51. METASTATIC ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA OF THE LIVER CONFIRMED WITH MYB REARRANGEMENT

Daniel Kirkpatrick, Peter Luk, Tina Selinger, David Joseph, Gary Morgan, Ruta Gupta, Catriona McKenzie
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, Australia

Adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is a rare malignant tumour most commonly occurring in the salivary glands. Metastases of ACC are rarely present at initial presentation, but ultimately develop in more than half of patients. We present the case of a 65-year-old female who was found to have a lesion in segment 4a of her liver, incidentally found on yearly hepatic monitoring due to Hepatitis B. Other significant background history included a previously resected ACC of the right sublingual gland with adjuvant radiotherapy seven years prior and an intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm of the pancreas. Imaging was reviewed at a multi-disciplinary team meeting with expert radiology input suggesting the lesion to be most consistent with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. Subsequently a left hemihepatectomy was undertaken. The histological appearance and immunohistochemical-staining pattern were consistent with a metastatic salivary gland carcinoma. Interphase FISH for Zytolight SPEC MYB Dual Colour Break Apart Probe (ZytoVision) on both the original tumour and the metastasis showed evidence of MYB rearrangement in a significant proportion of tumour nuclei. In conjunction with a review of the previously excised salivary gland tumour, the result confirmed that the liver lesion was consistent with metastatic adenoid cystic carcinoma. This case highlights the value of recent advances in molecular genetics when differentiating adenoid cystic carcinoma in diagnostically difficult cases.

52. PRIMARY INVASIVE EXTRAMAMMARY PAGET'S DISEASE ON PENOSCROTUM: A CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF 41 CASES

Yunyi Kong¹, Xuxia Shen¹, Jiaojie Lv¹, Bo Shu²
¹Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, Shanghai 200032, and ²The Central Hospital of Wuhan, Wuhan 430014, China

Background: Invasive extramammary Paget's disease (EMPD) is a rare malignant skin neoplasm. Large investigations on invasive EMPD with detailed clinicopathological features and prognosis were few.

Aims: To investigate the clinical, histopathological features and prognostic factors for invasive EMPD on penoscrotum.

Methods: We described the clinical presentations, histopathology, immunophenotype and follow-up courses of 41 cases of primary penoscrotal invasive EMPD.

Results and conclusions: The age of patients ranged from 42 to 84 years. All the patients were treated with wide surgical excision and 14 patients were confirmed to have lymph node metastasis. At the end of this study, 18 (43.9%) patients developed local or distant recurrence. 31.7% (13/41) of the patients died of the disease due to distant metastases in bone, lung, brain and/or multiple lymph nodes. 23 patients were alive without recurrence of disease. Histologically, glandular formation with true lumina within epidermis was found in 29 cases and signet-ring cells were seen in 11 cases. Squamous hyperplasia (not

otherwise specified) of epidermis was found in all cases, while fibroepithelioma-like hyperplasia and papillomatous hyperplasia were seen in 15 and 2 cases, respectively. The histological pattern of invasive components was variable. Nodular/Micro-nodular growth pattern, glandular formation, strands/solid sheets were noted in 95.1% (39/41), 48.8% (20/41) and 24.4% (10/41) of the cases, respectively. More than half the cases had at least two types of different invasive growth pattern. Immunohistochemically, CK7 was diffusely positive in all cases, while CK20 was focally or scattered positive in 8 cases. GCDFP-15 was expressed to a variable degree in 24 cases. Univariate analysis revealed that patients with one of the following poor prognostic factors: delay in diagnosis ≥ 7.5 years, depth of invasion ≥ 1 mm, invasive pattern of strands or solid sheets, marked inflammation, lymphovascular invasion and lymph node metastasis at diagnosis had significantly shorter cancer-specific survival.

53. FOCAL FATTY CHANGE OF THE LIVER MIMICKING HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA: REPORTS OF THREE CASES AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Sarawut Kongkarnka¹, Sunhawit Junrungrsee², Anon Chotirosniramit², Komson Wannasai¹, Witanee Na Chiangmai³, Suwalee Pojchamarnwiputh³, Nirush Lertprasertsuke¹
¹Department of Pathology, ²Department of Surgery, and ³Division of Diagnostic Radiology, Department of Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Introduction: Focal fatty change (FFC) or focal fatty infiltration of the liver is a rare pseudotumor which may be clinically and radiographically mimicking hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

Case presentation: We herein present three cases of hepatic solitary masses, 2.2 cm, 3.5 cm and 5.5 cm in greatest diameters, respectively. Two patients had no predisposing factors including fatty liver, one patient had been diagnosed as cirrhosis. All three patients underwent surgical resection as the imaging features of the lesions were consistently suggested HCC. Histologically, they revealed a localized zone of benign hepatocytes containing intracytoplasmic fat of macrovesicular type. Hepatic cirrhosis was histologically confirmed as mixed macro- and micronodular type in known case while the others displayed no pathologic condition. All of them were doing well after surgery.

Conclusion: FFC is recognized as benign tumor-like lesion of the liver. The ultrasonographic and computed tomographic patterns frequently imitate hepatic malignancy, particularly HCC. Clinical correlation and careful microscopic examination provide the proper diagnosis of these uncommon lesions.

54. USE OF A CD5/CD3 DOUBLE IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STAIN IN CD5 EXPRESSING SMALL B-CELL LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS

Mrudula Krishnaswamy, Andrew Parker
Tissue and Molecular Pathology, Sympath, St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, Australia