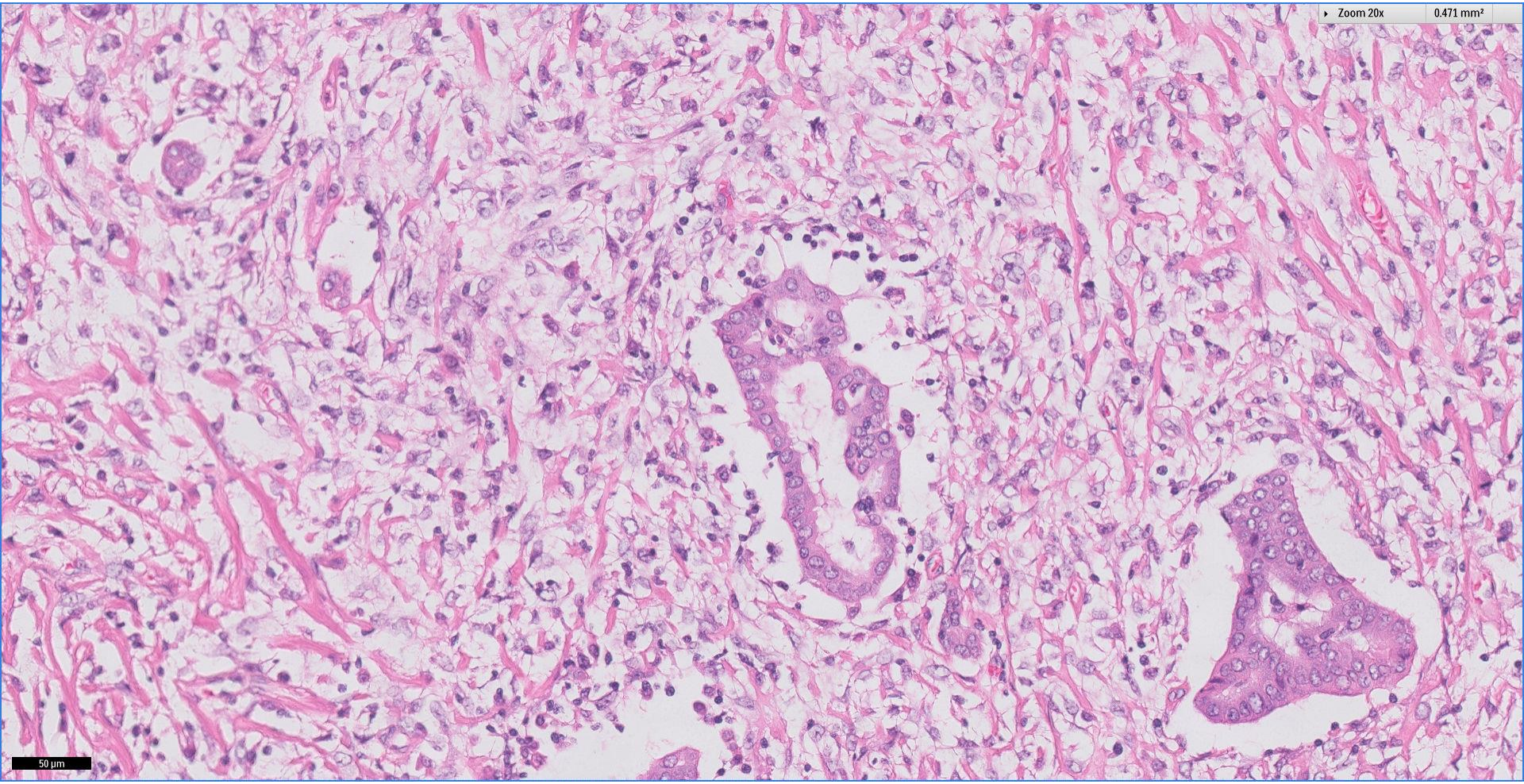

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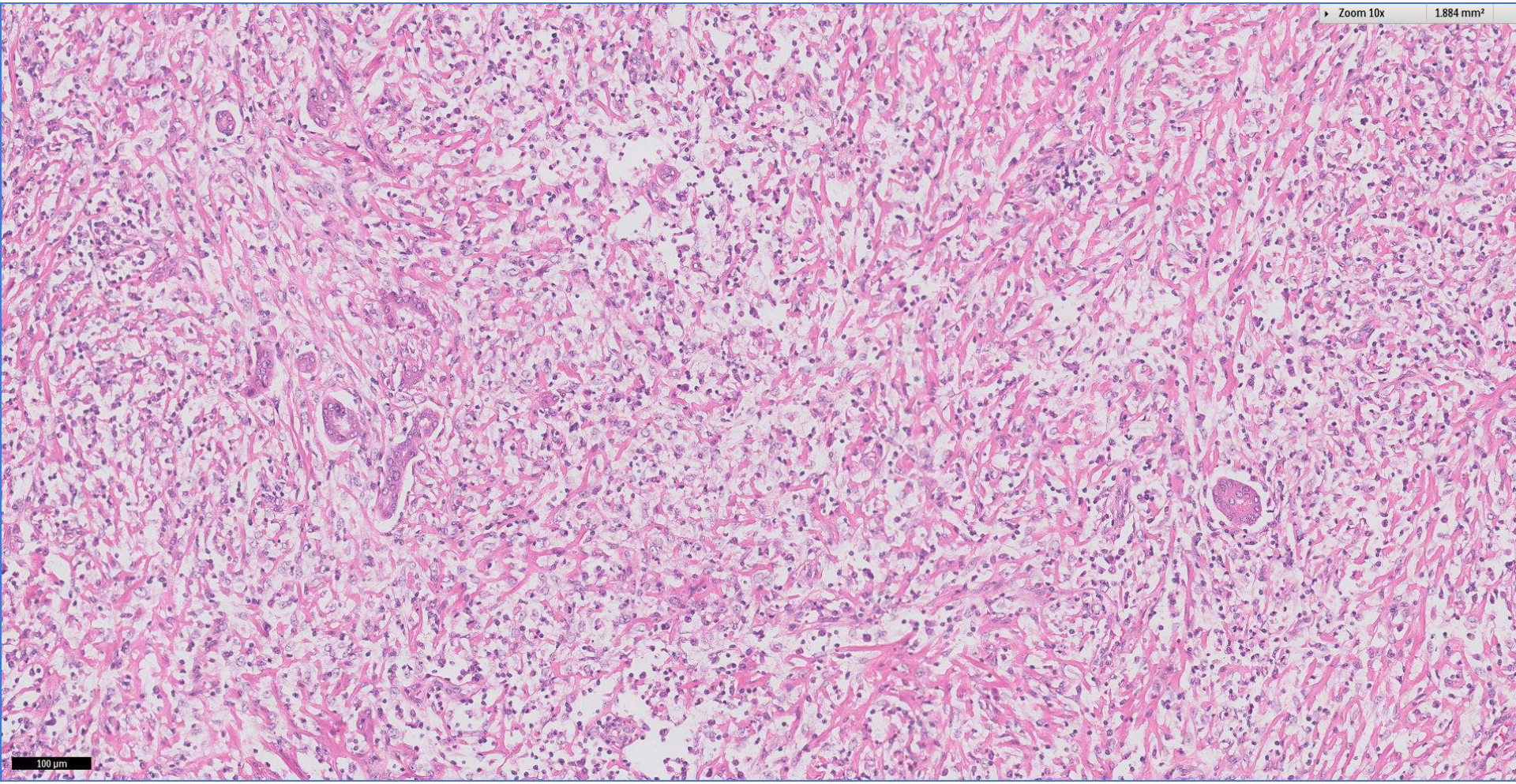

