

2018
Male Breast

Presence of Discohesive infiltration of tumor cells often including signet ring cell ~~seen~~ - No tubular formation
Alveolar & solid variant. Consist of Circumscribed 14187 cluster of tumor cell.
Shereena Awan Difficult to palpate

TEST PATHOLOGY
MALE GENITAL SYSTEM, BREAST PATHOLOGY
SEQ
ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS.
TOTAL MARKS 30
TIME 50 MIN

PASS MARKS 15

15
25
15

22.5

15
15
30

1-A 30-year-old woman has felt a mass in her right breast for 6 months. On physical examination there is a 5 cm right breast mass and firm, non-tender lymphadenopathy. A right mastectomy with axillary lymph node dissection shows a poorly differentiated carcinoma that is negative for estrogen and progesterone receptors and negative for HER2/neu. One axillary lymph node demonstrates micrometastases. However there are no distant metastasis.

Prognostic F:-
- Poor differentiation
- estrogen -ve
- progesterone -ve
- Her2 -ve
- no metastasis

What are different prognostic factors mentioned in above scenario. 2

1064 How to do you grade a tumour and what is the name and components of grading system used for breast carcinoma. 1.5

Bloom's Richardson's Nottingham grading system
1.5
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1053 Name etiological factors for breast carcinoma. 1.5
history positive, Radiation & Estrogen Exposure, Diet (Alcohol consumption), Environmental toxins pesticides, Germline Mutations.

2-A 30 year old married female presents with breast lump in her right breast. The lump is slightly tender, lumpy bumpy but its not fixed to surrounding structures.

1048 Fibrocystic change
What can be the differential diagnosis 2
Fibroadenoma, DCIS, LCIS

What is the actual diagnosis 0.5
Fibrocystic change of disease

What are its different components 1
Cyst, fibrosis, Adenosis

A 24 Year old female presents to a breast surgeon with a solitary, discrete rubbery, freely movable 2cm mass in the upper quadrant of the left breast. She feels a change in the size of mass during menstrual cycle.

Fibroadenoma (1069)

What is the diagnosis, give its morphology as well. 1.5
Fibroadenoma
- Pericanalicular proliferation
- Intracanalicular proliferation
- Epithelium surrounded by stroma
- Epithelium compressed by stroma
- Slit spaces

a) Fibrocystic change

ultrasound of breast
MRI

Noncomedo

DCIS

3-A 50 year old lady presented with breast lump, which is fixed to surrounding structures. The tumour is also infiltrating the overlying skin. On microscopic examination, the tumour is showing tubule formation with central necrosis. Focal invasion is seen.

What is the diagnosis. 0.5
Invasive ductal carcinoma

What are different types of invasive and non-invasive breast carcinoma. 3

1055 ← How do you classify breast carcinoma on the basis of receptor positivity and negativity. 1.5

- HER2⁺ TP53 20%
 - ER⁺, HER2⁻ BRCA2 50-65%
 - ER⁻, HER2⁻ BRCA1, 15% Triple negative breast cancer
- Lobular CA
 - Mucinous CA
 - Tubular CA
 - Papillary CA
 - Micro papillary CA
 - Mucinous CA
 - Secretory CA

4-A 70 year old man presents with frequency of micturition. On digital rectal examination, his prostate is stony hard. Biopsy shows sheets of tumor cells with hyperchromatic nuclei and frequent mitosis. Focal cribriform pattern is seen. If grading of this tumor is required for future treatment.

Which grading system will be used 0.5
How will you grade this tumour. 2
Gleason grading system

What is the pathogenesis of benign prostatic hyperplasia. 1.5

Describe the role of PSA in prostate pathology. 1
used in the screening of prostate cancer

5-A 30 year old boy presents with testicular mass.

975 ← Give classification of testicular tumours with associated immunohistochemical markers and tumor markers 3
Neural tissue, muscle bundle, Island of cartilage, Quaternary of salivary ep, intestinal wall or biliary

978 ← Give morphology of teratoma. 1.5
Alpha Feto Protein, Yolk sac

977 ← What would be the morphology of tumour if it is producing AFP. 1
Yolk sac tumor

6-a) How will you diagnose a case of infertility. 1.5
b- If a patient presents with testicular swelling what can be the differential diagnosis. 1.5
Seminoma, Inflammatory carcinoma, Hydrocele, Epididymitis

c- if the diagnosis is seminoma what are its different types and morphology. 1.5+0.5

semen analysis
M. CDPS Key Fat necrosis (+trauma)

- 1 Genetic testing
- 2 Hormone testing
- 3 D. Testicular biopsy
- 3 E. Imaging
- 4 C For women
- 5 a ovulation testing
- 5 a ovulation Reserve test
- 6 E Hormone testing

→ Malignant cells excrete from DCIS with in the ductal system via Lactiferous sinus into Wipple stain

→ Paget disease
→ Rare manifestation of Breast cancer
→ Unilateral erythematous eruption of skin
Pruritus is common and lesion can be mistaken for eczema