CALIFORNIA TUMOR TISSUE REGISTRY

“GENERAL PATHOLOGY”

Study Cases, Subscription A

November 2001

California Tumor Tissue Registry
c/o: Department of Pathology and Human Anatomy
Loma Linda University School of Medicine
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Loma Linda, California 92350
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E-mail: cttr@linkline.com
Web page: www.cttr.org
Target audience:
Practicing pathologists and pathology residents.

Goal:
To acquaint the participant with the histologic features of a variety of benign and malignant neoplasms and tumor-like conditions.

Objectives:
The participant will be able to recognize morphologic features of a variety of benign and malignant neoplasms and tumor-like conditions and relate those processes to pertinent references in the medical literature.

Educational methods and media:
Review of representative glass slides with associated histories.
Feedback on consensus diagnoses from participating pathologists.
Listing of selected references from the medical literature.

Principal faculty:
Weldon K. Bullock, MD
Donald R. Chase, MD

CME Credit:
Loma Linda University School of Medicine designates this continuing medical education activity for up to 2 hours of Category I of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association.
CME credit is offered for the subscription year only.

Accreditation:
Loma Linda University School of Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to sponsor continuing medical education for physicians.
Contributor: Farooq Ali, M.D.  
Ventura, CA  
Case No. 1 - November 2001  

Tissue from: Intra-abdominal mass  
Accession #29141  

Clinical Abstract:  
For about three years, this 31-year-old Caucasian male had complaints of intermittent abdominal pain, episodic back pain and groin pain. Ultrasound showed a 16 x 13 x 7 cm complex mass, predominantly fluid, in the right lower quadrant. CT scan confirmed a possible fluid-filled cyst in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen and pelvis. At exploratory laparotomy, a large thin walled cyst containing old blood was found attached to the bladder.

Gross Pathology:  
The 724 gram cystic mass was smooth surfaced except at its pedicle. The walls were up to 1.5 cm thick and had a smooth gray lining without papillations. The cyst contents were chocolate-brown fibrinous material and dark red old blood.

Contributor: Philip G. Robinson, M.D.  
Boynton Beach, FL  
Case No. 2 - November 2001  

Tissue from: Gallbladder  
Accession #29146  

Clinical Abstract:  
A laparoscopic cholecystectomy was performed on this 65-year-old female due to a history of cholecystitis and cholelithiasis.

Gross Pathology:  
The pink gallbladder with attached segment of cystic duct measured 10.0 cm in length with a maximum cross section of 3.0 cm. Several black poly-faceted calculi were noted. No mass lesions were identified.

SPECIAL STUDIES (Outside facility):  
Hyalinized material was positive for lambda light chains
Clinical Abstract:
During a workup for chronic left sided flank pain, this 52-year-old female was found to have a solid enhancing renal tumor on CT scan.

Gross Pathology:
The right kidney weighed 196 grams and extending from the capsular surface was a well-circumscribed yellow-tan 4.0 x 3.9 x 2.9 cm tumor. Bisection of the kidney showed the tumor extending through the cortex to the underlying calyx. The cut surface was uniform yellow-tan without hemorrhage or necrosis.

Clinical Abstract:
Following work-up for urinary retention, this 51-year-old male underwent a radical retropubic prostatectomy. A concurrent work-up of the GI tract was negative for malignancy.

Gross Pathology:
The prostate weighed 113 grams and measured 7.2 x 8.3 x 5.5 cm. Cross sectioning through the tissue revealed grey surface with a mucinous quality.

SPECIAL STUDIES (Outside facility):
PSA negative
Contributor: Philip Gruskin, M.D.  
Lynwood, CA  

Tissue from: Left kidney  
Accession #29159  

Clinical Abstract:  
This 80-year-old male chronic dialysis patient underwent a nephrectomy for a retroperitoneal hematoma.

Gross Pathology:  
The 21 x 19 x 8 cm resection specimen included a 17 cm diameter blood clot in perirenal fat. The 9 x 4 x 3.5 cm kidney had an incidental 2.2 cm fleshy tan-pink mass at one pole.

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Contributor: LLUMC Pathology Group (mm)  
Loma Linda, CA  

Tissue from: Bladder  
Accession #28976  

Clinical Abstract:  
After one year of experiencing gross hematuria, this 57-year-old man presented with complaints of passing “tissue” as well as blood in the urine. Following biopsy, a radical cystectomy was performed.

Gross Pathology:  
The 349 gram specimen consisted of bladder and prostate. The mucosal surface of the bladder showed an exophytic red-tan tumor covering the entire posterior & right mucosal surfaces, extending as a 3.5 cm diameter polypoid projection on the right side.
Contributor: Philip G. Robinson, M.D.  
Boynton Beach, FL  

Tissue from: Ovary  

Clinical Abstract:
This 78-year-old female was found to have a pelvic mass.

Gross Pathology:
The uterus, ovaries and a segment of small bowel were removed en bloc. A 17 x 15 x 12 cm gray mass replaced one of the ovaries and was adherent to the resected loop of bowel. The tumor was hemorrhagic and friable, with multiple additional tumor fragments submitted separately.

SPECIAL STUDIES (Outside facility)
- Keratin positive
- Actin positive
- Desmin positive
- Vimentin positive
- Chromogranin negative
- LCA negative
- S100 negative

Contributor: LLUMC Pathology Group (ec)  
Loma Linda, CA  

Tissue from: Left leg  

Clinical Abstract:
Following biopsy of a large mass in the calf of her left leg, this 42-year-old Caucasian female submitted to an above the knee amputation.

Gross Pathology:
The above the knee amputation specimen weighed 2,700 grams. An 8.0 x 5.5 x 7.6 cm lobulated, tan, gelatinous mass was present within the calf muscles. It abutted the tibia and fibula but did not grossly invade them.

SPECIAL STUDIES:
- CD34 positive
Contributor: Robert H. Zuch, M.D.  
Baldwin Park, CA  
Case No. 9 - November 2001

Tissue from: Right tibia  
Accession #29129

Clinical Abstract:  
After complaining of pain in her right leg, this 60-year-old Caucasian female was found to have a bone lesion on radiographic studies. The radiographs showed an 8 x 5 cm, mostly lytic, ill-defined, destructive lesion of the proximal tibia eroding into the adjacent soft tissue. Past history included a hysterectomy for cervical dysplasia done 20 years earlier. At that time, there were no other lesions reported in the uterus. A radiologic survey, done after this current surgery, showed no tumor in the pelvis.

Gross Pathology:  
The specimen consisted of multiple fragments of soft hemorrhagic brown-tan tissue, up to 0.7 cm in greatest diameter.

SPECIAL STUDIES (Outside facility):  
- Smooth muscle actin (SMA): positive  
- Muscle specific actin (MSA): positive  
- Desmin: positive  
- Vimentin: positive  
- Keratin: negative  
- S100: negative  
- HMB45: negative

Contributor: LLUMC Pathology Group (kt)  
Loma Linda, CA  
Case No. 10 - November 2001

Tissue from: Left buttock  
Accession #29035

Clinical Abstract:  
This 27-year-old female had a one month history of a left gluteal mass. An MRI showed a subcutaneous mass without involvement of bone or nearby nerves.

Gross Pathology:  
Within the 202 gram gluteal muscle specimen was a central 5.5 x 4.5 x 3.5 cm well-circumscribed tan mass. The cut surface was homogeneously gray tan and fleshy.

SPECIAL STUDIES:  
- Cytokeratin (CK7): positive  
- Vimentin: positive
SUGGESTED READING (General Topics from Recent Literature):


FILE DIAGNOSES

CTTR Subscription A November 2001

Case 1:
Benign pseudocyst, likely urachal remnant in origin
T-Y4100, M-26500

Case 2:
Amyloidosis, gallbladder
T-57000, D-3890

Case 3:
Metanephric adenoma, kidney
T-71010, M-91100

Case 4:
Mucinous ("signet ring") adenocarcinoma, prostate
T-28000, M-84803

Case 5:
"Secretory" renal cell carcinoma, kidney
T-71000, M-83123

Case 6:
Transitional cell carcinoma with squamous differentiation, bladder
T-71000, M-80703

Case 7:
Malignant mixed mullerian tumor ("MMMT", "carcinosarcoma"), heterologous, ovary
T-87000, M-89503

Case 8:
Sarcoma, favor malignant hemangiopericytoma, leg
T-Y9400, M-91503

Case 9:
Primary leiomyosarcoma of bone, tibia
T-11730, M-88903

Case 10:
Biphasic synovial sarcoma, buttock
T-Y1600, M-90433
Case No. 1, Accession No. 29141

