

第11回京都乳癌コンセンサス会議
ミニレクチャー「特殊型乳癌の病理」

第2回

Invasive Micropapillary Carcinoma
浸潤性微小乳頭癌

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特殊型乳癌

乳癌取扱い規約第16版
(2008年)

- 粘液癌
- 髓様癌
- 浸潤性小葉癌
- 腺様嚢胞癌
- 扁平上皮癌
- 紡錘細胞癌
- アポクリン癌
- 骨・軟骨化生を伴う癌
- 管状癌
- 分泌癌(若年性癌)
- 浸潤性微小乳頭癌
- 基質産生癌
- その他

乳癌の各組織型の頻度

In situ carcinoma	15-30%
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非浸潤性乳管癌	80%
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非浸潤性小葉癌	20%
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Invasive carcinoma	70-85%
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乳管癌(非特殊型)	79%
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小葉癌	10%
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管状癌 / 篩状癌	6%
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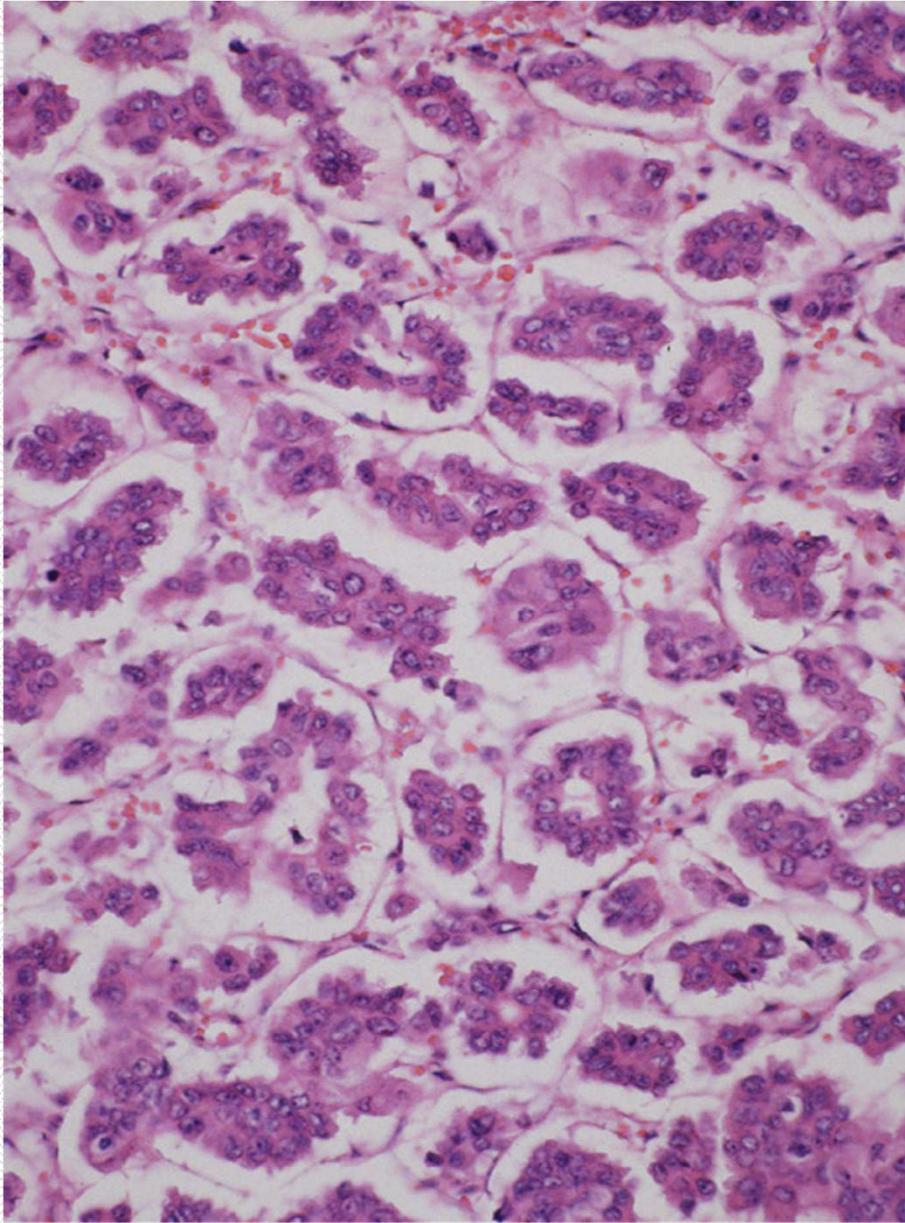
粘液癌	2%
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髓様癌	2%
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乳頭癌	1%
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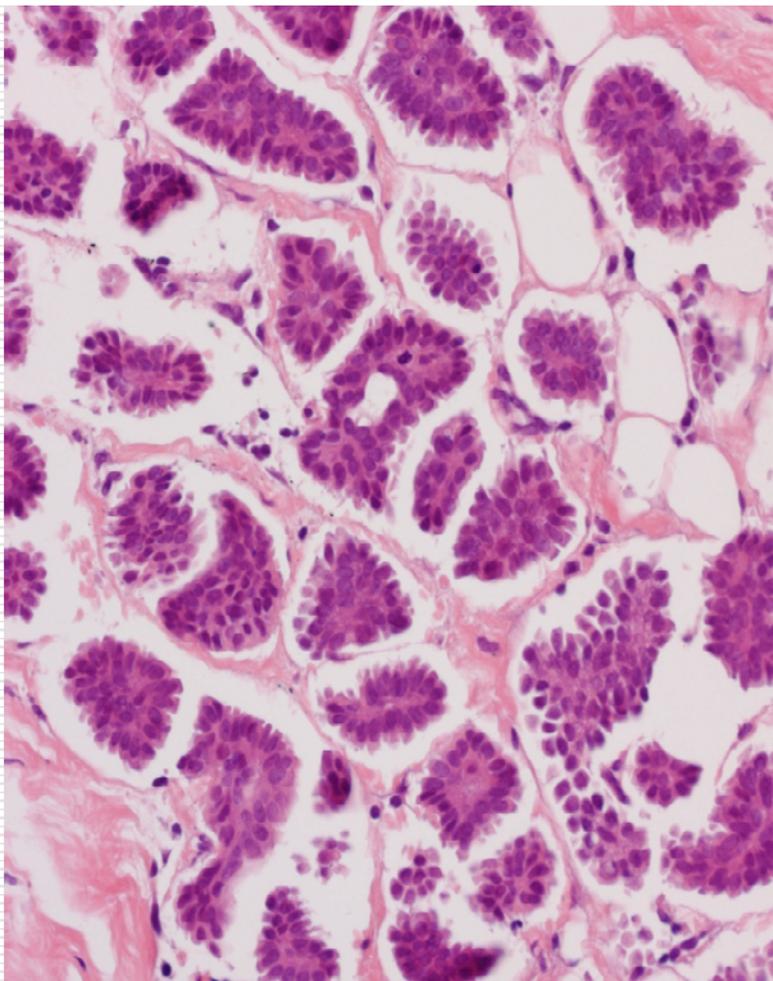
化生癌	< 1%
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**Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease,
Professional Edition, 8th Edition**



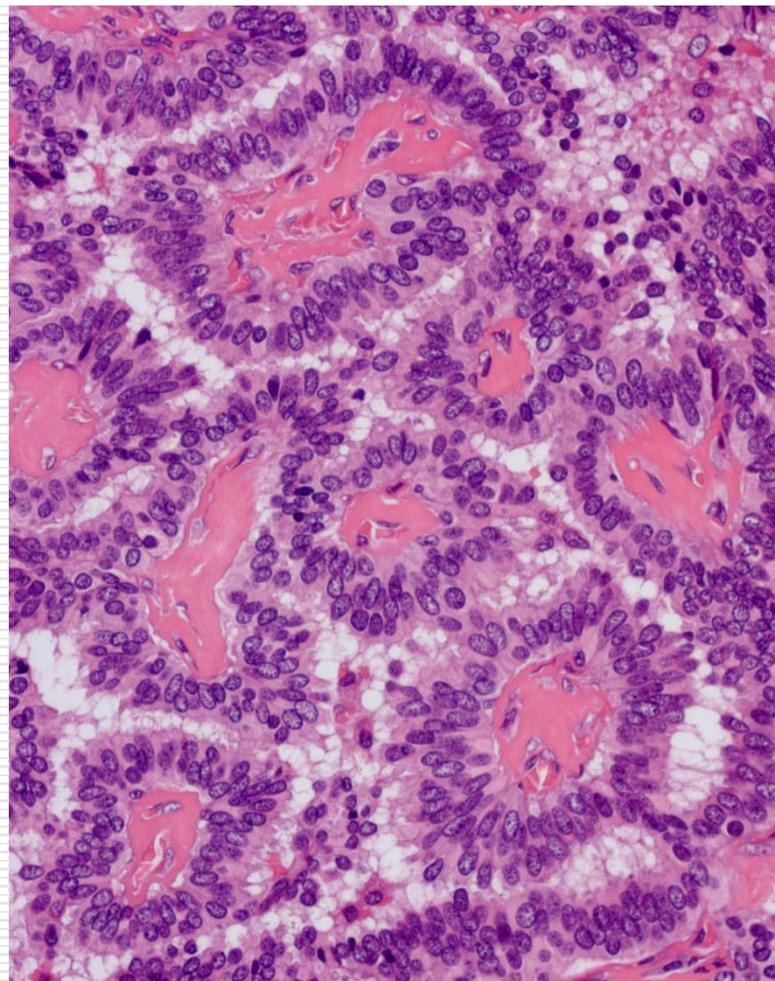
浸潤性微小乳頭癌 Invasive micropapillary carcinoma

- 桑実様 (morule-like) の腫瘍細胞集塊
- 線維血管性間質からなる芯 (コア) の欠如
- 繊細あるいは疎な線維性結合織の介在を伴う空隙 (space)



微小乳頭癌
micropapillary

芯がない



乳頭癌
papillary

芯がある

Invasive micropapillary carcinoma of the breast. A new special type of invasive mammary carcinoma

Luna-Moré S, Gonzalez B, Acedo C, Rodrigo I, Luna C.

Department of Pathology, Hospital Regional Carlos Haya, Málaga, Spain.

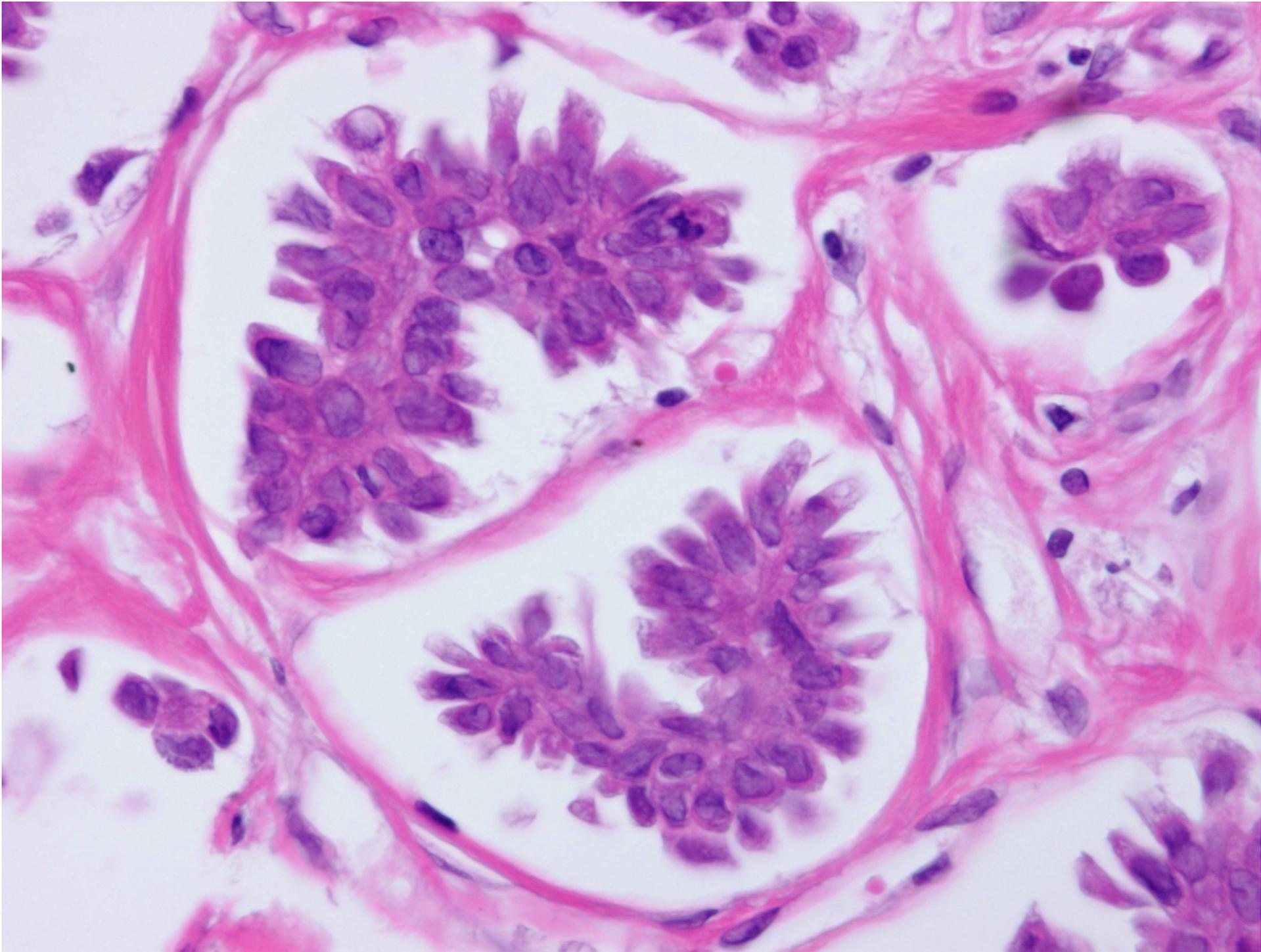
Pathol Res Pract. 1994 Aug;190(7):668-74.

After reviewing 986 consecutive cases of breast carcinoma from our files, **27 ductal infiltrating cancers showing micropapillary differentiation in invasive areas** (MP) were selected. Special immunohistological and ultrastructural techniques were used, and their characteristics compared to those of the Not Otherwise Specified type of carcinomas (NOS). Diagnostic areas of MP were easily identified in H&E sections and were composed of **solid or tubular neoplastic cell groups inside a spongy background**, where they appeared to swim in aqueous or mucinous material. Neoplastic cells displayed the reverse polarity typical of the papillary phenotype. This was revealed by the detection of acid mucinous rims, lineal deposits of EMA substances, and microvilli in a peripheral position, even in areas where the micropapillae resembled tubules. Histologically, most MP were mixed with NOS, Papillary, or Mucinous patterns, but **regardless of the extension of their micropapillary diagnostic component, their tumour size, or their WHO histological grade, two thirds had extensive lymphatic vessel invasion and all the cases presented massive axillary lymph node metastasis. Six of the twelve patients followed died** within a mean of 22 months. In conclusion, **we propose the recognition of "Invasive Micropapillary Carcinoma of the Breast" as a new special entity with a potentially high degree of aggressiveness.**

浸潤性微小乳頭癌

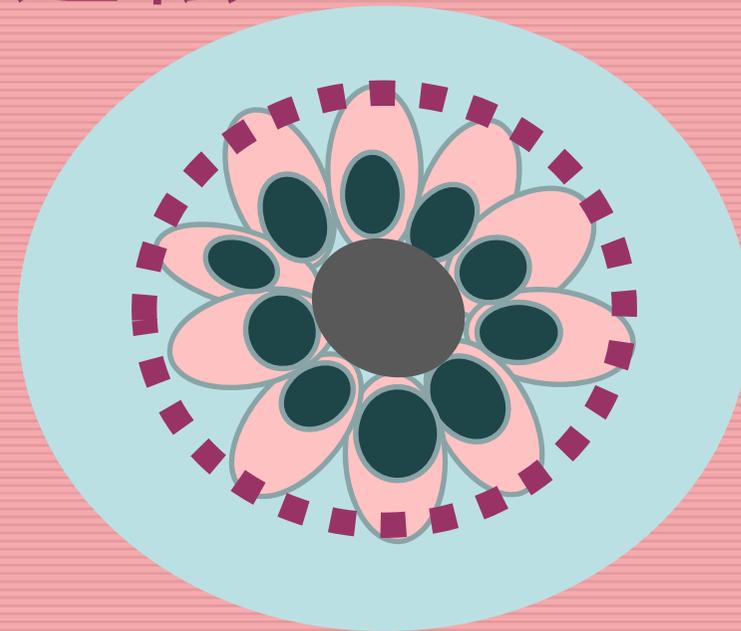
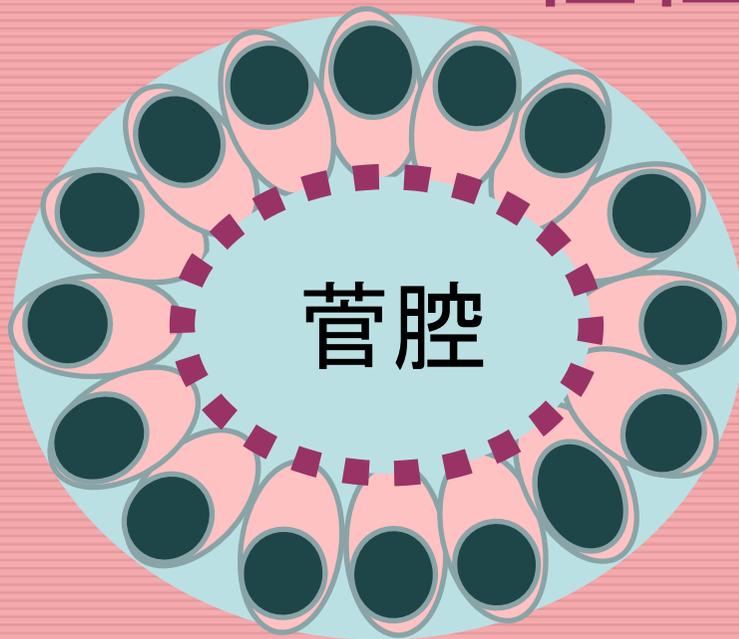
- 腫瘍径、微小乳頭状成分の量、組織学的悪性度と無関係に高頻度（2/3）でリンパ管侵襲、腋窩リンパ節転移
- 通常型、粘液癌、乳頭癌と併存
- 12例中6例が死亡（F/U、平均22ヶ月）

Luna-Moré S et al. Pathol Res Pract. 1994;190:668-74.

