

Variantes histológicas del carcinoma urotelial: ¿Tienen expresión morfológica en la citología de orina?)



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Variantes de Carcinoma Urotelial

“Variante”: Término usado para describir un fenotipo histomorfológico diferente de ciertos tipos de neoplasias.

- Importancia del reconocimiento de las variantes de carcinoma urotelial
 - Diferente curso clínico
 - Diferente manejo terapéutico
 - Evitar fallos diagnósticos

Clasificación variantes ca urotelial

Table 1 Classification of urothelial (transitional cell) neoplasms including variants of urothelial carcinoma

- I. Urothelial (transitional cell) neoplasia
- A. Benign
 - i. Transitional papilloma (WHO (2002)/ISUP; WHO, 1973, grade 0)
 - ii. Inverted papilloma
 - B. Papillary urothelial neoplasm of low malignant potential (WHO (2002)/ISUP; WHO, 1973, grade I)
 - C. Malignant
 - i. Papillary^a
 - a. Typical (low-grade or high grade, WHO (2002)/ISUP; WHO 1973, grade I, II and III)
 - 1. Variant
 - (a) With squamous or glandular differentiation
 - b. Micropapillary
 - ii. Nonpapillary
 - a. Carcinoma *in situ*
 - b. Microinvasive carcinoma
 - c. Frankly invasive carcinoma
 - 1. Variants containing or exhibiting
 - (a) Squamous differentiation
 - (b) Glandular differentiation
 - (c) Deceptively benign features **X**
 - Nested pattern
 - Small tubular/glandular pattern
 - Microcystic pattern
 - Inverted pattern
 - 2. Micropapillary histology
 - 3. Sarcomatoid foci ("sarcomatoid carcinoma")
 - 4. Urothelial carcinoma with unusual cytoplasmic features
 - Clear cell (Glycogen rich)
 - Plasmacytoid
 - Rhabdoid
 - Lipoid rich
 - 5. Urothelial carcinoma with trophoblastic differentiation **X**
 - 6. Unusual stromal reactions **X**
 - Pseudosarcomatous stroma
 - Stromal osseous or cartilaginous metaplasia
 - Osteoclast-type giant cells
 - With prominent lymphoid infiltrate
 - 7. Urothelial carcinoma with multiple patterns of divergent differentiation

II. Undifferentiated Carcinoma^b

- i. Small-cell carcinoma
- ii. Large-cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
- iii. Lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma
- iv. Osteoclast-rich carcinoma
- v. Giant cell carcinoma
- vi. Not otherwise specified

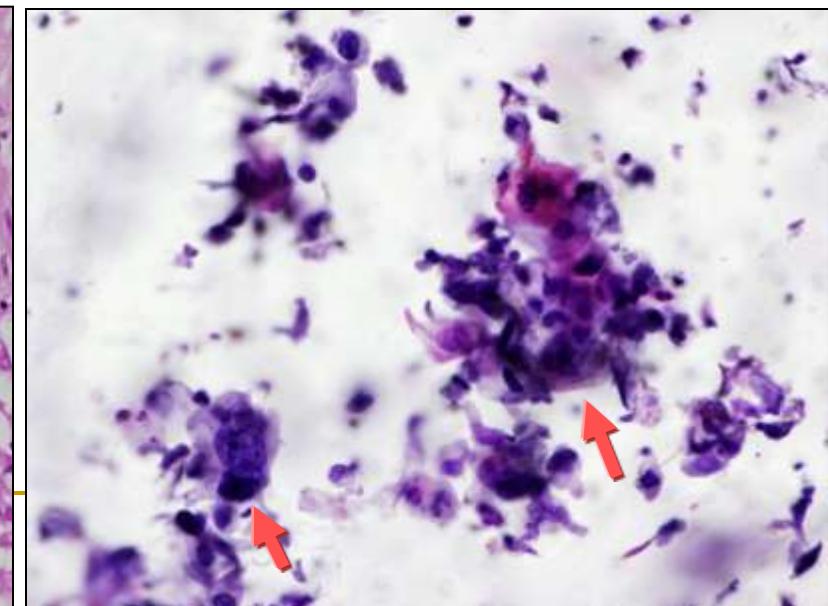
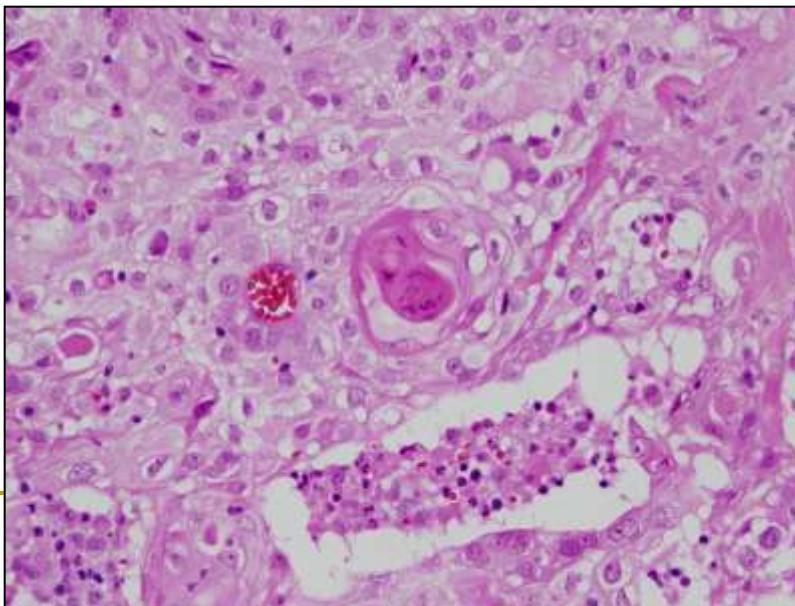
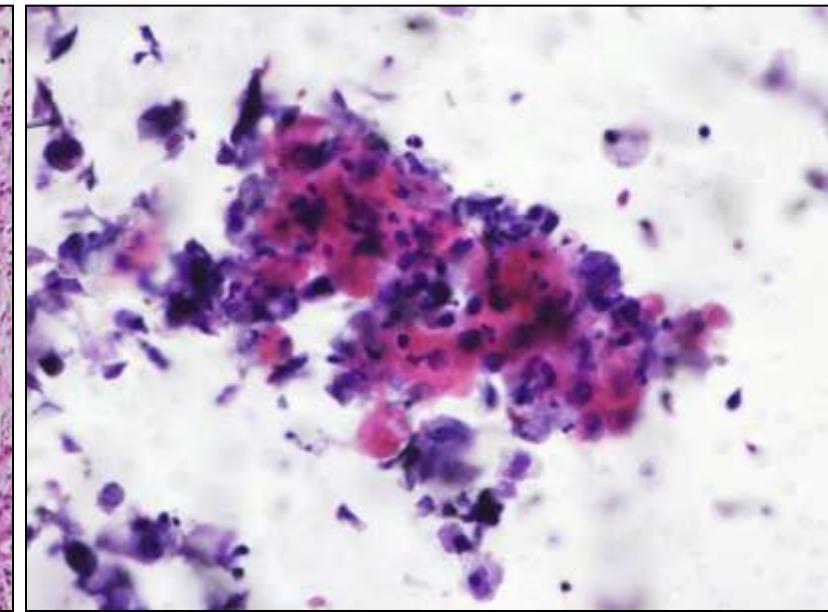
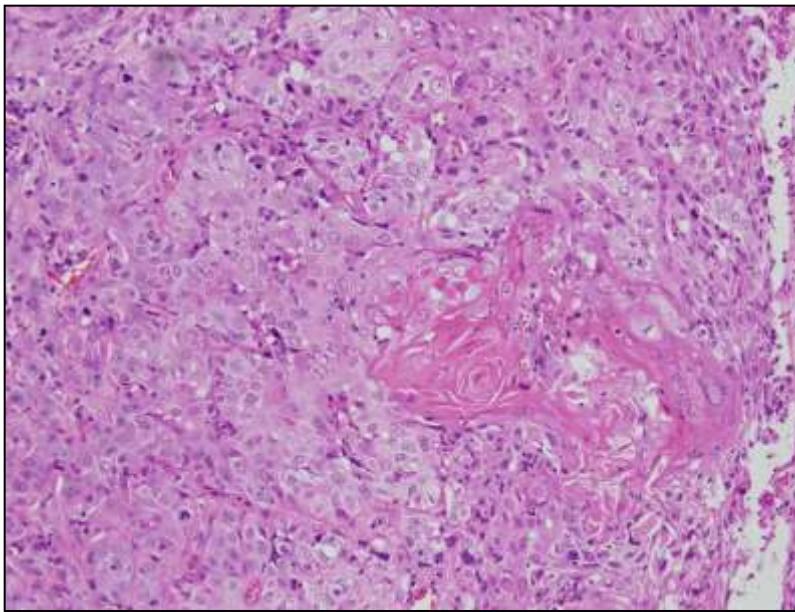
^aPapillary tumors may be invasive or noninvasive, and when invasive may be microinvasive (invasive to a depth of 2 mm or less) or frankly invasive (such as, non-papillary tumors).

^bTumors that are undifferentiated by light microscopy.

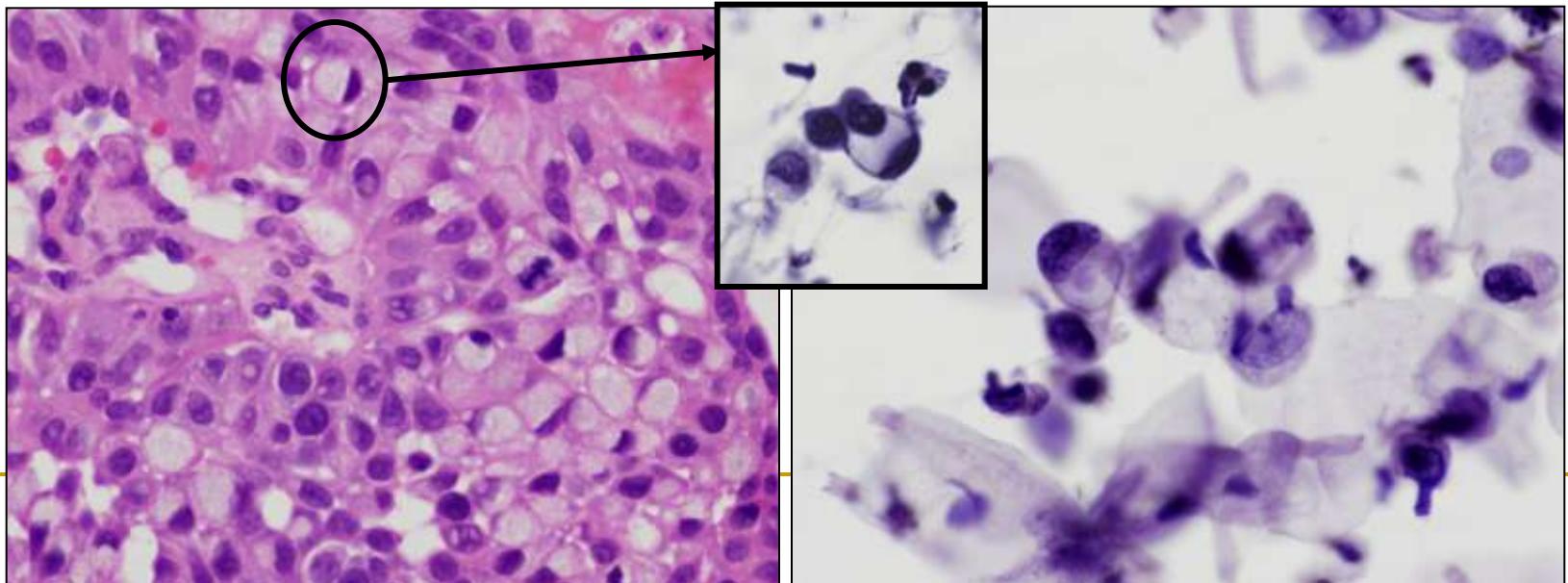
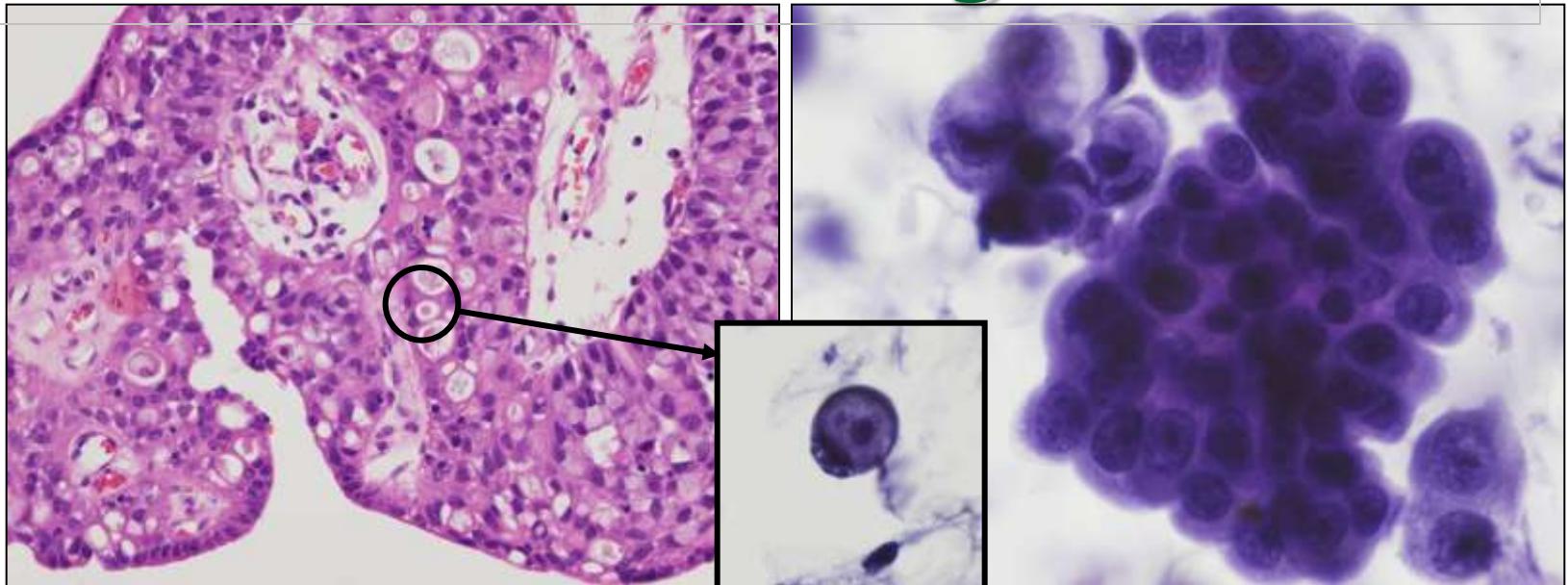
Table modified from references.^{1,3,5,6}

