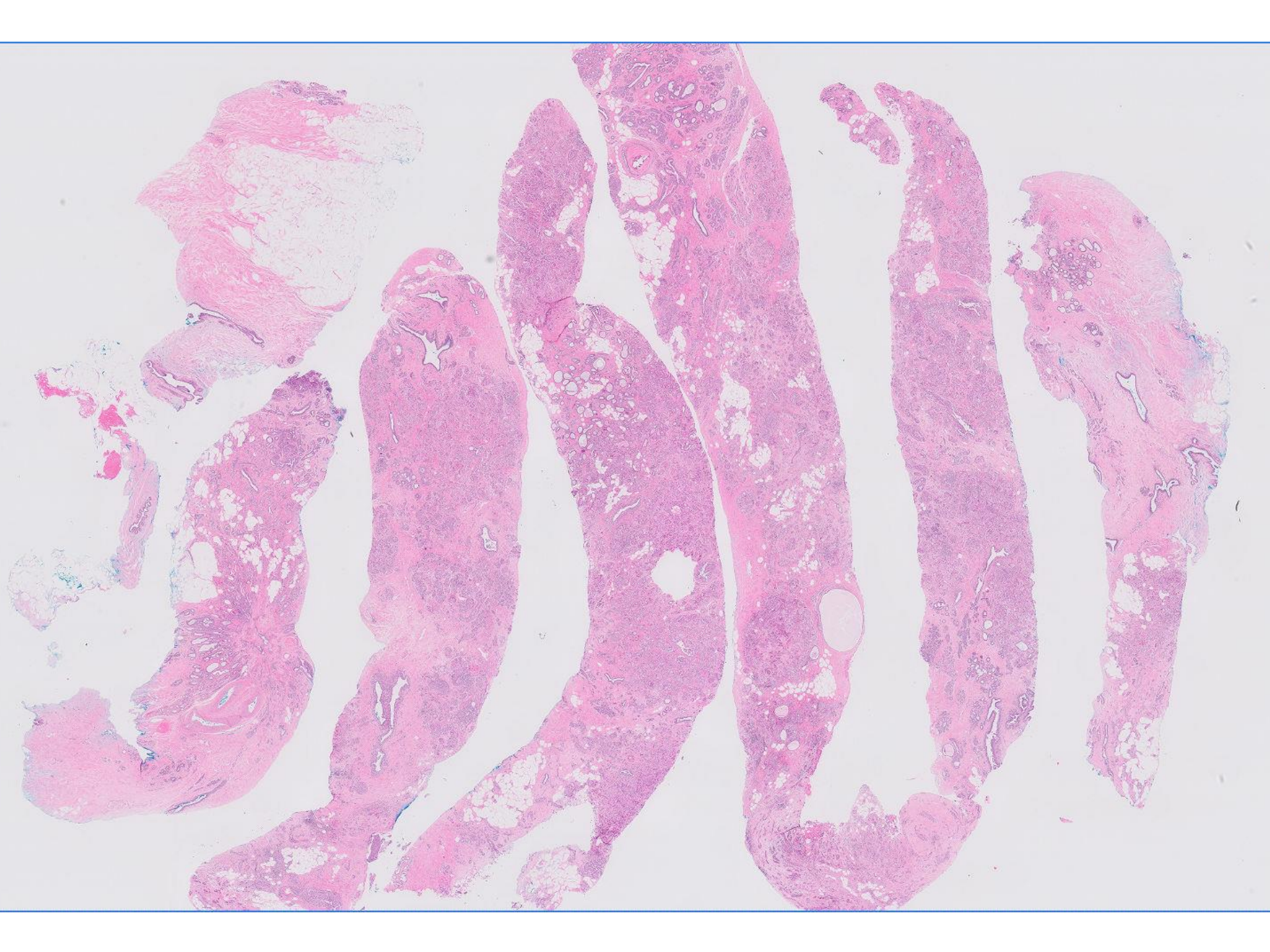


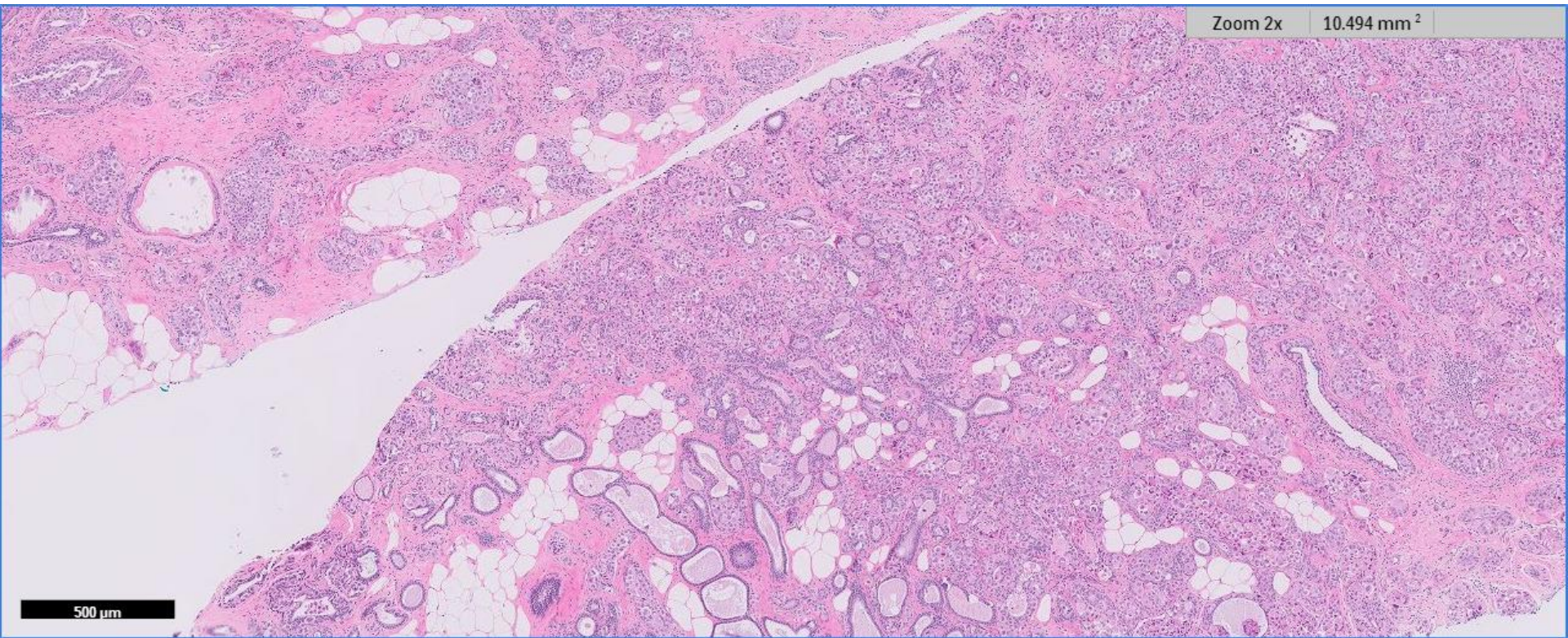
## Case 3

56 year old Chinese female.  
Previous biopsies for benign breast lesions.  
Current mammotome biopsy for a left breast  
retroareolar nodule.

