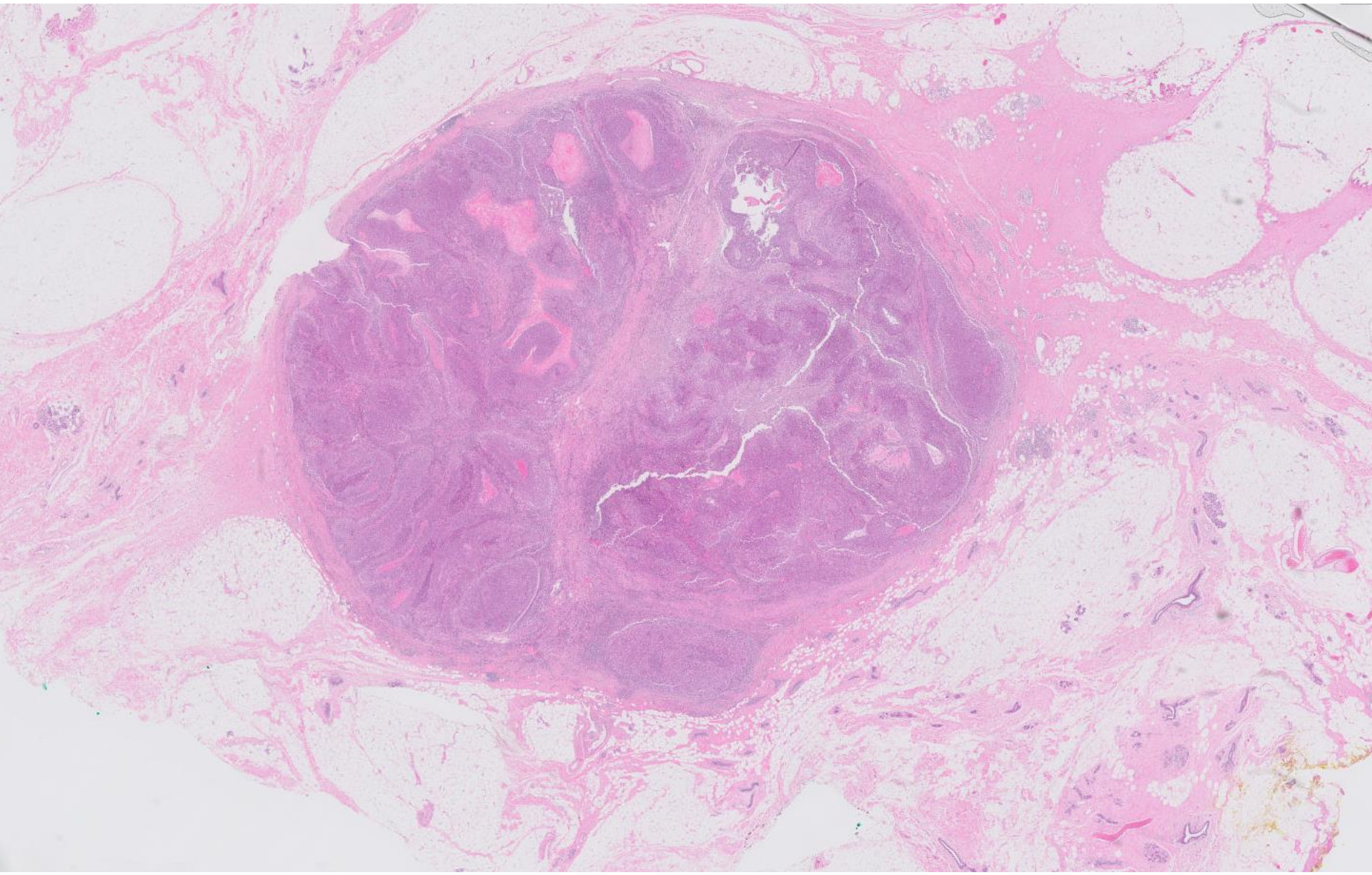


## Case 9

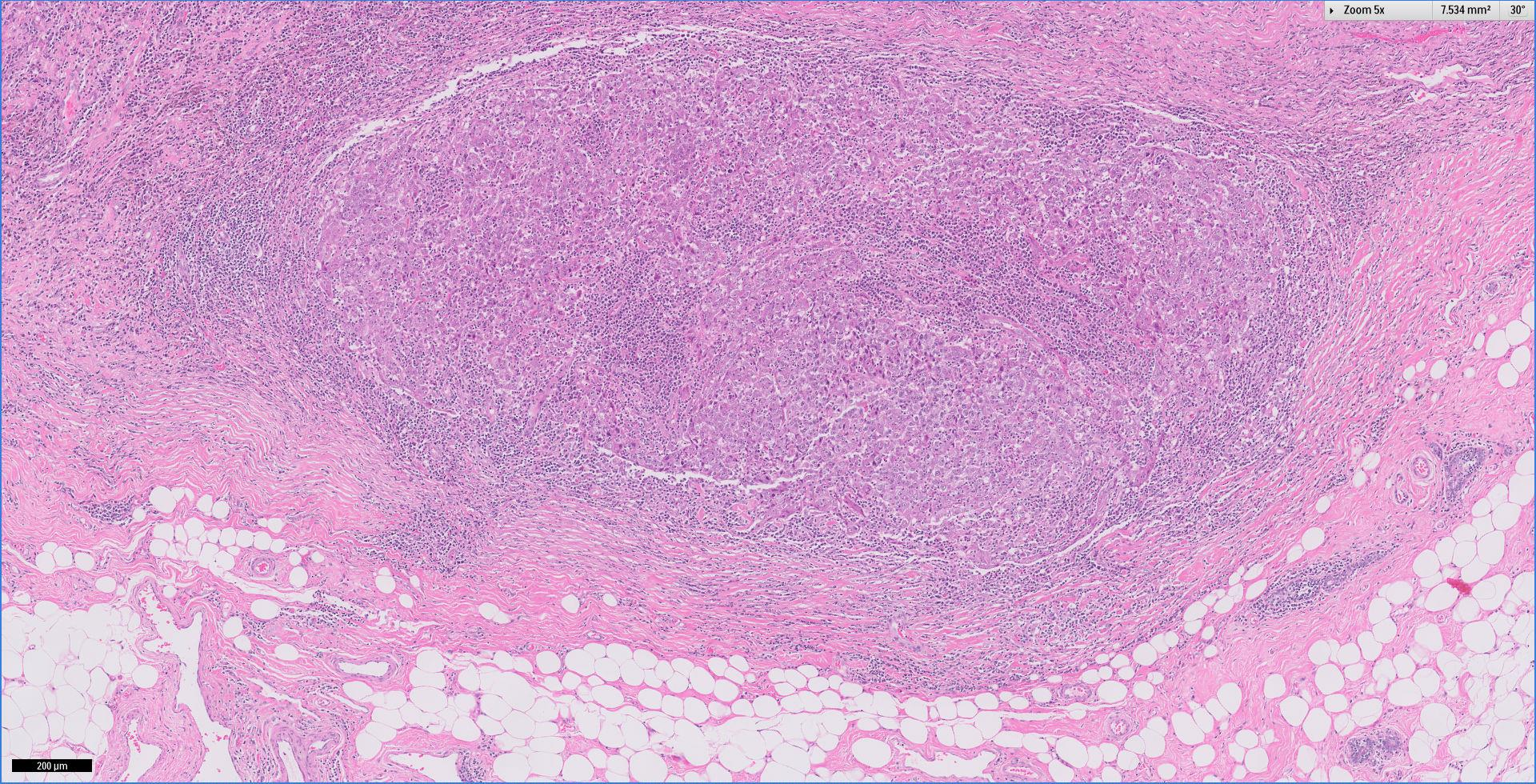
73 year old female with a one week history  
of a painless right breast lump.  
Excision performed after core biopsy  
diagnosed invasive cancer.

