

REASSESSING THE RARITY OF PHYLLODES TUMORS: EVIDENCE FROM A HIGH-VOLUME BREAST SURGERY UNIT

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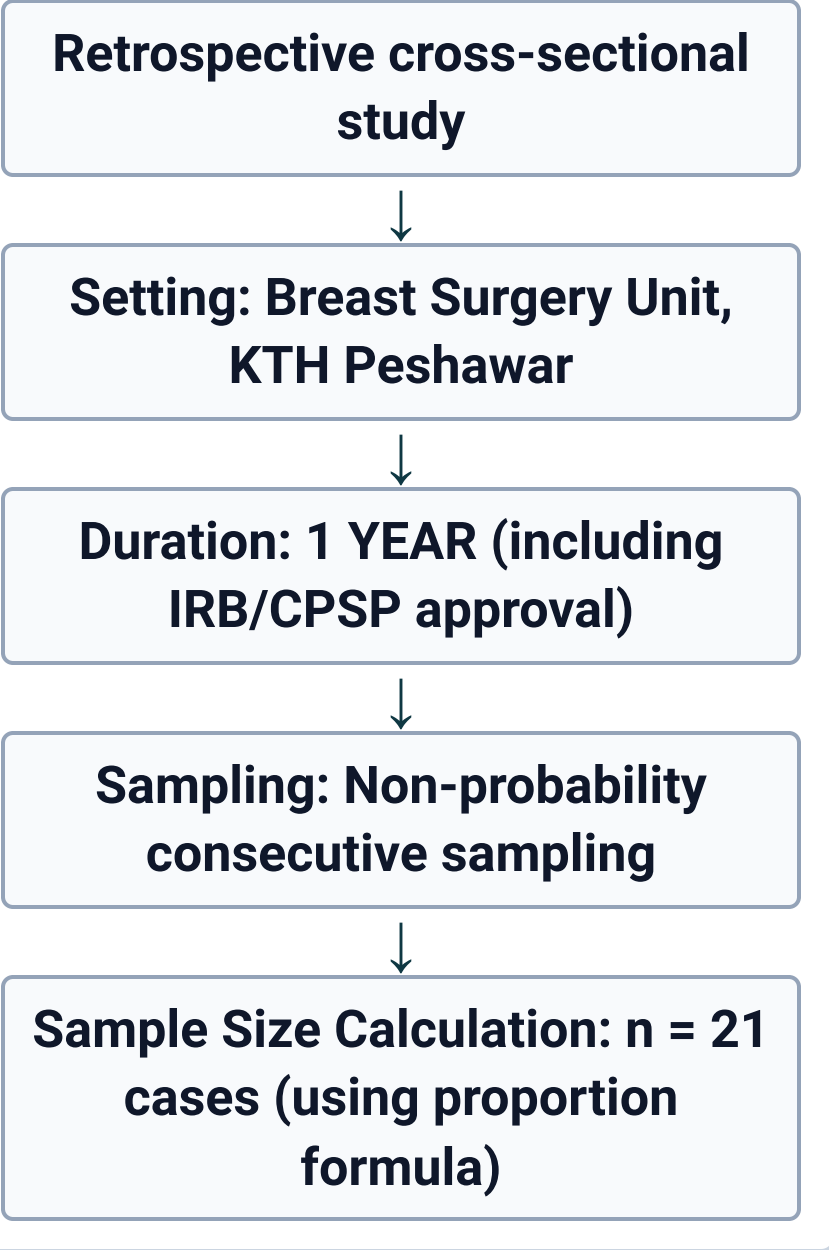
OBJECTIVE & AIM

- To determine if local statistics contradict the conventional belief that Phyllodes Tumor (PT) is uncommon.
- To examine patient burden in a tertiary high-volume facility.
- Understand biological behavior.

BACKGROUND

- Phyllodes Tumor** is a rare biphasic fibroepithelial neoplasm (<1% global estimate).
- A leaf-like structure, with stromal overgrowth, high cellularity, and malignant potential.
- World Health Organization (WHO) classification:**
 - (Benign, Borderline, Malignant) based on features including mitotic activity, atypia, and margins, aberrant overgrowth, and infiltrative margins.
- Epidemiology:** 2.1 cases per million population, middle-aged women (35–50 yrs)
- Presentation:** Painless rapidly growing breast mass, >3cm
- Diagnosis:**
 - Imaging (US, Mammography)

METHODOLOGY



◆ INCLUSION CRITERIA ◆

All histopathologically confirmed PT patients (benign, borderline, malignant) with surgical treatment

◆ EXCLUSION CRITERIA ◆

Unconfirmed fibroepithelial lesions, incomplete records, recurrent primary details

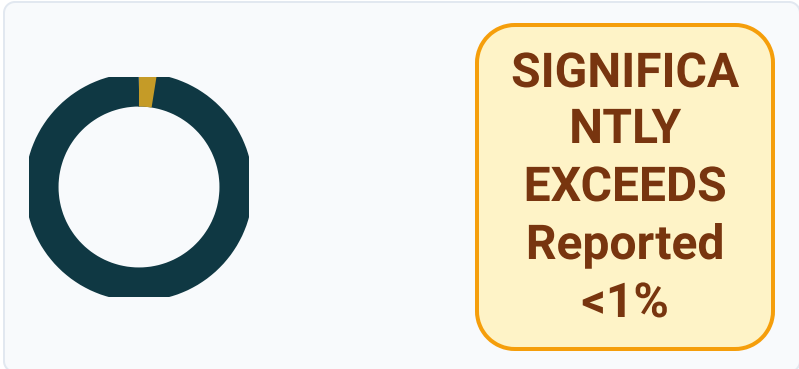
Illustrative statistics Reported <1%

DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

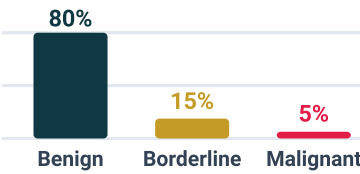
- Data Collection:**
 - Tabulated form

RESULTS

Phyllodes Tumors within Treated Breast Neoplasms

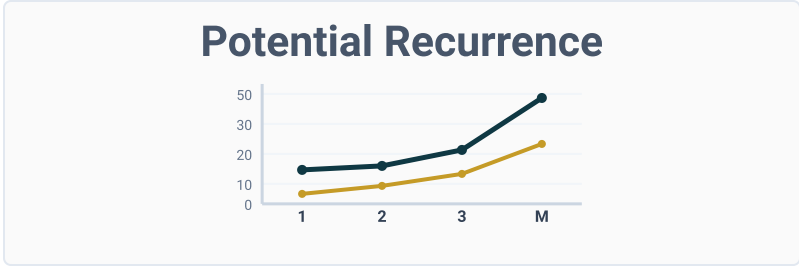


GRADE DISTRIBUTION



PATIENT PROFILE:

- Middle-aged women, rapidly growing painless tumors
- Main therapy: Wide Local Excision



CONCLUSIONS

- Phyllodes tumors may not be as uncommon in our population as previously thought.
- Factors:** potential epidemiological variation, better pathology recognition

KEYWORDS: Phyllodes Tumor (PT), Rarity, Fibroepithelial Neoplasm, WHO Classification, Retrospective Cross-sectional Study.

REFERENCES: Li JJK, Tse GM. (PathologyOutlines.com); Tan PH et al. (Histopathology 2020); Wei Y et al. (Gland Surg 2022); Tan PH et al. (Histopathology 2020); Wei Y et al. (Gland Surg 2022).

IRB Approval No. 5192.28