1331

CALIFORNIA
TUMOR TISSUE REGISTRY

"GENERAL PATHOLOGY"

Minutes – Subscription B

November, 2003

SUGGESTED READING (General Topics from Recent Literature):

Prostate Cancer Epidemiology. Gronberg H. *The Lancet*, 2003 Mar 8; 361:859-863.

Digital Imaging Guidelines for Pathology: A Proposal For General and Academic Use. Pritt BS, Gibson, PC, Cooper K. *Adv Anat Pathol*, 2003 Mar; 10(2):96-100.

Methods in Molecular Surgical Pathology. El-Naggar AK. *Sem Diagn Pathol*, 2002 May; 19(2):56-71.

Surgical Genomics is Here. Johnson JL, Harken AH. *Surgery*, 2003 Feb; 133(2):127-32.

Adding a Test For Human Papillomavirus DNA to Cervical Cancer Screening. Wright TC, Schiffman M. *N Engl J Med*, 2003 Feb 6; 348(6):489-90.

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FILE DIAGNOSES

(or you may file them on-line at www.cttr.org. . . subscriptions . . . submit answers)

CTTR Subscription B November, 2003

Case 1:

Mucinous cystadenoma, ovary
T-87000, M-84700

Case 2:

Borderline (LMP) serous tumor, ovary
T-87000, M-84410

Case 3:

Renal cell carcinoma, collecting duct type, with sarcomatoid features, kidney
T-71000, M-83123

Case 4:

Angiomyofibroblastoma, vulva
T-80100, M-91600

Case 5:

Poorly-differentiated transitional cell carcinoma, ovary
T-87000, M-81202

Case 6:

High grade endometrioid carcinoma, ovary
T-87000, M-83803

Case 7:

Aggressive angiomyxoma, inguinal region
T-Y7000, M-88400

Case 8:

Myxoid/round cell liposarcoma, thigh
T-Y9100, M-88533

Case 9:

Clear cell carcinoma, probably metastatic, groin
T-Y7000, M-83106

Case 10:

Dedifferentiated liposarcoma, retroperitoneum
T-Y4600, M-88503

Escondido - Mucinous cystadenoma
Glendale (Glendale Pathology Association) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Granada Hills - Mucinous cystadenoma
Loma Linda (LLUMC Residents) - Mucinous cystadenoma, intestinal type
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Mucinous cystadenoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Mucinous adenoma, intestinal type
Arizona, Phoenix - Mucinous cystadenoma, mixed endocervical and intestinal type
Colorado, Denver - Serous cystadenoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Georgia, Decatur - Mucinous cystadenoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Cystadenoma (mixed serous - mucinous)
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Cystic endometrioma, ovary
Kansas (Kansas University Medical Center) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Hospital) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Louisiana, Metairie - Mucinous cystadenoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Medical Center) - Mucinous cystadenofibroma
Maryland (National Cancer Institute) - Mature teratoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Mucinous cystadenoma (15)
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Mucinous cystadenoma, ovary
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Missouri, Joplin - Mixed serous-mucinous cystadenoma
New Mexico (University of New Mexico) - Mucinous cystadenoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Mucinous cystadenoma, borderline
New York (New York Presbyterian Hospital) - Mucinous cystadenoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Mucinous cystadenoma, endocervical type
Ohio (Medical College of Ohio) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Oklahoma (Reynolds Army Community Hospital) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University School of Medicine) - Mucinous cystadenofibroma
Pennsylvania (UPMC/Shadyside) - Mucinous cystadenoma of ovary
Rhode Island (Brown University Residents) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Texas (Scott & White Hospital) - Mucinous cystadenoma with intestinal type epithelium
Texas, Lubbock - Mucinous cystadenoma
Texas, San Antonio - Mucinous cystadenoma
Washington, D.C. - Mucinous cystadenoma (intestinal type)
Canada (CUSI, Site Fleurimont) - Benign mucinous tumor
Canada (University of Calgary, Foothills Hospital) - Mucinous cystadenoma
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Italy, Naples - Intestinal-type mucinous cystadenoma
Japan (Gunma University) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Japan, Chiba - Mucinous cystadenoma of ovary
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Mucinous cystadenoma
Qatar, Doha - Mucinous cyst adenoma of ovary
Spain (Povisa) - Mucinous cystadenoma

Case 1 - Diagnosis:

Mucinous cystadenoma, ovary
T-87000, M-84700

Case 1 - References:

Balat O, Kutlar I, Erkilic S, et al: Unthreatened Late Pregnancy With a Huge Mucinous Cyst Adenoma of the Left Ovary: Report of An Unusual Case. *Eur J Gynaecol Oncol*, 2002; 23(1):84-5.

Shiohara S, Shiozawa T, Shimizu M, et al: Histochemical Analysis of Estrogen and Progesterone Receptors and Gastric-Type Mucin in Mucinous Ovarian Tumors With Reference to Their Pathogenesis. *Cancer*, 1997 Sep 1; 80(5):908-16.

Ganjei P, Dickinson B, Harrison T, et al: Aspiration Cytology of Neoplastic and Non-Neoplastic Ovarian Cysts: Is it Accurate? *Int J Gynecol Pathol*, 1996 Apr; 15(2):94-101.

Harlozinska A, Bar JK, Gawlikowski W, et al: CA-125 and Carcinoembryonic Antigen Levels in Cyst Fluid, Ascites and Serum of Patients With Ovarian Neoplasms. *Ann Chir Gynaecol*, 1991; 80(4):368-75.

Maneschi F, Marasa L, Incandela S, et al: Ovarian Cortex Surrounding Benign Neoplasms: A Histologic Study. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*, 1993 Aug; 169(2 Pt 1):388-93.

