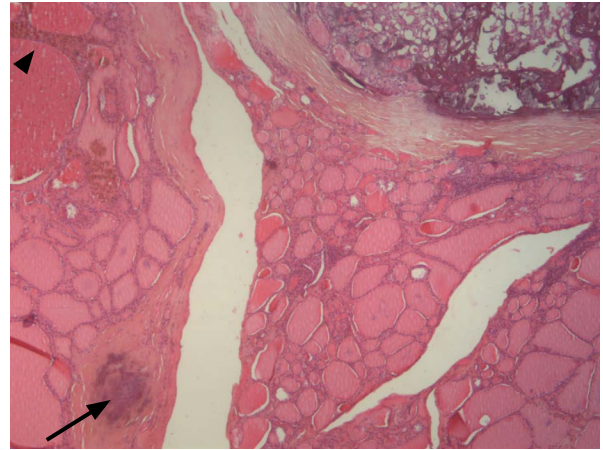
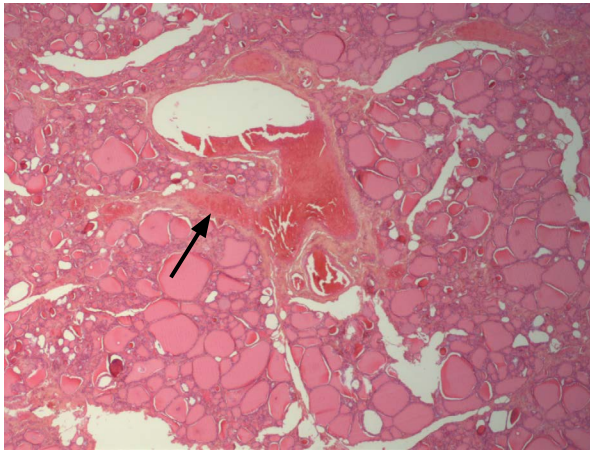


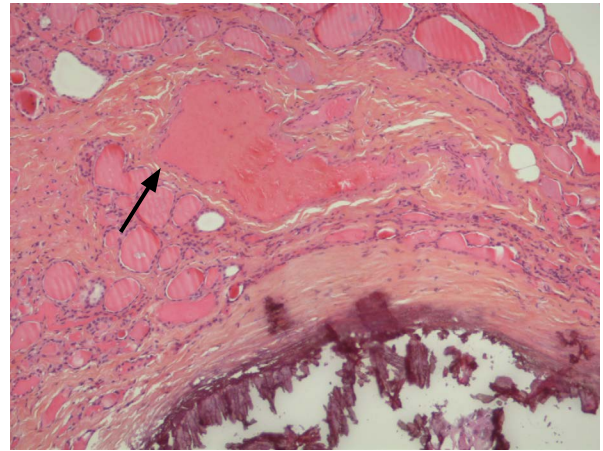
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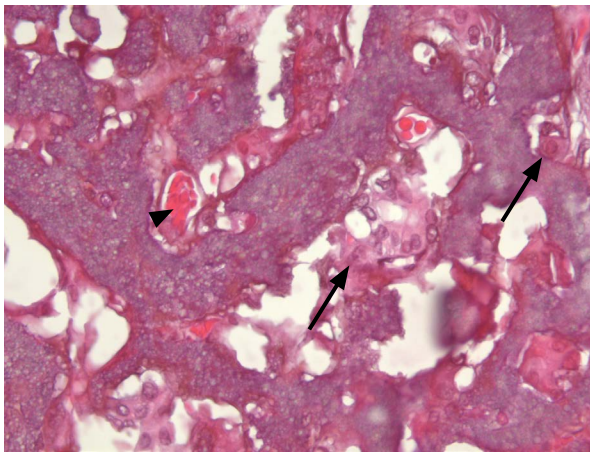
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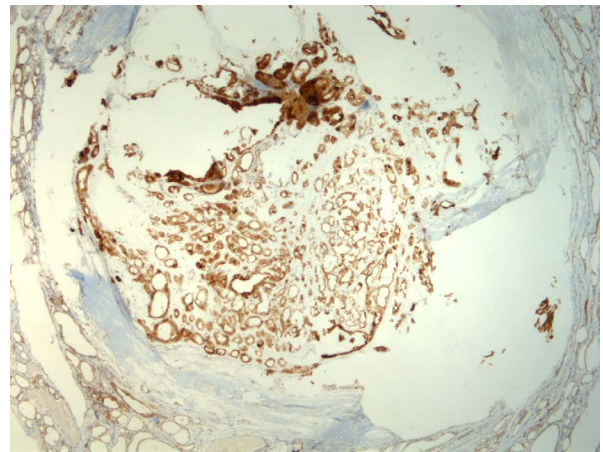
C



D



E



F

Fig. 1. Microscopic features of the thyroid microcarcinoma with extensive dystrophic calcification in a 50-year-old man.

A. The thyroid microcarcinoma shows extensive dystrophic calcification (arrows) (H&E, $\times 2.5$). **B.** Fibrous bands with calcification (arrow) and hemorrhagic foci with siderophages (arrowhead) are observed in the perinodular thyroid (H&E, $\times 2.5$). **C, D.** Malformative blood vessels (arrows) are seen at 4-mm from the nodule and in the perinodular thyroid along with fibrosis (**C**, H&E, $\times 2.5$; **D**, H&E, $\times 10$). **E.** Several foci of erythrocytes (arrowhead) and dystrophic nuclei (arrows) are at contact or in the calcified matrix of the nodule (H&E, $\times 40$). **F.** Nodule cells express diffusely the acid cyokeratin 19. Dissociation artefacts in relationship with calcifications are present (cytokeratin 19, $\times 5$). Panel **F** from Handra-Luca A et al. Nucleolar cyokeratin 19 in thyroid carcinoma. *Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol* 2016 Jun 2 [Epub]. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/PAI.0000000000000386> reprinted with permission of Wolters Kluwer Health Inc.