

SURVEYS 2018

AND ANATOMIC PATHOLOGY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

INDEX

Performance Improvement Program in Surgical Pathology



1989-2018 CASE SUMMARY REPORT

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PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Breast

| | |
|-------|---|
| 89-17 | Angiosarcoma – 86% |
| 89-37 | Tubular adenoma – 97% |
| 90-05 | Medullary carcinoma – 97% |
| 90-32 | Phyllodes tumor – 95% |
| 92-05 | Infiltrating lobular carcinoma – 87% |
| 92-15 | Adenoid cystic carcinoma – 95% |
| 92-25 | Lobular carcinoma in situ – 86% |
| 92-30 | Tubular adenoma – 88% |
| 92-35 | Infiltrating ductal carcinoma – 88% |
| 93-01 | Low grade cystosarcoma phyllodes – 96% |
| 93-11 | Silicone granuloma – 94% |
| 93-28 | Papillary carcinoma – 83% |
| 93-31 | Ductal hyperplasia without atypia – 67% |
| 94-01 | Well differentiated adenocarcinoma – 60% |
| 94-02 | Phyllodes tumor – 66% |
| 94-03 | Sarcoma – 89% |
| 94-04 | Metaplastic carcinoma – 92% |
| 95-01 | Lipid rich carcinoma – 65% |
| 95-08 | Infiltrating mammary carcinoma, NOS – 24% |
| 95-10 | Hyperplasia, lobular, atypical (Kodachrome) – 56% |
| 95-21 | Lactating adenoma – 93% |
| 95-31 | Ductal carcinoma in situ, comedo-type – 91% |
| 96-39 | Silicone reaction (silicone granuloma) – 89% |
| 97-08 | Infiltrating ductal carcinoma breast – 59% |
| 98-05 | Invasive lobular carcinoma of the breast, pleomorphic type – 98% |
| 98-14 | Cystosarcoma phyllodes with sclerosing liposarcoma – 88% |
| 98-23 | Lactating adenoma, breast – 87% |
| 98-40 | Ductal carcinoma in situ, low grade – 80% |
| 99-11 | Colloid carcinoma (mucinous carcinoma) – 99% |
| 99-24 | Adenomyoepithelioma – 76% |
| 00-05 | Infiltrating lobular carcinoma – 88% |
| 00-22 | Ductal carcinoma in situ – 72% |
| 00-35 | Infiltrating ductal carcinoma of no special type – 84% |
| 01-13 | Undifferentiated carcinoma – 28% |
| 02-06 | Invasive ductal carcinoma of no special type, grade III/III – 94% |
| 02-21 | Benign phyllodes tumor – 79% |
| 03-20 | Invasive micropapillary carcinoma – 93% |
| 04-01 | Myofibroblastoma – 87% |
| 04-19 | Phyllodes tumor – 87% |
| 04-39 | Metaplastic carcinoma – 85% |
| 06-28 | Metaplastic carcinoma – 95% |
| 07-30 | Sarcomatoid carcinoma (metaplastic carcinoma) – 94% |
| 09-18 | Malignant phyllodes tumor – 99% |
| 10-19 | Infiltrating duct carcinoma, poorly differentiated – 96% |
| 10-23 | Invasive lobular carcinoma – 98% |
| 10-34 | Pseudoangiomatous stromal hyperplasia – 97% |
| 11-32 | Phyllodes tumor, low grade – 90% |
| 13-20 | Epithelioid angiosarcoma – 97% |
| 13-38 | Nodular fasciitis – 95% |
| 14-35 | Invasive ductal carcinoma with micropapillary features – 94% |
| 15-05 | Extranodal Rosai-Dorfman disease – 97% |
| 16-34 | Tubular adenoma – 96% |
| 17-04 | Metaplastic carcinoma/spindle cell carcinoma – 93% |
| 17-07 | Neurofibroma, diffuse – 98% |
| 18-36 | Invasive ductal carcinoma – 95% |

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Cardiovascular

| | |
|-------|---|
| 91-37 | Giant cell myocarditis – 94% |
| 94-20 | Temporal arteritis (giant cell arteritis) – 99% |
| 94-28 | Granulomatous myocarditis – 71% |
| 95-09 | Acute cellular rejection, moderate – 16% |
| 00-15 | Eosinophilic myocarditis – 97% |
| 01-38 | Vasculitis, histologically compatible with polyarteritis nodosa – 72% |
| 02-03 | Cardiac myxoma – 97% |
| 03-39 | Severe acute cellular rejection and chronic vasculopathy – 69% |
| 06-26 | Cardiac hemosiderosis – 48% |
| 07-19 | Cardiac myxoma – 98% |
| 13-08 | Chagas disease, acute reactivation following transplantation – 95% |
| 14-06 | Myxoma – 99% |
| 14-40 | Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia – 97% |
| 15-12 | Cardiac amyloidosis – 98% |
| 15-37 | Cardiac allograft vasculopathy – 92% |
| 16-32 | Angiosarcoma – 99% |
| 17-10 | Toxoplasmosis – 98% |
| 17-22 | Hemochromatosis – 96% |
| 17-30 | Sarcoidosis – 97% |
| 17-32 | Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy – 99% |
| 17-36 | Familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy – 96% |
| 18-24 | Hereditary amyloidosis due to transthyretin mutation -91% |
| 18-32 | Lymphocytic myocarditis – 98% |

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Endocrine

| | |
|-------|---|
| 89-18 | Parathyroid adenoma – 94% |
| 89-28 | Hashimoto thyroiditis – 89% |
| 89-33 | Follicular lesion (follicular neoplasm) of thyroid – 73% |
| 89-38 | Papillary thyroid carcinoma – 71% |
| 90-09 | Malignant pancreatic endocrine tumor (islet cell) – 86% |
| 91-09 | Adrenal cortical adenoma – 62% |
| 91-20 | Medullary carcinoma – 94% |
| 92-14 | Pheochromocytoma – 90% |
| 93-10 | Papillary carcinoma – 85% |
| 93-18 | Follicular carcinoma, insular type – 65% |
| 94-29 | Parathyroid adenoma – 96% |
| 95-29 | Hashimoto thyroiditis – 65% |
| 95-39 | Brown tumor of hyperparathyroidism – 85% |
| 96-12 | Papillary carcinoma – 99% |
| 96-38 | Angioinvasive follicular carcinoma – 37% |
| 97-01 | Adrenal cortical carcinoma – 83% |
| 97-11 | Anaplastic carcinoma – 78% |
| 97-14 | Pheochromocytoma (composite variant) – 96% |
| 98-11 | Follicular thymic hyperplasia – 90% |
| 98-27 | Medullary carcinoma – 84% |
| 99-05 | Hürthle cell papillary adenoma – 65% |
| 99-22 | Adrenal pseudocyst – 87% |
| 00-21 | Myelolipoma – 88% |
| 01-04 | Parathyroid adenoma – 92% |
| 01-14 | Chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis - slide unavailable (data cannot be calculated) |
| 01-24 | Diffuse toxic goiter – 70% |
| 02-07 | Medullary thyroid carcinoma – 94% |
| 02-08 | Pheochromocytoma – 95% |
| 03-06 | Precursor T-cell acute lymphoblastic lymphoma – 95% |
| 03-28 | Myelolipoma – 95% |
| 04-04 | Hashimoto thyroiditis, fibrous variant – 86% |
| 04-29 | Paraganglioma – 92% |
| 05-01 | Graves' Disease (diffuse toxic goiter) – 88% |
| 05-03 | Papillary carcinoma (NOS, usual type) – 49% |
| 05-14 | Pheochromocytoma – 96% |
| 05-26 | Solid-pseudopapillary tumor – 78% |
| 05-36 | Extranodal marginal zone B-cell (MALT) lymphoma – 78% |
| 06-01 | Hürthle cell carcinoma – 65% |
| 06-14 | Ganglioneuroma – 96% |
| 07-26 | Neuroblastoma, poorly differentiated – 69% |
| 08-08 | Undifferentiated (anaplastic) carcinoma – 97% |
| 08-14 | Adrenal cortical carcinoma – 89% |
| 08-40 | Myelolipoma – 95% |
| 09-24 | Papillary carcinoma, classical type – 80% |
| 09-35 | Undifferentiated (anaplastic) carcinoma – 97% |
| 10-12 | Follicular variant of papillary carcinoma – 97% |
| 10-14 | Autoimmune (Hashimoto) thyroiditis – 99% |
| 10-30 | Adrenal cortical carcinoma – 87% |
| 11-02 | Carcinoma with thymus-like elements – 86% |
| 11-20 | Pheochromocytoma – 98% |
| 11-35 | Medullary carcinoma – 99% |
| 12-10 | Acinar cell carcinoma – 96% |
| 12-11 | Neuroblastoma, poorly differentiated – 89% |
| 12-30 | Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor – 96% |
| 12-31 | Solid-pseudopapillary neoplasm – 97% |
| 13-28 | Adrenal cortical carcinoma – 96% |
| 14-01 | Multinodular adenomatous goiter – 97% |
| 17-33 | Pheochromocytoma – 98% |
| 18-01 | Serous Cystadenoma – 91% |

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Endocrine, cont'd.

- 18-14 Neuroblastoma, poorly-differentiated – 99%
- 18-17 Adrenocortical carcinoma, oncocytic type – 97%
- 18-22 Thymoma, type AB – 99%
- 18-23 Adrenal cortical carcinoma – 95%
- 18-27 Ganglioneuroma, mature – 96%

Gastrointestinal

- 14-10 Fibrosing variant of Hashimoto's disease, end stage – 96%
- 15-18 Thymic follicular hyperplasia – 93%
- 15-24 Serous microcytic adenoma – 97%
- 15-25 Acinar cell carcinoma – 97%
- 15-30 Medullary thyroid carcinoma – 97%
- 16-14 Thymoma – 98%
- 16-27 Myelolipoma – 98%
- 89-02 Hyperplastic polyp – 90%
- 89-12 Cloacogenic carcinoma, basaloid type, of anal canal – 99%
- 89-22 Stromal tumor (cellular leiomyoma) of stomach – 90%
- 89-32 Crohn disease of ileum – 98%
- 90-01 Familial adenomatous polyposis coli – 99%
- 90-11 Villous adenoma – 90%
- 90-12 Carcinoid tumor of the appendix – 92%
- 90-21 Crohn disease of colon – 86%
- 90-29 *Helicobacter pylori* gastritis – 66%
- 90-31 Ulcerative colitis – 64%
- 91-04 Adenocarcinoma of stomach, diffuse type (linitis plastica) – 98%
- 91-13 Adenocarcinoma of colon, moderately to poorly differentiated grade II/III – 77%
- 91-23 Leiomyosarcoma of the stomach – 75%
- 91-24 Pseudomembranous colitis – 99%
- 91-32 Barrett's esophagus with dysplasia – 89%
- 91-33 Acute infectious colitis – 86%
- 92-09 Ulcerative colitis – 95%
- 92-17 Epithelioid leiomyoma of stomach – 90%
- 92-40 Ischemic colitis – 94%
- 93-05 Leiomyosarcoma of colon – 94%
- 93-06 Pneumatosis cystoides intestinales – 95%
- 93-24 Acute appendicitis – 85%
- 93-32 Barrett's esophagus – 95%
- 93-33 Mucinous adenocarcinoma of rectum – 95%
- 93-35 Microcystic adenoma – 90%
- 93-36 Diversion colitis – 79%
- 94-33 Crohn disease – 83%
- 94-34 Small cell carcinoma of the colon – 82%
- 94-35 Carcinoid tumor of small bowel – 94%

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| | |
|-------|---|
| 94-36 | Malignant gastric stromal tumor – 89% |
| 94-40 | Collagenous colitis (kodachrome) – 78% |
| 95-05 | Adenocarcinoma, pancreas – 53% |
| 95-06 | Crohn disease – 95% |
| 95-14 | Solid-cystic papillary epithelial neoplasm, pancreas – 61% |
| 95-19 | Pancreatic endocrine tumor – 76% |
| 95-27 | Adenocarcinoma, cecum – 62% |
| 95-28 | Fibromatosis, small bowel – 94% |
| 95-31 | Acute self-limited colitis (infectious colitis) – 54% |
| 96-09 | Malignant gastrointestinal stromal tumor – N/A |
| 96-16 | Cytomegalovirus colitis – 66% |
| 96-30 | Chronic active gastritis – 80% |
| 96-36 | Adenocarcinoma – 93% |
| 97-02 | Neutropenic enterocolitis (typhilitis) – 73% |
| 97-05 | Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis – 93% |
| 97-13 | Inflammatory fibroid polyp – 87% |
| 97-26 | Microcystic adenoma – 95% |
| 97-27 | Pancreatoblastoma – 91% |
| 97-37 | Ischemic colitis – 94% |
| 98-09 | Hirschsprung's disease – 90% |
| 98-24 | Strongyloidiasis (autoinfection) – 96% |
| 98-25 | Peutz-Jeghers (hamartomatous) polyp – 87% |
| 99-01 | Familial polyposis – 98% |
| 99-16 | Crohn colitis – 82% |
| 99-29 | Adenocarcinoma – 77% |
| 99-31 | Ulcerative colitis – 96% |
| 00-01 | Acinar cell carcinoma – 94% |
| 00-03 | Cytomegalovirus esophagitis – 82% |
| 00-18 | Pancreatic endocrine tumor (gastrinoma) – 90% |
| 00-23 | Diffuse B-cell lymphoma (Gastric large cell lymphoma) – 84% |
| 00-34 | Eosinophilic gastroenteritis – 99% |
| 00-40 | Lymphocytic colitis – 80% |
| 01-23 | Basaloid squamous carcinoma – 60% |
| 01-26 | Clostridium difficile pseudomembranous colitis – 98% |
| 01-28 | Solid-pseudopapillary tumor – 75% |
| 01-36 | Gastrointestinal stromal tumor – 91% |
| 02-17 | Ductal adenocarcinoma – 91% |
| 02-20 | Inflammatory fibroid polyp – 67% |
| 02-29 | Malakoplakia – 93% |
| 02-34 | Invasive poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma with mucinous and signet ring cell features – N/A |
| 02-40 | Active chronic gastritis, <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> -associated (type B gastritis, chronic antral gastritis) – 99% |
| 03-03 | Pancreatic endocrine neoplasm (islet tumor) – 84% |
| 03-07 | Gastrointestinal stromal tumor, malignant – 99% |
| 03-12 | Active chronic colitis, severe, consistent with fulminant phase of chronic ulcerative colitis – 57% |
| 03-14 | Cytomegalovirus colitis – 90% |
| 03-33 | Serous microcystic adenoma – 97% |
| 03-36 | Adenocarcinoma, intestinal type – 74% |
| 04-02 | Adenocarcinoma, primary – 82% |
| 04-21 | Ischemic colitis – 81% |
| 04-22 | Teratoma – 94% |

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Gastrointestinal, cont'd.

| | |
|-------|--|
| 04-37 | Adenocarcinoma of gallbladder – 87% |
| 05-06 | Signet-ring carcinoma – 82% |
| 05-13 | Burkitt lymphoma – 83% |
| 05-17 | Pseudomembranous colitis – 98% |
| 05-29 | Mixed carcinoid-adenocarcinoma – 98% |
| 06-30 | Bacillary angiomatosis – 71% |
| 06-35 | Adenocarcinoma – 92% |
| 07-05 | Melanoma – 60% |
| 07-22 | Metastatic renal cell carcinoma – 99% |
| 07-24 | Mucinous cystic neoplasm (mucinous cystadenoma) – 95% |
| 07-40 | Pancreatic endocrine carcinoma - 97% |
| 08-06 | Adenocarcinoma of the small bowel, arising in celiac disease – 74% |
| 08-07 | Microcystic serous cystadenoma – 97% |
| 08-10 | Crohn disease – 99% |
| 08-22 | Mucinous carcinoma arising in an intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm – 92% |
| 08-23 | Gastrointestinal stromal tumor – 99% |
| 08-28 | Lymphoepithelial cyst – 88% |
| 09-02 | Plasmacytoma – 99% |
| 09-04 | Adenocarcinoma, diffuse (signet ring cell) type – 96% |
| 09-14 | Sclerosing mesenteritis – 96% |
| 09-22 | Acinar cell carcinoma – 92% |
| 09-27 | Solid pseudopapillary neoplasm – 98% |
| 09-29 | Ulcerative colitis – 94% |
| 09-32 | Pseudomembranous colitis secondary to <i>Clostridium difficile</i> infection – 98% |
| 10-03 | Pneumatosis (cystoides) intestinalis related to progressive systemic sclerosis – 91% |
| 10-05 | Crohn disease – 96% |
| 10-07 | Well-differentiated pancreatic endocrine tumor – 90% |
| 10-28 | Medullary carcinoma – 80% |
| 11-07 | Multicystic peritoneal mesothelioma – 95% |
| 11-08 | <i>Clostridium difficile</i> pseudomembranous colitis – 98% |
| 11-12 | Mucinous adenocarcinoma – 86% |
| 11-13 | Epithelioid trophoblastic tumor – 88% |
| 11-27 | Microcystic serous cystadenoma – 98% |
| 11-30 | Collagenous colitis – 96% |
| 12-01 | Gastrointestinal stromal tumor – 97% |
| 12-02 | Mesenteric fibromatosis – 94% |
| 12-04 | Sclerosing mesenteritis – 94% |
| 12-22 | Neuroendocrine tumor, WHO grade 2 – 92% |
| 12-27 | Burkitt lymphoma – 97% |
| 13-07 | Metastatic appendiceal goblet cell carcinoid (mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma) – 97% |
| 13-15 | Pseudomembranous colitis – 99% |
| 13-16 | Peutz-Jeghers polyp – 98% |
| 13-34 | Well-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma – 94% |
| 13-36 | Ulcerative colitis – 98% |
| 14-12 | Familial adenomatous polyposis – 99% |
| 14-36 | Medullary carcinoma – 91% |
| 14-37 | Crohn disease – 99% |
| 15-16 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma – 97% |
| 15-32 | Follicular dendritic sarcoma – 97% |
| 15-36 | High-grade neuroendocrine carcinoma – 97% |
| 16-01 | Mucinous adenocarcinoma of stomach – 96% |

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Gastrointestinal, cont'd.

- 16-19 Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) – 99%
- 16-26 Non-Hodgkin B-cell lymphoma, low-grade – 97%
- 17-02 Burkitt lymphoma – 97%
- 17-18 Mucinous adenocarcinoma – 96%
- 17-24 Leiomyosarcoma – 95%
- 17-26 Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma – 98%
- 17-31 Advanced pseudomembranous enterocolitis, diffuse, confluent – 95%
- 18-03 Iatrogenic immunodeficiency-associated lymphoproliferative disorder (Epstein Barr virus (EBV) positive large B-cell lymphoma) – 95%
- 18-08 Pseudomembranous colitis – 99%
- 18-29 Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis – 99%

Genetic

- 10-26 Familial adenomatous polyposis – 99%
- 10-33 Tumoral calcinosis – 96%
- 10-39 Wilson Disease – 97%

Gynecologic

- 89-05 Ovary, clear cell adenocarcinoma – 95%
- 89-15 Uterus, hydatidiform mole (partial or complete) – 88%
- 89-25 Endodermal sinus tumor (yolk sac tumor) – 97%
- 89-35 Serous cystadenoma of low malignant potential – 82%
- 90-08 Sclerosing stromal tumor – 63%
- 90-19 Endometrium, late secretory – 92%
- 90-27 Endometrioid adenocarcinoma of ovary – 92%
- 90-28 Serous papillary carcinoma of endometrium – 50%
- 90-40 Simple hyperplasia of the endometrium – 45%
- 91-08 Chorioamnionitis – 98%
- 91-17 Placental infarct – 82%
- 91-18 Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor, poorly differentiated – 58%
- 91-28 Mucinous carcinoma of low malignant potential – 69%
- 91-34 Term diamniotic, monochorionic twin placenta – 86%
- 91-35 Villitis of unknown etiology – 69%
- 92-02 Leiomyosarcoma – 46%
- 92-03 CIN III – 95%
- 92-12 Adenocarcinoma of endometrium – 78%
- 92-13 Müllerian adenosarcoma of – 41%
- 92-21 Malignant mesothelium of peritoneum – 93%
- 92-22 Juvenile granulosa cell tumor of ovary – 84%
- 92-27 Mature (solid) teratoma – 52%
- 92-32 Cystadenofibroma of ovary – 74%
- 93-03 Endometrioid adenocarcinoma – 70%

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Gynecologic, cont'd.

| | |
|-------|---|
| 93-04 | Brenner tumor of ovary – 90% |
| 93-12 | Carcinosarcoma of endometrium – 81% |
| 93-20 | Adnexal tumor of probable Wolffian origin – 74% |
| 93-37 | Clear cell carcinoma – 83% |
| 93-K2 | Simple endometrial hyperplasia – 16% |
| 94-12 | Endometrioid carcinoma of the ovary – 70% |
| 94-11 | Serous borderline tumor – 88% |
| 94-13 | Granulosa cell tumor – 96% |
| 94-14 | Immature teratoma, high grade – 77% |
| 94-15 | Metastatic colonic adenocarcinoma – 53% |
| 94-25 | Chorangioma – 98% |
| 94-26 | Granular cell tumor – 97% |
| 94-27 | Adenocarcinoma endometrioid, grade III – 60% |
| 95-02 | Listeria monocytogenes – 88% |
| 95-03 | Lichen sclerosis w/ squamous cell hyperplasia – 71% |
| 95-12 | Dysgerminoma – 97% |
| 95-13 | Small cell carcinoma – 75% |
| 95-16 | Massive diffuse perivillous fibrinoid deposition – 64% |
| 95-23 | Mucinous adenoma – 91% |
| 95-32 | Myxoid leiomyosarcoma – 76% |
| 96-01 | Adenosarcoma – 73% |
| 96-08 | Luteoma of pregnancy – 86% |
| 96-11 | Uterine papillary serous carcinoma – 82% |
| 96-13 | Acute chorioamnionitis – 95% |
| 96-18 | Cellular fibroma – 35% |
| 96-28 | Metastatic gastric adenocarcinoma – 66% |
| 96-29 | Endometrioid tumor of low malignant potential – 49% |
| 96-32 | Necrotizing funisitis due to congenital syphilis – 89% |
| 97-04 | Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor intermediate-to-poorly differentiated – 78% |
| 97-16 | Yolk sac tumor – 95% |
| 97-17 | Endometrial stromal sarcoma high grade – 73% |
| 97-21 | Adenomatoid tumor – 87% |
| 97-40 | Complex endometrial hyperplasia with atypia – 74% |
| 98-06 | Hyperreactor luteinalis – 86% |
| 98-10 | Borderline (proliferating) Brenner tumor – 81% |
| 98-16 | Parvovirus B19 fetopathy with hydrops fetalis – 69% |
| 98-17 | Acute lymphoblastic leukemia – 28% |
| 98-36 | Serous borderline tumor (serous tumor of low malignant potential) – 92% |
| 98-37 | Partial hydatidiform mole – 72% |
| 99-06 | Primary transitional cell carcinoma – 37% |
| 99-09 | Sex cord tumor with annular tubules – 49% |
| 99-17 | Partial hydatidiform mole – 72% |
| 99-19 | Primary peritoneal papillary serous carcinoma, low grade – 76% |
| 99-28 | Thecoma – 37% |
| 99-30 | Clear cell carcinoma – 92% |
| 00-07 | Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor w/ granulosa cell tumor and heterologous elements – 56% |
| 00-10 | Malignant mixed Müllerian tumor, heterologous type – 97% |
| 00-12 | Mucinous tumor of borderline malignancy – 96% |
| 00-19 | Low grade endometrial stromal sarcoma with sex cord elements – 57% |
| 00-24 | Dysgerminoma – 90% |

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| | |
|-------|---|
| 00-25 | Small cell carcinoma – 93% |
| 00-29 | Adult granulosa cell tumor – 94% |
| 00-33 | Lymphoplasmacytic villitis due to cytomegalovirus infection – 74% |
| 00-36 | Pregnancy luteoma – 39% |
| 01-06 | Acute bacterial villitis – 92% |
| 01-18 | Sclerosing stromal tumor – 67% |
| 01-21 | Carcinoid tumor – 79% |
| 01-29 | Brenner tumor – 87% |
| 01-39 | Endometrioid carcinoma – 62% |
| 02-04 | Adenocarcinoma – 70% |
| 02-10 | Epithelioid leiomyoma – 83% |
| 02-13 | Immature teratoma – 90% |
| 02-16 | Mature cystic teratoma – 95% |
| 03-29 | Liposarcoma with myxoid features – 72% |
| 03-23 | Hydatidiform mole, complete – 82% |
| 03-37 | Endocervical adenomyoma – 74% |
| 03-32 | Epithelioid trophoblastic tumor – 32% |
| 02-37 | Yolk sac tumor (endodermal sinus tumor) – 76% |
| 02-39 | <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> infection – 91% |
| 03-01 | Fallopian tube adenocarcinoma – 71% |
| 03-09 | Chorangiomas – 50% |
| 03-13 | Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor – 55% |
| 03-15 | Serous borderline cystadenofibroma – 71% |
| 03-23 | Adult granulosa cell tumor – 89% |
| 03-24 | Endometrial polyp – 85% |
| 03-32 | Metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma – 65% |
| 03-34 | Leiomyosarcoma – 90% |
| 04-05 | Aggressive angiomyxoma – 97% |
| 04-13 | Fibroma – 87% |
| 04-15 | Juvenile granulosa cell tumor – 85% |
| 04-24 | Clear cell carcinoma – 62% |
| 04-33 | Mucinous borderline tumor – 67% |
| 04-35 | Metastatic gastric carcinoma – 77% |
| 04-36 | Mature teratoma – 89% |
| 05-02 | Yolk sac tumor (endodermal sinus tumor) – 94% |
| 05-04 | Stromal carcinoid – 95% |
| 05-12 | Endometrial stromal tumor with sex-cord like elements – 89% |
| 05-25 | Serous carcinoma, high grade – 91% |
| 05-30 | Acute villitis – 73% |
| 05-34 | Ovarian small cell carcinoma, hypercalcemic type – 50% |
| 05-38 | Hydrops placentalis – 78% |
| 06-08 | Sex cord tumor with annular tubules – 72% |
| 06-15 | Carcinosarcoma (malignant mixed Müllerian tumor) – 52% |
| 06-18 | Endometrioid adenocarcinoma – 56% |
| 06-29 | Brenner tumor – 99% |
| 06-37 | Adult granulosa cell tumor – 95% |
| 06-39 | Sclerosing stromal tumor – 75% |
| 06-40 | Lipoleiomyoma – 97% |
| 07-13 | Endometrial stromal sarcoma, low grade – 93% |
| 07-17 | Epithelioid leiomyosarcoma – 30% |

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Gynecologic, cont'd.

| | |
|-------|--|
| 07-25 | Malignant mixed Müllerian tumor – 61% |
| 07-29 | Clear cell carcinoma – 94% |
| 07-37 | Hepatoid carcinoma – 74% |
| 07-38 | Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma with anaplasia – 89% |
| 08-15 | Juvenile granulosa cell tumor – 96% |
| 08-25 | Metastatic colorectal adenocarcinoma – 98% |
| 08-37 | Chronic villitis secondary to cytomegalovirus infection – 98% |
| 09-05 | Serous neoplasm of low malignant potential – 95% |
| 09-06 | High grade endometrioid carcinoma, grade 3 – 94% |
| 09-19 | Endometrial stromal sarcoma, low grade – 98% |
| 09-23 | Endometrioid adenocarcinoma – 96% |
| 09-34 | Myeloid sarcoma – 94% |
| 09-36 | Yolk sac tumor – 99% |
| 09-37 | Complete hydatidiform mole – 92% |
| 10-04 | Myxoid/round cell liposarcoma – 97% |
| 10-09 | Steroid cell tumor, not otherwise specified – 89% |
| 10-18 | Adult granulosa cell tumor – 93% |
| 10-21 | Dysgerminoma – 97% |
| 10-24 | Endometrioid adenocarcinoma – 98% |
| 10-25 | Chronic villitis secondary to cytomegalovirus infection – 89% |
| 10-36 | Complete hydatidiform mole – 93% |
| 11-09 | Complete hydatidiform mole – 97% |
| 11-21 | Juvenile granulosa cell tumor – 95% |
| 11-23 | Benign Brenner tumor – 96% |
| 11-29 | Müllerian adenosarcoma – 81% |
| 11-31 | Angiomyofibrosarcoma – 93% |
| 11-34 | Sclerosing stromal tumor – 96% |
| 11-40 | Dysgerminoma – 98% |
| 12-15 | Cellular fibrothecoma – 87% |
| 12-28 | Endometrial stromal sarcoma – 99% |
| 12-33 | Mesenchymal dysplasia – 87% |
| 12-36 | Dysgerminoma – 99% |
| 13-11 | Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma of ovary, Grade I – 95% |
| 13-17 | Varicella zoster virus infection – 92% |
| 13-19 | Immature teratoma – 97% |
| 13-21 | Extramammary Paget disease – 99% |
| 13-26 | Uterine Leiomyosarcoma – 97% |
| 13-37 | Chorangioma – 98% |
| 13-39 | Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor – 89% |
| 14-03 | Thecoma – 91% |
| 14-04 | Severe acute chorioamnionitis w/ fusobacteria – 87% |
| 14-15 | Endometrial adenocarcinoma, endometrioid type FIGO grade 2 – 98% |
| 14-16 | Aggressive angiomyxoma – 98% |
| 14-19 | Clear cell carcinoma – 96% |
| 14-23 | Granulosa cell tumor – 98% |
| 14-24 | Edematous chorionic villi (placental hydrops) with erythroblastosis secondary to infection - B19 with parvovirus – 94% |
| 14-28 | Adenocarcinoma – 99% |
| 14-29 | Diffuse Melanosis Coli – 99% |
| 14-38 | Endometriosis – 95% |
| 15-03 | Malignant PEComa (perivascular epithelioid cell tumor) – 94% |

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Gynecologic, cont'd.

