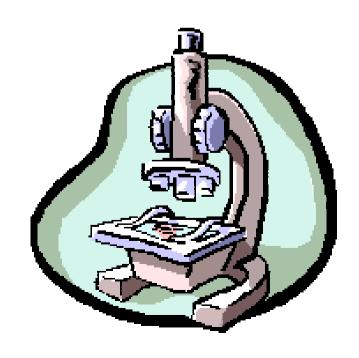
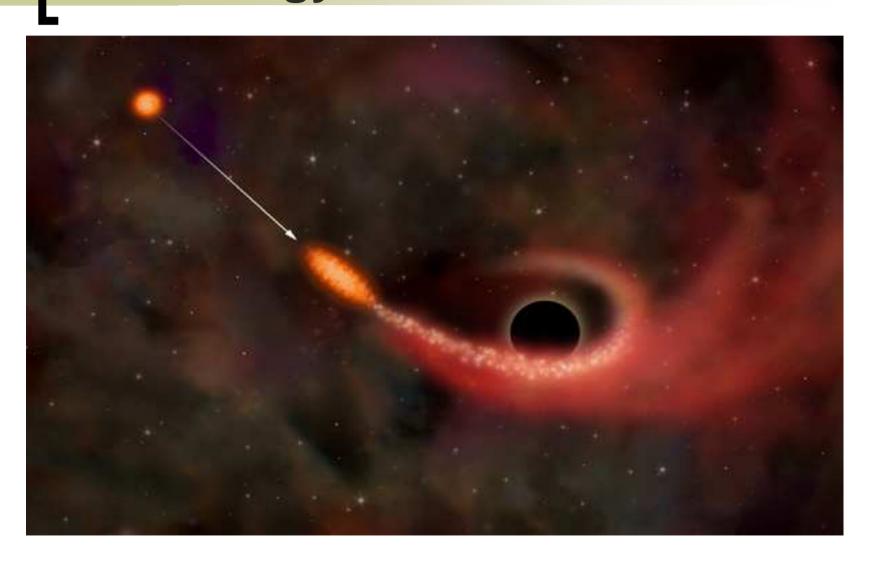
# **Quality Assurance and Quality Control in the Pathology Dept.**

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2<sup>nd</sup> IBDC, 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2012

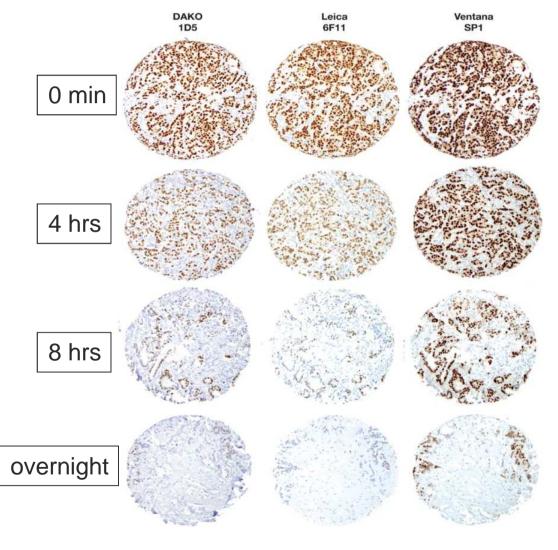


#### Pathology as a black hole??

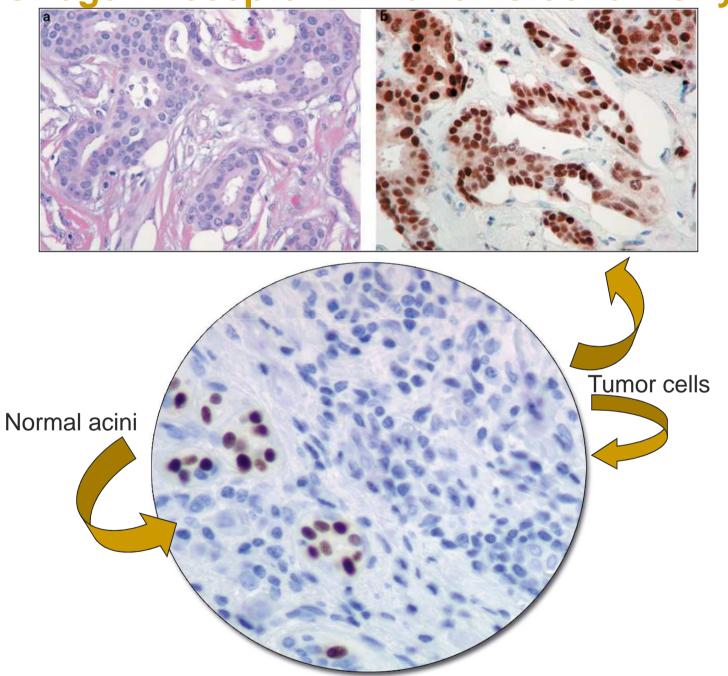


- Unique subject
- Labor intensive
- Numerous steps
  - Pre analytical
  - Analytical
  - Post analytical
- Cooperation with clinicians

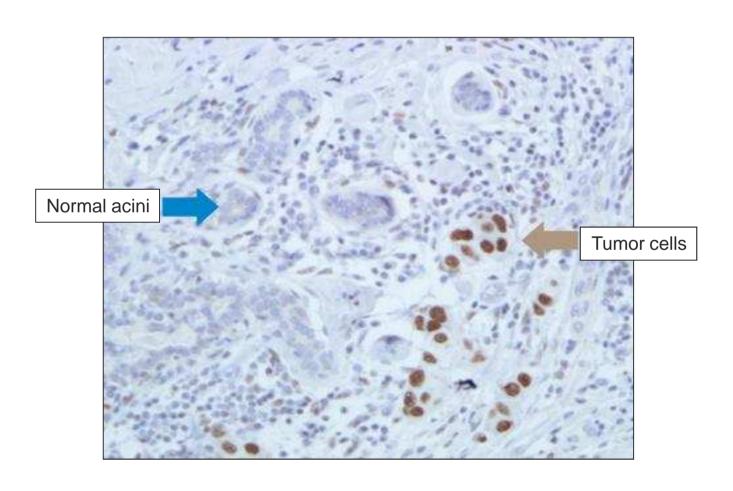
#### Time to Tissue Fixation Estrogen receptor

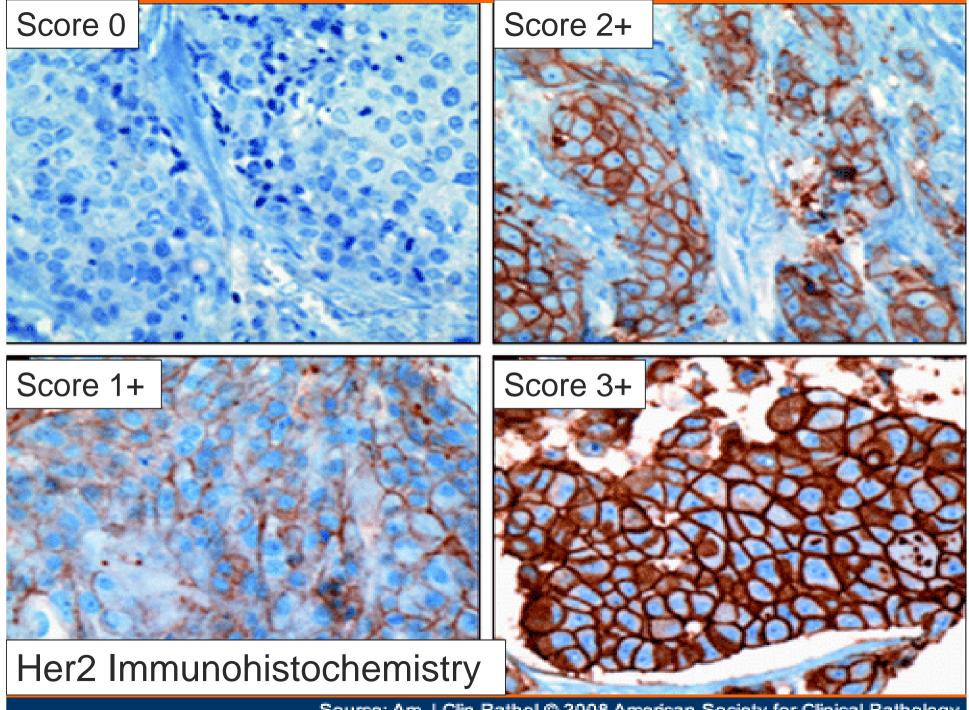


**Estrogen Receptor Immunohistochemistry** 

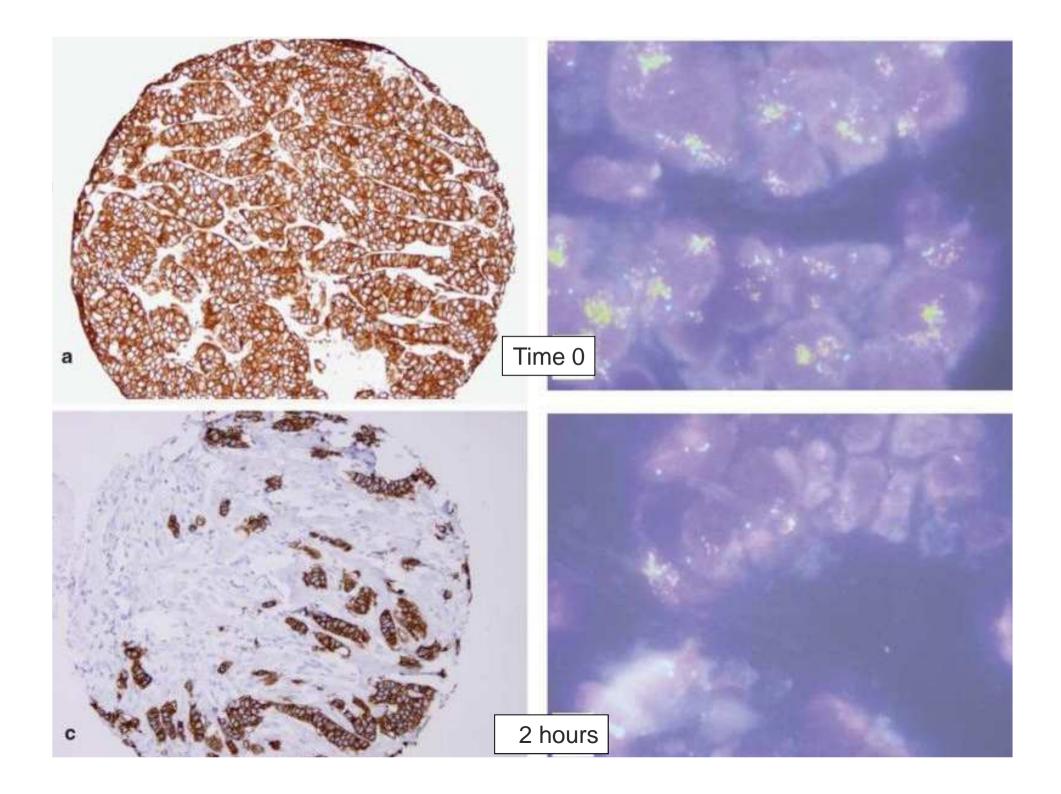


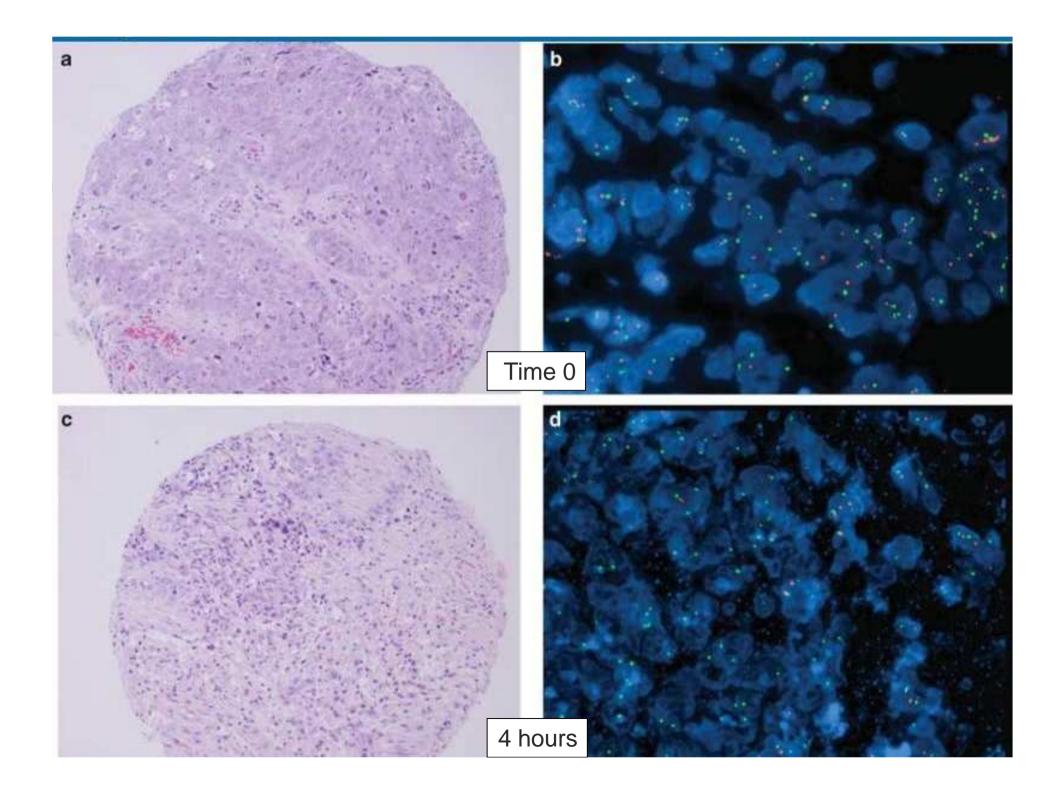
#### **Problematic Staining**

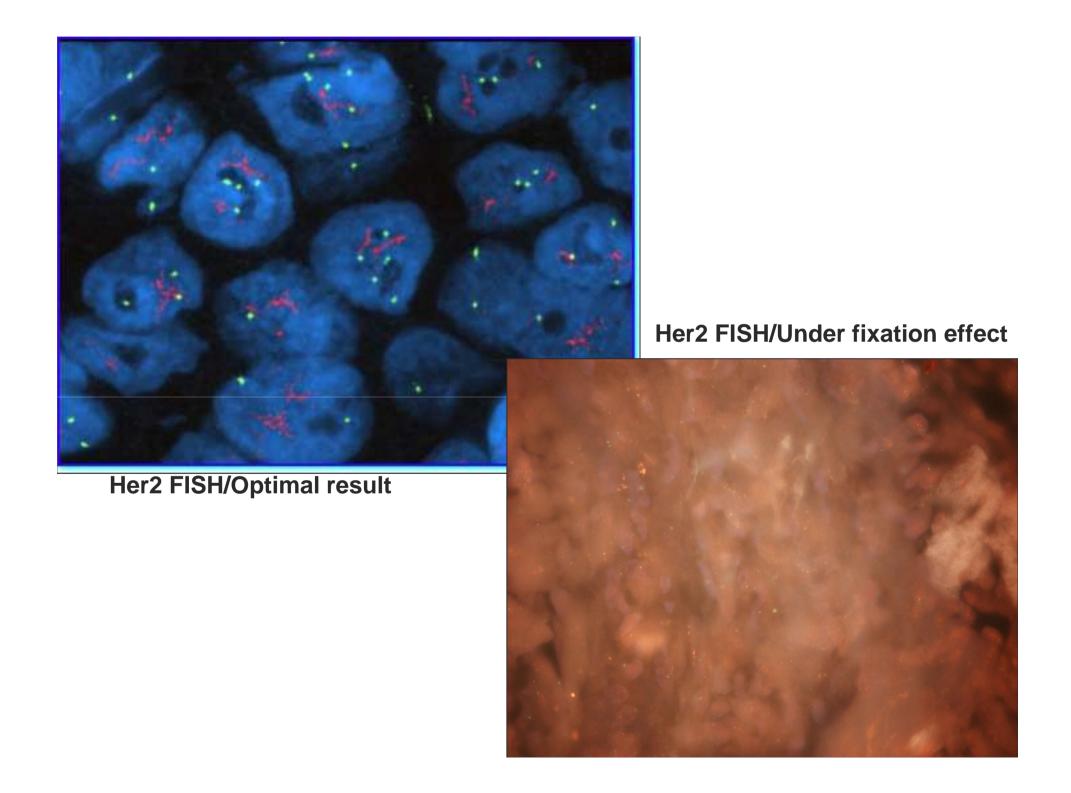




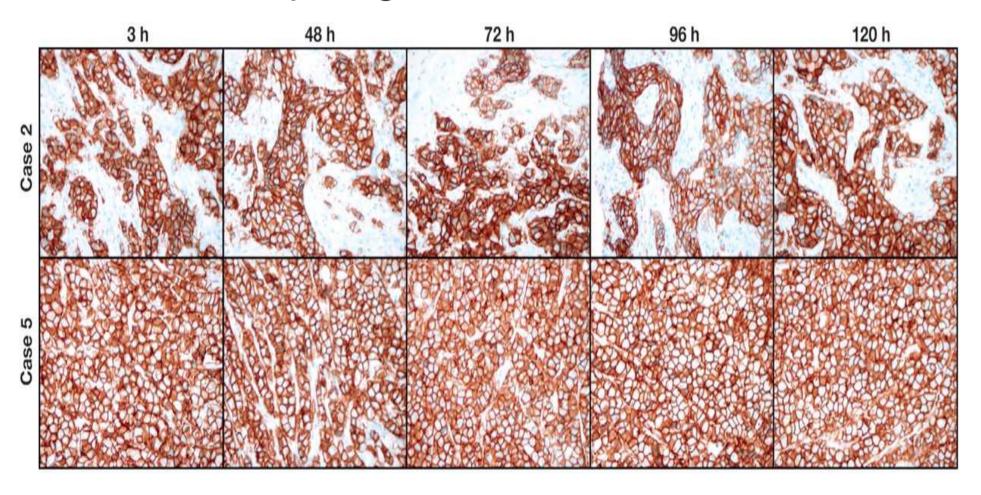
Source: Am J Clin Pathol @ 2008 American Society for Clinical Pathology

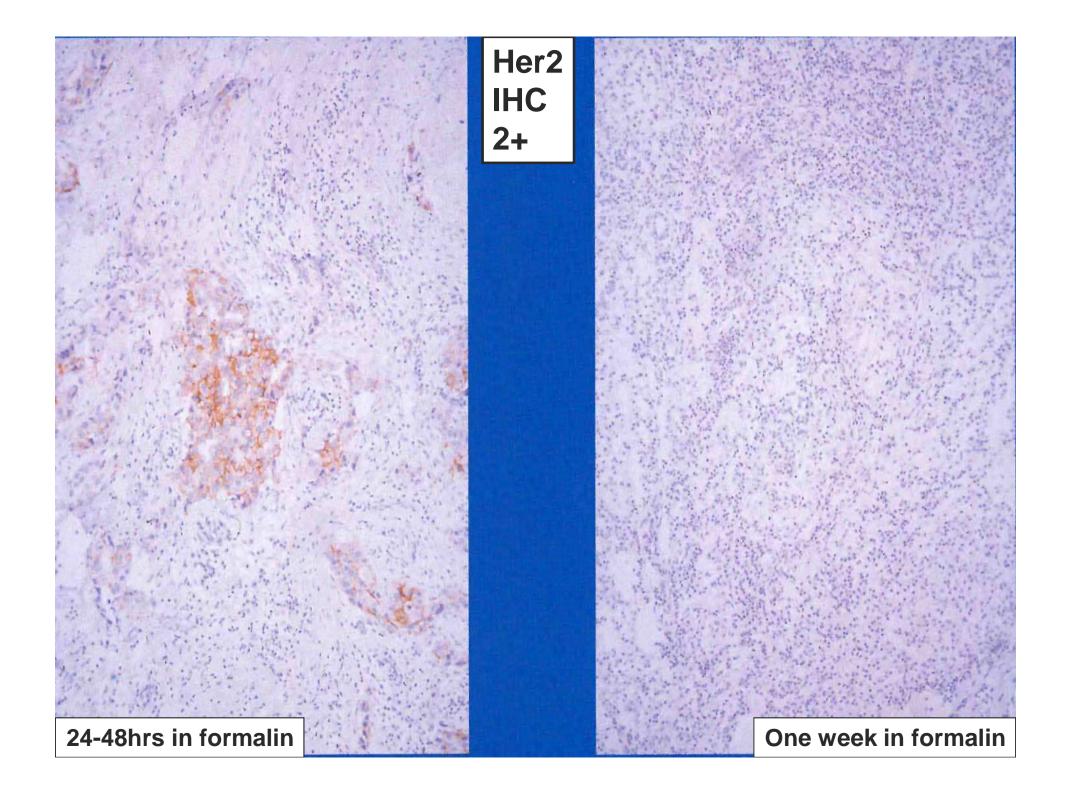


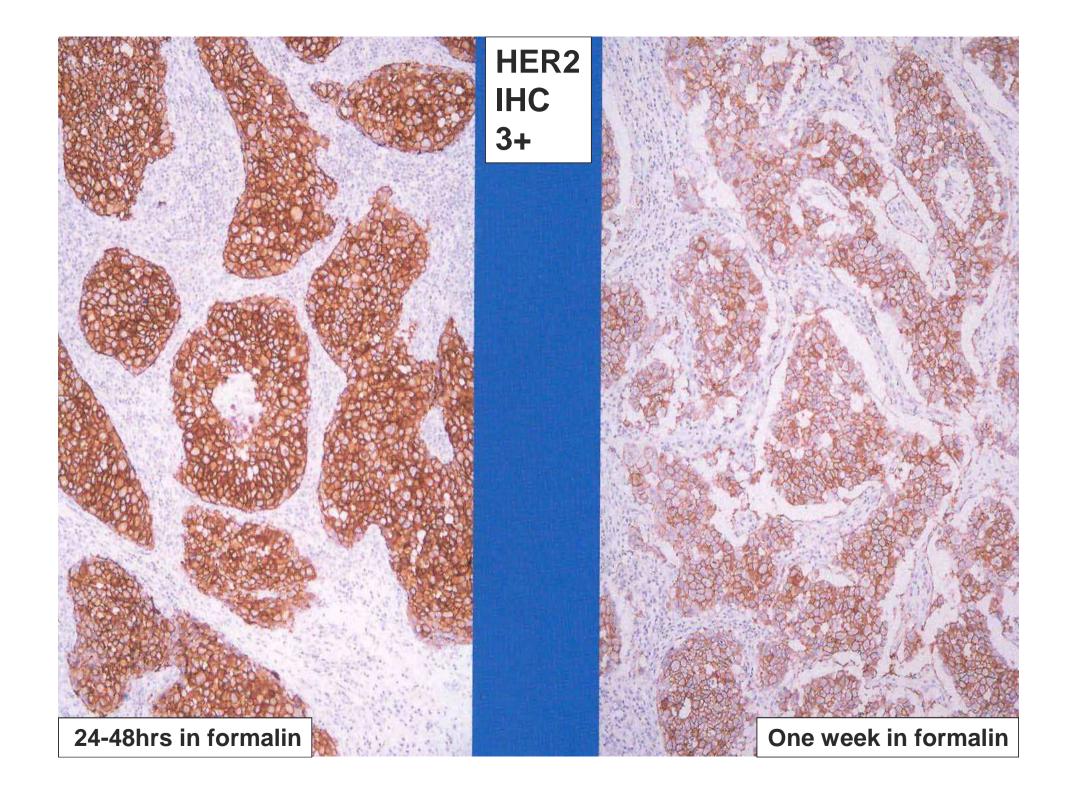




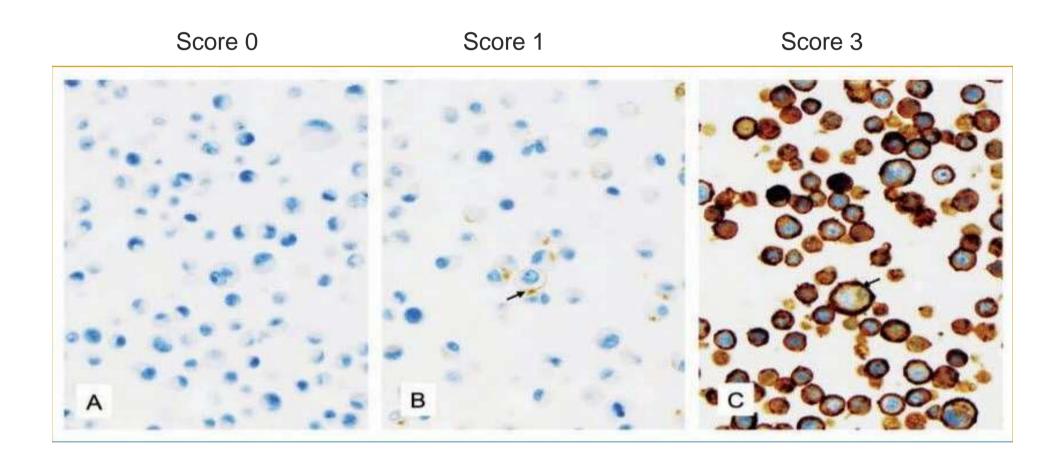
#### What does pronged fixation do?

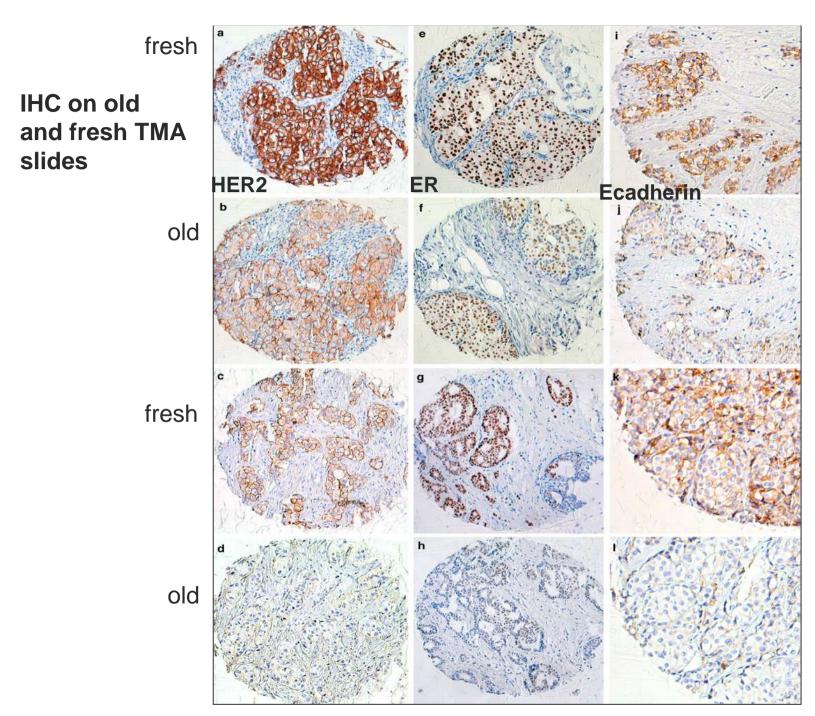






## Her2 standardized controls





M. Mirlacher et al, Mod. Pathol. 2004;17:1414-1420

# So as you see Everything has got to be under control.

# **TQA/QC** should be implemented on all Diagnostic elements:

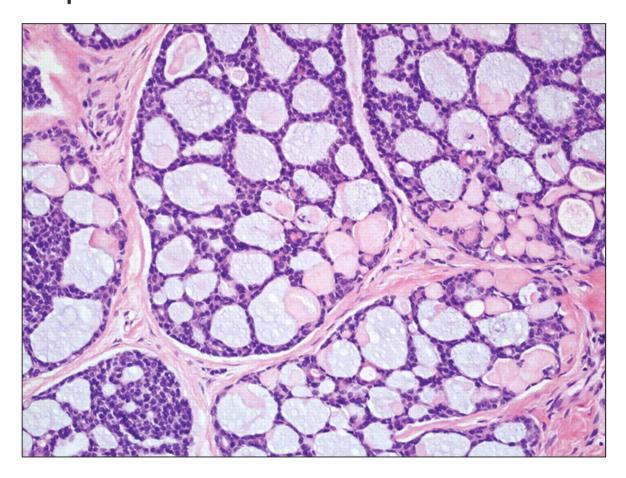
Morphology

Immunohistochemistry

Molecular studies

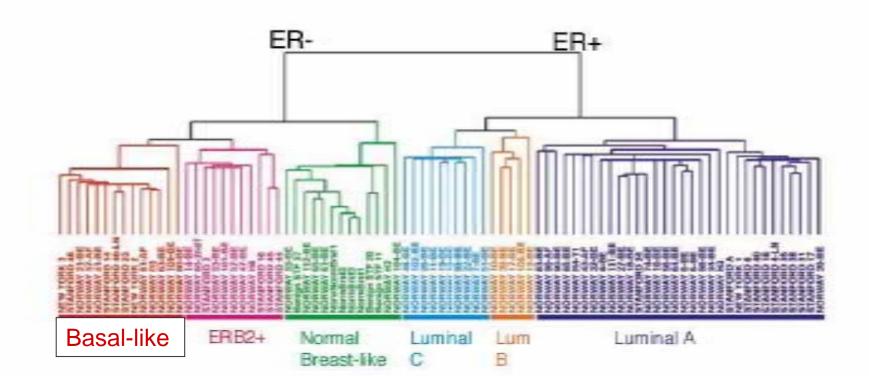
Genomics

Can we use one without the other? For instance go straight to genomics and skip the rest.



Adenoid cystic carcinoma

#### Gene expression profiling of Breast cancer Adenoid cystic breast carcinoma is Basal-like



## However, the cancers within the basal-like zone are heterogeneous:

- IDC NOS, high grade
- ILC high grade, pleomorphic
- Metaplastic, high grade
- Myoepithelial carcinoma
- High grade (oat-cell) neuroendocrine
- Apocrine
- Medullary
- Adenoid-cystic
- Metaplastic , low-grade
  - Low grade adenosquamous
  - Fibromatosis-like

Poor prognosis

Good prognosis

We have to work with hierarchal priorities.

## Morphologic accuracy:

- Diagnosis
- Tumor size
- Grade
- LVI
- Lymph node status

## Immunohistochemistry

Hormone receptors

Her2 receptor

Ki67

And others

## Molecular Testing and Profiling

FISH – Her2 Amplification

- Gene Expression assays:
  - Luminal A, B
  - Her2 positive
  - Triple-Negative
  - Basal-Like

Pre-analytical	Analytical	Post-analytical
Time to fixation	Assay validation	Interpretation
Method of fixation	Equipment calibration	Image analysis
Time of fixation	Standard Laboratory Procedure	Reporting
Method of tissue processing	Staff training assess.	QA procedures:
Specimen delivery	Antigen retrieval	-lab accreditation
Specimen identification	Test reagents	-Proficiency tests
Accession errors	Standard controls	-pathologists
Clinical history adequacy	Automation	

#### **Predictive Biomarkers**

- Immunohistochemistry:
  - Fixation issues
  - Internal validation/controls
  - External validation of relevant antibodies:
     ER, PR, Her2, Ki67.
- Molecular studies (Her2-FISH/ CISH/SISH):
  - Concordance with IHC, statistics
  - External validation



## Timeliness/Turn Around Time (TAT)

- Frozen sections.
- Cytology specimens.
- Core needle biopsies.
- Mammotomy specimens.
- Lumpectomy / mastectomy specimens.
- Special studies (IHC, FISH).

### **Completeness of report**

#### A full report should contain all the following:

- Demographic details.
- A comprehensive macroscopic description.
- Assignment of all paraffin blocks to specific locations.
- Diagnosis/Tumor grade/Tumor size.
- Margin status.
- Receptor status (IHC, FISH).
- SLN / cALND (protocol)

## Full report (cont.):

- Correlation with previous cytology, CNB, FS results.
- Concordance of diagnosis with ancillary results.
- Additional pathology in the breast tissue.
- Templates / Summary checklists— Make the writing of these very elaborate reports required today, easier to read by the clinicians.

# And last but not least: The Availability of the Pathologist

- The multidisciplinary nature of the breast disease centers has taken the pathologist out of the laboratory into the clinical sphere where he belongs.
- The timely cross-talk with the radiologists, surgeons and oncologists enables –
  - To find out discrepancies as soon as possible.
  - To learn and understand the different radiological, clinical and pathological setups

