female who presented with Doege-Potter syndrome. This case highlights the unusual presentation and location, atypical CD34 expression and utility of STAT6 immunohistochemistry for SFTs.

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HUNGRY FOR KNOWLEDGE: EXPLORING PATHOLOGY ALIMENTARY ANALOGIES THROUGH CULINARY CREATIONS

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Objectives: To explore alimentary analogies in pathology through culinary creations and discuss their implications for pathologists and trainees.

Background: Alimentary analogies abound in the history and current practice of pathology, being a valuable tool in the diagnostic process. They can serve as a useful learning tool to recognise and remember pathological patterns and disease entities.^{1,2} They are an effective way of communicating pathological findings, by adding flavour to macroscopic and microscopic descriptions.

Method: A literature search was performed for commonly used alimentary analogies in pathology. Recipes for 'sago spleen' (amyloidosis), ovarian 'chocolate cyst' (endometriotic cyst) and 'anchovy paste' (amoebic abscess) liver and placenta (derived from Greek, meaning 'flat cake') were created.

Results: A literature search yielded 96 medical alimentary analogies.^{1–3} Culinary creations resembling pathology specimens, based on selected alimentary analogies were successfully produced, sampled, consumed and digested by staff at our institution.

Conclusions: Alimentary analogies in pathology can be further explored through culinary creations, which not only serve to satisfy the pathologist's hunger for knowledge, but also as a valuable learning and communication tool in the diagnostic process.

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A CASE OF SPONTANEOUS INTESTINAL PERFORATION ASSOCIATED WITH CANDIDIASIS IN A PREMATURE INFANT

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Intestinal perforation is a potentially life-threatening complication of pre-term birth. Focal or spontaneous intestinal perforation (SIP) is a type of intestinal perforation occurring in extreme prematurity which is less common than, and is reported to demonstrate some clinically and histologically distinct features from, necrotising enterocolitis (NEC). This case report describes a case of SIP of the small bowel associated with candidiasis in an extremely premature infant girl. Histologically, the bowel wall lacked the extensive coagulative necrosis typically seen in NEC; rather, the adjacent bowel showed some possible attenuation of the muscularis propria and a serosal fibrinoinflammatory exudate, with the mucosa and remainder of the bowel wall otherwise well preserved. Fungal spores and scattered pseudophyphael elements within the serosal exudate and, very focally, within the outer half of the muscularis propria were only identified histologically after performance of special stains on the resection specimen. An association between SIP and candidial sepsis has previously been reported in the literature and this case highlights that identification of such cases can be aided by performing special stains on cases with clinical and/or histological features in keeping with SIP.

OVARIAN DLBCL PRESENTING AS A VERY LARGE OVARIAN MASS IN A YOUNG WOMAN – A CASE REPORT (AND POTENTIAL FROZEN SECTION PITFALL)

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While ovarian involvement as a late manifestation of disseminated non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) is not uncommon, primary ovarian NHL, or NHL presenting for the first time as an ovarian mass, is rare, having a reported incidence of around 0.5% of all untreated NHL and 1.5% of untreated ovarian neoplasms. This case study reports a 27-year-old woman who underwent a unilateral salpingo-oophorectomy and staging for a very large, rapidly enlarging, right ovarian mass, suspected clinically of being a dysgerminoma. On frozen section, the tumour was favoured to be a germ cell tumour, with juvenile granulosa cell tumour also not excluded. On permanent section, however, the tumour more clearly demonstrated morphological features and immunological features in keeping with a large B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Coupled with FISH analysis showing no evidence of a MYC gene rearrangement, a diagnosis of DLBCL, NOS, double expressor phenotype, was ultimately made. This case serves as a reminder that, although rare as an initial presentation in the ovary, lymphoma should be considered by