1144

CALIFORNIA TUMOR TISSUE REGISTRY

PEDIATRIC PATHOLOGY

Minutes – Subscription A

April 2000

SUGGESTED READING (General Topics from Recent Literature):

Recent Advances in the Pathology of Ovarian Tumors. Young RH, et al. *Mod Pathol* 1995; 8(9):930-960.

Caduff RF, et al. Comparison of Mutations of Ki Ras and p53 Immunoreactivity in Borderline and Malignant Epithelial Ovarian Tumors. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1999; 23:323-328.

Primary Axillary Radiotherapy as Axillary Treatment in Breast-Conserving Therapy for Patients with Breast Carcinoma and Clinically Negative Axillary Lymph Nodes. Hoebers, FJP, et al. *Cancer* 2000; 88(7):1633-1642.

Outcomes and Factors Impacting Local Recurrence of Ductal Carcinoma In-Situ. Weng EY, et al. *Cancer* 2000; 88(7):1643-1649.

The Natural History of Breast Carcinoma. What Have We Learned from Screening? *Cancer* 2000; 88(7):1758-1759.

California Tumor Tissue Registry
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Case of the Month: www.llu.edu/llu/cttr/cotm

Case No. 1, Accession No. 27691 **April 2000**

Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor
Bakersfield - Thecoma
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Leydig cell tumor
Bay Area - Sex cord stromal tumor/juvenile granulosa cell tumor (3)
Santa Rosa - Granulosa cell tumor (1); Juvenile granulosa cell tumor (1); Juvenile granulosa cell tumor rule out Sertoli Leydig cell tumor (1)
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Steroid cell tumor, NOS (10); Juvenile granulosa cell tumor (1)
Long Beach - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor (8)
Oakland (Kaiser) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor (6)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor
Sacramento (UC Davis Health System) - Sex cord stromal tumor, Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor vs. juvenile granulosa cell
Texas, El Paso (Texas Technical Medical Health Center) - Gonadoblastoma
Louisiana, Shreveport (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor
Nebraska (Creighton University) - Sex cord - stromal tumor
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Virilizing gonadal stromal tumor (arrhenoblastoma), ovary
Michigan (Foote Hospital) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor
Florida (Tallahassee) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor
Maryland (Woodbine) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor (2)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Juvenile granulosa theca cell tumor (7)
Pennsylvania (Residents Conemaugh Memorial Hospital) - Juvenile granulosa theca cell tumor
New York (Northport) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor poorly differentiated (3)
Japan (Shimada City) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor
Japan (Kurashiki) - Thecoma with massive edema (2); Fibrosarcoma (1)
Japan (Singapore) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor
Saudi Arabia (King Khalid University Hospital) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumor
Australia (Sydney) - Juvenile granulosa cell tumour

DIAGNOSIS:

Juvenile Granulosa Cell Tumor, Ovary*
T-87000, M-86201

*Case Refereed by Kerby Oberg, M.D., Pediatric Pathology Consultant to the CTTR

Consultation: Robert Young, M.D., Harvard Medical School. "Juvenile Granulosa Cell Tumor."

REFERENCES:

Calaminus G, et al. Juvenile Granulosa Cell Tumors of the Ovary in Children and Adolescents. Results from 33 Patients Registered in a Prospective Cooperative Study. *Gynecol Oncol* 1997; 65:447-452.
Schofield DE, et al. Trisomy 12 in Pediatric Granulosa-Stromal Cell Tumors. Demonstration by a Modified Method of Fluorescence In-Situ Hybridization on Paraffin-Embedded Material. *Am J Pathol* 141:1265-1269.
Bouffet, E, et al. Juvenile Granulosa Cell Tumor of the Ovary in Infants. A Clinicopathologic Study of Three Cases and Review of the Literature. *J Pediatr Surg* 1997; 32(5):762-765.
Powell JL, et al. Management of Advanced Juvenile Granulosa Cell Tumor of the Ovary. *Gynecol Oncol* 1997; 64(2):282-284.
Perez-Atayde AR, et al. Juvenile Granulosa Cell Tumor of the Infantile Testis. Evidence of a Dual Epithelial-Smooth Muscle Differentiation. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1996; 20(1):72-79.

