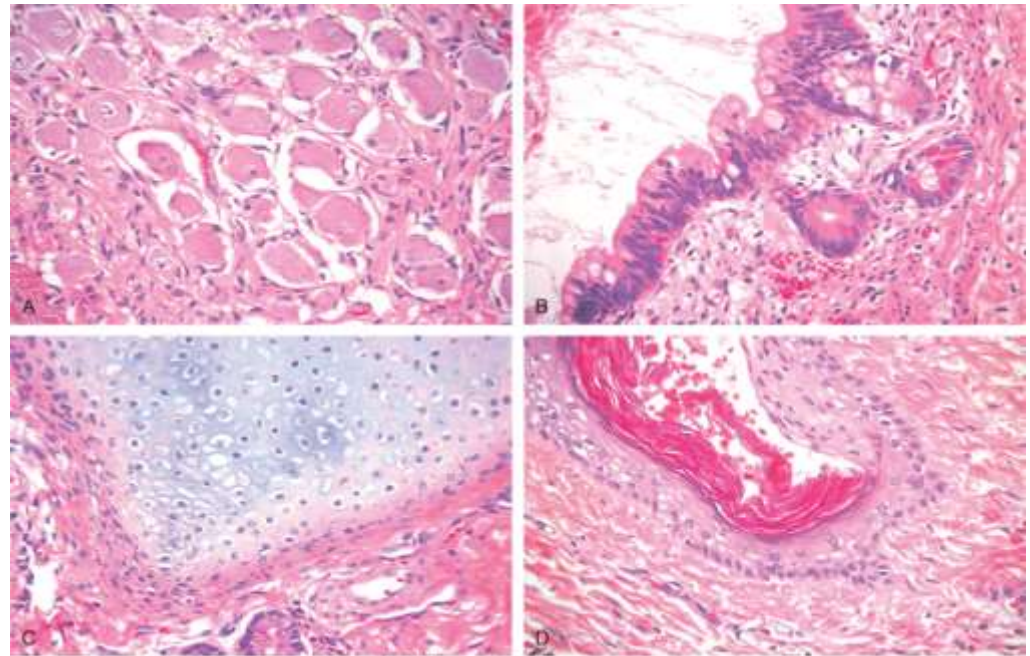




# GUS 2022

# Pathology Lab- 2

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- A 20-year-old female presented with vague left pelvic pain. Pelvic exam revealed a large adnexal mass. Ultrasound showed a large, heterogenous, cystic mass replacing much of the left ovary. The contents of the cystic mass included hair, sebaceous material and a tooth. What is your diagnosis?

- what is your diagnosis? **Mature cystic teratoma**
- What is the expected clinical behavior of this tumor? **Benign**
- What is the key microscopic feature of these tumors? **Mature tissues from all types.**

