

Surgical Pathology and Oncology Research

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Rani Kanthan

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

Gall bladder lesions: The expected and the unexpected

Removal of the gallbladder is usually a simple uncomplicated procedure done laparoscopically commonly for pain (biliary colic) with or without stones within the gallbladder. This is the commonest surgical pathology specimen in the laboratory and on pathological examination usually reveals the presence of acute or chronic inflammatory changes related to the calculi. Occasionally, the gallbladder is removed due to the radiological image finding of a mass lesion in the gall bladder. Such lesions can be the expected lesions of an exaggerated adenomyomatous type hyperplasia or some unexpected finding of a biliary related mass such an epithelial polyp that may be benign or malignant. Adenomyomatous hyperplasia with florid cystic hyperplastic Rokitansky sinuses mimicking a neoplasm will be discussed.

Unusual causes of gallbladder polyp - such as a tubulopapillary neoplasm will be shared. This is an uncommon tumor that is characterized by a dominant tubulopapillary growth pattern with distinct clinic pathological and immunohistochemically features. Accurate histological identification of these tumors is the cornerstone to determine appropriate treatment strategies as they have an overall favorable outcome even in the presence of associated invasive carcinoma. Details regarding their immunohistochemical properties together with their molecular profile will be deliberated. Complete evaluation of the gall bladder will be discussed in this context with the evaluation for biliary intraepithelial neoplasia which could be focal or multifocal. The oncological progression to carcinoma will be explored in their pathological context. Many cases of gall

bladder carcinoma are usually discovered in the late advanced stage of their disease. This session will conclude with the clinical discussion of prototype cases of gall bladder carcinoma with an emphasis of techniques and tips for improved surgical pathology practice including patient education strategies for improved outcomes when these unexpected lesions are encountered.

Recent Publication

1. Retinoid receptors are expressed in mouse and human lungs, DOI: 10.1002/ar.24921
2. Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis and hyperganglionosis - Cause or Effect? A review, DOI: 10.1016/j.prp.2020.152879
3. Non-Traumatic Rupture of Splenic Metastases as the First Presentation of Clinically Occult Disseminated Primary Lung Cancer, DOI: 10.47829/AJSCCR.2020.2402

Biography

Rani Kanthan is a consultant Anatomical pathologist in the Dept. of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan with a focused interest in surgical oncology including breast and gastrointestinal tract. She has published 135 peer reviewed manuscripts that are indexed in PubMed /Google scholar and serves as an editorial board member in various journals. She is an active medical educator and continues to participate and present at various national and international meetings with more than 150 conference abstract presentations to her credit.

rani.kanthan@saskhealthauthority.ca