

# Convegno nazionale GISCOR 2015 19-20 Novembre - Napoli

Formazione on-line dei patologi:  
L'esperienza Veneta

Antonio Scapinello

Coordinatore Gruppo Patologi dello Screening  
colorettale della Regione Veneto

## **Quality Assurance: Revisione “*tra pari*”, Formazione**

**“...L’organizzazione di incontri periodici di discussione e riesame della casistica con l’obiettivo di verificare ed aggiornare gli standard di diagnosi riguardo ai parametri istologici degli adenomi (architettura e displasia) strategici nello screening del carcinoma del colon-retto in considerazione dei bassi valori di concordanza diagnostica interosservatore**

# Riproducibilità Diagnostica: Evidenza ed Inferenza

*“...Nell’ambito dei programmi di screening si ritiene raccomandabile prevedere la revisione da parte di un secondo patologo dei casi di adenoma cancerizzato, prima di decidere il tipo di trattamento., anche al fine di ridurre il rischio di sovratrattamento...”*

# EUROPEAN GUIDELINES FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE IN COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS

- The pathology service plays a very important role in colorectal cancer screening since the management of participants in the program depends on the quality and accuracy of the diagnosis. Pathology affects the decision to undergo further local and/or a major resection as well as surveillance after screening.

# Controllo di qualità

per i laboratori  
che partecipano  
agli screening è un  
obbligo di legge  
dal 2 maggio 2001  
(accreditamento)



# Controlli di qualità in VENETO

1998: attivazione dei programmi di screening organizzato

- **Gruppo Patologi screening Cervicale**  
(Castelfranco V.to 2005)
- **Gruppo Patologi screening Mammella**  
(Verona, 2006)
- **Gruppo Patologi screening coloretta**

Approvazione del Registro Tumori, Regione Veneto



# Formazione e controllo di qualità

Importanza della formazione per il miglioramento e il mantenimento della qualità e riproducibilità diagnostica.

Il sistema del controllo di qualità come momento di monitoraggio, verifica e programmazione della formazione.

La telepatologia è uno strumento attualmente fruibile per attendere a questi obiettivi.

# Le condizioni politiche necessarie

Programmazione e risorse regionali

(assessorato sanità, attività degli screening)

Formalizzazione dei gruppi

La formazione e il risultato dei CdQ promossi dalle istituzioni regionali deve rientrare nei criteri per l'accreditamento regionale delle attività di screening

Deve essere riconosciuto come tempo lavoro quello dedicato da coloro che se ne occupano a vario titolo



## 7.6.5.2 Practical issues

Adequate time must be available for dissection, reporting, and attendance at meetings of the screening team and the colorectal cancer multidisciplinary team **(VI - B).Rec 7.17**  
**Time and funding are required for pathologists to attend national** meetings on the screening programme and continued training in histopathology of colorectal neoplasia. Pathologists should attend one refresher training course every year on the pathology of colorectal neoplasia to maintain quality. **(VI - B).Rec 7.22**

# LA TELEPATOLOGIA NEL PROGRAMMA DELLO SCREENING COLORETTALE E NON SOLO

## OBIETTIVI

- CONFRONTO TRA PARI
- VALUTARE LA CONCORDANZA DIAGNOSTICA in riferimento alla diagnosi GOLD STANDARD (diagnosi di maggioranza: SONO ESCLUSI I CASI CON <80% DI CONCORDANZA) (TEST DI COMPETENZA)
- IDENTIFICARE LE AREE DI MAGGIOR VARIABILITA' INTERPRETATIVA E LA LORO RICADUTA SULL'ESITO COMPLESSIVO DELLO SCREENING AL FINE DI PROGRAMMARE L'ATTIVITA' DI FORMAZIONE
- CONDIVISIONE DEI CASI DIFFICILI E/O CON DIAGNOSI DISCUTIBILI (PER QUESTI NON PUO' ESSERE DEFINITO A PRIORI UN GOLD STANDARD: PANEL DI ESPERTI?)

