Conclusion: The increasing of CD 133 and CXCR4 expression play role to the incidence of metastasis in osteosarcoma. Expression of CD 133 and CXCR4 have a positive correlation.

84. THE PROFILE OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY TEST FOR BREAST CANCER IN DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL SURABAYA, INDONESIA

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Introduction: Breast cancer in Indonesia has increased. In the past years cervical cancer had been leading, but due to the mass screening performance that available until the villages now the pattern of female cancer in Indonesia had been changed. The fact that most of the patient came in advanced stage based on lack of knowledge and financial reason.

Objective: To study the profile of immunohistochemistry (IHC) test for breast cancer in Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya, Indonesia.

Method: A retrospective and descriptive study was done, using secondary data of IHC result for breast cancer in Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya during period 2013–2014. The sample were specimens of all breast cancer with ER, PR and Her2/neu period January 2nd, 2013 until December 31st, 2014 in Pathology Laboratory Dr. Soetomo Hospital then were classified mostly based on age, histopathological diagnoses and IHC result.

Result: 38.85% among total 2,121 patients were in the 5th decade, mostly were invasive carcinoma of no special type as 57.94%, followed by lobular carcinoma 8.2 %. 14.05% cases of triple negative were found. The youngest patient was 22 years old and the oldest was 90 years old.

Conclusion: IHC examination is important to decide breast cancer treatment and triple negative breast cancer should be regarded and aware that could be false negative.

85. PERITUMORAL CLEFTS IN LOW GRADE SEROUS CARCINOMA OF THE PELVIS ARE NOT SEEN ON FROZEN SECTION – A CASE REPORT

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Objective: To report the finding that peritumoral clefts in low grade serous carcinoma are not seen in frozen section.

Case report: A 27-year-old female presented to the Emergency Department with sudden onset of right iliac fossa pain. Imaging studies supported acute appendicitis with periappendiceal mass and concurrent bilateral ovarian tumours with peritoneal seeding. On laparotomy, peritoneal tissue was sent for frozen section. Frozen section revealed small clusters of mildly atypical epithelial cells in stroma associated with psammoma bodies. No peritumoral clefts were seen. The pathologists reporting the frozen section could not distinguish between an implant of serous borderline ovarian tumour and a low grade serous carcinoma. When the same tissue was submitted for the paraffin processing, well-defined clefts around the clusters were identified, making the diagnosis of a low grade serous carcinoma.

Conclusion: Peritumoral clefts in low grade serous carcinoma are not seen in frozen section which may lead to difficulty in differentiating between implants of serous borderline ovarian tumour and low grade serous carcinoma.

86. WATER-CLEAR CELL ADENOMA OF PARATHYROID GLAND – A CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Water-clear cell adenoma is a very rare neoplasm of the parathyroid gland. Very few cases have been reported so far in the medical literature. It is a well-documented cause of primary hyperparathyroidism. We here describe a case of Water-clear cell adenoma of the parathyroid gland in a 56-year-old male.

Case presentation and results: The patient presented to hospital with hypercalcaemia and high parathyroid hormone (PTH) level. Sestamibi scan showed a hyper functioning parathyroid adenoma immediately behind the mid left lobe of thyroid. Surgical excision was done. The weight of the fresh specimen was 5.152 g. Histologically, a well circumscribed partially encapsulated hypercellular parathyroid tissue was identified, composed of a monotonous population of cells with clear cytoplasm arranged in trabecular pattern. High power examination revealed the lesional cells with abundant finely vacuolated cytoplasm, uniform nuclei and inconspicuous nucleoli. Immunohistochemical analysis demonstrated positive staining for PTH and chromogranin A.

Conclusion: Water-clear cell variant of parathyroid adenoma is a rare pathological entity. It should be differentiated from metastatic conventional renal cell carcinoma, paraganglioma and clear cell changes in salivary gland tumours. Clinical correlation and Immunohistochemistry are helpful in arriving at the final diagnosis.

87. INCREASED TUMOR CELLS EXPRESSING STEMNESS IN HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA UNDER HYPOXIC MICROENVIRONMENT INDUCED BY TRANSARTERIAL CHEMOEMBOLIZATION

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Background: Hypoxia has been shown to enhance stemness *in vitro* studies of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) induces a hypoxic microenvironment for HCC, however the change of stemness in the residual viable HCC after TACE remains unclear.

