Colorectal cribriform comedo type adenocarcinoma

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Introduction

Cribriform comedo type colorectal adenocarcinoma was firstly classified in WHO Classification of tumours of digestive system in 2010. This rare tumour has extensive large cribriform glands with central necrosis analogous to breast adenocarcinomas. It is emphasised that it is usualy microsatellite-stable with CpG island hypermethylation. In this report, five cribriform comedo type colorectal adenocarcinomas were examined clinico-pathologically.

Case Report

Clinical findings and H-E stained sections of five cases were examined retrospectively.

Total number of cases: 5.

Age Range: 60-81 (60, 71, 72, 76, 81)

Sex:F/M: 3/2

Localization: Hepatic flexura: 1, Sigmoid colon: 1, Rectosigmoid colon:1, Rectum:2

Tumour dimension range: 5-6 cm.

Invasion status: Four of cases (4/5) had subserosal or perirectal fatty tissue invasion (=pT3); one of them had serosal and left ovarian invasion (=pT4)

Regional lymph node status: 3 cases; no lymh node metastasis (N0), 2 cases; N2a (5/15 and 5/33).

Other findings: One of them has focally mucinous differentiation.

Conclusion

Cribriform comedo type adenocarcinoma is rare tumour of colon and rectum. It has extensive large cribriform glands with central necrosis. There is not more clinical and pathological information about this entity in Pub Med and also there is not any concensus about classifying a tumour as colorectal
cribriform comedo type adenocarcinoma. In this study, the tumors had cribriform comedo component more than 50% assumed as cribriform comedo type adenocarcinoma.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Colorectal cribriform comedo type adenocarcinoma