# Modalità operative 1

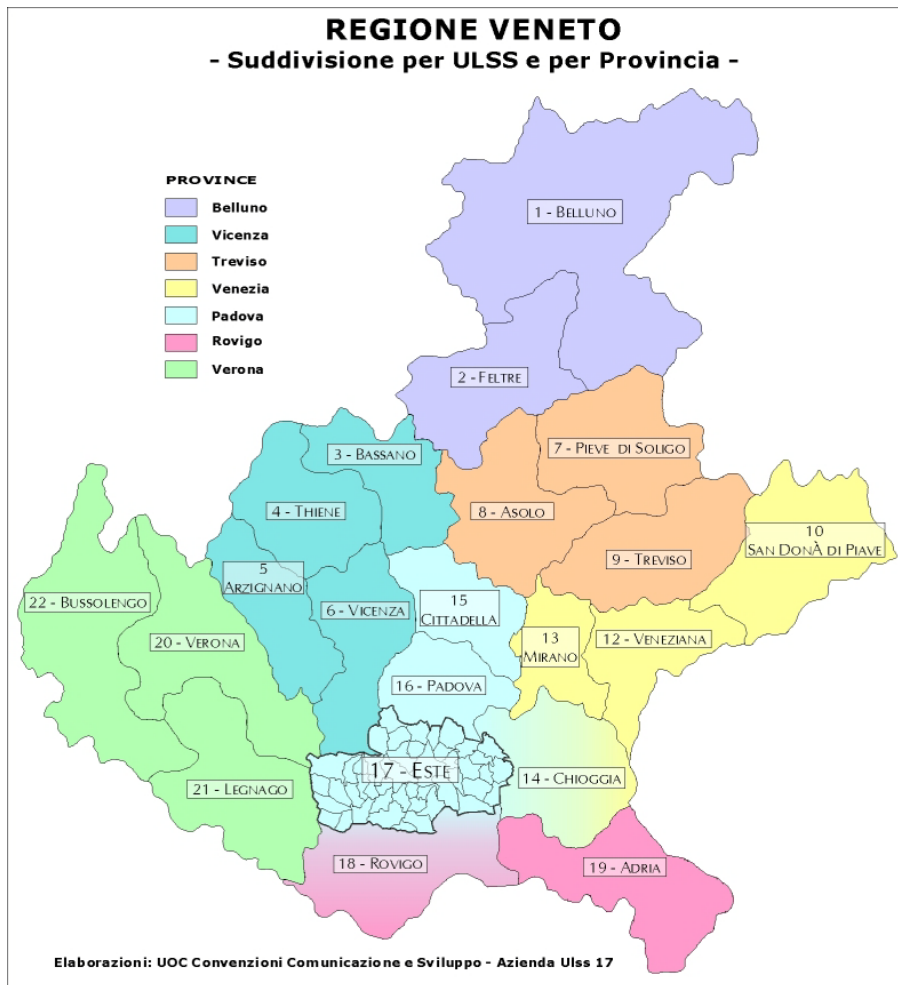
Il gruppo dei patologi dello screening opera la scelta del tipo di lesione/i e relativi parametri da sottoporre a valutazione.

Al patologo referente per la patologia dello screening coloretale di ciascuna U.O. Di Anatomia Patologica del Veneto viene chiesto di inviare due o più casi rappresentativi dell'argomento prescelto.

Il coordinatore insieme ad un gruppo ristretto di patologi seleziona tra i casi inviati quelli da sottoporre a test di concordanza e viene formulata una diagnosi di consenso.

I casi vengono digitalizzati e viene predisposta la griglia di valutazione dei vari parametri istologici oggetto di verifica che viene inviata a tutti i partecipanti

# TELEPATOLOGIA nei programmi di screening del carcinoma coloretta, cervicale e mammario



**Effettuare il login con la propria username e la propria password ....  
(uno personalizzato per ogni centro partecipante)**

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following content:

- Browser Title Bar:** Telepatologia - Azienda Sanitaria ULSS 18 Rovigo - Microsoft Internet Explorer
- Address Bar:** https://telepathologyextra/
- Page Header:**
  - Left sidebar: Home, Home, Registration
  - Center: **ONLINE TELEPATHOLOGY SERVICE**  
Website for virtual slides consultation
  - Right sidebar: Azienda Ulss 18 Local Health Care Authority - Rovigo, Italiano, English, For optimal virtual slides visualization, Download, Aperio ImageScope
- Form Section:**
  - Text: Insert User Name and Password
  - Note: \* required fields
  - Section: **Login to the Service**
  - Fields: User Name: \* ; Password: \*
  - Button: Login
- Contact Information:** For further information please contact: [telepatologia@azisanrovido.it](mailto:telepatologia@azisanrovido.it)
- Footer:** Department of Clinical Pathology Surgical Pathology Unit, Under the aegis of: SIAPEC - IAP (Società Italiana di Anatomia Patologica e di Citopatologia diagnostica)



Name=Case&amp;Ids[]=467&amp;SearchIndex[]=0&amp;ImageIds[]=-1



Vai

Collegamenti &gt;&gt;

[Report](#)[View Specimen](#)[Report](#) | [Add New Slide](#) | [Add Existing Slide](#)

Block ID	Data Group	Description	Stain	File Location
	Screening_Veneto_colon			E:\images\ScreeningVenetoColon\2011\isto\svco11-001.svs
	Local Heat Depa			

Cliccare per aprire  
immagine digitale

## Le condizioni tecniche

1. download ed installazione del viewer.
2. Autorizzazione del proprio CED (le politiche di sicurezza informatica delle ULSS sono varie)
3. Computer con RAM adeguata per evitare refresh troppo frequenti
4. Qualità minima richiesta di risoluzione del monitor 1280x1024

# Modalità operative 2

L'interpretazione viene fatta individualmente da quei patologi/ghe che vorranno partecipare (almeno uno/a per ciascuna anatomia patologica in cui sia attivo il programma di screening, ma anche più di uno/a per centro).

Le schede di valutazione di ogni singolo partecipante vengono inviate al coordinatore che le trasmette al centro regionale screening per le valutazioni statistiche di concordanza.

I risultati vengono discussi plenariamente durante il confronto interistituzionale organizzato dall'ufficio formazione dello IOV che rientra nei programmi di formazione residenziale promossi dalla Regione Veneto.

Ciascun partecipante riceverà l'esito delle proprie interpretazioni e del valore del kappa di concordanza misurato nei confronti



# LE SCELTE: COSA E' STATO FATTO

## CdQ ISTOLOGICO 2012

Riproducibilità delle Lesioni di adenoma cancerizzato e/o sospette per esserlo.

