

Histopathology of Pancreas in Congenital Hyperinsulinism Irene Castaneda-Sanchez, MD

June 1, 2024

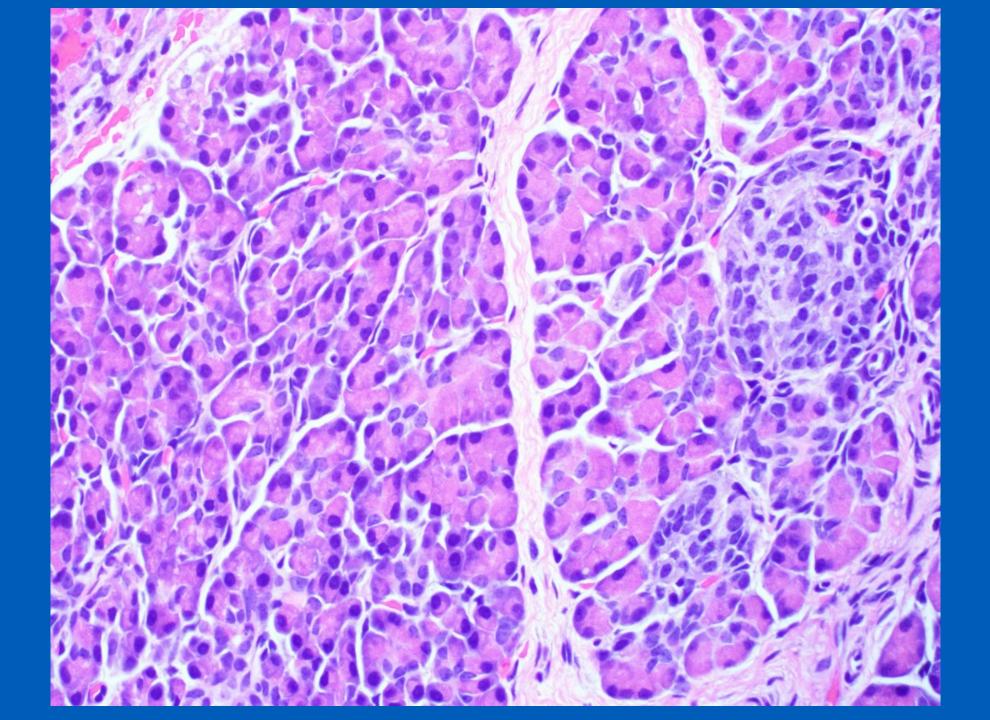


KATP **HI** – classified into two distinct histologic forms

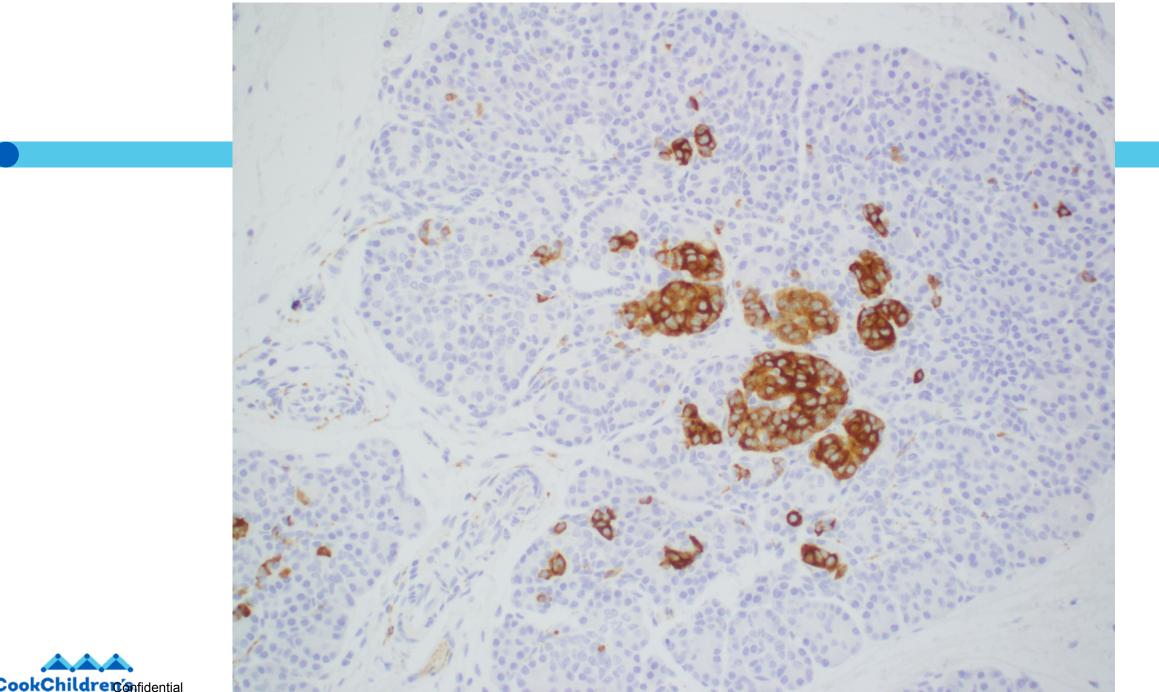
Genetics	Result of mutation	Response to Diazoxide	Histologic subtype
Biallelic inheritance of <i>recessive</i> KATP channel mutations	Absence of plasma membrane KATP channels	Diazoxide unresponsive	Diffuse form
Monoallelic paternally inherited recessive KATP channel mutations + loss of maternal chromosome 11p15 (loss of tumor suppressor – lose p57)	Localized absence of plasma membrane KATP channels in pancreas and focal hyperplasia	Diazoxide unresponsive	Focal form
Monoallelic dominant KATP channel mutations	Mutant subunits of channel complex = impaired channel function	Variable responsiveness depending on resultant channel activity	Diffuse form



NORMAL PANCREAS







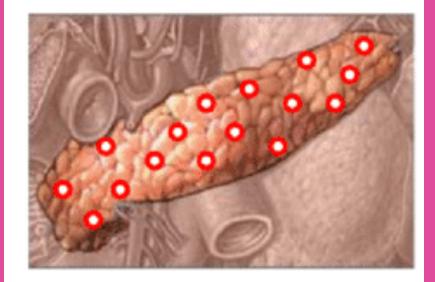


Synaptophysin normal pancreas



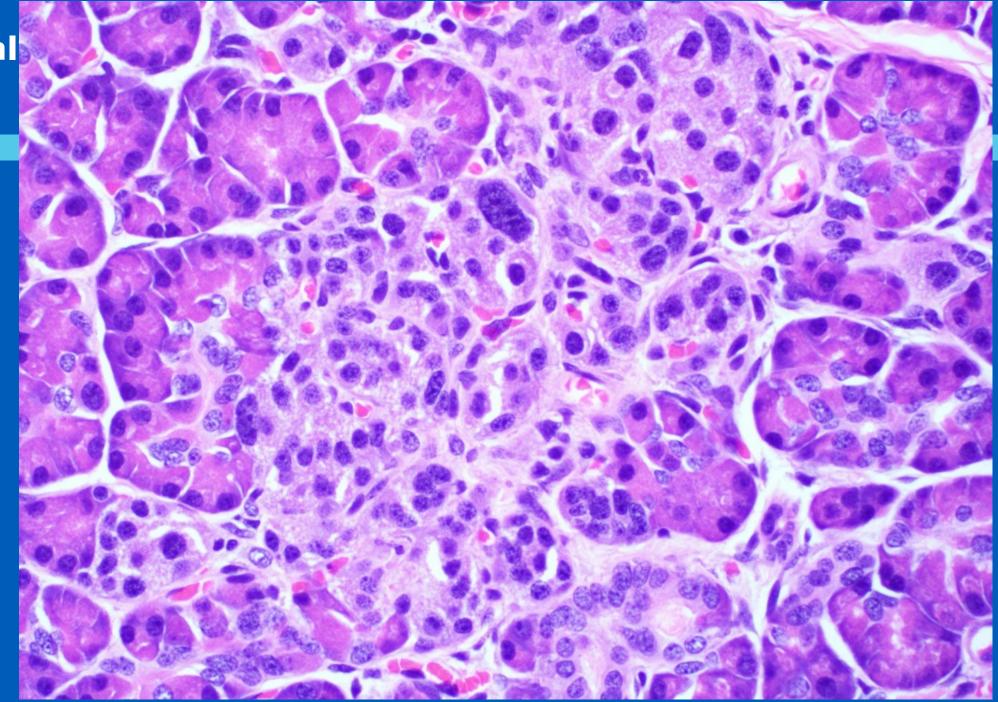


Diffuse form



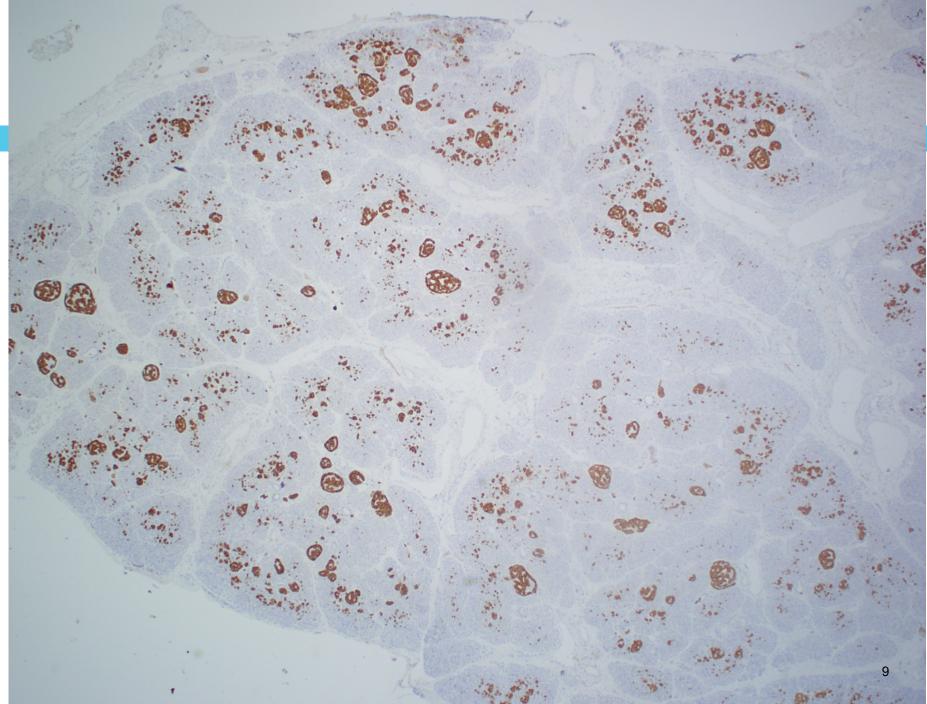
