It is not that what it looks-like

Abbas Agaimy Universität Erlangen



Messages delivered by these illustrative cases

- \circ Avoid overdependance on IHC
- Recognize histological & immuno-mimicry
- Consider new entities & variants
- Interpret immuno & molecular in clinicopathological context.
- \odot Expect (do not miss) the unexpected.

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Overdependance on IHC

-17-01-001-29 5444400

ER 1-17-35601

ER 1-17-35601

ER 1-17-35601 ED 001-45 C0X2 Stute: 0 NF

ER 1-17-35601

ER 1-17-356 01-001-38 01-001-38 coat 01

ER 1 - 17 - 35601 ER 01 - 001 - 10 ER 21ule: 0 NF

ER 1 - 17 - 35601 01-001-09 MB1 Sule. 0 NF

ER 1-17-35601 01-001-08 Her-2 Stute: 0 NF

ER 1-17-35601

ER 1-17-35601

01-0 cx20 stute:

ER 1-17-35601

ER 1 - 17 - 35601

-001-17

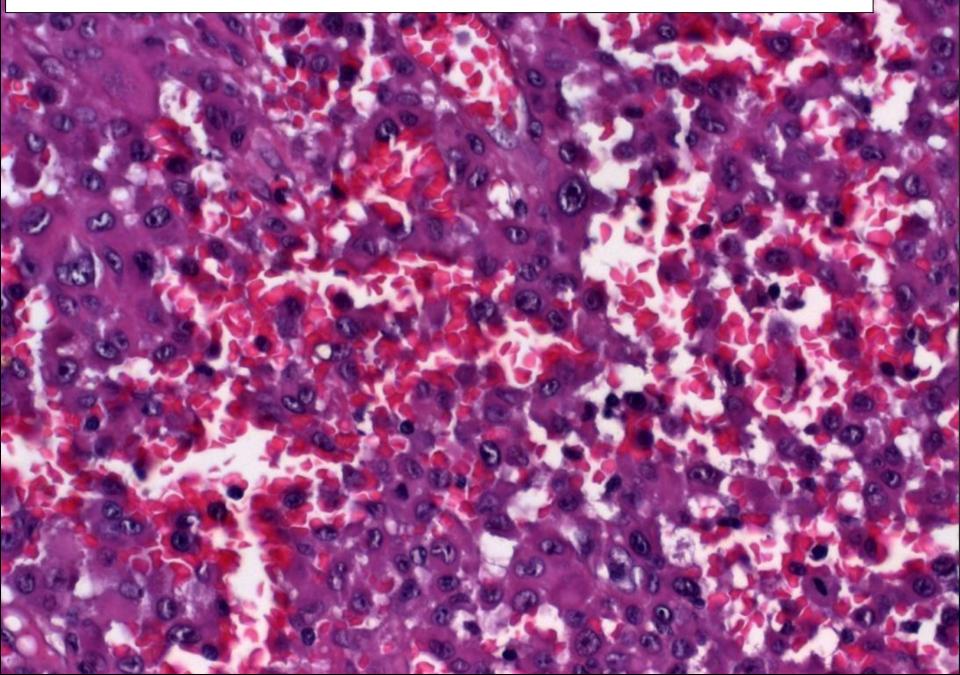
20%

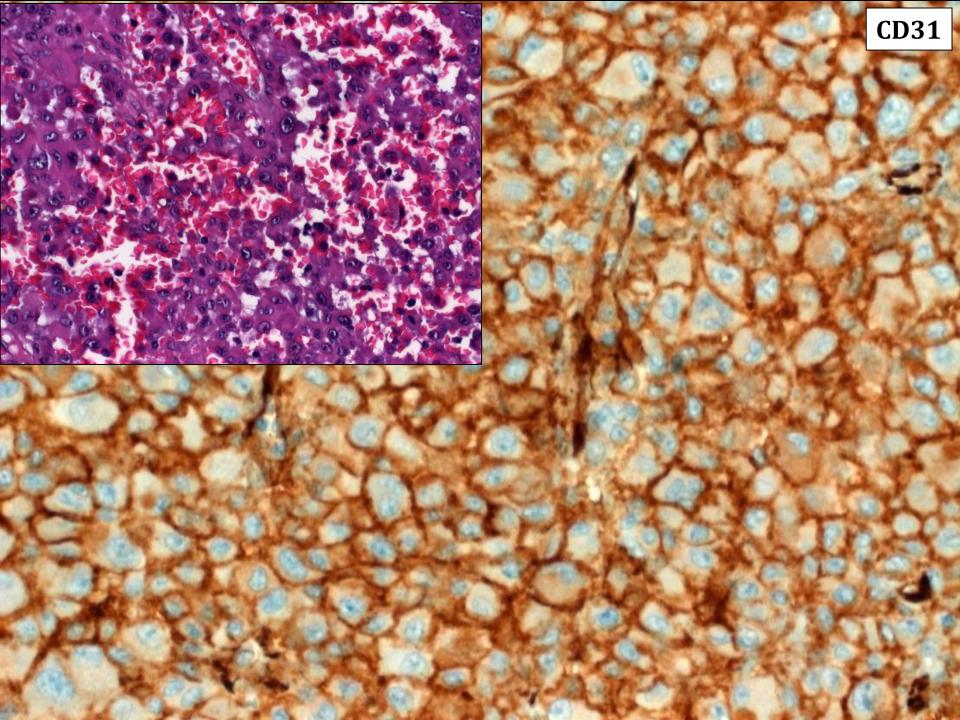
HE was more helpful than 41 immunostains in this particular case

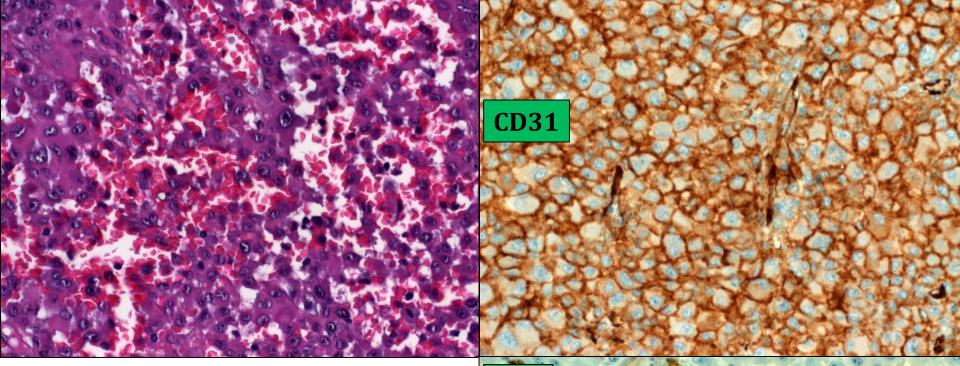
C

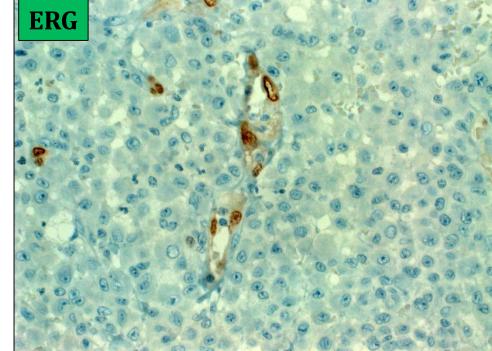


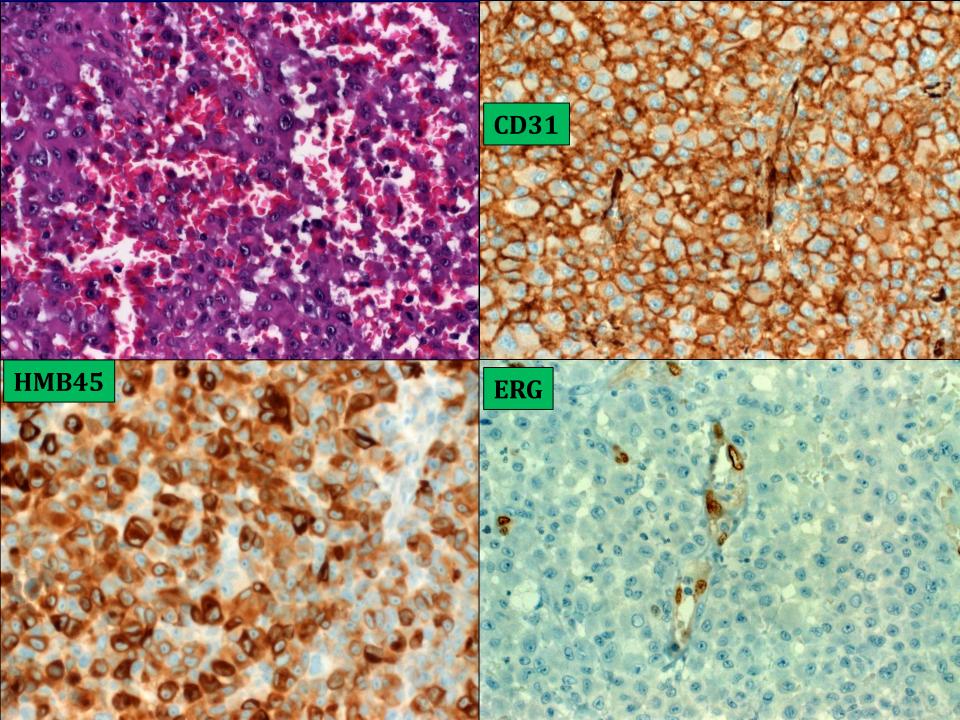
65 yo male, ulcerated bleeding skin tumor, forehead



