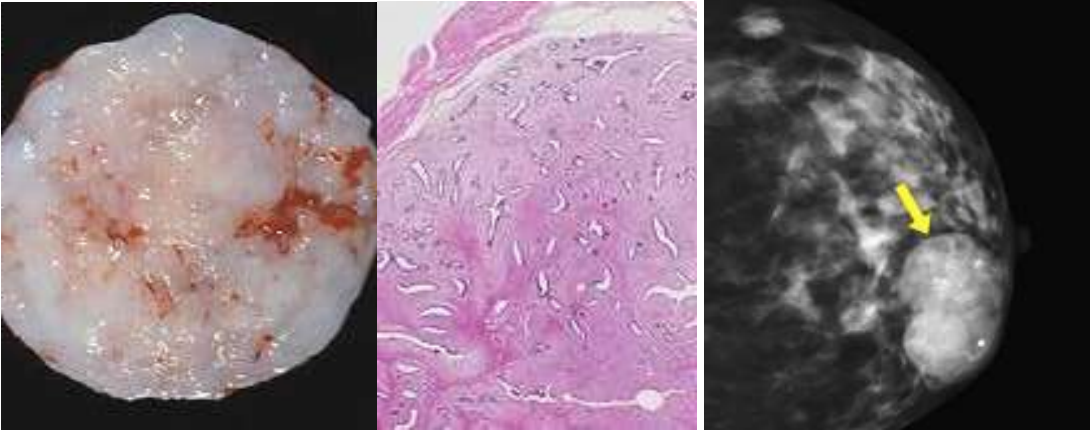
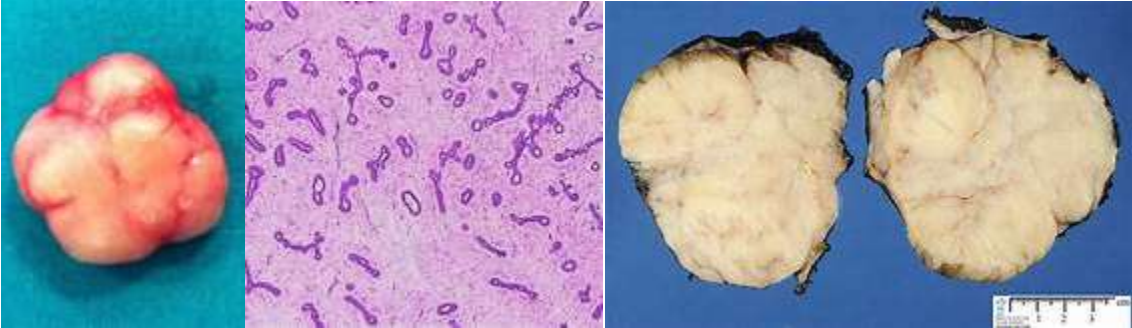


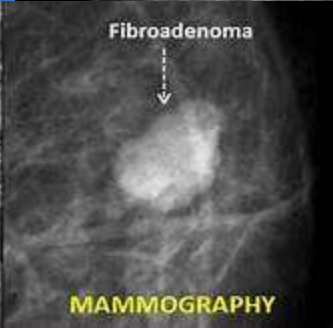
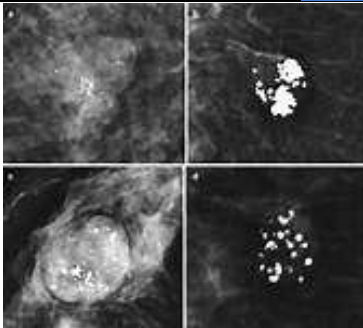
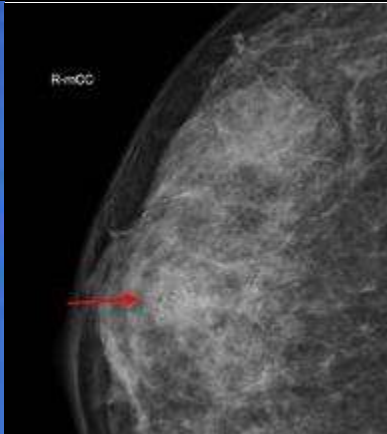
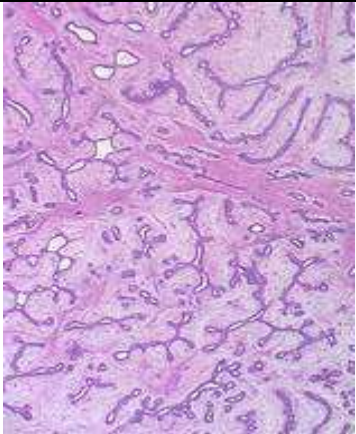
XXII. Diseases of the Breast

