

Classification of Epithelial tumors

BENIGN

MALIGNANT

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arizing from the SURFACE EPITHELIAL CELLS

arizing from the GLANDULAR EPITHELIAL CELLS

tumors of the surface epithelium

BENIGN

papillomas – papilloma, inverted papilloma, fibroepithelial papilloma / verucous

MALIGNÍ

carcinomas

basal cell carcinoma / basalioma

squamous cell / spinocellular / epidermoid carcinoma / spinalioma

papilokarcinom – *urinary bladder, chorioid plexus*

so called undifferentiated carcinoma / nasopharyngeal carcinoma

Squamous cell papilloma – skin / veruca vulgaris

squamous cell papilloma

veruca vulgaris

larynx, oral cavity

skin

Squamous cell papilloma / condyloma acuminatum

Squamous cell papiloma - inverted

vestibulum nasi

papilloma – papilocarcinoma urothelial

papillocarcinoma grade 1

papillocarcinoma grade 2

urinary bladder

Basal cell carcinoma / basalioma



Squamous cell carcinoma / spinalioma

Keratoma senile / aktinic keratosis / solar keratosis

so called **Undifferentiated carcinoma / nasopharyngeal carcinoma**

neoplasms of the glangular epithelial cells – benign / adenomas

gross features

round (growth through an expansion, frequently encapsupated)

solid

cystic *unilocular* x *multilocular* x *papillary*

polypous / multiple polyps x polyposis

villous

cystic adenoma

polypous adenoma

vilous adenoma

neoplasms of the glangular epithelial cells – benign / adenomas

gross features

round (growth through an expansion, frequently encapsupated)

solid

cystic *unilocular* x *multilocular* x *papillary*

polypous / multiple polyps x polyposis

villous

microscopic features

solid / solid trabecular
solid alveolar

folikular

acinar

tubular

papillary

oncocytic

follicular adenoma

gl thyreoidea

tubular adenoma

colon

villous adenoma

rectum

cystadenoma

oncocytic adenoma

neoplasms of the glandular epithelial cells – malignant / carcinomas - adenocarcinoma

- carcinomas of tubular and acinar glands**
- carcinomas of solid trabecular tissues**
- carcinomas of mesodermal origin**

neoplasms of the glandular epithelial cells – malignant / carcinomas - adenocarcinoma

gross features

irregular growth – nodular / nodules / infiltrates
without margins x circumscribed even encapsulated
cystic

secondary changes - bleeding
- necrosis
- ulcerations

neoplasms of the glandular epithelial cells – malignant / carcinomas - adenocarcinoma

evaluation from the aspect of the ratio between tumor parenchyma and stromal component

gross features

medullary / encephaloid
simple / carcinoma simplex

scirrhous

gelatinous / mucinous

mikroskopy

solid, tubular, tubulovillous

tubular, solid

poorly cohesive, tubular

mucinous, poorly cohesive (tubular)

gross features – medullary carcinoma

gross features– scirrhous carcinoma

gross features

shape irregular - nodular

non circumscribed x circumscribed and encapsulated

ulcerating

cystic

secondary changes – bleeding, necrosis

mikroskopy parenchyma + stroma

tubular

solid / solid trabecular

solid alveolar

follicular

acinar

papillary

onkocytic

cylindromatous

gross features – gelatinous – mucinous carcinoma

adenocarcinoma – loss of polarity – diffuse carcinoma

signet ring cells

Renal cell carcinoma – microscopically: clear cell carcinoma

adenoid cystic carcinoma

bronchus

Neuroendocrine tumors

- neuroendocrine well differentiated carcinoma (carcinoid)

neuroendocrine tumors– Merkel cell carcinoma, grade 3

neuroendocrine tumors – small cell carcinoma, lungs

combined neoplasms – malignant

- **adenosquamous carcinoma**

 - x adenoacanthoma (squamous cell metaplasia in adenocarcinoma)*

- **mucoepidermoid carcinoma**

collision tumors

Mixed neoplasms

Neoplasms of differentiated somatic cells („adult type“)

- neoplasms of monoklonal origin

fibroadenoma	mammary gland	fibroadenoma
adenosarcoma	mammary gland	phyllodes tumor
carcinosarcoma	lungs	pneumoblastoma

x metaplastic carcinoma

- neoplasms of biclonal origin

colission neoplasms
metastasis of a tumor in a tumor