CALIFORNIA
TUMOR TISSUE REGISTRY

Genitourinary and Prostatic Tumors
Study Cases, Subscription B

May, 2007

California Tumor Tissue Registry
c/o: Department of Pathology and Human Anatomy
Loma Linda University School of Medicine
11021 Campus Avenue, AH 335
Loma Linda, California 92350
(909) 558-4788
FAX: (909) 558-0188
E-mail: cttr@linkline.com
Web site & Case of the Month: 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: 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.
Tissue from: Epididymis

Clinical Abstract:
A 44-year-old man presented with a slowly growing right scrotal mass, and a several year history of suprapubic pain. On ultrasound, an epididymal mass was identified. Past medical history included one episode of gonorrhea. A right radical orchiectomy was performed.

Gross Pathology:
The 92 gram, 3.5 x 3.5 x 2.0 cm testicle with an attached 8.0 x 3.0 x 2.0 cm spermatic cord included 30 cc of clear yellow hydrocele fluid. A 2.5 x 2.0 x 2.0 cm firm nodule was within the superior part of the epididymis, not involving the testis but extending up into the spermatic cord.

Tissue from: Foreskin

Clinical Abstract:
A 43-year-old diabetic man presented with severe balanitis which did not respond to pharmacotherapy. On examination, the foreskin was edematous, inflamed and had ulcerations. Circumcision was done.

Gross Pathology:
The specimen consisted of two fragments of wrinkled skin measuring 3.8 x 3.0 x 1.8 cm and 3.0 x 2.5 x 1.0 cm. The fragments showed areas of geographic necrosis.
Contributor: Dharam Ramnani, M.D.  
Richmond, VA  
Case No. 3 - May, 2007  

Tissue from: Foreskin  
Accession #30530  

Clinical Abstract:  
An 87-year-old man underwent circumcision for phimosis. He had a history of prostatic adenocarcinoma (Gleason 3+3=6) detected four years previously presented.

Gross Pathology:  
The specimen consisted of a 5.0 x 3.5 x 1.5 cm fragment of dark wrinkled skin.

Special Studies:  
Positive: CEA (strongly), P504S (racemase), PAS (weakly)  
Negative: HMB-45, S-100 protein, Prostate specific antigen, Prostatic acid phosphatase

Contributor: Kenneth Frankel, M.D.  
Glendale, CA  
Case No. 4 - May, 2007  

Tissue from: Scrotum, spermatic cord  
Accession #30392  

Clinical Abstract:  
A 57-year-old man sought treatment for a scrotal mass.

Gross Pathology:  
The 15.0 x 11.0 x 11.0 cm specimen consisted of circumscribed pink-gray tissue with dense yellow-tan internal parenchyma. There was no evidence of cystic degeneration or hemorrhage.

Special Studies:  
Positive: Ki-67 (30% nuclear positivity), Desmin (strongly), NSE & CD68 (diffuse/weak)  
Negative: S-100, CAM 5.2
Case No. 5 - May, 2007 B

Tissue from: Right testicle

Accession #30420

Clinical Abstract:
A 69-year-old man developed a right testicular mass for which an orchiectomy was performed. Skin biopsies performed two years earlier on the abdomen and chest were positive for a high grade malignant neoplasm with a similar appearance on microscopic examination. Immunoperoxidase stains on the skin biopsies were positive for lysozyme and CD43, and negative for S100, HMB45, Pankeratin, PSA, CD79a and myeloperoxidase.

Gross Pathology:
The mass was solid, 3.5 cm, firm, tan and homogeneous without hemorrhage or necrosis.

Special Studies (testicular mass):
Positive: CD45, Lysozyme, CD43
Negative: CD79A, Myeloperoxidase, PLAP

Case No. 6 - May, 2007 B

Tissue from: Testis

Accession #30372

Clinical Abstract:
A 45-year-old man presented with an enlarging testicle. There was pain associated with palpation. Ultrasound demonstrated a solid testicular mass.

