Mass General Brigham

Cytopathology of Soft Tissue Tumors, part 1

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No Disclosures

Morphologic Approach to Soft Tissue Tumors

1. Adipocytic
2. Spindle cell
3. Round cell
4. Myxoid
5. Epithelioid
6. Pleomorphic

Immunocytochemistry for Tissue Differentiation

Line of Differentiation	Immunohistochemical Markers
Epithelial	Keratin, EMA
Smooth Muscle	Smooth muscle actin (SMA), desmin, caldesmon, calponin
Skeletal Muscle	Desmin, muscle-specific actin, myogenin (myf4), MyoD1
Endothelial	CD34, CD31, ERG
Fibroblastic/Myofibroblastic	CD34, SMA, Desmin
Myoepithelial	Keratin, EMA, S-100, GFAP, p63 (40%)
Neural crest	S-100, GFAP, SOX10
Perineurial	EMA, CD34, Claudin-1
Osteoblastic	SATB2
Melanocytic	S-100, SOX10, Mart-1, HMB-45, MiTF
Histiocytic	CD68, CD163, PU.1

Immunohistochemical Surrogates for Molecular Alterations

Alteration Type	IHC Marker	Tumor Type	Staining Pattern
Gene inactivation	SMARCB1/INI1	- Epithelioid sarcoma, extrarenal rhabdoid tumour	Loss of nuclear expression
		- Poorly differentiated chordoma	
		- Epithelioid MPNST	
		- Epithelioid schwannoma	
		- Myoepithelial tumour (subset)	
	RB1	- Spindle cell lipoma/pleomorphic lipoma	Nuclear loss of expression
		- Myofibroblastoma	
		- Cellular angiofibroma	
		- Atypical spindle cell/pleomorphic lipomatous tumour	
	SDHB	- SDH-Deficient GIST	Loss of cytoplasmic staining
		- Paraganglioma	
	PRKAR1A	- Malignant melanotic nerve sheath tumour	Cytoplasm
Amplification leading to overexpression	MDM2	- Atypical lipomatous tumour/well-differentiation liposarcoma	Nuclear
		- Dedifferentiated liposarcoma	
		- Intimal sarcoma	
	CDK4	- Atypical lipomatous tumour/well-differentiation liposarcoma	Nuclear
		- Dedifferentiated liposarcoma	
		- Intimal sarcoma	
	MYC	- Radiation and lymphedema-associated angiosarcoma	Nuclear
Activating Mutations leading to overexpression	PDGFRA	- GIST	Membranous, Cytoplasm
		- Inflammatory fibroid polyp	
	B-catenin	- Desmoid fibromatosis	Nuclear

Immunohistochemical Surrogates for Molecular Alterations

Gene Fusion leading to overexpression	Pan-TRK	- NTRK-rearranged spindle cell neoplasm	Cytoplasm, Nuclear
		- Infantile fibrosarcoma	
		- Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour (subset)	
	ALK	- Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour (subset)	Cytoplasm
		- Epithelioid fibrous histiocytoma	
	ROS1	- Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour	Cytoplasm
	STAT6	- Solitary fibrous tumour	Nuclear
	DDIT3	- Myxoid liposarcoma	Nuclear
	WT1 c-terminus	- Desmoplastic small round cell tumor	Nuclear
	FOSB	- Epithelioid haemangioma	Nuclear
		- Pseudomyogenic haemangioendothelioma	
	TFE3	- Alveolar soft part sarcoma	Nuclear
		- TFE3-associated epithelioid hemangioendothelioma	
		- PEComa (subset)	
	CAMTA1	- Epithelioid haemangioendothelioma	Nuclear
	YAP1 c-terminus	- TFE3-associated epithelioid hemangioendothelioma	Nuclear
	PLAG1	- Lipoblastoma	Nuclear
		- Myoepithelial neoplasms (mixed tumours) with PLAG1 rearrangements	
	HMGA2	- Lipoma (subset)	Nuclear
		- Atypical lipomatous tumor/well-differentiated liposarcoma	
		- Dedifferentiated liposarcoma	
		- Aggressive angiomyxoma	
	BCOR	- Sarcoma with BCOR genetic aberration	Nuclear
		- Primitive myxoid mesenchymal tumor of infancy	
		- Clear cell sarcoma of kidney	
	CCNB3	- Sarcoma with BCOR genetic aberration (subset)	Nuclear

Immunohistochemical Surrogates for Molecular Alterations

Translocation specific markers	SS18-SSX	- Synovial sarcoma	Nuclear
	SSX c-terminus	- Synovial sarcoma	Nuclear
	PAX3/7-FOXO1	- Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma	
Mutation specific markers	BRAF V600E	- Glomus tumor (rare subset)	Cytoplasm
Epigenetic	Histone 3 K27 trimethylation (H3K27me3)	- MPNST	Nuclear loss of expression
Overexpression	NKX2.2	- Ewing sarcoma	Nuclear
	NKX3.1	- Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma - EWSR1/FUS-NFATC2 sarcoma	Nuclear
	WT1 and ETV4	- CIC-rearranged sarcoma	Nuclear
	MUC4	- Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma/ sclerosing epithelioid fibrosarcoma	Cytoplasmic
	DOG1	Gastrointestinal stromal tumour	Cytoplasmic

Fusions in Soft Tissue Tumors

Angiomatoid fibrous histocytoma	EWSR1::CREB1 or EWSR1::ATF1
Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma	PAX3::FOXO1 or a PAX7::FOXO1
Alveolar soft part sarcoma	ASPSCR1::TFE3
BCOR gene associated sarcoma	BCOR::CCNB3, BCOR-ITD
CIC-gene rearranged sarcomas	CIC::DUX4
Clear cell sarcoma	EWSR1::ATF1 or EWSR1::CREB1
Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans	COL1A1::PDGFB
Desmoplastic small round cell tumour	EWSR1::WT1
Epithelioid hemangioma	fusions in the cFOS and FOSB genes
Epithelioid hemangioentothelioma	WWTR1::CAMTA1 or YAP1::TFE3
Ewing sarcoma	Fusions of the EWSR1 gene and a member of the ETS family of transcription factors (mostely FLI1, rare ERG gene)
Extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma	NR4A3::EWSR1 or NR4A3::TAF15
Infantile fibrosarcoma	ETV6-NTRK3
Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour	ALK1 gene rearagement with various partners (TPM3, TPM4, CLTC, CARS, ATIC, SEC31L1, PPFIBP1, DCTN1, EML4, PRKAR1A, LMNA, TFG, FN1, HNRNPA1)
Low grade fibromyxoid sarcoma	FUS::CREB3L2 or FUS::CREB3L1
Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma	HEY1::NCOA2
Myxoid liposarcoma	FUS::DDIT3 or rarely EWSR::-DDIT3
Nodular fasciitis	USP6::MYH9
PEComa	TFE3 gene fusions
Solitary fibrous tumor	NAB2::STAT6
Synovial sarcoma	SS18::SSX1/2/4
Tenosynovial giant cell tumour	CSF1 gene fusions

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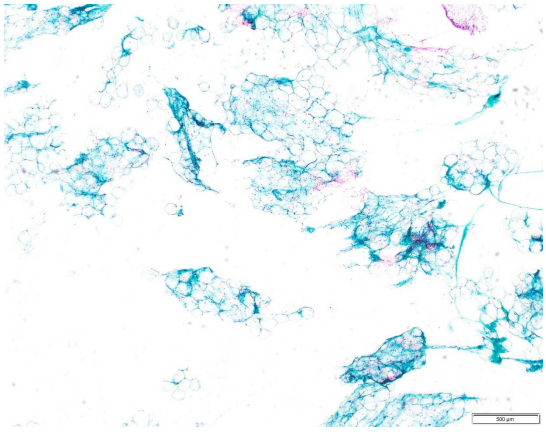
Adipocytic Soft Tissue Tumors

- Lipoma and variants
  - Lipoma
  - Spindle cell lipoma
  - Hibernoma
- Lipoblastoma
- Atypical lipomatous tumor/Well-differentiated liposarcoma
- Dedifferentiated liposarcoma
- Pleomorphic liposarcoma

Lipoma

- Most common soft tissue tumor of adults
- Fragments of fatty tissue
- Single fat vacuole
- Small dark peripheral nucleus
- Intramuscular – fragments of striated muscle
- DDx: Subcutaneous tissue, fat necrosis, atypical lipomatous tumor
- IHC: not usually necessary (S100, MDM2-negative)
- MP: not usually necessary (chr12, *HMGA2*, *HMGA1*)



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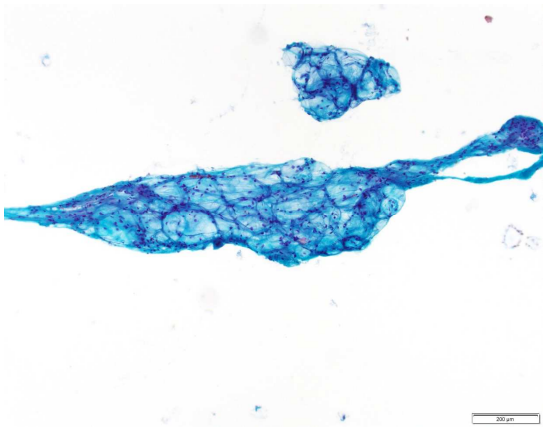

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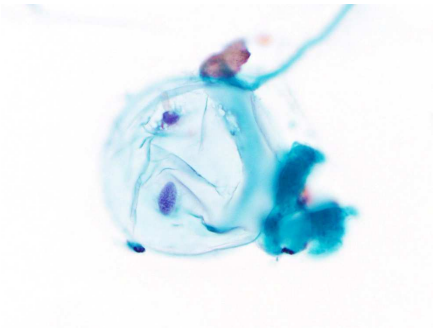

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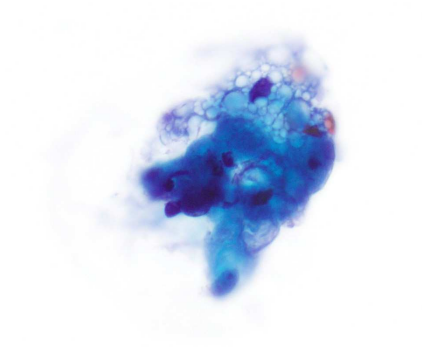
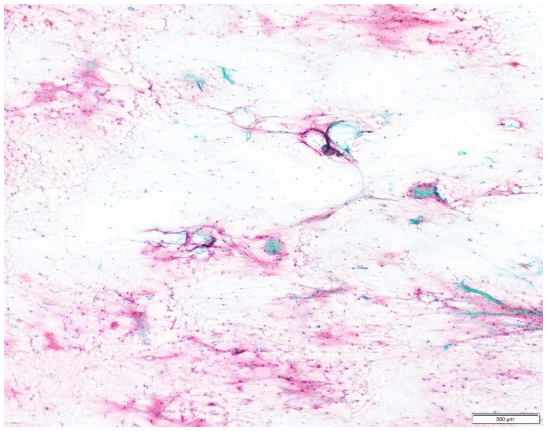


