Results We identified seven cases of uterine PEComa diagnosed and treated at our center. The search strategy identified 51 papers for a total of 121 cases of uterine PEComa. The uterine corpus was the most frequent localization (n=55, 45.7%), and uterine bleeding was the clinical presentation in 36 (32.5%) cases. In most cases, the diagnosis was at the final pathological examination (n=39, 83%). Among those who recurred or dead due to disease, the median time to recurrence was 18 (2-82; IQR 4-21.7) months and the median time to death was 17.5 (5-43; IQR 12-33) months. The malignant group reported a higher rate of recurrence and cause-specific death than the benign group in all classifications. The Bennet system (figure 1-2) reported the highest HR for relapse and death due to PEComa in the malignant group versus the benign group (HR 14.17; 95% CI 4.29 – 46.72 for relapse; HR 33.17, 95% CI 4.39 – 4246.79 for death).

Conclusion Preoperative diagnosis of uterine PEComa is uncommon without specific clinical presentation. Among proposed classification systems, the Bennet system reported the highest ability to distinguish between benign and malignant behaviors.

Introduction/Background Breast cancer represents a heterogeneous disease with different biological profiles. Regardless of recent developments in disease management, breast cancer remains a disease with a lifetime recurrence risk. GATA binding protein 3 (GATA3) represents a potential biomarker of breast cancer with prognostic properties. The aim of this study was to evaluate the correlation of GATA3 expression with clinicopathological features of more aggressive breast cancer.

Methodology Women were recruited prospectively to this study between February 2019 – March 2021 at the University Medical Centre Maribor, Slovenia. Clinical data was analyzed in correspondence to GATA3 staining. Staining scores were determined according to unit standards with multiplying the percentage of cancer cells and intensity score. A final score of low, medium or high expression of GATA3 was determined by a board certified pathologist. Continuous variables were expressed as median variables (standard deviation) and proportions were reported as percentages. Immunohistochemical scoring was analyzed using a non-parametric test to compare groups. All analyses were done using SPSS for Mac.

Results Sixty-one women with breast cancer participated in this study. The median age was 64 years (min 31 – max 88). Most women had invasive ductal carcinoma (n=46, 77%), followed by invasive lobular carcinoma (n=9, 14.8%) and other histotypes (n=5, 8.3%). GATA3 immunohistochemical expression was not connected to lymph-node metastasis (p>.253), lympho-vascular invasion (p>.103), grade (p>.481), tumour size (p>.335), progesterone expression (p>.763), Ki67 expression (p>.669) or age at time of diagnosis (p>.267). GATA3 expression was only significantly connected to oestrogen receptor expression (p<.030).

Conclusion GATA3 significantly correlates with ER receptor expression, however more detailed large group analyses are needed for clinicopathological comparisons among different histological subtypes or other markers.

Introduction/Background Breast cancer is the most prevalent type of cancer in women. Invasive papillary carcinoma (IPC) is a rare pathological type that accounts for around 3% to 6% of all invasive breast cancers. It is linked to an increased risk of axillary lymph node metastases and lymphovascular invasion. Local recurrence seems to be more frequent.

Methodology Data of 70 patients were reviewed retrospectively. Thirty of them were included in our study between 2004 and 2022.

Results All of the patients were female, with a mean age of 62. The right breast was the most affected. The tumor was largely situated in the outerupper quadrant. In 76 percent of cases, a breast lump and an axillary lymph node were found, with 20 percent of cases being metastatic. The tumor was classified as T2N1M0 in 50% of cases. Ultrasound examination showed a cystic or solidocystic appearance. The majority of cases. The mean histological tumor size was 26 mm. Immunohistochemical studies revealed the positivity of hormonal receptor in 73% and the negativity of HER in all cases. Age, lymphovascular invasion, and tumor necrosis were all significantly correlated to the recurrence-free and overall survival. Local recurrence was observed in 6% of patients. Five-year recurrence-free survival and overall survival rates were 87 and 88 percent, respectively.

Conclusion IPC is characterized by aggressive clinicopathologic features. Their prognosis is thought to be poorer than other breast malignancies such as invasive ductal carcinoma. However our study showed high rates of survival and low incidence of recurrence.