AMR SEMINARS: LIST OF CASES
(GROUPING OF CASES PER CONTRIBUTOR)

*Legend: The number on the right side of each diagnosis indicates the Seminar number (#).

V Adsay
- Gastrointestinal-type clear cell sarcoma (52).
- Malignant Glomus Tumor (Glomangiosarcoma) of the kidney (54).
- Invasive poorly differentiated medullary-type carcinoma, arising in the ampulla (56).
- (Analogized to a) Quiz-case. Proximal type epithelioid sarcoma of the leg (58).
- Massive gastric juvenile/hyperplastic polyposis (SMAD4 related) with minute foci of invasive carcinoma (60).
- Quiz case: a soft tissue mass involving the wall of sigmoid colon: → Rosai Dorfman disease (62).
- Quiz case: markedly thin colonic wall in chronic constipation: → ................................. (64).
- Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm of the pancreas with extensive high-grade dysplasia (CIS), pancreatobiliary type, with microinvasion (66).
A Agaimy

- Inflammatory angiomyolipoma of the liver with features overlapping with IgG4-related pseudotumor (63).
- Sporadic microsatellite unstable colorectal carcinoma of the CIPM methylator phenotype (BRAF+) with extensive rhabdoid features and "probably secondary" SMARCB1 loss (65).
PW Allen

- Iuxta-articular myxoma (12).
- Hectopic hamartomatous thymoma (13).
- Granulosa cell tumor of ovary with florid mesothelial hyperplasia (15).
- Nuchal fibroma (17).
- Atypical decubital fibroplasia (19).
- Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma (21).
- "Eskimoma" (23).
- Periosteal lipoma (25).
- Hyaline fibromatosis (27).
- Solitary superficial angiomyxoma with epithelial components, subcutis, and scalp (29).
- Desmoplastic fibroblastoma (31).
- Infiltrating (and recurring) glomus tumor of the deep soft tissues misdiagnosed as synovial sarcoma (33).
- Hemosiderotic fibrohistiocytic lipomatous lesion of the foot – ankle (35).
- Undiagnosed soft tissue tumor, presumably benign, with features of desmoplastic fibroblastoma, solitary fibrous tumor, and pleomorphic hyalinizing angiectatic tumor (37).
- Multiple gastric intramucosal cysts and fundic gland polyps in Zollinger-Ellison’s syndrome (39).
- Spindle cell / composite hemangioendothelioma (41).
- Lipofibromatosis? Lipoblastoma?, retroperitoneum (43).
- Primary retroperitoneal borderline mucinous tumor (45).
- Retiform hemangioendothelioma (Dabska), skin of left heel (47).
- Female adnexal tumor of probable Wolffian origin (FATWO), mesentery and retroperitoneum (49).
- Apocrine gland cyst with hemosiderotic dermatofibroma-like stroma of the skin and subcutis of the calf (51).
- Benign lymphoepithelial cyst, head of pancreas (53).
- Injection site high-grade angiosarcoma, subcutis, left buttock region, associated with hemosiderin and large calcified masses of old fat necrosis, presumably secondary to subcutaneous iron injections 20 years previously (55).
- Inflammatory myxo-hyaline tumor, dermis and subcutis, left shoulder and back (57)
- Sclerotic (fibroma-like) lipoma, dorsum of right hand (59).
- Aggressive angiomyxoma, left labium majus (61)
- Pseudo-myogenic (epithelioid sarcoma-like) haemangioendothelioma vastus medialis muscle mimicking ectopic myxoinflammatory hyaline tumour with minimal myxoid areas, proliferative myositis, ….). (63).
- Polypoid endometriosis with necrosis clinically simulating a sarcoma in the pouch of Douglas (65).
- Massive localised lymphedema in morbid obesity as a slowly growing, pendulous, large subcutaneous mass of the right groin (66).
CE Bacchi

- Malignant ectomesenchymoma of soft tissues (20).
- Liver in a "tropical splenomegaly syndrome" (22).
- Oxyphtlic clear cell carcinoma of the ovary (25).
- Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma of the breast (28).
- Low-grade endometrial stromal sarcoma of the vagina (31).
- Mixed epithelial-stromal tumor of the kidney (34).
- Malignant tumor, NOS (36).
- Granulomatous slack skin (38).
- Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma associated with peliosis hepatis (40).
- Rhabdomyomatous carcinoma of the thymus of posterior mediastinum (42).
- Metastasizing cellular dermatofibroma of the skin (45).
- Malignant Leydig cell tumor of the testis in a 1-year-old boy with isosexual pseudoprecocity (47).
- Intestinal perineurioma with infiltrative features (49).
- Glomangioma of the posterior mediastinum (51).
- Mastocytosis in lymph node (53).
- Sclerosing extramedullary hematopoietic tumor (SEMHT) associated with chronic idiopathic myelofibrosis - intraabdominal. (55).
- Microcystic stromal tumor of the ovary (57)
- Anaplastic embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of the orbit (59).
- MPNST, epithelioid variant but low-grade of the posterior mediastinum (other diagnostic possibilities? myxopapillary ependymoma, thymoma – ectopic, …) (61).
- ALK-positive anaplastic large cell lymphoma mimicking nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma with null phenotype (64).
- Transformation of follicular lymphoma, Grade 2 into CD30-positive large B-cell lymphoma with anaplastic features with exclusive involvement of subcaspular and medullary sinuses (66).
D Ben-Dor

- Adrenal oncocytoma (32)
- Benign adenomyoepithelioma of the breast (34).
- Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma (encapsulated, non-invasive, carcinoma in situ), parotid gland (36).
- Follow-up case to AMR Seminar #32, case1. Adrenal oncocytoma, malignant (37).
- Follicular adenoma of the thyroid with papillary architecture (39).
- Pregnancy luteoma with florid degenerative changes vs juvenile granulosa cell tumor arising independently adjacent to (collision) or pregnancy luteoma vs juvenile granulosa cell tumor with extensive luteinization (mimicking luteoma) (40).
- Merkel cell carcinoma of the scalp presenting as simultaneous metastatic lesion in the gums of the upper and lower jaws (42).
- Sarcomatoid urothelial carcinoma of the bladder with pseudoangiosarcomatous features (44).
- Parotid clear cell oncocytosis, presumably diffuse bilateral (46).
- Uterine leiomyoma with non-lymphomatous massive T-cell infiltrates secondary to treatment with GnRH agonist (48).
- High grade undifferentiated adnexal carcinoma of the skin (50).
- Langerhans cell histiocytosis of lymph node (52).
- Bile duct adenoma with neuroendocrine proliferation (54).
- Non-sebaceous lymphadenoma (vs lymphoepithelial carcinoma) (56).
- Periprostastic gastro-intestinal stromal tumor (58).
- Osteogenic sarcoma of the left mandible, osteoblastic type, presenting as an extra-osseous myxoid tumor, in a patient with a history of retinoblastoma and radiation therapy in early childhood (60).
- Encapsulated Hurthle cell carcinoma of the thyroid with extensive cytoplasmic clear cell changes (62).
- Seminoma (cKIT, sall4 positive) developing in a cryptorchid testis s/p orchiopexy and presenting as a contralateral inguinal lymph node metastasis (64).
- Basal cell adenocarcinoma of parotid, possibly developing over time in a pre-existing basal cell adenoma (66).
O Ben-Itzhak

- Hydatid cyst (echinococcosis) of bone (49).
- Postradiation osteosarcoma of the pleura in a patient with previous diagnosis of Hodgkin’s disease and probable atypical myofibroblastic cell proliferation with ossification of soft tissue of the axilla (O Ben-Itzhak) (50).
- Thyroid follicular carcinoma-like tumor of the kidney (or thyroid-like follicular variant of papillary carcinoma?) (52).
- Congenital melanocytic tumor of the face, scalp and orbit (54).
- Xanthomatous variant of "inflammatory pseudotumor" ("unclassified epithelioid and spindle cell neoplasm with pseudoxanthomatous features") (56).
- Yttrium associated gastritis (58).
- Cutaneous leishmaniasis with pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia (60).
- Malakoplakia of the colon (62).
GJ Berry

- EBV-associated B cell lymphoma of the placenta (4).
- Large cell lymphoma with sclerosis of the ovary (5).
- Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma of the lung (6).
- Overlap ALCL/HD of the lymph node (7).
- Congenital cystic lymphangiecctasia of the lung (8).
- Kawasaki’s disease (9).
- Kikuchi’s disease (11).
- Giant cell myocarditis (12).
- Large B-cell lymphoma associated with unclassified sarcoma ("collision tumor") (10).
- Florid polymyositis in a case of upper motor neuron disease (14).
- Carcinoid heart disease (16).
- Solitary fibrous tumor of pleura with entrapped pulmonary parenchymal elements (18).
- Bronchogenic cyst compressing ascending aorta and left coronary artery (22).
- Pulmonary capillaritis in Wegener’s granulomatosis (20).
- Isolated form of Takayasu’s arteritis (24).
- Enteropathy associated T-cell lymphoma (26).
- Intra-arterial tumor emboli of the lung (28).
- Benign granular cell tumor of bronchus (30).
- Epithelioid psammomatous melanotic schwannoma (32).
- Microcrystalline pulmonary intravascular material secondary to intravenous injection of oral Vincodin tablets (34).
- Extranodal dendritic reticulum cell sarcoma (36).
- Pompe disease involving the heart (alpha-1,4-Glucosidase deficiency) (38).
- Pulmonary heterotopia in a monoamniotic twin (40).
- Tracheal paraganglioma (42).
- Desmin cardiomyopathy (44).
- Histiocytoid cardiomyopathy (46).
- Hamazaki-Wesenberg bodies ("yellow-brown bodies") in granulomatous lymphadenitis (48).
- Sarcomatoid variant of anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid (50).
- Acute mononucleosis, tonsil (52).
- Intracardiac teratoma (left atrium) (54).
- Anaplastic large cell lymphoma (56).
- Medullary carcinoma with glandular/cribriform pattern (58).
- Localized malignant mesothelioma, epithelioid type, pseudoglandular pattern (60).
- Pleuropulmonary blastoma, type I, regressed (62).
- Pleuropulmonary blastoma, type III (62).
- Congenital peribronchial myofibroblastic tumor (64).
M Bisceglia

