

CASE OF THE MONTH

MAY 2021

DR HIMANSHI DIWAN

FELLOW

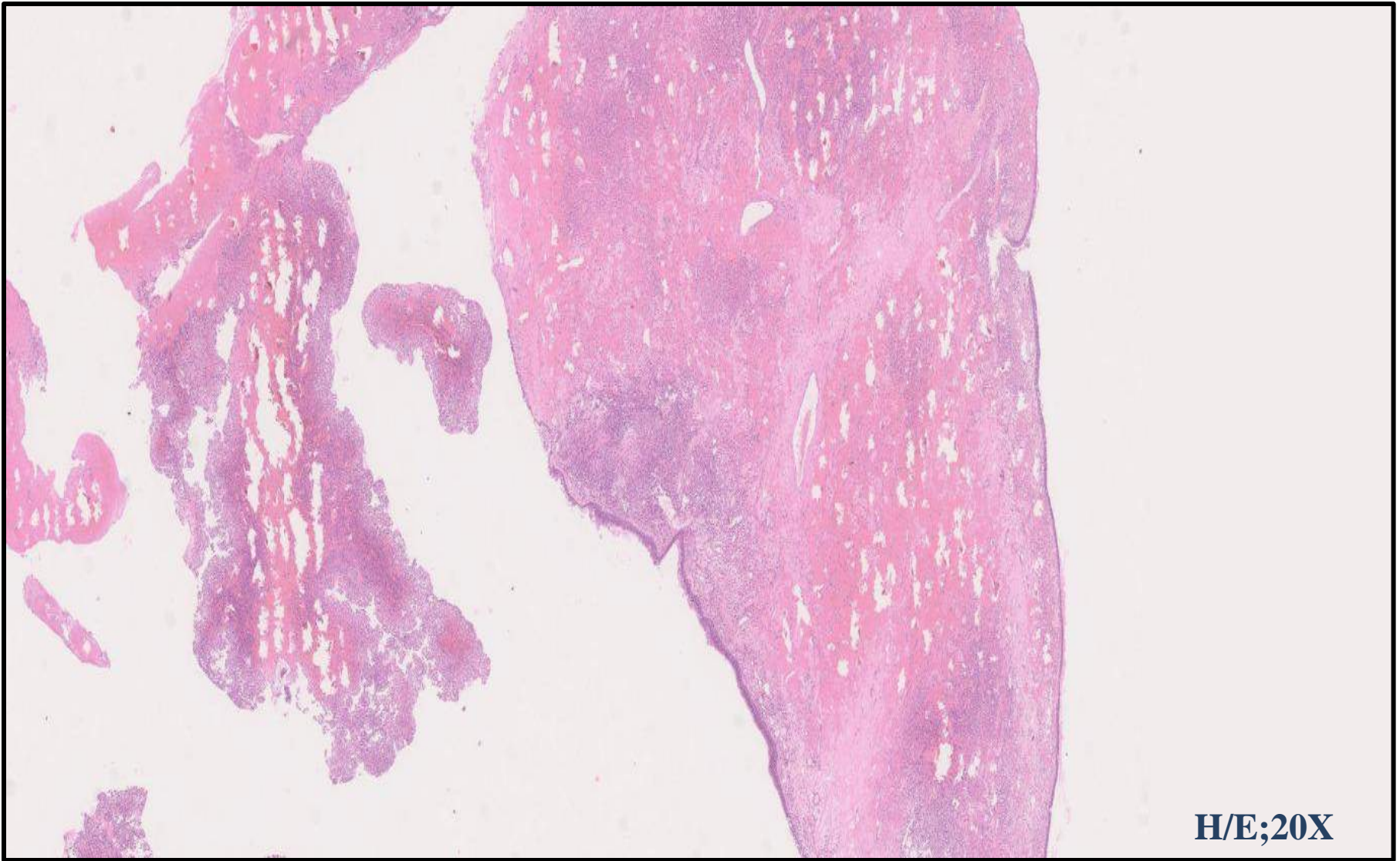
Department Of Pathology, RGCIRC,

NEW DELHI

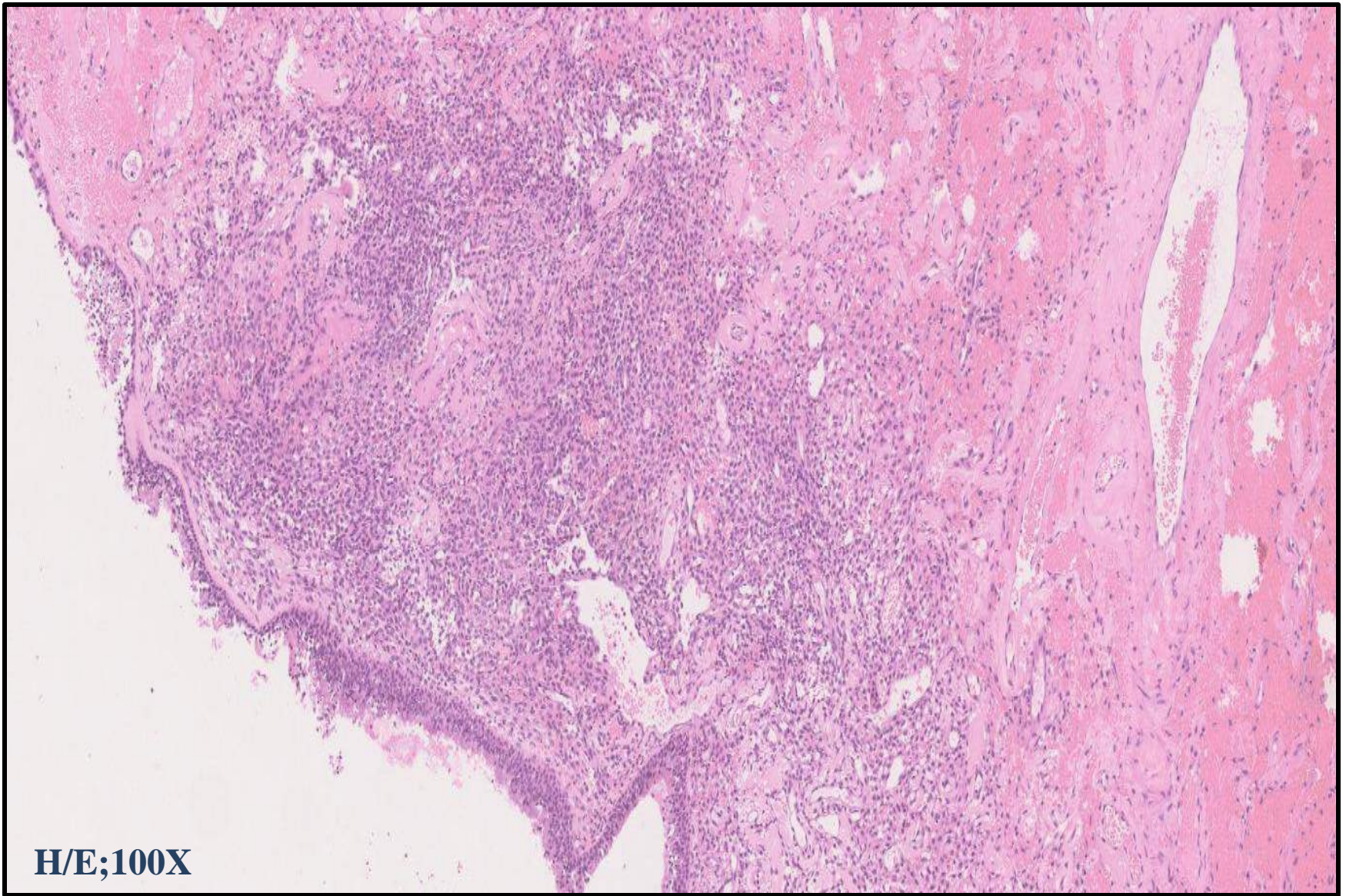
CASE

- 81 year Hypertensive and diabetic old male presented with on and off nasal bleeding for 2-3 months
- Significant past history:
History of CVA with aphasia in october 2020
- On examination: Right nasal mass +
- Endoscopic findings:
Friable bleeding mass in right nasal cavity
- Biopsy was performed

