

85 Reunión de la Asociación Territorial Valenciana de la SEAP

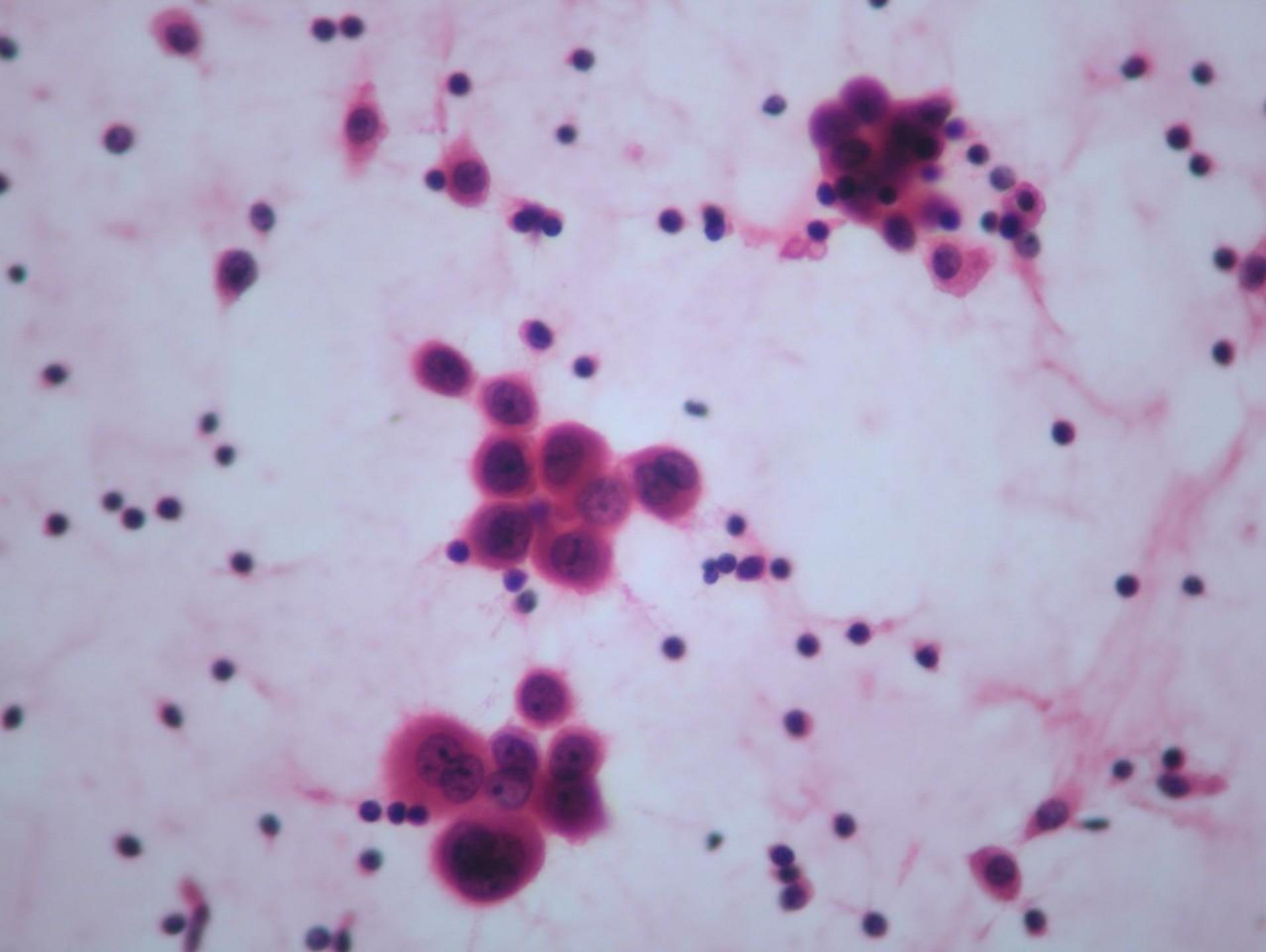
Vinaroz, 12/12/03

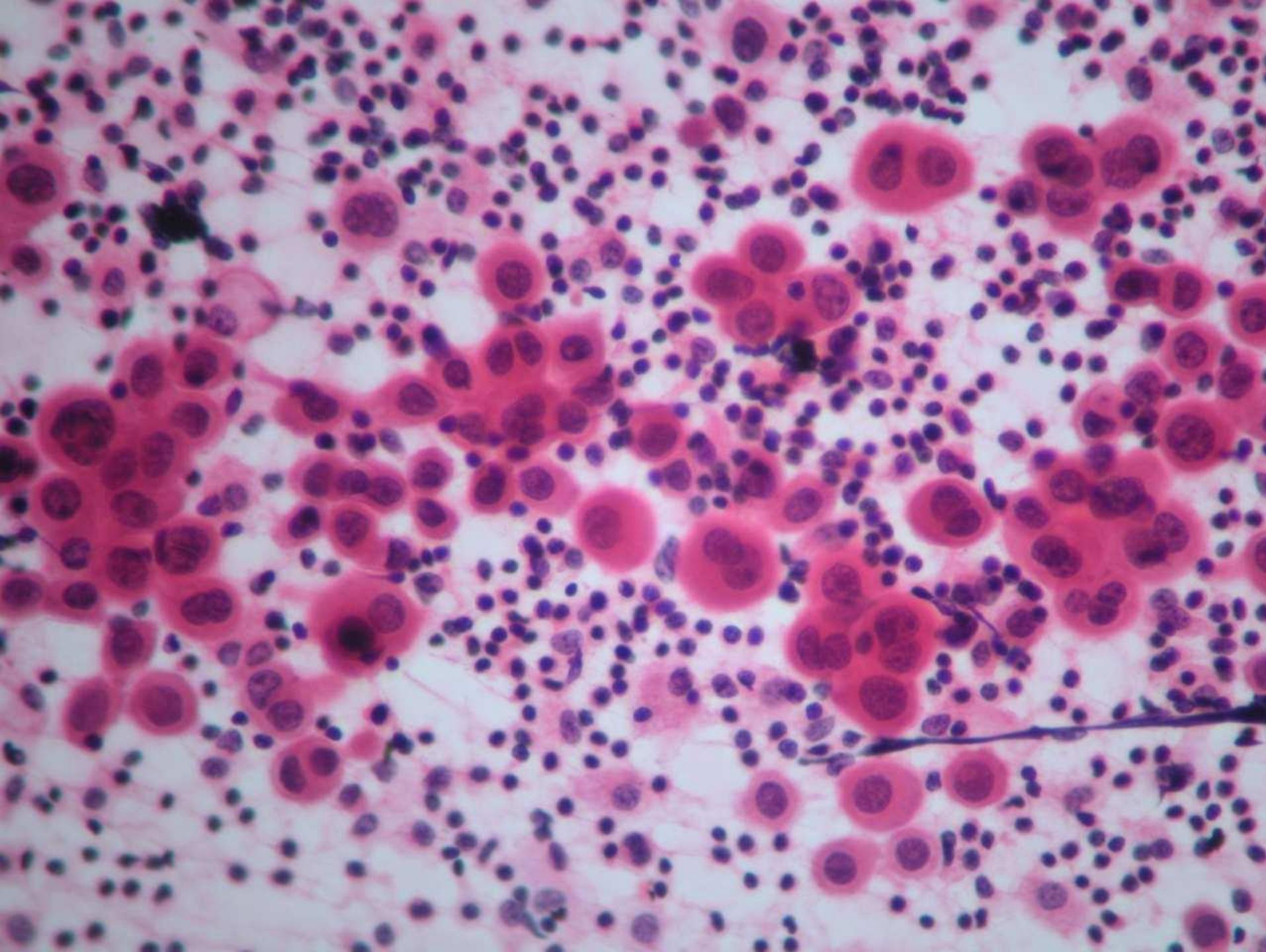