Fibroadenoma (pericanalicular) V-8.5724		
<i>The tumour:</i>	<i>Size:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is small
	<i>Shape:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rounded (spherical)
	<i>Cut surface:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encapsulated (dense fibrous tissue) • Shows a granular uniform appearance • Occasional small cysts • No slits • Pale whitish-pinkish grey • With scattered yellow spots
	<i>Consistence:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firm-to-very firm (hard fibrous tissue) • Softer spots (glandular tissue) • Foci of gritty sensation (calcification)
 <p>The top row of images shows a gross specimen of a fibroadenoma on the left, a histological section of the tumor showing glandular and fibrous components in the middle, and a mammogram on the right with a yellow arrow pointing to a well-circumscribed, dense mass.</p>		
 <p>The bottom row of images shows a gross specimen of a fibroadenoma on the left, a histological section of the tumor showing glandular and fibrous components in the middle, and a gross specimen of a fibroadenoma on the right, showing its characteristic rounded shape and granular appearance.</p>		
N.B.:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This mass was removed surgically from the breast of a young woman and it was easily movable in the breast. • It is a benign tumour which occurs mostly at the sexual period. • Fibroadenoma of the breast is a common tumour chiefly occurring in females at the reproductive period. • It is formed of fibrous as well as glandular tissue and appears as a sharply circumscribed solitary nodule (occasionally multiple), which is freely movable within the breast-tissue. 		

- It lies in the upper outer quadrant of the breast (or both breasts) and has a fairly smooth margin un-attached to the overlying skin.

Fibroadenoma (intra-canalicular; breast) V- 8. 5124 2

<i>The tumour</i>	<i>Size:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is moderate
	<i>Shape:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ovoid-to-rounded
	<i>Cut surface:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encapsulated • Lobulated • Nodular • Polypoidal • With irregularly-branched slit-like openings (the ducts) → clefts • Shows small cysts containing gelatinous secretion • Cauliflower-like appearance • Pinkish-greyish-white
	<i>Consistence:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft-firm to firm



N.B.:

- Intracanalicular fibroadenoma is a **benign tumour** which may be small or may become large.
- The tumour may occasionally turn malignant but it is not necessarily a precancerous lesion.
- If it becomes malignant, it is in the direction of sarcoma, namely a fibrosarcoma (or adenosarcoma) because the actively-growing element is mostly fibrous (the specialized connective tissue of the lobules).
- Occasionally, a benign fibroepithelial tumour may show a tendency to give rise to a certain type called "**phyllodes tumour**" which shows a cauliflower-like appearance.
- Encapsulation may be partial the tumour blending on one side with the surrounding breast tissues.
- There is usually much overlap between the peri - and the intra-canalicular fibroadenomata of the breast.
- Occasionally, the tumour, which is usually slowly-growing, may become large bulky grows rapidly → giant fibroadenoma or phyllodes tumour (which is often a benign lesion producing much distortion of the breast and pressure necrosis of skin → fungating ulcer). However, in very rare cases, it may show actual sarcomatous change.