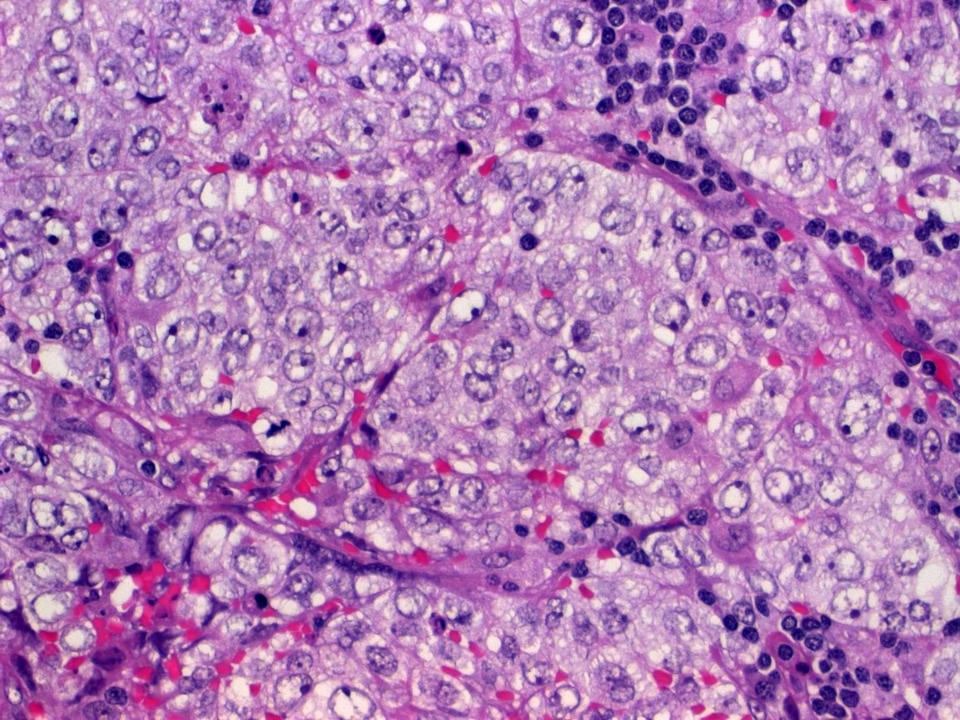




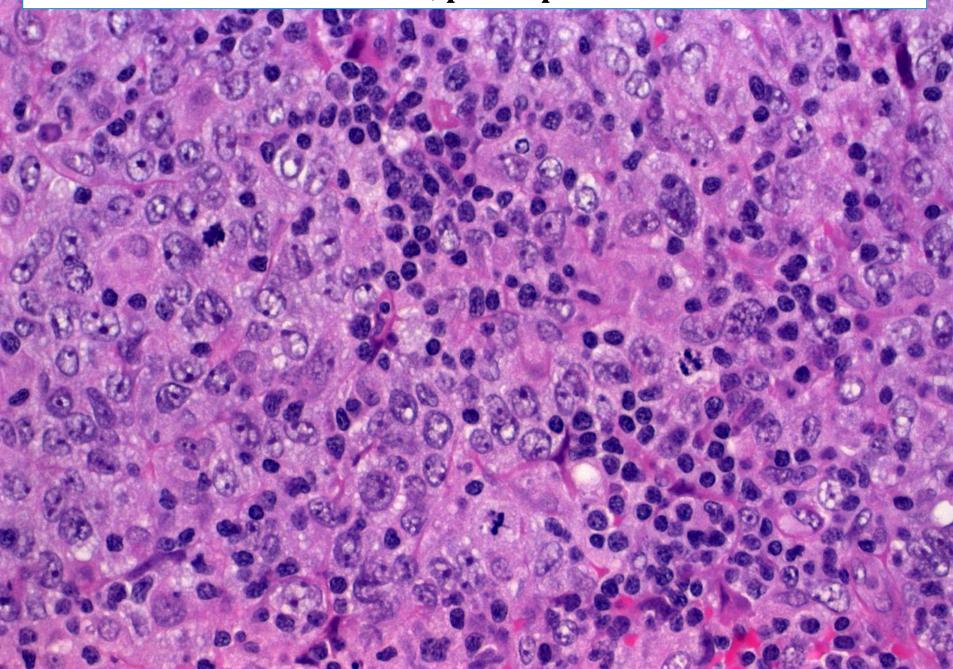


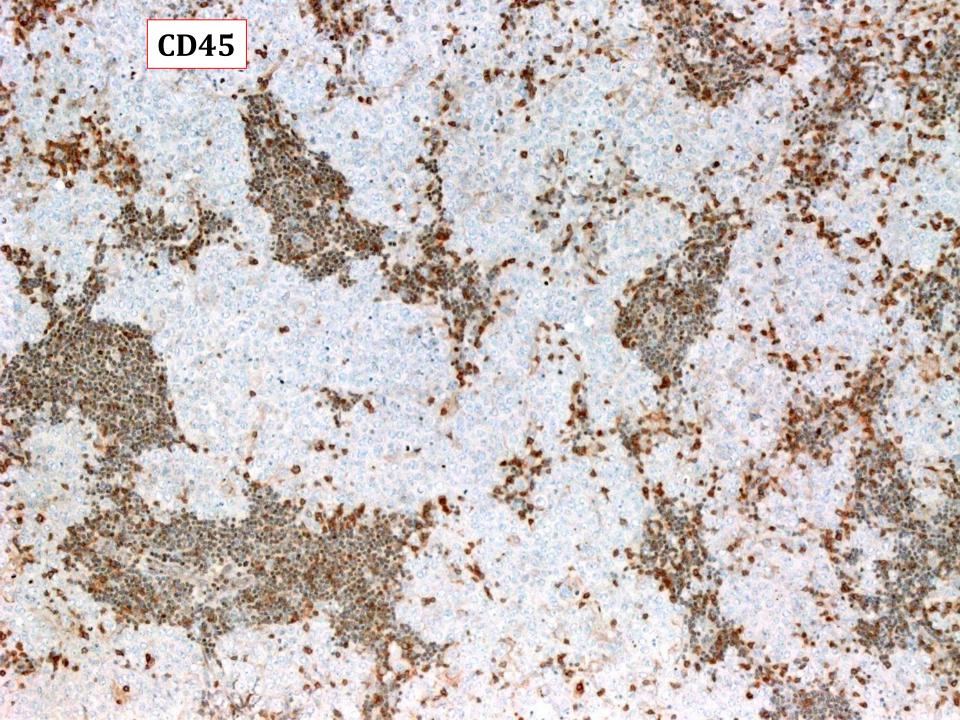


58 yo male with cervical lymphadenopathy



The resident ordered CD45, p63 & p16 and then came to me







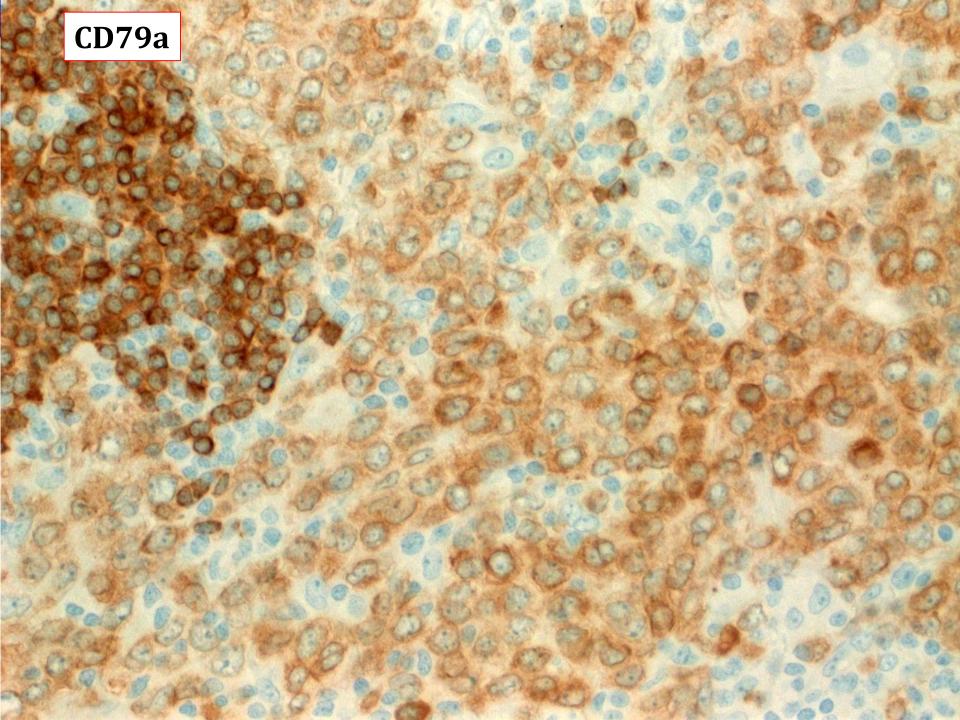
A lai

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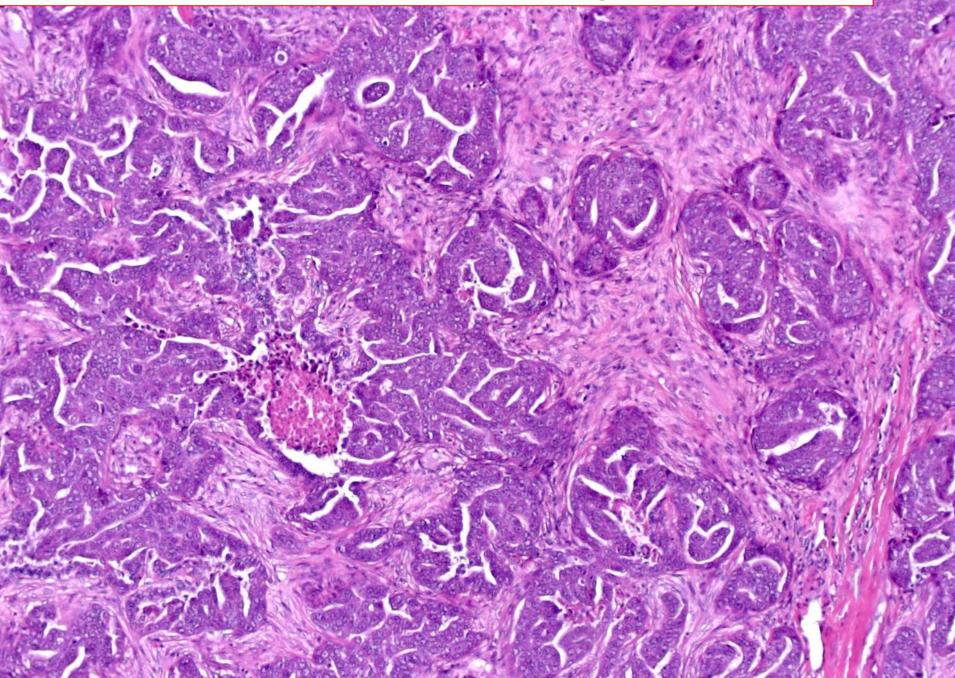