Riproducibilità dei parametri predittivi di rischio

# ADENOMI CANCERIZZATI : Il Potenziale Metastatico Linfonodale

- Grading del Carcinoma
- Invasione Vascolare
- “*Budding*” Tumorale

+

- Microstadiazione

**MINIMO RISCHIO**  
(0-0,7%)

**BASSO RISCHIO**  
(8-18%)

**ALTO RISCHIO**  
(20-40%)

# LE SCELTE

## CdQ ISTOLOGICO 2014

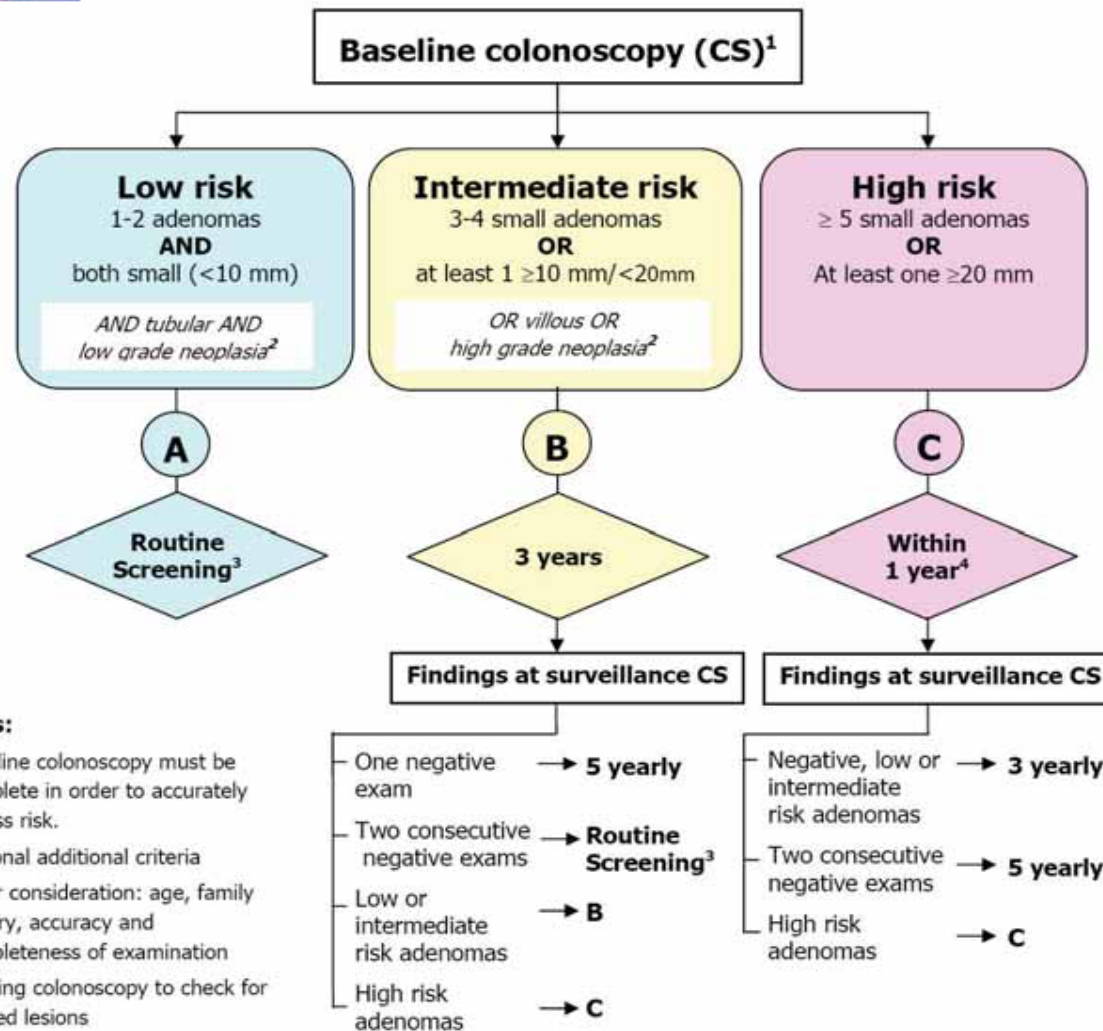
LESIONI ADENOMATOSE DI DIAMETRO INFERIORE  
A 1 CM CON DISPLASIA DI ALTO GRADO O  
PATTERN VILLOSO

LESIONI SERRATE

# EUROPEAN GUIDELINES FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE IN COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS



## COLONOSCOPIC SURVEILLANCE FOLLOWING ADENOMA REMOVAL (EU 2010)



**Notes:**

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

# Reproducibility of the Villous Component and High-grade Dysplasia in Colorectal Adenomas <1 cm

## *Implications for Endoscopic Surveillance*

*Dipti Mahajan, MD,\* Erinn Downs-Kelly, DO,\* Xiuli Liu, MD,\* Rish K. Pai, MD, PhD,\* Deepa T. Patil, MD,\* Lisa Rybicki, MS,† Ana E. Bennett, MD,\* Thomas Plesec, MD,\* Oscar Cummings, MD,‡ Douglas Rex, MD,§ and John R. Goldblum, MD\**

*(Am J Surg Pathol 2013;37:427–433)*

BASSO RISCHIO: pazienti con 1 - 2 adenomi < 10mm, tubulari e con displasia di basso grado

RISCHIO INTERMEDIO: pazienti con 3 – 4 adenomi o almeno 1 adenoma > 10mm e < 20mm, o almeno 1 adenoma con componente villosa o displasia di alto grado.