November 2001

Bakersfield - Hematoma
Bay Area - Inflammatory cyst/pseudocyst (? Urachal origin or diverticulum)
Long Beach - Chronic expanding hematoma (7)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Urachal cyst
Mountain View (El Camino Pathology Group) - Mesothelial cyst
Oakland (Kaiser) - Pseudocyst (1); Solitary fibrous tumor with cystic degeneration (1)
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Organizing hematoma with reactive change
Riverside/Moreno Valley - Diverticulum of the bladder (1); Benign cyst favor urachal cyst (1)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Inflammatory pseudocyst
Santa Barbara (Cottage Hospital) - Urachal cyst
Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital) - Benign cyst containing degenerating blood (1); Benign cyst with hemorrhage (2)
Ventura - Encapsulated hematoma
Arkansas (UAMS) - Pseudocyst (in this slide)
Delaware (Christiana Hospital) - Endometriosis
Florida (Pathology Associates) - Bladder diverticulum
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Hemorrhagic cyst
Idaho (Pathologists Regional Laboratory) - Old cystic hematoma
Illinois (Burr Ridge) - Fibromatosis
Illinois (Du Page Pathology Associates) - Traumatic cystic aneurysm
Illinois, Chicago - Hemangioma
Illinois (Northwestern Memorial Hospital) - Simple cyst with hemorrhage and ulceration
Indiana, Fort Wayne - Inflammatory pseudotumor (organ-associated pseudosarcomatous myofibroblastic proliferation, cystic)
(Kaposiform fibroxmyoid tumor)
Kansas (Truman Medical Center) - Urachal cyst
Kansas (University of Kansas Medical Center) - Benign pseudocyst
Louisiana (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Benign pseudocyst/resolving hematoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Hospital) - Diverticula of bladder vs. endometriosis (1); Fibrous cyst wall with grumous contents-
possible urachal cyst? (1)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Benign hemorrhagic cyst (mesothelial cyst) (12)
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical System) - Pseudocyst
Massachusetts (Brigham and Women's Residents) - Pseudocyst, possibly of urachal remnant origin
Massachusetts (New England Medical Center) - Persistent urachal cyst
Michigan (Oakwood Hospital) - Organizing hematoma
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Pseudocyst vs. pseudoaneurysm
Nebraska (Creighton University School of Medicine) - Organizing hematoma/bladder diverticula
New Hampshire, Manchester - Organizing hematoma
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Benign cyst with old blood (1); Pseudocyst (1)
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Organizing hematoma
New York (SUNY Stony Brook University Hospital) - Urachal cyst
New York (VAMC, Northport) - Fibroblastic proliferation-no tumor identified on our slide
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Walled off organizing hematoma
Pennsylvania (Memorial Medical Center) - Benign cyst (mesothelial)
Pennsylvania (Mountain Area Pathology) - Hematoma (1); Benign fibrous walled cyst (1); Hemorrhagic pseudocyst (1); Benign
cyst, probable mesothelial in origin (1)
Texas (Sierra Medical Center) - Hemorrhagic pseudocyst
Texas (Propath Services) - Urachal cyst (2)
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Cystic mesothelioma
Washington, Steilacoom - Diverticulum
West Virginia (Greenbrier Valley Medical Center) - Urachal cyst
Wisconsin (Meriter Health Services) - Hematocele
Wisconsin, Milwaukee - Endometriosis
Ireland (St. James Hospital) - Parasitic cyst consistent with hydatid
Netherlands, Amsterdam - Echinococcal cyst

Case 1 - Diagnosis:
Benign pseudocyst, likely urachal remnant in origin
T-Y4100, M-26500

Case 1 - References:
2):77-82.

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Case No. 2, Accession No. 29146

November 2001

Bakersfield - Amyloidosis
Bay Area - Amyloidosis (4)
Long Beach - Amyloidosis (7)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Amyloidosis
Mountain View (El Camino Pathology Group) - Amyloidosis
Oakland (Kaiser) - Amyloidosis (2)
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Amyloidosis
Riverside/Morongo Valley - Amyloidosis, gallbladder (2)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Amyloidosis
Santa Barbara (Cottage Hospital) - Amyloidosis of gallbladder
Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital) - Amyloidosis of gallbladder (3)
Ventura - Amyloidosis
Arkansas (UAMS) - Amyloidosis, AL type
Delaware (Christiana Hospital) - Amyloidosis
Florida (Pathology Associates) - Amyloid of gallbladder
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Amyloidosis
Idaho (Pathologists Regional Laboratory) - Amyloidosis - involving vessels
Illinois (Burr Ridge) - Amyloidosis
Illinois (Du Page Pathology Associates) - Myeloma protein deposition
Illinois, Chicago - Amyloidosis
Illinois (Northwestern Memorial Hospital) - Amyloidosis of gallbladder
Indiana, Fort Wayne - Amyloidosis of gallbladder
Kansas (Truman Medical Center) - Amyloidosis, primary
Kansas (University of Kansas Medical Center) - Amyloidosis
Louisiana (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Gallbladder, amyloid deposits, cholelithiasis
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Hospital) - Amyloidosis (1); Amyloid deposition - rule out myeloma, re: bone marrow biopsy (1)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Gallbladder with amyloid deposition (12)
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical System) - Primary amyloidosis
Massachusetts (Brigham and Women's Residents) - Amyloidosis (AL type)
Massachusetts (New England Medical Center) - Amyloidosis of gallbladder
Michigan (Oakwood Hospital) - Amyloidosis
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Amyloidosis
Nebraska (Creighton University School of Medicine) - Amyloidosis
New Hampshire, Manchester - Amyloidosis
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Amyloidosis (2)
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Solitary amyloidoma, absence of systemic symptoms
New York (SUNY Stony Brook University Hospital) - Amyloid of gallbladder, AL type
New York (VAMC; Northport) - Amyloidosis vs. non-amyloid light chain deposition disease
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Light chain amyloid
Pennsylvania (Memorial Medical Center) - Amyloid
Pennsylvania (Mountain Area Pathology) - Amyloidosis (4)
Texas (Sierra Medical Center) - Amyloidosis of the gallbladder
Texas (Propath Services) - Amyloidosis (2)
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Amyloidosis
Washington, Steilacoom - Amyloidosis
West Virginia (Greenbrier Valley Medical Center) - Amyloid - chronic cholecystitis
Wisconsin (Meriter Health Services) - Amyloidosis
Wisconsin, Milwaukee - Amyloidosis
Ireland (St. James Hospital) - Amyloid
Netherlands, Amsterdam - Amyloidosis of the gallbladder
Case 2 - Diagnosis:

Amyloidosis, gallbladder

T-57000, D-3890

Case 2 - References:


Case No. 3, Accession No. 28698

Bakersfield - Metanephric adenoma
Bay Area - Renal cortical adenoma (4)
Long Beach - Nephrogenic adenoma (7)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Mountain View (El Camino Pathology Group) - Metanephric adenoma
Oakland (Kaiser) - Metanephric adenoma (2)
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Metanephric adenoma
Riverside/Moreno Valley - Metanephric adenoma, kidney (2)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Renal cell carcinoma of low malignant potential vs. metanephric adenoma
Santa Barbara (Cottage Hospital) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital) - Renal cortical adenoma (2); Adenoma vs. renal cell carcinoma of collecting duct type (1)
Ventura - Renal cortical adenoma
Arkansas (UAMS) - Metanephric adenoma
Delaware (Christiana Hospital) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Florida (Pathology Associates) - Metanephric adenoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Metanephric adenoma
Idaho (Pathologists Regional Laboratory) - Metanephric adenoma
Illinois (Burr Ridge) - Renal cell carcinoma, collecting duct type
Illinois (DuPage Pathology Associates) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Illinois, Chicago - Metanephric adenoma
Illinois (Northwestern Memorial Hospital) - Metanephric adenoma
Indiana, Fort Wayne - Papillary renal carcinoma, kidney, right (chromophil carcinoma)
Kansas (Truman Medical Center) - Renal cortical adenoma
Kansas (University of Kansas Medical Center) - Cortical adenoma vs. mesonephric adenoma
Louisiana (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Metanephric adenoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Hospital) - Metanephric adenoma (2)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Metanephric adenoma (12)
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical System) - Metanephric adenoma
Massachusetts (Brigham and Women's Residents) - Metanephric adenoma
Massachusetts (New England Medical Center) - Metanephric adenoma
Michigan (Oakwood Hospital) - Metanephric adenoma
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Metanephric adenoma
Nebraska (Creighton University School of Medicine) - Papillary carcinoma, kidney ? metastatic from thyroid
New Hampshire, Manchester - Renal cell carcinoma, papillary (PRCC)
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma (2)
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Metanephric adenoma
New York (SUNY Stony Brook University Hospital) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma (can not exclude metastasis)
New York (VAMC, Northport) - Metanephric adenoma/renal cortical adenoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Metanephric adenoma
Pennsylvania (Memorial Medical Center) - Metanephric adenoma
Pennsylvania (Mountain Area Pathology) - Metanephric adenoma (4)
Texas (Sierra Medical Center) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma, basophilic type
Texas (ProPath Services) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma (2)
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Metanephric adenoma

November 2001
Case 3 - Diagnosis:

**Metanephric adenoma, kidney**

T-71010, M-91100

**Case 3 - References:**


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**Case No. 4, Accession No. 28967**

**Bakersfield** - Mucinous carcinoma of prostate

**Bay Area** - Mucinous adenocarcinoma (4)

**Long Beach** - Mucinous adenocarcinoma (7)

**Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula)** - Mucinous carcinoma of bladder

**Mountain View (El Camino Pathology Group)** - Mucinous signet ring cell adenocarcinoma

**Oakland (Kaiser)** - Mucinous adenocarcinoma (2)

**Orange (UCI Medical Center)** - Signet ring cell adenocarcinoma

**Riverside/Moreno Valley** - Mucinous carcinoma (signet ring type), prostate

**Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center)** - Signet ring cell carcinoma, favor metastasis

**Santa Barbara (Cottage Hospital)** - Mucinous adenocarcinoma of prostate

**Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital)** - Mucinous (colloid) carcinoma (2); Colloid carcinoma, primary prostate vs. metastatic tumor (1)

