Basal Cell Carcinoma-NOS is a NONO!

Paul K. Shitabata, M.D. Dermatopathologist 5/21/2003

Aggressive BCC Histologies

Morpheaform/Sclerosing
Infiltrative
Micronodular
Combined

Morpheaform/Sclerosing

Angular nests of basaloid cells eliciting a desmoplastic stromal host response
 Morpheaform to denote small linear infiltrating cords in a dense stroma













Infiltrative

Angular nests infiltrating throughout dermis with minimal to absent desmoplastic stromal host response





Micronodular

Small nodules of basaloid cells infiltrating diffusely throughout dermis
Often minimal desmoplastic host response
Deceptively bland in appearance





Combined

Probably most frequent
 Combined with aggressive and non-aggressive types
 Sampling issues



When Do I Get Deepers?

Clinical suspicion for malignancy Focal Epidermal Atypia Equivocal Adnexal structures Stromal fibrosis Empty stromal spaces Lichenoid inflammation Microcalcifications

Supportive Studies

94 cases

- **50 (53%) demonstrated BCC on deeper sections**
 - Am J Surg Pathol 2000;24:1291-1294

129 basal cell carcinomas

- **59%** maintained their biopsy diagnosis at first Mohs stage
- 49% at the second Mohs stage
- Infiltrative tumors were the most likely to maintain their histologic subtype classification
- If tumor showed nodular BCC on initial biopsy, 13% were infiltrative or micronodular at first Mohs stage.
- CONCLUSION: About 40% change in their microscopic appearance at the subclinical extension
 - Dermatol Surg 1998 Aug;24(8):881-4

Role of SMA

Smooth muscle actin

- Nodular component of 2/7 (28%) purely N-BCC
- 11/13 (85%) mixed NI-BCC (p = 0.001).
- Present in the infiltrative component of 13/13 (100%) NI-BCC
- Actin not found in the stroma of any of the N-BCC, while it was present in 8/13 (62%) of the NI-BCC (p = 0.0009).
- CONCLUSIONS
 - Actin expression is more prominent in the nodular component of mixed NI-BCC when compared with purely N-BCC.
 - This suggests that the nodular components of NI-BCC and N-BCC are different, and that actin expression in the nodular component may be associated with potential invasiveness
 - J Cutan Pathol 2003 Apr;30(4):232-6

Factors Associated with **Aggressiveness and/or Metastasis** Extrinsic Factors Increased microvessel count Increased myofibroblastic markers Lower expression of TIMP-2 mRNA Reduced level of basement membrane antigens Perineural invasion

Factors Associated with Aggressiveness and/or Metastasis Intrinsic Factors Cell Cycle Proteins ■ Bcl2 decreased Tumor cell type Surface molecules Decreased a5 and b4 integrin Vinculin expressed Metastasis-suppressor gene expression Nm23 (putative metastasis-suppressor gene) diffusely expressed

References

Arch Dermatol 2003;139:643-648.