

M. PRAET University Hospital, GENT

Brussels, November 17th, 2007 **BVKC-SBCC** winter meeting

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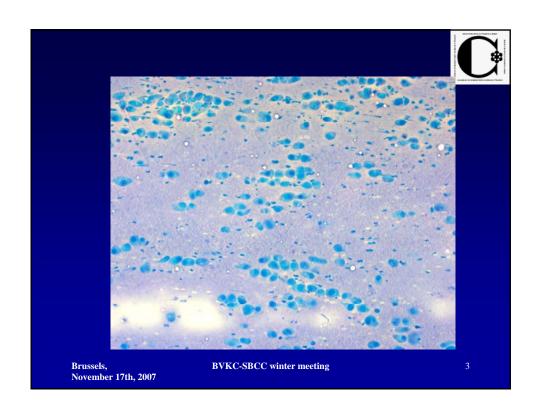


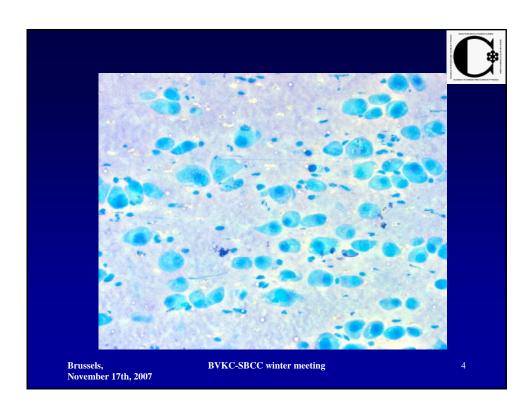
Case 3

- 69 years old man
- Clinical history:
 Mass in the lower neck region: thyroid?
 Lymphnode?
 This mass developed recently.
- FNA of the enlarged mass

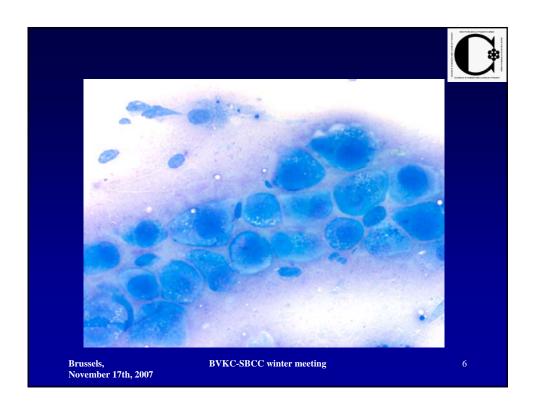
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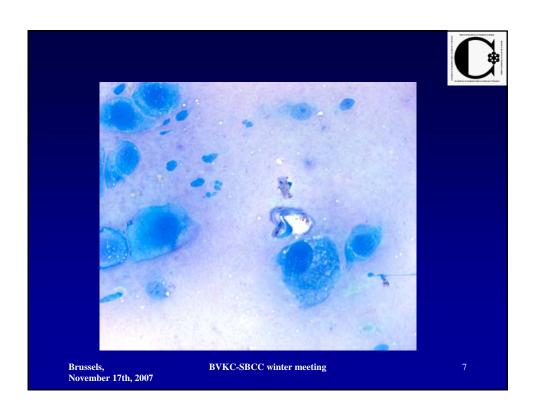
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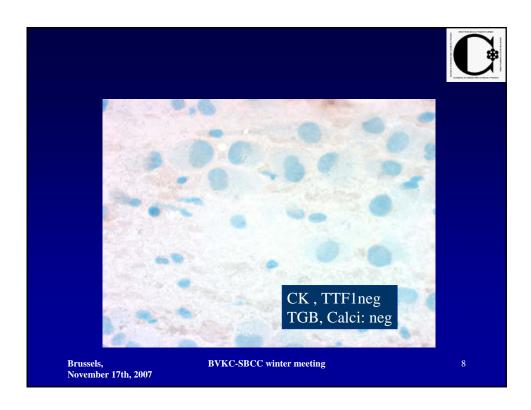














Summery

- Polygonal, round, spindle shaped cells, basophilic cytoplasm with rare azurophilic granules
- Lack of intranuclear cytoplasmic inclusions
- Plasmocytoid features
- Immunostains: TTF1-, TGB -, Calcitonin-, CK7 -, AE1-AE3-

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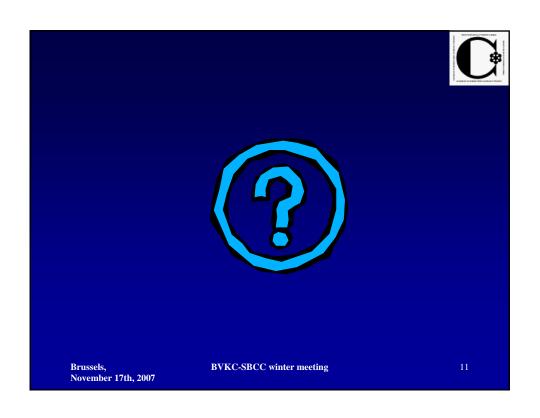
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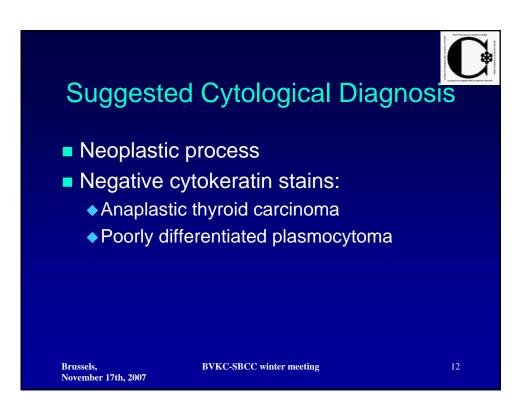


Diagnosis?

- 1. Metastasis of adenocarcinoma
- 2. Thyroid neoplasm: medullary carcinoma
- 3. Thyroid neoplasm: papillary carcinoma
- 4. Plasmocytoma

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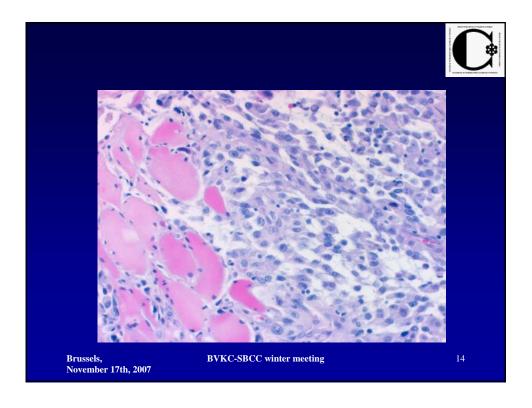


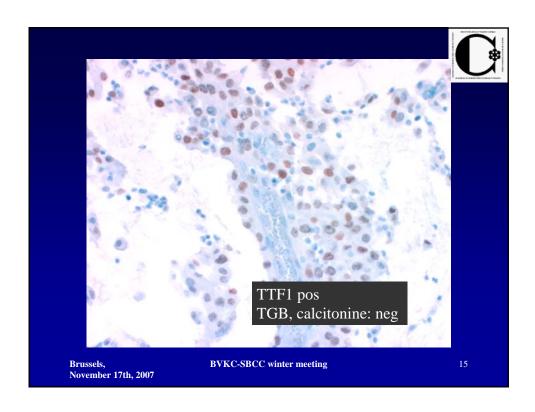


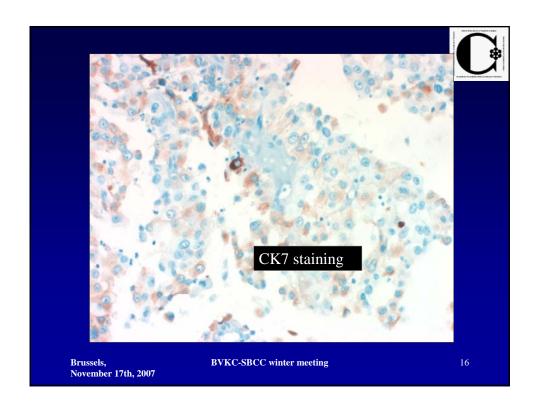
Diagnostic approach:

