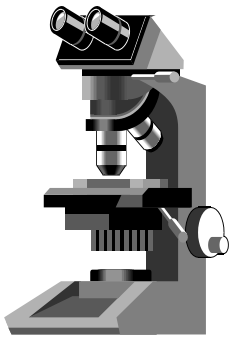
CALIFORNIA
TUMOR TISSUE REGISTRY



TUMORS OF THE LUNG AND MEDIASTINUM

Minutes – Subscription B

November 1999

SUGGESTED READING (General Topics from Recent Literature):

Cause-Specific Mortality Among Physicians with Differing Life-Styles. Ullmann D, et al. *JAMA* 1991; 8(18):2352-2359.

Tumor Doubling Time. A Selection Factor for Pulmonary Resection of Metastatic Melanoma. Ollila DW, et al. *J of Surg Oncol* 1998; 69:206-211.

Dissemination of Melanoma Cells Within Electrocautery Plume. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1999; 178(1):57-59.

Surrogate Anatomic/Functional Sites for Evaluating Cancer Risk. An Extension of the Field Effect. Kopelovich L, et al. *Clin Cancer Res* 1999; 5(12):3899-3890

Myxoid Tumours of Soft Tissue. van Roggen JF, et al. *Histopathol* 1999; 35:291-312.

The Human Genome Project. A Dream Becoming a Reality. *Surg* 1999; 125(6): 575-580.

California Tumor Tissue Registry
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Case of the Month: www.llu.edu/llu/cttr/cotm

Case No. 1, Accession No. 28464 **November 1999**

Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Lymphangioleiomyomatosis
Los Angeles - Benign metastasizing leiomyoma
Glendale - Smooth muscle hyperplasia
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Lymphangiomyomatosis (1); Reactive eosinophilic pleuritis
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Benign metastasizing leiomyoma (1); Mesothelioma (1)
Washington (Seattle) - Fibrous mesothelioma
Texas (Lubbock) - Metastatic leiomyoblastoma
Texas (Fort Worth) - Reactive eosinophilic pleuritis (2)
Louisiana (River Ridge) - Endometriosis
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Leiomyomatosis, pleura
Wisconsin (Madison) - Pulmonary blebs
Wisconsin (Muskego) - Smooth muscle metaplasia
Florida (Hinsdale Hospital) - Leiomyosarcoma (1); Benign metastasizing leiomyoma (1); Leiomyosarcoma vs. spindle cell malignant mesothelioma (1)
Illinois (Park Ridge) - Metastasizing leiomyoma
Mississippi (Brookhaven) - Metastatic leiomyosarcoma, low grade
Michigan (St. Mary's Hospital) - Benign metastasizing leiomyoma (1); Synovial sarcoma (1)
Ohio (Dayton) - Benign cystic mesothelioma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Residents) - Reactive mesothelial proliferation
Kentucky (Lexington) - Eosinophilic pleuritis
Florida (Winter Haven) - Metastatic well-differentiated leiomyosarcoma
Florida (Monroe Regional Medical Center) - Mesenchymal cystic hamartoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Reactive eosinophilic pleuritis
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Hospital Residents) - Metastatic endometrial stromal sarcoma, lung
New York (Beth Israel Hospital) - Eosinophilic pleuritis
New York (Impath) - Lymphangiomyoma
New York (East Meadow) - Leiomyosarcoma, metastatic
Massachusetts (Longmeadow) - Leiomyomatous hamartoma, lung
Massachusetts (Medfield) - Lymphangioleiomyomatosis
Massachusetts (Brockton) - Lymphangioleiomyomatosis
Canada (Alberta) - Benign metastasizing leiomyoma (lymphangioleiomyoma)
Japan (Shimada City) - Benign metastasizing leiomyoma
Japan (Kurashiki Medical School) - Endometrial stromal sarcoma, metastatic (3)
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Eosinophilic pleuritis

DIAGNOSIS:

Lymphangiomyomatosis, Pleura
T29000, M76410

Consultation: Hector Battifora, M.D. Coast Reference Labs, CA. "Lymphangiomyomatosis."