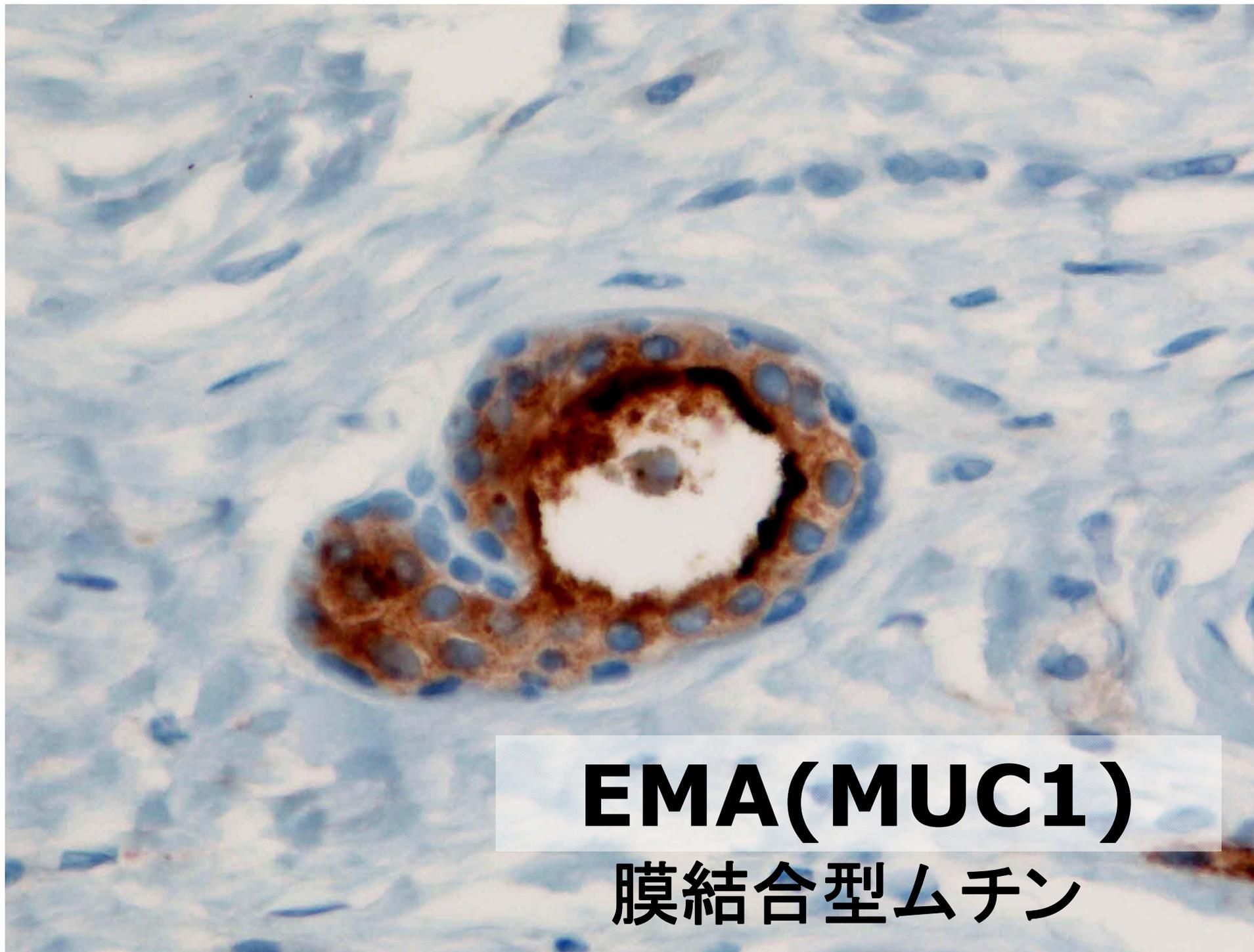


“Inside Out Growth” Pattern “裏返し発育”

極性の逆転

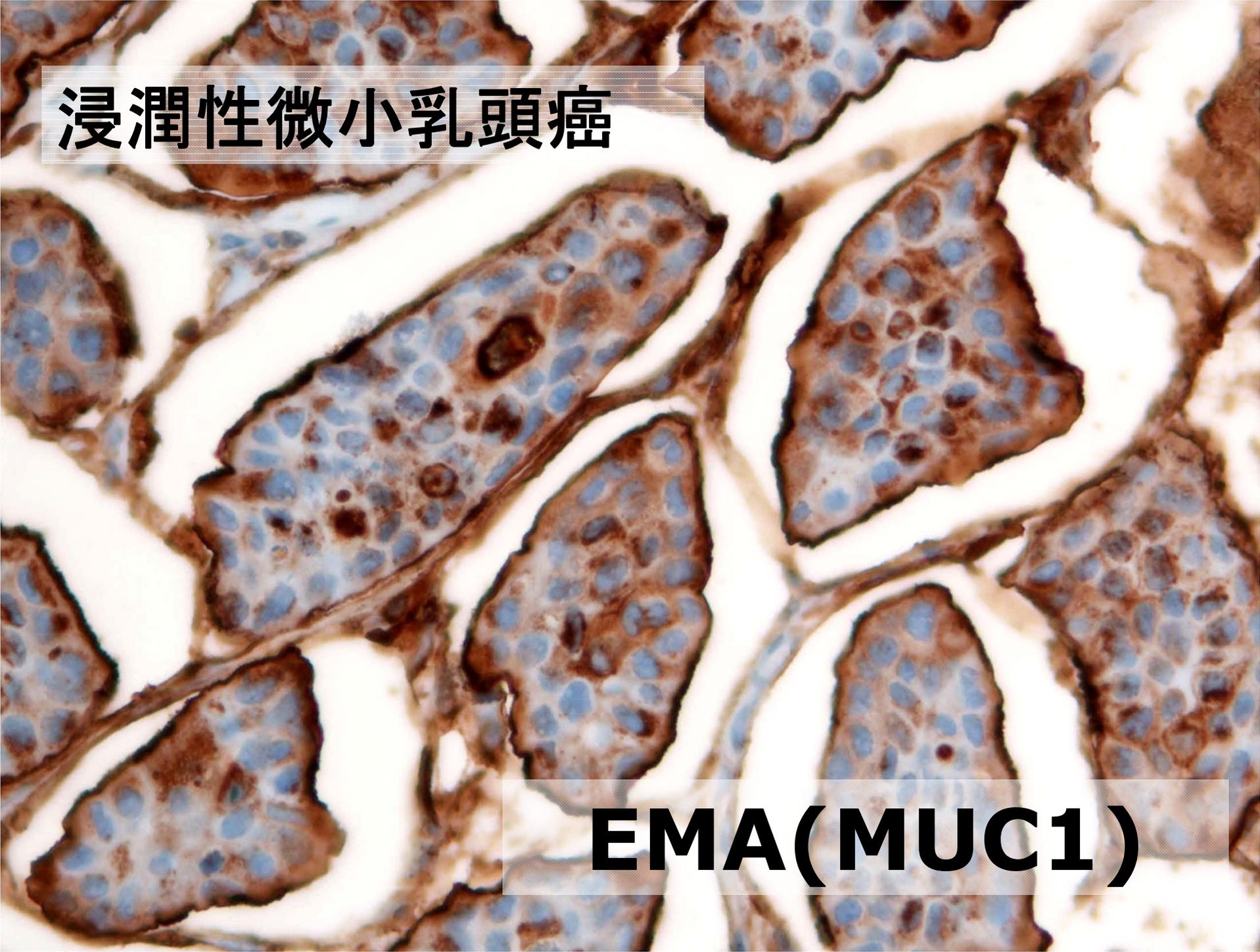


間質 Stroma



EMA(MUC1)

膜結合型ムチン

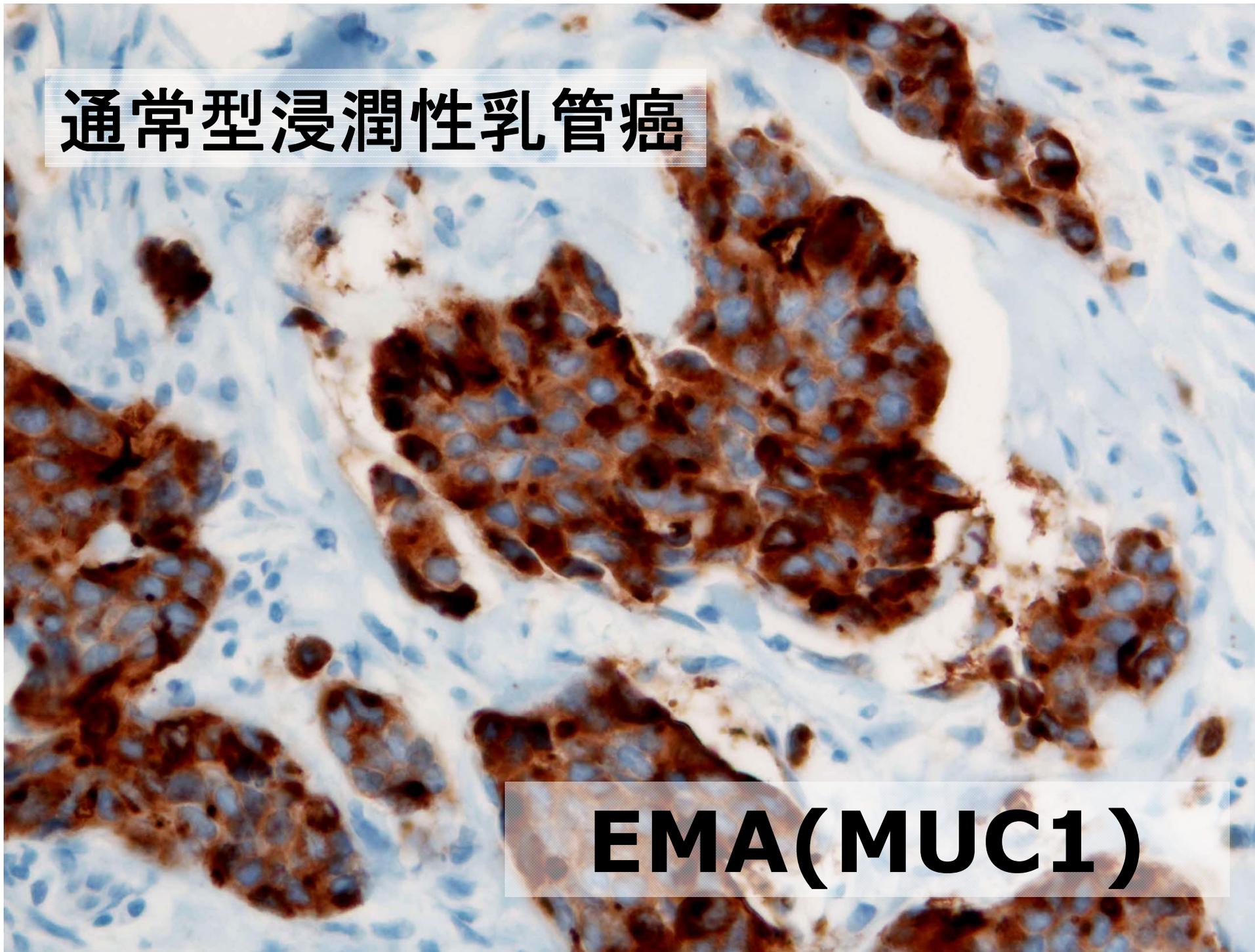


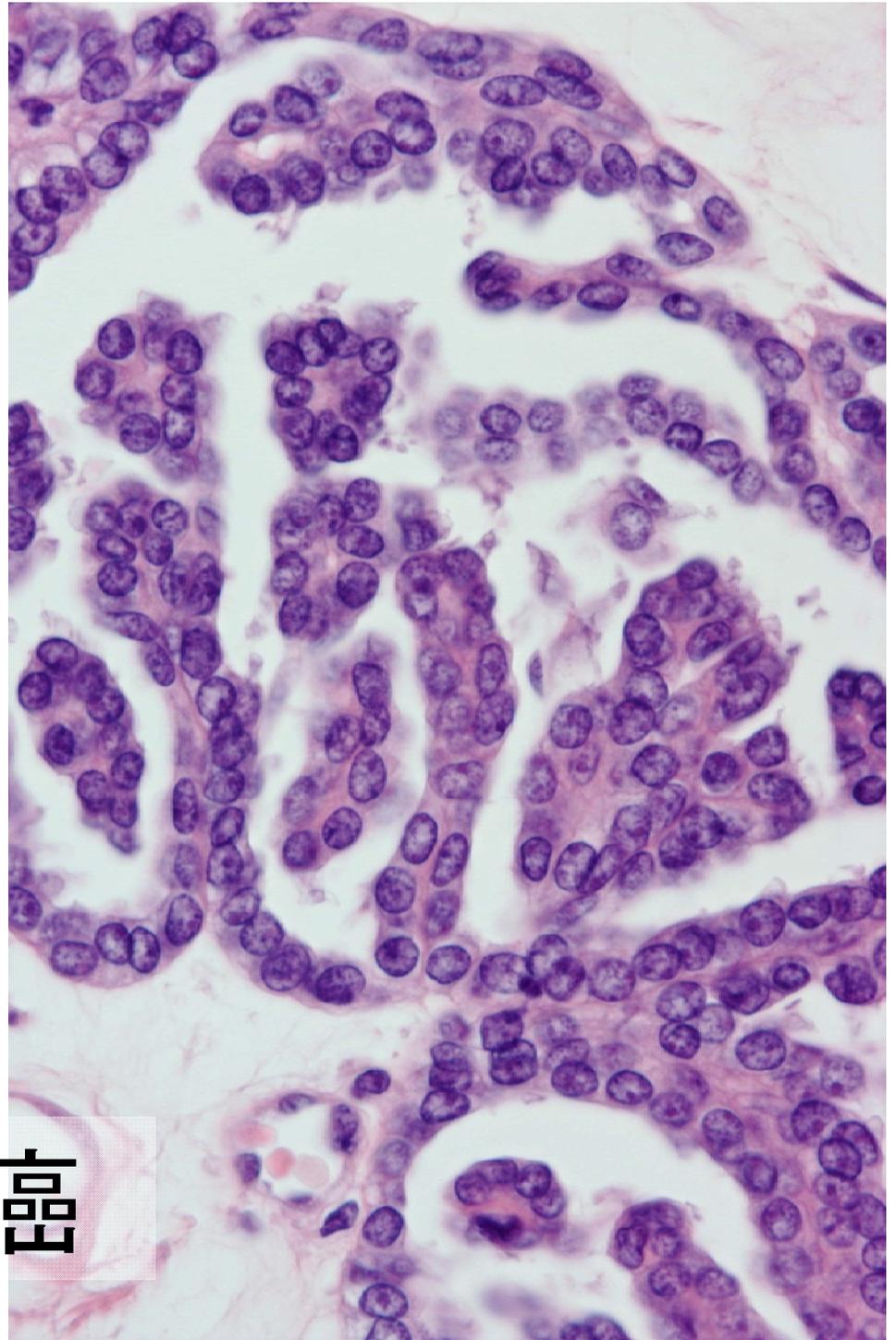
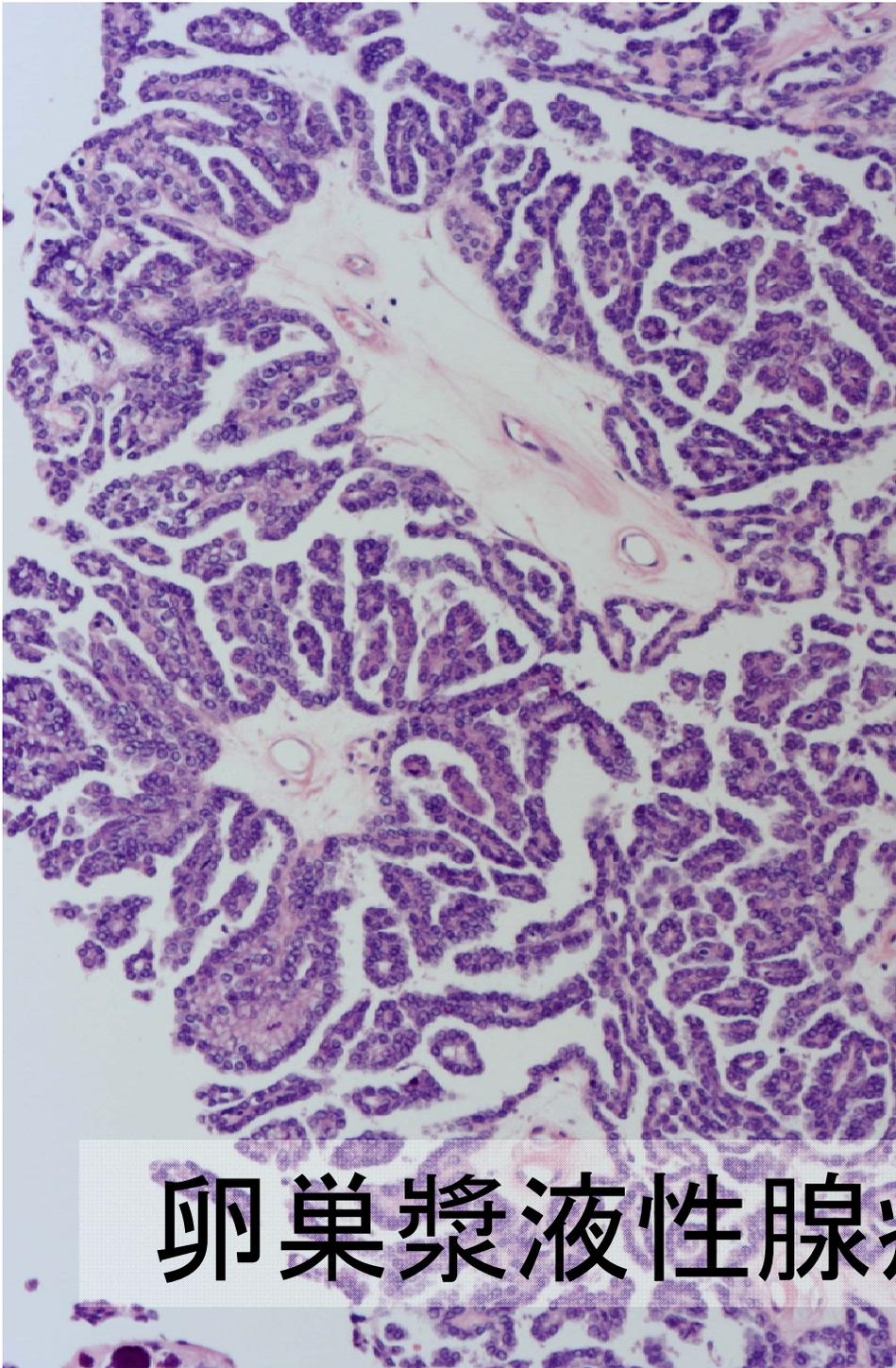
浸潤性微小乳頭癌

