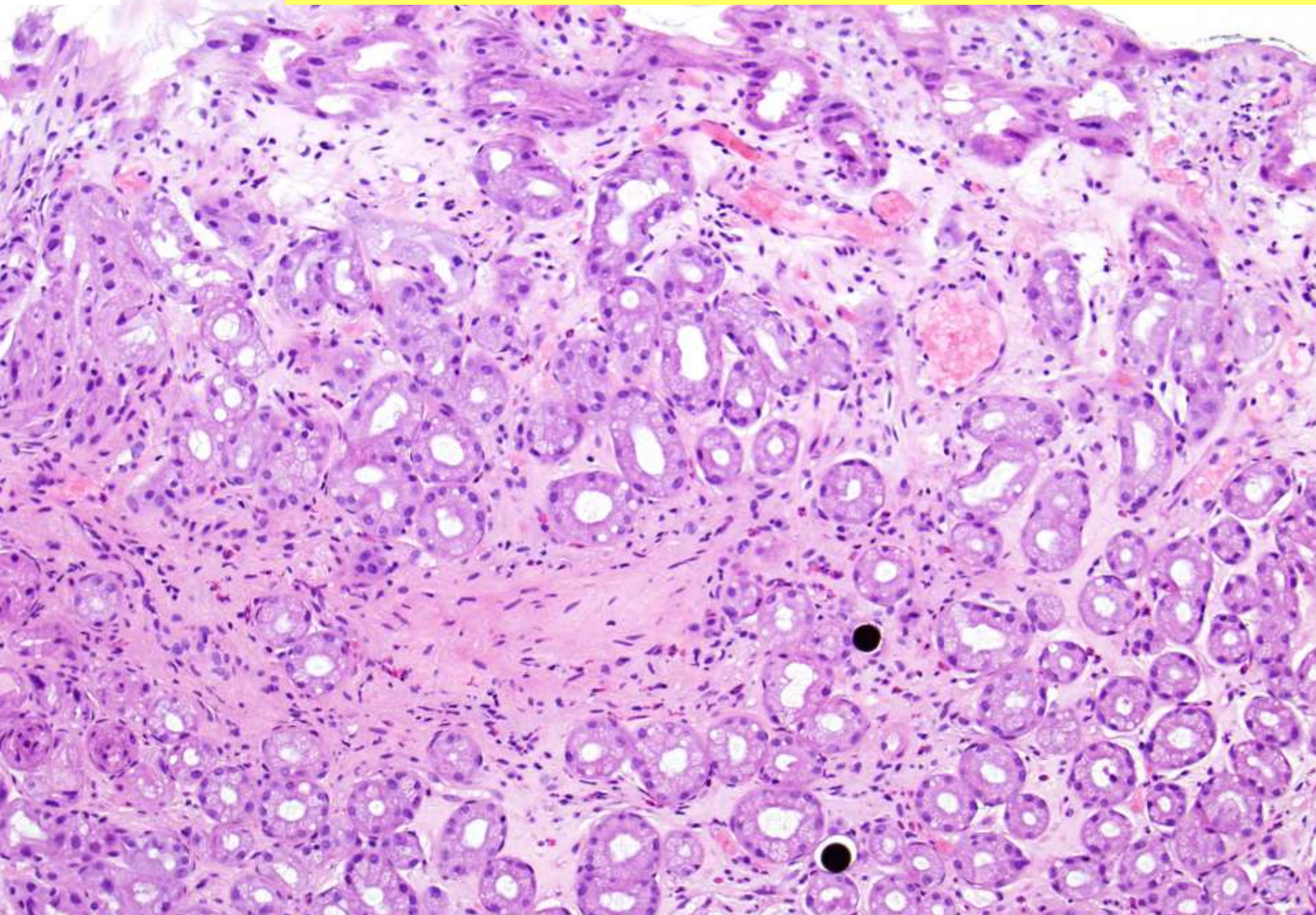


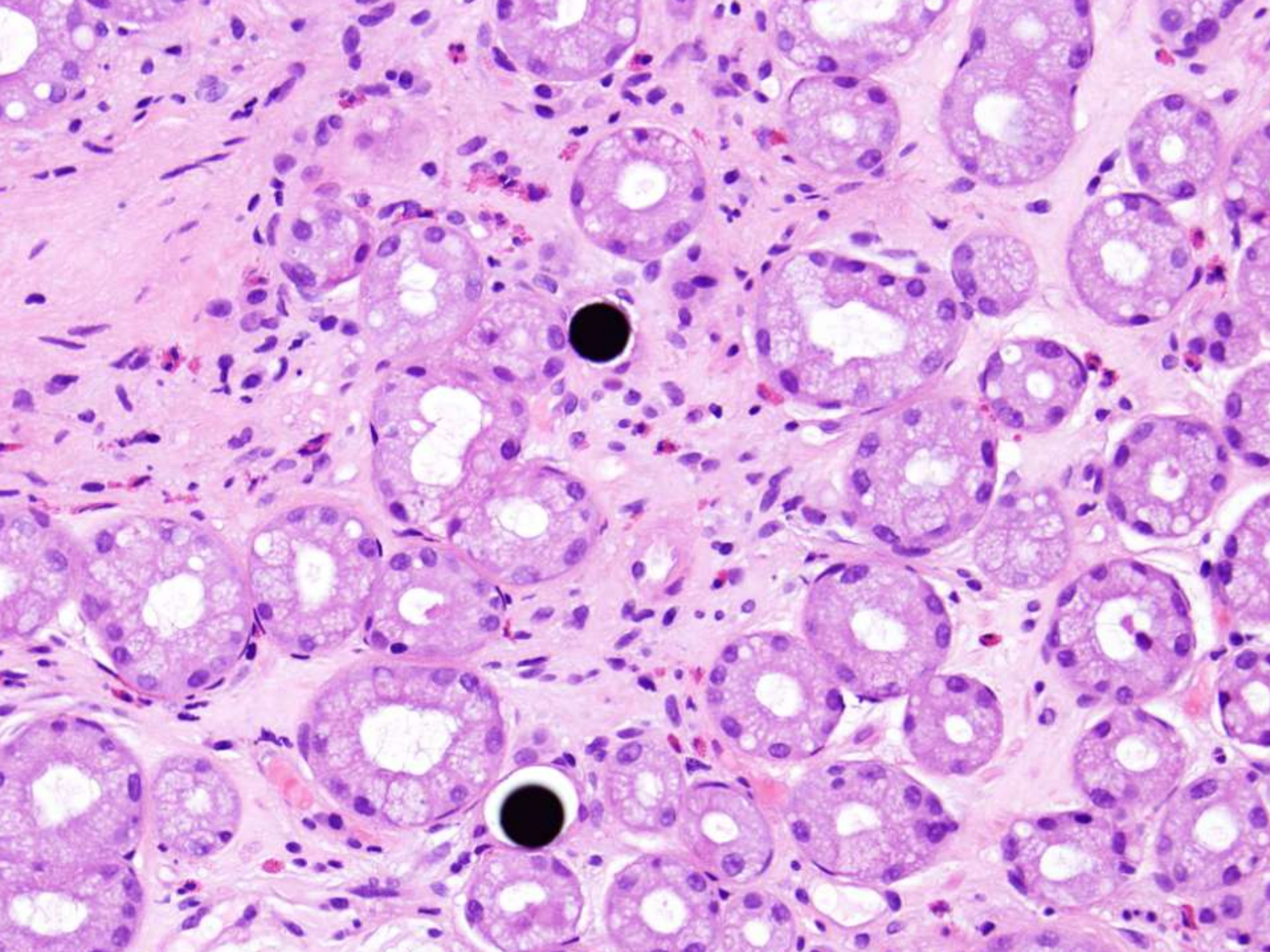
SLIDE SEMINAR – INSTANT DIAGNOSIS

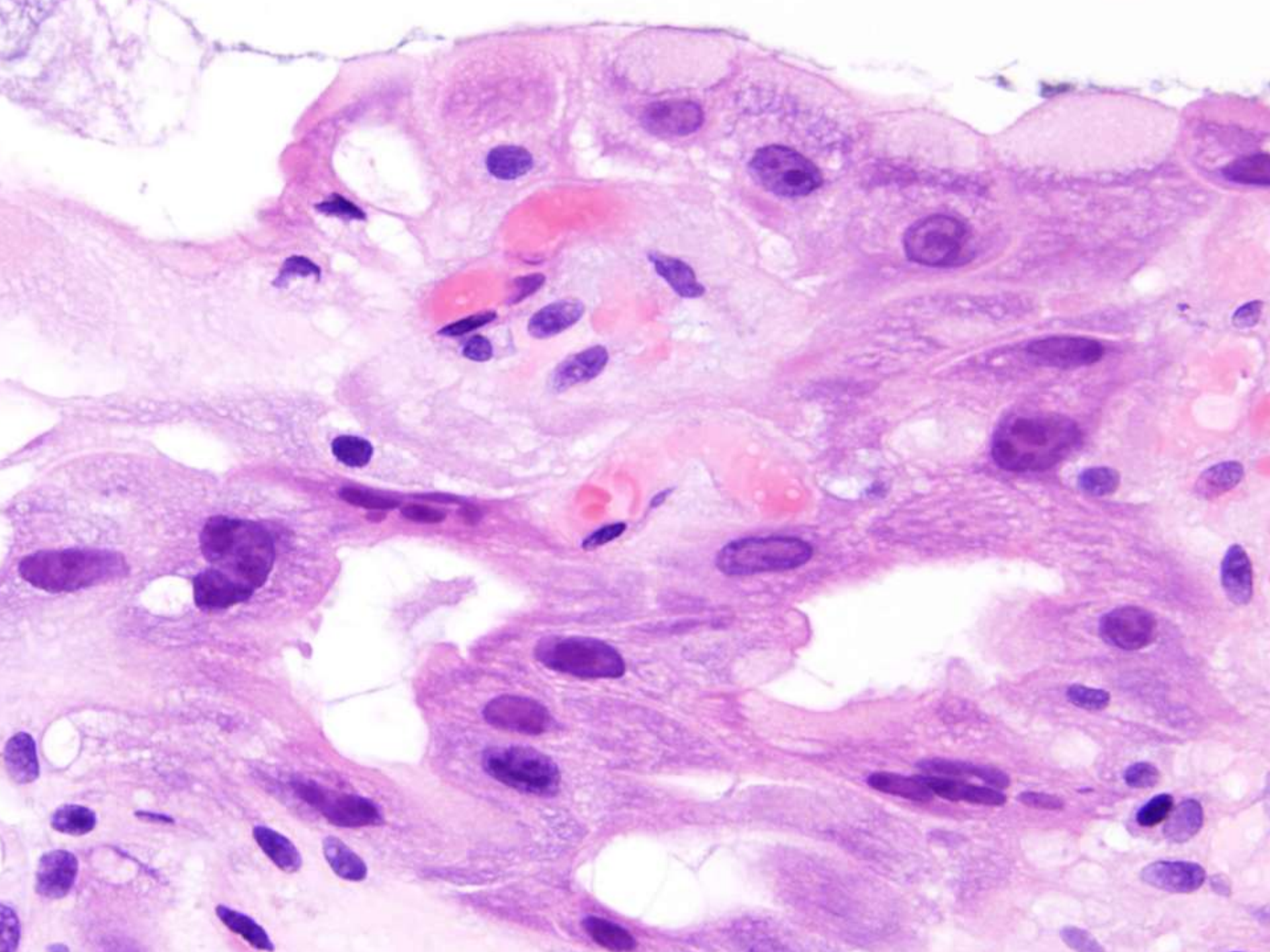
John K.C. Chan

#1

Gastric biopsy. What are these blue round structures?







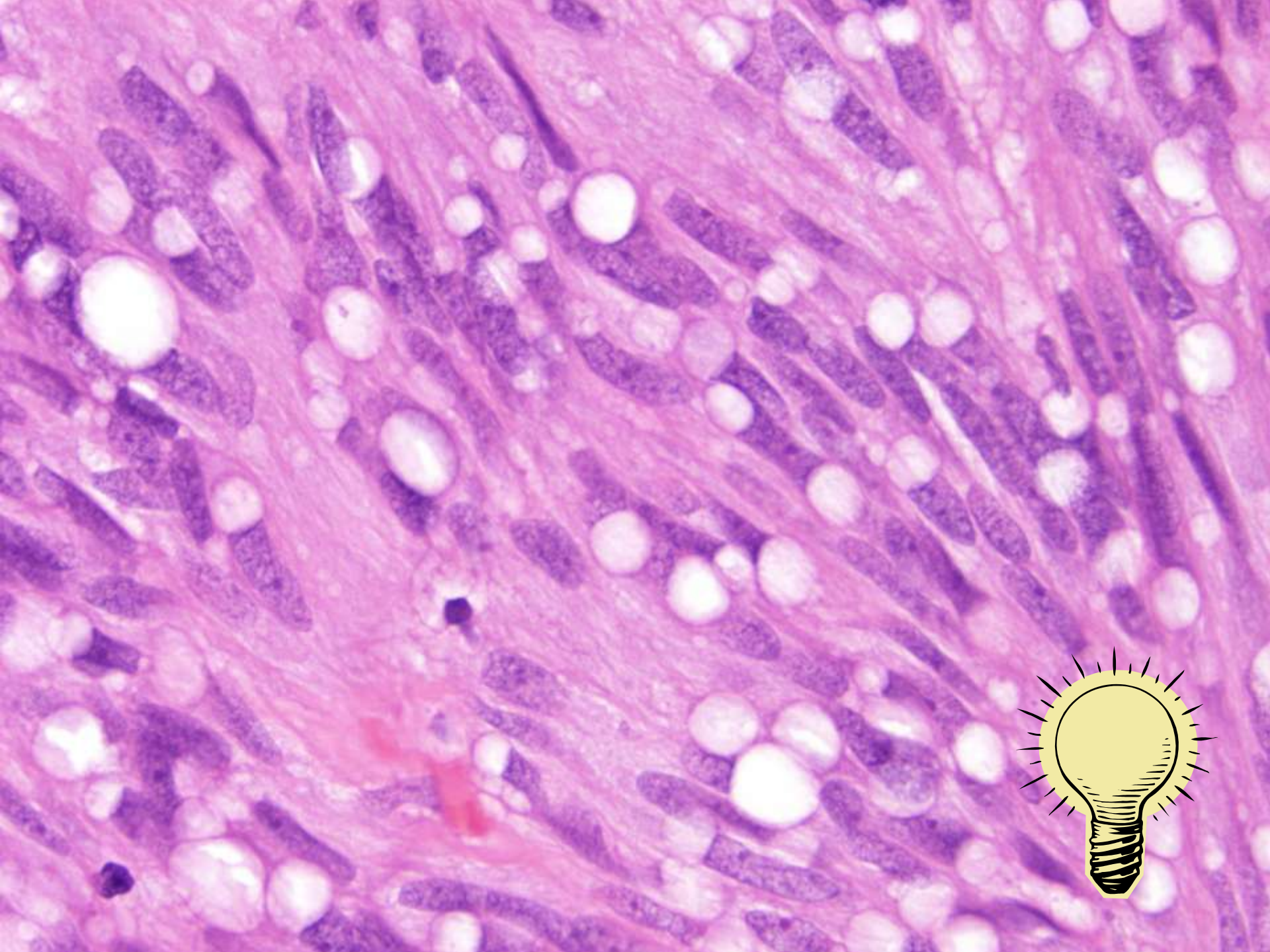
#1

SIRT (selective internal radiotherapy)
microspherules

#2

This is a GIST. What is its most likely site of occurrence?