Case No. 2, Accession No. 28263 — November, 2003

Escondido - Serous papillary cystic tumor of borderline malignancy
Glendale (Glendale Pathology Association) - Serous tumor of low malignant potential
Granada Hills - Serous carcinoma, well-differentiated
Loma Linda (LLUMC Residents) - Borderline (proliferating or LMP) serous tumor
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Borderline serous tumor
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Serous tumor of LMP (low malignant potential)
Arizona, Phoenix - Atypical proliferative serous tumor (serous tumor of borderline malignancy)
Colorado, Denver - Papillary serous tumor of low malignant potential
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Serous papillary tumor, borderline
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Borderline serous tumor
Georgia, Decatur - Serous borderline tumor
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Papillary serous cystadenoma of borderline malignancy
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Papillary serous cystadenoma - borderline potential, ovary
Kansas (Kansas University Medical Center) - Borderline papillary serous cystadenoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Hospital) - Papillary serous tumor of low malignant potential
Louisiana, Metairie - Papillary serous cystadenocarcinoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Medical Center) - Atypical proliferative (borderline) serous tumor
Maryland (National Cancer Institute) - Serous adenocarcinoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Borderline serous tumor (15)
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Atypical proliferating serous tumor, ovary
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Atypical (LMP) proliferating serous tumor
Missouri, Joplin - Micropapillary carcinoma of ovary
New Mexico (University of New Mexico) - Borderline serous tumor
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Serous cystadenoma, borderline
New York (New York Presbyterian Hospital) - Borderline serous tumor
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Borderline serous cystadenoma
Ohio (Medical College of Ohio) - Serous borderline tumor
Oklahoma (Reynolds Army Community Hospital) - Serous borderline tumor
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Borderline serous papillary tumor
Pennsylvania (Drexel University School of Medicine) - Micropapillary serous carcinoma
Pennsylvania (UPMC/Shadyside) - Borderline serous cystadenoma of ovary (LMP - low malignant potential)
Rhode Island (Brown University Residents) - Serous borderline tumor
Texas (Scott & White Hospital) - Papillary serous tumor of low malignant potential
Texas, Lubbock - Papillary serous tumor, borderline
Texas, San Antonio - Serous borderline tumor
Washington, D.C. - Serous borderline tumor
Canada (CUSI, Site Fleurimont) - Borderline serous tumor
Canada (University of Calgary, Foothills Hospital) - Borderline serous tumor
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Serous papillary cystadenoma, borderline malignancy
Italy, Naples - Serous borderline tumor
Japan (Gunma University) - Serous borderline tumor with micropapillary pattern
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Serous borderline tumor
Japan, Chiba - Borderline serous tumor of ovary
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Proliferating (borderline) papillary serous cystadenoma
Qatar, Doha - Borderline serous tumor of ovary
Spain (Povisa) - Borderline serous papillary cystadenoma

Case 2 - Diagnosis:

Borderline (LMP) serous tumor, ovary
T-87000, M-84410

Case 2 - References:

Seidman JD, Kurman RJ: Subclassification of Serous Borderline Tumors of the Ovary Into Benign and Malignant Types: A Clinicopathologic Study of 65 Advanced Stage Cases. *Am J Surg Pathol*, 1996 Nov; 20(11):1331-45.

Pejovic T, Iosif CS, Mitelman F, Heim S: Karyotypic Characteristics of Borderline Malignant Tumors of the Ovary: Trisomy 12, Trisomy 7, and r(1) as Nonrandom Features. *Cancer Genet Cytogenet*, 1996 Dec; 92(2):95-8.

Kennedy AW, Hart WR: Ovarian Papillary Serous Tumors of Low Malignant Potential (Serous Borderline Tumors): A Long-Term Follow-Up Study, Including Patients With Microinvasion, Lymph Node Metastasis, and Transformation To Invasive Serous Carcinoma. *Cancer*, 1996 Jul 15; 78(2):278-86.

Prat J: Ovarian Tumors of Borderline Malignancy (Tumors of Low Malignant Potential): A Critical Appraisal. *Adv Anat Pathol*, 1999 Sept; 6(5):247-74. Review.

Kadar N, Krumerman M: Possible Metaplastic Origin of Lymph Node "Metastases" in Serous Ovarian Tumor of Low Malignant Potential (Borderline Serous Tumor). *Gynecol Oncol*, 1995 Dec; 59(3):394-7.

Case No. 3, Accession No. 28686 — November, 2003

Escondido - Transitional cell carcinoma, Grade III, infiltrating renal parenchyma
Glendale (Glendale Pathology Association) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Granada Hills - Collecting duct carcinoma
Loma Linda (LLUMC Residents) - High grade carcinoma, favor transitional cell carcioma
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Renal cell carcinoma, collecting duct type
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - TCC (transitional cell carcinoma) with glandular differentiation
Arizona, Phoenix - Renal cell carcinoma, Grade IV
Colorado, Denver - Sarcomatoid renal cell carcinoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Georgia, Decatur - Collecting duct carcinoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Rhabdoid tumor, kidney
Kansas (Kansas University Medical Center) - Renal cell carcinoma - sarcomatoid versus collecting duct variant
Kentucky (University of Louisville Hospital) - Invading transitional cell carcinoma versus collecting duct carcinoma
Louisiana, Metairie - Collecting duct carcinoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Medical Center) - In-situ and infiltrating TCC (transitional cell carcinoma)
Maryland (National Cancer Institute) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Transitional cell carcinoma (7); Collecting duct carcinoma (6); Collecting duct carcinoma with urothelial carcinoma in-situ (2)
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Renal cell carcinoma, kidney
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - High grade carcinoma, favor medullary type
Missouri, Joplin - Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis
New Mexico (University of New Mexico) - Collecting duct carcinoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Medullary carcinoma
New York (New York Presbyterian Hospital) - Transitional cell carcinoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Transitional cell carcinoma
Ohio (Medical College of Ohio) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Oklahoma (Reynolds Army Community Hospital) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University School of Medicine) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Pennsylvania (UPMC/Shadyside) - Transitional (urothelial) carcinoma, high grade
Rhode Island (Brown University Residents) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Texas (Scott & White Hospital) - Sarcomatoid renal cell carcinoma
Texas, Lubbock - Collecting duct carcinoma
Texas, San Antonio - RCC (renal cell carcinoma), collecting duct versus unclassified
Washington, D.C. - Renal cell carcinoma (tubular)
Canada (CUSI, Site Fleurimont) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Canada (University of Calgary, Foothills Hospital) - Urothelial carcinoma
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Renal cell carcinoma, collecting duct type
Italy, Naples - Collecting duct carcinoma
Japan (Gunma University) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Sarcomatoid carcinoma
Japan, Chiba - Collecting duct carcinoma of kidney
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Collecting duct carcinoma/transitional cell carcinoma
Qatar, Doha - Collecting duct carcinoma
Spain (Povisa) - Transitional cell carcinoma versus collecting duct carcinoma