**Arkansas (UAMS)** - Mucinous adenocarcinoma

**Delaware (Christiana Hospital)** - Mucinous adenocarcinoma, bowel origin?

**Florida (Pathology Associates)** - Mucinous adenocarcinoma

**Florida (Winter Haven Hospital)** - Chordoma

**Idaho (Pathologists Regional Laboratory)** - Mucinous (signet ring) adenocarcinoma

**Illinois (Burr Ridge)** - Mucinous carcinoma, prostate

**Illinois (Du Page Pathology Associates)** - Signet ring cell carcinoma

**Illinois, Chicago** - Mucinous carcinoma most likely metastatic

**Illinois (Northwestern Memorial Hospital)** - Mixed signet ring cell and colloid carcinoma

**Indiana, Fort Wayne** - Mucinous signet ring adenocarcinoma, prostate gland (high grade)

**Kansas (Truman Medical Center)** - Mucinous carcinoma (primary Cowper's gland carcinoma vs. metastatic)

**Kansas (University of Kansas Medical Center)** - Colloid adenocarcinoma, favor metastatic

**Louisiana (Louisiana State University Medical Center)** - Mucinous producing adenocarcinoma, prostate

**Maryland (Johns Hopkins Hospital)** - Adenocarcinoma of the seminal vesicle (1); Adenocarcinoma, favor extraprostatic primary given the negative PSA stain (1)

**Maryland (National Naval Medical Center)** - Mucinous adenocarcinoma (12)

**Maryland (University of Maryland Medical System)** - Mucinous adenocarcinoma

**Massachusetts (Brigham and Women's Residents)** - Mucinous adenocarcinoma with signet ring features, exclude metastasis

**Massachusetts (New England Medical Center)** - Signet ring adenocarcinoma (prostate/urinary bladder)

**Michigan (Oakwood Hospital)** - Mucinous carcinoma, cannot rule out metastasis

**Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital)** - Signet ring cell carcinoma

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Mucinous adenocarcinoma:

- Nebraska (Creighton University School of Medicine) - Mucinous carcinoma, prostate
- New Hampshire, Manchester - Mucinous adenocarcinoma
- New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Mucinous carcinoma (2)
- New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Mucinous carcinoma (signet-ring cell type), favor prostate primary
- New York (SUNY Stony Brook University Hospital) - Signet ring carcinoma
- New York (VAMC, Northport) - Mucinous carcinoma, poorly differentiated
- Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Mucinous (colloid) carcinoma
- Pennsylvania (Memorial Medical Center) - Liposarcoma (myxoid), signet ring adenocarcinoma
- Pennsylvania (Mountain Area Pathology) - Mucinous adenocarcinoma (4)
- Texas (Sierra Medical Center) - Signet ring cell mucinous adenocarcinoma probable metastatic, can't exclude primary prostate
- Texas (Propath Services) - Mucinous adenocarcinoma (2)
- Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Mucinous carcinoma
- Washington, Stellacom - Signet ring carcinoma
- West Virginia (Greenbrier Valley Medical Center) - Mucinous adenocarcinoma
- Wisconsin (Meriter Health Services) - Adenocarcinoma, mucin producing
- Wisconsin, Milwaukee - Mucinous adenocarcinoma of prostate
- Ireland (St. James Hospital) - Mucinous adenocarcinoma
- Netherlands, Amsterdam - Mucinous adenocarcinoma

**Case 4 - Diagnosis:**

**Mucinous ("signet ring") adenocarcinoma, prostate**

Director's note: Communication with the contributing pathologist indicates that tumor was mostly confined to within the prostate, with minimal involvement of soft tissue. The colon was reportedly "normal." (drc)

T-28000, M-84803

**Case 4 - References:**


**Case No. 5, Accession No. 29159**

- Bakersfield - Malakoplakia
- Bay Area - Angiomyolipoma (4)
- Long Beach - Renal cell carcinoma (7)
- Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Renal cell carcinoma
- Mountain View (El Camino Pathology Group) - Malakoplakia
- Oakland (Kaiser) - Renal cell carcinoma (1); Angiomyolipoma (1)
- Orange (UCLA Medical Center) - Renal cell carcinoma
- Riverside/Moreno Valley - Megalocytic interstitial nephritis/malakoplakia, rule out neoplasm (1); Megalocytic interstitial nephritis vs. myeloma deposits (1)
- Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Malakoplakia (2); vs. Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma (3); vs. renal cell carcinoma of low malignant potential (3)
- Santa Barbara (Cottage Hospital) - Renal cell carcinoma, granular type
- Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital) - Malakoplakia (2); Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis vs. renal cell carcinoma (1)
- Arkansas (UAMS) - Renal oncocytoma, hyaline globules present
- Delaware (Christiana Hospital) - Malakoplakia
- Florida (Pathology Associates) - Malakoplakia
- Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Renal carcinoma, granular cell type

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<th>Diagnosis</th>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<td>(Meriter Health Services)</td>
<td>Renal cell carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>(Milwaukee)</td>
<td>Angiomyolipoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>(St, James Hospital)</td>
<td>Foreign body reaction (spherules, silicone, tale?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>(Amsterdam)</td>
<td>Benign (reactive?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Case 5 - Diagnosis:**

"Secretory" renal cell carcinoma, kidney

**T-71000, M-83123**

**Case 5 - References:**


**Case No. 6, Accession No. 28976**

Bakersfield - Poorly differentiated mesothelial carcinoma with focal squamous differentiation