Spindle cell lipoma

- Subcutaneous tumors
- Posterior neck/back/shoulders
- Variable combinations of:
  - Mature adipose tissue
  - Bland spindle cells
  - Myxoid stroma
  - Mast cells
  - Collagen-hyaline fibers
  - Floret cells (pleomorphic lipoma)
- DDx: myxoid neoplasm, atypical lipomatous tumor
- IHC: S100, CD34, MDM2-retained, RB1-loss
- MP: 13q deletion, *RB1* loss



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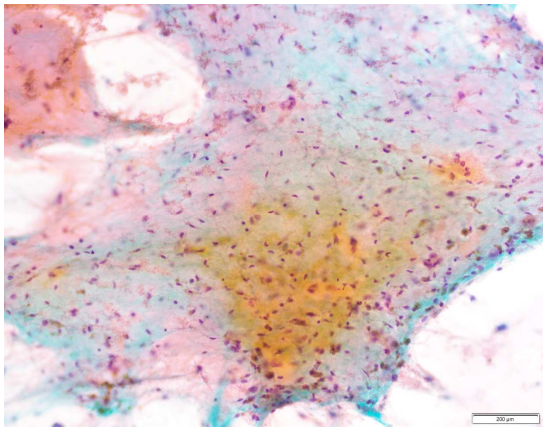

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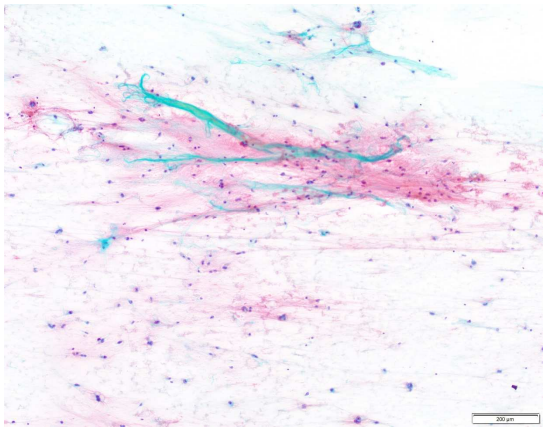

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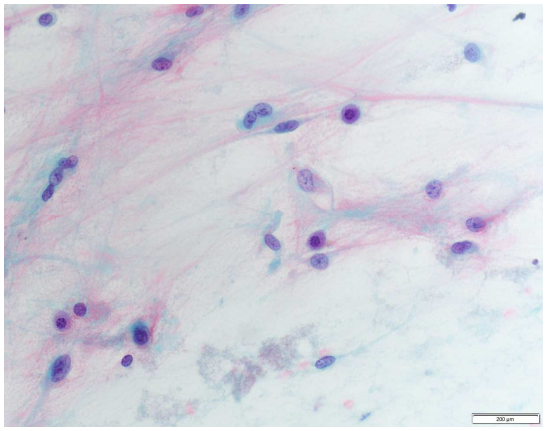

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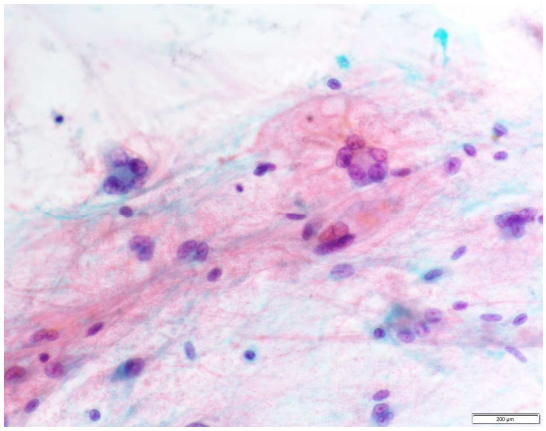
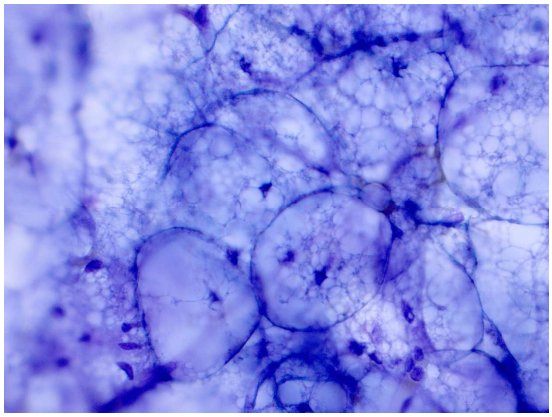


Hibernoma

- Benign lipomatous tumor with brown fat differentiation
- Subcutaneous neck, back, chest
- Intramuscular thigh, back
- Fragments of adipocytes with granular to multivacuolated (“hibernoma”) cells
- Variable mature adipocytes
- Numerous capillaries
- DDx: fat necrosis, sebaceous glands, granular cell tumor, lipoblastoma, adult-type rhabdomyoma
- IHC: not necessary
- MP: not necessary (breakpoint/deletions chr11q)



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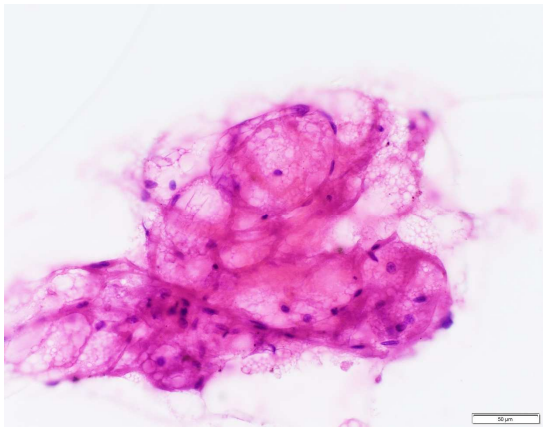

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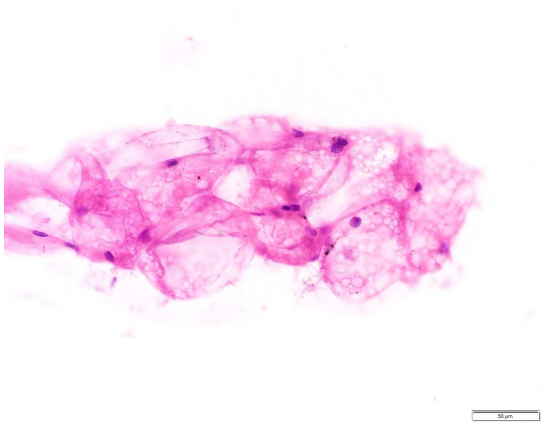
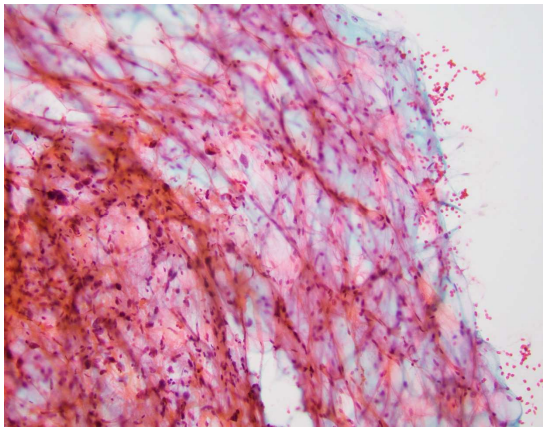


Atypical Lipomatous Tumor/Well-differentiated liposarcoma

- Locally aggressive adipocytic neoplasm showing at least focal nuclear atypia in both adipocytes and stromal cells
- Variable mature-appearing adipocytes
- Hyperchromatic, mono- or multinucleated stromal cells
- Lipoblasts (multiple cytoplasmic vacuoles, scalloped nuclei) are rare
- IHC: MDM2, CDK4, HMGA2, p16
- MP: *MDM2* amplification FISH



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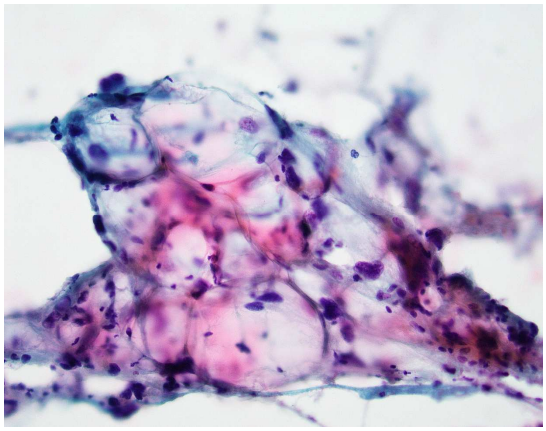

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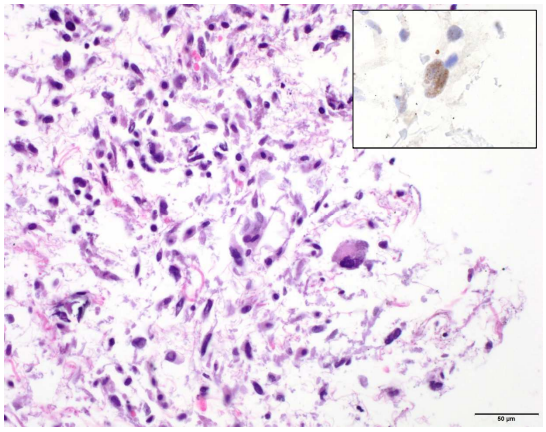

