Solid nodules containing scattered fibrovascular cores

What does solid papillary carcinoma look like?
Solid papillary carcinoma. Portions of two circumscribed nodules of solid papillary carcinoma are seen. The nodules are composed of a uniform population of ovoid to spindle-shaped epithelial cells growing in a solid pattern. Fibrovascular cores are evident. Absence of myoepithelial cells within the cellular proliferation is characteristic.

What is a fibrovascular scaffold (SPC)?
Histologically, SPC is composed of expansile solid nodules with interspersed delicate fibrovascular cores that appear to form the scaffold on which a monotonous population of epithelial cells proliferate (Fig. 14). The epithelial cells show round to spindled nuclei of low to at most intermediate grade atypia.

What is a rosette-like structure in fibrovascular nodules?
Extracellular mucin,microcystic/microglandular spaces,clusters of foamy macrophages,and microcalcifications may also be present within the solid nodules [69,75]. Often,the epithelial cellspalisade around fibrovascular cores forming rosette-like structures (Fig. 16).

What causes cellular palisading around fibrovascular cores?
Cellular palisading around fibrovascular cores is common. Streaming growth pattern is frequently seen in cases with spindle cells. Microcystic spaces are occasionally present. Frequently, the solid cellular nodules lack surrounding myoepithelial cells.

What are solitary encapsulated papillary hyperplastic nodules (papillary adenoma)?
Solitary encapsulated papillary hyperplastic nodules ("papillary adenoma") occur frequently in children and teenagers,and some are hyperfunctioning on radionuclide scan (18,19). Cystic change is common in these lesions,and on light microscopy the papillae are often oriented towards the center of the cyst.

Are intranuclear grooves present in papillary hyperplastic nodules (PTC)?
When present,the nucleoli in PTC are usually eccentrically located and inconspicuous (4). Intranuclear grooves can occurin papillary hyperplastic nodules; however,other features of papillary carcinoma such as nuclear membrane irregularities,chromatin clearing,and well-formed intranuclear inclusions are not seen (Figs. 3 C and 3 D) (2,17).

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Sonography is imaging technique of choice in young patient with breast mass because breast is dense and incidence of breast carcinoma is low. Photomicrograph shows a few dilated ducts (arrows) containing papillary ...

Solid nodules containing scattered fibrovascular cores

They are low grade tumors originating from large or dilated ducts and composed of well-circumscribed solid nodules of monotonous neoplastic cells separated by a network of ...

Solid papillary breast carcinoma is defined as a distinctive form of papillary carcinoma characterized by closely apposed expansile, cellular nodules with delicate ...

Microscopy: Solid papillary carcinomas are characterized by expansile nodules with a solid growth pattern and inconspicuous, delicate fibrovascular cores. The proliferation is ...

Context.--. Follicular thyroid nodules can be a source of diagnostic difficulties, particularly when they display atypical features commonly associated with malignancy, such as nuclear grooves.Objective.--. To differentiate ...

High-risk lesions are a heterogeneous group of breast diseases that carry a low risk of malignancy, ranging between 0.2% and 5% (Vizcaíno et al. 2001; D"Orsi et al. 2013). ...

SPC is a distinctive form of PC characterised by round, well-defined nodules composed of low-grade ductal cells separated by fibrovascular cores. Some cases of SPC ...

Introduction. Sclerosing pneumocytoma (SP), or sclerosing hemangioma, is a rare, benign pulmonary neoplasm of uncertain etiology and pathogenesis that occurs predominantly among middle-aged women. 1, 2 SP ...

In recent decades, there has been a significant increase in the incidence of thyroid cancer, primarily due to improved detection methods and greater public awareness ...

SPC of the breast was first reported in 1995. 64 Considered to be a low-grade breast carcinoma, it comprises solid nodules of neoplastic cells separated by inconspicuous fibrovascular cores. It mainly affects ...

The six cases of solid papillary carcinoma consisted of multiples solid nodules, with rare thin fibrovascular cores that were difficult to highlight. In these tumors, epithelial cells may ...

Papillary DCIS is an intraductal proliferation characterized by fibrovascular cores surmounted by malignant epithelial cells. 2, 31 - 33 The epithelial cells tend to be columnar in ...

Two cases with the presence of a biphasic pattern and containing a population of larger squamoid cells surrounded by smaller low-grade cells were compatible with BSA RCC. ... intermingled ...

Solid papillary carcinoma in situ is characterized by solid cellular nodule punctuated by thin fibrovascular

cores. Tumor cells are monotonous in plasmacytoid morphology, and ...

Solid nodules of columnar epithelial cells, many with thin fibrovascular cores, leading to solid papillary architecture ... irregular nuclear contours and scattered nuclear ...

A 49-year-old male patient was investigated for nodules seen at a X-ray in his left lung. On CT scan, an 18 mm nodule was seen in the posterior segment of the left upper lobe. ...

The nuclei are located toward the apical aspect of the cells (reversed cell polarity), a feature most evident in the cells at the periphery of the solid nests or around the ...

These tumors harbor specific histological and immunohistochemical features [2] and often consist of circumscribed solid nodules of epithelial cells arranged in nests or ...

Papillary formation can occur as a focal change or as a dominant nodule in multinodular goiter, Hashimoto thyroiditis, and Graves disease (12,17). The solitary lesions can demonstrate encapsulation and are comprised of complex ...

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