CASE 3 - Diagnosis:

Renal cell carcinoma, collecting duct type, with sarcomatoid features, kidney
T-71000, M-83123

Case 3 - References:

Baer SC, Ro JY, Ordonez NG, et al: Sarcomatoid Collecting Duct Carcinoma: A Clinicopathologic And Immunohistochemical Study Of Five Cases. *Hum Pathol*, 1993 Sep; 24(9):1017-22

Kirkali Z, Celebi I, Akan G, Yorokoglu K: Bellini Duct (Collecting Duct) Carcinoma Of The Kidney. *Urology*, 1996 Jun; 47(6):921-3.

Pasechnik DG: Modern Histologic Classification of Renal Neoplasms. *Arkh Patol*, 2001 Nov-Dec; 63(6):50-5.

De Peralta-Venturina M, Moch H, Amin M, et al: Sarcomatoid Differentiation in Renal Cell Carcinoma: A Study of 101 Cases. *Am J Surg Pathol*, 2001 Mar; 25(3):275-84.

Dal Cin P, Sciot R, Van Poppel H, et al: Chromosome Changes in Sarcomatoid Renal Carcinomas Are Different From Those In Renal Cell Carcinomas. *Cancer Genet Cytogenet*, 2002 Apr 1; 134(1):38-40.

Mian BM, Bhadkamkar N, Slaton JW, et al: Prognostic Factors and Survival of Patients With Sarcomatoid Renal Cell Carcinoma. *J Urol*, 2002 Jan; 167(1):65-70.

Case No. 4, Accession No. 28498 — November, 2003

Escondido - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Glendale (Glendale Pathology Association) - Fibroepithelial polyp
Granada Hills - Vulvar vestibular papilloma (micropapilloma labialis)
Loma Linda (LLUMC Residents) - Angiomyxoma
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Arizona, Phoenix - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Colorado, Denver - Myxoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Georgia, Decatur - Angiomyofibroblastoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Aggressive angiomyxoma, vulva
Kansas (Kansas University Medical Center) - Angiomyxoma (aggressive)
Kentucky (University of Louisville Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma versus myxoma
Louisiana, Metairie - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Medical Center) - Angiomyofibroblastoma
Maryland (National Cancer Institute) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Deep (aggressive) angiomyxoma (7); Angiofibroma (3); Superficial angiomyxoma (3)
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma, vulva
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Angiomyxoma
Missouri, Joplin - Aggressive angiomyxoma
New Mexico (University of New Mexico) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
New York (New York Presbyterian Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Ohio (Medical College of Ohio) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Oklahoma (Reynolds Army Community Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University School of Medicine) - Superficial angiomyxoma
Pennsylvania (UPMC/Shadyside) - Angiomyofibroblastoma
Rhode Island (Brown University Residents) - Angiomyofibroblastoma
Texas (Scott & White Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Texas, Lubbock - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Texas, San Antonio - Angiomyxoma
Washington, D.C. - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Canada (CUSI, Site Fleurimont) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Canada (University of Calgary, Foothills Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Italy, Naples - Angiomyofibroblastoma
Japan (Gunma University) - Aggressive angiomyxoma

Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Cellular angiofibroma
Japan, Chiba - Aggressive angiomyxoma of vulva
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Qatar, Doha - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Spain (Povisa) - Aggressive angiomyxoma

Case 4 - Diagnosis:

Angiomyofibroblastoma, vulva
T-80100, M-91600

Director Note: Aberrant smooth muscle in the stroma was desmin-positive. (drc)

Case 4 - References:

Hisaoka M, Kouho H, Aoki T, et al: Angiomyofibroblastoma of the Vulva: A Clinicopathologic Study of Seven Cases. *Pathol Int*, 1995 Jul; 45(7):487-92.

Takeshima Y, Shinkoh Y, Inai K: Angiomyofibroblastoma of the Vulva: A Mitotically Active Variant? *Pathol Int*, 1998 Apr; 48(4):292-6. Review.

Bigotti G, Coli A, Gasbarri A, et al: Angiomyofibroblastoma and Aggressive Angiomyxoma: Two Benign Mesenchymal Neoplasms of the Female Genital Tract: An Immunohistochemical Study. *Pathol Res Pract*, 1999; 195(1):39-44.

Havel G, Burian P, Kohrtz M, Mark J: Aggressive Angiomyxoma of the Vulva: An Unusual, Deceptive and Recurrence-Prone Tumour With Evidence of Estrogen Receptor Expression: Case Report. *APMIS*, 1994 Mar; 102(3):236-40.