Dedifferentiated liposarcoma

- ALT/WDLPS showing progression (usually non-lipogenic) sarcoma of variable histological grade.
- Variable morphologies – often high-grade spindled and pleomorphic cells
- Intermixed inflammatory cells (neutrophils) in subset
- IHC: MDM2, CDK4, HMGA2, p16
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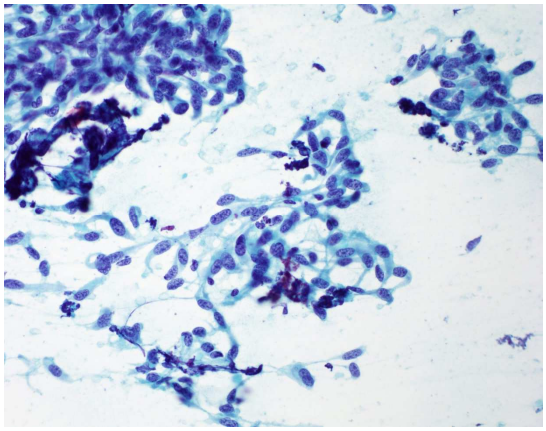

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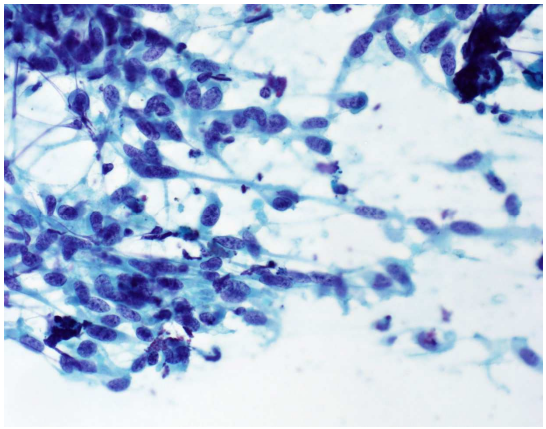
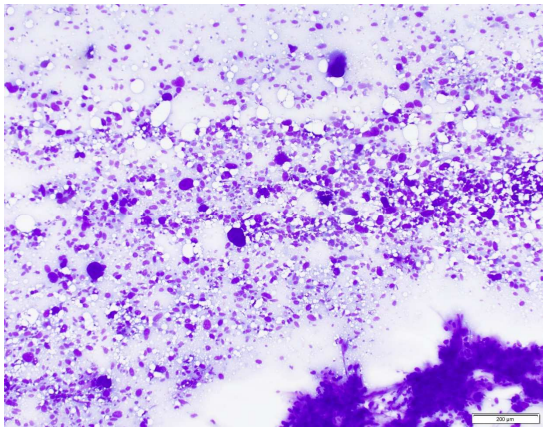


Pleomorphic liposarcoma

- Rare high-grade sarcoma in adults
- High-grade sarcoma with pleomorphic lipoblasts
- Pleomorphic spindle to epithelioid cells
- Mitoses and necrosis
- Identification of pleomorphic lipoblasts is diagnostic
- DDx: UPS, myxofibrosarcoma
- IHC: MDM2-negative
- MP: Lack MDM2 amplification; complex chromosomal aberrations structural rearrangements



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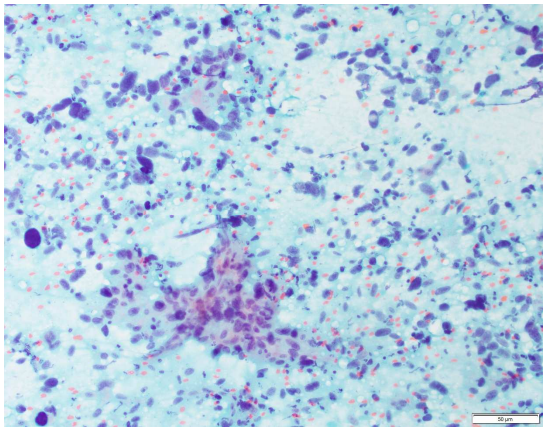

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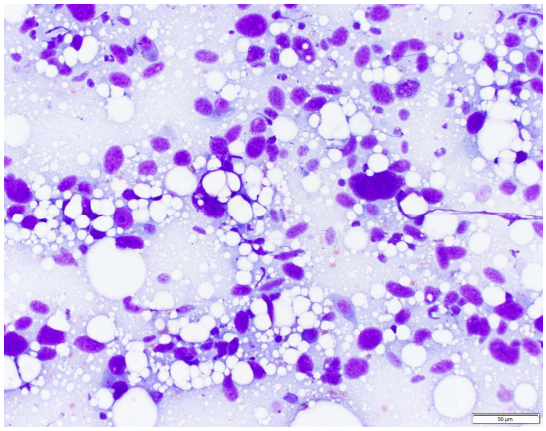

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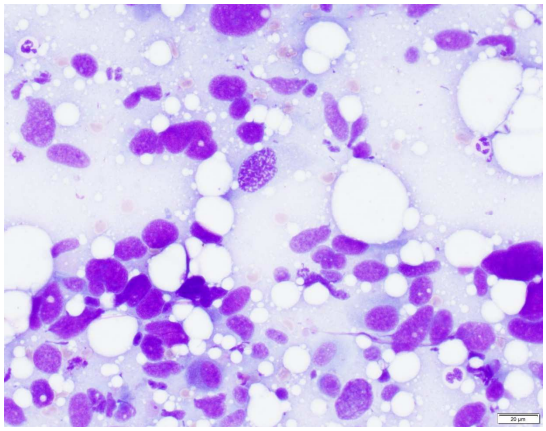
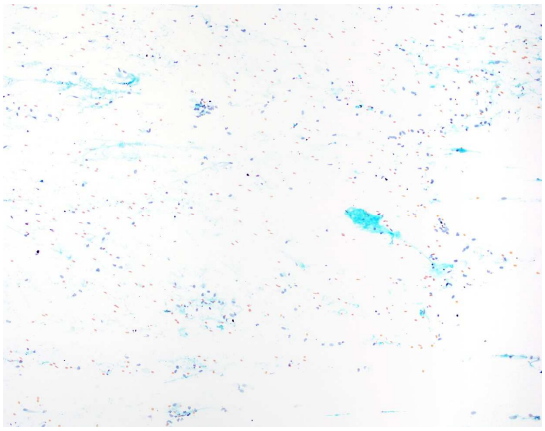


Spindle Cell Tumors

- Desmoid fibromatosis
- Nodular fasciitis
- Schwannoma
- Neurofibroma
- Solitary fibrous tumor
- Leiomyoma/Leiomyosarcoma
- Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma
- Synovial sarcoma

Desmoid fibromatosis

- Locally aggressive neoplasm composed of fibroblasts/ myofibroblasts in fascicles
- Smears are often hypocellular
- Uniform population of bland-appearing spindle cells
- Dispersed cells in the background, including stripped nuclei
- Collagenous fragments associated with crush artifact
- DDx: scar, desmoplasia, other benign and low-grade mono-morphic spindle cell tumors
- IHC: β-catenin nuclear staining
- MP: *CTNNB1* mutation (codon 41, 45)



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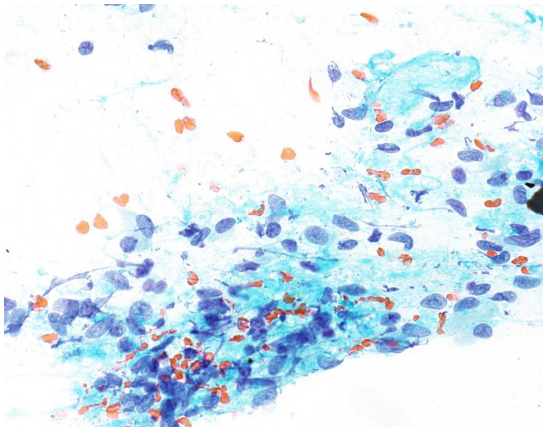

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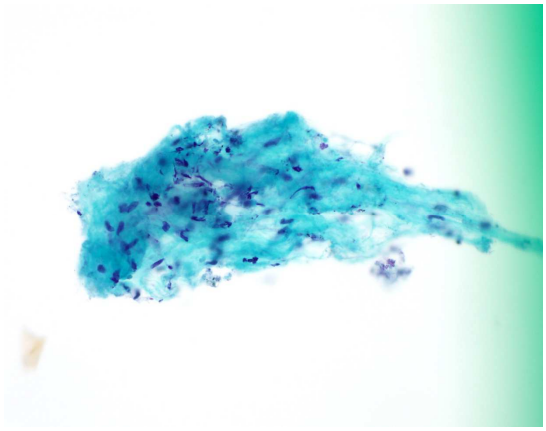

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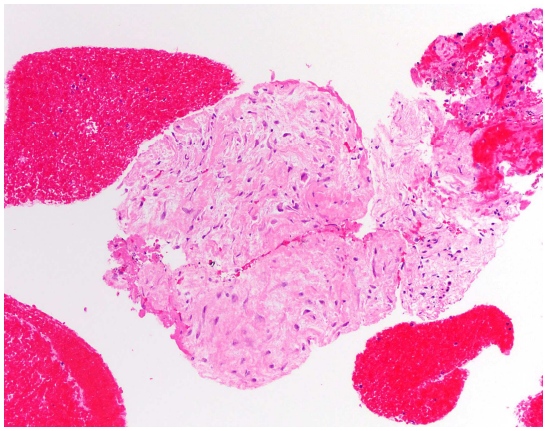
- MP: *CTNNB1* mutation (codon 41, 45)



Desmoid fibromatosis

- Locally aggressive neoplasm composed of fibroblasts/ myofibroblasts in fascicles
- Smears are often hypocellular
- Uniform population of bland-appearing spindle cells
- Dispersed cells in the background, including stripped nuclei
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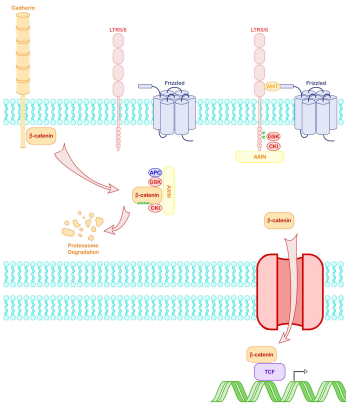
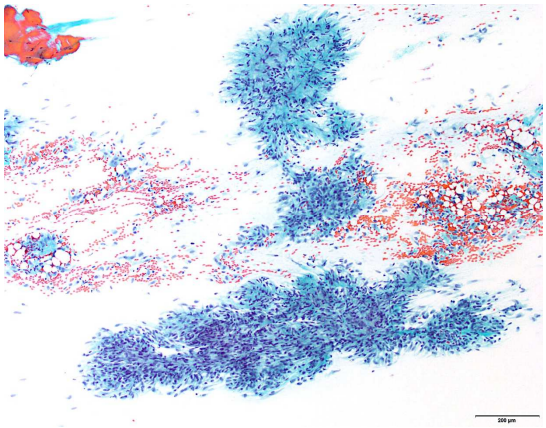