- Atypical polypoid adenomyoma of the uterus (12).
- Mesoblastic nephroma plus multicystic nephroma in adult (13).
- Congenital mesoblastic nephroma (14).
- Peripheral T-cell lymphoma with erythrophagocytic histiocytosis in bone marrow? (17).
- Secondary chondrosarcoma of digit (17).
- Giant cutaneous trichilemmal horn (17).
- Quiz-case: Mycobacterial avium infection (20).
- Littoral cell angiomata of the spleen plus renal cell carcinoma plus angiomatous menigioma (20).
- Hypertrophic cardiomypathy in an infant (22).
- Central core disease with structured cores (24).
- Quiz case-1: Metastatic chondrosarcoma to the skin of nose from a primary of the digit (26).
- Retroperitoneal lymphangiomyoma versus (renal) angiomyolipoma without adipocytic component (26).
- Inflammatory pseudotumor of the kidney (26).
- Chester-Erdheim disease involving the brain (case A) and involving bone (case B) (28).
- Quiz case-3: Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia, type II (29).
- Quiz case-2: Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis (31).
- Quiz case-1: Hyperplastic transplanted parathyroid in the forearm (31).
- Heffner tumor (as an additional case) (34).
- Lipofibromatous hamartoma of the median nerve and lipofibromatous hamartoma of the medial plantar nerve with macrodactyly (34).
- Edometrioid primary carcinoma of the uterine salpyngx (as an additional case) (35).
- Chester-Erdheim disease evolution in Langerhans’ cell histiocytosis (as a Follow up case) (35).
- McRdle’s disease or myophosphorylase deficiency (36).
- Lymphangiomata-like adenomatoid tumor of the adrenal gland (36).
- Brucella orchitis (38).
- Lymphadenoma of the parotid gland without sebaceous metaplasia (38).
- Toxoplasmic lymphadenitis (40).
- Quiz case-1: Myoepithelioma of the vulva (41).
- Unilateral renal cystic disease of nongenetic etiology (42).
- Quiz Case-1: India ink endoscopic tattooing (44).
- Bone metastases from cutaneous basal cell carcinoma (44).
- Massive lymph node metastasis of aneurysmal fibrous histiocytoama (primary in the skin). So-called (benign) metastasizing cutaneous fibrous histiocytoma (metastasizing “benign” fibrous histiocytoma of the skin) (46).
- Familial complete androgen insensitivity syndrome (Morris syndrome or testicular feminization syndrome) (48).
- Medullary sponge kidney with small kidney (50).
- “Spontaneous” multiple adenomas” (spontaneous adenomatosis) of liver (52).
- Fatal systemic venous air embolism following endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (54).
- Leiomyomatosis peritonealis disseminata (56).
- Unclassified non-pleomorphic renal sarcoma (possibly de novo malignant solitary fibrous tumor of kidney) (58).
- Sporadic lymphangioleiomyomatosis involving lymph nodes and lung (58).
- Phosphaturic mesenchymal tumor, mixed connective tissue type (58).
- Pathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of recurrent, giant keloid of the sacral region, which was still focally present at the lateral excision margins (59).
- Retroperitoneal atypical sporadic Kaposi’s sarcoma involving the adrenal, with sarcomatous transformation on local recurrence (59).
- Primary embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of prostate in adult (59).
- Subcutaneous and lymph node metastasis from (cutaneous) basal cell carcinoma with squamous cell differentiation (60).
- Rosai-Dorfman disease, lymph node localization (60).
- Richly vascularised, benign mesenchymal hemangioblastoma-like tumor of soft tissue (60).
- Diffuse pulmonary dendriform ossification, associated with interstitial lung fibrosis in a patient with scleroderma and a mediastinal bronchogenic cyst (61).
- Diffuse pulmonary dendriform ossification, idiopathic (61).
- Mitochondrial myopathy presenting with progressive external ophthalmoplegia (PEO) (61).
- Tufted angioma arising in/on a recurrent congenital lymphangioma (63).
- Undifferentiated embryonal sarcoma of liver (65).
IJ Bleiweiss

- Malignant phyllodes tumor with spindle cell and liposarcomatous elements (1).
- Goblet cell carcinoid of the ovary (2).
- Residual intraductal and infiltrating duct carcinoma of the breast with chemotherapy induced changes (3).
- Metastatic hemangiopericytoma of meninges (angioblastic meningioma) to pleura and paravertebral area (4).
- Black thyroid due to minocycline (4).
- Metastatic paaganglioma in lymph nodes (5).
- Prostatic chips infiltrated by poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma with signet ring cell differentiation (6).
- Ovary infiltrated by malignant melanoma (6).
- Chondroblastoma, probably recurrent (7).
- Glomus tumor of the stomach (9).
- C-cell hyperplasia of the thyroid (10).
- Synovial chondromatosis of temporo-mandibular joint (11).
- Ductal adenocarcinoma of heterotopic pancreas in pylorum (12).
- Malignant phyllodes tumor of the breast with heterologous elements (15).
- ? Hemangiopericytoma of stomach (17).
- Ossifying fibromyxoid tumor of soft parts (19).
- Adenomyoepithelioma of the breast (21).
- Pseudoangiomatous hyperplasia of mammary stroma (23).
- Nodular fasciitis? Fibromatosis, involving the breast (25).
- Congenital mediasinal teratoma with immature neural elements (27).
- Retrograde lymphatic spread to the breast of metastatic ovarian carcinoma from axillary lymph node metastasis (29).
- Low grade (myofibro-)sarcoma plus tubular carcinoma (collision tumor) versus sarcomatoid carcinoma (31).
- Microglandular adenosis of the breast (33).
- Metastatic medullary carcinoma of the thyroid simulating melanoma (35).
- Myxoid liposarcoma, metastatic to the breast. (38).
- Basal cell carcinoma of the nipple (42).
- Osteogenic sarcoma, probably radiation-induced (44).
- Invasive adenosquamous carcinoma (low-grade metaplastic carcinoma) (46).
- Cellular type of congenital mesoblastic nephroma (49).
- Glomus tumor of the stomach (51).
- Alveolar soft part sarcoma (53).
- Ectopic breast tissue – pubic site (55).
- Syringomatous adenoma of nipple (57).
- Collision of metastatic lobular carcinoma of breast with primary sarcomatoid carcinoma of the small bowel (59).
- Solitary fibrous tumor of breast (vs periductal stromal tumor) (61).
- Eccrine spiradenoma of the breast (63).
- Myofibroblastoma possibly involving fibroadenoma of the breast vs weird phyllodes (65).
N Cartagena, Jr
- Cutaneous myofibroma of the foot (2).
- Myositis ossificans of the thigh (3).
- Follicular lymphoma of the parotid secondary to Dilantin (4).
- Follicular small-cleaved cell lymphoma of the lymph node (5).
- Sarcomatous transformation of a choroid plexus carcinoma of the right lateral ventricle (6).
- Spleen with paraimmunoblastic variant of small lymphocytic lymphoma/leukemia (7).
- Tigroid degeneration of myocardium (10).
- Metastatic hidroadenocarcinoma (9)
- Granulomatous slack skin (12).
JKC Chan

- Kimura's disease involving soft tissue of the neck (1).
- Metanephric adenoma of the kidney (2).
- Soft tissue-large cell lymphoma with unusual myxoid stroma (2).
- Keratins globules of the ovary (3).
- Cervical cryptococcal lymphadenitis (3).
- Penicillium marneffreii infection of the colon (4).
- Medullary thyroid carcinoma, pseudopapillary variant (5).
- Diffuse large cell lymphoma of B-lineage, with prominent fibrillary matrix and rosettes, of lymphnode (6).
- Littoral cell angioma of the spleen (7).
- Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma of the brain (8).
- Cutaneous lymphadenoma (9).
- Leigh's disease or subacute necrotizing encephalomyelopathy (10).
- Leydig cell tumor (malignant) with unusual myxoid change (11).
- Metachromatic leukodystrophy of the brain (12).
- Sparganosis of the brain (13).
- Sclerosing adenosis of the prostate (15).
- Dysembrioplastic neuroepithelial tumor (17).
- Myospherulosis (19).
- Ectomesenchymal chondromyxoid tumor of the tongue (20).
- Metanephric adenoma (20).
- Pancreatoblastoma (22).
- Tubular adenosis with DCIS (22).
- Inflammatory follicular dendritic cell tumor of liver (inflammatory pseudotumor of liver) (24).
- Ependymoma, clear cell type plus papillary type (24).
- Fat embolism of the lung and kidney (26).
- Prototheca zopfii infection (28).
- Light chain disease associated with plasmacytoma (28).
- Necrotizing fasciitis due to group-A streptococcus (30).
- Pleuropulmonary blastoma, type I (31).
- Mucocele with myxoglobulosis of the appendix (32).
- Cotyledonoid dissecting leiomyoma of the uterus (32).
- Sclerosing extramedullary hematopoietic tumor in chronic myeloid leukemia (33).
- Dedifferentiated adenoid cystic carcinoma of submandibular gland (34).
- Lymph node – involvement by angiomyolipoma (36).
- Radiation-induced pseudocarcinomatous proliferations of the urinary bladder (38).
- Peritoneum – decidualized endometriosis with myxoid change. (39).
- Acinar cell cystadenoma of the pancreas (? Acinar cystic transformation) (39).
- Lymphangiomatomatosis and multifocal micronodular pneumocyte hyperplasia (41).
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome due to SARS coronavirus infection (41).
- Olfactory neuroblastoma with glandular differentiation – nasal cavità (43).
- Cocaine-induced osteocartilaginous necrosis and mucosal ulceration/inflammation (46).
- Lymph node – Kawasaki disease (48).
- Parotid gland – Metastatic Merkel cell carcinoma, with rhabdomyosarcoma differentiation (metastatic “Merkel cell carcinosarcoma”) (53).
- Tubulocystic carcinoma of the kidney. (55)
TV Colby

- Diffuse pulmonary lymphangiomatosis (9).
- Seminoma with cystic change in thymus associated with epithelial proliferation (thymoma?) (10).
- Therapy-related changes in a carcinoid tumor (12).
- Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) of lung (14).
- Malignant mesothelioma, "sarcomatous" type, with prominent lymphoid reaction (17).
- Pulmonary capillary hemangiomatosis (19).
- Subcutaneous phycomycosis (21).
- Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (23).
- Rhodococcus equi infection in AIDS (23).
- Cortical thymoma/thymic carcinoma sequence (24).
- Fibromatosis of the chest wall presenting as a pleural mass (27).
- Metastatic low-grade endometrial stromal sarcoma from the pelvis (27).
- Quiz case-1: Chronic clofazimine therapy effect (27).
- Quiz case-2: Disseminated toxoplasmosis (in transplanted lung) (29).
- Erdheim-Chester disease involving the lung (29).
- Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma of the liver (30).
- Inflammatory fibrosarcoma of the lung (32).
- Abdominal localized malignant mesothelioma of the cecum (34).
- Phlegmonous enterocolitis due to E. coli (37).
- Quiz Case-1: Hypereosinophilic syndrome (39).
- Visceral juvenile xanthogranuloma of the lung (39).
- Metastatic (benign) papilloma of the breast (41).
- Quiz case-1: Metastatic mixed tumor of salivary gland (parotid) to the lung (43).
- Churg-Strauss disease of the gut (43).
- Quiz Cases-2: Amebic pneumonia (44).
- Metastatic Merkel cell carcinoma with sarcomatoid component and glandular differentiation (44).
- Metastatic (benign) meningioma (46).
- Unique pulmonary cystic, probably hamartomatous, lesions in the lung in a patient with von Hippel Lindau disease (48).
- Malignant mesothelioma (of the pleura) with invasion of the lung, presenting with pneumothorax, in a patient with (concurrent) mesothelioma in the peritoneum (50).
- Iatrogenic pulmonary emboli (52).
- Histologic changes (lung) consistent with so-called hyper-IgG4 disease (54).
- Kimura’s disease associated with chronic clinical manifestations (bulky cervical adenopathy), soft tissue edema and fibrosis, and cutaneous lesions (56).
- Massive embolic foreign material consistent with microcrystalline cellulose (from crushed up oral tablets, type unknown) with associated pulmonary hypertension and right ventricular hypertrophy (58).
- Poorly differentiated synovial sarcoma with anomalous expression of desmin (and I guess ER) (60).
- Silicone lung embolization from ruptured breast implant (62).
- Metastatic chondrosarcoma with exclusively granular cell features (64).
- Secondary vascular proliferation (reactive angioendotheliomatosis) of the colon in a patient with ulcerative colitis and heart disease (65).
- Quiz case 1. Epithelioid angiosarcoma (65).
K Cooper
- Mycobacterial necrotizing lymphadenitis (17).
- "Sclerosing hemangioma" of the lung (19).
- Angiomyolipoma of liver (21).
- Hydatic cyst (23).
- Quiz case-2: Bilharzioma of the rectum (24).
- Bilharzioma (25).
- Anaplastic variant of spermatocytic seminoma with a high-grade sarcoma showing myogenic differentiation (27).
- Cardiac fibroma (29).
- Herpes virus proctitis in ulcerative colitis (31).
- Ischemic colitis secondary to CMV vasculopathy (33).
- Rhinoscleroma (35).
- Pseudoactinomycotic radiate granules in endocervical curettage (37).
- Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma of the larynx. (39).
- Idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis (Ormond’s disease) (41).
- Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor of the kidney (43).
- Myxoid schwannoma (45).
- Angiomatoid fibrous histiocytoma (AKA angiomatoid "MFH") of the adrenal (47).
- Phosphaturic mesenchymal tumor of soft tissue (49).
- Malignant ectomesenchymoma arising in a uterine MMMT (51).
- Metastatic low-grade endometrial stromal sarcoma (53).
- Recurrent malignant GIST with diffuse rhabdoid morphology - jejunum. (55).
- Epithelioid sarcoma, proximal type (57).
- Meningeal metastatic GIST (59).
- Chronic sclerosing sialadenitis of the submandibular gland (Kuttner’s tumor) (61).
- Benign endocervical polyp with exuberant gestational-associated changes (63).
- Metanephric stromal tumor in a 2-year-old female child (65).
I Damjanov

