

Quiz

WHAT IS YOUR DIAGNOSIS?

CT scan of the abdominal cavity of a 48-year-old woman revealed extensive thickening of the wall of the pyloric region of the stomach (Fig. 1). During surgery, a gastric tumor was found involving the distal part of the body and the pyloric region of the stomach. The stomach was resected and both macroscopic and histological examination of the surgical specimen showed diffuse neoplastic infiltration covering the full thickness of the stomach wall (Fig. 2) and passing to the surrounding adipose tissue. The tumor texture was built partly of spindle cells

forming herring-bone fascicles (Fig. 3), partly of epithelioid cells (Fig. 4, insert) or small round & short spindle cells (Fig. 4). They created hemangiopericytoma-like arrangements (Fig. 5) or formed solid sheets separated by fibrous or myxoid stroma (Fig. 6). Immunohistochemically, tumor cells were characterized by the positive reaction to cytokeratins (AE1/AE3) (Fig. 7), EMA, vimentin (Fig. 8) and Bcl2 antigen (Fig. 9), but did not present reaction against smooth muscle actin, S100 protein, and CD20, HMB45, SOX10, CD31, CD34, CD99 and CD117.

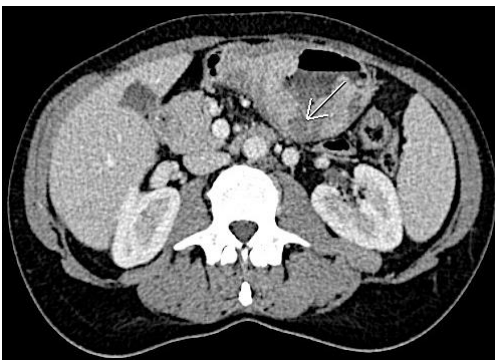


Fig. 1. CT scan of the abdominal cavity

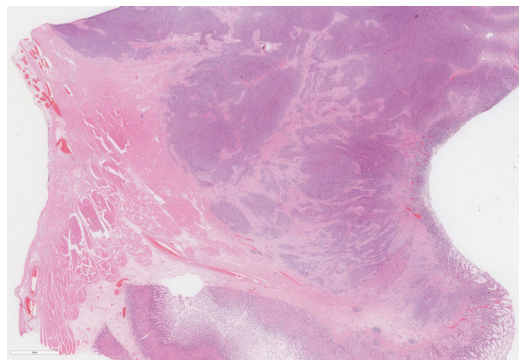


Fig. 2. The scan of the haematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining slide covering the full cross-section of the stomach wall

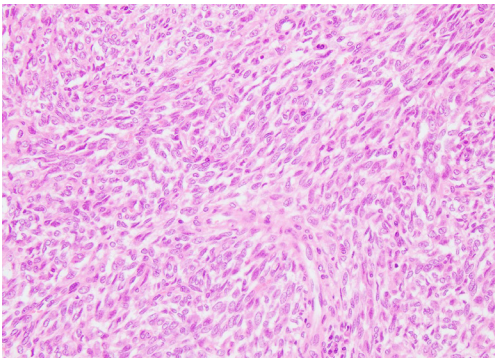


Fig. 3. Intersecting fascicles of the spindle cells in a herring-bone pattern (HE)

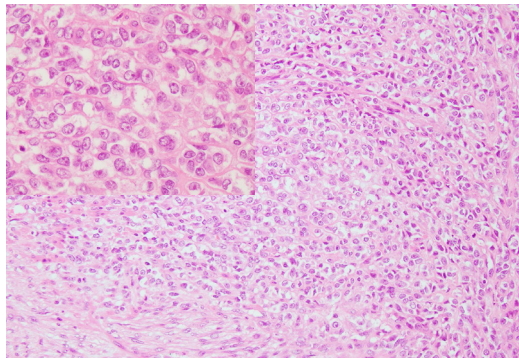


Fig. 4. Short spindle cell or epithelioid cell (insert) component of the tumour (HE)