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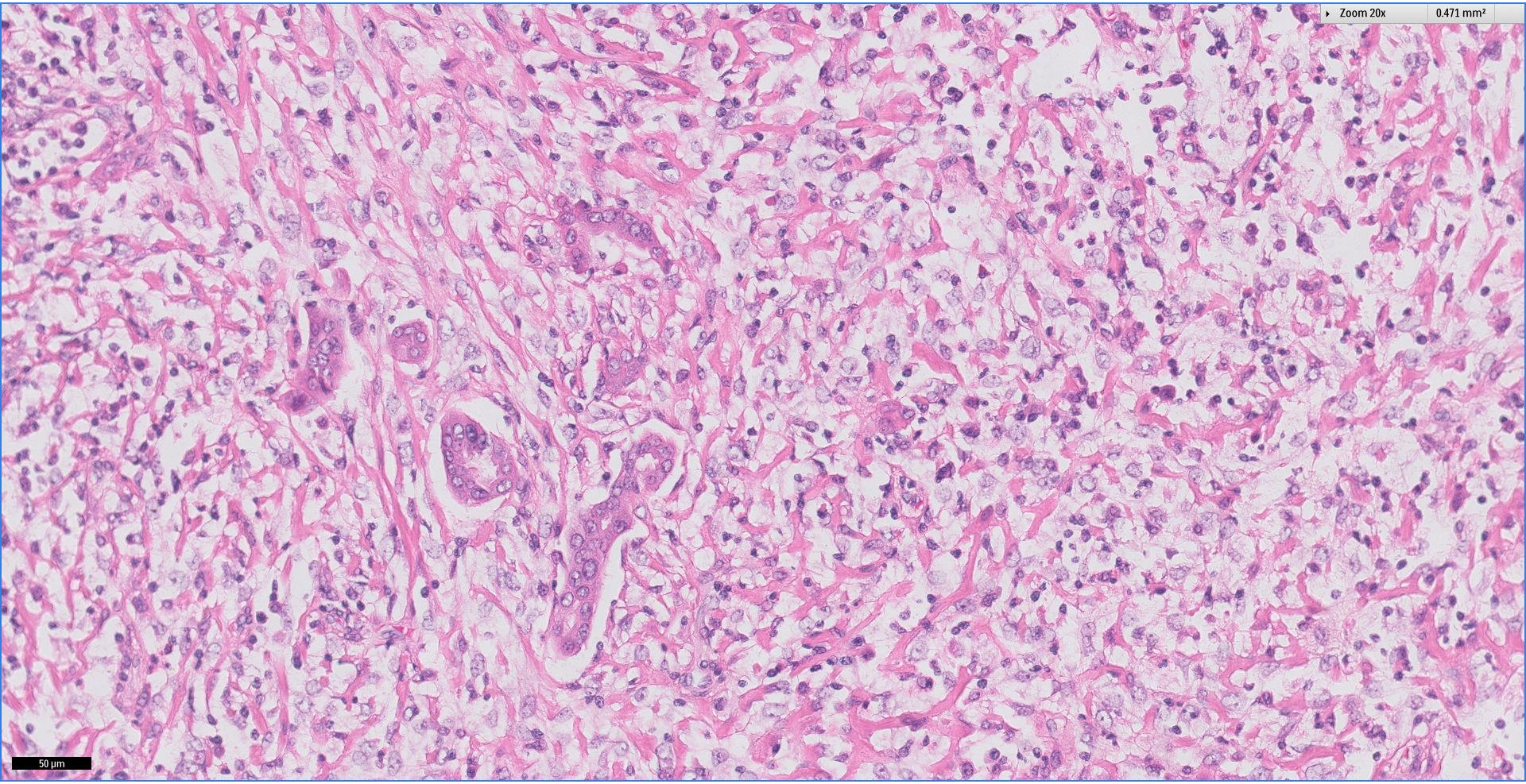

