

Benign Epithelial Tumors

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Naming of Benign Epithelial Tumors

- **Epithelial tumors:**

*Surface epithelium: cell+ papill+ oma.

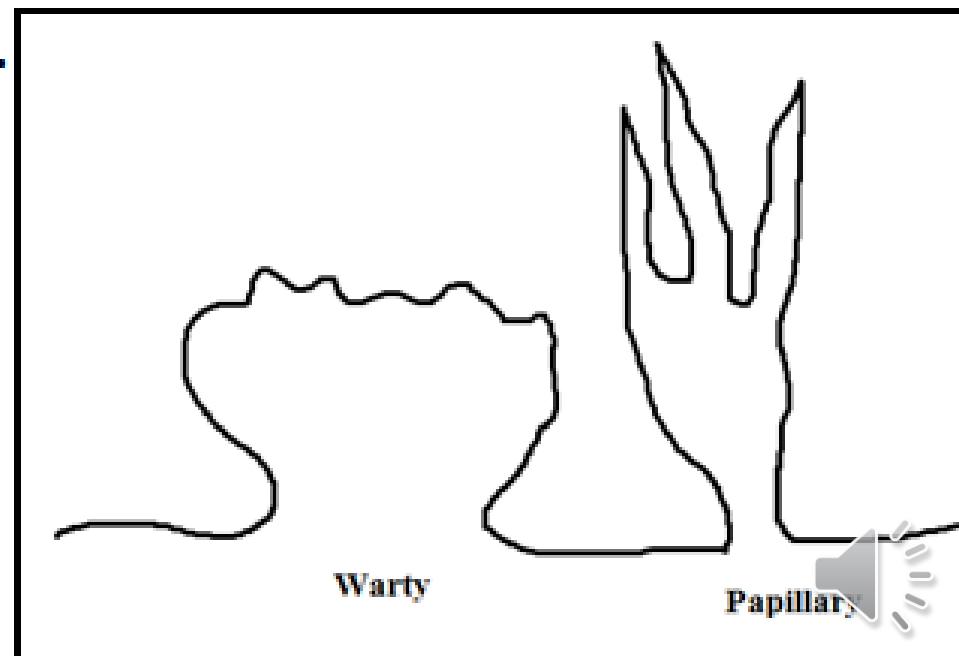
*Glandular (secretory) epithelium: cell+ aden+oma.