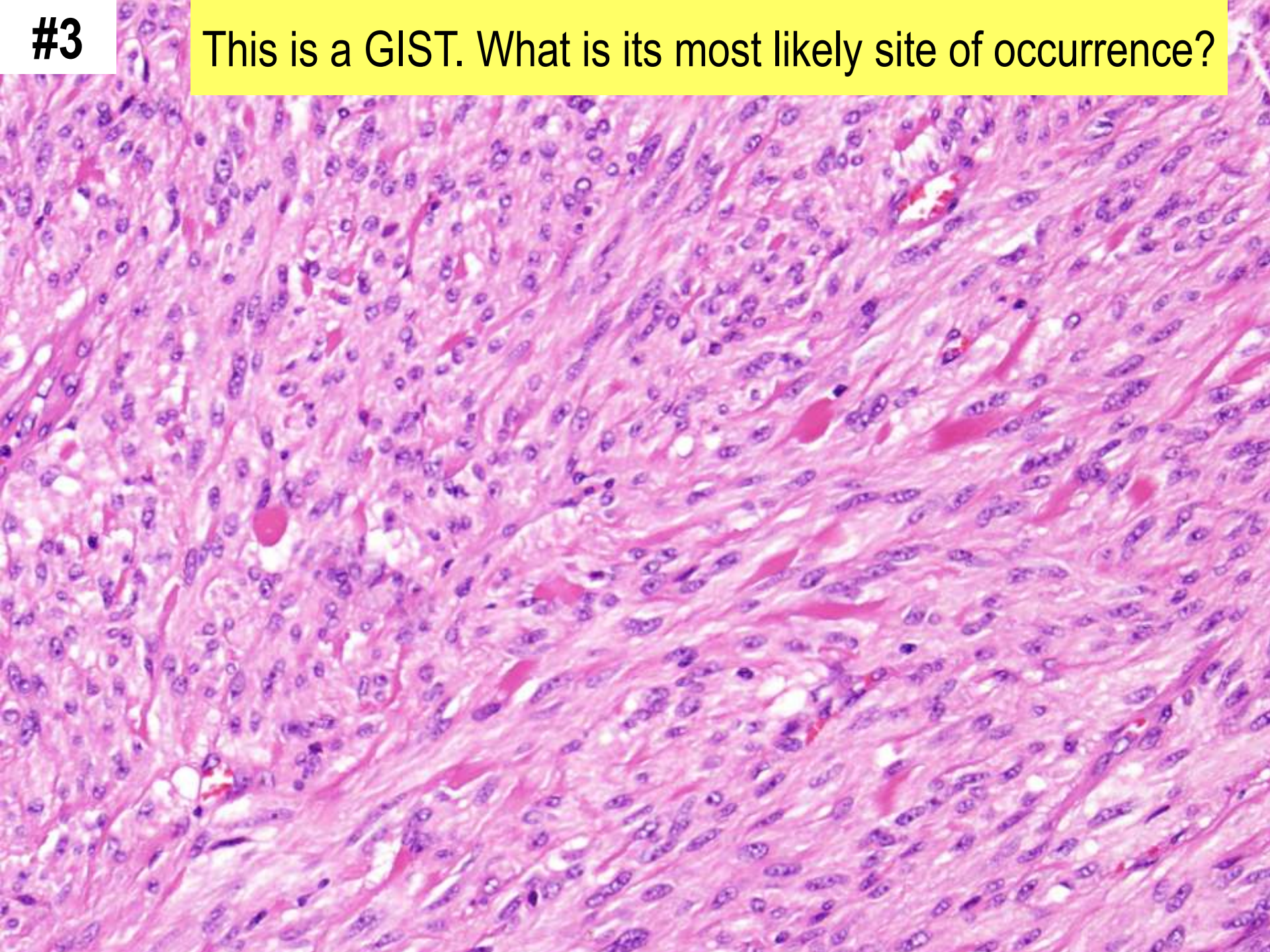


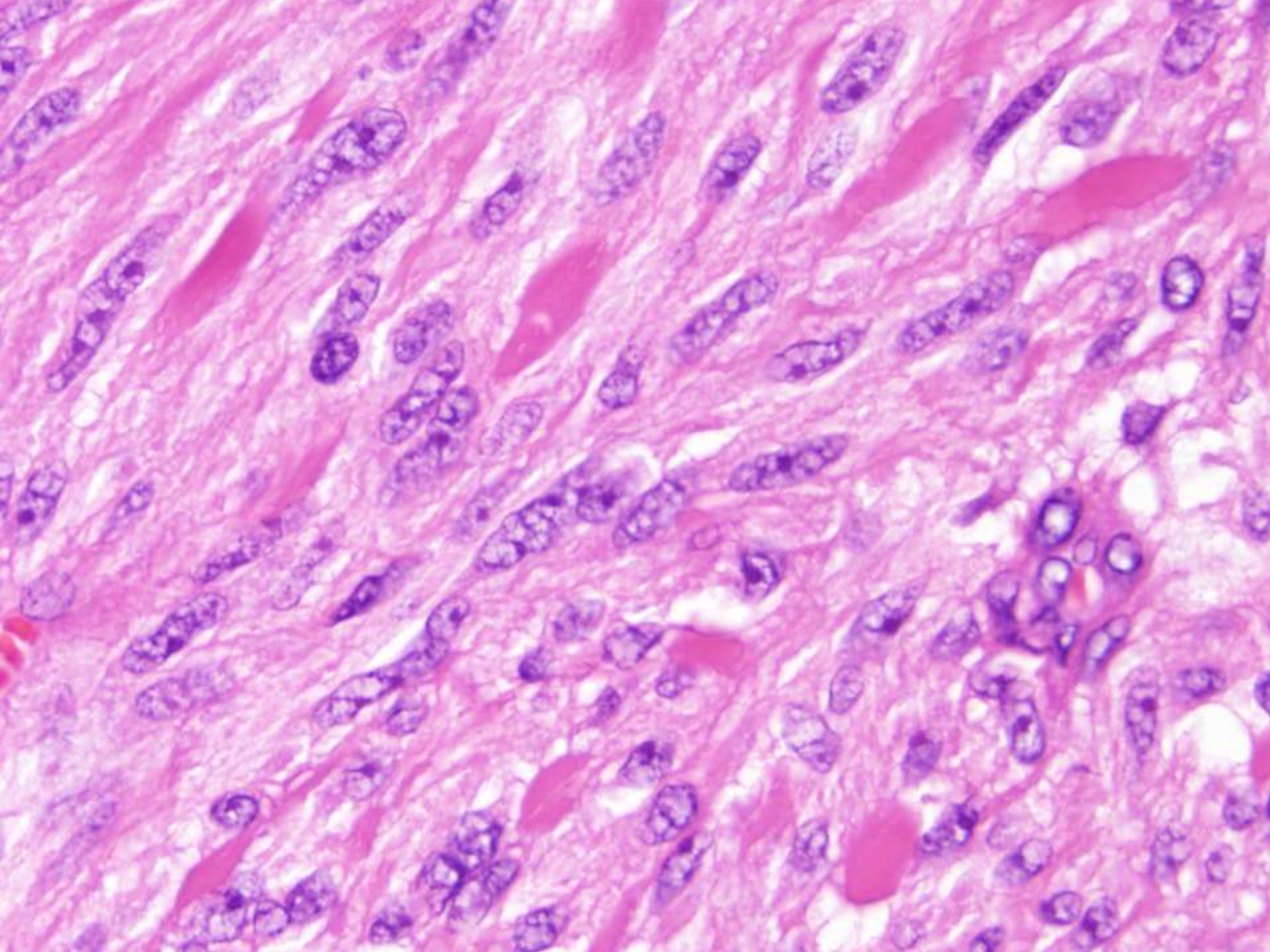
#2

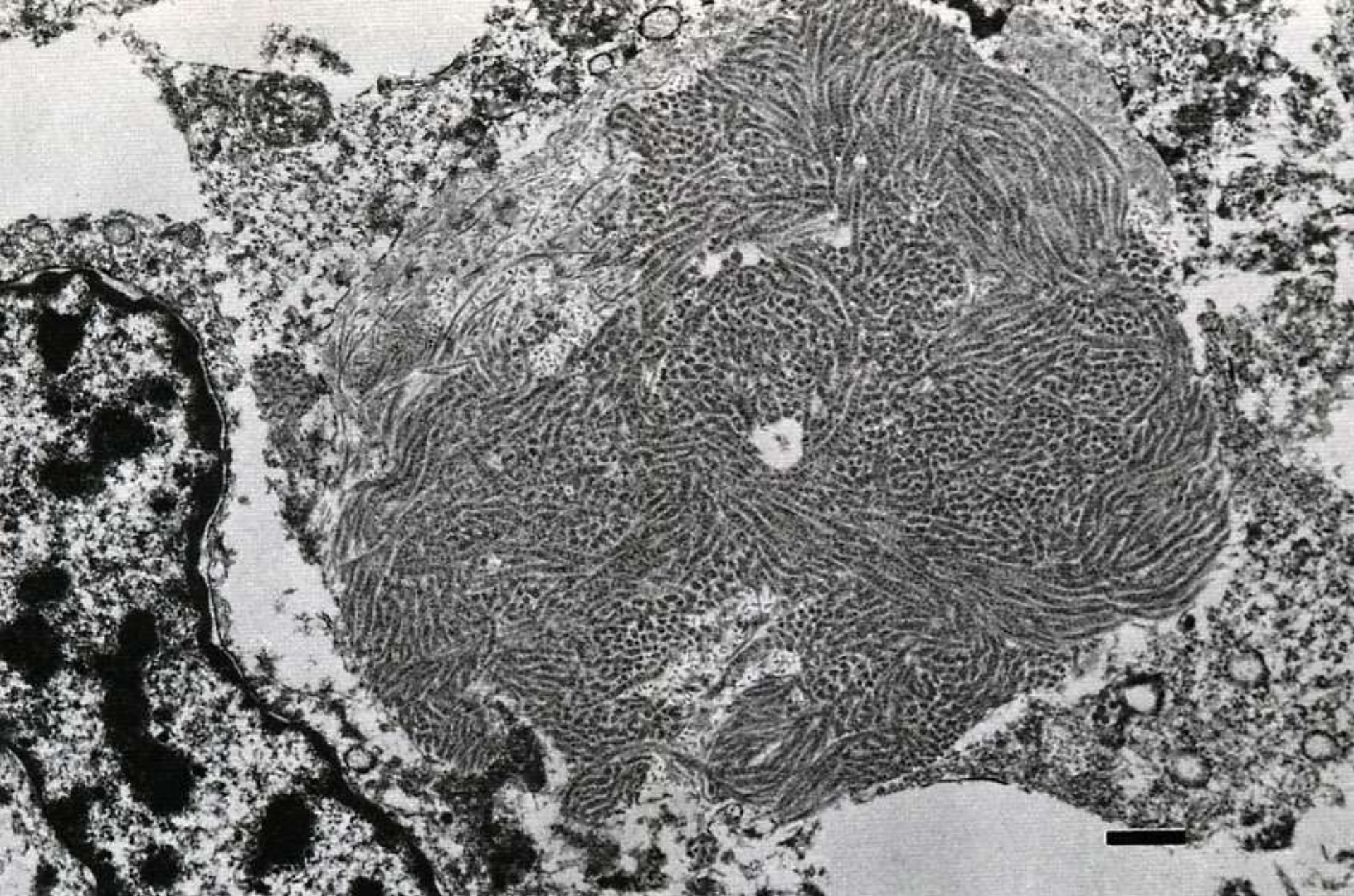
Stomach GIST, palisaded-vacuolated type
(Such tumors almost always pursue a
benign clinical course)

#3

This is a GIST. What is its most likely site of occurrence?







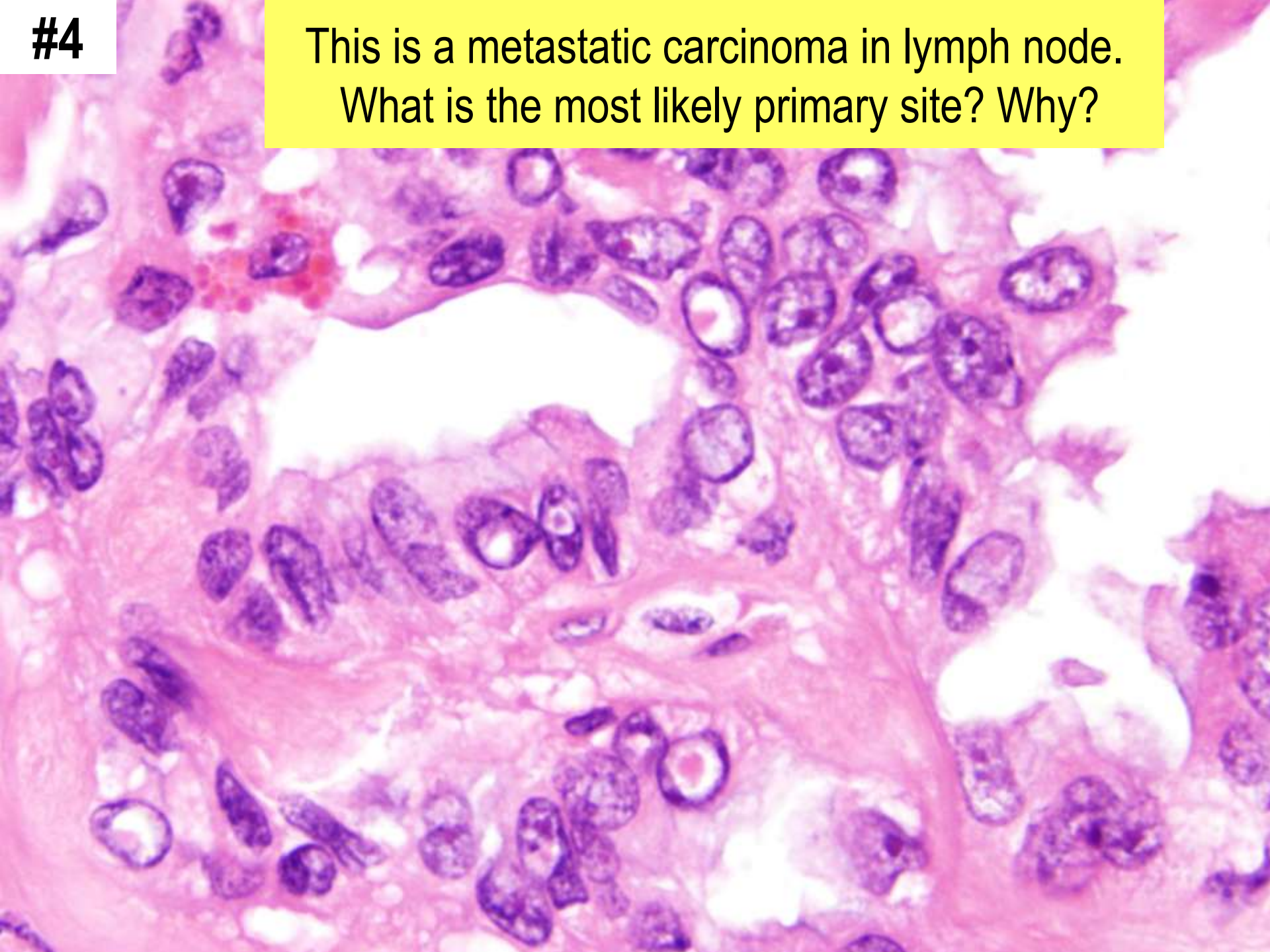
Skeinoid fibers

#3

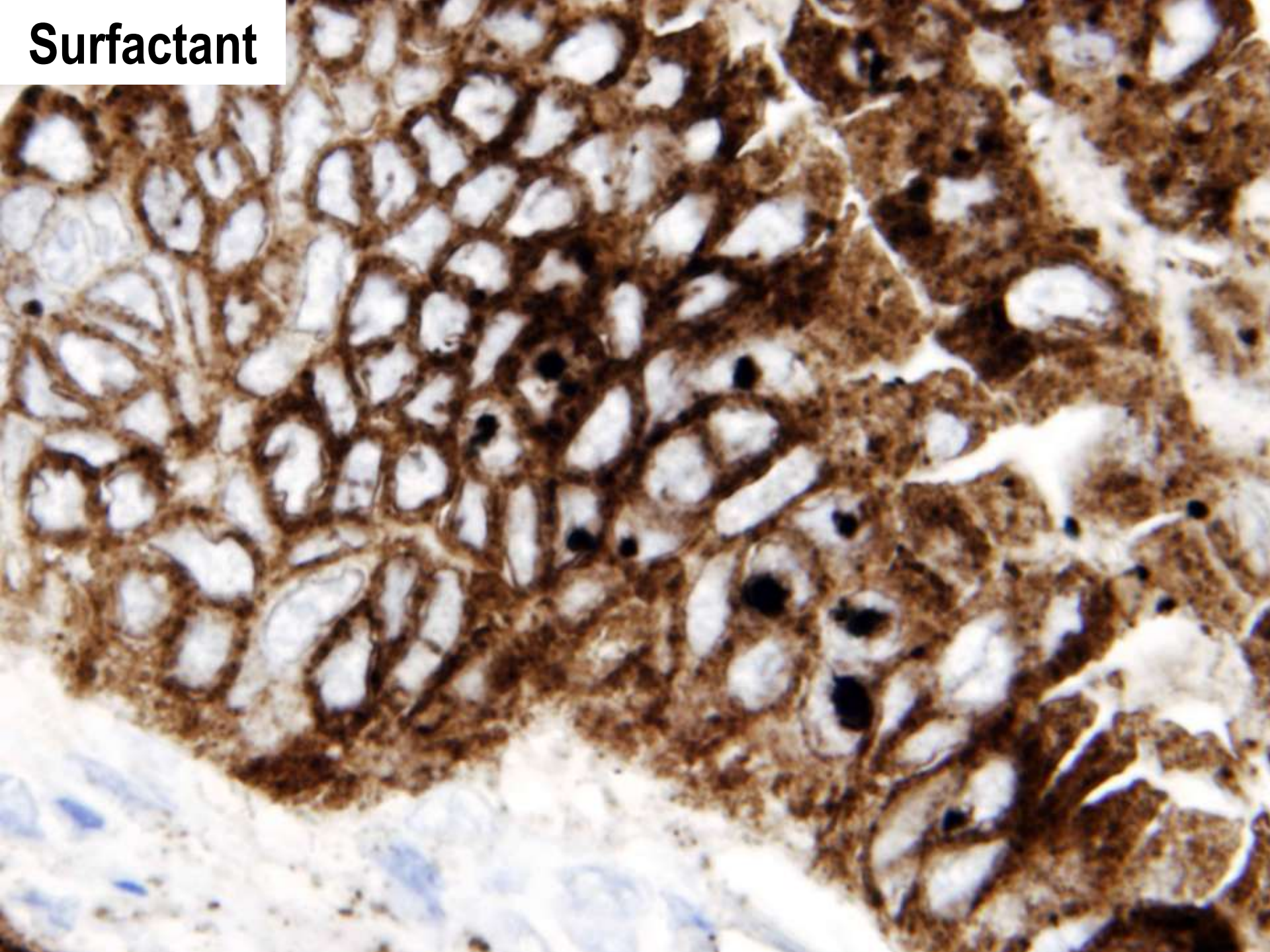
Small bowel (or mesentery/ omentum) GIST

#4

This is a metastatic carcinoma in lymph node.
What is the most likely primary site? Why?