Case No. 5, Accession No. 28682 — November, 2003

Escondido - Undifferentiated carcinoma
Glendale (Glendale Pathology Association) - Transitional cell carcinoma
Granada Hills - Endometrioid tumor
Loma Linda (LLUMC Residents) - Undifferentiated high grade carcinoma
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Transitional cell carcinoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - High grade transitional cell carcinoma
Arizona, Phoenix - Transitional cell carcinoma (malignant Brenner tumor)
Colorado, Denver - High grade papillary serous carcinoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Malignant Brenner tumor
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Undifferentiated carcinoma
Georgia, Decatur - Poorly-differentiated carcinoma, rule out metastasis
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Poorly-differentiated adenocarcinoma (Grade III), favor endometrioid type
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Malignant Brenner tumor, ovary
Kansas (Kansas University Medical Center) - Poorly-differentiated ovarian carcinoma, favor transitional cell type
Kentucky (University of Louisville Hospital) - Malignant Brenner tumor versus pure transitional cell carcinoma
Louisiana, Metairie - Transitional cell carcinoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Medical Center) - Transitional cell carcinoma
Maryland (National Cancer Institute) - Transitional cell carcinoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Transitional cell carcinoma (15)
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Transitional cell carcinoma, ovary
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Transitional carcinoma
Missouri, Joplin - Poorly-differentiated carcinoma, favor metastatic disease over ovarian primary
New Mexico (University of New Mexico) - Endometrioid carcinoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Transitional cell carcinoma
New York (New York Presbyterian Hospital) - Metastatic poorly-differentiated adenocarcinoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Transitional cell carcinoma
Ohio (Medical College of Ohio) - Poorly-differentiated adenocarcinoma
Oklahoma (Reynolds Army Community Hospital) - Poorly-differentiated metastatic carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Poorly-differentiated endometrioid carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University School of Medicine) - Transitional cell carcinoma
Pennsylvania (UPMC/Shadyside) - Poorly-differentiated serous cystadenocarcinoma of ovary
Rhode Island (Brown University Residents) - Undifferentiated carcinoma
Texas (Scott & White Hospital) - Transitional cell carcinoma
Texas, Lubbock - Malignant transitional cell carcinoma
Texas, San Antonio - Poorly-differentiated carcinoma, metastasis versus primary

Washington, D.C. - Adenocarcinoma, probably metastatic
Canada (CUSI, Site Fleurimont) - Undifferentiated carcinoma
Canada (University of Calgary, Foothills Hospital) - Poorly-differentiated ovarian carcinoma of surface epithelial origin
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Transitional cell carcinoma/malignant Brenner tumor
Italy, Naples - Transitional cell carcinoma
Japan (Gunma University) - Serous adenocarcinoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Poorly-differentiated adenocarcinoma, metastatic
Japan, Chiba - Gonadoblastoma of ovary
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Undifferentiated carcinoma
Qatar, Doha - Transitional cell carcinoma (malignant Brenner)
Spain (Povisa) - Transitional cell carcinoma

Case 5 - Diagnosis:

Poorly-differentiated transitional cell carcinoma, ovary
T-87000, M-81202

Case 5 - References:

Soslow RA, Rouse RV, Hendrickson MR, et al: Transitional Cell Neoplasms of the Ovary and Urinary Bladder: A Comparative Immunohistochemical Analysis. *Int J Gynecol Pathol*, 1996 Jul; 15(3):257-65.

Roth LM, Gersell DJ, Ulbright TM: Transitional Cell Carcinoma and Other Transitional Cell Tumors of the Ovary. *Anat Pathol*, 1996; 1:179-91.

Riedel I, Czernobilsky B, Lifschitz-Mercer B, et al: Brenner Tumors But Not Transitional Cell Carcinomas of the Ovary Show Urothelial Differentiation: Immunohistochemical Staining of Urothelial Markers, Including Cytokeratins And Uroplakins. *Virchows Arch*, 2001 Feb; 438(2):181-91.

Loy TS, Sharp SC, Andershock CJ, Craig SB: Distribution of CA 19-9 in Adenocarcinomas and Transitional Cell Carcinomas: An Immunohistochemical Study of 527 Cases. *Am J Clin Pathol*, 1993 Jun; 99(6):726-8.

Robey SS, Silva EG, Gershenson DM, et al: Transitional Cell Carcinoma in High-Grade High-Stage Ovarian Carcinoma: An Indicator of Favorable Response to Chemotherapy. *Cancer*, 1989 Mar 1; 63(5):839-47.

Case No. 6, Accession No. 28254 — November, 2003

Escondido - Endometrioid carcinoma
Glendale (Glendale Pathology Association) - Endometrioid carcinoma
Granada Hills - Transitional cell carcinoma
Loma Linda (LLUMC Residents) - Endometrioid carcinoma, histologic grade III
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Endometrioid carcinoma, Grade III
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - High grade endometrioid carcinoma
Arizona, Phoenix - Adenosquamous carcinoma, metastatic
Colorado, Denver - Endometrioid carcinoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Endometrioid adenocarcinoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Malignant Sertoli cell tumor
Georgia, Decatur - Endometrioid carcinoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Poorly-differentiated endometrioid adenocarcinoma, Grade III
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Adult granulosa cell tumor
Kansas (Kansas University Medical Center) - Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor
Kentucky (University of Louisville Hospital) - Endometrioid carcinoma
Louisiana, Metairie - Endometrioid carcinoma (Grade III)
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Medical Center) - Serous carcinoma
Maryland (National Cancer Institute) - Undifferentiated carcinoma of ovary
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Endometrioid adenocarcinoma (15)
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Endometrioid adenocarcinoma, ovary
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Endometrioid adenocarcinoma
Missouri, Joplin - Moderately-differentiated adenocarcinoma, primary site ?
New Mexico (University of New Mexico) - Transitional cell carcinoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Endometrioid adenocarcinoma
New York (New York Presbyterian Hospital) - Serous carcinoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Carcinoid
Ohio (Medical College of Ohio) - Metastatic carcinoma
Oklahoma (Reynolds Army Community Hospital) - Neuroectodermal tumor, NOS
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Poorly-differentiated adenocarcinoma

Pennsylvania (Drexel University School of Medicine) - Endometrioid adenocarcinoma
Pennsylvania (UPMC/Shadyside) - An endometrioid adenocarcinoma
Rhode Island (Brown University Residents) - Granulosa cell tumor
Texas (Scott & White Hospital) - Endometrioid adenocarcinoma
Texas, Lubbock - Endometrioid adenocarcinoma
Texas, San Antonio - Sertoli cell tumor
Washington, D.C. - Adenocarcinoma
Canada (CUSI, Site Fleurimont) - Primary ovarian small cell carcinoma
Canada (University of Calgary, Foothills Hospital) - Endometrioid adenocarcinoma of ovary
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Adenocarcinoma
Italy, Naples - Carcinoid tumor
Japan (Gunma University) - Transitional cell carcinoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Sertoli cell tumor, poorly-differentiated
Japan, Chiba - Mixed germ cell - sex cord - stromal tumor of ovary
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor/Malignant Brenner
Qatar, Doha - Endometrioid adenocarcinoma (3); Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor of ovary (4)
Spain (Povisa) - Poorly-differentiated carcinoma

Case 6 - Diagnosis:

High grade endometrioid carcinoma, ovary
T-87000, M-83803

Case 6 - References:

Leng J, Lang J, Shen K, Guo L: Overexpression of p53, EGFR, c-erbB2 and c-erbB3 in Endometrioid Carcinoma of the Ovary. *Chin Med Sci J*, 1997 Jun; 12(2):67-70.

