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Updated information for Authors including editorial standards for the preparation of manuscripts

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The journal welcomes contributions concerned with experimental morphology, ultrastructural research, immunocytochemical analysis, and molecular biology. Reports of work in other fields relevant to the understanding of human pathology may be submitted as well all papers on the application of new methods and techniques in pathology. The official language of the journal is Italian. Articles from foreign authors will be published in English.

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Multifocal sclerosing angiomatoid nodular transformation of the spleen in a patient with simultaneous metachronous liver metastasis after colon cancer surgery: a first case report

A.-K. Mueller, C. Haane, K. Lindner, P.J. Barth, N. Senninger, R. Hummel

Sclerosing angiomatoid nodular transformation of the spleen (SANT) is a benign, extremely rare vascular lesion of the spleen with unknown pathogenesis. SANT is often discovered incidentally, and can sometimes be found in patients with a history of cancer. Based on absent definitive radiological signs and varying growth patterns, distinction from malignant processes such as metastasis can be very difficult. Therefore, surgical resection of the spleen is indicated in most cases of patients with history of cancer. We report a case of a bifocal manifestation of SANT in the spleen in a patient with history of colon cancer and newly-diagnosed metachronous liver metastases.

A rare cause of death in infancy: idiopathic infantile arterial calcification

M. Amine, H. Faten, H. Rim, H.S. Nidhal, L. Njim, A. Moussa, A. Zakhama

The aim of this paper is to report the autopsy findings of an Idiopathic Infantile Arterial Calcification-new-born male and describe its follow-up. Y.R, a 23-days-old male, hasn't any relevant personal past medical or family history. The baby was weighing 3.2 kg at birth. He was breast fed and appeared to be perfectly normal. In the last 24 hours, he presented to the family doctor with vomitis, refuse of feeds without fever or diarrhea. He was diagnosed as having gastroenteritis and was medicated accordingly. A few hours later, he had an hematemese episode associated with facial cyanosis. Death occurred despite cardio-pulmonary resuscitation. Forensic autopsy was required. The macroscopic examination showed a bilateral pleural liquid effusion without any other abnormalities. Microscopic investigation revealed a generalized arterial calcification of all organs. Idiopathic arterial calcification is primarily a disease of infancy. It is characterized pathologically by generalized arterial calcification within the internal elastic lamina, associated with intimal fibrous proliferation. Death occur often in the first sixth months due to heart failure.

Cytopathology in the diagnostic appraisal of uncommon malignant neoplastic lesions

A. Kalogeraki, S. Derdas, I. Karvela-Kalogeraki, M. Karvelas-Kalogerakis, G. Segredakis , K. Stathias, V. Sinatkas, D. Tamiolakis

Cytology and fine needle aspiration (FNA) cytology are accepted means of diagnosing and typing of common forms of malignant tumors. However, their usefulness for diagnosing less common neoplasms is not clearly established and this study was designed to examine this. We report four unusual cases of patients with malignant neoplasms in which cytology and fine needle aspiration cytology or aspiration biopsy (FNAC, FNAB) contributed significantly in establishing the diagnosis. These cases facilitate the diagnostic capabilities of cytology over a wide spectrum of neoplasms including rare lymphoproliferative disorders and carcinomas.

Diffuse idiopathic pulmonary neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia (DIPNECH) and multiple pulmonary epithelioid hemangioendothelioma (PEH): a case report

F. Erdini, A. Ambrosini Spaltro, A. Ruiu, M. Pittertschatscher, G. Resch, B. Feil, R. Carella

We report a case of a 76-year-old female with multiple lung nodules (Fig. 1 Rx). Pathologic evaluation of the lower left video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) lobectomy VATS-lobectomy showed four nodules that were described as pulmonary epithelioid hemangioendothelioma (PEH); the immunohistochemical stains showed that the neoplastic cells expressed CD31, a variable expression for factor VIII and a low expression of CD34. In the remaining parenchyma of the lobe, multiple nests of neuroendocrine cells were observed with immunohistochemical confirmation, and the diagnosis was diffuse idiopathic pulmonary neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia (DIPNECH). To our knowledge, the association between PEH and DIPNECH has never been described in the literature.