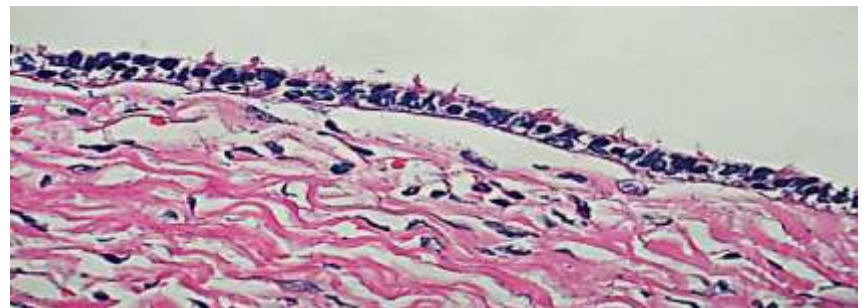
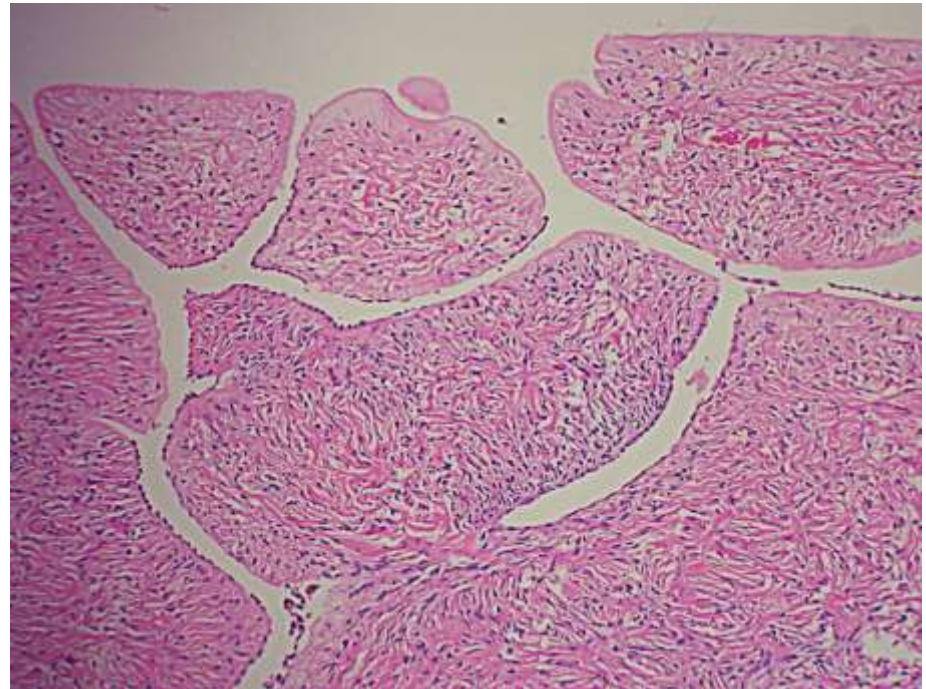


• A 36 y/o woman complained of pelvic pain, her U/S examination in clinic revealed a unilateral right ovarian cystic mass. Grossly, the cyst has a smooth and glistening surface, and a thin unilocular wall. It contained thin serous fluid. Shown here are sections from the cystic mass wall. What is your diagnosis? **Serous cystadenoma**

• Is it benign or malignant? **Benign**

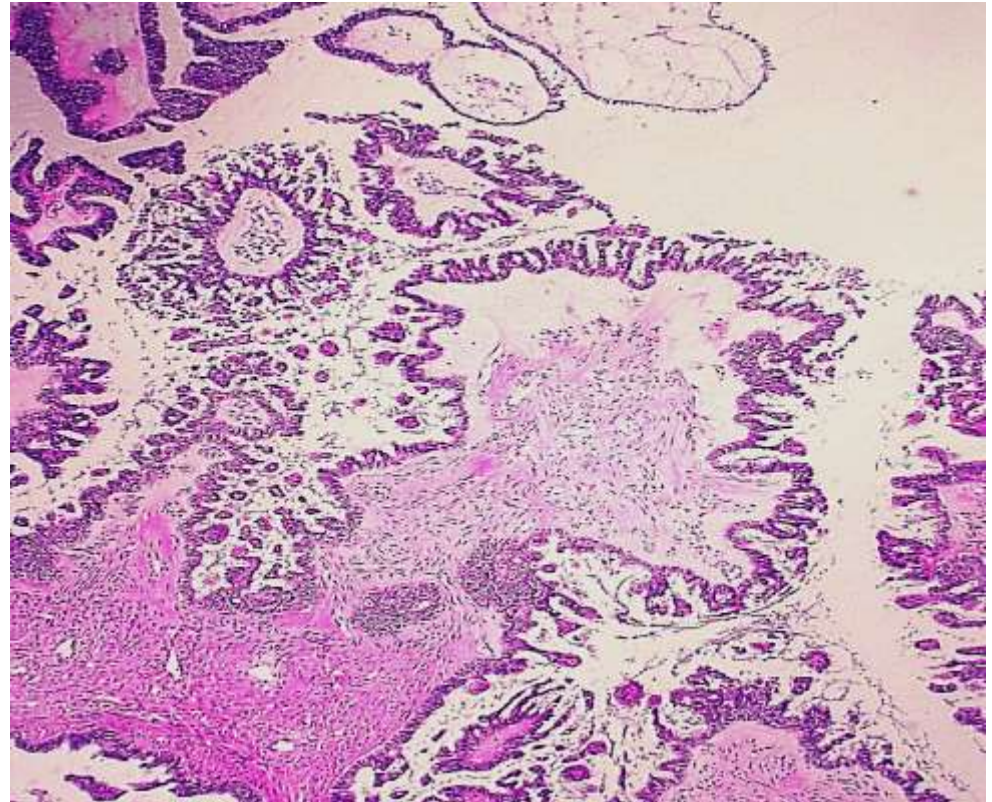
• Describe the typical microscopic features of these lesions.