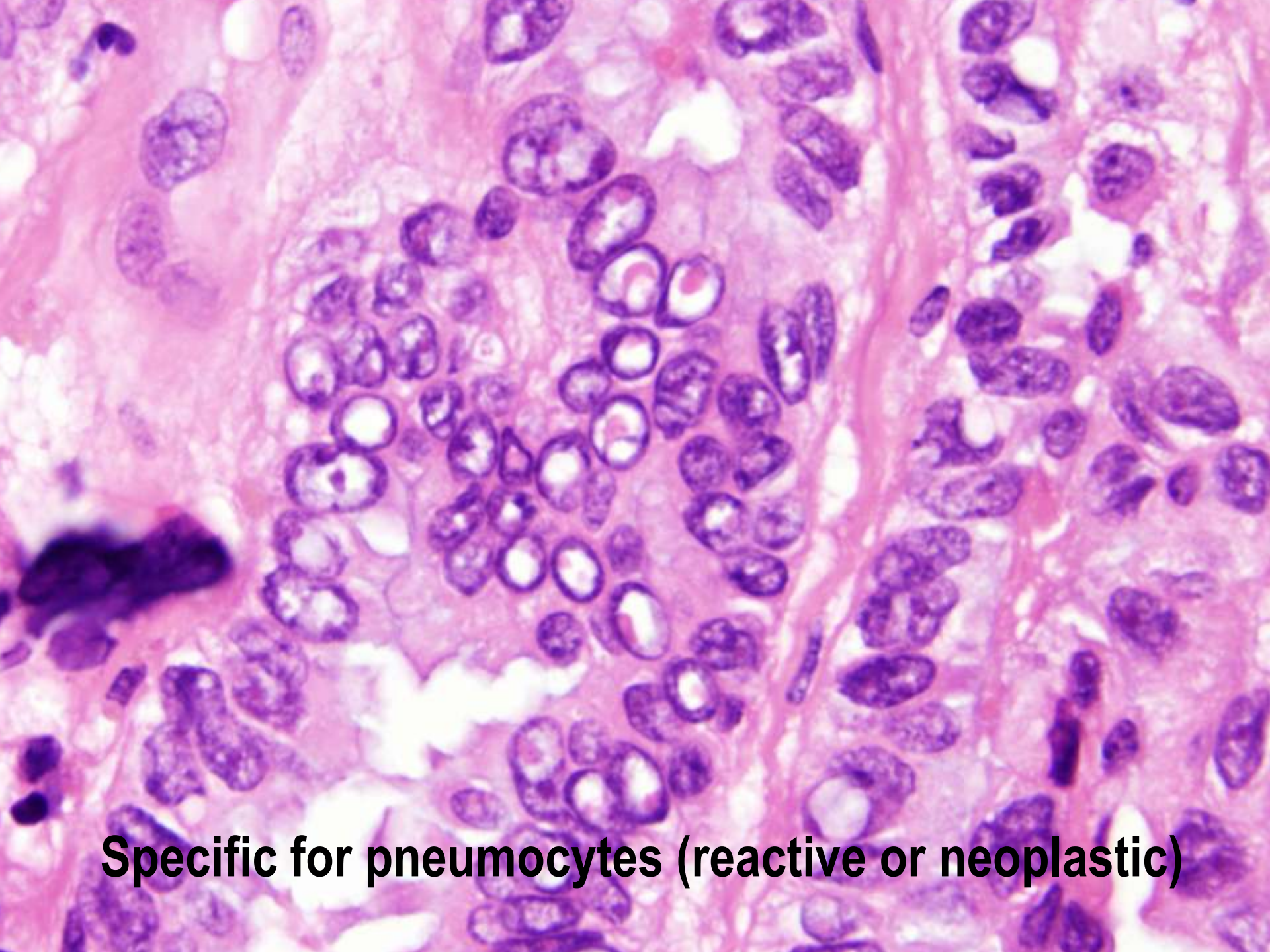


Surfactant



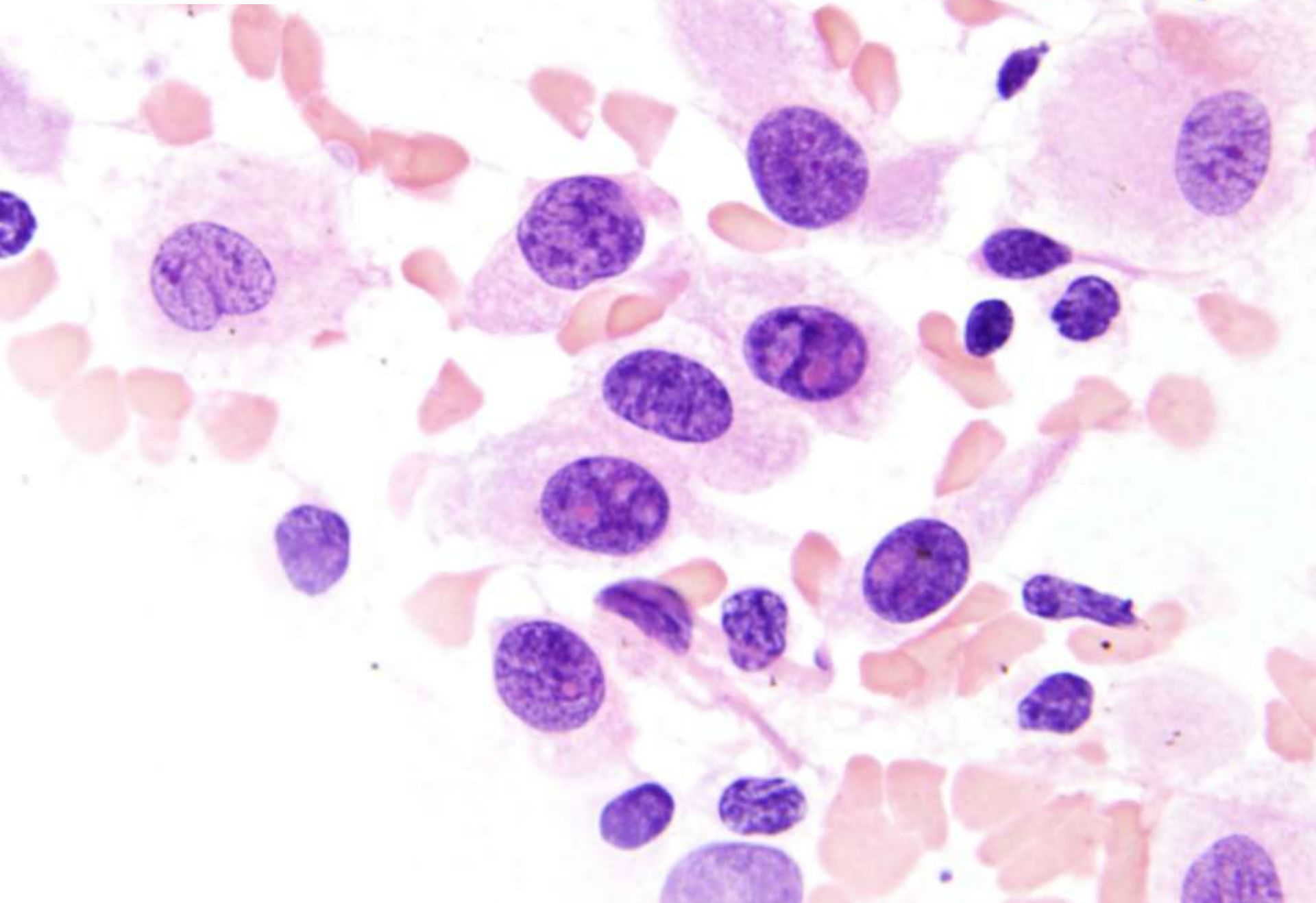
#4

Metastatic pulmonary adenocarcinoma
(presence of surfactant nuclear inclusions)



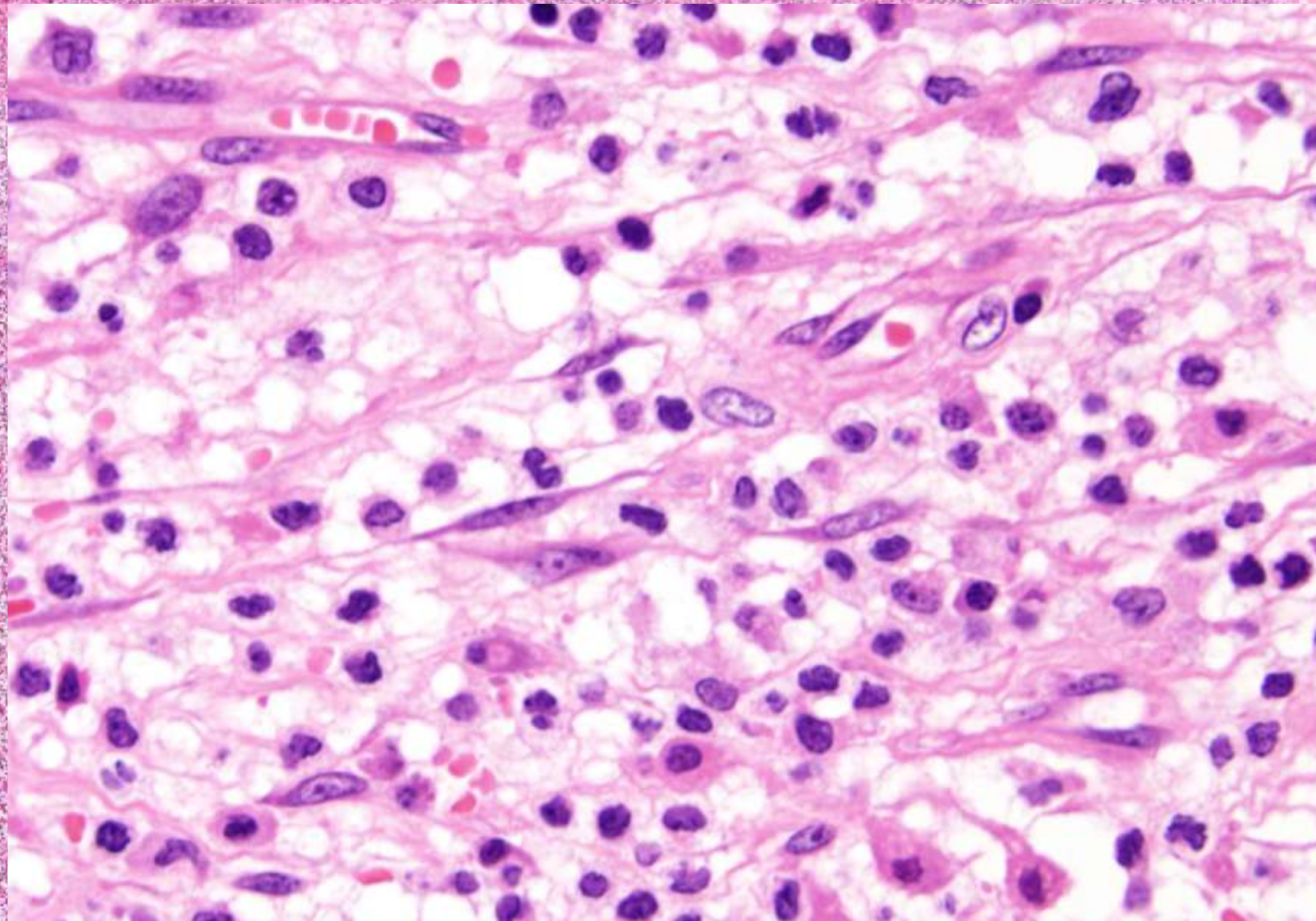
Specific for pneumocytes (reactive or neoplastic)

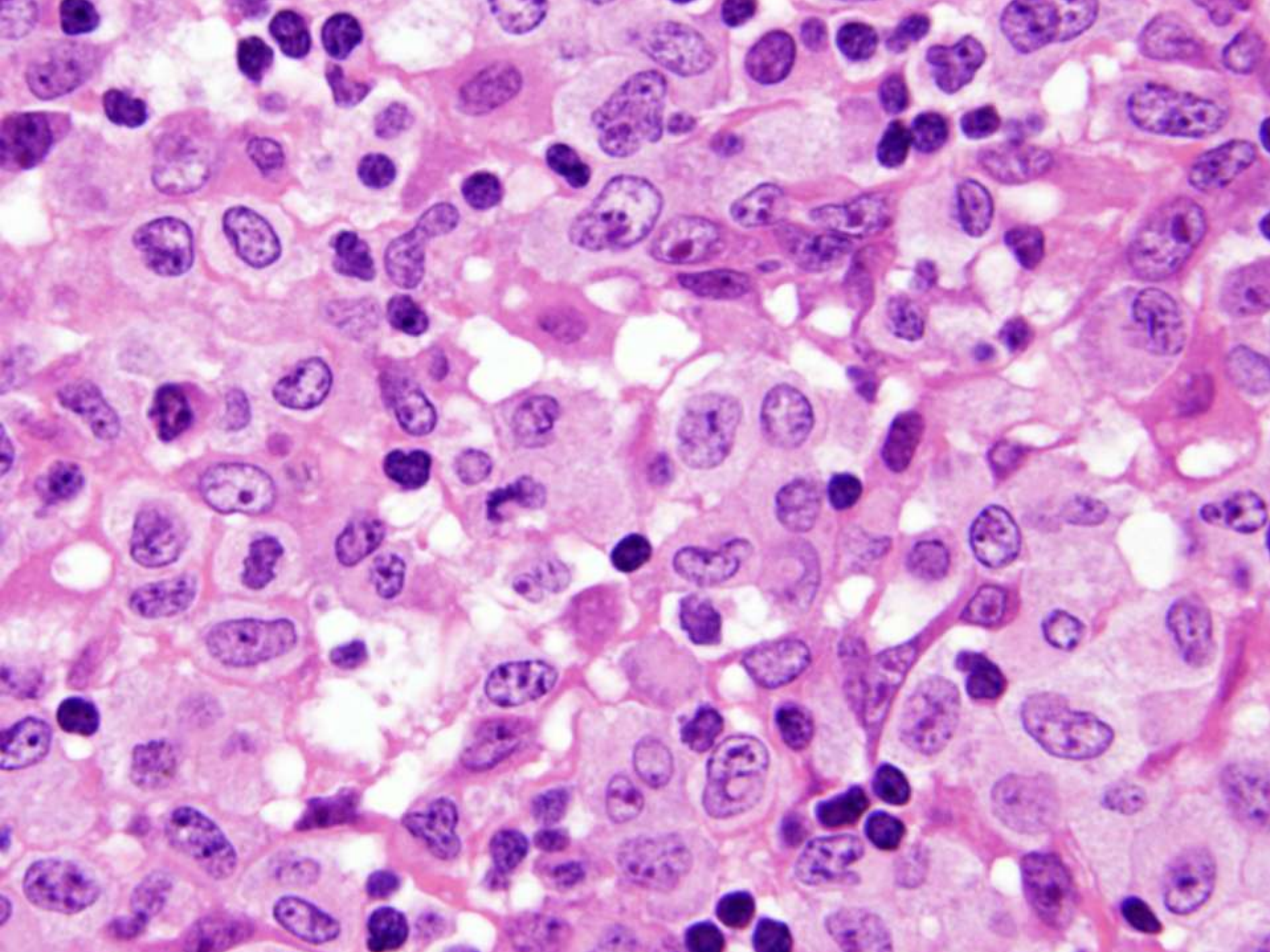
Intraoperative smear (lung)



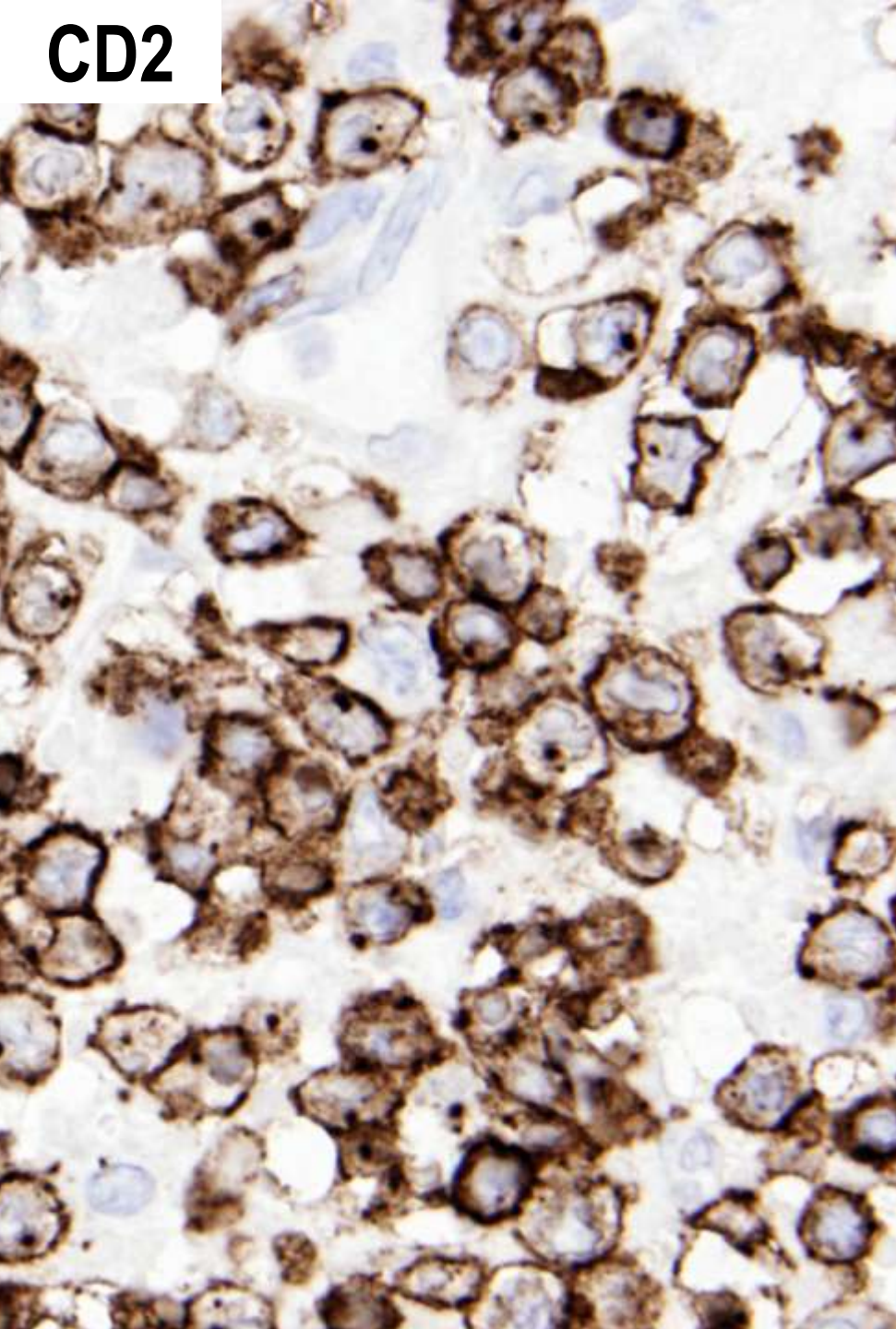
#5

F/8. Multiple cervical lymph nodes. Most likely diagnosis?