- 15-04 Cellular angiofibroma– 93%
- 15-09 Serous carcinoma – 98%
- 15-11 Sclerosing stromal tumor – 98%
- 15-23 Villitis of unknown etiology (VUE) – 95%
- 15-29 Adenocarcinoma – 89%
- 15-34 Metastatic pleomorphic lobular carcinoma of breast – 97%
- 15-38 Brenner tumor with mucinous cystadenoma – 97%
- 15-40 Low-grade endometrial stromal sarcoma – 97%
- 16-09 Yolk sac tumor – 95%
- 16-10 Endometrial stromal sarcoma – 95%
- 16-12 Adenocarcinoma ex goblet cell carcinoid – 98%
- 16-20 Placenta previa increta – 86%
- 16-23 Gestational trophoblastic disease, complete molar type – 97%
- 16-25 Diffuse malignant peritoneal mesothelioma, epithelioid type – 98%
- 16-28 Endometrioid borderline tumor – 95%
- 16-30 Leiomyoma with bizarre nuclei – 96%
- 17-01 Leiomyosarcoma – 99%
- 17-03 Dysgerminoma – 98%
- 17-12 Adult granulosa cell tumor – 99%
- 17-35 Adenomyosis with pseudodecidual change– 99%
- 18-05 Chorangioma – 98%
- 18-07 Fundic gland polyps – 97%
- 18-15 Aggressive angioomyxoma – 98%
- 18-16 Signet ring stromal cell tumor – 92%
- 18-17 Epithelioid trophoblastic tumor – 95%
- 18-21 Fibroepithelial stromal polyp – 94%

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Head & Neck

| | |
|-------|---|
| 90-16 | Mucoepidermoid carcinoma – 97% |
| 91-29 | Warthin's tumor – 99% |
| 91-36 | Pleomorphic adenoma (benign mixed tumor) – 89% |
| 92-36 | Squamous cell carcinoma of larynx – 86% |
| 93-22 | Adenoid cystic carcinoma – 96% |
| 93-34 | Benign lymphoepithelial lesion of parotid gland – 78% |
| 96-24 | Acinic cell adenocarcinoma – 87% |
| 97-22 | Allergic fungal sinusitis – 64% |
| 97-32 | Low grade adenocarcinoma (nasopharyngeal papillary adenocarcinoma) – 84% |
| 98-29 | Cystic nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma, metastatic to neck lymph node – 64% |
| 98-32 | Carcinoma ex-mixed tumor – 75% |
| 01-37 | Pleomorphic adenoma – 91% |
| 03-22 | Squamous papilloma – 89% |
| 03-40 | Acinic cell adenocarcinoma – 73% |
| 04-20 | Synovial sarcoma, monophasic – 86% |
| 04-26 | Warthin tumor – 99% |
| 05-18 | Spindle cell lipoma – 69% |
| 06-07 | Extrasosseous plasmacytoma – 99% |
| 08-26 | Acinic cell carcinoma – 99% |
| 10-15 | Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma – 97% |
| 13-08 | Chagas disease, acute reactivation following transplantation – 95% |
| 16-17 | Acinic cell carcinoma with high-grade transformation – 93% |
| 16-33 | Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma with heterologous differentiation (leiomyosarcoma) – 97% |
| 16-39 | Solitary fibrous tumor, malignant – 92% |
| 17-34 | Adenoid cystic carcinoma – 97% |
| 18-04 | Pleomorphic liposarcoma – 98% |
| 18-31 | Metastatic melanoma – 98% |
| 18-39 | WHO grade I meningioma – 99% |

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

- 89-01 Reactive follicular hyperplasia, non-specific – 97%
- 89-11 Diffuse small lymphocytic lymphoma (well-differentiated) – 89%
- 89-21 Follicular small cleaved cell (nodular poorly differentiated lymphocytic) lymphoma – 96%
- 89-23 Reactive lymph node hyperplasia – 93%
- 89-31 Hodgkin disease, nodular sclerosing type – 99%
- 90-07 Metastatic lobular breast carcinoma in lymph node – 91%
- 90-10 Diffuse large cell lymphoma – 95%
- 90-15 Diffuse large cell lymphoma, non-cleaved – 50%
- 90-26 Metastatic malignant melanoma – 66%
- 90-38 Cat scratch disease – 98%
- 91-07 Encapsulated thymoma – 75%
- 91-26 Carcinoid of the thymus – 92%
- 91-38 Melanoma in lymph node – 87%
- 92-01 Nodular lymphoma – 68%
- 92-07 Castleman's disease – 95%
- 92-11 Hodgkin disease, nodular sclerosing – 95%
- 92-23 Hodgkin disease, nodular sclerosing – 88%
- 93-09 Burkett lymphoma – 91%
- 93-13 Malignant lymphoma, non-Hodgkin, small non-cleaved cell – 78%
- 93-25 Large cell malignant lymphoma – 74%
- 94-21 Malignant lymphoma, mantle cell type – 48%
- 94-22 Hodgkin disease – 88%
- 94-23 Hodgkin disease, nodular sclerosis type – 99%
- 94-24 Malignant lymphoma, diffuse large cell type – 73%
- 94-31 Hairy cell leukemia of the spleen – 91%
- 94-32 Idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura – 88%
- 95-04 Malignant lymphoma, follicular – 60%
- 95-15 Malignant lymphoma, MALT type, low grade – 63%
- 95-24 Castleman's disease – 91%
- 95-33 Lymphocyte-predominant thymoma – 87%
- 96-02 Malignant lymphoma, small non-cleaved cell type – 57%
- 96-31 Thymoma, epithelial predominant (cortical) – 95%
- 96-35 Malignant lymphoma, mantle cell type, cecum – 30%
- 97-09 Malignant lymphoma large cell type – 57%
- 97-18 Marginal zone/MALT lymphoma – 77%
- 97-25 Thymic carcinoma – 71%
- 97-38 Hodgkin disease, mixed cellularity type – 78%
- 97-39 Hepatosplenic $\gamma\delta$ T-cell lymphoma – 82%
- 98-08 Extramedullary hematopoiesis of spleen in agnogenic myeloid metaplasia – 90%
- 98-18 Malignant lymphoma, diffuse, mixed small cleaved and large cell type – 72%
- 98-19 Infectious mononucleosis – 74%
- 98-26 Littoral cell angioma – 59%
- 98-30 Primary amyloidosis, lymph node – 66%
- 98-37 Prolymphocytic leukemia – 40%
- 98-38 Anaplastic large cell lymphoma – 83%
- 99-07 Angiosarcoma, spleen – 46%
- 99-18 Lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma – 63%

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

- 99-23 Multiple myeloma – 87%
- 99-26 Splenic involvement by small lymphocytic lymphoma/chronic lymphocytic – N/A
- 99-35 Cat scratch disease – 96%
- 00-06 Extramedullary myeloid tumor – 50%
- 00-13 Carcinoid tumor consistent with thymic origin – 93%
- 00-17 Hairy cell leukemia – 96%
- 00-26 Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin disease – 94%
- 01-07 Langerhans cell histiocytosis – 92%
- 01-16 Mantle cell lymphoma – 89%
- 01-27 Follicular lymphoma – 84%
- 02-14 Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis type – 88%
- 02-36 Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma – 86%
- 02-38 Mantle cell lymphoma – 83%
- 03-04 Small lymphocytic lymphoma – 88%
- 03-08 Typical carcinoid – 72%
- 03-26 Littoral cell angioma – 78%
- 03-38 Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (anaplastic variant) – 95%
- 04-06 Follicular lymphoma – 95%
- 04-11 Myeloid sarcoma (“chloroma”) – 90%
- 04-16 Systemic mastocytosis – 93%
- 05-19 Classical Hodgkin lymphoma – 92%
- 05-22 Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor – 94%
- 05-40 Acute myeloid leukemia – 39%
- 06-20 Gaucher disease – 92%
- 06-22 Thymic carcinoid – 97%
- 07-09 Angiosarcoma – 88%
- 07-10 Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma – 96%
- 07-34 Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
- 08-03 Angiofollicular hyperplasia (Castleman disease) – 96%
- 08-18 Lymphoepithelial thymoma – 96%
- 08-21 Lymphangioma – 85%
- 08-29 Paraganglioma – 96%
- 08-32 Hairy cell leukemia – 97%
- 08-38 Littoral cell angioma – 97%
- 09-08 Spindle cell thymoma (WHO type A) – 92%
- 09-16 Lymphangioma (Lymphatic malformation) – 96%
- 09-26 Mantle cell lymphoma – 83%
- 09-30 Low grade fibromyxoid sarcoma with giant collagen rosettes – 95%
- 10-17 Hairy cell leukemia – 97%
- 10-32 Niemann-Pick disease – 85%
- 10-37 Nodular sclerosis classical Hodgkin lymphoma – 97%
- 10-40 Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS – 98%
- 11-03 Viral associated hemophagocytic syndrome – 98%
- 11-06 Splenic marginal zone lymphoma – 91%
- 11-11 Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma – 97%
- 11-33 Gaucher disease – 99%
- 12-07 Amyloidosis – 99%