***cystadenoma???

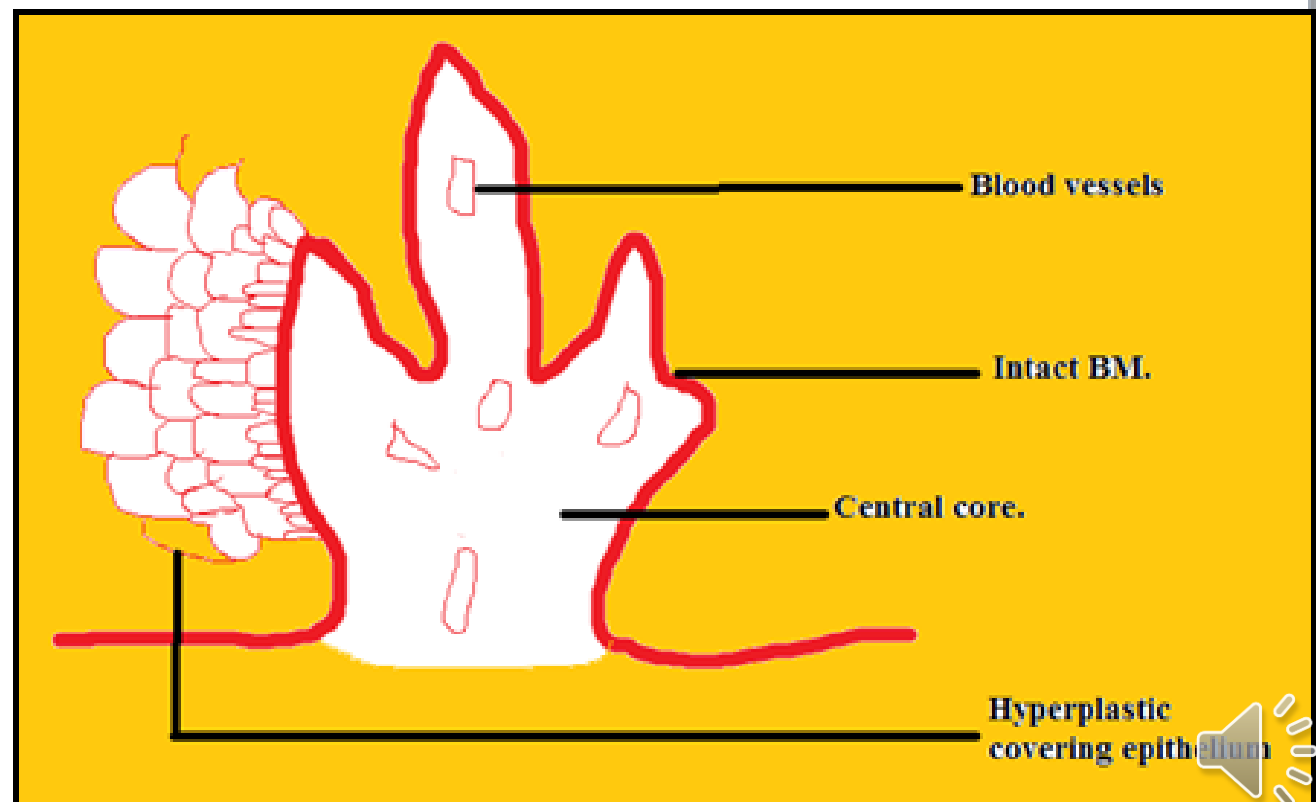


/- Benign Surface Epithelial Tumor; Papilloma.

A papilloma is a benign tumor of the protective covering surface epithelium. Papilloma appear on the surface as a non capsulated warty or papillary growth. The tumor may be pedunculated or sessile.



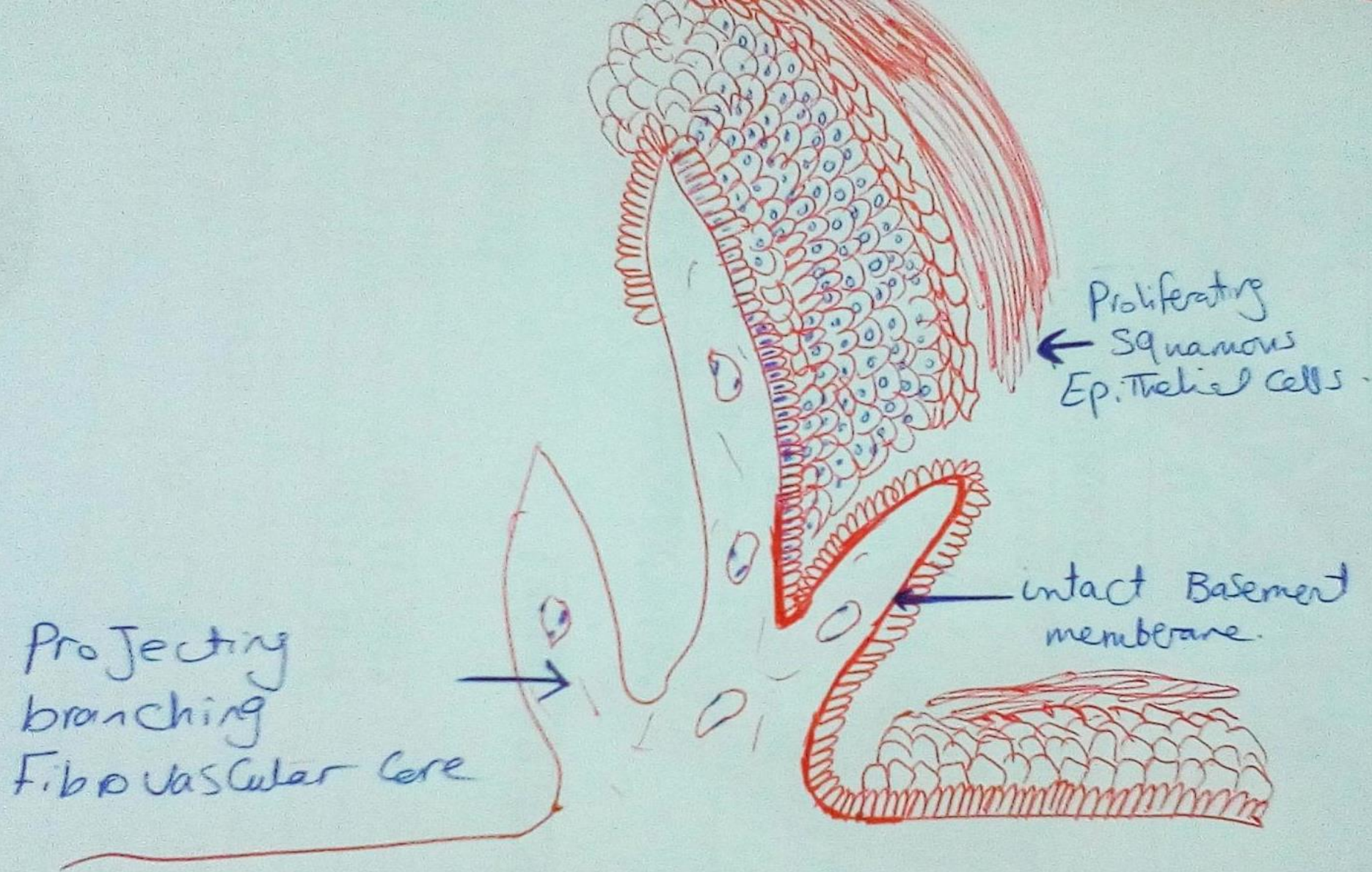
Under microscopic examination; papilloma is made of a central branched core of loose connective tissue containing blood and lymph vessels. The core is covered by epithelial cells showing few mitotic figures. The basement membrane is always intact. According to the type of the covering epithelium, papillomas are classified into;



1) Squamous cell papilloma

- **Sites:** it arises from the stratified squamous epithelium of the skin, lip, oral cavity, tongue, pharynx, larynx, anal canal,
- **Gross picture:** a small warty or papillary growth, it may be sessile or pedunculated.
- **Microscopic picture:** it is formed of branched, loose connective tissue core covered by hyperplastic stratified squamous epithelium. The epithelium shows basal cell hyperplasia, acanthosis (hyperplasia of the prickle cells) and hyperkeratosis (increase thickness of the keratin layer). **Basement membrane is intact.**



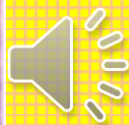
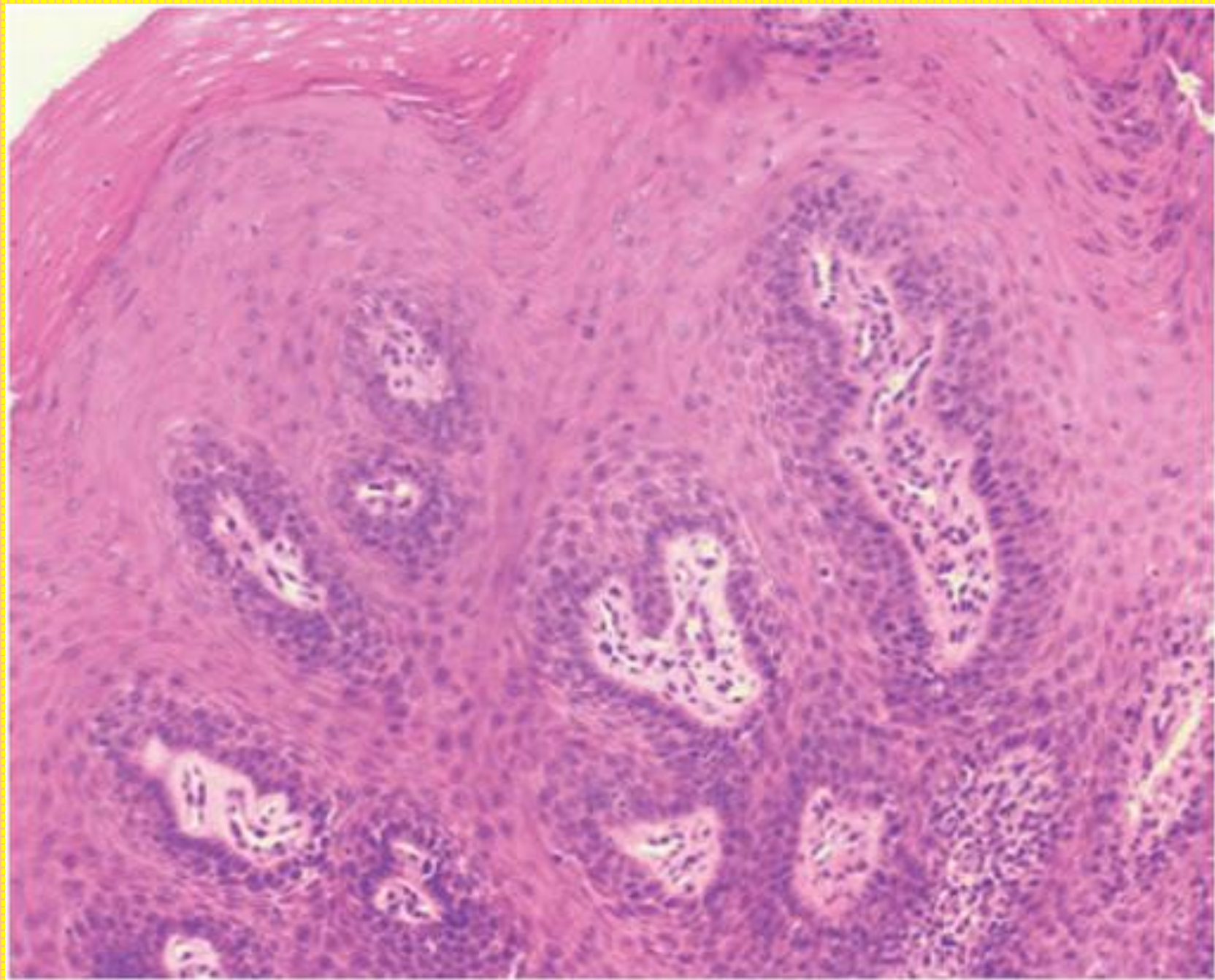