Gross Pathology:
At resection, a 4.2 cm, light tan-pink, fleshy mass was identified within the testis, confined by the tunica albuginea.
Contributor: Jozef Kollin, M.D.
Lakewood, CA

Tissue from: Right scrotal mass
Accession #30225

Clinical Abstract:
Approximately 1 week after being involved in a motor vehicle accident, an 18-year-old man noted an enlarging scrotal mass. Scrotal ultrasound confirmed a complex, solid mass. AFP was greater than 1000 and beta HCG was 6. A right radical orchiectomy was performed.

Gross Pathology:
The 405 gram, 12.0 x 10.0 x 7.0 cm partially necrotic mass completely replaced the testis. The cut surface was variegated, with solid, gray-tan and fish-flesh areas, while other areas were cystic, the cysts measuring up to 1.5 cm in diameter.

Contributor: Jin Mei, M.D.
Hangzhou, China

Tissue from: Kidney
Accession #30431

Clinical Abstract:
After experiencing one year of hematuria, this 43-year-old man presented with pain in the right lumbar area of three days duration. A right nephrectomy was performed.

Gross Pathology:
The 17.0 x 14.0 x 11.0 cm specimen included a 12 x 9 cm well-circumscribed mass with a gray-yellow and tan cut surface. It was focally both hard and soft in texture.
Contributor: Xuedong Wang, M.D. 
Pasadena, CA

Tissue from: Right kidney 
Accession #30538

Clinical Abstract: 
A nephrectomy was performed on a 28-year-old woman after a renal mass was identified on workup.

Gross Pathology: 
The 382 gram, 12 x 8 x 6.8 cm specimen had multiple well-circumscribed, 0.2 to 2.7 cm coalescing cysts in the outer cortex of the inferior pole. The bivalved specimen showed a well-circumscribed, 7.5 x 8.4 x 6.4 cm multilocular variegated cyst. The cut surface ranged from white-tan and fibrous to red-brown-yellow and hemorrhagic. Cysts grossly abutted the hilar structures. A small amount of uninvolved renal parenchyma was noted at the superior pole, compromising less than 25% of the specimen.

Contributor: Douglas Hanks, M.D. 
San Francisco, CA

Tissue from: Left kidney 
Accession #30484

Clinical Abstract: 
A left inferior pole renal mass was identified in a 54-year-old woman. A left radical nephrectomy was performed.

Gross Pathology: 
The 5.8 x 6.5 x 11.8 cm kidney with attached perirenal fat had a 5.4 x 5.1 cm firm, white-tan, nodular mass replacing most of the inferior pole, just inferior to the hilum. The mass grossly bulged into the hilar fat and abutted the inferior capsule.
"Genitourinary & Prostatic Neoplasms"

Minutes – Subscription B

May, 2007

SUGGESTED READING (General Topics from Recent Literature):


California Tumor Tissue Registry
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(909) 558-4788
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Web site & Case of the Month:  www.cttr.org
Case 1:
Smooth muscle hyperplasia/hamartoma, testicular adnexa
T-78000, M-75500

Case 2:
Herpes simplex viral infection of foreskin
T-02540, D-0404

Case 3:
Paget’s disease, foreskin
T-76330, M-85423

Case 4:
Low grade myosarcoma (“leiomyosarcoma”), scrotum
T-79400, M-88903

Case 5:
Extramedullary myeloid tumor, testis
T-78000, M-73500

Case 6:
Classic seminoma with intratubular germ cell neoplasia (ITGCN), testis
T-78000, M-90613

Case 7:
Mixed germ cell tumor with teratoma and yolk sac components, testis
T-78000, M-86310

Case 8:
Oncocytoma, kidney
T-71000, M-82900

Case 9:
Multilocular renal cell carcinoma, clear cell type, kidney
T-71000, M-83123

Case 10:
Papillary renal cell carcinoma, kidney
T-71000, M-83123
Case No. 1 - Accession No. 30447