EMA (MUC1)

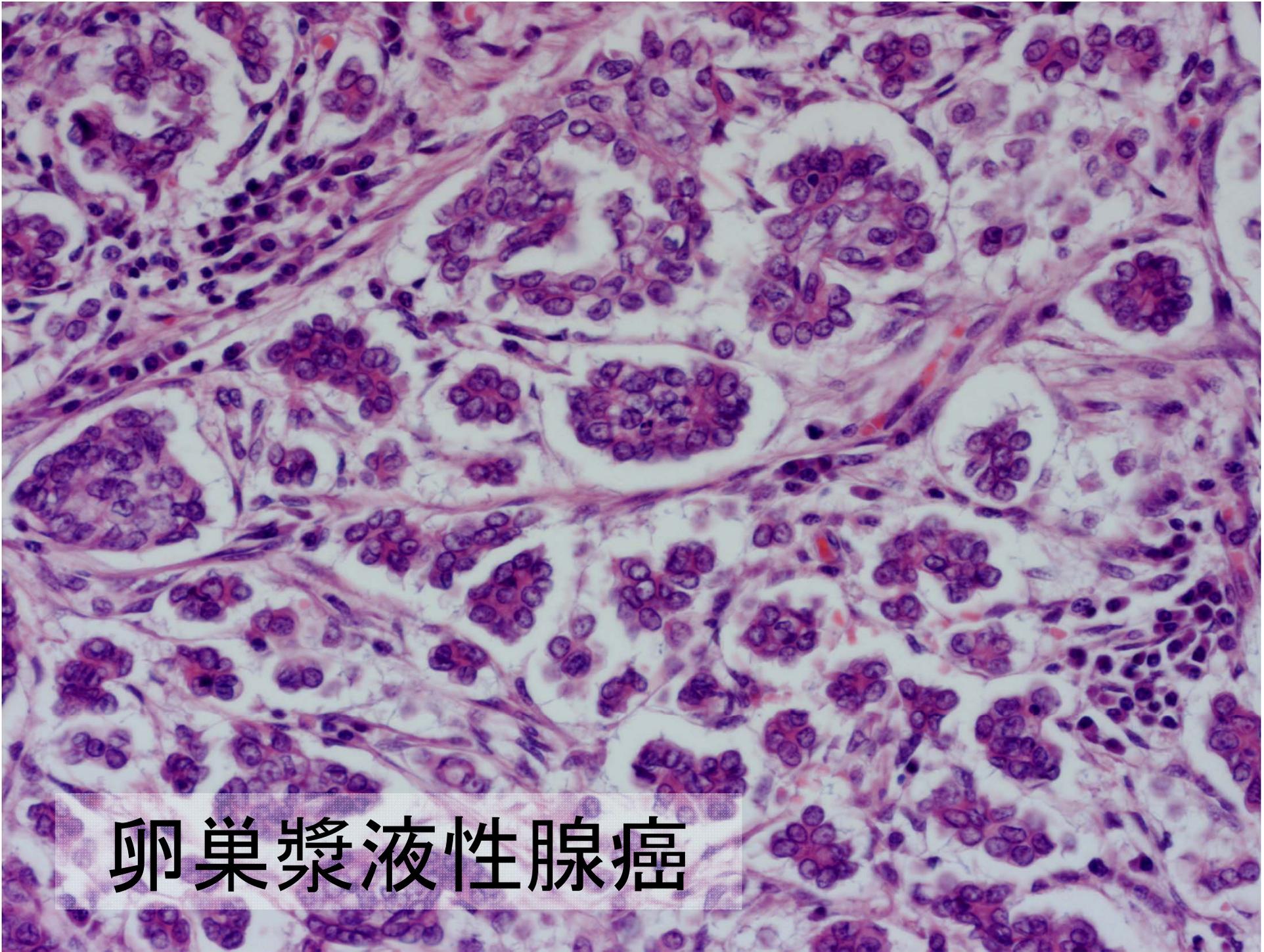
通常型浸潤性乳管癌

EMA(MUC1)

