Breast glands and salivary glands are tubulo-acinar exocrine glands that can manifest as tumours with similar morphological features, but that differ in incidence and clinical behaviour depending on whether they are primary in breast or salivary glands. Salivary gland-like tumours of the breast are of two types: tumours with myoepithelial differentiation and those devoid of myoepithelial differentiation. The first and more numerous group comprises a spectrum of lesions ranging from “bona fide” benign (such as benign myoepithelioma and pleomorphic adenoma), to low grade malignant (such as adenoid cystic carcinoma, low grade adenosquamous carcinoma, and adenomyoepithelioma), to high grade malignant lesions (malignant myoepithelioma). The second group comprises lesions that have only recently been recognised, such as acinic cell carcinoma, oncocytic carcinoma. 

Benign myoepithelioma
Clinical and pathological features
Only rare examples of benign mammary tumours showing pure myoepithelial cell differentiation are on record. Toth described a 42 year old woman who presented with two breast nodules that were 2.3 and 1.8 cm in greatest dimension. On histology, the nodules were composed of an intraductal growth of spindle cells, with regular, oval nuclei. No mitoses or necrotic areas were seen. A similar case was described in 1989 by Enghardt and Hale. Briefly, it was a cystic tumour affecting a 43 year old woman. On histology, it was composed of spindle cells, devoid of atypical features. In addition, polygonal and flattened cells with the morphological and ultrastructural features of squamous elements lined the cystic cavity.

Breast and salivary gland tattoos showing pure myoepithelial or epithelial–myoepithelial differentiation are rare.

Immunohistochemistry and electron microscopy
Immunohistochemical analysis of breast myoepitheliomas demonstrates features of myoepithelial differentiation, of which immunoreactivity for smooth muscle actin (SMA) is the classic reaction. Myoepithelial differentiation may also be identified by electron microscopy; characteristic features include the presence of cytoplasmic bundles of myofilaments, desmosomes, and basal lamina.

Abbreviations: AA, apocrine adenosis; ACC, adenoid cystic carcinoma; AcCC, acinic cell carcinoma; AedCC, adenoid cystic carcinoma; AME, adenomyoepithelioma; CK, cytokeratin; EMA, epithelial membrane antigen; HMG, high mobility group; IGASC, low grade adenosquamous carcinoma; MEC, mucoepidermoid carcinoma; MM, malignant myoepithelioma; MMP, matrix metalloproteinase; OC, oncocytic carcinoma; PA, pleomorphic adenoma; PAS, periodic acid Schiff; SMA, smooth muscle actin.
To the best of our knowledge, no molecular analysis of benign myoepitheliomas has been published to date.

Prognosis and clinical management
Of the two reported cases of benign breast myoepithelioma, one recurred three times after the first excision, whereas no local recurrence was detected in the other. No nodal or distant metastases were reported.

Pleomorphic adenoma (mixed tumour)
Clinical and pathological features
Pleomorphic adenoma (PA) is one of the most frequent tumours in salivary glands, whereas in human breast it is extremely rare. Narita and Matsuda found 54 published examples. PA of the breast usually affects female patients, with only three cases reported in men. The age of the patients ranges from 19 to 85 years. Breast PA is more frequently located in the subareolar region, and cases showing intraductal growth are on record. An association with intraductal papillomas has been described. PA usually presents as small nodules of a few centimetres in the greatest dimension. The only exception is a tumour that measured 17 cm and weighted 2300 g; however, this neoplasm was first noted 30 years before the surgical resection. Occasionally, PAs may be multifocal. Clinical and mammographical features can raise the suspicion of a carcinoma. Misdagnosis of malignancy can also be performed on cytological specimens or on frozen section examination. Gross examination usually discloses a lobulated, well circumscribed hard nodule, with a gritty cut surface. Histologically, breast PA is similar to its salivary gland counterpart. Its low power appearance is characterised by glandular structures and anastomosing cords of epithelial cells immersed in myxoid stroma, surrounded by a fibrous pseudocapsule that can be invaded or interrupted by nests of neoplastic cells. The glandular structures show an inner luminal layer of epithelial cells

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surrounded by an outer layer of myoepithelial cells. Myxoid stroma contains spindle or stellate cells. Cartilaginous and osseous areas are frequently encountered.1-3

Immunohistochemistry and molecular pathology
Immunohistochemical studies have confirmed the dual nature of the neoplastic cells. Epithelial cells lining lumina of the neoplastic glandular structures are reactive to antibodies against low molecular weight cytokeratin, epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), and carcinoembryonic antigen.6,7 Antigens against smooth muscle actin (SMA) and S-100 protein may highlight the outer rim of myoepithelial cells. In addition, myoepithelial markers, SMC, S-100 protein, calponin, and cytokeratin 14 (CK14) are positive in the spindle cells found in the myoid and cartilaginous areas.4,7,10-12 The dual nature—epithelial and myoepithelial—of the neoplastic cells in PA of the breast has been confirmed by ultrastructural observations.8 As with their counterparts in salivary glands, benign salivary gland-like tumours of the breast with myoepithelial differentiation are usually diploid.7,11-13

Pleomorphic adenomas of the salivary glands usually harbour chromosomal translocations11,19; the most frequent rearrangements involve the long arms of chromosomes 8 (8q12), 12 (12q15), and 6 (6p21).14-16 Chromosomal translocations involving 8q12 usually lead to the activation of the pleomorphic adenoma gene 1 (PLAG1), a developmentally regulated zinc finger gene, whereas rearrangements of the other two genetic loci lead to the activation of high mobility group (HMG) protein genes, such as HMGI-C and HMGIY, which are located on 12q15 and 6p21, respectively. Even in pleomorphic adenomas with normal karyotypes, cryptic rearrangements of one of these genes may be identified.11,12 In contrast to the extensive analysis on chromosomal alterations in their salivary gland counterparts, the presence of recurrent gene rearrangements involving 8q12, 12q15, and 6q21 in breast pleomorphic adenomas remains to be evaluated.

Prognosis and clinical management
The prognosis of breast PA is excellent. Indeed, in all cases reported patients were alive and well one to 12 years after surgery. Two cases recurred locally,25,26 in one of which follow up was available, and the patient was alive and well 3.4 years after re-excision. Carcinoma ex-pleomorphic adenoma of the salivary gland shows obvious foci of malignant changes.27-29 Frank morphological malignant changes in putative PA of breast characterise matrix producing carcinoma, which can be regarded as one of the malignant features related to PA.30-32 Hence, local excision of the lesion with clear margins is the recommended treatment in the literature.33-35 To avoid unnecessary extensive surgical resections, a correct diagnosis is of utmost importance. Differential diagnosis of breast PA should include lesions showing similar morphological features but with more aggressive behaviour, such as squamous carcinomas with prominent myxoid stroma40 or matrix producing carcinoma.37,38 Interestingly, in the series reported by Diaz et al the case of recurrent PA was particularly rich in myxoid stroma.25

“The prognosis of breast pleomorphic adenoma is excellent”

Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Clinical and pathological features
Adenoid cystic carcinoma (AdCC) is a tumour composed of epithelial and myoepithelial cells similar to its salivary counterpart. Notwithstanding, breast AdCCs are rare and are not aggressive lesions. Breast AdCC presents as a nodule, ranging from 0.7 to 12 cm, frequently located in the periareolar region.24 It usually affects adult female patients, aged from 38 to 81 years. Rare examples afflicting men or children are on record.41

Breast AdCC shows three different architectural patterns as the salivary analogue: trabecular-tubular, cribriform, and solid (fig 1C).

Two types of spaces characterise AdCC. The first type contains myxoid stroma or collagen fibres. The second type is composed of glands that contain a granular secretion of diastase resistant periodic acid Schiff (PAS) positive neutral mucosubstances.

Two different types of cells line these two types of spaces (fig 1C, inset). One type of cell, known as a basaloid cell, displays centrally located oval nuclei surrounded by a thin cytoplasmic rim. These cells line the spaces containing stroma and basal membrane-like material. The second cell type, characterised by round nuclei and eosinophilic cytoplasm, surrounds true glandular lumina containing mucinous material. AdCC of the breast can show areas of squamous differentiation42-45; in addition, sebaceous features may also be found.46 AdCC of the breast has been described in association with adenomyoepithelioma47 and with low grade syringomatous (adenosquamous) carcinoma,48 thus suggesting the existence of a spectrum of epithelial–myoepithelial neoplasms.

Fine needle aspiration material from AdCC of the breast is usually abundant, and composed of large sheets, nests, or small aggregates of round to oval cells, sometimes with hyperchromatic nuclei.49 Giemsa staining highlights eosinophilic hyaline globules or cylinders of intercellular substance.

Breast AdCC should be differentiated from cribriform carcinoma49 and from cylindromas arising in the skin overlying the breast.

Immunohistochemistry and molecular pathology
Immunohistochemical analyses have demonstrated that basaloid cells are positive for vimentin and CK14 and focally for myoepithelial markers, including SMA (fig 1D), calponin, p63,50-52 and maspin.51 Ultrastructurally, basaloid cells show features of myoepithelial differentiation,53,54 such as thin cytoplasmic filaments and well developed desmosomes; nevertheless, most frequently they present nondescript features with rare cytoplasmic organelles. The glandular cell type is usually positive for CK7 and shows short microvilli along the luminal surface.

Interestingly, the polarity of the different types of cells may be demonstrated by means of immunohistochemistry: basaloid cells usually express laminin, fibronectin, basal lamina related proteins, and type IV collagen, whereas luminal cells express proteins related to cell polarisation and epithelial differentiation, including fodrin, E-cadherin, and β catenin.52

Adenoid cystic carcinomas of the breast seem to share similar chromosomal abnormalities with their related tumours in salivary glands, including alterations of 6q.53-55 Of the 28 cases of adenoid cystic carcinoma evaluated thus far,42 only two cases showed an aneuploid DNA content.53 TP53 gene mutations54-57 have been demonstrated in salivary gland adenoid cystic carcinomas; however, there are no data for breast lesions. Holst and colleagues56 showed that overexpression of KIT, a tyrosine kinase receptor involved in cell growth, is a relatively frequent event in salivary gland adenoid cystic carcinomas. Because of the Food and Drug Administration approval of STI-571, a drug that inhibits the tyrosine kinase activity of KIT, it would be interesting to look for overexpression or gene amplification of this tyrosine kinase receptor in adenoid cystic carcinomas of the breast.

Prognosis and clinical management
The prognosis of breast AdCC is usually good. Axillary lymph node metastases have been reported rarely.56 The rare local recurrences probably result from incomplete excision of the primary tumour. Distant metastases are rare58 and usually

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Syringomatous carcinoma (or low grade adenosquamous carcinoma)

Clinical and pathological features

This lesion, first described by Rosen and Ernsberger as low grade adenosquamous carcinoma (LGASC), is a breast tumour morphologically similar to syringomatous carcinoma (SyC) of the salivary glands and skin. Thus, a common terminology would be desirable. It affects adult female patients, presenting with palpable masses ranging from 1.5 to 8 cm at their greatest axis. Histologically, it is composed of angulated glands immersed in desmoplastic stroma and seen mostly at the periphery of AME, or intermingled with areas. The epithelial component is composed of columnar cells, with round to elongated nuclei with very small nucleoli and eosinophilic cytoplasm, which line the lumina of tubular structures, or the solid areas. The epithelial component is composed of columnar cells, with eosinophilic cytoplasm, which line the lumina of tubular and papillary structures.

Molecular pathology

Immunohistochemical analysis has provided conflicting data regarding the immunoprofile of these neoplasms. Although some authors have reported the expression of myoepithelial markers, including actin (HHF35 and IA4a), calponin, S-100 protein, high molecular weight cytokeratin (CK14 and CK5/6) (fig 1F), p63, p-cadherin, and maspin, others have failed to confirm this. As expected, these neoplasms are consistently negative for oestrogen receptors and progesterone receptors.

No study on the molecular profile of these rare neoplasms has been carried out hitherto. In the largest series of LGASCs reported so far, Drudis and colleagues demonstrated the expression of cathepsin D (a lysosomal proteinase putatively involved in metastatic dissemination), c-erb-B2/Her-2-neu, and p53 in 39%, 46%, and 13% of these neoplasms, respectively. None of these markers proved to have prognostic variance. Nevertheless, these tumours recur locally and can be widely invasive.

Adenomyoepithelioma

Clinical and pathological features

Adenomyoepithelioma (AME) of the breast is a biphasic tumour, morphologically and immunohistochemically identical to epithelial–myoepithelial cell carcinoma of the salivary gland. It was first recognised in the breast by Hamperl, and later described by Klaer and colleagues and Eusebi et al. AME usually affects adult female patients and presents as a palpable nodule, ranging from 1 to 7 cm at its greatest axis. Rare cases have been described in men. On histological examination, AME may show distinctive architectural growth patterns—tubular, papillary, or solid—and tumours often show a combination of any of these. Regardless of the predominant growth pattern, AME is composed of two cell types, myoepithelial and epithelial (fig 1G). The myoepithelial component is composed of cuboidal to spindle shaped cells, with round to elongated nuclei with very small nucleoli and clear, glycogen rich, cytoplasm. This cell type generally constitutes the outer layer of the tubular structures, or the solid areas. The epithelial component is composed of columnar cells, with eosinophilic cytoplasm, which line the lumina of the tubular and papillary structures.

“It may be more appropriate to abandon the use of apocrine adenosin in the context of adenomyoepithelioma for those lesions described by Eusebi et al and to report them as tubular adenomyoepithelioma”

In contrast to salivary gland lesions, breast AME frequently shows glandular proliferation formerly known as “apocrine adenosin” (AA), which is characterised by roundish glandular structures lined by two cell types. The luminal layer is composed of cosinophilic cells showing morphological and immunohistochemical features of apocrine cells. The outer cell layer is composed of clear cells, with the morphological and immunohistochemical profile of myoepithelial cells. AA is seen most at the periphery of AME, or intermingled with it, indicating that AA is probably part of the morphological spectrum of AME. Because AA can precede AME, it is important to differentiate it from similar lesions of the breast, such as tubular carcinoma and microglandular adenosis.

Thus, recognition of the dual cell proliferation (epithelial and myoepithelial) lining the glandular lumina of AA is an important diagnostic clue. Most pathologists use the same name (that is, apocrine adenosin) to describe apocrine changes in sclerosing adenosin. It may be more appropriate to abandon the use of AA in the context of AME for those lesions described by Eusebi and colleagues and to report them as “tubular AME”.

Molecular pathology

Immunohistochemical analysis demonstrates that outer clear cells are positive for myoepithelial markers, such as SMA, calponin (fig 1H), S-100 protein, CK14, p63, and maspin. At variance, luminal cells are strongly positive for low weight cytokeratins, such as CK7 and CK19, EMA, and often apocrine markers.

To date, there have been only rare reports on the DNA content or the classic cytogenetic profile of typical adenomyoepitheliomas. Thirty cases of epithelial–myoepithelial carcinoma, the counterpart of adenomyoepithelioma in salivary glands, were evaluated by cytophotometry. Of these cases, 27 proved to be DNA diploid, whereas three were DNA aneuploid. Interestingly, in these neoplasms, aneuploidy and cell proliferation were more frequently found in the myoepithelial cell layer than in the luminal component. Similar findings were reported by Trojani et al., who reported on a malignant adenomyoepithelioma with lung metastases, which showed a DNA diploid epithelial population and DNA tetraploid myoepithelial cells. Taken together, these findings have led some authors to assume that in epithelial–myoepithelial carcinomas, the luminal component may represent a more differentiated cell
type and that these cells might result from differentiation of the myoepithelial cells.

**Prognosis and clinical management**

The prognosis of AME of the breast is usually good. Local recurrences can occur when the primary tumour has been incompletely excised. However cases of AME presenting solid areas with anaplastic features, and AME associated with clear carcinomatous features are a distinctive occurrence. The malignant features present in AME most frequently consist of myoepithelial cells, showing features identical to those found in pure malignant myoepitheliomas or in sarcomatoid carcinomas. Such cases have been reviewed recently by Bult et al, who found distant metastases and local recurrences in more than 30% of cases. Lungs were the most frequent sites of distant metastases.

**Malignant myoepithelioma**

**Clinical and pathological features**

As previously stated, features of malignant myoepithelioma (MM) can be seen in association with AME, whereas only rare cases of pure MM have been reported. MM of the breast presents as painless nodules, in patients greater than 50 years of age. Morphologically, MMs of the breast show protean histological features. Rare cases have a predominant intraductal or intralobular growth pattern (fig 2A,B), and one case was mainly composed of cells with clear cytoplasm. Most of the previously reported cases were composed of a solid proliferation of spindle cells, with cosinophilic cytoplasm and very atypical nuclei. In some of the cases, features of squamous differentiation were also found (fig 2C,D). In all cases, myoepithelial cell differentiation was demonstrated by ultrastructural studies or immunohistochemistry. MM appears to have an aggressive biological behaviour. Apart from one study reported in abstract format, in which 17 of 18 patients were disease free after treatment, most patients with MM reported so far have developed distant metastatic spread, which resulted in death.

The clinical and morphological features of MM are very similar to those of monophasic sarcomatoid carcinoma (fig 2E), suggesting that MM and a proportion of so called “sarcomatoid carcinomas” are probably part of the same entity.

Recent reports have expanded the spectrum of myoepithelial cell carcinoma of the breast because myoepithelial cell differentiation has been demonstrated within and in association with grade III breast carcinomas of no special type (fig 2F). These tumours are composed of large, solid sheets of extremely atypical neoplastic cells, with central necrotic areas. Neoplastic cells are round to oval, with a high nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio, irregular nuclei, and prominent nucleoli.
Focal squamous cell differentiation may also be seen. We have occasionally seen cases where myoepithelial cell features (including positivity for αSMA) were observed in the same cells showing intense EMA production.

Finally, it should be mentioned that rare cases of MM with oncocytic features have been reported. In salivary glands, oncocytic features have been described only in benign myoepithelial tumours.102

Molecular pathology

Immunohistochemistry shows immunoreactivity for myoepithelial markers, such as SMA, calponin, caldesmon, S-100 protein, glial fibrillary acidic protein, and CK14. Myoepithelial cell differentiation is evident on ultrastructural examination also.103 104

It has been shown that 2–18% of breast carcinomas may have distinctive and convincing immunohistochemical myoepithelial features. Recently, Perou et al described four distinctive patterns of gene expression clustering in breast carcinomas by means of cDNA microarray technology.105 According to this study, breast carcinomas may be classified into four distinct gene expression patterns: (1) a luminal epithelial/oestrogen receptor positive pattern; (2) a normal breast-like pattern; (3) a c-erb-B2 positive pattern; and (4) a basal cell/myoepithelial cell pattern. It is noteworthy that this group also showed a correlation between basal and c-erb-B2 positive groups with an aggressive biological behaviour.106

“Despite the high grade histological appearance and aggressive biological behaviour displayed by myoepithelial carcinomas, the number of chromosomal gains and losses was lower than that seen in true luminal carcinomas of the breast of the same histological grade”

Two comprehensive studies on chromosomal gains and losses by means of comparative genomic hybridisation of myoepithelial carcinomas of the breast have been reported. Moreover, despite the high grade histological appearance and aggressive biological behaviour displayed by myoepithelial carcinomas, the number of chromosomal gains and losses was lower than that seen in true luminal carcinomas of the breast of the same histological grade. It has been shown that loss of heterozygosity and allelic imbalance can appear independently in the luminal and myoepithelial cells of normal breast lobules. Strikingly, myoepithelial differentiation in malignant breast neoplasms is relatively infrequent. These findings prompted researchers to suggest that myoepithelial cells seem to be resistant to transformation.103-106 It should be noted that myoepithelial cells have been regarded as putative natural tumour suppressor cells.102,110-112 Sternlicht et al showed that because of their strategic positioning (between luminal cells and breast stroma) and their capacity to produce and remodel basal membrane, myoepithelial cells may play a paracrine suppressing role in invasion and metastasis.104 105 Myoepithelial cells and myoepithelial tumours of the breast, including adenomyoepithelioma, adenoid cystic carcinoma, epithelial–myoepithelial carcinoma, and malignant adenomyoepithelioma, produce a complex profile of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs),104 105 MMP inhibitors, and serine protease inhibitors, such as maspin, which might account for their resistance to transformation stimuli.

There have been reports that p63, a p53 homologue nuclear transcription factor whose gene is located on 3q27, is consistently expressed in normal myoepithelial and basal cells of the breast, including in myoepithelial lesions, including salivary gland-like tumours, and in metaplastic carcinomas of the breast. Unlike p53, p63 does not seem to be a tumour suppressor gene. Dominant negative isoforms of p63 (ΔN-p63) generated by alternative splicing of the TP63 gene lack the N-terminal transactivating region. Interestingly, ΔN-p63 can bind to p53 reporter genes, but is unable to transactivate them, thus providing an alternative mechanism to overcome p53 driven cell cycle arrest and apoptosis. It is of note that 3q27 is one of the most frequently amplified regions in squamous cell carcinomas of the skin and the head and neck region; accordingly, ΔN-p63 is frequently overexpressed in these neoplasms. Recently, Paturajan and colleagues demonstrated another mechanism that might account for the oncogenic role played by this p53 homologue. These authors elegantly demonstrated that ΔN-p63 might block the phosphorylation of β catenin, leading to its nuclear accumulation. This aberrant subcellular localisation of β catenin may activate its signalling pathway, providing another molecular pathway for the oncogenic activity of ΔN-p63.

Prognosis and clinical management

The report by Tsuda et al has shown that tumours with a myoepithelial differentiation harbour distinctive metastatic patterns, with a high prevalence of pulmonary and cerebral metastases, and a poor prognosis. Most importantly, these clinical biological differences were independently found by means of conventional morphological and high throughput molecular profiling of breast tumours.

BEAST SALIVARY GLAND-LIKE TUMOURS DEVOID OF MYOEPITHELIAL DIFFERENTIATION

This second group includes rare and recently recognised breast lesions—acinic cell carcinoma (AcCC), oncocytic carcinoma (OC), and mucoepidermoid carcinoma (MEC). The presence of myoepithelial cell differentiation in salivary gland MEC has been a matter of debate.110-111 Hanna et al demonstrated convincing immunohistochemical and ultrastructural features of myoepithelial differentiation in MEC of the breast.112 Most importantly, these authors found that intermediate cells of breast MECs contained focal peripheral myofilaments with dense bodies and pinocytic vesicles associated with centrally aggregated tonofilaments; these findings led the authors to suggest that intermediate cells may be modified myoepithelial cells. Nevertheless, because myoepithelial cells are not the predominant elements in MECCs, these tumours are included in this second group.112

Acinic cell carcinomas

Clinical and pathological features

AcCC of the salivary gland is a tumour characterised by serous acinar differentiation, with zymogen-type cytoplasmic granules, and immunoreactivity for amylase, lysozyme, and α1 antichymotrypsin. AcCC of the breast is similar to its salivary gland counterpart at the morphological, immunohistochemical, and ultrastructural levels. However, some differences should be pointed out: whereas ACCs of the salivary glands are grossly circumscribed, have pushing borders, and display solid and cystic areas, ACCs of the breast are solid and may be poorly circumscribed and infiltrating. In addition, the architectural growth patterns may be different in breast and salivary gland ACCs: no cases of ACC of the salivary glands with an infiltrating microglanular pattern have been described, whereas this architectural pattern was seen by Damiani and colleagues and Coyne and Dervan in ACCs of the breast. All breast ACCs have affected women, most frequently in their 6th decade of life, and presented as palpable nodules measuring 2 to 5 cm at their greatest diameter. ACCs are composed of cells of the same type (fig 3A,B), which are characterised by central round nuclei with prominent nucleoli, and abundant granular, cosinophilic to amphiphilic cytoplasm. Coarse granules may be highlighted by PAS after...
diastase pretreatment. Clear cells are frequently found. The mitotic index is high, up to 15/10 high power fields.

Interestingly, Hirokawa et al demonstrated features of acinar cell differentiation in secretory carcinoma of the breast, suggesting that a considerable number of acinic cell carcinomas might have been overlooked.118

**Immunohistochemistry and electron microscopy**

Immunoreactivity for amylase, lysozyme, EMA, and S-100 protein can help to differentiate AcCCs from conventional invasive ductal carcinoma of the breast. Ultrastructural examination discloses electron dense granules similar to those seen in parotideal acinar cells.115–117 119

**Prognosis and clinical management**

The prognosis of AcCC of the breast appears to be good. Only three of 11 patients who underwent axillary dissection developed lymph node metastases.115–119 Apart from one patient who developed liver metastases and died of disease three years after her initial diagnosis,117 none of the other nine patients with follow up has died of disease.115–118 Nevertheless, these results should be interpreted with caution because the length of follow up was limited to a maximum of five years.

**Oncocytic carcinoma**

**Clinical and pathological features**

Oncocytic tumours can arise in various organs, including the breast and salivary glands. Only rare examples of breast OC have been reported in the literature,120 121 but we feel that its real incidence is much higher. Breast OC might have been overlooked, and probably misdiagnosed as apocrine carcinoma.120 Four cases of breast OC are on record,120 122 one of which affected a male patient. All previously reported cases affected patients older than 60 years, and presented as palpable nodules, the largest was 2.8 cm in major diameter. Histologically, these tumours are characterised by solid nests and glandular structures composed of round cells, with eosinophilic and finely granular cytoplasm, centrally located round nuclei, and prominent nucleoli (fig 3C). One case was associated with in situ duct carcinoma, with papillary architecture.120

“Only rare examples of breast oncocytic carcinoma have been reported in the literature, but we feel that its real incidence is much higher”

**Immunohistochemistry and electron microscopy**

Immunohistochemistry with an antimitochondrial antibody showed strong, granular, and diffuse positivity (fig 3D), confirming the oncocytic nature of the cells. Staining with this antibody could be used as an adjunct for the differential diagnosis with other types of breast carcinomas with granular cells.120 The presence of numerous mitochondria has also been confirmed by ultrastructural examination.

**Prognosis and clinical management**

Prognosis appears to be good120 122 because all of the reported patients were alive and well, although the number of reported cases is too small to allow conclusions.
Take home messages

- Salivary gland-like tumours of the breast can be divided into two groups: tumours with myoepithelial differentiation and those without myoepithelial differentiation
- Tumours with myoepithelial differentiation are rare but comprise a wide spectrum of lesions ranging from benign (such as benign myoepithelioma and pleomorphic adenoma), to low grade malignant (such as adenoid cystic carcinoma, low grade adenosquamous carcinoma, and adenomyoepithelioma), to high grade malignant lesions (malignant myoepithelioma)
- Tumours without myoepithelial differentiation comprise three types of lesions, which have only recently been recognised, namely: (1) acinic cell carcinoma, (2) oncocytic carcinoma of the breast, and (3) the rare mucocoeplidermoid carcinoma

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
Clinical and pathological data
MEC is one of the most frequent types of salivary gland carcinoma, and it is composed of a mixture of basaloid, intermediate, epidermoid, and mucinous cells. It was first described by Foutte et al in 1945, who recognised two distinct forms: a low grade and a high grade form. Recently, a putative prognostic significance of histopathological grading system was proposed. If one applies a stringent grading system to breast MECs, such as that used for their salivary gland counterparts, only rare examples of low and high grade MEC are on record.

Low grade mammary MEC
Ten patients have been described, all were women, ranging in age from 31 to 78 years. Histological examination of low grade breast MEC discloses well circumscribed, sometimes cystic lesions, filled with mucin. Neoplastic nests and cysts are lined at the periphery by basaloid cells and intermediate cells. Epidermoid or mucous secreting cells are usually seen in the central aspects (fig 3E).

High grade MEC
High grade MECs usually affect women from 27 to 72 years of age. Until recently, the criteria proposed for the diagnosis of high grade MEC were not well defined. Thus, possibly, this group encompasses different entities of high histological grade, which are composed of a complex admixture of glandular structures with mucin production, foci of squamous differentiation, and so called intermediate cells. If one applies a stringent grading system to breast MECs, such as that used for their salivary gland counterparts, only rare examples of low and high grade MEC are on record.

Immunohistochemistry and molecular pathology
Immunohistochemical analysis of MECs demonstrates the same “zoning phenomenon” described in low grade MEC of the salivary glands: anti-CK14 stains basaloid elements, which are usually seen at the periphery of the nests and cyst, whereas anti-CK7 stains mucoid cells bordering the cystic spaces or located at the centre of the solid nests. Anti-CK20 is usually negative. Myoepithelial cell markers are rarely positive in occasional cells. p63 shows a differential expression in the various components of MECs, with consistent expression in the squamous and intermediate cells, and a lack of expression in the mucinous areas (JS Reis-Filho and RHW Simpson, unpublished results, 2002). In contrast to salivary gland cancers, low grade breast MECs are not positive for mitochondrial markers (V Eusebi and M Pia-Foscini, personal observation, 2002).

No studies on the molecular pathology of breast MECs have been reported to date.

Prognosis and clinical management
Low grade MECs
Nine patients were treated with radical mastectomy and one with simple mastectomy. Axillary metastases were described in one patient and no distant metastases were reported. All the patients were alive and well 10 to 120 months after surgery.

High grade MECs
This heterogeneous group of neoplasms has a highly aggressive behaviour; metastases to the axillary lymph nodes and to distant organs are frequent, resulting in a short survival (from six to 30 months).

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Metastasis of solid tumours in bone marrow: a study from Kashmir, India

Between 1935 and 2001, many studies have appeared in the literature from different parts of the world on bone marrow invasion by solid tumours. After lymphoma, the primary tumours that most frequently involve the bone marrow are malignancies of the prostate, breast, lungs, thyroid, kidney, and stomach.1 Metastatic deposits of malignant melanoma have also been described.1 In many instances, primary tumours remain clinically undetected and are identified only at necropsy.1

The value of bone marrow aspiration in the diagnosis of malignant neoplasms was confirmed when four of eight cases of malignant melanoma were found to harbour tumour deposits in the bone marrow.2 In a series of 57 patients with known carcinoma of the prostate, five had carcinoma cells in the bone marrow, with no other diagnostic evidence of skeletal system involvement.2 The usefulness of such a comparatively simple procedure is emphasised by studies of large series of patients with known malignancies,3 especially when the primary tumour is known to have a predilection for the skeletal system.

The patients in the abovementioned studies had known primary tumours and at present bone marrow aspiration/biopsy is routinely performed for staging of tumours, but the high incidence of metastatic deposits found in these bone marrows3 emphasises the practicability of routine bone marrow aspiration in patients with suspected malignancy or severe anaemia. It is difficult to determine from the literature the incidence of malignant cells in routine series of unselected bone marrow aspirates, so we investigated the usefulness of routine bone marrow examination for the diagnosis of malignancies.

One year prospective study covering the year 2001 was conducted in the department of pathology, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Kashmir, India. The bone marrow smears were routinely stained by Leishman’s stain and Perl’s reaction. Periodic acid Schiff and Sudan black stain were used as and when required. Of the 318 bone marrow samples studied during the year 2001, eight cases contained metastatic deposits. All of the patients in our present study had pallor (anaemia) as one of the main symptoms, and underwent bone marrow aspiration to determine which type of anaemia they were suffering from. In patients with metastatic deposits the normal haemopoietic cells of the bone marrow are replaced by tumour cells, resulting in myelohypoplastic anaemia, and later on they are liable to develop myeloid metaplasia and myelofibrosis. In most of the cases, the bone marrow was difficult to aspirate, especially in cases of epithelial cell deposits, with mostly cancerous cells obtained in a background of peripheral blood—a fact that has already been reported.2

After leukaemia, lymphoma most commonly involves the bone marrow and almost 10% of cases of lymphoma invade the bone marrow. In our present study, lymphoma (non-Hodgkin lymphoma) made up a quarter (two cases) of all the secondary tumours of the bone marrow, along with neuroblastoma (two cases)—a childhood tumour. Neuroblastoma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and acute lymphoblastic leukaemia pose a considerable amount of difficulty in diagnosis because all three are round cell tumours with a very similar morphological appearance. In acute lymphoblastic leukaemia, the peripheral blood film examination is of paramount importance because it shows the presence of lymphoblastic leukaemia cells in bone marrow smears tend to form rosettes and may show neural or neurofibrillar differentiation. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma is thought of as a malignancy of old age, although it can be seen at any age; however, childhood lymphomas are mostly of high grade.

In most studies, the incidence of tumour deposits in the bone marrow (two cases) were from gastro-intestinal tumours was low, but they made up a quarter of the cases presented here (two cases). This could be explained by the low number of cases in our study, together with the high incidence of gastrointestinal cancers, especially of the oesophagus and stomach, seen in Kashmir.7 Deposits from prostate and breast tumours (one case each) are known to have a predilection for skeletal metastasis.

Finally, several features worthy of comment are that the metastatic tumour cells are easily identified in the bone marrow smears because they look foreign within the native bone marrow cell population. These cells are usually unique identified in groups, even at low power examination, because they are larger than most of the bone marrow cells. Single cells are more difficult to recognise, although they never resemble the normal bone marrow cells. The primary site of the malignant deposits may be extremely difficult to determine on a morphological basis only, but their origin can sometimes be inferred from their morphological appearance, especially in mucinous producing carcinoma, squamous carcinoma, some adenocarcinomas, and in many cases of meta-static neuroblastoma or melanoma.

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References

Fatal water intoxication

Water intoxication can occur in a variety of different clinical settings but is generally not well recognised in the medical literature. The condition may go unrecognised until the late stages when the patient may have symptoms of confusion, disorientation, nausea, and vomiting, but also changes in mental state and psychiatric symptoms. Early detection is crucial to prevent severe dehydration and electrolyte imbalance, which can lead to seizures, coma, and death.

The patient reported here was a 64 year old woman with a known history of mitral valve disease and a recent haemolytic anaemia. On the evening before her death, she began compulsively drinking water in vast quantities, estimated at between 30 and 40 glasses, and this was interspersed with episodes of vomiting. She became hysterical and also distressed, shouting that she had not drunk enough water. She declined medical attention but continued to drink water after she had gone to bed. She later fell asleep and died the next day.

A postmortem examination was carried out six hours later. The pituitary and adrenal glands were normal and there was no evidence of a bronchial tumour. There were bilateral pleural effusions of 200 ml on each side and the cut surfaces of the lungs (568 g and 441 g) exuded frothy pink fluid. The heart (461 g) showed evidence of mitral valve disease and left ventricular hypertrophy. Within the stomach there was 800 ml of watery fluid and the intra-abdominal organs were generally wet.

Postmortem toxico-logy was negative. A sample of vitreous humour showed a sodium concentration of 92 mmol/litre (serum reference range, 132–144). Potassium, urea, and glucose were all within the serum reference ranges. Blood cortisol was raised, excluding an Addisonian crisis.

The cause of death was given as hyponaatrema as a result of acute water intoxication.

Water intoxication provokes disturbances in electrolyte balance, resulting in a rapid decrease in serum sodium concentration and eventual death. The development of acute dilutional hyponaatrema causes neurological symptoms because of the movement of water into the brain cells, in response to the fall in

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extracellular osmolality. Symptoms can be more apparent when the serum sodium falls below 120 mmol/litre, but are usually associated with concentrations below 110 mmol/litre. Severe symptoms occur with very low sodium concentrations of 90–105 mmol/litre. As the sodium concentration falls, the symptoms progress from confusion to drowsiness and eventually coma. However, the rate at which the sodium concentration falls is also an important factor, and the acute intake of large volumes of water over a short period of time, as occurred in this case, would have produced a rapid drop in serum sodium, which was fatal.

Postmortem serum samples are unsuitable for sodium measurement because concentrations decrease after death and there is considerable individual variation. However, vitreous sodium concentrations are stable in the early postmortem period, and the concentration in vitreous humour is similar to that found in normal serum. Studies have shown that abnormal vitreous humour sodium concentrations had corresponding antemortem symptoms. Both clinicians and pathologists need to be aware of this condition, which may manifest itself as a psychotic illness and so go unrecognised in its early stages. Early detection is crucial to prevent fatal complications.

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References

Salivary gland-like tumours of the breast: surgical and molecular pathology. Pia-Foschini M, Reis-Filho JS, Eusebi V, et al. J Clin Pathol 2003;56:497–506. The name of the first author should have been Foschini MP not Pia-Foschini M.

CORRECTION

Full details of events to be included should be sent to Maggie Butler, Technical Editor JCP, The Cedars, 36 Queen Street, Castle Hedingham, Essex CO9 3HA, UK; email: maggie.butler2@btopenworld.com

Medicare India

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