- Biopsy was taken from the neoplastic process in the left neck region extending into the submandibular region and the mediastinum with encasement of the large vessels:
 - ◆ Microscopy

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Diagnosis

- Thyroid neoplasm
- Anaplastic features in papillary growing neoplasm (spindle shaped cells)

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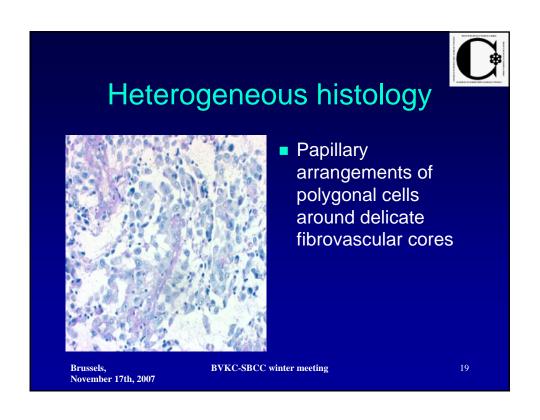
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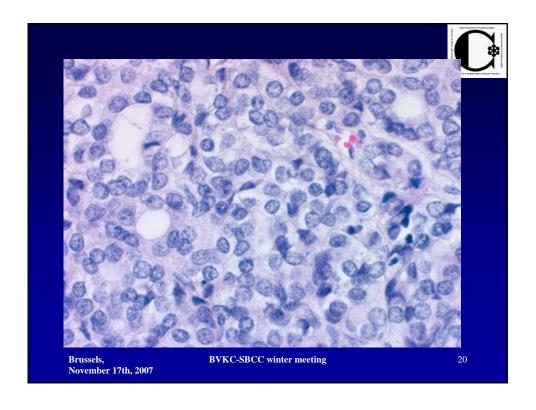


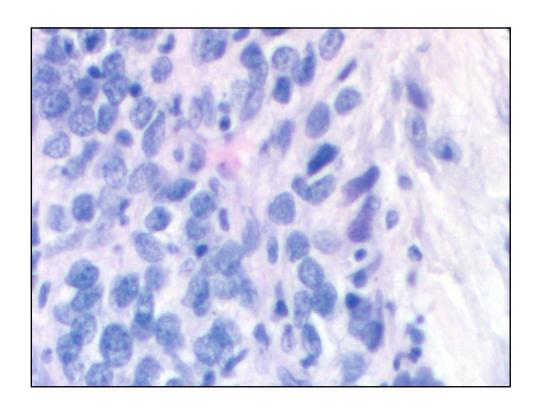
FU: Thyroidectomy

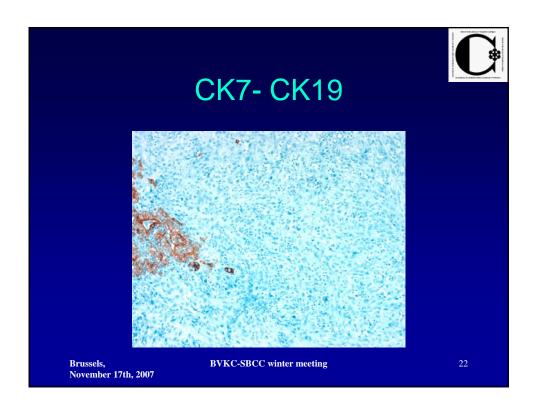
- Re thyroid gland : normal size (weight 17gms)
- Left "thyroid gland": transformed into neoplastic mass measuring 11x10.5x5 cm and weighing 470 gms
- Involvement of the lymphnode regions 2 and 5 with metastatic invasion.