DIFFUSE FORM

Nucleomegal

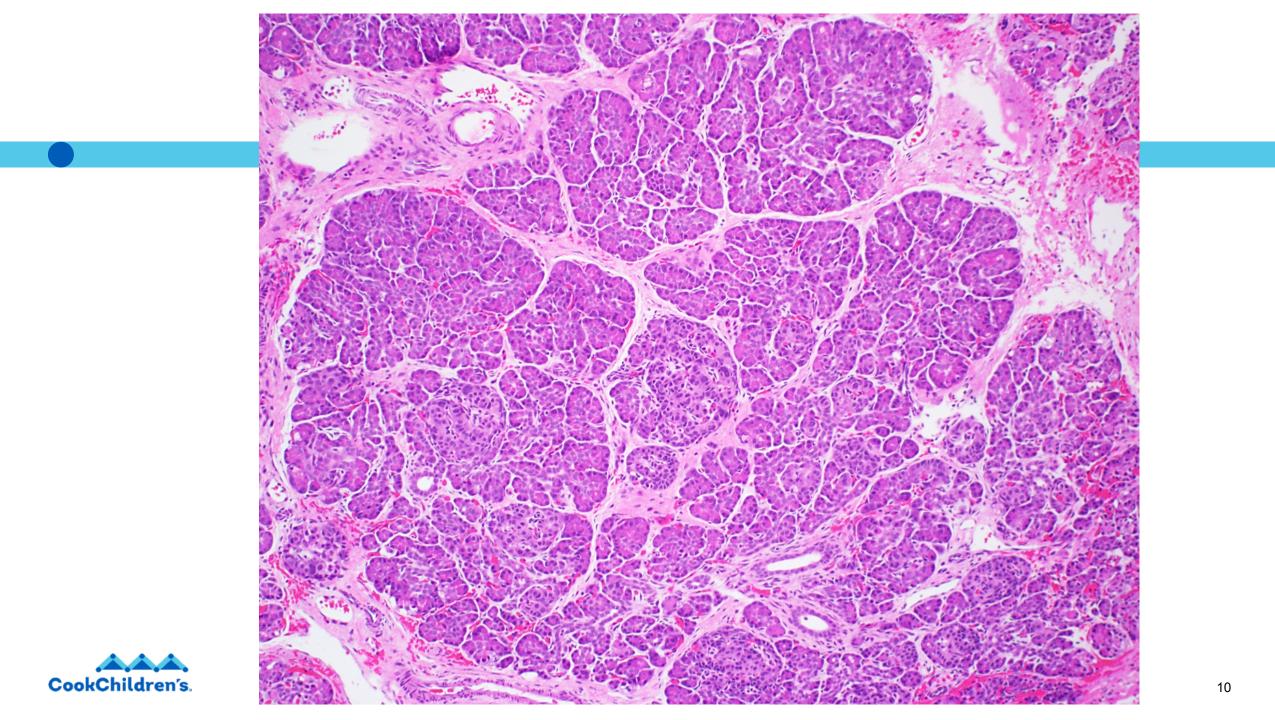


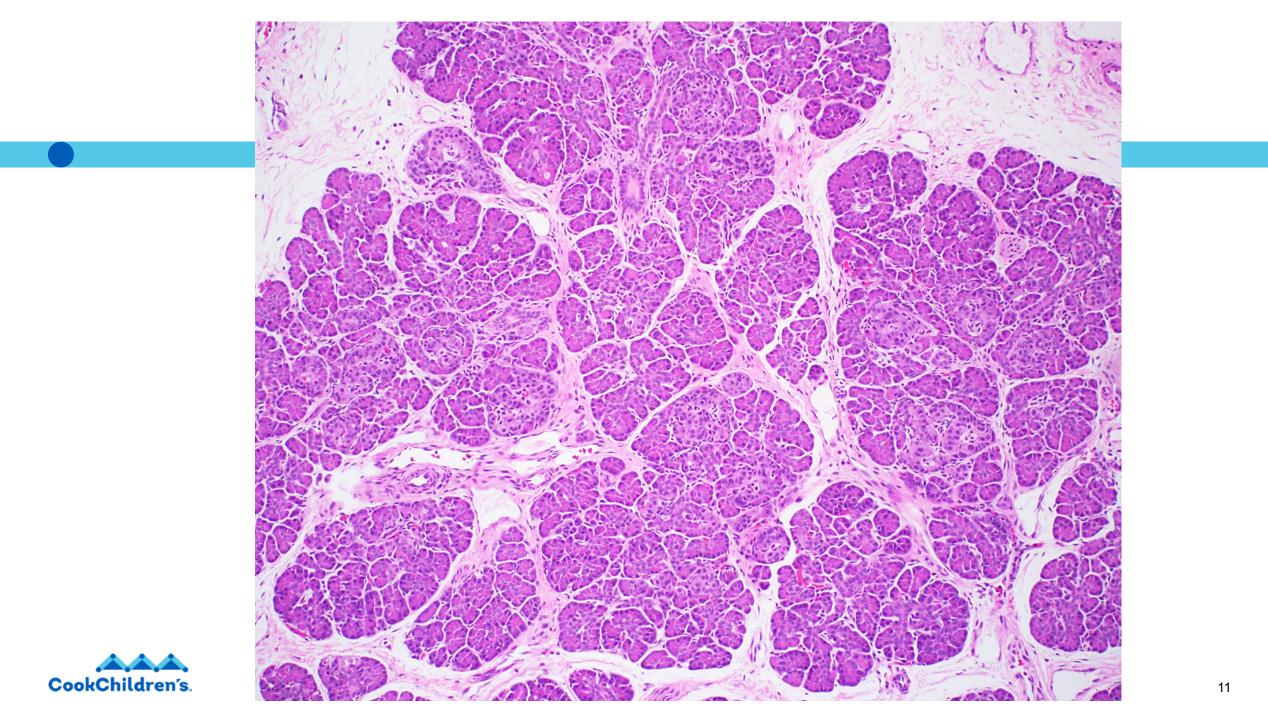


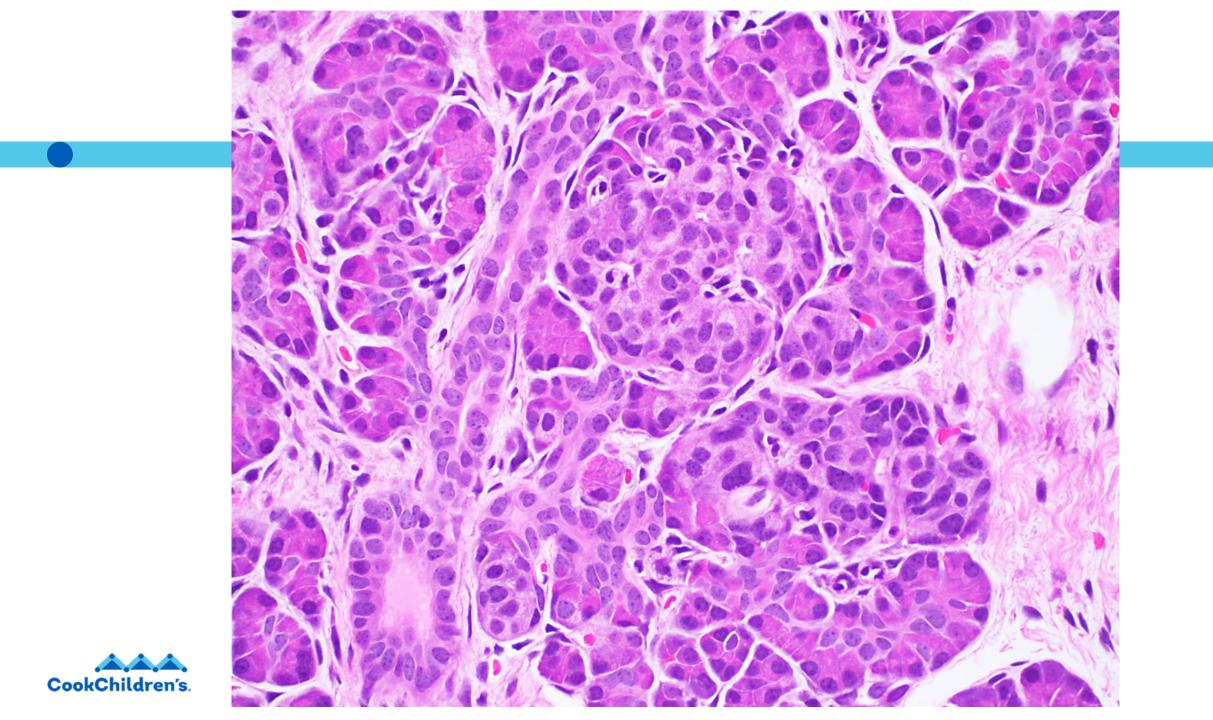
Synaptophysin diffuse form

