

Case 24

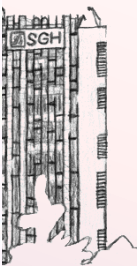
59 year old Chinese female.
Right mastectomy done for trucut biopsy diagnosed
invasive carcinoma with ductal features.

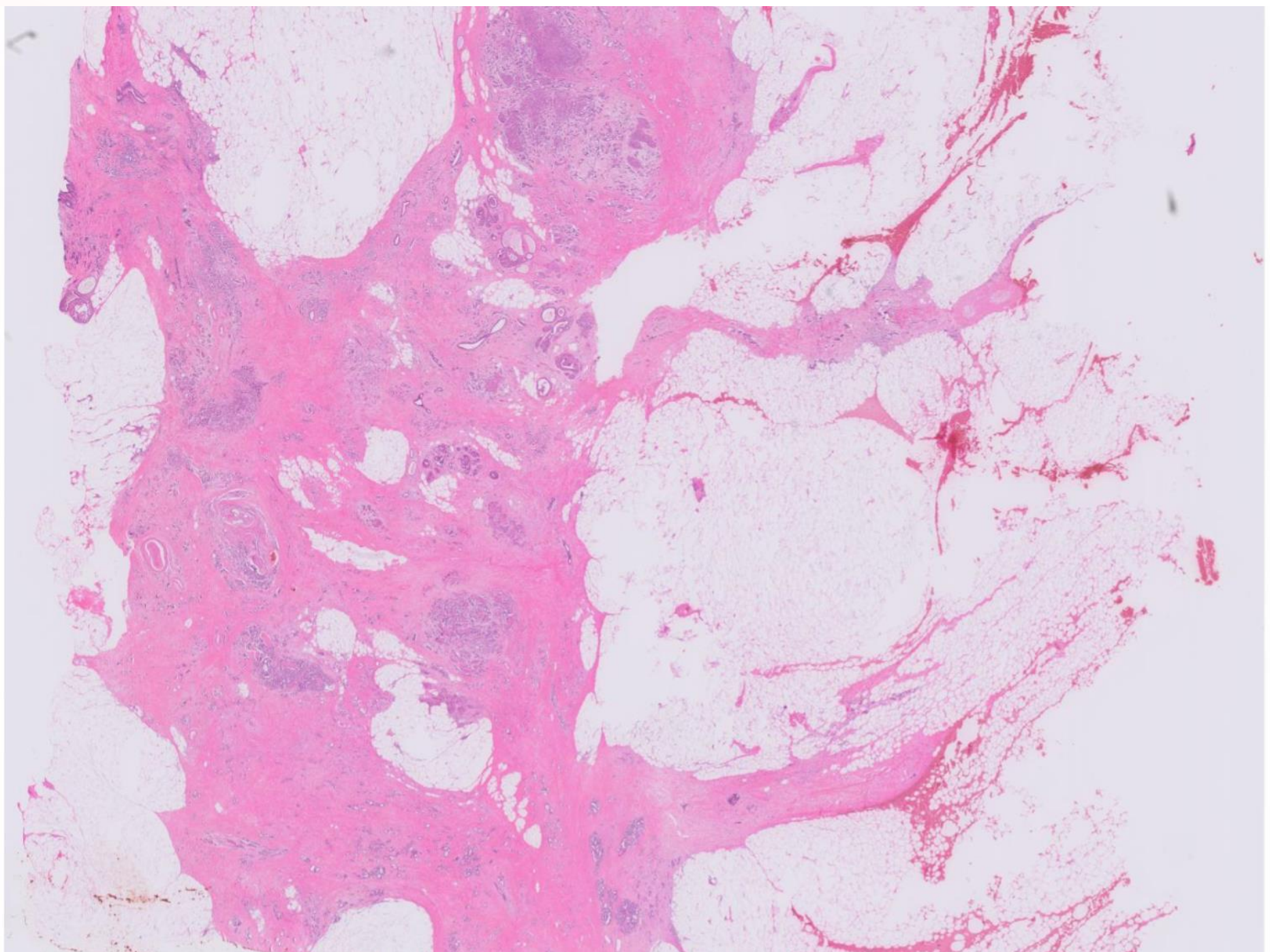
Presented by Puay Hoon Tan