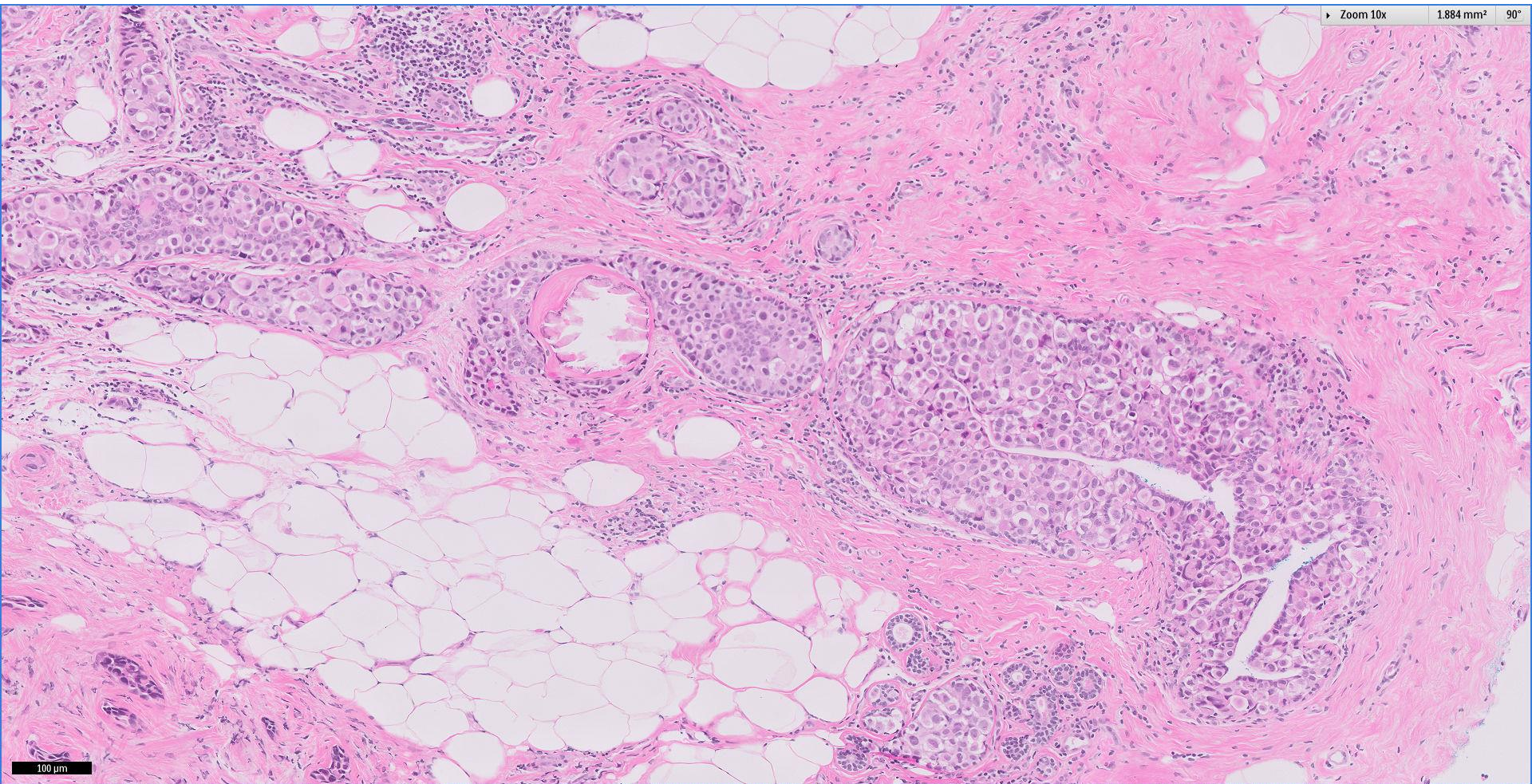
*Presented by: Tan Yongcheng Benjamin*



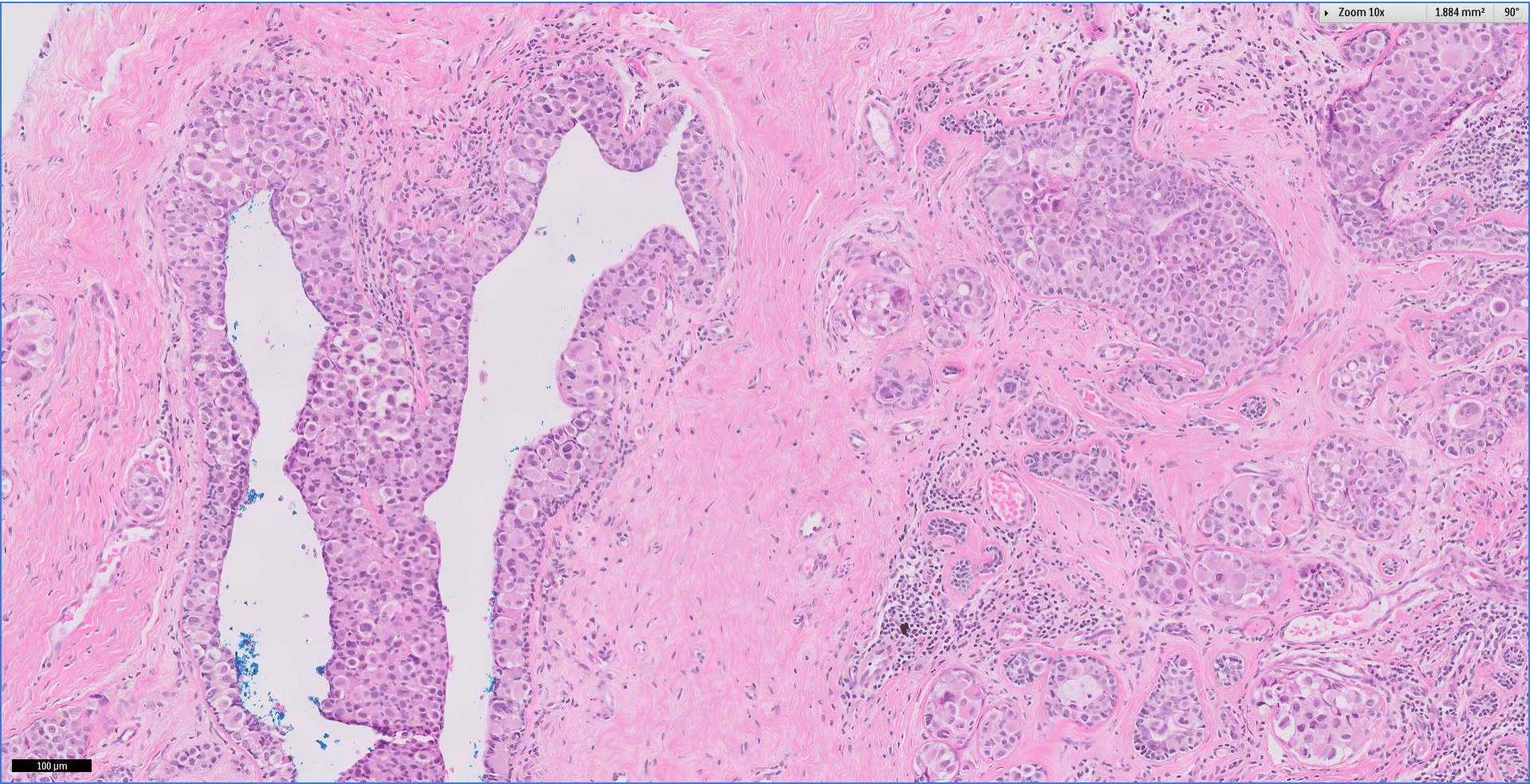




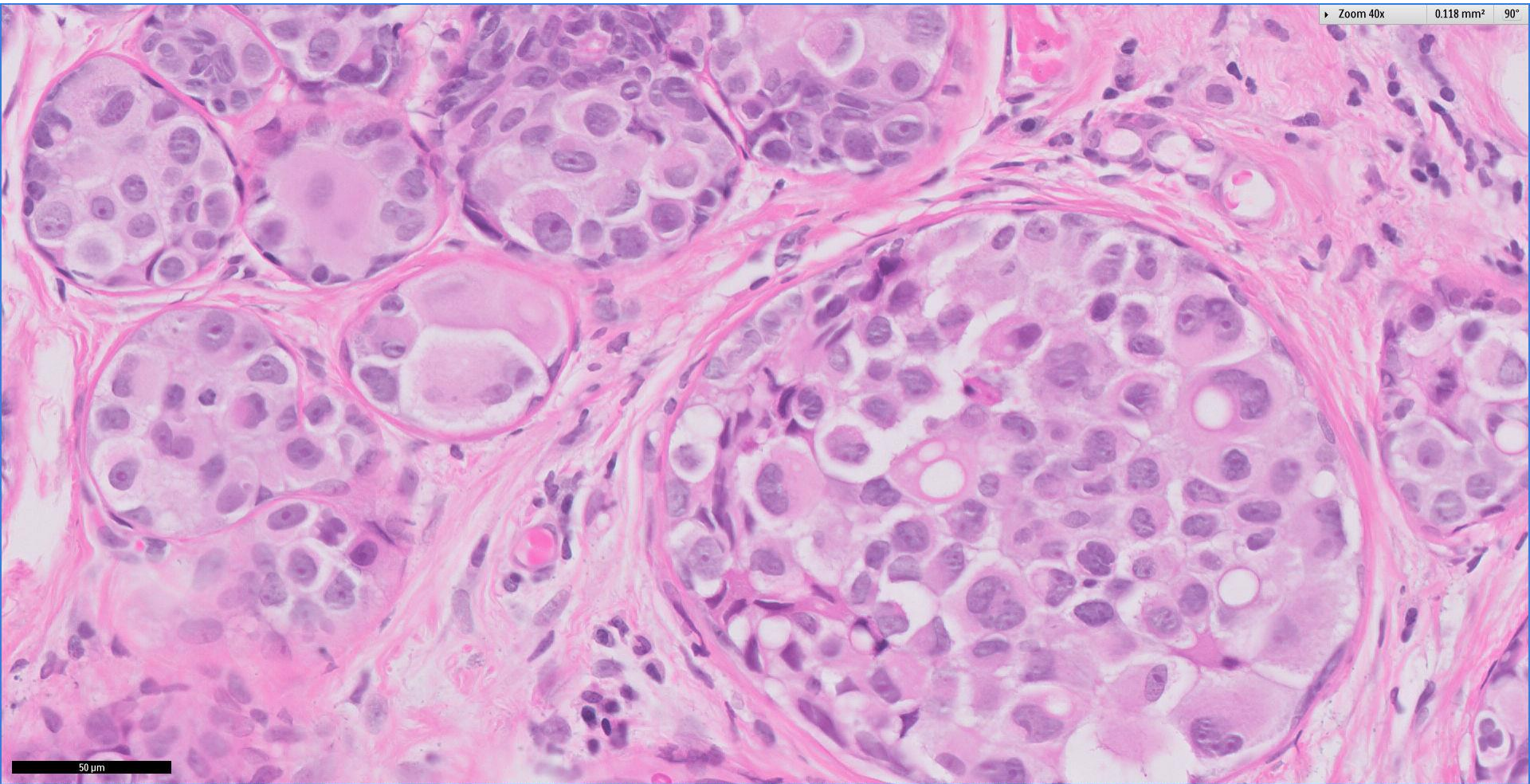








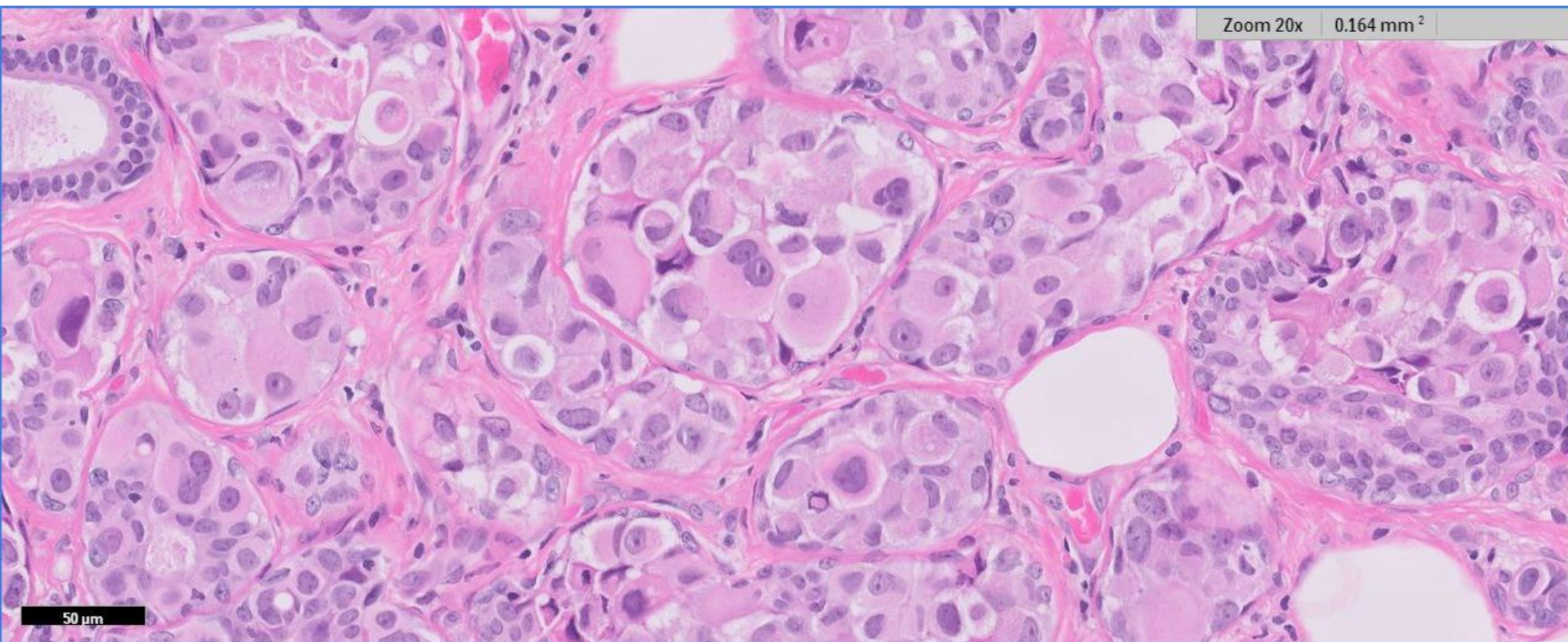




► Zoom 40x 0.118 mm<sup>2</sup> 90°

50 µm



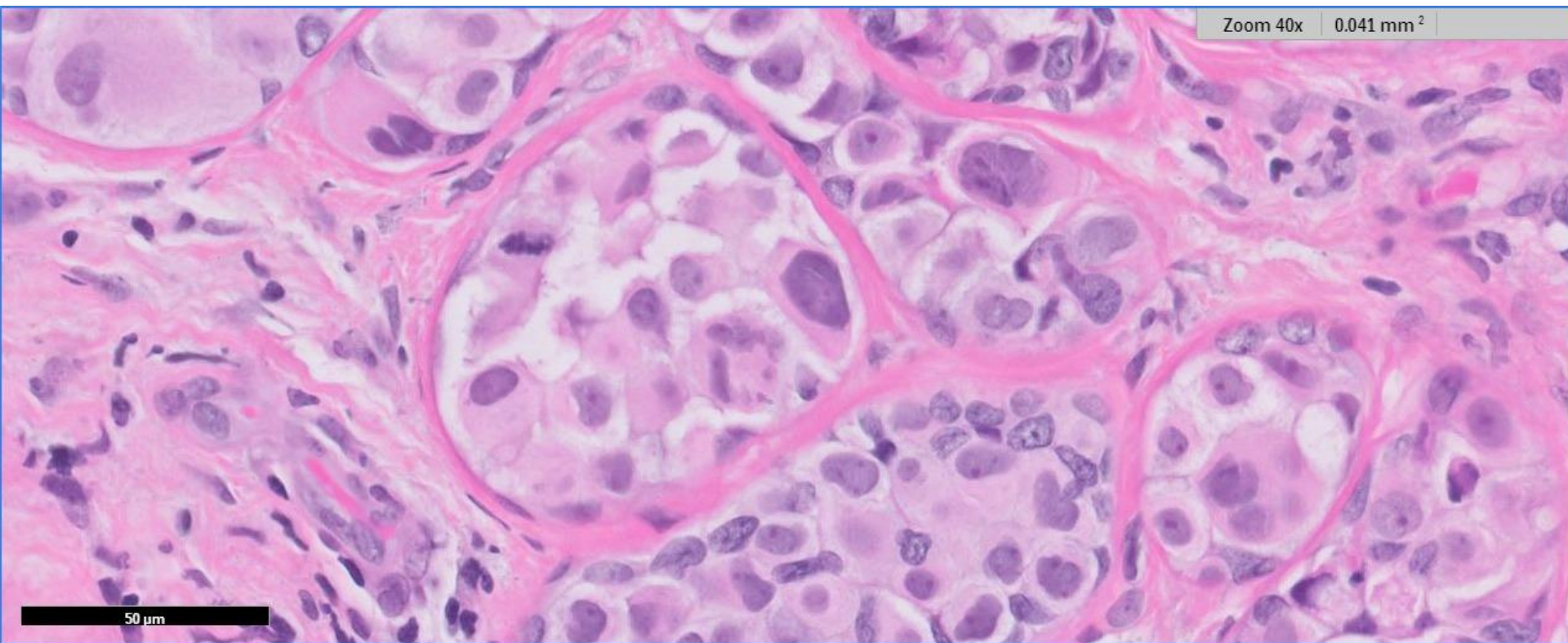


Zoom 20x 0.164 mm<sup>2</sup>

50 μm

Zoom 40x 0.041 mm<sup>2</sup>

50  $\mu$ m







# Diagnosis

- Pleomorphic apocrine lobular carcinoma-in-situ (LCIS), extensively involving sclerosing adenosis





# Discussion

- Neoplastic cells in pleomorphic LCIS are markedly enlarged (>4x size of a lymphocyte), equivalent to the cells of DCIS
- Two-to-threefold variation in nuclear size
- Nuclear membrane irregularity, variably prominent nucleoli
- Apocrine features may or may not be present
- Comedonecrosis and calcifications may be present





# Discussion

- Loss of membranous E-cadherin expression
- Also loss of membrane beta-catenin, and cytoplasmic expression of p120 catenin
- Pleomorphic LCIS is more likely to be ER negative, and may be positive for AR (in those with apocrine features)
- HER2 overexpression may be seen





# Discussion

- Long-term follow-up studies are lacking
- There may be a higher prevalence of associated invasive carcinoma
- Prudent to treat patients with pleomorphic LCIS similar to those with DCIS
- Generally, surgical excision is a practical management strategy for pleomorphic LCIS, notwithstanding data limitations



*Thank You*