ALTO RISCHIO: pazienti con 5 o più adenomi o un adenoma > 20mm.

**Abstract:** The presence of high-grade dysplasia (HGD) or villous component (VC) defines an advanced adenoma (AA) in patients with 1 or 2 adenomas <1 cm in size. Current consensus guidelines recommend that patients with AA undergo more intense postpolypectomy surveillance. In these clinical situations, the interobserver reliability in determining VC and HGD would play a major role in the credibility of these consensus guidelines. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to evaluate interobserver variability of VC and HGD in polyps <1 cm before and after the development of consensus criteria among gastrointestinal (GI) pathologists. Five GI pathologists independently evaluated 107 colorectal adenomas <1 cm, and classified them into tubular adenomas or adenomas with a VC (A-VC) and into low-grade dysplasia or HGD. Then a consensus conference was held and consensus criteria for VC and HGD were developed by group review. The same set of 107 slides were rereviewed independently by the same 5 GI pathologists. Interobserver variability using  $\kappa$  statistical analysis before and after the application of consensus criteria was assessed. A 1-sided z-test was used to determine whether  $\kappa$  scores increased after the consensus conference. Interobserver agreement before and after the consensus conference was poor for assessment of A-VC, HGD, and AA. These data call into question the validity of basing clinical decisions on this distinction.

# Sessile serrated adenomas: high-risk lesions?

Safia N. Salaria MD<sup>a,\*</sup>, Mirte M. Streppel MD<sup>a,c</sup>, Linda A. Lee MD<sup>b</sup>,  
Christine A. Iacobuzio-Donahue MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Elizabeth A. Montgomery MD<sup>a</sup>

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Human Pathology (2012) 43, 1808–1814

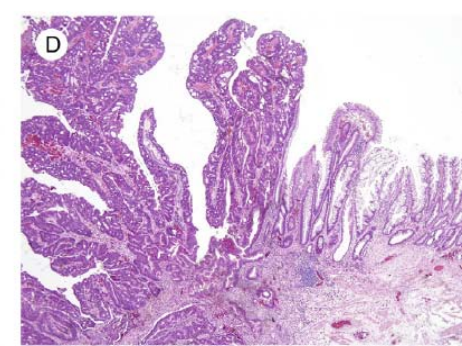
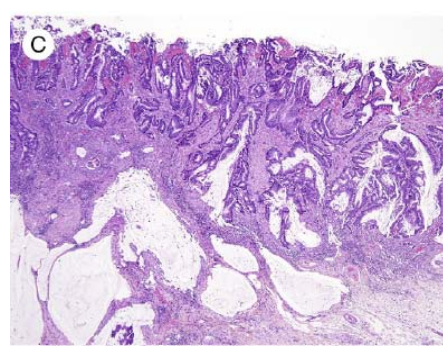
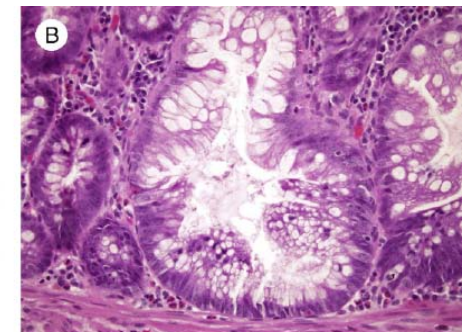
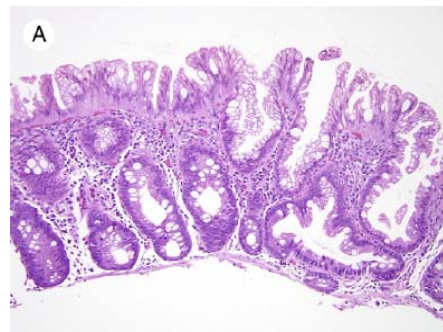
sessile serrated adenoma. The follow-up of sessile serrated adenomas from the study period (2002 to 2004) was more rigorous than proposed for sporadic tubular adenomas (patients with sporadic tubular adenomas were also followed up more aggressively than suggested by guidelines). Those with follow-up were managed as per advanced adenomas; their clinical outcomes supported this. These results suggest that guidelines for following up patients with sessile serrated adenomas as per advanced adenomas are warranted.

TABLE 3. Concordance Among Observers ( $\kappa$  Value)

Size (mm)	Side	
	Right	Left
(A) First round (no clinical information provided)		
< 10	0.40	0.51
≥ 10	0.48	0.65
	Overall $\kappa$ = 0.55	
(B) Second round (clinical information provided)		
< 10	0.28	0.50
≥ 10	0.36	0.68
	Overall $\kappa$ = 0.48	
(C) Third round after the consensus conference		
< 10	0.46	0.61
≥ 10	0.41	0.46
	Overall $\kappa$ = 0.58	

**Adenoma serrato**: deve essere sottoposto a programmi di sorveglianza come qualsiasi altro adenoma; non esistono evidenze che suggeriscano intervalli differenti (VI – C).

