

바닥세포 모양 유방암종의 세포학적 소견

[이재석], 진민선, 정수영, 송우택, 신명순, 김정순, 하화정, 조수연, 박선후, 고재수, 이승숙, 김민석
한국원자력의학원 원자력병원 병리과

DNA microarray profiling studies have led to the classification of invasive breast carcinoma into luminal/estrogen receptor-positive, normal breast-like, Her2/neu-overexpressing, and basal-like types. Among these groups the basal-like subtype is associated with the poorest clinical outcome in Western countries. The histologic finding of basal-like subtype is known as 1) high grade (almost grade 3), 2) pushing border of invasion, 3) frequent geographic necrosis, 4) stromal lymphocytic infiltration, 5) high mitotic rate (>25/10HPF). However, the different features in aspiration cytology between basal-like subtype and the other subtypes of invasive breast carcinoma have not been investigated.

We reviewed 48 aspiration cytology cases which had been shown to be ER/PR/c-erbB2 triple negative immunohistochemically and histologically basal-type invasive ductal carcinoma, between 2005–2006 in Korea Cancer Center Hospital(KCCH). We focused on 4 differential diagnostic points, which are irregular sheet appearance, necrotic background, high nuclear grade, and lymphocytes in background. As a result, 38(79%) cases showed irregular sheet appearance, 35(73%) cases showed necrotic background, 42(88%) case showed nuclear grade 3, and 29(60%) cases showed lymphocytes in background. Other findings, such as high cellularity, vesicular or coarse chromatin pattern, apoptotic cells were not able to distinguish basal-like subtype from other subtypes of invasive breast carcinoma cytologically. In conclusion some of the histologic characteristics of basal-like breast carcinoma could be identified by cytologic examination.