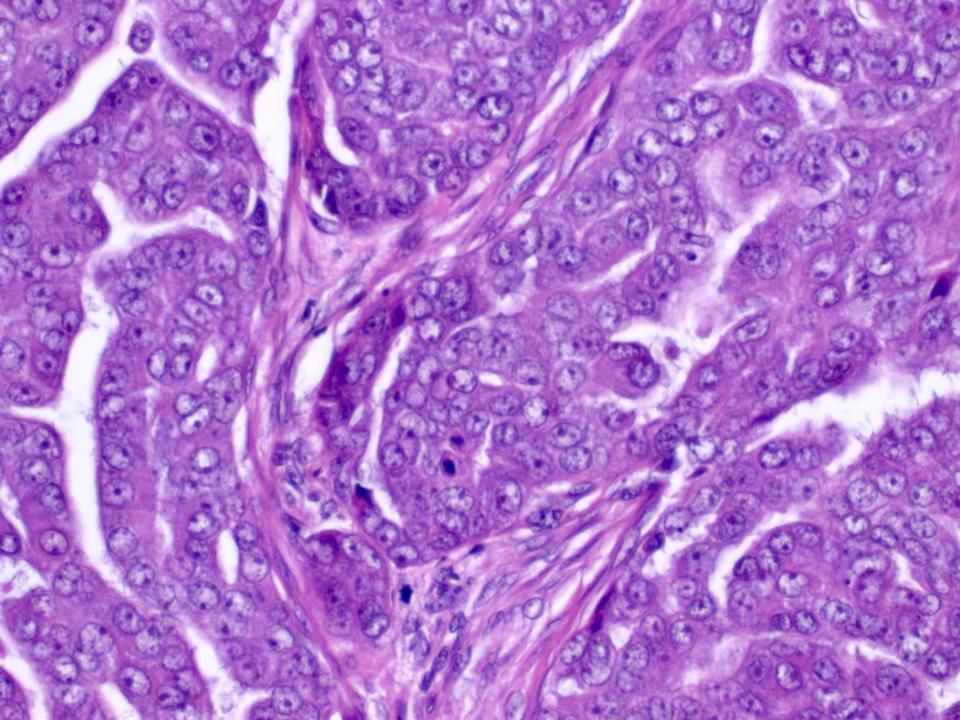


p63TAHOMEP63 is strongly expressed in subsets of DLBCL

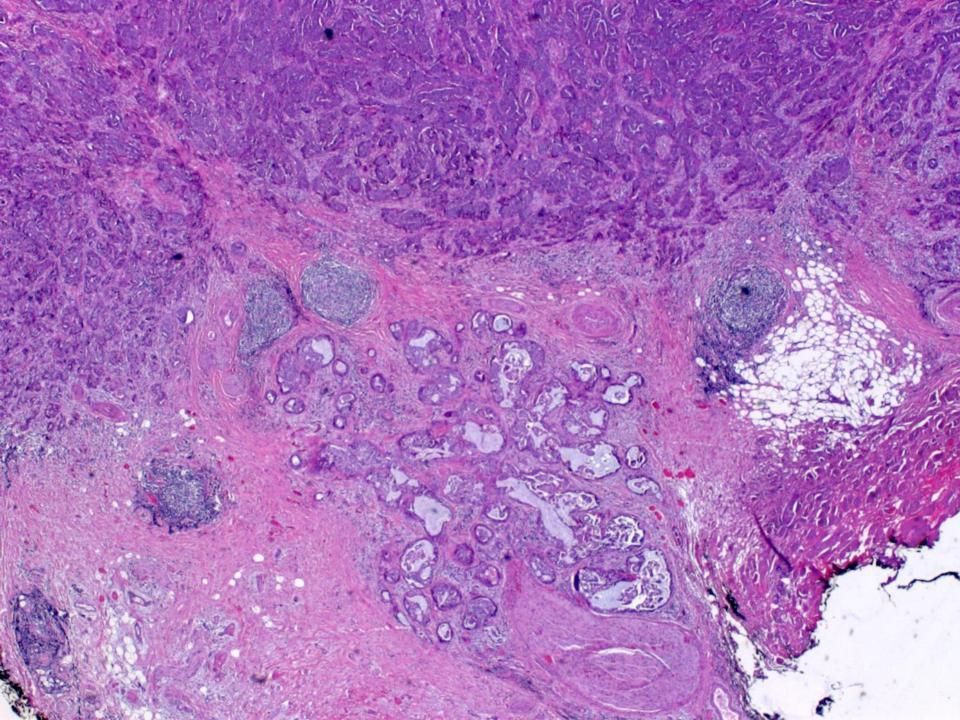
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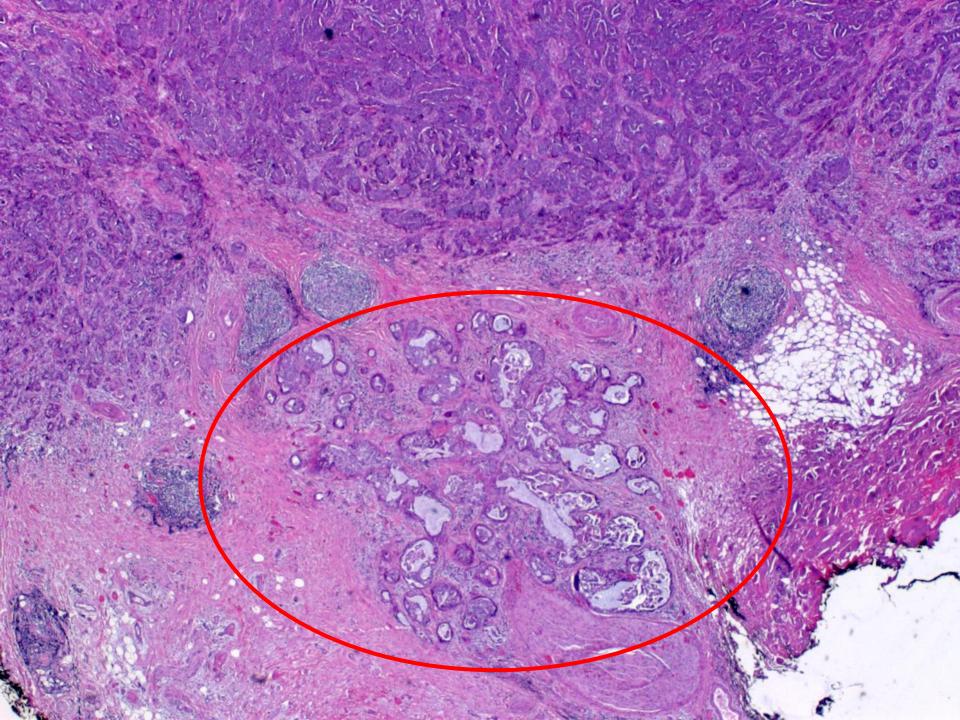
38 yo male with 2.recurrence of submandibular gland carcinoma NOS











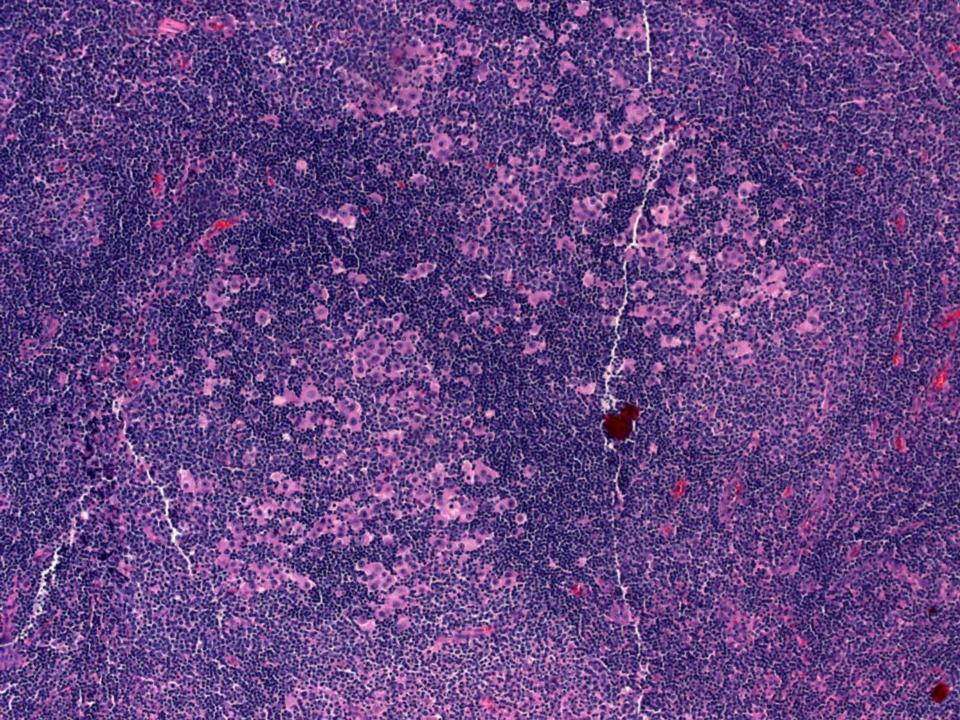
SOX10

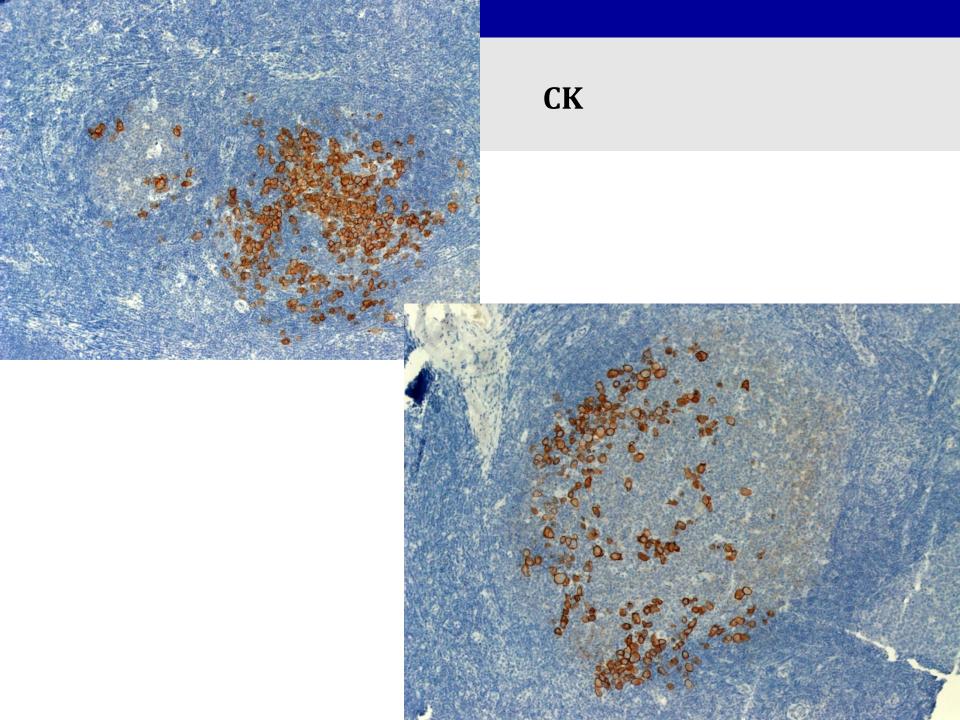
ETV6-NTRK3 confirmed by NGS = Skalova tumor with high-grade transformation

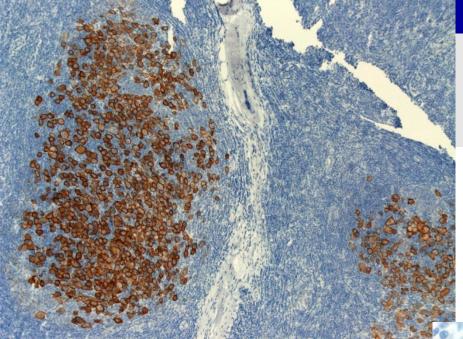
S100

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62 yo woman with cervical adenopathy