Microscopic examination

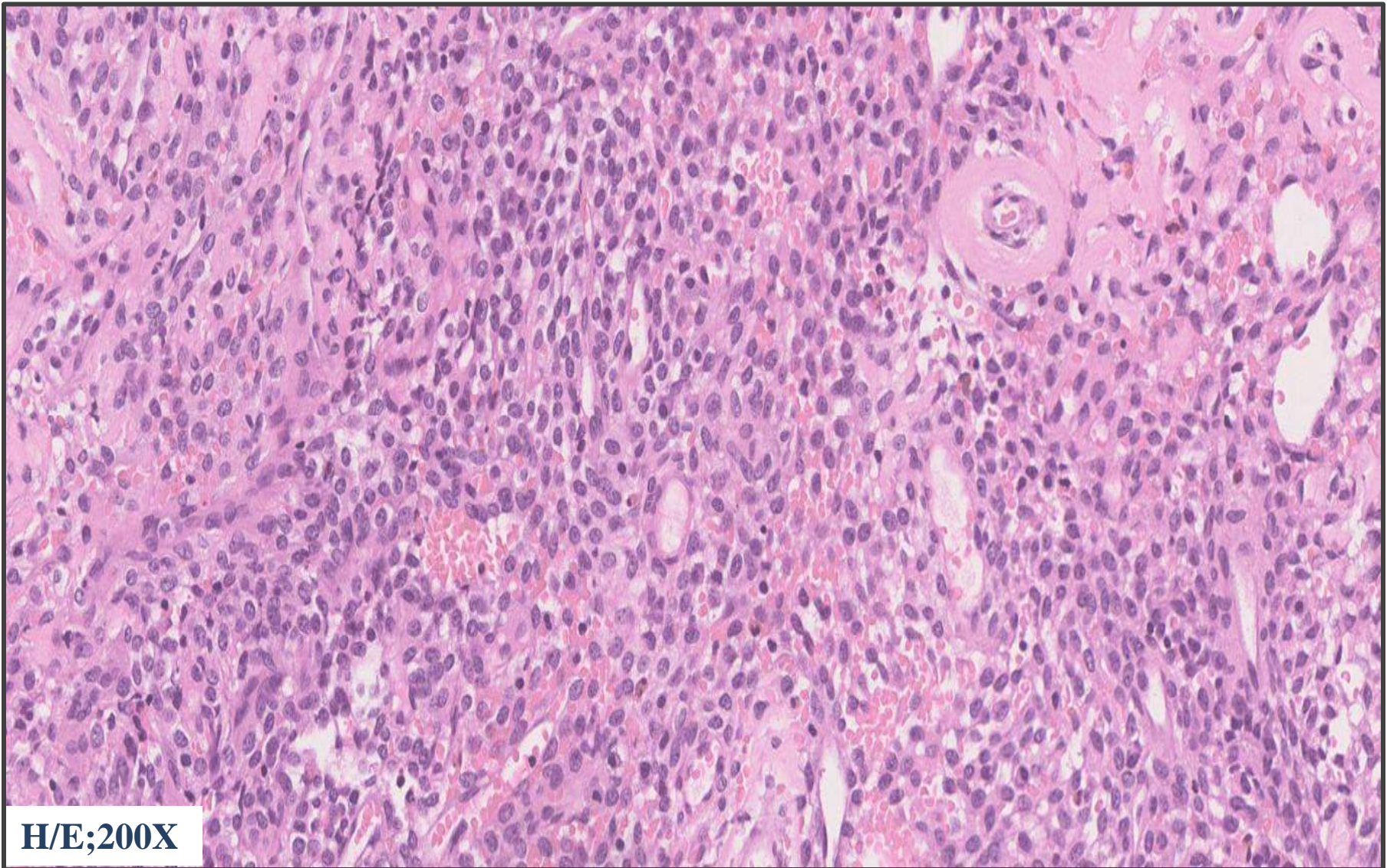


Respiratory epithelium covered polypoidal tissue fragments



H/E;100X

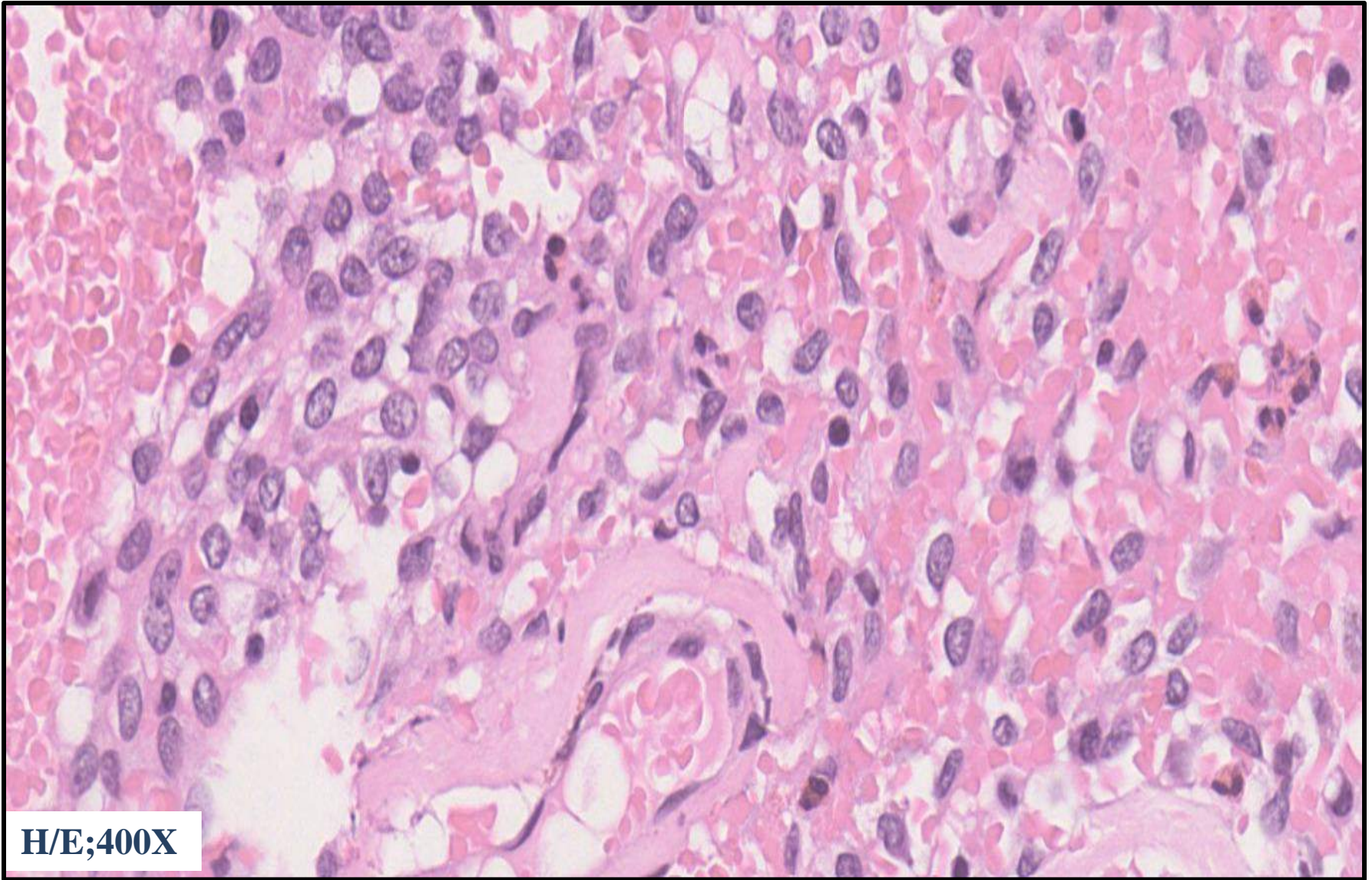