REFERENCES:

Fukuda Y, et al. Role of Elastic Fiber Degradation in Emphysema-Like Lesions of Pulmonary Lymphangiomyomatosis. *Hum Pathol* 1990; 21(12):1252-1261.
Templeton PA, et al. Pulmonary Lymphangioleiomyomatosis. CT and Pathologic Findings. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1989; 13(1):54-57.
Peyrol S, et al. Characterization of the Smooth Muscle Cell Infiltrate and Associated Connective Tissue Matrix of Lymphangiomyomatosis. Immunohistochemical and Ultrastructural Study of Two Cases. *J Pathol* 1992; 168(4):387-395.
Graham ML, et al. Pulmonary Lymphangiomyomatosis with Particular Reference to Steroid Receptor Assay Studies and Pathologic Correlation. *Mayo Clin Proc* 1984; 59(1):3-11.

Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Inflammatory pseudotumor
Los Angeles - Solitary plasmacytoma
Glendale - Plasma cell granuloma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Low grade lymphoma of bronchial associated lymphoid tissue (BALT) (4); Plasma cell Castleman's disease (9); Plasma cell Castleman's (1)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Low grade lymphoma
Washington (Seattle) - Plasma cell granuloma
Texas (Lubbock) - Plasma cell granuloma
Texas (Fort Worth) - Inflammatory pseudotumor (1); Plasmacytoma (1)
Louisiana (River Ridge) - Inflammatory pseudotumor
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Inflammatory pseudotumor (plasma cell granuloma), RUL, lung
Wisconsin (Madison) - Low grade B-cell lymphoma of BALT
Wisconsin (Muskego) - Inflammatory pseudotumor
Florida (Hinsdale Hospital) - Lymphomatoid granulomatosis (1); Lymphomatoid nodule, benign (1); Myxoid interstitial pneumonia/pseudolymphoma (1)
Illinois (Park Ridge) - Small lymphocytic lymphoma
Mississippi (Brookhaven) - Pulmonary pseudolymphoma
Michigan (St. Mary's Hospital) - Inflammatory pseudotumor (2)
Ohio (Dayton) - Plasmacytoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Residents) - Pseudolymphoma (r/o plasmacytoma)—Minority, small lymphocytic lymphoma with plasmacytic differentiation (? amyloid) MJC
Kentucky (Lexington) - Plasma cell granuloma
Florida (Winter Haven) - Inflammatory pseudotumor (plasma cell granuloma)
Florida (Monroe Regional Medical Center) - Plasmacytoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Plasma cell granuloma (pseudolymphoma/pseudotumor)
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Hospital Residents) - MALT lymphoma, lung (BALT, lymphoma)
New York (Beth Israel Hospital) - Plasmacytoma
New York (Impath) - Pseudolymphoma
New York (East Meadow) - Mantel cell lymphoma
Massachusetts (Longmeadow) - Plasmacytoma with amyloid deposits, lung
Massachusetts (Medfield) - Plasma cell granuloma
Massachusetts (Brockton) - Plasma cell tumor (granuloma) vs. Castleman's disease
Canada (Alberta) - Pulmonary pseudolymphoma (? B-cell lymphoma of BALT)
Japan (Shimada City) - Plasma cell granuloma
Japan (Kurashiki Medical School) - Low-grade B-cell lymphoma of MALT-type (2); Pseudolymphoma (1)
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Nodular lymphoid hyperplasia

DIAGNOSIS:

Inflammatory Pseudotumor ("Plasma Cell Granuloma"), Lung
T28000, M76820

REFERENCES:

Gonzalez-Moya JE, et al. Evolution of a Case of Lung Plasma Cell Granuloma. *Eur Respir* J 1991; 4(6):755-757.
Shapiro MP, et al. Variable CT Appearance of Plasma Cell Granuloma of the Lung. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1987; 11(1):49-51.
Malhotra V, et al. An Unusual Case of Plasma Cell Granuloma Involving Lung and Brain. *Indian J Cancer* 1991; 28(4):223-227.
Rider MA, et al. Plasma Cell Granuloma. *Respir Med* 1993; 87(7):555-556.

Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Thymoma
Los Angeles - Thymoma
Glendale - Thymoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Thymoma (2)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Thymoma
Washington (Seattle) - Epithelial thymoma
Texas (Lubbock) - Thymoma
Texas (Fort Worth) - Thymoma, lymphocyte predominant type (2)
Louisiana (River Ridge) - Thymoma
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Thymoma
Wisconsin (Madison) - Thymoma
Wisconsin (Muskego) - Lymphocytic thymoma
Florida (Hinsdale Hospital) - Thymoma (3)
Illinois (Park Ridge) - Thymoma
Mississippi (Brookhaven) - Thymoma
Michigan (St. Mary's Hospital) - Thymoma (2)
Ohio (Dayton) - Thymoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Residents) - Thymoma, lymphocyte predominant type, by history encapsulated
Kentucky (Lexington) - Lymphocyte rich thymoma
Florida (Winter Haven) - Thymoma
Florida (Monroe Regional Medical Center) - Thymoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Lymphocytic thymoma
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Hospital Residents) - Thymoma
New York (Beth Israel Hospital) - Thymoma, mixed lymphoepithelial type
New York (Impath) - Thymoma, type AFS
New York (East Meadow) - Malignant thymus tumor
Massachusetts (Longmeadow) - Thymoma lymphocyte predominant type
Massachusetts (Medfield) - Thymoma
Massachusetts (Brockton) - Thymoma
Canada (Alberta) - Thymoma, atypical minimally invasive
Japan (Shimada City) - Thymoma
Japan (Kurashiki Medical School) - Thymoma, spindle cell (3)
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Thymoma

DIAGNOSIS:

Thymoma

TY2300, M85800

REFERENCES:

Blumberg D, et al. Thymoma. A Multivariate Analysis of Factors Predicting Survival. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1995; 60(4):908-913.
Chan JK, et al. The MIC2 Antibody 013. Practical Application for the Study of Thymic Epithelial Tumors. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1995; 19(10):1115-1123.
Ho FC, et al. Evaluation of Histogenetic Classification for Thymic Epithelial Tumours. *Histopathol* 1994; 25(1):21-29.
Maggi G, et al. Thymomas. A Review of 169 Cases, with Particular Reference of Results of Surgical Treatment. *Cancer* 1986; 58(3):765-776.
Koga K, et al. A Review of 79 Thymomas. Modification of Staging System and Reappraisal of Conventional Division into Invasive and Non-Invasive Thymoma. *Pathol Int* 1994; 44(5):359-367.

Case No. 4, Accession No. 28571 **November 1999**

Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Malignant mesothelioma
Los Angeles - Mesothelioma
Glendale - Mesothelioma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Diffuse malignant mesothelioma ; Mesothelioma (1)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Desmoplastic mesothelioma
Washington (Seattle) - Epithelial mesothelioma
Texas (Lubbock) - Epithelioid mesothelioma
Texas (Fort Worth) - Malignant mesothelioma (2)
Louisiana (River Ridge) - Malignant mesothelioma
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Mesothelioma (epithelioid), right chest
Wisconsin (Madison) - Mesothelioma
Wisconsin (Muskego) - Malignant mesothelioma, epithelial type
Florida (Hinsdale Hospital) - Malignant mesothelioma (3)
Illinois (Park Ridge) - Mesothelioma
Mississippi (Brookhaven) - Malignant mesothelioma
Michigan (St. Mary's Hospital) - Mesothelioma (2)
Ohio (Dayton) - Mesothelioma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Residents) - Malignant mesothelioma
Kentucky (Lexington) - Malignant mesothelioma
Florida (Winter Haven) - Adenocarcinoma
Florida (Monroe Regional Medical Center) - Papillary mesothelioma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Mesothelioma
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Hospital Residents) - Mesothelioma, diffuse
New York (Beth Israel Hospital) - Malignant mesothelioma
New York (Impath) - Mesothelioma, epithelial type
New York (East Meadow) - Malignant epithelial mesothelioma
Massachusetts (Longmeadow) - Malignant mesothelioma
Massachusetts (Medfield) - Malignant mesothelioma
Massachusetts (Brockton) - Malignant mesothelioma
Canada (Alberta) - Mesothelioma (epithelial)
Japan (Shimada City) - Malignant mesothelioma
Japan (Kurashiki Medical School) - Epithelioid mesothelioma (3)
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Malignant mesothelioma, epithelial, solid