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Heme/Lymphatic

- 12-16 Intra-abdominal desmoplastic small round cell tumor – 98%
- 12-19 Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma – 85%
- 12-34 Mantle cell lymphoma – 99%
- 13-05 Splenic extramedullary hematopoiesis secondary to primary myelofibrosis - 99%
- 13-12 Sclerosing extramedullary hematopoietic tumor – 89%
- 13-14 Merkel cell carcinoma – 99%
- 13-25 Small lymphocytic lymphoma/chronic lymphocytic leukemia – 97%
- 13-32 Nodular lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin lymphoma – 95%
- 14-08 Classical Hodgkin lymphoma – 99%
- 14-17 Littoral cell angioma – 96%
- 14-18 Splenic marginal zone lymphoma – 96%
- 14-22 Non-necrotizing granulomatous inflammation/sarcoidosis – 99%
- 14-34 Follicular lymphoma – 99%
- 16-08 Reactive follicular hyperplasia – 94%
- 16-18 Sclerosing angiomatoid nodular transformation – 95%
- 16-35 Littoral cell angioma – 97%
- 16-38 Metastatic prostatic adenocarcinoma – 96%
- 17-09 Primary sclerosing cholangitis – 96%
- 17-23 Hodgkin's disease, nodular sclerosing variant, mixed – 98%
- 18-13 Castleman disease – 98%
- 18-25 Mantle cell lymphoma – 98%
- 18-26 Intranodal palisaded myofibroblastoma – 93%
- 18-33 Primary myelofibrosis with extramedullary hematopoiesis – 97%
- 18-37 Hashimoto thyroiditis – 99%

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Hepatobiliary

| | |
|-------|---|
| 89-09 | Hepatocellular cellular carcinoma – 94% |
| 89-19 | Micronodular cirrhosis, etiology uncertain – 97% |
| 89-29 | Focal nodular hyperplasia – 93% |
| 89-39 | Chronic passive congestion – 99% |
| 90-14 | Primary biliary cirrhosis – 71% |
| 91-05 | Focal nodular hyperplasia – 91% |
| 92-08 | Hepatocellular carcinoma – 95% |
| 93-07 | Cirrhosis – 75% |
| 93-08 | Primary sclerosing cholangitis – 11% |
| 93-17 | Hepatoblastoma – 94% |
| 95-26 | Chronic active hepatitis – 89% |
| 95-35 | Hepatocellular carcinoma – 27% |
| 96-03 | Acute acetaminophen hepatotoxicity – 90% |
| 96-07 | Biliary cystadenoma with mesenchymal stroma – 95% |
| 96-17 | Cholangiocarcinoma – 78% |
| 96-27 | Fibrolamellar carcinoma – 86% |
| 96-40 | Chronic hepatitis C, with mild activity (grade 2) & mild periportal (stage 2) – 91% |
| 97-12 | Budd-Chiari syndrome – 74% |
| 98-21 | Liver cell adenoma – 80% |
| 98-31 | Angiosarcoma – 69% |
| 99-14 | Mesenchymal hamartoma – 89% |
| 99-38 | Epithelial hepatoblastoma, mixed fetal and embryonal types – 39% |
| 00-27 | Fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma – 90% |
| 01-02 | Recurrent pyogenic cholangitis – 65% |
| 01-10 | Adenocarcinoma – 93% |
| 01-15 | Acute myeloid leukemia – 93% |
| 01-25 | Amyloidosis – 98% |
| 01-35 | Chronic rejection – 81% |
| 02-01 | Liver cell carcinoma – 80% |
| 02-35 | Primary biliary cirrhosis – 92% |
| 03-25 | Embryonal (undifferentiated) sarcoma – 89% |
| 03-35 | Hepatocellular adenoma – 61% |
| 04-14 | Hepatobiliary cystadenoma – 60% |
| 04-17 | Focal nodular hyperplasia – 91% |
| 05-16 | Mesenchymal hamartoma – 98% |
| 05-23 | Congenital hepatic fibrosis – 78% |
| 05-35 | Focal nodular hyperplasia – 83% |
| 05-37 | Metastatic hemangiopericytoma – 58% |
| 06-03 | Hepatoblastoma – 93% |
| 06-06 | Mastocytosis – 89% |
| 06-19 | Polycystic liver disease – 72% |
| 06-21 | Cirrhosis due to alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency – 75% |
| 06-24 | Amyloidosis with biliary-type fibrosis – 96% |
| 06-27 | Herpes simplex virus hepatitis – 73% |
| 07-03 | Submassive hepatic necrosis – 64% |
| 07-04 | Hepatoblastoma – 89% |
| 07-32 | Fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma – 94% |
| 08-02 | Aggressive systemic mastocytosis – 93% |
| 08-19 | Focal nodular hyperplasia – 98% |
| 08-24 | Angiosarcoma – 95% |
| 08-39 | Cavernous hemangioma – 99% |
| 09-03 | Herpes simplex virus hepatitis – 95% |
| 09-21 | Hepatocellular carcinoma – 98% |
| 09-25 | Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency – 96% |
| 09-40 | Hepatocellular carcinoma – 99% |

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Hepatobiliary, cont'd.

| | |
|-------|---|
| 10-11 | Cholesterolosis – 99% |
| 10-20 | Cavernous hemangioma – 95% |
| 10-27 | Fibrolamellar carcinoma – 97% |
| 10-31 | Congenital hepatic fibrosis – 95% |
| 11-10 | Biliary cirrhosis secondary to cystic fibrosis – 96% |
| 11-17 | Glycogen storage disease, type IV – 97% |
| 11-38 | Hepatoblastoma – 99% |
| 12-06 | Alcoholic liver disease with cirrhosis – 99% |
| 12-18 | Hepatitis C with alpha-1-antitrypsin intracytoplasmic globules – 99% |
| 12-20 | Focal nodular hyperplasia – 97% |
| 12-24 | Mesenchymal hamartoma – 96% |
| 12-38 | Fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma – 99% |
| 12-40 | Angiosarcoma – 98% |
| 13-06 | Undifferentiated embryonal sarcoma of liver – 94% |
| 13-35 | Alagille syndrome – 90% |
| 14-09 | Chronic pyelonephritis w/ granulomas and scarring – 96% |
| 14-11 | Epitheloid hemangioendothelioma – 96% |
| 15-06 | Budd-Chiari syndrome (primary) – 87% |
| 15-08 | Metastatic neuroendocrine tumor (NET) – 99% |
| 15-10 | Hepatic nuclear factor 1 alpha (HNF1A) inactivated hepatocellular adenoma – 94% |
| 15-15 | Focal nodular hyperplasia – 99% |
| 15-19 | Biliary cystadenoma – 95% |
| 16-03 | Clear-cell hepatocellular carcinoma – 98% |
| 16-13 | Hepatoblastoma – 98% |
| 16-36 | Solid-pseudopapillary neoplasm – 97% |
| 17-17 | Metastatic Pheochromocytoma – 98% |
| 17-19 | Primary biliary cirrhosis – 99% |
| 17-21 | Acetaminophen hepatotoxicity – 99% |
| 17-27 | Metastatic solitary fibrous tumor – 98% |
| 17-39 | Steatohepatitis with cholestasis and fibrosis, alcohol related. – 99% |
| 18-06 | Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma – 99% |
| 18-11 | Polycystic disease of the liver – 98% |
| 18-28 | Islet cell tumor (pancreatic endocrine tumor) – 96% |
| 18-38 | Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor, clear cell variant -99% |

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Male Genital

| | |
|-------|--|
| 89-24 | Granulomatous prostatitis, non-specific – 95% |
| 89-34 | Basal cell hyperplasia of the prostate – 96% |
| 90-20 | Granulomatous orchitis (autoimmune orchitis) – 90% |
| 90-39 | Cryptorchid testis – 95% |
| 91-06 | Seminoma – 90% |
| 91-27 | Malignant lymphoma, diffuse, large cell – 85% |
| 92-28 | Teratocarcinoma – 97% |
| 92-38 | Adenocarcinoma – 95% |
| 92-K1 | Prostatic adenocarcinoma – 69% |
| 96-15 | Idiopathic granulomatous orchitis – 87% |
| 96-34 | Seminoma – 93% |
| 97-29 | Mixed germ cell neoplasm – 68% |
| 98-01 | Sertoli cell adenoma, arising in a patient with complete androgen insensitivity syndrome – 73% |
| 99-20 | High grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia – 91% |
| 99-25 | Adenomatoid tumor – 97% |
| 99-37 | Spermatocytic seminoma, testis – 77% |
| 00-02 | Immature teratoma, testis – 80% |
| 04-09 | Seminoma – 96% |
| 06-33 | Spermatocytic seminoma – 95% |
| 07-16 | Seminoma – 97% |
| 11-36 | Stromal tumor of uncertain malignant potential – 88% |
| 13-33 | Yolk sac tumor – 99% |
| 14-13 | Testicular seminoma – 99% |
| 15-26 | Seminoma spermatocytic – 96% |
| 15-28 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma – 96% |
| 16-02 | Mixed germ cell tumor – 98% |
| 16-16 | Squamous cell carcinoma, poorly differentiated – 92% |
| 17-16 | Metastatic prostate to right testis – 98% |