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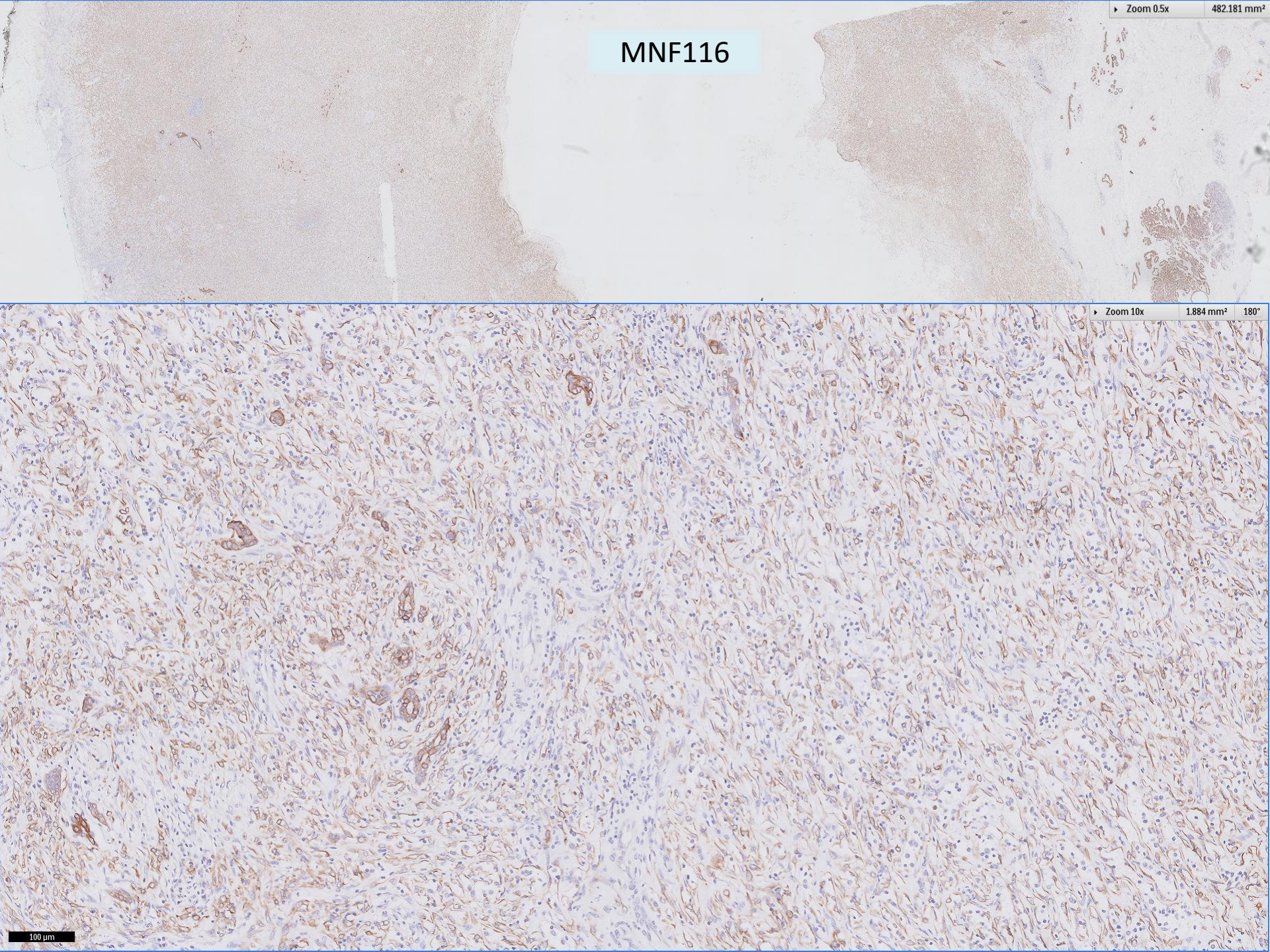