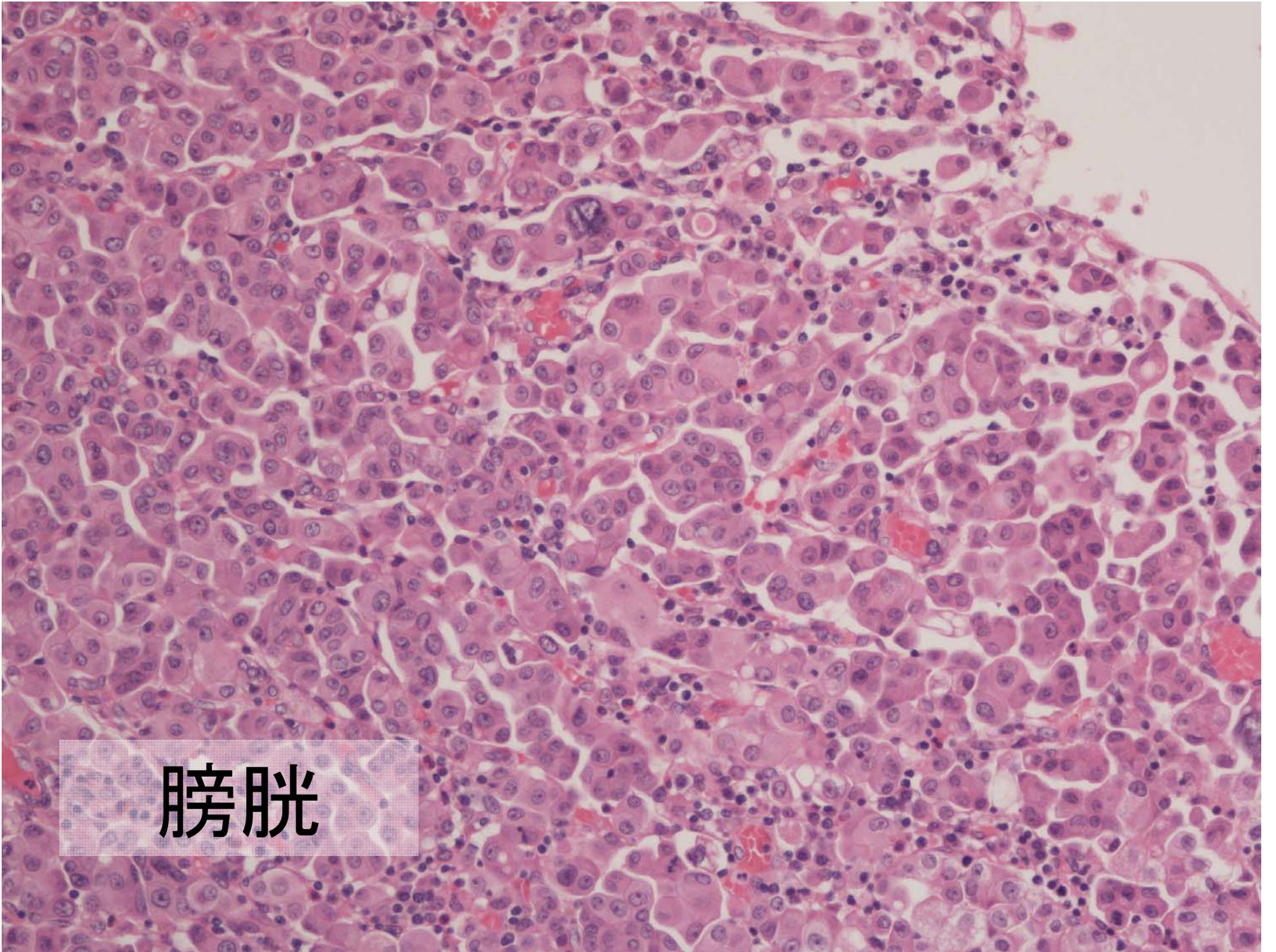




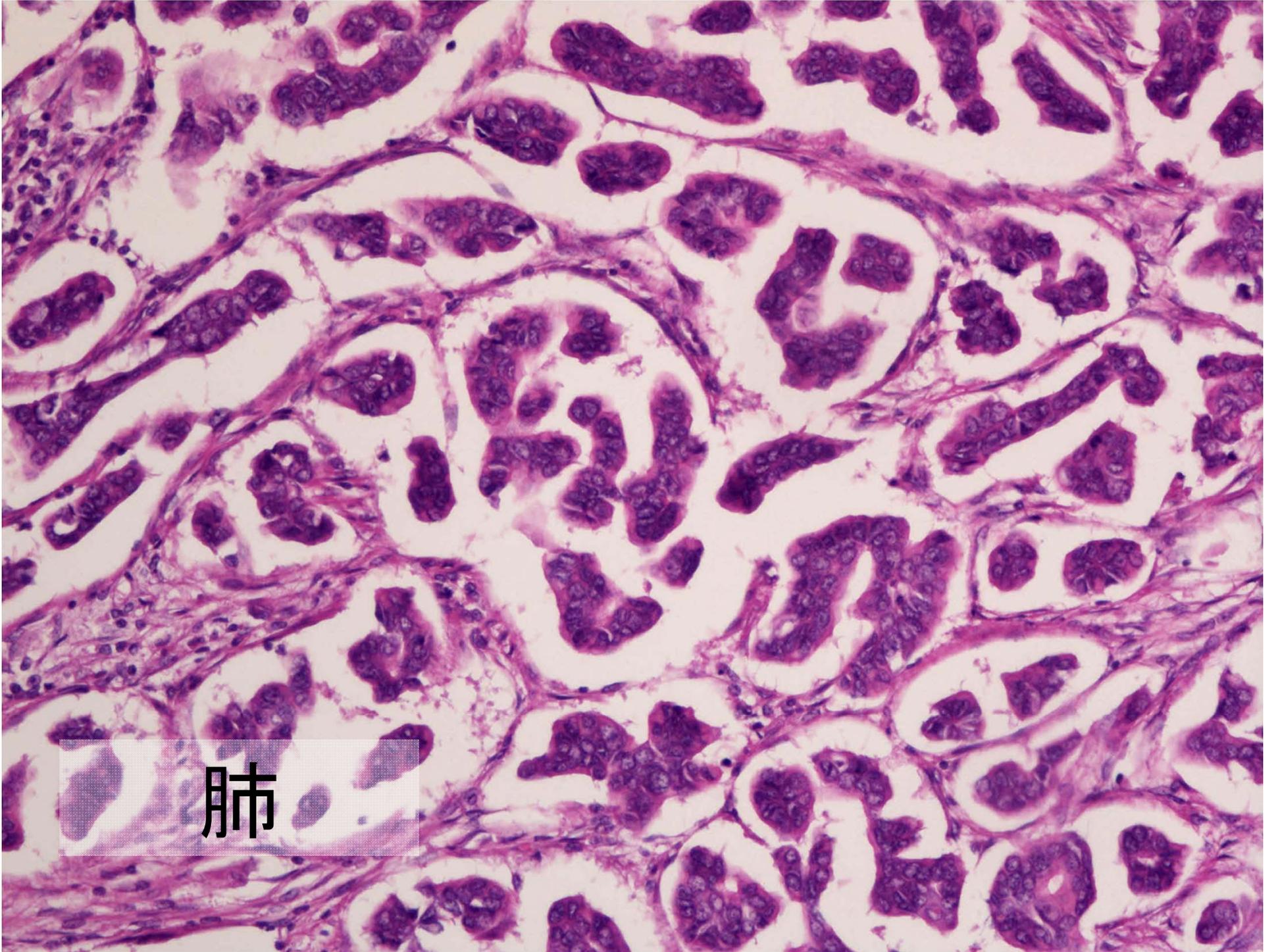
卵巢漿液性腺癌



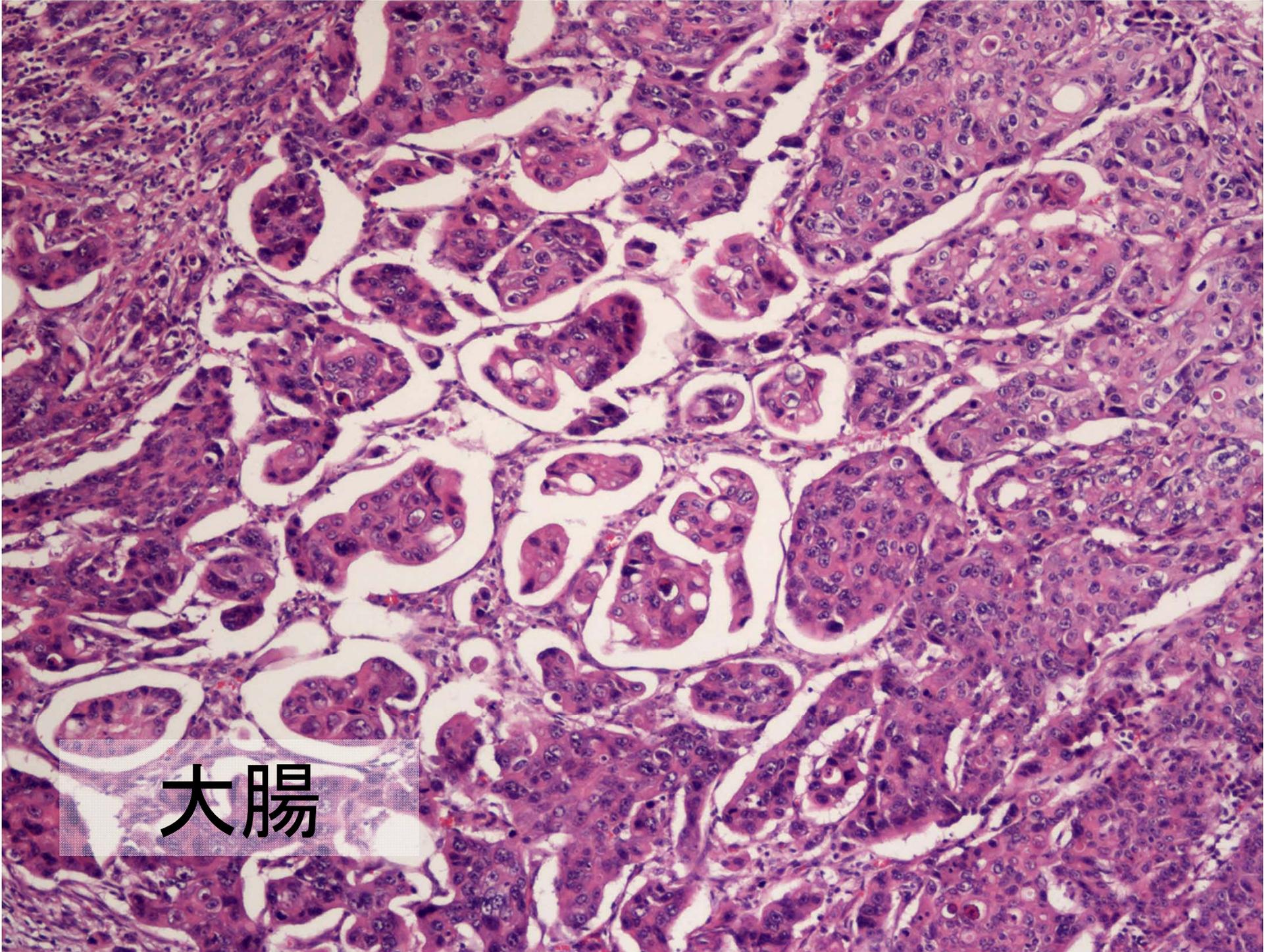
卵巢漿液性腺癌



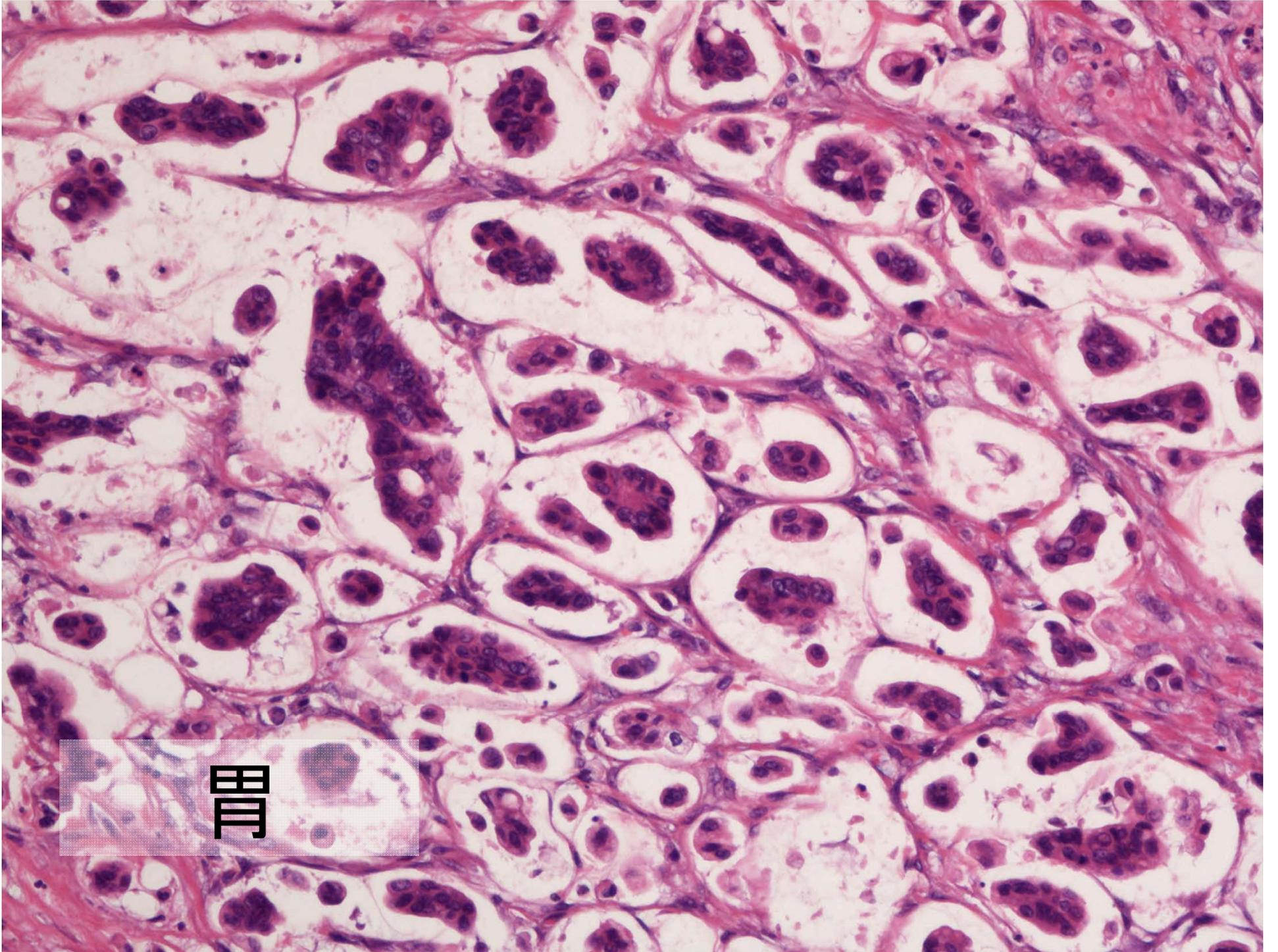
膀胱



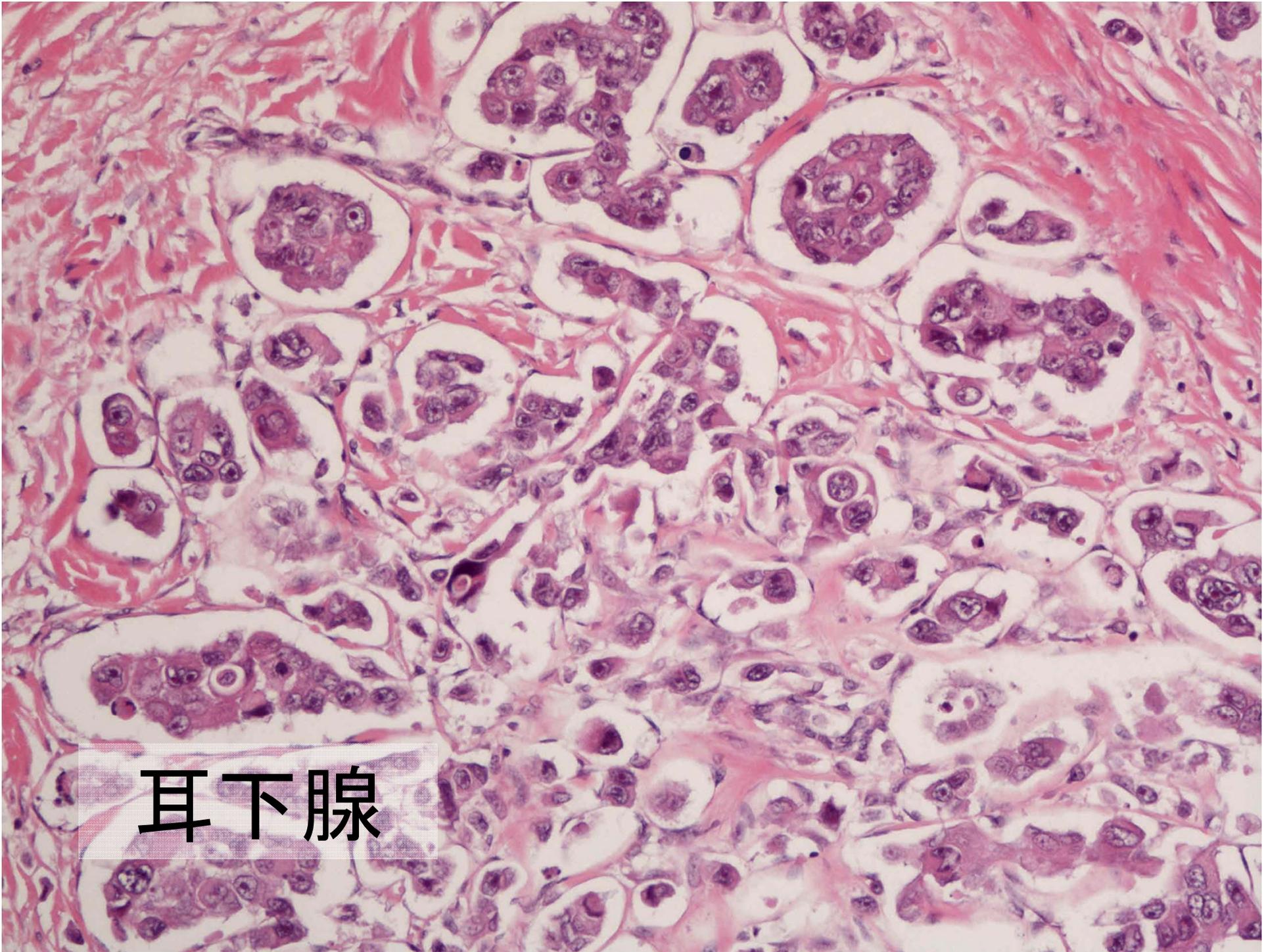
肺



大腸



胃



耳下腺

Invasive Micropapillary Carcinoma

乳腺
膀胱
唾液腺
大腸
胃
肺

Invasive Micropapillary Carcinoma

	Aggressive ?
乳腺	YES !
膀胱	YES !
唾液腺	YES !
大腸	YES !
胃	YES !
肺	YES !

微小乳頭状パターンの頻度

- 2.7% (27/986 IDCs) (Luna-More et al.)
 - 27例中15例で、50%以上を占める
- 3.8% (62/1635 IDCs) (Pettinato et al.)
 - 50~100%を占拠 ⇒ 64.5% (40/62)
 - 25~50%を占拠 ⇒ 19.4% (12/62)
 - <25% ⇒ 16.1% (10/62)
- 4% (Kuroda et al.)
 - pure & mixed forms
