

# Pleural Mesothelioma in a young male patient

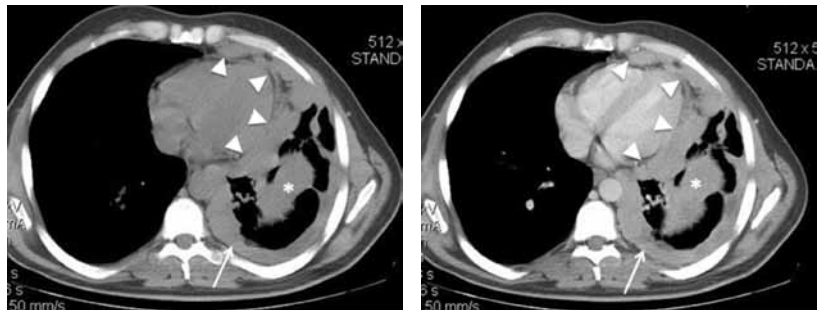
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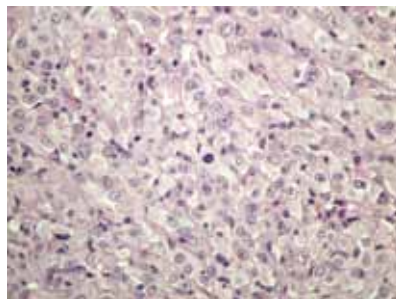
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A 33-year-old male smoker, was admitted to our hospital for the investigation of prolonged fever and unilateral pleural effusion (Figures 1, 2).

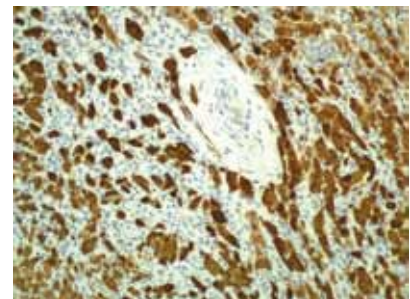
The patient underwent video-assisted thoracoscopy (VATS), where extensive parietal pleural masses were present in the lower-half of the hemithorax. Biopsies were indicative of malignant tumor with morphological characteristics of epithelioid mesothelioma (Figures 3, 4).



**FIGURE 1, 2.** There is marked thickening of the pleura on the left (white arrow). The thickening extends to the mediastinal part of the pleura (arrowheads). The markedly thickened basal/supradiaphragmatic part of the pleura can also be seen in the middle (asterisk).



**FIGURE 3.** Epithelioid cells with vigorous atypia and presence of mitoses (HEX 200).



**FIGURE 4.** Vigorous nuclear and cytoplasmic immunostaining in immunohistochemical marker Calretinin (X200).

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