Canoga Park - Leiomyoma
Escondido - Idiopathic smooth muscle hyperplasia
Glendale - Leiomyoma
Loma Linda - Vastis nodosa
Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Leiomyoma
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Leiomyoma
Palo Alto - Leiomyoma vs. smooth muscle hyperplasia
San Diego (Naval Medical Center San Diego) - Leiomyoma
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Leiomyoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Leiomyoma
Arkansas (University of Arkansas Medical Center) - Leiomyoma, epididymus
Connecticut (West Hartford) - Fibrous pseudotumor
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Fibrous pseudotumor
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Localized smooth muscle hyperplasia (leiomyoma-like) of epididymis
Illinois (Loyola University Medical Center) - Nodular and diffuse fibrous proliferation
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Leiomyoma
Kansas (Peterson Laboratory Services) - Leiomyoma
Kansas ( Physicians Reference Laboratory) - Leiomyoma
Louisiana (LSUHSC Pathology) - Leiomyoma
Maryland (The John's Hopkins's Hospital) - Leiomyoma
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical Center) - Leiomyoma
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Medical Center) - Leiomyoma
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Leiomyoma
Missouri (Truman Medical Center) - Smooth muscle hamartoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Leiomyoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Leiomyoma
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Sperm granuloma vs. smooth muscle lesion
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Paratesticular leiomyoma with secondary testicular atrophy
North Carolina (Womack Army Medical Center) - Leiomyoma
Ohio, Columbus - Epididymis, smooth muscle proliferation
Oklahoma (Oklahoma University Medical Center) - Leiomyoma
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center) - Leiomyoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Leiomyoma
Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre General Hospital) - Smooth muscle hyperplasia of testicular adnexa
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Nodular and diffuse fibrous proliferation
South Dakota (LCM Pathologists, P.C.) - Leiomyoma
Texas, Lubbock - Leiomyoma
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Smooth muscle hyperplasia of testicular adnexa
Texas, Sugarland - Adenomatoid tumor
West Virginia (Wetzel County Hospital) - Spermatocele
Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Pathologica Ecitologia) - Leiomyoma, epididymis
Canada (Pasqua Hospital) - Leiomyoma
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Leiomyoma
Ireland (Galway Residents) - Leiomyoma with maturation arrest/fibromatosis
Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Leiomyosarcoma
Japan (Gunma University) - Leiomyoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Leiomyoma
Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation) - Epididymal leiomyoma (3); Proliferative funiculitis (2)
Saudi Arabia (King Fahad National Guard Hospital) - Smooth muscle hyperplasia of testicular adnexa
Spain (Povisa Hospital) - Leiomyoma
United Kingdom (Radcliffe Hospital) - Epididymis/leiomyoma

Case 1 - Diagnosis:
Smooth muscle hyperplasia/hamartoma, testicular adnexa
T-78000, M-75500

Case 1 - References:
Fisher WC and Helwig EB. Leiomyomas of the Skin Arch Dermatology 1963; 88:510-520.
Case No. 2 - Accession No. 30528