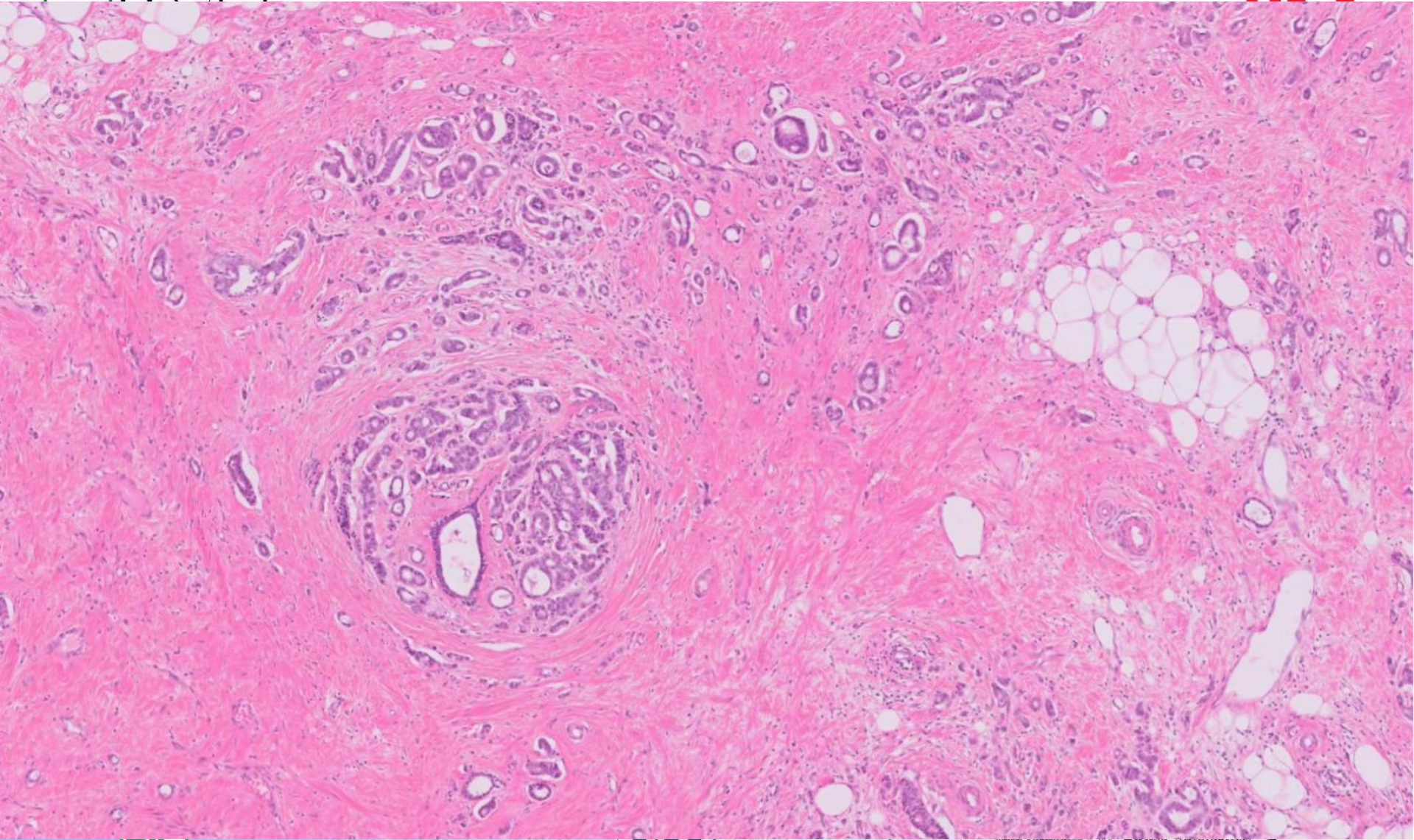


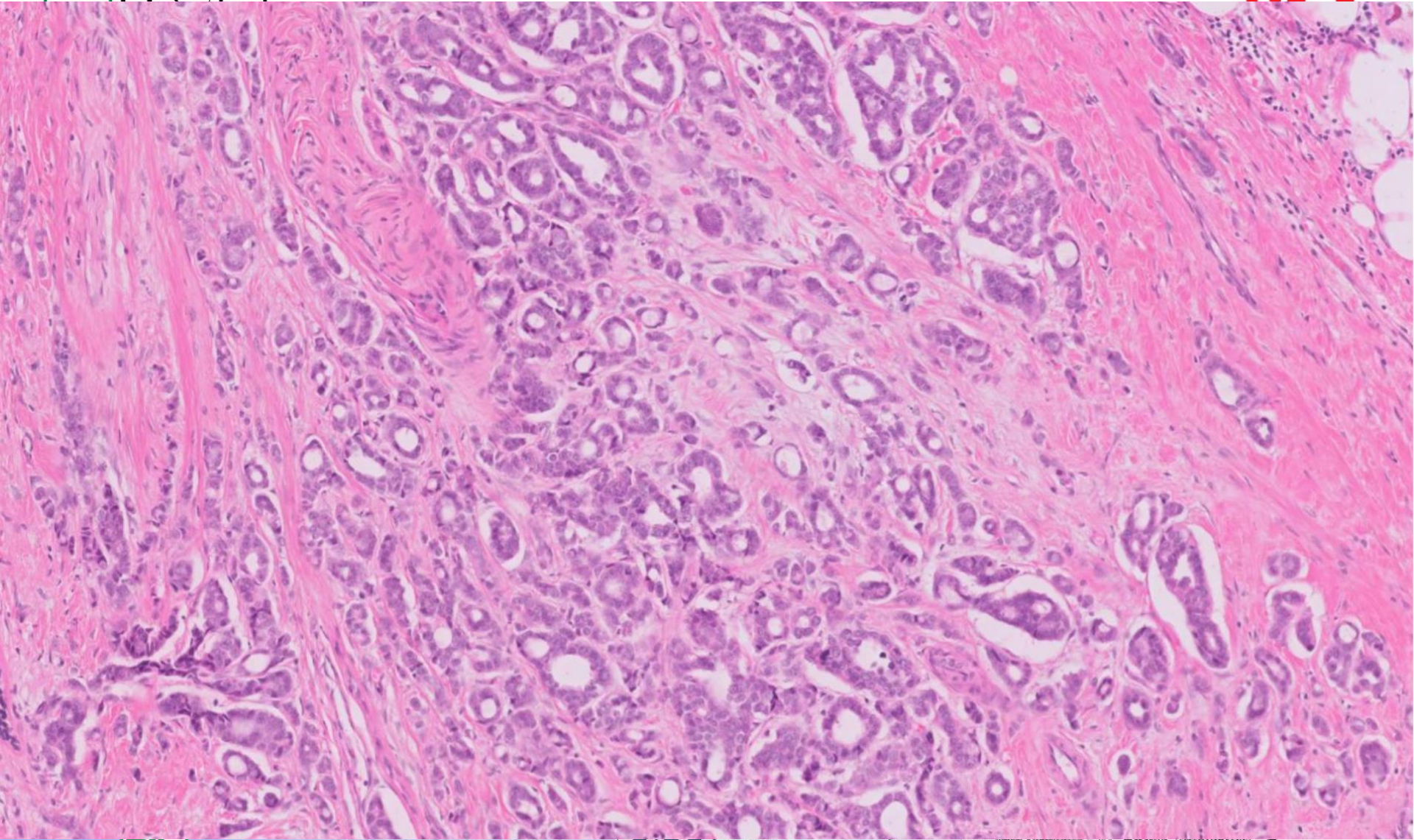
Division of Pathology
Singapore General Hospital