DIAGNOSIS:

Malignant Mesothelioma, Diffuse
T28000, M90503

REFERENCES:

Koukoulis GK, et al. Pleural Mesotheliomas Have An Integrin Profile Distinct from Viseral Carcinomas. *Hum Pathol* 1997; 28(1):84-90.
Craighead JE, et al. Current Pathogenic Concepts of Diffuse Malignant Mesothelioma. *Hum Pathol* 1987; 18(6):544-547.
Darick I, et al. Diagnostic Electron Microscopy of Neoplasms. Electron Microscopy Symposium. *Hum Pathol* 1998; 29(12):1335-1338.
Mayall FG, et al. P53 Staining in the Distinction Between Benign and Malignant Mesothelial Sections Using Formalin Fixed Paraffin Sections. *J Pathol* 1992; 168(4):377-381.

Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Malignant spindle cell tumor, favor malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor
Los Angeles - Liposarcoma
Glendale - Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Low grade myxofibrosarcoma (10); Low grade fibrosarcoma (3); Low grade myxofibrosarcoma (1)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Localized fibrous tumor
Washington (Seattle) - Fibrosarcoma
Texas (Lubbock) - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
Texas (Fort Worth) - Neurofibrosarcoma (1); Desmoid fibrosarcoma (1)
Louisiana (River Ridge) - Hemangiopericytoma
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Solitary fibrous tumor (localized fibrous mesothelioma/mediastinum)
Wisconsin (Madison) - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
Wisconsin (Muskego) - Fibrosarcoma
Florida (Hinsdale Hospital) - Neurofibroma (2); Atypical spindle cell lesion, r/o sarcoma of neural origin (1)
Illinois (Park Ridge) - Fibromatosis
Mississippi (Brookhaven) - Malignant spindle cell neoplasm (MFH)
Michigan (St. Mary's Hospital) - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma (1); Desmoid tumor (1);
Ohio (Dayton) - Myxoid fibrosarcoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Residents) - ? sarcoma—minority, sclerosing diffuse large cell lymphoma
Kentucky (Lexington) - High grade sarcoma
Florida (Winter Haven) - Sarcoma
Florida (Monroe Regional Medical Center) - Fibromatosis/desmoid tumor
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (4); Low grade fibrosarcoma (5)
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Hospital Residents) - Fibrosarcoma, soft tissue sarcoma, unclassified
New York (Beth Israel Hospital) - Desmoid tumor of mediastinum
New York (Impath) - Discount the immunostains—probable solitary fibrous tumor
New York (East Meadow) - Myxoid malignant fibrohistiocytoma
Massachusetts (Longmeadow) - Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor
Massachusetts (Medfield) - Neurofibrosarcoma
Massachusetts (Brockton) - Neurofibrosarcoma (malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor)
Canada (Alberta) - Sarcomatoid transformation vs. Hodgkin's disease (vs. MPNST) vs. (? Fibrous tumor)
Japan (Shimada City) - MPNST
Japan (Kurashiki Medical School) - Sarcomatoid mesothelioma (3)
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Fibrosarcoma, low grade

DIAGNOSIS:

Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumor, Anterior Mediastinum
TY2300, M95600

Electron Micrographic Consultation: Arthur Cohen, M.D., Cedars-Sinai Medical Center: "Features Suggestive of Schwann Cell Origin."