- Diferenciación escamosa
- Diferenciación glandular
- Micropapilar

Carcinoma urotelial con dif. escamosa

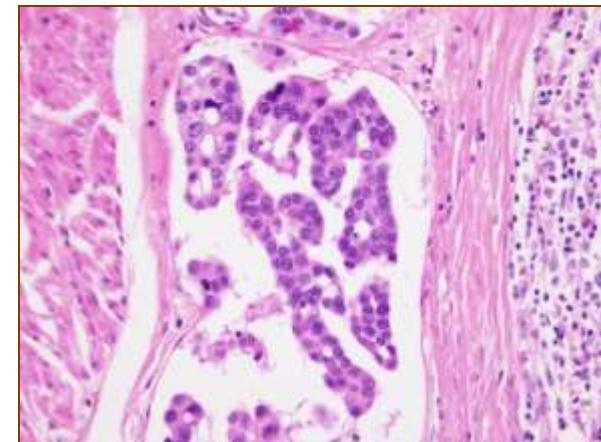
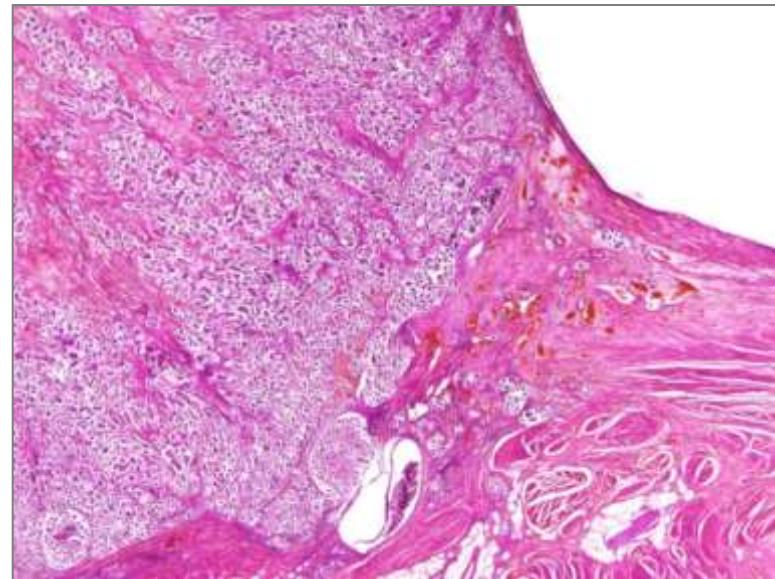


Ca Urotelial con luces glandulares



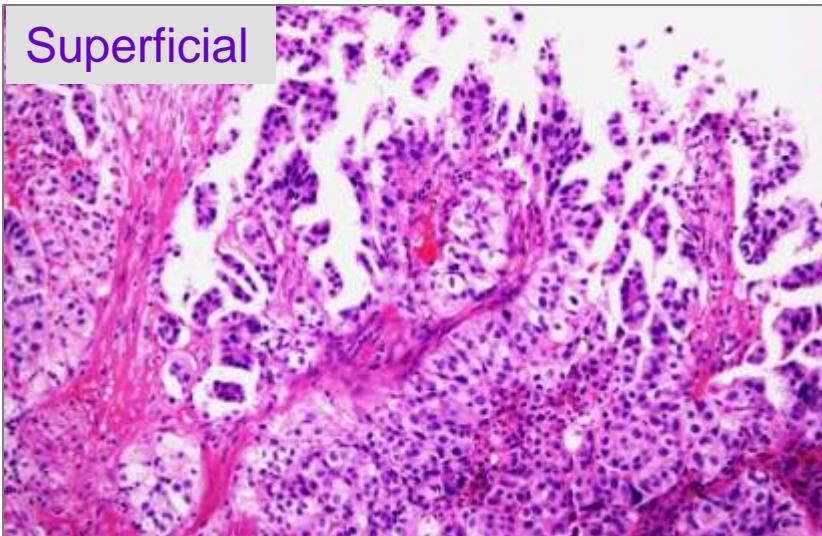
Variante micropapilar de Ca urotelial

- Descrita en 1994 (Amin)
- 07-2.2% (6-8%) de ca urotelial
- V > M 5:1
- Arquitectura micropapilar
- Tm papilares serosos ovario
- Localizaciones descritas:
 - Pulmón
 - Mama
 - Páncreas
 - Glándula Salivar
 - Colon
 - Endometrio
 - Tiroides
- Invaden capa muscular a la presentación
- Focal, extenso (>90%) o exclusivo
- Asociados a Ca U convencional o CIS
- Extensión: % → factor pronóstico adverso

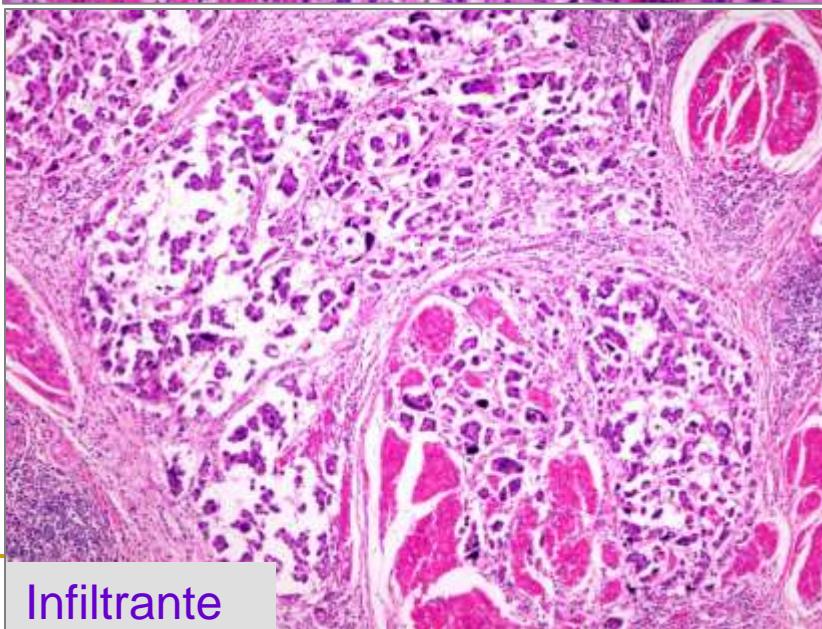


Variante micropapilar de Ca urotelial

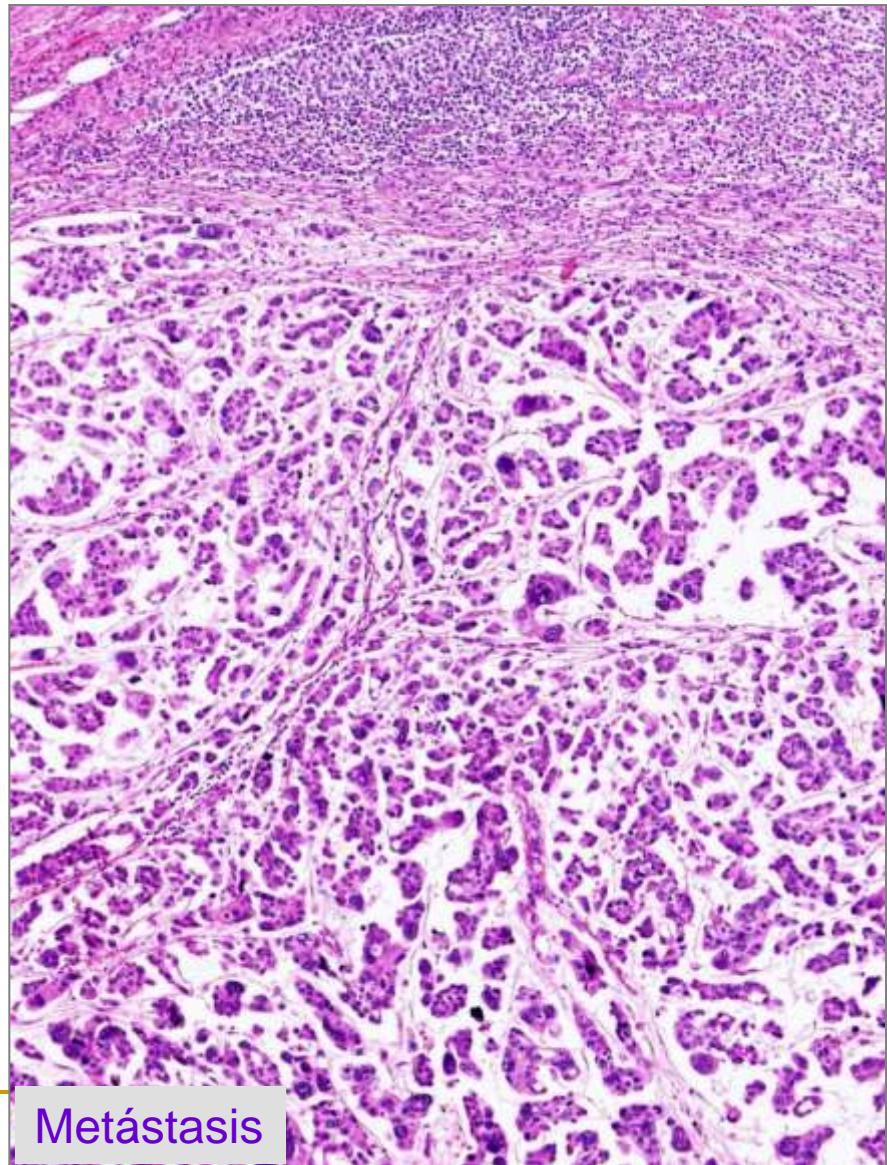
Superficial



Infiltrante



Metástasis



Carcinoma micropapilar en citología

PAAF mama

1090 Pettinato et al

Acta Cytológica

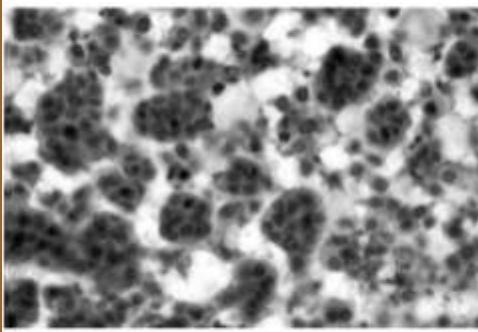


Figure 1 Characteristic dual pattern with rounded, three-dimensional clusters and atypical single cells in a highly cellular smear (Papanicolaou stain, $\times 400$).

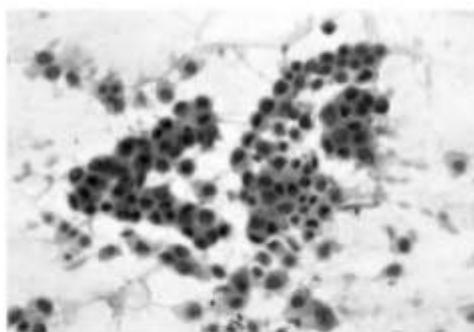


Figure 3 Articulated, three- and two-dimensional clusters of tumor cells with scalloped borders (Papanicolaou stain, $\times 400$).

■ Grupos tridimensionales

- Mórulas o esferulas
- Papilaroides de bordes angulados
- En forma de badajo de campana

■ Grupos bidimensionales, discohesivos, células sueltas

■ Orientación radial (acinar-like)

■ Patrón “del revés” de los grupos

- Núcleos en el centro
- Citoplasma apical en la periferia

Acta Cytol. 1997 Jul-Aug;41(4 Suppl):1394-8.

Fine needle aspiration cytology of invasive micropapillary carcinoma of the breast. A report of two cases. [Khurana KK](#), [Wilbur D](#), [Dawson AE](#).

Cancer. 2002 Oct 25;96(5):280-8.

Fine-needle aspiration cytology findings of an uncommon micropapillary variant of pure mucinous carcinoma of the breast: review of patients over an 8-year period. [Ng WK](#).

Acta Cytol. 2002 Nov-Dec;46(6):1081-7.

Infiltrating micropapillary carcinoma of the breast. Cytologic findings. [Jaffer S](#), [Reid-Nicholson M](#), [Bleiweiss IJ](#).

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Fine needle aspiration cytology of invasive micropapillary (pseudopapillary) carcinoma of the breast. Report of 11 cases with clinicopathologic findings. [Pettinato G](#), [Pambuccian SE](#), [Di Prisco B](#), [Manivel JC](#).

Acta Cytol. 2007 Jan-Feb;51(1):25-32.

Cytologic findings in infiltrating micropapillary carcinoma and mucinous carcinomas with micropapillary pattern. [Madur B](#), [Shet T](#), [Chinoy R](#).

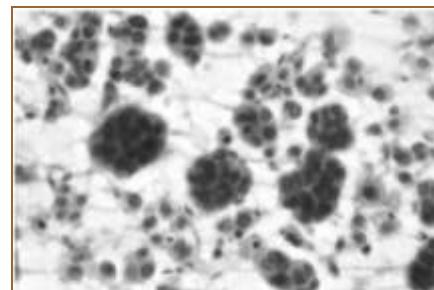


Figure 2 Small groups of highly atypical cells arranged in mórulas and small, flat, discohesive sheets. Note the pleomorphic nuclei with focally prominent nucleoli and relatively abundant cytoplasm and well-demarcated cell borders (Papanicolaou stain, $\times 400$).

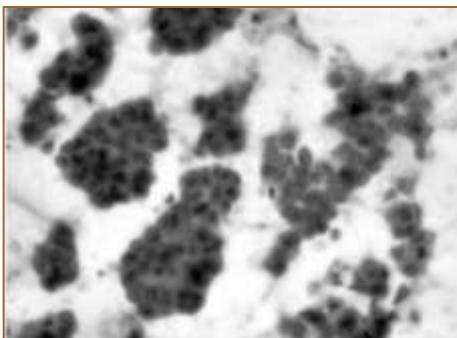
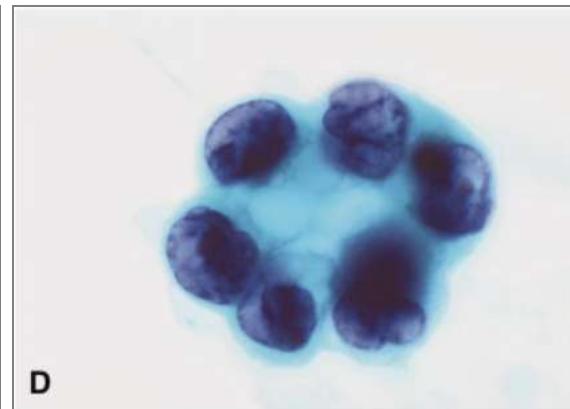
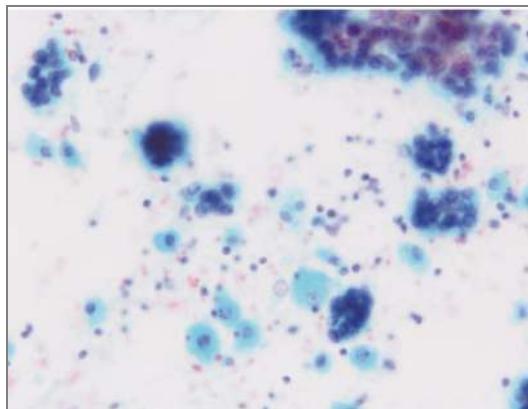


Figure 3 Acinar-like structures showing attempts at lumen formation (Papanicolaou stain, $\times 400$).

Carcinoma micropapilar en citología

PAAF pulmón



The American Journal of Surgical Pathology 2001; 25(1): A11-A19, 2001

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Early-Stage Lung Adenocarcinomas With a Micropapillary Pattern, a Distinct Pathologic Marker for a Significantly Poor Prognosis

Tatsu Miyoshi, M.D., Yukitoshi Satoh, M.D., Ph.D., Sakae Okumiura, M.D., Ken Nakagawa, M.D., Takayuki Shirakusa, M.D., Ph.D., Eiji Tsuchiya, M.D., Ph.D., and Yuichi Ishikawa, M.D., Ph.D.