May, 2007

Canoga Park - Balanitis with necrosis and ulceration
Escondido - Syphilis
Glendale - Chronic balanitis
Loma Linda - Ulcer, foreskin
Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Balanitis, r/o syphilis
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Vasculitis
Palo Alto - Necrotizing balanitis
San Diego (Naval Medical Center San Diego) - HSV balanitis
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Zoon’s balanitis/plasma cell
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Chronic ulcerative balanitis
Arkansas (University of Arkansas Medical Center) - Primary chancre, penis
Connecticut (West Hartford) - T-cell lymphoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Chronic endarteritis/syphilis
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Herpes simplex dermatitis with ulceration
Illinois (Loyola University Medical Center) - HSV balanitis
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Epithelial hyperplasia with ulcer and chronic and acute inflammation
Kansas (Peterson Laboratory Services) - Herpetic ulcers
Kansas (Physicians Reference Laboratory) - Ulcer and necrosis
Louisiana (LSUHSC Pathology) - Suspect malignant lymphoproliferative process
Maryland (The John’s Hopkins’ Hospital) - Gangrenous balanitis
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical Center) - Gangrenous balanitis (Corbus disease)
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Medical Center) - Balanitis
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Gangrenous balanitis
Missouri (Truman Medical Center) - Herpes
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Ulcerating acute and chronic inflammation
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Syphilitic chancre
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Herpis
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Gangrenous balanitis
North Carolina (Womack Army Medical Center) - Posthitis, NOS (4)
Ohio, Columbus - Foreskin, ulceration, acute/chronic inflammation, prob herpes
Oklahoma (Oklahoma University Medical Center) - Bachet’s disease
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center) - Balanitis xerotica obliterans
Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Ulcerated balanitis with herpes simplex virus infection
Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre General Hospital) - Balanitis xerotica obliterans, ulcerated
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Herpetic ulcer
South Dakota (LCM Pathologists, P.C.) - Balanitis circumscripta plasmacellularis
Texas, Lubbock - Malignant lymphoma
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Balanitis of Zoon
Texas, Sugarland - Chronic ulcerative prosthesis
West Virginia (Wetzel County Hospital) - Gangrenous balanitis
Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Pathologica Ecitoologia) - Syphilis/mucosal neuroma
Canada (Pasqua Hospital) - Zoon’s balanitis
Canada (Sherbrooke University Hospital) - Lues
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Syphilis
Ireland (Galway Residents) - Syphilitic chancre/angioneuroma
Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Herpes simplex virus infection of foreskin
Japan (Gunma University) - Herpes virus infection
Case 2 - Diagnosis:
Hepes simplex viral infection of foreskin
T-02540, D-0404

Case 2 - References:

Case No. 3 - Accession No. 30530

Canoga Park - Paget's disease
Escondido - Paget's disease
Glendale - Paget's disease secondary to prostate carcinoma
Loma Linda - Extra mammary Paget's (erythroplasia of quela)
Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Paget's disease
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Paget's disease
Palo Alto - Metastatic prostate carcinoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center San Diego) - Extramammary Paget's disease
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Paget's disease
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Paget's disease
Arkansas (University of Arkansas Medical Center) - Extra-mammary Paget's disease, penis
Connecticut (West Hartford) - Metastatic prostatic adenocarcinoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Paget's disease of foreskin
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Paget's disease
Illinois (Loyola University Medical Center) - Paget's disease
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Paget's disease of foreskin
Kansas (Peterson Laboratory Services) - Extramammary Paget's
Kansas (Physicians Reference Laboratory) - Paget's disease
Louisiana (LSUHSC Pathology) - Adenocarcinoma, metastatic to foreskin (?prostate 1 degree)
Maryland (The John's Hopkins Hospital) - Paget's disease
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical Center) - Extra-mammary Paget's disease
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Medical Center) - Paget's disease
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Paget's disease
Missouri (Truman Medical Center) - Extra-mammary Paget's
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - Paget's disease
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Extra-mammary Paget's disease
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Paget's disease
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Paget's disease
North Carolina (Womack Army Medical Center) - Paget's disease (4)
Ohio, Columbus - Paget's disease, foreskin
Oklahoma (Oklahoma University Medical Center) - Paget's disease
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center) - Extra-mammary Paget's disease

May, 2007
Case 3 - Diagnosis:
Paget’s disease, foreskin
T-76330, M-85423

Case 3 - References:


Case No. 4 - Accession No. 30392

Canoga Park - Fibromatosis vs. proliferative funiculitis
Escondido - Myxoid leiomyosarcoma
Loma Linda - Fibromatosis, spermatic cord
Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Leiomyosarcoma, low grade
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Malignant myofibroblastic tumor
Palo Alto - Leiomyosarcoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center San Diego) - Fibrous pseudotumor
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Leiomyoma
Connecticut (West Hartford) - Leiomyosarcoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Rhabdomyosarcoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Myofibromatous tumor
Illinois (Loyola University Medical Center) - Rhabdomyosarcoma
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Leiomyoma
Kansas (Peterson Laboratory Services) - Leiomyosarcoma
Kansas (Physicians Reference Laboratory) - Paratesticular rhabdomyoma
Louisiana (LSUHSC Pathology) - Proliferative funiculitis
Maryland (The John’s Hopkin’s Hospital) - Low grade leiomyosarcoma
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical Center) - Low grade leiomyosarcoma
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Medical Center) - Myofibroblastic tumor with unknown malignant potential
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Angiomyofibroblastoma
Missouri (Truman Medical Center) - Myofibroblastoma

