

The Role of Anatomic Pathology in Diagnosis of Lung Carcinoma

Didik Setyo Heriyanto
Department of Anatomic Pathology
Faculty of Medicine – Universitas Gadjah Mada

Type of examination in Pathology

▪ **HISTOPATHOLOGY**

- Biopsies & surgical specimens

▪ **CYTOPATHOLOGY**

- Fine needle aspiration biopsy; Transthoracic needle aspiration; etc
- Specimens from other body sites (ascites, urine, pleural effusion, etc)

▪ **MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY**

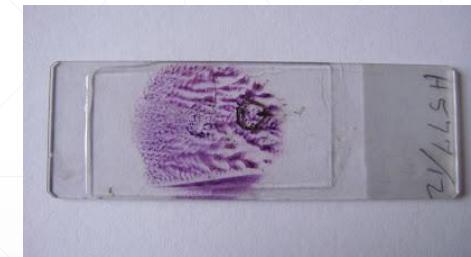
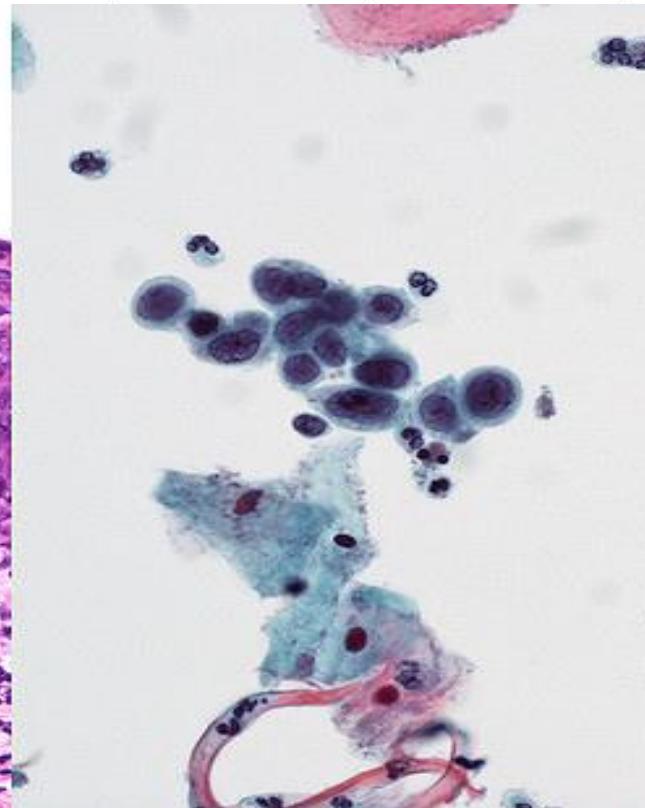
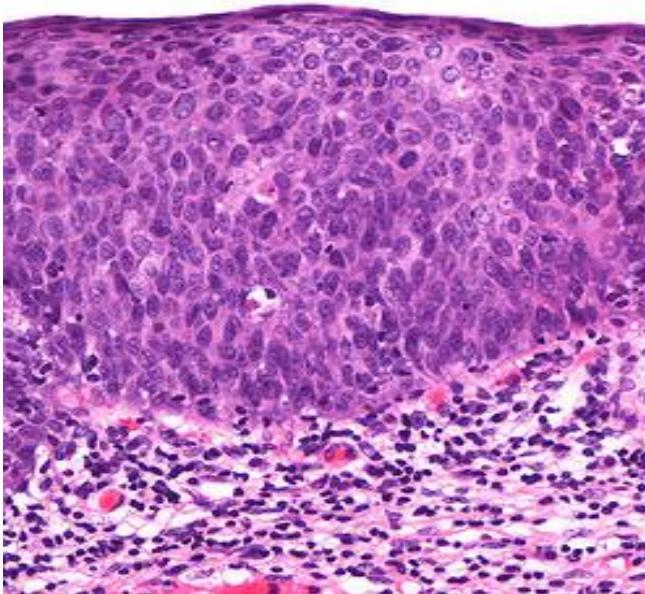
- Gen-mutation (EGFR; ALK; ROS1; Kras; Nras; BRAF; PDL1)
- Protein expression