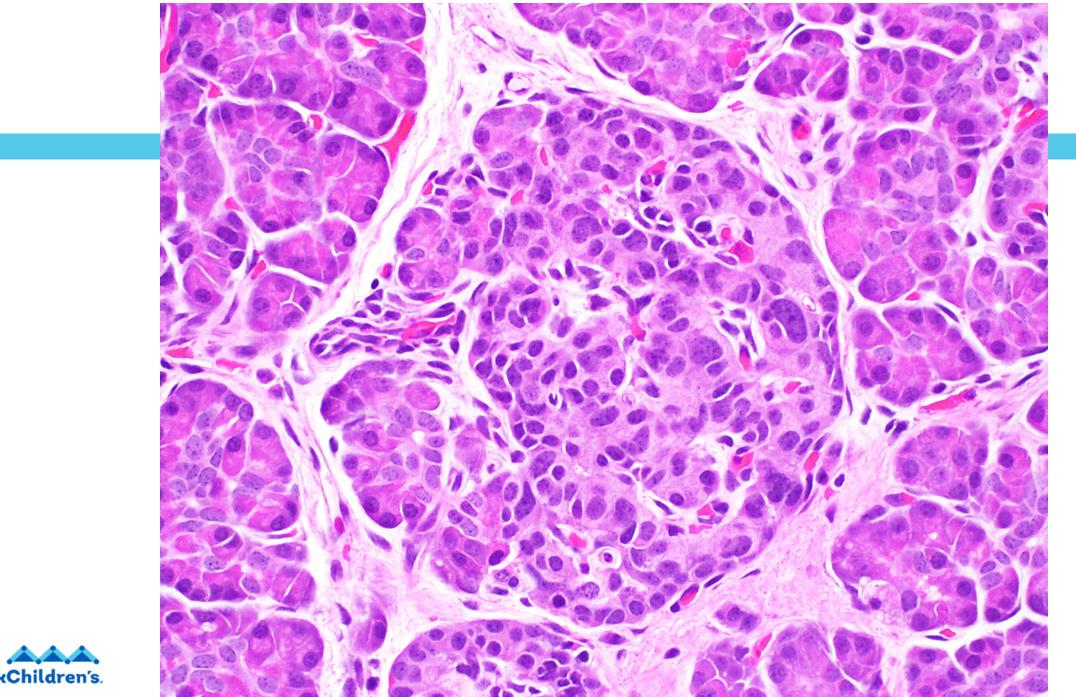












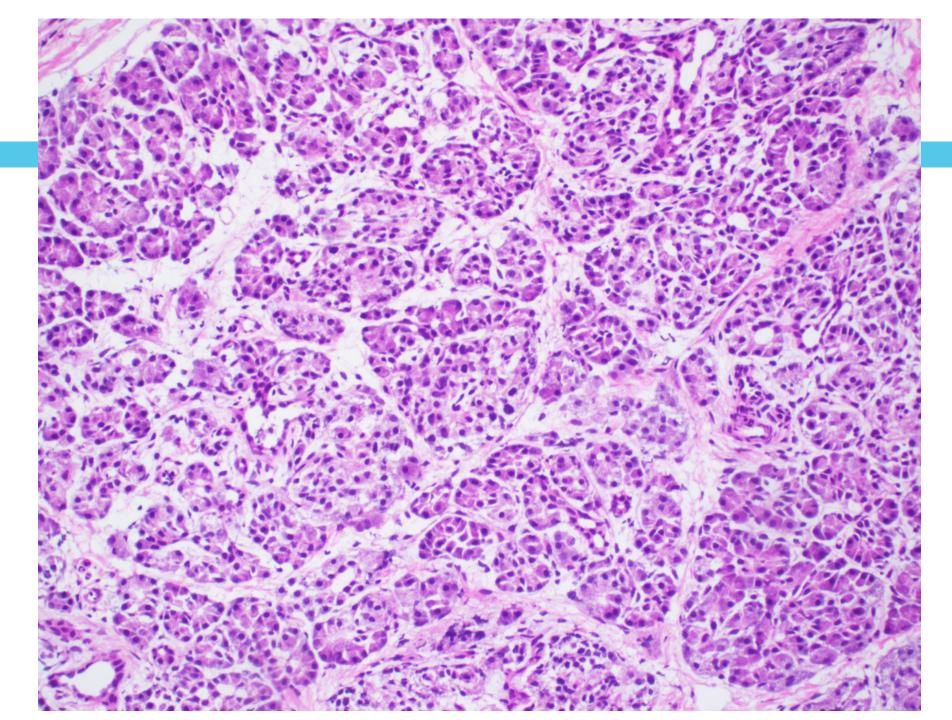


Frozen section histology

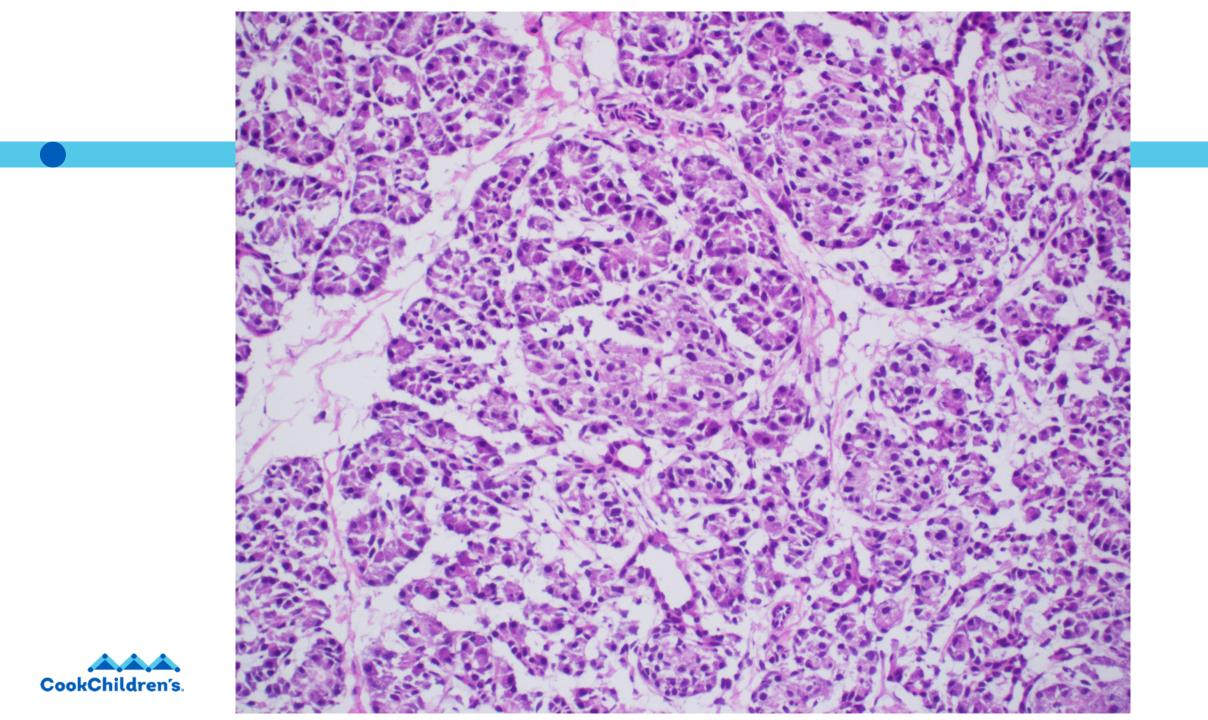


Confidential

Frozen section

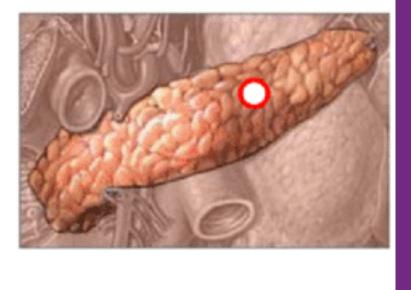




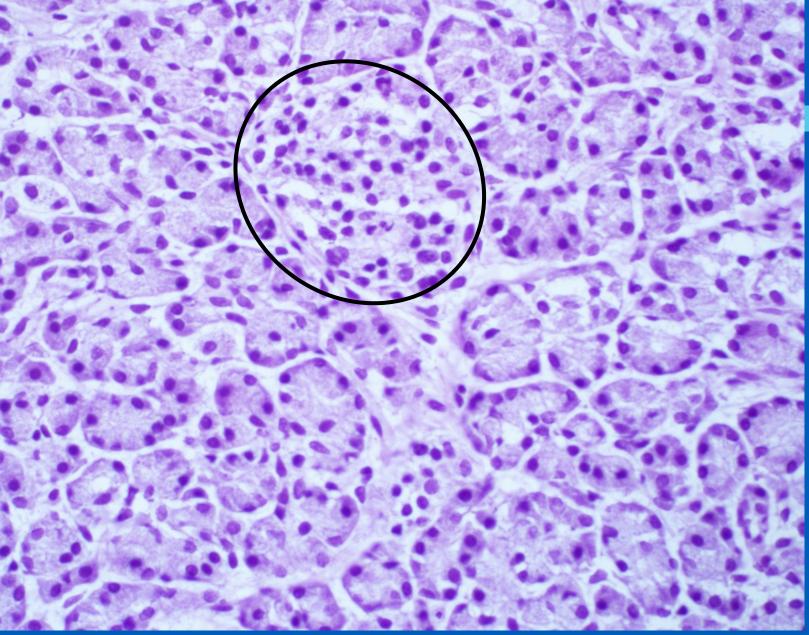


FOCAL FORM

Focal form



Normal pancreas biopsy frozen sectior

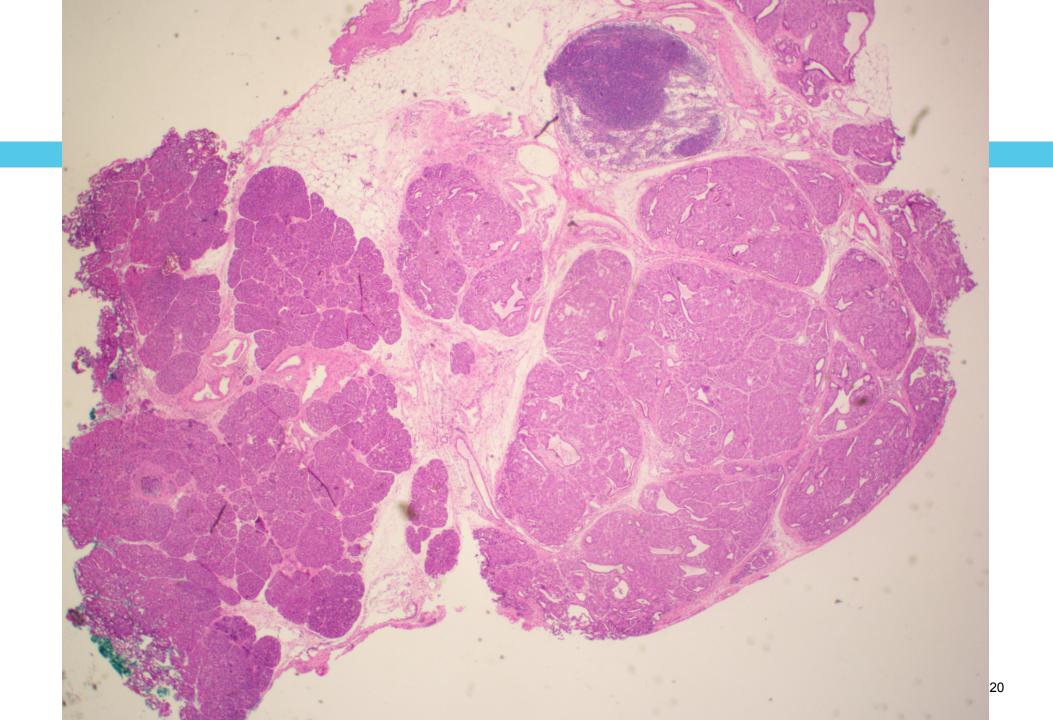