Nodular fasciitis

- Common soft tissue neoplasm within subcutaneous tissue and fascia
- Often cellular aspirates
- Clusters of cells within fibromyxoid stroma and single cells
- Spindled to plump ovoid cells, ganglion-like cells
- Scattered inflammatory cells (lymphocytes, histiocytes)
- Multinucleated giant cells
- DDx: spindle cell tumors, tumors with myxoid stroma, sarcoma
- IHC: SMA
- MP: *USP6* translocation



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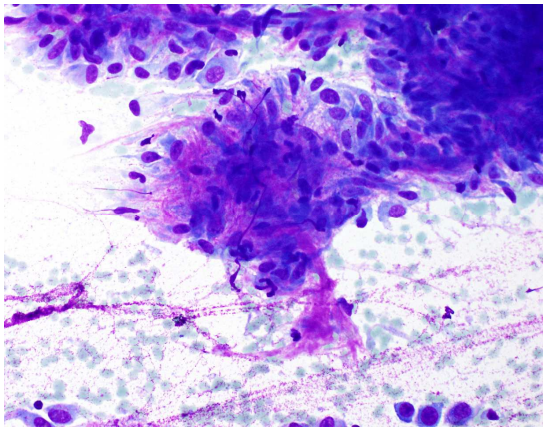

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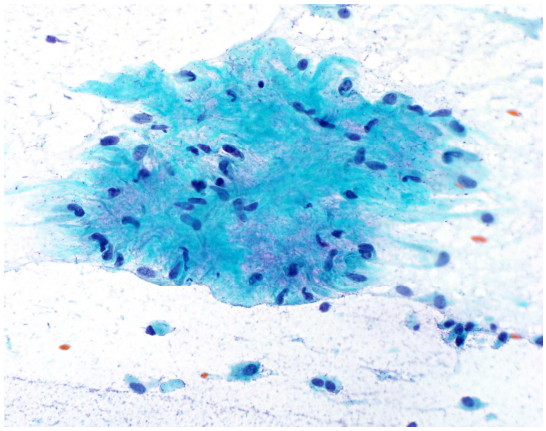

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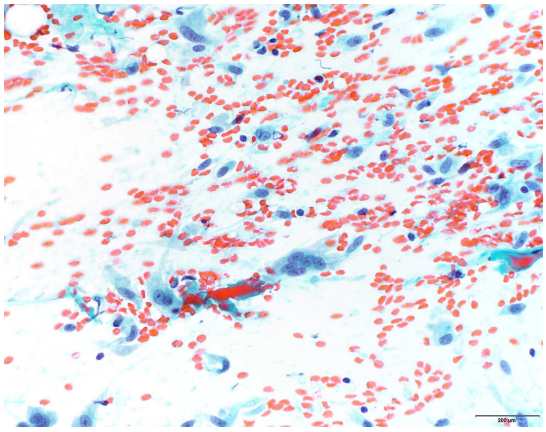

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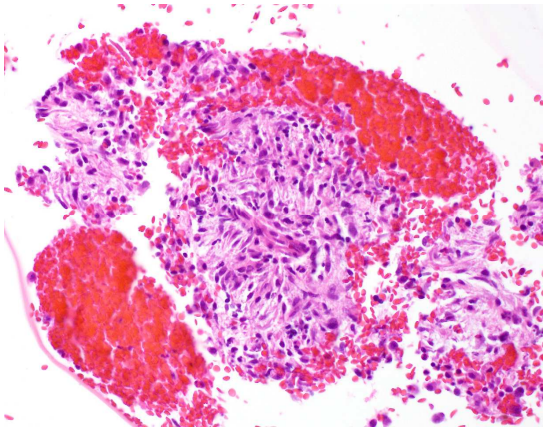

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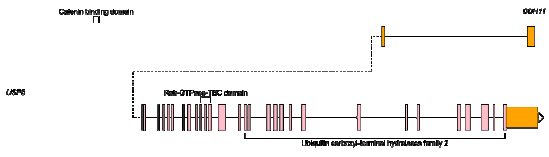
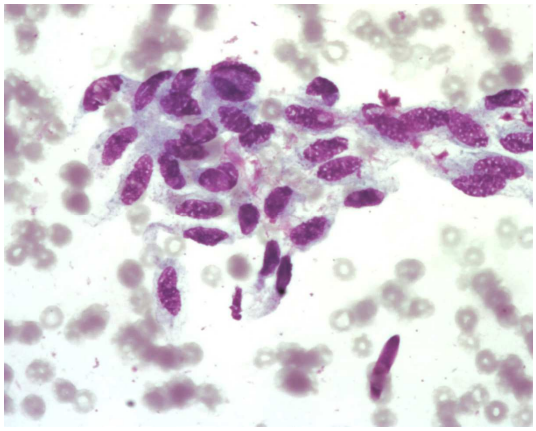


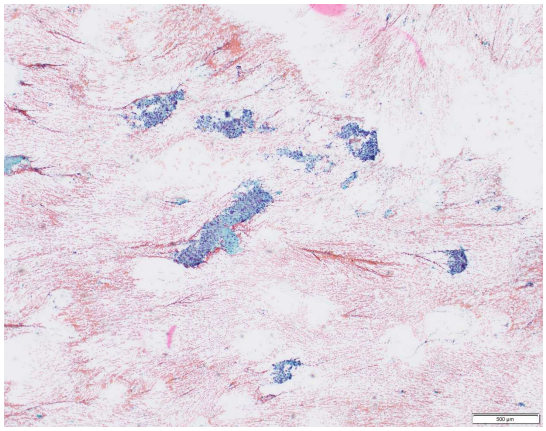
Leiomyoma

- Soft tissue leiomyoma is uncommon
- Most often EUS-FNA of GI tract
- Variable cellularity, typically hypocellular on smears
- Large cohesive spindle cell fragments with smooth edges and variable cellularity
- Bland slender spindle cells with vesicular chromatin, blunt ended nuclei
- Clean background without stroma or single cells
- Lack of cytologic atypia, mitotic figures, or necrosis
- IHC: desmin, SMA, caldesmon
- DDx: leiomyosarcoma, GIST, schwannoma



Leiomyosarcoma

- Deep soft tissue, thigh; large vessels
- Hypercellular smears to hypocellular smears in tumors with fibrosis
- Fascicles and sheets of spindle to pleomorphic cells
- Cigar-shaped blunt-ended, occasionally indented or segmented nuclei; pleomorphic, multinucleated cells
- Stripped atypical nuclei
- Epithelioid tumor cells in epithelioid LMS
- Occasional intranuclear inclusions
- Necrosis, mitoses, and rare osteoclast-like giant cells
- DDx: low-grade – schwannoma, GIST, other bland spindle cell tumors; high-grade – other high-grade sarcomas
- IHC: SMA, desmin, caldesmon
- MP: *TP53*, *RB1*, *ATRX* alterations



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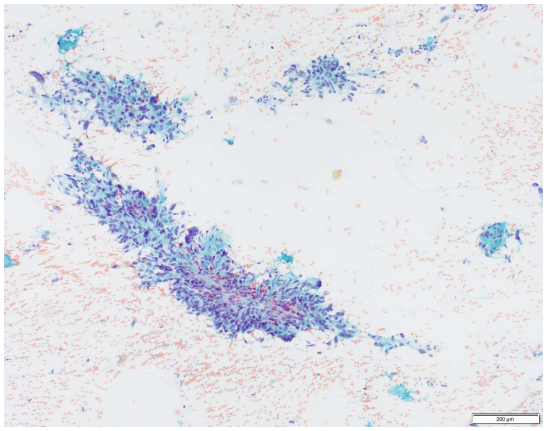

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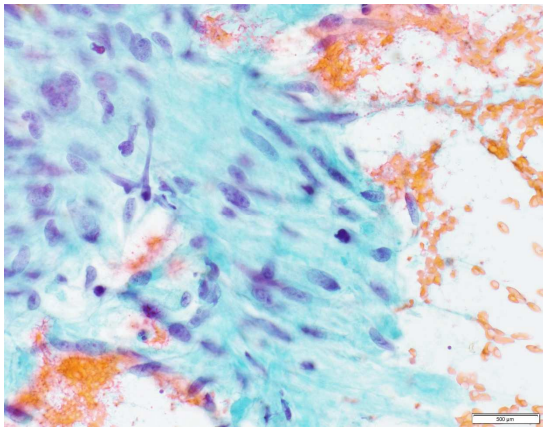

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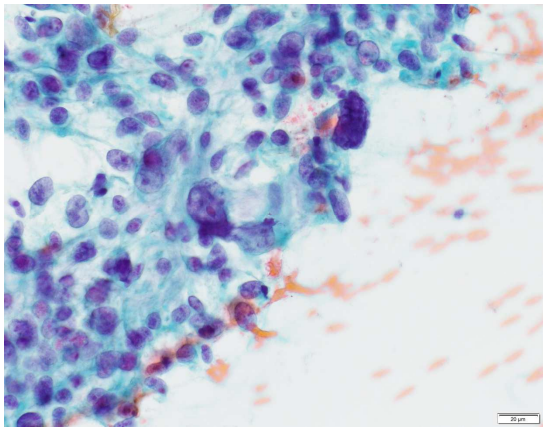
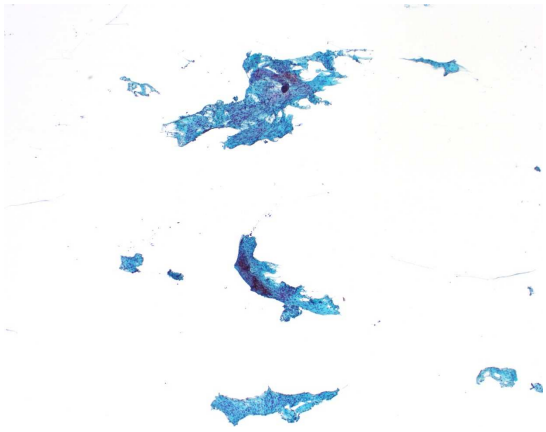


Schwannoma

- Fascicular and/or syncytial fragments of spindle cells at low power
- Syncytial groups in netlike or twisted rope pattern
- Tissue fragments range from hypercellular and sparsely cellular
- Fibrillary, collagenous, and/or myxoid matrix
- Single spindle cells in the background rarely present
- Tumors cells have elongated, “fish-hook” nuclei, often with tapered tips, anisonucleosis
- Intranuclear inclusions
- Hyalinized thick-walled vessels may be seen
- Atypical variably sized degenerated hyperchromatic and pleomorphic “smudge-like” nuclei are seen in “ancient” variants
- Chronic inflammatory infiltrate
- DDx: spindle cell tumors, sarcoma, melanoma
- IHC: S100, SOX10
- MP: Not necessary