Micropapillary Clusters in Early-Stage Lung Adenocarcinomas

A Distinct Cytologic Sign of Significantly Poor Prognosis

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Fine Needle Aspiration Cytologic Findings of Micropapillary Carcinoma in the Lung

A Case Report

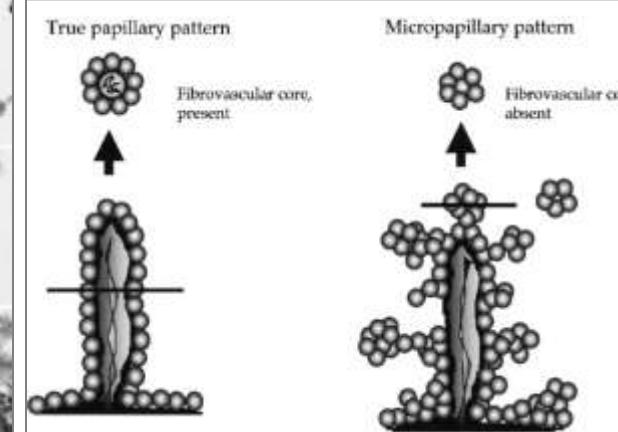
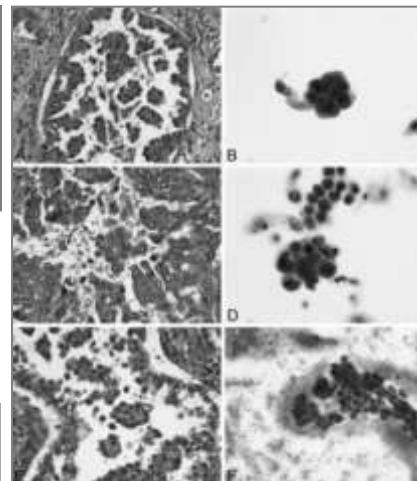
Acta Cytol. 2007;51:605-9.

Lisa D. Duncan, M.D., Sanjivini Jacob, M.D., and Steven Atkinson, M.D.

Cytologic Diagnosis of Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma With Micropapillary Pattern: Does it Correlate With the Histologic Findings?

Dorota E. Rudomina, M.B.A., C.T.(A.S.C.P), Oscar Lin, M.D., Ph.D., and Andre L. Moreira, M.D., Ph.D.

Diagn Cytopathology 2009; 37: 333-339



Carcinoma micropapilar en orina

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3 casos

Micropapillary variant of transitional cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder: a report of three cases with cytologic diagnosis in urine specimens.

Ylagan LR, Humphrey PA.

Acta Cytol. 2009 May-Jun;53(3):344-8.

1 caso

Micropapillary carcinoma of the urinary bladder: a case report.

Lee JI.

Diagn Cytopathol. 2010 Nov 22. [Epub ahead of print]

1 caso

Urine cytology of micropapillary carcinoma of the urinary bladder.

Sakuma T, Furuta M, Mimura A, Tanigawa N, Takamizu R, Kawano K.

Diagn Cytopathol. 2010 Oct 26. [Epub ahead of print]

1 caso

Micropapillary carcinoma of the urinary bladder: Report of a case and review of its cytologic features.

Nicolas MM, Jagirdar JS, Arisco AM, Valente PT.

■ Grupos cohesivos (numerosos)

- Micropapilares (sin eje conectivo vascular)
- Esferoideos: Mórulas
- Microacinares rosetoides

■ Agregados laxos

■ Inicialmente núcleos bajo grado

■ Células alto grado en los grupos

- Núcleo excéntrico
- Cromatina irregularmente granular
- Núcleos orientados basalmente
- Vacuola citoplasmática

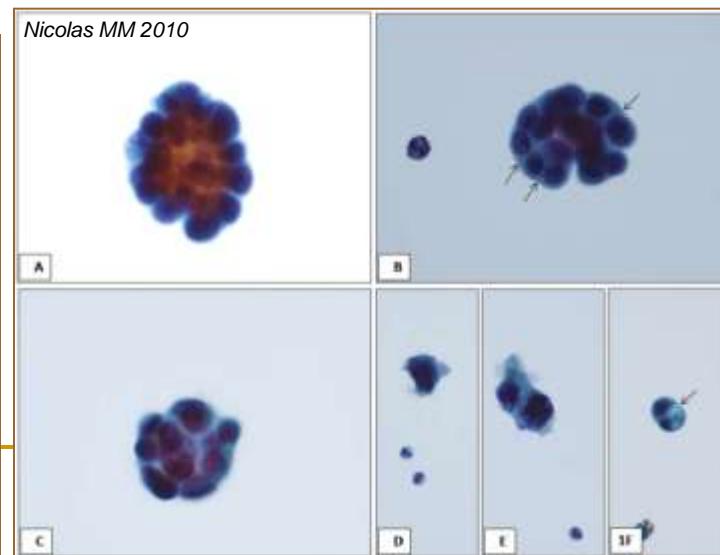
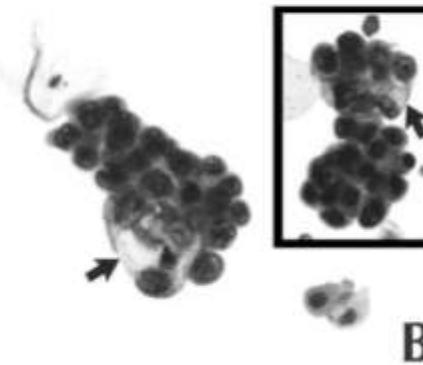
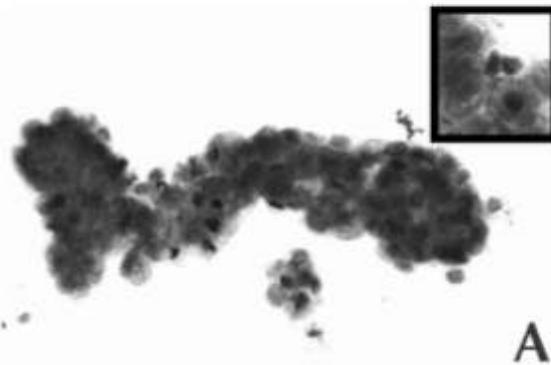
■ Células alto grado sueltas

■ Fondo relativamente limpio

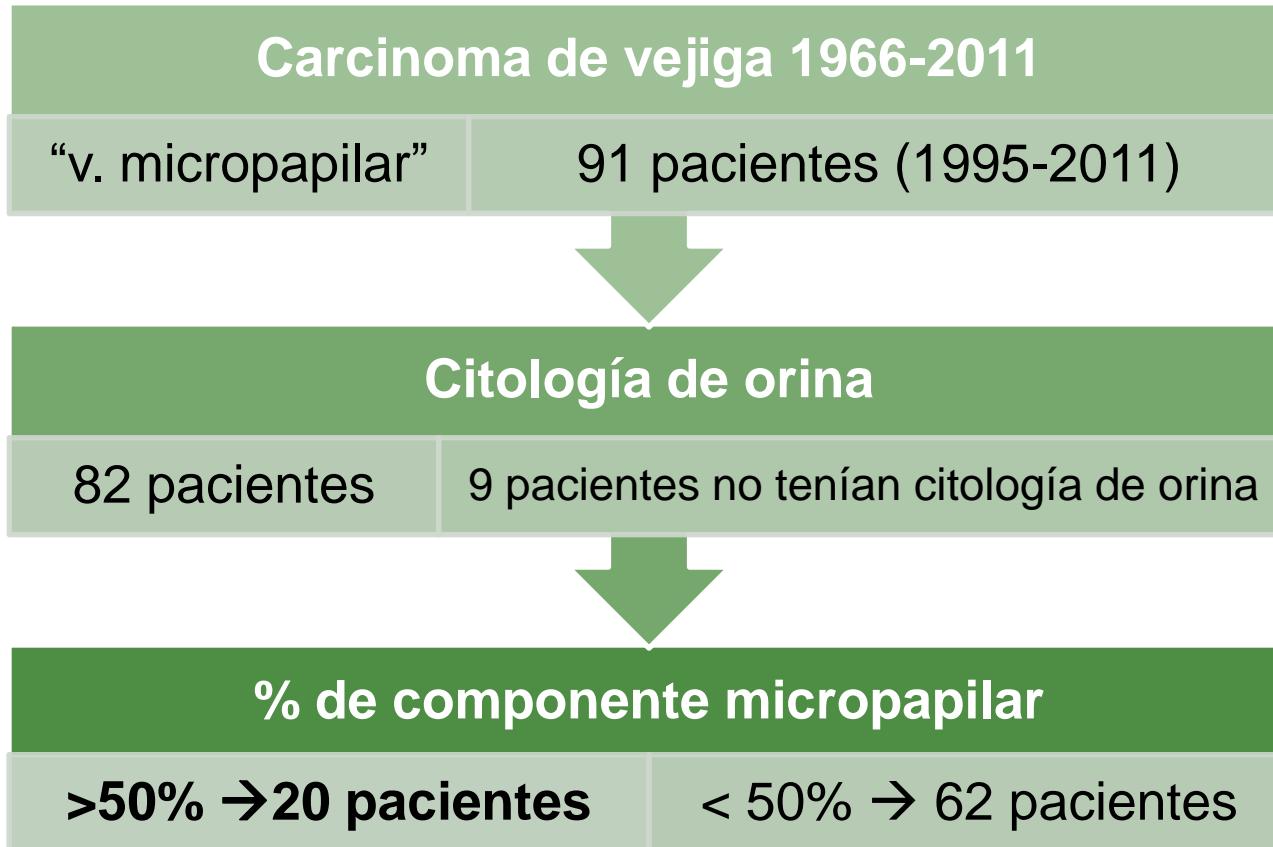
Volume 45, Number 4/July–August 2001 Ylagan RR 2010

Micropapillary Variant of TCC

601



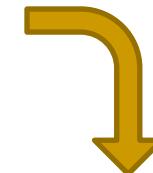
Carcinoma micropapilar en orina



Carcinoma micropapilar en orina

Datos clínicos

Edad	Genero	Localización	Tratamiento
x = 69 años (42-90)	18 V / 2 M	Vejiga - 19 Uréter distal - 1	CPR – 7 RTU- 12 Ureterectomía - 1



Citología de orina pacientes	Citología de orina muestras
Positiva - 15 Sospe → Neo - 5	Positiva – 19 * Sospe → Neo - 5 Negativa - 1

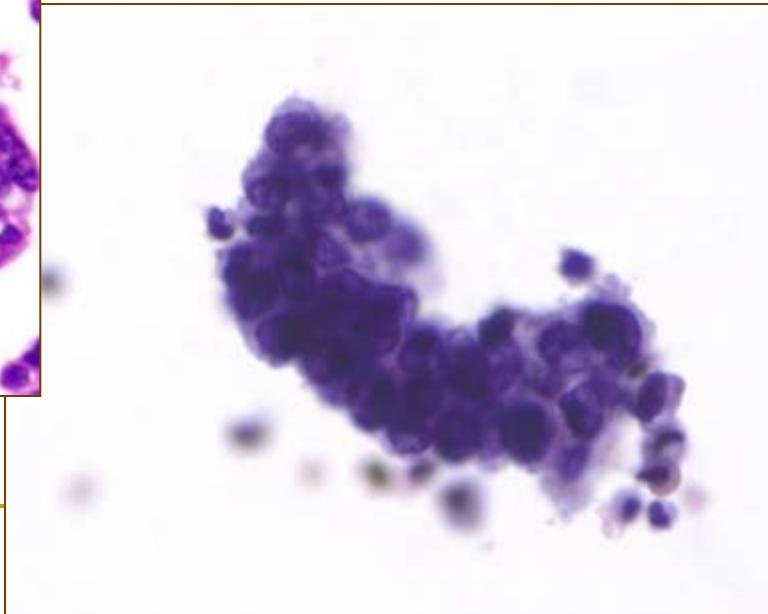
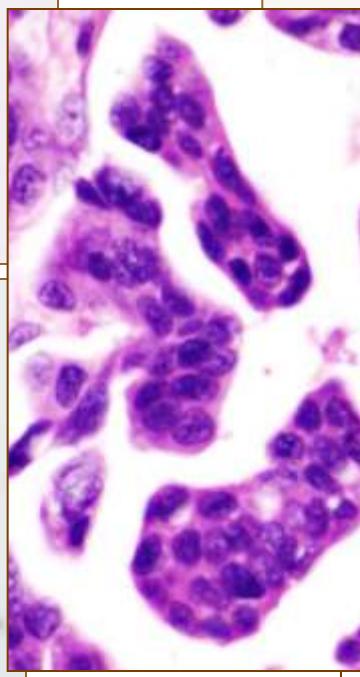
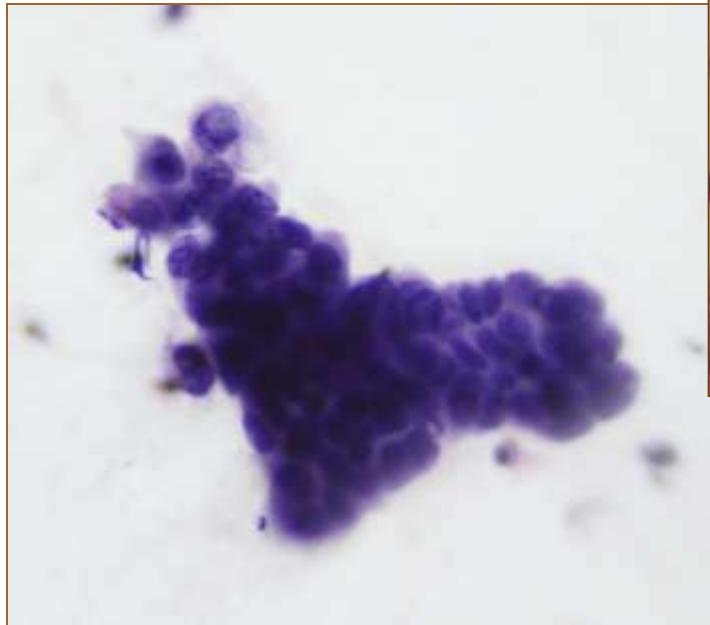
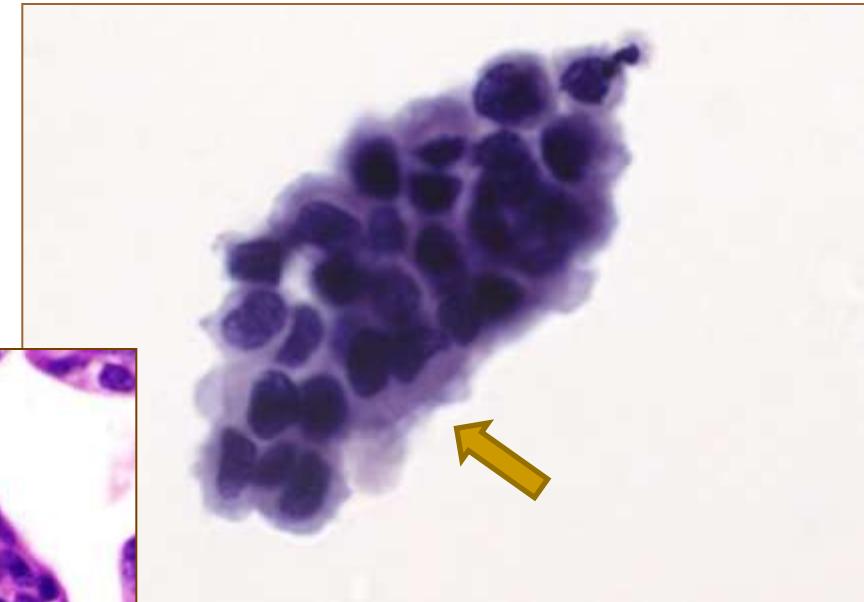
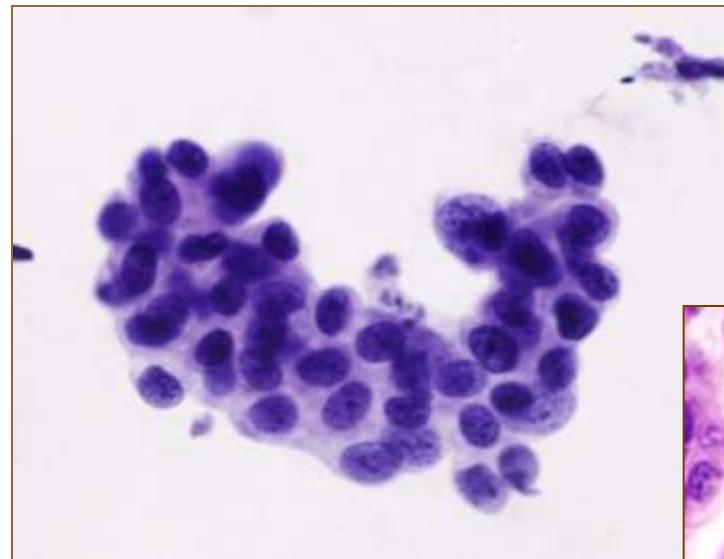
Estudio histológico