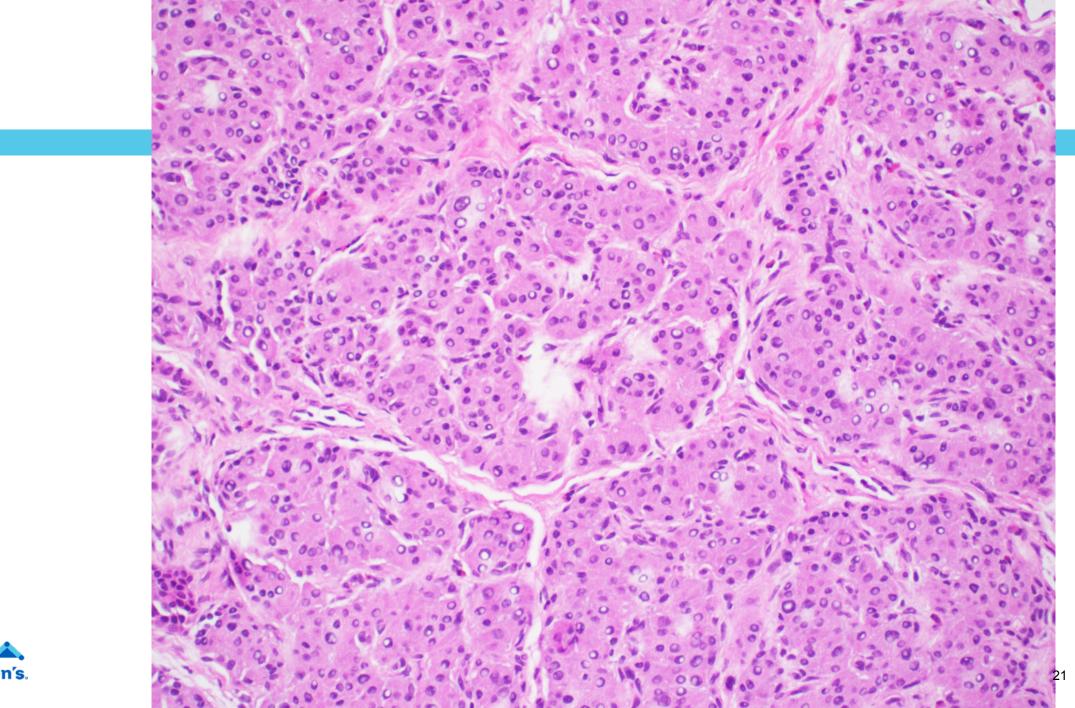
Focal lesion with ink at margin



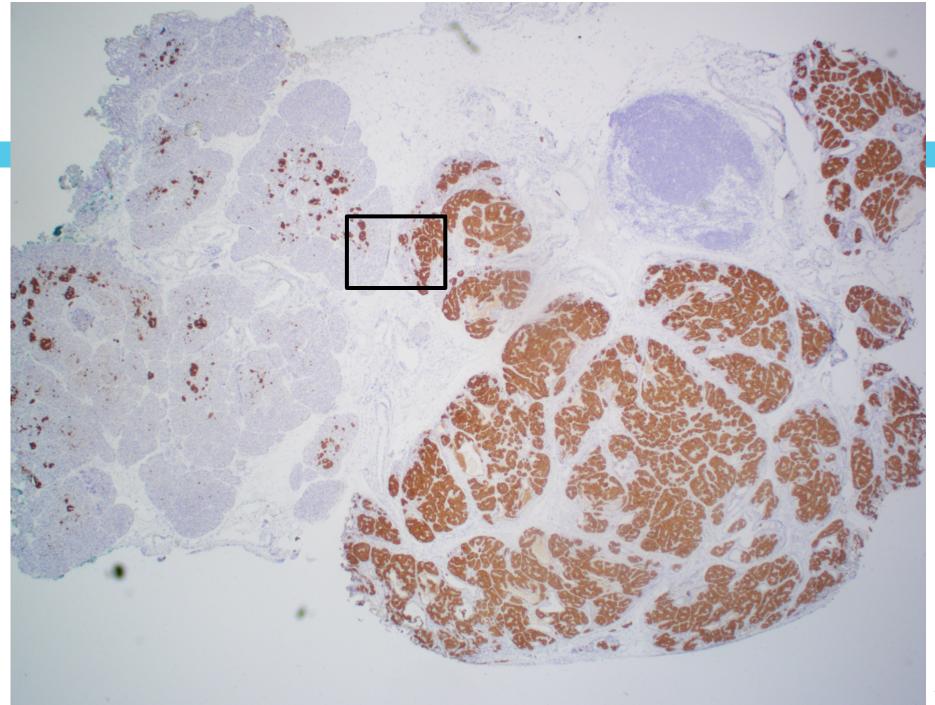






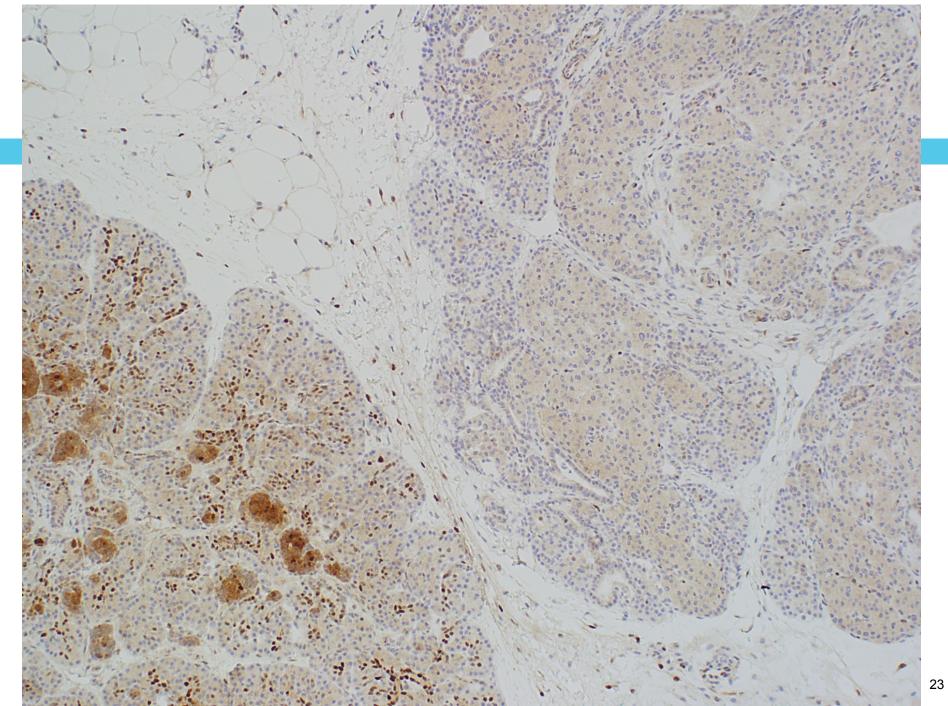