Histopathology

Vs

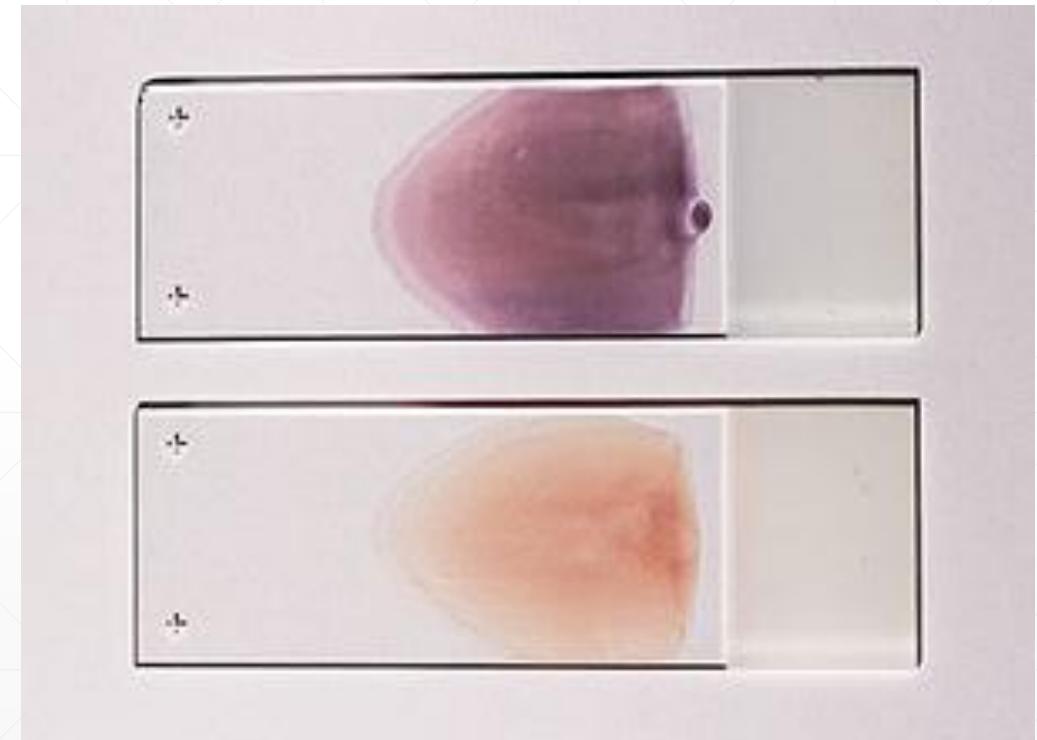
Cytopathology



Histopathology

Vs

Cytopathology



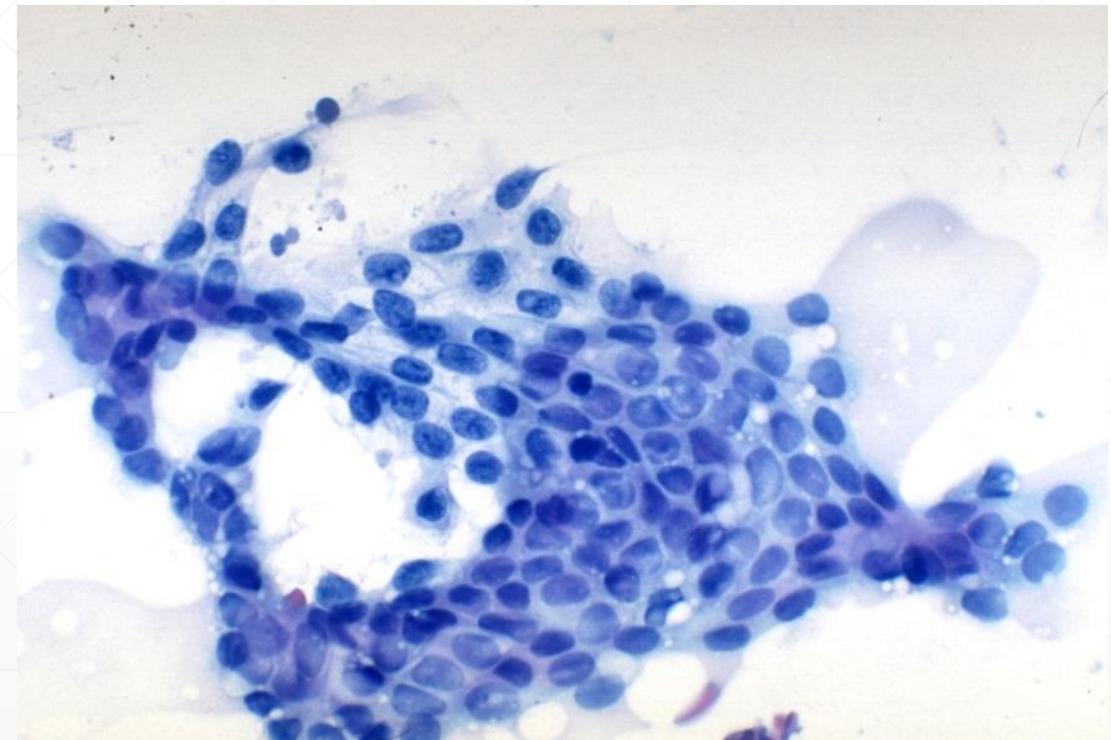
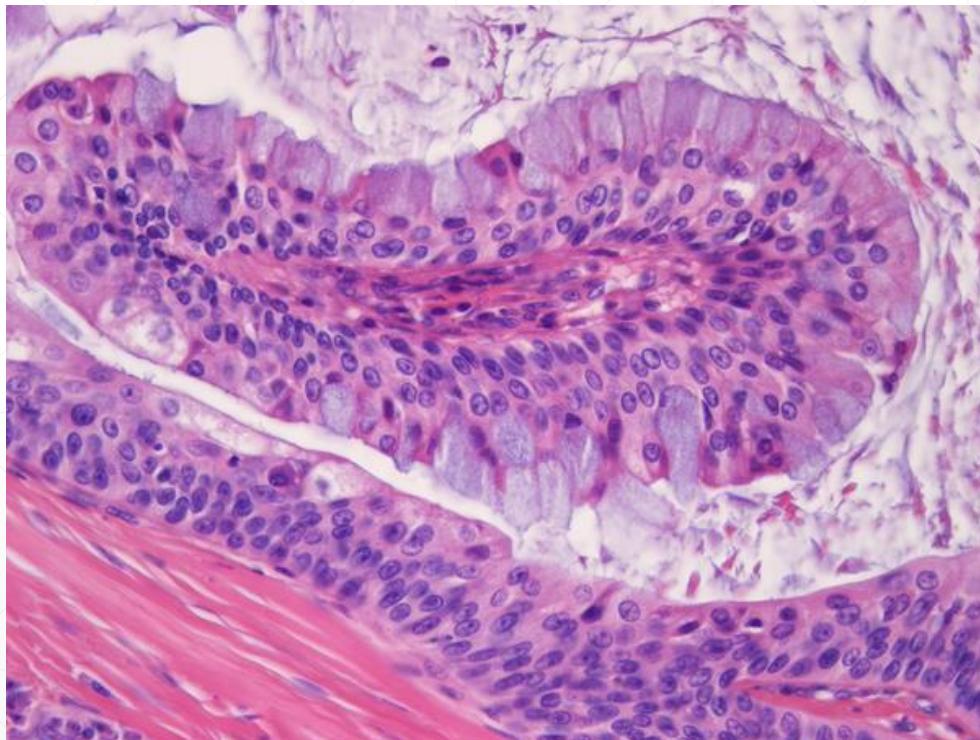
Source :

<https://www.google.co.id/search?biw=1366&bih=651&tbs=isch&sa=1&ei=px4gWrmZOoK6vwSwqYSwAg&q>

Histopathology

Vs

Cytopathology

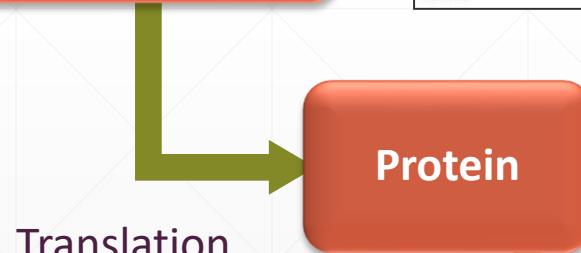
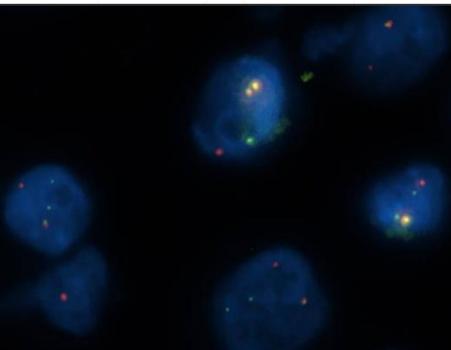


Source :

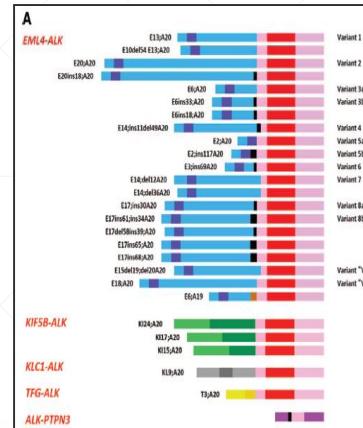
<https://www.google.co.id/search?biw=1366&bih=651&tbs=isch&sa=1&ei=px4gWrmZOoK6vwSwqYSwAg&q>

Molecular pathology

Change in DNA sequence
Change in Gene copy #



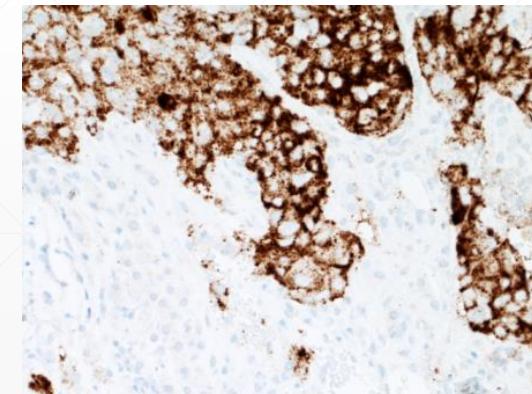
EGFR mutation



NGS

PCR for ALK fusion gene transcripts

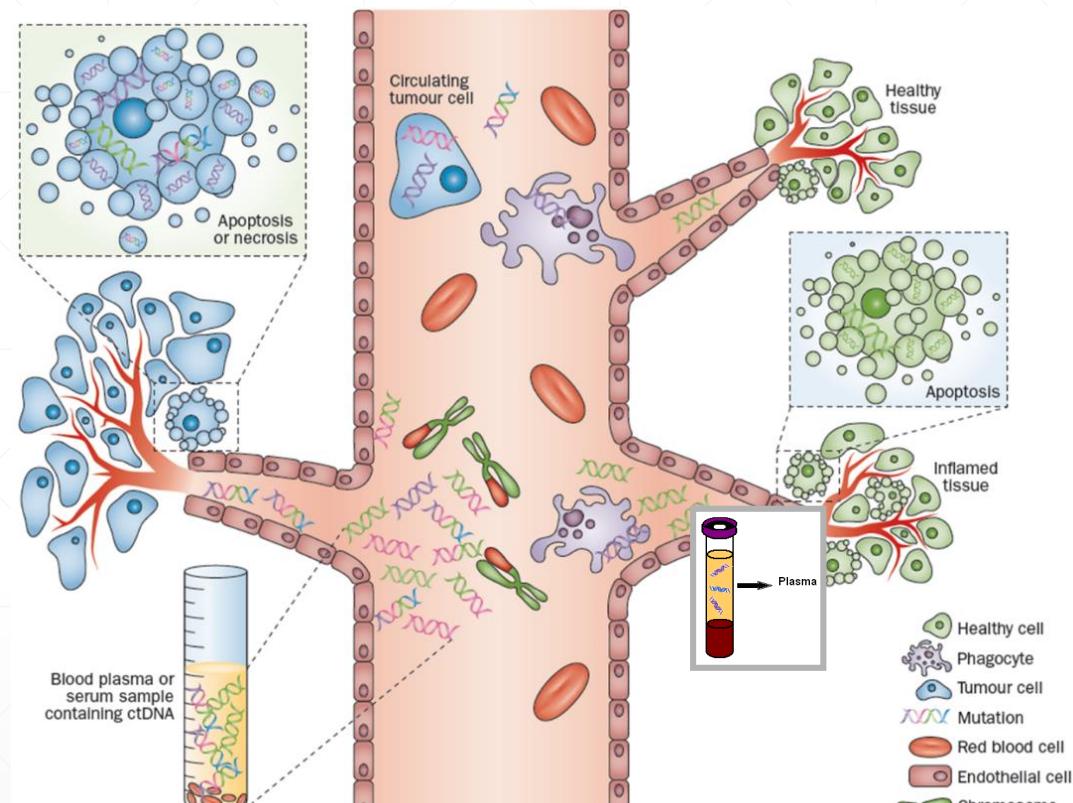
IHC for protein for PDL-1 expression



Biological Activity
Oncogenesis
Drug target

What is ctDNA (cfDNA)?

- ctDNA (also referred to as cfDNA)* is released from healthy, inflamed or diseased (cancerous) tissue from cells undergoing apoptosis or necrosis

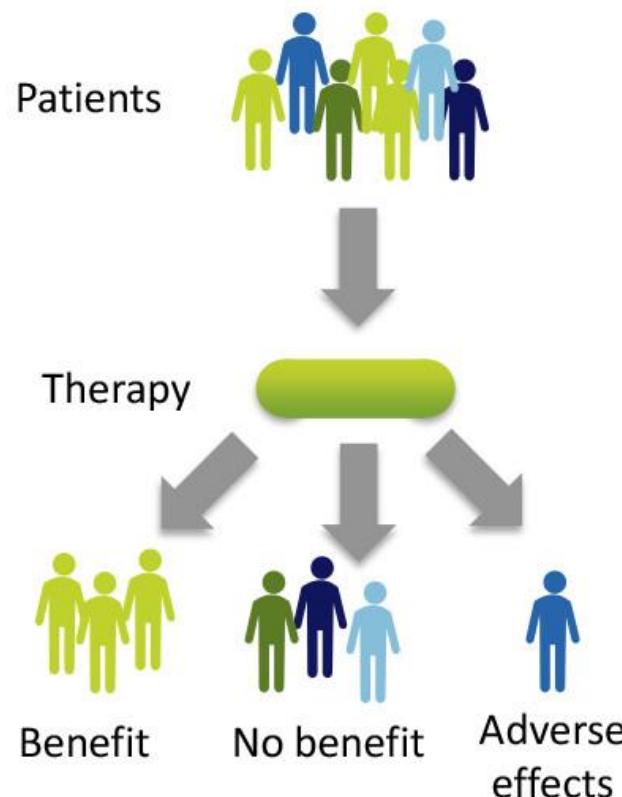


Crowley, et al. Nat Rev Clin Oncol 2013;10:472–484

* ctDNA = circulating free tumour DNA; cfDNA = circulating free DNA or cell free DNA.

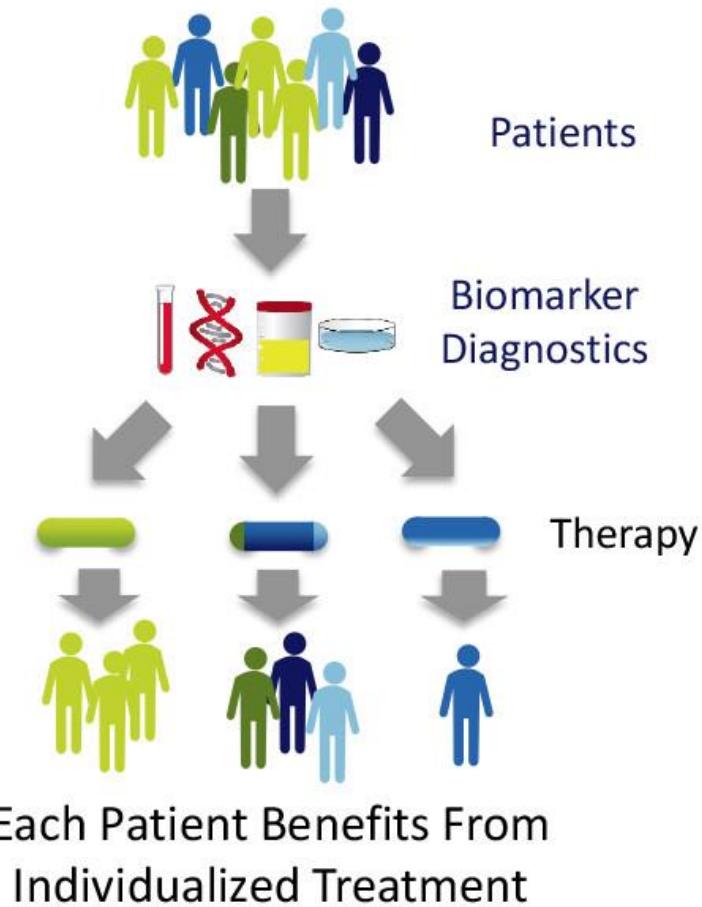
Without Personalized Medicine:

Some Benefit, Some Do Not



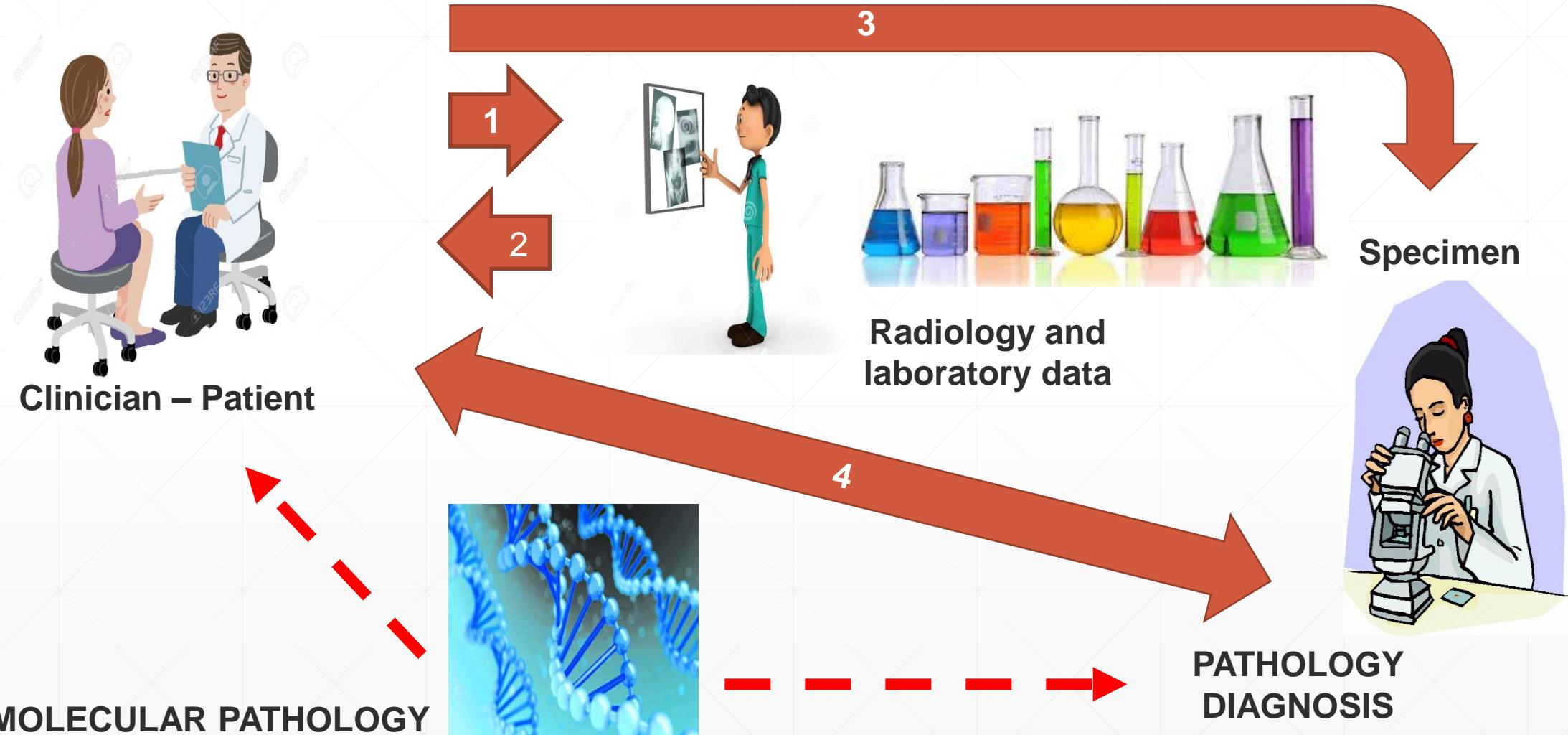
With Personalized Medicine:

Each Patient Receives the Right Medicine For Them



Source: Adapted from Bayer Healthcare, "Personalized Medicine." (accessed May 2015).

PROPOSE A GENERAL WORKFLOW OF LUNG SPECIMEN (TRIPLE DIAGNOSIS)



COMMUNICATION??



CLINICIAN / PULMONOLOGIST



HAPS HUNTER AREA PATHOLOGY SERVICE (APS) COOKSTON ROAD, NEWCASTLE NSW 2303		LAB NUMBER
PATIENT NAME JOE ADDRESS 1 ANY STREET, WALKATHA DATE OF BIRTH 1/1/2000 F 12345678 CLINICAL NOTES (ONE SIDE ONLY - SIDE OF PATIENT) LMP REQUISITION FOR TESTS (ONE SIDE)	PRACTICER REF NO. 12-1234 PARENTS NAME 12345678 PARENTS PHONE NO. 12345678 COLLECTION DATE & TIME 1/1/2014 2pm PARENTS NAME 12345678 COLLECTION CENTRE LABORATORY	COLLECTION CERTIFIED BY/NAME DR. J. COOK HOSP. CODE PCBN PRACTICER NAME 12345678 TEST REQUESTED Chromosome array / molecular karyotype PATIENT NAME 12345678 DOCTOR'S NAME & TITLE DR. J. HACKETT (MACK) HOSPITAL CAMPUS NSW 2303 PHONE/FAX 12345678 Copy of Report to BUSES See COAG (1991) 107(4): Linker, Ch. Smith, P., et al. Please sign below and initial

Requisition form



PATHOLOGIST

Pekerjaan : _____	161 FA+ _____
eriksaan jaringan tubuh gan tubuh ini didapat dengan si percobaan / biopsi / <u>operasi</u> / kerokan / seksi dsb. sal dari alat : <u>AM</u>	
direndam dalam : <u>formalin 10%</u>	
gnosa Klinik : <u>JM</u>	
urangan jelas tentang penyakitnya : (mengirim kerokan rahim, hendaknya disebut tanggal haid yang terakhir)	
<u>Hm. Rok</u>	
adap penderita ini lebih dahulu belum / telah diadakan pemeriksaan Patologi, dengan tgl. _____	
eriksaan ini bukanlah / adalah mengenai penderita partikelir yang dapat / tidak dapat me a menurut klas _____ (_____) sebanyak Rp. _____	
Jar 2x1x1 luhitamus Yogyakarta, Dokter yang mengirim _____	

Di : <u>KEBUMEN</u>	<u>12 8 SEP 2017</u>
aksisi percobaan / biopsy / kerokan / operasi seksi dsb.	
<p><u>darah</u> <u>resep</u> <u>luk</u> <u>pl</u> <u>fertilis</u> <u>celulitis</u> <u>sd</u> <u>per</u><u>so</u> <u>darah</u> <u>urin</u> <u>sd</u> <u>per</u> <u>celulitis</u></p>	
nya : (nya disebut tanggal haid yang terakhir)	
lu / belum telah diadakan pemeriksaan oleh Bagian Patologi, yaitu nomor	
:	
:	

Criteria for rejecting samples

- Sample label and patient name on the test request form do not match
- **Insufficient patient information**
- **Unlabeled sample (location site, margin, etc)**
- Broken or leaking tube/container
- Insufficient quantity (??)



PEMERIKSAAN JARINGAN TUBUH	
Jaringan didapat dengan : eksisi percobaan/biopsi/operasi/kerokan/seksi *)	
Berasal dari	: ...TIAA CT Guided...
Direndam dalam	:(umumnya digunakan formalin 10%/Alkohol 96%)
Diagnosa Klinik	: massa paru sinstra metastasis lembut catatan op
Keterangan penyakit penderita (jika mengirimkan kerokan rahim, hendaknya disebutkan anggall haid terakhir)	
<p>massopan multiple nodule</p>	
<p>→ curiga Adeno carcinoma</p> <p>→ Edar formal lagi yg lan</p> <p>→ seperti gambar Branchiolalveolar carcinoma</p>	
<p>Apakah penderita ini, belum/pernah *) dilakukan pemeriksaan patologi.</p> <p>nomor : NOMOR MULAI HIAS</p> <p>tgj..... Diagnosa PA.....</p>	
<p>08 JUL 2017</p> <p>Dokter pengirim : 7/7 - 2017</p> <p>(.....)</p>	
<p>ng tidak perlu</p>	

- Nama, usia, jenis kelamin, alamat
- Diagnosis klinis
- Pemeriksaan radiologi/lab pendukung
- Lokasi pengambilan lesi
- Deskripsi lesi
- Label jaringan (kanan/kiri, nama organ dll)
- Nama dan nomor telp dokter pengirim



Pagian / Spesialis :

PERMINTAAN PEMERIKSAAN HISTOLOGI DAN PATOLOGI

HISTOPATOLOGI DAN SITOLOGI SMEAR

ANG DIMINTA

: () Hormonal () Infertilitas () Keganasan ()

1707030026
01600071915
UKAR SUARNA, TN/L / 65 Tahun
2017270619/RSPG CISARUA

aan jaringan :

n : () Biopsi () Ekterpasi () Kerokan () Operasi

an : () Hormonal () Postmafuritas () Infeksi () Keganasan

an :

: () Vaginal () Exocervical () Endocervikal () Endometrial

: () Sekret putting susu / nipple discharge

4-BD-H
6 seputar

nah diperiksa sitologi / P A sebelumnya ? () Ya / tidak, dimana

yang lalu :

:

:

: Keluhan utama dan riwayat perjalanan penyakit

: () Ya lamanya hari siklus hari teratur / tidak

: () Tidak hamil () Hamil () Post partum () Menoupis () GPA

: () Pil () IUD () Suntikan () KB alami

7/9/15

87

05 JUL 2017

Bogor, 3-7-2017

- Nama, usia, jenis kelamin, alamat
- Diagnosis klinis
- Pemeriksaan radiologi/lab pendukung
- Lokasi pengambilan lesi
- Deskripsi lesi
- Label jaringan (kanan/kiri, nama organ dll)
- Nama dan nomor telp dokter pengirim



TAHAP-TAHAP PEMERIKSAAN PA

HASIL PEMERIKSAAN PA



PENYEDIAAN MATERI (PREPARAT)



PENGELOLAAN DAN PENGIRIMAN SAMPEL
(KAMAR OPERASI / R. TINDAKAN)



DI LUAR LAB. PA

FIKSASI JARINGAN

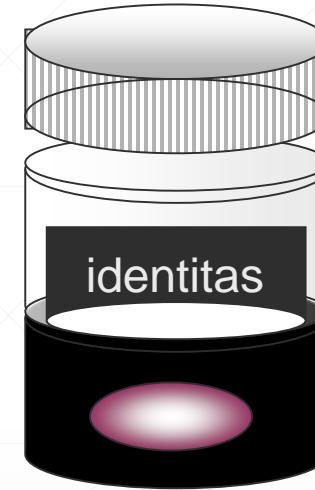
- Definisi: proses perendaman jaringan dg cairan fiksasi yang bersifat stabil (fisik dan kimia) untuk mempertahankan struktur sel dan jaringan → struktur jaringan & sel menetap
- Jaringan diambil → suplai darah terputus → proses dekomposisi

BUKAN SEKEDAR MENGAWETKAN!!

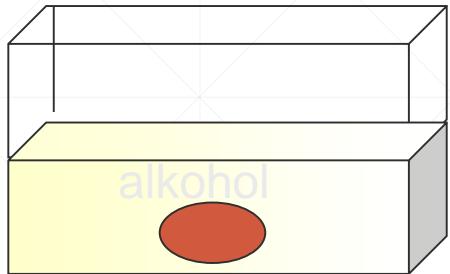
Kesalahan fiksasi → hasil sia-sia jerih payah para klinisi



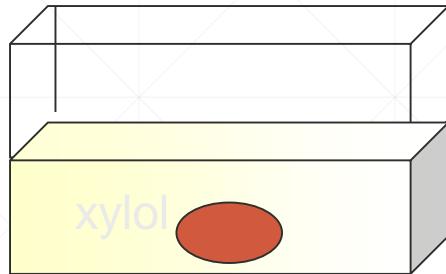
- **Bahan fiksasi :**
 - **Jaringan** : formalin 10% + buffer
 - **Toleransi antara 8-12%**
 - **Daya penetrasi formalin 1mm/ jam**
 - **Dilakukan pada suhu kamar**
 - **Perbandingan jaringan : formalin = 1 : 10-20**



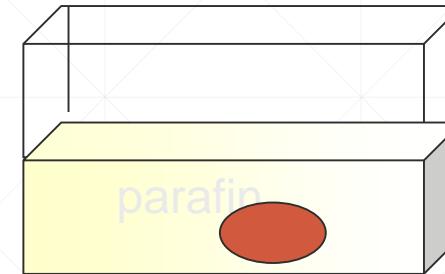
Tissue processing: 18 h



dehydration

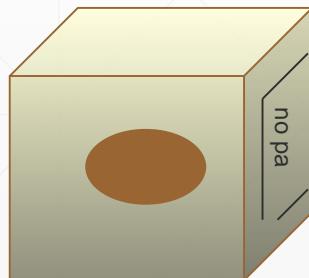


clearing



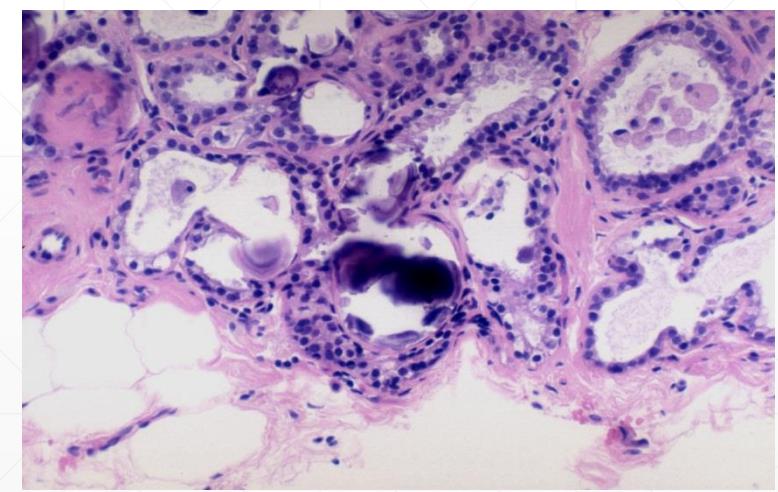
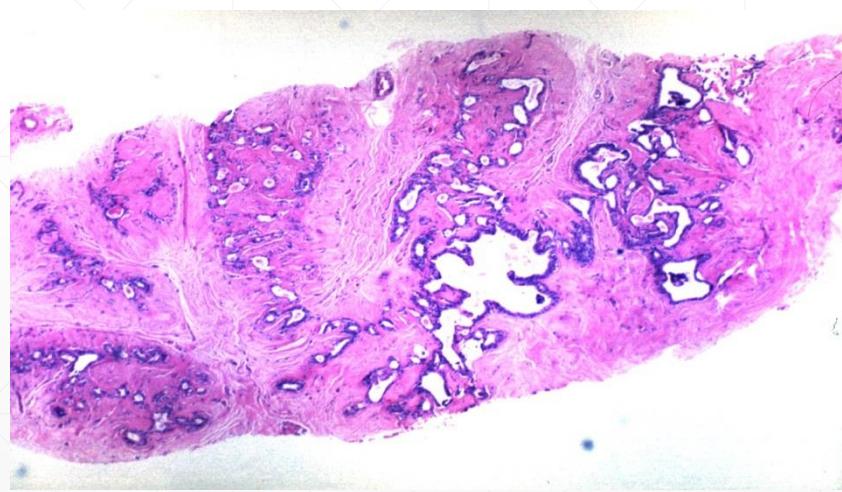
infiltration

Tissue embedding



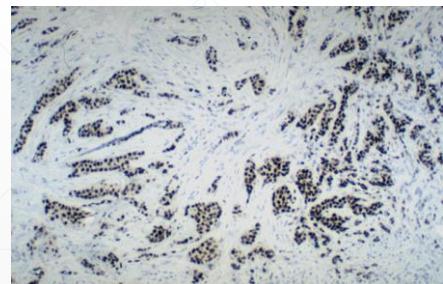
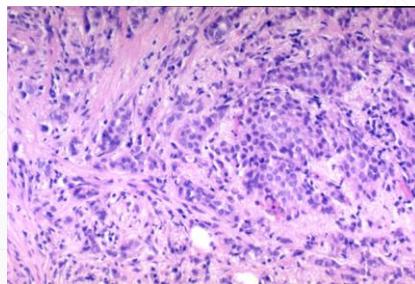
Paraffin block

Paraffin block

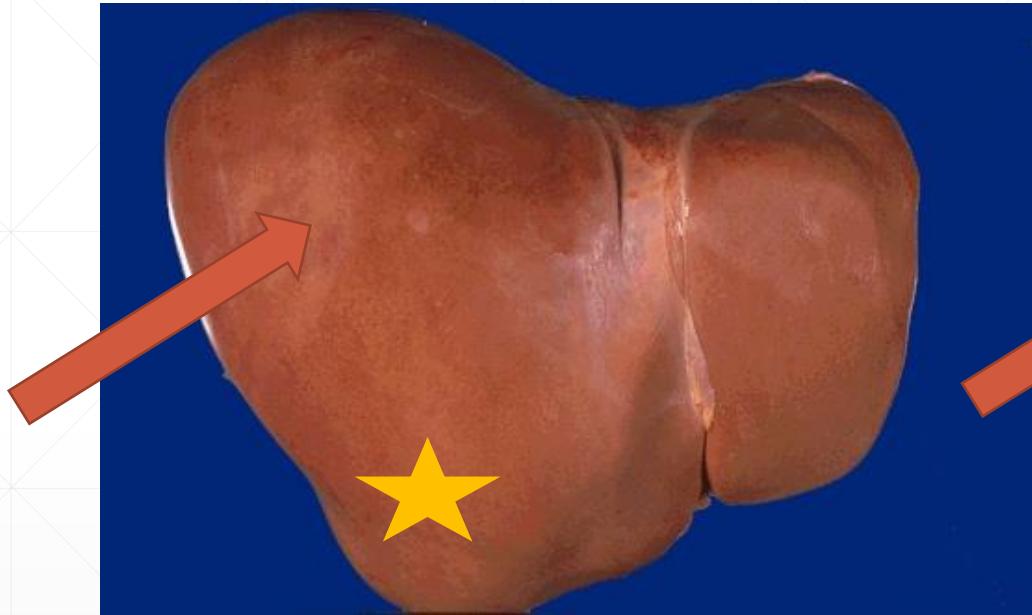


Reaching a Final Diagnosis

- Pathologist diagnosing slides may request:
 - Additional clinical information
 - Additional tissue samples or recut slides
 - Special stains to help determine benign vs. malignant or tumor type
- Other pathologists may be asked to review slides
 - Daily Departmental Consultation Conference
- Final diagnosis typed & electronic sign-out



Tumor can be heterogenous !!



Discordance between clinical and pathology

INITIATE A GOOD COMMUNICATION



CLINICIAN

GOOD COMMUNICATION

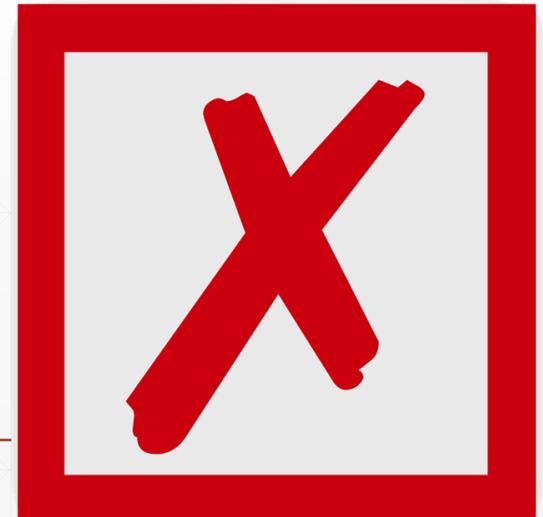


PATHOLOGIST

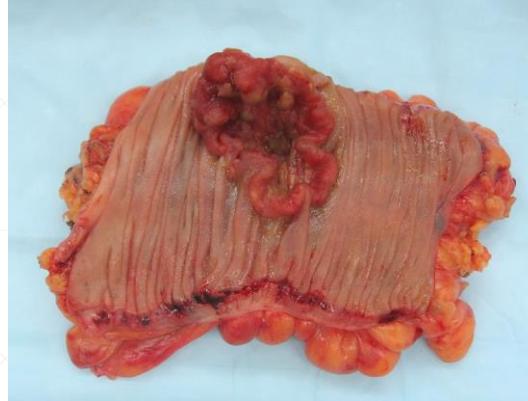
(RAPID ON SITE EXAMINATION / ROSE)



Providing good specimens (1)



Providing good specimens (2)



TUMOR 1



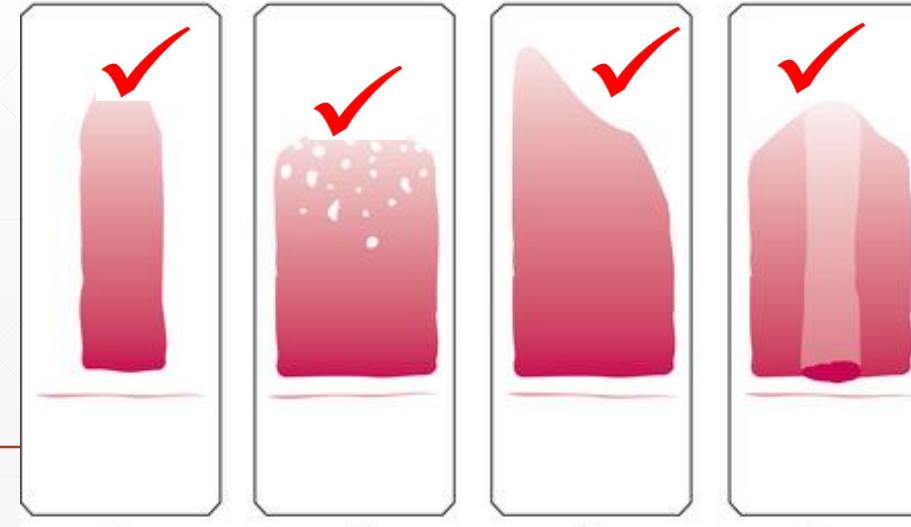
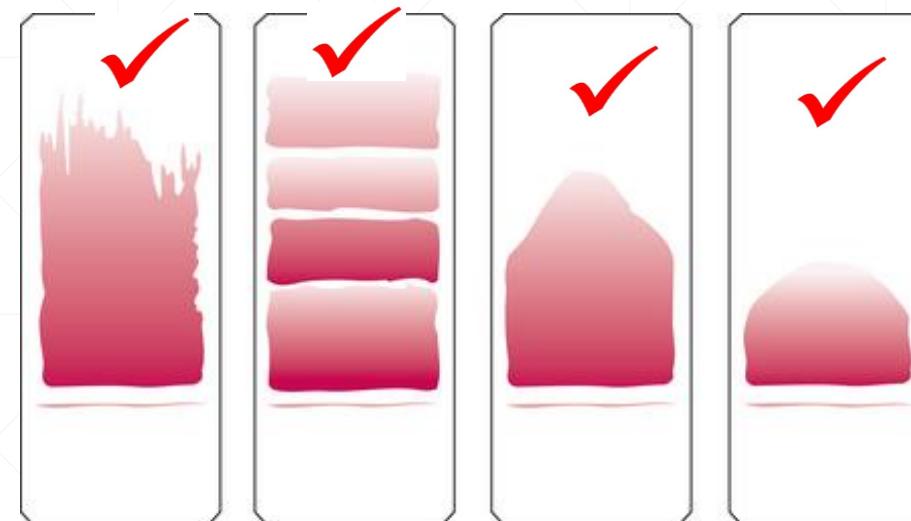
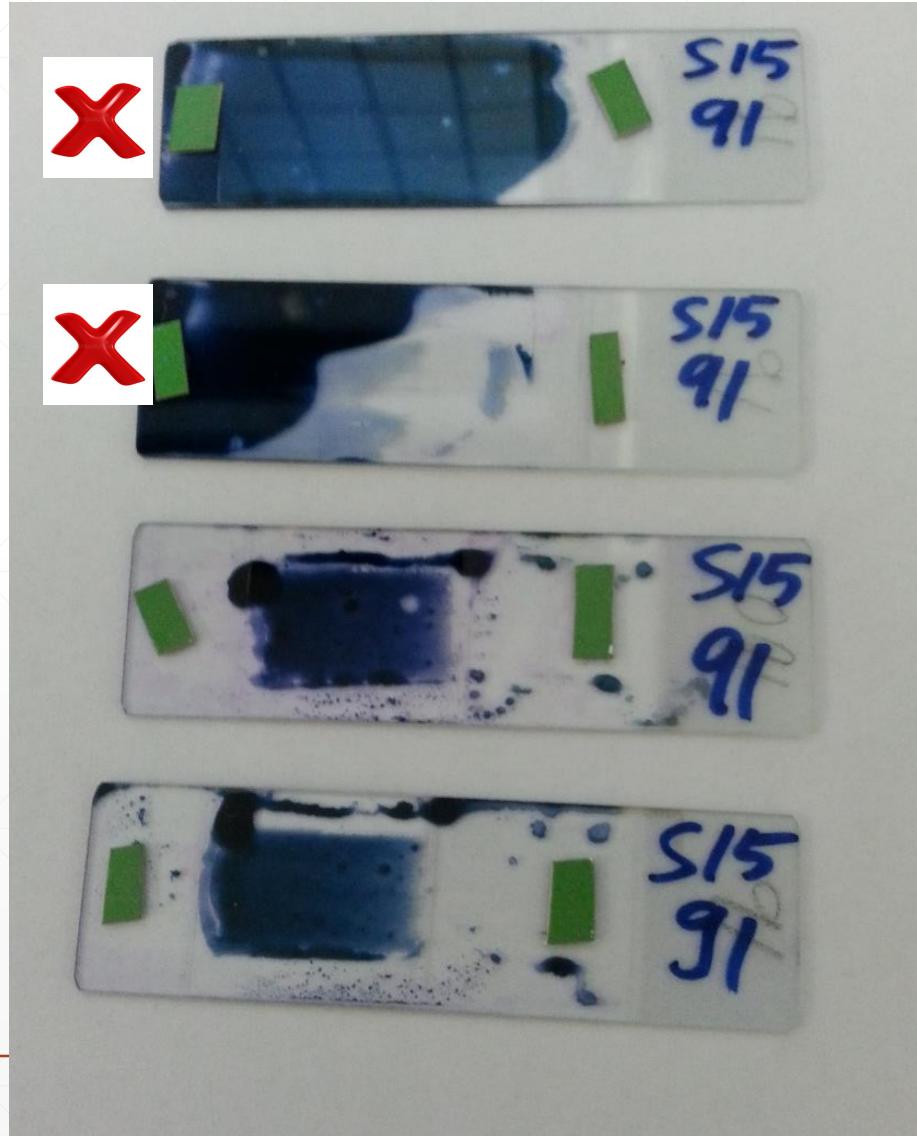
TUMOR 2



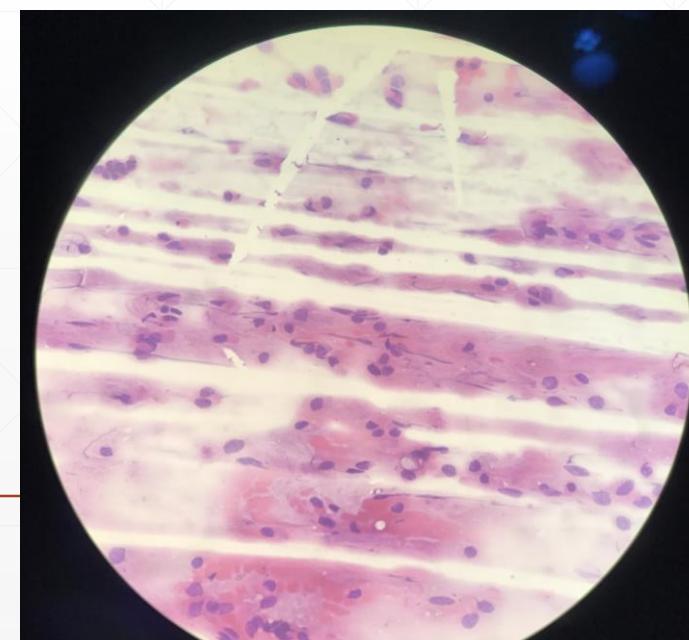
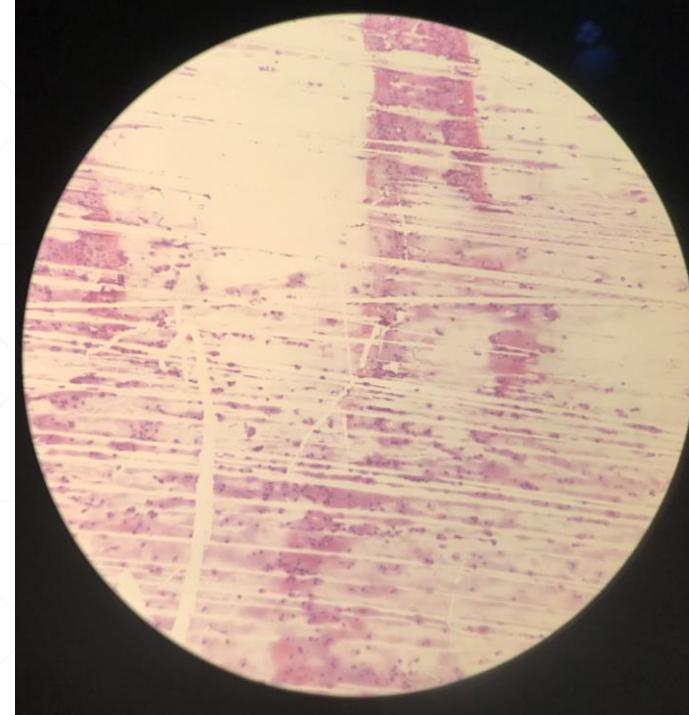
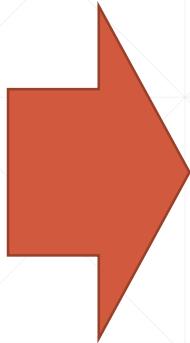
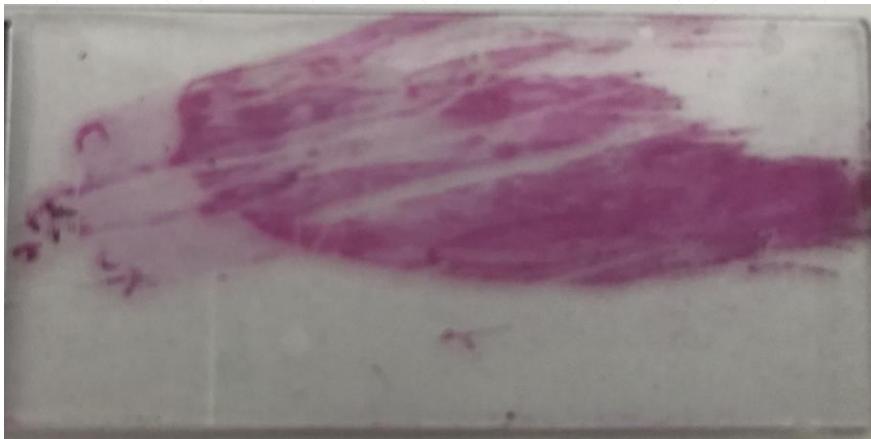
TUMOR 3



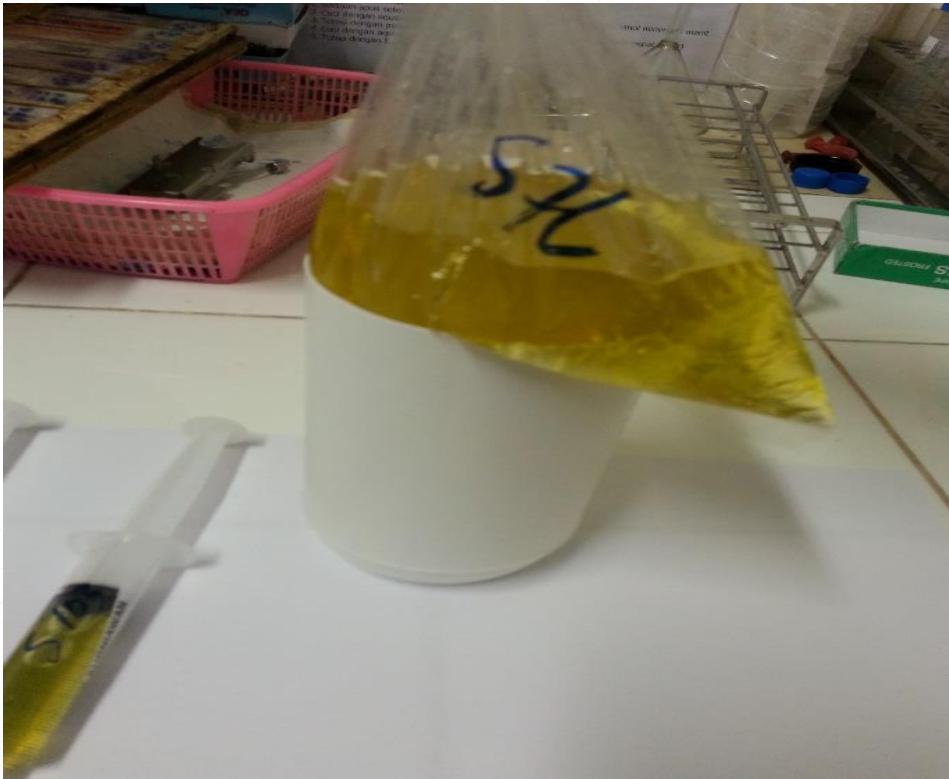
Providing good specimens (3)



Providing good specimens (4)



Providing good specimens (5)



FIXATIVE !!!

CAIRAN FIKSASINYA

- Cairan tubuh (cairan pleura, asites dll) : Alkohol 50% (aa)

- AJH/BJH/FNAB

: metanol - cat giemsa
Alkohol 95% - cat papaniculou

Metode Baru dan Sederhana Untuk Persiapan, Pelaksanaan, Dan Penggunaan Blok Sel

*Kathryn G. Lindsey, MD; Patricia M. Houser, MHS, CT
(ASCP); Wanda Shotsberger-Gray, HT/HTL (ASCP);*

Olga S. Chajewski, MD; and Jack Yang, MD

*Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine,
Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, South
Carolina*

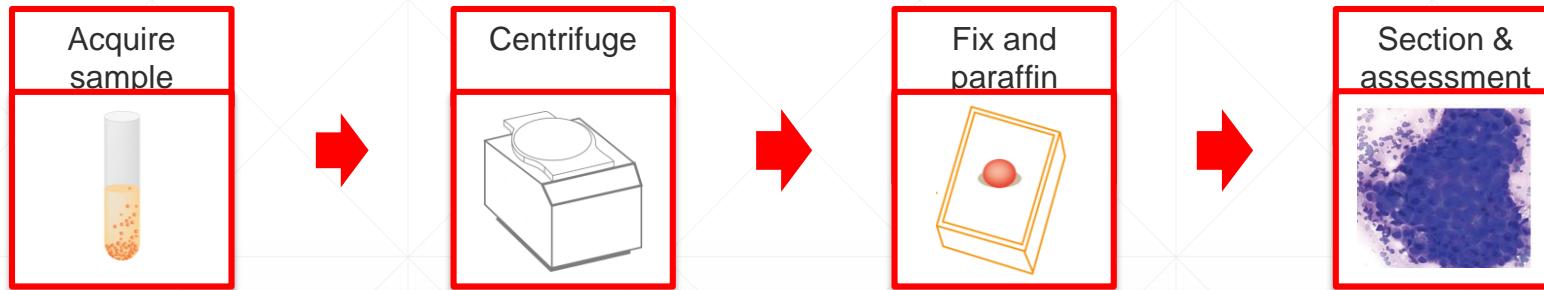
October 14, 2016

What is Cell Block ?

- Cell Block: micro biopsies embedded in paraffin that broaden the diagnostic value of cytology specimens and are complimentary to cytology preparations
- It employs retrieval of small tissue fragments from cytological specimens which are processed to form a paraffin block
- Cell blocks offer the opportunity to examine the histological structure and allows the use of ancillary tests

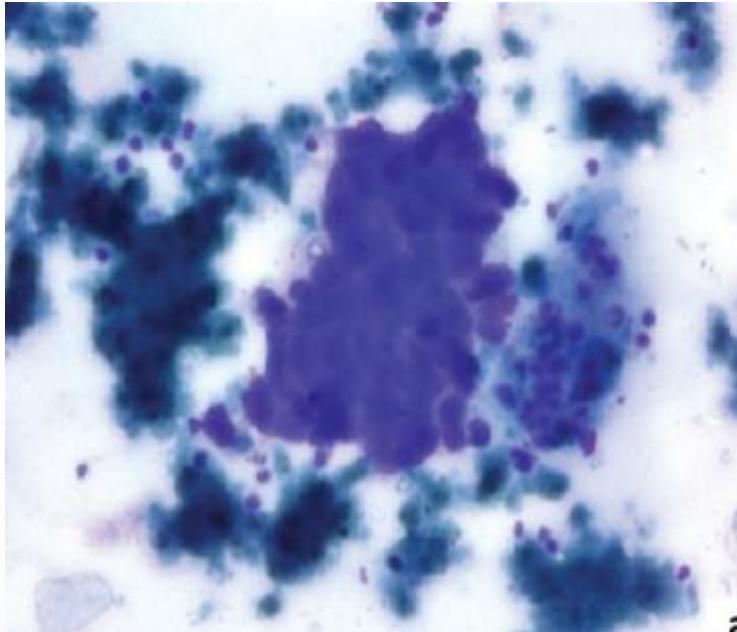


The basic principles for the preservation and processing of a cytological sample into a cell block

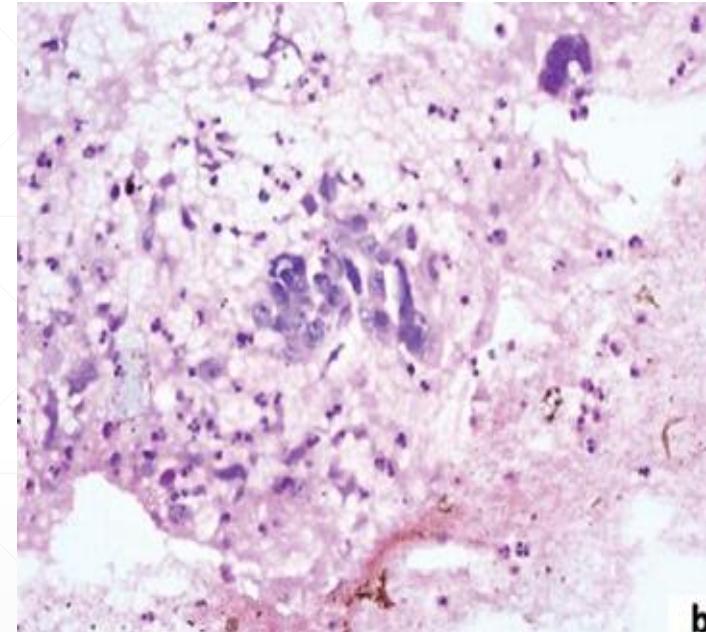


The most challenging component of the cell block preparation is transferring the cell pellet for paraffin embedding

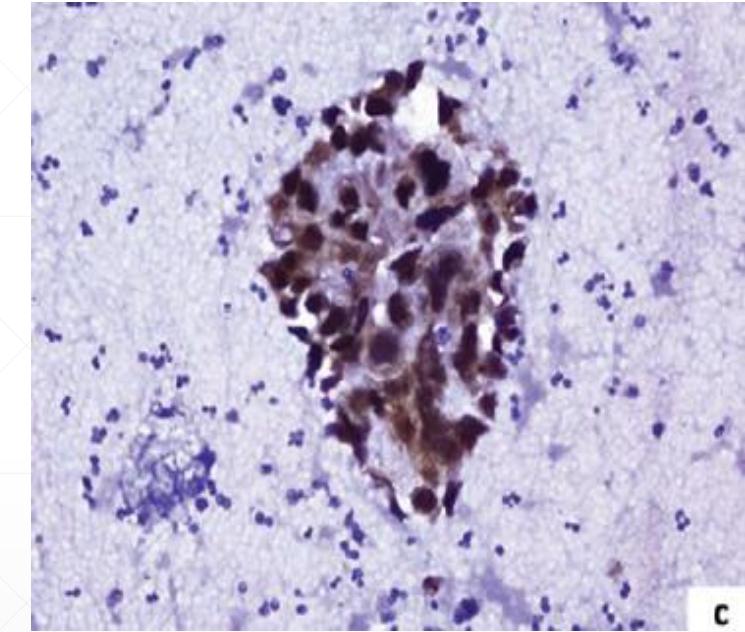
Cell Block (Adenocarcinoma)



Tumor cell cluster of pulmonary adenocarcinoma

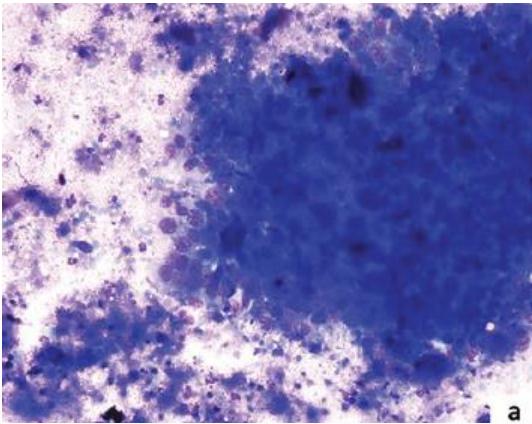


Cell block: a cluster of tumor cells (HE)

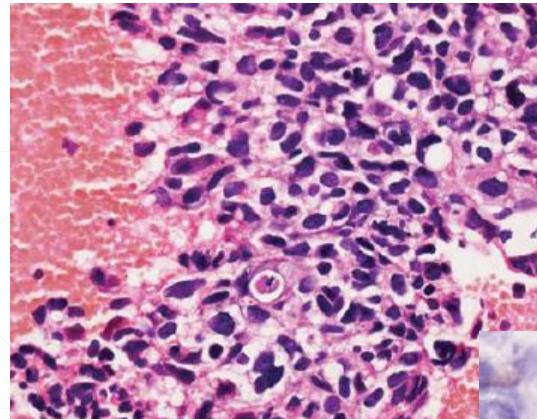


Nuclear positivity for TTF-1 (IHC)

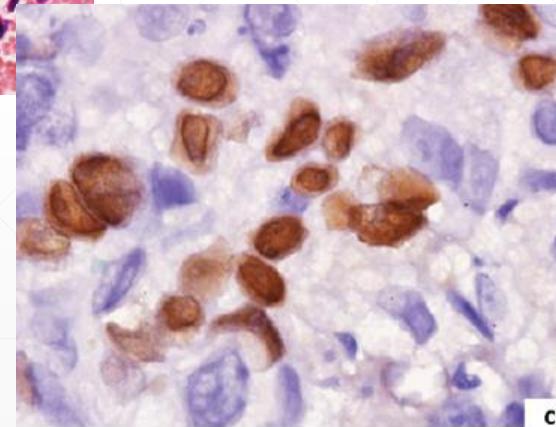
Cell Block (SCC)



Tumor cell cluster with necrosis in the background

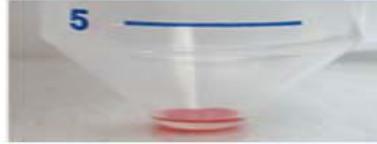
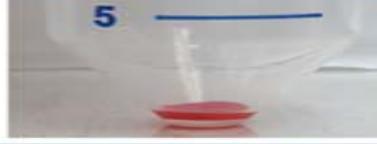


Cell block: squamous differentiation

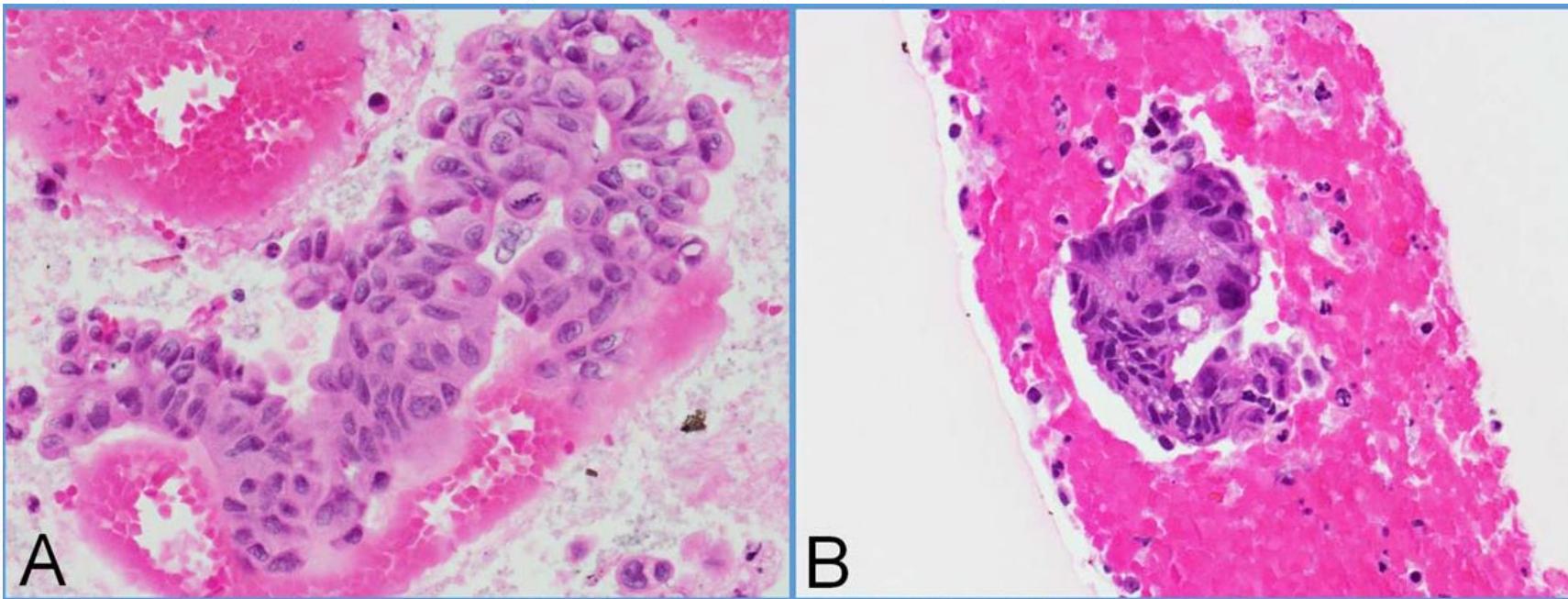


Nuclear positivity for IHC

Gambar Referensi Ukuran pelet dan hasilnya

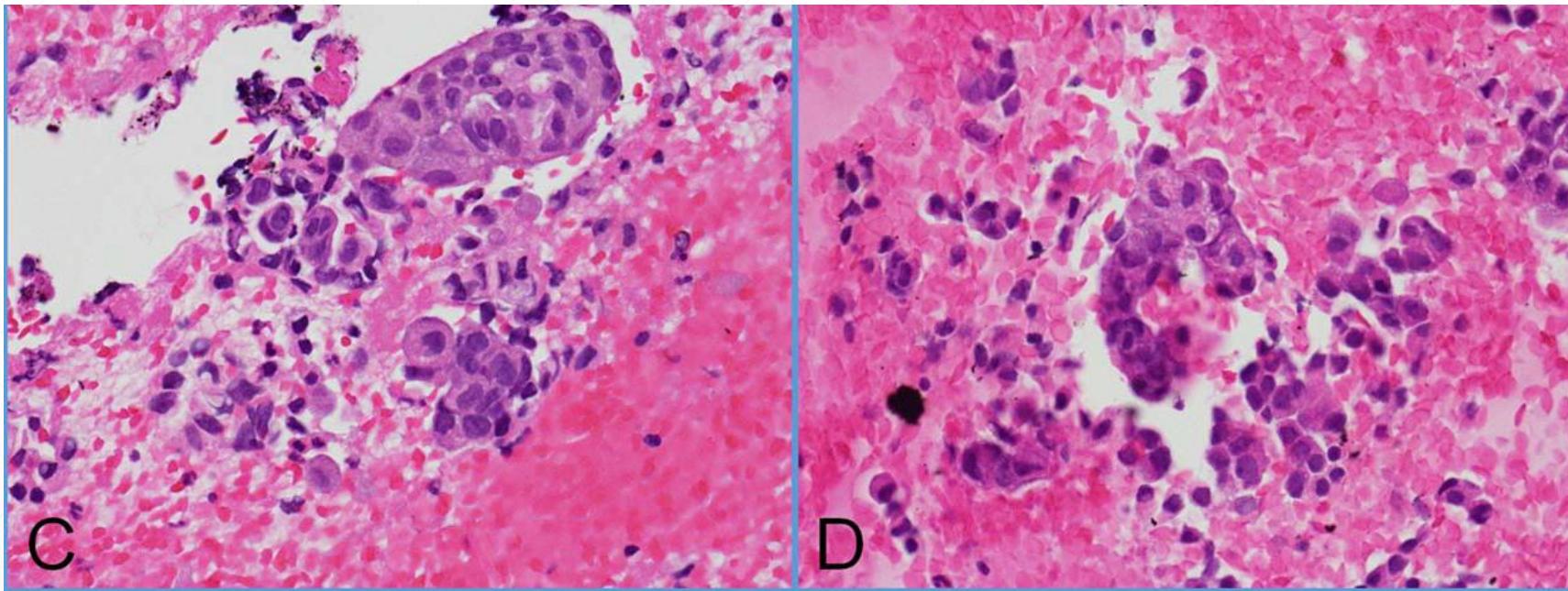
Reference Image	Cell Button Score	Number of Cases	Correlated with Final
Button barely visible	Scant	76	40 (53%)
	0.1	137	99 (72%)
	0.2	94	82 (87%)
	0.3	25	23 (92%)
	0.4-0.5	17	16 (94%)
	0.6-0.8	3	3 (100%)

Hasil perbandingan histologi blok sel dari spesimen *FNA / cairan*



EUS –FNA adenokarsinoma

Hasil perbandingan histologi blok sel dari spesimen *FNA/AJH*



EUS –FNA adenokarsinoma

ALKOHOL BUKAN UNTUK FIKSASI HANYA UNTUK MENGGUMPALKAN

Blok Sel merupakan pusat sitologi pada masa yang akan datang

Blok sel mempunyai sensitivitas dan spesifitas tinggi

Interdisciplinary Patient Management

- Pathologists are members of each patient's healthcare team
- Daily consultation, weekly Tumor Board and weekly Breast Cancer Conference
 - Radiology, Pathology, Surgery, Medical Oncology, Radiation Oncology etc.
- The pathologist's diagnosis helps determine prognosis and which patients will benefit from additional therapy and/or evaluation
 - Additional surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, genetic testing



Thank You

