

Histologic quality control assessment of tissue samples procured for research purposes

Procedures used by
The Cooperative Human Tissue Network

Prepared: December 2006

Updated: November 2014

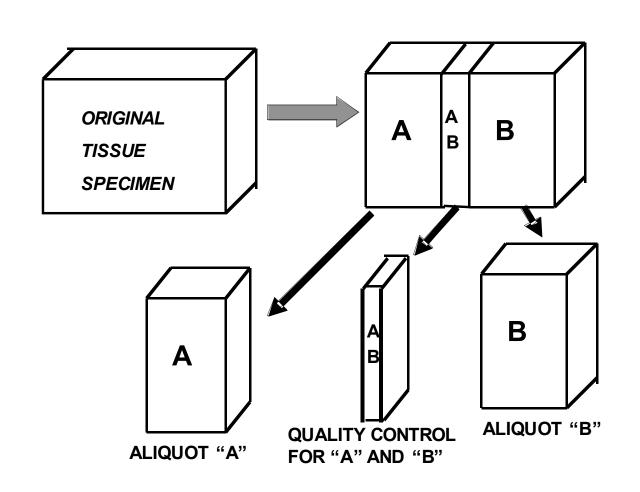


Background

- ◆ The majority of CHTN tissue collection is performed in the context of excess or "leftover" tissue present in specimens resected from patients as part of their routine clinical care
- ◆ Fresh and frozen tissue samples have matched tissue samples fixed in formalin and embedded in paraffin for histologic sectioning



Selection of tissue for histologic quality control



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Background (cont.)

- ◆ Tissue samples are provided to investigators with pertinent clinicopathologic data obtained from the surgical pathology report and other clinical records
- ◆ The histologic slides from the FFPE tissue are examined for tissue content and agreement with associated clinicopathologic data by an Anatomic Pathologist



Quality control data collected

- Anatomic site of procured tissue
- ◆ Tissue classification:
 - Malignant neoplasm
 - Neoplasm indeterminate for malignancy
 - Benign neoplasm or mass
 - Diseased (not neoplastic)
 - Normal



Quality control data collected (cont.)

- ◆ If malignant neoplasm:
 - Primary
 - Recurrent
 - Metastatic
 - Uncertain if primary or metastatic
- ◆ If metastatic, site of primary tumor
- Additional diagnostic classification (e.g. specific disease classification from clinical pathology report)
- If QC material is consistent with annotated clinicopathologic data



Quality control data collected (cont.)

- ◆ If a neoplasm (tumor) is present in the tissue section, an assessment is made of what percentage of the entire tissue area is involved by the tumor.
- Separate assessments are then made just on the area involved by tumor
 - Please note that a tumor has a mixture of neoplastic cells, nonneoplastic tumor stromal cells and residual normal tissue cells that have been infiltrated by the tumor.
 - The term "tumor cellularity" refers to the percentage of neoplastic cell nuclei as a total of all cell nuclei in the tumor area



Quality control data collected (cont.)

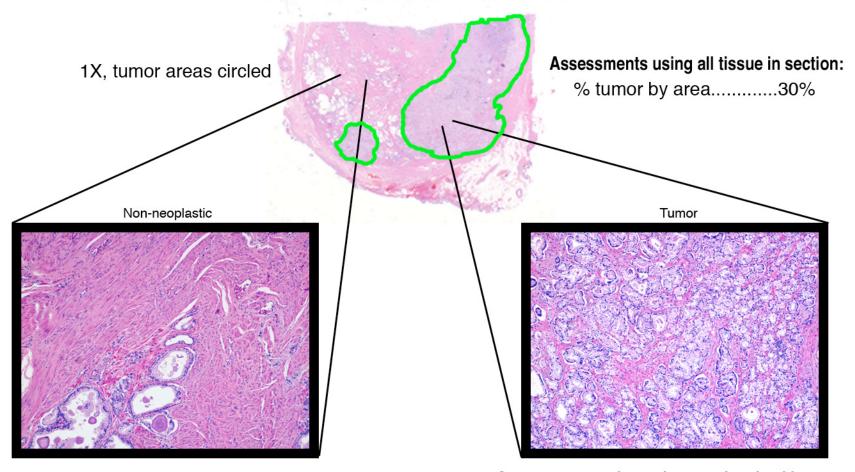
- ◆ Tumor attributes that are assessed:
 - % of nuclei that are neoplastic cells (tumor cellularity)
 - % tumor necrosis, by cellularity
 - (using only tumor cells as denominator)
 - % non-neoplastic stroma, by area
 - (using only tumor area as denominator)
 - % acellular mucin, by area
 - (using only tumor area as denominator)



Examples of histologic QC

- Adenocarcinoma of the Prostate
- Adenocarcinoma of the Colon
- ◆ Lobular Breast Carcinoma
- Adenocarcinoma of the Pancreas
- Mucinous adenocarcinoma of the Colon

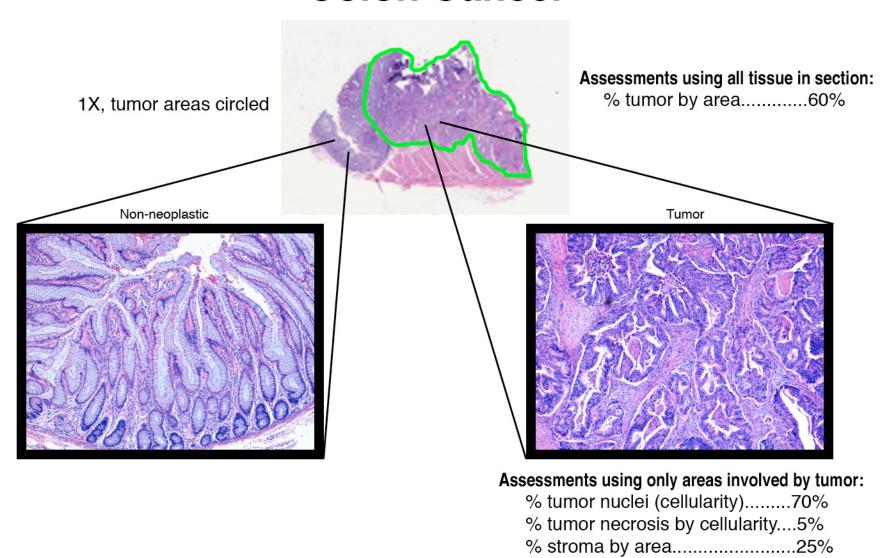
Prostate Cancer



Assessments using only areas involved by tumor:

% tumor nuclei (cellularity)	85%
% tumor necrosis by cellularity	0%
% stroma by area	15%
% acellular mucin by area	0%

