

Practical pathology lab 4

Organ: Axillary lymph nodes

Lesion: the slide showing poorly differentiated malignant epithelial cells (carcinoma) showing frank features of malignancy, the tumor make cluster of cells compressed by blood vessels.

Diagnosis; metastatic carcinoma

Organ: Colon

Lesion; highly dysplastic colonic mucosa, the glands appeared disorganized and layered with loss of goblet cells. pools of mucin produced by cancerous cells in which they are floated.

Diagnosis; colonic adenocarcinoma.

Organ; Breast

Lesion ;there is benign proliferation of glandular and stromal tissue , the glands appear slits like because they are compressed by the fibrous tissue .

Diagnosis ; fibro adenoma of breast.

Organ ;skin

Lesion ; excessive proliferation of keratinocytes forming keratin pearls (cyst filled with concentric accumulation). The tumor cells resemble normal squamous cells, but there is an increase of the layers number: acanthosis, hypergranulosis and hyperkeratosis. The basement membrane is intact

diagnosis ; squamous cell papilloma .

Organ ;Breast

Lesion ; there is proliferation of ductal epithelium extending inside the lumen of the duct .

Diagnosis ; invasive ductal carcinoma .

Organ; Thyroid gland

Lesion; thickly encapsulated follicular patterned lesion with no capsular or vascular invasion, well differentiation.

Diagnosis; thyroid follicular adenoma

Organ; skin

Lesion; The key feature of basal cell carcinoma at low power magnification is of a basaloid epithelial tumor arising from the epidermis. The basaloid epithelium typically forms a palisade with a cleft forming from the adjacent tumor stroma.

Diagnosis; basal cell carcinoma.

Organ; Adipose tissue

Lesion; mature white adipose tissue without atypia.

Diagnosis; subcutaneous lipoma.