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Nervous System

- 02-02 Aggressive angiomyxoma – 92%
- 89-10 Glioblastoma multiforme (astrocytoma grade III-IV) – 98%
- 89-20 Meningioma – 99%
- 89-30 Alzheimer's disease – 93%
- 89-40 Cerebral infarct, recent, mixed anemic and hemorrhagic – 97%
- 90-02 Neuroblastoma – 95%
- 91-40 Oligodendroglioma – 55%
- 93-40 Ganglioneuroblastoma – 84%
- 94-05 Transitional meningioma – 98%
- 94-06 Papillary meningioma – 62%
- 95-20 Cytomegalovirus ventriculitis – 84%
- 95-22 HIV encephalitis – 65%
- 95-40 Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy – 67%
- 96-10 Cryptococcal meningitis – 92%
- 96-20 Primary CNS lymphoma – 93%
- 96-33 Ganglioneuroblastoma, recurrent, lumbar epidural space and retroperitoneum (neuroblastoma also accepted) – 83%
- 97-19 Acute demyelinating process – 58%
- 97-34 Dementia with Lewy bodies – 32%
- 98-13 Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma – 85%
- 98-39 Cerebral amyloid angiopathy – 85%
- 99-12 Human prion disease: Subacute spongiform encephalopathy (Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) – 2%
- 99-33 Histoplasmosis – 74%
- 00-11 Gliomatosis cerebri – 88%
- 00-31 Pilocytic astrocytoma – 90%
- 01-11 Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy – 91%
- 01-31 Central neurocytoma – 72%
- 02-02 Aggressive angiomyxoma – 92%
- 03-11 Oligodendroglioma, WHO grade III – 87%
- 03-31 Desmoplastic infantile astrocytoma/ganglioma – 79%
- 04-07 Schwannoma – 78%
- 04-18 Differentiating neuroblastoma – 75%
- 04-27 Fibrous meningioma – 93%
- 04-31 West Nile encephalitis – 80%
- 05-11 Choroid plexus carcinoma – 63%
- 05-31 Intravascular lymphoma – 92%
- 06-09 Ependymoma – 88%
- 06-11 Microcystic meningioma – 62%
- 06-31 Recurrent high-grade astrocytoma with gemistocytic features (WHO grade III-IV) – 85%
- 07-08 Gliomatosis cerebri (WHO grade III) – 85%
- 07-11 Paraganglioma of the cauda equine – 82%
- 07-31 Atypical meningioma (WHO grade II) – 33%
- 08-11 Pituitary adenoma – 98%
- 08-13 Chordoid meningioma – 95%
- 08-31 Anaplastic hemangiopericytoma of the nervous system – 90%
- 09-11 Gliomatosis cerebri – 91%
- 09-31 Cortical tuber associated with tuberous sclerosis – 88%
- 11-25 Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor – 96%
- 11-28 Chordoid meningioma, WHO grade II – 95%
- 14-14 Cellular schwannoma, encapsulated w/ focal cystic degeneration – 92%
- 14-33 Meningioma with predominantly meningotheial pattern – 96%
- 15-02 Ganglioneuroblastoma – 93%
- 15-20 Meningioma – 99%
- 17-25 Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor, low-grade arising in plexiform neurofibroma – 98%

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Oral Path

90-30 Ameloblastoma – 94%
92-04 Odontogenic keratocyst – 53%
92-33 Central giant cell granuloma – 94%
93-23 Peripheral ossifying fibroma – 42%
93-39 Dentigerous follicular cyst – 80%
94-30 Mucocele – 98%
95-25 Oral lichen planus – 85%
98-22 Ameloblastoma – 92%
99-40 Premalignant epithelial dysplasia – 54%
02-26 Adenoid cystic carcinoma – 88%
14-25 Lipoblastomatosis – 98%
15-01 Salivary duct carcinoma – 97%

Respiratory

89-03 Normal lung (kodachrome, FNA) – 78%
89-06 Small cell carcinoma – 94%
89-16 Adenocarcinoma with numerous tumor giant cells – 99%
89-26 Spindle cell variant of squamous cell carcinoma – 95%
89-36 Adenocarcinoma, moderately differentiated – 97%
90-06 Bronchiolo-alveolar carcinoma – 79%
90-25 Pneumocystic carinii pneumonia – 98%
90-37 Squamous cell carcinoma – 83%
91-03 Kaposi sarcoma – 96%
91-10 Measles pneumonia (giant cell pneumonia) with severe diffuse alveolar damage – 59%
91-39 Diffuse alveolar damage – 93%
92-06 Oat cell carcinoma – 95%
92-16 Carcinoid tumor – 69%
92-18 Acute interstitial pneumonia – 30%
93-15 Adenocarcinoma, poorly differentiated – 47%
93-16 Broncho-alveolar adenocarcinoma – 77%
93-26 Actinomyces – 87%
93-35 Microcystic adenoma – 91%
94-16 Diffuse septal amyloidosis – 67%
94-17 Pulmonary cryptococcosis – 93%
94-18 Acute interstitial pneumonia – 46%
94-19 Localized fibrous tumor of pleura – 91%
95-17 Granulomatous lung disease, NOS – 65%
95-18 Adenosquamous carcinoma – 75%
95-30 Giant cell interstitial pneumonia – 60%
96-05 Low grade pleuropulmonary blastoma – 25%
96-21 Herpes simplex pneumonia – 73%
96-22 Solitary fibrous tumor, pleura – 82%
96-25 Malignant mesothelioma, tubulopapillary type – 96%
97-31 Intralobar pulmonary sequestration – 86%
98-04 Silicosis – 70%
98-15 Pulmonary lymphangiomyomatosis – 85%
98-28 Pulmonary coccidioidomycosis – 84%
98-34 Kaposi sarcoma – 86%
99-03 Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor – 94%
99-13 Wegener's granulomatosis – 91%
99-27 Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma – 44%
99-36 Cystic fibrosis – 90%

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1989-2018

Respiratory, cont'd.

| | |
|-------|--|
| 00-16 | <i>Legionella</i> pneumonia – 74% |
| 00-32 | Respiratory syncytial virus pneumonia – 69% |
| 01-01 | Bronchioloalveolar adenocarcinoma – 96% |
| 01-03 | Peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumor – 89% |
| 01-08 | Pulmonary hyperplasia – 32% |
| 01-09 | Solitary fibrous tumor – 94% |
| 02-05 | Lymphangioleiomyomatosis – 89% |
| 02-09 | Thymoma – 94% |
| 02-12 | Small cell carcinoma – 55% |
| 02-22 | Extranodal marginal zone (MALT) lymphoma – 89% |
| 02-30 | Bronchiectasis – 82% |
| 03-19 | Pulmonary amyloidosis, diffuse parenchymal type – 92% |
| 03-30 | Biphasic pulmonary blastoma – 90% |
| 04-40 | Cytomegalovirus pneumonia – 85% |
| 05-08 | Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma, mucinous type – 92% |
| 05-28 | Solitary fibrous tumor – 95% |
| 05-33 | Thymoma – 90% |
| 06-10 | Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma, mucinous type – 93% |
| 06-32 | Acute lobar pneumonia – 86% |
| 07-02 | Malignant solitary fibrous tumor – 94% |
| 07-23 | Pulmonary cryptococcosis – 91% |
| 07-33 | Follicular dendritic cell tumor/sarcoma – 92% |
| 08-01 | Cytomegalovirus pneumonia and Pneumocystis pneumonia – 92% |
| 08-05 | Small cell carcinoma – 82% |
| 08-09 | Pulmonary adenocarcinoma, mixed subtype – 83% |
| 08-12 | Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma, MALT type – 98% |
| 09-33 | Squamous cell carcinoma – 95% |
| 10-01 | Lymphangioleiomyomatosis – 98% |
| 11-14 | Cryptococcosis – 98% |
| 11-15 | Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis – 93% |
| 11-37 | Alveolar capillary dysplasia – 85% |
| 11-39 | Invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma – 93% |
| 12-37 | Extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma – 99% |
| 13-22 | Adenocarcinoma, predominantly acinar type – 96% |
| 13-02 | Pleomorphic carcinoma – 87% |
| 14-07 | Biphasic epithelioid mesothelioma – 97% |
| 15-17 | Invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma/colloid carcinoma – 98% |
| 15-35 | Recurrent synovial sarcoma – 98% |
| 17-11 | Adenocarcinoma, predominantly papillary type – 95% |
| 17-14 | Cryptococcal pneumonia – 96% |
| 17-40 | Atypical lipomatous tumor – 97% |
| 18-02 | Typical Carcinoid – 96% |
| 18-12 | Diffuse epithelioid malignant mesothelioma – 97% |

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Skin

| | |
|-------|--|
| 90-17 | Pilomatrixoma (calcifying epithelioma of malherbe) – 97% |
| 91-02 | Malignant melanoma – 81% |
| 91-12 | Congenital nevus – 79% |
| 91-22 | Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans – 87% |
| 92-37 | Merkel cell tumor – 79% |
| 93-38 | Peripheral neuroectodermal tumor – 63% |
| 94-07 | Proliferating trichilemmal cyst – 85% |
| 95-38 | Giant congenital melanocytic nevus – 80% |
| 96-23 | Extramammary Paget's disease – 87% |
| 96-37 | Atypical nevus with mild dysplasia – 81% |
| 97-10 | Malignant melanoma – 79% |
| 97-20 | Warty dyskeratoma – 82% |
| 98-20 | Desmoplastic trichoepithelioma – 62% |
| 99-32 | Extramammary Paget's disease – 97% |
| 00-20 | Discoid lupus erythematosus – 90% |
| 00-28 | Cutaneous blastomycosis – 84% |
| 00-39 | Merkel cell carcinoma – 95% |
| 01-20 | Epithelioid and spindle cell nevus – 88% |
| 01-40 | Endometriosis – 95% |
| 03-16 | Angiosarcoma – 97% |
| 06-02 | Angiosarcoma – 93% |
| 06-05 | Condyloma acuminatum – 96% |
| 08-34 | Angiosarcoma – 87% |
| 09-01 | Nodular melanoma – 97% |

