Clinicopathological and histopathological findings. Age, sex, and tumor size were evaluated. Clinical outcomes were evaluated based on the history of local recurrence, distant metastasis, and death as a result of the tumor. Histopathological progression of each carcinoma was also evaluated using TNM classification.

Immunohistochemistry. Immunohistochemical staining was performed for all 11 cases. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue was sectioned (3 μm). The primary antibodies used, their dilutions, and antigen retrieval are summarized in Table I. The immune complexes were detected using the DAKO EnVision Detection System (Santa Clara, CA, USA). Immunohistochemical staining of >10% of carcinoma cells was considered a positive result.

Results

Clinicopathological and histopathological findings. Survival data were available for all 11 patients (100%), with follow-up ranging from 6 to 136 months (mean=31.6 months, median=20 months). Clinicopathological findings are summarized in Table II. The age of the patients ranged from 48 to 85 years (mean=71.5 years, median=74 years) and the male:female ratio was 5:6. The area of the invasive carcinoma ranged in size from 0.2 to 8.5 cm in diameter (mean=3.9 cm, median=4.0 cm) and the size of the pagetoid spread ranged from 0.2 to 17.5 cm in diameter (mean=6.5 cm, median=8.0 cm). Local recurrence occurred in one (9.1%) case, distant metastasis occurred in five (45%) cases, and four (36%) patients died from their disease.

Grossly, areas of invasive carcinoma were evident in nine cases but were lacking in the remaining two. Representative histological findings are shown in Figure 1. Histopathologically, all tumors contained areas of pagetoid spread, and nine tumors had invasive carcinomatous components. The TMN classification for each tumor is summarized in Table II. Of the nine tumors with invasive carcinomatous components, tubular adenocarcinoma was present in eight and neuroendocrine carcinoma (NEC) without tubular adenocarcinoma was present...