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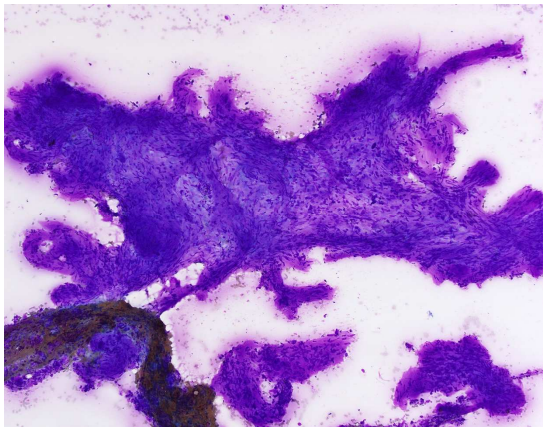

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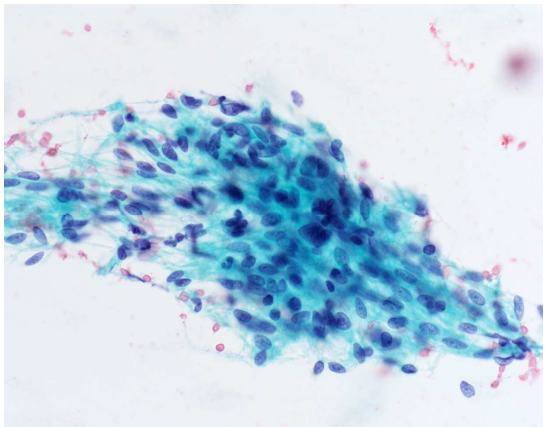

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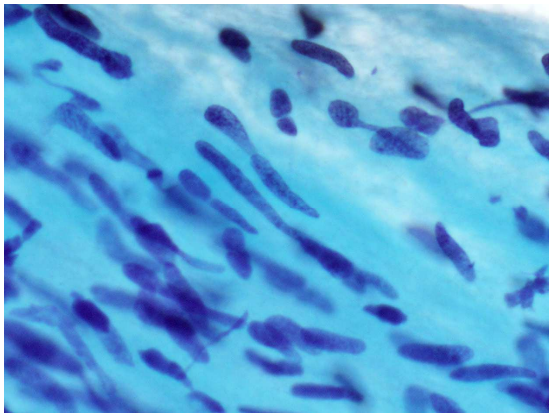

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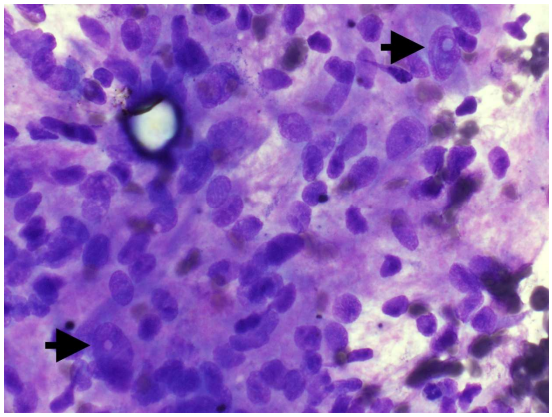
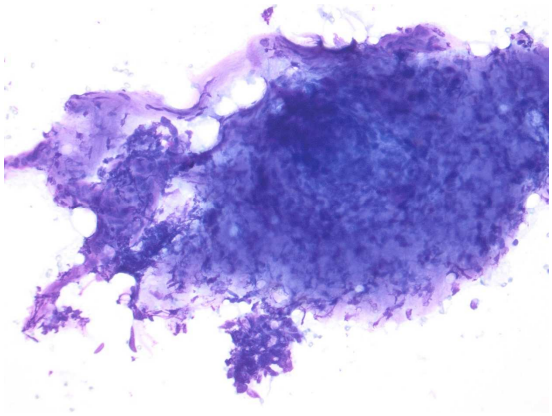


Neurofibroma

- Typically hypocellular smears
- Small fragments of cohesive spindle cells with curved, comma-shaped, bent or wavy nuclei
- May have occasional stripped nuclei
- Myxoid, fibromyxoid, collagenous matrix
- DDx: spindle cell tumors, melanoma
- IHC: SOX10, S100
- MP: NF1 mutations/inactivation



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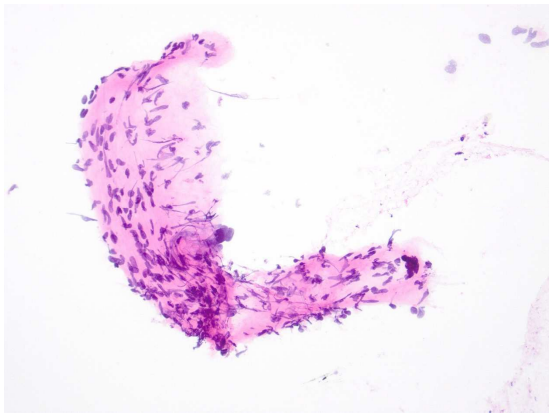
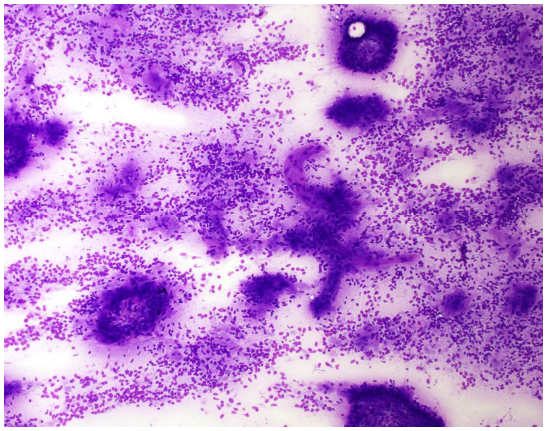


Solitary fibrous tumor

- Variable cellularity composed of clusters and single cells
- Uniform spindle cells with finely granular chromatin, inconspicuous to absent nucleoli, stripped (“naked”) nuclei
- Cytoplasmic processes are thin and wispy
- Hypocellular fragments of fibrous tissue to small fragments of ropy or wispy collagen
- Often have bloody background
- May have fat, multinucleated giant cells, myxoid stroma or rarely mast cells
- Increased mitoses, atypia, hypercellularity, and necrosis can be associated with a high-grade transformation or dedifferentiation
- DDx: synovial sarcoma, GIST, other spindle cell tumors
- IHC: STAT6, CD34
- MP: *NAB2*::*STAT6*



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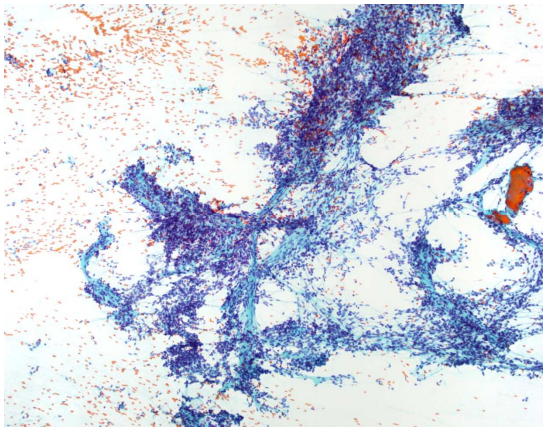

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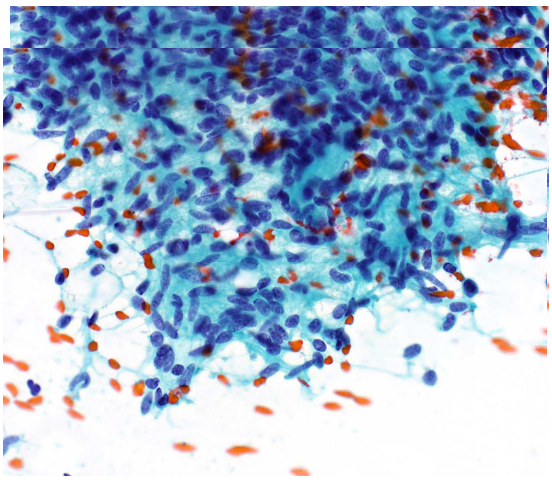

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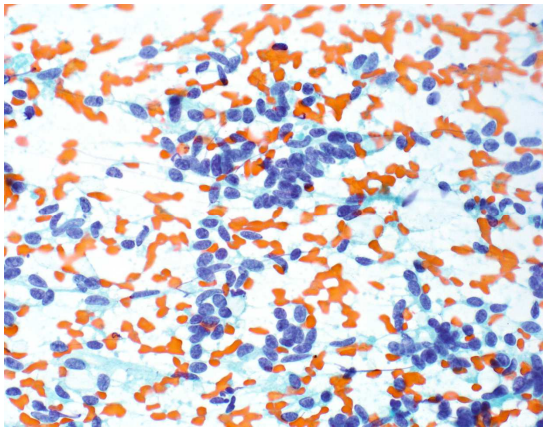

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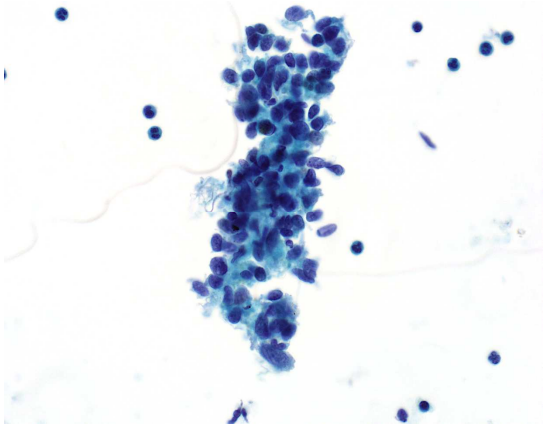

