

71 YEAR-OLD FEMALE. PRESENTING IN 2002 WITH LARGE 10CM MASS, EXTENDING FROM RIGHT AXILLA TO PECTORALIS; RESECTED. MATERIAL WAS SEEN BY PROF CYRIL FISHER: DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING MYOEPITHELIOMA, PARACHORDOMA AND EXTRASKELETAL MYXOID CHONDROSARCOMA, WITH ABSENCE OF CYTOKERATINS IMPLYING INTERPRETATION AS EXTRASKELETAL MYXOID CHONDROSARCOMA. RECENT BIOPSY (APRIL 2020, 4479/20) SHOWED FEATURES IN KEEPING WITH RECURRENT EXTRASKELETAL MYXOID CHONDROSARCOMA, AND EWSR1-NR4A3 FUSION TRANSCRIPTS WERE DETECTED BY RT-PCR. THIS SPECIMEN: RESECTION RECURRENT CHONDROSARCOMA RIGHT AXILLA.

## **MACROSCOPY**

## HISTOLOGY

## A1-5. Right axilla vein nodule:

Sections show fibroadipose tissue containing an infiltrative nodule of extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma, with features as previously described. The tumor is focally present at the inked resection margin. Mitoses are not prominent (none seen in 10 hpf), and no necrosis is present. There is also skeletal muscle, peripherally, which does not seem to be infiltrated by tumor, although tumor is focally close to it (slide 5). This appears to represent one tumor focus only.

No lymph nodes are present.

## B6-10. Right axilla chondrosarcoma:

Sections show fibroadipose tissue containing infiltrative, moderately cellular tumor, with features similar to those in specimen A, and composed of cords and trabeculae of uniform ovoid cells in abundant hypovascular myxoid stroma, with areas of prominent hemorrhage. Small amounts of hemosiderin deposition are present. No mitotic figures are seen in 10hpf. There are areas of infarct, although no conclusive tumor necrosis is identified. The tumor is present as variably sized nodules with fibrous septa, with infiltration of adjacent adipose tissue.

The tumor is present at the inked peripheral margin. The tumor appears excised from the nearest longitudinal margin, but is focally separated by a very thin (<0.2mm) layer of connective tissue from this margin.

Dr Magnus Hallin/Dr Khin Thway

T soft tissue t axilla m extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma

Prof Bakal study 8 and 9