staged biopsy, excresis biopsy); (2) the demographic indicators include average age and parity; (3) the classification of cervical lesions; and (4) the histological variants of cancers. This study excludes all cases of dysplasia or cancers diagnosed on conization specimen, hysterectomy, or LEEP or inflammatory cases.

**Results:** After careful analysis of the data, we have seen that cervical biopsies account for almost 25% of all specimens received. The age of predilection of cancers is between 50 and 60 years, and 61% of women with a high-grade lesion have a parity greater than 4. The frequency of cervical lesions is 43% for low-grade lesions, 20% for high-grade lesions, and 16% for invasive cancers. The most common type of cancer is squamous cell carcinoma.

**Conclusion:** Our study found that cervical cancer is more than just a problem; it is now a public health emergency in Haiti. Of every 100 cervical biopsies examined, 16 had invasive cancer. In view of the importance and impact of this disease, the fight against cervical cancer should be the priorities of Haiti’s health policy.

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**Cervical Low-Grade Mucinous Cystic Tumor With Pseudomyxoma Peritonei: Case Report**

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**Introduction:** Pseudomyxoma peritonei is a clinical terminology for intrabdomino-pelvic jelly–like mucous masses, generally due to peritoneal involvement by mucinous tumors of the appendix. However, other gastrointestinal organs, ovaries, and very rarely the cervix may serve as primary sites. We present an unusual presentation of a low-grade mucinous carcinoma from the cervix with pseudomyxoma peritonei in a postmenopausal woman.

**Case Report:** We report a 50-year-old female followed in rural upcountry hospital in Tanzania from mid-2017. She presented with abdominal distention and per-vaginal bleeding. Ascites and a uterine cervical tumor involving the upper two-thirds of the vagina were noted on clinical examination. Clinical diagnosis was cervical carcinoma and a biopsy was taken from the cervix. We received multiple gray-white pieces of tissue measuring 5 × 3 × 1 cm. They were soft with jelly-like mucus and were whole blocked in two cassettes. On microscopy examination, the ectocervix was normal, and the endocervix showed severe dysplasia of columnar cells. Large extracellular mucin lakes and cysts were seen in the stroma. There were highly irregular glands exhibiting variable stratifications of large hyperchromatic cells with moderate pleomorphism and abundant cytoplasm. Cysts also were lined by pleomorphic hyperchromatic columnar cells. Mitotic activity was high. Calcifications were occasionally seen. Alcian blue and periodic acid–Schiff stains were strongly positive. Proliferation index was high by Ki-67 expression in more than 50% of neoplastic cells. PAX8 was negative and cytokeratin 20 could not be assessed due to tissue washout. The case was signed out as low-grade endocervical mucinous adenocarcinoma with pseudomyxoma peritonei.

**Conclusion:** Mucinous adenocarcinoma of the endocervix is not common, and very few cases showing association with pseudomyxoma peritonei were reported. This patient showed exceptional clinical presentation; however, due to resource limitation, gastrointestinal tract and ovarian origin could not completely be excluded.

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**Breast Cancer in Thailand: A Comprehensive Histopathological Study of Buddhist and Muslim Women**

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AJCP / MEETING ABSTRACTS

Cancers in Childhood and Young Adults in Calabar, Nigeria (2009-2013)

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**Objectives:** To ascertain the impact or otherwise of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on the pattern of cancers in children and adolescents in Calabar, Nigeria, during the post-antiretroviral period, 2009 to 2013.

**Methods:** Data from the Calabar Cancer Registry for the period, 2009 to 2013, will be reviewed and only cancers in cases aged 0 to 19 years will be analyzed, the focus being mainly on the basis of diagnosis, age, sex, tumor morphology, and topography.

**Results:** Of the 719 new cancer cases reported over the 5-year period in Calabar, Nigeria, 7.8% were aged 0 to 19 years. Majority (61%) occurred in children aged below 10 years, while the remaining affected those aged 10 to 19 years. Slightly more males (55.4%) than females (44.5%) were affected. Lymphohematological cancers were commonest (41%), with Burkitt and Hodgkin lymphoma being the majority, affecting predominantly those aged 5 years and above. The eye was the second commonest site of malignancies in children and adolescents, with more females being affected, whereas more males had renal cancers. The HIV status of these patients was not known at the time of diagnosis.

**Conclusion:** There is a striking predominance of HIV/AIDS-defining cancers of the lymphohemopoietic system in the young children and adolescents in Calabar. Follow-up and monitoring of those receiving treatment and screening of all new cases for HIV infection will be required to determine their survival rates and compliance to the chemotherapeutic and antiretroviral drugs if HIV seropositive.