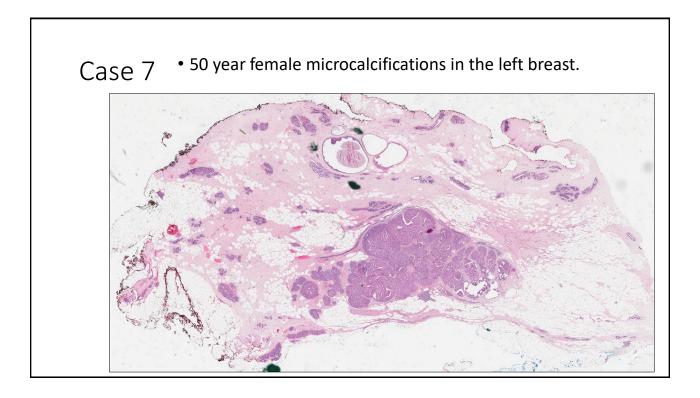
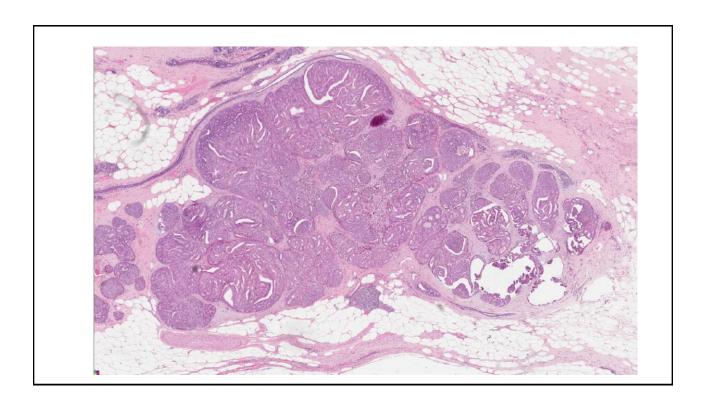
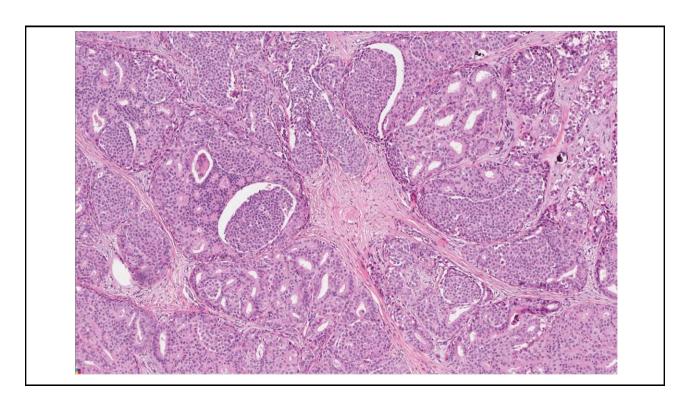
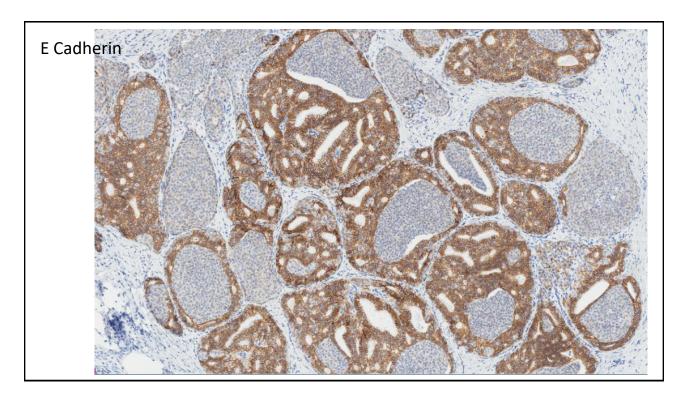
Case 7





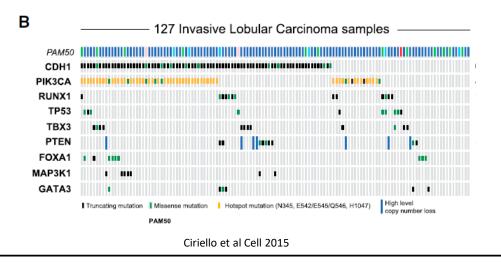




DCIS and LCIS

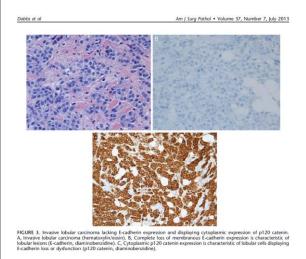
- Both arise from the same location TDLU
- Morphological very similar
 - except for glandular architecture ? Related to E-cadherin
- Seldom seen together
 - ? Molecular differences not yet identified.
- LCIS Increasingly considered as a benign lesion (AJCC 9th ed)
- DCIS increasingly being managed conservatively

Molecular profile of ILC



Invasive Cobular Breast Cancer COH Wiscolar Breast Cancer COH FOXA1 RAPSK Spil 10 1723 MAP3K1 (NYC) TP53 MAP3K1 (NYC)

Ecadherin utility



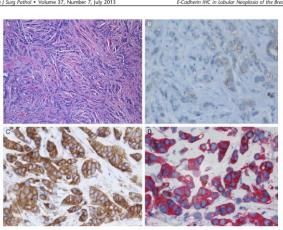


FIGURE 4. Aberrant E-cadherin in invasive lobular carcinoma. A, Invasive carcinoma (hematoxylin/eosin), B, Weak, patchy segmental E-cadherin expression is indicative of aberrant expression. C, p120 catenin is expressed in a cytoplasmic pattern indicative of lobular carcinoma (B and C, diaminobenzidine). D, Dual immunostain for E-cadherin (twow) and p120 catenin (red in another area of the same case shows segmental E-cadherin and cytoplasmic p120 catenin (E-cadherin, diaminobenzidine; p120 catenin, aminority catenin, amin

Differentiation may be important

- LCIS
 - Increasingly considered as a benign lesion (AJCC 9th ed)
 - Recognized to be multicentric
 - Margins not evaluated.
- But -- DCIS is also increasingly being managed conservatively

Take Home message

- E-cadherin only when histology is equivocal
- No significant molecular differences
- DCIS vs LCIS
 - Management dramatically different
 - Should it be?