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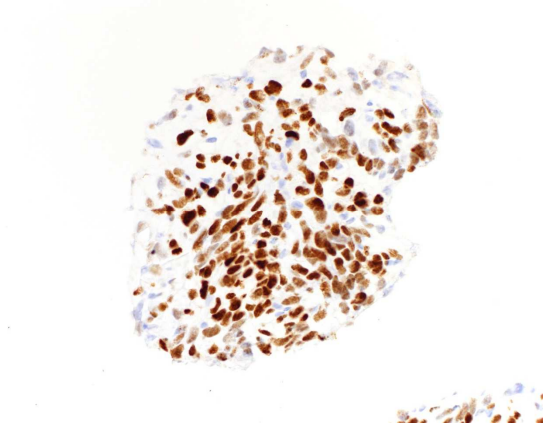
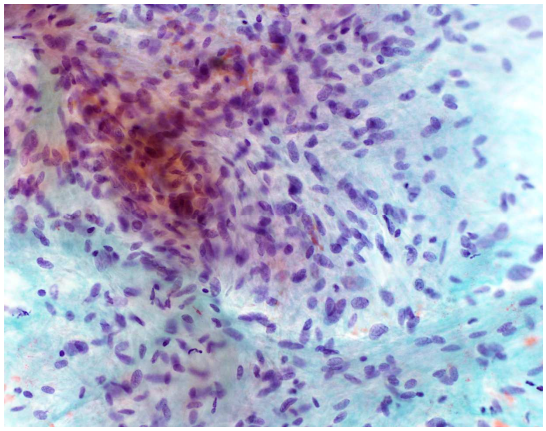


Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma

- Irregular fibrous/collagenous fragments, loosely cohesive fascicles, and single cells in myxoid background
- Uniform bland-to-mildly atypical, elongated spindle cells
- Finely granular to vesicular chromatin, without nucleoli, hyperchromasia or significant anisonucleosis
- Naked nuclei and intranuclear cytoplasmic pseudoinclusions may be seen
- Fibrous to myxoid matrix
- Rare arteriole-sized curvilinear vessels; may contain an admixture of fat
- DDx: Fibromatosis, perineurioma, other spindle cell tumors
- IHC: MUC4
- MP: *FUS*::*CREB3L2/CREB3L1*, *EWSR1*::*CREB3L1*



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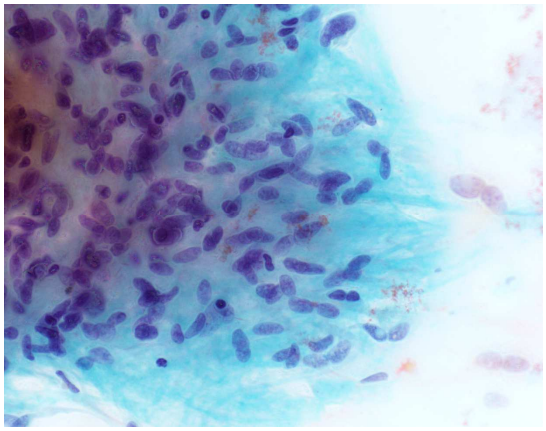

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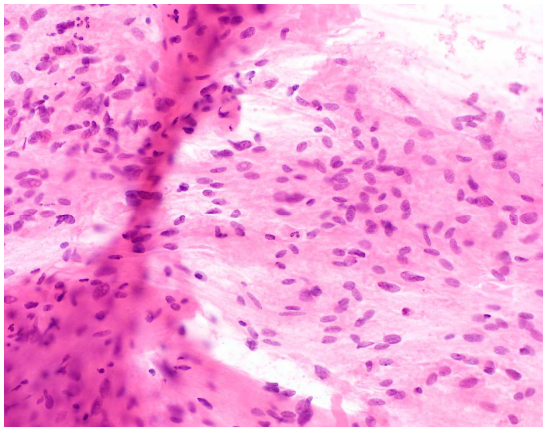
- IHC: MUC4
- MP: *FUS*::*CREB3L2/CREB3L1*, *EWSR1*::*CREB3L1*



Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma

- Irregular fibrous/collagenous fragments, loosely cohesive fascicles, and single cells in myxoid background
- Uniform bland-to-mildly atypical, elongated spindle cells
- Finely granular to vesicular chromatin, without nucleoli, hyperchromasia or significant anisonucleosis
- Naked nuclei and intranuclear cytoplasmic pseudoinclusions may be seen
- Fibrous to myxoid matrix
- Rare arteriole-sized curvilinear vessels; may contain an admixture of fat
- DDx: Fibromatosis, perineurioma, other spindle cell tumors
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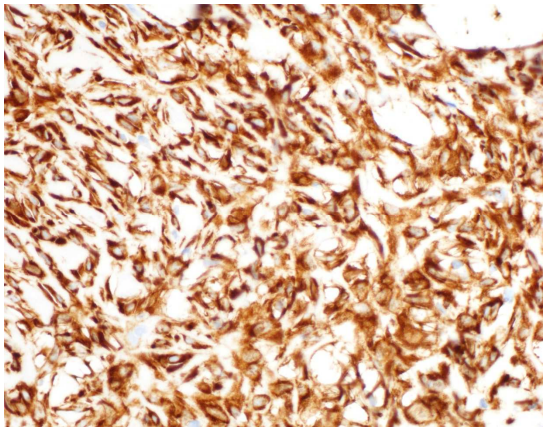
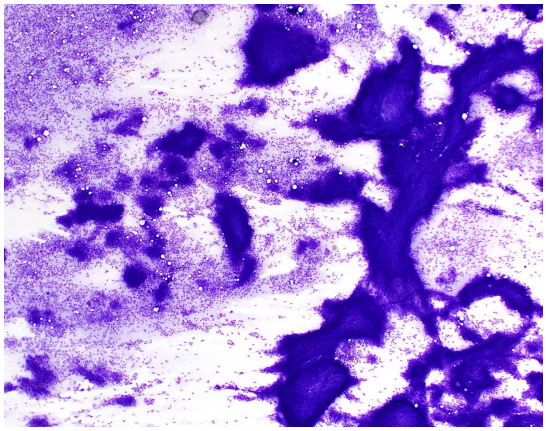


Synovial sarcoma

- Hypercellular smears composed of branching tissue fragments and single cells.
- Monophasic synovial sarcoma shows uniform oval to fusiform cells with hyperchromasia, small to absent nucleoli, and stripped (“naked”) nuclei.
- Scant thin uni- or bipolar cytoplasm.
- Biphasic synovial sarcoma shows mixed uniform oval to fusiform spindle cells and epithelial tumor cells in clusters and gland/alveolar/acinar formation.
- Epithelial component may be better demonstrated on Papanicolaou stain.
- Poorly differentiated synovial sarcoma shows small round cell morphology (similar to Ewing sarcoma), and rarely rhabdoid-like cells.
- Capillary structures with surrounding loosely cohesive tumor cells.
- Mitotic figures can often be identified.
- Mast cells may also be present.
- DDx: SFT, MPNST, other spindle cell sarcomas
- IHC: CK, EMA, CD99, TLE1, SS18::SSX IHC, SSX c-terminus
- MP: *SS18::SSX1/2/4*



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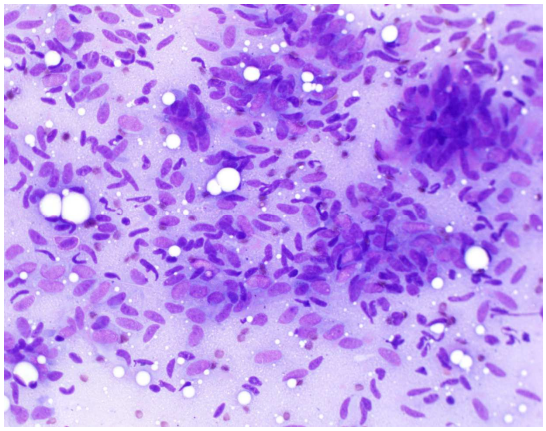

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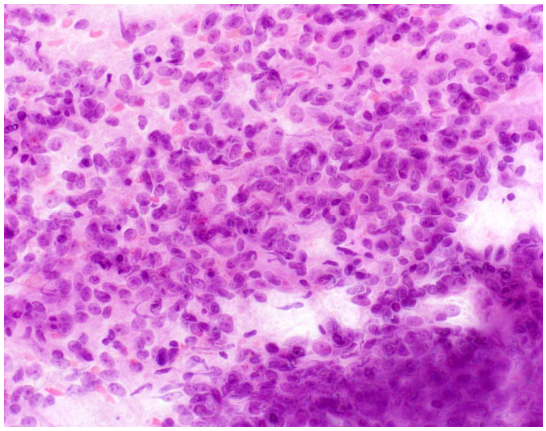

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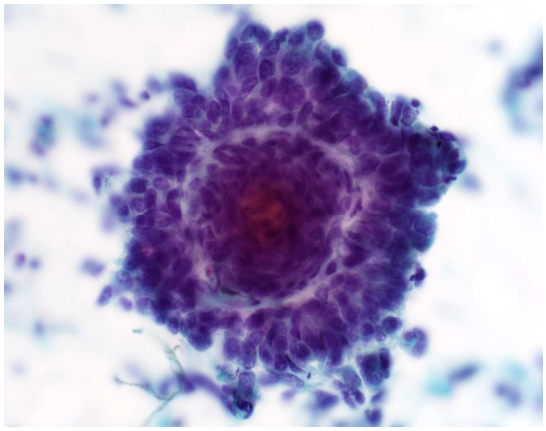

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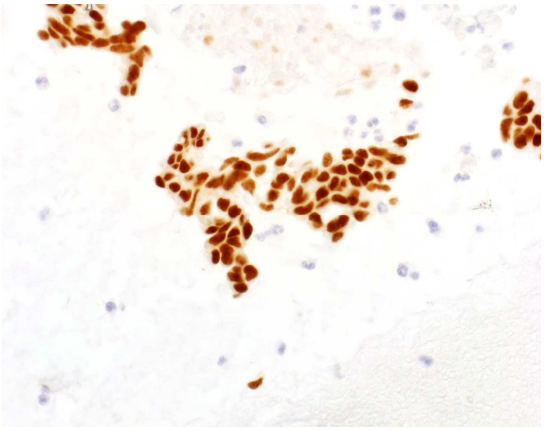