**Polipo iperplastico**: non vi sono evidenze che dimostrino un aumento del rischio per i polipi iperplastici < 10mm dei tratti colici distali; pertanto non è necessaria la sorveglianza. La presenza di uno o più polipi iperplastici > 10mm o per lesioni serrate



# Sessile serrated lesion and its borderline variant – Variables with impact on recorded data

Mahin Mohammadi<sup>a,\*</sup>, Rajendra S. Garbyal<sup>a</sup>, Michael H. Kristensen<sup>a</sup>, Per Milton Madsen<sup>a</sup>, Hans Jørgen Nielsen<sup>b</sup>, Susanne Holck<sup>c</sup>

A B S T R A C T

Pathology – Research and Practice 207 (2011) 410–416

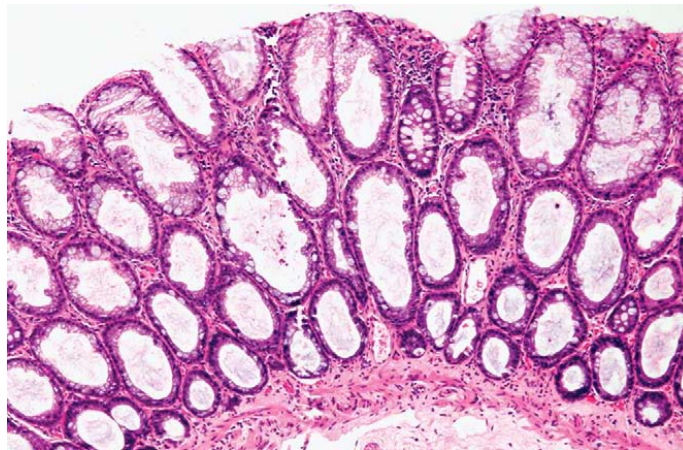
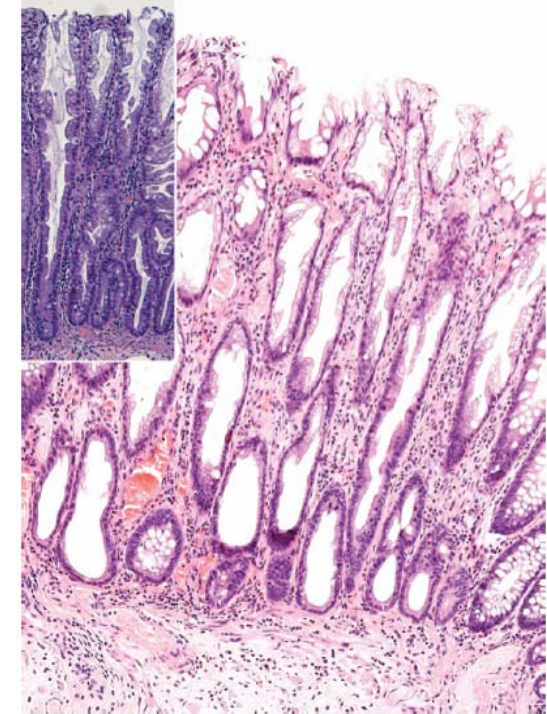
Sessile serrated lesion (SSL), belonging to non-dysplastic serrated polyps (SP), has lately received much focus. Its role in the serrated neoplasia pathway(s) seems well established. Data on prevalence rate, demography, and some polyp characteristics remain, however, to be firmly established. Nor has its relation to SPs with subtle aberrant features, falling short of definite SSL-histology, been sufficiently addressed.

The aim of this study was to highlight variables that may influence recorded data on SSL and to further discuss the appropriate place of SPs that possess histological attributes intermediate between traditional hyperplastic polyp (HP) and SSL, termed borderline SSL (BSSL).

Upon review of 8.324 consecutive colorectal polyps signed-out as HP, 219 SSLs and 206 BSSLs were segregated, using strict predetermined criteria.

Predominant left-sidedness and equal gender distribution characterized the present series, though right-sided SSLs occurred significantly more often in older subjects with a trend toward more females. The lower age of patients with SSL/BSSL in the last part of the study reflects the increased focus on hereditary neoplasm. BSSL differed from SSL only by a smaller polyp size.

Discordant SSL-data can be ascribed primarily to diversities in endoscopic procedure, though tissue handling, the criteria used, and study design may contribute. A precursor status of BSSL to SSL is an attractive, though still unsubstantiated thesis.