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Soft Tissue/Bone/Joint

| | |
|-------|---|
| 89-07 | Epithelioid sarcoma – 98% |
| 89-27 | Parosteal osteosarcoma – 86% |
| 90-03 | Paget's disease – 96% |
| 90-13 | Ewing sarcoma – 93% |
| 90-18 | Extra abdominal desmoid tumor (fibromatosis) – 95% |
| 90-22 | Rheumatoid synovitis – 99% |
| 90-23 | Aneurysmal bone cyst – 85% |
| 90-33 | Chondrosarcoma – 84% |
| 90-35 | Fibrous dysplasia – 86% |
| 90-36 | Synovial sarcoma, monophasic – 79% |
| 91-01 | Malignant fibrous histiocytoma – 86% |
| 91-11 | Lipoma, intramuscular – 10% |
| 91-16 | Schwannoma – 95% |
| 91-21 | Liposarcoma, high grade – 71% |
| 91-30 | Nodular fasciitis – 90% |
| 91-31 | Myxoid liposarcoma – 84% |
| 92-19 | Pleomorphic lipoma/well-differentiated liposarcoma – 61% |
| 92-29 | Elastofibroma – 89% |
| 92-39 | Rheumatoid nodule – 92% |
| 93-19 | Malignant fibrous histiocytoma, storiform-pleomorphic type – 87% |
| 93-21 | Well-differentiated liposarcoma – 72% |
| 93-29 | Angiolipoma – 71% |
| 93-30 | Fibrous dysplasia – 59% |
| 94-37 | Schwannoma (neurilemmoma) – 65% |
| 94-38 | Lymphangiomyoma – 90% |
| 94-39 | Biphasic synovial sarcoma – 57% |
| 95-07 | Aggressive angiomyxoma – 81% |
| 95-11 | Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma – 85% |
| 95-22 | Osteoarthritis – 82% |
| 95-34 | Angiosarcoma – 90% |
| 95-36 | Chondrosarcoma – 52% |
| 95-37 | Avascular necrosis, osteonecrosis – 97% |
| 96-04 | Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor – 89% |
| 96-14 | Intramuscular myxoma – 93% |
| 96-19 | Leiomyomatosis peritonealis disseminata – 96% |
| 96-26 | Alveolar soft part sarcoma – 43% |
| 97-03 | Amyloid tumor – 95% |
| 97-23 | Neurofibroma – 95% |
| 97-24 | Myxoid/round cell liposarcoma – 90% |
| 97-28 | Rhabdomyoma, adult type – 90% |
| 97-30 | Chronic synovitis consistent with rheumatoid arthritis – 44% |
| 97-33 | Pleomorphic leiomyosarcoma – 65% |
| 98-02 | Giant cell fibroblastoma with dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans – 68% |
| 98-03 | Chordoma – 43% |
| 98-12 | Schwannoma (neurilemmoma), soft tissue – 85% |
| 98-33 | Elastofibroma, subscapular area – 90% |
| 98-35 | Diffuse malignant mesothelioma – 88% |
| 99-04 | Pigmented villonodular synovitis – 97% |
| 99-08 | Synovial sarcoma, right parietal pleura – 41% |
| 99-15 | Osteosarcoma with grade IIB treatment effect – 82% |
| 99-21 | Malignant fibrous histiocytoma – 94% |
| 99-34 | Neuroblastoma, poorly differentiated – 15% |
| 99-39 | Malignant mesothelioma – 21% |
| 00-09 | Desmoid tumor (abdominal fibromatosis) – 93% |
| 00-30 | Diffuse neurofibroma – 75% |

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

| | |
|-------|--|
| 00-37 | Fibrous hamartoma of infancy – 89% |
| 01-05 | Extranodal Rosai-Dorfman disease – 56% |
| 01-17 | Alveolar soft part sarcoma – 93% |
| 01-19 | Myxoid liposarcoma – 90% |
| 01-22 | Rhabdomyosarcoma with treatment effect – 67% |
| 01-30 | Spindle cell lipoma – 84% |
| 01-32 | Multicystic mesothelioma, peritoneum – 94% |
| 01-34 | Granular cell tumor of soft tissue – 97% |
| 02-11 | Cerebral abscess – 89% |
| 02-18 | Myositis ossificans – 82% |
| 02-25 | Meningothelial meningioma – 85% |
| 02-28 | Extra-abdominal fibromatosis (desmoid tumor) – 54% |
| 02-31 | Myxopapillary ependymoma of the filum terminale – 71% |
| 02-33 | Hibernoma – 96% |
| 03-02 | Juxta-articular myxoma – 78% |
| 03-05 | Giant cell tumor – 91% |
| 03-10 | Granulomatous inflammation due to Coccidioidomycosis (C. immitis) – 65% |
| 03-17 | Clear cell myomelanocytic tumor of hepatic falciform ligament/ligamentum – 68% |
| 03-18 | Castleman disease – 96% |
| 03-27 | Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor – 87% |
| 04-08 | Monophasic synovial sarcoma – 94% |
| 04-10 | Chondrosarcoma – 97% |
| 04-25 | Sclerosing well-differentiated liposarcoma – 72% |
| 04-28 | Myxoid/round cell liposarcoma – 66% |
| 04-30 | Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma – 34% |
| 04-38 | Ewing sarcoma-PNET – 94% |
| 05-10 | Incontinentia pigmenti – 71% |
| 05-20 | Kimura Disease – 93% |
| 05-24 | Pleomorphic hyalinizing angiectatic tumor – 95% |
| 05-27 | Synovial chondromatosis – 77% |
| 05-32 | Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) – 79% |
| 05-39 | Infantile fibrosarcoma – 83% |
| 06-04 | Malignant solitary fibrous tumor – 62% |
| 06-13 | Elastofibroma – 84% |
| 06-16 | Lipoblastoma – 82% |
| 06-25 | Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor – 92% |
| 06-34 | Alveolar soft part sarcoma – 95% |
| 06-36 | Intramuscular myxoma – 93% |
| 06-38 | Plexiform neurofibroma – 88% |
| 07-01 | Myxoid liposarcoma – 91% |
| 07-12 | Spindle cell lipoma – 94% |
| 07-15 | Ewing sarcoma/Primitive neuroectodermal tumor – 92% |
| 07-20 | Osteosarcoma – 76% |
| 07-28 | Alveolar soft part sarcoma – 67% |
| 07-35 | Post radiation osteosarcoma, fibroblastic type – 96% |
| 07-39 | Plasmacytoma, extramedullary – 93% |
| 08-04 | Metastatic melanoma – 99% |
| 08-16 | Angiomyofibroblastoma-like tumor of the male genital tract – 84% |
| 08-17 | Malignant mesothelioma – 95% |
| 08-20 | Desmoid-type fibromatosis – 93% |
| 08-30 | Chondrosarcoma – 95% |
| 08-33 | Mammary-type myofibroblastoma – 65% |
| 09-07 | Ganglioneuroma – 97% |
| 09-09 | Leiomyosarcoma – 99% |
| 09-12 | Myxoid liposarcoma – 91% |
| 09-15 | Metastatic mucinous adenocarcinoma (mucinous carcinoma peritonei) – 97% |

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

| | |
|-------|---|
| 09-38 | Schwannoma with degenerative changes – 86% |
| 10-08 | Elastofibroma – 95% |
| 10-16 | Myxoma – 98% |
| 10-22 | Osteosarcoma, chondroblastic type – 93% |
| 10-29 | Angiosarcoma – 97% |
| 10-35 | Well-differentiated liposarcoma – 90% |
| 10-38 | Primary renal Ewing sarcoma/primitive neuroectodermal tumor – 90% |
| 11-04 | Intraosseous osteosarcoma, low-grade – 87% |
| 11-05 | Glomus tumor – 98% |
| 11-18 | Kaposiform hemangioendothelioma – 92% |
| 11-19 | Malignant mesothelioma – 99% |
| 11-22 | Synovial sarcoma – 99% |
| 11-24 | Chondrosarcoma, well-differentiated – 96% |
| 11-26 | Kimura lymphadenopathy – 91% |
| 12-03 | Infantile fibrosarcoma – 92% |
| 12-05 | Ewing sarcoma/Primitive neuroectodermal tumor – 98% |
| 12-08 | PEComa – 94% |
| 12-12 | Intramuscular myxoma – 96% |
| 12-14 | Primary synovial chondromatosis – 92% |
| 12-17 | Solitary fibrous tumor – 98% |
| 12-21 | Castleman disease – 99% |
| 12-23 | Alveolar soft part sarcoma – 98% |
| 12-26 | Pigmented villonodular synovitis, diffuse-type – 92% |
| 12-29 | Paraganglioma – 98% |
| 12-32 | Plexiform neurofibroma – 97% |
| 12-35 | Hibernoma – 99% |
| 12-39 | Myelolipoma – 98% |
| 13-01 | Malignant melanoma, nodular type – 98% |
| 13-03 | Chordoma – 99% |
| 13-04 | Chondrosarcoma, grade 2 – 95% |
| 13-09 | Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma – 94% |
| 13-18 | Solitary fibrous tumor – 94% |
| 13-24 | Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma – 95% |
| 13-30 | Thymoma, WHO type AB – 93% |
| 13-31 | Leiomyoma – 99% |
| 13-40 | Intramuscular hemangioma – 95% |
| 14-02 | Malignant rhabdoid tumor – 93% |
| 14-05 | Invasive well diff SCC with verrucous features – 99% |
| 14-26 | Small cell carcinoma, metastatic – 99% |
| 14-27 | Chondroblastoma – 94% |
| 14-30 | Liposarcoma, dedifferentiated – 93% |
| 14-31 | Malignant fibrous histiocytoma (pleomorphic-storiform type) – 97% |
| 15-07 | Ganglioneuroma – 97% |
| 15-13 | Spindle cell/pleomorphic lipoma – 96% |
| 15-14 | Lymphangioma – 96% |
| 15-21 | Myositis ossificans – 96% |
| 15-22 | Fungal infection due to hyalohyphomycotic organism (Scedosporium Apiospermum) – 98% |
| 15-27 | Paraganglioma – 99% |
| 15-31 | Pilomatricoma w/metaplastic ossification – 94% |
| 15-33 | Mesenteric fibromatosis – 93% |
| 15-39 | High-grade (conventional) osteosarcoma – 97% |
| 16-05 | Extraosseous Ewing sarcoma – 92% |
| 16-06 | Clear cell sarcoma – 97% |
| 16-07 | Pleomorphic liposarcoma – 94% |
| 16-15 | Myxoid liposarcoma – 98% |
| 16-24 | High-grade chondrosarcoma – 95% |

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

Soft Tissue/Bone/Joint cont'd.