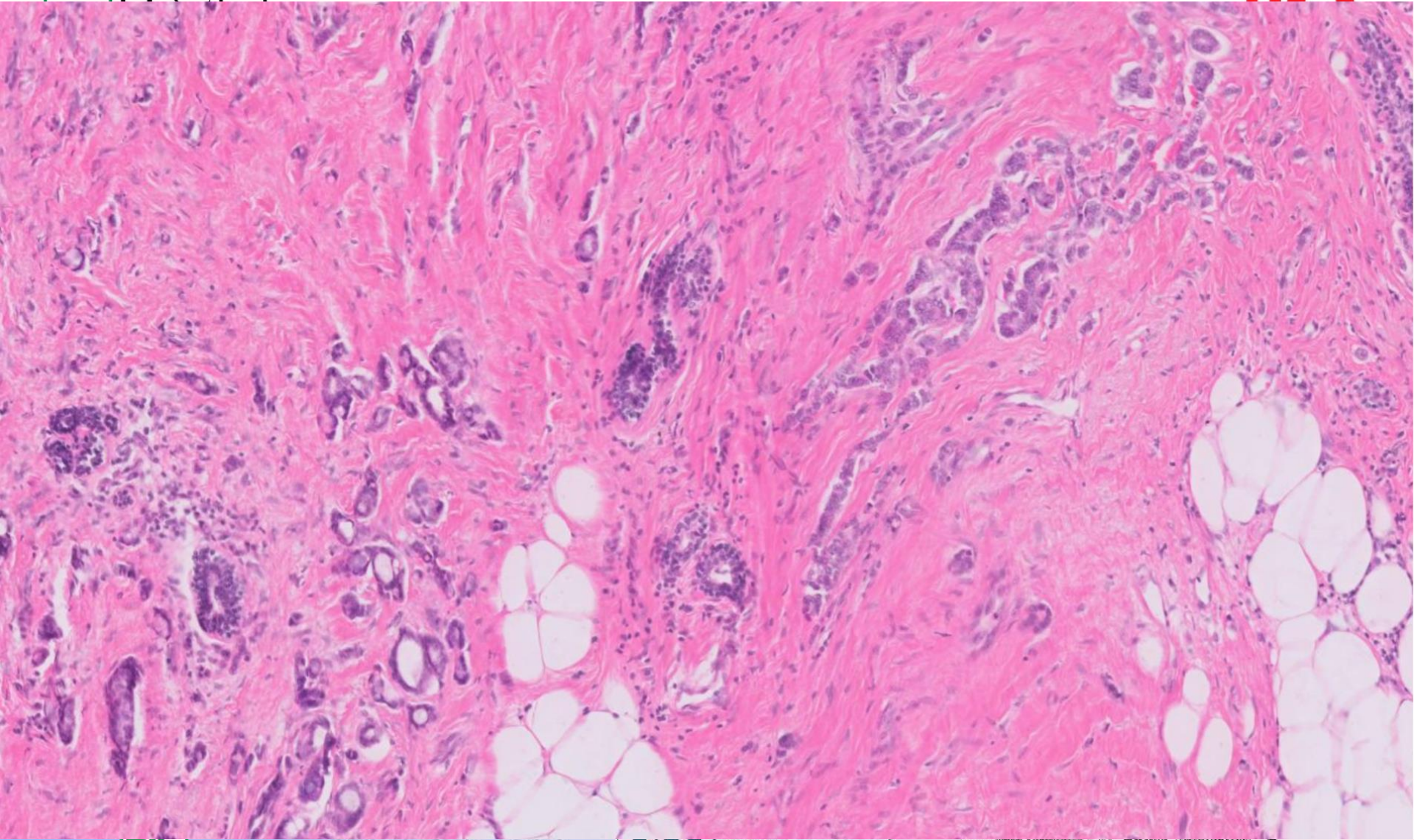


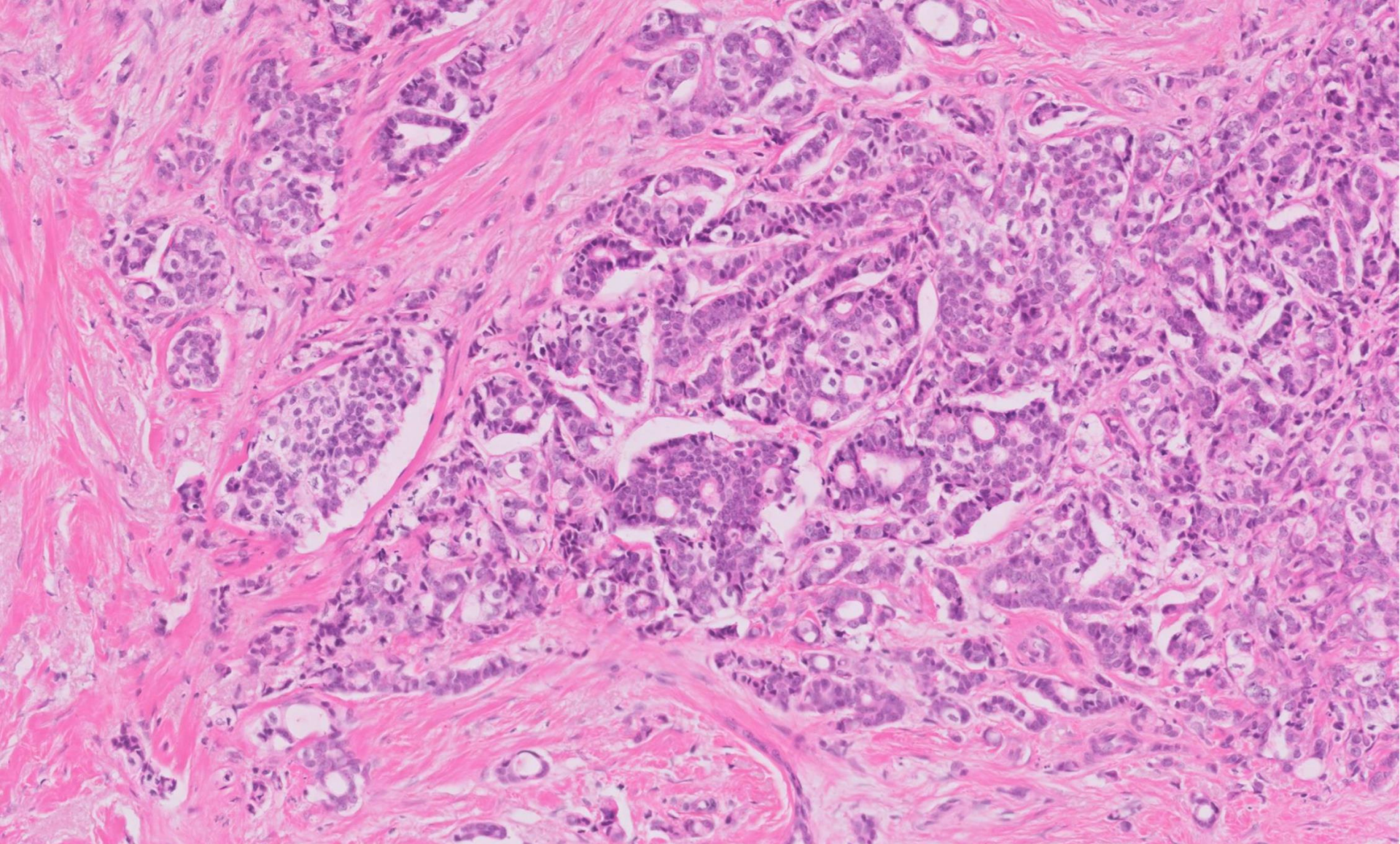


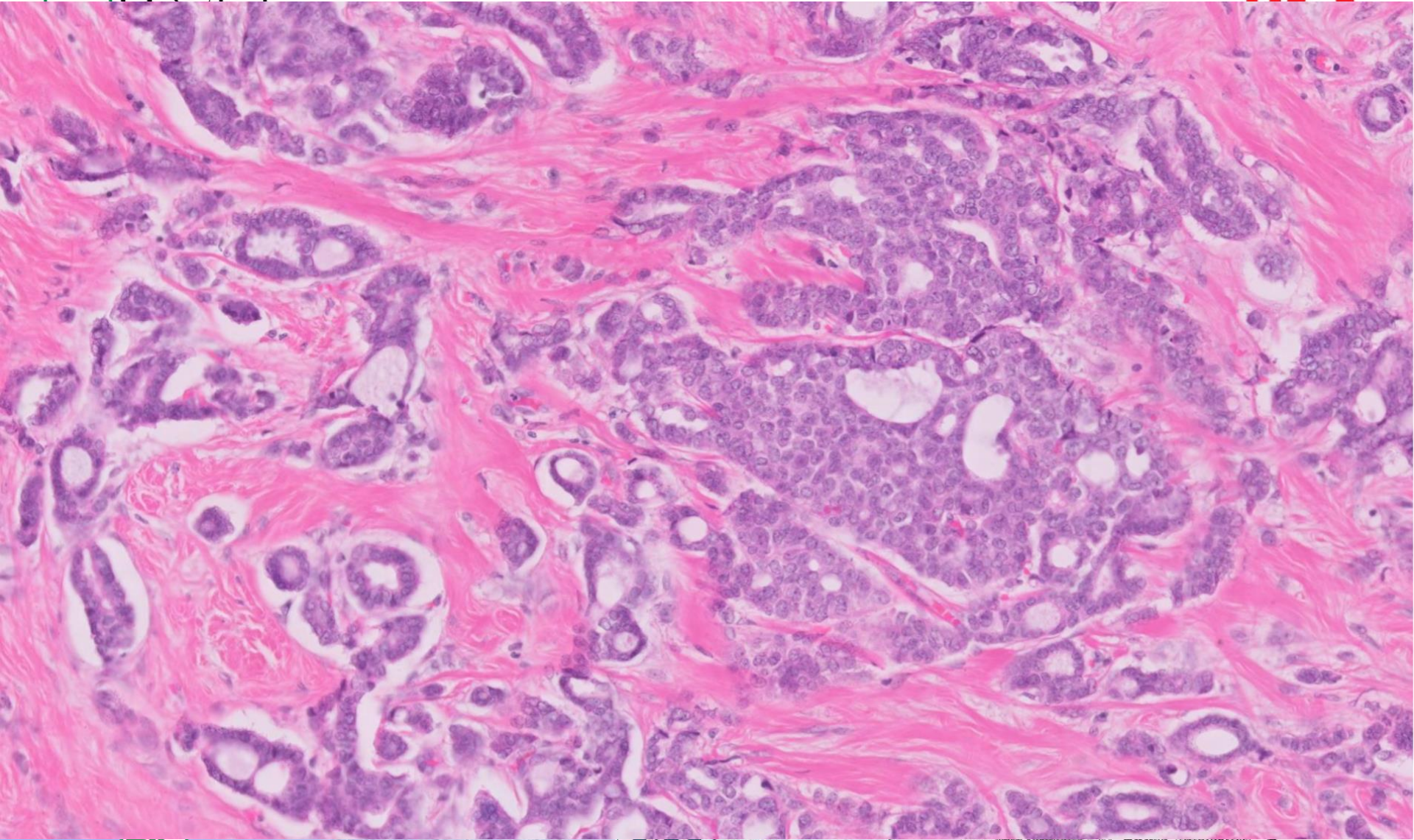


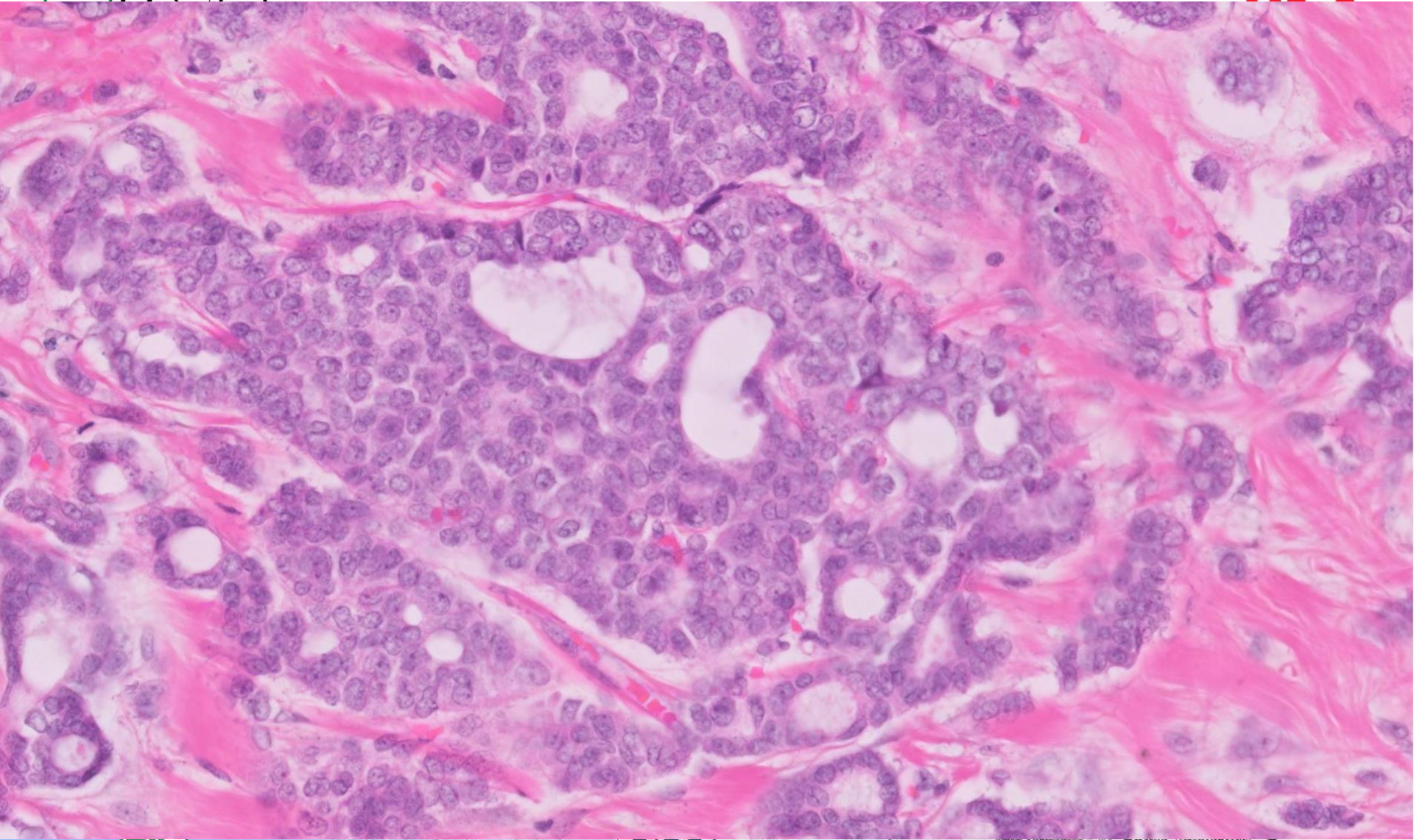


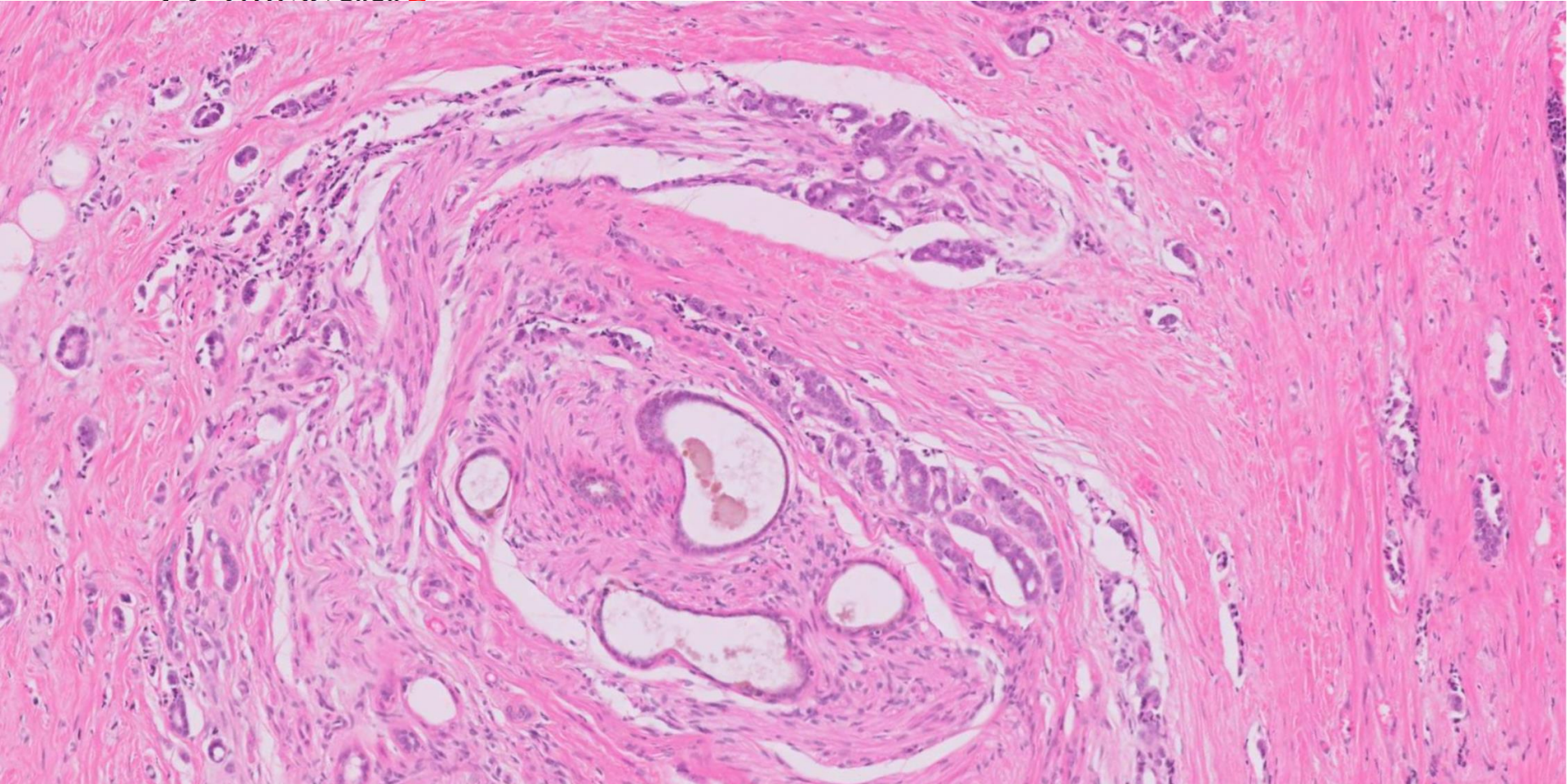


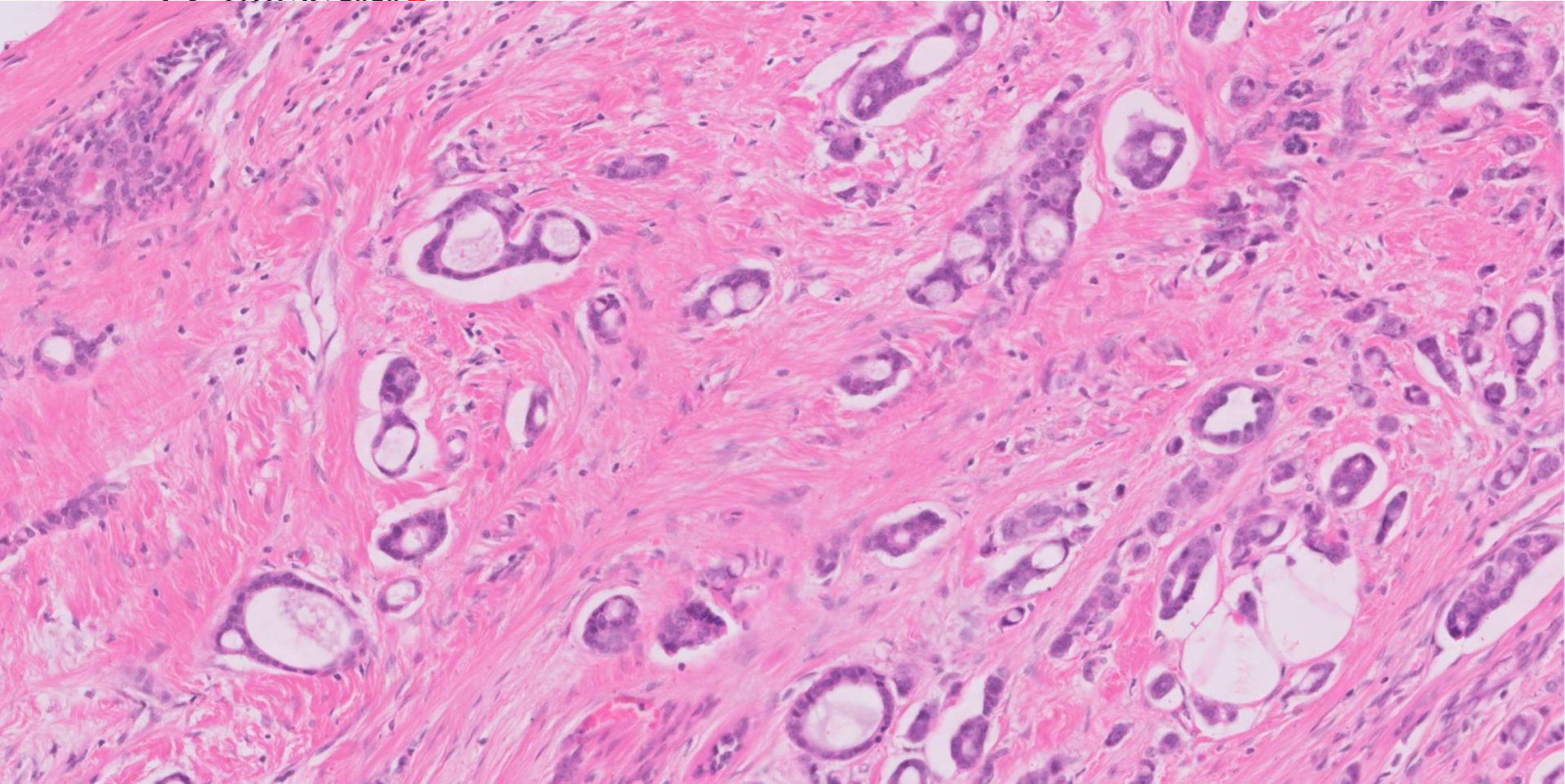












Diagnosis

Invasive ductal carcinoma grade 1,
70mm.

ER/PR positive, cerbB2 negative.

Intermediate nuclear grade DCIS.

Metastasis to 10/10 lymph nodes.



Invasive carcinoma with cribriform features

- Invasive cribriform carcinoma (>90% purity)
- Invasive mixed carcinoma (with invasive cribriform carcinoma accounting for 10-90% of tumour)
- Adenoid cystic carcinoma ~
 - Epithelial-myoepithelial tumour
 - Basaloid tumour
 - Both true and pseudolumens
 - Basement membrane material, epithelial & stromal mucins
 - Triple negative

Histologic Grade Remains a Prognostic Factor for Breast Cancer Regardless of the Number of Positive Lymph Nodes and Tumor Size

A Study of 161 708 Cases of Breast Cancer From the SEER Program

Arnold M. Schwartz, PhD, MD; Donald Earl Henson, MD; Dechang Chen, PhD; Sivasankari Rajamarthandan, BS

Conclusions.—Histologic grade continues to be of prognostic importance for overall survival despite tumor size and nodal status. Furthermore, these results seem to indicate that the assignment of the histologic grade has been consistent among pathologists when evaluated in a large data set of patients with breast cancer. The incorporation of histologic grade in TNM staging for breast cancer provides important prognostic information.

(*Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 2014;138:1048–1052; doi: 10.5858/arpa.2013-0435-OA)



Breast
Pathology
Course 2020 @21

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Thank You



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International Academy of Pathology
Singapore Division