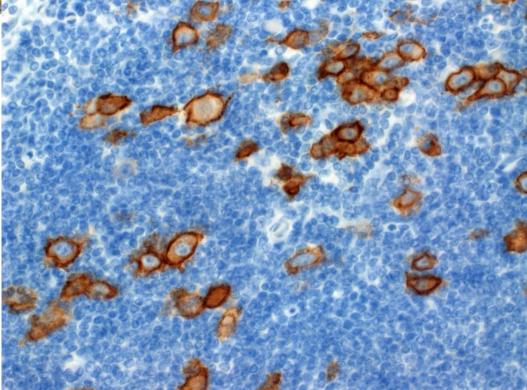




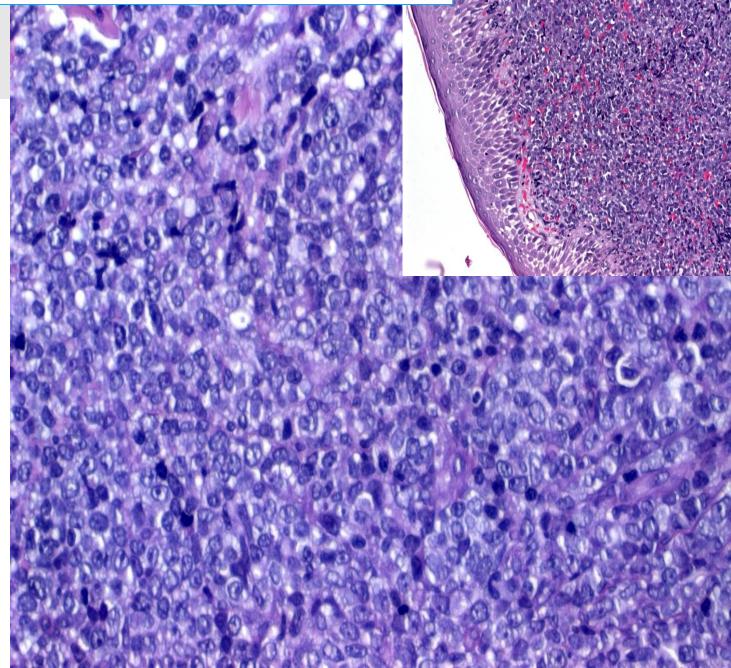


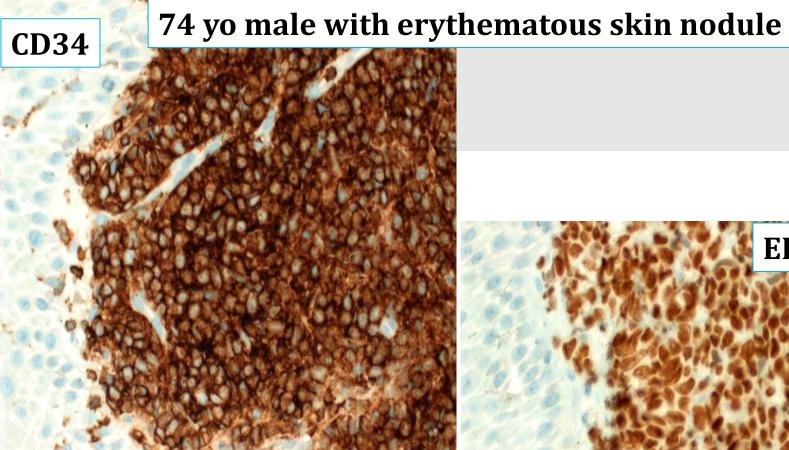
HER2

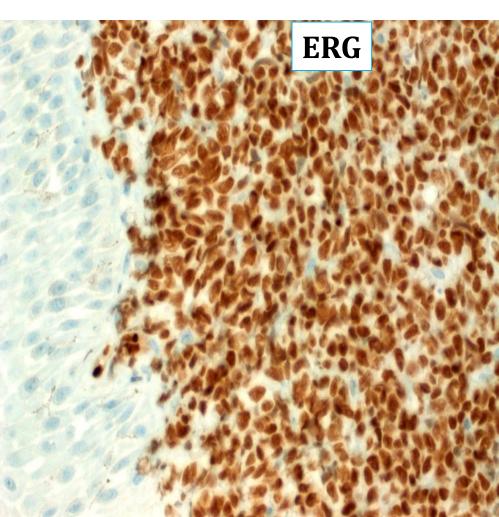
Folliculocentric mets Of AR+ HER2-amplified Carcinoma (most likely salivary)



74 yo male with erythematous skin nodule







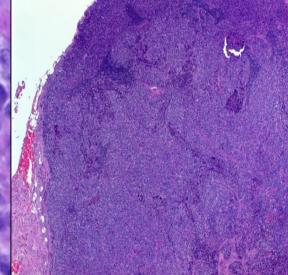
74 yo male with erythematous skin nodule

myeloperoxidase

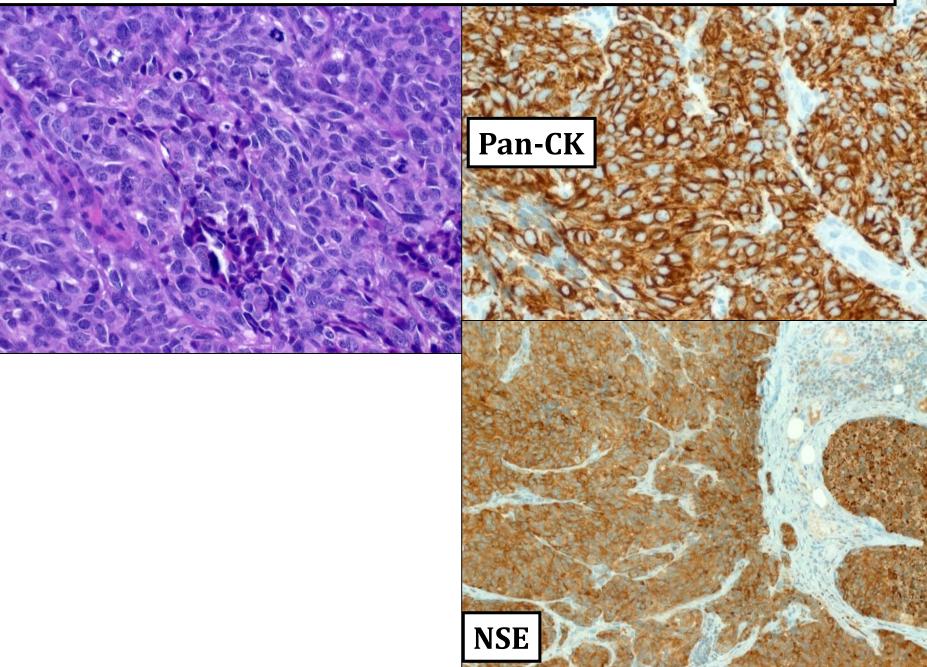
AML chloroma

ERG+/CD34+ but false morphological context for endothelial neoplasm

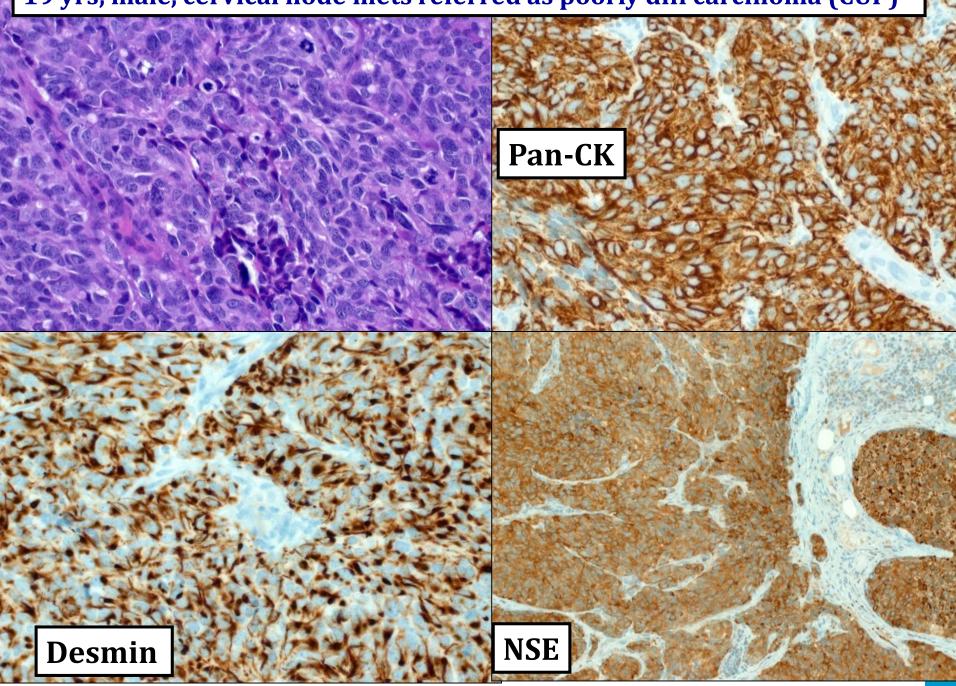
<u>19 yrs</u>, male, cervical lymph node (CUP)



19 yrs, male, cervical node mets referred as poorly diff carcinoma (CUP)



19 yrs, male, cervical node mets referred as poorly diff carcinoma (CUP)



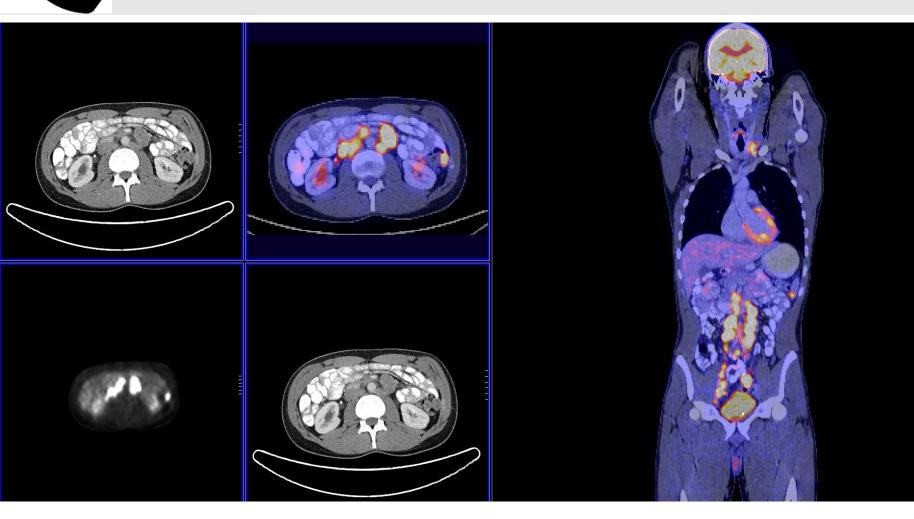
19 yrs, male, cervical node mets referred as poorly diff carcinoma (CUP)

WT1 C-terminus Ab (DSRCT; EWSR1/WT1)

NSE

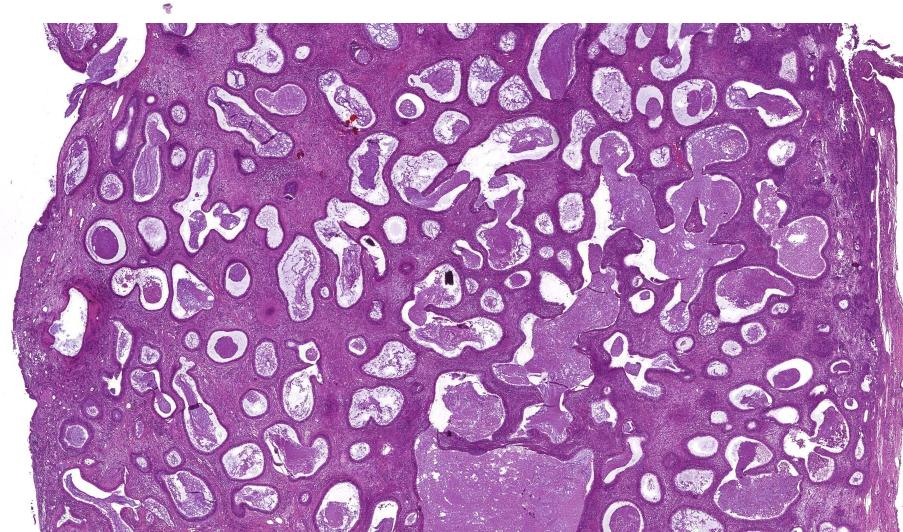


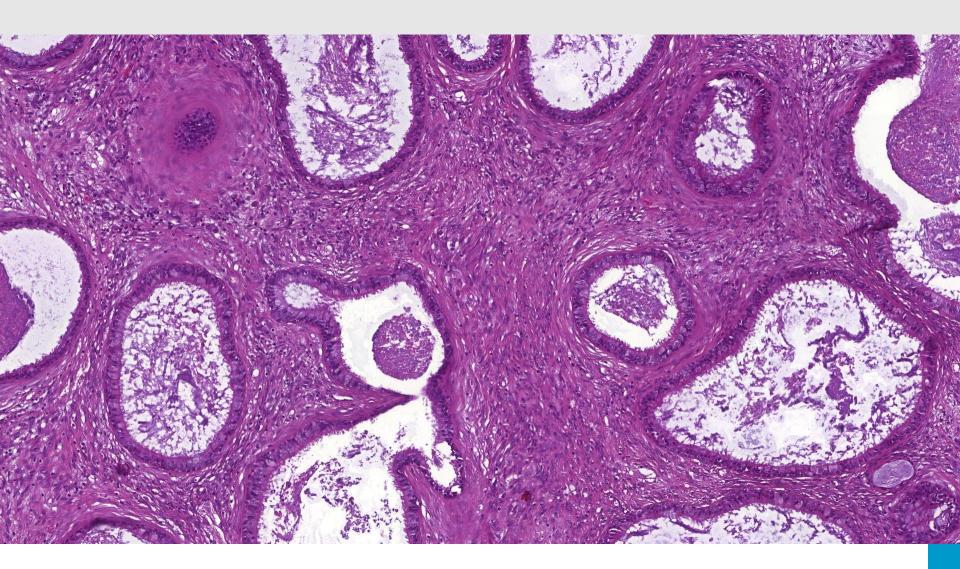
Pt has extensive abdominopelvic disease





65 yo male with nasal polyp



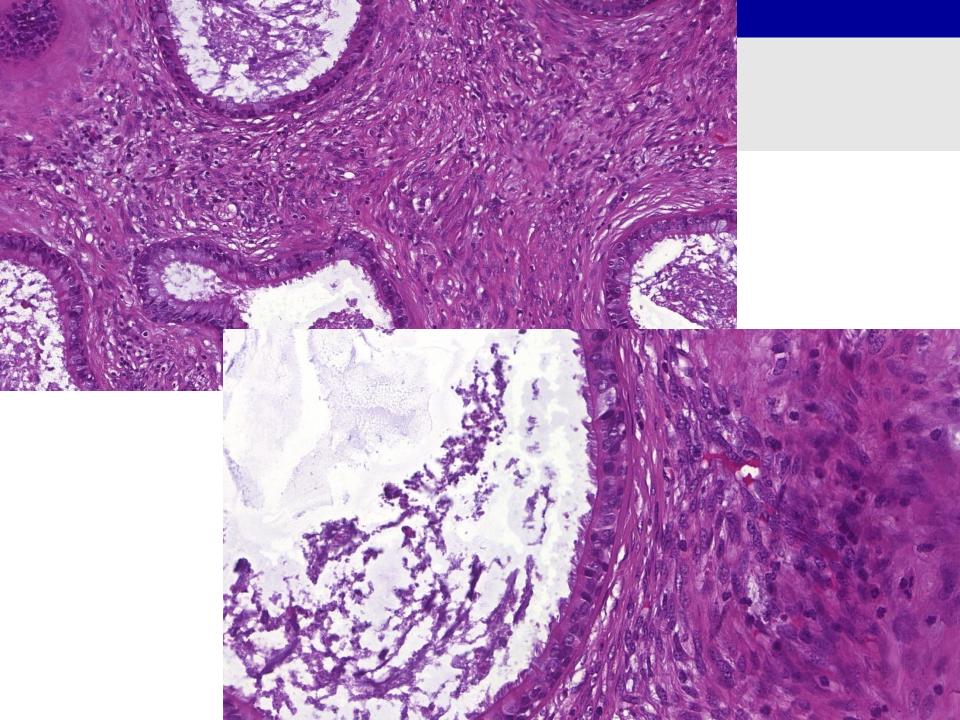


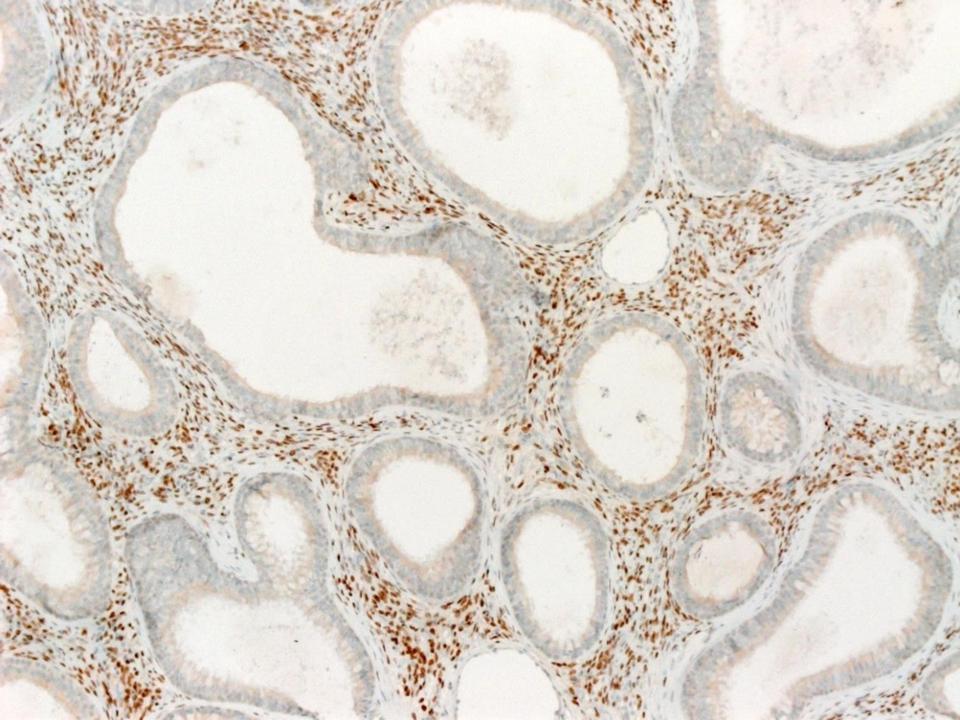


p63

DDx

- REAH-hamartoma
- Paucicellular biphenotypic sinonasal sarcoma (BSS)
- Something else?

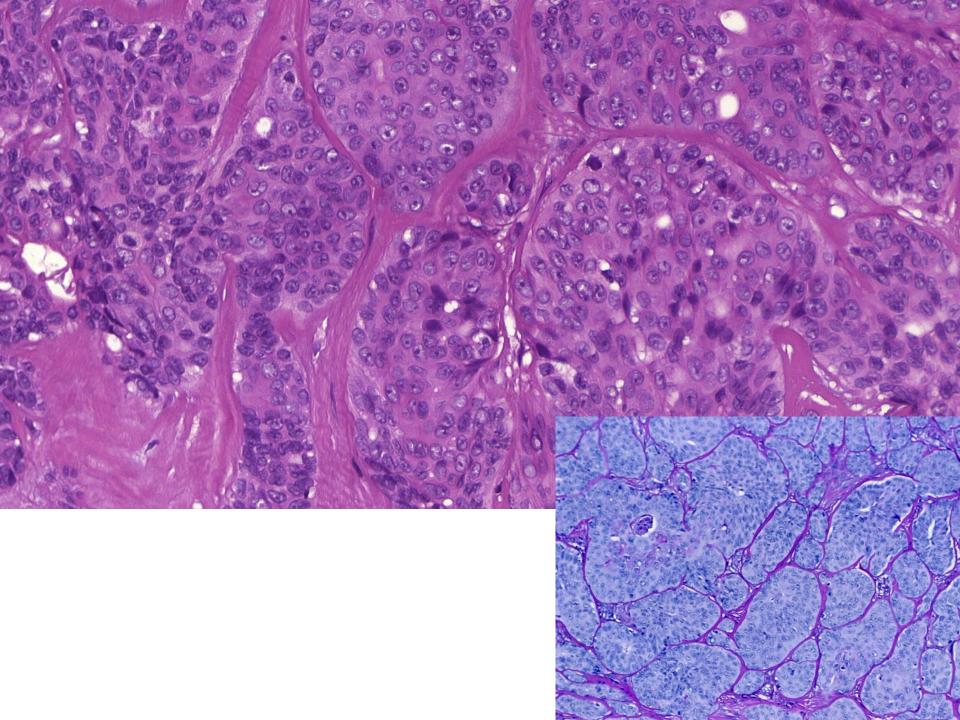


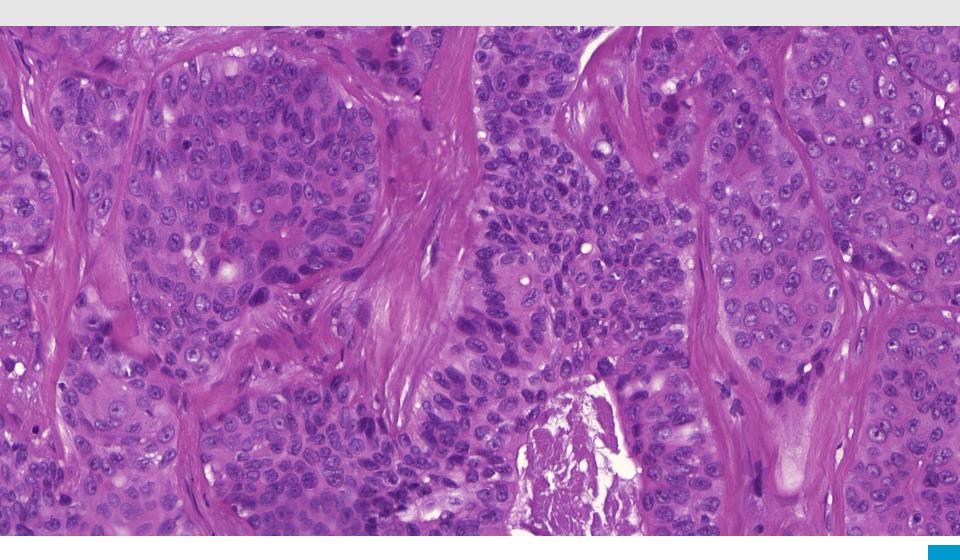


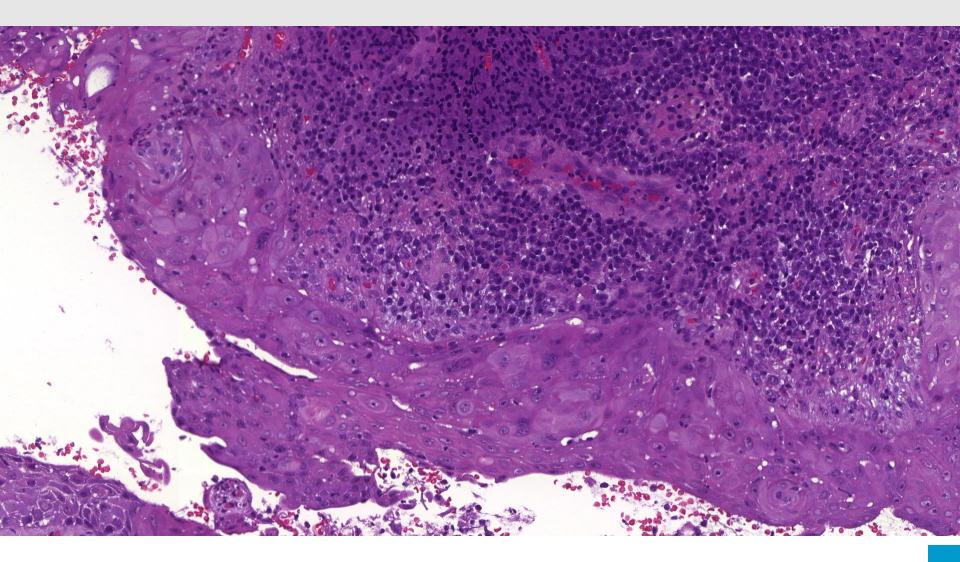
A subset of sinonasal (and other rare head &neck) SFT contain prominent hamartoma-like entrapped glands

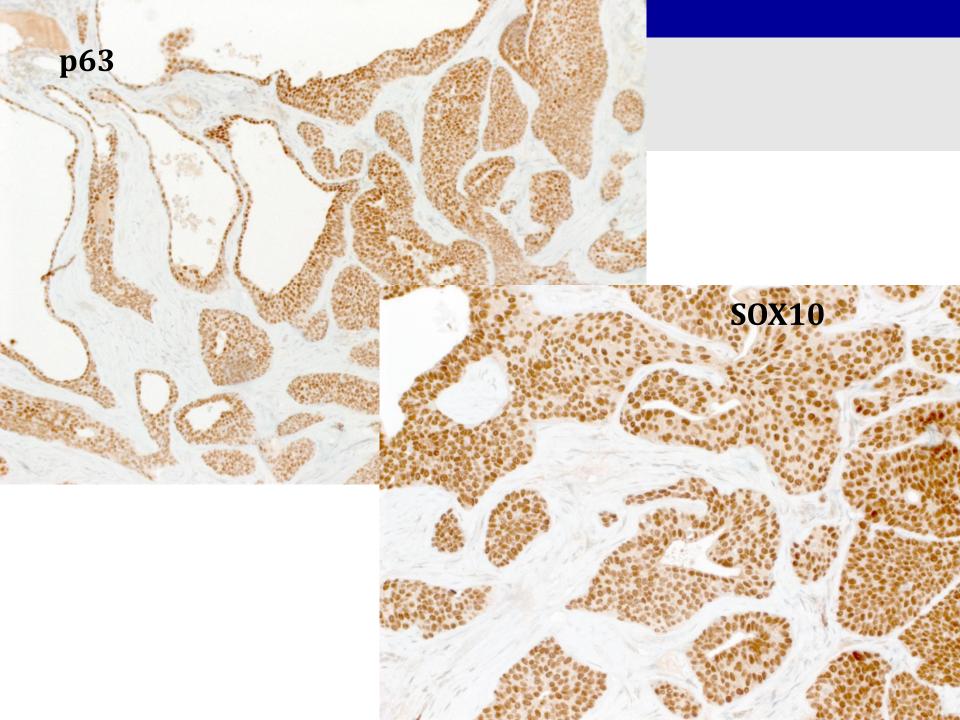
STAT6

39 yo female with auditory canal lesion



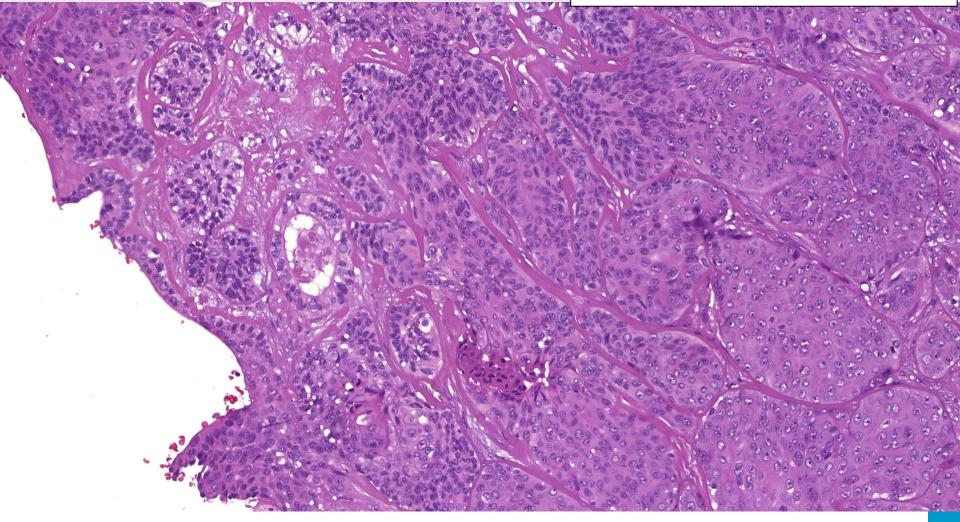






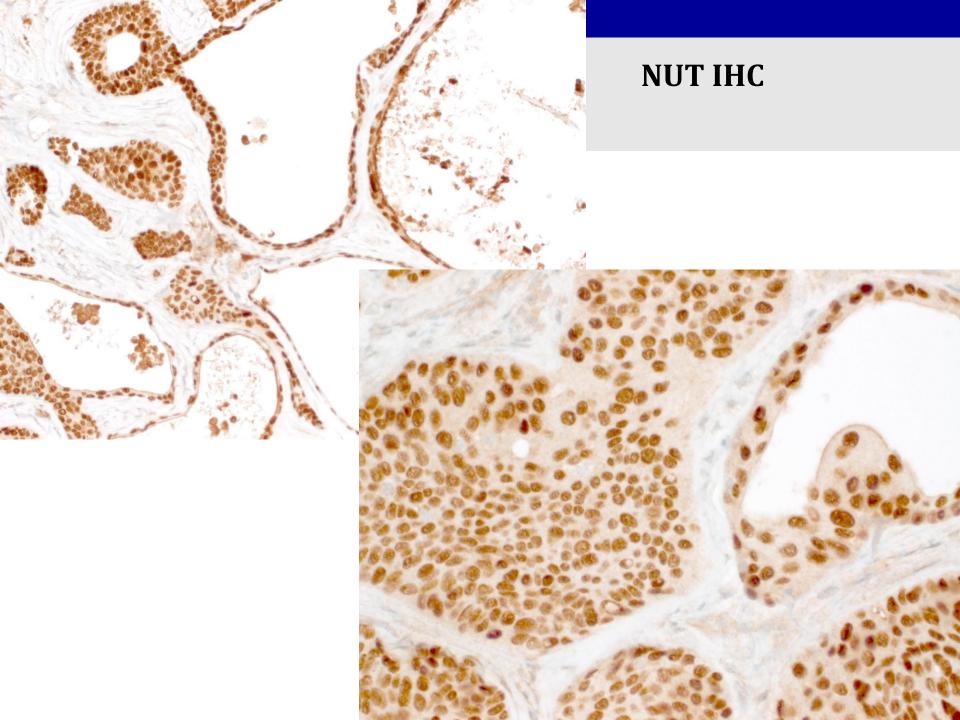
TP53

Skin adnexal carcinoma? Ceruminal carcinoma?



Skin adnexal carcinoma? Ceruminal carcinoma?

NGS detected YAP1-NUTM1 gene fusion



NUT IHC also pos in squamous surface component

The Journal of Clinical Investigation

Recurrent *YAP1-MAML2* and *YAP1-NUTM1* fusions in poroma and porocarcinoma

Shigeki Sekine, ..., Naoya Yamazaki, Taisuke Mori

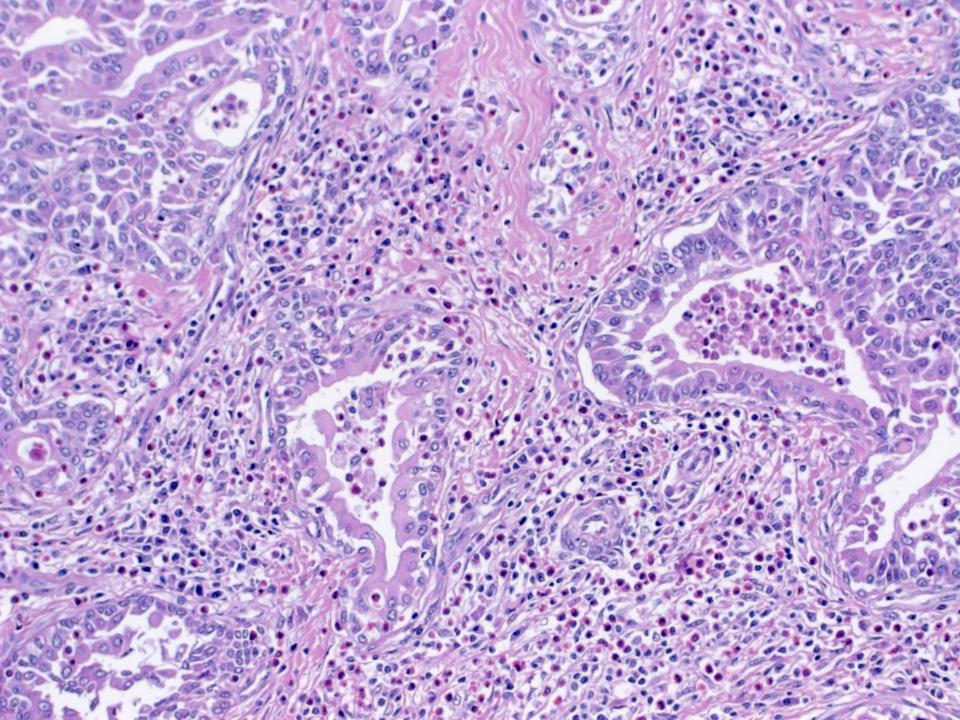
J Clin Invest. 2019. https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI126185.