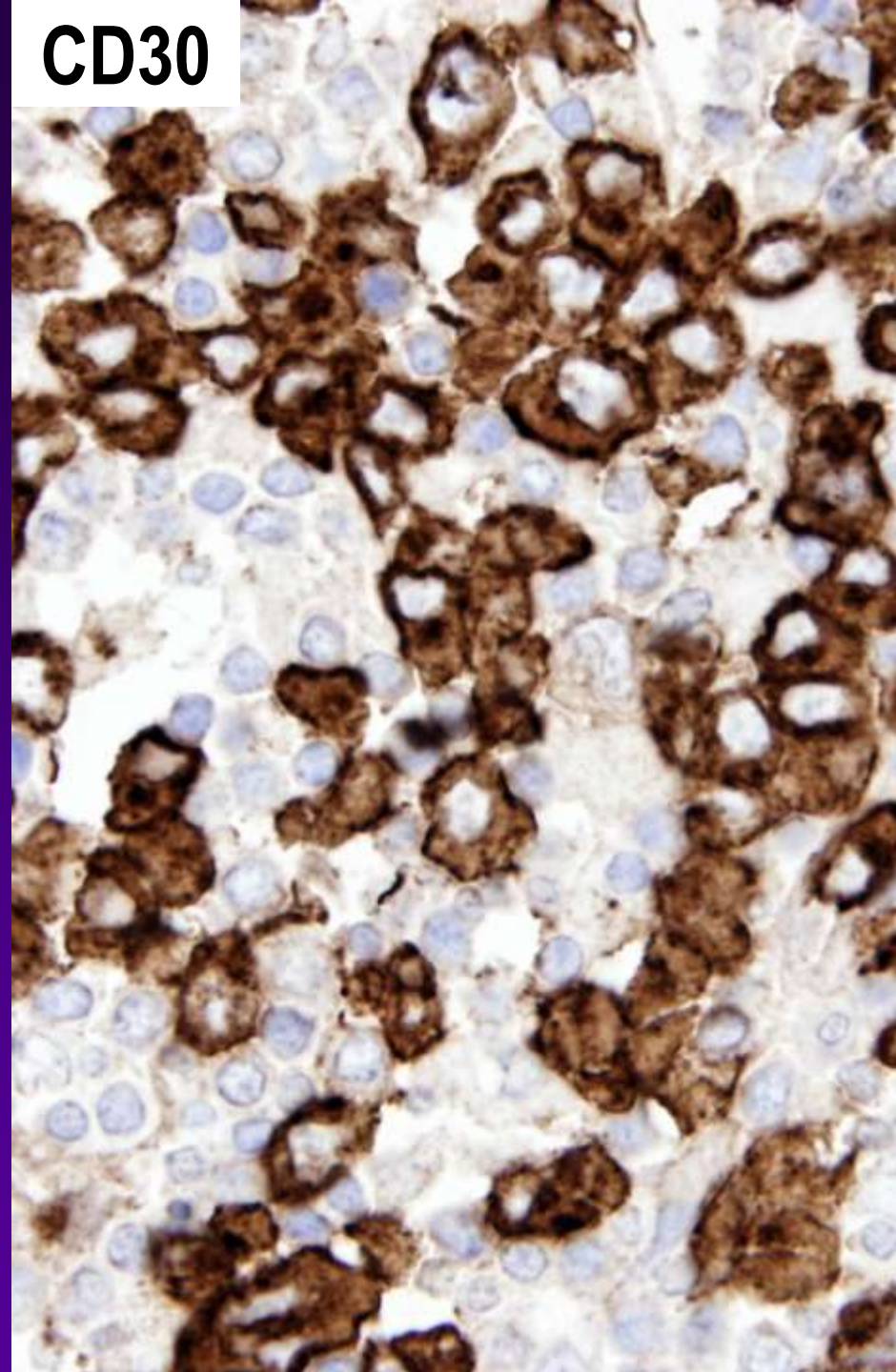




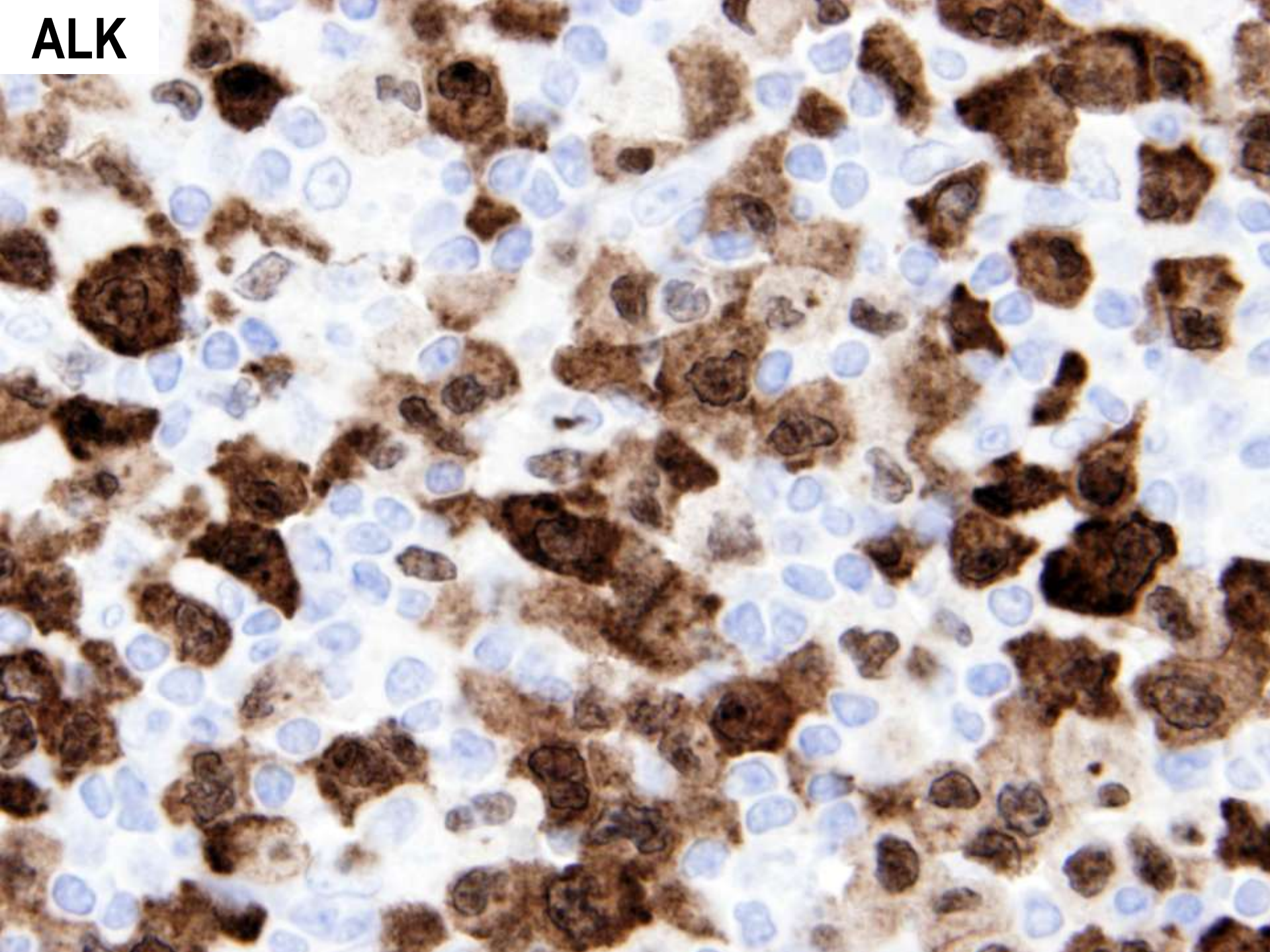
CD2



CD30



ALK

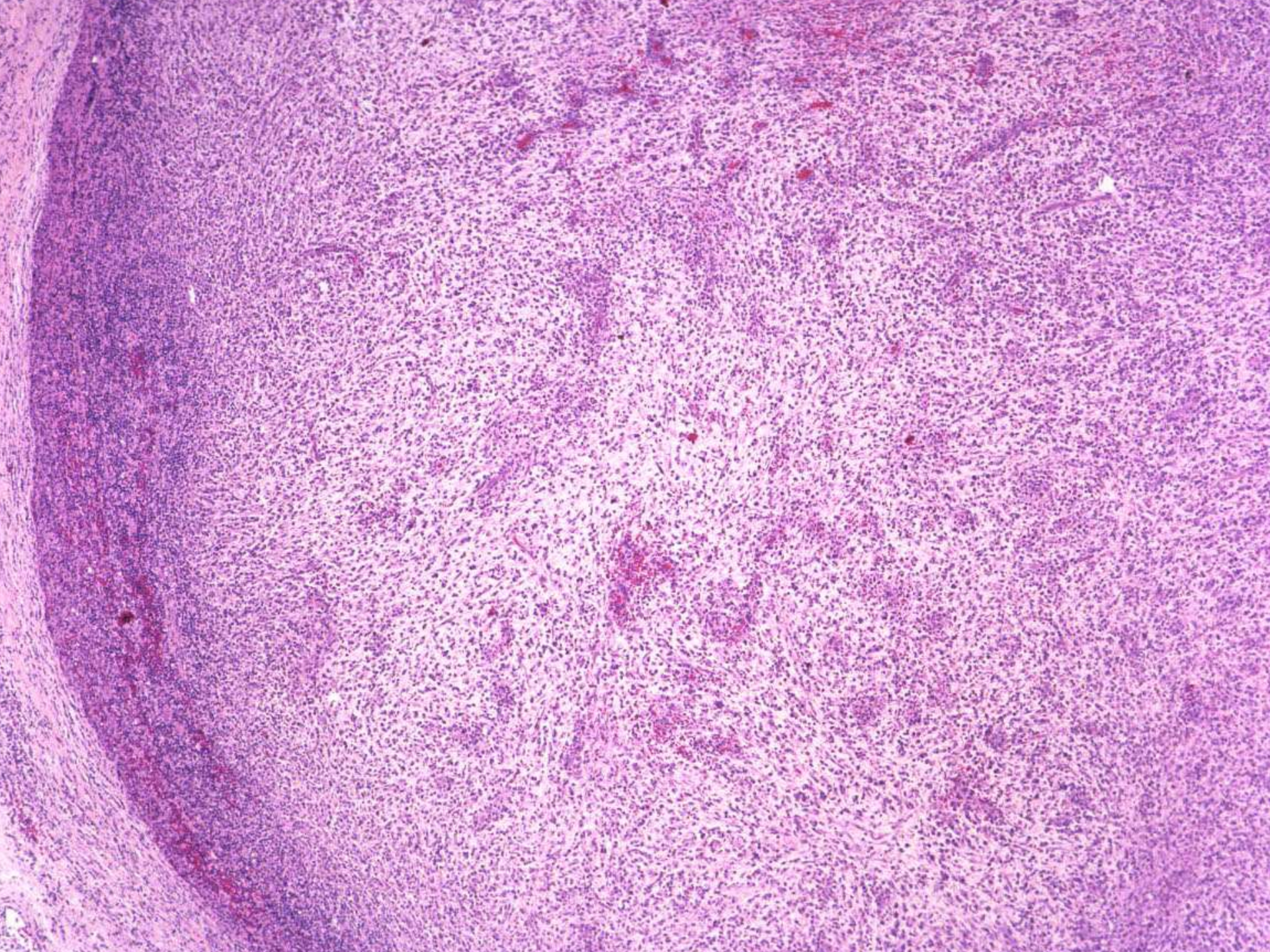


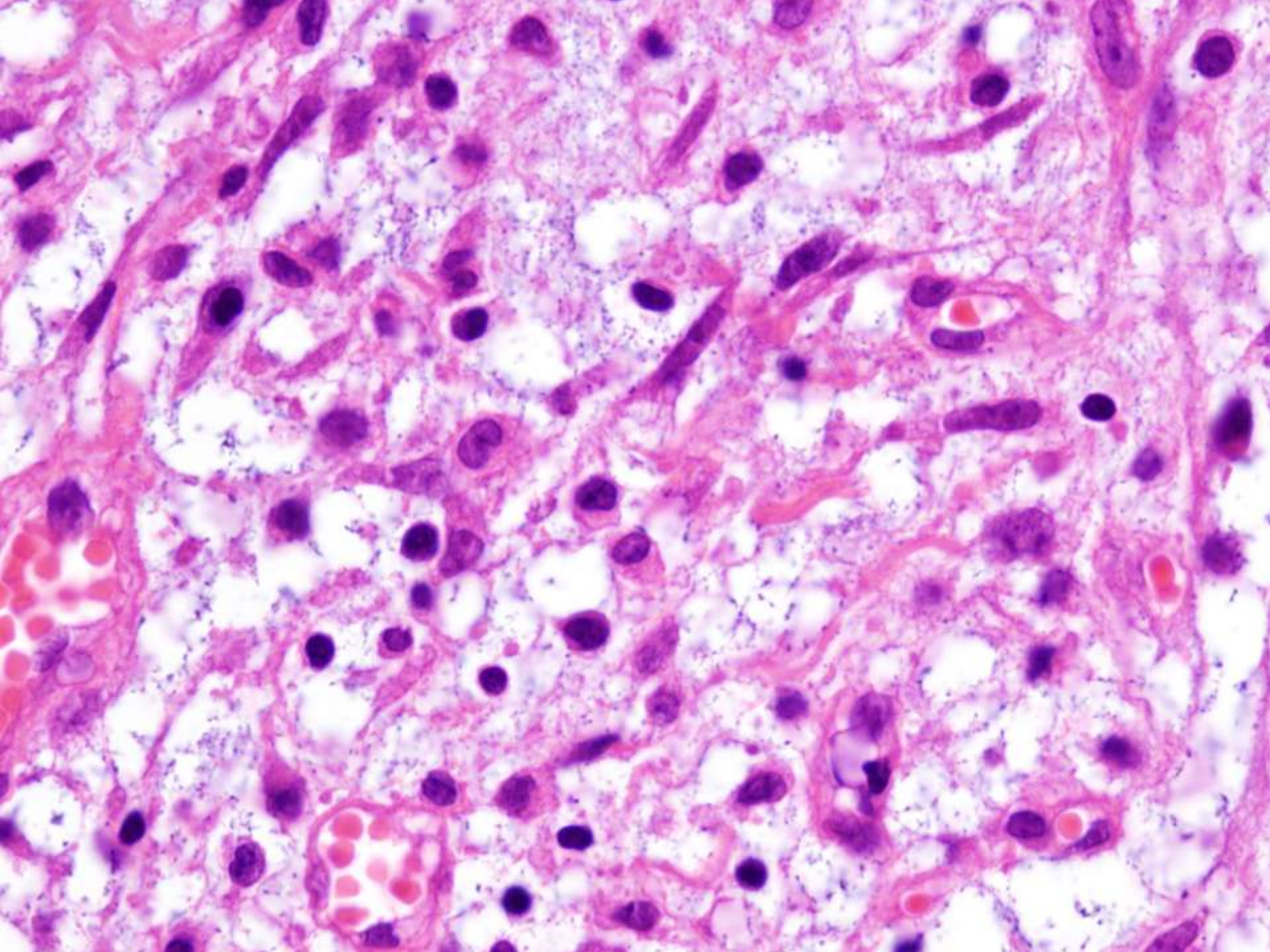
#5

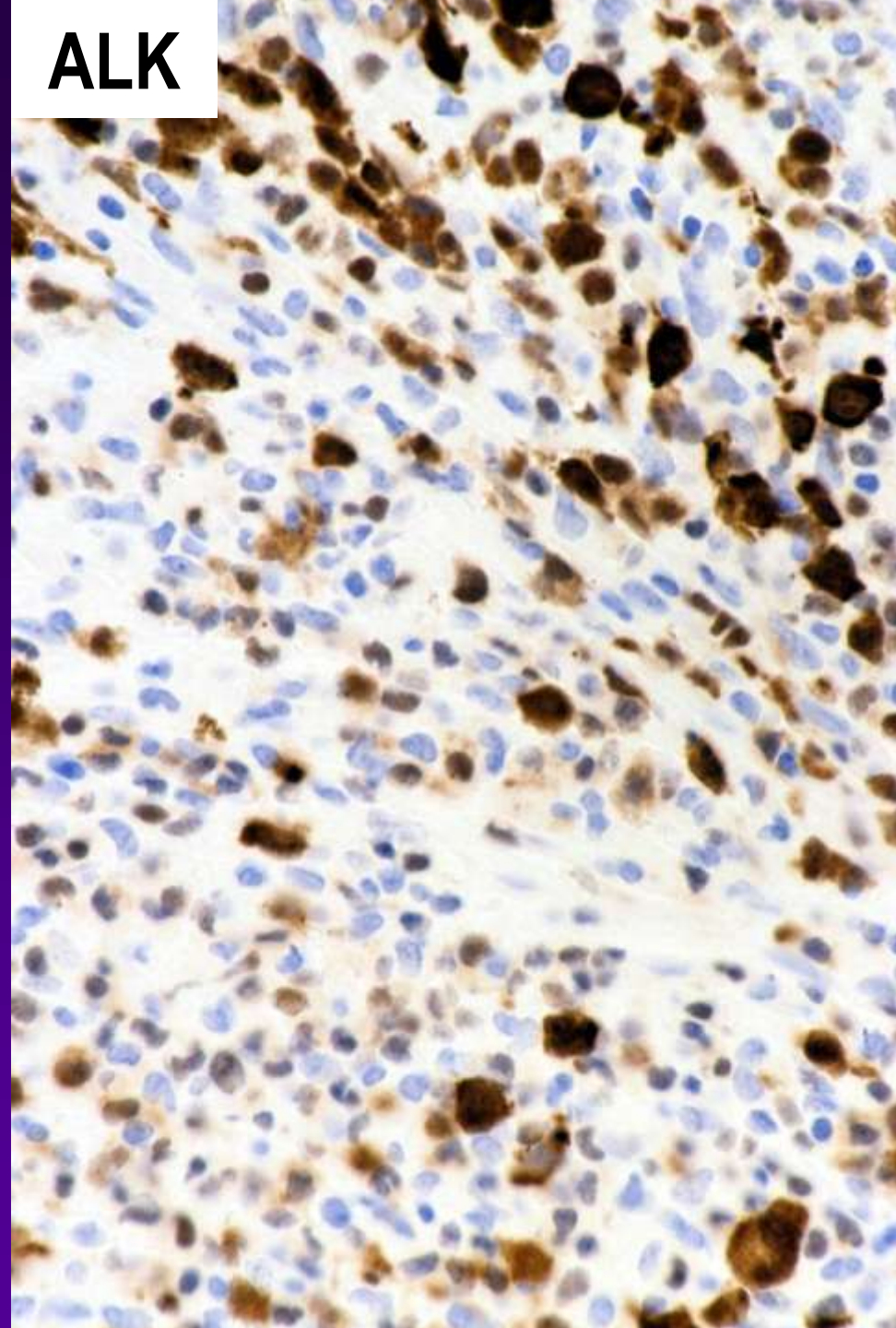
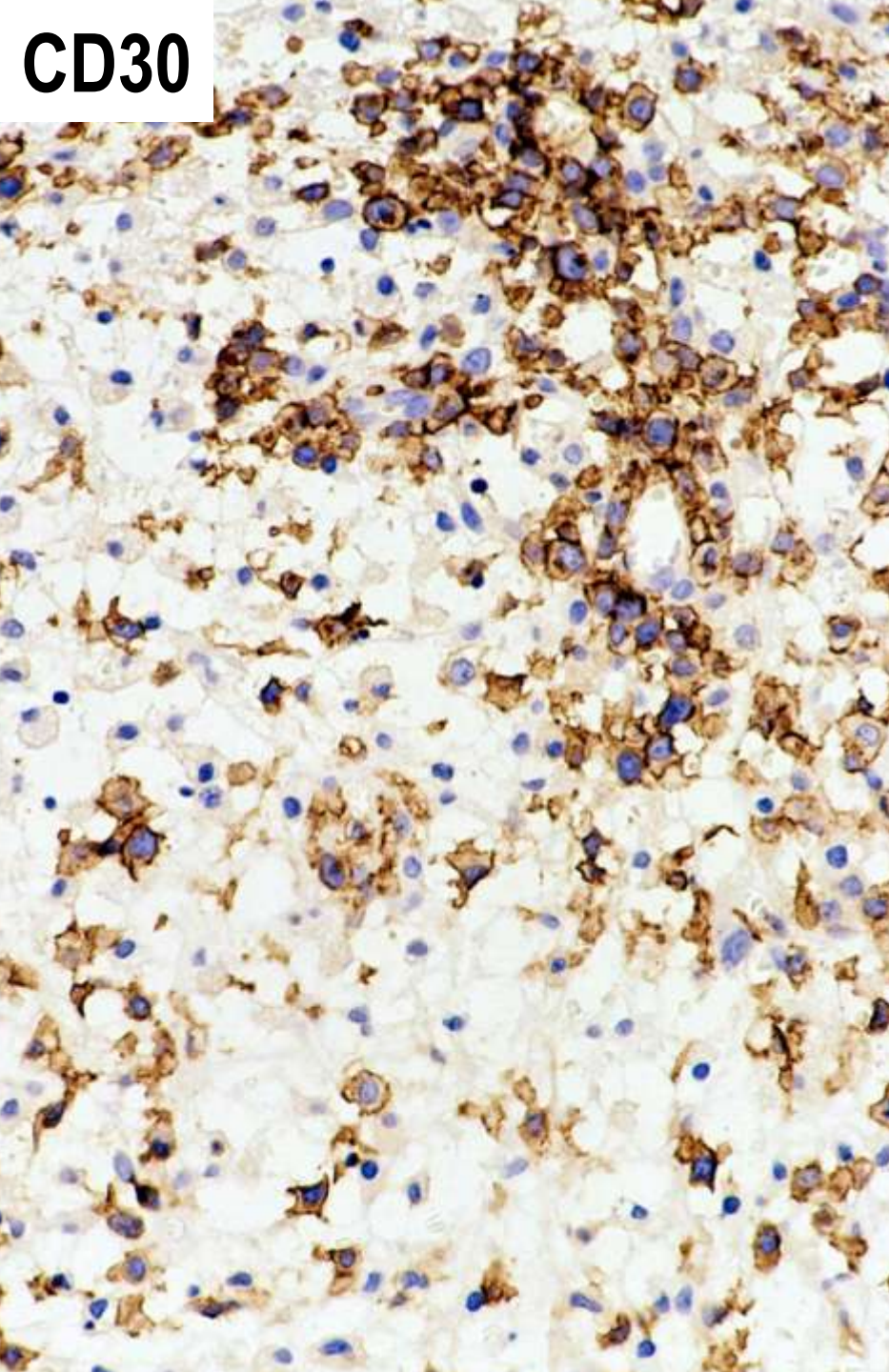
Hypocellular variant of
anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALK+)

