

Glycogen-Rich Clear Cell Carcinoma of the Breast

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Glycogen-rich clear cell carcinoma of the breast is a very rare malignancy whose incidence is about 1-3% of the total breast cancers. Histologic features are usually those of ductal carcinoma, but it contains the cells that is characterized by the abundant cytoplasm and centrally-located nuclei. We report a case of glycogen-rich clear cell carcinoma of the breast. The case is a 63-year-old woman with a palpable lump of the right breast. The operation is partial mastectomy with axillary lymph node dissection. The tumor consists of round or polygonal cells. The cell membranes are distinct, and the cytoplasm is clear. Most of the nuclei are centrally-located and hyperchromatic. The tumor cells are PAS positive and D-PAS negative. Immunohistochemically, the tumor cells are positive to the epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), and negative to vimentin, smooth muscle actin, desmin. Estrogen receptors are positive, but progesterone receptors are negative. (*J Korean Surg Soc* 2002; 63:429-431)

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1981 Hull
1 3%
(1-3)
가
가
1
63 가 3
, 50
2
가 1.5 cm × 1.5 cm
가 1.5 cm
1.3 cm
가
13
1 가
가
(Fig. 1). PAS (Fig. 2),
D-PAS (Fig. 3).
epithelial membrane antigen (EMA)
(Fig. 4), vimentin, smooth muscle actin (SMA),
desmin
nest 가
, Doxoru-

(4) Hull
 PAS, D-PAS, mucicarmine
 oil red O 9 5
 가 가 50% 3 Fisher
 .(I)
 CEA (carcino-
 embryonic antigen), keratin, -lactalbumin EMA (epithelial
 membrane antigen), vimentin desmin
 histologic grade(III),
 histologic grade
 .(1,7,8) 5 33%
 가 .(4)
 Benisch (12) 가
 가 50%

. PAS
 , D-PAS
 EMA SMA
 가
 (lipid-rich carcinoma) oil red O
 PAS mucicarmine
 carcinoma) PAS (secretory
 (diastase)
 mucicarmine
 (signet ring cell carcinoma) PAS
 (diastase) mucicarmine
 (vacuole) 가
 .(9) Alexiev(8)
 가
 , Kern Andrea(10)
 가
 가
 가 . Satoh (11)
 가

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