Case No. 2, Accession No. 28545 **April 2000**

Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Ganglioneuroma
Bakersfield - Ganglioneuroma
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Ganglioneuroma
Bay Area - Ganglioneuroma (3)
Santa Rosa - Ganglioneuroma (3)
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Ganglioneuroma
Long Beach - Ganglioneuroma (8)
Oakland (Kaiser) - Ganglioneuroma (6)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Ganglioneuroma
Sacramento (UC Davis Health System) - Ganglioneuroma
Texas, El Paso (Texas Technical Medical Health Center) - Gangliocytoma
Louisiana, Shreveport (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Ganglioneuroma
Nebraska (Creighton University) - Ganglioneuroma
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Ganglioneuroma, retroperitoneum
Michigan (Foote Hospital) - Ganglioneuroma
Florida (Tallahassee) - Ganglioneuroma
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Ganglioneuroma
Maryland (Woodbine) - Ganglioneuroma (2)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Ganglioneuroma (7)
Pennsylvania (Residents Conemaugh Memorial Hospital) - Ganglioneuroma with foci of neuroblastoma, differentiated neuroblastoma
New York (Northport) - Ganglioneuroma
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Ganglioneuroma
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Ganglioneuroma (3)
Japan (Shimada City) - Ganglioneuroma
Japan (Kurashiki) - Ganglioneuroma (3)
Japan (Singapore) - Ganglioneuroma
Saudi Arabia (King Khalid University Hospital) - Ganglioneuroma
Australia (Sydney) - Ganglioneuroma

DIAGNOSIS:

Ganglioneuroma, Retroperitoneum*
T-Y4600, M-94900

*Case Refereed by Kerby Oberg, M.D., Pediatric Pathology Consultant to the CTTR

REFERENCES:

Shimada H, et al. Terminology and Morphologic Criteria of Neuroblastic Tumors. Recommendations by the International Neuroblastoma Pathology Committee. *Cancer* 1999; 86:349-363.
Joshi VV, et al. Pathology of Neuroblastic Tumors. *Semin Diagn Pathol* 1994; 11:107-117.
Jain M, et al. Retroperitoneal Ganglioneuroma. Report of a Case Diagnosed by Fine-Needle Aspiration Cytology, with Review of the Literature. *Diagn Cytopathol* 1999; 21(3):194-196.
Hicks MJ, et al. Comparison of Ultrastructural Features Among Neuroblastic Tumors. Maturation from Neuroblastoma to Ganglioneuroma. *Ultrastruct Pathol* 1995; 19(4):311-322.
Geraci AP, et al. Ganglioneuroblastoma and Ganglioneuroma in Association with Neurofibromatosis Type I. Report of Three Cases. *J Child Neurol* 1998; 13(7):356-358.

Case No. 3, Accession No. 28656 **April 2000**

Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Fibrous dysplasia
Bakersfield - Fibrous dysplasia
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Fibrous dysplasia (6); Ossifying fibroma (2)
Bay Area - Fibrous dysplasia of bone (3)
Santa Rosa - Fibrous dysplasia
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Juvenile active ossifying fibroma
Long Beach - Aggressive juvenile ossifying fibroma (5); Low-grade osteosarcoma (3)
Oakland (Kaiser) - Ossifying fibroma (6)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Fibrous dysplasia
Sacramento (UC Davis Health System) - Benign osseofibrous lesion, favor fibrous dysplasia
Texas, El Paso (Texas Technical Medical Health Center) - Ossifying fibroma
Louisiana, Shreveport (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Fibrous dysplasia
Nebraska (Creighton University) - Fibrous dysplasia
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Fibrous dysplasia, jaw (mandible)
Michigan (Foote Hospital) - Giant cell reparative granuloma
Florida (Tallahassee) - Fibrous dysplasia
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Ossifying fibroma
Maryland (Woodbine) - Fibrous dysplasia (2)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Fibrous dysplasia (6); Well-differentiated osteosarcoma (1)
Pennsylvania (Residents Conemaugh Memorial Hospital) - Ossifying fibroma/fibrous dysplasia
New York (Northport) - Fibrous dysplasia (1); Low grade intramedullary osteosarcoma
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Juvenile ossifying fibroma
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Ossifying fibroma (3)
Japan (Shimada City) - Ossifying fibroma of the jaw
Japan (Kurashiki) - Fibrous dysplasia (2); Giant cell reparative granuloma (1)
Japan (Singapore) - Fibrous dysplasia
Saudi Arabia (King Khalid University Hospital) - Low grade osteosarcoma
Australia (Sydney) - Juvenile (aggressive) ossifying fibroma

DIAGNOSIS:

Fibrous Dysplasia, Mandible*
T-10180, M-74910

*Case Refereed by Kerby Oberg, M.D., Pediatric Pathology Consultant to CTTR

REFERENCES:

Cohen MM, Jr., et al. Etiology of Fibrous Dysplasia and McCune-Albright Syndrome. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg 1999; 28:366-371.

Singer FR. Fibrous Dysplasia of Bone. The Bone Lesion Unmasked. *Am J Pathol* 1997; 151:1511-1515.

Slootweg PJ. Maxillofacial Fibro-Osseous Lesions. Classification and Differential Diagnosis. *Semin Diag Pathol* 1996; 13:104-112.

Ferretti C, et al. Cystic Degeneration in Fibrous Dysplasia of the Jaws. A Case Report. *Oral Sug Oral Med oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod* 1999; 88(3):337-342.

Hara H, et al. Fibrous Dysplasia of the Mandible Associated with Large Solitary Bone Cyst. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 1990 48(1): 88-91.

Chen YR, et al. Treatment of Craniomaxillofacial Fibrous Dysplasia. How Early and How Extensive? *Plast Reconstr Surg* 1990; 80(5):843-844.

Case No. 4, Accession No. 28510 **April 2000**

Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Juvenile papillomatosis ("Swiss cheese disease")
Bakersfield - Fibrocystic mammopathy
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Juvenile papillomatosis
Bay Area - Florid fibrocystic changes (3)
Santa Rosa - Fibrocystic disease (change), benign (3)
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Juvenile papillomatosis
Long Beach - Intraductal papillomatosis (8)
Oakland (Kaiser) - Juvenile papillomatosis (6)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Juvenile papillomatosis
Sacramento (UC Davis Health System) - Juvenile papillomatosis
Texas, El Paso (Texas Technical Medical Health Center) - Fibrocystic disease with papillary epithelial hyperplasia
Louisiana, Shreveport (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Fibrocystic change/no atypia
Nebraska (Creighton University) - Juvenile papillomatosis
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Localized fibrocystic disease, juvenile female breast
Michigan (Foote Hospital) - Juvenile papillomatosis
Florida (Tallahassee) - Juvenile papillomatosis
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Juvenile papillomatosis
Maryland (Woodbine) - Juvenile papillomatosis (2)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Juvenile papillomatosis (7)
Pennsylvania (Residents Conemaugh Memorial Hospital) - Juvenile papillomatosis
New York (Northport) - Fibrocystic changes and intraductal papilloma
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Adenosis tumor/duct papilloma
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Breast hamartoma with fibrocystic change (2); Juvenile papillomatosis (1)
Japan (Shimada City) - Juvenile papillomatosis
Japan (Kurashiki) - Microductal papillomatosis (3)
Japan (Singapore) - Juvenile papillomatosis
Saudi Arabia (King Khalid University Hospital) - Juvenile papillomatosis
Australia (Sydney) - Juvenile papillomatosis

DIAGNOSIS:

Juvenile Papillomatosis of the Breast*
T-4000, M-80600

*Case Refereed by Kerby Oberg, M.D., Pediatric Pathology Consultant to CTTR

REFERENCES:

Rosen PP, et al. Juvenile Papillomatosis of the Breast. A Follow-Up Study of 41 Patients Having Biopsies Before 1979. *Am J Clin Pathol* 1990; 93:599-603.
Taffurelli M, et al. Juvenile Papillomatosis of the Breast. A Multidisciplinary Study. *Pathol Annu* 1991; 16 Pt 1:25-35.
Ostrzega N. Fine-Needle Aspiration Cytology of Juvenile Papillomatosis of Breast. A Case Report. *Diagn Cytopathol* 1993; 9(4):457-460.
Sund BS, et al. A Case of Juvenile Papillomatosis of the Male Breast. *Cancer* 1992; 70(1):126-128.
Han BK, et al. Benign Papillary Lesions of the Breast. Sonographic-Pathologic Correlation. *J Ultrasound Med* 1999; 18(3):217-223.

Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Medulloblastoma
Bakersfield - Medulloblastoma
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Medulloblastoma
Bay Area - Medulloblastoma (3)
Santa Rosa - Medulloblastoma (3)
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Medulloblastoma
Long Beach - Medulloblastoma (8)
Oakland (Kaiser) - Anaplastic ependymoma (5); Medulloblastoma (1)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Medulloblastoma
Sacramento (UC Davis Health System) - Medulloblastoma
Texas, El Paso (Texas Technical Medical Health Center) - Medulloblastoma
Louisiana, Shreveport (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Medulloblastoma
Nebraska (Creighton University) - Medulloblastoma
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - PNET (medulloblastoma)
Michigan (Foote Hospital) - Medulloblastoma
Florida (Tallahassee) - Medulloblastoma
Maryland (University of Maryland) - PNET/medulloblastoma
Maryland (Woodbine) - Medulloblastoma (2)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Medulloblastoma (7)
Pennsylvania (Residents Conemaugh Memorial Hospital) - Medulloblastoma
New York (Northport) - PNET
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Medulloblastoma
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Medulloblastoma (3)
Japan (Shimada City) - Medulloblastoma
Japan (Kurashiki) - Medulloblastoma (2); Neuroblastoma (1)
Japan (Singapore) - Medulloblastoma
Saudi Arabia (King Khalid University Hospital) - Medulloblastoma
Australia (Sydney) - Medulloblastoma