Diagnostic clues of ALK+ ALCL

- Hypocellular granulation tissue-like appearance in lymph node
 - Perivascular cuff of large cells

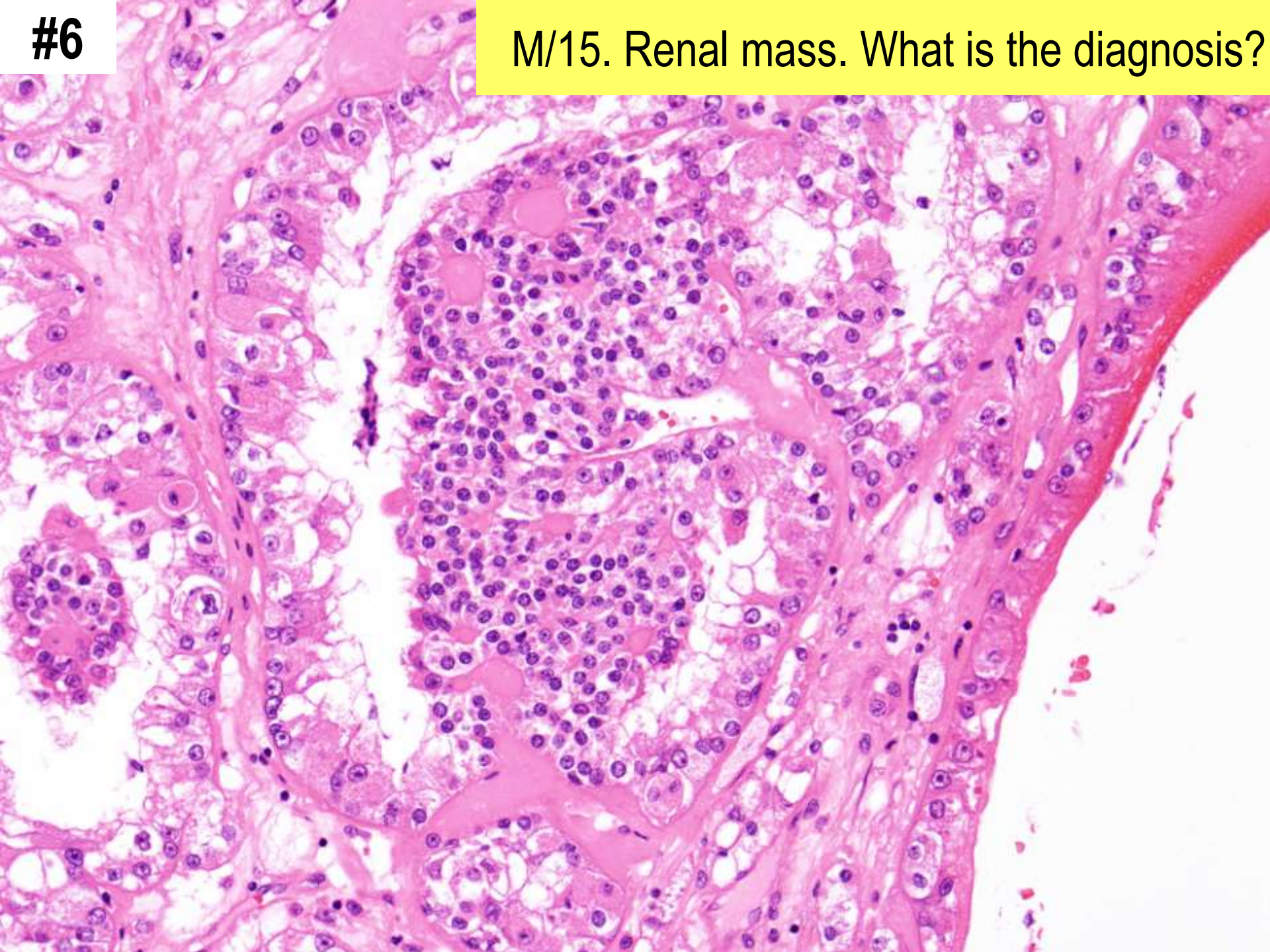


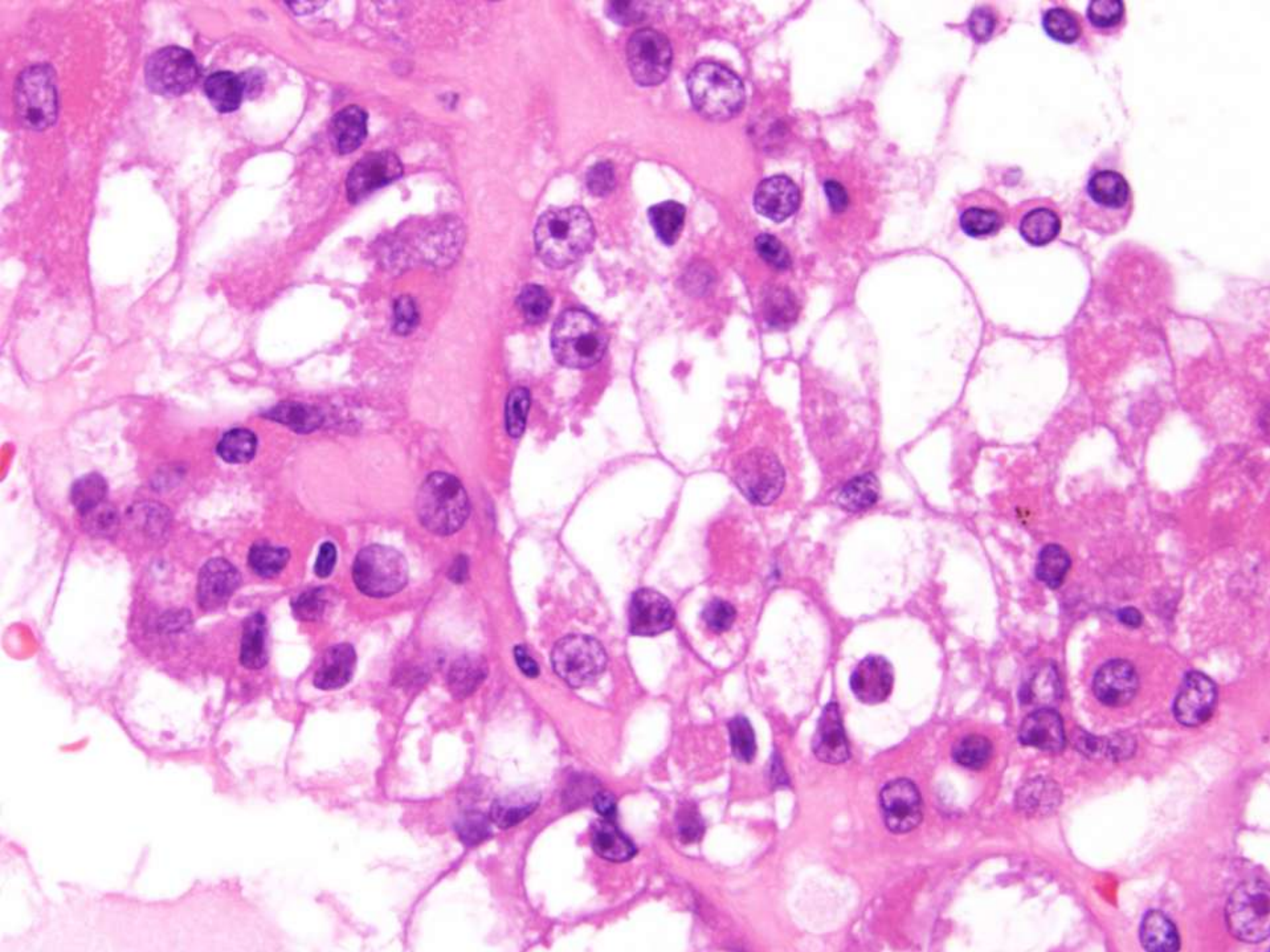


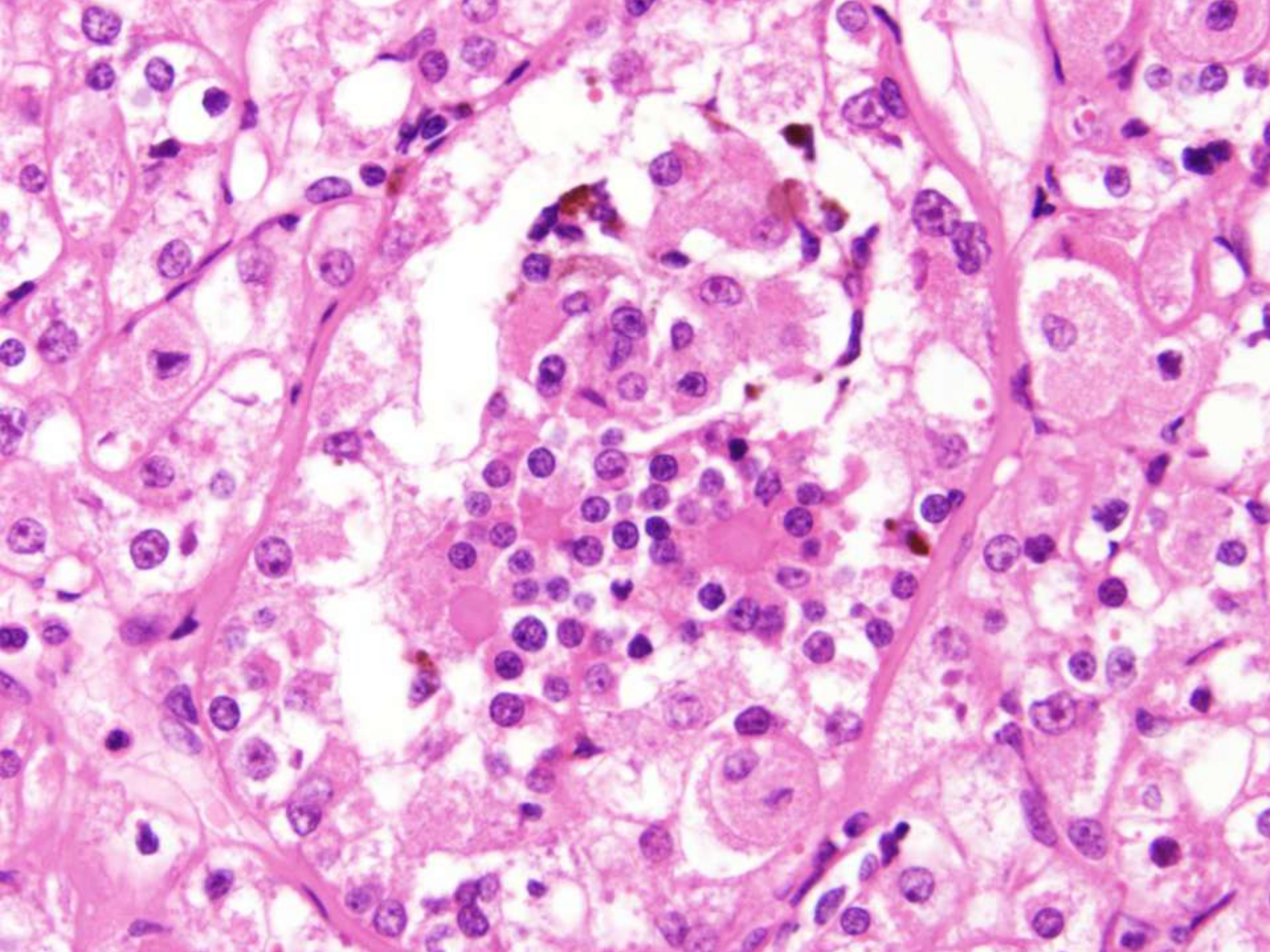


#6

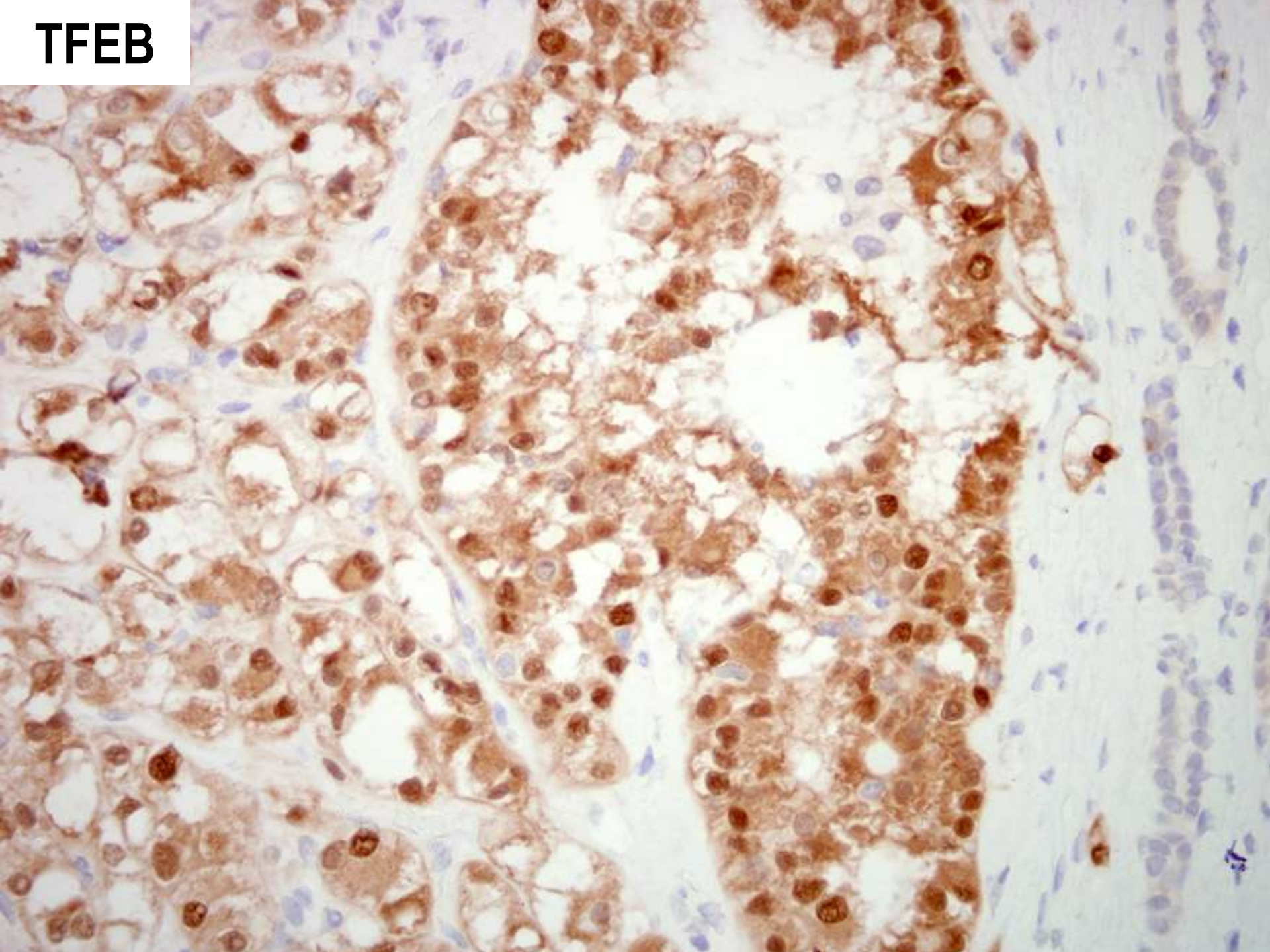
M/15. Renal mass. What is the diagnosis?