May, 2007
Case 4 - Diagnosis:
Low grade myosarcoma ("leiomyosarcoma"), scrotum
T-79400, M-88903

Case 4 - References:
Collier DS, Pain JA and Hamilton-Dutoit SJ. Leiomyosarcoma of the Scrotum. J Surg Oncol 1987(3); 34:176-178

Case No. 5 - Accession No. 30420

Canoga Park - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
Escondido - Granulocytic sarcoma
Glendale - High grade lymphoma
Loma Linda - Lymphoma
Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Granulocytic sarcoma (Amol-M5)
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Granulocytic sarcoma
Palo Alto - Lymphoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center San Diego) - Hematolymphoid neoplasm; favor T-cell (8); AML (3);NKIT cell (1)
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Myeloid sarcoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Chloroma
Arkansas (University of Arkansas Medical Center) - Hematolymphoid neoplasm, favor acute monocytic leukemia, testis
Connecticut (West Hartford) - Chloroma/Leukemia myeloid, acute
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Diffuse large cell lymphoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Acute myelogenous leukemia (chloroma)
Kansas ( Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Granulocytic sarcoma
Kansas (Peterson Laboratory Services) - Extramedullary myeloid tumor
Kansas (Physicians Reference Laboratory) - Granulocytic sarcoma

May, 2007
Louisiana (LSUHSC Pathology) - Large cell lymphoma
Maryland (The John's Hopkin's Hospital) - Granulocytic sarcoma
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical Center) - Myeloid sarcoma involving the testis
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Medical Center) - Myeloid sarcoma
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Blastic NK cell lymphoma
Missouri (Truman Medical Center) - Granulocytic sarcoma
New York (Nassau University Medical Center) - T-cell lymphoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Systemic mast cell disease
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Granulocytic sarcoma
North Carolina (Womack Army Medical Center) - Malignant hematopoietic neoplasm (4)
Ohio, Columbus - Neoplastic hematopoietic infiltrate, testis
Oklahoma (Oklahoma University Medical Center) - NK-cell lymphoma
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center) - Large granular cell T-cell lymphoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Myeloid sarcoma (monocytic type)
Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre General Hospital) - Anaplastic lymphoma, T-cell
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Granulocytic sarcoma/T-cell lymphoma
South Dakota (LCM Pathologists, P.C.) - Malignant hematopoietic neoplasm
Texas, Lubbock - Granulocytic sarcoma
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Large cell lymphoma
Texas, Sugarland - Malignant lymphoma
West Virginia (Wetzel County Hospital) - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Patologica Ectoiologia) - Histocytic sarcoma (1); Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, unspecified (1)
Canada (Pasqua Hospital) - CD4/CD56 positive hematodermic neoplasm
Canada (Sherbrooke University Hospital) - T-cell malignant lymphoma, extra nodal
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Malignant lymphoma
Ireland (Galway Residents) - DLBCL
Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, unspecified
Japan (Gunma University) - Malignant lymphoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Malignant lymphoma, diffuse large
Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation) - Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, T-cell type
Saudi Arabia (King Fahad National Guard Hospital) - Extra-nodal NK/T-cell lymphoma
Spain (Povisa Hospital) - Granulocytic sarcoma
United Kingdom (Radcliffe Hospital) - Histocytic lymphoma, testis

Case 5 - Diagnosis:
Extramedullary myeloid tumor, testis
T-78000, M-73500

Outside Consultation: Gary Keeney, M.D. (Mayo Clinic; Rochester, MN): “Extramedullary myeloid tumor with monocytic differentiation, testis.”