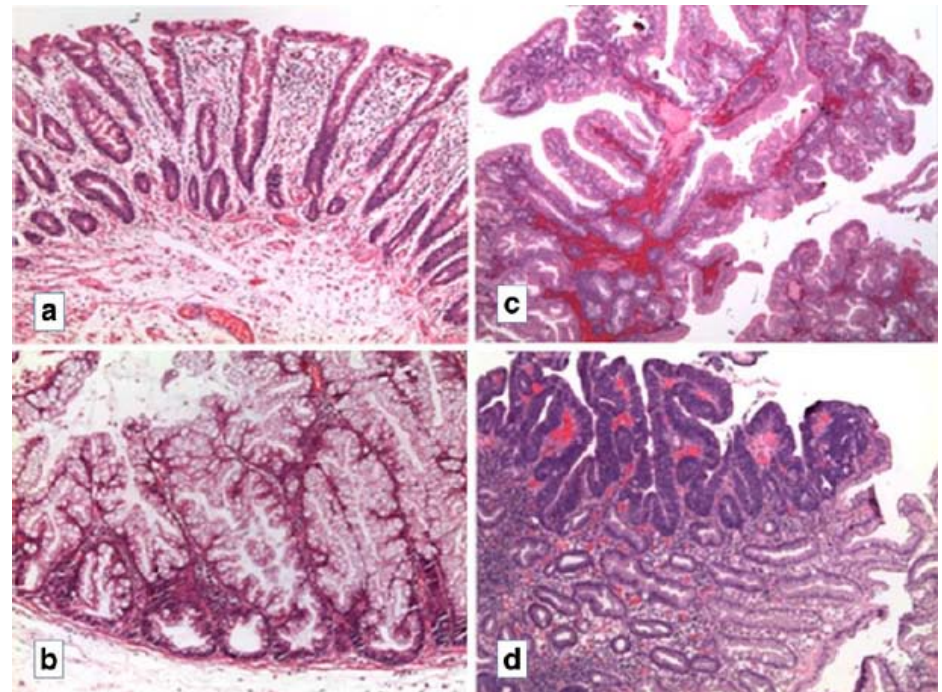
# Serrated polyps of the colon: how reproducible is their classification?

Arzu Ensari • Banu Bilezikçi • Fatima Carneiro • Gülen Bülbül Doğusoy •  
Ann Driessen • Ayşe Dursun • Jean-François Flejou • Karel Geboes • Gert de Hertogh  
Anne Jouret-Mourin • Cord Langner • Iris D. Nagtegaal • Johan Offerhaus •  
Janina Orłowska • Ari Ristimäki • Julian Sanz-Ortega • Berna Savaş •  
Maria Sotiropoulou • Vincenzo Villanacci • Nazmiye Kurşun • Fred Bosman

**Abstract** For several years, the lack of consensus on definition, nomenclature, natural history, and biology of serrated polyps (SPs) of the colon has created considerable confusion among pathologists. According to the latest WHO classification, the family of SPs comprises hyperplastic polyps (HPs), sessile serrated adenomas/polyps (SSA/Ps), and traditional serrated adenomas (TSAs). The term SSA/P with dysplasia has replaced the category of mixed hyperplastic/adenomatous polyps (MPs). The present study aimed to evaluate the reproducibility of the diagnosis of SPs based on currently available diagnostic criteria and interactive consensus development. In an initial round, H&E slides of 70 cases of SPs were circulated among participating pathologists across Europe. This round was followed by a consensus discussion on diagnostic criteria. A second round was performed on the same 70 cases using the revised criteria and definitions according to the recent WHO classification. Data were evaluated for inter-observer agreement using Kappa statistics. In the initial round, for the total of 70 cases, a fair overall kappa value of 0.318 was reached, while in the second round overall kappa value improved to moderate (kappa=0.557;  $p<0.001$ ). Overall kappa values for each diagnostic category also significantly improved in the final round, reaching 0.977 for HP, 0.912 for SSA/P, and 0.845 for TSA ( $p<0.001$ ). The diagnostic reproducibility of SPs improves when strictly defined, standardized diagnostic criteria adopted by consensus are applied.

Virchows Arch

DOI 10.1007/s00428-012-1319-7





# Serrated Lesions of the Colorectum: Review and Recommendations From an Expert Panel

Douglas K. Rex, MD<sup>1</sup>, Dennis J. Ahnen, MD<sup>2</sup>, John A. Baron, MD<sup>3</sup>, Kenneth P. Batts, MD<sup>4</sup>, Carol A. Burke, MD<sup>5</sup>, Randall W. Burt, MD<sup>6</sup>, John R. Goldblum, MD<sup>7</sup>, José G. Guillem, MD<sup>8</sup>, Charles J. Kahi, MD, MSc<sup>9</sup>, Matthew F. Kalady, MD<sup>7</sup>, Michael J. O'Brien, MD, MPH<sup>10</sup>, Robert D. Odze, MD, FRCPC<sup>11</sup>, Shuji Ogino, MD, PhD<sup>11,12</sup>, Susan Parry, MBChB, FRACP<sup>13,14</sup>, Dale C. Snover, MD<sup>15</sup>, Emina Emilia Torlakovic, MD, PhD<sup>16</sup>, Paul E. Wise, MD<sup>17</sup>, Joanne Young, PhD<sup>18</sup> and James Church, MD, MBChB, FRACS<sup>7</sup>