16-37 Granular cell tumor – 98%
 16-40 Chordoma – 98%
 17-06 Myxofibrosarcoma – 93%
 17-20 Schwannoma – 98%
 17-29 Rhabdomyosarcoma – 93%
 17-37 Alveolar soft part sarcoma – 94%
 18-19 Synovial sarcoma – 98%
 18-34 Dedifferentiated liposarcoma – 95%

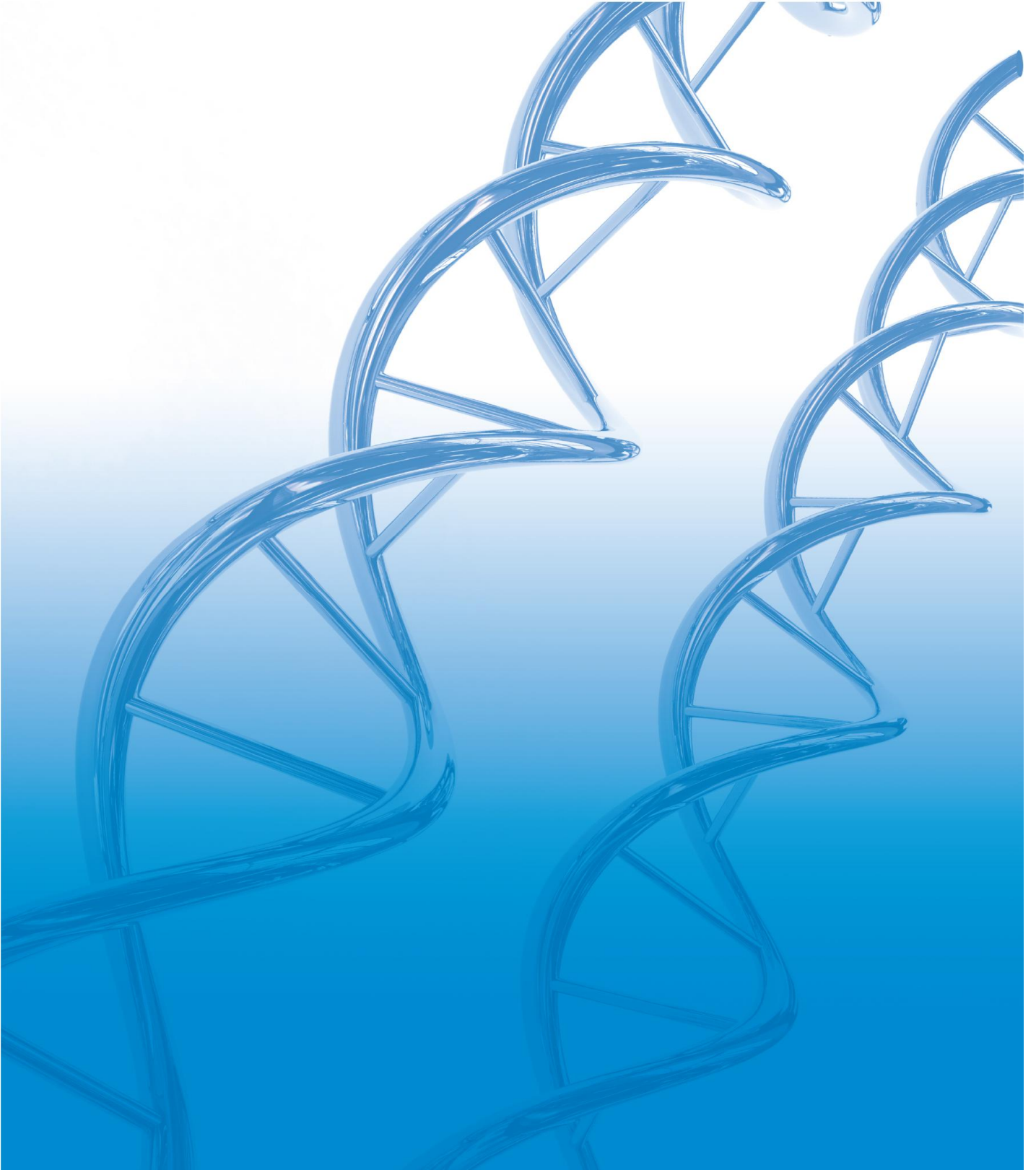
Urinary

89-04 Oncocytoma (grade 1 granular cell neoplasm) – 98%
 89-13 Renal cell carcinoma – 62%
 89-14 Nephrogenic adenoma (urothelial metaplasia) – 72%
 90-04 Mesoblastic nephroma – 98%
 90-24 Wilms tumor – 94%
 90-34 Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis – 79%
 91-15 Papillary transitional cell carcinoma – 95%
 91-25 Renal cell carcinoma – 99%
 92-10 Renal cell carcinoma, sarcomatoid – 86%
 92-20 Transplant rejection of kidney, acute – 98%
 93-27 Papillary transitional cell carcinoma, non-invasive – 87%
 94-08 Congenital mesoblastic nephroma – 86%
 94-09 Renal cell carcinoma, chromophobe cell subtype – 26%
 94-10 Renal allograft rejection, acute and chronic – 57%
 95-K2 Focal and segmental glomerulonephritis – 78%
 96-06 Myeloma cast nephropathy – 94%
 96-K1 IGA nephropathy – 92%
 97-06 Renal medullary carcinoma – 64%
 97-07 Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumor), favorable histology – 36%
 97-15 Ethylene glycol nephrotoxicity – 80%
 97-35 Invasive transitional cell carcinoma – 83%
 97-36 Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis – 95%
 98-07 Metanephric adenoma – 73%
 99-02 Clear cell carcinoma – 99%
 99-10 Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma – 82%
 00-04 Wilms tumor with diffuse anaplasia – 68%
 00-08 Angiomyolipoma – 85%
 00-14 Sarcomatoid renal cell carcinoma – 78%
 00-38 Urothelial neoplasm of low malignant potential – 70%
 01-12 Oncocytoma – 91%
 01-33 Clear cell sarcoma – 54%
 02-24 Renal cell carcinoma, unclassified – 64%
 03-21 Leiomyosarcoma – 89%
 03-29 Sarcomatoid urothelial carcinoma – 78%
 03-37 Wilms tumor, blastema predominant – 84%
 04-03 Pseudosarcomatous reactive myofibroblastic proliferation – N/A
 04-12 Mixed epithelial and stromal tumor – 40%

PIP CASE SUMMARY INDEX
1989-2018

| | |
|-------|---|
| 04-23 | Oncocytoma – 93% |
| 04-32 | Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma – 87% |
| 04-34 | Acute cellular rejection with mild chronic transplant nephropathy – 78% |
| 05-05 | Leiomyosarcoma – 89% |
| 05-07 | Collecting duct carcinoma – 92% |
| 05-09 | Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS – 89% |
| 05-15 | Angiomyolipoma – 95% |
| 05-21 | Papillary urothelial carcinoma, low grade – 84% |
| 06-12 | Wilms tumor – 89% |
| 06-17 | Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis – 96% |
| 06-23 | Mucinous tubular and spindle cell carcinoma of kidney – 51% |
| 07-06 | Congenital mesoblastic nephroma, cellular type – 70% |
| 07-07 | Carcinoid tumor – 91% |
| 07-14 | Angiomyolipoma – 99% |
| 07-18 | Acute cellular allograft rejection – 73% |
| 07-27 | Metanephric adenoma – 71% |
| 07-36 | Low grade papillary urothelial carcinoma – 62% |
| 08-27 | Oncocytoma – 96% |
| 08-36 | Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma – 97% |
| 09-10 | Papillary renal cell carcinoma – 87% |
| 09-13 | Mixed epithelial and stromal tumor – 86% |
| 09-20 | Clear cell renal cell carcinoma – 94% |
| 09-28 | Angiomyolipoma – 85% |
| 09-39 | Non-invasive papillary urothelial carcinoma – 98% |
| 10-06 | Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma – 97% |
| 10-10 | Renal cell carcinoma with sarcomatoid component – 96% |
| 10-13 | Wilms tumor, favorable histology – 94% |
| 11-01 | Renal medullary carcinoma – 87% |
| 11-16 | Congenital mesoblastic nephroma – 96% |
| 12-09 | Angiomyolipoma – 99% |
| 12-13 | Urothelial carcinoma – 98% |
| 12-25 | Oncocytoma – 98% |
| 13-10 | Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma – 99% |
| 13-13 | Urothelial carcinoma, micropapillary variant – 93% |
| 13-23 | Congenital mesoblastic nephroma – 96% |
| 13-27 | Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease – 96% |
| 13-29 | Papillary renal cell carcinoma, type 1 – 90% |
| 14-20 | Wilms tumor, blastemal prominent – 98% |
| 14-21 | Sarcomatoid renal cell carcinoma – 99% |
| 14-32 | Papillary urothelial carcinoma – 96% |
| 14-39 | Translocation renal cell carcinoma – 95% |
| 16-04 | Angiomyolipoma – 99% |
| 16-11 | Renal cell carcinoma with rhabdoid differentiation – 95% |
| 16-21 | Cystic nephroma/mixed epithelial and stromal tumor – 97% |
| 16-22 | Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma – 95% |
| 16-29 | Papillary renal cell carcinoma, type 1 – 93% |
| 16-31 | Urothelial carcinoma, plasmacytoid type – 94% |
| 17-05 | Mucinous tubular and spindle cell renal cell carcinoma – 91% |
| 17-13 | Congenital mesoblastic nephroma – 97% |
| 17-15 | Leiomyosarcoma – 98% |
| 17-38 | Oncocytoma – 97% |
| 18-09 | Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, germinal center B-cell like |
| 18-10 | Clear cell renal cell carcinoma – 95% |
| 18-20 | Renal cell carcinoma, unclassifiable – 97% |
| 18-30 | Anastomosing hemangioma – 95% |
| 18-35 | Amnion nodosum – 98% |
| 18-40 | Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumor) – 95% |

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