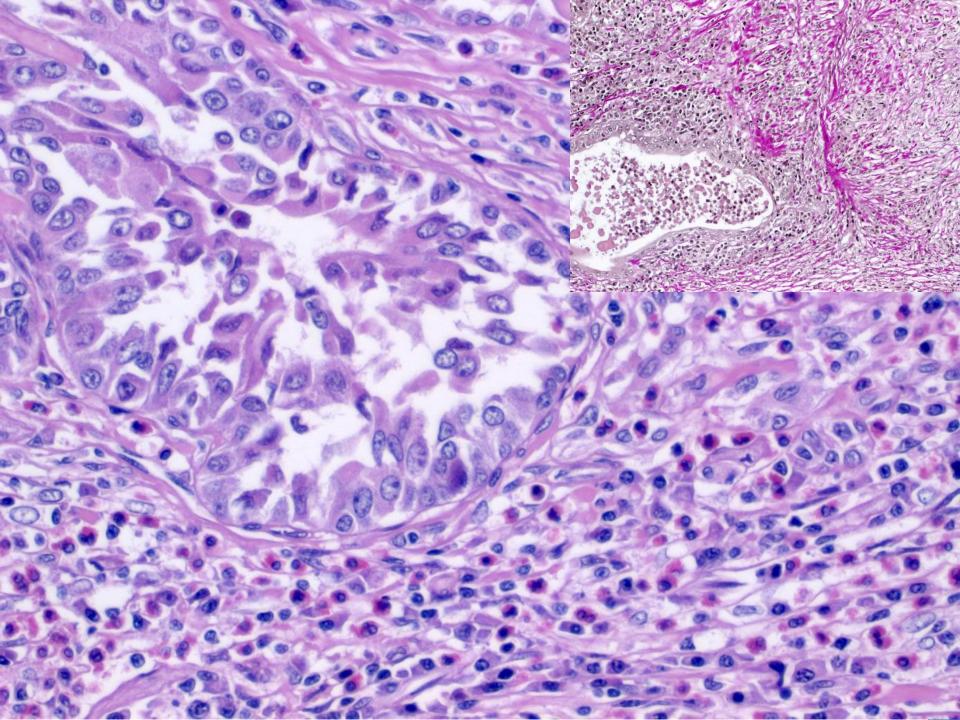
YAP1-MAML2 & rarely YAP1-WWTR1 & NUTM1 in >88% of poromas and 63% of porocarcinoma.

Porocarcinoma mainly showed YAP1-NUTM1 fusions.

This case likely represents unusual location of porocarcinoma with YAP1-NUTM1 fusion

42 yo female with pT3pN1b thyroid carcinoma





p63

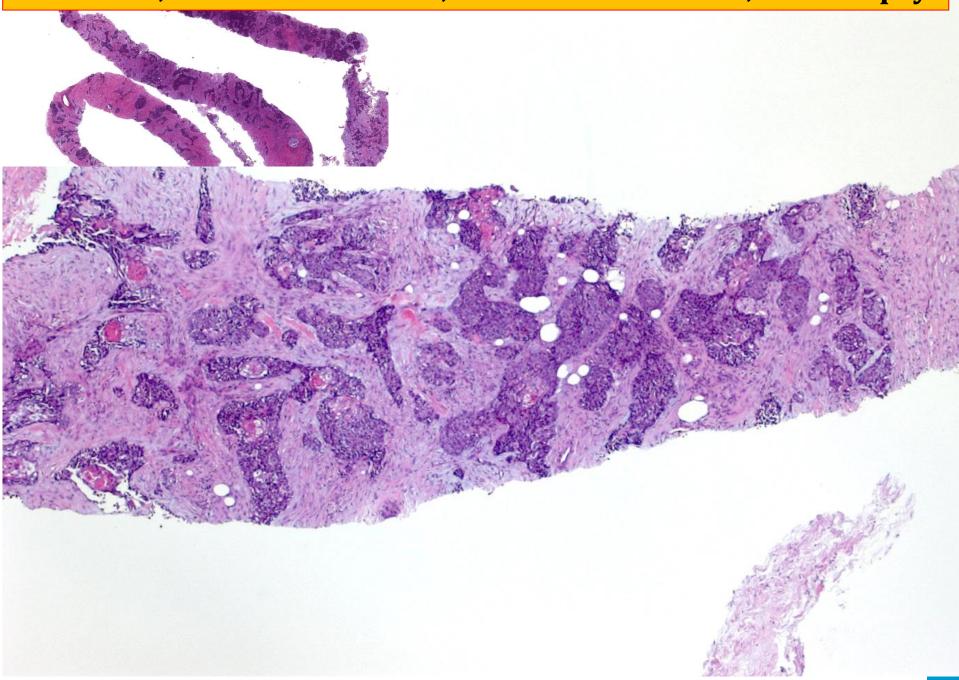
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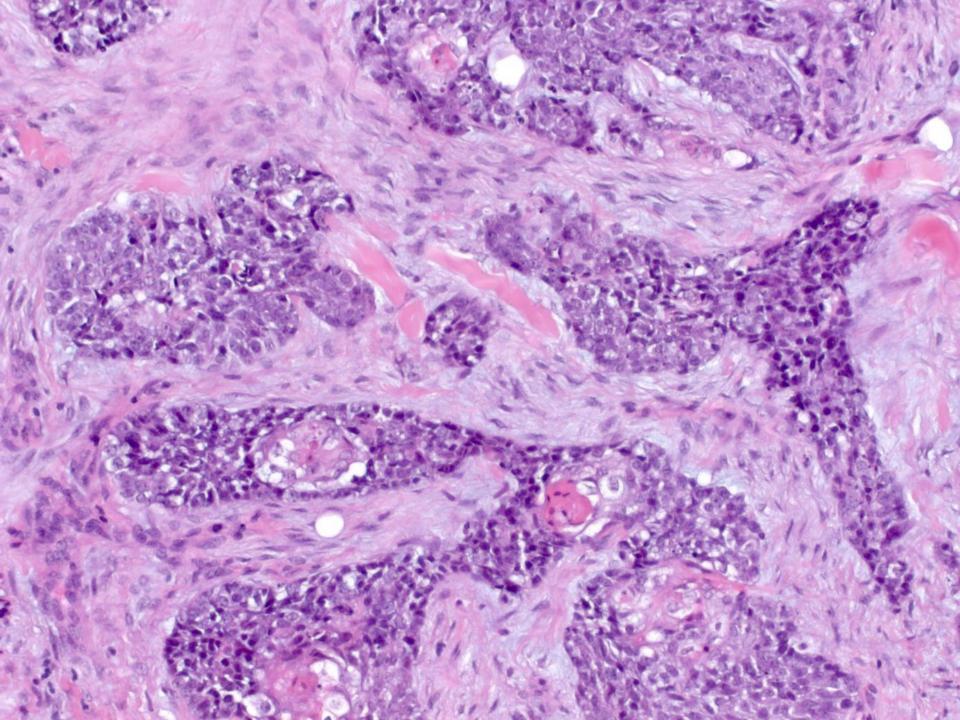


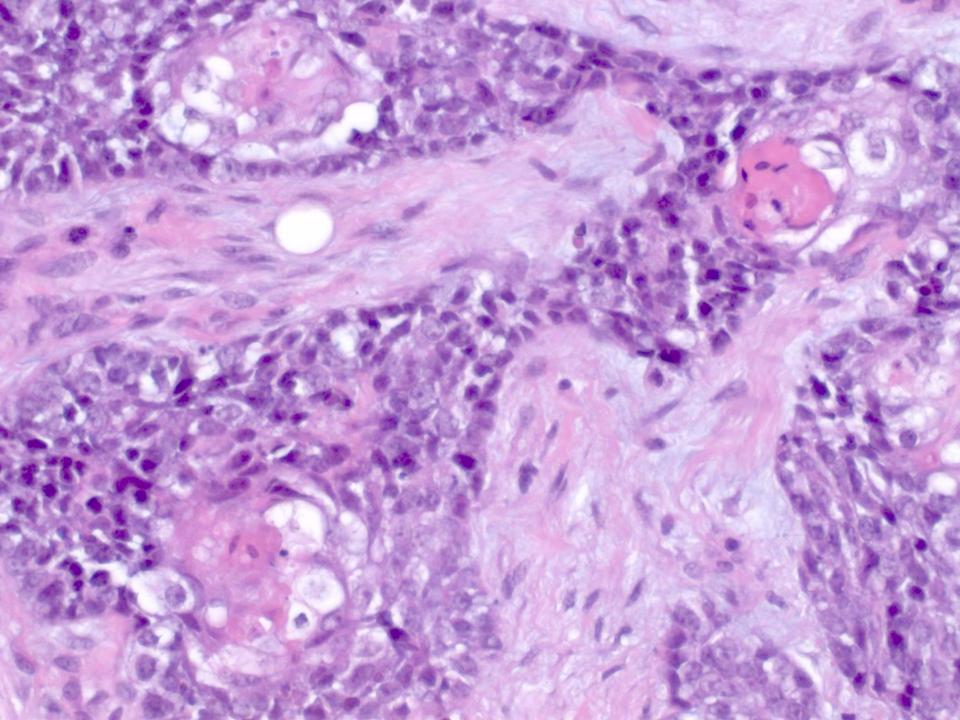
Case diagnosed As sclerosing MEC with eosinophilia (SMECE)

