

**E-PS-20-003****Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) of the conjunctiva: a case report and review of the literature**

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**Background & objectives:** Conjunctival lymphoma accounts for nearly 25% cases of ocular adnexal lymphomas, and normally occurs unilaterally in middle-aged and elderly individuals. The most frequent are extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) and follicular lymphoma, both generally low-grade.

**Methods:** We report the case of a 54-year-old male with a one-year history of a salmon patch lesion in the right eye. The lesion was biopsied and submitted to both flow cytometry and histopathological analysis. The left eye was unremarkable.

**Results:** We received three 2mm-6mm biopsy fragments, whose histological analysis showed connective tissue extensively occupied by monotonous sheets of small lymphocytes. The immunohistochemical study carried out showed universal and intense immunoreactivity in the described cells for CD20, as well as BCL2 and CD43 expression in more than 30% of those cells. CD3 and CD5 marked reactive T lymphocytes present in the background. Cyclin D1, CD10, BCL6 and CD23 were all negative in the neoplastic lymphocytes. A diagnosis of extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) was made, which was corroborated by the flow cytometry results. The ensuing bone marrow and CT scan studies were negative for systemic disease involvement.

**Conclusion:** This case illustrates the main immunophenotypical features of MALT conjunctival lymphoma, which was confined to the right eye. After a dismal response to aggressive chemotherapy, radiation therapy yielded positive results and the patient is currently disease-free under continuous follow-up.

**E-PS-20-004****A case of hybrid neurofibroma/schwannoma of the orbit**

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**Background & objectives:** Hybrid Neurofibroma/Schwannoma is a rare tumour that was first described in 1998 by Feany et al. It is part of Hybrid peripheral nerve sheath tumours (HPNSTs) which involve combined morphologies of neurofibroma, schwannoma and perineuroma.

**Methods:** We report a 78-year-old male, who had exophthalmos of the left eye. He had a past ocular history of post-surgical left facial paralysis after preauricular parotid tumour exeresis and left ocular hypertension. At the exploration, he had left eye ptosis. An orbital computed tomography scan showed a 20x18mm left intra-conal orbital expansive process.

**Results:** The clinic-radiologic diagnosis was a left intraconal cavernous angioma. After that, a left orbitotomy was performed. The gross examination showed an 18 x 16 x 11 mm whitish and solid mass. Microscopically, it revealed two different types of morphologies consistent with hybrid neurofibroma/schwannoma tumour. Immunohistochemistry demonstrated positivity for S100 protein in Schwann cells and CD34 in the neurofibromatous component.

Neurogenic lesions of the orbit, specifically, peripheral nerve tumours are uncommon. Furthermore, HPNSTs are even less frequent. All the four cases reported in the orbit, included our case, concur with the same type of HPNST. Nevertheless, it is not known what the triggers to develop it are.

**Conclusion:** In other body locations, Neurofibroma/Schwannoma has been described in association with neurofibromatosis or schwannomatosis and local recurrence has been reported. Since that, it is important to take into

consideration as a differential diagnosis of orbital peripheral nerve sheath tumours.

**E-PS-20-005****A case of eosinophilic angiocentric fibrosis with concurrent granuloma faciale**

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**Background & objectives:** Eosinophilic angiocentric fibrosis (EAF) is an uncommon, chronic, idiopathic disorder mostly occurs in sinonasal cavity. There are isolated reports of orbital lesions. Granuloma faciale (GF) which is considered as a cutaneous variant of EAF, coexist in a quarter of patients.

**Methods:** Here we present clinical, histopathological and immunohistochemical findings of a patient with orbital EAF and GF.

**Results:** A 62-year-old male presented with right retro-orbital pain. Histopathologic examination of the mass which was hard in consistency revealed an inflammatory infiltrate in a background of sclerosis with conspicuous concentric pattern around small-calibre arterioles. Inflammatory infiltrate was rich in eosinophils, accompanied by lymphocytes and plasma cells. Immunohistochemistry was performed to rule out IgG4-related disease. Staining for CD34 was present on endothelial cells in sclerotic nodules. The history of bilateral telangiectatic, erythematous, slightly depressed forehead lesion and histopathologic diagnosis of GF was obtained from the patient through personal communication. The clinical history and distinctive morphology were the key features for diagnosis of EAF.

**Conclusion:** EAF should be kept in mind in orbital biopsies with idiopathic orbital inflammation which was formerly known as orbital pseudotumor. It has been proposed that EAF and GF are a part of IgG4 spectrum of disease. Further investigations are needed in order to clarify the relationship between these two entities and IgG4-related disease. Eosinophil-rich inflammation and perivascular concentric fibrosis in histopathologic examination and accompanying skin lesions are clues for diagnosis.

**E-PS-21 Other Topics****E-PS-21-001****Ultrastructural changes of the liver parenchyma in the experiment**

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**Background & objectives:** The increased intake of copper has an adverse effect on organism, lead to parenchymal organs damage, including liver tissue.

To study the ultrastructural changes in the liver parenchyma after the exposure by copper-containing (Cu-10%) polymetallic dust.

**Methods:** The experiment included outbred white male rats weighing 120-170 g for 30 days. The dust was injected intratracheally simultaneously (50 mg/1.0 ml of physiological saline). Ultrastructural changes were evaluated using electron microscopy. The material was rats liver tissue. Manipulations were fulfilled according to «Rules for biomedical experiments conducting» of MH RK (12.11. 2009 №697). General morphological research methods were used.

**Results:** Ultrastructural study of liver hepatocytes revealed cell signs oedema. The GER tubules and Golgi complex were expanded and fragmented. Hepatocyte nuclei had scalloped outlines. Tightly packed