به نام خدا

بيمار اول



- خانم ۲۷ ساله

- بدون سابقه خانوادگی

سونوگرافی

آبان ۱۴۰۰

◄ توده ۴۴ م م پستان راست

بايرادز 4a

عدم اقدام

تصویر یک mass کمپلکس سالید - کیستیک با جزء غالب سالید ، هایپراکو ، با حدود مشخص و

موازی سطح با ابعاد تقریبی 27*44 م.م در ساعت 10 near to midzone پستان راست رویت شد که

در بروسی کالر دایلر دارای واسکولاریته اینترنال میباشد که در مجموع مطرح کننده ضایعه

probably benign در درجه اول lactating adenoma (همراه با تغییرات نکروتیک) و سپس کالاکتوسل

عیباشد. (با توجه به افزایش سایز و نمای mass مذکور در مقایسه با سونوگرافی قبل CNB تحت گاید

سونوگرافی توصیه میگردد) (BIRADS 4a)

در فضای اگزیلاری دو طرف لتفادتوپائی significant رؤیت نشد.

یک توده اکوژن هنروژن یا نواحی کیستیک متعدد و واسکولاریتی داخلی به ابعاد 37mm ×52 در ساعت 12-10 پستان

سمت راست دیده می شود افزایش انداز ه نسبت به سونوگرافی قبلی در تاریخ 8/3/8/8

یک توده هایپواکو هتروژن با افزایش اکوژنیسیته چربی اطراف به ابعاد 13mm×28 در ساعت

10 إيستان سمت راست مشهود است. (NEW)

با توجه به افزایش اندازه و واسکولاریتی داخلی توده اول و NEW بودن توده دوم،بیوبسی تحت گاید

توصیه به بیوپسی

لنف تود با نمای پاتولوژیک در دو طرف دیده نمی شود.

Final assessment category: BIRADS I

MACRO:

RIF consist of a cream-gray elastic lesion with lobulated borders measuring 7.5x7x4 cm. Cut surfaces show solid gray tumoral mass measuring 4 cm in diameter and cystic spaces containing to an gellatinous materials.

DX : Breast mass / right / excision :

- -Sarcomatous involvement
- -Maximum tumor size : 4 cm
- -Surgical margins: Involved
- -Tumor necrosis : Present
- -Additional pathologic findings : Galactocele

Excised specimen:

 $7.5 \times 7 \times 4$ cm

پاتولوژی جراحی

اردیبهشت ۱۴۰۱

Sarcomatous involvement, T=4 cm, Margins involved



IHC Results:

MNF116: Negative in suspected cells

S100 : Negative in suspected cells

Desmin : Negative in suspected cells

SMA : Negative in suspected cells

CD56 : Negative in suspected cells

CD34 : Negative in suspected cells

Ki67 : Positive in about 40-50% of tumor cells

CD68 : Positive in suspected cells

خرداد ۱۴۰۱

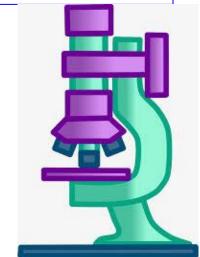
IHC

Multiple markers:

Compatible with

undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma

IHC diagnosis of breast mass:
-Compatible with undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma



خرداد ۱۴۰۱

Diagnosis:

- "Right breast mass", excision, second opinion:
- -Malignant Phyllodes tumor, pleomorphic liposarcoma superimposed on phyllodes tumor
- -Stromal cellularity: Marked
- -Stromal atypia: Marked
- -Stromal overgrowth: Present
- -Mitotic rote: More than 50/10 hpf
- -Histologic tumor border: Infiltrative
- -Margins: Refer to main report.

بازبینی پاتولوژی

Malignant Phyllodes



Chest Spiral CT: Axial, bone and soft tissue window, with and without contrast.

Clinical information: R/O breast cancer

Findings.

Right and left lung parenchyma show normal aeration. There is no opacity, consolidation or nodular infiltration.

Airways have normal size.

There is normal pleura with no pleural effusion or thickening.

Heart shows normal size with no pericardial effusion.

Mediastinal organs, great and medium sized vessels and both hila are normal.

Chest wall and bones are unremarkable.