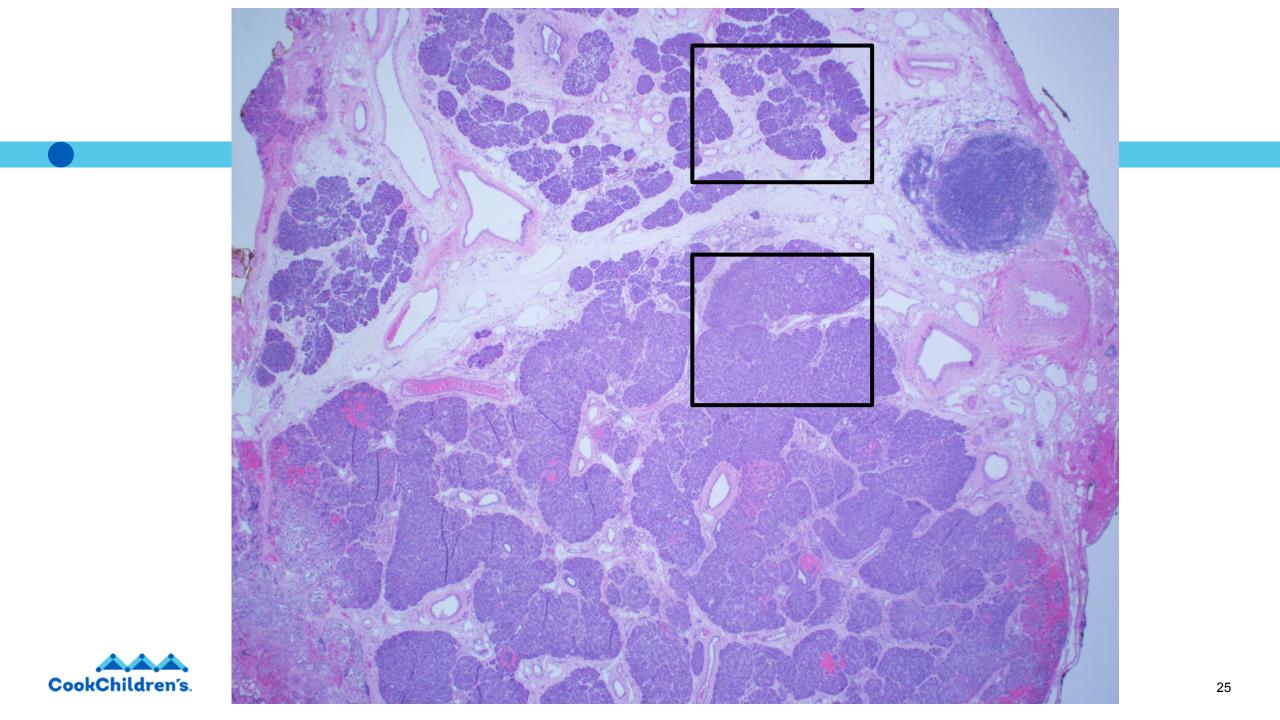


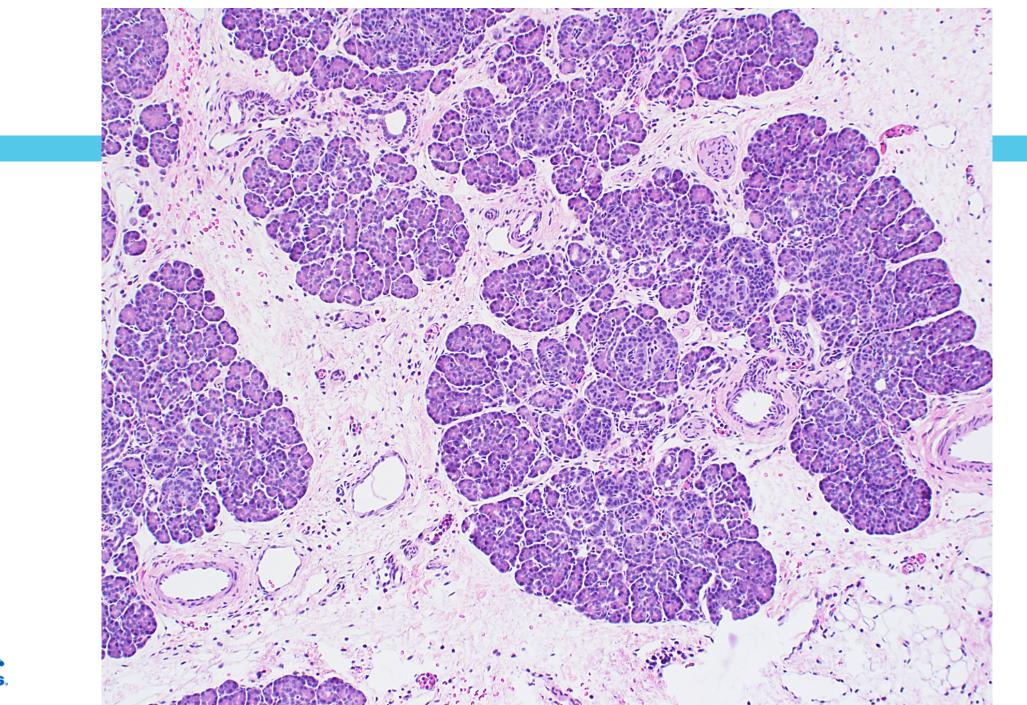
p57



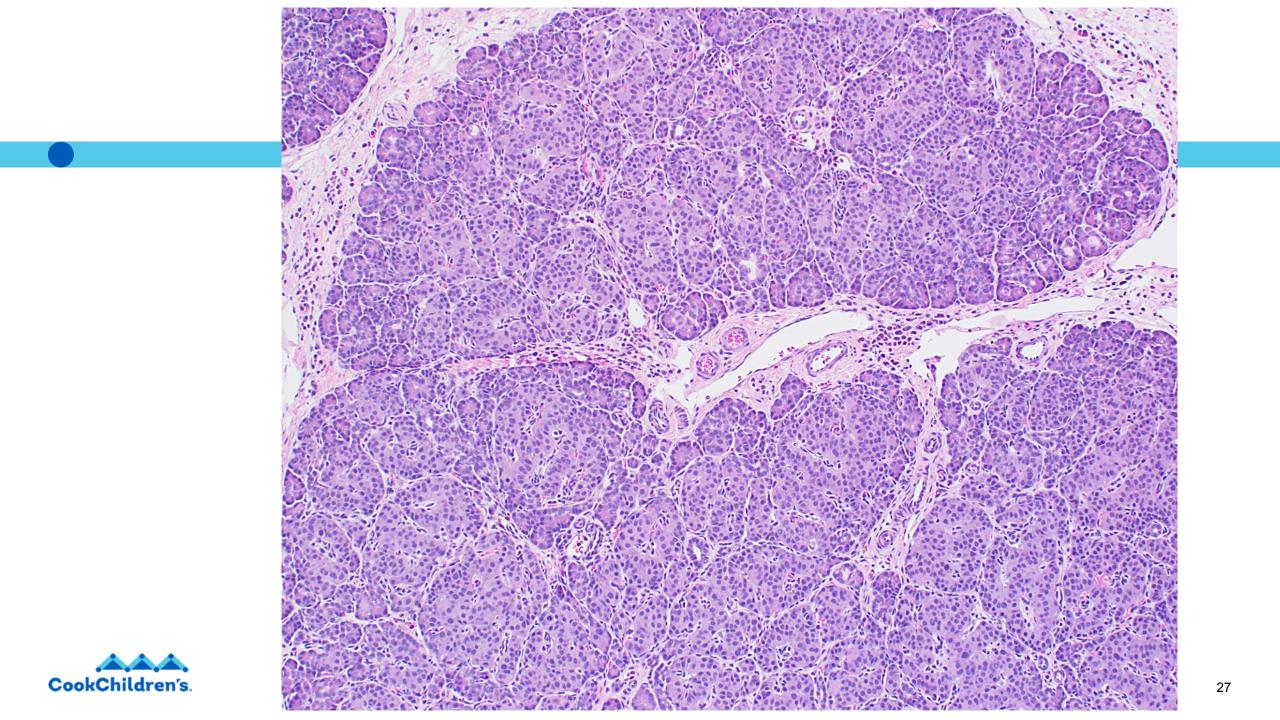


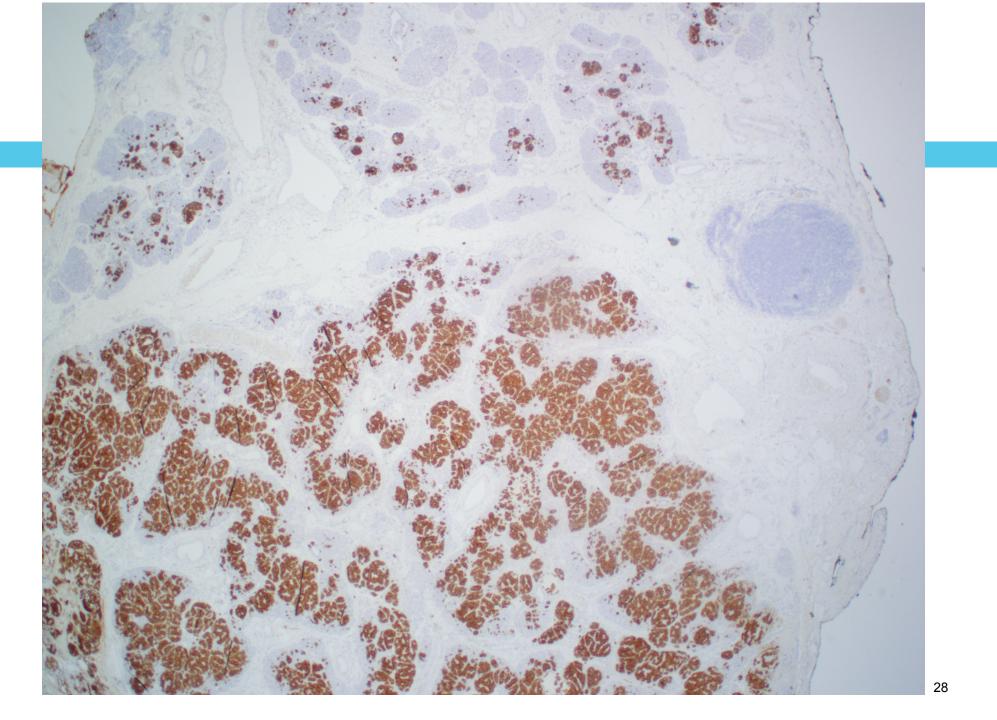
MIMIC OF FOCAL DISEASE (OVERGROWTH)



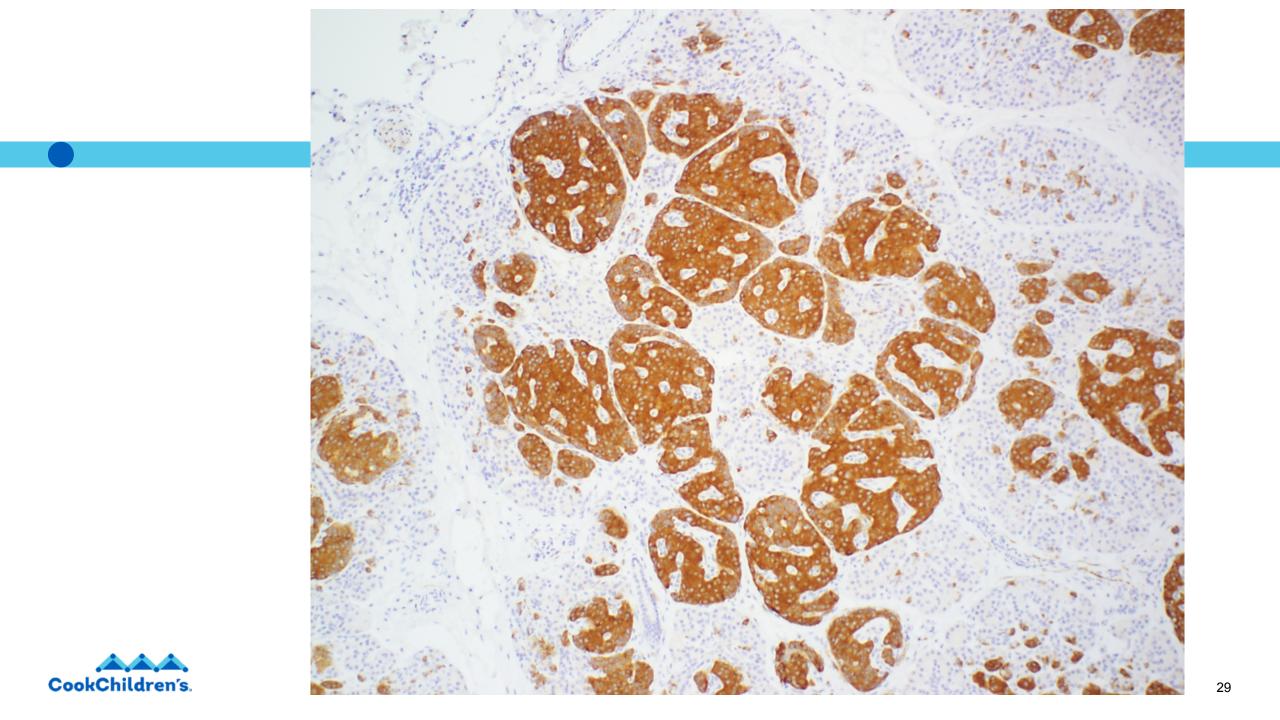




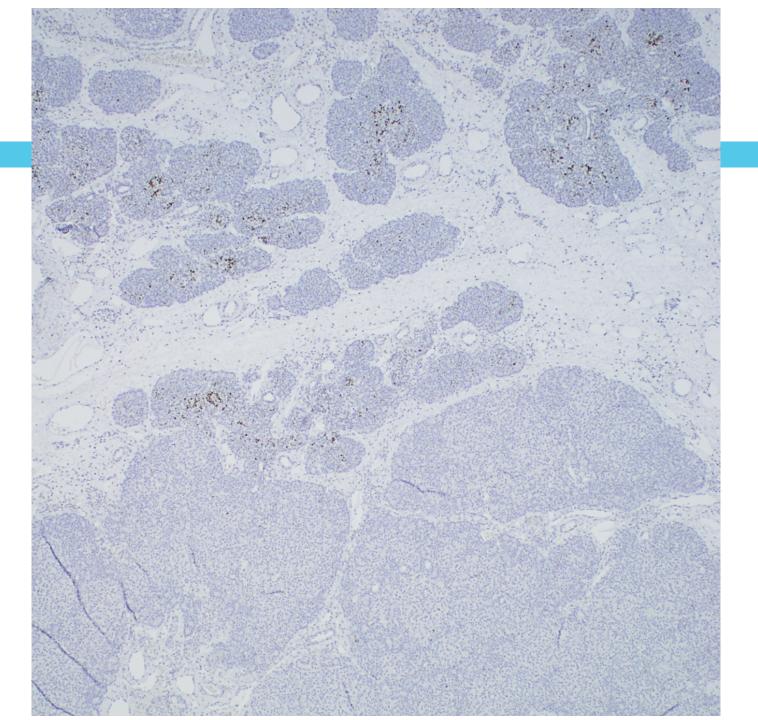








Loss of p57







Thank You! Questions?

Contact Irene.Sanchez@ cookchildrens.org