- Undifferentiated embryonal sarcoma (28).
- Parachordoma (29).
- Malignant melanoma of the vagina with ganglioneuroblastic differentiation (35).
- Anaplastic T-cell lymphoma (31).
- Primitive neuroectodermal tumor of the ovary, arising in a teratoma (33).
- Carcinosarcoma of the urinary bladder metastatic to the clitoris (37).
- Inflammatory leiomyosarcoma of the abdomen (39).
- GIST of the liver, metastatic to the lymph nodes, with giant cell reaction (41).
- Necrobiotic xanthogranuloma – skin-subcutis (43).
- Malignant Sertoli cell tumor metastatic to the abdominal lymph nodes (45).
- Atrial myxoma with glandular inclusions (47).
- Acral myxoinflammatory fibroblastic sarcoma (inflammatory myxohyaline tumor) (49).
- Low-grade sarcoma of the bladder, multinodular (51).
- Hodgkin's lymphoma (53).
- Rosai-Dorfman disease of soft tissue – thigh. (55)
- Wilms' tumor with heterologous elements and diffuse anaplasia (57).
- Recurring malignant melanoma with osteogenic metaplasia (59).
- Heterotopic mesenteric ossification, also known as mesenteritis ossificans (61).
- Yolk sac carcinoma, parietal yolk sac type, in a lymph node metastasis of a testicular NSGCT (63).
- Midline NK/T cell extranodal lymphoma, nasal type involving the lungs, heart, pancreas, stomach (65).
AP Dei Tos

- Fibroepithelial tumor of breast with digital fibroma-like inclusions in stromal component (16).
- Primitive choriocarcinoma of the urinary bladder (18).
- Dedifferentiated chordoma (21).
- Inflammatory leiomyosarcoma (23).
- Atypical teratoid/Rhabdoid Tumor of the brain (25).
- Spindle cell carcinoma (carcinosarcoma) of the esophagus with prominent basaloid differentiation (27).
- Renal extranodal Rosai-Dorfman's disease (29).
- Dedifferentiated liposarcoma with neural-like whorling pattern (31).
- Infiltrating squamous cell carcinoma of the liver arisen in hepatic cyst of foregut type (33).
- Pulmonary epithelioid angiosarcoma (35).
- EWS/PNET of the meninges (39).
- Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor with heterologous (chondrosarcomatous) differentiation of the peritoneum (41).
- Low-grade endometrial stromal sarcoma with sex cord differentiation (45).
PP de Saint Maur
- Malignant mesenchymoma (14).
- Inflammatory pseudotumor of the skin (16).
- Perineal nodular induration of cyclist (atypical decubital fibroplasia and elastofibroma) (18).
- Liposarcoma? Surgically induced? (20).
- Toxic acute necrosis in a liver with Caroli's disease (22).
- Desmoplastic fibroblastoma (24).
- Crohn’s disease of the appendix vs idiopathic granulomatous appendicitis (26).
- (Possible) colonic location of Behcet's disease (28).
- Colitis cystica profunda diffusa resulting of protracted ulcerative colitis (30).
- Benign schwannoma of digestive tract (32).
- Lumbar nuchal-type fibroma in an adolescent boy with probable Gardner’s syndrome (34).
- Fulminating pneumonia by Corynebacterium jeikeium (36).
- Synovial chondromatosis (38).
O Dietze

- Papillary carcinoma of the thyroid within follicular tumor (28).
- Osteosarcoma of the bladder (30).
- Quiz case-1: Atypical lipomatous tumor with spindle cell features vs variant of myxofibrosarcoma, vs other possibilities (32).
- Low-grade epithelioid MPNST versus high-grade extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma (32).
- Neurofibroma with epithelioid features and granular cell differentiation (34).
- Aggressive systemic mastocytosis, myelodysplastic syndrome (chronic myelomonocytic leukaemia) (38).
- Clear cell change in colorectal adenoma (40).
- Adenocarcinoma of the urinary bladder with well differentiated tubulo-villous and poorly differentiated signet ring cell areas, most probably of urachal origin (42).
- Rhabdoid meningioma, gr. 3 (44).
- Low grade malignant Mullerian mixed tumor (47).
- Ameloblastic carcinoma (49).
- Chronic histiocytic intervillositis (51).
- Gamma-Gandy bodies in splenomegaly, probably secondary to an underlying liver disease (51).
- Clear cell atypical fibroxanthoma (53).
- Diversion colitis (55).
- Congenital granular cell tumor (57).
- Lymph node involvement by lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) (59).
- Endometriosis of the colon (61).
- Metastatic breast cancer to adrenal myelolipoma (‘tumor in tumor’ phenomenon) (63).
- Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma of the skin (65).
H Dominguez-Malagon

- Malignant melanoma (interpreted as epithelioid angiosarcoma) (10).
- Myofibroblastic sarcoma? (11).
- Carcinosarcoma of the rete testis vs embryonal carcinoma with chondrosarcomatous elements (12).
- Malignant meningioma of the parapharyngeal space (13).
- Spindle cell sarcoma of the thyroid (fibrosarcoma?) (15).
- Epithelioid angiosarcoma with alveolar pattern (17).
- Amphicrine medullary carcinoma of thyroid with luminal differentiation (19).
- Glomus-like neuroendocrine carcinoma (21).
- Epithelioid angiosarcoma of the breast (23).
- Lymphoepithelioma-like anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid (25).
- Fibrolamellar (oncocytic) carcinoma of the liver with abundant cytoplasmic pale inclusions (27).
- Biliary adenofibroma (29).
- Primary yolk sac tumor of the appendix versus poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma with yolk sac features (31).
- Xanthomatous/angiomatous meningioma (with microcystic and secretory features) (33).
- Extrapancreatic solid-cystic tumor (35).
- Spindle cell hemangioma (37).
- Malignant papillary mesothelioma presenting as an ovarian mass (primary ovarian malignant mesothelioma?) (39).
- Cellular neurothekeoma (41).
- Adenocarcinoma of the pigmented retinal epithelium (44).
- Quiz case 1: Primary synovial sarcoma of the kidney (45).
- Chordoid meningioma? (45).
- Pulmonary adenofibroma (fibroadenoma of the lung, fibroleiomyomatous hamartoma, adeno-leiomyomatous hamartoma) (48).
- Clear cell carcinoma of the kidney with sarcomatous areas of divergent differentiation (chondrosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma) (50).
- Solitary fibrous tumor of the prostate (53).
- Infectious mononucleosis tonsillitis with geographic necrosis (55).
- Dedifferentiated solitary fibrous tumor? Dedifferentiated peripheral nerve sheath tumor (perineurioma)? (57).
- Plexiform fibrohistiocytic tumor/cellular neurothekeoma (57).
- Calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (Gorlin cyst) (59).
- Dedifferentiated solitary fibrous tumor of the pleura (61).
- Extra-axial nasal meningioma (65).
• Malignant basomelanocytic tumor of the skin (50).
• Thyroid sclerosing mucoepidermoid carcinoma with eosinophilia, plus Hashimoto thyroiditis, plus oncocytic adenoma/adenomatoid oncocytic nodule (52).
• Microcystic adnexal carcinoma of the tongue (MAC) - A tumor derived from Ebner’s glands (54).
• Nasal seromucinous hamartoma with focal REAH-like features (56).
• Pseudotumoral intracranial Erdheim-Chester disease (polyostotic sclerosing histiocytosis) mimicking a primary brain-meningeal tumor as manifestation of previously undiagnosed systemic disease (58).
• Sclerosing polycystic adenosis (SPA) of parotid gland (60).
• Mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma of the rectum (64).
• Hard metal/Cobalt pneumoconiosis (giant cell interstitial pneumonia; GIP) (66).
J Epstein

- Extensive intraductal carcinoma of the prostate (IDC-P) with separate incidental minute foci of Gleason score 3+3=6 adenocarcinoma (60).
- Oncocytoma of the kidney with marked diffuse degenerative atypia (62).
V Eusebi

- Malignant rhabdoid tumor of the temporo-parietal (6).
- Cystic islet cell tumor of the pancreas (7).
- Benign "triton" tumor of the vagina (8).
- Papillary carcinoma of the thyroid, macrofollicular variant (9).
- Dedifferentiated chordoma (10).
- Central neurocytoma (11).
- Thymoma (12).
- Pleomorphic invasive lobular carcinoma with apocrine differentiation (13).
- Squamous cell carcinoma of bladder with schistosoma hematobium (15).
- Acinic cell carcinoma of parotid with thyroid-like pattern (17).
- Leiomyosarcoma with areas of rhabdomyoblastic differentiation (19).
- Monophasic synovial-sarcoma (21).
- B-cell malignant lymphoma of the breast mimicking carcinoma (23).
- Mesothelioma invading thyroid (25).
- Transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder merging with a large cell anaplastic carcinoma component, an invasive micropapillary component and oat cell carcinoma (27).
- Metastatic malignant mesothelioma to the maxillary bone (29).
- Matrix producing carcinoma (malignant mixed tumor) or epimyoepithelial carcinoma (31).
- Malignant adenomatoid tumor of the testis vs adenomatoid tumor (33).
- Metastasizing granular cell tumor (35).
- Benign schwannoma with cellular (neuroblast-like component) (37).
- Chondroblastoma of the sphenoid (39).
- Primary intraosseous meningioma (41).
- Invasive (ductal?) carcinoma of the pancreas, basaloid type (43).
- Invasive “breast tumor resembling the tall cell variant of papillary carcinoma of thyroid” (47).
- ? Metastatic osteosarcoma (45).
- Intracranial Rosai-Dorfman disease (49).
- In situ squamous cell carcinoma of the breast with myoepithelial cell differentiation (51).
- Follicular dendritic cell tumor primary in breast (53).
- Langerhans cell sarcoma of the oral cavity (tongue) (55).
- Idiopathic hypertrophic cranial pachymeningitis (57).
- Subcutaneous metastasis from meningeal hemangiopericytoma (59).
- Lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma, Regaud type, of the breast (61).
- Monophasic synovial sarcoma, glandular-type, arising within the median nerve of the right forearm (61).
- Low-grade (G1) invasive carcinoma, with features of syringoid (low grade adenosquamous) carcinoma merging with adenoid cystic carcinoma (65).
G Falconieri