DIAGNOSIS:

Medulloblastoma, Cerebellar PNET*
T-X6040, M-94703

*Case Refereed by Kerby Oberg, M.D., Pediatric Pathology Consultant to the CTTR

REFERENCES:

Yachnis AT. Neuropathology of Pediatric Brain Tumors. *Semin Pediatr Neurol* 1997; 4:282-291.
Provias JP, et al. Cellular and Molecular Pathology of Medulloblastoma. *J Neurooncol* 1996; 29:35-43.
Peterson K, et al. Medulloblastoma/Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumor in 45 Adults. *Neurol* 1995; 45 (3 Pt 1):440-442.
Geyer JR, et al. Metastasis Stage, Adjuvant Treatment, and Residual Tumor are Prognostic Factors for Medulloblastoma in Children. Conclusions from the Children's Cancer Group 921 Randomized Phase III Study. *J Clin Oncol* 1999; 17(3):832-845.
Paulino AC, et al. Medulloblastoma and Supratentorial Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumors. An Institutional Experience. *Cancer* 1999; 86(1):142-148.

Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Ewing's sarcoma/PNET

Bakersfield - Ewing's sarcoma r/o PNET

Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - PNET/Ewing's sarcoma

Bay Area - Ewing/PNET tumor (3)

Santa Rosa - Peripheral neuroectodermal tumor (1); Ewing's sarcoma vs. peripheral neuroectodermal tumor (1); Primitive neuroectodermal tumor vs. Ewing's sarcoma (1)

San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Ewing's sarcoma

Long Beach - Ewing's sarcoma (8)

Oakland (Kaiser) - Ewing's sarcoma (6)

Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Ewing's tumor

Sacramento (UC Davis Health System) - PNET vs. Ewing's, favor PNET

Texas, El Paso (Texas Technical Medical Health Center) - Ewing's tumor/PNET

Louisiana, Shreveport (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Small blue cell (Askin) tumor

Nebraska (Creighton University) - Askin tumor (small round blue cell tumor of thoracopulmonary trunk)

Indiana (Fort Wayne) - "Askin" tumor (small round cell sarcoma of thoracopulmonary origin, chest wall (Ewing's variant, PNET)

Michigan (Foote Hospital) - PNET (Askin tumor)

Florida (Tallahassee) - Ewing's sarcoma

Maryland (University of Maryland) - PNET/Ewing

Maryland (Woodbine) - Desmoplastic small round cell tumor (1); Neuroblastoma (1)

Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Ewing's sarcoma/peripheral neuroectodermal tumor (Askin tumor) (7)

Pennsylvania (Residents Conemaugh Memorial Hospital) - Ewing's sarcoma, bone

New York (Northport) - Ewing's sarcoma

New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Ewing's tumor/PNET

New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Ewing's sarcoma (3)

Japan (Shimada City) - Ewing's tumor

Japan (Kurashiki) - PNET/Ewing's sarcoma (so-called Askin's tumor) (3)

Japan (Singapore) - Ewing's sarcoma

Saudi Arabia (King Khalid University Hospital) - Ewing's sarcoma

Australia (Sydney) - Primitive neuroectodermal tumor of thoracopulmonary origin (Askin's tumor)

DIAGNOSIS:

Chest Wall PNET (Askin Tumor)*

T-Y2100, M-92603

*Case Refereed by Kerby Oberg, M.D., Pediatric Pathology Consultant to CTTR

REFERENCES:

Cavazzana AO, et al. Peripheral Neuroepithelioma. A Light Microscopic, Immunocytochemical, and Ultrastructural Study. *Mod Pathol* 1992; 5:71-78.

Coffin CM, et al. Peripheral Neurogenic Tumors of the Soft Tissues in Children and Adolescents. A Clinicopathologic Study of 139 Cases. *Pediatr Pathol* 1989; 9:387-407.

Sawin RS, et al. Preresection Chemotherapy Improves Survival for Children with Askin Tumors. *Arch Surg* 1996; 131(8):877-880.

Williams S, et al. Peripheral Neuroepithelioma with Ganglion Cells. Report of Two Cases and Review of the Literature. *Pediatr Dev Pathol* 1999; 2(1):42-49.

Taneli C, et al. Askin Tumors in Children. A Report of Four Cases. *Eur J Pediatr Surg* 1998; 8(5):312-314.

Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Reactive follicular hyperplasia and fibrosing capsulitis (healing lymphadenitis?)
Bakersfield - Reactive lymphadenopathy
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Reactive follicular hyperplasia (7); Progressive transformation of germinal centers (1)
Bay Area - Atypical lymphofollicular hyperplasia (?ARC) (3)
Santa Rosa - Reactive lymphadenitis, r/o specific i.e. toxoplasmosis (1); Reactive lymphadenitis (2)
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Reactive lymph node, NOS
Long Beach - Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia (8)
Oakland (Kaiser) - Florid follicular hyperplasia (6)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Lymphadenitis
Sacramento (UC Davis Health System) - Inflammatory pseudotumor
Texas, El Paso (Texas Technical Medical Health Center) - Reactive lymphadenitis
Louisiana, Shreveport (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Follicular hyperplasia
Nebraska (Creighton University) - Infectious lymphadenitis, r/o toxoplasmosis
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Granulomatous lymphadenitis,
Michigan (Foote Hospital) - Reactive lymph node histologically resembling ? micronucleosis.
Florida (Tallahassee) - Plasma cell granuloma
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Chronic lymphadenitis
Maryland (Woodbine) - Taxoplasmosis (1); Varicella (1)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Follicular lymphoid hyperplasia with increased plasma cells ? syphilis
Pennsylvania (Residents Conemaugh Memorial Hospital) - Hodgkin's lymphoma, nodular sclerosing
New York (Northport) - Hyperplastic lymph nodes (viral etiology?)
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Florid follicular hyperplasia with folliculosis, consider early stages of infectious mononucleosis
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Non-specific chronic lymphadenitis (3)
Japan (Shimada City) - Toxoplasmic lymphadenitis
Japan (Kurashiki) - Malignant lymphoma, partial involvement (2); Reactive lymphadenopathy (1)
Japan (Singapore) - Suggestive of syphilis lymphadenitis
Saudi Arabia (King Khalid University Hospital) - Reactive lymphoid follicular hyperplasia, exclude HIV infection
Australia (Sydney) - Inflammatory pseudotumor

DIAGNOSIS:

Reactive Lymphoid Hyperplasia, Neck*
T-Y0600, M-72200

*Case Refereed by Kerby Oberg, M.D., Pediatric Pathology Consultant to CTTR

REFERENCES:

Ree HJ, et al. Bcl-6 Expression in Reactive Follicular Hyperplasia, Follicular Lymphoma, and Angioimmunoblastic T-Cell Lymphoma with Hyperplastic Germinal Centers. Heterogeneity of Intrafollicular T-Cells and Their Altered Distribution in the Pathogenesis of Angioimmunoblastic T-Cell Lymphoma. *Hum Pathol* 1999; 30:403-411.
Nathwani BN, et al. Morphologic Criteria for the Differentiation of Follicular Lymphoma from Florid Reactive Follicular Hyperplasia. A Study of 80 Cases. *Cancer* 1981; 48:1794-1806.
Giant MD. Cytopathology of Lymph Nodes in Nonspecific Reactive Hyperplasia. Prognostication and Differential Diagnoses. *Am J Clin Pathol* 1997; 108(4 Suppl 1):S31-55.
Schmid U, et al. Cutaneous Follicular Lymphoid Hyperplasia with Monotypic Plasma Cells. A Clinicopathologic Study of 18 Patients. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1995; 19(1):12-20.
Samoszuk M, et al. Disseminated Persistent Lymphoid hyperplasia Containing Epstein-Barr Virus and Clonal Rearrangements of DNA. *Diagn Mol Pathol* 1993; 2(1):57-60.
Chilosi M, et al. Immunohistochemical Differentiation of Follicular Lymphoma from Florid Reactive Follicular Hyperplasia with Monoclonal Antibodies Reactive on Paraffin Sections. *Cancer* 1990 65(7):1562-1569.

Case No. 8, Accession No. 28506 **April 2000**

Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Wilms' tumor
Bakersfield - Wilms' tumor
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Small blue cell tumor (5); Rhabdoid tumor (1); Wilms' tumor (2)
Bay Area - Wilms' tumor (3)
Santa Rosa - Malignant "round cell" tumor, r/o rhabdoid tumor, Neuroendocrine tumor, etc. (1); Rhabdoid tumor vs. primitive neuroectodermal tumor (2)
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Wilms' tumor (not anaplastic)
Long Beach - Wilms' tumor (8)
Oakland (Kaiser) - Malignant rhabdoid tumor (6)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Wilms' tumor
Sacramento (UC Davis Health System) - Nephroblastoma
Texas, El Paso (Texas Technical Medical Health Center) - Wilms' tumor
Louisiana, Shreveport (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Nephroblastoma
Nebraska (Creighton University) - Wilms' tumor, blastema type
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Wilms' tumor, left kidney
Michigan (Foote Hospital) - Wilms' tumor
Florida (Tallahassee) - Wilms' tumor
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Wilms' tumor, favorable histology
Maryland (Woodbine) - PNET (2)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Wilms' tumor (6); PNET (1)
Pennsylvania (Residents Conemaugh Memorial Hospital) - Rhabdoid tumor, malignant, kidney
New York (Northport) - Anaplastic Wilms' tumor
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Rhabdoid tumor vs. blastemal Wilms' tumor (favor rhabdoid tumor)
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Nephroblastoma (favorable histology) (3)
Japan (Shimada City) - Nephroblastoma
Japan (Kurashiki) - Neuroblastoma (1); Wilms' tumor (1); Rhabdoid tumor (1)
Japan (Singapore) - Wilms' tumor, favorable histology
Saudi Arabia (King Khalid University Hospital) - Wilms' tumor, monophasic type
Australia (Sydney) - Rhabdoid tumor (5); Monophasic nephroblastoma (Wilms' tumor) (3)

DIAGNOSIS:

Nephroblastoma (Wilms' Tumor), Blastemal Pattern (Favorable Histology), Left Kidney
T-72020, M-89603

*Case Refereed by Kerby Oberg, M.D., Pediatric Pathology Consultant to the CTTR

REFERENCES:

Folpe AL, et al. Antibodies to Desmin Identify the Blastemal Component of Nephroblastoma. *Mod Pathol* 1997; 10:895-900.
Tarnowski BI, et al. Characterization of a Monoclonal Antibody Recognizing the Blastemal Element of Wilms' Tumors and Fetal Kidneys. *Pediatr Pathol* 1994; 14:849-862.
Green DM, et al. The Relationship Between Microsubstaging Variables, Age at Diagnosis, and Tumor Weight of Children with Stage I/Favorable Histology Wilms' Tumor. A Report from the National Wilms Tumor Study. *Cancer* 1994; 74(6):1817-1820.
Coppes MJ, et al. Factors Affecting the Risk of Contralateral Wilms' Tumor Development. A Report from the National Wilms Tumor Study Group. *Cancer* 1999; 85(7):1616-1625.
Beckwith JB. National Wilms Tumor Study. An Update for Pathologists. *Pediatr Dev Pathol* 1998; 1(1):79-84.
Beckwith JB, et al. Histological Analysis of Aggressiveness and Responsiveness in Wilms' Tumor. *Med Pediatr Oncol* 1996; 27(5):422-428.

Case No. 9, Accession No. 28847 **April 2000**

Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Cystic renal dysplasia associated with lower urinary tract obstruction
Bakersfield - Dysplastic kidney
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Multicystic dysplasia
Bay Area - Renal dysplasia (3)
Santa Rosa - Polycystic kidney disease (1); Infantile polycystic kidney disease (2)
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Cystic renal dysplasia
Long Beach - Hereditary renal dysplasia (4); Polycystic kidney (4)
Oakland (Kaiser) - Cystic renal dysplasia (obstructive changes) (6)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Cystic kidney due to atretic ureter
Sacramento (UC Davis Health System) - Renal dysplasia
Texas, El Paso (Texas Technical Medical Health Center) - Renal dysplasia
Louisiana, Shreveport (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Cystic dysplastic kidney
Nebraska (Creighton University) - Renal cystic dysplasia associates with obstructive uropathy
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Cystic dysplasia, left kidney
Michigan (Foote Hospital) - Dysplastic kidney
Florida (Tallahassee) - Cystic renal dysplasia
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Cystic renal dysplasia
Maryland (Woodbine) - Dysgenesis (2)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Renal dysplasia (7)
Pennsylvania (Residents Conemaugh Memorial Hospital) - Cystic dysplasia, kidney
New York (Northport) - Cystic renal dysplasia
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Cystic renal dysplasia
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - "Dysplastic" kidneys associated with urinary tract atresia (3)
Japan (Shimada City) - Congenital obstructive microcystic kidney
Japan (Kurashiki) - Renal dysplasia (3)
Japan (Singapore) - Cystic renal dysplasia
Saudi Arabia (King Khalid University Hospital) - Cystic renal dysplasia
Australia (Sydney) - Cystic renal dysplasia

DIAGNOSIS:

Ectopic Kidney with Multicystic Renal Dysplasia, Pelvic*
T-Y6000, M-74000

*Case Refereed by Kerby Oberg, M.D., Pediatric Pathology Consultant to the CTTR

REFERENCES:

Matsell DG. Renal Dysplasia. New Approaches to an Old Problem. *Am J Kidney Dis* 1998; 32:535-543.
Meizner I, et al. Fetal Pelvic Kidney. A Challenge in Prenatal Diagnosis? *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 1995; 5:391-393.
Minevich E, et al. The Importance of Accurate Diagnosis and Early Close Followup in Patients with Suspected Multicystic Dysplastic Kidney. *J Urol* 1997; 158(3 Pt 2):1301-1304.
Matsell DG, et al. The Pathogenesis of Multicystic Dysplastic Kidney Disease. Insights from the Study of Fetal Kidneys. *Lab Invest* 1996; 74(5):883-893.
Stapleton FB, et al. What is the Appropriate Workup for a Child with a Multicystic Dysplastic Kidney? *Semin Nephrol* 1998; 18(3):357-358.

Case No. 10, Accession No. 28866 **April 2000**

Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
Bakersfield - Ganglioneuroblastoma
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
Bay Area - Rhabdomyosarcoma (3)
Santa Rosa - Rhabdomyosarcoma (3)
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
Long Beach - Rhabdomyosarcoma (8)
Oakland (Kaiser) - Rhabdomyosarcoma (6)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Seminoma
Sacramento (UC Davis Health System) - Favor rhabdomyosarcoma
Texas, El Paso (Texas Technical Medical Health Center) - Rhabdomyosarcoma
Louisiana, Shreveport (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
Nebraska (Creighton University) - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Paratesticular rhabdomyosarcoma, testis
Michigan (Foote Hospital) - Rhabdomyosarcoma
Florida (Tallahassee) - Rhabdomyosarcoma
Maryland (University of Maryland) - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, spindle cell variant
Maryland (Woodbine) - Rhabdomyosarcoma (2)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma (7)
Pennsylvania (Residents Conemaugh Memorial Hospital) - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
New York (Northport) - Rhabdomyosarcoma
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Rhabdomyosarcoma (3)
Japan (Shimada City) - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
Japan (Kurashiki) - Rhabdomyosarcoma (3)
Japan (Singapore) - Paratesticular (embryonal) rhabdomyosarcoma
Saudi Arabia (King Khalid University Hospital) - Rhabdomyosarcoma
Australia (Sydney) - Rhabdomyosarcoma

DIAGNOSIS:

Rhabdomyosarcoma, Paratesticular
T-78000, M-89003

REFERENCES:

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Coffin CM. The New International Rhabdomyosarcoma Classification. Its Progenitors and Consideration Beyond Morphology. *Adv Ant Pathol* 1997; 4(1):1-16.
Fox TA, Jr., et al. Rhabdomyosarcoma of the Spermatic Cord. A Review and Case Presentation. *Am Surg* 1967; 33:483-489.
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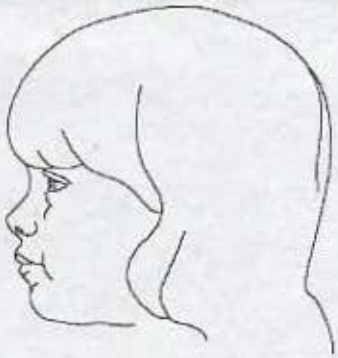
CALIFORNIA
TUMOR TISSUE REGISTRY

"PEDIATRIC PATHOLOGY"

Study Cases, Subscription A

April 2000



California Tumor Tissue Registry
c/o: Department of Pathology and Human Anatomy
Loma Linda University School of Medicine
11021 Campus Avenue, AH 335
Loma Linda, California 92350
(909) 558-4788
FAX: (909) 558-0188
E-mail: cttr@linkline.com

Target audience:

Practicing pathologists and pathology residents.

Goal:

To acquaint the participant with the histologic features of a variety of benign and malignant neoplasms and tumor-like conditions.

Objectives:

The participant will be able to recognize morphologic features of a variety of benign and malignant neoplasms and tumor-like conditions and relate those processes to pertinent references in the medical literature.

Educational methods and media:

Review of representative glass slides with associated histories.
Feedback on consensus diagnoses from participating pathologists.
Listing of selected references from the medical literature.

Principal faculty:

Weldon K. Bullock, MD
Donald R. Chase, MD

CME Credit:

Loma Linda University School of Medicine designates this continuing medical education activity for up to 2 hours of Category I of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association.

CME credit is offered for the subscription year only.

Accreditation:

Loma Linda University School of Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to sponsor continuing medical education for physicians.

Contributor: Mark Lones, M.D.
Orange, CA

Case No. 1 - April 2000

Tissue from: Ovary

Accession #27691

Clinical Abstract:

Following development of axillary and pubic hair and breast enlargement, this 7-year-old female was found to have a large pelvic mass, which was 20 cm by ultrasound. She had been diagnosed at age 9 months with tuberous sclerosis and was on Tegretol for a seizure disorder.

Gross Pathology:

The ovary with fallopian tube weighed 2074 grams and measured 18.1 x 15.5 x 10.0 cm. The cut surface was variegated red-tan and white with some areas of a more homogeneous yellow. There were no cysts.