TFEB



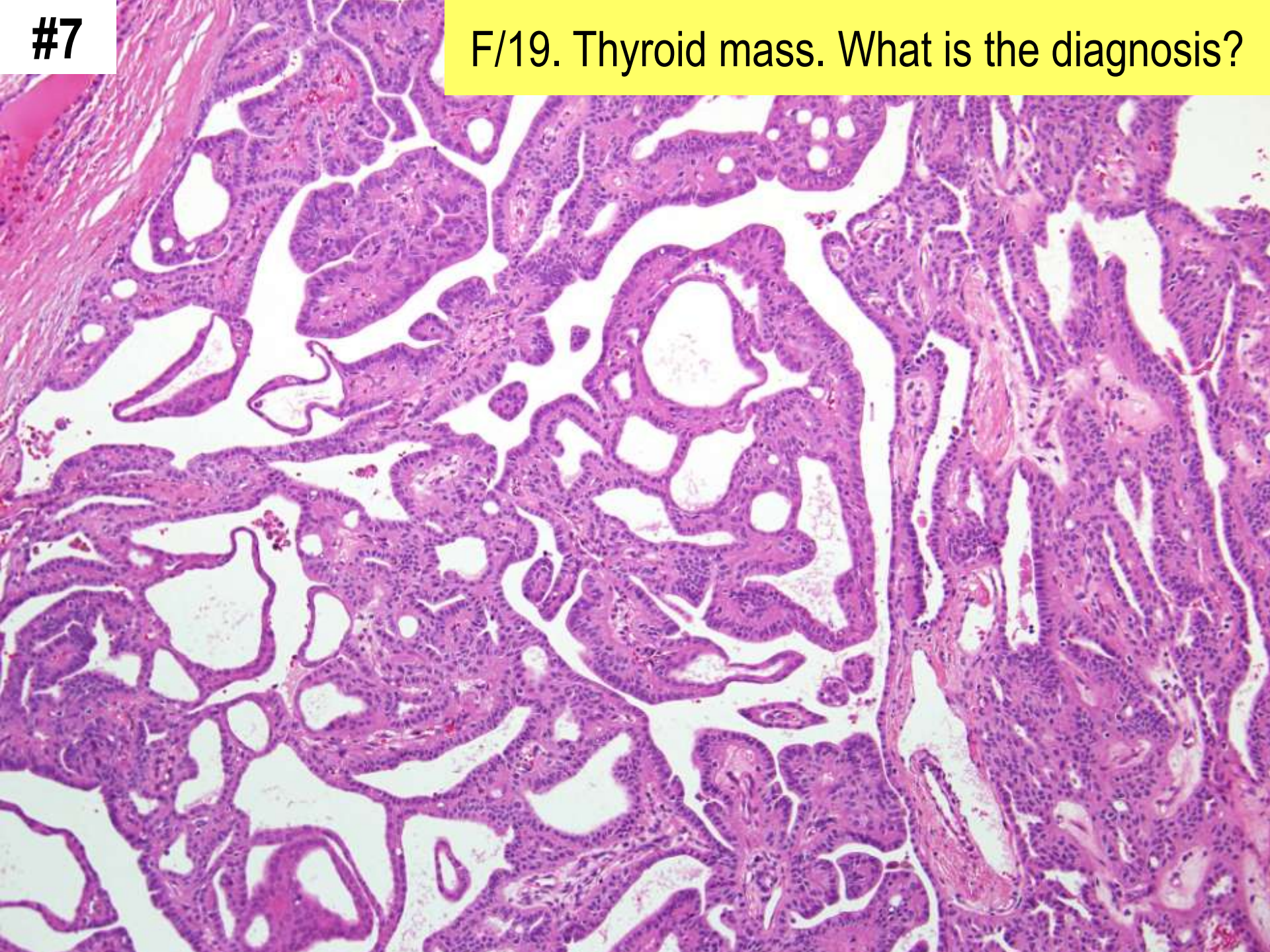
#6

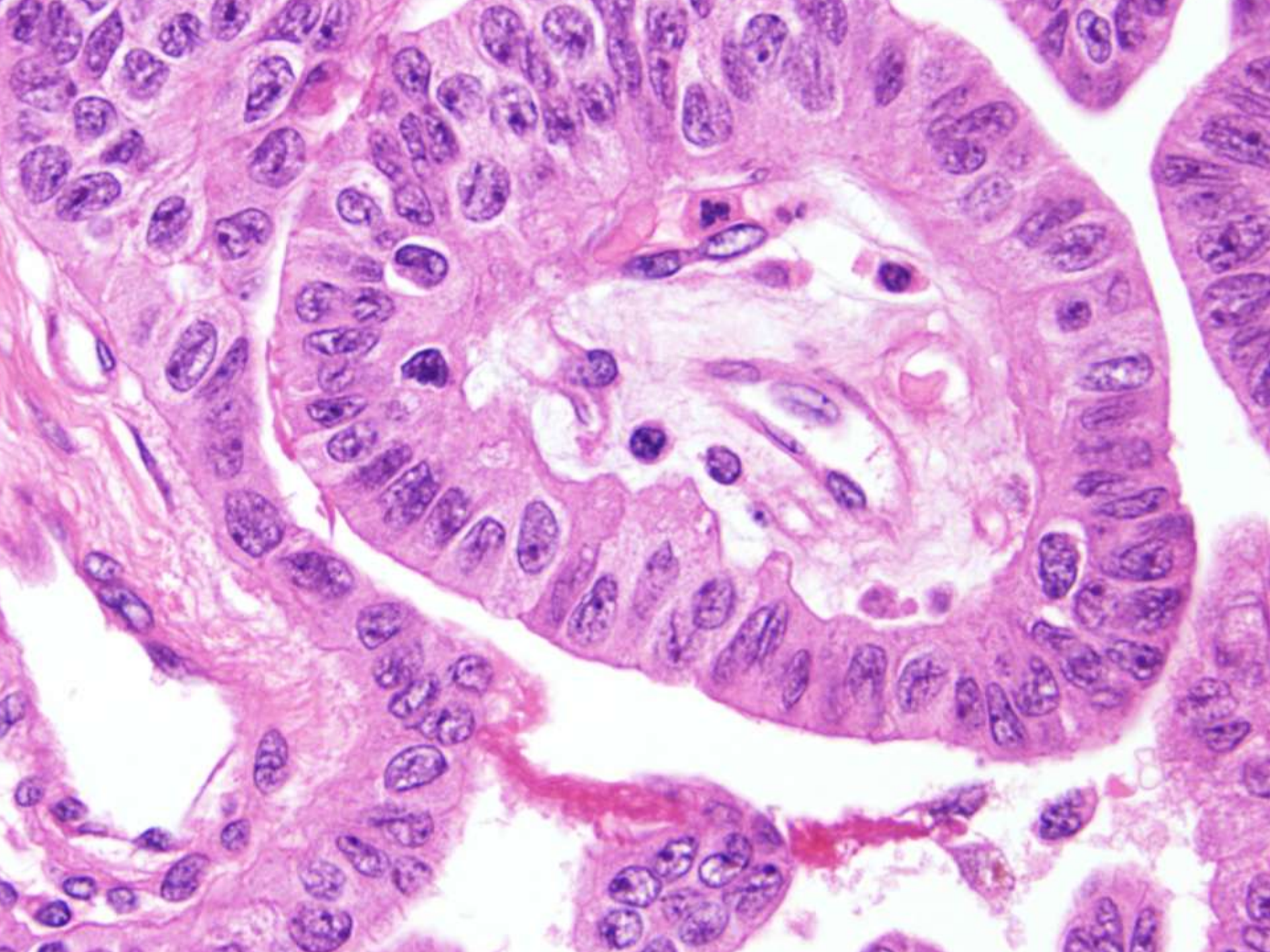
TFEB translocation renal cell carcinoma,
with t(6;11)

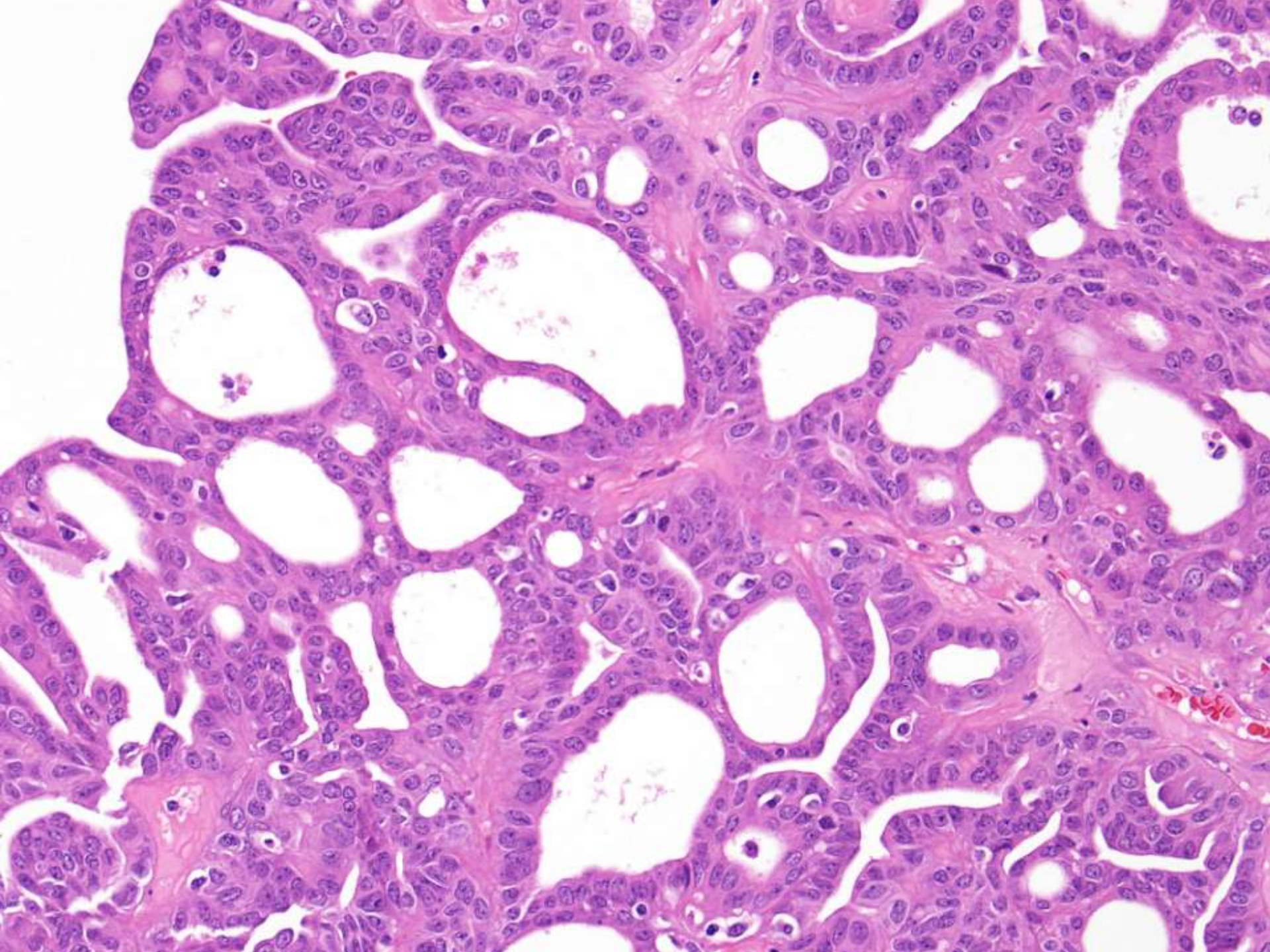
[Contrasting with Xp11 translocation RCC
involving TFE3]

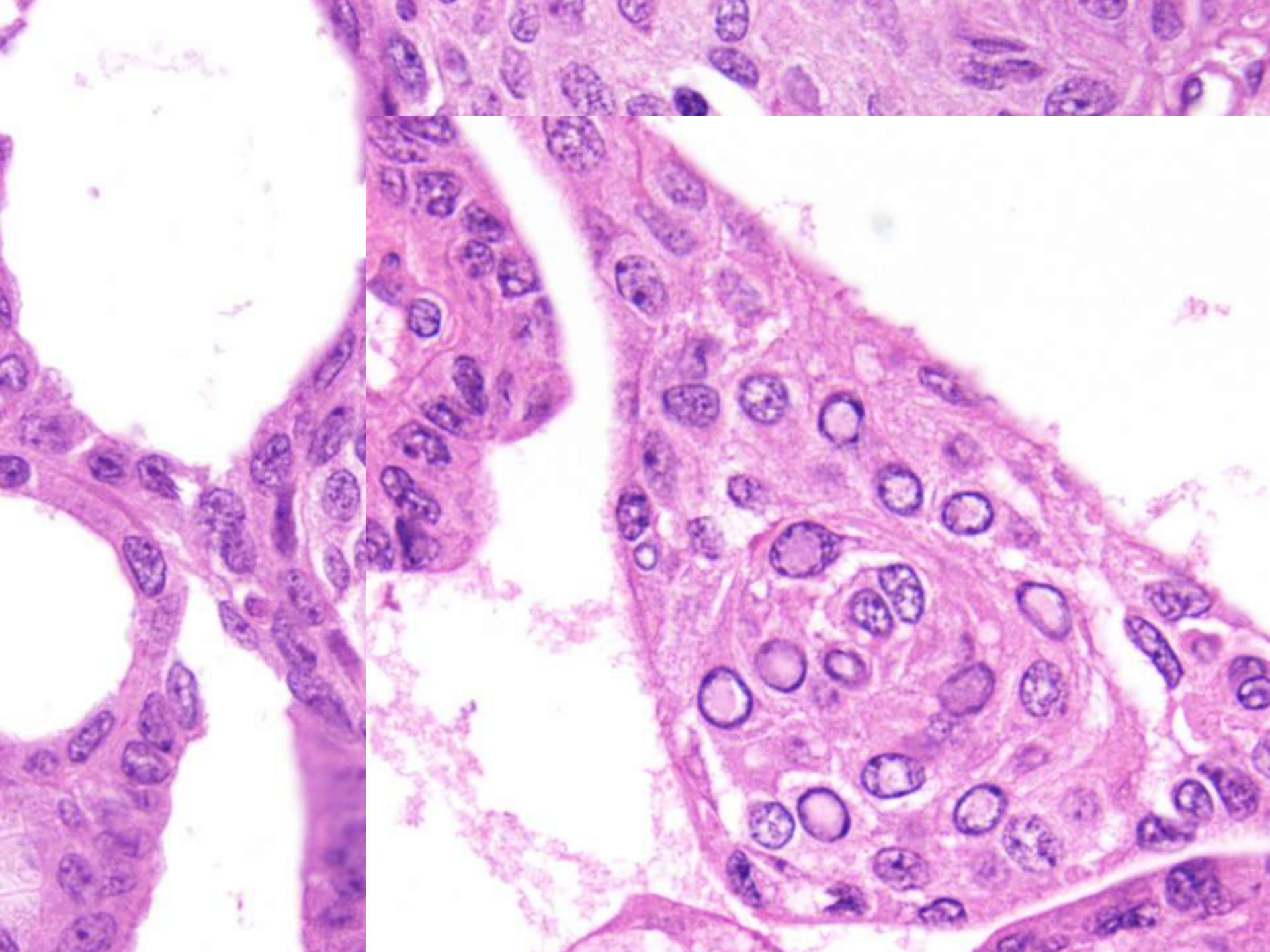
#7

F/19. Thyroid mass. What is the diagnosis?