Grado	Estadio	Patrón de crecimiento	CIS asociado	% ca. micropapilar
G2 - 1 G3 - 19	pT1- 8 pT2- 5 pT3- 6 pT4- 1	Superficial – 6 Infiltrativo – 11 Ambos - 3	10	100% - 8 90% - 2 80% - 4 70% - 1 60% - 3 50% - 2

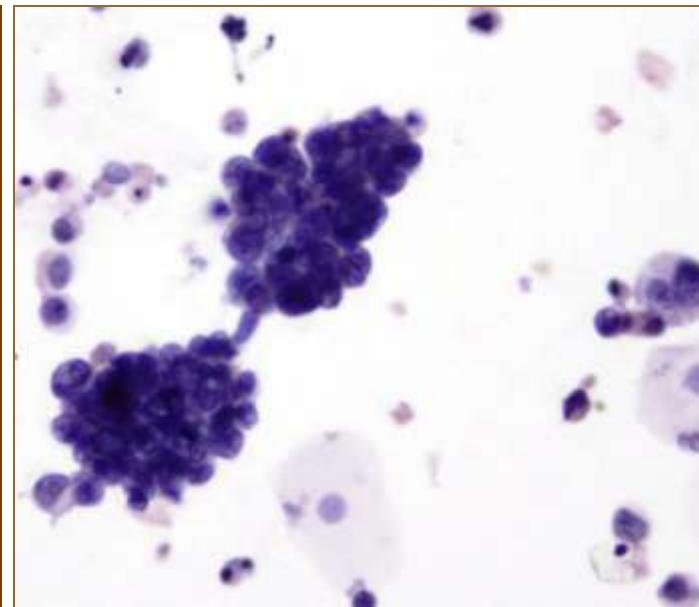
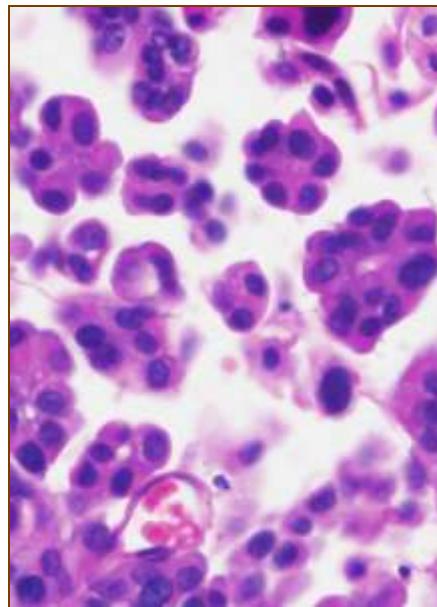
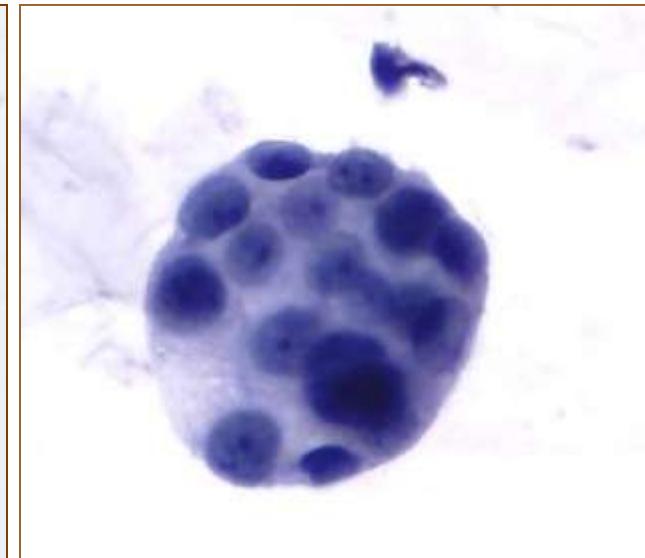
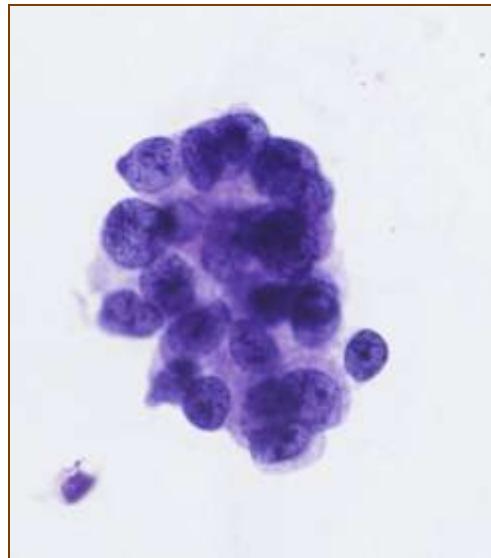
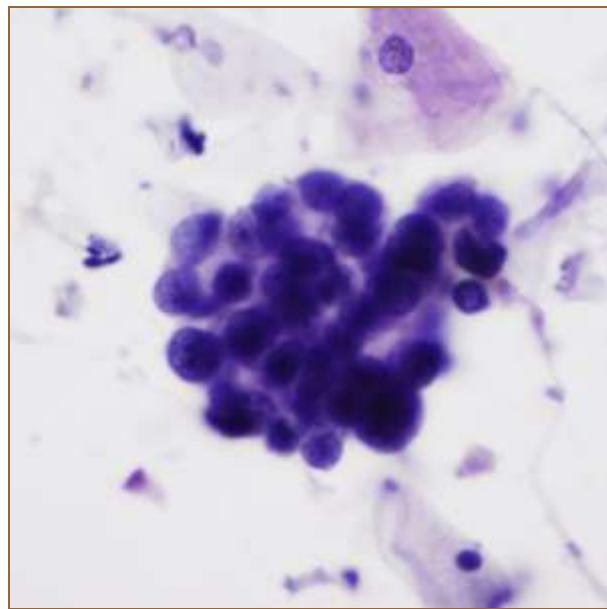


* Probable adenoca, descartar origen extravesical - 1

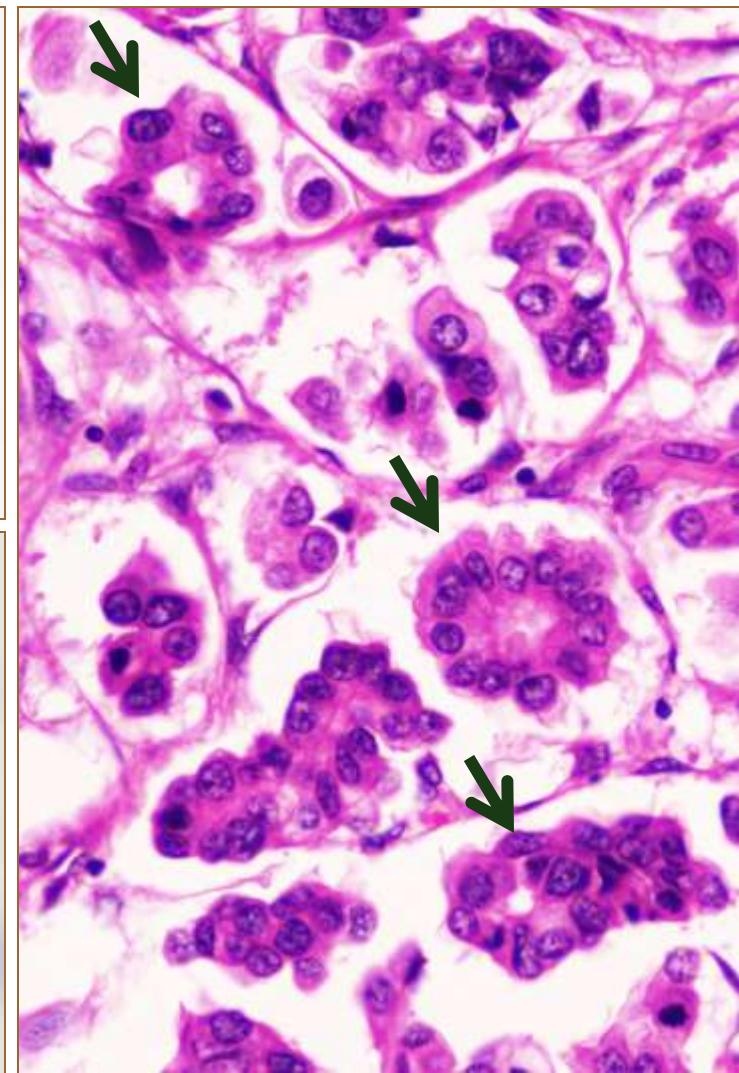
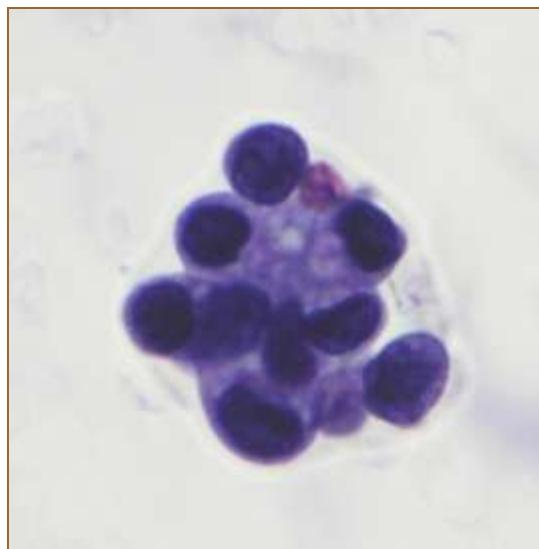
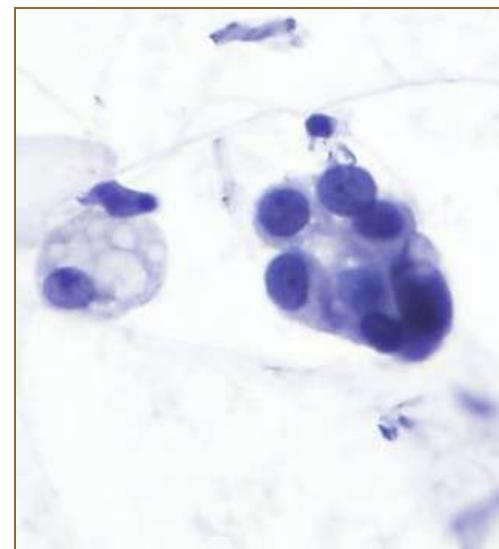
Grupos micropapilares



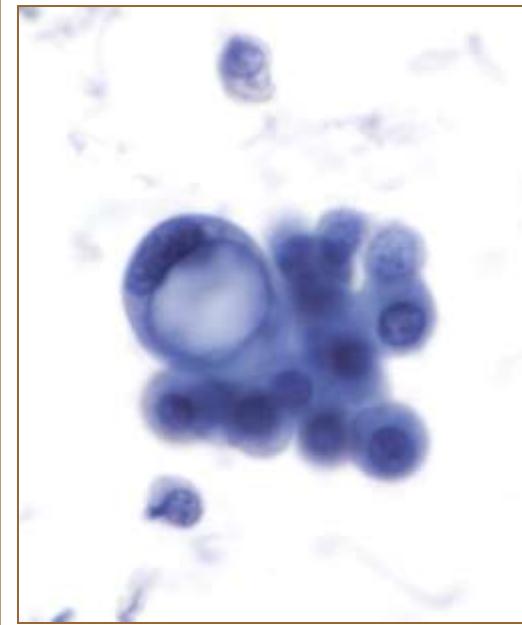
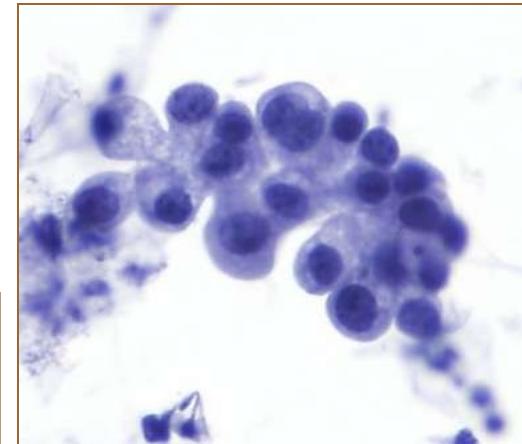
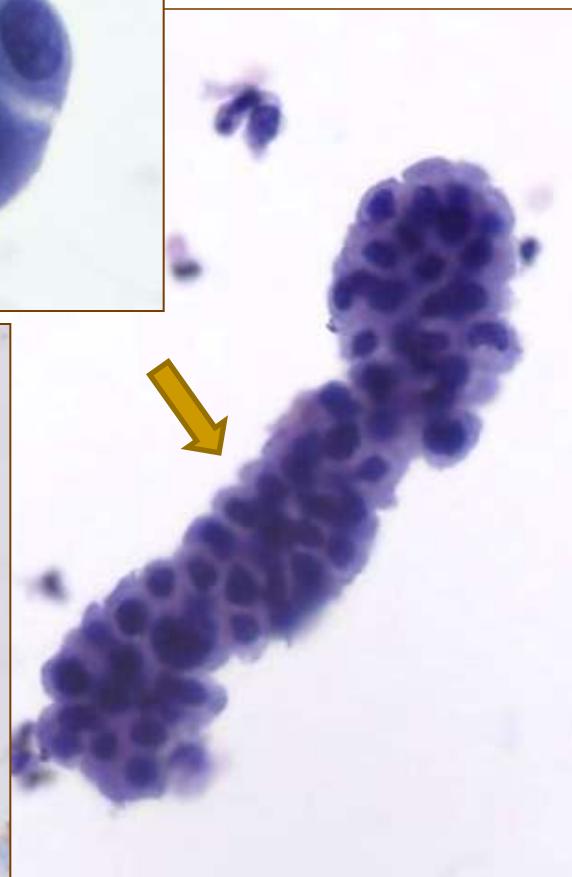
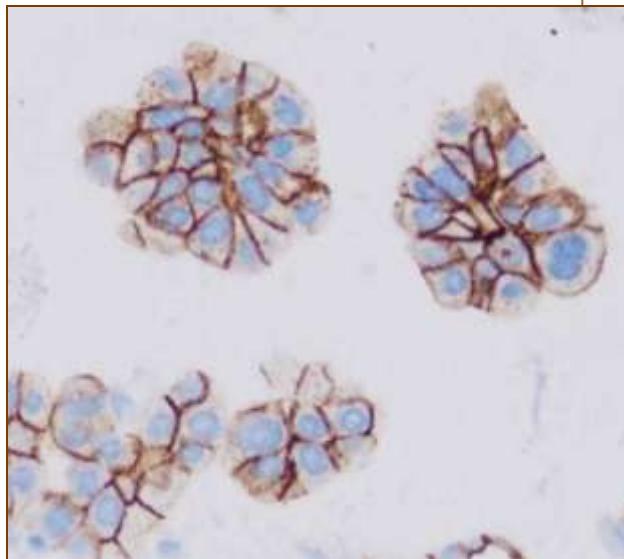
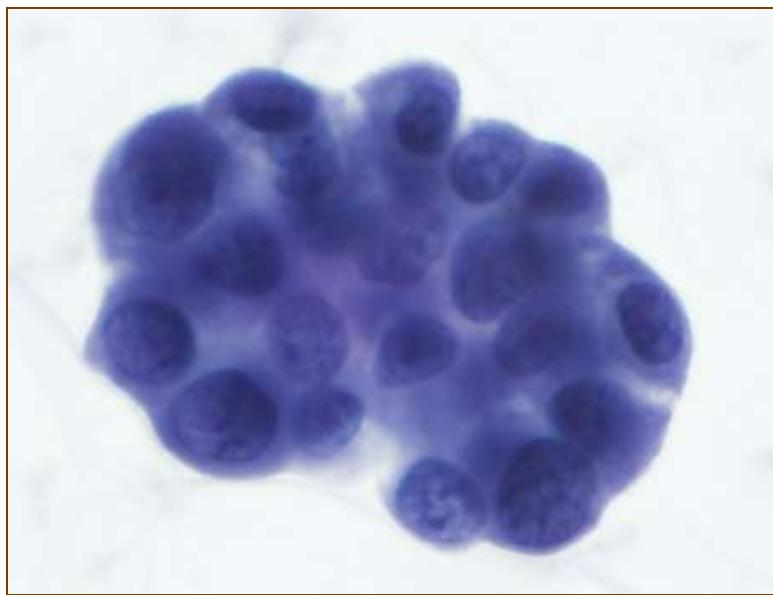
Mórulas