Submucosa showing a proliferation of neoplastic cells



H/E;200X

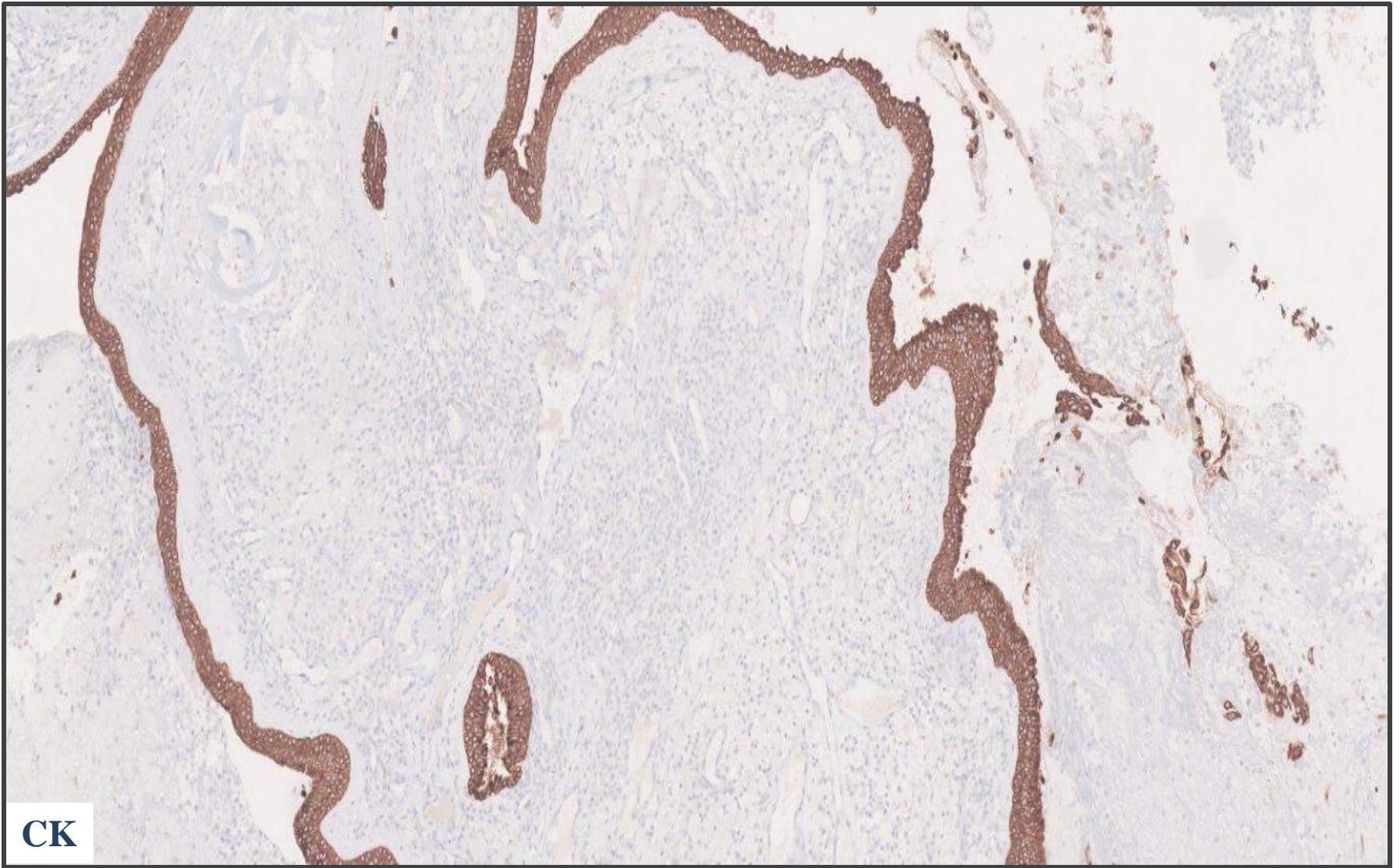
Neoplastic cells having plump to spindle cells with uniform nuclei, fine chromatin, and moderate cytoplasm.

