

## PHILLODES TUMOR IN ADOLESCENCE: CASE PRESENTATION

Ruxandra Stanculescu<sup>1,2</sup>, Elvira Bratila<sup>1,2</sup>, Diana Comandasu<sup>1,2</sup>, Teodora Vladescu<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, "St. Pantelimon" Clinical Emergency Hospital, Romania*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Pathology, "St. Pantelimon" Clinical Emergency Hospital, Romania*

**Introduction.** Phyllodes tumor is a rare fibroepithelial tumor present in women aged between 35 and 55 years. Mammography and cytology have a weakly relevant value of 60% in establishing the diagnosis. It develops from the stroma surrounding the ducts and lobules of the mammary gland. The etiopathogenic factors involved in the occurrence of phyllodes tumors are local trauma, pregnancy and occasional increase of estrogenic activity. **Case presentation.** An adolescent aged 18 addressed the gynecologist because of the rapid development between the upper and lower external quadrant of the left breast of a painless cystic round tumor of 4/5cm, without skin or deep adhesions or signs of local inflammation. Mammographic examination showed a round looking anechogen tumor. We practiced Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (23G needle) and Diff-Quick coloration. The cytologic aspects showed presence of ductal epithelial cells and numerous stromal cells with benign features, single spindle mesenchymal cells and groups of cells without atypia. The cytologic diagnosis was benign phyllodes tumor. Surgery consisted in the excision of tumoral formation by removing the entire fibroepithelial capsule of the cyst. The histopathologic aspects showed the presence of epithelial ducts, some of them with focal epithelial hyperplasia and apocrine metaplasia and a hypercellular stroma with spindle cells in myxoid areas, with leaf-like aspects. Cytology, histopathology and immunohistochemistry exams supported the diagnosis of benign tumor phyllodes. **Case particularity.** The young age of the patient and rapid increase in volume of the tumor represent particular characteristics of the case, distinct from those reported in literature.