- 7.3% (96/1323 IDCs) (Acs Z et al.)
- 1.7% (21/1287 IDCs) (Paterakos et al.)
 - pure form

浸潤性微小乳頭癌(純粹型) の診断基準

- 50%クライテリア
- 75%クライテリア
- 90%クライテリア
- 100%クライテリア

浸潤性微小乳頭癌

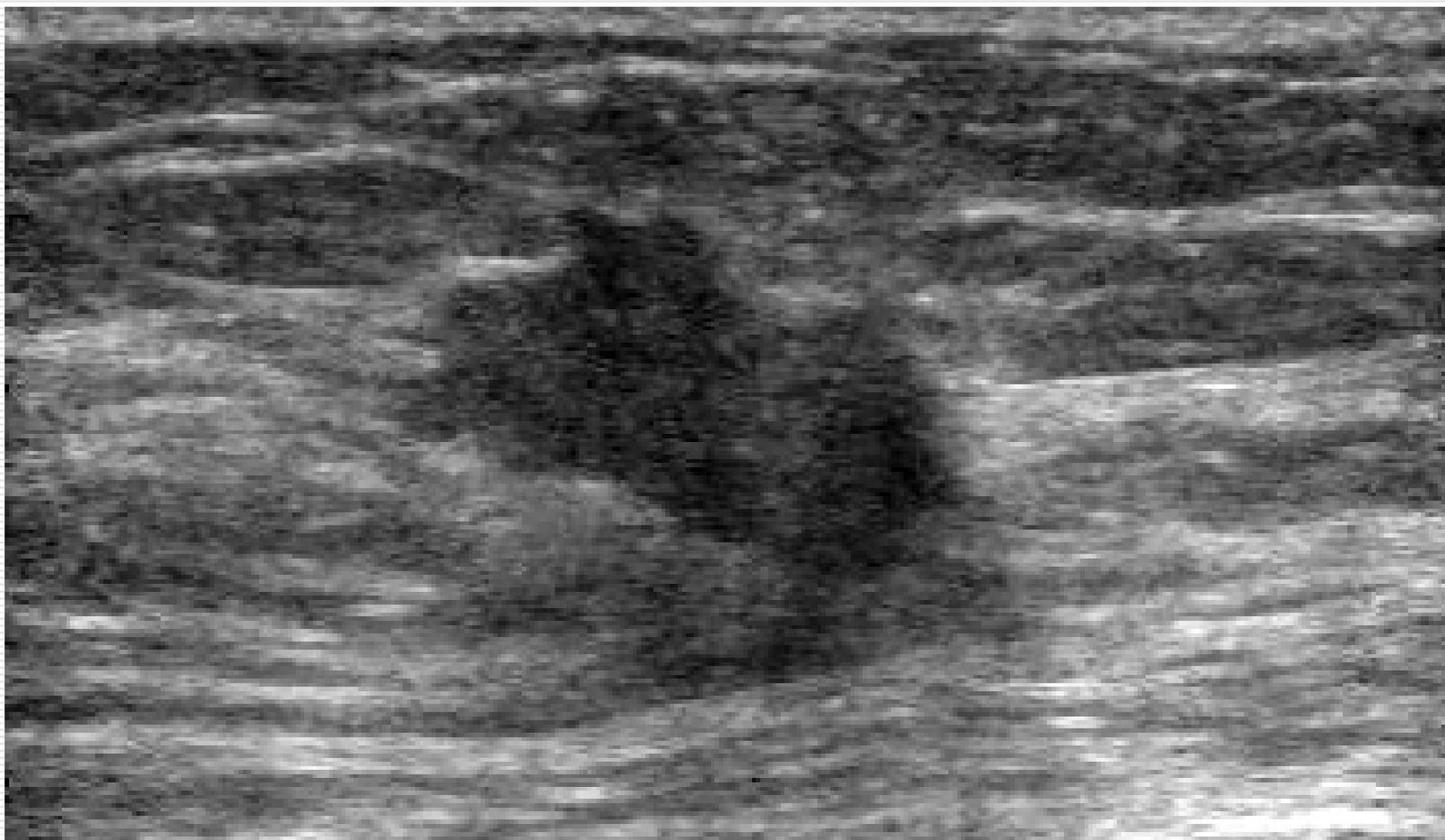
- 年齢：25～89歳
 - 中央値：54、57、62歳
 - 平均：50、52.4、58歳
- 初発症状：腫瘤触知
- MMG：不透過影、石灰化陰影
- 分布、左右差；通常型浸潤性乳管癌と同様
- 腫瘍径：0.1～11 cm（大きい傾向）
 - 微小乳頭成分 > 50% ⇒ 平均 6 cm
 - ≤ 50% ⇒ 平均 3 cm

浸潤性微小乳頭癌の画像

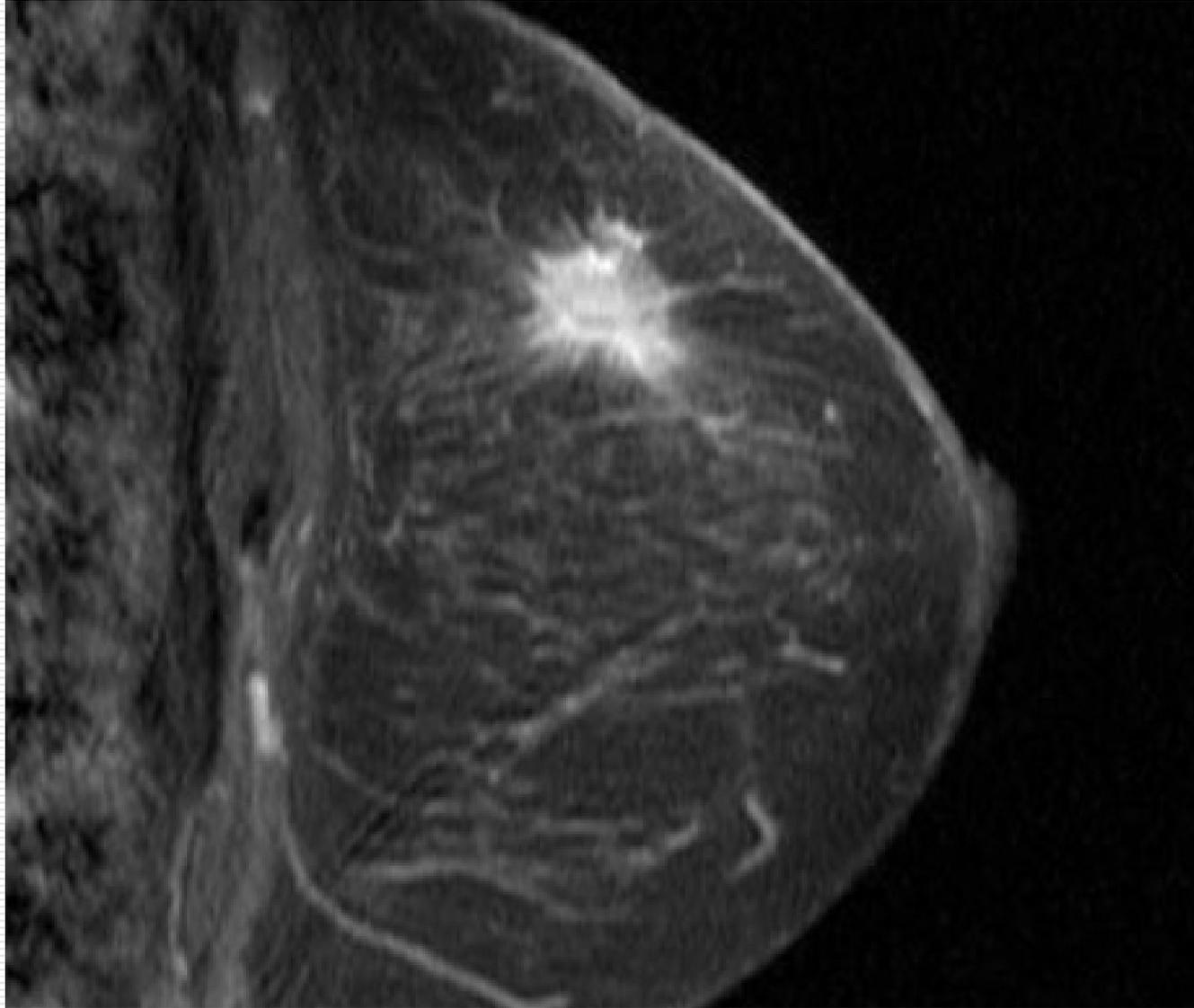
Adrada, B. et al.: AJR Am J Roentgenol 2009, 193:W58-63

- MMG: 高濃度不整形腫瘍、周囲境界不明瞭
- US: ①充実性不整形の低エコー腫瘍、周囲境界不明瞭、②しばしば腋窩リンパ節転移
- MRI: 多巣性腫瘍

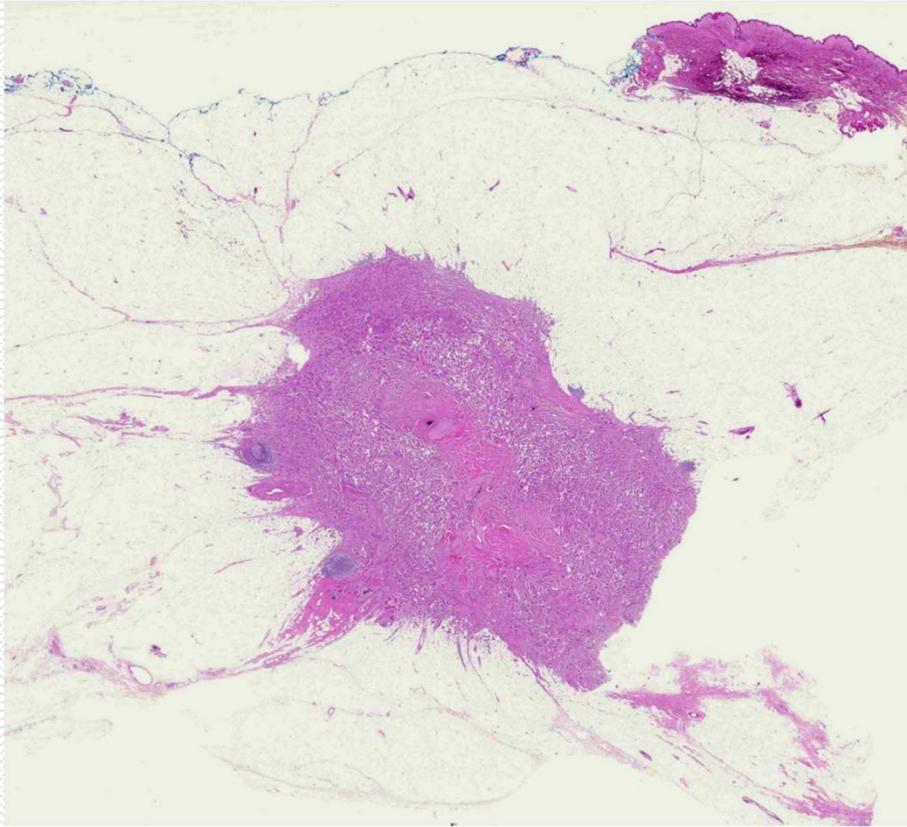
Adrada, B. et al.: AJR Am J Roentgenol 2009, 193:W58-63



