mortality. The five-year survival rate of patients with N2 disease (n=26) was 13% and those with N0-1 (n=23) was 29% (p>0.05).

Conclusions: Radical resection of lung cancer with left atrial is feasible, and it could lead to permanent cure in carefully selected patients.

P3-280 NSCLC: Surgery Posters, Wed, Sept 5 – Thur, Sept 6

Analysis about clinicopathologic characteristics of lung adenosquamous carcinoma
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Objective: In order to improve the efficacy of treatment of lung adenosquamous carcinoma, we retrospectively reviewed the clinicopathologic characteristics of 63 cases who were surgically treated in our hospital.

Methods: From Jan.1994 to Dec.2004, 63 patients of primary lung adenosquamous carcinoma were treated surgically. Their clinical and pathological records were reviewed.

Results: Lung adenosquamous carcinoma comprised 11.5% of total patients surgically treated for the primary lung cancer during the same period. 12 cases(19.0%) were diagnosed before operation. 49 cases(77.8%) had lymph nodes metastasis (LNM). The degree of LNM was 43.9%.

Conclusions: Lung adenosquamous carcinoma is a more virulent tumor, which exhibited highly aggressive biological behavior and higher rate of lymph node metastasis. Its prognosis is worse than other NSCLC. To obtain a better effect, multi-modality therapy should be used with surgical treatment.

Pathology

P1-158 Pathology Posters, Mon, Sept 3

Thoracocardiocvascular surgery and pathology of 255 patients with cardiac tumors: 30 years of experience in the Philippine Heart Center
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Background: Diseases of the Heart, Vascular, Respiratory System and malignant neoplasm remains to be the leading cause of mortality in the Philippines. Thoracic surgeons and Pathologists are often faced with diagnostic and therapeutic dilemmas when presented with cardiac tumors. Most often physicians are caught unaware and the decision to undergo surgery is almost always necessary before the patient deteriorates.

Methods: To describe the incidence primary cardiac tumors from 1976 to 2006 at the Philippine Heart Center based on age, gender and manner of presentation, frequency, localization, implantation site, associated findings and histopathologic diagnosis and to review cardiac tumor registry, patient records and glass slides. On selected cases, additional immunohistochemical studies were done from paraffin block tissues. We used descriptive statistics, and quantitative variables are expressed as mean, range and standard deviation whereas qualitative variables are expressed as proportions.

Results: 255 patients underwent thoracocardiocvascular surgery (median sternotomy with cardiopulmonary bypass) with primary cardiac tumors established clinically and echocardiographically with histopathologic correlation. All cases were derived from autopsy material and/or surgically resected specimen. Primary cardiac tumors were benign in 91.8% and malignant in 8.2%. Of the total 255 cases, 89% were adults, and 11% were pediatric cases. Generally the most common tumor is myxoma, (86%) followed by metastatic tumors (1.6%). Main affected gender was females in 60% of cases. Average age ranges from 29 days to 82 years with a mean age of 41 years. The most common initial presentation was dyspnea and chest pain. Most patients were in sinus rhythm, and the best diagnostic tool was 2D echocardiography. In adults, myxomas were the most common tumor whereas rhabdomyoma occurred most frequently in the pediatric age group. Myxomas were mostly located in the left atrial septum, and in decreasing frequencies, the left atrial free wall, right atrial free wall, right ventricle and biatrial and more were pedunculated and attached to the interventricular septum. Tumor size ranged from 2.5 to 12.5 cms in greatest diameter. Metastatic tumors were from the lungs and kidney, which may also affect the heart by tumor progression via the inferior vena caval vein. Sarcomas were most common malignant tumor in adults. Rhabdomyosarcoma, angiosarcoma, myxosarcoma, leiomyosarcoma and malignant fibrous histiocytomas were reported.

Conclusion: The series of neoplasm presented varies in clinical presentation and is specific for every tumor. Its symptoms depend on the location of tumor, its extent and severity. Although most cardiac tumors are benign, they can be lethal despite their histology. The advent of cardiac imaging, and cardiac surgery, modern immunohistochemical studies have aided in the prompt diagnosis of cardiac tumors. Since cardiovascular disease and cancer are both common, precise knowledge is necessary. Cardiac tumors are unique and rare that requires the physician’s high degree of suspicion.

P1-159 Pathology Posters, Mon, Sept 3

Pathology of rare benign vascular tumors of the thorax
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Background: Vascular lesions of the thorax are extremely rare. Few literatures can be obtained and its origin is still a major field of research. The occurrence of thoracic vascular lesions triggers speculations that these lesions, if left untreated, may further enlarge and rupture.

Methods: To present a series of diagnosed cases of vascular lesions of the thorax, seen in the Philippine Heart Center in the last 10 years, such as

(1) Cardiac Hemangioma Obstructing The Right Ventricular Outflow Tract: A rare case of a 35-year-old female who presented with easy fatigability and exertional dyspnea. Imaging studies revealed a cardiac mass obstructing the right ventricular outflow tract. The diagnosis of vascular malformation consistent with cardiac hemangioma was confirmed on histopathologic examination. The postoperative course was uneventful.