

CONVEGNO NAZIONALE

GISCoR

Gruppo Italiano Screening ColoRettale

Mantova

7-8 Giugno 2012

Pitfalls diagnostici negli adenomi avanzati

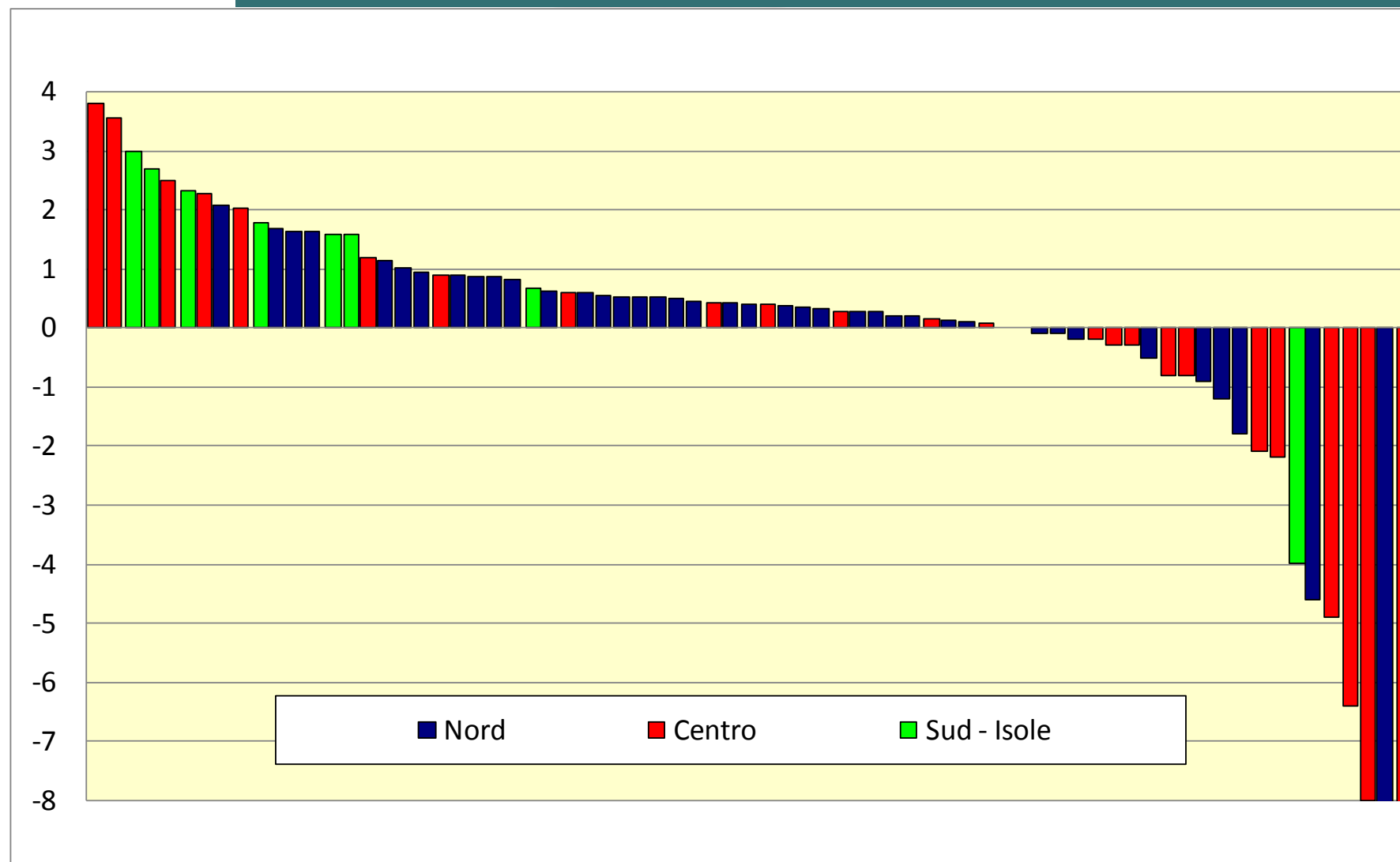
Paola Cassoni

UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TORINO

ALMA UNIVERSITAS
TAURINENSIS

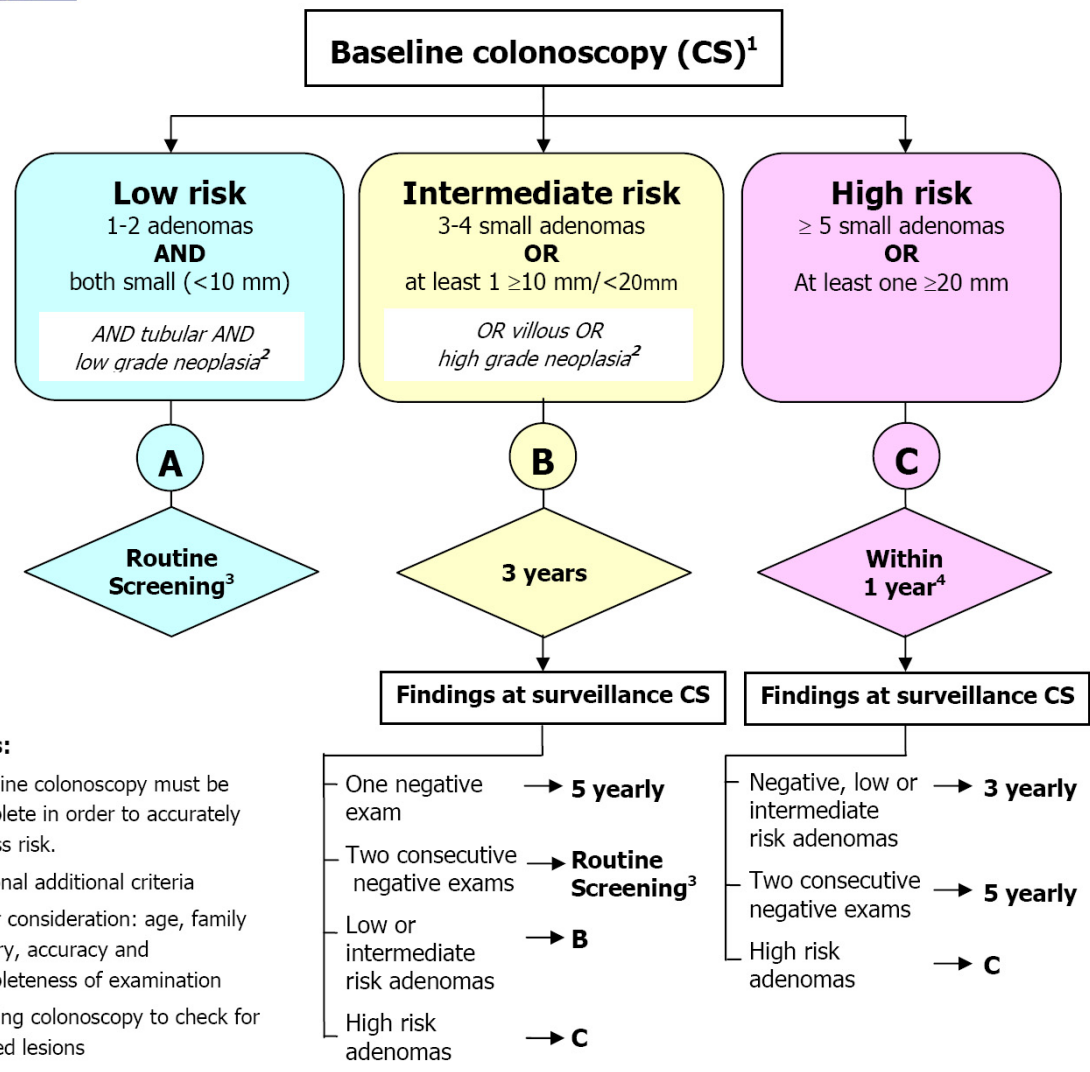


Rapporto tra adenomi avanzati / iniziali, per macroarea





**COLONOSCOPIC SURVEILLANCE
FOLLOWING ADENOMA REMOVAL (EU 2010)**

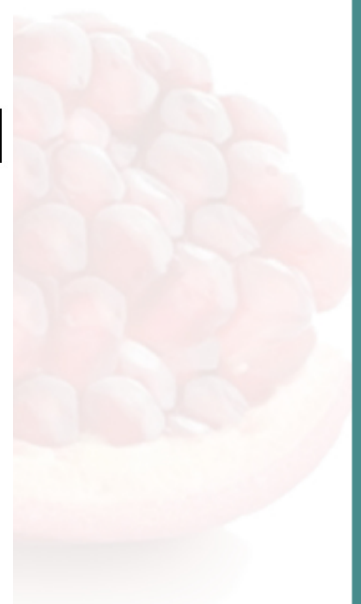


Notes:

- ¹ Baseline colonoscopy must be complete in order to accurately assess risk.
- ² Optional additional criteria
- ³ Other consideration: age, family history, accuracy and completeness of examination
- ⁴ Clearing colonoscopy to check for missed lesions

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Adenoma avanzato

Dimensione: >1 cm

Villosità: $= > 20\%$

Displasia: HG

Numero adenomi: >3

Dimensione

Si stabilisce che la dimensione è quella **DEFINITA DAL PATOLOGICO** misurazione
Measurement of size of adenomas

Size (largest diameter) is an important objective measurement best performed by the pathologist [29] from the slide, as is recommended in the EU guidelines for breast cancer screening [30]. Endoscopy measurements are less accurate
N.B.: vi è una sostanziale coincidenza con la misurazione macroscopica (NON endoscopica, ma post fissazione) presente nei referti

Dimensione

Polyp Size and Advanced Histology in Patients Undergoing Colonoscopy Screening: Implications for CT Colonography

DAVID LIEBERMAN, MATTHEW MORAVEC, JENNIFER HOLUB, LEANN MICHAELS, and GLENN EISEN

Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, Oregon

GASTROENTEROL 2008

Histology category	Groups based on largest polyp, n (%)		
	1–5 mm n = 3744	6–9 mm n = 1198	≥10 mm n = 949
Total advanced histology	63 (1.7)	79 (6.6)	290 (30.6)
