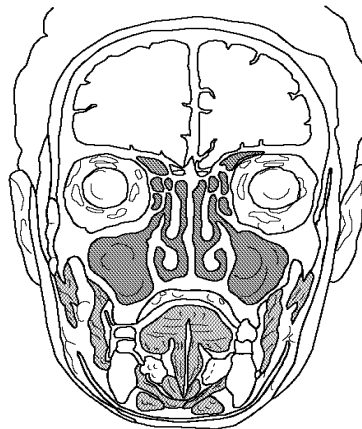


CALIFORNIA
TUMOR TISSUE REGISTRY

“HEAD AND NECK PATHOLOGY”

Study Cases, Subscription A

September 1999



California Tumor Tissue Registry
c/o: Department of Pathology and Human Anatomy
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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: Francis V. Howell, D.D.S
San Diego, CA

CASE NO. 1 - SEPTEMBER 1999

TISSUE FROM: Right maxilla

ACCESSION #9861

CLINICAL ABSTRACT:

A biopsy was taken from the right maxilla of a 34-year-old black male. No other history is available.

GROSS PATHOLOGY:

None available.

CONTRIBUTOR: Milton Bassis, M.D.
San Francisco, CA

CASE NO. 2 - SEPTEMBER 1999

TISSUE FROM: Pharynx

ACCESSION #12757

CLINICAL ABSTRACT:

Complaining of an enlarging lump in the left deltoid and a worsening chronic cough, this 28-year-old Caucasian male underwent extensive work-up. An irregular raised black-colored papillary lesion was noted on the wall of the posterior pharynx, extending from the level of the tongue to the level of the larynx. Biopsies of 5 pigmented skin lesions were benign. Three months later, he died of widespread metastases.

GROSS PATHOLOGY:

At autopsy, a 4.0 x 5.0 x 3.0 cm black, soft, verrucoid nodule was present on the left lateral wall of the pharynx.

CONTRIBUTOR: Ed Acosta, M.D.
Sylmar, CA

CASE NO. 3 - SEPTEMBER 1999

TISSUE FROM: Esophagus

ACCESSION #28027

CLINICAL ABSTRACT:

With a 20 year history of alcohol abuse, this 37-year-old male presented with worsening fatigue and loss of appetite and recent onset of vomiting blood. CT scan showed a mass in the esophagus extending to stomach and pericardium. The patients condition worsened and he expired during his hospital.

GROSS PATHOLOGY:

A 16 cm long fungating necrotic, hemorrhagic tumor nearly occluded the lumen of the lower esophagus.

SPECIAL STUDIES:

NSE	negative
Chromogranin	negative
Vimentin	negative
Keratin	positive in 50% of tumor cells

CONTRIBUTOR: David Klimstra, M.D.
New York, NY

CASE NO. 4 - SEPTEMBER 1999

TISSUE FROM: Palate

ACCESSION #27092

CLINICAL ABSTRACT:

A 46-year-old male presented with a painless lump on the right posterior-lateral base of the tongue for several months. There was no ulceration of the overlying epithelium.

GROSS PATHOLOGY:

The specimen consisted of a 2.5 x 2.2 x 2.0 cm circumscribed, pink-tan, focally hemorrhagic mass without an apparent capsule.

CONTRIBUTOR: Nelson Quigley, M.D
Anaheim, CA

CASE NO. 5 - SEPTEMBER 1999

TISSUE FROM: Neck

ACCESSION #27866

CLINICAL ABSTRACT:

Approximately 15 years ago this 44-year-old physician noted a lump in the right side of his neck. It was partially removed under local anesthesia and then watched. Over the ensuing 15 years the mass gradually enlarged from 2 to 6 cm. The mass, in the posterior cervical triangle, was mobile with freely moveable overlying skin. There were no other masses and no lymphadenopathy. The mass was resected.

GROSS PATHOLOGY:

The 23.2 gram multilobulated mass 5.0 x 3.0 x 3.0 cm and appeared encapsulated. Cut surface showed white whorled tissue.

SPECIAL STUDIES:

S-100 protein negative

CONTRIBUTOR: Dave Huebner, M.D.
Fontana, CA

CASE NO. 6 - SEPTEMBER 1999

TISSUE FROM: Left parotid

ACCESSION #28083

CLINICAL ABSTRACT:

For a 4-5 week period this 47-year-old Hispanic male had noted a mass at the left preauricular area. An excisional biopsy was performed.

GROSS PATHOLOGY:

The 3.7 x 3.3 x 2.5 cm portion of salivary gland contained a 2.4 x 1.8 x 1.1 cm relatively well-circumscribed gray-tan lobulated mass.

CONTRIBUTOR: Sheldon A. Miller, M.D.
Camarillo, CA

CASE NO. 7 - SEPTEMBER 1999

TISSUE FROM: Parotid

ACCESSION #26960

CLINICAL ABSTRACT:

For three years, this 24-year-old male had had a slowly enlarging left submandibular mass. He had experienced no pain or other symptoms. CT scan confirmed a mass in the anterior portion of the left submandibular gland.

GROSS PATHOLOGY:

The 4.5 x 2.5 x 2.0cm portion of salivary gland included an attached 3.0 cm diameter gray mass.

CONTRIBUTOR: Gary Strickland, M.D.
Hemet, CA

CASE NO. 8 - SEPTEMBER 1999

TISSUE FROM: Pharynx

ACCESSION #27095

CLINICAL ABSTRACT:

This 84-year-old male presented with a mass in the left pyriform sinus. It was exophytic, attached to the wall on a pedicle. There was no palpable adenopathy.

GROSS PATHOLOGY:

Three fleshy yellow-tan to red nodules were 2, 3.2 and 1.7 cm in greatest diameter.

CONTRIBUTOR: Waffa Michael, M.D.
Fontana, CA

CASE NO. 9 - SEPTEMBER 1999

TISSUE FROM: Left posterior mediastinal

ACCESSION #27585

CLINICAL ABSTRACT:

A 41-year-old Caucasian female was found to have a left hilar mass. CT scan showed the mass in the posterior mediastinum.

GROSS PATHOLOGY:

The 4.0 x 3.5 x 2.0 cm specimen was an irregular hemorrhagic, partially cystic, tan-red-brown mass.

CONTRIBUTOR: A. Abrams, D.D.S., M.S.
Los Angeles, CA

CASE NO. 10 - SEPTEMBER 1999

TISSUE FROM: Left maxilla

ACCESSION #19589

CLINICAL ABSTRACT:

A massive lesion in the oral cavity the size of a “cantaloupe” was present in the left maxilla near the second molar of this 38-year-old Mexican male. There was radiographic evidence of destruction of nearby bone.

GROSS PATHOLOGY:

The 1.7 x 0.9 x 0.8 cm irregular mass consisted of resilient, gray-tan and brown tissue.