Spencer JA, Swift SE, Wilkinson N, et al: Peritoneal Carcinomatosis: Image-Guided Peritoneal Core Biopsy for Tumor Type And Patient Care. *Radiology*, 2001 Oct; 221(1):173-7.

Moreno-Bueno G, Gamallo C, Perez-Gallego L, et al: Beta-Catenin Expression Pattern, Beta-Catenin Gene Mutations, and Microsatellite Instability in Endometrioid Ovarian Carcinomas and Synchronous Endometrial Carcinomas. *Diagn Mol Pathol*, 2001 Jun; 10(2):116-22.

Case No. 7, Accession No. 28650 — November, 2003

Escondido - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Glendale (Glendale Pathology Association) - Benign angiomyofibroblastoma-like tumor
Granada Hills - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Loma Linda (LLUMC Residents) - Angiomyxoma
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Angiomyofibroblastoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Angiomyofibroblastoma
Arizona, Phoenix - Angiomyofibroblastoma
Colorado, Denver - Neurofibroma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - - Myxoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Georgia, Decatur - Angiomyxoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Angiomyxoma
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Aggressive angiomyxoma, groin
Kansas (Kansas University Medical Center) - Angiofibroma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Hospital) - Angiomyxoma
Louisiana, Metairie - Cellular angiofibroma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Medical Center) - Angiomyxoma
Maryland (National Cancer Institute) - Angiomyxoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Cellular angiofibroma (13)
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Low grade fibromyxoid tumor, inguinal region
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Low grade myxofibrosarcoma
Missouri, Joplin - Neurofibroma
New Mexico (University of New Mexico) - Liposarcoma, well-differentiated
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Low grade fibromyxoid sarcoma
New York (New York Presbyterian Hospital) - Angiomyofibroblastoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Low-grade myxofibrosarcoma

Ohio (Medical College of Ohio) - Low grade fibromyxoid sarcoma
Oklahoma (Reynolds Army Community Hospital) - Angiomyxoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University School of Medicine) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Pennsylvania (UPMC/Shadyside) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Rhode Island (Brown University Residents) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Texas (Scott & White Hospital) - Angiomyofibroblastoma
Texas, Lubbock - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Texas, San Antonio - AMF
Washington, D.C. - Angiomyofibroblastoma
Canada (CUSI, Site Fleurimont) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Canada (University of Calgary, Foothills Hospital) - Myxofibrosarcoma
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Aggressive angiomyxoma
Italy, Naples - Cellular angiofibroma
Japan (Gunma University) - Poorly-differentiated carcinoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Cellular angiofibroma
Japan, Chiba - Cutaneous myxoma of right groin
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Myxoid liposarcoma/inflammatory pseudotumor
Qatar, Doha - Myxoma
Spain (Povisa) - Angiomyxoma

Case 7 - Diagnosis:

Aggressive angiomyxoma, inguinal region
T-Y7000, M-88400

Outside Consultation: R. Kempson, M.D., Stanford University Medical Center: "Myxoid Tumor With Recurring Potential."

Case 7 - References:

Harris JM, North JH Jr, Hamelink JK: The Utility of Ultrasonography in the Evaluation of Groin Masses: A Case Report. *Am Surg*, 1997 Nov; 63(11):1002-4.

Granter SR, Nucci MR, Fletcher CD: Aggressive Angiomyxoma: Reappraisal Of Its Relationship To Angiomyofibroblastoma In A Series Of 16 Cases. *Histopathology*, 1997 Jan; 30(1):3-10.

Kazmierczak B, Wanschura S, Meyer-Bolte K, et al: Cytogenic And Molecular Analysis Of An Aggressive Angiomyxoma. *Am J Pathol*, 1995 Sep; 147(3):580-5.

Clatch RJ, Drake WK, Gonzalez JG: Aggressive Angiomyxoma In Men: A Report Of Two Cases Associated With Inguinal Hernias. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*, 1993 Sep; 117(9):911-3.

Fetsch JF, Laskin WB, Lefkowitz M, et al: Aggressive Angiomyxoma: A Clinicopathologic Study Of 29 Female Patients. *Cancer*, 1996 Jul 1; 78(1):79-90.

Case No. 8, Accession No. 29701 — November, 2003

Escondido - Intramuscular angiolipoma
Glendale (Glendale Pathology Association) - Myxoid liposarcoma
Granada Hills - Myxoid liposarcoma
Loma Linda (LLUMC Residents) - Myxoid liposarcoma (myxoid/round cell variant)
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Myxoid liposarcoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Chondroid lipoma
Arizona, Phoenix - Angiolipoma
Colorado, Denver - Liposarcoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Pleomorphic lipoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Myxoid liposarcoma
Georgia, Decatur - Myxoid/round cell liposarcoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Myxoid liposarcoma
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Atypical lipomatous tumor, thigh
Kansas (Kansas University Medical Center) - Myxoid liposarcoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Hospital) - Hemangiopericytoma versus lymphangioma
Louisiana, Metairie - Myxoid liposarcoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Medical Center) - Myxoid liposarcoma

