

**Material and Methods:** We present a case of a 68-year-old patient with a rapidly growing, asymptomatic mass in the left parotid gland. Computer tomography scan identified a neoplasm in the parotid gland, involving the surrounding soft tissue and regional lymph nodes. Based on the fine needle aspiration cytology which reported a malignant epithelial neoplasm of probable parotid gland origin, left radical neck dissection was performed.

**Results:** Histopathology, supported by immunohistochemical analysis showed features of salivary duct carcinoma of the parotid gland. Despite aggressive oncotherapy, the patient died 12 months after surgery.

**Conclusions:** SDC is one of the most aggressive salivary malignancies. Pathologists need to be familiar with diagnostic features of this entity to assist in the optimal surgical-oncologic therapeutic planning.

#### PS-06-17

##### Warthin-like papillary carcinoma of the thyroid: a case report

Elena Stojkoska<sup>1</sup>, Vesna Janevska<sup>2</sup>, Adelina Qerimi<sup>1</sup>, Biljana Ogenoska-Jankovska<sup>1</sup>, Risto Colanceski<sup>3</sup>, Neli Bashaska<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Histopathology and Clinical Cytology, University Clinic of Radiotherapy and Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia, <sup>2</sup>Institute of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia, <sup>3</sup>University Clinic of Thoracovascular Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

**Objective:** Warthin-like variant of papillary carcinoma (WLPCT) is an uncommon variant, first described in 1995, with a clinical presentation and prognosis similar to the classic papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC). We report a case of WLPCT focusing on the histopathological and immunohistochemical features.

**Material and Methods:** A 60-year old female, with no remarkable past medical history, underwent surgical treatment of an enlarged multinodal goiter with previous negative fine-needle aspiration biopsy findings. A left total and right subtotal thyroidectomy was performed. The patient is alive and well 4 months after the surgery.

**Results:** On gross examination, the right lobe of the thyroid gland measured 4.5x1.5x1 cm, and the left lobe with adjoined isthmus lobe measured 5x3.5x2 cm. In the right lobe an oval, firm, grey, 0.8 cm large nodule was found, while in the left lobe another well circumscribed, pale-brown, 2.5 cm large nodule was present. The left lobe nodule was diagnosed as an atypical follicular adenoma with no capsular or vascular invasion. Histology of the right lobe nodule showed an encapsulated tumor composed of papillary structures lined by oncocyctic cells and rich lymphoid stroma, with germinal centers in the papillary stalks, typical for WLPCT. Immunohistochemically, tumor cells of WLPCT showed positive expression for cytokeratin 19, thyroid transcription factor-1 and thyroglobulin.

**Conclusions:** Warthin-like variant is one of the rarest variants of PTC (less than 100 reported cases in the literature) with a favorable prognosis as the classic PTC. Morphology and immunohistochemistry are of decisive significance in differentiating these neoplasms from benign lymphoepithelial lesions, Hurthle cell carcinoma and tall cell variant of PTC.

#### PS-06-18

##### Soft tissue reconstruction after excision of extensive skin carcinomas

Margarita Peneva<sup>1</sup>, Andrijana Gjorgjeska<sup>1</sup>, Boro Ilievski<sup>2</sup>, Elizabeta Zhogovska<sup>1</sup>, Gjorgje Dzikikj<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University Clinic of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia, <sup>2</sup>Institute of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

**Objective:** When considering extensive skin carcinomas both the radical excision and the subsequent soft tissue reconstruction are an equally challenging problem for the surgeon. Moreover, the postoperative surveillance is a very important issue that sometimes determines the reconstructive method.

**Material and Methods:** We are presenting patients with extensive skin carcinomas on different areas of the head and body. The patients were operated at the University Clinic of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery in Skopje. The pathohistological diagnoses included both basal and squamous cell carcinomas and the diagnoses were established at the Institute of Pathology in Skopje. All the patients were treated by standard surgical excision using surgical blade or electrocautery. The postoperative defects were generally closed in a single stage procedure. The reconstructive methods included skin grafting together with loco-regional flaps.

**Results:** In 5% of the patients with extensive carcinomas of the epicranium, there was bone involvement due to which bone resection was performed. In one patient due to carcinoma involvement, reconstruction of dura matter was also carried out. The recurrence depended on the pathohistological finding, as well as on the possibility for radical operation.

**Conclusions:** Considering the treatment of extensive carcinomas the main effort falls on adequate tumor excision and subsequent reconstruction at the same time taking into account the possibility for adequate surveillance as well as providing adequate function.

#### PS-06-19

##### Analysis of the postmortal diagnoses in 566 patients who died during ten years period

Milana Panjkovic<sup>1</sup>, Aleksandra Lovrenski<sup>1</sup>, Tijana Vasiljevic<sup>2</sup>, Dejan Vuckovic<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Pulmonary Diseases of Vojvodina, Sremska Kamenica, Serbia, <sup>2</sup>Institute of Oncology of Vojvodina, Sremska Kamenica, Serbia

**Objective:** Although clinical non-forensic autopsy is considered to be of high value, its rate has consistently declined during last decades. The aim of this study was to analyze autopsy cases according to the major type of the disease and the death cause.

**Material and Methods:** 566 autopsy cases of the Department of Pathology, Institute of Pulmonary Diseases of Vojvodina, during ten years period (2005-2014) were analyzed retrospectively. Major pathological diagnoses were grouped into seven disease groups according to the International Classification of Diseases, 10th edition.

**Results:** The majority of patients have had malignant (37.8%), cardiovascular (26.7%) and respiratory non-neoplastic diseases (24%), while digestive, infectious and parasitary, genitourinary and other diseases were found in 4.1%, 1.6%, 0.2% and 5.6% respectively. Bronchopneumonia (24.2%) and myocardial dilation (17.7%) were the most common causes of death. Pulmonary thromboembolism, pulmonary edema, respiratory insufficiency, myocardial infarction have caused death in 14.3%, 11.1%, 6.2% and 4.2% of patients respectively, while other death causes were found in 22.3% of autopsied cases. The majority of patients (42%) died within first 24 hours of hospitalization, 29.9% of patients died during first week and 13.3% of patients died during second week of the hospitalization.

**Conclusions:** Autopsies still have a high value and can identify patient profiles which may aid both pathologists and clinicians to