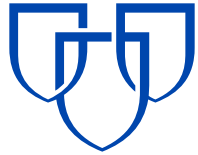


MAYO
CLINIC



61st Annual Diagnostic Slide Session 2020

Case 10

M. Adelita Vizcaino M.D.

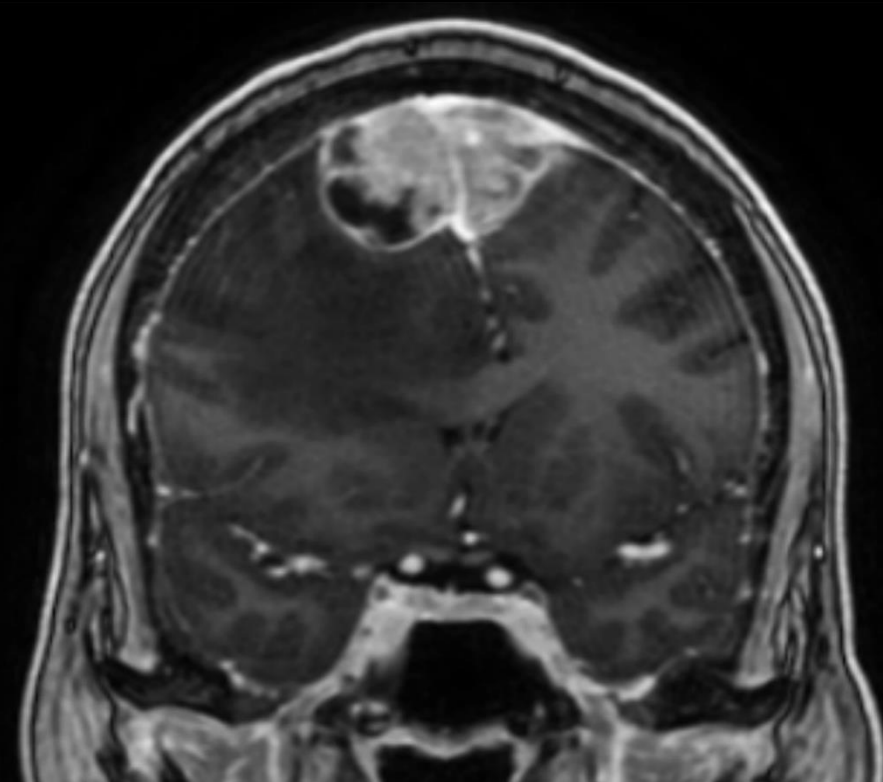
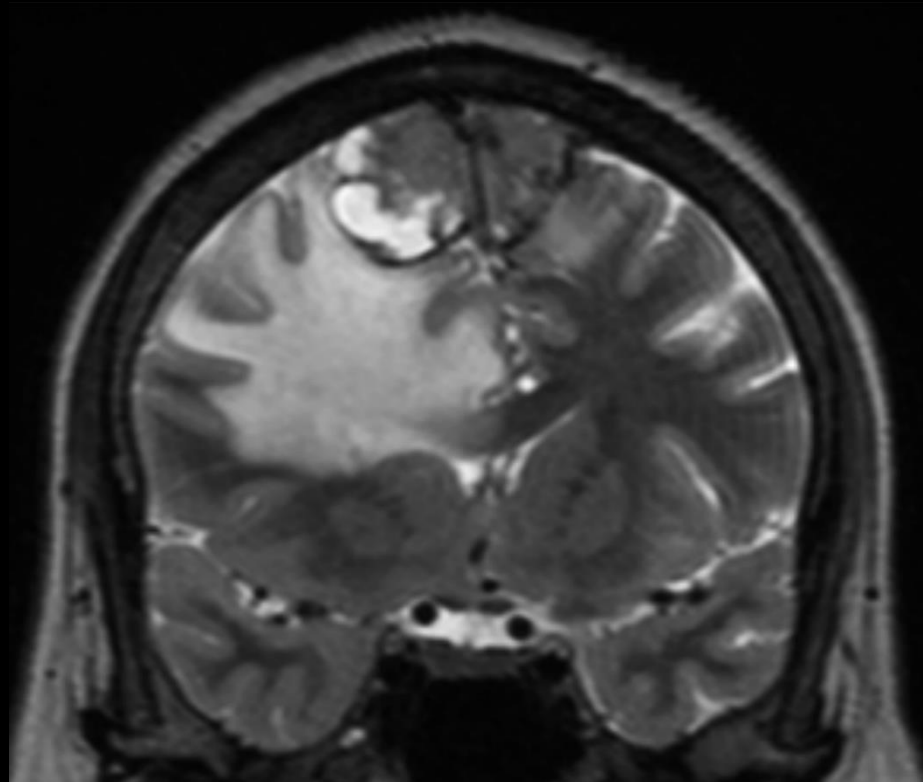
*Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology
Mayo Clinic Rochester, MN*

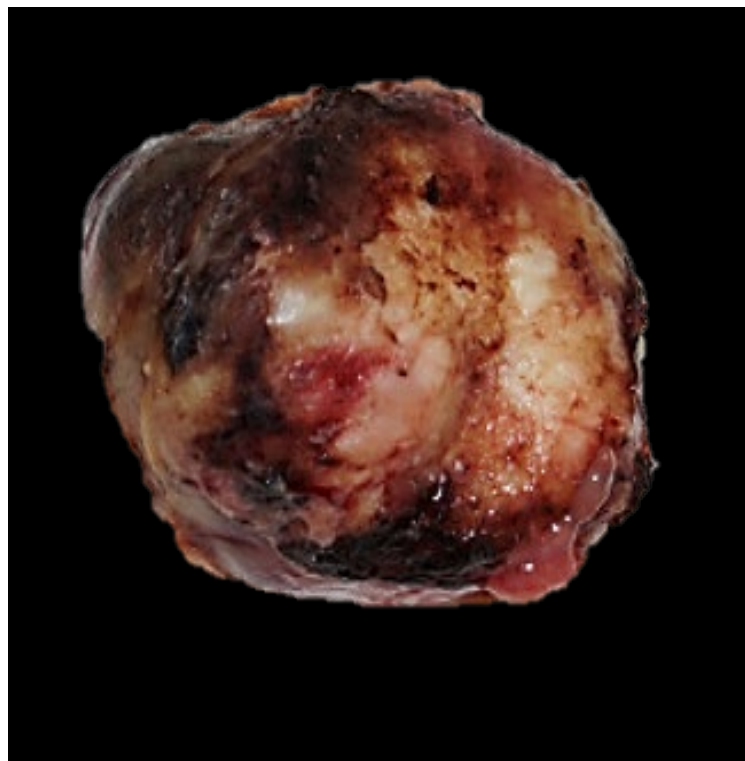
No financial disclosures

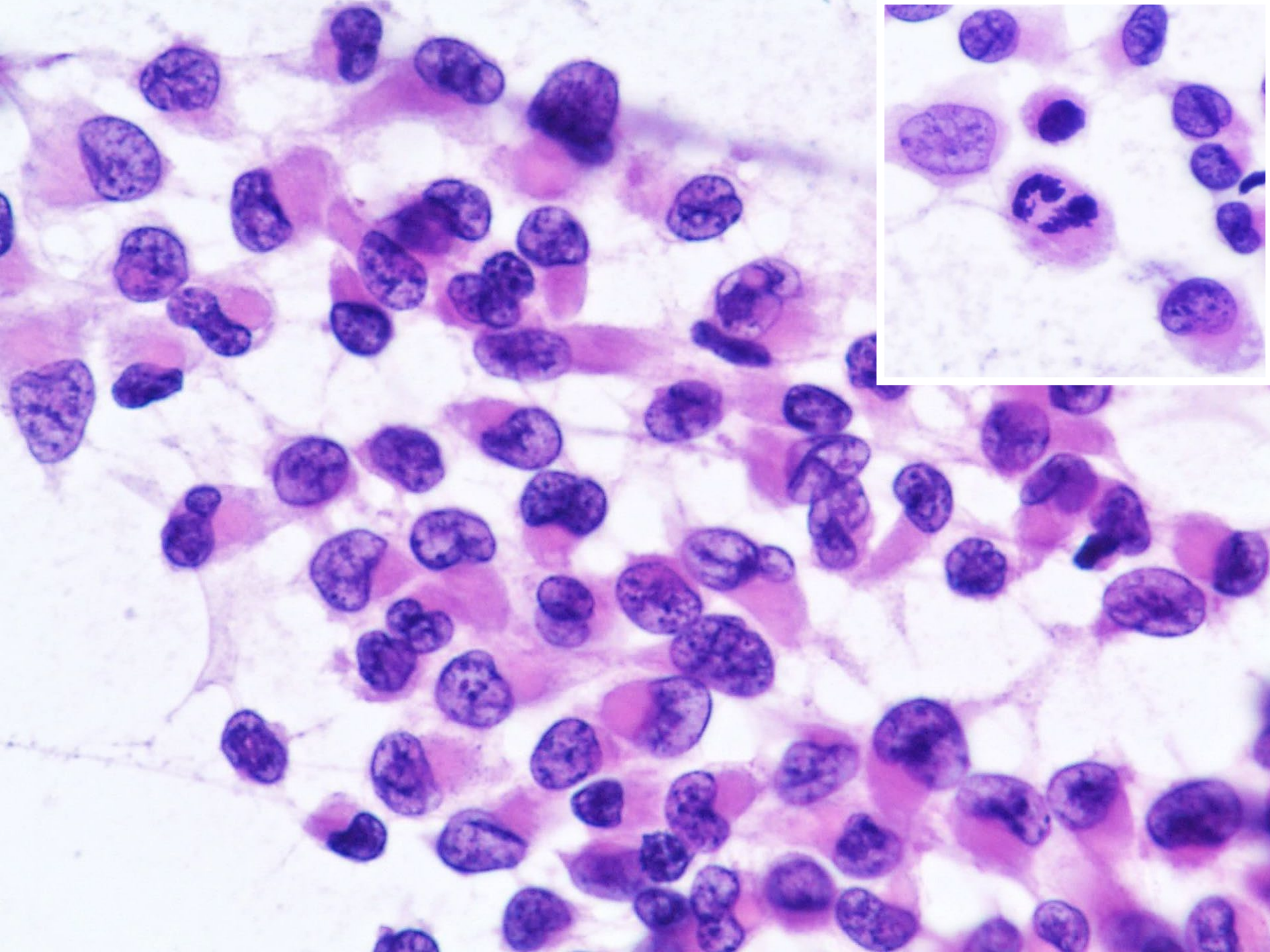
Case 10

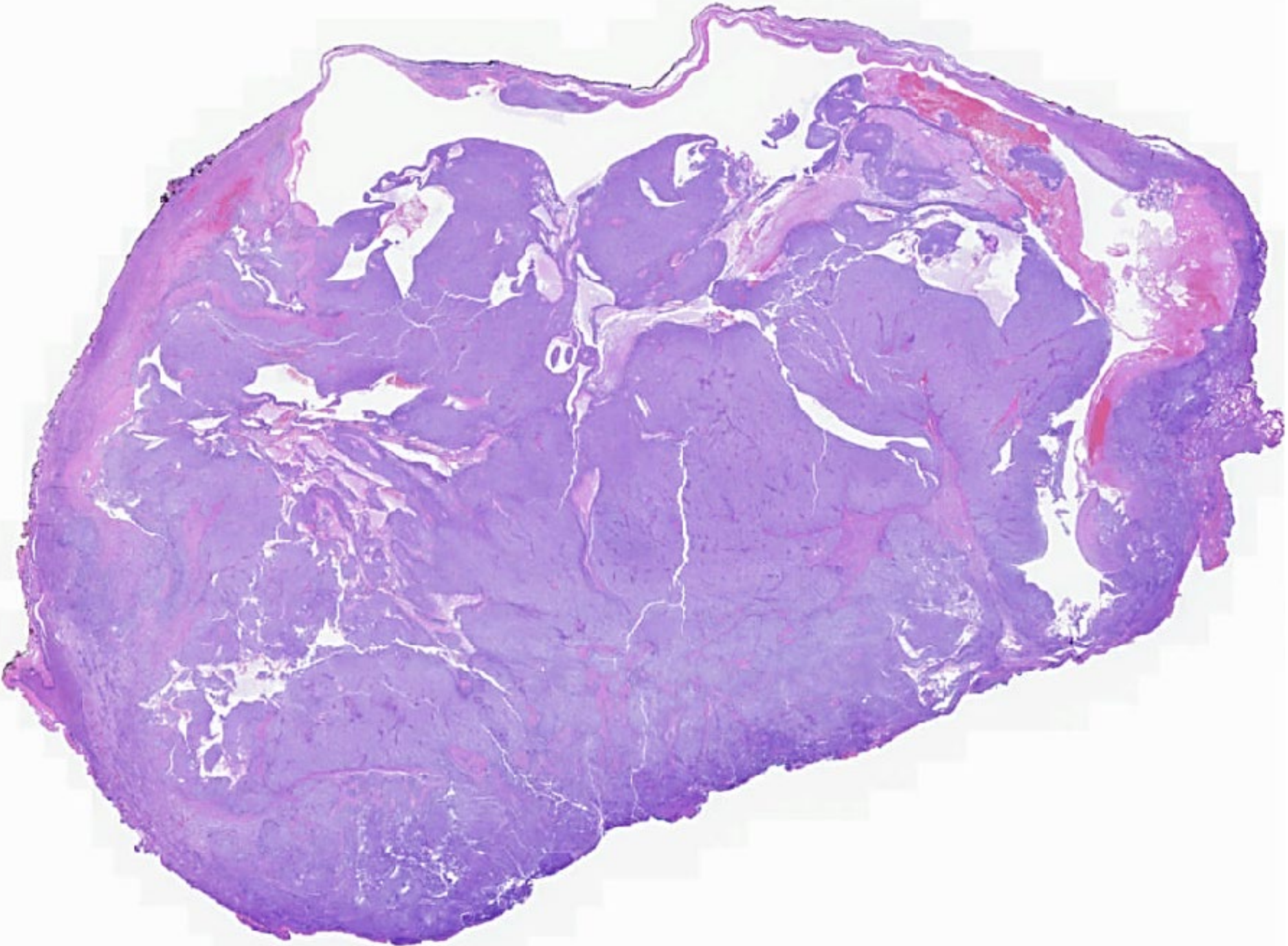
Clinical summary

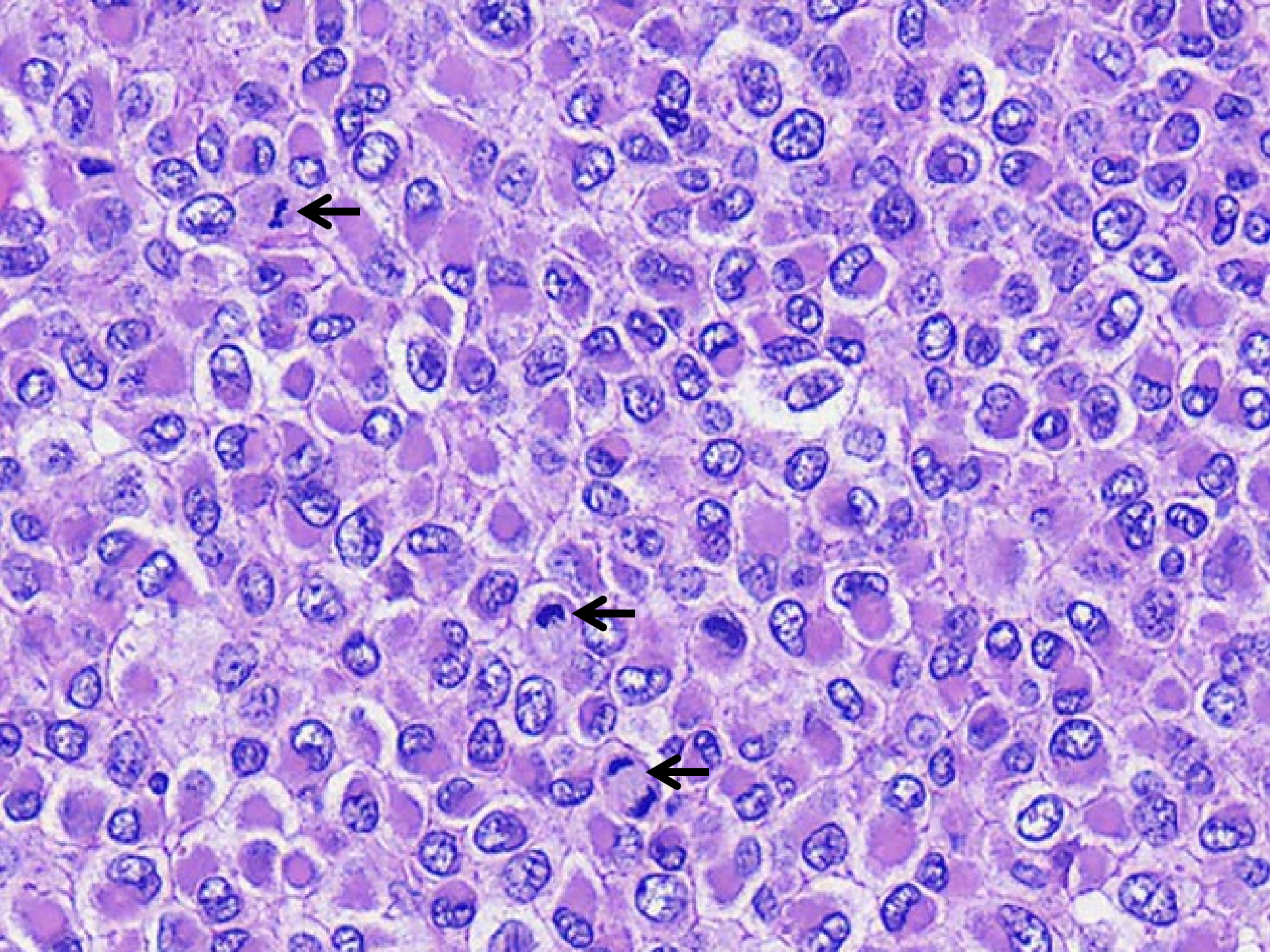
- 50-year-old woman
 - Several falls due to syncope with loss of consciousness





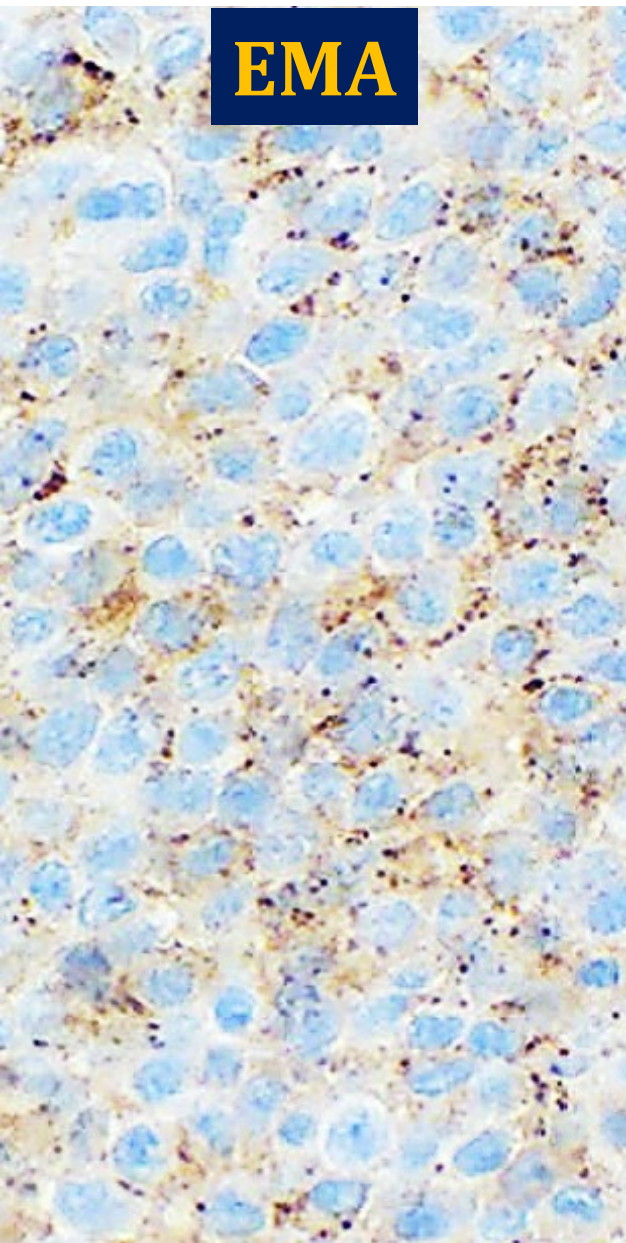




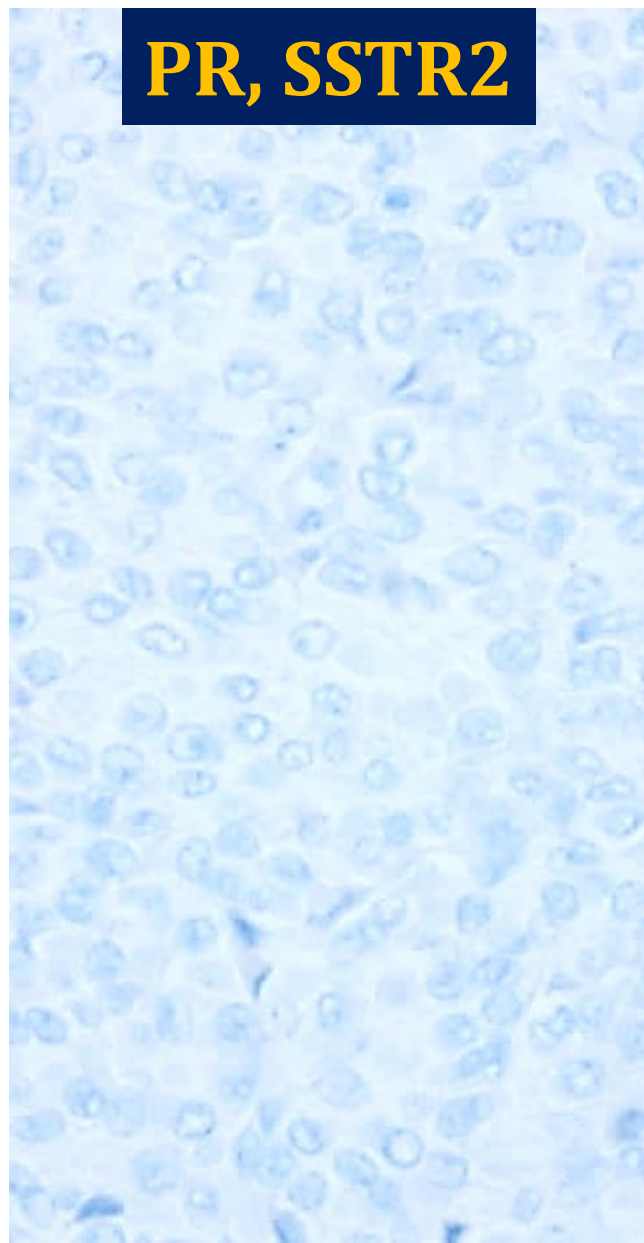


Diagnosis?

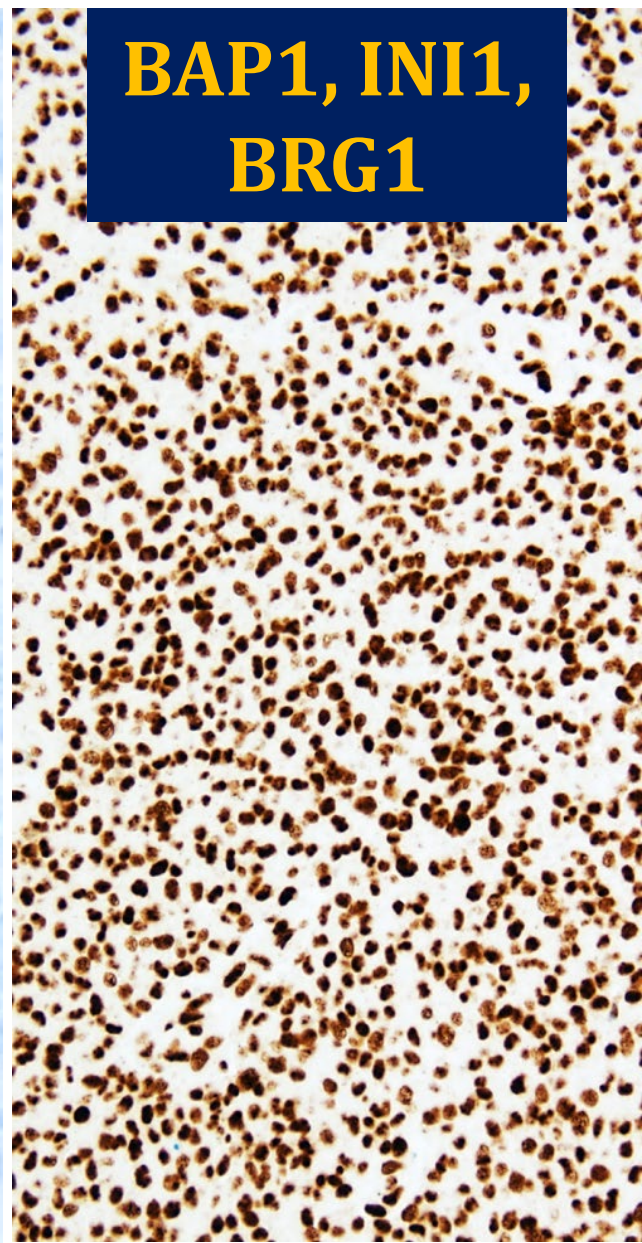
EMA



PR, SSTR2



**BAP1, INI1,
BRG1**





desmin



CD99

Negative

Myogenin

MyoD1

SMA

STAT6

Bcl-2

CD34

S100

SOX10

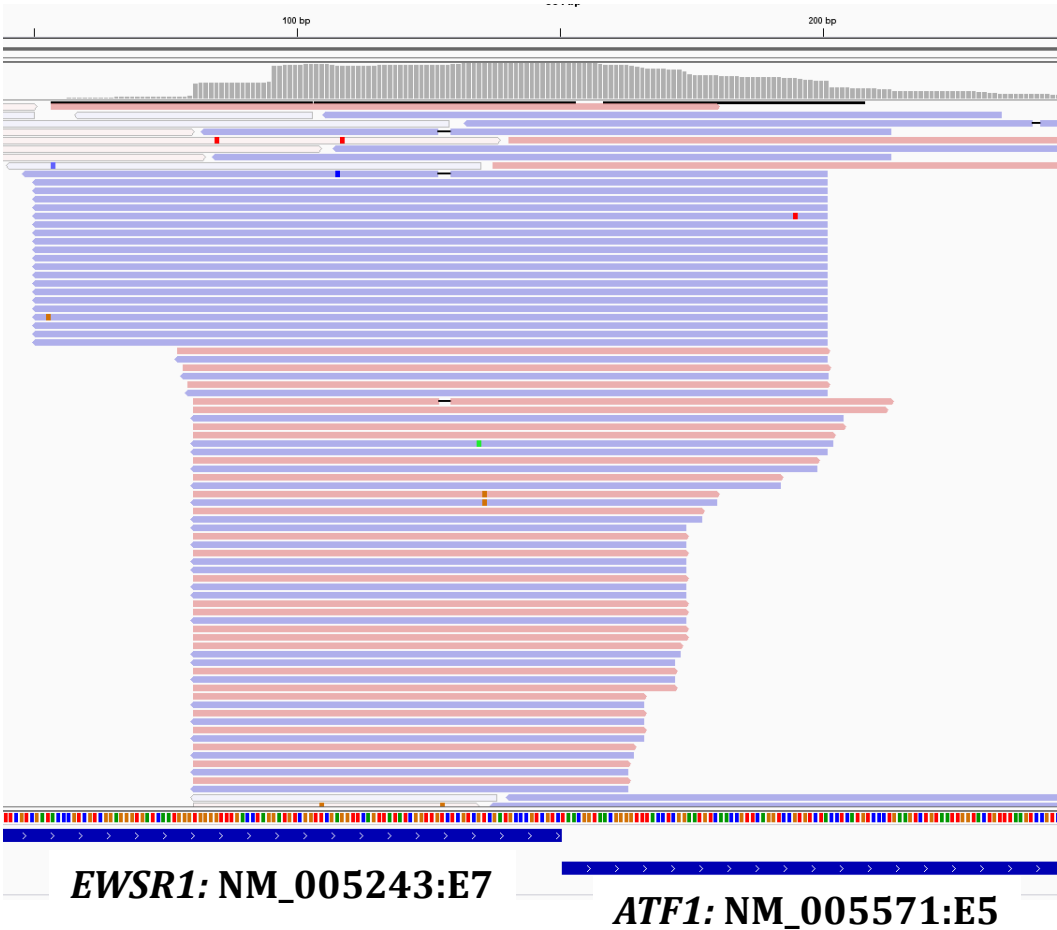
CD138

AE1/AE3

CD56

Sarcoma Targeted Gene Fusion Panel

EWSR1-ATF1 fusion

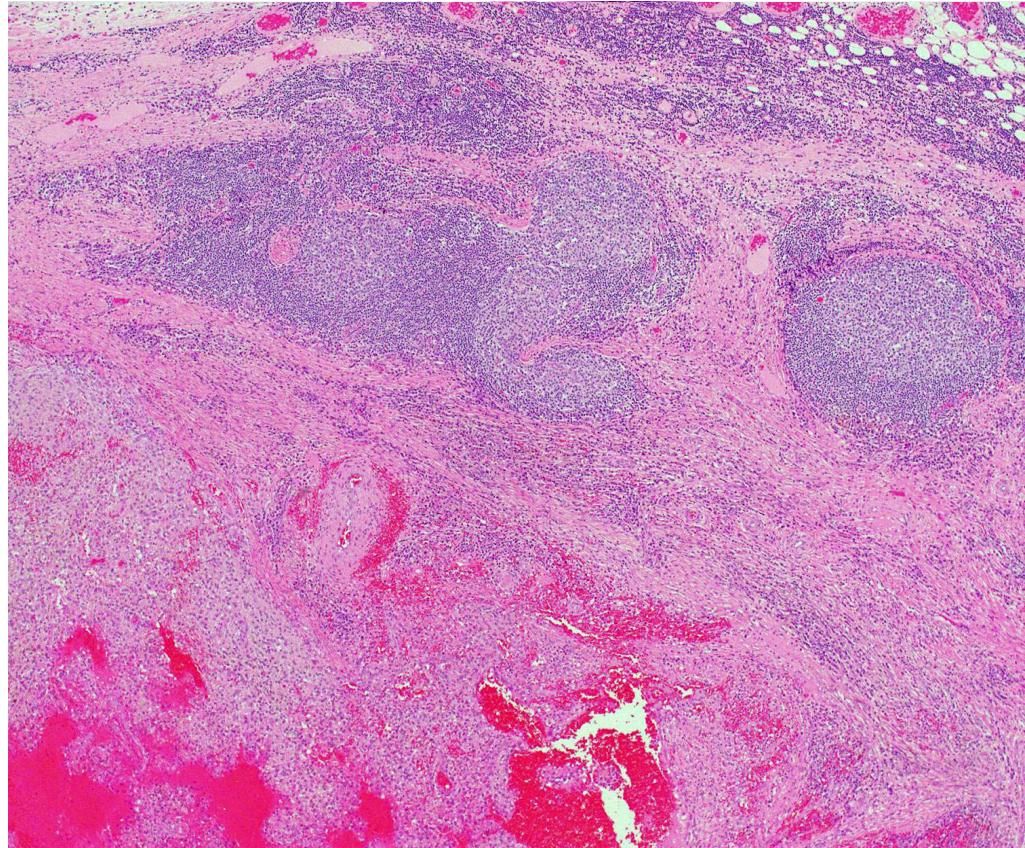


Diagnosis:

**Angiomatoid
fibrous histiocyoma
with rhabdoid features**

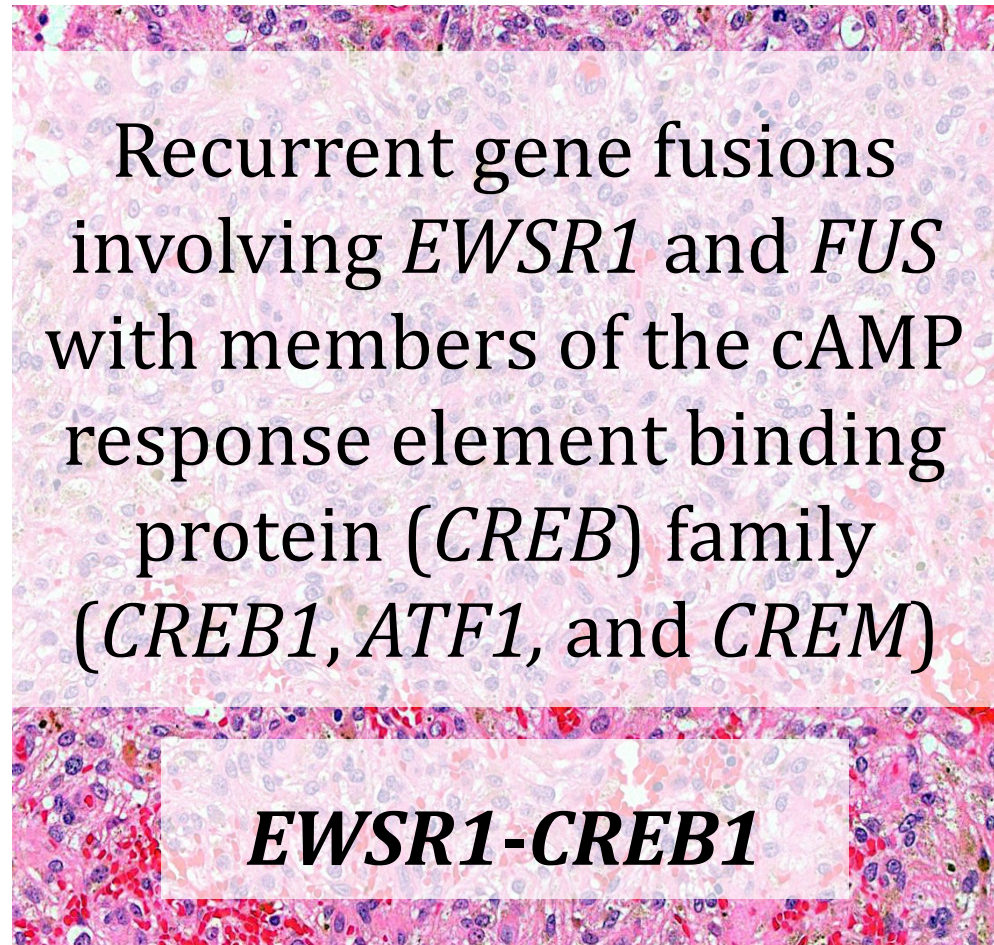
Angiomatoid fibrous histiocytoma (AFH)

