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Primary adrenal hemangiopericytoma: The first reported case

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Hemangiopericytomas are rare tumors originating from pericytes in the wall of capillaries. It is a type of soft tissue sarcoma which commonly involves the lower extremities, pelvic retroperitoneum and head and neck. The age of initial diagnosis of HPC is 40.3 years-old (range 16-86) usually presenting as a painless mass. A 32-year old female presented with a 5 year history of slowly-growing right flank mass. She denied any history of hematuria, dizziness, headaches or hypertensive episodes. Physical examination findings showed a bulging right flank and an approximately 15 x 15 cm, palpable, non-tender mass on bimanual examination. CT-scan with IV contrast was requested and revealed a large suprarenal mass, right. She underwent adrenalectomy with en-bloc nephrectomy, right with uneventful post-operative course. Histopathology of the specimen was read as hemangiopericytoma. Further testing by Fluorescence *In-Situ* Hybridization confirmed the diagnosis. Metastatic work-up was done and was negative. Hence, this is the first reported case of primary adrenal hemangiopericytoma. Surgical removal is the mainstay of treatment of hemangiopericytomas. Radiotherapy and chemotherapy have no role in the management of the disease. The lesson learnt from this case is that behind every mask there is a face and behind that, a story. What seemed to be a simple and ordinary as an adrenal mass turned out to be as special and unique as a hemangiopericytoma.

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Histopathology pattern study of breast disease in Aden, Yemen by use digital pathology

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Pattern of breast diseases in Yemen is inadequately studied; we studied the histopathological breast diseases in order to find out the histopathological pattern in patients suffering from breast diseases in Modern Histology Lab, Aden, Yemen. We performed a retrospective and prospective study conducted at Private Modern Histology Lab, Aden, Yemen during the period from January 2005 to December 2008. The data were collected from the referral sheets. A total of 286 biopsies cases of breast diseases 275 (96.2%) were female and 11 (3.8%) were man. In female Benign breast tumor was the most common lesion found is comprising 32.4% in age group between 20-29 years, followed by fibrocystic changes 28.4%, inflammatory lesion 15.3% and accessory breast 4.3%, while malignant cases 19.6% with an incidence pike between 50-59 years (53.8%). Invasive ductal carcinoma 39 (72.1%) was the more common breast carcinoma founded, the tumor size between 2 to 5 cm (56.4%). 35.2% of female had metastasis in axillary nodes, in conclusion the female gender affected by breast diseases more than men with predominance of benign conditions over malignant lesions in both sex. To allocate a special budget for future researches in breast cancer including campaign against breast cancer and raising the awareness of the public about digital pathology breast cancer through mass media, the quality of the histopathological laboratories should be improved by introducing modern techniques for better assessment of surgical pathology specimen. It is important for pathologists, radiologists, to be aware of or try to detect or search for DCIS or LCIS in benign breast tumor.

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