

Subject ID: LM00031
Pathology Report Date: 9/29/03
Pathology Report Summary

CLINICAL INDICATION: HEPATIC LESIONS

A CT scan of the abdomen and pelvis was performed with the use of intravenous and oral contrast material, including delayed axial images. The liver shows extensive metastatic disease with lesions too numerous to count, the largest of which is in the right lobe of the liver measuring approximately 5 cm. The mass in the left upper quadrant of the stomach shows an extremely large mass noted just to the left of the stomach which appears to be a large exophytic mass arising from the stomach. The size of the mass is approximately up to 9 cm. A primary exophytic gastric neoplasm is suspected. Endoscopy of the stomach is recommended. Spleen, pancreas and kidneys appear unremarkable. No free fluid is noted in the abdomen or pelvis. No intestinal obstruction is identified.

IMPRESSION:

1. 9.0 cm exophytic mass arising from the stomach. The mass itself is posterior to the stomach and displaces it medially.
2. There is evidence of numerous lesions within the liver, too numerous to count, measuring in size up to 5.0 cm. Findings suggest primary gastric neoplasm with metastatic disease of the liver.

Subject ID: LM00031
Pathology Report Date: 10/7/03
Pathology Report Summary

FINAL PATHOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS:

CT guided liver biopsy:
Metastatic leiomyosarcoma

COMMENT:

The liver parenchyma is replaced by a spindle cell neoplasm with oval to round, small to large hyperchromatic cells. Mitosis are scant (1-5 per 10 HPF). There is a storiform appearance of spindle cell bundles. Immunohistochemical stain show the following: Positive for smooth muscle actin and vimentin; negative for CD34, CD117(c-kit), desmin and S-100. This profile rules out gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) and supports a leiomyosarcoma.

GROSS DESCRIPTION:

This specimen is received in formalin labeled liver biopsy and consists of three cores of gray tissue each of which is 0.1 cm in diameter, and between 0.5 and 1.5 cm in length. Totally submitted in one cassette.

Subject ID: LM00031
Pathology Report Date: 12/12/03
Pathology Report Summary

FULL RESULT:

CLINICAL HISTORY: Cancer.

CT abdomen and pelvis.

CT of the abdomen was performed with and without intravenous contrast. CT of the pelvis was performed with intravenous contrast.

There is linear density seen at the lung bases bilaterally likely representing atelectasis. There are multiple low attenuation lesions seen throughout the liver measuring up to 6 cm in size consistent with hepatic metastasis. There is a large mass seen arising exophytically from the greater curvature of the stomach with central necrosis- measuring 7.6 x 5.8 cm, consistent with stomach neoplasm likely representing leiomyosarcoma. The pancreas is within normal limits. The spleen, adrenals, and kidneys are within normal limits. There is no evidence of any retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy. There is a calcified fibroid noted. No other pelvic masses are identified. There is no evidence of any pelvis lymphadenopathy.

IMPRESSION:

Large necrotic exophytic mass arising from the greater curvature of the stomach, measuring approximately 7.6 cm, suspicious for leiomyosarcoma. There is metastatic disease to the liver.

ADDENDUM:

CT scan of abdomen and pelvis. Comparison is made to the outside study dated 10/7/03.

The stomach mass is slightly smaller when compared to the prior study. The liver mass is likely unchanged in size, although the prior study was done without intravenous contrast.

Subject ID: LM00031
Pathology Report Date: 3/5/04
Pathology Report Summary

FULL RESULT:

CLINICAL HISTORY: Metastatic disease.

CT scan of the abdomen and pelvis with and without intravenous contrast. It is compared to the prior study dated December, 2003.

FINDINGS:

Compared to the prior study, again seen are multiple hepatic lesions consistent with the patient's known history of metastasis. Allowing for technical differences in comparing the new and old scans, the hepatic disease is essentially stable. No biliary dilatation is noted. Exophytic from the greater curvature of the stomach is again noted an irregular mass measuring 4.7 x 4.5 cm in size. This is slightly smaller when compared to the prior study. The pancreas, adrenal glands are normal. The gallbladder is not visualized. The kidneys are unremarkable. The bowel is unremarkable. There is no significant ascites or pelvic-retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy. Calcified fibroid is noted.

IMPRESSION:

Compared to the prior study, the diffuse hepatic metastases appear stable, and there has been some improvement with decrease the size of exophytic gastric mass. It currently measures 4.7 x 4.5 cm in greatest dimensions.

Subject ID: LM00031
Pathology Report Date: 4/7/04
Pathology Report Summary

FINAL PATHOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS:

Metastatic spindle cell neoplasm in liver, present as a tiny tissue fragment.

Immunohistochemistry performed demonstrates the following staining profile in tumor cells:

Positive - SMA, Caldesmon

Negative -AE1/AE3, Desmin, CD34, S100, C-kit

Per report, immunohistochemistry performed at the outside institution demonstrated the following staining profile in tumor cells:

Positive - SMA, Vimentin

Negative - CD34, CD117, Desmin, S100

NOTE: The appearances and immunophenotype could be consistent with metastatic leiomyosarcoma or GIST which is KIT-negative in this limited material, but reliable distinction is not possible in such a very small biopsy. Rebiopsy should be considered, if clinically indicated.

CLINICAL HISTORY DATA:

Patient is a 75 year old female diagnosed with metastatic leiomyosarcoma, 10/03 stomach mass with liver metastasis, biopsy only. Most recent CT was on 3/5/04.

GROSS DESCRIPTION:

Received is one (1) paraffin block corresponding to liver biopsy from a procedure performed on 10/7/03, according to the accompanying report bearing the patient's name.

RECUTS

2 H&E

IMPOX

AE1/AE3, S-100 (P), DES, SM-ACT, CD34, C-KIT, Caldesmon