Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour: a rare entity with wide differential diagnosis
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Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour (IMT) is a rare, distinctive mesenchymal neoplasm. Grossly, it appears as a circumscribed mass with a rubbery to firm cut surface. Microscopically, it is characterized by a spindle cell proliferation within a myxoid stroma with admixed plasma cells, lymphocytes and eosinophils. Immunohistochemical staining is usually positive for vimentin, smooth muscle actin (SMA) and anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK). ALK gene rearrangement is present in approximately 50-70% IMTs. The standard treatment is surgical resection, and it is essential to differentiate IMT from benign and malignant mimickers so that appropriate therapy may be provided. Clinical and radiological follow-up is required to detect recurrence.

Combined hepatocellular-cholangiocarcinoma arising in a gallbladder

A 62-year-old female presented with abdominal pain, weight loss of 20 kg in the prior 6 months, and a palpable mass in the right upper quadrant during physical exam. Standard liver tests, including screening for hepatitis B and C and alpha-fetoprotein were negative or within normal limits. Computed tomography depicted a transmural gallbladder tumor infiltrating into the adjacent liver with an irregular ill-defined mass occupying segments IV-V-VI, measuring 13.0 x 9.2 x 8.5 cm, with a solid-cystic component and heterogeneous caption of endovenous contrast media. Complete surgical resection of the neoplasm was achieved through an extended cholecystectomy and excision of hepatic segments IV, V and VI, with an uneventful follow-up 18 months until now. Morphological and immunohistochemical assessment favored a diagnosis of combined hepatocellular-cholangiocarcinoma arising in a gallbladder intracystral papillary neoplasm with invasive carcinoma. This case raises the hypothesis that the so-called “hepatoid adenocarcinoma of the gallbladder” may presently be better understood as a neoplasm derived from hepatobiliary stem/progenitor cells. Such cells have been recognized in the canals of Hering, in peribiliary glands within the liver and in the extrahepatic biliary tree, and in gallbladder mucosa.

A rare case of transmural endometriosis in primary adenocarcinoma of the rectum
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Intestinal endometriosis of the rectum and sigmoid colon, occurring in up to 34% of pelvic endometriosis, mimics a wide number of conditions that are difficult to differentiate from inflammatory or malignant diseases. Herein we report the first case of transmural endometriosis concomitant with advanced primary rectal adenocarcinoma, presenting with obstructive symptoms. Correct diagnosis based on morphological identification and immunohistochemical characterization of the two entities is crucial for treatment.

Fibroadenoma in an ectopic vulvar breast gland: a case report
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Pleomorphic adenoma (PA), originally called mixed tumour, is the most common neoplasm of the salivary glands. It is usually a benign, slow-growing and well-circumscribed tumour. However, PA may occasionally give rise to metastases that usually occur after a previous recurrence. These tumours display benign histological features in both primary tumours and metastases. Such tumours have been termed metastatic PA or metastatic mixed tumours. We report a case of metastatic PA of the submandibular gland with metastasis to the cervical lymph nodes.

Fibroadenoma in an ectopic vulvar breast gland: a common neoplasm in an uncommon site
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Ectopic breast tissue is defined as glands located outside of the breast. It can be found anywhere along the milk line extending from the axilla to the groin, and can occur in the vulva. Ectopic breast tissue should be excised because it may develop benign or malignant pathologic processes. Less than 40 cases of fibroadenoma in the vulva have been reported in the literature. We report a case of a 37-year-old woman presenting a solitary vulvar mass. The mass was excised completely, and histology demonstrated an ectopic breast fibroadenoma. This is one of the few reports on the benign pathologies of vulvar mammary glands.