**Purpose**

Gynecomastia is the abnormal development of large mammary glands in males resulting in breast enlargement. The most certain reason is a sex hormone imbalance. It could be an increase of estrogen, a decrease of testosterone or androgen receptor defects. Chronic kidney disease, spinal cord injury and HIV treatment are also reasons for this disease to occur. In 25% of cases the cause is unknown. These specimens can occur unilaterally. These specimens are usually resected for the distress this condition causes for males, especially adolescents and young adults. **If a mastectomy is performed for breast carcinoma the specimen is handled the same as a female's mastectomy.**

**Procedure**

* Measure and weigh the specimen in aggregate. It can be several pieces and not able to be reconstructed. Skin may be present.
* Serially section through entire specimen at 0.5 cm maximum intervals
* Describe cut surface - percentage of fibrous tissue present, any lesions present
* Palpate the sections
* Describe any lesions
* Place several sections of tissue in two cassettes. Use more cassettes if any lesions are present.

**Sections for Histology**

* Two cassettes of breast parenchyma
* If a lesion is present, use additional cassettes as needed.

**Sample Dictation**

Specimen labeled "Right Gynecomastia" received in formalin in a medium container is a 230 gram aggregate of yellow-pink fibroadipose tissue with tan unremarkable skin, 10 x 8 x 3 cm. The specimen is sectioned and the cut surface is a yellow adipose tissue interspersed with fibrous tissue - 10%. No masses, lesions or areas of induration are noted.

**Cassette Summary**

A1-A2. Random breast tissue (ss)