Contributor: Wafa Michael, M.D.
Fontana, CA

Case No. 2 - April 2000

Tissue from: Retroperitoneal mass

Accession #28545

Clinical Abstract:

Two months after noticing an abdominal mass in her five-year-old son, his mother brought him for examination. CT of the abdomen and pelvis revealed a 9.0 cm retroperitoneal mass extending from the lower pole of the kidneys to approximately 1.0 cm above the acetabulum. There was no apparent involvement of either kidney.

Gross Pathology:

The 9.0 x 7.5 x 6.5 cm irregular tan tumor weighed 160 grams. The cut surfaces were rubbery firm with other areas that were slightly softer.

Contributor: LL Pathology Group (cz)
Loma Linda, CA

Case No. 3 - April 2000

Tissue from: Right mandible

Accession #28656

Clinical Abstract:

A rapidly growing mass with expansion of the mandible of this five-year-old Hispanic male was noted. A right hemimandibulectomy was performed.

Gross Pathology:

The 50 gram, 4.2 cm length of mandible had a 3.9 x 3.5 cm ovoid tumor replacing the mid portion of the bone.

Contributor: Henry Slosser, M.D.
Pasadena, CA

Case No. 4 - April 2000

Tissue from: Left breast

Accession #28510

Clinical Abstract:

For over a year this 15-year-old female had noticed a lump in her left breast.

Gross Pathology:

The 6 x 6 x 3.5 cm portion of fibroadipose breast tissue contained a 4.0 x 2.0 x 2.5 cm discrete cystic tan mass.

Contributor: LL Pathology Group (bl)
Loma Linda, CA

Case No. 5 - April 2000

Tissue from: Posterior fossa

Accession #28567

Clinical Abstract:

This 6-year-old male was found to have a tumor in the posterior fossa.

Gross Pathology:

Twenty-one grams of brain tumor tissue fragments formed a 4.5 x 4.5 x 1.6 cm aggregate.

Contributor: Wen Chuan, M.D.
Reno, NV

Case No. 6 - April 2000

Tissue from: Left chest wall/2 ribs

Accession #27513

Clinical Abstract:

A left chest mass was noted by this 12-year-old female.

Gross Pathology:

The portion of chest wall included two ribs and a 5.5 x 3.2 cm bulging firm mass lying between the ribs. The tumor was covered by a smooth pleura on one side and skeletal muscle on the other.

Contributor: Anthony Migler, M.D.
Oxnard, CA

Case No. 7 - April 2000

Tissue from: Right cervical lymph node

Accession #27488

Clinical Abstract:

For four weeks this 10-year-old Hispanic male experienced a swollen neck mass unresponsive to antibiotics. Tests for TB and mononucleosis were negative. His white cell count was normal. Examination showed a 5 cm jugulodigastric lymph node on the right and a 2 cm node on the left.

Gross Pathology:

Two portions of lobulated gray-brown soft tissue were each about 3.5 cm in greatest diameter. The cut surfaces were nodular with a variegated gray-tan to yellow appearance.

Contributor: Mary Beth Shwayder, M.D.
Pasadena, CA

Case No. 8 - April 2000

Tissue from: Left Kidney

Accession #28506

Clinical Abstract

After one year of constipation with abdominal pain, this 7 1/2-year-old Hispanic female was found to have a bulging left-sided abdominal mass. CT scan revealed a large mass originating from the left kidney.

Gross Pathology:

The 12.0 x 6.0 x 5.5 cm specimen weighed 600 grams. In the lower pole of the kidney was 14 x 11 x 8.5 cm mass composed of multinodular brown-tan tissue with focal hemorrhage and cystic degeneration.

Contributor: LL Pathology Group (ko)
Loma Linda, CA

Case No. 9 - April 2000

Tissue from: Kidney

Accession #28847

Clinical Abstract:

An 18 year old G2 P1 female had routine prenatal care. Ultrasound showed fetal renal cysts. At 29 weeks gestation by date, she presented with preterm labor and mild oligohydramnios was noted. The infant was delivered by C-section because of fetal distress and a breech presentation. He had severe respiratory distress, requiring intubation. He died 12 hours after delivery.

Gross Pathology:

The 2200 gram male infant had bilateral atretic ureters. The left kidney weighed 8.5 grams and was somewhat irregular in shape without typical lobular architecture. The cut surface of the left kidney showed multiple cysts, disorganized parenchyma and no apparent cortex, medulla or corticomedullary junction.

Contributor: Jim Hannah, M.D.
San Luis Obispo, CA

Case No. 10 - April 2000

Tissue from: Right testicle

Accession #28866

Clinical Abstract:

A paratesticular mass was noted on this 13-year-old male. A radical orchiectomy was performed.

Gross Pathology:

An 11.5 x 7.0 cm firm, white-pink, partially cystic and hemorrhagic mass compressed adjacent testicular tissue.