REFERENCES:

Elandson RA, et al. Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumor. Electron Microscopic Study of 43 Cases. *Cancer* 1982; 49:273-287.
Nakajuma T, et al. An Immunoperoxidase Study of S-100 Protein Distribution In Normal and Neoplastic Tissues. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1982; 6(8):715-727.
D'Agostino An, et al. Primary Malignant Neoplasms of Nerves (Malignant Neurilemmomas) In Patients Without Manifestations of Multiple Neurofibromatosis (Von Recklinghausen's Disease). *Cancer* 1963; 16:1015-1027.
Conkle DM, et al. Primary Malignant Tumors of the Mediastinum. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1972; 14(5):553-567.

Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - PNET with melanotic differentiation (5); Melanoma with neural differentiation (4)
Los Angeles - Malignant melanoma
Glendale - Metastatic melanoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Malignant melanoma (2)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Melanoma
Washington (Seattle) - Atypical carcinoid tumor
Texas (Lubbock) - Melanoma, metastatic
Texas (Fort Worth) - Primitive neuroectodermal tumor (1); Metastatic melanoma (1)
Louisiana (River Ridge) - Malignant melanoma
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Neuroendocrine carcinoma, grade 2, lung (atypical carcinoid)
Wisconsin (Madison) - Metastatic malignant melanoma
Wisconsin (Muskego) - Metastatic malignant melanoma
Florida (Hinsdale Hospital) - ? PNET vs. atypical carcinoid (1); Melanoma (1); Primitive neuroectodermal tumor vs. melanoma (1)
Illinois (Park Ridge) - Metastatic melanoma
Mississippi (Brookhaven) - Malignant neural tumor (neuroblastoma?)
Michigan (St. Mary's Hospital) - Hemangiopericytoma (2)
Ohio (Dayton) - Malignant melanoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Residents) - Melanotic malignant epithelioid Schwannoma vs. malignant melanoma, primary? (rule out the other primary sites)
Kentucky (Lexington) - Consistent with metastatic melanoma
Florida (Winter Haven) - Primitive neuroectodermal tumor
Florida (Monroe Regional Medical Center) - Melanoma with neuronal presentation
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Malignant melanoma
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Hospital Residents) - Malignant melanoma, lungs
New York (Beth Israel Hospital) - Melanoma vs. malignant tumor of peripheral nerve
New York (Impath) - Metastatic melanoma
New York (East Meadow) - Malignant melanoma
Massachusetts (Longmeadow) - Malignant melanoma, lung
Massachusetts (Medfield) - Paraganglioma
Massachusetts (Brockton) - Paraganglioma (giant tumorlet)
Canada (Alberta) - Carcinoid vs. melanoma (immunohistochemically) (S-100/HMB-45 +)
Japan (Shimada City) - MPNST
Japan (Kurashiki Medical School) - Malignant melanoma, metastatic (3)
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Malignant melanoma, metastatic

DIAGNOSIS:

Metastatic Melanoma, Lung
T28000, M87203

REFERENCES:

Berman C, et al. Radiologic Imaging in Malignant Melanoma. A Review. *Semin Surg Oncol* 1993; 9(3):232-238.
Coit DG, et al. Role of Surgery for Metastatic Malignant Melanoma. A Review. *Semin Surg Oncol* 1993; 9(3):239-245.
Yeatman TJ, et al. Molecular Basis of Tumor Progression Mechanisms of Organ-Specific Tumor Metastasis. *Semin Surg Oncol* 1993; 9(3):256-263.
Crosley NJ, et al. Possibilities of Immunotherapy and Gene Therapy for Malignant Melanoma. *Semin Surg Oncol* 1993; 9: 273-278.
Heller R, et al. Identification of Submicroscopic Lymph Node Metastases in Patients with Malignant Melanoma. *Semin Surg Oncol* 1993; 9(3):285-289.
Massi D, et al. Osteonectin Expression Correlates with Clinical Outcome of Thin Cutaneous Malignant Melanomas. *Hum Pathol* 1999; 30(3):339-344.

Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Neuroendocrine carcinoma, grade III
Los Angeles - Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
Glendale - Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Small cell carcinoma (10); Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma (4)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - PD neuroendocrine carcinoma
Washington (Seattle) - Small cell undifferentiated carcinoma
Texas (Lubbock) - Malignant carcinoid
Texas (Fort Worth) - Primitive neuroectodermal tumor (1); Small cell (oat cell) carcinoma (1)
Louisiana (River Ridge) - Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Neuroendocrine carcinoma, large cell, grade 3, lung (upper lobe)
Wisconsin (Madison) - Small cell anaplastic carcinoma
Wisconsin (Muskego) - Small cell carcinoma
Florida (Hinsdale Hospital) - Neuroendocrine carcinoma (1); Atypical carcinoid tumor (1); Small cell carcinoma (1)
Illinois (Park Ridge) - Atypical carcinoid
Mississippi (Brookhaven) - Spindle cell carcinoma
Michigan (St. Mary's Hospital) - Small cell carcinoma (2)
Ohio (Dayton) - Poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Residents) - Small cell carcinoma (high grade neuroendocrine carcinoma)
Kentucky (Lexington) - Small cell carcinoma
Florida (Winter Haven) - Grade II neuroendocrine carcinoma (atypical carcinoid)
Florida (Monroe Regional Medical Center) - Neuroendocrine carcinoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Neuroendocrine carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Hospital Residents) - Neuroendocrine carcinoma basaloid type (small cell vs basaloid)
New York (Beth Israel Hospital) - Neuroendocrine tumor
New York (Impath) - Small cell carcinoma
New York (East Meadow) - Small cell carcinoma of lung
Massachusetts (Longmeadow) - Small cell carcinoma, lung
Massachusetts (Medfield) - Atypical carcinoid tumor
Massachusetts (Brockton) - Atypical carcinoid tumor (neuroendocrine)
Canada (Alberta) - Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
Japan (Shimada City) - Atypical carcinoid tumor
Japan (Kurashiki Medical School) - Small cell carcinoma (2); Neuroendocrine carcinoma (1)
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Small cell carcinoma

DIAGNOSIS:

Small Cell Carcinoma, Lung
T28000, M80413

REFERENCES:

Kabat GC, et al. Recent Developments in the Epidermiology of Lung Cancer. *Semin Surg Oncol* 1993; 9(2):73-79.
Wittes RE. Small-Cell Lung Cancer. An Overview of Issues in Therapy. *Semin Surg Oncol* 1993; 9(2):127-134.
Naruke T, et al. Comparative Study of Survival of Screen-Detected Compared with Symptom-Detected Lung Cancer Cases. *Semin Surg Oncology* 1993; 9(2):80-84.
Henson DE, et al. Survival Results Depend on the Staging System. *Semin Surg Oncol* 1992; 8(2):57-61.

Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Undifferentiated large cell carcinoma with giant cells
Los Angeles - Squamous cell carcinoma
Glendale - Anaplastic/giant cell carcinoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Large cell undifferentiated carcinoma (1); Poorly differentiated carcinoma, giant cell carcinoma (1)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Giant cell carcinoma
Washington (Seattle) - Poorly differentiated carcinoma, NOS
Texas (Lubbock) - Large cell non-keratinizing carcinoma, favor adenocarcinoma
Texas (Fort Worth) - Pleomorphic/giant cell squamous cell carcinoma (1); Anaplastic (large cell) carcinoma (1)
Louisiana (River Ridge) - Undifferentiated large cell carcinoma (giant cell carcinoma)
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Anaplastic carcinoma, lower lobe, lung
Wisconsin (Madison) - Large cell anaplastic carcinoma
Wisconsin (Muskego) - Large cell carcinoma, giant cell type
Florida (Hinsdale Hospital) - Small cell undifferentiated carcinoma (1); Poorly differentiated carcinoma vs melanoma suggest repeat S-100 and add HMB 45 (1); Poorly differentiated malignant neoplasm ? mixed large cell/small cell sarcoma ? (1)
Illinois (Park Ridge) - Giant cell carcinoma
Mississippi (Brookhaven) - Large cell undifferentiated carcinoma
Michigan (St. Mary's Hospital) - Lymphoepithelial carcinoma (1); Poorly differentiated non-small cell carcinoma (1)
Ohio (Dayton) - Giant cell carcinoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Residents) - Large cell carcinoma, giant cell type
Kentucky (Lexington) - Giant cell carcinoma
Florida (Winter Haven) - Grade III neuroendocrine carcinoma (large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma)
Florida (Monroe Regional Medical Center) - Giant cell carcinoma of lung
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Poorly differentiated carcinoma with giant cell features
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Hospital Residents) - Anaplastic large cell carcinoma, lung (giant cell carcinoma, lungs)
New York (Beth Israel Hospital) - Poorly differentiated carcinoma
New York (Impath) - Large cell undifferentiated carcinoma
New York (East Meadow) - Large cell carcinoma of lung
Massachusetts (Longmeadow) - Large cell carcinoma with giant cells, lung
Massachusetts (Medfield) - Large cell undifferentiated carcinoma
Massachusetts (Brockton) - Large cell poorly differentiated lung carcinoma vs giant cell lung carcinoma
Canada (Alberta) - Large cell carcinoma (vs. large cell lymphoma)
Japan (Shimada City) - Primitive neuroendocrine tumor
Japan (Kurashiki Medical School) - Undifferentiated carcinoma (2); Malignant lymphoma (1)
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma

DIAGNOSIS:

Large Cell Undifferentiated Carcinoma, Lung
T28000, M80123

REFERENCES:

Tshida T, et al. Large Cell Carcinoma of the Lung. Prognostic Implications of Histopathologic and Immunohistochemical Subtyping. *Am J Clin Pathol* 1990; 93:176-182.
Kodama T, et al. Large Cell Carcinoma of the Lung—Ultrastructural and Immunohistochemical Studies. *Jpn J Clin Oncol* 1985; 15(2):431-441.
Downey RJ, et al. Large Cell Carcinoma of the Lung. Results of Surgical Treatment. *Lung Cancer* 1994; 11(Suppl):153.
Sridhar KS, et al. Multidisciplinary Approach to the Treatment of Locally and Regionally Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. University of Miami Experience. *Semin Surg Oncol* 1993; 9(2):114-119.

Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Metastatic ameloblastoma (5); Adenoid cystic carcinoma (3); Metastatic basal cell carcinoma (1)
Los Angeles - Carcinoid tumor
Glendale - Metastatic carcinoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Carcinoid (2)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
Washington (Seattle) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Texas (Lubbock) - Malignant carcinoid
Texas (Fort Worth) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma (2)
Louisiana (River Ridge) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Pseudoadenomatous carcinoma, lower lobe, right lung
Wisconsin (Madison) - Carcinoma of salivary gland type–adenoid cystic carcinoma, r/o metastatic malignant ameloblastoma to the lung
Wisconsin (Muskego) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Florida (Hinsdale Hospital) - ? basaloid adenoma (1); Basal cell adenoma vs. mucous gland adenoma (1); Basaloid adenoma (1)
Illinois (Park Ridge) - Alveolar adenoma
Mississippi (Brookhaven) - Carcinoid tumor
Michigan (St. Mary's Hospital) - Mixed tumor (1); Pleomorphic adenoma (1)
Ohio (Dayton) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Residents) - Adenoid cystic (majority); Carcinoid (minority)
Kentucky (Lexington) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Florida (Winter Haven) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Florida (Monroe Regional Medical Center) - Pleomorphic adenoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Adenocarcinoma with basaloid features
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Hospital Residents) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma, lung/pulmonary hamartoma
New York (Beth Israel Hospital) - Pleomorphic adenoma of the lung
New York (Impath) - Bronchial gland basal cell adenoma
New York (East Meadow) - Large cell endocrine carcinoma of lung
Massachusetts (Longmeadow) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma, lung
Massachusetts (Medfield) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Massachusetts (Brockton) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma ? primary vs. ? metastatic
Canada (Alberta) - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Japan (Shimada City) - Carcinoid tumorlet
Japan (Kurashiki Medical School) - Metastatic tumor, possibly ameloblastoma (2); Adenoid cystic carcinoma (1)
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Basal cell carcinoma, metastatic

