Additionally high levels of TNF-α were observed in the aged Wistar rats' ileum, corroborating the pro-inflammatory state associated to aging. Finally, the S100β protein immunostaining was higher in GK animals at both ages, suggesting that a diarrhea with inflammatory characteristics might be present in diabetic animals.
Conclusion: In conclusion, diabetic diarrhea might happen by other mechanisms than those involving mediation by 5-HT2 receptors, namely inflammation associated to aging or Diabetes itself.

PS-02-019
Correlation between immunohistochemistry using anti-BRAF V600E (VE1) antibody, and BRAF V600E mutation by RT-PCR with COBAS 4800 in Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma (PTC): A study of twenty-six cases
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Objective: To study the correlationship and concordance between immunochemistry by the anti-BRAF V600E (VE1) antibody and mutation test of BRAF V600E by RT-PCR with COBAS 4800 (Roche) in 26 archival cases of papillary thyroid carcinoma.
Method: Archival formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissues from 26 surgical cases of PTC of our institution were evaluated by BRAF V600E by immunohistochemistry with VE1 antibody (Roche) and also by RT-PCR with COBAS 4800 method (Roche).
Results: Four cases (16 %) were positive by both method, immunochemistry and molecular, with 100 % of concordance. The positive cases were in patients with worse oncologic stage, with extrathyroideal extension and presented a higher rate of loco-regional lymphoid involvement. The no mutated and negative for immunochemistry cases were organ-confined lesions at the time of diagnosis and have no lymphoid involvement.
Conclusion: There is high concordance (100 % in our serie) between RT-PCR with COBAS 4800 method (Roche) and immunochemistry by anti-BRAF V600E(VE1) antibody in PTC and the positive cases have a more aggressive clinical behavior. This result confirms that BRAF immunochemistry using anti-BRAF V600E(VE1) antibody can be used as surrogate marker of BRAF V600E mutation in PTC.

PS-02-021
Adrenocortical carcinoma: Clinicopathological and immunohistochemical study of 8 cases
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Objective: Adrenocortical carcinoma (ACC) is a rare and aggressive tumour. We report clinicopathological features and immunohistochemical evaluation of Ki67, p53, β-catenin, E-Cadherin, HER2, estrogen (ER), progesterone (PR) and androgen (AR) receptors.
Method: Medical records, pathological and immunohistochemical studies of eight cases of ACC.
Results: Eight patients (3 males and 5 females), mean age 48.4 years (34-71). The tumours were in TNM Stage II- 1 case, alive and well (A&W) at 90 months; Stage III- 6 cases, two dead of disease (DOD), two alive with disease (AWD) and two A&W; Stage IV- 1 case, DOD at 3 months. Mean follow-up was 32.1 months (3–102). Nuclear staining of β-catenin was observed in three cases (37,5 %): two DOD (3 and 15 months) and one with local recurrence at 7 months, AWD at 12 months. PR expression was observed in all cases. Nuclear p53 staining was positive in 5 cases. Mean Ki67 expression was 30 % (5–60 %). No E-Cadherin, HER2, ER or AR expression was noticed.
Conclusion: ACC is often diagnosed in an advanced stage. Ki67 and p53 were not associated with relapse or metastasis in our series. Nuclear β-catenin expression was observed in cases with worse outcome and appears to be an important prognostic factor.

PS-02-022
Primary osteosarcoma of the thyroid gland
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Objective: Primary mesenchymal tumours of the thyroid gland are extremely rare. One percent of the thyroid tumours are reported to be sarcomas, and the infrequency of these lesions is a reason for the difficulties in achieving right diagnosis.
Method: We report a case of primary thyroid osteosarcoma (PTO) in 54-years old female who underwent surgery of the thyroid left lobe, with an unexpected final diagnosis, focusing on the histopathological and immunohistochemical features, which helped in differential diagnosis.
Results: The surgical specimen was a thyroid lobe measuring 10 × 9 × 8, 5 cm. The cut surface showed gritty, grayish-white tumour with areas of hemorrhage which almost entirely infiltrate the left lobe, measuring 9 cm. The microscopic examination showed a high-grade malignant neoplasm with necrotic areas composed of polygonal and fusiform cells, numerous osteoclast-like giant cells and focal osteoid deposition. Immunohistochemical staining showed positive expression for vimentin and osteopontin, and negative immunostaing for cytokeratin 19, epithelial membrane antigen, thyroid transcription factor-1, calcitonin and thyroglobulin, with a high mitotic index (60 %) of the tumour cell nuclei, determinate by Ki-67 antibody. Thus, the diagnosis of PTO of a predominantly teleangiectatic variant was established, that was confirmed with additional CD34 immunohistochemistry.
Conclusion: PTO is extremely rare tumour that should be considered in thyroid pathology and immunohistochemistry is of decisive significance.

Primary osteosarcoma of the thyroid gland: