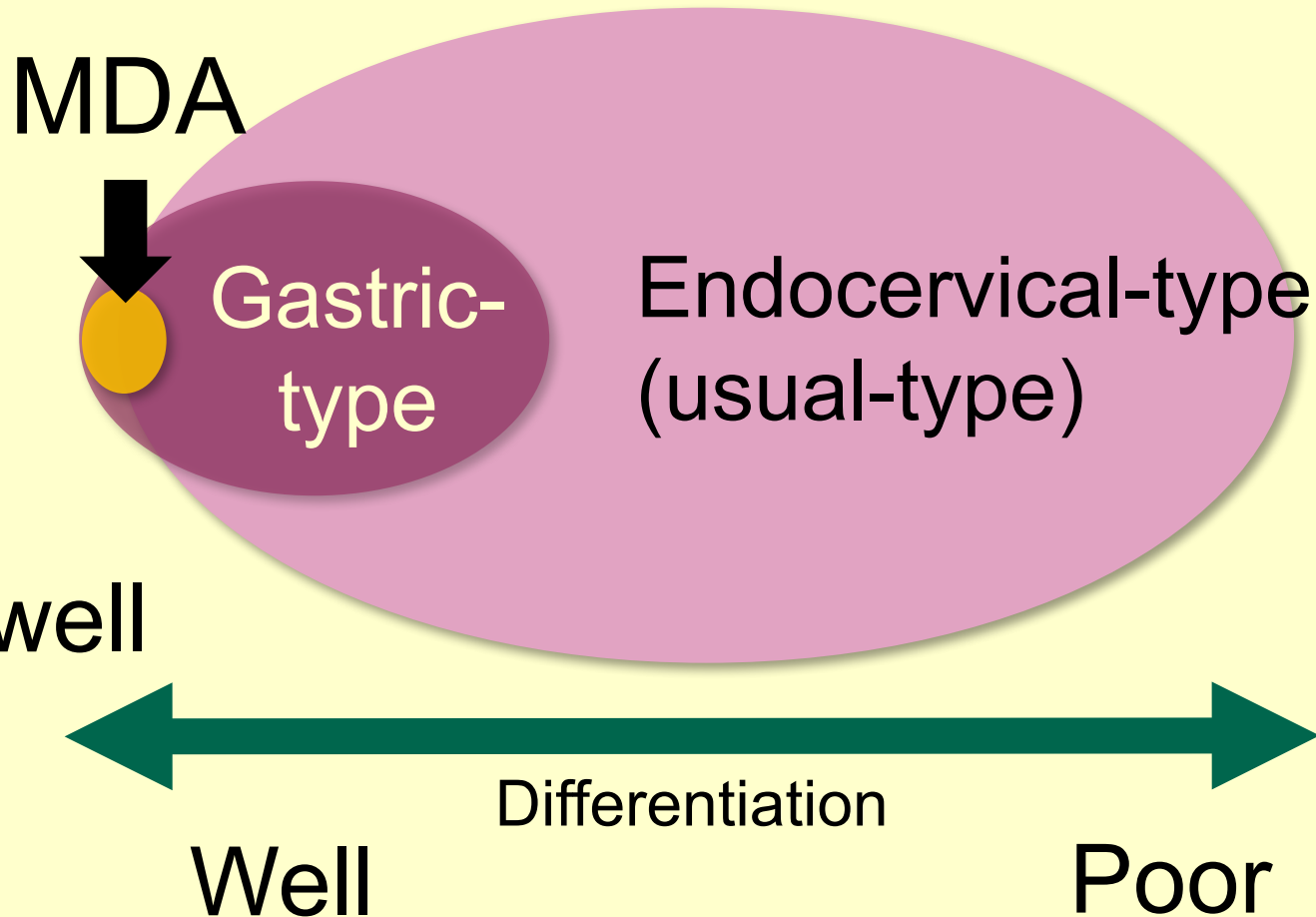
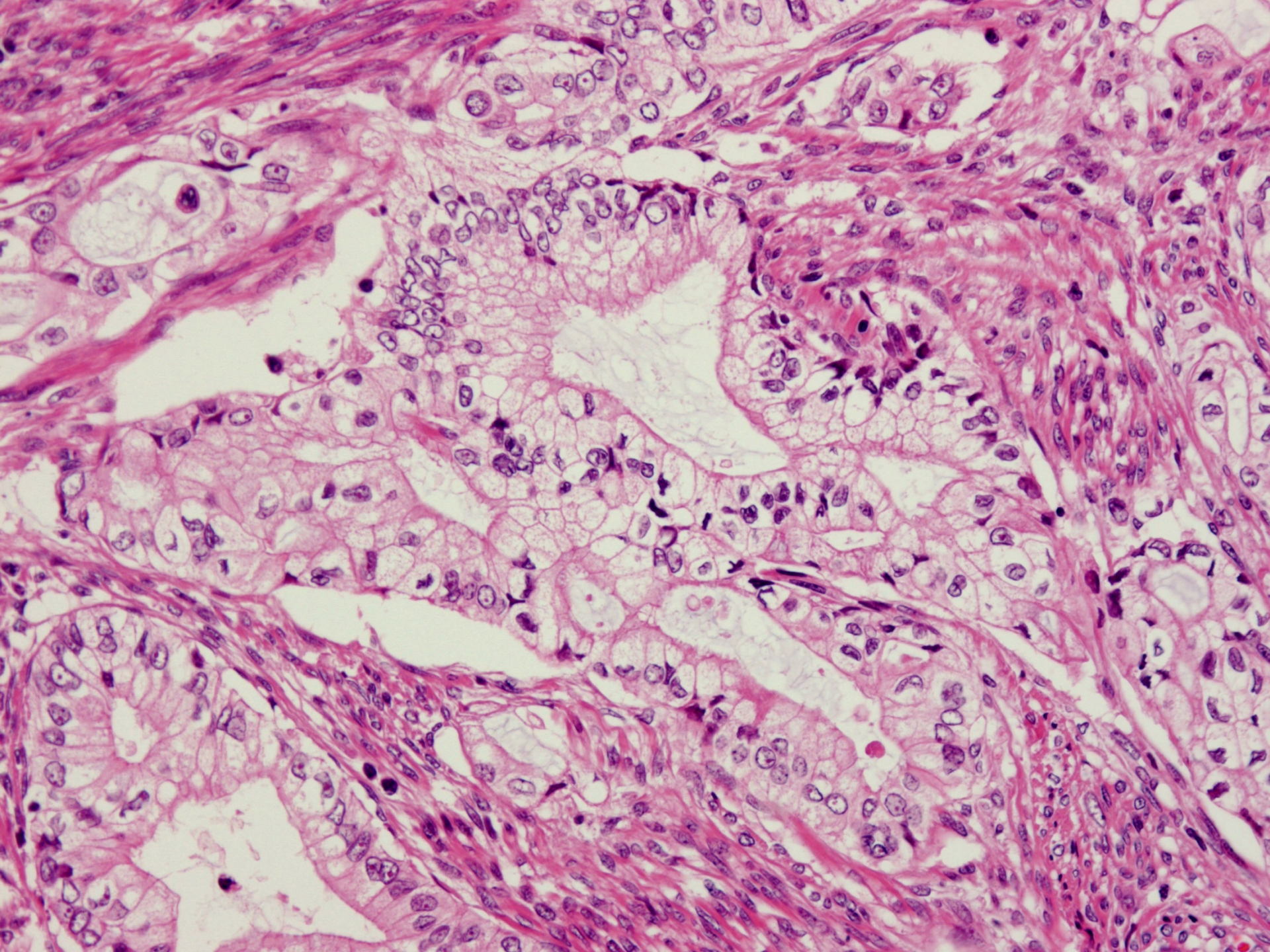


MDA is “Gastric-Type” Adenocarcinoma

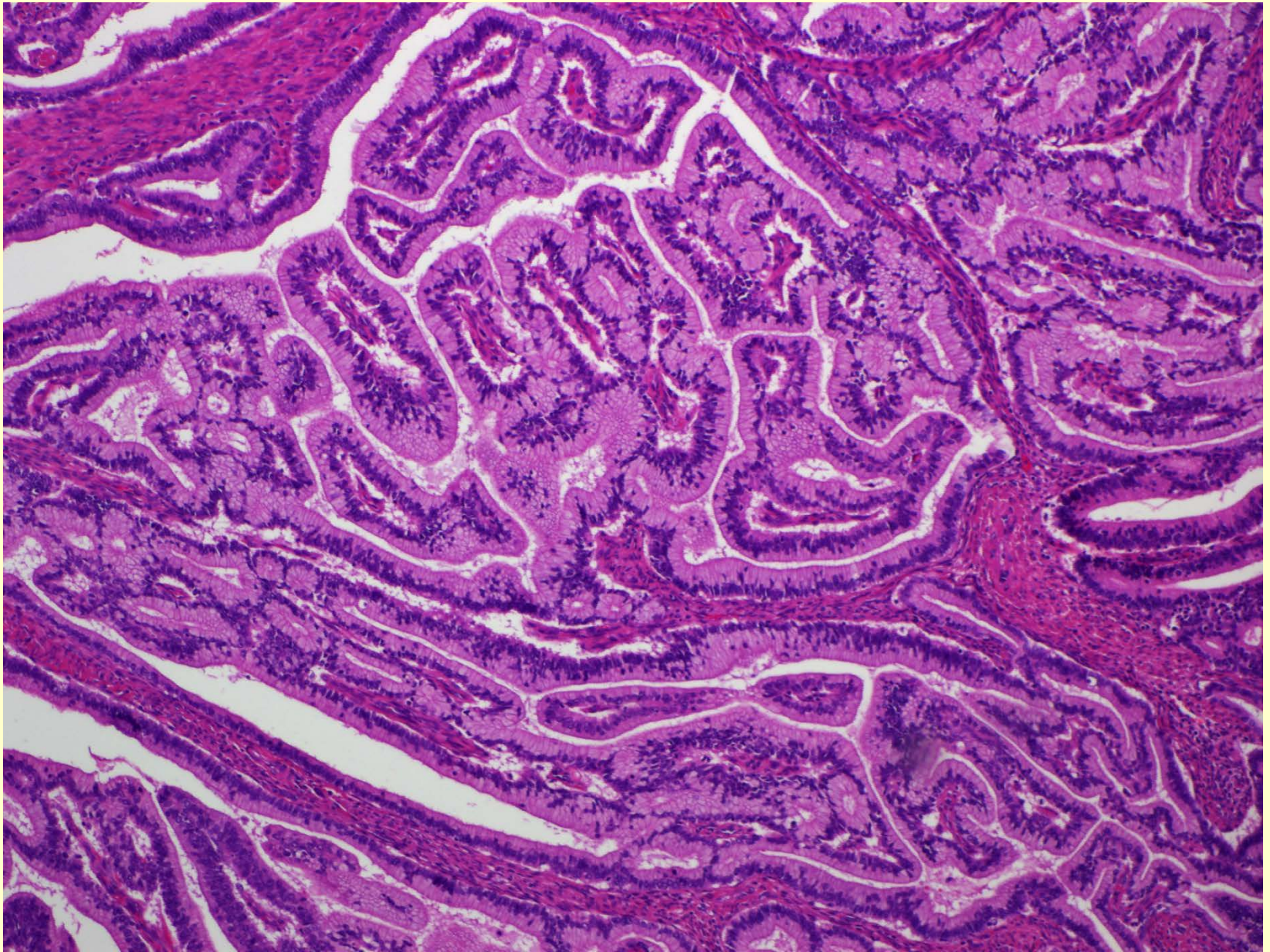




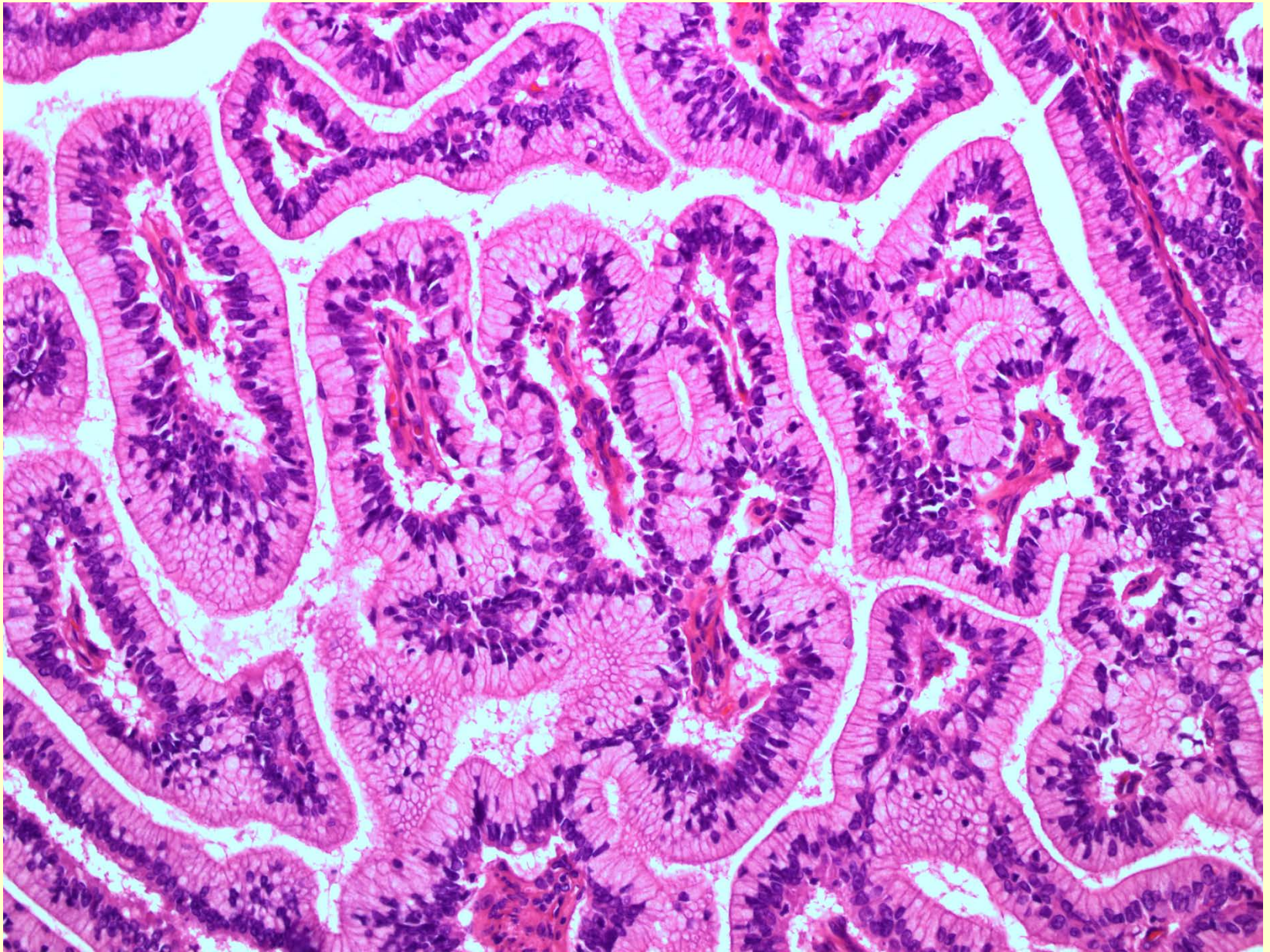
Cervical Adenocarcinoma – WHO 2014

Adenocarcinoma

1. Endocervical adenocarcinoma (usual type)
2. Mucinous carcinoma NOS
 - Gastric type (minimal deviation adenocarcinoma, "adenoma" malignum)
 - **Intestinal type**
 - Signet-ring cell type
 - 3. Villoglandular carcinoma
4. Endometrioid carcinoma
5. Clear cell carcinoma
6. Serous carcinoma
7. Mesonephric carcinoma



Mucinous adenocarcinoma - Intestinal type

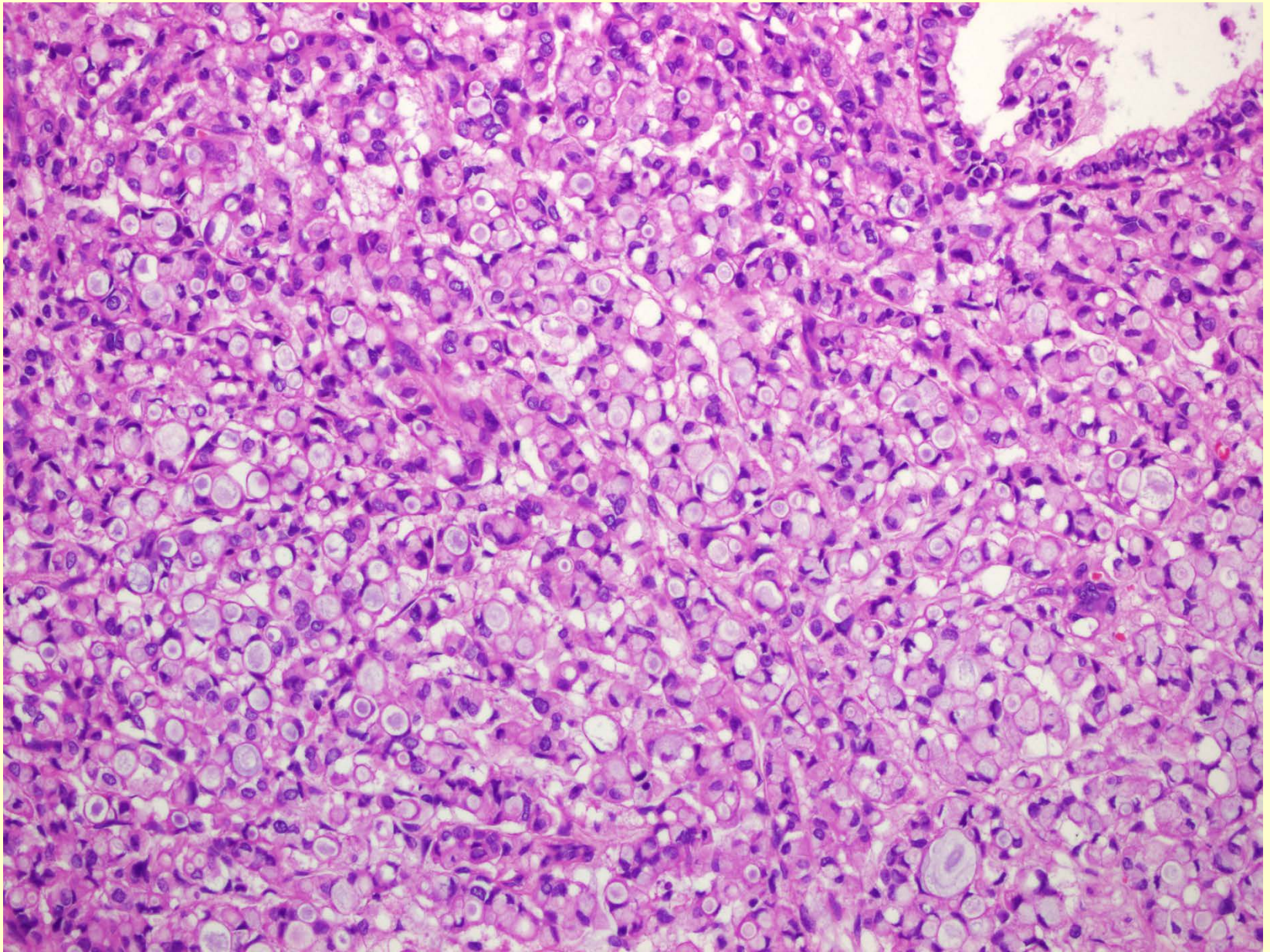


Mucinous adenocarcinoma - Intestinal-type

Cervical Adenocarcinoma – WHO 2014

Adenocarcinoma

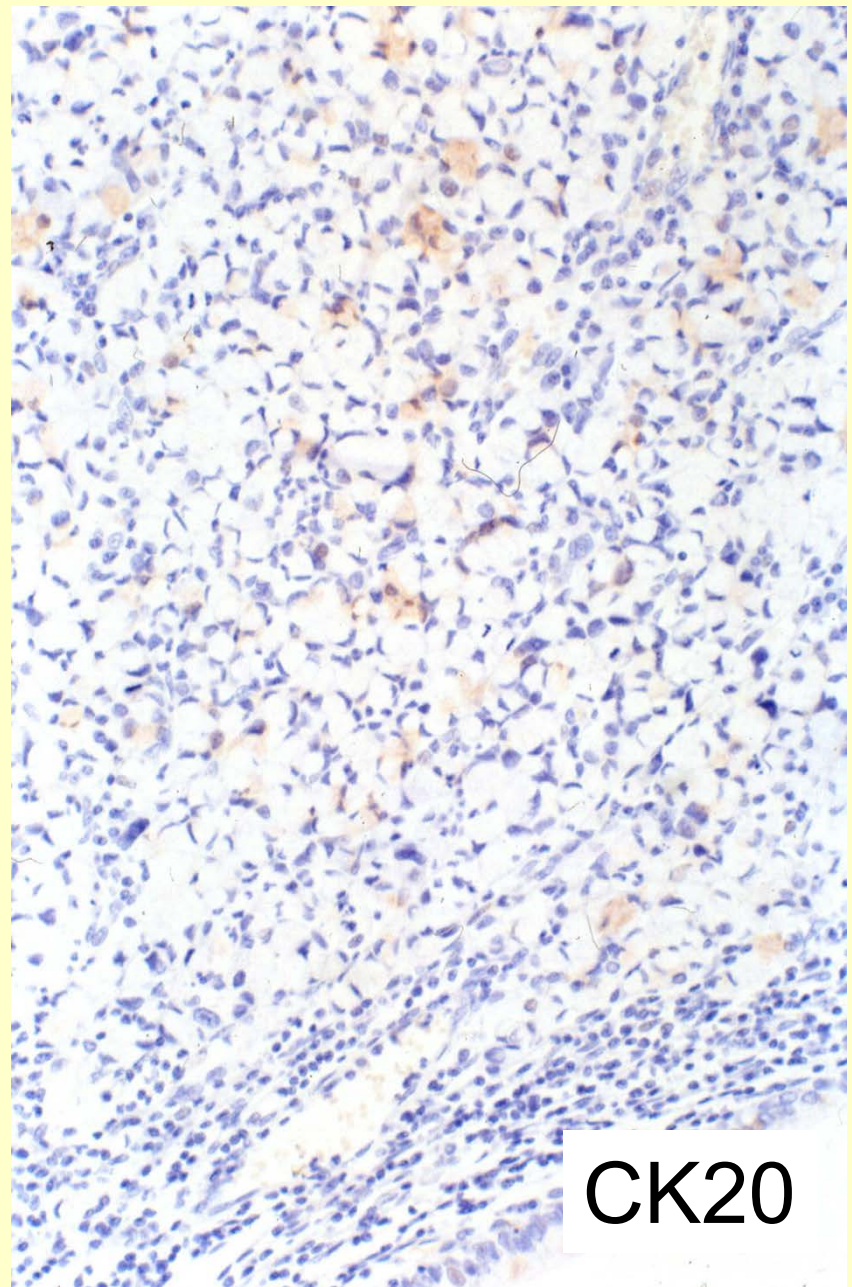
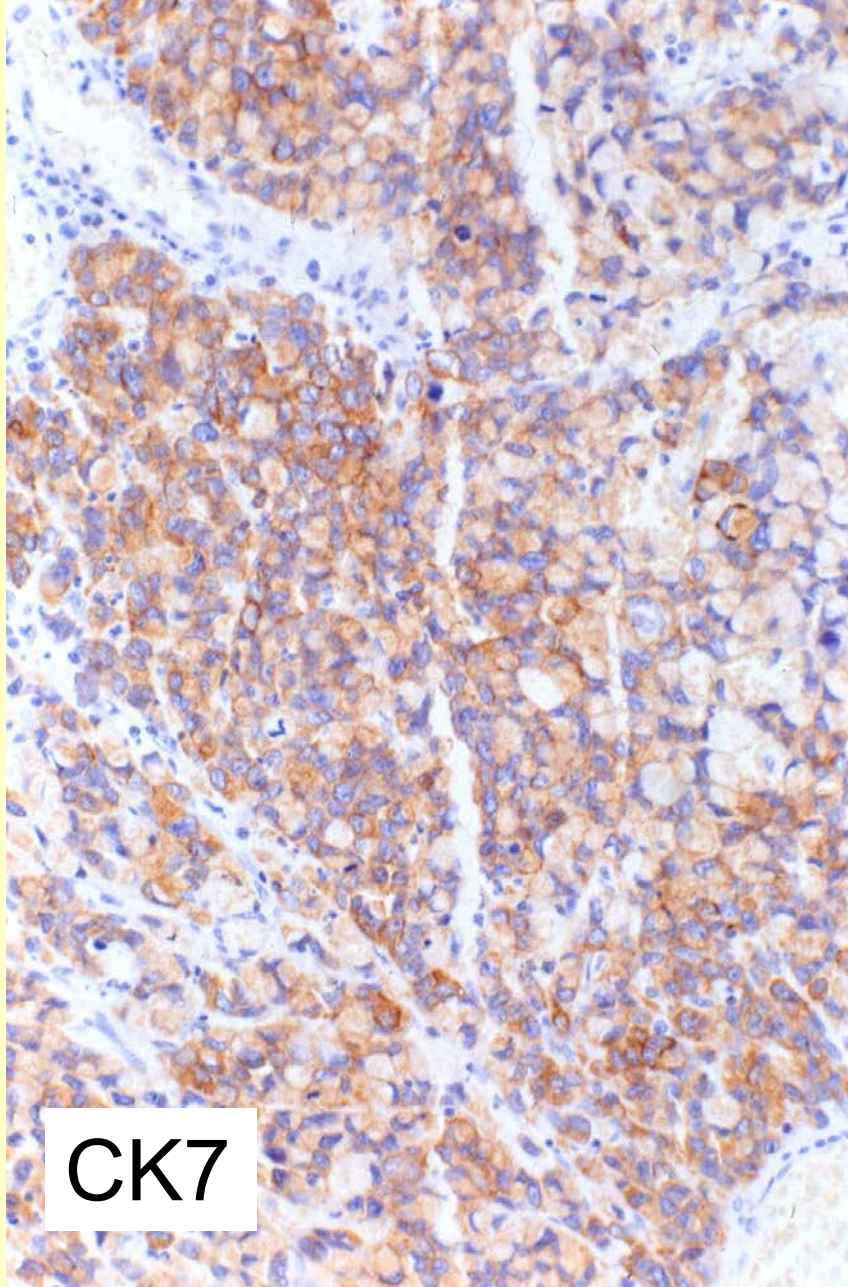
1. Endocervical adenocarcinoma (usual type)
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6. Serous carcinoma
7. Mesonephric carcinoma



Mucinous adenocarcinoma - Signet ring type

Signet-ring Adenocarcinoma (Cervix)

- Rare
- Rule out
Metastasis
- Keratin 7 (+)



Signet-ring adenocarcinoma

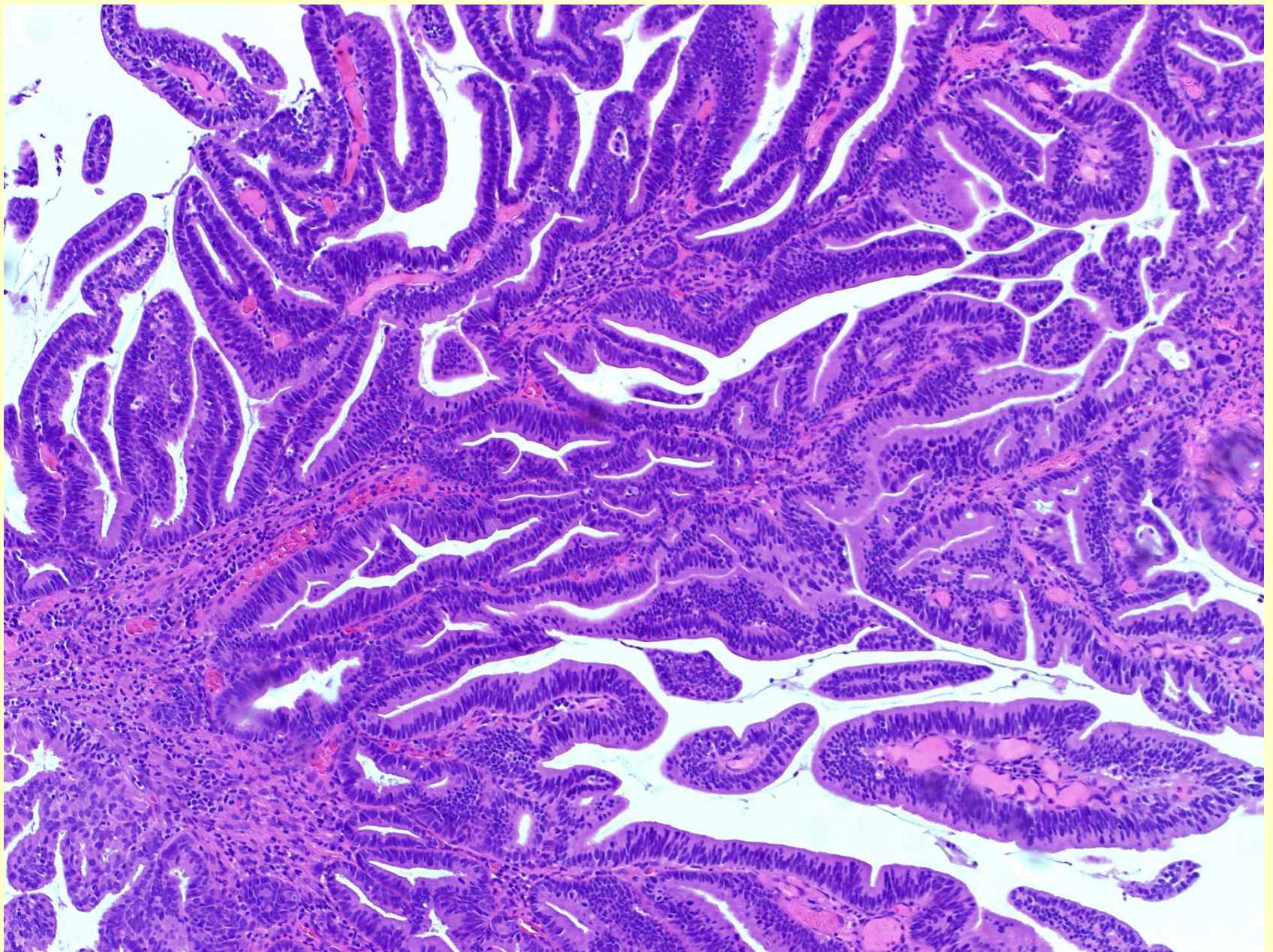
Cervical Adenocarcinoma – WHO 2014

Adenocarcinoma

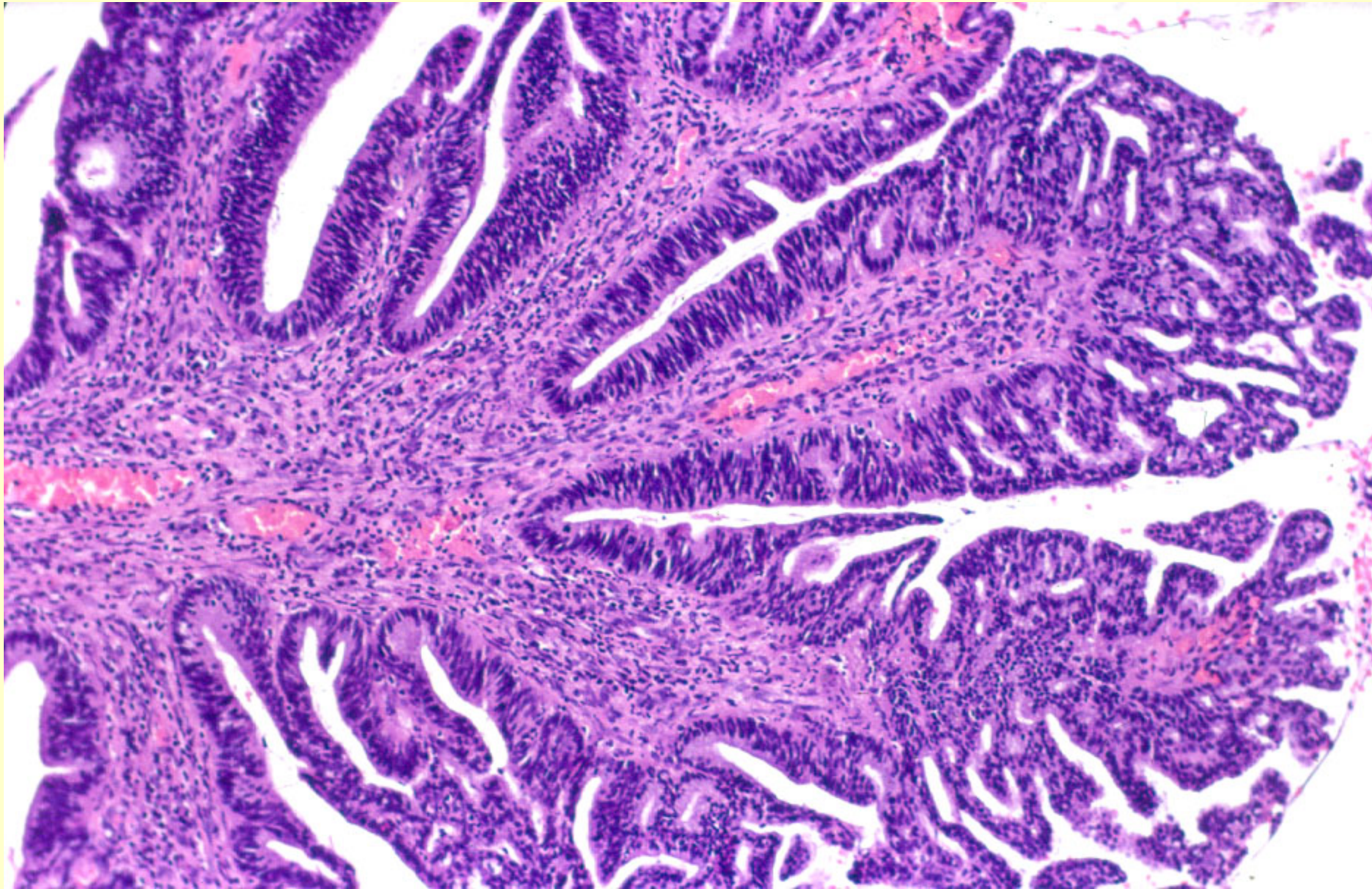
1. Endocervical adenocarcinoma (usual type)
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 - Intestinal type
 - Signet-ring cell type
 - Gastric type (minimal deviation adenocarcinoma, "adenoma" malignum)
3. **Villoglandular carcinoma**
4. Endometrioid carcinoma
5. Clear cell carcinoma
6. Serous carcinoma
7. Mesonephric carcinoma

Villoglandular Adenoca (Cervix)

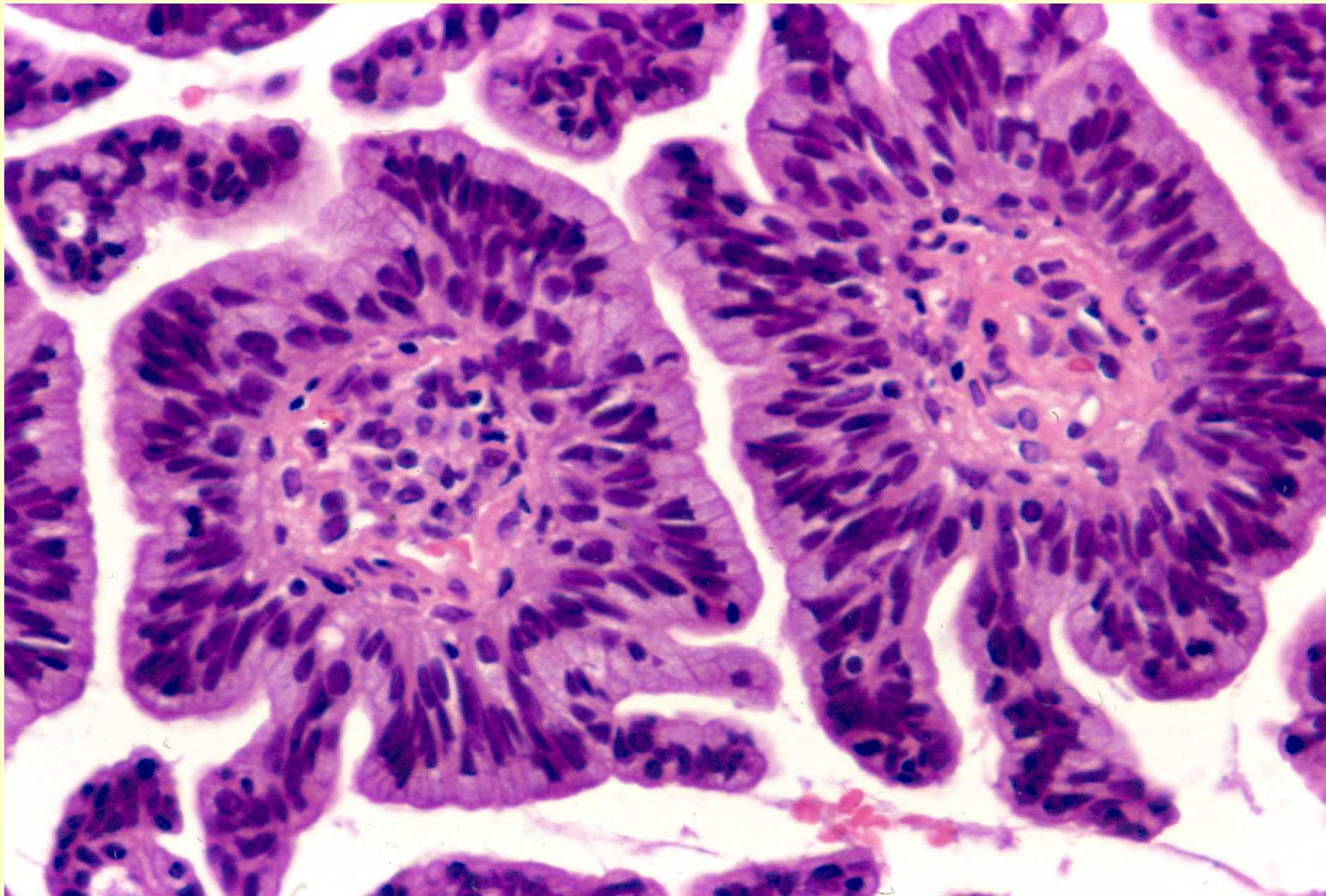
- Average age 33 yr
- Exocerv polyp or erosion
- Papillae with fibrous cores
and inflammatory cells
- Moderate nuclear atypia
- Sharp demarcation
- Good prognosis - conserv Tx

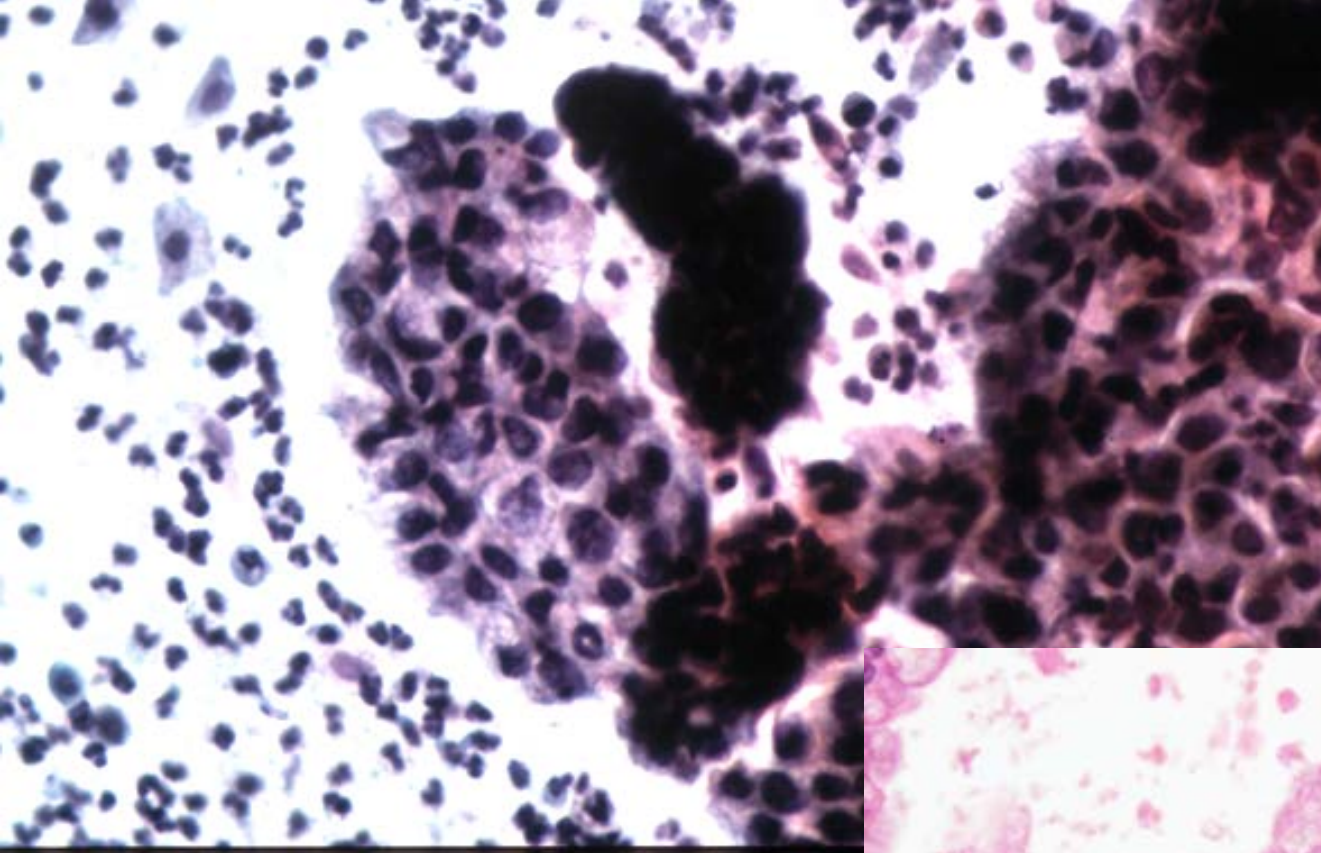


Villoglandular adenocarcinoma

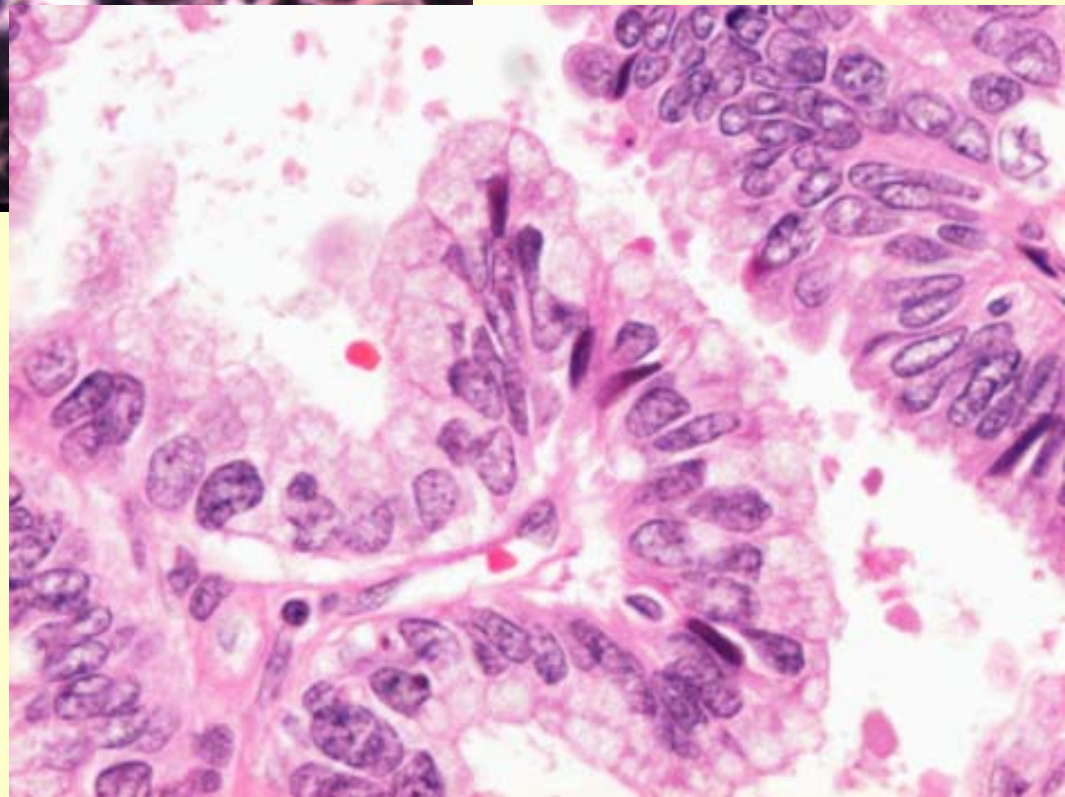


Villoglandular adenocarcinoma





Villoglandular
adenocarcinoma



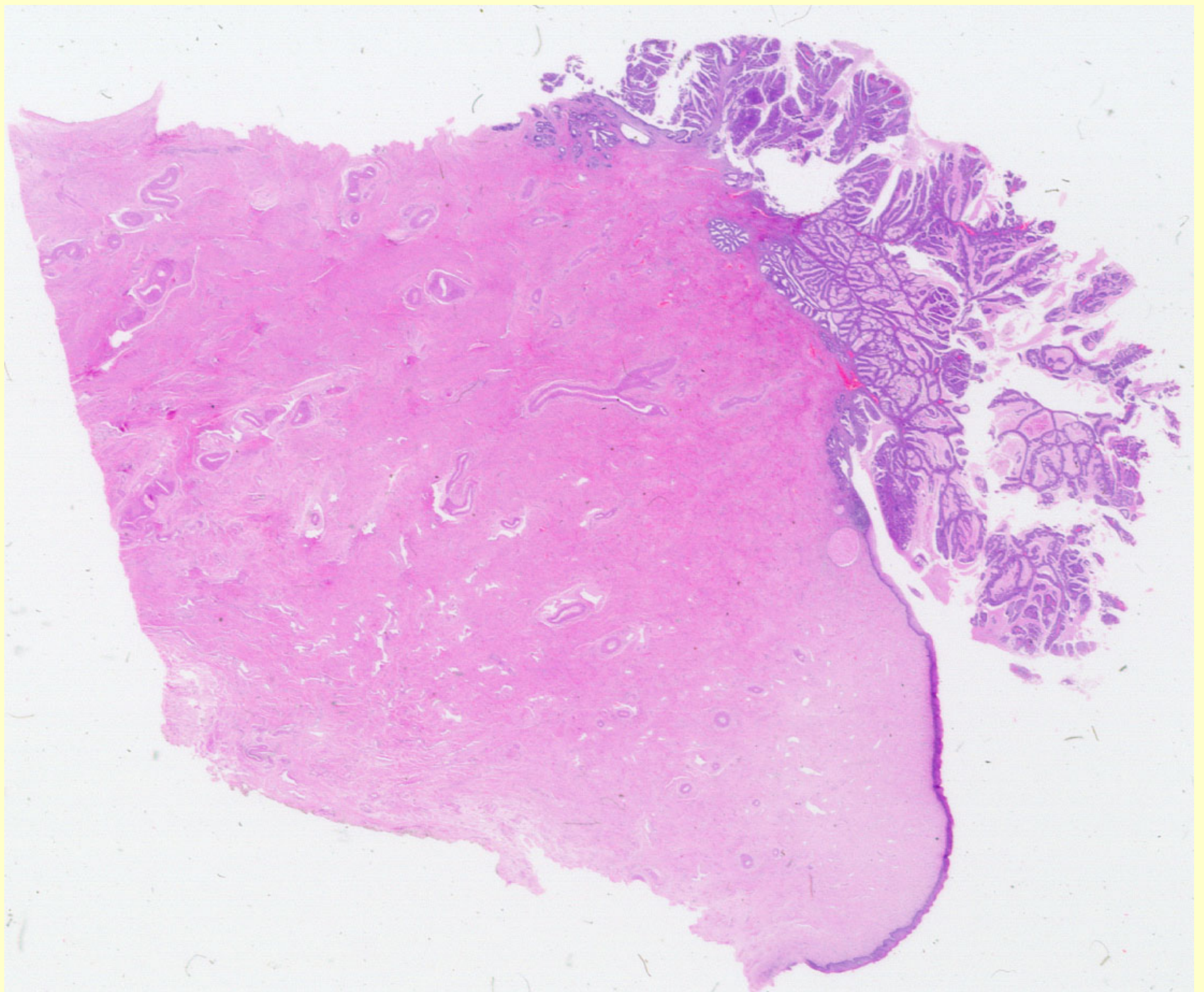


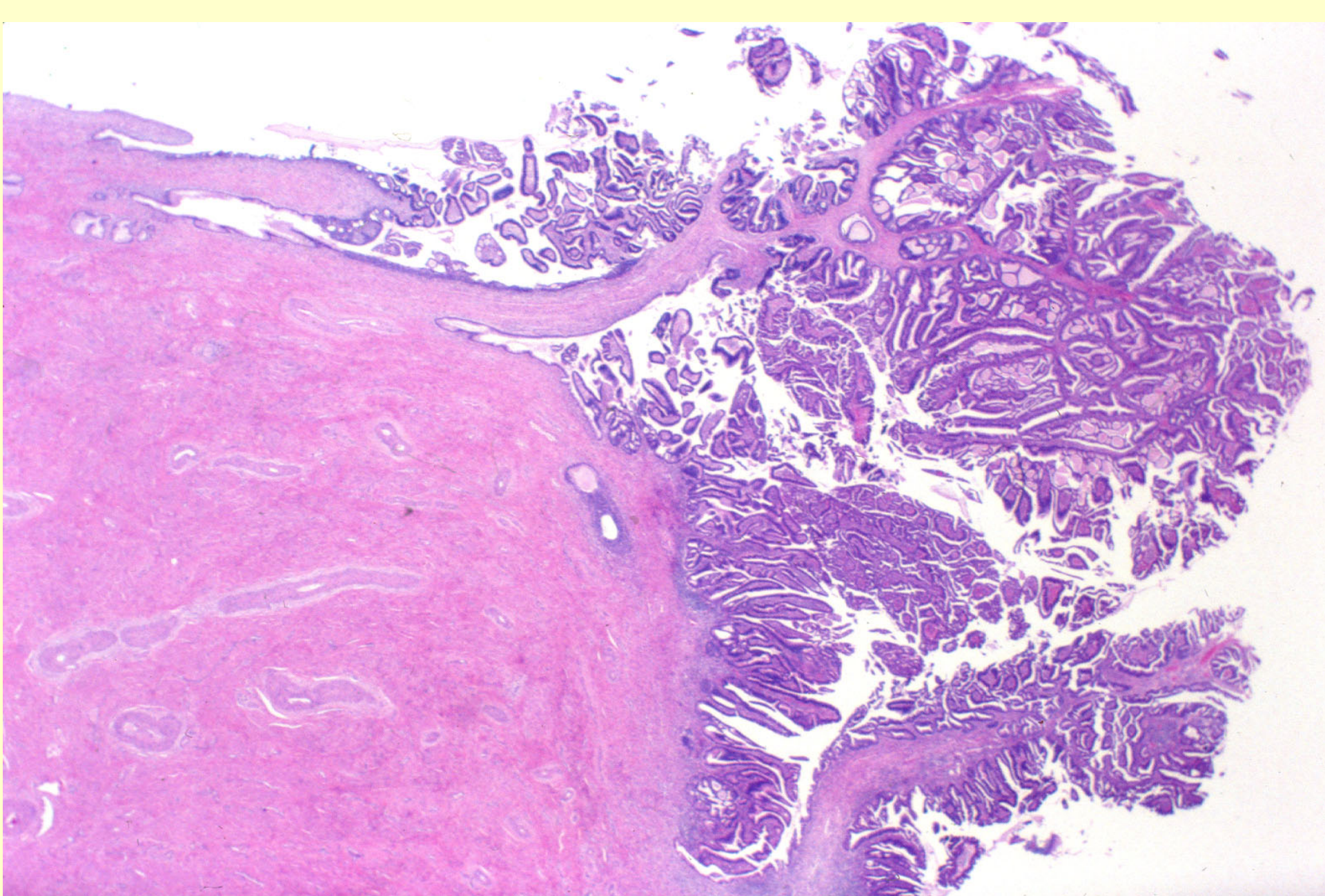
Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau

3

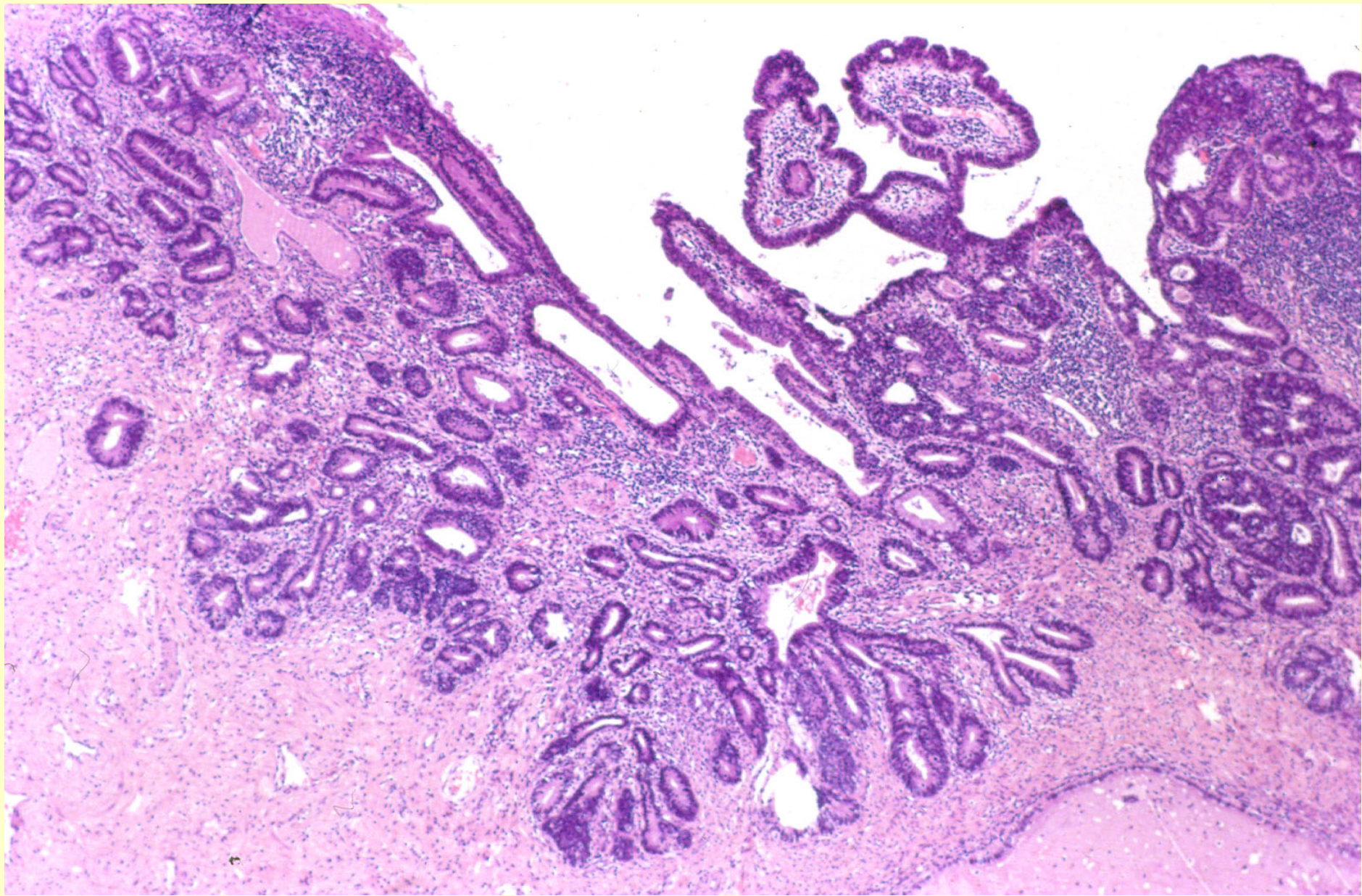
4

5





Villoglandular adenocarcinoma



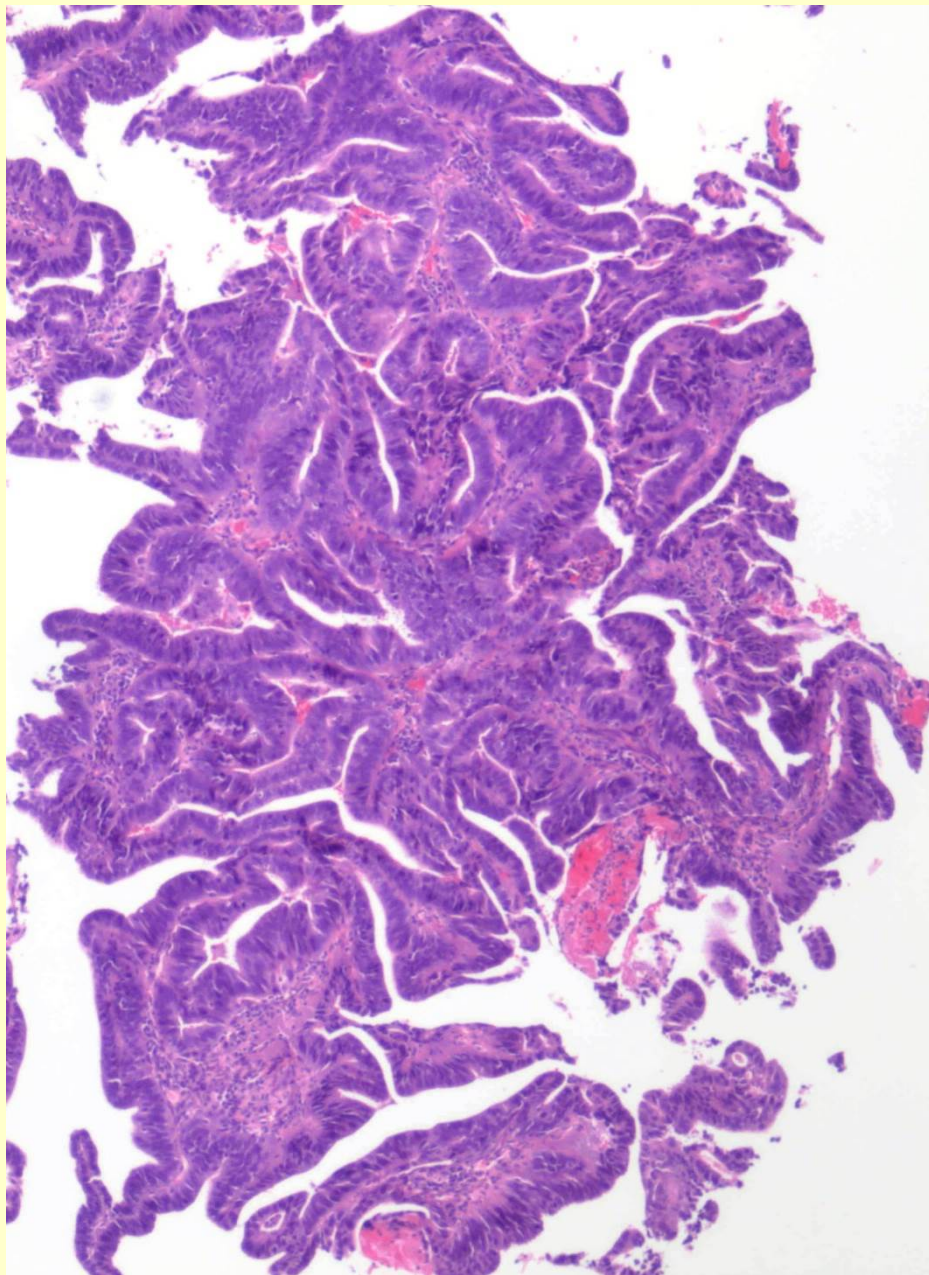
AIS

Villoglandular Papillary Adenoca of Cervix (Differential Dx)

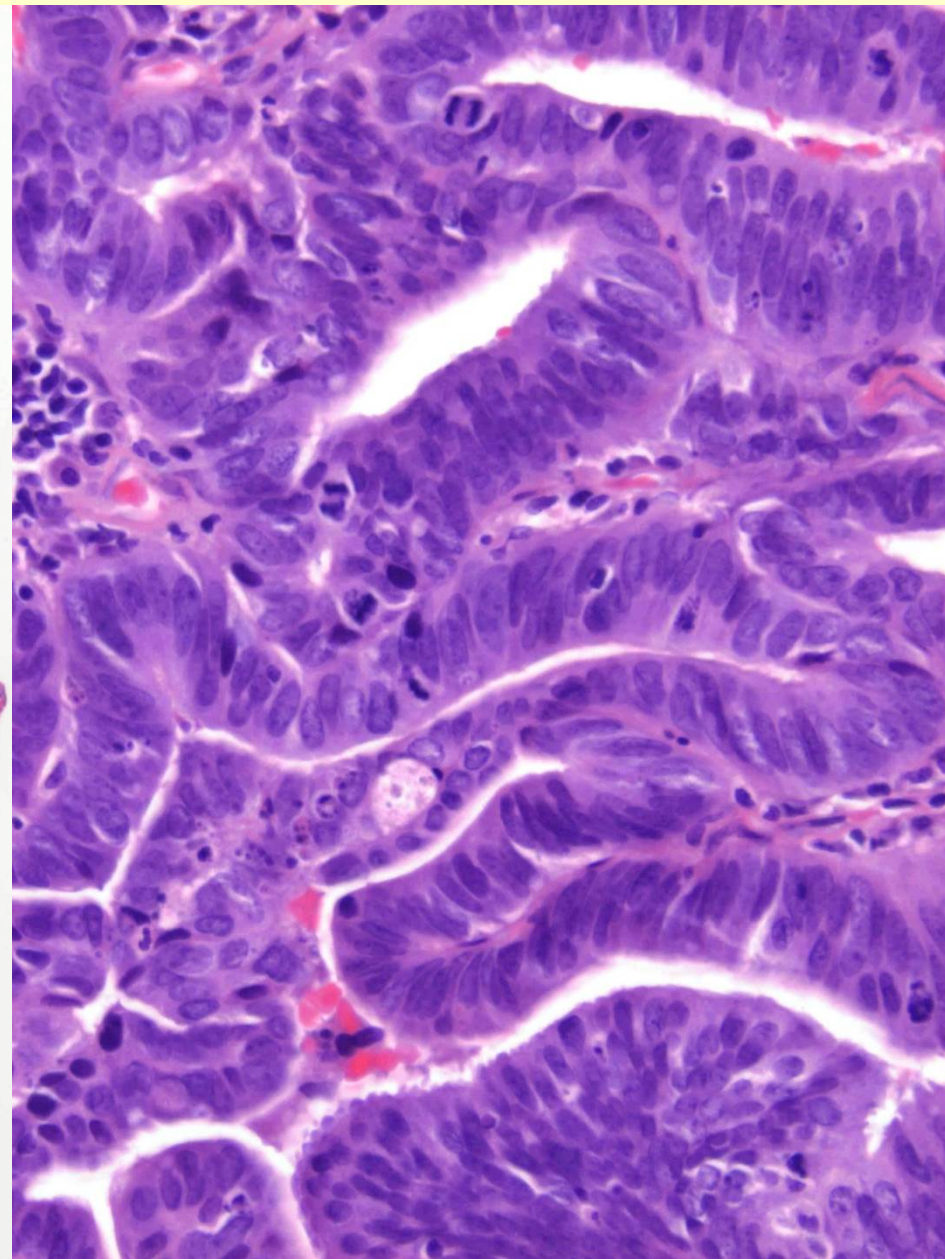
1. Chronic endocervitis
2. Microglandular hyperplasia (Pill)
3. Müllerian papilloma (children)
4. Adenofibroma
5. Clear-cell papillary carcinoma
6. Serous carcinoma
7. **Underlying invasive adenocarcinoma**

Clinical History

- 34 yr-old female
- Vaginal bleeding
- Polypoid cervical lesion



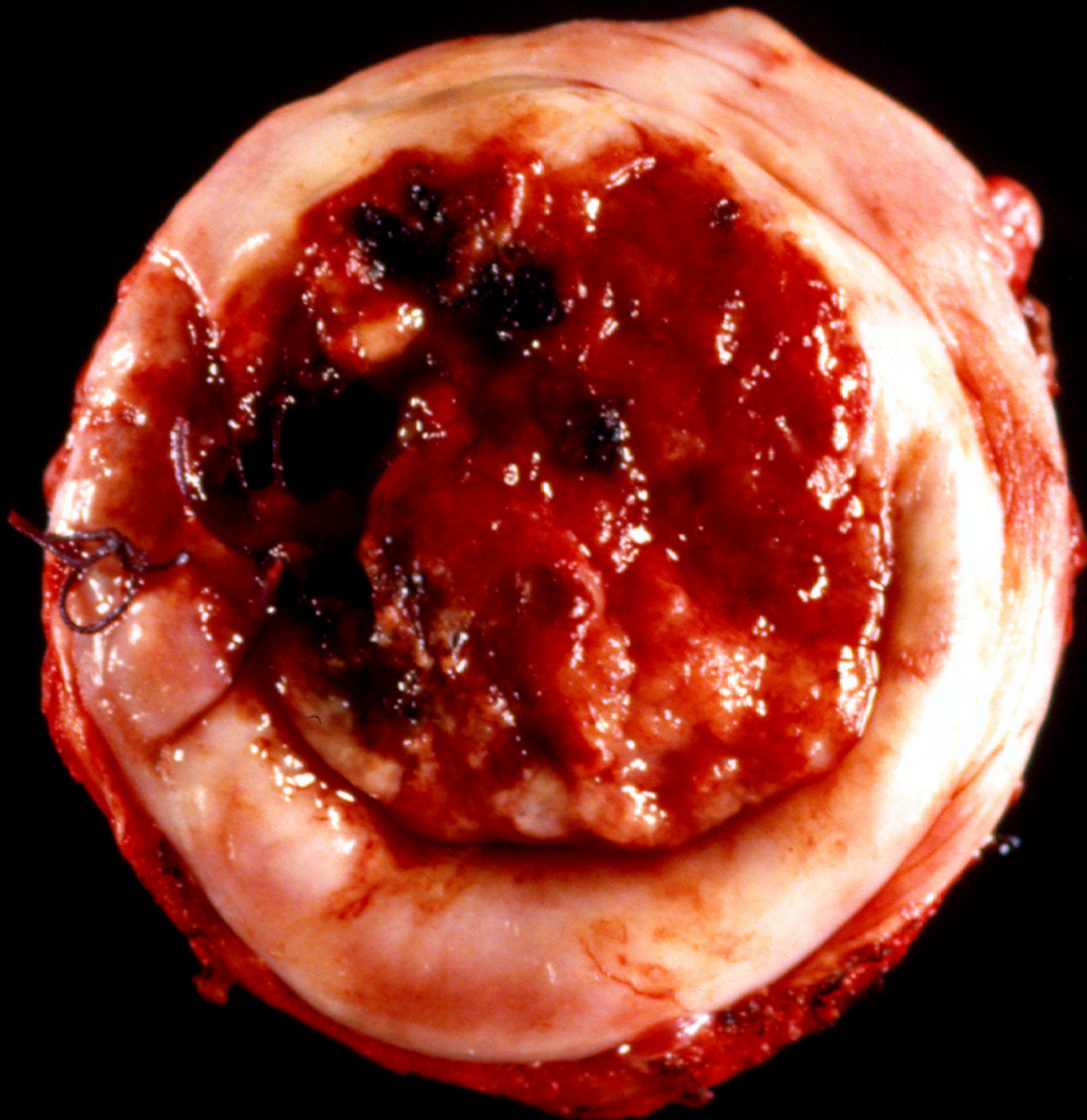
Villoglandular adenocarcinoma?

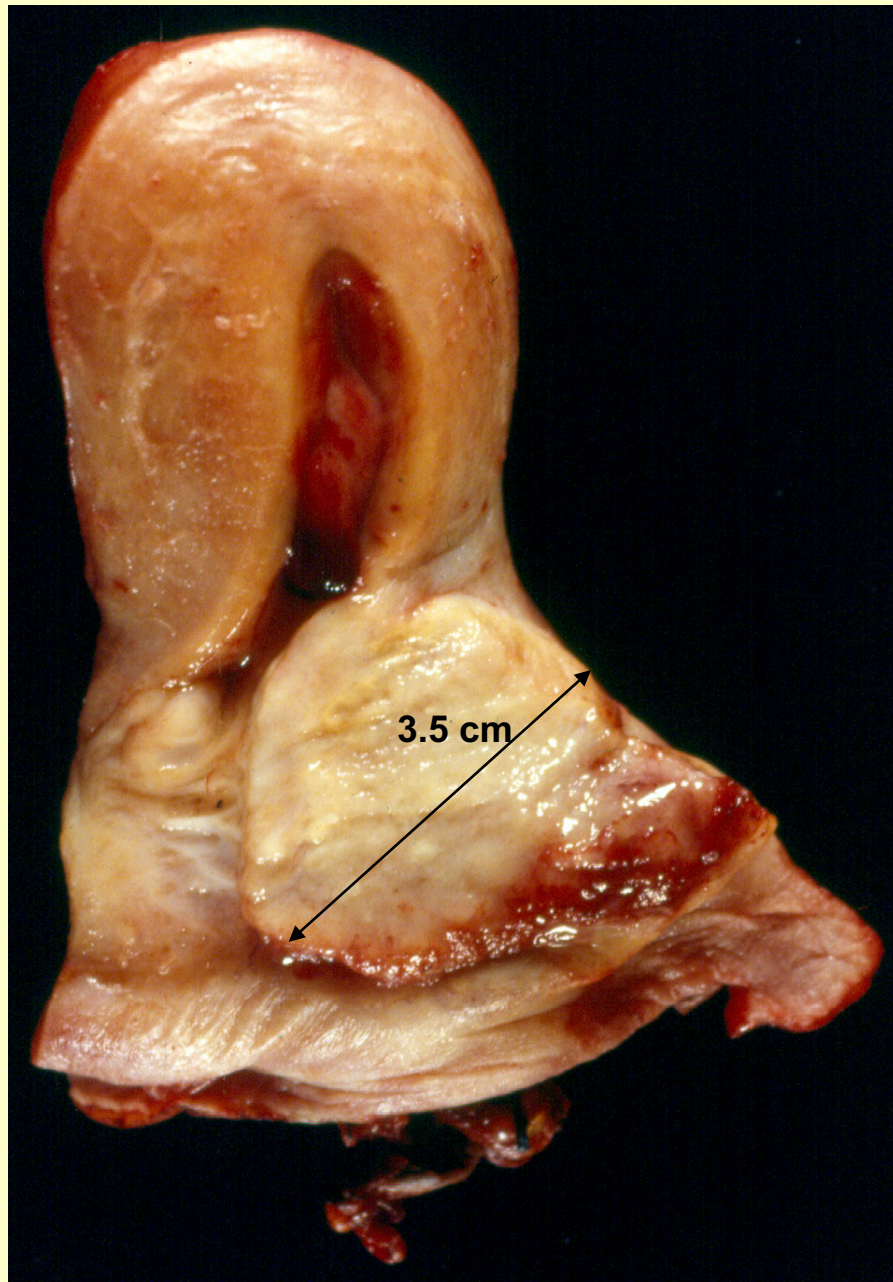


Conization?

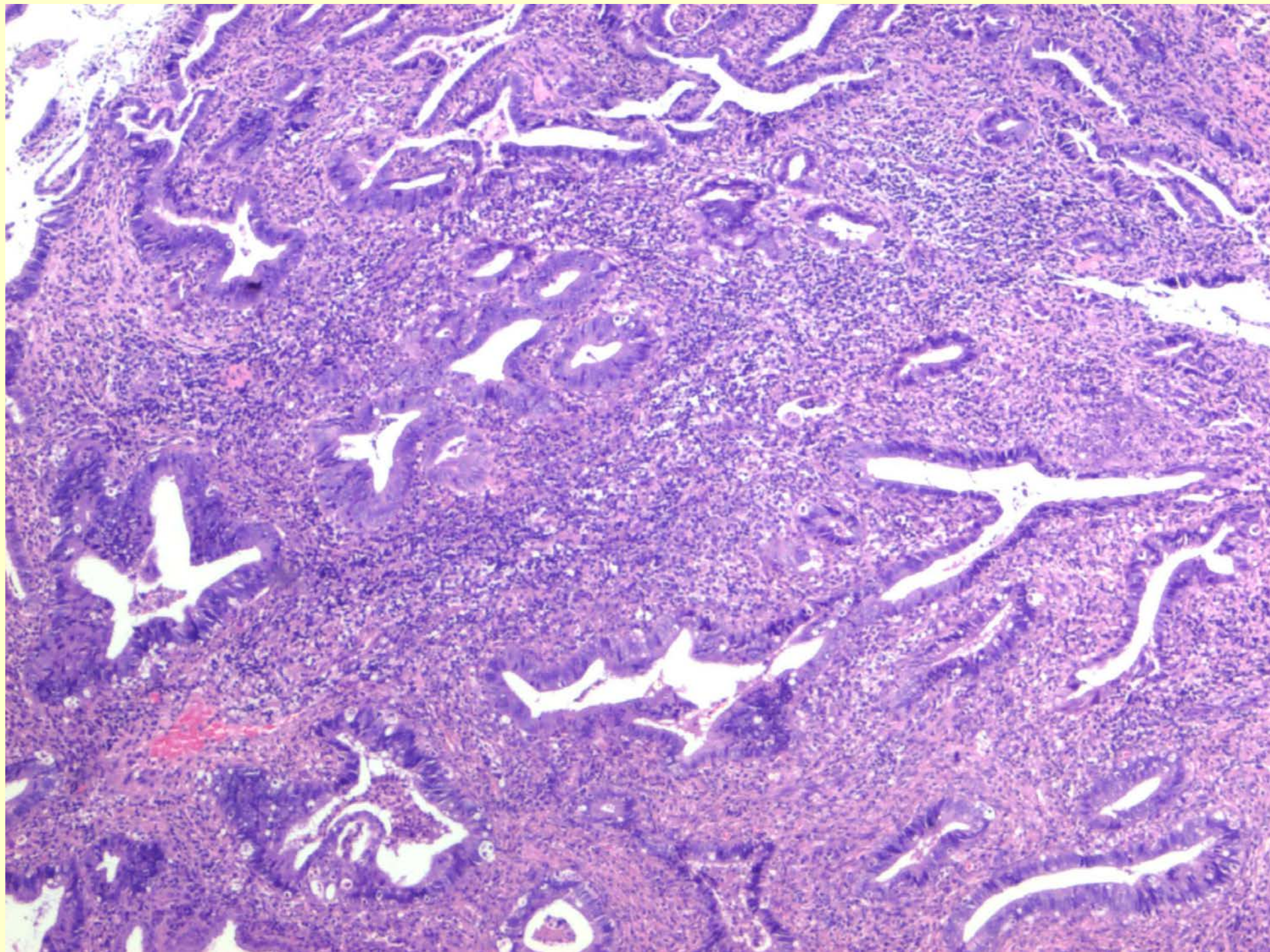
Clinical History (Cont)

- Massive vaginal bleeding
- Emergency hysterectomy + pelvic lymphadenectomy





Adenocarcinoma of the Cervix IIA1



Diagnosis (Hysterectomy)

- Endocervical adenocarcinoma (3.5 cm)
- Invasion of full thickness of the cervical wall
- Negative pelvic LNs (18)

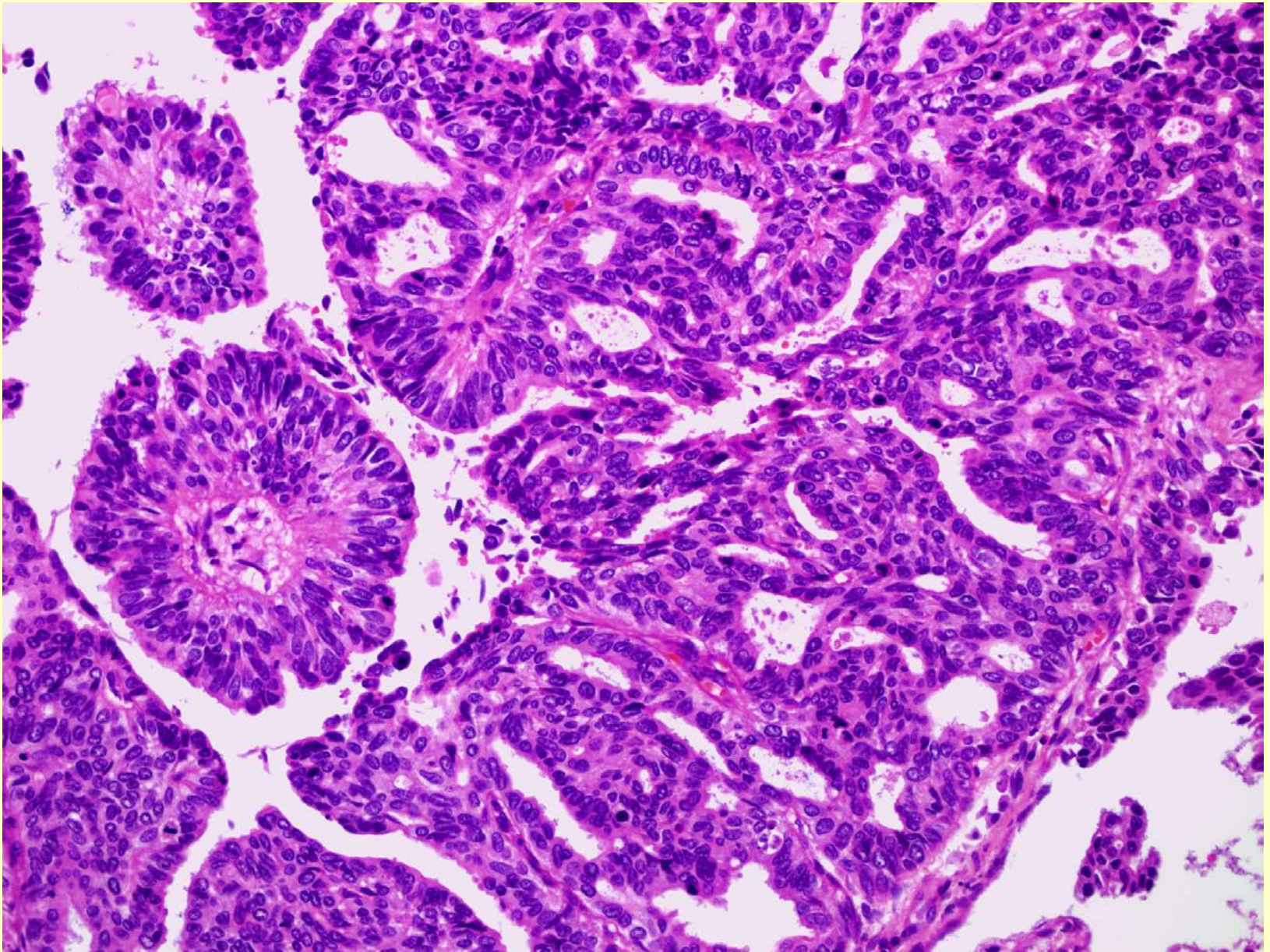
Cervical Adenocarcinoma – WHO 2014

Adenocarcinoma

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 - Intestinal type
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5. Clear cell carcinoma
6. Serous carcinoma
7. Mesonephric carcinoma

Endometrioid Adenocarcinoma (Cervix)

- 17-30% of adenocarcinomas
- Rare papillae
- Prominent fibrous stroma
- Negative vimentin



Endometrioid adenocarcinoma

Cervical Adenocarcinoma – WHO 2014

Adenocarcinoma

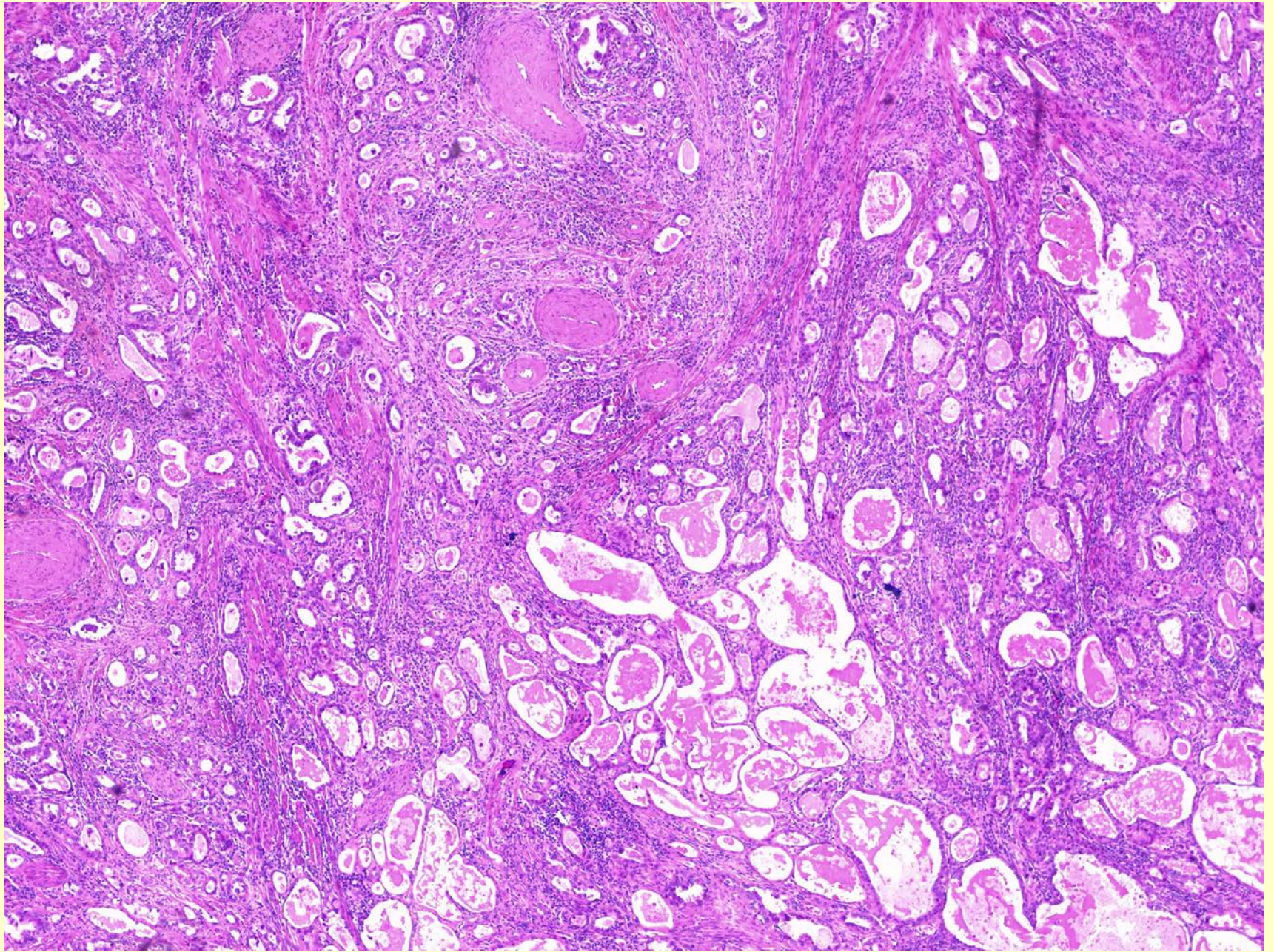
1. Endocervical adenocarcinoma (usual type)
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4. Endometrioid carcinoma
5. Clear cell carcinoma
6. Serous carcinoma
7. Mesonephric carcinoma

Clear Cell Adenocarcinoma (Cervix)

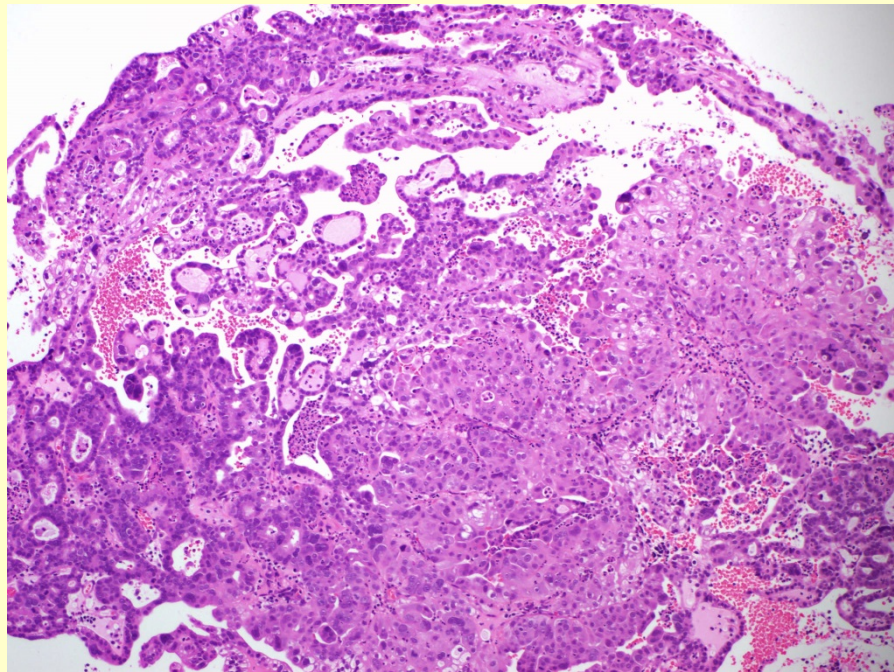
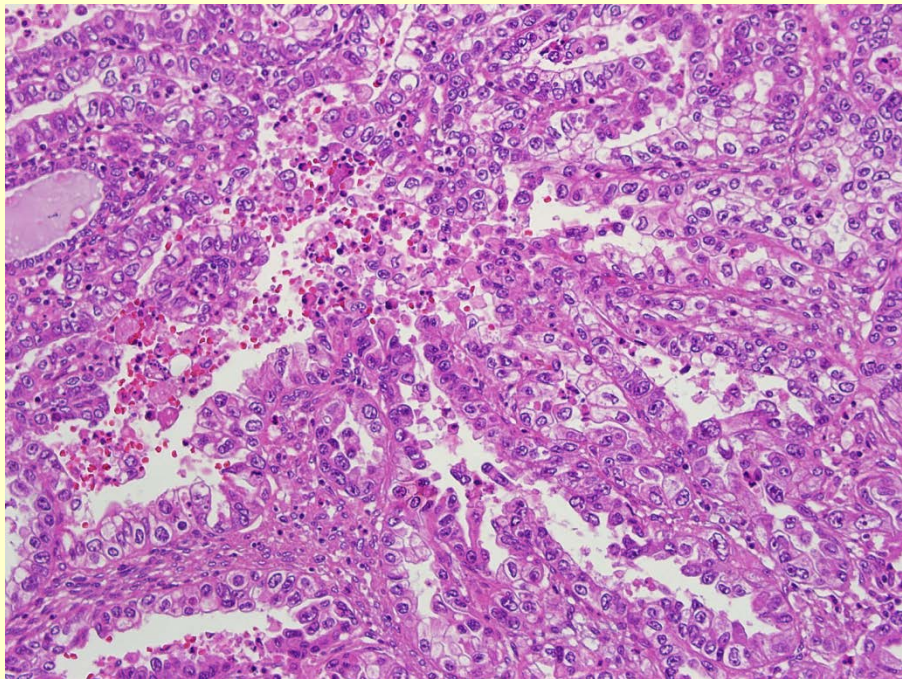
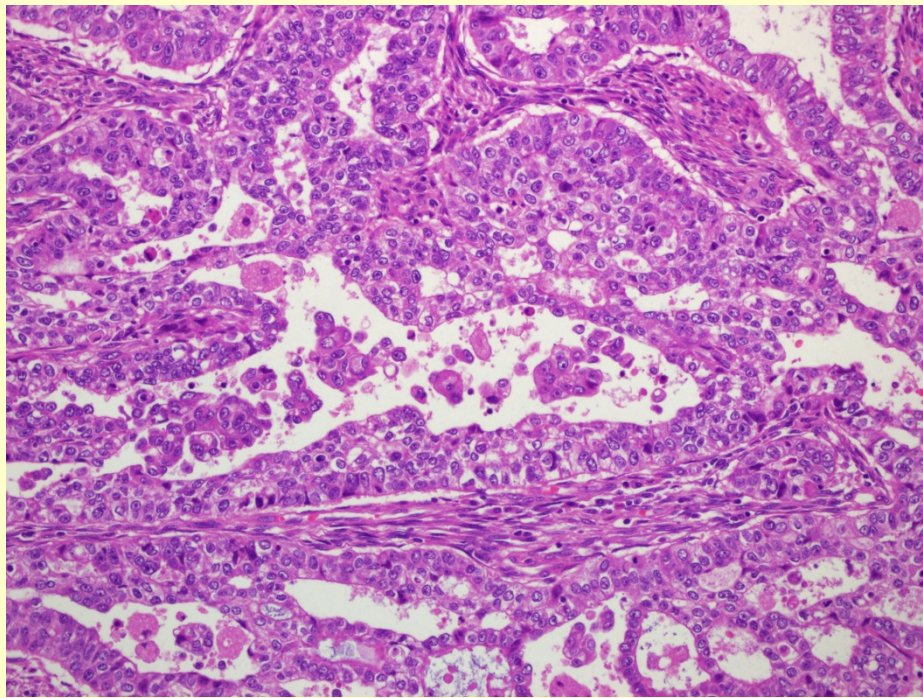
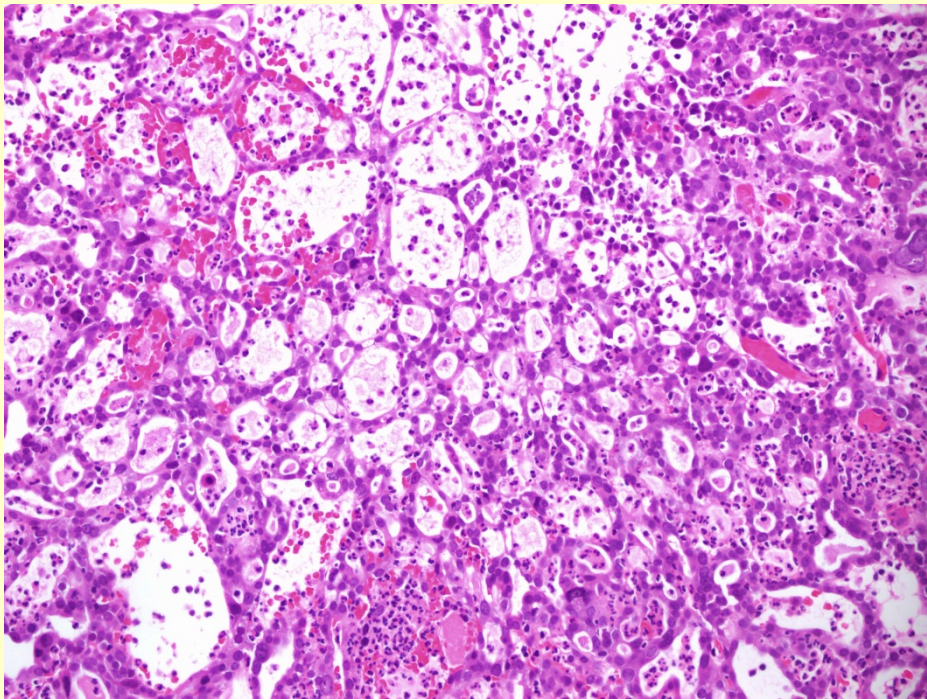
- < 5% of adenocarcinomas
- Stage I-II (>85%)
- Metastasis:
 - St I: 18%
 - St II: 50%
- Survival: St I (90%)

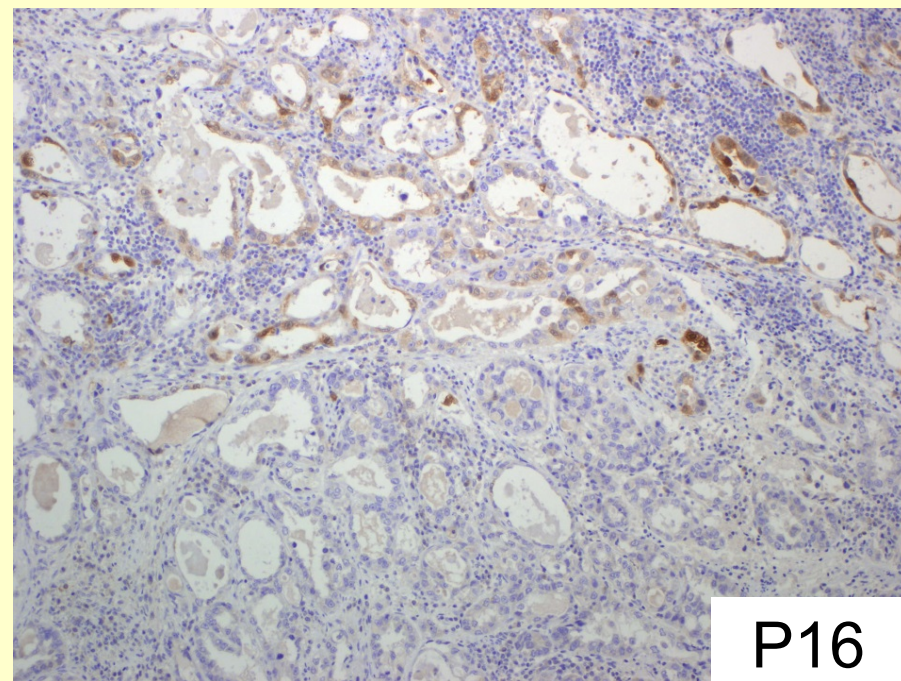
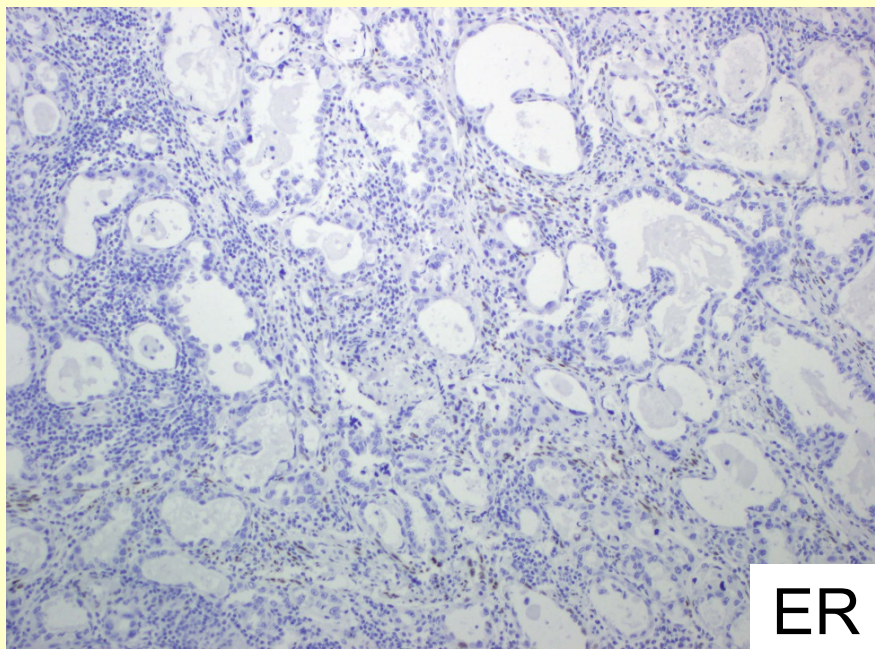
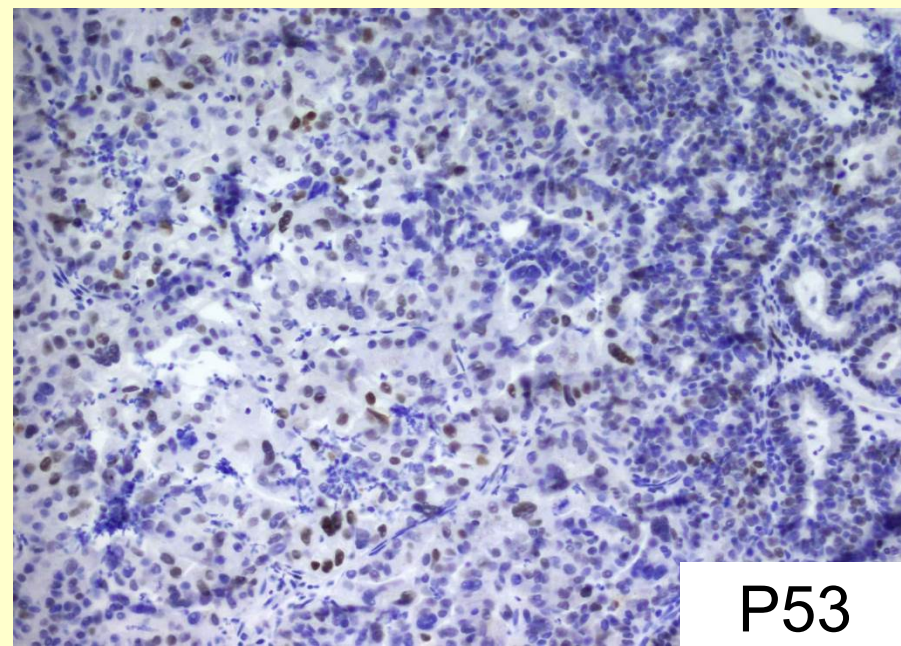
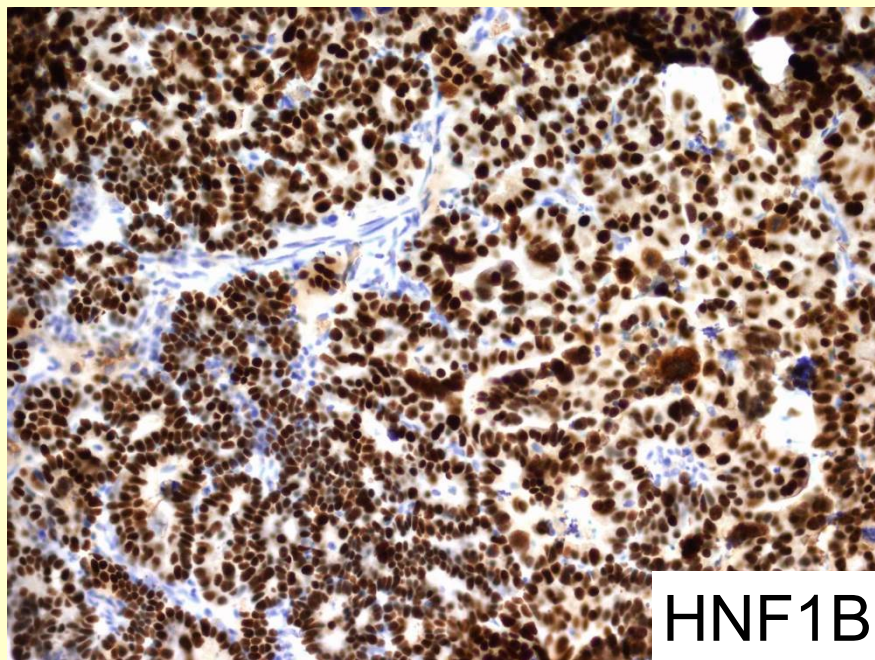


CCC



CCC





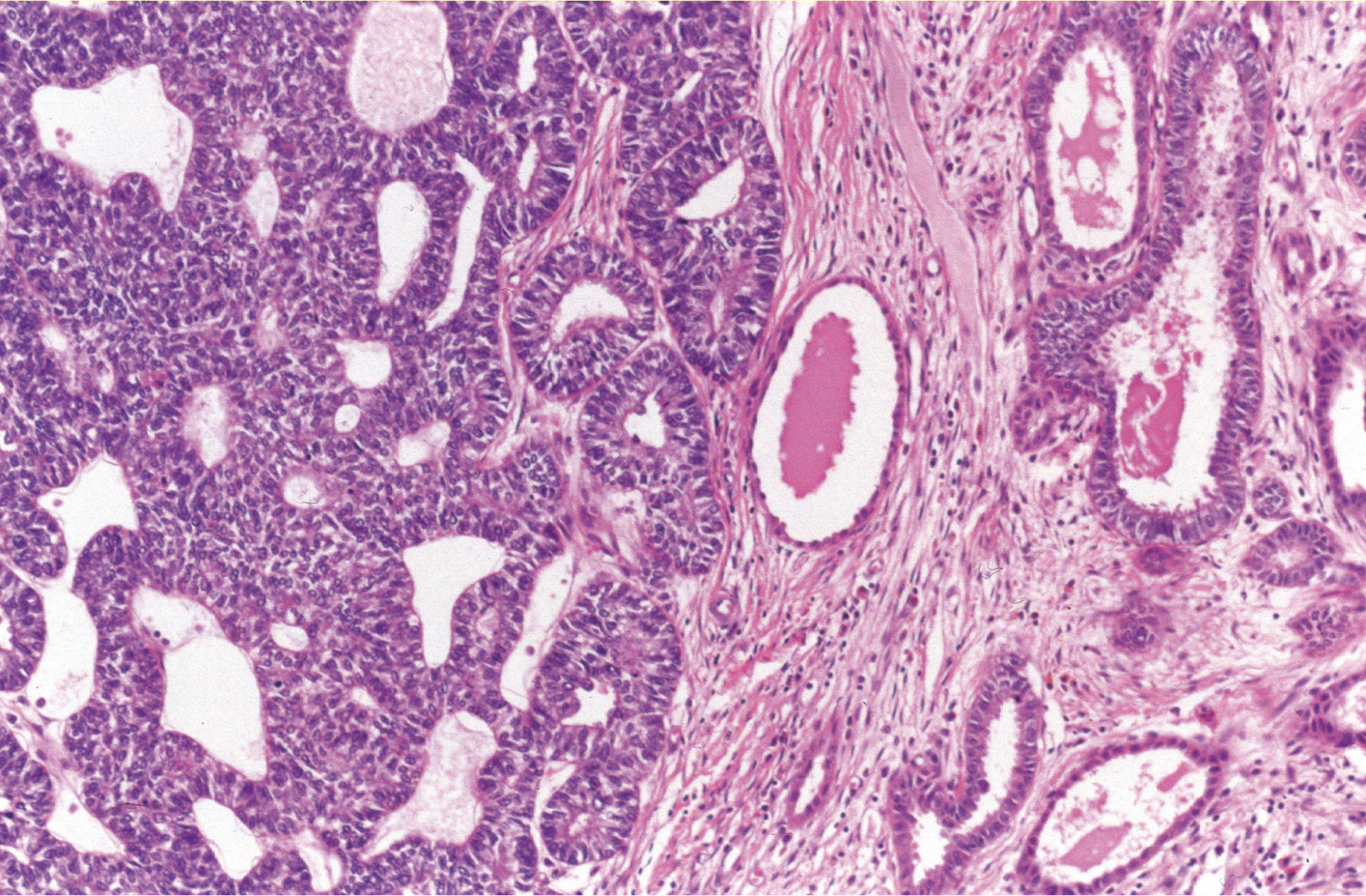
Cervical Adenocarcinoma – WHO 2014

Adenocarcinoma

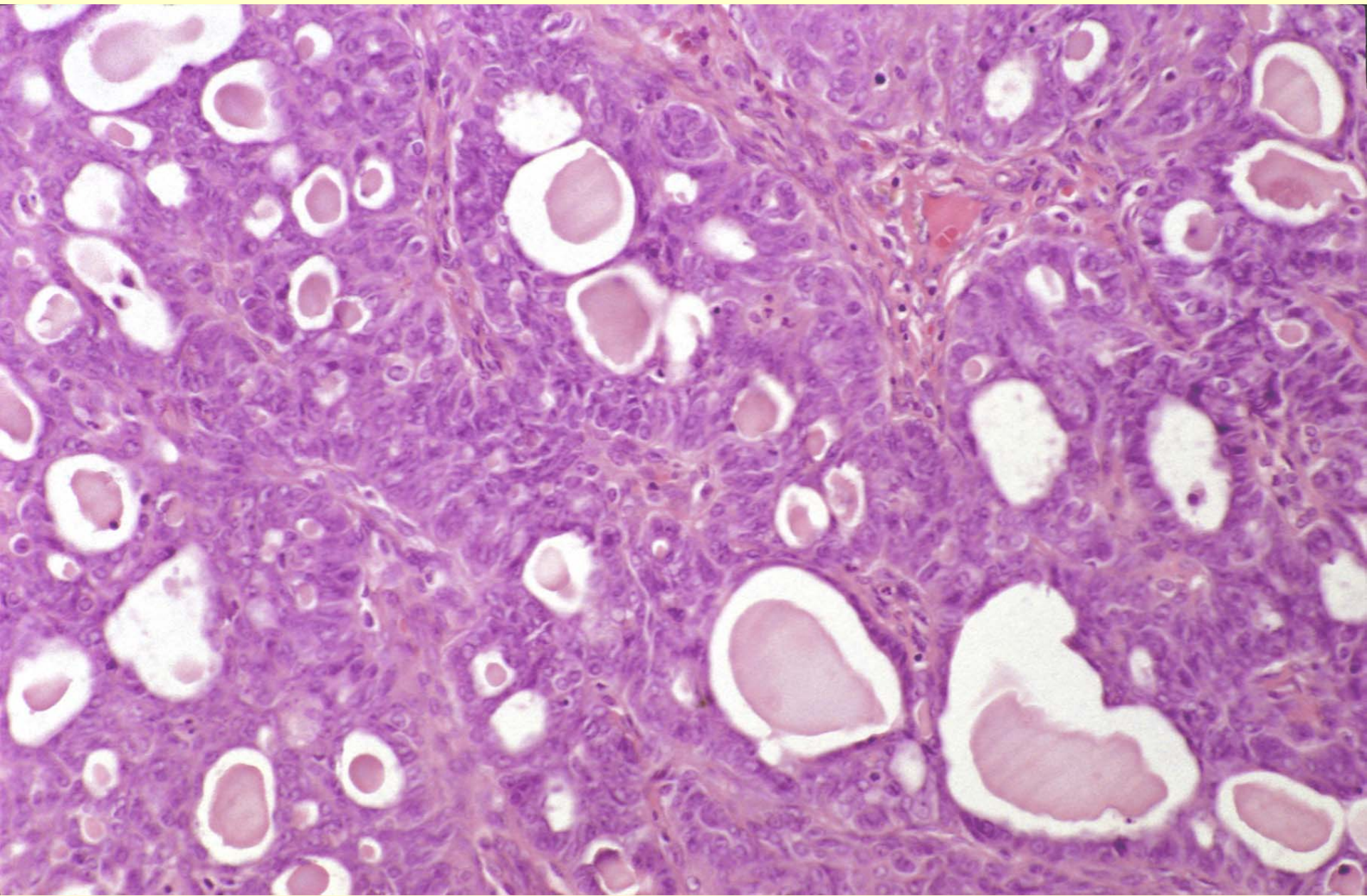
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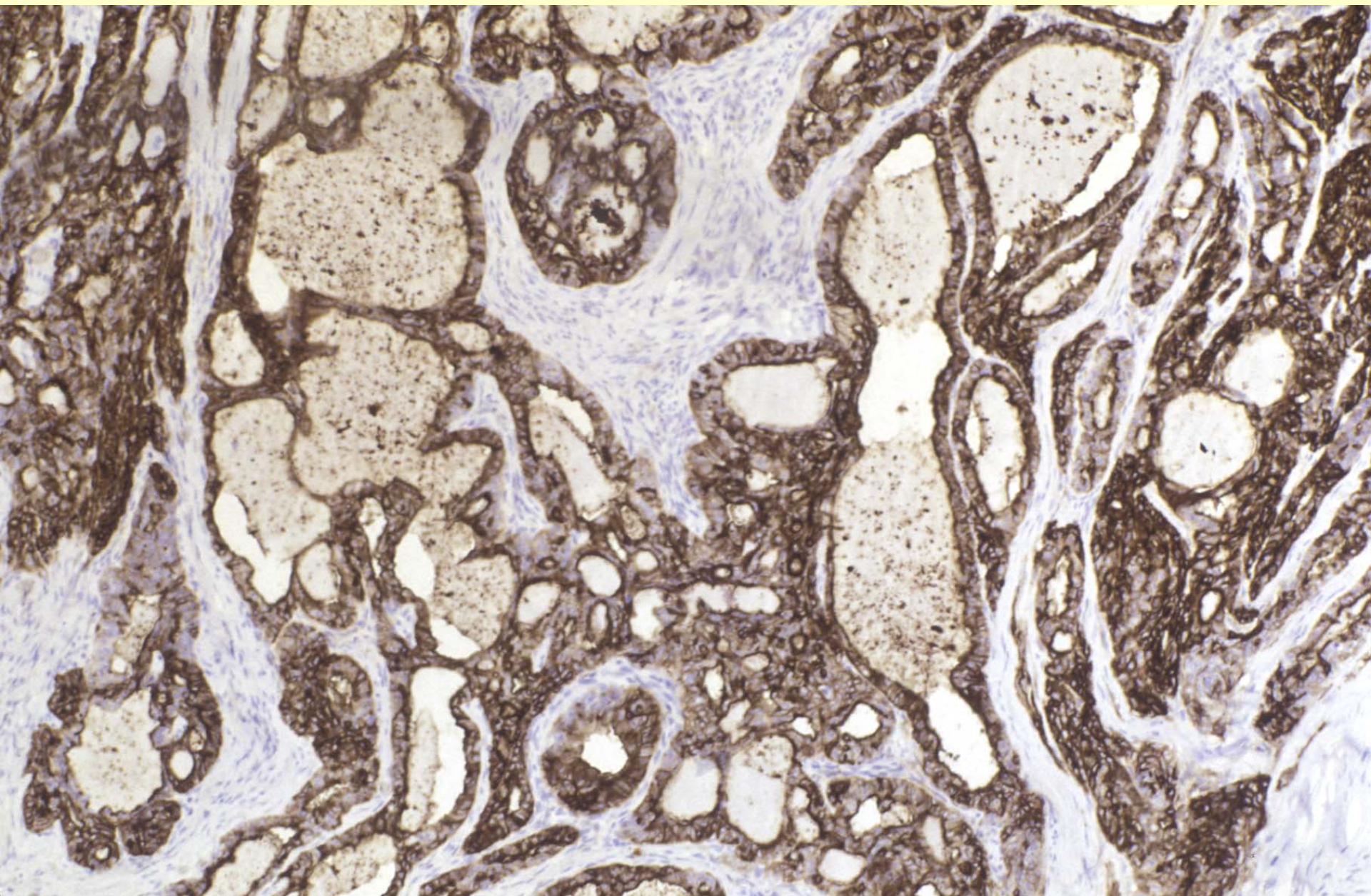
Malignant Mesonephric Tumors (Cervix)

- 34 cases (25 AC, 9 MMMT)
- Stage IB
- Mesonephric hyperplasia (42%)
- Adenoca: Early stage
Good prognosis
- MMMT: Advanced stage
Aggressive

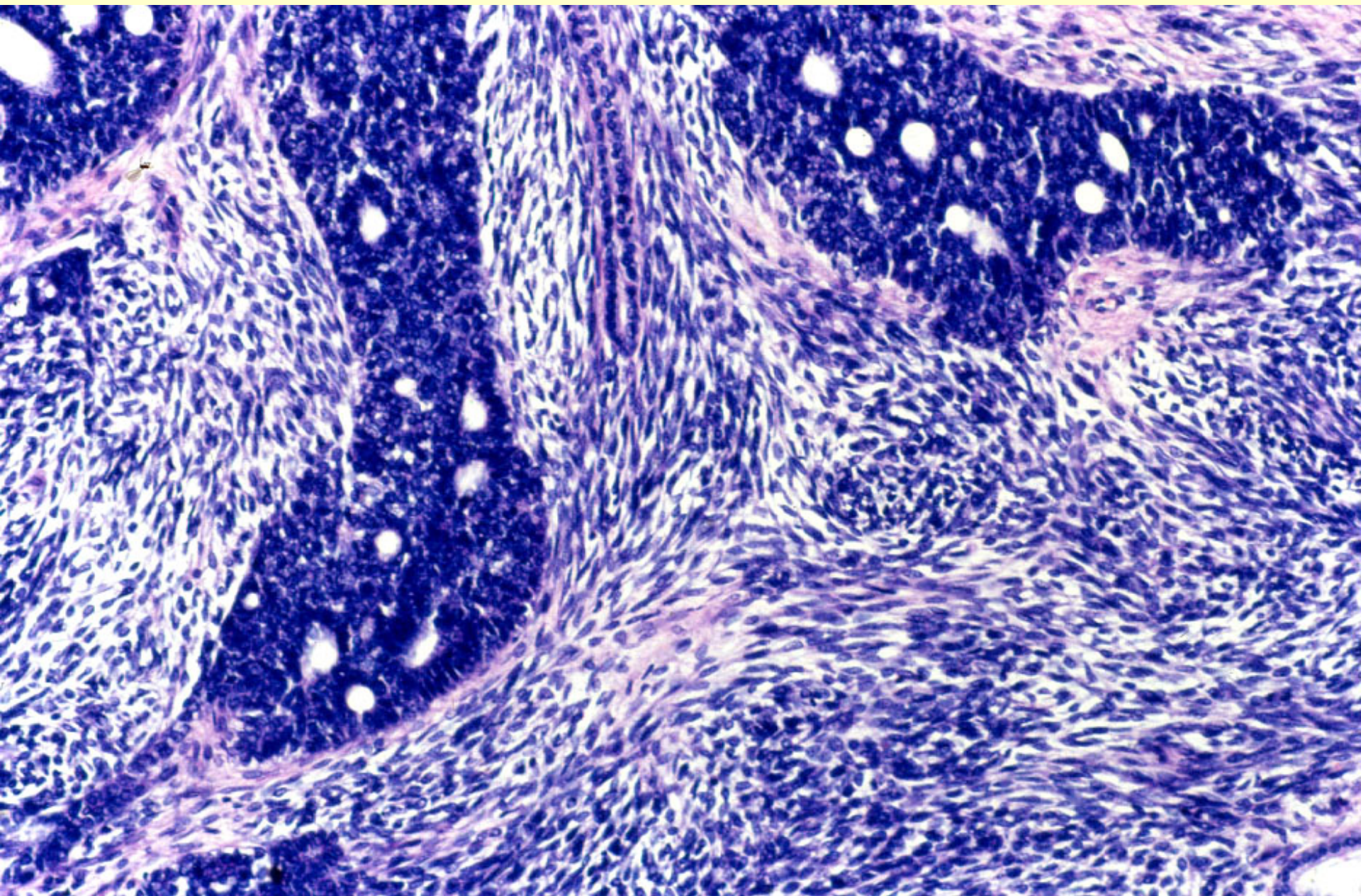


Mesonephric adenocarcinoma (left)
adjacent to mesonephric hyperplasia (right)

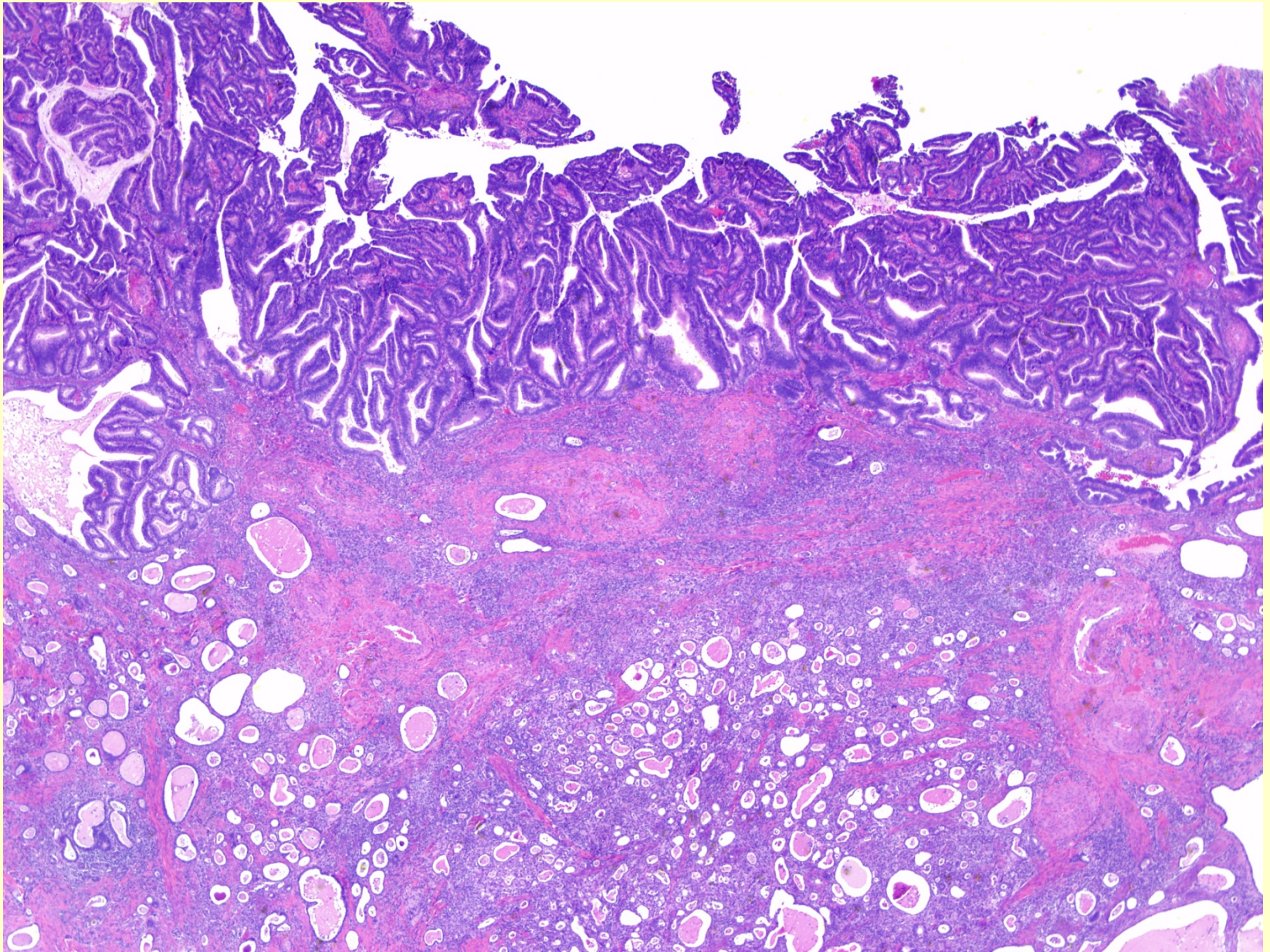




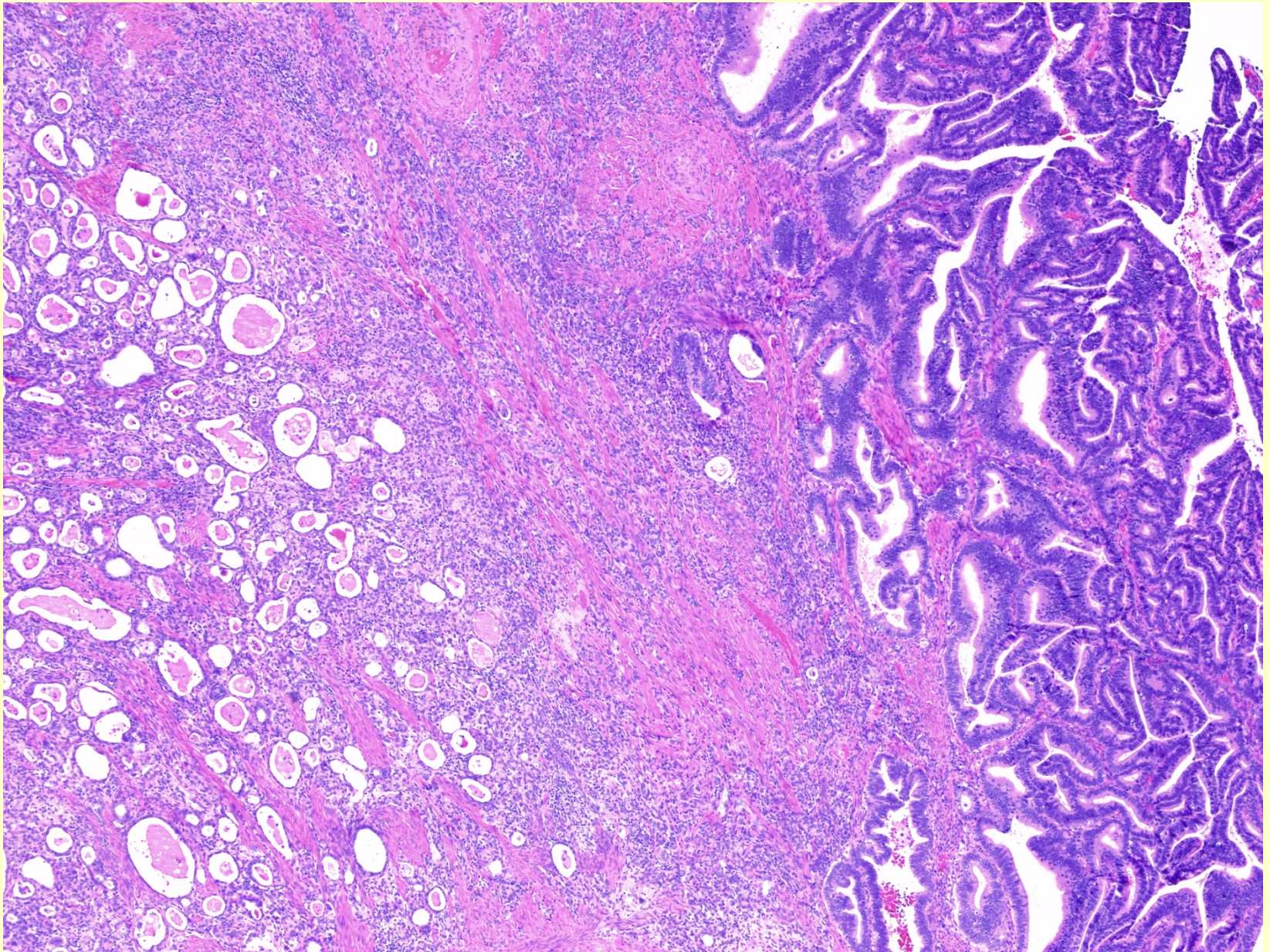
CD10



MMMT



Mesonephric and endometrioid (mullerian) carcinoma



Mesonephric carcinoma

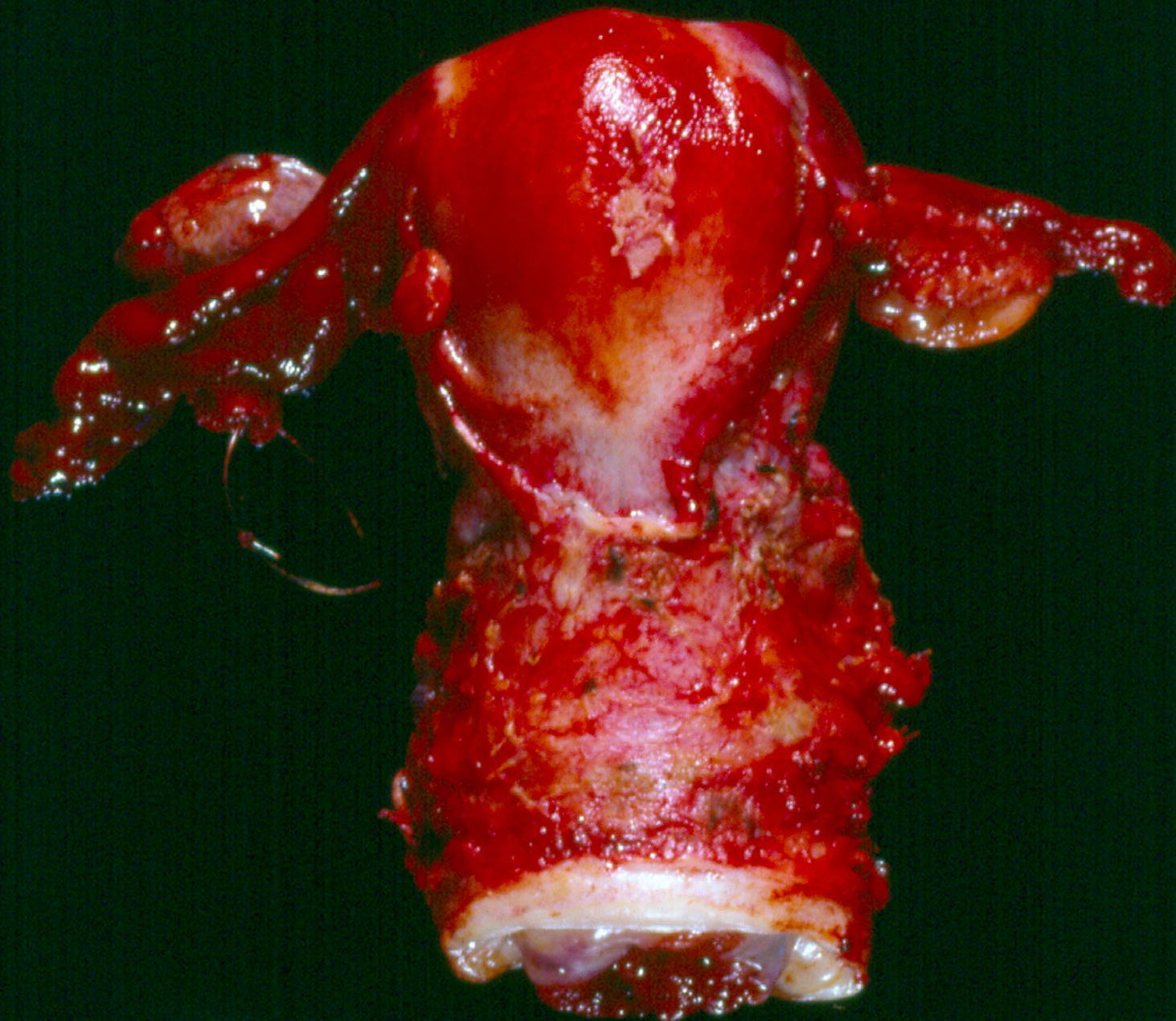
Endometrioid carcinoma

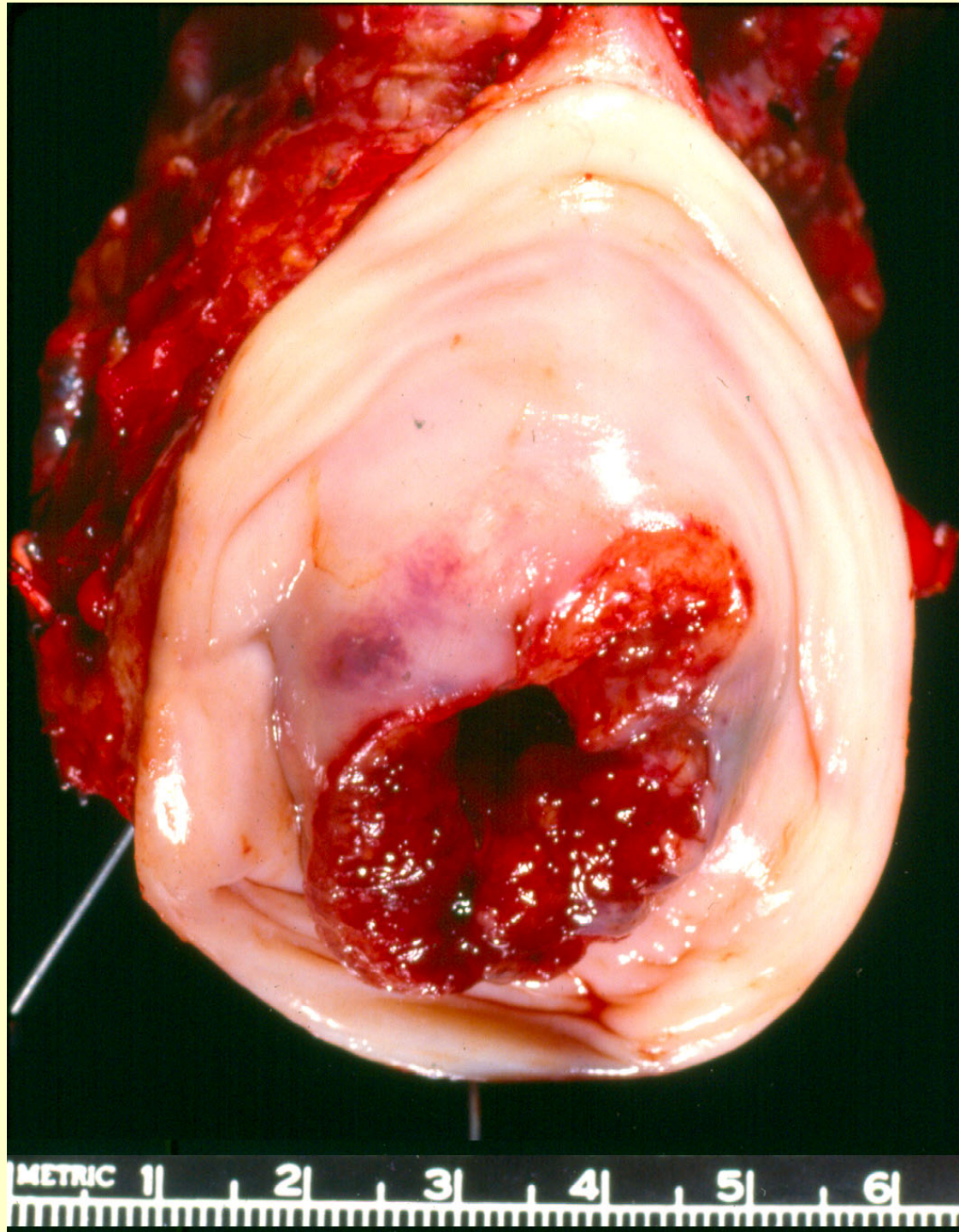
Other Epithelial Tumors

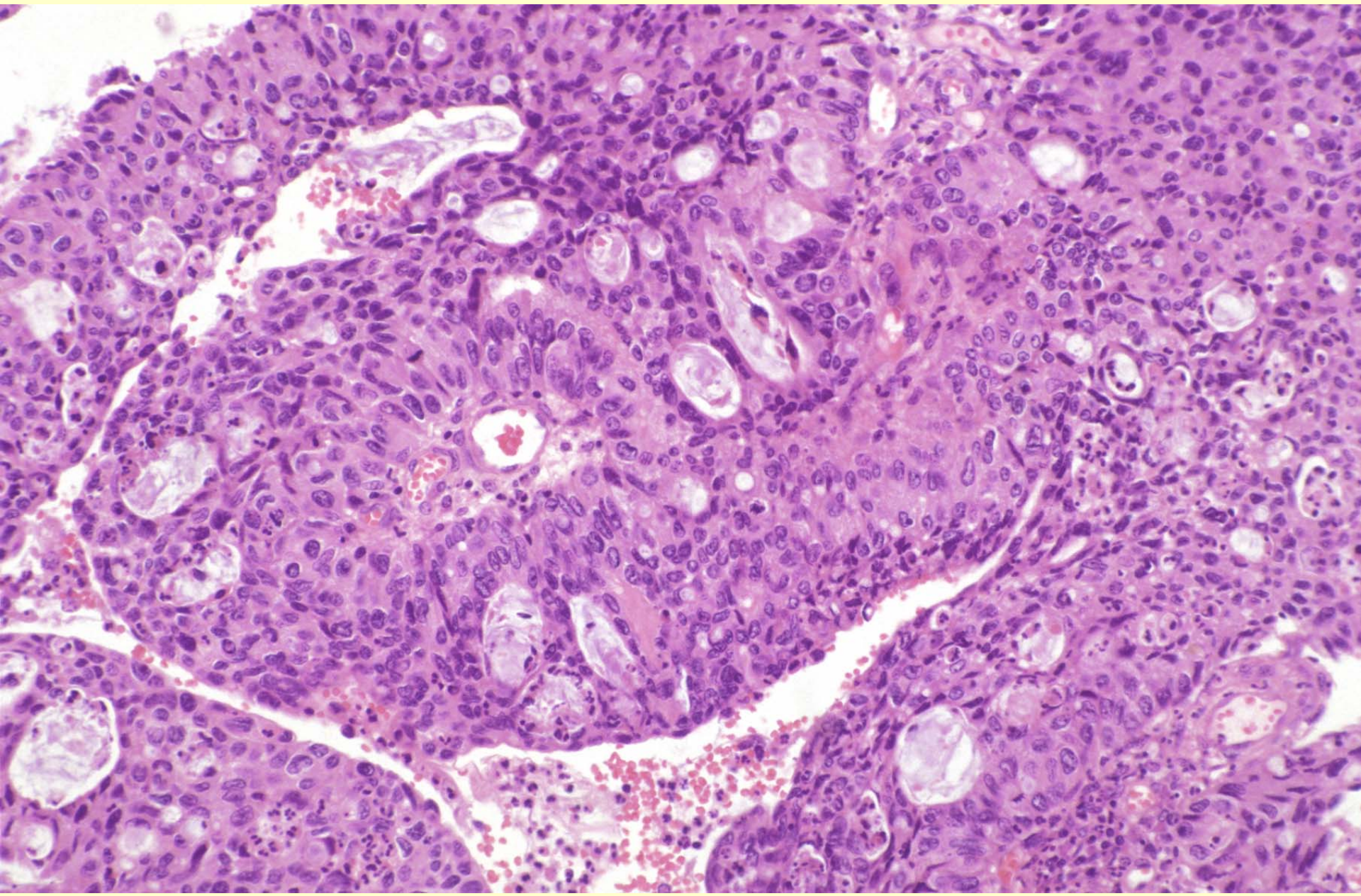
1. Adenosquamous carcinoma
 - Glassy cell carcinoma
2. Adenoid basal carcinoma
3. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
4. Neuroendocrine tumors
 - Carcinoid
 - Atypical carcinoid
 - Small cell carcinoma
 - Large cell neuroendocrine ca
5. Undifferentiate carcinoma

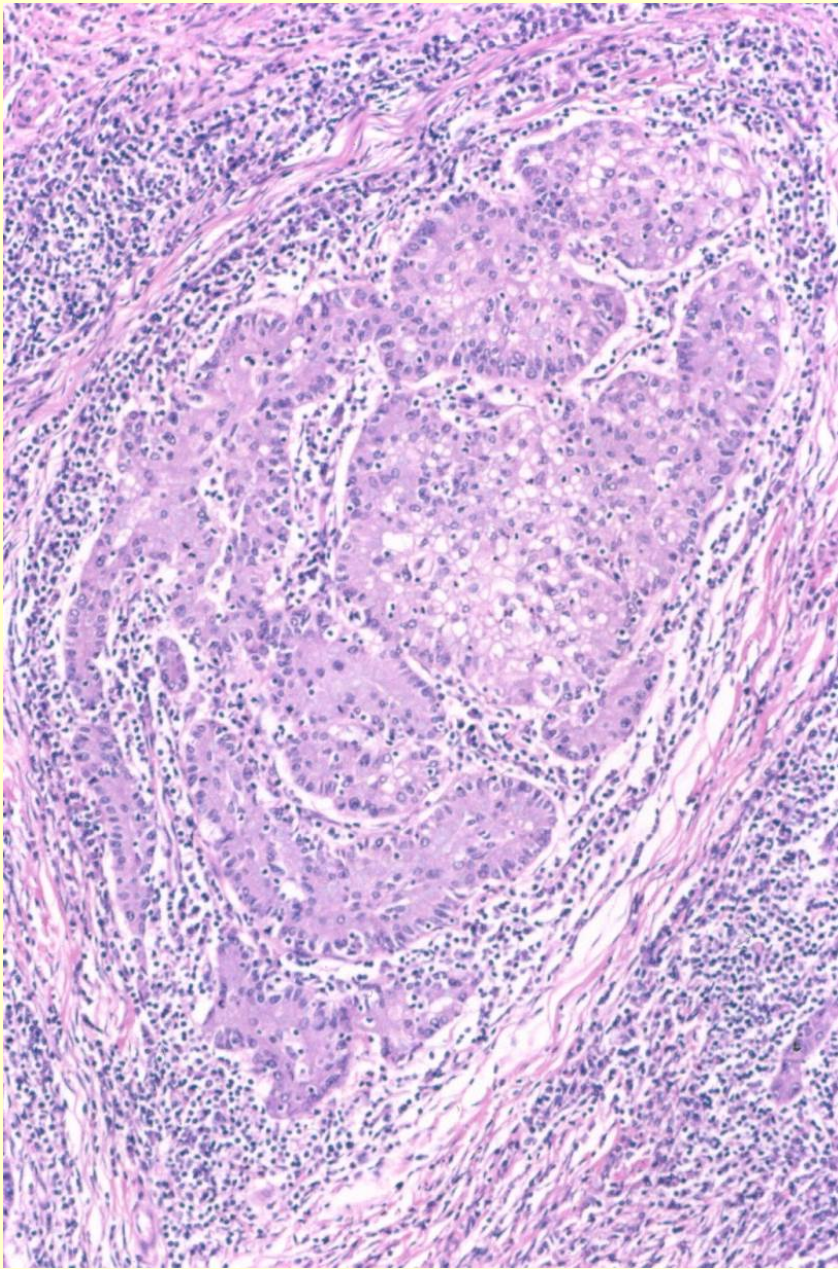
Adenosquamous Carcinoma

- 30% of cervical adenocarcinoma
- Young and old women
- Associated with pregnancy
- Barrel-shaped
- Poor prognosis

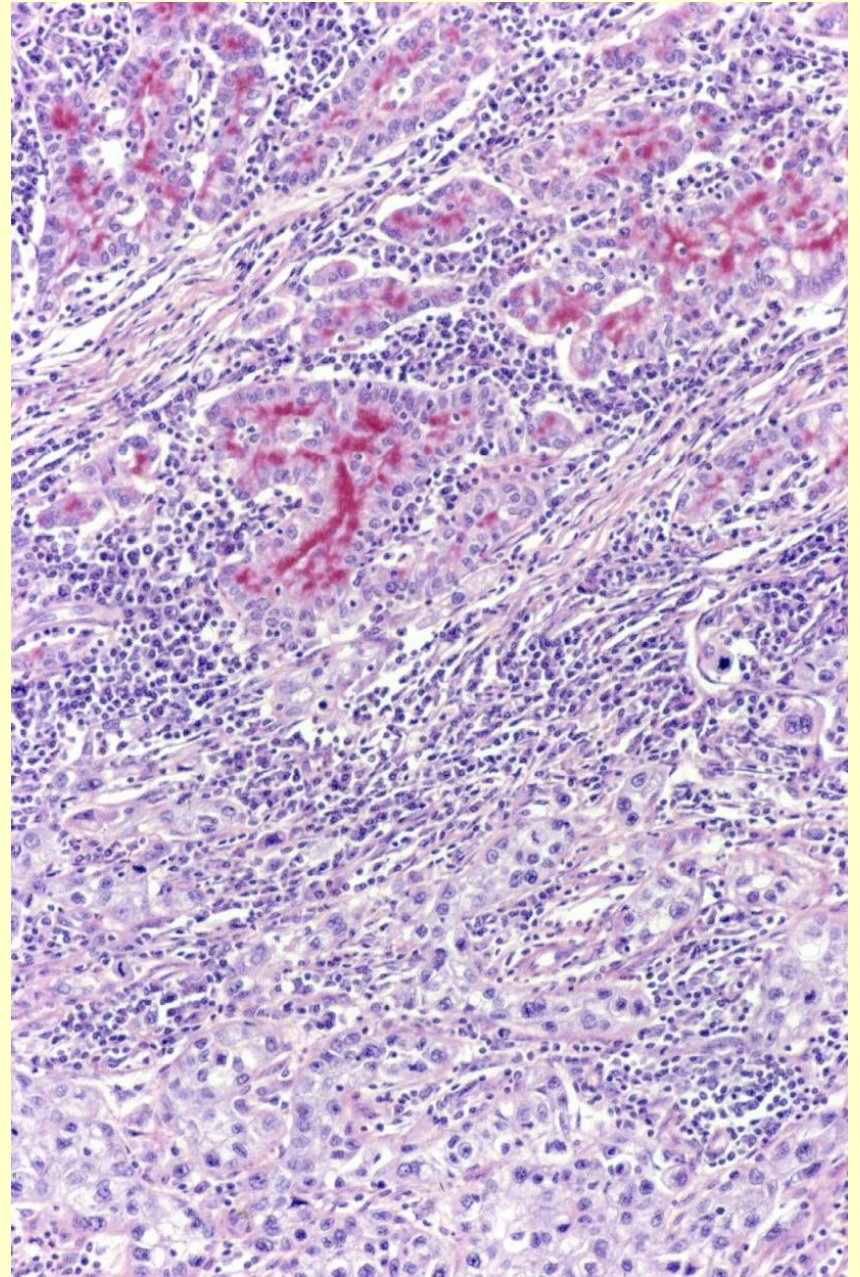




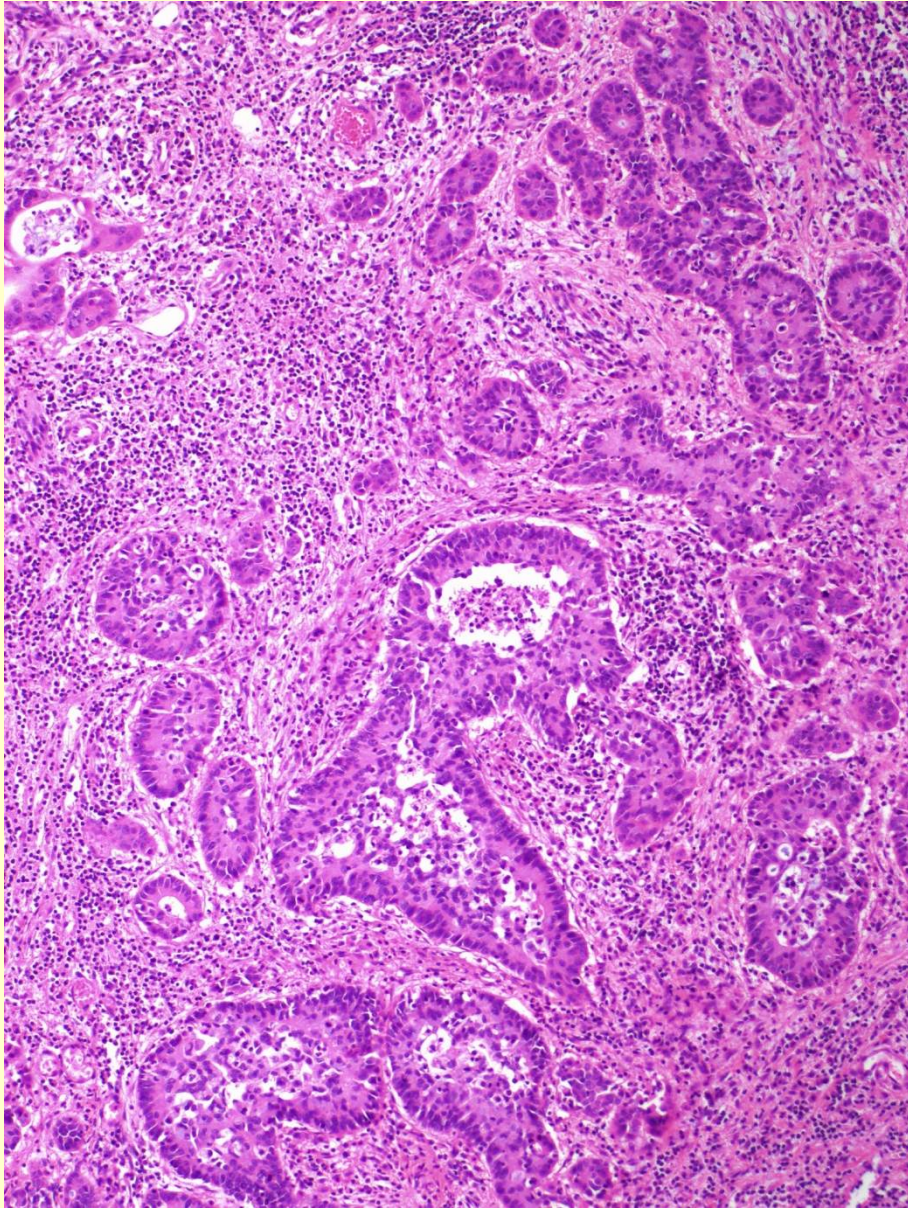




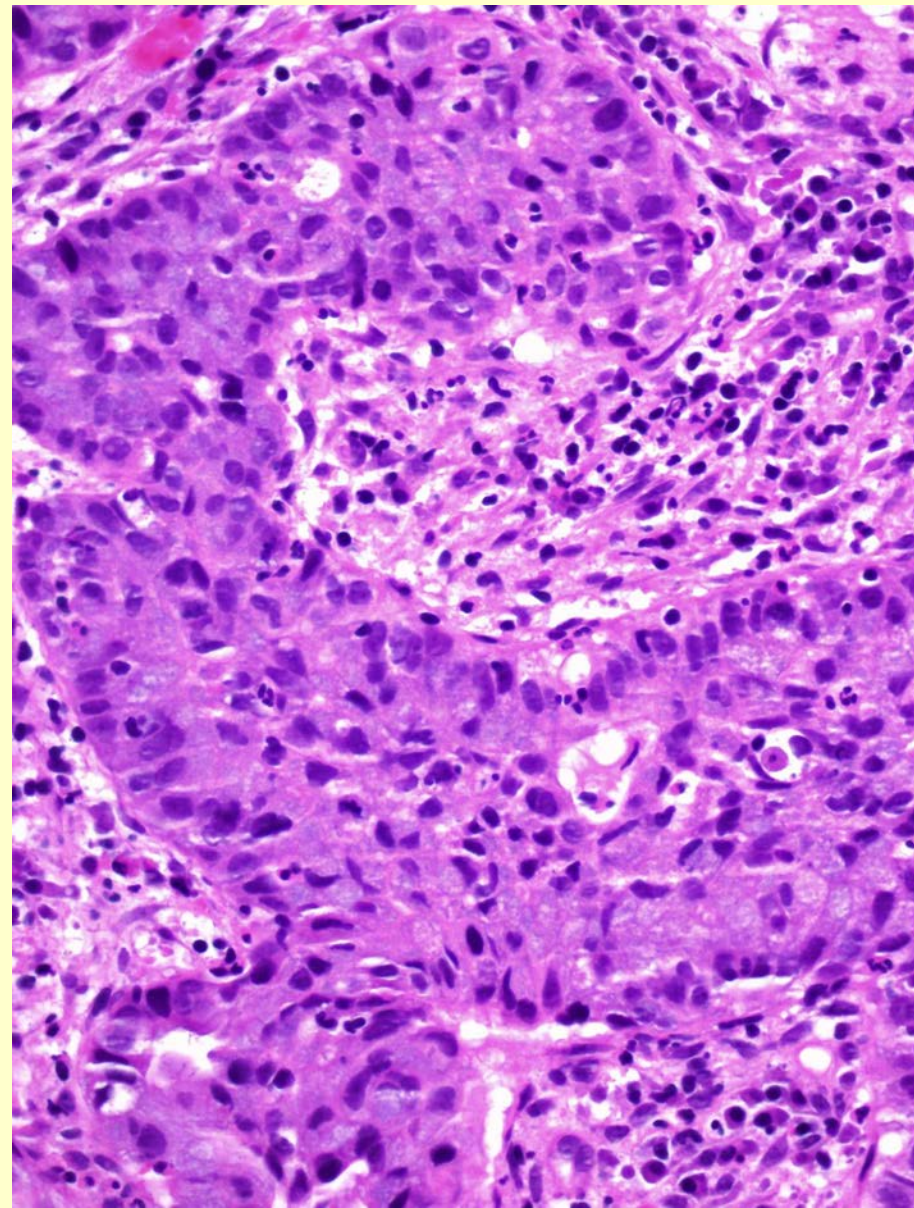
Adenosquamous Ca



PAS-D



Invasive SMILE?



Lastra RR et al. AJSP 2016;40:262

Invasive Stratified Mucin-producing Carcinoma and Stratified Mucin-producing Intraepithelial Lesion (SMILE) *15 Cases Presenting a Spectrum of Cervical Neoplasia With Description of a Distinctive Variant of Invasive Adenocarcinoma*

Ricardo R. Lastra, MD,† Kay J. Park, MD,‡ and J. Kenneth Schoolmeester, MD†§*

Abstract: Stratified mucin-producing intraepithelial lesion (SMILE) is a cervical intraepithelial lesion, distinct from conventional squamous or glandular counterparts, believed to arise from embryonic cells at the transformation zone by trans-differentiation during high-risk HPV-associated carcinogenesis. It is characterized by stratified, immature epithelial cells displaying varying quantities of intracytoplasmic mucin throughout the majority of the lesional epithelium. We identified a distinct form of invasive cervical carcinoma with morphologic features identical to those in SMILE, which we have termed

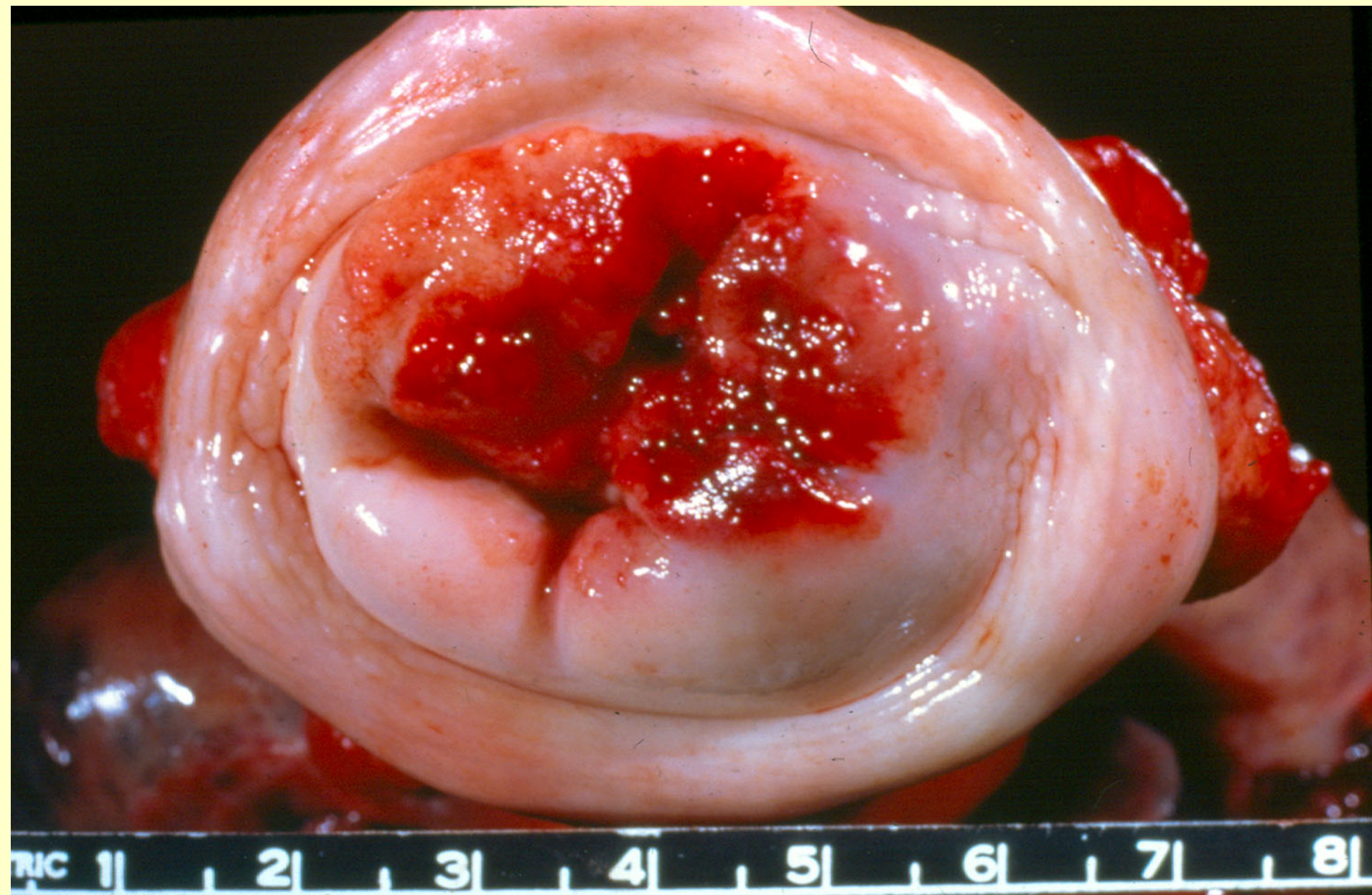
combination of intraepithelial and invasive growth patterns. Given that SMILE is well rooted as a distinct intraepithelial lesion, we propose “invasive stratified mucin-producing carcinoma” to describe its corresponding form of invasive carcinoma.

Key Words: cervix, stratified mucin-producing intraepithelial lesion, SMILE, endocervical adenocarcinoma

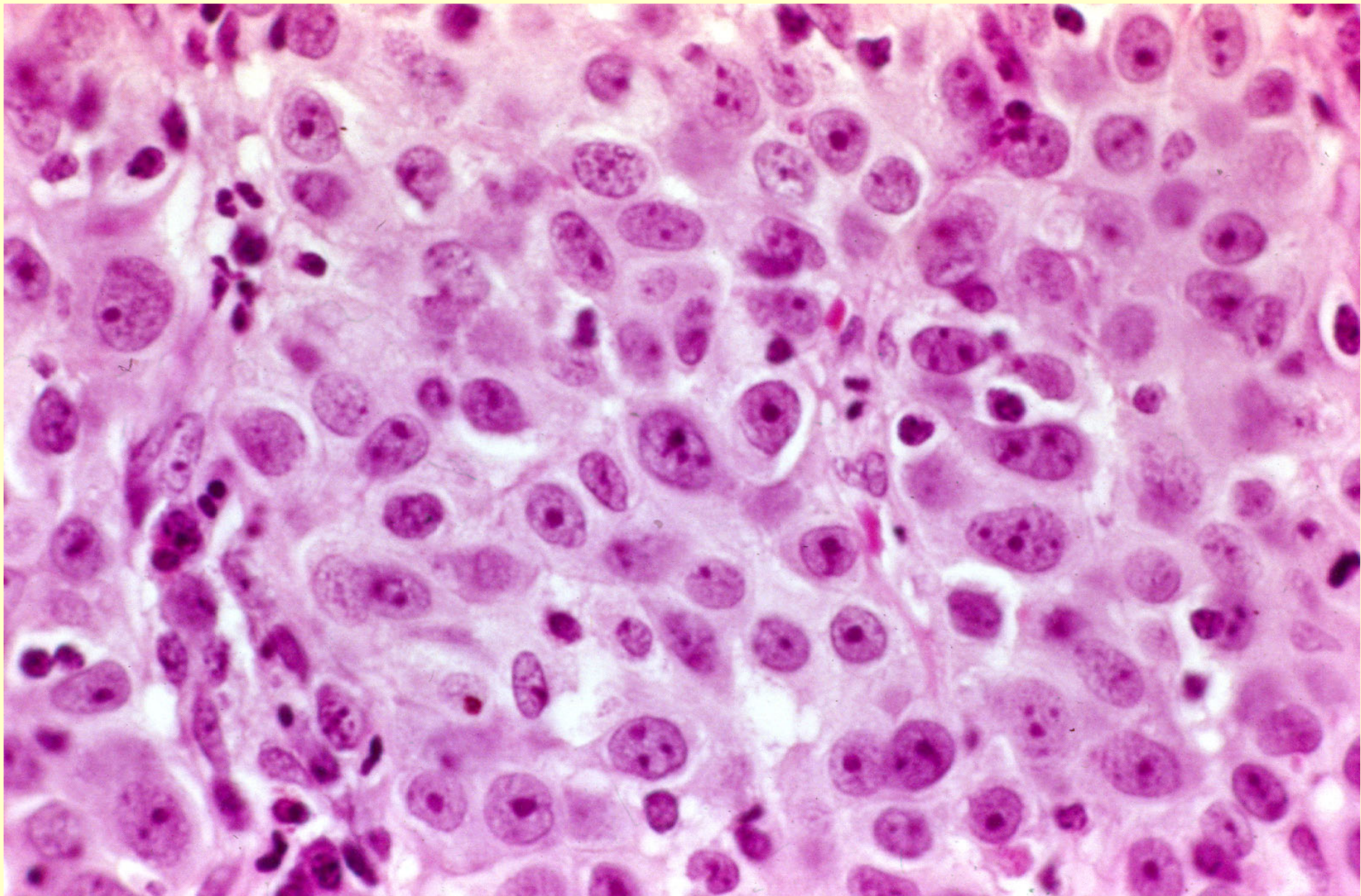
(*Am J Surg Pathol* 2016;40:262–269)

Glassy Cell Carcinoma (Cervix)

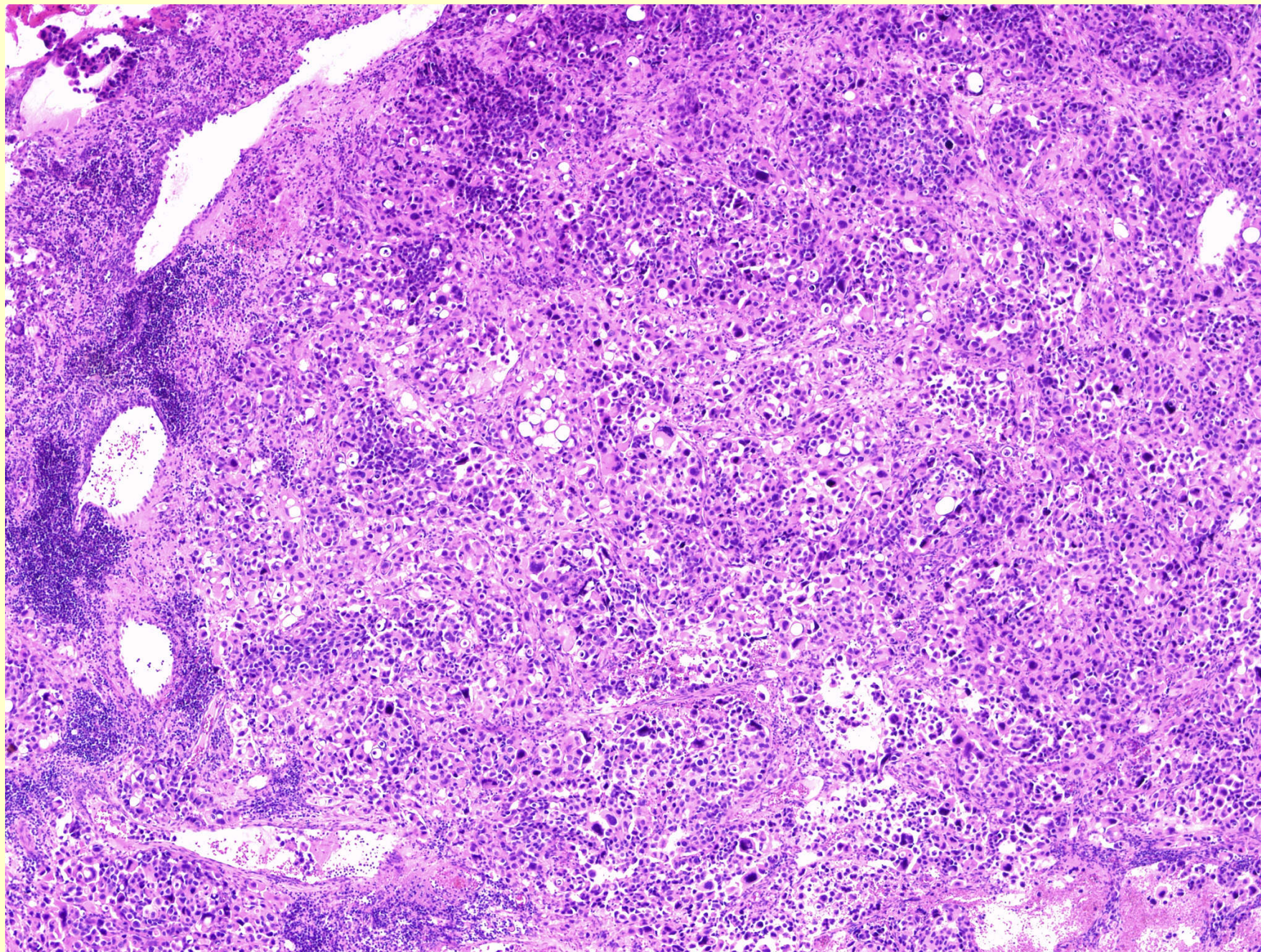
- 1-2% of Ca Cx
- Poorly Diff Adsq Ca
- 31-41 yrs
- Px $\approx$ Large Cell
Non-kerat Ca

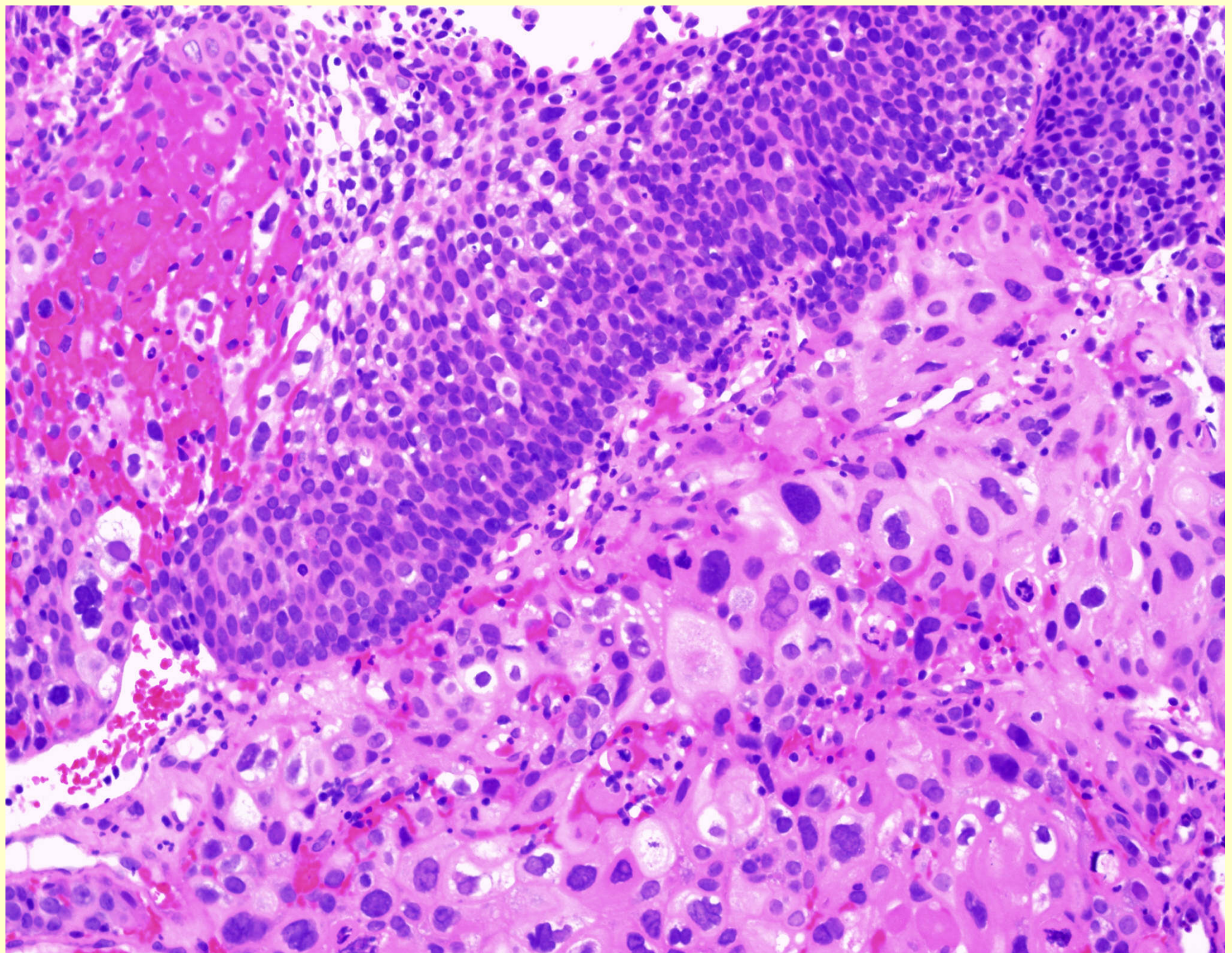


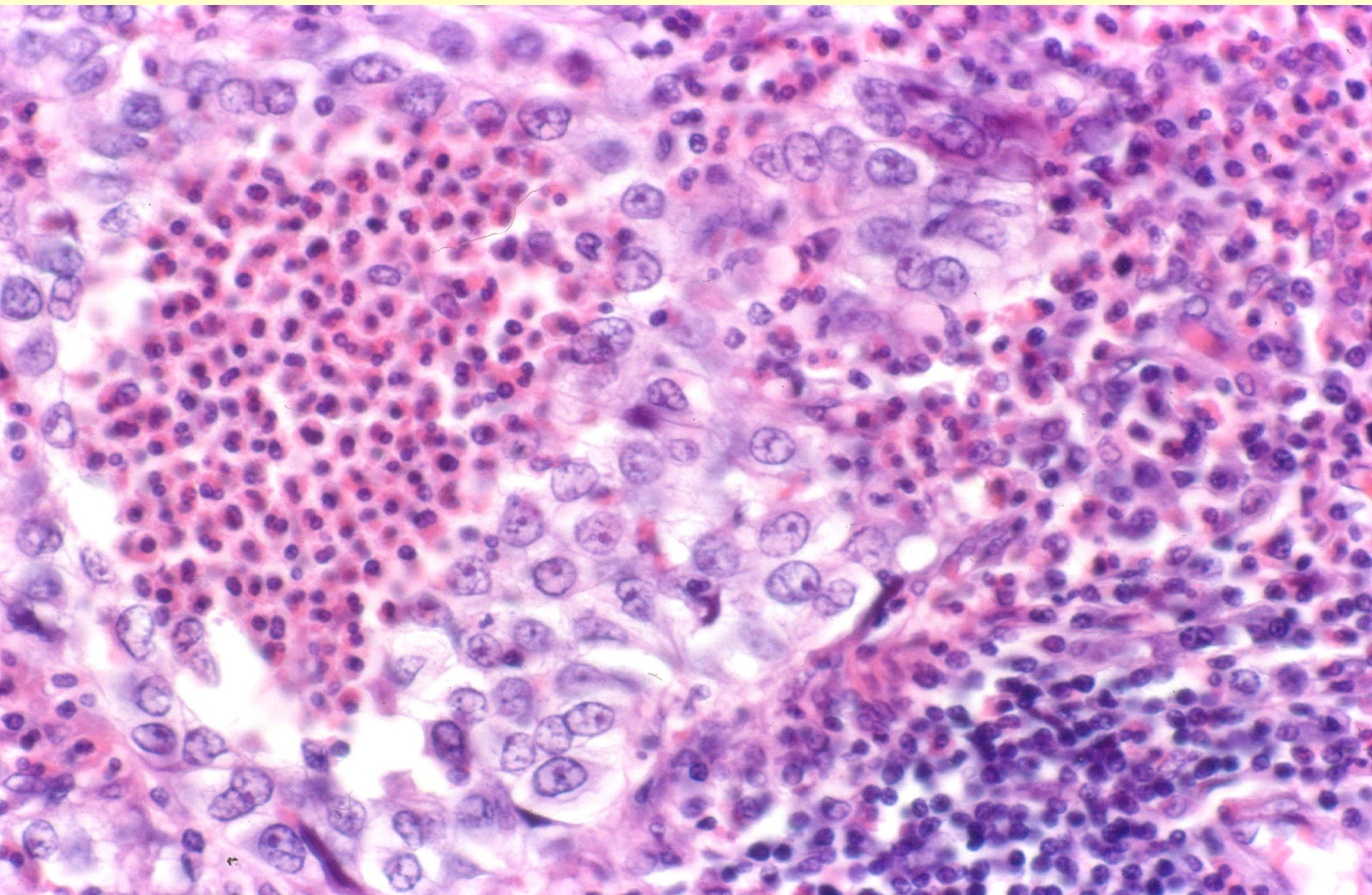
Glassy cell carcinoma



Glassy cell carcinoma





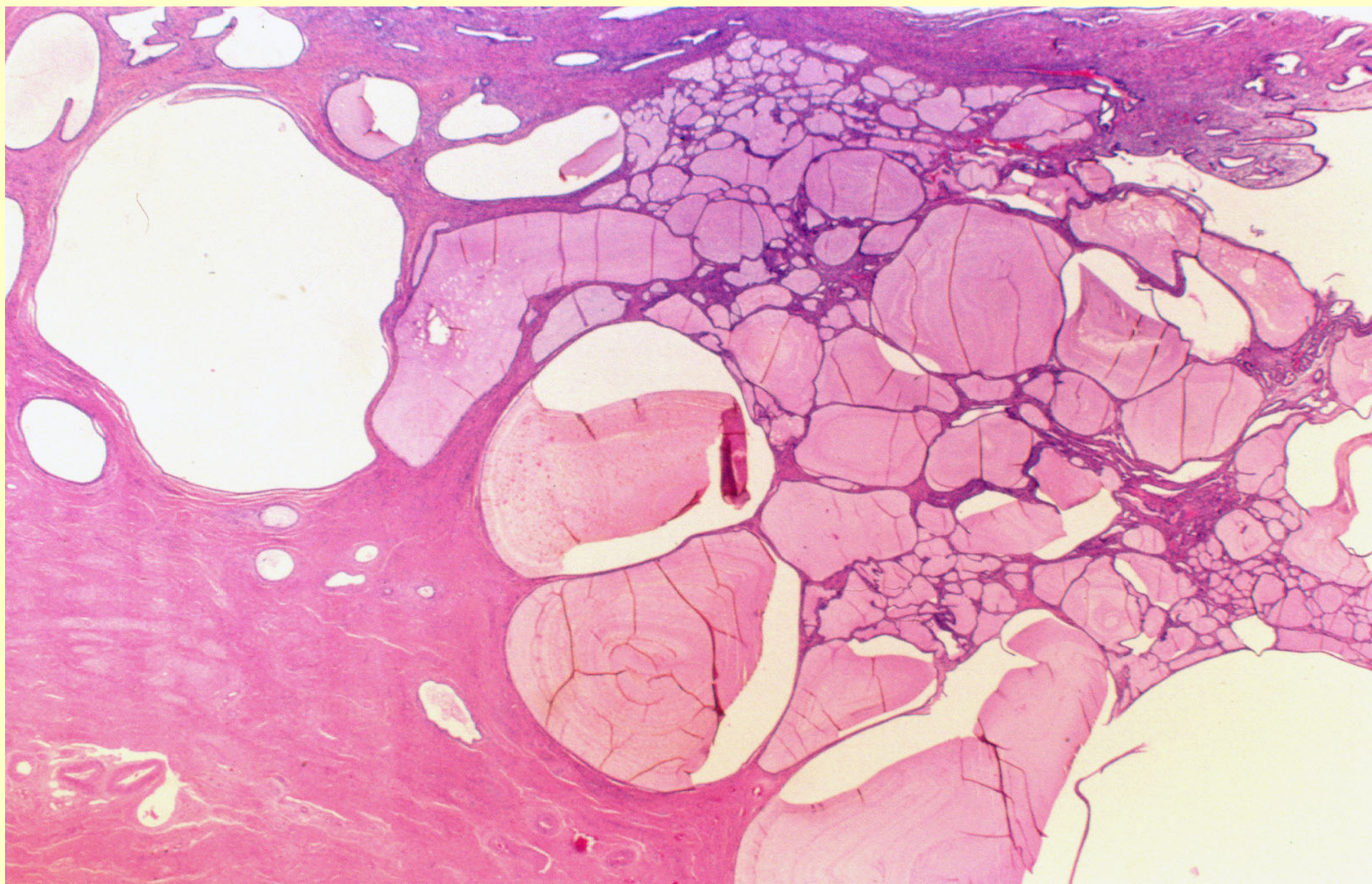


Glassy cell carcinoma

Metastatic Tumors to the Cervix

- Endometrioid adenocarcinoma
- Breast, Stomach, Colon Ca

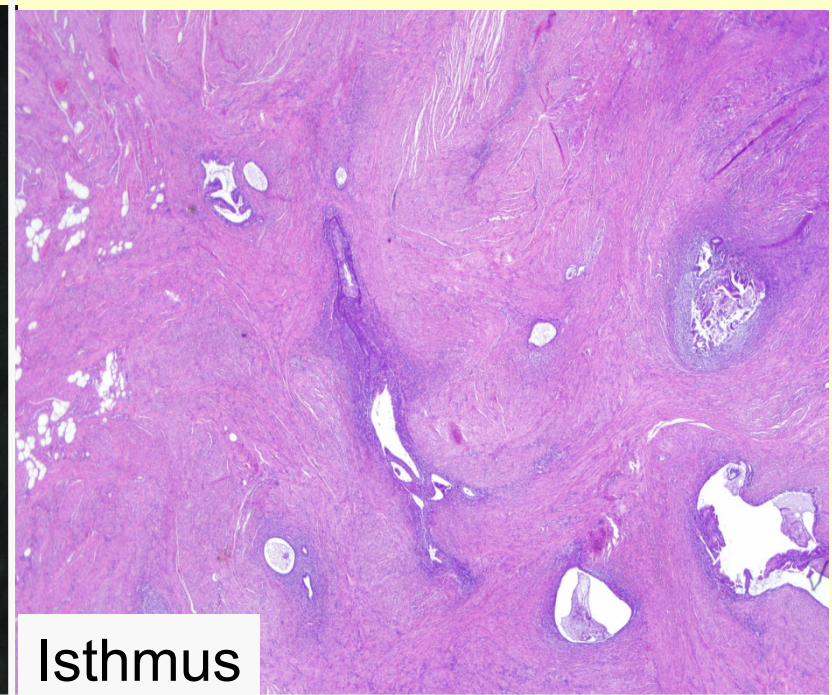
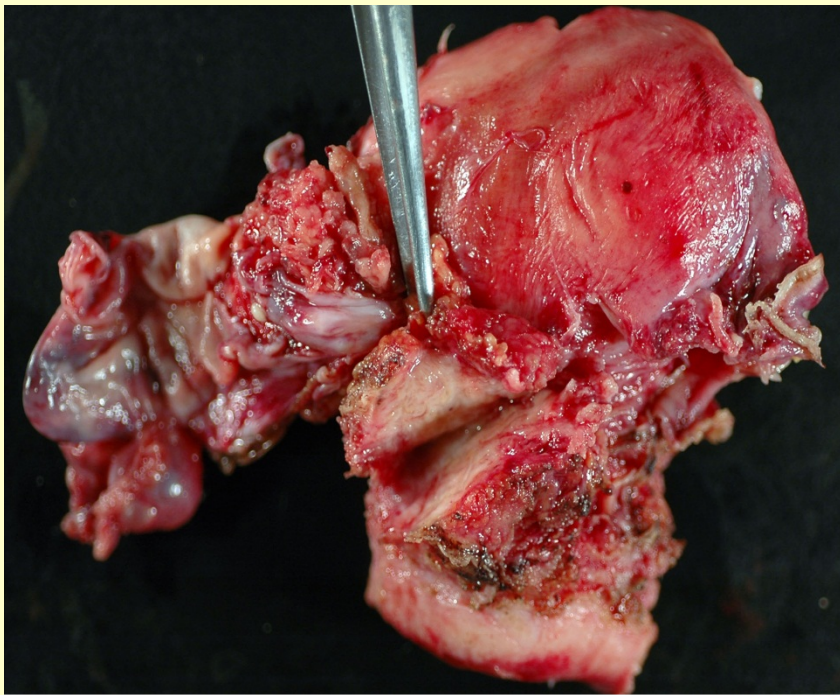




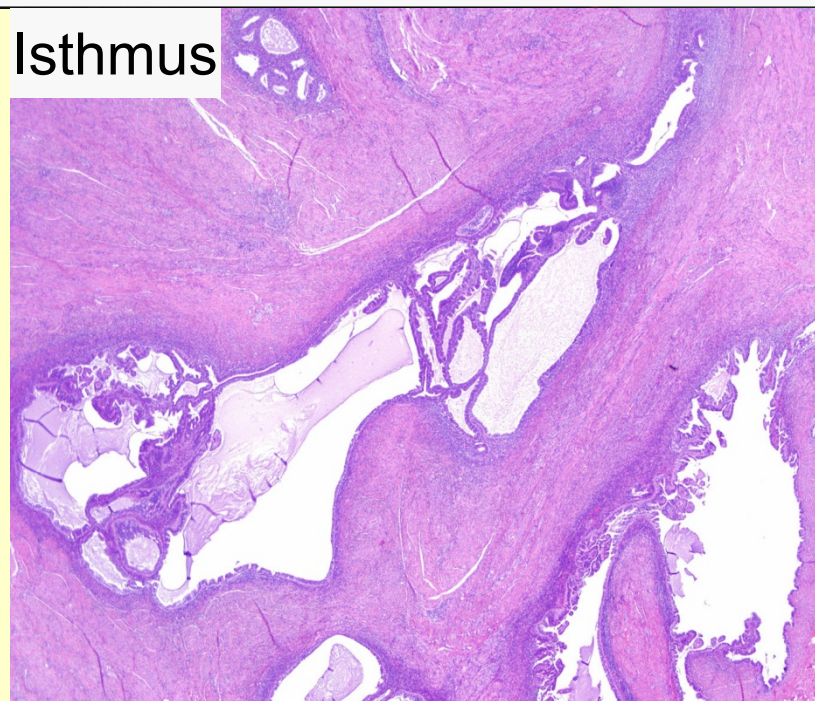
Tunnel cluster



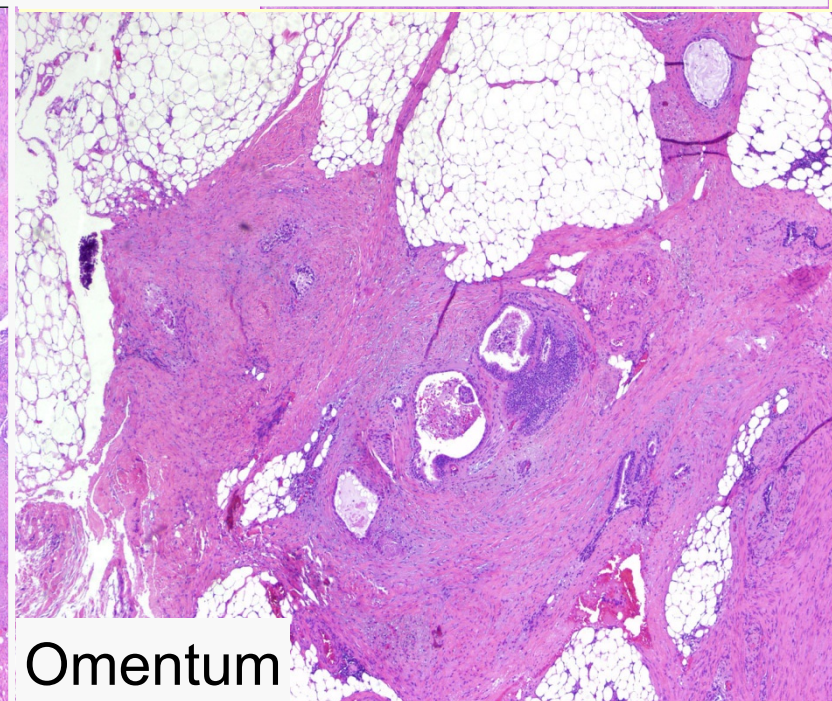
LEGH



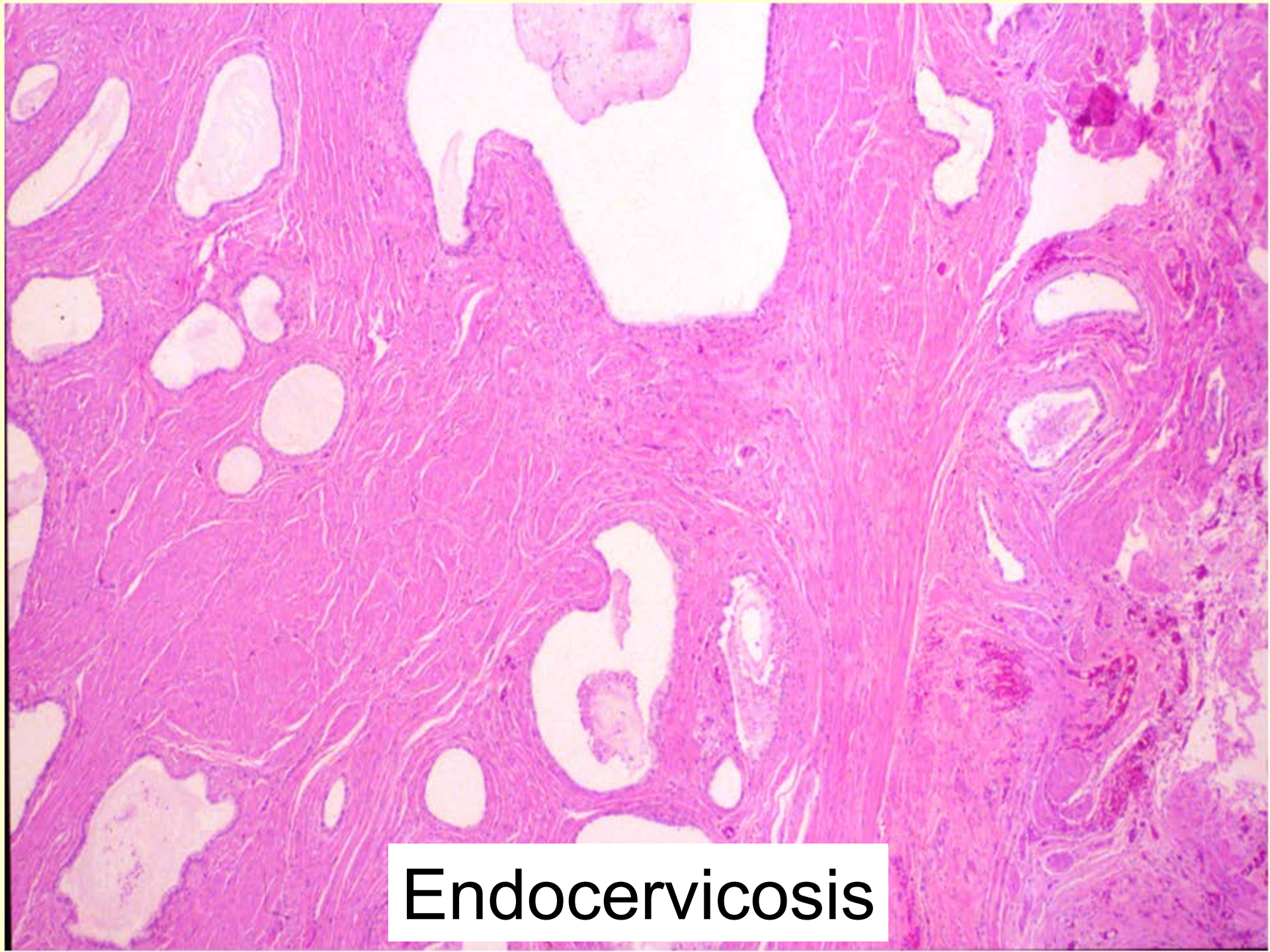
Isthmus



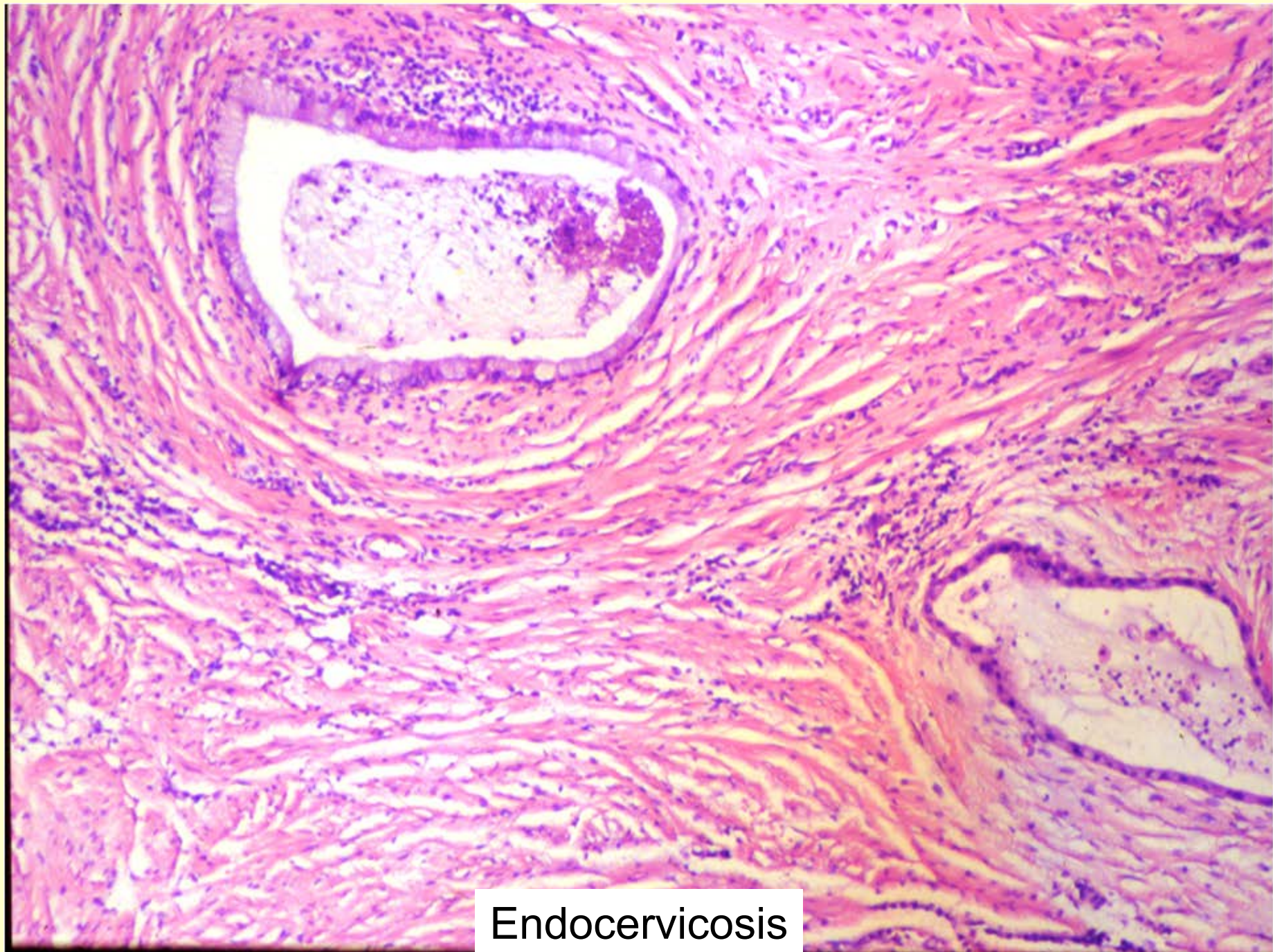
Isthmus



Omentum



Endocervicosis



Endocervicosis