DIAGNOSIS:

Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma, Lung
T28000, M82003

REFERENCES:

Dalton ML, et al. Peripheral Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma of the Lung. *South Med J* 1990; 83(5):577-579.
Lawrence JB, et al. Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma. A Comparative Pathologic Study of Tumors in Salivary Gland, Breast, Lung, and Cervix. *Hum Pathol* 1982; 13(10):916-924.
Moran CA, et al. Primary Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma of the Lung. A Clinicopathologic and Immunohistochemical Study of 16 Cases. *Cancer* 1994; 73(5):1390-1397.
Pappo GE, et al. Growth Rate Analysis of Lung Metastasis Appearing 18 Years After Resection of Cutaneous Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 1992; 116:76-79.

Orange (UCI Medical Center Residents) - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma
Los Angeles - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma
Glendale - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma
San Diego (Naval Medical Center) - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma (2)
Sacramento (UC Davis Medical Center) - Mucinous bronchoalveolar
Washington (Seattle) - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma
Texas (Lubbock) - Bronchioalveolar carcinoma
Texas (Fort Worth) - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma (2)
Louisiana (River Ridge) - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma
Indiana (Fort Wayne) - Mucinous bronchioloalveolar carcinoma, lungs, bilateral
Wisconsin (Madison) - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma
Wisconsin (Muskego) - Bronchoalveolar carcinoma
Florida (Hinsdale Hospital) - Adenocarcinoma with bronchioloalveolar features (2); Bronchioalveolar carcinoma (1)
Illinois (Park Ridge) - Bronchoalveolar cell carcinoma
Mississippi (Brookhaven) - Bronchioalveolar carcinoma, mucinous
Michigan (St. Mary's Hospital) - Bronchioloalveolar cell carcinoma (2)
Ohio (Dayton) - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma
Kentucky (University of Louisville Residents) - Bronchoalveolar adenocarcinoma
Kentucky (Lexington) - Bronchioloalveolar adenocarcinoma
Florida (Winter Haven) - Bronchioalveolar adenocarcinoma
Florida (Monroe Regional Medical Center) - Bronchioalveolar carcinoma
Maryland (National Naval Medical Center) - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma
Pennsylvania (Conemaugh Memorial Hospital Residents) - Bronchioalveolar carcinoma, Clara cell type
New York (Beth Israel Hospital) - Bronchial alveolar carcinoma
New York (Impath) - Bronchioloalveolar adenocarcinoma
New York (East Meadow) - Bronchoalveolar carcinoma, type II cells type
Massachusetts (Longmeadow) - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma, lung mucinous type
Massachusetts (Medfield) - Bronchoalveolar carcinoma
Massachusetts (Brockton) - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma of lung
Canada (Alberta) - Bronchoalveolar carcinoma, mucinous type
Japan (Shimada City) - Bronchioalveolar cell carcinoma
Japan (Kurashiki Medical School) - Adenocarcinoma, bronchioalveolar (2); Adenocarcinoma, NOS (1)
Japan (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine) - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma

DIAGNOSIS:

Adenocarcinoma with bronchioloalveolar features
T28000, M82503

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