of simulators of malignant melanoma. The name 'ancient' is used because it shares numerous features with ancient schwannoma. Ancient naevi are found most commonly on the face of older persons. The neoplasm is usually a dome-shaped, skin-coloured papule. Histopathologically, ancient naevi are exo-endophytic, mostly intradermal proliferations of two populations of melanocytes: one with large pleomorphic nuclei and the other with small monomorphic ones. A few mitotic figures may be present.

We report a case of 73-year-old male who presented with an exo-endophytic pigmented lesion 5 mm in diameter on his right lateral thigh. It had been present for several years. An excision biopsy was done.

Methods: Here we present a case of an ancient melanocytic naevus.

Results: The histological examination of routine H&E stains showed a predominately dermal compound melanocytic lesion in the upper dermis composed of two populations of intermingled melanocytes. One with large pleomorphic round, oval, polygonal and spindled melanocytes with large hyperchromatic nuclei, some with prominent nucleoli and scant cytoplasm. The other with conventional, small, round to oval mature melanocytes arranged in a 'congenital' pattern. A few multinucleate pleomorphic melanocytes were also present. Ki-67 immunostain showed a proliferation index of less than 1%. Morphological features and immunohistochemistry were consistent with ancient melanocytic naevus.

Conclusions: Ancient naevi may be misdiagnosed as melanoma arising in an intradermal naevus. Knowledge of the histopathologic characteristics of this benign melanocytic neoplasm should enable pathologists to avoid over diagnosis of melanoma arising in an intradermal naevus.

15. WHY CHOOSE ANATOMICAL PATHOLOGY? AN ONLINE SURVEY OF STUDENTS AND DOCTORS

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Background: Globally and nationally, there has been a significant decline in the proportion of medical graduates pursuing a career in pathology, corresponding with a broadening gap between workforce supply and demand. However, there is a paucity of evidence as to the causal influences in an Australian context.

Aims: To perform an online survey of Australian medical students and junior medical officers, pathology trainees and pathologists to determine the factors which attract and deter graduates from pursuing a career in anatomical pathology.

Methods: Literature review was performed to identify: (1) the factors that influence the choice of speciality for medical graduates; (2) the perceptions about anatomic pathology amongst medical graduates; (3) the influence of the delivery of pathology curriculum during medical school on these perceptions and reasons; and (4) the views of pathologists and pathology trainees regarding motivations for pursuing pathology training and career satisfaction.

A short online survey including questions with binary answers, response spectrums and free text was circulated to medical students (via universities), pre-vocational junior medical officers

(JMOs; via JMO units), pathology registrars and pathologists (via the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia).

Results and conclusions: PubMed searches using the terms 'pathology', 'training' and 'career choice' identified over 200 peer reviewed indexed articles in English language; 15 pertained specifically to factors determining anatomical pathology as a career choice, and one of these was Australian.

This review guided the development of specific questions related to factors identified as influencing the choice of pathology as a career (for example, personality traits, expectations regarding remuneration, research opportunities and career satisfaction, and exposure to pathology during university). The questionnaire is currently being circulated and the responses will be collated and analysed, in order to inform future recruitment strategies improving uptake to this vital but undersubscribed speciality.

16. A RARE SOFT TISSUE TUMOUR: PRIMARY ADRENAL LIPOMA

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Background: Soft tissue tumours are rare in the adrenal gland. The only lipomatous tumours of the adrenal gland classified by the World Health Organization are myelolipomas.

Aims: This case discusses primary lipoma and other non-myelolipoma tumours of the adrenal gland by first presenting an incidental right adrenal lipoma in a 29-year-old gentleman with no significant medical history.

Methods: Literature review of PubMed and Google Scholar using key words: 'adrenal' AND 'lipoma' OR 'soft tissue tumour' OR 'myelolipoma'.

Results and conclusions: This case of primary adrenal lipoma is one of only 25 in the literature, and the youngest incidence reported to date. This is likely due to the greater presence of radiological investigation, which is bound to increase reports of this otherwise rare adrenal tumour.

17. CYTOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF MEDULLARY CARCINOMA OF THYROID

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Background: Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) of thyroid is one of the most common sites encountered in routine practice and one of the challenges is accurately diagnosing rare malignancies including medullary carcinoma thyroid.

Aims: To study the cytological criteria for accurate diagnosis of medullary carcinoma of thyroid and to determine factors causing false negativity.