Maryland (National Cancer Institute) - Angiolipoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Myxoid liposarcoma (15)
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Myxoid/round cell liposarcoma, soft tissue
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Round cell liposarcoma (2); Lipoma (2)
Missouri, Joplin - Myxoid liposarcoma
New Mexico (University of New Mexico) - Myxoid liposarcoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Myxoid liposarcoma, well-differentiated
New York (New York Presbyterian Hospital) - Myxoid liposarcoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Round cell liposarcoma
Ohio (Medical College of Ohio) - Liposarcoma with myxoid and sclerosing areas
Oklahoma (Reynolds Army Community Hospital) - Myxoid liposarcoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Myxoid liposarcoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University School of Medicine) - Myxoid liposarcoma
Pennsylvania (UPMC/Shadyside) - Round cell/myxoid liposarcoma
Rhode Island (Brown University Residents) - Myxoid liposarcoma
Texas (Scott & White Hospital) - Myxoid/round cell liposarcoma
Texas, Lubbock - Myxoid liposarcoma
Texas, San Antonio - Myxoid liposarcoma
Washington, D.C. - Myxoid liposarcoma
Canada (CUSI, Site Fleurimont) - Myxoid liposarcoma
Canada (University of Calgary, Foothills Hospital) - Myxoid liposarcoma
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Liposarcoma
Italy, Naples - Myxoid/round cell liposarcoma
Japan (Gunma University) - Myxoid liposarcoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Myxoid liposarcoma
Japan, Chiba - Myxoid liposarcoma of thigh
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Chondroid lipoma
Qatar, Doha - Myxoid liposarcoma
Spain (Povisa) - Myxoid liposarcoma

Case 8 - Diagnosis:

Myxoid/Round cell liposarcoma, thigh
T-Y9100, M-88533

Case 8 - References:

Watanabe H, Ohmori K, Kanamori M, et al: A Myxoid Liposarcoma in the Lower Leg, With A Large Intra-Abdominal Metastasis. *J Orthop Sci*, 2001; 6(1):95-7.

Sundaram M, Baran G, Merenda G, McDonald DJ: Myxoid Liposarcoma: Magnetic Resonance Imaging Appearances with Clinical and Histological Correlation. *Skeletal Radiol*, 1990; 19(5):359-62.

Oliveira AM, Nascimento AG: Grading in Soft Tissue Tumors: Principles and Problems. *Skeletal Radiol*, 2001 Fletcher CD, Akerman M, Dal Cin P, et al: Correlation Between Clinicopathological Features and Karyotype in

Lipomatous Tumors: A Report of 178 Cases From the Chromosomes and Morphology (CHAMP) Collaborative Study Group. *Am J Pathol*, 1996 Feb; 148(2):623-30.

Nemanqani D, Mourad WA: Cytomorphologic Features of Fine-Needle Aspiration of Liposarcoma. *Diagn Cytopathol*, 1999 Feb; 20(2):67-9.

Case No. 9, Accession No. 28190 — November, 2003

Escondido - Metastatic clear cell carcinoma
Glendale (Glendale Pathology Association) - Clear cell carcinoma
Granada Hills - Synovial sarcoma
Loma Linda (LLUMC Residents) - Clear cell adenocarcinoma
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Clear cell carcinoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Clear cell carcinoma
Arizona, Phoenix - Renal cell carcinoma, metastatic
Colorado, Denver - Clear cell sarcoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Clear cell carcinoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Metastatic clear cell adenocarcinoma
Georgia, Decatur - Clear cell adenocarcinoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Metastatic clear cell adenocarcinoma

Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Metastatic adenocarcinoma ? renal cell ? - groin
Kansas (Kansas University Medical Center) - Mesothelioma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Hospital) - Clear cell carcinoma, metastatic
Louisiana, Metairie - Metastatic adenocarcinoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Medical Center) - Clear cell carcinoma
Maryland (National Cancer Institute) - Clear cell carcinoma, favor metastasis from GYN tract
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Poorly-differentiated malignant neoplasm (13); Clear cell sarcoma (2)
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Clear cell carcinoma, groin
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Clear cell carcinoma
Missouri, Joplin - Metastatic clear cell adenocarcinoma (ovarian primary)
New Mexico (University of New Mexico) - Clear cell carcinoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Metastatic clear cell carcinoma
New York (New York Presbyterian Hospital) - Metastatic clear cell carcinoma, probably Mullerian
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Clear cell carcinoma
Ohio (Medical College of Ohio) - Clear cell carcinoma
Oklahoma (Reynolds Army Community Hospital) - Clear cell adenocarcinoma (favor metastatic)
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Clear cell carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University School of Medicine) - Metastatic clear cell carcinoma
Pennsylvania (UPMC/Shadyside) - Metastatic clear cell carcinoma
Rhode Island (Brown University Residents) - Clear cell carcinoma
Texas (Scott & White Hospital) - Poorly-differentiated carcinoma with clear cell features
Texas, Lubbock - Alveolar soft part sarcoma
Texas, San Antonio - Metastatic clear cell carcinoma
Washington, D.C. - Dysgerminoma, metastatic
Canada (CUSI, Site Fleurimont) - Metastatic renal cell carcinoma
Canada (University of Calgary, Foothills Hospital) - Clear cell carcinoma of ovary
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Metastatic adenocarcinoma, clear cell type
Italy, Naples - Metastatic clear cell carcinoma
Japan (Gunma University) - Clear cell adenocarcinoma, metastatic
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Synovial sarcoma, predominantly epithelial-type
Japan, Chiba - Metastatic clear cell carcinoma, most likely to be derived from ovary
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Clear cell carcinoma, metastatic
Qatar, Doha - Clear cell carcinoma
Spain (Povisa) - Metastatic carcinoma versus epithelioid sarcoma

Case 9 - Diagnosis:

Clear cell carcinoma, probably metastatic, groin
T-Y7000, M-83106

Case 9 - References:

Parker AS, Cheville JC, Janney CA, Cerhan JR: High Expression Levels of Insulin-Like Growth Factor-I Receptor Predict Poor Survival Among Women With Clear-Cell Renal Cell Carcinomas. *Hum Pathol*, 2002 Aug; 33(8):801-5.

Leroy X, Zerimech F, Zini L, et al: MUC1 Expression is Correlated With Nuclear Grade and Tumor Progression in pT1 Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma. *Am J Clin Pathol*, 2002 Jul; 118(1):47-51.