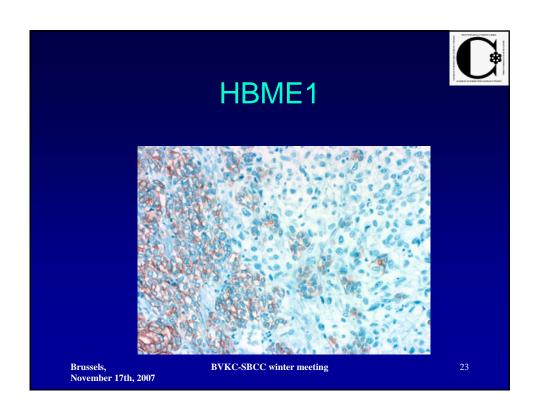
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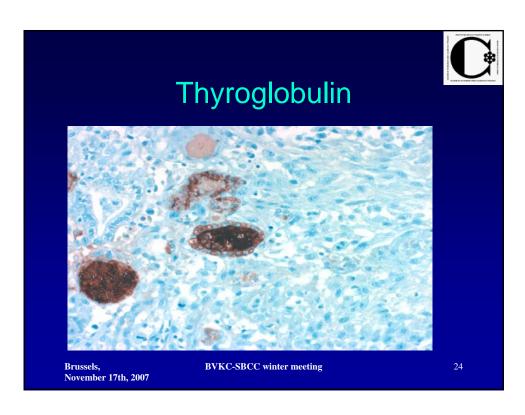














Tall cell variant of papillary carcinoma evolving into an anaplastic carcinoma

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Discussion

- Aggressive variant of papillary carcinoma, presenting in elderly and more common in males
- These tumors are usually > 5.0 cm in size.
- Are associated with poor prognostic features
 - s. a. large size, extrathyroidal extension, vascular invasion

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Tall cell variant of papillary carcinoma

- Hawk and Hazard (1976): the many appearances of papillary carcinoma of the thyroid.
- Poorly defined in WHO: neoplastic cells have a height 3x the width
- Incidence varies between 3.2%-12% of papillary cancers

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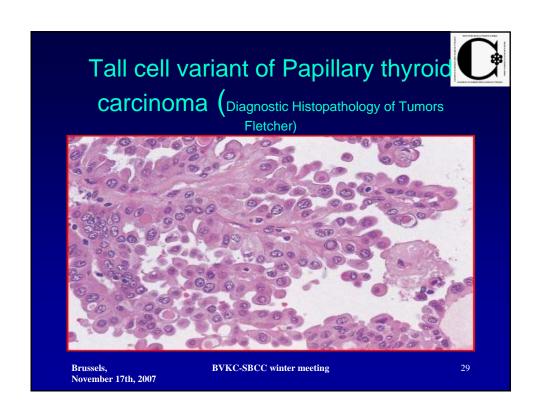


Discussion

Differential diagnosis on cytology

- Metastasis of adenocarcinoma (lung) CK 7 /TTF1/TGB
- Medullary carcinoma: Calcitonine ---
- Papillary carcinoma: cellular features, TTF1-, TGB-
- Plasmocytoma

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Tall cell variant of PTC



Ostrowski 1996 Am J.Surg. Path 20, 964-974

- Heterogeneous on histology: different patterns: papillary, trabecular, follicular
- Cytological features: abundant eosinophilic to oxyphilic, somewhat granular cytoplasm. The nuclei are centrally or basally located.
- All tumors had intranuclear cytoplasmic inclusions and nuclear grooves.

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Treatment and follow up

- Radiotherapy.
- Enlarged mediastinal lymphnodes
- Metastatic nodules in the lung
- Nodule in segment 4 of the liver

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