Case 5 - References:

Case No. 6 - Accession No. 30372

Canoga Park - Seminoma
Escondido - Seminoma
Glendale - Seminoma
Loma Linda - Seminoma

May, 2007
Seminoma

References:

SpennOIOC)1i~: Seminoma

CITR, Case 6

Coffin CM, Texas Lubbock

Fynn

Jn nan

Saudi Arabia

South Carolina (Sbcrbrookc University Hospital)

Ohio, Columbus

Oklahoma (Oklahoma University Medical Center)

Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center)

Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine)

Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre General Hospital)

Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico)

South Dakota (LCM Pathologists, P.C.)

Texas, Lubbock

Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital)

Texas, Sugarland

West Virginia (Wetzel County Hospital)

Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Patologica Ectologia)

Canada (Pasqua Hospital)

Canada (Sherbrooke University Hospital)

China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital)

Ireland (Galway Residents)

Japan (Asahi General Hospital)

Japan (Gunma University)

Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine)

Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation)

Saudi Arabia (King Fahad National Guard Hospital)

Spain (Povista Hospital)

United Kingdom (Radcliffe Hospital)

Case 6 - Diagnosis:

Classic seminoma with intratubular germ cell neoplasia (ITGCN), testis

T-78000, M-90613

Case 6 - References:


CTTR, May, 2007; “Minutes” (Subscription B)
Case No. 7 - Accession No. 30225

Canoga Park - Immature teratoma with embryonal and yolk sac cancer
Escondido - Teratoma and yolk sac tumor
Glendale - Mixed germ cell tumor, yolk sac and teratoma
Loma Linda - Teratoma, testicle
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Mixed germ cell tumor (teratoma and yolk sac tumor)
Pal Alto - Teratoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center San Diego) - Mixed germ cell tumor
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Malignant mixed germ cell tumor, yolk sac and immature teratoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Mixed germ cell tumor
Arkansas (University of Arkansas Medical Center) - Immature teratoma, testis
Connecticut (West Hartford) - Yolk sac tumor
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Mixed germ cell tumor with teratoma and yolk sac tumor
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Malignant mixed germ cell neoplasm (teratoma, endodermal sinus tumor)
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Teratoma
Kansas (Petersen Laboratory Services) - Mixed germ cell tumor, immature teratoma and yolk sac
Kansas (Physicians Reference Laboratory) - Mixed germ cell tumor with teratoma and yolk sac tumor
Louisiana (LSUHSC Pathology) - Malignant germ cell tumor with teratoma and PNET
Maryland (The John's Hopkin's Hospital) - Mixed germ cell tumor with teratoma, yolk sac and focal seminoma elements
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical Center) - Mixed germ cell tumor with yolk sac and mature teratoma components
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Medical Center) - Non-seminomatous mixed germ cell tumor
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Mixed germ cell tumor with teratomatous and yolk sac components
Missouri (Truman Medical Center) - Immature teratoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Mixed germ cell tumor with mature teratoma and yolk sac component
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Mixed germ cell tumor (teratoma and yolk sac tumor)
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Malignant mixed germ cell tumor (YST and immature teratoma)
North Carolina (Womack Army Medical Center) - Mixed germ cell tumor (4)
Ohio, Columbus - Germ cell tumor, testis
Oklahoma (Oklahoma University Medical Center) - Immature teratoma
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center) - Mixed germ cell tumor
Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Mixed germ cell tumor
Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre General Hospital) - Non-seminomatous germ cell tumor, (PNET) immature teratoma with yolk sac tumor
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Mixed germ cell tumor, immature teratoma and yolk sac tumor
South Dakota (LCM Pathologists, P.C.) - Non-seminomatous germ cell tumor with teratoma and yolk sac components
Texas, Lubbock - Mixed non-seminomatous germ cell tumor
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Mixed germ cell tumor with teratomatous and yolk sac components
Texas, Sugarland - Non-seminomatous germ cell tumor (immature teratoma, yolk sac tumor)
West Virginia (Wetzel County Hospital) - Mixed germ cell tumor with embryonal yolk sac and teratomatous elements
Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Patologica EcitoLOGIA) - Mixed germ cell tumor (immature teratoma and embryonal carcinoma)
Canada (Pacqua Hospital) - Teratoma and yolk sac tumor
Canada (Sherbrooke University Hospital) - Mixed germ cell tumor, teratoma and embryonal carcinoma and yolk sac tumor
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Mixed germ cell tumor
Ireland (Galway Residents) - Mature cystic teratoma
Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Mixed teratoma and yolk sac tumor
Japan (Gunma University) - Yolk sac tumor and immature teratoma
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Mixed germ cell tumor composed of yolk sac tumor, embryonal
Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation) - Malignant mixed germ cell tumor
Saudi Arabia (King Fahad National Guard Hospital) - Malignant mixed germ cell tumor
Spain (Povisa Hospital) - Mixed germ cell tumor, immature and mature teratoma and yolk sac tumor
United Kingdom (Radcliffe Hospital) - Immature teratoma, testis