Velickovic M, Delahunt B, McIver B, Grebe SK: Intragenic PTEN/MMAC1 Loss of Heterozygosity in Conventional (Clear-Cell) Renal Cell Carcinoma is Associated With Poor Patient Prognosis. *Mod Pathol*, 2002 May; 15(5):479-85.

Turner KJ, Moore JW, Jones A, et al: Expression of Hypoxia-Inducible Factors in Human Renal Cancer: Relationship To Angiogenesis and to the Von Hippel-Lindau Gene Mutation. *Cancer Res*, 2002 May 15; 62(10):2957-61.

Leroy X, Copin MC, Devisme L, et al: Expression of Human Mucin Genes in Normal Kidney and Renal Cell Carcinoma. *Histopathology*, 2002 May; 40(5):450-7.

Case No. 10, Accession No. 29128 — November, 2003

Escondido - Angiomyolipoma
Glendale (Glendale Pathology Association) - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
Granada Hills - Fibrosarcoma versus MFH (malignant fibrous histiocytoma)
Loma Linda (LLUMC Residents) - Well-differentiated liposarcoma, sclerosing variant
Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Sarcoma, NOS
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Liposarcoma
Arizona, Phoenix - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma

Colorado, Denver - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Fibrosarcoma
Georgia, Decatur - Pleomorphic sarcoma, suggestive of dedifferentiated liposarcoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Well-differentiated sclerosing liposarcoma
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma, retroperitoneum
Kansas (Kansas University Medical Center) - Pleomorphic sarcoma (MFH versus fibrosarcoma versus malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor)
Kentucky (University of Louisville Hospital) - Liposarcoma
Louisiana, Metairie - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Medical Center) - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma
Maryland (National Cancer Institute) - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma (6); Dedifferentiated liposarcoma (6); Pleomorphic liposarcoma (1)
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma, MPNST?, retroperitoneum
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma
Missouri, Joplin - Pleomorphic MFH (malignant fibrous histiocytoma)
New Mexico (University of New Mexico) - Liposarcoma, dedifferentiated
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Pleomorphic liposarcoma
New York (New York Presbyterian Hospital) - Pleomorphic liposarcoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Pleomorphic liposarcoma
Ohio (Medical College of Ohio) - Liposarcoma with high-grade differentiation
Oklahoma (Reynolds Army Community Hospital) - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University School of Medicine) - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma
Pennsylvania (UPMC/Shadyside) - Sarcoma, high grade, MFH (malignant fibrous histiocytoma)
Rhode Island (Brown University Residents) - Pleomorphic liposarcoma
Texas (Scott & White Hospital) - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma
Texas, Lubbock - Leiomyosarcoma
Texas, San Antonio - Consistent with dedifferentiated liposarcoma
Washington, D.C. - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
Canada (CUSI, Site Fleurimont) - MFH (malignant fibrous histiocytoma)
Canada (University of Calgary, Foothills Hospital) - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Well-differentiated liposarcoma
Italy, Naples - Sclerosing well-differentiated liposarcoma
Japan (Gunma University) - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Liposarcoma, dedifferentiated
Japan, Chiba - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma of retroperitoneum
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Well-differentiated liposarcoma
Qatar, Doha - Sclerosing liposarcoma
Spain (Povisa) - Pleomorphic MFH (malignant fibrous histiocytoma)

Case 10 - Diagnosis:

Dedifferentiated liposarcoma, retroperitoneum
T-Y4600, M-88503

Case 10 - References:

Henricks WH, Chu YC, Goldblum JR, Weiss SW: Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma: A Clinicopathologic Analysis Of 155 Cases With A Proposal For An Expanded Definition Of Dedifferentiation. *Am J Surg Pathol*, 1997 Mar; 21(3):271-81.

Yoshikawa H, Ueda T, Mori S, et al: Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma Of The Subcutis. *Am J Surg Pathol*, 1996 Dec; 20(12):1525-30.

McCormick D, Mentzel T, Beham A, Fletcher CD: Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma: Clinicopathologic Analysis Of 32 Cases Suggesting A Better Prognostic Subgroup Among Pleomorphic Sarcomas. *Am J Surg Pathol*, 1994 Dec; 18(12):1213-23.

Tallini G, Erlandson RA, Brennan MF, Woodruff JM: Divergent Myosarcomatous Differentiation In Retroperitoneal Liposarcoma. *Am J Surg Pathol*, 1993 Jun; 17(6):546-56.

Hasegawa T, Seki K, Hasegawa F, et al: Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma Of Retroperitoneum And Mesentery: Varied Growth Patterns And Histologic Grades--A Clinicopathologic Study Of 32 Cases. *Hum Pathol*, 2000 Jun; 31(6):717-27.

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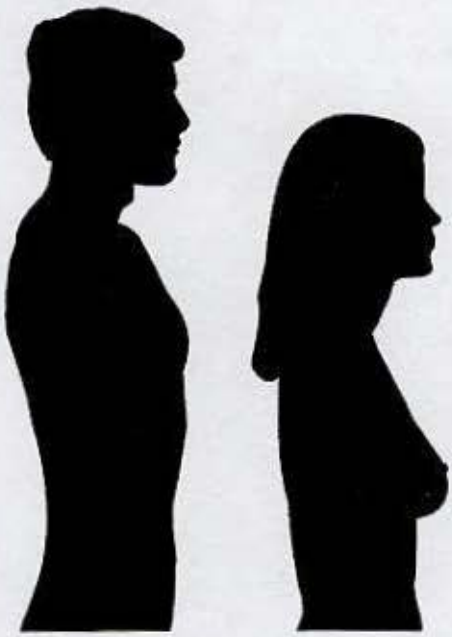
November, 2003



California Tumor Tissue Registry
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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: Pamela Boswell, M.D.
San Diego, CA

Case No. 1 - November, 2003

Tissue from: Left ovary

Accession #28750

Clinical Abstract:

A 25-year-old female complained of abdominal fullness and was found to have a large cystic mass on ultrasound, most likely arising from the left ovary.

Gross Pathology:

The 24 x 20 x 20 cm, 1750 gram specimen consisted of a multiloculated smooth-walled cyst filled with clear fluid.

