



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Pathology

ADENOSQUAMOUS CARCINOMA OF GALL BLADDER-A CASE REPORT

KEY WORDS:

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INTRODUCTION-

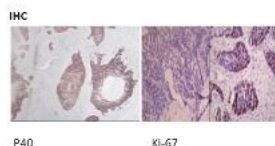
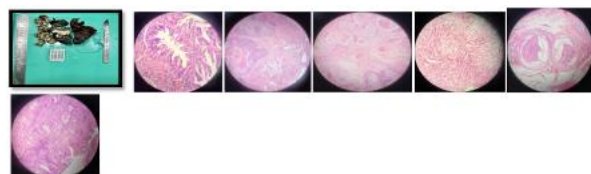
Adenosquamous carcinoma of the gall bladder is a rare histopathological subtype of all Gall bladder carcinomas.It consists of both glandular and squamous features.It typically presents at an advanced disease stage and is associated with a poorer prognosis compared to conventional adenocarcinoma,often due to it's rapid proliferation and higher rates of liver and lymph nodes metastasis.

CASE REPORT-

A 76 year old female came to hospital with complain of abdominal pain ,vomiting, followed by fever since 18days.USG abdomen revealed an asymmetrical thickening of gall bladder wall with soft tissue density mass lesion of size 37*22 mm cholecystectomy with regional lymph node dissection was performed.Histological findings showed Adenosquamous carcinoma of gall bladder.IHC like-KI67,P40 was done.

RESULTS-

- Tumor composed of both well formed glands and squamous components(>70%).
- Tumor infiltration involved gall bladder wall and liver and showed lymphovascular and perineural invasion.IHC-ki-67showed proliferation index higher in squamous areas and p40 showed squamous differentiation.



DISCUSSION-

Adenosquamous carcinoma of the gallbladder is rare, highly aggressive,and presents substantial therapeutic challenges, with limited data supporting survival benefit from aggressive multimodal therapy in patients who can undergo curative resection. The Gross specimen was processed with standard Histopathological techniques and IHC was done to study the characteristic findings which further aided in the diagnosis.

CONCLUSION-

Adenosquamous carcinoma of the gallbladder is a rare, aggressive tumor with dual adenocarcinoma and squamous cell components, typically presenting at an advanced stage and conferring a poorer prognosis than conventional adenocarcinoma. Early recognition and histopathologic confirmation are essential, but therapeutic options remain limited and outcomes are generally unfavorable,highlighting the need for further research and multidisciplinary management strategies.

REFERENCES-

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