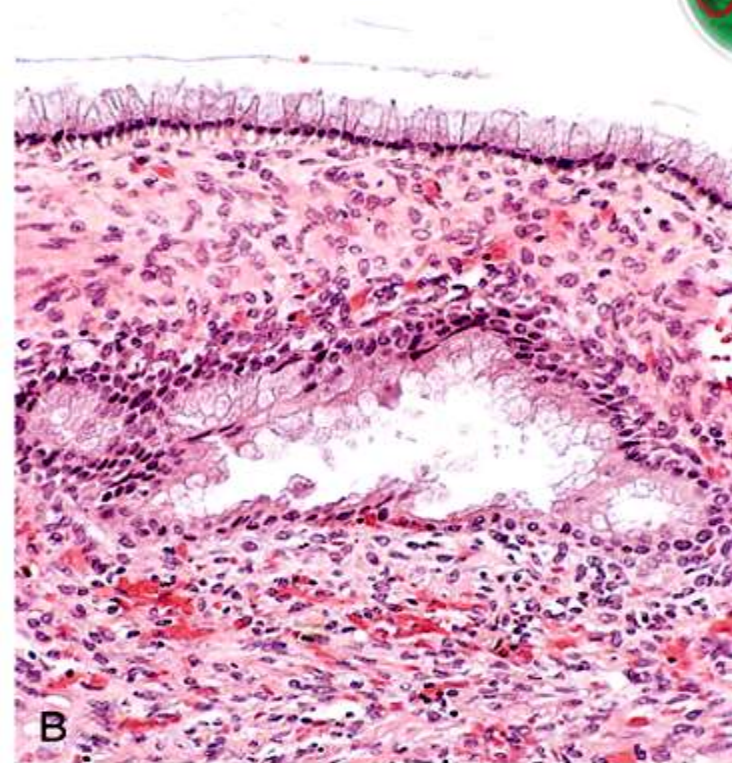
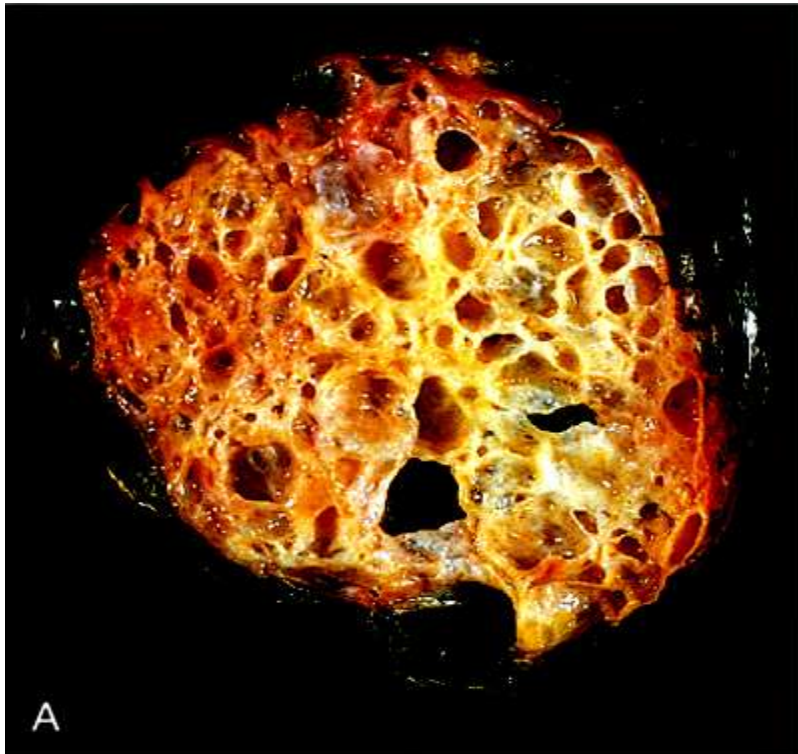
**Ciliated cells**





- If these structures are seen inside the cyst on the previous slide, what is the diagnosis? **Serous borderline tumor**
- What are the microscopic features that made you change your mind? **Complex papillae**





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A 43 year old lady complained of increased abdominal girth was found to have this huge 30x 20x 15 cm mass in left ovary. Picture A shows you how the mass looks from inside. Picture B reveals the characteristic microscopic appearance of the tumor.