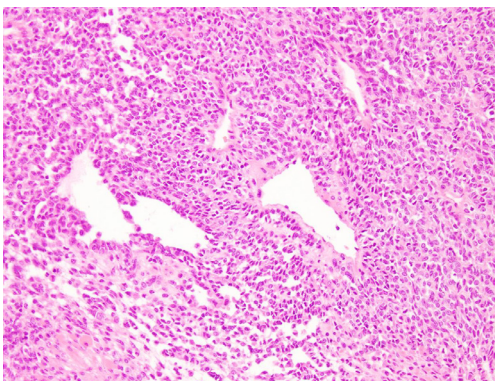


Fig. 5. Hemangiopericytoma-like arrangements (HE)

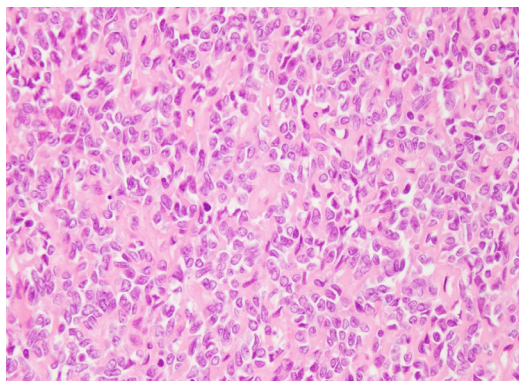


Fig. 6. The solid sheets of neoplastic cells separated by fibrous or myxoid stroma

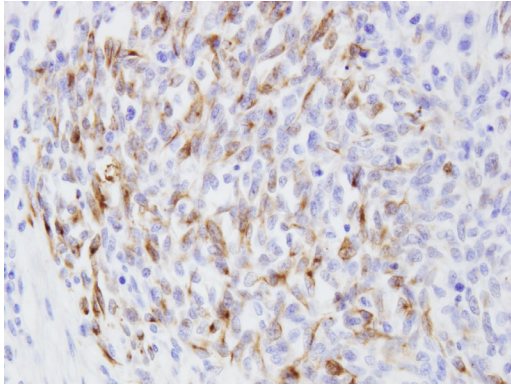


Fig. 7. Immunohistochemical staining for cytokeratins (AE1/AE3)

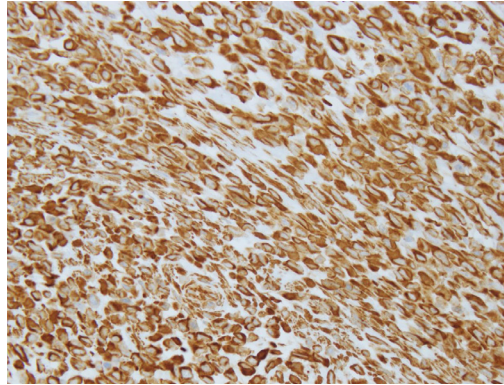


Fig. 8. Immunohistochemical staining for vimentin

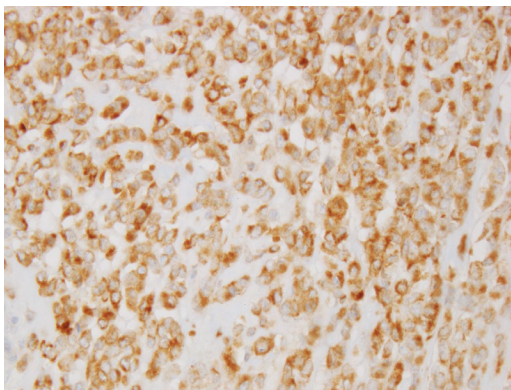


Fig. 9. Immunohistochemical staining for Bcl2

Martyna Krupińska¹, Ewa Kaznowska², Anna Kruczak¹, Katarzyna Mularz¹, Jarosław Długosz³,
Józef Gancarz⁴, Janusz Ryś¹

¹Department of Tumor Pathology, Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology,
Cracow Branch, Poland

²Department of Pathology Institute of Medical Sciences, Medical College of Rzeszow University, Rzeszow, Poland

³Department of Surgical Oncology, Specialist Hospital, Podkarpacki Oncology Center in Brzozow, Poland

⁴Department of Radiology and Imaging Sciences, Specialist Hospital, Podkarpacki Oncology Center in Brzozow, Poland

Answers should be sent to the Editorial Office until 15th June 2020. The correct answer will be announced in the next issue of the *Polish Journal of Pathology*.