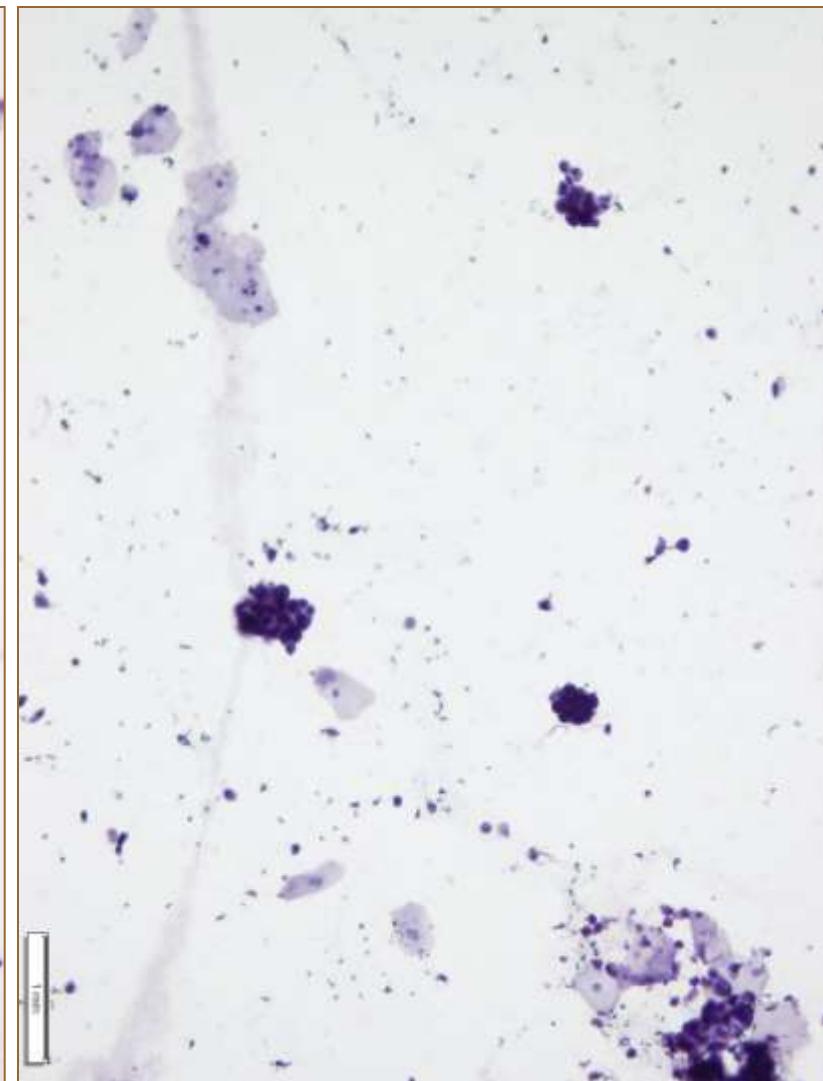
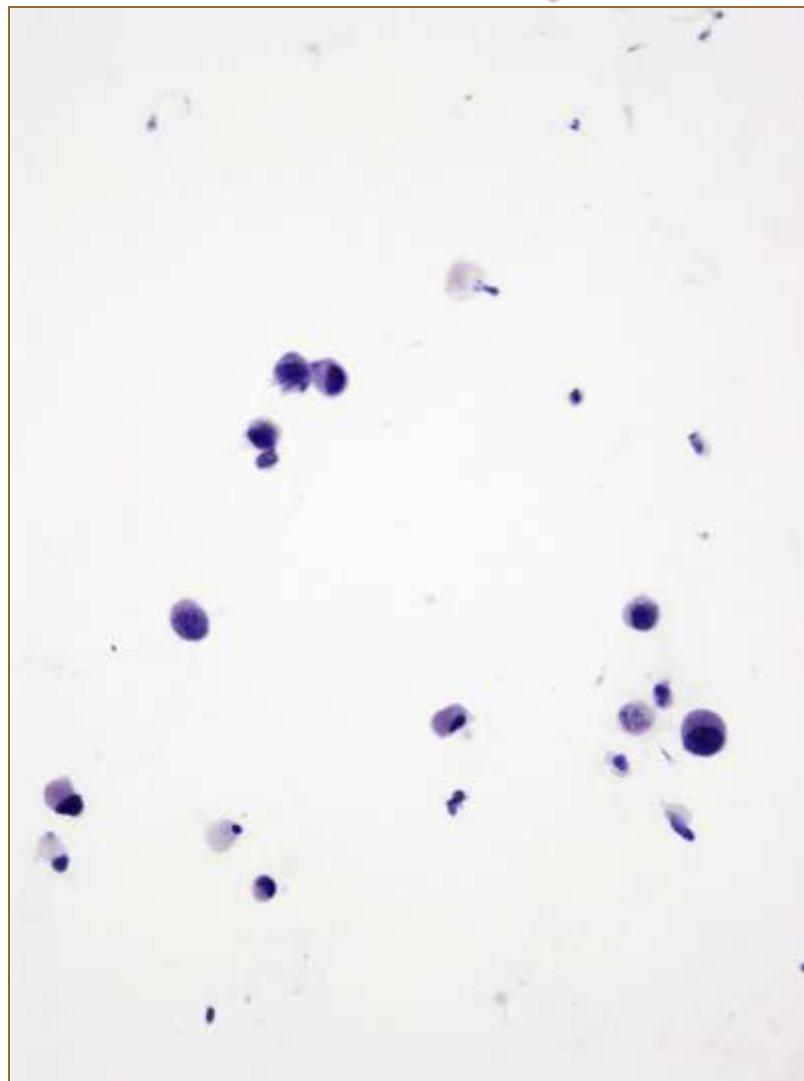
Microacino



Patrón del “reves” y vacuolas



Células sueltas y fondo



Carcinoma micropapilar en orina

Evaluación de la citología

Todos: 20 casos

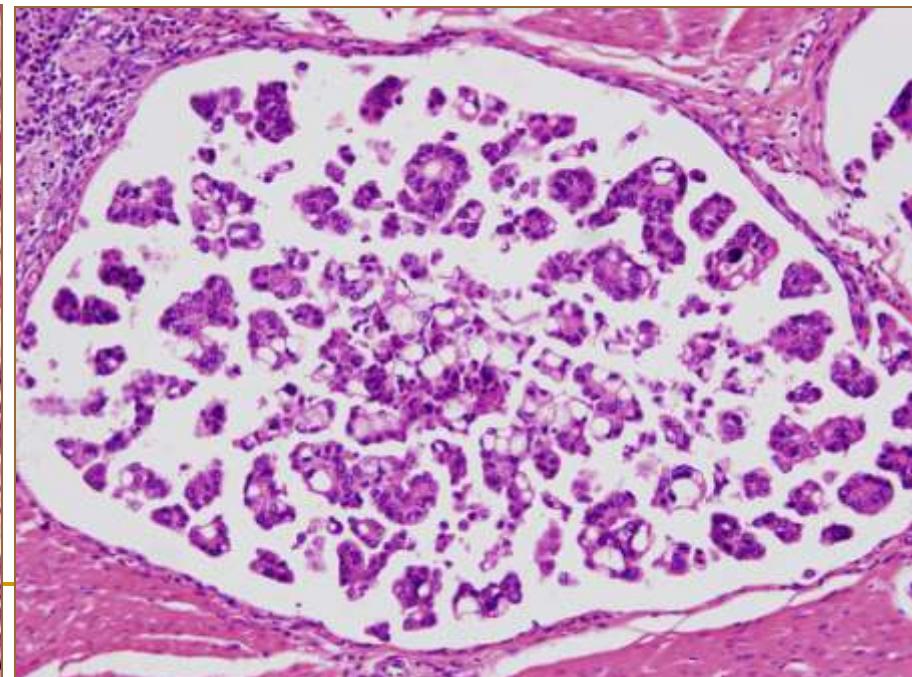
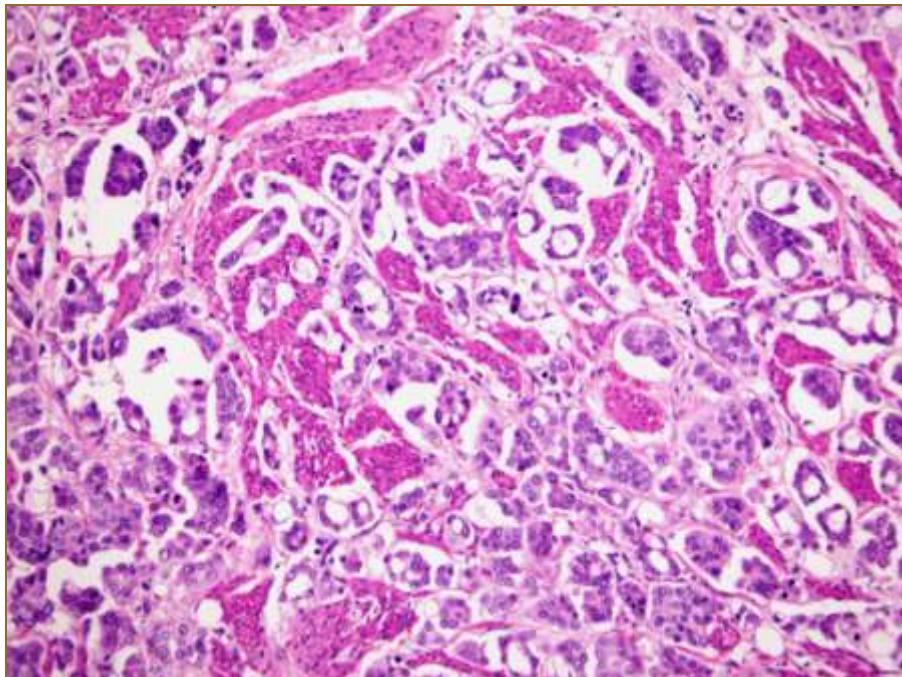
Arquitectura de los grupos			Grado céls en grupo	Células alto grado sueltas	Núcleos orientados basalmente	Vacuola citoplasmá.	Fondo
Micro papilas	Mórulas	Microacino					
Abundantes – 4 Frecuentes – 5 Aisladas ----- 8 Ausentes ----- 3	Abundantes – 4 Frecuentes – 5 Aisladas ----- 6 Ausentes ----- 5	Abundantes – 1 Frecuentes – 3 Aisladas ----- 10 Ausentes ----- 6	Alto – 17 Sin grupos -- 3	20	8	7	Inflam – 6 Necrosis -- 1

Ca micropapilar puro (100%): 8 casos

Arquitectura de los grupos			Grado céls en grupo	Células alto grado sueltas	Núcleos orientados basalmente	Vacuola citoplasmá.	Fondo
Micro papilas	Mórulas	Microacino					
Abundantes – 3 Frecuentes – 2 Aisladas ----- 2 Ausentes ----- 1	Abundantes – 3 Frecuentes – 2 Aisladas ----- 2 Ausentes ----- 1	Abundantes – 0 Frecuentes – 2 Aisladas ----- 5 Ausentes ----- 1	Alto – 7 Sin grupos -- 1	8	6	4	Inflam – 3 Necrosis -- 0