Bay Area - Invasive transitional cell carcinoma, high grade (4)

CTTR, November 2001 “Minutes” (Subscription A)
Long Beach - High-grade transitional-cell carcinoma (7)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Squamous carcinoma
Mountain View (El Camino Pathology Group) - Poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma
Oakland (Kaiser) - High grade transitional cell carcinoma (2)
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Papillary urothelial carcinoma, high grade
Riverside/Moreno Valley - High grade urothelial carcinoma, urinary bladder (1); High grade transitional cell carcinoma (1)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Transitional cell carcinoma, high grade with myoinvasion
Santa Barbara (Cottage Hospital) - High grade transitional cell carcinoma with squamous differentiation
Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital) - High grade transitional cell carcinoma
Arkansas (UAMS) - Urothelial carcinoma, high grade, with invasion through muscularis propria
Delaware (Christiana Hospital) - Moderate to poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma of bladder
Florida (Pathology Associates) - High grade transitional carcinoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Transitional cell carcinoma
Idaho (Pathologists Regional Laboratory) - Poorly differentiated (WHO 3) urothelial carcinoma
Illinois (Burr Ridge) - Squamous cell carcinoma, bladder
Illinois (Du Page Pathology Associates) - High grade transitional cell carcinoma
Illinois, Chicago - High grade transitional cell carcinoma with squamous differentiation
Illinois (Northwestern Memorial Hospital) - High grade transitional cell carcinoma/squamous cell carcinoma
Indiana, Fort Wayne - Invasive high grade urothelial carcinoma, urinary bladder
Kansas (Truman Medical Center) - Transitional cell carcinoma, high grade
Kansas (University of Kansas Medical Center) - High grade urothelial carcinoma with squamous differentiation
Louisiana (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Invasive transitional cell carcinoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Hospital) - Sarcomatoid urothelial carcinoma (1); Infiltrating poorly differentiated urothelial carcinoma with squamous features (1)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Transitional cell carcinoma, poorly differentiated
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical System) - Invasive poorly differentiated transitional cell carcinoma
Massachusetts (Brigham and Women’s Residents) - Poorly differentiated TCC with squamous and sarcomatoid features
Massachusetts (New England Medical Center) - Poorly differentiated transitional cell carcinoma with areas of squamous differentiation
Michigan (Oakwood Hospital) - Urothelial carcinoma, high grade
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Squamous carcinoma
Nebraska (Creighton University School of Medicine) - High grade urothelial carcinoma with squamous differentiation
New Hampshire, Manchester - Invasive squamous cell carcinoma
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Invasive transitional cell carcinoma, grade 3-4 (2)
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - High grade (4) TCC with squamous differentiation
New York (SUNY Stony Brook University Hospital) - Transitional cell carcinoma, high grade with extensive squamous differentiation
New York (VAMC, Northport) - Squamous cell carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Poorly differentiated urothelial carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Memorial Medical Center) - Poorly differentiated transitional cell carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Mountain Area Pathology) - Transitional cell carcinoma, high grade (3); High grade transitional cell carcinoma with squamous differentiation (1)
Texas (Sierra Medical Center) - Poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma
Texas (Propath Services) - High grade urothelial carcinoma (2)
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Poorly differentiated transitional cell carcinoma
Washington, Steilacoom - Invasive high grade transitional cell carcinoma
West Virginia (Greenbrier Valley Medical Center) - Transitional cell carcinoma with squamous metaplasia
Wisconsin (Meriter Health Services) - High grade urothelial carcinoma
Wisconsin, Milwaukee - Sarcomatoid transitional cell carcinoma
Ireland (St. James Hospital) - Squamous cell carcinoma (TCC with squamous differentiation)
Netherlands, Amsterdam - Transitional carcinoma, grade 3

Case 6 - Diagnosis:
Transitional cell carcinoma with squamous differentiation, bladder
T-71000, M-80703
References:


Case No. 7, Accession No. 28839

Bakersfield - Malignant mixed mesodermal tumor of ovary
Bay Area - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor (4)
Long Beach - Carcinosarcoma (7)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Malignant teratoma
Mountain View (El Camino Pathology Group) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor with heterologous differentiation
Oakland (Kaiser) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor (2)
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor, heterologous variety
Riverside/Moreno Valley - Undifferentiated carcinoma, ovary (2)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Carcinosarcoma (MMMT)
Santa Barbara (Cottage Hospital) - Carcinosarcoma
Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor
Arkansas (UAMS) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor
Delaware (Christiana Hospital) - Carcinosarcoma
Florida (Pathology Associates) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor, carcinosarcoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Mixed Mullerian tumor, heterologous type
Idaho (Pathologists Regional Laboratory) - Malignant mesodermal mixed tumor (MMMT)
Illinois (Burr Ridge) - Undifferentiated carcinoma, bladder
Illinois (Du Page Pathology Associates) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor
Illinois, Chicago - Carcinosarcoma (MMMT)
Illinois (Northwestern Memorial Hospital) - MMMT, heterologous type
Indiana, Fort Wayne - Malignant mixed mesodermal tumor, ovary
Kansas (Truman Medical Center) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor
Kansas (University of Kansas Medical Center) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor, heterologous type
Louisiana (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Carcinosarcoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Hospital) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor (1); MMMT (combination pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma/undifferentiated carcinoma)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Mixed Mullerian mesodermal tumor
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical System) - Carcinosarcoma, heterologous type
Massachusetts (Brigham and Women's Residents) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor, heterologous type
Massachusetts (New England Medical Center) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumors
Michigan (Oakwood Hospital) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor
Nebraska (Creighton University School of Medicine) - Extrauterine malignant Mullerian tumor, heterologous type
New Hampshire, Manchester - Carcinosarcoma
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - MMMT, heterologous type (2)
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor
New York (SUNY Stony Brook University Hospital) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor (carcinosarcoma)
New York (VAMC, Northport) - Carcinosarcoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor
Pennsylvania (Memorial Medical Center) - Poorly differentiated germ cell tumor

November 2001
Pennsylvania (Mountain Area Pathology) - Malignant mixed mullerian tumor (4)
Texas (Sierra Medical Center) - Poorly differentiated neoplasm
Texas (Propath Services) - Mixed mullerian tumor, heterologous type (2)
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Carinosarcoma
Washington, Stellacom - Malignant mixed mullerian tumor
West Virginia (Greenbrier Valley Medical Center) - Undifferentiated carcinoma with syncytiotrophoblastic giant cells
Wisconsin (Meriter Health Services) - Carinosarcoma
Wisconsin, Milwaukee - Malignant mixed mullerian tumor
Ireland (St. James Hospital) - Malignant mixed mullerian tumor, rule out malignant teratoma
Netherlands, Amsterdam - Carinosarcoma?

Case 7 - Diagnosis:
Malignant mixed mullerian tumor ("MMMT", "carinosarcoma"), heterologous, ovary
T-87000, M-89503

Case 7 - References:

Case No. 8, Accession No. 29117

Bakersfield - Hemangioepiblastoma
Bay Area - Malignant hemangioepiblastoma (2); ? synovial sarcoma, malignant solitary fibrous tumor (1); Malignant vasosarcomatous tumor (1)
Long Beach - Synovial sarcoma (4); Synovial sarcoma with pericytomatosus pattern (3)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Epithelial sarcoma
Mountain View (El Camino Pathology Group) - Synovial sarcoma, high grade
Oakland (Kaiser) - Proximal type of epithelioid sarcoma (2)
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma
Riverside/Moreno Valley - Hemangioepiblastoma, leg (2)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Hemangioepiblastoma
Santa Barbara (Cottage Hospital) - Synovial sarcoma
Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital) - Malignant hemangioepiblastoma (3)
Arkansas (UAMS) - Angiosarcoma
Delaware (Christiana Hospital) - Proximal type, epithelioid sarcoma
Florida (Pathology Associates) - Sarcoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Hemangioepiblastoma
Idaho (Pathologists Regional Laboratory) - Synovial sarcoma
Illinois (Burr Ridge) - Epithelioid sarcoma
Illinois (Du Page Pathology Associates) - Hemangioepiblastoma
Illinois, Chicago - Hemangioepiblastoma
Illinois (Northwestern Memorial Hospital) - Malignant solitary fibrous tumor
Indiana, Fort Wayne - Malignant solitary fibrous tumor, pericytic pattern, left leg
Kansas (Truman Medical Center) - Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberance
Kansas (University of Kansas Medical Center) - Hemangioepiblastoma
Louisiana (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Hemangioepiblastoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Hospital) - Epithelioid angiosarcoma (1); Hemangioepiblastoma (1)

CTTR, November 2001 “Minutes” (Subscription A)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma (9); Epithelial angiosarcoma (3)
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical System) - Synovial sarcoma vs. malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor
Massachusetts (Brigham and Women's Residents) - Sarcoma, NOS-favor poorly differentiated synovial sarcoma vs. epithelioid sarcoma vs. high grade angiosarcoma
Massachusetts (New England Medical Center) - Hemangiopericytoma vs. malignant schwannoma
Michigan (Oakwood Hospital) - Sarcoma, MPNST vs. epithelial sarcoma
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Malignant hemangiopericytoma
Nebraska (Creighton University School of Medicine) - Hemangioendothelioma with spindle features
New Hampshire, Manchester - Hemangiopericytoma, malignant
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Malignant hemangiopericytoma (1); Malignant soft tissue tumor (? angiosarcoma (1)
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - High grade sarcoma, mimic synovial sarcoma, however, CD34 positive, favor vascular origin
New York (SUNY Stony Brook University Hospital) - Synovial sarcoma (9); Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (3)
New York (VAMC, Northport) - Malignant hemangiopericytoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Malignant hemangiopericytoma
Pennsylvania (Memorial Medical Center) - Hemangiopericytoma
Pennsylvania (Mountain Area Pathology) - Hemangiopericytoma (4)
Texas (Sierra Medical Center) - Hemangiopericytoma, malignant
Texas (Propath Services) - Hemangiopericytoma (2)
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Sarcoma with hemangiopericytomatosus features, favor synovial sarcoma
Washington, Steilacoom - Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor
West Virginia (Greenbrier Valley Medical Center) - Angiosarcoma
Wisconsin (Morrist Green Bay Health Services) - Hemangiopericytoma
Wisconsin, Milwaukee - Hemangiopericytoma
Ireland (St. James Hospital) - Epithelioid angiosarcoma, rule out synovial sarcoma
Netherlands, Amsterdam - Synovial sarcoma?