- Rare, primarily in the extremities of young people
- Encapsulated, with hemorrhagic pseudocystic spaces lacking endothelium
- Variable lymphoplasmocytic inflammation



Angiomatoid fibrous histiocytoma (AFH)

- Histiocyte-like cells
- Rhabdoid features uncommon
- Variable EMA, desmin, SMA, CD68, and CD99 expression



Intracranial AFH

- Usually in children and young adults
- Intra or extra-axial
- Prominent myxoid features (uncommon in extracranial AFH)
- Overlap with intracranial myxoid mesenchymal tumor
 - AFH-like tumors

Intracranial myxoid mesenchymal tumor (MMT)

- Recently described entity
- Variable myxoid background
- Resembles the myxoid variant of AFH
- Shares genetic alterations with AFH (frequent fusions of *EWSR1* and *CREB* family genes)

IC AFH, AFH-like and MMT

Case #	Reference	Age/Sex	Location	Diagnosis	Molecular fusion
1	Dunham et al. (2008)	25/M	Occipital	AFH	<i>EWSR1-ATF1</i>
2	Ochalski et al. (2010)	35/M	Temporal	AFH	<i>EWSR1</i> rearrangement
3	Hansen et al. (2015)	17/F	Extra-axial (occipital)	AFH	<i>EWSR1</i> rearrangement
4	Alshareef et al. (2016)	58/F	CPA/middle cranial fossa	AFH	<i>EWSR1</i> rearrangement
5	Kao et al. (2017)	15/F	Meningeal	MMT	<i>EWSR1-CREM</i>
6	Kao et al. (2017)	23/F	Meningeal (occipital)	MMT	<i>EWSR1-CREB1</i>
7	Kao et al. (2017)	20/M	Parenchymal (frontal)	MMT	<i>EWSR1-CREB1</i>
8	Kao et al. (2017)	12/M	Parenchymal (frontal)	MMT	<i>EWSR1-ATF1</i>
9	Spatz et al. (2018)	22/F	Right occipital	AFH	Not assessed
10	Gareton et al. (2018)	19/M	Intra and extra-axial (CPA)	AFH-like	<i>EWSR1-CREM</i>
11	Sciot et al. (2018)	17/F	Parenchymal (frontal)	MMT	<i>EWSR1-ATF1</i>
12	Bale et al. (2018)	12/M	Abutting dura (posterior fossa/cerebellar)	MMT	<i>EWSR1-CREB1</i>
13	Bale et al. (2018)	14/F	Intraventricular (left lateral)	MMT	<i>EWSR1-CREB1</i>
14	Bale et al. (2018)	18/M	Falcine (frontal)	MMT	<i>EWSR1-CREM</i>
15	Konstantidinis et al. (2019)	13/F	Frontal	AFH	<i>EWSR1-ATF1</i>
16	Konstantidinis et al. (2019)	12/F	Frontal	AFH	<i>EWSR1-CREM</i>
17	Ghanbari et al. (2019)	58/F	Extra-axial (parietal)	AFH	<i>EWSR1-CREB1</i>
18	White et al. (2019)	9/M	Falcine (frontal)	MMT	<i>EWSR1-CREM</i>
19	Komastu et al. (2020)	Middle age/F	Intraventricular (3 rd ventricle)	MMT	<i>EWSR1-CREB1</i>
20	Ballester et al. (2020)	67/M	Abutting dura (temporal)	MMT	<i>EWSR1-ATF1</i>

Conclusions

1. AFH shows a non-specific immunophenotype, but demonstrates recurrent *EWSR1-CREB* gene rearrangements
2. Intracranial AFH frequently shows myxoid change and shares histologic and genetic features with intracranial myxoid mesenchymal tumor
3. Rhabdoid features in AFH are rare and it is important to distinguish it from other mimics, particularly rhabdoid meningioma



Acknowledgments:

Rachael Vaubel, M.D., Ph.D. and Karen Fritchie, M.D.

DLMP Mayo Clinic Rochester, MN

Howard Chang, M.D.

Dept. of Pathology, Sparrow Hospital, Lansing, MI

Cozumel, Mexico