Round cell sarcoma

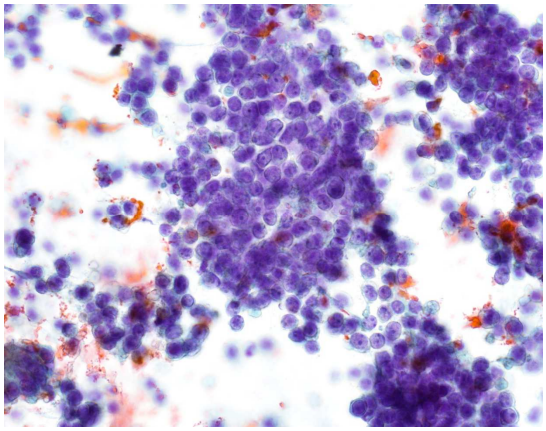
- Ewing sarcoma
- CIC-rearranged sarcoma
- Sarcoma with BCOR genetic alteration
- Desmoplastic small round cell tumor
- Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
- Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma
- Neuroblastoma
- Poorly differentiated synovial sarcoma
- High-grade (round cell) myxoid liposarcoma
- Small cell carcinoma
- Merkel cell carcinoma
- Lymphoma

IHC and Molecualar Pathology of Round Cell Tumors

Tumour Type	Immunocytochemistry (positive)	Molecular Genetics
Ewing sarcoma	CD99, NKX2.2	EWSR1-FLI1 (90%) EWSR1-ERG (10%)
Round cell sarcoma with EWSR1-non-ETS fusions	CD99 variable (~50%)	EWSR1-NFATC2, FUS-NFATC2, EWSR1-PATZ1
CIC-rearranged sarcoma	CD99 variable (~85%), ETV4, WT1	CIC-DUX2 (95%), CIC-FOX04, CIC-LEUTZ, CIC-NUTM1, CIC-NUTM2A
Sarcoma with BCOR alterations	CD99 variable (~50%), BCOR, CCNB3, SATB2, CyclinD1, TLE1	BCOR-CCNB3 (90%), BCOR-MAML3, BCOR ITDs

Ewing Sarcoma

- Cellular aspirates composed of single cells and small clusters
- Typical admixture of “light” and dark” cells
- Round-to-ovoid nuclei, fine chromatin, indistinct or small nucleoli, may have nuclear molding
- Cytoplasm may be scant to abundant pale cytoplasm
- Background naked nuclei and cytoplasmic contents smearing imparting “tigroid” appearance on air-dried smear.
- Rosette formation is rare
- IHC: CD99, NKX2.2, +/- FLI1/ERG
- MP: *EWSR1::FLI1, EWSR1::ERG*



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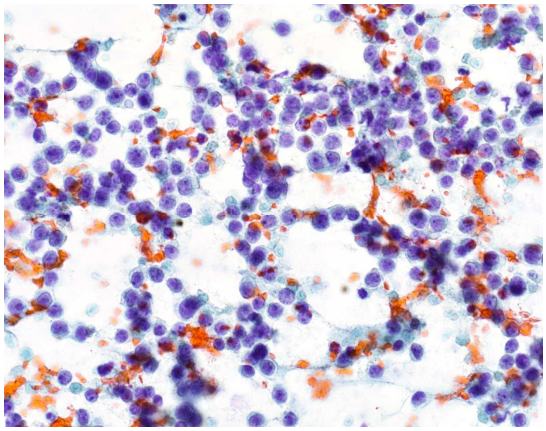

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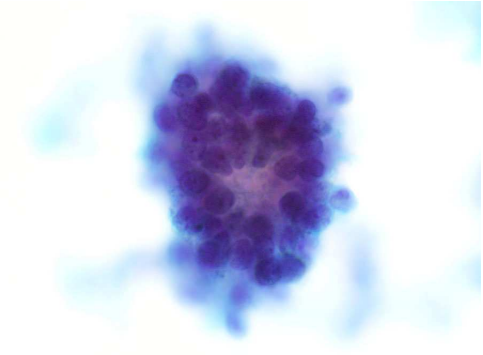

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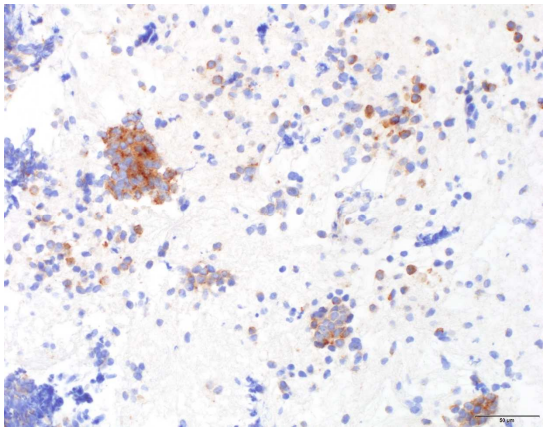

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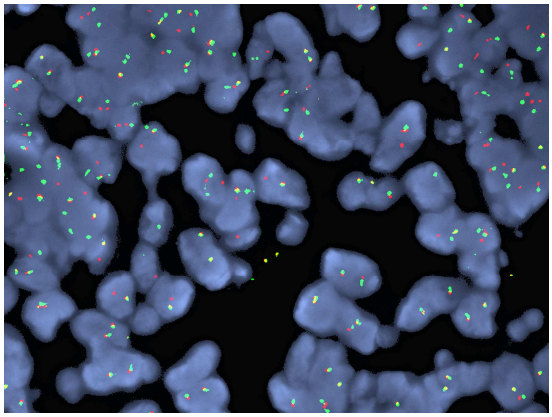
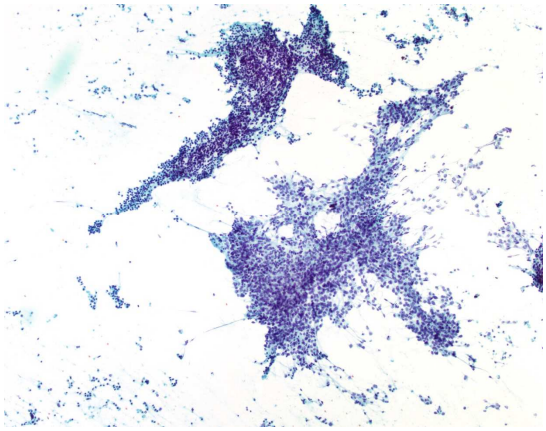


CIC-rearranged Sarcoma

- Hypercellular smears arranged as single cells, sheets, clusters
- Syncytial arrangement with poorly defined cell borders
- Round cells with scant to moderate, often vacuolated cytoplasm
- Central or eccentric nuclei, occasional nuclear molding
- Nuclei round to ovoid with fine, evenly dispersed, hyperchromatic chromatin, irregular membranes and often prominent nucleoli
- Occasional elongate, spindle, pencillate or angulated nuclei
- Mild anisocytosis, pleomorphism and atypia
- Variable mitotic figures, necrosis, myxoid matrix and tigroid background
- Traversing delicate vessels
- IHC: variable CD99, WT1, ETV4
- MP: *CIC*-fusions (*CIC*::*DUX4*)



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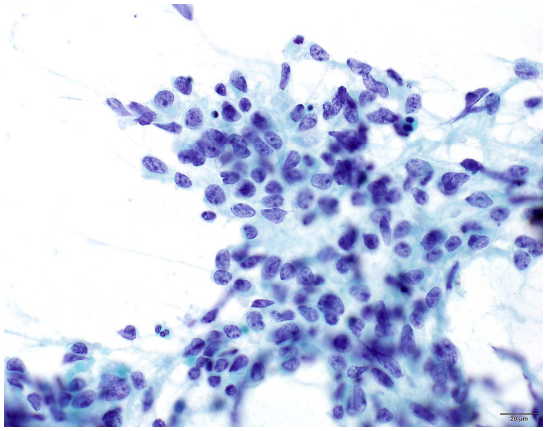

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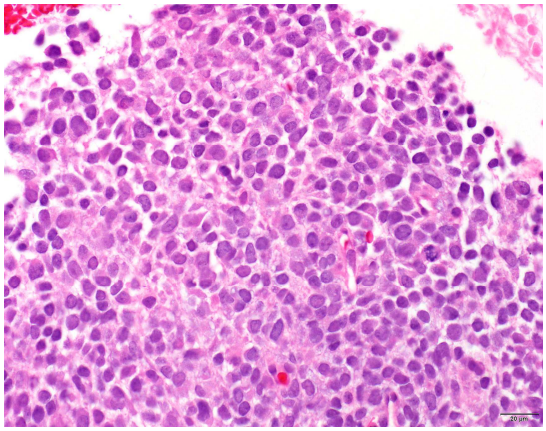

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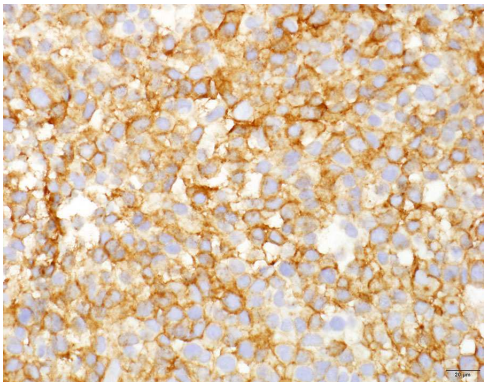

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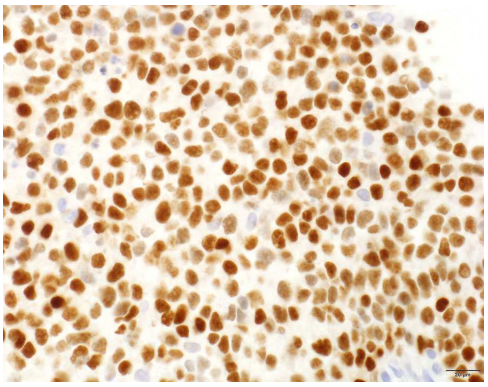
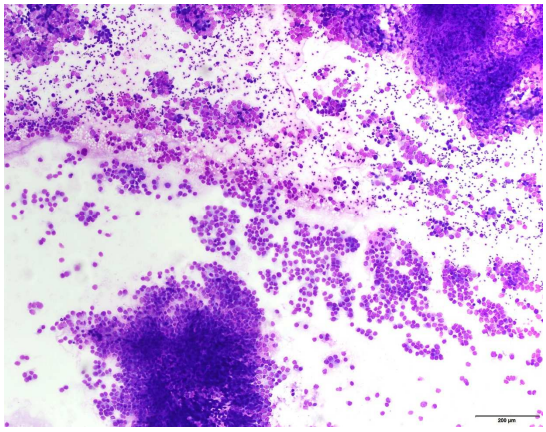