Aims: The effect of hypoxic microenvironment on HCC stemness is investigated using biopsy and resection matched cases before and after TACE.

Methods: Ten HCCs, which were diagnosed by biopsy, treated by TACE and consequently resected and 36 HCCs without TACE, biopsy and resection matched were selected from hepatic resections between 2001 and 2014 at Severance Hospital. Total necrotic HCCs after TACE were excluded. Immunohistochemistry for stemness markers (K19, EpCAM and CD133) and hypoxic marker (CA-IX) were performed.

Results: The expression rate of K19, EpCAM, CD133 and CA-IX were well matched between biopsied and resected HCCs with specificity ranging from 82 to 100%. K19 expression was well correlated with that of CA-IX. Biopsied HCCs, done before any treatment showed no difference in the incidence or extent of expression of stemness markers and CA-IX between TACE and non-TACE groups. TACE treated/resected HCCs showed higher incidence of EpCAM expression compared to those without ($p=0.033$), whereas the incidence of K19, CD133 and CA-IX expression showed no significant difference between two groups. The extent of EpCAM and K19 expressing tumor cells increased in TACE treated/resected HCCs compared to those without ($p=0.028$ and $p=0.049$). K19 and CAIX positive patients on biopsied HCCs of both groups showed lower survival rate ($p=0.013$ and $p=0.008$, respectively).

Conclusions: It is considered that K19 expression is related to CAIX, and hypoxic microenvironment induced by TACE increases the extent of K19 expressing tumor cells rather than converting K19-negative HCC to K19-positive HCC. Therefore, checking K19 and CA-IX expression on HCC biopsy before TACE is suggested to be good markers predicting HCC outcome.

88. CLINICOPATHOLOGIC AND PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCES OF miRNAlet-7a EXPRESSION AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH AR STATUS IN BREAST CARCINOMAS

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Background: MiRNAlet-7a as a member of the let-7 family, has been widely considered as a tumor suppressor because the let-7a is down-regulated in many carcinoma progression. Androgen receptor (AR) was expressed in breast cancer as a significant prognostic factor (including our data).

Aims: To analyze the associations of miRNAlet-7a expression with the clinicopathologic characteristics and prognosis in different AR status.

Methods: One hundred sixty eight cases with invasive ductal carcinoma were randomly selected, the miRNAlet-7a expression was detected by *in-situ* hybridization, and the expression of AR, ER, and Ki67 were detected by immunohistochemistry. These cases were divided into AR+ and AR- groups, and the results were analyzed by statistics.

Results: The positive rate of miRNAlet-7a expression was 70.2%. There were significant differences in the deferent grad and different AR status ($p=0.002$, 0.000). But, there was no significant difference in age, menstrual status, size, pTNM, node metastasis, ER, p53, ki67, HER2 (all $p>0.05$). Let-7a expression

correlate positive with AR ($p=0.000$). In AR+ group, there was no significance found between the expression of miRNAlet-7a and clinicopathologic characteristics, in AR- group conversely, miRNAlet-7a was associated with histological grade ($p=0.004$). The let-7a expression was all associated with better disease-free survival ($p=0.000$) in the two groups, respectively. The multi-variate-analysis showed it was a significant predictor of disease-free survival ($p=0.000$).

Conclusions: miRNAlet-7a may play important roles in the breast carcinomas of different AR status. It's as indicator of predicting prognosis and maybe a new therapeutic target.

89. PDL1 EXPRESSION IN TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER IS ASSOCIATED WITH TUMOUR-INFILTRATING LYMPHOCYTES AND IMPROVED OUTCOME

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Purpose: Triple-negative breast cancer lacks expression of estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor and human epidermal growth factor receptor and patients generally have a poor outcome; there is a pressing need to identify more effective therapeutic strategies. Clinical trials targeting PD1/PDL1 in melanoma and non-small cell lung cancer have reported high response rates, and tumoural PDL1 expression has been suggested as a potential biomarker to enrich for patient response to these treatments. There is only very limited data to date reporting the expression of PDL1 in triple-negative breast cancer. This study characterises PDL1 expression patterns and tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes in primary triple-negative breast cancer.

Methods: PDL1 immunohistochemistry was performed on 163 primary triple-negative breast cancers and assessed in the tumour (membranous and cytoplasmic compartments) as well as immune cells in the stromal compartment. Tumour-infiltrating