- Describe the macroscopic appearance of the tumor. **Multilocular**
- What do these cells contain in the cytoplasm? **Mucin**
- What is your diagnosis? **Mucinous cystadenoma**

# Uterine leiomyoma



- Describe the myometrial lesions you see in these pictures. Do you have the names for the lesions based on their locations?
- How common are (fibroids) leiomyomata ? In what age group are they most prevalent?  
**Reproductive years**
- Are they malignant? **No**
- What are the presenting symptoms? **Menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, ...**

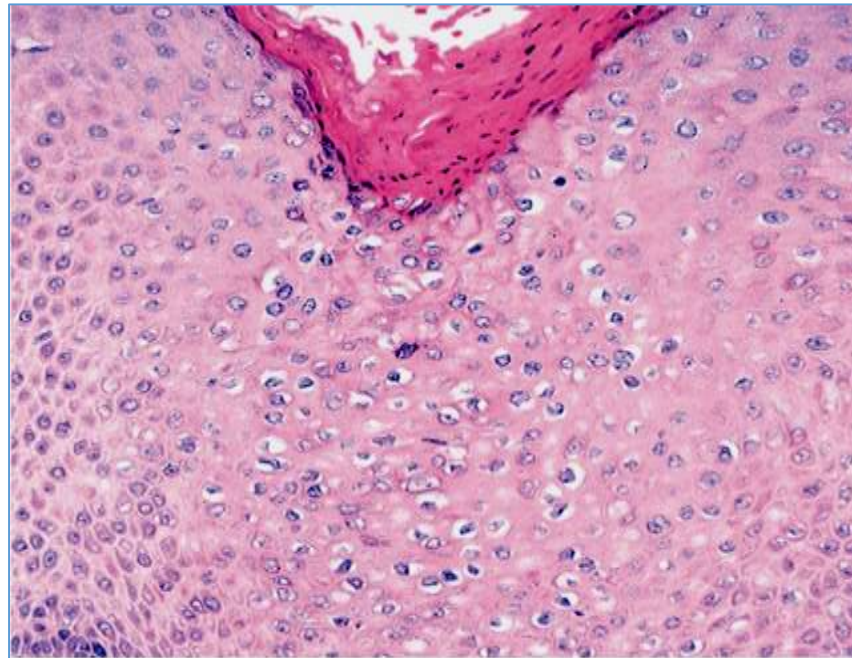


- A 57 year-old lady, presented to GYN clinic complaining of postmenopausal bleeding, and underwent hysterectomy. Cut section of the enlarged uterus showed this lesion. What is the likely diagnosis?

## **Leiomyosarcoma**

- What gross features you see favor a malignant neoplasm?
- **Irregular invasive borders; hemorrhage; necrosis**

# Vulvar pathology



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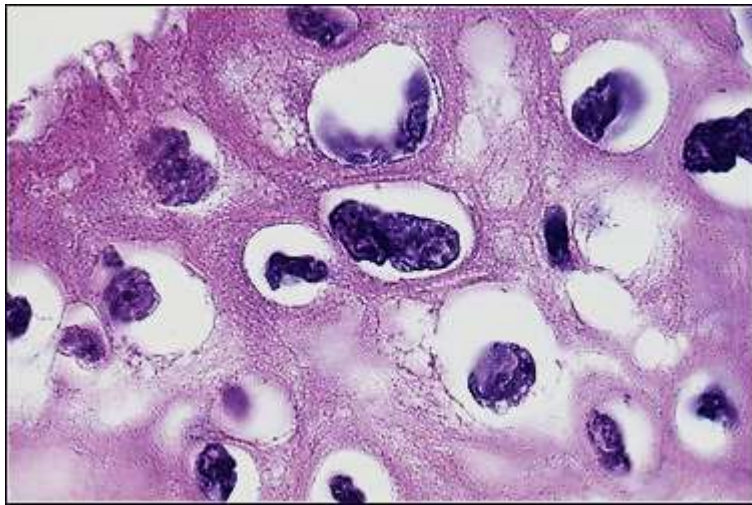
- Describe the most distinct microscopic feature of this vulvar lesion at microscopic power. What is the corresponding gross lesion?

**condyloma accuminatum (genital warts)**

Do you see viral induced cytologic changes? **Yes**

What are those cells called?

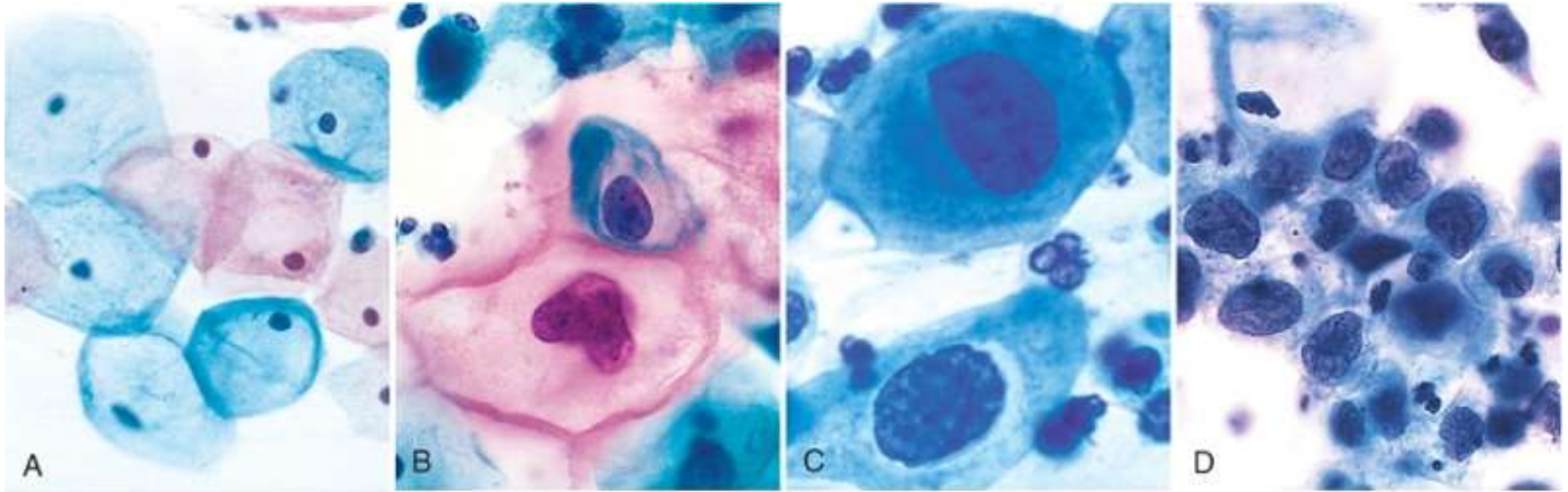
**Koilocytes**







# Cervical Cytology



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**normal**

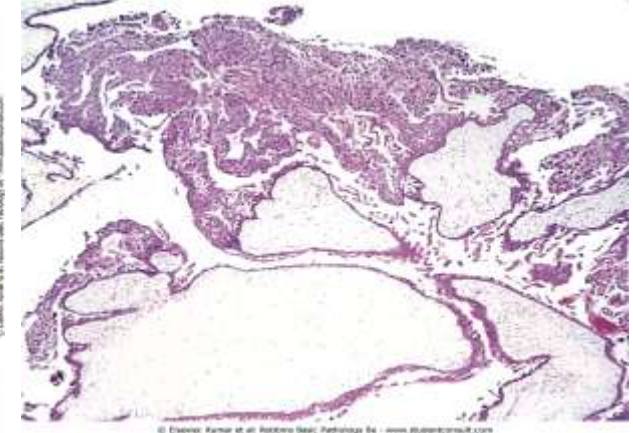
**CIN 1**

**CIN 2**

**CIN 3**

**The higher the grade of CIN; the higher the nuclear/cytoplasm ratio , the larger the nucleus, and the smaller the cytoplasm is.**

# Trophoblastic disease



- A 22 year old lady who had a positive pregnancy urine test went to a gyne clinic for getting antenatal care. During her examination, the ultrasound test;
- **No fetus; Snow storm morphology**
- She had in-hospital evacuation of uterine contents, what are these structures?
- **vesicles (abnormally swollen chorionic villi)**
- A sample tissue was sent to pathology lab for evaluation.....
- **What is your diagnosis????**
- **Molar pregnancy**

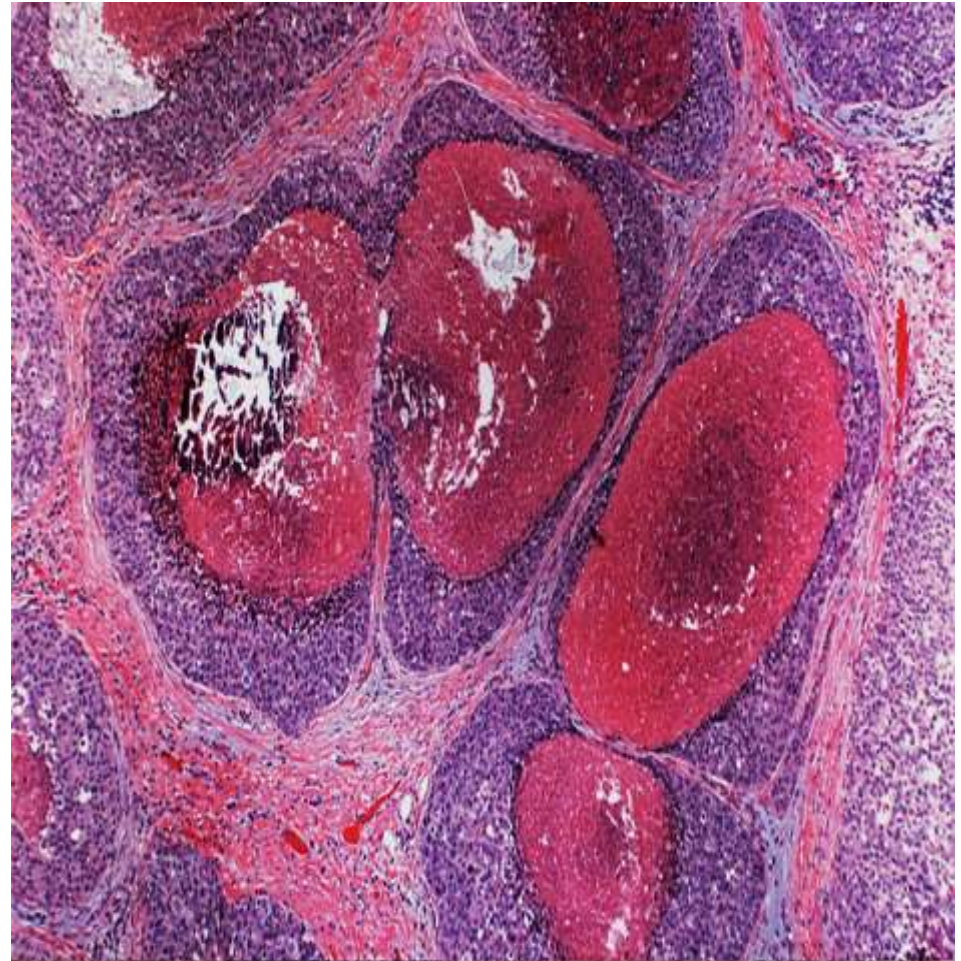
# Fibroadenoma

- The **most common benign neoplasm** of female breast.
- Related to **estrogen activity**:
  - may enlarge during pregnancy.
  - After menopause usually regress and calcify.
- Peak: 20s and 30s
- discrete, usually solitary, freely movable nodule, (<10 cm).
  - usually easily "shelled out" surgically.



## Ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast

- malignant clonal proliferation of epithelial cells within ducts
- has a wide variety of histologic appearances:
  - This one is called **comedo DCIS**



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