



**DIAGNOSTICA CLASSICA E TEST
MOLECOLARI PER PATOLOGIE
ONCOLOGICHE IN ANATOMIA
PATOLOGICA**



Torino, 8 maggio 2015

CONTROLLI DI QUALITA' IN IMMUNOISTOCHEMICA

Francesca Pietribiasi

Ospedale S. Croce Moncalieri



ESAME MICROSCOPICO:

Istotipo: carcinoma duttale infiltrante con estesa necrosi ed emorragia

Mitosi: 30/10 HPF score 3 (diametro del campo 0,5)

Grado istologico (sec. Elston & Ellis 1991): grado III, scarsamente differenziato

Invasione vascolare perineoplastica: non evidente

Carcinoma in situ peritumorale: assente

Dimensioni componente invasiva: mm 45

Sede: Q1 sin

Margini di resezione: indenni (distanza minima > 2 mm)

Parenchima esente da neoplasia: in involuzione adiposa anche nel parenchima dell' ampliamento

Staging (pT 2010, VII ed.): pT2

Linfonodo "sentinella" (esaminato, sec. protocollo SIAPEC Piemonte, su sezioni in paraffina condotte ad intervalli di 200 microns fino ad esaurimento del materiale incluso ed esame microscopico condotto su 10 sezioni colorate con ematossilina ed eosina e mediante immunocolorazioni (n.1) con anticorpi anti-pancitocheratina (clone AE1-AE3), effettuate sul distretto intermedio del linfonodo): 1 con iperplasia reattiva

Linfonodi-Staging (pN 2010, VII ed.): pN0 (sn)

CARATTERIZZAZIONE IMMUNOISTOCHEMICA FATTORI PROGNOSTICO/PREDITTIVI (SIAPEC PIEMONTE)

La ricerca immunocitochimica dei recettori per gli estrogeni (clone 6F11): è risultata positiva nel 25% delle cellule neoplastiche

La ricerca immunocitochimica dei recettori per il progesterone (clone 636): è risultata negativa

L' anticorpo **anti-Ki67** (clone MIB1) è positivo nel 60 % delle cellule neoplastiche

La reazione immunocitochimica con anticorpo anti **c-erbB2** oncoproteina (HERCEPTEST, DAKO) ha mostrato: Colorazione della membrana incompleta e di debole intensità, presente nel 30% delle cellule di carcinoma invasivo (score 1+)

(raccomandazioni AIFA/AIOM-SIAPEC 2010)

Parametri prognostico-predittivi

- Istotipo
- Dimensioni
- Grado
- Invasione vascolare
- Stato linfonodale
- **Recettori ormonali (ER,PR)**
- **Ki67**
- **Her 2**

Adjuvant! Home

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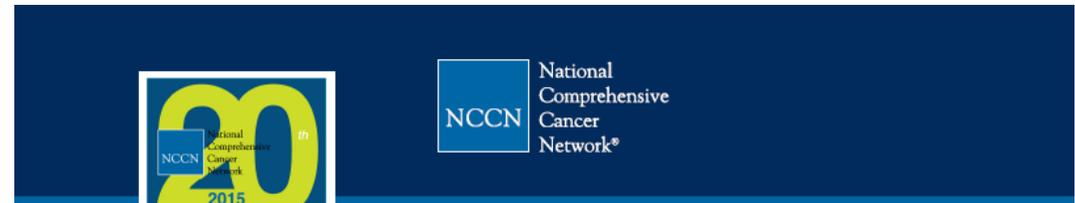
Decision making tools for health care professionals

Welcome to Adjuvant! Online

The purpose of Adjuvant! is to help health professionals and patients with early cancer discuss the risks and benefits of getting additional therapy (adjuvant therapy: usually chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or both) after surgery.

The goal is to help health professionals make estimates of the risk of negative outcome (cancer related mortality or relapse) without systemic adjuvant therapy, estimates of the reduction of these risks afforded by therapy, and risks of side effects of the therapy. These estimates are based on information entered about individual patients and their tumors (for example, patient age, tumor size, nodal involvement, histologic grade, etc.) These estimates are then provided on printed sheets in simple graphical and text formats to be used in consultations.

Because of the complexity of interpretation of some of the input information (ambiguities about tumor size, margins, etc.), the information should be entered by a health professional with some experience in oncology (cancer medicine).



NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®)

Breast Cancer

Linee guida

NEOPLASIE DELLA MAMMELLA

Version 2.2015

NCCN.org

NCCN Guidelines for Patients® available at www.nccn.org/patients

special article

Annals of Oncology 24: 2206–2223, 2013
doi:10.1093/annonc/mdt303

Personalizing the treatment of women with early breast cancer: highlights of the St Gallen International Expert Consensus on the Primary Therapy of Early Breast Cancer 2013

A. Goldhirsch^{1*}, E. P. Winer², A. S. Coates³, R. D. Gelber⁴, M. Piccart-Gebhart⁵, B. Thürlimann⁶ & H.-J. Senn⁷ Panel members[†]

*ecancer*medicalscience

Highlights from the 14th St Gallen International Breast Cancer Conference 2015 in Vienna: Dealing with classification, prognostication, and prediction refinement to personalize the treatment of patients with early breast cancer

Angela Esposito, Carmen Criscitiello and Giuseppe Curigliano

Division of Experimental Cancer Medicine, Division of Radiotherapy and Division of Pathology, European Institute of Oncology, Milan, Italy

Intrinsic subtype	Clinico-pathologic surrogate definition	Notes
Luminal A	<p>‘Luminal A-like’ <i>all of:</i> ER and PgR positive HER2 negative Ki-67 ‘low’^a Recurrence risk ‘low’ based on multi-gene-expression assay (if available)^b</p>	<p>The cut-point between ‘high’ and ‘low’ values for Ki-67 varies between laboratories.^a A level of <14% best correlated with the gene expression definition of Luminal A based on the results in a single reference laboratory [23]. Similarly, the added value of PgR in distinguishing between ‘Luminal A-like’ and ‘Luminal B-like’ subtypes derives from the work of Prat et al. which used a PgR cut-point of $\geq 20\%$ to best correspond to Luminal A subtype [24]. Quality assurance programmes are essential for laboratories reporting these results.</p>
Luminal B	<p>‘Luminal B-like (HER2 negative)’ ER positive HER2 negative and <i>at least one of:</i> Ki-67 ‘high’ PgR ‘negative or low’ Recurrence risk ‘high’ based on multi-gene-expression assay (if available)^b</p> <p>‘Luminal B-like (HER2 positive)’ ER positive HER2 over-expressed or amplified Any Ki-67 Any PgR</p>	<p>‘Luminal B-like’ disease comprises those luminal cases which lack the characteristics noted above for ‘Luminal A-like’ disease. Thus, either a high Ki-67^a value or a low PgR value (see above) may be used to distinguish between ‘Luminal A-like’ and ‘Luminal B-like (HER2 negative)’.</p>
Erb-B2 overexpression	<p>‘HER2 positive (non-luminal)’ HER2 over-expressed or amplified ER and PgR absent</p>	
‘Basal-like’	<p>‘Triple negative (ductal)’ ER and PgR absent HER2 negative</p>	<p>There is an 80% overlap between ‘triple-negative’ and intrinsic ‘basal-like’ subtype. Some cases with low-positive ER staining may cluster with non-luminal subtypes on gene-expression analysis. ‘Triple negative’ also</p>

Table 3. Systemic treatment recommendations

Subtype ^c	Type of therapy	Notes on therapy
'Luminal A-like'	Endocrine therapy is the most critical intervention and is often used alone.	Cytotoxics may be added in selected patients. Relative indications for the addition of cytotoxics accepted by a majority of the Panel included:
Luminal A	→ Hormonotherapy	
Luminal B	→ Hormonotherapy +/- Chemotherapy	
HER2+	→ Trastuzumab + CT +/- HT	
TNBC	→ Chemotherapy	
'HER2 positive (non-luminal)'	Cytotoxics + anti-HER2	Threshold for use of anti-HER2 therapy was defined as pT1b or larger tumour or node-positivity.
'Triple negative (ductal)'	Cytotoxics	
'Special histological types' ^a		
A. Endocrine responsive	Endocrine therapy	
B. Endocrine non-responsive	Cytotoxics	Adenoid cystic carcinomas may not require any adjuvant cytotoxics (if node negative).

^aSpecial histological types: endocrine responsive (cribriform, tubular and mucinous); endocrine non-responsive (apocrine, medullary, adenoid cystic and metaplastic).

European guidelines for
quality assurance in
breast cancer screening
and diagnosis

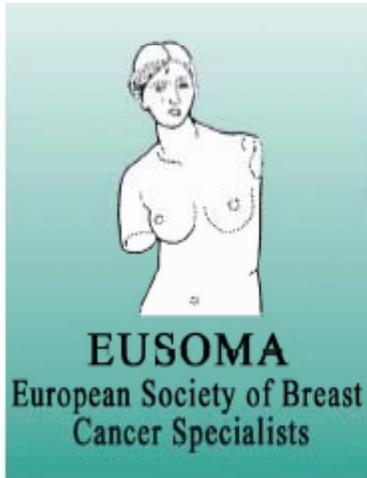
Fourth Edition

Supplement

S2

Pathology update

Predictive tests for hormonal treatment are expression of ER and PR, whereas overexpression of HER2 predicts response to anti-HER2 therapy. The negative predictive value of these tests is generally higher than their positive predictive value, e.g. ER (and PR) negative tumours are unresponsive to hormonal therapies, but ER positive tumours are not necessarily responsive. For HER2, gene amplification tests (like fluorescence chromogenic, or silver in situ hybridisation, or PCR-based tests) are increasingly important, especially for equivocal cases or on core biopsies. Participation in quality assessment programmes for different molecular and immunohistochemical tests is essential.



The requirements of a specialist breast unit

<i>They should take part in available European, National and Regional quality assurance schemes</i>		R
<i>Pathologists must attend audit meetings.</i>	M	
<i>They should also participate in MDMs</i>		R

SIAPEC PIEMONTE

“Concordanza e uniformità di refertazione diagnostica nelle anatomie patologiche della Regione Piemonte”

Requisiti minimi e standard di refertazione per carcinoma della mammella

Statemen 23. Controlli di qualità

E' fortemente raccomandata la partecipazione a programmi di controllo esterno della qualità (VEQ) per la determinazione di ER, PR, HER2 e Ki67

GARANZIA

ACCURATEZZA e RIPRODUCIBILITA' DIAGNOSTICA

2006 Società Italiana di Anatomia Patologica (SIAPEC) Piemonte

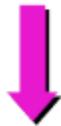
- necessità di uniformazione diagnostica



Università degli Studi di Torino

Segretario Regionale Siapec

- proponenti di Controlli di Qualità nella diagnostica
dei carcinomi della mammella



Rete Oncologica della Regione Piemonte

Dott. Oscar Bertetto

- finanziamenti per l'attivazione del programma
Controllo di qualità nel 2006

1. Unità partecipanti

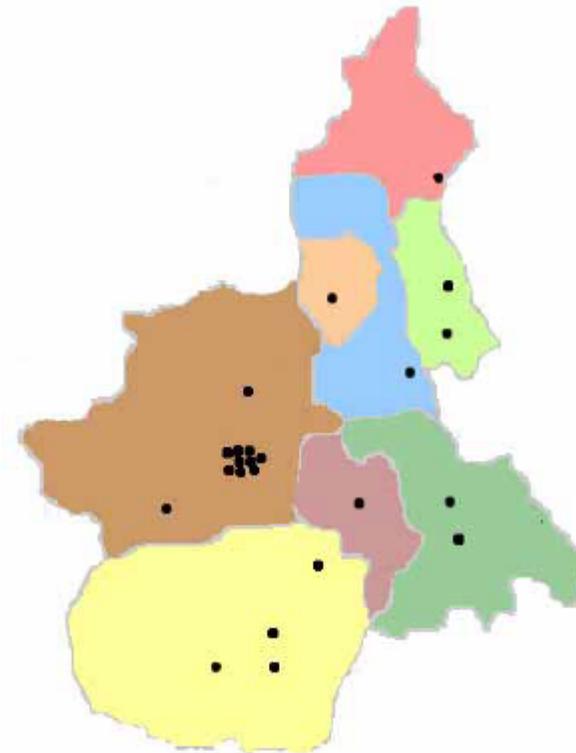
- Centro di Coordinamento e partecipante ai CQ (Patologia Senologica. Azienda Molinette)
- Tutti I laboratori che svolgono attività diagnostica dsulla mammella
 - 1 patologo referente
 - 1 tecnico referente

2. Standardizzazione delle procedure
3. Standardizzazione dei criteri di lettura e creazione di una scheda di refertazione comune



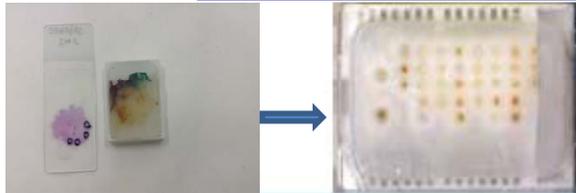
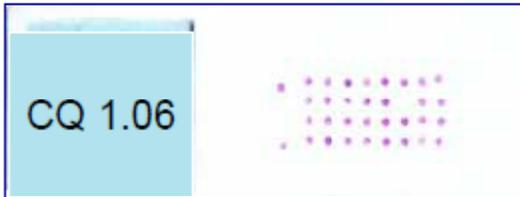
Centri Aderenti al progetto (24/27)

- 1- Anatomia Patologica Aosta
- 2- Anatomia Patologica Casale Monferrato – ASL 21
- 3- Anatomia Patologica Vercelli – ASL 11
- 4- Anatomia Patologica Borgomanero – ASL 13
- 5- Anatomia Patologica Savigliano
- 6- Anatomia Patologica Mondovì
- 7- Anatomia Patologica Alessandria
- 8- Anatomia Patologica Alba
- 9- Anatomia Patologica Sant'Anna e OIRM
- 10- Anatomia Patologica Cottolengo
- 11- Anatomia Patologica Mauriziano
- 12- Anatomia Patologica SantaCroce Moncalieri
- 13- Anatomia Patologica Maria Vittoria
- 14- Anatomia Patologica Ivrea
- 15- Anatomia Patologica Cuneo
- 16- Anatomia Patologica Verbania - ASL 14
- 17- Anatomia Patologica Pinerolo – ASL 10
- 18- IRCC Candiolo
- 19- Anatomia Patologica S.Luigi Orbassano
- 20- Anatomia Patologica Molinette
- 21- Anatomia Patologica San Giovanni Antica Sede
- 22- Anatomia Patologica Asti
- 23- Anatomia Patologica Ospedale Valdese
- 24- Anatomia Patologica Extraregionale
- 25- Anatomia Patologica Ospedale Cottolengo



Ogni due mesi

Esecuzione di FISH



Centro di coordinamento
Allestimento TMA di
carcinomi mammari

Blocchetti dei centri
partecipanti



Centri partecipanti

6 sezioni in bianco

Allestimento colorazioni ICC
secondo le procedure in uso
nei vari centri

COMPILAZIONE su sito web SCHEDE
DI LETTURA

SCHEDE TECNICHE DI PROCEDURE ICC
(se variate)

*Discussione plenaria personale tecnico
e medico al microscopio multiplo*



21 round a fine 2014

Totali: 115 casi

4 marcatori

3 aree per caso

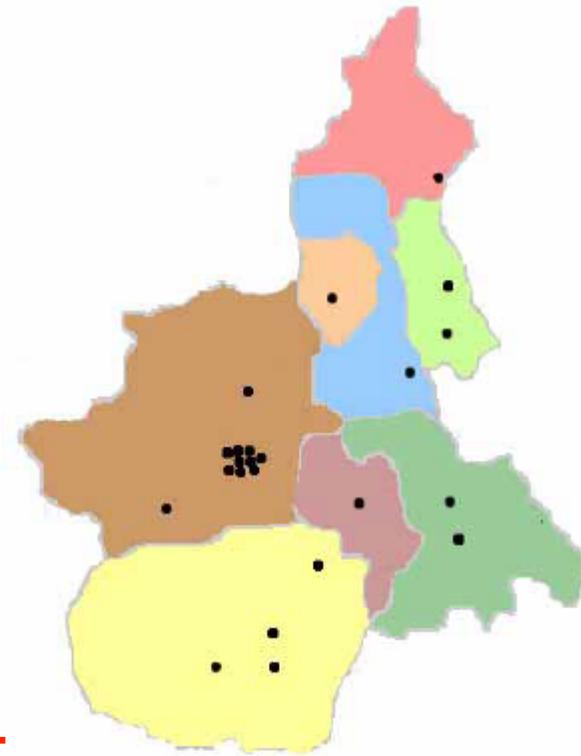
Tutti i nuclei dell' area

Valore medio delle 3 aree

Round 21: Her2 sec ASCO 2013

Centri Aderenti al progetto (24/27)

- 1- Anatomia Patologica Aosta
- 2- Anatomia Patologica Casale Monferrato – ASL 21
- 3- Anatomia Patologica Vercelli – ASL 11
- ~~4- Anatomia Patologica Borgomanero – ASL 13~~
- 5- Anatomia Patologica Savigliano
- 6- Anatomia Patologica Mondovì
- 7- Anatomia Patologica Alessandria
- 8- Anatomia Patologica Alba
- ~~9- Anatomia Patologica Sant'Anna e OIRM~~
- 10- Anatomia Patologica Cottolengo
- 11- Anatomia Patologica Mauriziano
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- 22- Anatomia Patologica Asti
- ~~23- Anatomia Patologica Ospedale Valdese~~
- ~~24- Anatomia Patologica Extraregionale~~
- 25- Anatomia Patologica Ospedale Cottolengo



BIELLA ?

2013: NOVARA-NOVI LIGURE/TORTONA

CENTRO N°	●	A	B	C	D	E
	●	1	1	1	1	1
	●	2	2	2	2	2
	●	3	3	3	3	

Etichettare il vetrino con il Numero del Centro segnato sul vetrino e sulle schede.

● Reperi di orientamento.

Indicare la valutazione complessiva del caso
(I casi sono disposti in verticale)

ER

	A	B	C	D	E
	%	%	%	%	%
1-2					

PGR

	A	B	C	D	E
	%	%	%	%	%
1-2					

Ki-67

	A	B	C	D	E
	%	%	%	%	%
1-2					

c-erbB2

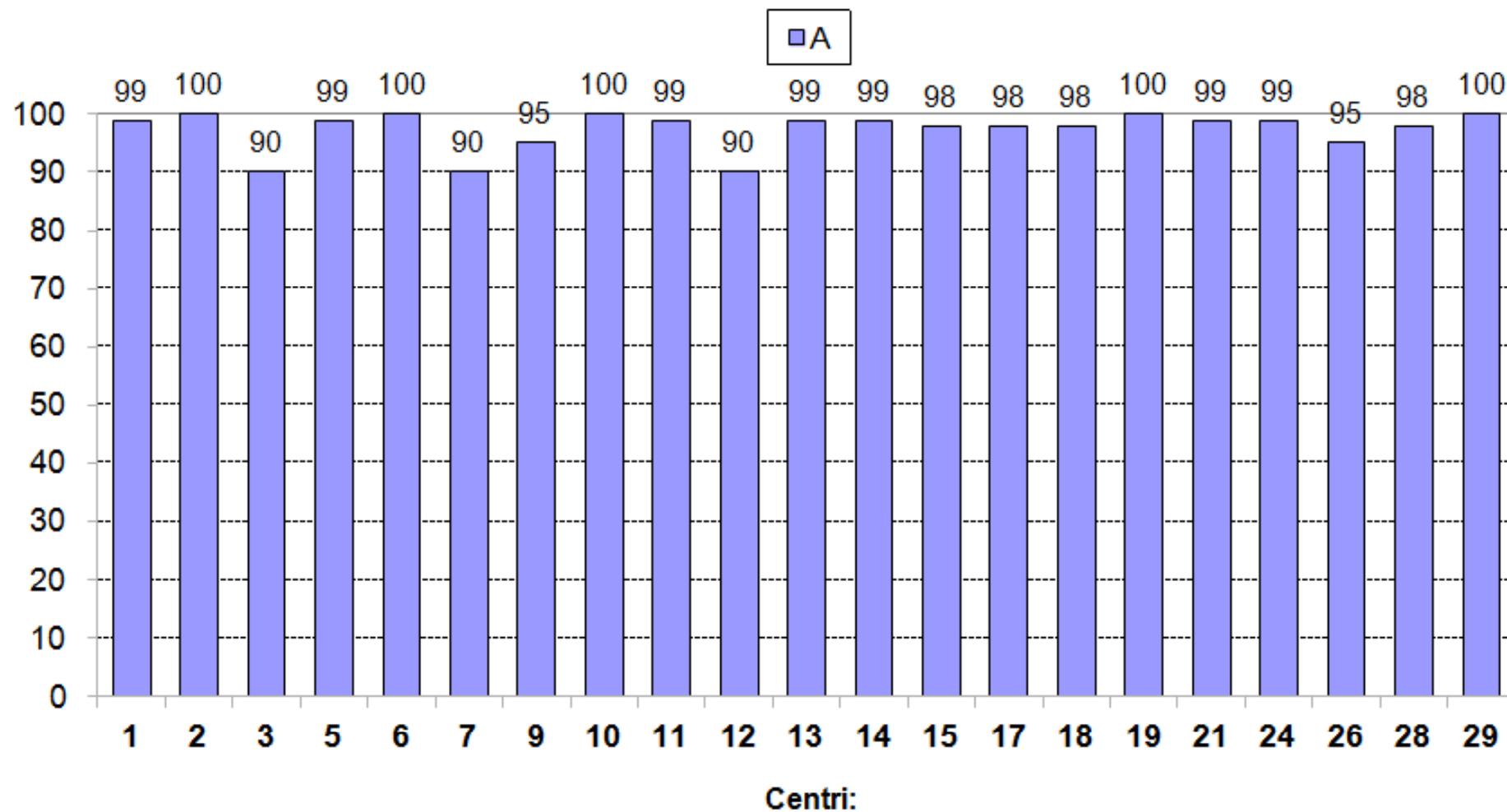
	A	B	C	D	E
	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
1-2					

H24

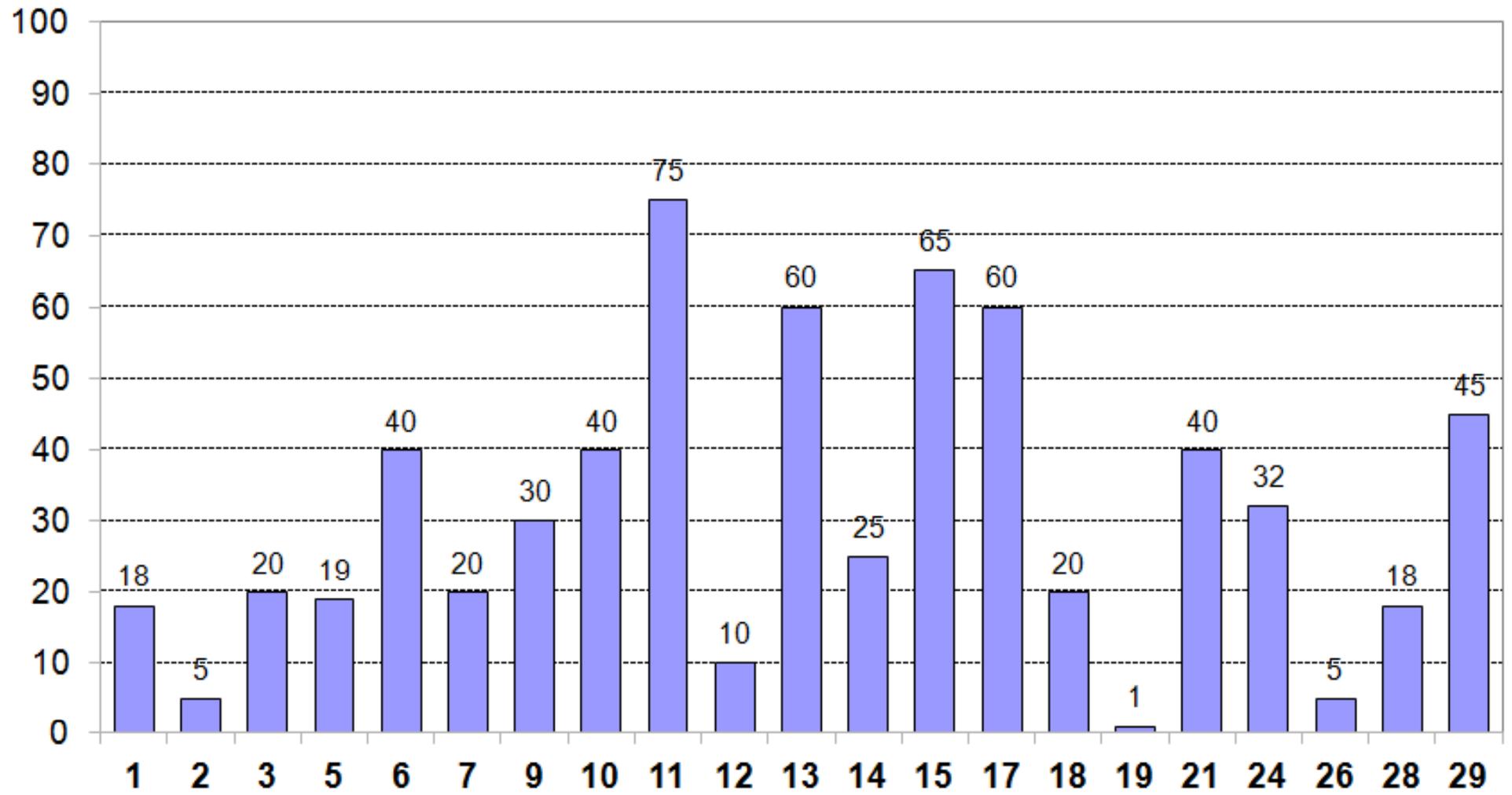
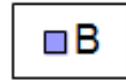
fx

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Centro	A	B	C	D	E	
2	1	99	18	98	1	99	
3	2	100	5	99	0	100	
4	3	90	20	90	0	95	
5	5	99	19	98	1	99	
6	6	100	40	95	0	100	
7	7	90	20	50	0	99	
8	9	95	30	90	0	95	
9	10	100	40	100	10	100	
10	11	99	75	99	1	99	
11	12	90	10	90	0	100	
12	13	99	60	98	0	100	
13	14	99	25	99	0	99	
14	15	98	65	98	1	98	
15	17	98	60	98	1	98	
16	18	98	20	98	0	98	
17	19	100	1	10	0	100	
18	21	99	40	99	1	100	
19	24	99	32	100	1	100	
21	26	95	5	85	0	98	
22	28	98	18	98	0	98	
23	29	100	45	98	0	100	

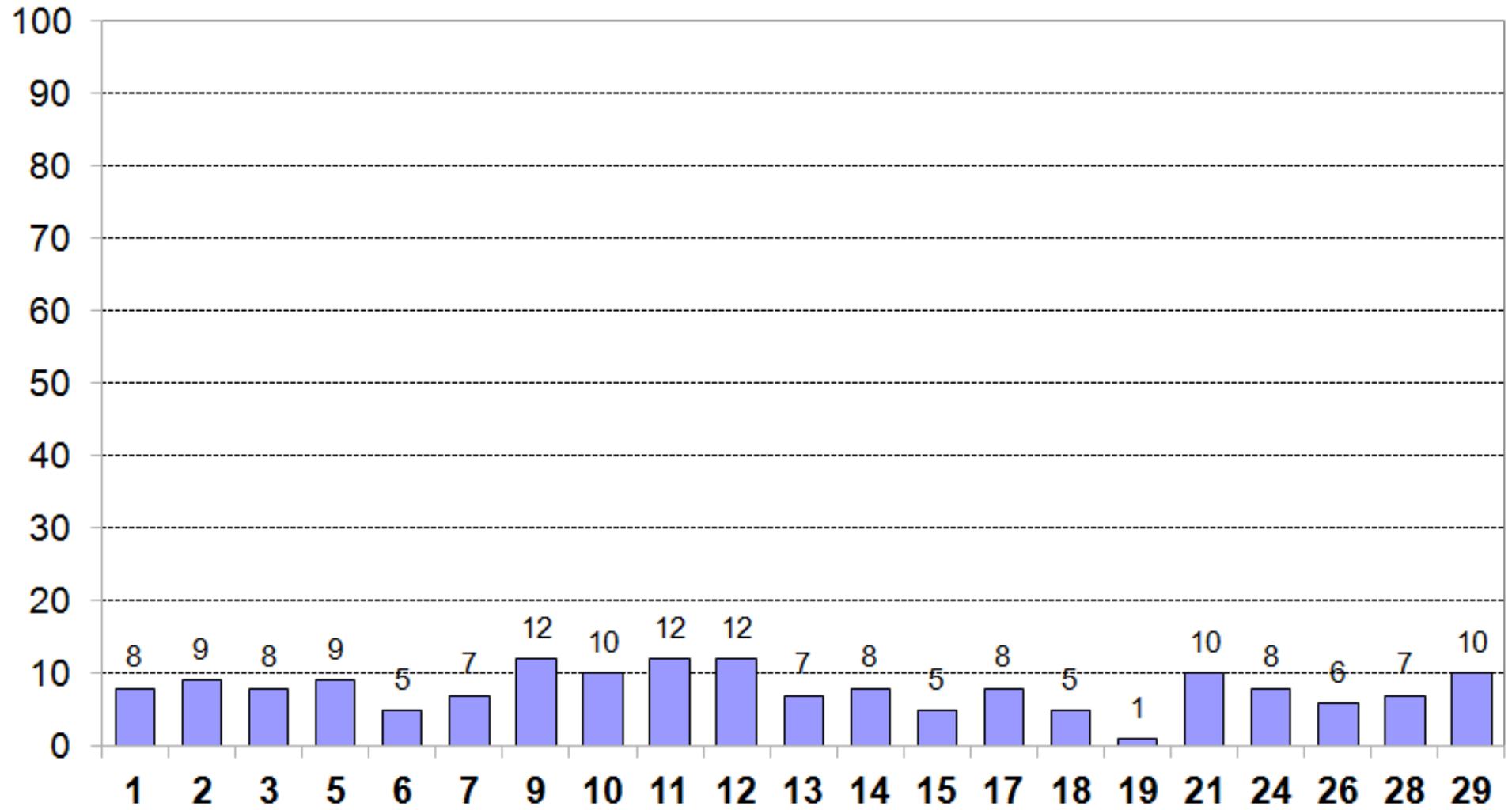
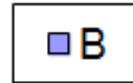
ER