- Ossifying fibromyxoid tumor (26).
- Hyalinized spindle cell lesion c/w intrapulmonary solitary fibrous tumor (28).
- Onchocerca volvulus infection of the skin (28).
- Giant cell tumor of the larynx vs aneurysmal bone cyst (30).
- Non germ cell tumor arising in a germ cell tumor (32).
- Papillar (chromophil) renal cell carcinoma (34).
- Syncitiotrophoblastic cell rich seminoma (36).
- Meningioma of the middle ear (38).
- Warthin-like papillary carcinoma of the thyroid (40).
- Parachordoma / myoepithelioma of the stomach (42).
- Quiz Cases-3: Bothryoid or phyllodes prostatic adenocarcinoma (44).
- Small spindle and epithelioid cell sarcoma, NOS (44).
- Recurrent melanoma associated with (focal) osteoclast-like multinucleated giant cell reaction (46).
- Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor of the lung (48).
- Focal nodular hyperplasia of the liver with sarcoid-like granulomas) (50).
- Russel body gastritis (50).
- Cellular fibroepithelial tumor with malignant stroma (Adenosarcoma? atypical phylloides tumor?) (52).
- Sinonasal Schwannoma (54).
- Sinonasal ameloblastoma (56).
- Atypical mesothelial tumor, not otherwise specified (58).
- Clear cell tumor of unknown etiology (60).
- Pleomorphic sarcoma, NOS in the lung – probably metastasis from malignant phylloides tumor of the breast (62).
- Papillary carcinoma of thyroid with follicular architecture, and a malignant spindle cell proliferation (dedifferentiation vs solitary fibrous tumor [associated with PTC]) (64).
- Compound melanocytic nevus with granular cell changes of the skin (65).
F Fedeli
- Mucinous carcinoma of the skin (58).
- Epithelioid angiosarcoma of the adrenal gland (60).
- Signet-ring stromal tumor of the testis (62).
- Pancreatoblastoma (64).
- Adult hepatoblastoma fetal type (66).
JA Ferreiro

- Mixed adrenocortical adenoma-pheocromocytoma (16).
- Adrenal onc cytoma vs oncocyctic carcinoma (18).
- Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma in a Warthin tumor (21).
C Fisher

- Osseofibromyxoid tumor with stromal cysts (21).
- Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma of the breast (23).
- Malignant glandular Triton tumor with neuroendocrine differentiation (25).
- Lymphangiomatosis (27).
- Acral myxoinflammatory fibroblastic sarcoma or inflammatory myxohyaline tumor of distal extremities with virocyte or Reed-Sternberg-like cells, or inflammatory myxoid tumor of soft tissue with giant bizarre cells (29).
- Diabetic mastopathy (sclerosing lymphocytic lobulitis) (31).
- Synovial sarcoma with prominent glandular component (33).
- Hemosiderotic fibrohistiocytic lipomatous tumor (35).
- Myxoid biphasic synovial sarcoma with SYT-SSX2 fusion transcripts (37).
- Clear cell sarcoma (of tendon sheath) arising in the palate (39).
- Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) resembling clear cell myomelanocytic tumor (41).
- Kaposi’s sarcoma with unusual features of the iliac lymph node (43).
- Giant cell tumor involving sigmoid colon, following excision of borderline mucinous ovarian tumor with sarcoma-like mural nodules (45).
- Synovial sarcoma with squamous differentiation (47).
- Neurofibromatous involvement of ileum with ‘diffuse ganglioneuromatosis’ in a patient with NF-1 and retroperitoneal malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (49).
- Inflammatory leiomyosarcoma in HIV positive male of the pelvis (51).
- Presacral (retrorectal) dermoid cyst with Paget’s disease in a patient with possible Currarino syndrome (53).
- Angiosarcoma arising in AV fistula previously used for dialysis in renal transplant recipient (55).
- Sarcomatoid adrenal cortical carcinoma with metastatic rhabdomyosarcoma in lymph nodes (and lung) (57).
- Anastomosing hemangioma of kidney (59).
- Epithelioid inflammatory myofibroblastic sarcoma (61).
- Dedifferentiated solitary fibrous tumor with divergent osteosarcomatous and rhabdomyosarcomatous differentiation (63).
- Endometrial stromal sarcoma with YWHAE-FAM22A/B (NUTM2A/B) rearrangement (65).
CDM Fletcher

- Epithelioid angiosarcoma of deep soft tissue (4).
- True histiocytic lymphoma/interdigitating reticulum cell sarcoma of the small intestine (5).
- Follicular dendritic reticulum cell tumor of the lymph node (6).
- Angiomyofibroblastoma of the vulva (7).
- Infiltrating glomus tumor of soft tissue (8).
- Low-grade myxofibrosarcoma (9).
- Leiomyoma with perinodular hydropic degeneration (10).
- Low-grade Dabskoid angiosarcoma (11).
- "Myofibroblastoma with fatty component" (12).
- ? Myofibroblastoma of breast (14).
- Giant cell tumor of soft tissues (16).
- Renal carcinoma and angiosarcoma ("collision tumor") (18).
- Leiomyomatosis of the mediastinum (20).
- Pleomorphic hyalinizing angiectatic tumor (22).
- Cartilaginous hamartoma of the chest wall (24).
- Primary pigmented nodular adrenocortical disease (26).
- Primary abdominal monophasic synovial sarcoma (31).
- Massive localized lymphoedema in morbid obesity (33).
- Sclerosing paraganglioma of the parapharyngeal space (35).
- Aneurysmal bone cyst of soft tissue (37).
- Splenic lymphangioma (39).
- Acantholytic /pseudovascular squamous cell carcinoma (with myxoid stroma) (41).
- Duodenal gangliocytic paraganglioma (43).
- Extraskeletal Ewing’s sarcoma /PNET (45).
- Nasal chondromesenchymal hamartoma (??) (47).
- Oncocytic glomus tumour (49).
- Reactive fibrovascular proliferation, possibly engrafted on a vascular malformation, of soft tissue of the neck (51).
- Deciduoid malignant mesothelioma (53).
- Scrotal lymphoedema (with smooth muscle hyperplasia) (55).
- Hibernoma, spindle cell variant (57).
- Retroperitoneal perirenal sclerosing PEComa (59).
- Sclerosing fibroinflammatory lesion (?? type) of the neck (61).
- Malignant glomus tumor of stomach (63).
- Renal cell carcinoma, clear cell type, with very prominent smooth muscle proliferation (65).
AL Folpe

- Clear cell myomelanocytic tumor of the falciform ligament (33).
- Epithelioid variant of pleomorphic liposarcoma, arising as a component of a dedifferentiated liposarcoma (34).
- Phosphaturic mesenchymal tumor, mixed connective tissue variant causing oncogenic osteomalacia (36).
- Myoepithelioma of soft tissue, probably of low-grade malignancy (38).
- Extraspinal myxopapillary ependymoma (40).
- Crystal storing histiocytosis (42).
- “Early” pleomorphic hyalinizing angiectatic tumor of soft parts (44).
- Intranodal palisaded myofibroblastoma (46).
- Metastatic primitive neuroectodermal tumor (resembling medulloepithelioma), arising in the setting of prior testicular germ cell tumor (48).
- Multifocal duodenal gangliocytic paraganglioma with extensive ganglioneuromatous differentiation with lymph node involvement (AL Folpe) (50).
- Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma involving an inflammatory fibroid polyp (53).
- Primary epithelioid sarcoma of bone (55).
- Dedifferentiated liposarcoma (with one small focus closely resembling spindle cell lipoma) (57).
- Subchondral acute inflammation in severe arthritis (59).
- Melanotic translocation Xp11-related neoplasm of renal type, primary to the ovary (61).
- Polycystic lipomembranous osteodysplasia with sclerosing leukoencephalopathy (PLOSL) (63).
- Merkel cell carcinoma of the skin showing heterologous rhabdomyoblastic differentiation was made (65).
J Forteza-Vila

- Non Hodgkin’s B-cell lymphoma (monocytoid with large neoplastic B-cell) rich in non-neoplastic reactive T-cells (11).
- Neoplastic angioendotheliomatosis plus progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (13).
- Malignant round cell tumor vs mediastinal sarcoma (malignant HPC) (15).
- Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma (18).
- High-grade neuroendocrine neoplasm vs metastatic amelanotic malignant melanoma (22).
- Neoplastic angioendotheliomatosis plus progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (13).
- Malignant round cell tumor vs mediastinal sarcoma (malignant HPC) (15).
- Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma (18).
- Inflammasory pseudotumor of the brain (24).
- Banti’s syndrome (26).
- Fatal Kikuchi’s disease versus LES (28).
- HELLP syndrome with pseudoangiosarcomatous features (30).
- Xanthomatous/angiomatous meningo (with microcystic and secretory features (33).
- Peripheral T-cell lymphoma unspecified (predominantly large cell) (35).
- Cutaneous and visceral Kaposi’s sarcoma with cardiac tamponade (37).
- Langerhans’ cell sarcoma (malignant histiocytosis X) (39).
- Peripheral, extranodal, large T-cell lymphoma (NOS) (41).
- Angioinvasive scedosporium apiospermum (aspergillus-like) of the heart (43).
- Micronodular thymoma with lymphoid stroma (45).
- Brain venous infarction vs a postinfectious hemorrhagic leukoencephalopathy (47).
- Sarcomatoid carcinoma of the adrenal gland (49).
- Gliomatosis cerebri (51).
- Splenic marginal zone lymphoma with progression to a diffuse B cell lymphoma with overexpression of MYC (53).
- Hepatocarcinoma with metastases to lymph nodes, pancreas, spleen, heart, intestinal mucosa, and scalp with mucinous differentiation (55).
- Idiopathic sclerosing encapsulating peritonitis (abdominal cocoon) (57).
- Pulmonary leiomyomatosis in a patient diagnosed with sarcoma of the endometrial stroma with low level of malignancy (59).
- Histiocytic Sarcoma / Dendritic cell tumor involving thoracic vertebrae and perivertebral soft tissue (61).
- Myelosarcoma in association with myelofibrosis that shows a macroscopic appearance mimicking “peritoneal carcinomatosis” (64).
- EWING-PNET retroperitoneal sarcoma (66).
M Fukunaga