Methods: A retrospective study was conducted in the department of Pathology, at a tertiary care centre in South India, retrieving data from the Laboratory Information System (LIS),

on diagnosis of medullary carcinoma of thyroid (MCT). A total of 22 cases of MCT were diagnosed during a period of 5 years from September 2013 to August 2018, on histopathology. Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) was performed in 8 of these cases. However, a second search on LIS revealed 2 more cases under the FNA section, without subsequent biopsies.

Results and conclusions: Of the 10 FNA cases, 6 were diagnosed accurately; 4 cases had discordance with diagnosis of colloid adenomatous goiter in 2, a case each of involutational nodule and Hurthle cell neoplasm. All the slides were reviewed along with gross findings of resection specimens wherever available. One case was recategorised as MCT on review. The cause of false negativity in the other 3 included paucicellularity and presence of an adjacent larger involutational nodule with a smaller hidden focus of MCT. One case of oncocytoid variant of MCT was misinterpreted as Hurthle cell neoplasm on FNA.

In conclusion, FNAC is a useful and accurate non-invasive method that can be used for diagnosis of MCT. With classical cytological features of plasmacytoid to spindle cells, dispersed chromatin, binucleation and presentation of amorphous material in the background, diagnosis can be made with accuracy. The pitfalls include sampling error, misinterpretation in cases with microfollicular pattern or oncocytic cells.

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18. CHRONIC NOROVIRUS INFECTION IN COMMON VARIABLE IMMUNE DEFICIENCY (CVID) – A CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

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Background: Norovirus, a member of the Calici viruses, is an unenveloped positive stranded RNA virus. Patients with immunodeficiency including common variable immune deficiency (CVID) have been reported to have an increased risk of chronic and severe norovirus infection.¹ Norovirus enteropathy may result in villous atrophy and malabsorption.

Aims: To present a case report and relevant literature review on common variable immune deficiency (CVID) enteropathy.

Methods: A 57-year-old female presented with diarrhoea and weight loss on a background of common variable immune deficiency (CVID). Endoscopy and colonoscopy revealed abnormal nodular duodenal mucosa. Gastric body, antral, duodenal and terminal ileum biopsies were performed and sent for histopathological examination in our department of pathology. The duodenal sample showed villous shortening and crypt hyperplasia, with increased intraepithelial lymphocytes and a mild increase in chronic inflammatory cells in the lamina propria. There was an absence of plasma cells and no Giardia or viral inclusions were noted.

Results and conclusions: The extent of inflammatory infiltrate within the lamina propria of the duodenum was less than expected for coeliac disease. In addition the absence of plasma cells

was in keeping with CVID. All duodenal biopsies demonstrated histological features of CVID enteropathy which has been linked to chronic norovirus infection. This case illustrates the potential for chronic norovirus infection in patients with CVID.^{1,2} Recognition of this condition is critical to the institution of appropriate therapy.

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19. THE MANY FACES OF COLONIC MALAKOPLAKIA: A CASE SERIES AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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Background: Malakoplakia is a rare inflammatory response to Gram-negative bacteria, involving intracellular deposition of iron and calcium. It is associated with immunosuppression, and occurs most often in the bladder. Although rare, the colon is the most common extra-genitourinary site.

Aims and methods: To identify cases of colonic malakoplakia, the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital histopathology data base was searched from 2009. A literature review was performed using PubMed with the term 'malakoplakia'. Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded slides were stained with haematoxylin and eosin, PAS and von Kossa.

Results and conclusions: A 10-year case file review identified four cases of colonic malakoplakia. Ages ranged from 50–79 with 2 males and 2 females. Clinical presentation and endoscopic appearances varied widely with an incidental polyp, mucosal changes mimicking inflammatory bowel disease, and a pelvic mass lesion with overlying normal mucosa seen. In all cases the biopsies revealed numerous histiocytes and characteristic Michaelis-Gutmann bodies highlighted with PAS and von Kossa stains diagnostic of malakoplakia. A literature review identified 31 published case reports in adults and 10 in children of colonic malakoplakia. These cases highlight the protean manifestations of colonic malakoplakia. Consideration should be given to the diagnosis in histiocytic infiltrates in the large bowel to facilitate appropriate clinical management.

20. APPENDICECTOMY UNDER THE MICROSCOPE: AN AUDIT OF APPENDICECTOMIES AT ROYAL NORTH SHORE HOSPITAL IN 2017

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Background: Acute suppurative appendicitis is a common condition that requires surgical intervention. The incidence of acute