Case 8 - Diagnosis:
Sarcoma, favor malignant hemangiopericytoma, leg
T-Y9400, M-91503

Case 8 – References:

Case No. 9, Accession No. 29129

Bakersfield - Leiomyosarcoma
Bay Area - Leiomyosarcoma (4)
Long Beach - Leiomyosarcoma (7)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Leiomyosarcoma
Mountain View (El Camino Pathology Group) - Leiomyosarcoma of bone
Oakland (Kaiser) - Metastatic leiomyosarcoma (2)
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Leiomyosarcoma
Riverside/Moreno Valley - Leiomyosarcoma (? metastatic), right tibia (2)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - High grade sarcoma favor metastasis
Santa Barbara (Cottage Hospital) - Leiomyosarcoma

November 2001
Case 9 - Diagnosis:

Primary leiomyosarcoma of bone, tibia
T-11730, M-88903

Consultation: Joseph M. Mirra, M.D. Orthopaedic Hospital, Los Angeles, CA. “Leiomyosarcoma, Grade 2 out of 3, probably primary in origin, proximal tibial metaphysis.

Case 9 – References:


Case No. 10, Accession No. 29035

Bakersfield - Synovial sarcoma
Bay Area - Synovial sarcoma (2); Sarcoma, NOS (1); Dedifferentiated liposarcoma (1)
Long Beach - Synoviosarcoma (7)
Monterey (Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula) - Synovial sarcoma
Mountain View (El Camino Pathology Group) - Synovial sarcoma
Oakland (Kaiser) - Synovial sarcoma (2)
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Biphasic synovial sarcoma
Riverside/Moreno Valley - Synovial sarcoma, left buttock (2)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma
Santa Barbara (Cottage Hospital) - Carcinoma with spindle cell features arising in a teratoma
Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital) - Synovial sarcoma (3)
Arkansas (UAMS) - Synovial sarcoma
Delaware (Christiana Hospital) - Synovial sarcoma
Florida (Pathology Associates) - Synovial sarcoma
Florida (Winter Haven Hospital) - Synovial sarcoma
Idaho (Pathologists Regional Laboratory) - Synovial sarcoma
Illinois (Burr Ridge) - Rhabdomyosarcoma
Illinois (Du Page Pathology Associates) - Mesothelioma
Illinois, Chicago - Synovial sarcoma, monophasic, epithelial type
Illinois (Northwestern Memorial Hospital) - Synovial sarcoma, biphasic
Indiana, Fort Wayne - Synovial sarcoma, left buttock
Kansas (Truman Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma
Kansas (University of Kansas Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma
Louisiana (Louisiana State University Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma
Maryland (Johns Hopkins Hospital) - Synovial sarcoma (2)
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma (12)
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical System) - Synovial sarcoma
Massachusetts (Brigham and Women's Residents) - Biphasic synovial sarcoma
Massachusetts (New England Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma
Michigan (Oakwood Hospital) - Synovial sarcoma
Michigan (St. Joseph Mercy Hospital) - Synovial sarcoma
Nebraska (Creighton University School of Medicine) - Synovial sarcoma, biphasic type
New Hampshire, Manchester - Synovial sarcoma
New Jersey (Overlook Hospital) - Biphasic synovial sarcoma (2)
New York (Long Island Jewish Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma, biphasic pattern
New York (SUNY Stony Brook University Hospital) - Synovial sarcoma
New York (VAMC, Northport) - Biphasic synovial sarcoma
Pennsylvania (Allegheny General Hospital) - Synovial sarcoma
Pennsylvania (Memorial Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma
Pennsylvania (Mountain Area Pathology) - Synovial sarcoma (4)
Texas (Sierra Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma, biphasic
Texas (Proaph Services) - Synovial cell sarcoma (2)
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Monophasic synovial sarcoma
Washington, Steilacoom - Synovial sarcoma
West Virginia (Greenbrier Valley Medical Center) - Synovial sarcoma
Wisconsin (Meriter Health Services) - Synovial sarcoma

November 2001
Case 10 - Diagnosis:
Biphasic synovial sarcoma, buttock
T-Y1600, M-90433

Case 10 - References: