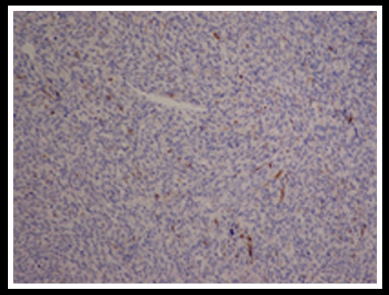
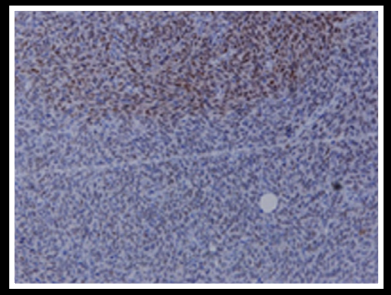
IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY

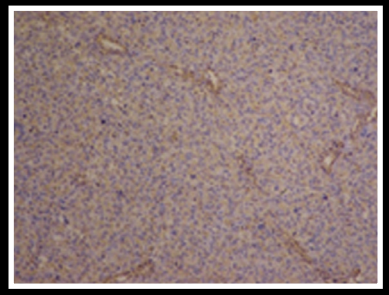
The neoplastic spindle cells showed cytoplasmic positivity for vimentin and TLE and nuclear positivity for BCL2 and p53. The rest of the markers as CD31, CK, p63 and CD117 were negative.



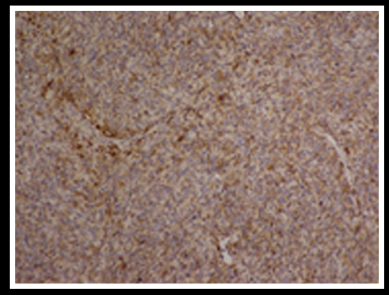
CK



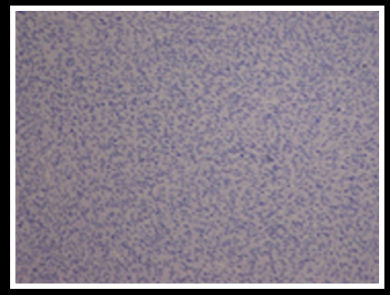
TLE



VIMENTIN



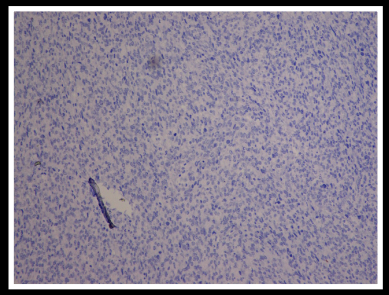
BCL2



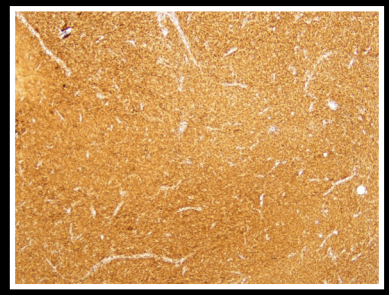
CD117

DIAGNOSIS

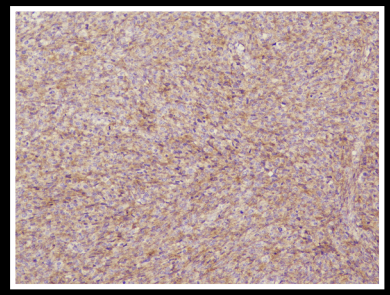
Given the negative immunoreactivity for CK and p63, a sarcomatoid carcinoma was ruled out, and a final diagnosis of malignant phyllodes tumour was concluded.



p63



p53



BETA-CATENIN

DISCUSSION

Phyllodes tumour is a rare fibroepithelial neoplasm accounting for 0.3-0.5% cases of all breast tumours. They are rarely observed in adolescents, with only 20 cases reported. Malignant phyllodes tumour represent 10-30 percent of all phyllodes tumour [1]. The mean age of occurrence is 45 years. They are graded as benign, borderline and malignant on the basis of features as- i) stromal overgrowth, ii) mitotic count and iii) nuclear atypia and iv) infiltrating borders[2]. Histologically the tumour is comprised of sheets of spindle cells with pleomorphic nuclei and