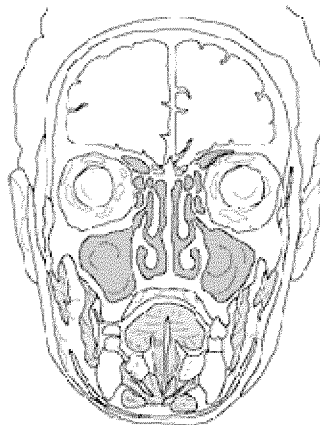


CALIFORNIA
TUMOR TISSUE REGISTRY

“HEAD & NECK PATHOLOGY”

Study Cases, Subscription A

March 2016



California Tumor Tissue Registry
c/o: Department of Pathology and Human Anatomy
Loma Linda University School of Medicine
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Web page: www.cttr.org
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/SAM Credit:

Loma Linda University School of Medicine designates this continuing medical education activity for a maximum of 2 hours of Category I of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association. It also qualifies for up to 2 hours of SAM credit by the American Board of Pathology.
CME/SAM 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.

Case No. 1 - March 2016 A

Accession #15359

Tissue from: Neck

Clinical Abstract:

Over a six-week period, this 65 year-old man experienced enlargement of a neck mass located beneath and posterior to the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Neighboring lymph nodes were negative.

Gross Pathology:

The 4 cm diameter ovoid cystic mass contained clear fluid and showed some multiloculation with subsidiary cysts and a 1.5 cm relatively solid area near one pole of the mass.

Case No. 2 - March 2016 A

Accession #15384

Tissue from: Submandibular gland

Clinical Abstract:

For about five years, this 36 year-old woman had noticed a gradually enlarging mass in her right neck.

Gross Pathology:

The 3.8 x 3.4 x 1.5 cm specimen contained a 2.5 cm encapsulated mass which had a cartilaginous consistency and a glistening gray-white cut surface.

Case No. 3 - March 2016 A

Accession #14936

Tissue from: Parotid gland

Clinical Abstract:

After 15 years of experiencing a non-painful mass in his right neck, this 59 year-old man complained that the mass was gradually enlarging. It did not interfere with chewing or swallowing.

Gross Pathology:

The 44 gram, 9 x 4.5 x 2.5 cm resection specimen contained a discrete 6 cm diameter soft nodular tumor which oozed a thick brown-tan fluid when cut.

Case No. 4 - March 2016 A

Accession #14902

Tissue from: Parotid gland

Clinical Abstract:

For about three years, this 81 year-old woman had noticed a mass just behind her left ear. Recent enlargement was accompanied by pain radiating to the front of her ear and into her neck.

Gross Pathology:

The 3.5 x 3 x 2 cm mass was mottled red, tan and pink and had a soft consistency.

Tissue from: Scalp

Clinical Abstract:

At the age of 2, this 14 year-old girl had a mass excised from her right occipital scalp. It recurred six years later and again at age 14. At age 14, the deeply pigmented tumor extended from the hairline on the right side anteriorly to the upper half of the right ear and posteriorly to the muscles of the back of the neck as well as across the midline to the left scalp.

Gross Pathology:

The main resection specimen was 22 x 18 x 3.5 cm. The skin showed irregular scarring, consistent with prior surgery. Most of the specimen consisted of darkly pigmented fibrous-appearing tissue.

Tissue from: Maxillary sinus

Clinical Abstract:

This 48 year-old man had nasal symptoms and was found to have a tumor involving his sinonasal region.

Gross Pathology:

The 270 gram, 9 x 8 x 6 cm maxillectomy specimen showed a 5 x 3 x 2 cm mass at the posterior aspect, in continuity with a 4 x 2.5 x 2 cm mass arising from the hard palate. Cut surface showed extensive necrosis.

Tissue from: Right neck

Clinical Abstract:

This 33 year-old woman had an eight-month history of an enlarging mass in the posterior triangle of her right neck. At surgery, the mass was found underlying the trapezius muscle.

Gross Pathology:

The larger of two specimen fragments was 6.5 x 3.5 x 3 cm. The cut surface showed firm homogeneous gray-white parenchyma.

Tissue from: Face and right parotid region

Clinical Abstract:

This 4 year-old boy presented with pain and swelling in his right neck at the angle of the mandible. Radiographs showed invasion of the mandible. After biopsy, the mass was treated with chemotherapy and radiation with a good response initially. Six months later the mass began enlarging and pulmonary metastases were noted. Thereafter he deteriorated rapidly and expired approximately one and a half years after initial evaluation.

Gross Pathology:

Autopsy findings included a large firm gray-white tumor involving the right side of the face and extending through the bone into the middle cranial fossa and the oral cavity. The hard and soft palates were invaded and there was partial obstruction of the pharynx. Metastases were found in regional lymph nodes, lung, pleura, diaphragm, liver, and retroperitoneum.

Case No. 9 - March 2016 A

Accession #14469

Tissue from: Thyroid gland

Clinical Abstract:

This 17 year-old young man had a six year history of a swelling on the right side of his neck, first noted after being hit by a baseball on that side.

Gross Pathology:

The 9 x 3 x 3 cm resection specimen was encapsulated and covered with dilated veins. The cut surface of the mass was rubbery, white-tan and replaced the entire apparent right lobe of thyroid.

Case No. 10 - March 2016 A

Accession #15280

Tissue from: Left neck and supraclavicular area

Clinical Abstract:

A 7 year-old boy was struck in the neck by a pipe and had progressive swelling but no pain (after the initial injury) or dysphagia. Surgical exploration showed matted nodes in a fibrotic background.

Gross Pathology:

The 8 x 6.5 x 1.5 cm specimen had numerous lymph nodes up to 3.5 cm in greatest diameter. Many of the nodes were bound together by dense fibrous tissue.