- Extrapancreatic solid-cystic tumor (34).
- Lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma of the renal pelvis (36).
- Diaphragmatic stromal endometriosis with catamenial pneumothorax (38).
- Malignant myoepithelioma of the vulva (40).
- Florid papillomatosis (adenoma) of the nipple (42).
- Ochronotic arthropathy (44).
- Osteogenic melanoma of the foot (46).
- Hepatoid carcinoma with serous component of the Fallopian tube (48).
- Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) of the uterus (50).
- Papillary squamotransitional cell carcinoma of the uterine cervix (52).
- Mesonephric adenocarcinoma of the uterine cervix with mesonephric hyperplasia (54).
- Angiosarcoma of the kidney (56).
- Cotyledonoid dissecting leiomyoma of the uterus (Sternberg tumor) (58).
- Wolffian tumor of the broad ligament (female adnexal tumor of probable Wolffian origin) (60).
- Canalicular adenoma of minor salivary gland (M Fukunaga) (62).
- Reactive atypical fibrovascular proliferation (reactive angioendotheliomatosis?) (64).
- Mixed-epithelial papillary cystadenoma of borderline malignancy of the ovary, Mullerian type MEBMM with squamous overgrowth (SO) (66).
MJ Gaffey

- Unusual glandular proliferation (metaplastic vs. hyperplastic vs carcinoma) cervix (8).
C Goldenberg
- Undifferentiated malignant neoplasm (sarcoma, NOS?) (13).
- Neuroepithelioma vs malignant paraganglioma (15).
- Malignant spindle cell neoplasm (17).
- Thyroid lymphoma (19).
- Intestinal endometriosis (22).
JR Goldblum

- Angiomatoid malignant fibrous histiocytoma (35).
J Goldstein

- Solid, cystic and papillary tumor of the pancreas (5).
- Collision tumor of the ovary: papillary serous adenocarcinoma plus rhabdomyosarcoma (6).
- Measles appendicitis (7).
- Inflammatory pseudotumor of the urinary bladder (13).
- ? Neoplastic malignant histiocytic process (16).
- Hepatoid carcinoma of the ovary (18).
- Anaplastic large cell lymphoma with high content of reactive histiocytes (20).
- Malignant mesothelioma -paratesticular (22).
- Bile duct cystadenoma vs metastatic adenocarcinoma (25).
- Recurrent superficial angiomyxoma vs lobular nerve sheath myxoma (29).
- Malignant neuroendocrine tumor in fibropolycystic disease of liver (30).
- Ovarian, cystic monodermal teratoma (32).
- Giant cell fibroblastoma of childhood or proliferative fasciitis and myositis of childhood versus pleomorphic myogenic sarcoma (34).
- Atypical, solitary fibrous tumor (37).
- Lipoleiomyosarcoma (well-differentiated liposarcoma with leiomyomatous differentiation) (39).
- Salivary duct carcinoma (41).
- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia and hepatocellular carcinoma (41).
AM Gown

- Quiz case: Low-grade myofibrosarcoma of bone with rhabdoid inclusions (24).
- Polypoid mesothelioma of the colon (26).
- Polypoid mesothelioma of the colon (26).
- Plexiform fibrohistiocytic tumor (28).
- Metastatic adrenal cortical carcinoma (34).
- Histiocytosis with signet ring change; negative for carcinoma (36).
- High-grade pleural-based thymic carcinoma vs metastatic thymic carcinoma to the pleura (40).
- Epithelioid sarcoma, “proximal” type (38).
- PEC-oma of the liver (42).
- ? Alveolar soft part sarcoma (44).
- Spindle cell melanoma vs. epithelioid malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (46).
- Epithelioid schwannoma (49).
- Sertoliform adenoma of the rete testis (53).
- Thymic carcinoma - mediastinum (55).
- Pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma (57).
- Desmoplastic small round cell tumor confined to uterus (59).
- Adenocarcinoma, primary (endometrioid?) or metastatic to ovary (66).
G Herrera
• Placental site trophoblastic tumor (1).
• Sinus histiocytosis with massive neck lymphadenopathy (4).
O Hes
- Biphasic alveolo-squamoid renal carcinoma (65).
TT Holland
- Papillary eccrine adenoma of the skin (2).
- Cutaneous sporotrichosis (3).
M Hurt
- Gouty tophus of the skin (1).
- Benign lymphangioendothelioma of skin (2).
- Fibrous histiocytoma of the skin (giant dermatofibroma) (3).
- Metaplastic synovial cyst of the skin (5).
- Metastatic adenocarcinoma of the umbilicus (6).
- Ectopic ductal carcinoma of breast of soft tissue (7).
- Atypical apocrine lesion of the breast (8).
- Foreign body reaction to silicone of the breast (8).
- Granular cell epulis (10).
M Huszar
- Retroperitoneal malignant "triton" tumor (rhabdomyosarcoma plus malignant schwannoma) (1).
Various diagnoses: "undifferentiated malignant tumor" of the uterus, probably metastatic, with epithelioid morphology (11).

Scleroderma with atrophy of subcutaneous adipose tissue (12).

Mikulicz disease plus Hodgkin’s disease in parotid lymphnode (13).

Malignant mesothelioma, "lymphohistiocytic" variant (16).

Leiomyoma with pregnancy associated changes vs leiomyosarcoma (19).

Poorly differentiated angiosarcoma of ovary (22).

"Deep" pseudorheumatoid nodule (granuloma annulare) (25).

Malignant paranganglioma with both conventional and sarcomatoid patterns (27).

Spindle cell epithelioma of the vagina? Blastematous heterotopic Wilm's tumor? (29).

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma of the thymus (32).

Variant of myxoid chondrosarcoma of soft tissue (34).

Metastatic acinar cell carcinoma, microglandular/microcystic variety) of the pancreas (38).

Lipomatous hemangiopericytoma vs peculiar variant of atypical lipomatous tumor (40).

Myolipoma (42).

Kaposi’s sarcoma of the scrotum vs angiosarcoma in a HIV+ patient (44).

Retroperitoneal angiomyolipoma (46).

Ligneous vaginitis in association with adenosis (48).

Congenital neurocristic cutaneous hamartoma of the scalp (50).

Epithelioid malignant mesothelioma, low nuclear grade, with prominent papillary pattern (52).

Chronic pneumonitis of infancy due to abca3 gene mutation (54).

Reticular perineurioma (56).

Colon with focal transmural ischemic necrosis following Kayexalate treatment for hyperkalemia (58)

Salivary gland type tumor, most consistent with low-grade epithelial-myoepithelial carcinoma (low-grade adenomyoepithelioma) (60).

Chronic granulomatous disease presenting as fungal pneumonia (62).

Biphasic malignant mesothelioma with peculiar, probably therapy-induced, hyalinising micronodules (64).

Ovarian steroid cell tumor, not otherwise specified (malignant) (66).
J Lamovec

- Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma of soft tissue vs extraosseous osteosarcoma (2).
- Xanthogranuloma of the skin (3).
- Clear cell chondrosarcoma of femoral head (4).
- Variant of fibroma of tendon sheath with disturbing pleomorphism of the finger (5).
- Epithelioid sarcoma of soft tissue (6).
- Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid with oxyphilic and "squamous" features (7).
- Metastatic sarcomatoid carcinoma of right humerus, of probable renal origin (8).
- Epithelioid hemangiosarcoma of the thyroid (9).
- Adult neuroblastoma, differentiating? primary retroperitoneal, with metastases to omentum & ovaries. Gangioneuromatous differentiation in the metastasis to the retroperitoneal lymph node (10).
- Unusual variant of non small desmoplastic small round cell tumor (11).
- Endolymphatic stromal myosis & retroperitoneal metastasis having pseudoangiosarcomatous pattern of growth (12).
- Benign peritoneal micro- and macro-cystic mesothelioma, with focal mural mesothelial proliferation (13).
- Meningeal hemangiopericytoma (15).
- Anaplastic large cell lymphoma CD30+ (17).
- Whipple disease (19).
- Granulocytic sarcoma (21).
- Myeloid metaplasia of breast (23).
- Congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation of the lung, type III (25).
- Sclerosing epithelioid fibrosarcoma vs malignant solitary fibrous tumor (27).
- Parangangioma of the thyroid (29).
- (AL-)Amyloid lymphadenopathy (31).
- Epithelioid sarcoma of proximal type (33).
- Malignant phyllodes tumor associated with infiltrating lobular carcinoma of the breast (collision tumor) (35).
- Retroperitoneal hemangioblastoma extending from spinal canal (37).
- Hyperplastic callus in soft tissue at the site of the fractured surgically fixed femur associated with osteogenesis imperfecta (? type IV) (39).
- Lipoblastoma intramuscular (41).
- Renal cell carcinoma, chromophobe cell type, pigmented, associated (in collision) with angiomyolipoma (43).
- Aneurysmal type of solitary fibrous tumor / pericytoma-like fibroblastoma (45).
- Quiz case-1: Infiltrating ductal carcinoma of the breast with neuroendocrine features with charcoal pigment injected for intraoperative localization (J Lamovec) (47).
- Intraductal and invasive oncocytic papillary-mucinous carcinoma of the pancreas (47).
- Unclassified malignant epithelioid and spindle cell tumor with clear cell features and bizarre giant and prominent inflammatory and foam cell component (49).
- Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa), malignant, probably metastatic (to bone) of unknown primary site (51).
- Metastatic glioblastoma to bone (53).
- Apocrine carcinoma of the skin the chest with sebaceous (sebaceous-like) and mucinous differentation (55).
- Multiple pulmonary metastases of giant cell tumor of bone (57).
- SETTLE, metastatic to lung (59).
- Superficial (dermal/subcutaneous) lymphangiomatosis (with visceral – pleural / peritoneal
involvement with chylothorax and chylous ascites) (61).
- Pseudosarcomatous fibroepithelial stromal polyp of perivulvar skin (61).
- Hybrid hemosiderotic fibrolipomatous tumor/myxoinflammatory fibroblastic sarcoma (65).
CJ Manivel

- Giant cell tumor of pancreas (14).
- "Black thyroid" in a case of cystic fibrosis (17).
- Meningioma with myxomatous and chordoma-like features (19).
- Amyloid tumor of the iliacus muscle (21).
AM Marchevsky

- Anastomosing hemangiomas of the kidney (60).
- Quiz case: Cystic bronchiectases in a patient with bilateral lung transplant, previously diagnosed with Langerhans cell histiocytosis) (62).
- Malignant melanoma of the lung; presumed lung primary in the absence of previous history of malignant melanoma and negative work-up for extrapulmonary lesions (64).
SJ Melnick
- Retromastoid melanotic progonoma of infancy (2).
- Rhabdoid tumor of the lung (3).
- Malignant fibrous histiocytoma of the lung (4).
- Combined germ cell / sex-cord-epithelial tumor of the ovary (5).
- Infantile myofibromatosis of the mandible (6).
- Astroblastoma of the brain (7).
- Medullomyoblastoma (8).
- Partially differentiated cystic nephroblastoma (9).
- Ki-1 lymphoma vs lymphocytic depletion Hodgkin’s disease (10).
T Mentzel

- Well-differentiated cutaneous angiosarcoma mimicking clinical rosacea (36).
- Cutaneous CD8+/TIA+ T-cell lymphoma (38).
- Spindle cell rhabdomyosarcoma in adult (40).
- Reticular perineurioma of soft tissue (42).
- Spindle cell carcinoma of the parotid gland consistent with a SETTLE-type tumor (spindle cell carcinoma of possible branchial cleft origin) (44).
- Intravascular myopericytoma of soft tissue (46).
- Progressive nodular histiocytoma (48).
- Polymorphous sweat gland carcinoma of the skin (50).
- Lupus panniculitis (Lupus erythematosus profundus) (52).
- Liposarcoma of the thigh, mixed type (54).
- Hybrid perineurioma and (ancient) schwannoma (56).
- Reticular schwannoma (58).
- Recurring myxoid fibroblastic neoplasm of the leg (60).
- Granulomatous mycosis fungoides of the skin (62).
- Tumour-like erythema elevatum et diutinum (64).
- Pleural dedifferentiated solitary fibrous tumour (66).
M Michal

- Carcinoma arising in ectopic hamartomatous thymoma (17).
- Reticulum cell tumor with monoclonal gammopathy (18).
- (Giant) plexiform xanthomatous tumor (20).
- Salivary gland anlage tumor (22).
- Retroperitoneal myolipoma (22).
- Castleman disease (hyaline-vascular variant) with follicular dendritic cell stromal overgrowth (sarcoma) (24).
- Talerman's tumor of the testis (24).
- Well-differentiated acinic cell carcinoma associated with lymphoid stroma (26).
- Sex cord stromal tumor of the testis with features of the adult type of granulosa cell tumor (26).
- Well-differentiated acinic cell carcinoma associated with lymphoid stroma (28).
- Sex cord stromal tumor of the testis with features of the adult type of granulosa cell tumor (28).
- Synovial metaplasia in lipoma (30).
- Adenoid-cystic carcinoma of the ovary (30).
- FATWO (Wolffian adnexal tumor) (32).
- Peripheral nerve sheath tumor with neuromelanin (32).
- Placental site trophoblastic tumor (34).
- Benign renal angiomyoadenomatous tumor (34).
- Sex-cord tumor with annular tubules unassociated with Peutz-Jeghers syndrome (37).
- Spindle and cuboidal renal cell carcinoma (loopoma) (37).
- Oncocytic carcinoma of the stomach (o parietal carcinoma of the stomach) (39).
- Pseudoneoplastic hyperplasia of the islet cells with perineurial spread of the pancreas most probably due to the obstruction of the ductus choledocus (39).
- Dendritic neurofibroma with pseudorosettes (41).
- Sinonasal tubulopapillary low-grade adenocarcinoma (43).
- Low-grade trichoblastic carcinosarcoma of the skin (45).
- Prolapse of the fallopian tube after hysterectomy associated with exuberant angiomyofibroblastic stromal response (47).
- Round-cell variant of low-grade perineurial sarcoma? (49).
- Cribriform adenocarcinoma of the tongue (51).
- Oncocytic papillary renal cell carcinoma (53).
- Primitive small cell tumor with epithelial, gangliocytic, neuroendocrine and mesenchymal differentiation (53).
- Corticomedullary tumor of the adrenal glands (55).
- Salivary gland-type adenoma of the hypophysis (55).
- Ovarian fibroma with hyaline globules (M Michal).
- Mammary analogue secretory carcinoma of salivary glands, containing the ETV6-NTRK3 fusion gene (59).
- Placental site trophoblastic tumor of the testis arising as a component of germ cell tumor (61).
- Hyalinized endometrioid adenocarcinoma (63).
- Metastasis of teratocarcinosarcoma of the nasal cavity (65).
M Miettinen

- Chordoma-like primary soft tissue sarcoma (parachordoma) (4).
- Periosteal chondrosarcoma, with myxoid features, grade 2, of femur (5).
- Intra-abdominal desmoplastic small round cell tumor (6).
- Ossifying fibromyxoid tumor, malignant of the soft tissue – arm (7).
- True histiocytic lymphoma of the small intestine (8).
- Splenic large B-cell lymphoma with a red pulp distribution (9).
- Giant cell tumor of tendon sheath, cellular variant (10).
- Littoral cell angiosarcoma of the spleen (11).
- High-grade angiosarcoma of deep tissue (12).
- High-grade angiosarcoma of deep tissue (13).
- Sarcomatoid renal carcinoma (14).
- Carcinoma of anal ducts (15).
- Gastro-intestinal autonomic nerve cell tumor (GANT) (18).
- Epithelioid malignant schwannoma (20).
- Solitary fibrous tumor of upper respiratory tract (22).
- Undifferentiated (embryonal sarcoma) of the liver (24).
- Unclassified sarcoma of the lower limb, with intravenous growth pattern (26).
- Inguinal lymph node metastasis from aggressive papillary adenocarcinoma of sweat gland origin (28).
- Extragastrointestinal stromal tumor of the urinary bladder sierosa (34).
- Unclassified hemangioendothelioma variant, probably originating from the inferior vena cava - uncertain biologic potential (34).
- Dendritic reticulum cell sarcoma, probably of nodal origin (36).
- Retroperitoneal uterine-type leiomyoma (38).
- Malignant glomus tumor of the stomach (40).
- Inflammatory malignant fibrous histiocytoma of the pelvis (43).
- Round cell liposarcoma with cord-like growth pattern (47).
- True leiomyosarcoma of jejunum, high grade (47).
- Gastric schwannoma (49).
- Extraskeletal osteosarcoma (53).
- Quiz case-1. Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor of stomach (55).
- Sclerosing perineurioma (57).
- Fibrous umbilical polyp (59).
- Epithelioid angiosarcoma involving adrenal (61).
- Subcutaneous adult myofibroma of the thigh (63).
- Rhabdomyosarcoma (pleomorphic), high-grade (65).
H Molina-Kirsch

- Central chondrosarcoma, gr. III (16).
- Post-traumatic neuroma (18).
- Large cell lymphoma from MALT-oma of the breast (20).
- Angyostongiloides Costarricensis (21).
- Low-grade endometrial stromal sarcoma vs metastatic adenocarcinoma in the uterus (23).
- Pleomorphic large T/NK lymphoma of the face (25).
- Primary melanoma originated in a cystic teratoma (27).
E Montgomery

- Colchicine effect in a hyperplastic polyp (38).
- Enterocolic (lymphocytic) phlebitis (40).
- Brown bowel syndrome (42).
- Lipofibromatosis (finger) (44).
- Juxtaglomerular cell tumor of the kidney (46).
- Inflammatory fibroid polyp of the small bowel (48).
- Mucosal tear / “fractured colon” in collagenous colitis with perforation (50).
- Giant cell angiofibroma (Giant cell rich solitary fibrous tumor) (52).
- Ectopic ependymoma of the groin (54).
- Pyloric gland adenoma with high-grade dysplasia in a background of autoimmune metaplastic atrophic gastritis (56).
- Chest wall hamartoma (56).
- Fibrous hamartoma of infancy (58)
- Solitary fibrous tumor with areas of giant cells (giant cell angiofibroma/giant cell rich solitary fibrous tumor) of the esophagus (60).
- Littoral cell angioma of the spleen (62).
- Taxane effect in cholecystectomy specimen. (64)
LA Moral

- Metastatic lobular carcinoma of the breast to ovary (2).
- Carcinoma arising in mixed tumor (carcinoma ex-pleomorphic adenoma) of the parotid (3).
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy of the brain (3).
- Plasma cell granuloma of the meninges of the brain (4).
- Microcystic meningioma (5).
- Tanyctytic ependymoma of the spinal cord (6).
- Giant cell vasculitis involving left fallopian tube (7).
- Intraventricular malignant meningotheliomatous and secretory meningioma (8).
- Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma (9).
- Meningeal sarcoma (10)
- Malignant mixed mullerian tumor of vagina (11).
- Giant cell granulomatous hypophysitis (12).
- Toxoplasmosis of the cerebellum in a HIV-patient (14).
- Endometrial mullerian adenosarcoma (16).
- Glioblastoma, epithelioid-sarcomatoid type (18).
CA Moran

- Extraskeletal Ewing's sarcoma, primary in the lung (peripheral neuroectodermal tumor) (1).
- Pulmonary blastoma with trophoblast-type giant cells (2).
- Spindle cell thymoma of the mediastinum (3).
- Liposarcoma of the anterior mediastinum (4).
- Benign solitary fibrous tumor of the pleura (5).
- Paraganglioma of the lung (6).
- Mediastinal multilocular thymic cyst with incidental seminomatous component (7).
- Metastatic malignant melanoma of the lung (8).
- Embryonal carcinoma (or yolk sac tumor) of mediastinum (10).
- Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma of the anterior mediastinum with osteoclast-type giant cells (9).
- Schwannoma of the anterior mediastinum (11).
- Primary rhabdomyosarcoma of the mediastinum (12).
- Primary synovial sarcoma of mediastinum (14).
- Alveolar adenoma of lung (15).
- Inflammatory pseudotumor of lymphnode (18).
- Gastro-intestinal myogenic stromal tumor with prominent myxoid matrix (20).
- Pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis (24).
- Low grade vascular proliferation with features of intraosseous hemangioma / epithelioid hemangioendothelioma (26).
- Aldosteronoma (33).
- Interdigitating reticulum cell sarcoma? (37).
- Mixed epithelial and stromal tumor of the kidney (50).
- Endometriosis of the lung (53).
- Elastofibroma (60).
- Malignant meningioma, primary in the pleura (62).
A Nascimento
- Neuroblastoma-like neurilemmoma (17).
- Solitary fibrous tumor of meninges (19).
- Cellular schwannoma with necrotizing granulomas (22).
G Pelosi

- Poorly differentiated synovial sarcoma of the vagina (51).
- Combined small-cell carcinoma with skeletal muscle differentiation and spindle cell sarcoma component of myofibroblastic type may be suggested for this case (52).
- Neurinoma of the mediastinum with extensive regressive changes including pseudocystic spaces (ancient Schwannoma) (54).
- Deep extra-abdominal fibromatosis (desmoid tumor) of the chest with involvement of the parietal pleura and fat tissue of the mediastinum (56).
K Perry
- Kimura disease (in both soft tissue and regional lymph nodes). (65)
F Pettersson
- Primary renal Ewing sarcoma/PNET. (65)
S Ramon y Cajal

- Pleomorphic adenoma (mixed tumor) of the male breast (1).
- Acantholytic squamous cell carcinoma, pigmented, of the skin of nose (2).
- Gliosarcoma with lipomatous differentiation cerebello-pontine angle (3).
- Malignant tumor of probable neuroectodermal origin of the orbit (4).
- Solitary plasmacytoma of nasal cavity (6).
- Spindle cell tumor - ? Dendritic reticulim cell sarcoma of the liver (7).
- Mucous cell adenoma of bronchial glands (8).
- Pulmonary hydatidosis (9).
- Adenocarcinoma of prostate plus "adenoid basal cell" carcinoma (10).
- Desmoplastic fibroma (11).
- Undifferentiated large cell carcinoma of the lung (12).
- Chronic rejection of liver (13).
- Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma (15).
- Gaucher disease, type I (17).
- Gangliocytic paraganglioma (19).
- Florid mesothelial hyperplasia versus malignant mesothelioma (21).
- Chondroblastoma of the acetabulum (23).
- HHV-8 related Castleman's disease in lymphnode & spleen in a HIV+ patient (25).
- Meningioangiomatosis: a form of mixed glio-neuronal tumors (27).
- Polypoid cystitis due to schistosoma hematobium (30).
- Glioneuronal tumor with rosette (32).
- Chronic rejection in lung transplant with herpes virus-type inclusions (35).
- Epithelioid angiosarcoma (37).
- Hepatobiliary cystadenocarcinoma with “ovarian-like stroma” (40).
- Uterine adenomatoid tumor (42).
- Consistent with malignant solitary fibrous tumor of the pleura (46).
- Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma with prominent intravascular dissemination (48).
- High-grade malignant pleomorphic tumor of the pleura (50).
- Metastasis of sarcoma to brain (see comments) (52).
- Primary ovarian fibrosarcoma (54).
- Primary mucinous cystadenocarcinoma of the breast (56).
- Soft tissue chondroma vs chondroid tumor of unknown malignant potential (58).
- Intra-ductal papillary mucinous tumor with low-grade dysplasia (60).
- Light- chain disease involving the lung (62).
- Clear cell chondrosarcoma of the rib (64).
- Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma of the brain, Grade II, WHO 2011 (66).
B Rubin

- Multiple plexiform tumorlets of the uterus (64).
- Extrapleural solitary fibrous tumor of stomach, giant cell angiofibroma variant (66).
A Sara

- Dyshormonogenic goiter (1).
- Ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast versus papillary carcinoma (2).
- Angioblastic meningioma (hemangioblastoma variant) of the cerebellopontine angle (3).
- Well-differentiated adenocarcinoma simulating fetal lung (pulmonary blastoma) lung (4).
- Neurocytoma of the brain (5).
- Biphasic neoplasm of the mediastinum (8).
- Dedifferentiated liposarcoma (9).
- Irradiated low-grade glioma vs radiation changes (10).
- Mixed tumor of the breast (11).
- Malignant mesenchymoma (12).
G Schibi-Brilliant
• Gonadoblastoma of the ovary (1).
• Subcutaneous myxopapillary ependymoma of the sacrococcygeal region (7).
• Malignant mixed tumor of the bronchial glands (9).
SJ Schnitt
• Ligneous cervicitis (28).
JZ Sickel

- Rhabdomyosarcoma with mixed embryonal and aveolar features of soft tissue (5).
- Synovial sarcoma of the thigh (6).
- Cutaneous Ki-1 (+) large cell lymphoma of T-cell lineage of the neck and vulva (7).
- Lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma of the uterine cervix (8).
- Primary yolk sac carcinoma of the stomach (9).
- Gliomatosis peritonei (10).
- Leishmania lymphadenitis (12).
- Extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma (11).
- Placental site trophoblastic tumor (14).
- Castleman’s disease with dendritic reticulum cell dysplasia (15).
- Hepatic cysticercosis (18).
- Spindle cell (metaplastic) carcinoma of the breast with focal neural differentiation (20).
- Invasive ductal carcinoma with neuroendocrine differentiation (endometrioid-like glandular ....) (22).
- Invasive hydatidiform mole with associated malignant trophoblastic proliferation (24).
- Spenic-gonadal fusion (26).
- Adenoid cystic carcinoma of the breast, grade I (30).
- Well-differentiated endometrioid carcinoma resembling FATWO (33).
- Giant cell interstitial pneumonia (35).
- Quiz case-2: Duplicatio intestinalis (35).
- Parvovirus B19 infection. (37).
- Metastatic renal cell carcinoma involving liver with associated peliosis hepatis (39).
- Coccidioidomycosi of the testes and epididys (40).
- Poorly differentiated transitional cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder with clear cell features (42).
- Extramedullary hematopoiesis involving the urinary bladder (44).
- Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma of uterine cervix (46).
- Seminoma with associated hyperplasia and cystic dilatation of rete testis (48).
- Metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma simulating a primary mucinous tumor of the ovary (50).
- Necrotizing eosinophilic myocarditis with associated vasculitis, consistent with Churg-Strauss syndrome (52).
- True epithelial “mucoepidermoid” cyst arising within an intrapancreatic accessory spleen (54).
- Quiz case 2: Pulmonary Dirofilaria Repens (55).
- Quiz case 3: Entamoeba gingivalis admixed with Actinomyces in maxillary abscess (55).
- De-differentiated chromophobe renal cell carcinoma with osteosarcomatous differentiation (56).
- Clear cell ovarian adenocarcinoma arising in association with a dermoid cyst with striking verrucous hyperplasia (58).
- Quiz case: Myospherulosis (58).
EG Silva

- Dedifferentiated endometrioid adenocarcinoma of the uterus (47).
- Endometrioid carcinoma of the ovary (clear cell variant) (49).
- Well-differentiated Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor of the ovary (51).
- Primary ovarian carcinoma, microcystic type (54).
- Low-grade serous carcinoma (57).
- Intraplacental gestational choriocarcinoma (63).
M Sobrinho Simoes

- Quiz case: ……………………… of the thyroid (60).
- Malignant small round cell tumor (NEC vs PNET vs others…) (63).
- Spindle cell sarcoma, NOS of liver (likely malignant solitary fibrous tumour) (66).
DV Spagnolo

- Hodgkin’s disease with sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy (16).
- PNET vs metastatic neuroblastoma (18).
- Extra-articular pigmented villo-nodular synovitis (?) (20).
- Hyaline cell-rich chondroid syringoma (22).
- Desmoplastic ganglioglioma, non-DIG type, in an adult (24).
- Desmoplastic fibroblastoma or collagenous fibroma (26).
- Unclassified fibromatous tumor, probably benign: probably a myxoid variant of desmoplastic fibroma (26).
- Pleomorphic hyalinizing angiectatic tumor of soft parts (28).
- Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor of the spleen with necrotizing, suppurative granulomatous inflammation (30).
- Agranular CD4+CD56+CD2- cutaneous lymphoma (32).
- T-cell granular lymphocytic leukemia involving lymph node (34).
- Tumefactive soft tissue extension from longstanding Paget’s disease simulating sarcoma (Paget’s pseudosarcoma) (36).
- Pediatric renal neoplasm characterized by epithelioid morphology, basement membrane production, focal HMB-45 immunoreactivity, and t(6;11) (p21.1;q12) (38).
- Aggressive NK-cell lymphoma with terminal hemophagocytic syndrome (40).
- Undiagnosed and unclassified high-grade malignant neoplasm with polyphenotypism (42).
- Leydig cell tumor with adipocytic differentiation and spindle cell differentiation with extensive stromal myxoid/myxohyaline change (and? osteoid) (42).
- Malignant mesothelioma (epithelioid) presenting as an abdominal wall soft tissue mass (44).
- Rosai-Dorfman disease involving the patella (46).
- Reactive microglandular/microtubular proliferation in a benign nasal polyp (aka microglandular adenosis) versus low-grade tubular carcinoma (48).
- Indeterminate cell tumor / sarcoma; indeterminate cell histiocytosis; dendritic cell sarcoma, not otherwise specified - skin (50).
- Gastric schwannoma (54).
- Florid marginal zone hyperplasia of the spleen mimicking splenic marginal zone lymphoma (56).
- Acquired thymic multilocular cyst with epithelial hyperplasia (medullary) and prominent lymphoplasmacytic and follicular lymphoid hyperplasia (58).
- Cutaneous myeloid sarcoma (‘‘aleukemic’’ myeloid leukemia cutis), consistent with acute myelomonocytic leukemia (AMML) (60).
- Extra-articular diffuse-type tenosynovial giant cell tumour (extra-articular PVNS) of the thigh (62).
- Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma, recurrent, arising in hyaline-vascular Castleman disease and containing an infiltrate of immature thymic T cells (64).
- EBV-associated smooth muscle neoplasm (EBVSMN) of the mesentery in the setting of congenital immunodeficiency (common variable immunodeficiency) (66).
JA Strauchcn

- Large cell anaplastic lymphoma secondary to chronic immunosuppression (12).
- Leprosy lymphadenitis (13).
- Monocytic sarcoma (15).
- Polyvinil-pirrolidone granuloma of bone (17).
- Gamma heavy chain disease (21).
- Canine lymphoma (23).
- T-cell rich large B-cell lymphoma (25).
- Post-transplantation syndrome in lymph node (Castleman's multicentric disease plus Kaposi's sarcoma-related to KSHV (27).
- Lymphohistiocytoid malignant mesothelioma (29).
- Angiotropic B-cell lymphoma (31).
- Mastocytosis (33).
- Plexiform fibrohistiocytic tumor with regional lymph node metastases (35).
- Endometrial marginal-zone B cell lymphoma, extranodal (MAL T-type) (37).
- Infectious mononucleosis (39).
- Necrotizing enterocolitis due to clostridium septicum (41).
- Rhinocerebral mucormycosis (43).
- Abdominal angiostrongylosis due to angiostrongylus Costaricensis (45).
- Hepatic “MALT” lymphoma (extranodal marginal-zone B cell lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue type) associated with primary sclerosing cholangitis (47).
- “Adenoid” glioblastoma (malignant astrocytoma, WHO grade 4, with divergent epithelial-mesenchymal differentiation) (49).
- Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma involving the breast (51).
- Angiotropic metastasis of malignant melanoma (53).
- Atypical lipomatous tumor/inflammatory well differentiated liposarcoma - retroperitoneum. (55).
- Erdheim-Chester disease with cardiac involvement (57).
- Sclerosing angiomatoid nodular transformation (SANT) of the spleen (59).
- Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK negative, breast implant-related (61).
- EBV infection versus peripheral T-cell lymphoma (63).
- ? EBV-positive inflammatory pseudotumor of liver with oligoclonal T-cell expansion secondary to EBV infection versus peripheral T-cell lymphoma (63).
- Anaplastic large cell lymphoma of the skin, ALK positive (65).
- Inflammatory pseudotumor/inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor of lung (66).
S Suster
- Primary neuroendocrine carcinoma of the uterus (1).
- Keratin globulos in lymph node in a patient with squamous cell carcinoma (2).
- Mucinous meningioma of the brain (3).
- Hürthle cell tumor with necrosis of the thyroid secondary to FNA (3).
- Synovial sarcoma monophasic (S Suster) (4).
- Tubular adenoma with atypical epithelial hyperplasia breast (5).
- Embryonal carcinoma of the abdomen (6).
- Epimyoepithelial carcinoma of the parotid (7).
- Sarcomatoid carcinoma vs angiosarcoma of the kidney (7).
- Retroperitoneal metastatic embryonal carcinoma with sarcomatous transformation (8).
- Plexiform fibrohistiocytic tumor of the abdominal skin (8).
- Subcutaneous nodule on the arm composed of small round cells with round nuclei in a myxoid stroma – absent mitotic activity - no diagnosis (9).
- Sarcoma, NOS (10).
- Epithelioid malignant schwannoma (11).
- Epithelioid malignant schwannoma (12).
- ? Malignant mixed tumor of salivary gland (13).
- Malignant glomus tumor (14).
- Recurrent abdominal mesenteric fibromatosis (16).
- Histiocytosis X of lymph node "S-100 protein negative" (Langerhans cell granulomatosis) (18).
- Malignant lymphoma with rosette formation (19).
- ? Monophasic synovial sarcoma of the retroperitoneum (20).
- Quiz-case-1: Verruga peruana (22).
- (?) Burnt out primary in the testis with) metastases: yolk sac tumor plus teratoma with a neuroepithelioma component in the retroperitoneum and metastatic chondrosarcoma to the heart? (23).
- Giant adenomatoid tumor of the uterus (26).
- Unusual renal cell carcinoma with tubulo-papillary features, unclassified (27).
- Clear cell epithelioid smooth muscle tumor of low-grade malignant potential (28).
- Quiz case-3: Malignant Sertoli cell tumor with focal spindle cell (sarcomatoid) features (29).
- ? Myoepithelioma of soft tissues (31).
- ? Malignant epithelioid neoplasm of the serosal surface of bowel (29).
- ? Low-grade fibrohistiocytic tumor (32).
- ? Monophasic synovial sarcoma with metaplastic cartilage (32).
- ? Myxoid and spindle cell sarcoma, low grade, consistent with extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma (33).
- Quiz case-1: Membranous fat necrosis (34).
- Low-grade versus benign spindle cell “true” histiocytic proliferation? “Fibrous histiocytoma” of soft tissue? Missed-the-boat-oma? (34)
- Quiz Case-1: Chester-Erdheim disease of the lung (35).
- Hyalinizing mesenchymal neoplasms of undetermined malignant potential (35).
- Spindle cell sarcoma, NOS (36).
- Low-grade spindle cell myofibroblastic proliferation (38).
- Quiz case-2: Cutaneous adult myofibroma (41).
- Dermal hamartoma with follicular and (?) eccrine differentiation (41).
• Quiz case-2: Nodular “metastatic” calcification of the lung secondary to hyperparathyroidism (43).
• Quiz Cases-4: Epithelioid variant of malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (vs melanoma with spindle cells, myxoid and balloon cell areas) (44).
• Quiz Case-1: Neurotropic malignant melanoma with rhabdoid features (vs epithelioid MPNST or malignant granular cell tumor) (46).
• Lipoblastic nerve sheath tumor with signet-ring lipoblastic cells (49).
• “Don’t know – HELP!” (52).
• Quiz case fibrosarcomatous transformation of DFSP with metaplastic bone (or focal osseous differentiation) or extraskeletal osteosarcoma (52).
• Filiform polyposis of the colon (54)
• Follicular neoplasm of the thyroid of undetermined malignant potential (55).
• Quiz case 4 Post-radiation angiosarcoma arising in the chest wall and secondarily invading the thyroid (55).
• Extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma? (57).
• “I don’t know – HELP”: Epithelioid vascular neoplasm? Primitive cartilaginous tumor?
• Quiz case: low grade spindle cell sarcoma” consistent with either a low-grade myxofibrosarcoma or a low-grade malignant solitary fibrous tumor (58).
• Poorly differentiated malignant neoplasm with evidence of epithelial differentiation, NOS (59).
• Myofibroblastic tumor? Inflammatory pseudotumor? Myxo-inflammatory fibroblastic sarcoma?
• (61).
• Pseudotumoral reactive fibro/myofibroblastic proliferation? Inflammatory myxoinflammatory fibroblastic sarcoma) (61).
• Low-grade stromal tumor of the gastric wall – type undetermined? (63)
• Quiz case-3. Epithelioid angiosarcoma of the pleura secondarily invading the lung (63).
• Quiz case-2. Pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma of soft tissue in an adult patient (63).
• Quiz case 1. Lymphadenopathic Kaposi’s sarcoma with Castleman-like changes in a HIV+ patient (63).
• Quiz case 2. Crystal-storing histiocytosis of the lung (65).
• Retroperitoneal (?) “low-grade epithelioid neoplasm of undetermined histogenesis” (66).
W Tsang
- Sino-nasal HPC-like tumor (23).
- Primary malignant mesothelioma of the spleen (25).
- Combined renal cell oncocytoma and angiomyolipoma (27).
PE Wakely, Jr

- Malignant solitary fibrous tumor (or inflammatory fibroblastic sarcoma) (39).
- Quiz case n. 3. Polymorphous hemangioendothelioma of lymph node (41).
- ? Glycogen-rich (clear cell) carcinoma of the breast (43).
- Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma of the L5 vertebral body (43).
- Quiz case (2). Hamazaki-Wesenberg bodies with granulomas (45).
- Mediastinal extrarenal rhabdoid tumor (undifferentiated sarcoma with rhabdoid features) (45).
- Renal oncocytesisis (47).
- Mycobacterial spindle cell pseudotumor (49).
- Adult Wilms' tumor, monophasic epithelial type, metastatic (49).
- Rhabdomyomatous giant fibrovascular polyp of the esophagus (51).
- Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of the uterine cervix (53).
- Adamantinoma, squamous pattern, left tibia. (55).
- Extranodal Rosai-Dorfman disease, left tibia. (55).
- Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma, maxilla, in an adult (57)
- Adult type rhabdomyoma (57)
- Metanephric adenoma (58)
- Papillary thyroid carcinoma metastatic to the kidney mimicking a primary papillary renal cell carcinoma (59).
- Meningioma, psammomatous variant (59).
- Systemic mastocytosis initially masquerading as undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma with metastasis to lymph node (62).
- Pleomorphic liposarcoma, epithelioid variant (64).
- Intravascular/Intravenous leiomyomatosis with intracardiac extension (66).
N Weidner

- Epithelioid monophasic synovialsarcoma (10).
- Fetal-type hepatoblastoma vs adenoma (11).
- Perineurioma (13).
- Pleomorphic invasive lobular carcinoma of breast (14).
- Collecting duct carcinoma of kidney (16).
- Inflammatory pseudotumor of bladder (pseudosarcomatous fibromyxoid tumor) (18).
- Massive chondroid differentiation in fibrous dysplasia of bone (fibrocartilaginous dysplasia) vs fibrocartilaginous mesenchymoma of bone (20).
- Chondroid lipoma (22).
- "Benign intramural glandulo-cystic proliferation" in the bowel (24).
- Quiz case 2: Xanthoma of the skin (26).
- Quiz case-2: “Epimyoepithelial carcinoma plus a stromal sarcoma” of the breast (28).
- Quiz case-1: Well-differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma of the lung (30).
- Low-grade breast tumor c/w adenoid cystic carcinoma (32).
- Quiz case-2: Hemangiopericytoma-like tumor of the nose (34).
- Quiz case-3: Pancreatoblastoma, in adult (39).
- Quiz case-2: Ovarian ependymoma (39).
LM Weiss

- Retroperitoneal intra-abdominal desmoplastic small round cell tumor (5).
- Monocytoid B cell lymphoma of the lymph node (6).
- ? Possible "rhabdoid" variant of GIST of the stomach (7).
- Unclassifiable malignant neoplasm of the liver (8).
- ? Epithelioid leiomyosarcoma (9).
- Hepatocellular carcinoma with neuroendocrine features (10).
- Hairy cell leukemia in extralymphoid tissue (11).
- Hairy cell leukemia in extralymphoid tissue (12).
- Angiosarcoma of the peritoneum (14).
- Sclerosing Sertoli cell tumor (16).
- Pleomorphic adenoma of lung (18).
- Malignant mastocytosis with myeloproliferative syndrome (20).
- Poorly differentiated retinoblastoma (22).
- Solitary fibrous tumor of the kidney (24).
- Benign lymphoepithelial cyst of the pancreas (26).
- Liver metastasis from acinar cell carcinoma of pancreatic origin (28).
- Quiz case (1). Well-differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma of the lung (30).
- Atypical lymphoid infiltrate, consistent with an abnormal immune response (30).
- Fibroosseous pseudotumor of the digits (33).
- Rosai-Dorfman’s disease of skin (extranodal: skin) (35).
- Mantle cell lymphoma, involving intestine (36).
- Mantle cell lymphoma, involving the intestine (37).
- ALK-negative anaplastic large cell lymphoma (39).
- Mucinous tubular and spindle cell carcinoma (42).
- Interdigitating dendritic cell tumor versus sustentaculoma of the adrenal (43).
- Ganglioneuroma, with focal neurofibroma and atypical areas (49).
- Histiocytic sarcoma of the stomach (51).
- Mature cystic teratoma with sarcomatous component (embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma) (53).
- Gamma-delta lymphoma, perhaps an aggressive variant of hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma-spleen. (55).
- Mixed cortical adenoma and composite pheochromocytoma-ganglioneuroma (57).
- Indeterminate cell tumor of the spleen (59).
- Dedifferentiated chondrosarcoma with giant cell tumor-like areas (61).
- Renal metanephric adenoma (63).
BM Wenig

- Polymorphous adenocarcinoma of minor salivary gland (11).
- Epithelioid angiosarcoma of adrenal gland (13).
- Papillary carcinoma of the thyroid, columnar cell variant (15).
- High-grade sarcoma c/w malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor vs a possible mucinous cystic neoplasm with associated sarcomatous stroma (17).
- Heffner tumor (19).
- Malignant, undifferentiated large cell neoplasm, NOS (21).
- Intraductal oncocytic papillary neoplasm of the pancreas (25).
- Sarcomatoid carcinoma of the parotid (27).
- Tophaceous pseudogout of calcium pyrophosphate dehydrate deposition disease or CPP crystal deposition disease (29).
- Sialoblastoma (31).
- Undifferentiated malignant neoplasm of unknown origin (33).
- Pneumocystis carinii infection of the small intestine with CMV infection (35).
- Necrotizing granulomatous inflammation of soft tissue of unknown etiology (37).
- Histiocytoid variant of eccrine sweat gland carcinoma of the eyelid and orbit (41).
- Neuroendocrine carcinoma – for lack of an alternative diagnosis (44).
- Undifferentiated malignant tumor in the parotid with extensive angioinvasion (AFIP’s suggested opinions: A) Intermediate to high-grade sarcoma consistent with MFH; B) Unusual intermediate to high-grade pleomorphic sarcomatous neoplasm of uncertain origin vs sarcomatoid carcinoma with sebaceous cell differentiation) (46).
- Sino-nasal glomangiomyopericytoma/HPC-like tumor versus atypical intranasal meningioma (48).
- Oncocytoma likely arising from intranodal salivary gland parenchyma (54).
- Quiz case – Intraoral, sublingual STUMP (59).
- Invasive paragangioma incompletely excised; nine regional lymph nodes negative for metastatic tumor (57)
- Oncocytic carcinoma of the parotid gland (61).
- Thyroid gland with encapsulated (noninvasive) undifferentiated (anaplastic) thyroid carcinoma arising in association with a differentiated follicular epithelial cell lesion (63).
- Metastatic prostatic adenocarcinoma to the adrenal gland (66).
M Wick
- Quiz case-1: .............................................. (49)
A Yosepovich

- Adenoid cystic carcinoma of the breast with solid high-grade areas (61).
- Secretory carcinoma of the breast (63).
- Benign breast lesion (adenomyoepithelioma vs hamartoma vs microglandular adenosis vs adenosis tumor) (65).
E Zambrano

- Unusual spindle cell lesion with extensively hyalinized stroma, NOS (57)
- Low-grade myofibroblastic neoplasm of the maxillary bone (60).
- Quiz case: 29-year-old female with a mobile mass in her left vulvar region (60).