Caso 8

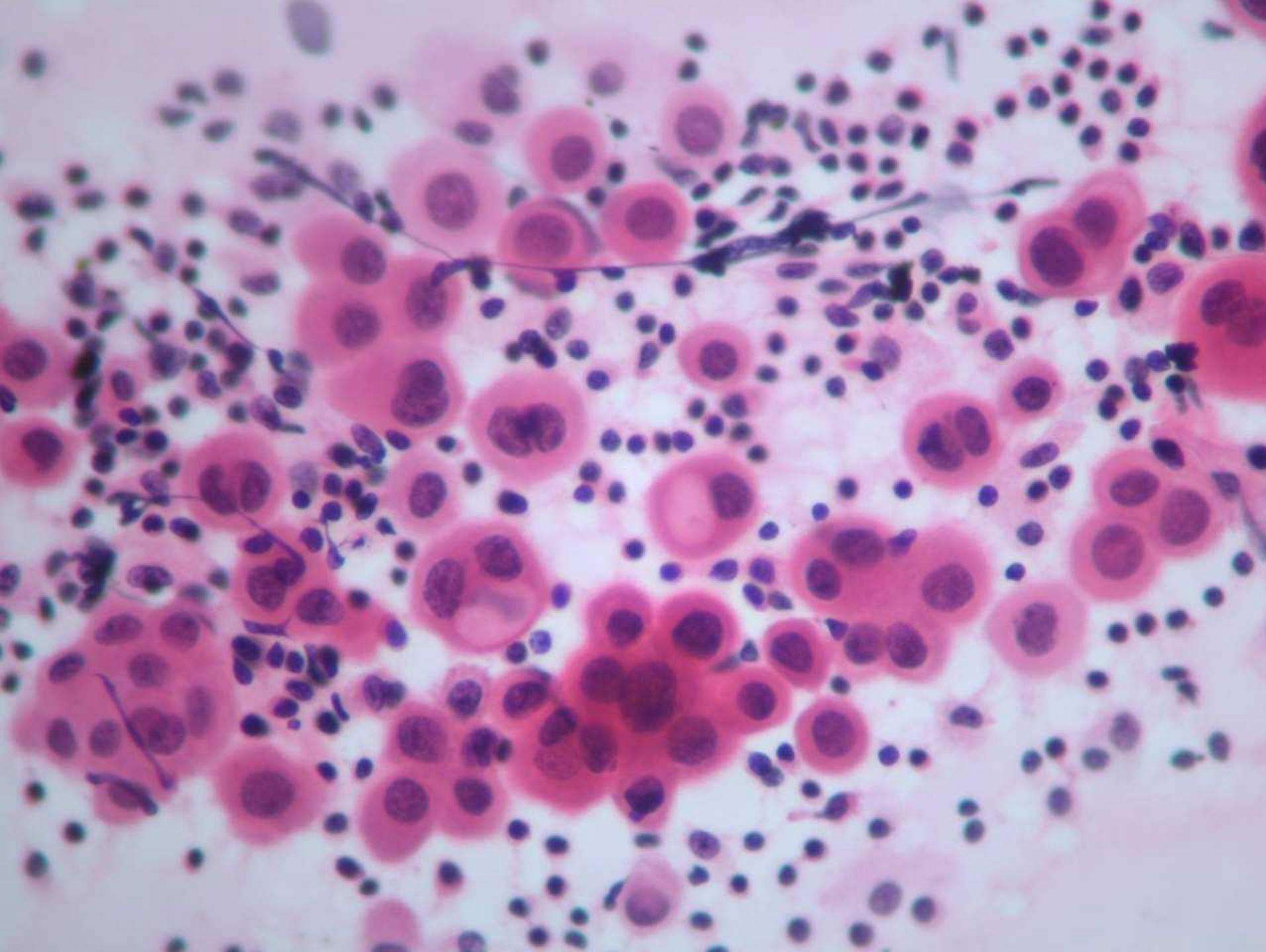
Luis Alfaro

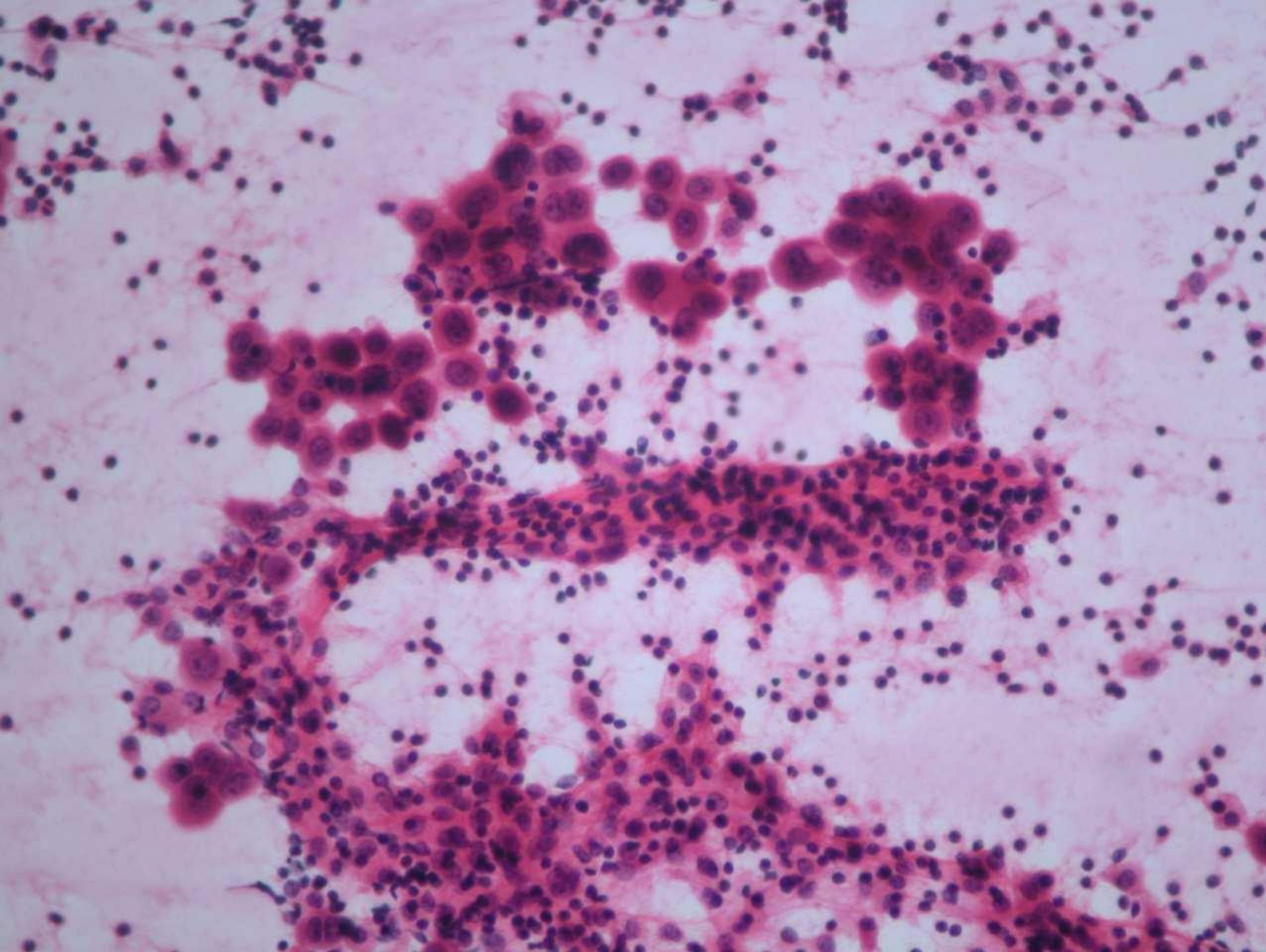
Hospital 9 de Octubre. Valencia

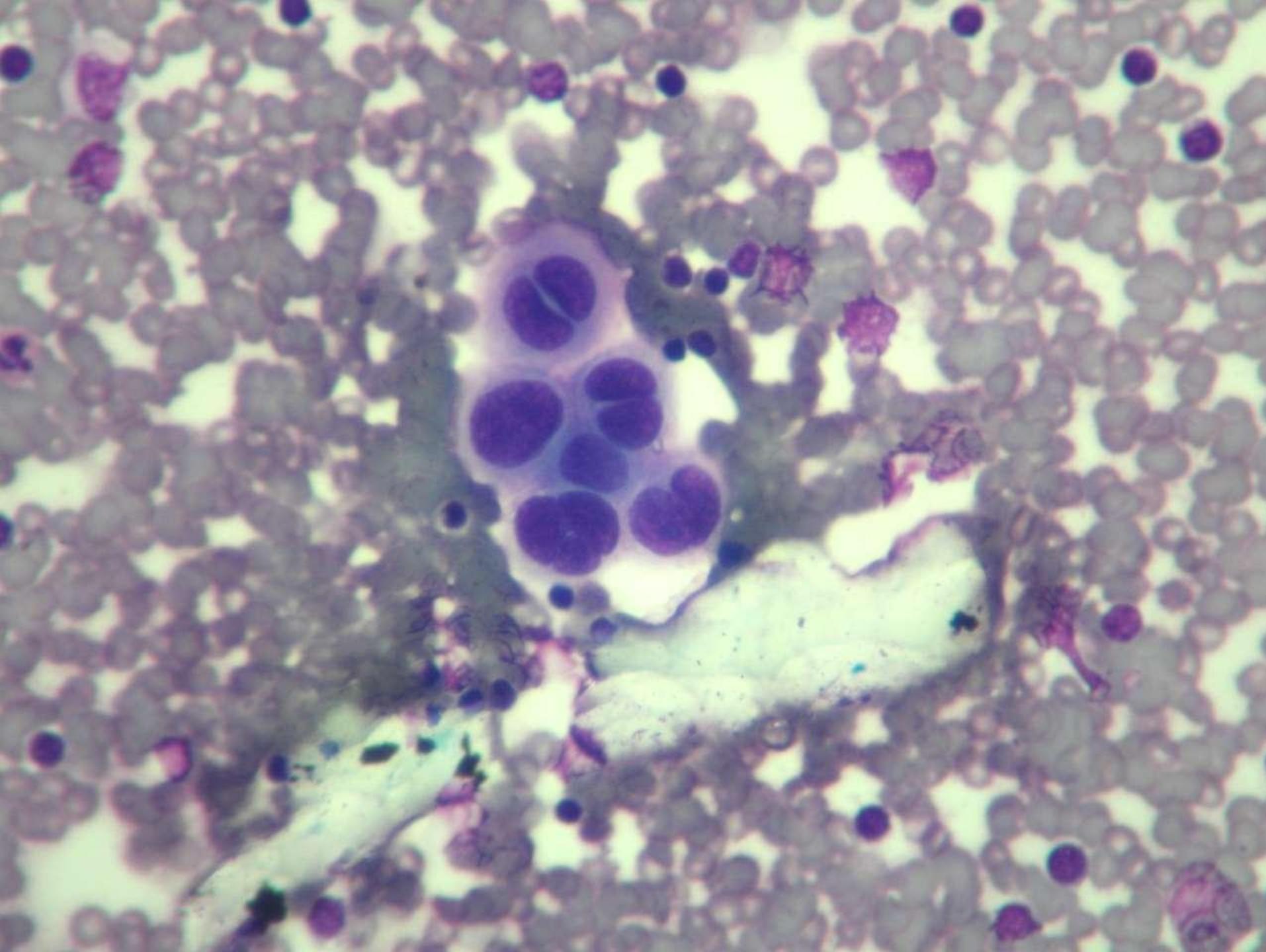
Varón de 79 años, sin antecedentes de interés, que presenta derrame pleural, y sospecha clínica de carcinomatosis pleural