*Presented by: Tan Yongcheng Benjamin*







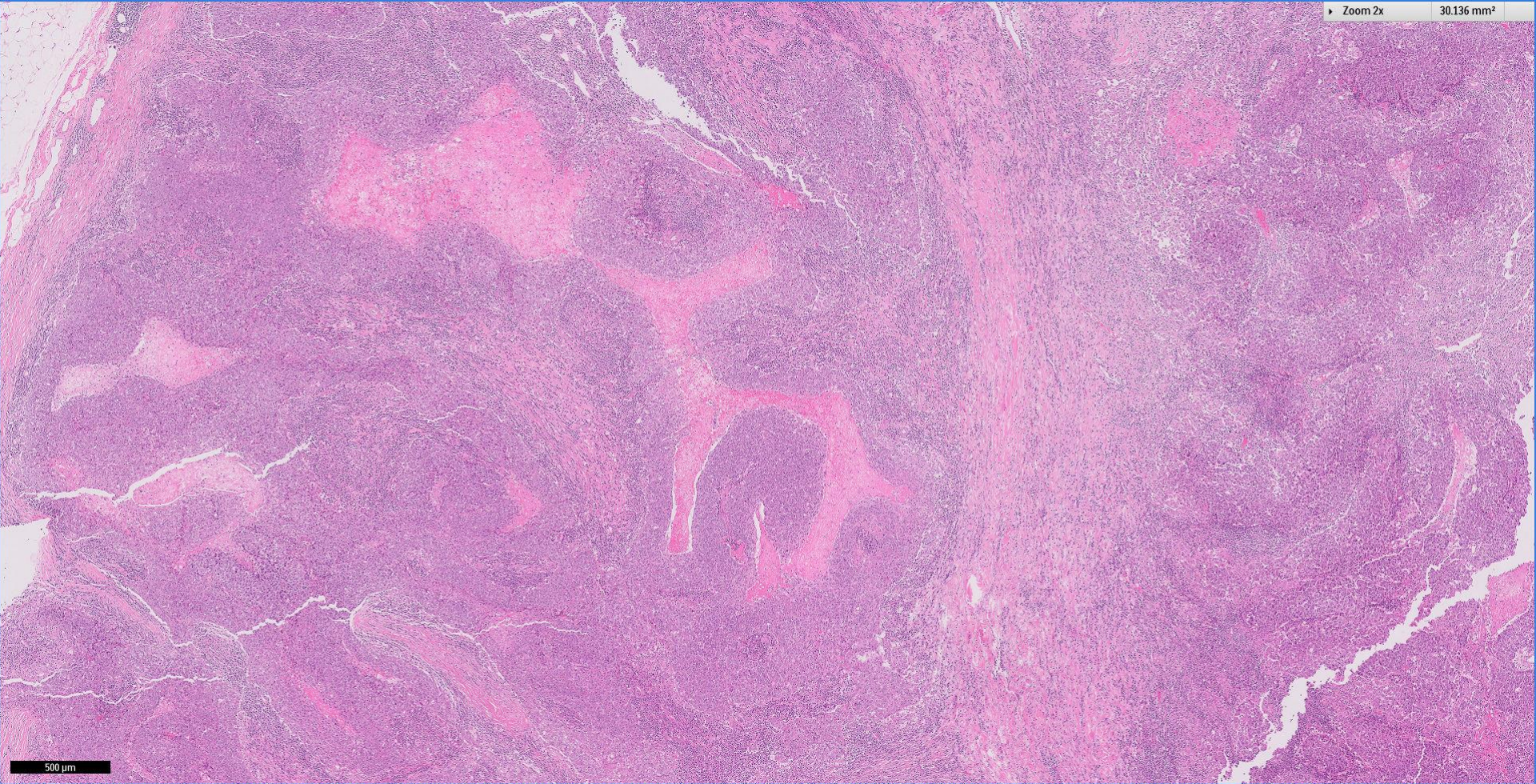


200  $\mu$ m



Zoom 2x

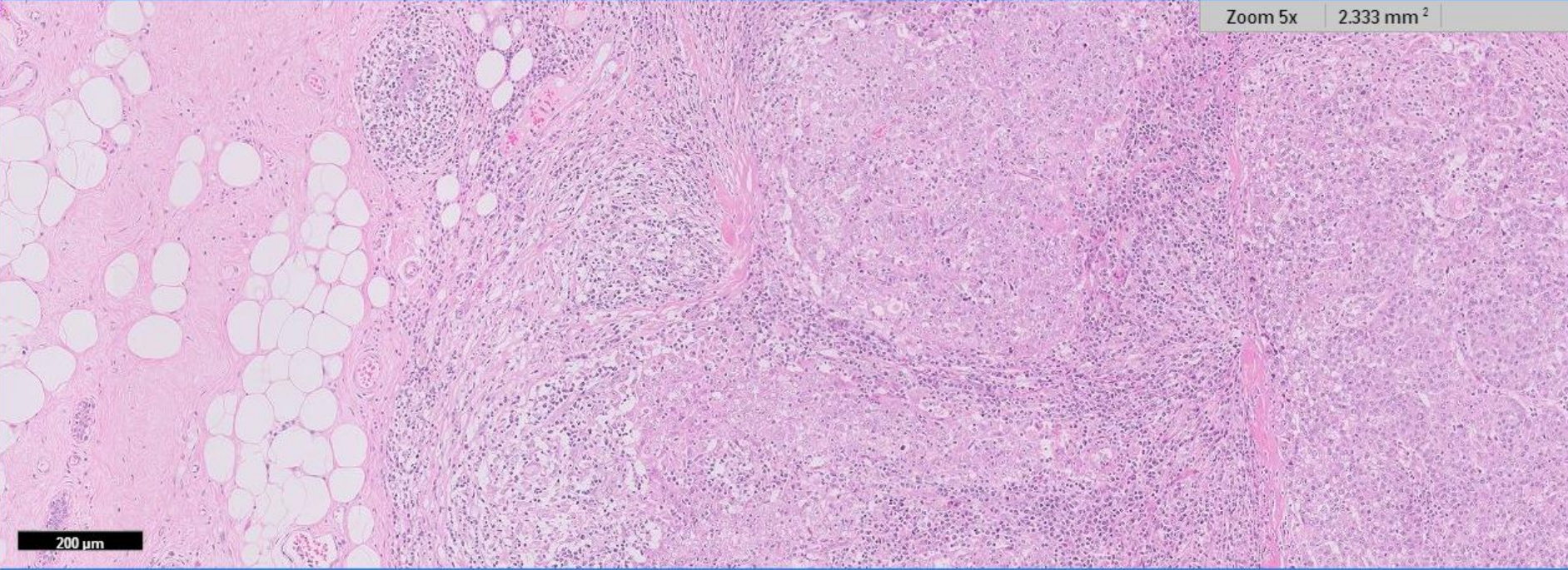
30.136 mm<sup>2</sup>



500 µm



Zoom 5x 2.333 mm<sup>2</sup>

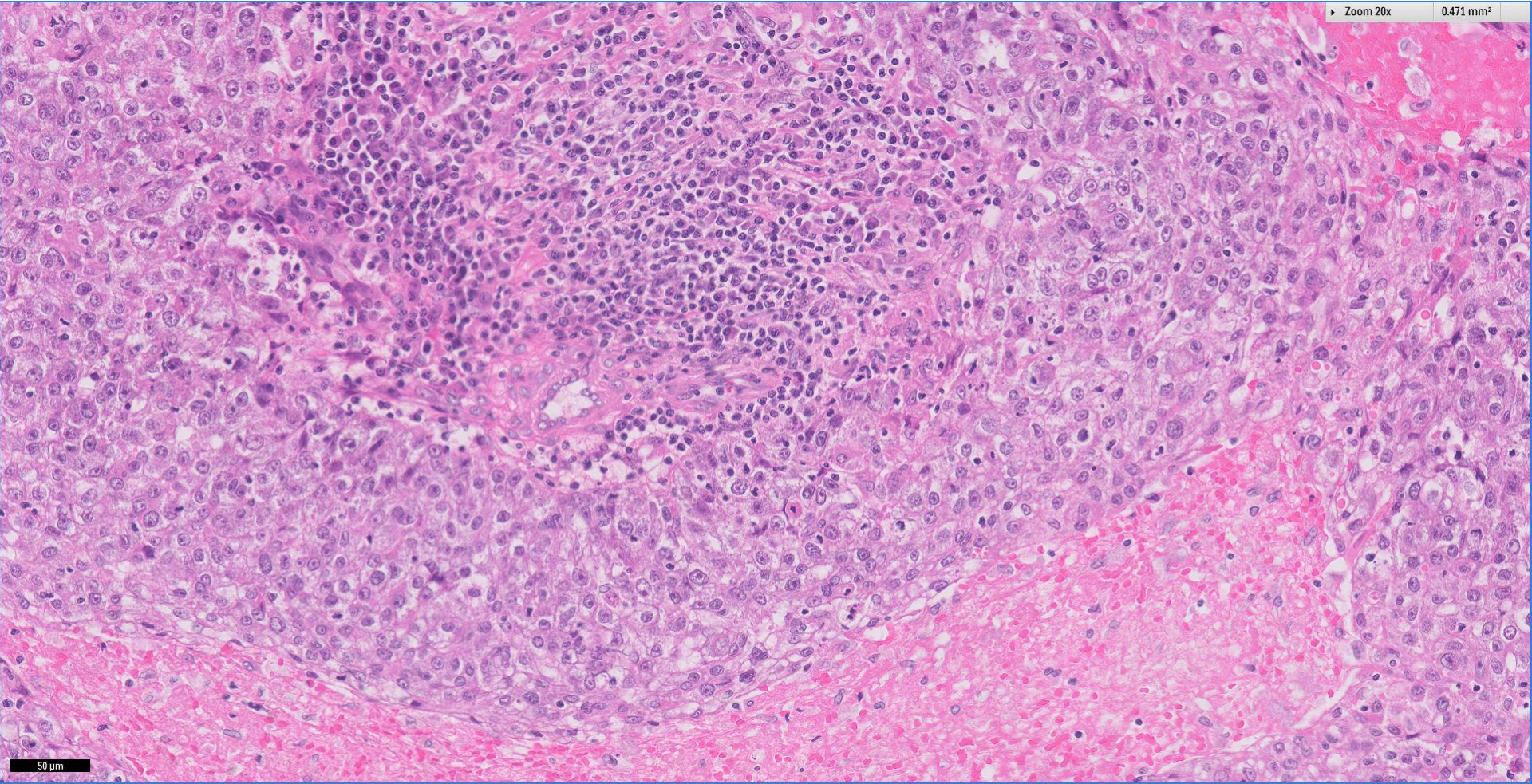


200  $\mu$ m



Zoom 20x

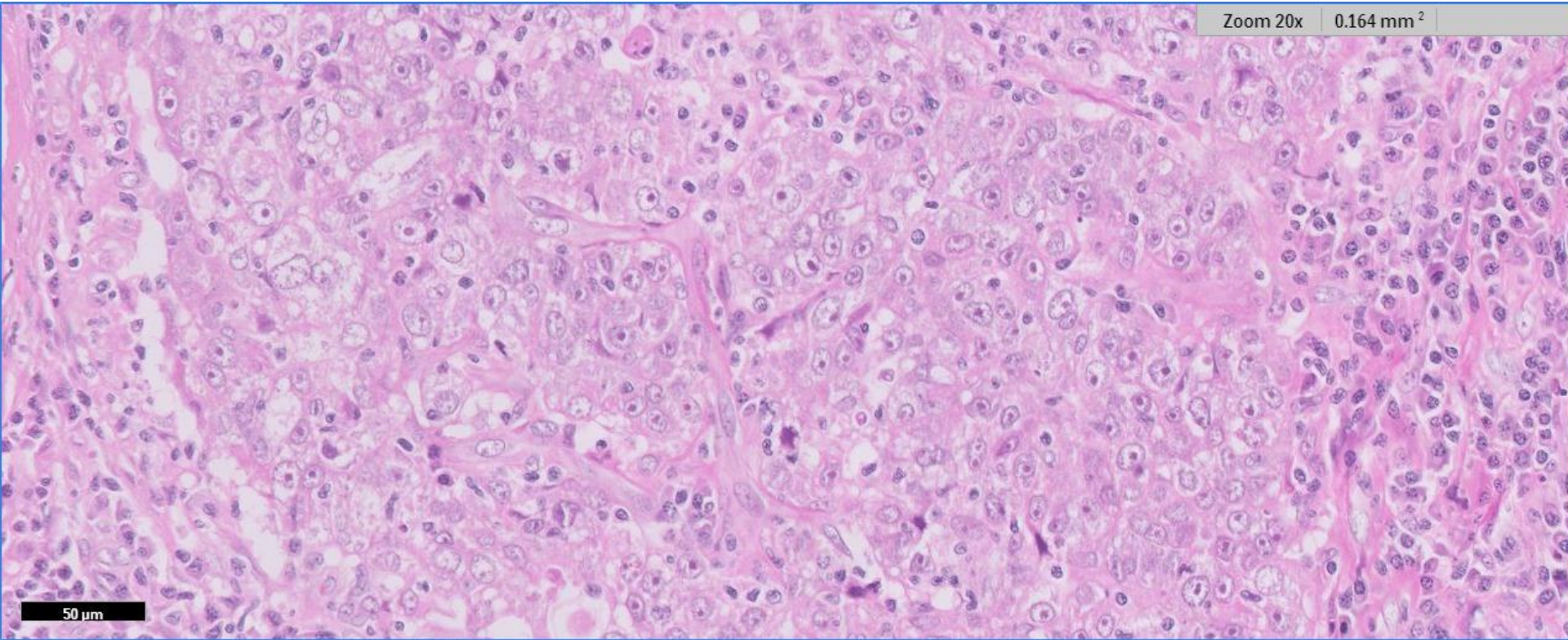
0.471 mm<sup>2</sup>



50 μm



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



50 μm



# Diagnosis

- Invasive carcinoma with medullary features, grade 3
- ER-, PR-, HER2-





# Discussion

- Cancers historically recognised as medullary carcinoma showed the following features:
  - Circumscription, with “pushing” margins
  - High histological grade
  - Syncytial architecture >75%
  - Poor/ no glandular formation
  - Prominent tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes





# Discussion

- Typically triple-negative
- Variably express basal markers, e.g. CK5/6, CK14, EGFR, p63
- Many breast cancers in patients with germline BRCA1 mutations show medullary features





# Discussion

- However, this entity suffered from poor interobserver reproducibility
- The good prognosis observed in these tumours may be explained by the presence of TILS, which may also be present in high-grade cancers not meeting criteria for medullary carcinoma





# Discussion

- For clinical purposes, these tumours may be considered to represent one end of the TIL-rich, IBC-NST spectrum
- The WHO Classification of Tumours, Breast Tumours (5<sup>th</sup> Edition) recommends categorising these tumours as “Invasive Breast Carcinoma, NST” with inclusion of descriptive modifiers i.e. medullary pattern



Breast  
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Course 2020

*Thank You*



Division of Pathology  
Singapore General Hospital



**PATHOLOGY**