川崎医科大学 森谷卓也教授のご好意による

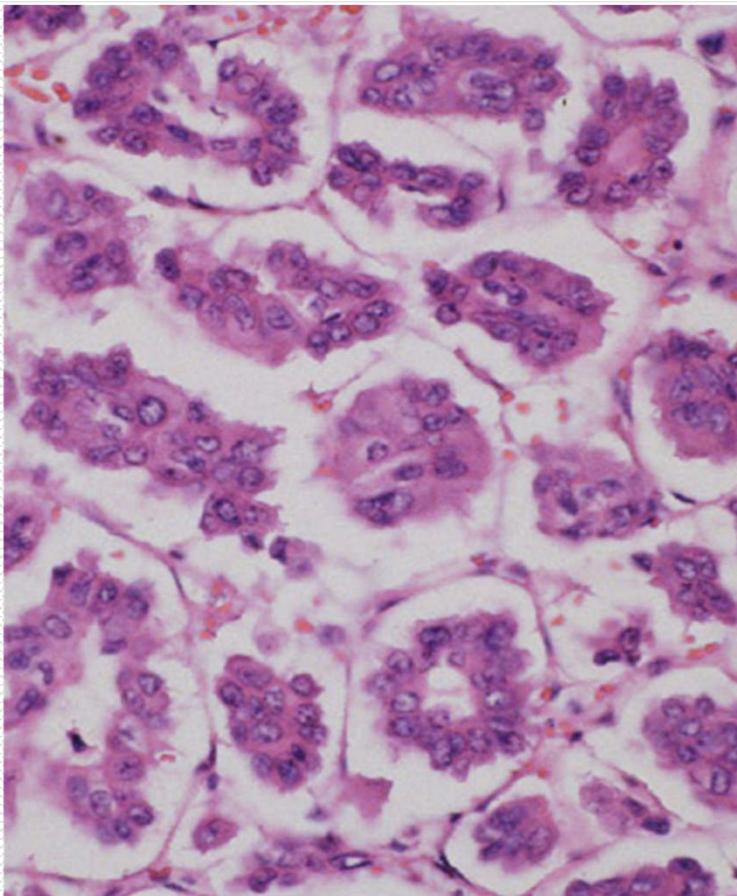


川崎医科大学 森谷卓也教授のご好意による



川崎医科大学 森谷卓也教授のご好意による

浸潤性微小乳頭癌の病理組織像



- 構築

- 小集塊

- 鋸歯状の外縁

- 充実性ないし中央に空隙が存在

- ときに小管腔、微小嚢胞状拡張

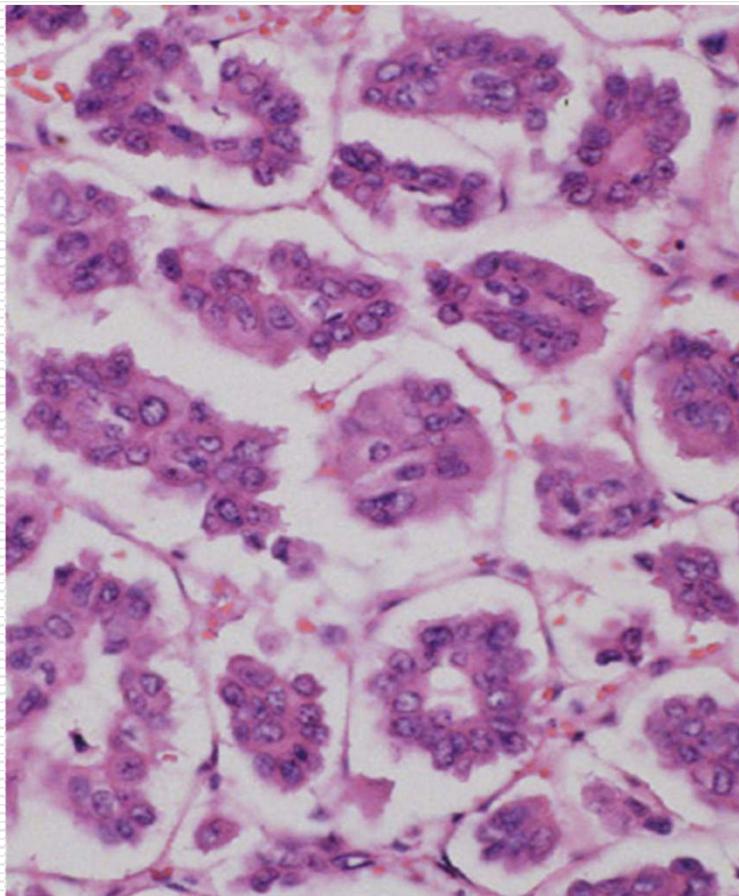
- 清明な空隙

- スポンジ状の繊細な網目状構築

- 厚い線維性結合織

- ときに粘液

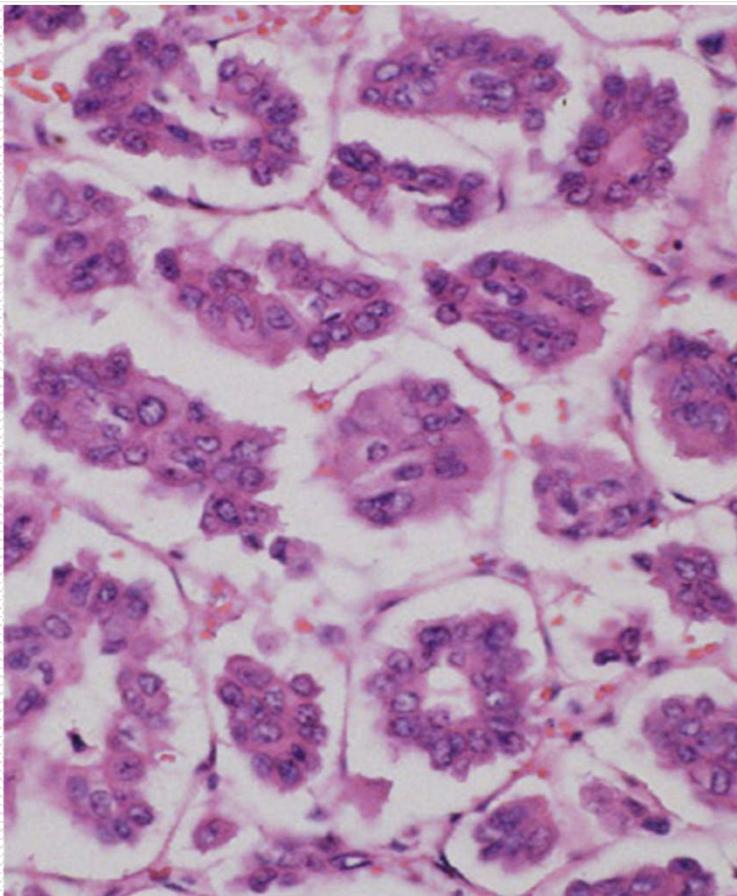
浸潤性微小乳頭癌の病理組織像



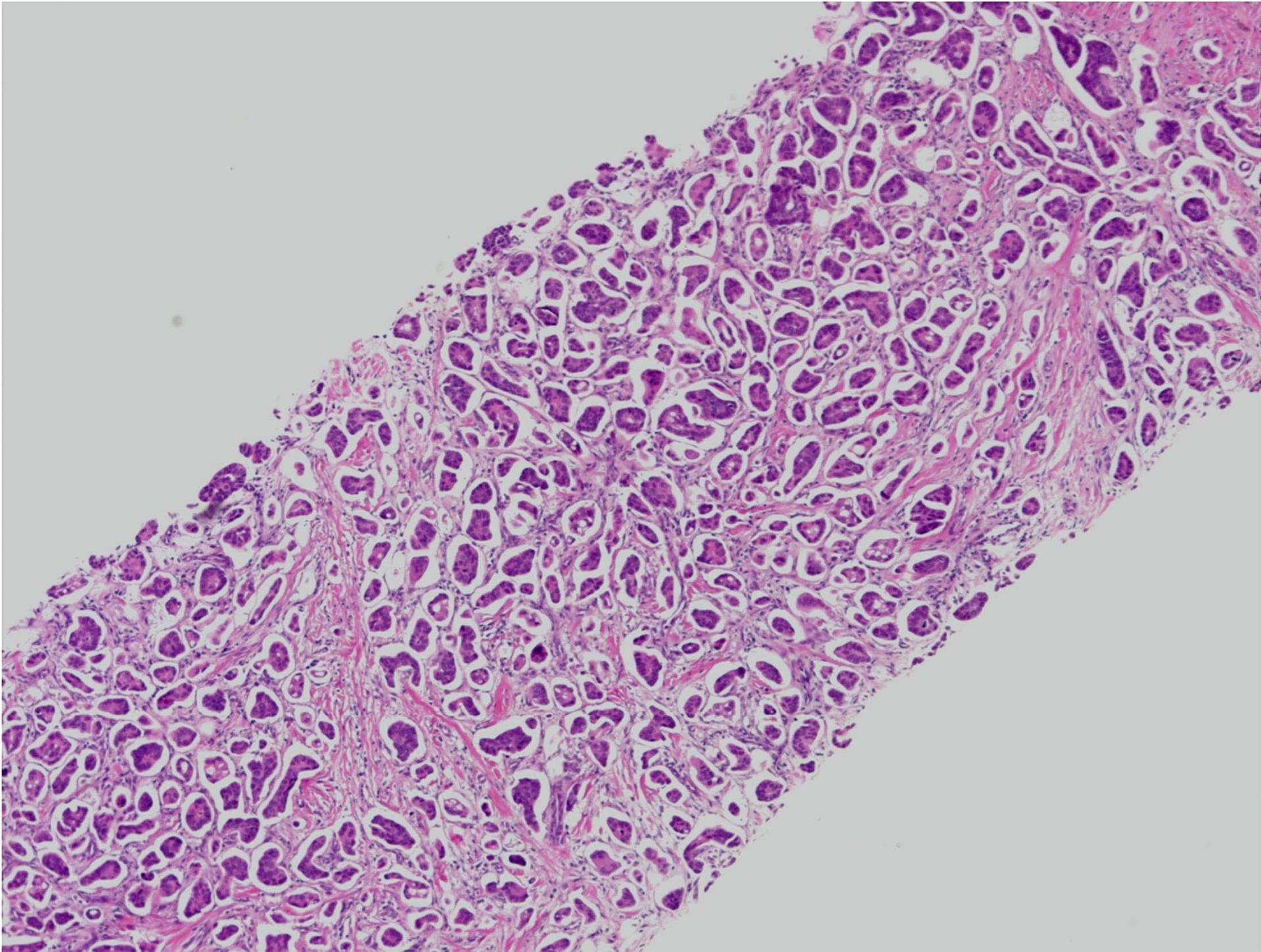
● 細胞像

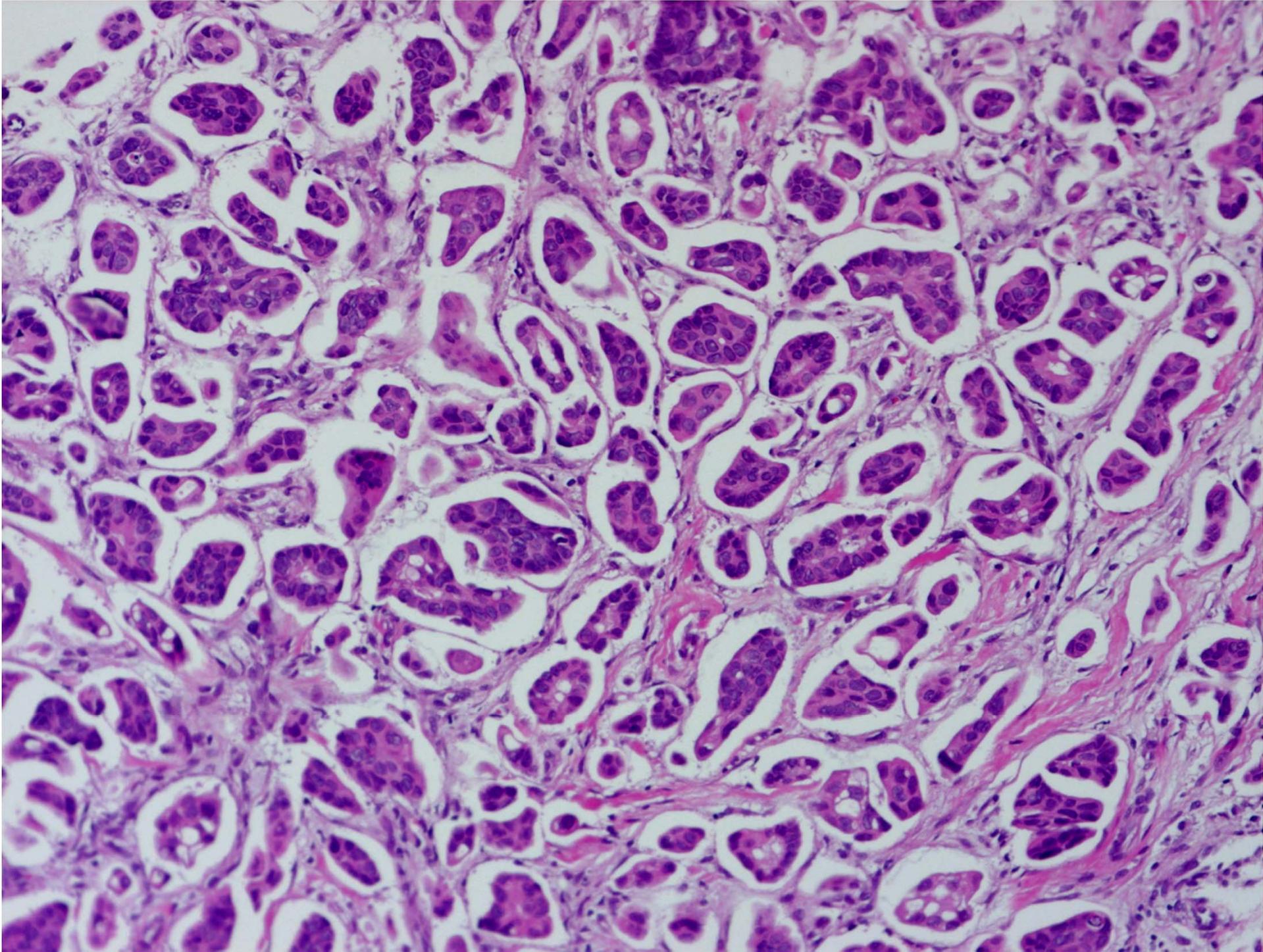
- 立方状～円柱状
- 細顆粒状ないし厚い好酸性細胞質
- 核異型度：中～高度
- 核分裂：意外と多数
- ときに細胞質内粘液
- アポクリン分化

