REGINA MEDICAL COMPLEX — HASTINGS, MINNESOTA
Pathology Report

Name: Duchene, Jane Age: 68 Accession No.: A86-13

Date: 11-22-86 Hospital/Clinic No.: Physician: Plunkett

Specimen: Postmortem Examination

DIAGNOSES

1. Well-differentiated adenocarcinoma, consistent with a right lung peripheral primary, with extensive involvement of the right pleural space and metastases to the right cerebellar hemisphere, leptomeninges, substantia nigra, liver, and left adrenal gland.

28-8143

2. Diabetes mellitus (clinical).

3. Focal bronchopneumonia.

4. Severe emaciation.

John Plunkett, M.D.
December 22, 1986

EXHIBIT E

EXHIBIT B-55

The postmortem examination is performed at the Southern Funeral Home on Saturday, November 22, 1986 beginning at 7:30 am. Arterial embalming has been performed through incisions in the right anterior cervical triangle.

General External Appearance: Mrs. Duchane's body is severely emaciated, measures 61 inches in length and weighs an estimated 75 lbs. The cephalic hair is gray-black and is less than ½ inch long. The eyes are covered with eyecaps. The anterior mandibular and maxillary teeth are present and are protruding because of marked wasting of the perioral musculature.

There are multiple seborrheic keratoses on the skin of the anterior and posterior thorax, anterior abdominal wall and flanks.

The arms, forearms, thighs and legs are extremely thin, and there is swelling of the dorsal surfaces of the feet bilaterally.

Internal Examination: The subcutaneous fat of the abdomen and thorax is less than ½ cm thick. Each of the abdominal and thoracic organ is present and is in its normal position. The peritoneal surfaces are dry and the peritoneal cavity contains less than 50 ml of fluid.

The right pleural cavity is virtually obliterated by firm fibrous adhesions and an ill-defined gray-white tumor mass which covers the anterior parietal pleural and parietal right hemidiaphragm. The left lung has scattered focal adhesions, but these are removed with ease. The pericardial sac is intact and is normal.

Respiratory System: Each lung weighs an estimated 350 - 400 gms. The mainstem and segmental bronchi are normal, and there are no endobronchial lesions. The parenchyma of both lungs is wet and there is exudation of a large amount of frothy fluid from the cut surfaces. There are no palpable areas of bronchopneumonia.

The right pleural tumor is firm, gritty and has a gray-white color, and is located primarily in the antero-inferior portion of the right pleural cavity and extend to the anterior mediastinum. Tumor is as much as 1 cm thick, involves the parietal pleural over an area that is approximately 10 by 6 cm and includes the right hemidiaphragm but the tumor does not extend into the lung parenchyma appreciably. There are no left sided pleural plaques.

Cardiovascular System: The heart weighs an estimated 350 gms. The coronary arteries are virtually free of atherosclerosis and the cardiac valves are normal. The myocardium is soft and has a diffusely abnormal light tan-red color, but is otherwise normal.

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Hepatobiliary System: The gallbladder is shrunken and the wall is 2 - 3 mm thick. The lumen contains less than 5 ml of bile and no stones.

The liver weighs an estimated 1000 gms. There are at least 3 distinct circumscribed but not encapsulated gray-white metastases, the largest of which is approximately 2.0 cm in diameter. The remainder of the liver parenchyma appears normal.

Spleen: The spleen weighs an estimated 100 gms and is normal.

Pancreas and Adrenals: The pancreas is normal. There appears to be a 6 - 8 mm in diameter metastases in the medulla of the left adrenal. The right adrenal gland is normal.

Genitourinary System: Each kidney weighs an estimated 100 gms, although the right kidney contains a 6.0 cm in diameter thin-walled cyst filled with clear fluid. The corticomedullary junctions are distinct bilaterally and the pelves and ureters are normal.

The bladder contains no urine.

The uterus, Fallopian tubes and ovaries are atrophic, but are otherwise normal.

Gastrointestinal System: The esophageal and gastric mucosa are normal. However, the stomach contains approximately 200 ml of grossly blood fluid. There are no identifiable distinct ulcers in the gastric mucosa.

The small intestine, appendix and large bowel are normal. The blood in the stomach does not extend into the duodenum.

Brain and Central Nervous System: The calvarium is intact, although there is a circumscribed 2.0 cm in diameter area of hyperostosis in the midportion of the left parietal bone.

There is a circumscribed but not encapsulated dumbbell-shaped 3.5 by 2.0 by 2.0 cm gritty gray-white tumor partially replacing the right cerebellar hemisphere. This tumor does not extend through the cerebellar cortex and does not involve the 4th ventricle, medulla or pons. There are no other tumors identifiable in either the cerebral or cerebellar hemispheres.

The brain weighs an estimated 1100 gms. The gyri are flat, although the lateral ventricles are moderately dilated bilaterally. Serial coronal sections of the cerebrum and serial transverse sections of the cerebellum are normal except for cerebral atrophy and ventricular dilatation.

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Neck Structures: The thyroid lobes are symmetrical and the cut surfaces have a uniform light red -pink color. A single parathyroid gland is isolated.

The cervical portion of the esophageal mucosa is normal.

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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Tumor: The tumor in the right pleural cavity consists of sheets of gland - forming cells which have moderate nuclear pleomorphorism and abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm without distinct cell margins. The nuclear chromatin is irregularly condensed and nucleoli are inconspicuous, and there are only rare bipolar mitoses but there are numerous tumor giant cells. The central part of the tumor is necrotic and the tumor has a well-defined glandular pattern in some areas. (The better differenitated parts of the tumor are mucin-positive).

Metastatic tumor similar to that described above is found in the cerebellum, liver, left adrenal gland, substantia nigra and cerebral leptomeninges.

Respiratory System: There are focal areas of bronchitis and bronchopneumonia in each of the three sections of lung examined. The small bronchiole segments are filled with polymorphonuclear leukocytes which extend into the adjacent pulmonary parenchyma. In addition, there are intra-alveolar metastases in two of the three sections of lung examined.

General: Sections of cerebrum, cerebellum, thyroid gland, coronary artery, myocardium, liver, spleen, pancreas, adrenal, kidney and ovary are normal, except as described above.

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EXHIBIT H

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