ER

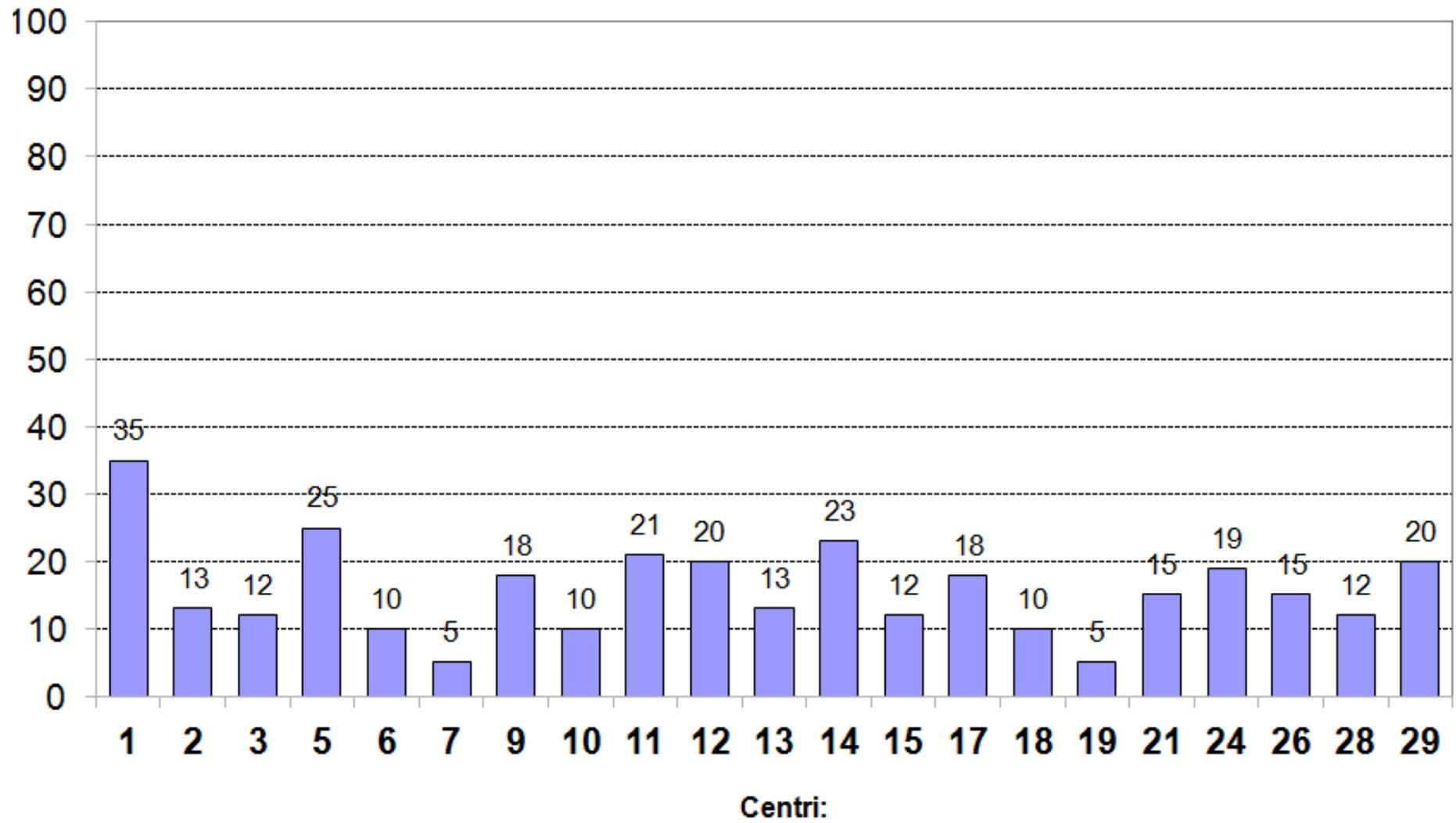


KI-67

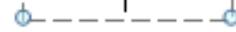


KI-67

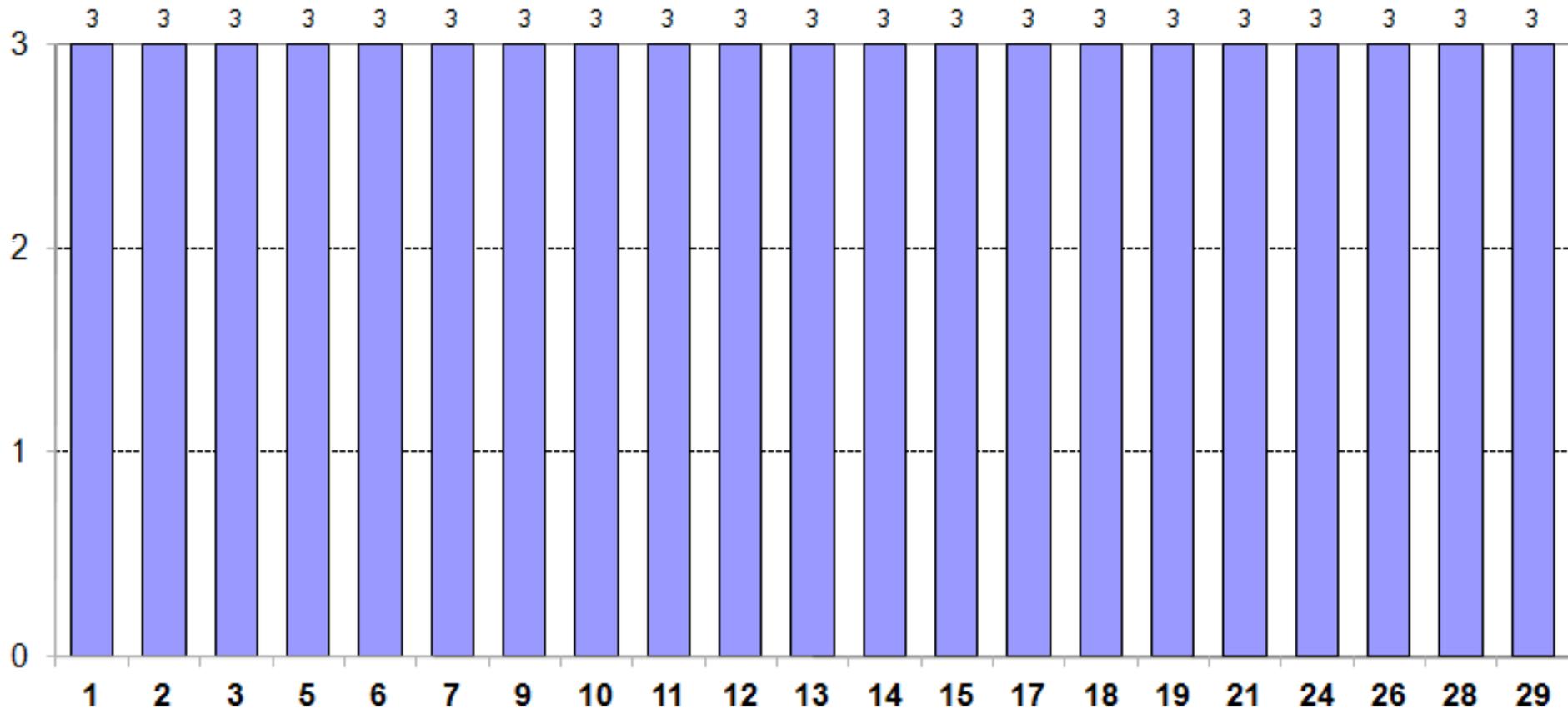
D



c-erbB2



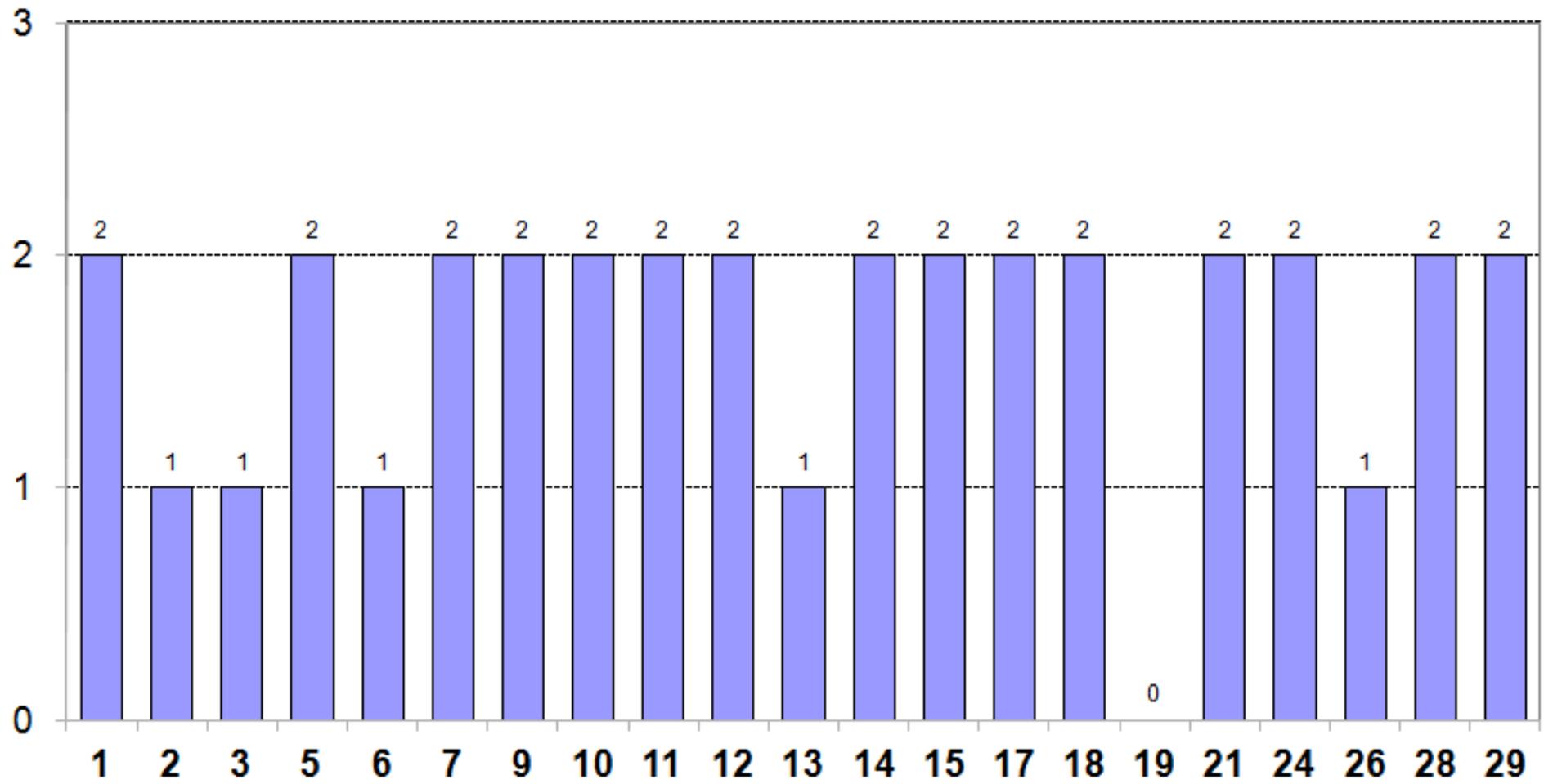
■ B



Centri:

c-erbB2 AMPLIFICATO

■ C



Congresso Annuale
di Anatomia Patologica
SIAPEC-IAP 2014

Verso il futuro senza dimenticare il passato.

Società Italiana di Anatomia Patologica
e Citopatologia diagnostica

Divisione Italiana della International
Academy of Pathology



Discussione risultati HER2

Isabella Castellano

Diartimento di Scienze Mediche

Università degli Studi di Torino

Breast Unit Città della Salute e della Scienza di Torino

Olympus - Web
130.192.1
Scholar W
OLYMPUS
Web Image
Image search
Image name:
Category:
Owner:
Remarks:
Max. hits:
Search results
Image
HER2_2013_0
HER2_2013_0

1,25x 2,5x 5x 10x 20x 40x 100 % 20x

Navigator

50 μm

Detailed description: This is a screenshot of a web browser displaying a microscopic image of a tissue section. The main image shows a cross-section of tissue with brown-stained cells and blue nuclei. A scale bar at the bottom indicates 50 μm. A Navigator window in the top right shows a smaller overview of the tissue with a red crosshair. The browser interface includes a search bar, a search button, and a list of search results. The search results list two items, both labeled 'HER2_2013_0', each with a small thumbnail image. The browser's address bar shows the URL '130.192.1' and the search engine is set to 'Scholar W'. The browser's title bar shows 'Olympus - Web'. The browser's status bar shows '100 % 20x'.



KI67: ANALISI DEI RISULTATI

FRANCESCA PIETRIBIASI
OSPEDALE S. CROCE
MONCALIERI (TO)
ASLTO 5



Remarks:

Max. hits:

Search results

Image

Ki67_2013_0



Ki67_2013_0



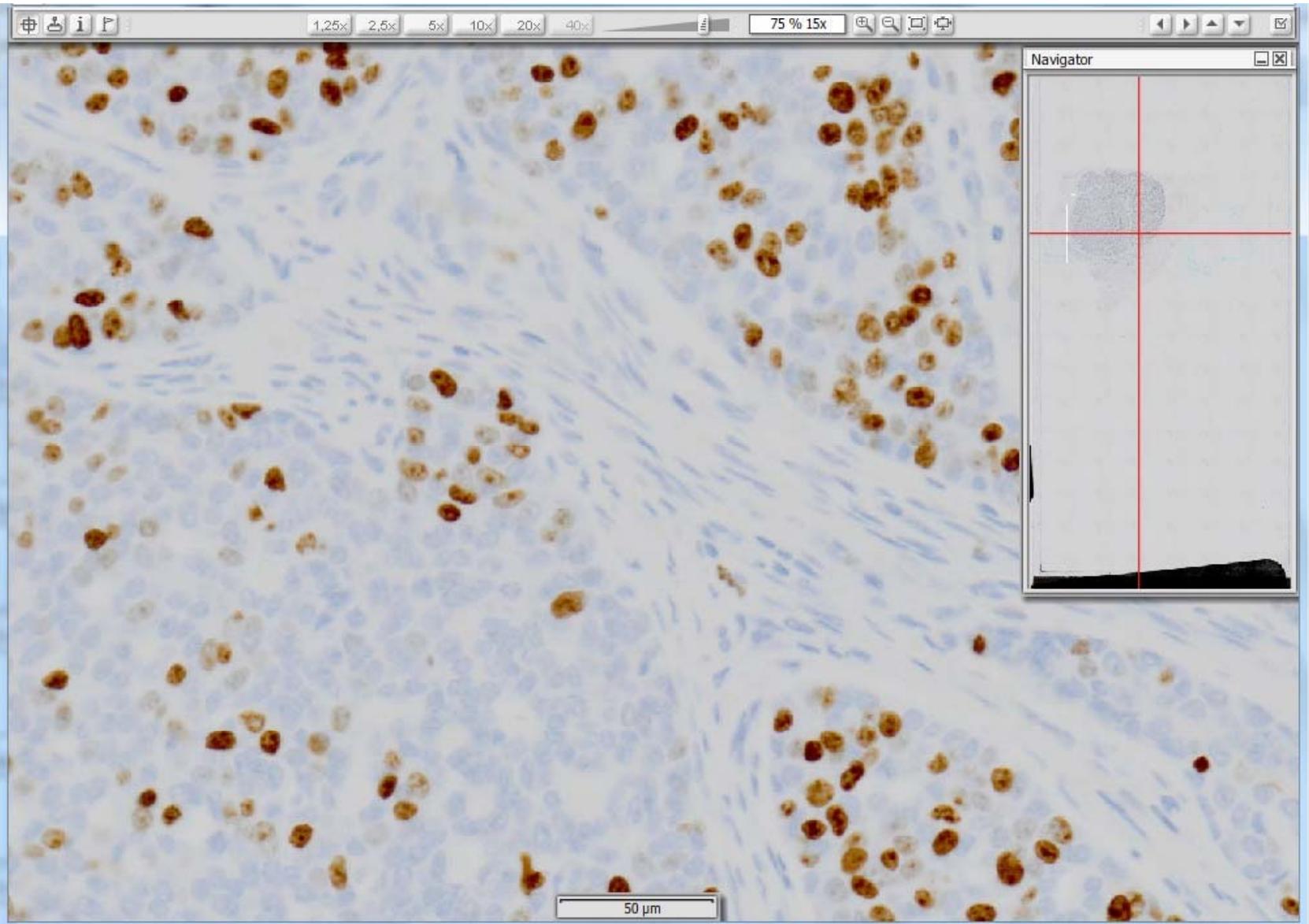
Ki67_2013_0



Ki67_2013_0



Ki67_2013_0



La survey Genatics fornisce un quadro su scala nazionale: si riferisce a oltre 23.000 schede raccolte in 2 anni, da marzo-aprile 2011 a marzo-aprile 2013, in 5 wave successive.

Dall'analisi complessiva dei 23.214 casi HER2+ con il contributo di tutte le 5 wave, emerge una positività di HER2 del 16%.



**Immunoistochimica dello stato di Her2 nel carcinoma mammario.
Programma di certificazione dei Centri di Anatomia Patologica**





FORMAZIONE
MOLINETTE

MODULO
MFM 007/FSC

LOCANDINA



Progetto di Formazione sul Campo

TITOLO

CONCORDANZA DIAGNOSTICA
NELLA VALUTAZIONE
IMMUNOISTOCHIMICA DEI
MARCATORI PROGNOSTICI DEL
CARCINOMA DELLA MAMMELLA

MODALITA'

GRUPPO DI STUDIO

**22 MAGGIO-
20 NOVEMBRE
2015**

LUOGO DI SVOLGIMENTO

Aula Anatomia Patologica
Via Santena 3

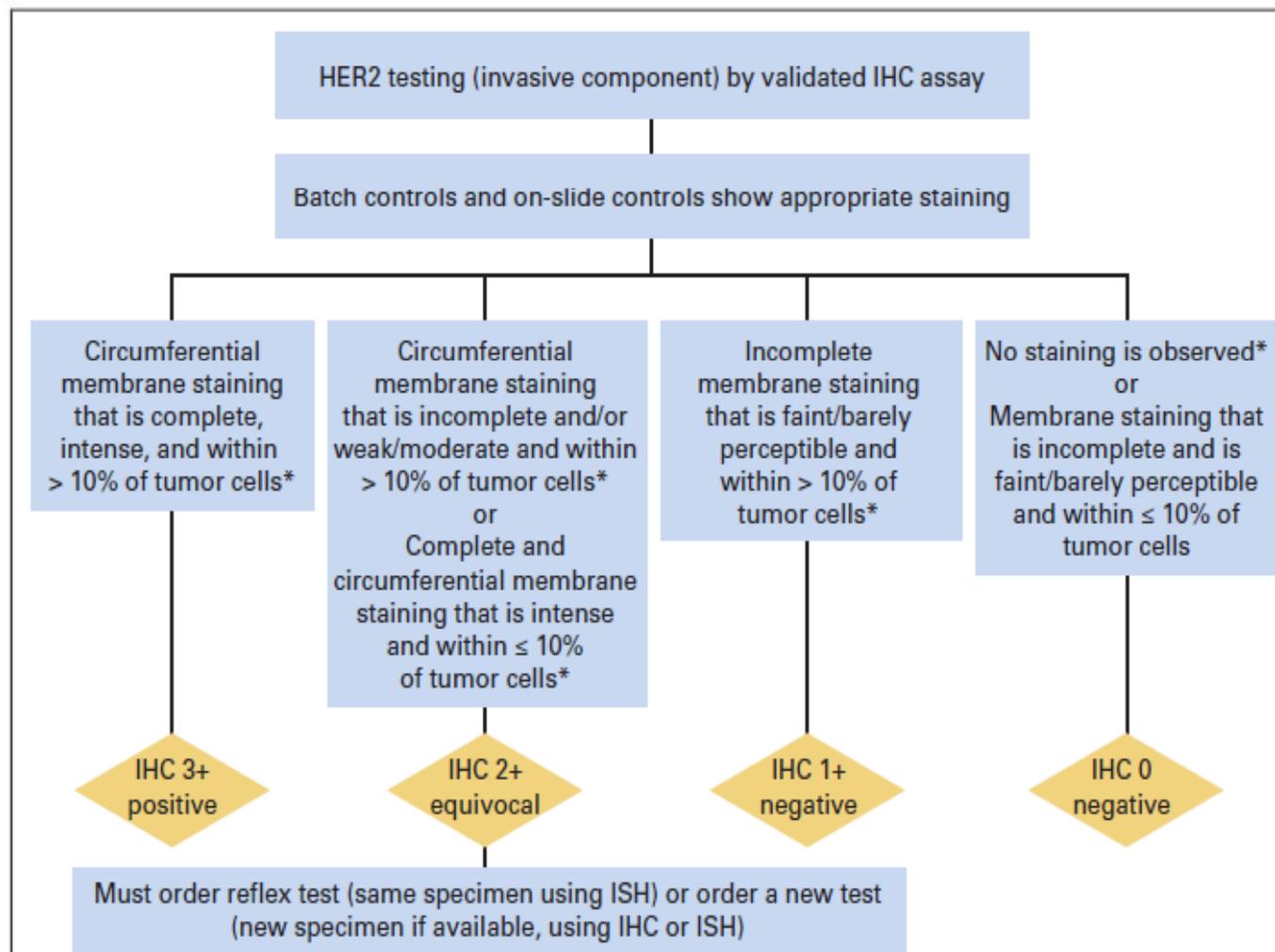


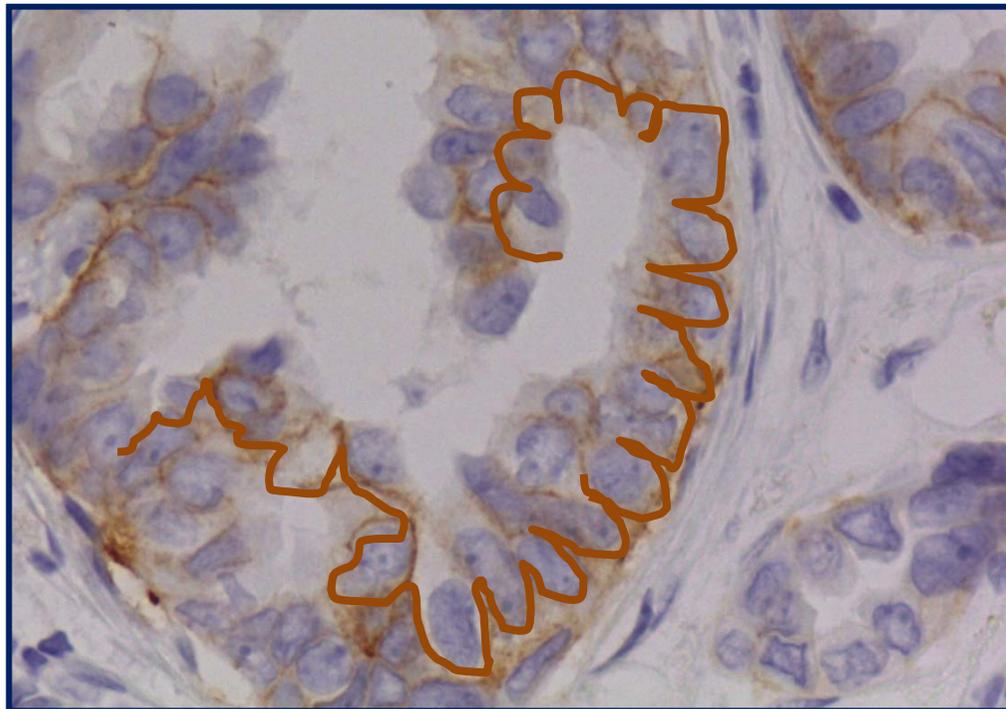
Fig 1. Algorithm for evaluation of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) protein expression by immunohistochemistry (IHC) assay of the invasive component of a breast cancer specimen. Although categories of HER2 status by IHC can be created that are not covered by these definitions, in practice they are rare and if encountered should be considered IHC 2+ equivocal. ISH, in situ hybridization. NOTE: the final reported results assume that there is no apparent histopathologic discordance observed by the pathologist. (*) Readily appreciated using a low-power objective and observed within a homogeneous and contiguous invasive cell population.

2) EQUIVOCA (score 2+, segue FISH)

- colorazione completa debole-moderata, circonferenziale in >10% delle cellule
- colorazione incompleta (baso-laterale o laterale debole/ moderata in >10% delle cellule
- colorazione completa intensa circonferenziale in <10% delle cellule

COLORAZIONE INCOMPLETA BASOLATERALE/LATERALE DEBOLE O MODERATA IN PIU' DEL 10% DELLE CELLULE

Micropapillari, mucinosi,
tumori che formano lumi
Probabilità di trovare un
caso amplificato è del
50%!



Società Italiana di Anatomia Patologica
e Citopatologia diagnostica
Divisione Italiana della International
Academy of Pathology



**Congresso Annuale
di Anatomia Patologica**

SIAPEC-IAP 2015

Innovazione e sostenibilità al servizio del malato

MI.CO. - Fiera Milano City,
23-25 Settembre 2015



**confronto interistituzionale
GIPAM 23 settembre 2015
Her 2 e grading**