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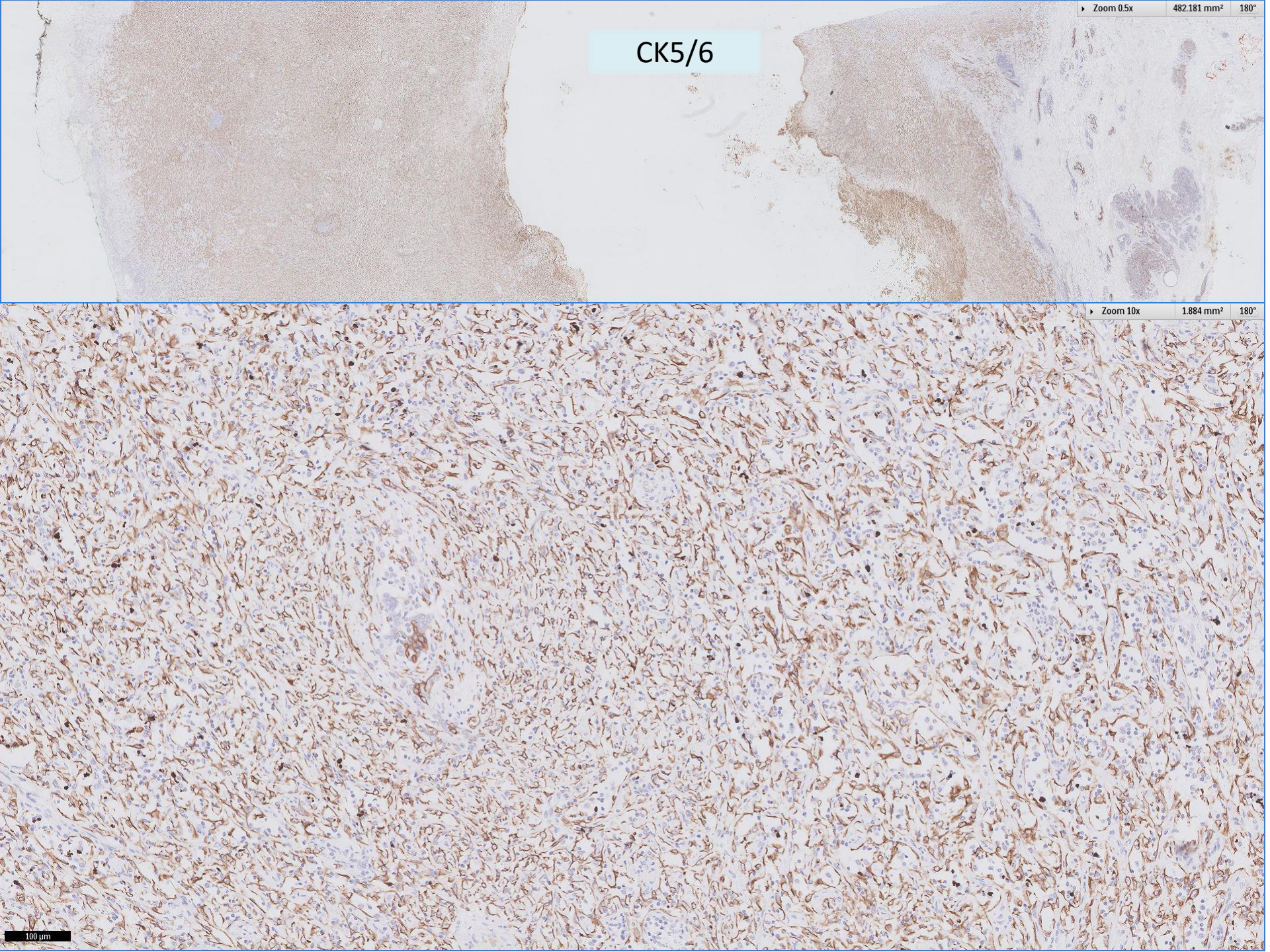
482.181 mm²
MNF116
Zoom 10x
1.884 mm²
180°
100 µm


