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Osteoblastoma and diagnostics pitfalls

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BACKGROUND:
Osteoblastoma is a rare benign osteoblastic tumor with a potential for local bone destruction and aggressiveness.

The most common sites of osteoblastoma are the vertebral column particularly the posterior elements and the sacrum.

In this study, we present nine cases of osteoblastoma and the principal differential diagnosis.

RESULTS:
On a period of ten years, nine cases of osteoblastoma had been diagnosed including seven males and two females. The age of th ose patients ranged from five ta twenty nine years old.
The tumor was localized in the spine in five of the nine cases and the other ones in the long bones.
The radiological diagnosis of osteoblastoma was made in just two cases.
The diagnosis was made by histology in eight cases. Ali our patients had been treated with curettage. On the nine patients, just one of them had developed two successive recurrences.

CONCLUSION :
Osteoblastoma is a rare benign tumor which is rarely diagnosed by radiology alone. The pathologist should always suspect an osteoblastoma in front of a vertebral localization of any tumor.

Urothelial carcinoma of the bladder : a clinicopathologic study of 92 cases

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INTRODUCTION:
Urothélial carcinoma (UC) accounts for nearly 90% of urinary bladder tumors.
A variety of histological variant of UC have been recently recognosed. Sorne variants have prognostic and therapeutic implications.

The aim to this study is to assess the pathological features from our series and to compare our results that of the literature.

MATERIELS AND METHODS:
Vr{e retrospectively studied 92 patients who were diagnosed histopthologically with urothelial carcinoma using the WHO classification system.

RESULTS:
The mean age of patients at diagnosis was 60 (range, 30-70 years). 86,67% were male (80h/12F).
Ali tumors were classified as urothelial carcinomas : 2,1% urothelial neoplasm with squamous differentiation, 2,1% with glandular differentiation, 2,1% urothelial tomors nested and 1% sarcomatoid.
In this study most tumors were grade 2 (67 cases) and stage pT1 .

DISCUSSION :

Adult urothelium has the capacity to undergo several pathways of phenotypic cellular and structural differentiation as a result of the embryological origin of the bladder from the multipotrnt tissues of the cloacal endoderm and the mesodermal wolffian ducts.

Studies have schown that erothelium hes the ability to undergo metaplastic change and is supported by cell culture experiments, which schowed that glandular, trasitional, and squamous differiation may be develop from a common neoplastic urothelial stem cell.

CONCLUSION :

The clinical cause of bladder cancer varies depending on the histological type of neoplasm, grade and stage of the tumor. Hight-grade muscle in vasive urothelial cancers and tumors schowing variant microscopie morphology have in general, hight mortality and poor prognosis.

Multiple duodenal stromal tumors associated with neurofibromatosis-1

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INTRODUCTION:

Gastrointestinal stroma! tumors (GIST), most commonly occur sporadically, but there seens to be some increased tendency for these tumors to develop in patients with neurofibromatosis 1 (NF1). There is no histological difference between the NFl assocaciated cases and the sporadic cases. However, tumors associated with NF1 frequently show multiplicity.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

A case of multiple duodenal gastrointestinal tumor arising in a 45 years old mal with NFl is reported. Physical examination revealed multiple café au lait spots and discrete cutaneous neurofibromas over the patient's body.

The abdominal exploration revealed multiple solid nodules in the duodenum and the pancretecticod uodenectomy was performed.

RESULTS:

- Macroscopy : The resected segment of the duodenal showed seven suberosal solid masses. The largest mass measured 3,Scm x 2cm x 3cm. The other tumors were small in size and measured 0,6cm. The principal turnor is coupled with the bars lower pancreas but remains limited by a capsule. The eut surface was smooth and white in appearance.

- **Microscopy** : The tumors were composed of interlacing fascicles of the uniform spindle cells with elongated cytoplasm. The tumor cells lacked pleomorphism, and mitotic figures were absent.

- **Immunohistochechemistry** : The tumors cells were diffusely positive for CDl 17, CD34, and negative for desmin, smooth muscle actin and pS 100.

CONCLUSION :

Gastrointestinal stroma! tu mors are rarely noted in association with neurofibromatosis -1. Duodenal GISt are most frequently diagnosed in the workup of symptoms not specific to these masses.

Duodenal resection is rarely indicated except in the case of duodenal GIST and earlystage adenocarcinoma or if the tumor appeared involve the pancreatic parenchyma on