



## Case Description

Pure mucinous carcinoma (pMC) is a rare malignancy representing 2–4% of all invasive breast cancers.<sup>1-3</sup> This tumor type is a favorable variant with a good prognosis determined by multiple factors, histology being the most important.<sup>1-5</sup> It is considered “pure” when expressing more

Figure 2. D | ... - B | ...

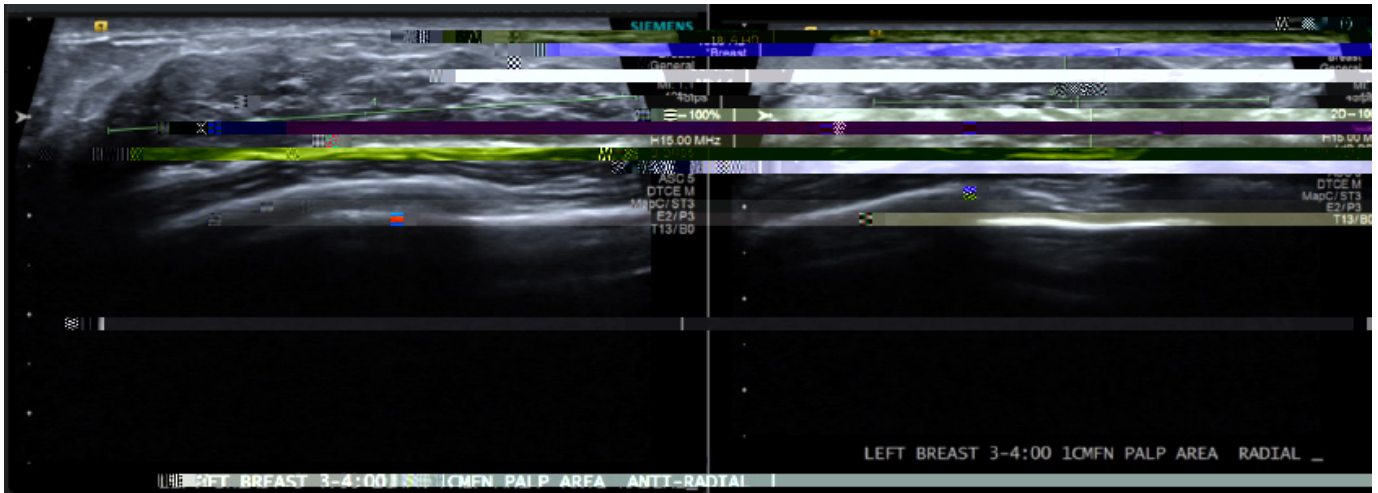
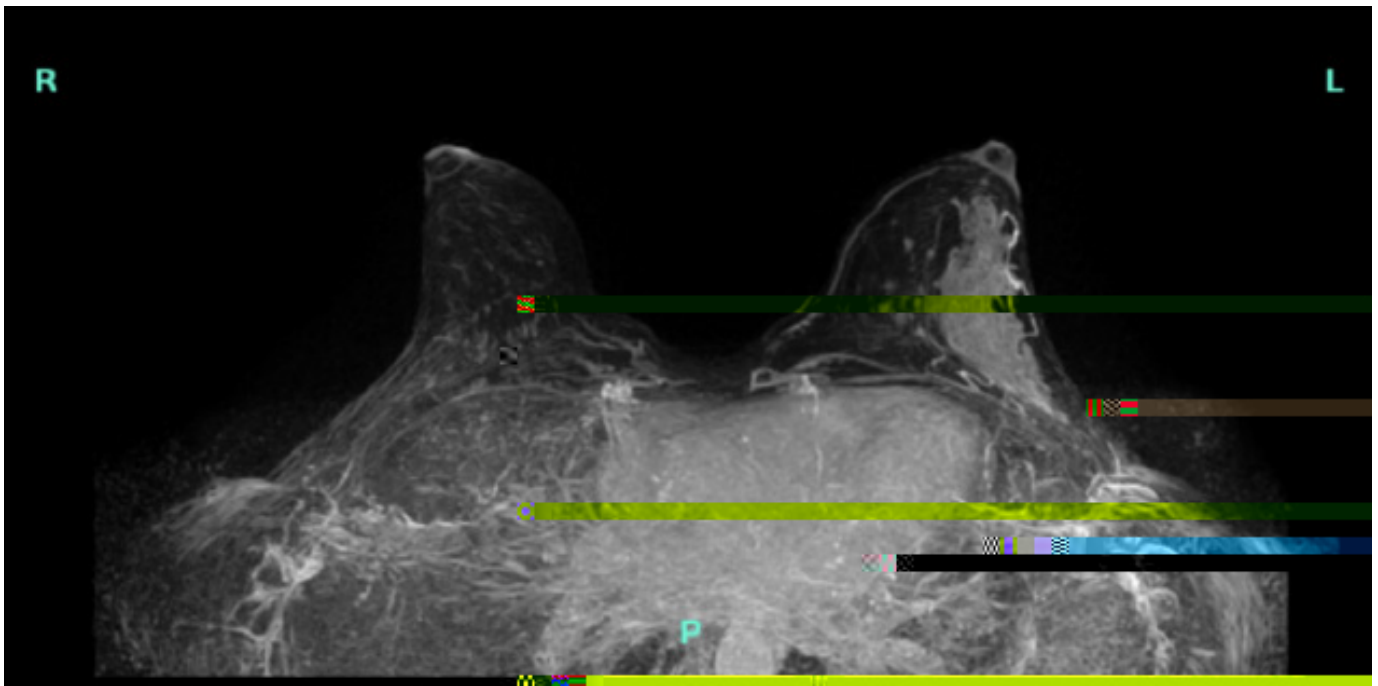


Figure 3. ID | ... E | ... - B | ...



## Discussion

Diagnostic criteria of pMC are often based on a surgical excisional specimen. In our case, the pMC diagnosis was based on a core needle biopsy. It could not be verified in the final surgical specimen, as she underwent neoadjuvant systemic therapy with a complete pathologic response, thus highlighting the complexity of a definitive diagnosis of patients undergoing neoadjuvant therapy.

The significance of age as a prognostic indicator for pMC is mixed. Traditionally, pMC of the breast is a disease of postmenopausal females averaging 68 years at diagnosis, with only 1% of women diagnosed under age 35.<sup>1</sup> The literature contains few case reports describing this diagnosis in women who are less than 35 years of age. The largest study to date by DiSaviero et al.<sup>1</sup> looking at 11,400 patients with pMC identified age as one of the clinico-pathologic