Impression: Normal chest CT

خرداد ۱۴۰۱

Chest CTscan

نرمال

خرداد ۱۴۰۱

Clinical information: R/O breast cancer Findings Ct scan شکم و لگن

- A 28mm calcified fibroid at fundus uterus.
- Enlarged ovaries (right ovary: 52×36mm and left ovary: 48×28mm), Correlation with pelvic sono is recommended.
- A 33×35mm thick peripheral enhancing mass (Ball type renal mass) with no pure fat content or no calcified focus at left kidney mid-upper pole with no perinephric fat infiltration or no regional adenopathy or reno-caval thrombosis or no caliceal distortion suggestive of oncocytoma firstly and small RCC secondly. Abdominal MRI with and without contrast associated with chemical shift protocol for R/O of AML is recommended.



Liver shows normal size and parenchymal density with no focal lesion.

Bile ducts and gallbladder have normal size with no calcified gallstones.

Spleen and pancreas have normal size and attenuation.

Right kidney, adrenals and retroperitoneum are normal.

No enlarged mesenteric and pelvic lymph nodes, no ascites or free air, no fluid collection is seen.

Bowel has normal caliber and normal wall thickness.

Bladder is normal.

Abdominal and pelvic vessels are normal. Abdominal wall and bones are unremarkable.

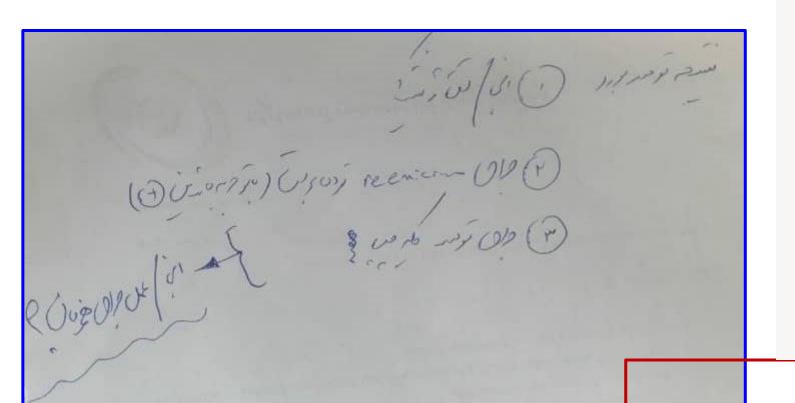
توده ۳۳ × ۳۵ م م در کلیه چپ

DD:

1-Oncocytoma

2- small RCC

Impression: Positive finding as mentioned above.





نتیجه تومور برد:

- مشاوره ژنتیک

- جراحی مجدد پستان برای مارژینها

- جراحی تومور کلیه چپ

تاریخ: ۱٤٠١/٠٤/٠٤

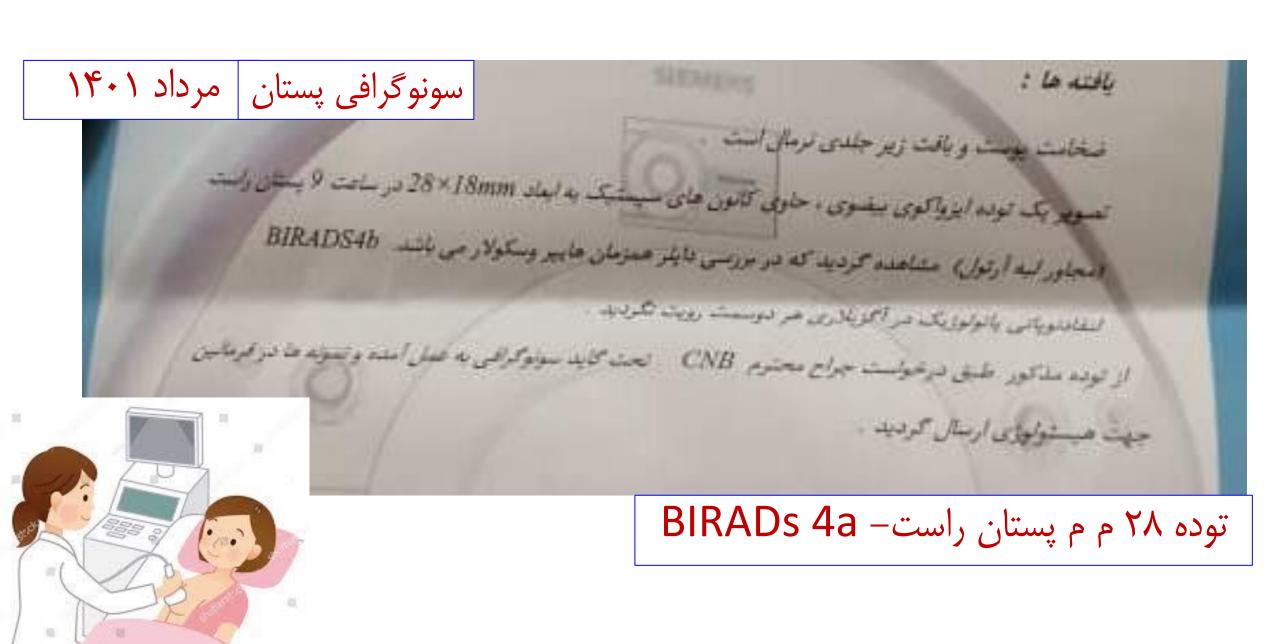
شاره: ٥٩/٠٠

تیر ۱۴۰۱

مديريت محترم واحد مددكاري موسسه خيريه بهنام دهش پور

باسلام و احترام

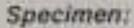
بدینوسیله به استحضار میرساند سرکار خانم مورد مشاوره قرار گرفته و از نظر ابتلا به سرطان ایشان High-risk تلقی می گردند. انجام آزمایش ژنتیک (WES) برای ایشان توصیه می گردد، لذا خواهشمند است حمایتهای



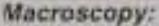
بیوپسی سوزنی پستان | مرداد ۱۴۰۱

Clinical data:

Breast mass with previous diagnosis of malignant phyllodes tumor.



Breast mass needle biopsy



Received specimen in formalin in one container labeled as "breast mass biopsy" consists of multiple cylindrical gray -soft tissue M.1.4°1°0.2cm. S.O.S:M/1 E:100%

Microscopy:

Please see the diagnosis.

Diagnosis:

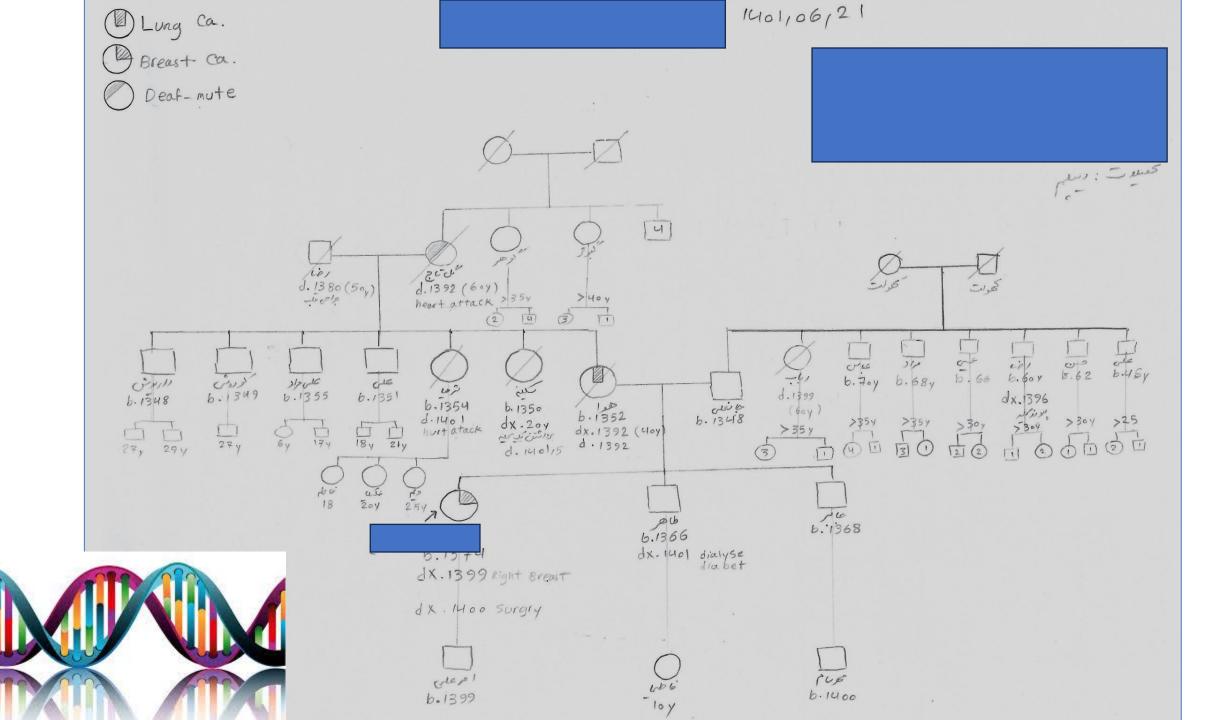
Breast mass, right side ,9 oclock part, core needle biopsy.