Abundant intervening thin & thick vessels seen with perivascular hyalinization.

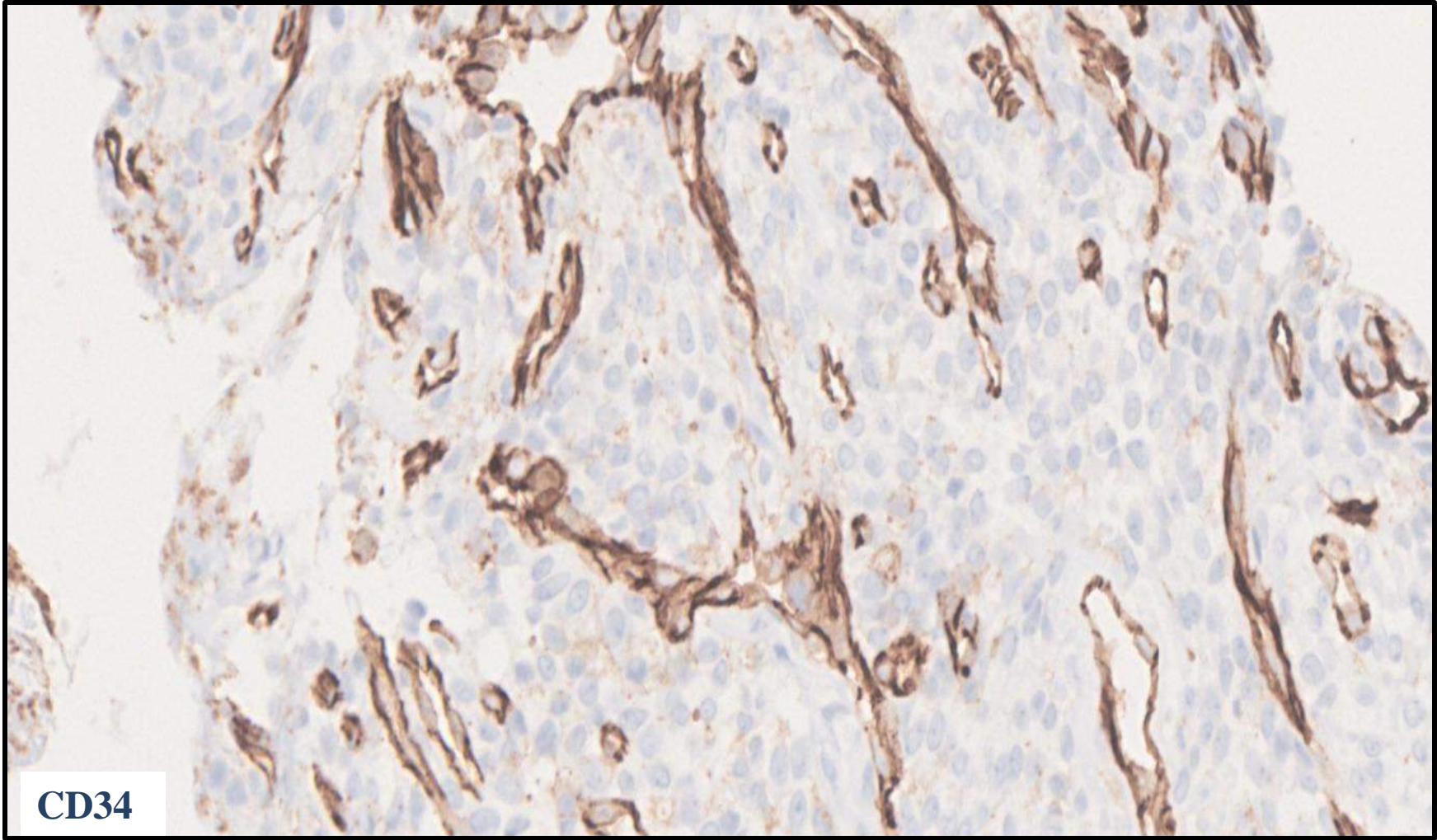


H/E;400X

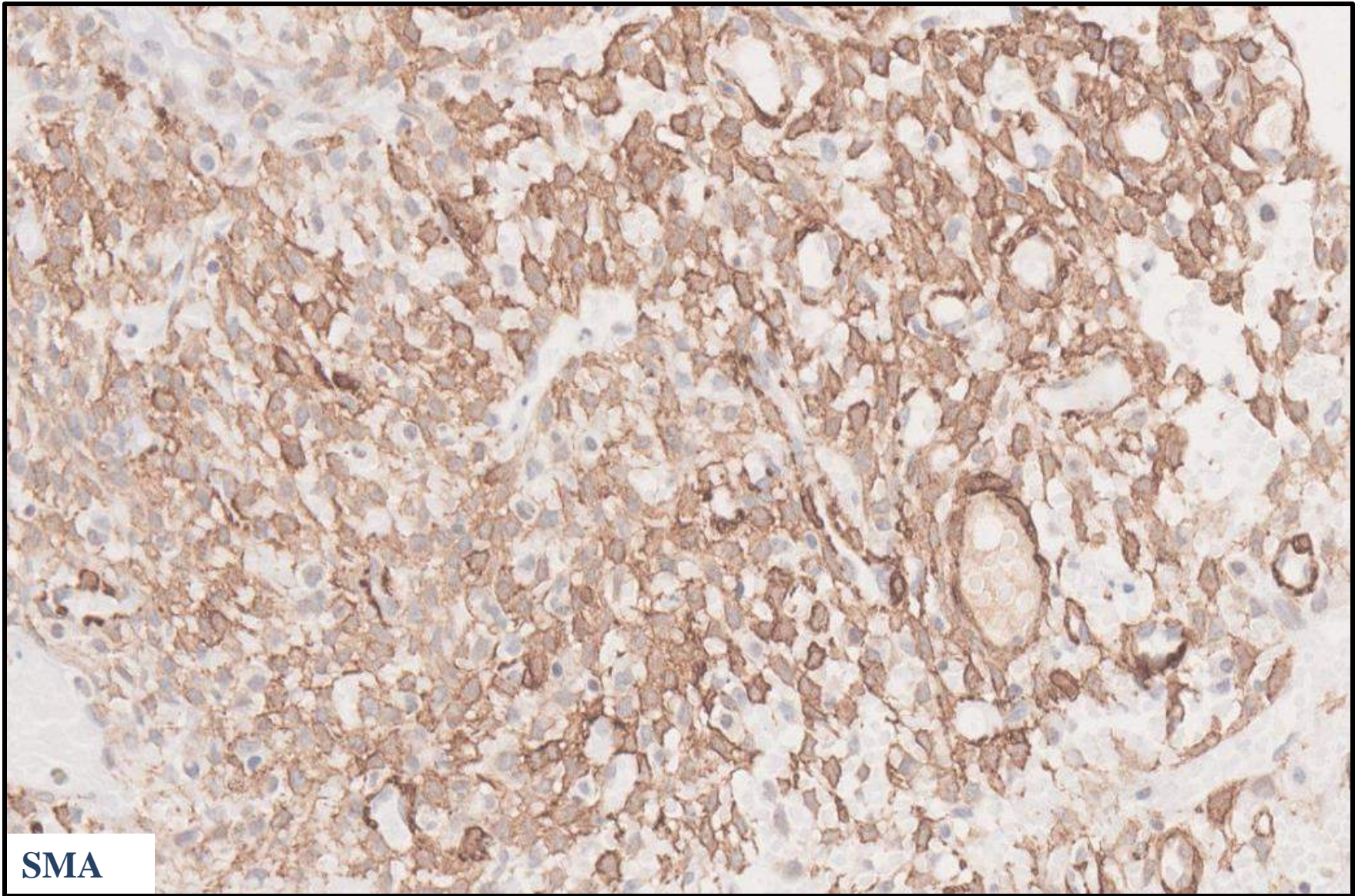
Neoplastic cells with eosinophils and striking perivascular hyalinization.



