

VIRCHOWS ARCHIV

European Journal of Pathology

Volume 471 · Supplement 1 · September 2017



European Society of Pathology



29th European Congress of Pathology
Pathology for Patient Care
2 – 6 September 2017
Eti, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

www.esop-congress.org

Abstracts

 Springer

428 - 471 (S1) 51-5352 (2017)
ISSN: 0945-6317 (print)
ISSN: 1432-2307 (electronic)

 European Society of Pathology

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The European Journal of Pathology

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF PATHOLOGY

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Mission statement: To advance the scientific basis of human pathology by the publication (encouragement and dissemination) of high quality research (including molecular and translational studies) and thereby contribute to patient care. Manuscripts of original studies reinforcing the evidence base of modern diagnostic pathology, using immunocytochemical, molecular and ultrastructural techniques, will be welcomed. In addition, papers on critical evaluation of diagnostic criteria but also broadsheets and guidelines with a solid evidence base will be considered. Consideration will also be given to reports of work in other fields relevant to the understanding of human pathology as well as manuscripts on the application of new methods and techniques in pathology. Submission of purely experimental articles is discouraged but manuscripts on experimental work applicable to diagnostic pathology are welcomed. Biomarker studies are welcomed but need to abide by strict rules (e.g. REMARK) of adequate sample size and relevant

marker choice. Single marker studies on limited patient series without validated application will as a rule not be considered. Case reports will only be considered when they provide substantial new information with an impact on understanding disease or diagnostic practice.

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V.i.S.d.P F. T. Bosman

Journal Website

www.springer.com/428

Electronic edition: link.springer.com/journal/428

Subscription Information

Virchows Archiv is published 12 times a year. Volumes 470 (6 issues) and 471 (6 issues) will be published in 2017.

ISSN: 0945-6317 print version

ISSN: 1432-2307 electronic version

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stained with Adams 16. Gland and stromal cells were evaluated separately according to staining intensity.

Results: Statistically, it was determined that stromal staining results were changed according to gland staining results ($P < 0.001$). Stromal positive staining was observed in 93.1 % of cases with glandular positive staining. Statistically, it was determined that the results of Adams16-gland staining did not change with age ($P = 0.180$). However, it was observed that stromal and glandular staining was more frequent in the over 45 year old group, clinically. Stromal staining in this group was 80.6 % (70.7 %, <45 years old) and glandular staining was 87.1 % (75.6 %, < 45 years old).

Conclusion: In this study, it was found that Adams 16 expression tended to be co-stained in gland and stroma, and that there was more expression in the over 45 year-old group.

PS-03-055

Prognostic role of ER, PR, HER-2/neu expression in the fallopian tubes' cancer

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Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate of steroid receptors expression and the HER-2/neu oncoprotein in the tissue of the fallopian tubes' cancer.

Method: The protein expression was assessed by immunohistochemical analyses of 66 patients with serous adenocarcinoma of the fallopian tube.

Results: Cancer of the fallopian tubes more commonly affect the post-menopausal women, aged 60–69 years, mainly in early stages of the disease (I-II) (60.8 %) and in most cases is represented as serous adenocarcinoma (92.96 %). Most of them were ER-positive (83.33 %). The age does not influence the phenotype of the tumour. The study of the impact of differentiation grade on the tumour receptor phenotype showed the moderate negative correlation. Assessment of HER-2/neu expression showed the doubtful reaction in 9.1 % of cases ($n = 6$) that did not depend on the tumour differentiation grade, stage of disease and presence of metastases.

Conclusion: It was determined that most of them are receptor-positive for both steroid receptors and did not depend on the age. When the tumour differentiation grade becomes lower the number of receptors for steroid hormones also reduces. HER-2/neu expression is not typical for primary cancer of the fallopian tubes, taking into account almost complete lack of it in tumour tissue

PS-03-056

Pathology of the uterine cervix: Statistical data in Romania and Denmark, two very different countries in terms of screening programs

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Objective: The aim of this present study was to make a comparison of statistical data in the pathology of the uterin cervix in Romania and Denmark, two very different countries in terms of screening programs.

Method: We presents a retrospective study, where the data was collected from consecutive Pap smears from women who had been referred to the gynecologist, from Arad, Romania and Viborg, Denmark. Samples was analyzed in the Pathology Departments of this two cities; both conventional smears and liquid-based cytology was performed.

Results: Our results show that the higher number of abnormal smears are in the patients aged 30–39 years in both analysed lots, followed by age group 40–49 years. The high number of danish women under 30 years

with abnormal smears (29,7 % of abnormal smears) draw the attention that also young women should be investigated and included in screening programs.

Conclusion: In the present study, we showed that there is a high prevalence of SCC (0,8 %) and precursor lesions (5,2 %) among romanian women, while in Denmark the prevalence of SCC is very low (0,1 %) and precursor lesions account for 7,3 % of all analysed smears. Although, cervical cancer screening remain an evolving field with new HPV tests and development of new technologies, Pap smear tests remain a cheap and easy way to perform an effective and extensively population screening method.

PS-03-057

A coexistence case of primary fallopian tube carcinoma and ectopic pregnancy

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Objective: We report the case of a 34 year-old woman with primary fallopian tube carcinoma and ectopic pregnancy.

Method: The pathient presented abnormal vaginal bleeding and lower abdominal pain. Her medical history revealed one live birth and one spontaneous abortion in the first trimester. On examination, her vital signs were normal. A physical examination revealed right lower quadrant tenderness without rebound. Ultrasonography showed a complex right adnexal mass of $4.7 \times 5.6 \times 5.0$ cm. Her human chorionic gonadotropin level was 305 IU/L. A provisional diagnosis of right tubal pregnancy was made and confirmed by subsequent laparoscopy. A total right salpingectomy was performed. Histopathological examination and immunohistochemistry tests were performed.

Results: Histapathological examination confirmed the existence of a tubal pregnancy. A well differentiated adenocarcinoma was an incidental finding in the same fallopian tube. The tubal mucosa and tubal wall was involved. Immunohistochemistry results of the tumour specimen: cytokeratin 7 positive, WT1 positive, PAX8 positive, cytokeratin 20 negative, CDX2 negative, villin negative. Metastatic colonic adenocarcinoma was excluded. No sign of primary tumour of cervix, uterus or ovary was found.

Conclusion: We report the extremely rare case of primary fallopian tube carcinoma, coinciding with an ectopic pregnancy.

PS-03-058

Signet-ring mucinous primary carcinoma of the ovary: Three cases in young women with detailed immunohistochemical and molecular analysis and clinical follow-up

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Objective: To present three cases of primary ovarian mucinous carcinoma with signet-ring cells in three young women (33–35 years old), with detailed immunohistochemical and molecular analysis and clinical follow-up.

Method:

Results: Two patients directly underwent to hysteroneussiection followed by adjuvant chemotherapy while the third one received neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgery. Gastrointestinal endoscopy was negative in all patients. Due to very short disease-free interval, further treatments were started without substantial response in all patients. Histopathological examination revealed a mucinous carcinoma, with a predominant component of signet-ring cells and focal neuroendocrine features, involving both ovaries with loco-regional spread. Immunohistochemical analyses showed positivity for Keratins (pankeratin, CK7, CK19, CK20), E-cadherin, EMA and CDX-2, and