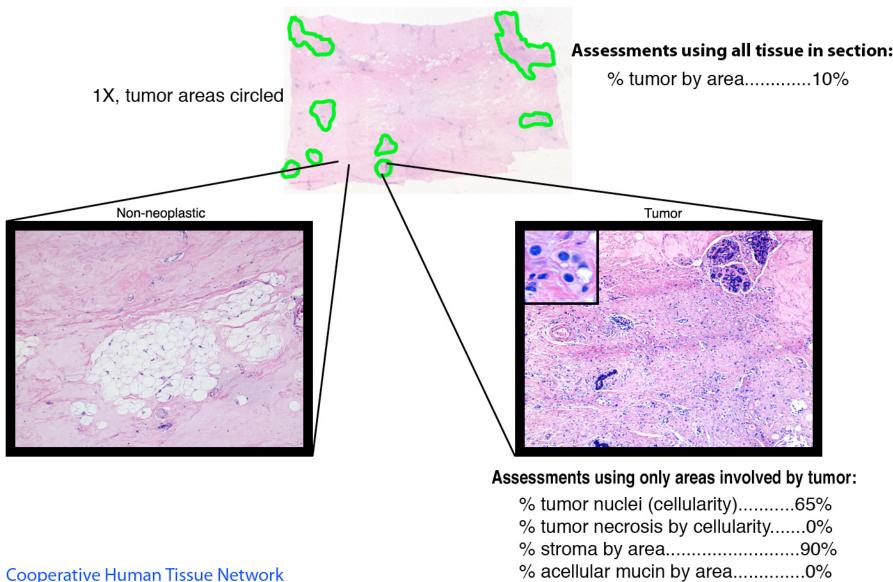
Colon Cancer



% acellular mucin by area.....5%

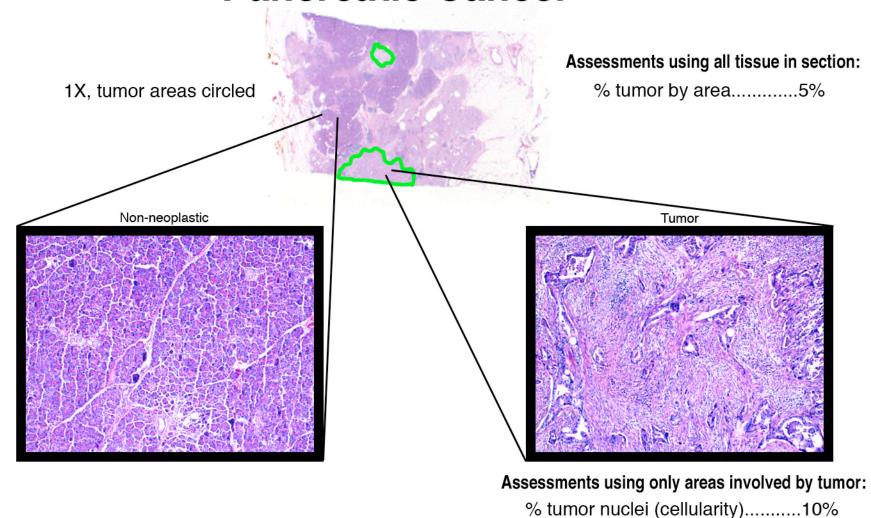
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Lobular Breast Cancer



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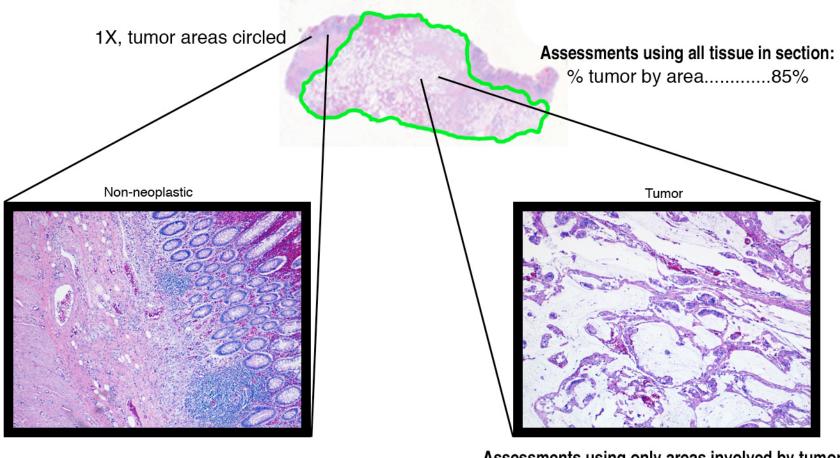
Pancreatic Cancer



% tumor necrosis by cellularity......0% % stroma by area........90% % acellular mucin by area......<5%

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Mucinous Colon Cancer



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Assessments using only areas involved by tumor:

- % tumor nuclei (celularity)......90% % tumor necrosis by cellularity.. ..0% % stroma by area......10%
- % acellular mucin by area.....80%