Case 7 - Diagnosis:
Mixed germ cell tumor with teratoma and yolk sac components, testis
T-78000, M-86310

Case 7 - References:


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### Case No. 8 - Accession No. 30431

**May, 2007**

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Renal oncocytoma</td>
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<td>Escondido</td>
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<td>Glendale</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palo Alto</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego (Naval Medical Center San Diego)</td>
<td>Conventional renal cell carcinoma, eosinophilic variant (6); Oncocytoma (5); Carcinoid (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego (UCSD Medical Center)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital)</td>
<td>Paraganglioma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas (University of Arkansas Medical Center)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma, kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut (West Hartford)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas (Peterson Laboratory Services)</td>
<td>Carcinoid tumor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas (Physicians Reference Laboratory)</td>
<td>Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana (LSUHSC Pathology)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland (The John's Hopkins Hospital)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland (University of Maryland Medical Center)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Medical Center)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri (Truman Medical Center)</td>
<td>Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York (Stony Brook University Hospital)</td>
<td>Granular cell variant of renal cell carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center)</td>
<td>Oncoblastic oncocytoma vs. oncocytic carcinoma tumor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina (Winston-Salem)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina (Womack Army Medical Center)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio, Columbus</td>
<td>Epithelial neoplasm, kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma (Oklahoma University Medical Center)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre General Hospital)</td>
<td>Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>Renal oncocytoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Dakota (LCM Pathologists, P.C.)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas, Lubbock</td>
<td>Renal cell carcinoma, oncocytic type</td>
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<td>Texas (Scott &amp; White Memorial Hospital)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<td>Texas, Sugarland</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia (Wetzel County Hospital)</td>
<td>Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Pathologica Ecitologia)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma, kidney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada (Pasqua Hospital)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<td>Canada (Sherbrooke University Hospital)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland (Galway Residents)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma renal cell carcinoma</td>
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<td>Japan (Asahi General Hospital)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<td>Japan (Gunma University)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<td>Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine)</td>
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<td>Qatar (Hamad Medical Corporation)</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia (King Fahd National Guard Hospital)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<td>Spain (Povisa Hospital)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom (Radcliffe Hospital)</td>
<td>Oncocytoma, kidney</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Case 8 - Diagnosis:
Oncocytoma, kidney
T-71000, M-82900

Case 8 - References:

Case No. 9 - Accession No. 30538
May, 2007

Canoga Park - Multilocular renal cyst with clear cell renal cell carcinoma
Escondido - Multilocular clear cell renal cell carcinoma
Glendale - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
Loma Linda - Cystic renal cell carcinoma
Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Multicystic renal cell carcinoma
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
Palo Alto - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center San Diego) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Multilocular renal cell carcinoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Multiloculated cystic clear cell renal carcinoma
Arkansas (University of Arkansas Medical Center) - Clear cell carcinoma, multicystic, kidney
Connecticut (West Hartford) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Multicystic renal cell carcinoma
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Renal cell carcinoma, clear cell type (grade I), with cystic change
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Intra cystic renal (clear) cell carcinoma
Kansas (Peterson Laboratory Services) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
Kansas (Physicians Reference Laboratory) - Cystic renal cell carcinoma
Louisiana (LSUHSC Pathology) - Cystic (clear cell) renal cell carcinoma
Maryland (The Johns's Hopkins's Hospital) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical Center) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma of clear cell type (Fuhman II)
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Medical Center) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma, clear cell type
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
Missouri (Truman Medical Center) - Clear cell renal cell carcinoma
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
North Carolina (Womack Army Medical Center) - Cystic renal cell carcinoma (4)
Ohio, Columbus - Cystic renal cell carcinoma, kidney
Oklahoma (Oklahoma University Medical Center) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Renal cystic clear cell carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre General Hospital) - Cystic renal cell carcinoma, clear cell type F, Grade 2
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
South Dakota (LCM Pathologists, P.C.) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
Texas, Lubbock - Mesoblastic nephroma
Texas (Scott & White Memorial Hospital) - Cystic renal cell carcinoma
Texas, Sugarland - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
West Virginia (Wetzel County Hospital) - Multicystic renal cell carcinoma
Brazil (Laboratorio Anatomia Pathologica Ecitologia) - Renal cell carcinoma, clear cell type cystic multicellular
Canada (Pasqua Hospital) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma
Canada (Sherbrooke University Hospital) - Clear cell carcinoma (multicystic pattern)
China (Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital) - Clear cell renal cell carcinoma
Ireland (Galway Residents) - Renal cell carcinoma (multicellular cystic variant)
Japan (Asahi General Hospital) - Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma

CTTR, May, 2007; "Minutes" (Subscription B)
Case 9 - Diagnoses:

Multilobar renal cell carcinoma, clear cell type, kidney

T-71000, M-83123

Case 9 - References:


Case No. 10 - Accession No. 30484

Canoga Park - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Escondido - Collecting duct carcinoma
Glendale - Collecting duct carcinoma
Loma Linda - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Mountain View (El Camino Hospital) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Orange (UCI Medical Center) - Collecting duct tumor
Palo Alto - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center San Diego) - Collecting duct carcinoma
San Diego (UCSD Medical Center) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
San Francisco (San Francisco General Hospital) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Connecticut (West Hartford) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Florida (Munroe Regional Medical Center) - Renal cell carcinoma, chromophil
Illinois (Heartland Regional Medical Center) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Kansas (Coffeyville Regional Medical Center) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Kansas (Peterson Laboratory Services) - Collecting duct renal cell carcinoma
Kansas (Physicians Reference Laboratory) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Louisiana (LSUHSC Pathology) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Maryland (The John's Hopkins Hospital) - Collecting duct carcinoma vs. high-grade papillary renal cell carcinoma
Maryland (University of Maryland Medical Center) - High grade papillary renal cell carcinoma (vs. collecting duct carcinoma)
Massachusetts (UMASS Memorial Medical Center) - Collecting duct carcinoma
Michigan (Henry Ford Hospital) - Renal cell carcinoma, collecting duct type
Missouri (Truman Medical Center) - Renal cell carcinoma, papillary type
New York (Stony Brook University Hospital) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma, type II
New York (SUNY Downstate Medical Center) - Collecting duct carcinoma
North Carolina (Winston-Salem) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
North Carolina (Womack Army Medical Center) - Collecting duct carcinoma (4)
Ohio, Columbus - Papillary carcinoma, kidney
Oklahoma (Oklahoma University Medical Center) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center) - Connecting duct carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Drexel University College of Medicine) - Renal papillary carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre General Hospital) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma, high-grade
Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico) - Collecting duct carcinoma
South Dakota (LCM Pathologists, P.C.) - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Texas, Lubbock - Papillary renal cell carcinoma
Case 10 – Diagnosis:

Papillary renal cell carcinoma, kidney

T-71000, M-83123

Case 10 - References:


Lim JC and Wojciek EM. Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology of Papillary Renal Cell Carcinoma. the Association with concomitant Secondary Malignancies. Diagn Cytopathol 2006; 34(12):797-800.