CK5/6
Zoom 0.5x
482.181 mm²
180°
Zoom 10x
1.884 mm²
180°
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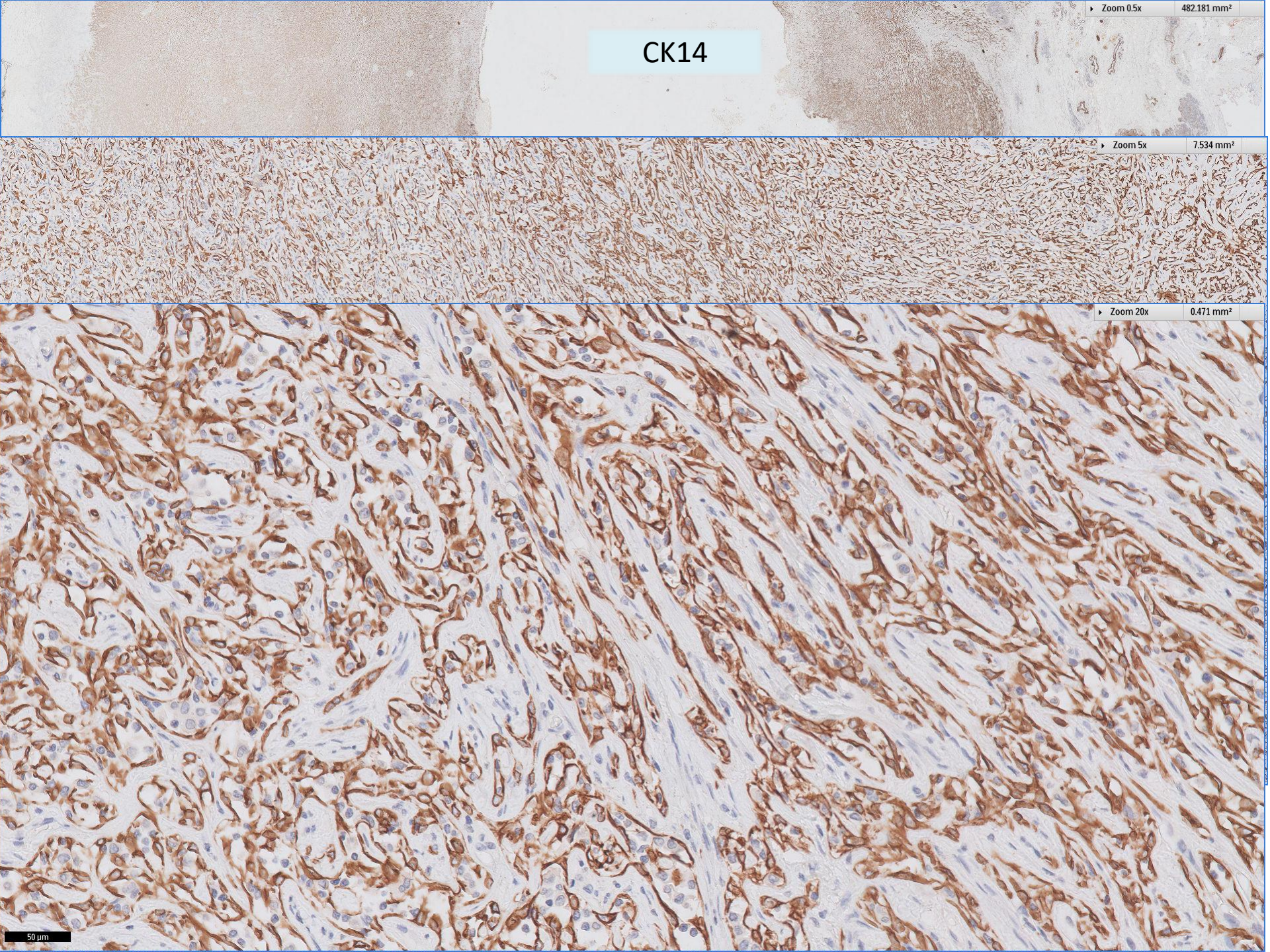
CK14
Zoom 0.5x
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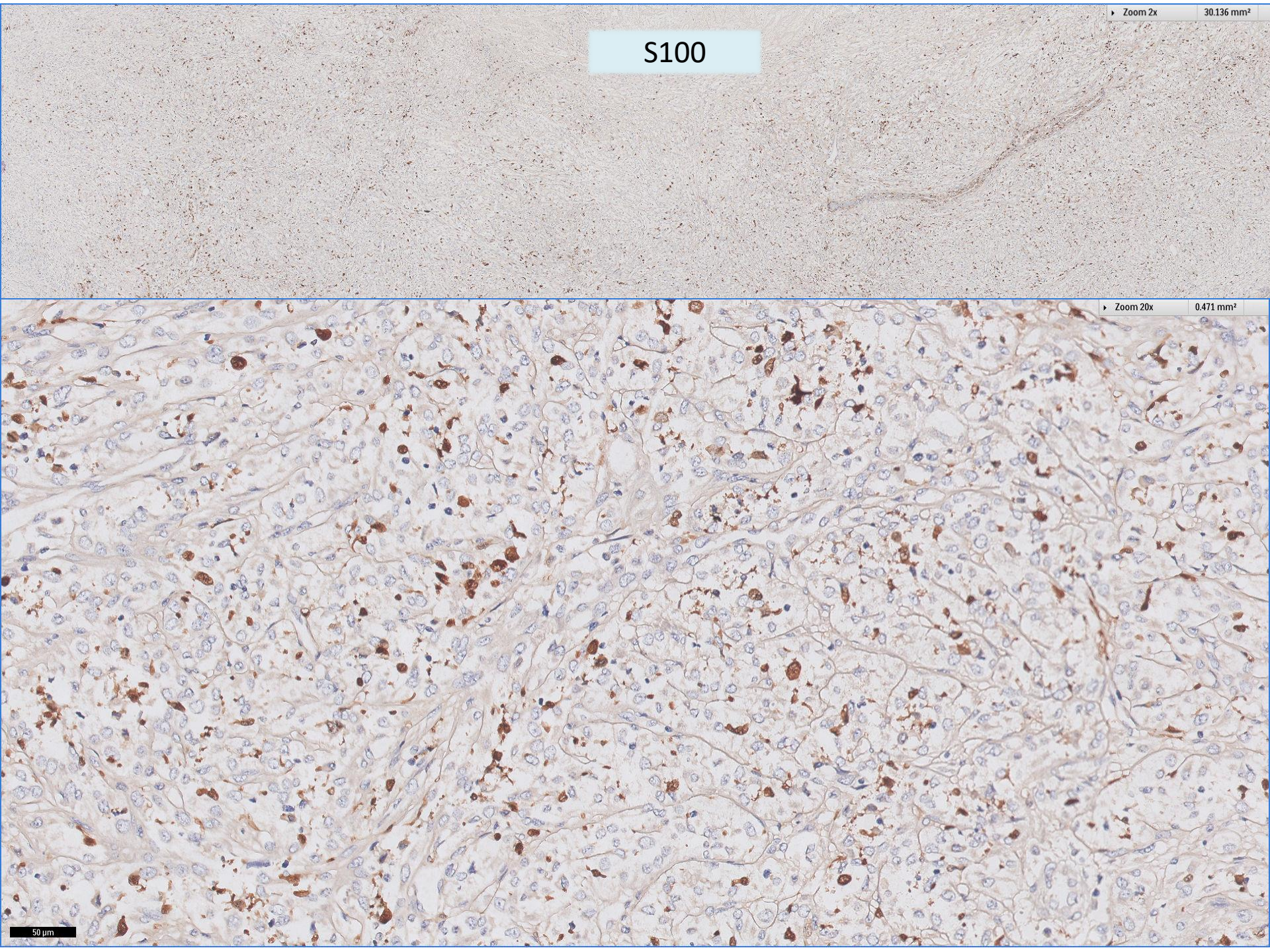
Zoom 5x
7.534 mm²
Zoom 20x
0.471 mm²
50 µm


Zoom 2x
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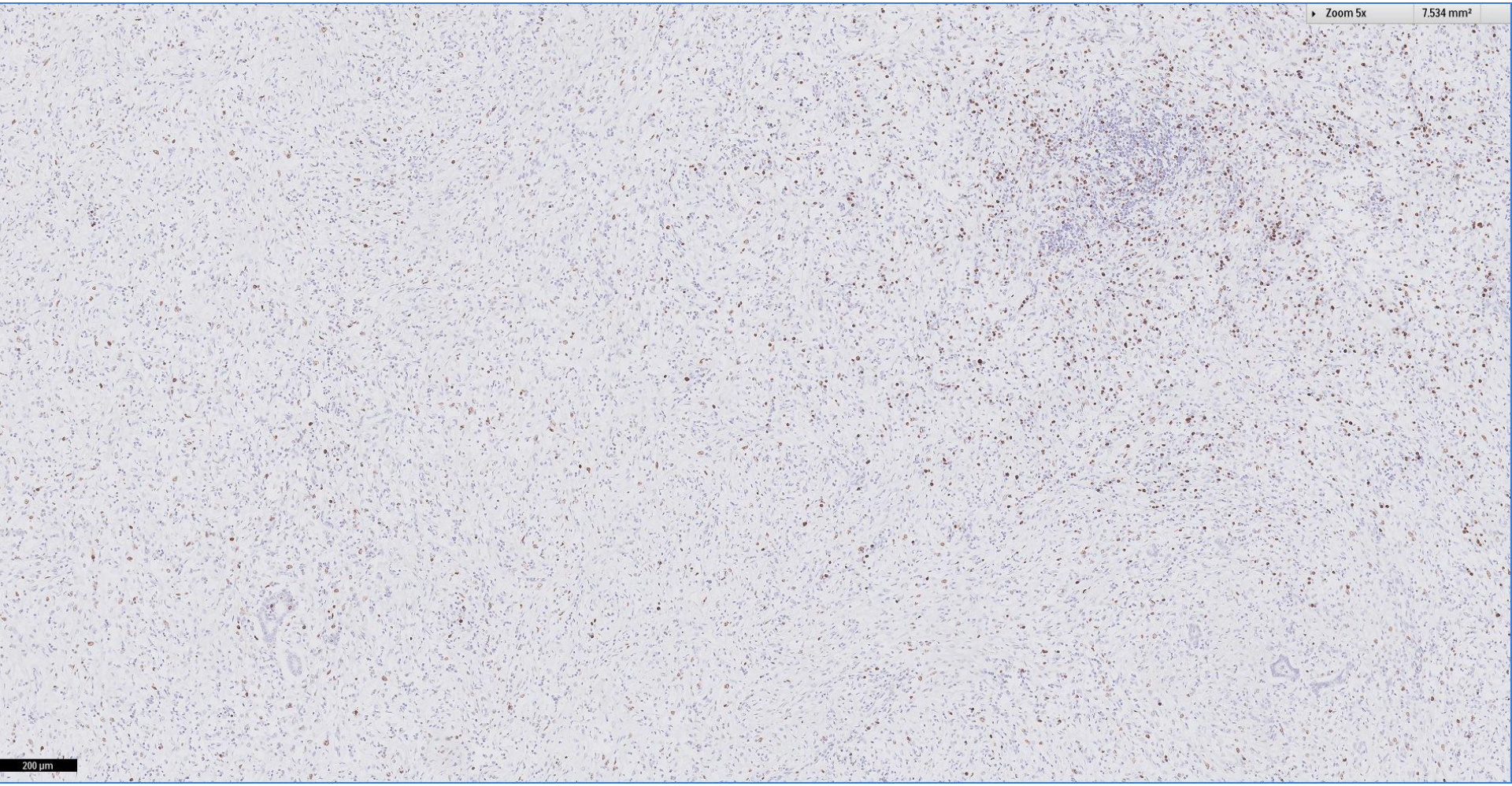
S100
Zoom 20x
0.471 mm²
50 µm

Ki67



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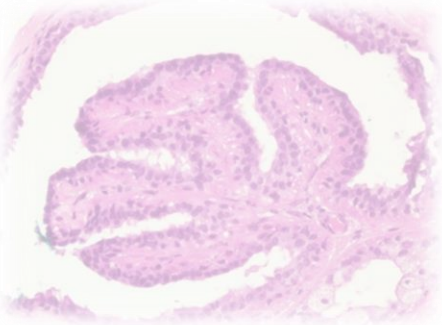
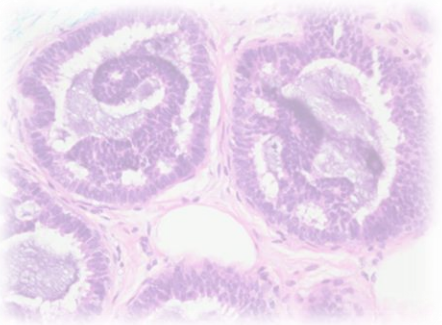
Diagnosis, case 28

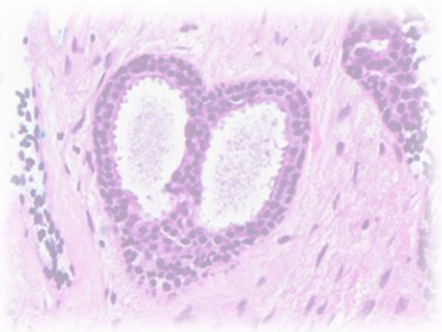
- Right breast 3 o'clock lump, excision biopsy:

  Spindle cell metaplastic carcinoma, grade 2.

  ER-, PR-, cerbB2-.







Spindle cell carcinoma

WHO 2019

- Characterized by atypical spindle cells arranged in a multitude of architectural patterns, ranging from long fascicles in herringbone or interwoven patterns to short fascicles in a storiform (cartwheel) pattern.
- Most often, a mixture of different patterns is observed.
- The cytoplasm ranges from elongated to plump spindle.
- Nuclear pleomorphism is usually moderate to high.
- Inflammatory infiltrate is found in a proportion of cases, often with lymphocytes and dendritic cells percolating through the tumour bulk.
- Areas in which the neoplastic cells form small clusters with more-epithelioid morphology or squamous differentiation can be found.

Spindle cell carcinoma

WHO 2019

- Includes lesions that are likely to constitute the end of the spectrum of spindle squamous cell carcinomas on one hand and malignant myoepithelioma / myoepithelial carcinoma on the other.
- At present, there are no definitive criteria to differentiate these two lesions, nor are there data to suggest that these lesions display distinct clinical behaviour.
- Metaplastic spindle cell carcinoma should always be considered as a main differential diagnosis of atypical/malignant-looking spindle cell proliferations of the breast.
- A diagnosis of metaplastic spindle cell carcinoma can be rendered based on the presence of any evidence of epithelial differentiation by histopathological and/or immunohistochemical analysis.

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Thank You

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