Sarcoma with *BCOR* genetic alteration

- Hypercellular smears arranged as single cells and pseudopapillary clusters with vascular cores
- Light and dark pattern similar to Ewing sarcoma
- Round cells with variable numbers of spindle cells; rare single rhabdoid-like cells
- Scant to abundant cytoplasm, pale nuclei with fine chromatin and inconspicuous nucleoli
- Variable pleomorphism
- Variable stromal and delicate vascular fragments, myxoid matrix and necrosis
- IHC: variable CD99, BCOR, SATB2, +/- CCNB3, TLE1, cyclin D1
- MP: *BCOR* fusion, *BCOR*-ITD



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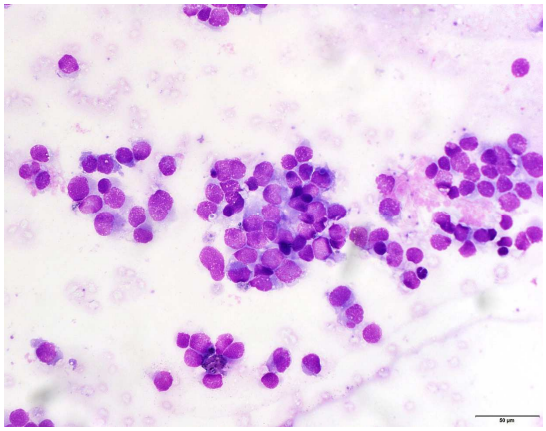

Desmoplastic small round cell tumor

- Most common abdominal cavity (retroperitoneum, pelvis, omentum, and mesentery)
- Cellular specimens with loosely cohesive, hyperchromatic round cells with scant-to-moderate amounts of cytoplasm and variable molding
- Metachromatic stromal material in the background on smears and cell block material
- Occasional pseudorosettes, paranuclear cytoplasmic densities, heart/kidney-shaped nuclei, and cytoplasmic vacuolization
- IHC: Keratin, desmin (perinuclear dot-like), +/- neuroendocrine markers, WT1 c-terminus
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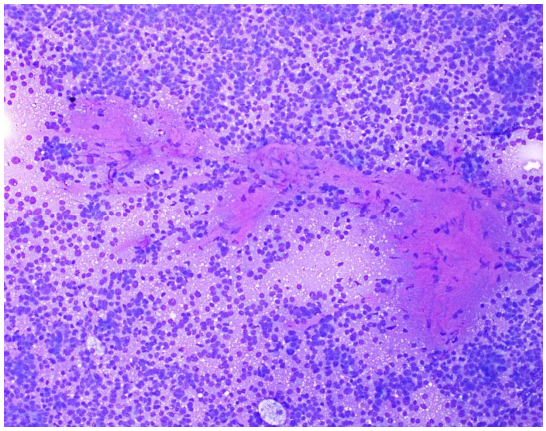

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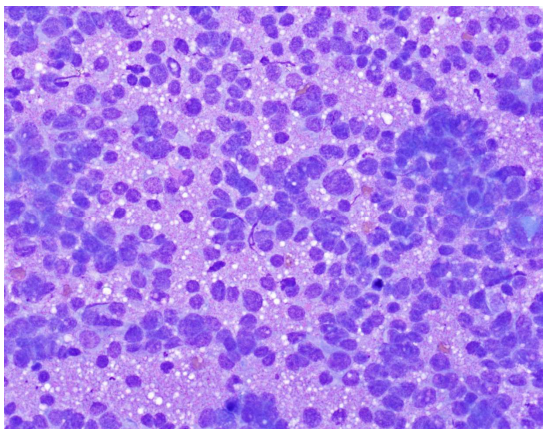

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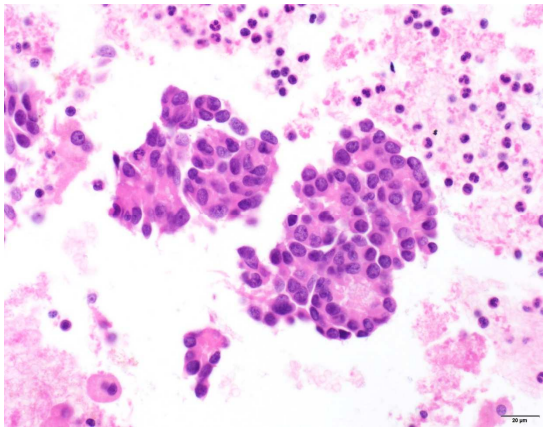

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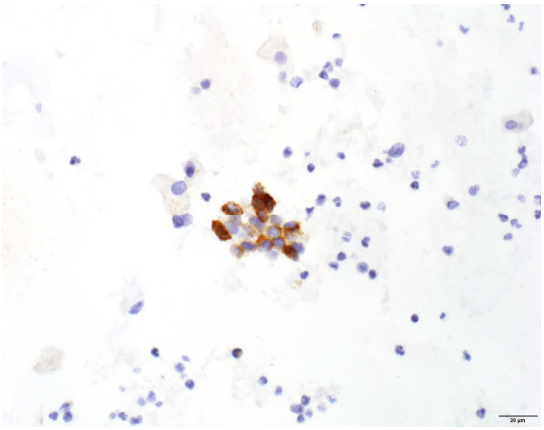
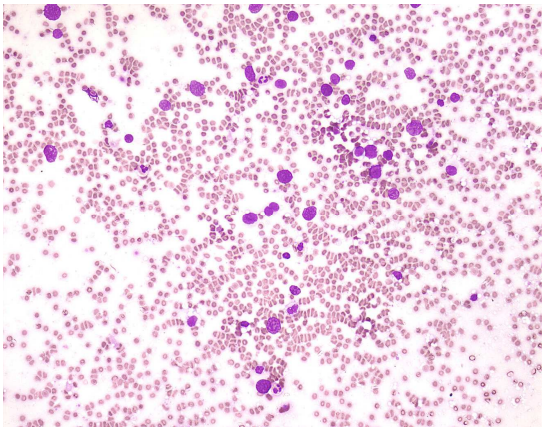


Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma

- Morphological and immunophenotypic features of embryonic skeletal muscle
- Cellular smears composed of single cells loosely cohesive clusters
- Primitive small round, stellate and short spindle cells with scant cytoplasm
- Variable rhabdomyoblastic differentiation; tadpole/ribbon-like cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm, rarely cross-striations
- Binucleate and multinucleate cells variably present
- Variably prominent loose myxoid matrix
- IHC: Desmin, MyoD1, variable myogenin (MYF4)
- MP: *RAS* pathway mutations, *PTEN*, *PIK3CA*, *CTNNB1* mutations



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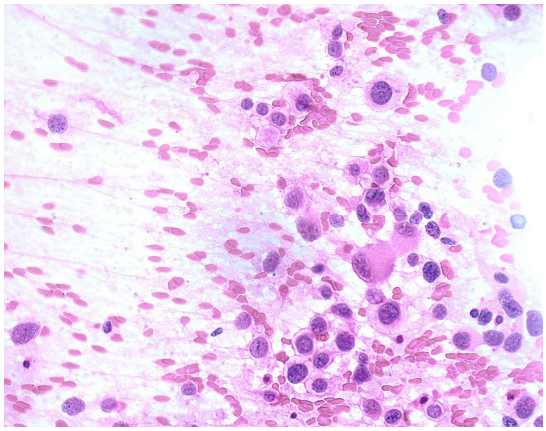
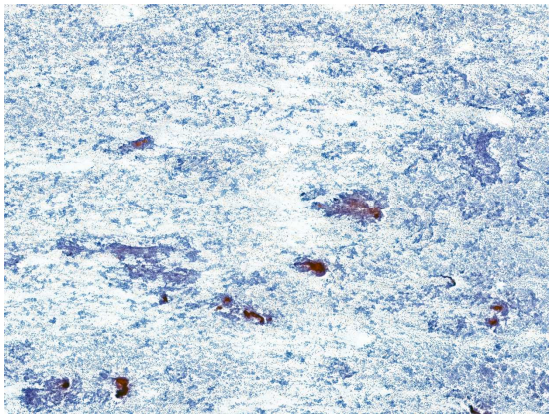


Alveolar Rhabdomyosarcoma

- Primitive round cells sarcoma with skeletal muscle differentiation, *FOXO1* fusions
- Hypercellular smears, single cells and loosely cohesive aggregates
- Monomorphic round cells, scant to moderate cytoplasm
- Variable rhabdomyoblastic differentiation, tadpole/ribbon-like cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm, rarely cross-striations
- Binucleate and multinucleated forms, including wreath-like (circular arrangement of nuclei)
- IHC: Desmin, MyoD1, myogenin (MYF4)
- MP: *FOXO1* (*FKHR*) fusions (*PAX3*/*PAX7*::*FOXO1*)



Alveolar Rhabdomyosarcoma

- Primitive round cells sarcoma with skeletal muscle differentiation, *FOXO1* fusions
- Hypercellular smears, single cells and loosely cohesive aggregates
- Monomorphic round cells, scant to moderate cytoplasm
- Variable rhabdomyoblastic differentiation, tadpole/ribbon-like cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm, rarely cross-striations
- Binucleate and multinucleated forms, including wreath-like (circular arrangement of nuclei)
- IHC: Desmin, MyoD1, myogenin (MYF4)
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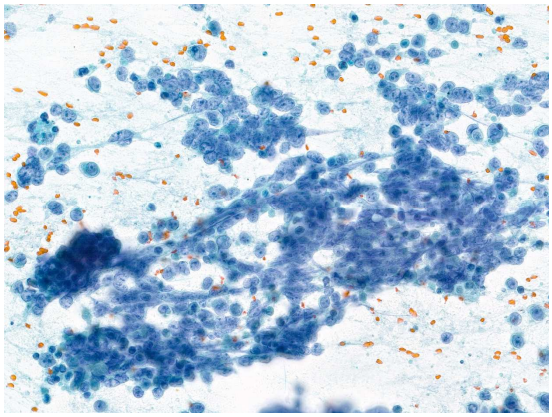

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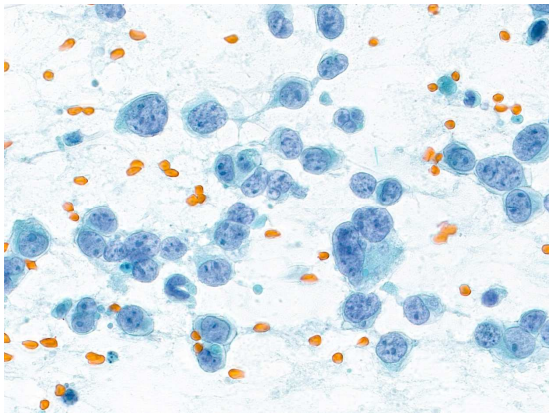

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