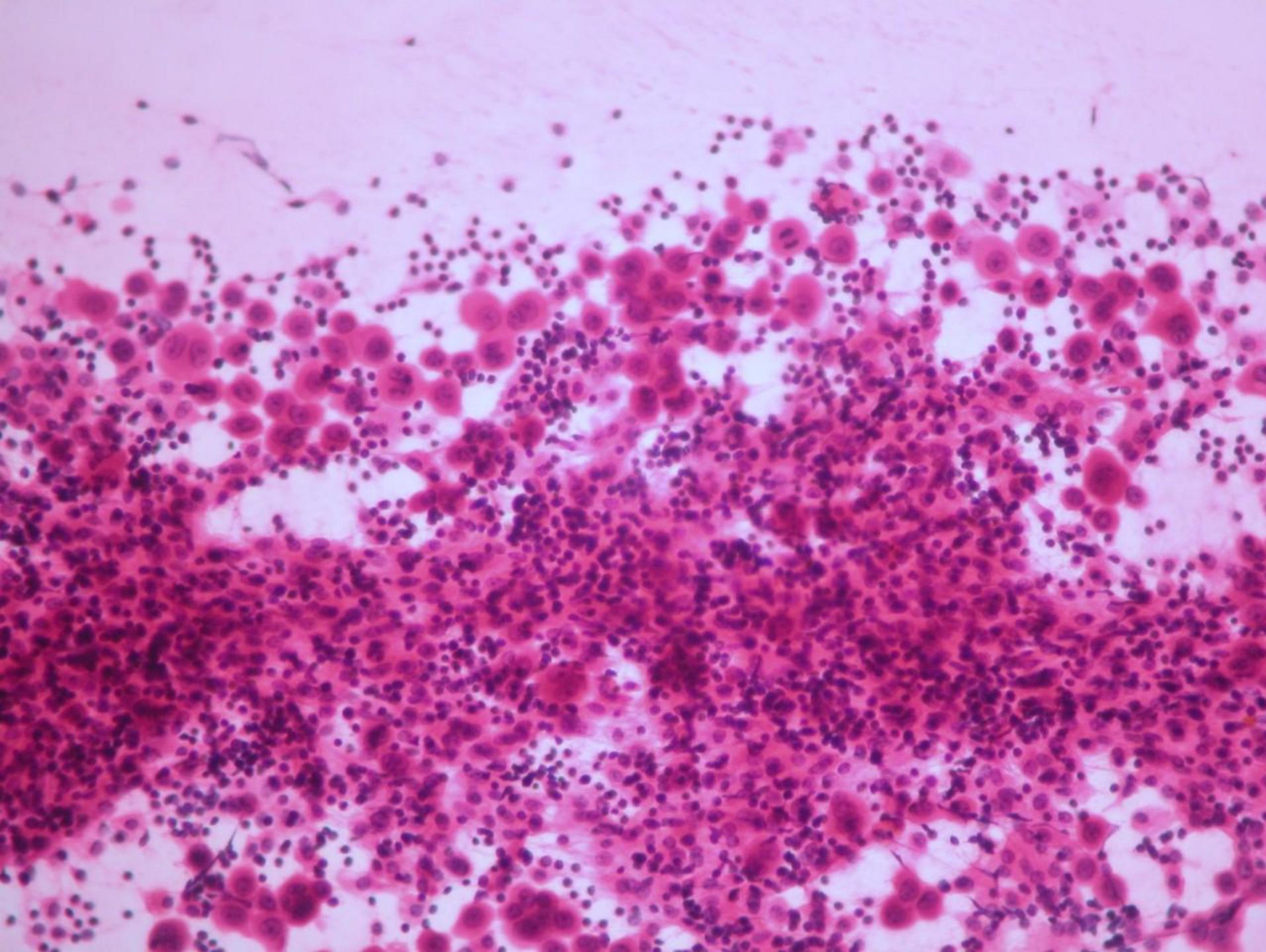




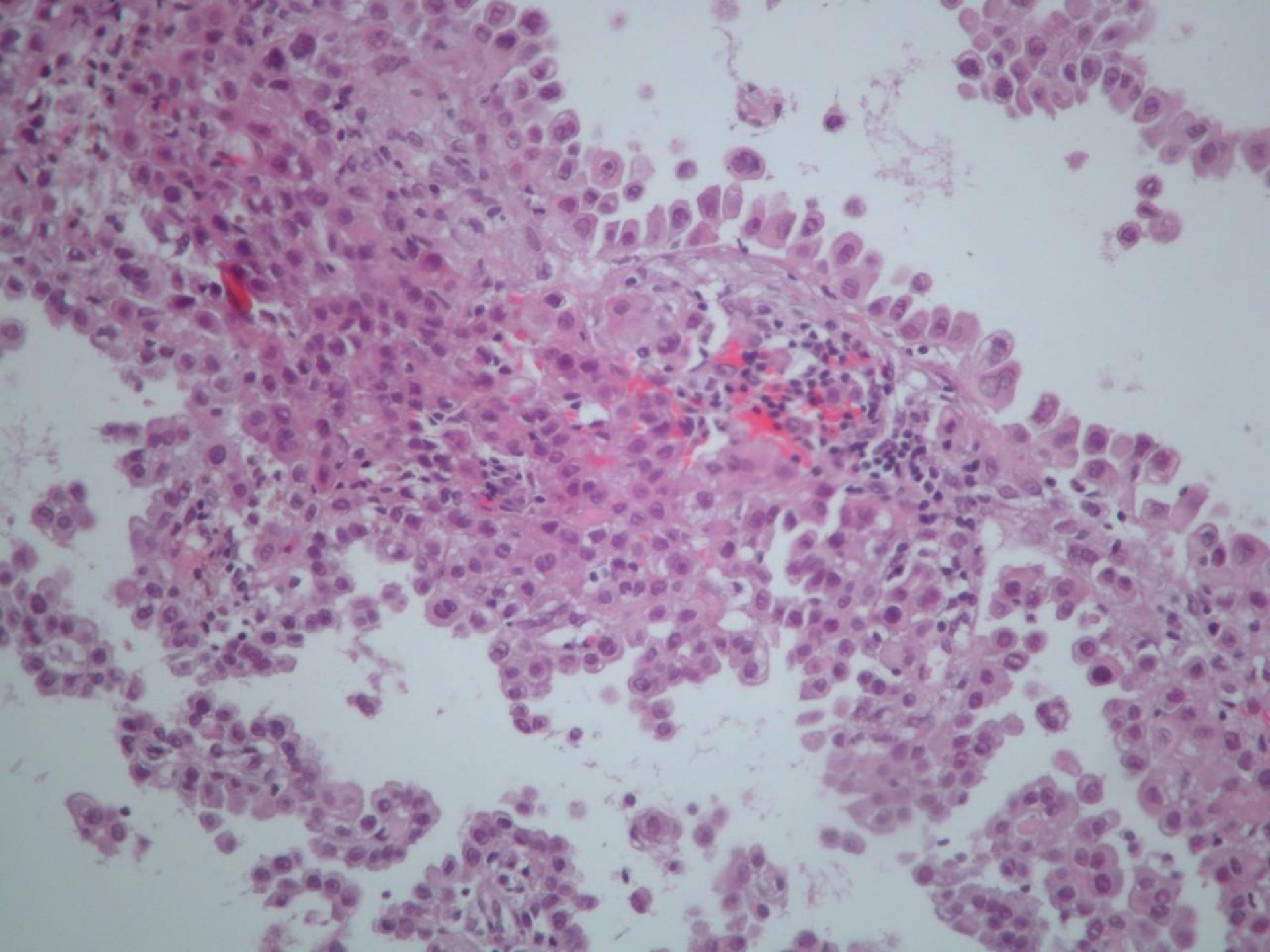


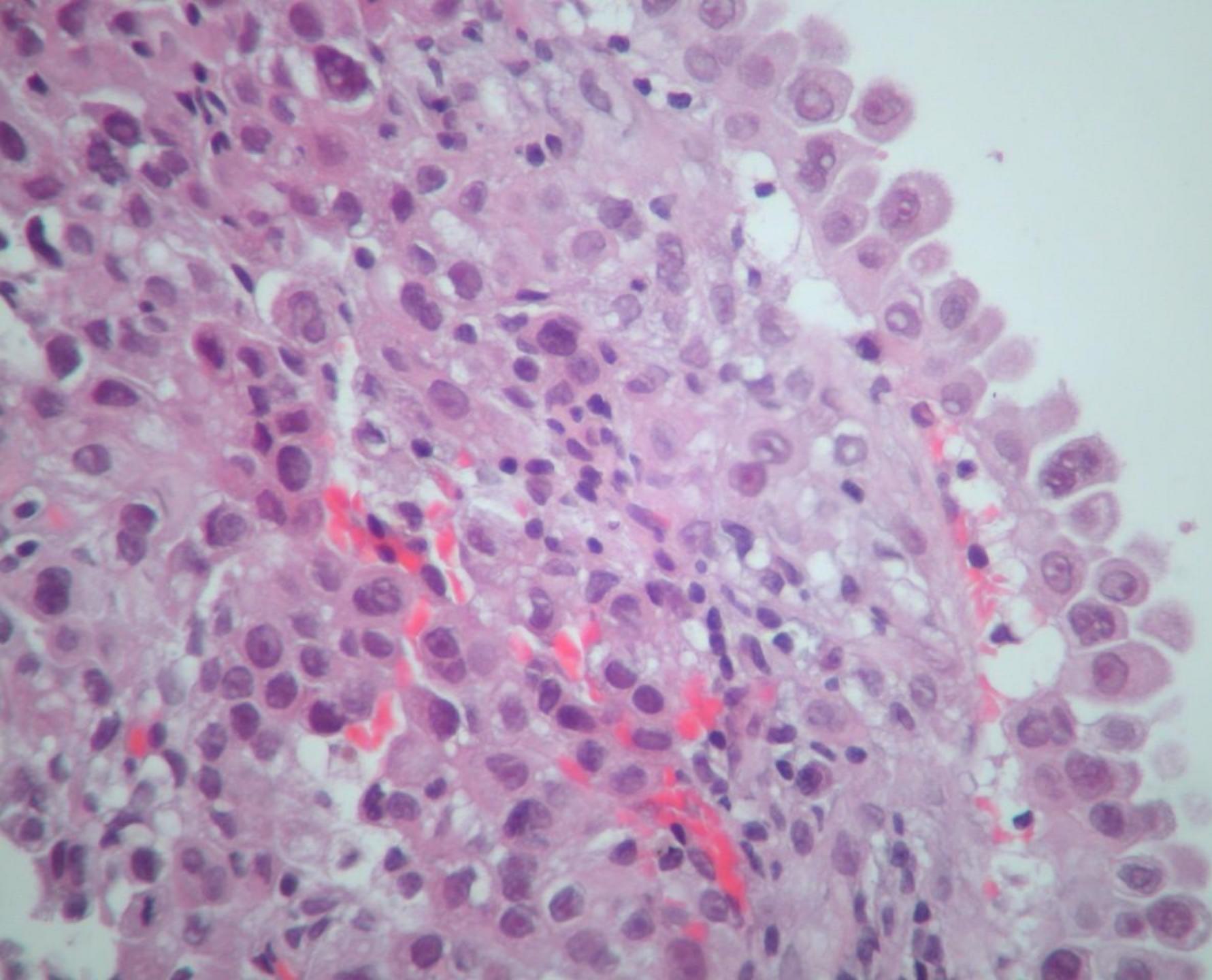


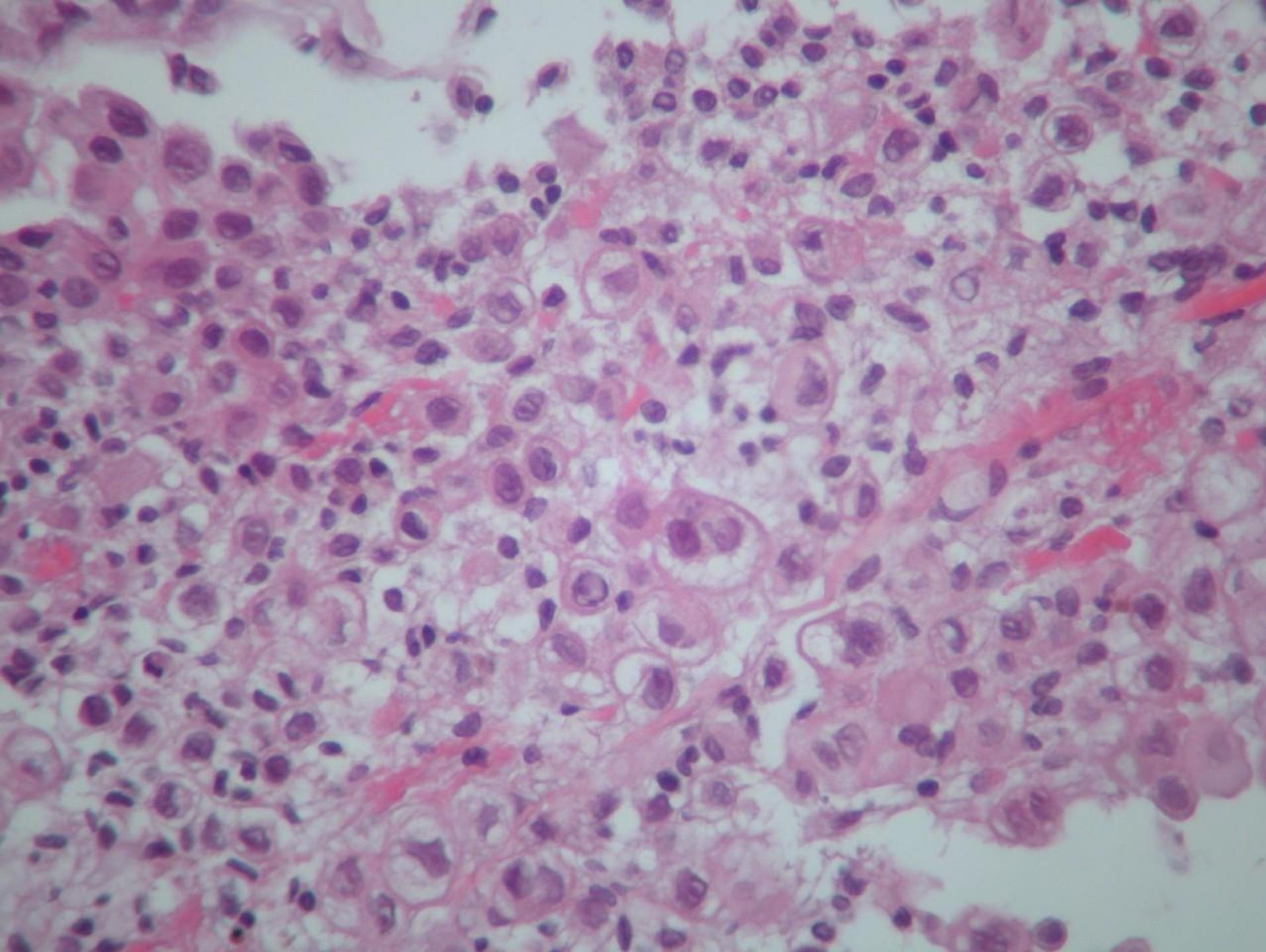


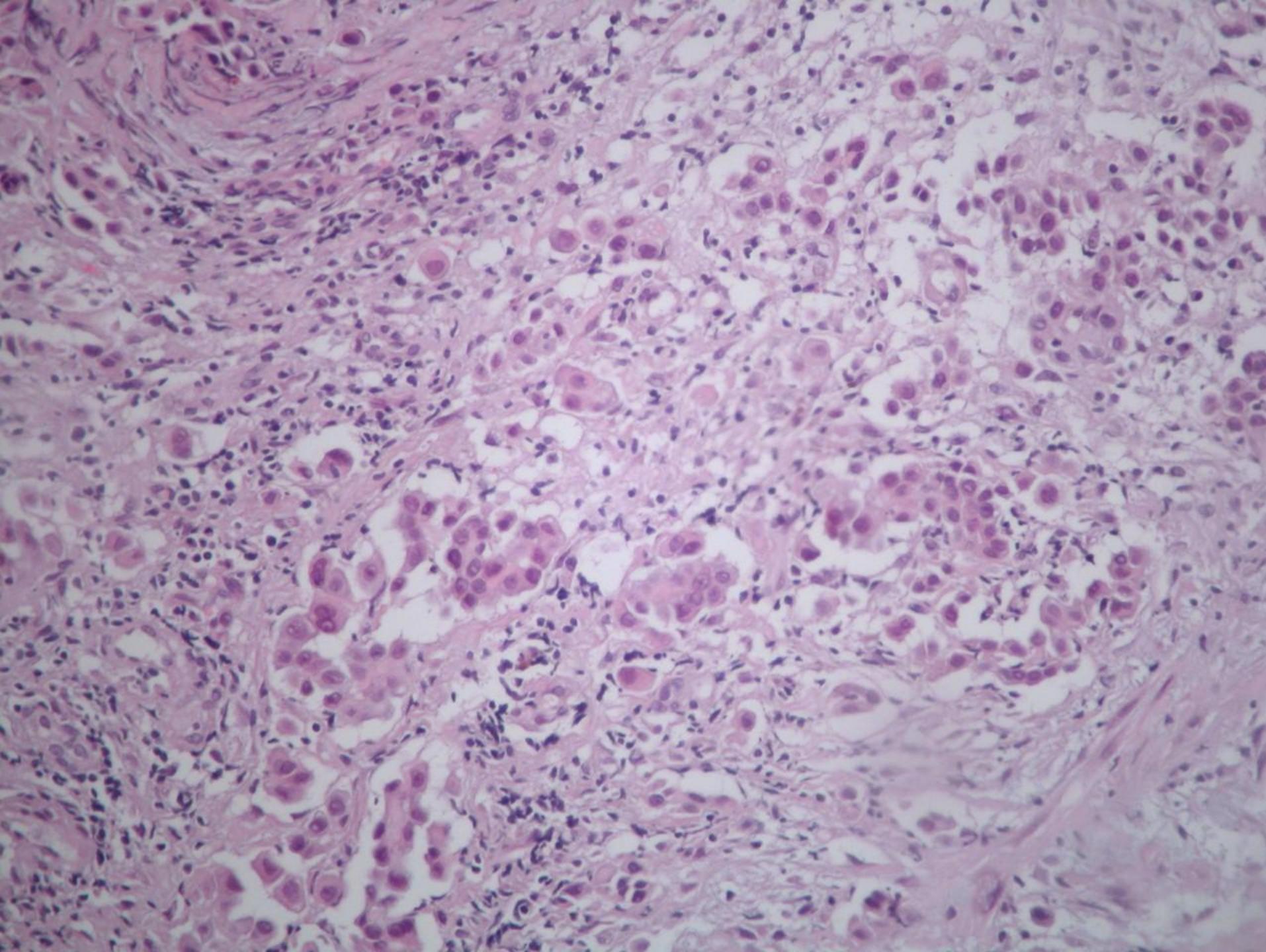


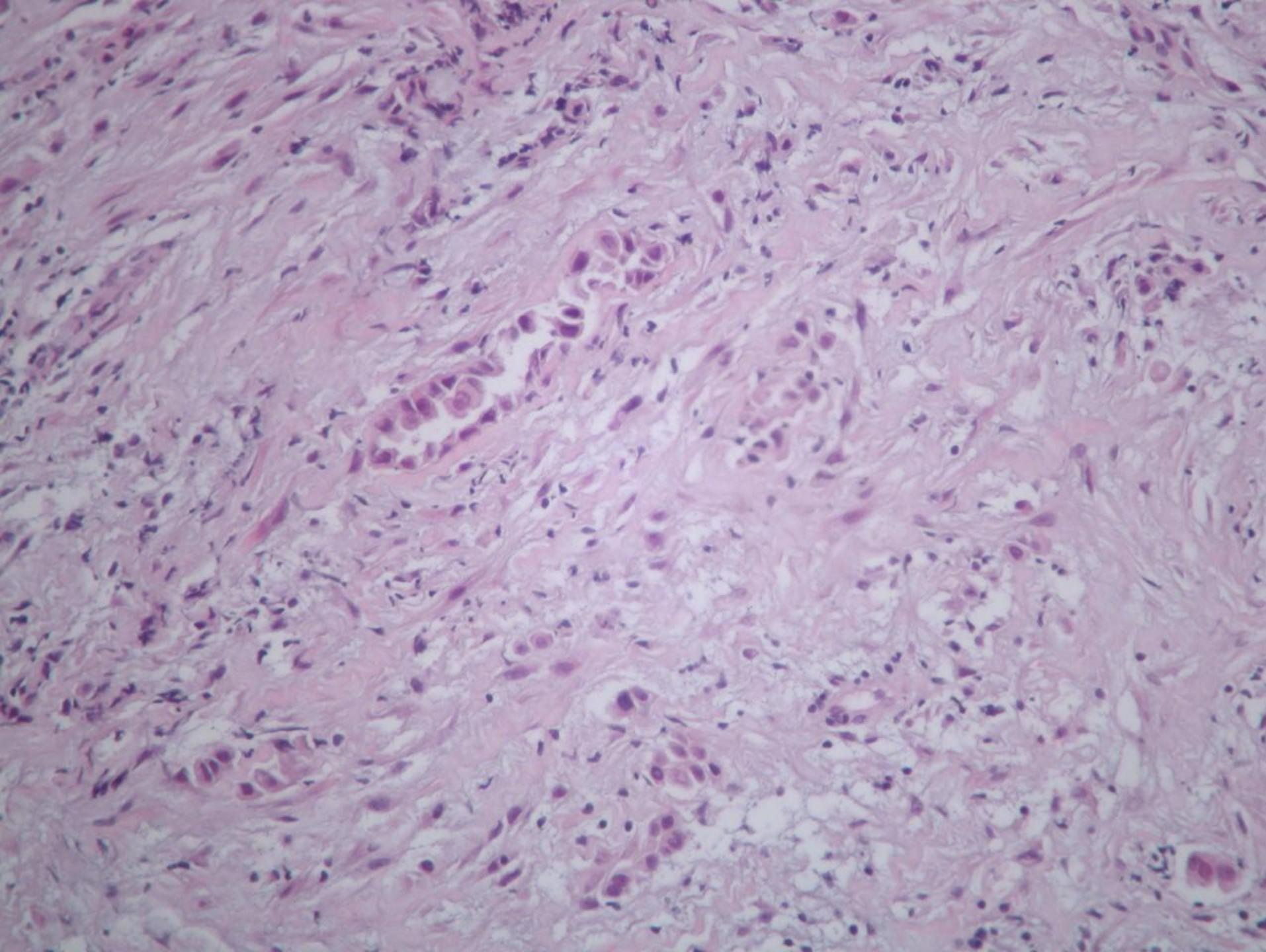
DIAGNOSTICO

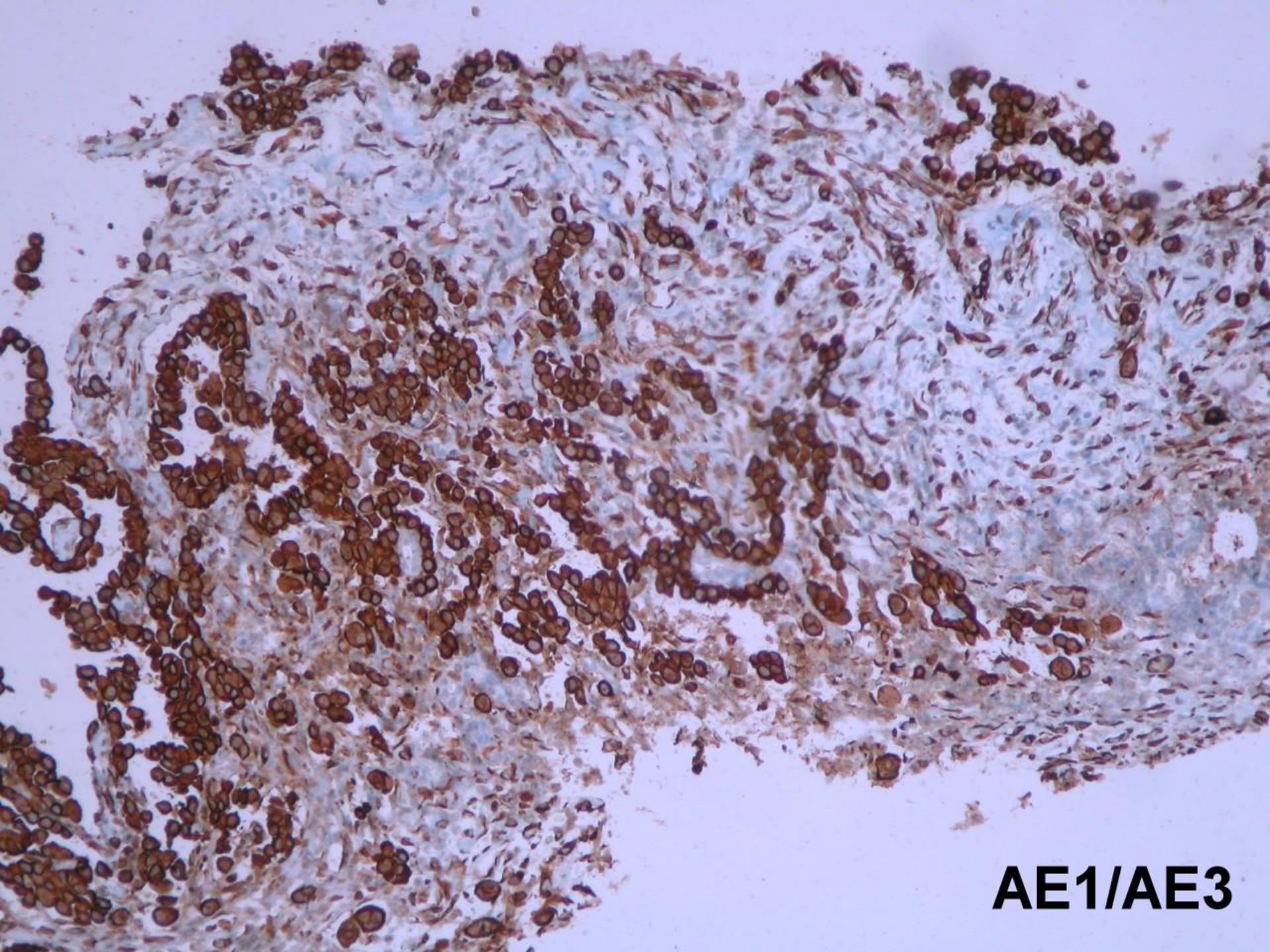




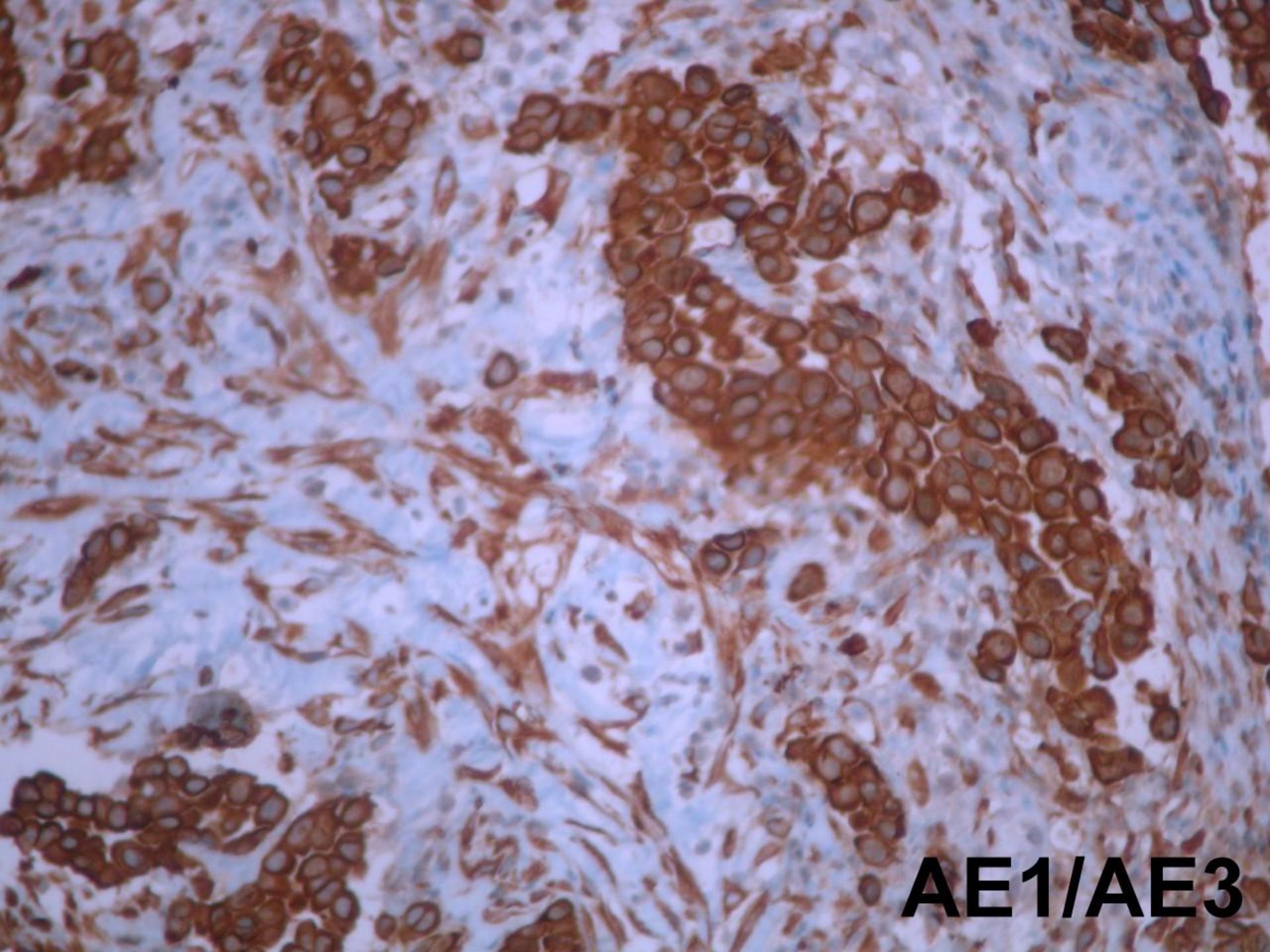








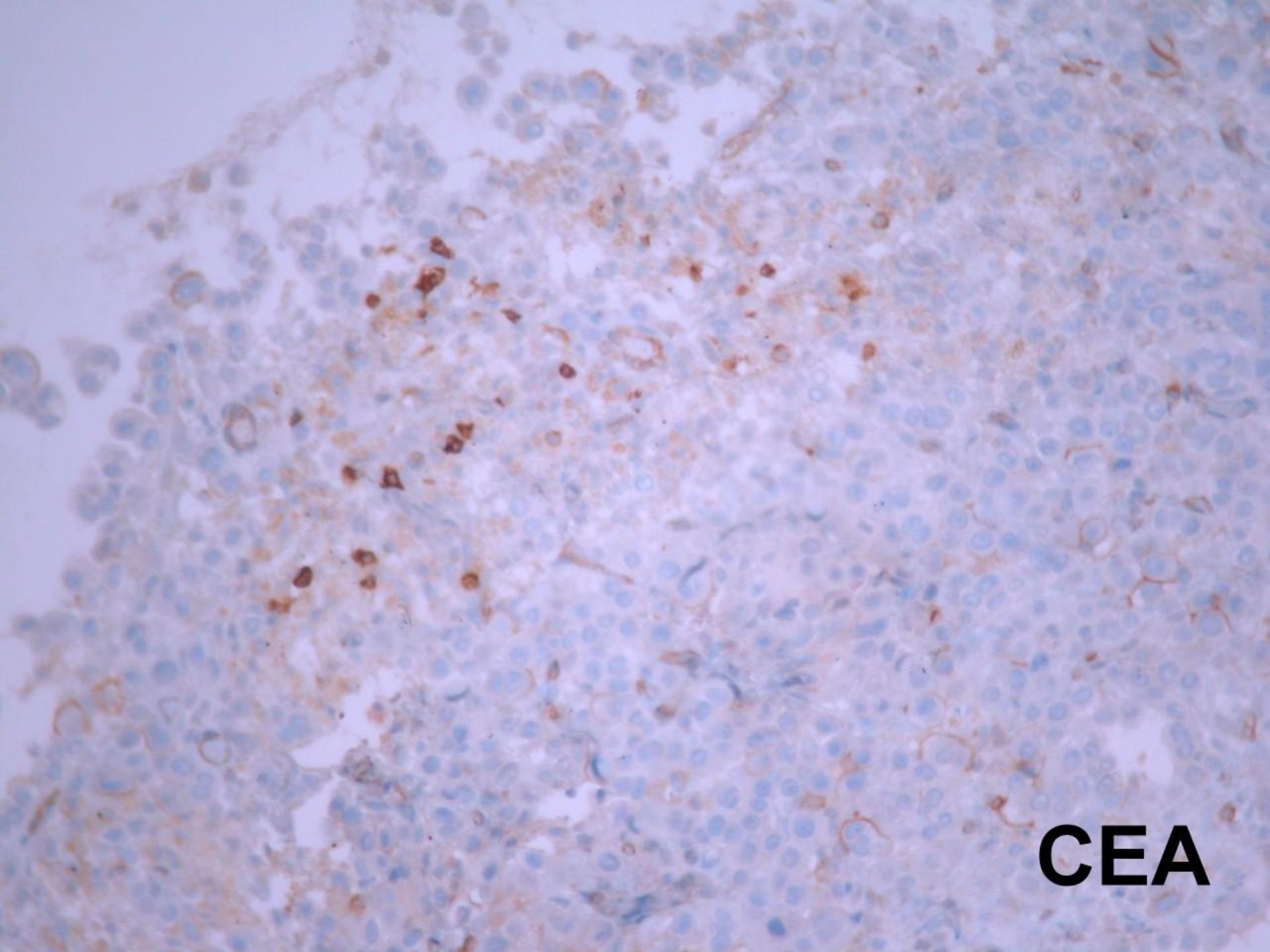
AE1/AE3

This image shows two adjacent immunohistochemical (IHC) tissue sections. Both sections exhibit a similar pattern of staining, characterized by clusters of cells with brown nuclei and extensive red cytoplasmic staining. The red staining is particularly prominent in the interstitium and around blood vessels. The overall pattern suggests a high-grade neoplasm, likely adenocarcinoma, showing strong AE1/AE3 cytokeratin expression.

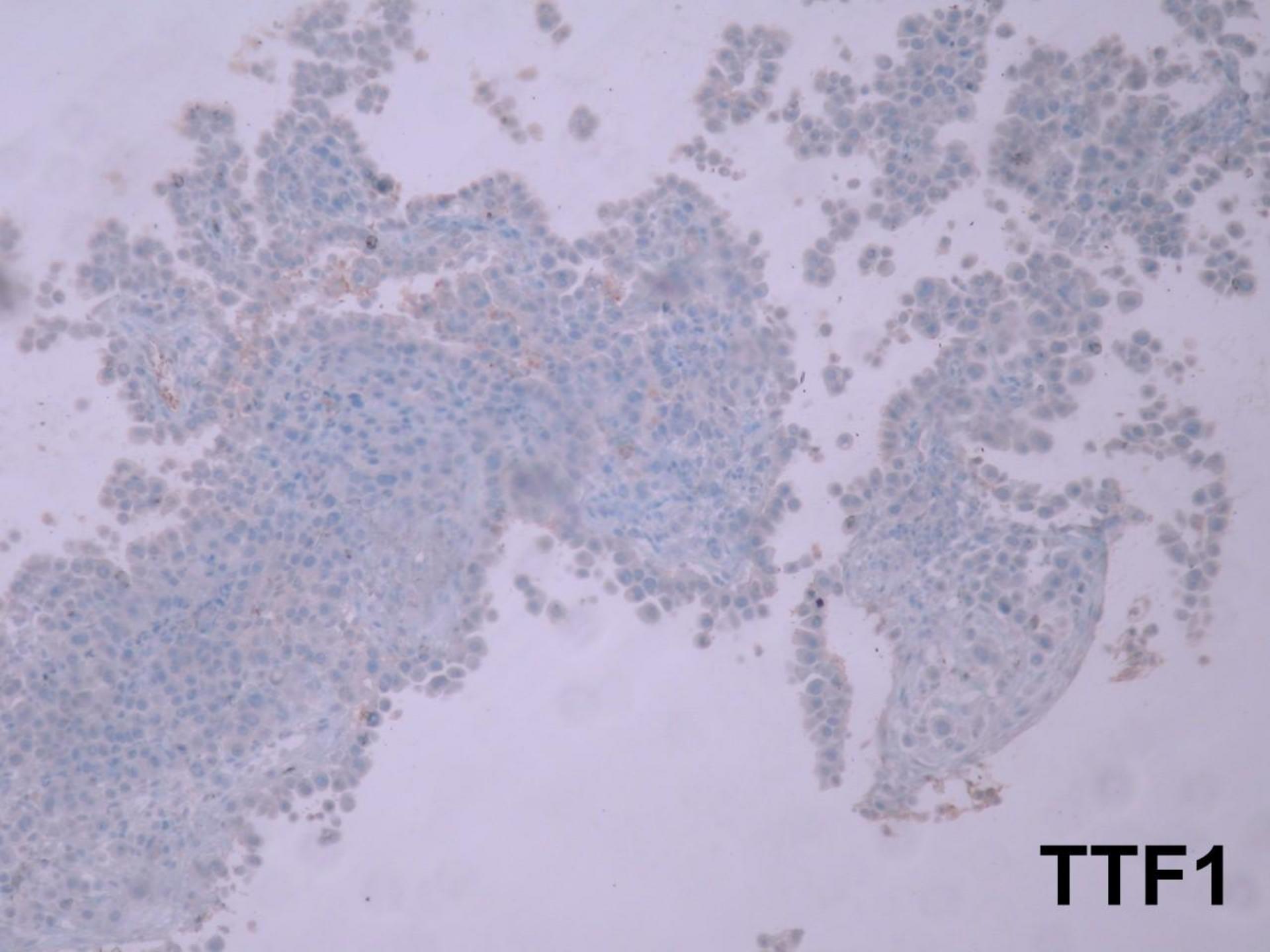
AE1/AE3

A light micrograph showing multiple tissue sections. The sections are stained with hematoxylin, which stains the nuclei of the cells a deep blue/purple color. There are numerous small, dark brown, irregularly shaped clusters of nuclei scattered across the field. Some larger, more organized clusters form a branching or tree-like pattern. The background between the clusters appears lighter, possibly due to different staining or processing.

34 β E12

This image shows a tissue section stained for carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA). The staining is localized to the nuclei and cytoplasm of tumor cells, appearing as brown granules. The background shows normal tissue with low levels of staining.

CEA



TTF1

Mesotelioma epitelial difuso tubulopapilar

DIAGNÓSTICO DIFERENCIAL

Hiperplasia Mesotelial / Mesotelioma

Mesotelioma / Adenocarcinoma

CONCLUSION