

Students Interactive learning week 2 Tumours -CVS –Resp 24-28 FEB

Check your Pathology Department site every Wednesday for the new update of cases

<http://www.medicine.cu.edu.eg/beta/>

General Lecture halls assigned	2, 4, 9
Place	Above MEDC
Time	2.30-4pm

Case 16: Tumour Pathology

A 12 year old male, with a diaphyseal growth of the femur.

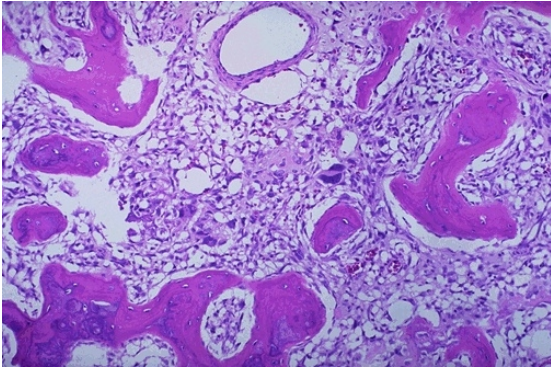
GROSS



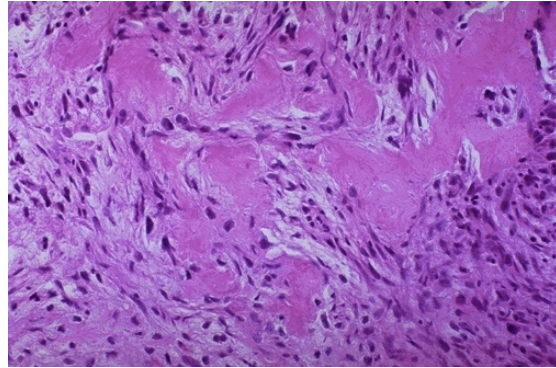
DESCRIPTION:

A tumorous growth in the femur diaphysis and metaphysis. It is a 6.0 x 5.0 x 4.5 cm tumor composed of pale tissue with white specks of bone and areas of hemorrhage. The cortical surface is involved and medullary cavity. Beneath the raised periosteum at the lower end of the mass is a triangular area with white streaks of bone.

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:



A



B

The microscopic appearance is of a tumour with very pleomorphic cells, often with a spindle shape. One large cell with very large nuclei is seen near the center (tumor giant cell). There are islands of new bone. B) Shows tumour cells with focal osteoid formation. Mitoses average 1/HPF.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Is this tumour benign or malignant?
- 2) What would your diagnosis be ?
- 3) What criteria did you depend on to reach this diagnosis?
- 4) What is the cell of origin in this case?
- 5) What is the triangular area called?
- 6) What would be the best way to deal with this patient knowing the diagnosis?

2- Research

When you read a scientific article you come across certain terminologies. What is meant by the following terms:

- 1- Abstract
- 2- Key words
- 3- Objective
- 4- Discussion
- 5- References

3- General question

A 59-year-old man has recently noticed **blood in his urine**. Cystoscopy shows a **4-cm exophytic mass** involving the right bladder mucosa near the trigone. Biopsy specimens are obtained, and the patient undergoes a **radical cystectomy**. Examination of the excised specimen, shows that a **high grade urothelial cell carcinoma** has infiltrated the bladder wall.

Which of the following statements regarding these findings is most appropriate?

- (A) The neoplasm is a metastasis
- (B) The patient has a poorly differentiated neoplasm
- (C) A paraneoplastic syndrome is likely
- (D) The stage of the neoplasm is low
- (E) The patient is probably cured of the cancer

4- Special question

A 68-year-old man has had **progressive dyspnea** for the past year. On physical examination, extensive rales are heard in all lung fields. An echocardiogram shows that the **left ventricular wall is markedly hypertrophied**. A chest radiograph shows **pulmonary edema** and a **prominent left-sided heart shadow**.

Which of the following conditions has most likely produced these findings?

- (A) Centrilobular emphysema
- (B) Systemic hypertension
- (C) Tricuspid valve regurgitation
- (D) Chronic alcoholism
- (E) Silicosis