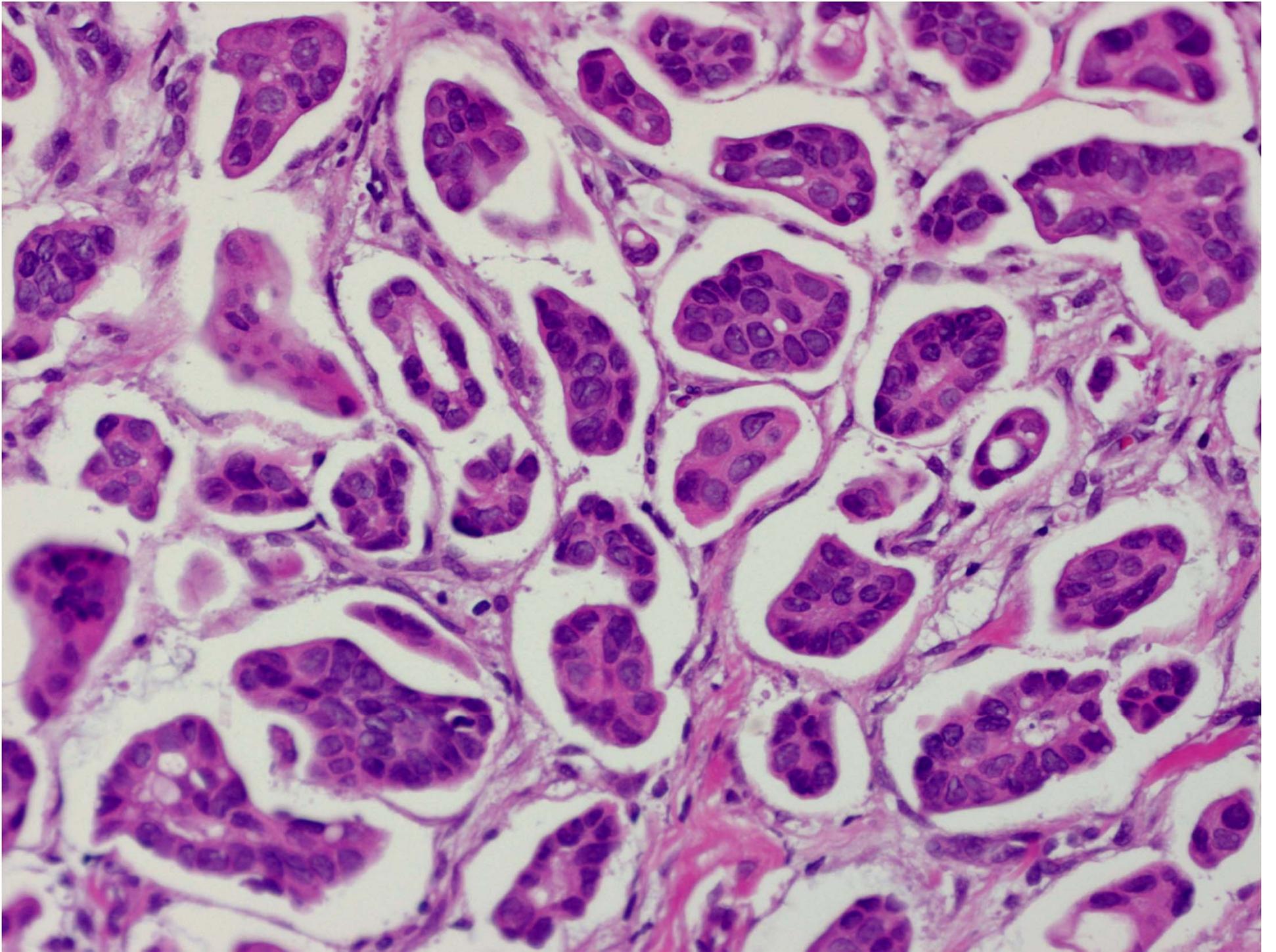
浸潤性微小乳頭癌の病理組織像

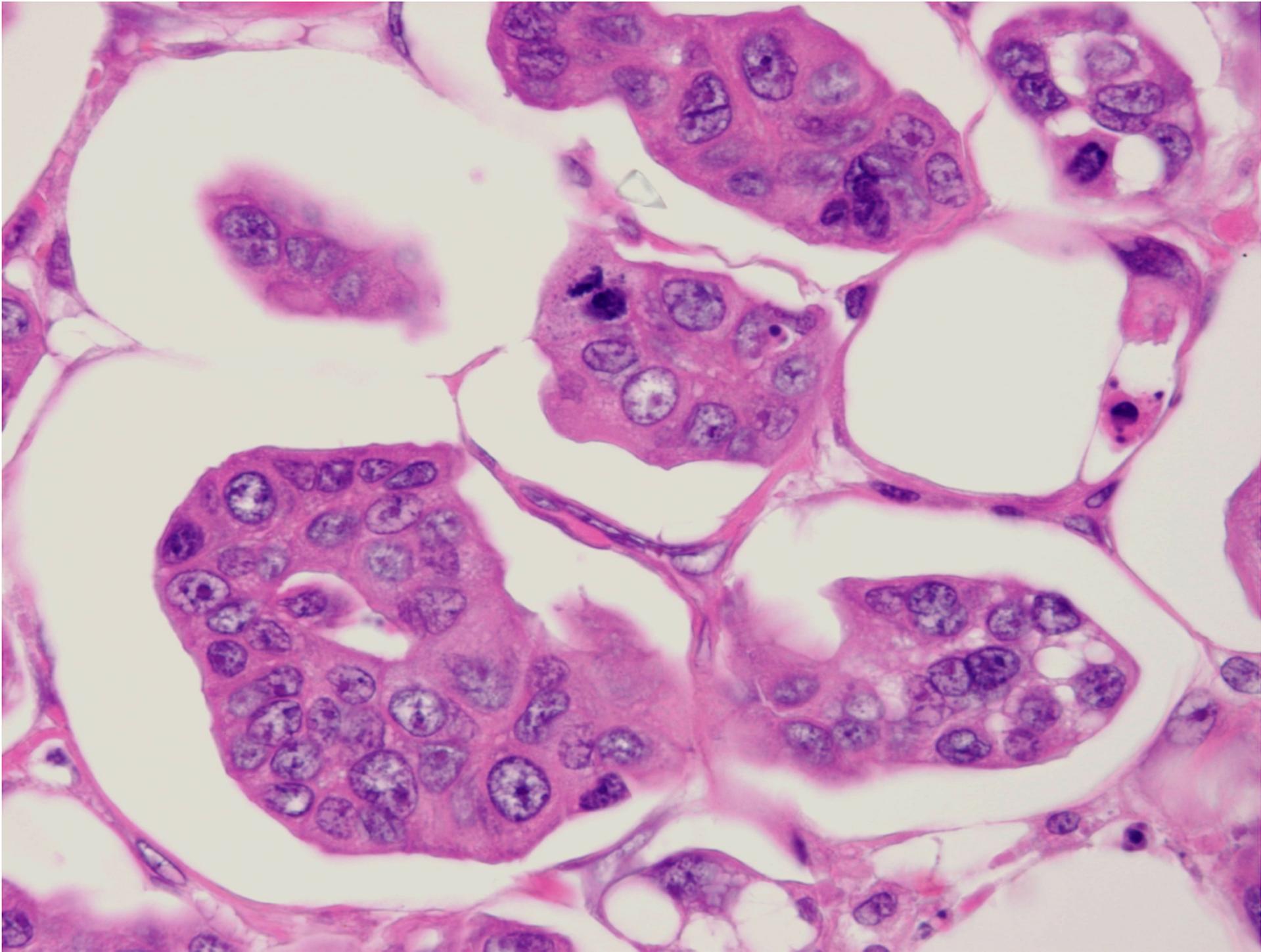


- その他
 - 微小石灰化
 - 粘液に富んだ間質
 - 壊死
 - DCIS（～70%）
 - 微小乳頭型
 - 篩型

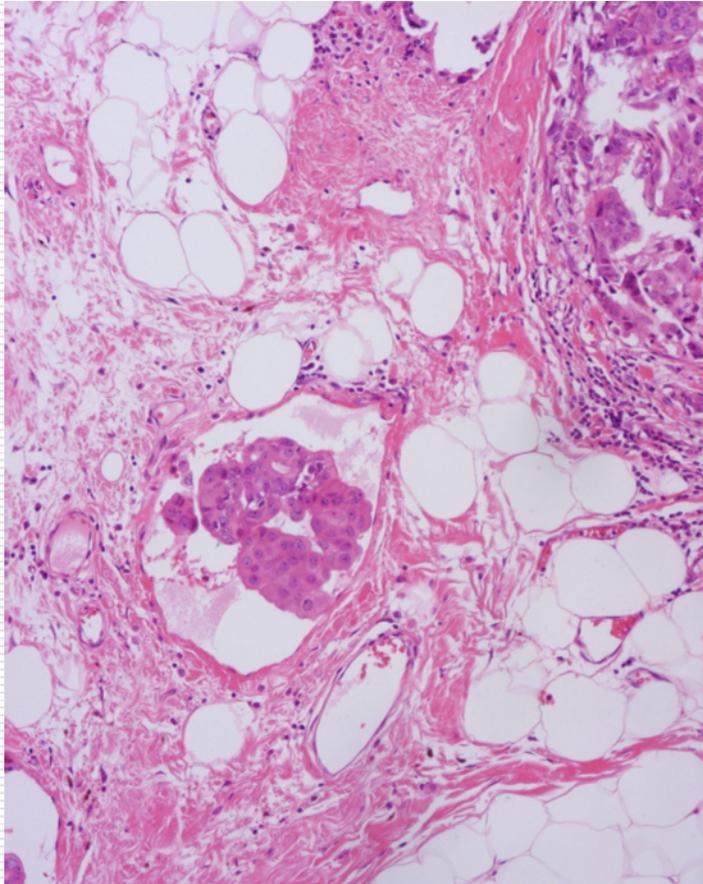




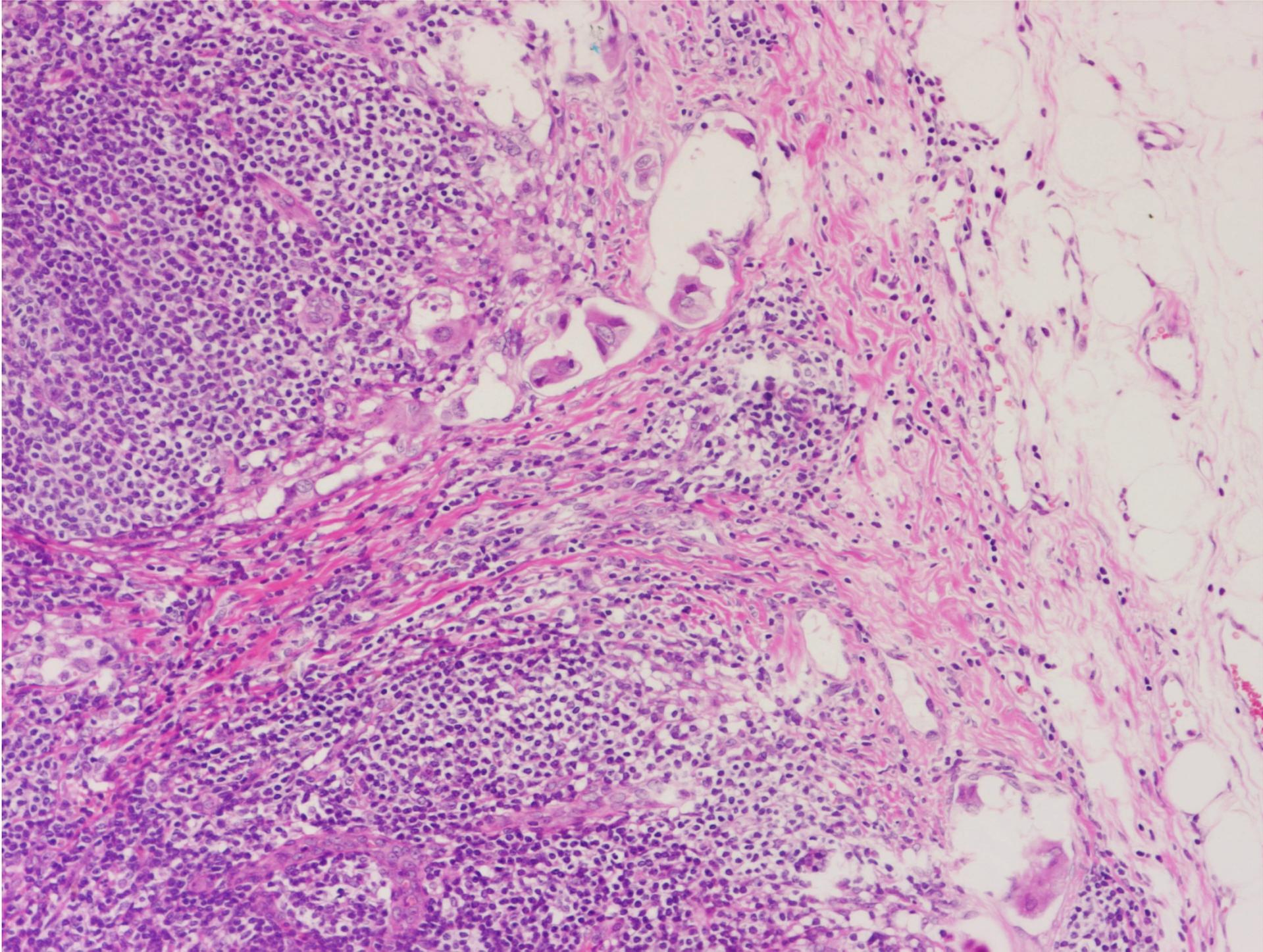


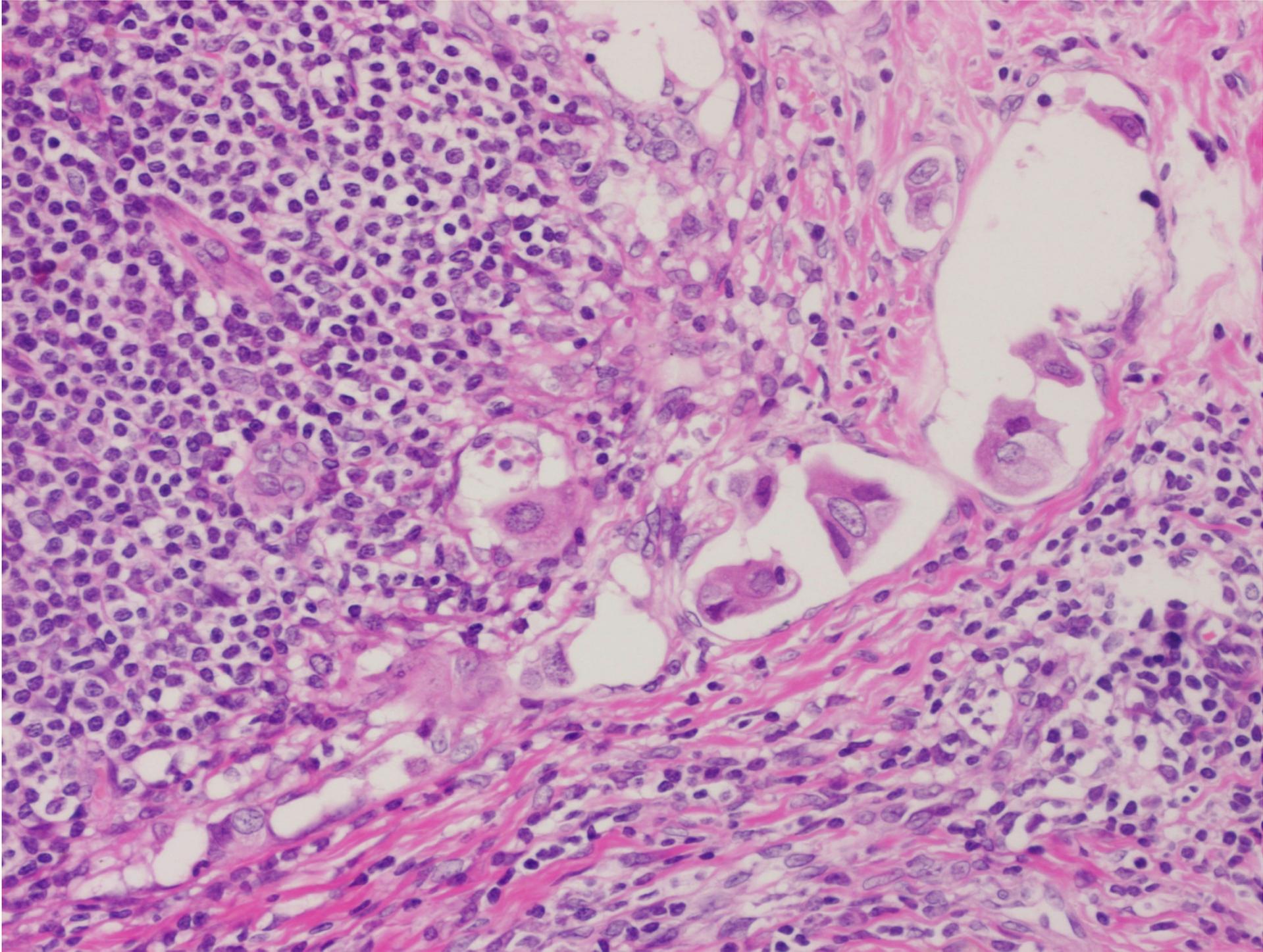


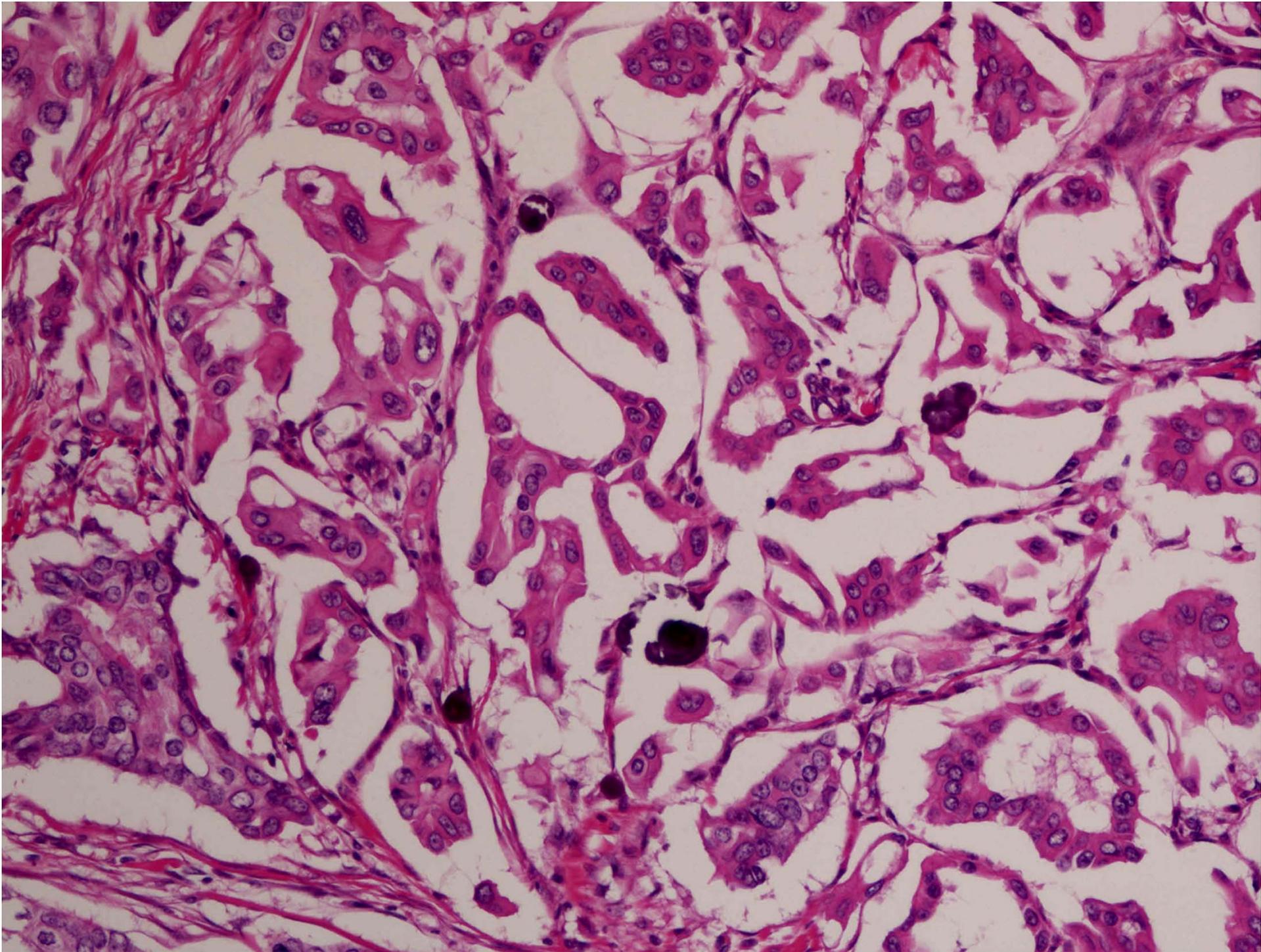
浸潤性微小乳頭癌

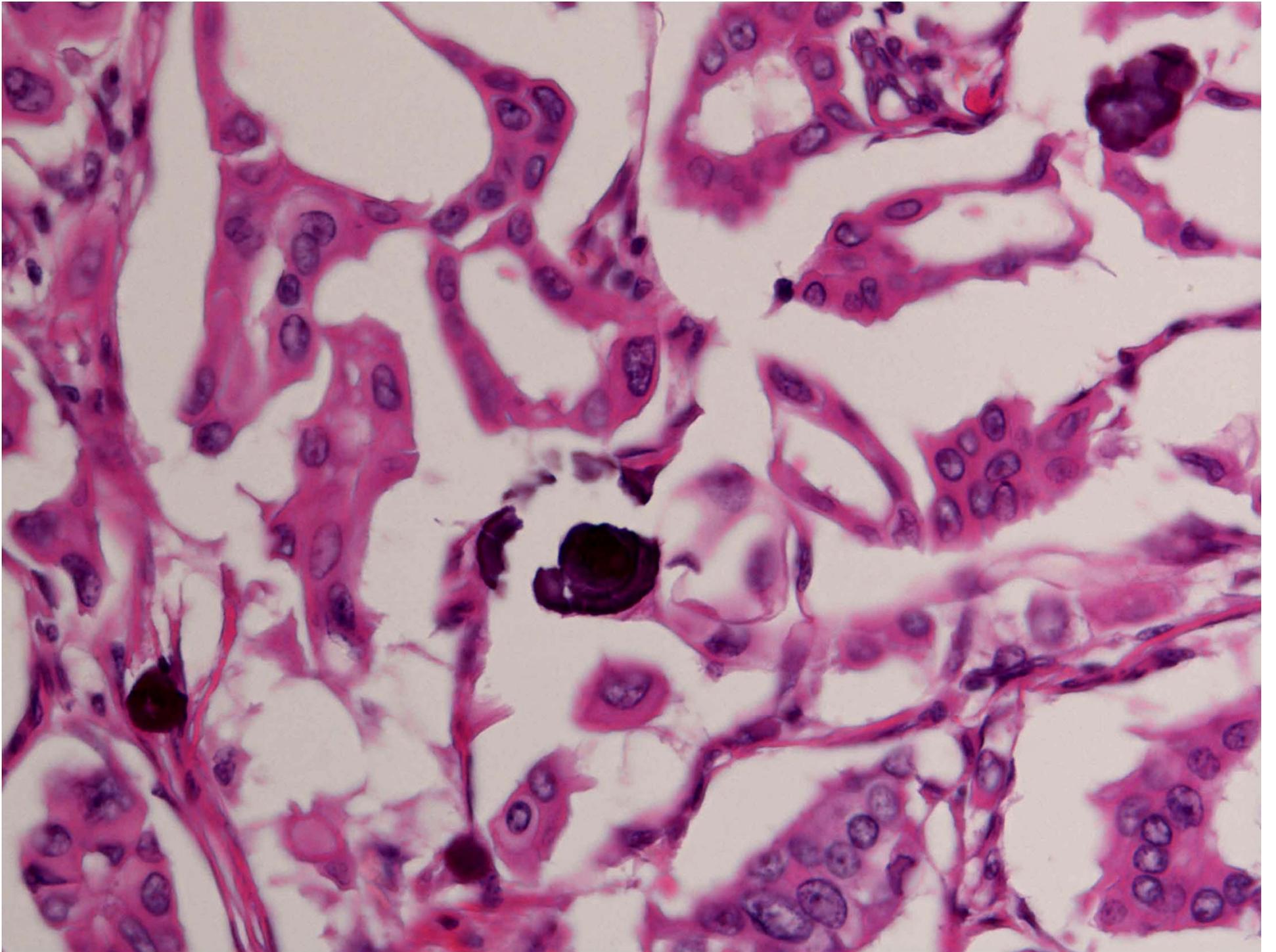


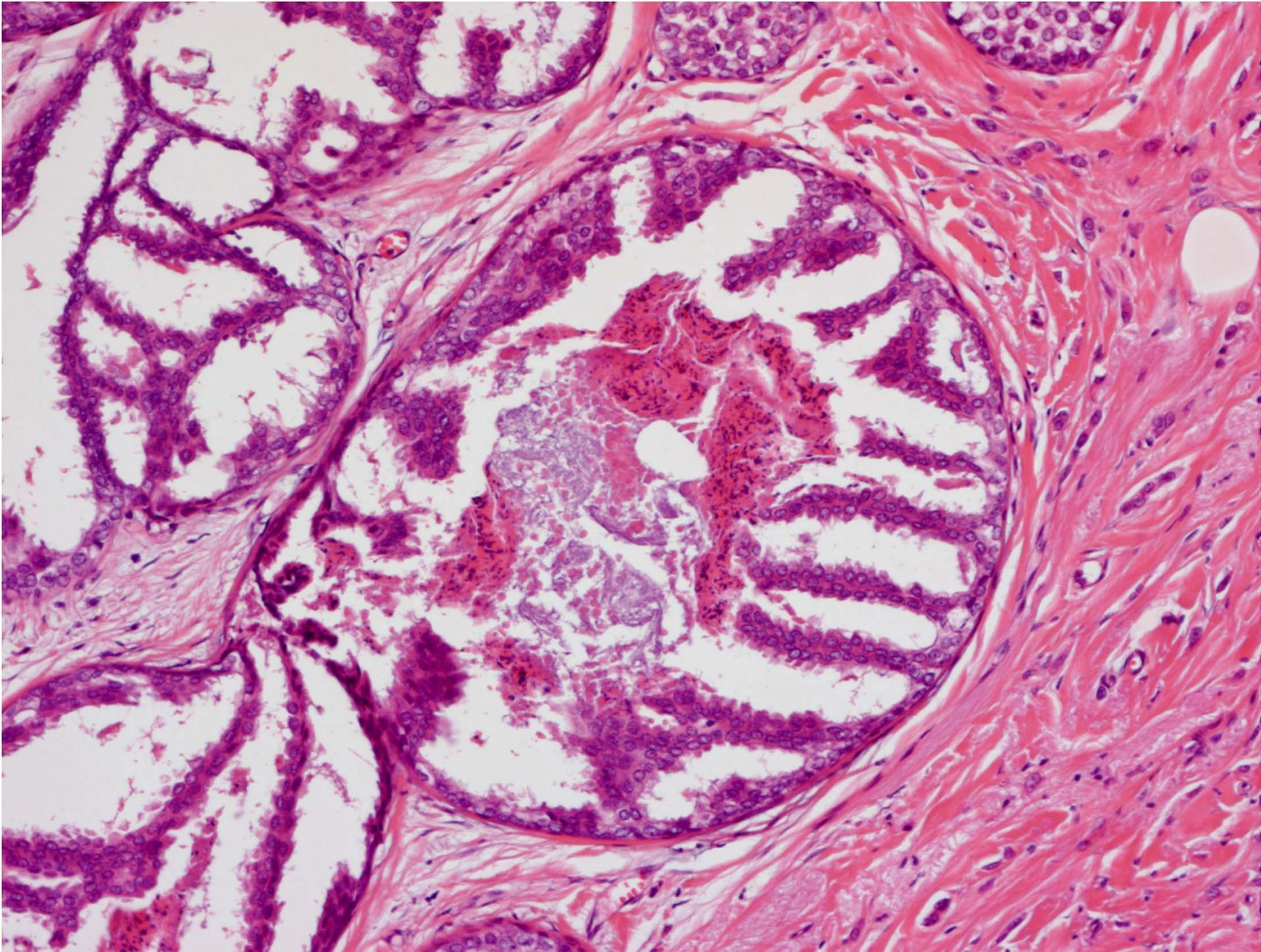
- 血管侵襲
⇒ ~63%
- リンパ管侵襲
⇒ >50%、~75.5%
- リンパ管密度の増加
- VEGF-C発現亢進

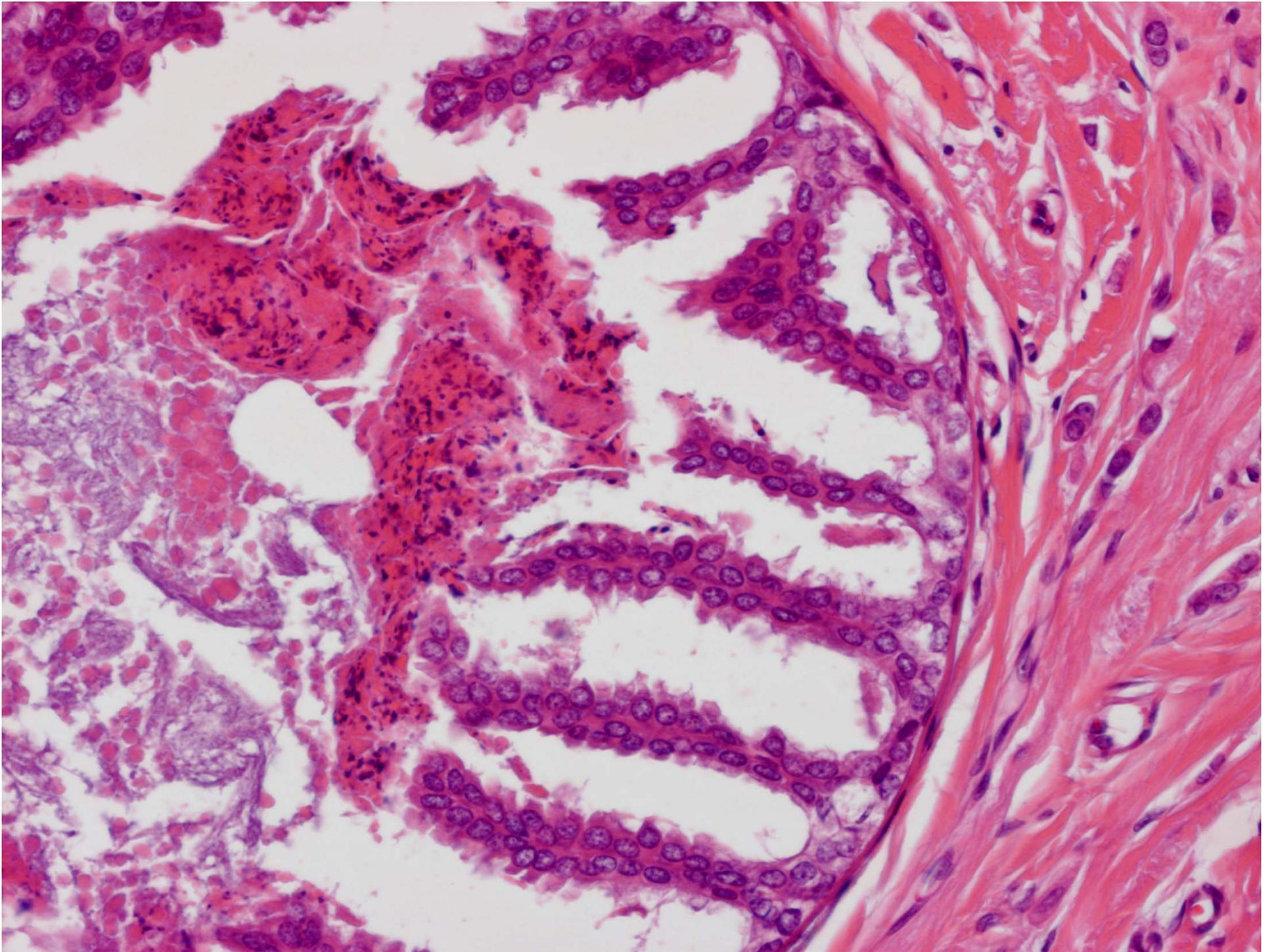


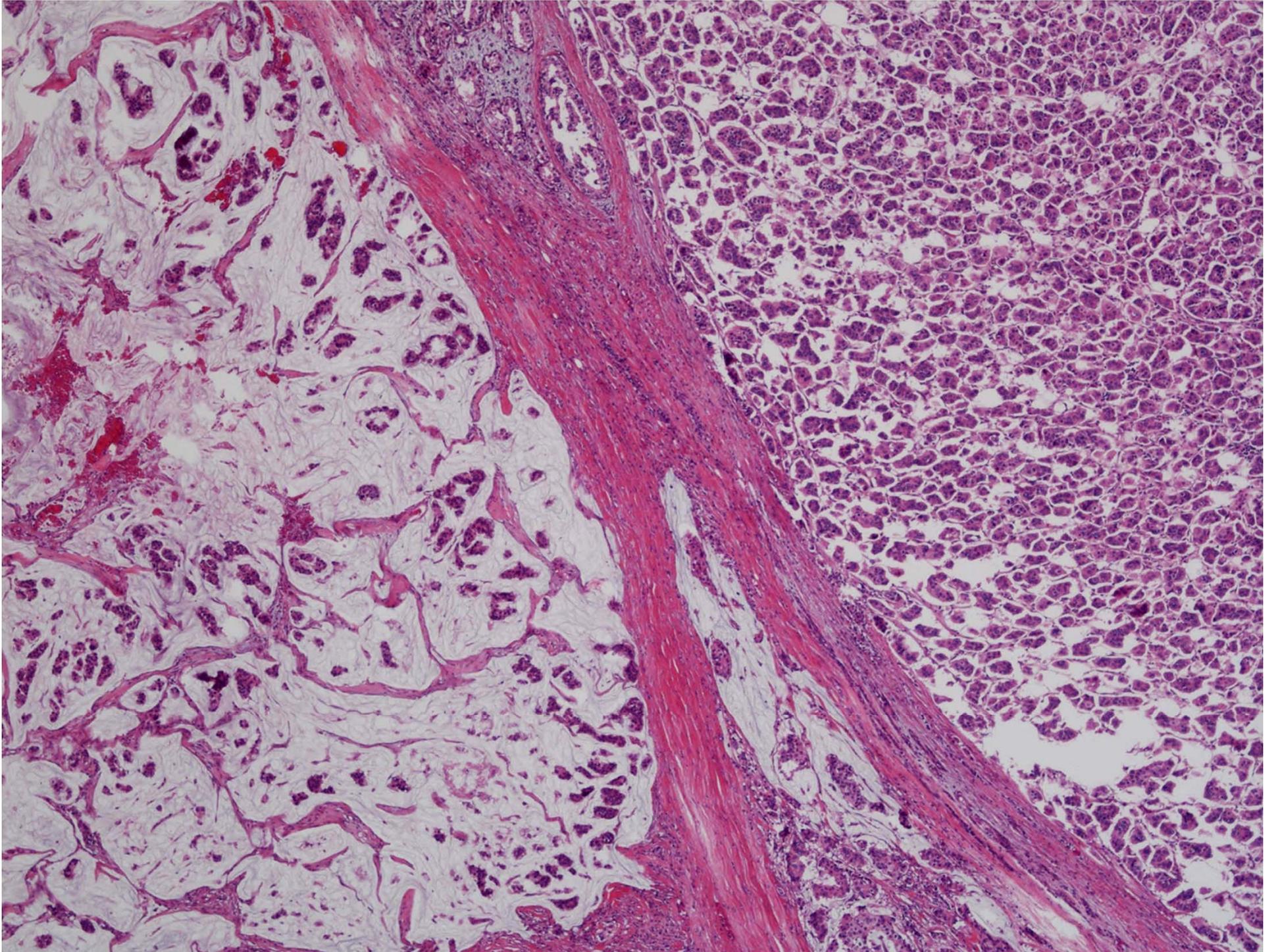


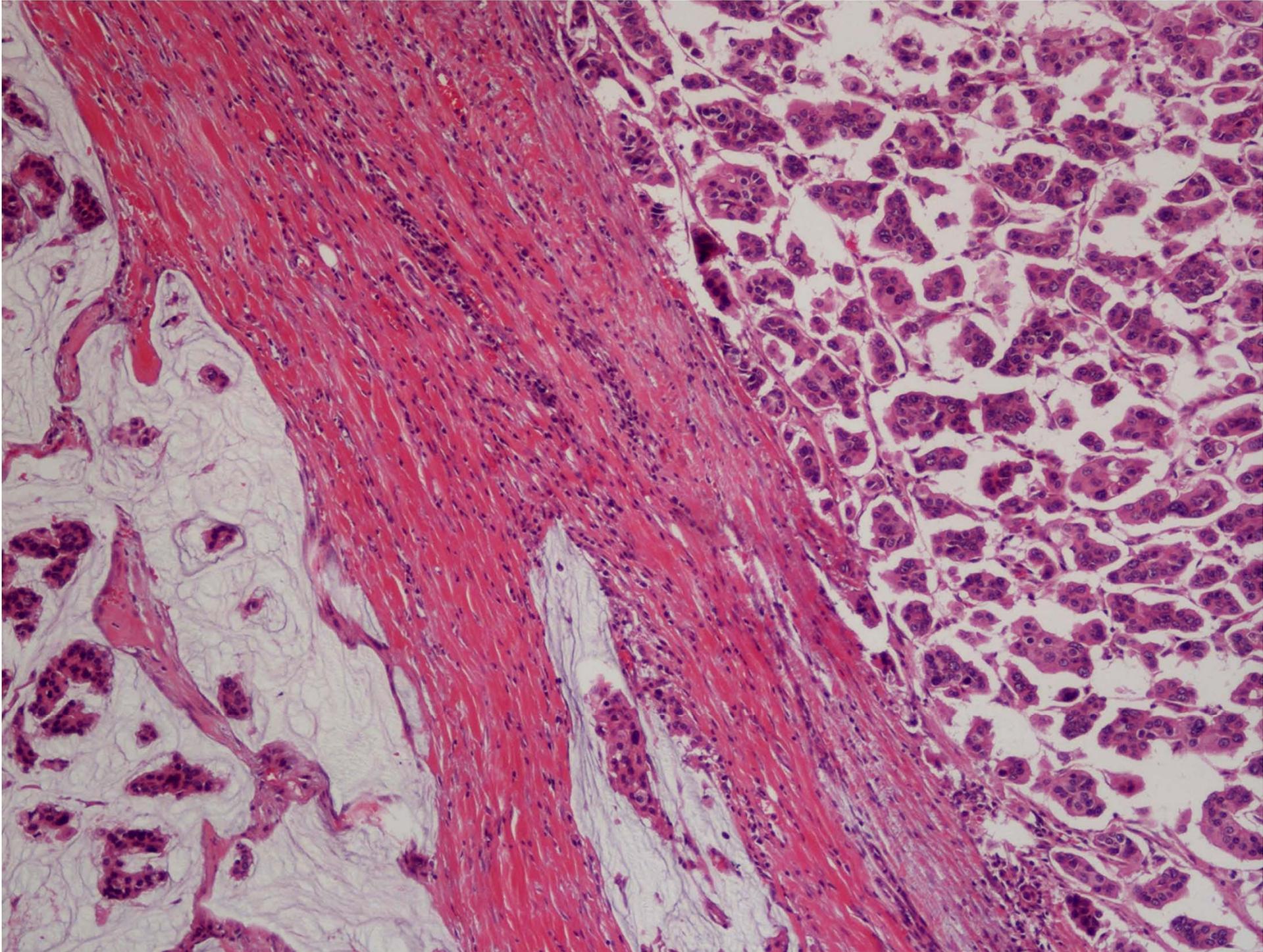


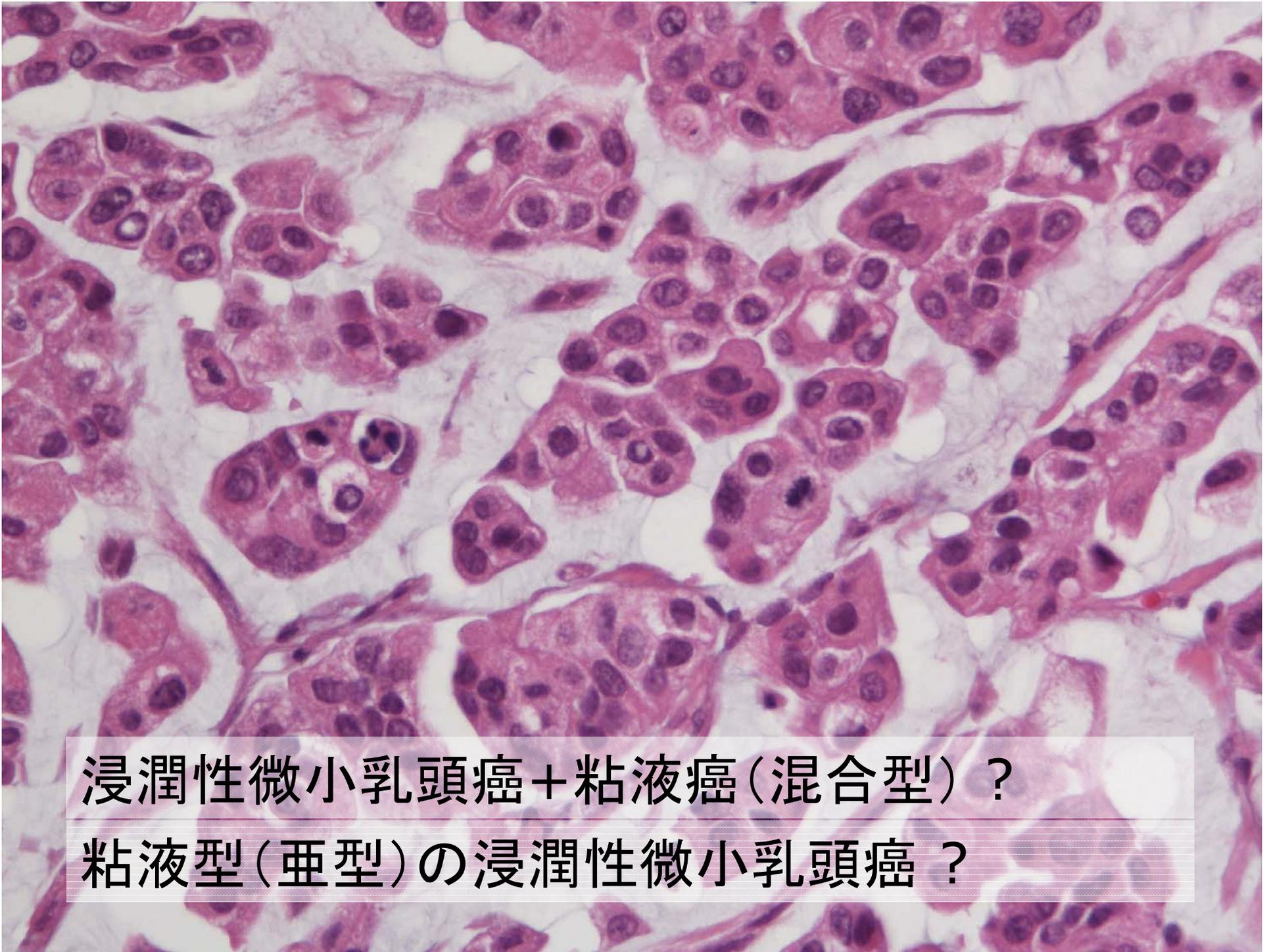












浸潤性微小乳頭癌+粘液癌（混合型）？

粘液型（亜型）の浸潤性微小乳頭癌？

浸潤性微小乳頭癌

- ER+ : 19~75%
- PR+ : 19~70%
- HER2+ : 36~100%
- p53+ : 12~75%
- EGFR+ : 0% (Kim et al.)

浸潤性微小乳頭癌

- ER+ : 68%
- PR+ : 61%
- HER2+ : 54%
- p53+ : 48%
- Ki-67 index : 26%

Zekidoqlu et al. Histopathology 2004; 44: 18-23

浸潤性微小乳頭癌

- N-カドヘリンの過剰発現は浸潤能と相関し、微小乳頭癌で高頻度に陽性（Nagi et al.）

Weidong Li et al. Pathol Res Pract 2010; 12: 828-834

CD44⁺/CD24⁻/low

- 乳癌幹細胞表現型

- 腫瘍生成能

- Tumorigenic phenotype

- Tumor-initiating properties

- 浸潤能

- 放射線化学療法抵抗性

CD24

- 正常乳腺では殆ど発現なし
- 癌細胞の浸潤、遊走、転移に関与
- 乳癌の予後因子
- CD24⁺細胞からEMTを経て
CD44⁺/CD24^{-/low}細胞が出現

CD44⁺/CD24^{-/low}

- 浸潤性微小乳頭癌では通常型と比較して多数のCD44⁺/CD24^{-/low}細胞が間質内に存在
 - 53.4%（浸潤性微小乳頭癌） vs 稀（通常型）
 - 胞巣内ではCD44⁺/CD24^{-/low}細胞が間質側に存在
 - ビメンチン、 α -平滑筋アクチン陽性
 - E-カドヘリン発現消失
- リンパ管侵襲、リンパ節周囲脂肪織浸潤と相関（ $P < 0.05$ ）

Weidong Li et al. Pathol Res Pract 2010; 12: 828-834

CD24

- CD24⁺細胞はリンパ節転移と相関
(P=0.010)

Weidong Li et al. Pathol Res Pract 2010; 12: 828-834


CD44


CD24

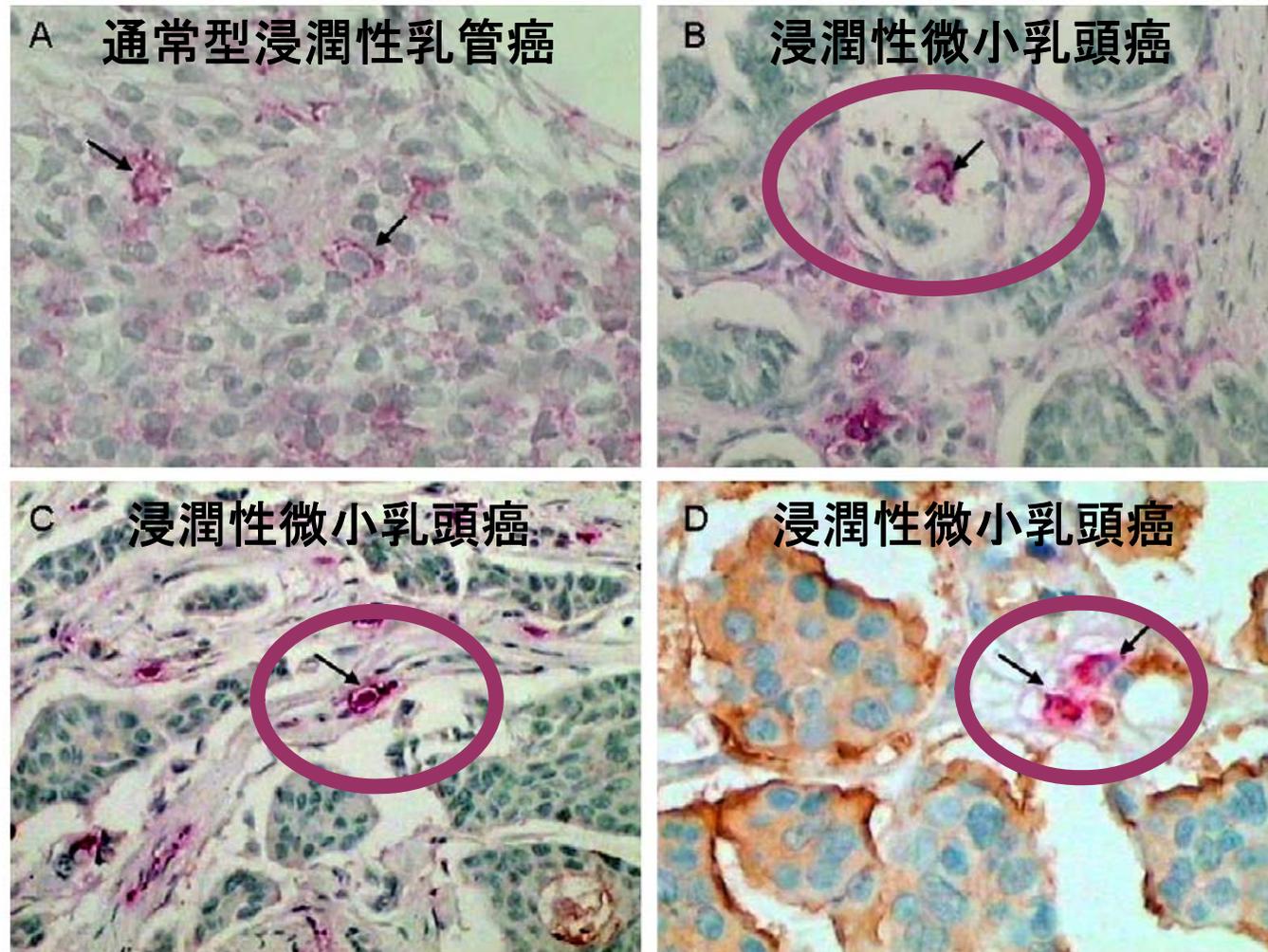


Fig. 2. Immunohistochemical double-staining of human breast tumors for CD44 and CD24. CD44 is stained with Permanent Red, and CD24 with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB). (A) IDC is negative for CD24; a few CD44⁺/CD24^{-low} tumor cells (arrow) are seen. (B) CD44⁺/CD24^{-low} tumor cells (arrow) are present in the micropapillary structure of IMPC. (C) CD44⁺/CD24^{-low} tumor cells (arrow) are present in the stroma of IMPC. (D) CD44⁺/CD24^{-low} tumor cells (arrow) are present in the stroma adjacent to the micropapillary structure; in contrast, the cancer cells of micropapillary cell cluster of IMPC showed CD44⁻/CD24⁺ phenotype.

Weidong Li et al. Pathol Res Pract 2010; 12: 828-834

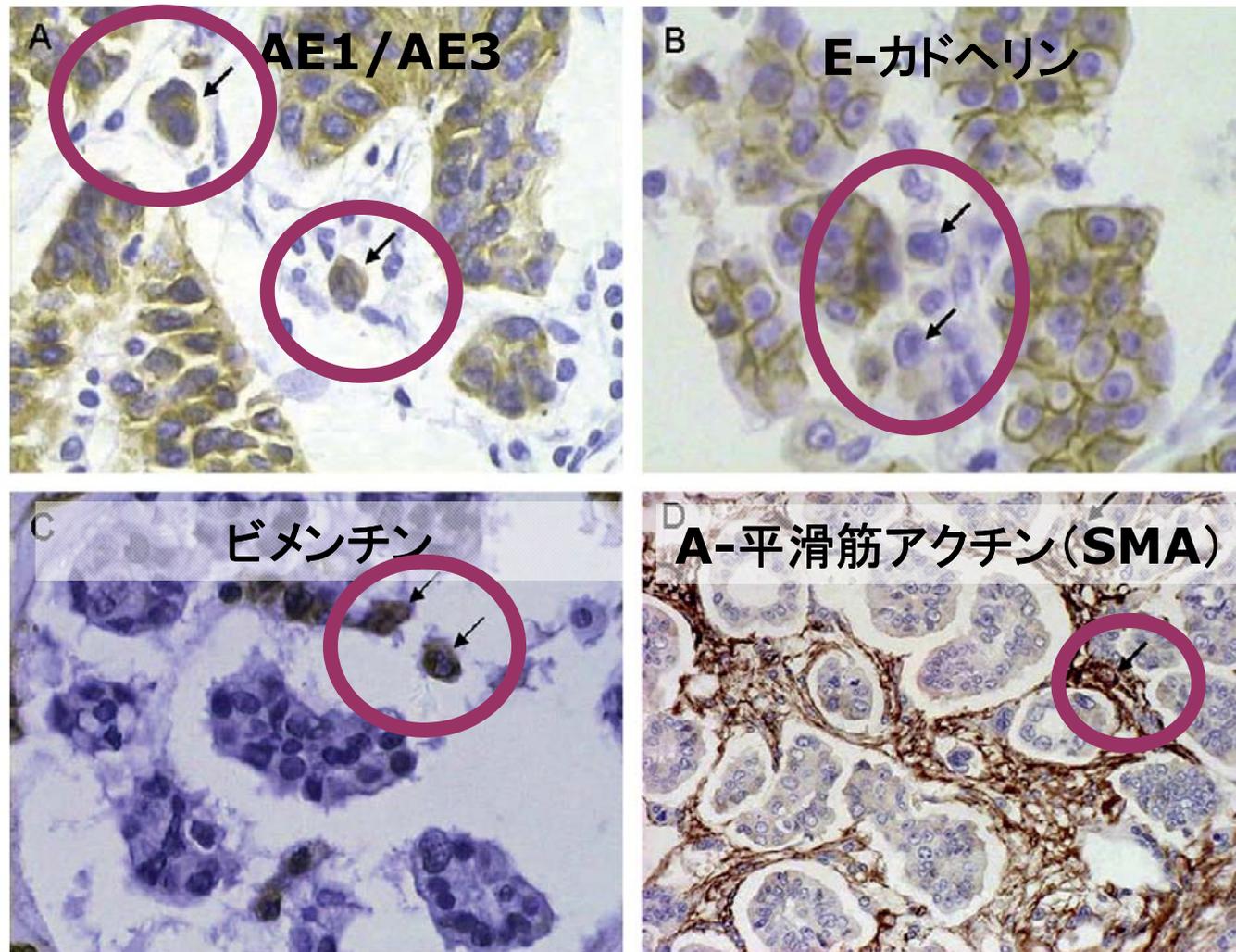


Fig. 3. Immunohistochemistry for cyokeratin AE1/AE3, E-cadherin and vimentin, α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) expression in tumor cells in the stroma of IMPC. (A) Tumor cells (arrow) in the stroma positive for cyokeratin AE1/AE3. (B) Loss of and reduction in E-cadherin expression in tumor cells in the outer margin; however, it is positive inside the micropapillary structure of IMPC. E-cadherin expression could not be found in the tumor cells in the stroma of IMPC (arrow). (C and D) The $CD44^+/CD24^{low}$ tumor cells (arrow) in the stroma adjacent to the micropapillary structure are positive for vimentin (C) and α -SMA (D); in contrast, the tumor cells in micropapillary cell cluster of IMPC are negative for vimentin and α -SMA.

Weidong Li et al. Pathol Res Pract 2010; 12: 828-834

浸潤性微小乳頭癌

- 鑑別診断
 - 粘液癌
 - 卵巣漿液性腺癌の転移
 - その他、微小乳頭状パターンを示す癌の転移（肺、大腸、胃、唾液腺、膀胱など）

浸潤性微小乳頭癌

● 治療と予後

- リンパ節転移が高頻度 (Zekioqlu et al.)
 - 61%(22/48)、腫瘍径 > 10 mm ⇒ 77%
 - しばしば4個以上 (61%)
 - 被膜外脂肪織内に浸潤 (46%)
- 局所・全身再発の頻度が高い
 - 71%で胸壁ないし皮膚再発 (Pettinato et al.)
 - 鎖骨上窩リンパ節などにおける局所再発リスク (Yu et al.)

浸潤性微小乳頭癌

● 治療と予後

- 通常型と比較して生存期間が短い
(controversial !!)
 - 49%が死亡（平均5.2年）（Pettinato et al.）
 - 50%が死亡（平均22ヶ月）（Luna-Moré S et al.）
- 通常型と比較して病期が高い傾向（N+）
- 予後因子を層別化して多変量解析を行った場合には通常型浸潤性乳管癌と同様

浸潤性微小乳頭癌

- 治療と予後
 - 乳房全摘が推奨される
 - 補助化学療法
 - 腋窩リンパ節陽性例
 - 腫瘍径 > 1.0cm
 - 術後胸壁照射
 - 腫瘍径 > 2 cm

TAKE HOME

- 純粹型（75%クライテリア）は稀（全乳癌の2%以下）だが、混在型は意外と多い（～7%）
- “Inside-out”パターン（極性の逆転）
- 脈管侵襲の頻度が高い
- リンパ節転移のリスクが高い
 - 微小乳頭パターンの量に無関係！
- 予後不良（比較的？）
- 補助化学療法抵抗性
- 幹細胞表現型

ご清聴
ありがとうございました



三上芳喜(三上芳喜)

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