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35 YEAR OLD FEMALE. RECENT CORE BIOPSY OF LONGSTANDING RIGHT ABDOMINAL WALL MASS, (APRIL 2020): SPINDLE CELL SARCOMA WITH MYOID DIFFERENTIATION, GRADE 2. THIS SPECIMEN: EXCISION OF SARCOMA, RIGHT ABDOMINAL WALL, WITH ADDITIONAL DEEP MARGIN.

MACROSCOPY

HISTOLOGY

A1-11. Sarcoma, right abdominal wall

Sections show fibroadipose tissue containing moderately cellular, extensively necrotic tumor, and features as previously described in the core biopsy (4483/20). This comprises loose fascicles, of moderately to markedly atypical cells ovoid to spindle cells with fibrillary cytoplasm in variably collagenous stroma with multinucleate and bizarre forms. **Focally (eg slide 5) there are clusters of variably sized adipocytes, some with indented nuclei, although without prominent multivacuolation, with features suggestive of but not conclusive for lipoblasts.** Focally the tumor is seen to have an infiltrative border with the adjacent adipose tissue (slide 4), which appears of mature type. The mitotic index is focally up to 14/10hpf with prominent atypical forms. No significant pathology is noted in the overlying squamous epithelium.

The features are consistent with pleomorphic and spindle cell sarcoma, with myoid differentiation (noted in the previous biopsy), and possible focal pleomorphic liposarcoma differentiation (i.e pleomorphic sarcoma with divergent mesenchymal differentiation), grade 3. Clinical and radiologic correlation are required, including to assess for disease at other sites. MPNST cannot be excluded, although there is no specific evidence of this. **FISH for MDM2 amplification status is awaited,** although dedifferentiated liposarcoma appears unlikely overall. The tumor is focally approximately 1.2mm from the nearest peripheral margin and focally 5.5mm from the deep margin, being separated from both by fibroadipose tissue. It is at least 10mm from the nearest longitudinal margin.

B12-16. Additional deep margin

Sections show vascular fibroadipose tissue with skeletal muscle and densely collagenous tissue. No tumor is seen.

Dr Magnus Hallin/Dr Khin Thway

T: soft tissue t
M MFH

Prof Bakal study 5 & 6