-Malignant neoplasm suggestive malignant phyllodes tumor ..

بيويسى توده جديد:

Malignant phyllodes tumor







□سوالات از سخنرانان در مورد بیمار اول:

- سوال از پاتولوژیست:
- √با توجه به وضعیت ژن بیمار، تفسیر یافته های پاتولوژیک یا IHC تغییر می کند؟



• سوال از ژنتیسین: ارتباط ژن بیمار با انواع سرطان پستان (کارسینوم–سارکوم)؟



• سوال از جراح: ✓ نوع جراحی درفیلودز خوش خیم، اینترمدیت یا بدخیم بر اساس ژن بیمار متفاوت است؟



بیمار دوم



متولد ۱۳۷۰

- خانم ۳۲ ساله بابت چکاپ بعد از زایمان رفتند



Clinical data: 31Y/O with no family history of breast cancer

Bilateral full digital mammography on MLO and CC projections:

This is diagnostic mammography (known case of left breast Ca).

Heterogeneously dense breast is noted, which may obscure underlying details (Breasts composition: C).

There is no evidence of suspicious mass, microcalcification or any definite sign of malignancy in the right breast.

Benign calcification are seen in right breast.

Irregular mass contains microcalcifications is seen at left deep upper part.

Sonography and color Doppler exam of both breasts and axillary regions:

In the ultrasonic evaluation which was performed by 5 to 13 and 5 to 18 MHZ multi frequency probes:

The pattern of breast parenchymal is: heterogeneous fibroglandular.

Mild duct ectasia is noted in both retroareolar parts.

Left Breast:

- At 11-12 o'clock near zone superficial hetero echoic oval structure 33x13mm in favor of hematoma due to recent biopsy (B2).
- At 11 o'clock areolar margin hypoechoic nodule 7x3mm (B3)
- At 11 o'clock near zone deeply located irregular mass 15x6mm contains microcalcification (B6)
- Hypoechoic prominent lymph node with diffuse cortical thickening measuring 19x8mm is seen in left axilla (low suspicious)

There is no evidence of suspicious mass in right breast.

No pathologic lymph node is noted in right axillary region.

Right breast: BIRADS II: Benign findings(s)

Left breast: BIRADS VI: Known cancer

Regarding breast tissue type MRM correlation is helpful for better evaluation.

• ماموگرافی مرداد ۱۴۰۲:

• توده ۱۵ م م ساعت ۱۱ پستان چپ



سونوکرافی کالرداپلر Breasts و اکزیلاری دو طرف: تیر ۱۴۰۲ سونوگرافی

خانم 32 ساله بدون سابقه فامیلی breast cancer ، بدون علامت مراجعه کرده اند.

بافت Heterogeneous fibroglandular : Breast

افزایش اکوژنیسیته نسج فیبروگلاندولار به همراه نواحی کیستیک و توبولر ظریف مطرح کننده Benign breast changes در پستانها مشاهده میشود.

در ساعت 10 بستان چپ در mid to near zone تصویر تبوده solid - hypo echo و داراری مارژین angular و اسپیکوله دارای میکروکلسیفیکاسیون ابعاد 16*13mm رویت میشود. (B5) CNB توصیه میشود.



داکتال اکتازی سنترال حاوی اینترنال اکو به بزرگترین دیامتر عرضی 5mm در ساعت 9رتروارئو شد (B2).

(B2) کیست ساده به دیامتر 5mm در ساعت 2 پستان چپ دیده میشود

پوست و نسج زیر جلدی نمای طبیعی دارد. Nipple در دو طرف نمای نرمال دارد.

درنــواحی Axillary و Axillary ، supra , infracavicular و طــرف Axillary دیده نشد.

ارزيابي: BIRADS 5

MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

The specimen is received in formalin consist of multiple needle like creamy soft tissue cores measuring 9.5 cm in totally length and 0.2 cm in thickness. MP/1B/E:100%

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

Section show breast tissue infiltrated by a neoplastic growth composed of malignant ductal epithelial cells comprising large pleomorphic nuclei, prominent nucleoli and frequent mitoses.

HISTOPATHOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS:

_ Left breast mass, 10 O'clock position, Core Needle Biopsy :

_ Invasive ductal carcinoma, NST

_ Histologic Grade: Grade 2 or 3

_ DCIS : Is present

_ Type of DCIS: Comedo type

_ Lymphovascular invasion : Is suspicious

_ Perineural invasion : Is present

Microcalcification: Not present

پاتولوژی بیوپسی

تیر ۱۴۰۲

IDC, G2-3, LVI+

SPECIMEN:

The specimen is received as a formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Block NO: 1402-4006 from inside RAHA Pathobiology Lab. for IHC study.

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

The immunohistochemical staining was performed using antibodies against the following markers.

ER+, PR+, HER@ 1+, Ki67=30%

مرداد ۱۴۰۲ IHC

IHC Results:

ER: Diffuse strong nuclear reaction in more than 90% of tumor cells.

_ PR : Strong nuclear reaction in more than 40% of tumor cells.

_ HER 2 : Incomplete faint membrane staining within more than 10% of invasive tumor cells (Negative 1+)

_ Ki 67 : Showing high proliferative labeling index in about 30% of tumor cells.(High Grade)

Whole body bone scan

Whole body bone Scan by Tc99m-MDP

Procedure:

The scintigrams were obtained 2 hours after intravenous administration of 20mCi of the radiotracer in anterior and posterior projections.

Findings:

No abnormal collection of activity was noted throughout the skeletal system.

Impression:

اسكن استخوان

Scan is negative for evidence of any metabolically active bony or joint disease throughout the skeletal system

شهریور ۱۴۰۲

متاستاز منفى

Spiral CT. scan of the abdomen and pelvis with and without contrast:

Liver and spleen have normal size and density; no mass is seen. Pancreas is intact. Biliary tract, both kidneys, with normal excretion, and adrenal glands are in normal limits.

Diaphragmatic crura, abdominal aorta and I.V.C. are normal.

No fluid in the peritoneal cavity or enlarged lymph node(s) are seen.

Visible parts of the alimentary tract are unremarkable.

In the pelvic cavity urinary bladder and visible parts of the genital organs are in normal limits.

Bony and muscular structures are in normal limits.

Impression: Normal abdominal & pelvic C.T. scan.

Spiral CT-Scan of Lung with and without contrast:

There is no abnormal density seen in the lungs parenchyma.

The bronchial tree and vascular pattern are normal.

There is not space occupying lesion or pleural effusion.

Hilar region are clear.

The heart, major vessels and mediastinum are unremarkable without enlarged lymph nod(s) or

mass lesion.

Chest wall is unremarkable.

Impression: Normal lung CT

CT توراکس و شکم و لگن

مرداد ۱۴۰۲

A) Breast, left, 12 O'clock, lumpectomy:

یاتولوژی جراحی

-Invasive ductal carcinoma, NOS

IDC, 10 mm

-Tumor site: 12 O'clock

 $SLN \times 3 \text{ neg}$

-Tumor size: 10x8x8mm

-Tumor focality: Single focus of invasive carcinoma

-Histologic grade (Nottingham histologic score): 2

-Margin status: All surgical margins are free from invasive or insitu carcinoma

*Closest margins: -Anterior margin: 5mm

-Lateral margin: 6mm

-Additional pathologic findings: Fibrocytic mastopathy

B) Sentinel lymph node, left, dissection:

-All three dissected lymph nodes are free from metastatic carcinoma

Note: Overall pathologic staging: P T1b N0 Mx

همكار محترم بيمه سينا

با عرض سلام و احترام

هزینه های سلامت نقش به سزایی دارند.

با توجه به نتیجه تست ژنتیک و سابقه مثبت خانوادگی ابتلا به سرطان پستان، تیروئید، حنجره و معده و همچنین سن پایین ابتلای خانم آبادی با کد ملی ۱۴۱۵۸۹۱۴ به سرطان پستان، جهت رد سندرم لی- فرامنی و پلن درمانی بر اساس تشخیص، انجام آزمایش known familial mutation برای پدر ایشان، آقای با کد ملی ۲۶۵۸۹۶۹۹۷۱ و مادر ایشان، خانم با کد ملی ۲۶۵۹۵۴۵۴۰۵ توصیه می گردد. خواهشمند است مساعدت لازم را مبذول بدارید. لازم به ذکر است که نتایج این آزمایشات علاوه بر جنبه های درمانی در پیشگیری از سرطان نیز موثر است لذا در کاهش

مرداد ۱۴۰۳

معرفی به بیمه برای آزمایش پدر و مادر



Report of Molecular Genetics Investigation

Specimen type: Peripheral blood

Clinical data: A 59-year-old asymptomatic male.

<u>Family history:</u> Positive family history of breast and gastric cancers in close relatives.

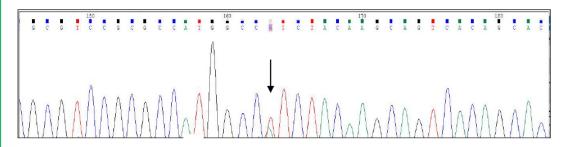
<u>Variant tested:</u> Detected mutation of WES analysis of his daughter (Sepideh Sharifi AliAbadi # G03-51), affected with invasive ductal carcinoma, is described below:

Gene/ Transcript	Variant	Exon	rsID	Status/ Type	Classification		Disorder & OMIM
					Clinvar	ACMG	Disorder & OMIM
TP53 (NM_000546.6)	c.484A>T* He162Phe	5	rs2073377305	Heterozygous (Missense)	VUS	Likely pathogenic	Li-Fraumeni syndrome (AD) Bone marrow failure syndrome 5 (AD) Glioma susceptibility 1 (AD) Colorectal cancer (AD) Choroid plexus papilloma (AD) Basal cell carcinoma 7 (AD) Adrenocortical carcinoma, pediatric (AD)

^{*}This variant is confirmed by sanger sequencing in proposita (Sepideh Sharifi AliAbadi).

Method: PCR and unidirectional sequencing were performed for exon 5 of TP53.

Figure of test:



Result: Mutation of *TP53*: c.484A>T is detected.

<u>Interpretation:</u> Mr. is positive for *TP53*: c.484A>T.

<u>Disclaimer:</u> It is of utmost importance for all clinicians involved in the care of families requesting molecular diagnostic testing and the families themselves to be aware of the risk error in RNA and DNA analysis. Incorrect diagnosis may results from: 1) Incomplete family studies and history, 2) Mix-up of DNA or RNA sample, 3) Rare molecular events, 4) New or spontaneous mutations, 5) Technical errors. The risk of error from the various reasons mentioned above and several others is about 0.5%, whereas the chance of technical error of all types of DNA or RNA analysis is estimated to be 0.5%.

شهریور ۱۴۰۳

آزمایش ژنتیک پدر بیمار

نتيجه تست مثبت



Report of Molecular Genetics Investigation

Specimen type: Peripheral blood

Clinical data: A 51-year-old asymptomatic female.

Family history: Positive family history of breast, thyroid and laryngeal cancers in close relatives.

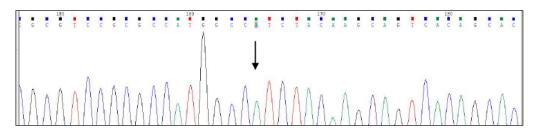
<u>Variant tested:</u> Detected mutation of WES analysis of her daughter (Sepideh Sharifi AliAbadi # G03-51), affected with invasive ductal carcinoma, is described below:

Gene/ Transcript	Variant	Exon	rsID	Status/ Type	Classification		Disorder & OMIM
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TP53 (NM_000546.6)	c.484A>T* Ile162Phe	5	rs2073377305	Heterozygous (Missense)	VUS	Likely pathogenic	Li-Fraumeni syndrome (AD) Bone marrow failure syndrome 5 (AD) Glioma susceptibility 1 (AD) Colorectal cancer (AD) Choroid plexus papilloma (AD) Basal cell carcinoma 7 (AD) Adrenocortical carcinoma, pediatric (AD)

^{*}This variant is confirmed by sanger sequencing in proposita (Sepideh Sharifi AliAbadi).

Method: PCR and unidirectional sequencing were performed for exon 5 of TP53.

Figure of test:



Result: Mutation of TP53: c.484A>T is not detected.

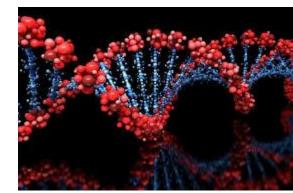
Interpretation: Ms. I is negative for TP53: c.484A>T.

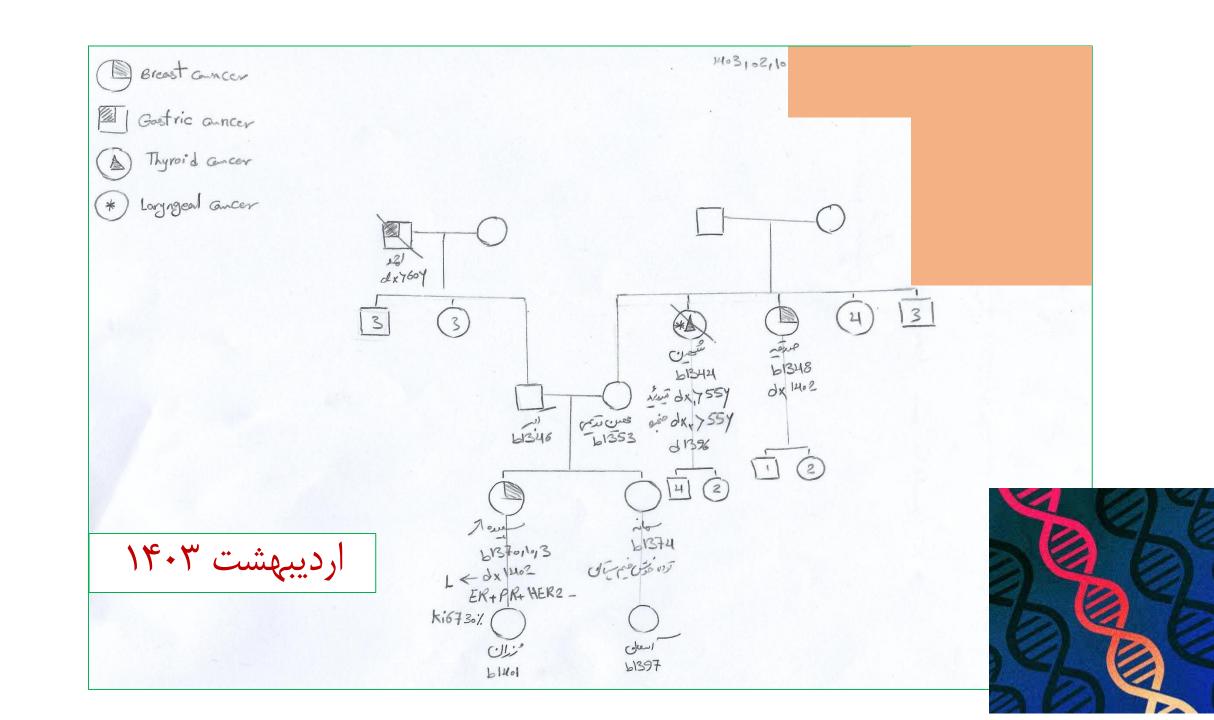
Disclaimer: It is of utmost importance for all clinicians involved in the care of families requesting molecular diagnostic testing and the families themselves to be aware of the risk error in RNA and DNA analysis. Incorrect diagnosis may results from: 1) Incomplete family studies and history, 2) Mix-up of DNA or RNA sample, 3) Rare molecular events, 4) New or spontaneous mutations, 5) Technical errors. The risk of error from the various reasons mentioned above and several others is about 0.5%, whereas the chance of technical error of all types of DNA or RNA analysis is estimated to be 0.5%.

شهريور ۱۴۰۳

آزمایش ژنتیک مادر بیمار

نتيجه تست منفي





- خانم ۳۲ ساله
- بابت چکاپ بعد از زایمان رفتند
- تیرماه ۱۴۰۲: سونوگرافی پستان ---> توده مشکوک
 - بيوپسى: LB IDC
 - <--- BCS •
 - <--- * X ChT •
 - <---- ~ X RT•
 - تامو کسیفن

متولد ۱۳۷۰





□سوالات از سخنرانان در مورد بیمار دوم:

• سوال از پاتولوژیست:

√با توجه به وضعیت ژن بیمار، تفسیر یافته های پاتولوژیک یا IHC تغییر می کند؟

• سوال از ژنتیسین:

√توصیه هایی برای اقدامات درمانی بر خلاف اقدامات انجام شده دارید؟

• سوال از جراح:

√از دید شما، بهترین اقدام جراحی چه بود؟

• سوال از رادیوانکولوژیست:

√از دید شما، توصیه به کموتراپی؟ توصیه به رادیوتراپی؟