Cancer	1 (0.0)	2 (0.2)	25 (2.6)
High-grade dysplasia	1 (0.0)	9 (0.8)	45 (4.7)
Villous/tubulo-villous	44 (1.2)	53 (4.4)	204 (21.5)
Serrated adenoma	17 (0.5)	15 (1.3)	16 (1.7)
Tubular adenoma	1817 (48.5)	732 (61.1)	488 (51.4)
Total nonneoplastic	1864 (49.8)	387 (32.3)	171 (18.0)
Hyperplastic	1544 (41.2)	334 (27.9)	130 (13.7)
Inflammatory	67 (1.8)	12 (1.0)	14 (1.5)
Lymphoid aggregate	47 (1.3)	1 (0.1)	3 (0.3)
Nonadenoma/normal	206 (5.5)	40 (3.3)	24 (2.5)

Dimensione

- An *overestimation* or *underestimation* of a large or a small polyp is **important** when the misjudgement **crosses the 10-mm** threshold.

Int J Colorectal Dis
DOI 10.1007/s00384-012-1409-7

FEBRUARY 2012

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The risk of advanced histology in small-sized colonic polyps: are non-invasive colonic imaging modalities good enough?

Ron Shapiro • Shomron Ben-Horin • Simon Bar-Meir • Benjamin Avidan

Int J Colorectal Dis

Table 2 Histology by groups of polyps

	1–5 mm (n=760)		6–9 mm (n=230)		≥10 mm (n=202)		10–19 mm (n=148)		20–29 mm (n=37)		>30 mm (n=17)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Advanced histology												
Invasive polyp	2	0.3	2	0.9	14	6.9	8	5	5	13.5	1	5.9
High-grade dysplasia	10	1.3	3	1.3	19	9.4	12	8.1	2	5.4	5	29.4
VA/TVA	31	4.1	31	13.5	78	38.6	50	33.8	18	48.6	10	58.8
Non-advanced histology												
Tubular adenoma	372	48.9	151	61.3	72	35.7	59	39.9	12	32.4	1	5.9
Hyperplastic polyp	315	41.4	45	19.6	12	5.9	12	8.1	0	0	0	0
Inflammatory polyp	17	2.2	4	1.7	2	1.0	2	1.4	0	0	0	0.0
Other	13	1.7	4	1.7	5	2.5	5	3.4	0	0	0	0

VA villous adenoma, TVA tubulovillous adenoma

Notably, assuming a 2-mm overestimation of polyp size by the endoscopists, 4.6% of the new group of 6–9-mm polyps had an invasive or HDG component as compared with 2.2% of these polyps in the original size estimation.

Dimensione: dove possiamo sbagliare?

- La misurazione istologica è **OGGETTIVA** e minimizza la possibilità di under o overestimation
- Su polipi < 1 cm artefatto da shrinkage (underestimation) post-fissazione è praticamente nullo

Il grado di displasia

Recommendations

- Only **two grades** of colorectal neoplasia (low grade and high grade) should be used, to minimise intraobserver and interobserver error.
- The terms **intra-mucosal adenocarcinoma** or in-situ carcinoma should not be used
- A modification of the **revised Vienna classification** is recommended for screening and diagnosis to ensure consistent international communication and comparison of histopathology of biopsies and resection specimens.

- **NO NEOPLASIA** Category 1 of the original Vienna Classification.
- **MUCOSAL LOW GRADE NEOPLASIA** Category 3 of the original Vienna Classification; Mild and moderate dysplasia; Low grade dysplasia; Low grade intraepithelial neoplasia –WHO 2000.
- **MUCOSAL HIGH GRADE NEOPLASIA** Category 4 and 5.1 of the original Vienna Classification; Severe dysplasia; High grade dysplasia;
High grade intraepithelial neoplasia – WHO 2000; Carcinoma in situ; Intramucosal carcinoma.
- **INVASIVE NEOPLASIA** Category 5.2 of the original Vienna Classification; Carcinoma invading the submucosa or beyond.

Il grado di displasia

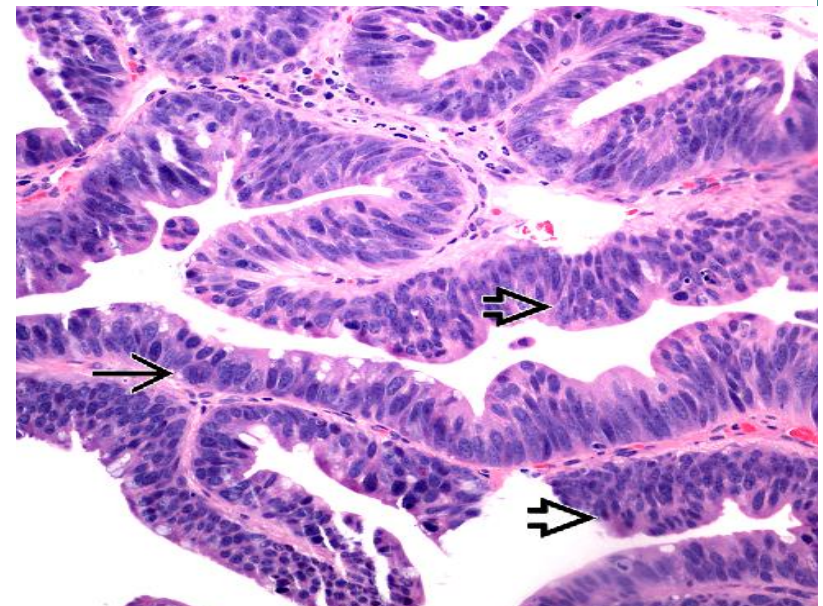
High Grade

should usually involve one or two glands, sufficient to be identified at low power examination.

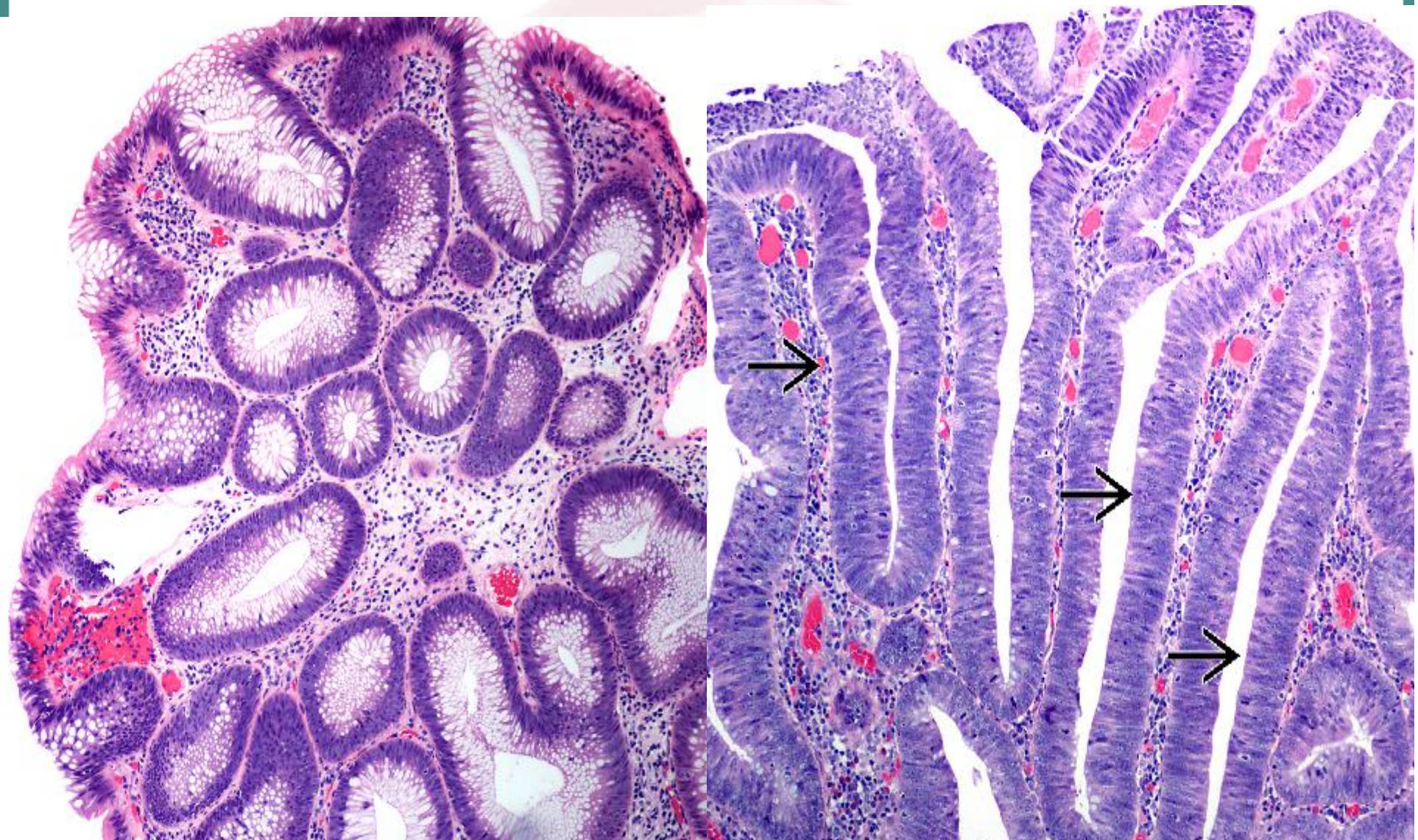


CYTOLOGICAL:

- Loss of Cell Polarity
- Nuclear Stratification
- Dysplastic Cells
- Enlarged Nuclei with Nucleoli
- Atypical Mitotic Figures
- Prominent Apoptosis



Il grado di displasia

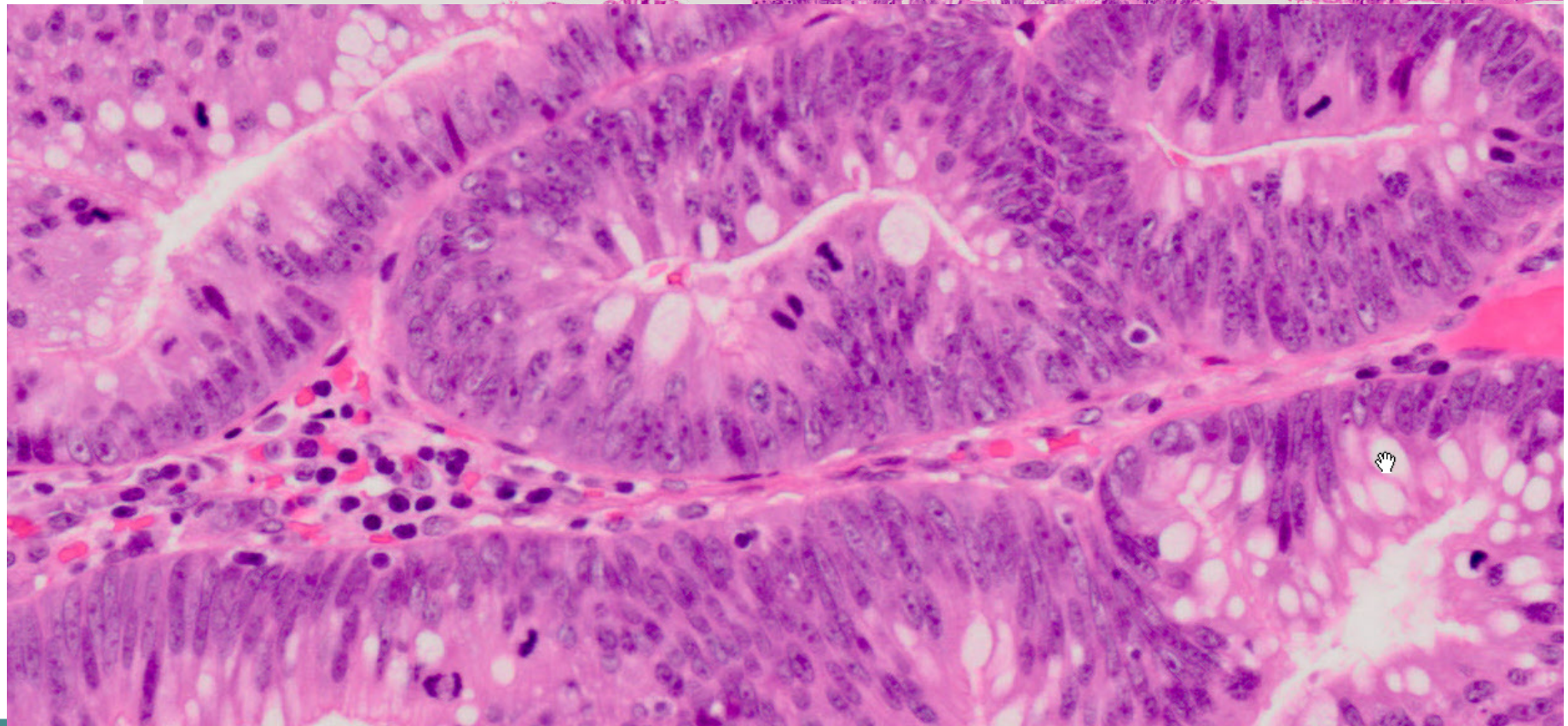
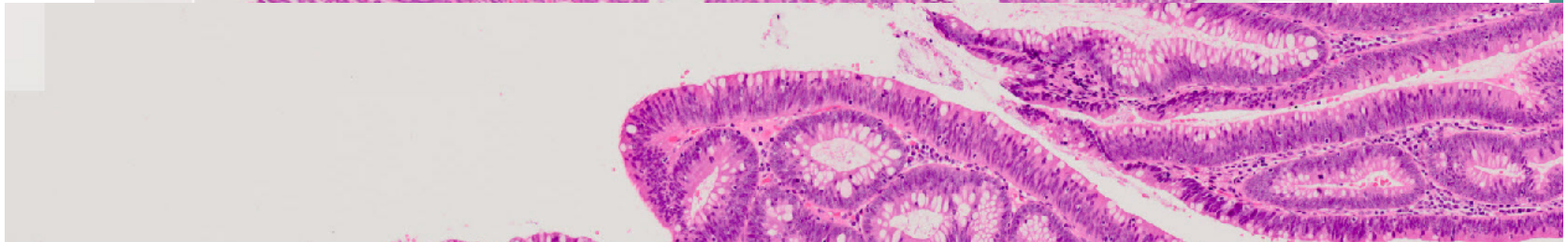
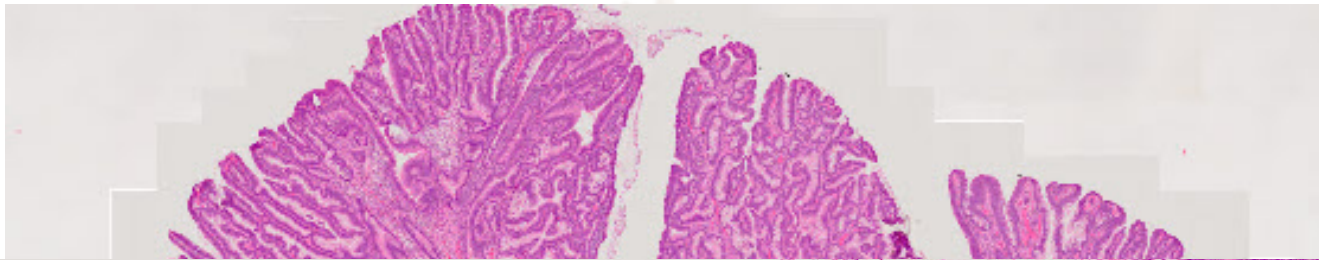


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Il grado di displasia

E' possibile definire un **alto grado di displasia** anche sulle porzioni più **superficiali** dell' adenoma

Tuttavia, **N.B.:**

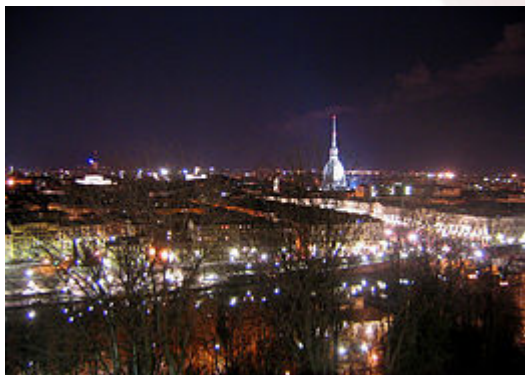
Aspetti morfologici suggestivi di trauma, prolasso, erosione
–spesso associati ad evidenza MORFOLOGICA di sanguinamento–
DEVONO far considerare quella displasia di **BASSO GRADO**
malgrado le atipie presenti

Concettualmente, è un incremento di displasia
indeterminato/reattivo e dunque privo di significato evolutivo

Il grado di displasia

Indicatori

- In the absence of evidence-based guidelines we recommend that Pathologists reporting in a colonoscopy programme should **not report high grade neoplasia** in more than **5%** of lesions and those in an FOBT programme in more than **10%** of cases.
- High-grade neoplasia is present in only **1%** of adenomas **smaller than 10 mm** (Lieberman et al. 2008)



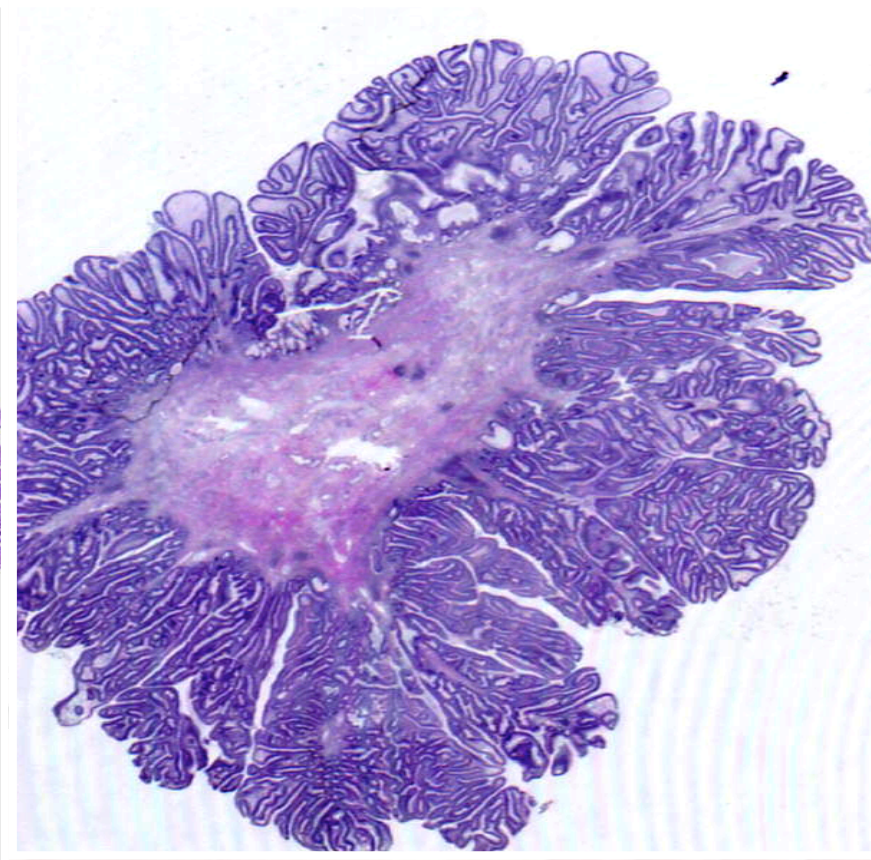
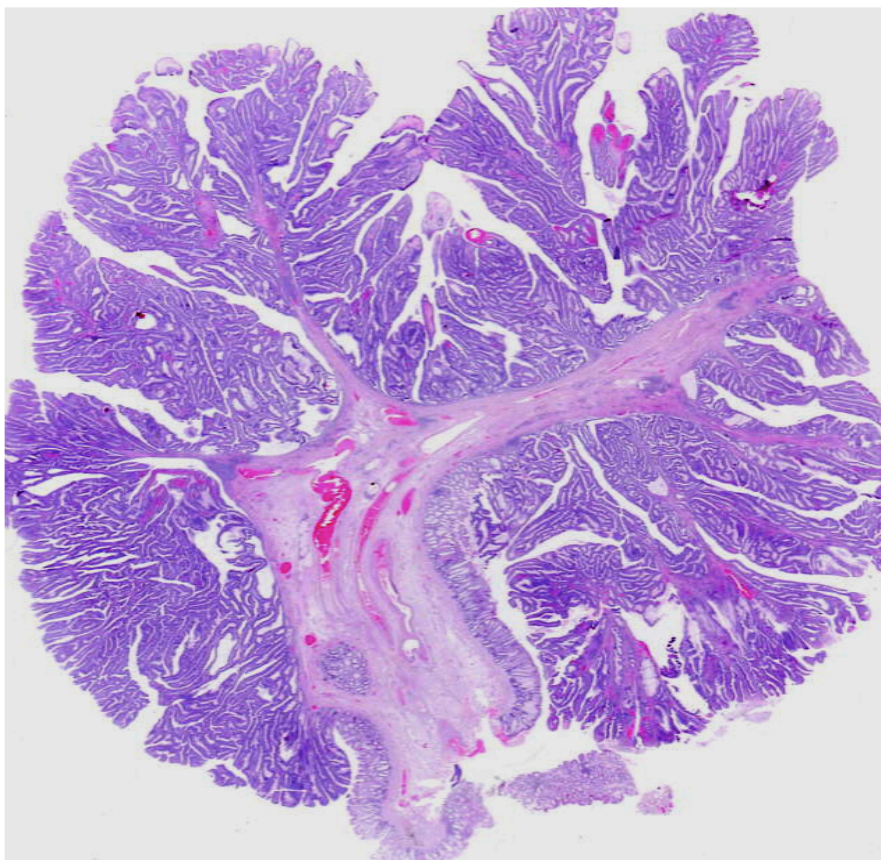
Agreement *K* statistics (95% CI):

- **Intra-observer : A 0.70, B 0.78**
- **Inter-observer: A vs B 0.42**

Il grado di displasia: dove possiamo sbagliare?

- Over-estimation:
 - in presenza di componente “reattiva”;
- Under-estimation:
 - in presenza di sole due ghiandole HG in contesto di LG;
 - non valutare HG in superficie

La componente villosa



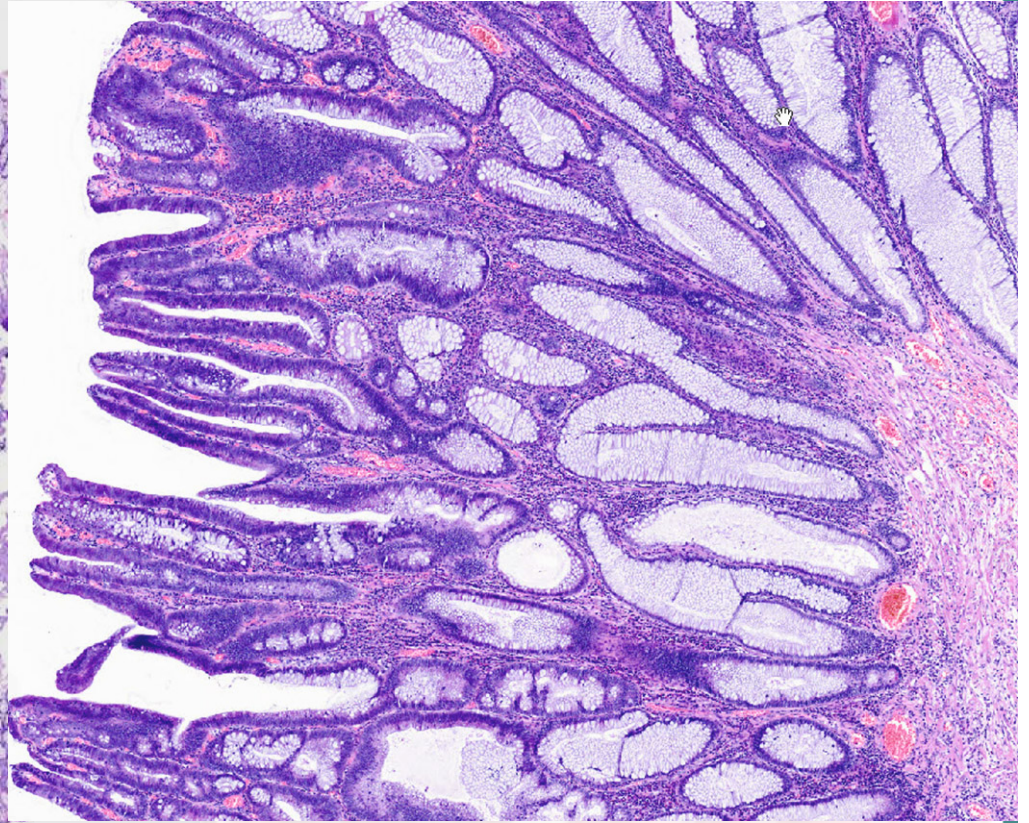
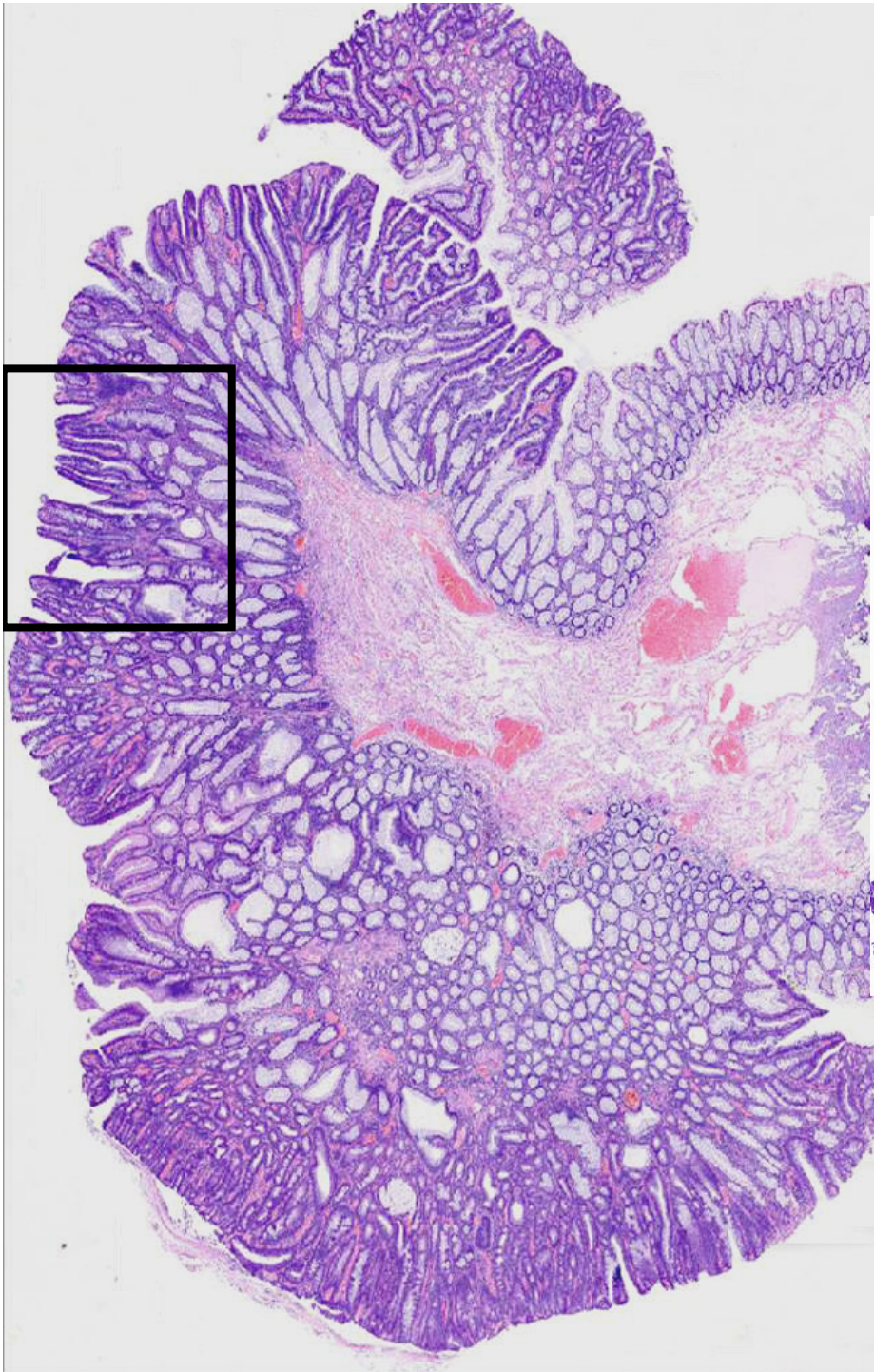
20% cut off minimo per inserire una componente villosa in diagnosi

La componente villosa

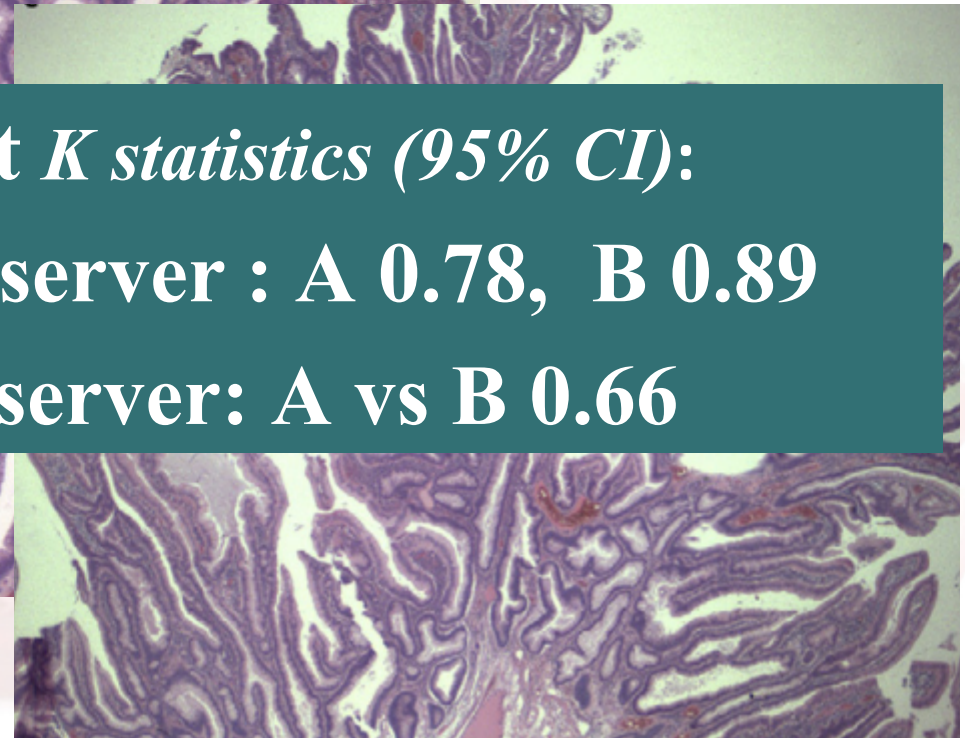
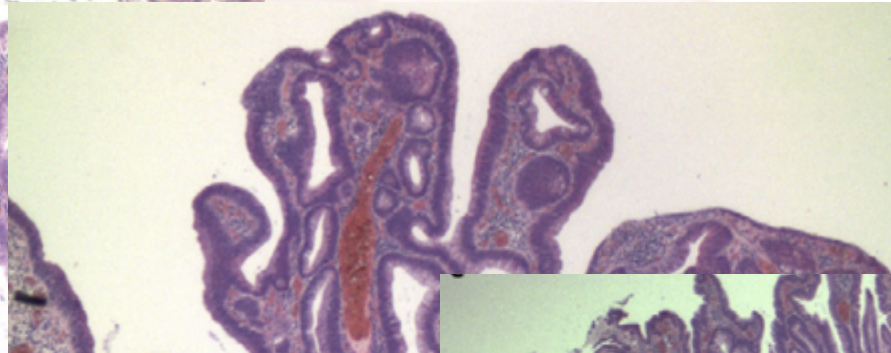
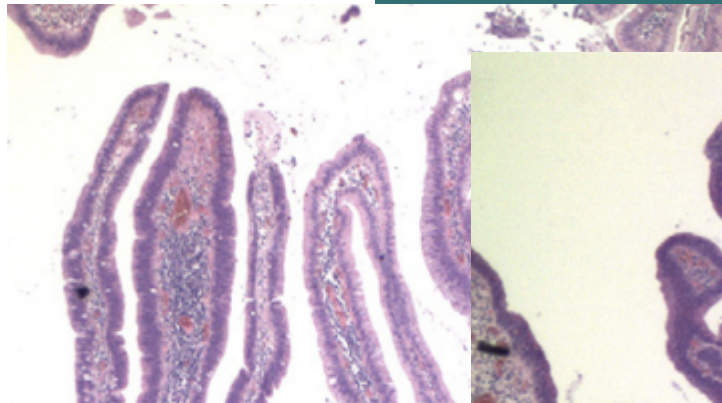
L'istologia del villo non ha valenza prognostica.

Però:

N.B.: attenzione per il patologo **a non trascurare** le istologie non classiche -palmate e foreshortened- che devono rientrare nel conteggio complessivo per ovviare ad una sottostima della componente villosa con conseguente errato management del paziente



La componente villosa



Agreement *K* statistics (95% CI):

- Intra-observer : A 0.78, B 0.89
- Inter-observer: A vs B 0.66

CLASSICAL

PALMATE

FORESHORTENED



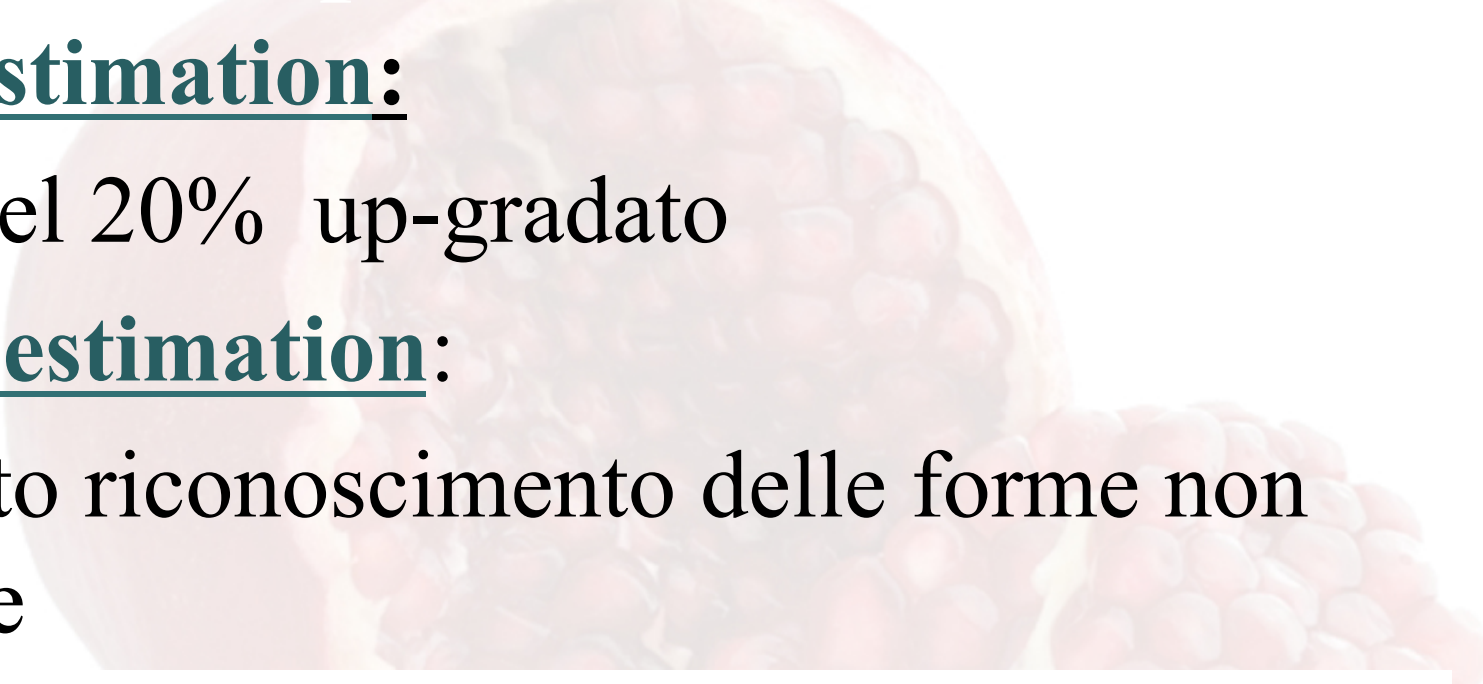
La componente villosa: dove possiamo sbagliare

• Over-estimation:

-meno del 20% up-gradato

• Under-estimation:

- mancato riconoscimento delle forme non classiche



➔ For small fragmented lesions or superficial polyp biopsies, the presence of **at least one clearly identifiable villus** merits classification as “at least tubulo-villous”

Adenoma avanzato

Agreement K statistics (95% CI), per adenoma avanzato overall

- **Intra-observer : A 0.76, B 0.81**
- **Inter-observer: A vs B 0.62**

Ridurre i bias: tools

1) Knowledge:

Virchows Arch (2011) 458:1–19
DOI 10.1007/s00428-010-0977-6

REVIEW AND PERSPECTIVE

Quality assurance in pathology in colorectal cancer screening and diagnosis—European recommendations

Phil Quirke • Mauro Risio • René Lambert •
Lawrence von Karsa • Michael Vieth

Virchows Arch (2011) 458:21–30
DOI 10.1007/s00428-010-0997-2

REVIEW AND PERSPECTIVE

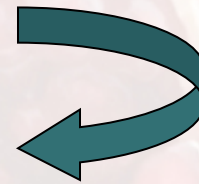
Annex to Quirke et al. Quality assurance in pathology in colorectal cancer screening and diagnosis: annotations of colorectal lesions

Michael Vieth • Phil Quirke • René Lambert •
Lawrence von Karsa • Mauro Risio

Ridurre i bias:tools

2) Practice:

- Usiamo gli **indicatori!**
- Autovalutazione



Prevalence of advanced histological features in diminutive and small colon polyps (CME)

Conclusion: The prevalence of advanced histological features in colon polyps ≤ 5 mm is very low (0.5%). This has important implications for the potential practice of “predicting, resecting, and discarding” diminutive colon polyps. (Gastrointest Endosc 2012;75:1022-30.)

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