of the palatine tonsil and is often mistaken clinically for a neoplasm.¹ We present a case of tonsillar lymphangiomatous polyp in a nineteen-year-old male who underwent bilateral tonsillectomy for asymmetry. Macroscopically a polypoid lesion was noted extending from the mucosal aspect of the specimen. Microscopically the polyp was comprised of a core of dilated lymphatic channels separated by fibrous and adipose tissue. The outer surface was covered with stratified squamous epithelium. Tonsillar lymphangiomatous polyp is a diagnosis that should be considered in the differential of lesions presenting in the palatine tonsil.

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A RARE CASE OF ERDHEIM-CHESTER DISEASE WITH BRAF MUTATION – A CASE REPORT

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Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare histiocytic neoplasm with multisystemic involvement, commonly involving the bones, cardiovascular organs and retroperitoneal region. We report a 68-year-old female who was admitted due to a fall following an episode of dizziness, and was noted to have a retroperitoneal soft tissue mass involving the bilateral perinephric spaces and bowel mesentery, which extended superiorly into the thoracic cavity, causing encasement of the ureters, adrenal glands and major vessels. A biopsy revealed a histiocytic infiltrate with foamy cytoplasm, which was positive for CD163, fascin and factor XIIIa on immunohistochemical staining, but was negative for CD1a, S100, AE1/3 and HMB45. Molecular testing for BRAF was positive. The overall clinical, imaging and histology findings were supportive of a diagnosis of ECD. Awareness of this entity and exclusion of its differential diagnoses is important to ensure correct diagnosis for subsequent targeted therapy.

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AN OVARIAN YOLK SAC TUMOUR ARISING IN A 50-YEAR-OLD FEMALE: A CASE REPORT

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Ovarian yolk sac tumour is a rare germ cell malignancy usually seen in females under 30 years but rarely reported in post-

menopausal women in association with epithelial neoplasms. This case study reports a 50-year-old patient with a yolk sac tumour arising from an ovarian surface epithelial tumour favoured to represent clear cell carcinoma. Benign epithelial elements were also present. The co-existence with an ovarian surface epithelial tumour hints at a different histogenesis of yolk sac tumour in older patients compared with younger patients with histologically pure neoplasms and though the pathway remains unknown, multiple theories exist. These tumours often represent a diagnostic challenge in older patients. Recognition of this rare entity is important as the prognosis is poorer than for epithelial neoplasms without a yolk sac component and because the chemotherapeutic treatment is different.

CASE REPORT OF AN UNUSUAL PSEUDO-DABSKA PATTERN IN A MELANOCYTIC LESION

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We report a case of a melanocytic naevus showing prominent pseudo-Dabska pattern on the back of a 25-year-old woman. The lesion has a pseudo-vascular appearance comprising multiple tortuous spaces within the dermis lined by SOX-10 positive naevus cells. The cells form pseudo-papillary projections and have a hobnail appearance similar to Dabska tumours. On immunohistochemistry the cells are negative for SMA, HMB-45 and ERG. Ki67 proliferation index is low. The Dabska tumour is a rare lymphovascular neoplasm occurring primarily in the paediatric population. Other lesions which have been reported to show a 'pseudo-Dabska' phenomenon include retiform haemangiomas (RH), early Kaposi sarcomas (KS), well differentiated angiosarcomas and acantholytic squamous cell carcinoma (ASCC) in the skin. The pseudo-Dabska pattern has only recently been described in melanocytic lesions. Knowledge of this pattern will facilitate prompt and accurate diagnosis of similar melanocytic tumours as well as other lesions with pseudo-Dabska architecture.

CASE REPORT: PRIMARY PAROTID GLAND SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OCCURRING WITHIN A CONCURRENT LYMPHOEPITHELIAL CYST

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Primary parotid squamous cell carcinoma (PPSCC) occurring within a concurrent lymphoepithelial cyst (LC) has only been described once previously. PPSCC is an aggressive rare malignancy. In Australia, most squamous cell carcinomas (SCC) involving the parotid are cutaneous carcinoma metastases from the head and neck. LCs are rare benign salivary gland cysts with abundant lymphoid stroma. We present a case of dysphagia and left neck mass in a 71-year-old man of Southern