ABSTRACT

Phyllodes tumors (PT) are rare neoplasms accounting for <1% of breast lesions. A transformation of a fibroadenoma (FA) to a PT is even more rare and unpredictable. Many challenges face PT management, since diagnostic through surgical treatment. We describe a case of a 63-year old woman with PT that was previously diagnosed as a FA who underwent an oncoplastic conservative surgery. A review of the literature on the diagnostic and surgical management of PT was performed. The diagnostic of PT can be hard mostly in needle biopsy, and the close follow up of negative lesions is recommended. Oncoplastic techniques might be an important tool on the conservative treatment of these patients.

KEYWORDS: phyllodes tumor; diagnostic; fibroadenoma; oncplastic technique; breast conservative surgery.

RESUMO

O tumor filoide (TF) é uma rara neoplasia que corresponde a menos de 1% das lesões mamárias. A tranformação do fibroadenoma (FA) em TF é um evento raro e imprevisível. Existem muitos desafios no manejo dos TF, desde o seu diagnóstico ao tratamento. Nós descrevemos o caso de uma paciente de 63 anos com TF com diagnóstico prévio de FA que foi submetida ao tratamento cirúrgico conservador da mama por técnicas oncoplásticas. Uma revisão da literatura sobre o diagnóstico e tratamento do TF foi realizada. O diagnóstico dessa condição pode ser especialmente difícil quando feito a partir de amostra de biópsias por agulha, e em caso de resultados negativos recomenda-se acompanhamento rigoroso. As técnicas oncoplásticas podem ser uma importante ferramenta no tratamento cirúrgico conservador desses pacientes.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE:肿瘤 filoide; diagnóstico; fibroadenoma; técnica oncoplástica; cirurgia conservadora da mama.
INTRODUCTION
Both fibroadenomas (FA) and phyllodes tumors (PT) belong to a heterogeneous group of biphasic fibroepithelial breast lesions with stromal and epithelial components that demonstrate wide ranging biological behavior with differences in clinical management. FA are common tumors, and the increasing use of core biopsy rather than excision to diagnose these lesions has become common place to follow them with imaging. A transformation of a FA to a PT is rare and unpredictable. Sanders and Sara found an incidence of 2.4% of PT on a group of 2,062 growing FA. There are two possibilities that could account for a core biopsy proven FA being rediagnosed as a PT: the possibility of having misdiagnosed a PT, or, more rarely, the progression of a FA into a PT.

The standard procedure for treatment, no matter what the grade of the PT, is surgical wide local excision, preferably with clear margins of at least 1 cm. Effective surgical treatment many times requires a mastectomy because of the volume of the tumor or its location. We report the case of a 63-year-old woman with a mammotome biopsy proven FA that underwent transformation into a benign PT after one year of size stability. The patient was submitted to a conservative breast surgery with the use of oncoplastic technique which allowed an effective treatment associated to a good aesthetic outcome.

CASE REPORT
A 63-year-old woman presented to us asymptomatic with her screening breast exams. On initial assessment, the patient had no hormonal background though a positive family history of breast carcinoma. Ultrasound and mammography revealed suspected nodule on the left breast. The patient had a normal clinical. Mammotome biopsy revealed FA, and clinical follow was done. After one year asymptomatic, she presented to us with a history of rapidly growing very large left breast swelling. Clinical examination revealed a 4 cm obvious mass of the left breast. The skin of the breast was enlarged, red and warmth. Another mammotome biopsy was done and suggested PT.

The patient underwent to a lumpectomy surgery with skin resection, to achieve adequate margins, and proceeded to immediate breast reconstruction and contralateral symmetrie. The tumor was on the intersection outer quadrants, and the tissue removed was replaced by inferior dermocutaneous pedicle. Definitive histology showed benign PT with clear excision margins (Figures 1 and 2).

DISCUSSION
PT are rare, comprising only 0.3–1% of all primary breast tumors. This lesion was first described by Joahnnes Müller in 1838 as Cystosarcoma Phylloides, and its malignance behavior was recognized by Lee and Pack in 1931 in their series of 111 cases with one mortality by pulmonary metastasis.

The age of presentation is usually 40–50 years, but these tumors can present at any age. Rare reports in men are often associated with gynecomastia, suggesting a role for hormonal influence on its physiopathology.

PT is hypercellular fibroepithelial lesion that have a wide morphological spectrum. The benign PT shows overlapping features with cellular FA, whereas the malignant tumors may have a morphological resemblance with primary breast sarcoma or spindle cell metaplastic carcinoma.

PT is graded according to recommendations by the World Health Organization (WHO) as benign, borderline, or malignant based on the presence and degree of stromal cellularity, atypia, mitotic activity, border infiltration versus circumscription and stromal overgrowth.

Most tumors (60–75%) are benign, with borderline and malignant tumors constituting 15–20% and 10–20%, respectively.
The histological features determine the biological behavior of the tumor. Recurrence rates may have some variation in the literature, but overall are 10–17, 14–25 and 23–30% for benign, borderline and malignant tumors, respectively. Metastatic potential is very low on borderline tumors (0–4%), whereas malignant tumors demonstrating metastatic potential up to 22% of cases. There are extremely rare reports of metastasis on benign tumor with the qualification that all tumors should be adequately sampled account for intratumoral heterogeneity.

Despite all the effort establishing criteria for diagnosing PT, Thomas et al. showed the difficulty that exists in distinguishing some cellular FA from PT even for pathologists who specialize in breast pathology. On a 21 study cases, we only have 100% agreement in 2 cases as to whether the tumor represented a FA or PT. If the diagnoses of FA/cellular FA and benign PT were combined and separated from the borderline and malignant PT, there was agreement in 53% of cases.

Diagnoses in core needle biopsy specimen may be even harder. Choi et al. analyzed histopathological features of core needle biopsy and surgical excision specimen comparatively in 129 patients with surgically proven PT. The concordant rate of diagnosis was about 60%, and all discordant diagnoses were underestimated in matched core needle biopsy. The hypotheses that they found to explain their results was that in core needle biopsy it is possible sample only a part of the total lesion and the intrinsic heterogeneity of the tumor. They conclude that fewer mitoses of PT are observed in core needle biopsy than in surgical excision generally.

Many reports tried to define predictors factors for PT transformation from FA. Abe et al., analyzing 36 cases of malignant transformations of FA to PT, concluded that rapid tumor growth or sudden increase in size is the most important clinical characteristic for prediction of progression. However, it is difficult to assess the reliability of this observation because no rate of growth was demonstrated that 20% of breast volume excised is enough to have an important risk of a poor cosmetic result. To avoid mastectomy, the use of oncoplastic techniques prove to be an important tool to achieve good cosmetic outcome on patients who need big breast volume resections. On our patient, because of the skin commitment, the size and the location of the tumor, we believe that the simple width resection would probably result on a breast deformation. The use of oncoplastic technique allowed us to achieve a breast conservative treatment with a satisfactory cosmetic result.

Because of the infrequency of lymph nodal disease in PT, most investigators do not recommend routine axillary dissection. The role of adjuvant therapy remains imprecise and its uses is considered on a case-by-case basis.

CONCLUSION

In summary, management of PT presents the specialist with unique challenges. Diagnostically, we believe that mammotomy biopsy represents the best tool for ambulatory approach. However, a negative result does not exclude the chances of a PT, and close follow up with a big eye on rapid growth is recommended. The local treatment remains width surgical excision, and the use of oncoplastic techniques might be useful in extending the indications for conservative therapy.

REFERENCES