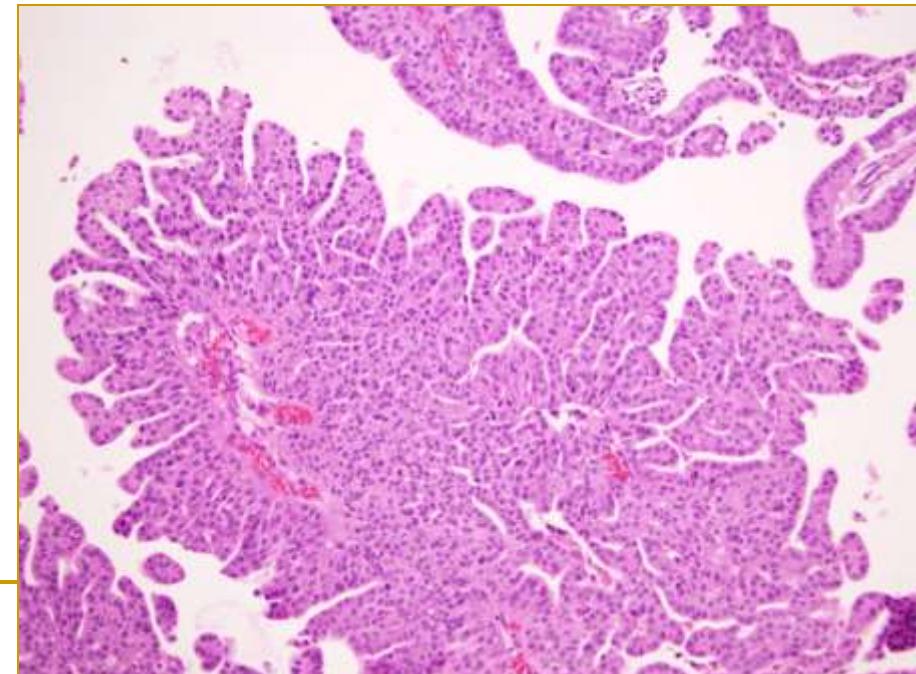
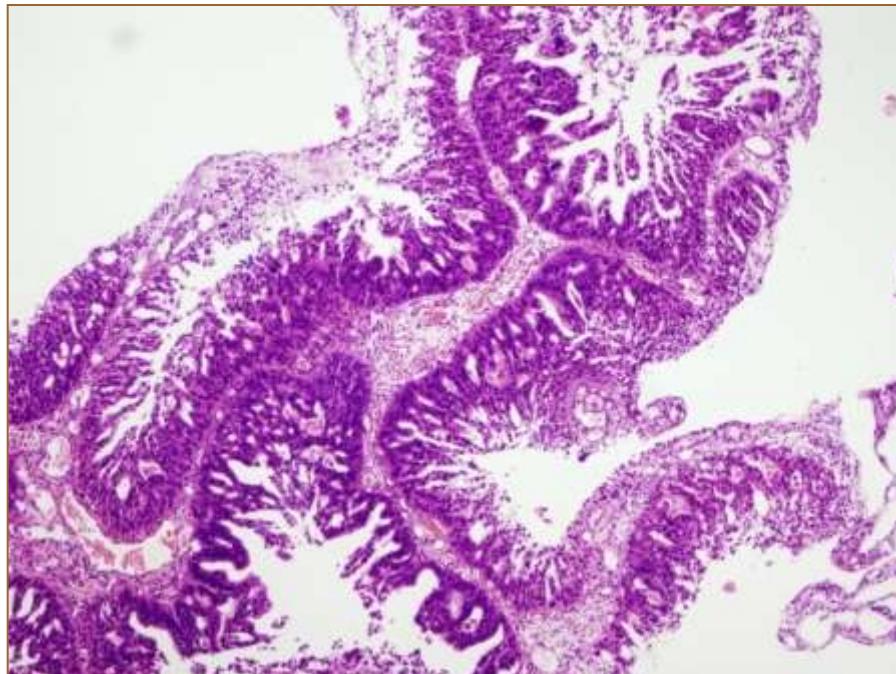
Patrón infiltrante: 14 casos

Arquitectura de los grupos			Grado céls en grupo	Células alto grado sueltas	Núcleos orientados basalmente	Vacuola citoplasmá.	Fondo
Micro papilas	Mórulas	Microacino					
Abundantes - 4 Frecuentes – 2 Aisladas ----- 7 Ausentes ----- 1	Abundantes – 4 Frecuentes – 2 Aisladas ----- 6 Ausentes ----- 2	Abundantes – 1 Frecuentes – 3 Aisladas ----- 6 Ausentes ----- 4	Alto – 11 < atipia -- 2 Sin grupos -- 1	14	6	7	Inflam – 5 Necrosis -- 0

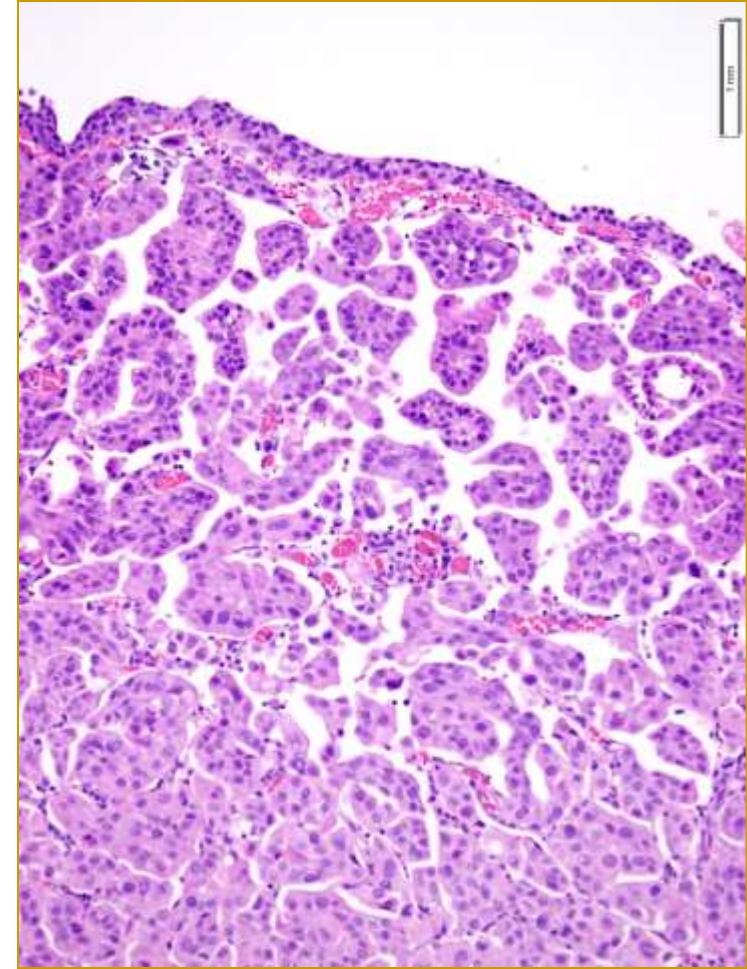
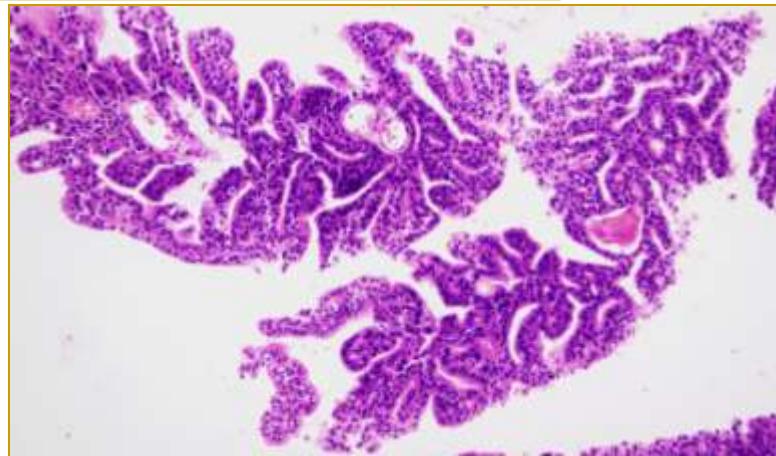
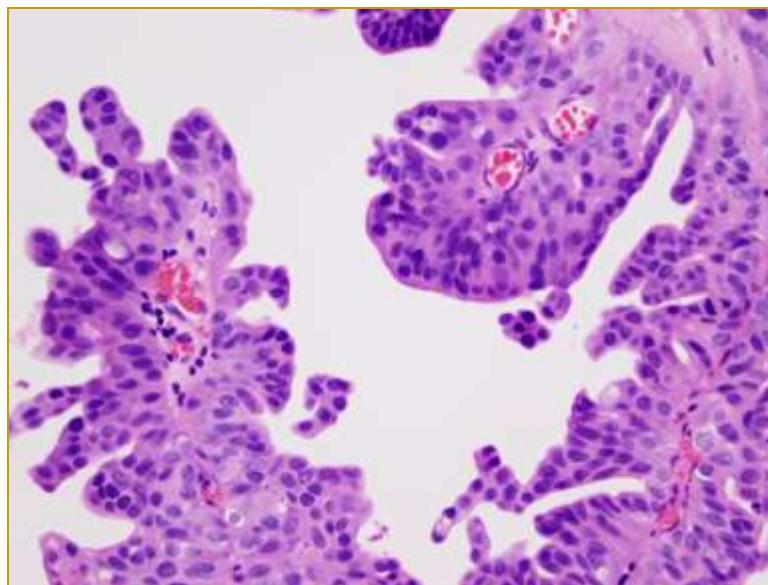


Patrón superficial exclusivo: 6 casos

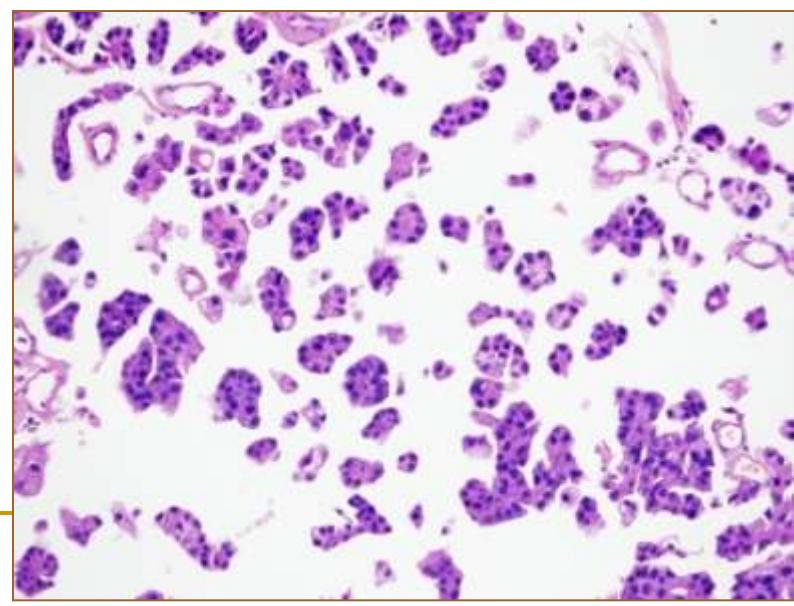
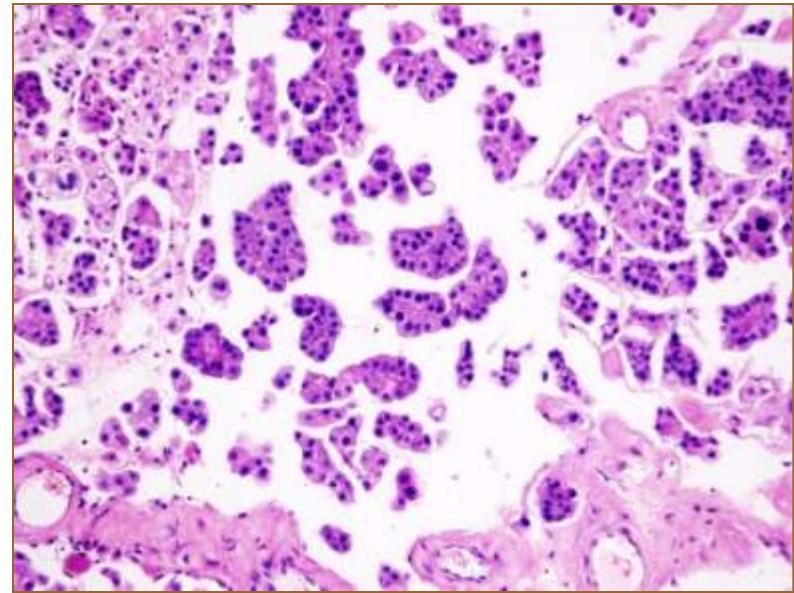
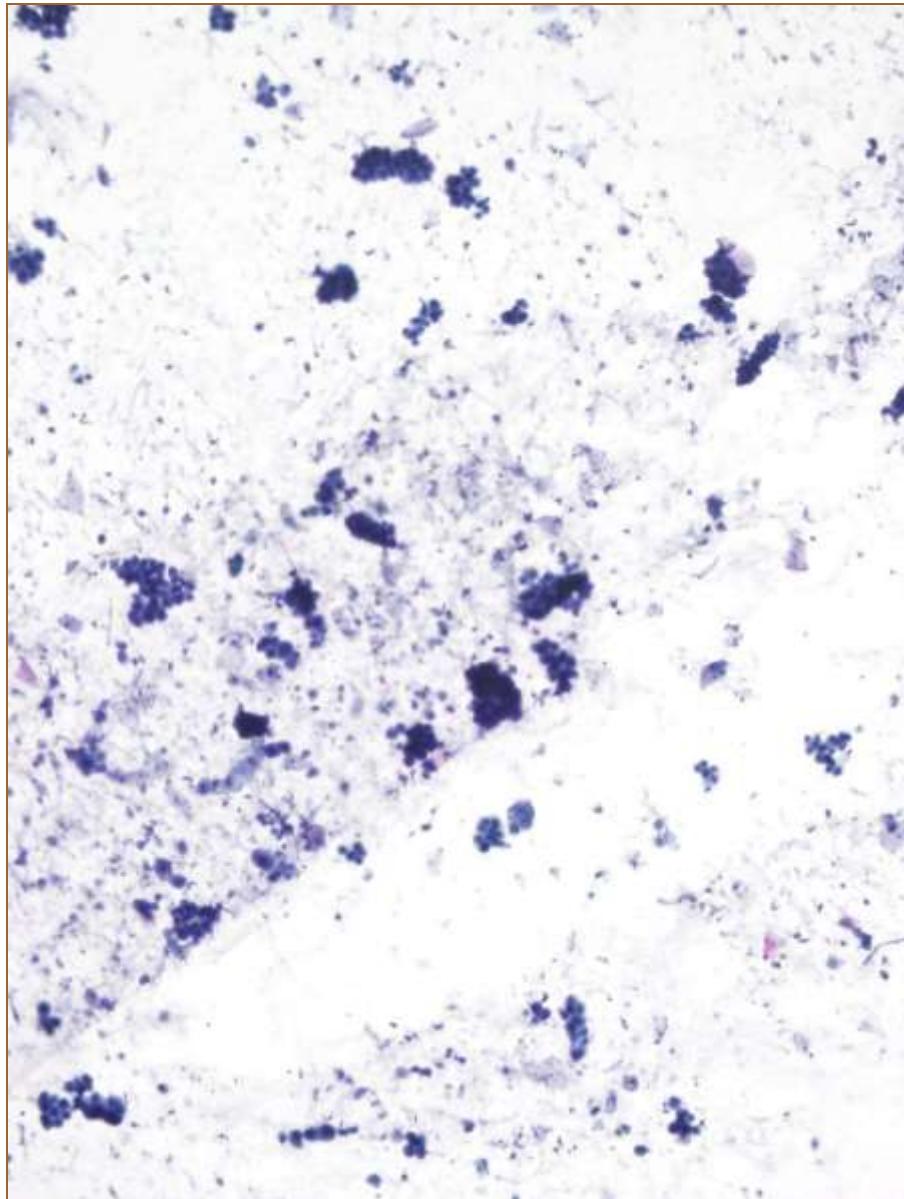
Arquitectura de los grupos			Grado céls en grupo	Células alto grado sueltas	Núcleos orientados basalmente	Vacuola citoplasmá	Fondo
Micro papilas	Mórulas	Microacino					
Abundantes – 0	Abundantes – 0	Abundantes – 0					
Frecuentes – 3	Frecuentes – 3	Frecuentes – 0	Alto – 3 < atipia --1				
Aisladas ----- 1	Aisladas ----- 0	Aisladas ----- 4	Sin grupos -- 2	6	2	1	Inflam – 1 Necrosis -- 1
Ausentes ----- 2	Ausentes ----- 3	Ausentes ----- 2					