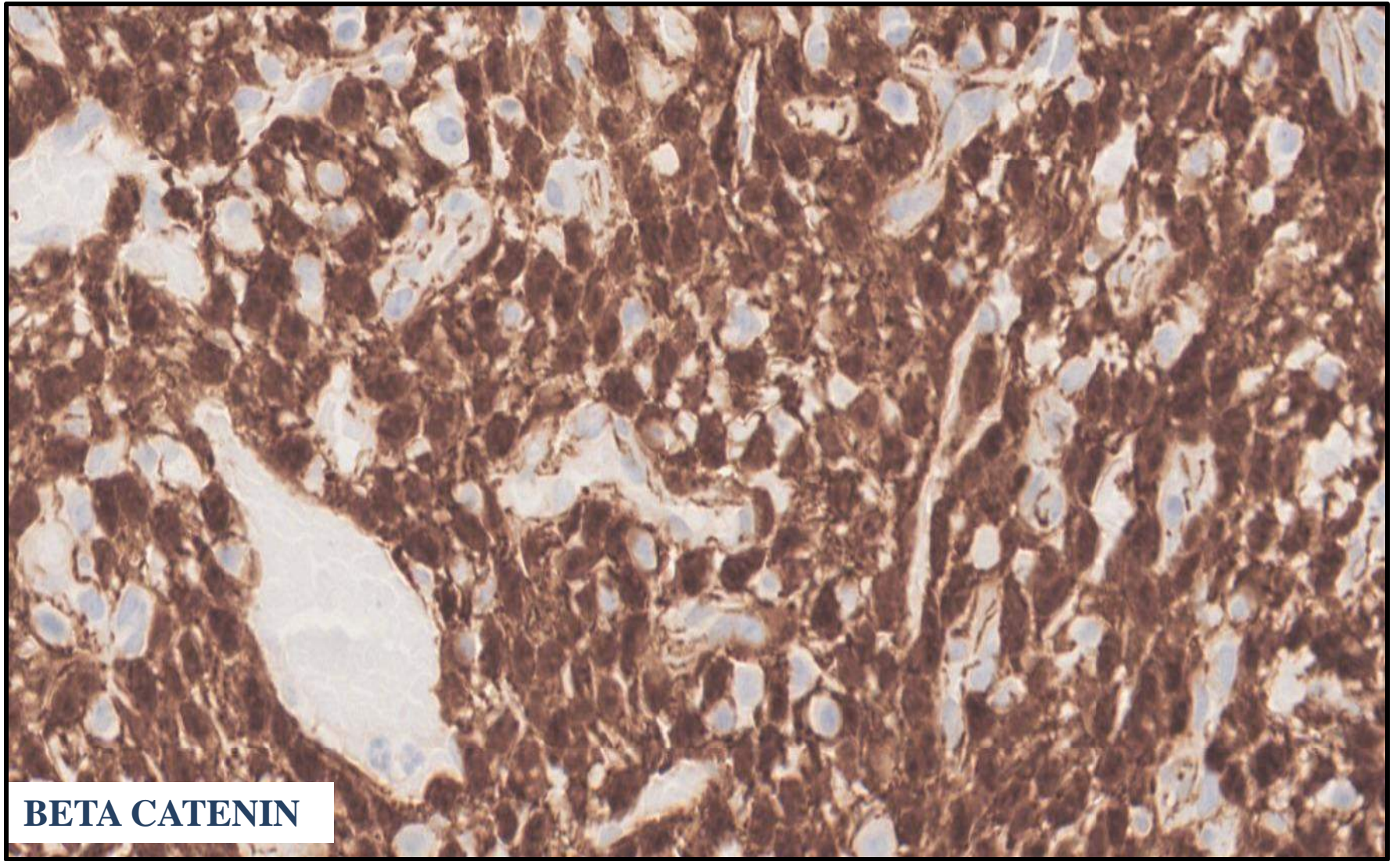
CK



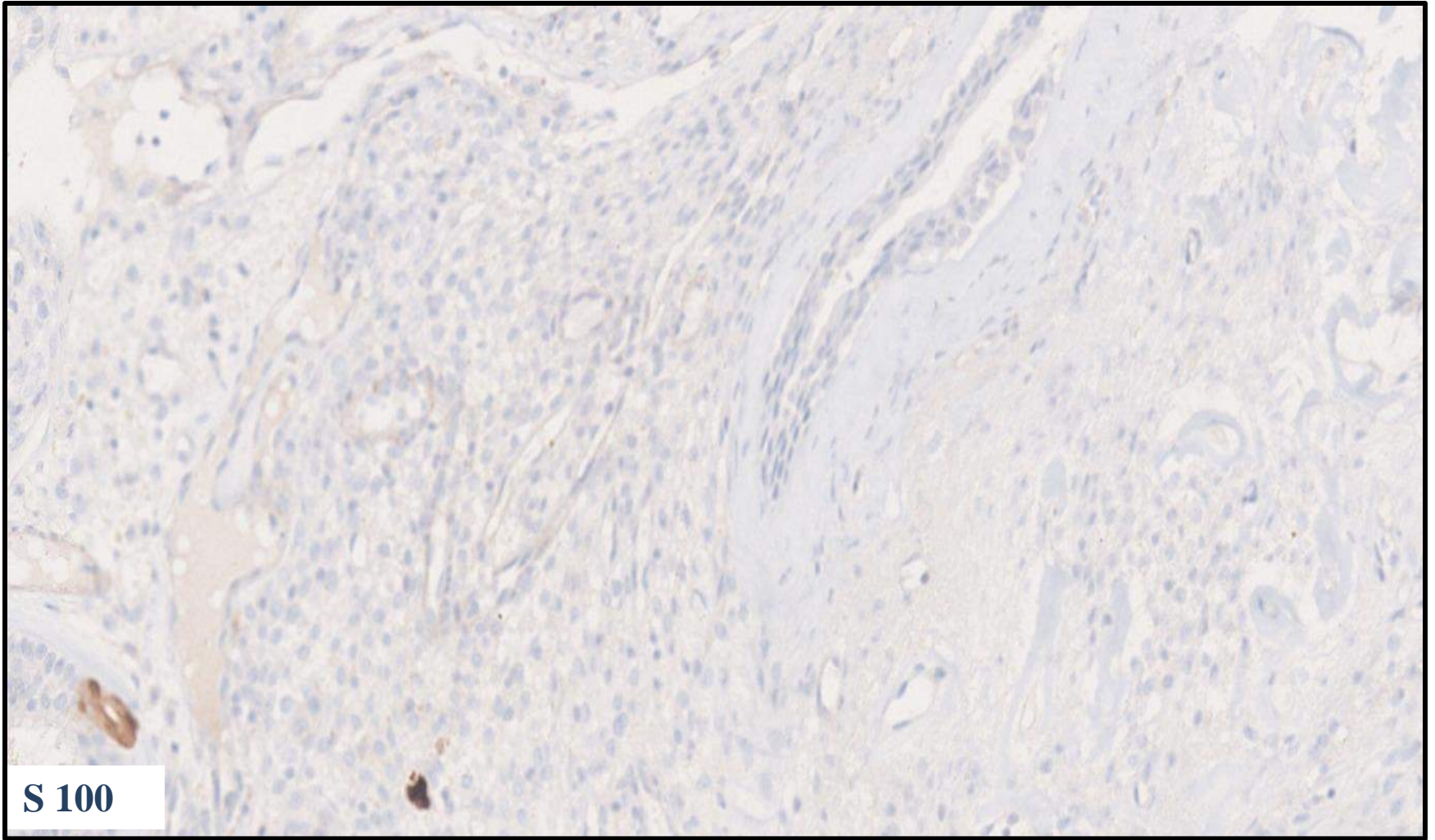
CD34



SMA



BETA CATENIN



S 100

DIAGNOSIS

SINONASAL GLOMANGIOPERICYTOMA

Discussion

- Perivascular myoid neoplasm
- <0.5% of all sinonasal tract neoplasms
- Tumor is nearly always unilateral affecting the nasal cavity
- Most patients present with nasal bleeding and obstruction

Discussion

Gross:

- Tumors are generally polypoidal , red-pink and fleshy to friable
- Unencapsulated
- Resembles nasal allergic polyp

Discussion

- Intact epithelium with patternless diffuse architecture effacing normal tissue
- Tumor cells are arranged in short fascicles , whorled or storiform architecture with striking **prominent thick acellular peritheliomatous hyalinization**
- Tumor cells are uniform with indistinct cell borders imparting syncytial appearance
- Mast cells, eosinophils, extravasated RBCs frequent
- Rarely EMH or mature adipose tissue can be seen
- Concurrent collision tumor with SFT

GENERALLY:

- Uniform tumor cells
- Nuclear pleomorphism: absent
- Sparse mitosis (<3/10hpf)

MALIGNANT:

- Profound pleomorphism
- Necrosis
- Increased mitosis (>4/10 hpf)

Immunohistochemistry:

POSITIVE

SMA
Nuclear beta catenin
Cyclin D1
Factor XIIIa
Vimentin

NEGATIVE

CD34
CD31
CD117
STAT6
BCL2
CK
EMA
DESMIN
S100

CTNNB1
mutation

- Upregulation of cyclin D1

oncogenic

Treatment: excision with follow up

Indolent course with good prognosis

Aggressive behaviour :

>5cm , bone invasion , marked nuclear pleomorphism, >4mitosis/10hpf and necrosis

Thank you