

Additional figures to accompany current review: “Precursors of Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma,” by Stefano Serra, MD, and Runjan Chetty, MB, DPhil, FRCPath

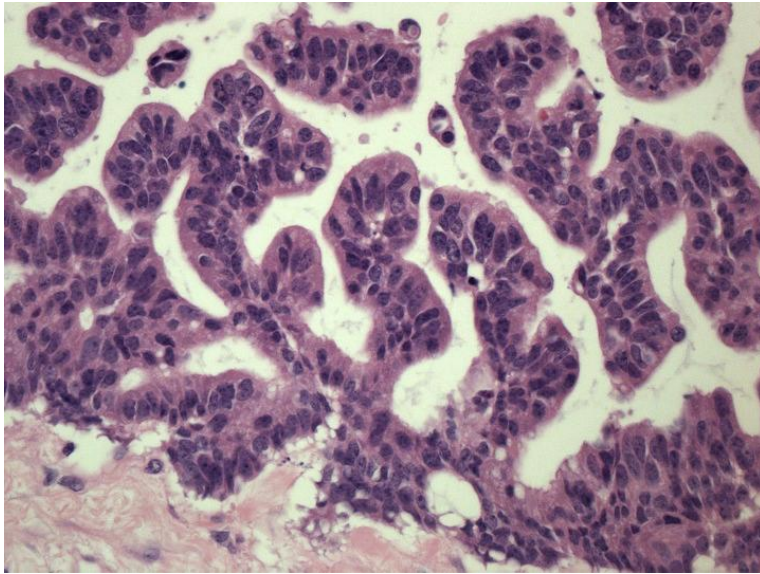


Figure 2. Pancreatobiliary-type intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm is composed of complex arborizing papillae and micropapillae. The epithelium consists of cuboidal cells, with round nuclei and a single prominent nucleolus. (Hematoxylin and eosin)

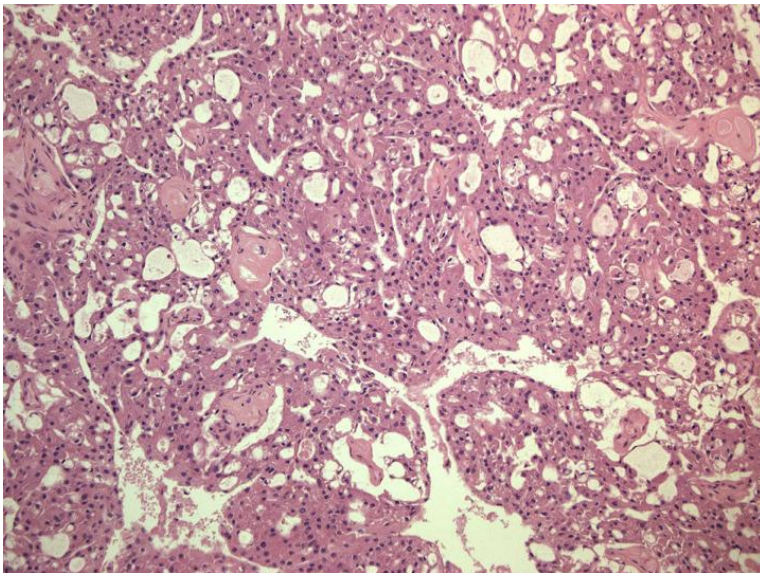


Figure 4. Oncocytic-type intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasms consist of complex papillae, lined by one to multiple layers of mostly oxyphilic cells. (Hematoxylin and eosin)

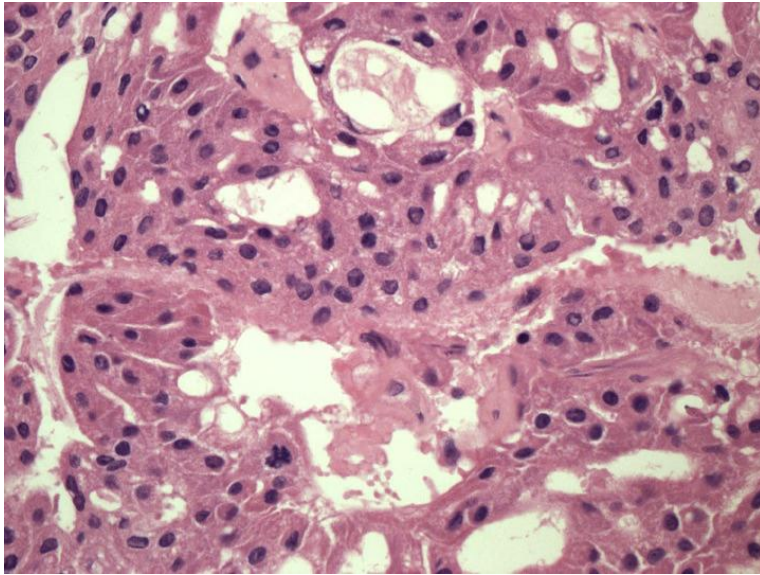


Figure 5. Oncocytic cells are relatively bland with a granular, abundant cytoplasm; the nuclei are large and round with smooth contours and finely dispersed chromatin. (Hematoxylin and eosin)

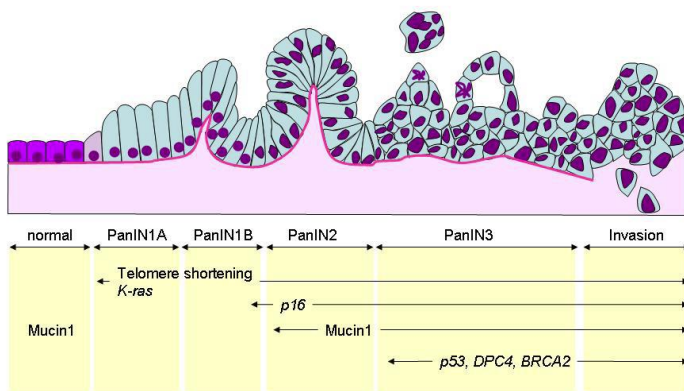


Figure 10. Molecular changes involved in the progression of pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PanIN) lesions.