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**Serrated lesions of the colorectum are the precursors of perhaps one-third of colorectal cancers (CRCs). Cancers arising in serrated lesions are usually in the proximal colon, and account for a disproportionate fraction of cancer identified after colonoscopy. We sought to provide guidance for the clinical management of serrated colorectal lesions based on current evidence and expert opinion regarding definitions, classification, and significance of serrated lesions. A consensus conference was held over 2 days reviewing the topic of serrated lesions from the perspectives of histology, molecular biology, epidemiology, clinical aspects, and serrated polyposis. Serrated lesions should be classified pathologically according to the World Health Organization criteria as hyperplastic polyp, sessile serrated adenoma/polyp (SSA/P) with or without cytological dysplasia, or traditional serrated adenoma (TSA). SSA/P and TSA are premalignant lesions, but SSA/P is the principal serrated precursor of CRCs. Serrated lesions have a distinct endoscopic appearance, and several lines of evidence suggest that on average they are more difficult to detect than conventional adenomatous polyps. Effective colonoscopy requires an endoscopist trained in the endoscopic appearance of serrated lesions. We recommend that all serrated lesions proximal to the sigmoid colon and all serrated lesions in the rectosigmoid > 5 mm in size, be completely removed. Recommendations are made for post-polypectomy surveillance of serrated lesions and for surveillance of serrated polyposis patients and their relatives.**

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# Serrated Polyposis Is an Underdiagnosed and Unclear Syndrome

## *The Surgical Pathologist has a Role in Improving Detection*

*Clinton D. Crowder, MD,\* Kevin Sweet, MS, CGC,† Amy Lehman, MAS,‡  
and Wendy L. Frankel, MD\**

**Abstract:** Serrated polyposis syndrome (SPS) is poorly defined and patients have an increased but unspecified risk for colorectal carcinoma through the serrated pathway. Despite this association SPS remains relatively obscure and is therefore likely underrecognized. We determined the frequency of SPS among patients with any serrated polyps (SPs) over a 6-month “index” period, and in doing so we assessed the ability of surgical pathologists to improve SPS detection. Particular attention was given to the index procedure to assess the potential predictive value of the findings resulting from a single colonoscopy. A total of 929 patients with at least 1 SP were identified, 17 of whom (1.8%) were determined to meet World Health Organization criteria for SPS. Nine patients met the first criterion ( $\geq 5$  proximal SPs, 2 of which are  $> 10$  mm); 4 met the third criterion ( $> 20$  SPs of any size distributed throughout the colon); and 4 met both criteria. Although no specific SP size or number at the index procedure was clearly superior in its ability to predict SPS,  $> 50\%$  of cases would be detected if a cutoff of  $\geq 3$  SPs or a single SP  $\geq 15$  mm at the index procedure is used. In summary, SPS is rare but more likely underdiagnosed. Additional studies to address the underlying genetic basis for SPS are ongoing in order to shed further light on this syndrome. Surgical pathologists are in a unique position to assist in this endeavor by identifying those patients who either meet or seem to be at high risk of meeting World Health Organization criteria.

**Key Words:** serrated polyposis, hyperplastic polyposis, colorectal cancer syndrome, hereditary colon cancer

*(Am J Surg Pathol 2012;36:1178–1185)*

The serrated polyp pathway comprises a morphologically distinct group of colorectal neoplasms and represents an alternative molecular pathway to colorectal cancer. The earliest lesion is a non-dysplastic serrated polyp (hyperplastic polyp) or precursor serrated aberrant crypt focus with an activating mutation of the *BRAF* oncogene; this may progress via an atypical hyperplastic polyp variant (sessile serrated adenoma) to a dysplastic serrated polyp (serrated adenoma) and ultimately to a carcinoma that exhibits distinctive histological and molecular genetic characteristics. The progress of non-dysplastic serrated polyps to more advanced neoplasms is associated with increasing levels of CpG island methylation, leading to inactivation of key mutator and tumour-suppressor genes. The carcinomas of this pathway frequently exhibit microsatellite instability due to epigenetic silencing of hMLH1. A second, less well-defined arm of this pathway is associated with *KRAS* mutations, low levels of CpG island methylation and endpoint microsatellite-stable carcinomas that exhibit chromosomal instability and histological features similar to those of *APC*-mutated carcinomas of the conventional adenoma–carcinoma sequence.

# LA TELEPATOLOGIA NEL PROGRAMMA DELLO SCREENING COLORETTALE

**BUONA PARTECIPAZIONE (17 ULSS SU 21)**

**ANALISI CONCORDANZE:**

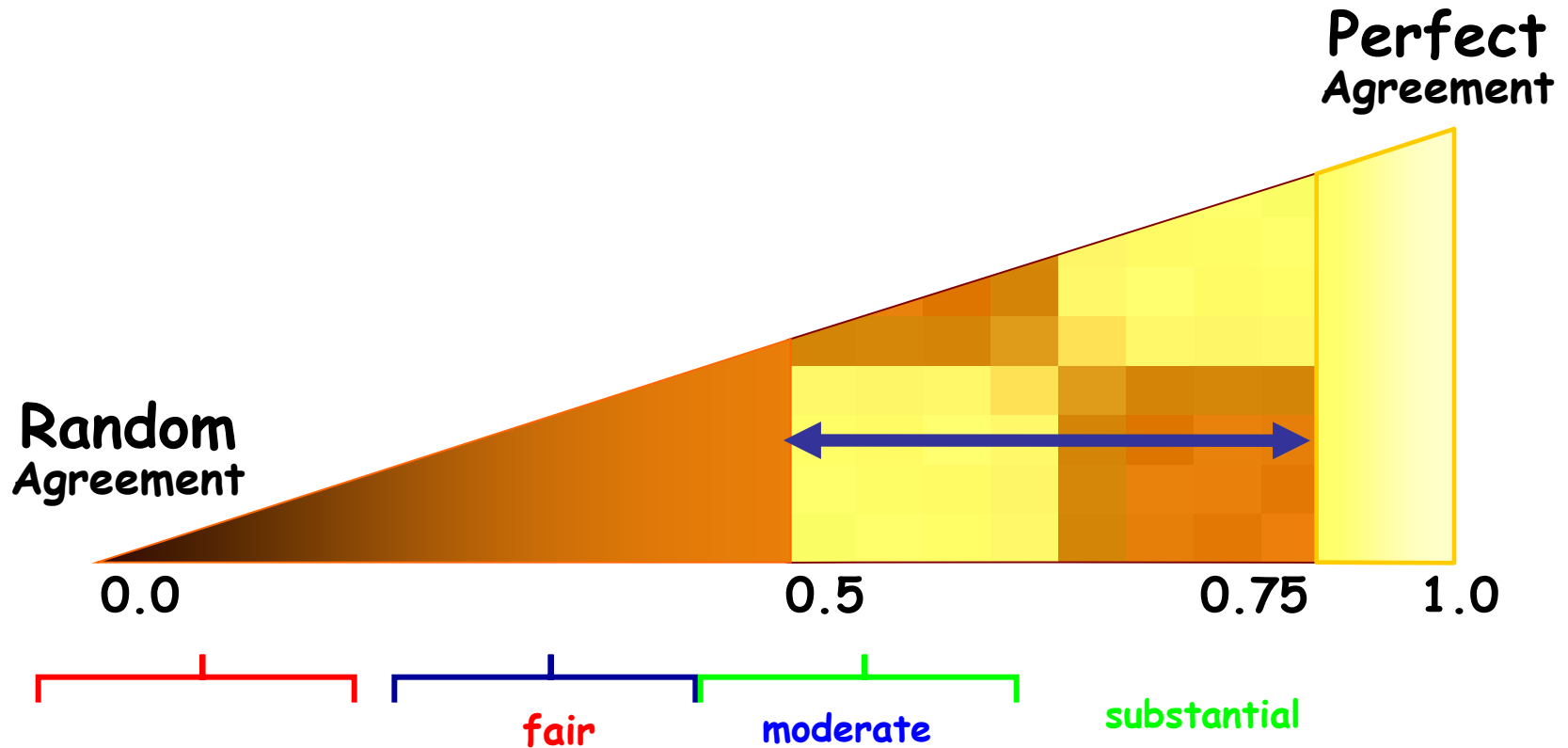
**DEBOLE PER IL PATTERN (tubulare Vs villoso)  
che appare il fattore istologico indipendente  
che più frequentemente determina lo shift da  
rischio basso a intermedio.**

**DEBOLE PER LE LESIONI SERRATE**

**MOTIVO: selezionati casi troppo difficili?**



# BENCHMARKS for *K* statistics



# Prossimo appuntamento

## Focus nuovamente sulle lesioni **serrate**

I vetrini digitali verranno messi a disposizione entro febbraio 2016 e la riunione plenaria del confronto interistituzionale è programmata per il 6 Maggio 2016.

La partecipazione è aperta a tutti coloro che vorranno partecipare anche da altre regioni.

# LA TELEPATOLOGIA NEL PROGRAMMA DI SCREENING COLORETTALE

## Cosa migliorare

C'è ancora bisogno di:

- Migliorare l'addestramento dei patologi all'utilizzo della tecnologia
- Migliorare il network ospedaliero
- Omogeneizzare le politiche di sicurezza informatica delle varie aziende
- Migliorare la qualità delle dotazioni tecniche a disposizione

# Come migliorare l'efficacia

- Rendere più frequenti i CdQ su vetrini digitali al fine di aumentare il confronto e l'abitudine a questo tipo di tecnologia.
- Distinguere e/o separare in eventi diversi il CdQ, uno per valutare la **competenza** e uno per la **complessità** (casi difficili)
- Estendere a un numero sempre più ampio di colleghi/e tale tipo di valutazione al fine di avere dati statistici più affidabili.

# Perché migliorare

**La Diagnosi Istopatologica in Corso di Screening è Atto Medico Derivante da Intervento di Sanità Pubblica Rivolto a Soggetti Potenzialmente Sani.**

Convincere le istituzioni politiche sanitarie a promuovere gli atti di formalizzazione dei gruppi dei patologi che lavorano per gli screening e a destinare le risorse necessarie per la costante formazione del personale e la maggior fruibilità della telepatologia



# Lavoro di equipe possibile solo grazie alla disponibilità di:

Gruppo patologi dello screening colo-rettale

C.Antonini (s.donà) L.Borghesi (Rovigo)

R.Boschetto (Este) R.Colombani (S.Bonifacio)

M.LoMele (Padova) S.Pecori (Verona BR)

A.Tomezzoli (Verona BT) e tutti gli altri

patologi/che partecipanti al CdQ (circa 30)

Registro Tumori di Padova (M.Zorzi et alii)

Centro regionale Screening (C.Fedato et alii)

**GRAZIE A TUTTI LORO!**

**E**

**GRAZIE A VOI PER L'ATTENZIONE**