13th Annual Scientific Conference & Gathering

Theme: Environmental Virology, Exposomics and Epigenetics

Venue: Old Great Hall, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Idi Araba, Lagos State

Date: Wednesday 8th June 2016

Time: 8.00 am - 5.00 pm

Programme & Book of Abstracts
13th Annual Scientific Conference and Gathering

THEME
Environmental Virology, Exposomics and Epigenetics

SUBTHEMES
Non-communicable diseases: environmental and genetic influences
Public health financing and resource limitation

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Professor Rahamon A. Bello
Vice Chancellor, University of Lagos

SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR
Dr. Olajide Idris
Honourable Commissioner for Health, Lagos State

GUEST SPEAKER
Professor Sunday Aremu Omilabu
Professor of Virology
College of Medicine, University of Lagos

VENUE
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Conference website
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AUDIT OF FIBROEPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF THE BREAST IN A NIGERIAN TERTIARY INSTITUTION

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**Background and Objectives:** Fibroepithelial lesions are the commonest lesions of the breast seen in our laboratory consisting of fibroadenomas and Phyllodes tumours (PT). We aimed to audit all fibroepithelial lesions and to reclassify all confirmed cases of Phyllodes tumour seen in the study period according to the criteria proposed by World Health Organisation (2003).

**Materials and methods:** Records and slides of fibroepithelial lesions of the breast received at the department between January 2008 and December 2013 were retrieved and reviewed by the authors.

**Results:** Out of the 1242 fibroepithelial lesions of the breast retrieved, all but 19 were fibroadenomas. The 19 were initially reported as PT: 11 benign, 2 borderline, 2 malignant and 4 unclassified; however only 16 of these 19 PTs (84%) met the WHO criteria on review. The remaining 3 (16%) turned out to be fibroadenomas based on the absence of stroma overgrowth and hypercellularity. The PTs were reclassified into benign PT, borderline PT, and malignant PT accounting for 75% (12/16), 18.7% (3/16) and 6.3% (1/16) respectively. All of the PTs previously unclassified turned out to be benign PTs. One of the borderline PTs was originally reported as malignant PT. All cases initially diagnosed as fibroadenomas did not change on review.

**Conclusions:** These results show that fibroadenomas are rarely misdiagnosed. The 3 cases misdiagnosed as phyllodes may have been prevented if standard data sets were in use. Cases simply referred to as PT without further classification, limit the patients' access to appropriate management as accurate classification helps in the overall management and prognostication.

**Keywords:** fibroepithelial breast tumors, fibroadenoma, audit, Nigeria