Orinas sin expresión de carcinoma micropapilar



Muestra citología de orina

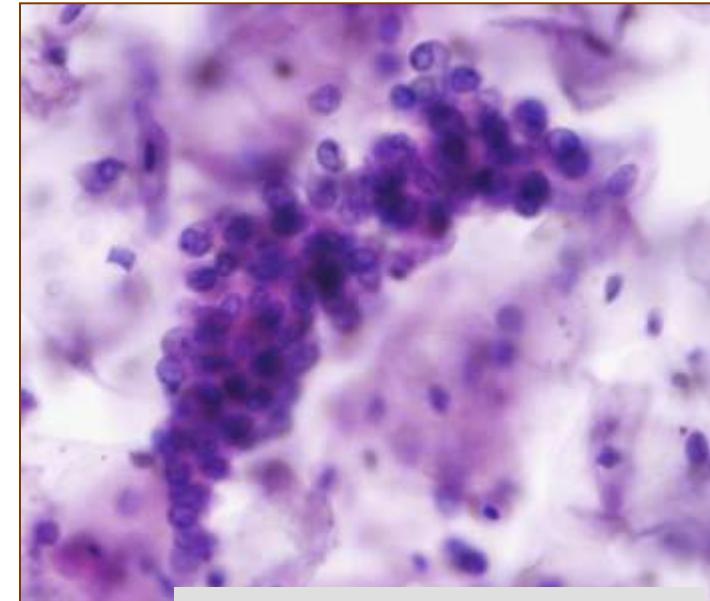
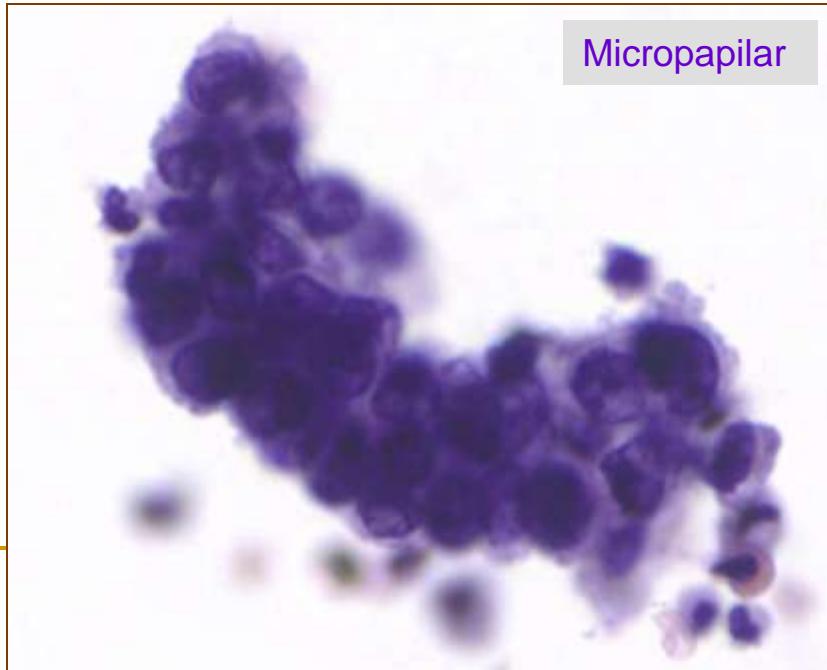


Carcinoma micropapilar en orina

¿Son específicos estos hallazgos? : 25 orinas

Diagnóstico Diferencial

- Ca Urotelial convencional de bajo grado
 - Células en los grupos / nidos son menos atípicas, N más ordenados, grupos peor delimitados, ausencia de células sueltas tan atípicas,
- Carcinoma Urotelial de alto grado o CIS
 - Menor cohesividad: células sueltas
 - Orinas más celulares
 - Fondo mas sucio (excepto CIS)

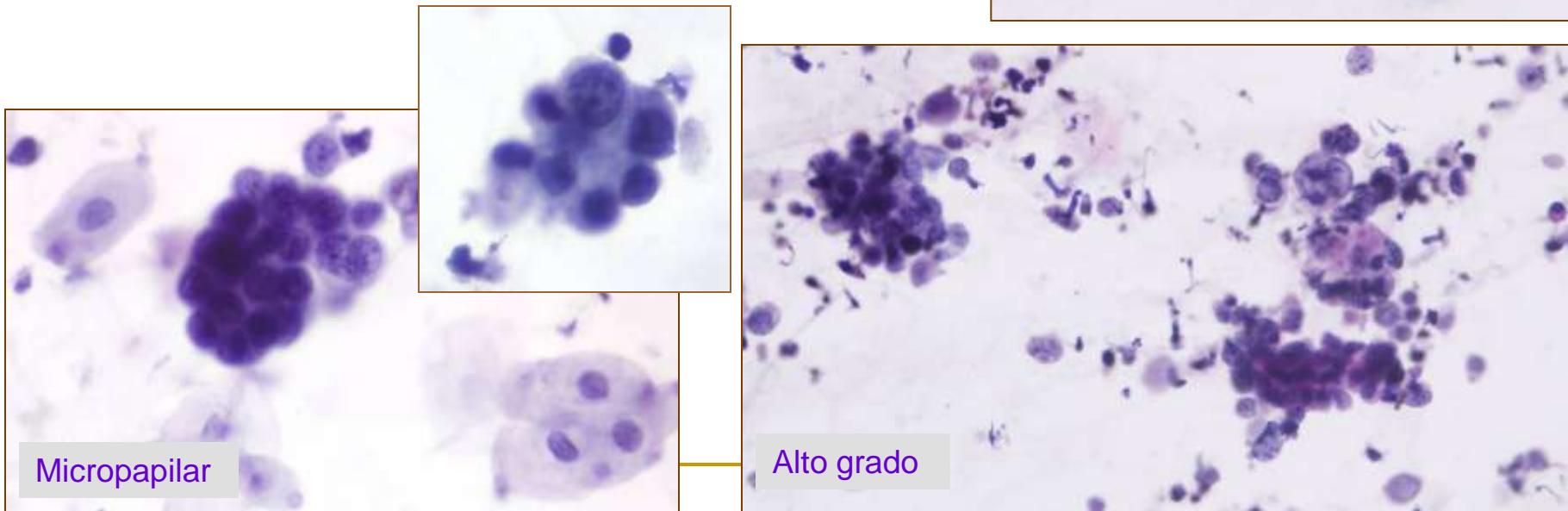
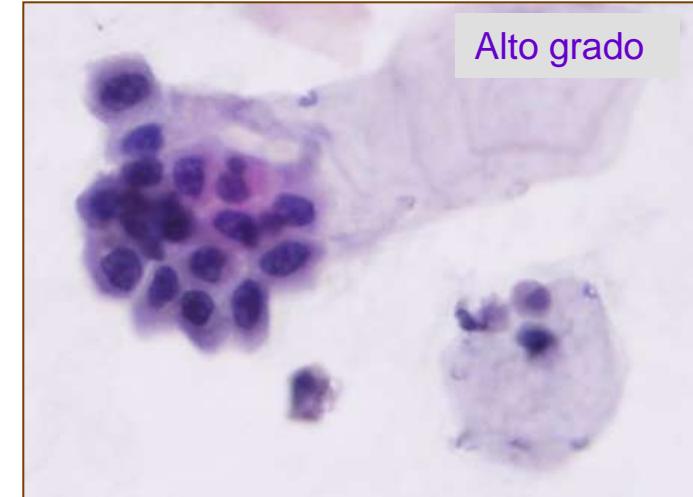


Carcinoma micropapilar en orina

¿Son específicos estos hallazgos? : 25 orinas

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- Ca Urotelial convencional de bajo grado
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- Carcinoma Urotelial de alto grado o CIS
 - Menor cohesividad: células sueltas abundantes
 - Orinas más celulares
 - Fondo mas sucio (excepto CIS)

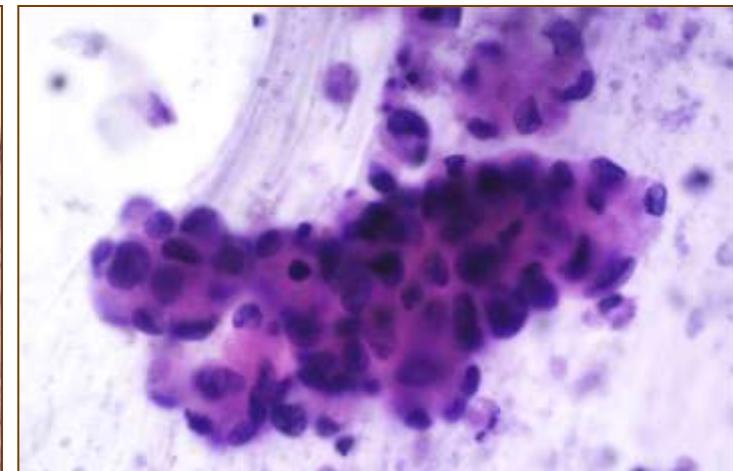
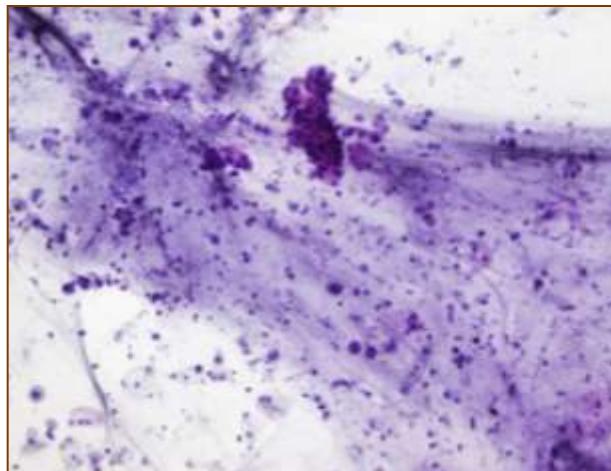
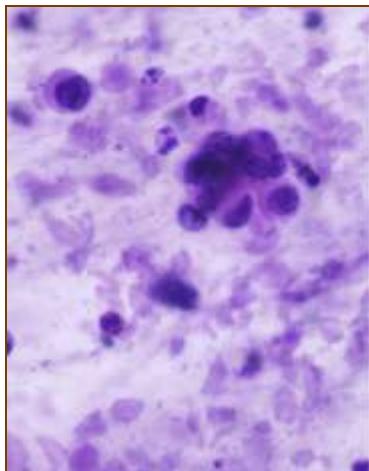


Carcinoma micropapilar en orina

¿Son específicos estos hallazgos?

Diagnóstico Diferencial

- Carcinoma urotelial con diferenciación glandular
- Adenocarcinoma de vejiga
 - Moco, células columnares, anillo de sello
- Infiltración por adenocarcinoma de órganos vecinos (próstata, colon)
 - Diátesis inflamatoria / necrosis
- Ca micropapilar de otras localizaciones (genital en mujeres o peritoneo)
 - Historia, Radiología, ICQ (CK7, CK20, ER,PR, TTF1, WT1)



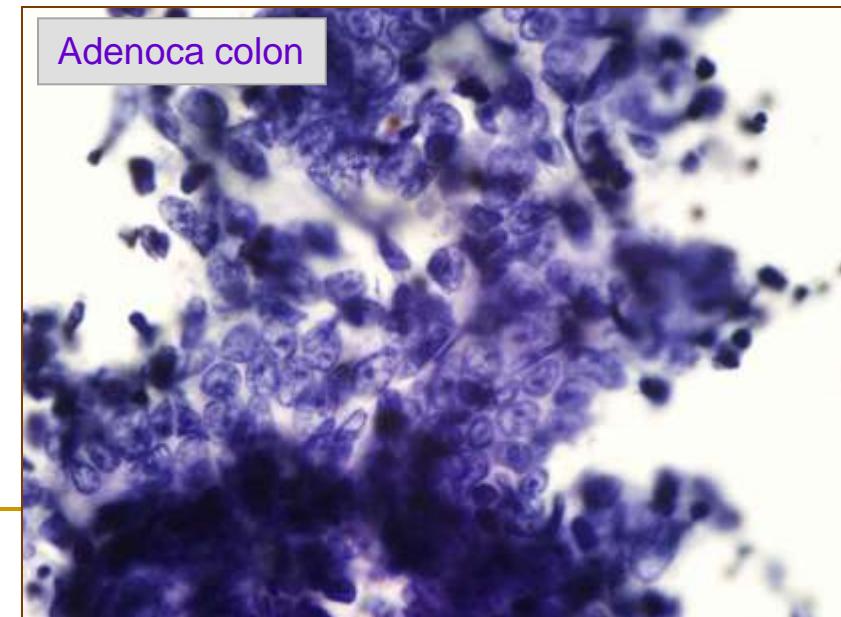
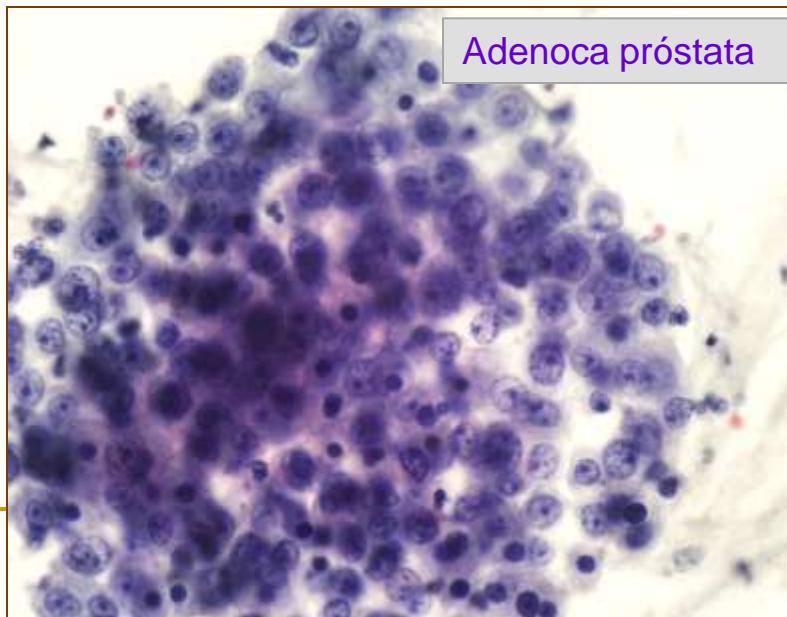
Adenoca vejiga

Carcinoma micropapilar en orina

¿Son específicos estos hallazgos?

Diagnóstico Diferencial

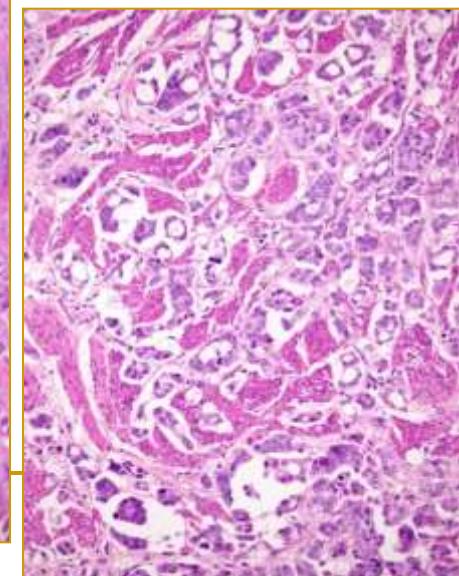
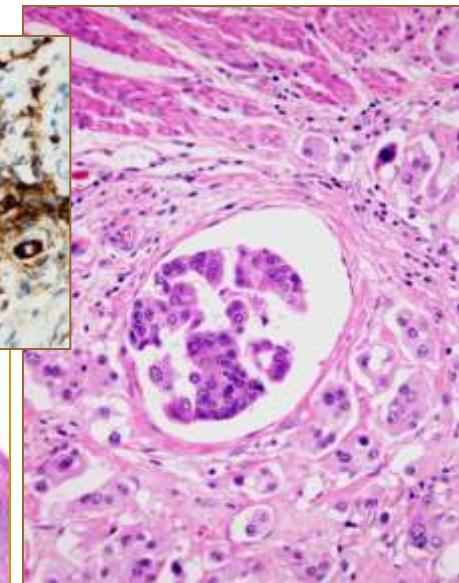
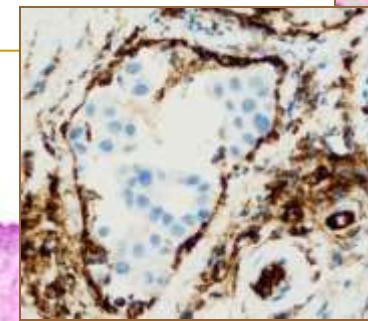
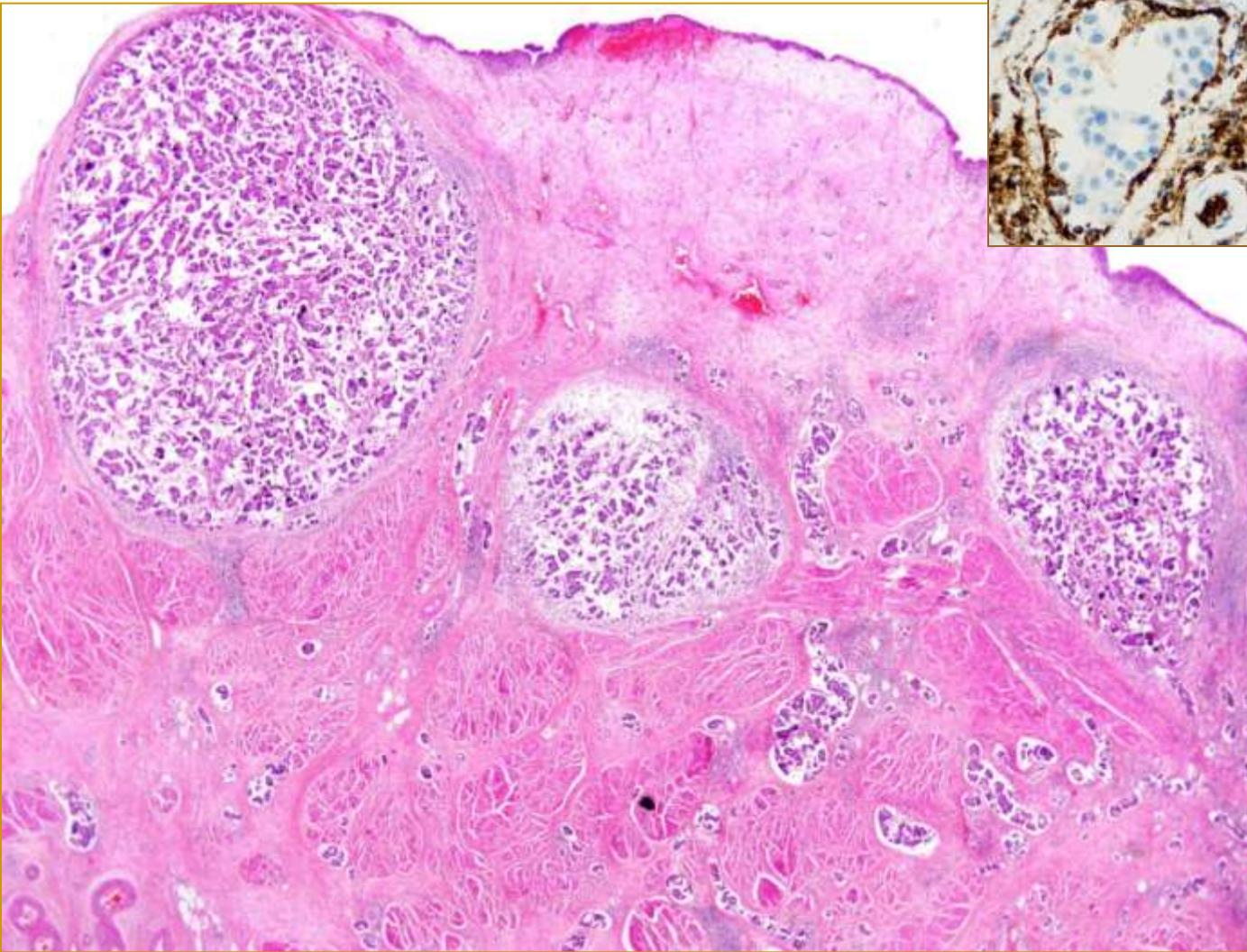
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Carcinoma micropapilar en orina

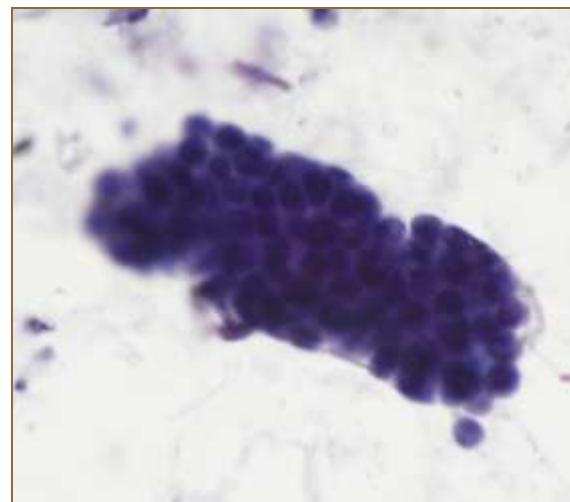
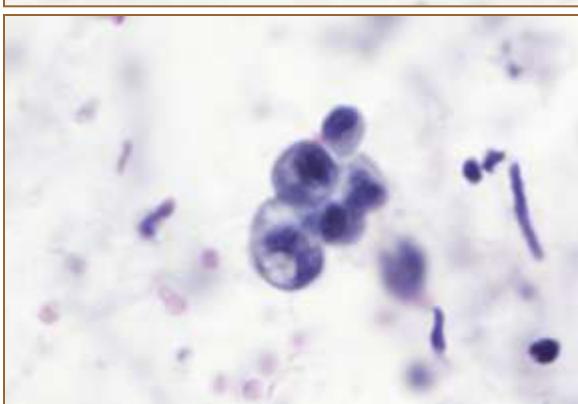
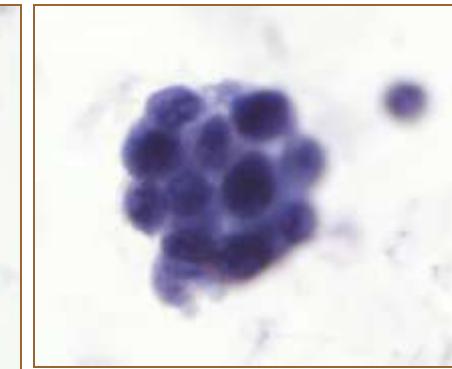
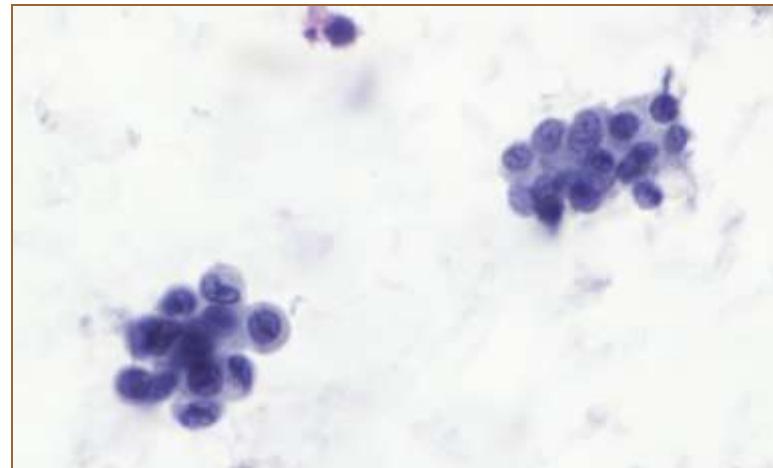
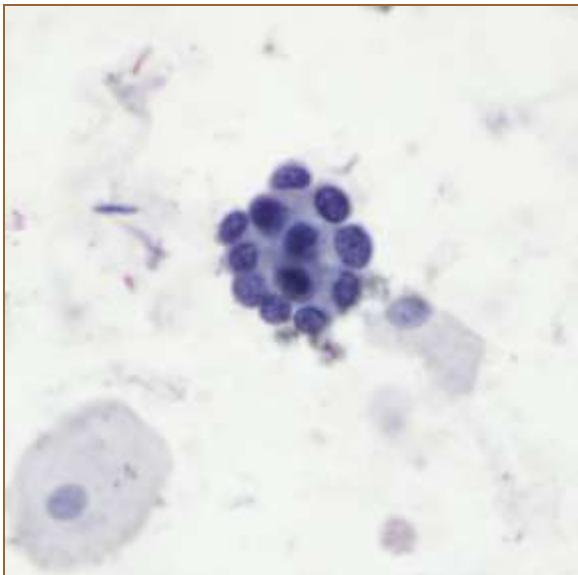
¿Tiene interés reconocerlo?

14 / 20



Carcinoma micropapilar en orina

¿Tiene interés reconocerlo?

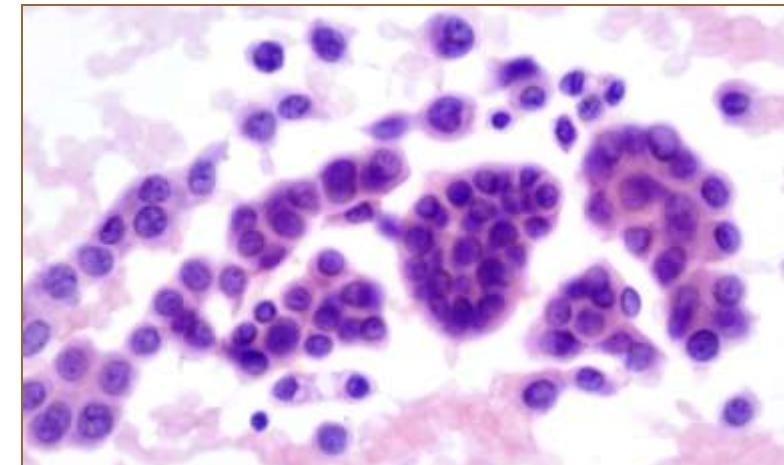
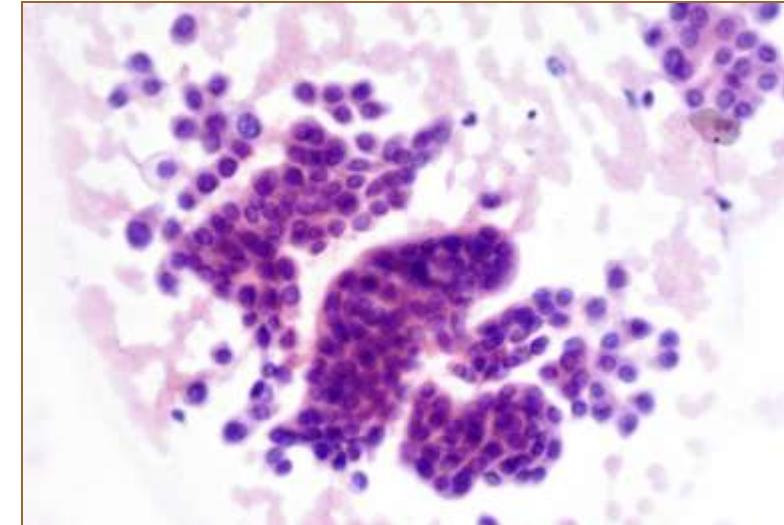
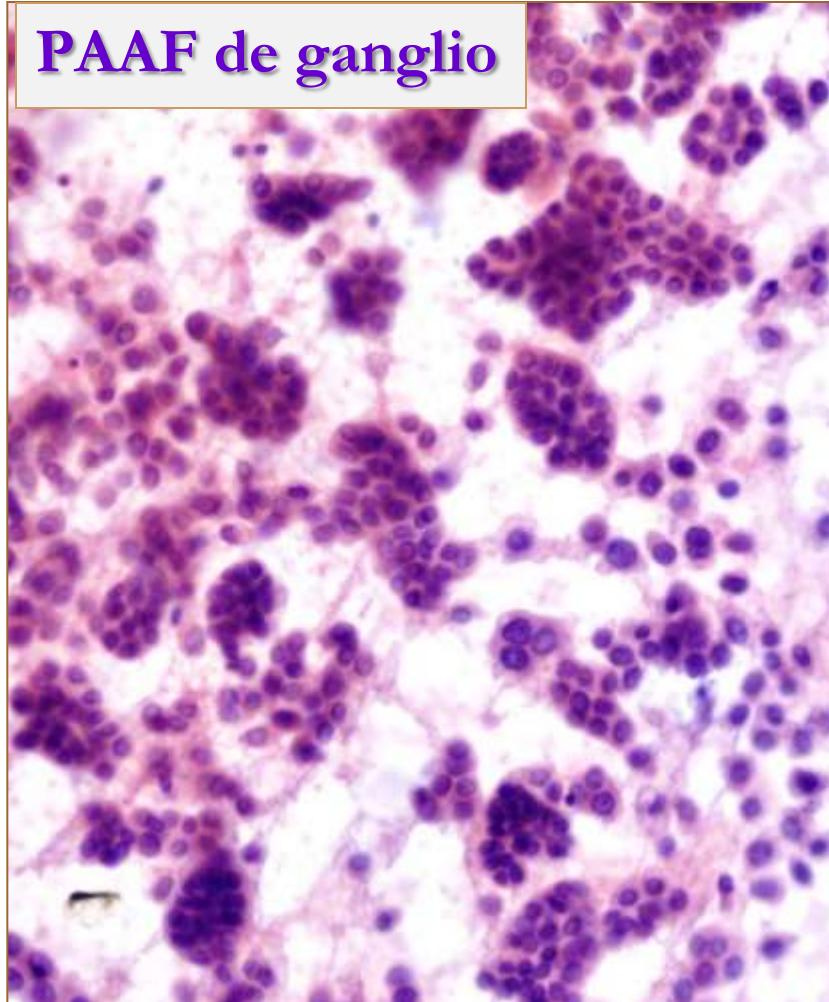


- 2 mapeos vesicales negativos
- 8m dp: ca mp en pelvis (80%)

Carcinoma micropapilar

¿Tiene interés reconocer el patrón?

PAAF de ganglio



Carcinoma micropapilar en orina

Conclusiones

- Es posible reconocer el patrón de carcinoma micropapilar en orina
- Frotis con numerosos grupos a pequeño aumento
- Grupos, pequeños, muy cohesivos, contorno bien definidos (borde común)
 - Micropapilas alargadas, con un borde redondeado
 - Micropapilas redondas (mórlulas, bolas)
 - Microacinos → **Estructura más específica**
- Núcleos apretados en el grupo, con poco citoplasma entre ellos
- Núcleos en los grupos y células sueltas de alto grado (Ca U acompañante)
- Patrón superficial: descama menos grupos o ninguno (33% casos)
- Fondo con tendencia limpio y sin necrosis, a veces inflamatorio
- Vacuolas poco frecuentes y no específicas
- Es semejante en las PAAF de metástasis: pensar en origen urotelial entre otros

} → **Estructuras más frecuentes**

Gracias por su atención



SéAP-IAP



SEAF