Squamous Cell Papilloma.









2) Transitional cell papilloma

- It arises from the transitional epithelium of the urinary bladder, ureters and renal pelvis.



II- Benign tumors of the glandular epithelium (Adenoma).

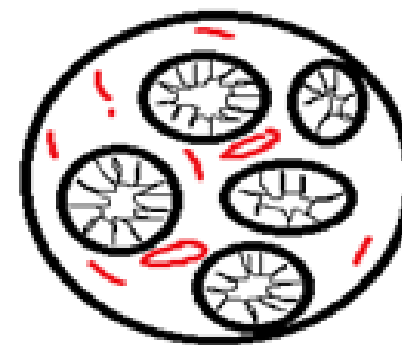
- Adenoma is a benign tumor of the glandular epithelium.
- Sites: endocrine glands, salivary glands, liver, renal tubules, ovary, breast, and mucous glands of the stomach and intestine.



Microscopic picture:

1) Simple adenoma:

Epithelial cells forming acini or solid groups separated by connective tissue stroma as adenoma of endocrine glands, kidney and pancreas.

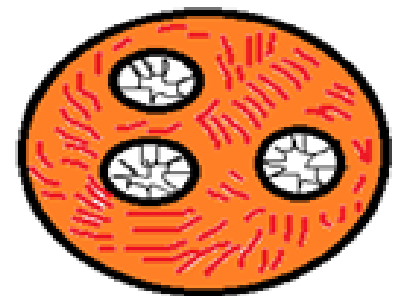


Simple Adenoma



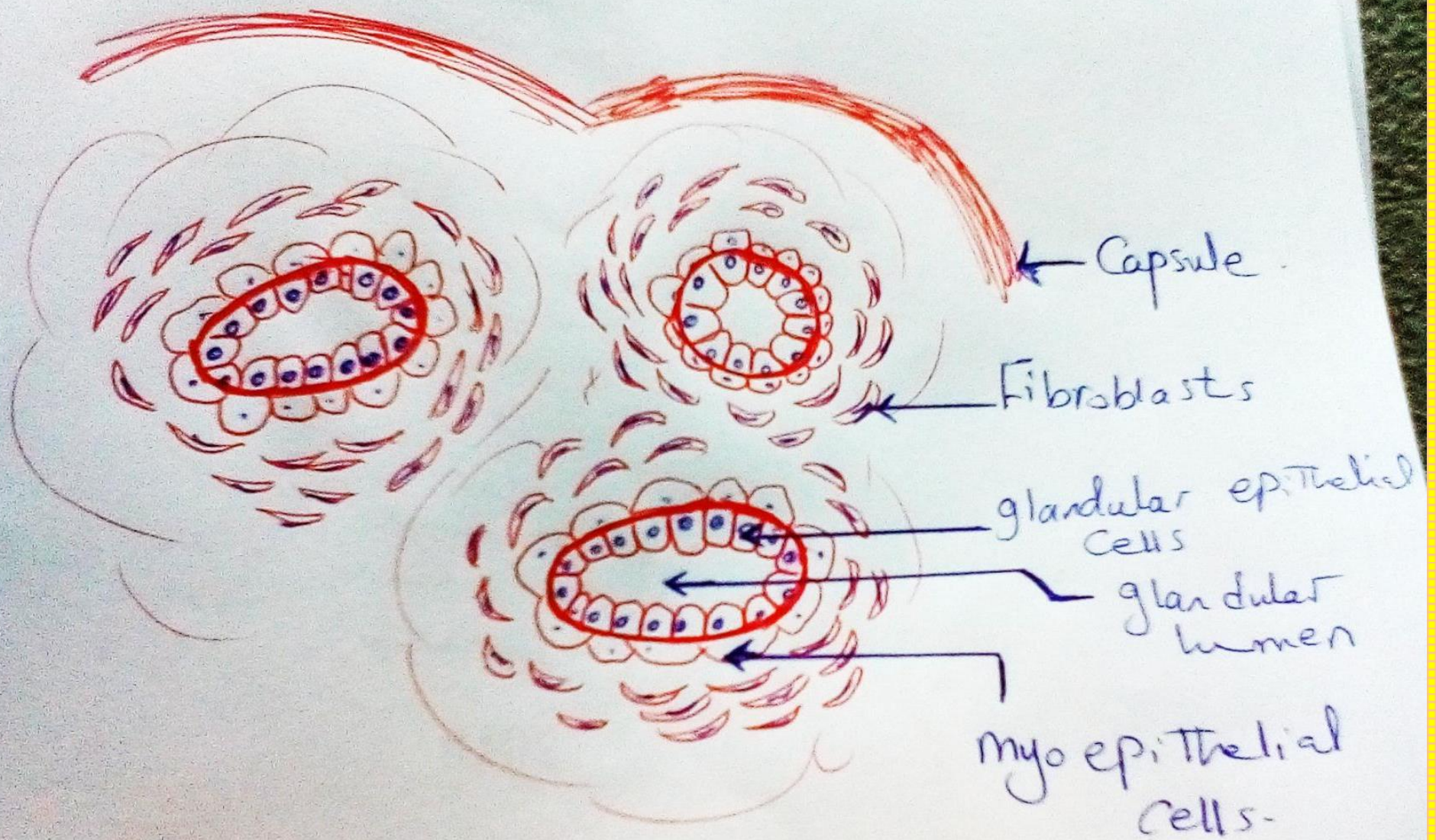
2) Fibroadenoma:

Fibroadenoma is a biphasic tumor formed of epithelial component arranged in acini and a quantitatively dominant fibrous components. The best example is fibroadenoma of the breast; the epithelium is arranged in ducts lined by two layers of cells, the inner is cuboidal and the outer is flattened, surrounded by proliferating fibrous tissue.



Fibroadenoma





Fibro adenoma, breast.

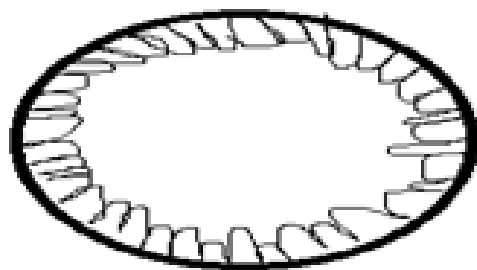


3) Cystadenoma:

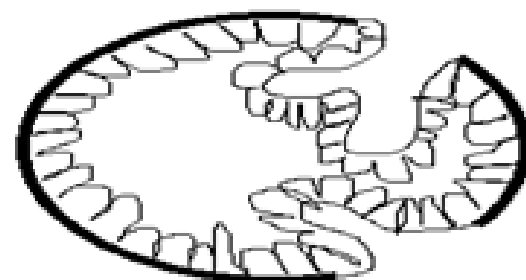
In some adenomas, secretions are retained in the acini that fail to be drained, forming cystic spaces as in cystadenoma of the ovary.

4) Papillary cystadenoma:

The epithelium lining of the cystadenoma may continue to proliferate and form papillae.



Cystadenoma



Papillary Cystadenoma



Gross picture of Adenoma

Variable sized, rounded or oval, capsulated mass. Cut surface is solid, cystic or cystic with papillary formation.



Effects of Adenoma

- Adenoma may be functioning.
- Adenoma may change to adenocarcinoma.



Thank you