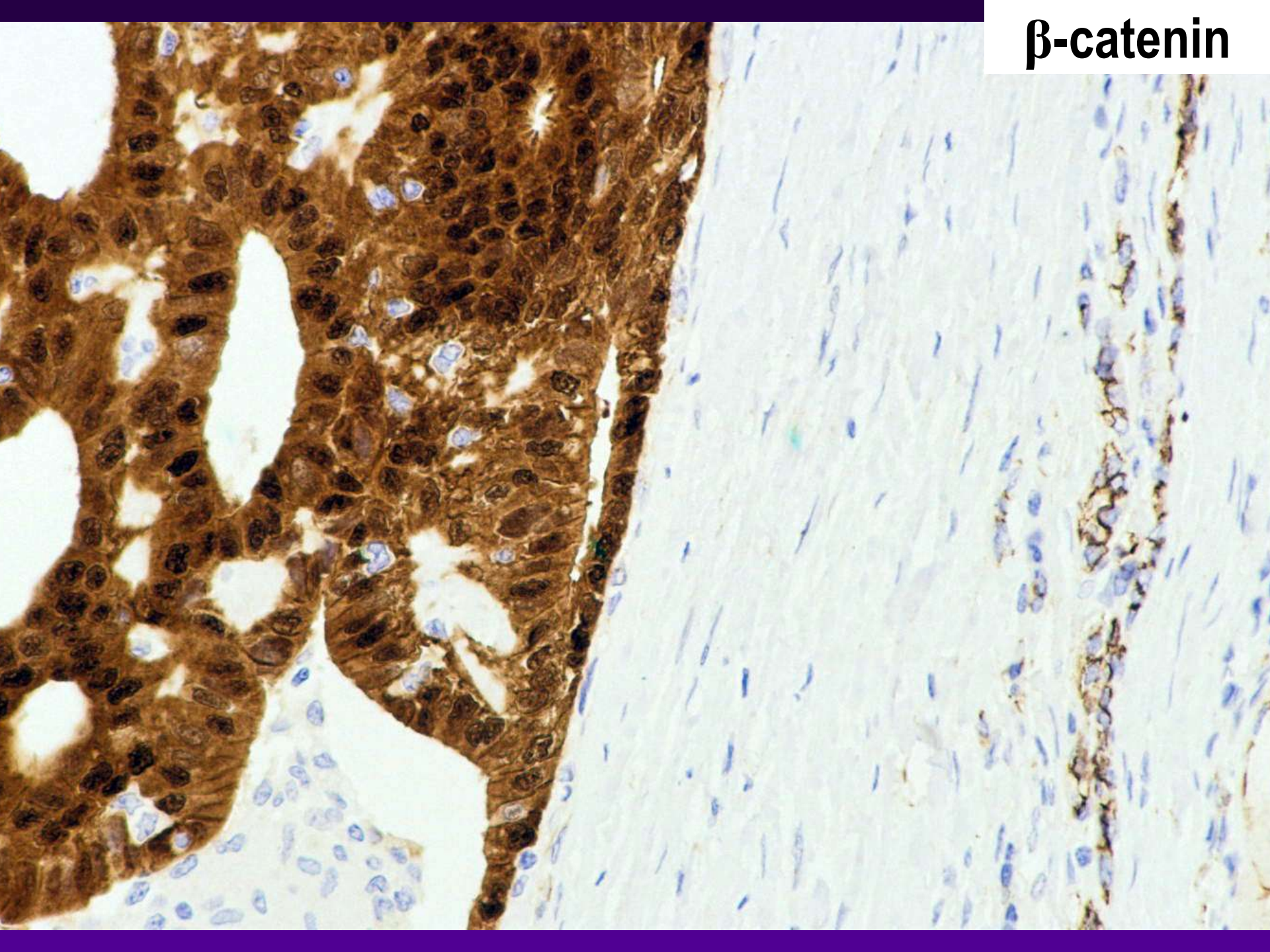








β -catenin

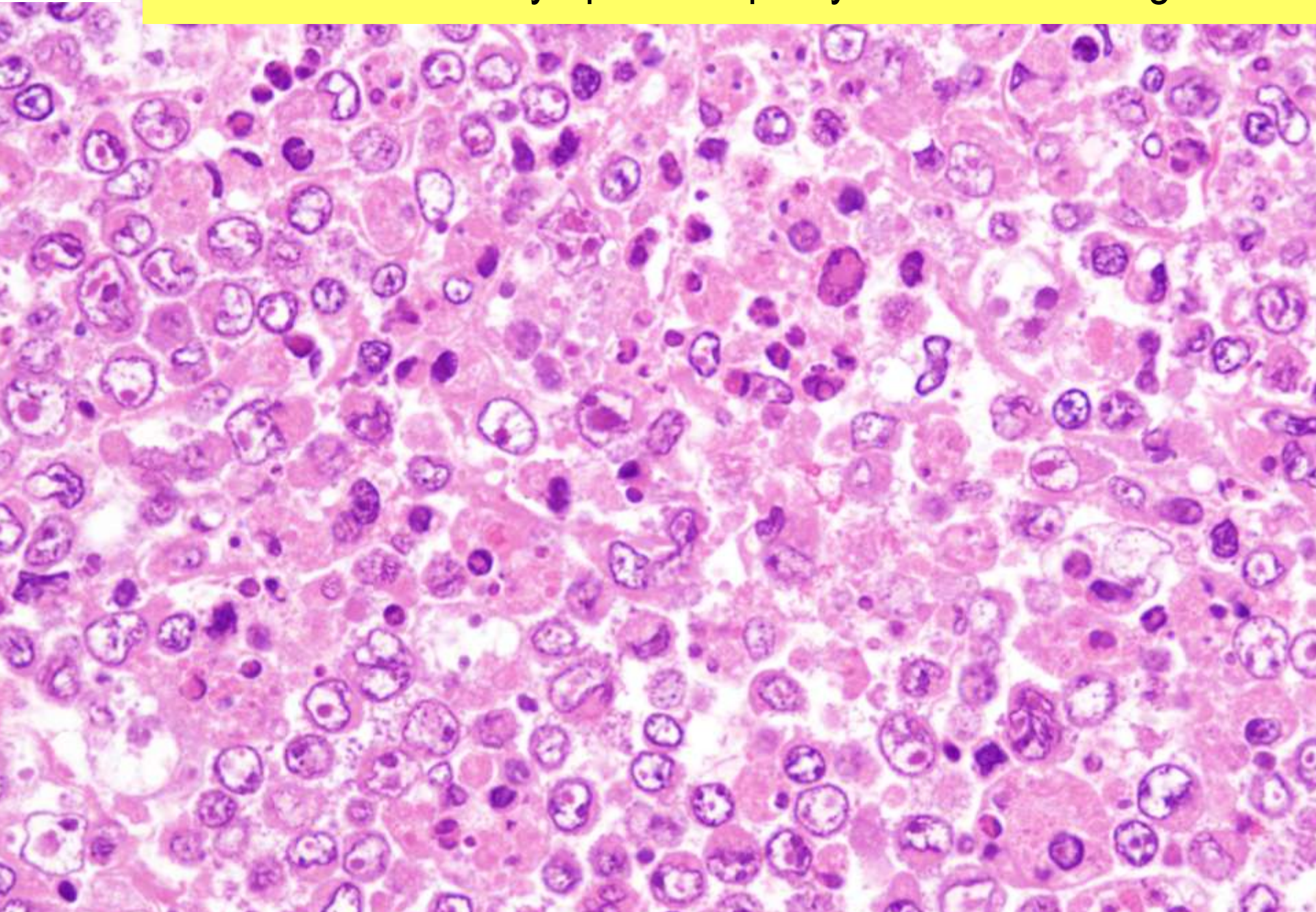


#7

Thyroid – Cribriform-morular variant of papillary carcinoma; to exclude FAP

#8

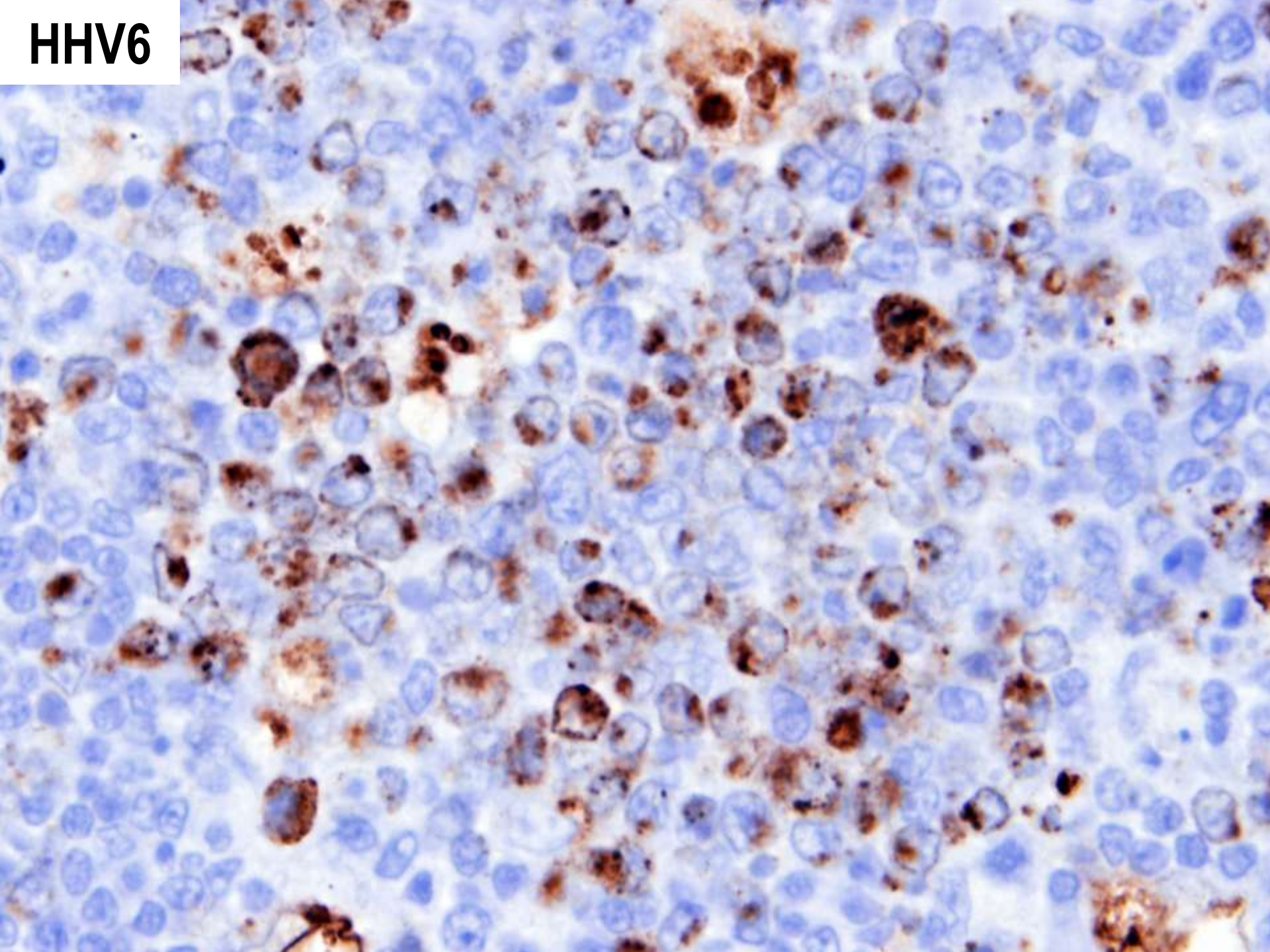
M/57. Generalized lymphadenopathy. What is the diagnosis?





These are viral inclusions, not nucleoli!

HHV6



#8

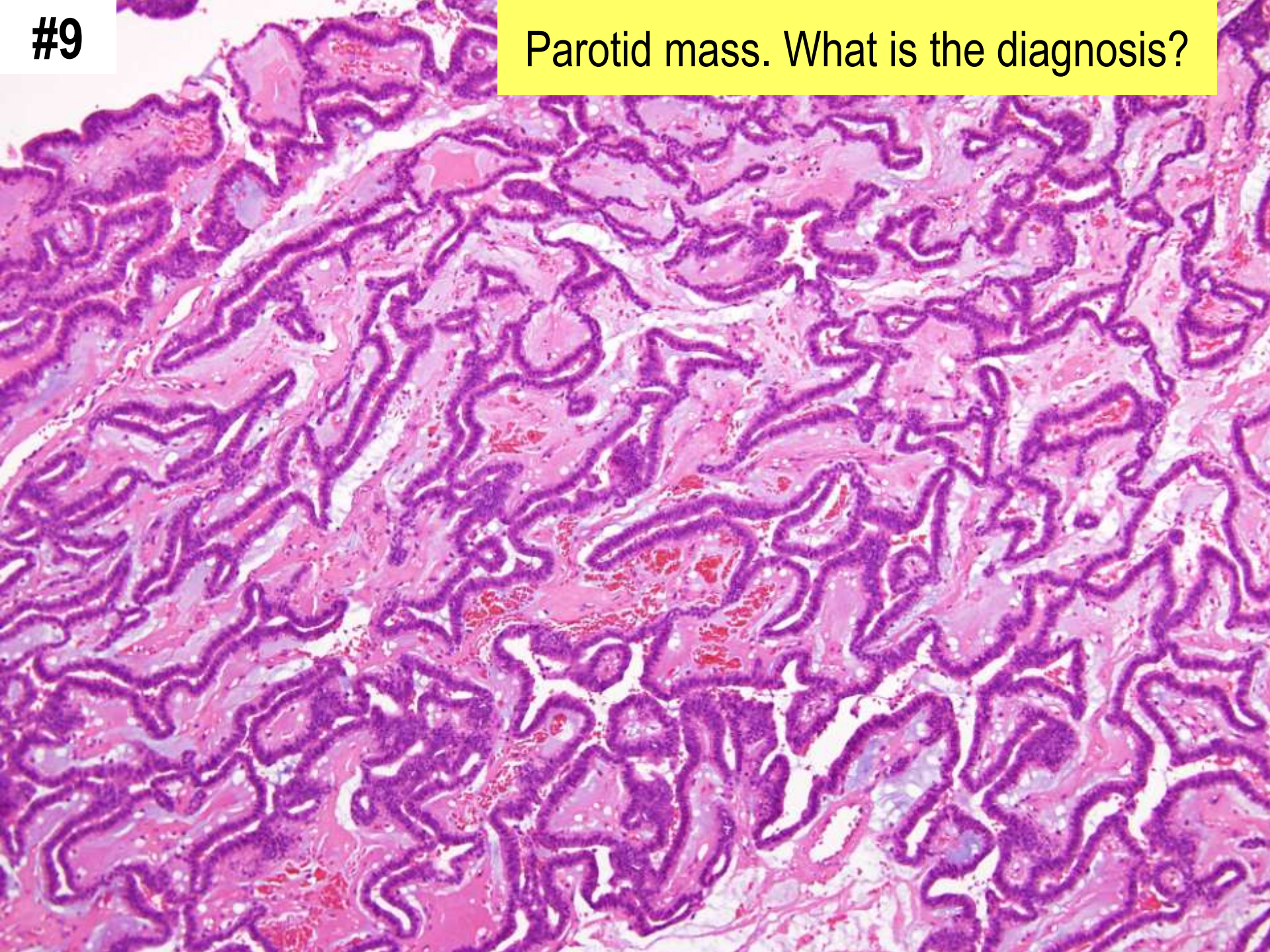
Acute HHV6-associated lymphadenitis

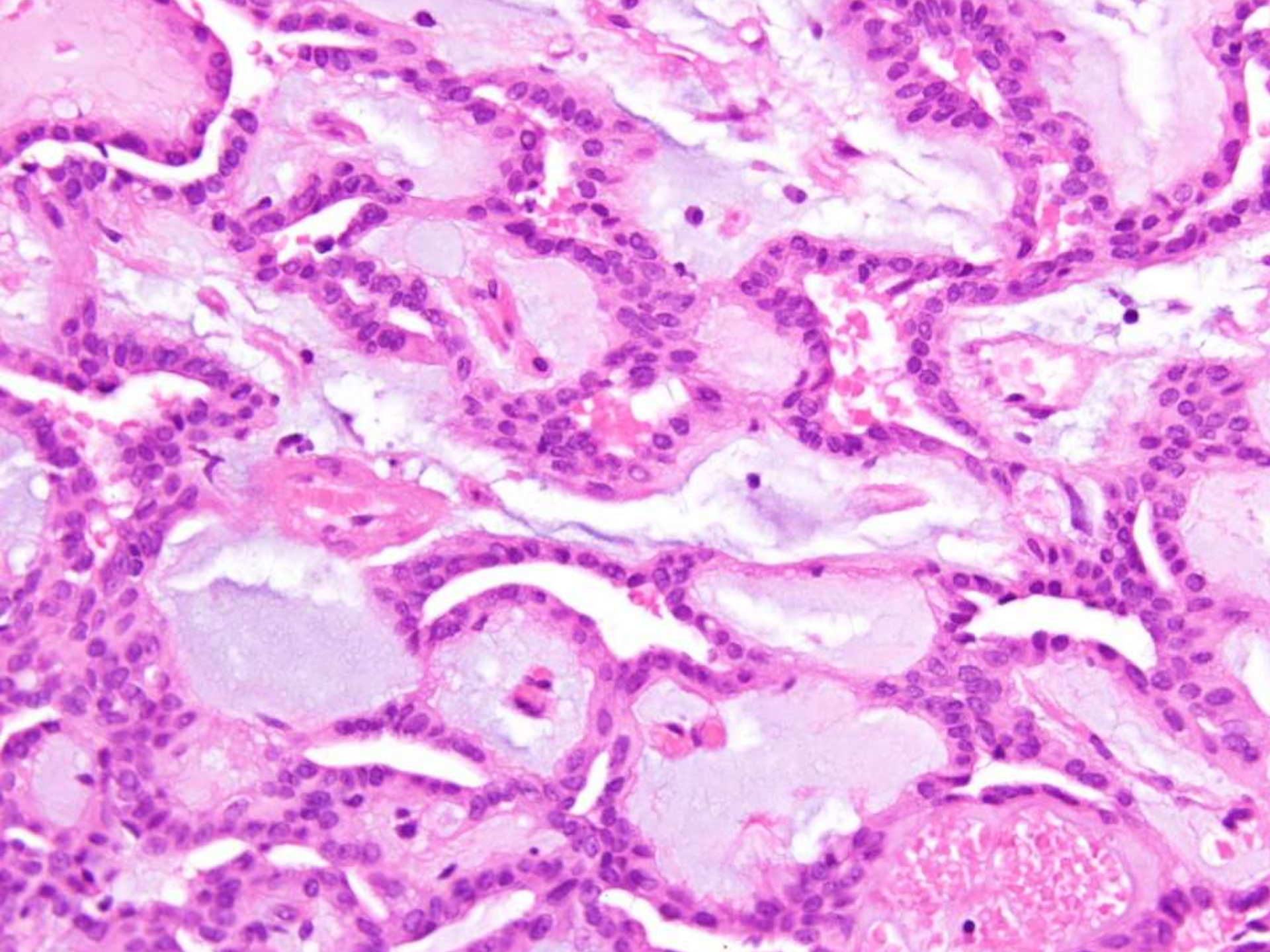
Take-home message

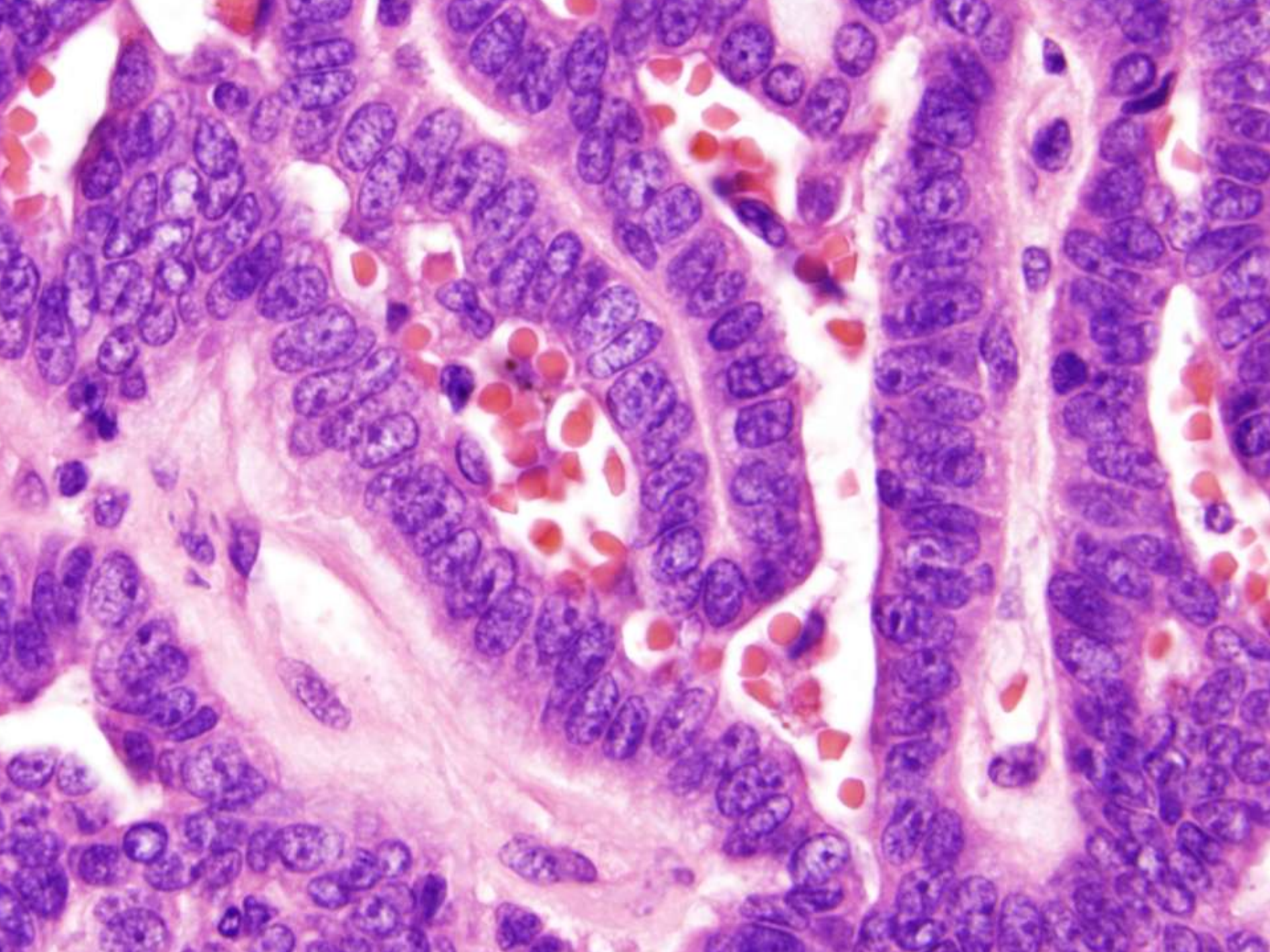
- HHV6 lymphadenitis features an alarming number of large lymphoid cells strongly mimicking lymphoma. Most important step: recognize the nuclear viral inclusions!
- In lymph node, presence of numerous viral inclusions is usually indicative of a diagnosis of HHV6 infection, if features do not conform to CMV or herpes

#9

Parotid mass. What is the diagnosis?





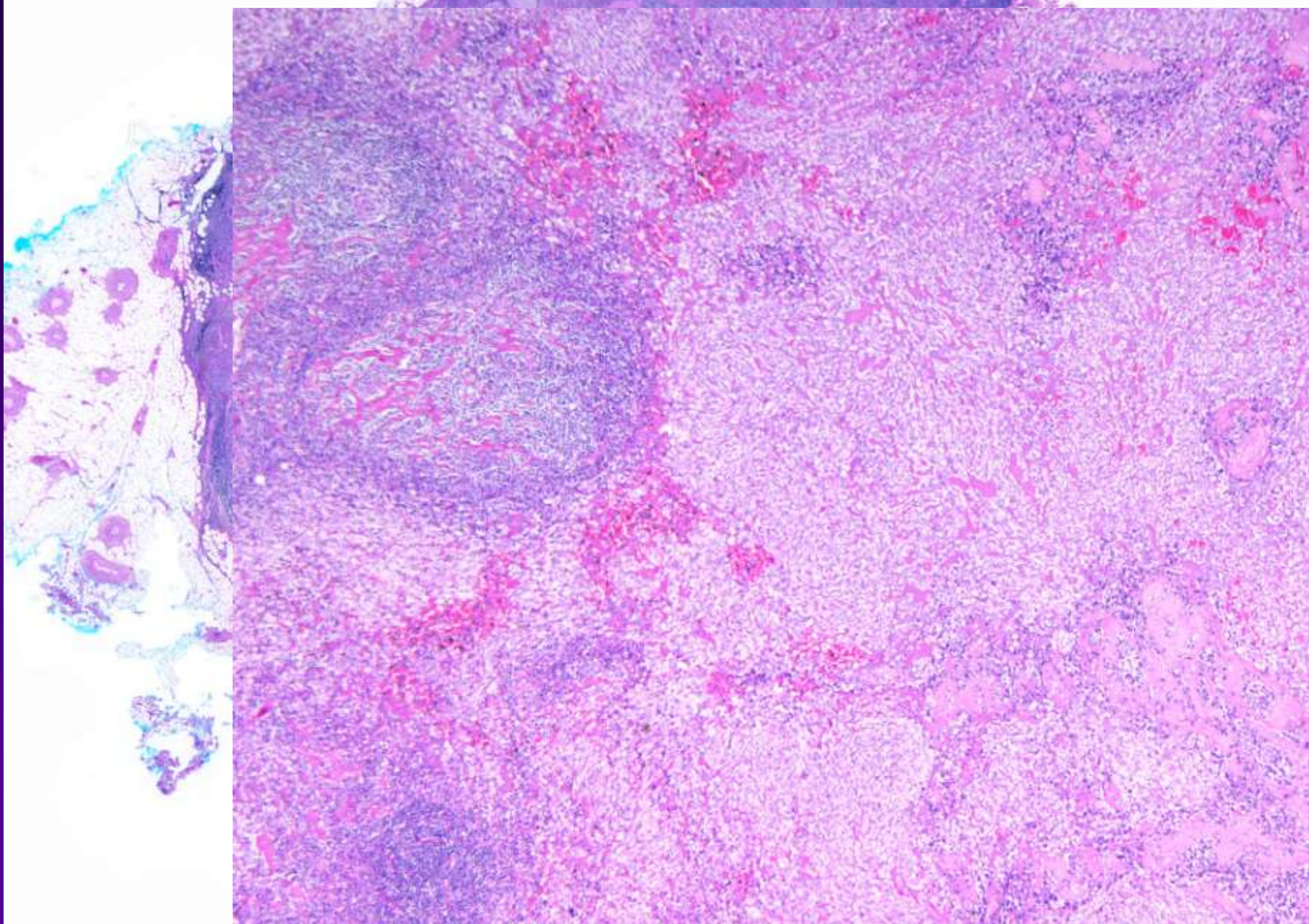


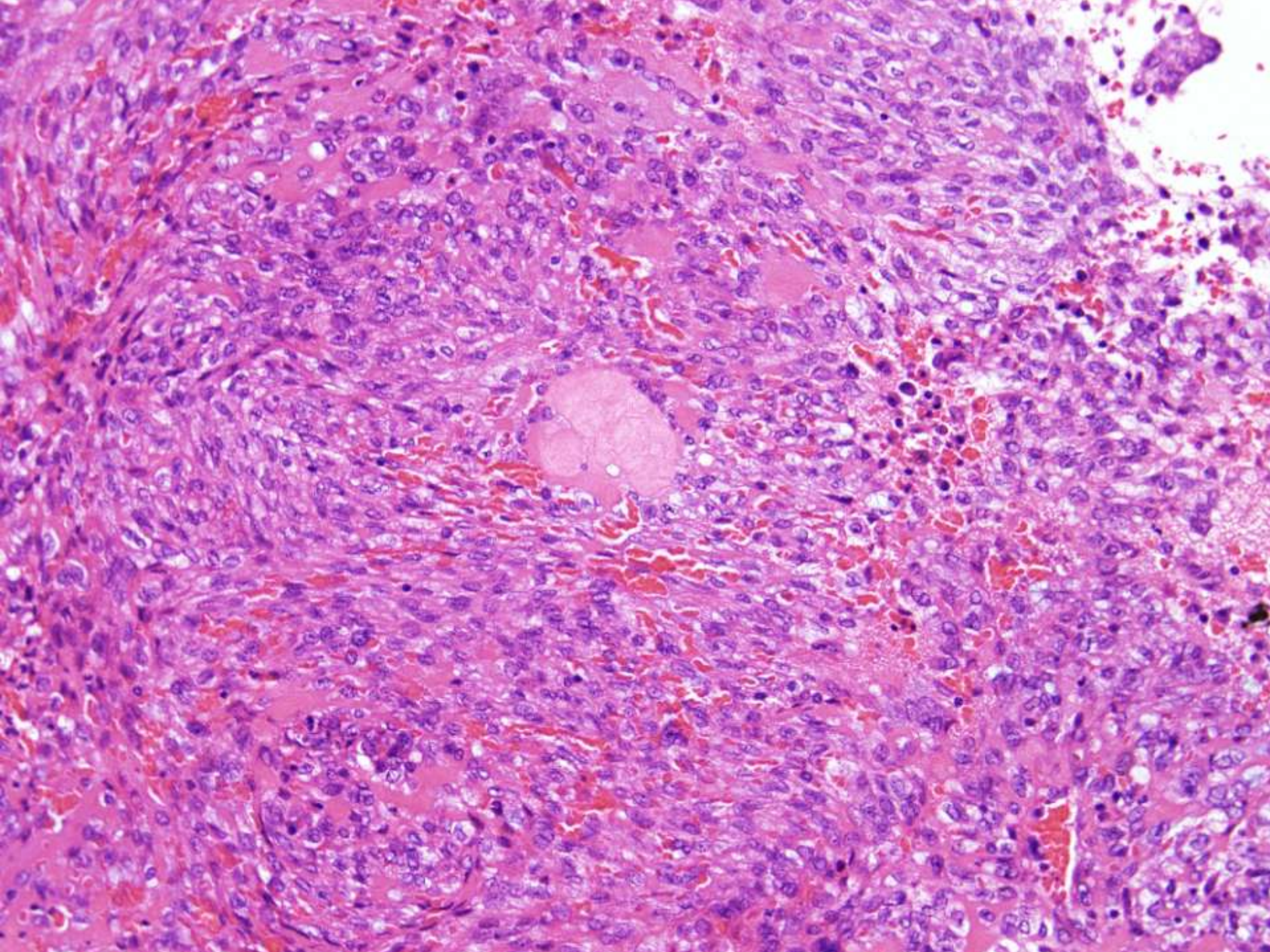
#9

Canalicular adenoma

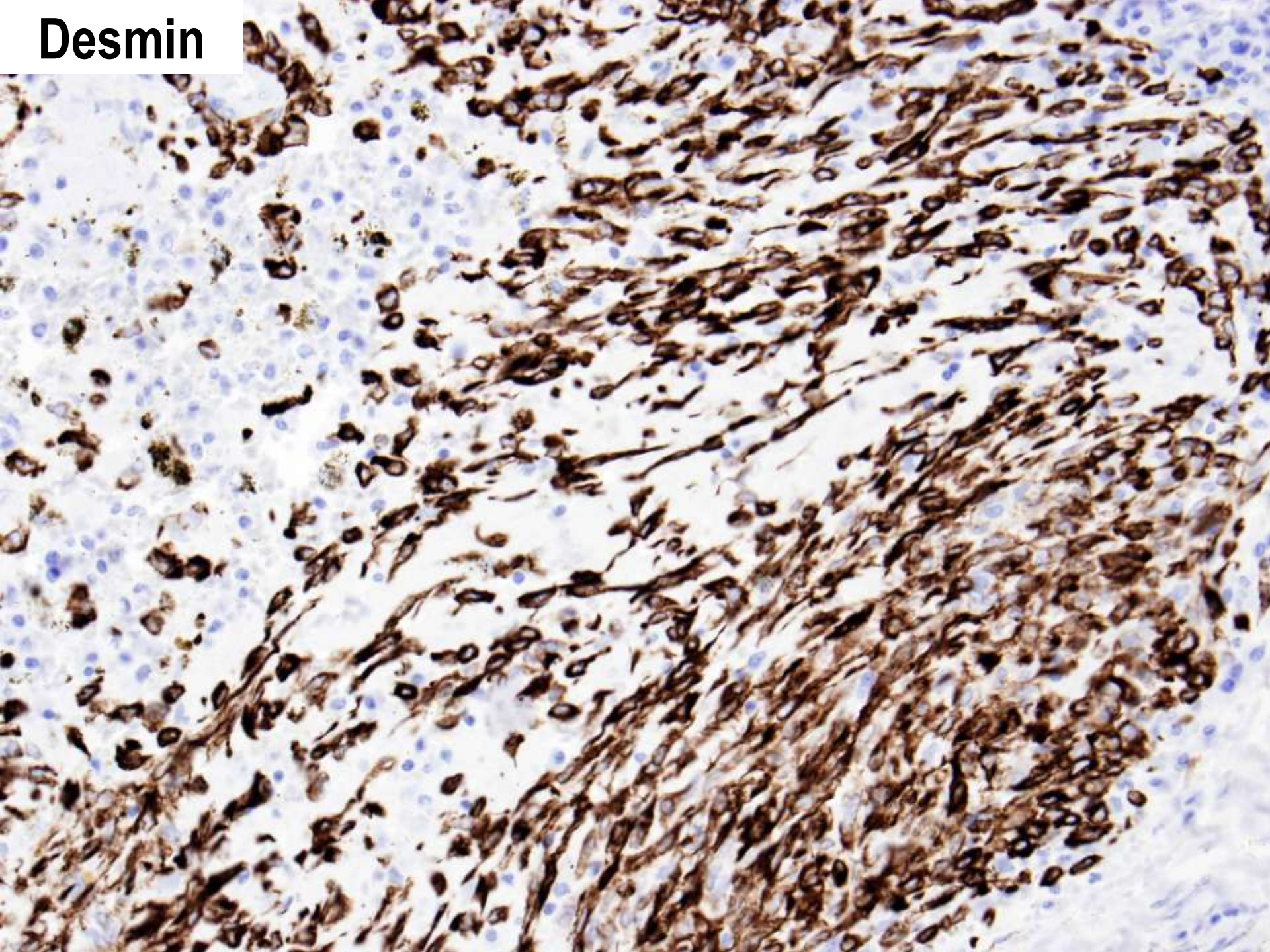
#10

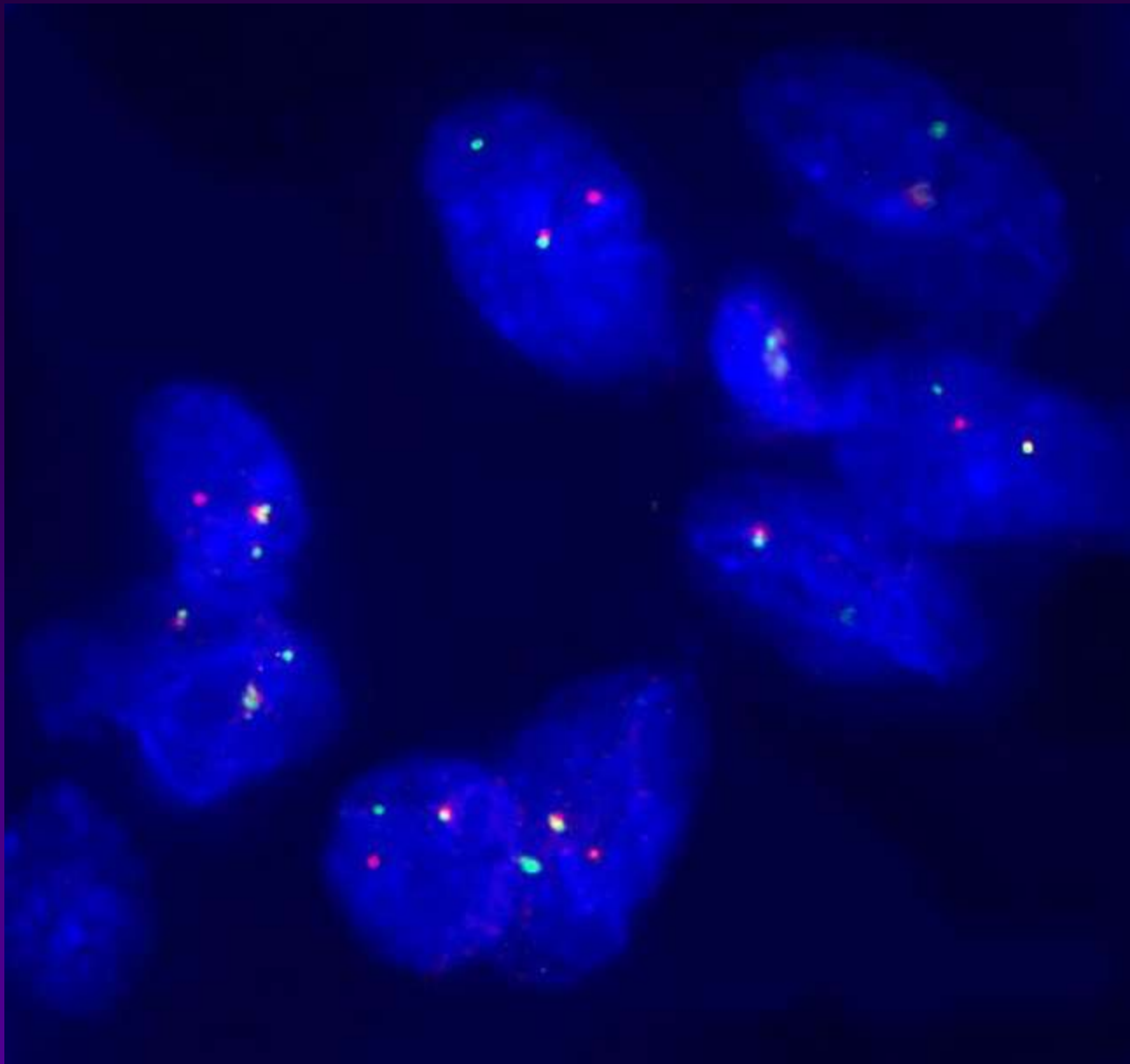
M/27. Mediastinal mass. What is the diagnosis?





Desmin





FISH: *EWS* break-apart probes

#10

Angiomatoid fibrous histiocyoma