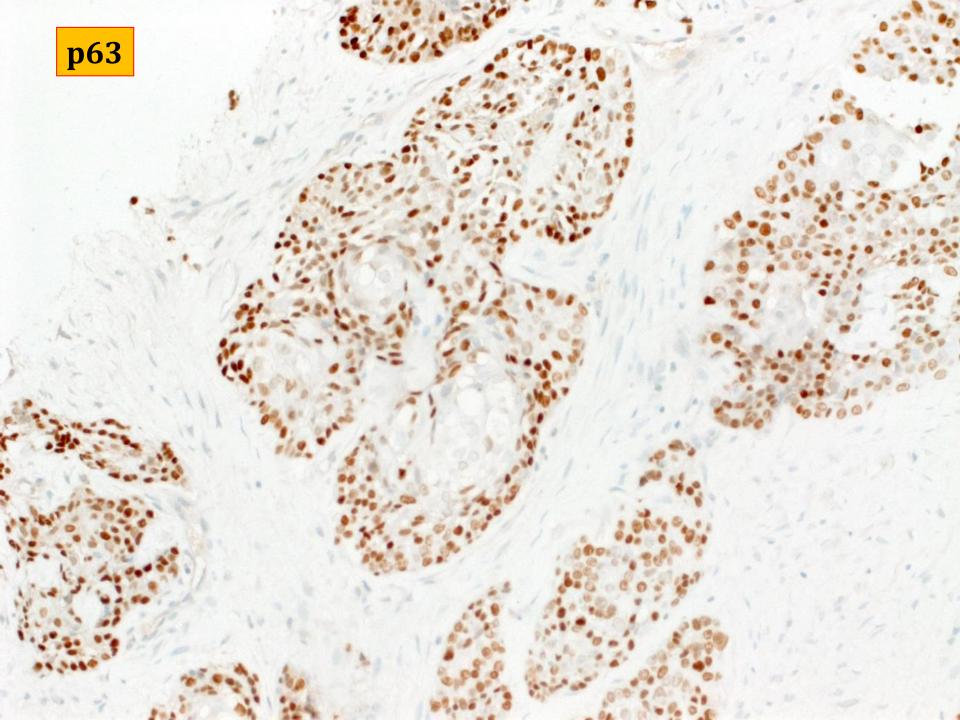
p63

6 mo later, extensive neck rec, tracheal infiltration, core biopsy







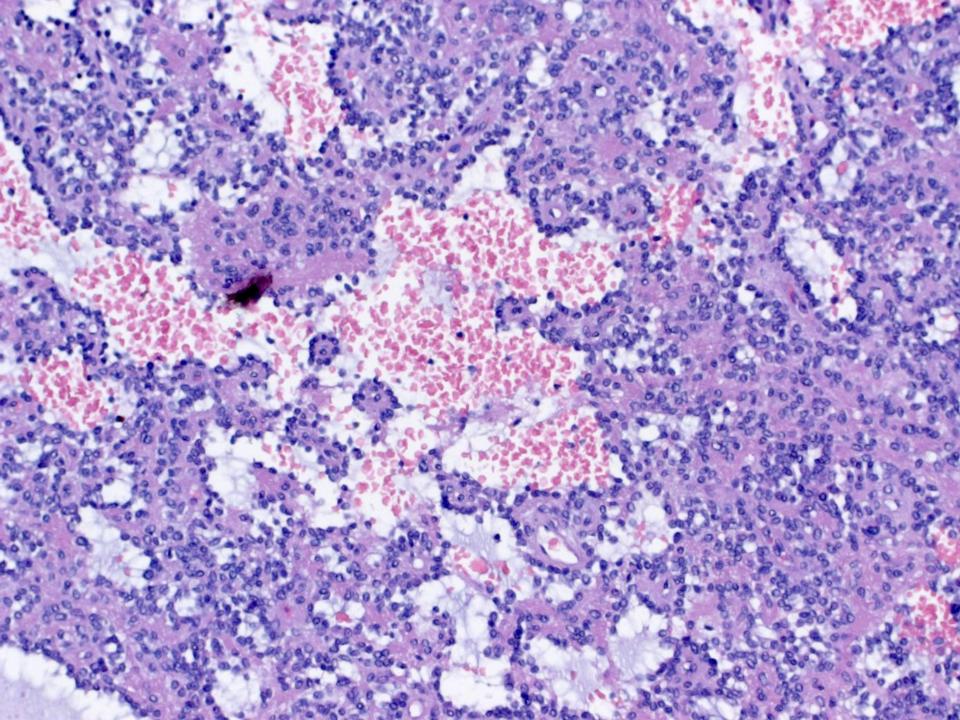




NGS detected NUT-NSD3 fusion

Very unusual case of NUT carcinoma post SMECE of thyroid The SMECE is NUT negative (mol being run)

72 yo male with temporal deep mass in soft tissue and bone



D2-40

I got with this consult case a print of Folpe et al paper on epithelioid hemangioendothelioma with NE-like features ERG

Andrew L. Folpe, MD. Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA 55905

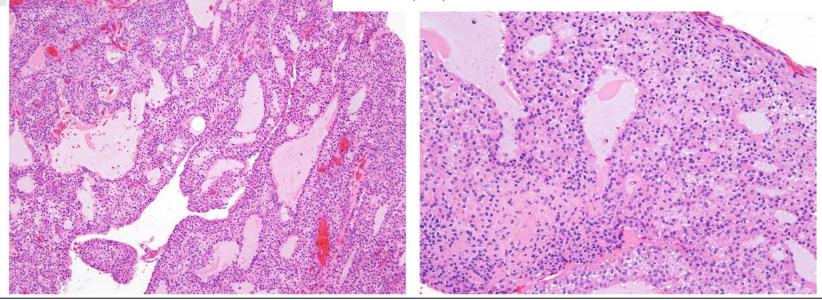


Figure 4: Phosphaturic mesenchymal tumor from the cerebellopontine angle of a 35year-old woman, clinically mimicking schwannoma. This tumor nicely illustrates a less well-known morphologic pattern of these tumors, consisting of a vaguely endocrineappearing, trabecular proliferation of round to epithelioid cells in a microcystic, partially myxoid background (A). At higher power magnification, such tumors often contain small

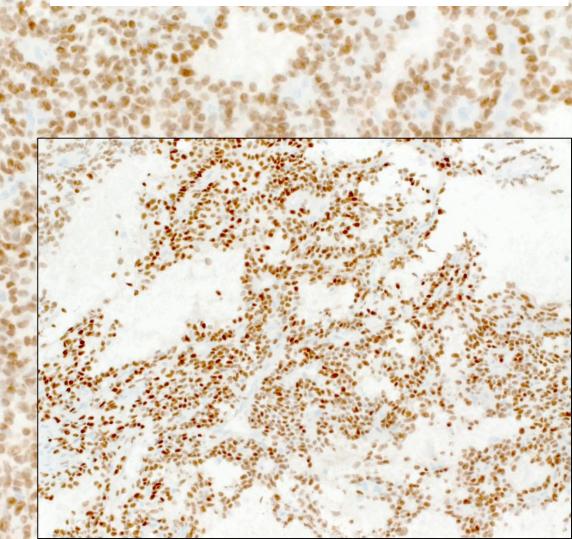
SATB2

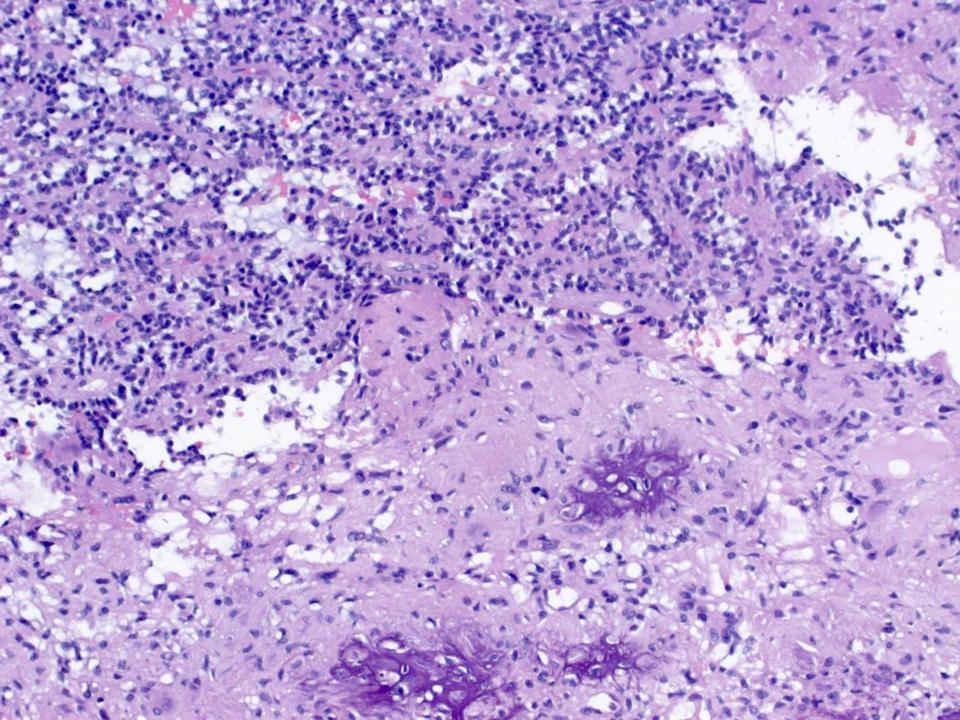
Original Article

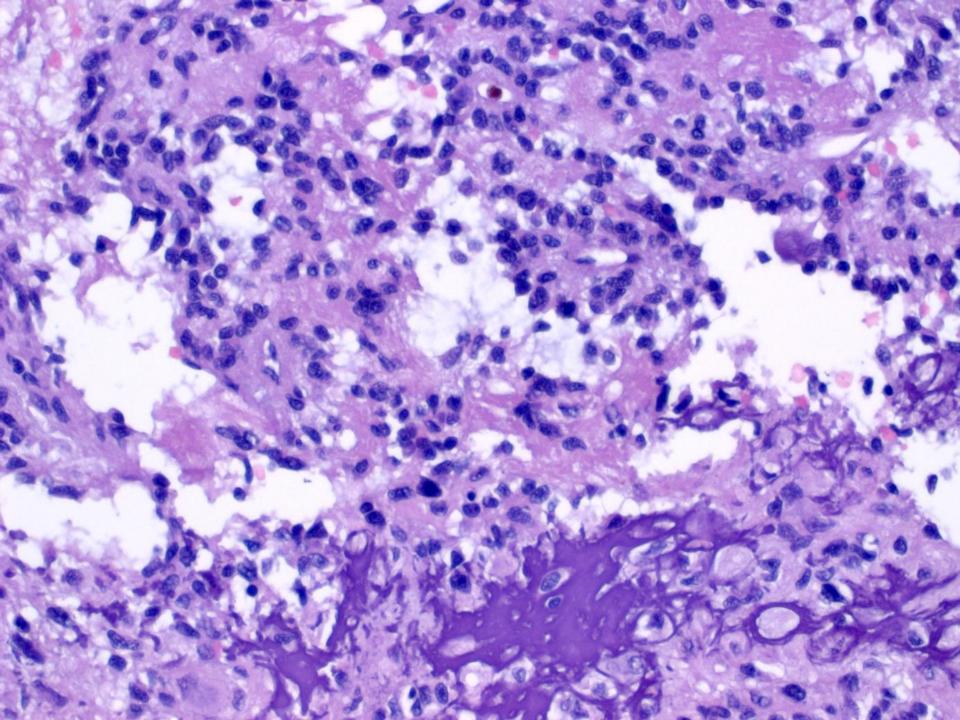
Phosphaturic Mesenchymal Tumors

Clinicopathologic, Immunohistochemical and Molecular Analysis of 22 Cases Expanding their Morphologic and Immunophenotypic Spectrum

Abbas Agaimy, MD,* Michael Michal, MD,†‡ Simion Chiosea, MD,§ Fredrik Petersson, MD,∥ Ladislav Hadravsky, MD,¶ Glenn Kristiansen, MD,** Raymund E. Horch, MD,†† Jan Schmolders, MD,‡‡ Arndt Hartmann, MD,* Florian Haller, MD,* and Michal Michal, MD†







Do nto put the cart (IHC) in front of the horse (HE)