Contributor: Nora Ostrzega, M.D.
Sylmar, CA

Case No. 2 - November, 2003

Tissue from: Bilateral ovaries

Accession #28263

Clinical Abstract:

During workup following a motor vehicle accident, this 22-year-old female recalled experiencing lower abdominal pain for several months, along with an increase in abdominal girth. On physical examination, the abdomen was distended, felt to most likely be ascites. Ultrasound revealed a pelvic mass.

Gross Pathology:

Both ovaries were replaced by a papillary proliferation. The left ovary measured approximately 6.0 x 3.0 cm. Omentum and numerous pelvic implants were also sampled.

Contributor: Susan Murakami, M.D.
Pasadena, CA

Case No. 3 - November, 2003

Tissue from: Left kidney

Accession #28686

Clinical Abstract:

A 57-year-old female, with a history of nephrolithiasis, presented with a 2-1/2 month history of worsening right-sided lower back pain, localized primarily in the right flank and right thoracolumbar paraspinal region. Workup revealed metastatic replacement of thoracic vertebrae and an enlarged left kidney. A left nephrectomy was performed.

Gross Pathology:

The left kidney weighed 292 grams and measured 14.0 x 8.0 x 5.5 cm. A white-tan, partially cystic sclerotic mass was present in the upper pole. The dilated renal pelvis contained a staghorn calculus.

Contributor: Ales Pindur, M.D.
Riverside, CA

Case No. 4 - November, 2003

Tissue from: Vulva

Accession #28498

Clinical Abstract:

A 69-year-old female presented with an enlarging vulvar mass, which had been present for several months. Physical examination was unremarkable except for the soft, 6.0 cm diameter, vulvar mass. Past medical history included DCIS, treated with lumpectomy and subsequent radiation one year previously.

Gross Pathology:

The 52 gram, 5.5 x 5.0 x 4.3 cm piece of nodular, gray-pink tissue had a soft, yellow-pink, partially gelatinous cut surface.

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

Case No. 5 - November, 2003

Tissue from: Bilateral ovaries

Accession #28682

Clinical Abstract:

A palpable enlarging pelvic mass was noted in this 57-year-old female. CT scan revealed a complex pelvic mass without ascites. At surgery, bilateral ovarian masses were found, which were densely adherent to the omentum.

Gross Pathology:

The 1,364 gram, 20 x 20 x 9.5 cm right ovary was replaced by a solid and cystic mass. The largest solid area was 10 x 9.5 x 2.5 cm and consisted of homogeneous yellow, focally necrotic tissue. The 8 x 6 x 5 cm left ovary had a pink-tan, slightly bosselated, smooth surface and was replaced by a solid and cystic nodular tumor.

Contributor: Ellen Ko, M.D.
Los Angeles, CA

Case No. 6 - November, 2003

Tissue from: Right Ovary

Accession #28254

Clinical Abstract:

A 61-year-old female presented with abdominal pain, and was found to have a right ovarian cyst on work-up. Hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy was performed.

Gross Pathology:

The 11.5 x 6.0 x 6.0 cm, multiloculated ovary had a smooth serosal surface. Sectioning revealed a multiloculated, clear fluid-filled cyst lined by friable papillary tissue and a 3.5 x 3.5 x 2.2 cm pink-tan, firm, bosselated solid area.

Special Studies: (Outside Facility)

Strongly positive:	= AE1/AE3, EMA
Negative:	= CEA, CA125, GCDFP-15

Contributor: Thomas Heinz, M.D.
Orange, CA

Case No. 7 - November, 2003

Tissue from: Right inguinal mass

Accession #28650

Clinical Abstract:

A 74-year-old male presented with complaints of swelling in his right groin. Examination showed a mass interpreted as a right inguinal hernia. At surgery, the mass originally interpreted as an incarcerated hernia was found to dissect free from surrounding tissues.

Gross Pathology:

The 3.7 x 3.2 x 1.7 cm, 10 gram, irregular, rubbery, firm, pale tan to red-tan tissue fragment had a variegated pale tan to red-tan cut surface.

Special Studies: (Outside Facility)

Positive: = Vimentin (strongly positive)
Negative: = Muscle Specific Actin, S-100 Protein, HMB-45, Desmin, CD34

Contributor: Roger Terry, M.D.
San Gabriel, CA

Case No. 8 - November, 2003

Tissue from: Left thigh

Accession #29701

Clinical Abstract:

For approximately six years, this 41-year-old male had been aware of a soft lump in his left posterior thigh. The lump caused occasional discomfort while sitting and he requested its removal. At surgery, it was found to be intramuscular in the lateral portion of the major flexor muscle.

Gross Pathology:

The 9.0 x 8.0 x 4.5 cm fragment of soft tissue contained a 6.2 cm well-circumscribed mass.

Contributor: Galen Cortina, M.D.
Sylmar, CA

Case No. 9 - November, 2003

Tissue from: Groin mass

Accession #28190

Clinical Abstract:

A 40-year-old female sought treatment for pain in the left leg, which radiated from the knee to the groin area, though she was able to move all extremities well. Physical examination revealed a palpable left groin mass.

Gross Pathology:

A 13 x 9 x 7.5 cm fusiform specimen with overlying skin contained an ovoid 12 x 4.5 cm circumscribed bosselated tan mass. The tumor grossly did not involve the overlying skin.

Special Studies:

Positive: = cytokeratin.
Negative: = Vimentin, HFVIII, Alpha fetoprotein, Mucin.

Contributor: Philip Robinson, M.D.
Boynton Beach, FL

Case No. 10 - November, 2003

Tissue from: Retroperitoneal mass

Accession #29128

Clinical Abstract:

Following a near syncopal episode resulting in hospitalization, this 84-year-old man was found to have a retroperitoneal mass.

Gross Pathology:

The 1,430 gram, 19.5 x 15.8 x 10.2 cm specimen consisted of a yellow to gray mass that completely surrounded the kidney without grossly invading it.

Special Studies:

Positive: = Vimentin.
Negative: = Keratin, S-100 protein, Desmin, Actin.